"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Generally fair Saturday and Sunday; moderate northeast winds.
For full weather report see Page 17.

VOL. LXV...NO. 21,084. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1915.—TWENTY PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

ARMY PLAN CALLS FOR 669,000 MEN

Garrison Would Increase Regular Force to 140,000 and Enlist 400,000 Continentals.

MILITIA ROUNDS OUT TOTAL

Continentals to Sign for Six Years, Serving Two Months in Each of First Three Years.

PRESIDENT APPROVES IT

Also Sanctions Enlarged Navy as Recommended by Daniels and the General Board.

Plan of Increasing Army, Its Apportionment and Cost

Size of Proposed Army.	
Regulars	140,000
Continentals	400,000
National Guard	129,000
Total	669,000
Proposed Increase in Regular Army.	
Infantry, 10 regiments	20,000 men
Field Artillery, 4 regts.	4,800 men
Coast Artillery, 52 companies	5,720 men
Engineers, 15 companies	1,200 men
Aero Squadrons, 4	600 men
Total	32,320
The Cost.	
Present Army appropriations	$109,000,000
Proposed appropriations	184,000,000
Increase	75,000,000

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15.—Secretary Garrison's plan for the increase of the army provides for the formation of a first line defense of not fewer than 540,000 men, exclusive of the National Guard of the various States, at the expiration of three years, or by July 1, 1919.

The plan, which has been approved in its entirety by President Wilson, calls for a total of 140,000 men in the regular army, and the creation of a citizen force of 400,000 additional men, to be designated as the Continental Army. In addition, there will be available for the first fighting line in the event of war, 129,000 trained members of the National Guard, making a total of 669,000 men as the initial force available for service in the event of war.

Secretary Daniels and the General Board decided tonight that in the first of the five years comprised in the new naval program there shall be constructed two dreadnoughts, two battle cruisers, twenty-five coast submarines, five seagoing submarines, twelve destroyers, and that there shall be an increase of 8,000 men in the navy, and an addition of 2,500 Naval Academy students.

Under the Garrison plan the regular army will increase its fighting line 120,000 men, exclusive of non-combatants—the medical corps and other auxiliary forces—numbering about 20,000 men. The plan calls for ten new regiments of infantry, four new regiments of field artillery, fifty-two companies of coast artillery, fifteen new companies of engineers, and four new aero squadrons. Seven of the ten new regiments of infantry will be organized on a peace strength basis of 820 men to the regiment, but in the event of war would be increased to 1,865 men to the regiment. The other three new regiments of infantry will be recruited to war strength as soon as organized, because they will be utilized in overseas duty.

Under the Garrison plan all overseas regiments will be recruited to full war strength, while the units on duty in the United States will be maintained at peace strength. There will be three full divisions of infantry on duty in the United States, one entire division of cavalry plus two extra regiments of cavalry, and a division of field artillery. The remainder of the mobile army will be on duty in Hawaii, Panama, and the Philippines.

Duty of the Continentals.

The feature of the Garrison plan is the recommendation that Congress authorize the creation of an army of citizen soldiers numbering 400,000, to be known as the Continental Army. These men will sign contracts binding them to serve the Government for six years. During the first three years they will be required to serve two months each year with the colors. During this two months the Continentals will go into camp just as if they were regulars for training and drills. While serving with the colors they will receive the same pay as officers and men of the regular army.

During the fourth, fifth, and sixth years of their enlistment these Continentals will be subject to call to the colors in the event of war or of threatened war.

The entire 400,000 Continentals will not be enlisted during the first year. One-third of them, or 133,000, will be enlisted the first year, 133,000 the second year, and 133,000 the third year. After the third year the force will be maintained at 400,000 men. At the beginning of the fourth year the 133,000 men who enlisted the first year will pass into the Continental reserve force and be placed on furlough for three years. The ages of enlistment will be from 18 to 28 years.

Secretary Garrison and experts of the army believe that it will be possible to enlist these Continentals at the rate of 133,000 a year without interfering with the industries or economics of the country. During the two months a year, in each of the first three years of their service, the proposed new Continental soldiers would be placed in camps for intensive army training. Abandoned and unnecessary army posts and arsenals will be used for the training of the Continentals, and camps will be held two months each year during the Summer months.

Need 20,000 Officers.

It will require about 20,000 officers for the Continental Army of 400,000 men. Commissions will be issued to some of these officers and warrants to the others. It is the plan to obtain the officers from among those who have served in the National Guard, or who have served in the regular army, and also from civil life as well as from military schools and colleges throughout the country.

The army has military instructors on duty in most of the leading military schools, and while it is impossible for the Government to require the schools to

Continued on Page 4.

SCHWAB GETS CONTROL OF STEELTON PLANT

Pennsylvania Company's Big Works Pass to the Bethlehem Owner.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 15.—Directors of the Pennsylvania Company met today and approved the action of Directors of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company in disposing of its holdings of Pennsylvania Steel stock—the Steelton plant—to Charles M. Schwab. The greatest obstacle out of the way, nothing remains to complete the deal but similar action by Directors of the Reading Company, which owns stock to the par value of $7,092,200.

Announcement that the Reading Company has closed its part of the transaction is expected at any moment. The sale of this company's holdings to Mr. Schwab was arranged in connection with those of the Pennsylvania at a conference between Schwab, Henry Tatnall, Vice President of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, in charge of finance, and E. T. Stotesbury, President of the Reading Company, as well as a Director of the Pennsylvania Steel Company.

As a man close to the negotiations expressed it today:

"The only thing necessary to clinch the deal is the 'rubber stamp' of the Reading Company." This was taken to mean a virtual settlement.

The terms of settlement, however, are somewhat different from those said to have been proposed by the Pennsylvania Railroad, which offered its holdings on the basis of $100 a share for the preferred stock and $50 for the common. Mr. Schwab had until today to accept or reject the proposal. Difficulty in closing the deal resulted in a compromise, by which the preferred stock passed at $100, while the common was scaled down to $35.

The transaction was put through by Henry Tatnall, who went to New York last Wednesday and signed the necessary papers at Mr. Schwab's home.

It developed today that the deal had been planned by the Pennsylvania Railroad Directors. Mr. Schwab, it was said, did not appear as a buyer. The long negotiations, coupled with the fact that the common stock passed at $35 instead of $50, bore out, it was said, the report that the railroad took the lead in bringing about the sale.

Payment for the stock, it is reported, without confirmation, may be arranged through bonds bearing interest at 5 per cent. and guaranteed by the Bethlehem Steel Corporation. Each ten shares, or $1,000, of preferred stock of the Pennsylvania Steel Company may be exchanged for bonds of this denomination, while the same number of shares of common stock may be taken at $350 in bonds, the latter, however, not to bear interest for a period of five years.

Of the Pennsylvania Steel Company stocks controlled by the Pennsylvania-Reading interests, the Pennsylvania Company owned $9,058,300 preferred, and the Reading approximately $4,000,000, a total of more than $13,000,000 out of the entire issue of $20,500,000.

The common stock list shows the Pennsylvania to have held $7,388,900, and the Reading approximately $3,000,000, out of the entire issue of $10,750,000.

The stock of the Reading Company is owned through the Reading Iron Company, which operates blast furnaces, rolling mills, forges, foundries and tube mills at Reading, Danville and Emaus, Penn., and large bituminous coal properties in Somerset County, Penn. This company is capitalized at $1,000,000, virtually being owned by the Reading Company.

E. T. Stotesbury, it is understood, has made final plans for the transfer of this company's stock interests to the Schwab group. He was not in the city today. On his return a quick settlement of the deal is expected.

SUES MALONE AND LINE FOR LUSITANIA LOSS

Chicago Woman Who Lost Relatives on Steamship Says It Secretly Carried Explosives.

CHICAGO, Oct. 15.—Charging that as a result of a conspiracy between Dudley Field Malone, Collector of the Port of New York, and Captain W. T. Turner, master of the Lusitania, there was a large cargo of explosives illegally in the hold of that vessel, Mrs. Sarah Lund of Chicago, whose husband and father were drowned by its sinking, today sued the Cunard Steamship Company, Limited, owners of the liner, for $40,000 damages for injuries suffered by herself in that catastrophe.

Her attorney, Frank S. Monnett, ex-Attorney General of Ohio, alleges in the bill of complaint filed in the Federal Court that Mrs. Lund was deceived into taking passage on the ship by statements made on behalf of the company that it was fully provided with safety devices, including lifeboats and rafts.

Mrs. Lund's mother was lost in the sinking of the Empress of Ireland. It was to invest quite a rumor that she survived and, with her mind a blank, was known as "Mrs. Fitzgerald," at an English asylum, that Mrs. Lund, her husband, and her father sailed on the Lusitania.

SOCIETY WOMEN PICKET FOR CHICAGO STRIKERS

Mrs. Medill McCormick and Mrs. Ellen Gates Starr Defy Police While Aiding Garment Workers.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 15.—Arm in arm, with girl strikers who were detailed to picket duty in front of the building occupied by the Royal Tailors, at Fifth Avenue and Polk Street, several Chicago society women, including Mrs. Medill McCormick and Mrs. Ellen Gates Starr, paraded up and down Fifth Avenue today while policemen and special officers hurried employes of the firm into waiting automobiles.

Mrs. Starr had an argument with a policeman when he attempted to force one of the girl pickets to leave the block which she was patrolling. The policeman tried to justify his action, but Mrs. Starr would not listen to him.

At the meeting of the Provincial Synod of the Protestant Episcopal Church resolutions were adopted urging the Social Service Commission of the Diocese of Chicago to investigate the strike and take action to hasten its termination.

For the third time during the strike gun-play was introduced today, when policemen fired several shots at an automobile which fled from the front of a tailoring shop following a disturbance. Five men in the automobile were arrested. They are accused of having attempted to intimidate a tailor, in an effort to make him leave his position.

The men arrested were H. T. Kessler, a department manager of the clothing firm of Rosenwald & Weil, 608 South Franklin Street; Fred Berger, an employe of the same firm, and three men who said they were private detectives assigned by the O'Brien Agency to "protect" Kessler and Berger, but they could not elaborate as to the reasons for the protection.

BOSCA ITALIAN SPARKLING WINES. Brut—Sec—Red—All Dealers, Restaurants. —Advt.

TO TRY ADMIRAL FOR K-2 DEFECTS

W. N. Little, Retired Officer, Accused of Lax Inspection of the Submarine's Batteries.

WAS STATIONED AT QUINCY

Daniels Says Unusual Court-Martial Order Is Evidence of His Care for the Navy.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15.—Rear Admiral William Nelson Little, a retired officer of the navy, is to be tried by court-martial on charges growing out of the alleged discovery that the construction of the submarine K-2 was faulty. Admiral Little was the Inspector of machinery for naval vessels under construction at the plant of the Fore River Shipbuilding Company at Quincy, Mass., one of which was the K-2. At the time of the alleged carelessness on Admiral Little's part he was on the active list. It was pointed out at the Navy Department today that an officer on the retired list is as much an officer of the navy as an officer on the active list, and as amenable to discipline.

The trial of Admiral Little was ordered today. In a statement on the subject the Navy Department said that the charges involved neglect and careless methods in the conduct of his duties while Inspector of Machinery at the Fore River plant, in connection with the construction of the K-2. The court will meet at the Boston Navy Yard on Oct. 18. It will be composed of Rear Admirals Bradley A. Fiske, James M. Helm, Wythe M. Parks, Walter F. Worthington, Albert Gleaves, and Herbert O. Dunn, and Paymaster General Thomas J. Cowie, with Lieut. Commander Alfred W. Johnson as Judge Advocate.

Admiral Little lives at 547 Riverside Drive, New York. He is in Washington tonight. He said he had not seen the specifications of the charges against him and declined to discuss the matter.

The statement issued by the Navy Department said:

The charges against Admiral Little have resulted from trouble which has recently been experienced with storage batteries of submarines of the K class—in this instance the K-2. The source of trouble in vessels of this class has been the subject of close investigation by the Navy Department. As a result of this investigation the department has been led to believe that the inspection of the K-2, while building at the Fore River Shipbuilding Company, was not conducted with sufficient care and thoroughness, and accordingly has directed that Admiral Little, who was responsible for the proper inspection of this vessel, be tried by court-martial.

Admiral Little's last active duty was as inspector of machinery at the Fore River Shipbuilding Company, in which duty he continued until his retirement for age on Dec. 31, 1914. The action of the department in this case of ordering the trial by general court-martial of an officer who has been retired after attaining the highest naval rank, on charges relating to duties performed prior to retirement, is somewhat radical and arrests attention. It can be accounted for only as an evidence of the department's determination that the inspection of ships under construction for the navy shall be conducted with the greatest care and thoroughness.

Admiral Little was an officer of the Engineer Corps of the Navy at the time when the corps was abolished by the Naval Personnel law of March 3, 1899, and its officers transferred to the line of the service. Under this law, officers who entered the navy after a certain date—one of whom was Admiral Little—were not permitted to exercise command of vessels at sea. Most of his duty since then has been in connection with inspection work ashore. He was retired for age on his sixty-second birthday, Dec. 31, 1914. He had attained the rank of Rear Admiral on March 26, 1913. He was born in New York, and was appointed to the navy from Georgia in 1872. In his forty-two years of service in the navy Admiral Little had an excellent record.

Officials of the Navy Department said there had been continual trouble with the storage batteries of K-2. Their investigation, they said, brought from Admiral Little a statement that when he passed the batteries of the K-2 he had an understanding with the Fore River Company that if any defects were discovered in the batteries they would be corrected at the company's expense. The officials said that the officers of the company denied that any such agreement existed.

Further inquiries in naval circles brought out details which gave a somewhat different version of the matter. It was said that when the K-2 was completed a question was raised by the officer in charge of the vessel whether some soldering in the battery cells had leaked into them or whether the soldering around the cells had been dropped there through carelessness. There was no way of determining this, it was asserted, except by operating the submarine.

This was done, and it was reported that the officer in charge of the submarine informed the Inspectors that the batteries worked properly. The conclusion of the Inspectors in charge was, it was said, that the lead near the batteries had been dropped there carelessly and did not indicate any defect in the batteries. The statement was made also that no defect was discovered in the batteries in the trial period of six months.

In one quarter surprise was shown over the statement of the Navy Department that Admiral Little had said that he had made an agreement with the Fore River Company under which the latter would remedy any defect in the K-2. It was said that there was no such understanding, and that the Navy Department must have been in error in supposing that Admiral Little had made a statement to that effect.

Battery Troubles Now Preventable.

QUINCY, Mass., Oct. 15.—J. N. Powell, President of the Fore River Shipbuilding Company, tonight made the following statement regarding the work on the submarines:

"The storage battery on the K-2 was installed under the supervision of the manufacturers' representatives. The battery troubles which have been experienced were due to causes which have only recently been thoroughly understood, and it has required the most painstaking search to discover the reasons for the grounds in storage batteries, which can now be prevented.

"While the K-2 was delivered to the Government nearly two years ago, and some months before the present management took over operation of the plant, Admiral Little remained on duty as Engineering Inspector at the Fore River Shipbuilding Corporation and the Electric Boat Company until Jan. 1 last, when he retired at the age of 62 years. My personal knowledge of Admiral Little's close attention to duty and the high standard of performance that he uniformly exacted leads me to believe that these court-martial proceedings are founded on a misunderstanding that will be speedily cleared up before the court."

Edith Cavell, Englishwoman, Put to Death On Charge of Aiding the Allies in Brussels

LONDON, Oct. 15.—The Foreign Office has been notified by the American Embassy that Miss Edith Cavell, lately the head of a large training school in Brussels, who was arrested on Aug. 5 by the German authorities in Brussels, was executed on Oct. 13, after sentence of death had been passed upon her.

It is understood that the charge against Miss Cavell was that she harbored fugitive British and French soldiers and Belgians of military age and had assisted them to escape from Belgium, in order to join their colors.

Thus far the Foreign Office is not aware that a charge of espionage had been brought against Miss Cavell.

DE FOREST TO AID AGAINST ZEPPELINS

Will Place His Electric Detector at the Service of the Allies.

A MICROPHONE DEVICE

It Is Expected to Record Airship Propellers' Vibrations and Disclose Their Location.

A middle-aged American inventor with an electric bulb will arrive in London this morning on a hurry-up call from the British Government to show Sir Percy Scott how the British capital may avert danger from Zeppelins. And when the American inventor has done his work in London he will cross the Channel to devise a system of protection from air attack for the treasures and the lives of Paris.

The inventor is Dr. Lee de Forest of New York City, who sailed last Saturday, taking with him his wife. He did not know until a few hours before he sailed that he was going, and to only a few intimate friends he told what his mission was.

Dr de Forest is the inventor of the Audion amplifier, an adaptation of the incandescent electric light, by which feeble electric impulses can be magnified to a point at which they can be registered with considerable force.

For several months England has used for coast defense a system of microphone detection against submarines by means of which the vibration of the propellers of German submersibles was picked up by microphones at sea and transmitted to a base, so that the approaching submarine could be located. This defense has been credited by London with being responsible for the destruction of many submarines. In this plan an instrument fashioned on the principle of the Audion was used to magnify the impulses recorded by the microphones at sea, but that form of Audion was not perfected to the stage of Dr. de Forest's recent inventions.

The effectiveness of the coast defense system suggested to the English authorities a similar plan for defense against invading airships. The success of the de Forest audion was brought to the attention of the British authorities, and they sent for the man who had invented it to come over and make their protective system work so that London could sleep in peace.

The detection system which Dr. de Forest purposes to work out is as follows: Several delicate microphones are placed in a geometrical figure, probably each on a mast. These microphones are equipped with audions, so that any vibration reaching them is magnified several hundred times, each of the audions being of the same recording power. The microphone on that point of the geometrical figure nearest the approaching airship will record vibrations of a greater strength than the microphone on the most distant point of the figure. The effect of the vibrations upon the intermediary microphones will, of course, be of varying force, according to the relative distance of the microphone from the source of the vibrations, the approaching airship. From the varying effects of these vibrations on individual microphones is calculated the line of direction of the approach of the vibrations on each microphone. These lines of direction when extended form the outline of an imaginary cone, at the apex of which will be found the approaching airship.

When the location of the airship has been determined, Dr. de Forest's task ends, and that of the aeroplanes and airship guns begins. It is planned to send aeroplanes out above the dirigibles after the location has been determined.

The audion, which has played an important role in wire telephony, wireless telephony, and telegraphy, is based upon its sensitiveness to the most minute electric impulse of the rarefied air in an incandescent bulb when it is heated. The audion instrument consists of an incandescent bulb of a size depending upon the purpose of its use, into which runs an ordinary filament, terminating in two delicate cells, known as "grids," suspended between a pair of small metallic plates. The filament is for the sole purpose of heating the air between the plates, making it sensitive to very feeble electric impulses. The effect of the transmission of these impulses across the field between the plates, filled with heated rarefied air, causes a much greater current to be sent through the plates, a current supplied by batteries, but affected by the impulses received from the air.

ZEPPELIN BOMBS HIT CANADIAN'S CAMP

Casualty List Issued at Ottawa Shows Seven Men In England Were Killed in Attack.

OTTAWA, Oct. 15.—That the camp of the artillery brigade of the Second Canadian Division at Otterpool, Kent, England, was attacked by German Zeppelins on the evening of Wednesday is indicated in tonight's casualty list, which records several men killed in the Fifth Artillery Brigade and one in the Twenty-ninth Battery, C. F. A.

Last night's list gave the names of seven men of the Fifth Brigade killed by bombs and shells.

The number of Canadians approximates the total of military casualties issued by the home office in London, England, and indicates that this was probably the only real military damage in the raid.

One of the officers on the White Star liner Lapland, which arrived yesterday from Liverpool, said that there was a

Continued on Page 2.

ALLIES WILL SEEK MORE CREDITS HERE

Announcement by Lord Reading After Signing Contract for the $500,000,000 Loan.

ENGLAND CONTROLS BUYING

Half of Present Loan May Go to Russia, Which Plunged on War Supplies and Couldn't Pay.

Following the signing of the contracts for the $500,000,000 Anglo-French loan in the offices of J. P. Morgan & Co. yesterday afternoon Lord Reading, on behalf of the foreign commissioners who negotiated the loan, announced that it was planned to establish additional credits in this country for the British and French Governments. Lord Reading said he did not yet know what form the new credits would take, but that they would be of a banking character. He said they would be arranged within a month or two.

Wall Street had heard earlier reports of additional war credits, but no formal announcement had been forthcoming until Lord Reading consented to speak of the matter yesterday. The financial district has had unofficial reports that the new credits will range from $100,000,000 to $250,000,000. These figures were not confirmed, however, by Lord Reading or any member of the commission.

To effect future negotiations, two members of the Anglo-French Commission will remain in this country while the other members will return to their countries. Basil P. Blackett will represent the British Government and Octave Homberg will represent France. In addition, another representative of the British Government will be sent here soon to help Mr. Blackett. This man will be an official of the Treasury Department. Lord Reading said this new representative would not be Sir George Paish.

It is probable that all of the members of the commission will return to this country to take part in negotiations for the new credits. Lord Reading remarked informally that nothing definite would be done in regard to the supplementary credits until after he and his associates had discussed the situation with home officials. It was impossible to carry on negotiations by cable with the home Governments in matters of such importance, he said. The members of the commission will sail within a week, it was said.

Loan Contract Signed.

Lord Reading also announced that the proceeds of the $500,000,000 bond issue would not be used exclusively for governmental purposes. A part of the credit will be available for the use of individual importers. Lord Reading stated that the British Government would continue to sell exchange whenever it was deemed expedient.

The signing of the great international loan was consummated on the second floor of the J. P. Morgan & Co., building in the presence of a large number of New York bankers. There was great applause as the signatures binding a syndicate of American bankers to supply $480,000,000 in cash in return for $500,000,000 5 per cent. bonds were affixed to the papers. J. P. Morgan, as he signed his firm's name with a penny steel pen, laughingly said:

"Well, this is the first time I have signed for $500,000,000 even as an agent."

When the first copy of the agreement was signed Lord Reading said a few words commending the wisdom that had been shown in the management of the American end of the negotiations. He added:

"I desire to express our sincere gratitude. This is not an occasion on which I desire to make a speech. However, I do feel on behalf of the English Government that it is incumbent upon us to say that we are very much indebted to all who have aided.

"May I add that after we had given a close study to conditions here, after making ourselves acquainted with the difficulties of a transaction in this country, where the people were unacquainted with external loans, we sought advice, and it was given to us honestly and conscientiously, not only in the best interests of our own country, but, we believe, in the best interest of the United States."

Mr. Homberg returned thanks on behalf of the French Government.

Mr. Morgan replied, saying that any credit due should be given to the bankers who had been associated with the firm.

$260,000,000 Paid In.

The work of signing the formal agreement was laborious. Although it started early yesterday afternoon it was not completed when the invited bankers arrived at 5 o'clock. All told, more than 3,600 signatures will have to be attached to the copies. There were 62 copies, one for each member of the managing group in New York, and two more for the Governments of Great Britain and France. Lord Reading, Octave Homberg, and Ernest Mallet signed all 62 copies, and the documents will be signed today, and on Monday by representatives of the sixty banking houses composing the New York group. One copy was signed in the presence of the Commissioners by Mr. Morgan, whose name serves to hold the syndicate.

There were sales of $116,000 of the new bonds on the Stock Exchange yesterday in the form of contracts to deliver, of which $70,000 sold at 98, the offering price to the public, and $37,000 at 97¾. It was reported that of the $500,000,000, $260,000,000 were paid for yesterday and withdrawn from the syndicate by those who participated as underwriters in order to get the price of 96¼ made to syndicate members. These figures could not be confirmed at J. P. Morgan & Co.'s where it was said that there had not been time for an accurate compilation of the withdrawals.

Continued on Page 3.

BRITAIN DECLARES WAR ON BULGARIA; RUMANIA DECIDES TO BE NEUTRAL; BERLIN SAYS ALLIES CAN'T REACH NISH

German Destroyer and a Torpedo Boat Are Sunk in Battles With British Submarines in Baltic

COPENHAGEN, Oct. 15.—A German destroyer and a German torpedo boat have been sunk by a British submarine or British submarines near the entrance to the Baltic in two separate engagements.

One encounter took place at the southern entrance to The Sound, a narrow strait between Denmark and Sweden which connects the Baltic with the North Sea. A great explosion followed the striking of the torpedo against the German craft, and the destroyer foundered immediately.

Dispatches to the evening newspapers here say that a second German torpedo boat was sunk by the British submarine E-19 near Faxe.

According to these telegrams, a German flotilla, one boat of which was sunk Wednesday, returned yesterday with reinforcements, and fishermen heard another explosion and saw a torpedo boat disappear. Thereupon the flotilla hurried away.

A message from Falsterbo, Sweden, which brought news of the first incident, adds that another German destroyer and a cruiser which were accompanying the destroyer that was sunk, ran away to the southward.

The information received here indicates that all the members of this destroyer's crew were lost.

Additional details of the first encounter were given in a subsequent dispatch. According to this version a German cruiser and three destroyers were engaged with the British submarine. The German craft moved in circles to avoid the attack of the submarine, which was bombarded heavily. This continued for some time until the submarine torpedoed the destroyer, which sank with a terrific explosion. The other German warships are said to have retreated. The submarine came to the surface and remained on the scene for some time before disappearing.

A sharp lookout from the Danish coast is being kept, but no survivors have been found.

Baltic Blockade Menaces Germany's Raw Material for Munitions

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COPENHAGEN, Oct. 15, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—British submarines have now cleared the Baltic and the Gulf of Bothnia entirely of German commercial steamers. Every German ship which was on her way south from Swedish ports when the submarine action started has been sunk or forced to run ashore.

Of a total of fifty German steamers engaged in carrying metal and metal ore from Sweden to Germany thirty-seven are now practically interned in Swedish ports fully loaded and have orders to remain for the present.

The scheme is to let a number of ships pass together, surrounded by German warships.

Germans have lately been gathering in a big number of warships in these waters.

If the import of Swedish metal ore stops, a dangerous situation will arise for German ammunition manufacturing.

GERMANS RETAKE A FRENCH SALIENT

Drive Out Defenders from a Threatening Position Near Auberive, in Champagne.

ALSO WIN VOSGES HILLTOP

Burning Oil Aids Them in Their Successful Assaults on Hartmannsweilerkopf.

LONDON, Oct. 15.—The Germans have inflicted defeats upon the French in Champagne and in the Vosges, according to their own and the Paris official reports.

Near Auberive, on the French left wing in Champagne, they retook a threatening salient and captured 300 men.

In the Vosges, as the result of an attack on a three-mile front, they carried the trenches on the summit of Hartmannsweilerkopf and took two French observation posts.

As some compensation for their losses elsewhere, the French report the recapture of trenches in Lorraine, near Reillon.

German reports of trenches recaptured east and northeast of Vermelles, in Artois, are denied by Sir John French, who says the British hold all their gains of Oct. 13 and have improved their positions in the Hohenzollern redoubt.

This is the official Berlin statement:

Northeast and east of Vermelles the British have again been driven out of our positions. They have been able to retain only a small portion of a trench on the western fringe of the gravel quarry.

In Champagne, east of Auberive, Saxon troops took the only remaining French fortified position from which a great attack could be made upon our positions. We captured five officers and 300 men, as well as several machine guns.

During the night of Oct. 13-14 the stations of Chalons and Vitry-le-François, of military importance for operations now under way, were bombarded by one of our airships.

French Admit Two Reverses.

The text of the French night report follows:

Bombardments were again violent on both sides during most of the day before Leos, at Bois-en-Hache, and in Givenchy wood.

In Champagne, under cover of the bombardment reported this morning to the east of Auberive, the enemy was able to secure again a footing in a certain part of his former trenches in the form of a salient in front of the extreme left wing of the positions carried by our recent attacks.

In the Argonne the explosion of one of our mines has shattered some enemy lines near Hill 285.

On the Lorraine front we have recaptured some elements of trenches which the enemy had been holding since Oct. 9 to the north of Reillon. We have repulsed several counterattacks. Fifty prisoners remained in our hands.

In the Vosges the Germans this morning made a very strong attack on a five-kilometer (3.11 miles) front between Rehfelsen, to the south of Hartmannsweilerkopf, and the Sudelkopf. This attack had been preceded by violent showers of shells of various calibres and big bombs, and was accompanied by the projection of blazing petroleum. The Germans were repulsed almost on the whole front of attack. They succeeded only in recapturing the trenches situated on the very top of Hartmannsweilerkopf and in penetrating two observation

Continued on Page 3.

FIGURES ALLIES CAN'T AID SERBIA

Major Moraht of the Berlin Tageblatt Points Out Difficulty of Getting Troops There.

RAILWAY IS INADEQUATE

Will Take Weeks to Transport 150,000 Men—Berlin Thinks Nish May Fall in Eight Days.

From a Staff Correspondent.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Oct. 15.—Germany takes great satisfaction in the eagerly-awaited speech of Sir Edward Grey in the House of Commons, particularly to the portion dealing with the matter of the Allies giving military aid to Serbia.

Major Moraht, the Tageblatt's military expert, discussing the Serbian campaign, comes to the conclusion that any help the Allies may send will come too late. He says:

"An Anglo-French expeditionary force would be of value to hard-pressed Serbia if it arrived in time to participate in the deciding battle, but this is most improbable. A single military train on the Saloniki-Uskub line could at most transport only one infantry battalion, a squadron of cavalry, or one battery. One infantry division, without supplies, would require forty trains, and one with supplies would require eighty.

"Even assuming no interruption to traffic on the two-track line, the military trains could not make more than fifteen miles an hour. It would easily take three or four days to bring one division from the landing place to the point where its participation in the fight would come. Even with uninterrupted traffic, day and night, it would take at least three or four weeks to bring ten divisions, say 150,800 men, to help the Serbians. Remembering that it is only 150 miles between Belgrade and Pirot, that is between the Bulgar and Austro-German armies, one realizes that the enemy's help will be most problematical.

"But it is most unlikely that traffic on this important strategic railway will go undisturbed. This Macedonian land is hostile to the Serbians, and knows the warfare of armed band. One need only recall the events of the southern front of Pozarevac were stormed last night, and the fortified town thereby fell into our hands.

The Bulgarian First Army has begun its attack over the east Serbian frontier. It took possession of the heights of the passes between Belorradjik and Kujazevic.

The Vienna War Office bulletin was as follows:

Austro-Hungarian and German troops advanced across the plain of Erino and Brdo and drove the enemy over the Bolleica Rivulet, which flows into the Danube at Vinca. German troops advanced along both banks of the lower Morava, and after fighting captured Pozarevac.

The Bulgarian first army, attacking across the Serbia eastern frontier, captured the passes and heights between Belorradjik and Kujazevic.

Bulgarians Tell of Fighting.

The following official communication was issued at Sofia yesterday by the Bulgarian General Staff:

The Serbians last night attempted an incursion at several points in the region of Ciu Bosgilegrad and Kustendil, with a view to occupying Bulgarian strategic points which defend the road to Sofia. Their attempts were frustrated. This afternoon our troops succeeded in driving off the Serbians, but in certain districts fighting continues.

The Bulgarian losses, as far as is known, were eighteen men killed and 190 wounded.

An official communication issued by the Serbian War Office at Nish reads as follows:

On Oct. 11 the Bulgarians made a surprise attack on us at Koritza and Glava. The attack was repulsed. The same day the Bulgars occupied the

BULGARS OCCUPY PASSES

Serbs Repel Their Attacks at Several Points Along the Frontier.

ALLIES MAY DRIVE AT SOFIA

Czar to Issue a Manifesto Denouncing Ferdinand as a Traitor to Slav Cause.

MONTENEGRINS PUSH FOE

Italy to Send 150,000 Men to Join Allies in the Balkans, Paris Hears.

Rumania to Stay Neutral; Is Guarding Her Frontiers

BUCHAREST, Wednesday, Oct. 13, via Paris, Oct. 16, (Delayed in Transmission.)—The Cabinet, after again going over the war situation, today made a pronouncement in favor of Rumania maintaining neutrality.

All necessary military precautions have been taken on each of Rumania's frontiers.

LONDON, Saturday, Oct. 16.—Great Britain formally declared war on Bulgaria yesterday. The Foreign Office stated that, in view of the fact that Bulgaria had announced she was at war with Serbia and was an ally of the central powers, his Majesty's Government had informed the Bulgarian Government through the Swedish Minister at London, in charge of Bulgarian interests, that a state of war existed between Great Britain and Bulgaria as from 10 P. M.

It was also announced officially here that Serbia had declared war on Bulgaria because of Bulgarian attacks on Serbian armies on the Zaitchen and Radovitch fronts.

The Austrians, Germans, and Bulgarians are proceeding methodically with their invasion of Serbia, which, according to neutral reports, is costing them a very heavy price in the lives of their soldiers, as the hardened veterans of Serbia are taking every advantage of the difficult country to inflict the greatest possible loss on the invaders. According to reports made to Serbian Army Headquarters at Nish, the losses of the Teutons so far have amounted to 20,000 men killed and 40,000 wounded.

A dispatch to The London Times from Athens said the Serbians still held the heights around Belgrade at a distance of 1¼ miles from the city.

Germans Occupy Pozarevac.

The Germans, however, have been able finally to occupy Pozarevac, ten miles southeast of Semendria, about five miles from the Danube, and aver that their campaign is proceeding according to their plans. Following is the German official version of the latest operations, issued by the Berlin War Office yesterday:

The army group of Field Marshal von Mackensen is continuing on its course according to the prearranged plans. South of Belgrade and Semendria the Serbians have been driven back further. Prisoners to the number of 450 and three guns, one of them a heavy gun, have been captured.

The works on the southern front of Pozarevac were stormed last night, and the fortified town thereby fell into our hands.

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On Oct. 11 the Bulgarians made a surprise attack on us at Koritza and Glava. The attack was repulsed. The same day the Bulgars occupied the

position of Kita and advanced two-thirds of a mile into our territory.

On the 12th they attacked our positions at Ivnavora and Livadia, but were repulsed. The same day they attacked without result our positions at Pisuna, Boukva, Rasovati, Kanon, Virboulasova, and Goloche. On the 13th they attacked the line of Tarvesnik-Kanengrad, repulsing one of our detachments. In the whole Timok River section the Bulgars opened fire on our positions. We made no reply.

On the 14th they attacked various points Near Krivapalanka they attacked Ravnomnivo fort and also in the direction of Radiochevo and in the Strumitza Valley.

Bulgaria thus began war against us treacherously, as in 1913, by surprise and without a declaration of war.

A dispatch yesterday to the Giornale d'Italia of Rome from Cettinje, capital of Montenegro, announced that the the Montenegrins had made such stout resistance to the Austro-Germans all along the front that they had been compelled to retire and send for reinforcements.

Troops Land Daily at Saloniki.

The Quadruple Entente Allies are perfecting their preparations to assist the Serbians and every day sees additional troops landed at Saloniki, where the French General Sarrail has arrived to take command of the allied forces.

The military critic of the Universul of Bucharest in an article published yesterday expressed the belief that the British and French troops would not go to the aid of the Serbians at Nish, which is 250 miles from their base, but would make a direct attack on Sofia from the Serbian frontier, thus cutting Bulgaria in two and also stopping the Austro-German advance by one of the principal railroads to Constantinople. The writer added, however, that the Anglo-French forces must be strong and that Italy must co-operate with them.

The political situation remains unchanged, Greece having formally announced that she would not intervene in behalf of Serbia "at present," and Rumania, although she is being urged by Germany definitely to state her position, not having yet done so.

150,000 ITALIANS TO FIGHT IN BALKANS

Intervention to Take Place at Point Where It Will Have Decisive Effect.

PARIS, Oct. 16.—Italy will send 150,000 men to the Balkans, according to information received by the Excelsior from what the paper says is a reliable source.

The Government maintains the strictest secrecy as to where the troops will be landed, says the Excelsior's informant, but Italian intervention will take place at a point where it will have a decisive effect on the whole Balkan campaign.

PARIS, Oct. 15, 6 A. M.—While there is no doubt of Italian intervention in the Balkans, the Petit Journal's Milan correspondent says the question now under consideration is how contact can be avoided between the Italian and German contingents if Italy's share in the campaign comprises the use of land forces, as no declaration of war has been made on either side.

It is reported that this diplomatic difficulty may be overcome by sending the Italians against the Turks or the Bulgarians or both.

TEUTON LOSS 60,000, SERBIANS ASSERT

Fear That Line on Danube Front May Be Pierced by German Reinforcements.

PARIS, Oct. 15.—Losses of the Austro-German forces on the northern front in Serbia have totaled 20,000 killed and 40,000 wounded, according to the latest reports received at Serbian Headquarters in Nish, says a dispatch from Nish to the Temps.

The dispatch, which was dated Wednesday, says:

"There has been severe fighting along the northern front. According to the latest report received at Serbian Headquarters the Austro-German troops on the Obrenovatz - Belgrade - Semendria-Gradichte front have lost 20,000 killed and 40,000 wounded. A wireless message from Oreovitza to the German Legation at Sofia admits great losses, and says that the Serbian resistance exceeded expectations.

"Another wireless message in cipher, which was interpreted and decoded, and which was supposed to be signed by the German Emperor or by Field Marshal von Mackensen, urged Bulgaria to begin operations against Serbia without delay.

"Despite furious attacks and against heavy odds, the Serbians are maintaining their positions along the Drina, Save, and Danube. The Serbian forces, however, appear to be seriously menaced by German reinforcements, estimated at four divisions, reported in the Delibiat section north of the Danube, and it is feared that the Serbian army which is heroically maintaining the Pozarevac front will be cut in two and thrown back toward the Rumanian frontier.

"Despite heavy losses the Serbians are prepared to make all sacrifices. They are urgently demanding that Anglo-French reinforcements be sent in time."

According to a Nish dispatch to the Matin the invaders have not advanced more than four miles south of the river at any point on the Danube front. The Bulgarians have been held in the Timok Valley, where a new action is in progress along the entire front.

Mayors of villages along the Macedonian frontier have been made officers in the Serbian Army, and have been instructed to organize bands of irregulars, who will be armed with Mauser rifles.

If Nish is seriously menaced by the Austro-German-Bulgar invasion it has been decided to transfer the Government to Mitrovitza, close to the Montenegrin frontier. Mitrovitza is the terminus of a branch railroad which connects with the main line from Nish to Saloniki at Uskup.

LINES TO SERBIA CUT.

Communication with Rumania and Russia Destroyed.

MILAN, Oct. 16, (via Paris.)—The Saloniki correspondent of the Secolo sends the following:

"Communications have been cut between Serbia and Rumania, as well as between Saloniki and Russia, as the result of the Austro-German offensive.

"The Serbians are expecting an attack by the Bulgarians between Guevgheli and Strumnitza, with the object of cutting the Saloniki Railroad and preventing the arrival of allied troops at Nish."

BATTLE NEAR GREEK BORDER.

First German Prisoners Arrive at Serbian Capital.

MILAN, Oct. 15, (Dispatch to The London Daily News).—According to the Secolo, the Bukarest Esta announces an offensive by 50,000 Bulgarians in the Valandova region near the Greek frontier. Desperate fighting is proceeding at Etnos.

The first German prisoners, numbering four hundred, have arrived at Nish. They were taken near Obrenovatz.

MAKES THREAT TO RUMANIA.

Berlin Paper Warns Her Against Letting Russians Through.

BERLIN, Oct. 15, (via London.)—"Rumania must choose quickly and without hesitation," says the Lokal Anzeiger, referring to the report that Russia had asked for permission to march troops through Rumania to Serbia's assistance.

What will Rumania do in such an event? asks the Lokal Anzeiger, adding that if she imitates Greece and only registers a protest against Russia's marching through the Central Powers cannot remain indifferent.

BERLIN, Oct. 15, (by Wireless to Tuckerton, N. J.)—Sofia advices by way of Vienna say that King Ferdinand of Bulgaria exchanged telegrams with King Ferdinand of Rumania on the first anniversary of the death of the late King Charles of Rumania, Oct. 10," the Overseas News Agency says. "King Ferdinand of Bulgaria, with representatives of the Bulgarian Government, attended a requiem in Sofia in memory of the late King."

GREECE TELLS BRITAIN OF HER NEUTRALITY

But Army Is Kept Mobilized to Prevent Bulgar Attack on Allies' Base.

LONDON, Oct. 15.—In a note to the British Government, received today, Greece announces her definite decision not to intervene in the war on behalf of Serbia at present.

In the communication, which is of great length, Premier Zaimis of Greece presents his interpretation of the Greco-Serbian treaty. He concludes with the statement that the present Greek Government is of the opinion that the treaty with Serbia does not call for intervention by Greece in the present circumstances.

Would Force Greece to Decide.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Saturday, Oct. 16.—The Times in an editorial this morning says:

"Almost every hour counts, yet the Allies are still without any clear or definite indication of the intentions of Greece. It is imperative that they should learn without delay if she is with them or against them. The hour is too vital for finesse or equivocation, as it is too vital for procrastination.

"The English and French forces have been sent to Saloniki on invitation of the late Prime Minister of Greece. They are there to support the cause of Greece's ally. The change, which King Constantine has since thought fit to make in the person of his chief adviser, cannot affect these facts. If the Greek Government contemplates the abandonment of the policy on the strength of which we were induced to dispatch our ships and soldiers to a Greek port, we have the right to exact a clear, unambiguous announcement of this tergiversation."

MILAN, Oct. 15.—The Greek Government is co-operating with the Quadruple Entente by keeping its army mobilized and by this action alone warding off a possible Bulgarian attack on the base of operations of the expeditionary force. An Athens dispatch to the Corriere della Sera says that in exchange for this assistance the Entente will furnish Greece funds for keeping up its armaments and that the National Bank of Greece already has received a credit of 30,000,000 francs ($6,000,000) from London and Paris.

BERLIN, Oct. 15, (by Wireless to Tuckerton, N. J.)—"According to advices from Budapest," the Overseas News Agency says, "the Greek Army took measures to limit the space occupied by the troops of the Entente Allies landing at Saloniki. Thus, it is said, French telegraphers who attempted to establish a wireless station in a building in the port were forcibly ejected.

"It is stated in these advices that 35,000 Greek soldiers who have been assembled at Saloniki occupy all the buildings in the town and that the troops which landed were limited to the section of the port which is in Serbian possession."

ROME, Oct. 15.—It is asserted by the Giornale d'Italia that Bulgaria has notified Greece that she has concluded no treaty with Germany and Austria affecting Greek interests.

ITALIAN WAR CHIEFS TO CONFER AT FRONT

Minister of War Goes to Meet the King and Cadorna—Italian Gain on the Carso.

ROME, Oct. 15, (via Paris, Oct. 16.)—General Zupelli, Minister of War, has left for the front to confer with King Victor Emmanuel and Lieut. Gen. Count Cadorna, Chief of Staff of the Italian Army.

The official statement of the Italian General Headquarters, dated Oct. 15, says:

"The importance of the success obtained by us in Carnia on the 12th has been brought out by information given us by prisoners. Notwithstanding the forces employed by the enemy and the long artillery preparation the attack was broken by our steady and accurate fire at a considerable distance from our positions, which our adversary, despite all his exertions, did not even succeed in approaching.

"Enemy groups concealed in the wooded region of the Lodinut Pass, at the head of the Chiarzo Torrent, on the 18th were subjected to an effective fire from our artillery and rifles and also were attacked by our patrols, who took a number of prisoners.

"On the Carso, during the morning of the 14th, our troops operating on Monte San Michele succeeded by a surprise attack in occupying an advanced position along the northern slopes of the mountain.

VIENNA, Oct. 15, (via London.)—The following report on the operations in the Italian theatre of war was issued today by the War Office:

On the Tyrolean front a strong enemy artillery fire continues. Italian infantry attacks have been made only against the Plateau of Vielgeruth, where several companies advanced toward our positions at midnight, but after a short, fierce fight, were forced to retreat. Renewed attacks in the early morning also were repelled.

On the Carinthian frontier and in the coastal districts the situation is unchanged.

Several sectors of this front have been subjected to a continuous enemy artillery fire. An Italian detachment which advanced to the border of the plateau close to Peteano was driven back with heavy losses by our counter-attack.

HINTS AT LEAVING GALLIPOLI.

London Daily News Voices Misgivings as to the Operations There.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Saturday, Oct. 16.—The Daily News in an editorial on the Gallipoli situation says:

"The Government has already a heavy responsibility in respect of the Dardanelles. The necessity for a decision as to the future will make it still heavier. The country has long been viewing the Gallipoli campaign with profound concern and in some respects with profound misgivings. The resolve to embarrass the Government by no open strictures is being honorably maintained. Its justification is in the confidence, which cannot be disappointed save at disastrous cost, that if a vital decision must be taken the Government will take it with eyes fixed solely on the necessities which the development of the war as a whole may impose. Not even the sacrifices of the past must fetter our strategy for the future."

BRITISH STEAMER IS SUNK.

The Salerno Lost in the War Zone—Her Crew Saved.

LONDON, Oct. 15.—The British steamer Salerno has been sunk. The crew was saved.

The Salerno was a Wilson Line steamer, built at Glasgow in 1912. She was of 2,071 tons gross register.

RUSSIANS MAKE NEW GALICIA GAIN

Report Flank Attack West of Tarnopol, Driving Foe Back and Inflicting Heavy Loss.

PIERCE LINES AT DVINSK

Berlin Admits Reverse Here—Russians Hold Offensive South and Southwest of the City.

BOMBS DROPPED ON MINSK

Where Czar's Soldiers Were Entraining—A Teuton Army Driven Across the Pripet in the Centre.

LONDON, Saturday, Oct. 16.—The Russian official report received here this mornings tells of another Russian stroke in East Galicia, this time west of Tarnopol and north of the crossing of the Stripa, obtained earlier by the Russians. A flank attack west of Tarnopol drove the Germanic Allies toward the Stripa and inflicted heavy losses upon them, the report says. Tarnopol is a railway centre about sixty miles east of Lemberg.

The Russians have turned to the offensive in the region of Dvinsk, and although the Germans say that they have repulsed most of the Muscovite attacks, they admit that the Russians penetrated their line at one point.

In the centre, the Austro-Germans have been forced back across the Pripet River, according to the Petrograd bulletin, which says:

On the western front in the region of Dvinsk the fighting continues. In many places the artillery duels are developing great intensity. The general situation is unchanged.

In the region west of Lake Obole we carried by assault the village of Gavrantsi and the cemetery north of Stavareli Farm.

On the Pripet, in the region of the village of Nobel, the enemy was thrown back across the river.

During an offensive movement in the railway district west of Tarnopol, (East Galicia,) the enemy was taken on the flank and thrown back toward the River Stripa with heavy losses.

On the night of the 13th the enemy made the fourth attack of that day, charging with bayonet upon our troops in the region of the village of Haivoronka, on the Stripa, west of Trembowla. The enemy was repulsed by a strong counterattack and retreated in complete disorder to his trenches. In the same region the enemy also adopted the offensive yesterday. Our troops allowed him to approach within a very short distance and then delivered a vigorous counter-attack, again throwing him back toward the Stripa.

BERLIN, Oct. 15, (via London.)—Today's anouncement from the army headquarters on the Russian front follows:

Army group of Field Marshal von Hindenburg: Southwest and south of Dvinsk the Russians made repeated attacks yesterday. South of the Dvinsk-Novo-Alexandrovsk line they were repulsed with unusually heavy losses. Two attacks northeast of Wessolowo also broke down. At a third attack the Russians succeeded in penetrating our positions over a width of one battalion. A counter attack is now in progress.

One of our airships dropped bombs freely on the station at Minsk, where large numbers of troops were entraining. Five loud explosions were heard and one large fire was observed.

There is nothing to report concerning the army group of Prince Leopold.

VIENNA, Oct. 15, (via London.)—The Austrian official statement says of the Russian war theatre: "There have been no important events."

CZAR TO DENOUNCE FERDINAND'S 'TREASON'

As "Chief Protector" of Slavs He Will Address the Bulgars.

PARIS, Oct. 15.—Russian intervention in the Balkans probably will be preceded by a manifesto issued by Emperor Nicholas as "Chief Protector" of all Slavs to the Bulgarians, denouncing what will be characterized as the "treason" of King Ferdinand in making common cause with the Austro-Germans, Russia's enemies. This manifesto, it is expected, will be followed immediately by definite action.

That the Russian retreat, skillfully exploited by German agents, was the immediate cause of turning against the Allies the sentiment of the Bulgarian people, who are intensely practical, was the assertion made by A. de Panafieu, French Minister at Sofia, to the correspondent of the Journal at Piraeus.

"The event coincided," he said, "with the visit of the Duke of Mecklenburg, who found a ready tool in King Ferdinand, a blind believer in Germany's victory. The Champagne success came too late to restore the balance. The Bulgarian people understand nothing of diplomatic calculations. They see only Macedonia to be conquered. Certainly if the Russian flag appeared at Varna or Burgas it might rouse memories in their inmost souls, but interest comes before sentiment. Russia, the great Motherland, will henceforth be far away to the Bulgarian peasant.

"Mobilization was a sad and dreary proceeding, without songs or cheers, vastly different from the heroic frenzy of October, 1912. Hundreds of German officers are acting as instructors of the Bulgarian armies, but they do not wear German uniforms, although a few Austrian uniforms are seen. Germans in Bulgarian uniforms organized the defenses of Dedeaghatch and the Black Sea ports and fixed batteries and anti-aircraft guns at Sofia.

"It would be premature to express an opinion about the possibility of a revolution for at least a month. The Bulgarian people are embarking upon a risky adventure without joy, but it is beyond question that if they find out they have been deceived they will seek out and punish the guilty. The rupture of diplomatic relations stupefied the Bulgarians. Even when we went to get our passports no one in Sofia believed we were going. We were treated with the greatest cordiality, and our journey to Dedeaghatch was without incident."

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Oct. 15.—Extraordinary excitement prevails in Balkan circles here, composed entirely of sympathizers with the Allies. Secret intelligence from Bulgaria has inspired the feeling that a majority of the population, which undoubtedly is pro-Russian, may suddenly get the upper hand and overthrow something more than the mere Radoslavoff Cabinet.

Denies Russian Cruiser Was Sunk.

PETROGRAD, Oct. 15, (via London.)—An official denial was issued today of the statement in German newspapers that a Russian cruiser had been attacked and sunk in the Baltic by German vessels. It is stated that no Russian warships have recently been either sunk or attacked.

FOR REAL BLOCKADE OF GERMANY'S COASTS

English Writer Sees in Baltic Success Means to Meet Our Requirements.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Saturday, Oct. 16.—Commenting on the British submarine successes in the Baltic, The Times's naval correspondent suggests that they would justify the British Government in declaring a regular blockade of the German coast instead of continuing the policy laid down in the Orders in Council, against which the United States has been protesting.

The correspondent explains that the reason a blockade was not declared was that neither England nor her allies were in position to prevent the passage of contraband goods across the Baltic or in the Sea of Marmora. He then cites Mr. Balfour's defense of the Order in Council, published on March 29, and proceeds:

"Nevertheless the susceptibilities of the United States, greatest of all the neutrals and the pioneer of reform in international procedure, have not been altogether appeased. Yet there would seem to be no reason why they should not be. With British submarines able to maintain their pressure in the Baltic and the Sea of Marmora, we are in a position to make the blockade quite as effective as that which was exercised on the Confederate States during the civil war in America.

"A concession of this character would make no difference to the work of the fleet and would come at a propitious moment when the Germans have declared their intention to modify their policy in regard to the sinking of merchantmen."

ALLEGED GERMAN ORDER HINTS AT SHELL FAMINE

Tells Infantry That They Must Not Rely Too Much on Artillery Support.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Oct. 15, (Dispatch to The London Times.)—A divisional order marked "strictly secret," addressed to German officers and signed "Ditfurth," has been found on a German officer. The order states that it has been observed recently that the infantry limits its action simply to defensive firing, but does little so as not to provoke a reply from the enemy. When the latter bombards the German positions the infantry immediately calls for artillery support and manifests great satisfaction when the enemy attack ceases. Such conduct is emphatically condemned as tending to kill the spirit of offensive among the German troops and to convince the enemy of his superiority.

This comparative inactivity has certainly been put to profit in strengthening the positions, but this applies also to the enemy. All efforts should be made with a view to being able to take an early offensive, which will be all the more difficult the longer it is delayed, inasmuch as the enemy will be found more strongly intrenched and morally stronger. Commanders of brigades and regiments are urged to make a great effort to keep up offensive activity to the highest pitch all along the front. Instead of being subject to the will of the enemy, "we must impose our will upon him," and the troops must utilize to the full, day and night, all their resources and all their ingenuity in order to destroy the enemy. The artillery can only intervene in proportion to the quantity of munitions at its disposal, and the infantry will very often have to work alone.

Making Gas Bombs in Sofia.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Oct. 15, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—Many German officers and experts from munition factories in Constantinople have been sent to Sofia, where they have assumed control of the Government ammunition works and started the production of asphyxiating gases on a large scale.

GERMANS RETAKE A FRENCH SALIENT

(Continued from Page 1.)

posts between the summit and the Wuenheim Road.

Our artillery fire has torn up the German trenches and demolished two blockhouses at the Violu (between the Ste. Marie Pass and the Bonhomme Pass).

The French afternoon communication says:

In the Artois district there was a violent bombardment last night in which both sides took part in front of Loos and to the northeast of Souchez. There have been reported also spirited engagements with hand grenades in the trenches to the south of the forest of Hache.

There were severe artillery exchanges in the sector of Lihons, as well as between the Oise and the Aisne, in the regions of Puisaleine and Quennevières, as well as on the Nouvron plateau.

In the Champagne district our batteries have replied with great energy to a concentration of the enemy's artillery fire on our positions to the east of Auberive.

Along the front in Lorraine a French curtain of fire put an end, at a point in front of Letricourt, to a violent fire in which the artillery, the infantry, and the machine guns of the Germans took part. We have furthermore directed an effective fire against the works of the enemy to the north of Reillon.

In the Vosges there has been very spirited fighting with trench weapons in the suburbs of Chapelotte, to the northeast of Badonviller, and on the heights of the Linge and of the Barrenkopf. There has been also a violent cannonading at Hartmannswillerkopf and in this vicinity.

British Deny Losing Ground.

A British official report, received under date of 9:45 o'clock tonight from Field Marshal Sir John French, Commander in Chief of the British Army in the field, says, with reference to the German official statement of today:

The only change in the situation south of La Bassee Canal is that we have further improved our positions in the Hohenzollern redoubt. We hold all the ground gained on the 13th inst.

The Belgian official communication issued today says:

"The enemy artillery has manifested little activity and has bombarded moderately our advanced positions and trenches to the north of Dixmude. Bomb fighting is reported to the north of Steenstraete.

SAYS GERMANS FORGED 'JOFFRE'S DRIVE ORDER'

Paris Press Bureau Declares Berlin Version "Unauthentic"—Swiss Version Better.

PARIS, Oct. 15.—The Official Press Bureau characterizes as unauthentic the version given out in Germany of General Joffre's order of the day before the battle of Champagne, as well as the latest version, published in Swiss newspapers. The German account said General Joffre's order had been found on a dead officer. The Press Bureau states that there is only the slightest chance that an army order would be found under the circumstances, because officers do not carry such documents into action, but destroy them after reading them to the men.

The Swiss version is described as a better imitation of the style of General Joffre than that given out in Germany, but as equally apocryphal. It follows:

"Soldiers of the Republic: After months of waiting, which enabled us to increase our forces and resources while our adversary wasted his, the hour has come to attack, to vanquish and to add new pages of glory to those of the Marne, Flanders, the Vosges, and Arras.

"Behind a storm of iron fire, unchained, thanks to the labor of the factories of France, where your brothers have worked for us night and day, you will go to the assault together, over the entire front, in close union with the armies of our Allies. Your impetus will be irresistible. It will carry you even to the enemy's batteries, beyond the fortified lines he has prepared against us. You will leave him neither truce nor repose until the completion of victory.

"Forward with all your hearts, for the deliverance of the soil of the Fatherland, for the triumph of right and liberty!"

BERLIN, Oct. 15, (by Wireless to Tuckerton, N. J.)—The following statement was issued here officially today:

"The official French Press Bureau dares to assert that General Joffre's order, as published in the German Army Headquarters report of Oct. 3, was invented. German Headquarters states that there are several original copies in our hands. Furthermore, captured French officers and soldiers frankly admitted their knowledge of this order, copies of which some of them had."

The authentic text of General Joffre's order of the day, as well as that of his special address to the soldiers of the Republic, has been printed in THE NEW YORK TIMES. The text of the address to the soldiers was received by THE TIMES from Paris in the original French and was published in English translation.

PASSING OF DELCASSE DELIGHTS GERMANS

They Hold Him Chiefly Responsible for the War—Suggest Resignation of Grey.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Oct. 15.—Not even Bulgaria's entry into the war rejoiced the Germans as much as Delcassé's resignation, which is regarded here as a political sensation of the first order. It caused particular satisfaction, as Delcassé is considered by the Germans as much responsible for the war as any one man could be.

The papers print column-long articles of his career. Georg Bernhard in the Vossische Zeitung warns against attaching undue political importance to the resignation, and says: "The hope is not yet justified that Delcassé's resignation indicates that French politicians are beginning to see the handwriting on the wall. One need not look for deep-lying reasons; nothing is more natural than that after the Balkan fiasco of allied diplomacy the Minister responsible for foreign affairs should be sacrificed, and if Sir Edward Grey follows at the heels of Delcassé, that need not cause wonder, nor special weight attach to the question whether Delcassé approved the landing of troops at Saloniki; whether he went voluntarily, or was pushed, or whether the Cabinet is now of one mind as to its future course. If the Viviani Cabinet wanted to stand before the Chamber and the country it could only do so by throwing Delcassé overboard as dangerous ballast.

"But, estimating Delcassé's going never so low, it still has a high symbolic meaning. This world war has at last caused the man to fall its victim who prepared and perhaps bears the greatest portion of blame for it. No one who knows the history of the last decade doubts that Delcassé filled the political atmosphere of Europe with those poisonous gases that finally in so terrible a fashion caused the explosion of July last year."

Theodore Wolff, editor of the Berlin Tageblatt, says:

"Delcassé, whom one must not underrate, sees clearly the political and military dangers of the Balkan adventure, but not for this reason alone has he resigned. It is safe to say that, cleverer than his colleagues, who are now saddled with the whole responsibility for coming events, Delcassé seized the opportunity to get out of a difficult situation. He was thus able to disappear from the political stage in the attitude of a man who foresaw calamities and warned the nation, while in reality he, together with President Poincaré and War Minister Millerand brought about the present situation."

HILL 70 LOST TO BRITISH?

War Office Official Gives Evasive Answers When Questioned.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Saturday, Oct. 16.—The Daily News says:

"The mystery of Hill 70 is not solved by the reply by the Under Secretary for War to the question by Annan Bryte, who asked whether the hill is held by our troops. Mr. Tennant said:

"'There has been a misunderstanding on this point. The message from Sir John French, which was published in the papers of Sept. 27, stated that we had captured the western outskirts of Hulluch village, Loos and the mining works around it and Hill 70. This was been read to mean that Hill 70 had been taken. If the words were correctly read it would be seen that the capture only of the mining works around Hill 70 was claimed.

"The misunderstanding about Hill 70, as Mr. Tennant ought to be aware, unfortunately has not been entirely due to the misreading of Sir John French's communiqué. In a special army order issued by Sir John French on Sept. 30 and published on Oct. 4, the Field Marshal himself said:

"'After the vicissitudes attendant upon every great fight the enemy's second line posts were taken, the commanding position known as Hill 70, in advance of Loos, was finally captured, and a strong line was established and consolidated in close proximity to the German third and last line.'

"Moreover, the statement that the hill was captured was definitely made by special correspondents of the British press at General Headquarters in France, whose descriptions of the attack were carefully censored on the spot by the military authorities.

"When recent circumstances gave rise to strong suspicions that the little height was not held by us The Daily News was refused permission to repeat the published statement that Hill 70 had been lost, the reason given being that no official report that Hill 70 had been lost had been received."

CLYSMIC
THE KING OF TABLE WATERS

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Absolutely Relieves Indigestion. One package proves it. 25c at all druggists.
Contains no harmful or deleterious substance

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This valuable treatment for ailing skin
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At All Druggists.
usually shows quick results and causes the abrupt disappearance of many troubles.

BRITISH CIVILIANS TO RUN RECRUITING

Direction of Increase of Army to be Taken Out of the Hands of the Military.

WILL APPEAL TO ALL MEN

Various Organizations to be Asked to Co-operate and Every Available Man Approached.

SIX WEEKS' TRIAL ALLOWED

Conscriptionist Ministers to Push Their Plan Then If Results Are Inadequate.

LONDON, Saturday, Oct. 16.—Recruiting is to be taken entirely out of the hands of the military authorities and intrusted exclusively to civilian organizations.

This, in a nutshell, is the scheme by which the Earl of Derby, Director of recruiting for the army, hopes to obtain a sufficient number of voluntary enlistments to render recourse to conscription unnecessary. He described the new system at a private conference with the Parliamentary Recruiting Committee and the Joint Labor Recruiting Board yesterday afternoon.

"The changes that I propose to make," said Lord Derby, "have not been necessitated by any shortcomings on the part of the recruiting staff, but by the exigencies of the present situation, which, to my mind, require entirely new methods of dealing with the subject. In the past recruits have been found by the military authorities, assisted by civilians. I propose to make civilians responsible for bringing raw material in the shape of recruits to the military authorities for them to enlist, clothe, equip, and train.

"This can only be rendered possible if some thoroughly representative civilian body be willing to make itself responsible for the work, and my most grateful thanks are due to the two bodies—the Parliamentary Recruiting Committee and the Joint Labor Recruiting Board—which have made themselves jointly responsible."

The much discussed "pink form" used in carrying out the national registration will be employed in canvassing, but Lord Derby declared the canvassing would be "conducted with the utmost tact and discretion."

All the existing recruiting committees will be utilized and the various municipal and civil authorities will be asked to co-operate. Every eligible man will receive a letter signed by Lord Derby, stating briefly the situation which makes an increase in the army necessary in order, as explained by Lord Derby, "that he may have a direct appeal and be unable to say in the future that he was not called upon to join."

At a recruiting meeting yesterday in the Viceregal Lodge at Dublin, which was attended by Lord Wimborne, the Lord Lieutenant or Ireland, and John Redmond, the Nationalist leader, it was decided that the Lord Lieutenant should form a department for recruiting for Ireland and he himself take the position of director, a chief organizer being appointed to work in co-operation with the military.

Earl Kitchener, Secretary of State for War, in a letter which was read at the meeting, paid a tribute to the bravery, gallantry, and exploits of the Irish soldiers. He expressed confidence from his close association with the country that the Irishmen would never leave them without reinforcements.

It was stated that the number of Irish recruits was 81,000, exclusive of those enlisted in England and Scotland and the Irish reservists who joined on the mobilization.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Saturday, Oct. 16.—The Daily News lobby correspondent writes:

"The Cabinet met yesterday and again considered the question of compulsory military service as well as crucial matters of policy in the Near East. It is understood that they have decided that Lord Derby's voluntary recruiting effort must have a fair trial for six weeks, and in this the conscriptionist Ministers have at least acquiesced. At the end of that time they hold themselves free to press for a compulsory system if the recruiting effort does not come up to their fullest demands.

"It must not be assumed that the majority of the Cabinet are pledged to adopt compulsion if Lord Derby's effort does not satisfy the demands of the conscriptionists by Nov. 30. Whatever the result of the recruiting campaign now inaugurated, the Cabinet will have to make a fresh decision in December.

"Lord Derby's speech, which was issued last night officially, reflects the present Cabinet policy. The Cabinet met in the morning, so that when Lord Derby met the Recruiting Committee he was able to proceed with confidence, having been informed that the Cabinet would support him."

KITCHENER MAKES APPEAL.

"I Can Only Do My Duty if You Do Yours," He Tells Birmingham.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Saturday, Oct. 16.—The Birmingham Post has received the following from Lord Kitchener to the people of Birmingham, with reference to the recruiting campaign in that city:

"I need more men and still more if the armies now in the field and armies which will in their turn proceed abroad are to be kept at proper strength. I appeal earnestly to all men who are able-bodied and can be spared to respond to the call, unless they are satisfied to allow the many lives given by their gallant fellow townsmen to have been given in vain. I can only do my duty by the country if you do yours by me. We must have more men at once."

RECRUITING IN JAMAICA.

Campaign Being Carried to All Parts of the Island.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Oct. 15.—The Governor and General have taken up recruiting as private individuals, organizing a recruiting campaign in every part of the island. Enthusiastic demonstrations are being held.

On Trafalgar Day, Oct. 21, an effort will be made to swell the funds of the Red Cross Society at the invitation of the Marquis of Lansdowne.

34 GERMAN TRAWLERS CAPTURED BY BRITISH

London Reports Host of Fishing Craft Taken Into Grimsby Since Sept. 15.

LONDON, Oct. 15.—That thirty-four German trawlers have been captured and taken into Grimsby since Sept. 15 is disclosed in an official statement printed in The London Gazette to-night.

2,000 TEACHERS KILLED

And 8,000 of 30,000 in the French Army Put Out of Service.

PARIS, Oct. 15.—Since the beginning of the war 2,000 French public school teachers have been killed on the battlefield and 8,000 have been put out of service, according to statistics given out today by the Ministry of Public Instruction.

The number of mobilized teachers is 30,000. Seven hundred of them have been cited in army orders.

DE FOREST TO AID AGAINST ZEPPELINS

Continued from Page 1.

large camp of Canadian troops on Wanstead Flats, which is in Essex County, northeast of London, and another one near Catford, in Kent, southeast of London.

There is no place in Kent by the name of Otterpool, according to recent atlases.

WOULD HAVE CITY ALL ALIGHT

Blind Zeppelin Raiders With Glare, Says English Aviation Expert.

LONDON, Saturday, Oct. 16.—London's whole system of protective darkening against Zeppelin attacks is wrong and should be replaced by a lavish system of searchlights, making the city one carpet of light, according to C. G. Grey, an aviation expert, writing in the Express. The best way to prevent an air raider from doing serious work, Mr. Grey says, is to blind him with a glare of light.

"For this reason," the writer goes on, "the proposed plan of sending up aeroplanes at night to attack Zeppelins is ridiculous because until the Zeppelin is lit up by searchlights the aeroplane cannot find it, and then, as soon as the aeroplane rises above the Zeppelin to drop bombs, it gets into the beam of the searchlight and the pilot is made helpless by the glare.

"I submit the following scheme for the protection of London: Divide the city into half-mile squares and in the corners of each square place searchlights, throwing wide beams vertically upward, the beam of each searchlight overlapping that of its neighbor. Thus London would be covered with a carpet of light so blinding that passing aircraft could see nothing below, while land guns would have a clear target in the lighted area above."

WOULD PREVENT MEETINGS.

Daily Mail Hints at Cause of Heavy Casualties.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Saturday, Oct. 16.—The Daily Mail attacks the Government in its editorial columns for not issuing an official warning when a Zeppelin raid is expected. It says:

"Possibly the authorities argue seriously that to give official warning would cause panic. Our nervous rulers are always thinking of panic. It is absurd, for the unofficial warning which everybody has instead of causing fear rouses a thrill of interest, and this is exactly where the authorities are not only stupid, but criminal. The absence of official warning and the absence of official orders that during a particular evening people are not to congregate, not only outside but, what is even more important, inside large buildings, is criminal because it increases a hundredfold the possible death roll."

ZEPPELINS FIRED AT BY DUTCH SOLDIERS

One Raider Returning From England Reported Hit and Badly Crippled.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROTTERDAM, Oct. 15 (Dispatch to the London Daily News).—All the Zeppelins which are believed to have taken part in Wednesday night's raid on London crossed various parts of Holland in the early hours yesterday morning on their way home, most of them being fired at energetically by the Dutch sentinels as soon as they were observed in the morning mist.

According to numerous reports, the Zeppelins seem to have divided on leaving the English coast, some steering toward Germany along the well-known Frisian Islands route and others making a bee line southeast with the apparent intention of reaching Belgium and thence coursing along the Dutch-Belgian frontier till they could reach their haven in Germany. In each case they missed their way, for all of them crossed Dutch territory at some point or other.

At 6 o'clock one was observed above Rosendaal coming from the direction of Bergenonzoom and passed across the Belgian frontier at Esschen. Two hours later another was seen from Schinnen, going southeast. This was plainly visible. Indeed, observers could distinguish two black crosses on it, together with the marking LZ-77.

At Nispen a Zeppelin came under lively fire from the sentries, who discharged more than 100 shots at the intruder before it passed out of sight toward Esschen. The effect of the fire could not be seen. At Sittard one Zeppelin passed over the pear-shaped strip of Dutch Limburg into Germany. Near Epen a Zeppelin was also fired upon by a Dutch machine. It rose and disappeared in the direction of Liége.

The intruders, who took a short cut across Holland in order to reach their lairs were also subjected to rifle fire. One passed close to Helder Point, Holland's naval base, and disappeared toward Vlieland. It was fired upon by a coast guard.

Two hours later a second Zeppelin suddenly appeared from the southeast and passed between the Islands of Vlieland and Terschelling. A heavy fire was directed upon it, and it speedily rose to a great height and disappeared in the mist, following a northeasterly course.

ROTTERDAM, Oct. 15.—It is reported that one of the Zeppelin airships which passed over Holland yesterday and bore the number LZ-77, was crippled by shots and disappeared toward the German frontier, moving erratically and apparently in great distress.

READY NOW FOR RAIDERS.

Asquith Intimates They Will Get a Hot Reception.

LONDON, Saturday, Oct. 16.—Premier Asquith's faith in the ability of Rear Admiral Sir Percy Scott in charge of London's aerial defenses, to counter the raiding attempts of Zeppelins, based presumably on knowledge of preparations now making is evidenced by the answer in today's parliamentary papers to an inquirer who was anxious regarding the safety of Westminster Abby, St. Paul's Cathedral and other landmarks.

"It is hoped," says the Premier, "that the service presided over by Sir Percy Scott will deal effectively with any further attempts at indiscriminate destruction of property."

DUTCH HOLD UP WARNINGS.

Prevent News of Zeppelin Movements Reaching England in Time.

LONDON, Saturday, Oct. 16.—How the regulations in the Netherlands prevent England from getting timely warning of the approach of Zeppelin airships is explained today by The Times's Amsterdam correspondent, who also refers to the "insolent violation of Dutch neutrality perpetrated by Zeppelins returning from a raid on Great Britain."

"The Dutch Government's regulations," says the correspondent, "forbid the telegraphing to England of any warning unless the Zeppelins actually pass over Dutch territory or territorial waters. When they are only seen from the coast over the high seas all telegrams are detained six hours, sufficient time to make a friendly warning to England impossible.

"Therefore, when going west the Zeppelins are careful to keep outside of Dutch limits, showing plainly that they can do so if they

GERMANS AT HOME IN CZAR'S CASTLE

Get the Russian Monarch's Goat at Skiernewice and Are Taking Good Care of It.

ANIMAL FOUND IN BACK YARD

And the Neutral Correspondents Promptly Make Merry Over the Inoffensive Creature.

CHATEAU KNOWN TO FAME

"Meeting of the Three Emperors" Was Held on the Estate 31 Years Ago.

By JAMES O'DONNELL BENNETT.

SKIERNIEWICE, Russia, Sept. 6.—There is a rude American slang phrase, which implies that when you have figuratively speaking, got a man's goat you have deprived him in a manner at once unceremonious and decisive of something dear to him, and that in the process you have not only stunned and bewildered him, but in some measure made him ridiculous.

The Germans literally have got the Russian Imperial goat. It is wandering care free and comfortable on what used to be the Czar's favorite Polish playground—the hunting lodge of Skiernlewice—and German soldiers now occupying the place not only have got the goat but are making much of it.

Accustomed, apparently, in past times when courtiers were as common as stable boys at Skiernlewice, to having its every wish promptly gratified, the goat still emits the querulous and frequent bleat. At this signal, from one to three German soldiers instantly pay attention and minister to the goat with a solicitude which could not but be very gratifying to the former master of the lodge if he knew about it. As Skiernlewice has been utterly inaccessible to him since last Christmas time he probably does not know.

This morning numerous ribald correspondents from numerous more or less neutral lands came upon the goat in a bit of a back yard to the left of the avenue of grand old trees which leads up to the imperial château. Instantly the indecorous cry went up, "The Germans have got the Czar's goat!" Forthwith the pretty creature, which assumed in rapid succession attitudes aloof and unconcerned, skittish and inquiring, combative and supercilious, was photographed in all those attitudes, and all the photographs were labeled "Getting the Czar's Goat."

After that Skiernlewice settled back into the dull decorum of German occupation and the sentries wondered what the mad "zeitungsleute" were laughing about.

Castle of Historical Interest.

I suppose more notable men and women—Emperors, Kings, Chancellors, Generals, and primates—have passed within the imitation castle of brick which serves for a railway station at Skiernlewice than have ever alighted at any other town in the world of equal size, but you might look on a hundred English or American made maps of Russia and not find Skiernlewice.

And yet here in 1884 was held the historic "meeting of the three Emperors" which was to have established the affairs of Europe on such a beautiful basis, and here have been held innumerable house parties at which the fate of empires was informally discussed by the men and women who held the threads of destiny in their hands.

From Christmas until the middle of July Skiernlewice lay within range of the Russian guns. It was the southerly point of that tremendous triangle of death which I visited and wrote about last Winter, and it was one of the points from which were launched the operations along the Bzura-Rawka line, from which the Russians fell back to the Bionie line only a few weeks ago. It is forty miles southwest of Warsaw, and in peace time it has a population of 12,000.

In the course of the December fighting the long, castellated railway station at Skiernlewice, where the red carpets for royalty have so often been laid down, was badly shattered, but it is now well repaired and scrupulously clean. The Czar's waiting room, however, still stands open to the glad sky and it will require numerous alterations in addition to a new roof, before he will care to use it again.

Among other things that will have to go before he comes back will be, I fancy, certain mottoes which German soldiers have worked out in various fancy forms and hung over the station entrance. They convey the following intelligence of a patriotic nature:

WIR DEUTSCHEN HALTEN
TREU UND FEST
ZUSAMMEN.
and—
HEIL KAISER WILHELM DIR!

On a cask head which had been converted into a very presentable chield, the arms of the German Empire have been worked out in the national colors and encircled with a wreath of evergreen. This composition also is hung over an entrance through which the majesty of Russia used to pass. Everywhere are new German signs which give the distances and direction to points all along the railway line, and which warn the soldiers not to talk to strangers, especially women strangers, and not to drink unboiled water.

Everything to which a coat of whitewash could be applied has been so treated, and soldiers are setting out plants in bits of greensward at one end of the train platform. A little periodical stand where you can buy the latest German magazines and editions of German classic plays bound in paper covers has been opened, and the soldier whose train stops at Skiernlewice for a few minutes can also buy a good sandwich for 5 cents and a glass of beer for 2½ cents.

I set down all these details because they are so entirely characteristic of the tasks of repairing and decorating which the Germans set themselves in all the railway stations along the vast stretches of country they have occupied on both fronts. They are more methodical and thorough at this kind of thing than the Austrians are in the territory they occupy further to the south, and as to the French system—well, matters were more at loose ends at the railway stations in France a week after the war had begun than they are now in some remote little Russian village which the Germans have held for a few days. The difference seemed to me important because it spelled out national characteristics in such large print.

Boy Scout for Waiter.

And you can always depend upon a German soldier promptly to set the eating part of his quarters to rights. In the restaurant of the Skiernlewice station there are flowers on the table and a mannerly Boy Scout to wait on table and a menu that is amazing when you consider how far the food has to be transported. On the walls of the dining room are three pictures of Field Marshal von Hindenburg and two of the German Emperor, and one of the Crown Prince and one of John the Baptist, and of that selection I leave the theologians to make what they can.

Cleanliness, comfort, and low voices give a strangely sedate and well ordered tone to this place, where you cannot walk a dozen paces without seeing shattered walls and unroofed rooms and unglazed windows.

In the switchyards outside stand work cars, the roofs of which have long since been sodded over in order to fool the flyers. The grass is quite flourishing. Bearded German railway engineers—who also are an arm of the Government service, and proud of it—are manoeuvring long trains of flat cars loaded with ammunition wagons up and down the tracks, and as to these German engineers and German engines and German cars that one has seen so often and in places so unexpected, the old question rises to the lips, "Where does the empire get them all?"

Beyond the area in front of the station the switch yards are still a mass of wreckage. The town proper, however, seems to be unharmed.

The exterior of the Czar's château is unpretentious, but the lawns and gardens around it are lovely. The stretch of lawn that drops away into a sunken garden in front of the château has lately received a new embellishment, the permanency of which it will take a war to decide. It is a gigantic facsimile of a German iron cross composed of foliage plants with leaves that are almost black, and the design is completed with foliage plants of which the leaves are almost white.

On the edge of the park rises the ornate lodge church of white and green and gold. There is also said to be a private theatre somewhere about the place, but we did not see that.

Still in charge of the château is the ancient castellan who was there in the days of the glory. He has the whiskers and the deprecatory air of "faithful retainer of the family" in an English melodrama, and everybody who looked into his shrewd, noncommittal, "I'm-so-humble-Mr.-Copperfield" face thought what stories he could tell. Guided by him, we wandered through the silent, linen-shrouded rooms of the hunting palace. In one the Emperor Franz Josef had slept when he joined the meeting of the three Emperors thirty-one years ago. Here was the Czar's bedroom. There was the Empress's. And here was her bathroom. Upon my word, it semed fairly indecent, this invading of the privacies of a deserted house.

But his whiskers prattled on in his polite, routine way.

Scene of a Grim Tragedy.

Here the Crown Prince Leopold of Bavaria had slept in recent days. Here was a door at the bottom of a stairway that let down and disclosed not only the tiny closet into which it opened but also the fact that the inner side of the door was upholstered and formed the bed on which the sentries of the Czar's bodyguard slept between watches.

And just beyond that cubby hole is the little withdrawing room in which the imperial family used to drink coffee after dinner. The castellan did not tell us the grisly story about the room, but a man of another nationality did. I don't know whether to believe him or not, but his story was that ten years ago a certain Grand Duchess was sipping coffee in that room when she suddenly fell back dead. The coffee had contained a poison intended for the Czar.

After investigating the Empress's bedroom, which was equal to any you would find in an old-fashioned American hotel that has come upon second rate days, we had no shame left, and so we all laboriously took a peep through the keyhole at the private chapel of the palace. This apartment the Germans keep locked. All we could see was a blaze of fresco and gold. It seemed to be the most splendid part of the establishment.

All the other rooms were mahoganish, very satiny, very chintzy, very chandeliery, and reasonably tasteless—though one got the idea that it would light up gorgeously at night.

The sole genuinely artistic objects I saw were some exquisite little plates or tray enameled with miniatures of the most delicate design imaginable. For them alone I envied the Czar and I have seldom been nearer to temptation than when I was left alone for several minutes in an apartment where the delightful little masterpieces were strewn all about. It raised my estimation of human nature in general and of German human nature in particular to realize that ever since this palace was occupied in December by Russia's invaders those things had been lying there and had been respected.

I also noted the facts that in one deserted room after another fly paper had been hung from the chandeliers and that there is a big "wipe-your-feet" mat in front of the main entrance. The Czarina may rest assured that her palace at Skiernlewice is being well looked after in her absence.

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96,899 BRITISH LOST AT THE DARDANELLES

Nearly 19,000 Killed, of Whom 1,185 Were Officers—French Losses Unknown.

LONDON, Oct. 15.—The total of British casualties at the Dardanelles up to Oct. 9, according to official figures given here today, was 96,899.

Of this total the number of men killed was 18,957, of whom 1,185 were officers. The casualties of the Australasian contingents were 29,121.

Announcement of the great losses of the British forces at the Dardanelles follows the sensational speech in the House of Lords Thursday night of Lord Milner, who is said to have characterized the expedition as hopeless. He suggested the withdrawal of the troops from the Gallipoli Peninsula and their transfer to some other front. Lord Lansdowne responded for the Government that it was impossible to give an undertaking either that the troops would continue in the Dardanelles operations or would be withdrawn from them.

The figures given out yesterday do not tell the full story of what it has cost the Allies to attempt to force the Dardanelles. In addition to the British casualties are the losses of the French, concerning which no reliable information is available. The British total, however, bears out dispatches from correspondents on this front, who have described the loss of life as frightful. In some instances, according to these advices, trenches and gullies have been choked with the dead. Turkish losses also have been described as very heavy.

TURKS REPORT SUCCESSES.

Tell of Recent Heavy Allied Losses at the Dardanelles.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 14, (via London, Oct. 15.)—An official statement issued tonight by the Turkish War Office says:

Near Anafarta we inflicted heavy losses on the enemy by the use of bombs. Our fire damaged an enemy aeroplane, which fell east of Tuzlagoel and finally was destroyed by our artillery.

Our artillery destroyed an enemy machine gun position near Ari Burnu.

Our observation detachments near Sedd-El-Bahr inflicted heavy losses on the enemy's right wing after a surprise attack with hand grenades Tuesday night. A mine exploded before his left wing destroyed a considerable part of the enemy's trenches.

Enemy torpedo boats and coast batteries vainly bombarded our artillery. Near Sedd-El-Bahr our artillery forced torpedo boats, which were bombarding our left wing, to leave the Narrows.

HAIR and Its Preservation by Dr. Richard W. Muller. Prof. Illus. 2d edition. $1.50 postpaid.
LOSS OF HAIR Seborrhoea premature gray hair and its Treatment by the Quartzlamp. Dr. F. Nagelschmidt. Translated and edited by Dr. Richard W. Muller. 87 Illustrations. Price $1.50.
W. R. Jenkins Co., Pub., Sixth Ave. and 48th St., New York.

ENGLAND CAN PAY IF PEOPLE WILL SAVE

Sir George Paish, Confident of Nation's Power, Emphasizes the Need of Economy.

A DIFFICULTY FOR BRITONS

Always Good Spenders, They Have Regarded Generosity as a Virtue.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Oct. 15.—Sir George Paish, editor of The Statist, commenting today on the speech in Parliament Wednesday by Mr. Montagu, Financial Secretary to the Treasury, in which he foreshadowed sweeping measures to obtain funds for the prosecution of the war, said:

"The speech of the Financial Secretary to the Treasury is being much discussed. No one acquainted with the financial strength of Great Britain can doubt her power to maintain her great war expenses and to continue her valuable financial assistance to her allies, provided, of course, that her financial strength is husbanded and exerted in a manner that will yield the greatest advantage.

"An important part of that financial strength consists in the freedom with which money is spent in England in normal times, after provision is made for the capital needs of the country and for the great sums of money lent to foreign nations.

"Since the war began the country as a whole has maintained, and probably somewhat increased, its expenditures on the everyday things of life, and at the same time the Government has spent great sums upon munitions of war. The expenditures have, however, become so vast that some reduction in the domestic expenditures of the nation are now essential, and measures need to be taken to bring this about.

"The Government hoped to accomplish this by inducing the public voluntarily to reduce their domestic expenditures and to place the money saved in war loans, and it has been necessary to instruct the public as to the economic and financial consequences accruing to a nation that spends too freely and as to the need to provide for the war by economy.

"So far the British people have found the task of changing their habits and customs extraordinary difficult, for hitherto they regarded the generous expenditure of money for domestic purposes as a virtue, and it is difficult for the great mass of the people, now receiving high wages, to regard it from any other standpoint.

"Mr. Montagu's speech indicates that the Government is now realizing that other steps are called for, and, consequently, I anticipate that the great financial reserves which the British people possess in their ability to reduce their generous domestic expenditures to the extent needed to meet their war expenses, will be brought into play.

"Of course, if the British people can borrow in the United States or elsewhere some of the money they require, they will not need to reduce their consumption as much as otherwise would be necessary. Indeed, the loan which the American people have so generously supplied to France and Great Britain will greatly assist the British and French people to maintain their purchases of American goods.

"A moderate contraction in consumption would set free more British goods for export, and this would give us greater power to make remittances abroad in order to pay for goods imported.

"Now that the Government is realizing that voluntary economy is practically impossible to the free-spending Englishman, and is preparing measures to meet the present situation, one can look forward with confidence to the maintenance of foreign exchanges, especially having regard to the valuable and friendly assistance of the American people and of American bankers."

CALLS FOR UNITED ENGLAND

Choice Must Be Made Between Brotherhood or Death, Says Express

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Saturday, Oct. 16.—The Daily Express prints a double-column editorial entitled "An Appeal for Unity."

"We are faced," it says, "by the greatest peril that has come to us since Great Britain became a nation, and we are fighting an enemy fanatic in his purpose, strong in numbers and equipment, desperate in his resolve to conquer at all costs, and absolutely united in his devotion to the common cause. Strength can only be overcome by strength, resolution by resolution, unity by unity. Yet at this crisis, awful in its danger, inspiring in its possibility, the nation is rent and weakened by controversy, intrigue, and disagreement.

"We are forgetting the brotherhood of a year ago in petty selfish discussions, and unless we swiftly repent we shall ensure defeat and shameful national death. And there be no doubt of this. All history and all experience teach that there can be no hope for a people who wrangle and quarrel with the enemy at the gate.

"We appeal to the nation that is harassed and bewildered by the splutter of controversy; we appeal to all men of good intent. The destinies of the empire may be settled within the next few weeks. Is it to be brotherhood or death? The nation is eager for any and every sacrifice; it is waiting for marching orders. Unless those orders are given boldly and at once, unless there is an immediate call to forget everything but England, and what England means, then her glory, her happiness, and her prosperity will soon be a mere memory, and 'Weighed in balance and found wanting' will be the epitaph of the British Empire. The country is united; it looks to its leaders to be equally united, resolved and enthusiastic in the pursuit of victory."

ALLIES WILL SEEK MORE CREDITS HERE

Continued from Page 1.

Morgan & Co. made this statement concerning the temporary receipts as bank collateral:

It is understood that an impression is current that it is impossible to borrow on the participation receipts in the Anglo-French loan. This is absolutely erroneous. The receipts are not transferable without the consent of the syndicate managers, but upon request J. P. Morgan & Co. will give a letter to any bank recognizing an assignment for the purposes of a loan.

The British Commissioners have abandoned the trip to Canada and will sail for home within a few days.

CZAR MAY GET HALF OF LOAN.

Great Britain to Rescue Russia, Which Plunged on War Supplies.

The Associated Press sent out this statement last night:

"Of the millions of dollars spent daily in this country by the Allies for war supplies, not a dollar, it was learned authoritatively today, can be spent without first obtaining the official sanction of the British Government.

"This sanction is obtained from a committee sitting in London and holding frequent sessions. Although the committee has been in operation for many months, its existence has not heretofore been generally known outside of Governmental circles. Only once, so far as can be learned—and then in the case of Russia—has the mandate of this body been disregarded.

"The personnel of this committee has never been published and probably never will be. It consists, however, of representatives of each of the allied nations from Great Britain to Montenegro, controls absolutely the purchase of all war supplies in whatever section of the world they may be brought, acts as a financial check and supervisor over all the war chests of all the Allies, and seeks to eliminate positively competitive bidding on the part of the Allies for war supplies in the few open markets of the world, first of all, in the United States.

"Over purchases made in home markets by the various nations, the committee holds no supervision. Its sphere is limited strictly to purhases outside the boundary lines of the nations at war and their colonies.

"The committee is designated by a French title, the English translation of which is 'The International War Supplies Committee.'

Avoids Competitive Bidding.

"Under its guidance Great Britain, France, Russia, and Italy, in seeking munitions of war in the United States, and other supplies, refrain from competitive bidding. Such competition, if permitted, the committee realized early in its career, would result in sending prices of munitions and other supplies to prohibitive levels and would consequently swell the cost of conducting the war proportionately. Instead of coming into the American market when supplies are needed and waging a financial contest for supremacy in obtaining the supplies, the Allies have adopted a system of placing one big order at a time in this country. When the contract for this order is signed the next allied nation's needs are taken up and another contract is placed. This system is maintained until all the allied nations purchasing supplies here are cared for.

"The committee's scope extends to the purchase not only of ammunition and firearms but to all supplies needed for allied armies in the field and the allied navies which are incapable of being supplied in Europe. Grain, flour, clothing, meats, blankets, boots, shoes, and the long list of minor articles used by the allied armies are embraced in the purchases over which jurisdiction is exercised.

"Great Britain, as banker for the Allies, dominates this committee. British purchases, where convenient, are made in this country without consulting the committee. Only in the most perfunctory way does the committee keep track of the British supplies bought here. Another department of the Government attends to this.

Britain Finances Its Allies.

"One of the chief functions of the British members of the committee is to act as a mouthpiece of the British treasury in allotting to the other allied nations the amounts advanced by Great Britain to them for the purchase of war supplies in this country. Each country is financed to a certain extent—in the case of Russia almost wholly—by Great Britain. The British members of the committee advise the representatives of other nations thereon just how much Great Britain will permit them to spend at stated intervals, how much they will be permitted to contract for in the United States with the British guarantee of payment, and how the money shall be spent.

"The only time the committee's plan failed of operation was about six months ago, and the effects of the failure have not yet been eradicated. This was in connection with purchases by Russia in the United States.

"Russia had been notified by the British members of the committee that she might spend a certain sum of money for war supplies in this country. The sum was not disclosed today, but it is believed to have been between $200,000,000 and $300,000,000. Whether the allotment was fully understood by the Russian Government is not known; but what Russia did was to spend the sum allotted, and, in addition, make huge commitments in this country for further supplies. These commitments, covering many months, were said to run into the hundreds of millions of dollars—a sum in excess of the amount allotted her by the British Government.

Embarrassed by Russia.

"In making these contracts, apparently, Russia failed to consult the committee. When the contracts came due, in part, Russia had insufficient funds to meet them, and the committee, not having authorized the making of the contracts, had to devise quickly some method of paying the bills. This was extremely difficult, and the demoralization of the foreign exchange markets in this country recently was attributed in no small measure to this cause.

"Since that time Russia has adhered strictly to the wishes of the committee. Not a dollar's worth of war supplies is purchased by her in this country without the committee's approval. In return Great Britain is paying her bills here. Not only these bills, but those of Italy and, more recently, France are being paid today by Great Britain.

"A single financial house—J. P. Morgan & Co.—acts as the disbursing agency of the British Government in this country. Its disbursements are understood to cover payments of all goods purchased for the allies here. Great Britain keeps a record of the amounts which her Allies draw against her, and separate agreements between the British Government and those of the other Allies provide for a settling of the score among the Allies. The $500,000,000 Anglo-French credit loan just negotiated, it is said, will provide payment for a large quantity of goods purchased here for Russia, but the bill will go to England. Some experts estimate that as much as half of the loan, or $250,000,000, may be used in paying for supplies for Russia, chiefly for supplies for which contracted without the knowledge of the International Committee."

WOMEN ENVOYS URGE NEUTRALS TO MEET

Report Belligerents Would Not Oppose a Conference and Quote High Officials.

OTHERS WAIT FOR US TO ACT

International Committee Issues a Manifesto—Believes Three European Neutrals Ready.

The International Committee of Women for Permanent Peace in a formal statement made public yesterday said that the nations now engaged in war would look without disfavor upon a conference of the neutral nations as a possible medium for the settlement of the conflict, and that the neutral nations of Europe were prepared for such a conference provided they could get the co-operation of the United States. Dr. Aletta Jacobs of Holland, who called the Women's Peace Congress at The Hague, and who sailed from this city on Oct. 5, took with her copies of this declaration to be made public in Amsterdam simultaneously with the announcement here.

The International Congress of Women, which met at The Hague last April, appointed two groups of envoys, one to the belligerent Governments, and to Holland and Switzerland; the other to Russia and the Scandinavian countries. The reports of these Embassies form the basis for the announcement issued yesterday.

The statement is signed by Dr. Jacobs of Holland, Miss Chrystal Macmillan of Great Britain, Mme. Rosika Schwimmer of Austria-Hungary, Professor Emily Greene Balch of Wellesley College and Miss Jane Addams of Hull House, Chicago. Miss Addams is President of the International Committee; Miss Macmillan, Secretary; Dr. Jacobs and Mme. Schwimmer, Vice Chairmen.

In their joint report the leading members of these two delegations unite in saying that the evidence and assurances given them convinced them that the belligerents would not consider such a conference unfriendly, and that the neutrals would not be unwillingly to act, if first assured of American co-operation.

The three foreign delegates came to the United States in September, and the Executive Committee since then has been in conference with the American delegates.

The envoys were received by the following, among others:

Prime Minister Asquith and Foreign Minister Sid Edward Grey, in London.
Reichskanzler von Bethmann-Hollweg and Foreign Minister von Jagow, in Berlin.
Prime Minister Stuergkh, Foreign Minister Burian, in Vienna; Prime Minister Tisza, in Budapest.
Prime Minister Salandra and Foreign Minister Sonino, in Rome.
Prime Minister Viviani and Foreign Minister Delcasse, in Paris.
Foreign Minister d'Avignon, in Havre.
Foreign Minister Sasonoff, in Petrograd.

The following representatives of neutral Governments received them:

President Wilson and Secretary of State Lansing, in Washington.
Prime Minister Cort van der Linden and Foreign Minister Loudon, in The Hague.
Prime Minister Zahle and Foreign Minister Scavenius, in Copenhagen.
King Haakon, Prime Minister Knudsen, Foreign Minister Ihlen, and by Messrs. Loeviand, Aarstad Castberg, and Jahren, the four Presidents of the Storthing, in Christiania.
Foreign Minister Wallenberg, in Stockholm.
President Motta and Foreign Minister Hoffman, in Berne.

While in Rome the delegation went unofficially—that is to say, without a mandate from the congress—to an audience with the Pope and the Cardinal Secretary of State. The signers of the statement were themselves leading members of the two groups of envoys.

Text of the Manifesto.

The manifesto issued by the International Committee follows:

"Here in America, on neutral soil, far removed from the stress of the conflict, we, the envoys to the Governments from the International Congress of Women at The Hague, have come together to canvass the results of our missions. We put forth this statement as our united and deliberate conclusions.

"At a time when the foreign offices of the great belligerents have been barred to each other, and the public mind of Europe has been fixed on the war offices for leadership, we have gone from capital to capital and conferred with the civil Governments.

"Our mission was to place before belligerent and neutral alike the resolutions of the International Congress of Women held at The Hague in April; especially to place before them in the definite method of a conference of neutral nations as an agency of continuous mediation for the settlement of the war.

"To carry out this mission two delegations were appointed, which included women of Great Britain, Hungary, Italy, the Netherlands, Sweden, and the United States. One or more of these delegations was received by the Governments in fourteen capitals, Berlin, Berne, Budapest, Christiania, Copenhagen, The Hague, Havre, (Belgian Government,) London, Paris, Petrograd, Rome, Stockholm, Vienna, and Washington. We were received by the Prime Ministers and Foreign Ministers of the powers, by the King of Norway, by the Presidents of Switzerland and of the United States, by the Pope and the Cardinal Secretary of State.

"In many capitals more than one audience was given, not merely to present our resolutions, but for a thorough discussion. In addition to the thirty-five Governmental visits we met everywhere—members of Parliaments and other leaders of public opinion.

"We heard much the same words spoken in Downing Street as those spoken in Wilhelmstrasse, in Vienna as in Petrograd, in Budapest as in the Havre, where the Belgians have their temporary Government.

No Opposition to Conference.

"Our visits to the war capitals convinced us that the belligerent Governments would not be opposed to a conference of neutral nations; that while the belligerents have rejected offers of mediation by single neutral nations, and while no belligerent could ask for mediation, the creation of a continuous conference of neutral nations might provide the machinery which would lead to peace.

"We found that the neutrals, on the other hand, were concerned lest calling such a conference might be considered inopportune by one or other of the belligerents. Here our information from the belligerents themselves gave assurance that such initiative would not be resented. 'My country would not find anything unfriendly in such action by the neutrals,' was the assurance given us by the Foreign Minister of one of the great belligerents. 'My Government would place no obstacle in the way of its institution,' said the Minister of an opposing nation. 'What are the neutrals waiting for?' said a third, whose name ranks high, not only in his own country, but all over the world.

"It remained to put this clarifying intelligence before the neutral countries. As a result the plan of starting mediation through the agency of a continuous conference o the neutral nations is today being seriously discussed alike in the Cabinets of the belligerent and neutral countries of Europe and in the press of both.

Quote High Officials.

"We are in a position to quote some of the expressions of men high in the councils of the great nations as to the feasibility of the plan. 'You are right,' said one Minister, 'that it would be of the greatest importance to finish the fight by early negotiation rather than by further military efforts, which would result in more and more destruction and irreparable loss.' 'Yours is the sanest proposal that has been brought to this office in the last six months,' said the Prime Minister of one of the larger countries.

"We were also in position to canvass the objections that have been made to the proposal, testing it out severely in the judgment of those in the midst of the European conflict. It has been argued that it is not the time at present to start such a process of negotiation, and that no step should be taken until one or another party has a victory, or at least until some new military balance be struck.

"The answer we bring is that every delay makes more difficult the beginning of negotiations, more nations become involved, and the situation becomes more complicated; that when at times in the course of the war such a balance was struck, the neutrals were unprepared to act. The opportunity passed. For the forces of peace to be unprepared when the hour comes is as irretrievable as for a military leader to be unready.

"It has been argued that for such a conference to be called at any time when one side has met with some military advantage, would be to favor that side. The answer we bring is that the proposed conference would start mediation at a higher level than that of military advantage. As to the actual military situation, however, we quote a remark made to us by a Foreign Minister of one of the belligerent powers. 'Neither side is today strong enough to dictate terms, and neither side is so weakened that it has to accept humiliating terms.'

"It has been suggested that such a conference would bind the neutral Governments co-operating in it. The answer we bring is that, as proposed, such a conference should consist of the ablest persons of the neutral countries, assigned not to problems of their own Governments, but to the common service of a supreme crisis. The situation calls for a conference cast in a new and larger mould than those of conventional diplomacy, the Governments sending to it persons drawn from social, economic, and scientific fields who have had genuine international experience.

How European Neutrals Feel.

"As women, it was possible for us, from belligerent and neutral nations alike, to meet in the midst of war, and to carry forward an interchange of question and answer between capitals which were barred to each other. It is now our duty to make articulate our convictions. We have been convinced that the Governments of the belligerent nations would not be hostile to the institution of such a common channel for good offices, and that the Governments of the European neutrals we visited stand ready to co-operate with others in mediation.

"Reviewing the situation, we believe that of the five European neutral nations visited three are ready to join in such a conference, and that two are deliberating the calling of such a conference. Of the intention of the United States we have as yet no evidence.

"We are but the conveyors of evidence which is a challenge to action by the neutral Governments visited—by Denmark, Holland, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, and the United States. We in turn bear evidence of a rising desire and intention of vast companies of people in the neutral countries to turn a barren disinterestedness into an active good will. In Sweden, for example, more than 400 meetings were held in one day in different parts of the country, calling on the Government to act.

"The excruciating burden of responsibility for the hopeless continuance of this war no longer rests on the will of the belligerent nations alone. It rests also on the will of those neutral Governments and people who have been spared its shock but cannot, if they would, absolve themselves from their full share of responsibility for the continuance of war.

"Signed by
"ALETTA JACOBS, Holland.
"CHRYSTAL MACMILLAN, Great Britain.
"ROSIKA SCHWIMMER, Austria-Hungary.
"EMILY G. BALCH, United States.
"JANE ADDAMS, United States."

SUPPER DANCES STOPPED.

Savoy in London Sends All Patrons to the Ballroom.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Saturday, Oct. 16.—Supper and dancing at the Savoy Hotel are going out of fashion. The management yesterday decided to have no more heel-tation waltzing or turkey trotting in the Winter garden, which is on the same floor as the foyer, slightly below the level of the Strand. Patrons who wish to dancé must now go downstairs into the regular ballroom, which is on the same level as the embankment.

The former opportunity for a couple supping in the foyer to rise from the table between courses and have a dance in the Winter Garden alongside is gone.

Pope's Sister Starts a War Fund.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

VENICE, Oct. 15.—Countess Julia Persice, sister of Pope Benedict XV., who, as are all the Della Chiesa family, is intensely patriotic, has started in this city a big "snowball" collection to provide artificial limbs for soldiers mutilated in the war.

TWELVE GERMANS FLED INTERNMENT

Six Seamen Accompanied the Kronprinz's Officers in the Yacht Eclipse.

FIVE MORE TRY FLIGHT

But Dutch Captain Refuses to Take Them Aboard—Washington Stops All Leave.

Special to The New York Times.

NORFOLK, Va., Oct. 15.—It became known today that besides the six German officers whose escape was announced yesterday six enlisted men sailed from Hampton Roads in the yacht Eclipse for a destination unknown, and that other officers and members of the two interned cruisers here were attempting to obtain passage on outgoing steamers bound for European ports.

The investigations of Secret Service men in the employ of the Navy Department today disclosed the fact that no less than twelve German officers and sailors were aboard the Eclipse when she was last seen Sunday afternoon. It was also learned that the little craft was stored with provisions, a large quantity of gasoline and other supplies at one of the Sewell Point piers below the city. In order to avoid arousing suspicion the Germans bought what they needed in small quantities and conveyed them to the little craft in public automobiles. Indications point to well-laid plans for the escape.

Officers of the two cruisers deny that any of the sailors disappeared with the German officers, but admit that two ordinary seamen are strangely absent.

Rear Admiral Beatty today gave out the names of the missing officers. They are Lieutenant Hoffman, Navigating Officer of the Kronprinz Wilhelm, and Junior Officers Rose [illegible] Reismun, Forstrenter, Lussfeld [illegible] Fischer. So far he has been unable to learn definitely if any of the enlisted men are missing. The five junior officers are said to have about the same rank as an Ensign in the American Navy.

It is believed here that the Germans for weeks have been using the Eclipse to familiarize themselves with the channels of Norfolk, Newport News and Hampton Roads, and that sketches of these waterways and their fortifications were made. It is asserted that they have been seen frequently in the neighborhood of Fort Monroe, Fort Wood and the site of the proposed Cape Henry Fort.

There is still no clue to the probable destination of the Eclipse and her crew. The prevailing opinion tonight is that the men will attempt to cross the Atlantic to some European port.

Rear Admiral Beatty is still pushing the search for the missing men. Naval officers at the yard are confident that they will be apprehended in case an attempt is made to enter any port in the United States.

Other Sailors Attempt to Escape.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., Oct. 15.—Five men from the interned German cruisers Prinz Eitel Friedrich and Kronprinz Wilhelm made bold but fruitless attempts today to escape from this country to Holland on the Dutch steamers Noordam and Maasterdijk, which sailed from this port for Rotterdam. From Holland it would have been an easy matter for them to reach Germany. One of the men, Christopher Storm, is under arrest here. The others made their escape, and it is supposed that they went back to the German cruisers.

Their efforts to get back to the Fatherland were frustrated by the Captain of the Dutch steamer, who denied them passage and immediately reported the matter to the customs authorities.

Collector Hamilton is co-operating in every way with Admiral Beatty in taking steps looking to the prevention of the departure from the port of any of the missing men.

Leave of Interned Men Revoked.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15.—Steps have been taken by the Administration to prevent a repetition of the disappearance of members of the commissioned personnel or crews of the interned German auxiliary cruisers Prinz Eitel Friedrich and Kronprinz Wilhelm, at Norfolk. Orders have been issued by the Navy Department to Rear Admiral Beatty, commandant of the Norfolk Yard, not to grant any more paroles or leaves of absence to officers or men of either of these ships until the six officers of the Kronprinz Wilhelm who have been missing since Saturday are satisfactorily accounted for or returned to their ships. Besides giving these orders, the Navy Department has reported the matter to the State Department, which, it is believed, will report the matter to representatives of the German Government.

Up to a late hour tonight no definite word had been received from any source as to the whereabouts of the missing warrant officers. The Navy Department was informed today that a rumor had reached Norfolk that the missing sloop Eclipse, in which the six officers sailed from Norfolk, had been seen at an unnamed point in the Chesapeake Bay, but this report was only sent as a rumor, and had not been confirmed. High officials of the Navy Department were asked tonight whether any naval vessels had been sent in pursuit of the missing men. The reply was in the negative.

The German officers were permitted to leave their ship on parole, by arrangement between the Captain of the Kronprinz Wilhelm and Rear Admiral Beatty, to whom the names of the six were given by the German commander. The understanding was that they were merely going for a sail on Saturday, and that they would return on Monday. Their parole expired on that day. It was explained tonight that the Captain of the Wilhelm held himself responsible for the observance of all paroles by his officers and men

TELLS KING FERDINAND TO TAKE JEWELS BACK

Orléans Says He Cannot Return Them, as They Are in Chateau Seized by Germans.

PARIS, Oct. 15.—The Duke of Orléans addressed a letter to King Ferdinand of Bulgaria several days ago requesting that monarch to take back jewels of Bulgarian orders which had been bestowed upon him, but the letter was to be published only on the day Bulgaria entered the war. In his communication the Duke said:

"The attitude your Majesty has thought right to take in the present war, contrary to your previous policy, forces me to the sad duty of praying your Majesty to take back the badge of Bulgarian orders with which your Majesty invested me, first, upon the death of your venerable mother, and, second, when your Majesty was in Paris to point out how much Bulgaria owed to France.

"I tell your Majesty to take back the jewels, because, alas, I cannot send them back, but your Majesty has only to apply to his ally, who for more than a year has occupied my château in Belgium and for whom my safe conduct cannot be refused, to authorize the giving up to your Majesty of orders I can no longer wear.

"Your Majesty will understand I am obliged to warn your Majesty that the day he takes up arms against my country, France, the name will be struck from the Chapter of Knights of the Holy Spirit. I do not ask your Majesty to send back the jewels of the Order of the Holy Spirit, but wish, on the contrary, that these souvenirs of the France he has betrayed shall keep alive perpetual remorse."

A letter that the Duke wrote to Emperor Francis Joseph at the outbreak of the war has also been published. In it he asks the ruler of Austria-Hungary to take back the jewels of the Order of the Golden Fleece and refers to his marriage to the Archduchess Maria Dorothea as "the misfortune of my life."

Prince Louis Philippe, Duke of Orléans and the French Pretender, was married to the Archduchess Maria Dorothea of Austria at Vienna in November, 1896. She obtained a separation from him in Paris in July, 1914, after a series of domestic difficulties which had lasted for years. Under the decree granted by the Court of Arbitration she was to receive $11,000 a year from the Duke, who also was ordered to restore to her money which he had used improperly.

While a separation was granted, the court refused to recommend a decree of divorce.

GERMANS WOULD BUY FOOD HERE FOR POLAND

But Gerard Tells American Companies' Agents He Sees No Hope of Arrangement.

BERLIN, Oct. 15, (via London.)—Three representatives of big American food companies today called on James W. Gerard, the American Ambassador, and laid before him a new plan in an attempt to obtain the importation of supplies from the United States.

They said that a huge, newly formed company, "The East Prussia Food Company," had offered them almost unlimited contracts for food if they could import it, the supplies by agreement to be used exclusively for the suffering civil population of the Russian territory occupied by Germany, since the importation would only be possible if some agreement were reached through diplomatic channels, they requested the Ambassador to take the necessary steps.

Mr. Gerard told the representatives that it would not, in his opinion, be possible to make any such arrangement because of the Rockefeller Relief Commission experience.

$1.50
For Shirts of Exceptional Quality

Exceptional is the right word, for in fit, workmanship, fast colors and every feature that makes up shirt value, I haven't found their equals.

Choice of plain bosoms, starched cuffs; pleated bosoms, starched cuffs; plain bosoms, soft cuffs.

JOHN DAVID
Stein-Bloch Smart Clothes
Broadway at 32nd Street

Franklin Simon & Co.
Fifth Avenue, New York

Men's Furnishing Shop
16 West 38th St.
SEPARATE SHOP
A Step From Fifth Avenue

Men's Scarfs
Newest weaves and color effects in novelty stripes, dots and figures, large open end shapes,
.50

Men's Shoe Shop
4 West 38th St.
SEPARATE SHOP
A Step From Fifth Avenue

Men's Banister Shoes 7.00

The Man in the Tower and the "V" Waistcoat

FANCY ideas for Fall dress, according to the big tailors, will be confined to the double-breasted "V" vest—for men.

* *

Some of the most attractive suits shown by Weber

DE PINNA

FIFTH AVENUE
AT THIRTY-SIXTH ST.

Boys' and Girls' Day



Saturday for the young folks' shopping—a holiday devoted to the contemplation of new clothes.

Suits for the boys and suits for the girls—coats and hats and shoes and sweaters.

De Pinna is the headquarters recognized by the young people themselves, where the difference between the smart and the commonplace is the controlling motive.

De Pinna Suits for Young Girls

Taking the girl step by step, from her first suit at ten or eleven until she reaches young womanhood, is the scope of De Pinna tailored apparel.

The "first suits" are in themselves a specialty requiring much study, in order to furnish correct and graceful lines and appropriate materials.

De Pinna is showing a wide assortment, in mixtures, cheviots, whipcords, corduroys and broadcloths, at $25 to $85.

Many with fancy silk linings—all smartly tailored.

Tailored waists, also in great variety, designed to go with these suits.

Girls' Coats Conforming to De Pinna Traditions

Even though it is customary to look to De Pinna for the correct coats for girls and misses, the present offerings will afford a pleasant surprise.

For girls from 3 to 14 there is a complete range of models, from the luxuriously soft wool velours and mixtures, suitable for school wear, to the fur-trimmed coats suggesting foreign style tendencies.

$18.50 to $95.

Girls' Hats

Tailored hats and cloth stitched hats for school and everyday wear, and the more elaborate hats for dress—a specially designed De Pinna hat for each coat and suit.

De Pinna Suits for Academy Boys

Clothes for the boy attending the city private school, with the English academy atmosphere.

Norfolk knickerbocker suits of selected, sturdy materials, particularly adapted to hard daily use without losing their smartness of line—one special assortment at $8.75.

Other school Norfolk suits at $14.

Belted-back overcoats and English style slip-ons.

De Pinna Outfits for Younger Boys

Russian suits, in the season's new style, for boys of 3 to 9, and De Pinna regulation English sailor suits.

Of navy serge, $13.

Wash fabrics, $4.75 to $6.50.

De Pinna regulation reefers, $18.

Overcoats of Scotch or English mixtures, $18.

Boys' Autumn and Winter hats—the latest English styles.

DE PINNA

Exclusive Outfitters for Young People

Fifth Ave. at Thirty-Sixth St.

MACHINE FIGHTING IS EDISON'S IDEA

He Advocates Potential Preparedness, or Mere Readiness to Turn Out Munitions.

WAR ON A BUSINESS BASIS

Big Powder Mills, Shell Machines, Raw Materials, and Trained Officers His Defense Scheme.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 15.—Maintain a potential preparedness for a war in which fighting is done by machines, not men, is Thomas A. Edison's advice to the United States.

In an interview tonight, while his car was being transferred from the Michigan Central to the Chicago & North Western Railroad to continue its journey to the San Francisco Exposition, the Chairman of the Naval Advisory Board of the United States gave his ideas on preparedness.

"The soldier of the future will not be a sabre-bearing, blood-thirsty savage," said Mr. Edison. "He will be a machinist. The war of the future, that is, if the United States engages in it, will be a war in which machines, not soldiers, fight. For that reason we can gamble safely on a volunteer army provided we have a great quantity of officers trained and ready for service in forty-eight hours to lead and drill the new men."

"Will you give in concise form your idea of what should be done in America for preparedness for or against war?" he was asked.

"Well," he replied, reflectively, "my idea of that may not be just the same as the idea of many people. Let me see. Consider the great amount of powder being shot off on the European battle front every day. I would build great factories in which twice as much powder as that could be manufactured. I would locate and have stored away enough material to make up the powder. Then I would not make it. I would have everything ready, so that within forty-eight hours I could go ahead turning it out.

"Then as to shells: I think it is a wasteful thing to make shells on lathes, as they make them now. We should get up shell machines for making them rapidly and in enormous quantities. Then I would grease the machines up and store them away with a great quantity of steel billets, ready to be worked up on short notice. In fact, I would make my preparation potential, and I would do it right away. The proposition should not be a military one at all. I don't like this military idea at all. It should be done solely on an economical basis—a business basis.

Big Saving in Money.

"Building these powder factories and these machines and ammunition factories wouldn't cost much. But I would keep this in mind in preparing to make stores and ammunition. I would prepare to turn out right along twice as much as is being used now on the whole European battlefield—then not make it.

"Now as to actual fighting. I would rather use machines than men. A man is only one man, after all. A machine can be easily as good as twenty men. Then one man, using it, is as good as twenty men. He should be at least that good if he is American.

"America is the greatest machine country in the world, and its people are the greatest machinists. They can, moreover, invent machinery faster and have it more efficient than any other two countries. It is a machine nation; its battle preparation should be with machinery.

"I am down on military establishments. A standing army is not worth anything unless it is on a war footing, which is absurd. We do need an enormous number of trained officers and drill sergeants, however. These should be trained right along, even more than apparently would be needed, then turned back into industry.

"They should be kept in touch at stated intervals with the latest things in warfare, so that they would be ready as soon as telegraph and railroad could summon them to go into active service. We can gamble on a volunteer army because the American is the quickest-minded human being in things mechanical. He could learn the use of machinery of war with sufficient dispatch for army use. In short, the new soldier will not be a soldier, but a machinist; he will not shed his blood, but will perspire in the factory of death at the battle line."

"What is the principal aviation deficiency as you see it?" was asked.

"Oh, the motor question," Mr. Edison replied. "The motor situation is only fair abroad, although their motors are the best now made. But we ought to be able to get a much better one, and we need it."

"What do you think of the use of liquid fire and asphyxiating gases?"

"They are perfectly proper for use in defense, but not for offense. A man has a right to claw, scratch, bite, or kick in defending himself, but when he is on the offensive, no."

"Have any ideas of material value been submitted to the Naval Advisory Board?" he was asked.

"Engulfed in Ideas."

"Ideas!" he exclaimed. "Well, bless your heart, I should say we have. We are tabulating them as rapidly as a force of clerks can work and we are being engulfed with ideas. What is more, we want them to keep coming. The more the better. Any one with an idea carefully thought out should send it right along. We need them all.

"They are good, too. You would be surprised to know that in such a heterogeneous collection of ideas that at least one in every fifty is good, in some measure, and worthy of consideration. That's a very high ratio in such a situation.

"You also would be surprised to know the sources of the ideas. Bank Presidents send them, messenger boys send them. I am reminded to say this by the fact that two of the best ideas we have had sent in to us touching upon offensive warfare have come, one from a bank President and another from a young messenger boy who has not yet cast his first vote.

"Of course, there is much of this information—most of it, in fact—which will not be given to the public. It is to be stored up, worked out and made ready and held on tap for use by the Government when wanted.

"How can America prepare itself in the shortest time; that is, how can this preparedness be brought about?" Mr. Edison was asked.

"The newspapers and Congress are all that can do it," he said.

"Is the need immediate?"

"Well, any one can answer that. How long would it take us to get officers for our Army if war should start? How long to make enough powder, to make enough shells? What machinery would we have?

"That is why I say potential preparation is necessary. Had we all these things ready to start turning the wheels in two days, with a volunteer army of bright, mechanically minded men and officers who know the business of war, and sergeants who know how to drill men, we would be a dangerous kind of nation to monkey with. Maybe our preparation always would remain potential. If so, it would be cheap insurance, which ought not to meet with disapproval from pacifist minds."

"What part will the wireless and other similar forces play in a future war if your board has time to get to work on them?" he was asked.

"That is something I cannot tell you," Mr. Edison replied. "There are forces available, or which may be made available, which some of us have run across, which are mightier than anything which has been used as yet—by that I mean mightier in their potentiality. But they must be backed by the machinist army I described.

"What you gentlemen of the press want to impress on the minds of the people is that potential preparation is the thing, and it should be brought about speedily. Tell them that preparation for war is not military work, but should be done by shrewd business men in an economical way. Machines should be invented to save the waste in men."

LOUDEN INDICTED ON BIGAMY CHARGE

Suspected Teuton Spy Is Said to be a Wholesale Marriage Swindler.

SECRET SERVICE MEN BUSY

Federal Agents Trying to Identify "Count" as Man Who Got Plans of New York's Defenses.

"Count" Max Lynar Louden, inventor and adventurer, and suspected of being a German spy, was indicted here yesterday for bigamy. The Secret Service agents who instigated his arrest for bigamy are satisfied that he will no longer be in a position to operate as an agent of the German and Austrian Governments, as he was suspected of doing.

After the indictment was filed the Department of Justice began an investigation of the activities of a man, who, under the name of "Lynar," is said to have done confidential work for the German and Austrian Governments last June and July. It is not known definitely whether "Lynar" and Louden are one and the same man, or whether they are relatives.

Whoever "Lynar" was, it is believed that he had much to do with the transmission of detailed plans and sketches of certain fortifications around New York Harbor to the German Government. It was reported to the United States Secret Service agents that the plans had been sent to Berlin by two messengers aboard a steamship which sailed from this port for Rotterdam during July. The ship was searched at Falmouth and again by the British Consul at Rotterdam, but the messengers eluded detection.

It is considered significant by the Department of Justice that Max Lynar Louden's application for an American passport was made after the departure of this vessel from New York. The man known as "Lynar" remained in New York after the alleged messengers started for Berlin. Louden, according to the Secret Service agents, was accustomed at times to travel under the name of Lynar, and they say it was under this name that he married Miss Rose O'Brien in Albion, N. Y., in 1912.

Both Miss O'Brien, now of Rochester, and Mrs. Fred Arnold of Poughkeepsie picked Louden out in a line-up in the Tombs yesterday as the man who had married and deserted them after he had relieved them of all the money he could get. Mrs. Arnold, who was Amalie Wendt at the time of the alleged marriage, came to the Tombs with her twenty-year-old son, Max, who, according to her story, was the issue of her union with "Count Lynar." She said the boy had never seen his father until yesterday. Mrs. Arnold said she had the marriage annulled before marrying Fred Arnold.

The indictment against Louden states he had married Miss Wendt in Poughkeepsie on Sept. 25, 1893, and had married Rose O'Brien in Albion, N. Y., on Nov. 14, 1912, while he was still the husband of Miss Wendt. Records in the City Hall show furthermore that he had married his present wife, Laila Florence Jansen, in September, 1911, but this union is not mentioned in the indictment. Miss Jansen, who was with her husband in their apartment at 124 Convent Avenue when he was arrested, failed to appear before the Grand Jury yesterday and detectives are now seeking her with a subpoena.

Miss O'Brien told Assistant District Attorney Embree that Louden got $4,600 from her before he decided that he no longer cared for her company. Mr. Embree heard yesterday that Louden had a police record in Germany as a "marriage swindler." He is now suspected by the District Attorney's office of having committed bigamy with several women other than those already known, to swindle them out of all the money they had. His name is said to appear on the books of matrimonial agencies in this city as a candidate for a profitable marriage.

A dispatch received yesterday from Pittsfield, Mass., states that a Minna Collatz, who came from Germany two years ago, consulted an attorney in that city yesterday regarding Count Max Lynar Louden. She says he obtained three patent rights from her in Germany. She also alleges he proposed marriage to her.

"Count" Louden will be arraigned before Judge Crain in General Sessions on Monday.

CALLED LYNOR'S MESSENGER.

Providence Journal Says Austrian Captain Carried Our Defense Plans.

Special to The New York Times.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 15.—In an article on the case of Max Lynar Louden, the suspected Teuton spy, indicted in New York on a charge of bigamy, The Providence Journal will say tomorrow morning that the person supposed to have carried lans of the defenses of New York to Berlin or Vienna last July was Eugene Von Tomory.

"Von Tomory is a Catain in the Austrian army," The Journal article says. "He has been in this country for two years and left here under an assumed name on the Holland American steamshi Nieuw Amsterdam on July 24 for Rotterdam.

"The Journal is able to state positively also that von Tomory carried with him a mass of documents from Count von Bernstorff and Dr. Dumba to be delivered to Berlin and Vienna, and that these documents reached their destination safely in spite of the fact that the British authorities were warned of von Tomory's presence on the ship and that they made a vigorous search of the vessel, holding it up at Falmouth for two days for the purpose.

"The reason why they failed to find the messenger was because he was disguised in the uniform of a steward of the vessel. As soon as the man was clear of the ship in Rotterdam he sent a cablegram to a wel-known trust company in New York on Aug. 5 containing the two words, 'arrived safely,' without signature.

"For several months before he left for Europe Von Tomory lived in rooms at 146 West Eighty-second Street, New York, which he rented from a Mrs. Blanche Haskins. Two months before he left he moved to other apartments in charge of Mrs. Haskins, at 268 West Eighty-fourth Street.

"When a Journal representative interviewed Mrs. Haskins she stated that Von Tomory had rented rooms from her for about a year and that during that time he had made frequent trips to Pittsburgh and Chicago. She said that he had sailed on the Nieuw Amsterdam on July 24, to go to Vienna, and that since his arrival in Austria she had received a post card from him, telling her of his safe arrival and announcing also that he was to be transferred at once to the Italian frontier as Captain of a company of Austrian infantry.

"Max Lynar, who is a German Army officer, has been for a long time an intimate acquaintance of Count Von Bernstorff, Dr. Dumba, Captain von Papen, and most of the members of the staff of the two embassies. For the past year he has been particularly active in alleged experimental work on several inventions for military and naval use in this country, though as far as can be ascertained no tangible results have been reached except that his constant declarations that all his talents were now at the disposal of the United States Government have given him many opporunities of securing knowledge of things not easy for the layman to reach."

RUSSIAN ASSAILS OPPRESSION OF JEWS

George Baklanoff, the Singer, Lays It to the Influence of Germans in Czar's Domain.

THINKS KAISER IS TO BLAME

Insists the Black Hundred and Other Reactionaries Were In German Emperor's Pay.

"No amount of explanations or reasoning, and no accusations, no matter how well founded, could in any way justify the treatment of the Jews in the war districts of Russia," says George Baklanoff, the Russian baritone of the Boston Grand Opera Company, who spent several months fighting in the Russian Army, having been discharged after being wounded.

"Every intelligent Russian has long since deplored the treatment of the Jews," he said. "I believe the bureaucracy itself realized long ago that the policy of oppressing an entire race was bound to result in causing an internal disease of corruption, hatred, and lawlessness; but, with the blindness of an ostrich, men like Maklakoff and Chegolovitoff continued to invent new restrictions against the Jews, believing, like their predecessors of the type of Plehve and Durnovo, that the best way to safeguard the existing system was to offer the Jews as a sacrifice to the discontented population.

"In my own defense, as a Russian, I must point out that the heart of Russia has ever stubbornly refused to accept the dogma of Jew baiting as the cure for all evils, and it is to the credit of Central Russia that no pogrom has as yet been recorded as having taken place there.

"Indescribable things took place during the evacuation of the invaded provinces. It must be remembered that for years the existing rule among the Russian officials has been that, in order to gain rapid promotion, one had to become a persecutor of the Jews, and when the order came that the civil population was to leave the districts threatened by the German Army, these officials, as well as a number of officers, permitted and even encouraged such outrages as to make every thinking Russian blush with shame.

"Only those who, like myself, saw the unfortunate fugitives, witnessed the results of the inhuman orders and tried in vain to help the victims, can understand the horrors of the situation created by a blind bureaucratic power.

"It will sound paradoxical, but still I must insist there is no anti-Semitism in Russia in the sense in which it exists in Germany, and those whose sympathies are drawn away from Russia, and justly so, because of the treatment of the Jews by the Russian Government, would do well to ponder that it is a matter of record that the so-called Black Hundred organizations of Russia, the prime movers in all the reactionary plans of the Russian Government for the past twenty years, were, as was shown by documents in the Duma, on the pay roll of Germany's Kaiser.

"Far be it from me to underestimate the civilizing value of Germany, nor do I want to maintain that my own country has emerged from the barbarian state as far as the Government is concerned, but, in all justice to the Russian people, it must be stated that for the last 200 years German influences were the overpowering force in Russia's public life.

"As I said, I do not want nor could if I wanted to, offer any excuses for Russia's treatment of the Jews, particularly during the present war. It is shameful, but while admitting all the wrongs, I maintain, that the Russian people as a whole have had nothing to do with it, save that in their ignorance they followed the orders of the higher spheres, in this case—Germany.

"What is of great importance is to take a peep into the future, and it is my opinion as it is of all the Russians to whom the welfare of their country is of prime importance, that the Jew in Russia will attain and hold full rights of citizenship when this war is once over. Whether Russia be victorious or not, the bureaucracy—our worst inheritance from the days when Peter the Great first began to Germanize Russia—will necessarily go out of existence. In the one case, because victory will bring to the Russian people the knowledge of their own strength; in the second, because the nation will not forgive the policy of having destroyed national spirit and national resources to the extent of being unable to meet a foe.

"I would like to make it clear that no matter what the evidence of today, the future for the Jews in Russia holds nothing but bright prospects, and that once the shackles imposed by a brutal system are shattered, the Jew in Russia will become a citizen to a far greater extent than in Germany, for the Russian knows no racial hatred.

"Nor must it be forgotten that the Jew has his own rôle to play in this emancipation movement, for centuries of persecution have dwarfed him. Let us hope that the millions of Jews in Russia will accept the brotherly hand of the Russian people in the spirit of forgiveness for the past wrongs, and should they do so, it is no idle prophecy to declare that it will take only a few years before the present conditions will become but a nightmare of the past.

"Despite all the persecutions, despite their forced immigration, but few Russian Jews that I have met in my travels have lost their love for Russia and Russians, and in this lies the proof that the Jews feel and know that the blame for their suffering is with the Government, built on German models, impregnated with the German spirit, having at its head, among the principal reactionaries, men with German names, and not with the Russian people.

"The persecutions of the Jews will ever remain a black page in Russia's history, but if right and justice can atone for the past wrong doings, the Russian people will see to it that this is done."

Hoye Gets $4,000; Sought $25,000.

Stephen M. Hoye, a lawyer, who sued Duncan D. McBean, a contractor, for $25,000 for legal fees, won a verdict yesterday for $4,000. Among the witnesses called by the plaintiff was ex-Justice Augustus Van Wyck, who said that he thought the services given by Mr. Hoye were worth $30,000.



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ARMY PLAN CALLS FOR 669,000 MEN

Continued from Page 1.

prescribe specified curricula it is believed that officers in large numbers can be obtained from among the students at military colleges through an understanding that if they measure up to certain requirements in their military courses they will be eligible for commissions or warrants in the Continental Army.

The Garrison plan also calls for a change in the term of enlistment in the regular army. It specifies a six-year term, of which the first two years will comprise intensive service with the colors, while the other four years will be away from the colors with the soldier on furlough. The four years furlough will be in the nature of reserve duty. Any time during the four-year period after the soldier has served two years with the army he will be subject to duty in the event of war or threatened war.

Increase of $75,000,000.

The cost of the proposed additions to the army will be distributed over two years. The estimates now ready to be submitted to Congress call for a total of $184,000,000, as compared with an appropriation of $109,000,000 for the current year. This means that the Garrison plan calls for an increase of $75,000,000 in army appropriations during the next fiscal year. The army needs officers and the plan calls for the appointment of 1,000 new officers for the regular army during the next fiscal year, and 1,000 during the fiscal year next following.

The creation of ten new regiments of infantry, four new regiments of field artillery, fifty-two new companies of coast artillery, fifteen new companies of engineers, and four new aero squadrons, will be spread over two years. The estimates prepared for Congress call for sufficient money to organize some of these new units the first year, and for the creation of the others under appropriations for the second year.

No new units of cavalry are being organized. This is because there are enough cavalrymen to form a full division with two extra regiments left over for service inside of the United States. There are now fifteen regiments of cavalry in the army. There are six regiments of field artillery. The new plan will bring the total up to ten regiments. The army now has thirty regiments of infantry. This will be increased to forty regiments. There are now 170 companies of coast artillery. Under the new organization there will be 222 companies.

Each of the four aero squadrons is to have 12 machines, a total of 48 aeroplanes. The complement of men for each machine, including the necessary number of aviators, will be an average of about 12, or about 600 men.

$400,000,000 for Defense.

The entire program for national defense to be recommended to Congress proposes a total expenditure next year of about $400,000,000.

The President also has approved the proposal of Secretary Daniels and the General Board of the navy for a five-year naval construction program to cost $500,000,000, giving the navy ten new dreadnoughts and six battle cruisers, as well as more than seventy submarines, fifty destroyers, ten scout cruisers, and a host of auxiliary ships.

Secretary Daniels and members of the General Board were in conference until late tonight discussing the exact number of ships to be recommended for the first year and a scheme for equalizing the expenditures over the five-year period.

When the conference adjourned at midnight it became known that the following naval construction program for the first of the five years had been decided upon:

Two dreadnoughts, two battle-cruisers, twenty-five coast submarines, five seagoing submarines, twelve destroyers, an increase of 8,000 in personnel, and an augmentation by 2,500 of the Naval Academy student body.

McADOO AT KANSAS CITY.

Again Makes Plea for Larger Navy and Big Merchant Marine.

KANSAS CITY, Oct. 15.—A plea for a navy which would make the United States able to face any other world power and a forty-million-dollar merchant marine to be used as a naval auxiliary in case of war was made by Secretary McAdoo in an address before the Kansas City Commercial Club today.

"Mechanical and military developments of the last few years have destroyed our natural barrier of 3,000 miles of ocean," said the Secretary. "It is not for aggression that we must have an adequate navy, but to take the place of this former barrier and to be able to say to the world that we are prepared to uphold the honor and majesty of this great republic."

BRYAN STILL HAS FEARS.

Reiterates That Preparedness Will Drag Us Into War.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15.—William Jennings Bryan, who is here, was asked tonight if he had read the estimates of the War Department for increasing the military forces of the United States. He had not, he said, but that a correspondent had shown him what purported to be the estimates.

"I do not care to discuss any particular estimate until it has had the President's approval," said Mr. Bryan.

When he was asked if he thought Congress would make large increases in the appropriations for the army and the navy he replied:

"I do not know the views of enough of the Congressmen to be able to predict what will be done. I have traveled over a considerable part of the country, and I find that the taxpayers are not as badly scared as the people who manufacture munitions, and I believe that the jingoes will find it difficult to raise enough money to cover the expenditures which they favor. The discussion of the subject will reveal to the public, first, that there is no necessity for increase; and second, that the policy which the jingoes favor will provoke war instead of preventing it.

"This policy of preparedness contemplates not merely the appropriation of large sums of money to get the country ready for war, but the setting up of false standards of honor, the encouragement of a military spirit and the cultivation of international hatreds—the very things that have caused the war in Europe. It contemplates the lowering of the moral standards of our country and a return to the swagger of the pistol toter and the sham honor of the duellist.

"The Democratic Party has had the courage to oppose the tariff barons, the trust magnates, and the money power and I shall be both surprised and disappointed if it surrenders to the mercenary group that, under the cover of patriotism, is seeking to scare the money out of the pockets of the taxpayers."

NEW MAXIM GUN TESTED.

American Rapid-Fire Piece Has a Range of Two Miles.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Oct. 15.—After only ten days' construction work the new Maxim automatic machine gun was completed today at the plant which the Maxim Munitions Company recently purchased here. It is built of 163 pieces, with 79 pieces in the tripod. Tests today showed that it carried two miles. It was announced at the plant today that the Russian Government had pledged itself to take the entire output of the factory indefinitely, but that the United States Government would receive much of the product and that orders had come from several European nations.

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Editor of The Woman's Magazine, New York City

Dear Madam:—

I want to thank you very sincerely for the service you rendered the cause of school hygiene in your active relationship to the campaign of publicity which was carried on during the period of the organization of the recent Buffalo Congress. I sincerely hope that you will find it worth while to use your influence whenever and wherever future opportunity offers itself for the further development of this great movement in the interest of better school sanitation and better child hygiene.

Cordially yours
(from a letter)

The influence of such a publication as The Woman's Magazine is real and well founded. It rests on its practical helpfulness: it depends for continuance on the sincerity of its service.

To the aid of great public movements we are glad to lend our editorial columns. And our advertising columns are open to such advertisers as conform with the spirit of our guarantee to our readers.

The circulation of The Woman's Magazine is more than 250,000 copies each month.

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is one of the three magazines called by advertising men The Butterick Trio and bought as an advertising unit. The other members of the Trio are The Designer and The Delineator. The average monthly net circulation of The Butterick Trio is guaranteed to be in excess of 1,400,000.

FIND MUCH FRAUD IN MOSS PETITIONS

Krause, a Becker Witness, Arrested, and Warrants Are Out for More.

60 PER CENT. FALSE NAMES

Men Repudiate Their Signatures—A Perkins Notary Caught in Primary Investigation.

Louis Krause of 19 West 117th Street, a Deputy Superintendent of Elections and Commissioner of Deeds, was arrested last night on the charge of taking false acknowledgments to a petition for the nomination of Frank Moss as the Republican and Progressive nominee for District Attorney. Assistant District Attorney Weller, who has been making an investigation into frauds at the last primaries, said more than 60 per cent. of the signatures on petitions submitted by Krause were spurious.

Krause was a Becker witness. On the first trials he was called to the stand by Mr. Moss, then Assistant District Attorney, to identify the gunmen, "Lefty Louis," "Gyp the Blood," and "Whitey Lewis," who were hired to kill Rosenthal. Since the execution of ex-Lieutenant Becker, Krause has frequently complained to the District Attorney's office that he was being hounded and persecuted for having testified.

When arrested yesterday on a warrant issued by Magistrate Ten Eyck, Krause was taken to Police Headquarters, where he was later bailed out in $1,000. He will be arraigned in the Tombs Court today.

The specific charge against him states that on Aug. 25, as a Commissioner of Deeds, he purported to witness the signature of Rinehold Fredel, Jr., of 329 East Eighty-ninth Street, and take an oath that Fredel was a voter in the primaries, and qualified to place his name on the petition.

The man referred to in the petition was, in fact, not Rinehold Fredel, Jr., but Fredel Rinehold, Jr., living at the address given. Mr. Rinehold denied that he had signed the Moss petition. Three other men whose names appeared in the same petition have repudiated their signatures as false. They were James Farrell of 226 East Nineteenth Street, Aaron Greenbaum of 328 East Ninetieth Street, and Henry Greenbaum of 308 East Ninetieth Street.

Other arrests are expected before the investigation into primary frauds is concluded. So far no irregularities have been discovered in Tammany petitions. In the petitions for John J. O'Connell, a Progressive candidate, who withdrew in favor of Frank Moss, there is evidence of extensive frauds, which may lead to the arrest of nine or ten notaries who acknowledged signatures.

A warrant has already been issued for a notary who drew up a faulty petition naming District Attorney Perkins for the Republican nomination. This man informed the District Attorney's office that he would surrender.

BOWERS WANTS FEES CUT.

Candidate for Sheriff Writes to the Board of Estimate.

Under Sheriff Frank K. Bowers, candidate for Sheriff on the Republican ticket, has written a letter to the Board of Estimate suggesting that instead of reducing salaries of city employes, legislation be recommended to eliminate the present fee system of the Sheriff's office and the abolition of Ludlow Street Jail. The under Sheriff says that this legislation, if passed, will save fully $110,000 to the city.

"The maintenance of the jail," he wrote, "costs the city approximately $350,000 a year. The fees collected by the Sheriff aggregate now about $120,000 a year, of which half goes to the County treasury, and the other half, or $60,000 a year, directly into the pocket of the Sheriff himself.

"This huge income, which is allowed him in addition to the Sheriff's statutory salary of $12,000 a year, making a grand total of about $72,000 yearly, creates a wholly ridiculous remuneration for the character of the services rendered, and is actually larger than that enjoyed by any official in the United States, the President alone excepted."

Bull Moose Oppose Constitution.

The County Executive Committee of the National Progressive Party went on record last night as opposing the proposed new State Constitution. Although William H. Hotchkiss had written a letter to the committee asking it to favor the Constitution, and Stanley Isaacs, Chairman of the committee, to consider the Constitution, had reported in favor of allowing individual members of the party to settle the question for themselves, John J. O'Connell, the new Chairman of the County Committee, said the Constitution should be beaten, and a resolution was adopted unanimously to this effect.

W. R. Hearst In Campaign.

According to an announcement made yesterday by Edmund O'Connor, Chairman of the Independence League Campaign Committee of Kings County, William R. Hearst will speak at a mass meeting in Prospect Hall next Saturday on behalf of Edward T. O'Loughlin, county leader of the league, who is the Democratic and Independence League nominee for Register. The ticket of the league is also the McCooey ticket.

CALLS NOMINATIONS VOID.

Danehy Says Judicial Candidates Are Result of a "Deal."

Stanley Danehy, a Bronx lawyer, who was nominated for Justice of the Supreme Court on the Prohibition ticket, sent a protest to the Board of Elections yesterday against all nominations except his own, made for Justices of the Supreme Court by the various political parties at the recent primaries, being printed on the official election ballot this year. Mr. Danehy says all other nominations but his own are void because the political parties entered into a "deal" to bring about the nominations. He said:

"As said six judicial candidates should not be allowed to profit by their own participation in wrongdoing, and as I should not be put to the trouble and expense of contesting this matter after any votes are cast for these candidates at the election, I hereby protest to you against your allowing, putting, or printing the names of these six judicial candidates or any of them on the official election ballot to be used at the forthcoming election.

"I request that you make this protest a matter of official record in your office, and that you do any and every act within your official authority or duty necessary to secure and insure a free and fair election for Justices of the Supreme Court in the First Judicial District."

TRAVIS MAY PAY $6,000,000.

Court Refuses to Enjoin State Controller from Redeeming Notes.

Supreme Court Justice Erlanger yesterday denied an application of the United Real Estate Owners Association for a temporary injunction restraining State Controller Travis from paying $6,000,000 due yesterday on short term notes issued last February. The application set forth that the loan was unnecessary because at the time it was made there was $8,000,000 in the State treasury, and that the Controller had no right to borrow more than $1,000,000 at any time without the express permission of the Legislature.

The Controller submitted an affidavit saying that before he borrowed the money he had ascertained that on June 30 there would be a deficit in the treasury of $3,837,437, and that $2,500,000 more would be needed before Oct. 1 to meet State obligations authorized by the Legislature and for the salaries of State officers and employes. Before the application was denied it was stipulated by the attorneys that the case should be placed on the short term calendar for trial without delay. The purpose of the suit is to settle the question whether the Controller has the right to borrow more than $1,000,000 at any time without authority from the Legislature.

The institutions that lent the $6,000,000 were the United States Trust Company, the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, the New York Trust Company, the Bank of Manhattan Company, the Bankers Trust Company, and the Central Trust Company.

SHIP DRIFTS 1,166 MILES.

Lost Propeller in aGle and Was Helpless During 30-Day Storm.

Officers of the Norweglan freighter Ulriken, which arrived last night at Quarantine, after having been at sea since Aug. 3, coming from Christiania, said that the vessel had been disabled in a storm and narrowly escaped being dashed to pieces on the rocks.

On Sept. 1, in latitude 57.43 and longitude 38.34, the Ulriken struck a piece of submerged wreckage and lost her propeller. At that time a westerly gale was blowing, which continued with heavy seas until Oct. 1. During these thirty days the Ulriken lay helpless at the mercy of wind and sea, and drifted 1,166 miles. One Sunday morning the steamer was being swept ashore on the rocky coast of Iceland when the wind fortunately shifted in time and blew the vessel out to sea again.

The crew was powerless to do anything while the storm lasted, but when it cleared on Oct. 1 the forward tanks were filled to raise the stern out of the water and the engineers fitted on a new propeller.

The Ulriken was in Petrograd when the war started and was held there a year.

ENDS FOUR LIVES WITH GAS.

Boatman Drowned, Widow Kil Herself and Three Children.

Mrs. Anna Huntsinger, 40 years old, of 555 Sixth Avenue, Brooklyn, whose husband, Joseph, a barge captain, was drowned several days ago in the Gowanus Canal, and her three children were found dead of asphyxiation yesterday morning by her brother, Peter Connell, a house mover, of 467 Sixth Avenue, Brooklyn.

Connell had called on Thursday night at 10 o'clock, but had left, thinking Mrs. Huntsinger and her children were asleep when his knocks at the door were unanswered. Yesterday, when he reached the second floor, where the Huntsingers lived, he found the smell of gas very strong and went downstairs, returning later with the landlord and a policeman.

They forced an entrance and found Mrs. Huntsinger, fully dressed, dead on a couch. The three children—Alice, 15; Elizabeth, 8, and Emmet, 3—were dead in bed in their night clothes. Gas was flowing into the rooms from all the jets and the cracks in the door and windows had been stuffed with paper. A bank book, showing $160 in deposits, and some money were found.

1 SLAIN, 4 WOUNDED IN POLITICAL FIGHT

Militia Called Out in Charleston After Pistol Battle Over Primary Votes.

STOPS COUNT OF BALLOTS

And Breaks Up Meeting of City Democratic Committee—Reporter Dies of Injuries.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Oct. 15.—A pistol battle in which one man was killed and four others wounded broke up a meeting of the Democratic City Executive Committee here today at which the votes of last Tuesday's municipal primary were to have been canvassed. A National Guard Company with fixed bayonets helped the police to restore order, and tonight still was patroling the streets around the office building in which the trouble occurred.

Sidney J. Cohen, a reporter for The Charleston Evening Post, was shot through the lung and killed. W. A. Turner, an insurance agent, and W. E. Wingate, Superintendent of the city chain gang, were seriously hurt, and H. L. Wilensky, a city meter inspector, and Jeremiah O'Brien, Inspector of Weights and Measures and a member of the Executive Committee, received minor bullet wounds.

It was not clear tonight just who did the shooting, which occurred during a general scuffle in a hallway adjoining the committee room. Six arrests were made, but no specific charge was preferred against any of the prisoners. Cohen is said to have been walking toward a window when the fatal shot struck him.

Today's trouble grew out of a bitter campaign which ended last Tuesday in a primary held while several companies of National Guards were kept in readiness to suppress possible disorders. The election day passed quietly and the guardsmen were dispersed on Wednesday. Followers of Mayor John P. Grace, an aspirant for renomination, charged that Governor Manning by sending troops was trying to interfere with the primoary, thereby favoring the candidacy of Grace's opponent, Tristram T. Hyde.

Unofficial tabulation of the returns showed that Hyde had been nominated by a majority of nineteen votes out of more than 6,000 cast. The case of more than one hundred contested votes was to be settled today by the Executive Committee.

Just as the meeting was called to order some one in the hallway started a fight. After some scuffling, several pistols were brought into play, and amid the scramble to escape, three ballot boxes were thrown out of the windows.

When the shooting was heard, trouble was threatened for a time in the crowd outside. The extra force of police held the crowd in check while a hurry call was sent for the troops.

The ballot boxes thrown from the windows were recovered, and as far as known tonight none of the boxes in the room was missing. All of the men arrested are said to have been active in the interests of Hyde. They are Max Golman, a marine engineer; H. J. Brown, ice wagon driver; Edward McDonald, stevedore; J. J. Healy, former Police Sergeant; Conrad Stender, Deputy Sheriff, and J. H. Steenken, keeper of a cemetery.

It was said tonight the votes would be canvassed tomorrow.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Oct. 15.—As soon as Governor Manning received notice of the shooting he ordered the Washington Light Infantry of Charleston under arms and placed Colonel E. M. Blythe of Greenville in charge of the militia during the absence of Adjt. Gen. Moore. The Governor also ordered the Charleston Board of Control to close the dispensaries.

Later Governor Manning called the entire Second Regiment of the National Guard under arms to await eventualities in Charleston.

INCOME TAX ARGUMENTS END

Supreme Court Takes the Case Under Advisement.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15.—Oral arguments before the Supreme Court of the income tax cases was completed this afternoon. Most of today's discussion was by Assistant Attorney General Wallace and Solicitor General Davis, for the Government, who devoted most of their attention to the attacks on the provisions for collection at the source and for taxing mining companies.

The entire question of the constitutionality of the tax was taken under advisement by the court, and may not be decided for months.

PROSPERITY IN PHILIPPINES.

Gov. Harrison Praises Administration and Progress of Filipinos.

MANILA, Oct. 15.—Governor General Francis Burton Harrison, in his message to the Legislature, describes the era in the islands preceding the beginning of the present administration in Washington as extravagant and careless, while economies and reform brought about in 1914-15 have averted bankruptcy and restored the stability of the Treasury without restricting necessary governmental activities.

Despite world-wide disturbances, the message says, commercial conditions in the Philippines are satisfactory, while politically there is harmony between Americans and Filipinos, the latter showing themselves increasingly efficient under a greater measure of self-government. The message adds that this Democratic experience justifies further extensions, and that the Jones bill was defeated only because there was not sufficient time for its consideration. The Governor General said that it was expected that this measure would be passed at the coming session of Congress and that its passage was eagerly awaited.

The message recommends the continuance of emergency taxation, the establishment of an insular bank, government aid in the construction of sugar and copra centrals, and larger appropriations for education.

STATE'S EXPENSES LEAP.

Exceeded by $15,000,000 the Revenue of the Fiscal Year.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Oct. 15.—The expenditures of the State for the year ended Sept. 30 exceeded th revnues by $15,014,169, according to the balance sheet of Controller Travis. The expenditures exceeded those of the preceding year by $2,445,382. The balance on hand on Oct. 1 was $3,289,823. One Oct. 1, 1914, it was $10,589,728, and on Oct. 1, 1913, it was $14,370,421. Against the $3,289,823 balance this year the Controller owes $6,000,000 in short term notes, so that there is an actual deficiency in the general fund of $2,710,170. The revenues in the fiscal year just closed yas less by $8,744,513 than in the preceding year, as is shown by a comparison of the general fund for the past two years as follows:

	1914.	1915.
Direct taxes	$7,701,272	$9,970,836
Indirect Taxes—		
Excise	9,380,099	9,099,353
Corporations	11,634,001	11,235,964
Organization corporations	345,133	436,383
Transfers, (inheritance)	11,162,478	8,263,893
Stock transfer, (stamp tax)	2,056,687	3,559,423
Secured debt	828,619	1,016,718
Mortgages	1,390,747	1,552,201
Motor vehicles	1,528,221	1,857,289
Other revenue and receipts	4,814,255	4,084,902
Totals	$50,821,513	$42,011,009

The Vanderbilt and Ruppert estate transfer taxes are not included in the figures for the past yead. They will be included in this fiscal year's total.

$250 FOR KEEN MOTORMAN.

Railways Co. Who Saved Rewards Murphy, Car from Subway Cave-In.

Motorman Malachi Murphy of the Broadway line of the New York Railways Company is to receive $250 from the Board of Directors of the company in recognition of his presence of mind and good judgment at the time of the cave-in of Broadway at Thirty-eighth Street.

In announcing the award yesterday, Theodore P. Shonts, President of the company, said:

"Murphy felt the tracks sagging under him, but notwithstanding that fact he heroically stuck to his post, quickly reversed his power, and succeeded in backing his car with its passengers out of danger. By his promptness and presence of mind in the emergency Murphy in all probability averted a very serious accident."

MUTINY THREATENS VILLA'S AUTHORITY

Discovery of Plot Causes an Exodus of Border Officials to This Side.

BROTHER REPORTED SLAIN

American Consul Reaches El Paso from Chihuahua with Many Refugees—Conditions Serious There.

Special to The New York Times.

EL PASO, Oct. 15.—A widespread plot to start a mutiny against Villa and turn the entire border over to Carranza was unearthed today. General Villa is reported to be hurrying here from Casas Grandes.

As a result of the discovery of this plot practically all of the civil and military officials are coming to the American side, and many residents are leaving the town for fear of a mutiny and the looting of stores and houses. American Consul Marion Letcher of Chihuahua arrived at the border tonight with the last American women refugees and many male refugees. He declared he would not return to Villa territory. Conditions are reported to be serious there.

Excitement was increased in Juarez this afternoon, when a report was received from the south that Hipolito Villa, brother and financial chief for General Francisco Villa, had been taken from the troop train at Villa Ahumada and executed after all of the officers and soldiers had mutinied for Carranza. The report could not be verified, either in Juarez or El Paso, as the only wire south to Ahumada is closely censored. Hipolito Villa was en route to Juarez, and it was reported that he expected to desert his brother's cause and come to the American side to live. He has had charge of Villa's finances and had large accounts in the banks here.

Mayor Montfort, the Chief of Police, and practically all of the Villa civil officials in Juarez have followed General Tomas Ornelas to the American side, and Juarez is without either a civil or military head tonight. The officers came over in automobiles late last night, and are bringing their families to this side.

James Brennerman, manager of the Santa Rosalia smelter of the Guggenheim interests, is reported under arrest at Chihuahua.

CONSUL SHANKLIN RESIGNS.

Leaves the Service After Difference with Brazilian Envoy in Mexico.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15.—Arnold Shanklin of Missouri has resigned as Consul General of the United States in Mexico. He will return to Mexico City as the representative of an American oil company.

Mr. Shanklin was recalled to the United States after the Brazilian Minister in Mexico, who was in charge of United States interests, complained that Mr. Shanklin had interfered with the work that the Minister was doing in behalf of American citizens. It is understood that the explanation made by Mr. Shanklin satisfied the State Department, but the Administration was exceedingly anxious to show the greatest consideration for Brazil with which it was co-operating in the effort to adjust the troubles in Mexico and therefore did not publicly exonerate Mr. Shanklin.

According to the understanding here the difference between the Brazilian Minister and Mr. Shanklin was trivial. The Minister had accepted an offer of Mr. Shanklin to take charge of the work of furnishing transportation for Americans anxious to leave Mexico. In accordance with their understanding Mr. Shanklin placed a notice in newspapers in Mexico City asking Americans to apply to him for transportation. This, it was said, offended the Brazilian Minister, who contended that Mr. Shanklin should have applied to him for permission to insert the notice. In order to avoid friction and to placate the Brazilian envoy, Mr. Shanklin was instructed to return to the United States. He reported personally to the State Department, which granted him leave for two months.

ENVOYS TO MEET AGAIN.

Will Decide Next Week on Form of Carranza Recognition.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15.—Secretary Lansing will call a conference next week of the Pan-American diplomats to arrange the form in which recognition is to be extended to the de facto Government of Carranza.

The formal act of recognition probably will occur next week with the reception of Eliseo Arredondo, authorized representative of General Carranza. A note very likely will be presented to him, notifying him of the recognition of General Carranza as the head of the de facto Government.

Reports today of activity by Carranza adherents in fomenting a revolution in Guatemala met with prompt denial at the Carranza agency. It was announced that after conferences between Eliseo Arredondo and the Guatemalan Minister here the subject has been brought to the attention of General Carranza, who after investigating reported that none of his men was involved.

STOPPED LEAK AT SEA.

French's Liner's Captain Planned Return to This Port.

PARIS, Oct. 15.—The French Line steamship Espagne arrived at Bordeaux on Wednesday night after an eleven-day voyage from New York, which she left Oct. 2. When a day and a half out from New York the passengers were amazed to see the liner turn about and steam westward. A volley of questions from passengers brought the explanation from the Captain, they said, that the steamship had sprung a leak, and it was thought wise to return to New York.

After about an hour's steaming on a westward course the Espagne turned about again and proceeded on her voyage. It was said that the leak had been found and stopped.

The Espagne will go into drydock for a few days. The new liner Lafayette will sail on her first trip to New York at the end of the present month.

PLAN FOR WASHINGTON WILL

Governor of Virginia Orders Its Return to Fairfax County.

RICHMOND, Va., Oct. 15.—Governor Stuart has ordered that the will of Martha Washington, recently returned to the State by J. P. Morgan, be given into the custody of Fairfax County, from which it was stolen during the civil war. It will be formally delivered to the Chairman of the Fairfax BoBard of Supervisors on Monday and will take its former place in the Court House.

Governor Stuart acted under a ruling of Attorney General Pollard, who held that the will must be returned to Fairfax County as a part of the county's records, in compliance with the legislative act which authorized the State to bring suit against Mr. Morgan for its recovery. When Mr. Morgan voluntarily returned the will, which had been found in his father's collection of historic manuscripts, he requested that it be placed in Mount Vernon, and offered to build for it a fireproof receptacle.

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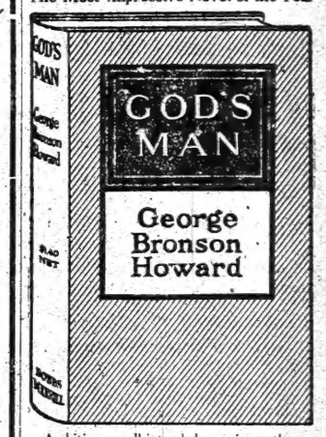
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JURY READY TO TRY 11 NEW HAVEN MEN

Government's Attorneys Will Present Prosecution's Case on Monday Morning.

MANY TALESMEN EXCUSED

Few Care to Give Up Business for Months—One Tells of Pity for the Old Men Accused.

The jury which will try the eleven past and present New Haven Directors on the charge of having conspired to monopolize the transportation facilities of New England contrary to the Sherman law was completed yesterday. Judge Hunt sat until 6 o'clock to get the challenging of talesmen finished. The Government used all its nine peremptory challenges, but the defendants were content with eight.

In giving the jurors, after they had been sworn in, the usual caution against discussing the case with any one, Judge Hunt emphasized the importance of the trial by the unusual detail of his instructions. Rising from his chair and stepping from the bench to the witness stand, he leaned toward the jury and impressed on them that in no case were they to talk about New Haven matters to any one or to permit any one to approach them upon such matter.

The Twelve Jurors.

These are the men who were chosen as jurors:

1. STEPHEN D. HIRSCHMAN, real estate, 300 West 109th Street; 200 Broadway.
2. MAX HARTMAN, commission agent; Hotel Wellington.
3. ALBERT E. WELDON, draughtsman, 3,065 Bainbridge Avenue.
4. THOMAS N. PELL, Secretary, 34 Pine Street.
5. FRANK S. DOUGLAS, contractor, 1,089 Nelson Avenue, the Bronx.
6. FRED C. BONNY, Secretary International Flax Fibre Company, 100 Broadway; 240 West 126th Street.
7. JAMES H. CARTON, horse exchange manager, 123 West 96th Street.
8. JOEL KRAUS, real estate, 444 Central Park West.
9. PETER WAGNER, builder, 236 West 121st Street.
10. C. A. FLINT, electrical engineer; 42 Fordham Road, Westchester.
11. HENRY C. DATER, real estate, 622 West 137th Street.
12. ANDREW L. GRACE, Inspector of the New York Edison Company; 303 West 116th Street.

Before these men had been obtained counsel had excused a most extraordinary number of talesmen, who had contracted such strong opinions on the Sherman law or the merits of this particular case that they could not conscientiously undertake to act as jurors and give up three or four months from their businesses. Sometimes even De Lancey Nicoll grew impatient with the oft-repeated excuse and turned to the court for support, and then Judge Hunt would try to persuade the talesman that, even if he had a private view of what the law might be, he could still pass fairly on whether the law had been violated.

Persistent in His Prejudice.

"The Sherman law is part of the United States law," said Judge Hunt as he reasoned with Herbert Rose of Yonkers. "Can you not apply the United States law as it is laid down by the court?"

The talesman was still unable to say that he could, and Judge Hunt told him that what he now thought was a prejudice might prove to be nothing at all when he came to hear the evidence. Mr. Nicoll wanted to challenge the man for cause, but the Judge was not satisfied, and not until he had completed his own interrogation was Mr. Rose permitted to depart.

Robert E. Fisk, the bond statistician in the banking house of Harvey Fisk & Sons, was one of those who occupied temporarily a seat in the jury box. He said that he had studied the Sherman law in the course of his business and was not satisfied that it could not be improved. It had been intended to rectify one set of evils, but had brought on another, and he thought that another decision of the Supreme Court would clarify it advantageously.

Then he knew most of the defendants personally, but his statement of his position was not sufficient to let him escape. He occupied seat No. 11 for several hours until toward the end of the day he was challenged peremptorily by the Government.

An unusual excuse was given by Charles F. Wright. He is a contractor, who has some work in connection with the Grand Central Terminal and from the moment he took his seat it was evident that he wanted to get back to it. As soon as it had been established that he had none of the fashionable prejudices, he bent over to Mr. Nicoll and told him that he did not think he was fit to pass upon the complicated questions that the trial would bring up.

"It needs," he said, "a man with a college education and much experience to decide them."

Sympathy for Old Men.

The very frankness of the man inclined counsel to take him, but he was dismissed as a result of the question whether he would have any objection to finding the defendants guilty if the evidence seemed to warrant it. He looked at Mr. Rockefeller as he sat leaning on his cane, and said:

"Well, when I look at some of these old defendants I think of my old father. I might be swayed, I think. I should not like to send them to jail."

Once in the examination the "widows and orphans," who are likely to figure largely in the summing up of the Government, came up. Fred M. Bennett of the National Biscuit Company was under interrogation. When he had been asked if he had any connection with Texas, from which R. L. Batts, of counsel for the Government, comes, he had raised a laugh by saying his company had sent dog biscuits there, but he proved his ineligibility as a juror by remarking:

"Some of my family were stockholders of the New Haven and suffered large losses of income."

"Do you believe," demanded Mr. Nicoll, "that these men were responsible for the sufferings of the widows and orphans? Might not the Government have been equally responsible?"

As a contrast to Mr. Bennett another talesman was sent back to his business because he had made money out of the New Haven. Harry D. Lewis confessed that he had just bought 100 shares of New Haven at 82 and sold them at 83, and cleaned up a little profit. The court room entered into his satisfaction with a general laugh and Judge Hunt remarked: "I think we'll have to excuse him."

Flanigan Put Out.

Daniel M. Flanigan, the retired business man, who had been chosen as foreman almost at the beginning of the examination, was permitted to remain undisturbed until well into the afternoon. He seemed well pleased at having acquired an occupation for the next few months, and it was with a sigh of regret that he stepped down on the peremptory challenge of the defense. There was a good deal of difficulty in finding a satisfactory substitute, and it was late before Stephen D. Hirschman, a real estate man of 300 West 109th Street, was selected for the place.

Even then he seemed so certain of his lack of prejudice for or against the Sherman law or combinations, and for or against the defendants and other wealthy men that Mr. Nicoll questioned him sharply before letting him stay.

William Rockefeller and the other defendants were present during the whole day, but left the conduct of their case to their counsel. When Mr. Rockefeller came in from luncheon his chair was gone, and he had to stand a few minutes by the door. Some of his friends beckoned to him to come and take their places, but he motioned to them not to put themselves out for him, and in the end one of the lawyers gave him his chair. Lewis Cass Ledyard a little later was also almost crowded out, and the court attendant had to bring him a chair from another room.

The counsel for the Government retired to an ante-room of the court for a final consultation before they exercised their last challenge, but the chief counsel for the defense were satisfied with a talk in the court room, as they decided that they would take the jury as the Government left it, without exercising their right to dismiss peremptorily a ninth man.

No Grand Jurors in the Box.

Then just before the jury was sworn in Mr. Batts, mindful of the new trial granted in the Andrew Freeman case because one of the petty jurors had also served on a Grand Jury, which had considered a part of the case, called upon any of the talesmen who might have served on any Grand Jury dealing with any phase of the New Haven matter or the charges brought against the Grand Trunk Railroad of Canada to announce the fact at once. No one replied, and so rising in their places the talesmen were sworn as jurors by Clerk Westervelt.

The Court adjourned until 10:30 o'clock on Monday, when Mr. Batts will open for the Government.

50 ACRES FOR ROCKEFELLER

He Compromises with Catholic Society for the Oussani Tract.

John D. Rockefeller and the Catholic Foreign Mission Society arrived at a compromise yesterday in the dispute over fifty acres of land adjoining the Rockefeller estate at Pocantico Hills. An offer submitted by Mr. Rockefeller was accepted by the Mission Society.

In July, 1912, the society entered into a contract with Joseph T. Oussani for the property for $45,000. John D. Rockefeller did not look favorably upon another institution near his country seat, so he sent his agent to buy the land.

A deal was made by the agent to buy the property for $88,000. Mr. Rockefeller paid down $10,000 to bind the bargain. Then the Mission Society stepped in, maintaining that it had a contract to buy the land for $45,000. Suit was begun, and the decision was that Mr. Oussani must carry out his contract with the Catholic Society.

In the meantime the society had purchased a site north of Briarcliffe and did not need the Pocantico Hills land. It was willing to sell it to Mr. Rockefeller and get the profit which would have gone to Mr. Oussani.

FACTORY SMOKER FINED $50.

Magistrate Punishes Seven Men for Causing Fire Danger.

Seven men were before Magistrate Murphy in Yorkville Court yesterday charged with smoking in buildings where there was danger of fire.

J. Jonas Jacobs of Orange, N. J., was arrested for smoking a cigar in the six-story printing plant at 247 West Thirty-sixth Street, where he is a foreman. Word had been sent to Fire Commissioner Adamson that men were smoking in the building, where there was much inflammable material, and he detailed Inspector Joseph N. Bartick to investigate.

"You must pay a fine of $50 or go to jail for three days," said the Magistrate, and Jacobs paid.

The other men were fined $25 each. Among them were Morris Rokoss of 409 Rodney Street, Brooklyn, and Harris Weinberg of 39 West 114th Street, who were found smoking in the twenty-story building at 105 Madison Avenue, were more than 1,000 men and women cloak and suit makers are employed.

PRODUCE MEN WANT BARGE CANAL ISSUE

Merchants' Association Also Favors $27,000,000 in Bonds to Finish the Work.

DAMAGE CLAIMS ARE COSTLY

Seth Low Says 101 Millions Spent Will Be Wasted Unless More Money Is Supplied.

The Barge Canal Committee of the Produce Exchange held a meeting in the Exchange yesterday for the purpose of arousing interest in the proposed referendum vote on a bond issue of $27,000,000 for completing the construction of the canal and satisfying claims for damages. About 300 were present and Seth Low, former Senator Henry W. Hill of Buffalo, and State Engineer Frank M. Williams were the speakers. All urged the audience to work and vote for the bond issue.

James Ward Warner, President of the Produce Exchange, presided. He said the original appropriation of $101,000,000 had been found insufficient because of damage claims that had been allowed and other things that could not be avoided.

"At the general election in November there is one proposition that all ought to support," said ex-Senator Hill. "That is the Canal Referendum. This is not a political proposition. It deserves the support of all voters. The barge canals are nearly completed. Unless funds are raised by a bond issue, it will be necessary to levy direct taxes to complete the canals. Therefore it is good business to vote for the Canal Referendum."

Seth Low, President of the Chamber of Commerce, and Chairman of the State Barge Canal Committee, said that no policy was open to the State but to finish the barge canal. He said the fact that $101,000,000 had been spent and which would virtually be thrown away unless the other money necessary to complete the canal was raised, made it imperative that some means be found to finish the work.

"Not to provide the money necessary to complete the canal," said Mr. Low, "would be monumental folly on the part of the State. I hope all of you will vote for the referendum. A bond issue of $27,000,000 is called for, but I understand that only about $9,000,000 is needed for the actual completion of construction. The rest of the money will have to be paid anyhow, as I understand it, for estimated damage claims and other charges. I am told that if the bond issue is authorized, the canal can be completed and put into operation in two years."

State Engineer Williams said the canal is 90 per cent. completed. He thought the bond issue, with its lighter tax rate and longer time for payment, the best method of raising the funds necessary to complete the work. Secretary of Commerce William C. Redfield sent a letter in which he said:

"The national commerce needs the canal. We cannot afford to have the friendly people at the North outstrip us in transportation facilities. It must not be that the fair cities which dot the central part of our State shall find their Canadian sisters better off in this respect than they. We may not, either, judge of the fruitfulness of the canal to the interior of our State from past experience. Since the new canal was begun there have been great developments in the motive power for such vessels as will use it; and now it is possible with an effectiveness hitherto unknown to make a great internal water transportation system, by means of which not only Lake Champlain shall be knit to Ontario and to Erie and all through the Hudson to the sea, but by which also the smaller lakes, like Seneca, Cayuga and Oneida, may themselves become a living part of the same great thoroughfare. For economic and for patriotic reasons, for the gain of capital and for the good of labor, for the growth of our State and the benefit of the nation the canal should be finished and finished quickly."

The Merchants' Association also went on record as favoring the adoption of the referendum. Resolutions which were adopted read in part:

"Resolved, That the Merchants' Association of New York urges every voter in New York City to vote in favor of the adoption of the proposal and particularly requests each member of the association, for the promotion of the city's welfare and in order to avoid the crushing burden of additional direct taxation for an improvement which, because of its nature should be paid for by long-term bonds, to appeal to his friends to vote in favor of the referendum on Nov. 2."

DR. HILLIS'S REPLY AWAITED

Ministers to Support Him in Answer to Ferguson.

While there was a lull yesterday in the controversy between the Rev. Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis and Frank L. Ferguson, his former business agent, the attorneys for the pastor of Plymouth Church were busy preparing a reply to the affidavit filed by Ferguson in court on Thursday. The question whether Ferguson should be examined before Referee William D. Dickey as to his management of the financial affairs of Dr. Hillis will be argued in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, on Tuesday.

Charles T. Lark of Dr. Hillis's attorneys said yesterday that he would present affidavits in court answering the allegations made by Fergsuon. It is understood that these will be offered in support of the minister's assertion that the Ferguson affidavit contains "slanderous statements." Several of the affidavits to be submitted by Dr. Hillis, it is said, will be from "ministerial friends," to whom Ferguson alleges, the pastor of Plymouth sold timber licenses at "quick and fabulous profits."

FIND GOOD DOG MUZZLE.

Animal Lovers Approve Device Shown to City Authorities.

Representatives of the Dog Lovers' Protective Association met representatives of the Board of Health and the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals yesterday at the shelter of the latter organization at Twenty-fourth Street and Avenue A, where a private demonstration of a dog muzzle was given. It was a muzzle that was casually found on the open market, an inexpensive little thing of wire and leather, which seemed to come nearer to the solution of this problem for dog owners than any which has yet been found. The muzzle permits the dog to open his mouth sufficiently for breathing, not sufficiently far to bite any one. The straps are adjustable and have the merit of crossing the face and head so that the sight of the dog is not impaired. The authorities are debarred from recommending any make of muzzle, but dog lovers approved of it.

Statistics prepared from the Health Department records during the past year in which the dog muzzling regulation has been in effect show that the Department has had in that time 3,864 complaints of persons bitten by dogs, 480 of which were muzzled at the time the biting was done; 516 held on leash, but not muzzled, and 247 both muzzled and held on a leash. This total is a decrease from the record of 1914, when the total number of people reporting to the board as having been bitten by dogs reached 4,646. The number of deaths of dogs from rabies decreased in the same time from 318 to 55, and the number of deaths of human being traceable to dog bites from 8 to 1, a result due to the muzzle-wearing enforcement.

In the year in which the muzzling regulation has been in force 45,136 unmuzzled dogs have been collected and destroyed by the authorities in charge of enforcing the muzzling regulation. A rather superficial census of the dogs of the City of New York in all five boroughs showed that there are 225,000 remaining, and only 60,000 of them licensed, and that of the latter number only about 1 per cent. go about the streets properly muzzled. To get this army properly muzzled and controlled is the object for which the Department of Health, S. P. C. A., and the Dog Lovers' Protective Association are to work together this Winter.

ARREST AFTER 11 YEARS.

Woman Caught by Trailing a Pardoned Murderer.

Carrie Weatherby, 40 years old, who described herself as a dressmaker, and said she lived at 107 West Eighty-eighth Street, was locked up at Police Headquarters yesterday on a charge of grand larceny. She was arrested on Sept. 20, 1904, on a charge of stealing $200 from Elroy Clark of Oswego, N. Y., at Fortieth Street and Park Avenue. She was released on $500 bail and then disappeared.

A few nights ago Inspector Cray of Headquarters met Harry Campbell, recently released from a Scottish prison where he was serving a life sentence for murder. He was pardoned by the King for heroic work in rescuing several prisoners from a cave-in in a quarry.

The Inspector questioned Campbell, who said he was living honestly, but knowing that Campbell and Carrie Weatherby had been sweethearts, he detailed two detectivs to follow Campbell. Campbell and the woman met at Thirty-eighth Street and Sixth Avenue yesterday morning.

Inspector Cray said Carrie Weatherby was first arrested in July, 1893, and since then had been arrested thirty times, although she served but one term in prison. That was in Cape Town, South Africa, where she was sentenced for six months.

PASTOR TO SHOW HIS GARY SCHOOL

Interdenominational Board Is Invited to Inspect the Rev. Caffuzzi's Work.

AID TO PUBLIC SCHOOL 45

Church Federation Plans Survey for Extension of the Wirt System.

It was announced yesterday that thirty or more Ministers—Catholic, Protestant, and Jewish—will visit Public School 45 in the Bronx on Tuesday to examine experimental work under the Gary plan. The ministers will have with them laymen and also a number of women, all members of the Interdenominational Committee on Week-Day Religious Instruction, which will hold their meetings in the Trustees' room of Columbia University.

The Rev. Father Caffuzzi of Mount Carmel Church, near Public School 45, has rented an eight-room building and has furnished it with school furniture loaned by the Board of Education. Here children are being taught in groups of 200. All pupils in Public School 45 are Catholics, save about 300. Those who go to the Mount Carmel School do so upon direction of their parents. They stay fifty-five minutes, and to avoid truancy the groups are accompanied to and from school. It is to examine this school that the visitation is to be made Tuesday.

From John Whalen, a member of the Board of Education, it was learned yesterday that children will be dismissed in relays from 9 in the morning until 3 in the afternoon, that churches must bear expenses for teachers, and in some cases for buildings, and that should churches not utilize the time designated for religious instruction the schools will care for them at that time, except when children are in overcrowded schools, when they will be compelled to stay in the street or in their home, unless churches took them in.

Speaking yesterday for the Interdenominational Committee, its Chairman, Bishop Courtney, said:

"The purpose of our committee is to advocate adequate provision for more children in the public schools than the present system makes provision for, and an improved curriculum for them, and to secure religious instruction for all public school children by utilizing any time which the school programs permit. The function of our committee, in short, is to see how far week-day instruction at churches can be developed in this city, especially through the Gary plan."

Commissioner Whalen said it will require two years to reorganize on the Gary plan the fourteen Bronx schools ordered to be so changed. No Gary school is yet planned in Manhattan, and only one in Brooklyn.

The Federation of Churches has, on request of an uptown Manhattan committee, consented to make a survey from 116th to 137th Street, Eighth Avenue to the Hudson River, provided the public furnish money for the expenses. It is said that Episcopal, Lutheran, Methodist, Presbyterian, Reformed Presbyterian, and Roman Catholic churches of this district are planning week-day religious work. St. Mary's Episcopal Church in Lawrence Street was said yesterday to have offered its parish rooms to other religious bodies, in so far as its own needs permit, since there are only two churches situated near Public School 43, where a local committee has been named to secure Gary co-operation.

The Interdenominational Committee figures out that of 831,000 children in public schools of New York 180,000 are attending Sunday schools in union with the Sunday School Association, and 41,000 the Jewish religious schools of the Jewish Educational Bureau. In the enlarged membership of the committee all bodies are represented. Commissioner Whalen represents the Roman Catholics with five others. The Rev. Dr. J. L. Magnes, the Rev. Dr. H. P. Mendes, the Rev. Dr. M. H. Harris, and others speak for Jews, and the other bodies have as members the Revs. A. G. Lawson, C. H. Sears, J. M. Philput, L. T. Reed, G. U. Wenner, Allan MacRossie, W. B. Stevens, David G. Downey, and Bishop Wilson.

The Rev. Mr. Sears is to meet delegations of visitors to Public School 45 next Tuesday at 9 o'clock at the Fordham Station of the Third Avenue Elevated, and Dr. Leland is to meet others at 10 o'clock to escort them to the school.

VAN NORDEN DENIES DEBT.

Has Sued Father's Estate for $2,250,000 Accounting, He Says.

Warner M. Van Norden, son of the late Warner Van Norden, founder of the Van Norden Trust Company, yesterday denied that he owed his father's estate $1,000,000, or any other amount, and declared that the estate owed him a part of $2,250,000. A suit in which Mr. Van Norden seeks an accounting for the $2,250,000, which he said he gave his father at various times and for various purposes, is now pending.

Warner M. Van Norden denied that he had received more than $2,000,000 from his father, and asserted that the notes, totaling more than $800,000, now held by the estate, had been cancelled about two years before his father died. He added that he held personal general releases for notes held against the Van Norden estate by the Nineteenth Ward Bank, now in process of liquidation; the Equitable Trust Company, and the Irving National Bank.

ENDS USE OF GEM LAMPS.

Service Board Orders Tungsten Renewals After Jan. 1.

Consumers of electricity in Manhattan Borough will receive from the New York Edison and United Electric Light and Power Companies after Jan. 1, 1916, tungsten lamps as renewals as long as they are of fifty or more watts power, and lamps of less power will cost them only such a price as will repay the company. From Jan. 1 no more of the old-fashioned gem lamps of an efficiency of less than 1¼ watts a candle-power are to be supplied.

This order was adopted yesterday by the Public Service Commission.

Other provisions of the order forbid the companies from refusing to supply current to a consumer, because he owns a private electric plant, provided he does not sell current off his premises. After Jan. 1 the companies may not install on any premises more than one master meter, unless special conditions make it necessary. Then its regulations must prescribe the conditions under which a consumer may receive exchange service and the terms under which the company will sell its meters. Moreover, when the company sells lamps its prices must be based on their actual cost and not on consideration of the amount of current which they consume.

Mrs. Ann Belmont Tiffany in Suit.

A judgment of $550 was taken by default in the City Court yesterday against Mrs. Ann Belmont Tiffany of 63 West Ninth Street. The plaintiff was Jaques Doucet of Paris, who said the money was due for merchandise bought by the defendant in Paris on Oct. 7, 1911. Mrs. Tiffany owns an estate on Fingerboard Road, Fort Wadsworth.



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"Warning" from a Colorado Unionist Sent Out by the Men's Anti League.

BRYAN TO SPEAK TONIGHT

Noonday Meetings in Factory Centres Will Close Women's Campaign on Monday.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Oct. 15.—The eleventh hour appeal of the forces arrayed against woman suffrage in New Jersey will be to organized labor. Tomorrow the Men's Anti-Suffrage League of New Jersey will have posted in factories and spread broadcast throughout the State as advertising matter an open letter from W. T. Hickey, Secretary-Treasurer of the Colorado State Federation of Labor, in which he declares that from a labor standpoint woman suffrage has been a failure in his State.

The letter has been printed in big, bold type on a poster which reads as follows:

WARNING!

William T. Hickey, for eight years Secretary-Treasurer of the Colorado State Federation of Labor, a fellow-worker with John Lawson, sends a warning message to New Jersey's toiling thousands:

Denver, Col., Oct. 11, 1915.

Speaking from a labor standpoint, suffrage has been a failure in Colorado.

There has never been a measure enacted into law for the protection of women and children of this state that was not initiated, campaigned, and paid for by organized labor.

The Women's Eight-Hour Law was defeated at two sessions of the Legislature through factional fights among the women representatives; the child labor laws and Woman's Minimum Wage Law would never have been enacted if left to the women to champion.

There are many reasons why suffrage has been a failure and I fail to see one act on the part of the women that has been to their benefit during the twenty years of suffrage in Colorado.

I do not want my meaning in this to be misconstrued, as we have some of the finest women in the world in Colorado, many of whom have tried to bring about better conditions, but their efforts have been a failure.

It is with these issues constantly in view that I say suffrage has been a failure in Colorado.

My advice to the laboring people is: Consider this question thoroughly before you lend your support to a measure that you may in after years have reasons to regret.

Assuring you of my assistance at any time, I beg to remain,

Very truly yours, W. T. HICKEY.

The New Jersey State Federation of Labor for the first time since the fight for woman suffrage in this State began failed to give its indorsement to the votes-for-women movement this year. The suffragists this year did not ask it as they have in other years. When the State Federation of Labor held its convention this Summer indorsement of woman suffrage, nevertheless, was embodied in the program as one of the topics to be taken up for discussion. This aroused the suspicion of the leaders in the suffrage movement, and their fears were soon realized, for a resolution indorsing suffrage was tabled by the convention.

The women who are fighting for the vote believe that James Nugent, the Democratic boss of Essex County, the brewers and allied liquor interests, inspired the action of the State Federation of Labor. Before the Convention acted, the Bartenders', Waiters' Brewers', Bottlewashers', and Cigarmakers' Unions had adopted resolutions opposed to woman suffrage, on the ground that the Suffragists were committed to local option and that the advent of woman as an active factor in politics would hasten the hour when prohibition would be ushered in.

The antis have never been convinced, however, that the labor leaders who dominated the convention would be able to deliver the labor vote against woman suffrage. This fear was inspired largely by the fact that the Socialists, who are supposed to wield a stronger influence among the industrial workers of New Jersey than in any of the other Eastern States, had openly indorsed woman suffrage in their State platform.

They had conducted a campaign among this element of the population, but have been somewhat handicapped from the fact that the rules of their organization do not permit of outdoor work, which is the method best adapted for appeals to this class of voters.

The Woman's Political Union, under whose auspices the suffrage campaign in Northern New Jersey, the industrial section of the State, is conducted, made hurried arrangements yesterday to offset the proposed action of the Men's League. Appeals for speakers were sent broadcast, not only throughout New Jersey, but to New York. It is the plan of the suffragists to devote all of Monday—the day before the special election—to a vigorous monday campaign among the factory workers in such industrial centres as Paterson, Newark, Jersey City, Elizabeth, and Elizabethport.

The antis practically wound up their speaking campaign tonight with a big meeting at Krueger's Auditorium in Newark, where anti-suffrage leaders from the States of New York, Pennsylvania, and Massachusetts, where woman suffrage amendments are to be voted on this Fall, occupied seats on the platform. The principal speaker was Mrs. A. J. George, Field Secretary of the Women's Anti-Suffrage Association.

Mrs. Horace Brock, President, and Mrs. J. Gardner Casatt, First Vice President of the Pennsylvania Association of Women Opposed to Woman Suffrage; Miss Alice Hill Chittenden, President of the sister organization in New York State, and Miss Mary F. Ames, former President of the Massachusetts organization, were among the invited guests. Mrs. Thomas J. Preston, who was Mrs. Grover Cleveland, occupied a seat on the platform.

Mrs. Garret A. Hobart, widow of the late Vice President, who is an ardent anti-suffragist, sent this message from her home, Carroll Hall, near Paterson:

"Please, remember that I am one of the thousands of women in our State who do not want the vote and that I speak for them when I beg you to vote against woman suffrage. We need your vote to prevent what we believe to be a great injustice to us as well as a grave menace to our State."

The suffragists have reserved their big meetings for tomorrow night.

The suffragists had one of their busiest days. The developments indicated plainly that the fight in this State is regarded by the suffrage devotees in the adjacent States, which are suffrage battleground, just at present as merely a preliminary struggle in which they all must help in order to best promote the suffrage fortunes at home.

A party of New York suffragists came over to Newark gypsy fashion, in a converted lunch wagon drawn by two emaciated horses sensitive enough to feel deeply hurt when urged to move on at the conclusions of the wayside meetings that marked the progress of the expedition through New Jersey. Mrs. Nora Blatch de Forrest, daughter of Mrs. Harriot Stanton Blatch, the suffrage leader in New York, was in charge of the little suffrage band. The other members were Mrs. Rheta Childe Dorr, a magazine writer; Miss Florence Kelly, President of the Consumers' League, and Miss Alice Carpenter, who is a member of the New York State Progressive Committee and has helped to draft Bull Moose platforms in the days when the Bull Moose found the going better than now.

The only man with the party, aside from the negro driver, was Harold A. Content, Assistant United States District Attorney for the Southern District of New York.

The suffragists have reserved their big guns for tomorrow night, when William J. Bryan and United States Senator William E. Borah of Idaho will address big mass meetings at Paterson and Newark.

Mrs. Mina C. Van Winkle, President of the Woman's Political Union, returned to her desk at suffrage headquarters in Newark this afternoon after some weeks' absence. Mrs. Van Winkle busied herself most of the day with the selection of woman watchers for the polling places. There will be two watchers at the polling places in every district where there is reason to believe that fraudulent voting might be attempted.

Mrs. Van Winkle, though a resident of a "silk stocking" ward of Newark, has worked as a volunteer watcher at polling places in some of the wards where stormy scenes were regular incidents at all elections, and any efforts to keep floaters and repeaters away from the polls were habitually resented by the exercise of force.

"If no underground influences get in their work on Tuesday we will win this election," said Mrs. Van Winkle. "The organization men themselves have assured us that we will carry the Eighth, the Ninth, Eleventh, and Sixteenth Wards in Newark, despite anything that the organization leaders may attempt with a view to defeating us."

Champlain L. Riley, President of the New Jersey Men's League for Equal Suffrage, sent a telegram to President Wilson today urging him to issue an executive order granting leave of absence to Federal employes who are citizens of this State in order to enable them to go home and vote. It is said that from 3,000 to 4,000 votes held in Washington would be released if Mr. Riley's request was granted.

BANKS GREET SUFFRAGISTS.

Women Welcomed and Allowed to Present Their Arguments.

Thirty-five banks and trust companies were visited yesterday by suffragists, who made the rounds in decorated automobiles, while in various Assembly Districts the leaders and Captains called on other banks. The suffragists asked for only a minute, but they were invited in and at some banks talked for as much as fifteen minutes. After the closing hour they were allowed to address employees individually. Miss Mary Newcomb, Mrs. M. B. Morgan, Mrs. Charles F. Winch, Miss Portia Willis, Mrs. Mabel Keep, Miss Mary C. Francis, Mrs. T. T. Cotman, Miss Adeline Sterling, Miss Rose Bower, and Miss Katherine Mills were among the speakers.

Eleven big shops have given their clerks permission to march in the Oct. 23 suffrage parade, and they will not be docked for their time. The shops which have given this permission are B. Altman & Co., Franklin Simon & Co., Bonwit, Teller & Co., Stern Brothers, Best & Co., Gimbel Brothers, A. A. Vantine & Co., Lord & Taylor, James McCreery & Co., Bloomingdale Brothers, and John Wanamaker.

Mayor John Purroy Mitchel with a party of eight will occupy a box on the reviewing stand in front of the Library Building for the parade.

Recruiting stations for the parade on Oct. 23 were in charge of actresses yesterday, among them being Fania Harinoff, Katherine Emmett, Katherine Grey, Janet Travers, who is a niece of Janet Scudder, the sculptor; Madge Tyrone, who went to Wall Street; Bernice Golden, and Edith Ellis Furness. Miss Rose O'Neill, who held the recruiting stand in front of the Hotel Astor on Thursday, headed the list in getting marchers for the parade, the ballot box hanging from the tripod over which she presided being packed with ballots.

Miss Oliver will be Marshal of the Actress Division of the parade of the 23d, taking the place of Mary Shaw, who will be out of town.

"Uncle Sam" has been selected for the parade. He appeared at the Empire State Campaign Headquarters yesterday and applied as a good suffragist. He is Eric Blonquist, a letter carrier of 510 East 14th Street. He is 6 feet 5 inches tall. Miss Columbia has not been selected yet.

HONOR MRS. CADY STANTON.

Hundredth Anniversary of Suffragist's Birth Is Observed in Syracuse.

Special to The New York Times.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Oct. 15.—The one hundredth anniversary of the birth of Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton, the first advocate of woman suffrage in the United States, was held tonight in the Johnson Opera House, Seneca Falls, where the first suffrage convention was held July 19 and 20, 1848.

Henry Stowell, the veteran editor of The Seneca Falls Reville, who was a friend of Mrs. Stanton, presided at the meeting, and Mrs. Harriot Stanton Blatch, a daughter of Mrs. Stanton, was one of the speakers. Dr. John Lovejoy Elliott of New York, Professor Nathaniel Schmidt of Cornell, and Mrs. H. O. Havemeyer also spoke.

The Johnson Opera House is one of the oldest buildings in Seneca County. A tablet bearing the words of the suffrage resolution presented by Mrs. Stanton and passed by the first convention adorns one of the walls.

MUNSING WEAR
UNION SUITS FOR MEN

The most comfortable, serviceable and economical underwear that any man can buy. They fit the form perfectly, respond readily and easily to every move of your body, and eliminate entirely the highly uncomfortable and unpleasant shifting and slipping of two-piece undergarments. The fabrics feel fine next to your skin and are pleasing to the touch.

Wool, Worsted, Balbriggan and Mercerized Fabrics,

$1.00, $1.50, $2.00, $2.50, $3.50 and $4.00

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FLATBUSH AVE., AT FULTON ST., BROOKLYN

COLLECTOR'S FATHER TO LOSE $4,000 JOB

Wm. C. Malone, Friend of Mayor Mitchel, Feels Standardization Axe.

FIRE CHIEF KENLON CUT.

Budget Sub-Committee Smashes at Dock Department and Makes Adamson Angry, Too.

Slashes in salaries of city employes by the sub-committee of the Board of Estimate Budget Committee furnished excitement at yesterday's session of the committee in the Municipal Building. The trouble started when the sub-committee took up the estimates of the Fire Department and recommended that the salary of Fire Chief Kenlon be reduced from $10,000 to $7,000 and that the salary of Deputy Chief Lally of Brooklyn and Queens, who has been in the department since 1870, be reduced from $7,500 to $6,000.

Both Chief Kenlon and Fire Commissioner Adamson were present when the report of examiners of the Bureau of Standards recommending the salary reductions was made to the sub-committee. When the cut in Chief Kenlon's salary was announced, Commissioner Adamson jumped to his feet and asked:

"Who recommended that?"

"Didn't you know about it?" asked Borough President Pounds, one of the members of the main Budget Committee.

"I certainly did not," replied Commissioner Adamson, with considerable anger.

Chief Kenlon also jumped up and with flushed face demanded that he be allowed to make a statement.

Kenlon's Threat to Resign.

"If anybody here is looking for a new Chief of the Department," he began, but before he was allowed to continue, President Mathewson spoke up.

"I don't think it is as bad as that," he said. "At any rate I would not offer my resignation tonight, if I were you."

Director Tirrell of the Bureau of Standards said the cut in Chief Kenlon's salary had been suggested because the present salary was far out of proportion for the work done, and that in no city in the world was such a large salary paid the Chief of Department. As Pounds and Mathewson were the only members of the main Budget Committee present, both McAneny and Prendergast, the remaining members being away, they suggested that no action be taken until the full committee had met and gone carefully over the schedules.

Chief Kenlon was very anxious to find out how his position had been appraised and requested that he be allowed to have a few words to say when the matter was again taken up. This was agreed to and the committee passed to the reduction in Deputy Chief Lally's salary. When Commissioner Adamson protested against the reduction both Pounds and Mathewson agreed to let the matter go over to the next session.

The next item was a proposed reduction in the salary of the Commissioner's secretary, Theodore Stitt, from $3,800 to $3,360. Commissioner Adamson himself had requested that the Secretary's salary be reduced to $3,500 in order to conform to the proposed standardization of the office. The Commissioner with considerable heat objected, however, to its being cut any lower. He said Mr. Stitt was more than earning his present salary and that he would not consent to its being reduced below $3,500. Thereupon the members of the main committee overruled the sub-committee and placed the salary at $3,500.

Cut the Chaplains $100.

The four chaplains in the department were reduced from $1,000 a year to $900. Four volunteer companies of Whitestone, L. I., lost their appropriation from the city for next year. Commissioner Adamson had requested an increase of salary for Chief Fire Marshal Thomas Brophy from $3,000 to $4,000, but the Bureau of Standards recommended that it be increased to only $3,360. Borough Presidents Pounds and Mathewson made it $3,600.

The sub-committee also swung its axe hard on the Dock Department. It recommended the abolition of about 100 places and the reduction in salaries of fifty water tenders, twenty oilers, eighteen marine engineers, and five foremen laborers. It is the second blow the employes of the Dock Department have received in the Mitchel administration. Last year 478 men were dropped. Among the places recommended abolished is that of Secretary of the department, held by William C. Malone, father of the Collector of the Port, Dudley Field Malone, and a personal friend of the Mayor. It pays $4,000 a year.

The abolition of the office was taken to mean a direct slap at the Mayor by Controller Prendergast, whose subordinates make up a majority of the budget sub-committee. The examiners of the Bureau of Standards recommended the abolishment of the offices and the reductions in salaries, and their recommendations were adopted by the sub-committee.

Dock Department Cuts.

Dock Commissioner Smith requested $1,939,505.05 for his department for 1916. His allowance for 1915 was $2,190,050.47. The budget examiners recommended that the 1916 request be reduced to $1,653,-895.21, a decrease from the 1915 allowance of $536,155.26.

Another important place recommended abolished is that of the cashier of the department, held by Silas Strauss, at $4,000 salary. Several new places were created in the department which would be filled according to the new standardized methods.

The largest group of employes to be affected by the abolishments recommended are ninety-seven stokers, who receive an average of $1,080 a year. These positions are not needed, the examiners say, as plans have been approved by the Commissioner to equip the municipal ferries with oil-burning engines. For this $270,120 is allowed, which is said to be much less than would have to be provided if coal was burned next year in all the boats.

The water tenders whose salaries are recommended reduced receive $1,140, and they will be paid hereafter $1,020. The oilers are reduced from $1,140 to $960, the marine engineers from $1,650 to $1,260, and the foremen laborers from $1,460 to $1,260.

In the estimate made by Commissioner Smith he requested that his own salary of $7,500 a year be reduced to $5,000, and that the $2,500 be given First Deputy Harrison. The sub-committee decided they had not the power to grant this request.

PRAISE NEW CONSTITUTION.

Wickersham and O'Brien Address Queens Chamber of Commerce.

Former Attorney General George W. Wickersham and ex-Justice Morgan J. O'Brien defended the proposed new Constitution as a great forward step in the interest of property owners and residents of this State in addresses before the Queens Chamber of Commerce in Long Island City yesterday afternoon. Mr. O'Brien said that former Judge Edgar M. Cullen was unduly alarming labor by his attitude toward the new Constitution.

"I presented to the convention a resolution, drawn by Judge Parker providing that the civil courts should always be above the military courts," said Judge O'Brien. "I also advocated this measure before the convention, but it was the judgment of the majority that no State had such a clause in its Constitution, so it was not necessary for New York State. To reject the Constitution for this reason alone would be like rejecting a good dinner because some sweetmeat was not provided."

Mr. Wickersham said the Constitution was a non-partisan measure and should be supported by every party.

"The Republican majority was so great," said Mr. Wickersham, "that the men of that party could have swept aside all consideration of the proposals from the Democrats, but because of that big majority we considered that every careful attention should be given to the claims of our opponents. As a result, the final draft was adopted by a majority of both the Republicans and Democrats in the convention."

New Stanford University Head.

STANFORD UNIVERSITY, Cal., Oct. 15.—The appointment of Dr. Ray Lyman Wilbur, 40 years old, as President of Leland Stanford, Jr., University was announced here today. He will succeed Dr. John Casper Branner on Jan. 1, 1916, in accordance with Dr. Branner's repeatedly expressed desire to retire, and will be the third President of the school. Dr. David Starr Jordan, now Chancellor of the university, was the first. Dr. Wilbur is head of the Stanford Medical Department and was President of the American Academy of Medicine in 1912-13. He was born in Boonesville, Iowa.

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All Well Printed and Artistically Bound. Prices Represent a Fraction of Those Quoted by Publishers.

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We mention in this connection a vast number of ODD VOLUMES on sale at remarkably low figures, among which the bibliophile may find many a treasure.

No. of Sets.	Author.	Vols.	Binding.	Regularly.	Sale Price.
5	Austen	6	Buckram	$9.00	$4.25
5	Aguilar	7	Buckram	$7.00	$5.50
3	Lane's Arabian Nights	4	¾ leather	$12.00	$3.50
3	Lane's Arabian Nights	8	Buckram	$16.00	$4.95
2	Balzac	18	¾ leather	$54.00	$16.50
2	Balzac	36	Green cloth	$32.00	$11.50
5	Cervantes "Don Quixote"	4	¾ leather	$10.00	$3.95
3	Emerson	5	Full leather	$25.00	$8.50
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5	Gibbon's "Rome"	6	Buckram	$12.00	$4.95
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4	Muhlbach	20	¾ leather	$70.00	$21.50
3	Pepys Diary	4	¾ leather	$10.00	$3.95
10	Poe	10	Buckram	$22.00	$3.50
2	Samuel Johnson	8	Buckram	$15.00	$5.00
1	Marryat	12	Buckram	$16.50	$9.50
2	Historians of Greece	12	Buckram	$20.00	$6.25
5	Plutarch's Lives	5	Buckram	$7.50	$3.65
3	Plutarch's Lives	5	¾ leather	$12.50	$5.50
5	Ridpath's History of the United States	6	Buckram	$15.00	$3.85
5	Ridpath's History of the United States	6	¾ leather	$22.50	$5.85
5	Shakespeare (Alan's Ed.)	40	Leather back	$40.00	$9.75
2	Stevenson	10	Full leather	$50.00	$14.25
3	Wilde	15	¾ leather	$45.00	$19.50

25 Sets Great Republic—regularly $10; 4 vols. cloth; sale price..... **98c**

Double S. H. Green Trading Stamps in Forenoons—Single Stamps Afternoons

C. C. DODGE BEQUEST TO RELIGION A MYTH

Son Reports to Surrogate That $250,000 Left to Churches Doesn't Exist.

ESTATE $29,734.84 IN DEBT

Ask Appointment of Referee to Decide on Disposition of Available Assets.

The bequest of Charles Cleveland Dodge, supposedly amounting to about $250,000, to be used for the "furtherance of Christian work in the world," as his will expressed it, is only mythical, according to the testator's son, Charles Stuart Dodge of 20 East Sixty-ninth Street, who, as executor of the estate, yesterday filed his accounting in the Surrogates' Court.

The younger Dodge shows that the present indebtedness of the estate, above all assets and exclusive of the commissions of the executors and trustees and the disbursements attendant upon the accounting, is $29,734.84. Mr. Dodge also asks an order of the Surrogate appointing a referee to determine just how these debts, some of which were loans made by his sister, Mrs. Mary Ethel Cleveland Sanger of Sangerville, N. Y., to help pay the funeral expenses, are to be paid.

Mr. Dodge recites that the bequest to religious purposes was to consist of 2,100 shares of the stock of the Boston, New York & Cape Cod Canal Company, which, he believes, is valued at about $20 per share. However, the executor explains further, in order to settle certain claims against the estate, he transferred 500 shares of the stock to Willard Howland, 175 shares to William O. Brown, and 30 shares to Charles Henry Phelps. He further recites that August Belmont & Co. and the canal people, who are in possession of the stock, have not consented to the transfers, except in the instance of Mr. Phelps, without a Surrogate's order so directing.

The executor further says that the direction of the will which provided for the formation of a corporation to further the charities was not complied with because there are no funds. He also says that there are 1,375 shares of the canal company stock still unattached, and he wants to know whether himself and sister, as beneficiaries under the will, are not entitled to this stock, valued at about $27,500, under the Decedents' Estate law. He recites that no payments have been made to any beneficiary.

Lapland Brings $1,250,000 in Gold.

The White Star liner Lapland arrived here yesterday from Liverpool with $1,250,000 in gold, in charge of Purser Greenslade, consigned to the Guarantee Trust Company and the Irving National Bank. Some of the passengers were under the impression that the liner had been convoyed by torpedo boat destroyers, but this was denied by Captain J. Bradshaw and his officers who said they had not seen a warship since leaving Liverpool. The Lapland will leave for Halifax on Tuesday to carry 3,000 troops to England.

Ten Women Arrested in Strike.

Women took part yesterday in the disturbances growing out of the strike of the New York Dock Company's freight handlers on the Brooklyn waterfront, and, as a result, ten of them were arrested. All of the women arraigned in the Adams Street Court were wives of strikers. They were accused of throwing stones at strikebreakers at Fulton Street. Magistrate Nash imposed a fine of $1 in each case.

CHARITY WORKERS TO MEET.

Will Gather at Yonkers for Conference on Thursday.

Charity workers will gather from all parts of the State on Thursday to attend the first annual Westchester County Conference of Charities and Correction, in the Woman's Institute, at Yonkers. James Wood of Mount Kisco, President of the Board of Managers of Bedford Reformatory, will preside at the conference.

There will be three addresses at the morning session. Bailey B. Burritt of Yonkers, Director of the New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor; Herbert A. Brown of East View, Deputy Superintendent of the Poor for Westchester County, and Porter Lee of New Rochelle, Chairman of the newly appointed Westchester County Board of Child Welfare, will speak at the morning session. Miss H. Ida Curry, Superintendent of Children's Agencies of the State Charities Aid Association; Charles H. Warner of Yonkers, Superintendent and Attorney of the Westchester County Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children; V. Ewart Mounteney of Yonkers, Chief Probation Officer of Westchester County, and Miss Carolena M. Wood of Bedford Hills, will talk in the afternoon.

The officers of the conference are Honorary Presidents, V. Everit Macy of Ossining and Adolph Lewisohn of Ardsley; President, James Wood of Mount Kisco; First Vice President Bailey B. Burritt of Yonkers; Second Vice President, Mrs. Herbert L. Baker of Mount Vernon; Secretary, Mrs. George P. Chamberlain of Harrison; Treasurer, George B. Robinson of Bedford Hills.

TOOK BABY AS LOAN PLEDGE.

East Side Man Then Fined $2 for Disorderly Conduct.

In fining Michael Dennenhof of 43 Allen Street $2 for disorderly conduct, Magistrate Ten Eyck in the Tombs Court yesterday said it was not proper to appropriate a baby in payment of a loan. Dennenhof went to the home of a neighbor, Benny Pacboack, at 62 Allen Street on Thursday night to get $18 which Pacboack owed him. Mrs. Pacboack said her husband was not at home and she knew nothing about the loan.

Dennenhof insisted that he ought to be paid. The woman said he had better go away. Whereupon Dennenhof pulled her 2-year-old boy from his high-chair and carried him out of the room, exclaiming:

"No money, no baby."

Mrs. Pacboack followed, shouting for the police. At Market and Madison Streets, a patrolman arrested Dennenhof.

Children's Harvest Home.

Park Commissioner Cabot Ward announced yesterday that the "little farmers" of the Corlear's Hook Park farms, South and Jackson Streets, will have their "harvest home" today. The little farmers will cook and serve the vegetables they raised. Thirteen poles, fifteen feet high, will be decorated with the products of the farms. Some of the children will be dressed to represent vegetables. Mrs. Fannie G. Parsons, director of the children's school farms, will be in charge of the celebration.

Mrs. Moncrieff Gets Child.

The Appellate Division yesterday, in reversing an order of Supreme Court Justice Goff, awarded the custody of Alice May Moncrieff, 7 years old, daughter of James R. Moncrieff, the commercial artist, to her mother, Mrs. Alice M. Moncrieff, pending the trial of a separation suit in the Supreme Court. Mrs. Moncrieff, the higher court holds, is also entitled to alimony pending the trial.

Bryan to Speak Here Tomorrow.

Ex-Secretary of State Bryan will speak at Grace Methodist Church, West 104th Street, near Columbus Avenue, tomorrow night. Mr. Bryan will speak in Bridgeport on Sunday afternoon.

CHOOSE 4½% AND SAFETY

The expense and loss of time often attached to making investments reduce materially their earning capacity.

If you are holding your money in the hope of getting a higher rate later on we advise you to invest it now at current rates. A possible higher rate to be obtained will not compensate you for the interest which you will lose by waiting.

Our tax exempt guaranteed first mortgage certificates yield 4½% income clear, and, what is also important, you can invest without expense any amount at any time.

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Old Favorites

People have always loved our Dutch Curtains—for their pretty trimness, for their moderate prices—for *their variety.*

Here—in white, cream or arabe; scrim, marquisette or net, plain or with touches of color; or of madras in dark, sunfast colors.

Ready hemmed—and cut to *hang evenly,* $1 to $3.90.

Whenever you think of Dutch Curtains—or of any *other good thing* for the Home—think of

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Play your "game" *in the All-American Underwear*

At the desk as on the field, the Active Man's Underwear will put more pep and punch into your "game"!

Perfect freedom of muscle, perfect ease of mind, every nerve tingling and fit when the signal is barked for your play—that's the "feel" that Superior Comfort gives.

It's the perfect union suit, men! Has no drawers to slip and slide—no shirt to bunch 'round the waist—and none of the discomforts of the *new*-fangled or old-fashioned union suit.

The Superior locked-crotch can't gap in the seat, can't bind in the crotch. The Superior buttonless seat opens when you want it open, stays closed when you want it closed. Always sets snug and smooth and adjusts itself instantly to every position.

Slip into a "find-out" Superior today. All weights, all sizes fitted the Superior way—by *tape* measure, not by *guess* measure.



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THE PERFECT UNION SUIT

Most haberdashers and department stores will show you a strong Superior "line-up"—$1.50 to $5.

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The Money Master

By Sir Gilbert Parker

"Sir Gilbert Parker has drawn many interesting and many lovable characters, but never perhaps one quite so quaint or so lovable as this Jean Jacques Barbille. . . . 'The Money Master' is a novel which is not only worth reading, but worth keeping."—N. Y. Times. "The triumph of a masterpiece of story-telling is this character of Barbille. He is a monumental creature because he is intensely human in his struggle and his evolutions, above all in his buoyancy and rightness of intention."—London Observer. "The book is as kindly as it is arresting. If anyone desires romance pure and undefiled as a relief from the troubles of the times, it is here. 'The Money Master' is the work of a master craftsman."—London Standard.

Heart of The Sunset

By Rex Beach

"A tale of the Mexican-Texas border, of revolution, of rangers, of desert and brilliant skies, of dangers and death, such is Rex Beach's new story. With his love of the wilds, of adventure and romance, the author is at his best with such a scene for his plot, and he has worked out an absorbing story."—Burlington Hawk-Eye.

The Bachelors

By William Dana Orcutt

A strong story of American life—an impressive portrayal of varying types of men affected in different ways by college ideals in meeting the world as we know it to-day. The action moves steadily forward with cumulative interest to a dramatic and unexpected climax. And of course where there are "bachelors" there must be romantic complications.

Jan A Dog and a Romance

By A. J. Dawson

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NEW BUS LINE MAY GET FRANCHISE SOON

Committee, Headed by Mayor, Reports in Favor of Additional Service.

MANY FIVE-CENT FARES

City to Guarantee Against Deficits —Head of Fifth Avenue System Protests.

Another motor bus service in Manhattan and the Bronx, north of Fourteenth Street, will in all probability be started in a few months, as the result of the report which the Franchise Committee of the Board of Estimate has prepared for presentation to the board. It proposes to give the franchise to the New York Motor Bus Company of 1 Wall Street, of which Roland R. Conklin is President and William R. Willcox and Bainbridge Colby are counsel, for a service entirely independent of the existing lines of the Fifth Avenue Coach Company. As the Franchise Committee consists of Mayor Mitchel, President McAneny and Borough President Mathewson, it is considered likely that its recommendations will be accepted.

One of the features of the arrangement which the new company will accept is the operation of a certain number of motor buses over short routes for 5 cents. It will charge for its long north and south lines 10 cents, but for those running through Washington Heights and across the city the fare will be 5 cents, with a transfer to the longitudinal lines for another 5 cents. Moreover, for rides entirely north of 125th Street on any line, the price will be only 5 cents.

Another point in the new arrangement is the right reserved to modify the routes on which the new buses will run, and to order the establishment of new services to connect up any of the existing lines. Moreover, the city will retain control of the headway schedule on which the motor buses will be run, and other details of operation, including the character of the vehicles. On the other hand, in consideration of this right to control, the city undertakes to bear any deficit there may be in the earnings of the new company, and agrees, if that deficit amounts to 75 per cent. of the payment to the city under the franchise, to consent to the abandonment of some of the routes.

The two main routes of the new company will start from Union Square. One will run up the west side by Fourteenth Street, Seventh Avenue, Broadway, Amsterdam Avenue, Eighty-sixth Street, West End Avenue, Broadway and St. Nicholas Avenue to Fort George. The other will follow the east side by Fourteenth Street, Irving Place and Lexington Avenue to Twenty-third Street, and then up Madison Avenue to Fortieth Street, then to Fifth Avenue to Fiftieth Street, and from there to Park Avenue and so up to Ninety-sixth Street. In addition there will be a line running from Manhattan Avenue and 110th Street up Morningside Park East and Convent Avenue to Broadway at 168th Street.

The five-cent fares will be charged between Union Square and the Pennsylvania Station and between the Pennsylvania Station and the Grand Central Terminal, the east and west main lines of the new company between Thirty-first and Thirty-third Streets, Thirty-ninth and Fortieth Streets, and Forty-sixth and Forty-seventh Streets, and along the three transverse roads in Central Park. In addition there will be a short line serving the Washington Heights district west of Broadway.

The franchise is to be for fifteen years with a ten years' renewal clause. The buses which the company promises to put on will be of the low stepless variety with side doors and double decks. They will have their stairways inside and will seat forty-two passengers. According to Mr. Weaver, the company will be able to place at least 100 of these in operation within six or eight months. The company will pay the city 5 per cent. of its gross earnings and will guarantee a minimum payment of from $30,000 to $60,000, according to the routes it operates. It has already deposited with the city a certified check for $60,000 as proof of its power to carry out the contract if it is awarded to it.

The Fifth Avenue Coach Company was not willing to give the city any control over its operation or the right to order extensions of its service. It was, however, prepared to share its net profits equally with it or to pay 5 per cent. on its gross earnings, guaranteeing an annual payment of from $35,000 to $65,000. But it also asked that any franchise tax, which might be imposed upon it, should be set off against this payment.

R. W. Meade, President of the Fifth Avenue Coach Company, criticised last night the report of the Franchise Committee. He argued that the committee had ignored the chance of giving the traveling public a unified bus service throughout the city at a single fare in the hands of an experienced and efficient company. Moreover, he pointed out the city was not going to consult the owners of the real estate affected by the new lines, and appeared to have been dazzled by the prospect of a few five-cent fares for the short-haul lines.

"Two more public hearings, he added, would have to be given before the franchise was granted, and he believed that there would be many protests against the award to the New York Motor Bus Company.

WANTS 8,000,000 SERMONS.

Go-to-Church Committee Believes New Yorkers Can Deliver Them.

Eight million sermons by the inhabitants of New York tomorrow are asked for by the Go-to-Church Sunday Committee, composed of fifty-five pastors of various denominations. Its final appeal, issued yesterday through its Chairman, the Rev. Dr. S. Edward Young, pastor of the Bedford Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn, reads in part as follows:

"Eight million sermons ought to be preached by New Yorkers tomorrow. Four million persons in this city could go to church. Each one who does go will preach a sermon from the starting place to the church, and from the church back to the starting place, a sermon, the chief points of which will be, 'I believe in showing this by my example my appreciation of what the churches have done, are doing, and may do for human kind. I want at least once this year to be counted with those who believe in God and the worship of Him. I am willing to forego for this one Sunday, anyway, the extra rest, the reading, the visiting, the trip, the business, the recreation, or whatever else is necessary to make it clear that I am not against my churchgoing neighbors in their regular religious activities, and I do not wish by staying away to cause the rising generation to infer that I am hostile.'

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SERUM TOO LATE TO SAVE STACKPOLE

Aged Lawyer Victim of Anthrax Ravages After a Hard Fight to Live.

SYSTEM HAD BEEN POISONED

Conscious Until Last, "Judge" of Riverhead Bids Family Brave Farewell.

George F. Stackpole, who was taken to Bellevue Hospital on Sunday afternoon suffering from anthrax, died early yesterday morning. Serum-vaccine administered to the patient carried Mr. Stackpole past the danger of choking to death from the swelling in his throat, but the poison of the disease had so thoroughly permeated his system before the vaccine was injected that he could not recover. Mr. Stackpole died of heart failure and congestion due to the ravages of the disease.

Mr. Stackpole whose spirit had made many who never heard of him before his illness ardently wish for his recovery, was clear headed until within five minutes of his death. Several hours before his death he seemed to be getting stronger, and told members of his family assembled about him that he "felt smart." But at 2:30 o'clock, an hour before he died, he felt himself growing weaker. A little while later, turning to his son, he said:

"I feel that I'm going to lose the good fight, Philip—but I'm not afraid of what is to come. I hope you will live such a life, my boy, that you can face death bravely when it comes. All of us have to die, some time—and we never know when."

Five minutes before his death, Mr. Stackpole murmured, "Good-bye," and died quietly.

Dr. H. E. Dwyer of the Bellevue Hospital Medical Staff, who had been the patient's almost constant attendant, made the last effort to carry Mr. Stackpole through the final crisis, but he could do nothing against the poison. The authorities of the hospital said that, because of the death, the Eichhorn serum-vaccine which was sent from the Bureau of Animal Industry in Washington should not be considered valueless. No matter what its potency might be, they said, it was administered too late in Mr. Stackpole's case to cure the disease.

Mr. Stackpole's body was sent to his home in Riverhead yesterday afternoon. By order of the Board of Health it was inclosed in a sealed, metallic casket, so that there might be no danger of contagion.

Mr. Stackpole would have been 72 years old next month. He was born in Lebanon, Me., and received his academic education in Dartmouth College, from which he was graduated in 1872. He went to Riverhead in the same year to become Principal of the high school. Several years later he was admitted to the bar. He became Justice of the Peace of Suffolk County, which position he held for nineteen years. He practiced law until attacked by anthrax. Throughout his illness there was much testimony by friends who came from Riverhead to inquire after him of the affection and esteem in which he was held by the people of Riverhead. To all of them he was "the Judge."

It was said at Bellevue Hospital yesterday that Martin Bradley, who was taken to the hospital from Riverhead on Wednesday night suffering from what was feared to be incipient anthrax, had only an abscess on his neck that would heal within a few days.

Dr. John C. Helper of Benbow City, Ill., a sufferer from anthrax there, was reported here yesterday to be growing weaker. His physicians, however, have not given up hope of his recovery.

CANADA'S PART IN THE WAR.

Members of Transcontinental Party Told of the Sacrifices Made.

Special to The New York Times.

ON BOARD FIRST TRANSCONTINENTAL TRAIN OVER THE CANADIAN NORTHERN RAILROAD, PORTAGE, LA PRAIRIE, Man., Oct. 15.—The members of the Canadian Parliamentary party who are opening this third Canadian railroad line across the continent, were entertained in Winnipeg today by the Mayor and citizens of Winnipeg and, at a luncheon given by the Canadian Club at the Royal Alexandra Hotel, heard some of the things that Western Canada is doing for the empire in the European war.

The whole trend of the address at the luncheon was patriotic. The members of Parliament heard from the spokesman for Manitoba that western Canada felt that Canada was in the war to the end, and that no effort of hers would be spared to bring about the triumph of the Allies.

A. M. Nanton, speaking for the Canadian Patriotic Fund, quoted figures to show that from a seven and a half million population, Canada had already put 150,000 troops in the field, that is one person in fifty of the total population was already on the firing line. Alberta had sent one in every twenty-seven of its population, Manitoba one in twenty-nine, British Columbia one in thirty, and Saskatchewan one in forty.

Moreover, for every person in the population Manitoba had contributed $1.43 to the Patriotic Fund which cares for the dependents and the maimed left to the public care by the war. These figures were quoted in no boastful spirit, but soberly set forth to indicate what the Canadian Middle West was doing for the Empire and what the people of that section expected from the Eastern provinces. They were enthusiastically received and succeeding speakers, who intimated that still greater efforts were desirable, were cheered in a manner which showed that Canada would give freely of men and money up to the limit of her resources.

To the man who travels across the continent and sees even in the smallest villages little squads of sturdy men drilling under an officer in khaki there is no doubt how Canada feels about this war.

SAYS ONLY GERMANY CAN SAVE ARMENIANS

Lord Bryce Declares Pressure of Neutral Opinion May Force Her to Act.

LONDON, Oct. 15.—"There is only one power that can stop the Armenian atrocities, and that is Germany," declared Viscount Bryce at a meeting today at the Mansion House in support of the Lord Mayor's Fund in aid of the Armenian sufferers. He declared that the only remedy was to bring the pressure of world opinion, particularly of neutral opinion, to bear on Germany, and force her to take action.

Lord Bryce, who proposed a resolution condemning the reported atrocities, paid tribute to the intelligence and progressiveness of the Armenians, who, he said, were far superior to the Mohammedans, and he declared the case was not so much one of religious fanaticism as it was of deliberate extermination of a people of whom the Turks were envious.

The horrors of the massacre exceeded anything in the history of persecutions, declared the speaker. Women and children, he said, had been driven across the Arabian desert with whips by the Turks, who went mad, and at Trebizond carried their victims out to sea in boats and drowned them. "Women, many of whom were as highly civilized as any of us," he asserted, "had been sold into slavery, where they were Mohammedanized. He declared untrue the excuse offered by Germans for the Turks to the effect that the Armenians had rebelled, saying that the Armenians were quiet and inoffensive until forced to defend themselves.

In seconding the resolution Cardinal Bourne said that the evidence was so strong that even Germany was not able to deny the massacres. Neutrals, he said, should follow the example of Pope Benedict, who wrote a personal protest and plea to the Sultan.

Sir Edwin Pears, who had been the leader of the British bar in Constantinople, apparently surprised his hearers by saying that persecution was not an article of Mohammedan faith, and that the massacres were deplored by the mass of the Turks.

T. P. O'Connor mentioned the work of Americans in raising a fund, and also praised the effort to the same end being made by the Lord Mayor.

WE CAN DO NOTHING FURTHER

View of State Department as to Action Regarding Armenia.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15.—The United States Government has done all it can, officially, toward relieving the condition of the Armenians in Turkey, in the opinion of State Department officials. They told Representative John J. Eagan of New Jersey today that, beyond making informal representations to the Turkish Government through Ambassador Morgenthau, pointing out the bad effect upon public opinion in the United States of the treatment of the Armenians, nothing further could be done.

Representative Eagan had inquired as to the conditions among the Armenians and concerning the policy of the United States in the matter.

DROP JEWISH CONFERENCE.

No Meeting to Consider War Problems to be Held in Washington.

The Jewish conference to be held in Washington on Oct. 24 has been abandoned, it was announced yesterday. This conference was called by the American Jewish Committee to consider the Jewish problem, and especially what American Jews may do when the war ends to get that problem before the world and, if possble, obtain a settlement of it. The Chairman of the American Jewish Committee is Louis Marshall, and it was formed originally for purposes of relief.

Immediately after the Washington conference was called, opposition to it developed, led by Louis D. Brandeis. This was due to the conviction that the men to settle questions that affected 13,000,000 people ought to be chosen by all Jews, not by a selected few.

Page Denies Expressing Views.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15.—Ambassador Thomas Nelson Page at Rome cabled to Secretary Lansing today that he had never expressed an opinion concerning the Italian campaign nor given out any expression whatsoever in regard to the probable results or merits of the European struggle. The State Department had inquired concerning a published report that the Ambassador had given an interview regarding the Italian army and as to success of the Italian campaign.

San Salvador Volcano in Eruption.

SAN SALVADOR, Oct. 15.—The Volcano Izalco, which lies ten miles north of Sonsonate, and has an elevation of about 6,200 feet, is in full eruption and emitting large quantities of lava.

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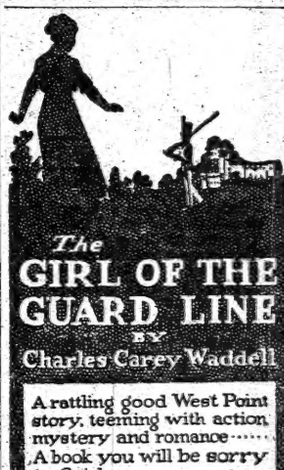
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COMMITTEE HASN'T TIME

Will Hold Executive Session Today to Consider Income, Habitation, and Occupation Taxes.

Senator Ogden L. Mills, Chairman of the Legislative Committee on Taxation, said yesterday there had been an overwhelming sentiment among witnesses examined in favor of a State income tax, but that it was too early yet to determine what form of taxation would be recommended to take the place of the present personal property tax as a means of producing revenue.

The committee will hold an executive session at Mr. Mills's home today and discuss these propositions: The so-called classified personal property tax, that is, the taxation of personal property by classes at a lower rate than the general property tax; habitation and occupation taxes, and a State income tax. The committee will hold several sessions upState, and in the meantime counsel will put the various recommendations in shape for submission to the public for suggestion and criticism.

The committee will return to this city in December and examine more witnesses and then get its report ready for submission to the Legislature next February.

"If we can work out and solve the personal tax problem, and the Legislature is willing to treat with our suggestion, we can go on, but if what we propose is thrown out of the window by the public and the Legislature it would be idle to continue," said Senator Mills. "Yesterday's test question seems to have been misunderstood, partly through a suggestion made by me to the effect that it would be possible by means of an income tax running from 1 to 3 per cent. to raise some $45,000,000.

Committee Has No Plan Yet.

"The estimate was not made by me, nor was it in any sense accurate or final, in so far as the income tax proper is concerned. The committee is not committed to the plan either tentatively or finally. As a matter of fact, at the last executive session of the committee the Chairman was authorized to prepare two or three substitutes for the personal property tax. At the executive session of the committee to be held tomorrow the Chairman will make such a report.

"In view of the misunderstanding which seems to have arisen about an income tax, I desire to state that public service corporations are a separate and distinct class. They enjoy special privileges from the State, and should pay higher taxes. The subject of taxing public service corporations is, however, so vast and intricate that the committee has been and is unable to consider it in the short time at its disposal. A Connecticut commission took some two years to complete this task, while this committee has but six months at its disposal. I hope that the committee at some future date may be able to take up this question, but any discussion at this time on the subject of taxation must be understood not to include public service corporations."

It was explained that the committee in its estimate of producing $45,000,000 in revenue did not consider taxing corporations 3 per cent. on their net income in lieu of the present franchise tax. What was meant was the imposition of a larger tax on general business corporations or mercantile companies under the general franchise tax law. Under Section 182 of the law the tax on these corporations brings in at present about $2,000,000. It is estimated that, with the imposition of an additional 1 per cent. tax, the companies would yield to the State $8,000,000 a year. It is estimated that these companies in the State earned last year $650,000,000, and the committee feels that they should be made to yield a much larger revenue to the State.

Personality Tax Condemned.

A. C. Pleydell, Secretary of the New York Tax Reform Association, the first witness yesterday, said that the collection of the tax on personal property is almost impossible, chiefly because the population changes so frequently, making it difficult to reach them by mail or by personal call. He also said that if the "stamps on checks" system were in operation people would resort to currency instead of checks.

Ex-City Controller Herman A. Metz appeared as a member of the Merchants' Association. He favored a tax on all persons, as that would embrace teachers, lawyers, and others.

"Do away with the local personal property tax," said Mr. Metz. "I do not believe individuals should be taxed the same as corporations, because corporations have facilities individuals do not enjoy."

Mr. Metz said that corporations would naturally go away to avoid a tax they would not have to pay elsewhere. He frankly admitted that he personally has moved out of the city and maintained two offices in Esopus, N. Y., thereby escaping local taxation.

"I go there only once a year to the stockholders' meetings," he said. "The law allows me to do that."

Asked if he favored classified taxation, the witness said it was a question where to draw the line. He said he had removed several factories from New York to New Jersey, not to escape an income tax, but because of the restraint placed upon him here.

"The New York laws," he said, "interfered with my ability to compete with other men, and that amounted to loss of income. The conditions at present are unfair, and I say we should equalize taxation all over the State. The corporations up State have no road or school taxes to pay. This is not fair."

Metz Is for an Income Tax.

Mr. Metz said the clump in real estate was due to general conditions, and not to taxes. When he was Controller he said there was a sum of $36,000,000 in uncollectible taxes. He said it was a mistake to impose heavy taxes on people because their names appear in the Blue Book or the telephone directory. He said it was easier to drive people away than to collect taxes from them.

Mr. Metz declared that a flat rate of 1 per cent. tax on incomes of $1,000 to $2,000 and a 2 per cent. tax above that up to $50,000 would most likely be satisfactory. He thought that citizens would be willing to pay 2 per cent. on their incomes rather than leave the State.

"If they will not pay it let them get out of the State," he said. "They're not good citizens."

Mr. Metz did not think well of the listing system, as it would be easy for people to get around it, he said. "For instance," he said, "a man might say he owned only the piano, that his wife owned the automobile, and the hired girl something else."

NATION'S AIR SAFETY NEW WRIGHT CO. AIM

Men of Millions, All Americans, Pledged to Work for Ample Preparedness.

SEEK NO FLYING MONOPOLY

Small Aero Builders Encouraged—New Owners Elect Officers and Announce Policy.

The new owners of the Wright Company will co-operate in every possible way with the movement for national preparedness.

The announcement was made yesterday after a meeting at 14 Wall Street, at which new officers were chosen for the company which owns aeroplane patents, factories, and training school bearing the Wright name.

This means that the preparedness movement will have the support of a body of capitalists, among whom are many of the strongest bankers and wealthiest business men in this country. As it was said yesterday: "This new company will be as strong if not stronger than any corporation in this country."

The officers elected yesterday were: President—T. Frank Manville, President and a Director of the H. W. Johns-Manville Company and a Director of the Mechanics and Metals National and the Merchants National Banks of this city; Vice President—C. S. Jennison, an attorney of 14 Wall Street, who arranged the purchase of the Wright Company stock for William B. Thompson, head of the syndicate, and Treasurer—Harvey D. Gibson, Vice President and a Director of the Liberty National Bank and interested in many other corporations.

Sutphen a Director.

The Directorate includes the officers and Orville Wright and Henry R. Sutphen, a Trustee of the American Savings Bank and a Director of the Elco Company, the Electro-Dynamic Company, the Holland Submarine Torpedo Company, the National Association of Engine and Boat Manufacturers, and Vice President and a Director of the Electric Boat Company. As an official of this latter company Mr. Sutphen recently sold to the British Government $22,000,000 worth of forty-knot power boats which are being delivered and are used to scout for submarines.

It was announced that four or five more Directors would be added as soon as the syndicate decided upon the men who would be most useful in forwarding the success of the enterprise.

The advent of this powerful corporation in the aviation field will not result in crushing competition by the independent aeroplane manufacturing companies, as was feared in aviation circles when the announcement of the sale of the Wright Company was published.

"It is our intention to develop aviation in every possible manner," Mr. Jennison said yesterday, "and we feel that it would be a backward step to hinder the small constructors. They are all doing good work, and many of them are very successful in their adaptations of the Wright patents. Furthermore, if it were made impossible for them to use the Wright patents, they would go out of business, and aviation would lose the benefit of their researches and experiments.

"While we have not decided upon the basis on which the use of the patents will be granted to independent constructors, it is safe to say that an eminently fair arrangement will be offered. It is probable that a royalty will be fixed, at which our company will receive a stated sum for every aeroplane built. This, however, will be taken up at a meeting in the near future, possibly at our meeting next week.

"The men behind the new company are men who are accustomed to succeed. They do not go into a thing until they are sure that it can be made successful, and in this case the ground was carefully studied long before the negotiations for the purchase of the Wright Company were started. With their great resources, second to none in this country, they will put the aeroplane on a business basis and will develop it to its greatest efficiency, combined with absolute safety, so that it will become a plain commercial commodity instead of a freak for exhibition purposes or a destroyer for war use.

"We have taken over the Wright factories and schools and will add more factories as soon as they are needed. It is likely that a large one will be established at Tidewater, although we have not as yet considered a site. At the Dayton training school, there are now more than thirty Canadian aviators, many of whom are being trained for service with the British aviation corps, and we already have applications for instruction from nearly four hundred young men, who will be accommodated within a few months.

Wright Chief Engineer.

"Orville Wright, who is retained as a Director, and who will be our chief aeronautical engineer at a large salary, will be in charge of the laboratory in Dayton. He has been criticised in the past for refusing to let the Wright patents be used on terms that would allow the small constructor to do business, and it has been said that he was too selfish with his patents for the good of aviation. This was unjust. Mr. Wright became involved soon after the formation of his company in 1909 in a number of infringement suits, with the result that he was forced to give more of his time to protecting the patents than to promoting their use. Now, however, this will no longer be the case. We will take care of everything. Mr. Wright will continue his life's work of perfecting the aeroplane and we will promote the patents in every way possible. As you see, our advent in the aviation field will promote the manufacture of aeroplanes, instead of throwing a damper on the business."

In reply to a question regarding the stand adopted by the syndicate in the matter of national preparedness, Mr. Jennison said:

"We have had a number of communications from various bodies, and we are for the movement and will co-operate in every way to make it a success. One of the greatest needs of this country is an efficient and sufficiently numerous fleet of aeroplanes, as has been demonstrated by the European war, and every member of the syndicate feels that the United States should be properly protected in the air as well as on land and sea.

"Contrary to rumors that have been circulated, there are none but Americans interested in the new Wright Company. Neither the Allies nor any other foreigner has representation in the company, and it is the policy of the company to build American machines with American labor, for a world-wide market."

In regard to the design of aeroplane to be built, it is the intention to combine all the safety and stability of the Wright designs with great speed. Such machines will be built in various sizes, the larger being greater than any yet flown, and all will be equipped with the Wright stabilizer. In addition to biplanes it is expected that monoplanes will also be manufactured as well as hydro-aeroplanes of all types and sizes. An important part of the work that will be taken up by Mr. Wright and a corps of trained experts, and in which it is said Mr. Sutphen will assist, is the development of motors. It is planned to build a motor which will eliminate the possibility of "going dead," now the greatest danger in aviation.

COL. E. B. GLASGOW A SUICIDE

Member of Massachusetts Legislature Kills Himself at Brother's Home

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 15.—Colonel Edward Brodie Glasgow, 40 years of age, a member of the Massachusetts Legislature, committed suicide shortly before noon today in the home of his brother at Elkins Park, a suburb of this city. He placed a revolver in his mouth and pulled the trigger, dying almost instantly.

Colonel Glasgow, who was a bachelor, came to the home of his brother about ten days ago for rest. Upon his arrival his brother noticed that the Colonel was suffering from a nervous breakdown, but did not think his condition serious.

CARNEGIE AT HOME; HEALTH RECOVERED

Ironmaster Has Nothing to Say at Present About Peace, War, or Politics.

HASN'T READ THE PAPERS

Caught Some Big Fish in Maine and Is Preparing for a Season of Autumn Golf Now.

Andrew Carnegie came back yesterday afternoon from Bar Harbor with a twinkle in his eyes and on his brain certain fish stories which he for the present forbears to tell. He admits that he caught a haddock which was the largest ever seen, and also a cod which was a wonder. When he gets thoroughly rested he may talk, but for the present he is saying nothing about angling, peace, war, or politics.

Mr. Carnegie went away last June to recuperate from a severe attack of grip, and all this time he has been at Pointe d'Acadie, near Bar Harbor, getting back his strength. He is active and cheery and hopes soon to be as strong as he was before the attack of illness.

The ironmaster was accompanied home by Mrs. Carnegie, his private secretary, and a physician, and went in his automobile to his New York home at Fifth Avenue and Ninety-first Street. Through his secretary he asked the reporters to excuse him from giving an interview.

He said that as he began to recover his health at Bar Harbor he had spent most of his time out of doors, fishing, golfing, and motoring, and that he had paid hardly any attention to what the newspapers were printing. He let the photographers take a picture of him in his garden in a large armchair, and the camera men opened fire, and then Mrs. Carnegie posed by his side.

"That is just where you should be," said Mr. Carnegie, "by my side."

While on the Maine coast Mr. Carnegie became much attached to the yacht El Placita, which he had chartered, and from which he caught the monarch of all haddocks. Now that the yachting season has passed his mind is turned to his Autumn golf playing, which he will shortly take up on the links of St. Andrews, where, at the age of fourscore, he expects to give a good account of himself.

McCORMICK MUST PAY UP.

Wife Tells Court He Reduced Her Alimony to $10 a Week.

Mrs. Frances Busby McCormick, who has been living with her mother in Atlantic City since Oct. 4, when she procured a separation from her husband, Deputy Assistant District Attorney Robert C. McCormick, appeared before Justice Blanchard of the Supreme Court yesterday to complain that her husband has been paying her only $15 a week alimony, instead of the $25 allowed her by the court. Mirabeau L. Towns, counsel for Mrs. McCormick, said that the husband had an income of $7,000 a year.

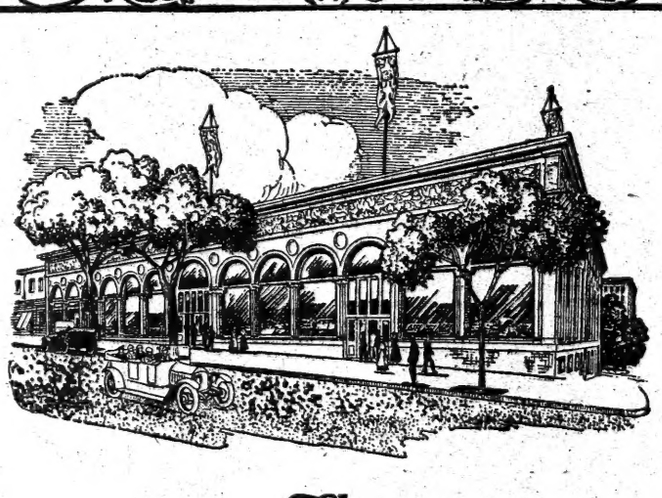
During the trial of the suit, Mr. McCormick said that some of the time he was absent from home, of which his wife had bitterly complained, he was making speeches in the campaign in which Governor Whitman was elected. Yesterday his counsel, Charles Maas, asked that the question of alimony be postponed until after the present campaign. Justice Blanchard replied that $15 a week was inadequate and set the case down for a hearing on Wednesday next. In the meantime, he said that Mr. McCormick must pay whatever arrearage there was on the $25 a week basis.

STUDENTS TO RUN A BANK.

Wesleyan Institution Will Be Under Supervision of National Bank.

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., Oct. 15.—A bank, to be managed entirely by students, is to be opened at Wesleyan University about the middle of December, it was announced here today. project is in the nature of an experiment by the American Bankers' Association, and if it proves successful, similar banks may be founded in other universities of the country.

The student bank will be under the direct supervision of the Middletown National Bank, and all orders drawn on the Wesleyan bank will be paid in checks on the supervising institution.



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Address: THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Publication Office.....Times Square
Times Annex...43d St., west of Broadway
Downtown.....7 Beekman Street
Wall Street.....2 Rector Street
Harlem.....268 West 125th Street
Bronx.....2,360 Third Avenue
Brooklyn.....Room 605, 367 Fulton Street
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NEW YORK, SATURDAY, OCT. 16, 1915.

RETRENCHMENT OR NEW TAXES?

"Retrenchment first," was the recommendation of the Controller of the Emigrant Savings Bank, testifying before the Mills Legislative Committee on tax reform. "But I understand that is not contemplated here," Mr. PULLEYN hastened to add. He was within the probabilities of the case, as indicated by the difficulty of either State or city in controlling expenses. The city is unable even to reduce a salary account of one hundred millions, a sum which makes proof of extravagance unnecessary. Until expenses are reduced there is no alternative to new taxes, not alternative taxes, or taxes to reduce burdens of present taxation, but additional taxes. The necessity of the case is so strong that it is said the Mills Committee has secured advice looking toward the imposition of a State income tax. The United States has shown the way regarding an income tax, and New York has shown the way toward a Federal inheritance tax. The United States did not restrict itself to its own province regarding the income tax. The State is likely to show equal disregard of the source of income. Thus there is a prospect that Federal and State income and inheritance taxes may supplement each other like State and city taxes. It is a gloomy outlook for the taxpayers. They now are invited to recall the time when they were warned that the Federal income tax was but an entering wedge, and that State taxes would follow the precedent. The Federal tax was passed upon false pretenses. It was said that the Federal Government was merely taking power for an emergency, such as a supposititious war. The tax was collected when we had profound peace, and the Government had ample income on any policy of "retrenchment first." Now we face a State tax, and a similar rejection of the alternative of economy.

It is odd that the income tax is supported by those who in the same breath condemn the personal property tax. It is assumed that both are popular because they reach the rich and relieve the poor. It is said that the poor are taxed on what they must spend to live, and that it is no more than right that the rich should be taxed on the superfluity of what they receive. Accordingly the income tax is at a larger rate on the larger incomes, and there is an exemption of the smaller incomes altogether. Practically, this is wrong in a degree almost rivaling the personal property tax. The same witnesses who testified that the personal property tax is making liars of good citizens ignored the experience that the income tax has a similar effect. The income tax is popular only in nations where it does not exist, and only among theorists and those who think that the rich escape the burdens of their lot. That this rich and peaceful nation should adopt an income tax when there are better sources of taxation is a concession to prejudice against property and a rejection of experience. The earlier income tax was repealed by the United States at the first opportunity, so unpopular was it.

The strength of the case against the income tax is indicated by the proposal of several witnesses to extend it down to the limit where the cost of collection would equal the tax collected, say $500. A tax on the income of laborers has the same argument in its favor as the tax itself. It is good in theory and bad in practice. It is adapted to bring home to citizens their civic responsibilities. Also it is adapted to teach them to shirk the tax by perjury. The State income tax would extend the school for perjury now conducted by the Tax Commissioners of this city for the benefit of some four score of thousands among hundreds of thousands equally eligible for instruction.

Is there no alternative? Mr. VICTOR MORAWETZ, in his letter to THE TIMES, and in his testimony, suggests an occupancy tax. There is authority and experience in support of his proposal to tax occupiers of real estate apart from the owners' tax on real estate. But Mr. MORAWETZ does not state the principle of his proposal, nor indicate the manner in which the tax might be turned to the relief of real estate, instead of being made an additional burden. Simple solutions were offered and rejected in this State forty years ago. Now we are confronted with the same crisis, in more serious form, as that which elicited the good advice which was not taken and which now is springing up again as original growth. It is strange how little there is new in the world of finance that also is good.

INTERNMENT WITHOUT RESTRAINT.

To intern signifies to place under restraint, and it is quite clear that the young German naval officers who went yachting from the Norfolk Navy Yard and did not return were under restraint only in a technical sense. It has been rumored that other officers and some of the men of the two German warships interned at Norfolk have escaped and managed to get back to Germany, and it should be borne in mind that, in such cases, the Government of the neutral country in which the internment has been made may justly be held liable for damages. There can be no objection to German naval officers, compelled by the fortunes of war to place themselves in retirement under our protection until peace is declared, having as good a time as the circumstances permit; but it seems incredible that the circumstances attending their internment at Norfolk should have permitted six of them to hire a yacht and depart boldly for some unspecified port. Moreover, it seems to landsmen and civilians somewhat strange that no notice should have been taken of the absence of these young men until their own commander reported it, after four days, to the Admiral in command at the Norfolk yard. Why did the commander wait four days?

Criticism of the laxity of the regulations governing interned officers and sailors is inevitable. Our own naval officers have had little experience with internments, but it seems that common prudence should require the institution of some system recording the comings and goings of the interned. The responsibility for their safekeeping assuredly rests with the naval officer in command at the place of internment and his subordinates. These Germans have broken their parole and so have the others who escaped in the same way, (if the reports of their escape were true, and they have not been denied,) and our Government may feel it necessary to compel a more rigid scrutiny of the movements of interned sailors hereafter. The freedom of the interned who have not thought of escaping and breaking their parole may be decreased because of their comrades' defiance of the authority of the United States. But it would be much better if that authority could always be effectively exerted when its exertion is called for. Internments should be real and effectual.

DIVERS DEMOCRATS.

In the platform of their State Convention, Aug. 26, 1914, the New York Democrats demanded the shorter ballot, containing the names of Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Controller, and Attorney General.

The new Constitution fulfills all that demand. Is that why divers Democrats oppose it?

The same platform insisted that the Governor have the absolute power of appointment and removal without the consent of the Senate. As to ten of the seventeen departments of the reconstituted State Government the new Constitution gives the Governor that power. Is it because he is not to possess it in the case of all that divers Democrats oppose the new Constitution? Is a half loaf worse than no bread? Or is partial "bureaucracy" dangerous, while absolute, entire "bureaucracy," to which the Democrats are committed, is desirable?

PELICAN PROGRESSIVES.

Politics are getting interesting in Louisiana. Evidences of dissatisfaction with the long, one-party régime have been accumulating for some years. Mr. ROOSEVELT and the Progressives made the first rift in the Pelican Democratic lute. In 1912, he got 9,323 votes, Mr. TAFT 3,834. In 1914, the Progressive candidate for Representative in Congress for the Third District beat the Democratic nominee by some 1,400 votes. The reduction and proposed final abolition of sugar duties, enacted by the Underwood Tariff, caused intense dissatisfaction among the Louisiana sugar planters. There is a considerable protectionist sentiment in the State, which in the old days of the Whigs used to be strong. The Republican Party, still the scapegoat of the carpetbag and returning board period, has long been handicapped by its past. The Democratic State Administrations, with no opposition to fear, have gone the usual road of irresponsibility. The finances are in a pretty pickle.

The Progressive Party, new, bearing no stigma of the unhappy reconstruction time, has been a hopeful nucleus of the gathering Democratic discontent. JOHN M. PARKER, formerly a Democratic leader, a man of character and force, will be the Progressive nominee for Governor. The Republicans, or "Lily White" Republicans, have just held their State Convention, held it in a hotel where negroes are not admitted. A State Central Committee, composed entirely of whites, was elected, two negroes nominated were hopelessly beaten. The black Republicans will send a delegation to the Republican National Convention. No State ticket was named by the Lily Whites. They will support Mr. PARKER. They didn't formally "indorse" him, because "such action would do his candidacy more harm than good."

The Democratic candidates for the Democratic nomination for Governor that have appeared so far are admittedly weak. Mr. PARKER'S "capacity and popularity," says The New Orleans Picayune, "are readily, if here and there rather grudgingly, admitted." And "every careful observer has "noted the symptoms of popular dis-"content. Stanch Democratic jour-"nals frankly concede it, and have "sounded warnings of their own." Necessity will force the Democratic Congress to retain the sugar tax, which in 1913 simply stood in the way of the sacred, indispensable income tax. Louisiana Democrats, who feel that their interests were wantonly sacrificed or injured, so far as Congress and the President could do it, and with no behefit to any consumer, are not likely to be reconciled by its forced continuance. Serious causes of Democratic discontent are admitted. At present the situation looks cheerful for Mr. PARKER. Without excessive admiration for some Progressive principles, it is to be conceded that any party under any name that can break the one-party rule in Louisiana or any other Southern State will deserve well of the State and the country. Without a vigorous opposition no party will use power and office for the best.

CARELESS NAVAL WORK.

The laying of the keel of the mightiest battleship yet built was an inspiring occasion, and Secretary DANIELS rose nobly to its requirements in his address at the Brooklyn Navy Yard on Thursday. The California is expected to mark the beginning of a new era in shipbuilding. Some of the newer British dreadnoughts use oil as fuel, but none of them is propelled by electric power. The California, with the most tremendous armament of any ship afloat, will have about the same speed as the other great floating forts, but will have twice their cruising capacity because of her combination of oil fuel and electric engines. That is to say, if it turns out, after her engines have been duly inspected and paid for, that they are workable.

The thought of those eleven warships laid up simultaneously because of "engine trouble" must cast a shadow on a patriot's enthusiasm over the laying of the California's keel. On the very eve of the announcement of the biggest budget for national defense to which this country has ever been committed the news of the crippling of those eleven ships, including the new dreadnought Nevada and the destroyer Cushing, is most dispiriting. How can defective engines be accepted by experienced Inspectors? This matter, in connection with the recent discovery of the practical uselessness of a number of our submarines, indicates clearly that all the trouble with the navy has not been due to Congress and the politicians. It's a pretty poor business to have $15,000,000 dreadnoughts fitted with imperfect engines. The Navy Department ought not to take this sort of carelessness or stupidity lightly. If it is to prevail during the carrying out of the new naval program we shall never be "prepared."

SUFFRAGE, EAST AND WEST.

Outside of California, which, according to the testimony of a woman suffrage advocate, adopted woman suffrage in 1911 against the wishes of a majority of the women of the State, and Illinois, where since 1913 women may vote for all offices not created by the State Constitution, the equal suffrage States are mostly sparsely settled. Look at this list:

State.	Population, 1910.
Arizona	204,354
Colorado	799,024
Idaho	325,594
Kansas	1,696,949
Montana	376,053
Nevada	81,875
Oregon	672,765
Utah	373,351
Washington	1,141,990
Wyoming	145,963
Total	5,817,918

Ten States, whose combined population was nearly two millions less than that of Pennsylvania, States whose economic and social conditions are different from those of the East. Is it from this handful of people that these four great States are to learn the art of "ideal democracy" and improved government? Now look at the four States:

State.	Population, 1910.
Massachusetts	3,366,416
New Jersey	2,537,167
New York	9,113,279
Pennsylvania	7,665,111
Total	22,681,973

Kansas, with all its virtues, has had from the first an emotional temperament, a disposition to shudder at imaginary "calamity," to get wild over crank political specifics, to worship and then break grotesque political idols. For many admirable things can the Sunflower State be praised, but not for sound judgment. The peace and orderliness of Colorado and Idaho have not begotten envy in these parts. Nevada as a State is a monument of a supposed political necessity of the civil war. Utah's long devotion to plural feminism is not forgotten. Arizona wouldn't make two New York Assembly districts. Oregon is the experiment station of all sorts of bewildering and bedeviling whimsies.

Now the two Commonwealths of size which have accepted woman suffrage:

State.	Population, 1910.
California	2,377,549
Illinois	5,638,591
Total	8,016,140

Add the population of these to that of the ten other suffrage States and you have in 1910 13,834,056 people in all the woman suffrage States, whereas in the four States which are to accept or reject woman suffrage this Fall there were in the same year more than 22,000,000. A letter in yesterday's TIMES mentioned a few of the blessings which the feminist ballot has brought to California. The character of political candidates has not improved. The legal status of women has actually been made worse. The so much hymned moral benefit has not occurred. The San Francisco women have recalled a Judge and got in his place "a Magis-"trate with very scant knowledge of "the law and of such a weak char-"acter that he would never appeal to "any but women voters." We regret the inurbanity of this saying; in support of it may be urged this correspondent's account of the success of a romantic politician:

> One of the highest honors possible to bestow at an election has been given to a man whose private life is such that he was refused a nomination for a lesser office and practically driven out of politics by male voters a few years ago. He is now a prime favorite among the women who helped to elect him, and not one of them makes any pretext to ignorance of his record.

The equality of the sexes is demonstrated in California by the refusal of the Legislature to pass a law compelling women to serve on juries. Equal rights, unequal duties, the women voters a privileged, exempted class. It should be added that an extraordinary increase of State and county taxation has occurred under, if not because of, woman suffrage. From California, however, the East has nothing to learn except avoidance of radical and half-baked "reforms." On Oct. 23 the Californians vote on a law which practically abolishes political parties for State and local elections, forbids any party designation to appear on the ballot. Ostensibly in the interest of "non-partisanship," the natural result of such a law would be to put the mastery of elections in the hands of strong and perhaps secret organizations. Government without political parties is a form of "ideal democracy" which will hardly commend itself outside of Utopia and Hiram-johnsonia. But perhaps to oppose it is to be a "Tory," as every opponent of woman suffrage is, according to our sage contemporary, The World. THE TIMES is "Tory" enough to oppose the initiative and referendum and the recall of judicial decisions so beloved in some of the suffrage States.

Illinois remains the only "equal suffrage" State where anything like a parallel environment and conditions to those of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Massachusetts exist. What advantage to the public weal has woman suffrage produced there? If the woman suffrage coterie in the East were as rich in judgment as it is in enthusiasm and the passion for decorative campaigning it would have waited until time has ripened and careful observation examined the good, the evil, or the indifferent effects of the Illinois experiment. Instead, and when the public mind is occupied with problems much more vital and engrossing, the suffragists seek to drive their obsessing idea through in four great, populous, complex Eastern States before there is down upon its chin in Illinois. Wait and weigh. Don't thrust upon the East a still doubtful speculation in government.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Revenge Poor Policy.

That in a city the size of London there should be a considerable number of people sufficiently hot-headed and injudicious urgently to advise and vehemently to demand revenge for the Zeppelin raids from which the British capital has suffered—that is not surprising. That such should be the case was indeed inevitable, and made so by the provocation which this particular phase of German warfare has given. The provocation was indeed great, for the taking of lives and the destruction of property which have been thus effected have had no measurable effect as a military operation and there is much justification for regarding them as crimes rather than as a part of the stern business of war.

That reprisals in kind, however, would be unwise practically, as well as wrong morally, is almost beyond dispute. Their only excuse would be the existence of a rather high probability that thus the Germans could be scared into stopping the raids. But Germans are not so easily frightened that there is much more than a remote possibility that return attacks of the same detestable sort would result in anything better than a long competition in barbarity. In that the prospects that the British would be outdone are in direct ratio to the accuracy of their claims to superior respect for the laws of war and the standards of humanity.

Already it is possible for the Germans to retort that the British and French have dropped bombs in German cities as "open" as London is—in Karlsruhe, for instance—and they can charge with a certain reasonableness that if the resulting damage was trivial in comparison with that just done by themselves, the difference was due to smaller efficiency rather than to better morals or fewer compunctions in regard to incidental killing of women and children.

The obviously and indubitably best thing for the British to do is so to organize their defense against hostile air craft that none of them will dare to cross or even to approach the English coast line. The French seem to have protected Paris in this way, for it is a long time, now, since German aviators have assailed that city, short and easy as is the journey to it, and presumably desirous as the Germans are to treat it as they do London.

A Worthy Son of New England.

Medical science, after gaining what had seemed to be a victory, has failed in the case of GEORGE F. STACKPOLE, the Long Island lawyer who, in spite of carrying the burden of many years, had made so brave a fight against the death he faced so calmly. It has failed in that the measures of protection it devised did not in the end save the life of this sufferer from a rare and dreadful infection, but the defeat was not complete. Much has been learned from it.

That Mr. STACKPOLE survived as long as he did—that hope and something of confidence were revived after his malady had progressed, in a man of his age, as far as it had done before the new serum treatment was started, is enough to justify the belief that its prompter employment for patients less heavily handicapped will have the success in this instance so narrowly and so pitifully missed. The serum gave Mr. STACKPOLE several days' respite from his doom, which is no small achievement, and it also gave him the chance of recovery which otherwise would have been absent, and that is a triumph for science of great importance, considering that anthrax in human beings has hitherto been regarded as nothing less than a sentence to speedy death.

Modest and retired as had been the life of Mr. STACKPOLE, the expressions of regret for his taking off are not only many, but they are marked by a notable sincerity. He was by birth and training, and even more in his daily walk and character, a New Englander of the oldest and best type. A certain rusticity that is only affected and capitalized by some other men, including several of prominence and even distinction in the political world, was his by nature. It made him at once simple and shrewd, and won for him trust and liking. A man of education and ability, he was more at home in a village than in a city, and most highly appreciated by those who knew him best. His life was as well lived as ended.

An Ancient Animosity Vindicated.

On the high authority of England's Lord Chief Justice those of us who have been wont to view "the law" a little askance as a system in which technicalities and formalities were treated with undeserved seriousness can now hope—or even believe—that in this country, as in England, the courts are more and more escaping from the slavery of precedent and more and more seeking to administer essential justice rather than to maintain iron rules and artificial distinctions.

Something of this beneficent change has been visible of late years to careful observers, but to few laymen has it seemed yet to have gone as far as Lord READING claimed in his Bar Association address. With or without reason, we have suspected that "the law" too often took itself for an end rather than the means we thought it ought to be, and we have not hesitated, in our more reckless moments, to deride or denounce what we thought or imagined to be its departures from the common-sense way of reaching decisions.

We knew very well that in the ordinary conduct of our private affairs we used arguments and relied on evidence which "the law" either scorned or condemned, and we have been conceited enough to contend that our short cuts to our little verdicts were saner and safer than the devious and stately progressions made in the courts. In seeming, at least, Lord READING vindicated to some extent these lay criticisms of judicial methods. By rejoicing over their change he admitted that they needed alteration.

It is not without significance that for ages and everywhere the Wise Ones have warned their neighbors against entering into litigation—against going to court with troubles and disputes that by any possibility could be settled elsewhere. That came near to proving that there was something radically wrong in "the law" or in its administration. And Lord READING said there was!

The Call of the Woods.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The glories of the Autumn foliage and the crisp, bracing air with its touch of frost are with us once more and the dwellers among city walls again feel the call of the woods and open fields. Thousands of New Yorkers would be only too glad to avail themselves of the opportunity for week-end trips to Orange and Sullivan Counties and the Catskills, if the railroads would only reduce the cost of travel to these recuperative havens.

The press of Summer traffic is over and the roads are all complaining of poor passenger traffic, which falls each year to increase as it should. Why not adopt the liberal system of the British railways which has been so successful? In London cheap tickets are issued to people leaving on Friday's or Saturday's trains and returning not later than Monday night at fares of about one and a quarter for the return journey. G. SHARP.

New York, Oct. 1, 1915.

Words Hard to Shout.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The question is asked: "Why not substitute right and left for starboard and port? A sufficient answer is that right and left are hard to shout in a gale of wind. This was brought out by Lieutenant W. J. Henderson, author of a well known book on navigation and also an acknowledged authority on singing. It was further indorsed by Admiral Winslow when Secretary Daniels tried to change the old terms.

RICHARD WELLING.

New York, Oct. 15, 1915.

FROM A WAR NURSE'S NOTE-BOOK.

In the night he died
As I watched by his side
'Neath the shaded light
Of the hospital room,
Where his face shone white,
Like a star, in the gloom.

He was English and young,
And his fingers clung
To mine with the wild
Half-fear of a child.
I was only his nurse,
But he called me "Mother!"
Then, as clouds disperse
From the sun they smother,
Broke his smile—but one!—
And his fight was done.

Now I stand in the dawn
With the grief to hide
Of a creature torn
From a dream that was good.
He called me "Mother!"—
Who had denied,
Long ago to another,
My motherhood!

EDNA MEAD.

SPIRITUAL VALUE OF WAR.

Suffering Redeems the Diabolical Qualities of the Human Heart.

University of Breslau, Germany, Sept. 21, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There are many intelligent persons who believe that the present dreadful war has no true advantage for any one. Perhaps they are right. But they overlook one thing. In these holidays wandering through a very Catholic country, my Protestant mind had a deep impression of the holy symbols by which all ways are filled here. The Saviour murdered for the sins of other people and His mother with the sword in the heart recalled in my mind the many friends and the many mothers who had a similar fate in the last year. So I understood that the Holy Gospel tells not only of a tragedy passed in old times, but is also a true portrait of the human life in all times.

The diabolic qualities of the human heart are so strong that they must be compensated by innocent sufferings for ever and ever. Life is no comedy; its principal character is a tragic one; although from time to time happiness can prevail, as well as in Shakespeare's plays, we find a continual change between earnest and gay scenes. But the modern tendencies forgot more and more this fact. They would free the whole life from sacrifices as much as possible. So they favored the greediness of pleasure and gain. But this war recalled people to the sense of life, which obliges us to regard our existence as a continual duty to self-sacrifices. This was necessary also for the regular visitors of the church, who sing like Christians and think like pagans.

Even now the misery seems not to have been strong enough for the obstinate minds, who do not wish to see the truth. So the lecture must be continued.

But every one who understands the sense of the general disaster can have beforehand an interior peace, which has more value than all conquests of the world. This peace is the very root of the German successes. But also on the other side surely similar feelings exist. That is the only sure gain from the general disaster: a human dignity increasing by continual sacrifices.

RUDOLF LEONHARD.

Anthrax from Shaving Brushes.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Having read of two cases of anthrax in New York last week, the cause of which could not be discovered, it seems a somewhat remarkable coincidence that in perusing a journal just received from London—The Chemist and Druggist of Sept. 25—my attention was attracted to a report of two cases of anthrax which occurred in Ireland. On account of the importance of the subject the last-mentioned notice (index folio 424) may be quoted verbatim:

> The Barbridge Urban Council has been informed by the Local Government Board for Ireland of a recent occurrence of two cases of anthrax, traced to infection from shaving brushes. One of the brushes, as well as some of the material from which the brushes were manufactured, and which was delivered from China, had been found to be infected with anthrax spores. A dozen of the brushes in question, added the board, had been distributed to a firm in Barbridge, and the medical officer should take steps to prevent their sale. Dr. Martin, M. O. H., has informed the Council that, together with the sanitary sub-officer, he interviewed the firm referred to, and it was found that the shaving brushes in question had arrived the day previously. Fortunately none had been sold, and the entire lot (two dozen) was handed over to the sanitary sub-officer for destruction.

It is naturally quite as likely that shaving brushes may be a source of anthrax infection in this country as in Ireland, and it therefore seems desirable that knowledge of this fact should be brought to the notice of both the general public and the medical profession.

FREDERICK B. POWER.

Hudson, N. Y., Oct. 13, 1915.

Count Apponyi's Logic.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Count Apponyi's letter is an interesting revelation of the Germ nic manner of thinking when he writes: "Show me a single fact through which Germany ever threatened the safety or the legitimate interests of any other nation; such a fact has never been made out, for the simple reason that no such fact and no such intention exist." Has he overlooked the war against Denmark when Prussia took Schleswig-Holstein; the war of Prussia against Austria; the seizure of the Kingdom of Hanover, or, to come to recent days, has he forgotten that Germany stood in "shining armor" by the side of Austria-Hungary when that country, tearing up the Treaty of Berlin, annexed Herzegovina? Has he forgotten the Agadir incident, when Germany was bought off by a large slice of French Africa?

No, he has overlooked, forgotten nothing. He knows these facts well. The explanation lies in the twist to be given the meaning of "legitimate" in the above sentence. If one understands that the interests of another country when they conflict with the interests of Germany are never legitimate, the Count's statement becomes at once understandable, his position beautifully logical.

WALTER D. BLAIR.

New York, Oct. 14, 1915.

The Trouble with Mr. Gaffney.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am sure it will be quite to the advantage of the United States Government to remove T. St. John Gaffney, Consul General at Munich from the Consular Service for all time. A few years ago on the occasion of celebrating the Fourth of July, while he was Consul at Dresden, he publicly announced that he did not wish the presence of any English people at the celebration. At this time there were a number of English and American girl students at Dresden, and the American girls, numbering probably twenty or more, remained away, as did many other Americans, who could not bring their English friends. He was never popular at Dresden. He was much given to criticising Americans unless they were German-Americans or Irish-Americans. The trouble with Gaffney is that he is a professional Irishman.

MATTHEW MYNOR.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 15, 1915.

Older Yet.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

My grandfather died in 1855. At his home one day, when I was a very small child, there came three German Jews. I distinctly heard them sing:

> Queen Victoria's very sick,
> Napoleon has the measles,
> Sebastopol's not taken yet,
> Pop goes the Veasles.

Now to the best of my memory this was about 1853, or over sixty years ago. Where did this song originate? This memory places it over ten years older than any of your previous references.

F. H. WILLIAMS.

Bristol, Conn., Oct. 11, 1915.

The Monkey's Master.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I also lift up my voice in defense of the poor little monkey doomed to be dragged around on the end of a chain—so hot and uncomfortable, if not suffering. I saw one at Spring Lake this Summer, one very hot day, dressed up in those tight, heavy woolen clothes. It looked so pitiful, as though begging protection. I should think any self-respecting man would be ashamed to go around grinding an organ and allowing a poor little creature to get pennies for him, while there are plenty of jobs fit for a man to do.

AN ANIMAL LOVER.

New York, Oct. 11, 1915.

SEVEN MILLON BELGIANS IN BONDAGE.

How Can a People, Held Captive in Their Own Land, Terrorized, Tortured, and Impoverished, Forget or Forgive?

By One Who Writes Authoritatively and Signs Himself "A Sympathizer with Belgium."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Immense stupefaction has been caused in this country by the article "How I Found Belgium Under German Rule," by George B. McClellan of Princeton University, which appeared in THE NEW YORK TIMES of Sunday last. It appears manifestly that, except his talk with a flower woman and a barber, he has spoken only with the Teuton invaders. It is a pity that, during his stay in Germany, his birth-country, before going to Belgium, he did not make a call on Burgomaster Adolphe Max of Brussels, who eight months ago had been transferred to Germany and is detained there in a cell, because this noble man refused to co-operate with the occupants of Brussels in their military purposes; on the thousands of Belgian manufacturers and skilled laborers who have been arrested and sent to the German prisons for having refused to work against their country and to become accomplices in killing their own brothers and relatives fighting on the Yser battlefront, where for a year they have stopped all efforts of the Kaiser's troops to march on Calais.

He could have called at the same time on Mrs. Henry Carton de Wiart, (the wife of the Belgian Attorney General,) who was arrested in Brussels, court-martialed and sentenced to three months and a half imprisonment in Germany, separated from her five young children (the youngest only one year old) and sent to a cell at Moabit Prison in Berlin among the murderesses and thieves.

He could have called also on Mr. Leon Teodor, the Chief of the Brussels bar, who, in the name of the 900 jurisconsults of Brussels, has eloquently protested with all the staff of the corporation against the most inhuman, unjust and barbarous courts-martial inaugurated by the Germans in Belgium, sentencing the civilian citizen without the slightest form of justice or legal defense and recalling the most ignominious times of the Middle Ages and of the French Revolution of 1789, when every day hundreds of innocent people were sent to death on the scaffold.

These inquiries should have been much more interesting for Mr. George B. McClellan, for it is said he is a lawyer and a professor of law at Princeton, and thus ought to have printed in his heart the cult of this principle of justice, the common law of all civilized people.

He could have called at the same time on the young Viscountess Helen de Jonghe d'Ardoye, sixteen years old, who was sentenced a few weeks ago to six months' imprisonment in Germany, and on her old grandmother, who was sentenced to weeks in prison, both for offending German officers.

Mr. McClellan says he has visited Malines. Why did he not make an inquiry of Cardinal Mercier, who lives there in the remains of his palace, three times shelled by the Germans, when not one soldier remained in the city—Cardinal Mercier, who has deserved the admiration of the whole world for his noble attitude among the enemies of his country and his magnificent pastoral letter?

Cardinal Mercier would have told him of the ninety priests, among whom many old and invalid; of the thousands of undefended citizens, women and children murdered in the most barbarous way by the cruel invaders—at Dinant (800 civilians killed), Tamines (650), Andenne (300), Ethe (300), Louvain (176), Aerschot (155), &c., and of the truth about the burning of hundreds of houses in Louvain and the destruction of her celebrated university, and of the thousands of poor civilians sent over to prison in Germany.

On the 24th of January, 1915, Cardinal Mercier wrote an open letter to Colonel Count Wengersky, Chief of the District of Malines (Kreischef), who had asked him for information, giving the names of the victims and proposing to appoint an arbitration court of inquiry, composed of an equal number of German and Belgian Magistrates, the Chairman to be chosen by a neutral country, and proposing the American Ambassador in Brussels for this mission. Cardinal Mercier never has received any answer from the German Kreischef, Count Wengersky.

It is a pity also that Mr. McClellan did not make an inquiry at the Arsenal of Malines, a big manufactory of the former Belgian State Railways, where thousands of laborers have been put on the verge of starvation for refusing to work for the German occupants; at Luttre (Hainaut) in the black country and other big railway plants, where the skilled laborers, for the same reasons, have been arrested and sent to the prisons of Germany; at Sweveghem and Courtrai and many other places in Flanders, where the employers and employes of the big weaving manufactories, always for the same refusal, have been arrested, sent over to Germany and there condemned to hard labor for the benefit of the Germans.

And, owing to the traveling facilities given to him so generously, why did Mr. McClellan not make a trip to Roubaix (northern France,) near the Belgian border, where 120 manufacturers, the most prominent citizens, all well known here in the States for their trade, have been sent to the German prisons for having refused to work for the German occupants?

It is pitiful also that Mr. McClellan, who is a jurist, has nothing to say about all these endless violations of The Hague conventions, signed by Germany herself, nor about her violation of Belgium's neutrality, which she had solemnly promised not only to respect but even to defend against any invader. But treaties and conventions, it is known, are only "scraps of paper" for the Teutons.

Mr. McClellan has heard nothing about the monstrous requisitions of all kinds, amounting to a value of several billion francs, made by the Germans in Belgium; nothing about the high levies made on many cities and towns to punish the inhabitants for some private offense; nothing about the 40,000,000 francs which the stricken Belgians have to pay every month to their invaders; nothing about the seizure of all raw materials, of the machinery itself of the industrial and agricultural plants of all kinds, and paid by them with "bons de réquisitions," often without any value and at a price fixed arbitrarily by the invaders themselves. For instance, in Antwerp alone they had seized goods, until three months ago, to the value of 85,000,000 francs, besides high fines levied on that city.

In all its reports the Chambre de Commerce of Antwerp protests in the most energetic way against the economic ruin caused in Belgium by the German occupation, the situation and the sufferings of the people becoming worse and worse every day.

All communication with the outside world is forbidden; only through the German post office of Aachen open postcards are allowed to be sent from five cities to Holland; thus no American can send any mail of any kind to Belgium. Three lines of entanglements, charged with electricity, guarded by an uninterrupted line of German soldiers, cover the Dutch border. Nobody is allowed to get out of Belgium; very seldom some people may go by exception to Holland.

In the interior, a caricature of post service between few cities, no telegraph, no telephone; even to move from one place to another a paid free pass must be obtained from the military authorities. Already 800,000 skilled laborers are idle. The truth is that the 7,000,000 inhabitants of Belgium are prisoners, and nobody is sure to live one day more without being molested by the German rulers.

How is it possible under these conditions to urge the Belgian refugees abroad, many of whom have had their homes destroyed, to go back to their country to live there under a régime of terror and tyranny?

A SYMPATHIZER WITH BELGIUM.

New York, Oct. 13, 1915.

THE REDUCTION OF POVERTY

It May Be Hastened if Critics Stop Nagging the Workers.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is utterly impossible for any group of charitable agencies like the combined churches to cover the field in Manhattan. Especially is this true during a period of distress like that of the past year. Every wide-awake minister is assured of this fact and has long recognized the impossibility of obtaining regular funds which will enable him to meet the situation in his parish. If the work is done satisfactorily, it is a highly skilled task. Few churches are equipped with skilled visitors, with proper methods and funds to wisely assist any more than their members and regular attendants. The societies mentioned in your letter have been handling this difficult service every day of every month for years. They have shown sympathy, skill, and efficiency. They have also a continuing policy with individuals and with families instead of an emotionalism which is unwise and "a flash in the pan."

The writer speaks from intimate knowledge of conditions among the tenement dwellers. He has served as worker and pastor for seventeen years in the heart of the east side in a church which is noted for its efficiency and its administration of trust and relief funds among the poor. This church has joined with the settlements and neighborhood institutions in the support of the societies mentioned in your article and has laid down as a policy the necessity of hearty co-operation. This church in common with many others recognizes the absolute necessity of skilled assistance of such societies as the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, the Charity Organization Society, the St. Vincent de Paul, and the United Hebrew Charities. The sooner criticism of the nagging sort ceases and cordial recognition begins, the more quickly will the problems of poverty be met.

ORRIN G. COCKS.

New York, Oct. 11, 1915.

The Barge Canal Referendum.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

When we ask you to tell the public that the canal referendum under the caption "Proposition No. 1" is not part of the proposed Constituton, we do it because we are deeply interested in everything that means progress in waterways. It may be that the only thing that will defeat the canal referendum is lack of understanding on the part of the public that it is a separate and distinct proposition and is not related to any other "proposition" or "amendment" on the ballot on which it is printed. It looks as though we may be able to have it printed on a separate ballot in the boroughs of Greater New York, but that is not certain as yet. In many of the counties up State the ballot is already printed, and "Proposition No. 1" is at the bottom of the ballot.

We believe that it is good business to issue long-term bonds to get the $27,000,000 needed to complete the canal. If you can aid this we believe you will be doing a good thing.

A. R. SMITH,
Editor The Marine News.

New York, Oct. 11, 1915.

THE AMERICAN NILE.

Why Congress Should Help Solve the Problem of the Mississippi.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A national economic problem of great importance concerns the people who reside in the section better known as the Mississippi River basin. Great losses by river floods and neglected water transportation impose a burden that can hardly be realized by the citizens who reside in more fortunate localities. Consequent losses of life and property amount to hundreds of millions of dollars each year. Manufacturers and farmers contribute monthly over $12,000,000 in freight charges in order to get their products to the seaboard by rail. This can be saved by water transportation located at their door permitted to be unavailable by Congressional inaction.

The improvement of the national waterways made by furnishing an outlet to the Gulf and at the same time to protect the lands from overflow will be one of the subjects introduced at the next meeting of Congress. There will be those who will advocate the expenditure of millions to protect the country against a possible invasion. The world will hardly be ready for another war for many years to come after the present conflict will have been settled. The internal commerce of this country requires immediate protection. It can only be met by Congressional action.

The Democratic platform of 1912 has not been forgotten:

> We hold the control of the Mississippi

PRESIDENT TAKES NEW JERSEY ESTATE

Will Spend Summer at Shadow Lawn, but Desires to Pay Rental.

DELEGATION OFFERS PLACE

Governor Fielder Urged Acceptance —Wanted President to Receive "Glad Tidings" in Home State.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15.—President Wilson has decided to spend next Summer at Shadow Lawn, the estate of the late John A. McCall, at Elberon, near Long Branch, N. J., which is now owned by Colonel J. B. Greenhut. The President today, addressing a delegation from New Jersey, asked that those who arranged to get the McCall estate for him should permit him to pay as rental the amount he paid for the house of Winston Churchill at Cornish, N. H., which the Wilson family has occupied for the last three Summers. If the committee pleased, he said, it could give the amount to charity.

It is understood that the President consulted his fiancée, Mrs. Norman Galt, before deciding to accept the offer of his New Jersey friends.

Representative Scully was at the head of the delegation which called on the President. Governor Fielder was unable to be present. Mr. Scully brought a letter from him in which he urged the President to spend next Summer in New Jersey to receive "the glad tidings" of his renomination. The President only smiled when that was mentioned. When Mr. Wilson announced that he would accept the invitation he was warmly applauded and all the delegation insisted on shaking hands with him.

Shadow Lawn was built by James Carly of Long Branch in 1902 for John A. McCall, the insurance company President, at a cost of more than $500,000. The house stands on a knoll about fifty feet above the level of the ocean, which is less than a mile away. About it are fifty-two acres of rolling and wooded land of rare beauty.

The house is three stories high and contains thirty-two rooms, which are richly furnished. The interior has not been caanged during the varipus changes in ownership since the place was originally built for Mr. McCall. A runner for one of the seventy-five-foot halls was bought abroad at a cost of $50,000.

Two flights of stone steps run up the terraces to the top of the rise of ground on which the house is built. The entrance is guarded by a large dome level with the roof of the second floor, supported by eight columns. A porch about 250 feet in length runs about the north, east and south sides of the house, commanding a view of the ocean and of beautiful country. The building is of wood and painted white and of stone.

There are on the estate three conservatories, which supply grapes, peaches and pears in Winter and Spring and fruit and vegetables of all kinds out of season. One of the hot houses has a great output of flowers. When J. B. Greenhut first took the property he employed a permanent staff of twenty-seven men on the grounds.

There is a small lake at the south end of the estate. The house is about three-quarters of a mile from the West Long Branch railway station.

The property remained in the hands of John A. McCall only a short time. Its next owner was Abraham White of New York. It passed next into the hands of Myron Oppenheim, who sought for a while to establish it as the country estate of an exclusive club, but in April, 1909, it was acquired by J. B. Greenhut.

MRS. GALT GOES SHOPPING.

Visits Washington Stores with the President's Niece.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15.—Mrs. Norman Galt, the President's fiancée, today made a tour of the shopping district in a White House automobile with the President's niece, Miss Helen Woodrow Bones. Mrs. Galt gave also considerable attention today to the various photographs of Shadow Lawn, the house at Elberon, N. J., which will be her home next Summer. The President submitted these photographs for her opinion and approval.

Mrs. Galt has returned the calls of the Cabinet hostesses. Mrs. Lansing made a call immediately after the announcement of the engagement, as did Mrs. Lane, who has enjoyed a personal acquaintance with Mrs. Galt for several years. All the Cabinet matrons in Washington have now paid their respects to the future mistress of the White House, as have most of the women of the Congressional set, who are in town. One of the first of the Congressional matrons to pay this compliment to the President's bride-elect was Mrs. Nicholas Longworth.

These exchanges of courtesies have been entirely by card, as none of the Cabinet hostesses as yet is keeping her day at home. Mrs. Galt is rarely in during the afternoon, and thus far has not had any opportunity of meeting the important circle of women whose leader she will be after her marriage to the President.

The coming of a woman of Mrs. Galt's type to the White House is a matter of very general congratulation among resident Washingtonians. Genuine Washingtonians, so called, are not of the official circle which of necessity changes its personnel with each Administration, and yet is always of first importance in the country at large, or to the small set of Winter residents of great wealth who come to enjoy the advantages of the national capital.

Miss Edith Bolling came to Washington twenty years ago from a Virginia country town, and later as Mrs. Norman Galt was the centre of a cultured circle of men and women whose fathers were the pioneers of the District of Columbia, men of intelligence, industry, and of wealth, who stayed in Washington. It is from this portion of society that the coming season is likely to bring a totally new element to the White House, as Mrs. Galt is said to be a woman who will not forget her old friends. In this particular she will not only follow her own desires and heart, but also will be conforming to the policy which President Wilson prescribed on the arrival of his family at the White House. While giving attention to all courtesies and even before the Spring season of 1913 returning the courtesies with a dance at the White House, the President's daughters selected their Washington friends entirely for personal reasons. They were surrounded by clever, earnest young women.

Mrs. Galt is quite of the Wilson type, plus the Virginia manner and the Southern love of life which is something quite different from the love of society as Washington knows that phrase.

The Galt family of Washington has been on visiting terms at the White House before. In the first Administration of President Cleveland, Mr. and Mrs. William M. Galt, whose home was then on Dupont Circle, were among the closest personal friends of the President, and were among the few invited to the wedding of the President and Miss Folsom.

William M. Galt later was one of the resident matrons in the close confidence of Mrs. Cleveland in both Administrations. Miss Gertrude Galt, now Mrs. Richardson of Columbus, Ohio, practically made her début in the White House as a protegée of Mrs. Cleveland.

MRS. GALT PURCHASES GOWNS OF TROUSSEAU

Her Going-Away Suit and Afternoon Frocks Sent to Her from Baltimore.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 15.—Mrs. Norman Galt, the President's fiancée, like his daughters, Mrs. Francis B. Sayre and Mrs. William G. McAdoo, is buying much of her trousseau in this city. Her afternoon frocks, a going-away suit, and several separate blouses have been sent to Washington from a shop on Lexington Street. The frocks and the suit were ordered for her on Saturday and Monday by friends who are helping Mrs. Galt in the selection of her trousseau.

The suit which it is understood that Mrs. Galt intends to wear on the wedding journey is a striking model in dull green duvetyn with a Chin-Chin collar and cuffs of beaver. The top of the coat is cut to fit the figure rather closely. There is a flare measuring four yards and a half around the bottom of the coat, edged with a wide band of the beaver. The coat buttons straight down the front, and is worn with a very simple slightly flared skirt.

The prettier of the two afternoon frocks which Baltimore is contributing to the trousseau is a model in crêpe Georgette and taffeta of the same rich dull green as the suit. The model shows a strong Chinese influence. The skirt has five narrow flounces of crêpe Georgette, banded in taffeta, finely pleated and mounted on a crêpe underskirt. There is an underbodice of taffeta, covered in full blouse, over which falls a Chinese sleeveless jacket of crêpe Georgette exquisitely embroidered in self-colored beads. The lower edge of the jacket is cut with several points which are weighted with tassels of the green beads. There are sheer sleeves of crêpe to the model.

The second afternoon frock is a combination of crêpe chiffon and crêpe Georgette in seal brown. There is a very wide box-pleated skirt with bands of plain chiffon in a lighter shade of brown set in at intervals above the hem. To this model also there is a slip-on overjacket embroidered with threads of silver and gold. The bandings on the skirt are also outlined with silver and gold.

The blouses ordered for Mrs. Galt's trousseau are largely models of crêpe Georgette, chiffon and lace.

There are two seamstresses engaged consistently at the Galt home in Washington, but it is said that most of the trousseau is being obtained on rush orders such as those Baltimore has filled.

FREEMAN-SCHULTZ WEDDING

New York Broker Marries Daughter of Mrs. Charles H. Schultz.

Southgate Bowne Freeman of Morristown, N. J., and Miss Kathryn Shultz, daughter of Mrs. Charles H. Shultz of Kingston, N. Y., were married at 4 o'clock on Thursday afternoon at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Francis G. Lloyd, relatives of the bride, at Bernardsville, N. J. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. William M. Hughes, for many years rector of the Church of the Redeemer, Morristown, and godfather of the bridegroom. Owing to a recent death in the family of the bride only immediate relatives and friends of both families were present.

The bride, who was attired in white satin trimmed with lace and tulle veil, entered on the arm of her brother, Edward Shultz, whom her mother gave her in marriage. She was attended by one bridesmaid, Miss Mary Smith, and the four nephews of the bride acted as ribbon bearers. Mr. Freeman's best man was his youngest brother, Leonard Chester Freeman of Cody, Wyo.

Southgate Bowne Freeman is a Yale man and second son of Samuel Freeman, President of the Morristown Trust Company. He is the Stock Exchange member of the firm of Freeman & Co.

A reception followed the ceremony and the couple left for the Pacific Coast. Upon their return they will live at 1,186 Madison Avenue, this city.

FELICITATES MISS DUNNE.

President Sends Message to Governor's Daughter, Soon to Wed.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Oct. 15.—Miss Eileen Mary Dunne, daughter of Governor Dunne of Illinois, who is to be married Oct. 20 to William Corboy, a Chicago attorney, has received the following note from President Wilson:

My Dear Miss Dunne: May I not wish for you in your approaching marriage the greatest happiness and contentment, and may I not convey through you my warmest congratulations to Mr. Corboy? I wish I might have the pleasure of being present on the 20th to convey my felicitations in person.

Cordially and sincerely yours,
WOODROW WILSON.

SOCIAL NOTES.

Mrs. Potter Palmer, who has been at the Ritz-Carlton with her sister, Mrs. Frederick D. Grant, returned to Chicago yesterday.

Douglas Gibbons, who is to marry Miss Cecil C. Tesson Thayer, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin B. Thayer, on Oct. 28, in Lawrence, L. I., will give his farewell bachelor dinner on Oct. 18 at the Union Club.

Miss Ina Leland and Schuyler Adams Orvis, who are to be married today in Saratoga, will reside at 131 East Nineteenth Street, where they will be at home in December.

Miss Edith M. Provost, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. David Provost, and Monroe Jefferson Dyson, Jr., are to be married today in All Saints' Church, Great Neck, L. I.

True-Robertson Wedding Oct. 27.

The marriage of Miss Alice Lucille Robertson and Frederick Starr True of Buffalo, N. Y., will take place on Wednesday evening, Oct. 27, in St. Thomas's Church.

Miss Robertson is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ross F. Robertson of 620 West 122d Street. Mr. True is well known in musical circles in Buffalo, and has been the soloist at St. Paul's Church there for a number of years.

OFF FOR EUROPE TODAY.

Some of the Passengers on Three Liners—The Arrivals.

Transatlantic liners sailing today and some of those booked to leave on them are:

ST. LOUIS, (Liverpool.)—Mr. and Mrs. T. M. Anderson, W. A. Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Blake, Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Carman, Mrs. E. G. Craft, C. W. Cross, Mrs. D. Dale, Miss M. L. Dalton, A. S. Durant, Mrs. H. V. Falk, N. Gates, Mr. and Mrs. A. Griffiths, Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Hunt, F. B. Jenkins, G. Kent, Miss Kate Lamb, Miss E. A. Lathrop, E. Leamy, Miss M. M. Metcalf, Mr. and Mrs. Roland Morris, A. E. Olcott, G. R. Ousey, Mr. and Mrs. Calvin Purdee, Major E. P. Putnam, C. M. Ryan, John Robson, Mrs. P. Routledge, Mrs. L. G. Spencer, Miss E. W. Tremain, the Rev. and Mrs. W. G. Wallace, Mr. and Mrs. F. Wilder, James Wood, and Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Wood.

BERGENSFJORD, (Bergen.)—Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Airecht, Miss Anna Boman, Mr. and Mrs. Oskar A. Eklund, K. Hallen, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Moulton, G. B. Norerosa, Captain G. Olsen, C. G. Rude, J. H. Sandberg, Mrs. A. L. Shepardson, Mrs. S. D. Spencer, Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Steinhardt, and Mr. and Mrs. L. J. Voet.

ANCONA, (Genoa.)—E. J. David, the Rev. Charles Mackrey, Sister Mary Wilfred, Miss Anna Fedeli, M. S. G. Carbone, Armando Malanot, Mrs. Silvia Prato, G. Malanot, and the Rev. G. Moletta.

Among the passengers arriving yesterday on the Lapland from Liverpool were:

C. H. Ault, J. E. Bentley, W. Chapman, J. G. Crawford, Miss J. F. Duncan, Kenneth Durward, Miss L. M. Edie, A. M. Erskine, Miss J. W. Harvey, F. D. Huntington, Lieutenant F. H. de Vere Joyce, H. C. Lewis, Mr. and Mrs. J. Lyon, W. E. Miller, T. Montgomery, G. H. Pack, Y. J. Pentland, J. P. Roberts, G. W. Rogers, H. Sanders, A. P. Tarbell, S. Tomkinson, W. E. Johnson, and Miss M. O. Miller.

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EDW. H. TOWNSEND TO WED IN PARIS

New Yorker, in Red Cross Ambulance Service, to Marry Yvonne Terlink of Brussels.

HIS FIANCEE WAS REFUGEE

Son of Mrs. James M. Townsend Met Her at Lapanne—Coming Here After Their Wedding.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Oct. 15.—Edward H. Townsend, son of Mrs. James M. Townsend of New York, will marry shortly in Paris Yvonne Terlink, member of a well-known Brussels family. Mr. Townsend has been engaged for several months in ambulance work for the French-American-Belgian Red Cross and met Miss Terlink this year at Lapanne, where she was a refugee. A month ago he went home to obtain his mother's consent, returning with his sister, Virginia, to chaperon his fiancée, who just arrived in Paris.

Mr. Townsend hoped to be married immediately, but formalities of the French law are causing delay.

Mr. Townsend is a son of Mrs. James M. Townsend and the late Mr. Townsend of 535 Park Avenue. He went abroad last November to work for the Red Cross in the war-zone.

Late in August he returned to this side to make preparations for his homecoming with his bride and sailed for Paris about three weeks ago accompanied by his sister, Miss Virginia C. Townsend, who is to act as chaperon for her brother's fiancée. His mother is still at her home in Westport, N. Y. Mr. Townsend is a graduate of Yale University, class of '12, and belongs to the Squadron A Club. He is a brother of Mrs. William Lawrence Bottomley, James M., Jr.; John Campbell and Donald Townsend. His father, who died in November, 1913, was prominent in this city as a corporation lawyer and was a member of the University and other well-known clubs. The family trace their descent in a direct line from Sir Roger Townsend of Ludlow, County Shropshire, England.

Young Mr. Townsend expects to sail for New York with his bride shortly after their wedding and they will make their home at 535 Park Avenue.

HIS CLASSMATES USHERS.

Plans for Phelps-Bartlett Wedding in All Angels' Church Oct. 30.

The wedding of Miss Eleanor Bartlett, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Pomeroy Bartlett of 257 West Eighty-sixth Street, and Carter Phelps, a son of Mr. and Mrs. George B. Phelps, will take place on Saturday afternoon, Oct. 30, at 4 o'clock in All Angels' Church, West Eighty-first Street and West End Avenue, and the rector, the Rev. S. De Lancey Townsend, will officiate.

A small reception will follow at the home of the bride's parents. Miss Bartlett will have her sister, Mrs. Robert J. McArdle of Havana, Cuba, as her matron of honor, and the eight bridesmaids are to be the Misses Anna and Frances Ballard, stepsisters of the bridegroom; Jane L. Fassett, a daughter of J. Sloat Fassett of Elmira, N. Y.; Virginia Geddes, Ina Mayne, and Doris Nevin, a daughter of Ethelbert Nevin, all of New York; Rosamond Starr of Easton, Md., and Alice Gertrude Gordon of Washington, D. C.

Mr. Phelps will have nine ushers and they and his best man were all members of his class at Yale, that of 1914. Kenneth H. Clapp of Washington, D. C., will be the best man, and the ushers selected are James Hallam Boyd of Washington, D. C.; Geoffery Tower of Philadelphia, a son of Charlemagne Tower; Henry Blair Keep of Chicago, Alfred Edwin Whitehill of Newburgh, N. Y.; John G. Goodlett of Kansas City, John Gerish Bausher, James W. Howard, and Laurence M. Marks, all of New York, and Wallace Dale Holden.

Mr. Phelps is a grandson of the late Oliver S. Phelps, the President of the Bank of the Republic, now the First National Bank.

The engagement was announced last May.

FAMOUS OPERA HOUSE FAILS

New Orleans Association Bankrupt Because of War and Hurricane.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 15.—Financial difficulties, to be traceable directly to the European war and to the damage done by the recent coast hurricane, resulted in the appointment in the Civil District Court today of a receiver for the French Opera Association, Ltd., which owns the historic French Opera House here. The proceedings were voluntary.

For many years the French Opera House has been regarded as a landmark, and was long the centre of the city's social activities. The main part of the building was erected about 150 years ago. Until the outbreak of the European war opera was sung there each season by noted artists. The Mardi Gras balls also were held there every year. When the war began the opera performances were discontinued owing to inability to obtain singers.

The Directors, in their petition for a receiver, stated that they were unable to lease the house for opera purposes on account of the war, and were without means to pay the running expenses, to repair the storm damage or to safeguard the property from further harm.

MRS. POST TO AID FRENCH.

Will Sail from Here with Five Nurses for Army Hospitals.

Mrs. Edward C. Post will sail from New York shortly for France to assist in the hospitals there of the French Army for a while, taking as nurses the Misses Mary H. Patterson, formerly Superintendent of the Newport, (R. I.) Hospital; Elizabeth G. M. Mitchell, Helen H. R. Whidden, L. Garfield Mackay, and Laura McManus, with necessary equipments.

Mrs. Post has been spending the Summer at Dresser's, Bellevue Court, Newport. Her home in New York is at 350 West End Avenue. Before her marriage she was Miss Emilie Thorn King.

Son to Mrs. Harry L. Kaufman.

A son was born yesterday to Mr. and Mrs. Harry Livingston Kaufman at their home in Cleveland, Ohio.

Mrs. Kaufman was formerly Miss Hope Hamilton, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William A. Hamilton of 177 East Sixty-fourth Street, and was married to Mr. Kaufman in the Church of the Heavenly Rest last January. She has taken an active part in society since she was introduced by her cousin, Mrs. George J. Gould.

Mr. Kaufman is a brother of Mrs. E. N. Breitung and Louis G. Kaufman, President of the Chatham and Phenix National Bank of New York.

Mrs. Hamilton is with her daughter.

Daughter In F. J. Brettman's Home.

Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Brettman, Jr., of 340 West Eighty-fifth Street, are being congratulated upon the birth of a daughter at their home yesterday. Mrs. Brettman was Miss Florence I. Garnsey, and their marriage was celebrated last December in the Church of the Divine Paternity.

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MALTED MILK
Unless you say "HORLICK'S" you may get a Substitute.

SIDELL TILGHMAN TO WED.

Ex-Governor of Stock Exchange to Marry Miss Callmeyer.

Special to The New York Times.

MADISON, N. J., Oct. 15.—The engagement of Miss Léonie Callmeyer, a daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. George G. Callmeyer, and sister of Miss Virginia Foignet Callmeyer, to Sidell Tilghman, for several years a Governor of the New York Stock Exchange, has been announced here.

Mr. Tilghman has a special partnership in the firm of Carter, Wilder & Co., New York. He is a widower and reported to be very wealthy. He is about 40 years old, while his fiancée is about 30. She is a descendant of an old French family, her great-grandfather, Hyacinth du Reste Blanchet, coming to this country shortly after the French Revolution, was a Royalist, and acquired large estates, including the place in Madison, which has ever since been the family home. Miss Callmeyer's mother before her marriage was Léonie Foignet.

Both she and her fiancé are fond of outdoor sports, and first met while engaged in them.

Mr. Tilghman is of the Tilghman family that settled in Eastern Maryland in 1661. He is a brother of Frederick B. Tilghman of New York. The wedding is to be celebrated late in November at the Callmeyer home.

TREE'S PLAYS TO BE FILMED.

This to be a Feature of His Coming Visit to This Country.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Oct. 15.—Sir Herbert Beerbohm Tree, who was interviewed today by a representative of The Daily Telegraph concerning his American tour, said:

"I intend to start immediately after the production of 'Mavourneen' next Sunday week. My first stopping place is New York. My design is not only to submit to the American public some of my Shakespearean productions, but also to secure for these a lasting endurance by means of the cinematograph.

"My sojourn in America must depend largely on what turn events take at His Majesty's Theatre. In point of fact, my contracts, being of a fairly elastic description, leave me considerable freedom of action. I cannot yet give you any particulars as to the pieces which are to be filmed, but I have several rather big ideas on the subject, and it is more than probable that I shall draw on sources altogether outside of my London répertoire. During my New York season I shall, of course, be surrounded by my own West End company, and among the plays which I shall certainly do there is 'Henry VIII.'"

Sir Herbert expressed the view that the cinema was destined to play a great part in the future life of the world both for instruction and for entertainment, but, he added:

"Do not suppose, however, that the cinema is likely to cold shoulder the drama out of existence. No, that, I firmly believe, will prove a most momentous factor in the cinema's ever-growing development, just as it has already become the cornerstone of the variety theatre. These two industries are, in truth, only branches of the legitimate theatre, which must inevitably and always hold the leading position it now occupies. I go even further, and affirm that these two newcomers in the field of entertainment can only sharpen the edge of people's appetite for the drama."

MOVIES LURE ANNA HELD.

She Is to Get $25,000 for Acting in a Picture for Morosco.

Anna Held, who arrived Thursday on the St. Louis from Paris, signed a contract yesterday with Oliver Morosco to act for a motion picture under his direction. The French actress is to receive $25,000 for her services, $5,000 of which has already been paid as a guarantee. She will leave early next month for California, where the picture will be photographed. The contract also specifies that Mr. Morosco will try to secure a musical play in which to star Miss Held upon her return to New York.

When the motion picture producers read in yesterday's papers that Miss Held was in the city, she was immediately besieged at the Savoy with offers.

Miss Davis's Piano Recital.

Miss Alice Virginia Davis started ambitiously in her first appearance as a pianist in New York, which she made yesterday afternoon at he Princess Theatre. Her program included works by Beethoven, Chopin, Schumann, and Liszt. MacDowell, Stojowski, Moszkowski, Debussy, and Rudolph Ganz, who is said to be her teacher. Her start was, indeed, too ambitious, and her treatment of Beethoven's sonata in E flat, (Op. 31, No. 3,) long before she had finished it, showed that she is not yet ripe for appearance here as a public performer. Seriousness, ambition, and a high purpose may be ascribed to her, but they must result first in a considerably greater mastery of the technique of her instrument, and then in a deeper penetration into the significance of what she plays, before they can be efficient for her salvation as an artist.

Herbert to Give Concerts on Coast.

Victor Herbert will leave today for the Pacific Coast, where he will conduct a series of concerts. He has been invited to give some concerts at the Panama-Pacific Exposition at San Francisco under the direction of Will Greenbaum. These will be similar to the concerts Mr. Herbert used to give here Sunday nights. After San Francisco, Mr. Herbert will visit Los Angeles, Portland, and Seattle, in each of which he will conduct at special concerts.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Arthur Hammerstein has engaged Franklin Ardell as leading comedian for the new Hauerbach-Friml operetta, "Katinka." Mr. Ardell appeared as the vaudeville player in "The Family Cupboard."

James K. Hackett will return to New York about Nov. 1 to begin rehearsals of his production of "Macbeth." Following that production, he will present a new romantic play entitled "MacNeill of MacNeill, V. C." The scenes of this drama are laid in Scotland.

Arnold Daly has chosen the players to appear with him in "The Angel of the House," in which he will appear in the role of Hyacinth Petavel. They are George Giddens, Robert Elliott, Effingham Pinto, John Burridge, Alma Tell, Lorraine Frost, and Hilda Spong.

The Theatre Assembly of the Arts Society held its first meeting of the season yesterday afternoon in the ballroom of the Hotel Astor. The program included the second act of "Rolling Stones" given by the company that is appearing in the comedy at the Harris, a pianologue by Willa Holt Wakefield, and solos by Peggy Wood.

Betty Callah, who was last seen here in "The Laughing Husband," has been engaged for an important role in Oliver Morosco's production of Avery Hopwood's new play, "Sadie Love."

A new playlet by Ben Barnett, entitled "Helping Daddy," will be given its first performance Monday in the Harlem Opera House. Maurice Booth will play the leading role of a Federal detective.

Job E. Hedges has been added to the list of speakers who will add to the gayety of the Friars' dinner in honor of William A. Brady a week from Sunday night.

The members of the Miramba Band will visit the Globe Theatre tonight to hear the song "Good-bye, Girls, I'm Through," so they can add it to their program at the Hippodrome.

In the audience that saw "The Birth of a Nation" at the Liberty last night was Miss Mary Lee House, a great-granddaughter of General Robert E. Lee, whose figure plays an important part in the battle scene of the picture.

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WHITE RATS BEGIN CRUSADE

Will Fight for Reforms in Small-Time Vaudeville Theatres.

The White Rats Actors' Union, better known as the White Rats Club, is about to begin a crusade against certain small-time vaudeville houses in and around New York that make a practice of canceling the bookings of performers without due notice and that take advantage of performers in other ways. A meeting has been called to be held Tuesday night after theatre time in the clubhouse in West Forty-sixth Street.

At this meeting Harry Mountford, international organizer of the White Rats, will be the chief speaker. Several years ago Mr. Mountford, who was then active in the economic affairs of the club, incurred the displeasure of the vaudeville heads, who finally succeeded in having him deposed. Now Mr. Mountford has been restored to his former position as labor organizer of the union, which is made up largely of vaudeville players, and he will lead the fight against the abuses that have sprung up.

NEW LUNCHEON CLUB OPENS

Many Downtown Professional Women Gather at the Savarin.

The first meeting of the Woman's Downtown Luncheon Club, which was formed recently by a number of women engaged in various professions, was held yesterday at the Savarin in the Equitable Building, 120 Broadway. A wing of the restaurant has been set aside for the members. It is expected that the club soon will be able to open clubrooms of its own.

Among the members present were Dr. N. Josephine Baker, Miss Alice Carpenter, Miss Harriet B. Lowenstein, Miss Dorothy Straus, Miss Valerie Tauszky, Miss B. Rembaugh, Miss Elizabeth Cope, Miss Jessie Ashley, Miss Adelma Burn, Miss Alice Dillingham, Mrs. Cornelius Quigley Murthy, Miss Eva E. vom Baur, and Nora Blatch de Forest.

The organization is said to be the first of its kind in the city. Miss Straus was chosen Chairman.

CHAPLAIN'S BODY IN STATE.

Big Throng Views Father Sullivan's Body—Funeral Today.

The body of the Rev. Father Francis J. Sullivan, chaplain of the Police Department, and rector of St. Aloysius's Church, 132d Street and Broadway, who died suddenly Tuesday night, laid in state in his former church all last night guarded by a detachment from the Honor Legion of the Police Department. About 1,200 persons crowded the church, and 1,000 more outside tried to view the body.

Father Sullivan's funeral will take place this morning at 10:30 o'clock, and the Rev. Father Flannelly of Holy Cross Church will say the requiem mass, the Right Rev. Bishop Hayes will pronounce the benediction, and Cardinal Farley the absolution. The pallbearers will all be members of the Honor Legion, and the honorary pallbearers are Police Commissioner Woods, Charles F. Murphy, Park Commissioner Cabot Ward, Collector of the Port Dudley Field Malone, Thomas Mulry, Joseph Hollweil, Louis de Milhau, John B. Ryan, George Ryan, William P. Larkin, Edward S. Grogan, George Vail, Thomas F. Smith, William McDonough, Frank J. Kelly, and William H. McCormack.

Mrs. Marie Vanderveer Wyckoff.

Mrs. Marie Vanderveer Wyckoff, a descendant of Cornelius Janssen Vanderveer, who settled in Flatbush in 1639, and widow of Henry Lott Wyckoff, who died in 1870, died yesterday at her home 385 Clinton Avenue, Brooklyn, in her eightieth year. The founder of the Vanderveer family in this country was the thirteenth in descent from Wolphert Van Borsselen, created first Lord Van der Veer by letters patent, dated Nov. 12, 1282, from Count Floris V. of Holland. The descendants of Cornelius Vanderveer are distinguished in three branches, those of Flatbush, Vanderveer's Mill in New Lots, and Kueter's Hooke in New Lots. The old Vanderveer's mill, which was built prior to 1699, was still standing recently. There Mrs. Wyckoff was born, and in 1865 married Mr. Wyckoff of New Lots. She is survived by a son, Abraham Vanderveer Wyckoff of Bay Shore, L. I.

Col. Henry Taylor Dechert.

Colonel Henry Taylor Dechert, for many years an officer in the Pennsylvania National Guard, and a veteran of the Spanish-American war, died yesterday from heart disease in his home at Philadelphia, in his fifty-seventh year. He was born in Philadelphia, and in 1884 became a member of the First Troop, Philadelphia City Cavalry, later joining the National Guard of Pennsylvania. During the Homestead riots Colonel Dechert served with his regiment in the mining region, and at the outbreak of the Spanish-American war, entered the service of the United States Government with his regiment.

Obituary Notes.

THOMAS WILLIAM GRIFFITH, at one time message bearer of the late Governor William Sprague of Rhode Island, died on Wednesday in Bristol, R. I., in his seventy-third year.

Mrs. A. W. DAY of St. Louis, Mo., died on Thursday at the Gramatan Hospital in Bronxville, in her sixty-ninth year. She was a sister of Mrs. Edward T. Platt of this city.

CHARLES GODFREY REICH, a cabinet-maker, died on Wednesday night at his home in Greenwich, Conn., in his eighty-seventh year.

DANIEL W. SMITH, one of the best-known residents of Hackensack, N. J., died there yesterday, aged 72. He was a member of the famous Twenty-second New Jersey Volunteers.

PETER E. COLE, formerly Vice President of the Washington (N. J.) National Bank and Director, died suddenly at his home in Montana, N. J., yesterday.

HAZELDINE HAMILTON, for thirty years Superintendent of the De Vinne Press, in Manhattan, died on Thursday at his home in Brooklyn, and will be buried today from 1,597 Fulton Street. Mr. Hamilton, who was better known as Major Hamilton, was 79 years old and a member of Washington Lodge, F. and A. M.; Typographical Union No. 6, and the De Vinne Association.

Mrs. LOUISE SMITH SQUIER, wife of Albert C. Squier, a retired builder, and a daughter of the late Rev. Matthew Hale Smith, died on Thursday at her home, 556 Second Street, Brooklyn, aged 80 years. Besides her husband she left a daughter, Mrs. Ethel S. Potter.

THOMAS N. DRYSDALE, a contractor and builder of Brooklyn, died yesterday at his home, East Eighth Street and Avenue F, Flatbush, in his sixty-eighth year. Mr. Drysdale was a native of Glasgow, Scotland, and a member of the Central Presbyterian Church.

Mrs. ANNIE WALKER TWIDDY, widow of the Rev. Dr. William Twiddy, and long a member of the Janes Methodist Episcopal Church, is dead at her home, 604 Hancock Street, Brooklyn, aged 81 years. She had been a resident of that borough for almost sixty years. Three sons and a daughter survive her.

FREDERICK P. HUMMEL, a member of the law firm of Hummel & Holbert, and a former Assemblyman from the Twenty-second District, died yesterday at his home, 22 Marble Hill Avenue, in his fifty-ninth year. He was born here and for the last twenty-five years had been active in real estate developments in the Yorkville district. His wife and three daughters survive him.

ABRAM LADD CHECKER, widely known as a poet and journalist of New England and New Brunswick, and a former editor of The Rutland, Vt., Herald, died at his home in St. Johns, N. B., yesterday. He was 87 years of age.

Mrs. LUCY LAMBERT HALE CHANDLER, wife of former United States Senator William E. Chandler of New Hampshire, died at Waterloo, the Chandler Summer home near Concorn, N. H., yesterday.

Former Judge CHARLES H. FAIRALL, chief counsel for Matthew A. Schmidt, on trial for murder in connection with the dynamiting of the Los Angeles Times Building, Oct. 1, 1910, died suddenly in Los Angeles last night at a hospital.

CHARITIES.

This Hospital gives the
LAST CHANCE
to hundreds of men, women, and children. In the stifling tenement in Summer, the consumptive grows hourly weaker, the terrible cough stronger. One writes that he was "heartened" by the promise from THE HOSPITAL AND HOUSE OF REST FOR CONSUMPTIVES, at Inwood-on-Hudson, New York City, that his name would be placed on the waiting list for the first possible vacancy.

Applications do not lessen in number; the grim fight with disease in its worst form goes on. This hospital holds out every hope for the incipient by giving him the weapons needed in his battle for health. You can aid in providing.

Do Not Forget These Sufferers While Absent From the City.

William M. Crulkshank, Treas., 59 East 59th St., New York City.

Woodbury G. Langdon, Pres.; Andrew C. Zabriskie, Vice-Pres.; Howard Townsend, Sec'y.

EX-POLICE LIEUT. MULVEY.

Veteran Who Drew Two Salaries from New York City Is Dead at 66.

Former Police Lieutenant Thomas Mulvey died on Thursday night at the Bensonhurst Hotel in Brooklyn at the age of 66 years. During his active career on the force he had the unique experience of drawing two salaries from the City of New York as a member of the department.

He was born in this city in 1849, and was appointed a member of the old City of New York Police force in 1870. In 1893 he was retired with the rank of Detective Sergeant on a pension of $1,000 a year. He then removed to New Utrecht, which at that time was a separate community, and became Captain of Police. In 1898 New Utrecht was made a part of Brooklyn, but Mulvey held his job on the force, together with his pension. Later, when Brooklyn and Manhattan were consolidated, he again became automatically a member of the New York City Police force.

In 1913 he was retired for the second time with the rank of Lieutenant, and a few months later he began an action to have his pension as Detective Sergeant continued and a new one as Lieutenant awarded. The ruling of the court was that he could not draw two pensions.

Mr. Mulvey was well known as a member of the team of detectives, Mulvey and Fogarty, Inspector Byrnes. He was a member of the Lieutenants' Benevolent Association of New York, the Old New Yorkers' Society and New Utrecht Council No. 1,332 R. A. He is survived by three sons and a daughter.

ANDREW RADEL FOUND DEAD

Traction Railway Builder and Oyster Dealer a Victim of Apoplexy.

Special to The New York Times.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Oct. 15.—Andrew Radel, widely known as a traction railway builder here and in New Jersey, was found dead from apoplexy in the bathroom of his home here today, in his fifty-fourth year.

He was born in Newark, N. J., and in addition to his traction interests was President of the Radel Oyster Company, one of the best known throughout New England.

Mr. Radel came here from Newark twenty years ago. Before that time he was heavily interested in the development of the Newark and South Orange, N. J., street railway lines, which later became a part of the great network of trolleys covering Northern New Jersey. Shortly after coming here, he built the traction system of this city, which is now a part of the Connecticut Railway and Lighting Company.

At the time of his death Mr. Radel was a Director in the Newark and South Orange Traction Company, Vice President of the New Brunswick Traction Company, and President of the Seaview Railroad and Narragansett Company.

Dr. Thomas Hunter's Funeral Today

The funeral of Dr. Thomas Hunter, President of Hunter College for many years, who died on Thursday at his home, 2,079 Fifth Avenue, will take place this afternoon at 2:30 o'clock in the Cathedral of St. John the Divine.

The Rev. Henry Mottet, rector of the Church of the Holy Communion, a lifelong friend of Dr. Hunter, will conduct the services, assisted by Dean W. H. Grosvenor of the Cathedral. The services will be attended by the Directorate and teachers of Grammar School No. 35, the Alumnae of Hunter College, and the Thomas Hunter Association.

The pallbearers will be Dr. George F. Davis, President of Hunter College; Alrick H. Man, Commissioner of Education; Thomas W. Churchill, President of Board of Education; Edward J. McGuire, a Trustee of Hunter College, and Thomas W. Williams, Lewis Fayre Burchard, Charles Lydecker, and Charles Tutzel of the Thomas Hunter Association.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Engaged

ABRAHAMS—JACOBY.—Nora Jacoby to Max Abrahams.

ISAACS—SCHWARTZ.—Celia Schwartz to Max Isaacs.

SCHIFFMAN—EDELSTEIN.—Beatrice Edelstein to Milton Schiffman.

SPIRO—JASKULEK.—Gertrude R. Jaskulek to Simon Spiro.

STEIN—LEWENGOOD.—Florence Lewengood to Isidor Stein.

Married

FREEMAN—SHULTZ.—At the home of Mr. Francis A. Lloyd, Bernardsville, N. J., Oct. 14, 1915, Miss K

BIG FOOTBALL TEAMS EXPECT TO SHOW BETTER FORM IN TODAY'S GAMES—BASEBALL

IMPORTANT BATTLES ON MANY GRIDIRONS

Harvard, in Weakened Condition, Will Struggle Against Strong Virginia Eleven.

Chief among the gridiron battles which will be played this afternoon stands the contest at Cambridge between Harvard and the University of Virginia eleven; which two weeks ago humbled Yale. Of the other struggles which will interest the football world those which stand out as furnishing real tests, and which may cause upsets, are Pennsylvania at Annapolis, Lafayette at Princeton, Colgate at West Point, and Springfield Y. M. C. A. College at New Haven.

There is particular interest in the game between Harvard and Virginia, not alone from the fact that it furnishes the first basis of comparison between Yale and the Crimson, but because there is a lurking fear at Cambridge that Virginia may develop an attack that will humble Harvard as it did Yale. The Cambridge men are in far from the best of condition for such a struggle, injuries and a lack of cohesion in the eleven due to the frequent changes in the line-up, having left the Crimson team in peril. Even though one of the touchdowns which the Southerners made against Yale may have been lucky still there was a well-earned field goal, and Harvard has due respect for the ability of Thurman of Virginia, who is dangerous within even a long distance of his opponents' goal. If Harvard can only come out of the struggle with but a slight margin of victory Coach Haughton will no doubt be satisfied and thankful.

Yale may have difficulty in defeating the Springfield eleven. The Blue team has had one defeat already by Virginia and last week just managed to scrape out a victory over Lehigh by a margin of one point. This hardly indicates that Yale will score an easy victory, even though there is not much knowledge of the strength of Springfield. The latter eleven has played a decidedly open game for the last two years, and that will be matched no doubt against line plunging tactics by the New Havenites. The possibilities of the well developed open game have, however, been so well demonstrated that there can be no certainty against a team which successfully follows such a policy.

At Annapolis the navy will line up against Pennsylvania. Each team has been defeated, the Navy having not scored one victory while the Quakers were beaten last week by the Penn State eleven. The Middies this season have been a disappointment. The men have not rounded into form even so that the definite personnel of the team have been chosen. Still the middies are noted for an ability to suddenly reach their top form, and it may be that they will fight their best battle against the Quakers. The latter, however, on the playing form thus far appear to be the likliest winners.

Princeton has been fortunate this year. The coaches have just managed to keep the team a few points ahead of its opponents, and with Syracuse defeated last week and Rutgers in the greatest sight, the Tigers should be comfortable that Lafayette will worry the Tigers. Princeton's greatest asset is a defense that is perfect. It has turned aside defeat in the previous games when the offense was woefully ineffective and Lafayette will have to provide more formidable backs than any that have heretofore tried to break the Tiger line if the team is to win. On the other hand, Princeton is gradually working up an attack, in fact, is showing more rational development than any other of the big elevens.

In Colgate the Army has always had an opponent difficult to defeat and this year promises to be no exception. The Army could do no better than tie with Holy Cross, and though Colgate has met no such opponent the scores that have been run up in the two games played indicate an eleven with a powerful offense.

Cornell hopes for a real battle with Bucknell, but is unlikely to meet strong opposition.

Football Games Today.

Yale vs. Springfield Y. M. C. A. College, at New Haven.
Harvard vs. Virginia, at Cambridge.
Princeton vs. Lafayette, at Princeton.
Dartmouth vs. Vermont, at Hanover.
Cornell vs. Bucknell, at Ithaca.
Brown vs. Williams, at Providence.
Georgetown vs. North Carolina, at Washington.
Holy Cross vs. Massachusetts Aggies, at Worcester.
Lehigh vs. Albright, at South Bethlehem.
New York University vs. Union, at New York.
Penn State vs. Gettysburg, at State College.
Rutgers vs. Muhlenberg, at New Brunswick.
Stevens Tech. vs. Haverford, at Hoboken.
Syracuse vs. Rochester, at Syracuse.
Army vs. Colgate, at West Point.
Navy vs. Pennsylvania, at Annapolis.
Pittsburgh vs. Carlisle Indians, at Pittsburgh.
Washington and Jefferson vs. Westminster, at Washington, Penn.

SCHOOL GAMES.

Adelphi vs. Boys' H. S., at Brooklyn.
Bay Ridge H. S. vs. Erasmus, at Brooklyn.
Brooklyn Prep. vs. St. John's Prep., at Brooklyn.
East Orange H. S. vs. Commerce H. S., at New York.
Flushing H. S. vs. Lincoln H. S., at Flushing.
Stuyvesant H. S. vs. Stamford H. S., at Stamford.
New York Military Academy vs. Manual Training H. S., at Ebbets Field.

TIGERS' LINEUP IN DOUBT.

Expect to Strike a Tartar When Lafayette Clashes with Them.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 15.—Princeton expects to meet a tartar tomorrow. Lafayette is coming to town with a record that is not too promising, but the Tiger authorities feel that the visitors are holding something up their sleeves. Coach Rush hopes to win, but that feeling seems to forecast a battle before the result is decided. Lafayette is bringing a large crowd of rooters to town, the delegation being headed by the student band, and the stand at University Field will probably be well filled when the whistle blows for the start.

Practice today was light but snappy. Various features of the game came under the personal attention of Rush, but the greater part of the afternoon was spent in merely running through plays, with the emphasis laid chiefly upon the forming of interference. The line had the heaviest work out, and some time was spent in sending them to break through and charge to better advantage.

The line-up at the start of the game tomorrow is rather uncertain. Coach Rush did not know which men he would call upon. The tackle positions and the backfield present problems. The other places are not in doubt. Higbey and Brown will start at ends, and McLean will be at one tackle, Nourse and Hogg will be the guards, and Gennert will take care of centre. Glick will be at quarter back, Shea at half back position, and Driggs at full back. The one tackle and the other half back place have been filled. Whether Halsey or Kaufman will start at tackle is the problem. Halsey is new and inexperienced, but Kaufman has not been showing up well. Either may start, but Kaufman is likely to be favored. It was not known whether Thibolt, who has scored all of Princeton's points, was in good enough condition to go in, or whether a new man would be tried at half back. Eddy may start. Brown is not in the best shape and will probably be supplanted by Merion Wilson soon after the start.

CORNELL NEEDS A TEST.

Bucknell's Light Team, However, Not Likely to Provide It.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., Oct. 15.—The Cornell football team sought the seclusion and artificial light of the baseball cage this evening in its final practice for the Bucknell game tomorrow. Every 'Varsity man was in his position, and Dr. Sharpe said that all of the regulars would start tomorrow. The only doubtful man was Jameson, left tackle, who has been out of the line-up for a week. He did not play in the Williams game last Saturday. Dan Reed has determined to send him into the game for awhile, but proposes to give Fisher, a promising new tackle, a chance before hostilities have progressed far.

The Ithaca eleven is in good shape, many of the 'Varsity men being refreshed by the comparatively easy week's work.

The Bucknell team, which arrived tonight, is lighter than Cornell. The Ithacans' backers, however, are hopeful that it will play a hard game, because Cornell's defense is in need of a real test.

Lafayette Rehearses Signals.

Special to The New York Times.

EASTON, Penn., Oct. 15.—The final touches in the preparations for the game with Princeton were put on the Lafayette team by Coach Crowell this afternoon. He ran his proteges through the signals of the plays that will be used against the Tigers on University Field tomorrow. He gave them a short drill in the kick-off play from both points of view, and after a short run he dismissed them for the night. They will leave for Princeton in the morning, feeling that the practice of the week has been well worth while and should enable them to play better ball than they did one week ago. The team will line up as follows: Centre, Captain Lohr; guards, Gulick and Mummert; tackles, Livezey and Ryon; ends, Blackburn and Lowe; quarter back, Taylor; half backs, Scott and Weldon; full back, Lake.

How Rutgers Will Line Up.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Oct. 15.—Coach George Foster Sanford put the Rutgers eleven through light practice this afternoon in preparation for the game with Muhlenberg here tomorrow. The back field consisted of Talman, Bracher, Elliott and Scarr. Wittpen may start, but he is bothered by a bad knee. The return of Miller, the husky centre, who has been out of the game for the past two weeks, will probably result in shifting Mason to guard. Garrett will play the other guard position. Nash and Rendall are slated for tackles and Rockafeller and Austin for ends. It is rumored that Muhlenberg has been pointing toward this game and that they will come to New Brunswick confident of victory. This is Rutgers's last home game of the season.

Indians to Play Warner's Team.

Special to The New York Times.

CARLISLE, Penn., Oct. 15.—The Carlisle Indian football squad of twenty-four players and coaches left Carlisle this evening for Pittsburgh, where it will play the University of Pittsburgh tomorrow. The players, with the exception of Tackle Weimas and Quarter back Floor, are in the best of physical condition and expect to put up a hard fight against Glenn Warner's eleven on Forbes Field tomorrow. The redskins held an extensive signal practice on Indian Field this afternoon and the new plays and formations are now working smoothly. Carlisle's probable line-up tomorrow will be: Left end, Pratt; left tackle, Williams; left guard, Lassa; centre, Norrin; right guard, Hawkeagle; right tackle, Martel; right end, Looksaround; quarter back, Dickerson or Henry Broker; left half back, Crane, Wofford or White; right half back, Fred Broker; full back, Captain Calac.

Stuyvesant Soccer Victory.

Stuyvesant High School took the measure of Horace Mann School on the soccer gridiron at Van Cortlandt Park yesterday afternoon, emerging victor by the score of 3 goals to 0. At half time Stuyvesant led by 2 to 0, the result of a goal shot by Barundin and a penalty kick by Smith. In the second half Captain Mezoglioni scored from another penalty. The line-up:

Stuyvesant.	Positions.	Horace Mann.
Curatola	Goal	Dolball
Mezoglioni	Right back	Brown
Miano	Left back	Dones
Hawitshka	Right half	Cunzman
Smith	Centre half	Woodbury
Larzer	Left half	Stone
Greenfield	Outside right	von Hoffman
Barudin	Inside right	Ferns
Jackson	Centre	Winston
Cohen	Inside left	Lasette
Dobkin	Outside left	Colby

Referee—Dr. Whitehall. Linesmen—Diel and Levine. Goals—Stuyvesant: Barudin, Smith and Mezoglioni. Time of halves—Thirty minutes each.

YALE EXPECTS TO STRIKE ITS GAIT

Legore to Play Full Back and Capt. Wilson Will Run Team Against Springfield.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 15.—The Yale eleven will make another effort tomorrow to strike its gait. Beaten 10 to 0 by Virginia and held to a 7 to 6 score by Lehigh, Yale's pace has been slow all season. The rapid improvement in attack and the success of the defensive coaches in bracing up the rush line the past week have caused the undergraduates to feel that the team is emerging from its slump and will tomorrow show high standard football against Springfield Y. M. C. A. College. The team has improved fast the past week, and two experiments will be put into effect in tomorrow's game. The veteran, Harry Legore, will start his first game of the season at full back and Captain Alec Wilson will play his first game this fall in his old place as quarter back.

The absence of the five first string men, who were injured by Lehigh last Saturday—Black, Baldridge, Betts, Thompson and Guernsey—will compel Yale to present several substitutes, but Yale possesses a wealth of rush line material, and Springfield is not especially feared. The Massachusetts team defeated Holy Cross last Saturday, 7 to 0, and tied West Point two weeks ago, 13 to 13. It is light and lively and is said to have a remarkable half back in "Dutch" Miller. A clever demonstration of the forward pass is expected from Springfield, and unless the Yale end rush play proves better than it has been it is likely that Springfield will score trough this attack.

The Yale team has shown more driving, straight-away football in practice this week than at any time since Coach Hinkey took charge of the squad, but Hinkey has not abandoned the lateral pass and a variety of attack, including the plunging and end-running game. The lateral and the forward pass are ready for the artillery drive at the Springfield team.

Today only signal practice was ordered for the 'Varsity and second teams during the hour spent in the Yale Bowl. A new graduate coach arrived in the person of Tad Jones, one of Yale's most famous quarter backs. Jones looked over the quarter back candidates, all of whom except Captain Wilson are below par. He will bring the Exeter Academy eleven here to play the Yale freshmen tomorrow.

Only a single eleventh-hour change in the lineup is contemplated by Yale. It is now likely that Neyland, who has been doing brilliant work at half back for the second eleven, will start the game in place of Scovil at right half back. Church and Blodgett, the second string ends, will be used fully half the game as regular frontier men. The probable lineup: Left end, Moseley; left tackle, C. Sheldon; left guard, Von Holt; centre, Way; right guard, Jim Sheldon; right tackle, Gates; right end, Allen; quarter back, Captain Wilson; left half back, Smith; right half back, Neville; full back, Legore.

The Yale-Springfield officials will be: Referee, Laurence Bankart, Dartmouth; umpire, William Okeson, Lehigh; linesman, Percy Carpenter, Amherst; field judge, F. A. Godcharles, Lafayette. It is planned to play four thirteen-minute periods.

ARMY EXPECTS HARD GAME.

Coach Daly to Start Best Men Against Colgate Eleven.

Special to The New York Times.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Oct. 15.—Undaunted by the heat, which was of mid-Summer temperature, the coaches had the Army eleven out for a snappy signal drill this afternoon on the "Plains" as the last preparation for tomorrow's game with Colgate. As Head Coach Daly expects a good fight he intends to put the best men into the contest at the outset. Bob Neyland will pilot the Army eleven for the first time since the Holy Cross game two weeks ago. Neyland has been working out in the drills this week and is in good condition again. With Britton again at end, it is likely the coaches will use several flankers in tomorrow's battle. Britton will surely get a chance at some stage of the game. The new man, Coffin, will probably get into the game in the back field, but it is unlikely that he will start the game, as Ford, Mitchell, and Coffin are slated to carry the Army's attack in the running game.

Coffin's punting in the signal drill today was all that could be desired. The new plays tried out today went off smoothly, both Neyland and Murrill driving the 'Varsity at quarter back. Tully was hurt last evening during the scrimmage, and is unlikely to take part in the game tomorrow. Several shifts in the makeup of the forward wall will be made.

The cadets will probably line up at the start as follows: Oliphant, right end; Captain Weyand, right tackle; O'Hare, right guard; McEwan, centre; Meacham, left guard; Parker, left tackle; Redfield, left end; Neyland, quarter back; Ford, right half back; Mitchell, left half back; Coffin, full back.

Navy Team Rearranged.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Oct. 15.—Though the team is crippled and the failure of a number of old men to approach last season's form has made necessary an unexpected arrangement of the Naval Academy eleven for the game against the University of Pennsylvania tomorrow, the Navy coaches are expecting to see more of the old fighting spirit of the Navy than in the previous games this season, and are hopeful that a good showing will be made. Head Coach Ingram announced the following line-up: Left end, Kenworthy; left tackle, Ward; left guard, Holtman; centre, H. S. Jones; right guard, Smith; right tackle, Gilman; right end, Blodgett; quarter back, Miles, (Captain;) left half back, Martin; right half back, Westphal; full back, Broadfoot. Holtman is a newcomer. Blodgett and Martin are new in their positions, the experience of the former having been in the back field and of the latter at end. Broadfoot and Kenworthy have had slight experience on the first team. Seventy-five Pennsylvania men will be the guests of the Midshipmen for the game and the hop which will follow. The Pennsylvania squad remained in Baltimore tonight and will come to Annapolis tomorrow morning.

More Seats for Army-Navy Game.

With the baseball season past, the Polo Grounds is being converted into a football gridiron. New stands are to be erected especially for the Army-Navy game, which will be played there Nov. 27, and it is expected that the seating capacity will be about 1,500 more than in 1913, when the last game between the two institutions was played in this city. The distribution of tickets will be identical with the system of 1913. The Army and Navy allotment is exactly the same in number, and both the Army and Navy have the privilege of purchasing additional tickets. Both academies will exercise that option. They also have the right to first call upon 8,000 other tickets. In other words, their written orders for these tickets will be accepted prior to any public sale. This arrangement gives the Army and Navy over 35,000 seats in their control. The remaining seats, which will be in the east and west sections as they were in 1913, will be sold through the New York Baseball Club. The club will also have a limited number of boxes for sale. Each box holds four persons and the prices will be as in 1913, $50 and $100 each, depending upon location. Mail orders for boxes or seats may now be addressed to the New York Baseball Club, 200 Fifth Avenue. These orders must be passed upon by a committee, which reserves the right to reject any it wishes to. The seats are $3 each, and each person is limited to four. Certified checks must accompany the orders for single tickets and boxes. Applicants must also send stamps for return postage and registration.

Lawrenceville Plays Tome School.

PORT DEPOSIT, Md., Oct. 15.—The most important game of Tome School's schedule comes tomorrow when Lawrenceville lines up against the local eleven. The Tome team has greatly improved recently and is in excellent condition for the big game.

HARVARD DEFENSE BETTER.

It Will Get Severe Test, It Is Expected, Against Virginia Today.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Oct. 15.—While there was no real scrimmaging on Soldiers' Field this afternoon for the Harvard football squad the men were drilled hard in their plays for tomorrow's game with University of Virginia, which, because of its 10 to 0 victory over Yale two weeks ago, comes here regarded as a dangerous opponent.

Harvard, which has been weak on defense all Fall, has been subjected to a hard week's drill on this essential and should enter tomorrow's match considerably stronger than it was a week ago. The team will present practically the same rush line as that which started against Carlisle, but the backfield will be much better than it was last week. Both Mahan and King will be in the line-up, while Rollins, a fast and effective end running back, will be in McKinlock's place. The Crimson's offense, with these three men in charge of Quarter Back Willcox, should be better than in the Colby, Mass., State and Carlisle games, but on the defense the problem is considered difficult, as Virginia is more heavier than Carlisle, which was able to gain nearly 300 yards last week by virtue of its line attack.

Neither Parson nor Gilman, the regular tackles, will be able to play tomorrow, but Taylor has been shifted to centre, between Dadmun and Cowan, and as regular guards have made great progress this week the middle line defense would show a real improvement over anything yet seen in the stadium.

The regulars probably will be kept in the line-up throughout the game unless a big score develops, as next week Harvard plays Cornell, and this game will be one in which Harvard will need its very best men.

Percy Haughton went to New York today and did not see the drill, but he is expected to return to direct his team tomorrow. Leo Leary, who recently resigned from the regular staff of coaches, has reconsidered, and hereafter will be out on the field every day.

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va., Oct. 15.—In its game tomorrow with Harvard Virginia will be without the services of Joe Stuart, whose work featured in Virginia's defeat of Yale two weeks ago. He is out of the game with several broken finger bones as a result of scrimmage work. When the team left today for Cambridge, however, the coaches said all the other regulars were in fine condition.

Lehigh in Trim for Albright.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTH BETHLEHEM, Penn., Oct. 15.—Lehigh finished its preparation for the Albright game tomorrow with a light practice. No scrimmage has been held this week. One was prevented today because it was exceedingly warm and showers made the field very slippery. There was a spirited practice, however, and the men showed lots of life. The same line that started against Yale last week will oppose Albright tomorrow, but the back field will be entirely different. Much of today's practice was spent in working out back field combinations with Cassel at quarter back. Meminger will be shifted from full back to left half back, in Cahall's old place, and Boland will take Keady's right half back position. Full back will be taken care of by "Ty" Halstead, who will be the latter's first game this year, due to early season injuries. While the 'Varsity was going through its hard signal drill the second team was being whipped into shape for the contest tomorrow with Mercersburg Academy.

Colgate Team Weakened.

HAMILTON, N. Y., Oct. 15.—The Colgate football team left this morning for West Point, where it will face the Army team tomorrow. Coach Bankart has been handicapped this week by an unusually large hospital list. Coach Bankart has been working hard all week to develop a new combination to use against the Army. Carroll, who played right tackle against Rochester, has been shifted to centre; Horning, from tackle to guard, and West from half back to left tackle. Captain Abell and Goode will play right tackle and right guard respectively. Stewart and Neilson will be the ends. In the back field Anderson at quarter, Gillo at full back, and Hubbell and Roberts half backs will be the choice.

Penn State Will Start Regulars.

STATE COLLEGE, Penn., Oct. 15.—Penn State's 'Varsity squad is well primed for the fray to be staged here tomorrow with Gettysburg. Coach Harlow gave the linemen a thorough drill in blocking and breaking through, while "Bud" Whitney tutored the forward passing squad. State's full strength will be used in the first stages of the contest, but if Captain Wood and his team mates obtain a reasonable lead, second-string men will appear in the Blue and White line-up. The following Penn State regulars will start the game: Higgins and Swain, ends; Captain Wood and Connor, tackles; Butler and McDowell, guards; Painter, centre; Ewing, quarter back; Berryman and Yeager, half backs, and Clark, full back.

Union's Team for N. Y. U. Game.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Oct. 15.—The Union College football team has been working hard this week preparing for tomorrow's game with N. Y. U. at New York. The probable line-up will be as follows: Moynihan, left end; Moore or Young, right end; Bowman, left tackle; Jenkins, right tackle; Hay, left guard; Price, right guard; Gardner, centre; Goff, quarter back; Rosecrans and Root at half back, and Stoller, full backs.

C. C. N. Y. Sophs Win Road Race.

S. Cohen of the Sophomore Class won the annual freshman-sophomore cross-country run, over the 155th Street course, at the college, yesterday. His time was 17:44—fair time for the 3¼-mile course. He led from start to finish. J. Landis, a team mate, held the second position for three-quarters of the way, but had to give way to Natapoof of the lower class. After a hard contest Landis finally began to lose ground about half a mile from the finish. The sophomores won by the score of 26 points and the freshmen were only three points behind them. The times of the first ten men to finish were:

S. Cohen, 1918, 17:44; Natapoof, 1919, 18:10; J. Landis, 1918, 18:36; H. Alchorn, 1919, 18:56; S. Siegel, 1918, 19:10; S. Greenberg, 1919, 19:30; B. Wolf, 1919, 20:10; S. Nierenberg, 1918, 20:30; W. Jones, 1918, 21:00; L. Perper, 1919, 22:00.

Sophs Beat Freshmen in Flag Rush.

The sophomores successfully defended the flag in the annual flag rush at the College of the City of New York on Jasper Oval yesterday. At the start of the rush the freshmen divided into four squads. As each squad came in to rush the "trippers" of the sophomores broke their formation. Only once did the freshmen get a man to the pole, and he was pulled down before he could climb out of reach. The winning of the rush gives the sophomores a clean slate in all but lower class events so far. They won the track meet, the cross-country run, the tug-of-war, and the flag rush.

Allie Nack Coming Along.

Allie Nack, the ex-amateur 125-pound champion, makes his fourth appearance as a professional in the main bout of ten rounds at the Broadway Sporting Club of Brooklyn on Monday afternoon. Nack, in his three former professional bouts, knocked out Bobby Gair in two rounds and outpointed Josh Matthews and Gene Oliver in ten rounds. Both Willie Ritchie and Mike Gibbons, who engaged Nack as one of their sparring partners, have declared him to be one of the fastest boys with a punch they have seen in some time.

Notes for the Boxers.

The Broadway Sporting Club will stage three ten-round bouts to-night., Kid Taylor is matched with Knockout Eggers. Battling Lahn will engage in a return engagement with George Thompson of California, and Young Ketchell and Joe Daly will furnish the curtain raiser.

Sixty-eight rounds of boxing is scheduled tonight at the Fairmont Athletic Club in the Bronx. Two bouts will each be ten rounds, while twelve fours will complete the programme. Buck Crouse and the "new" Al McCoy are slated for the main attraction, and in the semifinal George Raynor of Ridgewood will oppose Al Ring.

Manager Weismuller of the Broadway Sporting Club offers a grand attraction for his weekly matinee on Monday afternoon. Chick Simler of Scranton, and Al Schumacher of New York will do business in the ten-round feature. Allie Nack, former amateur champion, and Josh Mathews of Ridgewood are down for the semifinal. There will be a number of semiprofessional tryouts.

Willis Astey and John Daly will battle ten rounds as the headliner of the weekly show of the Olympic Athletic Club on Monday night. There will be two other good ten-round bouts between evenly-matched boxers.

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FORDHAM TO OPEN FOOTBALL FIELD

Union College Will Be Opponent of N. Y. U. at Ohio Field Today.

Fordham will open its home football season this afternoon, when the Maroon Warriors play the Connecticut Aggies eleven at Fordham Field. The game will mark the opening of the Maroon's new gridiron and a record opening game crowd is expected. Work was still progressing yesterday on the new grandstands, but the contracts call for their completion by noon today. A special stand has been built behind the players' bench for the use of the Faculty and the invited guests.

The Fordham squad found no let-up in the practice yesterday. Although a hard game is looked for today, Coach Vaughn kept the men busy for two hours. A surprise was sprung when a last minute scrimmage was ordered by the coach. The scrub team was mixed up with the 'varsity, the regulars from the left side of the line being opposed by their teammates from the right. The second string men were also separated in the same way, so that while there were two elevens clashing, the 'varsity players were able to get a better idea of their own strength.

The line-up for today was announced after practice. As a result of injuries during the past week, Treanor will be unable to work at center, while Jim Morcaidi will be absent from the quarter-back position. Both players started at Union a week ago, but were injured in Monday's scrimmage. As a result Delehanty, a former Brooklyn Prep youngster, will be over the ball, Captain Dave Dunn shifting from left half to the pilot position. Cantwell will be tried out at left half back.

UNION GOAL IN DANGER.

N. Y. U. Feels Confident of Crossing It Today on Ohio Field.

New York University football team will have its first real battle of the season this afternoon on Ohio Field, where it will play the Union College eleven. Although the up-State team has not had its goal line crossed this season, the local players have every intention of accomplishing the feat this afternoon, and furthermore, feel confident of removing the sting of last year's defeat when the Union collegians scored a touchdown and a field goal against their blank record.

The Violet eleven had its final workout yesterday afternoon, when Coach Reilley put the 'Varsity through a long signal drill and practice in receiving kick-offs. The afternoon's program also included some work in punting for the New York backs and a rudimentary practice in passing the leather, but no rough work in tackling nor scrimmage was attempted by either the 'Varsity or scrub teams. The latter eleven is from the Morris High School eleven this morning, and on that account it came in for a large share of the instruction.

Coach Reilley devoted most of his attention to the regular men and followed the defats of every play with the idea of correcting the rough places before the Violet's clash with the Union team. The scrub players worked for the greater part of the time under the direction of Assistant Coach "Rudie" Gorsch, and experimented with a variety of the workouts and formations.

When the Violet lines up for today's contest it will have in its make-up a powerful backfield, which is expected to spell defeat for the Union players, providing the line is able to resist the efforts of the Schenectady backfield, which also has a reputation for consistent offensive work. The New York eleven is expected to employ its usual tactics, which consist of a variety of open plays and ordinary workouts, such as it used successfully against the R. I. and Hamilton players in the two previous games. Cann will be depended upon for the kicking side of the game, and from the demonstration that he gave in yesterday's practice, the Union collegians will have to show something good if they are to defeat the Heights players on these tactics alone.

The probable line-up of the Violet eleven for today's game is: Waldman, left end; Williams, left tackle; Zimmerle, left guard; Sokolower, centre; House, right guard; Somers, right tackle; Egan, right end; Manly, quarter back; Cann, left half back; Erwig, right half back; Bernstein, full back.

MORAN TO STOP COFFEY.

$10,000 Guarantee Awaits Winner to Box Jess Willard.

Frank Moran, the ambitious heavyweight, who will try to beat up Jim Coffey at Madison Square Garden next Tuesday evening, is training at Dal Hawkins's road house in Westchester, and the best mascot he has is little three-year-old Colin Bell, Jr. This lad with his long shock of golden curls, watches Moran while he trains and is his constant companion.

Moran is very confident of beating Coffey. He said yesterday, without a bit of boasting, that next Tuesday night would be one of bitter disappointment for all the motormen in New York. In fact, Moran got very glib of tongue, and asserted that next Tuesday evening Coffey would be where he ought to be on the bill of fare—last.

Moran did a lot of shadow boxing yesterday, and was quick for a big fellow. He also skipped rope with the agility of a school girl, and then had three hard, rough rounds with Bartley Madden of the west side. Moran is in his best condition, and yesterday weighed 202 pounds.

Since he boxed a twenty-round bout with Jack Johnson in Paris Moran has had a successful career in England. He defeated Bombardier Wells, Sims, Jack Bennett, and Sergeant Ragon, all by knockouts. He expects to give Coffey the same kind of a reception Tuesday night.

A guarantee of $10,000 awaits the winner of the Coffey-Moran bout for a contest with Jess Willard, Billy Gibson stated last night. Matchmaker Gibson is confident he can successfully negotiate with the managers of Willard, allowing a favorable percentage and guarantee for the champion and still guarantee $10,000 to the winner of the Coffey-Moran bout.

Gibson, who manages the destinies of Coffey, and Ike Dorgan, manager of Moran, have agreed to accept the guarantee and a fair percentage of the receipts, and most likely the match will take place the first part of January.

Battling Jim Johnson Whipped.

Battling Jim Johnson, the South Sea Islander, received such a severe beating about the left ear in his bout with Jack Reed of Canada at the Vanderbilt A. C., Brooklyn, last night, that Referee McAvoy halted the one-sided contest in the fifth round. Up to that stage Johnson had displayed no boxing ability, but demonstrated that he is capable of withstanding a considerable amount of punishment. He was five pounds lighter than Reed, who weighed in at 183 pounds, but from the first going he was always willing to exchange punches with his heavier opponent. Nine rounds of wild slugging, with a lot of fouling and rough and tumble boxing, was all the referee could stand from Larry Williams and Jack Driscoll, and both men were ordered from the ring in the ninth round. McAvoy was unable to distinguish who was the worst offender of the rules, and consequently had to punish both. One used the back hand punch constantly, while the other used to too good advantage his shoulders in the frequent clinches.

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CHURCH LEAGUE MEETS.

Athletic Organization Plans for Season of Activity.

Fred J. V. Delany was re-elected President of the Church Athletic League at the annual meeting held last night at the St. George's Club. Joseph Ellas was chosen Vice President and E. H. Bettleheim, Jr., was re-elected as Secretary-Treasurer. Fourteen clubs were represented at the meeting, which was one of the largest in several years. Coming championships were discussed and dates awarded for several of the meetings.

It was decided to hold the cross-country championship on Jan. 11, but the place was not selected. There was a long decision regarding the merits of the courses at Van Cortlandt Park and Prospect Park in Brooklyn, with the prospects favoring the selection of the former.

A three-man team bowling tournament will be inaugurated the first week in January, and every club has promised to enter one or more teams.

The league's annual championship basket ball tournament will start early in January, and will again be under the management of William Baumgard of Christ Church. Seven teams were pledged for the tourney last night, two from St. George's Club, two from Christ Church, one from Holy Cross Lyceum, one from Grace A. C., and one from St. Agnes's A. C. Entries will close with Baumgard on Dec. 13. The tournament will be conducted on the home and home game basis.

Loughlin Lyceum was elected to membership, taking the place vacated by Trinity Church Club, which became inactive in athletics during the past year.

Secretary-Treasurer Bettleheim reported the largest balance in the treasury since the formation of the league.

Among the clubs represented were Trinity Club, St. George A. C., Christ Church, Bronx Church House, Xavier A. A., St. Agnes A. C., St. Anselm A. C., Central Congregational A. A., Knights of St. Anthony, Loughlin Lyceum, Madison Square Church A. C., and Holy Cross Lyceum.

GRAND CIRCUIT RACING ENDS

May Direct Wins Last Event, 2:10 Class Pace, at Lexington.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Oct. 15.—The forty-third annual meeting of the Kentucky Trotting Horse Breeders' Association closed today with the finish of the second division of the 2:10 pace, carried over from yesterday, May Direct winning the third heat and the race, the second heat having gone to Patrick M.

Napoleon Direct, started by Geers to lower his pacing mark of 2:00¾, failed to lower his record, making the mile in 2:01¾.

Etawah, also driven by Geers, started to beat 2:03¼, and trotted the mile in 2:03¾. The first quarter was made in 0:31½, the second in 1:03¼, and the third 1:33¾. Summary:

2:10 Class.—Pacing. Purse $1,000. Best two in three heats. (Two heats yesterday.)

May Direct, b. m., (Taylor)	1	2	1
Patrick M., br. g. (Valentine)	2	1	2
Bessie R., m. (Robinson)	3	4	3
Fern Hal, blk. m., (Macpherson)	4	3	4
Goldie C., b. m., (Rhodes)	5	5	dr
Comet, b. m., (Nuckols)	6	6	ro
Clara Walker, b. m., (Cox)	7	8	ro
Elmer Dickson, blk. h. (Vereen)	8	7	ro
The Importer, b. g., (H. Jones)	9	dr	

Time, 2:05½, 2:05¾, 2:03¼.

Grand Circuit Stewards to Meet.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Oct. 15.—H. J. Kline, Secretary of the Grand Circuit, today announced that the annual meeting of the Stewards of the Grand Circuit will be held here on Tuesday, Jan. 11, when the schedule for the 1916 season will be arranged, officers elected, and applications received from cities that desire membership.

Race Track Commissioner Indicted.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Oct. 15.—Percy R. Phillips, widely known among race track followers in the United States and Canada, was indicted by the Grand Jury here today on the charge of embezzling "about $13,000." The indictment was procured at the instance of James Mulligan of St. Louis, who, it is declared, employed Phillips as betting commissioner during the recent race meeting at Churchill Downs and Douglas Park. Phillips has been missing since Oct. 4.

West Side Y. M. C. A. Swimming.

The 320-yard relay race featured the programme of swimming events held last night in the natatorium of the West Side Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association, in West Fifty-seventh Street. It was won by the team headed by Harry Knecht, in 3:16 1-5, and, although this aggregation had an advantage of about five yards at the finishing line, the race was by no means an easy victory. Five times the teams alternated in the lead, but on the last lap the Knecht swimmers spurted and swam away from the last swimmer on the team headed by J. Mantell. The summary:

80-Yard Swim, Handicap.—Won by P. Garrigus, (8 seconds;) W. Dowling, (11 seconds,) second; N. Kendall, (9 seconds,) third. Time—0:52.

220-Yard Swim, Handicap.—Won by C Dixon, (12 seconds;) H. Knecht, (scratch,) second; G. Nodine, (40 seconds,) third. Time—2:22 2-5.

40-Yard Swim, Novice.—Won by G. Hoving; N. Kendall, second; J. Scott, third. Time—0:22 3-5.

Plunge for Distance.—Won by W. Collins, with a plunge of 60 feet; H. Knecht, second, with a plunge of 48 feet 2 inches; C. Hanner, third, with a plunge of 34 feet 7 inches.

Relay Race, 320 Yards.—Won by team composed of H. Griffin, R. Moeller, W. O'Donnell, G. Nodine, G. Hoving, W. Titres, C. Hanner, and H. Knecht; team composed of P. Garrigus, J. Massulio, W. Eichels, F. Zeiger, H. Moeller, N. Kendall, J. Scott, and J. Mantell, second. Time—3:16 1-5.

Winners with the Cue.

Walter Miller defeated Leo Friede in an interesting game in the amateur handicap three-cushion carrom billiard tournament at the Audubon Academy last night by the score of 42 to 21 in sixty-three innings. Miller maintained the lead for the greater part of the game, and showed several consistent spurts. He scored 9 points at one stage of the contest, which is the highest mark attained by any competitor in the tournament to date. He also had two runs of 4 points to his credit.

E. Conway easily defeated F. Murphy last night in the amateur three-cushion carrom billiard tournament at the Morningside Academy, 125th Street and Lenox Avenue, by the score of 20 to 4 in forty-eight innings. Conway was playing for 20 points, while Murphy was on the fifteen-point mark. The winner made a high run of 4 points.

George T. Moon, Jr., was not forced to extend himself to win from George Spear last night in the amateur handicap 18.2 balkline tournament at the Knickerbocker Academy in Brooklyn, by the score of 200 to 118. Moon conceded a ten-point advantage to his opponent, agreeing to score 200 points before Spear could collect 190. The winner completed his string of 200 in the thirty-eighth inning, making high runs of 30, 28, and 27 with an average of 16-38. Spear's highest runs were 20 and two of 9 points each, with an average of 3 7-37. This evening Dr. H. D. Jennings will play at 215 points and Charles Matthewes at 200 points.

PHILLIES BLAMED FOR TOUR FIZZLE

President Lannin of Boston Says Moran's Nine Blocked Way for Arrangements.

BOSTON, Oct. 15.—The failure of the proposed transcontinental trip of the champion Red Sox and their recent world's series opponents, the Philadelphia Nationals, was the subject of a telegram from President Joseph J. Lannin of the Boston club to Robert B. McRoy, secretary to the National Commission, tonight. The message of the Red Sox President, which asserted that fault for the abandonment of the plan lay with the Philadelphia club management, was in answer to a telegram from Mr. McRoy notifying the Boston team that the Philadelphia men had changed their minds and were willing to make the trip. The telegram

COLUMBIA ATHLETIC DEFICIT—GOLF

WOOL ASSOCIATION GOLF AT BALTUSROL

George H. Williams Captures Cross Score Honors—Fine Shot by Newkirk.

The third and largest tournament of the Woolen Golf Association was held yesterday at the Baltusrol Golf Club with more than sixty players competing. J. W. Newkirk furnished the most spectacular performance when he holed a midiron shot from sixty yards off the eighteenth green for a two. This was about the third time this trick has been accomplished there.

Gross honors went to George H. Williams for his 91, while the President's Cup, offered by Richard A. Strong, was won by C. J. Wilson with a card of 93, 20—79, the prize going to the man making the lowest net of the entire field.

Three classes were provided, with first and second net awards in each, the list being complicated somewhat by the rule that no player could take more than one trophy. In Class A first prize went to J. Clough for his 98, 15—83, second falling to H. Reeve Stockton with 95, 9—86. In the second division the winner was R. K. Taylor, 100, 24—82, and second, A. H. Stursberg, 101 18—83. J. P. Stevens won first in Class C, with 105, 25—80, while Robert T. Bryan took second with 118, 35—83. There was a special trophy for the man making the highest gross score in the field. This was captured by R. L. Broom, who had 168.

Following the day on the links an informal dinner was held in the clubhouse at Baltusrol. The scores:

Class A.—George H. Williams, 91, 10—81; J. Clough, 98, 15—83; H. Reeve Stockton, 95, 9—86; William V. Conover, 95, 6—89; J. M. Kirkaldy, 104, 15—89; George B. Martin, 92, 2—90; Louis C. Goetting, 108, 12—91; Charles C. Webster, 99, 8—35; W. H. Bernett, 100, 15—34; Eugene Valentine, 105, 10—35; Frank S. Howard, 110, 15—35; E. J. Swords, 105, 12—93; W. R. Bruyere, Jr., 11, 14—97; Manton S. Metcalf, 115, 11—104.

Class B.—T. J. Wilson, 99, 20—79; R. K. Taylor, 100, 24—82; A. H. Sturzberg, 101, 18—83; G. C. Cone, 108, 22—86; J. Reeve Pierce, 101, 15—86; H. A. Waterhouse, 102, 17—85; J. A. Sawyer, 106, 20—86; H. M. Walker, 107, 20—87; Benjamin Starkey, 110, 23—87; George O. Leavitt, 112, 22—90; H. G. Beaman, 109, 19—90; J. W. Newkirk, 114, 26—98; Herbert Howard, 113, 21—92; H. F. Scatchard, 114, 20—94; E. M. Stout, 110, 16—94; C. D. Newell, 114, 20—94; F. W. Tipper, 118, 22—97, 13. Meinrath, 124, 24—100; D. M. Westmeister, 124, 24—100; D. S. Rollins, 127, 20—103; J. B. McCollum, 131, 24—107.

Class C.—J. P. Stevens, 105, 25—80; Robert T. Bryan, 118, 35—83; H. C. Somerville, 111, 27—84; R. H. Rawling, 119, 34—85; B. F. Rideing, 119, 33—86; M. Underhill, 112, 25—87; A. D. Brownlie, 113, 23—88; H. I. Caesar, 115, 27—88; H. J. Hornung, 118, 27—91; William Stroud, 122, 30—92; H. A. Harris, 130, 36—94; A. L. Gifford, 134, 27—97; F. A. Tracy, 130, 30—100; H. D. S. Crulkshank, 129, 27—102; R. A. Strong, 143, 40—103; D. E. Bartey, 136, 32—104; Frederick E. Bloodgood, 136, 32—104; W. L. Elmore, 132, 26—106; E. S. Freneau, 138, 27—111; J. E. Spalding, 138, 27—111; F. T. Truce, 153, 35—118; R. L. Broom, 163, 36—128.

BROOKLINE GOLF ROUNDS.

Amory, Hovey, Guilford, and Bass Reach the Semi-Finals.

BROOKLINE, Mass., Oct. 15.—Victories were easy in three of the four matches which brought the Fall tournament at the Country Club to the semi-final round this afternoon. C. M. Amory and F. P. Emery, both of the home club, fought out their match to the last hole, which the former won.

Four of the eight matches in the first round in the morning were carried to the home green, and two of them went further. R. H. Hovey of the Rhode Island Country Club, had the easiest contest, and W. E. Sibley of Mount Tom, Holyoke, the longest. Summary:

First Round—C. M. Amory, Country, defeated J. H. Sullivan, Jr., Woodland, 1 up; F. P. Emery, Country, defeated D. Stuckien, Braeburn, 2 up; R. H. Hovey, Rhode Island Country, defeated J. N. Manning, Braeburn, 8 and 7; L. M. Washburn, Merion, defeated J. B. Hylan, Vesper, 5 and 3; R. M. Purves, Woodland, defeated M. F. O'Connell, Alpine, 1 up, 19 holes; J. P. Guilford, Woodland, defeated C. Hough, Belvedere, 3 and 2; W. E. Sibley, Mount Tom, defeated G. H. Pushee, Braeburn, 1 up, 20 holes; C. W. Bass, Portsmouth, defeated A. McMillan, Braeburn, 3 and 2.

Second Round—C. M. Amory, Country, defeated F. P. Emery, Country, 1 up; C. H. Hovey, Rhode Island Country, defeated L. M. Washburn, Merion, 6 and 4; J. P. Guilford, Woodland, defeated R. M. Purves, Woodland, 7 and 6; C. W. Bass, Portsmouth, defeated W. E. Sibley, Mount Tom, 4 and 3.

COLUMBIA CLUB GOLF.

J. P. Carter Wins Both Events in Fall Tournament at Bayside.

J. P. Carter won both of the events in the annual Fall golf tournament of the Columbia University Club held over the Oakland course at Bayside, L. I. In the eighteen-hole handicap he led the field with a card of 102, 22—80, and in the thirty-six-hole handicap turned in a winning card of 206, 44—168. In the eighteen-hole event, J. G. Jackson was second, his being the best gross score. The scores were:

18-Hole Handicap.—J. P. Carter, 102, 22—80; J. G. Jackson, 81, 0—81; C. H. Hart, 84, 2—82; M. L. Cornell, 93, 9—84; E. A. Harris, 102, 18—84; A. H. Van Brunt, 109, 24—85; W. B. Mohr, 115, 30—85; W. DeB. Whyte, 108, 22—86; E. W. Putnam, 99, 12—87; R. McClave, 119, 32—87; R. H. Bagnell, 110, 22—88; F. Depew, 112, 24—88; S. Keeler, 95, 6—89; R. L. Strebeigh, 111, 22—89; H. D. Buckley, 102, 12—90; G. T. Kirby, 100, 18—91; J. S. Langthorne, 105, 14—91; R. Collins, 109, 18—91; A. MacKenzie, 104, 12—92; L. Bartow, 94, 0—94; E. A. Bayles, 107, 12—95; E. C. Robinson, 110, 16—96; J. L. Tonnele, 113, 12—101; G. F. Anchis, 103, 2—101; W. A. Shepard, 116, 14—104; F. K. Seward, 144, 36—108; F. Erldenberg, 130, 20—110.

36-Hole Handicap.—J. P. Carter, 206, 44—162; C. H. Hart, 169, 4—165; A. H. Van Brunt, 213, 48—165; E. W. Putnam, 194, 24—170; R. L. Strebeigh, 215, 44—171; M. L. Cornell, 103, 12—174; R. H. Bagnell, 210, 44—172; H. D. Buckley, 205, 30—175; McClave, 227, 48—179; F. Depew, 228, 48—180; H. D. Buckley, 205, 24—181; W. B. Mohr, 241, 60—181; R. Collins, 225, 36—189; G. T. Kirby, 190, 0—190; E. A. Bayles, 222, 32—190; A. Mackenzie, 218, 24—194; G. F. Archer, 275, 72—203; E. A. Bayles, 227, 24—203.

MRS. FAITH GOLF LEADER.

Takes Gross Prize in One-Day Tournament at Siwanoy.

Mrs. William J. Faith of Wykagyl easily led a large field in another one-day golf tournament over the links of the Siwanoy Country Club yesterday. The leader made the round in 94, and with her two-stroke handicap had first claim on both the gross and net score prizes. As is customary in such cases Mrs. Faith accepted the gross trophy. That left Mrs. A. S. Rossin of Century and Mrs. Irving Brown, a Haworth woman, tied for low net. The first named returned 99, 3—96, and the other 105, 9—96. A three-hole play-off was agreed upon and Mrs. Rossin won.

An official of the Women's Metropolitan Golf Association stated at Siwanoy yesterday that the date for the one-day tournament scheduled for Hackensack had been changed to Monday, Oct. 25. The leading scores follow:

	Gross.	H'cap.	Net.
Mrs. W. J. Faith, Wykagyl..	94	2	92
Mrs. A. S. Rossin, Century..	99	3	96
Mrs. Irving Brown, Haworth.	105	9	96
Mrs. C. T. Russell, Ardsley.	103	8	95
Mrs. A. L. Cahn, Century....	104	8	96
Mrs. L. Mace, [illegible]....	117	12	105
Miss C. W. [illegible].....	114	12	102
Mrs. [illegible].....	108	5	103

BIDDLE DEFEATS INMAN.

Philadelphian Wins Hot Springs Tennis Championship.

Special to The New York Times.

HOT SPRINGS, Va., Oct. 15.—A gallery of 500 people turned out this afternoon to see Craig Biddle, Philadelphia, play Fred C. Inman, New York, in the challenge round of the fourth annual open lawn tennis tournament of the Hot Springs Golf and Tennis Club. The tournament has been remarkable for its evenly balanced field of players and has been the most brilliant ever held here.

Biddle came through a field of thirty-six players, proving his right to challenge Inman for the trophy which he has held twice. Wallace Johnson, Philadelphia, also holds one leg on the trophy.

The first set was very close, only five points separating. Inman, in the second set, led at 5—3, and should have won, but through nervousness, finally lost the set and match, Biddle winning 6—4, 8—6, 6—1. Biddle played a very steady game, his handling and control of Inman's break service and smashing drives being particularly good and they drew frequent applause from the gallery through their remarkable gets of one another's placements.

The finals in the women's doubles were played this morning between Miss Marion Fenno and Miss Eleanora Sears of Boston against Mrs. Rawson Wood of New York and Mrs. J. H. Williams, Detroit. Although losing the match to Miss Sears and Miss Fenno with a score of 6—3, 5—7, 6—2, Mrs. Wood and Mrs. Williams played very good tennis. Mrs. Wood was effective at the net and scored many a point through her placements and volleying. It was the team work of Miss Fenno and Miss Sears that won the match.

Two semi-final rounds were played off in the mixed doubles in which Miss Fenno and Bernon S. Prentice defeated Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Williams, 6—3, 6—4, and Miss Sears and Biddle defeated Mrs. Wood and Edgar Scott of Philadelphia, 6—3, 6—love.

The finals in men's doubles will be played off tomorrow morning between J. A. Allen and McKee Dunn, and Mrs. Biddle and Mr. Scott. The finals in mixed doubles will be played in the afternoon.

WEST SIDE TENNIS ENDS.

Mrs. Wallach Win Singles Title from Miss Vanderhoef.

The West Side Tennis Club of Forest Hills, L. I., closed its season yesterday with the final rounds of the club championships in women's singles and doubles. In the former event Mrs. Barger-Wallach defeated Miss Marion Vanderhoef after three hard sets at 6—2, 5—7, 6—3, and in the doubles Mrs. Spencer Fullerton Weaver and Mrs. R. A. Pope won from Mrs. J. L. Blanchard and Mrs. G. de Gersdorf at 6—1, 6—3.

The contest in the women's singles brought out some of the best playing of the tournament and was watched by a big gallery. The struggle was a lively one and Miss Vanderhoef made a fine stand by a brilliant series of rallies at close range and won the second set of the match when she was making a plucky uphill struggle, but Mrs. Wallach reeled off her best assortment of crossing shots and scored at the net. There were no sensational gets, as both women played a very consistent tennis, but Mrs. Wallach cleverly worked Miss Vanderhoef out of position for winning shots, and always scored prettily.

In the doubles the concerted action of Mrs. Weaver and Mrs. Pope was always in evidence. The winning pair were steadier, however, showing superior speed and skill in picking the openings for passes. The summary:

West Side Tennis Club.—Women's Singles—Class A Championship—Final Round—Mrs. Barger-Wallach defeated Miss Marion Vanderhoef, 6—2, 5—7, 6—3.

Women's Doubles.—Final Round—Mrs. Spencer Fullerton Weaver and Mrs. R. A. Pope defeated Mrs. J. L. Blanchard and Mrs. G. de Gersdorf, 6—1, 6—3.

TENNIS AT BEDFORD PARK.

Invitation Tournament Expected to Close This Afternoon.

The invitation tennis tournament at the Bedford Park Lawn Tennis Club was advanced to the final stages yesterday and with fair weather the tournament will close this afternoon. Mrs. Percy Wilbourne and Miss Margaret Grove advanced in the women's doubles through a victory over Mrs. F. W. Jenkins and Mrs. W. H. Voss, at 6—3, 2—6, 6—3, and Miss Marie Wagner and A. J. Ostendorf scored an easy victory in the mixed doubles over Miss Marion Foster and Elliott Binzin, 6—1, 6—3.

Principal interest was centred in the showing made by the youngsters, Miss Foster and Binzin, against their more experienced opponents. Binzin, although only a school boy, is champion of Fordham, and created a favorable impression in their recent Junior Metropolitan Championship. Miss Wagner and Ostendorf were not required to show their best form to win, although the young pair made a plucky effort to take the second set, but when pressed hard they wavered and were unable to recover the lost ground.

Mrs. Wilbourne and Miss Grove found unexpected opposition in the doubles and were compelled to play an extra set before eliminating Mrs. Jenkins and Mrs. Voss. The strengths of the winning pair was, however, proved in the third and deciding set. The summary:

Benford Park Lawn Tennis Club, Women's Invitation Doubles.—Second Round—Mrs. Percy Wilbourne and Miss Margaret Grove defeated Mrs. F. W. Jenkins and Mrs. W. H. Voss, 6—3, 2—6, 6—3.

Mixed Doubles.—First Round—Miss Marie Wagner and A. J. Ostendorf defeated Miss Marion Foster and Elliott Binzin, 6—1, 6—3.

Women's Singles, Consolation.—Second Round—Mrs. Percy Wilbourne vs. Miss Ruth Schwab, 8—0, 5—6, unfinished.

COLLEGE SWIMMERS TRAIN.

Columbia Appears to Have Best Team, Though Lacking Divers.

Among the members of the Intercollegiate Swimming Association, Columbia University appears to have the strongest swimmers in the college ranks this year. Her superiority will be offset in part, however, by lack of plungers and fancy divers. Herbert Vollmer, the New York Athletic Club star, will be the best man on the team. He won the 100 and 220 yard intercollegiate events last Winter, and will swim in the 50-yard title this year. Captain Lee, Vollmer, Herbert, Walker, Davidow, and Cohen will be candidates for the relay team. In Muller, Frankel, Willlard, and Benson Columbia has good second-string men for other races. Noble, Levi, and Bridges will enter the plunging contests. Wilson, Burghardt, and Fowler will do fancy diving.

Yale must depend upon new men to fill her team. The fancy diver, Benjamin, appears able to take McAleenan's place, and Tom Fitzgerald, a recruit from Andover, may cover the loss of Hoadley, the sprinter. There is no plunger to replace Smith, Yale's most reliable point winner. The absence of McLeish, Marr, and Summers leaves other weak spots.

Pennsylvania has a squad of veterans. Swimmers Shryock, Masten, Kaiser, Shrieber, and Simonton, and divers Coons, Leopold, and Evans, and plungers Lehman and Brown have reported for practice. Coach Kistler has a dozen promising freshmen at work.

In Princeton's sophomore class are several good watermen. The list of candidates includes Selby, Burchenal, Madden, De Lacey, Lester, Norris, Green, Fisk, and McCaddon, swimmers; Brereton, Friesell, Kasanjian, and Cary, fancy divers, and Simon, Shipman, Burkelman, and Baker, plungers.

Escapes Shrapnel, Hurt Hunting.

That "irony of fate" we hear about loomed up singularly in the case of Prince Ranjitsinhji, otherwise the Jam Sahib of Nawanagar, the East Indian Prince, who made quite a name for himself as a cricketer, tennis and golf player while a student at Cambridge University in England. Ranjitsinji offered his services as a volunteer with the allied troops operating in Northern France and was appointed as Aide-de-Camp to the staff of General Sir John French, and has been actively operating in that capacity for some months. Late in August he secured a leave of absence for a visit to England, and the first week of September was spent in shooting on the Yorkshire moors. While after grouse one of the shooting party of which he was a member mistook the Prince for a bit of game, and the Jam Sahib received part of the charge of shot in his right cheek, some of the pellets injuring the right eye so that at last accounts he was in danger of losing the eyesight.

COLUMBIA'S SPORTS SHOW A DEFICIT

Baseball and Basket Ball Only Games That Are Profitable at College.

One major and one minor sport are the only two paying propositions at Columbia University, according to the annual report of the Athletic Association made public yesterday by Harry A. Fisher, graduate manager. Baseball turned over a balance of $351.46 and basket ball, although regarded as a minor sport, has been popular at Columbia for years, and netted $966.78 for the association's treasury. All other sports were operated at a deficit, from $20.25 for that of the freshman sports, to $4,000 for crew. The total year's deficit for the athletic association ending June 30, 1915, was $996.07, in contrast to a credit balance of $8.65 for the previous year.

This general deficit is due principally to a decrease of $670 in student and alumni dues and to a decrease of nearly $200 in team balances. There was also a large increase in expenditures for three minor sports, hockey, fencing, and gymnastics.

Whereas the total receipts for the year were $9,732.53, the cost of operating eleven sports at Columbia in addition to freshman athletics, was $10,728.60. This is exclusive of the few incidental expenses made necessary in connection with the return of football, so that this year, with the gridiron sport again included, the figures will be probably doubled.

More than $800 was saved this year in salaries and administration of the association, which consumed $2,047.31.

The receipts of basket ball, consisting only of gate receipts and guarantees, amounted to $5,719.97, and the disbursements were $4,747.19. The credit balance of $351.46 in baseball constitutes the difference between total receipts of $4,802.45 and expenditures of $4,510.99.

In crew, which lost more heavily than any other sport, the receipts were $4,900 and the expenditures $8,900. Track cost Columbia $1,982.70, whereas the receipts were $941.54, leaving a deficit of $1,321.20. Hockey received $191.48 and expended $305.17, leaving a deficit of $714.48. Fencing cost Columbia $684.20 and took in $161.05, with a loss of $508.15. The combined sports of swimming and water polo cost $696.44 and the receipts were $834.50. The gymnastic team took in $196.30 and spent $511.70. Soccer cost $502.48 and received $203.50. Wrestling received $490.38 and spent $681.06. Tennis cost Columbia $324.95 and the receipts were $230.90. The freshman team cost $310.94 to operate and the receipts were $290.69.

The reserve fund of the association now amounts to $774.76, including the interest from July 1, 1914, to June 30, 1915.

Another item in the receipts is interest of $319.55 on the Football Association fund. This fund amounts to approximately $10,000, and has been in trust since the sport was abolished in 1905.

NEWS FOR THE ATHLETES.

Roscoe C. Campbell, the Troy A. A. U. handicapper who instigated the investigation of the amateur status of Abel Kiviat and Harry Smith, is one of the numerous candidates for the vacancy on the State Athletic Commission. In a letter to a New York friend yesterday Campbell sought the assistance of local athletes in procuring the position. He has enlisted in his campaign hundreds of his friends around Troy, Albany and Schenectady, and believes he has a splendid chance of getting the position. In his letter he stated that he was sorry that he had ever caused the present mix-up in amateur athletics by his accusations against Kiviat and Smith, but expressed the opinion that everything would come out all right." He declares he made no mention of the alleged violations of the A. A. U. rules by Smith and Kiviat in demands for excessive expense money until Commissioner Edwards told several persons of the letters the handicapper alleges he had received from the accused athletes.

Emil Muller, former discus champion of the United States, yesterday joined the New York Athletic Club. He will be unable to represent the Mercury Foot organization in competition until next February. Muller is a former member of the Irish-American A. C., which club he represented when he won his national championship two years ago. He went to California and represented the Los Angeles A. C., and was a point winner in the national title events at the Panama-Pacific Exposition in August.

Word was received yesterday at A. A. U. headquarters from Colonel George B. Billings of the Boston Athletic Association that five of the best amateur boxers in New England will be sent here on Oct. 29 and 30 to compete in the James E. Sullivan memorial boxing tournament at the New York A. C. and Crescent A. C. Colonel Billings stated that it would be inadvisable to conduct tryouts in Boston at this time, but assured the A. A. U. that the New England association would be thoroughly canvassed and the best boxers in the locality sent here. Arrangements are under way to have a team of Chicagoans compete in the memorial tourney. Everett C. Brown of the Chicago A. A. has informed the Chairman of the committee that tryouts probably would be arranged in Chicago and the winners in eight classes would be sent here. Johnny Maloney the Panama-Pacific Exposition champion at 115 pounds, expects to be among the contestants despite the fact that he is now incapacitated with an injured hand.

Entries will close today for the ten-mile national championship and seven-mile title walk which will be contested under the auspices of the Johnson and Johnson A. C. on the Rutgers College athletic Field at New Brunswick, N. J., next Saturday afternoon. Already a larger entry has been received for these events than ever before, Hannes Kolehmainen, the six-mile title holder has decided to defend his title, while Eddie Renz, peer of American amateur walkers, will do likewise in the seven-mile event. Kolehmainen is still undecided whether he will go West or remain here after these sports.

Full teams from the Irish-American A. C., New York A. C., Salem-Crescent A. C., Long Island A. C., Morningside A. C., Bronx Church House, Trinity A. C., and Glencoe A. C. have been nominated for the track and field sports which will be contested at the Reservoir Playground, Jersey City, tomorrow for the benefit of the James E. Sullivan Memorial Fund. Nearly all the best athletes of this district, and some good ones from out of town, will be seen in action. Abel Kiviat will start despite the investigation of his amateur standing. Homer Baker, the English half-mile champion, has canceled his entry because his injured leg has not fully recovered. Perhaps the most interesting event on the long program will be the half-mile race, in which are entered Willie Gordon, Mike Devanney, Joe Higgins of Worcester, Sid Leslie, W. R. Granger, and Ed Balestier. Dave Caldwell and Tom Halpin have also been invited to compete. Over the five-mile trail will be seen Hannes Kolehmainen, W. Lynch of Washington, and other good long-distance runners. For the sprints the Salem-Crescents have promised to get Roy Morse, the 220-yard national champion, to compete. Matt McGrath, Pat Ryan and Pat McDonald will compete in the three weight contests.

Major Donovan, Chairman of the Athletic Committee of the Fourteenth Regiment A. A., announced yesterday that the annual games of his regiment will take place in the Brooklyn armory on Dec. 4. Lawson Robertson, trainer of the Fourteenth, will assist Major Donovan in arranging several attractive features.

Elected District Superintendent.

Dr. John T. Nicholson, former principal of Harlem Evening High School and Public School No. 186 of Manhattan, was unanimously elected District Superintendent of Schools yesterday by the Board of Education. Dr. Nicholson organized the first athletic meet for men in the city evening high schools. He has served on committees for the Hudson District Athletic League, city elementary school track and field championships, and was Chairman of the Evening High Schools Games Committee. He directed the last track and field championship games of the evening high schools at the Seventy-first Regiment Armory, which proved to be so successful. Dr. Nicholson is a native of New York City, and was one of the close personal friends of the late James E. Sullivan.

M'ADOO ANSWERED BY KRUTTSCHNITT

Pacific Mail Official Denies Its Ships Were Sold Because of High Prices Offered.

BLAMES THE SEAMEN'S BILL

Says Company Warned Congress It Could Not Compete with Japanese Under That Law.

The Administration's defense of the seamen's law in a speech made by Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo before the Indianapolis Chamber of Commerce on Wednesday has aroused the resentment of the officials of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, which has given up the transpacific business since the act went into effect. Julius Kruttschnitt, President of the company and Chairman of the Board of the Southern Pacific Railroad, yesterday branded as false the assertion of the Secretary that the company went out of business because it was able to sell its steamers at more than their real value.

"The newspaper reports of the speech of Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo before the business men of Indianapolis state that the most remarkable feature of the address was an attack on the officials of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, because of the sale of its ships heretofore engaged in transpacific traffic," said Mr. Kruttschnitt.

"'I am told,' so reads the report of the address, 'that the Seamen's bill was not the mainspring for the transfer of the Pacific Mail vessels. The Panama Canal act, which denied railroads owning competitive steamship lines the right to operate them through the canal, and the present abnormal rates for cargo space on the Atlantic, which made it possible to sell the ships at more than their real value, was, I understand, the true cause of their sale.'

"The company is censured because it gave no adequate notice that the La Follette bill would cause it to discontinue its transpacific line. That the inevitable consequence of the passage of the Seamen's Bill would be the forced discontinuance of its steamships on the Pacific was vainly pointed out by the representatives of the Pacific Mail, with all the earnestness and emphasis at their command, to Congressional committees at numerous hearings in the eleven years that intervened between the date of the first introduction of the bill and its final passage.

"Finally the head of the Pacific Mail, on July 14, 1914, as a last resort, wrote a formal letter to the same effect to the President of the United States. It was shown at that time that the inability of the Pacific Mail to operate under the restrictions of the Seamen's Bill was not based on a rough estimate of the increased expenses, but was accurately ascertained by an analysis of the payrolls and the other expenses of operation which would be affected by the provisions of the bill. All these remonstrances, warnings, and notices were treated as a joke, and now are regarded as never having been made. The claim of surprise at the effects of the Seamen's Bill is absurd.

"We have it that the Secretary of the Treasury has been told that the Seamen's Bill was not the cause of the withdrawal of the Pacific Mail's boats but the real cause was the high price of ships brought about by the war. But long before the war was dreamed of the officers of the Pacific Mail had declared and demonstrated by facts and figures before Congressional committees that the passage of the act would necessitate the withdrawal of its transpacific ships on the Pacific. The same reasons which increased the value of ships would have made the Pacific Mail unwilling to part with its vessels and abandon a business which it had been engaged in for years if the intolerable restrictions of the La Follette bill had not deprived it of any choice in the matter.

"The Secretary of the Treasury intimates that the provisions of the Panama Canal act forbidding railroad-owned ships from going through the canal was a contributing cause. It is up to him to explain what possible connection there can be between the Panama Canal act and a sale, not of ships engaged in the Panama Canal trade but of a separate fleet always engaged in the transpacific trade.

"The practical effect of the language clause in the subject American ships, which must have American officers, is the hopeless disadvantage of competing on the Pacific with Japanese ships while employing labor at wages five or six times in excess of those paid Oriental seamen and at a daily cost of feeding four times in excess of their competitors."

NO BIG BUTTERICK PROFITS.

President Says There Is Nothing to Justify Stock Rise.

The recent rise of the stock of the Butterick Company on the New York Stock Exchange was unwarranted, according to a statement issued yesterday by G. W. Wilder, President of the company. Mr. Wilder denied the reports freely published that the company's earings had been greatly benefited through lessened competition from France.

"The company's German business has been cut off," he said. "Our sales in England have been reduced, and although our Paris business is satisfactory the total of our European business is much less. Our merchandising business in this country has been satisfactory, but advertising receipts in our American publications have fallen off in the last year, and earnings have been maintained only by severe reductions in expense.

"There is nothing in the present condition of the company's business that warrants a rise in Butterick stock."

CONDITION OF TRADE.

Commenting on the condition of trade and the business of the banks, Dun's Review says:

With cross currents diminishing in force, the tide of business is rising at an accelerated pace, and an era of widespread activity is in prospect. Usually during a transition period gains are reported slowly, but certain mercantile conditions have passed the stage where progress is difficult of discernment, and of late industrial expansion has been phenomenally rapid. Reports from nearly all sections of the country tell of the unchecked growth of new enterprise, which, while manifest in varying degrees in different lines and localities, is everywhere stimulated by the exceptional strength of the fundamental situation.

Indications of a larger volume of general business operations, as reflected in clearings through the banks, continue much in evidence, total exchanges this week at the leading cities in the United States amounting to $3,524,483,219, an increase of 77.8 per cent, as compared with the $1,980,716,178 of the same week last year, and of 31.5 per cent, as compared with the corresponding week in 1913, when $2,689,223,595 was reported.

Bradstreet's says:

Trade expands at a speedier pace, and reports, especially from the eastern half of the country, are more satisfactory than for three years past. Activity in industries, many of which are sold far ahead, is accompanied by stiffer commodity prices, broader distribution by jobbers, good sales by retail dealers, enlarged road orders, increased railway traffic, improved commercial demand for money, plethoric supplies of funds, largely increased bank clearings, better collections, and reports that many houses have increased their traveling forces.

WAR'S PICTORIAL REVIEW.

The New York Times Mid-Week Pictorial presents the most beautiful and vivid illustrations of scenes from all the war fronts. 10 cents a copy—$5.00 a year. Bound volume of 10 early copies sent for $1.00. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

CHURCH SERVICES TOMORROW

Associated Bible Students.
NEW YORK CITY TEMPLE, West 63d St., near Broadway.
10:30 A. M.—"Consecrated Thinking."
8:00 P. M.—"Peace—How? When?"

BROOKLYN TABERNACLE, 13-17 Hicks St., near Brooklyn Bridge.
8 P. M., Discourse. 7:30 P. M., Bible Study.
SEATS FREE. NO COLLECTION.

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1900-07 JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER, JR.
1907-09 Rev. WILLARD S. RICHARDSON.
1910-13 Dr. ADDISON MOORE.

Twenty-second Year.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH,
123 West 57th St.
Rev. JOSEPH W. KEMP, Pastor.
Preaches 11 A. M.—8 P. M.
CALVARY CHORUS CHOIR.
Strangers welcomed. Promptly seated.

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH, during the erection of their new building, worshipping in the Swedish Methodist Church, 48th St., between Amsterdam and Columbus Aves. The Pastor, Frank M. Goodchild, D. D., will preach. Topic at 11, "Christ's Knowledge of Us." 8, First in popular series, "Little Journeys With Great Hymn Writers." "William Cowper and His Hymns."

FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, 4 to 8 West 46th Street.
Rev. Cornelius Woelfkin, D. D. } Ministers.
Rev. E. Herbert Dutton, }
Rev. CHARLES F. AKED, D. D., will preach at 11 o'clock.
Dr. CORNELIUS WOELFKIN will preach at 8 o'clock.
Sunday School, 9:30. Bible Classes, 9:40.
Tuesday, 8 P. M., Young People's Society.
Friday, Prayer Meeting, 8 P. M.

JUDSON MEMORIAL, WASHINGTON Square.—Rev. William N. Hubbell, 11; Rev. A. R. Petty, 8.

MADISON AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, MADISON AV., COR. 31ST ST.
C. A. EATON, D. D., Pastor.
CHARLES F. TAYLOR, D. D. of Greenwich, Conn., preaches Sunday.
11 A. M.—"The Modern Interpretations of Jesus."
8 P. M.—"The Real Object of the Church." Union Bible Class, 9:45. Rev. C. F. Hall, Ldr.

MT. MORRIS BAPTIST CHURCH, Fifth Avenue, near 127th Street.
JOHN HERMAN RANDALL.
11 A. M.—THE WORLD OR OURSELF.
8 P. M.—THE RELIGION OF AN EDUCATED MAN.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS BAPTIST CHURCH, 158th St. and Convent Av.
Rev. HAROLD PARTSON, D. D.
11 A. M.—"What Rum Costs."
8 P. M.—Home Relationships, "Marriage."

Christian Science.
Services are held in the following CHRISTIAN SCIENCE CHURCHES, Sundays, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.; Wednesdays, 8 P. M.:
First Church, Central Park West & 96th St.
Second Church, Central Park West & 68th St.
Third Church, 125th St. & Madison Av.
Fourth Church, Ft. Washington Av. & 178th St.
Fifth Church, Aeolian Concert Hall, 24 West 43d St.
Sixth Church, 1,981 Washington Av., Bronx.

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NEW CHURCH, (Swedenborgian,)
35th St., bet. Park and Lexington Aves.
The Rev. JULIAN K. SMYTH, Pastor.
The Pastor will preach, subject: "Spiritual Reviving."
Administration of the Holy Communion following the service.

Congregational.
BROADWAY TABERNACLE, Broadway and 56th Street.
Pastor, Dr. Jefferson, preaches 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.; 3 P. M., Sermon to Students.

CHURCH OF THE PILGRIMS, Henry and Remsen Streets.
Preacher, Rev. WM. HORACE DAY, D. D., of the First Congregational Church, Los Angeles, Cal.
Dr. Day is pastor of the largest Congregational Church in the United States outside of Brooklyn.
Dr. Day's topic at the morning service will be: "PAN-AMERICANISM." At the Sunday Evening Hometime, at 7:45, Dr. Day will deliver an illustrated lecture on "Japan, her Story and Her Ideals." He will speak from his own observation and experience, having recently returned from a trip around the world.
Preceding the morning service at 11 o'clock there will be a SPECIALLY ATTRACTIVE MUSICAL PROGRAM IN THE CHURCH, (beginning at 10:30 A. M.) by the Choir: Miss Olive Kline, Soprano.
Miss Elsie Baker, Contralto.
Mr. Lambert Murphy, Tenor.
Mr. Clifford Cairns, Basso, assisted by Miss Annie Louise David, Harpiste.
Mr. Maximilian Pilzer, Violinist.
Mr. A. Y. Cornell, Organist and Choirmaster.
Public cordially invited to all our Services.

CLINTON AVENUE CHURCH, Cor. Clinton and Lafayette Avs., Brooklyn.
Dr. BOWNE preaching. 10:30 A. M., Morning Worship; sermon subject: "As for Me and My House." 7:45 P. M., Evening Worship; sermon subj.: "Hyphenated Christians."

MANHATTAN, Broadway, 76th St.
REV. H. C. STIMSON, D. D., preaches 11 A. M.

Disciples of Christ—Christian.
CENTRAL CHURCH, 142 W. 81ST ST.
Rev. JAMES M. PHILPUTT, D. D., Pastor, will preach at 11 A. M.
Sunday School at 10 A. M.

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MAXWELL HALL, 941 LEXINGTON AVE., SUNDAY, OCT. 17TH, AT 11 A. M., "WAR AND HOPE OF HIGHER MAN." Nov. 22d, remove to BERKELEY THEATRE.

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TEMPLE EMANU-EL, 5th Av. and 43d St.
Saturday, 10:30 A. M., Dr. Silverman on "The Centenary of the Late Max Lilienthal."
Daily Noon Service, 12:30.
All are welcome.

Lutheran.
CHURCH Broadway at 93d St., Rev. OF THE ADVENT, WM. M. HORN, Pastor.
Services at 11 A. M. & 8 P. M.
Sunday School, 9:30 A. M.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, 65th St. and Central Park West.
Rev. CHARLES J. SMITH, D. D., Pastor.
Service at 11 A. M.

ST. JAMES'S LUTHERAN CHURCH, Madison Av. and 73d.—Dr. REMENSNYDER; service, 11 A. M.

Methodist Episcopal.
BRYAN, Hon. W. J., Speaks 7:45 P. M. Grace Methodist, W. 104th, near Columbus. 11 A. M., Rev. F. W. Harman and Dr. Reisner.

CHELSEA, Ft. Washington Av. & 178th St. Pastor, F. C. HARDING, Preaches, 11 A. M.—Secret of Christian Success. 8 P.M. —The Disease of Indifference. Vested choir.

DR. B. M. TIPPLE OF ROME, Illustrated address on "Italy in the World War." St. James Methodist, Madison Av. and 126th St., 8 P. M.

FORDHAM CHURCH, Marion Av., cor. Fordham Road, Rev. G. W. GRINTON, Pastor. —Twenty-third anniversary. 11 A. M., Rev. C. W. Severance, Rangoon, Burmah; 8 P. M., Rev. J. Lewis Hartsock.

MADISON AV., 60TH ST.
REV. WORTH M. TIPPY, Pastor.
will Preach at 11 A. M. & 8 P. M. to students; Sunday School 9:45 A. M.; Men's Bible Class, Prof. Robert W. Rogers; Women's Bible Class, Miss Katherine Douglas, 10 A. M.; Young People's Social Hour, 6:30 P. M.; Student's guests; Monday Morning service 9 A. M.; Prayer Meeting Wednesday 8 P. M.

METROPOLITAN TEMPLE, 7th Av. & 14th St. Home Gathering Day, Rev. C. C. Marshall, 11: "The Christian's Chart and Compass." 8: "Is the World Growing Worse?" Motion Pictures, God's Beautiful World. Fine Music.

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Prices Recede Further on Restricted Dealings—New Foreign Loan Bonds Decline.

The feverish speculation in stocks quieted down still more yesterday, and for the first Stock Exchange session in several weeks the total dealings were considerably under a million shares. The list was very irregular without either serious reactions or large gains. The situation was one that had been desired by bankers and the more conservative members of the brokerage fraternity, who foresaw possibilities of danger if the upward movement continued without any halt to permit a distribution of stocks. There was no specific reason apparent for the loss of interest which gave some of the offices a deserted appearance yesterday, although the European political complications received more consideration than previous developments of equal importance have been accorded.

The market has advanced so rapidly in recent weeks that it can react much further than the movement has gone so far without extinguishing the profits which holders of a large number of shares can take. It was evident yesterday, as on the day before, that many traders were content to hold their securities only so long as the market continued its upward trend. As soon as a halt was called these traders began to make sure of some of their profits by selling wherever the market was willing to take their stocks. Such a situation proves irksome to speculators who have grown accustomed to daily advances of five to ten points, but from a technical standpoint the market has been put in a much better position by the backing and filling which has been going on since Wednesday. As showing the sensitive position of some of the high-priced war-order issues, it may be noted that Bethlehem Steel made a net gain of 10 points on dealings of 1,800 shares, while General Motors lost 10 points on 350 shares. Third Avenue, on the announcement of the inauguration of dividends, sold off and closed at 62½, with a net decline of 1½ points. Westinghouse continued very active and strong, selling at one time at 71¼, although it closed at 69.

Completion of the arrangements for the $500,000,000 Anglo-French loan, which was signalized yesterday by the formal signing of the loan agreement, was marked on the Stock Exchange by the sale of $116,000 of the new issue at 98 and 97⅞. At the lower figure $37,000 were sold. The financial district saw nothing serious in this weakness, and assumed that bankers interested in the success of the loan are not making an artificial display of strength to help the sale of the securities offered to the public.

The weekly trade reviews were very favorable. Dun & Co. reported that the tide of business is rising at an accelerated pace, foreshadowing an era of widespread activity. Bradstreet's considers the business conditions in the eastern half of the country as more satisfactory now than at any other time in the last three years.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	Days.			
	10 or Less.	Over 10 up to 30.	Over 30 up to 60.	Over 60 up to 90.	Over 90.
Boston	3	4	4	4	5
New York	3	4	4	4	5
Philia.	3	4	4	4½	5
Cleveland.	3½	4	4	4½	5
Richmond		4	4	4½	5
Atlanta		4	4	4	5
Chicago		4	4	4½	5
St. Louis.	3	4	4	4½	5
Minneap.		4	4	5	5
Kan. City		4	4	4	5
Dallas		4	4	4½	5
San Fran.	3	4	4	4½	5

*Notes maturing in not more than 90 days secured by cotton or other staples, warehoused and insured, or in course of shipment, are discountable at the special rate of 3 per cent.

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Sixty days	2¼@2¼
Ninety days	2¼@2½

COLLATERAL LOANS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Renewal Rate.
On call	2	1¾	2	2

ON TIME.

30 days	2¼@2½	5 months	3@3½
60 days	2¼@2½	6 months	3@3½
4 months	3 @3½		

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Best Known Names.

4 months	3 @3¼	6 months	3 @3½
60 to 90 days			3

Other Names.

4 months	3¼@3½	6 months	3½@4

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES.

Range of Sterling.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Chge.
Demand	$4.68½	$4.68⅜	$4.69⅜	+.00⅜
Cables	4.69	4.68⅝	4.68⅞	+.00⅝

Closing Rates.

	Demand, (or check.)	Cable.
London	$4.68⅜	$4.68½
Paris	5.89	5.85½
Switzerland	5.31½	5.30⅜
Scandinavia	26.00	26.20
Berlin	.82¼	.82⅛
China—		
Hongkong	43.35	49.50
Shanghai	56.00	..
Singapore	57.50	..
Greece	5.14	5.15
Holland	.40⅞	.40½
India—		
Bombay	33.00	..
Calcutta	33.75	..
Italy	6.43¾	6.43
Japan—		
Kobe	49.37	49.45
Yokohama	49.12½	..
Philippine Islands—		
Manila	49.62	49.75
South America—		
Buenos Aires	41.50	41.62
Rio	23.40	23.45
Spain	..	19.25
Austria	15.00	15.10
Russia	..	35.00

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers.		Commercial.	
60 Days.	90 Days.	60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.65	$4.63	$4.63⅜	$4.61⅜

Clearing House Figures.

New York Clearing House exchanges, $611,982,241; balance, $40,033,125; Sub-Treasury debt balance, $1,892,045.

The local banks gained $14,194,000 on their Sub-Treasury operations this week.

Domestic Exchange.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, 5c discount; St. Louis, par; San Francisco, 35c premium; Montreal, 62½c premium.

Bar Silver.

London, 24d, unchanged; New York, 49⅝c, unchanged.

STANDARD OIL STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
Anglo-American	16¾	17¼	16¾	17¼
Atlantic Refining	650	660	650	660
Borne-Scrymser	260	275	265	275
Buckeye Pipe Line	110	113	111	114
Chesebrough Mfg.	720	735	720	735
Colonial Oil	135	145	135	145
Continental Oil	255	260	255	260
Crescent Pipe Line	46	49	46	49
Cumberland Pipe Line	64	68	64	68
Eureka Pipe Line	250	270	267	283
Galena-Signal Oil	138	150	138	150
Galena-Signal Oil pf.	135	140	135	140
Illinois Pipe Line	148	152	148	152
Indiana Pipe Line	112	115	110	115
Internat. Pet. Co. Ltd	9¾	10	9¾	10
National Transit	32	34	32	34
N. Y. Transit	222	226	222	226
Northern Pipe Line	106	109	106	109
Ohio Oil	157	160	157	160
Penn.-Mex. Fuel Co	57	60	57	60
Prairie Oil & Gas	410	415	413	417
Prairie Pipe Line	202	205	202	205
Solar Refining	285	293	285	293
Southern Pipe Line	230	235	230	235
South. Penn. Oil	335	340	335	340
South. West. Penn.	125	130	125	130
Stand. Oil of Cal.	310	313	312	315
Stand. Oil of Ind.	462	468	462	468
Stand. Oil of Kan.	440	450	440	450
Stand. Oil of Ky.	330	340	330	340
Stand. Oil of Neb.	350	360	350	360
Stand. Oil of N. J.	480	483	483	486
Stand. Oil of N. Y.	203	205	203	205
Stand. Oil of Ohio	510	520	510	520
Swan & Finch	125	135	125	135
Union Tank	82	84	82	84
Vacuum Oil	217	220	217	220
Washington Oil	42	45	42	45

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

FRIDAY, OCT. 15, 1915.

	Stocks, (Shares.)
Total sales	842,713
Same day last year	Exch. closed
Year to date	128,475,176
Same period last year	45,989,158
Average price and change 50 stocks	89.03 + .12
Same day last year	*Exch. closed

	High.		Low.	
Year's range to date	90.74	Oct. 13	58.99	Feb. 24
Range year 1914	73.30	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30
Range year 1913	79.10	Jan. 9	63.09	June 10

*Closing average July 30, 57.77.

Closing. Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
32½	32¾	1,800	Alaska Gold Mines	33	32½	32½	32¾	— ⅛
42⅜	42½	7,200	Allis-Chalmers Mfg.	43½	43⅝	42½	42⅝	—1
72½	73	1,800	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf.	73½	73½	72½	73½	...
67	67½	1,800	Am. Agricul. Chem.	67	68	67	67⅞	— ⅛
66¾	67	2,300	Am. Beet Sugar	68¾	68	66¾	67	+ ⅛
90½	92	200	Am. Beet Sugar pf.	90	90½	90	90½	+ ½
202	202¾	400	Am. B. S.& F.pf.tr	202⅝	203	202	202	—1
64	64¼	38,800	Am. Can	64½	65	64	64	...
106½	107	200	Am. Can pf.	106¾	106¾	106½	106½	...
84	84½	20,350	Am. Can & Fdry.	83⅝	86½	83	84	+ ⅜
116	117	200	Am. Car & Fdry pf.	116⅜	116⅜	116⅜	116⅜	...
163	164	1,500	Am. Coal Products	164	166⅝	164	164	...
...	...	200	Am. Coal Prod. rgts.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
58½	59¾	100	Am. Cotton Oil	59¾	60	59⅝	58¾	— ¾
96	96¾	100	Am. Cotton Oil pf.	97	97	97	97	+1
96	96¼	10	Do., odd lot	98	98	98	98	...
108	115	100	Am. Express	110	110	110	110	+1
10¼	11	500	Am. H. & Leather	10½	10⅝	10½	10⅝	+ ⅛
48	48¾	800	Am. H. & Leath.pf.	48½	49¼	48½	48⅞	+ ⅛
20½	20¾	500	Am. Linseed	21	21	21	21	— ⅛
36	37	200	Am. Linseed pf.	37	37	36⅞	36⅞	— ⅛
66¼	67	2,120	Am. Locomotive	66½	67½	66½	66½	— ½
98½	99¼	100	Am. Locomotive pf	98⅞	98⅞	98⅞	98⅞	— ⅜
6¾	7⅛	300	Am. Malt	6¾	7	6¾	7	+ ⅛
83⅜	93½	49,600	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	91⅛	95¼	91⅛	93½	+1⅝
108	109	100	Am. Smelt. & R. pf	109	109	109	109	+ ½
149	156	100	Am. Snuff	155	155	155	155	—2½
64	64½	7,200	Am. Steel F'dries	62½	65¼	62½	64	+ ½
112	115	1,600	Am. Sugar Ref.	112¾	113⅝	112	112½	+ ½
115	116	10	Am. Sugar Ref. pf.	115½	115½	115½	115½	...
124½	124¾	3,500	Am. Teleph. & Tel.	124⅝	125	124¼	124¼	— ⅛
230	231	500	Am. Tobacco	232¼	232¼	230	230	—3
100	110	100	Am. Tob. pf., new	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼	—1½
51	53	3,700	Am. Woolen	53⅝	55⅜	52¼	52¼	— ¾
51½	51⅝	600	Am. Woolen pf.	53	53	52	52	— ¾
96	96⅞	400	Am. Woolen pf.	97	97	97	97	...
74⅞	75⅛	12,600	Anaconda Cop. Co.	75¼	76¼	74½	75	— ½
105⅞	106	3,500	Atch., Top. & S. F.	105⅞	106½	105⅞	106	...
123	123¼	12,300	Baldwin Loco.	125⅜	126	122½	123¼	—2
91⅝	91⅞	4,610	Baltimore & Ohio	91⅝	92	91⅜	91⅞	+ ⅛
74	74½	200	Baltimore & O. pf.	74⅝	74⅝	74⅜	74⅜	...
1⅝	1½	300	Batopilas Mining	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼	— ⅛
470	479	1,400	Bethlehem Steel	459⅞	477	459⅞	477	+10
87⅛	88	4,300	Bklyn Rapid Tran.	87¼	88¼	87¼	87⅞	+ ½
135	137½	300	Bklyn Union Gas	137½	137½	137¼	137¼	—1½
91	92	1,700	Burns Brothers	91	91¾	91	91	+1
80	85	40	Buf., Roch. & Pitts.	85	85	85	85	...
60	60¼	1,700	Butte & Superior	61	61⅝	60¼	60¼	—1⅛
19¼	20	300	California Pet.	19¾	19¾	19⅛	19¼	+ ⅛
44	46	100	California Pet. pf.	45	45	45	45	...
164½	165	2,500	Canadian Pacific	164½	165½	164	164¼	+ ¼
53	53¼	6,000	Central Leather Co.	53	54⅛	53	53	...
107	108	200	Central Leather pf.	108	108	107¾	107¾	...
56⅞	57	3,100	Chesapeake & Ohio	56¼	57¼	56¼	56⅝	— ⅜
21	25	100	Chicago & Alton pf.	21	21	21	21	+1
13¼	13½	100	Chi. Great Western	13½	13½	13½	13½	— ⅛
34½	34⅝	40	Chi. Gt. West. pf.	34¾	35	34¼	34¼	— ¼
90⅜	90⅝	1,900	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	90⅝	91¼	90¼	90½	—1
129	130	200	Chi. & Northwest.	129	129	129	129	—1
20⅜	20¾	21,350	Chi., Rock Isl. &	23¼	23¼	19¾	20½	—2
49	49⅜	7,200	Chino Copper	49¾	50¼	40	49⅜	— ⅛
44	45½	200	Clev., C., C. & St. L	43	45	43	45	—2
53⅝	53¾	11,200	Col. Fuel & Iron	57	57⅜	55¼	55¼	—1⅜
34½	35½	100	Col. & Southern	35½	35½	35½	35½	+ ½
11	15	400	Comstock Tunnel	14	14	11	11	—2
146¾	147	24,450	Consolidated Gas	147	150½	146½	147	— ¾
108	109	4,700	Continental Can	107	113	105	108¼	+ ½
105	106	300	Continental Can pf.	105½	105⅝	105½	105½	...
18½	18¾	2,200	Corn Products Ref.	18¾	18½	18	18⅛	— ⅛
92	93	20,000	Crucible Steel	91¾	94½	90½	91½	— ½
108¾	109½	300	Crucible Steel pf.	109	109⅛	109	108	— ½
95	100	25	Cuban-Am. Sug. pf.	100	100	100	100	...
8¼	10	50	Den. & Rio Grande	8	8	8	8	...
17¾	17⅜	800	Den. & Rio Gr. pf.	17¾	17¾	17¼	17¼	— ¾
125½	126	35	Detroit Edison	124⅜	125½	124⅜	125½	...
35¼	35⅞	4,400	Distillers' Secur.	35½	36⅛	35¼	35¼	— ¾
22¾	22⅞	100	Dome Mines	22⅞	23	22⅝	22⅝	...
5	7	100	Duluth, S. S. & A.	6	6	6	6	— ⅛
70¾	71¼	1,000	Elec. Storage Bat.	72½	72¼	70⅜	70⅜	— ¾
33⅞	54½	10,700	Erie	33⅞	34⅝	33¾	34½	+ ½
53⅛	53½	2,600	Erie 1st pf.	53¾	54¼	53¼	53⅜	— ⅜
28	35	100	Federal Min. & S.	28½	28¼	28½	28½	—3¾
49	50½	200	Federal M. & S. pf	50½	50½	50½	50½	...
350	355	40	General Chemical	350	355	350	351	...
178	179	6,075	General Electric	177	180½	177	180	—10
320	322	250	General Motors	325	325	320	320	—10
112	113⅛	450	General Motors pf.	112¾	113⅜	112½	112½	— ¼
76¼	76½	13,100	Goodrich (B. F.) Co.	78¼	78⅜	76	76¼	—1⅜
109½	110	200	Goodrich pf.	110	110	110	110	+ ½
121	121¾	2,000	Great Northern pf.	121¾	123	121	121	—1
48¼	48½	3,500	G. N. certs.ore prop.	48¾	48⅝	48	48¼	— ⅛
40	41	700	Greene Cananea	41½	41¾	41	41	— ¾
67⅝	67¾	5,700	Guggenheim Explor.	67½	69	67½	67¾	...
120	...	25	Homestake Mining	121	121	121	121	...
106	108	400	Illinois Central	108½	108½	107	107	—1
43	43¼	14,300	Inspiration Copper	43⅞	44⅞	43	43	—1½
23¼	23⅝	700	Inter.-Met.	23⅝	23⅞	23¼	23¼	— ¼
82	83½	100	Inter.-Met. pf.	83	83	83	83	...
23¼	23⅝	7,850	Interboro Consol.	23½	23⅝	23¼	23¼	— ⅜
79¼	79⅝	4,600	Interboro Con. pf.	80¼	80⅝	79½	79¼	— ¾
24	25	500	Int. Agricultural	25	25⅞	25	25	...
53	54	600	Int. Agricultural pf	53⅜	54	53	53	—1½
109	110½	1,000	Int. Harvester, N.J.	110¾	111⅞	109	109	...
10	10	10	Int. Harv., N. J. pf.	117	117	117	117	...
203½	206	1,100	I.Nickel v.tr.cfs.x d.	203½	206½	196	196	—2
39	39	500	Int. Paper pf.	39	39	39	39	—1½
27¾	28	900	Kansas City South.	27½	27⅞	27¼	27¾	+ ¼
62⅛	63	6,700	Kan. City South.pf	62½	63⅜	62½	62⅝	+ ⅛
83	88	100	Kayser (J.) & Co. pf.	83	83	83	83	...
80	82	200	Kresge (S. S.) Co.	198	198	198	198	—1½
102	107	2,800	Lackawanna Steel	86	86	85¼	85¾	—1¼
6¾	6⅞	300	Laclede Gas	105	105¾	105	105¾	+ ⅛
134¼	134½	6,400	Lehigh Valley	75	76	75	76	...
82	82¼	100	Long Island	26⅝	26⅝	26	26	...
24½	29	2,000	Loose-Wiles Biscuit	24½	29	24½	28½	+4½
95	95	100	Loose-W. Bis. 1st pf.	95	95	95	95	—1
65½	65⅝	200	Loose-W. Bis. 2d pf.	65½	65⅝	65½	65¼	+ ½
78	78	100	Mackay Cos.	78	78	78	78	...
65	65	200	Mackay Cos. pf.	65	65	65	65	...
127¼	127¾	200	Manhattan Elev.	127¼	127¼	127	127	— ½
61¼	61	3,800	Maxwell Motor	61½	62	61	61	— ⅛
96⅞	97	525	Max. Motors 1st pf.	97½	97½	96⅝	96¾	...
50⅜	51	3,000	Max. Motors 2d pf.	52½	52½	51	51	—1½
91¾	92	13,800	Mexican Petroleum	91½	93½	91¼	91⅞	— ⅛
85¾	88	100	Mex. Petroleum pf.	87	87	87	87	—1
33⅞	34	7,900	Miami Copper	34⅜	34⅝	33⅝	33⅝	— ⅜
28	30¼	100	Minn., & St. P.	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾	— ⅜
5¾	6¼	100	Mo., Kan. & Texas	6	6	6	6	...
15	15¾	100	Mo., Kan. & T. pf.	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	— ⅛
4⅞	5	25,700	Missouri Pacific	4¼	5	3⅞	5	+1
56¼	57	200	Montana Power	57	57	57	57	—1½
1.32	12.91½	1,930	Nat. Biscuit Co.	128½	131½	128½	129¾	+1⅛
...	...	2	Nat. City Bank	390	390	390	390	...
82¼	83½	93,500	Nat. Lead Co.	82¾	83¾	82½	82⅝	— ¼
82½	83½	50	do., odd lot	82¼	82½	82½	82½	...
29⅞	30	2,600	Nat. En. & St. Co.	29¾	30¼	29¾	30	+ ⅜
66	66¾	300	Nat. Lead Co.	67	68¼	67	66¾	+ ⅛
8	10	200	N. Rys. of M. 2d pf.	8	8	8	8	...
115,500	116,500	1,700	Nevada Con. Cop.	15¼	15⅝	15¼	15¼	— ⅜
73½	76	100	N. Y. Air Brake	148¾	148¾	146	146	—3
3	3½	500	N. Y. Central	99	100	99	99¾	+ ⅛
4¾	5	600	Wheeling & L. E.	3½	3½	3½	3½	...
37	41	600	W. & L. E. 2d pf.	37¼	41	37¼	4⅜	+ ⅛
243	248	400	Willys-Overland	247½	247½	241	243½	—6½
32	35	300	Wisconsin Central	34	34	34	34	—1
110½	111	600	Woolw., (F.W.,) Co.	111¾	111¾	110½	110½	— ¼

*Cents per share.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Chinese Business Methods.

In connection with the sale by the Pacific Mail Steamship Company of its five Pacific liners a story is told about a Chinese capitalist who sought to buy the ships. This Chinaman was an astute business man and had millions in cash. He dealt directly with the steamship officials, and when the question of price was raised the Chinaman resorted to the cable for instructions from the syndicate which he represented. The syndicate managers informed him, so the story goes, that the question of price was so important that they could not deal with it over the wires. They told the Chinaman to come home for detailed instructions. The Pacific Mail officials were nonplussed. They liked the Chinaman, and were anxious to sell the ships to him, but said that they could not wait for six weeks or two months to make the sale. The Chinaman insisted, however, that he must go all the way to China for instructions, and he started on his trip. He had not gone far when the ships were sold in a lot to the Atlantic Transport Company.

***

Rock Island Financing.

Reports from Chicago indicate that the reorganization plan of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway will probably call for the sale of preferred stock. N. L. Amster, one of the Directors of the road, was quoted in the dispatches as saying that a railroad expert, who had investigated the Rock Island's condition, favored the issuing of more stock. Mr. Amster, it appeared, also favored this course. The old Reid-Moore interests originally advanced the plan of raising new money by issuing preferred stock, thus doing away with an assessment. It was Mr. Amster who opposed such a course. There must be an assessment, he contended. Apprently, Mr. Amster has modified his views since he joined the coalition party in Rock Island affairs.

***

Passenger Service.

When business depression overwhelmed the railroads, there was a united movement to cut operating expenses to a minimum. Invariably the freight departments suffered a great share of the cuts in expenses. It is possible, under forced circumstances, to operate fewer freight trains and thus reduce the cost of freight service. This rule, however, does not apply to passenger service, particularly on trunk lines, which are compelled to keep up a daily up-to-the-minute schedule of trains. President L. W. Hill, in the annual report of the Great Northern Railway, cites a specific case which is to the point. The Great Northern made a record cut in expenses in the year ended June 30, and was able to show a surplus for the year, despite a heavy loss in gross revenues. But all the business economy put into practice did not suffice to overcome the losses in the passenger department. "The number of passengers carried in the fiscal year," said President Hill, "decreased 730,942. The passenger revenue decreased $2,059,605, or 13.5 per cent., and the average revenue per passenger per mile decreased from 2.836 cents to 2.289 cents, or .047 cents, equivalent to 2.01 per cent. It is impossible to curtail passenger train service to meet diminishing travel, so that while passenger train miles decreased only 4.5 per cent., passenger service train revenue decreased 9.58 per cent. in total amount and 5.34 per cent. per train mile."

***

Stiff Opposition to Pressure.

The professional floor traders tried out their strength against the bull market yesterday, according to the observations of other members, with some success. That is, the bearish professionals, numbering most of those men who make a living by the fluctuations of quotations, sold stock heavily and forced prices down rather sharply in certain issues. It is not too much to say, however, that they failed to get as much action on the downward side as they desired. All the way along, prices tended to work forward as soon as pressure was relieved. At the close many sizable net losses were recorded in issues which had been most buoyant in recent weeks, but the market's general tone could fairly be described as irregular rather than weak.

***

Traders Kept Guessing.

The gossip of commission houses goes to show that many speculators have been getting out of the market this week with their profits. Their plan in selling was to take advantage of a reaction which appeared to be due on Tuesday or Wednesday and get back into the game at lower prices. The market since has not been of the sort to encourage new buying on the part of many persons who seek a "turn" rather than a longer wait for a profit, and hesitation has been noticeable among groups surrounding the tickers. The expected reaction has not appeared in pronounced form, but on the other hand quotations have been lacking in a broad tendency upward. And so the traders have waited and watched instead of taking a new start in the market.

***

A Little Irony.

"There goes Bethlehem to 477," said a man at the ticker when the stock reached its highest level yesterday, "and pretty soon it will be touching 500, where I suppose the movement will end." "You haven't any ground for saying that," broke in an enthusiast, "for if Bethlehem reaches 500, it ought to go on up to 1,000." "And after that," said the first speaker, "I don't see why it shouldn't travel upward to 2,000, do you?" The other man mumbled something and walked away.

***

More New Haven Suits?

In addition to the criminal actions now in progress against former New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Directors, it is intimated in dispatches from Boston, civil proceedings may be instituted. A temporary committee of New Haven stockholders has been formed, and it is the intention, according to the reports, to get the sentiment of the stockholders regarding the proposed suits at the annual meeting of the New Haven on Oct. 27. A circular issued by the committee states that an effort will be made to blacklist the votes of any stock known to be held in the interest of any of the former Directors. The statement admits that the control of the New Haven is doubtless still "in the hands of those persons against whom the suits are to be directed." It was suggested yesterday that the forming of this Boston stockholders' committee might have had some relation to the recent buying movement in New Haven stock.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

A protective committee has been formed for holders of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway first mortgage extension 5 per cent. fifty-year gold bonds. It consists of John W. Platten, Chairman; Frederick H. Ecker and John H. Mason of Philadelphia. No deposits have been asked for, but holders are requested to communicate with the Secretary of the committee, Chauncey H. Murphey, 55 Cedar Street.

Joseph Shattuck, President of the Third National Bank of Springfield, Mass., has resigned to become connected with the banking firm of Aldred & Co., 24 Exchange Place. He will take up his new work on Jan. 1.

Dominick & Dominick announced that their offering of $1,700,000 6 per cent. cumulative debenture stock of the E. I. du Pont de Nemours Company had been sold.

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE

Total sales Oct. 15	$3,733,500
Same day last year	Exch. closed
Year to date	$656,177,700
Same period last year	425,061,100
Average price and change 40 bonds	83.90 — .11
Same day last year	*Exch. closed

	High.		Low.	
Year's range to date	84.48	Apr. 29	81.51	Jan. 2
Same period last year	89.42	Feb. 4	82.73	July 30
Year 1914	89.42	Feb. 4	81.42	Dec. 2
Year 1913	92.31	Jan. 10	85.45	Dec. 18

*Closing average July 30, 82.73.

Anglo-Fr 5s, w i
78,000 98
37,000 ..... 97⅝
Jap Gov 4½s, ser 1
1,000 81
2d Series
10,000 ..... 77¼
German stamp
10,000 ..... 78½
Rep of Cuba 5s, 1904
1,000 94
9,000 ..... 93½
Va 6s, def, Brown Bros & Co ctfs
2,000 54
N Y City 4s, 1958
1,000 ..... 95¾
4s, 1955
11,000 ..... 95½
4½s, 1963
1,000 ..... 101¾
2,000 102
4½s, May, 1957
2,000 102
4½s, 1965
18,000 ..... 101⅞
10,000 ..... 101⅞
3,000 ..... 101⅞
Alaska Gold M cv

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FINANCIAL

GENERAL MOTORS COMPANY

Dissolution of Voting Trust

General Motors Company, having deposited with Central Trust Company of New York, Trustee under the Trust Agreement securing its Six Per Cent. Five Year Notes, which mature October 1, 1915, the full amount necessary to pay all of said notes, principal and interest, the undersigned Voting Trustees hereby give notice to all holders of stock trust certificates issued under the agreement dated October .., 1910, and representing stock of General Motors Company, that on presentation and surrender thereof on or after October 1, 1915, at the office of Central Trust Company of New York, 54 Wall Street, City of New York, such holders will receive stock certificates of General Motors Company for the number of shares, and of the class, preferred or common, represented by their stock trust certificates surrendered. No delivery of stock certificates, however, can be made for stock trust certificates presented to said Trust Company after the close of business on October 26, 1915, when General Motors Company will close its stock transfer books, until November 17, 1915, the day following the annual meeting of the Company, when its stock transfer books will be reopened. Temporary receipts may be delivered for the surrendered stock trust certificates, entitling the holder to receive stock certificates as soon as prepared.

All stock trust certificates so surrendered must be endorsed in blank or be accompanied by proper instruments of assignment in blank.

Dated New York, October 1, 1915.

JAMES N. WALLACE,
FREDERICK STRAUSS,
JAMES J. STORROW,
WILLIAM C. DURANT,
EMORY W. CLARK,
Voting Trustees of Stock of General Motors Company, acting under the agreement dated October 1, 1910.

EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA POWER COMPANY FIRST AND REFUNDING MORTGAGE FIVE PER CENT. 30-YEAR GOLD BONDS.

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to the Sinking Fund provision of the above mortgage, dated August 1, 1909, proposals will be received at the office of Commercial Trust Company, Trustee, Commercial Trust Building, Philadelphia, for the sale to the Trustee, on April 1, 1916, of a sufficient number of bonds to consume the sum of $10,481.52, now in the Sinking Fund, at a price not to exceed 105 per cent. The right is reserved to reject any or all proposals in whole or in part.

Proposals should be sealed and marked "Proposals for the sale of Eastern Pennsylvania Power Company First and Refunding Mortgage Five Per Cent. 30-Year Gold Bonds," and be presented to the undersigned before 12 o'clock noon, on Wednesday, November 3, 1915.

COMMERCIAL TRUST COMPANY, Trustee,
H. W. STEHFEST, Treasurer.
Philadelphia, October 9th, 1915.

CARTER COAL AND IRON COMPANY.
First Mortgage 5% Sinking Fund Gold Bonds.

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the terms of the Mortgage dated the first day of October, 1898, that the undersigned as Trustee will receive sealed proposals up to 3 P. M. on the 28th day of October, 1915, for the sale to it of bonds, as above described, at a price not exceeding 105% and accrued interest, to an amount sufficient to use the sum of $15,458.34.

THE NEW YORK TRUST COMPANY,
Successor to Continental Trust Company of the City of New York, Trustee.
By H. W. MORSE, Secretary.
Dated New York, October 1, 1915.

COTTON BEARS BUY AS BULLS UNLOAD

Irregular Market, Due to Rains and Reports of a Limited Demand by the Trade.

DAY'S GAIN 8 TO 11 POINTS

Many Compress Yards in the Southwest Are Said to be Blocked in Spite of the Short Crop.

Cotton was irregular yesterday, and in spite of the fact that the net results of the day furnished an advance of 8 to 11 points the undertone of the market toward the close was rather easy. The character of the trading has undergone some change, as some of the bear interests which have been fighting the advance for a considerable period were the most prominent buyers yesterday, while the selling came from bull quarters.

Scattered rains throughout Oklahoma, Alabama, the Memphis district, and Georgia supplied the incentive for a sharp rise soon after the opening. A supplementary report by Miss Giles also was a factor in promoting the early demand. Her report stated that approximately 60 per cent. of the crop had been picked, and about 52 per cent. had been ginned on an average date of Oct. 9. In most instances the crop was said to be passing through the gins as fast as it was picked, and in many localities the gins were running only two or three days per week.

Considerable bearish news is reaching the market. In these advices stress is laid upon the limited demand from American spinners and the operators, and the accumulations of cotton in the interior. In the Southwest many of the compress yards are blocked with cotton. The faith of the bulls in higher prices is based chiefly on the short crop.

Southern spot markets, as officially reported, were unchanged, 6 to 12 points advance. The local market for spot cotton was quiet, 5 points advance. Middling, 12.45c. Sales, 133 bales. Futures closed steady.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Oct.	12.45	12.24	12.33@12.35	12.24@12.26
Dec.	12.70	12.50	12.55@12.56	12.51@12.52
Jan.	12.87	12.67	12.77 Bid	12.68@12.69
March	13.12	12.95	13.00@13.01	12.98@12.99
May	13.23	13.11	13.13@13.14	13.04@13.05
July	13.28	13.15	13.16@13.17	13.06@13.07

Total port receipts, 38,994 bales; last week, 48,258 bales; last year, 37,984 bales.

RECEIPTS.

	Yester-day.	Last Week.	Last Year.
New Orleans	7,822	6,571	4,916
Galveston	8,100	13,885	13,317
Mobile	182	228	406
Charleston	2,358	3,020	11,695
Savannah	6,363	7,095	7,017
Wilmington	938	2,489	773
Norfolk	901	3,072	2,123

INTERIOR RECEIPTS.

	Yester-day.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Augusta	2,440	2,619	4,656
Memphis	4,807	6,041	3,068
St. Louis	279		4,154
Houston	18,993	14,428	14,255

Exports, 16,804 bales; total thus far this season, 933,218 bales; total last season, 813,007 bales.

SOUTHERN SPOTS AND STOCKS.

Sales.		Spots.	Stocks.	Last Yr.
643	Galveston	12.25	280,124	153,270
3,125	New Orleans	12.00	186,248	76,361
50	Mobile	12.12	15,872	18,938
976	Savannah	12¾	179,712	69,976
...	Charleston	12.00	35,693	35,874
...	Wilmington	11¾	30,471	15,097
1,907	Norfolk	12.03	5,897	22,612
947	Augusta	12.13	140,226	70,036
2,400	Memphis	12.25	104,331	57,822
...	St. Louis	12¾	6,332	14,205
4,116	Houston	12.15	151,165	80,403

The Liverpool market opened quiet. There was a good business in spot cotton, with middling 4 points decline at 7.23d. Sales, 16,000 bales. Receipts, 19,000 bales. American, 11,000 bales. Market closed very steady.

PUBLIC UTILITY SECURITIES.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Gas Co.	115	
*American Light & Traction	340	345
*American Light & Traction pf.	107	109
Adirondack Electric Power	14	16
Adirondack Electric Power pf.	53	56
*American Gas & Electric	102	105
*American Gas & Electric pf.	49	50
American Power & Light	90	93
American Power & Light pf.	76	80
American Public Utilities	30	35
American Public Utilities pf.	64	66
American Waterworks & Electric	6	7½
Am. W. W. & E. participating pf.	15	16
Am. W. W. & E. 1st pf.	60	66
Atlantic Pow. & Light 7% cum. pf.	92	95
Cities Service	50	52
Cities Service pf.	59	61
Colorado Power	23	24
Colorado Power pf.	95	97
Commonwealth P. R. & L.	55	56
Commonwealth P. R. & L. pf.	82	87
Consumers Power Co. 5s, 1920	90½	91½
Consumers' Power pf. (Me.)	93	94
Dayton Power & Light	38	42
Dayton Power & Light pf.	89	93
Denver Gas & Electric gen. 5s	92	95
Electric Bond Deposit pf.	90	70
Electric Bond & Share pf.	98½	100
Empire District Electric 5s	78	80
Empire District Electric 5s pf.	64	..
Federal Light & Traction	10	14
Federal Light & Traction pf.	50	60
Gas & Electric Securities	60	70
Gas & Electric Securities pf.	60	75
Great Western Power Co. 5s, 1946.	81½	83
Lincoln Gas & Electric	90	70
Northern Ontario Light & Power	10	15
Northern Ontario L. & Power pf.	52	56
Northern States Power	20½	30½
Northern States Power pf.	85	87½
Ozark Power & Water	15	20
Pacific Gas & Electric	52½	53½
Pacific Gas & Electric pf.	87½	89
Republic Railway & Light Co.	13	15
Republic Ry. & Light 1st pf.	85	88
Southern California Edison	75	78
Southern California Edison pf.	92	96
*Standard Gas & Electric	5½	6½
*Standard Gas & Electric pf.	27	28
Tennessee Ry., Light & Power	5	8
Tennessee Ry., Light & Power pf.	28	30
United Light & Rys.	38	40
United Light & Rys. 1st pf.	67½	69½
Utah Securities	13½	15½
Western Power	13½	15
Western Power pf.	46	50

*Par value, $50.

NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

		Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
6s	Sept., 1916	102⅜	102⅝	102⅜	102⅝
6s	Sept., 1917	103½	103¾	103½	103¾
4½s	June, 1965	101⅝	101⅞	101⅝	102
4½s	March, 1963	101¾	102	101⅞	102
4½s	Nov., 1957	101⅝	102⅛	101⅝	102⅛
4½s	May, 1957	101⅜	102	101⅜	102⅛
4½s	Nov., 1917	100⅝	..	100⅝	..
4½s	May, 1917	100⅝	..	100⅝	..
4s	Nov., 1965	98⅞	..	98⅞	..
4s	May, 1965	98⅞	..	98⅞	..
4s	Nov., 1963	98⅞	..	98⅞	..
4s	Nov., 1936	95	..	95	..
4s	May, 1917	99⅞	..	99⅞	..
4s	Nov., 1918	99⅝	..	99⅝	..
4s	May, 1918	99⅛	..	99⅛	..
4s	May, 1955	84⅜	..	84⅜	..
4s	May, 1954	85	85⅜	84⅜	85½
3½s	May, 1954	85	85¾	84⅜	85½

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Greater Activity in the Curb Market, with Price Movements Wide and Irregular.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 436,222 shares of stocks and $116,000 of bonds.

The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 162,575; oils, 6,187; and mining, 267,460. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
2,000	A.-B. Mfg. Co.	22	22	20	20
165	A.-B. Mf. Co. pf.	45	45	44	44
900	Am. Zinc	61	61½	61	61½
500	‡Can. C. & F.	108	109½	108	109
200	‡G. G. & F. pf.	123	123	120	122
765	‡Carbon Steel	70	73	69	71
235	IC. St. 1st pf.	74	74	74	77½
50	‡Car. St. 2d pf.	65	65	65	65
3,250	‡Car. L. & P.	9¾	10	9½	9¾
600	‡Cent. Fdry.	17	18	17	18
8,000	‡Cent. Fdry. pf.	35½	36¼	33½	34
450	Chal. Mot. Co.	170	170	162	163
650	‡C.M.C.Co.w.i.	135	135	*130	*133
100	‡Cramp Ship	88	88	86	86
210	‡Dom. Steel	47¼	48	47¼	48
150	Driggs-Seabury	109	110	107	107
215	Guan. Sugar	63½	63	61	63
650	‡Hall Signal	28	28½	28	29
130	‡Hall Signal pf.	40	42	40	42
430	‡Hendee Mfg.	31½	31½	30	31
200	Int. C. Rubber	12½	13½	12½	12½
5,000	‡Int. Mer. M.	7½	8	7¾	7¾
4,000	‡Int. M. M. pf.	34	35¼	33¾	33½
6,000	‡Int. Motors	30	35½	33½	33½
1,150	‡Int. Mot. pf.	60	63	60	64
530	Kath. Br. pf.	4½	4½	4¾	4¾
25	*Kelly Spr. T.	217	217	217	217
3,500	‡Lake Torp. B.	19¼	20	18	18½
80	‡L. T. B. 1st pf.	20	20	19	19
1,475	‡Man. H. P. M.	100	103	98½	100½
75	Manh. Transit.	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
3,000	Marconi of A.	4⅜	4½	4¼	4⅜
30,000	‡Midv. St., w.i.	78	78	75¾	75¾
200	N. Y. Trans.	19	19¼	19	19½
2,500	Corp. R. & W.	6¼	6⅜	6¼	6¼
100	‡M. Rum., w.i.	25	25	25	25
14,000	‡Stand. Motors	12½	13	11½	12
1,300	‡St. Jos. Lead	12⅜	12⅜	12¼	12¼
10,000	Submar. Boat	44½	44½	41¾	42½
1,500	‡Tobacco Prod.	41	42	40¾	40¾
4,000	Trian. F. cfs.	7½	7¾	7½	7½
4,000	Un. Prof. Sh.	2¼	2⅜	2¼	2⅜
50,000	†U. S. Light & Heat Co. pf.	4	4⅜	4	4⅜
5,000	†U. S. Light & Heat Co. pf.	5	5¾	5	5⅝
400	‡World Film.	4	4⅛	4	4

OIL ISSUES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
5	Buckeye P. L.	111	111	111	— 7
500	‡Houston Oil	19⅜	19	19	— ¾
1,500	‡Inter. Petrol.	10	9⅝	10	..
25	Nat. Transit.	33	33	33	..
54	Ohio Oil	158	158	158	..
1,500	Pierce Oil	13⅜	13	13	..
15	Prairie Oil & G.	415	412	412	— 2
30	Prairie P. L.	204	202	204	+ 1
18	St. O. of N. J.	482	480	480	— 3
190	St. O. of N. Y.	206	206	209	..
750	Ventura Cons.	12⅜	12⅜	12¼	— ⅛
1,600	Victoria Oil	⅞	⅞	⅞	..

MINING STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,000	‡Alaska Jun.	12	12¼	12	12
1,500	‡‡Alta-Con. M.	19	20	19	20
18,000	‡‡Am. Comdr.	10¼	11	10½	11
3,500	‡‡Atlanta	25½	26½	25	26
1,500	‡‡Big Cottonw.	4½	4½	3½	3½
1,350	Big L. Dev.	3¼	3¼	3	3
2,590	‡‡Booth	44	44	43	43
5,700	Braden Cop.	9¾	9¾	9½	9½
1,600	Butte C. & Z.	3	3⅛	3	3⅛
5,100	Butte & N. Y.	2⅜	3	2½	2⅝
400	†Caledonia	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
200	Canada Cop.	1	1	1	1
1,000	†Cashboy	5	5	5	5
6,000	‡Chile Copper	22⅜	22⅝	21½	22
25,000	Con. Ariz. Sm.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
1,200	Davis Daly	2⅛	2⅛	2	2
2,500	‡‡Emma Cop.	20	21	20	21
40,000	First Nat. Cop.	6	6	4	4
500	Goldfield Cons.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
2,000	Gold Hill Min.	13	14	13	14
1,000	‡‡Gold'd Mer.	19½	19½	18½	19½
185	Hecla Mining	3¼	3¼	3¼	3½
12,400	Jumbo Ext.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
7,000	Ken. Copper	54⅛	54⅜	53	53
100	Kerr Lake	3¼	3½	3¼	3¼
27,000	‡‡Kewanas	36	40	36	37½
100	La Rose Cons.	½	½	½	½
1,500	Magma Cop.	14½	15	14½	14½
1,900	†McKinley	49	49	49	49
1,100	†Majestic M.	77	80	77	77
500	McK.-Dar.	29	30	29	30
5,000	‡‡Marsh Min.	32	33	32	33
32,000	‡‡Mother Lode	33½	34½	34	35
500	Mines of Am.	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
2,600	‡‡Nat. Z. & L.	42	50	42	48
500	†New. Hills	20	20	20	20
450	N. Ut. Big	3¼	3⅜	3½	3⅜
400	Pitt. Mines	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
1,000	‡‡Rex	6½	6¾	6½	6½
1,750	‡San Toy	13	13	12½	12½
20,000	‡Ray Hercules	7	7	5	5¼
2,500	‡‡Rex Con. M.	50	50	50	50
1,500	‡Sand. Ind.	10½	11	10½	10½
5,000	‡‡Silver Pick	1	1	8½	8½
500	Stand. Sil-Ld.	1½	1½	1½	1½
500	Stewart	¾	¾	¾	¾
7,000	‡‡Success Min.	81	85	81	82
3,000	*Super. Min.	24	24½	24	24½
535	Ton. Belmont.	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
300	Ton. Jim But.	80	80	80	80
800	Ton. Exten.	2⅛	2¼	2⅛	2⅛
500	†Ton. Merger	35	35	35	35
2,000	Tri-Bullion	⅞	1	⅞	1
700	Tuolumne Cop.	½	½	½	½
600	†W. E. Consol.	57	58	57	58

BONDS.

$9,000	Con. Ariz. 5s.	26	26	26	26
100,000	Ken. Cop. 6s.	167	170	167	170
7,000	West. Pac.	31½	32	31½	32

*Odd lot. †Sell cents per share. ‡Unlisted. xEx dividend.

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Bid and asked quotations of issues not traded in compared with those of previous week.

INDUSTRIALS.

	Oct. 15. Bid.	Asked.	Oct. 14. Bid.	Asked.
Br.-Am. Tob. Co., Ord.	14	15	14	15
B.-A. Tob. Co., Ord. B.	14	15	14	15
Carriage Fact., Can.	43	47	44	47
Crocker Wheeler	80	85	78	85
Emerson Chronograph	11	12	11	12
Fisk Tire	122	125	122	125
Fr.-Span. Pet., (A Pr.)	1	1¼	1	1¼
K. S. T. new 1st pf.	90	91	90	91
Mutual Profit Sharing	9	9½	9	9½
Pacific Gas & Elec.	53	53	53	55
Pyrene Mfg. Co.	15⅝	16⅞	15⅝	16⅞
Sherman Carbide	7⅛	8¼	7⅛	8½
Sherman Carbide pf.	9	15	9	15
Steel Co. of Canada	33½	35	33½	35
Sterling Gum	2½	2¾	2½	2⅝
Wayland Oil & Gas	3½	4	3½	4

MINING STOCKS.

Arizona Duquesne	37	40	37	40
Buffalo Mines	⅝	⅞	⅝	⅞
Florence	44	47	43	46
Howe Sound	4	4½	4	4½
Iron Blossom	75	78	75	78
Kerr Lake	3¾	4	3¾	4
Nevada Hills	19	20	17	20
Pacific Smelters	½	¾	½	¾
White Knob Cop. pf.	1½	2	1½	2

BONDS.

Anglo-French 5s	97½	98	97¾	98
Int. Mer. Mar., n., 5s.	85	90	85	90
Pierce Oil 6s	79	80	79	80

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MUNITIONS STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
Aetna Explosives	154	157	155	160
Aetna Explosives pf.	84	87	83	87
Am. & Br. Mfg. Co.	23	25	23	25
Am. & Br. Mfg. Co. pf.	41	45	41	45
Atlas Powder	250	258	255	260
Atlas Powder pf.	95	99	95	99
Bliss (E. W.)	265	285	225	235
Bliss (E. W.) pf.	72	78	72	78
Canadian Explosives	390	415	363	390
Can. Explosives pf.	100	110	100	110
Carbon Steel	69	72	69	72
Carbon Steel 1st pf.	74	78	74	78
Carbon Steel 2d pf.	64	68	60	65
Colts Arms	530	550	520	530
Driggs-Seabury	107	110	108	111
Du Pont Powder, new	385	392	390	400
Du Pont Powder pf.	102	104	103	106
Hercules Powder	430	435	430	438
Hercules Powder pf.	114	118	114	118
Hopkins-Allen	43	47	41	45
Hopkins-Allen pf.	90	96	90	96
Lake Torpedo Boat	19	20	15	17
Midvale Steel	350	360	356	450
Midvale Steel & Ord.	77½	78½	747	78
Niles-Bement-Pond	147	152	145	151
Niles-Bement-P. pf.	101	105	101	105
Savage Arms	730	760	730	760
Submarine Boat	44	45	46	47
Scovill Mfg. Co.	390	410	370	390
Winch. Rep. Arms	2400	2600	2300	2500

STOCK MARKET AVERAGES.

The average quotations of twenty-five leading railroad and twenty-five industrial issues yesterday, and of those two groups of stocks combined, with comparisons:

	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Railroad	78.15	77.20	77.44	— .23
Industrials	102.13	99.34	100.63	+ .48

COMBINED AVERAGE.

Oct. 8	88.86	86.60	87.79	+ .99
Oct. 9	88.89	87.61	88.51	+ .72
Oct. 11	90.22	88.31	89.30	+ .79
Oct. 12—Holiday.				
Oct. 13	90.74	88.71	89.60	+ .30
Oct. 14	90.07	88.41	88.91	+ .69
Oct. 15	90.14	88.27	89.06	+ .12

Range of Fifty Stocks.

	High.	Low.	Last.
Oct., 1915	90.74	Oct. 13	82.93
Oct., 1914	Exchange closed.		
Oct., 1913	70.79	Oct. 2	66.20
Oct., 1912	85.76	Oct. 4	81.47
Oct., 1911	76.33	Oct. 16	72.01
*Year, 1915	90.74	Oct. 13	58.90
Year, 1914	73.70	Jan. 31	57.47
Year, 1913	79.10	Jan. 2	63.09
Year, 1912	85.32	Sep. 30	75.24
Year, 1911	84.41	Jun. 26	69.87

Oct. 6 89.03
Oct. 17 67.78
Oct. 30 82.30
Oct. 4 73.89
Feb. 24 86.03
July 30 80.29
Feb. 1 66.04
Feb. 1 78.30
Sep. 25 77.09

*To date.

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Alvarado	.70	1¼	Iron Blos.	.75	.80
Bay S Gas	.15	.17	La Rose	.40	.60
Bingham	7¼	8	Majestic	.75	.90
Bohemia	2⅜	2⅝	McK-Dar.	.27	.30
Begole	.50	1	Mex Met.	.21	.25
Boston Ely	.28	.30	M. of Am.	2¼	2⅜
Butte & L.	.32	.34	New Baltic	3	3¼
Calaveras	1⅜	1⅝	N Cornelia	8½	9
Chief Con.	.93	.95	Nev-Doug.	.68	.74
Con Ariz.	1⅜	1½	Ohio Cop.	.14	.18
Con Cop.	1⅜	2	Oneco	.90	1
Cortez	.60	.70	Onondaga	1⅞	2
Cal Corb.	.01	.06	S W Miami	.50	1
Crown Res	.35	.40	Stew Min.	.68	.70
Dav-Daly	1⅜	1⅛	Utah Met.	7⅛	7⅜
Eagle & B	1⅛	1⅜	Ton Belm.	3½	3¾
1st N Cons.	4	4¼	Ton Min.	5¼	5⅝
Goldfield	1⅜	1½	Yukon	2¼	2½
Houghton	2⅜	3			

UNLISTED SECURITIES.

The Annalist Open Security Market presents facilities for sale and purchase of unlisted securities. Best weekly magazine of finance, commerce, and economics. Ten cents weekly; $4 a year. The Annalist, Times Square, New York. —Adv.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Heaviness marked the closing dealings on the Consolidated Stock Exchange. Earlier in the day prices had tended toward improvement, with some sharp special upward movements occurring. There was no particular news to account for the closing downward trend, but there seemed to be indications of liquidation here and there. A number of the "war stocks" were prominent in the early advances, particularly Westinghouse Electric sold nearly 4 points above its closing price on Thursday.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
100	Alaska Gold	33¼	33¾	33¾	33¾
480	Allis-Chalmers	43⅜	43½	42¾	42¾
180	Am. Beet Sugar	67⅜	68⅛	67¼	67¼
5,770	American Can	64⅞	65¾	64	64
1,780	Am. Car & F.	83	86¼	83	84½
10	Am. Hide & L.	10½	10½	10¼	10¼
200	Am. Locomo	66½	67¼	66⅝	66⅝
7,370	Am. Smelting	92	95⅞	91½	93
60	Am. Sugar	113	113	113	113
990	Anaconda Cop.	75¾	76¼	75	75
190	A., T. & S. F.	106⅜	106⅜	106¼	106⅜
180	Baldwin Loco.	123½	125½	123¼	124
190	Balt. & Ohio	91⅝	91⅞	91¼	91⅝
280	Brooklyn R. T.	87⅝	88¼	87⅝	88
10	Can. Pacific	164½	164½	164½	164½
470	Cent. Leather	53	54	52⅝	52⅞
170	Ches. & Ohio	56⅛	57¼	56¼	57
40	C., M. & St. P.	90⅝	91½	90⅝	91
1,240	C., R. I. & P.	23½	23½	19⅝	20½
140	Ching Copper	50¼	50¼	49¾	49¾
1,780	Col. Fuel & I.	57	57¾	55¼	55⅝
150	Consol. Gas	149	150	146¾	147¾
20	Corn Products	18½	18¾	18⅜	18⅜
1,010	Crucible Steel	92	94	90½	91¾
70	Dist. Securities	35½	36	33¾	34⅜
530	Erie	33⅞	34⅝	33¾	33⅞
20	Erie 1st pf.	53½	53⅝	53¼	53⅜
510	Goodrich Co.	78	78½	76¼	76¾
70	Gt. North'n ore	43⅝	48	43	43
40	Gt. North'n pf.	122	122	121¾	121¾
490	Inspirat'n Cop.	43⅝	44⅝	43½	43¾
100	Inter.-Met.	23⅝	23⅝	23¼	23⅝
330	Interboro Con.	23½	23⅞	23¾	23½
20	Inter. Con. pf.	80¼	80¼	80¼	80¼
30	Lehigh Valley	75⅝	75⅝	75⅝	76⅜
220	Max. Motors	61⅜	62½	61⅜	61½
10	Maxwell 2d pf.	52½	52½	52½	52½
470	Mexican Pet.	91⅝	93½	91⅝	92
760	Miami Copper	33⅝	34¼	33⅞	33⅝
310	Mo. Pacific	4½	5	4½	5
110	Nat. Enam. & S.	29½	30⅝	29¼	30¼
100	N. Y. Central	99¼	99⅝	99¼	99¼
310	N.Y., N.H. & H.	82½	83⅜	82⅜	82½
20	Northern Pac.	111	111¼	111	111
110	Pittsburgh Coal	40¾	42	40¾	40¾
100	Pr. Steel Car	71¼	71¾	70⅝	70⅝
420	Ray Consol	26	26⅛	25⅝	25⅞
2,050	Reading	77⅜	79	77⅜	77⅞
440	Rep. Iron & S.	53¾	54½	53¾	53¾
240	Southern Pac.	97¼	97½	96⅝	96⅝
30	Southern Ry.	20⅜	20⅜	20¼	20¼
120	Studebaker	160⅛	160⅝	160¼	160¼
990	Tenn. Copper	67⅜	68	65¾	66
410	Third Av.	63¾	63⅞	62¼	62½
480	Union Pacific	134⅜	135⅝	134¼	134½
130	U. S. Rubber	54⅜

$20,000,000 TOBACCO CONCERN ORGANIZED

Mutual Consolidates Going Companies and Will Give Coupons with Goods.

PLANTS IN THREE STATES

No Trade War or Attempt at Monopoly Is Contemplated, Benjamin Swartz c. Counsel Says.

After negotiations for two years large tobacco interests in this State, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania have organized a $20,000,000 manufacturing and distributing corporation to be known as the Mutual Tobacco Company, Inc., to manufacture cigars, smoking and chewing tobaccos, and cigarettes for the general trade, which will be introduced to the public by widespread advertising and a system of coupons packed in the goods. The incorporation papers were filed yesterday at Dover, Del., but the incorporators mentioned in the papers are merely representatives of the interests concerned in the consolidation of old and independent tobacco companies.

The concerns already identified with the enterprise include James C. Tansey, 19 South William Street, and Mrs. G. B. Miller Manufacturing Company, 97 Columbia Street, established in 1776, New York City; Hoffman & Co., Red Hook, Dutchess County, N. Y., established in 1800; Allen & Dunning, Paterson, N. J., formed in 1836, and the Campbell Tobacco Company of Newark, organized in 1806. The Campbell plant comprises four city blocks. Negotiations are pending with other firms and corporations, including a large Pennsylvania plant, and until these are completed the names of the officers will not be announced.

It is said that the capital stock is based on the assets of the consolidated interests. The new company will grow, cure, and handle tobacco in all forms; import and export leaf tobacco and produce established and new brands of cigars, cigarettes, smoking and chewing tobaccos, and snuff. Some of the foreign style cigars will be made, particularly Italian and Hungarian stogies. Headquarters will be in New York.

With the use of improved and modern machinery it is expected that the products of the plants will be largely developed, while the consolidation has for its main object the reduction of overhead charges. It will have a general distribution department for reaching the trade through co-operation with jobbers and other dealers throughout the country.

A trade war or a monopoly is not contemplated by the new organization, said Benjamin Swartz, attorney for the incorporating interests, at 192 Broadway yesterday.

"We are simply taking advantage of the most advanced selling methods of the largest present-day industrial undertakings," said he. "Instead of inadequate and insufficient advertising of a few brands of cigars, cigarettes, and other tobaccos, we plan to popularize various successful brands by widespread national advertising. We will take advantage of every benefit of organization on a large scale."

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Government Issues.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Argen. Gov't.	6	Dec., 1915	100⅜	100⅝	2.00
Argen. Gov't.	6	Dec., 1916	100⅜	101⅛	5.00
Argen. Gov't.	6	Dec., 1917	100⅜	100⅞	5.70
Argen. Gov't.	6	May, 1920	98⅜	99⅛	6.25
City of Mont.	5	Dec., 1915	99	99⅛	5.05
City of Q'b'c.	5	Apr., 1920	88¾	89¾	5.20
Dom. of Can.	5	Aug., 1916	100	100⅛	4.80
Dom. of Can.	5	Oct., 1917	100	101⅛	4.93
French Gov't	5	Jan., 1916	99⅛	99⅜	6.75
German Gov't.	5	Jan., 1916	99¾	100	5.00
Norway Gov't.	6	Oct., 1916	99⅞	100⅛	5.45
Norway Gov't.	6	Oct., 1917	99⅞	100⅛	5.70
Swedish Gov't.	6	Dec., 1916	98⅛	99⅛	6.70
Swiss Gov't.	5	Mar., 1916	98⅝	100	6.15
Swiss Gov't.	5	Mar., 1918	95	97	6.15
Swiss Govt.	5	Mar., 1920	95⅝	96⅛	6.05

Company Issues.

Ala. Power.	6	Feb., 1916	100	101	5.50
Am. Am. Oil.	5	Nov., 1917	100¾	100⅞	4.00
Am. Loco. Co.	5	July, 1916	100⅛	101¼	4.00
Am. T.&T. sub.	5	Apr., 1916	100⅞	101⅛	2.75
Am. Cop. Co.	5	Mar., 1917	100⅝	101⅜	4.10
Balt. & Ohio.	4½	June, 1917	100⅛	100⅜	4.40
Balt. & Ohio.	4½	June, 1918	99⅛	99¾	4.50
B'klyn R. T.	5	July, 1918	99⅞	100⅛	4.95
Can. North'n.	5	Sept., 1941	98	98⅜	5.75
Can. Pacific.	6	Mar. 2, '24	102⅛	102⅜	5.80
Ches. & Ohio.	5	June, 1919	95	95⅛	6.30
Chi. & W. I.	5	Sept., 1919	98⅛	98⅜	6.25
Chi. El. Rys.	5	July, 1916	91½	93½	12.5
Con. Pow. Co.	6	May 1, '17	99	100	6.00
Con. Gas. Bal.	5	May, 1917	100⅛	100½	4.70
C. of G.	5	June, 1918	100⅛	100½	4.80
Erie R. R.	5	Apr., 1916	100⅛	100⅜	3.75
E. Pow. & Lt.	5	1918	93	96⅛	6⅝
Erie R. R.	5½	Apr., 1917	100⅛	100⅞	5.00
Gen. Rubber.	5	Dec., 1918	100	100¾	4.90
Grd. Rap. El.	5	May, 1918	100⅛	100⅜	4.05
Grand R. Ry.	5	June, 1916	100	100¼	4.15
Hav. El Ry.	5	Sep., 1916	98½	100	6.00
Hock. Val. Ry.	5	Nov., 1917	100	100¼	4.95
Int. Harv.	5	Feb. 15, '18	100⅛	101¼	4.85
Int. Mer.	5	Mar., 1917	100⅛	100⅜	5.05
Louis. G. & E.	5	Apr., 1919	98¾	99⅜	6⅛
L. S. & M. S.	5	Dec., 1915	100⅛	100½	2.00
Mich. Ry.	6	June, 1916	99½	100⅛	5.93
Minn. St. P.	5	Mar., 1919	100⅜	100⅝	5.75
Mont. T. & P.	6	Apr., 1917	96	97½	7.95
N. E. Nav.	6	May, 1917	97	97¼	6.90
N.Y.,N.H.&H.	6	May, 1916	100⅛	100⅜	3.50
North. S. P.	6	June, 1917	98	100	6.00
Penna. Co.	4½	June 15, '21	100⅛	100⅜	4.35
P. S. C. N.J.	5	Mar., 1916	100⅛	100⅜	3.20
Sea. Air Line.	5	Mar., 1916	100⅛	100⅞	2.90
Southern Ry.	5	Feb., 1916	100⅛	100⅜	3.85
Southern Ry.	5	Mar., 1917	100⅛	100⅜	5.00
Sulz. de Sem.	6	June, 1916	100⅛	100⅜	5.90
U. S. Smelt.	5	June, 1918	98½	99⅛	5.25
U. S. P. S. Co.	6	Apr., 1918	98½	99	6.40
Union Typew.	5	Jan. 15, '16	93½	94½	20.35
United Fruit.	6	May, 1917	101½	101¾	4.75
United Fruit.	6	May, 1918	99¾	99¾	5.10
Utah Co.	6	Apr., 1917	100	100⅛	5.55
West. E. & M.	5	Oct., 1917	100⅞	101¼	4.85
W. Penn. Tr.	6	Mar., 1917	97	100	6.00
W. Pr. Co.	6	Mar., 1917	98½	99½	6.25
W. S. G. & E.	5	Oct., 1917	98¾	99¼	6.15
W. V. T. & E.	6	June, 1917	96	98	7½

PROPOSALS.

SEALED BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED BY the Board of Water Supply, at its offices, twenty-second floor, Municipal Building, Park Row, Centre, and Chambers Streets, New York City, until 11 A. M. on Tuesday, October 26, 1915, for CONTRACT 128, for the construction of two concrete stone and brick buildings at the Uptake and Downtake chambers of Hill View Reservoir, in the City of Yonkers, Westchester County, New York. The larger one of the buildings is, approximately, 125 feet by 88 feet by 35 feet and the other is somewhat smaller. The substructures or foundations of these buildings have been built and The City will furnish and erect the roof covers for the buildings.

At the above place and time the bids will be publicly opened and read. Pamphlets containing information for bidders and contract drawings can be obtained at the above address, at the office of the Secretary, by depositing the sum of ten dollars ($10) in cash or its equivalent for each pamphlet. For further particulars apply to the office of the Principal Assistant Engineer at the above address.

CHARLES STRAUSS, President;
CHARLES N. CHADWICK,
JOHN F. GALVIN,
Commissioners of the Board of Water Supply.
GEORGE FEATHERSTONE, Secretary.

SEALED BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED BY the Board of Water Supply, at its offices, twenty-second floor, Municipal Building, Park Row, Centre and Chambers Streets, New York City, until 11 A. M. on Tuesday, October 19th, 1915, for CONTRACT 186, for the erection of two steel frame buildings, galvanized-steel-covered, for the drainage chambers, at Shafts 11 and 21, of the City Tunnel of Catskill Aqueduct, New York City. Both buildings are of, approximately, the same size, the larger one being about 48 feet by 40 feet by 83 feet. The substructures or foundations of these buildings are being built under other contracts.

At the above place and time the bids will be publicly opened and read. Pamphlets containing information for bidders and contract drawings can be obtained at the above address, at the office of the Secretary, by depositing the sum of ten dollars ($10) in cash or its equivalent for each pamphlet. For further particulars apply to the office of the Principal Assistant Engineer at the above address.

CHARLES STRAUSS, President.
CHARLES N. CHADWICK,
JOHN F. GALVIN,
Commissioners of the Board of Water Supply.
GEORGE FEATHERSTONE, Secretary.

PROPOSALS FOR LEATHER LEGGINS.—Office of Depot Quartermaster, Philadelphia, Pa.—Sealed proposals will be received here until 11:00 o'clock A. M., October 18, 1915, for furnishing at this Depot 20,000 pairs leather leggins. Information on application.

COMMODITIES MARKETS.

WHEAT.

Press advices from Europe to the effect that the military operations on the Dardanelles would probably be abandoned caused a very active buying movement in the wheat market, and early in the day prices showed gains of 2¼ to 3c a bushel, which represented a gain of almost as much as had been lost during the sharp decline of Thursday. The high point of the day was made during the early trading, but while there were sharp setbacks at times under profit taking, the undertone was distinctly firm, and final quotations were 1⅝ to 1¾c net higher. In the local cash market No. 1 Northern, Duluth, was quoted at $1.14, and No. 1 Northern, Manitoba, $1.10, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
December..	..	..	$1.15½	$1.14	$1.22

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
December..	$1.09¾	$1.07¼	1.08	1.06¼	1.13⅝
May	1.09⅜	1.08⅜	1.08⅞	1.07⅛	1.18¾

CORN.

The corn market was moderately active and prices were firm, with net gains of ⅝c to 1¼c. Offerings were small and there was a good commission house demand on the theory that the crop prospect has been materially reduced as a result of frost damage. In the local cash market No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at 76½c, prompt shipment.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
October	64½	63	64	62¼	..
December	59⅛	58⅜	59¼	58⅝	66⅞
May	61	60¼	60⅝	60	69⅛

OATS.

Exporters were again in the market for oats, and, as offerings were not liberal, prices were firmer, closing with net gains of ⅜c to 1½c. The local cash market was firmer; No. 3 white quoted at 42@43c; No. 4 white, 40½@41½c; ordinary to fancy clipped, 40½@44½c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
December ...	39½	38⅜	39½	38⅜	48½
May	40¼	39⅜	39⅞	39⅝	51¼

PROVISIONS.

There was active liquidation in the market for hog products and prices were lower. Receipts of hogs at Western points were 64,000 head, including 13,000 head at Chicago, 6,000 head at Kansas City, and 3,300 head at Omaha. Chicago expects 8,000 head today.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Lard—					
October	9.52	9.45	9.45	9.62	10.50
January	9.70	9.40	9.42	9.70	10.00
Ribs—					
October	..	..	..	9.85	10.80
January	9.65	9.42	9.45	9.70	9.75
Pork—					
October	14.75	14.75	14.75	15.05	..
January	17.80	17.30	17.30	18.00	18.05

COTTONSEED OIL.

The cottonseed oil market experienced a very sharp decline during the early operations yesterday, and at the low point of the day values were about 70 points down from the top of the recent bull movement. There was more or less buying on the decline, and prices experienced a sharp recovery, although at the close of the day quotations were 11 to 18 points net lower.

Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	..	..	7.70@7.90	8.00
October	..	..	7.60@7.90	8.00
November	7.80	7.69	7.75@7.95	8.00
December	7.92	7.82	7.82@7.96	8.09
January	7.97	7.88	7.96@7.97	8.07
February	7.88	7.88	8.00@8.05	8.11
March	8.10	7.77	8.07@8.08	8.19
April	8.12	7.88	8.13@8.15	8.20
May	8.23	7.97	8.18@8.20	8.35

COFFEE.

The coffee market was steadier, with closing prices 2 to 7 points net higher. Total sales for the day were larger, amounting to 49,000 bags, but of this amount 37,000 were in the form of exchanges from December to the later months. This switching was the principal feature of the day and it was evident that shorts in this position were inclined to cover and transfer their interest into the more distant positions, and the differences between the near and the far months narrowed down 2 to 5 points.

The local spot market was quiet, but prices were very steadily held, with Rio 7s quoted at 7¾ cents.

Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
October	..	..	6.32@6.35	6.27
November	..	..	6.32@6.33	6.27
December	6.38	6.29	6.36@6.37	6.29
January	..	..	6.40@6.41	6.33
February	..	..	6.43@6.44	6.37
March	6.47	6.47	6.46@6.47	6.41
April	..	..	6.51@6.52	6.48
May	6.57	6.52	6.56@6.57	6.52
June	..	..	6.62@6.63	6.58
July	6.69	6.69	6.68@6.69	6.65
August	..	..	6.72@6.73	6.70
September	6.77	6.76	6.77@6.78	6.75

SUGAR.

After opening steady, generally 1@3 points higher, futures firmed up on reports of heavy export business in Cuban raws. At the close a little fresh buying sent prices up, and the market closed firm, unchanged to 7 points net higher. Sales for the day, 6,400 tons. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
October	..	..	3.10@3.13	3.10
November	..	..	3.15@3.17	3.12
December	3.15	3.05	3.12@3.15	3.05
January	3.04	3.00	3.01@3.02	2.98
February	..	..	3.00@3.01	2.95
March	3.00	3.00	3.01@3.03	2.99
April	3.05	3.05	3.03@3.07	3.00
May	3.14	3.09	3.10@3.11	3.05
June	..	..	3.12@3.14	3.08
July	3.19	3.18	3.15@3.17	3.10
August	..	..	3.17@3.18	3.12
September	..	..	3.20@3.22	3.15

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 8,802 packages. Continued dull trade, and while the general market for creamery is without material change, there are a few weak spots. Some holders would rather concede a little in price than carry the goods over. A good deal of the stock offered was graded from fair seconds to extras, and the range of values for these is from 25@28½c. Exporters are doing a little business, but are not heavy buyers. Ladles are slightly weak. Packing stock easier in tone, but prices unchanged. Creamery, extras, (92 score,) 28¼@28½c; higher scoring, 29@29½c; firsts, 26@28c; seconds, 24@25½c; thirds, 22½@23c; state dairy, fancy, 27½@28c; good to prime, 25½@27c; common to fair, 22@25c; renovated, extras, 24½@25c; firsts, 23½@24c; lower grades, 21½@23c; imitation creamery, firsts, 23@24c; ladles, current make, firsts, 22@22½c; seconds, 20@21c; lower grades, 19½@20½c; packing stock, June make, fine, 21c; current make, fine, 21c; No. 2, 20½c; lower grades, 17@20c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 7,362 cases. Warm weather induces dealers to work on stock previously bought and taken from the warehouses, and trade in the wholesale market continues quiet, especially for average good and lower grades, which are in considerable accumulation and offered at all very irregular prices. A large part of the supply of fresh gathered stock is selling in range of 24@30c; only occasional lots showing quality to bring outside prices, with some inferior goods going lower. Storage eggs very quiet but generally held steady. Near-by whites in light supply and fancy qualities firm; mixed and irregular qualities range widely in price. Fresh gathered, extras, per dozen, 34@35c; extra firsts, 31@33c; firsts, 27@30c; seconds, 22½@26c; thirds and poorer, 20@22c; dirties, No. 1, 21@22c; No. 2 and poorer, 18@20½c; checks, good to choice, dry, 20@20¼c; culls and inferior quality, 15@19c; refrigerator, special marks, fancy, 26c; firsts, 24½@25½c; seconds, 23@24c; thirds or poorer, 19@22½c; State, Pennsylvania, and near-by nearby whites, fine to fancy, 48@50c; ordinary to good, 35@47c; gathered whites, as to size and quality, 33@47c; Western, gathered whites, 30@36c; State, Pennsylvania, and near-by hennery browns, 36@38c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 27@35c; near-by refrigerator whites, 27@30c.

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Atl. Coast Line.	1916-'23	4 @4½	4.55	4.40
Balt. & Ohio.	1916-'23	4½	4.55	4.40
Buff., Roch. & P.	1916-'30	4½@5	4.55	4.38
Canadian Pacific.	1916-'28	4½	4.58	4.65
Car., Clinch. & O.	1916-'24	5	5.25	4.90
Ches. & Ohio.	1916-'24	4½	4.75	4.55
Chicago & N. W.	1916-'23	4½	4.45	4.25
Chi., Ind. & Louis.	1916-'23	4½	5.00	4.75
C., St. L. & N. O.	1916-'24	5	4.90	4.80
C., C. & St. L.	1916-'29	5	5.10	4.90
Del. & Hudson.	1922	4½	4.50	4.38
Erie R. R.	1916-'23	4½@5	4.95	4.75
Hocking Valley.	1916-'23	4 @5	4.80	4.60
Illinois Central.	1916-'23	4½@5	4.50	4.38
Louis. & Nash.	1916-'23	5	4.45	4.30
Mo., Kan. & Tex.	1916-'23	5	6.50	5.50
Mo. Pacific.	1916-'22	5	7.00	5.50
N. Y. Cent. Lines.	1916-'24	4½@5	4.38	4.70
Nor. & Western.	1916-'24	4½	4.45	4.25
N. Y. N. H. & H.	1916-'28	6	4.88	4.62
Penn. Gen. F'g't.	1916-'23	4 @4½	4.38	4.20
St. L., I. M. & S.	1916-'24	5	6.50	5.25
Atl. Air Line.	1916-'23	5	4.88	4.65
Southern Ry.	1916-'24	4½@5	4.85	4.62
Southern Pacific.	1916-'23	4½	4.55	4.42
Virginian Ry.	1916-'19	5	4.80	4.50

AUCTION SALES.

NOTICE OF SALE OF STOCK.

120 shares of the capital stock of the Alegrias Land Company, par value $12,000, will be sold to the highest bidder at public auction at the office of the Alegrias Land Company, No. 40 Cedar Street, New York City, on Monday, the 29th day of November, 1915, at 12 o'clock noon.

FORD DISCOVERS NEW IRON PROCESS

Makes Iron From Ore by One Heat, It Is Said—Will Give Secret Free to the World.

Special to The New York Times.

DETROIT Oct. 15.—The Ford Motor Company today announced a new discovery in metallurgy of great importance to the iron and steel industries of the United States. Hereafter the iron ore consumed at the Ford plant, from 700 to 1,000 tons a day, will go into the blast furnaces in its crude state and be refined by one "heat" into both pure gray iron and malleable iron. On Mr. Ford's return from California, his associates said today, he will give his secret to the world free of all royalties.

From the time the crude ore enters the furnace until it is turned out in the form of completely milled parts for motor cars it will not be alowed to cool. One process, instead of two or more, accmplishes this result. For experiments, which have been going on under the personal direction of Mr. Ford, a big steel plant in Detroit was commandeered, with its working force, so that the daily production schedule of the Ford plant might not be disturbed. The new discovery, it is asserted, will save the Ford Motor Company $3,500,000 a year.

Charles A. Brownell, one of the officials of the Ford company, tonight issued the following statement regarding the discovery:

"Today the Ford Motor Company announces that the making of grey iron and malleable iron direct from the initial heat of the blast furnace has been accomplished. The elements while still in a molten state are changed and refined and finally finished and poured direct into molds for grey iron or malleable castings as the case may be. This has worked out to an actual fact and work produced. What seemed to be an impossibility has been accomplished.

"This new process not only effects a great economy in the cost of manufacturing, but also produces grey and malleable iron of much greater strength and durability.

"With the Ford Motor Company's use of at least 700 tons of this metal a day one can readily realize the vast saving that will be secured. This discovery will prove of tremendous importance not only in the motor car industry, but in all lines of manufacture where these metals are used."

TO AIR PUMP CO. MUDDLE.

Preferred Stockholders Win Point in Federal Court.

The affairs of the International Steam Pump Company, which has been in trouble for some time, will be thoroughly investigated as the result of a decision given late last evening in the Federal District Court by Judge Julius M. Mayer. He granted permission to the Protective Committee of the preferred stockholders' committee, of which MacDougall Hawkes is Chairman, and the receiver appointed by the New Jersey courts to file an amended answer in the creditor's suit, which has been merged with the foreclosure suit brought by the Guaranty Trust Company.

In this amended answer it is alleged that there was collusion between the Directors and the bondholders to defraud the preferred stockholders, and it is also asserted that at the time the company defaulted on its interest it was solvent. At the hearing yesterday before Judge Mayer there were some sharp passages between Paul D. Cravath, counsel for the bondholders, and W. Bourke Cockran, counsel for the Preferred Stockholders' Committee, and Mr. Cravath asserted that the new application was intended merely to delay the foreclosure proceedings. Judge Mayer told the lawyers, however, that he would permit the preferred stockholders to intervene through the New Jersey receiver. Proofs of the alleged solvency of the company must be presented during the week of Oct. 19 to Special Master Gilbert.

RAILROAD SALE CONFIRMED.

Bondholders Get the New Orleans, Mobile & Chicago.

Word was received yesterday by the Platten Bondholders' Reorganization Commitee of the New Orleans, Mobile & Chicago Railroad that the Federal Court at Mobile, Ala., had confirmed the sale of the road to the committee. Objections raised by minority bondholders were overruled.

Of the $13,613,200 of the railroad's bonds outstanding, it was announced, all but $561,300 had been deposited with the United States Mortgage and Trust Company.

STREET CLEANERS ORGANIZE

Form National Body at Armory Exhibition.

Street cleaning officials from forty cities met yesterday afternoon at the exhibition of street cleaning apparatus in the First Regiment Field Artillery's Armory, in Sixty-sixth Street, and organized the Society of Street Cleaning and Refuse Disposal of the United States and Canada.

These officers were elected: President—John T. Fetherston; First Vice President—Gus Hanna of Cleveland; Second Vice President—G. B. Wilson of Toronto, Canada; Third Vice President—Henry J. Cohn of Richmond, Va.; Secretary-Treasurer—J. R. Buchanan of New York. The following were elected members of the Executive Committee: Walter G. Leininger of Chicago, John W. Brooks of Pittsburgh, Arthur T. Rhodes of Worcester, Mass., Joseph J. North of Boston, and Thomas Kennedy of Buffalo.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alpha Con.	.02	Kentucky Con.	.02
Andes	.11	Mexican	.35
Best & Belcher	.10	Occidental Con.	.79
Caledonia	.66	Ophir	.11
Challenge Con.	.06	Overman	.11
Chollar	.03	Potosi	.02
Confidence	.19	Savage	.07
Con. Cal. & Va.	.22	Seg. Belcher	.03
Con. Imperial	.02	Sierra Nevada	.40
Gould & Curry	.04	Union Con.	.17
Hale & Norcross	.05	Utah Con.	.05
Julia	.01	Jacket Con.	.16

TONOPAH.		Comb. Fraction.	.08
Belmont	3.50	Diamondf. Daisy	.03
Jim Butler	.75	Diamondf. B. B.	.06
McNamara	.02	Florence	.44
Midway	.13	Goldf. Con. M.	1.35
Mizpah Ext.	.19	Goldf. Kewanas.	.30
Montana	.27	Goldf. Merger.	.18
North Star	.09	Jumbo Ext.	1.27½
Rescue Eula	.07	Lone Star	.04
Tonopah Ext.	2.35	Silver Pick	.08
Tonopah Merger	.35	Vernal	.01
Victor	.28	Nevada Hills	.17
West End	.57	Rochester Mines	.56
GOLDFIELD.		Round Mountain	.40
Atlanta	.26	MANHATTAN.	
Booth	.40	Man. Big Four.	.05
C. O. D.	.04		

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Dr. Jackpot	9¼	9¾	Isabella	16¼	16¾
Elkton	23	24	Jackpot	6¾	7½
El Paso	75	80	McKinney	36	37
Findlay	3¼	4½	Portland	159½	163
Gold Cycle	179	181	Vindicator	152½	160
Gold Dollar	1	4	Rav. B. H.	3	3½
Gold Sov.	5¾	7			

TOBACCO STOCKS.

Closing quotations of stocks not quoted elsewhere were:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
American Cigar	111	115	111	115
American Cigar pf.	98	100	98	100
Am. Mach. & Fdry.	85	95	85	95
Conley Foil	350	400	350	400
Johnston Tin F. & M.	125	150	125	150
J. S. Young	155	170	155	170
J. S. Young pf.	105	108	105	106
MacAndrews & F.	145	155	145	155
MacAndrews & F. pf.	99	100	98	100
Porto Rico-Am. Tob.	188	198	188	198
R. J. Reynolds Tob.	410	430	410	430
R. J. Reyn. Tob. pf.	119	122	119	122

3D AV. RY. PAYS DIVIDEND.

Quarterly 1% First Distribution Since 1907.

The Directors of the Third Avenue Railway Company yesterday declared a quarterly dividend of 1 per cent., payable Jan. 1, to stockholders of record Dec. 15.

This is the first dividend paid on the stock of the reorganized Third Avenue Company. The old Third Avenue Railway, prior to 1889, paid dividends for a long time at the rate of 7 per cent. a year. When the road was leased to the Metropolitan Street Railway Company dividends continued at the rate of 5 per cent. until October, 1907, when they were suspended by the receiver for the Metropolitan. F. W. Whitridge, President of the new company, maintained that there should be no dividends until the property had been thoroughly built up and until a proper surplus had been laid aside for the future welfare of the road.

According to an official of the company it is the intention of the Directors to continue the dividends regularly and thus put the Third Avenue road on a 4 per cent. basis. It is proposed to continue to set aside an annual depreciation allowance of about $500,000. This is in direct line with the policy of Mr. Whitridge.

Ever since the new management of the company went into office on Jan. 1, 1907, there has been a clamor among stockholders for dividends. Mr. Whitridge always dodged the question and often reasserted his intention to reconstruct the road. He wanted to put every cent back into the property, he told the stockholders, in order to perfect the operating conditions. Early this year, when the surplus of the road was higher than ever, a committee of Directors undertook to investigate conditions for themselves. It appeared for a time that there would be a split in the Third Avenue management. The committee reported that the full board that an early dividend would be justified by the financial condition of the road and Mr. Whitridge, it is understood, then acquiesced in this view. He was not at yesterday's meeting, but that was not regarded as indicating opposition. It is understood that he is still in Europe.

It was also announced after yesterday's meeting that the $2,020,000 4 per cent. Third Avenue Railway bonds recently authorized by the Public Service Commission had been sold to the Central Trust Company at 80. The company reserves the right to repurchase the bonds at any time at the same price and accrued interest.

LONDON MARKET ACTIVE.

Money Abundant and Discount Rates Weaken—American Securities Decline.

LONDON, Oct. 15.—Money was abundant and discount rates weakened today. It is believed that some of the leading banks intend to withdraw from the agreement not to lend below 4½ per cent. owing to plentiful supplies of money. American exchange advanced another fraction to 4.69.

The stock market was only moderately active. The usual war loan and Japanese loan transactions were recorded and Mexican shares were firmer on the belief that the United States will recognize Carranza.

American securities declined in the forenoon, but hardened later under the lead of Canadian Pacific. The closing was steady.

Trading Active on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, Oct. 15.—Trading was active on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes, 66 francs 50 centimes for cash. Exchange on London, 27 francs 55 centimes.

A DROP IN IMPORTS.

Some of the Principal Items in Last Week's Figures.

There was a drop of $5,000,000 in imports at this port in the week ended Oct. 9, compared with the week before, according to the Custom House report out yesterday. Last week's total entries were $14,982,040, compared with $19,978,651 in the week before, and $17,278,772 in the week before that. Dry goods imports showed a slight increase.

Aniline color imports aggregated $9,611, while indigo, mostly synthetic, was valued at $22,932. Dyewood amounted to $37,108, while logwood entries reached $10,081, representing 1,568,000 pounds. Argols had a value of $48,367.

Imports of watches, precious stones and jewelry totaled $490,168, while india rubber manufactures and waste were returned at $1,990,239. Hides, leather and findings totaled $1,808,647, while wool entries were 9,133 bales, worth $590,595. Sugar imports here aggregated 113,486 bags, appraised at $1,388,622, and coffee, 160,220 bags, valued at $1,216,866. Raw cocoa imports were set down at $499,604.

Dry goods entered for consumption were valued at $2,374,900, silk entries being appraised at $786,849. In the week before, dry goods imported for consumption were returned at $2,265,925, silk entries being $1,120,602. Withdrawals from bonded warehouse last week aggregated $726,943, while warehoused goods had a value of $514,907. In the corresponding week last year the entries were, respectively, $590,818 and $1,093,322.

DELAYED RUSSIAN GOODS.

Hope Is Now Entertained of Their Speedy Shipment Here.

E. C. Porter, agent in charge of the local Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, said yesterday he looked for improvement soon toward the release of goods from Russia. The bureau is working with the Russian Government agents in passing upon importers' applications for merchandise, and this, it was said, requires considerable time.

With a view to expediting matters, the Department has requested the Russian Department of Customs at Petrograd to act as quickly as possible. A hitch, however, has occurred in the matter of the release of calf, goat and dried sheepskins. While under the original announcement, these goods were to be included in the list of merchandise to be released, it is now stated by cable that the Russian authorities have decided that on account of "military necessity," these goods cannot be released to American importers.

While this new stand is somewhat disconcerting to bureau officials here, it is hoped that no further curtailment will be made of the export list. Mr. Porter seemed nopeful yesterday that importers will eventually be able to get their purchases of furs, seeds and other articles long held up.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15.—Forecast:

N. and S. Car. and Ga.—Fair Sat., and Sun.; gentle to moderate n. e. winds.

Fla.—Fair Sat. and Sun.; gentle to moderate n. winds, except variable over n. w.

Ala. and Miss.—Fair Sat. and Sun.; gentle shifting winds.

La.—Fair Sat., except rain and cooler in n. w. Sunday, probably fair; gentle to moderate s. e. winds on the coast.

East. Tex.—Fair in s., rain in n. Sat.; cooler in the interior. Sun., fair, warmer in n.; moderate s. e. winds on the coast.

West. Tex.—Fair in s. and extreme w., rain in cen. and n. Sat.; cooler. Sun., probably fair and warmer.

Okla.—Rain and cooler Sat. Sun., fair, warmer.

Ark.—Rain and cooler Sat. Sun., probably fair.

Tenn. and Ky.—Fair Sat., except possibly rain in extreme W. Sun., fair.

Ohio—Cloudy Sat. Sun., fair; moderate n. e. winds.

Ind.—Fair Sat. and Sun.; moderate n. e. winds.

Lower Mich.—Fair Sat. Sun., cloudy; gentle to moderate n. e. and e. winds, becoming variable Sun.

Upper Mich.—Fair Sat. and Sun.; gentle to moderate shifting winds.

Ill.—Cloudy Sat., probably followed by rain at night or on Sun.

HIGH BIDDER WINS.

Upper Hudson Stone Company Gets Contract Despite Protest.

On the advice of Chief Engineer Lewis, the Board of Estimate yesterday approved the award of the contract by the Public Service Commission to the Upper Hudson Stone Company for stone ballast for the subway, at a cost of $230,440. It was this contract which was held up at the request of Borough President Marks because when it was first advertised Calvin Tomkins offered to supply the stone for about half as much as the Upper Hudson Stone Company, and had his bid rejected.

Then when the contract was readvertised, the crushing test was made far more severe. Mr. Lewis reported that it was necessary to increase the strength of the crushing test, and so on the recommendation of Controller Prendergast the contract was approved. Borough Presidents Marks of Manhattan and Van Name of Richmond, however, voted against it on the ground that the action of the commission had been very irregular.

LAND SUIT FOR $1,900,000.

Florida Promoter Would Recover from Jarvis Executors.

Cromwell Gibbons of Jacksonville, Fla., brought suit yesterday in the Federal District Court through his attorney William R. Willcox of 165 Broadway, to recover $1,900,000 from Hugh S. Jarvis and William J. Patterson, executors of Samuel M. Jarvis. He alleges a breach of contract for the purchase of 1,250,000 acres of land in the drainage area of the Everglades.

The suit is founded on a contract dated Nov. 19, 1912, between Samuel M. Jarvis of Cuba and New York and Albert W. Gilchrist, Governor; W. Y. Knott, Controller; J. C. Lunning, Treasurer; Park Trammel, Attorney General, and W. A. McRae, Commissioner of Agriculture of Florida, as Trustees of the international Improvement Fund of that State. Under it, it is alleged, Gibbons was to receive as commission for obtaining Jarvis as a purchaser $1 per acre, payable in four yearly instalments in cash or securities. The payments, it is alleged, should have begun on July 1, 1914, but the executors of Jarvis, who died last year, have not fulfilled the contract, the papers say.

FOR BROAD ST. HOSPITAL.

Subscriptions from Financial District Cover Initial Expenses.

Many additional subscriptions have been received for the Broad Street Hospital, it was announced yesterday, and altogether about 275 firms and individuals in the Wall Street district have responded to requests. A prominent banking house offered the hospital an automobile ambulance on the condition that two other ambulances be provided by other firms. The success of the venture is now assured, it was said.

In addition to the subscriptions announced a few days ago subscriptions have been received from Finley Barrell & Co., H. P. Goldschmidt & Co., Bankers Trust Company, Tripp & Co., Bamberger & Co., Verner C. Brown & Co., Tate & Hays, Freeman & Co., E. F. Hutton & Co., Millett, Roe & Hagen, Edwin S. Hooley & Co., Livingston & Co., United States Mortgage and Trust Company, W. H. Perkins, William L. Bendell, William A. Salomon & Co., H. Ter Bigelow & Co., Logan & Bryan, H. N. Whitney & Sons, and Jones & Baker.

LAYS DEATH TO EXERCISE.

Father Thinks School Calisthenics Killed Girl Pupil.

Clarence E. Porter of 237 Golden Avenue, Flushing, L. I., last night made a statement in which he said that the death of his daughter, Miss Maud Gertrude Porter, 16 years old, had been caused by gymnasium work in Public School 24, Flushing. The girl died at her home in Flushing on Thursday from heart disease.

Mr. Porter said that his daughter had not been able to attend school for more than a year before her death, because of ill health. He said that "chinning the bar," one of the exercises that the pupils went through, was entirely too hard for girls, and particularly for frail girls or boys who were not robust.

The teachers of the school say that girl pupils are not supposed to take up the "chinning the bar" work, as it is for boys only.

SUBWAY PROPS TOO SMALL.

Timber Boss Admits Shoring Shortage at Cave-in.

Raphael Conti, a timber boss for the contractor, said yesterday that there was a shortage of lumber for props in the subway cut at Seventh Avenue and Twenty-fourth Street. He was testifying at the Coroner's inquest into the deaths caused by the accident. He said he had had to take timber from one place in the subway to another.

"Did you tell your walking boss, Thomas Mitchell?" Coroner Feinberg asked.

"Yes, but I don't remember how many times. I had to use lumber 3 by 10, although 6 by 10 would have been better," was the reply.

"Why did you not use the 6 by 10 lumber?" asked the Coroner.

"Because I was short of it," was the reply.

The inquest will be resumed Monday afternoon.

TILEFISH IS BACK AGAIN.

Earthquake Scared Them Away in 1882, Expert Says.

According to T. M. Douthart of the Bureau of Fisheries, New York is again to have the pleasure of adding the tilefish to its menu. This beautifully colored, palatable fish disappeared in 1882, supposedly as a result of a volcanic disturbance off the New England coast. The return of the species is attributed to the shifting of the Gulf Stream westward, and the consequent warming of the waters near the American shores.

Mr. Douthart, who was a member of an expedition sent out by the Government, says that the fish will be seen in New York markets not later than next Friday, when it will be sold at retail, each purchaser receiving a history of the return of the fish and directions how best to prepare it for the table.

REJECT PHYSICIAN'S CLAIM.

Dr. Welch Wants Accounting from Mrs. Frank Leslie's Executorss.

Dr. John E. Welch of 138 West Seventieth Street yesterday asked the Surrogate's Court for an order directing the executors of the $1,500,000 estate of Mrs. Frank Leslie to make an accounting. The physician says that $12,500 is due him for professional services, that he has filed with the executors, William Nelson Cromwell and Louis M. Cramer, a proof of this claim, and that they have rejected it.

Dr. Welch recites that he attended Mrs. Leslie for a long period, and that for six weeks prior to her death he gave her his entire time and professional knowledge.

BRONX COUNTY COURTS.

Supreme Court.

CHAMBERS—Brady, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business.

County Court.

CHAMBERS—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Brady, J. Zedek<McMahon—Harry N. French. Squire<Knight—J. Homer Hildreth.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Brady, J. Robert H Oakley<Model Const Co—Edward J. Fitzgerald. John Rogener<David Robinson—John Gerhardt.

DECISIONS AND CALENDARS

FEDERAL.

Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15.—Charles E. Pipper of New York City was admitted to practice.

140—F. R. Brushaber v. Union Pacific Ry.; 393—Tyee Realty Co. v. C. W. Anderson, Collector of Internal Revenue;

394—Eli Thomas v. J. W. Anderson;

359—J. R. Stanton v. Baltic Mining Co. et al., and

218—J. F. Dodge v. J. J. Brady, Collector of Internal Revenue.—Argument continued.

881—W. Truax, Sr., et al. v. M. Raich.—Argument commenced.

240—H. La Roque v. U. S.—Argument commenced.

Adjourned until Monday.

Call for Oct. 18: Nos. 240, 212, 246, 223, 213, 454, 289, (and 332,) 440, 239, 485, 139, 328, 359, and 481.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

Appellate Division, First Department, Decisions:

B. B. Welsh, respt., v. H. B. Welsh, applt. —Order modified as stated in order, and as modified affirmed, without costs. No opinion. Order filed.

B. Frankel, applt., v. M. Volper, respt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

B. Gershanoff, respt., v. N. Y. Consol. RR. Co., appt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

L. Levy, respt., v. H. B. Kellner, appt.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion granted as stated in opinion. Opinion Per Curiam. Settle order on notice.

B. F. Jenkins, respt., v. A. Jenkins, applt. —Order affirmed, without costs. No opinion. Order filed.

J. Ryan, respt., v. J. Lashure, appt.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion granted, with $10 costs. No opinion. Order filed.

E. Ford, respt., v. J. Wanamaker, appt.—Order reversed and motion granted. No opinion. Order filed.

Re Grove Hill Realty Co.—Order modified as stated in opinion, and as modified affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements to respondent. Opinion Per Curiam. Settle order on notice.

W. Pragor et al, respt., v. M. B. Barclay, impld., appt.; B. Friend v. same; same v. same.—Orders affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Orders filed.

A. H. Altschul, appt, v. A. Ludwig, Supt. of Bldgs., &c., respt.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion granted, with $10 costs. Opinion Per Curiam. Order filed.

A. M. Moncrieff, applt., v. J. R. Moncrieff, respt.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and order granting alimony reinstated. Opinion Per Curiam. Order filed.

K. Knapp & French, Inc.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion granted as stated in opinion Per Curiam. The same.—Appeal dismissed, with $10 costs and disbursements. The same.—Appeal dismissed, with $10 costs and disbursements. The same.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. Opinion Per Curiam. Settle orders on notice.

O. F. Wood, respt., v. R. O'N. Wilson, applt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

T. M. Cox, applt., v. E. B. Boynton et al, respts.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

F. D. Kletz, applt., v. W. Williams, Commr., &c., et al., respts.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

I. Abramowitz et al., respts., v. M. Hart, applt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

W. A. Rees et al., respts., v. U. S. Oxygen Co., applt.—Order modified as stated in opinion, and as modified affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements to appellant. Opinion per curiam. Settle order on notice.

J. Lemmerz, respt., v. C. Levingston et al., applts.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

A. J. Brown, applt., v. D. F. Dominick Co. et al., respts.; same v. same.—Orders affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Orders filed.

Commercial Advertiser Assn., respt., v. Cutley Williams Corp., applt.; A. M. McCann v. same.—Orders affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motions denied. No opinion. Orders filed.

Broadway Apartment Realty Co., applt., v. Rickert-Finley Realty Co. et al. respts.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

E. F. De Witt, respts., v. Abraham Bros. Horse & Mule Co., appts.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

S. Kohn, respt., v. Sulzberger & Sons Co., appt.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion granted, with $10 costs. No opinion. Order filed.

F. Jaballe, respt., v. G. C.; Taylor, as Pres't, &c., applt.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion denied, with $10 costs. No opinion. Order filed.

B. Finkelstein, respt., v. N. Finkelstein, applt.—Order modified by reducing alimony to $20 per week and counsel fee to $100, and as so modified affirmed, without costs. No opinion. Order filed.

O. Krauss, applt., v. Francis Draz & Co., respt.—Order reversed, with $10 costs, and disbursements and motion denied, with $10 costs. No opinion. Order filed.

May Ward Co., Inc., respt., v. Columbia Amuse. Co., applt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs, and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

E. Friedman, respt., v. S. Spiro, applt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs, and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

E. J. Kuechle, respt., v. F. Sloane et al., appts.—Order reversed, with $10 costs, and disbursements and motion granted, with $10 costs. No opinion. Order filed.

P. Eichel, respt., v. Jefferson Leasing Co., applt.; same v. same.—Orders affirmed, without costs. No opinion. Orders filed.

M. Barker, respt., v. J. M. Jackson, applt. —Order affirmed, with $10 costs, and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

J. Bernstein, applt., v. S. Seliger, respt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs, and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

P. Van Loan, respt., v. O. Garrabine, applt.—Order modified as stated in opinion, and as modified affirmed, with $10 costs, and disbursements to appellant. Opinion per curiam. Settle order on notice.

C. Stelberg, respt., v. F. Kemmerich, deft. Smith & Bowman, applts.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs, and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

L. A. J. Wolff et al., respts., v. B. Lowenstein, applt.; same v. same.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs, and disbursements. No opinion. Orders filed.

A. Jacobson v. I. Jacobson, M. Brown, applt., N. Rosenberg, respt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs, and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

J. V. Ortelero, applt., v. G. S. Dougherty, respt.—Orders affirmed, without costs. No opinion. Orders filed.

T. Vinci, applt., v. P. di Mezza et al., respts.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs, and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Same v. Same.—Motion for stay denied, with $10 costs. Order filed.

A. Whitson, respt., v. J. Whitson, applt.—Order modified by reducing counsel fee to $250, and awarding to the plaintiff $75 a month for the support of the defendant's children; and as so modified affirmed, without costs. No opinion. Order filed.

N. Levens, respt., v. L. Levene, applt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

J. H. Flagler, respt., v. C. A. Kittle, applt. —Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements and motion granted, with $10 costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Same v. same.—Motion for stay granted without costs. Settle order on notice.

G. E. Tiedemann, respt., v. R. E. Tiedemann, applt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

People, &c., v. N. Arnstein.—Motion granted unless appellant complies with terms of order. Order filed.

People, &c., v. R. Dixon.—Motion granted. Order filed.

People, &c., v. J. Fox.—Motion granted. Order filed.

People, &c., v. S. Miller.—Motion granted. Order filed.

People, &c., v. H. Newton.—Motion granted unless appellant complies with terms of order. Order filed.

People, &c., v. B. Randazzo.—Motion granted unless appellant complies with terms of order. Order filed.

People, &c., v. C. A. Schaefer.—Motion granted unless appellant complies with terms of order. Order filed.

People &s., v. V. Cena.—Motion granted unless appellant complies with terms of order. Order filed.

People, &c., v. P. Brusco et al.—Motion granted unless appellant complies with terms of order. Order filed.

M. Levine et al. v. H. Orentlich et al.—Motion to dismiss appeal denied without costs. Order filed.

Re E. Volze, dec'd.—Motion to dismiss appeal denied on conditions stated in memorandum per curiam. Settle order on notice.

C. F. Bryant v. L. P. Bryant.—Motion to dismiss appeal granted. Order filed.

A. B. Davis v. C. R. Davis.—Motion to dismiss appeal granted, with $10 costs. Order filed.

Faltuots Iron and Steel Co. v. F. Tasker. —Motion to dismiss appeal granted without costs. Order filed.

R. Massucci et al. v. Jagels & Bellis, Inc.—Motion to dismiss appeal granted, with $10 costs. Order filed.

M. Hamelstein v. N. Carola.—Motion to dismiss appeal granted, with $10 costs. Order filed.

C. Gerbin v. Fifth Av. Coach Co.—Motion to dismiss appeal granted, with $10 costs. Order filed.

D. J. Leary v. F. Geller, as exr.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Order filed.

A. McMahon v. Art Color Printing Co.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Order filed.

J. Bermant v. M. S. McVeney. — Motion granted. Order filed.

G. C. Archer v. Equitable Life Assur. Society. — Motion granted; questions certified. Order filed.

F. Sak v. W. Simpson.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Order filed.

S. Stern v. Metropolitan Life Ins. Co.—Motion granted; questions certified. Order filed.

R. Holmes et al. v. E. C. Smith, impld., &c. —Motion granted; questions certified. Order filed.

R. Holmes et al. v. H. N. Camp, Jr., et al. —Motion granted; questions certified. Order filed.

A. Landes v. L. Landes. — Motion denied, without costs. Order filed.

B. Clarke v. H. Uhl.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Order filed.

A. Miento v. Commercial Union Assur. Co., Ltd.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Order filed.

J. A. Blair v. Turbo-Electric Const. Co. et al.—Motions denied, with $10 costs. Orders filed.

Re Conlon Electric Washer Co., Inc.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Order filed.

C. S. Andrews v. A. B. Gardiner.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Order filed.

Carlton Illustrators, Inc., v. American Loco. Co.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Order filed.

J. S. Meng as exr. v. Emigrant Industrial Sav. Bank.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Order filed.

B. Gibbs v. Arras Bros., Inc.—Motion granted. Order filed.

U. Vinci v. P. Di Mezza et al.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Order filed.

Re Knapp C. French, Inc.—Motion denied, without costs. Order filed.

M. W. McCauley as admx. v. W. Bradley & Son.—Motion granted, with $10 costs, unless appellant comply with terms stated in order. Order filed.

M. Blumberg v. J. Corday.—Motion denied, without costs. Order filed.

S. Schinasi et al. v. L. Schinasi et al.—Motion granted, with $10 costs, unless appellant comply with terms stated in order. Order filed.

New York Life Ins. Co. v. Reed Realty Co. et al.—Motion granted, with $10 costs. Order filed.

H. A. Wissman v. R. L. Trafforth et al.—Motion to withdraw appeal granted. Order filed.

M. E. Fox v. City of New York et al.—Motion granted, with $10 costs, unless appellants comply with terms stated in order. Order filed.

J. L. Grubel, as trustee, &c., v. J. Ritchie et al.—Motion granted, with $10 costs, unless appellant comply with terms stated in order. Order filed.

A. A. Volk v. M. I. Stewart & Co., Inc.—Motion to dismiss appeal granted, with $10 costs. Order filed.

M. Ost v. L. Moch et al.—Motion denied, without costs. Order filed.

L. Peirane v. C. Barsotti.—Motion to dismiss appeal granted, with $10 costs, unless appellant comply with terms stated in order. Order filed.

The Ainwil Co. et al. v. American Purchasing Assn. et al.—Motion to dismiss appeal granted, with $10 costs. Order filed.

Same v. City Real Estate Improvement Corporation.—Motion to dismiss appeal granted, with $10 costs. Order filed.

W. M. McLaughlin v. A. I. Apire.—Motion to dismiss appeal granted, with $10 costs, unless appellant comply with terms stated in order. Order filed.

C. B. de Morales v. R. Nargones, as exr.—Motion to dismiss appeal granted, with $10, costs. Order filed.

D. Hoffman R. R. Bogart.—Motion to dismiss appeal granted, with $10 costs, unless appellant comply with terms stated in order. Order filed.

Re Farmers' Loan & Trust Co., as substituted trustee.—Motion to dismiss appeal granted, with $10 costs. Order filed.

J. Solomon v. Manhat. & Queens Traction Corp.—Motion to dimiss appeal granted, with $10 costs, unless appellant comply with terms stated in order. Order filed.

A. B. Ommen v. A. M. Little et al., as exrs. —Motion to dismiss appeal granted, with $10 costs, unless appellant comply with terms stated in order. Order filed.

Oceanic Investing Co. v. R. A. Rodel, impld., &c.—Motion to dismiss appeal granted, with $10 costs, unless appellant comply with terms stated in order. Order filed.

F. H. Ross, v. E. H. Moore, impld., &c.—Motion to dismiss appeal granted, with $10 costs. Order filed.

W. D. Tyndall et al. v. Pinelawn Cemetery.—Motion to dismiss appeal granted, with $10 costs. Order filed.

Re W. G. Baker v. A. J. McGuire, as Super., &c., et al.—Motion to dismiss appeal denied, without costs. Order filed.

Re F. Weingarten.—Motion to dismiss appeal denied, without costs. Order filed.

P. McGoldrick v. Penn. R. R. Co.—Motion to dismiss appeal granted, without costs. Order filed.

Uvalde Asphalt Paving Co. v. A. P. Seamen et al.—Motion granted, questions certified. Order filed.

S. Oliner et al. v. B. Goldenberg et al.—Motion reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

APPELLATE DIVISION.—First Department. —Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part II.—Ford, J.—Ex parte business.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M. Estate of William O. Sexton.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part II.—La Fetra, J.—Ex parte business.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Ford, J.—Schaefer<Kahl —Abrain Ellenbogan. Fidelity Trust Co< Miller — Geo. F. Roesch. Long<Long—Alexander A Tausky.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Ford, J.—Ludwig Weitel Maurice J Tiffey—Franklin Brooks, N Y Life Ins Co<Little Falls Realty Co—Michael J Mulqueen. Theodore Greentree<Renee H Canobyo—John J Mackin.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department.

DECISIONS.

C. L. Baumann Co., respt., v. Amelia Baumann et al., appts.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Same, appt., v. Same et al., respts.—Order affirmed, with costs.

Black, respt., v. C. I. Black, appit.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

C. R. Hunter, respt., v. G. S. Ramsay, indiv. and as admx., &c., of Malcom Ramsey, dec., appt.—Order modified, and as so modified affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

Re application of C. Reis and A. M. H. Hueg, as creditors of Catherina Rehfeld, &c. —Order of the Surrogate's Court of Queens County affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

G. Magliulo, respt., v. Morris & Cummings Dredging Co., Inc., appt.—Order modified and so modified affirmed, without costs.

E. B. Murray, appit., v. W. C. Meinch, respt.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

J. Pankawicus, respt., v. Nichols Copper Co., appit.—Order of the County Court of Queens reversed, without costs, and matter remitted to said court without prejudice to a renewal of the application.

M. Salzman, respt., v. Eisenbach Realty and Construction Co., appit., impld. with others—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

A. Smith, respt., v. City of Poughkeepsie, appit.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs.

C. P. Tafel, appit., v. Rita Tafel, respt.—Order reversed and motion denied, and defts. time to answer extended ten days from the date of service of the notice of entry of the order to be entered herein.

J. G. Wilson, applt., v. Gillette Clipping Machine Co., respt., (Acts. 1 and 2)—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

Army.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15.—Capt. J. O'Neil, C. A. C., from 30th Co., to unassigned, and assume command of Army Mine Planter Col. George Armistead, relieving 1st Lt. T. C. Cook, C. A. C.

A board of Ord. Dept. officers, to consist of Majors E. P. O'Hern and W. L. Westervelt and Capt. M. L. Brett, is appointed to meet at Sandy Hook Proving Ground, N. J., Oct. 25, to prepare questions and instructions for examinations of Captains and Lieutenants who may apply for detail in Ord. Dept.

Orders of Sept. 24, amended to relieve Maj. C. P. Robbins, M. C., from Ft. Sill, Okla., effective on demobilization of 2d Divn., and to direct him then to proceed to Ft. Riley, Kan., for duty and by letter to Comdg. Officer, Central Dept.

The presence of 2d Lt. A. W. Cleary, 13th Inf., at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., being no longer required, he will sail from San Fran. on first transport to join his regt. in the Philippines.

1st Lt. W. W. Ellis, M. R. C., to active duty at Coast Def. of the Dela., until Oct. 31, when he will stand relieved.

Orders of Aug. 19 announcing the retirement of Col. L. E. Baxter, Q. M. C., to take effect Jan. 10, amended, at request of Col. Baxter, to take effect Oct. 31.

Capt. W. B. Meister, M. C., after arrival in U. S. and after any leave, to Ft. Sam Houston for temp. duty in Southern Dept., with station at Ft. Mackenzie, Wyo.

2d Lt. G. H. Brett, 2d Cav., to Ft. Slocum, N. Y., for examination for fitness for detail in Aviation Sec. of Sig Cor., then to his station.

Maj. H. J. Hunt, 23d Inf., in addition to his other duties, is detailed as Financial Officer of the national matches.

Col. J. A. Hull, Judge Advocate, having arrived in U. S., to Chicago for duty as Judge Advocate of Central Dept.

Name of Col. C. W. Kennedy, Inf., to detached, Nov. 27, and name of Col. J. H. Beacom, Inf., removed. Nov. 26, and assigned to 6th Inf.

Col. W. H. Allaire, Inf., is assigned to 16th. 1st Lt. M. Sanderson, Dental Surgn., is detailed a member of the board appointed Sept. 23, to meet at Letterman Hosp., vice 1st Lt. W. H. Chambers.

Upon demobilization of 2d Div., Texas City, Maj. J. S. Winn, Inspr. Gen., will proceed to Ft. Sam Houston, Tex., for duty as Asst. to Dept Inspector of Southern Dept., and, upon relief of Maj. A. A. Gray, Nov. 30, will be assigned as Dept. Inspr.

Capt. A. W. Brown, Act. Judge Advocate, upon discontinuance of headquarters of 2d Divn., to Chicago for duty in office of Judge Advocate of Central Dept.

Capt. M. W. House, from Judge Advocate of Central Dept., to Ft. Sam Houston, as Act. Judge Advocate of Southern Dept.

Col. J. A. Tillson, Inf., to command 1st Brig., 1st Divn., Oct. 24, with station at Albany, N. Y.

Leaves: Capt. L. B. McAfee, M. C., 15 days; 1st Lt. Col. E. L. Munson, M. C., 1 month; Chaplain S. S. Smith, C. A. C., 5 days; Capt. H. Beeuwkes, M. C., 10 days; Capt. F. Schmitter, M. C., 1 month; Capt. P. W. Gibson, M. C., 15 days; Capt. G. B. Foster, Jr., M. C., 15 days; Maj. C. C. Clark, Inf., 1 month; Capt. C. P. Elliott, Retired Recruiting Officer, 1 month; 2d Lt. L. H. Stewart, 21st Inf., 1 month and 12 days' extension; Col. J. A. Hull, Judge Advocate, 15 days, and Capt. E. Croft, Inf., 1 day.

Navy.

Lt. Comdr. F. R. McCrary, Office of Naval Aeronautics, Navy Dept., to Connecticut Air Craft Co., New Haven.

Lts.: F. H. Eklund, the Salem to the Rhode Island; J. F. Miller, to the North Dakota; E. F. Dillen, the Louisiana to Academy.

Jr. Grade Lts.: C. M. Yates, to Mare Island Yard; G. J. McMillen, to Charleston, S. C., yard, refitting out the Shubrick and on board when commissioned; H. K. Lewis and F. T. Berry, to the Academy, and R. T. Keiran, Mare Island Yard, to the Louisiana.

Ensign R. S. H. Venable, the Florida to the New York.

P. A. Paym, S. E. Dickinson, to the Academy.

Chf. Boatn. R. Murphy, Atlantic Reserve Fleet, to Boston Yard.

Mach. S. Shaw, the Vermont to the Culgoa.

Marine Corps.

2d Lts.: A. C. Dearing, Phila. Barracks, to Norfolk Barracks; A. Kingston, Norfolk Barracks, to San Fran. Barracks; H. L. Larsen and B. C. Murchison, Norfolk Barracks, to San Diego Barracks.

Capts. D. B. Wills, from headquarters Marine Cor., Washington, to Asst. Paymaster's office, New York, N. Y.; J. M. Wright, Mare Island Barracks to Guam; H. J. Hirshinger, Puget Sound, to Phila. Barracks, and H. N. Manney, jr., commissioned.

1st Lt. W. Thing, San Diego Barracks, to the Philippines; T. W. Hoyt, Mare Island Barracks, to Guam; A. A. Racicot, Jr., Norfolk Barracks, to the Brooklyn, and E. C. Williams, commissioned.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

ARRIVED—Peoria, at New Orleans, and the Celtic, at New York Yard.

SAILED.—Massasoit, Indian Head, for Norfolk; Eagle, Port au Prince, for Petit Goave; Annapolis, San Francisco, via Port au Prince, for Guantanamo; Terry, New York, for Newport; Brooklyn, Newport, for Rockland, Me.; Osceola, Port au Prince, for Guantanamo; Scorpion, Washington, for Norfolk; Des Moines, Beirut, for Mersine; Brutus, Beirut, for Alexandria; Lamson, Boston, for Barnstable Bay; Triton, Norfolk, for Washington; Wyoming, Arkansas, Texas, Florida, San Francisco, Baltimore, Newport, for New York; Virginia, Georgia, Nebraska, New Jersey, Vestal, and Neptune, New York, for Boston; Michigan and South Carolina, Newport, for Philadelphia; Louisiana, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, New York, Minnesota, and Orion, Newport, for Hampton Roads; Cyclops, Newport, for Norfolk; Jupiter, Newport, for Annapolis; Ammen, Paulding, McDougal, Burrows, and Behman, Newport, for Gardiner's Bay; Abarenda and the Piscataqua, Olongapo, for Guam.

The Franklin was placed out of commission Oct. 14 at Norfolk Navy Yard.

The Missouri, Wisconsin, and Ohio have been ordered placed in reserve at Philadelphia on or about Oct. 15.

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Transfers and assignments, 12 P. M. Oct. 14; Patrol. H. J. Carmody; 162 to 6th, 1 D.; 8 A. M., Oct. 20: M. J. Krozer, 18 to 29; P. C. Kaiser, 26 to 169, assignment to station house attendant discontinued; W. O'Neil, 29 to 66; P. Gough, 83, duty at raided premises in 4th In. Dist.; M. Moss, 68 to 18, duty at raided premises in 3d In. Dist.; H. McGrade, 169 to 23.

Roll calls precincts indicated to Traffic Div.: Subdiv. A: J. O'Reilly, 6; Subdiv. B: J. J. Hart, 6; A. F. Geyer, 18; Subdiv. C: D. F. Sullivan, 6; P. H. Powers, 22; T. V. Oswald, 89; G. A. Smith, 40; Subdiv. D: C. Lenz, 165. From Traffic Division precincts indicated: Subdiv. A: H. Grieme, 5; Subdiv. B, M. P. McGarry, 18; L. J. Hohorst, 165; Subdiv. C, R. H. Terbush, 6; S. Whitman, 22; C. Sheehan, 39; M. C. Dockstader, 40; Subdiv. D: Mount Dr. Patrol, with horses and equipment; J. F. Smith, 171 to Traffic Div., Subdiv. A; F. McAuliffe, Traffic Div., Subdiv., to 171.

Temporary assignments: Sergt. F. F. Ferre, 22, to D. B., 7 days, 4 P. M., Oct. 14; Patrol. J. A. Brady, 2, to C. O., as chauffeur of mail car, 1 day, 6 A. M., Oct. 15; J. Schneider, 7, to C. O., duty in Special Squad to Coney Island Opening, N. J., Oct. 25; to prepare questions and instructions for examinations of Captains and Lieutenants who may apply for detail in Ord. Dept.

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THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

$1,000,000 Deal Involving New Seventy-ninth Street Apartment and St. Nicholas Avenue Building—Woman Invests in West Side Flat—Sale in Old Greenwich—Bronx and Brooklyn Market.

A deal aggregating, it is stated, close to $1,000,000 was the feature of the realty market yesterday. It involved two large west side apartment houses. The larger end of the transaction was the twelve-story structure at 135 West Seventy-ninth Street, 62 by 100.2, between Columbus and Amsterdam Avenues, which was purchased by John R. Hegeman, President of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, from the Esthold Realty Company, (Bing & Bing.)

The building was completed about a year ago, is fully tenanted and shows a rent roll of $53,000.

Mr. Hegeman gave in part payment the seven-story apartment house known as the Majestic, at the southeast corner of St. Nicholas Avenue and 145th Street, a plot 183.9 by 100 by 166.10¾ by 101.5. It was built by George Dalker about twenty years ago and was the largest and first fireproof apartment house on the upper west side. Mr. Hegeman purchased it several years ago. Its assessed value last year was $350,000.

The deal was closed through the J. Romaine Brown Company, who will have charge of the Seventy-ninth Street apartment.

Woman in West Side Investment.

The six-story apartment known as the Berkshire, at 540 and 542 West 112th Street, has been sold by Electus T. Backus for the Wilmore Realty Company, Franklin C. Abee and W. I. Glover. The buyer was Mrs. Katie Wise, who gave in part payment her residence at 138 West Seventy-fifth Street on plot 21 by 100. The deal aggregated about $200,000.

Resale of Harlem Flat.

E. Neuman has purchased for investment from the Nason Realty Company 105 West 114th Street, a five-story flat, on a plot 81 by 100, located 131 feet west of Lenox Avenue. The sellers acquired the property last month.

New Owner for Winthrop Hall.

The 111 West 104th Street Company has been incorporated at Albany with a capital of $10,000 to take over the six-story apartment house at 111 to 117 West 104th Street, known as Winthrop Hall, fronting 88 feet. It was sold in foreclosure last month by Joseph P. Day for $118,423 to the Commonwealth Securities Company.

Buys West Side Tenement.

The three-story tenement at 402 West Fifty-fourth Street, 20 by 70, adjoining the southwest corner of Ninth Avenue, has been purchased by John C. Forster from the H. N. Weil Company, which has owned it for many years.

Greenwich Village Purchase.

Through G. Reynolds Gibbons a client of Richard S. Elliott has purchased 137 West Thirteenth Street, a three-story and basement dwelling, on lot 20.6 by 103.3, located between Sixth and Seventh Avenues.

It adjoins the rectory of the Greenwich Presbyterian Church. The seller is the McManus estate, which has owned the parcel for half a century.

Buyers for Private Dwellings.

Charles S. Kohler has sold for Mrs. Lillian H. Dyer to Robert H. Burnside the three-story Queen Ann dwelling known as 50 West 106th Street, being the southwest corner of Manhattan Avenue.

James Kyle & Sons have sold for Mary Mayhew to a client for occupancy the three-story and basement private dwelling, 204 East Sixty-fifth Street.

Market for Park Avenue.

It was reported yesterday that Robert W. Goelet was considering a plan to erect on one of his Park Avenue properties in the Fifties a model market on the type of the new Astor Market at Broadway and Ninety-fifth Street. Mr. Goelet owns a block front on the west side of Park Avenue from Fifty-second to Fifty-fourth Street, and a plot at the northeast corner of Fifty-fifth Street, 108.9 on the avenue by 125.5 on the street. At the office of the estate it was said that nothing definite was known on the subject.

Bronx Sales.

Charles R. Schliess has resold for a client the three-story single flat, on a plot 18.3 by 91, known as 858 East 165th Street.

William Peters & Co. sold for a client to the Van Buren Building Company the plot, 100 by 103, at the southwest corner of Van Buren Street and Morris Park Avenue. The purchaser will improve with two five-story apartment houses.

Alexander Selkin has sold for Ornstein Bros. 981 Intervale Avenue, a two-story frame dwelling, on plot 50 by 100. The buyer is a builder, who will erect a five-story apartment house with stores.

Brooklyn.

Louis Gold sold to Victor Fishbach the two-story and store brick building just completed at 330 Albany Avenue; also the private dwelling at 416 East Fourteenth Street, to N. Jacobs.

The Alco Building Company sold to Mrs. Sadie Goldstein 2,127 Sixty-seventh Street, a one-family dwelling on a lot 20 by 100.

$300,000 Brooklyn Lease.

Willard S. Burrows Company has leased for the Metropolitan Associates to Childs Company the entire corner store and basement in the Garfield Building, corner of Court and Remson Streets, Brooklyn, opposite Borough Hall, for a term of 21 years at an aggregate rental of about $300,000.

Willard S. Burrows Company represented the Childs Company, and Howard C. Pyle Company of Brooklyn represented the Metropolitan Associates. After extensive alterations the premises will be occupied by the Childs Company as an addition to their chain of restaurants.

Long Island City.

An investing client of Charles B. Farwell has purchased 189 Jamaica Avenue, a two-family frame house and two lots, also property known as 57 and 59 Camelia Street, consisting of two one-family houses on a plot 50 by 100.

New Market for Queens Borough.

Meruk & May have leased for a term of years to the Richmond Food Market the stores and basements of the two buildings just erected by them at 2,711-2,713 Jamaica Avenue, between Bedford and Greenwood Avenues, Richmond Hill, comprising about 7,500 square feet. The lessees will open early in November the one of the largest and most modern sanitary food markets in Queens Borough.

$20,000 Sale at Montclair, N. J.

The Frank Hughes-Taylor Company has sold for cash for the Montclair Realty and Construction Company, to Edward Philip Simms, the tapestry brick colonial residence situated on the south side of Melrose Place, Montclair, N. J., on a plot 140 feet front.

The house is one of a group built by this concern and was held at $20,000.

Triangle Film Leases Two Floors in Brokaw Building.

An important lease in the Times Square section was signed yesterday by the Triangle Film Company, who have leased from Brokaw Brothers the entire seventh and twelfth floors in their new building on Broadway adjoining Forty-second Street.

The term of the lease is five years, beginning on or about January 1, 1916. About 14,000 feet of space will be occupied. The fact that the building is still under construction has enabled the lessee to arrange for more perfectly appointed executive headquarters.

Commercial Leases.

Lawrence C. Holden has leased a store in the twelve-story Dinsmore Building, Fifth Avenue and Thirty-first Street, through Nelson Lee & Green.

Horace S. Ely & Co. have leased for Rogers, Peet & Co. the entire third story in the Rogers, Peet Building for a long term of years to the American Bead Company, now at 545 Broadway. The space rented has about 18,000 square feet and the amount of rent involved aggregates about $155,000. M. & L. Hess and J. H. Morganstern were associate brokers.

Sale of Mrs. Belmont's Property.

Joseph P. Day will offer at public auction sale at noon today on the premises a thirty acres of land, mansion and furnishings, garage and outbuildings of the property of Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont known as "Brookholt," Hempstead, L. I. The furnishings of the mansion will be offered for sale immediately after the sale of the realty.

Mortgage Loans Placed.

M. I. Strunsky & Co. have placed the following mortgage loans: $84,000 for the S. B. Building Corporation on the two fifty-foot five-story houses on the south side of 189th Street, 150 feet east of St. Nicholas Avenue; $81,000 for the V. R. Building Corporation on the two fifty-foot five-story houses on the north side of 187th Street, 125 feet east of St. Nicholas Avenue, and $95,000 for the V. R. Building Corporation on the two fifty-foot five-story houses on the west side of Audubon Avenue, 25 feet south of 179th Street. All the loans are for five years at 5½ per cent.

The Metropolitan Life Insurance Company has made a building loan of $300,000 to the A. L. L. Construction Corporation, A. Lincoln Levin, President, to cover the cost of the erection of a twelve-story apartment house, 90 by 100.10, at 152 to 158 West Eighty-sixth Street. The site was acquired last July from Olivia P. Hoe through A. N. Dumahout.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Henry Brady.

Murray St, 61, n e corner of West Broadway, 25x87.6, four-story loft and store building; Bowery Savings Bank against Zenobia J. H. Schierschneck et al.; Cadwalader, Wickersham & Taft, attorneys; George E. Weller, referee; due, $47,849.62; taxes, &c., $4,286.56; to the plaintiff for $51,000.

Spring St, 115 and 117, n e 50 ft e of Greene St, 37.6x100, five-story loft building; Greenwich Savings Bank against William C. Runyon et al.; B. Aymar Sands, attorney; William A. McQuaid, referee; due, $59,631.65; taxes, &c., $1,675.30; to the plaintiff for $60,000.

By Charles A. Berrian.

Lewis St, 225, w s, 73.8 ft n of 7th, 24x88.2 x24.4x91.4, six-story tenement; Edwyn A. Archer against Louis Lewinthan et al.; Hurry & Dutton, attorneys; Maurice Delches, referee; due, $20,079.65; taxes, &c., $742.40; to the plaintiff for $15,000.

By Jacob H. Mayers.

120th St, 339 East, n s, 223 ft w of 1st Av, 16.8x50.10, three-story dwelling; adjourned to Oct. 22.

Locust Av, 280, e s, 255 ft n of 138th St, 260x325x261x364, shops; adjourned to Oct. 22.

By James J. Donovan.

Ogden Av, e s, 460 ft n of 170th St, 50x112.3x50x111.11, vacant; adjourned to Oct. 22.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Harlem River, e s, 233.82 ft n of 150th St, for a one-story frame coal pocket, 80x32.6; Streat Coal Co., on premises, owner; Herbert G. Streat, on premises, architect; cost, $3,500

Tremont Av, s w corner Morris Av, for a one-story brick store and dwelling, 31.57x46; Value Realty Co., Jacob Marx, 170 Broadway, President, owner; M. W. Del Gaudio, 401 Tremont Av, architect; cost, $10,000

Alteration.

Items Under $5,000 Omitted.

63d St, 164 East, to a four-story dwelling; Beekman estate, 7 East 42d St, owner; F. J. Sterner, 154 East 63d St, architect; cost, $15,000

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

FRIDAY, OCT. 15.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

BLEECKER ST, 123 and 125, n w corner of Wooster St, 50x100; Peter Tracy to Tri-Centennial Realty Co., 43 Exchange Pl, (mtg $90,000,) Oct. 13; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

CHRYSTIE ST, w s, 25 ft s of Stanton St, 25x66.8; David Paley to Benjamin M. Gruenstein and another, 60 West 95th St, (mtg $33,000;) Oct. 7; attorneys, Gruenstein & M., 230 Grand St.....$1

HORATIO ST, s s, 110 ft e of Washington St, 67.11x87.5; Patrick Carroll to Hugh Carroll, 244 East 32d St, Oct. 14; attorney, John Whalen, 206 Broadway.....$100

LENOX AV, 238, w s, 40 ft s of 122d St, 20x80; Morgan J. O'Brien, Jr., referee, to George E. Chisholm and another, trustees, Morristown, N. J., Oct. 10; attorney, Stewart & S., 45 Wall St.....$18,000

LEXINGTON AV, w s, 99.5 ft n of 99th St, 20x78; Anna F. Simpson to Brixton Building Corporation, 148 West 79th St, all liens, Oct. 14; attorneys, Stoddard & M., 128 Broadway.....$100

MOUNT MORRIS PARK WEST, w s, 60 ft n of 122d St, 40.11x100; Mount Morris Park West, n w corner of 122d St, 60x100; R. A. S. Realty Co. to Bernard Ratkowsky, 59 West 120th St, (mtg $180,000,) Oct. 15; attorney, Benjamin M. Levy, 55 Liberty St.$100

NORFOLK ST, 61, w s, 75 ft n of Broome St, 25x50; David Paley to Benjamin M. Gruenstein and another, 60 West 95th St, (mtg $21,000,) Oct. 14; attorneys, Gruenstein & M., 230 Grand St.....$1

1ST AV, s e s, 25.8 ft s of centre line of block between 120th and 121st Sts, 25x100; Jacob Well to Anna Well, his wife, 2,346 1st Av, ½ part, Aug. 14.....$1

3D AV, e s, 40.4 ft n of 105th St, 20.2x63.4; Ferdinand Steiermann to Ruth and Hortense Steiermann, 2,460 7th Av, June 15; attorney, Alfred Frankenthaler, 35 Nassau St.....$100

3D AV, e s, 100 ft n of 109th St, 19.11x95.2, quitclaim; Francis D. Bowne to Elizabeth B. Colt, Ridgefield, Conn., Oct. 9; attorneys, May & Jacobson, 19 Park Row..$1

3D AV, e s, 75.3 ft n of 95th St, 25x100; David Paley to Joseph L. B. Mayer, 941 Park Av, (mtg $23,000,) Oct. 8; attorneys, Gruenstein & M., 230 Grand St.....$1

3D AV, 1,092, w s, 80.10 ft n of 109th St, 19.11x95.2, quitclaim; Elizabeth B. Colt to Francis D. Bowne, Huntington, L. I., Oct. 7; attorneys, Curtis, M. P. & C., 30 Broad St.....$1

213TH ST, s s, 225 ft w of 7th Av, 46.10x106.3; William J. Scanlan to Ernest W. Brown, 45 West 130th St, Oct. 1; attorneys, Hoadley, L. & J., 22 William St.....$1

37TH ST, 13 West, n s, 295 ft w of 5th Av, 25x98.9; John Roche to Atalanta M. Horner, 1 Highland Av, Flushing, all liens, Aug. 19; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

38TH ST, 143 to 147 East, n s, 190 ft w of 3d Av, 33.1x98.8; John J. Hearn to Stanley Jones, 564 Washington Av, Brooklyn, (mtg $74,000,) Oct. 13; attorney, C. J. McDermott, 2 Rector St.....$1

54TH ST, 420 West, s s, 80 ft w of 9th Av, 20x59.2; Margaret E. Weill to John C. Foster, 13 West 90th St, (mtg $6,000,) all liens, Oct. 15; attorney, New York Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway.....$100

58TH ST, 60 East, s s, 81.6 ft w of Park Av, 16.9x100.5; Hugo Meyer to 600 Park Av Co., 299 Madison Av, all liens, (mtg $37,000,) Oct. 15; attorney, Lawyers Title Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

58TH ST, n s, 62.6 ft w of Park Av, 19x100.5; Charles T. Terry to 600 Park Av Co., 299 Madison Av, (mtg $33,000,) all liens, Oct. 14; attorney, Lawyers Title Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

84TH ST, s s, 133.4 ft e of 2d Av, 16.8x102.2; Francis C. MacIntyre to Clara Forwoldt, 310 East 84th St, (mtg $5,000 and all liens,) Oct. 14; attorney, Lawyers Title Co., 160 Broadway.....$1

88TH ST, 220 East, s s, 210 ft e of 3d Av, 25x100.8; David Paley to Benjamin M. Gruenstein and another, 60 West 95th St, (mtg $25,500,) Oct. 7; attorneys, Gruenstein & M., 230 Grand St.....$100

100TH ST, n s, 285.5 ft e of 1st Av, 37.1x100.11; William Cuff to Tanner Realty Corporation, 233 Broadway, Oct. 14; attorneys, Pheips & East, 30 Broad St.....$1

104TH ST, 403 and 405 West, n s, 407.8 ft w of Columbus Av, 52.4x100.11x47.10x101; Conrad Hubert to William Prager, individually, 20 East 74th St, (mtg $50,000 and all liens,) Oct. 9; attorneys, Lind & P., 46 Cedar St.$100

113TH ST, 61 East, n s, 75 ft w of Park Av, 25x100.11; Eastern Discount Bank to Loretta Corporation, 261 Broadway, (mtg $14,000,) Oct. 15; attorney, Lawyers Title Co., 160 Broadway.....$1

124TH ST, 50 East, s s, 136 ft e of Madison Av, 18x100.11; Louis J. Schwartz, referee, to Edward O. A. Glokner, 2,210 University Pl, Oct. 15; attorney, M. B. Clarke, 111 Broadway.....$7,750

124TH ST, 13 East, n s, 200 ft e of 5th Av, 25x105.10; Thomas F. Scully and another to Sophia Harrison, 165 West 129th St, all title, (mtg $100,000,) Aug. 17; attorneys, H. H. Scully & Co., 57 East 125th St.....$100

127TH ST, 167 East, n s, 138.6 ft w of 3d Av, 21.6x99.13; Eleanor M. Stewart to Otto Stahl, 2,332 3d Av, (mtg $4,500,) all liens, Oct. 15; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

132D ST, s s, 99 ft e of 5th Av, 26x99.11; Henriette Bachrach to Jacob Starkman, 8 East 109th St, all liens, Sept. 25.....$100

Bronx.

DITMARS ST, n s, 325 ft e of King Av, 43x—x108x100; Jacob Smith, Jr., et al to City Island Homes, Inc., 49 Wall St, Oct. 7; attorney, Title Guarantee & Trust Company, 176 Broadway.....$2,750

FRANKLIN AV, 1,331, w s, 50x208; Louis E. Kielan, Inc., to Isaac Leader, 1,834 Clinton Av, (mtg $10,000,) July 23; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

SAME PROPERTY; Isaac Leader to Ida Shereshewsky, 1,706 Anthony Av, (mtg $10,000,) Oct. 14; attorney, same.....$100

GARDEN PLACE, being Lot 10, Map 17 of lots at South Mount Vernon, 25x124; Jos. Retta to Michael Retta, 4,562 Garden Place, Oct. 14; attorney, F. A. Saparito, Mount Vernon, N. Y.....$500

GARDEN PLACE, s e s, being Lot 11, same map, 25x128; Jas. Retta to Jos. Retta, Oct. 14; attorney, same.....$500

INTERVALE AV, e s, 144.8 ft n 165th St, 50x100; 182d Street Realty Co., to Teresina De Negris, 2,289 1st Av, (mtg. $35,000.) Oct. 13; attorney, Title Guarantee & Trust Company, 176 Broadway.

JEROME AV, 2,345, n w corner of North St, 13x79.11; Mabel Goodwin to J. H. Phillips, trustee, Deans, N. J., (mtg $10,000,) Oct. 11; attorneys, Lesser & L., 170 Broadway.....$300

LOT 52, Block 2,706, tax map of Middleton; S. Boriand, referee, to John Kennedy, 1,737 Weeks Av, Oct. 14; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$4,500

LOT 31, Map E. R. B. King (City Island); Jacob Smith, Jr., et al to City Island Homes Inc., 49 Wall St, (mtg. $3,500;) Oct. 7; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Company, 176 Broadway.....$100

LOT 24, Block 2,625, tax map of Harry N. French, referee, to Charles G. Dietsch, Jr., Pelham Bay Park, Oct. 14; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.$500

SAME PROPERTY; Charles C. Dietsch, Jr., to Mary A. Dietsch, 782 Eagle Av, Oct. 14; same attorney.....$100

MARION AV, 2,630, w s, 25.11x161.2; William Albert to Walter G. Welsch, Jr., 770 Jackson Av, (mtg $4,500,) Oct. 14; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.$100

PRATT AV, e s, 100.8 ft n of Nelson Av, 57.9x99.11; Land Co. C of Edenwald to Albert Blessing, 695 East 137th St, Oct. 8; attorney, A. Blessing, 1,222 3d Av.....$1

PUBLIC ROAD leading to Clason Point, w s, being Lot 5, map of Clason Point; Henry Baumann to Helen Carsey, 517 West 144th St, Feb. 11; attorney, Harry Lesser, 702 Tremont Av.....$100

ROGERS PL, s s, 217.1 ft w Westchester Av, 66.8x74; 182d Street Realty Co., to Teresina De Negris, 2,289 1st Av, (mtg $34,500,) Oct. 13; attorney, Title Guarantee & Trust Company, 176 Broadway $100

WASHINGTON AV, n e cor 180th St, 35.9x 94x11; Christina Schultz to Fred K. Schultz, 1980 Bathgate Av, Oct. 7; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Company, 176 Broadway.....$100

SAME PROPERTY; Fred K. Schultz to same, 2,490 Tiebout Av Inc, 2,490 Tiebout Av, Oct. 11; same attorney $100

WAVERLY ST, n s, 275 ft e of Courtlandt Av, strip 1.6x25; Henry G. Schoepp to William H. Woods, 222 8th St, Jersey City, Sept. 14; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $1

SAME PROPERTY; Carrie Schoepp et al. to same, Oct. 4; same attorney.....$1

SAME PROPERTY; Louisa. S. Brenner to same, Sept. 17; same attorney.....$1

SAME PROPERTY; John J. Schuls to same, Oct. 8; same attorney.....$1

SAME PROPERTY; George C. Schulz to same, Oct. 4; same attorney.....$1

SAME PROPERTY; William C. Schulz to same, Oct. 4; same attorney.....$1

3D AV, w s, 131.6 ft n of 181st St, 50x127.11; Jacquin Frank, referee, to 4,439 Third Avenue, Inc., 3,273 3d Av, Oct. 13; attorneys, Elfers & A., 277 Broadway.....$6,500

144TH ST, n s, 400 ft e of Willis Av, 25x100; Francis E. Menge to Frances J. Menge, 441 East 144th St, (mtg $4,000.) Oct. 15; attorney, Frances J. Menge, 441 East 144th St.$1

158TH ST, s w s, 100 ft n w of 3d Av, 23.4x 100; also interior lot, begins on n line of Lot 277, map of Melrose, 100 ft s e of Elton Av, 40.2x252.8.4x25; William E. Kleine to Charles W. Dellett, 424 East 157th St, April 15; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $1

SAME PROPERTY; Charles W. Dellett to William E. Kleine, Highwood, N. J., April 14; attorney, same.....$1

159TH ST, 379 East, n e s, 25x100; also Waverly St, n s, 275 ft e of Courtlandt Av, strip, 1.6x25; William H. Woods to Joseph Theiss, 2,417 Valentine Av, (mtg. $3,500,) Oct. 8; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

216TH ST, s s, 50 ft w of Tilden Av, 25x 100; Charles E. Marrin, referee, to Michele Saracena, 751 East 187th St, Aug. 2; attorney, Michele Saracena, 63 Park Row..$750

216TH St, n s, 30 ft w of 5th Av, 27x99; Vincenzo Fiuzzi to Giuseppe Buttaccoli, 194 10th Av, (mtg $1,300,) Oct. 7; attorney, J. Pawel, 271 Broadway.....$100

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

AMSTERDAM AV, 621, leasehold; Joseph P. Scallon to William O'Donnell, 621 Amsterdam Av, due as per bond, Oct. 14; attorney, Melville H. Beamus, 75 Beekman St.$6,700

LEXINGTON AV 1,063 and 1,065, e s, 62.2 ft n of 75th St, 40x94.10; Harry C. Kayser, executor and trustee of Henry C. Kayser, to German Savings Bank, 157 4th Av, Oct. 13, 3 years; attorney, M. Auerbach, 42 Broadway $2,000

LEXINGTON AV, e s, 59.6 ft n of 24th St, 19.6x50; Magdalena Hous to Max Morrison, 252 Bleecker St, prior mtg $16,000, due Nov. 15, 1916, 6 p. c., Oct. 15; attorney, S. N. Tuckman, 320 Broadway.....$2,000

RIVINGTON ST, 126, 60 ft w of Norfolk St, 25x75; Greif to Ross Warshow, 14 Morningside Av, installments, 6 p. c., (mtg $16,000,) Oct. 15; attorney, A. Warshow, 299 Broadway $5,000

SOUTH ST, 304, n s, all title, prior mtg $4,500, Sept. 17, due as per bond; David A. Hustace to Westchester Mortgage Co., Pleasantville, N. Y.; attorney, Jonathan Holden, Pleasantville, N. Y.

VERMILYEA AV, s s, corner 215th St, 29.3x 114.4x89.7x76.10; Menken-Kraus Realty and Construction Co. to Francisco Garcia, 771 Madison Av, 5 years, 6½ p. c., Oct. 15; attorneys, Goldsmith, C., and C. & W., 61 Broadway $40,000

2D AV, 2,422, e s, 20.11 ft n of 124th St, 20x80; Joseph M. Mackey to Hugh Reilly, 358 West 51st St, due as per bond, Oct. 15, 1915; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $5,000

2D AV, 2,422, e s, 20.11 ft n of 124th St, 20x 80; Joseph M. Mackey to Hugh Reilly, 358 West 51st St, due as per bond, Oct. 15; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$5,000

7TH AV, 721, leasehold; Thomas F. Corcoran to George Ehret, 1,197 Park Av, demand of 6 p. c., Oct. 6; attorney, Edward M. Burnham, 111 Broadway $2,000

5TH ST, s s, 80 ft w of 2d Av, 20x80.8, prior mtg $7,500; Maria A. Koch to Francis L. Adrian, at Pleasantville, N. Y., Oct. 14, &c., as per bond; attorney, F. J. Koch, 220 Broadway $2,500

37TH ST, n s, 298 ft w of 5th Av, 25x98.9; Atalanta N. Horner to John Mapes, 7 Wilkins, N. Y., due as per bond, Oct. 1; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$85,000

54TH ST, 63 West, n s, 95 ft e of 6th Av, 18x100.5; Edith M. Parker to Lillian B. Wechsler, 575 West End Av, prior mtg $28,250, 1 year, or sooner, 6 p. c., Oct. 15; attorney, Ralph V. Wechsler, 233 Broadway.....$2,000

58TH ST, 60 East, s s, 81.6 ft w of Park Av, 18.9x100.5; 600 Park Avenue Co. to Hugo Meyer, 126 West 78th St, Oct. 15; attorney, Lawyers Title Co., 160 Broadway $1

64TH ST, n s, 230 ft e of 3d Av, 25x100.5; Loretta N. Disken to Martin Disken & Son, 1,140 55th St, Brooklyn, prior mtg, demand, 6 p. c., Oct. 11; attorney, J. P. Donellan, 140 Nassau St.....$4,000

68TH ST, 22 WEST, s s, 285 ft w of Central Park West, 20x100.5; Wilhelmina F. Muller and another to Union Square Savings Bank, 20 Union Square, West, Oct. 14; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $15,000

84TH ST, s s, 133.4 ft e of 3d Av, 16.8x 102.2; Clara Sarvolik to Frances C. MacIntyre, 6,698 Amboy Road, Princess Bay, S. I., prior mtg $5,000, installments, 6 p. c., Oct. 14; attorney, Lawyers Title Co., 160 Broadway $1,000

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., Oct. 15.—Charters filed here: Mutual Tobacco Company, Inc., New York, $20,000,000. To manufacture, sell, import, and export leaf tobacco, by manufacture cigars, cigarettes, chewing and smoking tobacco, and smokers' supplies in general. To erect factories and maintain the same. Monroe Stern, Sidney Dorfman, Milton Droellinger, all New York City. State tax filed with the charter, $1,105.

The Havalite Corporation, New York, $1,500,000. To manufacture, sell, and deal in and with all kinds of metals, and metallic compounds, including iron, steel, copper, manganese, glass, bronze, &c. S. A. Anderson, Joseph F. Curtin, H. O. Coughlan, all of New York.

Security Bond and Share Company. To acquire and deal in and with real estate, and to improve and develop the same. F. D. Buck, George W. Dillman, M. L. Horty, local Wilmington, Del., parties.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. Dist. N. Y.—No. 22,267.—In Bankruptcy.—THOMAS F. CLARK, Bankrupt.

Creditors of said Thomas F. Clark are hereby given notice that on October 7th, 1915, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 68 William Street, New York City, October 29th, 1915, at 10 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. Dist. N. Y.—No. 22,188.—In Bankruptcy.—HENRY J. WOLLENHAUPT, Bankrupt.

Creditors of said Henry J. Wollenhaupt are hereby given notice that on September 22d, 1915, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 68 William Street, New York City, October 29th, 1915, at 10:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. Dist. N. Y.—No. 22,306.—In Bankruptcy.—ROBERT F. MacCLELLAND, Bankrupt.

Creditors of said Robert F. MacClelland are hereby given notice that on October 14th, 1915, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 68 William Street, New York City, October 28th, 1915, at 10 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Only 12 Years Ago There was hardly a house on Broadway north of 110th St. The value of lots was from $7,000 to $10,000 each.

To-day Broadway is almost solidly built up to 182nd St. Lots are worth $25,000 to $75,000 each. Side Streets have increased in the same proportion. The growth of the City Northward and the Subway did it. Owners made very large profits.

Think of it In a few short years, before you realize it, property around the 238th Street subway station will be as solidly built up as around 181st St. station to-day.

Examine the Dash property. Buildings have already been started opposite. Values will advance 300, 400 or 500%.

Then you'll wake up and wish you had invested a few dollars at the sale of

329 Lots

at Absolutely Unrestricted Auction

to be sold

For Whatever You Will Pay For Them

at Broadway, 236th, 237th, 238th and 240th Sts.

and adjacent avenues and streets,

of the **Bowie Dash Estate**

TUESDAY, OCT. 26th

at Exchange Salesroom, 14 Vesey St., N. Y.

70% on mortgage. Titles insured free.

For maps and particulars apply to

J. Clarence Davies, 149th St. & 3d Ave.
Joseph P. Day, 31 Nassau St., N. Y.

Agents and Auctioneers.

RECORDED LEASES.

Manhattan.

With name and address of lessee.

ELDRIDGE ST, 205, store and basement; Philip L. Rodenburg and another to Samuel Gehl, 22 St. Mark's Place, 5 years from April 1, 1915; attorney, Diogenes Building Co., Wyckoff Av and Decatur St, Brooklyn .....$900 and $960

MADISON ST, 30, store, Theresa Picchi to James Andreakos, 26 Madison St, 5 years from April 1, 1913.....$780

8D AV, 796, a.l.; Mary Carroll to Patrick J. Lenahan, 150 East 50th St, 10 years from Oct. 1, 1915; attorney, W. H. Stewart, 1,639 3d Av.....$2,700

5TH ST, 512 East, store floor and basement; Braunstein Bros. Soda Fountain Co., to Joseph Lubus, on premises, 3 years from Oct. 1, 1915; attorney Joseph Lubus, 512 East 5th St.....$744

7TH AV, 721, all; Felix Ismas, Inc., agent for George H. Earle, Jr., to Thomas F. Corcoran, 358 West 28th St, 10 years from Oct. 1, 1915; attorney, E. M. Burghard, 111 Broadway $8,750

78TH ST, 171 West, apartment on 4th floor; James Powers to George H. Tremeyer, 205 West 80th St, 3 years from Oct. 1, 1915.....$540 and $420

110TH ST, 100 and 102 East, all; Pauline Buhrmeister to Winton Hotel Co., 100 East 110th St, 21 years from Oct. 1, 1915; attorney, William Brimner, 220 Broadway..$5,000

Bronx.

134TH ST, 698 East, double store; Edward Erickson to William Heuer, 698 East 134th St, 3 years, from May 1, 1915; attorney, William Heuer, 698 East 134th St.....$300

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

54TH ST, 55 West; American Radiator Co. against Oxford Realty Co. et al., Jan. 11, 1913 .....$346.88

65TH ST, 70 and 72 West; H. W. Johns Manville Co. against Oxford Realty Co. et al., Jan. 14, 1915.....$330

55TH ST, 70 and 72 West, and 54th St, 55 West; Bernard Greenwood Co. against Oxford Realty Co. et al., Jan. 12, 1915..$99.88

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

AUDUBON AV, n e corner of 180th St, 100x 120; Joseph von Rehder against N. S. & J. Corporation, owner; Giuseppe Zibelli, contractor $117

21ST ST, 34 East; Charles H. Smith against Joseph W. Stern and E. B. Marks, owners; Abraham & Henry M. Sternberg, contractors $738

102D ST, 311 West; Max Dick against Joseph M. O'Brien, owner and contractor.....$102

114TH ST, 5 West; Benjamin Derr against Rosa Joseph, owner and contractor; Louis Golden, contractor.....$260

SAME PROPERTY; same against Rosa Joseph, owner and contractor.....$330

138D ST, 107 and 109 West; Moses Asen against Lula R. Shepherd, owner; City Contracting Co., contractor.....$50

Bronx.

198TH ST, 340 East; Nils M. Roos against Ursuline Realty Co., owner; A. Schworer, Jr., contractor, (renewal).....$95

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

BROADWAY, 141; Emanuel Scheyer et al. against Pittsburgh Life and Trust Co., (specific performance;) attorneys, Levy & Frankenthaler.

32D ST, n s, 95 ft w of Madison Av, 25x 98.9; Harry C. Muller et al. against 19 East 32d Street Co. et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, M. F. Johnson.

124TH ST, 346 East; Samuel Victor Constant against Anna M. Dolan et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, G. E. Coney.

Bronx.

KELLY ST, 744; Anna Goldberg against Joseph Farago et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, H. Robitzek.

MORRIS AV, w s, 245 ft w of 175th St, 25x 95; William N. Johnson against Gertrude Lemien, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. H. Hildreth.

161ST ST, 700 East; Lawyers Mortgage Co. against Agnes M. Pragnell et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Cary & Carroll.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 15.—Twenty-two corporations, having aggregated capital stocks of $3,600,000, were chartered today. They include:

Port Morris Chemical Works, drugs, chemicals, proprietary articles, $2,500,000; E. and M. Spiegel, H. Waterson, Strand Theatre Building.

Sciains, Davis & Co., Lawrence, millinery, feathers, artificial flowers, $300,000; J. Hirschfeld, G. Morel, R. Davis, 22 East 17th St.

Apparel Repairing Co., altering, cleaning, repairing clothing, shoes, hats, $250,000; F. H. Franke, F. Trenholm, J. Detyou Howth, 21 Park Row.

Ramapo Mountains Water Power and Service Co., Ramapo, supply Rockland County villages with water, $150,000; W. H. Fritchman, D. S. and J. B. Rider, South Nerwalk, Conn.

North Shore Gravel Co., Brookhaven, mining, quarrying, gravel, $100,000; C. W. Kay, J. C. Delcca, J. Beasley, 2 Rector St.

Rainy Day Club, stocks, bonds, securities, $50,000; J. A. Cole, N. James, B. Fraser, 309 West 99th St.

Consolidated Garage and Taxi Co., $50,000; E. F. Kiroe, T. Adam, F. Bein, Jr., 5 Beekman St.

National Laundry of Syracuse, Fabius, $25,000; E. L. Venzina, W. King Smith, J. W. Jones, Syracuse.

East Ninth Street Co., Brooklyn, real estate, brokerage, construction, $25,000; A. J. Carleton, J. N. Folwell, J. Berger, Pelham Manor.

The Espro Cereal Co., cereals, products, $50,000; M. L. Chasins, E. and J. Prokesch, 546 West 124th St.

Polo Publishing Co., cartoons, pictures, stationery, printing, $25,000; F. W. Coler, J. G. Peebles, J. Cobb, 3 West 98th St.

Packers Box Co., boxes, lumber, $10,000; L. F. Muntzer, R. F. Greacen, P. H. Stetson, 127 West 82d St.

Protective Ventilator and Screen Corpn., $10,000; J. V. Allen, F. A. Lederle, F. A. Brady, 17 East 129th St.

Yorkshire Knitting Co., knit goods, novelties, $10,000; A. J. Gittler, I. Kashare, E. Marks, 122 West 114th St.

Elevator Door Contact

City Property

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Real Estate.

J. CLARENCE DAVIES,
Real Estate. 149th St. and 3d Ave.

Clifford B. Harmon & Co., Real Estate, Vanderbilt Avenue Bldg., opposite Grand Central.

MARK RAFALSKY & CO.,
50 West 45th Street. Tel. Bryant 7848.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

Private garage, 178 East 75th St.
W. F. Fuerst, 57 Nassau St.

Stable or garage, 242 West 69th St.
W. F. Fuerst, 57 Nassau St.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

TWO family house, 20x50, octagon front; brick and brownstone; large rooms, all light, $28 and $35. 95 Hart St., between Marcy and Tompkins. Wm. Dreeman, 189 Montague St., Brooklyn.

Piano furnished free; houses built to order; Brighton Beach line. Clearfield Development Co., Suites 602-3-4 Arbuckle Building, Brooklyn.

Craftsman Homes in the heart of Flatbush; only $4,250; send for booklet. Otto Singer, on premises, East 18th St. and Av. K, Bridgelya. Avenue J station, Brighton Beach "L."

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

Just Over City Line.—Cottage, seven rooms and bath, all improvements, furnace heat; lawn and garden; 30 minutes from Manhattan; electric service; terms reasonable. Call or write for tickets to visit. C., store, 1,219 Broadway, corner Van Buren St., Brooklyn.

Jamaica.—Sacrifice, six rooms, bath, $2,900; eight rooms and bath, $3,900; all improvements. Piquet, 354 Fulton St., Jamaica.

To Let For Business

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

NO RENT AND INSURANCE.
Store, basement, loft, 50x100; will divide; sprinkler system; light; elevator; equipped with power system. Apply 96 Grand St.

19th St., 441 East.—Stable, 30x88, five-story and basement; 100 stalls; room for 90 wagons; will give long lease; rent reasonable. ASHFORTH & CO., 11 EAST 42D ST.

Garage for rent, 100 by 100; good location for commercial or service station. 502 West 45th. Telephone Bryant 7567.

Desk room to let.—Tenant must furnish his own desk; beautiful office; references required. 1,133 Broadway, Room 622.

Private office, part office, desk space; furnishings optional. 200 5th Av. 1178.

Property Out of the City

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

707 North Broadway and 148 and 152 Robert Lane, Yonkers, two-story eight and nine room dwellings, just completed; very attractive; newest improvements, handsome decorations; high-class location; attractive prices. River View Building Co., on premises, and 713 North Broadway, Yonkers.

HOMES AND ESTATES
FOR SALE OR RENT.
ANGELL & CO., SCARSDALE, N. Y.

New Rochelle Properties.—Sale, rent, exchange. Jas. D. McCann, 221 Huguenot St.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

SEMI-BUNGALOW, $5,950.
38 minutes from Manhattan; 100 trains daily; express station; restricted, refined neighborhood; all city improvements; high and healthy; shade trees; schools and churches near; porch and sun parlor; built on merit and guaranteed; easy terms. Write or phone 3876 Cortlandt. J. MEAD BRIGGS, 200 Broadway, New York.

NEW MODERN HOUSE, $5,950.
Bungalow type, 8 rooms and tile bath, sun parlor and porches; 28 minutes out; 100 trains; restricted property; easy terms. J. Mead Briggs, 200 Broadway, N. Y. 'Phone 3876 Cortlandt.

Douglas Manor.—Furnished, complete, cheerful, new 11-room house, 2 baths; sun porch; h. w. heat; select park surroundings; water view, trees, shrubbery; piano; garage, with use of 5 p. auto; city 30 min.; month, $125. R. Crane, N 105 Times.

$1,000 cash will buy $3,500 house for $2,500; mortgage is $1,500; 6 rooms, all improvements; restricted neighborhood; near station; rare opportunity. W. B. McLain, 47 West 34th St.

New York State—For Sale or To Let.

SULLIVAN COUNTY, N. Y.—A city man's country home in the most healthful locality in the State; half way between Monticello and Liberty, on the New York and Binghamton State Road; fine farm of 73 acres, with lots of fruit; good woodland, trout brook, site for pond; elevation nearly 1,500 feet; main house 15 large rooms, all modern improvements, including hot-water heat and telephone; 7-room tenant house; barn, room for five horses and 18 cows. To close an estate the entire property will be sold for less than the cost of the main dwelling; terms easy; $14,000. John D. Lyons, Monticello, N. Y.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

ATTRACTIVE BARGAINS
In modern one-family houses and choice building lots at private sale, a large number from which to select.
THE BANKING DEPARTMENT, STATE OF NEW YORK, to quickly close the business of two corporations, offers these properties at about 50% of former prices. They are located at Grantwood, Palisade, Moresemere and Leonia, New Jersey, (opposite Grant's Tomb), with n twenty-five minutes of Manhattan.
An inspection of these properties will convince you that they are unusual bargains. Liberal terms. Title Guarantee Policy Free.
For further details and terms address BENJ. D. HAIGHT, Special Deputy Supt. of Banks, care of Banking Department, 61 Broadway, New York City.

Eight-room houses for rent, all improvements, newly decorated; 7 minutes' walk to tube; $27 to $30 per month; 827-831½-832½-834½ Eighth St., Jersey City, N. J.; special inducement; open Sunday for inspection. Apply Frank J. Mathews Co., 226 Pavonia Av., Jersey City, N. J., Phone J. C. 761.

HOHOKUS, N. J.—Forty-five minutes out, Erie; new cottage, six rooms, improvements; rent $25; five minutes from station. SHERWOOD, Telephone Broad 3068.

BIG BARGAIN FOR SOMEBODY.
Factory, 4-story, brick, 54x100, on plot 54x200; every improvement. ASHFORTH & CO., 11 EAST 42D ST.

Builder forced to take eight-room house, all improvements, hot water heat, best section, will sell $4,250; value $5,500. Smith-Singer Co., Ridgewood, N. J.

"NUTLEY IN A NUTSHELL."
All about the "Ideal Home Town."
SECRETARY, Box 814, Nutley, N. J.

Montclair.—House seven rooms, improvements, garage, trees, fruit; $4,500. 151 High St.

Woodcliff-on-Hudson.—Homes, modern improvements; little cash. Thomson, 330 33d St.

MONTCLAIR—Real Estate—Sale or rent. Apply to Simpson Merritt Co.

Pennsylvania—For Sale or To Let.

FACTORY BUILDING,
four story, suitable for war munitions or other manufacturing purposes.
FOR SALE.
Building is of stone and brick and timbers, very strong.
Private railroad siding to building.
Lot 120x286.
Located at Bethlehem, Penn.
For particulars address owner,
J. A. EBERTS,
Scranton, Penn.

North Carolina—For Sale or To Let.

For sale, cheap, 130 acres fine land in North Carolina, 9 miles from Pinehurst; fine house, barn and stables; best quail shooting and all wild game; spring water unexcelled. Address Mrs. Harry L. Brewster, 1,106 East Av., Rochester, N. Y.

To Let—Furnished.

Will rent my beautifully furnished, splendidly situated suburban home, $100 month; can be seen today. McBride. Stuyvesant 2107.

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.
NOTICE.

On October 4, 1915, a libel of information was filed in the above named Court on behalf of the United States against 1,144 cases of canned asparagus, upon a seizure thereof, setting forth the said seizure and praying the condemnation and forfeiture of the property seized to the use of the United States for violation of Food and Drugs Act, June 30 1906, of the United States.

Pursuant to the monition of said Court therein, I hereby notify all persons claiming said goods, wares and merchandise, or interested therein, to appear before said Court in the General Post Office Building, on October 25, 1915, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., (provided the same shall be a day of jurisdiction, otherwise the next day of jurisdiction thereafter,) at which time and place the process will be returnable, and the trial had, and to interpose their claims and allegations or they will be defaulted and said property condemned.

October 4, 1915.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
United States Marshal.
H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL,
U. S. Attorney.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

BACHELOR APARTMENTS.
Large rooms, bath, furnished or unfurnished; steam heat, electric elevator service, in one of the best private residences in New York. Only those need apply who are looking for fine accommodations. 24 East 62d.

Completely furnished six-room and bath; thoroughly equipped for housekeeping; southern exposure. 5 East 81st. 7828 Lenox.

West Side

THE WILBONIA.

225 West 69th St., near Broadway.
2 rooms, bath, and kitchenette, $45 up;
3 rooms, bath, and kitchenette, $50 up.

Apartments by the Month or Year.
Also Unfurnished.
SPOTLESSLY FRESH AND CLEAN.

No questionable or objectionable tenants. Phone, elevator service; maid service optional. Near Subway, "L," 5th Av. bus, street cars. REFERENCES ABSOLUTELY ESSENTIAL.

We offer hotel conveniences at apartment house rates. You are invited to inspect our specially attractive apartments.
CATHEDRAL PLAZA,
100 CATHEDRAL PARKWAY,
110TH ST. AND COLUMBUS AV.
We have 1, 2, 3, 4 room apartments
$36, $40, $50, $60 UP MONTHLY.
Completely furnished, including dishes, silver, cooking utensils. Maid service optional. Every apartment has private bath and kitchenette. Concessions on lease and unfurnished. Near subway and "L." Must be seen to be appreciated. Phone Riverside 8870. 5th Av. bus lines stops at our door.

95th, (West of Broadway.)—Elevator, seven rooms, two baths, $150; also five rooms, $75. Office, 208 West 96th.

Nine rooms, three baths, three master bedrooms, three maids' rooms; extensive view, Central Park; magnificently furnished. Columbus 3974.

Broadway, 168th, (The Carrollton.)—Subway entrance; 7 rooms, 2 baths. Ellsworth, Audubon 8515.

Murray, 611 West 111th St.—Handsomely furnished apartment, five rooms, view Riverside, $125.

Broadway, 168th, (The Carrollton.)—Subway entrance; 7 rooms, 2 baths. Ellsworth, Audubon 8515.

Apartment, five furnished rooms, elevator house, $100; worth investigating. Telephone 973 Riverside.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS.
Frederick L. Hurt, 30 East 42d St.

118TH, 507 WEST.—Delightful 2 rooms, beautifully furnished; high-class elevator house

Brooklyn.

St. Mark's Av., 101.—Parlor floor, 2 or 3 very large, handsomely furnished rooms, with kitchenette; near subway; telephone.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

A.—A.—102 East 31st.—Elegant apartment, containing seven light rooms and bath; all improvements; moderate rent. Inquire Superintendent.

1,186 MADISON AV., COR. 87TH ST.
Seven unusually large rooms; thoroughly modernized; $100; others $75. Supt., premises.

31st, 157 East, (near Lexington Av.)—Nice apartment 5 and 6 rooms, bath; $35-$40.

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FOR HIGH-CLASS APARTMENTS.
A. L. Mordecai & Son, 30 East 42d St.

West Side.

Three minutes to 116th St. Express Station, 6th and 9th Av. "L."
MORNINGSIDE PARK APARTMENTS
Facing Most Picturesque Park in Manhattan
5 ROOMS, $50-$60
6 ROOMS, $60-$70
7 ROOMS, $80-$85
Every modern housekeeping convenience; restaurant in building; first-class service; reasonable prices.
40 Morningside Av., N. E. Cor. W. 118th St.

Elegant unfurnished six rooms, elevator apartment to sublet; concessions immediate possession. Bonwit, The Cleburne, 924 West End Av., Apartment 122.

THE LANGHAM,
73d to 74th St. and Central Park West.
10-11 room apartments, $4,000-$6,000.
Apply Superintendent or phone Col. 4020.

Apartments, five, six cheerful, large rooms, elevator house, $45 to $60; 287 Edgecombe Av., facing Colonial Park, between 145th St. subway and "L" station.

84TH ST., 15 WEST.—7 large rooms and bath; newly decorated; immediate possession; rent, $45 to $60.

At 65 West 106th, (Central Park.)—6-7 private rooms, large, modern apartments; $35 up; heat; hot water.

170TH, 709 West, Alliview, 4 rooms, all improvements; rent $31-$32; class of tenants absolutely restricted.

At Special Concessions, high-grade elevator apartments, 4, 6, 8 rooms, $28, $36, $40 up; also doctors' suites. 221 West 141st, (7 Av.)

Grand Concourse Apartments.—See H. A. Douglas Co., 167th St. and Grand Concourse.

156th, 601 West.—Elevator apartments, 4, 6, 7, 8 rooms; $38 to $100.

Brooklyn.

ST. JAMES PLACE, NEAR FULTON ST.
Delightful 6-room apartment, $42; 7-room, $45; electricity, steam; parquet floors; near subway and L. Booklet.
GOLDEN REALTY CO., 238 St. James Pl.

Westchester County.

CHESTER HILL, Mount Vernon.—Large, exquisite apartments, appearance of private dwelling, surrounded by shady lawns; each apartment an entire floor; 25 windows; piazza, heat, hot water supply; $900, $960 yearly. Janitor, 174 Rich Av., Mount Vernon.

New Jersey.

MONTCLAIR, N. J.—HADDON HALL.
Finest apartments in State; 3-story elevator; fireproof; strictly high class; 6 and 7 rooms; decorations to suit. Any broker or on the premises, 57 and 58 Union St.

Apartments Wanted

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished.

In best locality; small apartment for two gentlemen; 2 bedrooms, sitting room and bath; reply, stating price and particulars. N 86 Times.

THREE-ROOM APARTMENT near 9th Av. "L." Washington Heights preferred. N 123 Times.

EVERETT M. SEIXAS CO., 507 5th Av., have clients waiting; list yours.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

BACHELOR APARTMENTS.
Large rooms, bath, furnished or unfurnished; steam heat, electric elevator service, in one of the best private residences in New York. Only those need apply who are looking for fine accommodations. 24 East 62d.

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100 CATHEDRAL PARKWAY,
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$36, $40, $50, $60 UP MONTHLY.
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EVERETT M. SEIXAS CO., 507 5th Av., have clients waiting; list yours.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

71ST, 340 WEST.—Exceptionally strictly Kosher board; large and small rooms; table guests accommodated.

72D, 233 WEST.—Large, well furnished double rooms with bath; exceptional table board.

72D, 52 WEST.—Superior location and surroundings for those desiring a Winter home.

72D, 248 WEST.—The Greystone, phone Columbus 1894; furnished room; excellent table.

74TH, 102 WEST.—Desirable rooms; private baths; telephone, electricity, steam; table boarders.

76TH, 344, (West End Av.)—Pension Lituanie, exceptional accommodations, exquisite new furnishings, most elegant suite, double, single rooms; bath; best home table; electricity.

76TH, 57 WEST.—Attractive rooms, adjoining bath; table guests. Telephone 9725 Schuyler.

76TH ST., 237-239 WEST.—Suite, private bath; single room; table boarders; excellent location.

76TH, 174 WEST.—Large rooms with board; references.

76TH, 249 WEST.—Desirable rooms, parlor dining; references.

76TH, 111 WEST.—Large front, sunny room; also smaller rooms; excellent table.

78TH, 121 West.—Private family offers gentlemen beautiful large and medium rooms; reasonable.

78TH, 164 WEST.—Pleasant rooms, excellent table, home-like parlor dining; table guests.

79TH, 114 AND 132 WEST.—Unusual and attractive "pensions," with large parlors, tea room, and lounge; steam heat; private telephones; booklet on request.

70th, 128 West.—Newly decorated, newly furnished; electric lights; telephones; opened Oct. 1.

80TH, 106, 108, 110 WEST.—A satisfactory home for refined people; all new high-type furnishings; pure food, wholesome, generous, well-balanced meals; table guests.

80TH, 134 WEST.—Large room; refined home; parlor dining; reference; table guests received.

80TH, 124 WEST.—Attractive large, small rooms; electricity; good table; parlor dining.

82D, 19 WEST, (Kenilworth.)—Desirable rooms; excellent table; parlor dining; table guest.

82D, 55 WEST.—Second floor front, private bath; also medium, sunny rooms; reasonable.

82D ST., 20 WEST.—Beautifully furnished rooms; excellent home cooking.

82d, 124 West, (Graycourt.)—New and attractively decorated; modern; table guests; booklet.

82D, 64 WEST.—Newly decorated rooms, bath; excellent table; parlor dining room.

85TH ST., 136 WEST.—Two elegantly furnished connecting rooms; others; electricity, all conveniences, excellent German table.

86TH ST., 55 WEST.—Handsome large, small rooms; private baths; hot water; refined neighborhood.

88TH, 344 WEST, (Riverside Drive.)—Large, small rooms; unusual table board; Southern family; references exchanged. Telephone Schuyler 6051.

91ST, 50 WEST.—Select neighborhood near park; electricity; telephone; excellent cuisine; table guests.

97TH, 230 WEST.—Handsome front room; superior table; reasonable; couple, or two gentlemen. Chaurant.

100TH, 253 WEST.—American family offer one attractive room with bath to couple or gentlemen seeking quiet, well-appointed home; very best home cooking.

103D, 246 WEST.—Large, small rooms; suite; table guests; New Englanders.

107TH, 522 WEST.—Unusual opportunity for bachelor or family to live in luxurious economy; 3 large rooms and bath; also single room; between Riverside and Broadway.

120TH ST., 116 WEST.—Elegant large room with private bathroom; excellent Vienna cooking; also another large room.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE—Widow will rent handsomely furnished studio, (36 ft.,) with bedroom; private bath; also other large room; magnificent views; home cooking. 8926 Audubon.

THE EVELYN LODGE.
Charming family Hotel of high standard; Grand location; 20 min. Broadway; 5c. fare; Lovely furnished rooms; suites; all comforts; Excellent chef and service; separate tables; Delightful atmosphere; worth investigation. Weekly, $10-$14 per adult, with meals. 71 CENTRAL AV., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

THE WOODBURY, 855 Riverside Drive, (two blocks north 157th subway; wonderful grounds.

WEST END AV, 279, (Corner 73d.)—Handsome private corner house; elevator and steam heat; will rent two large rooms; also single room; singly or en suite.

WEST END AV, 324.—One and two room suites, with bath; handsome furnishings; electricity; superior table; subway convenient; references.

WEST END AV., 871.—Large, sunny front room, furnished or unfurnished; home comfort; private Jewish family, in select neighborhood.

WEST END AV., 620.—Residence for young girl students; home care; chaperonage; eleventh year.

Brooklyn.

NURSE takes invalid, aged, infirm, in detached cottage; home-like. 357 78th St., Brooklyn.

Board Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

Refined American young lady seeks home with refined, private American family; no boarding house; west side, below 96th St.; highest references; frequently away weekends; neat; appreciate; $7. A 204 Times Downtown.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

11TH, 10 EAST, (near 5th Ave.—Pleasant, large, small, steam heated rooms; breakfast optional.

23D St., 20 EAST, (Madison Square South.)—Suite, two rooms and bath.

24TH ST., 46 EAST.—Elegant room; bath; electricity; $6.50; another, $4; telephone.

38TH, 10 EAST.—Small and large rooms, with bath; elevator; fine house.

43D ST., 139 EAST.—Private house, owner residing; few rooms to let; absolutely clean; entire house newly painted and carpeted; lighted throughout by electricity; heated comfortably; bath and toilet on each floor; plenty of clothes closets.

45TH, 16 EAST.—Comfortable room; private bath; square room, single room; references.

53D, 32 EAST.—Two large, light rooms, with or without private bath; electric lights; running water; newly decorated; gentlemen only.

55TH, 71 EAST.—Large, newly decorated rooms; electric lights; all conveniences; references.

62D, 24 EAST.—One and two large rooms and bath, furnished.

62D, 24 EAST.—Large furnished room; private bath; bachelors only.

76TH, 43 EAST.—Attractive, comfortable room; ideal location; every convenience; telephone; reasonable.

76TH, 134 EAST.—Large front room, suitable two; private house; board optional.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box spring beds; tiled bathroom; absolute cleanliness.

LARGE front studio room, furnishings unusual, would rent unfurnished to responsible party, bachelor, or musician; no couples call. 2640 Plaza; mornings.

LEXINGTON AV., 586, (near 51st.)—Elegant, sunny rooms; private house; absolutely clean; all conveniences; breakfast; references; telephone.

MADISON AV., 220.—Attractive rooms; furnished, unfurnished; resident, nonresident; musical studio; subrenting.

West Side

8TH, 7 WEST.—Suite, private bath; small rooms; clean; telephone; select house.

9TH, 64 WEST.—Daintily, newly furnished doubled rooms; steam, telephone, electricity; moderate.

12TH, 48 WEST.—Very large room, bath; newly decorated; first-class house.

15TH, 349 WEST.—Two large, $3.50, $4; exclusive; private residence; telephone; desirable.

32D ST., (between Broadway and 5th Av.)—Rooms with private bath, $9 to $12 per week; parlor, bedroom, bath, $15 to $21 per week; same rate for one or two persons; rooms with running water and use of bath, $7 per week. Hotel Aberdeen. Telephone 3400 Madison Square.

32D ST. AND BROADWAY.—Permanent rates; rooms, with and without private baths, 1 or 2 persons, $9 to $12 per week; single room, $7 per week; parlor bedroom and bath, 1 or 2 persons, $15 per week. Hotel New Strand.

40TH, 66 WEST.—Floor 2 rooms, bath, single, en suite; exclusive; electricity; references; bachelors.

46TH, 28 WEST.—Large, small rooms, with, without private bath; gentleman.

52D, 55 WEST.—Room, closets, adjoining bath, electricity, telephone; gentlemen; references; vacant November.

53D, 62 WEST.—Desirable single and double rooms or ensuite; references.

55TH ST., 61 WEST.
ROOM, PRIVATE BATH; GENTLEMEN.

57TH ST, 49 WEST.—Exceptional accommodation offered a gentleman in private English family. Mrs. Boden.

57TH, 109 WEST.—Large room, beautifully furnished; private bath; electricity; telephone; reference required.

58TH, 128 WEST.—Handsome room and alcove, bath adjoining; also studio, with piano.

58TH, 49 WEST.—Large, elegantly furnished rooms, with bath; select house; electric.

58TH, 346 WEST.—Suite of two rooms with bath, together or separate.

68TH, 68 WEST.—Large back parlor; private bath; kitchenette; also other rooms.

69TH ST., 118 WEST,
WEST HALL.
Large room, with private bath and saloon dressing room; also smaller room; high-grade house and superior service.

69TH, 1 WEST.—Desirable front room, overlooking Central Park; high-class elevator, apartment.

69TH, 63 WEST.—Beautiful newly furnished rooms; also suite in private residence; steam; electricity; maid service; telephone.

69TH, 59 WEST.—Exceptional room, dressing room, bath; private house; gentlemen.

69TH, 111 WEST.—Extra large, immaculately clean rooms; electricity, steam; private bath.

70TH.—Refined gentleman, appreciating exceptional surroundings, can obtain large room; family of two; every convenience. Vonn, 2,030 Broadway.

70TH, 61 WEST.—Front rooms, adjoining bath; southern exposure; dressing room; references; gentlemen.

70TH, 200 WEST, (Overlooking Broadway.)—Attractively furnished rooms; single, en suite; gentlemen or business women. Hubbell.

70TH, 131 WEST.—Comfortable, large, small rooms; private house; gentlemen.

70TH ST., 131 WEST.—Comfortable, large and small room; private house; gentlemen.

71ST, 251 WEST.—Large room, bath adjoining; suitable business people; private family.

71ST, 220 WEST.—Medium-sized front room, all improvements, private home.

73D ST., 103 WEST.—Nicely decorated rooms, running water; large closets; gentlemen; moderate; reference.

73D, 302 WEST.—Large front room, with private bath; small room; board.

74TH ST., 165 WEST.—Connecting rooms, handsomely furnished, separate or en suite; private bath; phone, electric light; suitable one or two gentlemen. Tel. 2908 Columbus.

74TH, 161 WEST.—Bachelor apartment, elegantly furnished; all conveniences; good service.

75TH ST., 104 WEST.—Attractive parlor floor, private bath; another room; southern exposure.

75TH, 111 WEST.—Newly decorated and furnished; continuous hot water; electricity; telephone; references.

76TH, 124 WEST.—Large room; private bath; southern exposure; other rooms; telephone; references.

75TH, (325 Amsterdam Av.)—Attractively furnished single suite; gentlemen preferred; references. Apt. 4, South.

75TH, 54 WEST.—Newly furnished residence; large and small rooms; electricity; $4.50-$5.

76TH ST., 56 WEST.—Parlor floor in private residence; also single room.

76TH, 125 WEST.—Sunny front rooms; handsome back parlor, sunny bath.

77TH ST., 102 WEST.
Very attractive, pleasant rooms; home comforts.

78TH, 160 WEST.—Handsomely appointed large, small rooms; shower baths, private baths.

78TH, 112 WEST.—Parlor and alcove; also large front room; shower baths; select.

80TH, 136 WEST.—Large, medium rooms; well furnished; hot water supply; references.

80TH, 104 WEST.—Large, attractive room, private bath; steam, electricity, telephone; continuous hot water.

80TH, 126 WEST.—One large, also small room; every convenience; references.

81ST, 8 WEST.—Overlooking parks, double rooms for gentlemen; electricity; home comforts.

82D, 134 WEST.—Large, handsome front room, second floor; reasonable rate; references.

82D, 33 WEST.—Rent beautiful, large, small front room; newly furnished; references.

82D, 56 WEST.—Large, well-furnished; private bath; electric light; references.

83D, 22 WEST.—Hall room; large closet; bath same floor; private; gentleman.

84TH, 45 WEST.—Small room, single, running water, large closets, bath adjoining; references.

84TH, 111 WEST.—Large, small rooms; running water, steam, telephone; "L," subway; gentlemen, business women. Fraleigh.

84TH, 29 WEST.—Cosy room, large closet; attractive, refined apartment; $3.50. Ochs.

85TH, 203 WEST.—Nicely furnished front, back parlor adjoining bath; absolutely independent; private entrance; convenient transportation; private phone. Jones.

86TH, 207 WEST.—Beautiful, sunny rooms; southern exposure; homelike; elevator. Riopelle.

87TH, 188 WEST.—Large, small, pleasant rooms refined home; table guests; references.

87TH, 319 WEST.—Elegant large, also small, room; gentlemen; private family; references.

90TH, 58 WEST.—Desirable back parlor; running water, dressing room; suitable for physician's office; reasonable; maid service.

"L" ST, 38 WEST.—Newly furnished residence; rooms, large, medium; with, without private baths; dressing rooms; electricity; $7-$12.

91ST, 74 WEST.—Large, well-kept room, southern exposure, all conveniences; reasonable.

91ST, 54 WEST.—Newly furnished residence; rooms with private baths; electricity; $10-$12.

92D, 104 WEST.—Front suite, parlor, alcove, bath; private family; reasonable. Westerfield.

94TH, 34 WEST.—Large, desirable front room; quiet, refined surroundings; owner; reference.

94TH, 20 WEST.—Newly renovated large room, private bath; telephone; references.

95TH, 330 WEST, (near Riverside Drive.)—Attractive, newly furnished elevator; telephone; reasonable. Smith.

97TH ST., 209 WEST.—Small private family, having beautifully furnished modern elevator apartment, one block subway express station, will rent two very desirable rooms; breakfast optional; Apt. 5-E.

97TH, 145 WEST.—Private house; unusually attractive; well furnished room, bath; telephone.

97TH, 64 WEST.—Exceptionally well kept, quiet house; large, small rooms; conveniences; telephone.

101ST, 230 WEST, (Corner Broadway.)—Front room; all conveniences; gentleman; references. Reilly.

102D, 202 WEST.—Private house; large, comfortable room; suitable two gentlemen; bath.

103D, 108 WEST.—Adjoining rooms; running water; all conveniences; suitable one or two; will let separately or together. Cook.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

62D, 24 EAST.—Large furnished room; private bath; bachelors only.

76TH, 43 EAST.—Attractive, comfortable room; ideal location; every convenience; telephone; reasonable.

76TH, 134 EAST.—Large front room, suitable two; private house; board optional.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box spring beds; tiled bathroom; absolute cleanliness.

LARGE front studio room, furnishings unusual, would rent unfurnished to responsible party, bachelor, or musician; no couples call. 2640 Plaza; mornings.

LEXINGTON AV., 586, (near 51st.)—Elegant, sunny rooms; private house; absolutely clean; all conveniences; breakfast; references; telephone.

MADISON AV., 220.—Attractive rooms; furnished, unfurnished; resident, nonresident; musical studio; subrenting.

West Side

8TH, 7 WEST.—Suite, private bath; small rooms; clean; telephone; select house.

9TH, 64 WEST.—Daintily, newly furnished doubled rooms; steam, telephone, electricity; moderate.

12TH, 48 WEST.—Very large room, bath; newly decorated; first-class house.

15TH, 349 WEST.—Two large, $3.50, $4; exclusive; private residence; telephone; desirable.

32D ST., (between Broadway and 5th Av.)—Rooms with private bath, $9 to $12 per week; parlor, bedroom, bath, $15 to $21 per week; same rate for one or two persons; rooms with running water and use of bath, $7 per week. Hotel Aberdeen. Telephone 3400 Madison Square.

32D ST. AND BROADWAY.—Permanent rates; rooms, with and without private baths, 1 or 2 persons, $9 to $12 per week; single room, $7 per week; parlor bedroom and bath, 1 or 2 persons, $15 per week. Hotel New Strand.

40TH, 66 WEST.—Floor 2 rooms, bath, single, en suite; exclusive; electricity; references; bachelors.

46TH, 28 WEST.—Large, small rooms, with, without private bath; gentleman.

52D, 55 WEST.—Room, closets, adjoining bath, electricity, telephone; gentlemen; references; vacant November.

53D, 62 WEST.—Desirable single and double rooms or ensuite; references.

55TH ST., 61 WEST.
ROOM, PRIVATE BATH; GENTLEMEN.

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AUTHORS FILM CO. Present
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AT THE
GLOBE THEATRE
STARTING
Sunday Night at 8:20
IN A NEW PHOTO-DRAMA ROMANCE, entitled
"The Whirl of Life"
IN 6 ACTS.
And thereafter Every Sunday, Matinee and Night. Also special matinee performances Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Friday at 2:30 o'clock.
25c, 50c, 75c, $1.00.
NOTE—Montgomery & Stone in "CHIN CHIN" every evening and Wed. and Sat. Matinees.

NO SABBATH SHOWS, NOT EVEN IN CHURCH

Society, After Closing Theatre to Bispham, Follows Him to House of Worship.

"ADELAIDE" UNDER THE BAN

Pastor, Amazed at Threat, Says He Had Planned Series of Sunday Entertainments.

Officials of the Sabbath Society would not say yesterday whether they would take any action to prevent the production of the musical drama "Adelaide," dealing with an episode in the life of Beethoven, which David Bispham is to produce at the Church of the Messiah, Park Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street, on Sunday afternoon.

The play was at first scheduled for the Harris Theatre, but the Sabbath Society wrote to Mr. Bispham and to Selwyn & Co., lessees of the Harris Theatre, and pointed out that the performance would be a violation of the Sunday law. Thereupon the performance was withdrawn, and on Thursday night it was announced that it would be given at the church instead, with no admission charged and entry free to every one.

The Rev. D. J. McMillan, Secretary of the Sabbath Committee, referred inquiries to Powell Crichton of 14 Wall Street, attorney for the committee and the society. Mr. Crichton would not say whether or not action would be taken, but he admitted that a complaint had been made to the society.

"Such complaints," he said, "are usually the basis of our action, whether against theatres or other Sabbath breakers. We had such a complaint against the performance at the Harris Theatre, and in consequence wrote to Mr. Bispham and the managers, pointing out that this was a violation of the Sunday law. Now we have received this other complaint, but what action the committee will take I do not know.

"As far as the performance is concerned, it will be just as much a violation of the law as if it should take place in the theatre. The question of place, or of admission fees, plays no part in it."

Such performances fall under the provisions of Section 2152 of the Penal Code, which reads:

The performance of any tragedy, comedy, opera, ballet, farce, negro minstrelsy, negro or other dancing, wrestling, boxing, sparring contest, trial of strength, or any circus, equestrian or dramatic performance or exercise, or any performance or exercise of jugglers, acrobats, club performances, or rope dancers on the first day of the week is forbidden.

"That prohibition," said Mr. Crichton, "makes it illegal for a party of four or five amateurs to give a one-act play in the residence of one of the party, in the presence of two or three of their friends on Sunday.

"The Sabbath Society has come in for a good deal of criticism because of the continuance of so-called 'sacred concerts' in vaudeville houses. We have tried to take action against them. The chief difficulty lies in the wording of the law which was passed a good many years ago when the favorite amusements were somewhat different from the present.

"It specifically prohibits certain specific exhibitions. It is perfectly possible to get up a complete vaudeville program, and a very good one at that, without including a single act that comes within the proscription of the law. It has been done here in New York. Moreover, many vaudeville acts are of such a sort that it is difficult to say that they do come precisely under the definition of dramatic performances. The only way to make sure that no vaudeville house violates the law is to have observers at every performance that takes place on Sunday."

Officials of the Sabbath Society also intimated that it had often been found difficult to obtain legal action even in cases where the society considered that the performance included acts clearly within the statutory prohibitions.

"It was not infrequent," said one of them, "to have the matter referred from one court to another, and eventually coming before the Grand Jury, where it was very difficult to get indictments.

"The fact that violation of the Sunday law can be punished in the case of the theatre by the loss of the license is one which operates strongly at times to instill caution into managers, and it was suggested by some of the leaders of the society that the fact that Mr. Bispham's play was undoubtedly a dramatic performance might have influenced the lessees of the theatre, who wanted to take no chances."

Another suggestion made at the society's offices was that such a production in a church might be construed as a violation of the ordinance requiring a theatrical license for dramatic productions—a question which was brought up in connection with the cabaret shows and midnight musical comedies maintained by some of the Broadway restaurants.

It is understood that the Police Department has been considering the vaudeville question for some time, but just what policy the department intends to adopt is uncertain as yet. Second Deputy Commissioner Frank A. Lord is in charge of cases coming up in that connection.

It was admitted at the offices of the Sabbath Committee that the Bispham case was the first one in which the committee had made a protest since action was taken last Spring against the performance of a one-act play by Alla Nazimova in a vaudeville house on Sunday. But it was insisted that there was no prejudice against Mr. Bispham, but that the fact that specific complaints had been received had stirred the society to action.

The Rev. Dr. John Haynes Holmes, pastor of the Church of the Messiah, was much surprised last night at the suggestion that the performance of the play at the church might be held illegal.

"I had had no intimation of any such thing," he said, "and it never occurred to me that such a performance would be found objectionable. Mr. Bispham came to me after the Sabbath Society had interfered with the performance at the theatre. He was much outraged, and I think justly, at such action against him when the vaudeville houses are allowed to continue unhindered.

"I thought it would be an excellent idea to have the play in the church. But if the Sabbath Society should make threats I don't know what we could do. The matter gives me the more concern because we are planning to give a series of dramatic productions on Sundays in January at the church. Most of the actors will be amateurs, though there will be one professional; and one of the plays will be a peace drama."

Dr. Holmes said that he had no personal acquaintance with any of the active officials of the Sabbath Society.

YOUNG TRIEST'S FATHER IS GOING TO LONDON

Will Sail Today With Several Former Associates of Princeton Student Held as German Spy.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15.—Gustav W. Triest, father of Kenneth G. Triest, the young Princeton student held in London as a German spy, will sail from New York, probably tomorrow, with a number of former associates of his son, who will give testimony designed to show that the young man is mentally unbalanced. The court martial trial of Triest has been postponed until Nov. 1, and a further postponement is being sought. The arraignment was originally set for Monday.

Further details received in connection with the case show that young Triest was arrested while attending a naval wireless school. He had never served in the British Navy. Postal authorities, it was said by State Department Officials, had intercepted letters written by Triest in which he is said to have exhibited marked sympathies for certain German movements. Copies of the communications have been placed in the hands of Triest's attorneys.

When Triest's father called first at the State Department he urged that steps be taken to assist him in getting before the court affidavits made by former companions at Princeton. He learned that such affidavits could not be submitted, and he was advised to proceed to London with witnesses.

GREEK LINER SAILS TODAY.

Delayed by Dispute Over Reservists' Passage, the Agent Says.

The Greek liner Vasilefs Constantinos is still at anchor off the Quarantine station, but, according to A. Galanos, the agent of the line, at 8 Bridge Street, she will leave today for Piraeus with her 2,587 Greek reservists, who are becoming very impatient at the delay.

Mr. Galanos explained yesterday that the steamer had been detained through a dispute between the company at Athens and the Government as to how much should be paid for the passage of the reservists to Piraeus. Shipping men, however, said that in view of the fact that it was costing at least $3,000 a day to keep the Vasilefs Constantinos anchored in Quarantine, which will amount to $12,000 by noon today, the reason given out by the Greek Line did not seem a very feasible one.

The rumor at the Maritime Exchange remained the same as it was on Tuesday, that the ship was held because there was a possibility of Greece joining the Teutonic forces with Bulgaria.

SINGER'S SON FACES ARREST

Henry Schumann-Heink Accused of Embezzling Court Funds.

PATERSON, N. J., Oct. 15.—The Board of Police and Fire Commissioners tonight directed Chief of Police John Bimson to issue a warrant for the arrest of Henry Schumann-Heink, the prima donna's son, who was suspended as Clerk to Recorder James F. Carroll, on Sept. 25, two years after he had been appointed. He will be charged with embezzling $3,800 from funds of the Recorder's court.

The action follows an investigation of the books by William I. Surosky, a public accountant, who was put to work on the accounts when Schumann-Heink was suspended. At that time Schumann-Heink said that his conscience was clear and he had nothing to be afraid of. He left his home in Paterson soon after his suspension and with his wife went to his mother's home at Caldwell. A process server who went there today so serve a subpoena was met by the young man's wife, who said that he was not at home.

TESTS FOR POLICEWOMEN.

Trenton to Hold First Examinations of Kind in State.

TRENTON, N. J., Oct. 15.—Today the State Civil Service Commission announced that the first examination ever held in New Jersey for candidates for policewomen will be conducted on Nov. 3.

The tests will be open only to residents of this city in view of the fact that they are to create an eligible list for the appointments to the Police Department in this city. The salary will be $750 a year to start. Aspirants must be of good physical build, healthy and active, and of good character. They must be not more than 40 nor less than 30 years old.

The examination is the result of the passage a few years ago of a law authorizing the appointment of policewomen in New Jersey, but this city is the first to start an eligible list.

MARKS LATE, SAYS MAYOR.

City Has Moved to Improve Conditions on Randall's Island.

Mayor Mitchel showed displeasure yesterday at the criticism made by Borough President Marks of the buildings on Randall's Island. Mr. Marks referred to conditions there as "shocking." The Mayor said the Board of Estimate and the Aldermen had appropriated $600,000 for the betterment of conditions on the island, and that the money was now available for the construction of much-needed buildings.

"Mr. Marks is rather late in being shocked," said the Mayor. "He would have been shocked had he been with us when we made the first inspection of the buildings on Randall's Island. We were so thoroughly shocked that we came back here and immediately set the machinery in action to remedy the shocking conditions."

Petitions for Recall Circulated.

Special to The New York Times.

HACKENSACK, N. J., Oct. 15.—An effort is being made to recall Thomas J. Walsh, a member of the Union Township Commission. A committee of forty is circulating forty petitions, and already 190 of the necessary 250 names have been subscribed. The petitions, containing twelve charges, are to be filed at the next meeting. Gross disregard for his official and private conduct, disrespect for the Mayor at meetings, and obstruction of matters in general are among charges against him. Walsh is a bookkeeper.

ARRESTED AS HEAD OF AUTO THIEF BAND

Police Find Two, Accused by Stolen Jitney Owners, Ready for Florida Cruise.

MORE THAN 60 CARS TAKEN

Sunday School Teacher, Turned Chauffeur, Confesses Long Series of Crimes.

Detectives Toner, Hughes, and Leavitt of Police Headquarters turned the nose of their gasoline launch toward Jones Dock, in Patchogue, L. I., last evening, convinced that another day of searching for Earl B. Doremus, said to be the head of a band of automobile thieves who have stolen more than sixty cars in the last few months, had failed.

But as they started from the pier to which they had moored their launch a power yawl came putt-putting toward them. It landed at the pier and two young men jumped out. The detectives had a picture of Doremus who, they knew, had been afloat somewhere in Great South Bay in a power yawl, so, although the first youth looked nothing like the picture, they approached, nevertheless, and Toner asked:

"Aren't you Doremus?"

"Sure," responded the young man.

"What do you want?"

"We want you on a charge of grand larceny," declared Hughes, happily, and the trio of sleuths gathered him in with his companion, who said he was Wallace Seaman, a chauffeur, of 25 Academy Street, Patchogue. Then they hustled both young men to the railroad station, and late last night locked them up in Police Headquarters here.

According to the detectives the yawl, the Joan, which Doremus bought recently, was provisioned for many days at sea, and the young men were about to start for Florida, where they could rent the Joan with their services as skippers.

Doremus, who is only 22 years old and said he lived at 746 Sterling Place, Brooklyn, was held on the technical charge of stealing an automobile belonging to Miss Louise C. Hall from in front of her home, 850 Seventh Avenue, on Friday of last week. Seaman was charged with acting in concert with Doremus.

Doremus was amazed at his arrest, but the detectives explained that Frank Joachim and Adolph Beniward, who pleaded guilty before Judge Crain in General Sessions yesterday to having stolen many automobiles, had implicated Doremus, not only as a partner but as their leader, when they supposed that their own capture was due to him.

Joachim and Beniward were arrested in Middlesboro, Ky., recently, where they had been operating a jitney service with three automobiles which, the police say, had been stolen here. Doremus had been their partner, the police say, but quarreled with them and they separated. Joachim and Beniward were traced when they tried to ship a car from this city to Middlesboro, but they thought Doremus had surrendered them to the police and promptly gave him up in return.

Beniward, who is 23 years old, was a Sunday School teacher near Sea Cliff, L. I., where his father had a farm. He came to this city last March to see a friend who introduced him to Joachim, and they conceived the idea of starting a jitney service in some Southern city with stolen cars. Then they fell in with Doremus and, according to the police, confessed that they assisted in the theft of thirty-seven cars.

They always stole cars of one well-known make, and Doremus, the police say, attended to the sale of them at from $300 to $350 each. As these prices were more than $100 less than the same car could be bought for elsewhere. Doremus quickly disposed of every car they got. They were driven to Long Island, where they were stripped of their license plates and the number plates by which the engine or chassis might be identified, and then sold here and in nearby cities.

The discovery in a pond near Sea Cliff of some of the stolen license plates gave the police the first clue on which they began the search for Beniward.

Beniward and Joachim, after their plea of guilty, were remanded to the Tombs to await sentence.

READS KEEP OUT OF CHURCH

President of New Jerusalem Sect Says Girl's Annoyer Isn't a Member

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 15.—Julian K. Smith, President of the General Convention of the Church of the New Jerusalem, issued a statement here tonight in which he csaid:

"I beg to state that Richard H. Keep, accused of disorderly conduct and spoken of as a clergyman of the Church of the New Jerusalem, is not and never has been a member of or recognized by the church organization known as the General Convention of the New Jerusalem in the United States."

The Richard H. Keep referred to is the Brooklyn man arrested on the complaint of Miss Florence Lennon, a student in the Erasmus Hall High School, Brooklyn, who accused him of annoying her in a trolley car.

NO IVES SETTLEMENT YET.

Daughters Will Continue to Fight for Part of Estate Yale Got.

Three of the daughters of the late General Brayton Ives, who have taken legal action against Yale University to obtain $250,000 each from the estate left to the university by their father, have not reached any agreement with the Yale Trustees, De Lancey Nicoll of the firm of Nicoll, Anable, Lindsay & Fuller, which represents the daughters' interests, said last night. Thomas Thacher of the firm of Simpson, Thacher & Bartlett, counsel for the university, and Herbert Parsons, who represents the executors of the estate, declined to go into the details of the negotiations. The entire estate, the value of which is variously estimated at from $1,200,000 to $3,000,000, was left to Yale University, with the exception of special bequests of less than $300,000.

The recent negotiations confirm the statement which THE TIMES published six months ago, that members of the Ives family would contest the will and attempt to secure from Yale University part of the money. It was shown that the widow of General Ives, Mrs. Eleanor B. Ives, and one of the daughters, Miss Winifred Ives, had received nothing whatever by the will. Miss Frances Haven Ives had been left an annuity of $2,000, while Mrs. Walter E. Maynard, who was Miss Eunice Ives, received $100,000. Formal objections to the will were filed in the Surrogates' Court last March 31 by the three daughters named above. It was charged at the time that General Ives was not sound of mind at the time he made the will, and that it was not properly attested. The complaint further stated that "fraud and undue influence by persons whose names are at the present unknown to these contestants" were employed.

WANT JOWETT IN ENGLAND.

Friends Expect Pastor to Accept Offer from the City Temple.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Saturday, Oct. 16.—The Deacons of the City Temple have approached the Rev. Dr. Jowett of New York with a view to ascertaining whether he will consider an invitation to succeed the Rev. R. J. Campbell.

Dr. Jowett's friends in England feel certain that he will now be prepared to return home.

SUSTAINS BAN ON MERGER.

New Jersey Court Enjoins the Shoe Machinery Trust.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Oct. 15.—An opinion was filed in the Court of Errors today which permanently enjoins, so far as New Jersey is concerned, the proposed merging of the United Shoe Machinery Company and the United Shoe Machinery Corporation, which have done business for years as practically one corporation, constituting the so-called shoe machinery trust. The decision of today sustains the holding of Vice Chancellor Stevens.

Although the two concerns composed the shoe machinery trust, an actual merger never had been effected. This was proposed in January, but William A. Copeland of Massachusetts obtained a restraining order from the Court of Chancery on the allegation that his interests would be injuriously affected.

In the last few years the companies have been subjected to several Federal investigations to discover the illegal monopoly, but the trust so far has been successful in its fights, even against an attempted indictment in Massachusetts.

The court today affirmed the decree of Chancellor Walker, who held that the International Power Company was insolvent, and named Adjt. Gen. Wilbur F. Sadler as receiver. The petitioner, Henry W. Bull, a New York broker, alleged Joseph H. Hoadley and his associates stripped the company of its assets and operated it and its associate concerns to further his high finance schemes.

HARD WORDS FREE WIFE.

Mrs. de Carrillo Wins Separation and $50 a Month.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Oct. 15.—Justice Morschauser in the Supreme Court this morning granted Mrs. Marie De Carrillo a separation from her husband Luis, with an allowance of $50 a month for her support.

Mr. De Carrillo, who lives at New Rochelle, but hails from Colombia, South America, is known here as the "orchid king." He conducted the cross-examination of his wife. Mrs. De Carrillo said her husband netted about $6,000 a year from his orchid business. They have several children, and the wife claimed her husband called her and them bad names.

Justice Morschauser in deciding the case said:

"As I have said before, a husband does not have to knock his wife down and blacken her eyes to be unbearably cruel in the eyes of the law. Words and actions can be as brutal as blows."

It's a fact—
You can't tell a KAUFMAN from a high priced hat.
$5 Style
$3 Quality
$1.50
Every Style That Any High-Priced Hatter Shows
Kaufman
Manhattan's Man Hatter
45 STORES ALL CITIES


Before the Play
Dinner at Shanley's puts one in a pleasant frame of mind to enjoy the theatre.
A cabaret of marked success—twenty acts—evenings seven to one.
Attention is called to our excellent seven-course lunch—75c. (Music)
SHANLEY'S
Broadway—43rd to 44th St.

The HOTEL McALPIN
Takes pleasure in announcing the Opening of the Terra Cotta Grill Room
—for—
AFTERNOON DANCING
Daily from 4 until 6 P. M., Commencing SATURDAY AFTERNOON, OCTOBER 16th
TEA DANCES under the Direction of
MR. and MRS. ROWLEY DOWNES

GO WHERE EVERYONE GOES
An Exceptional TABLE D'HOTE DINNER $1.00
Served every eve'g, 6 to 9, and Sundays, noon to 9.
Aft'n Dances 4 to 7
Unique Oriental Tea Service.
Midnight Cabaret in the Grand Ballroom. Refined Parisian Atmosphere.
Whirlwind Cabaret Nightly, 6:30 to Close.
Beginning Sat'y, Oct. 23, "Full of Speed" The most fascinating entertainment, replete with beautiful girls and snappy music.
TWICE NIGHTLY, AT 7:30 AND 12:00.
A genuine old-fashioned Beefsteak Dinner $1.25
Served in Grill Every Evening.
Banquet Halls, Ballroom, Beefsteak Garret, Catering. Estimates submitted.
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Positively the Best Location and Values in New York.
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Also Attractive Suites at Very Reasonable Rates.
All the Leading Theatres Within a Short Walking Distance.
And a Restaurant That's Known from Coast to Coast for Quality at Moderate Prices.
Dancing in the Pierrot Room—Afternoon and Evening.

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FROM 6 TO 9
ALSO SERVICE A LA CARTE
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J. R. Europe's Famous Orchestra Playing
NO ADMISSION CHARGE

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Fifth Avenue at 30th St.
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TABLE D'HOTE DINNER $1.50
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UNEXCELLED SERVICE

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300 Ft. in Air GARRET West St. Bldg.
140 Cedar St., Overlooking N. Y. Bay.
Excellence at Standard Prices.
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EMPIRE Broadway & 40th St. Evs. at 8. Matinees TODAY & Wed. & Sat. Sharp.
WM. GILLETTE
IN FINAL PERFORMANCES OF his great success. SHERLOCK HOLMES
LYCEUM West 45 St. | LAST MAT. TODAY 2:15. LAST TIME TONIGHT 8:15
Marie Tempest
in J. M. BARRIE'S ROSALIND and THE DUKE OF KILLICRANKIE.
NEXT TUESDAY, OCT. 19—SEATS NOW.
ETHEL BARRYMORE in the new American Comedy, "Our Mrs. McChesney"
HUDSON West 44th St. Evenings at 8:15. Mats. TODAY & Wed. 2.15.
"One War Play REMAINS"—Only One
UNDER FIRE
With WM. COURTENAY.
HARRIS WEST 42D ST. Evenings 8:15. Mats. TODAY & Wed. 2:15.
Rolling Stones
FULTON 46th St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:25. Mats. TODAY & Wed. 2:15.
SOME BABY! "A Laughing Triumph." —American.
BIRTH OF A NATION AT THE LIBERTY W. 42d St. 2:15 & 8:15.
TWICE Daily, includ. Sunday. Ev. & Sat. Mat. 25-50-75-$1-$2. Other Mats.....25c, 50c & $1.
D. W. GRIFFITH'S GIGANTIC SPECTACLE. Symphony Orchestra of Forty.
GEO. M. COHAN'S B'way, 43d St. Eve. 8:15. Mats. TODAY & Wed. 2:15.
ELSIE JANIS
In a Little Comedy with a Little Music, MISS INFORMATION
After the Play Visit DANSE DE FOLLIES. ZIEGFELD MIDNIGHT FROLIC "Meeting Place of the World" Atop New Amsterdam Theatre
COHAN & HARRIS ADVISE ALL AMERICANS OF ALL AGES TO SEE Young America (THE PLAY THAT MAKES MEN BOYS.) GAIETY B'way & 46th St. Mats. Today & Wed.
CANDLER W. 42d St. Evs. 8:15 Sharp. Matinees TODAY & Wed. 2:15.
"The House of Glass" with MARY RYAN AND THE GREAT ALL-AMERICAN CAST. "HUMAN STORY DRAMATICALLY TOLD."
Orchestra Seats, $1.50 and $2.00
500 GOOD SEATS FIRST BALC. 50, 75c, $1
ASTOR Broadway & 45th St. Bryant 287. Evs. 8:20. Mats. TODAY & Wed. 2:20.
GEO. M. Cohan's Great American Farce
HIT-THE-TRAIL HOLLIDAY "BREEZIEST COMEDY OF THE SEASON"
with FRED NIBLO as "BILLY HOLLIDAY."
REPUBLIC West 42d St. Evenings 8:20. Matinees TODAY & Wed. 2:20
COMMON CLAY with JOHN MASON and JANE COWL
SEATS SELLING 8 WEEKS IN ADVANCE.
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SOUSA and his BAND
100 Novelties—200 Pretty Girls on Skates.
Flirting at St. Moritz.
Staged by R. H. Burnside.
Evs. 8:10 and Sat. Mat. $1.50 Best Seats
Mat. daily 2:10 Best Seats $1 (Ex. Sat.)
1,500 RESERVED SEATS, 50c.
SUNDAY NIGHTS SOUSA AND HIS BAND, Virginia Root, Orville Harrold, Marimbas, Nat Wills, Belle Storey—BEST SEATS $1.00.

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11 A. M. to 11 P. M. ADMISSION 50c

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"BEST COMIC OPERA IN YEARS."—Chas. Darnton, Ev. World.
LEXINGTON 51st & Lex. Av. Evs. 25c to $1. Mat. Today 25c & 50c.
Selwyn & Co. Present "THE SHOW SHOP"
Next Week—"TWIN BEDS."
STANDARD B'way & 90th St. Evs. 25c to $1. Mats. Wed. & Sat. Today 25c to 75c.
H. H. FRAZEE Presents "A FULL HOUSE."
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Tomorrow CREATORE & his band at 3 & 8:30 of 50.
YORK 116 St., nr. Lenox Av. Phone 1354 Morn. Ev. 25c to $1. Mat. Today 25c to 75c.
SELWYN & CO. "TWIN BEDS" Present
Next Week—"A PAIR OF SIXES."
THE BATTLE CRY of PEACE VITAGRAPH, B'way & 44 St. TWICE TODAY, 2:30 & 8:30. Mats. (except Sat.), 25c, 50c and $1.00. Evs. & Sat. Mats. 25c, 50c, 75c, $1.00 & $2.00. SPECIAL THIS MORNING AT 11 O'CLOCK, SCHOOL CHILDREN'S MATINEE. Special Prices. Orch., 50c; Balcony, 25c.
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EXTRA—THE GIRL IN GOLD.

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Eight Friday Afts.
Sixteen Sunday Afts.
Mischa Elman, Frieda Hempel, Harold Bauer, Louise Homer, Percy Grainger, Mr. Saslavsky, Merle Alcock, Josef Hofmann, Fritz Kreisler, Schumann-Heink, Pablo Casals, Julia Culp, George Barrere, John Powell
Subscriptions now at Room 1202, Aeolian Hall.
Carnegie Hall, Sat. Aft., Oct. 23 at 3
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Paderewski
will deliver an address on POLAND, PAST AND PRESENT,
Followed by RECITAL OF CHOPIN'S MUSIC
Tickets $1 to $5. Boxes $50 & $100 now on sale.
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FOR YOUNG PEOPLE
N. Y. Symphony Orchestra.
Walter Damrosch.....Conductor
Soloists: GRAINGER, ELMAN, HOFMANN.
Christmas Carols by Cathedral Choir.
Nov. 20, Dec. 18, Jan. 22, Feb. 5, 26, Mch. 11, CARNEGIE HALL.
Boxes, tickets, programmes at office, 33 W. 42nd St. (Aeolian Bldg., Room 1202.)
AEOLIAN HALL
To-morrow (Sunday) Afternoon at 3.
PIANO RECITAL
Godowsky
Seats 50c. to $2, now at Box Office, Knabe Piano.
AEOLIAN HALL, 1st Recital, Mon. Eve., Oct. 18, 8:15
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MANNES
Beethoven and Locatelli Sonatas and Brahms's Horn Trio.
Tickets at Box Office & Haensel & Jones, 29 W. 42 St. Steinway Piano.
Tonight 8:15. People's Symphony announce: KNEISEL QUARTET In the first of six Sat. Eve. chamber concerts, incl. David and Clara Mannes, St. Cecilia Club, Music League Quar., Vicelpian Trio, Flonzaley Quar., at Municipal Thea., Irving Pl. and 16th St. Subscription to 6 concerts ONE DOLLAR. Single admission 50c. Phone 735 Stuyvesant. Tickets at door.
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BOSTON GRAND OPERA CO. with PAVLOWA IMPERIAL BALLET RUSSE
IN REPERTOIRE OF NOVELTIES.
SEATS 50c TO $5—ON SALE MONDAY AT THE BOX OFFICE.
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VIOLIN RECITAL OCT. 21.
AEOLIAN HALL 3 P. M.
Tickets at Box Office or 1439 Aeolian Hall.
OFFICIAL GERMAN AUSTRIAN WAR FILMS Today and all Next Week WEBER'S 29th and Broadway. 1 to 11 Daily, 25c, 15c
Special Lecture Tonight by HERMAN RIDDER, including the recapture of Przemysl.
Monday & All Next Week SPOONER Thea., Southern 25, 15, Blv'd at 163rd | 10c
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MATINEE TODAY, 25c. to $1.50.
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Twice Daily, including Sunday, 2 & 8 p.m. Raymond Hitchcock in "Stolen Magic." "Old Heidelberg" with Dorothy Gish, Eddie Foy in "A Favorite Fool," Frank Keenan in "The Coward." 250 good seats, 25c; 500 good seats, 50c, others at 75c. Better ones at $1 & $2.
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WOMAN SUFFRAGE RALLIES
EUGENE V. DEBS, SPEAKER.
Tomorrow at 2:30, Carnegie Hall
RESERVED SEATS: 15c to 50c.
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Loew's American Roof 43d St. & 8th Av. Every Eve. at 8:15. Sylvester Schaffer ALL SEATS RESERVED 10—OTHER FEATURES—10 25c, 35c, 50c.
STRAND B'way & 47th St. Noon to 11:30. 10c to 50c. MARIE DORO in "The White Pearl." Next Week, "The Chorus Lady" (Star Cast)
COLUMBIA B'way & 47th. Burlesque Matinee Today. Ed. Lee Wrothe and "Sliding" Billy Watson
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EDEN WORLD IN WAX European War Heroes. Xtra Attractions. MUSEE OPEN EVERY DAY FROM 10:30 TO 10:30.
IRVING PLACE THEATRE Today Das Schloss in Polen. Tonight, Lehmanns Kinder.
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The Vigorous, Aggressive German Critic,
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"HIGH JINKS" INN BURNS.

Washington Said to Have Slept In Colonial House.

A Colonial house at 164th Street and Sheridan Avenue, known as the "High Jinks" Inn during the days of the Fleetwood race track, and which had some imperfectly authenticated claims to historical importance, was destroyed by fire yesterday morning.

One legend which hung about the place was that George Washington had at one time made it his headquarters. Advocates of the antiquarian value of the house made a great deal of a window pane in the building on which had been scratched with a diamond the names of Washington, Lafayette, and Hamilton in handwriting reputed to be that of the three eminent personages. This was destroyed by the flames and with it were burned two chairs in which, according to tradition, Washington had sat, and parts of a post bed in which he had reposed. Fifteen years ago Mrs. Anna Frey of 206 West 124th Street, the owner of the house, and her husband, Gustav, presented to the Daughters of the Revolution from the stable of the building a Colonial coach in which Washington was said to have ridden.

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You will find no smarter style anywhere—at any price—than in our $18 models of
Hart Schaffner & Marx Suits.
You should see the superlative quality of these garments—in Plain Grays, Brown mixed and Glen Urquharts.
Suits—$18 to $50
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Broadway, Cor. 20th St. Broadway, below Chambers St. Third Ave., Cor. 122d St. 246-248 West 125th St. Open Evenings.

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I MANUFACTURE my ready-made clothes; therefore good value. Three youths' models—one, two and three button suits, $12.50 to $20.
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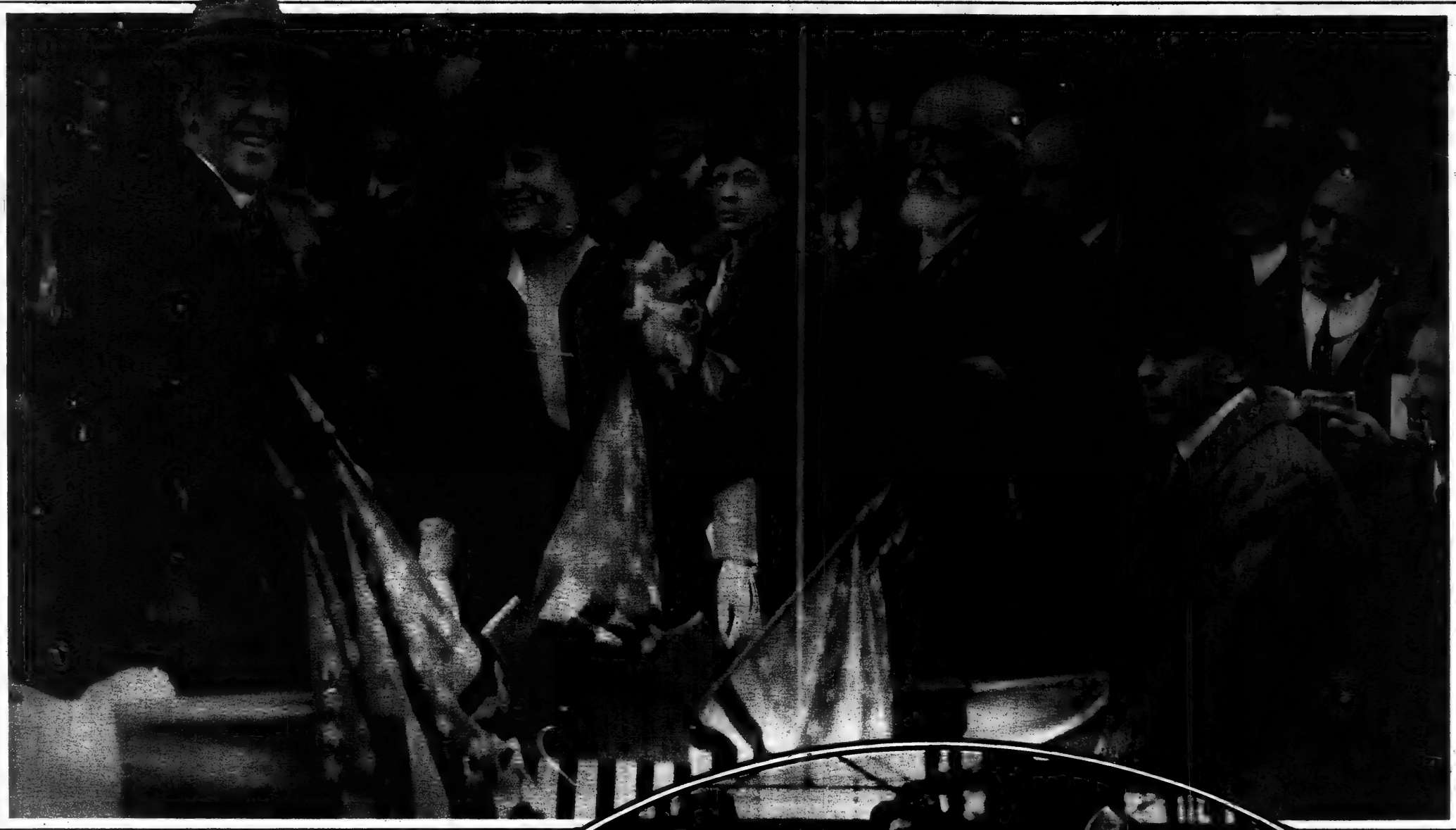
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Cafeteria Lunch 11:30 A.M. to 2 P.M. Afternoon Tea, 4:30 P.M. to 6:30 P.M. Evenings 8 P.M. to 12 P.M.
Tonight Castle-House Exhibition.
MANSFIELD Studios, 33 West 44th Street. Est. 1904. Bryant 4674.
All dances taught privately; each pupil has separate room. Lessons en group. Children's class Sat. A. M. Guaranteed course; terms reasonable. Circulars mailed.
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The New York Times



PRESIDENT WOODROW WILSON, HIS FIANCEE, MRS. NORMAN GALT, MAYOR BLANKENBURG OF PHILADELPHIA, AND, IN THE RIGHT FOREGROUND, EX-POLICE COMMISSIONER WILLIAM F. BAKER, OWNER OF THE PHILADELPHIA NATIONAL TEAM, AT THE SECOND GAME OF THE WORLD'S SERIES IN PHILADELPHIA.

(Photos © Underwood & Underwood.)



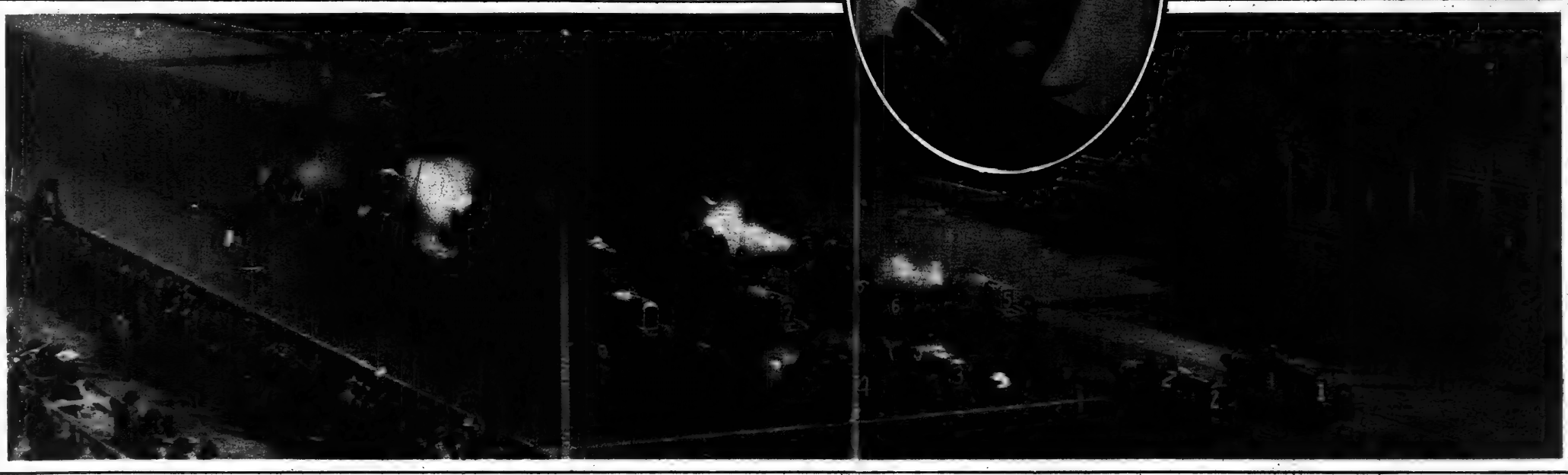
PRESIDENT WILSON THROWING OUT THE BALL FOR THE OPENING OF THE SECOND GAME OF THE WORLD'S SERIES.
(Photo by Paul Thompson.)



Mayor Mitchel and Vincent Astor, Donor of the Astor Cup, at the Auto Race. In the Group, Left to Right, Are Mrs. Mitchel, Mr. Astor, the Mayor, and Mrs. Astor.



GH Anderson, Who Drove a White Stutz to Victory and a New World's Record in the Sheepshead Bay Auto Races.
(Photo by Spooner & Wells.)



START OF THE GREAT AUTOMOBILE RACE OVER THE NEW SHEEPSHEAD BAY SPEEDWAY, WITNESSED BY MORE THAN 60,000 PEOPLE.

Panoramic Views and Additional Photographs of the Opening of the World's Championship Baseball Series and The Astor Cup Automobile Races Are Reproduced on Pages Six and Seven of This Issue.

(Photo © by International News Service.)



INTERIOR VIEW OF THE NEW TEA HOUSE DESIGNED AND DECORATED BY EVERETT SHINN FOR THE GROUNDS OF THE COUNTRY HOME OF MRS. WILLIAM R. COE, DAUGHTER OF THE LATE H. H. ROGERS, AT OYSTER BAY.



MRS. ROBERT POTTER BREESE, FORMERLY MISS AGNES BEATRICE CLAFLIN.
(Photo by Campbell Studio.)



MISS MARGARET SARGENT,
Maid of Honor at the Wedding of Miss Breese to Lawrence McKeever Miller.



MRS. LAWRENCE McKEEVER MILLER,
Formerly Miss Frances Breese.
(Photos by Arnold Genthe.)



(Photo by Campbell Studios.)

MISS RHODA TANNER
Whose Wedding to Felix D. Doubleday Takes Place on Tuesday.

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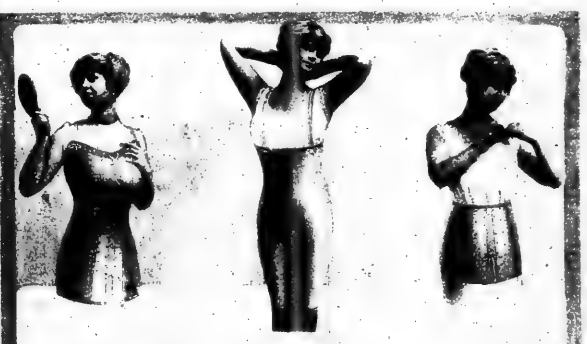
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FIRST MEETING OF THE NEW NAVAL ADVISORY BOARD, ASSEMBLED BY SECRETARY DANIELS FROM AMONG THE MOST NOTABLE SCIENTISTS IN THE COUNTRY.

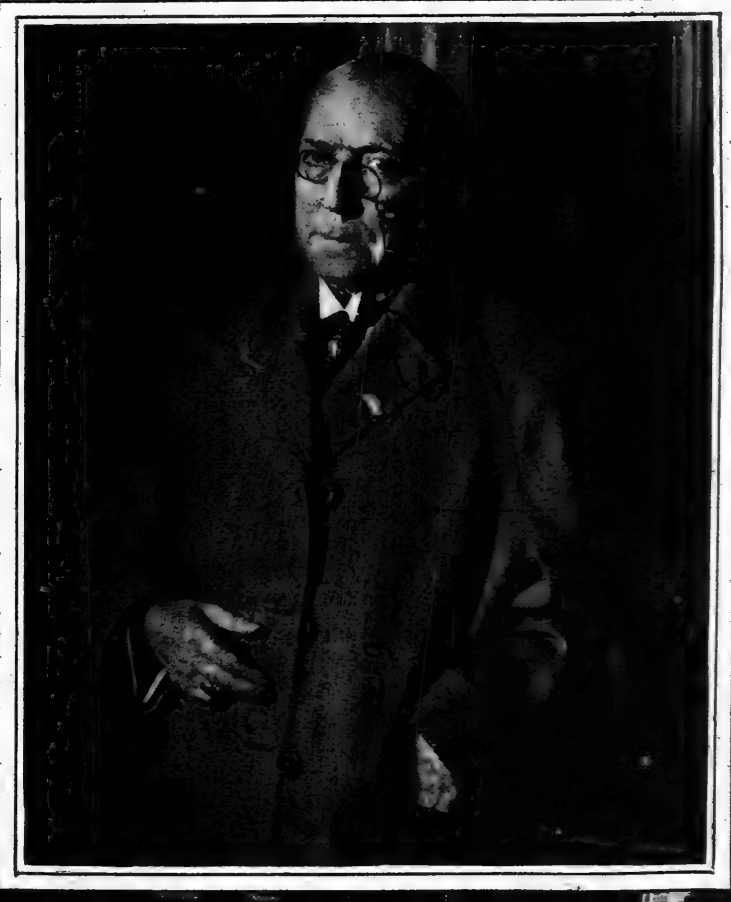
In the group, photographed in the office of the Secretary of the Navy, are Thomas A. Edison, Chairman; W. R. Whitney, Arthur G. Webster, A. M. Hunt, Alfred Cravan, Spencer Miller, Wm. Le Roy Emmett, Matthew B. Sellers, Hudson Maxim, Peter C. Hewitt, Thomas Robins, Howard E. Coffin, Andrew L. Riker, Henry A. Wise Wood, Elmer A. Sperry, William L. Saunders, Benjamin B. Thayer, J. W. Richards, and Lawrence Addicks.

(Photos © American Press Assn.)



(Photo by Underwood & Underwood.)

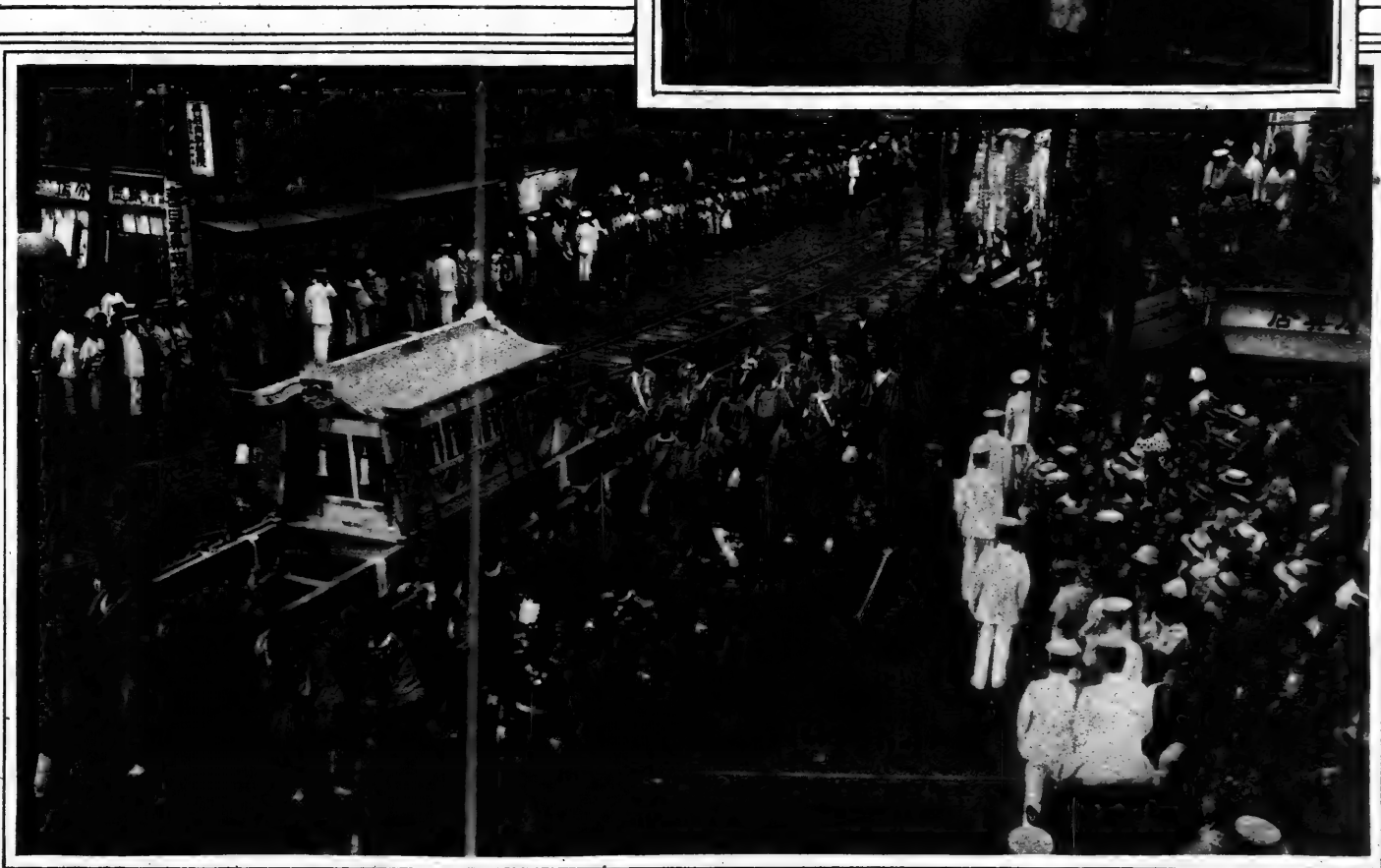
THE LATEST SLIDE INTO THE PANAMA CANAL WHICH, EXPERTS SAY, MAY TAKE MONTHS TO REMOVE.



JAMES WHITCOMB RILEY.
From a Photograph Taken at the Murat Theatre, Indianapolis, on "Riley Day," When All Indiana Took Holiday in Honor of the Poet's Birthday.



Queen Mary of England Standing Before a Relic of Nelson in the New Building of the British and Foreign Sailors Society at Millwall, Just Opened by Her Majesty.

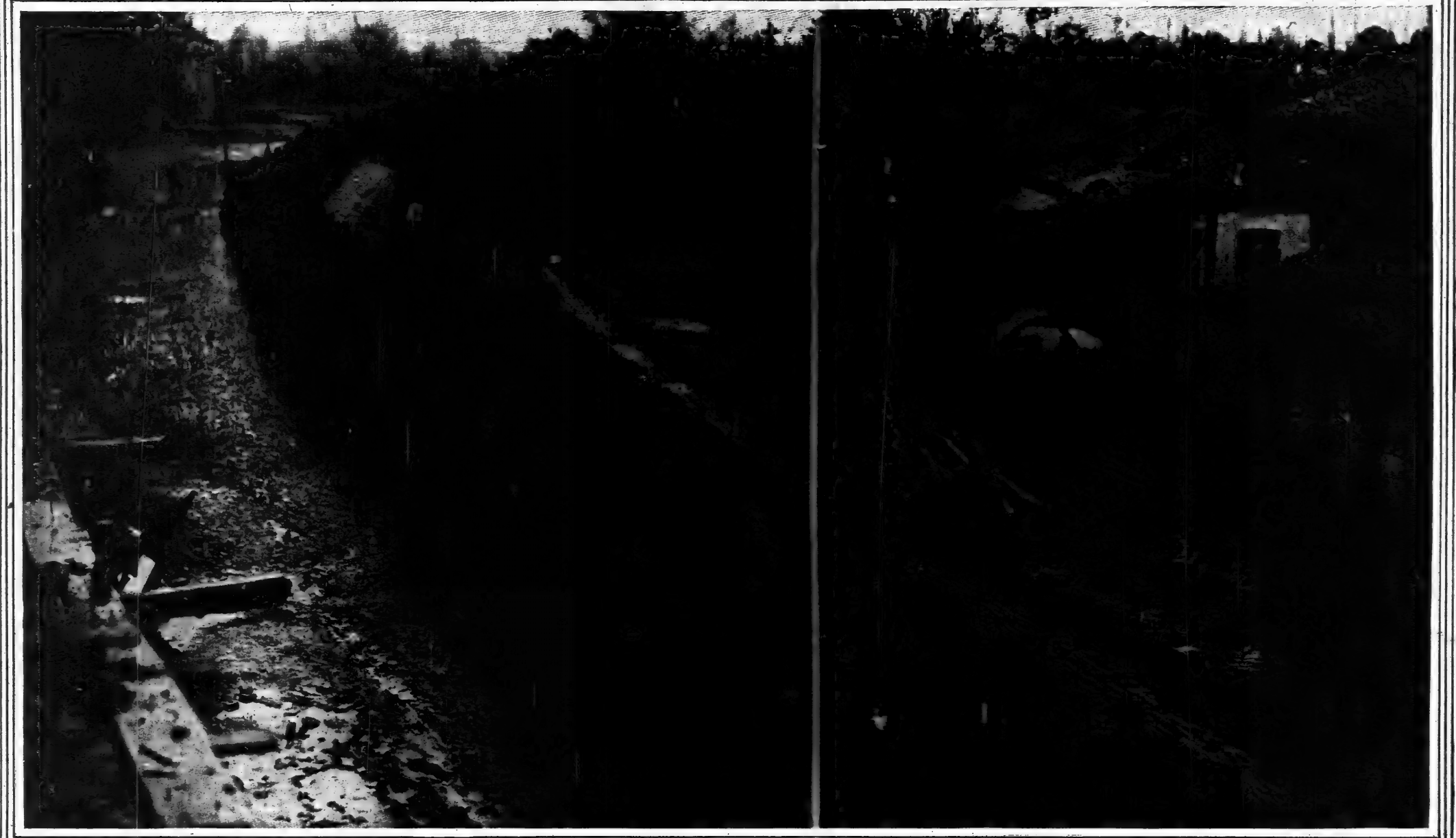


THE FUNERAL PROCESSION OF THE FAMOUS JAPANESE ADMIRAL, MARQUIS INOUYE, PASSING THROUGH THE STREETS OF TOKIO.
(Photo by Paul Thompson.)

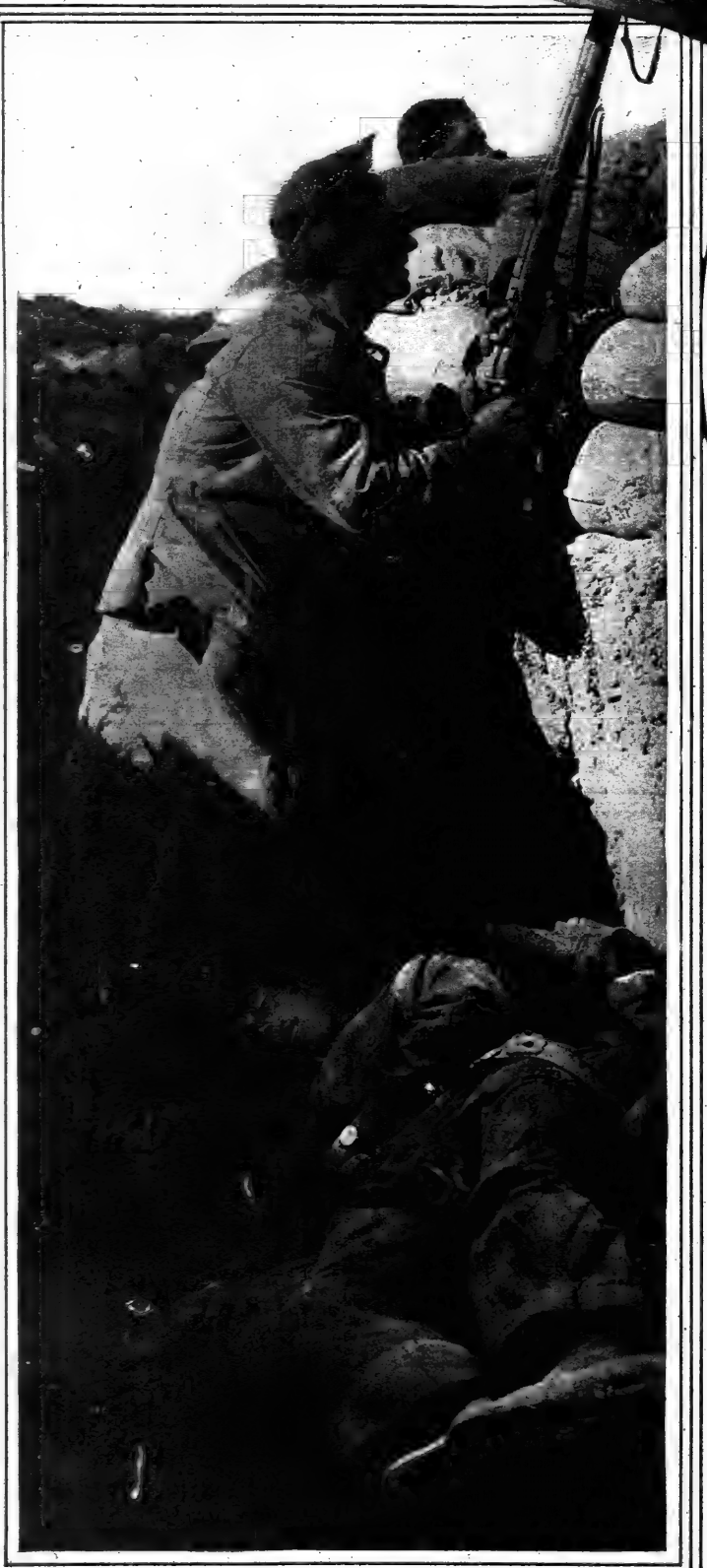


REMARKABLE PHOTOGRAPH OF A RUSSIAN SHRAPNEL BURSTING AMIDST AUSTRO-GERMAN SOLDIERS ATTACKING THE OUTER FORTS OF THE STRONGLY FORTIFIED TOWN OF IVANGOROD, RUSSIAN POLAND.

The many tongues of flame indicate the courses taken by the shrapnel projectiles at the instant of the explosion. More than twenty Austro-German soldiers were killed by this shell, and many more wounded. This picture, obtained for exclusive reproduction in the Picture Section of The Times, is believed to be absolutely the first authentic photographic illustration of men in actual battle under deadly fire to escape confiscation by the censors and finally reach this country. It was taken by a German who had his camera focused on the fort from a distance of about three hundred yards. The photographer himself had a narrow escape from death from the bursting shell. *(Photo from American Press Association.)*



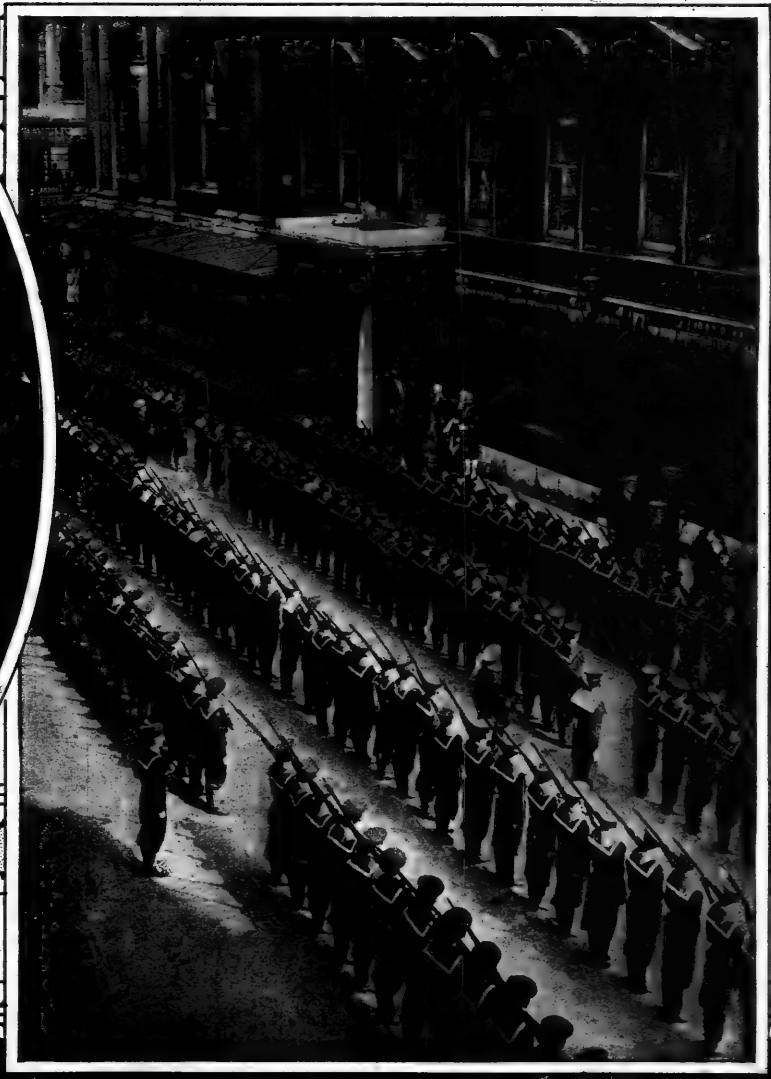
SERBIAN TROOPS ADVANCING TOWARDS THE DANUBE TO MEET THE AUSTRO-GERMAN INVASION.
(Photo from Underwood & Underwood.)



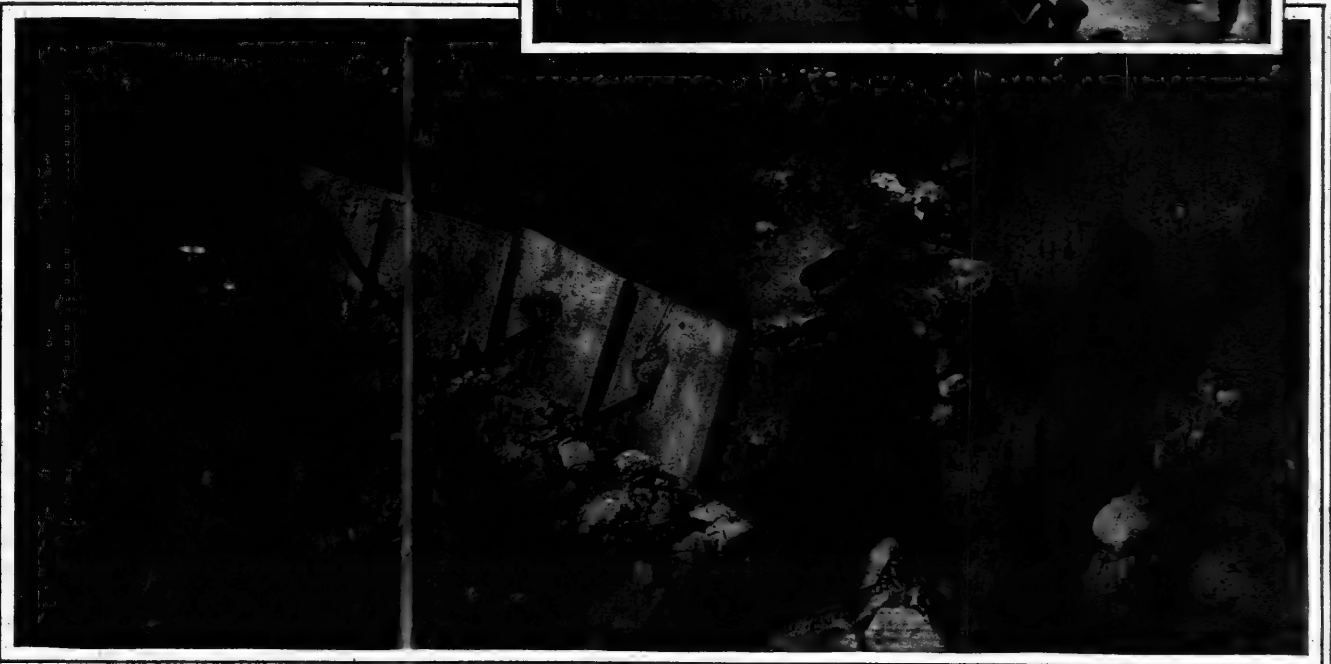
AN IRISHMAN IN THE DARDANELLES TEMPTING A TURK.
In This Manner the Location of the Sharpshooter Is Disclosed and His Perch Made Too Hot for Him.
(Photo © American Press Association.)



English Girls, Who Have Volunteered to Take Men's Places on the Farms, Bringing in a Hamper of Potatoes.



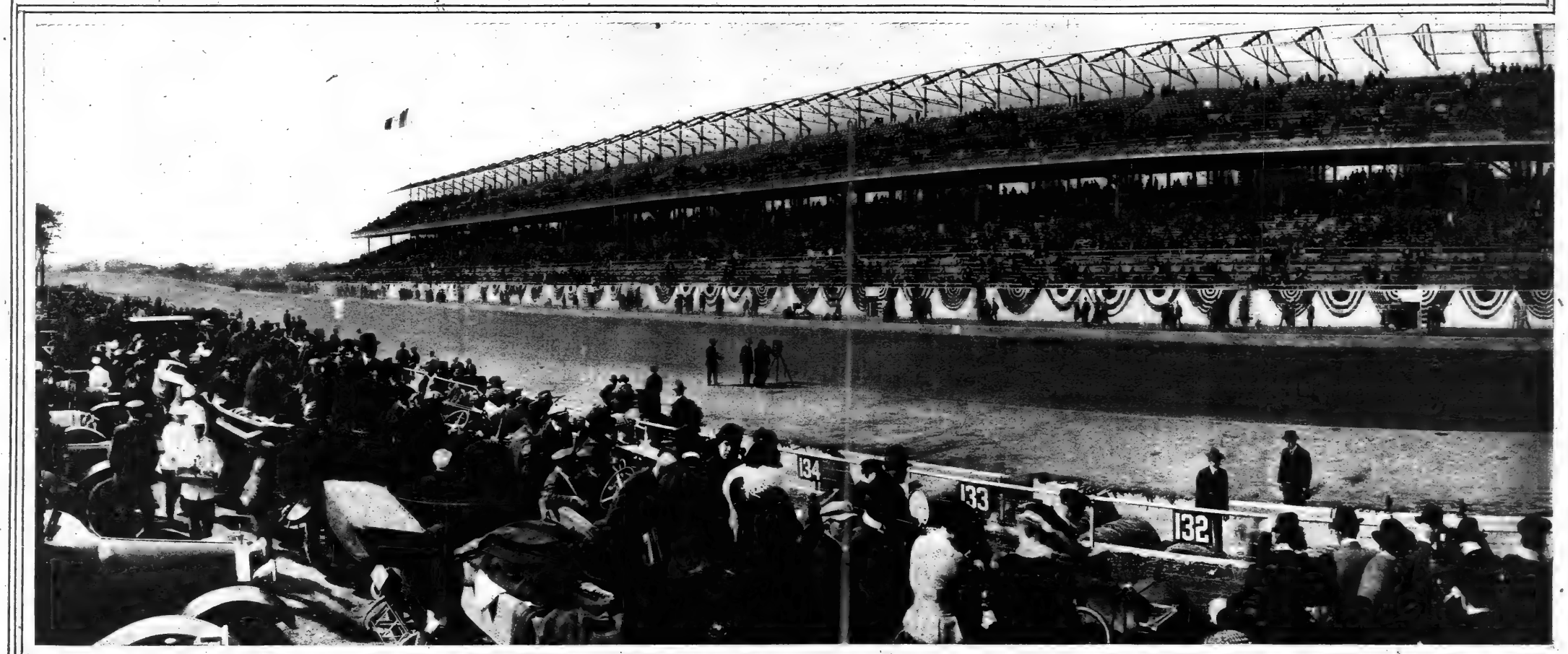
The Lord Mayor of London Inspecting a British Royal Naval Division in Front of the Mansion House.
(Photo © Topical Press Agency.)

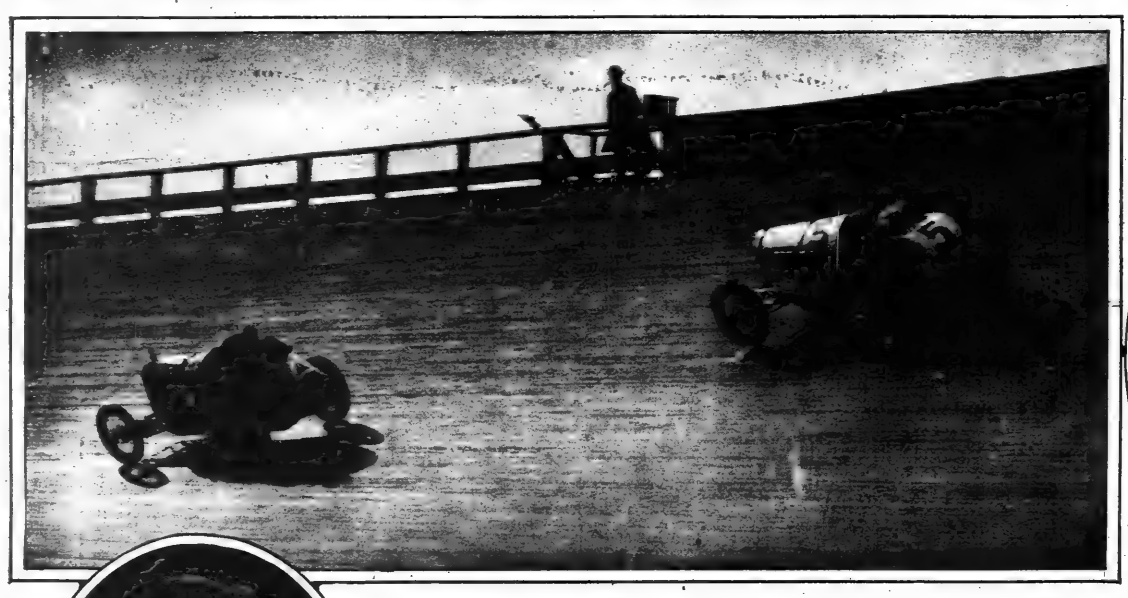


GERMAN RIFLEMEN FIGHTING ON A HILLSIDE FROM BEHIND ARMORED SHIELDS.
(Photo by Press Photo Syndicate, Berlin.)

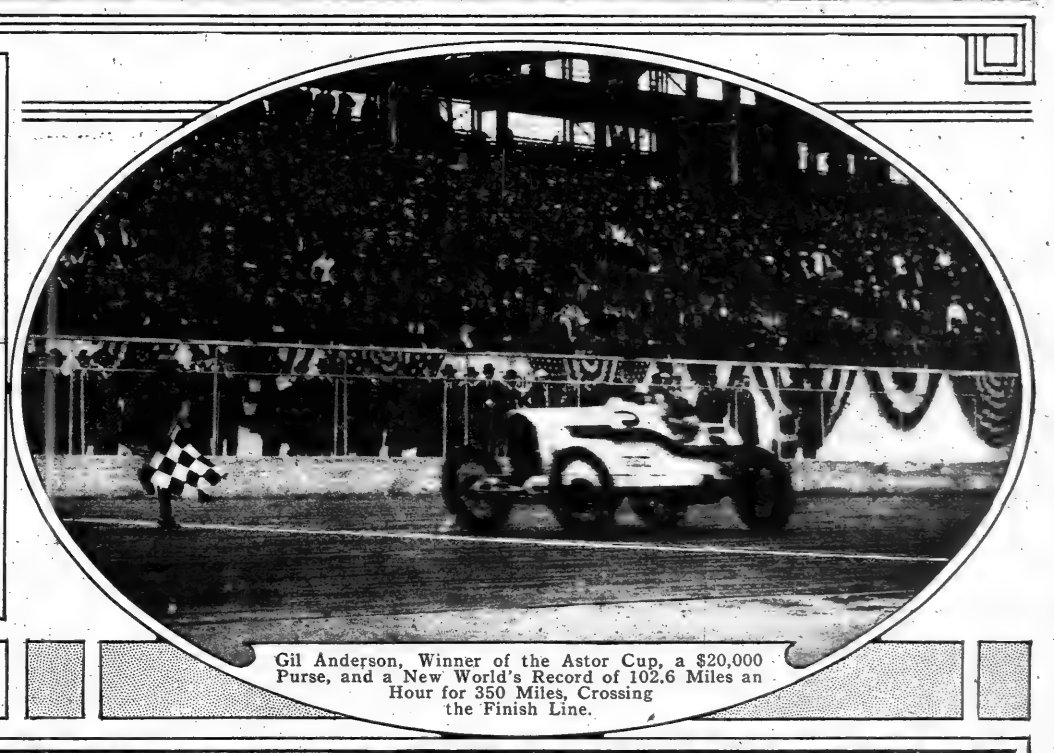
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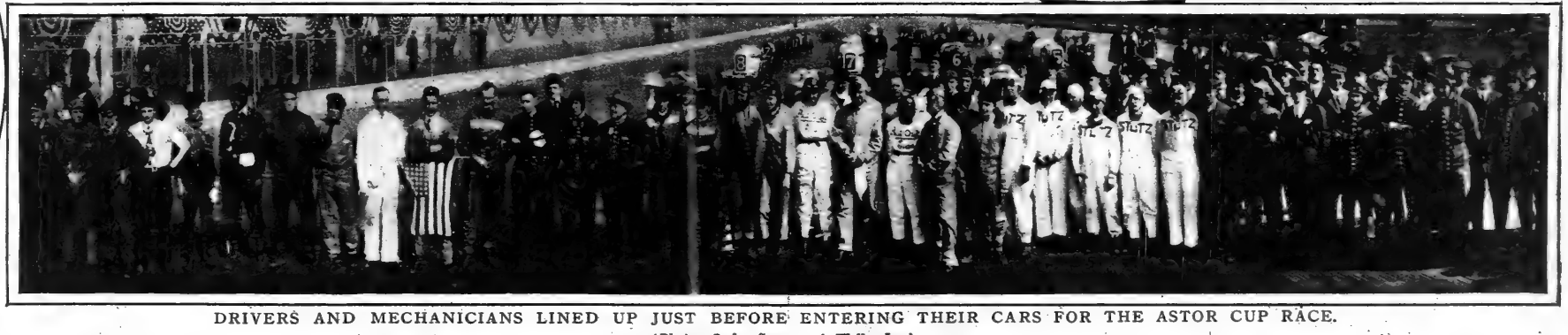
The Great Speed Battle Between Anderson in a White Stutz and Burman in a Peugeot Which Thrilled the Vast Crowd.
(Photo by Pictorial News Co.)



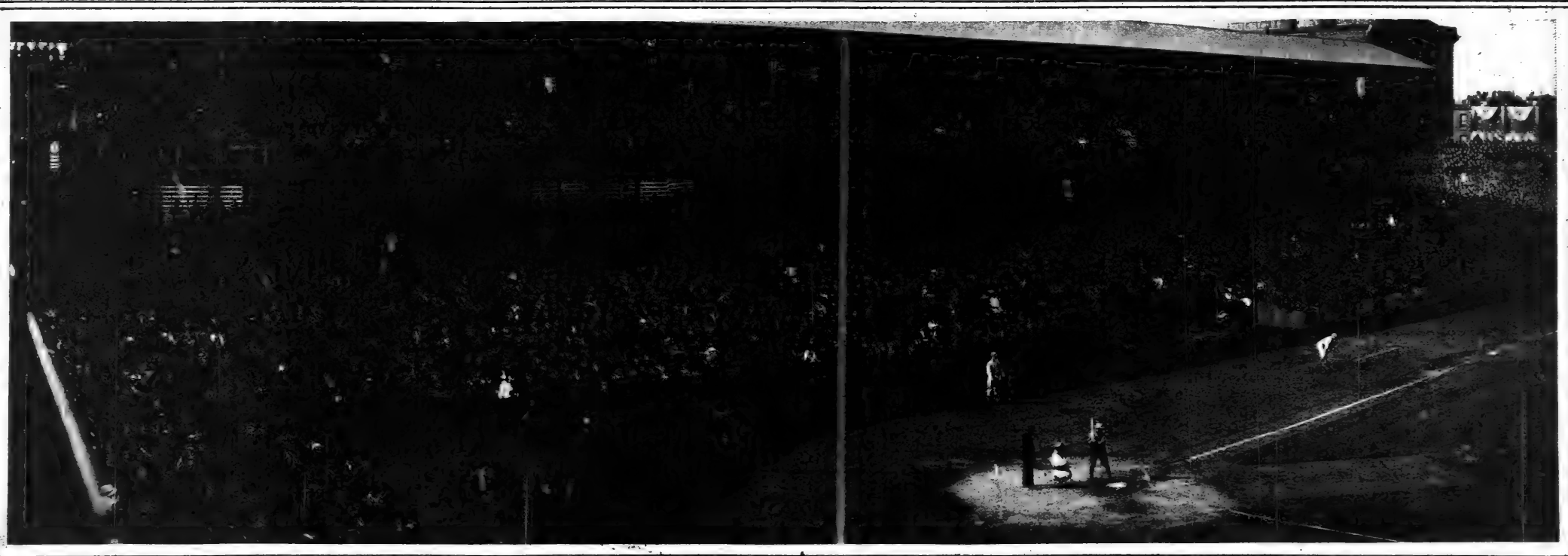
Gil Anderson, Winner of the Astor Cup, a $20,000 Purse, and a New World's Record of 102.6 Miles an Hour for 350 Miles, Crossing the Finish Line.



WILLIAM K. VANDERBILT
At the Auto Race.
(Photo © by Underwood & Underwood.)



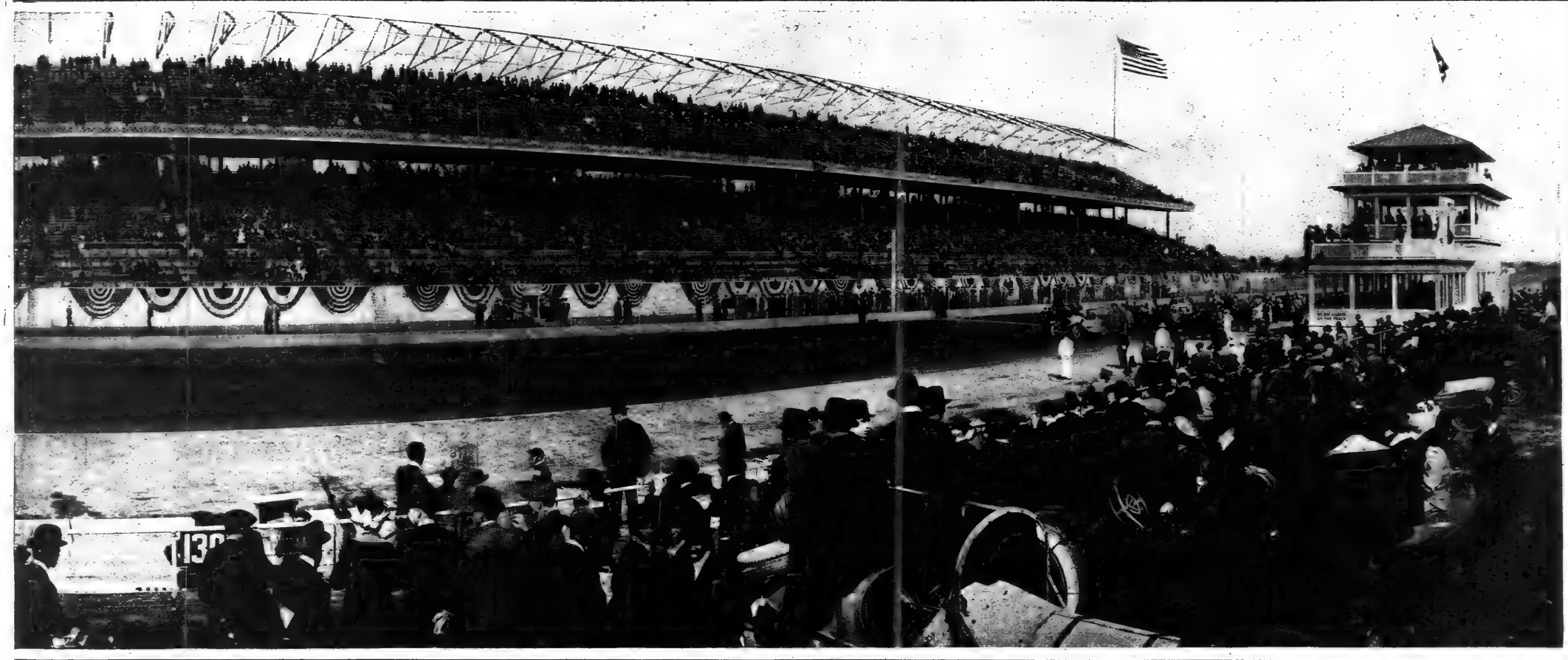
DRIVERS AND MECHANICIANS LINED UP JUST BEFORE ENTERING THEIR CARS FOR THE ASTOR CUP RACE.
(Photos © by Spooner & Wells, Inc.)



PANORAMIC VIEW OF THE OPENING OF THE WORLD'S CHAMPIONSHIP BASEBALL SERIES IN PHILADELPHIA, SHOWING THE

SPEEDWAY FOR THE ASTOR CUP RACE

Sunday, October 17, 1915



(Photo by Pictorial News Co.)



Miss Lily H. Carstairs, Whose Engagement to Lieutenant John H. Towers, U. S. N., Assistant Naval Attache to the American Embassy, London, Has Been Announced.

(Photo by Sport & General Press Agency.)



The Duke de Santona and His Little Son Standing with King Alfonso at the Entrance of the Residence of the Marquise de Mangadedo, Where the King Was a Recent Guest.

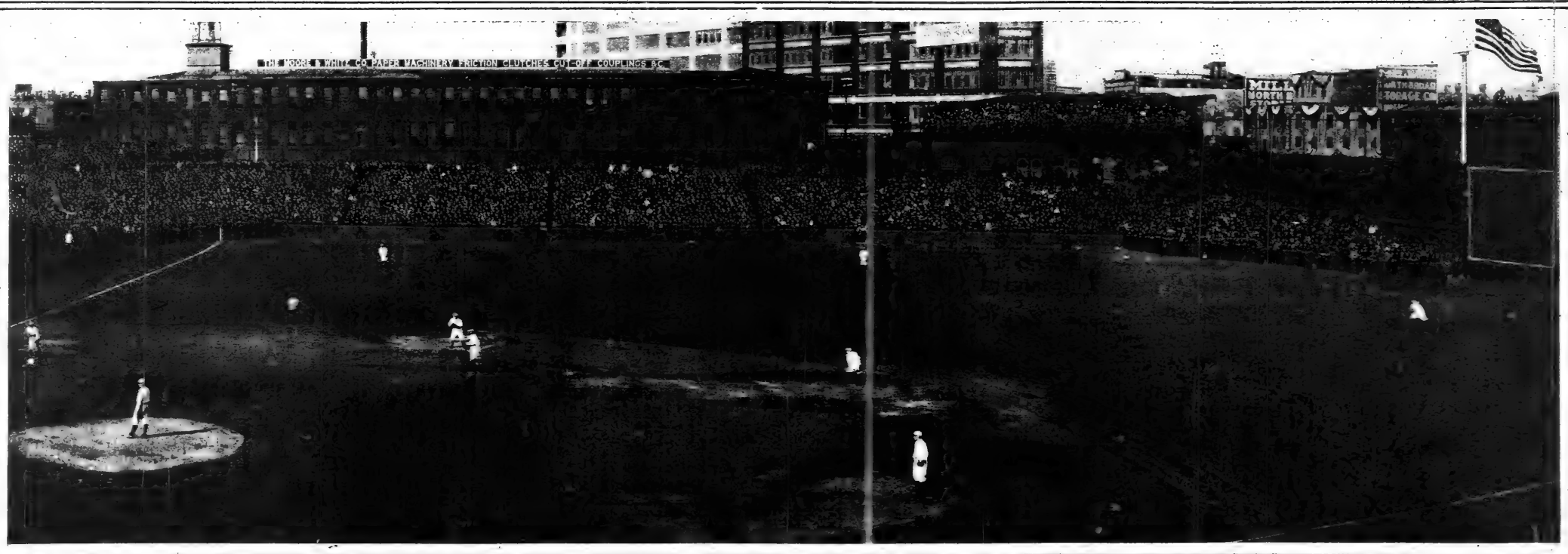
(Photo by Underwood & Underwood.)

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BOSTON RED SOX AT THE BAT, WITH THE PHILLIES' "ALEXANDER THE GREAT" IN THE PITCHER'S BOX.

(Photo (©) by Pictorial News Co.)



ELEANOR PAINTER AS THE "PRINCESS PAT"
In the Comic Opera of That Name At the Cort Theatre.
(Photo by White.)



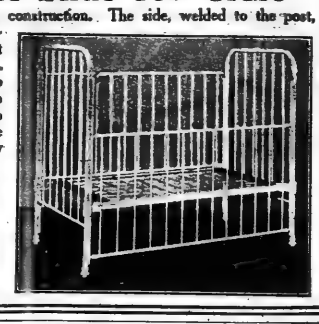
MME. ALMA GLUCK,
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(Photo by Apeda.)

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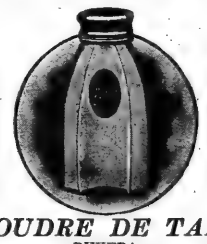


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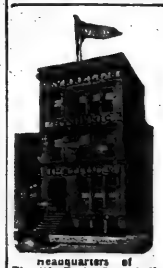
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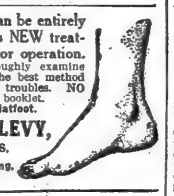


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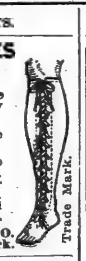
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The cleaners advertised above are, of course, all brand new goods.

Don't Miss This Opportunity!

Call and see the largest assortment of Vacuum Cleaners in the world under one roof, or fill out and mail the coupon below today.

MAIL ORDERS

Our mail order department makes it just as convenient to buy from us by mail as by personal call. We will gladly answer any question or give you any information you may desire. We ship cleaners all over the United States. We pay express charges anywhere.

In connection with above sale of new cleaners we are having a sale on agents' samples, shop-worn and used cleaners. Prices as follows:

Arnold Electric was $35, now **$7.** Magic Electric was $38, now **$13.**
Richmond Electric was $35, now **$10.** Monarch Electric was $75, now **$29.**
Eureka Electric was $35, now **$11.** Duntley Electric was $75, now **$35.**
Frantz Premier Electric was $25, now **$12.** And many others, all fully guaranteed.

We rent, repair and exchange all makes of cleaners

Muenzen Specialty Co.'s "Vacuum Cleaner Shop"

131 West 42d St., 1 Flight Up, Between Broadway and 6th Ave., Over French-Shriner's Shoe Store Phone 6310-6311 Bryant.

Downtown Branch, **Booth 53,** Hudson Terminal Concourse, 30 Church St.

FREE COUPON NO. 13.
Muenzen Specialty Co., New York:

Without obligation to me, send me pamphlet entitled "How to Select a Vacuum Cleaner" and your complete price list of sale prices on Vacuum Cleaners, to be operated by..... power

Name .....

Address .....

NOTICE:

"Arrow" indicates space to be filled by the word "Hand" or "Electric," as the case may be.

P. S.—Tear out coupon NOW lest you forget.

ADVERTISEMENTS. ADVERTISEMENTS.

"Why should I feel so worn out"



Fatigue is a real disease. Protect yourself from it.

Dead tired from the slightest exertion—
Every act an effort—
This is an experience familiar to us all.

Fatigue is a real disease. It produces poisonous substances which undermine your health.

One big factor in producing Fatigue Poisons is the constant pounding of your hard, leather heels on a still harder pavement. With every step you take, you are needlessly taxing your nervous system.

Make this change and notice the instant relief

Begin today to save your strength by taking this useless strain off your spine. Put soft, springy O'Sullivan's Heels on your shoes—notice the difference they make. They eliminate the daily jolts and jars which are sapping your energy. They give relief at once.

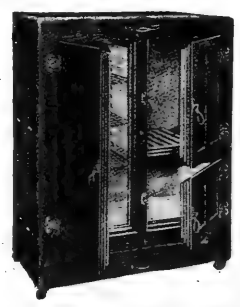


Have your shoes fitted with O'Sullivan's Heels of New, Live Rubber and save the strength you have been wasting.

Any shoe dealer or shoemaker can supply you; black, white or tan; for men, women and children; 50 cents attached.

Copyright, O'S. R. Co.

Special "EXPORT" Sale



The export and shipping conditions now obtaining do not warrant us in filling orders received for export trade, for which we have manufactured a large line of the best models of

BOHN SYPHON REFRIGERATORS

Rather than incur the cost of handling, insurance and storage in a public warehouse for the winter, we have decided to offer this surplus stock now at these radical reductions.

The Bohn Syphon Refrigerator needs no introduction. It is the standard of the world to-day in scientific refrigerator construction. The dining and refrigerator cars on practically every railroad in the land are equipped with the Bohn Syphon, which provides rapidly circulating dry, pure, cold air, with consequent smallest ice consumption.

Reductions Average 35%
from list prices.

All sizes, in both wood and white porcelain exteriors, are reduced in price during this sale.

A Rare Bargain.

Our popular Model 43, *(above illustrated,)* 3 doors, size 40x22x49 inches, lined with genuine steel-fused white porcelain enamel, *(not paint,)* ice capacity 125 lbs., list price $64; **special sale price, $41.60.**

FOR FUTURE DELIVERY.

On a small deposit we will hold your refrigerator for future delivery. If you cannot call, write or telephone for our handsome catalog. Remember, we are the manufacturers, not middlemen.

WHITE ENAMEL REFRIGERATOR CO., of N. Y. (Phone Bryant 7817) **53 W. 42d St.**



"I Liked That Dress So Much,"
You've Often Said, with a Sigh.

Let me create a new gown from your favorite old frock. I will give it fashion's latest chic touches. Your best friend would not recognize it. Hand work only.

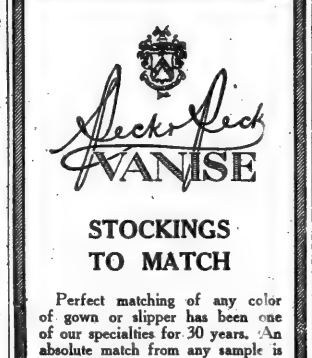
MRS. WILSON'S Formerly with Mrs. Osborne Co.
MENDING SHOP
444 PARK AV., NEAR 57TH ST.
Telephone Plaza 6585.

SUPERFLUOUS HAIR

Scientific, harmless treatment given to such blemishes as Warts, Moles and Superfluous Hair.

My method of facial treatment especially restful and beautifying.

MARGARET KEELER,
Phone: Bryant 4347. 500 Fifth Avenue.



Peck & Peck Guaranteed Silk Stockings matched to any sample and absolutely guaranteed not to "ladder" or drop-stitch. Pure silk in medium weight, suitable for all occasions. $2.50 plain; $3.00 clocked.

With references, we will be glad to open charge accounts or send, on approval, selections of plain or fancy hosiery for women, or socks and neckwear for gentlemen.

PECK & PECK
EXCLUSIVE HOSIERY
448 Fifth Avenue, at 39th St.
586 Fifth Avenue, at 47th St.

Peck-a-Peck VANISE

STOCKINGS TO MATCH

Perfect matching of any color of gown or slipper has been one of our specialties for 30 years. An absolute match from any sample is guaranteed.

FRENCH CHAISE LOUNGE

Regular price $55.00
Special **$35.00.**



Furniture, Upholstery & Interior Decorations.

GREENBERG & BUXBAUM, Inc.
502 Columbus Ave., at 84th St. Schuyler 8841.

Preserve Your Baby's First Shoes

Cast them in KATHODION BRONZE

Our process makes them indestructible and imperishable. We cast them in either genuine silver, plate, Etruscan gold finish or statuary bronze for **$5.00** The Pair

Send for illustrated leaflet T.

Address Baby Shoe Dept.
Kathodion Bronze Works.
501 Fifth Av., New York.



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Stern Brothers

42nd and 43rd Streets, West of Fifth Avenue



KK101 KK102 KK103

Attractive Coats for Girls

At very special price advantages

KK101—Dressy Coat of fine chiffon broadcloth, lined throughout with peau de cygne and warmly interlined; collar, cuffs and bottom of coat trimmed with skunk raccoon fur. Colors: spark blue, African brown, green, rose, biscuit or navy blue. Sizes: 10 to 16 years. **Special, $19.50**

KK102—Serviceable Coat of plaid back chinchilla; with velvet collar; belt all around, finished with sport pockets; bone button trimmed. May also be had in plain chinchilla, lined with Sol satin. Colors: navy blue, or Oxford gray. Sizes: 8 to 16 years. **Special, $9.75**

KK103—Smart Coat of imported corduroy velvet, with full flare skirt; deep plush collar; belt all around and buttons made of self material; lined and warmly interlined. Colors: green, navy blue, wine and African brown. Sizes: 10 to 16 years. **Special, $17.50**

Blackheads *are a confession*



of the use of the wrong method of cleansing for that type of skin that is subject to this disfiguring trouble.

The following Woodbury treatment will keep such a skin free from blackheads.

Apply hot cloths to the face until the skin is reddened. Then with a rough washcloth work up a heavy lather of Woodbury's Facial Soap and rub it into the pores thoroughly—always with an upward and outward motion. Rinse with clear hot water, then with cold—the colder the better. If possible, rub your face for a few minutes with a *lump of ice.* Dry the skin carefully.

Do not expect to get the desired result by using this treatment for a time and then neglecting it. But make it a daily habit and it *will* give you the clear, attractive skin that the *steady* use of Woodbury's always brings.

To remove blackheads already formed, substitute a flesh brush for the washcloth in the treatment above. Then protect the fingers with a handkerchief and press out the blackheads. Thereafter, use the above Woodbury treatment in your daily toilet.

Do this today! A 25c cake of Woodbury's Facial Soap is sufficient for a month or six weeks of this treatment. Go to your druggist or toilet counter today and get a cake. Begin at once to get the benefits of this treatment for *your* skin.

Woodbury's Facial Soap is for sale by every dealer and druggist in greater New York and, in fact, by dealers everywhere throughout the United States and Canada. Made by The Andrew Jergens Co., New York and Cincinnati.

WOMEN'S
Tailored Suits
FROM WHOLESALER DIRECT TO YOU
No alteration charge.



No similar proposition like this. We're designers and tailors on an extraordinary scale—this same tailoring service to individual measure is yours at unbelievable savings!

Tailored Suits of Broadcloths, Gabardines, Poplins, Whipcords in newest Fall shades; handsomely lined; fashioned along the newest Fall models. Exceptional value at **22.50**

Retail shops ask $40 for similar grades.

THE ROYAL WHOLESALE SALESROOM. 30th and 31st Sts.
510 Sixth Avenue,
4th Floor. Take Elevator.



Bossert Redibilt exhibit at Mineola Fair, Mineola, L. I. Price $585 complete —3 large rooms. Immediate delivery.

Bossert Redibilt Homes

"Not Even a Nail to Buy"

Win Award of Merit

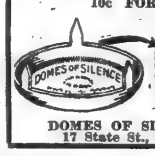
and Blue Ribbon for beauty of design—air-chamber construction—economy and ease of erection—and many other points of merit not possessed by any other portable house.

This cozy little home excited the admiration of 50,000 delighted visitors during Fair week. Wouldn't you like to have one like it? Perfectly warm in Winter—or cool in hot climates.

Write for complete catalog of Bossert REDIBILT Homes, Garages, etc.

LOUIS BOSSERT & SONS
Builders of Bungalows for 25 years.
1319 Grand Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

"DOMES OF SILENCE"
10c FOR FOUR



Make your furniture glide. Save rugs, carpets, floors and furniture. *Name inside caster.* At all dealers or direct from us.

DOMES OF SILENCE CO.
17 State St., New York

THE SHEFFIELD SILVER SHOP

SHEFFIELD PLATE IN EXCLUSIVE PERIOD DESIGNS FOR BIRTHDAY ANNIVERSARIES AND WEDDING GIFTS.

ROBERT FITCH,
295 Fifth Avenue,
Bet. 30th & 31st Sts.,
NEW YORK.



GUERNSEY JUG...$3.50

AN EXCELLENT TONIC FOR LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S HAIR

BALDPATE
Registered in U. S. and Canada
HAIR TONIC
NEVER FAILS



Nourishes and strengthens the follicles and thus promotes the growth of the hair. Relieves the scalp of unhealthy accumulations and secretions. Gives a rich gloss, is highly perfumed and free from oil, makes the hair light and fluffy.

Send 10c for trial size.

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467 W. 34th St.
New York

Sold by all druggists, or send $1.00.

FATIMA
THE TURKISH BLEND CIGARETTE
"Distinctively Individual"
20 for 15¢

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Trade Mark The original mending and remodeling Shop

Gowns, Suits and Dresses REMODELED. Shop Waists and Gowns Refitted. Suits cleaned, pressed and made into latest styles. First-class dry cleaning.

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Phone: Murray Hill 5062.
(Formerly 20 W. 31st St.)
We Have No Branches.

Foot Distortion

is impossible in a Blyn Plan Shoe. They have the necessary toe freedom to distribute strain—the necessary ankle and arch support to prevent flat feet—the necessary strengthening touch at joints to prevent foot distortion.

Blyn-Plan Nature Shoe

Patent Colt and Gun Metal For Children

Sizes
5 to 8.....1.75
8½ to 11...2.00
11½ to 2...2.50

Tan Russia Calf



Button Blucher and Oxfords

Sizes
5 to 11.....2.00
11½ to 2...2.50

10c. extra by mail anywhere in the United States.

We have moved to our new Fulton Street (Brooklyn) Store, 442-444 Fulton Street (Old Milkman Building) opp. Bridge, near Hoyt Street. Across the street from our old store.

Newark Store { 689 Broad Street Opposite Military Park

J. Blyn & Sons GUARANTEE SHOE CO.

Mail Order Dept. 2240 3d Av.

West Side Stores: 222-224 W. 125th St. 6th Av. & 27th St. 8th Av., nr. 39th St.

East Side Stores: 3d Av. & 122d St. 4th Av., near 86th St. 3d Av., 150 & 151 Sts. 163 Bowery, nr. Broome

Brooklyn Stores: { Broadway, bet. Park & Ellery Sts. 442-444 Fulton St., opp. Bridge St. Broadway, near Greene Ave.

Factory: 511-519 East 72d St.

Period Furniture



At Popular Prices

3-Piece Louis XVI. Period Bedroom Suite. In Antique Ivory or Mahogany. Beautifully carved. Consisting of Dresser, 44 inches wide, with French plate mirror 28 x 34. Chifforobe, 38 inches wide. Bed can be had with wood or cane panel in any size. All dust-proof construction, 3 pieces, at **$99.98**

Charge Accounts Opened.

J. MORRIS
267 West 125th St.
Near 8th Ave. Open Saturday Evenings

BONWIT TELLER & CO.

The Specialty Shop of Originations

FIFTH AVENUE AT 38TH STREET NEW YORK



Charming Modes in New "Bontell" and French Blouses

Very Attractively Priced

"Belle"—FUR TRIMMED GEORGETTE CREPE BLOUSE—Soft draped revers bordered with fine shadow lace, front closes with satin button links. Hemstitching front and back. Lace collar and cuffs edged with fur. In white, flesh pink and maize..... **12.50**

"Crea"—FUR TRIM'D LACE BLOUSE—Fine silk lace mounted over flesh chiffon and satin bodice, which forms a hemstitched panel, adorned with graduated satin ball buttons. Satin collar and cuffs edged with fur **8.50**

"Mira"—FRENCH HAND MADE BLOUSE—Made of sheer handkerchief linen with fine shoulder tuckings. Collar, cuffs and front done in hand scalloping and hand embroidery. In white only **8.90**

"Sybl"—GEORGETTE CREPE BLOUSE—Hemstitched and fine plaited front. A deep sailor collar has a fluted ruffle and terminates at the front with an attached tie of fluted ends. Turn back cuffs with fluted ruffle. In white and flesh pink..... **9.75**

"Rita"—GEORGETTE CREPE BLOUSE—A distinctly quaint blouse with collar, cuffs and revers done in the new pointed blind edge scalloping. Trimmed with pearl buttons at cuffs and down front. In white and flesh pink **8.50**

"Moda"—GEORGETTE CREPE BLOUSE—Fluted ruffle entirely around collar and down front, fine tuckings at shoulders combined with hemstitching. Turn back ruffle cuffs. In coral, white and flesh pink, **7.50**



A Most Effective Adam Suite 10 Pieces Priced at $235.00

During Dining-Room Week at Hathaway's

Only by comparison with other Mahogany Suites of equal character can you appreciate how remarkably low this price is. Individually the prices are as follows: Sideboard (66-inch), $65.00; Sideboard (72-inch), $69.00; Extension Table (54-inch), $45.00; China Cabinet, $53.00; Serving Table, $33.00; Arm Chair, $13.50; Side Chairs, each, $8.00.

Other leading features of the week's offers in Dining-Room Furniture are the following:

Heppelwhite Mahogany Suite of 10 pieces $390.00
Colonial Suite in Mahogany, 10 pieces $325.00
William and Mary 16-piece Suite in American Walnut..... $340.00
Chippendale Suite of 10 pieces, solid Mahogany $325.00
Extension Tables in Mahogany—Adam, Sheraton Inlay...$48.00, $52.00, $59.00, etc.
Sheraton, Adam and Colonial Mahogany China Cabinets—$29.00, $37.00, $47.50, $51.00, etc.

W. A. Hathaway Company
62 West 45th Street, New York
"Furniture of the Better Kind"

L. M. HIRSCH Sample Shoe Co.



Mahogany Tan Calf Lace, suede quarters to match, welted sole, leather heel.. **$5.00**

Same in Patent Leather, Mat Kid Button, welted sole, white piping & stitching, $4.50



Patent Leather, dull top, button, turn sole, Spanish heel, Same in Dull Kid. **$4.50**



Gold or Silver Cloth Pump, guaranteed not to tarnish... **$6.00**

Same style in Patent Leather or Dull Kid or Black or White Satin.....$3.50

Silk Hosiery to Match, 95c.

Send for Booklet T, with illustrations of new Fall and Winter Models.

404-406 Sixth Ave., N. Y. Bet. 24th & 25th Sts.

PLEXO CREAMS

INCOMPARABLE

"For the Woman Who Cares"

Greaseless Cream
Protects your skin from chap and wind burn; will impart to your complexion the velvety bloom of youth.

Cleansing Cream
Incomparable for ridding the pores of all impurities; will give the pure, clear complexion of perfect beauty.

These two essential creams are scientifically prepared to be used in conjunction with each other and will produce results obtainable in no other way.

25c & 50c

EVENING WHITE

Imparts that soft, pearly white tone to arms, throat and shoulders. Unsurpassed for the evening toilette and dansant.

An Absolutely Harmless Cream
Easily applied with a damp sponge, and does not rub off.

35c per tube

DRUG AND DEPARTMENT STORES



A Garden Full of Tulips for $1.00



75 Tulip Bulbs, all first size, taken from 25 named varieties, for $1.00.

PLANT NOW

These Tulips have been selected from 25 of the most beautiful varieties, embracing all the colors that are to be found in this splendid class of Spring blooming bulbs.

Plant near your home—in your garden or back yard. The beautiful blossoms in a multitude of brilliant colors and shades will make April a Spring month worth while.

75 Tulip Bulbs, Finest Mixed, $1.00.

Present this advertisement at our store or mail with Dollar bill, Stamps or Money Order and secure this splendid collection of Tulip Bulbs, for only $1.00, prepaid to your home, anywhere in the United States, with our **1915 Fall Catalogue**, containing a list of the best bulbs for Fall planting.

Stumpp & Walter Co 30-32 Barclay Street New York

Can You Wear a 16, 36 or 38 Size?

We are wholesalers and have no further use for the sample coats and suits from which we have sold our Fall and Winter stock to big stores throughout the country. To dispose of them we are selling at one-half the usual retail prices.



Coats
Swagger mixtures, corduroys, lustrous plushes, rich velours, —many fur trimmed.
$7.50 to $29.50

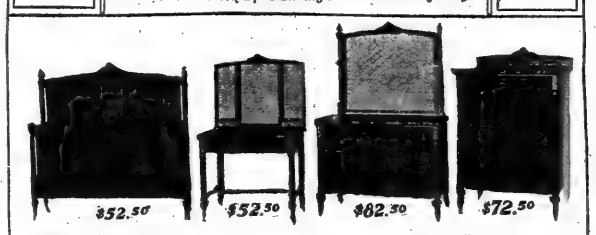
Suits
$9.75 to $24.75
In poplins, broadcloths and velvets, mostly fur trimmed, with some exceptional choices at
$14.75, $16.50 & $19.75

SAMPLE CLOAK & SUIT CO.,
1204 Broadway (near 29th St.)

Lower Rents Make Our Prices Less

for Good FURNITURE *go to*
Worth GOLDBURG'S *Class*
WASHINGTON HEIGHTS
HEART OF THE BRONX AND YONKERS
The Only Charge Account Furniture House in Greater New York Specializing in Cash Store Quality

Buying Power of Three Great Stores



Prices Plainly Marked on all Goods

CHARMING LOUIS XVI. SUIT

Faultless harmony and gracefulness make this historical style appeal to the artistic taste of all who covet furniture reflecting the highest type of culture. Made in masterful fashion of beautifully grained walnut with matched crotch tops, dust proof drawers, caned panels, hand carvings, crystal like mirrors, and dainty mouldings.

OPEN EVERY BUSINESS DAY EVENING.

AMSTERDAM AV. COR. 148TH ST. · THIRD AVE. COR. 163RD ST. · YONKERS 16-18 WARBURTON AV.

No Extra Charge Made for Credit

GLASSBERG SHORT VAMP SHOES

Style No. 870 $6.00



The Lowest Prices in Town

This is a smart shoe—has become immensely popular. At the price it is especially attractive. Send for Catalog B. F.

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225 West 42d St., near Times Sq.
58 3d Ave., near 10th St.
Mail Orders Carefully Filled.

Period Furniture

GRAND RAPIDS FURNITURE Direct from Factory.
One of the most useful Tables ever manufactured.

Chippendale Corner Table

with front drop leaf solid mahogany.
Size of table when open 30 inches square.
Special at $14.50
REGULARLY $28.



DISCONTINUED PATTERNS at 50% of Regular Prices.
Sheraton, Tudor, Adam, Heppelwhite, Colonial, etc., **Dining Room Suites,** 10 pieces, $100 up; regularly $200 up. Queen Anne, Louis XV., Louis XVI., Sheraton, etc., **Bedroom Suites,** Mahogany & Walnut, $75 up; reg. $150 up.
ODD PERIOD PIECES $4 up. Chairs, Desks, Tables, etc., *in wide variety.*
Set of Photographic Reproductions FREE.
Manufacturers, **MANGES BROS.** *Established* 1852.
Main Entrance 115 & 117 WEST 23D ST. and 108 & 110 WEST 24TH ST., N. Y.



PARKER'S METHOD OF HAIR TREATMENT

is insurance against thin and impoverished hair. Itching, oily and scaly conditions cause falling hair; incipient grayness and baldness successfully treated. Results simply phenomenal.

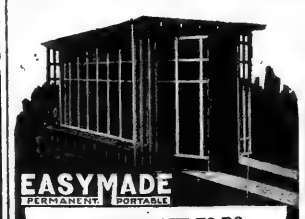


Send today for free booklet "F," "Healthy Hair—How to Get and Keep It."

JANE COWL says: Dear Mr. Parker:—Let me thank you for the most beneficial treatments my hair has ever had. All good wishes to you.

You Can Have Luxuriant Hair!
By Proper Stimulation and Nourishment to the scalp and especially the hair. HERBEX accomplishes this; it has done it for 39 years. Send description of your hair trouble. I will advise what tonic to use, and how.

FRANK PARKER
Hair and Scalp SPECIALIST.
51 WEST 37TH ST., N Y.



EASYMADE PERMANENT PORTABLE

ALL YOU HAVE TO DO IS SCREW THE BOLTS.

An artistic adornment to any garden. A practical garage.

Made for large touring car; complete, painted outside, stained inside, $160 up. Including Garden Seat on each side and Trellises. Send for Catalogue.

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Dept. T, 527 Fifth Avenue, New York.



A revelation to women with straight or thin hair. Transformation Simplex is light and airy, with a perpetual loose wave and cannot be detected. It provides a charming coiffure that is never disarranged or strings.

I have the most artistic staff of Parisian hair dressers in America. Come and let our work prove it to you with the latest coiffures and the most becoming manner of arrangement.

CLÉMENT'S HENNA GLORÉAL.
My new discovery for coloring gray hair with powdered herbs, made in all shades. **Price $1.00.**

B. CLÉMENT, French Hair Shop,
17 East 35th Street, N. Y.
Opposite Altman's. Phone 959 Murray Hill



Curtains, Draperies and Portieres

Perfect workmanship and exclusive designs at reasonable prices. We also undertake the remodeling and alteration of your old furniture and curtains.

Phone or write for Expert Estimator.
SANFORD SHOPS, INC.
Phone Bryant 4565.
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Highest Prices Paid
For Ladies' and Gentlemen's Discarded Clothing, Furs, Fine Evening and Street Gowns.
DIAMONDS, JEWELRY AND SILVERWARE.
Call or address
MME. NAFTAL,
69 West 45th Street.
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The Eager Internal Bath Appliance is the one altogether safe. You want the best. We have it. We challenge comparison. Its use cleans the system of all offensive odors, purifies the blood stream and cleans the complexion. Complete outfit, $6. Our combination, $3.50, fits all standard water bags. Send 2-cent stamp to Dept. T for free booklet. **Eager Celon Cleanser Co.,** 737 Washington Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y. Tel. Prospect, 6109.

Why Have Gray or Faded Hair?

HENNA D'ORÉAL
New French Discovery

which is composed of pulverized Henna and Herbs, provides a natural coloring. Not affected by previous dye. Will not stain scalp or rub off. All shades, easy to apply.
Price, Postpaid, $1.10.
Permanent coloring for eyebrows and lashes. **Price $2.00.**
Sold and applied by
B. PAUL, Hair Coloring Specialist,
38 W. 38th St., N. Y. Phone Greeley 790.



An Odd House Plant
surely blooming in a few weeks, growing with absolutely no care in dishes of pebbles and water. These wonderfully odd plants produce clusters of fragrant silvery white flowers and make a beautiful house-decoration from the time the plants start until they are in full bloom. Send 25cts. and we will mail you 5 of these wonderful bulbs with directions.
Gerdisler & Sons Co., Troy, N.Y.



IMPROVE YOUR APPEARANCE
By Covering Your Bald Spot With a Wig or Toupee. Protect yourself against Catarrh and Neuralgia. Fit and match guaranteed perfect. Send for Booklet.
A. WALTER SOLOMON.
Without Toupee. 729-31 6 Av., N.Y Wearing Toupee.

ANTIRIDES KARA
A new preparation for the tiny lines around the eyes and the soft, relaxed muscles of the throat. Sent on receipt of price, $1.50. Made and sold only by
MME. HELENE
546 FIFTH AVENUE.
In Alice Maynard's Store.
Scientific French Treatments, $2.00. Booklet.

LADIES' HATS REMODELLED

into the newest shapes of Velvet, Plush, Felt, Velour, Fur and Beavers; also cleaned, colored and dyed. Latest samples displayed to try on and select from. Hats trimmed. Ostrich repaired. NEUMANN, 24 E. 4th St., near B'way and Wanamaker's.



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Take Wincarnis Regularly
Wincarnis, the famous English Tonic, recommended by over 10,000 physicians.
Pleasant, Palatable. Easily Digested.

Political Candidates—Portraits for Publication.
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Cammeyer—NEW YORK
381 Fifth Avenue
Exclusive Footwear
For
Men, Women and Children
Catalogue on Request.



Londonderry WATER
Favorite through twenty-five years for its delicacy, its refreshing qualities and its mild, natural stimulus to digestion. Found at the better sort of stores, hotels, cafes and clubs.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Partly cloudy Sunday and Monday; gentle, shifting winds.
For full weather report see Page 16.

VOL. LXV...NO. 21,085. NEW YORK, SUNDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1915.—100 PAGES, In Seven Parts, Including Picture and Rotogravure Section and Review of Books. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

ASK EMPLOYERS TO AID NEW ARMY

Federal Officials Say Men Who Enlist Must Be Assured That Their Jobs Are Safe.

ALL RESTS ON PATRIOTISM

Government Appeals to Nation, Regarding Public Response More Vital Than Funds.

NAVY PLAN IS COMPLETE

America to Have 46 Capital Ships in Five Years and 1,200,000 Soldiers in Six Years.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16.—Employers throughout the United States—corporations, manufacturers, professional men, tradesmen, and business men of all classes—are to be asked to contribute, as their share in the national defense, permission for their employes to engage, without serious financial loss, in two months' military training during each of three years.

This is an essential part of the administration's plan for raising a citizen army of 800,000 men in six years, which, with a regular army of 140,000 men and 300,000 reserves, would give a trained force, exclusive of State militia, of about 1,200,000 in the event of war.

The success of the plan, officials admit, depends not on the appropriations of Congress, for its cost will be comparatively small, but on the patriotic response of employers to whom an appeal will be made to furlough as many men each year, at different seasons, as they can spare, and who wish to join the proposed continental army.

Administration officials are confident that even though it is proposed to enlist only 133,000 men a year in the Continentals, or a total of nearly 800,000 in the first six-year period, more than that number will be attracted by the outdoor life of a military camp if they could be assured by their employers that their jobs would not be lost or their earnings seriously decreased. The proposed enlistment requires two months' service for each of three years, and liability for serving during the remaining three years only in the event of war.

Capital Deeply Interested.

The army plans for more than 1,000,000 trained men in six years, and the navy's program of ten dreadnoughts and six battle cruisers within five years—both of which will be presented to Congress with the endorsement of President Wilson—were the absorbing topics of interest here today. The proposed army appropriation bill will be $152,000,000, or an increase of $72,000,000 over last year, and that of the navy is $216,000,000, an increase of $68,000,000. The total defense budget of nearly $400,000,000 is an increase of $140,000,000, which, it is understood, is to be raised by a bond issue and increased revenues expected from a return to certain tariff duties removed last year.

Added details of the navy plans became known tonight. The five-year program includes, besides the ten dreadnoughts and six battle cruisers, eighty-five coast submarines, fifteen seagoing submarines, fifty destroyers, fifteen scout cruisers, and five gunboats. Two dreadnoughts will be built each year. Two battle cruisers will be built the first year, one the third year, two the fourth year, and one the fifth year.

Great Fleet of Submarines.

This plan was agreed upon in order that the appropriations out of the $500,000,000 fund to be expended for new ships during the five years might be evenly distributed through the various sessions of Congress. The first year's bill will provide $28,000,000 to complete ships already authorized, besides the new dreadnoughts and battle cruisers, and will provide also for the construction of twenty-five coast submarines, five sea-going submarines, fifteen destroyers, three scout cruisers, two gunboats, one fuel ship, and one hospital ship, $2,000,000 for aircraft, and for 10,000 additional men and 250 additional midshipmen at the Naval Academy.

The decision to increase the personnel was welcomed in naval circles, where it had been variously estimated that the navy was from 10,000 to 18,000 men short of the complement necessary for ships built and building.

By authorizing sixteen capital ships in the five-year program the American fleet, when all ships are complete, will be composed in 1925 of thirty-three dreadnoughts and battle cruisers for the fighting line and thirteen battleships of the second line, or a total of forty-six capital ships. This will be exclusive of nine battleships now in commission, which will be superannuated in 1924.

Contracts for sixteen coast defense submarines and six destroyers will be awarded by the Navy Department next Monday. The vessels were authorized at the last session of Congress. Bids for two fleet submarines, the largest submersibles ever designed, will be opened next month.

PRESIDENT TO MAKE PREPAREDNESS PLEA

Will Issue Appeal to Country and Speak in Support of Army and Navy Increases.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16.—President Wilson will appeal to the country to support his plan for military preparedness. He will issue a statement explaining the situation that confronts the United States, and this will be supplemented by statements from the Secretary

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LONDON HEARS PAGE OFFERED TO RESIGN

But Ambassador Says He Has Taken No Action to Justify Any Such Report.

LONDON, Oct. 16.—A report was current in London tonight that the American Ambassador, Walter H. Page, had sent a cablegram to Washington offering his resignation from the Ambassadorship.

Mr. Page, who was apprised of the report, said: "There is no truth in such a report. I have not resigned and I have taken no action which would justify a rumor to that effect."

In what way the rumor arose is not known.

Lansing Also Denies It.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16.—A rumor that Walter H. Page, the Ambassador to Great Britain, had protested to the State Department over the recall of Robert P. Skinner, Consul General in London, in such a way as virtually to place his resignation in the hands of President Wilson, was in circulation in Washington tonight.

According to the rumor the Ambassador was offended because the matters which caused the State Department to instruct Mr. Skinner to return to the United States had not been referred to Mr. Page.

When Secretary Lansing heard of the rumor he expressed astonishment over it and declared that it had absolutely no foundation. He denied it unequivocally.

FOUR PERSONS KILLED IN TENEMENT FIRE

Eighty Tenants, Roused at 2:30 A. M. by Flames, Flee in Panic and One Is Badly Burned.

Eighty persons were aroused from sleep in the five-story tenement at 2,127 Third Avenue, one door from the corner of 116th Street, at 2:30 o'clock this morning, when fire started in the lower hallway and sped up the stairs, cutting off the escape of every person in the house. Instantly there was a panic, which was not quieted when Policeman Foley of the East 126th Street Station burst into an excited throng on the third floor with his uniform blazing. He had forced a way up the stairs and was almost overcome.

A moment later Foley and the firemen who had arrived in response to the alarm he sent, fighting up through the smoke to the fifth floor, came on the bodies of two little girls, Anna and May Wynn, 13 and 14 years old respectively, and two other bodies, which were burned so badly it was impossible to tell wether they were those of children or adults. All had been overcome by smoke, apparently, as they tried to escape, and then had lain where they had fallen till the flames reached them. It was not believed that any other person was lost.

Foley led Mr. and Mrs. Charles O'Brien to the rear fire escape and marshaled others with them to help the O'Briens down, for O'Brien had had his hands and face burned and his wife was burned on the arms and legs. Then Foley went to the roof, whither other tenants had fled.

The Third Branch Detective Bureau is just around the corner, and Acting Captain Jones, with Detectives Mahoney and Cassetti, ran to the fire. They entered the next house, ascended to the third floor, where the blaze had begun to mushroom out, and Mahoney swung Cassetti across the airshaft. Cassetti passed back of him Mrs. Gussie Lubelsky and her children, Annie, 12 years, old, and Charles, 7. Mahoney caught them and with Jones drew them to safety.

A. J. Reymond, proprietor of a café on the corner, ran up to the second floor in his building and put a plank across the air shaft. Over this he entered the burning house and found about twenty men, women, and children too terrified to try to escape. He led them to the roof, not daring to risk them on his plank in their terrified condition, and got them down to the street throught his house.

How the fire started is not known. Foley saw the flames leaping in the lower hall as he passed the house and ran in after he had sent the alarm. The blaze spread so rapidly that it fairly chased him up the stairs as he raced through the house shouting an alarm, and after the blaze was over he had to return to his station for another uniform. His was almost burned off, but he escaped without injury.

AETNA POWDER BLOW-UP LAID TO ELECTRICIANS

Foreman and Assistant, Both Germans, Held for Explosion Which Killed Five Men.

Special to The New York Times.

EMPORIUM, Penn., Oct. 16.—Two arrests were made here today as a result of the explosion at the Aetna Powder Company's plant about three weeks ago, in which five lives were lost, one man seriously injured, and 235,000 pounds of smokeless powder, ready for shipment to Europe, were destroyed.

Lewis Subiskie, chief electrician, and A. Fronchotz, his assistant, were arrested by Sheriff J. G. Judd of Cameron County. The State Constabulary had worked up the case against the men. The men are alleged to have set off the powder explosion by the use of electricity. Both prisoners are of German descent and are supposed to have been induced by German emissaries to blow up the plant.

Subiskie and Fronchotz were taken to the Ridgeway Jail and will have a hearing Monday. Other arrests are to follow.

Four Die in Benzol Explosion.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Oct. 16.—Four men were killed and four injured tonight in an explosion in the new by-product plant of the Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railroad Company at Fairfield. The dead are J. L. Donnelly, L. J. Wright, Perry Poor, and a man named Bernhart.

The explosion occurred in a valve of a 42-inch gas main in the pump house, which forces the product into the benzol plant adjoining. The gas ignited shooting the flames through the building.

ASHEVILLE—"LAND OF THE SKY" Reached by SOUTHERN RAILWAY from N. Y. in 22 hours. New service inaugurated Oct. 24, leaves N. Y. 1:08 P. M. daily. Drawing-room, sleeping and dining cars. Ideal autumn weather now. N. Y. Office, 264 Fifth Ave.—Advt.

EMINENT CITIZENS JOIN PATRIOT BAND

Mrs. Vincent Astor's Guests at Dinner Launch "America First" Campaign.

SEEKING THE FOREIGN-BORN

Educational Work and Training Camps to Help Assimilate Land's Immigrants.

LABOR PEACE ONE OBJECT

Gen. Wood, Cardinal Gibbons, Edison, Schiff, and John Mitchell Among the Members.

A campaign with three slogans, "America First," "The English Language First," and "Efficiency," is beginning under the direction of the National Americanization Committee, a new oranization with offices at 20 West Thirty-fourth Street, and a membership including eminent men and women.

Among the workers of the committee are persons of such widely separated environments as Mary Antin, Thomas A. Edison, Mrs. Vincent Astor, Cardinal Gibbons, John Mitchell, Jacob H. Schiff, and General Leonard Wood; and its object has been summarized in the phrase, "internal preparedness." The preparedness aimed at is not only for war, but for peace, and the committee aims to promote the process of welding the immigrants who come in from all over Europe into a single nation.

The campaign was started formally Friday night at a dinner given by Mr. and Mrs. Vincent Astor, where the beginnings of the work were recounted by the leaders. The committee wants to get the immigrants assimilated, naturalized, and educated. One of its principal aims is to improve the labor situation—to promote the conservation of the labor supply and prevent labor wars, and to make the workmen who are doing the manual labor of the country realize that they are part of the country with duties, privileges, and responsibilities.

Training Camps for Citizens.

Citizens' training camps are one means by which the committee hopes to forward its work—training camps where native Americans and foreign-born Americans work together for a common ideal; and what is wanted is the effect of the camps on the spirit rather than on the actual military preparation of the men who take part in them.

Robert Bacon, one of the leaders in the Plattsburg camp and one of the speakers at the dinner, told the committee and a few guests that the flap tent was a great Americanizing institution. Some of the other weapons which are to be used in the campaign are night schools; posters urging the America First ideal, which are to be put up in post offices; committees to take hold of newly naturalized citizens and help them retain their patriotic interest in their new country, and slips promoting the ideals of the committee which are to be given to workmen in their pay envelopes.

The Americanization Committee announces its intention to co-operate with schools, colleges, Government agencies, and the foreign-language newspapers. Uniform laws are to be worked for which will reach a uniform interpretation of the meaning of American citizenship.

Frank Trumbull, Chairman of the committee, who is a Director of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad, presided at the meeting. Miss Frances A. Kellor, Vice Chairman, told how the work had begun with a study of conditions among immigrant workmen. The industries particularly studied were those relating to national defense—munitions plants, railroads, mines, quarries, and other lines of work where the presence of unassimilated foreigners in time of war might be a national danger.

Preparedness here is preparedness for peace also, for it is has been found that with increase in the proportion of citizens among the workingmen there has been an increase in patriotism, a decrease in sabotage and violence.

Eminent Men Describe Work.

Dr. P. P. Claxton, Federal Commissioner of Education, told of the spreading of the America-first posters, which indicate the night school as the first aid to the immigrant, and of the work which the Bureau of Education is doing to form civic classes. State Commissioner of Education John H. Finley told of the work done to reduce illiteracy among immigrants in New York; Commissioner of Immigration Frederic C. Howe pleaded for support of the present campaign to increase interest in the city's night schools and for the reception arranged by the Mayor's committee for new voters, which is to be held in the City College Stadium on Oct. 29. Presidents Arthur T. Hadley of Yale and Benjamin Ide Wheeler of the University of California spoke in support of the committee's work, and President Nicholas Murray Butler of Columbia sent a letter announcing that a course of training for adult immigrants in preparation for naturalization was being added to that institution's extension department.

John Fahey, President of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, told of the realisation among business men of the importance of Americanizing the workmen.

What one city had done was related by Charles S. Warren, President of the Detroit Board of Commerce, which after Fall in connection with the work of the National Americanization Committee has begun work to promote the "English language first" campaign in a city 75 per cent. of whose residents are foreign-born or of foreign parentage. One result of this campaign was an increase of 153 per cent. in the registration of night schools.

An art contest on the subject of "The Immigrant in America" is being conducted by the committee with the co-operation of Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney. Prizes totaling $1,100 have been offered and an exhibit of the works submitted is to be sent through the principal cities of the country.

Mrs. Stotesbury Aiding.

The dinner at the Astor home was the first of a series through which the movement is to gain a nation-wide char-

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Terror Killed Nine During Zeppelin Raid; Others Blown to Pieces as They Slept

LONDON, Oct. 16.—The medical evidence at the inquest held today in the cases of eighteen persons who died in the London area as a result of the Zeppelin raid of Wednesday night disclosed that the death of half of them, the majority of whom were women, was due to heart failure or shock resulting from the terrifying effect of the exploding bombs and the gunfire.

One victim was an elderly woman who had sought refuge in her husband's arms. He had said to her: "Never mind; we will die together if the worst happens." He was not hurt.

Among those who died from injuries was a young man, who was found sitting against a wall, his severed arm lying loose in his sleeve. To those who came to his assistance he said: "I am still sticking to it."

In a house which was struck by one bomb and damaged by two others three boys who were sleeping in the same bed were killed. A young man who ran out of a house in the neighborhood of which bombs were falling received a mortal wound, but the other occupants, who remained behind to dress, escaped unharmed.

A father, mother, and daughter were found dead under the wreckage of a small villa on which a bomb fell. A dressmaker's assistant was found dead in a cellar in which she had taken refuge on the first alarm.

In nine cases of death from bodily injury a verdict was returned that the deaths had been caused by bombs thrown from an enemy airship, the Coroner having directed the jury not to adopt what he described as "the foolish precedent" of bringing in a verdict of wilful murder against the German Emperor.

The King and Queen this afternoon visited the civilians at Charing Cross Hospital who were injured in the raid.

SUFFRAGE DEFEAT IS SEEN IN JERSEY

Women Hope, While the County Leaders Say Their Cause Will Lose on Tuesday.

NUGENT'S FIGHT BIG FACTOR

Mrs. Feickert Says Survey Shows Amendment Will Win by Majority of 25,000.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Oct. 16.—Except for eleventh-hour skirmishes, the battle waged by the women of New Jersey to win the ballot came to an end tonight. As the campaign closes predictions in political quarters generally point to defeat for the woman suffrage cause at the special election on Tuesday.

Inquiries made on behalf of THE NEW YORK TIMES of Democratic and Republican County Chairmen in the twenty-one counties of this State, with a view of ascertaining their view as to the outcome of the special election in their counties, bear out the general impressions which prevail at the headquarters of the Democratic and Republican State Committees in this city. Twenty-five of the forty-two county Chairmen responded to the request for their views on the prospect. Of their replies, which are printed elsewhere in this issue of THE TIMES, only four—those from the County Chairmen in Cape May and Passaic Counties—forecast victory for the Constitutional amendment which would give women in this State the right to vote.

Suffragists Are Hopeful.

The leaders of the "Votes for Women" movement, despite the pessimistic forecast of the politicians, are taking a hopeful view of the situation. Mrs. Mina C. Van Winkle, President of the Woman's Political Union of New Jersey, which has made a militant and somewhat spectacular fight in the populous centres of this State, and Mrs. Minnie Reynolds, Executive Secretary of the organization, both of whom have had a hand in directing the forces contending for equal suffrage, were not willing to make any detailed forecast as to the outcome.

"We have made a good fight and we think an effective one," said Mrs. Van Winkle. "If we have an honest election and an honest count of the vote, and if underground influences that we are not in a position to meet do not get in their work on Tuesday, we should win."

Mrs. E. F. Feickert of Plainfield, President of the New Jersey Woman Suffrage Association, which is the elder of the two suffragist organizations in this State, predicted victory for the equal suffrage cause by 25,000.

"This forecast is based on a house-to-house canvass, which has covered the entire State and which comprises both urban and rural localities. In the cities we have found an average of seven men who are for us to one against us and three who tell us they have not decided how to vote. In the country districts we find eight men with us to one against us and three who have not made up their minds on the subject."

"Antis" Sure Suffrage Will Lose.

Mrs. Edward Yarde Breese of this city, President of the New Jersey Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage, said this evening that the "antis" were certain of carrying thirteen of the twenty-one counties in the State, namely, Atlantic, Essex, Sussex, Middlesex, Hunterdon, Camden, Ocean, Somerset, Mercer, Morris, Salem, Union and Warren. The counties of Burlington, Cape May, Gloucester, Monmouth, Hudson, Bergen, Cumberland and Passaic she put down as doubtful. Mrs. Breese said she did not concede that any one of these counties could be counted upon as safe suffrage battleground.

"The sentiment in opposition to woman suffrage is growing as the campaign closes," said Mrs. Breese. "It is very strong in the rural counties. In two localities not far from this city, out of fifty households canvassed we found forty-eight opposed to woman suffrage."

The Men's League of the New Jersey Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage, which is composed very largely of business men of prominence, on the strength of an investigation made by its agents throughout the State, tonight claimed that the woman suffrage amendment would be defeated by a lasting majority. Figures were given for some of the larger and populous counties. In Essex County, regarding which it is generally said that "as Essex goes, so goes the State," a majority of 10,000 against woman suffrage was claimed. An equal majority in Hudson County, another telling locality in New Jersey elections, and a majority of 7,500 in Camden County at the opposite end of the State, entered into the unofficial forecast that came from the Men's League last night.

Nugent Will Swing Essex.

The prediction of defeat for the suffrage amendment in Essex County, where James R. Nugent, the resourceful Democratic boss, is conducting a vigorous campaign against the enfranchisement of women from his Newark headquarters, is not seriously disputed by the leaders in the suffrage movement. The claim of anti-suffrage majorities in Hudson and Camden is disputed not only by the suffragists, but by political observers in those localities, and in the case of Camden by both the Republican and Democratic County Chairmen. Should these three counties be counted with such large majorities in the anti-suffrage column, it would settle the matter beyond a doubt.

It would spell defeat for the women's cause. The rural counties in southern New Jersey, where sand dunes and pine trees abound, but votes are rare, could not possibly roll up any kind of majorities to offset those claimed for Es-

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3 KILLED, 4 HURT IN AN AUTO CRASH

Car Running at High Speed Hits an Elevated Railroad Pillar in the Bronx.

GO THROUGH WIND SHIELD

Passengers in Crowded Motor Are Thrown Against Structure—Chauffeur Lost Control of Car.

An automobile in which eight men were crowded, some seated on the laps of others, sped up Boston Road beneath the elevated section of the subway near Bryant Avenue, the Bronx, shortly before 1 o'clock this morning. The crew of an emergency wagon of the Union Railway Company saw the flying car as it neared the 177th Street Station of the subway and swung wide to avoid a collision.

The chauffeur of the touring car did the same, and the railway men noticed that he seemed unable to straighten out his car again. It wobbled back and forth under the elevated structure threatening each instant to strike a pillar, and presently it did so, with a crash which brought folk running from blocks around.

It was found that these men had been killed outright:

KELLNER, JACOB, age and address unknown; skull crushed.

TERRISE, ANTHONY, 409 West Thirty-ninth Street; crushed.

WICKER, WILLIAM, 409 West Thirty-ninth Street; chest caved in.

These four were injured:

PENTLIANO, ALBERT, 446 West Thirty-ninth Street; shock.

LOZARTO, FRANK, 542 West Forty-sixth Street; contusions of face.

MARTICELLI, CORNELIUS, 441 West Forty-first Street; cuts on face and sprained left hand.

SCHACK, CHARLES, 416 West Thirty-ninth Street; general contusions.

The appearance of the wrecked car substantiated the statements of the railroad men as to the speed it was making. The front right seat was torn away. Both wheels on the left side were torn off. The tonneau was smashed into kindling. There were pieces of wood and metal, and bits of shattered glass for many feet about the wreck.

The car had plunged into the pillar almost head on, and the three men who were killed were flung through the wind shield. Kellner crashed against the pillar and Wicker and Terrise landed on the pavement, where they died instantly.

One man seems to have escaped, although the police could not learn who he was. However, Marticelli said that there had been a chauffeur whom he did not know, and that this man had been unhurt and had made off.

Marticelli, though able to talk, was so dazed that he could do no more than give his own and the names and addresses of the others. He could not tell where the party had started nor where it was going, and he, with the others, was hurried off to Fordham Hospital by Dr. Schwenk. None of the injured was seriously hurt, but, according to the police, all had spent such a lively evening that they could give no account of it.

Schack recovered sufficiently to talk later and said the seven men were invited by a strange chauffeur to take a ride to a Bronx cabaret. They left a saloon at Thirty-ninth Street and Ninth Avenue at 10:30 o'clock last night and went north on First Avenue into the Bronx. When the automobile hit the pillar the chauffeur jumped to his feet and ran away.

Coroner Flynn ordered a general alarm sent out for the chauffeur.

From the license plate the police learned the car was owned by Michael J. Callahan, a steam heating contractor living at 306 West Fifty-first Street. According to the police he said he did not give permission to any one to take the automobile from the garage. He left it in charge of John Kennedy, who is said to have been at the wheel of the car.

PARDONS BOARD DECIDES HILLSTROM MUST DIE

Refuses His Plea for Commutation and Terminates Reprieve—Will Be Resentenced.

SALT LAKE, Oct. 16.—The State Board of Pardons by unanimous vote tonight adopted a resolution denying commutation of sentence to Joseph Hillstrom, convicted of the murder of J. G. Morrison and Morrison's son in Salt Lake Jan. 10, 1914, and terminating the reprieve granted Hillstrom at the request of President Wilson on Sept. 30.

Hillstrom, who is known as the "Hobo Poet," was sentenced to be hanged Oct. 1, and was reprieved to give W. F. A. Ekegren, the Swedish Minister, an opportunity to present new facts or reasons why sentence should be commuted. Hillstrom refused to appear and his attorney said he had no additional evidence or reasons to present.

Hillstrom will be taken before the District Court next week to be resentenced to death.

1:08 P. M. DAILY—AUGUSTA SPECIAL AIKEN AND AUGUSTA.
The SOUTHERN RAILWAY inaugurates this new high-class train with drawing-room, sleeping and dining cars, New York to Augusta, Oct. 24. New York Offices: 264 Fifth Ave.—Advt.

ALLIED TROOPS LEAVE SALONIKI TO AID THE SERBS AGAINST BULGARS; FIERCE BATTLE ON FOR MAIN RAILWAY

Bulgarian Blockade Declared by Allies; All Aegean Ports Mined Against Attack

LONDON, Oct. 16.—A blockade of the Bulgarian coast in the Aegean Sea by Entente allied warships of the Eastern Mediterranean Squadron was put into effect today, according to this announcement made by the Official Press Bureau:

"The Vice Admiral commanding the Eastern Mediterranean Squadron of the allied fleets has declared a blockade of the Bulgarian coast in the Aegean Sea commencing from 6 A. M. on the 16th inst.

"Forty-eight hours' grace for the moment of the commencement of the blockade has been assigned for the departure of neutral vessels from the blockaded area."

An Athens dispatch says:

"Lighthouses on the Bulgarian coast have been extinguished. Entrance to the port of Dedeaghatch, Bulgaria's principal point on the Aegean Sea, has been forbidden except in the daytime, when a pilot is required. All Bulgarian ports are said to have been mined."

The strip of Bulgarian coast bordering the Aegean Sea, against which warships of the Anglo-French Eastern Mediterranean Squadron have established a blockade, runs from Saritchahan, Greece, to Enos, European Turkey, a distance of about eighty miles. It consists of territory obtained from Turkey as a result of the Balkan wars. The chief seaports along the coast are Dedeaghatch, Porto Lagos, Maronia, and Mecri. Running parallel with the shore line at a distance of five to ten miles is the Saloniki-Constantinople railroad.

Five German Transports Are Sunk in the Baltic By British Submarines; Another Driven Ashore

PETROGRAD, Oct. 16, (via London.)—British submarines, operating in the Baltic Sea, have sunk five German transports and forced another ashore, according to a Russian official statement given out tonight.

This success of British underseas craft is a climax of their recent operations in the Baltic Sea whereby they have stopped practically all traffic between Sweden and Germany, and incidentally hampered, for the moment at least, the manufacture of munitions in the latter country by preventing the importation of iron ore.

The latest exploit of the British submarines, previous to the sinking of the five transports, was the destruction late last week of a German destroyer and a torpedo boat in two separate engagements near the entrance to the Baltic.

POINTS TO ALLIES' CHANCE IN BALKANS

Prompt Stroke Would Wrest Good from Evil, Says Garvin, and Turn Scale Against Foes.

CAMPAIGN'S ISSUE VITAL

With Teutons Blocked Elsewhere, Editor Sees Possibility of a Decisive Blow.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Sunday, Oct. 17.—J. L. Garvin writes in today's Observer:

"We know now that it must be, above all, Great Britain's work in the Balkans. We know equally well that the Balkans in the infinitely fateful weeks before us will either be the grave of German ambition or the grave of British hopes. If we fail in the Near East there can be no thorough victory over the Central Empires. We may and shall fight them to a standstill, but we shall not achieve the total overthrow essential to a drastic settlement, enduring peace, and our own future safety.

"The conditions are such that if only we are strong and prompt enough we can wrest good out of evil and turn the Balkan struggle entirely and fatally to German disadvantage. The enemy is at present blocked in France, blocked on the Italian frontier, blocked in Russia. In all three directions the Germans have reached their limit. If they are blocked in the Balkans during the next few weeks and brought visibly to their limit in that direction also, the Central Empires, with known and limited numbers and coming to their last reserves, will have stretched out their fighting line to its longest and thinnest. If they are but held on that line to begin with, it can more certainly be ruptured at its weakest point. They will then be crushed in on all fronts in due course by the accumulating strength of the Allies' forces, employed with increasing superiority of numbers on a combined offensive working from West, East, and South.

The Teutons' Last Card.

"The enemy in the Balkans is playing his last card. The Allies in France and Belgium can in any case keep their front impregnable. Under the new conditions they can postpone their western offensive if they choose, so as to make it more crushing at a later stage.

"It suits General Joffre that the Germans in pursuit of the Balkan adventure should either be compelled positively to reduce their strength between the North Sea and the Vosges or should have the utmost difficulty in supplying the reinforcements required to keep up to a safe level their strength against the Franco-British armies. These are just the conditions required to accelerate the coming of the final situation, when General Joffre will have it in his grasp to win the crowning victory of the European war.

"On the east Russia is already relieved to a remarkable degree by the transfer to the Balkan frontier of the armies under Mackensen, Gallwitz, and Eichhorn. Our Russian allies have a breathing space. The Czar's armies in the next stage a few months hence could swing their offensive with greater effect against an enemy weakened on the eastern front by the diversion of troops and reinforcements of guns and munitions toward the Danube.

First Thing Is to Save Serbia.

"The first thing is to save Serbia; stop the German advance, and deprive the Bulgarians of their hopes in Macedonia. Britain and France, but Britain above all, must throw rapidly into the Balkans enough troops to neutralize

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FRENCH RETAKE VOSGES MOUNTAIN

Hartmanns-Weilerkopf, Captured by Germans on Friday, Carried by Assault.

NEW AIR RAID ON METZ

French Shell Sablons Station—Germans Report Repulsing the British Near Loos.

LONDON, Oct. 16.—The recapture by the French of the summit of Hartmanns-Weilerkopf, so often taken and retaken in the stubborn fighting in the Vosges, is the outstanding feature of today's official reports. Paris also announces the repulse of German attacks near Souchez and the bombardment from aeroplanes of one of the railway stations of Metz.

The German official report claims additional gains at Hartmanns-Weilerkopf, but its apparent contradiction of the French statement may be explained by the fact that it was issued several hours earlier. It also chronicles the repulse of a British attack near Vermelles, in Artois, and the capture of 600 French prisoners in Champagne.

German Souches Attacks Fail.

Following is the official communication issued by the French War Office tonight:

In Artois we completely repulsed a new German attack in the Bois en Hache, and on the slope west of the valley of the Souchez brook.

The fighting from trench to trench, supported by cannonading on both sides, has continued to the south of the Somme, in the region of Lihons and Quesnoy en Santerre.

The enemy renewed his bombardment of the regions behind our Champagne front, employing shells causing irritation of the eyes. Our artillery replied against the enemy batteries and trenches.

A struggle with bombs and grenades has occurred in the Argonne, to the north of Houyette, as well as at Vauquois.

In the Vosges a vigorous counter-attack has enabled us to recapture all our positions on the summit of Hartmannsweilerkopf and to take in addition a small fort previously occupied by the enemy. We took about 100 prisoners.

A group of aeroplanes today bombarded the Sablons station at Metz. A number of explosions were observed to have taken place around the station and a moving train, which was compelled to stop. A switching post was blown up.

The French Afternoon Report.

The text of the French afternoon communication reads:

We repulsed last night in Lorraine several counterattacks against the trenches which we occupied yesterday to the north of Reillon. In the course of these engagements we took 100 prisoners.

In the Vosges the enemy undertook, shortly after midnight, an attack in force between the Linge and the Schratzmannele. This was preceded by a severe bombardment and accompanied by a curtain of fire directed against our second lines and our communicating trenches. This attack was completely repulsed by us.

There has been nothing to report from the remainder of the front since the issuing of the communication of last night.

The official Belgian communication reads:

The night and morning were calm. This afternoon a feeble cannonade on both sides occurred to the south of Nieuport, in the neighborhood of Dixmude.

Continued on Page 2.

SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY.
To Florida, Cuba, Savannah, Atlanta, Birmingham. Best service South. Inq. 1184 B'way. —Advt.

FIGHTING FAVORS SERBS

Bulgarian Force Attacks Bridge 20 Miles From the Greek Border.

SEVERAL INVASIONS BEGUN

Frontier Fortress Partly Taken by Ferdinand's Troops—Teutons Advance Slowly.

ALLIES DECLARE BLOCKADE

Russia Holds That State of War with Bulgaria Exists, but Delays Formal Declaration.

LONDON, Sunday, Oct. 17.—Allied troops left Saloniki yesterday (Saturday) for the Serbian front at the Serbo-Bulgarian frontier, according to an Athens dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company.

An Athens dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company, apparently of Friday's date, says:

"The railway administration at Saloniki was ordered today to prepare seven trains for the transport of Allied troops to Gievgeli. They will start tomorrow."

Fierce fighting in the region of Doiran, near the Greek frontier, between the Serbians and Bulgarians, who are trying to cut the main Serbian railway outlet, has taken a turn in favor of the Serbs, according to an Athens dispatch received by the Exchange Telegraph Company by way of Zurich.

A Saloniki dispatch received by way of Paris says:

"Heavy cannonading is reported around Doiran, southeastern Serbia. The Serbians are said to have forced the Bulgarians to retire. The Serbians are advancing from Scuvovo in the direction of Strumitza, which they claim they expect to take shortly."

An Athens dispatch dated Saturday says:

"Forty thousand Bulgarian troops, with artillery, are reported to have begun an attack on the Vardav Bridge, between Valandovo, on the railroad running from Saloniki into Serbia, and Hovdovo. The point of attack is about twenty miles north of the Greek border. The Bulgarians apparently are attempting to cut railway communication and prevent the Entente Allies from forwarding troops and supplies for the assistance of the Serbians."

An Athens dispatch to the Milan Secolo states that 50,000 Bulgarians attacked the Serbians on Oct. 14 in the Valadovo region close to the Greek frontier and that desperate fighting is now proceeding.

From Sofia under date of Oct. 14 comes the following:

"Bulgarian general offensive began this morning, the entire line being very active. According to reports brought in by an aviator at noon, the Bulgarian troops had already penetrated Serbian territory at some places a distance of about six miles."

The Bulgarians are now said to have forced the frontier ridges at several points between Negotin and Strumika.

Today's official German announcement on the Balkans says:

The army group of Field Marshal von Mackensen is further progressing. We stormed Vranova Mountain south of Semendria, and the village of Smoljano, east of Pozarevac, (about twelve miles from the border.)

After fighting, Bulgarian troops forced passes over the frontier range of hills at several points between Negotin and Strumika. The eastern forts of Zajecar have been taken.

The following official statement was given out by the Austrian War Office last night:

Austro-Hungarian troops, pursuing the Serbians southeast of Belgrade, have reached the Avala fortifications (about nine miles from Belgrade) and captured strongly intrenched positions south of Vinca.

Teuton Losses Now Put at 85,000.

PARIS, Oct. 16.—Austro-German losses in the campaign against Serbia up to Thursday evening, Oct. 14, were estimated at 25,000 officers and men killed and 60,000 wounded, according to a dispatch received today by the Temps from Nish, the Serbian capital. The Serbian army operating in the north, the message adds, also sustained heavy losses.

The Nish dispatch, which is timed 11 o'clock Thursday evening, says:

"All Austro-German attacks on the Obrenovatz-Belgrade - Semendria front have been repulsed, the enemy sustaining serious losses. The German army which attempted to turn the right wing of the Serbians at Semendria was driven back into the marsh of Godomine, situated on the right bank of the Danube near the fortress of Semendria. A Bavarian battalion was thrown into the swamp. Along this entire front it was quiet today.

"The pressure of German troops in the vicinity of Pozarevac continues. Enemy reinforcements in large number are reported to be coming from the north.

"The Austro-German losses up to this evening are estimated at 25,000 killed and 60,000 wounded. The Serbian army

operating in the north also sustained heavy losses.

"Nish and other Serbian cities are preparing solemn receptions for the Anglo-French troops."

RUSSIA HOLDS HERSELF AT WAR WITH BULGARS

But Refrains from a Formal Declaration — Ferdinand Dismisses Minister.

PETROGRAD, Oct. 16, (via London.)—Russia regards herself in a state of war with Bulgaria from the moment the latter country attacked Serbia, according to a statement issued today by the Foreign Office here.

The formal declaration of war is awaiting the conclusion of an exchange of telegrams between Russia and her allies.

SOFIA, Oct. 16, (via London.)—According to a semi-official Bulgarian announcement M. Majaroff, who was Bulgarian Minister to Russia up to the diplomatic break between the two countries, has been dismissed from the diplomatic service.

The dismissal, it is stated, is because of his reported declarations criticising the actions of his Government, recently published in the Russian press.

BULGARIA ADDS DENIAL.

Assures Greece No Treaty with Germany Against Her Exists.

LONDON, Sunday, Oct. 17.—An Athens dispatch to The Exchange Telegraph Company says:

"Following the German denial, the Bulgarian Minister at Athens has been directed by his Government to deny the existence of a treaty between Germany and Bulgaria relative to Greek territories."

SAYS ALLIED ENVOYS ARE LEAVING ATHENS

Cologne Gazette's Report of a Diplomatic Break is Scouted in London.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 16, (via London.)—According to a dispatch from Athens to the Cologne Gazette, the Ministers of Russia and Italy are preparing to leave Greece. The families of the diplomats, the message adds, probably will leave the Greek capital today on a warship, bound for Italy.

LONDON, Oct. 16.—The report from a German source that the Allies' Ministers are leaving Athens is scouted here, and it is without any confirmation.

SUGGESTS BLOCKADING GREECE

London Morning Post Demands That She Take Sides in War.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Oct. 16.—The Morning Post says editorially:

"These are desperate times and it is absolutely necessary for us to know who are our friends and who our enemies. It is not feasible to send an army through Greece which promises nothing more than to remain neutral, since this promise also might be broken, but what is feasible is that Greece should be asked to declare either for us or against us. If she refuses to fight on our side then she is in fact against us and if that case it remains for the navies of the Entente powers to treat Greece as an enemy.

"The blockade of the Greek coasts and the seizure of all Greek shipping and all Greek islands is the logical reply to the refusal of Greece to assist Serbia."

BULGARIA FAVORS GREECE.

Allows Export of Corn on the Latter's Request.

BERLIN, Oct. 16, (by Wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—The Overseas News Agency says today:

"According to the Cologne Gazette, the Greek Government has asked the Bulgarian Government to permit the export of Bulgarian corn to Greece, and the request has been granted."

REFUGEES TAX GREECE.

Scarcity of Food Beginning to be Seriously Felt.

LONDON, Oct. 16.—Scarcity of food and the arrival of great numbers of Serbian refugees have resulted in pitiable conditions in Greek Macedonia, says a dispatch received by Reuter's Telegram Company today from Athens. As the Serbian Government is urging all the women and children in Serbian Macedonia to emigrate, even greater numbers are expected, and it seems impossible at present to make provision for these.

The Greek Government, the message says, already is caring for hundreds of thousands of refugees from Turkey, and, embarrassed by a high mobilization expenditure, it is looking for foreign assistance to prevent threatening famine and disease.

VENIZELOS TRUSTS IN ALLIES.

More Deeply Convinced Than Ever of Their Triumph, He Says.

PARIS, Oct. 16.—Earnest hope for the success of the Allies was expressed by former Premier Venizelos of Greece when asked by the Athens correspondent of the Matin to express his opinion of the refusal of the new Greek Government to send an army to the assistance of Serbia.

"It was because I foresaw the new Government would take this attitude that I made the speech I did in the Chamber on the 12th," he said. "I have nothing to add to it, but none hopes more ardently than I for an early and decisive success for the Allies. I am more deeply convinced today than I was yesterday of their final triumph."

JONESCU SUPPORTS SLAVS.

Striving to Bring Rumania to Side of Serbia.

LONDON, Oct. 16.—Replying to a telegram from the Moscow Slav Committee, expressing the hope that Rumania speedily would come to the aid of Serbia, Take Jonescu, ex-Minister of the Interior of Rumania, according to a dispatch from Petrograd to Reuter's Telegram Company, telegraphed:

"The interests of Rumania henceforth will be indissolubly bound to the interests of Russia. Like you, I am longing and striving for Rumanian aid

TODAY'S SUNDAY TIMES

Consists of 100 Pages,

as follows:

I. Rotogravure and Picture Section.

II. General News.

III. Sports, Financial, Business.

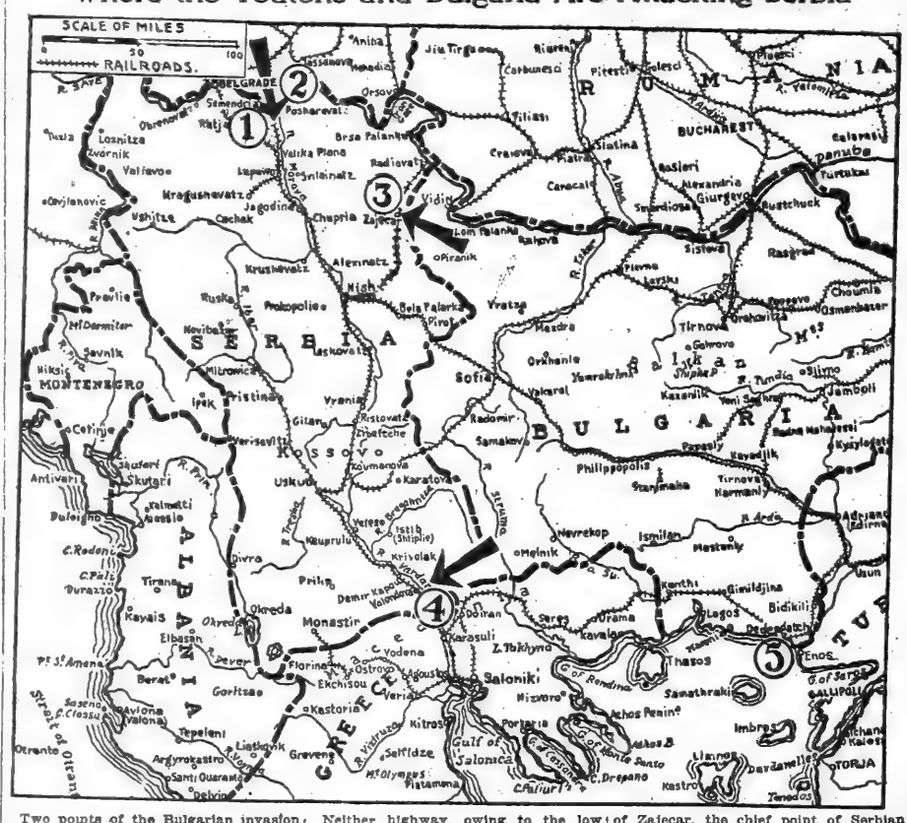
IV. Magazine Section.

V. Review of Books (Folded in Magazine Section).

VI. The Week on the Various War Fronts in Europe. Theatres, Fashions, Queries.

VII. Real Estate, Automobiles.

Where the Teutons and Bulgaria Are Attacking Serbia



Two points of the Bulgarian invasion of Serbia have prominence in the dispatches this morning—the attempt to gain possession of the Saloniki-Nish Railway, twenty miles north of the Greek border, (4,) and over which the Franco-English reinforcements to Serbia are passing, and the attack upon Zajecar (3) on the Nish-Radonyuvac Railway, which runs along the valley of the Timok River just west of the Serb-Bulgarian boundary.

Forty-two miles due north from Saloniki the Bulgarian territory makes a salient into new Serbia, the western extremity of which is only five miles east of the Vardar River, through whose valley the Saloniki-Nish Railway ascends as far as Uskub. From Valandova and Hovdona run highways which pierce the railway at points twenty miles apart, and just south of Demir-Kapu—the Iron Gate.

Neither highway, owing to the low level of the land up to the Iron Gate—350 feet altitude—presents any military difficulties. The difficulties come from the northeast—from the Despoto Dagh range, through whose passes the Bulgars can only slowly assemble for concentration east of the railway.

As to the northern attack, there is a highway leading west from Zajecar to Paracin, twelve miles north of Stolac, on the Belgrade-Nish division of the Orient Express Line to Constantinople, and just where the valley of the Morava broadens to the low approaches to Nish forty-five mile to the south.

At Vrazogrnac, five miles north of Zajecar, a highway leads north and a little west via Tzrnaika to Dolni Milanovac on the Danube. Another highway runs almost parallel to the Bulgarian and Rumanian frontiers to the Danube opposite the Rumanian town of Turnu-Severin.

Berlin dispatches allege that the Germans have proceeded south on the Tzrnaika, highway to within 25 or 30 miles of Zajecar, the chief point of Serbian defense in this region, evidently with the idea of forming a junction with the Bulgar forces as soon as possible.

Zajecar is the headquarters of the Timok Division of the Serbian Army and is defended by five modern forts on altitudes of 3,000 or 4,000 feet, covering the railway and the highways. Three of these forts face Bulgaria.

The Tzrnaika highway, through which the Germans are advancing, is difficult and narrow, running through gorges from 1,500 to 3,250 feet deep for nearly twenty miles south of Tzrnaika. The latter is beyond the junction of two V-shaped streams opening north and is defended by batteries ranged on the hills behind the town, which command both the highway and the streams.

The Berlin report shows that Mackensen is attacking the heights south of Semendria (1) and to the east of Pozarevac (2).

The blockade declared by the Allies closes Bulgaria's ports on the Aegean, the chief of which is Dedeaghatch (5).

POWERFUL DEFENSES CHECK THE TEUTONS

Four Tremendously Strong Lines Held by Serbians South of Belgrade.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 16.—A cable from its Berlin correspondent to The Daily News says:

"The German and Austrian forces continue battering their way into Serbia, and the gateways to the strategically important Morava Valley are now in German hands. The Serbians are making a desperate resistance, and reports of the battles fought show that these are bloody, with but few prisoners taken. Instead of retreating at the first sign of the enemy, the Serbians fight hand to hand until crushed by overwhelming numbers. They seem to feel that the outcome of the whole war depends upon their resistance. The Serbians had intrenched themselves thoroughly, and their defense held wonderfully well on the river fronts; but the heavy artillery of the Germanic forces made it impossible for their opponents to hold Belgrade, Semandria, and Pozarevac.

"A great battle is now raging in the hills south of Belgrade. Here the Serbians under British plans had built four strong defensive lines which were almost forts. The first line was on the heights just at the south edge of the city, 300 feet above the streets of the old capital and reaching from Topcider to Vekivrazar. This line was made almost impregnable by trenches, mine fields and thirty-foot barbed wire entanglements. In the attacks on the first and second lines the howitzers, Krupp mortars, and thirty-centimeter (ten-inch) Austrian Skoda guns did terrible execution. The third line was a stronger obstacle. It ran from Strzava to Gunak Ekmeluk and Eridno. This line was first attacked by the long range Austrian 10.4 centimeter (four-inch) guns, which fired from the Semlin forts across the city of Belgrade, making it possible for the Germans and Austrians again to drive out the Serbians into their fourth line extending from Avala Mountain to Velik."

KING EXHORTS BULGARS,

Blames Serbia for the War—Stern Measures of Repression.

LONDON, Oct. 16.—A copy of the manifesto of King Ferdinand to the Bulgarians, portions of which were forwarded from Sofia recently by telegraph, reached London today. The manifesto implies Bulgaria has no quarrel with the entente powers. It explains that they, like Germany, were prepared to give Bulgaria the greater part of Macedonia.

"Our treacherous neighbor, Serbia, alone remained inflexible in the face of the advice of her friends and allies," the manifesto continues. "Far from listening to their counsels, Serbia, in animosity, stupidly attacked our territory, and our brave troops have been forced to fight for the defense of their own soil."

In conclusion King Ferdinand says:

"The European war is nearing a close. The victorious army of the Central Empires in Serbia are advancing rapidly. I command our valiant army to drive the enemy from the limits of our kingdom and crush this felon neighbor. We shall fight the Serbs at the same time as the brave armies of the Central Empires."

SOFIA, Oct. 14, (via London, Oct. 16.)—The public received without excitement the King's manifesto declaring a state of war with Serbia. The crowds around the billboards read the document calmly, but the passage: "We will advance, (fight?) simultaneously with the victorious armies of the Central Powers" aroused some enthusiasm.

MILAN, Oct. 15 (via Paris, Oct. 16).—The Bulgarian Government has been obliged to resort to stern measures of repression as the result of unrest among the people, says a dispatch to the Secolo from Sofia by way of Bucharest. Many officers of pro-Russian sentiments have been retired from the army, and it is asserted that reprisals are beginning against subjects of the Quadruple Entente nations.

ITALY MAY JOIN LATER.

Her Warships Already with the Allies in the Aegean.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Oct. 16.—The newspapers are full of comments and discussions about the attitude of Italy in the Balkan situation. Notwithstanding the severe censorship, what leaks out seems an apprehension whether Italy is or is not in real accord with the other Allies.

It is known, however, that the understanding among England, France, Russia, and Italy is perfect, so that the failure of Italy to send troops to Saloniki as due to military considerations would be appreciated in Paris, London, and Petrograd as much as in Rome. Besides, it is plainly understood that Italian troops may be sent later, if necessary, while Italian ships will co-operate with those of the other Allies in the Aegean Sea.

DOCTORS IN BELGRADE SAFE.

Have Now Survived Three Bombardments of the Serbian Capital.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16.—The State Department today received a dispatch from Ambassador Penfield at Vienna forwarding a telegram to him from Dr. Edward W. Ryan, in charge of the American contingent of the Red Cross at Belgrade.

This little band, sent out early in the war and consisting of three doctors and eleven nurses, has now survived three bombardments of the Serbian capital, the first by the Austrians, the second by the Serbians when they regained the place, and the latest in the drive by the Teuton forces. Dr. Ryan's telegram was as follows:

"We are still in Belgrade working. All well. Notify families of personnel."

GOOD FEELING IN SALONIKI.

French and Greek Troops Enforce Military Law There.

LONDON, Oct. 16.—An Athens dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company says that tourists arriving from Saloniki report great activity there, with friendly relations prevailing between the foreign contingents and the Greeks.

The troops, adds the dispatch, came in excellent spirits and eager to proceed up country. The town is under military law and patrolled by mixed details of French and Greek troops.

The German steamer Athena, which had been at Saloniki since the outbreak of the war, sailed recently, convoyed by a Greek destroyer, for Piraeus, which is no longer considered a neutral port.

GERMANS GET COTTON CARGO.

Hint That Norwegian Steamer Purposely Sought Capture.

STOCKHOLM, Oct. 16.—The Norwegian steamship Eir, with cotton bound from Bergen, Norway, for Copenhagen, was captured today by a German warship in the Cattegat, the arm of the North Sea, between Sweden and Jutland.

COPENHAGEN, Oct. 16.—The Norwegian steamship Eir left Gothenburg, Sweden, with 6,000 bales of cotton ostensibly for Copenhagen, but got on a wrong course "through fog" and was "captured" by a German torpedo boat, a telegram to the Politiken from Malmo asserts. Captain Bredins, who was taken aboard the Eir for the alleged purpose of piloting the vessel, the message adds, turns out not to possess a pilot license, and hence there probably will be criminal proceedings. He has been landed at Helsingborg, Sweden, by the German warship.

Dumba and Party Leave England.

LONDON, Sunday, Oct. 17.—The steamship Nieuw Amsterdam sailed from Falmouth for Rotterdam today with Dr. Constantin Theodor Dumba, recently recalled as Austro-Hungarian Ambassador to the United States, his wife and his valet on board. Dr. Dumba gave an undertaking to the British Foreign Office in respect to his valet whose want of a passport caused some delay.

HIGHEST CASH PRICE PAID FOR

Diamonds

H. S. KENNEDY

15 MAIDEN LANE.

COMMONS MAY DISCUSS GALLIPOLI CAMPAIGN

Question of Its Abandonment to be Raised at Tuesday's Session.

LONDON, Oct. 16.—On the reassembling of the House of Commons on Tuesday, Robert L. Outhwaite, Liberal Member of Parliament for Hanley, and a native of Australasia, will ask Sir Edward Grey, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, whether the Russian Government still attaches the same importance to the Dardanelles operations as it did when the British Ambassador in Petrograd said that the operations had been undertaken at Russia's request for the purpose of drawing a Turkish force from the Caucasus.

The question is designed to show whether Lord Milner's suggestion in the House of Lords on Thursday that the Gallipoli campaign be abandoned finds any official support. No evidence of any such support is yet apparent.

Lord Milner's suggestion is causing anxiety in Australia, according to a Sydney message received by the Evening News.

The Sydney Telegraph says that Lord Milner's declaration opens a question regarding which it is difficult to think calmly. It goes on:

"The idea that so great and bold an enterprise, upon which such courage and so many invaluable lives have been spent, should be abandoned at the first opportunity as impossible from the outset, is enough to make the men killed in the Anzac landing turn in their graves.

"At the same time the fact remains that they would be the first to take the common-sense view which all of us must take—that of the Allies' military leaders come to the decision that the Gallipoli Peninsula should be abandoned, then abandoned it must be. Such a decision would be evidence of gross incompetence somewhere, for which hardly any punishment would be too great."

OBSERVER TELLS OF FAILURE.

Ashmead-Bartlett Says Every Blunder Was Committed at Strait.

LONDON, Sunday, Oct. 17.—An interesting contribution to the controversy regarding the abandonment of the Gallipoli expedition is made by the correspondent Ashmead-Bartlett, who has just returned from the Dardanelles. In an interview in The Sunday Times he says:

"One of the chief difficulties in the fighting there has been that neither the Colonials nor the British bear such a fanatical hatred against the Turks as they do against the Germans, and the curious thing is that these feelings are reciprocated. But the Turk is a true patriot and will not surrender the last strip of Europe left to him, especially Constantinople, without a grim struggle.

"The fighting has been of the most desperate character and the results are highly unfavorable to us. We have committed every conceivable blunder in our methods of attempting to carry out the expedition.

"I hear a great deal of talk about our loss of prestige in the Near East if we fail to carry the enterprise to a successful conclusion. Personally I take the opposite view. Even if our expedition stops today, our prestige will not suffer because of the splendid courage and endurance of our soldiers. The time has come for us seriously to reconsider our position."

America to Act for Great Britain.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16.—Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, the British Ambassador, notified Secretary Lansing today that a state of war exists between Great Britain and Bulgaria. At Great Britain's request British interests in Bulgaria will be looked after by the United States.

HULLUCH BATTLE A BRILLIANT SIGHT

British Attack a Stupendous Artillery Panorama Painted in Gorgeous Colors.

ROLLING CLOUDS OF GAS

They Marked British Trenches, While Varicolored Puffs Showed Where Shells Burst.

WOMEN WATCHED THE FIGHT

And British Reserves Played Football as Their Comrades Rushed the Hohenzollern Redoubt.

BRITISH HEADQUARTERS IN FRANCE, Oct. 15, (via London, Oct. 16.)—Along the Hulluch-Haisnes line, where the fight had been almost continuous since the taking of Loos, a correspondent had an unprecedented view of the British attack which took the Hohenzollern Redoubt.

From a vantage point in the flat country was witnessed a stupendous panorama of artillery preparation and glimpses of infantry pushing through smoke and shells. So rapid was the fire that an effort to count the number of audible shots per minute from the British guns failed. In front, to right and left, and far in the rear, guns flashed and scattered shells over the landscape; a second's lull in the firing by the batteries in the immediate neighborhood was filled by those further away.

Smoke Clouds Marked Trenches.

The line of both the British and German trenches was discernible in long clouds of smoke and dust from the bursting shells. That of the German artillery seemed smaller in volume. No shells were seen bursting in Loos itself, which appeared peaceful now, back of the British positions. For this tremendous concentration was restricted to a narrow theatre, against the frontal positions of the opposing side.

It was a warm and perfect Autumn day, a bright sun shining and playing into a nimbus in the sky, which gave the aeroplanes cover, and into the churned, man-mixed nimbus rising from the earth. Rolling clouds of gas, rising up from the British trenches like steam from the locomotive of a passing train above the edge of a cut as it was released from the apparatus in the trenches, was distinguishable from the explosion of every variety of shells. The reddish-black British lyddite and the coal-black German 9-inch explosives shot up through the lighter smoke in dense spurts, tinged at the bottom with dust from the trenches, while the explosion of a mine made a vast, mushroom-shaped column. Smoke bombs, used as a screen, added to the effect of the light-colored burst from the shrapnel, shot low to destroy the barbed wire and high to search the trenches.

A Prismatic Colored Spectacle.

Large-calibre shrapnel bursting in the air made big vaporous puffs, and high explosives bursting in the air caused big black puffs. There were also asphyxiating gas shells, signal shells to assist the gunners, and shells which dropped streaming points of fire like those from a skyrocket. The sun, shining through the clouds above and below, made a mass of changing colors that was an eye-tiring spectacle. Now toward Hulluch it was pink and toward Auchy-les-La Bassée dark-green, while toward the Hohenzollern Redoubt and Fosse the German parapet became visible for an instant, only to be hidden again.

Avenues of trees along the roads, some of them cut down by shell fire, stood stripped, like telephone poles, of their limbs and foliage, and there were to be seen the jagged ruins of villages, spectral in the variegated mist of destruction, whence came a continuous ugly roar, which submerged the sound of the machine guns and rifles, firing during the half hour from 1 to 1:30, before the British infantry sprang from their trenches.

Meanwhile, in the rear, the miners of this mining country proceeded with their work; farmers were plowing, women going and coming in the villages or standing in doorways, the soldier supports straining their eyes toward the battlefield or playing football, ready to find cover in the dugouts of cellars instantly should their neighborhood be shelled.

The only way the progress of the attack could be told to an observer looking over the whole battlefield, was by the lifting walls of fire of the British guns from the front to the reserve German trenches, while the Germans moved theirs back, presumably to punish the British reserves coming to support their advance.

A flash of flame, and it was seen that Fosse 8 was on fire. An officer on horseback, in the midst of shells, was seen for an instant and was gone. Soldiers were seen springing over a parapet, presumably running forward with bombs, and were lost in the mantle of smoke, which gave only a few glimpses of the presence of human beings in the inferno.

OPTIMISTIC ABOUT BELGIUM.

German Governor Gives Interview on Conditions There.

BERLIN, Oct. 16, (by Wireless to Tuckerton, N. J.)—"The Deutsche Tageszeitung," says the Overseas News Agency, "publishes an interview which a correspondent has had with General von Bissing, Military Governor of Belgium, in which General von Bissing states that, with the exception of the railways, all the Belgian departments are now working under supervision of the German Administration in that country. The provision of food to the population, he says, has now been arranged to perfection, through the improved use of the native soil and the operations of the American Relief Committee.

"Industry, adds the Governor General, has been reduced in volume because of the lack of raw material, but all the mines are now working.

Compulsory school attendance is in effect everywhere, and the Governor states that he hopes to be able soon to reopen the University of Ghent.

GERMAN FISHERMEN TAKEN.

British Cruisers Surprised Trawlers; 95 Men Made Prisoners.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Sunday, Oct. 17.—British cruisers and trawlers have just made a big haul of German trawlers in the North Sea. The fleet, numbering thirteen, was engaged in fishing. They were surprised by some British cruisers which promptly gave the signal to other light cruisers, with the result that the whole fleet of trawlers was either captured or sunk. Eight vessels were captured and sent into port.

Ninety-five prisoners of war have been landed and will be sent to concentration camps.

POINTS TO ALLIES' CHANCE IN BALKANS

Continued from Page 1.

the Bulgarian attack. This means at least a quarter of a million men; that is a preliminary step. Further steps will mean the real test of British capacity and statesmanship. We must act at Bucharest and at Athens as we failed to act at Sofia. We must guarantee to Rumania and Greece that with the Allies they will be on the winning side. To make that guarantee fully effective we must pledge ourselves to raise British and French forces in the Balkans within a stipulated time to the strength of half a million men, and more if need be.

"Rumania can put 600,000 men in the field. Neutrals, like members of Parliament, count two upon a division. Rumania in the end must move either one way or the other, and would rather go with the Allies, but her geographical position forbids her to leave anything to chance. She must be thoroughly satisfied as to the military prospects in the Balkans. She must have full inducements. There must be no weakness in that respect, no more peddling diplomacy on the part of the Allies.

"The adhesion of Rumania would mean not only a splendid accession to the Allies' numbers and efficiency; it would mean that the Russian forces would be directly linked up through the Rumanian railways with the heart of the Balkans; it would mean that Russian troops can pass into Bulgaria.

"That would bring about a complete political revolution in Bulgaria, the sweeping away of King Ferdinand and his dynasty, the return of the Bulgarian army to the Slav cause. That is as certain a possibility as anything in political calculation can be. The Allies can secure the adhesion of Rumania, the reversal of the Bulgarian policy, the saving of Serbia, and the mastery of Turkey if their military policy in the Balkans is decisive enough and their diplomatic action at Bucharest is bold and generous.

"Of Greece, perhaps the less said at present the better. It is essential that there should be perfect clearness about the situation and that the Allies should be sure of their ground in every respect. Venizelos and the majority of the Greek people are in painful conflict with King Constantine, the Kaiser's sister, and the Court. The new Cabinet under M. Zaimis has taken the very grave step of repudiating its treaty obligations to Serbia.

"We doubt whether the consequences of that policy, if adhered to, have been fully understood in Athens. It would mean in effect the repudiation on the part of King Constantine and his Government of the Treaty of Bucharest, under which Greece received all her additions of territory. It is quite impossible for Greece to have all the profit arising out of the treaties of 1913, with none of the responsibility for maintaining these treaties as a whole.

What Greece Must Be Told.

"In all circumstances the Allies must make certain of their base at Saloniki, and this they can do, but the first point to make plain at Athens is that modern Greece is the creation of France, Great Britain, and Russia, and that the welfare and prosperity of the Kingdom of the Hellenes are as inseparable from sea power as were the fortunes of ancient Athens. The next point to make plain is that a country which repudiates any treaty has no moral claim to the benefit of any treaty. It is for Greece to take things one way or the other.

"We venture to say that a sufficient number of British and French troops landed at Saloniki will make inevitable the return of M. Venizelos to power and will secure the active intervention of Greece.

"If we grasp the situation Germany must either give up the attack on Serbia and abandon both her Bulgars and her Turks, or the Balkan ulcer will be as a fatal drain on the enemy's strength just when it is becoming in any case barely sufficient for its task anywhere, as was the Spanish ulcer on Napoleon's.

"So much, then, for the way to win the war. What of the way to lose it? The best way to lose the war would be to go on as we are, or at least to continue the temper and method which prevailed with the British Government up to a fortnight ago. In that case we should have a powerful enemy with good intentions to deceive our own country, not the enemy; the country would still have been deceived both as to the military and diplomatic position; we would have been roused too late to the magnitude of our task and to the vital necessity of powerful action in the Balkans; the steady weakening of our own Government in our own estimation and that of all other nations would have paralyzed our own indomitable vigor and sapped popular confidence among us."

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TEUTONS CHECKED BY RUSSIAN ONSET

Petrograd Reports the Foe on the Defensive Along the Whole Line.

DVINSK FIGHTING VIOLENT

Berlin Reports Severe Russian Attacks There and at Several Other Points.

LONDON, Sunday, Oct. 17.—Unofficial reports from Petrograd assert that the Germans appear to be on the defensive along the entire line, except near Dvinsk, which, it is said, they have been ordered to capture at any cost.

Berlin officially reports that Russian attacks have been made not only before Dvinsk, but at a number of other places, and adds that they have been repulsed.

These attacks were all comprised within the army group of Field Marshal von Hindenburg, which is taken to mean that the Russians have assumed something in the nature of a general offensive along the front, of which Dvinsk forms a vital salient.

The German headquarters bulletin says:

Army group of Field Marshal von Hindenburg: A Russian attack west of Dvinsk failed. Northeast of Wessolowo two attacks were suppressed at the outset by our artillery fire. In this region, during the afternoon and night, renewed attacks were beaten off. We took one officer and 444 men prisoners and captured a machine gun. Also northeast and south of Smorgon the Russians repeatedly attacked, but were everywhere repulsed.

Army groups of Prince Leopold and General von Linsingen: There is nothing to report.

The official bulletin, issued at Vienna, had this to say of operations in Russia:

Austro-Hungarian troops fighting in the region of the lower Styr threw the enemy twenty kilometers north of Rafalowka, from several stubbornly defended positions and repulsed a counterattack.

Otherwise there were no events in the northeastern war theatre.

German Losses Heavy at Dvinsk.

The following Russian official statement was given out last night:

On the western front in the district of Kalutzen, south of Shlok, there has been an artillery duel. West of Grundvaid, east of Mitau, the Germans, after nocturnal cannonade, crossed the River Ekau on Thursday night, but a counterattack drove them back across the river. A somewhat violent artillery action was fought in the region west of the Farm of Mishof on the railway southeast of Riga. German attempts to cross to the left bank of the Misse, southwest of Mishof, were repulsed by our artillery and rifle fire. An enemy aeroplane again threw bombs on the railway station at Romrshof, north of Friedrichstadt.

The Germans in the Dvinsk region delivered several attacks along the Illukst Road and south of Lake Medim. All the attacks were repulsed. In a desperate fight yesterday between Lakes Demmen and Dreswiaty our troops captured the farm of Gateri and took prisoners and machine guns. Good reports have been received regarding the enemy's very heavy losses in the recent fighting on the Dvinsk front and in the region of Lakes Demmen, Dreswiaty and Boghne.

South of the Dvinsk region and as far as Pripet the position remains stationary.

A Zeppelin on Thursday night threw fifteen bombs on Minsk. Our artillery immediately drove the Zeppelin off.

Near the village of Novo Selki, on the Styr above Czartorysk, the enemy, after artillery preparations, took the offensive. At first he pressed our troops back a little, but shortly afterward was dislodged and forced to return to his starting point.

PETROGRAD, Oct. 16.—Russian military officials say they have obtained information that the German armies have been ordered to take Dvinsk at any cost. German attacks at this point have been made with the utmost impetuosity under cover of a terrific artillery fire, but so far they have been unable to break down the Russian defense. The German losses are reported to have been extremely heavy.

POUND BESSARABIA LINES.

Russian Attacks in That Region Are Being Made in Great Force.

PARIS, Oct. 16.—A dispatch to the Havas Agency from Zurich says:

"The Russians keep perpetually attacking the German positions along the frontier of Bessarabia.

"Their artillery is active and enormous masses of troops are trying desperately to take positions by assault. The combat is continuing."

REFUGEES OVERRUN MOSCOW.

Victims of War in Poland Crowd Ancient Capital of Russia.

A letter from Moscow, telling how that great city was overrun with destitute refugees, was received in New York yesterday by the American Polish Relief Committee, of which Mme. Marcella Sembrich is President.

The letter says:

"—— writes me that Moscow is simply overrun with refugees and runaways. The residents do not know where to put them. Many of them are only passing through Moscow on their way to Samara and Siberia. I went to the station and chatted with Lithuanians, Poles, Russians, and Jews.

"If you could have seen them, my friend! What destitution! What horrible poverty! The children crying with hunger, the women weeping!

"'I asked them, "Where are you going?" and the answer was, "I do not know." "Where do you come from?" "From Wiszuny-Debowka." "Why did you leave there?" "We were taken away." "Who took you away?" "The soldiers." "Why?" "Because they were going to burn the village." "Who?" "The soldiers." "Why did the soldiers burn the village?" "So the enemy wouldn't get them." "What has become of your cattle?" "All those they did not kill are wandering somewhere in the woods; some of them were stolen from us, but we were paid for a few others.'"

FRENCH RETAKE VOSGES MOUNTAIN

Continued from Page 1.

mude and near Steenstraete. There was no infantry action.

Germans Took 600 Prisoners.

The text of today's official German statement is as follows:

An enemy attack against a position northwest of Vermelles was repulsed.

In Champagne, after clearing the French out of their place d'armes, [a fortified position; probably a reference to the salient which the French yesterday admitted having lost,] each of Auberive, after an unsuccessful counterattack had been made by the enemy, there remained a total of eleven officers, 600 men, three machine guns, and one mine-thrower in the hands of the Saxons.

Small local attacks against our position northwest of Souain and north of La Mesnil, where the enemy used a plentiful supply of gas grenades, failed.

A French attempt to retake positions south of Leintrey failed. These positions were wrested from them on the 8th instant and they had officially reported their recapture as having taken place at 4 P. M. on the 10th. They were repulsed with severe loss and three officers and forty men were taken prisoners.

An attack made with the object of improving our positions on Hartmannswillerkopf was quite successful. The enemy suffered severe losses, besides leaving five officers and 225 men our prisoners. He also lost a revolver cannon, six machine guns and three mine-throwers.

Enemy attacks on the Schratzmannele were foiled.

GERMAN GUNS BURSTING?

The Temps Cites a German Army Order Indicating Disasters.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Oct. 16.—The Temps publishes "Circular No. 2,663-8" of the German War Office, copies of which have been found on many prisoners. The order says that, as photographs of bursted 77-millimeter guns are being circulated in Germany and are likely to cause alarm, the taking of such photographs is henceforth forbidden.

"From other documents captured," the Temps observes, "it is evident that bursting has occurred not only in the case of 77s, but also of 105-millimeter howitzers and mortars."

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Lincolniana

The famous Collection of Lincolniana made by John E. Burton, of Milwaukee—*the largest collection of printed material regarding Abraham Lincoln that has ever come on the market*—will be Sold in Five Afternoon Sessions, beginning Monday, October 25.

One of fifty copies of the Emancipation Proclamation signed by Lincoln; two pages from Lincoln's Sum Book in his autograph; an extraordinary collection of Broadsides; Lincoln's own autographed copy of the Constitution, and many rare Lincoln medals and relics.

Japanese Art

Japanese Color Prints, Original Drawings, and Japanese Books, the property of Mitsuo Komatsu. *A very fine Collection, with many great rarities,* will be sold on the Evenings of November 3 and 4. Public Exhibition begins Saturday, October 30th.

English Autographs

Part VI of the remarkable Collection of Autographs made by the late John Boyd Thacher, of Albany, with Letters by Lamb, Keats, Goldsmith, *and other excessively rare material,* will be Sold on the Afternoons of November 3 and 4.

Burton Books and Coins

The fine Library of miscellaneous Books belonging to John E. Burton, of Milwaukee, and his remarkable Collection of Gold and Silver Coins, *embracing rare and fine specimens,* will be Sold in Eight Sessions. Books will be sold in 5 Sessions beginning November 8. Coins on the afternoon of November 5.

Sales are held at 2:30 and 8:15. Other Important Announcements for November and December will follow.

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RUSSIAN VICTIMS' FINE FORTITUDE

J. O'Donnell Bennett Pictures the Pathetic Scenes as the Refugees Returned Home.

CHARITY TO EACH OTHER

Praise the "Good Lord" When They Find Their Homes Left After the German Invasion.

ARE GRATEFUL FOR FOOD

But Never Ask Anything, and Remain Uncomplaining Through Their Terrible Hardships.

By JAMES O'DONNELL BENNETT.

SOCHACZEW, Russia, Sept. 15.—All day long I have been keeping pace with the slow moving carts of the returning refugees. There are miles of them on the wide highways. I suppose you could say that the whole countryside for forty miles west of Warsaw and a hundred miles to the east is streaming with them.

If their homes used to be around Lowicz or Bolimow or Skiernewice they come from the northeast, and if they lived out on the great plain to the east and southeast then they make the start homeward from the Praga side of the Vistula.

From Lowicz to Brest-Litovsk—and that is more than a hundred miles—there is not a main road that you could ride along for half an hour without seeing the white wagon hoods rocking and swaying on the anxious homeward way.

An extra wheel or two is lashed to the back of each wagon, and usually the driver has not been out many hours before he is right glad to have it. If a peasant can afford it he takes an extra horse along, too, and sometimes he needs it desperately, for once in a while we see lying by the roadside a dead horse that the poor farmer had to cut from the traces.

As soon as the fighting rolls forward and all except the Landsturm troops—left to guard railroads and bridges—are out of a region, the pea ants come straggling home. They have been in Warsaw or some other big town. Even there were enough rich people to take care of them during the weeks or months their homes lay in the zone of fire. Or sometimes they fled to villages where they had relatives whose houses were still standing, and by dividing up a family among several relatives every member of it would make out somehow and manage to keep alive.

And they not only do that, but they also manage to keep cheerful and civil. Since August a year ago soldiers have taught me many a humbling lesson on doing a day's work quietly and not looking forward to the next meal at a fixed hour, as if it were something the world were obliged to bring one on a tray, and not whining if in the course of mischance or confusion no meal at all is to be had.

But I believe the refugees of these war days teach one even more. When darkness began to fall the evening before drew their wagons a little off the road, and the women, who were stiff with cold and weariness, swung themselves down from the mountains of household goods on which they had been riding all day and the men who had been driving since dawn went methodically about unhitching their tired beasts. The patient, snub nosed, dirty children, whom it takes just 10 openings to make radiantly happy, moused around in the abandoned trenches and understands for bits of wood, and pretty soon the campfires of the refugees began glimmering all over the wide, dark plain.

Not Too Tired to Smile.

If there was any water to be had the women soon had pails of it heating, and sometimes before they ate they did bits of the family wash. All this time they would smile and nod if one greeted them and try to kiss one's hand if one gave them money. They never asked for money and they did not make any lamentation about their troubles.

After we had asked them if they were homeward bound the next question would be, "And so your house is standing?"

"We heard it was a week ago."

"Where have you been?"

"Warsaw for eight months. The Russians sent us there. Because we were Jews they thought we were all spies and they would not let us stay near where they were. So they sent us away. There was a committee in Warsaw. They helped us. There was an allowance for food every day and a little money—a few kopeks. When the German soldiers got into Warsaw they told us we could go home. So we started."

"And the home was not burned?"

"Thanks to the good God, no! We had luck."

One never got much more out of these people. They huddled close around their fires, for the night wind was very chill, ate their chunks of coarse bread, and thanked the good God for their luck.

Most of them are barefoot, but that is more from custom than deprivation. The women often wear a kind of turban a little like the headdress the women cotton-pickers used to wear in the old South. They are neither shrill nor hysterical, and beyond the admonitory cuff, which they administer with vigor and precision when the children get picking on each other, they are kind to their numerous offspring. Always they tell you of their experiences in an equable tone—more in the strain of narrative than of complaint.

There has been more agonizing over them by Sienkiewicz and other fluent compatriots of theirs than I ever heard them utter. And that, I think, is not because their present situation is not desolate and their future doubtful, but because, humble, illiterate people though they are, they are capable of displaying great fortitude. And to me their fortitude is a good deal more impressive than the wordy sympathy of publicists who shriek about the horrors of war as though those "horrors"—and not the wicked passions which may have launched a war—were the dreadful part of war.

That the quiet, uncomplaining attitude of these peasant refugees is not merely the result of stolidity is proved by their tenderness toward one another. They do not run with cries and groans to help one another. They just give. It is not true that they are patient solely because they are incapable of realizing how badly off they are. They do realize it, but they do not waste time on the thought. They drag out the cart, load the bedding and the provisions and the babies on to it, hitch up the team, and push on toward home. If they find home standing they, in their own words, give thanks to the good God. If it lies level with the ground they begin sorting the brick.

Struggle On in the Rain.

Often on the homeward way night overtakes them while they still are far from any village. Then they make the cheerful bivouac and snuggle close to their fires to await the coming of the dawn. Sometimes they do not surrender to the darkness, but push ahead. One day I passed them all day long—hundreds upon hundreds of them—and far into the night the weary train kept coming.

At midnight the rain began to fall in long, gusty sheets—a driving rain that soon wet one to the skin. You may think these words only an idle phrase of description. Well, the chances are that since you were a small boy and liked it you have not really been exposed to a rain that wet every garment through; and it is certain that you don't know what it really means to be wet to the skin until you have ridden half the night in that condition.

But still the wagons of the refugees kept coming, many of them without tarpaulins or hoods to protect their occupants. The poor, huddled creatures were lying on top of their goods, their children clasped in their arms. Except for the faint glimmer of a lantern swinging from the wagon they had no light, though sometimes they were able to raise their barings in a general way when the flash of fire bombs and shells and signal rockets lit up the northern sky and showed them where another fortified position on the Vilna-St. Petersburg line was being fought for.

It was a sight that cheered them, for it made known to them the one fact in life which is important to them—and that is that the fighting has swung far out of the region of home.

When they saw the headlights of a German military auto bearing down on them the drivers of the wagons would leap from their seats and yank the horses from the middle of the roads and sometimes they would have to throw their coats or a quilt over the horses' heads because the beasts were so terrified by the streaming light. One midnight I was so lucky as to have our automobile break down just as we were passing a wagon train. At one side of the third wagon a woman was walking. Her husband, who was doing the driving, walked on the other side. Both were splashed to the waist with mud. On top of the wagon were the children, whose faces shown, wide-eyed and startled in the glare of our lights, and a cuple of young girls who kept the children from falling off.

The husband had his hands full in controlling the frantic horses, so he had little to say, but his wife was ready for a good visit, and neither rain nor darkness could damp her buoyancy. She spoke a kind of German that was so unlettered and so free from complexities that it fitted in very nicely with the kind of German I speak, and I could understand most of her story. Besides, it was the usual story:

Months away from home and living on the few kopeks a day allowed by the relief society in Warsaw, and now the news that home was standing and the Russians had been driven so far east and north that it was safe to go back. Yes, the children had been well through it all. There were two of them up there on the cart. The other two had been sent to their uncle at Kalisz just before the invasion.

When we asked her whether she had food enough in the wagon she shrugged and bade us consider whether in these times there was ever enough of anything, but she seemed to make the question more a matter of jest than whine. In fact, throughout her narrative there was no resentment, no rancor, and she seemed to me one of the bravest, best hearted creatures I had ever met in any country.

She was enjoying herself, too, for by this time some of the other autos had come up and she had men from half a dozen nations standing around her and listening to her story and chaffing with her and laughing at her droll sallies. I suppose you might say that for the first time in her life she was an important person, and I think she liked it. Finally she settled herself on the hub of a wagon wheel, sitting there with hands resting on her hips, and began to question us. And the burden of all her inquiry was this:

"When will the dear God bring the end of the war?"

"Generals don't know that, mother," said we.

That was true, she agreed, but at least we might have a notion as to whether the Russians would be coming back and whether this "boese" (wicked) fighting would be likely to begin all over again.

We pointed to the far north where the sky at that instant was slowly overspread with the beautiful crimson glow of the fire bombs, and we said we thought not, and that our information was that the Russian lines were breaking at all points.

By this time the storm had abated a little, though the rain and the wind were still slashing in the birches that grow close up to both sides of the road, and the two children on the top of the wagon poked their heads out from the shawls with which the girls had been trying to keep them covered.

A Mother's Gratitude.

"Schokolate, Kinder?" said I, and broke up the last of the oblong pieces that had served me for rations since breakfast. It wasn't generosity, though, for I was a good deal nearer home than the children were, and certainly surer of finding home standing when I got there.

"Oh, the pretty gentleman!" said the mother, and swung herself up on the wheel to pass the chocolate to the children. They stretched themselves for it the way young birds stretch themselves out of a nest when their mother comes with food, and this mother said, "Thank the pretty gentleman," just as I used to thank Uncle Owen long, long ago. I guess mothers are pretty much the same all over the world, and this poor peasant woman, balancing herself on the wheel hub out on the rain-swept Russian plain and reaching up the chocolate to her chilren, was of the ancient, unchanging type.

It was the first time I had ever been called a "pretty gentleman," so I gave her the rest of the bits of choiocate for herself, but she passed them on to the children. One of the other fellows came up at that moment and he said: "Do the kids want some more chocolate?" The mother said that it was kind of him to offer more and she added with a wistfulness that sent a pang to the heart: "But perhaps the gnädiger Herr has a bit of bread he can spare." But none of us had any bread.

A little while after that we said goodbye to the cheerful, loquacious soul. I don't suppose I'll ever forget her, in spite of all the momentous things I have seen in the last year. Perhaps, in some way that we do not understand, she was momentous, too.

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RUSSIAN ADVANCE PREDICTED FOR DEC. 1

Allied Military Authority Expects Marked Change in Situation About That Time.

ALL DEPENDS ON MUNITIONS

Some of Czar's Ministers Subordinating War Situation to Internal Affairs.

ATHENS, Sept. 13 (Correspondence of The Associated Press).—A distinguished military authority of one of the Allied Powers, who has just completed a stay of several months in Russia with the Imperial armies, has given to The Associated Press a summary of the situation at the time when the Emperor of Russia took personal command of the land and naval forces of the Empire.

"It is useless to deny the gravity of the situation in Russia," the officer said "but it would be quite as erroneous to regard Russia's position today as desperate, or even as one of imminent danger. The morale of the Russian forces is absolutely untouched by the long series of retreats. The Russian people are for the war to a man and every defeat has served only to confirm them in their stubborn determination to drive every German from Russian soil. Were the Government to undertake to make a separate peace for Russia now it would have to face a spontaneous and flaming insurrection in all parts of the country.

"This is only one side, however. The change in the supreme command of the Imperial armies has had its drawbacks. The Grand Duke Nicholas was never a great tactician, nor did he ever pretend to be one. But he had the confidence of his officers and the absolute faith of his men. The latter the Emperor will also have—perhaps even to a greater extent than his great uncle—for the Emperor is almost a religious figure to the average Russian. But how much confidence he will inspire in his officers is another matter. They know that when the Grand Duke said a thing he meant it. He was like a rock in his decisions and withal fundamentally just and of open mind. His officers could depend upon him and they did depend upon him. And it had an excellent effect throughout the army.

"With the Emperor the Russians fear it may be different. In the first place, he not only is not a soldier, but he is a very strong advocate of world peace. He has retained confidence in former Minister of War Soukhomlinoff, in whom certainly no one else has any confidence and who is generally regarded in Russia as an incompetent who, with Rasspoutin, has had a very sinister influence on the Emperor.

Roukhloff an Obstacle.

"The Emperor himself, also, recalled to office S. V. Roukhloff, who now occupies the most important civil post in the empire—that of the Ministry of Communications, and who instead of planning to transport arms and munitions to armies in desperate need of them, is intent upon working out nationalist theories of his own of Russia for the Russians. In place of accepting a very favorable American offer to erect factories in Russia for the reassembling of American war materials by those familiar with the work, Roukhloff insisted on having the work done by Russians totally unfamiliar with it, in factories which the Russians took ten times as long to construct as the Americans would have required.

"On the financial side the situation is almost as bad. The Minister, P. L. Bark, is a man of no very signal ability, who knows enough, however, to be guided largely by his French and British colleagues. But Chipoff, the head of the State Bank, has given rise to no little criticism of his capacity by his insistence on guarding the gold reserve of the empire intact, whatever happens to Russian exchange.

"It is the Emperor's willingness to keep men like these in office under present critical conditions which has filled the intelligent Russian with apprehension at the prospect of his active participation in military affairs at this uncertain juncture. No one in Russia is ignorant that the Emperor takes his traditional position as father of his people with almost devout seriousness. It is scarcely possible to conceive to what unexpected action his conviction that he is called to be a second St. Vladimir may lead him. His intentions are admitted to be excellent. But Russia could do with a little less exalted purpose and a little more practical efficiency.

Duma Muddles Things.

"The same may be said of the Duma. With the most patriotic intentions in the world of lending the full co-operation of the people of Russia to the defense of the Empire, its members raised, at a crisis when nobody has time to consider them, the most complex and embarrassing questions of internal reform. To open the discussion of the advisability of a responsible ministry when plainly every thought is necessary to the national defense, seems almost absurd; yet that is precisely what the Russians let the Duma do, and by permitting it, succeeded in placing the Emperor in a position which threatens to inspire his personal popularity at the moment when it is perhaps the most valuable asset the Government possesses.

"It is scarcely probable that the Russian armies will begin to receive in sufficient quantities the small arms and munitions they lack much before November. It is not therefore very likely that they will be ready to assume any serious offensive before the first of December.

"Meanwhile the defensive retreat must go on. General Foussis, who is looked upon as one of the ablest military commanders of the Empire, has the defense of Petrograd in hand. The important defensive works which he has caused to be constructed about Pskov are thought to be as nearly impregnable as any entrenchments have proved in this war. His line, facing almost south, also serves to threaten the German communications in the event of any further advance into Russia, and to render such further advance dangerous.

"In this respect, therefore, the Russian situation may be regarded as satisfactory, though the danger of the fall of Petrograd should not be belittled. Petrograd is almost essential to the Russians, not on account of any sentimental reason connected with its being the capital, but because three-fourths of the industries directly connected with supplying the troops are located there, and their loss would be a blow from which it would be difficult for the Russian troops to recover.

"On the south the situation is less defined. It is evident that if Constantinople falls and the Allies are able to rush arms and munitions in large quantities to the Russian forces, the situation of the Germans will be most serious. Over and over again I have noted that whenever an important shipment of munitions has been made to any sector of the Russian line, the retreat has promptly stopped in that sector, a slow, but certain advance has begun, and long trainloads of prisoners have begun to come through from that part of the front. It is common opinion in Russia, based on a great deal of experience, that when the Russian is anywhere nearly equally equipped with the German now doing the fighting on the Russian front, the Russian is not only able to stop the German, but to push him back. I presume that this is on account of the fresh troops which are constantly being sent into the Russian lines, while, to judge from the prisoners the Russians have taken, the opposing German troops are neither young nor very well trained, as a rule.

"As, then, the opening of the Dardanelles means the supplying of sufficient arms and munitions to the whole Russian Army without the long delays now inevitable, it would seem plain that the Germans must do everything in their power to prevent the defeat of the Turks and the fall of Constantinople. Certainly this is Russian opinion. Moreover, it is believed in Russia that the only possible way to accomplish this end is for Germany to re-establish, somehow, her line of communications with the Dardanelles.

NEW GERMAN PLAN TO GET OUR SUPPLIES

Head of a Hamburg Concern Advertises for an American Partner.

The following advertisement appears in THE TIMES of this morning:

Head of Hamburg concern, being in New York in order to establish a branch office for the export of American produce, wants partner with capital.

The advertisement was inserted and paid for by Heinrich Becker, member of a German exporting firm, who is in this country to arrange for the exportation of foodstuffs to Germany on a large scale.

It is learned from an authoritative source that the purpose of Mr. Becker's seeking the investment of American capital is an attempt to put the foodstuffs he intends to ship to Germany in the class of neutral shipments, representing an investment of American capital. His firm does not lack capital, as is evidenced by his cash payments for supplies he has already bought in New York in the four weeks he has been here.

It is the plan of Mr. Becker's firm to buy up foodstuffs in New York, charter neutral ships, consign the goods from an American firm to be formed, to a neutral-named firm in Copenhagen or Rotterdam, whence they are to be reshipped to Germany. He calculates that, inasmuch as his shipments will be from one neutral firm to another, he will be able to obtain war insurance on them. Mr. Becker stands ready to meet all losses, but he is anxious that goods sent from this port shall be sent as an investment of capital of an American citizen without any appearance of German interest or evidence of their ultimate destination. His purchases thus far have consisted of cottonseed oil, lard, coffee, tea, tobacco, and corn.

In an interview given last night, Mr. Becker said he was not acting for the German Government, but as an individual.

"I am just after making money," he said, "that is all. I wish to establish new conditions so that after the war I may do big business in the enormous demand there will be in Germany for goods from this country."

"Are you making any efforts to secure shipment to Germany now?" was asked.

"Oh, yes, I can make much money now if I can get American goods to Germany. If the English would not interfere I could make more money than your Mr. Rockefeller has. It is very important that we get certain foodstuffs now. Not that Germany needs them—she is selling grain now to the Swiss—but we can use them just the same. You may be interested to know that Germany is now getting considerable supplies from this country—nothing like in time of peace, but that something considerable. Much of the tea, coffee, and tobacco the men in the trenches are using comes from America.

"Of course, the great problem is to get goods into Germany. It is impossible to ship a cargo of goods to Rotterdam for Germany because the Overseas Agency has an agreement with England whereby no cargoes may go to Germany. However, we can sometimes get smaller lots through. Then I may take a chance in getting cargoes to Copenhagen. It is very evident I cannot tell you all of my plans. Only I want to say that I am not acting for the German Government.

"Will you sell American supplies to the army if you can get them to Germany?" he was asked.

"Oh, I shall sell them to any one who pays the most," was the reply.

Mr. Becker was then asked why, if he was not lacking in funds, he wished an American partner with capital.

"Well, I think the goods would stand a better chance of getting across," he said. "I believe a cargo shipped from a firm I shall establish here to a firm in Copenhagen would have one chance in two of getting through. I carry on my correspondence that way—by sending letters to friends in Copenhagen and Rotterdam and having it remailed by them to the destination in Germany."

Mr. Becker said that German business men expected the great losses they had sustained through the war to be repaid with interest from indemnities the Kaiser would levy upon the conquered Allies when the war was over.

"There is another thing, too," he said. "As soon as Germans get through to Constantinople they will go after the Suez Canal. That will be something England is to lose very soon."

CANADIAN MUNITIONS QUARREL IS ACUTE

Agent of Lloyd George and Sir Samuel Hughes at Odds on Dominion's Work.

Special to The New York Times.

DETROIT, Oct. 16.—John R. Bone a military critic of Toronto, writing in a Detroit paper, gives details of the factional dispute which is raging between Sir Samuel Hughes, Dominion Minister of Militia, on the one side, and D. A. Thomas, the Welsh mine owner, acting as the agent of Lloyd George, on the other.

The Canadian Shell Commission, organized by Hughes, with General Bertram as its head, is the centre of the dispute. It is the intention of Hughes within the next fortnight to take issue in public speeches with the work of Mr. Thomas. He asserts that Mr. Thomas has favored United States manufacturers, to the exclusion of Canadians, and that up to date he has not placed a dollar's worth of munition contracts in the Dominion.

Mr. Thomas, on the other hand, asserts that Canadian production facilitis and deliveries are poor. He charges openly that for the same shell which Hughes's commission would produce at $3 he is paying through the Morgan banking firm only $2 in the United States.

Trouble between the men started when Mr. Thomas insisted on summoning from England an agent of the Ministry of Munitions to oversee the work of General Bertram's Shell Commission. The agent was informed by Hughes that his services were unwelcome.

After making his price comparison and the charge as to deliveries Mr. Thomas announced this week in Montreal that two more agents of the Munitions Ministry were coming to assume charge of the Shell Commission's work.

An announcement by Hughes of public speeches defining his stand followed. Hughes and his associates charge that the Dominion has been discriminated against, and that Morgan has been favored to the exclusion of Canadian producers of munitions.

In interviews Hughes has admitted the sidetracking of Thomas's first agent, and the reception the others will receive is causing widespread discussion. The Duke of Connaught has been trying to use his good offices to stop the trouble, but at present it seems more acute than ever.

The charge that not a dollar's worth of munitions has been bought by Mr. Thomas in Canada made by Hughes was received with surprise, but investigation is said to prove this to be a fact. Coupled with the attitude of Hughes toward a prominent American motor-car manufacturer and the drawbacks to recruiting of late, the situation is thought unfortunate by all concerned.

Special to The New York Times.

OTTAWA, Oct. 16.—D. A. Thomas returned from New York and Montreal today, accompanied by Sir Hay Frederick Donaldson of the Woolwich Arsenal and Lionel Hitchens of the Cammellair Company, who have been sent to Canada by the British authorities to become members of the Munitions Commission, which is to be reorganized.

A few days ago Mr. Thomas asserted that deliveries of Canadian shells were slow and prices were higher than in the United States and the United Kingdom. Sir Samuel Hughes declared this statement erroneous, and said Canada had led the world in the manufacture of munitions. He added that Mr. Thomas had been in Canada three months, and had not yet placed an order.

Mr. Thomas was asked today if he had anything to say.

"I love a fight," he said, "but this is not the time for controversy. I have no comment to make at present."

BRITAIN EMERGING FROM HER GLOOM

Last Week's Pessimism as to the War Succeeded by a Reawakening Confidence.

NORTHCLIFFE PRESS FLAYED

Guilty of "Pure Treason," Says The Nation, in Denouncing Attempts to Discourage Public.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Sunday, Oct. 17.—Disquietude, dissatisfaction, and distrust have spread over England in the past week like poisonous gases. The Parliamentary atmosphere was polluted; publicists who had hitherto kept their vision clear saw through a glass darkly; men in the clubs and the man in the street came under the all-pervading influence of the noxious vapors. Never before in the course of this war has London passed through so black a week.

Good judges say the worst of this psychological crisis is now over, and that those Englishmen who have been most affected by it are already ashamed of a temperamental ebullition so inconsistent with British ideals. Others say that the paroxysm was superficial and in no real sense national, and that the articulate depression of a minority weighed lightly in the balance against the inarticulate confidence of the vast majority. In any case it has been an interesting study in national psycology.

Disappointed in the Drive.

Trouble began when the exact realization of the results of the Franco-English offensive against the German western front brought disappointment to those sections of the population which had expected to see the enemy on the run.

A certain portion of the London press made it its business to depict the situation in the darkest colors.

"Wounded officers and men are coming home," said one of the Northcliffe papers, "and they are talking"—this last mysterious phrase receiving the emphasis of big italics. Parenthetically it may be stated on high and unimpeachable authority that the British casualities are below the estimates formed in advance of the offensive.

Then came the untoward developments in the Balkans with their crop of perturbing rumors and the tangible evidence of divided councils in the resignation of Delcassé and the disclosures of Professor Painlevé in the French Chamber.

"Have we a Foreign Office?" asked The Daily Mail. Some other papers, like The Morning Post, put practically similar questions.

Sir Edward Grey made his statement and received less newspaper commendation than ever before in his long experience as Foreign Secretary. Even The Manchester Guardian remarked:

"Statesmanship is the art of finding the means for achieving the ideal; and it is just here, in the adaptation of the means to the end, that the Government has been at fault."

Grey's Speech a Wet Blanket.

There was no debate on the Balkans in the House of Commons after Sir Edward Grey's statement—a circumstance which was utilized to the full by the panic-mongers. In the House of Lords the discussion which followed Lord Crewe's declaration was not calculated to allay the disquiet.

"For the first time in his Parliamentary career," said an important provincial paper, "Sir Edward Grey failed with the Commons," and Lord Morley's intervention in the Lords—it was the second time he had broken silence since he resigned at the outbreak of the war—added to the gloom.

The Northcliffe papers piled on the agony by every conceivable device and found support in such unusual quarters as The Pall Mall Gazette and The Evening Standard.

"The nation's confidence in its Ministers," said the former, "is rapidly melting away."

There were other contributory influences to doubt and disquiet, among which the methods of the censorship were not the least important. Lord Selbourne's phrase "mischievous stupidity," applied by a Cabinet Minister to the proceedings of a department for which another Minister was responsible, created a sensation, which was increased rather than diminished by Sir John Simon's response, which in some quarters was likened to Pontius Pilate's washing his hands.

That, in its main lines, was the process which brought about a nervous paroxysm, which reached its fever point last week.

What are the remedies being applied? As The Daily Telegraph says today:

"The temptations to pessimism in the existing situation are proving alluring and strong, particularly to those who study current history through the wrong end of the telescope. What will the historian of the future say when he comes to review the policy of Germany and this country during the past fourteen months or more?"

The Daily Telegraph proceeds to outline German expectations at the outset of the war and their non-realization and points out the influence which British sea power is exercising on the course of events. "If mistakes in other fields have been made," it says—"and as to that time will show—let us not forget that the main war weapon of this country has more than fulfilled every anticipation."

Other papers take a similar line, the Northcliffe press, naturally, excepted. Lord Northcliffe refers to most of his contemporaries as "the hide-the-truth press" and the Mark Tapleyites of journalism.

Optimists and Pessimists Both Scolded.

The Saturday Review administers a dose to both sections, saying:

"What we have to do at this moment is not to pay the smallest heed to the panicmongers and be no more scared by their bogeys than were the commonsensible among us elated by the trash of the optimists during the first year of the war. Panic is the ugly brother of anarchy, and anarchy is a more dangerous enemy than Prussia. Seeking about for imaginary despots or demagogues who by some marvel will pull us out of our difficulties is useless. It is like people with a serious illness flying from doctor to doctor and exchanging prescription for prescription. The end of that can only be nervous prostration."

The Economist thinks that when the whole the country can congratulate itself on the position of affairs on the two main fronts, adding:

"It is true that in military circles the opinion is freely expressed that our Headquarters Staff needs weeding and improvement if the successes achieved are to be pressed home; but there can be no doubt that the achievements of the French artillery have alarmed the Germans, and there have been days recently when a retreat to the line of the Meuse and the abandonment of Northern France and a great part of Belgium were under discussion." The New Age says:

"Ever since Kitchener gave Northcliffe to understand that his ambition is to carry through the war against a conscript nation by means of a voluntary nation, Northcliffe has fairly and consistently misrepresented every situation as it has arisen. The present situation, we do not deny, lends itself to misrepresentation with generous facility. The exaggeration of the seriousness of certain elements in it is scarcely possible. At the same time, looking at the situation as a whole—a feat of the imagination beyond the power of the Harmsworth journalists—and, above all, contemplating our national resources and character, we maintain with Mr. Asquith that our victory may be postponed, but it is also a foregone conclusion."

"Trail of Harmsworth Influence."

Finally, the nation sees the trail of "Harmsworth influence" in the spirit of doubt and anxiety which has prevailed among the London public for the week past. "If Harmsworth journalism," it says, "is in the last resort brainless, it is clever enough to lead the weak and impose on the ignorant. It has destroyed one Government and now threatens another. But its real attack is on the spirit of the nation. This it saps by singling out one of its leaders after another and suggesting their incapacity or their treachery to the national cause, or both. In this fashion it has already treated Mr. Asquith, Sir Edward Grey, Lord Haldane, and Lord Kitchener. A certain division of labor is resorted to. While The Times takes the high road of policy, The Daily Mail and The Evening News take the low road of personal detraction.

"Now, this denigration has not the merit of the honest pessimist, who, fearful of his country's woe and chafing under its concealment, strives to shake her out of her slumbrous mood. Anger at thwarted business has one obvious share of it; love of the seeming power that reckless journalism can wield has another; but the selection of anti-conscriptionisits as the Ministers who are thus sniped at in every stiff corner of the country's fortunes reveals the main design of the Harmsworth press. Now it is Sir Edward Grey, and now Mr. Runciman. The depression of the public mind, the spreading of disunion at home and want of confidence abroad, are all effects incidental to the grand aim of forcing conscription. The country must be conscripted; therefore it must be shown to be in a bad case. The voluntary system must go; therefore exercise every art of syndicated journalism with its hundred pens to make it fail. Such is the plan; it is pure treason to the State."

BRITISH WORKMEN FURIOUS.

Ready for Any War Policy Because Cost of Liquor Is Increased.

Arthur J. Nelson, an English engineer, who arrived from London yesterday, said that the war had been brought home to the British workingman at last because it had interfered with his beer. Not only had the hours for imbibing it been curtailed, but the price had been increased, and would go still higher before peace came.

"The workingman's beer," Mr. Nelson continued, "had been regarded as sacred by Kings and Parliaments until the new increased taxation on liquor sellers forced the price of a pint from 3 cents, or halfpennies, to 7 cents. The glass of spirits sold at twopence now costs sixpence, and the quartern of 'blue ruin with three outs,' which was the coster's favorite tipple on Saturday nights, has risen from 10 to 20 cents."

He explained that "blue ruin" was Old Tom gin served in a small bottle with three glasses. The bus drivers' favorite Winter beverage, called "dog's nose," consisting of ale with nutmeg and a dash of gin, has gone up from 5 to 10 cents for a pint

"The saloons, called 'pubs,' are not opened until nooon every day and close again at 2 o'clock," said Mr. Nelson, "and the men who went round the docks with a barrel of beer on a truck have been put out of business altogether. No treating is allowed in any of the big cities. In addition to the increase in the price of beer and spirits, fish has become so scarce that 'fried fish and taters,' as the dish has been known for generations, has become a luxury. In London and Liverpool the favorite supper on Saturday night in the Winter was two and one and a sprinkle,' which is two half-penny pieces of fish and a ha'porth of fried potatoes. This cannot be obtained now under seven cents. I forgot to explain that the word 'sprinkle' meant a dash of vinegar.

"These personal injuries have incensed the workingmen so strongly against Germany that they will now support the Government in any measures to obtain satisfaction."

TOLD TO FACE AIR RAIDS.

Public Should Bear Share of Danger, Says Bishop of London.

LONDON, Oct. 16.—The Bishop of London, speaking at Hackney today, urged the people not to be afraid of air raids.

"After all, the risk to us is not a ten-thousandth part of what everybody in the trenches has to face," he said. "Why should we middle-aged people ask to be out of it all? Why should the boys face all the danger?"

Cables to Bulgaria Suspended.

Telegraphic communication with Bulgaria has been cut off by the British administration, according to advices received by cable companies here yesterday. They were told that telegrams for Bulgaria should no longer be accepted. Telegrams for Rumania can now only go via England and Russia, the companies were also advised.

DEPARTING ENVOYS OF BRITAIN GUARDED

Lord Reading's Party Sails for Liverpool on the St. Louis of the American Line.

SLEUTHS SWARM ON PIER

Reported That the Steamship Will Be Escorted by Two Warships from the Fastnet to Its Port.

Lord Reading, Sir Edward Holden, and Sir Henry Babbington Smith, members of the Anglo-French financial commission, sailed for England yesterday on the American liner St. Louis, after expressing their satisfaction at having arranged the $500,000,000 loan.

Their names were not on the passenger list, and a strict watch was kept by a number of private detectives and by four detectives sent down from the Central Office to see that no suspicious characters were allowed to get down to the gangway. Only passengers were allowed on the ship. Ex-United States Ambassador Robert Bacon came to say good-bye to Lord Reading, whom he had known in London, and William P. Summerville represented the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co. Basil P. Blackett, the Secretary of the financial commission, was at the pier, but did not sail. He said he expected to leave this week.

In an interview with reporters on the upper promenade deck of the St. Louis, Lord Reading said that although he had been here for five weeks he had been so busy that he had seen very little of the country.

"If possible I would like to give you a final message to the American people," he said. "We feel deeply grateful for the kind treatment accorded to us by all those with whom we came in contact in the United States. The expressions of sympathy for the allied cause I have heard here have touched me very deeply.

"I am indeed glad that the loan negotiations are over. We are quite satisfied with the result. No bargain is a good bargain unless both sides are satisfied, and complete satisfaction will be the result of this loan. The persons with whom we dealt had a very proper regard for American interests, of course, but I am satisfied they did not try to exact too much."

When Lord Reading was asked whether, in view of Lord Milner's speech in the House of Lords, there was any possibility of Great Britain withdrawing from the Dardanelles campaign, he replied:

"Whatever happens, nothing can change the attitude of Great Britain and her allies in the war. For them there can be only one end. Until that end is reached, and we have had a final victory, there will be no end of the struggle for us. No efforts will be spared, and we will continue with might directed solely to our purpose. The British nation is prepared to sacrifice everything to attain this end. Nothing that can be done will be omitted."

Asked why Russia had not been represented in the international loan, Lord Reading said that perhaps it was due to the fact that Great Britain and France went ahead in the negotiations without consulting Russia. He added that he could not discuss the report of new credits of $250,000,000.

"We have hardly begun to breathe yet after arranging the first loan, and it is not yet time to talk of another loan. I am only now feeling quite safe and satisfied."

Lord Reading went on to say that he had enjoyed his visit to Washington and his meeting with the Justices of the Supreme Court.

Sir Edward Holden was accompanied by his daughter, Mrs. Warren, and two secretaries.

The St. Louis had 206 first, 186 second, and 300 steerage passengers for Liverpool, and 2,850 sacks of mail. It is understood that the liner will be met at the Fastnet by two torpedo boat destroyers and escorted to the Bar Light-ship in the Mersey, which is twelve miles from the Liverpool landing stage.

All baggage was searched on the pier before it was sent on board the ship. Captain John Jamison said that he expected the St. Louis would reach Liverpool on Sunday afternoon, Oct. 24, with moderately good weather.

ALBANY TAKES $1,000,000.

Banks and Individuals Buy Bonds of Anglo-French Loan.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Oct. 16.—One million dollars of the Anglo-French loan bonds were subscribed for during banking hours today. The National Commercial, New York State National, and First National Banks took $600,000, and private investors through these banks, the Union Trust Company, Spencer Trask & Co., and Harris, Forbes & Co. took $400,000.

SAYS CARSON HAS RESIGNED

London Daily News Repeats the Report, Despite His Denial.

LONDON, Oct. 16.—Notwithstanding the recent denial by Sir Edward Carson, the Attorney General, that he had resigned, the assertion is made by the Parliamentary correspondent of The Daily News that he has given up his office.

Announcement to this effect is withheld by the Government, the correspondent says, because of its hope that in the interests of unity Sir Edward may be persuaded to withdraw his resignation, the reason for which, it is said, has not been ascertained.

DOUBTS SEA BATTLE.

Berlin Questions Victory of British Submarine Over Warships.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 16.—A semi-official telegram from Berlin says nothing is known there of an engagement between German warships and a British submarine off the Island of Moen, in which a German torpedo boat was reported to have been sunk.

The telegram suggests that the explosion of a mine probably led to the report.

SEAPLANE SINKS SCHOONER.

Russian Vessel Victim of Germans in the Gulf of Riga.

LONDON, Oct. 16.—According to Berlin newspapers, the Russian schooner Ila, with a cargo of coal and iron, has been sunk in the Gulf of Riga by a German seaplane.

The account states that the crew was saved.

ASK EMPLOYERS TO AID NEW ARMY

Continued from Page 1.

of War and the Secretary of the Navy giving details of the proposals to Congress for increasing the land and naval forces. It is the expectation also that Secretary Garrison will deliver an address at the first available opportunity that will embrace the arguments of the Administration in favor of a more adequate defense.

At intervals from now on the President and the officers of the Administration will make addresses in advocacy of their plan to give the country a trained soldiery that will form the nucleus of a great army to take the field in time of hostilities and put the fleet in a position of strength to enable it to protect the coasts and defend American trade routes. The President will deliver a speech on the subject of national preparedness at the celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the Manhattan Club of New York.

It is the purpose of the Administration to begin this campaign of publicity prior to the assembling of Congress on Dec. 6. The country will be made acquainted with the details of the program for military and naval increase, so that there will be no confusion in the public mind as to the wishes of the President and the Cabinet such as might result if the program were not made known until after the Congress session began. In other words, the desire is that the people shall have an opportunity of reading and studying the program before speech-making on the floors of the Senate and the House begins.

There is increasing evidence that the country is becoming aroused over the necessity of placing the nation in better shape to defend itself against a foreign foe. This evidence is furnished in part by the sympathy expressed by Congressmen in the plans of the Administration. There is evidence, too, that considerable support will come from those who are political opponents of the Administration, but who believe that it is a patriotic duty to bury partisanship at this time of uncertainty in the world's history. Some Republicans will criticise and attack the Administration plan, of course, but the greatest danger, in the minds of observers here, may come from a coterie of Democratic leaders and their party followers who, in the past, have shown a disposition to object to large appropriations for military and naval increase. With a Democratic majority in the House of Representatives in the neighborhood of thirty—a very small margin of safety in a body composed of 435 members—the Administration may have to depend on Republican and Progressive votes to carry its proposals into effect. For this reason some of the Administration officials will be glad to have the question of national defense assume a non-partisan aspect, while army and navy officers as a whole are gratified that there should be a desire on the part of the Congressmen, irrespective of party lines, to help along the cause nearest their hearts.

The pork barrel contingent in Congress is expected to hold up its collective hands in horror over the proposal to appropriate huge sums for military purposes while the revenues are in such a bad state. The Administration has taken this character of complaint into account, and has drawn its plan along lines expected to give the greatest possible efficiency at the least expense. The increase in expenditures for military and naval uses will be large, but not as large as the Administration would like to make them.

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TRENTINO NOT EAGER TO BE 'REDEEMED'

Populations of Captured Towns Disgust Italian Troops by Their Coldness.

FEAR TEUTONS MAY RETURN

Also That Deprivation of Austria's Support of Their Wine Industry May Spell Ruin.

Special Correspondence of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LAGO DI GARDA, Sept. 30.—The Lake of Garda is Italian. Yet Riva and Torbole at the northern extremity of the lake, are still "unredeemed." Slowly, on both sides, from Monte Tremalzo and the Monte Baldo, the Italian grip is closing in.

Through the vineyards and olive groves behind the towns, barbed wire entanglements, masking an intricate system of prepared Austrian trenches, thread their way, like strands of silver. On the commanding heights, fortified positions of almost inexpugnable strength are manned by the Austrians; while down on the shores of the lake, abutting on the precipitous cliffs, forts of solid concrete masonry, armed with heavy guns, defend the access to the towns.

As the Italians approach, and advance positions are evacuated by the Austrians, it is noticeable here, as elsewhere in the Trentino, that the Austrians have arranged their second line of defenses by invariably placing the towns and villages in the direct line of fire. For they have vowed that if Italy "redeems" the Trentino, she will find a land of devastation and ruin. The Italians know this. They are loathe to cause needless suffering to the inhabitants, to whom they present themselves as "deliverers." So that, up to the present, they have refrained from advancing boldly on the towns.

In fact, the cautious operations of the Italians in this region betrays an overwhelming desire to wage war in a manner as benevolent as possible, which under the circumstances would seem incompatible with the very principles of a successful, aggressive campaign and in a large measure accounts for the small success hitherto achieved. The timidity of the Italians has in it something of the tragedy of the judgment of Solomon. The Trentino is held up before the court of the civilized world. Sword in hand, the judgment is about to be delivered, and from the attitude of the contending "mothers" there can be no shadow of a doubt that Italy is the true one.

Attitude of the Population.

However, Italian difficulties are here immeasurably increased by the behavior of the people. With the exception of a few ardent and impassioned patriots, the vast majority of the inhabitants of the Trentino, who are Italian in language, customs and tradition, look with amazement on the war that Italy is carrying in to their homes. Many, though in all probability desirous of being united to their motherland in the south, do not comprehend the broader issues and motives which compelled Italy to declare war on Austria after the latter had promised a peaceful cession of the Trentino.

They had been led to hope for a peaceful solution of the thorny problem. Many had even been told by the Austrian authorities that the cession had been arranged for; that it would free from military obligations all the men of the district, and that those who were fighting for Austria in Galicia and on the Russian front would soon be permitted to return to their homes. The re joicing over this prospect, though tempered by a skeptical attitude toward Austrian promises, nevertheless was widespread.

Then, on May 18, like a thunderclap out of the blue, came the order posted throughout the Trentino: "All men between the ages of 16 to 60 must report within twenty-four hours for military service." Squads of troops were detached rigorously to enforce the order. The new Italian recruits of the Emperor Francis Joseph were hurried in batches to the nearest point of assembly, and incorporated in units fighting in Galicia, Poland, and the Bukowina. The Trentino, in a few days, was swept clean of able-bodied men. A week later Italy declared war, three days afterward the Italians stormed and captured Ala, and war was raging along the snow-clad Alps, awakening with the stupendous crashes of heavy gunfire the quiet Alpine passes, dotted with villages. Here "peace" had been promised, and now the inhabitants must endure the ravages of war, which they had hitherto been spared.

Can it be wondered at that the Italian troops meet with no very enthusiastic reception in the territory they have "freed" by force of arms? For when an Italian detachment capture a position which gives them undisturbed access to a "redeemed" village, or even cluster of houses, instead of being welcomed like heroes, with flags and rejoicing, time after time, the Italian troops find the inhabitants, who speak their language and are of the same blood, dumb and silent, even in some cases, recalcitrant. The majority serve their new masters, as they did the old, without enthusiasm or show of feeling. And the Italian soldier volubly expresses his surprise and disgust at the cool reception he is receiving at the hands of his "brothers" of the Trentino.

A partial explanation of this attitude lies in the fact that long years of persecution and oppression have thoroughly cowed the Trentino peasant; deadened his sensibilities and natural enthusiasm. Furthermore, with Michiavellian cleverness Austria has succeeded in inspiring a large number of the peasants with a feeling of animosity toward Italy. And it would not be an exaggeration to say that fully half the population of the Trentino, though Italian ethnically, have been led by Austrian machinations to open opposition to a union with Italy. This can be briefly explained. The only source of present wealth in the Trentino is the vineyards. These have been nursed artificially for political purposes by the Vienna Government to a state of relative prosperity. Deprived of the support and subsidy of the Government, or competing in the open market with the Italian wines, the Trentino peasants believe they would soon be ruined.

Notwithstanding the apparent apathy of the Trentini, they have for over a century maintained their Italianism unshaken, though the Trentino has been the field of incessant Austro-German propaganda. In visiting various Trentino villages, the only difference I was able to detect between these Italians and those of free Italy is the cringing timorousness of the people. There is a whispered, subdued tone, which pervades all conversation; a general bending of the back, indicative of many storms that have passed, which may have broken those who had the courage to stand up for their rights.

Otherwise I could find no distinctive difference between Italy and the province she is "redeeming." The towns, the villages, the fields, the methods of cultivating the vineyards, the mulberry trees and olive groves of the warm, fertile valleys, are all Italian. Even the sky has here the same tone of deep blue, and the clustered cypresses here also stand forth, the sentries of the Italian landscape.

The One Heroine of the War.

Though the Trentini have shown themselves seemingly ungrateful toward Italy and the task of redemption she has undertaken, blood is thicker than water, and the national spirit still burns brightly. The one heroine of the Italian war is a young girl of Ala. From the terrace of her home, situated amid the vineyards high above the valley of the Adige, and dominating the Austrian positions in front of Ala, Maria Abriani watched the battle that was raging for the possession of the town. The Austrians were firmly intrenched and had succeeded in checking the attack. She quickly realized the advantage that would be gained if the Italians could fire down on the foe from her terrace.

Heedless of the bursting shrapnel and whirring bullets, she succeeded in making her way through the vineyard to the Italian lines. A brief parley ensued. She readily persuaded the commander of her sincerity; he detached a company of bersaglieri to follow her. By devious paths she led the way safely to her home, unnoticed by the Austrians. Going to the edge of the terrace, she indicated to the officer in charge the Austrian positions. Then suddenly from the terrace a hundred rifles spoke and began pouring an incessant leaden hail on the Austrians entrenched in the valley below. The latter replied, and the terrace became the scene of a bloody action. Soon the Austrian position became untenable; they were forced to abandon it and fled in confusion. A few hour later the Italians were masters of the city. In recognition of her services she has received the medal for valor in action and is the only woman so honored by Italy in this war.

Today the Italian flag flies from every house in Ala. Yet I found that it is difficult for the Trentini to forget that once before Italian flags flew over many housetops in the Trentino; once before the Italians, under Garibaldi in 1866, stood on the heights overlooking Trent. Then the population exultantly welcomed the Italian liberators. The sequel is well known. For political reasons Italy was obliged to throw away the fruits of her victories. The Trentino was abandoned to its fate. The Austrians returned, hanged, shot, banished, and persecuted those who had sided or even shown sympathy with the Italians. For decades they continued this policy, vainly endeavoring to crush the Italian spirit. Now once more they are being compelled to retire before the Italian "liberator."

Before departing the Austrians threatened with the most dire punishment all those who in the slightest manner should assist or sympathize with the invaders. The behavior of the Trentini would seem to indicate that the lesson of '66 has not been forgotten. It is Italy's duty to prove that there will be no repetition of those painful days, and Italy today intends to fulfill her pledges to redeem the Trentino, which by force majeure she was obliged to abandon a half century ago.

PADEREWSKI ESTATE RUINED

Letter to Pianist Also Tells of Starvation of Polish People.

All that remains on the estate of Ignace Paderewski in the Tarnow district of Poland are the stumps of the trees that once formed the park or forest, many of them planted by the pianist and his especial pride. Everything else has been swept away by the war, according to a letter from a friend in Poland to Paderewski.

Mme. Paderewski said yesterday that the people in this country had little conception of what war had done in Poland.

"There are millions starving today in Poland," she said. "Whole towns have been destroyed and the people are without food and shelter. My husband has received a letter in which his friend says there are 2,000,000 persons living as best they can upon the site of what was until a few months ago the City of Wroclawek, in Russian Poland. This multitude is without food and almost unprotected from the severity of the weather. In all Galicia it is now hard to find a human habitation. The districts of Gorlice, Tarnow, Sarnow, and Grybow are devastated. Of 1,500,000 inhabitants not one is left there. Caught between the contending armies, those who had not fled were wiped out by the fighting between November and August.

"From all parts of Poland the cry is now going up for food. In the effort to stay the pangs of hunger mothers are feeding their children a mixture of chalk and water in place of milk.

"Miss Henrietta Ely of Philadelphia, who is one of the few women allowed to enter Poland recently, has just returned to this country. She came in to see me the other day, and I cried as I listened to her. Miss Ely said that she very often could not eat because of the sight of the starving children, who gathered about to watch the visitors eat or to beg food from them. Poland is desolate, and, to quote Miss Ely, beside her Belgian is a country filled with prosperity."

Paderewski is head and organizer of the National American Committee of the Polish Victims' Relief Fund, and on Saturday afternoon, Oct. 23, before his Chopin recital in Carnegie Hall, he will speak on "Poland, Past and Present." The entire receipts will go to the relief fund.

MRS. PULLMAN AS WAR NURSE

Arrives Here for a Rest After Year in French Hospitals.

Mrs. Sanger Pullman, a daughter-in-law of the late George M. Pullman of Chicago, who went abroad in June of last year, taking her nephew, Frederick West, for the benefit of his health, came back yesterday. Mrs. Pullman was in Paris at the outbreak of the war, and immediately took a course in nursing, and then volunteered her services at the American Ambulance Hospital at Neuilly. The last five months before leaving France she and her sister, Mrs. Hugh McDonnell, spent as actual nurses in the French Military Hospital, the converted Elysée de Garçons at Bordeaux, where all the other nurses were French.

Mrs. Pullman was worn out by work that kept her engaged from 8:30 o'clock in the morning until 7 at night, and came over for a rest before joining the Dental Department of the American Ambulance Hospital. Her sister will return to the United States soon.

"People over here can have no idea of conditions in France, or of what the actual results of battles mean," said Mrs. Pullman at the McAlpin yesterday. "When you have seen men who are so nearly shot to pieces that it seems impossible for them ever to grow again into the semblance of their original selves, and when you have helped nurse such men, you feel the weight of the war. In my ward I was so fortunate as to lose only one man of the number I had. We had lots of German wounded prisoners, who got just the same attention as the French.

"It was my experience that few, very few, of those who recovered and could be pronounced whole men again, ever wanted to get back into the war. They felt, justly, I think, that they had done all that could be expected of them. I had one man in my ward who had ten wounds—both arms broken, one leg gone, a shot through his lung, and so on, but he gradually was able to get about again."

Germans Sell Furs Here.

ZURICH, Oct. 16, (via London.)—The Leipsic market reports show, that despite the blockade half the entire stock of fox skins, numbering many thousands, has just been sold to the American trade, and also that large consignments of skunk skins were received last week from America.

Germany has refused to supply coal to forty-two Swiss dyestuff factories, on the ground that they are selling goods to enemy countries.

CAPT. REVILLON WAR VICTIM.

Member of the Firm of Revillon Freres Dead at the Front.

A cablegram has been received at the New York offices of Revillon Frères announcing the death at the front of Captain Albert Revillon.

Captain Revillon, who was 38 years old, had been twice promoted for bravery on the field and held the rank of Captain at the time of his death. He was a doctor of laws and a graduate of the French School of Political Science, where he studied under M. Leroy-Beaulieu. Captain Revillon was promihent in the financial administration of Revillon Frères and was well known in New York and Montreal, whither he was frequently called by business.

Ticket Agent Slain by Burglars.

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 16.—John Franks, 60, ticket agent at the Pennsylvania Railroad station in Bridgeville, near here, was shot and instantly killed tonight by two burglars, who rifled the cash box in the office and escaped.

SLEUTHS CAN'T FIND HEINK.

Son of Famous Singer Disappears After Warrant Is Issued for Him.

PATERSON, N. J., Oct. 16.—Chief of Police John Simsen this morning, acting by direction of the Police and Fire Commission, went before Recorder James F. Carroll and swore out a warrant for the arrest of Henry Schumann-Heink, ex-clerk of the Recorder's Court and son of the famous contralto. The affidavit on which the warrant was based charged that Heink embezzled $800 of the funds of the court intrusted to his care.

Detectives Lord and Keppler went to Caldwell, where Heink has been living at the home of his mother with his wife, but found the house closed. They reported that they were unable to serve the warrant. Search for Heink will begin at once. The same detectives went to Caldwell yesterday with a summons, and Mrs. Heink was there and accepted the paper on behalf of her husband, saying he would return later. While the charge is based upon an apparent shortage of $000 reported by an expert accountant, there is another matter of $3,200 in another fund not cleared up, and which is still under investigation. Heink was under $5,000 bond.

Franklin Simon & Co.

Fifth Avenue, 37th and 38th Streets

Women's Winter Apparel

Real Fox Fur Sets

Poiret Brown Fox Sets

Real Fox, Dyed Poiret Brown, Large Round Animal Muff and Animal Scarf. ***Special*** **68.00**

Dyed Blue Fox Sets

Real Fox, Dyed Blue, Large Round Animal Muff and Animal Scarf. ***Special*** **95.00**

Natural White Fox Sets

Natural White Fox, Large Round Animal Muff and Animal Scarf. ***Special*** **98.50**

Natural Cross Fox Sets

Natural Cross Fox, Large Round Animal Muff and Animal Scarf. ***Special*** **150.00**

Franklin Simon & Co. are now showing a large assortment of exclusive models in ***Women's Tailored and Dressy Suits*** in all the fashionable wool fabrics; also Chiffon Velvet, Velveteen or Corduroy, trimmed with various high grade Furs, featuring the new length Coats and latest model Skirts. **29.50 to 195.00**

Franklin Simon & Co. are now showing original creations and copies of Paris models in ***Women's Afternoon and Evening Gowns,*** in the new silk fabrics; also Georgette Crepe, Net, Velvet, Gold and Silver Brocades. **29.50 to 275.00**

Franklin Simon & Co. are now showing new models in the new colorings of ***Women's Afternoon and Evening Wraps, Motor and Travel Coats,*** in all the fashionable wool fabrics; also Chiffon Velvet, Mother of Pearl Velvet, French Satin, Velour, Plush or Corduroy. **29.50 to 245.00**

Franklin Simon & Co. are now showing Paris and their own exclusive models in ***Women's and Misses' Dressy and Tailored Waists,*** of Georgette Crepe, Soiree Silk, Crepe de Chine; also French hand made Waists of white and colored Handkerchief Linen or Batiste. **7.50 to 69.50**

Special Offerings Monday

Women's Suits, Gowns, Coats and Waists

Hudson Seal Trimmed Suits

A new "Callot" model of Broadcloth in mahogany, Concord, brown, green, black or navy; muff collar, cuffs and girdle of Hudson Seal. ***Special*** **45.00**

Real Skunk Trimmed Suits

A new "Drecoll" model of Imported Broadcloth in green, brown, navy or black; muff collar, cuffs and girdle of Real Eastern Skunk. ***Special*** **59.50**

Fur-Trimmed Georgette Gowns

"Jenny" Russian Afternoon Gown of Georgette Crepe, combined with Chiffon Velvet, in brown, green, Hague, prune, navy or black. ***Special*** **45.00**

Chiffon Velvet Evening Gowns

"Lanvin" Decollete Gown of Chiffon Velvet, in rose, turquoise or black, trimmed with paillette banding and wide band of Mouflon fur. ***Special*** **59.50**

Velour Cloth Coats*—*Raccoon Collar

"Bernard" model, in Sulphur, Terra Cotta, Purple, Green, Brown or Navy; smart belted front military model; large roll collar of Natural Raccoon; silk lined, warmly interlined. ***Special*** **39.50**

Cashmere Velour Coats*—*Fur Trim'd

"Jenny" model, of Cashmere Velour, in green, purple, brown or deer; collar, cuffs, band down front and around bottom of Skunk Raccoon, novelty striped silk lining, interlined. ***Special*** **69.50**

"Soiree Silk" Waists

New tailored model of real "Soiree Silk" in white, Ciel, sunset, peach, navy, brown or black; pointed collar and cuffs; ribbon tie. ***Special*** **6.50**

Beaded Georgette Waists

Paris hand made Waists, of Georgette Crepe in flesh, white, champagne, Joffre blue, purple or navy; richly beaded in design. ***Special*** **15.75**

Misses' and Girls' Apparel

Franklin Simon & Co. are now showing new models in ***Misses' Suits*** in all the new wool fabrics; also Velvet, Velveteen and Corduroy, trimmed with high grade Furs, new length Coats and latest model Skirts. 14 to 20 years. **29.50 to 145.00**

Special Values Monday

Girls' Winter Coats—*Fur-Trimmed*
Box plaited model of Camel's Hair Cheviot in green, brown or navy. Velvet collar edged with Skunk Opossum Fur. 6 to 16 years. ***Special*** **14.50**

Misses' Wool Velour Coats—*Russian Model*
In brown, green, navy or black; convertible chin collar, deep cuffs, belt in front, fastened with self-loops, silk lined, warmly interlined. 14 to 20 years. ***Special*** **19.75**

Misses' Evening Wraps—*Iceland Fox Fur Trim'd*
Mother of Pearl Velvet, in rose, maize, French or peacock blue and white; large collar and cuffs of Iceland Fox Fur; flowered silk lining. 14 to 20 years. ***Special*** **39.50**

Girls' Serge Dresses—*With Plaid Silk*
Of navy Serge combined with plaid Taffeta Silk; serge yoke, sleeves and box plaits; body of plaid taffeta; plaited skirt of serge. 8 to 16 years. ***Special*** **6.75**

Misses' Serge Dresses—*Fur-Trimmed*
Coat Dress model of navy blue Serge, braid bound and trimmed with Skunk Opossum Fur; white Faille Silk vestee. 14 to 20 years. ***Special*** **18.50**

Misses' Silk Dresses—*Fur-Trimmed*
Of Charmeuse Silk in Copenhagen, rose, sand, brown or navy, trimmed with fur; Georgette Crepe sleeves, vestee and collar. 14 to 20 years. ***Special*** **29.50**

Franklin Simon & Co.

Fifth Avenue, 37th and 38th Streets

Will Hold the Following

SPECIAL SALES MONDAY

The New Circular Veil

Latest Paris Fashion.

Of octagon silk mesh, in black, taupe, navy, purple or brown; velvet or chenille dots and lace scroll in various designs.

Special **1.95**

Angora Wool Sport Scarfs

For Skating, Motor and Sport Wear.

For women and misses, of Angora brushed wool, in plain colors and combination striped borders, fringe edge.

Special **1.95**

Pure Thread Silk Hosiery

For Women and Misses.

"Richelieu" ribbed, Paris clox or plain silk Hose. Black, white, gold, silver, bronze, grey, navy and all colors.

Special **.85** 3 Pair for 2.50

Smart Winter Boots

For Women and Misses.

Buttoned or laced styles of selected black Russia leather with battleship grey kid tops; also patent or black Russia leather with grey buckskin tops.

Special **5.50**

20-Button Glace Gloves

For Women and Misses.

Imported French White Glace Kid Gloves, overseam sewn, arms cut broad and in one piece.

Special **2.35**

Silk and Wool Combinations

For Women and Misses.

Of all Pure Wool and Silk mixtures, medium weight, low neck, no sleeves, knee and ankle length.

Special **1.45**

Satin Charmeuse Boudoir Gowns

Silk Lined, Swansdown Trimmed.

Women's draped model of Satin Charmeuse in pink, light blue, rose, Copenhagen, maize or orchid. Trimmed with swansdown, silk lined.

Special **9.75**

French Hand Made Bodices

Women's Lingerie Evening Bodice.

Of sheer Batiste, elaborately trimmed with Val. lace insertions and daintily hand embroidered; ribbon shoulder straps.

Special **2.95**

Fur Trimmed Broadcloth Skirts

For Women and Misses.

New model of Imported Broadcloth, in black, navy blue, green or African brown; fitted at waist line, detachable belt, finished at bottom with band of Skunk Opossum fur.

Special **9.75**

Separate Velveteen Skirts

For Women and Misses.

Smart new yoke model of superior quality black Velveteen, shirred back above yoke; fastened in front with large jet button.

Special **9.75**

CAMMEYER

STAMPED ON A SHOE
MEANS STANDARD OF MERIT
6TH AVE. AT 20TH ST.

Women's Autumn Boots at $6.50



that are worth $6.50

Illustrated is a Black Glace Kidskin High Cut Lace Boot, with a piping of white calf around the vamp, front and top. Light weight, extension welt soles and two inch leather Cuban Louis heels.

The woman who pays Cammeyer $6.50 for her footwear secures in return the fullest value for her money.

The model illustrated above is typical of the character of shoes offered here at this price, and very clearly establishes the fact that

Cammeyer Shoes at $6.50 are worth $6.50!

The Store of a Thousand Styles

SUFFRAGE TO LOSE, N. J. LEADERS THINK

Poll of County Chairmen Shows Big Majority See Defeat for Amendment.

ONLY FOUR PREDICT VICTORY

Of 25 Who Express Opinions, 20 Believe Women Will Be Beaten in Tuesday's Election.

Four predictions of victory for woman suffrage, one estimate of a close vote and twenty predictions of defeat have been received from New Jersey's county political leaders whom THE NEW YORK TIMES asked to forecast the results of Tuesday's vote on the suffrage amendment to the Constitution.

Requests for opinions were sent to the twenty-one Democratic and twenty-one Republican Chairmen of county committees. Twenty-five of the forty-two have expressed their views. The four who expect their counties to favor suffrage are the two Chairmen in Cape May County and the two in Passaic County. The Republican Chairman in Gloucester County says the vote there will be very close.

The forecasts follow:

Where Suffrage Is Strong.

CAPE MAY COUNTY.

Cape May, N. J., Oct. 15.

Indications for light vote in Cape May County in favor of woman suffrage.
E. O. HOWELL, JR.,
Chairman Democratic Committee, Cape May County.

Ocean City, N. J., Oct. 15.

It looks as though suffrage might win in Cape May County.
JOSEPH G. CHAMPION,
Chairman Republican Committee, Cape May County.

GLOUCESTER COUNTY.

Woodbury, N. J., Oct. 16.

Suffrage and Anti-Suffrage Committees are both conducting active campaigns in Gloucester County. Indications are that the State will be close.
FRANCIS C. DAVIS,
Chairman Republican Committee, Gloucester County.

PASSAIC COUNTY.

Paterson, N. J., Oct. 16.

Both John Boylan and Frederick Van Blarcom, Democratic and Republican leaders, respectively, said today that the outlook in Passaic County was favorable to the suffragists.

Where Suffrage Is Weak.

ATLANTIC COUNTY.

Hammonton, N. J., Oct. 15.

Although personally in favor of the amendment myself, I fear it will be defeated in this county. W. L. BLACK,
Chairman Democratic Committee, Atlantic County.

Hammonton, N. J., Oct. 16.

A careful canvass for the forecast of the vote on suffrage next Tuesday indicates the amendment will be defeated in Atlantic County by a decided majority. The "suffs" have made an excellent and exhaustive campaign, many prominent citizens in the county advocating their cause in the wine-making districts. Foreign vote will be almost to a unit against suffrage.
T. LEWIS O'DONNELL,
Chairman Republican Committee, Atlantic County.

BERGEN COUNTY.

Hackensack, N. J., Oct. 14.

Bergen County voters are apathetic on the suffrage question. The vote undoubtedly will be light, with a majority against.
RANDOLPH PERKINS,
Chairman Republican Committee, Bergen County.

BURLINGTON COUNTY.

Mount Holly, N. J., Oct. 15.

Indications are that the vote will be very light Tuesday, and my opinion is that the amendment will not be favored by a small majority. FRANCIS H. HEAD,
Chairman Democratic Committee, Bergen County.

Mount Holly, N. J., Oct. 15.

Very little interest being taken on the question of equal suffrage. The vote will probably be light, and chances seem to oppose proposed change.
JOSEPH L. THOMAS,
Chairman Republican County Committee, Burlington County.

CAMDEN COUNTY.

Camden, N. J., Oct. 15.

Woman suffrage in Camden County is gaining rapidly. The President's declaration favoring it has given the movement new life. The Democratic Executive Committee is on record favoring it, and the vote will be a surprising one for the opponents next Tuesday. The people here are just learning that the liquor interests are fighting it harder than any other power, and had we another month it would carry in Camden County. I hardly expect it to carry in this county, but the majority will be small. SAMUEL T. FRENCH,
Chairman Democratic Committee, Camden County.

ESSEX COUNTY.

Orange, N. J., Oct. 14.

Among the voters of Essex County the preponderance of sentiment is decidedly against the suffrage for women. In my opinion, the women will be defeated by a large majority. Only a small proportion of women here favor it. The majority see no prospective advantage in having a vote, and are content to leave the machinery of Government in the hands of their natural protectors. JAMES D. MORIARTY,
Chairman Democratic Committee, Essex County.

HUDSON COUNTY.

Hoboken, N. J., Oct. 15.

I am unable to give an opinion at this time. JOHN J. McGOVERN,
Chairman Democratic Committee, Hudson County.

HUNTERDON COUNTY.

Lebanon, N. J., Oct. 16.

It looks as though woman suffrage would be defeated by a small majority in my county. E. W. SUTTON,
Chairman Democratic Committee, Hunterdon County.

Lambertville, N. J., Oct. 16.

The Republican organization of New Jersey has been absolutely neutral on the woman suffrage question. There appears to be much indifference on the part of voters, indicating a light vote, and in my opinion a defeat of the amendment.
B. FRANK BARKLEY,
Chairman Republican Committee Hunterdon County.

MONMOUTH COUNTY.

Asbury Park, N. J., Oct. 16.

In my opinion, woman suffrage will be defeated in this county. It will be if those opposed to it come out to vote. If it rains, it will be defeated by reason of lack of organization of those who are against it.
S. W. KIRKBRIDE,
Chairman Republican Committee, Monmouth County.

MORRIS COUNTY.

Rockaway, N. J., Oct. 16.

The suffrage women of my county are waging a vigorous battle for the vote. I anticipate a very light vote. Probably 33 per cent. of the registered voters will come out. Of the vote cast three-sevenths will be for suffrage and four-sevenths against it in Morris County. President Wilson never was popular and received a minority vote, so his favoring woman suffrage will have very little favorable influence. I am against woman suffrage, believing that where it has been tried, in Colorado, California, and elsewhere, it has not proved of great advantage and has materially advanced taxes. There are certain times when, and conditions where, women's votes might be advantageous, but on a whole I am of the opinion that the added tax burden offsets these advantages. E. EHLERS,
Chairman Republican Committee, Morris County.

OCEAN COUNTY.

Toms River, N. J., Oct. 14.

My forecast of the vote in Ocean County is that it will be against woman suffrage.
E. C. DISBROW,
Chairman Democratic Committee, Ocean County.

SALEM COUNTY.

Salem, N. J., Oct. 14.

It is my opinion that Salem County will go against the amendment, while I think that suffrage is stronger in some parts of the county than it was six weeks ago.
ISAAC KLEIN,
Chairman Democratic Committee, Salem County.

Salem, N. J., Oct. 16.

Salem County will give a majority against the suffrage amendment. The Antis report that they find but little sentiment for the amendment among the women of the county.
D. HARRIS SMITH,
Chairman Republican Committee, Salem County.

SOMERSET COUNTY.

Wilmington, N. J., Oct. 14.

I believe the proposition will be defeated by at least 1,000 majority in Somerset County. EDWARD E. COOPER,
Chairman Republican Committee, Somerset County.

SUSSEX COUNTY.

Sussex, N. J., Oct. 14.

Two to one in favor of anti-suffrage.
F. E. ARMSTRONG,
Chairman Republican Committee, Sussex County.

UNION COUNTY.

Elizabeth, N. J., Oct. 16.

L. T. Russell, Democratic County Chairman, forecast last week that suffrage would be beaten two to one in Elizabeth, and 3 to 2 in Union County, outside Elizabeth.

Plainfield, N. J., Oct. 15.

Amendment will be defeated in this county. The majority will depend on how large a vote is cast.
WILLIAM NEWCORN,
Chairman Republican Committee, Union County.

WARREN COUNTY.

Belvidere, N. J., Oct. 16.

It is the opinion of the best judges in Warren County that it will not carry.
P. MILLER,
Chairman Democratic Committee, Warren County.

Phillipsburg, N. J., Oct. 16.

The reports as I get them throughout the county indicate the defeat of woman suffrage in Warren County.
ARTHUR KNOWLES,
Chairman Democratic Committee, Warren County.

PARADE ORDERS ISSUED.

Suffragists Announce Plans for Procession on Oct. 23.

The order of march for the suffrage parade on the afternoon of Oct. 23 has been given out. The Seventh Regiment Band will follow the police at the head of the procession, and following that will be the international division of 338 women, representing twenty-six nations, with one woman leading each group of twelve, which will have three standard-bearers.

All the women in this division will wear white. It will form in Washington Square. The national division will form in the square north of the fountain. Women representing the enfranchised States, the New Jersey delegation and women who will walk under the banners of other States, with the press and publicity council, also will form in the square. The teachers' branch of the Empire State Campaign Committee will form in Fourth Street, just off the square, and the New York State Woman Suffrage Association will form on the west side of Washington Square North.

The Woman Suffrage Party, organized in every Assembly District in the city, has been separated into divisions. Divisions of Manhattan Borough are lettered from A to G, inclusive. Division A takes in the borough officers and Assembly districts up to five and forms in West Washington Square.

Assembly Districts 6 through 9 and the Bohemian Committee comprise Division B and form in West Washington Place.

Assembly Districts 10 through 14 make Division C and form in Waverley Place, west.

Assembly Districts 15 and 16 and the French Committee make Division D and form in Macdougal Street.

Assembly Districts 17 through 24 are Division E, which forms in West Ninth Street.

Assembly District 25 is Division F and forms in West Tenth Street. With it is the Women's Trade Union League, whose headquarters are in this district. Back of them are: Assembly District 26 through 31, omitting Assembly District 30, which will march with the Bronx.

The German Committee, Division G, forms in East Ninth Street.

The Woman Suffrage Party of the Bronx forms in East Ninth Street.

Assembly Districts 30 through 35, omitting 31, which marches with Manhattan, form on East Ninth Street, east of University Place.

The Patrolmen's Wives and Letter Carriers' Auxiliary fall in behind this division and form on East Ninth Street, near Broadway.

Brooklyn Borough forms, like Manhattan, in lettered divisions.

Brooklyn Borough officers and Assembly Districts 1 and 2, Division A, form in North Washington Square, east.

Assembly Districts 3, 4, 5, and 6, Division B, form in East Washington Square.

Assembly Districts 7, 8, 9, and 10, Division C, form in East Washington Place.

Assembly Districts 11 and 12, Division D, form in the first block, East Waverley Place and Greene Street.

Assembly Districts 13, 14, 15, and 16, Division E, form in the second block, East Waverly Place and Mercer Street.

The Scandinavian Committee, Division F, form in the third block, East Waverley Place.

Assembly Districts 17 and 18, Division G, form at University Place, north of Waverley Place.

Assembly Districts 19, 20, 21, Division H, form on Greene St., north of Waverley Place.

Assembly Districts 22, 23, and Kings County Woman Suffrage Association, Division I, form on Mercer Street, north of Waverley Place.

Queens Borough Woman Suffrage Party, Assembly Districts 1 through 4, form on East Tenth Street, from Fifth Avenue to University Place.

Richmond Borough Woman Suffrage Party forms on East Tenth Street, from University Place to Broadway.

The labor women form on University Place, north of East Tenth Street.

The Equal Franchise League forms on West Eleventh Street.

The Collegiate League forms on West Eleventh Street.

The occupational and professional groups are so big that they have had to be divided. They will form in general on West Eleventh Street.

So many nurses have enrolled that there will be a special location for nurses, who will form on East Eleventh Street, near Fifth Avenue.

Civil service women will form on West Thirteenth Street, near Fifth Avenue.

Business women will form on West Thirteenth Street, near Sixth Avenue.

The Men's League will form on East Thirteenth Street.

The automobiles will form on East Eleventh Street.

The Women's Political Union will fall in at East Twenty-second Street, ahead of the automobiles which form on East Eleventh Street, but will hold up to let the Women's Political Union enter at Twenty-second Street.

The automobiles form the last brigade in line.

The Women's Political Union, which will be a small parade in itself, will have its own lines of formation and fall in before it joins the general parade at Twenty-second Street. Thirty women on horseback will lead the division. Miss Ethel Stebbins will be grand marshal of the whole parade. The official hat of the parade is a soft white felt, and costs only 50 cents.

ADVERTISEMENT.

$500,000 A YEAR

A man with an organization which has been providing capital at the rate of over $500,000 a year for Financial and Business Corporations, will be at liberty after October 30th to consider a new connection.

He can provide, through individual investors, from $500,000 to $1,000,000 additional capital for an established and successful business which has outgrown its banking accommodations.

Address Box L-2 New York Times.

MACHINERY.

Ice or Refrigerating.

One 100-ton De La Vergne, latest type Refrigerating or Ice Machine, complete.

Two 260 H. P. (each) Babcock & Wilcox and one 250 H. P. Heine water tube boilers—for sale cheap. Ammonia pipe, pumps, engines, air compressors, electric generators, tanks, etc.

H. P. BREARLEY
90 West St., N. Y.
Telephones 9448-9449 Rector.

SUFFRAGE DEFEAT IS SEEN IN JERSEY

Continued from Page 1.

sex, Hudson, and Camden by the antis, even with the aid of suffrage victories in Passaic, which admittedly is debatable ground, and in some of the other counties in the northern part of the State, where there is a large vote.

In Passaic County, where Paterson, the home of rampant socialism, is situated, the leaders of both the older parties declare that they look upon a victory for woman suffrage as well within the realms of possibility. This is denied in other quarters.

Representatives from practically all the twenty-one Democratic county committees were here this afternoon when there was a meeting of the Democratic State Committee. Prior to the meeting, which was for the purpose of discussing campaign plans, there was much informal discussion regarding the probable outcome of the special election on Tuesday. Although the Democratic Party leaders disclaim any active interest in the fight the committee members showed no hesitation in expressing their personal views. They said the suffrage cause was aided materially by President Wilson's endorsement. A majority, however, regarded the defeat of the suffrage amendment as probable but there was the widest difference of opinion as to decisiveness of the popular verdict. Some of the committeemen said they would vote for the amendment though they did not believe it would be ratified at the polls.

The Republican leaders here were just as anxious as were the Democrats to have it appear that the influence of the organization had not been placed in the balance for it was not denied, however, that President Wilson's endorsement would have an effect on the organization Republicans, directly opposite to what it has had on some of the Democrats.

The advocates of woman suffrage have made by far the most spectacular as well as the most energetic campaign. The highways and byways of New Jersey have been ringing with their spirited oratory for weeks, they have flooded the State with literature, and they have had the aid of reinforcement from the three Eastern States, which will be the battle ground for the suffragists from now on, as well as from many of the Western States where women already have the ballot.

Under a decision handed down today by Justice Francis J. Swayze in Jersey City the counting of the ballots at the special election on Tuesday will not begin until after 9 o'clock in the evening.

DEBATE ON WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

Mrs. A. J. George and Mrs. Raymond Brown on Opposite Sides.

"We are not doing our work one bit better than the men," said Mrs. A. J. George of Boston, an anti-suffragist, speaking in a suffrage debate before the Home Economics Association of Greater New York in the Metropolitan Building yesterday afternoon, and from a front seat Mrs. Raymond Brown, President of the New York State Suffrage Association, who was to speak for votes for women, applauded vigorously.

"We believe that men are doing their work nobly," said Mrs. Brown later, "but no more so than the women. We believe that women can make a contribution to the government as citizens, not because they are better than men, but because men have only half the intelligence of the world. To add that of the women with their experience and their talents, can any one doubt that conditions will be improved? We are not trying to force suffrage on any one. We believe there are few women who do not wish to vote, and we do not think it is right, to say nothing of generous, that the few should work against the women who consider the vote not only a right but a duty."

Mrs. Brown said that, the women having no vote, the balance of power was thrown in small towns in the hands of young unmarried men.

"In my home town on Long Island," she said, "the greater part of the property is in the hands of the women, but a number of young unmarried men and some colored men form the majority of the voters."

BRYAN AND BORAH SPEAK.

Ex-Secretary Talks Free of Charge for Suffrage and Gives $100.

The Women's Political Union of New Jersey ended its campaign in the northern districts of the State for equal suffrage last night with mass meetings at Paterson and Newark, in which William Jennings Bryan, United States Senator William E. Borah, and Rabbi Stephen S. Wise were the speakers. Mr. Bryan not only spoke free of charge but was announced as a contributor of $100 to the campaign fund. His speech was practically the same at both places.

At Paterson Mayor Robert Fordyce was Chairman of the meeting, which filled the huge auditorium of the Paterson High School with a big overflow. Mr. Bryan stressed the argument that the character of much of the opposition to woman's suffrage was an indication that women ought to have the vote. Senator Borah said that suffrage would not remedy all the evils of public life nor eliminate all present injustices in politics, but he praised the intuition of women, which he said would search out many wrongs that men could never fathom. He argued for the extension of the suffrage as an undeniable right in a true democracy, and predicted that this was the last campaign in which any ex-President would come out against suffrage.

In Newark there was a bigger crowd outside of Krueger Auditorium than there was inside, although the house was packed. The overflow meeting was kept in order by police and firemen till Mr. Bryan appeared and addressed it before going inside.

"The burden of proof," he said, "is on the opponents of woman's suffrage. The most convincing argument in favor of it is that a mother has the right to a voice in determining the environment that should surround her children. The tariff question, for instance, has never been fully settled, but the suffrage problem is disposed of permanently when women get the vote."

Rabbi Wise declared that the antis would be the first to rush to the polls when women get the ballot. "Military preparedness," he said, "means war, and there will never be a beginning of an end of war until women vote. If equal suffrage wins in New Jersey it will win in New York, Pennsylvania, and Massachusetts."

The Chairman of this meeting was Mrs. Mina Van Winkle, one of the leaders in suffrage work in Newark, who had taken no active part in the campaign since her husband's death two weeks ago.

MRS. STANTON RAN IN 1866.

Suffragists Recall Event as Part of Centennial Celebration.

On Oct. 11, 1866, THE NEW YORK TIMES announced in its news columns that "Mrs. Elisabeth Cady Stanton announces herself a candidate for Congress in the Eighth District."

Last night, at Tenth Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street, that event was celebrated along with the 100th anniversary of her birth. Mrs. Stanton when she announced her candidacy was living at 464 West Thirty-fourth Street. The house is still standing and the meeting was held at the nearest corner to it. Mrs. Stanton received 24 votes for the office.

Mrs. Nora Blatch De Forest, granddaughter of Mrs. Stanton, presided at the meeting last night. The speakers made a direct appeal to their audience to grant the franchise to the women of New York in the present election, and Ida Husted Harper, who wrote "The History of Woman Suffrage," in conjunction with Mrs. Stanton, and who also wrote "The History of the Life of Susan B. Anthony," spoke of the three generations in Mrs. Stanton's family working for the enfranchisement of women.

It was Mrs. Harper's maiden out-door speech, and it was received with great enthusiasm.

On Oct. 20 Mrs. Robert G. Ingersoll will give a reception for the Centennial Committee at her residence in Gramercy Park, and on Oct. 30 there will be a big luncheon at the Hotel Astor, which will close the Stanton celebration.

Registration in Albany District.

Special to The New York Times.

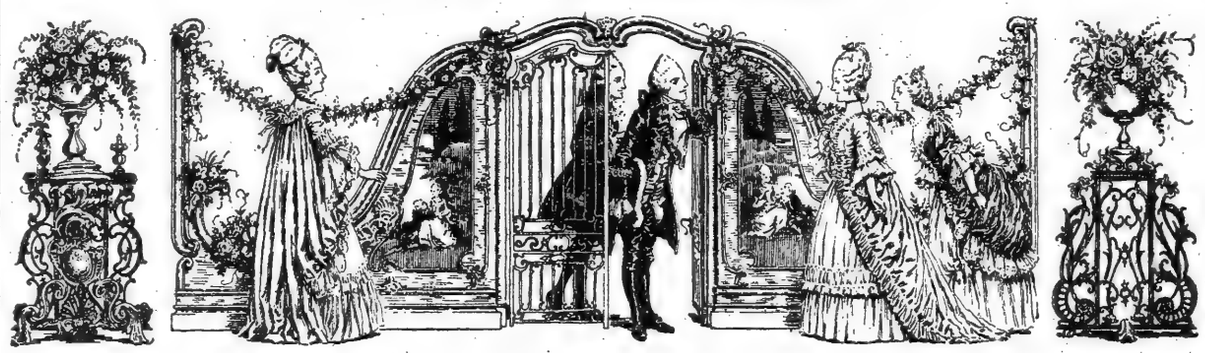
ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 16.—Registration in Albany city totals 27,947; last year it was 28,507, and in 1913 it was 26,674. There was a falling off in the congested wards and increases in the outlying districts. The vote is reckoned at a 4 per cent. falling off. Elsewhere registration resulted: Rensselaer City, 2,801, last year, 3,005, 1913, 2,698; Cohoes, 5,161, last year, 5,221, 1913, 5,070; Watervliet, 4,019, last year, 3,775, 1913, 3,958.

BONWIT TELLER & CO. *Direct Particular Attention to Their Advertisement of WOMEN'S BLOUSES in the PICTURE SECTION of Today's New York Times.*

BONWIT TELLER & CO.

The Specialty Shop of Originations

FIFTH AVENUE AT 38TH STREET



A Collection of Very New
Women's Danse Frocks

Specially Priced

49.50 to 75.00

Replicas of Cheruit and Drecoll models, also many styles original with this shop of velvet and taffeta—silver lace corsage frocks—silver brocaded taffeta—silver lace and tulle—ribbon and tulle.

SEMI-FORMAL AND FORMAL EVENING GOWNS, of taffeta, novelty silk, silver and gold laces, metallic brocades, silver cloth, sequined net, paillettes, and beribboned tulle. *29.50 to 300.00*

Women's Afternoon Gowns

39.50

Distinctive models, with an individual charm of Georgette crepe and velvet—charmeuse—taffeta—crepe de chine with fur trimming.

AFTERNOON AND CALLING GOWNS, exclusive and unusual types, in taffeta, Georgette crepe, velvet and handsome novelty materials. *29.50 to 75.00*

Fur Trim'd Velour & Duvetyn Coats

29.50 39.50 75.00

Coats of the most unusual and individual styles. Made from imported duvetyns, velours and Bolivia cloth, luxuriously collared, cuffed and bordered with rich furs.

Fur Trimmed Velvet Coats

65.00 to 185.00

Superb examples of formal afternoon and calling coats, in black, blue and wine color velvets, developed on Russian, Cossack and flare lines, with high funnel and muffler collars, deep cuffs and broad banded borders of beaver and other fashionable furs.

EVENING COATS AND WRAPS, Russian, Spanish and Oriental types, in chiffon velvets, English velvets, metallic brocades and richly encrusted bullion fabrics. Funnel, "muffler," flare, shoulder and chin collars, deep cuffs and borders of fur. *79.50 to 350.00*

Women's Fur Trimmed Suits

29.50 39.50 65.00

In broadcloth, whipcord and velour de laine, accentuated with seal, mole and skunk-dyed raccoon. Models characteristic of the unusual Bonwit Teller style features.

Fur Trimmed Velvet Suits

55.00 75.00 85.00

Suits that are the acknowledged modes of the season, reproducing in faithful replica the latest Paris silhouettes.

FORMAL "TAILLEUR" COSTUMES, Exclusive Russian models in heavy satins, chiffon velvets and English velvets, combined with rich furs. Types that express the newest style movements. *195.00 to 350.00*

"Originations"

To grace the shoulders in decollette—a scarf of filmy silk tulle with tassels of crystal, 7.95

* * *

Fine Art in Neckwear is expressed in these imported French pieces of linen wrought in the most delicate hand embroidery and real Italian laces, 15.00 to 24.50

* * *

High and crushed into soft folds is a velvet collar with a huge cascade of thread lace at the throat, 9.50

* * *

A quaint old print established the idea for this elegant bit of neck finery. It takes form in a high flaring collar with a draped affair of daintiest lace over the corsage, 12.50

* * *

Gladstonian in line is a collar of white moire edged with black and stocked with black velvet, cuffs to match. The set, 4.95

* * *

Laced right up to the chin is a taffeta collar, with wings of white charmeuse and a graceful falling vestee of lace, 7.95

* * *

A rare bit of lace in ecru and taupe is done into a high collar and jabot, 10.50

* * *

Designed on the "Age of Romance" lines is a collar and cuffs set of charmeuse in white or cafe au lait.

* * *

Fluted collar and cuff sets are made of dainty chiffon or tulle. The set, 5.50

* * *

Of "Old-Time" type a collar and cuff set—fluted chiffon with a picot edge and long velvet streamers, 5.95

* * *

Suspended from a shell bracelet and link chain—a shell framed handbag of two-toned corded silk, 10.00

* * *

Jet encrusted with rhinestones forms the frame for a handbag of chiffon velvet. 22.50

* * *

Black satin heavily brocaded in flower motifs of silver is done into a smart handbag. 19.50

* * *

Costume handbags of black faille silk studded with steel beads and paillettes and finished with flexible steel tassels, 9.50 to 45.00

A Large Collection of Women's
High Class Hudson Seal Coats

Made of the choicest seal-dyed muskrat. Exclusive models in Russian Cossack, belted and flare styles, with deep funnel, muff, chin, convertible and novelty collars of contrasting furs. Many full fur bordered and quaintly cuffed effects. *95.00 to 550.00*

Trimmed Hudson Seal Coats
Full flare model, with skunk or self funnel collars..... *95.00*

Trimmed Hudson Seal Coats
Entirely bordered and with collar and cuffs of skunk; flare model.... *125.00*

Trimmed Hudson Seal Coats
Loose full model, with border collar and cuffs of skunk..... *165.00*

Hudson Seal Coats—Replicas of Paris Models
Exact reproductions of Paris models, trimmed with contrasting fur..... *295.00*

The Vogue of Black

FIRST SHOWING

Original Bonwit Teller Designs

Black Lace Undergarments

Black Boudoir and Rest Robes
(Lace, Velvet, Brocades, Crepe de Chine)

Black Corsets
(Satin, Velvet, Brocades)

"Jeunes Filles"

Specialized Fashions For the Younger Set

Misses' Fur Trimmed Suits
Of velour de laine and broadcloth. Trimming of skunk-raccoon, beaver or seal. Russian, flare and belted models. In the leading shades. Sizes 14 to 18. *39.50*

Demi-Tailleur Fur Trimmed Suits
Of duvetyn, broadcloth and gabardine. Adaptations and reproductions of Lanvin and Callot, also original concepts, trimmed with the fashionable furs. Sizes 14 to 18. *49.50*

Misses' Costumes Tailleur
In chiffon velvet, duvetyn, velour, broadcloth and satin, enriched with fur. *55.00 to 250.00*

Misses' Utility & Field Coats
A group of styles for general service in Tyrol cloth, Scotch mixtures, zibeline, corduroy. Some lined throughout; others body lined with peau de cygne. Sizes 14 to 18. *20.00*

Misses' Afternoon Coats
Six distinct models in soft wool velour coatings. Fashioned in flare and belted models. Trimmed with natural skunk, seal, beaver and skunk-dyed raccoon. Sizes 14 to 18. *39.75*

BONWIT TELLER & CO.

The Specialty Shop of Originations

FIFTH AVENUE AT 38TH STREET

FOR MONDAY ONLY

The Following Special Sales:

White French Kid Gloves

KNOT EMBROIDERED BACKS.

1.35

Made of fine quality genuine white French kid, two pearl clasp, three rows of heavy knot embroidery on backs.

Pure Thread Silk Hose

BLACK, WHITE, DAYTIME AND EVENING SHADES.

.75

Reinforced lisle garter tops and soles. In all the favored colorings of the season to match daytime costumes and evening gowns.

Hand Embroidered Clox Silk Hose

WITH SELF OR CONTRASTING CLOX.

1.10

Made of pure thread silk, reinforced garter tops and soles. In black or white, with self color or contrasting color clox.

"Bonair" Spat Pumps

HAND TURNED SOLES—FRENCH HEELS.

4.50

Smart pumps specially designed to be worn with gaiters. In patent leather, bronze, gray and black kid; also tan Russia calf. Spanish Louis XV. heels.

Embroidered Glove Silk Vests

FOR WOMEN AND MISSSES.

1.50

White or pink pure glove silk vests, reinforced and embroidered in dainty floral designs.

Fine & Swiss Ribbed Combinations

FOR WOMEN AND MISSES.

.45

A collection of fine rib and Swiss ribbed combinations in a number of different styles.

"Pierrot" House Coats

SMART REST FROCKS.

9.75

Made of heavy crepe de chine with "Pierrot" taffeta ruche and pockets.

New "Bontell" Corsets

CONFORMING WITH THE NEW SILHOUETTE.

5.00

Made of broche silk batiste and broche coutil in pink or white. Medium high bust and narrow waistline.

New "Bontell" Brassieres

ANGLAISE EMBROIDERY.

1.95

Tailor fitted, button back model of allover English eyelet embroidery.

Hand Embroidered French Night Gowns

MADE FOR AND IMPORTED BY BONWIT TELLER & CO.

1.95

Made of fine, sheer French nainsook, laced front kimono model. Hand embroidered in a well covered design.

New Pussy Willow Underbodices

GENUINE PUSSY WILLOW TAFFETA.

1.50

Very dainty model in flesh pink or white with hemstitched band and rosette of ribbons.

Fur Trimmed Taffeta Petticoats

DESIGNED FOR DAYTIME WEAR.

4.25

Distinctive square cut bottom trimmed with brown Genet fur. In the new smart daytime shades.

HONOR CENTENARY OF DR. LILIENTHAL

Eulogies for the Character and Work of Rabbi, Famed as a Patriotic American.

LONG A LEADER IN PROGRESS

Always Opposed Separate Jewish National Spirit and Put Country Above Religion.

How great the debt which modern Judaism and the land of his adoption owe to Rabbi Max Lilienthal, a leader in Israel and an American citizen unhyphenated, was the theme of the services held yesterday morning at the Temple Emanu-El, Fifth Avenue and Forty-third Street, in commemoration of the one hundredth anniversary of his birth.

Prominent men, among them two trustees of the Temple, who listened years ago to the religious instruction of the Rev. Dr. Lilienthal, were present, as were also many of his kin.

Rabbi Joseph Silverman, who delivered the eulogy, had himself sat at the feet of the noted religious teacher and was by him influenced to become a rabbi.

The text of the occasion was taken from the Second Book of Kings, second chapter and portions of the eleventh and twelfth verses, as follows: "There appeared a chariot of fire and parted them both asunder, and Elijah went up by a whirlwind into heaven. And Elisha saw it and cried out: My father, my father, the chariot of Israel and the horsemen thereof."

The speaker told of the turning points in the life of Dr. Lilienthal as developing a great work which on his death in 1882 fell as the mantle of a prophet of old upon the shoulders of the Elishas of generations to come.

"On this very day," said the Rev. Dr. Silverman, "one hundred years ago, that is, on Oct. 16, 1815, the late Dr. Max Lilienthal was born in Munich, Bavaria. I feel constrained, I may say strongly impelled, by many reasons to devote this morning's discourse to the life of Dr. Lilienthal and its significance.

Meant Much to Many Men.

"Dr. Max Lilienthal has meant a great deal in the formative period of many men and women in this city and in this congregation, especially to those who attended his day school, which he successfully conducted here from 1850 to 1854. To others, even of this congregation, he was bound by ties of blood, of kinship, and of friendship. He had many friends in Cincinnati and the West and in Europe, all of whom are united with us today in spirit in doing honor to a man to whom honor is due.

"Previous to his establishing of his school in this city, Dr. Lilienthal was chief rabbi of three New York congregations. He was elected to head three congregations in 1845, and held the position, a most difficult one, for five years. There are many still living in this congregation who heard him preach who were held spellbound by his wonderful eloquence. The crucial point of difference between Dr. Lilienthal and many of the members of those three congregations was a progressive tendency, because of which he finally felt constrained to sever his relations with the synagogues. He was not yet a reformer in those days. He was not, however, wedded to orthodoxy absolutely, for he took his stand on the basis of traditional Judaism with an open mind for such changes as conservative progress dictated.

"He was charged by the reformers with being inconsistent with his advanced thinking, and he was renounced by the orthodox as being untrue to the strict interpretation of the Scriptures and the law. Neither side understood him. In those days of transition he considered the median line to be best. He went in 1855 to Cincinnati, a time which was regarded as the most important period of American Judaism. I must here pay my respects and tribute to Cincinnati Jewry. From 1854 until the eighties Cincinnati was the storm centre of American Judaism. In those days it contained a colony of intelligent, cultured, truly religious, and American progressive Jews.

Work in the West.

"They possessed foresight and insight and practical sense in that they recognized in the East two men of exceptional intelligence, talent, principle, convictions, and character, Isaac M. Wise and Max Lilienthal. Neither New York nor Albany could hold those two. In that Queen City of the West they cast their lot. Their work as individuals in their respective congregations and as colleagues in communal affairs, built up a stalwart, healthy, reform Judaism that set the norm for progressive Judaism throughout America.

"Every important institution in Reform Judaism started in Cincinnati or received its impetus from Cincinnati. There the progressive Jewish paper, The American Israelite, of which in the beginning Dr. Lilienthal was associate editor with Dr. Wise, was begun. There the Union of American Hebrew Congregations was born; there the Hebrew Union College was instituted. There the first real union of rabbis was conceived by Dr. Lilienthal and carried into effect in the Rabbinical Literary Association, of which he was the organizer and President. It was the precursor of the Central College of American Rabbis. There Dr. Lilienthal established the first Jewish religious paper for children, known as The Sabbath Visitor. There the American ritual, known as the Minag America, had a fair trial in the congregations of Drs. Wise and Lilienthal. Thus a spirit was created throughout the land for a unified ritual which eventuated in the Union Prayer Book of the Reform Congregations.

"In Cincinnati Dr. Lilienthal broke entirely with the Orthodox wing and allied himself with Reform Judaism. The break came because he refused to attend services on the ninth day of the month Ab in commemoration of the destruction of the Temple at Jerusalem. He contended that while the destruction of Jerusalem may have been deplorable at the time there was no longer need for mourning, as the event had proved a blessing in disguise, in so far as it led to the dispersal of Israel and the beginning of the mission of Judaism as a world religion. In his view every Jew was a missionary for Israel.

"Dr. Lilienthal was uncompromisingly opposed to maintaining the separate Jewish national spirit. He regarded the Jew not as a member of a Jewish nationality, but of that nation in which he had obtained citizenship."

Rabbi's Message to the World.

Dr. Silverman, speaking from his own recollections of the life and teachings of Dr. Lilienthal, said the distinguished teacher had often said in the seminary at Cincinnati that the rabbi should consider that he had a message not only for the Jew but for all the world. Therefore Dr. Lilienthal himself seized every oportunity to make his word reach beyond the walls of the synagogue and took a deep interest in civic and political affairs. Hence he entered Christian pulpits, spoke from political rostrums, appeared at meetings of Masonic lodges. His interest in good government, in the education of the masses, and in the progress of the American people caused his name and fame to spread far beyond the confines of Cincinnati. In all things he was a citizen of the United States.

"He never," added Dr. Silverman, "called himself a German-American. He did not believe in hyphenated Americans. He called himself an American Jew. He defined an American Jew as one who in creed was a monotheist—in descent Hebrew, Israelite, or Jew; in all public and private relations an American citizen.

"He waged war on the fanatics who even in his time tried to insert the word God in the Constitution or sought to make allegiance to a church superior to loyalty to country. With all his pent-up patriotism, with all his love of God and man, he proclaimed on a Thanksgiving Day: 'Let us be Americans first, then Jews, Catholics, and Protestants.'"

Against Human Slavery.

It was also explained that Dr. Lilienthal had antagonized the reading of the Bible in the public schools for the reason that such a course would be embarrassing to many of the pupils. His views were upheld by decisions of the Ohio courts. Ever a friend of liberty, Dr. Lilienthal was an abolitionist, but after the war he did much to heal the breach between the North and the South.

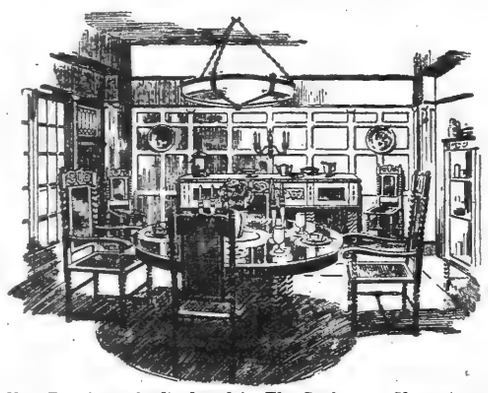
Dr. Silverman reserved for the last the story of the career of Dr. Lilienthal in Russia. As a young rabbi Dr. Lilienthal was induced by the Russian Government to leave Germany and to establish schools in the land of the Czar for the ostensible purpose of systematizing the education of the Jews. He found afterward that the enterprise was really intended to force upon the Jews the State religion, and abandoning tempting offers of preferment he came to this country.

CANAL PLOT VERDICT STANDS

No New Trial for Pittsburghers Accused of Steel Conspiracy.

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 16.—David J. Simpson and Dennis K. Bullens, convicted of conspiring to furnish inferior steel for the lock gates of the Panama Canal, were denied a new trial in the United States District Court late today. The court ordered that the verdict of the jury stand.

Simpson and Bullens, with Samuel M. Wetmore, Superintendent of the Carbon Steel Company, were tried in the Federal court here at the same time. Wetmore was acquitted. Sentence has not yet been imposed on the other two.



How Furniture is displayed in The Craftsman Showrooms

A Special Sale of

CRAFTSMAN FURNITURE

WITH the arrival of new Furniture from the Craftsman Workshops there arises the necessity of providing space in our showrooms for its display.

To that end we have re-priced all odd pieces and discontinued designs in our present stock

at reductions of 25 to 50 per cent. of our regular prices

Those who are familiar with the distinctive character and sturdy quality of Craftsman Furniture will recognize in this Sale a most favorable opportunity to effect substantial economies.

The Sale includes pieces suitable for the Dining Room, Living Room, Library, Den and Bed Room, and will commence at 9 o'clock Monday morning, October 18th.

GUSTAV STICKLEY, The Craftsman
6 East 39th Street, near Fifth Avenue

LUNCH AT THE CRAFTSMAN RESTAURANT

B. Altman & Co.

Thirty-fourth Street — FIFTH AVENUE - MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK — Thirty-fifth Street

TELEPHONE 7000 MURRAY HILL

FASHION TURNS AN INTERESTING PAGE IN THE NEW AUTUMNAL MODES

The Department for Velvet, Velveteens and Corduroys

emphasizes the important part these fabrics will play in the mode of the season to which they are so particularly suited. In exceptionally beautiful and rich assortments will be found French Chiffon Velvets, Velveteens and the smart Corduroys.

For to-morrow (Monday) a Special Offering will consist of

3,000 Yards of Imported Black Chiffon Velvet

(made in France) 39 inches wide at the exceptional price of $2.85 per yard

Mail and Telephone Orders will receive prompt attention.

A Special Sale

arranged for Monday in the Dress Goods Department (First Floor) will present an exceptional value in one of the Season's most favored fabrics.

Broadcloths

54 inches wide (sponged) will be offered in black, dark green, dark brown, Burgundy, plum or navy blue, at the special price of, per yd. $1.50

An Exceptional Sale of Smart Neckwear

for to-morrow (Monday) will include ultra-fashionable importations and also American designs of charming originality, shown exclusively by B. Altman & Co. In high pointed effects in satin, or lace, or net, touched with fur, or button-trimmed, or in the novel contrast of color, the following styles will be offered at extraordinary concessions from regular prices:

French Hand-embroidered Collar of Batiste, with organdie points, band and bow of black velvet . $1.00

High Collar of Lace, edged with fur, at $1.85

Net Guimpe, with pointed collar of satin $2.00

Front of White Satin, with pointed collar $1.90

Georgette Crepe Guimpe, crochet buttons $3.75

Front of sheer organdie, French hand-embroidery . . $2.25

Introducing a chic note in color is the newest design in stock and jabot of white net, edged with lace; an ultra-high roll collar adds to its smartness and is trimmed with satin in Peach, Gendarme Blue or American Beauty, at the special price of $1.50

Special Salespeople, will, if desired, be detailed to accompany patrons to the store's various departments; or goods will be assembled for inspection in a private showroom.

Costumes Embodying the Highest Expression of the Couturiers' Art

are displayed in the greatly-enlarged Department devoted exclusively to Women's Suits and Gowns. Included are:

Rich fur-trimmed Tailleurs, Afternoon and Evening Gowns of the new Metallic Silk, Costumes for skating and other Winter sports; also smart Riding Habits.

A new feature introduced this Season meets the demand for extra large sizes (42 to 54 inches bust measurement). A large number of Tailor-made Models afford every opportunity for the selection of becoming styles.

The New Models in Smart Millinery

From B. Altman & Co.'s own ateliers is assembled in the Trimmed Millinery Department (Third Floor) a distinctive and interesting collection of Autumn and Winter Models, expressive of the most charming styles that the mode of the moment calls forth. Included are many designs whose youthfulness of poise indicates unquestionably in fabric or fur-touch the styles for the younger set.

Silks Suitable for Mourning Costumes

For those requiring materials for the correct garb of mourning, a carefully selected assortment of mourning silks may be found in the Black Silk Department (First Floor) at very moderate prices.

An Important Sale of Persian Lamb Coats

Advantageous purchases having been made of exceptionally fine Persian Lamb Skins a Sale will be held for the duration of one week commencing Monday, October 18th.

From this collection garments will be made to order from individual measurements, from advance models and at the following remarkable prices (considering quality):

Persian Lamb Coats, in 36- and 40-inch lengths, plain, or with Skunk collar . . . . . at $150.00

Persian Lamb Coats, in 48-inch length, plain, or with Skunk collar, cuffs and fur-bordered skirt . . . . . at $225.00

A diversified assortment of Skins and Coat Linings has been arranged for individual selection.

The Great Autumn Sale of Selected Oriental Rugs

is now in progress and will be continued during this month.

The assortments of weaves and sizes are enormous and prospective purchasers are afforded an opportunity to secure the best qualities of desirable Oriental Rugs at prices which offer unequalled values.

Several thousand small and medium size Oriental Rugs are being offered . . . . . at $19.50 to 75.00

Oriental Rugs in room sizes . at $90.00 to 2,500.00

Large and unusual sizes are being featured in this Sale.

The above prices are extraordinary concessions from the customary quotations.

Wearing qualities of all Rugs purchased at this Sale are unreservedly guaranteed by B. Altman & Co.

Another Special Sale of

Imported Hand-made Filet Lace Curtains, Window Panels and Decorative Lace Pieces has been arranged to commence Monday.

The merchandise (taken from the regular stock) is in every way equal to that offered in the previous sale and presents the same phenomenal purchasing opportunities.

(Lace Drapery section, Fourth Floor)

The Season's Smart Veils

may be seen in the recently enlarged Veil Section on the First Floor. Fascinating shipments arrive weekly from Paris and in no preceding season have the French milliners developed more charming ideas—neither have veils as accessories to the fashionable costume ever reigned more supreme than at present.

Introduced by B. Altman & Co. are the smart Fur-edged Veils. Included also are the gracefully designed meshes whose becoming charm lies in lace effects, the richness of which shows to advantage in the slimly-gathered fullness which stamps many of the most fashionable veils. The newest designs include both the large square veils and also the circular shapes.

Distinctive Attire for Children and Young Girls

is being shown in original and fashionable Models. Special attention is invited to the Department where the difficult-to-fit girl may be attired in becoming styles, perfectly suited to her years.

In the Blouse Department

(Second Floor)

An Interesting Special Sale will be held on Monday

when charming reproductions of directly imported models, will include:

Exquisite Blouses of Lace or of Georgette Crepe, at the very unusual price of $11.50

Blouses of Crepe de Chine, enriched with hand-embroidery (imported) special at $7.50

Smart Blouses of Crepe de Chine or Georgette Crepe, with silk combinations, at the exceedingly attractive price of $5.75

On TUESDAY, October 19th

Misses' Tailor-made Suits

(sizes 14, 16 and 18 years)

will be placed on Sale in the newly-accepted styles, developed in the varied materials most approved by fashion, and attaining through their charming fur trimming and their well-tailored lines the piquancy and grace so noticeable in the attire of the well-dressed young woman.

The following exceedingly attractive fur trimmed models will be offered at unusual price concessions:

Suits of Broadcloth or Corduroy at $25.00

Suits of Duvetyn or Broadcloth at $28.50

Suits of Velveteen or Broadcloth at $35.00

(Department on Second Floor)

TELLS HOW CANADA LURED OUR FARMERS

Col. A. L. Davidson, on Canadian Northern's Transcontinental Tour, Describes Methods.

WAR AUTHOR OF THE PLAN

After Gaining Control of 1,250,000 Acres of Land He Interested American Bankers.

Special to The New York Times.

ON BOARD THE FIRST TRANSCONTINENTAL TRAIN OVER THE CANADIAN NORTHERN RAILWAY, SASKATOON, Sask., Oct. 16.—The man who mulcted Iowa, Minnesota, and the Dakotas of some thousands of sturdy American farmers, and proportionally increased the able-bodied farming population of Canada, is on this train, viewing with a good deal of quiet satisfaction the results of his nefarious enterprise as shown in the smiling wheat fields, trim, well ordered homesteads, and bustling villages revealed through the car windows.

He is a chunky, comfortable looking Canadian, and he tells the story with a merry twinkle in his keen blue eyes and an accent which reveals that he is no stranger on the other side of the border. He is Colonel A. L. Davidson, and in Canada they call him "The Father of the American Invasion."

He had accomplices in the crime. The Canadian Government, the Canadian newspapers, the railways, and certain Western bankers in the United States all helped. But the Colonel originated the conspiracy and instigated the activities of the others.

The story of how it was brought about puts a new complexion upon a movement much discussed in the United States and still going on. The Canadian Government, the Canadian railways, attractive advertising, farming conditions in America, have all been blamed for the migration. They all had their part in it, but the Colonel and the bankers are newly discovered factors.

In 1902 the Canadian Middle West was hardly settled at all. In the 500-mile stretch of prairie west of Regina—then a tiny little group of frame buildings about the railway station, now a prosperous city of 50,000 inhabitants, with asphalt streets, electric lighting, and hundreds of handsome homes—there were exactly three settlers. By a quick deal, put through at the right moment, the Colonel and certain associates, some of them interested in Canadian railroading, became suddenly possessed of some million and a quarter acres of rich prairie land in this unsettled district, through which the Canadian Northern Railway now runs. But, to sell cheaply and still come out on the right side, they had to dispose of it to settlers and to do it quickly.

Meditating upon how this was to be done, the Colonel found himself in Chicago with his problem still unsolved. Advertising for settlers, even with the advantages he had to offer—good land ready for planting at $8.50 an acre—was too slow. It would take two years to get the kind of farmers that he wanted. He needed help just at this moment; he chanced to run across a group of banker friends all in a mood to chaff the Canadian.

"Hello, Colonel," said one banker. "I hear you've gone into partnership with King Edward, and he has turned over most of Canada to you. Going to take any of your friends in?"

"Sure," said the Colonel promptly. "Let you all in—let you all in on the ground floor. But you'll have to come and see the land first. Come out next week. I'll take you all out in my private car."

Now, the Colonel didn't have a private car, but he was out to sell land and a happy inspiration had struck him. There was more banter, but the Colonel pressed the invitation, and half willingly the bankers accepted. The date was then settled. The Colonel, thinking fast, went over to the Pullman office and hired, conditionally, not a car, but a whole train. Then he called up his banker friends in turn.

"Who are your correspondents in Blankton, Minn., and Farmerville, Iowa, and Ranchtown, Dak.?" he asked. "All right; bring 'em along. We meet in St. Paul on the 25th—a week from today."

There was a Western Bankers' Convention in session in Minnesota which would adjourn the 24th. The Colonel got into communication with bankers of Winnipeg, who hustled to the American bankers a delegation bearing an invitation to visit Winnipeg. Thus shortly after acquiring his million and a quarter acres the Colonel appeared in Winnipeg with two special trainloads of American bankers from the principal agricultural centres of the United States.

They had a good time and returned home appreciating the Colonel as a host and convinced of the value of the Davidson land bonanza. Many of them, at their own request, were down upon a list of prospective purchasers of sections or half sections when the newly acquired territory should go on the market. All were enthusiastic.

It happened to be the right psychological moment for an agricultural exodus from American territory. Land which the farmers had originally taken up as free homesteads was then worth upward of $15 an acre and readily salable. Yet the American farmer was discontented. He did not like the tariff; he did not like the way the railways were treating him; he did not like the politicians. It was not long before little processions from the border States were trekking across the line. They came in groups of from three to a dozen families. They brought into Canada from $7,500 to $12,000 capital per farmer, (proceeds of the sale of the homesteads left behind,) an initial physical equipment of farming implements, cattle, and horses, and an even more important equipment—a knowledge of the English language, familiarity with the soil and climate, and ability to meet the conditions under which they intended to live. In most of the groups there was at least one holder of land sold to an American banker. They had brought their friends and neighbors with them. These joyfully acquired Colonel Davidson's cheaper land and set about putting it in shape.

In one year 20,000 American farmers crossed the border and took up Canadian land in this hitherto deserted territory. By and by they wrote to friends they had left behind, commending the new enterprise and suggesting co-operation. More groups arrived. They are there yet, and are still coming.

Just about this stage of the story should come statistics, which, however, do not particularly matter here. What is more interesting is that at this particular juncture the train was speeding through a compact, prosperous-looking settlement, where folks stood in the doorways, waved handkerchiefs, and cheered the passing special.

"What's the name of that town?" some one asked the Colonel.

"The name of that place, I believe," said he, "is Davidson. They named it after me."

Modish Apparel especially adapted for

MATERNITY



Differ in no way from prevailing modes and do not betray their purpose. Fit when figure is again normal.

Artistically constructed to create proper balance for figure through changing proportions, allowing for necessary expansion without removal of fastenings.

Dresses	8.50 to 74.50
Suits	24.85 to 158.75
Skirts	5.95 to 18.75
Coats	9.85 to 149.75
Waists	.85 to 16.75
Negligees	1.95 to 39.75

Corsets and Underwear.

"We combine made-to-measure satisfaction with ready-to-wear convenience."

SPECIAL—Smart coats in broadcloth, novelty zibelines and mixtures. Sizes 34 to 44 bust. Special 24.85

Phone 6616 Greeley. Lane Bryant 25 West 38th St.



Founded 1826 Greeley 1900

Lord & Taylor

38th Street FIFTH AVENUE 39th Street



FASHION FAVORS FURS

And here they are in quite the smartest styles seen for many a season. Muffs are small and snug, collars and scarfs extremely high and becoming. So inexpensive that one may indulge in several sets at the price you would pay other years for but one.

Specially Priced

Natural Raccoon Scarfs	$6.50
Natural Raccoon Muffs	$10.50
Hudson Seal (dyed muskrat) Scarfs	$9.00
Hudson Seal Muffs	$17.50
Genuine Skunk Muffs	$27.50
Genuine Skunk Scarfs	$22.50

Fashionable Fur Coats

Flaring garments made of selected, dependable perfectly matched skins, richly lined with silks.

Natural Muskrat Coats	$67.50
Caracul Coats	$85.00 and 125.00
Hudson Seal (dyed muskrat)	$95.00, 135.00 & 165.00

Plain or trimmed with contrasting fur.

Fur trimmings in all the wanted widths by the yard or cut to order.

Third Floor.

FUR COLLARED COATS
Special $25.00

Practical Winter coats in soft, warm, light-weight materials, wool velours, fancy mixtures and checks in many smart models. Collars are deep and in the most becoming and wanted furs. Finely lined and interlined.

Black Silk Velour Coats

Handsome garments lined with contrasting peau de cygne and effectively trimmed with fur $39.50

Fur Trimmed Plush Coats

Silk plush in two distinctive models, richly lined and with huge collars of the fashionable furs $50.00

Fur Trimmed Coats of the Finer Sort

Models developed in sharkskin velour, vicuna velour, broadcloth, cashmere velour and wool velour. Collars of fur are in every conceivable style and shape and in the most wanted pelts.

$39.50, 45.00, 50.00, 60.00, to 95.00

Evening Wraps—Copies of Paris Models

Reproductions of the loveliest creations of

Callot-Drecoll, Bernard, Jenny, Robert, and others

Luxurious garments fashioned of silk chiffon velvets and chiffon plushes in Rose, Sapphire, Peacock, Nile Green, Gold, Porcelain, Royal, Taupe, Hydrangea and Black, trimmed with the finer furs, including badger, skunk, blue wolf, taupe wolf, natural wolf, Hudson seal (dyed muskrat). Exquisitely lined and wondrously beautiful models at

$60.00, 75.00, 100.00, to 250.00

Third Floor.

NEW LINGERIE

Simple and so exquisitely dainty that no woman who loves pretty underwear can resist them. Priced moderately, too:

Nainsook Gowns	98c, $1.45 and $1.95
Flesh Batiste Gowns	98c and $1.25
Crepe de Chine Gowns	$3.95, 4.95 and $5.95
Washable Satin Gowns	$5.95
Nainsook Envelope Chemise	98c, $1.25 and $1.95
Crepe de Chine Envelope Chemise	$1.95
Crepe de Chine Camisoles	98c and $1.50

Second Floor.

Another Example of Lord & Taylor Economy

FANCY TAILORED BROADCLOTH SUITS
At the Special Price, $24.50

Certain of our Smartest models
have been so cleverly reproduced that the collection surpasses our expectations.

One of our Best Manufacturers
collaborated with us to produce at what might be termed a popular price

The Best Suit Values We Have Ever Offered

Broadcloth in black, navy, African, field mouse, bottle green, blackberry. The coats warmly interlined and lined in many fashionable models, the majority fur trimmed. Typical of the styles is the

Russian Suit Illustrated

Its collar of velvet and deep cuffs, bordered with soft rich bands of skunk opossum fur; compares favorably with the average suit at $35.00.

Price **$24.50**



Third Floor.

Fur Trimmed Suits

$29.50 and 35.00

Fancy tailored suits of extra fine quality broadcloth in the rich Autumn colors and black. Many smart models trimmed effectively with fur.

Fur Trimmed Suits A Notable Showing

Reproductions of the latest foreign models in the finest fabrics: Velveteen, Chiffon Broadcloth, Vicuna Velours, Suede Cloth, Sharkskin Velour, Kitten's Ear Cloth, in every smart color, richly trimmed with fashionable furs. Unusual values at

$39.50, 45.00, 50.00, 60.00, 65.00 and 75.00

Every Suit and Coat in the Lord & Taylor collection is finely lined and warmly interlined for Winter wear.

MILLINERY OF THE MOMENT

Is there a new note in Millinery, some clever caprice of Fashion to be introduced? Lord & Taylor designers instantly feature it in all its alluring newness and at an attractively moderate price.

The Collection of Trimmed Millinery

at $10.00

demonstrates to an amazing degree the results of this specialization. The Hats of the Hour are here.

Continentals, now in such high favor, developed in black, colored velvets and in white hatter's plush	$10.00
An extremely smart Sailor in black hatter's plush, presenting a very novel trimming effect	$10.00
Gold and Silver Lace Hats in over half a hundred styles	$10.00
Hats for every occasion, tailored Hats, semi-tailored Hats, Dress Hats, Theatre Hats in this display at	$10.00

Untrimmed Hats

Black Lyons Velvet Hats—hand-blocked, French edged, so finely made and of such evident quality that every discriminating woman will recognize their worth. The shapes are the newest and include Continentals, Turbans, Sailors, and Large Dress Shapes. Better than the usual $5.00 hat. Very Special $3.95

Fourth Floor.

NEW BLOUSES
Make Their Bow

If their loveliness is any indication of the favor they should win, their welcome is assured. The Lace Blouses are exquisite; those of silk and crepes, strikingly smart.

Scores of novelties are here, of which these are specimen styles and values.

Lace Blouses

Of cream or white embroidered net lace in bolero model; the draped fronts falling over a wide corselet of white or flesh pink satin $5.00

Radium Lace Blouses

Lace, creamy, delicately patterned, veiling the palest of flesh pink chiffon, with just a gleam of silver lace to outline the smart vestee. High collar and deep cuffs are of white satin with an edge of dark fur. Unusually effective. Very special at $6.95

A New Costume Blouse

Copied from an imported model and quite smart enough to complete the finest of tailored suits. In blue, green and black chiffon taffeta with underbodice and sleeves of heavy chiffon cloth. Through the slashes of a broad girdle a patent leather belt is cleverly drawn. $10.75

Third Floor.

Specials on the Ground Floor

Three New Blouse Models at $3.95

Chiffon Cloth—in blue, black, green, brown and plum with high collar, vestee and cuffs of shadow lace $3.95

White Crepe de Chine—A dainty model; high-low collar, inset vestee and cuffs of sheer white crepe $3.95

Another Style—Tailored and hemstitched; has a novel shoulder yoke extending to form a waistcoat effect $3.95

Clearance of

CORSETS

At About ½ Former Prices

Several of the leading makes in the fashionable models, but in incomplete range of sizes. Corsets of

Imported and Domestic Broche
Brocaded Batiste
Suede and Coutil

$1.95, 2.95, 3.95 5.00 and 7.50

Formerly $3.95 to 15.00

Second Floor.

WOMEN'S

UMBRELLAS
$1.95

Regularly $2.75

Purchased especially for this event. Made of heavy quality fast dye silk. In black, blue or green and trimmed with sterling silver handles, or plain if you prefer.

Ground Floor.

Featuring the Lord & Taylor

HIGH-CUT BOOT

Patent Leather and Black Russia Calf, with cloth or kid tops. Glace Kid, Tan Russia Calf, lace or buttoned styles, on very slim, graceful lines with Louis XVI or straight Cuban heels. Also

Smart Walking Boots for the growing girl. Laced and with low heels. Tan or black calf.



Special at **$5.00**

More Than Thirty Smart, New Models.

Comparing favorably with any $6.00 Shoe shown elsewhere. So finely finished that they have all the style, the grace, the distinctively smart appearance that the fashions of the day demand.

Special for Monday
WOMEN'S $5.00 TO $7.00 BOOTS
For Clearaway **$3.35**

Conservative but absolutely correct boots, in dull or patent leather with grey tops or in black kid with cloth tops.

Second Floor.

Women's Knit

Underwear

Special Values

Silk and Cotton Union Suits—Various styles; incomplete size range but excellent choosing. Usually $1.65; for clearance	75c
Swiss Ribbed Cotton Union Suits—Medium weight garments. Usually $1.25	75c
Swiss Ribbed Wool and Cotton Union Suits—Medium weight. Usually $2.75	$1.65
Glove-Silk Top Union Suits—with body and lower part of ribbed cotton; in pink or white. Usually $1.50,	95c
Milanese Silk Vests—heavy quality with tailored band top. In pink or white. Originally $1.75	$1.35
Glove-Silk Bloomers—of serviceable weight and well reinforced. Usually $1.95	$1.65

Second Floor.

Sale of Custom Made

VELOUR PORTIERES

(All Have the New Open Edge Feature)

$17.50

Regularly $28.00

Made to order exclusively for the Lord & Taylor Store of selected mercerized Egyptian yarn, these hangings will surely delight the eyes of all who behold them and many fine country homes and spacious city apartments will be beautified by the elegance of these portieres.

The Sale of Imported

HAND MADE LACE CURTAINS

Is Attracting Considerable Attention

Late deliveries from abroad caused the reductions in the prices of the curtains. Each is perfect in design, motif and make.

Lace Curtains

Usually $8.50 to $22.00 a pair ..... $5.75 to 12.50

Panels

Usually $8.75 to $12.00 each ..... $5.75 to 7.50

Bed Sets

Usually $16.00 to $28.00 ..... $9.00 to 15.75

Fifth Floor.

The Greatest Linen Sale of the Year

Enters Its 2nd Week With Unprecedented Economies

This great economic event offers advantages over any previous Sale and we strongly urge our patrons to participate in the wonderful values it provides. The time is near when such an offering will not be possible.

The savings over regular prices are extraordinary.

Table Cloths

Usually $2.75 to $16.50 ..... $1.88 to $8.25

Napkins

Usually $3.50 to $21.50 a dozen ..... $2.50 to $10.75

Miscellaneous Lot of Damask Table Cloths

At ½ Regular Prices.

2¼ x 2¼ yds., usually $4.25	$2.12
2½ x 2½ yds., usually $4.75	$2.38
2½ x 3 yds., usually $7.00	$3.50
2½ x 3 yds., usually $7.50	$3.75
2½ x 3½ yds., usually $10.00	$5.00
2½ x 4 yds., usually $15.00	$7.50

Hemmed Huck Towels—Pure Linen

Usually $4.20 a doz $3.35

Hemstitched Huck Towels—Pure Linen

Usually $4.50 a doz $3.65

Hand Woven Italian Huck Towels

Manufactured exclusively for Lord & Taylor $7.50 to $13.50 a dozen.

Real Madeira Hand Embroidered Linens

At Greatly Reduced Prices.

Tea Napkins, usually $7.50 a doz	$4.95
Scarfs, usually $3.50 each	$2.25
Centre pieces, usually $2.50	$1.50
Luncheon Sets, usually $7.50 each	$4.85

Linen Sheets

Extra quality, especially reduced in price.
Sheets, usually $7.50 and $9.50 a pair ..... $6.00 and $7.50

Irish Hand Embroidered Pillow Cases

Usually $3.50 a pair $2.38

Second Floor.

Another Shipment of

ORIENTAL RUGS

Chinese Rugs, Pekin Weave and Ting Sing Weave.
Indo-Chinese Rugs, Laristan and Shimir Rugs.

To Be Sold At Actual Importer's Cost

Lord & Taylor Rugs are selected with full thought of their future intimate association with hangings and furniture and every approved decorative scheme is anticipated in this collection, which has only just been released from the customs. The prices are comparatively little considering the scarcity of these desirable floor coverings.

Approximate Sizes and Prices in the New Shipment.

4 x 7 feet	$50.00 to 90.00
6 x 9 feet	$75.00 to 125.00
8 x 10 feet	$140.00 to 195.00
9 x 12 feet	$165.00 to 295.00

Persian Rugs at Special Prices

Only the Finer Weaves in the Collection.

Kirmanshah Rugs in Room Sizes

Usually $275.00 to $600.00 ..... $195.00 to 395.00

Sarouk Rugs in Room Sizes

Usually $275.00 to $450.00 ..... $165.00 to 265.00

Serapi Rugs in Room Sizes

Usually $300.00 to $400.00 ..... $195.00 to 295.00

Small Oriental Rugs

An assortment of about 3,000 "throw-about" select rugs in a variety of fine weaves. Sizes range from 2 x 3 feet to 5 x 12 feet.

Fifth Floor.

16 PLUNGE TO DEATH IN A DERAILED CAR

Union Pacific Motor Train Wrecked in Kansas at Bridge Weakened by Rains.

CAR ON END IN STREAM

65 Passengers, Largely Women School Teachers, Pitched Into a Struggling Heap.

RANDOLPH, Kan., Oct. 16.—Of the sixty-five occupants of a Union Pacific motor train who slid into a heap at the bottom of a passenger car when it plunged on end into Fancy Creek today, sixteen lost their lives, according to the best estimates tonight. Most of these were drowned in the car. Only four escaped unhurt.

Ten bodies have been recovered from the mud and water which filled the bottom of the upturned car to the depth of many feet. Here is a revised list of the recovered dead:

ATWOOD, Dr. LOUIS, Topeka.
GILES, MARY, Manhattan, Kan.
JELLIN, Miss ALMA J., Garrison, Kan.
CHAPMAN, Mrs. STELLA, Manhattan, Kan.
REPSER, Miss ETHEL, Stockdale, Kan.
SHAW, A. O., Tecumseh, Neb.
SMITH, THEODORE, Tecumseh, Neb.
RETZER, Miss ETHEL, Stockdale, Kan.
RETZER, S. O., Stockdale, Kan.
STONEBERG, CARL, Randolph, Kan.
PETERSON, Miss DELIA, Stockdale, Kan.

The train consisted of a passenger coach and a combination baggage and mail car. About fifteen feet of the forward end of the passenger car was buried in water and mud. The baggage and mail car remained on the rails.

Many of the passengers were young women school teachers on their way to a teachers' meeting to have been held here today. All went into a heap when the car struck a bridge weakened by three inches of rain and plunged downward into the swollen creek.

The rescue of the passengers was extremely difficult, and many were badly injured after they had been extricated from the half submerged car. It was necessary for the survivors to crawl up the sides of the car, using the window ledges and seats as the rungs of a ladder, and many fell repeatedly after almost achieving success. Nearly all became unconscious from loss of blood or shock on finally reaching safety.

No occupant of the forward end of the car, used as a smoking compartment, has yet been discovered among the survivors. The smoking compartment was submerged almost immediately after the abutment gave way, and those in it had little or no chance to escape. Three bodies have been taken from this section and, though they were badly injured, death occurred from drowning. All of the bodies yet remaining in the car are in this section.

O. M. Warner, motorman on the wrecked car, was thrown through a front window into the water. He waded out and ran to summon aid.

"I couldn't see anything the matter with the track ahead of me," he said tonight. "I suppose the earth had been washed from under the trac kat the end of the bridge. There was enough clinging to the ties to deceive the eye. The first knowledge I had that anything was wrong was when I was thrown through the glass in front of the car into about four feet of water. I was unhurt and got on my feet in time to see the car hanging with the front end straight down over the abutment. It seemed to hang there a half minute, then slowly settled down in the water, standing almost perpendicular all the time."

BOY ESCAPES FROM COURT.

Irving Weiss Tells Elevator Man Story That Wins Freedom.

Irving Weiss, 15 years old, escaped from the Children's Court yesterday by tricking his guard, when he was about to be arraigned with another boy on the charge of alleged complicity in the theft of dress goods valued at $530 from a truck in front of the store of Ehrensoll & Deutch, 30 West Fifteenth Street, on Oct. 8. With William Geier, also 15, Weiss had been held by the Children's Society, and the two were taken to the court by Cornelius Leary, a special officer of the society. Geier was in a room on the first floor and Weiss was in the corridor with Leary. Leary placed Weiss on the elevator and instructed the operator to take him into the courtroom on the second floor, and went back for Geier. The operator did no hear what Leary said, and asked Weiss about it. Weiss replied:

"Oh, he's keeping the other boy for trial, and he told me to get out."

"Go back to the street," ordered the elevator man, putting Weiss off on the second floor, where he passed the open courtroom door, walked down the stairs to the Eleventh Street entrance, and, running around the corner, jumped on a Third Avenue car. Weiss was not missed until Justice Collins called his name. He lives with his parents at 339 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn. The home of his school chum, Geier, is at 204 South Second Street, Brooklyn. The police were asked to find Weiss.

TRIEST BOY'S TRIAL PUT OFF

Father Gets Word of Two Weeks' Postponement When About to Sail.

Gustav W. Triest, father of Kenneth G. Triest, who is held in London as a German spy, was ready to sail yesterday on the American liner St. Louis for Liverpool when he received a cablegram from London saying that the trial had been postponed until Nov. 15.

Mr. Triest canceled his booking on the St. Louis and reserved accommodations on the St. Paul on Oct. 30.

LAFAYETTE TO INSTALL HEAD

Varied Program for Induction of Dr. J. H. MacCracken as President.

Special to The New York Times.

EASTON, Penn., Oct. 16.—Lafayette College will induct as her ninth President Dr. John Henry MacCracken, former syndic of New York University, next Wednesday. Delegates and guests will come from colleges from every part of this country and Canada.

At the ceremony the new President of Lafayette will deliver an address, a number of honorary degrees will be conferred, and Judge Elbert H. Gary, Chairman of the United States Steel Corporation, will speak.

These ceremonies will be followed by a dinner in the college gymnasium, where many speakers will be heard, including Cyrus H. McCormick of Chicago, Winston Churchill, Edward K. Graham, President of the University of North Carolina; Albert Ross Hill, President of the University of Missouri, and Governor Brumbaugh. In all more than 200 colleges and universities will be represented at the induction, more than half of them by their Presidents.

At the dinner on Tuesday evening that will precede the ceremony the speakers will be Edward J. Fox of Easton, Dr. John H. Finley of Albany, President John Grier Hibben of Princeton, George Morris Phillips, Principal of the West Chester Normal School; President Harry B. Hutchins of the University of Michigan, President E. E. Sparks of the State College of Pennsylvania, and Chancellor S. B. McCormick of the University of Pittsburgh.

FILM PLANT BURNS; 2 DEAD.

Several Others Injured When Explosion Starts Blaze in Atlanta Factory.

ATLANTA, Oct. 16.—Two women lost their lives and two others were probably fatally burned today in a fire which swept the offices of the Mutual Film Corporation, on the second floor of an office building here. The explosion of an electric fuse in a room where picture films were being prepared for shipment is believed to have started the blaze, which spread so rapidly that the score of women and girls employed in the place were trapped. Firemen made several spectacular rescues.

The dead are Miss Clara Westbrook and Miss Lottie Ham and the seriously burned Mrs. Lucille Davis and Miss Beulah Yews. Several other employes sustained lesser injuries from the flames and from jumping.

CLAMORED TO SEE HANGING.

Three Thousand Were Turned Away from Execution in Illinois.

MURPHYSBORO, Ill., Oct. 16.—Joe Deberry, a negro, was hanged here today for the murder of Mrs. J. H. Martin, wife of a leading atorney of Southern Illinois.

Two thousand persons crowded into a stockade to witness the execution. Three thousand more visitors were in town, unable to obtain admission to the stockade.

L. P. Hollander & Co.

Established 1848

Offer to their customers

French Hand-Made Lingerie

at very special prices.

French Night Gowns $6.50 to $50.00
Hand-made and hand-embroidered nainsook and linen.

French Chemises $4.75 up
All hand made

French Petticoats $5.00 up
Hand made and hand embroidered

FIFTH AVE., at 46th St.

Founded 1827 **Arnold, Constable & Co.** Founded 1827

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT

Final Eighteen Day Removal Clearance Sale of our Entire Surplus Stocks

Will Begin Wednesday, October 20th

and continue until the opening of our New Building, Fifth Avenue at 40th Street.

Reductions for This Sale Average
33⅓ to 50 per cent. Below Former Prices

Special Offerings Arranged for Monday

Fashionable Fall
Dress Silks
For Street, Afternoon Costumes and Evening Frocks.

Satin de Luxe, 36-inch; exquisitely soft, lustrous and fine, in the most wanted day and evening shades, yard, 1.50
Faille Silk, 36-inch; a particularly handsome weave, in rich colorings, yard, 2.00
Printed Taffeta, 36-inch; of Chiffon finish, printed in various fashionable designs on light and dark grounds, yard, 1.50

Furs and Fur Coats
From Pelts of Beautiful Quality, in the Mode of the Hour
At Less Than Usual Prices

Women's Caracul Coats, ¾ length. *Value $100.00.* 82.50
Women's Hudson Seal Coats, ¾ length. *Value $130.00.* 110.00
White Fox Scarfs, 25.00 to 48.00 *Value $32.50 to $55.00.*
Red Fox Scarfs, 20.00 to 25.00 *Value $27.00 to $32.00.*
Skunk Scarfs, 6.00 to 50.00 *Value $9.00 to $65.00.*

The Fashionable
Fur Trimmed Suits
An unusual collection of handsome suits, perfectly reproduced from Notable Imported Models, in the most favored Autumn fabrics and colorings, and trimmed with fine fur.
At Prices quite below the average

Women's Tailor Suits of fine Broadcloth or Whipcord, in a variety of chic models, smartly trimmed with fur. *Actual value $35.00* 28.50
Women's Tailored Suits of velvet finish Corduroy, in a smart youthful model, originated by Lanvin and successfully copied in black, navy, Russian green and African. *Actual value $42.50* 34.50
Women's Tailor Suits of lustrous Broadcloth, presenting a Bernard model in green, field mouse, brown and black, handsomely trimmed with seal. *Actual value $45.00* 34.50

Tailor Suits in Extra Large Sizes
Comprising a number of distinctive and smart models, especially designed for large women, in fabrics and colors of the latest mode.
At the Very Special Prices
32.50 to 48.00

Broadcloth and other
Smart Suitings
At Special Prices

Black Broadcloth, 56-inch, of charmeuse finish; highly lustrous; sponged and shrunk; yard, 2.45
Colored Broadcloth, 54-inch; in the quality and shade most used this season for handsome tailor suits; yard, 1.95
Whipcord, 48-inch; of splendid quality in Burgundy, Belgian, Brown, Taupe, Bronze and Emerald. *Regularly $3.00* 1.75

Special Offering of Semi-Made Skirts
Smart, New Fall Models for street and sport wear, in Navy and Black serge, Blue and Green Checks and Plaids, Suitings and Corduroys.
For Monday only.
3.50 to 6.00 Each

Women's Blanket Robes
Beacon Blanket Robes for bath or house wear; light weight, warm, beautifully made and trimmed with satin. Shades range from pastel to vivid Indian colorings. 2.25
Regularly $3.50.

Women's Fur Trimmed Velour Cheviot Coats
A very choice collection of handsome Coats for street, afternoon or motor use. Made from the fashionable wool velour cheviot of superior quality, in various colors; finished with high fur collar.
Specially priced
27.50

Misses' Fur Trimmed Fall Tailor Suits
Of fine wool poplin in fashionable Autumn shades and black, presenting smart copies of Lanvin and Bernard models, trimmed with fur or braid and buttons. Sizes 14 to 20 years.
Specially priced
22.50

Misses' Fur Trimmed Corduroy Coats
Handsome, full length, Russian models; in Green, African, Navy, Mouse and Amethyst; silk lined throughout and high collar of fur. Also in Callot checks, fur trimmed. Sizes 14 to 20 years.
Value $22.00
18.50

Blankets and Comfortables
At Important Reductions In Price

White Wool Blankets, of superior quality, finished with pink or blue borders. Single or double bed size. *Regularly $5.50 pair* 4.25
White Wool Blankets, of most desirable weight and quality for Winter use. Double bed size. *Regularly $6.00 pair* 4.50
Comfortables with Silkoline Tops, in various dainty colors; full size, cotton filled. *Regularly $2.25* 1.85
Comfortables, Figured Cambric Tops, with plain border, full size, wool filled. *Regularly $5.50* 4.50

4,500 Yards of
Bigelow and English Carpets
⅓ to ½ Reductions

Brussels and Axminster in an attractive range of colors and designs in our own private patterns. Now 1.10 to 1.50
Formerly $1.65 to $2.00 yard

Bigelow and English Wilton in an assortment of colors and patterns suitable for Fall furnishings. Now 1.75 to 2.75
Formerly $3.00 and $4.00 yard

Broadway & 19th Street

Stern Brothers

42nd and 43rd Streets, West of Fifth Avenue

Continuation of the Autumn Sale of Rugs

ON THE FIFTH FLOOR, OFFERING EMPHATIC REDUCTIONS

Small and Medium Size Oriental Rugs,
Values up to $32.50,
at $9.00, 11.00, 14.75 and 19.75

Persian, Afghan and Beloochistan Rugs,
Values up to $135.00,
at $40.00, 58.00, 85.00 to 98.00

The following are examples of the Extreme Reductions available in Room Sizes:

MAHALS			GHOERAVANS			KIRMANSHAHS		
Size	Were	Now	Size	Were	Now	Size	Were	Now
9 by 11 ft.,	$115.00	$75.00	9¼ by 12 ft.,	$188.00	$125.00	9 by 12 ft.,	$248.00	$188.00
8¾ by 12½ ft.,	$125.00	$89.00	9½ by 13½ ft.,	$185.00	$125.00	8¾ by 11½ ft.,	$388.00	$250.00
10⅓ by 18 ft.,	$195.00	$125.00	10½ by 15½ ft.,	$178.00	$125.00	10⅓ by 12¾ ft.,	$325.00	$228.00
10¼ by 17 ft.,	$250.00	$185.00	10 by 12½ ft.,	$228.00	$165.00	10 by 13¼ ft.,	$578.00	$425.00

Women's Tailored Suits and Coats

In which refinement, smartness and distinction characterize the style, fabric and trimming, are being shown in the Ready-to-Wear Sections on the Third Floor, in assortments that meet the requirements of every individual taste, whether conservative or extreme, at reasonable prices.

A MOST EXCEPTIONAL OFFERING
SPECIALLY PREPARED FOR MONDAY:

Women's Smart Tailored Suits
of gabardine, whipcord, broadcloth, faille de laine, kittens' ear cloth, diagonal velour, mannish worsteds, velour cloth, chinchilla, duvetyn, corduroys and velveteens,
at $24.50, 35.00 and 45.00

Women's Coats
for street or motoring, of corduroy, shepherd checks, tweeds and various fancy mixtures, velour de laine, duvetyn, whipcord and broadcloth.
at $29.75 & 37.50

Evening Coats
very modish models, made of superior chiffon velvet or velour, in deep, rich Autumn tones, handsomely accentuated with fur, warmly interlined,
Special at $72.50

Distinctive Furs

of unusual reliability, correctly designed and moderately priced.
Included are

Natural Cross Fox Pieces, at $35.00 to 150.00
Natural Blue Fox Pieces, at $65.00 to 250.00
Superb Silver Fox Pieces, at $275.00 to 1950.00

Also Russian and Hudson Bay Sable, Baum Marten and Kolinsky, in made-up sets or whole skins.

Women's Smart Coats
Are shown in Ermine, Broadtail, Baby Caracul, Persian Lamb, Beaver, Kolinsky, Squirrel, Mole and Hudson Seal.

The Hair Goods Salon
has arranged for To-morrow, on the Third Floor, a sale of
First Quality Wavy Hair Switches,
First Quality Gray Hair Switches,
First Quality Transformations,
$8.00 each
All in the desirable lengths.

Woolen Dress Fabrics
An uncommon opportunity is offered To-morrow, on the Main Floor, to procure
The Fashionable Velour de Laine
52 inches wide; soft velvety finish; self color designs; in an extensive range of the favored Autumn shades and black.
$1.15 a yard
Which is Greatly Below the Usual Price.

Household Linens Greatly Below Customary Prices for To-morrow

Damask Pattern Table Cloths, various designs; regularly $2.75 to 5.00, at $1.95 to 3.50
Satin Damask Napkins, in neat designs; regularly $3.25 a dozen, . . . at $2.40
Satin Damask Table Linen, superior quality; regularly $1.25 a yard, . . . at 85c
Irish Linen Pillow Cases, hemstitched; superior quality; regularly $1.25 a pair, . . . at 88c
Linen Sheets, hemstitched, heavy round thread; serviceable grades; regularly $5.75 a pair, at $4.40
Satin Finish Bedspreads, regularly $2.75 each, $2.25
Real Madeira Tea Napkins, in handsome corner effects; regularly $7.00 a dozen, . . . at $4.75

A Particularly Important Sale of Silks and Velvets

On the Second Floor, To-morrow, will include the following most exceptional values, that provide real economies:

Chiffon Velvet, Imported 40 inches wide, soft finish, in black only, at $2.75
Value $5.00 a yard

French Plush, Imported, 40 inches wide, light weight, in new Autumn shades, . . . at 3.85
Value $7.50 a yard

Printed Chiffons, Imported, 40 and 44 inches wide, all over designs, at 1.28
Values $2.50 to 4.50 a yard

Jacquard Taffetas, Imported, 36 and 39 inches wide, in evening shades and black, . . . at $1.95
Values $2.50 to 3.00 a yard

Chiffon Faille, 40 ins. wide, in evening and street shades, also white and black, . . . at 1.65
Value $3.50 a yard

Satin Charmeuse, 40 inches wide, in light and dark shades, also white and black, . . . at 1.48
Value $2.25 a yard

Chiffon Taffetas, 40 inches wide, rich Autumn shades, also white and black, . . . at $1.38
Value $2.50 a yard

Satin Celeste, 36 ins. wide, evening and street shades, also white and black, . . . at 1.20
Value $1.75 a yard

Crepe de Chine, 40 ins. wide, in light and dark shades, also white and black, . . . at 88c
Value $1.50 a yard

Muslin Sheets, Pillow and Bolster Cases
AT REMARKABLE REDUCTIONS FROM PREVAILING PRICES

Pillow Cases		Bolster Cases		Sheets	
21x36 ins.	22½x36 ins.	21x54 ins.	21x63 ins.	Single	Three-quarter
14c	15c	28c	32c	44c	63c
25x36 ins.	27x36 ins.	21x72 ins.	22½x76 ins.	Double	Extra Large
16c	17c	34c	38c	75c	82c

Blankets and Comfortables

Lambs' Wool Comfortables
Double Size
Figured Silkoline, - - at $2.95
Plain borders; regular price $4.00
Printed Satin, - - at $6.75
Floral designs; regular price $8.50
Brocade Satin, - - at $8.50
Plain colors; regular price $10.00

Imported All Wool Blankets
Double Size, pair $7.25, 8.75, 9.50
Regular prices $9.00 to 12.50

White Blankets
Pink and blue borders.
Single Size, - - pair $3.75, 4.25
Regular prices $4.50 and 5.00
Double Size, - pair $4.75, 5.50
Regular prices $5.75 and 6.50
Extra Large Size, pair $5.75, 6.95
Regular prices $6.50 and 8.00

Colored Blankets
Pure Wool, double size, pr. $9.50
Plaid effects; regular price $11.50

Upholstery
Fourth Floor

Inspection is invited of the large and unusually interesting line of interior decorative fabrics and exclusive novelties of high artistic merit for home adornment.

SPECIAL FOR MONDAY

Embroidered Velour Portieres
Beautifully finished; in designs for Library, Hall, Living and Dining Room,
at $19.50 & 22.50 pair

Imported Lace Curtains
Values $4.95 to 8.50 a pair,
at $3.75, 4.50 & 6.50

4000 Yds. Printed Cretonnes
In light and dark effects,
at 22c and 32c yard

LITTLE WOULD SHIFT BLAME IN K-2 CASE

Says Submarine's Commander Assented to Builders' Promise to Remedy Defects.

NO SUCH AGREEMENT FOUND

At the Admiral's Request the Court-Martial Is Postponed Until November 1.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16.—Rear Admiral William Nelson Little, whose trial by court-martial was ordered by the Secretary of the Navy yesterday, called on Secretary Daniels today and requested more time to prepare his case. The court-martial had been ordered to meet at Boston Monday, and Admiral Little explained to Secretary Daniels that so early a date would not give him sufficient time to prepare his defense. Mr. Daniels accordingly directed the court-martial be postponed until Nov. 1. Admiral Little was retired on Dec. 31, 1914, having reached the age limit.

In a statement to the Navy Department with reference to alleged defective work on the submarine K-2 for the inspection of which he was responsible, Admiral Little asserted that the commanding officer of the submarine assented to an agreement that the Fore River Shipbuilding Company, which was building the K-2, would make good "for all time" any trouble resulting from alleged careless workmanship in the battery of the vessel. The Commander of K-2, which is now at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, is Lieutenant Radford Moses. The Navy Department's inspector of machinery at the Fore River plant, who succeeded Admiral Little in that capacity there, reported to the department that he could find no record on file of any agreement of the character indicated by Admiral Little.

The Navy Department today gave out a memorandum showing that on Oct. 1 Captain Ridley McLean, Judge Advocate General of the Navy, wrote at Secretary Daniels's direction to Admiral Little at his residence, 547 Riverside Drive, New York, with reference to a statement made by Admiral Little concerning his final inspection of K-2 prior to the delivery of the submarine to the Government by the Fore River Company. The memorandum contains extracts from Captain McLean's letter quoting a statement of Admiral Little that there had been an agreement by which the Fore River Company would make good "for all time" any defects in the battery of K-2 due to careless workmanship and a statement of the Inspector of Machinery who succeeded Admiral Little that he could find no record of any such agreement.

Following are the extracts from Captain McLean's letter contained in the memorandum given out by the Navy Department:

"1. The question of the condition of the storage batteries of the K-2 at the time of its acceptance has by the direction of the Secretary been under investigation. It is noted that in the above reference, (Rear Admiral Little' indorsement dated June 2, 1915,) you state, Paragraph C:

"'After full deliberation on all the facts and the statements of said officers and contractor's representatives, and with the officer who was to command the boat concurring, the Inspector informed the contractor that in consideration of his agreement to stand back of the battery for all time as to the alleged careless workmanship of Burning, the thorough overhauling of the battery would not then be required.'

"2. The Bureau of Steam Engineering inquired of the present Inspector of Machinery at Fore River whether or not the files of that office showed that the above agreement had been reduced to writing. The Inspector replied:

"'There is no entry in the files or elsewhere on record in the file record here that can be found relating to the agreement, between the contractors and the Inspector of Machinery regarding the making good of defects that might develop in the service.'"

SUBMARINES' ENGINES CAUSE MUCH TROUBLE

Recent War Game Found Undersea Craft in Unsatisfactory Condition.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Oct. 16.—Submarine K-2, the cause of the coming court-martial of Rear Admiral W. N. Little, is one of the four submarines composing the Fourth Division of the Atlantic submarine flotilla, commanded by Rear Admiral Albert W. Grant. She, with H-6, H-1, and K-5 made the runs to the New York Navy Yard early last Spring from Pensacola, the four boats traveling under their own power and being reported as performing quite a feat. Then came the Spring war game, but none of the K type or other submarines were found to be in condition for the manoeuvres.

Admiral Grant received a free hand in reorganizing his flotilla, with the understanding the submarines were to be left alone until every one was renovated and in the pink of condition. But the war game for Oct. 4 was announced, and Admiral Grant was ordered by Admiral Frank F. Fletcher, Comander in chief of the Atlantic fleet, to have his submarines in the game. This meant hurry up work, and the K boats went out with their repairs hardly completed.

When the game ended there were only one or two submarines in good condition. One of the D type, in a damaged condition, was towed in by the destroyer MacDonough from off Block Island. The engine troubles of some others caused Admiral Grant to send a special report to the Navy Department.

Yesterday one of G submarines broke a crankshaft on her port engine, and in the other submarines officers and men are working early and late on repairs.

For a year or so, before Admiral Grant took command of the submarine flotilla, Commander Yates Sterling, Jr., then commander of the flotilla and now Chief of Staff in the same organization, sent many reports to the department bearing on the troubles of submarines.

Last Thursday Admiral Grant lectured at the Naval War College on submarines, and gave his opinion on the condition of the undersea fighters behind closed doors. It is said he was very sharp in his criticisms.

Early this month the M-1 was launched at Quincy, just three years and a month after the contract was signed, which caused the remark in the flotilla here that the same concern had built a number of submarines for the British Government in less than a year, with their engines tried out continually by British officers for ten consecutive days, against ten hours' running in trials for the United States Navy.

Admiral Grant is absent from the flagship Columbia, apparently en route to Washington for a conference with Secretary Daniels.

All the submarines, except the K type, leave Monday for the new submarine base at New London, where they will remain for the Winter for manoeuvres. When the K boats complete their torpedo target practice in Narragansett Bay they will go to the New York Navy Yard to overhaul for a month and thence to Pensacola for the Winter.

CONSIDER CASTELLANE CASE

Pope's Special Committee Is Expected to Decide Against the Count.

PARIS, Oct. 16.—The Committee of Cardinals appointed by Pope Benedict to reconsider the decisions of the Rota Tribunal and the Segnatura Tribunal in the suit of Count Boni de Castellane for the annulment of his marriage to Anna Gould, now the Duchess of Talleyrand, met yesterday to examine the positions of the litigants and the previous decisions of the Church courts.

The committee, composed of Cardinals de Lai, Van Rossum, and Bisleti, adjourned without reaching a definite conclusion, but is expected to confirm the last ruling of the Rota, which maintained that in the eyes of the Church the marriage as indissoluble.

Count de Castellane's appeal to the Vatican courts has been pending since 1910. If he should be successful, he would have religious sanction for marrying again, and might obtain possession of his three children, who were given into the custody of their mother when she obtained a divorce in the Paris courts, Nov. 14, 1906.

MORE CHARLTON CASE DELAY

Asked Not Only by Prisoner's Lawyer, but by a Medical Witness.

COMO, Oct. 16.—In addition to the request of Micelli Picardi, counsel for Porter Charlton, for a postponement of Charlton's trial on the charge of murdering his wife at Lake Como, Dr. de Dominicis, who had been asked to give an opinion regarding the autopsy on the body of the alleged victim, will also ask for a postponement, it was learned today. The expert desires additional time to complete his work.

The trial has already been once postponed, the new date set being Oct. 18. It was announced yesterday that Charlton's attorneys requested additional time to prepare his case.

TO ENFORCE COTTON ACT.

Government Holds Tax on Futures Originated in the House.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16.—Provisions of the Cotton Futures act, held unconstitutional by United States Judge Hough in New York, will be enforced pending the outcome of an appeal to the Supreme Court. Officials of the Treasury and Agriculture Departments charged with administration of the act, have reached this decision after a conference.

Judge Hough declared that as a revenue measure the act should have originated in the House, not the Senate. It will be contended that the tax provision of the bill did originate in the House as an amendment to the Senate measure.

40% of the Women

are not so built that they can be fitted in the ready-to-wear stock sizes, 16, 34, 42, etc., which are all patterned on the one arbitrary proportion. These women have, therefore, been subjected to the inconvenience and exorbitant prices of made-to-measure garments



Lane Bryant has recognized their needs and, after years of specialized study and experimenting, has perfected individual, basic patterns and can fit you from stock, no matter what your figure or bust measure. Sizes 35½ to 58.

A complete organization—designers, buyers and salespeople—under supervision of the owner, and the entire main floor are devoted exclusively to every item of apparel, made to fit and become the 40% of the women who have heretofore been neglected.

Dresses	11.75 to 127.50	Coats	18.75 to 145.00
Suits	24.50 to 145.00	Waists	1.45 to 19.75
Skirts	5.00 to 24.75	Negligees	1.95 to 29.75

Corsets and Underwear

Every edict of fashion and style feature of the season is included in this comprehensive display

If you have difficulty in getting your clothes "ready-to-wear," a visit to Lane Bryant will be a revelation! And, remember having workrooms on the premises, our prices are very low

'Phone 6416 Greeley

Lane Bryant 25 West 38th Street

58 Years of Growth in Merchandising

James McCreery & Co.

34th Street *5th Avenue*

Extraordinary Offerings in Various Departments on Monday and Tuesday

"McCREERY SILKS"

Famous Over Half a Century—The Finest Silks the World Produces.

Complete assortments of the latest weaves and colors in Plain and Novelty Silks, Satins and Velvets. Several entirely new ideas are presented, especially adapted for dancing frocks and reception dresses, interpreting the later prevailing modes which will be worn at the impending style functions, as well as the selected fashions of the world's best creators, making this the most individual and attractive display of Silks offered this year.

12,000 Yards of High Class

Novelty Silks and Velvets

Consisting of Lyons Oriental Imprime Satins, Moire Renaissance, Imperial Brocade Satins, Faille and Chiffon Velvet, Pompadour Taffeta and Satin, Voile Bordure, Printed Gauzes, Military Plaids and Stripes. yd. **2.85** formerly 5.50 to 8.50

Velvets & Velveteens

Double Width Novelty Black Chiffon Velvet. regularly 6.50, yd. **2.85**

Double Width Black Chiffon Dress Velvet, regularly 5.50, yd. **3.50**

Double Width Black Dress Velvet,—erect pile. regularly 6.50, yd. **3.95**

Double Width Black Chiffon Velveteen. regularly 5.50, yd. **3.50**

Imported Black Dress Velveteen,—27 inches wide. regularly 3.00, yd. **1.85**

Linings & Flannels

White Flannels,—soft finish; 36 inches wide. regularly 85c to 1.25, yd. **58c to 98c**

Sateens,—brilliant finish; a full line of new art colors for draperies. yd. **21c** regularly 29c

Wool Dress Goods

Black and Colored

Sale of 10,000 Yards of this season's best styles in Wool Dress Goods for suits, coats and skirts, including Black and Colored Broadcloths, Gabardine, Whipcord, Cheviot, Mannish Mixtures, Scotch Plaids and Black and White Stripes. 54 inches wide. yd. **1.65** regularly 2.25 and 2.50

Black Chiffon Broadcloth Suitings,—54 inches wide.

regularly 2.50.....yd. **1.65**
regularly 3.00.....yd. **1.95**
regularly 3.50.....yd. **2.50**

FUR DEPARTMENT

Choice collection of Fine Fur Garments, Muffs and Neckpieces, in the latest approved models—attractive prices. An unusually large stock of Fur Trimming.

Specially Priced

Hudson Seal Coats made from choice skins with Skunk or Beaver collar, cuffs and border; richly lined. Special **145.00**

College Girls' Fur Coats made from selected skins with trimmings of Skunk, Beaver or Krimmer. Special **85.00**

Hudson Seal Coats in extra large sizes from 44 to 50 inch bust measure. Special **145.00**

Beaver Muffs.....Special **28.50** | Real Skunk Muffs.....Special **27.50**
Beaver Scarfs.....Special **14.50** | Real Skunk Scarfs.....Special **16.50**

First Presentation Tomorrow

THE NEW BALKAN SUIT

38.50

Introducing an entirely new and novel creation in a Smart Trotteur or Sport Suit for women. New muff pockets make this model especially appropriate for skating wear. Made in Chiffon Broadcloth or Gabardine, handsomely fur trimmed. All the prevailing colors.

Special Offerings in New and Exclusive Autumn Fashions

Women's Suits and Dresses

featuring many smart styles shown for the first time tomorrow, developed in all the season's newest and most desirable materials and colors.

24.50 35.00 48.50 55.00

Afternoon Dresses

Unusual Value

24.50

Made of excellent quality Crepe de Chine in one of the most attractive models. Full range of season's best colors.

Tailored Suits

Excellent Value

24.50

Several new and distinctive models, reproduced from higher-priced styles. Broadcloth, Poplin or Gabardine.

Special Values—WOMEN'S CLOAKS & WRAPS

Evening Wraps of charmeuse trimmed with fur; silk lined; warmly interlined. regularly 42.00, **28.00**

Street Coats of Corduroy; silk lined; fur trimmed. regularly 29.50 and 37.50, **19.50 and 29.50**

Utility Coats of Wool Velour trimmed with plush; silk lined...regularly 35.00, **29.75**

Dressy Street Coats of Broadcloth with fur collar; very smart model..... regularly 33.50, **22.50**

HAIR GOODS SALON

Three Switches in One

12.95

The attractive feature of these Switches is that they are divided in three separate parts, and may be taken apart and one, two or all three strands worn. Extraordinary value.

Ventilated Hair Accessories a specialty

WOMEN'S $5.00 BLOUSES

Attractive Blouses in Soiree Silk finished with embroidered eyelet collar and cuffs; white and pastel shades. **5.00**

Hand-smocked Blouses of White Crepe de Chine, finished with hemstitching. **5.00**

Dressy Blouses in All-over Cream Lace,—collar, vestee and cuffs of gold embroidered net. **5.00**

"SOROSIS" SHOES

The perfection of "Sorosis" Shoes has been attained only by constant attention to excellence of workmanship, originality of styles, daintiness of design and choice of superior quality materials.



High Cut Model, as illustrated, in Black Kidskin, with white stitching; light welted soles, leather Cuban Louis heels, new narrow toe, high arched last. Same model in Lace. **7.00**

Exceptional Value

2,000 Pairs of Women's "Sorosis" High Grade Boots in Patent, Dull and Glace Kidskin, also in various combination effects; button or lace models. Sizes incomplete.

Special at 3.95

HOUSEHOLD & DECORATIVE LINENS

Remarkably Low Priced

Heavy Irish Linen Damask Tablecloths.....**1.90, 2.65** and **3.25** regularly 2.50, 3.50 and 4.50

Napkins to match.....regularly 3.50 and 4.50, doz. **2.65** and **3.25**

Odd Damask Tablecloths,—superfine quality..regularly 10.00 to 20.00...**6.75** to **12.00**

Irish Linen Table Damask,—72 inches wide.....regularly 1.50, yd. **1.00**

Real Madeira Hand-embroidered Luncheon Sets.....regularly 4.75, Set **3.25**

Real Madeira Hand-embroidered Tea Napkins.....regularly 7.00, doz. **5.25**

About $12,000 worth of fine Lace Trimmed Linens, including Bureau and Buffet Scarfs, Centerpieces, Tea and Reception Cloths, at ⅓ to ½ less than regular prices.

Hemmed Momie Weave Towels,—size 20x40 inches.....regularly 3.50, doz. **2.65**

Hemmed Turkish Bath Towels,—plain white or with colored borders.....doz. **3.00** regularly 3.75

DINNER SERVICES

Considerably Reduced

American Porcelain,—dainty border design with gold edge; 101 pieces. **10.00** regularly 15.00

American Porcelain,—conventional border decoration with gold tracings and lines; 101 pieces; also Austrian China, dainty floral decorations; 100 pieces. **15.00** regularly 20.00

Limoges China,—pretty floral decoration with coin gold handles; 100 pieces. regularly 25.00, **20.00**

Limoges China,—pretty conventional border, with floral relief and coin gold handles; 101 pieces. regularly 50.00, **40.00**

Theodore Haviland & Co. Limoges China,—dainty border design, with coin gold ribbon handles; 101 pieces; open stock pattern. regularly 60.00, **50.00**

Theodore Haviland & Co. Limoges China,—dainty floral border design, with solid coin gold handles; 101 pieces. **60.00** regularly 75.00

ELECTRIC LAMPS

Excellent Values

Solid Mahogany Electric Boudoir Lamps, with fancy silk shade, in any desired color. regularly 4.00, **2.25**

Solid Bronze Desk or Boudoir Lamps, 17 inches high; 10-inch flat Empire shade with silk fringe; any color. **4.50** regularly 8.00

Solid Mahogany Table Lamps, hand-rubbed finish; 18-inch flat or straight silk Empire shade; silk lined, silk fringe; 26 inches high. regularly 10.00, **6.75**

Solid Mahogany Hand-carved Table Lamps, two lights; 18-inch flat silk Empire shade with silk fringe; any color. **10.00** regularly 15.00

Floor Lamps of Solid Mahogany, Burnished Gold Wood or finished in Antique Ivory Enamel; square or fluted column; two lights; complete with 22 or 24-inch silk shade; 4-inch silk fringe. regularly 20.00, **12.50**

Solid Mahogany Candlesticks,—Colonial shape; many styles; 6 to 12½ inches high. regularly 2.00, pair **1.50**

Considerably Reduced

DRAPERY AND CURTAIN FABRICS

Imported Damask,—50 inches wide.....yd. **1.25, 2.75** and **3.75** formerly 2.75, 6.50 and 7.50.

Handsome Striped Fabrics and Scotch Bloom Cloths,—50 inches wide, formerly 1.85, yd. **95c**

Reversible Shikii Drapery Stuffs,—50 inches wide.....formerly 1.25, yd. **75c**

Cotton Repp for hangings.....formerly 60c, yd. **35c**

Imported Fancy Casement Cloths,—50 inches wide.....formerly 1.75, yd. **75c**

Scotch Sunfast Fabrics,—45 inches wide.....Special, yd. **85c, 95c** and **1,15**

Sunfast Silks,—45 inches wide.....Special, yd. **1.25, 1.50** and **1.75**

ORIENTAL RUGS

Especially Attractive in Variety and Interesting in Price

A new shipment, consisting of 200 Persian Carpets in an extraordinary range of sizes and rich colors, offered at much less than their actual values. Wearing qualities fully guaranteed.

Specimen Sizes and Prices:

7.9x 6 ft.	regularly 135.00,	**85.00**	15. 5x11.1 ft.	regularly 400.00,	**295.00**
8.2x 6. 9 ft.	regularly 145.00,	**95.00**	16. 5x10.3 ft.	regularly 375.00,	**285.00**
10.4x 6.10 ft.	regularly 175.00,	**135.00**	18. 6x11.6 ft.	regularly 500.00,	**365.00**
12.1x 8. 9 ft.	regularly 250.00,	**185.00**	20.10x14.4 ft.	regularly 1,800.00,	**1,200.00**
13.4x10. 3 ft.	regularly 350.00,	**250.00**	24. 5x13.2 ft.	regularly 800.00,	**650.00**

About 1,200 Small and Medium Size Rugs, Specially Priced

Choice, lustrous pieces in attractive designs and colors.

Mosul, Shirvan, Kurdistan, Sarouk and Kirmanshah Rugs,—medium and hearth sizes, regularly 30.00, 37.50 up to 125.00 **19.50, 25.00** up to **85.00**

Unusual Values—Domestic Rugs

9x12 ft. Seamless Royal Axminster Rugs. regularly 29.50, **24.50**

9x12 ft. French Weave Wilton Rugs. regularly 65.00, **49.75**

McCREERY "MASTER-MADE" FURNITURE

Exceptional Values



Ten-piece Chippendale Suite, as illustrated, made exclusively for James McCreery & Co., of the finest Selected Mahogany, finished in a rich brown color. Suite includes Buffet, China Closet, Extension and Side Tables, five Sidechairs and one Armchair. **699.00** regularly 1,000.00

Dining-Room Furniture

Ten-piece Adam Model Suites made exclusively for James McCreery & Co., of the finest selected Mexican Mahogany. regularly 480.00, **375.00**

Ten-piece Sheraton Model Suites inlaid with satinwood. regularly 400.00, **325.00**

Ten-piece Adam Model Suites made exclusively for James McCreery & Co. **245.00** regularly 350.00

Library Furniture

Overstuffed Sofas with two separate cushions; covered in Tapestry or Velour. regularly 175.00, **127.50**

Fireside Wing Chairs covered in Tapestry regularly 40.00, **27.50**

Overstuffed Sofas with loose down cushions. regularly 90.00, **69.50**

BIG GUNS ON CARS TO PATROL COAST

Railways Afford Novel Defense Asset to Protect Pacific and Atlantic Littoral.

ARMY EXPERTS WEIGH PLAN

Problem of Building Carriages to Withstand the Shock of Firing Must Be Solved.

TERRIFIC STRAIN ON WHEELS

14-Inch Guns May Be Moved Quickly from Point to Point, Seldom in View of Any Invader.

The problem of how to mount giant guns or howitzers on railroad trucks and to transport them from point to point along the American coasts, where they can be put in action quickly to repel any attempt of a hostile force to effect a landing in this country, is receiving the attention of the ordnance and artillery experts of the United States Army.

The railroads are already here, the guns can be manufactured as rapidly as needed, and there is every reason to believe that the problem of designing and constructing a railroad flat car strong enough to transport a howitzer, and even to withstand the terrific shock of the discharge of the piece, will be solved. THE NEW YORK TIMES has learned on unquestionable authority that this scheme of creating a great coast railway defense system which will protect the American seaboards from Maine to Mexico, and from San Diego to the Canadian border, is now being considered by the military authorities. It has been proved that an eight-inch howitzer can be mounted on a heavy steel flat car, and, furthermore, that it can be operated from that car without being remounted on concrete or other emplacements in the ground. The problem remaining is to find a car capable of withstanding the discharge of a twelve-inch or fourteen-inch gun.

Gun-Carrying Car Abroad.

"We have not the details at hand, but we know that in Europe one of the belligerents is using an eight-inch gun that is mounted on a car of some kind," said an army officer yesterday, "and there is no reason why we cannot do the same thing with a gun of the ten-inch, twelve-inch, or even the fourteen-inch type. The answer does not seem to be so hard to find as you might think."

An ordnance expert said the construction problem was to take the strain off the wheels of the car when the gun was discharged, and also to take up what he described as the "lateral thrust of the weapon." The force of the recoil, in the case of a high angle gun of the howitzer type, this officer explained, was downward and sideways.

"We know that we can devise a gun and carriage which can be quickly mounted with the aid of a derrick car on sites selected in advance," he continued. "The problem now is to get a car from which it will not be necessary to transfer the gun. Keep the gun over the car all the time, so that if the enemy gets our range we can shift it further north or south or in any other direction desired, and then open up on him from the new position before he can correct his range. As you see, the biggest part of the problem is the car. If we do get the car, you can rest assured that we will do our utmost to keep the facts concerning it strictly a government secret.

New York and Boston Vulnerable.

"Take Boston for instance. From in front Boston cannot be taken. But it could be taken from the rear if the enemy managed to land north or south of the city—for example, near Salem or Beverly. If we had the cars it is an even chance that we could run them to the threatened point and make it a mighty interesting undertaking for the enemy. Long Island furnishes a similar situation, so far as New York City is concerned.

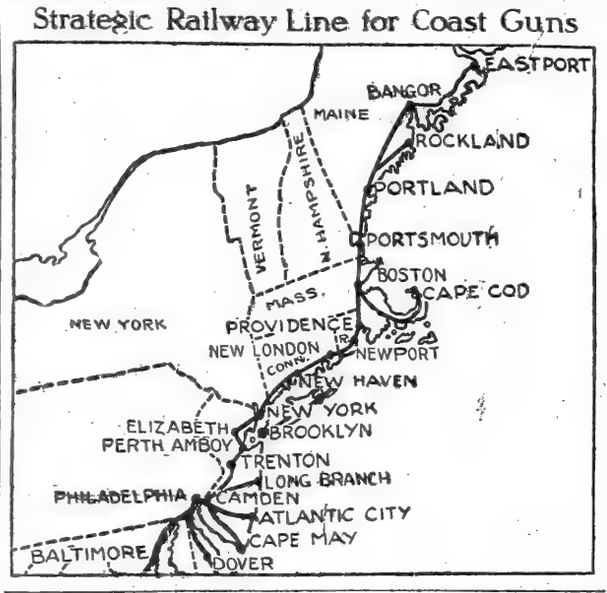
"It is possible to transport the guns and mount them on previously-selected sites, but suppose you removed the gun from the truck and before you could get emplaced the enemy found your range and opened fire. You would have to desert the gun. Thus, you see the advantage of having a truck from above which the gun is not removed and to the body of which the gun can be lowered quickly if necessary to move.

"As for the coast railroads, the biggest part of the coast line is now paralleled by them or else reached by them at practically every point except north of San Francisco, where an enemy possibly could hope to effect a landing. Between Maine and Delaware Bay the system is almost perfect and there is just a spot here and there where the gun trains would be visible from the sea. The disadvantages due to exposure to view at those places could be overcome in several different ways.

"South of Delaware Bay down the Atlantic and around the Gulf Coast there is a great deal of coast territory that is marshy or swampy and this of course would render difficult the landing of any hostile force. But there are many solid pieces of ground that abut into the water and that could be used. Fortunately for us, in nearly every instance a railroad terminates on those solid points or else touches them."

The Maine Central lines are available for the protection of the Maine coast from Eastport along the Machias Bay coast to Harrington and to Hancock Point. The Bangor & Aroostook runs to Belfast, further south, at about the middle point of the Maine coast, through Rockland and Bath on to Portland. The Grand Trunk also would be available for service in the Portland territory, and south of Portland and along the few miles of New Hampshire coast through Portsmouth and on to Boston, via Beverly and Salem, the Boston & Maine offers a line for national defense purposes.

From Boston, the New York, New Haven & Hartford system furnishes lines that would provide quick service for the protection of Cohasset, Mansfield, Plymouth, Barnstable, Wellfleet, Provincetown, New Bedford, and the intermediate country clear through to the Rhode Island line. The same road also serves the exposed coast of Rhode Island and Connecticut through Stonington, Mystic, New London, New Haven, Bridgeport, Stamford, to New Rochelle and New York City.



Long Island Rail Defenses.

The rail defenses of the exposed coasts of Long Island are no less effective. On the Atlantic side Long Island is skirted its entire length from the Rockaways, through Amityville, Patchogue, Southampton, and Amagansett to Montauk Point, and on the Sound side from Oyster Bay to Greenport, all these and the intermediate region being served by the Long Island system of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

The Central Railroad of New Jersey and the Pennsylvania systems touch practically every spot where an invading army could hope to effect a landing in New Jersey from Sandy Hook to Cape May on Delaware Bay.

From Eastport, Me., to Delaware Bay the only exposed places are short in length and it would require no great outlay of money to build spurs back of them and out of range of enemy guns. One of these exposed places is between the Cape Cod Canal and Plymouth; another is near Buzzards Bay, and there are one in Rhode Island and another in Connecticut. From Eastport to Cape May the railways are practically out of view of any enemy fleet, and yet within range of that enemy no matter where he might try to effect a landing.

South of Delaware Bay the situation is not so good as it is to the north. The Philadelphia, Baltimore & Washington Railway could be used in the defense of the Delaware side of the bay, which runs to a point within a short distance of the tip of Cape Henlopen, near Lewes. Across the bay, in Maryland, the Baltimore, Chesapeake & Atlantic terminates at Ocean City, while the Philadelphia, Baltimore & Washington furnishes protection for the narrow strip of coast that touches the Virginia boundary line near Welbourne.

On the Southern Coast.

Accomac and Northampton Counties, Virginia, on the narrow pensinsula that juts out from Maryland, furnish transportation for the coast defense guns over the New York, Philadelphia & Norfolk Railway from a point near Cape Charles to the Maryland line. The coast of Virginia from Cape Henry South is traversed by the Norfolk Southern Railway, which also runs along the North Carolina coast through Elizabeth City on Albermarle Sound to Pamlico Sound. The road from Vandervere, N. C., to Newberne, N. C., is the Washington & Vandevere, while the Atlantic Coast Line system runs to Wilmington.

The Florida East Coast Railway skirts the Atlantic seaboard of that State its entire distance to Key West and passes through St. Augustine, Daytona, Palm Beach, and Miami. On the Gulf coast the protection is not so good. The Louisville & Nashville runs to Pensacola and the Apalachicola Northern to the seaport of Apalachicola. The Franklin County coast is reached by the Georgia, Florida & Alabama Railway, while the Seaboard Air Line runs to Cedar Key, and the Atlantic Coast Line to the Citrus County coast. Several lines reach Tampa.

In Alabama and Mississippi.

The Louisville & Nashville runs along the Alabama coast from Mobile to the Mississippi line, while both that road and the Pensacola, New Orleans & Mobile are available for military purposes east of Mobile. In Mississippi the Louisville & Nashville runs along the entire coast. From New Orleans the New Orleans & Northeastern runs east across Lake Pontchartrain, the Louisville & Nashville to Lake Borgne, on the gulf, and two other lines serve the country south to the Mississippi Delta.

The great Texas coast is not paralleled all the way by railroads, but its most important points are touched, the north coast by the Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fé; the Galveston country by the Southern Pacific, the Galveston, Houston & Henderson, and by the International & Great Northern. South of Galveston the principal line is the St. Louis, Brownsville & Mexico.

On the Pacific Coast the situation from a point about 100 miles north of San Francisco to San Diego hardly could be improved upon. Practically the entire coast between the points named is reached by one or more railroads, the principal ones being the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé, the Southern Pacific, the Pajaro Valley Consolidated, the Ocean Shore, and the California Western. Further north the coast railway situation is bad all the way to the Canadian border.

JAPAN IN CONTROL OF RATES TO ORIENT

Orders General Advance on All Cargo from Puget Sound Ports to the Far East.

BLOW TO AMERICAN TRADE

With Transfer of Last Pacific Mail Liner She Begins Campaign of Discrimination.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16.—With the transfer of the steamship Persia, of the Pacific Mail Line, to the Toyo Kisen Kaisha, the Pacific Mail Steamship Company has ceased to be a factor in transportation on the Pacific Ocean, and Japan succeeds to the control of freight rates to the Orient. Consul General Anderson at Hongkong announces in a report to the State Department that the Japanese Government by means of its subsidy dominates all freight rates and has ordered a general advance of rates on cargoes from the Puget Sound ports to the East. Rates from Japan to the United States will continue as they are.

In this way Japan apparently intends to enjoy absolute control of traffic between this country and the Far East. The new rates are $9 a thousand feet on lumber to Japan and $11 to Manila. The advanced rate on flour is to be $5.58 a barrel to Japan and $6 to Manila. The significance of the new schedule is that it applies to American freight outbound rather than to Japanese freight bound for the United States. Rates on Japanese exports will not be increased. This has always been the policy of the Japanese Government.

Consul General Anderson says that Japanese interests through the subsides are to control rates for the benefit of Japanese trade with a steady discrimination against American commerce. The situation is regarded as a crisis in transportation to the Orient sure to be dealt with radically by the United States Government in the near future.

"The control of rates to the advantage of Japanese trade," says Consul General Anderson, "is to be practically absolute, for Japanese lines dominate the situation in the Pacific absolutely. Of the 430,000 tons or so of tonnage in all trans-Pacific service available after the withdrawal of the American Line, probably 430,000 tons are Japanese, all controlled wholly, through subsidies, by the Japanese Government. It is becoming quite evident, therefore, that all other trade in and with the Far East is to be under Japanese control.

"With the full pinch of the shortage of tonnage experienced it is becoming more and more evident that no Chinese cargo or through cargo transshipped at Hongkong for the United States by way of the Pacific can be expected from Hongkong until all cargo has been carried from Japanese ports. Naturally the rate of freight to be charged on all such cargo will be all that the traffic will bear, while at the same time freight from Japan will be carried at present rates or at comparatively slight advance.

"One result of this situation is the general understanding among shipping men that the service of Japanese ships between Japan and the United States will be accelerated and strengthened so as to fill gaps caused by the disappearance of the Pacific Mail Steamers from the route, the result being that steamer service between Hongkong and Japan, and Hongkong and the United States by way of Japan, will be weakened and become more of a local service for the time being. Announcement to this end is anticipated shortly.

"A factor in the situation which is likely to be of great importance, in that it will prevent the transfer of Japanese or other ships to the Pacific trade, is the increasing demand for tonnage from the Far East to Europe. So far, as present indications lie, no relief for the trans-Pacific situation is in sight in the transfer of vessels from other parts of the world."

FASSETT BACK IN BELLEVUE.

Night on Broadway Has Sombre Ending for Products Co.'s Head.

Lawrence Taylor Fassett, 58 years old, President of the National Products Company, who was discharged Thursday from Bellevue Hospital by Supreme Court Justice Ford, was taken there again and placed in the psychopathic ward for observation early yesterday morning, after his arrest on charges of intoxication and disorderly conduct.

Shortly after 3 o'clock yesterday morning a taxicab drove up in front of the West 125th Street police station and William Spengeman of 2,074 Eighth Avenue, the chauffeur, ran into the station and asked the police to help him collect a fare of $10.85 from his passenger. He said that he had driven his fare from restaurant to restaurant all during the night, but had been unable to induce him to pay the taxicab bill.

Patrolman Tobin ushered into the station the passenger, who said that he was Lawrence Taylor Fassett, and produced a large roll of bills, saying that he was perfectly able to pay the taxicab driver, but had refrained from considerations of principle. Police Lieutenant Miller ordered Policeman Tobin to arrest Fassett for intoxication and disorderly conduct. Dr. Steele, who was summoned from Knickerbocker Hospital, found Fassett in a violent humor and advised that he should be sent to Bellevue Hospital for observation. At this suggestion signs of anger disappeared and Fassett pleaded against going back to the hospital. He went, however.

Dr. Menas S. Gregory, in charge of the psychopathic ward at Bellevue, when he was there before, advised that Fassett be committed to the Bloomingdale Asylum and predicted that he would recover after a short period of treatment there, and added that, if released, Fassett would probably be back in the hospital within 48 hours. Justice Ford, however, ordered him freed.

THUGS GET $307 PAYROLL.

Choke Harry Brettler, Treasurer of Ideal Art Bent Glass Company.

Harry Brettler of 264 Division Avenue, Brooklyn, Treasurer for the Ideal Art Bent Glass Company, 125 and 127 Baxter Street, was held up and robbed of $307.76, part of the weekly payroll, yesterday morning in the hallway of the building by three men, who escaped after beating him into unconsciousness. Detectives were soon on the scene, but were unable to get any trace of the robbers.

According to Brettler, he went to the Chatham and Phenix National Bank branch at Ludlow and Grand Streets and drew $309.86. As he was entering the building on the ground floor he saw two men standing near the stairs and a third descending. He thought they were workmen, and had reached the stairs when one of the men struck him in the face, while another grabbed him by the throat and choked him. When he recovered he found the money, with the exception of $2.10 in dimes, stolen.

Trading Quiet on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, Oct. 16.—Trading was quiet on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes, 66 francs 50 centimes for cash. Exchange on London, 27 francs 54 centimes.

DISBARRED LAWYER DIED A MILLIONAIRE

Widow of J. A. Flannery Tells Surrogate Estate Is Worth $1,600,000.

ACCUSED IN PARK FRAUDS

Mrs. Flannery Named Administratrix, but $1,000,000 in Securities Is Ordered Into Vault.

Joseph A. Flannery, who was disbarred from the practice of law by the Appellate Division on May 17, 1912, left an estate of $1,600,000, according to the petition of his widow, Mrs. Viola M. Flannery of 45 East Fiftieth Street, filed in the Surrogates' Court yesterday, asking for letters of administration. Surrogate Cohalan granted her request.

Flannery was disbarred upon the recommendation of Hamilton Odell, as referee, who found the lawyer guilty of professional misconduct in connection with the condemnation of land which was sold to the city for park purposes.

In her petition the widow recites that her husband left no will and that there is only herself and the two daughters, Viola and Aileen, who reside with her, to enjoy the estate in equal shares.

The petition recited that there is about $500,000 in personal property in the widow's keeping, realty amounting to at least $100,000, and securities valued at about $1,000,000. The Surrogate granted her plea to set her bond as administratrix at $500,000, the amount of the personalty in her immediate possession.

However, the Surrogate directed that the $1,000,000 in securities be placed with the New York Life Insurance & Trust Company, as depositary, until the further order of the court. The securities were listed in the order as follows:

573 shares of Great Northern Railway preferred stock.
1,000 shares of Northern Pacific Railway common stock.
500 shares of Baltimore & Ohio Railroad common.
500 shares of Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway common.
1,010 shares of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway.
2,000 shares of the Lehigh Valley Railroad.
500 shares of the Union Pacific.
500 shares of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe.
50 shares of the Lima Locomotive Corporation.
1 certificate of New York City corporate stock.
10 bonds of the Estates of Long Beach.
19 New York City 3½ per cent. bonds.
125 Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific debenture 5s.
50 Lima Locomotive Corporation 6s.
1 Newport News Syndicate certificate.
88 Baltimore & Ohio convertible 4½ per cent. bonds.
5 New York City 6s, due 1916, and 6 of the same, due 1917.
150 Missouri Pacific 6 per cent. notes, due 1917.
5 Kansas, Colorado & Pacific 6s.

There was also 500 shares of the stock of the Merchants' & Mechanics' Bank of Baltimore. These the Surrogate did not order into the vaults of the insurance company.

MOURN POLICE CHAPLAIN.

City Officials Attend Funeral of Father F. J. Sullivan.

Police Commissioner Woods, with 2,000 members of the Police Department and other city officials, attended the funeral of the Rev. Father Francis J. Sullivan, chaplain of the Police Department, yesterday in the Church of St. Aloysius, 132d Street and Seventh Avenue, where he had been the parish rector for many years. Cardinal Farley, with two hundred priests at the altar, gave the absolution at a solemn requiem mass.

The church was crowded an hour before the services began and more than 10,000 persons, including 2,000 mounted and foot policemen, stood in the streets. When the casket was brought from the church Inspector Ryan, commanding the department force, had difficulty in clearing a space through the mass of people for the carriages and procession, which was finally accomplished by stopping traffic for ten blocks on Seventh Avenue and the side streets.

Led by the Police Band, a squadron of mounted men and a regiment of policemen marched down the avenue to 110th Street, then south on Fifth Avenue to Fifty-seventh Street to the Queensboro Bridge, where the horsemen and policemen lined up on either side of the street while the funeral party continued on to Calvary Cemetery. The Color Guard of the Knights of Columbus and the Holy Name Society, members of the Royal Arcanum and many officials in carriages followed.

Six members of the Honor Legion were the pallbearers. The honorary pallbearers included Commissioner Woods, Park Commissioner Cabot Ward, Collector of the Port Dudley Field Malone, Thomas M. Mulry and Thomas F. Smith. The officiating clergymen included Monsignors M. J. Lavelle and Joseph F. Mooney, the Rev. James Flannelly, the Rev. William Meehan of Rye, N. Y.; the Rev. Thomas Gavin, the Rev. Thomas Barry and the Rt. Rev. Patrick J. Hayes.

ARGENTINA AVIATOR KILLED.

Francisco Beltramo Falls While Attempting to Loop the Loop.

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina, Oct. 16.—Francisco Beltramo, while attempting to loop the loop in an aeroplane here today, fell to the ground and was killed.

CHARITIES.

WILL YOU HELP?

Mrs. R., a widow in poor health, with two children and aged mother to support. $40 needed to provide $2.50 a week for 8 months to pay for food and rent.

Mr. B., out of steady work; wife and seven children, youngest an infant of 3 weeks. Mrs. B. in poor health. Money needed for food, rent and other necessities.

Mrs. M., three children, and again about to become a mother. Husband unable to pay rent because of unsettled condition of his trade. Small sum of $10 a month needed.

SMALL GIFTS ARE WELCOME.

Please mark case you wish to assist and mail check with clipping to Room 8, BROOKLYN BUREAU OF CHARITIES, 69 Schermerhorn St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

THE SERVANTS OF RELIEF FOR INCURABLE CANCER

are trying to raise $20,000 to guarantee a conditional gift of the same amount, to be used in paying a burdensome mortgage on the Home. The Sisters implore the public for help.

There is no sorrow, no misery, not represented among our patients—of all nations and creeds—wounded, deprived of work, cut off from their own people, and avoided by the world. Think of them a little!

St. Rose's Home, 71 Jackson St., New York.

N. Y. HOME FOR HOMELESS BOYS

Non-Sectarian and Free.
441-443-445 East 123d St. 'Phone 4367 Harlem.
H. CLINTON EVA, Superintendent.
Rev. G. R. LOCKWOOD, Treasurer.

Owing to the great demand made upon the institution during the past Winter, we have been obliged to add thirty extra beds this season, making a total of one hundred. Financial aid is required for furnishing beds and support of the work. Sheets, pillowcases, blankets, and comfortables most acceptable.



A DREAM COME TRUE

Many years ago, the Shoninger retail piano business was established in New York City.

For a number of years we have planned the beautiful and artistic retail showroom for Shoninger Pianos which is now open at 505 Fifth Avenue, just above 42nd Street.

The public is respectfully advised that *new* Shoninger Pianos and Player Pianos are now available in New York City only through the above address.

Service of the highest grade in renting, repairing and tuning will be a feature of the new establishment, with an unchanging one-price policy assuring the utmost protection to the buying public.

If you are interested in obtaining an exceptionally advantageous price on a remarkable piano—

If you are thinking of renting, or repairing, or tuning, or any other "piano service"—

Or if you simply love music and want to hear it, play it, or talk it over with us—

You will be always welcome at our new show rooms.

B. Shoninger Co.

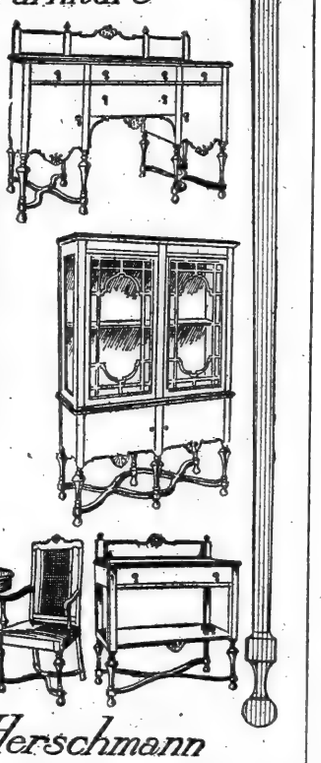
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NEW YORK

"Quality Furniture"

William and Mary Period 10 Piece Dining Room Suite

In Genuine Mahogany, beautifully marked, consisting of buffet, 66 inches long; China Closet, 46 inches long, with 2 cupboards and Moire Silk back; Serving Table, 40 inches long; Dining Table, 54 inch top, 8 ft. extension. 1 Arm Chair; 5 Side Chairs with cane panels, upholstered slip seats of Genuine Blue Leather. Ten pieces as shown here.

$295.00



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Choice collection of skins made up in the most fashionable sets.

Cross Fox	Taupe Fox
Dyed Blue Fox	Smoked Fox
Natural Blue Fox	Pointed Fox
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and other formal or
informal occasions-

Gowns and Dresses
for Day or Evening Wear
the last word in fashions from-
Bernard-Callot-Worth-Beer
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and Manteaux
Of rich velvets-
brocades, metal cloths & high
character novelty materials-
richly trimmed with Sable,-
Ermine,-Chinchilla,-Black Fox
Slate Fox,-Taupe Fox,-Japanese
Sable-Wolf-Badger-Wolverine
Cub-bear & other fashionable Furs

Costume & Tailleur Suits

Suits—for Shopping,
Tramping, Skating etc

Superb Coats for
Afternoon Motoring
and Utility Wear

Charming Paris Blouses

Exclusive Millinery
for formal & informal occasions. Original french designs duplicates and exclusive designs-new every day by our own French & American Artists

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Beautifully Matched Sets
Pellerines-Scarfs-on Muffs
Long & Short—Coats—
Wraps-Boleros-Jackets
embracing the fashionable furs of the season designed for every occasion.

SEEK TEUTON WHO HAD PLANS OF FORTS

Ex-Employe of Austrian Embassy Said to Have Taken Drawings to Berlin.

LOUDEN DENIES CONNECTION

Spy Suspect Says He Never Knew Tomory, Who Was $12 Clerk Under Nuber.

Agents of the Department of Justice began a second inquiry yesterday into the activities of Eugene Tomory, an Austrian army officer, who lived in this country for two years and who is alleged to have carried plans of the fortifications around New York Harbor to the German Government. According to information received by the United States Secret Service, Tomory sailed from New York under an assumed name on the Nieuw Amsterdam on July 24 last for Rotterdam. He is said to have eluded detection whenever the ship was searched for suspicious characters by wearing the uniform of a ship's steward.

The attention of the Department of Justice was called to Tomory after "Count" Max Lynar Louden, also suspected of being a German spy, was arrested on the charge of bigamy. Secret Service agents heard a rumor that Tomory was Louden's messenger, but so far they have established no connection between the two men. "Count" Louden, when asked in the Tombs Prison yesterday whether he had ever had dealings with Eugene Tomory, replied:

"No such name is known to me."

It was learned that Eugene Tomory, before sailing from New York, lived in rooms which he rented from Mrs. Blanche Haskins, at 146 West Eighty-second Street. Mrs. Haskins said yesterday that he was about 24 years old, and that she believed he had been employed as a clerk in the Austrian Consulate at 24 State Street. She said he was a man of very quiet habits, and talked very little. She received a post card from him recently, sending her his compliments as an "old boarder," and stating that he was on his way to Vienna.

At the Department of Justice yesterday it was stated that the Nieuw Amsterdam, before sailing, was very carefully searched for a man in connection with another matter. Tomory assumed an ingenious disguise, according to the information received by agents of the Department of Justice. It is said this same disguise enabled him to escape detection when the ship was searched again by the English authorities at Falmouth.

Alexander Nuber, the Austro-Hungarian Consul General in this city, said last night that Eugene Tomory was employed in the Consulate for three months. He said the young Austrian's duties were of a minor character. He could not say whether Tomory was in America or in Europe at the present time. The Consul General laughed at the suggestion that Tomory had ever been engaged to carry messages from Count von Bernstorff or Dr. Dumba to their home Governments.

"That is ridiculous," said Captain Nuber. "He was only a $12 a week clerk."

So far as Count Louden is concerned, the officials of the Department of Justice intend to leave the disposition of his case to District Attorney Perkins. The "Count" failed to obtain bail yesterday, but his lawyer said he would have Louden out of the Tombs early this week.

A dispatch received yesterday from Aurora, Ill., contains a statement from Thomas Dunham, a manufacturer of automobile supplies, who had dealings with Louden in Buffalo in 1914, that he had been an intimate friend of Louden and, with Mrs. Dunham, often visited the home of Mr. and Mrs. Louden at Fort Erie.

"The Mrs. Louden my wife and I met in 1913," Mr. Dunham said, "was a handsome woman, about 29 years old. She said her parents were Swedish people, who brought her to Mexico, where her father went into business. She met Mr. Louden in the United States."

Of the three women who claim to be wives of the Count, his present wife, Lalla Florence Jansen, whom he married in 1911, would correspond to Mr. Dunham's description.

"Mr. Louden was an inventor of military equipment," said Mr. Dunham. "and about two years ago was backed by Buffalo capitalists in the manufacture of a self-lighting lantern to be used by sentries.

"My father, John Dunham, who lived next door to Mr. Louden at Fort Erie and who is in close touch with the military authorities, writes me that the Count has been accused by Canadians of being a spy."

Mr. Dunham said the "Count" was a colonel of American volunteers during the Spanish-American War, serving with Colonel Roosevelt. He said Louden was also honorary colonel of the Seventy-fourth New York National Guard.

Canal Ship Forced to Return Cargo.

The Panama-Pacific liner Finland, which returned last night from Colon because of the stoppage in the canal, will discharge the 12,000 tons of cargo she carried away on Sept. 25 for San Francisco, and load for London. The officers said that the Panama Railroad did not have the facilities for handling big cargoes, and they had to bring the freight back. The Finland will leave at noon Sunday under the American Line flag for London, and will carry first, second, and third class passengers, calling either at Falmouth or Plymouth. The Korea and Siberia will be put on this service when they get to London from San Francisco.

DROP SUNDAY CHURCH PLAY.

Messiah Trustees Deem It Inadvisable to Defy Sabbath Society.

David Bispham's Beethoven play will not be presented this afternoon. The performance, at first scheduled for the Harris Theatre and later withdrawn on account of the objection raised by the Sabbath Society, then transferred to the Church of the Messiah, has been ruled out by the trustees of the church, and the playlet will not be produced on Sunday at all.

The Rev. Dr. John Haynes Holmes, pastor of the church, and David Bispham issued a joint statement last night in which they said:

"In spite of their best endeavors, Dr. Holmes and Mr. Bispham have found the technical provisions of a ridiculous law to be insuperable and therefore the only performances of 'Adelaide,' will be given at the Harris Theatre on the afternoons of Oct. 21, 22, 25, and 26."

The church trustees met yesterday to consider the Sunday law and William S. Miller, Acting Chairman of the board, later called Dr. Holmes and told him that the trustees thought it inadvisable to have the production in the church.

NEW ASTOR MARKET OPENS TO BIG TRADE

Stallholders Surprised by Size of the Crowds and Liberality of the Buying.

USUAL PRICES CUT A TRIFLE

Robert W. Goelet May Establish Similar Institution in Park Avenue—Vincent Astor Pleased.

Large crowds attended the opening of Vincent Astor's new market in the block in Broadway, at Ninety-fifth Street, yesterday.

It was a buying crowd of prosperous looking people and stallholders were surprised by the first day's business. The management, which undertakes to deliver all goods, had two wagons at hand, but hired five more soon after the market opened. A butcher said that, besides goods charged, he took in $700 cash. A fruit and vegetable booth took in $460.

Prices were a trifle below the average along Broadway in the neighborhood. A woman who lives near-by said she intended to shop regularly at the market because she could buy everything under one roof. Another woman who came ten blocks said she could do as well in near home stores and that the market's advantages were not worth the time and carfare.

Food dealers in the neighborhood apparently are not much disturbed, and several offered wagers that the market would not be in existence a year. They pointed to the failures of other markets and said New York people did not care enough about saving a few cents to travel far.

The management of the market points out, however, that with the low rents charged the market men can make lower prices than stores. A butcher's stall rents for $1,300 a year. Stalls facing the street range from $1,000 to $1,500, while smaller stalls in the rear bring from $400 to $600. Light and cleaning are free, and ice is furnished at $3 a ton.

There were rumors among dealers along Broadway yesterday that the market building had been designed so that it could be readily transformed into a garage. This was denied by the builder, James MacWalters, who explained the rumor by the fact that Mr. Astor had intended to build a garage on the site before the idea of a market came to him.

Robert W. Goelet, who visited the market on Friday, said he was much pleased with the idea, and that he might build one on land he holds in Park Avenue, near the Grand Central Terminal. Mr. Astor visited the market in the morning. He was gratified with the way the public took to the scheme, and with the displays of dealers.

The market will be open from 7 A. M. until 8 P. M., except on Saturdays, when it will remain open until 11.

Church 250 Years Old.

The Dutch Reformed Church at Port Richmond, S. I., will begin the celebration of the 250th anniversary of the founding of the congregation today. There will be a Sunday School rally in the morning, followed by a sermon by the Rev. Cornelius Brett, pastor of the Bergen Reformed Church, Jersey City. On Thursday Mayor Mitchel and President McAneny of the Board of Aldermen will speak. The first church building was erected in 1680. This was burned just after the Revolutionary War, and the present church building was then erected.

LIGGETT CO. TO BUY RIKER & HEGEMAN

George J. Whelan Arranges Sale of Controlling Interest in 90 Drug Stores.

UNITED DRUG CO. PURCHASER

Plan Calls for Same Terms to Minority Stockholders as to Selling Majority.

Transfer of the controlling interest in the Riker & Hegeman Company, which owns about ninety drug stores in the leading cities of the East, to the United Drug Company, was arranged for yesterday by George J. Whelan and his associates. The deal comprises an exchange of Riker & Hegeman stock for stock of the United Drug Company, and minority stockholders will have the opportunity of securing the same terms as the majority. A special meeting of Riker & Hegeman stockholders will be called in a few days to ratify the agreement, which has to have the consent of 75 per cent. of the shareholders before the Riker & Hegeman system can become a part of the United Drug Company.

The arrangement made by Mr. Whelan with Louis K. Liggett, head of the United Drug Company, calls for the exchange of $100 in common and $45 in second preferred 6 per cent. stock of the United for each $100 share of common stock of the Riker & Hegeman Company. The Corporation of Riker & Hegeman Stock owns $4,300,000 of the $8,469,000 common stock of the Riker & Hegeman Company, but has none of the drug concern's preferred shares. This is a company under the domination of the Whelan group that built up the United Cigar Stores Company. Owners of Riker & Hegeman preferred stock will receive $100 of 7 per cent. United Drug first preferred stock for each $100 of Riker & Hegeman stock. The Riker & Hegeman preferred stock pays 6 per cent. dividends yearly, so that the exchange will bring a higher return to stockholders. At the present time the United Drug common stock pays 8 per cent. dividend, against 6 per cent. paid by the Riker & Hegeman Company.

The plan calls for a change in the capitalization of the United Drug Company, which at the present time has no second preferred stock. The company has authorized capital of $20,000,000, equally divided between preferred and common, of which $2,774,000 of the former and $4,683,600 of the latter is outstanding.

The United Drug Company was incorporated in Massachusetts in 1911 primarily for the manufacture of drugs, toilet articles, &c., but was later extended to include a large retail business. The Louis K. Liggett Company, which operates sixty retail stores in the United States and Canada, was taken in and a Canadian manufacturing branch was organized a few years ago.

Louis K. Liggett is one of the best known drug men in the country. George J. Whelan was recently quoted as saying that Mr. Liggett and his fellow officers in the United, J. N. Staples, Jr., and George Gales, were the most efficient factors in the drug industry of North America. It was learned yesterday that the change of control, if it occurs, will not affect the operating forces of either company.

Broadway **Saks & Company** 34th Street

'Phone Greeley 2626

Specialists in Apparel for Men, Women and Children

Tomorrow, an Extraordinary Sale of

Women's Tailored, Fur-trimmed Suits

Reproducing with almost photographic accuracy superb Paris creations

Prices a fraction of the cost of the Originals

none of which cost less than 1000 francs ($200) to land in America



MODEL I $29.50

Model I, as illustrated at the left, $29.50

A copy of a "JENNY" Model

In chiffon broadcloth, trimmed with either natural raccoon or skunk raccoon. Black, brown, navy, green or prune. Fancy or plain silk lining.

Model II, illustrated at the right, $37.50

A copy of a "BERNARD" Model

In chiffon broadcloth, trimmed with fine skunk opossum. Black, brown, navy, green or prune. Fancy or plain silk lining.



MODEL II $37.50

Rich Broadcloth Suits, fur-trimmed, at $23.50

Splendid reproductions of Suits designed by LANVIN, PAQUIN and BERNARD

Newest features in collars and cuffs, effectively trimmed with skunk opossum or Hudson seal. Flare or pleated skirts with yoke or detachable belt. Also shown in gabardines, whipcords, wool failles and velours.

Fur-trimmed Radium Silk Lace Blouses at $8.95

Faithful Copies of Superb Originals just received from Paris

Heavy radium lace over chiffon; hemstitched vestee of Georgette crepe in flesh color, with inserts of narrow lace. An entirely new collar effect and double lace cuffs edged with bands of fur and with amber buttons.

NEWEST PLAID-AND-GEORGETTE-CREPE-BLOUSES in an exceptionally varied assortment of color combinations. Upper part and sleeves of Georgette crepe, in solid color; tailored and semi-tailored models; high or low collar; long sleeves... **$5.00**

NEWEST TAILORED BLOUSES of heavy quality crepe de chine with satin stripes, also cross-bar or plain. Beautifully hand-embroidered. High military or flat collar; long sleeves; white, flesh or white with colors **$3.95**

Newest Cream Shadow-Lace-and-Chiffon Blouses at $2.98

Made over chiffon; broad bands of filet lace, and hemstitched. Lace cuffs.

Gray or White Hair Accessories

The combination of quality and price is an irresistible one. Perfect matching assured by experts in attendance.

At **$2.45** *Gray or White Switches, 18 inches long*
At **$3.45** *Gray or White Switches, 20 inches long*
At **$5.45** *Gray or White Switches, 22 inches long*
At **$5.95** *and* **$8.95** *Gray or White Transformations*

The almost daily advance in the cost of fine skins makes this special offering particularly important

Women's Hudson Seal Coats

(dyed muskrat)

remarkable at **$125.00**

Three-quarters length with fine skunk collar, cuffs and deep border around bottom of the skirt.

Caracul Coats with collars of various Furs, special at $150.00

Hudson Seal Coats, 40 Inches Long, (dyed muskrat) ***With Extreme Flare Skirt, at $69.50***

Exceptionally Fine Cross Fox Sets, very specially priced at $90.00

Red Fox Scarfs, **$22.50**; *Muffs*.....**$25.00**
Black Fox " **$22.50**; " **$27.50**
Skunk " **$17.50**; " **$25.00**
Natural Lynx Sets, special at.....**$39.50**

Fur-trimmed taffeta Petticoats specially priced at $3.98

Changeable street shades in a fine quality of taffeta; flounce trimmed with cluster tucking, two narrow ruffles and a band of fur.

Silk Petticoats that wear splendidly

In messaline at **$3.98** *In taffeta at* **$4.98**

All the desired street shades, including changeable silk and solid colors.

***An Entirely New Line of Undermuslins for Large Women* at 50c to $2.00**

These garments are not merely large sizes, proportioned as they would be for a 34 or 36 bust measure, but are cut and MADE EXPRESSLY for the various types of large women, so that they fit perfectly, are comfortable and are reinforced where the strain is heaviest.

Women's Washable Satin Underwear

the fad of the hour.

at $2.00 to $7.50 a garment

Washable Satin Bodices at $1.00

Lace-trimmed yoke; front and back alike.

Very High Boots are the Last Word in Fashionable



Footwear for Women

We have just received two of the newest High Boots from one of America's best makers. The tops measure 10½ inches from the beginning of the heel, or 12½ inches including the heel—for the rest the illustration speaks.

In Midnight Blue or Tobacco Brown Glace Kid

Very Special at **$8.00**

The "Binner" Corsets in latest Models at $5.00 to $15.00

The "Binner" Corset claims equality with the best custom Corsets and superiority over the average. There is a "Binner" Corset for every type of figure. They embrace the most advanced ideas in Corseting.

"R. and G." Corsets at $1.00 to $3.00

Are absolutely correct in lines and are excellently made of fancy coutil or batiste, in flesh or white. Models for growing girls and misses, as well as mature figures.

Three remarkable Special Values in

Women's Richly Fur-trimmed Coats

None of the Coats can be duplicated at anywhere near these prices when the present special offering is exhausted

Coats of Salt's "Sealette," special at $39.50

Three-quarters length, belted model, full sweep. Large collar and band at bottom of natural raccoon or skunk opossum. Lined throughout with peau de cygne and warmly interlined.

Rich Broadcloth Coats, fur-trimmed, at $29.50

Seven-eighths length, full-belted model, choker collar and cuffs and bottom of Coat luxuriantly trimmed with skunk opossum. Lined throughout with peau de cygne and warmly interlined. Black only.

Fine Corduroy Coats, fur-trimmed, at $18.50

Three-quarters length; large, full collar of natural raccoon. Full-belted effect. Lined throughout and interlined. Navy, green, black or brown.

Tomorrow, an Important Sale of

Women's Dainty Evening Gowns

very special at $29.50

Reproduced after the creations of

WORTH PAQUIN JENNY GEORGETTE

PARIS DECLARES for an entire change in the colorings of Evening Gowns. Her latest proclamation is for black, pearl gray, American Beauty and such combinations as orchid-and-yellow, turquoise-and-yellow, pink-and-blue, which, when deftly used in dainty, fluffy fabrics, garnished with iridescent disc trimmings, are irresistible. Skirts have yards and yards of net, some having bead or jet trimmings.

In our Trimmed Millinery Salons are now being shown the most remarkable

Hats at $10.00



that have ever delighted the women of New York. Specializing intently on Hats at this price has enabled us to evolve truly wonderful values, style and quality both considered.

Paris influence predominates



THE UPPER ILLUSTRATION is of a chic Hat, hand-made of fine black silk velvet, trimmed with the genuine beaver. The two plumes are exceptionally fine.

THE LOWER ILLUSTRATION is of a Hat hand-made of rich black silk velvet. Flange of gold lace; transparent gold lace crown, genuine beaver band, small French flowers, delft blue satin ribbon streamer.

Tomorrow, an Exceptional Offering of

Misses' Fur-trimmed Suits

in exclusive models at $29.50

Russian blouse and ripple effects, liberally trimmed with beaver, skunk, natural opossum, raccoon or Hudson seal. Splendidly tailored in chiffon broadcloth, wool velours or whipcords. Black and newest Fall shades; 14 to 18.

Misses' Fur-trimmed Coats at $16.50

Full-length, belted or ripple models, large collar of self material or seal plush edged with skunk opossum. Zibeline, cheviot or wool velour.

Factory Samples and Surplus Stock of Women's Street Gloves at $1.00

which is ⅓ to ½ less than the standard price.

From a famous factory known wherever Gloves are worn.

Tan Capeskin and Gray Mocha.

Fields

GOWNS, WRAPS, BLOUSES, SUITS.



New York Paris

Ours is a most diversified assemblage of the more refined styles in Milady's attire, representing modes from the foremost ateliers of Paris.

Prices Are Exceptionally Moderate

Custom Department.

A slight advance over regular prices for goods made to order.

17 West 45th Street
West of Fifth Avenue

ALL NATIONS AGREE AS TO CARRANZA

The Pan-American Conference, Called for Tomorrow, May Decide for Recognition at Once.

VILLA REPORTED KILLED

Story of Execution by His Own Men Reaches Border, but Is Denied by Secretary.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16.—All of the Latin-American Governments whose diplomatic representatives participated in the Pan-American-Mexican conferences with Secretary of State Lansing have given their approval to the plan devised by the conference in favor of the recognition of the Carranza faction as the de facto government in Mexico.

As a result of the receipt of the responses made by Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Bolivia, Uruguay, and Guatemala, Secretary Lansing has called a meeting of the Pan-American conference members for 3 o'clock on Monday. It will be the fifth and the final meeting of the members of the conference before formal recognition of the Carranza Government is extended. Recognition will probably be proclaimed next week.

The impression is strong that formal announcement of recognition of the Carranza Government will be made immediately after Monday's meeting at the State Department. Secretary of State Lansing would not, today, confirm this statement, but explained that the purpose of the conference was to devise the ways and means of extending recognition.

It is understood that Señor Eliseo Arredondo, the Carranza agent in Washington, will be present on Monday. It is probable that the recognition will take the form of a note to Señor Arredondo, to be delivered by him to General Carranza. After Monday's conference Señor Arredondo will go to the Mexican border to confer with General Carranza and to inform him of the decision of the United States and the Latin-American nations.

Soon after the notification of recognition is presented to General Carranza the United States Government, it is understood, will establish an embargo on the shipment of munitions of war from this country to any faction in opposition to the Government that has been recognized. This will be expected to materially aid the new Government in crushing opposition and restoring law and order.

The Carranza agency here received today a cablegram from Jesus Acuña, Carranza's Foreign Minister, saying the Zapata leaders, Argumedo and Almazan, with several thousand men, had offered to surrender to General Carranza if amnesty were granted to them.

AGAIN REPORT VILLA SLAIN,

But Story of His Death Lacks Confirmation.

EL PASO, Oct. 16.—Reports have been current here all day that General Francisco Villa, chief of the Conventionist forces in Mexico, had been arrested by his own men at Casas Grandes, convicted and put to death, but the reports could not be confirmed here today. Messages from General Villa in his private code were received at Juarez at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

Late tonight a denial that Villa had been arrested and court martialed came from Casas Grandes, in a message, signed by Colonel Silva, Military Secretary to General Villa.

Another official message from the Villa Headquarters confirmed the report of the death of General Fierro.

A Mexican passenger from Casas Grandes, arriving Thursday night, was said to have brought the first story of Villa's death, but his story became public only late yesterday, when it received apparent confirmation from an American arrival, who said he had been so informed by a railroad employe.

The report that General Rudolfo Fierro was dead was received last night over the military wires from Casas Grandes. It stated briefly that Fierro had been drowned while fording a river.

Fierro was the Villista who sprang into prominence at the time of the death of William Benton, a British subject, at Juarez, two years ago. Benton's death, which has never been satisfactorily explained, has been laid to Fierro, Villa's bodyguard.

During one of Villa's critical battles, Fierro, in the face of a deadly fire, uncoupled a troop train, preventing the arrival of Huerta reinforcements. This deed of valor is said to have won him his Generalship.

Later Fierro became notorious as an executioner. One of his exploits, as reported from the battlefield, was the shooting of more than 300 prisoners taken in battle. He is reported to have killed the men as they stood in a row and as rapidly as his aid could feed his gun.

DOUGLAS, Ariz., Oct. 16.—General P. E. Calles, Carranza commander at Agua Prieta, said today he had been notified that General Villa was en route from Casas Grandes to Sonora. He believes his information is correct.

MONTEREY HAILS CARRANZA.

First Chief Warmly Welcomed by Big Northern City.

MONTEREY, Mexico, Oct. 16.—This city, capital and metropolis of the State of Nuevo Leon, warmly welcomed General Venustiano Carranza, who with a large party of military and political leaders is making a tour of Northern Mexico.

Carranza was entertained by the civil authorities. An open-air carnival was given here last night in his honor.

General Carranza will visit Saltillo before moving west to Torreon.

It is reported that the big refinery here will resume operations within a few days. The smelter is likely to open next March.

VILLISTAS ASK AMNESTY.

Among Applicants Is the Former Convention President, Chazaro.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, Oct. 16.—Several members of the convention that supported Villa in his revolt against Carranza sent a representative today from the town of Salazar to General Pablo Gonzales requesting amnesty.

Among the applicants was Francisco Lagos Chazaro, who at one time figured as a Conventionist President. Gonzalez sent word to each to make an individual written application.

WON'T ASK DUTY ON WOOL.

Country Emerging Into Better Times, Says Secretary McAdoo.

Special to The New York Times.

DENVER, Col., Oct. 16. — William Gibbs McAdoo, Secretary of the Treasury, accompanied by Mrs. McAdoo, spent an hour here today on their trip to the Pacific Coast.

"The National Treasury is in better shape than for some time," said Secretary McAdoo, "and we are emerging into better times. While it has been necessary to recommend retaining the duty on sugar and it is probable emergency legislation will be needed to provide revenue, yet conditions everywhere are on an upward movement. I have no intention of making any recommendation that the duty on wool be continued.

"Commerce was completely disorganized at the beginning of the European war. Captains of industry from all parts of the Union were asked to come to the White House, and as a result business has been wonderfully improved. The passage of the Federal Reserve Bank law has liberated business from a strait-jacket with a decidedly beneficial effect in expanding commerce.

"The immense trade we are now getting from South America will be lost to us after the war is over unless we take some means to retain it. Part of this has been done in the establishment of agencies through the Federal Reserve act, and now the next step is the building of American ships to carry and hold this trade."

SAYS GUIDED HAND SIGNED BAIRD WILL

Testator Unconscious and on His Death Bed, Brother Avers in Starting Contest.

LEFT ESTATE TO HIS WIFE

Lawyer Hopkins Denies That She Had Him Direct Dying Husband's Signature.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 16.—The assertion that the hand of Charles T. Parry Baird of this city and Paris was guided in making his will less than an hour before he died in New York on Jan. 16 last was made in a petition filed in the Orphans' Court today by W. Mercer Baird, only brother and next of kin of the decedent and a grandson of Charles T. Parry, deceased, one-time head of the Baldwin Locomotive Works. At the time Mr. Baird signed the will he is alleged to have been unconscious in Hahnemann Hospital.

The will, which has been probated in this city, bears the date of Jan. 16, 1915, and is signed "Charles T. Par—" and again with an X, which appears to represent the testator's mark in place of his full signature. This peculiarity, according to W. Mercer Baird, is due to the fact that James E. Hopkins, a New York lawyer, at the direction of Marguerite J. Baird, a native of France, who is named in the will as the wife of the decedent and to whom is bequeathed by its terms the entire estate of $180,000, guided the hand of the testator.

To procure this much of the signature, it is alleged, the paper was placed upon a pillow of the bed and a pen placed in the decedent's hand. This performance is alleged to have taken place fifty minutes before the death of the testator, and while he was unconscious and unable to comprehend the meaning of a testamentary act. He had been in a state of semi-consciousness, according to the petition, for twelve hours immediately preceding his death.

The decedent had come to New York on a visit shortly before his death, his home for many years having been at Limay, near Paris. He was stricken with an acute attack of appendicitis, from which he died a week after he was taken ill.

The woman referred to in the will as the wife of the decedent is not known to the petitioner, although the legality of her marriage to the testator is not questioned in the petition. It is said she is of French birth and resides at Limay. Under the terms of the will she is sole heir to Baird's fortune, which was his share in the trust estate left by his grandfather, Charles T. Parry.

Marguerite J. Baird was also named in the will as executrix, but to facilitate settlement of the estate, part of which is in the form of real estate in this city, she nominated Attorney Frederic R. Coudert of New York as administrator. Letters of administration were granted to him when the will was probated recently by the Register of Wills of this city. Mr. Coudert has also acted as administrator of the petitioner, W. Mercer Baird, insofar as the latter's share in his grandfather's estate is concerned.

Judge Gest today awarded a citation directed to Mr. Coudert and Marguerite J. Baird, commanding them to show cause why the petitioner's appeal from the decision of the Register of Wills in admitting the alleged fraudulent writing to probate, should not be sustained.

The petitioner is owner of the Baldwin Hotel at Beach Haven, N. J., and makes his home in this city.

Mr. Hopkins Denies Charges.

James E. Hopkins of the firm of Coudert Brothers, 2 Rector Street, denied last night at his home, 4,260 Broadway, the charges made in the suit brought by W. Mercer Baird. He said Charles T. Parry Baird, when lying in the Hahnemann Hospital, sent for the will which he had drawn at Philadelphia some time previously. Mr. Hopkins said he had read the will to Mr. Baird in the presence of Dr. Henry B. Safford of 236 Central Park West, and Mr. Baird said he was satisfied with it and asked to sign it.

Mr. Baird started to sign it, but was seized with a sinking spell while he was writing his name. Later, Mr. Hopkins said, the sick man rallied, but it was explained to him that it was not necessary for him to make the exertion of signing the document and that it would be enough for him to make the cross. Mr. Hopkins said that he held but did not guide the hand of Mr. Baird when he made the cross. He said that he did not aid Mr. Baird in any way when he made the cross. He said that he did not aid Mr. Baird in any way when he made the first attempt to sign his name.

Mr. Baird, while he lived in Paris, had employed the branch of Coudert Brothers there as his counsel, and so called upon the same firm when he was ill in this country.

QUOTES HILLIS'S LETTERS.

Ferguson Says Plymouth Church Pastor Favored British Creditors.

Frank L. Ferguson, former financial agent for the Rev. Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis, whose controversy with the pastor of Plymouth Church over the latter's business affairs has reached the courts, gave out a statement last night in which he told of some of the minister's operations in timber lands. By letters written by Dr. Hillis to his brother and nephews in 1906 and 1907 Mr. Ferguson endeavored to show that the year 1907, which the clergyman referred to as the "year of panic" and disaster for him, was instead a year of "golden opportunity and harvest" for him.

"Dr. Hillis," said Mr. Ferguson, "said he was ashamed to tell his congregation how much money he had accumulated as a lecturer and writer, and perhaps for the same reason he did not tell his congregation how much timber land he had been able to get hold of by his first year's active operations."

Mr. Ferguson said that among the men whom Dr. Hillis induced to buy stock in his logging company were Sir Harold A. Harmsworth and Pomeroy Burton of London, England, who invested $10,000 each. Dr. Hillis, according to Mr. Ferguson, settled with Harmsworth and Burton seven months before he began, by the sale of securities and by lecturing, to pay off the losses suffered by other investors in the logging company.

Ethical Culture Services.

Regular Sunday morning services of the Society for Ethical Culture will be resumed this morning at 11 o'clock in the Meeting House, Sixty-fourth Street and Central Park West. Dr. Felix Adler's associate, Alfred W. Martin, will address the society on "The Deeper Meaning of the Moral Life," contrasting Plato's view with that of the Apostle Paul. Next Sunday Mr. Martin will speak on "International Morality and the Cessation of War."

Chinese Girl Runs Hotel Lounge.

The first Chinese woman to be employed in a New York hotel is in charge of the lounge at the Hotel Claridge. She is Miss Alice Lee, who, though of Oriental parentage, was born in Mott Street. Miss Lee attended the Washington Irving High School and speaks and reads Chinese as fluently as English.

NO BID FOR "BROOKHOLT."

Real Estate Men Balk at $100,000 for Mrs. Belmont's Place.

There were no bidders yesterday for "Brookholt," the country place of Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, near Hempstead, L. I., when it was put up at auction, although a number of real estate dealers had come prepared to buy. Auctioneer Joseph P. Day announced at the outset that no bid under $100,000 would be considered.

"Brookholt" is a thirty-acre tract with a fine three-story mansion, hothouses, flower bed, fruit trees, sunken Italian gardens, and artificial lakes. It was originally improved by Mrs. Belmont at a cost of more than $300,000.

Some years ago Mrs. Belmont entertained her daughter, the Duchess of Marlborough, there. Three years ago she set aside a part of the property for a colony of "farmerettes," girls from the east side, who went to "Brookholt" to be taught the elements of agriculture. After one season this project was abandoned. It was decided to sell the place when Mrs. Belmont last Spring moved to a new country place near Great Neck. Most of the furnishings of "Brookholt" were auctioned yesterday at low prices to New York dealers.

New French Classes at Columbia.

The Fall term of the free French classes conducted by the Alliance Française in co-operation with Columbia University in Kent Hall, on Columbia Heights, will begin tomorrow. The instruction is given by French teachers and is of a practical character. The beginners' class meets on Tuesday and Friday evenings at 7:30 o'clock, in Room 401, Kent Hall. Another class for students who have made some progress in French is held on Monday and Thursday evenings at 8:20 o'clock.

EMINENT CITIZENS JOIN PATRIOT BAND

Continued from Page 1.

acter. The next will be held in Philadelphia, at the home of Mrs. Edward T. Stotesbury, on Jan. 7, and meantime Mrs. Stotesbury is working to get the Pennsylvania Department of Education and the University of Pennsylvania enlisted in the campaign and to extend the plan of the issuance of Americanization slips.

The members of the National Americanization Committee are Mary Antin, Robert Bacon, Nicholas Murray Butler, Richard Campbell, P. P. Claxton, R. T. Crane, 3d, Henry P. Davidson, Coleman du Pont, Thomas A. Edison, Howard Elliott, John H. Fahey, Maurice Fels, John H. Finley, David R. Francis, Elbert H. Gary, James Cardinal Gibbons, Myron T. Herrick, Clarence H. Goodwin, John Grier Hibben, Henry L. Higginson, Frederic C. Howe, Clarence H. Ingersoll, Dr. Abraham Jacobi, Judge Manuel Levine, Clarence H. Mackay, C. H. Markham, Alfred E. Marling, Wyndam Meredith, George von L. Meyer, John Mitchell, A. J. Montague, John H. Moore, U. S. N., retired; Joseph C. Pelletier, Samuel Rea, Julius Rosenwald, M. J. Sanders, Jacob H. Schiff, Bishop Thomas Shahan, Melville E. Stone, Mrs. William C. Story, William H. Truesdale, Rodman Wanamaker, S. Davies Warfield, Charles B. Warren, Benjamin Ide Wheeler, and General Leonard Wood.

The officers and Executive Committee are Frank Trumbull, Chairman; Percy R. Pyne, 2d, Mrs. Edward T. Stotesbury, William Sproule, Mrs. Vincent Astor, Miss A. Keller, Peter Roberts, Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Felix M. Warburg, and William Fellowes Morgan.

NOT A WILSON ANNOYER.

Belgian Visitor's Interest Cost Him Dearly in Baltimore.

Dispatches received from Baltimore last Sunday told of how Joseph Pruijk, a Belgian, was stopped by police and detectives at the door of the Franklin Street Presbyterian Church, where President Wilson was attending service. Yesterday Mr. Pruijk, who is a member of the Brussels Chamber of Commerce, a sociologist, and former Secretary of a charitable institution in Brussels, and is touring America to gather material for a book and as an agent of the Oeuvre du Vêtement des Soldats Belges, a war relief work, told a TIMES reporter that the widely spread story of his being taken for a suspicious character was due to a reporter in Baltimore who misrepresented the circumstances.

"I had never seen the President," said Mr. Pruijk, "and was anxious to get a glimpse of him, so I went to the church door where I was stopped by a policeman who asked me what I wanted. I told him I wanted to see the President, and apparently he thought that meant that I wanted to speak to the President, for he asked me who I was and where I came from. I showed him my personal card, my 1914 card of the Touring Club of Belgium, several newspaper cuttings and a number of letters; then a detective came up and I had to explain to him—I even had to tell him what my Baedeker was and why I carried it.

"But when they had talked to me they said that it was all right; that I could go in. By that time, though, I had given up the idea, and so went on to the Cathedral. A reporter for a Baltimore paper who was at the church door talked to me, and I told him who I was, explained the circumstances, and begged that he mention the Oeuvre du Vêtement des Soldats Belges if he mentioned the matter at all. Imagine my surprise when I saw what the papers said about me."

DEAN DELANEY HERE TODAY.

Will Join Staff of Church of St. Mary the Virgin.

The Very Rev. Selden P. Delaney, who has just relinquished his post as Dean of All Saints Cathedral, Milwaukee, to join the staff of the Protestant Episcopal Church of St. Mary the Virgin, in this city, is expected here today. He will not actually be in residence until Nov. 1.

Dean Delaney is one of the best known of the younger clergy of the high church element in the West. He was born in Fond du Lac, Wis., forty years ago, and was graduated from Harvard University and the Western Theological Seminary in Chicago. He is considered an able and progressive organizer in religious work and is an eloquent preacher.

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The finest COFFEES

At unequaled Prices

MARACAIBO per lb. .19
Special selection

PLAZA
A superior blend of selected coffees .22

FAVORITA
Our famous blend. Superior in quality to coffees usually sold at 35c. per tin .28

JAVA AND MOCHA
Finest quality .38

TEAS

of fragrance and fine flavor at most attractive prices

India and Ceylon, per lb. pkg.	.50	.60
½ lb. pkg.	.28	.35
Orange Pekoe Ceylon, Per lb. Pkg.	.50	.60 .80
½ lb. Pkg.	.28	.35 .45
English Breakfast, Per lb. Pkg.	.60	.75 .90
½ lb. Pkg.	.33	.40 .50
Formosa Oolong, Per lb. Pkg.	.50	.75 1.00
½ lb. Pkg.	.28	.40 .55

BUTTER
Finest Creamery, per lb. .35
Creamery Butter, per lb. .32

EGGS
Strictly Fresh Hennery .59
Fresh Selected .43
(Neither cold storage butter nor eggs sold in our stores.)

OLIVE OIL—Finest quality

Pure Lucca, Italian, Park & Tilford can	
Quart cans	.90
½ gal. cans	1.65
1 gal. cans	3.10
Pure French, Park & Tilford	
Pint cans	.50
Quart cans	.95
½ gal. cans	1.75
1 gal. cans	3.25

OLIVES	doz.	bot.
Manzanilla, Gulden's Stuffed 5 oz.	.90	.09
Manzanilla, Don Carlos, 5½ oz.	1.15	.10
Queen, Don Carlos, 5¼ oz.	1.15	.10
Queen, Paul Trudelle, 16 oz.	3.10	.28
Queen, Paul Trudelle, 26½ oz.	5.00	.42
Brillat's Selected Luncheon Stuffed with peppers, 11 oz.	2.75	.25
Ripe California, Ehmann's x 8 oz.	3.75	.35
xx 16 oz.	6.75	.58
xxx 16 oz.	8.75	.75

FLOUR	each
Pillsbury, 24½ lb. bags	.85

SUGAR	
H. & E. Fine Granulated, 10 lb. bags	.52
H. & E. Fine Granulated, 25 lb. bags	1.27

SARDINES	doz.	can
Norwegian Smoked	1.40	.12
Finest French boneless:— Paul Trudelle ¼ cans	3.50	.30
Paul Trudelle ½ cans	4.65	.40
Portuguese Boneless ½ cans	2.35	.20

SAUCES	bot.
Worcestershire L. & P., 5¾ oz. bots.	.22
Blue Label Tomato Catsup, 16 oz. bots.	.19
Chili Sauce, Snider's 16 oz. bots.	.21
Tomato Catsup, Snider's, 16 oz. bots.	.19

CEREALS	package
Puffed Wheat, Quaker	.09
Rolled Oats, Quaker	.08
Farina, Hecker's	.08

SOAPS and SOAP POWDERS	
Babbit's Soap, 7 cakes for	.25
Kirkman's Borax Soap, 7 cakes for	.25
Gold Dust, 4 lb. cartons	.18

GIN—Park & Tilford Bottling	case	bot.
Dry, Square bottles	8.25	.70
Old Tom, Square bottles	8.25	.70

WHISKEY, Park & Tilford bottling	gal.	bot.
Corn, Rye and Malt	3.50	.85
Old Cumberland Rye	4.50	1.00
Special Rye		1.25
Private Stock Rye	6.00	1.50
Monogram Rye	6.00	1.50
Glenlivet Scotch	6.50	1.50
Wise's Irish	5.50	1.25

CALIFORNIA WINES	doz.	bot.
Zinfandel Claret, P. & T. Bottling, case of 12 bots.	3.74	.32
case of 24 ½ bots.	4.49	.21
Riesling, case of 12 bots.	3.99	.42
case of 24 ½ bots.	4.99	.26
Port, Extra Quality, 1 gal. glass jars		1.33
½ gal. glass jars		.69
Sherry, Extra Quality, 1 gal. glass jars		1.08
½ gal. glass jars		.54

(No charge for containers.)

Guinness's Foreign Extra Stout

Bottled and matured by Park & Tilford

Bottles, per dozen ... 1.40
Splits, per dozen .... .95

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Fifth Avenue and 26th Street
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Broadway and 87th Street
Broadway and 101st Street
Broadway and 112th Street
Broadway and 146th Street
Columbus Ave. 72nd Street
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ANNOUNCE

the resumption of normal conditions in their establishment.

The labor disturbance has been satisfactorily adjusted and deliveries of tailored frocks will be made with more than usual promptness.

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Boston NEW YORK Paris

"GET THE HABIT." GO TO BRILL BROTHERS. "GET THE HABIT." GO TO BRILL BROTHERS.



Monday Sales

At The Busy Brill Stores. Arranged Especially

For Busy Business Men

Offering Wonderful Values in conservatively modeled, neatly patterned and splendidly tailored

Suits, Overcoats and Topcoats

$20.00 Values At $15

AMONG THE SUITS—you will find numbers of fine hard-wearing worsteds in neat mixtures; hundreds of wonderfully good silk mixture worsteds in the good old pepper-and-salt effects, grays and black-and-whites; the good old stand-by blue serges, the always desirable plain blacks and a host of others, including plain grays in fine soft and hard woven materials—neat, conservative, well-made suits—**WONDERS AT $15.00.**

AMONG THE OVERCOATS—fine black and Oxford Kerseys and Meltons, the "one best bet" of many men; neat gray, brown, tan and dark green mixtures in Scotch Overcoatings that are warm, durable and serviceable, and heavy weight knitted fabrics, many of them waterproofed—in fact, a variety that is too large to even permit us to give you a good idea in this limited space.

AMONG TOPCOATS—the good old favorites, blacks and Oxfords, many of them silk-lined to the edge—all well made and extremely serviceable.

On Sale To-morrow (Monday) at these Five Brill Stores:

Brill Brothers

279 BROADWAY, NEAR CHAMBERS STREET
Union Square, 14th St., Near Broadway 47 Cortlandt St., Near Greenwich
125TH STREET, CORNER THIRD AVENUE—Open Evenings
And at Our New Store in Brooklyn, ON FLATBUSH AVE. AT FULTON ST.

YOUR MONEY BACK IF YOU'RE NOT SATISFIED

"GET THE HABIT." GO TO BRILL BROTHERS. "GET THE HABIT." GO TO BRILL BROTHERS.

FURS

White Fox Scarfs,	15.75
Cross Fox Sets,	67.50

Compare these with similar offerings elsewhere at fancy retail prices.

Black Fox Sets	16.50
Natural Skunk Sets	30.75
Red Fox Sets	25.00
Silver Kitt Fox Sets	32.75
Hudson Seal Muffs	12.75
Battleship Grey Fox Sets	45.00
Fisher Sets	100.00
Natural Blue Fox Sets	185.00
Leopard Sets	35.00
Silver Pointed Fox Sets	55.00
Russian Pony Coats	37.50
Collar and border of skunk opossum.	
Near Seal Coats (Seal dyed Coney)	42.50
Hudson Seal Coats	70.00
Hudson Seal Coats	100.00
Collar, cuffs and border of skunk.	

These Special Prices Are for Monday Only.

Attention: We are one of the largest fur manufacturers in the country, and we will sell direct to the consumer at strictly wholesale prices, of which the above are a fair example.

Fur Trimmings in all widths.
Furs Remodelled.
Fur Motor Coats for Men or Women.

A. Ratkowsky
Manufacturing Furrier
32 and 34 West 34th Street
Take Elevator

Franken

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Important Sale

Velvet Suits
Broadcloth Suits

19.75 and 22.50

The Quintessence of Style—
Maximum of Taste and Elegance—
Workmanship Par Excellence—

"Franken" created a standard of suit values which is recognized and which will be zealously guarded and preserved.

This Fur Trimmed Velvet Suit, $22.50

Every model in all fashionable colorings, all sizes for Woman or Miss—

The DeMasi Hat Shop

2ND FLOOR 2 Elevators
500 FIFTH AVENUE CORNER 42D ST.

Monday and Tuesday Only:

A Sale OF 650 HAND-MADE Trimmed HATS 3.85

Of Lyons Velvet and Hatters' Plush—
Plain or Fur Trimmed. All Colorings.

No Hat in the House Over $10

CHURCH OPPOSITION HALTS GARY PLAN

Board of Education Hesitates to Adopt Religious Feature for Public Schools.

CITY CLUB DEBATES SYSTEM

Program to Remedy Part-Time Evil May Be Ready for the Board of Estimate Next Friday.

The Gary "work, study and play school" system and the feasibility of adopting it on a wholesale scale in this city were warmly debated at a meeting of the City Club yesterday afternoon. On account of the recent attacks of churchmen, aimed particularly at the religious feature of the Gary or Wirt plan, a great deal of attention was paid to this feature in the discussion.

These attacks have caused the Board of Education to hesitate in adopting the plan. This fact was brought out in the discussion by John Martin, a member of the Board, who is the Chairman of its Vocational Committee.

Superintendent William Wirt of Gary, Ind., who was brought to New York by Mayor Mitchel to install the Gary plan, outlined the system. His idea was that the weekly instruction of the Sunday schools should be supplemented by daily religious instruction for public school children and that the churches of all denominations should supply the religious teachers instead of calling on the public school teachers to give this instruction in addition to their regular work. The children should be sent from school to the churches for this instruction, he said.

"This question is fraught with danger," said Mr. Martin, who is an advocate of the Gary plan in the main, "but I think I can speak with authority for the School Board regarding it at the present time. It is my opinion that unless the opposition to this feature of the Gary plan disappears, the Board of Education will not be justified in going ahead with that part of the plan. It is, after all, a matter for the parents to decide, so that the board can go ahead without the possibility of encountering the charge that it is encouraging one sect at the expense of another."

The Board of Education expects to have its plans for remedying the part time evil ready to submit to the Board of Estimate by next Friday night, Mr. Martin said. The plan is to extend the Gary system throughout the city. Mr. Martin said there were 40,000 school children obliged to submit to the part time plan, and 90,000 were on the "Ettinger double session system," which was devised in 1904 by Dr. William L. Ettinger, the Associate Superintendent of Schools, to help solve the part time problem.

Dr. Ettinger criticised some of the theories advanced by Professor Wirt yesterday, but laid most emphasis on the argument that the Gary system should not be adopted on a wholesale scale in New York until it had had a more complete trial at the public schools in the Bronx where it has been put into effect.

"My one fundamental interest is to make the city the best place in the world to rear children," Professor Wirt said. "Play is a very essential part of a child's education, and work is equally important. The Gary plan is simply a plan to give the child a chance to play and work along the most advantageous lines while studying."

Director Howard W. Nudd of the Public Education Association supported the Wirt idea and advocated extending it at once throughout the public school system. He ridiculed the idea that it was necessary to have "an individual seat for every pupil." This theory, it was said, was what had made it necessary under the old school system to make such large demands on the Board of Estimate for new schools every year. The Wirt supporters argued that the same classrooms could be used by different classes successively.

William E. Grady and Angelo Patri, Principals, respectively, of public schools run under the Ettinger and Wirt plans, spoke briefly, each championing the system under which he taught.

SWEAR OFF 97 PER CENT.

Of $7,190,800 Assessment of 111 Persons, $218,350 Remains.

The Tax Commissioners examined yesterday 111 persons who had been tentatively assessed for the 1916 personal property tax at $7,190,800. The examiners were able to hold but nineteen for a final assessment of $218,350. Yesterday's examinations bring the total of those who have been examined since the books were opened to 1,500 on a tentative assessment of $122,401,400. Of this number only 247 have been held for a final assessment of $1,548,600.

Among the examinations made yesterday by Tax Commissioner White was the assessment of the executors of the estate of Eleanora L. S. Cenci. Albert B. Boardman of 120 Broadway appeared as one of the executors. The estate is tentatively assessed at $1,000,000. The examination showed that the estate consisted largely of untaxable stocks, but there were taxable securities and money to the amount of $314,000. Two-thirds of the entire estate is taxable here, and after deducting legal debts the local executor was held for an assessment on $168,300. The other executors are the United States Trust Company of New York City and Donald Harper of Paris.

ARMENIAN LEADERS ANSWER DJELAL BEY

Call Turkish Consul's Denial of Atrocities a Mass of Inaccuracies.

EXPLAIN FIGHTING AT VAN

Say Christians There Acted in Self-Defense—Protest Meeting Today at the Century Theatre.

Dr. M. Simbad Gabriel, President of the Armenian General Progressive Association, the leading Armenian organization in the United States, and Arshag D. Mahdesian of the Society of Armenians in America, issued replies yesterday to the statement made to THE TIMES last week by Djelal Munif Bey, the Turkish Consul General in New York, who branded as a fabrication the report made by the American Committee on Armenian Atrocities, and added whatever measures the Turks had been compelled to take against the Armenians were due to the hostile activities of the latter.

Mr. Mahdesian said that the Consul General's statement was a mass of inaccuracies, and was "a feeble effort on the part of Djelal Bey to prove his countrymen guiltless of the most terrible atrocities committed against a whole race of people in centuries."

"One statement that Djelal Bey makes," said Mr. Mahdesian, "and which he knows to be inaccurate, is when he refers to a visit to Van made by Noel Buxton, M. P., in which he gives the reader of his statement to understand that Mr. Buxton visited the city of Van after the present war started, and, as he puts it, attempted to start a revolution against the Turkish Government. The visit he so cleverly cites as a justification for what has happened occurred many months before the war started, in the early part of 1914, and nobody knows that better than does Djelal Bey. Of course Mr. Buxton never tried to start any uprising before the war, during the war or at any other time.

Why Names Were Not Made Public.

"Then again Djelal Bey asks why the committee, on which are such men as Bishop Greer, Cardinal Gibbons, Rabbi Wise, Oscar S. Straus, and Cleveland H. Dodge, did not give the names of the people who had reported to them concerning the atrocities the Turks are now committing against the Armenians in the Ottoman Empire. Well, I will tell him. It was because the committee knew that if they did Djelal Bey would cable all the names to Turkey, and that would mean the death or the torture of every person named.

"Horrible as were the disclosures made in the report of the Atrocities Committee it did not disclose by any means all of the horrors of the present situation. For instance, it did not tell of the mutilation of young girls, the cutting up of their bodies, and the stringing up in the market places of the poor remains of their bodies, with signs on the limbs and torsos marked 'bir metallik' per pound. A metallik is one cent in America. This is one of the frightful things they have resorted to to terrify the Armenian people, and it has happened in Harput, in Hadjim, in Malltiah, and other places. This information comes to us from absolutely trustworthy sources.

"And furthermore that report did not state that the Turkish order to bombard the 'dirty Armenian' quarter of Van was signed by an officer with a German name and that the bombardment was directed principally against the Armenian section and the reservations of the American missionaries, and that during the bombardment five American flags were riddled by the shots directed by the officer with the German name."

Dr. Gabriel, who was one of the Ottoman delegates to the International Red Cross Congress held in Washington in 1912, said:

"It would seem that the Turks have only 'killed Greeks, Manorites, Bulgars, Armenians, but never massacred them. The Turks have killed them when they have rebelled against Turkish rule. The Armenians in Van, says the Turkish Consul, had risen with arms in hand against Turkish authority, and therefore they could not be regarded otherwise than as rebels, and the Turkish troops, after the recapture of the city, could not be expected to treat these revolutionists with gloved hands.

"Such is the Consul's argument. It would be worth listening to if it were not horribly twisted to suit his case. The fact is that the Turks had already inaugurated the new reign of terror and massacre in the province of Van, and Van was compelled by the course of 'herrowing events' to resort to self-defense. Other towns and villages had surrendered their arms, believing in the pledges of Turkish authorities that they would not be molested, and had been put treacherously to the sword. The Armenians of Van, warned by the experience of others, refused to give up their arms, but took absolutely no revolutionary steps until the Turkish troops began to attack them and bombard their quarters, not sparing even the houses of the American missionaries.

"If some Armenians in a city like Trebizond were of the suspected elements, they might be removed 'into the interior of the country' to such provinces as Sivas and Harput, which are situated in the very interior of Asia Minor, but why should all the 10,000 Armenians of Trebizond be evicted from their houses, and even then why should they be, men, women, and children, dumped into the Black Sea? The Italian Consul was an eyewitness of this inconceivable savagery. Who dares to deny it? Ambassador Morgenthau telegraphed from Constantinople that the majority of the Armenians in Turkey have been killed. Would the Ambassador say so if he was not convinced of the certainty of the fact?

"How many does that majority mean? At least 800,000. That is the number mentioned in the latest reports, and is a very conservative figure. Everything leads to believe that the number of victims is over one million."

Delegations from more than a thousand churches and religious organizations will attend the mass meeting to be held today at the Century Theatre as a protest against the massacre of Armenians by the Turks. They will represent all denominations.

It was announced yesterday that Cardinal Farley had officially designated Mgr. Lavelle, rector of St. Patrick's Cathedral, to represent him at the meeting. Some of the speakers are missionaries and travelers who have just arrived from the scene of the massacres. Other speakers will be W. Bourke Cockran, Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, and Dr. James L. Barton of Boston. Hamilton Holt will preside.

The doors of the theatre will be open at 3 o'clock. No tickets are required.

ARMENIANS THANK WILSON.

Students Deliver Message of Gratitude to American Consul.

PETROGRAD, Oct. 16.—John A. Ray, the American Consul at Odessa, was visited today by a deputation of Armenian students attending the University of Odessa, says a special dispatch from that city, and asked to convey to President Wilson the gratitude of Armenians for the advocacy of their cause in Turkey by the American Government.

ORDER TO EXAMINE HUNTER.

Court Grants Plea in Lawyer's Wife's Divorce Suit.

Supreme Court Justice Ford signed an order yesterday directing the examination on Oct. 26 of Frederick William Hunter, a lawyer, before the trial of the suit of Annie Belleville Hunter for divorce. Hunter has a suit pending against John Barrett Kerfoot, a critic and author, for $50,000 for the alleged alienation of the affections of Mrs. Hunter. The two men were chums at Columbia in 1887 and the friendship grew closer when Mr. Kerfoot married Mr. Hunter's sister in 1895. His wife died a year later.

In his answer to the alienation suit Mr. Kerfoot said Mr. Hunter had destroyed his wife's affections by harsh and tyrranical conduct.

Mrs. Hunter's application for the order was based on an alleged adventure in a New Orleans hotel. She said that when her husband returned from the trip South she sent a representative to New Orleans to investigate. A photograph of the hotel register showed the signature of Mr. Hunter and just below it the name of a woman written, it was alleged, by Mr. Hunter.

Ryan Assault Charge Dropped.

Following the withdrawal of Stephen Anton's complaint against Clendenin Ryan, son of Thomas Fortune Ryan, who Anton alleged struck him in the face early last Tuesday morning, Magistrate Levy in the West Farms Court yesterday dismissed the charge. Ryan was not in court. The alleged assault took place in front of a café in West Fortieth Street after Ryan had taken a hat which did not belong to him and which Anton said he would not return. The boy was attended in Roosevelt Hospital for contusions and was still wearing bandages when he appeared in court.

MILLS COMMITTEE AT WORK ON LAWS

Will Incorporate Some Tax Suggestions Into Bills for Introduction.

FAVOR SMALL INCOME LEVY

Committee Convinced That Present Personal Tax Law Is Unworkable.

Members of the Mills Legislative Committee, which has been holding hearings in the rooms of the Merchants' Association in the Woolworth Building for the last two weeks in an endeavor to solve the State tax situation, held a secret session yesterday at the home of Senator Ogden L. Mills, the Chairman, to put into shape the principal suggestions already made by the many witnesses. Ultimately some of the suggestions will take the shape of bills and amendments to the present laws.

The committee is convinced that the present personal property tax is unworkable and that some other form of taxation will have to take its place. Whether the substitute is to be an income tax, a tax on habitation, or a classified and listed form of personal tax none of the members would say. Nearly every witness examined has strongly urged a State income tax. Some have suggested that it be applied to incomes as low as $500, while others are in favor of a tax of 1 per cent. on incomes above $1,500, and 2 per cent. tax on incomes above $2,500. It is known that the majority of the members of the committee lean strongly to this latter proposal.

The question of putting a stiff tax on mercantile corporations doing business in the State was also considered by the committee, but Chairman Mills said nothing definite had been decided on.

"The committee at its executive session today," said Senator Mills, "decided to have the principal suggestions as to possible substitutes for the personal property tax put into the shape of definite bills and amendments to the present law. We hope to make our tentative plans public in the early part of November and to hold further hearings both in New York and in the principal up-State cities."

The committee is not at all sure that its final proposals will be accepted by the Legislature, but it considers the chances of getting amendments through will be greatly enhanced by taking the public entirely into its confidence and allow any one interested to express his opinion at the committee hearings. The hearings will be continued in the city on Monday, and during the latter part of the week the committee will go up-State, probably to Buffalo.



SEAL Coat, full flare skirt and belt, trimmed with double fur Russian Sable choker collar and two-stripe, deep cuff.

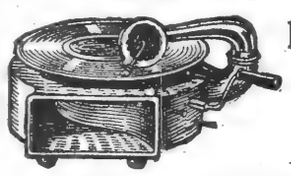
Made also in Baby Lamb, Hudson Seal, Caracul and other Furs, trimmed with various combinations of your own selection.

The heavy demand for Furs in the trimming of Gowns has helped to bring about conditions of extraordinary activity in the Fur Trade.

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TALKING MACHINE



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Convenient, compact, portable. Weighs but 6 lbs. Take it with you wherever you go. Play it to your heart's content.
We have opened a new, large, and commodious store, centrally located, where we will cheerfully demonstrate the boundless musical possibilities of this "Little Wonder."
TRITON No. 2, $15. TRITON No. 3, $20.
WHY PAY MORE?
TRITON PHONOGRAPH CO.,
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ESTABLISHED 1844 HENRY LIKLY TRADE MARK
REMOVAL SALE
Our Entire Stock of
"LIKLY" 5 Year Guaranteed LUGGAGE
Consisting of Wardrobe, Dress, Steamer Trunks, Travelling Bags and Suit Cases at SAVINGS of
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SALE ONLY 279 FIFTH AVE., AT 30TH ST.
Our New Shop Now Open
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Monroe Stern H. J. Canton
Catalogue upon request.



Under your pressure comes harmony which responds to every shade of your music feeling.

The Final Wonder of the Phonograph
—Playing it yourself

EXCLUSIVE FEATURES

The Sound Box, which embodies new scientific discoveries. It produces a richer, deeper tone than any other phonograph possesses.

The Symphonetic Horn—acoustically perfect in design and material. It eliminates all phonograph stridency and preserves the beautiful tonal characteristics of all instruments and voices.

The New Automatic Stop. With two simple movements it "sets" a record to stop where desired and also starts it playing.

The Revolutionary Graduola, which gives you the new phonograph privilege of *expression control*—lets you *play* the phonograph, in fact. This is a wonderful added feature to what other phonographs give, but you only need use it *when you want to.*

WHEN some great master *speaks* music from his violin, *he* feels a greater joy even than your own, for you are—only a *listener.* Would you thrill to those music strains as *he* does, and feel a rapture *something*, at least, approaching his own?

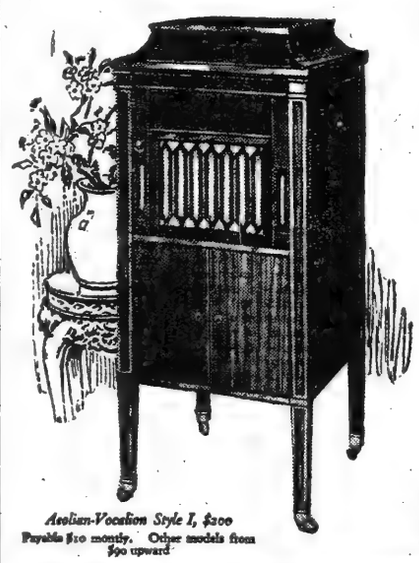
Put a record of his into the Vocalion, that marvelous newest phonograph which allows you to *play yourself*, if you wish. Press the wonderful Graduola device and give yourself up to the music!

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ADOLPH S. OCHS, Publisher and President.
B. C. Franck, Secretary.

Address: THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Publication Office.....Times Square
Times Annex...43d St., west of Broadway
Downtown.....7 Beekman Street
Wall Street.....2 Rector Street
Harlem.....263 West 125th Street
Bronx.....2,960 Third Avenue
Brooklyn.....Room 905, 367 Fulton Street
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Entered as second-class mail matter.

NEW YORK, SUNDAY, OCT. 17, 1915.

WOMAN'S VOTE AND MAN'S WORK.

Women may secure and enjoy the privilege of the ballot, they may go to the polls and vote like men, and like men they may hold political office and perform its routine duties without reproach. All that is easy, that we understand, for in the suffrage States we have seen the demonstration. But since States were created and politics came into being has there ever lived a woman who could have taken the place of DEMOSTHENES in his heroic defense of the freedom of Athens and of Greece against Macedonian aggression? This is no irrelevant illustration from a far-off time to adorn a modern argument with classic borrowings. It is pertinent and of present force, for the peril of Athens in the time of DEMOSTHENES has its immediate parallel in the actual affairs of Europe and in our own situation at this day. Public spirit was at a low ebb, statesmen and the people, concerned chiefly with the petty interests of internal and personal politics, were indifferent to dangers from without, while on the north PHILIP, with the great ambitions of a NAPOLEON and the far-reaching intrigues, the concentration of effort, and the perfect preparedness of Prussian militarism, was executing his designs to dominate the Hellenic world. It was to arouse the Athenian people to a sense of its danger, to revive the spirit of patriotism, to prove that Greece could be delivered from her peril only if united under the leadership of Athens, and that the creation of an efficient armed force by sea and land was the supreme duty of the hour, that DEMOSTHENES prepared and delivered his incomparable orations. He made himself the chief figure in Athens. He did arouse the Athenians, it was a man's work, and it was not through any fault of his that they gave heed to him too late.

Or invoke the public services of CICERO as a standard by which to test the capacities of women in statesmanship. With far less of greatness and of principle than the Athenian orator, CICERO lived in a time of base politics, of corruption, of treachery, of plotting that put the interests of State far below selfish personal advantage. But he was a scourge to demagogues, his service to Rome was great and patriotic, and he won the gratitude and the confidence of those he served. To that we may add that his public orations and his court pleas have survived to be studied as models of Roman eloquence by all later ages.

For a modern instance let the advocates of suffrage for women consider how DANIEL WEBSTER won deathless fame. His profound knowledge of political principles, his unequaled power in debate, his devotion to his country and its Constitution, the majesty of his presence and the spell of his name not only armed him to overcome HAYNE in the memorable debate that supplemented the work of the Fathers by a new founding of the Republic, but implanted in the minds and hearts of the people of the North the principle that this is an indissoluble Union. In that debate WEBSTER molded public opinion as no other American statesman has ever molded it; upon secession in its cradle he put the stamp of death, he made the Union imperishable.

The woman never lived who within any measurable distance could have approached the achievements and the service of these men. MARIA THERESA did present herself in the Hungarian Diet and she moved the gallant gentlemen of that assembly to enthusiastic support to shed their blood in defense of her title to the throne. But how? Not by her Latin speech, but by holding up before them her boy baby, whose future right of succession she adjured them to maintain. It was theatrical, but it was womanly, and it was effective.

We shall be told that it is unfair, that it is preposterous, to put woman's capacity for public service to the merciless test of comparison with the greatest in all history. But male statesmen aspire to the place and the power of the greatest and live laborious days to attain them. Some do attain to a greatness customarily compared to the eminence of the men we have named. Would the women be better pleased if we leave the summits for the slopes and ask what woman has ever approached the forensic efficiency of PITT, of BROUGHAM, of GAMBETTA, of GLADSTONE, of THIERS, of CAVOUR, of CASTELAR, of SUMNER, or any one of a dozen or a score of men whose names appear among the signatures of the Declaration or in the schoolbooks as founders of this Republic?

Seek comparison where you will, place the standard where you will, no woman in all history can meet the test that challenges the fitness of her sex for the highest labors of statesmanship. Women platform lecturers we have had, pleasing and persuasive, amply competent to set up processes akin to thinking in the vast spaces of the Chautauquan mind. But no woman to stir Senates and rouse great peoples to stern resolves, or—and this is the higher service—to recall the populace, in its fits of wrongheadedness, to sense and reason, check perilous adventure in its beginning by lucid expositions of law and principle, and bring into the view of legislatures the true path of safety and of honor.

Men do all these things, they have always done them. They are in the day's work of the statesman. They are high works and these heights are never attained by any of the ruck of nobodies sent to State capitals or to Congress by the complacent misjudgments of village communities or in reward for service to local bosses. Having the ballot and, in the necessary projection of that privilege, going to Congress or to the State Legislature, will women be content to sit among the voiceless nobodies? The capacity for highest service in statesmanship withheld from them by their Creator—and withheld, we take it, for no mysterious reason—will they really feel well assured that in winning the ballot they have won equality? If they are going to be content with hopeless, accepted inferiority, their present ambition is ignoble. Better to hold the first place at the hearthstone, unquestioned, historically above all challenge, full of honor, than a seat in a bench-row of confessed incapables to whom nobody very much attends and of whom only here and there one will make any contribution to current proceedings, and that mostly futile.

The agitators for suffrage will exclaim, protest, and deny; they will even resort to their favorite retort of old fogeyism and a mediaeval mind. Let them set forth facts and sufficient reasons for the belief that women can now or ever will take their place and do their part in the greater works of statesmanship. Precedents and instances they will not find, and if they argue that the women are unequipped because through their historical lack of opportunity they are untrained, they must permit us to withhold assent from a conclusion resting wholly upon confidence in things unseen. God-given capacities have a way of sundering the bonds of human circumstance and taking their free flight to high achievements. Surely, if the gift had been conferred we should not have to turn to myth and fiction for great feminine figures that after the manner of men have made and saved nations.

Woman's pride should spare her the humiliation that awaits her in this venture, that has already visibly befallen her in States where after many years of experience and opportunity there is yet no example, no promise, of an advance to that equal capacity to meet the obligations of public service which are correlative to the equal right to engage in it. It is an empty husk they seek, the idler's privilege to look on while others do the work. It is amazing that the appetite for the poor meal should be so clamorous.

It is the inward sense of this unfitness to enter the lists of politics that makes a very great part, if not a majority, of the sex disinclined to pursue the illusory phantom of equality in suffrage. Why engage in a competition where none may expect to win the great distinctions that all men aspire to and some attain? The individual man may fail, the class always does produce the supreme types that are beyond feminine aspiration. Why should they so consumedly crave in man's field the secondary, the subordinate, the rôle of those who stand and wait, while in their own field they may always hold supremacy with full honor? The argument from biology, from physiology, from temperament has been made and pressed without ceasing. The foundation reason against extending the privilege and the insuperable obstacles to woman's efficient use of it are to be sought in the unchanging order of nature, which fits each sex for the work it has to do and cheats of fruition designs that disregard it.

No argument will prevail with the busy agitators for equality. They demand the ballot for no reason capable of convincing statement, only because they have taken into their heads to have it. But most men and many women know the sound reasons for withholding the grant. They know that it will not raise the quality of the electorate. The average is maintained by the peaks and summits, to which women in politics can never climb. These men and women feel deeply that while making politics no purer, statesmanship no wiser for guidance, administration of public affairs no better, suffrage would powerfully tend to make women less womanly, the home less happy. In this State and in New Jersey, in Pennsylvania and in Massachusetts the men who vote have this Fall a public duty to be taken seriously and to be performed with courage, with conscience, and with conviction.

STANDARD BEARERS OF THE HYPHEN-BEARERS.

For President in 1916: WILLIAM J. BRYAN of Nebraska. He qualified as the hyphen candidate in June. He has just qualified again. The Dove against the Vulture!

For Vice President in 1916: CHARLES J. HEXAMER of Pennsylvania.

Platform: Anything to injure the United States.

THE DURABLE TURK.

It is not fair to say that the Balkan situation is the result of a failure in Anglo-French diplomacy, though that is what public displeasure implies both in France and England, and what the world for the present believes. It is more the effect of a failure in force. Sir EDWARD GREY expressed it euphemistically by saying: "It was clear nothing but a decisive preponderating advantage for the Allies would have enabled us to secure a policy of union." He meant a union of the Balkan peoples either to fight against the Austro-Turko-German alliance or to keep their hands off. That is to say, if the Anglo-French forces had been able to force the Dardanelles and take Constantinople, then it would have been possible for the diplomats to appease the earth hunger of the Balkan peoples with what there was to go around and to control their national ambitions without sacrificing Serbia to Bulgaria or Bulgaria to Greece, or some of each to all of them out of a fourth dimension.

The failure of the allied forces, after nine months, to make any appreciable headway against the Turk, by land or sea, was bound to have a psychological effect disastrous to Anglo-French diplomacy. What if the Allies should lose? What would be the plight of a little Balkan State that had been on the wrong side? Those questions asked themselves, and were not to be answered away by diplomacy, in the face of the facts, namely, that the allied fleet had been unable to force the Dardanelles and the allied army to more than get its toes in on the forbidding Gallipoli peninsula. At the southeastern corner of Europe the outwardness of events doubtless would wear at the present time an aspect more favorable to Germany than might seem to be the case from any other geographical point of view. Bulgaria evidently believes Germany is winning. Greece is not convinced that the Teutonic forces are bound to lose—at least, the Greek King has his doubts.

It probably had been better for the Allies never to have assaulted the Dardanelles than to have done so to no avail, in a blundering, futile manner. Russia is much disappointed. But, on the other hand, she might have been more disappointed if the attempt had not been made. Politics had a lot to do with it from the first. Obviously the Anglo-French authorities, naval and military, underestimated greatly the Turks' resistance. Or, perhaps, Germany's forehandedness in providing Turkey with the means of resistance was the factor not allowed for. There now are rumors that the whole campaign will be abandoned abruptly, as it began. They were not allayed by Lord LANSDOWNE'S manner of meeting the suggestion in the British House of Lords. No member of the Government, he said, could give an undertaking that operations in the Dardanelles would be either continued or discontinued. To discontinue them undoubtedly would further weaken the prestige of the allied cause in eastern Europe. At the beginning of the war, and especially at the opening of the campaign for Constantinople, everybody said: "There goes the Turk. His time in Europe is at an end." But it was not so easy as it looked.

MR. GARRISON'S PROGRAM.

The feeling in all parts of this country will be that we can better afford to pay the cost of the increased land defenses projected by Secretary GARRISON than to dwell longer in fear of possible invasion and to feel daily the lack of protection. The most radical part of the War Secretary's program is an appreciable increase in the size of the regular army. This establishment now comprises about 93,000 enlisted men, apart from the noncombatants of the Quartermaster and Hospital Corps, and including the Philippine Scouts. There are all told at present a few more than 5,000 commissioned officers in all arms, and this number must be largely increased if 32,000 more men are to be placed on the first fighting line, and the Quartermaster and Hospital Corps must be correspondingly increased. Mr. GARRISON, however, will ask for an increased army appropriation of only $75,000,000 in the next fiscal year, to meet all the new expenses, including the cost of establishing, on a permanent footing, the first installment of a new Continental army, which is to constitute a reserve force distinct from the men who have served with the colors in the regular army for the new enlistment term of two years, and will thereafter be on call to serve their country for four years. The Continental army will be a separate force, trained in camps like that at Plattsburg for two months of every year, in which men will be regularly enlisted and paid for all the service they render.

In the development of the National Guard no huge demand is to be made upon the resources of any State. The estimated strength of the Guard at present is 120,000 men; to obtain the 129,000 men asked for in that force should be easy. The few States which have either very few men in their organized militia or none at all will not be slow, we are sure, in raising forces sufficient to answer this moderate requirement, and in conforming to the rules of the War Department to the extent of having cavalry and artillery as well as infantry, and the needful commissariat and supply departments and hospital and signal corps. Indeed, with the pecuniary aid to be extended by the Federal Government the militia of all the States should soon be made as fit as that of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Massachusetts to perform its duty as an important part of the first line. But it will not in the future so largely outnumber the regular army in that line.

With ten new infantry regiments, seven of which will be retained for service on this continent, and a corresponding increase in the artillery, both coast and field, and the cavalry kept at full strength, the United States Army will constitute a more formidable force than we hitherto have thought needful to maintain in a time of peace, but it will be comparatively small, nevertheless, as the most efficient nucleus for a war army to defend a nation of 100,000,000.

The army plan is, indeed, worthy of the most favorable consideration. That it will arouse some strong opposition, especially as to proposed increase of the regular establishment, from the pacifists and the people who profess to live in dread of military ascendency, is inevitable; but there will be no more danger of militarism to the country in the maintenance of an army of 140,000 than there is when the regular forces are somewhat smaller than 100,000. The responsibility that would fall on the militia and on the volunteers, who are to be trained and prepared beforehand under the new plan, would be about the same in either case, if we were suddenly involved in war. If this military plan is accepted and whole heartedly carried out, the danger that we shall ever be suddenly involved in war will be much smaller than it is at present.

The program for defense, both military and naval, is wise and ample. As we have often predicted, it involves no such enormous expense as the opponents of preparedness have pretended to fear. The cost will be spread over a term of years. We have no fear that the pacifist opposition will be able to prevent the carrying out of the program, but the executive ability, the energy, the knowledge required to put these plans into operation with as little delay as possible, are not to be secured and organized by passing resolutions. There is a great deal of practical work to be done which will require all the constructive ability the army and navy can command, and there should be no hampering of the work, in any particular, by the interference of politicians.

FINE ARTS AT COLUMBIA.

Courses Include History of Architecture and Decorative Arts.

The Department of Extension Teaching of Columbia University offers during the present year a series of courses in the field of fine arts, which indicates a decided broadening of interest in this direction. There is offered a course meeting twice weekly under Professor Hamlin in the history of fine arts generally, during the Renaissance and modern times and including also a few lectures on Oriental art.

There are also offered, under the direction of Curator Bach, afternoon courses in the history of architecture and of ornament as well as a course in the decorative arts, treating of the minor arts generally, both in the theory of their application and in the practice of their execution. These lectures are illustrated by stereopticon views. Particular emphasis is directed toward the close association of this work with the vast resources of the Avery Library, with its wealth of illustrative material constantly within reach.

There are also offered certain courses in the form of lecture promenades at the Metropolitan Museum given under the direction of Dr. Kriehn.

Information concerning any of this work may be obtained by addressing the Director of Extension Teaching, Professor James C. Egbert, or Curator Richard F. Bach, at Columbia University.

Exporting Kultur.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

We have been amazed and staggered at the worldwide propaganda of Germany. This is an opportune time to quote from Price Collier's book, "Germany and the Germans," published in 1913, by Scribners.

They will carry this teaching of patriotism beyond the boundaries of Germany. The Allgemeiner Deutscher Schulverein zur Erhaltung des Deutschtums in Ausstunde is a society with headquarters in Berlin, devoting itself to the advancement of German education all over the world. The society was started privately in 1886, and is now partly supported by the State. It controls some sixteen hundred centres for the teaching of German and German patriotism, and German learning. There are such centres in China, South America, the United States, Spain, and elsewhere. They number 90 in Europe, 25 in Asia, 20 in Africa, 70 in Brazil, 40 in Argentina, and 100 in Australia and Canada. The society is instrumental in having German taught in 5,000 schools and academies in the United States to 900,000 pupils. The work is not advertised; rather it is concealed as far as possible, but it is looked upon as a valuable force for the advancement of German interests throughout the world.

FRANK H. MATHER.
Rutherford, N. J., Sept. 29, 1915.

HOW TO FIX PANAMA.

Letting Her Slide and Digging Her Out Is Bad Canal Practice.

New York, Oct. 15, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The writer has refused to make comment on the policy of General Goethals regarding the slides in the old Culebra Cut, although from past experience with slides of considerable magnitude in other places he has convinced himself that the General's theory is partly, if not altogether, wrong. He has hoped that sooner or later the General would be brought to realize that his scheme of "letting her slide and digging her out," as the material entered the prism, was wrong. The writer has had over two years' experience in the engineering department of the Canal Zone and has given considerable thought and study to the subject.

The heavy rains of the Canal Zone are responsible for the slides, and if a large proportion of the water is properly drained off, these slides will have to slow up so that the dredging going on below will be able to take care of the channel, and thus do away with the constant obstruction to the passage of vessels. It is probably true that in years to come the slopes will take a natural grade, but the question is: "How many years?" The writer is of the opinion that it will be at least twenty or thirty years before such a result is obtained if the theory of the General is followed, and that shipping will be delayed each year for about four months during the period of the greatest rains, which is from August to December.

The remedy that is suggested is the trench and gravel method. It has been carried on so successfully in the West and other places, when all other methods have failed, that the writer does not hesitate to guarantee its success on the Panama Canal if properly executed. The only question now is the obtaining of gravel and broken stone in sufficient quantities at a reasonable cost, and of going to the expense of purchasing proper equipment, that was in operation on the canal at one time, but has been removed before it should have been. Steam shovels and trenching machinery, rock crushers, and other valuable equipment have been sold and removed, and before such a scheme can be placed in operation must be purchased again. There is where the mistake has been made, in assuming that these things would not be needed further.

How much will it cost to delay these slides so that the fleet of dredges will be able to keep the prism open? Maybe not more than a million dollars, possibly two millions or more. But what is that compared to the loss in delay to shipping for the next decade, and why is such a small amount (small when compared to the total cost of the canal) to be begrudged when its great benefit will be many times greater, not to mention the advantage of a clear and certain passageway in case of war?

If such a scheme is to be carried out preparations should be started at once to get the necessary equipment on the ground so that when the dry season commences in January everything will be in readiness to begin operations on a large scale. The first four months of the year being dry months, practically no rain will delay such operations during that period. Dredging will have to be carried on in the prism below these slides for many years to come, no matter what remedy is applied, and the writer suggests the above as a remedy to the great delays in shipping through the canal.

WALTER S. WHEELER, C. E.

Work of the American Ambulance.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The story of the American Ambulance Hospital that appeared in a recent issue of THE TIMES has the same faults that have characterized many others on the same subject. The visiting neurologist has either failed to observe accurately or he has been misquoted.

As a member of the transportation "field service" of the American Ambulance I am keenly enough interested in its welfare to hope that it can become properly understood by our homekeeping countrymen. Without wishing in any way to belittle the splendid work already accomplished by Dr. Blake, let me say that he has never been in charge of the hospital, but only of one of the four sections into which the surgical administration has been divided. Dr. Charles W. du Bouchet is now and has been since the beginning the executive head of the hospital.

The Lycee Pasteur, in Neuilly, was not renovated for use as a hospital; it was an unfinished school building at the beginning of the war, and after the Ministry of War had given it to the American committee it was put into a usable state and equipped by the Americans. At present the capacity of the Neuilly Hospital is about 600 beds. The transportation service has handled more than 75,000 wounded, one section alone carrying more than 22,000 between the middle of April and the 13th of September.

The visiting neurologist states the truth exactly when he says that the work of the American Ambulance is a factor of vast importance in assuring for the future cordial relations between our republic and that of France.

DALLAS D. L. McGREW.
Boston, Mass., Oct. 15, 1915.

Help for Wounded War Horses.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

May I call attention to the Blue Cross Fund, a branch of Our Dumb Friends' League, established for the purpose of assisting horses wounded in the war? The fund has, since the outbreak of hostilities, sent supplies of veterinary requisites to over 240 regiments, in many cases weekly, fortnightly and monthly. Sir John French, writing from the headquarters of the British Army, expressed his thanks to Lady Smith-Dorrien, President of the Blue Cross Fund, and to the committee for the good work they had accomplished.

The Blue Cross Fund has now four splendid depots in France, divided into thirteen hospitals, and 2,113 horses have been cured since the hospitals were opened. The Earl of Lonsdale, President of Our Dumb Friends' League, visited the hospitals early in the year and expressed his appreciation of the work. Funds are urgently needed to carry on the work, and donations may be sent to me at 829 Park Avenue, New York City.

LUCY ELPHINSTONE MAITLAND,
Hon. Secretary.

New York, Oct. 13, 1915.

Five Boys and Girls.

Five little boys and girls and their widowed mother must depend upon the generosity of others for their home. The father, once an industrious, hard-working man, took to drink during the last three years of his life, lost his work, and when he died left his family absolutely destitute, ill-clad, undernourished, and half sick. With the assistance of the Charity Organization Society and the material help which it secured for the family, a great change has come into this home: The health of all is better, new rooms into which they have been moved are light and airy, the entire standard of living is on a better plane, and there seems every reason now for these five children, who have recently been so much handicapped, to grow up into good and useful citizens, providing the mother can have regular aid. The society has been providing $35 a month, and hopes that it may be enabled to continue this. Gifts toward the $105 needed for the next three months may be addressed to the society at 105 East Twenty-second Street, and will be acknowledged.

The society acknowledges, with thanks, the following contributions sent in response to previous appeals in THE TIMES for other families: Miss J. A. Sill, $5; Miss Annie S. Hoyt, $10; Arthur B. Spence, $2; Adolph Wagner, $2; Mrs. H. S. Cohn, $5, and Mrs. Adolf Liebmann, $50.

FOR WHOM THE HORN IS.

Pedestrians and Motorists Discuss Each Other's Manners.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As a driver of a machine I know the necessity of a signal device, because I have had to steer clear of so many pedestrians who read a paper while crossing a street and punctuate their reading by stops more or less short, apparently depending upon the length of the sentence they happen to be reading; of the groups which step from behind a concealing vehicle and continue in as many directions as to effectually block the vehicle's progress; of those who walk parallel and close to the curb and suddenly step into the gutter; of those who ogle women or review her millinery in the middle of a street; and of those who intentionally slow up their accustomed stride in order to demonstrate that their attitude toward the autoist is correct.

For the autoist who slides back a little before starting his machine; for the mail wagon which disregards every rule of foot or wheel; for the bus which assumes the entire street in which to zig-zag; for the bicyclist who prefers to lose control of his wheel when close to a machine—for all these, of course, a letter may call their attention to their own or my own danger, but it seems to me that a horn is more practical and its message may be delivered more promptly.

A. HORNBLOWER.

New York, Oct. 13, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

An automobile horn has a distinct function. This is to warn against danger. It is the safety device. Used as a noise maker or in any other way save for that which it is intended it becomes a nuisance. But just because it is capable of abuse at the hands of thoughtless, careless motorists does not mean by any means that the horn as an institution should be abolished. What should be done is to prohibit such abuse by allowing horns to be used only in their true functions—as warnings of danger.

Time and again in my own experience automobile horns have been the means of preventing me from being run down by automobiles. I do not resent this warning. On the contrary, I should seriously resent the failure of such a warning. If I am crossing the street and an automobile is approaching I want to know of it. I am entitled to a fair warning—a warning that I will hear no matter how loud the surrounding traffic, and that I will understand. Like any other safety device, the use of the automobile horn should be regulated. To prohibit them would be to seriously menace public safety.

New York, Oct. 13, 1915. C. L. M.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The streets are full of pedestrians who drive cars and still know their rights as pedestrians. I am one of them, and I am against the prevailing use of the horn. In this war between pedestrian and motorist the motorist has won the first campaign by bullying tactics that should make him blush. But the end is not yet. At each crosswalk the pedestrian has the right of way. This means that if each proceeds at a steady pace and a collision results, the motorist must yield to the pedestrian. Instead of doing this the motorist has blown a horn and frightened the pedestrian into jumping for his life or standing still. There may be thousands of automobilists, but there are millions of pedestrians, and every time one stands waiting for two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, yes, ten automobiles to go by, he has time to think, and we may be sure that he is not thinking about how he can be further regulated. RICHARD WELLING.

New York, Oct. 13, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Personally, I think at times nothing short of a cannon is required when some urchin suddenly decides to cross the street right in front of you without looking, or when a truck driver, without a signal of any kind, turns into another street. From my point of view our friend hardly can be called a fair judge, for he remarks "when a motor car driver strikes a pedestrian it is absolutely the fault of the driver and never any one else."

EDW. R. POERSCHKE, Jr.

New York, Oct. 13, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In London, a city even larger than New York, one seldom hears an automobile horn. And why? Because it is against the police regulations to use a horn unless in case of real danger.

There is a law there that says: "No unnecessary noises." Newsboys are not allowed to shout their extras. The newspapers provide large sheets containing the headings of interest which the boy pins in front of him, where all may read at a glance. No one cries his wares and no automobile horn is heard except in emergency cases, and this on streets such as Oxford, where the traffic is worse even than on our Fifth Avenue.

Why cannot our police enforce the same rule in our own city?

R. GEORGE BROWN.

New York, Oct. 13, 1915.

When Austria Sold Munitions Here.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In view of the present attitude of Austria in the matter of the sale of munitions of war by private American manufacturers, the following may be of interest. The quotation is taken from Page 26 of the pamphlet entitled "The Supplies for the Confederate Army, How They Were Obtained in Europe, and How Paid For," by Caleb Huse, Major and Purchasing Agent, C. S. A., Boston, press of T. R. Marvin & Son; 1904:

At first I considered the getting of anything from an imperial Austrian arsenal as chimerical. But my would-be intermediary was so persistent that finally I accompanied him to Vienna and within a few days closed a contract for 100,000 rifles of the latest Austrian pattern, and ten batteries of six pieces each of field artillery, with harness complete, ready for service, and a quantity of ammunition, all to be delivered on ship at Hamburg. The United States Minister, Mr. Motley, protested in vain. He was told tha the making of arms was an important industry of Austria; that the same arms had been offered to the United States Government and declined and that, as belligerents, the Confederate States were by the usage of nations lawful buyers. However unsatisfactory this answer may have been to Washington, the arms were delivered, and in due time were shipped to Bermuda from Hamburg. Mr. Motley offered to buy the whole consignment, but was too late. The Austrian Government declined to break faith with the purchasers.

JAMES H. GILBERT.

Atlanta, Ga., Oct. 8, 1915.

Away with Perfection.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Recently two contributors asked the question, "Is nature perfect?"

Perfection leaves nothing to attain. Back of all form and substance exists a force which has a definite aim—a purposeful, persistent principle extending through all nature, from the stress of the atom to the ether beyond the globe. In all its manifestations there is an evident effort to accomplish something—to produce a different condition, to satisfy an "urge" or "desire." Yet a limitation of this force is evident in a confusion of methods, in the multiplicity of cross-purposes. Interruption of activity is apparent everywhere. Life as we know it best is but a complicated example of this restraint to an all-embracing desire for a change of form and structure; and its very essence is its consciousness of imperfection. Individuals are what they are by virtue of their imperfections. Their existence is expressed in terms of greatest need. Every organ in the animal body, and it is none the less true of all organic conditions, is a prop to a failing effort—an economic necessity in the preservation of individuality. A strife in the accomplishment of an object presupposes another and a competitive force. Therefore it could not rise to the dignity of perfection. All of which would seem to indicate that nature has its shortcomings.

ARTHUR L. MITCHELL.
East Aurora, N. Y., Oct. 11, 1915.

GERMANY'S LOOK INTO HER OWN FUTURE.

Qualified Ways in Which the People, With a New Mass-Mood, Will Become More Democratic and Self-Governing.

FROM THE SOMETIME INSPIRED COLOGNE GAZETTE.

An Article That Has Been Widely Commented Upon in Germany.

Certain things have been so conclusively proved by the past war year that for all future time they can never again be an object of dispute. No weakening may take place in the external State power, as a result forsooth of a point of view that holds that their sharpness and strength can be even approximately dispensed with, by reason of friendly sentiment and concessions on the part of our neighbors. In judging the relations between us and the great neighboring States, no party will stand distinct from others because it maintains that we could save money by relying upon the progressive subordination of the principle of power (Machtprinzip) to the basis of good-will among civilized races. We will waste no more time in discussions of that subject, since even the Socialists, too, have had their experiences with their brethren in foreign lands. Similarly, even those who have most faith in progressive principles will postpone the discussion of these questions for several generations. The war has worked too convincingly.

It has eliminated, also, from our political discussions the word "Fatherlandless." We cannot even imagine those political stupidities which could bring about the reintroduction of that word into our vocabulary. Too much has been learned anew in all realms for that, at home and, above all, out there in the field. The men who will come back have accomplished so much together, endured so much together, have shown and witnessed so much love for the highest common good, that for them the question of who loves the Fatherland more or whether one loves it more than the other, and whether there are persons who take an indifferent or even hostile attitude toward it, has been finally settled. And these men constitute the living basis of our future politics. On this basis no one will again be able to build up a policy of spying out a man's sentiments or persecuting him because of his sentiments. That will not work any more. The one side will not want it, and the other will not stand for it; and both together will constitute the overwhelming majority.

This already borders upon the question: Will Germany after the war be more democratic? This question can doubtless be answered only with yes and no, not with yes or no. The common experiences have relegated social and communal differences to the background; the future will bring with it a simpler method of living, and therewith a diminution of the social differences. The democratic trait created by the war will be carried over into the political life in so far as the odium of "Fatherlandlessness" will at last be removed from the only party to which, in the eyes of certain political parties, it attached. On the other hand, there will disappear from our political life the idea of exceptional legislation, in the sense in which that term was used hertofore, and against the objects of such legislation, since also the "exceptions" have disappeared in view of their demonstrated trustworthiness for patriotic purposes.

A democratic character will appear in our internal political life also, owing to the fact that the demands for a full participation in the directing of the State destiny—the right of ballot!—will be more emphatically insisted upon. One cannot imagine that the present-day three-class ballot system will continue in the old form. But all democracy will have a different basis than at present: the sentiment tending to strong, and conscious, and energetic Machtpolitik, (policy of power), proudly conscious of its own national peculiarity, "State-preserving," (Staaterhaltend), in the best sense of the word. The maintenance of our own strong peculiar German enonomic type: strong agriculture as the foundation of the powerful industrial superstructure, the demonstrated mistake of the purely free-trade ideal, will soften the party shadings of political economic contrasts and put in their place rational considerations of practicability. All of us have become agrarians a little.

On the other hand, the questions of provisioning the people have sharpened extraordinarily the view and feeling for all that which even remotely borders upon improper increase in prices of important foodstuffs. Wherever the guilty ones may be in this respect, they will find no mercy from the verdict of the people, even up in high quarters. The experiences of the war will be translated into our legislation also in this province. But the differences of opinion concerning these questions will be greatly stripped of political party characteristics, and here, as in other political realms, it will be one of the most important questions at issue how much practical State socialism is healthful and necessary and how much is injurious.

The war has brought us a great many necessary institutions of a State Socialistic character. Theorists and practical men will have to take up the question how far economic individualism may be curtailed, and how an extraordinarily essential impulsive force of economic development, the personal interest of the subject engaged in business, can be prevented from losing its incentive for amassing fortunes to such a degree that it may become anaemic. The number of officials will be extraordinarily increased by the coming institutions in the form of State monopolies, even as will the number of persons drawing annuities from the State and the pensioners of the war. The State insurance legislation, on the other hand, will not be able, for a long time to come, to make any further progress. Its high-water mark will remain the insurance of employes. The next care will be that of reconquering foreign markets, and that cannot be furthered by the imposition of new Socialistic burdens. This, too, can no longer be a party question after the war, but must be treated solely from the point of view of practicability.

Thus, democracy and socialism, which the war has in a certain sense strengthened, will also be held in check by the experiences of the war, and a healthy political realism, which has gradually perceived the importance of the State authority and of leading personages to an extent undreamed of, will determine the limits of the development, just as the experiences of the war will remove much of the bitterness of political, and especially of religious, differences.

How the party life and the relations of the parties to the Government shall constitute themselves depends upon divers factors. One of them is the extent to which the Government has succeeded in recasting its own principles ("unlernen," i. e., "unlearn and relearn"). This remains for the time being the Government's own secret. But the auspices are favorable: the words of the Chancellor still ring in all ears, and the words of the Kaiser will never be forgotten: "I know no parties any more; I know only German." The other factor is the mass-sentiment and mass-mood which the home-coming army will bring with it. Here individual experience can only by conjecture seek to arrive at a general opinion. Assuredly our field-gray fighters will return attaching very little importance to the value of trival controversies about minor party differences.

That ought to favor the disappearance of party nuances and the forming of larger party organizations on the Left, (radical,) as well as on the Right, (conservative,) side of the House. The conclusion of peace will most likely have a great influence upon the alignment of the parties; in this respect, no matter what the result of the peace, there should be two directions.

More should not be said at present on this point; here too there is still too much in a state of flux and dependent upon the actual developments. Assuredly the questions of foreign policy, which are even now already busying in a gratifying manner all trained minds, will exercise a great influence on the future party life. Out of this there are growing up new, important, and fruitful objects of dispute. In this respect, too, we can at the moment form only surmises, and the open discussion of these questions would transgress the limits of the freedom of speech. But one thing is sure beyond all doubt; we are entering the new period of German history with a feeling hardened in the fire that we are dependent upon one another in all sections of our people, a feeling of unshakable confidence in the goodness and safety of our State organization, and with the energetic will that our policy shall be directed more by considerations of practicability than by theories, and with the no less energetic general demand that various long and thick queues that still dangle behind us shall be cut off as soon as peace has been restored to the country.

MURDER IN MOVIES.

A Protest Against Its Inevitableness and Sympathetic Treatment.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

When we go to the movies, and the white letters out of the black tell us we are to behold a melodrama "Passed by the National Board of Censors," we know that the acting will not be vulgar; we know that the plot will not be off color, and we feel certain some one will be stabbed or shot. The person who shoots the villain usually shoots in retribution or in self-defense, but there is too much sympathy with the man or woman who kills. The audience is relieved that the villain is disposed of, leaving the hero and heroine to marry. It is not the horror that strikes the audience that one man has taken another's life.

What a terrible thing to put before the eyes of children—stabbing and shooting! Cannot some influence do away with this continual picturing to young people the use of murderous weapons? Since the melodrama can rarely get along without the death of some one, why not let the villain pass from the films otherwise? Not by his own hand; that is not an idea to picture to youth. Let the villain become ill. Drown him!

Yes, the melodrama, with plot of death intent, passes by the National Board of Censors unnoticed, and slides along the white canvas in town after town, leaving behind the memory of a horror, pictured so often it now has become a commonplace—the memory that one man has killed another.

GENEVIEVE HAMILTON.
Anaconda, Mon., Oct. 13, 1915.

OCTOBER TWILIGHT.

A bracing breeze
Through leafless trees,
(The pines alone dark green,)
Dry leaves around
On all the ground
Where flowers and grass have been.

All things atune:
A faint new moon,
(Sunset yet in the west,)
One tiny star,
Waiting afar,
Till dark bring out the rest.

O glorious light,
O radiant sight
Of Autumn all unfurled;
On such a night
Can't all be right
Throughout this wondrous world?

PYRMA WHITNEY.

LAW SCHOOLS FOR WOMEN.

The Cambridge Experiment Suggests an Opportunity in New York.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Among the valuable articles of your Sunday Magazine Section is a graphic description of the Cambridge College of Law, to be opened exclusively for women by Professor Bale of the Harvard Law School Faculty. All honor to this courageous adjustment to the demands of the present, and kindly permit a few remarks upon that which has already been successfully accomplished.

In the early nineties Dr. Emily Kempen came to New York from the University of Zurich to find

MISS INA LELAND WEDS IN SARATOGA

The Bride of Schuyler A. Orvis of New York in Bethesda Episcopal Church.

HER BRIDESMAIDS IN BLUE

Reception Held at Home of Miss Hattie Leland—A Motor Trip for Their Honeymoon.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y., Oct. 16.—The wedding of Miss Ina Leland, a niece of Miss Hattie Leland of this place, and Schuyler Adams Orvis of New York, took place here at 3 o'clock this afternoon in the Bethesda Episcopal Church. The Rev. Dr. Grabeau officiated.

The bride, who walked with her brother, L. H. Leland, wore a gown of white silk veiled in net and embroidered with pearls. Her veil of tulle, edged with ruching, fell nearly to the end of her train, and was caught at the coiffure with orange blossoms. She carried a bouquet of lilies of the valley and orchids.

Miss Dorothy Morrison of New York was maid of hono.. The bridesmaids were the Misses Jeanne Eastman, Blanche Jackman and Alice Einstein of New York, and Marguerite Menges and Margaret Mayhew of Saratoga. They were gowned in old blue silk veiled in brown with touches of yellow, and wore hats to match. Each carried a bouquet of yellow chrysanthemums.

Little Susan and Mary Tod, daughters of Mr. and Mrs. Hiram Tod, acted as flower girls. They wore frocks of white and yellow.

Homer W. Orvis was best man. The ushers were Ivan Whitelaw, John Caddis, and Joseph de Rivera, whose cousin, J. H. de Rivera, is to marry Miss Margherita Siegfried at Newport next Saturday.

A reception followed at the home of Miss Hattie Leland, where autumnal flowers and foliage were used for the decorations. Many guests from New York were present.

Later Mr. and Mrs. Orvis left on a motor trip. Mr. Orvis is associated with his father, Edwin Orvis of New York, in the banking and brokerage business, and the young couple will live at 131 East Nineteenth Street, New York, an apartment house owned by the bride. Mrs. Orvis has cards out for her afternoons at home in New York during December.

F. M. DEARING MARRIES.

Secretary of American Embassy in Madrid Weds Miss Sittenham.

The wedding of Miss Dorothy Sittenham, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Sittenham of 340 West Eighty-sixth Street, to Frederick Morris Dearing, Secretary of the American Embassy in Madrid, Spain, took place at noon yesterday in St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church, West End Avenue and Eighty-sixth Street. The Rev. Charles L. Goodell performed the ceremony, and only the bride's immediate family was present.

Mr. Dearing is here on leave of absence from his post of duty. After a short honeymoon, which will be spent at the bride's old home in Red Hook, N. Y., Mr. and Mrs. Dearing will make their home in Spain.

MARRIES HER CLIENT.

Miss David, San Francisco Lawyer, Bride of a New Yorker.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Oct. 16.—Not quite five months ago Miss Claribel David, a charming young Portia, who in the last seven years has been a notable figure at the bar, defended S. S. Martin Bachilis, a New York diamond merchant, who was arrested for speeding during a visit to the exposition. She obtained his acquittal in quick time.

Last week, according to her mother and sister, she returned from a trip into the interior wearing a wedding ring and announcing that she had been married to her former client. The secret became publicly known only today.

Coming Weddings in Montclair.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., Oct. 16.—Miss Mary Swords Thomas, daughter of Mrs. George Lloyd Thomas of Erwin Park, and Horace Russ Van Vleck, son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Van Vleck of North Mountain Avenue, will be married in St. Luke's Episcopal Church, Montclair, on Tuesday night.

The ceremony will be performed by the Rev. Dr. Wilson R. Stearly, rector of the church and Suffragan Bishop-elect of the Diocese of Newark.

The marriage of Miss Dorothy Faye-Arnold, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Atkinson Arnold of Cooper Avenue, Upper Montclair, and Walter Owen Graham of Emerson Place, will take place at the home of the parents of the bride-elect Saturday night, Oct. 23. The ceremony will be performed by the Rev. Frederick Hovey Allen of New York.

Cevasco-Queiroga Engagement.

The engagement of Miss Effie Cevasco, a daughter of Mrs. Katherine Cevasco of 66 West Eighty-third Street, to Joseph B. De Queiroga, Jr., of Sao Paulo, Brazil, South America, is announced. Miss Cevasco is a school teacher. Mr. De Queiroga has been a student at Columbia for several years, and will soon finish his course of electrical engineering. The wedding will probably take place in December, and Mr. De Queiroga will later take his bride to Brazil.

Miss Marjory Olcott a Bride.

Miss Marjory Olcott, daughter of Colonel and Mrs. George Potts Olcott of Carleton Street, East Orange, N. J., and Henry Webster Ford of Montclair, were married yesterday noon at Crystal Brook, L. I., the Summer home of the bride's parents. The Rev. Dr. John Dalton Patterson of Orange officiated. Two nieces of the bride, Miss Barbara Walker of East Orange and Miss Ruth Walker of Flatbush, attended her. The best man was J. Harry Letsche of Pittsburgh. Mr. and Mrs. Ford will live in Brooklyn.

Moffitt-Cahill Wedding Oct. 19.

The marriage of Miss Helen Irene Cahill and Francis Xavier Moffitt will take place in St. Bernard's Church, West Fourteenth Street, at 4:30 o'clock, on Tuesday, Oct. 19. Miss Cahill will have her sister, Miss Mamie Cahill, and Miss Loretta H. Moffitt, a sister of the bridegroom, as attendants. John A. Moffitt will be his brother's best man. The wedding journey will include a trip to the Pacific Coast and the expositions at San Diego and San Francisco.

FRIEDMAN—ALEXANDER.

Mr. and Mrs. Julius Friedman of 251 West Ninety-second Street have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Mae Friedman, to Herbert M. Alexander. No date has been set for the wedding.

Mediation in Charity Quarrel.

The New York Section of the Council of Jewish Women, which threatened to withdraw from the council last month for the council's alleged failure to co-operate with the New York section in taking care of Jewish immigrants here, has agreed to submit its differences with the council to arbitration. The directors of the section and of the council will hold separate meetings to select three arbitrators. An arbitration agreement, providing for this solution of the quarrel, was signed on Oct. 8.

WILSON ON HOLIDAY TRIP WITH FIANCEE

Motor Guests for Luncheon at Inn Kept by Negro Family—At Theatre in Evening.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16.—President Wilson took a holiday today, and, with Mrs. Norman Galt, his fiancée, and his cousins, Miss Lucy Smith of New Orleans and Miss Helen Woodward Bones, motored to Harper's Ferry, West Va., for luncheon.

The motorists left the White House at 9 o'clock this morning without telling even White House officials where they were going. It was raining, and the roads were muddy, but the holiday makers were not to be discouraged, and noon found the White House car at Harper's Ferry, seventy-two miles away. At an inn overlooking the Potomac and Shenandoah Rivers the President registered, writing "Woodrow Wilson and party."

The inn is kept by a negro family, and the President and Mrs. Galt, both of whom were born in Virginia, ordered an old-fashioned Southern dinner, which was served in the public dining room, where there were twenty other guests. The President asked particularly for apple pie for dessert, but got "poor man's pudding." He paid for the dinner himself and tipped the waitress.

The news that the President was in the vicinity had preceded him on the return trip, and at Frederick, Rockville, and other towns many waited to see the White House automobile go by and tried to get a glimpse of Mr. Wilson and Mrs. Galt. The party reached the White House shortly after 6 o'clock.

The President, Mrs. Galt, Miss Bones, and Miss Smith tonight saw Bernard Shaw's "Androcles and the Lion," and Anatole France's "The Man Who Married a Dumb Wife," at the Belasco Theatre. The party arrived late and occupied a box in the middle tier. Few persons in the theatre knew of the presence of the President and his bride-elect until the intermission, when the house was flooded with light. Mrs. Galt, who sat with the President in the front of the box, wore a handsome evening toilet of black net with the usual corsage of orchids.

In addition to the gowns submitted to Mrs. Galt by a Baltimore modiste, a Washington house today presented a model which may be for the wedding toilette, but which would be equally appropriate for State dinners and receptions. This is of old ivory velvet, a quality as soft as chiffon, from a famous French loom.

MUNICIPAL ART EXHIBIT.

Designs for Beautification of the City to be Shown Wednesday.

The Municipal Art Society of New York will hold its first meeting of the season at the National Arts Club, 119 East Nineteenth Street, on Wednesday, at which designs for the beautification of the city will be on exhibition.

In place of the usual platform addresses there will be twenty tables, each presided over by the artist whose work is displayed, on which will be arranged the photographs, drawings, models, plans, &c., of the various designs. The audience will move from table to table, thus being allowed to examine each exhibit in turn.

Among the artists and sculptors who will exhibit are Joseph Howland Hunt, Harry A. Jacobs, August P. Windolph, Frederick Soldwedel, Daniel Chester French, Victor D. Brenner, George W. Brock, Francis C. Jones, Frederick S. Lamb, Robert H. Nisbet and William N. Taylor.

C. B. J. Snyder, architect of the Board of Education, will show photographs of a number of the new city schools. Dr. Thomas P. Haney, of the Department of Education, will show the drawings that won the society's trophy in the competition last June, and Mrs. Edward Hagaman Hall is arranging an exhibit from the Newark Shade Tree Commission.

MEADOW BROOK FOX HUNT.

Members Fail to Get Their Quarry After Chase of Forty Miles.

Fifty members of the Meadow Brook Hunt Club started from the country place of Joseph S. Stephens yesterday morning and had a chase of more than forty miles in the neighborhood of Hicksville, Jericho, and Westbury, L. I. They started three foxes and got within sight of two of them, but all escaped into cover.

In the afternoon the riders went out on drag hunt, following a bag of aniseed which had been drawn over an intricate course.

Among the hunters were David Dows, who acted as master of hounds in the afternoon; Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock, Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Grace, Miss Marion Hollins, J. Benson Rose, Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Rumsey, Egerton Winthrop, Douglas Campbell, and Mr. and Mrs. J. Watson Webb.

JOHN D. BEFRIENDS WOMAN.

Takes Her and Child to Railway Station and Gives a Banknote.

Special to The New York Times.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., Oct. 16.—A woman and a small child were befriended today by John D. Rockefeller when they appeared at the entrance to his Pocantico Hills estate.

The woman asked the gatekeeper if she could cut across the estate to the Putnam Railroad Station. Mr. Rockefeller came along in his automobile and asked the gateman what the woman wanted. When he had been told he said to the gateman:

"Tell the woman to get into the automobile with her child and I'll take them to the station."

At the station a banknote was thrust into the woman's hand before she was bidden "good day" by her benefactor. The identity of the woman was not disclosed.

MISS SAYLES A DEBUTANTE.

Mrs. Frederic C. Sayles Introduces Her Daughter at a Reception.

Mrs. Frederic Clark Sayles gave a reception yesterday at her home, Aldwill, Irvington-on-the-Hudson, to introduce her daughter, Miss Helen Kingman Sayles.

Among those receiving with Mrs. Sayles and the débutante were Mrs. Barton Elliott Kingman, Miss Sayles's grandmother; Mrs. Walter W. Law, Jr., Mrs. Henry Rowe, Mrs. Henry V. B. Black, and the Misses Winifred Robb, Doris McMillan, Helen Metcalf, Mary Buckner, Katharine Black, Genevieve Clendenin, Dorothy Black, and Marion Townsend.

The reception was followed by a dinner dance.

Southern Society Gives a Smoker.

The Southern Society of New York held a smoker at the Waldorf-Astoria last night, with a vaudeville entertainment, followed by a buffet supper. The annual dinner of the society is to take place on Dec. 8 in the grand ballroom at the Waldorf-Astoria. The society has a membership of about a thousand Southerners.

Miss Lamarche to Make Debut.

Among the season's débutantes will be Miss Ethel Lamarche, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Paul E. Lamarche, who will make her début in December. Mr. and Mrs. Lamarche are now at their country home, Laurel Cliff, Locust, N. J.

Friday Junior Dance Dates.

The dates have been arranged for the Friday Junior Dances which are to be held at the Plaza this season. They are Dec. 3 and 30 and April 28. Invitations for these dances have not yet been sent out.

GEN. FREEMAN DEAD; FOUGHT WITH CUSTER

Veteran of Civil, Indian, and Spanish Wars Died in Wyoming at 79.

CONGRESS HONORED HIM

His Indian Services Began in Sioux War of 1867-8—Last Served in Cuba and Philippines.

DOUGLAS, Wyo., Oct. 16.—Brig. Gen. Henry Blanchard Freeman, who rose from the ranks and served fifty-one years in the United States Army, died here today in his eightieth year. He served with distinction during both the Indian and civil wars, and was one of the party of prisoners who tunneled out of Libby Prison. His funeral will be held in Washington, D. C.

General Freeman was born in Mount Vernon, Ohio, and enlisted in the Tenth Infantry at the age of eighteen. At the outbreak of the civil war he was a First Sergeant in the Eighteenth Infantry, being promoted to a Second Lieutenancy a few months later. In 1863 he reached the grade of Captain, and in 1898, at the outbreak of the Spanish-American war, was Colonel of the Twenty-fourth Infantry. On Jan. 16, 1901, he was promoted to be a Brigadier General, and was retired the next day under the age law.

General Freeman was twice brevetted; once as Captain "for gallant meritorious services at the battle of Murfreesboro, Tenn.," and, lastly, as Major for the same in the battle of Chickamauga, where he was taken prisoner and sent to Libby Prison. After his escape from this prison he was again captured and again escaped.

In 1894 he received the Congressional Medal of Honor "for distinguished gallantry in the battle of Stone River." General Freeman's Indian services commenced in the Sioux war of 1867-8, when he was detailed on the frontier campaign, which resulted in the death of General Custer. Finally, in 1879, he assisted in subduing the Ute Indians in Colorado. His last active service was in Cuba and the Philippine Islands.

General Freeman married Miss Sarah E. Darlington of Zanesville, Ohio, in 1866.

ASK $400,000 FOR WIDOWS.

Child Welfare Committee Submits Estimate for Mothers' Relief.

William H. Mathews, President of the Child Welfare Committee, was before the sub-committee of the Budget Committee yesterday with a request that the Welfare Committee be allowed $441,280 for next year. Of this amount, $400,000 is to be used exclusively for the granting of widows' pensions; the remaining $41,280 to be used for administrative purposes. The sub-committee decided to put the matter up to the main Budget Committee. In a statement accompanying the estimate President Mathews said:

"The Board of Child Welfare up to the present time has received applications from 3,168 widows, with 8,865 children under 16 years of age. In addition to these it is estimated that there are 2,000 children now in institutions who might properly be returned to their parents, making a total of 10,865 children under 16.

"At $2.50 a week a child, which is the minimum amount allowed by the city for institutional care of children, this would mean $1,412,450. It is not expected that all those applying will be found to be entitled to the assistance permitted by law. The board is of the opinion that the amount we estimate is the very lowest on which the law can be impartially and fairly administered.

Fire Commissioner Adamson was before the sub-committee again yesterday, and succeeded in obtaining an increase in the salary of Putnam A. Bates, Chief of the Bureau of Fire Alarm Telegraph, from $5,000 to $6,000. The question of reducing the salaries of Fire Chief Kenlon and Deputy Chief Lally will be taken up by the main Budget Committee on Monday.

Next week will be the last the sub-committee will have to complete the tentative budgets of the many city departments. On Monday, Oct. 25, public hearings on the budget as tentatively made up will be held. It is expected that a large number of taxpayers' organizations will be represented at the hearings. As a number of the larger departments are still to be examined, the sub-committee will be divided on Monday into three parts and will hold hearings daily and into each night.

FRIARS TO LAY CORNERSTONE

A Motion-Picture Record to be Made of Event at New Clubhouse.

The cornerstone of the new Friars' Clubhouse, at 110 West Forty-eighth Street, will be laid on next Thursday morning. Mayor Mitchel has been invited to speak in the course of the attendant ceremonies. Abbot George M. Cohan will raise the American flag. For the purposes of congratulatory messages, telephone communication will be arranged between New York and San Francisco.

Arrangements have been made for a motion picture record of the event and this film will show many notables of the theatrical world. Among those who will attend the cornerstone laying are Daniel Frohman, David Belasco, John Drew, Oscar Hammerstein, Frank Tinney, Cyril Maude, Eugene Walter, Marc Klaw, A. L. Erlanger, Victor Herbert, Charles B. Dillingham, Edgar Selwyn, Augustus Thomas, Channing Pollock, A. H. Woods, and Weber and Fields.

Fashion Show to Aid Stony Wold.

Auxiliaries 12 and 17 of Stony Wold Sanatorium will give a fashion fête and ball at the Biltmore Hotel on Wednesday evening, Nov. 10. Gowns will be exhibited by several of the leading New York designers and prominent women have consented to appear as models. Cups will be awarded and the gowns will be sold at auction. Those in charge of the arrangements are Mrs. J. W. Sidenberg, Mrs. Benjamin Stern, Mrs. Laurent Oppenheim, Mrs. Irwin Untermeyer, Mrs. Hiram C. Bloomingdale, Mrs. Maurice Straus, Mrs. Walter L. Salomon, Mrs. Allen Lehman, Miss Nordlinger, Miss Hochstadter, and Miss Simon.

Caruso to Arrive Tomorrow.

According to a wireless message received yesterday by McDonnel & Truder, the agents at 5 State Street, the Italian liner Dante Alighieri, with Enrico Caruso and Giulio Gatti-Casazza, general director of the Metropolitan Opera House, on board, will not arrive until tomorrow afternoon.

THE OLD MEN'S TOY SHOP

is conducted to give work to men handicapped by age or other infirmities, who have no chance in competition with the able-bodied. The working capacity of these men is not great. The tasks must be easy and the hours short. The shop thus has to be run at a loss, despite the income from sales.

Will you help to support the shop and so befriend these men? Contributions should be addressed to the Association.

CORNELIUS N. BLISS, Jr., President.

NEW YORK ASSOCIATION FOR IMPROVING THE CONDITION OF THE POOR.

105 East 22nd Street, Room 310.

HENRY MANN, EDITOR, DEAD.

Author of Historical Works and Civil War Veteran Was 67.

Henry Mann of 611 West 176th Street, a civil war veteran, journalist, and politician, died yesterday in St. Luke's Hospital at the age of 67 years. At his death he was the editor of Prosperity, a monthly magazine which is considered the official publication of the Republican National Committee.

Mr. Mann was born in Scotland and came alone to this country at the age of 16 years. He served in the Fifty-ninth New York Regiment during the civil war in several engagements and was captured at Ream's Station. He was placed in Libby Prison and was one of the few prisoners of foreign birth who refused to obtain their liberty by taking an oath of allegiance to the Confederacy. After the war he served in the regular army in Indian campaigns and escorted General Terry across Dakota in 1866.

He became a reporter on the staff of The New York Tribune. Later he went to The New York Sun and covered many notable assignments, including the Tweed case and the Commodore Vanderbilt will contest. He worked as an editorial writer on The New York Press and other newspapers.

Mr. Mann was the author of "Ancient and Mediaeval Republics," "Features of Society in Old and New England," "The Land We Live In," "Turning Points in History," "Story of the Declaration of Independence," "Handbook of American Citizens," "Adam Clarke." He prepared the memoirs of Andrew H. Green. He was from 1905 to 1908 the editor of the American and Canadian editions of Harmsworth's Self-Educator Magazine and was later editor of The Columbian Magazine and The New Hampton Magazine.

Mr. Mann was appointed by Mayor Gaynor to serve on the Committee on the Celebration of the 100th Anniversary of Peace Between the English-Speaking Peoples. He was the President of the Eighty-second Veteran Association and a member of the Army and Navy League, the National Geographical Society, and the Luther Burbank Society.

ASKS AID FOR 5 CHILDREN.

Father Says It Was Refused by Department of Charities.

Florence M. Purcell, a division superintendent of the Department of Charities, appeared before Justice Collins in the Children's Court yesterday as the result of a story told by Paolo Ferrare, who said the Department had refused to aid him to care for his five children because he was not a legal resident of the county. A private institution had offered to send the children to Auburn, where they had lived for ten years, he asserted, but the State Board of Charities stepped in and said that could not be done, as the law held that the person who sent dependent persons from one county to another was guilty of an offence punishable by a fine of $50.

Ferrare said he had been living with a brother-in-law at 602 East Sixteenth Street, a shoemaker earning not more than $7 a week, who had complained that he could not longer support the children.

Miss Purcell said an investigation had shown that the children were in a clean home, were well dressed and well fed. She had not known, she said, that Ferrare's brother-in-law had told him he must go. Ferrara said he was out of work and unable to provide for the children.

Pending further investigation, Justice Collins sent one of the children, a baby, to the New York Foundling Asylum and remanded the others to the Children's Society.

Celebrated Their Golden Wedding.

Mr. and Mrs. Warren C. Crane celebrated their golden wedding last week by a family reunion at their residence, 121 West Seventieth street. With them were their four children and five grandchildren. They have had five children in their married life, of which four survive, two sons and two daughters, and all except one are married. Mr. Crane has been a west side resident for more than a quarter of a century and was the organizer of Ye Olde West Side Settlers' Association, of which he is President.

Obituary Notes.

Captain WILLIAM H. REINHART, who retired last month as Captain of the United States Life Saving Station at Arverne, L. I., after forty-two years' service, died yesterday morning at his home in Edgemere. Captain Reinhart was in his seventy-seventh year and had been keeper of the Arverne station for thirty-six years. About two months before his retirement he suffered internal injuries while in a life saving boat while going to the rescue of a fishing boat during a storm. He is survived by his wife and two children.

Mrs. ROSE BURNS, founder of the C. W. B. L. Hospital Guild and a member of Faith Council No. 124, C. T. B. L., and of the Ladies' Aid Society of St. Catherine's Hospital, died on Friday at her home, 1,741 Seventy-ninth Street, Brooklyn. She was the wife of Michael F. Burns, who survives her with three sons and a daughter.

SAMUEL J. MURPHY, a retired undertaker of Brooklyn, died at his home, 198 Midwood Street, Flatbush, leaving a widow, two sons, and two daughters.

Mrs. JOHANNA YOUNGBLOOD, 77 years old, died on Friday at her home, 78 Wyckoff Avenue, Brooklyn, and one hour later, her daughter-in-law, Mrs. Barbara Youngblood, died at St. Anthony's Hospital. The elder woman is survived by three sons and a daughter, and her daughter-in-law left her husband and a son. The double funeral will be held this afternoon at 432 Jefferson Avenue.

WILLIAM HARRISON ROBINSON, Sr., an editor of The Daily Trade Record of Manhattan, died on Friday at his home in Elmhurst, L. I., at the age of 85 years. Mr. Robinson was born in New Town, where for several years he was with the Newtown Register. He is survived by two sons, William R. Robinson, a lawyer, and George, and a daughter, Elizabeth May Robinson.

PATRICK LIGGINS, 84 years old, a native of Ireland, and probably the last survivor of those who were connected with the John Brown raid at Harper's Ferry, W. Va., is dead at Sandy Hook, Md.

OTTO E. FIGGE, for thirty-seven years an adjuster for the Westchester Fire Insurance Company, died on Friday at his home, 136 Cornelia Street, Brooklyn, on Friday. He was 50 years old and left a widow and a daughter.

RICHARD JOHN McCONNELL, a retired contractor and formerly active in Democratic politics in the Sixth Ward of Brooklyn, died on Thursday at his home, 550 Henry Street, from paralysis.

CARL EMIL NIELSEN, Jr., President of the C. A. Brandt Company, awning and tent makers, at 14 Hanover Place, Brooklyn, died at his place of business on Friday of heart disease. Mr. Nelsen was born in Denmark, thirty-four years ago, and was a member of Commonwealth Lodge, F. and A. M. He lived at 441 Quincy Street, Brooklyn.

EDWARD ALOYSIUS McKEON, 34 years old, cashier of the Long Island Express Company at Lawrence, L. I., died on Thursday at his home, 288 Eleventh Street, Brooklyn.

CHARLES HENRY KELLIHER, a retired book publisher, died on Friday at his home, 632 Halsey Street, Brooklyn, aged 57 years.

LOUIS JOSEPH RODIER, a member of the New York Commercial Travelers' Association, a Knight of Columbus, and the Catholic Benevolent Legion, died at his home, 108 Moffat Street, Brooklyn, on Friday. He was 55 years of age and left a widow and two sons.

WILLIAM GROOM WIMPERSS, a retired builder of the Bronx, died recently at his home, 315 Seventy-seventh Street, Bay Ridge, aged 85 years.

ALEXANDER A. RICHMOND, connected with the Metropolitan Savings Bank for many years, died on Friday at his home in Peekskill, N. Y., in his eightieth year.

CHARLES S. LOVERIDGE, head of Haskins & Loveridge, hardware dealers of Rutherford, N. J., and for six years a member of the Rutherford City Council, died on Thursday at his home there in his forty-ninth year.

Mrs. GRACE CLARKE NEWTON, wife of Richard Newton, Jr., an artist, died on Friday at her home, 22 East Thirty-fifth Street.

JULIUS MILLER, head of the firm of Miller & Co., plumbers' supplies, died recently at his home, 408 West 130th Street, in his forty-fourth year.

FREDERICK WILLIAM SCHWENSEN, secretary of C. F. Schaue & Co., provision merchants, died recently at the home of his father-in-law, C. F. Schaue, at 585 East 184th Street, in his forty-ninth year.

SAMUEL G. DOBBS, for thirty years collector for Ryerson & Brown, which became the New York Cab Company, died on Friday at the home of his nephew, H. De Witt Dobbs, in New Rochelle, N. Y., in his seventy-first year.

Mrs. MARY CANDACE VAN DIEN, wife of Richard K. Van Dien, and a distant relative of the late Henry Ward Beecher, died on Friday at her home, in East Nutley, N. J.

ANDREW M. ADGER, 70 years old, died yesterday at the home of Norman B. Harris, 378 Upper Mountain Avenue, Montclair, N. J., where he had been visiting since Aug. 20. Mr. Adger's home was in Spartanburg, S. C.

SIR LIONEL CARDEN DEAD IN LONDON

British Minister Was Recalled from Mexico After His Criticism of President Wilson.

FORCED OUT BY CARRANZA

He Also Incurred Displeasure of United States While Serving in Cuba—A Diplomat 38 Years.

LONDON, Oct. 16.—Sir Lionel Carden, who was British Minister to Mexico from 1913 until August, 1914, when he was forced to leave Mexico City by General Carranza after the overthrow of President Huerta, died in London today.

Sir Lionel is best remembered here for the part he played during the Huerta régime in Mexico and for his utterance on the American occupation of Vera Cruz, which eventually led to his being recalled in January, 1914. It was announced at that time that he had been transferred to Brazil, and at the time of his death was officially the Minister to Brazil.

Sir Lionel was unfortunate in his assignment as Minister to Mexico, as it was known that he was strongly anti-American before he took office. He incurred the disfavor of the Government at Washington by his published criticism of President Wilson's Mexican policy. One of the embarrassing situations in which he involved the United States was when he presented his credentials as his Majesty's plenipotentiary to the Huerta Government at a time when President Wilson was insistent that it was unconstitutional and not entitled to be recognized.

A further accusation that caused bad feeling was that Sir Lionel's appointment to Mexico was due to the interest of Lord Cowdray, head of the Pearson syndicate, which had extensive investments in that country.

In September, 1914, Sir Lionel aroused a storm of criticism by saying that it was a "desperate shame that the United States had seen fit to abandon decent people in Mexico" by the evacuation of Vera Cruz by the American army.

This Mexican affair was not the first time that he had become embroiled with the United States Government. At the time of the American occupation of Cuba he became persona non grata to Washington, owing to his obstructionist tactics and his activity there in meddling in local politics and attempting to obtain favorable concessions for his countrymen.

Sir Lionel Carden was born in England and was in his sixty-fifth year. His career in the diplomatic service of Great Britain covered a period of thirty-eight years and commenced in 1877, when he was appointed Vice Consul at Havana, Cuba. In 1888 he first became acquainted with Mexico as a member of the special mission sent there by his Government under the leadership of Sir S. St. John. Two years later he was promoted to be British Consul at the City of Mexico.

For the next four years he was British Commissioner on the Mexican Mixed Claims Commission and then for a time was unattached. In addition to his offices as Minister and Consul he was twice acting Charge d'Affaires to Mexico.

In 1898 Sir Lionel was sent to Havana, Cuba, as Consul General, and remained in that position until 1902, when he was appointed Minister to Cuba. In 1905 Sir Lionel left Cuba, and during 1911-13 was Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in Central America. From 1905 until 1913 he was also Minister resident at Guatemala.

Sir Lionel Carden is survived by his widow, Lady Anne Eliza Carden, who was Miss Anne Eliza Lefferts, daughter of John Leferts of Flatbush, Brooklyn.

Prof. Theodor Boveri, Biologist, Dies

BERLIN, Oct. 17, (via London.)—The death is announced of Professor Theodor Boveri, the noted biologist, who was attached to the University of Würzburg.

He was the regular and public Professor of Zoology and Comparative Anatomy and head of the Zoological Institute at Würzburg. In addition, he was a Doctor of Medicine and Philosophy. Dr. Boveri was educated at Würzburg and the University of Munich, from which he was graduated in 1885. He then taught at the university for several years, and in 1893 became a professor at Würzburg. he was Rector Magnificus of that university during 1905-6. Dr. Boveri was the author of a number of books on zoological subjects, and was in his fifty-fourth year.

GIRLS' HOME A MEMORIAL.

Mrs. Straus and Brother Take Clara de Hirsch Institution.

Frank Lavanburg and his sister, Mrs. Oscar S. Straus, have endowed and taken over the work of the Clara de Hirsch Home for Immigrant Girls, at Second Avenue and Nineteenth Street, which, as a memorial to the mother of Mr. Lavanburg and Mrs. Straus, will be known hereafter as the Hannah Lavanburg Home.

The home and its staff now take care of numbers of Jewish immigrant girls arriving in this country, lodge them when it is necessary, find employment for them, and keep a watch over them for three years.

The work has been maintained by subscriptions from various sources, and hereafter will be carried on through the fund supplied by Mr. Lavanburg and Mrs. Straus. No new building or change of policy is contemplated at present. The Hannah Lavanburg Home will be incorporated, with the following Board of Directors: Mrs. Oscar S. Straus, Frank Lavanburg, Walter E. Bar, Mrs. Roger W. Straus, Edmond E. Wise, Edward Schafer, and Miss Carrie Wise.

HURTS MISS KEANE'S SEASON

War Causes Cutting of Night Performances in London.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Oct. 16.—Louis Nethersole, who is managing Doris Keane's London season, writes to THE NEW YORK TIMES as follows:

"Doris Keane in 'Romance' has been playing to magnificent business, with heartiest appreciation from her audiences. Unfortunately, we realize that the London public does not care to come to the theatre at night, and therefore, beginning Monday afternoon next, Miss Keane will give daily matinées and only two evening performances on Thursdays and Saturdays.

"We feel that the Saturday nights will take care of themselves, and we are hoping that Thursday, being early closing day, will enable us to get something of a night house."

TESTS LIFE-SAVING SUIT.

Garment Keeps Inventor's Head Above Water and His Clothing Dry.

To show the merits of a life-saving garment which he had patented, O. A. Youngren of Sheridan, Wyo., who is now staying at the New Grand Hotel, chartered a steamer yesterday and gave a demonstration in the bay off Sandy Hook. Attended by a number of photographers and moving picture men, he donned his garment and jumped overboard in rough water. The garment supported him, and, in order to give it a still better test he had the steamer to run by him, so that he might be tossed about in its wake. When he climbed aboard after forty minutes' immersion, his clothes beneath the garment were dry.

Then, to show that there was no fear of being submerged, he went it again head first, and brought his head above water quickly. Later a man who had never seen the suit before put it on and dived overboard successfully. The garment covers the body completely from the feet to the neck, and is made of a species of fibre which has much buoyancy. It is put on over the owner's ordinary clothes, and Mr. Youngren said that it took him only one minute and ten seconds to get into it yesterday.

Asks Aid for Widowed Mother.

A widow, whose husband died after an operation for appendicitis, was left with seven children to care for, the youngest a baby in arms. The Widowed Mothers' Fund Association, 192 Bowery, appeals for aid for the maintenance of the family and for work for the convalescent girl. Donations may be sent to Mrs. Henry Zuckerman, 80 Broadway, New York, or to 192 Bowery.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Engaged

BLUME—BERINSTEIN.—Mrs. I. M. Berinstein of 420 Riverside Drive announces the betrothal of her daughter, Rose, to Mr. Joseph S. Blume. Reception Hotel Savoy, Sunday, Oct. 31, 3 to 6 P. M. No cards.

DE QUEIROGA—CEVASCO.—Mrs. Katherine Cevasco of 66 West 83d St. announces the engagement of her daughter, Effie Cevasco, to Mr. Joseph B. De Queiroga, Jr., of Sao Paulo, Brazil, South America.

GEIST—LOTH.—Mr. and Mrs. Nathan Loth of 219 West 81st St., announce the engagement of their daughter, Corinne B., to Sidney R. Geist, son of Mr. and Mrs. Ralph R. Geist. Reception at home Oct. 24, from 3 to 6 P. M. No cards.

HERMAN—FALK.—Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Falk announce the engagement of their daughter, Lillian Beatrice, to Mr. Albert N. Herman. At home, 616 West 137th St., Sunday, Oct. 31, from 3 to 6 P. M. No cards.

REH—MELA.—The reception of Miss Lillian Mela, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ferdinand H. Mela, whose engagement to Mr. Sylvain Reh has been announced, will be held Sunday, Oct. 24, at 217 East 61st St., 3 to 6.

ROBINSON—FRANKLIN.—Miss Annie Franklin of Toronto, Canada, to Mr. Elias Robinson, New York City.

ROSENBERG—SANDERS.—Mr. and Mrs. Joseph L. Rosenberg, 222 6th Av., announce the engagement of their daughter, Sylvia, to Mr. Nathan N. Sanders.

TOMBERG—LAPIDUS.—Mr. and Mrs. L. W. Lapidus of Perth Amboy, N. J., announce the engagement of their daughter, Carolyn Ruth, to Mr. William Tomberg of New York. Reception Sunday, Oct. 24, 3 to 6, Hotel Savoy. No cards.

WHITESTONE—LEVY.—Mr. and Mrs. Albert Levy of 1,601 Girard Av., Philadelphia, announce the engagement of their daughter, Elvera, to Mr. Dorsey Whitestone of 15 Claremont Av., this city.

Married

JONASSON—WOOLNER.—On Oct. 11, by the Rev. Dr. Calish, Harold Meyer Jonasson of New York to Helen Rose Woolner of Peoria, Ill.

LEFKOWITZ—WEISS.—Mrs. Rachel Weiss announces the marriage of her daughter, Sadie Leah, to Mr. Louis Lefkowits on Oct. 10, 1915, at Hotel Savoy.

TMHUELSEN—KILE.—Oct. 14, Hoboken, Kate Kile to Captain John Imhuelsen.

Brooklyn.

WARTH—POWERS.—Oct. 14, Blythe C. Powers to Charles Warth.

Died

BATES.—Weshawken, N. J., Oct. 16, 1915, Anna Marin, nee Withers, widow of the late Martin Bates. Funeral from the residence of her daughter, Mrs. John J. Phelan, 70 Columbia Terrace, Monday, Oct. 18, 1915, 8:30 A. M., thence to St. Augustine's R. C. Church. Interment Calvary Cemetery. Please omit flowers. Funeral private.

BOEHLES.—Sophia Boehles, on Oct. 15, dearly beloved mother of Margaret Boehles. Funeral from her late residence, 157 West 81st St., Monday, Oct. 18, at 9:30 A. M., thence to Church of St. Francis of Assisi, West 31st St., where a solemn requiem mass will be offered for the repose of her soul.

BRODT.—On Saturday, Oct. 16, at her residence, Dunn Loring, Va., R. Augusta Brodt, widow of the late Charles L. Brodt. Notice of funeral hereafter.

BRUGUIERE.—Josephine Frances Sather, daughter of the late Peder Sather, wife of the late Emile A. Bruguiere, lost at sea on the Arabic, Aug. 19, 1915. Funeral in Grace Church Tuesday, Oct. 19, at 11 A. M. Interment in San Francisco. San Francisco papers please copy. Kindly omit flowers.

COTTON.—George W. Funeral Sunday, 2 P. M., from John Graham's funeral chapel, 4,221 Park Av. Interment Woodlawn, Monday, Oct. 18, 9:30 A. M., thence to the Church of Our Lady of Mercy. Interment Calvary.

DOBBS.—On Oct. 15, 1915, Samuel G. Dobbs. Funeral services at the residence of his nephew, H. De Witt Dobbs, Overlook Road, Wykagyl Park, New Rochelle, N. Y., on Sunday at 4 P. M.

DONOVAN.—On Tuesday, Oct. 16, Eleanor Donovan. Funeral Tuesday, at 9:30 A. M., from her late residence, 411 Washington St., Hoboken, N. J.

DORMAN.—At Plainfield, N. J., on Oct. 14, 1915, Eben B. Dorman, in the 86th year of his age. Funeral services at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. J. F. Raymond, 954 Kensington Av., Plainfield, N. J., on Sunday, Oct. 17, at 2:30 P. M.

EDGAR.—Dantez, son of the late Daniel M. and Julia Lorillard Edgar, at Greenport, L. I., on Oct. 14, 1915. Funeral private.

FURST.—On Friday, Oct. 15, 1915, Isidor Furst, in his 68th year. Funeral Sunday, Oct. 17, at

NICOLL ASKS VOTE FOR CONSTITUTION

Appeals to All Democrats to Support Drafted Revision at Polls on Nov. 2.

ANALYZES ITS PROVISIONS

Only the Apportionment Plan Is Condemned, It Being Held Unfair to This City.

FOUR REFORMS FOR LABOR

Other Merits Seen in Short Ballot, Judiciary Changes, and Home Rule in Municipalities.

De Lancey Nicoll, who was one of the leading Democratic members of the late Constitutional Convention, as well as of the convention held twenty years ago, in an interview given to a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday, came out strongly in defense of the proposed new organic law which will be submitted to the voters on Nov. 2. Mr. Nicoll was a member of several of the standing committees which drafted the more important articles of the proposed Constitution, and is thoroughly familiar with all of its provisions.

In view of the veiled threats from Democratic quarters of an organized attack on the new measure at the polls, despite the fact that a vast majority of the Democratic delegates to the Constitutional Convention voted for all the vital changes made, the first question asked Mr. Nicoll was whether there was any reason why a Democrat should not vote affirmatively.

"The revised Constitution will be submitted to the people in three sections," said Mr. Nicoll. "The first section will deal with apportionment of Senate and Assembly districts. I think Democrats owe it to their party and to the City of New York to oppose that section. The second question will be whether the new articles on taxation should be adopted, and the third whether the remainder of the constitution—the main body of the instrument organic law—should be adopted. Votes of these questions should be answered in the affirmative by Democrats.

Criticism of Apportionment.

Elaborating his reasons for calling on Democrats to oppose the article in which rules are laid down for the Legislature in carving out new Senate and Assembly districts next year, Mr. Nicoll said:

"I do not think that Democrats ought to or can be expected to support the apportionment article. It is true that there has been no change for the worse and that the new apportionment article is substantially the apportionment of 1894, but it contains two principles, if not more, which are unfair to the great Democratic city of New York. With respect to the Assembly, it preserves the county divisions and continues the present system by which many up-State counties elect Assemblymen by a very much less number of votes than is required to elect an Assemblyman in the city of New York.

"With respect to the Senate it contains a provision which prevents the counties of New York, Kings, and the Bronx from ever having more than half the Senate. It is true that it does not prevent the Greater City, including Richmond and Queens, from having half the Senate, but Richmond and Queens are only a small portion of the City of New York, and it seems to me that no such discriminatory provision should be in the Constitution. Democrats believe in representation based upon the inhabitants, excluding aliens—in other words, on the citizen population. That to them is the only fair principle of representation, and inasmuch as the apportionment article ignores that principle, it ought not to be supported."

The new taxation article, Mr. Nicoll said, would inure to the benefit of Democrats just as much as Republicans. For that reason, he thought, Democrats ought to vote for it.

Appeal to All Democrats.

"As to the remainder of the revised Constitution," said Mr. Nicoll, "I am very clear that all Democrats ought to vote yes. The new organic law contains a great number of sound and salutory provisions which if adopted must bring about a better, simpler and more economical government in this State. If adopted it will go a long way toward curing many of the evils of which we have been complaining for the last twenty years."

Mr. Nicoll resented the suggestion made in certain quarters that the revised Constitution was the work of one man, Elihu Root, who was President of the Constitutional Convention.

"It was not the work of any one man or set of men," said Mr. Nicoll. "Of course, certain men exercised a greater influence in the convention than others. Probably Mr. Root as President was the greatest influence. He had able lieutenants in Mr. Wickersham, Mr. Marshall, Mr. Stimson, Mr. O'Brien, Mr. Parsons, and many others, both on the Republican and Democratic sides. But even these men did not make the Constitution. The Constitution was made really by the representatives of all classes and callings who appeared before the several committees and submitted their views as to what amendments ought to be adopted.

"The real work of making the Constitution was done in the committees. The committees made a point of hearing everybody who cared to come before them and invited a great number of experts on governmental, sociological, industrial, financial, and legal subjects to address them. Everybody was heard who wanted to be heard and a great many were invited for the sole purpose of informing the members of the several committees.

"Would you regard the recent Constitutional Convention a partisan convention?" Mr. Nicoll was asked.

"I do not think there ever has been and I do not believe that there ever will be another convention which was as free from partisanship as the convention of 1915 was in reply. "Considering the small number of Democrats in the convention, as compared with the large Republican majority, I think they were treated with unusual generosity."

Subsequently Mr. Nicoll took up the various criticisms which have been leveled at certain of the constitutional changes reported by the convention.

Short Ballot Compromise.

"The short ballot as provided for by the convention is not all the short ballot reformers demanded," he said. "They wanted to have only the Governor and Lieutenant Governor elected, and all the other State officials who are elected at present appointed by the Governor. I voted for that. But the majority of the convention wanted the Controller and Attorney General retained also as elective officers, making only the Secretary of State, the State Treasurer, and the State Engineer appointive. The view of the majority, of course, prevailed, but incidentally all of us who believed in the real short ballot secured an important forward step. It is impossible to establish great reforms in a minute."

Mr. Nicoll said that while the "short ballot" feature of the administrative reforms decreed by the convention had received most of the public notice, the co-ordination of administrative activities and the consolidation or abolition of a majority of the 150 boards, bureaus, and commissions, many of them unrelated and others exercising duplicated powers and apparently responsible to no chief, was, to say the least, fully as important.

"Will the amendment relating to the budget reduce the expenses of the State and bring about a more economical form of government, as has been claimed by those who proposed it?"

"I was on the Committee on State Finances, assisted in the preparation of the different amendments submitted by that committee, and advocated them on the floor of the convention. My judgment is that if these amendments are adopted millions of dollars will be saved every year to the State. I don't know how many millions. Some one in the convention estimated that in ten years eighty millions of dollars would be saved.

"Another feature of the work of the Committee on State Finance was the substitution of serial for sinking fund bonds, which all financial authorities in the State agree would result in an enormous saving."

Home Rule for Cities.

In discussing the new article giving a large measure of home rule to municipalities, Mr. Nicoll said:

"This is a subject which I think I know something about. I fought the battle of home rule in the convention of 1894 and obtained only the meagre provisions of the present Constitution. Now for the first time after fifty-five years New York is given again the right to govern itself, to make its own charter, and revise its own charter. It is true that after the charter is made and adopted by the electors of New York it must be submitted to the Legislature, which may nullify it. It is not required to approve it. The action of the electors of the city becomes final unless the Legislature disapproves it within a definite period.

"This publication provision seems to me to be almost negligible, for it is inconceivable that if the electors of the City of New York, representing half of the citizens of the State entitled to vote, adopted a charter, the Legislature should nullify it. Unless it happened to contain something so unusual and shocking that it offended the moral sense of the State, no Legislature would think of doing such a thing, even if it was composed of delegates none of whom came from the City of New York. But New York will always have a very large percentage, if not a majority, of the Legislature.

"If the people of the City of New York fail to vote for this home rule amendment it does not deserve home rule. I understand that there are two classes who do not want home rule, one, the politicians who make it a business of shouting for home rule as a campaign cry for election purposes. If the city gets the home rule granted by this amendment their occupation will be gone. The other class are those who prefer to do business at the old stand, and who think they have a better chance of getting their salaries increased or some other advantage through the up-State Republicans than they would have by a Board of Estimate and Apportionment or a city Legislature."

Problems of Judiciary.

As a member of the Judiciary Committee of which former Attorney General George W. Wickersham was Chairman, Mr. Nicoll was in close touch with what was done by the convention in the matter of judiciary reforms.

"The real problems before the Judiciary Committee," said Mr. Nicoll, "were to devise some means of preventing law's delay, for the simplification of judicial procedure, as for the unification of courts—and I say with confidence that the new judiciary article will bring about, if adopted, all of these reforms."

In discussing the proposed new article on taxation which aroused so much criticism from Republicans in the rural districts that its separate submission was considered advisable, Mr. Nicoll said:

"It declares that the power of taxation shall never be surrendered or contracted away, and limits the practice of granting exemptions by providing that it shall not be done except by general laws, and a vote of two-thirds of the members elected to each house. It empowers the Legislature to prescribe how the taxable subjects shall be assessed, for officers to execute the laws relating to the assessment and collection of taxes, and for uniform rules of assessment. If the Legislature acts under the power conferred by the Constitution, a system which will be more uniform, which will distribute the burdens of taxation more equitably and which will produce a larger revenue, ought to be possible."

Mr. Nicoll said that the benefits which the revised Constitution would confer on working people would outweigh the undoubtedly evil effects of omission on the part of the Convention in dealing with the long list of demands submitted by the labor organizations as their Conventional program. He enumerated these reforms:

(1) A Department of Labor and Industry was created with commissioners to be appointed by the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. It was made a constitutional department.

(2) The principle of the Workmen's Compensation act was extended to injuries from occupational diseases.

(3) A provision prohibiting manufacturing in tenement houses, warmly indorsed by the labor organizations, was put into the Constitution.

(4) The salaries of legislators was increased from $1,500 to $2,500. One of the strongest advocates for this reform was Mr. Curran of Rochester, a labor delegate, who claimed that workingmen could not afford to go to the Legislature on account of the smallness of the salary. This made a strong appeal to me, and it was one of the reasons which induced me to vote for the increase.

Blow to Political Bosses.

Mr. Nicoll said that in his opinion much of the criticism against the revised Constitution was prompted by the fact that it would shear the political bosses of many powers which they treasured and that for this reason they were anxious to see it defeated.

"Take, for instance, the new article on conservation," said Mr. Nicoll. "Nothing but that has created the row that now is going on over that reform. Heretofore that department has been in the hands of political appointees of the Governor. All that will come to an end if the new Constitution is adopted. Then the conservation of the natural resources of the State will be in the hands of nine citizens appointed by the Governor with the consent of the Senate, one from each judicial district of the State, and serving without pay. They will be men of the same class as the regents of the university. I do not know of any greater reform than this, and unless the people of the State want the natural resources to continue to be taken charge of by politicians this amendment ought to be sufficient in itself to carry the Constitution."

Mr. Nicoll finished with an earnest appeal to all good Democrats and all good Republicans to vote for the revised Constitution.

"All of the measures I have discussed are great and substantial reforms in which citizens of Democratic faith are just as much interested as citizens of Republican faith, and almost all of these measures were voted for by the Democrats as well as the Republicans in the convention," he said. "All good Democrats ought to and do look at things from the same point of view as good Republicans. They are not anxious to gain any partisan advantages. All they want is a fair show. But if Democrats are interested in the ascendency of their own party and believe that it ought to control the government then I say that this Constitution offers Democrats an opportunity that they have never had before. As things are now all of the great offices of State are appointed by the Governor by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

"Under our present apportionment system the Senate is and will continue to be generally Republican, so unless the Constitution is adopted, even if we elect a Democratic Governor, he will have to appeal to a Republican Senate for the confirmation of his appointees. That means, of course, difficulties and bargaining. But if the present Constitution is adopted, all that will be changed. When the Governor is elected he will have the appointment, without the advice and consent of the Senate, of the great departments of accounts, treasury, taxation, public works, health, agriculture, charities and correction, banking and insurance. By and with the advice and consent of the Senate he will have the appointment of education, labor and industry, public utilities, conservation and civil service."

Mr. Nicoll expressed the opinion that the apportionment article and the article on taxation would be defeated but that there was hope for the main body of the Constitution.

Unions Fight Constitution.

Labor leaders, acting through the Central Federated Union, issued a general request yesterday to the 1,000,000 members of the affiliated organizations throughout the State to oppose the proposed new Constitution, with the exception of the referendum for the bonds for the completion of the Barge Canal. The workers were asked to favor woman suffrage.

ROOT SAYS CULLEN IS NOT CONSISTENT

Should Have Told Convention How to Shape Constitution, Avers President.

NO MILITARY RULE CHANGE

Proposed Organic Law Leaves Authority of Civil Courts Just Where It Was.

Ex-Senator Elihu Root, who was President of the Constitutional Convention, issued a reply yesterday to the criticisms of Edgar M. Cullen, ex-Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals, who advised voters to defeat the proposed constitution because there was not included in it an amendment to the effect that no military tribunal shall exercise jurisdiction over a civilian "unless engaged in military or naval service while the regularly constituted State courts are open to administer justice."

Mr. Root said that the discussion on this subject has involved some misunderstanding and some misrepresentation to the effect that the new revision changes the Constitution in this respect. Any such idea, he said, is wholly false. The revision, he said, does not add a word to or take a word from the provisions of the existing Constitution affecting this subject and that if the revision is adopted the guarantees of the Constitution against the abuse of military power will be left exactly as they have been since 1821 and as they have been in substance since 1777. He said:

"The present Constitution contains and the revision continues full, adequate, and effective provisions against trial by military tribunals. These provisions are:

"(1.) No person shall be held to answer for a capital or otherwise infamous crime (except in cases of impeachment, and in cases of militia when in actual service, and the land and naval forces in time of war, or which this State may keep with the consent of Congress in time of peace, and in cases of petty larceny, under the regulation of the Legislature,) unless on presentment or indictment of a Grand Jury. (Constitution; Article I., Section 6.)

"(2.) The trial by jury in all cases in which it has been heretofore used shall remain inviolate forever. (Article I., Section 2.)

"(3.) No person shall be deprived of life, liberty, or property without due process of law. (Article I., Section 6.)

Says There Is No Issue.

"No civilian can be tried in this State by a military tribunal, so long as these provisions stand in the Constitution. It is impossible, except by violating all three of them. We have lived under them for more than a century, and no military tribunal has ever tried a civilian because, as everybody knows, no civilian can be tried for crime except before a jury of his peers, and after A Grand Jury has declared upon its oath that it believes the accusation against him to be true. The same provisions in substance, and in almost the same words, are embodied in the Constitution of the United States, and they have proved adequate and effective there against the abuse of military power. Years ago, under the stress of the great civil war, the Supreme Court of the United States declared their sufficiency, and gave them effect in the great case of ex-Parte Milligan (4 Wallace 2).

"It is said, however, that we ought to put an additional provision into our Constitution because some of the decisions in some West Virginia cases which sustained trials by military commissions in that State during the strike controversy of 1912. (Nance vs. Brown; 71 W. Va., &c.) The additional provision proposed is as follows:

"'Nor shall any military tribunal exercise jurisdiction over a civilian unless engaged in military or naval service while the regularly constituted State courts are open to administer justice.'

"The West Virginia cases show just the contrary. They show the futility of adding such provisions to the broad and uncompromising guarantees of civil liberty which our Constitution already contains, for the Constitution of West Virginia contained such a provision as is now urged upon us. That Constitution provided:

"'The military shall be subordinate to the civil power, and no citizen, unless engaged in the military service of the State, shall be tried or punished by any military court for any offence that is cognizable by the civil courts of the State.' (Article III., Section 12.)

Cites West Virginia Case.

"It provided that 'the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended,' omitting the customary exception of cases of rebellion or invasion. (Article III., Paragraph 4.) It declared:

'The provisions of the Constitution of the United States and of this State are operative alike in a period of war as in time of peace, and any departure therefrom or violation thereof under the plea of necessity or any other plea is subversive of good government and tends to anarchy and despotism.' (Article I., Section 3.)

"Notwithstanding these provisions," Mr. Root continued, "Nance and others were tried by a military commission for a misdemeanor under the laws of the State and sent to the penitentiary, and the Supreme Court of West Virginia sustained the decision, not upon the ground that the provisions of the Constitution were insufficient, but upon the ground that the Constitution and all the provisions thereof were suspended and made inoperative by the insurrection."

Mr. Root quoted this decision of the Court:

"The invasion or insurrection sets aside, suspends and nullifies the actual operation of the Constitution and laws. The guarantees of the Constitution, as well as the common law and statutes and the functions and powers of the courts and officers become inoperative by virtue of the disturbance. The proclamation of martial law simply recognizes the status or condition of things resulting from the invasion or insurrection, and declares it. * * * The provisions against the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus and trial of citizens by military courts for offenses cognizable by the civil courts cannot, in the nature of things, be actually operative in any section in which the Constitution itself and the functions of the courts have been arrested, set aside, or obstructed in their operation by an invasion, insurrection, rebellion or riot. In such cases the constitutional guarantees of life, liberty and property have ceased to be operative and efficacious."

U. S. Constitution Violated.

Manifestly, said Mr. Root, such a decision cannot be met by putting additional prohibitions into a Constitution, and he continued:

"According to the decision, all additional provisions would be worthless. What such a case calls for is, not the enlargement of the Constitution, but the enforcement of it; the punishment of the men who violate it. I have no doubt that the men who were tried by military commissions were deprived of their rights under the Constitution of West Virginia, and also under the Constitution of the United States. They were deprived of their liberty without due process of law against the prohibition of the Fourteenth Amendment. That view appears to have been entertained in West Virginia. Before there could be a review of these decisions in the West Virginia court by the Supreme Court of the United States a decision of that court was avoided by the release of all the convicted men upon pardons by the Governor of the State. The proceedings of the West Virginia military tribunal if they had occurred in this State would equally have violated the Constitution of this State as it now exists.

"If we were to put into the Constitution the kind of provision which is now proposed, that no civilian shall be tried by a military tribunal while the civil courts are open, we put into the Constitution also a necessary implication that civilians may be tried by military tribunals when the courts are not open; that is to say, if we put such a provision into the Constitution, when martial law has been declared within a given district and the courts within that district have been closed, for the first time in our history the military commander would have the constitutional right to try citizens for offenses against the law. When we reflect upon the ease with which a military commander can arrange that courts shall be closed in time of disturbance, it is apparent that such a provision would be opening the door for the destruction by military power of the most valuable guarantees of our constitutional liberty.

No Change Is Needed.

"If I had been in the committee when the proposed addition to the Constitution was brought up I should probably have voted for it, not because I ever thought it necessary, but as a correct statement of existing law. I should have made a mistake, however, through not realizing the effect which I have just stated of putting that statement into the Constitution. Instead of adding strength to the provisions against military usurpation it would have imposed a limitation upon the provisions to that end already existing, and would have made the constitutional guarantees of civil liberty weaker rather than stronger."

Mr. Root went on to say that ex-Judge Cullen was Chairman of a committee of the State Bar Association appointed to make suggestions to the convention, and that while the committee did make a "very able report" ex-Judge Cullen did not in any way suggest the amendment which he now regards as so important. He said ex-Judge Cullen did not then regard the amendment as important or desirable, and he added:

"I think he was right then and wrong now."

SPAIN HONORS L. T. BATES.

Brother of Man Lost on the Lusitania Decorated by King Alfonso.

Lindell T. Bates, son of Mr. and Mrs. Lindon W. Bates, and a brother of Lindon W. Bates, Jr., who lost his life when the Lusitania was sunk by a German submarine, has received from King Alfonso of Spain the Knight's Cross of Isabel la Catolica for distinguished legal services. Mr. Bates, who is 25 years old, was also honored recently by the Central University of Spain which conferred upon him two degrees, Licenciado and Doctor of Laws with the highest scholastic honors. He was the first American to receive these degrees.

The President of the Central University appointed Mr. Bates a delegate to represent that university at the Vassar College semi-centennial celebration, which was held at Poughkeepsie from Oct. 10 to 14, this being the first time a delegate had been named by a Spanish institution to represent it officially at an American University function.

Mr. Bates has seven university degrees which include besides those named the degrees of Ph. B., conferred by Yale; LL. M., by the New York Law School; LL. B. and J. D., by New York University, and LL. D., by the University of Paris. He is a graduate in banking of the School of Professional Legislation in Paris, and studied ecclestical law at the Catholic Institute of Paris and English law at the Temple in London. He is a member of the New York State and Federal bars, and was the first United States citizen to be admitted to the Spanish bar. Mr. Bates is the author of many legal articles in French and Spanish, and is a member of many organizations, including the Yale and Lawyers' Club of this city, the International Law Association, the Society of Comparative Legislation of London, and the Honorable Society of the Middle Temple, London.

MAYOR UNFAIR, SAYS MEADE.

Fifth Avenue Bus Official Defends Its Franchise Offer.

R. W. Meade, President of the Fifth Avenue Coach Company, charged yesterday that Mayor Mitchel, President McAneny, and Borough President Mathewson of the Bronx, as members of the Franchise Committee of the Board of Estimate, had acted without proper investigation in rejecting his company's bid and recommending that a franchise to operate a bus service be given to the New York Motor Bus Company. He also charged that information furnished to Harry P. Nichols, engineer of the Franchise Bureau, was employed in laying out the routes turned over to another company.

On the question of compensation this company offered $50,000 more than did the New York Bus Company and on ten miles less of streets," he said. "But its act the committee has refused to give the city immediately a unified bus system of fifty miles operated by a going concern with service and equipment of established experience and efficiency at one fare. Our plan is a fare of ten cents and with transfers to tie up the existing system with the new. The committee, however, seems to have been dazzled by the specious proposition of the New York Motor Bus Company to give a five-cent fare over a few unimportant short lines while requiring a ten-cent fare over the remainder of its system.

"The bus company's offer of $775,000 only means $700,000, for it is predicated on first payment being made after operation is begun. This was to have been in six months, but the committee has given the company two months more and the chances are for other delays. Our offer was to begin at once and the system to be in complete running order in six months' time. The committee described this difference as unimportant."

MRS. TAFT HOME FROM FAIR.

Canal Closing Causes Brief Delay to Travelers.

Mrs. William H. Taft, with her niece, Miss Louise Taft, and her sister, Miss M. C. Herron, arrived last night from San Francisco on the Panama-Pacific liner Finland and was met at the pier by her husband, the ex-President, and Mr. and Mrs. Charles P. Taft and Miss L. C. More.

While waiting at the end of the pier for the Finland to come alongside, several men assured Mr. Taft that he would get their votes if he ran again for President, and one very persistent man introduced a string of his relatives to the former President one after another.

Purser Matthews said the 419 passengers from the Finland for California left Colon at 11 o'clock on Sunday morning, Oct. 10, and the 438 from the Kroonland left Panama at the same time, so that they were all on board by 5 o'clock in the afternoon and on their way for New York or San Francisco.

Mrs. Taft was met at Balboa by General Edwards, an old friend of her husband, who took her across to Colon in his automobile and showed the slides which prevented the ships passing through.

U. H. McCarter, President of the Fidelity Trust Company of Newark, was a passenger on the Finland with his wife.

SEEKS AUTO THIEVES' BAND.

Prosecutor Questions Two Prisoners Awaiting Arraignment.

Carl B. Doremus, a chauffeur of 746 Sterling Place, and Wallace Seaman of Patchogue, who were arrested at Patchogue on Friday night for alleged theft of automobiles, were committed to the Tombs yesterday to await arraignment. Both Doremus and Seaman were questioned by Assistant District Attorney Gates, who believed they could name members of a band of automobile thieves who have been operating throughout Long Island.

Adolph Beniward, the Sunday school teacher whose confession on Thursday led to the arrest of Doremus and Seaman, told the police yesterday that the stolen automobiles always were stored in a Broadway garage. According to the police, Beniward said the proprietor of the garage knew he was taking care of stolen property. Beniward and Frank Joachim, with whom he was arrested in Middleboro, Ky., are now in the Tombs awaiting sentence on a plea of guilty.

BORAH ADVISES HIS PARTY.

Says Platform Must Be Progressive —He and Burton at Capital.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16.—Two Republicans mentioned for the Presidential nomination were in Washington today—ex-Senator Theodore E. Burton of Ohio and Senator William E. Borah of Idaho. Neither has announced his candidacy, and some of Mr. Borah's recent statements have been taken to mean that he might not be a candidate at all. Mr. Burton returned not long ago from an extended trip in Latin America, to find himself, perhaps, the most frequently mentioned of the half dozen Republicans spoken of for the nomination.

"I am more concerned for the present," said Mr. Borah today, "with the platform to be adopted by the Republican convention than with the possible nominee. Senator Weeks of Massachusetts, Senator Burton of Ohio, and Senator Cummins of Iowa, are regarded as candidates for the nomination and all of them have warm friends in the part of the country where I have been."

Mr. Borah said that if the Republican Party was to win in the next campaign it must have a progressive platform. Those who thought the pendulum had swung back from the progressive doctrines, he said, would find themselves mistaken.

Mr. Burton left here tonight for a short stay at Hot Springs, Va.

WIRELESS WITHOUT TOWERS

Invention Announced by R. S. Woolverton, U. S. Radio Inspector.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 16.—A wireless telegraphy invention eliminating the present towering steel structures for sending and receiving by simply projecting a short wire along the ground was announced here today by R. S. Woolverton, United States Radio Inspector.

In collaboration with Palmer B. Hewlitt of Hollister, Cal., Mr. Woolverton has been experimenting for months with the new apparatus. Its inventors assert that the methods has proved eminent successful in receiving messages from Honolulu, Sayville, and Arlington, Va. Freedom from static conditions has been achieved in the reception of messages, but less success has been attained in transmitting messages.

SHED COLLAPSE KILLS BOY.

Score of Women and Children Have Narrow Escape.

Walter Blum, 16 years old, of 330 Waverly Avenue was killed and a score of women and children had narrow escapes from death yesterday in Newark when an old lumber shed at 100 Magnolia Street, which had been condemned by the Building Department, collapsed. The shed was owned by the Hecht & Kugel Company, a sash and door manufacturing firm, now in the hands of a receiver. Several months ago the lumber shed was damaged by fire. Since then people in the neighborhood have been taking away part of the old wreck for kindling wood.

Yesterday there were about a score of women and children gathering wood. Young Blum and Abraham Miller of 121 Magnolia Street were on their way home from an errand, going through the lumber yard on a short cut. Miller heard a cracking noise, and shouted a warning to the wood gatherers. All got out safely except Blum, who was struck by a beam and buried under the debris.

An alarm of fire was turned in and the police reserves of the Fourth Precinct were called. It was at first reported that children and women had been caught under the wreckage. The firemen pulled the debris apart, but they found only Blum, who was pronounced dead. County Physician McKenzie was notified, and ordered an investigation into the cause of the collapse.

The police believe that the old shed was weakened by the wood gathers. The officials also learned that a few minutes before the collapse several persons were chopping down part of the shed.

DYNAMITE CARGO SOLD.

German Steamer Magdeburg to Unload After Year in Gravesend Bay.

After months of complaint from the residents of Bay Ridge, the cargo of dynamite on the German steamer Magdeburg, anchored for more than a year in Gravesend Bay, has been purchased by the E. I. du Pont de Nemours Company and the unloading into lighters will commence tomorrow morning.

Two weeks ago Captain Heinrich Orgel of the Magdeburg obtained a permit from the Collector of the Port to unseal the hatches where the explosives were stowed to get a sample for the du Pont Company. The Captain communicated with the owners in Hamburg after he had received a definite offer from the powder company, and was notified yesterday by wireless, via Sayville, that he could accept it.

One of the officials of the du Pont Company said yesterday that the dynamite on the Magdeburg was not in accordance with American standards and would be recompounded in the powder factory before being put on sale.

Girls' Insulters Sent to Workhouse.

Charged with attacking John C. Walsh of 22 East Sixty-eighth Street, who had resented an insult to Miss Jane Radek, whom he was escorting to her home at 48 East End Avenue early yesterday morning, Rudolph Schultz, 25 years old, of 161 Newark Street Hoboken, and John Loeschel, 34 years old, of 411 East Seventy-third Street, were sent to the Workhouse by Magistrate Murphy in Yorkville Court yesterday. Schultz for sixty days and Loeschel for thirty days.

New Head for Berlin University.

BERLIN, Oct. 16, (by Wireless to Tuckerton, N. J.)—Professor Ulrich von Wilamowitz-Moellendorf was inaugurated today as the new President of Berlin University, the Overseas News Agency announces.

IN NEW JERSEY.

JERSEY CITY.—Special Master George R. Beach has recommended that a divorce be granted to Amelia Simonson of 3,079 Boulevard, who testified that she separated from her husband in 1890, three months after their marriage, when he threatened her with a revolver.

NEWARK.—Mrs. Marline Griffin, who was left an orphan at the age of 3 years, will celebrate her 100th birthday tomorrow at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Cyrus A. Lawrence, at 1,142 Broad Street.

ORANGE.—The twenty-three teams of business men here who started out on Thursday to raise $15,000 for the Boy Scouts have not completed their report, but are believed to have raised about $20,000.

PLAINFIELD.—The Rev. and Mrs. Robert E. Carter of Washington, Conn., motored here yesterday and are celebrating their silver wedding anniversary at the home of Samuel T. Carter, Jr., their brother.

PHILLIPSBURG.—Francis Budd, 22 years old, an employe of the Ingersoll-Rand plant, is dying in the Easton Hospital of injuries he suffered when an air hose nozzle was put against his body and 150 pounds of air pressure released. Budd is thought to be the victim of a practical joke by another workman.

PHILLIPSBURG.—The police have sent out an alarm for John McKellar, who is accused of collecting $20 due to the Swift Beef Company and then abandoning his wagon here.

HACKETTSTOWN.—George W. Everitt, the senior express messenger of the Lackawanna Railroad, has completed his forty-third year in that service.

NEWTON.—Dr. Robert J. Alley, President of the University of Maine, warned the Sussex County Teachers' Association yesterday to be on its guard against the tendency of communities to require that teachers should belong to every church and social organization and to assume activities which would interfere with their work in the schools.

CALDWELL.—Four boys, who were found at target practice in the woods west of the village, preparatory to a trip to the West, were arrested yesterday on the charge of stealing three rifles from a hardware store.

PENNGROVE.—At a mass meeting last night thousands of citizens adopted resolutions of protest against the antiquated and slow mail service here. The great increase in the population due to the powder boom has outstripped the Post Office facilities.

NEW FIGHT FOR RICH BOY.

William Mills, Jr., Starts Another Suit for Possession of Son.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Oct. 16.—In the legal battle for the custody of William Crossman Lee, 12 years old, heir to a $3,000,000 estate, which has been going on in the courts of Westchester for weeks, counsel for William Mills, Jr., father of the boy, today served a notice of motion on Thomas Lee of White Plains, stepfather of the boy, who has his custody, for a new trial of the writ of habeas corpus proceedings.

Several weeks ago Mr. Mills, who has been trying to get his son away from the stepfather, brought habeas corpus proceedings, but Justice Arthur S. Tompkins dismissed the writ and turned the "poor little rich boy" over to his stepfather. The motion for a new trial is based on an affidavit that the dead wife of Mills, who married Lee after she had obtained a divorce from Mills, told the witness that Lee had been unkind to her.

The estate to which the boy is heir is being tied by various other motions.

ADMITS POISON PEN CHARGE.

Mrs. Fannie Quick Says She Was Under Hallucinations.

Special to The New York Times.

SOMERVILLE, N. J., Oct. 16.—Mrs. Fannie Quick pleaded guilty before Judge Daniel H. Beekman in the Somerset County Court yesterday to the charge of being the author of a "poison pen" letter to Miss Anna M. Frawley, a school teacher of Springdale, but said she had written it under the spell of hallucinations of which she was a victim, and pleaded for mercy on the ground that her action was involuntary.

Prosecutor A. M. Beekman said that his investigation of the conditions preceding the writing of the letter convinced him that Mrs. Quick's statement as to her mental condition was true. Judge Beekman then placed Mrs. Quick on probation for two years.

BREAKS MEREDITH'S RECORD

Frank Sloman, 'Frisco Schoolboy, Runs 440 Yards in 48 1-5 Seconds.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 16.—Frank Sloman, a San Francisco high school boy, broke the world's interscholastic 440-yard record in a sanctioned meet here today on the Panama-Pacific Exposition dirt track. His time was 48 1-5 seconds, three-fifths of a second faster than the record held by Ted Meredith.

"GO-TO-CHURCH SUNDAY,"

Pastors Expect Movement to Swell Congregations Today.

Reports from the five boroughs of New York City to the "Go-to-Church Sunday" Committee indicate that the observance of "Go-to-Church Sunday" today will be even more general than it was last year, and that the plan of leaving to each church the working out of its own methods for gathering the people is likely to make the increase in attendance more permanent. Episcopal, Methodist, Baptist, Congregational, Presbyterian, Dutch Reform, Lutheran, and churches of ten other denominations have reported their efforts to bring to church many who do not usually attend.

Many of the pastors believe that the war makes this an opportune time for an aggressive religious campaign, and many campaigns will be launched tomorrow, several of them carrying with them canvassers of the local church neighborhoods with a view of obtaining a religious census, to be made use of for inviting habitual non-churchgoers.

SCHWAB DEAL NOT CLOSED.

His Aid Admits He Hopes to Get Pennsylvania Steel Company.

James H. Ward, assistant to Charles M. Schwab in the Bethlehem Steel Corporation, said yesterday that dispatches from Philadelphia regarding the sale of the Pennsylvania Steel Company to Bethlehem interests were not correct.

"The reports are untrue," he said. "We are negotiating for control of the Pennsylvania Steel Company, and the negotiations are progressing. The dispatches from Philadelphia were most premature and incorrect as to details."

The details referred to by Mr. Ward had reference to the prices paid for the Pennsylvania Steel preferred and common stock held by the Pennsylvania Railroad, which were reported to be $100 a share for the preferred and $35 for the common. He declined to comment on the actual prices being considered.

HELD IN PRIMARY FRAUD.

Krause Accused of Securing False Signatures for Moss.

Louis Krause, star witness for the State in the Becker case, and former Deputy State Commissioner of Elections, was held in $1,000 bail by Magistrate Ten Eyck in the Tombs Court yesterday for the action of the Grand Jury on a charge of accepting, as a Commissioner of Deeds, false signatures of voters on a petition for the nomination of Frank Moss for District Attorney in the Republican primaries.

Detectives were searching last night for a notary public, said to have been responsible for false signatures in the petition for the nomination for re-election of District Attorney Perkins. He had not been arrested up to a late hour last night. It was said that an investigation in progress may result in the arrest this week of several others on the charge of falsifying signatures to primary petitions.

POLAR BEARS TO OPEN YEAR.

Winter Bathers Meet at Brighton Beach Next Sunday.

The Polar Bears, an organization of men and women formed to encourage ocean bathing in the Winter, will hold their first meeting of the season next Sunday at the Parkway Baths, Brighton Beach. The members will play medicine ball and baseball and take a dip in the surf. As in former years, the meetings will be held on Sundays and holidays throughout the Winter.

The club was incorporated last April. The officers are Harry N. Oelerich, President; Le Roy Carner, Vice President; Miss Alda Cordes, Secretary and Treasurer; John J. Gavin, George S. Dougherty, James Eustice, Charles P. Swett, Charles R. Kariseca, and Frederick N. Richardson, Governors.

G. O. P. Boss Democratic Candidate.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE PLAINS, Oct. 16.—One of the strangest things that has happened in the political circles of Westchester County has developed in the little town of Poundridge, where George Ruscoe has been the Republican Supervisor of the town for nineteen years, and the Republican boss for years. Ruscoe was beaten in the Republican primary by a Democrat named Scofield; Ruscoe got the Democratic primary nomination.

New Trains to the South.

The Southern Railway Company announces an improved service between New York and Aiken and Augusta, and a new train to Asheville, N. C. The Augusta special, a through limited express, will be inaugurated on Sunday, Oct. 24, and will be made up of Pullman cars, with drawing room, sleeping, and dining cars. It will be possible by this train to leave New York any day after lunch and arrive in Aiken or Augusta for lunch the day following.

Y. M. C. A. Man Held as Thief.

Charged with larceny, George S. Lewis, of 68 Hancock Street, Brooklyn, a gymnasium instructor at the Bedford Branch of the Y. M. C. A., was arraigned yesterday before Magistrate Voorhees in the Gates Avenue Police Court and held in $1,500 bail for an examination on Tuesday. Detective George E. Patton charged that the young man took $55 in marked money from his trousers, which were left in a locker in the gymnasium as a bait because of thirteen thefts.

1,200 ITALIANS SAIL FOR WAR

Steamship Ancona, Held for Reservists, Leaves for Naples.

Of the three liners leaving yesterday for European ports, the Ancona of the Italian Line for Naples had the most passengers, carrying 45 in cabins and 1,200 in steerage, all reservists. On account of the late arrival of some of the reservists by train, the Ancona was unable to get away on time, sailing after midnight. She had about 5,000 tons of general cargo, mostly flour, beef, and other provisions.

The American liner St. Louis had 700 passengers of all classes for Liverpool and 2,200 tons of cargo and left at noon. She was followed by the Norwegian-America liner Bergensfjord, with 350 passengers and 5,000 tons of cargo for Bergen.

The French liner Chicago was advertised to sail at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, but her departure was postponed until tomorrow at the same hour on account of her late arrival.

ESTATES APPRAISED.

CATALINO, GIONANNI, (Feb. 21, 1915;) net estate, $8,049. Vita Catalino, widow, and Tony Catalino, son, beneficiaries. Assets: Deposits, $300; interest in lace and embroidery importing business known as Italian Bed Spread Co., 13 Astor Place, $8,807.

FOREMAN, Mrs. CAROLINE, (April 8, 1915;) net estate, $16,217. Three daughters and four grandchildren given bulk of estate. Assets: Deposits, $2,821; stocks and bonds, $15,786; personalty, $25.

HAINES, GEORGE AUGUSTUS, (Jan. 5, 1915;) net estate, $202,737. Mrs. Anna Peter, niece, given $167,113; Mary Eileen Hayes, not related, given $24,320; four cousins get $1,000 each; four friends, $1,000 each, and there were thirteen small legacies to employes of decedent at his Italian estate. Assets: Deposits, $9,801; a painting in storage in New York City, $500; stocks and bonds, $280,284; interest in estate of George Law, deceased, $7,039; debts of decedent amounted to $69,753; report shows that decedent was owner of Villa Maria at Lake Como, Italy, but the value of this property is not appraised, as it is not taxable in New York State; schedules show that decedent owned 103 shares Eighth Avenue R. R., appraised at $28,737; 152 shares Ninth Avenue R. R., $24,320; 1,000 shares Great Northern Iron Ore Properties, $27,000; 510 shares United States Ste

RACING AT ELKINS PARK—DAY ON GOLF LINKS

JOCKEY INJURED AT J. E. WIDENER'S RACE

Kicked in Steeplechase and Reported Dying—Much Open Betting.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Oct. 16.—Lynnewood Farm at Elkins Park took on the aspect of an English race course this afternoon when Joseph E. Widener gave his annual invitation race meet. It was attended by more than 10,000 people, and there were seventy-one entries. Nearly 1,000 automobiles were parked on the grounds.

The bookies were ribboned to distinguish them from the "welchers" who so frequently fleece the speculators at small meets. Many bookies came from New York. The betting was the most open that has been seen at any of the meets in Pennsylvania in years.

There was one serious accident. Jockey Waugh went down with Sandow in the third race, the Cheltenham Steeplechase, and was kicked on the head by the flying hoofs of one of the horses coming from behind. He was taken to the Abington Hospital unconscious, and late tonight it was said that the doctors feared he was dying.

The Lynnewood Challenge Cup, a steeplechase, was the feature of the card. There was a quiet tip on Knight of Mercy, entered by T. Ambrose Clark of New York, and it proved correct. The few in on the tip gave the books a trouncing at 2 to 1 when Knight galloped past Mrs. Payne Whitney's Web Carter, the pacemaker, and came home a winner. Lampblack, a long shot, took the short end of the purse.

The Widener Cup of the first race, which was divided, went to the old Baltimore gelding, Billy Hibbs, now owned by Mrs. J. T. Temple. He beat out the 3 to 5 favorite, Armament, owned by C. M. Williams. General Edward Morrell's Matchfield was third. The Widener colors were carried to the front when Mr. Widener's ofttime winner Valentine raced home ahead of Fadoodle and Otto Floto.

There were seven starters in the Cheltenham Steeplechase, but four of them fell, three going down at the final fence. Flying Peep, owned by Harry La Montagne, with Franklin up, won the race from William J. Clothier's Nelephant, with Sloan-Four, F. Ambrose Clark's colt Huguenot, a 1 to 2 favorite, led all the way in the fourth race and easily beat out Doublet, a castoff from the stable of James Butler. Beethoven finished a close third. At-a-Boy was beaten out. The Colonial Steeplechase, with $1,000 added, brought out some of the country's best jumpers. E. M. Weld's Weldship was the favorite, but followers of the riders did not pass up Allen, on Shannon River. This combination received 5 to 1 support. Ral Parr owns Shannon River, and his trainer, Lewis Gath, also had an entry, Exton. The Baltimore delegation, instead of backing Shannon River, played Exton to show. Of course they cashed, but got only even money or 4 to 5 where they could have had 5 to 1 on Shannon River, the winner.

Mortimer Schiff's Swish and Shannon River ran almost as a team for the first mile. Weldship ran a disappointing race and was never prominent.

The bookies rejoiced when Zellwood, an outsider, beat out the odds-on favorite Senegambian and the long shot, Mount Holly, in the last race. The latter ran a good race, but succumbed before the fast pace set by Zellwood from the very start. In the run through the stretch Senegambian beat out Mount Holly for the place.

SPORTS CLEAN, SAYS RUBIEN

President of Metropolitan Association Tells of Graft Investigation.

"It is really surprising how little 'grafting' is done by the athletes of the Metropolitan district," declared President Frederick W. Rubien of the Metropolitan Association of the A. A. U. while discussing yesterday the investigation into the amateur status of Abel Kiviat and Harry Smith, who are now under fire.

"From time to time I have heard persons cast reflections on amateur athletes in general. It is not uncommon to hear the remark that all the star athletes are grafters. This is not only an injustice to the men, but to our great sport as well. These assertions are seldom worth even investigation, but when we are presented with the goods we never hesitate to take action.

"Just to satisfy myself that everything would be done either to clear Smith and Kiviat of the charges made against them or to prove the allegations true, I went up State last week and while there I dug up a lot of information that will be useful to myself and the Metropolitan Association. Just now I cannot tell what I learned.

"We cannot prevent persons from casting aspersions on athletics in general, but when they make individual charges it is different. We are trying to make them prove the charges. If it turns out that the boys now under fire are innocent of the accusations made by Handicapper Campbell, I will be highly pleased, but I will be the first to advocate the revocation of their amateur standing if they are proved guilty.

"This has been an unpleasant case from the start, but I am pleased in a way that it has come, for it has given me an opportunity to learn a number of things that convince me more than ever of the honesty of star athletes of the metropolitan district. I also want to say a good word for the New England boys. In making my investigation up State I found that in every instance boys from New England who competed in armory games or in outdoor sports always did so for their legitimate carfare and dinner money, and from their accounts it would seem that their fare was very frugal.

"Amateur athletics are now as clean as they possibly can be kept. We are making, and will continue to make, every effort to rid the sports of the few undesirables. This goes for officials as well as athletes."

BIDDLE AND SCOTT LEAD.

Philadelphians Defeat Allen and Dunn in Hot Springs Tennis.

Special to The New York Times.

HOT SPRINGS, Va., Oct. 16.—The last day's programme in the fourth annual open lawn tennis tournament of the Hot Springs Golf and Tennis Club closed today with the finals in men's doubles between Craig Biddle and Edgar Scott of Philadelphia against J. A. Allen and Mc-Kee Dunn. Biddle and Scott surprised the gallery by winning in straight sets at 6—1, 8—7, 6—3. They played good team work ,and Biddle was very effective in his serving and volleying, scoring many points at the critical time in the second set.

In the afternoon the largest crowd of the week turned out to see Miss Eleanora Sears of Boston and Craig Biddle play Miss Marian Fenno of Boston and Bernon S. Prentice of New York in the finals of the mixed doubles. Miss Sears and Biddle started off by winning the first four games, but Miss Fenno and Prentice gave the gallery thrill after thrill by reeling off the next five games. Biddle's serving in the next game brought it to five all. From this point on Miss Fenno and Prentice played remarkable team work and had no difficulty in winning out the set and match. The score was 7—5, 6—3.

Tennis at Clason Point.

Clason Point Military Academy and Manhattan College broke even in the tennis tournament played yesterday on the Clason Point courts. In the singles Heilman defeated J. Yznaga of Clason Point, 6—2, 6—3, but in the doubles J. Yznaga and F. Yznaga won from Hickey and Fogarty of Manhattan, 6—3, 6—3. Only two matches were played.

Larmon First in Tennis Tourney

Special to The New York Times.

HANOVER, N. H., Oct. 16.—R. R. Larmon of Omaha, Neb., runner-up in Nebraska tennis championship, defeated W. O. Lyon, champion of Arkansas, 6—4, 6—2, 6—1, this afternoon in the final match of the freshman tennis tournament.

PHILLIES HONORED.

Prominent Philadelphians Give Dinner for Pat Moran's Men.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Oct. 16.—Pat Moran's Phillies, who won the National League pennant, but lost the world's series, were feasted and praised at a dinner given in their honor at the Bellevue-Stratford tonight.

At the tables were men representing the highest walks of life and the most prominent representatives of the social, financial, political, and business circles of the city and State. E. T. Stotesbury acted as honorary chairman, Joseph P. Rogers, Judge-elect of Common Pleas Court, was toastmaster and the speakers were men who love the game of baseball and are ardent supporters of good clean sportsmanship. Among those present were former Governor John K. Tener, President of the National League; William F. Baker, President of the Philadelphia club; Fred T. Chandler, Vice President of the club; Senator James P. McNichol; E. J. Cattell, Colonel Thomas E. Murphy, one of the stockholders of the club; Connie Mack of the Athletics and the guest of honor, Pat Moran, manager of the Phillies.

Alexander received an automobile, a gift from the Phillies' supporters represented by a committee consisting of W. H. T. Huhn, George H. Brooke, Robert M. Drayton, Edwin J. Hyneman, and Lawrence Fuller.

Alexander made a game effort to respond with a speech of thanks, but after a few words looked appealingly at Manager Moran and said: "I'm getting wild, Pat; you had better take me out." Other players received valuable gifts.

Senator McNichol, E. T. Stotesbury, and Fred Chandler agreed that some worthy and lasting token of Philadelphia's esteem for the Phillies should be given each member of the team, and the three men pledged themselves to bring this about. It is said that each man on the team will receive a handsome present in the near future.

Dell and Smyth Sign with Brooklyn

The Brooklyn Baseball Club has already started to make preparations for next year's team. Yesterday signed contracts were received from "Wheezer" Dell, pitcher, and James D. Smyth, outfielder, for the season of 1916.

Big Crowd Sees Rutgers Win.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Oct. 16.—Before a crowd of 5,000 this afternoon Rutgers defeated the Muhlenberg football team, 25 to 0, scoring a touchdown and the ensuing goal in each of the first three quarters. The score hardly gives an idea of the even playing of the game, for Muhlenberg fought every inch of the way, and after being held at bay all through threatened to score in the final quarter. In this session a series of plunges netted thirty yards, but Rutgers' defense stiffened, and on their twenty-yard line Fleming tried a placement kick, which went wide.

Rutgers suffered heavy penalizations for holding, and their chief fault was fumbling, losing the ball several times on this account when near Muhlenberg's goal. In the last quarter Stephens, the visitors' star quarter, sustained a broken ankle.

Rutgers offensive was powerful after a series of line plunges. Wittpenn scored the first touchdown. It was Bracher who went over the goal line in the second quarter for another touchdown. The third score was made by Elliott, who relieved Fleming after being hurt. M. Fleming was Muhlenberg's chief star, though Stephens shone in running back punts. The line-up:

Rutgers.	Position.	Muhlenberg.
Rockefeller	Left end	Hubbard
Nash	Left tackle	Ritter
Cale	Left guard	Reed
Mason	Centre	Hayes
Barret	Right guard	Brunner
Rendall	Right tackle	Day
Austin	Right end	Gaston
Spar	Quarter back	Weber
Wittpenn	Left half back	Stephens
Bracher	Right half back	Fleming
Talman	Full back	Caskey

Referee—S. B. Newton. Umpire—E. Fauver. Field Judge—E. B. Cochems. Head Linesman—E. P. May. Touchdowns—Wittpenn, Bracher, Elliott. Goals from touchdowns—Talman, (3.) Time of quarters—Twelve minutes. Substitutions: Rutgers—Jackson for Cole, Elliott for Rockefeller, Seiler for Austin, Rowlby for Elliott. Muhlenberg—Schwenck for Hayes, Hollenbaugh for Schwenck, De Loser for Reed, Devereaux for Weber, Weber for Stephens.

Navy Freshmen Beaten by Peddie.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Oct. 16.—Peddie Institute scored a 10 to 6 victory over the Navy freshman eleven this afternoon in a game that was featured by two long runs for touchdowns. Murphy, quarter back for the Peddie team, scored the first points of the game when he caught a punt and dodged through a broken field for a run of 80 yards for a touchdown. The Navy almost duplicated the performance a few minutes later. An attempt to kick a goal from the field was blocked by Warner and he ran down the gridiron for 70 yards for the only score by the Navy men. The deciding points came as the result of a drop kick by Nichols. The line-up:

Peddie.	Position.	Navy.
Blaney	Left end	Woodward
Westcott	Left tackle	Welch
Felinc	Left guard	Winkler
Christie	Centre	Thurber
Locke	Right guard	Barrett
Holmes	Right tackle	Stevens
Hayes	Right end	Warner
Murphy	Quarter back	Nichols
Tome	Left half back	Allen
Jones	Right half back	Short
Mills	Full back	Olson

Touchdowns—Murphy of Peddie and Warner of Navy. Goal from field—Nichols. Substitutes—Peddie, Sullivan for Murphy, Nichols for Hayes, Clarke for Nichols, Oest for Locke. Navy—McGurl for Welch, Ramsey for Winkler, and Andrew for Thurber.

Victory for Lawrenceville Eleven.

Special to The New York Times.

PORT DEPOSIT, Md., Oct. 16.—Tome School was defeated by Lawrenceville this afternoon by a score of 13 to 0. Outweighed several pounds to the man, the home team was handicapped by the slippery field, which made any open play impossible. Both teams resorted to a punting game in the first half. Twice working the ball to the 20-yard line, Lawrenceville scored touchdowns by clever line shift plays. Davidson scored both touchdowns and Sweet kicked one goal. The second half was without a score. The line-up:

Tome.	Position.	Lawrenceville.
Wolf	Left end	Hunter
Wooster	Left tackle	Scott
Brace	Left guard	Burnham
Goon	Centre	Berrien
Monroe	Right guard	Moore
Cavers	Right tackle	Hamil
Miller	Right end	Houghton
Lynch	Quarter back	Mclsaac
Phillips	Left half back	Sweet
Watson	Right half back	Franzheim
Brunner	Full back	Davidson

Touchdowns—Davidson, (2.) Goal from touchdown—Sweet. Referee—Mr. Gillenwater, Pennsylvania. Umpire—Mr. Price, Swarthmore. Linesman—Mr. Abbott, Pennsylvania. Field judge—Mr. Haskins, Lafayette. Time of periods—Eleven minutes each. Substitutions—Tome, Morton for Wooster, Buckley for Lynch, S. P. Buckley for Brace. Lawrenceville: Howard for Burnham, Burnham for Berriman, Akahohp for Houghton, Miniss for Mclsaac, Saunders for Sweet, Ramsey for Davidson.

Wisconsin Swamps Purdue.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., Oct. 16.—Wisconsin won from Purdue, 28 to 3, here today in a game that was closer than the score indicates. Purdue's line stopped the heavy Badgers time after time and Wisconsin frequently was held for downs. The line-up:

Purdue.	Position.	Wisconsin.
Stinchfield	Left end	Stravum
Burns	Left tackle	Buck
Proud	Left guard	Gardner
Blocker	Centre	Pottinger
Mason	Right guard	Hancock
Beuchner	Right tackle	G. Simpson
Vanaken	Right end	Rau
Winn	Centre back	E. Simpson
Pultz	Right half back	Smith
Walter	Left half back	Byers
Bishop	Full back	Kreuz

Score by periods:

Purdue	3	0	0	0	3
Wisconsin	0	14	0	14	28

Goal from field—Pultz. Touchdowns—Hancock, Byers, (2;) Cramer. Goals from touchdown—Simpson, (3;) Kreuz. Substitutions—Hake for Stinchfield, Dixon for Walter, Oxer for Bishop, Mason for Blocker, Wisconsin—Guenderson for Pottinger, Cummings for Byers, Laundry for Hancock, Cramer for Stravum, Galvin for Kreuz, Jacobson for Gardner, Weimann for Smith. Referee—Magdsbe. Michigan. Umpire—Hammond, Michigan. Head linesman—Klethly, Illinois. Field judge—Schommer, Chicago. Time of periods—Fifteen minutes each.

MILITARY ACADEMY DEFEATS MANUAL

Cornwall Boys Work Hard to Gain Victory Over Training School.

Manual Training High School was defeated by the New York Military Academy at Ebbets Field yesterday afternoon by the score of 13 to 7 in a hard fought and well played game. It was the open style of play which the Military eleven used that had the high school students baffled. Long forward passes and open formations were used time after time by the Cornwall team, but Manual's line was strong and several times when their goal line was in danger Manual braced and held the cadets.

In the first period, with the ball in midfield, Childs hurled a long forward pass to Weston, who galloped down the field for a touchdown, throwing off two Manual tacklers in his dash. Manual scored in the second period. Military held for downs on her own fifteen-yard line and received the pigskin. White punted, but the pass was bad and it was a poor kick. Titus picked up the ball near the side lines and, aided by splendid interference, ran forty yards for a touchdown.

Manual held the Military eleven several times in the third period, when the cadets had the ball within the shadow of Manual's goal posts. Three times the Military team carried the ball to within a few feet of Manual's goal, but there they met a stiff, stubborn defence that knew no breaking. Toward the end of the period another long forward pass, Childs to Weston, caught Manual unaware and Weston ran thirty yards for the touchdown that defeated Manual. A special chartered steamboat carried 250 rooters down from Cornwall and, headed by a band and the goat mascot, the Military students marched around the field in much glee after the game. The line-up.

AT EBBETS FIELD.

N. Y. Military. (13.)	Position.	Manual Training. (7.)
Brown	Left end	Rorty
J. Dempsey	Left tackle	Kielber
Smith	Left guard	Goldberg
McClure	Centre	Firsching
Kemp	Right guard	Heimen
Fountney	Right tackle	Eckoff
Weston	Right end	Collins
Childs	Quarter back	Tillier
Lauterbon	Left half back	Berry
Van Etten	Right half back	Blumgarten
Fanhan	Full back	Titus

Touchdowns—Weston, (2.) Titus. Goals from touchdowns—Titus, McClure. Referee—Dr. Aldridge, Manual Training High School. Umpire—Mr. Schultz, De Paw University. Head linesman—Mr. Boecker, Manual Training High School. Time of periods—Ten minutes each.

Substitutions—Military Academy: Hodson for Smith, White for Childs, Childs for White, S. Dempsey for Lauterbon, White for S. Dempsey, Lauterbon for Van Etten. Manual Training: Courtney for Rorty, Olson for Courtney, Hinch for Heinen.

AT ADELPHI FIELD.

Boys' High. (0.)	Position.	Adelphi Academy. (0.)
Hall	Left end	Miller
C. Smith	Left tackle	Patterson
Palmer	Left guard	O'Brien
Quail	Centre	Von An
Goeling	Right guard	Williams
Blair	Right tackle	Weller
Baldwin	Right end	Spadone
Herman	Quarter back	Moneypenny
Bernstein	Left half back	Love
Barshofsky	Right half back	Reom
Daisley	Full back	Ball

Score—Boys' High, 0; Adelphi Academy, 0. Substitutes—Leyser, Schoenwright, Walker, Doblin, for Adelphi; H. Smith and Lint for Boys' High. Referee—Mr. Donnelly, Trinity. Umpire—Mr. Siegrist, Amherst. Head linesman—Mr. Wray, Pennsylvania. Time of quarters—Ten minutes.

AT RAY RIDGE.

Bay Ridge, (18.)	Position.	Erasmus Hall. (0.)
Grose	Left end	Rubenstein
Bonfort	Left tackle	Auchterlonis
Grossman	Left guard	Forsythe
Friedlander	Centre	Gillispie
Shea	Right guard	Hunter
Coddell	Right tackle	Griffith
H. Higgins	Right end	Souville
Dahn	Quarter back	Barsch
Karlson	Left half back	Troy
Luderman	Right half back	B. Higgins
Diamond	Full back	Caro

Touchdowns—Karlson, Moore. Goal from touchdown—Karlson. Substitutions—Frye for Barsch, Charbeck for Frye, Kaiser for Coddell, Drum for Dahn, Romofsky for Luderman, Moore for Diamond. Referee—Mr. Shearer, Commercial High School. Umpire—Mr. Bigelow. Time of periods—Ten minutes each.

AT HAWTHORNE FIELD.

Brooklyn Prep.	Position.	St. John's Prep.
R. Carling	Left end	McDermott
Hurly	Left tackle	Trippe
P. Etzel	Left guard	McKenzie
Hehl	Centre	Clune
Neylan	Right guard	McGuinn
Duffy	Right tackle	Collins
McGrath	Right end	Walsh
Kelly	Quarter back	Kenny
A. Etzel	Left half back	Drennan
Sharpe	Right half back	Kiernan
F. Carling	Full back	Court

Score—Brooklyn Prep, 13; St. John's Prep, 6. Touchdowns—Etzel, Sharpe, for Brooklyn Prep; Court, for St. John's Prep. Goals from touchdowns—A. Etzel. Referee—Fontaine, Columbia. Umpire—Kearney, Holy Cross. Time of quarters—10 minutes.

AT HOBOKEN.

Poly. Prep., (0.)	Position.	Stevens Prep., (0.)
Genthner	Left end	Young
Shields	Left tackle	Moss
Williams	Left guard	Ensley
Haight	Centre	Michaels
Pendleton	Right guard	Webster
Lea	Right tackle	Veller
Quinn	Right end	Stephens
Hewlett	Quarter back	Hodgins
Macdonald	Left half back	Day
Sayles	Right half back	Reuhmann
Maloney	Full back	Jordan

Touchdown—Shields. Goal from field—Pendleton. Substitute—Redmond for Quinn. Referee—Mr. Miller, Dickinson. Umpire—Major Bigelow. Head linesman—Mr. Carter. Time of quarters—Nine minutes.

AT GARDEN CITY.

St. Paul's (33).	Position.	Newark A. (0).
Rogers	Left end	V. Hutchinson
Hallen	Left tackle	Augmenblick
Warbasse	Left guard	Tooke
Grimshaw	Centre	Munsich
Inglis	Right guard	Merrill
Waterman	Right tackle	Pollard
Hendrickson	Right end	Lewis
Dietrich	Quarter back	H. Hutchinson
Reed	Left half back	Ramden
Kaiser	Right half back	Conklin
De Ferrari	Full back	Minton

Touchdown—Dietrich, De Ferrari, 2; Kaiser. Goals from touchdowne—Reed, 3. Referee, John Thorpe, Columbia; umpire, Mr. Scott. Michigan; head linesman, Mr. Smith, Vermont. Time of periods—Ten and twelve minutes.

AT FLUSHING.

Flushing.	Position.	Lincoln High.
Cook	Left end	Webb
Fay	Left tackle	Corlin
Alford	Left guard	Ward
Wilson	Centre	Bennett
Sabin	Right guard	Reddy
Trowbridge	Right tackle	McCaffrey
Atkinson	Right end	Dolan
Adikes	Quarter back	Eber
Reilly	Left half back	Miller
Eccles	Right half back	Dipple
Clark	Full back	Schults

Score—Flushing, 89; Lincoln High, 0. Touchdowns—Clark (4,) Eccles (4,) Cook (4,) Kennedy. Goals from touchdown—Trowbridge (11.) Substitutes—Kennedy for Reilly, Embree for Cook. Fels for Sabin, Bleecker for Adikes. Referee—Dr. Lawrence, University of Pennsylvania. Umpire—Mr. Runds, Cornell. Time of quarters—Fifteen minutes.

Winners with the Cue.

J. Cosgrove displayed excellent form in winning from Dr. H. N. Pope last night in the amateur handicap three-cushion-carrom billiard tournament at the Audubon Academy after he had conceded fourteen points to his opponent, by the score of 42 to 16. Cosgrove led practically from the start and completed his string in seventy-two innings, making high runs of 7 and two of 4 points each. His run of 7 is the highest mark of the tournament to date.

A fifteen-point handicap was of no value to Charles Matthews in his game with Dr. H. D. Jennings last night in the amateur handicap 18.2 balk-line billiard tournament at the Knickerbocker Academy in Brooklyn, which the latter won by the score of 215 to 163. Jennings was playing for 215 points, while Matthews was required to score only 200 to win, and the former ran out his string in thirty-seven innings. He had high runs of 23, 21 and 22, with an average of 5 50-57. Matthews made high runs of 26, 24, and 18, and he had an average of 4 19-36. Tomorrow evening Charles White, the scratch man of the tournament, will attempt to score 250 points before Charles Worcester can tally 125.

ON NEAR-BY GOLF COURSES.

Seniors' Handicap at Forest Hill Club —Scores of Other Competitions.

At the Forest Hill Field Club yesterday a 36-hole medal play handicap for seniors was run off. The winner proved to be S. I. Peckham, with a card of 198, 54—144. There also was an 18-hole medal play handicap for seniors, in which Judge T. J. Lintott led the field, with 89, 13—76. In the medal play handicap J. I. Wheaton topped the list with 84, 13—71 in Class A, while in the second division there was a tie between H. W. Killard, with 89, 17—72, and H. E. Roesch, with 99, 27—72. The scores follow:

Seniors, 36-Hole Handicap—S. I. Peckham, 198, 54—144; W. B. Hutchinson, 184, 36—148; J. P. McFadden, 169, 20—149; L. S. Owan, 186, 28—158; T. S. W. Billes, 208, 52—170.

Seniors, 18-Hole Handicap—T. J. Lintott, 89, 13—76; S. S. Gaylord, 96, 15—81; A. M. Linnett, 97, 16—81; William A. Paul, 110, 27—83; Washington, 100, 14—86; E. A. Geffrey, 101, 14—87.

Members of the Baltusrol Golf Club divided themselves into two classes yesterday in order to compete in a team match, forty-six members being on a side. The team led by Dr. D. Webb Granberry was over the combination which was guided by D. H. Carey by 101 points to 79, and as a result the losers entertained the winners at dinner last night in the clubhouse of the Baltusrol Golf Club. Points were scored according to the number of holes up. The summary:

Dr. D. W. Granberry	4	W. L. Garey	0
H. Van Vechten	0	H. Hasbrouck	3
Oscar Woodward	0	Daniel Adams, Jr.	0
A. H. Wright	2	A. P. Bennett	0
H. Van Arsdale	0	Austin Colgate	7
William Bird, jr.	2	W. H. Ellis	0
W. G. McKnight	3	John H. Eggers	0
C. E. Grady	3	A. D. Chandler	0
Dr. A. S. Morrow	0	L. H. Conklin	1
E. E. Moody	2	W. S. Naulty	0
R. R. Rummery	5	W. Cass	0
W. W. Pellett	0	W. C. W. Anferman	0
M. J. Dodsworth	0	H. A. Earle	11
W. S. Adams	0	Harry Traver	2
E. S. Allsopp	1	S. Simmons	0
E. C. S. Milligan	0	S. M. Crener	0
R. C. Faber	0	A. R. Allen	0
C. C. Goldberg	1	Armstrong	0
C. E. Parmelee	0	E. N. Macdonald	0
R. A. Griffin	0	R. C. Wilson	0
T. E. Ennever	0	C. B. Morris	3
John L. Warner	0	Walter Cary	5
W. H. Yawger	10	Caxton Brown	1
R. N. McIntosh	0	F. N. Cowperthwait	0
E. S. Low	4	F. D. Mooney	6
J. McElroy	2	F. P. W. Hunting	0
Robert Crabb	0	John J. Milton	0
Percy R. Wilson	0	Samuel Newton	0
S. W. L. Fullerton	2	C. A. McCormick	1
John J. Quill	0	J. P. Clynes	0
W. N. Sinclair	0	Dr. J. R. Shannon	0
Frank A. Wright	0	A. P. Huntington	5
B. W. Keen	0	A. E. De Wolf	5
Thomas S. Kerr	0	E. C. Parker	0
Parker W. Page	0	H. Van Ardsale, Jr.	0
W. R. Hill	0	Wharton Green	6
Dr. Charles H. Page	0	Charles H. Smith	0
T. A. Sparks	0	W. J. Sparks	3
Richard Ely	7	D. Emory	0
S. P. Bush	0	Paul Starrett	4
S. F. Davidge	3	Douglas Shelton	0
C. J. Jones	0	C. T. Barlow	2
Newton E. Stout	0	Adolph Du Barry	2
J. S. Bacon	5	William F. Morgan	0
Total	101	Total	79

There was a tie yesterday in the Sweepstakes at the Arcola Country Club between Robert J. Neldon and Marcus Goodbody, with respective cards of 91, 18—73 and 90, 17—73. The scores follow: R. J. Neldon, 91, 18—73; Marcus Goodbody, 90, 17—73; J. R. Marshall, 87, 12—75; W. J. Lewis, 103, 27—76; B. G. Meeks, 96, 20—76.

Dr. G. T. Smith won the eighteen-hole medal-play handicap at the Ardsley Club yesterday with a card of 83, 15—68. The scores follow: G. T. Smith, 83, 15—68; R. D. White, 90, 17—73; M. P. Collins, 99, 25—74; R. T. Vanderbilt, 101, 29—75; C. E. Force, 98, 19—79; F. M. Madden, 91, 10—81; Wynne Ferguson, 101, 18—82; R. E. Swartwout, 102, 20—82; S. D. Kittridge, 100, 17—83; O. O. Beebe, 97, 14—83; O. G. Smith, 100, 14—86; R. H. Montgomery, 111, 22—89.

An eighteen-hole handicap against par was in order yesterday at the Apawamis Club. H. D. Buckley won the trophy by finishing four down. Sweepstakes were in order in the morning and afternoon, and C. L. Watkins won the morning award on a card of 83, 4—79, while in the afternoon there was a triple tie among Gaines Gwathmey, (82, 4—78.) H. S. Graves, (83, 5—78.) and H. D. Buckley, (94, 16—78.) The scores in the handicap against par competition were as follows:

H. D. Buckley, 4 down; C. L. Watkins, 5 down; Gaines Gwathmey, 5 down; S. W. Howland, 7 down; Harmon S. Graves, 7 down.

At the Yountakah Country Club yesterday, the selected nine holes of an eighteen-hole medal play round was taken to decide the prize winner. W. H. Spalding topped the list with a score of 38, 7—31. The scores follow:

W. H. Spalding, 38, 7—31; J. B. Wallace, 37, 4—33; George Ryall, 38, 5—33; C. H. Edwards, 35, 2—33; H. C. Reynolds, 37, 4—33; E. M. Haughting, 38, 4—34; C. T. Whittier, 39, 5—34; R. L. Van Tassel, 38, 4—34; Bartlett Green, 36, 3—33; I. Pyle, 39, 4—35; Van Dyke McBride, 42, 7—35; W. G. Fogel, 41, 5—36; W. A. Ladew, 40, 4—36; W. F. Schoils, 44, 6—38.

In the Accumulation Cup contest at the Nassau Country Club yesterday, F. S. Battershall and Horace C. Barnes each won five points toward the trophy. The scores follow: F. S. Battershall, 90, 12—78; H. C. Barnes, 84, 6—78; W. L. Pate, 102, 20—83; S. McCullough, 100, 16—84.

At the Wykagyl Country Club yesterday the qualifying round for fourteen tournament on the basis of an eighteen-hole medal play handicap was run off. Arthur Stiles and H. T. Brown led the field with a card of 88, 12—76. The following qualified for match play:

Arthur Stiles and H. T. Brown, 88, 12—76; R. Rowland and W. F. Stevenson, 87, 7—80; William Luhman and E. H. Hoffman, 105, 24—81; L. E. Denslow and H. J. Zimmerman, 92, 10—82; W. B. Bunnell and Dr. J. M. Byers, 98, 15—83; H. V. Gaines and G. E. Widmer, 87, 3—84; C. D. Scoville and L. C. Ketchum, 102, 18—84; L. F. Gray and George B. Luhman, 102, 17—85; Charles Reynolds and Dr. A. H. Moore, 91, 6—85; Dr. George Reynolds and Dr. H. H. Beatty, 100, 15—85. C. E. Maltby and N. H. Bussey, 99, 13—86; T. McKeon and F. J. Rocker, 97, 11—86; H. W. Frost and Albert Taylor, 99, 13—86; W. J. Faith and W. B. Bryce, 102, 14—88; A. B. Gilkes and Jonathan Moore, 103, 11—92.

An eighteen-hole medal play handicap was the attraction at the Country Club of Glen Ridge yesterday. In Class A the leader was Harry D. Smith with 78, 6—72, while H. M. Walker with 95, 20—75 led in Class B. The scores follow:

Class A—Harry D. Smith, 78, 6—72; E. F. Noyes, 86, 11—75; W. D. Lyon, 94, 16—78; George B. Martin, 84, 4—80; Frederick Connell, 94, 13—81; J. O. Newell, 95, 12—82; D. M. Besson, 108, 17—91.

Class B—Fred Perrine Walker, 95, 20—75; H. B. Rogers, 97, 18—79; C. W. Yates, 99, 18—81; B. C. Braine, 101, 21—80; E. F. White, 102, 21—81.

At the Montclair Golf Club yesterday an eighteen-hole bogey competition was run off for women, and Miss Dorothy Callen was the winner, finishing all even. In the putting event Mrs. E. P. Pimpton was first, with Mrs. Eads Johnson second. The first round for the club championship and the October tournament was also run off.

In Class A of the sweepstakes, in three divisions, Janson Noyes led the first set with 81, 12—69; E. W. Townsend the second, with 89, 15—74, and F. W. Jackson the third, with 98, 30—68. The summary and scores follow:

Championship Division, First Round—J. Simmons beat Andrew Morrison, 1 up; W. E. Marcus beat J. W. Allen, 3 up and 2 to play; C. J. Turner beat H. J. Wright, 8 up and 1 to play; F. E. Donohoe beat T. L. Gallagher, 1 up (22 holes;) E. J. Sidgeway beat C. E. Rikert, 4 up and 3 to play; H. Carter Brown beat W. L. Cornwell, 4 up and 3 to play; A. C. Pratt beat H. H. Wilcox, 2 up. Second Sixteen—Percy Allen beat Alexander Aiken, 1 up; Dr. Brown beat E. F. Miller, 4 up and 2 to play; Z. Eaton beat W. H. Clough, 3 up and 2 to play; W. B. Cravath beat H. T. Tichenor, by default; R. C. Kerr beat W. H. Loftus, 4 up and 3 to play; H. B. Kremer beat Janson Noyes, 2 up; W. M. Rumsey beat J. W. Surbrug, Jr., by default; M. T. Flanagan beat C. R. Allen by default.

Three trophies were decided yesterday over the links of the Fox Hills Golf Club. The Manhattan Cup was won by Charles H. Haddock, the Brooklyn Cup was won by Hubert Gardiner, and the Richmond Cup by Charles W. Sachs. In the play-off for the President's Cup, offered by Joseph J. O'Donohue, Jr., John W. McMenamy defeated C. H. Sykes, 1 up, in 36 holes. In the play-off for the Charles Fraser Trophy W. Roy Barnhill defeated S. M. White, 6 up and 5 to play.

The qualifying round for the November tournament also was run off in three sixteens. Those who qualified were as follows: First Sixteen—C. Junt, 101, 20—72; W. E. Jockin, 97, 14—73; Hubert Gardiner, 95, 22—73; R. R. Mamlok, 84, 10—74; John G. Clarke, 89, 15—74; Julius Siegbory, 104, 30—74; Thomas D. Wadbury, 95, 20—75; H. W. Brenham, 88, 12—76; George T. Smithers, 89, 13—76; W. S. Kimball, 91, 15—76; Benjamin Starkey, 94, 23—76; H. H. Lloyd, 95, 18—77; D. Cleveland, 97, 20—77; E. H. Sykes, 90, 13—77; E. W. Pierson, 108, 30—78; Ralph Trier, 103, 25—78.

S. W. Cobb's card of 83, 10—73 was good enough to win both the flag competition and the Class A sweepstakes at the Scarsdale Golf and Country Club yesterday. In Class B of the latter competition R. E. Marchant, with 98, 19—77, led the field.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

Sun rises..6:12 | Sun sets..5:19 | Moon sets..13:24

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	High Water. P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	Low Water. P.M.
Sandy Hook	2:52	3:12	9:04	9:41
Governors Island	3:29	3:46	9:36	10:11
Hell Gate	5:16	5:36	11:16	11:51

Arrived—Saturday, Oct. 16.

SS Campina, Amsterdam, Sept. 29.
SS Georgios, Gibraltar, Sept. 30.
SS Crios, Rotterdam, Sept. 25.
SS Snowden, Buenos Aires, Aug. 16.
SS Ulricken, Christiania, Sept. 24.
SS Chinchu, New Orleans, Oct. 8.
SS Marid, Sydney, Oct. 7.
SS Paloma, Nantes, Oct. 5.
SS Lenape, Jacksonville, Oct. 13.
SS El Monte, Galveston, Oct. 10.
SS Finland, Colon, Sept. 10.
SS Amalco, Mayaguez, Oct. 6.
SS Bertha, Gibara, Oct. 4.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

Philadelphia	Liverpool	Oct. 7
Ryndam	Rotterdam	Oct. 5
Roma	Azores	Oct. 10
Tavian	London	Oct. 1
Harmodius	Hull	Oct. 1
Perugia	Gibraltar	Sept. 25
Sebastinos	Palermo	Sept. 23
El Alba	Galveston	Oct. 11
El Occidente	Galveston	Oct. 11
City of Columbus	Savannah	Oct. 14

DUE TOMORROW.

America	Gibraltar	Oct. 10
Sixaola	Jamaica	Oct. 13
Bermudian	Bermuda	Oct. 16
Dante Alighieri	Gibraltar	Oct. 10
Bayamon	San Juan	Oct. 12

WIDEN CHURCH SPLIT ON PANAMA SESSION

High and Low Episcopalians to Fight Out the Issue at Meeting Oct. 26.

PRELATE DENOUNCES IDEA

Forbids Catholics to Take Part in Congress for Evangelizing of Latin America.

Dissension in the Protestant Episcopal Church between the High and Low parties on the question of whether the Board of Missions should reverse its decision to send delegates to the Panama conference on the evangelization of Latin America have reached an acute stage. The final clash will come on Tuesday, Oct. 26, when the ritualistic wing will demand at a meeting of the board that no delegates be dispatched to the Pan-Protestant gathering at the isthmus next February on the ground that the sending of delegates would be a direct insult to the Roman Church.

In a pastoral letter of the Catholic Bishop of Panama, a translation of which has just reached this city, he prohibits "under penalty of mortal sin all Catholics subject to our jurisdiction to assist at the sessions of the proposed Protestant Congress." Under his influence, the President of Panama, according to dispatches, has withdrawn consent for the use of the National Theatre for the conference.

The current number of The Living Church, the avowed organ of the ritualists, puts the issue squarely before communicants, whether it would not be well, if the board appointed delegates for the Church to declare its independence of the board. In other words, it would sweep the board out of office.

Opposed by Dr. Manning.

The leader of the forces against the appointment of delegates is the Rev. Dr. William T. Manning, rector of Trinity Church. The Very Rev. William M. Grosvenor, Dean of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, yesterday granted an interview in which he espoused the side of the board, and expressed the hope that the way would be clear for the Roman Catholics to join with the Protestants in the work for Central and South America. The official name of the conference is now the Congress for Christian Work, the word missionary having been dropped out of deference to the Roman Catholics, when criticisms were hurled against the policy of the organization.

The Living Church in its leading editorial says that the denunciation by the Roman Catholic Bishop of Panama supports the view which John Barrett of the Bureau of Latin American Republics and others had taken with respect to the effect which the "unhappy movement" might have on Latin America. It asserts that this conference will do more harm than the Pan-American Bureau will be able to overcome for years.

"It may indeed be said," the editorial states, "that American citizens cannot be shut out of Panama by this protest of a Roman Catholic Bishop, backed up, as it is, by the President of the little republic. Of course, they cannot, but most of us do not care to propagate our religion by an appeal to force, and it is enough for us to know simply that for the purposes that have been advertised, we are not wanted in Panama, nor wanted very likely in Latin America at all. Let it be remembered that the City of Panama is not in the Canal Zone; the United States has no control over it whatever. Neither do we care to appeal to the United States Navy to overawe our youngest neighbor among the nations."

The Panama Bishop says in his pastoral letter that "without doubt these Protestants consider the Republic of Panama as something which belongs to them, where they can come to hold meetings, congresses, conventions, at will, as they might in any part of the United States, taking possession of our public buildings for that purpose.

Bishop Warns Catholics.

"Of what will the congress treat? Why, of 'Christian work,' that is to say, of our evangelization, for, according to them, we are ignorant of our morals! In their conception, we are outcasts. They would place us in the road of civilization, for to them we wander in the darkness of heathenism.

"We, in fulfillment of our pastoral duty and in use of our authority, formally prohibit, under penalty of mortal sin, all Catholics subject to our jurisdiction to assist at the sessions of the proposed Protestant congress, even though it should be from curiosity."

"There are those," said Dean Grosvenor last evening, "who think that this movement might be regarded as an intrusion into countries which have for many generations been Catholic and are today largely so. The Roman Catholic Church cannot reasonably object to other bodies coming into so large a country as South America. The Roman Catholic Church claims a world-wide dominion, for its missionary activities go everywhere. It sends missionaries into countries more or less composed of members of the Eastern Church, the church of Russia and Greece. It also establishes missions in England and in all British colonies and in other countries presumably Protestant, such as Scotland and the Scandinavian lands. South America must expect to have within its borders people of different religions. If the sending of missionaries of Protestant Churches is an intrusion, which I maintain it is not, then the criticism should be based on the fact that we have established missions in South America, and not on the fact that we confer with other Christian bodies."

George Zabriskie, discussing the "acute dissension," as he calls it, in the current number of The Churchman, sustains the board.

The Roman Catholics declare Franciscan monks came over to this continent with Columbus, and that in South America for more than four centuries there has been an unceasing effort on their part to spread the Christian religion.

The Executive Committee of the congress is conducting a well-organized propaganda from an office at 156 Fifth Avenue. Many circulars are being sent enroughout the country, and bulky reports and papers are being sent among prominent clergymen for discussion and criticism.

SMUTS ANSWERS OPPOSITION

Boer Minister Says Government Is Ready for Armed Protest.

CAPE TOWN, Oct. 16.—In a campaign speech at Potchefstrom, Transvaal, General Jan O. Smuts, Minister of Interior, Mines and Defense of the South African Union, taking as his text the demand of the Nationalists in the present electoral campaign that "Premier Botha and General Smuts must go," declared nothing would suit him better than a deliverance from the hell in which he had lived for two years, but that the Government would stand by the people in the end. He added:

"If the Nationalists, finding themselves in a small minority after the forthcoming general election, attempt an armed protest I can assure them they again will have martial law."

LONDON, Oct. 16.—A Reuter dispatch from Cape Town says:

"General Louis Botha, the Premier, has concluded another electioneering tour on which he addressed many meetings in former rebel centres in the Western Transvaal. At a majority of these meetings he received a peaceful hearing and obtained votes of confidence, but at Christiana he was howled down and his face bespattered with mud."

GIMBELS—"5th Birthday Sales"—Matchless!



Copy of Paquin's Stunning Coat for Women, $37.50

Who but a master artist could design a collar quite unlike all others in the fact that it is cut right into the coat without a seam, as shown in the sketch.

Then, too, note the large button-trimmed trouser pockets and very full skirt that is flared by cleverly adding rows and rows of heavy stitching at the bottom.

Large buttons also make an effective trimming. The fur is skunk opossum.

Velvet Coats, $47.50 to $165

All are fur trimmed with flying squirrel, ermine, natural raccoon, Krimmer bear or black wolf.

Third Floor

Over 1,000 Women's $2 to $2.50 Lingerie Petticoats, at $1.50

All the season's most favored styles.

Made of finest nainsook with elaborate flounces. Flounces of lace joined by ribbon run beading. Bands of lace and embroidered nainsook. Net Flounces edged with lace and trimmed with ribbon bows, besides numerous other combination lace and embroidery flounces. Second Floor

The Correct Dress Trimmings

are to be seen at GIMBELS. The assortment is as wide as the demands of fashion.

Spangled Trimmings, bands, flouncings, allovers, ornaments, tassels, semi-made tunics, etc., etc. Trimmings from 15c a yard to Tunics at $100.

Pearl Trimmings, bands, tassels, etc., especially appropriate to Bridal Gown trimming. From 35c yard upward.

One Pearl Band worthy of particular mention is heavily embroidered with about 8 inches of pearl beads and spangles. $16.75 the yard.

Metallic Trimmings—galoons, bands, flouncings, edgings, tassels, fringes and novelties. 3c to $6.50 the yard.

Flower Trimmings, scores of dainty styles and colors at 10c to $2.25 the yard.

Swansdown at 45c to 90c the yard.

Buttons—to match all the season's new colors. Ivory, gallalith, crochet, jet, glass and metal. From 10c card to $9.75 a dozen. Main Floor

GIMBELS

Tomorrow---GIMBEL Enlarged Fashion Display Will Astound America

"La Promenade des Toilettes

has become the Fashion centre of the world. Here can be seen the lavish collection of Paris original creations, imported by GIMBELS. One of them—Doucet's famous fur-trimmed Russian skating costume—is illustrated. Added to these will be the last and real masterpieces of American couturiers.

We were fortunate in securing this magnificent collection as they are the identical Suits, Wraps, Dresses that were displayed last week at Carnegie Hall when the

International Fashion Show Association

presented

A Fashion Extravaganza

entitled

"Yesterday or Tomorrow"





For this spectacular exhibition a $3 admission fee was charged. We will add this as a very important special feature of our Promenade, but will charge no admission.

A tiny Gnome will precede the mannequins representing

The Spirit of All Fashions, past and present.

He has no name, no habitation. He speaks no language. His spirit is one of whimsy. He smiles, and the mauve of today's style changes to the rose of tomorrow's. He points but a finger at the tiny dolls which are his toys, and the world of Fashion changes. He will show you in pantomime the Spirit of All Fashions, Past and Present, that dominates this Fashion Show of country-wide fame.

The Mannequins Will Wear the Costumes. *At 10.30 A. M. to 12 M. At 1.30 to 3 P. M.* Eighth Floor

Gimbel-Paris

Millinery



$6.75, $8.75 and $10

One specific example is the

$10 High Crown Hat of Black Lyons Velvet

(as illustrated.)

It is an exact copy of a French Hat, one of the very latest imported by us. The high pleated crown is encircled with broad black grosgrain ribbon, finished with bow.

Over 400 GIMBEL-Paris Hats In Our Medium-Price Room

Every Hat is a copy of an adaptation of French Hats and made by our own expert milliners.

Smart Tailleur Hats, $5 to $8.75

These are also made by our own milliners and of the very finest materials, the majority of which have been imported by us. These are displayed on the Third Floor, Thirty-third Street side. Third Floor

Introducing the New "Hurlingham"

Men's Fall and Winter Overcoat, at $30

This new model was created exclusively for GIMBEL BROTHERS by one of the greatest clothing manufacturers in America. Lined with the finest silk, hand-finished and double-breasted. It is a model suitable for the well-dressed man of any age. The new peaked lapel, the slight narrowing in at the waist line, and the new wide gussets in the skirt are individual touches. To be had in Oxford gray woolens. Conceded to rank as

The Smartest Coat of the Season

Fourth Floor

Tomorrow—Exact Copy of Paquin's Big Blouse Success, at $9.75



It is a Blouse of "Originality" typical of this great artist. For example—the collar opens at throat but cleverly fastens at neck with a large ribbon bow cravat. Again the Blouse opens—this time above an inset Vestee as shown in the sketch. The box plaited back is distinctly new, also the shoulder yoke that extends into the new full sleeves. Every detail of the Blouse is true to the original, except that finest quality Georgette Crepe was given preference to that of taffeta.

In white, maize, flesh color, navy blue and black.

Colored cravats are on the white Blouses and white cravats on the colored Blouses.

"Wonders of Blousedom"—1,600 Blouses at $5

Crepe Georgette. Black Laces over fancy under bodices. Ecru Lace over flesh-color satin. Crepe de Chine in white, flesh and suit shades. Black Crepe de Chine and Crepe Georgette Blouses. Washable Soiree Silk Blouses in pastel colorings. Besides so many other individual and distinctive styles that our limited space will not permit of description. Third Floor

New Arrivals! All Linen Bleached Damask Table Cloths

In several new designs for round and square tables. Bleached snow-white and imported by GIMBELS direct from Belfast.

70x70 inches....$1.85 | 70x88 inches....$2.45 | 70x106 inches...$3.15

Napkins to match, 22x22 inch size, at $2.75 a dozen.

$2.75 Napkins (doz.), $2

All linen, extra heavy bleached satin damask. Size 22x22 inches.

$1.35 Table Damask, 95c Yd.

Irish all linen, full bleached; stripe and floral designs. Width 70 and 72 inches.

Sheets, $6 Pair

Exceptional value. Irish all linen hemstitched and large size.

Hemmed and Hemstitched Bleached Huck Towels (doz.), $3

Extraordinarily low in prices. Neat and attractive border effects. Size 19x36 inches.

Fine Madeira Work

Hand embroidered and hand scalloped 12-piece Luncheon Sets, at (set) $3.75.

Turkish Towel Specials

Big, bleached, spongy, absorbent Towels; usually $3.75; now (doz.) $2.75. Second Floor

38c Silk-and-Cotton Wash Fabrics, at 28c yd.

In a complete range of charming and new shades for street and evening wear. Durable weaves and dainty designs, including the following:

Crepe de Chine | *Brocaded Crepe de Chine*
Brocaded Tussahs | *Coin-Spot Tussahs*

All are 36 inches wide. Second Floor

Women's Suits and Frocks at $22.50 to $37.50



Frocks inspired by perhaps every fashion period of the past. Here a sleeve from this epoch, a collar, a bodice, a bit of drapery from that give to the modes for 1915 an ensemble altogether new, different and charming.

From our complete new assortments have been chosen the Frock and Suit pictured.

The long Russian Coat effect is of velvet, but the skirt and sleeves of satin; white satin collar and revers. Navy and black.

New Semi-Fitted Broadcloth Suits, $37.50

This beautifully tailored suit features a straight panel front with rippling fullness at sides and back from a fitted upper. Full skirt set into a fitted yoke.



These are only suggestions from a most comprehensive showing of latest Autumn models in all the newest styles and colorings at $25 to $200. Third Floor

Sale of Women's Petticoats

At Prices that Average 25 to 40 Per Cent. Less

Several Thousand Petticoats at $1 to $12.50

Special purchases from several of the best known manufacturers.
Newest Autumn styles that are both dainty and attractive.
Materials include all the favorites of the season—even the very scarce plaids.
New colors—a veritable rainbow of light and dark shades.

Glimpses of the Newest Petticoat Features

At $1—Changeable cotton gloria Petticoat. Silk Jersey top Petticoats "Satinette" flounces.

At $1.45—Trouville plaid Petticoats, as illustrated.

At $4.95—Washable Satin Petticoats, Taffeta and Silk Jersey tops.

At $2.95—14 styles of taffeta, messaline and silk Jersey top Petticoats in regular and extra sizes; plain, changeable and fancy effects.

At $3.95—Hand-smocked Petticoats; shadow-striped chiffon taffeta, messaline; in the new plaids.

Crepe de Chine Petticoats $2.95 and $4.95

The New Crinoline Petticoats, $9.50. Fur Trimmed Petticoats, $5.95 and $12.50. Crepe de Chine and Wool Bloomers and Trouserettes, $1.95 to $5.95.

Extraordinary Negligees at $3.95

Crepe de Chine Negligees Albatross Negligees Corduroy Rest Robes Elaborately Hand-Embroidered Mandarin Coats

Four exceedingly pretty styles in all the wanted light and dark colors. Main and Second Floors

3,000 Pairs Lace Curtains

Very Specially Priced

$1.10 White and Ecru Scrim Curtains, 85c

Dutch effect with embroidered valances.

$9.50 Irish Point Curtains, $6.95 Pair

$5 Cluny Lace Curtains, at $4 Pair

In white and ecru. Length 2½ yards.

$2.35 Scrim Curtains, at $1.85 Pair

White and ecru. With Barman Cluny lace edges and insertion. Dutch effect.

$6.50 Cretonne Bed Sets, at $4.95 Set

$3.75 Cretonne Curtains (to match), $1.75

Room Size Wool Wilton Rugs, $25 & $33.50

Size 9x12 ft. Offered at Radical Reductions

This is only ONE of the extraordinary values provided in a great floor-covering Sale. In the smaller sizes, similar qualities are $5.75 for the 36x63 in. size, and $3.75 for the 27x54 in.

$30 One-Piece Sanford Axminster Rugs, at..... $20

$23.50 Seamed Sanford Axminster Rugs, at..... $17.50

$8.50 and $11.50 Hall Runners, Now Priced at $6.25 and $7.75

Whittall's Anglo-Persians

Size 22½ x 36 inches	$4.50
Size 27 x 54 inches	6.75
Size 36 x 63 inches	10.75
Size 4 ft. 6 in. x 7 ft. 6 in.	22.00
Size 6 ft. x 9 ft.	39.50
Size 8 ft. 3 in. x 10 ft. 6 in.	58.00
Size 9 ft. x 12 ft.	65.00
Size 9 ft. x 15 ft.	88.00

Hardwick & Magee French Wiltons (Not Imitations)

Size 22½ x 36 inches	$4.25
Size 27 x 54 inches	6.50
Size 36 x 63 inches	10.00
Size 4 ft. 6 in. x 7 ft. 6 in.	21.50
Size 6 ft. x 9 ft.	38.50
Size 8 ft. 3 in. x 10 ft. 6 in.	56.75
Size 9 ft. x 12 ft.	62.50
Size 9 ft. x 15 ft.	85.75

Sanford's Beauvais Axminsters

Size 22½ x 36 inches	$1.00
Size 27 x 54 inches	2.35
Size 36 x 70 inches	4.25
Size 4 ft. 6 in. x 6 ft. 6 in.	8.50
Size 6 ft. x 9 ft.	16.50
Size 8 ft. 3 in. x 10 ft. 6 in.	28.50
Size 9 x 13 ft.	30.00
Size 9 ft. x 15 ft.	39.00

A Wonderful Collection of Rich Oriental Rugs

Picked by our experts for their beauty and durability and including all the finest weaves of the Far East. Hearth size rugs, $5 up. Carpets, $75 up.

Carpets of Whittall, Alexander Smith and other fine makes

Whittall's $3.25 Royal Wilton Carpet; yard, $2.25.
Whittall's $2.50 Plush Carpets; yard, $2.
Whittall's $2.25 Oxford Carpets; yard, $1.85.
Whittall's $2 Leicester Carpets; yard, $1.65.
Smith's $1.75 Wilton Velvets; yard, $1.35.
Smith's $1.25 Wool Velvets; yard, $1.10.

Inlaid, Printed, Battleship and Granite Linoleums

50c square yard for very special double width printed linoleum; slight defects.

75c square yard for fine quality inlaid linoleums, in very attractive designs.

95c square yard for the heavy quality of fine inlaid linoleum in new Fall patterns. Sixth Floor

$27.50 Austrian China Dinner Sets, $19.50

Just off the steamer, in time for our Birthday Sale. Complete service of 100 pieces for 12 persons. Transparent China, with dainty decoration, each piece gilt and all handles with coin gold. Fifth Floor

Library Furniture Reduced

Fine Pieces and Suites at ¼ to ⅓ Less

Over a hundred different styles are involved in this under-price Fifth Birthday offering. Splendid designs and quality.

$200 Leather 3-Piece Library Suites, $150

All-over upholstered in American "Morocco" leather, in choice of several shades. Flat arms and loose cushion seats.

$115 Mahogany Suites. Three pieces, covered in brown Spanish leather. At $80.

$65 Suites. Three pieces, covered in brown Spanish leather. At $55.

$95 Mahogany Suites. Three pieces, with velour seats and cane-panel back. At $75.

$225 Mahogany Suites. Three pieces, all-over upholstered in blue velour. At $175.

$75 Tapestry Davenports. Six feet six inches long and with high back. At $60.

$95 Easy Chairs, covered in American "Morocco" leather. At $65.

$60 Settees, covered in brown Spanish leather. At $40.

$45 Easy Rockers, covered in green leather. At $30.

$40 Wing Chairs or Rockers, upholstered in tapestry. At $25.

$36 Arm Rockers, with loose cushion in back. At $27.50.

$20 Arm Chairs, tapestry covered, with wings and high back. At $15. Seventh Floor

Ready Monday—A New Shipment of The Famous

Wardrobe Trunks

1915 Model INNOVATION TRADE MARK

Repeating the tremendous success of the first week of the "Fifth Birthday" Sales.

The response for the first sale was so unexpectedly generous that some sizes were quickly sold out. But now, through the co-operation of the makers of Innovation Trunks, we will be able to meet any demand made upon our resources.

All Regulation 45-Inch Size, New and Perfect, Men's and Women's Styles

With 6 arms and hangers, for men or women **$15**

With 10 arms and hangers, for men or women.. **17.50**

Another style with 10 arms and hangers.... **28.50**

A special model with 10 arms and hangers **$35**

Another great Innovation Trunk, 10 arms and hangers..... **39.50**

Special Note—GIMBELS is the only store in Greater New York where genuine Innovation Trunks are sold at these low prices during this sale. Main and Fifth Floors

$1750 Worth of Beautiful Pyralin Ivory ⅓ Less



Mirrors, Hair Brushes, Clothes Brushes, Hat Brushes, Trays, Combs, Tooth Brush Holders, Talcum Powder Holders, Pin Boxes

Many handsome sets may be completed by selections from this lot. Subject to very slight imperfections, which are negligible.

Comb, Brush and Mirror Sets, French ivory finish; monogrammed without extra charge, $5.

$13.50 Du Barry Toilet Sets. 9 pieces—hair brush, comb, mirror, two cold cream boxes, nail file, button hook, cuticle knife, and nail buffer, with tray illustrated, $9.50.

Toilet and Manicure Sets at $5. 8 pieces—hair brush, comb, mirror, nail polisher, nail file, button hook, cuticle knife. Pomade box—monogrammed with initial, in Old English, $5.

Pyralin Ivory Manicure Articles

35c Nail Files, 19c.
35c Button Hooks, 19c.
35c Cuticle Knives, 19c.
$2 Clocks, $1.25.
$1.50 Perfume Bottles, $1.
$1.50 Picture Frames, $1.
75c Picture Frames, 50c.
75c Trays, 50c.
$2.50 Candle Holders, $1.
Main Floor

The New York Times.

R. H. Macy & Co.

Sale of Oriental Rugs at 25% Less

MANY of Macy's finest Oriental Rugs are now reduced 25% in price. Kirmans, Sarouks, Goravans, Mahals, Shirvans and many others are included. Come and inspect the wonderful rugs offered at this sale. Note the prices and remember that they are the "Lowest-in-the-City"—verified.

Macy's—Oriental Rug Bazar, Fourth Floor.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices

Macy's

Herald Square, Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

R. H. Macy & Co.

A Great Sale of Drugs

THE event you've been waiting for—Macy's semi-annual Sale of Drugs—begins Wednesday and continues Thursday and Friday. Each of the hundreds of items included in this sale means a real saving—one that you cannot afford to overlook. Medicines—Chemicals—Toilet Articles—Druggists' Supplies—Imported and Domestic Toilet Ware. Wednesday, Thursday & Friday.

Macy's—Main Floor, Rear.

Misses' Suits and Coats

Featuring New Style Phases

A FEW suggestions from our Misses' Department; styles adapted to the requirements of the petite woman or the miss of 14 to 18 years. Cleverly fashioned of rich fabrics and moderately priced.

Corduroy Trotteur Suit, $28.75

The *illustration* does not do justice to the clever, tailored lines of this Suit. Belted coat, lined throughout with satin, jaunty pockets, skirt with shirred back and girdle. All suit shades.



Misses' Long Coat Suits, $48.75

A very handsome model of Wool Velour in green and navy. The long coat is lined with satin striped silk, Chin-Chin collar, cuffs and pockets trimmed with bands of Hudson Seal. Wide belt of material, new shaped skirt. Sizes 14, 16 and 18 years.

Fur-Trimmed Corduroy Coats, $17.74

Brown, green, navy or black, made of excellent quality wide wale Corduroy; full silk lined and belted. Convertible collar of Natural Raccoon. Very smart model.

Macy's—Misses' Dept., Third Floor, 35th Street.

The Beaded Blouse One of Fashion's Favorites

The vogue of Black and White dominates in this charming Blouse of White Georgette Crepe, ornamented with Jet Beads in novel design. Bound with silk braid and hemstitched. (Illustrated.) $11.49



A Tailleur Blouse of lustrous Taffeta Silk, in light and dark shades, is very effective with its Sailor Collar, Revers and Cuffs of eyelet embroidery. Price, $4.89

Georgette Crepe Blouse, $8.74

Featuring the new woolen embroidery in artistic designs and harmonious colorings. Sailor collar, cuffs and front of Taffeta silk. Black, navy and brown.

Shadow Lace and Flesh color Chiffon combine to make a very handsome Blouse. Wide revers, yoke and collar of radium silk lace. Finished with bright colored ball buttons. *$5.49*

Tailored Blouse, $4.89

Satin Taffeta in checkerboard design; convertible collar; fastens with two large pearl buttons. All suit shades.

Macy's—Third Floor, 34th Street.

Exclusive Modes in Dainty Lingerie

THE newest fancies of the hour are portrayed in these delightful undergarments of Crepe de Chine, Crepe Taffeta and Tub Satin, the fabrics sanctioned by fashion, the new "Redingote Combination" (described below) promises to be quite a favorite.

Envelope Chemises, $1.89

Three styles of Crepe de Chine in flesh and white; one has elaborate yoke and shoulder straps of lace and net; a tailored model simply finished with hemstitching; and another effectively trimmed with cream shadow lace.

Envelope Chemises, $3.89

Marguerite style of Crepe de Chine with hemstitched scallops finished with picot edge; another trimmed with rows of fine Val. lace and pleated net frill around the bottom. Flesh and white.

Crepe Taffeta Envelope Chemises, $4.89

A new model of lustrous quality silk, buttoned down the front, trimmed with rows of Val. lace and hemstitching.

Combinations, $2.89

Two styles in Crepe de Chine elaborately trimmed with rows of Val. lace and lace medallions.

Combinations, $3.89

"Redingote" model in plain tailored effect with pleated flounce and hemstitching.

Combinations, $4.89

Of Crepe de Chine in Redingote style, with pleated flounce, lace trimmed. Tiny bows. Flesh and white.

Combinations, $5.89

Crepe de Chine Princess model with elaborate lace trimming and embroidered organdie inserts.

Redingote Combination of Tub Satin, $6.89

Bands of hemstitched Georgette Crepe at neck and bottom of pleated flounce trim this charming model. Shoulder straps of Crepe and ribbon.

Tub Satin Bloomers; reinforced; trimmed with rows of shirring and net. **Special, $2.89.**

Macy's—Third Floor, Rear.

Women's Handbags "Made in America"

That Europe Might Well Envy

"MADE in Paris"—"made in Vienna." Hitherto the magic of these words has controlled the market for novelties in women's bags. But this year only a few samples have come from foreign centers, and American designers have had their first real opportunity to originate. The results are here—they are wonderful.

Not even those Old-World artisans—expert of eye and hand, with generations of skilled workmen behind them—have created things finer in workmanship, or more pleasing in conception.

American workmen have evolved the first really successful departure from the stereotyped metal frame. They have done things to celluloid that no man ever thought of doing before. They have glorified it—made it semi-translucent and tinted it to harmonize or contrast with miladi's richest fabrics. It is jade, shell or amber and other wanted colors—it is hand-engraved—it is inlaid with gold or silver or pearls.

Formerly all fine bead-work was done across the water. Now exquisite work is turned out in the little shops of our own City.

Bags of Velvet and Silk

are here in pouch, bracelet, and other shapes—with frames of sterling silver, French gilt, and the new celluloid. Some are studded with steel beads. All are exquisitely lined with brocaded or striped silks, and variously outfitted—some with purses attached to chains.

A pouch bag of velvet, run through with a hair-line of gold, has French gilt frame and pale gold silk lining. Fitted with purse and mirror. **$14.89**

A black velvet bag, with hand-engraved silver frame, lined with gold silk, and fitted with silk purse and mirror, is **$38.50**

Leather and Suede Bags

Pin, long-grain seal and suede are the popular leathers this season. Dull seal is in especially high favor. In colors, browns, dark greens, and deep blues are chosen. Some of these leathers are so fine and soft that they lend themselves to shirring like silk.

One of these shirred bags, of pin seal, topped with a carved rose knob of real elephant ivory, exquisitely lined, and fitted with purse on chain and horseshoe mirror, is **$13.89**

A pin seal bag with pleated gusset all around the outside has hand-decorated shell top and richly colored silk lining in Chinese design. This is **$14.89**

Macy's—Main Floor.

Decorative Details for Miladi's Boudoir

PARTICULAR attention is directed to our remodeled department for Boudoir Accessories and Art Needlework. A woman's personal room is generally the outward expression of her inner self. The Louis periods most frequently influence her choice, and among the following delectable luxuries and necessities will be found a charming tendency to the French school of decoration.

PILLOWS—Round, square, bolster-shaped, an infinite variety of styles. Copies of imported models in rich materials, as well as original designs. Prices range from $2.97 to $37.50. Our special pillow is a medium-sized, round pillow, in solid color silk with the double corded shirring on one side. In biscuit, reseda, old rose, and old blue. At **$2.97**

PHOTOGRAPH FRAMES—Oval-shaped frames in heavy gold lace and decorated with hand-made silk rosebuds and a lover's knot of velvet ribbon. In all sizes, from the smallest at **$3.49** to the largest at **$9.94**

A special group of very small frames similar to the larger ones range in price from **89c** to **$2.49**

A FULL LINE OF DOMESTIC brocade-covered articles for the dressing-table and boudoir writing table.

LAMP SHADES AND CANDLE SHADES in all colors of silk, plain or shirred or trimmed in gold lace and silk flowers.

A visit to this department will convince you that its scope is wide and its equipment for meeting your requirements is complete.

Macy's—Third Floor.

A New Tan Shoe for Women $6.94



ONE of the newest shoes in town, and, of course, it's to be found at Macy's.

Made of selected tan Russian Calfskin with straight tip and Cuban heel. Invisible eyelets. Welted and stitched soles.

Macy's—Second Floor.

Sterling Qualities in Black Broadcloths

Attractively Priced

NO matter how many Gowns you may have in the new Autumn shades, there is always use for a handsome Black Broadcloth—it seems to suit any occasion. And the offerings scheduled here are typical Macy values.

54-inch Black Belgian Broadcloth (yd.), $2.12

Macy's Usual Price $2.49.

Sponged and shrunk; the correct weight for tailored costumes.

54-in. Imp. Black Chiffon Broadcloth (yd.), $1.74

Macy's Usual Price $1.98.

Rich, lustrous cloth sponged and shrunk, ready for the needle.

54-inch Black Costume Broadcloth (yd.), $1.54

Macy's Usual Price $1.79.

Desirable weight; sponged and shrunk.

48-inch Black Broadcloth (yd.), $1.19

Macy's Usual Price $1.44.

Pure worsted warp cloth in a rich, lustrous cloth.

Costume Corduroys in Autumn Colors

27 inches wide; street shades (yd.), **69c**
27 inches wide; pastel and street shades (yd.), **76c**
36 inches wide; street and pastel shades (yd.), **94c**

Macy's—Second Floor, 35th Street.

Charming Draperies for Fall and Winter

AN unusual assortment of colors, patterns and materials in our Drapery Department. Suitable for hangings, furniture coverings, pillows and fancy articles at seasonable and reasonable prices are given in the following list:

50-in. Cotton Repps	for	46c and 64c the yd.
50-in. Figured Armure	for	54c and 74c the yd.
50-in. English Poplins	for	89c the yd.
50-in. Sunfast Shiki	for	98c the yd.
50-in. Sunfast Poplin	for	$1.19 the yd.
50-in. Sunfast Armure	for	$1.49 and $1.59 the yd.
50-in. Cotton Velour	for	98c the yd.
50-in. Verdure Tapestry	for	$1.29 and $4.49 the yd.
50-in. Silk Velour	for	$2.89 to $4.96 the yd.

Our Own Importation of French Jute Velour Portieres

In plain colors of red, brown, green, rose, and blue, at **$16.24** the pair.

Marie Antoinette Lace Bed Sets

Hand made on a splendid quality of French cable net, white or Arabien, for **$7.89** the set.

Macy's—Fourth Floor.

Imported Carpets & Rugs at Remarkable Prices

THE world-famous mills of Scotland and England have sent us carpets and rugs that in beauty and weave really can only be compared to Orientals.

No adequate description of the wonderful colorings can be given here, nor can the surpassingly excellent weaves be fairly described. We believe these rugs and carpets include the best now being shown in New York without a single exception. We have priced them in strict proportion to the phenomenally low prices we paid for them.

Seamless French Weave Wiltons—Correctly regarded as the finest Wilton rugs made.

9 x 10½ ft.	$71.50
9 x 12 ft.	$81.50
10½ x 13½ ft.	$109.00

Seamless Tapestry Brussels—Highest grade made. Incomparable for bedroom use.

7½ x 9 ft.	$12.48
9 x 9 ft.	$14.80
9 x 10½ ft.	$17.74
9 x 12 ft.	$19.89

French Weave Wiltons—Exquisite Old English designs, suited to dining room or living room.

27 in. x 54 in	$6.48
4 ft. 6 x 7 ft. 6	$19.48
6 ft. 9 x 9 ft.	$35.50
9 ft. x 10 ft. 6	$53.50
9 ft. x 12 ft.	$58.50
9 ft. x 15 ft.	$76.50
11 ft. 3 x 13 ft. 6	$85.50
11 ft. 3 x 15 ft.	$98.50

Seamless Axminsters—A very unusual rug. Patterns for all rooms.

24 in. x 54 in	$1.98
29 in x 60 in.	$2.74
6 ft. x 9 ft.	$14.48
7 ft. 6 x 9 ft.	$17.74
7 ft. 6 x 10 ft. 6	$21.74
9 ft. x 10 ft. 6	$25.50
9 ft. x 12 ft.	$29.50
9 ft. x 13 ft. 6	$35.50
10 ft. 6 x 13 ft. 6	$41.50

ENGLISH WILTON VELVET Hall and Stair Carpets, **$1.48** yd. Beautiful Axminster Carpets at **$1.74** to **$3.24** yd.

Inlaid Linoleums

Better than any domestic linoleum made. Tile, block and parquetry effects. **98c** to **$1.48** sq. yd.

Macy's—Fourth Floor.

See Macy's Grocery Advertisement on Page 2 of This Section.

Furs---Macy's Furs

BEFORE you buy your furs this year visit Macy's Fur Department. If you know values you will immediately appreciate the superior quality of our fur garments and fur sets. This is distinctly a fur season, and in some cases the prices have become almost prohibitive—but Macy's ever-alert foresight has provided against these *exorbitant* prices, and is prepared to meet the demand for Furs at the most *reasonable* prices.

Compare our furs with those sold in other reputable houses. Then compare the prices. You'll see then what cash buying means to YOU and what you can do with ready cash at Macy's.

CARACUL COATS—¾ length, rippled back or semi-fitted models, contrasting collars in a variety of furs; brocaded linings. **$69.75**

BABY CARACUL COATS—¾ length; several smart models, collars of skunk beaver, Australian opossum, brocaded linings; made of flat moired skins. **$89.75**

HUDSON SEAL COATS *(dyed muskrat)*—40-inch, rippled back models; made of selected skins, skunk collar, brocaded linings. **$64.75**

HUDSON SEAL COATS *(dyed muskrat)*—45-inch full flare models, new and decidedly handsome garments. **$74.75**

HUDSON SEAL COATS *(dyed muskrat)*—⅞ length, semi-fitted, flare skirt models, with collar, cuffs and borders skunk trimmed. **$119.00**

BLENDED SQUIRREL COATS—⅞ length, made of full furred skins of unusually fine quality. **$139.00**

PERSIAN LAMB COATS—¾ length, rippled back or semi-fitted models, made of selected skins, lustrous and silky; brocaded linings. **$139.00**

Matched Fur Sets

BLACK FOX SETS—Made of fine, silky skins; double fur boa and melon muff. **$39.75**

NATURAL RACCOON SETS—¾ double fur or lined scarf, with melon or pillow shaped muff. **$19.74**

GENUINE SKUNK SETS—Smart double fur scarf and melon or pillow shaped muff. **$28.75**

ROSE WOLF SETS—Long full animal scarfs of double fur and handsome melon muff trimmed to match. **$39.75**

HUDSON SEAL SET *(dyed muskrat)*—Smart shaped scarf and novelty banded muff. **$34.75**

RED FOX SET—Made of deep red full-furred skins; whole animal scarf and fancy melon muff. **$34.75**

BAUM MARTIN FOX SETS—Long, whole skin scarfs and smart novelty shaped muffs. **$34.75**

BLACK LYNX SETS—Double fur animal scarfs and melon muffs. **$49.75**

BLACK FOX SETS—Comprising long double fur scarf and smart melon muff. **$19.74**

SEPIA FOX SETS—Full animal scarf and melon muff of excellent quality. **$89.75**

BEAVER SETS—Smart Chin-Chin collar and melon muffs. **$39.75**

A full and varied assortment of Women's Fur-lined Coats—proportionately low in price.
—Also fur trimmings in all furs, any width desired, at "Lowest-in-the-City" prices.

Macy's—Third Floor.

R. H. Macy & Co.

BALTIMORE MAN FOR A. A. U. HEAD

George J. Turner Leads for Job of Directing America's Amateur Sports.

NO CHANCE FOR HUMPHREY

President of the Olympic Club Positively Will Not Accept the Position.

PAWLING ALSO A CANDIDATE

Philadelphia Man Has Been in the Running for This Post for Several Years.

As the time approaches for the annual convention of the Amateur Athletic Union, it is becoming more evident daily that there is certain to be a scramble for the position of President, which will be vacated by Alfred J. Lill, Jr., of Boston, who will retire this year after serving the customary two-year term.

William F. Humphrey, of the Olympic Club, San Francisco, has flatly asserted that under no circumstances will he accept the nomination, which Justice Bartow S. Weeks, Frederick W. Rubien and others high up in the Amateur Athletic Union are trying to induce him to take. It has been repeatedly rumored that Humphrey would reconsider his refusal of the berth, but he stated yesterday that under no conditions would he be a candidate for the leading office of the A. A. U.

After Humphrey's stand became known three weeks ago, local athletic leaders turned their attention to George J. Turner, of Baltimore, present Third Vice President of the A. A. U., who is regarded highly throughout the East and wherever he is known.

The masterly manner in which Mr. Turner directed the national championships at Baltimore last year won for him the admiration of all who attended the sports, including the late James E. Sullivan, and with Humphrey out of the running by his own choice, Turner seems to have the best chance in the race for Lill's position.

Pittsburgh has come to the front with John Tom Taylor, long prominently connected with amateur sports, but it is believed here that Mr. Taylor is not anxious for the job and will retire in favor of Mr. Turner.

George F. Pawling, President of the Middle Atlantic Association of the A. A. U., will have to be strongly considered as a candidate, for if nothing else his campaign has at least six months' start on all his prospective rivals. Mr. Pawling believes this is his year. He has waited some time for it to arrive. The Middle Atlantic President has been imbued with fighting spirit since he won a family squabble at the annual meeting of his association this year, and he will come to the Waldorf-Astoria next month prepared to make the best of his several struggles for the Presidency.

In local athletic circles there has been talk of raising Frederick W. Rubien from the position of Secretary-Treasurer to that of President of the A. A. U., but this move does not meet with the approval of Mr. Rubien or of those who believe he should be retained in his present capacity. He has filled the berth made vacant by the death of Mr. Sullivan to the satisfaction of all.

There are bound to be other candidates in addition to Turner and Pawling, but the chances are that these two will be the rivals when the actual voting takes place.

GILMORE DENIES RUMOR.

Federal League Not Seeking Peace with Organized Baseball.

The Federal League club owners are not importuning any officials of organized baseball in an attempt to bring about peace, said President James A. Gilmore of the independent circuit, in a statement issued yesterday. Gilmore denied the reports that the Federal Leaguers had visited the world's series in any other capacity than that of spectators. He said there was a deep motive in the reports that were circulated to the effect that the Federal League was in distress and was making strong efforts to bring about peace.

Gilmore said that many of the players, who were in organized ball this season have not signed for 1916, and the reports that the Feds are seeking peace are being circulated with the intention of keeping these players from signing with the independent circuit. He said that it was ridiculous to suppose that the Federal League Club owners were attempting to reach an agreement with organized ball in regard to a salary limit for players. He said that the fact that the Feds were able to pay large salaries to players was one of the league's strongest weapons, and there was no intention of throwing it away.

President Gilmore said that the showing of the Federal League clubs in the West was satisfactory, and that the Feds were rapidly gaining in favor in that section of the country. With the establishment of a Federal League club in this city, Gilmore feels certain that the league will win popularity in the East.

McNamara Star "Pro" Golfer.

Without doubt the most successful golf professional in America this year is Tom McNamara of Boston. He is American-born and one of the triumvirate of celebrated home-breds, the other two being Brady and McDermott. It will be remembered that McNamara finished second in the open championship of the United States, which was played at Baltusrol, at which time his score of 298 for the 72 holes was but a single stroke behind Jerome Travers, who won the title. He followed this up by capturing the open championship of Philadelphia at Philadelphia Club with 296 for 72 holes. McNamara went to Chicago and won the Western open title at the Glen Oak Country Club, returning a score of 304 strokes. Such a performance is one of unusual merit, for it will be seen that in the three big tournaments his total for 216 holes was 898 strokes, or an average of a trifle more than four strokes to the hole.

BIG SCORES MADE BY MANY WINNERS IN COLLEGE FOOTBALL—HARVARD'S GAME CLOSE

HARVARD FULL BACK BEATS U. OF VA., 9-0

Capt. Ned Mahan Drops Three Field Goals; One from 41-Yard Line.

VIRGINIA'S OFFENSIVE WEAK

Southerners Who Defeated Yale 10 to 0 Two Weeks Ago, Play Below Expectations.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Oct. 16.—University of Virginia today was able to hold its goal line secure against Harvard just as it did two weeks ago against Yale. The Southerners, however, were beaten decisively by the Crimson team, which, through the prowess of Captain Ned Mahan, was able to negotiate three goals from the field, one in each, the second, third and fourth periods of the game.

The Virginians proved less formidable than was anticipated from their 10 to 0 defeat of Yale two weeks ago. They had little in the way of an offense which Harvard did not fathom in the first period, but their defense stiffened as it retreated.

Harvard made many an approach to the Virginia goal, but always was repulsed when it relied on its line plays to score. There was one long consecutive gain of more than half the length of the field, but this rushing effort, like the shorter ones, was not sustained. Mahan's first goal was made in the second period, after his team had carried the ball up the field from its own 37-yard line to within five yards of the Virginia posts. At this point, however, it was fourth down, and all that remained was a pass or a kick. Mahan elected the latter, and his shot from the 13-yard line went over the middle of the bar.

In the next period, Mahan made a longer shot, a beauty. A penalty had set the Crimson back after a thirty-yard advance to the visitors' 25-yard line; and, standing forty-one yards from the goal, Mahan again placed the ball between the uprights. The kick had a lot of power behind it and would have been good for a score had Mahan been stationed at midfield. The third and last score came in the last quarter, and at the end of an advance of more than thirty-five yards almost from midfield. When inside the Virginia 20-yard line, though, the Crimson again was lacking in punch, and Mahan was forced once more to rely on his own effort, again coming through with a goal from the 25-yard line. Before the game ended, Harvard, with a supply of fresh men, came up to the Virginia goal again through a brilliant 50-yard run back of a kick by Rollins. But the Charlottesville forwards broke up a poor pass from centre, spoiling a chance for a drop kick or pass from the four-yard line, and the ball was lost on downs.

The Virginians played straight football, just as Harvard did, but were not nearly so good on attack as on defense. Gilman, Taylor, and Dadmun raised havoc with the visitors' line plays, and the only forward pass Virginia attempted failed. Harvard used the forward pass five times, four going out of reach and the fifth being dropped by L. Curtis, one of the substitute ends. Harvard outrushed its opponents nearly four to one, gaining 213 yards in fifty-eight plays and losing twenty yards in four plays. The Southern players made only one first down all day.

Virginia's total distance gained in twenty-four plays from scrimmage was only fifty-four yards, and the longest consecutive gain came early in the first quarter, being sixteen yards. Poor handling of kicks and a fumble by Willcox gave the visitors three chances to score. While not near enough the Crimson goal to hope to score by rushing, Thurman and Berkeley both had fair chances to count by dropkick. Thurman, however, missed a shot from the 38-yard line in the first period, and after that Berkeley, the quarter back, made drop kicks from the 42 and 29 yard lines, but both of them were blocked.

There was some great kicking today, both by Mahan and Thurman, Mahan, however, getting the greater distance both with and against the wind. Harvard handled kicks very poorly while Willcox was in the back field, but later Rollins did some clever work. Harvard showed a lot of all-round improvement this afternoon. The middle of the line stopped many of the Virginia plays short, and when Harvard had the ball all hands got into the interference better than in any other game this Fall. Harvard lost two fine chances to get within scoring distance by using its Indian interference after the referee's whistle had blown.

Virginia was as heavy as Harvard and the men were in prime condition. Harvard's defensive stock took a decided boom, and the coaches here feel much easier than they did in regard to the Cornell game a week hence. The line-up:

Harvard.	Position.	Virginia.
Soucy	Left end	Ward
R. Curtis	Left tackle	G. W. Anderson
Dadmun	Left guard	Thurman
Taylor	Centre	C. Coleman
Cowan	Right guard	H. Coleman
Gilman	Right tackle	Moor
Hartie	Right end	Stillwell
Willcox	Quarter back	Berkeley
King	Left half back	Mayer
Mahan	Right half back	C. E. Anderson
Whitney	Full back	Starr

Score:
Harvard, 9; Virginia, 0.
Goals from field—Mahan, 3. Substitutes: Harvard—Soucy for Weatherhead, L. Curtis for Soucy, Weatherhead for L. Curtis, Lyman for Weatherhead, Bigelow for R. Curtis, Duncan for Dadmun, Harris for Taylor, Caner for Gilman, Weatherhead for Harte, Doherty for Willcox, Wiggin for King, King for Whitney, Nelson for King, Rollins for Mahan. Virginia—White for Ward, Tibbets for C. Anderson, C. Anderson for Ward, Calhoun for Moore. Referee—Nathan A. Tufts of Brown. Umpire—David L. Fultz of Brown. Lineman—Lieutenant F. H. Prince of West Point. Field judge—S. Pishon of Dartmouth. Time of periods—Twelve minutes.

Kingsley Still Has Clean Slate.

Kingsley School, which for three seasons has gone undefeated on the gridiron, scored another hard-earned victory at Essex Fells, N. J., yesterday, triumphing over the Holbrook School eleven by a score of 6 to 0. Holbrook presented the stiffest front of any team that has opposed the Kingsley combination this season, and it was not until the latter stage of the third quarter that their line was pierced for the only score of the contest. The ball was carried over by Filippin from the two-yard line after it had been brought from the 22-yard line on gains by Field and Arnold. It was a 15-yard end run by Field that turned the tide in Kingsley's favor. Field, Arnold, Bingham, and George played brilliantly for the victors, while the majority of Holbrook's gains were accomplished by Cushman and McCormack.

LATE SPORTS ON PAGE 17, MAIN NEWS SECTION.

STEVENS DOWNS HAVERFORD

Pennsylvanians Lose First Game of Season Through Poor Kick.

The football team of Stevens Institute of Technology added another victory to its season's record yesterday at Castle Point Field, Hoboken, N. J., by defeating Haverford by the score of 7 to 0. It was Haverford's first defeat of the year, and the form shown by Stevens indicates that it will present a formidable line-up against the two big New York teams, Columbia and New York University.

For the first quarter the Haverford team appeared to be continually on the point of breaking loose for a score, when Carey, the quarterback, made several long runs. The Stevens defense was unable to pierce the splendid interference which accompanied Haverford's end runs. The Pennsylvanians tried line plunging and forward passes, but met with no success.

Stevens scored on the first play of the second period, when a long forward pass to Captain Todd was successfully worked, which brought the ball to the 5-yard line, and Webb went through for an easy touchdown from which Todd kicked the goal. Haverford also tallied in this period, when short runs and two 15-yard penalties for Stevens enabled the visitors to score a touchdown, but Ramsey missed a difficult try at goal.

The game was marked by clean play on the part of both teams, but more than seventy-five yards of penalties on the Stevens team for holding cost them at least one touchdown. The line-up:

Stevens.	Positions.	Haverford.
Hopkins	Right end	Chandler
Finke	Right tackle	Moon
Moeller	Right guard	Johnson
Middleton	Centre	Howland
Oldis	Left guard	Buffum
Gennert	Left tackle	Knowelton
Hoinkis	Left end	Sangree
Todd, (Capt.)	Quarter back	Carey
Deghuee	Right half	Crossman
Marshall	Left half	Van Dam
Webb	Full back	Ramsay, (Capt.)

Touchdowns—Webb, Ramsay. Goal from touchdown—Todd. Substitutes—Braun for Finke, Ford for Braun, Spaeth for Johnson, Kirke for Van Dam. Head linesman—Mr. Carter. Referee—Mr. Beavers, West Point. Umpire—Mr. Smith.

Illinois and Ohio Tie.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Oct. 16.—With two of their best ground gainers on the side lines, the Illinois football players were held to a tie by Ohio State on Ohio Field today. The final score was 3 to 3.

Standing on the 33-yard line in the fourth period, Half Back Winters of Ohio kicked a goal from placement for the first score of the game. Winters, just before, had handled a forward pass, which placed the ball in a position for him to make his successful attempt at goal. There were but three and one-half minutes left to play after Ohio scored.

With defeat hanging over their heads, Illinois repeatedly made use of the forward pass, but without success. Anderson finally captured one of Macomber's offerings and gave Illinois an opportunity to tie the score. From the 24-yard line Macomber dropkicked the ball through the posts for his team's three points. Line-up:

Ohio State.	Position.	Illinois.
Holen	Left end	Kraft
H. J. Courtney	Left tackle	Rundquist
Karch	Left guard	Applegrant
Knoll	Centre	Watson
H. G. Courtney	Right guard	McGregor
Boughton	Right tackle	Petty
Ginn	Right end	Hanchman
Yerges	Quarter back	Macomber
Winters	Left half back	Anderson
Norton	Right half back	Pethybridge
Sorensen	Full back	Nelson

Score by quarters:

Ohio State	0	0	0	3	—3
Illinois	0	0	0	3	—3

Referee—Mr. Eckersall, Chicago. Umpire—Mr. Nicholas, Oberlin. Field Judge—Mr. Gordon, Harvard. Head Linesman—Mr. Page, Ohio Wesleyan. Time of pediods—15 minutes each. Ohio State scoring: Goal from placement—Winters. Illinois scoring: Goal from drop kick—Macomber. Substitutes: Ohio State—Hobt for Norton, Norton for Hobt, Schwartz for Sorensen. Illinois—Connell for Pethybridge, Halstrom for Nelson, Cowells for Petty, Purcell for Macomber, Macomber for Connell, Hanschman for McGregor, Squier for Kraft, Klein for Brenneman, Scovel for Macomber, Macomber for Purcell, Phippe for Hanschman.

Bucknell Easy for Cornell.

ITHACA, N. Y., Oct. 16.—Cornell's expected test of strength with Bucknell failed to materialize today, and the Ithacans won easily by 41 to 0. The Bucknell line crumpled like paper before the Cornell attack, Captain Barrett scoring four touchdowns, two of them on sensational long runs. On the very first line-up of the game Barrett, on a fake kick, eluded the entire Bucknell team, and ran seventy yards for a touchdown. A few minutes later, after Cornell worked the ball to within striking distance, the fleet Barrett sped thirty yards for a touchdown.

Collins, Shiverick, Schlicter, and Mueller aided Barrett in puncturing the Bucknell line for steady gains. In the third quarter Cornell's second 'Varsity replaced the first team, and in the final quarter the third-string men were sent in. Each of the new squads scored a touchdown. Line-up:

Cornell, (41.)	Position.	Bucknell, (0.
Shelton	Left end	Tuttit
Jameson	Left tackle	Baker
Miller	Left guard	Cockill
Cool	Centre	Felton
Anderson	Right guard	White
Gilles	Right tackle	Peale
Eckley	Right end	Banks
Barrett	Quarter back	McDermott
Collins	Left half back	Atkins
Shiverick	Right half back	Henuren
Mueller	Full back	Spotts

Score by periods:

Cornell	14	14	6	7	—41
Bucknell	0	0	0	0	—0

Referee—V. A. Schwartz, Brown. Umpire—Lewis Hinkey, Yale. Head Linesman—E. S. Land, Annapolis. Time of periods—12 minutes each. Cornell scoring—Touchdowns: Barrett, (4.) Shiverick, Zander. Goals from touchdowns—Barrett, (4.) Brown. Substitutions—Cornell: Ryerson for Shelton, Fisher for Jameson, McCormick for Fisher, McKeage, for Miller, Snyder for McKeage, Brown for Cool, Carey for Brown, Bard for Anderson, Masson for Bard, Jewett for Gilles, Dickson for Jewett, Zander for Eckley, Shock for Barrett, Barrett for Shock, Shock for Barrett, Speed for Shock, Schlicter for Collins, Collins for Schlicter, Schlicter for Collins, Hoffman for Shiverick, Benedict for Hoffman, Kleinert for Mueller, Roehrs for Kleinert, Bucknell: Glass for Pettitt, Reed for Glass, Penalton for Donalson for Felton, Hopper for Hendren, Hendren for Hopper, Dent for Atkins, Okison for Cockill, Cockill for Baker.

W. and J. Runs Up Big Score.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Penn., Oct. 16.—The Washington and Jefferson team defeated Westminster in the annual game this afternoon, 34 to 0. Washington and Jefferson started with a weakened line-up, both Captain Wesbecher and Left Tackle Witherspoon being absent on account of injuries. The Red and Black had little difficulty in rolling up 14 points in the first quarter, and Coach Folwell used a number of substitutes, seven more points being scored in the second period. The regulars went back at the start of the third quarter, when seven points were tallied. The final period saw an entire Washington and Jefferson team or substitutes, when another touchdown was gainered, five in all being made. McCreight starred in the scoring, making all of Washington and Jefferson's touchdowns but one. Westminster was never in real danger of scoring. The line-up:

W. & J.	Position.	Westminster.
Whitehill	Left end	Loughery
P. Drew	Left tackle	Dart
McKean	Left guard	Berry
Boettner	Centre	McQuiston
Wimberly	Right guard	Hart
Henry	Right tackle	Hoezle
Heyman	Right end	B. Smith
Stobbs	Quarter back	Buckley
Nuss	Left half back	Holland
Moser	Right half back	Wherry
McCreight	Full back	Vance

Score by periods:

W. & J.	14	7	7	6	—34
Westminster	0	0	0	0	—0

Substitutes—W. & J., Rese for Whitehill, Wagoner for McKean, McKean for Wagoner, Steele for McKean, Keeton for Boettner, Boettner for Keeton, Morrow for Boettner, Day for Wimberly, Wimberly for Day, H. Smith for Wimberly, Bovill for Heyman, Heyman for Bovill, Egan for Stobbs, Stobbs for Egan, J. Drew for Nuss, Nuss for J. Drew, Ruble for Nuss, Shields for Moser, Moser for Shields, Lally for Moser, Buchanan for McCreight, McCreight for Buchanan, Loudhrey for McCreight. Westminster—McArthur for Hart, Vincent for B. Smith. Touchdowns, McCreight, 4; Heyman.

Goals from touchdowns—Moser, 3; McCreight. Missed goal from touchdown—Moser. Missed field goals from placement—Vance, 2; Buckley, 2; Moser. Referee, Ewing Rafferty, Princeton; umpire—John Coulter, Brown. Head linesman, R. W. Knox, Yale. Time of periods—Two or 13 minutes and two of 12 minutes, alternating.

CAPTAINS OF THE 'BIG THREE" EASTERN ELEVENS



WILSON (Yale) GLICK (Princeton) MAHAN (Harvard)

PHOTOS © UNDERWOOD & UNDERWOOD

JACK EDDY STARS IN TIGER VICTORY

Princeton Uncovers a Real 'Find' in New Full Back—Lafayette Defeated, 40 to 3.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, Oct. 16.—Princeton uncovered a football surprise on University Field this afternoon in the person of Jack Eddy, who, as full back of the Tiger eleven, played a prominent rôle in swamping the big Lafayette team under a 40-to-3 score. Plastered on Eddy's back was the big figure "13," which proved to be as lucky an omen for Princeton as it was unlucky for the husky youths from Easton, Penn.

Princeton piled up six touchdowns on Lafayette, and three of these were made by Eddy. His work was by far the most spectacular seen here this season, and he gave the crowds of spectators a big thrill in the second period, when he intercepted a forward pass near the middle of the field and raced 55 yards to a touchdown. The new Tiger star has been unfortunate in his football career, and an injured shoulder has kept him off the gridiron much of the time. Two years ago he played on his freshman eleven, and went up to New Haven and cleaned up the Yale cubs single handed.

Eddy sent the Princeton students into spasms of delight by his dazzling runs through the open field and terrific line smashing. The "No. 13" on Eddy's back will bear watching from now on, for he will very likely be heard from in the Tigers' big games. The Princeton team showed much improvement this afternoon, and toppled over the Lafayette giants with little apparent trouble.

It wasn't until Coach Rush had sent in a substitute eleven in the final period that the Lafayette back field plungers were able to make any impression on the Princeton line. A series of well-executed forward passes, thrown by Weldon, took the Tigers second team completely by surprise. They smashed away at the line until Princeton was pushed back to their own goal line. With the ball six inches from a score, Princeton fought savagely against the Lafayette battering ram, and, repulsing the desperate attack of the Pennsylvania team, they refused to budge and took the ball on downs. It was as stubborn a piece of defense as the Tigers have shown this season.

Princeton has come along rapidly during the past week, and Coach Frank Kavanaugh of Dartmouth and a group of Harvard scouts saw some smooth teamwork, which caused them to open their eyes. For three periods, while the regulars were on the job, the Lafayette line crumpled like paper before the Princeton offensive. Driggs and Eddy, with Captain Glick, were alive with action every minute.

The first Princeton score came as the result of one long uninterrupted march of seventy yards down the field. The Princeton linesmen were on their toes every second and opened up wide holes in the opposing line. Eddy followed his interference closely and was quick to duck his way through unexpected openings.

The Princeton ends, Highly and Brown, went down the field fast under Driggs's long-booming bunts, several of which went more than sixty yards.

Eddy also contributed much toward the second Princeton touchdown. He dashed through the tackles and skirted the ends for big gains until the ball was again down to the five-yard line. Captain Glick carried it over on two plunges through the Lafayette centre. Glick then retired in favor of Ames. The first period ended with the score 13 to 0 in Princeton's favor.

Driggs, Shea, and Eddy played havoc with the Lafayette forwards in the second period and tore through the line for big gains. Lafayette's defense seemed woefully weak in the face of Princeton's effective rushing. Weldon, the right half back of the Lafayette team, bore the brunt of the work, both on the defense and attack. He tried desperately in the last period to jam his way to a touchdown, and after four herculean assauts at the Princeton line, he missed making the touchdown by but a few inches.

When Buzz Law from behind his own goal line, kicked out, Lafayette received the ball on Princeton's thirty-yard line, and after Weldon had gained ten yards on two plunges, Lake kicked a pretty field goal from the twenty-five-yard line.

While Lafayette had no strong expectations of winning today's game, they did not expect the humiliation of the 40 to 3 score. The team was accompanied by a big crowd of students, including a student band of forty pieces. Lafayette may not have a very good football team this year, but they surely have a fine brass band. Dozens of former Princeton players were back today to get a look at Coach Rush's charges. They saw a team which is well drilled in the fundamentals of the game. The line is aggressive and the back field men are fast and keep their feet well. The tackling was a bit ragged at times, but the eleven showed form today, which gives Princeton followers much reason for encouragement.

There was no fumbling to speak of, and both Glick and Ames ran their plays off quickly.

Princeton did not attempt any forward passing until late in the game, and then Eddy and Ames got away several with great success. Eddy's versatility in today's game came as a big surprise, for it is the first time he has appeared in the regular line up. If Eddy can favor his weak shoulder, he should prove a valuable asset to the Tiger eleven.

Lafayette made better progress against Princeton's second string men. Weldon and Blackburn were a forward pass combination which took the Tigers off their feet for a time. One of these long tosses by Weldon went thirty yards into the waiting hands of Blackburn, who raced to the ten-yard line. The noisy band of Lafayette rooters howled for a touchdown, but Princeton's defense rallied wonderfully and Weldon was forced back for a loss and had to surrender the ball. It was soon after this futile attempt, and just before the end of the game that Lake kicked his field goal. Line-up:

Princeton, (40.)	Position.	Lafayette, (3.)
Highley	Left end	Blackburn
McLean	Left tackle	Livezey
Nourse	Left guard	Gulick
Gennert	Centre	Luhr
Hogg	Right guard	Weldon
Kauffman	Right tackle	Mummert
Brown	Right end	Lowe
Glick	Quarter back	Taylor
Eddy	Left half back	Scott
Shea	Right half back	Weldon
Driggs	Full back	Lake

SCORE BY PERIODS.

Princeton	13	12	7	7	—40
Lafayette	0	0	0	3	—3

Referee—Mr. Cosgrove, Cornell. Umpire—Mr. Marshall, Harvard. Field Judge—Mr. McCarty, Germantown. Head Linesman—Mr. MacElroy, Cornell. Time of periods—Fifteen minutes each.

Princeton scoring: Touchdowns—Eddy, (2.) Glick, Driggs, Ames, (2.) Goals from touchdowns—Shea, Ames, Law, (2.) Lafayette scoring: Goal from field—Lake. Substitutions—Princeton—Ames for Glick, Latrobe for McLean, Halsey for Kauffman, Wilson for Brown, Love for Nourse, Law for Driggs, Rahill for Highley, Gowen for Gennert, Charles for Shea, Butterworth for Latrobe, Heyniger for Hogg, Haaren for Eddy, Hammond for Rahill, Larsen for Butterworth, Hamilton for Halsey, Mathison for Haaren, Foster for Hamilton, Blake for Charles, Warden for Heyniger, Nourse for Foster; Lafayette—Hartman for Blackburn, Woodruff for Lowe, Gaynor for Ryan, Diamond for Scott, Lurch for Taylor, Freeman for Gaynor, Hill for Lurch, Martin for Diamond, Harris for Freeman.

Brown Plays Up to Form.

Special to The New York Times.

PROVIDENCE, Oct. 16.—The Brown football team struck its stride today, defeating Williams, 33 to 0. During the first two periods the Brunonians played smashing football, against which the lighter Williams team had no adequate defense, but during the last two periods the home team slowed up and the scoring stopped soon after the third period had opened. Williams had little to offer in the way of an offensive and time after time the backs were thrown for losses, as they plunged against the heavy Brown line.

The visitors were dangerous but once during the game. After Brown had made her fourth touchdown at the opening of the second half, Williams opened up a series of forward passes that bewildered the Brunonians and on a succession of these plays took the ball to Brown's 10-yard line. Unable to gain through the line Williams tried yet another pass, but lost the ball. Line-up:

Brown.	Position.	Williams.
Butner	Left end	Blodgett
R. Ward	Left tackle	A. Wright
Wade	Left guard	Choate
Staff	Centre	H. Wright
Maxwell	Guard	Welch
Farnum	Right tackle	Brown
Weeks	Right end	Hubbell
Purdy	Quarter back	Laplante
Pollard	Left half back	F. Pollard
Hillhouse	Right half back	Overton
Brace	Full back	Garfield

SCORE BY PERIODS.

Brown	6	26	—7	0	—33
Williams	0	0	0	0	—0

Referee—Mr. Burgin of Princeton. Umpire—Mr. Burleigh of Exeter. Field Judge—Mr. Moore of Maine. Head linesman—Mr. Lowe of Dartmouth.

Brown scoring: Touchdowns—Purdy, Weeks, Ward, Pollard, (2.) Goals from touchdown—Ward, Pollard, (2.)

Substitutions.—Brown—Prosser for Purdy, Ormsby for Butner, Fraser for Pollard, Saxton for Brace, Booth for Maxwell, Sprague for Wade, Divine for Hillhouse, G. Lewis for Ormsby, Johnson for Fraser, Hugginvig for R. Ward, S. Ward for Weeks. Williams—Piatte for Garfield, Garfield for A. Wright, A. Wright for Choate, Bowser for Brown, McClure for Blodgett, Redfield for McClure, Jones for Laplante, A. Wright for Gayfield, O'Brien for Overton.

Williams Freshmen Scoreless.

Special to The New York Times.

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., Oct. 16.—Excellent defensive play on the part of both the Williams freshman eleven and the Williston Seminary team resulted in the game between the two aggregations going to a nothing to nothing deadlock this afternoon on Western Field. Early in the first quarter the game resolved itself into a punting duel between Bishop, the freshman quarter back, and Lewanguiski, the full back of the visitors. Not until the final period was either team able to make any substantial gains, when in the last few minutes of play the 1919 eleven rushed the ball thirty-seven yards to Williston's three-yard line. The ending of the game then prevented a score.

FOOTBALL RESULTS.

At New Haven—Yale, 19; Springfield Y. M. C. A., 0.
At Cambridge—Harvard, 9; Virginia, 0.
At Princeton—Princeton, 40; Lafayette, 3.
At Hanover—Dartmouth, 60; Vermont, 0.
At Ithaca—Cornell, 41; Bucknell, 0.
At New York—New York University, 10; Union College, 0.
At Annapolis—Navy, 7; University of Pennsylvania, 7.
At Syracuse—Syracuse, 82; Rochester, 0.
At Hoboken—Stevens, 7; Haverford, 0.
At Worcester—Holy Cross, 7; M. A. C., 7.
At State College, Penn.—Penn State, 27; Gettysburg, 12.
At Middletown—Wesleyan, 3; Bowdoin, 0.
At South Bethlehem—Lehigh, 27; Albright, 0.
At Cleveland—Ohio Wesleyan University, 24; Western Reserve University, 12.
At Andover—Harvard Freshmen, 7; Andover, 0.
At New Haven—Exeter, 13; Yale Freshmen, 0.
At St. John's College-University of Maryland game, at Annapolis, Md., not played.
At Columbia, Mo.—Oklahoma, 24; Missouri, 0.
At Iowa City—Iowa, 9; Northwestern, 6.
At Buffalo—Syracuse University Freshmen, 7; Lafayette High, 0.
At Lawrence, Kan.—Kansas, 30; Drake, 7.
At Lafayette, Ind.—Wisconsin, 28; Purdue, 3.
At Pittsburgh—Carnegie Institute, 40; Alleghany College, 7.
At St. Louis—St. Louis University, 20; Knox, 6.
At West Point—Colgate, 13; Army, 0.
At New Brunswick—Rutgers, 21; Muhlenberg, 0.
At New York—Fordham, 35; Connecticut Agricultural College, 0.
At Washington, D. C.—Georgetown, 38; North Carolina, 0.
At Durham—New Hampshire College, 9; Bates, 0.
At Medford—Tufts, 34; Middlebury, 0.
At Collegeville, Penn.—Swarthmore, 14; Ursinus, 6.
At Buffalo—University of Buffalo, 6; St. Bonaventure College, 0.
At Waterville, Me.—Colby, 27; Norwich, 0.
At Pittsburgh—Pittsburgh, 45; Carlisle Indians, 0.
At Ann Arbor—Michigan, 14; Case, 3.
At Minneapolis—Minnesota, 19; South Dakota, 0.
At East Lansing, Mich.—Michigan Agricultural College, 56; Carroll College, 0.
At Columbus, Ohio—Illinois, 3; Ohio State, 3.
At Worcester—Worcester Tech, 6; Rhode Island State, 0.
At Providence—Brown, 33; Williams, 0.
At Orono, Me.—University of Maine, 14; Boston College, 0.
At Villanova—Villanova, 14; Lebanon Valley, 0.
At Morgantown, W. Va.—West Virginia University, 33; Geneva, 9.
At Hartford—Trinity, 7; Amherst, 6.
At Troy—Hamilton, 26; Rensselaer, 0.
At Carlisle, Penn.—Franklin and Marshall, 19; Dickinson, 0.
At Washington, Penn.—Washington and Jefferson, 34; Westminster, 0.
At Baltimore—Johns Hopkins, 35; West Maryland, 12.
At Chicago—Chicago, 13; Indiana, 7.
At Canton, N. Y.—St. Lawrence, 31; St. Stephens, 0.
At Cincinnati—University of Cincinnati, 27; Kenyon, 7.
At Roanoke—Washington and Lee, 13; Virginia Polytechnic Institute, 0.
At Jacksonville—Suwanee, 7; University of Jacksonville, 0.
At Detroit—Olivet, 25; Detroit, 3.
At Alma, Mich.—Alma, 20; Hillsdale, 6.
At Kalamazoo, Mich.—Western State Normal, 54; Albion, 7.
At Franklin, Ind.—Franklin, 20; Butler, 16.
At Crawfordsville—Wabash, 3; Washington, 3.
At Richmond, Ind.—Rose Polytechnic, 7; Earlham, 6.
At Essex Fells, N. J.—Kingsley School, 6; Holbrook School, 0.
At Clason Point—Clason Point Military Academy, 30; Fordham Prep., 0.
At Onahing—Mount Pleasant Academy, 40; Mount Kisco Academy, 0.
At Pawling—Pawling School, 19; Hamilton Institute, 7.
At Hoboken—Poly Prep., 9; Stevens Prep., 0.
At Manlius, N. Y.—Manlius School, 20; Colgate Freshmen, 14.
At Poughkeepsie—Poughkeepsie High School, 6; Port Jervis High School, 0.
At Lakeville, Conn.—Hotchkiss School, 14; Springfield Training School, (second team,) 12.
At Lincoln, Neb.—University of Nebraska, 47; Washburn College, 0.
At Emporia, Kan.—Kansas State Normal, 13; Kansas State Agricultural College, 0.
At Emmitsburg, Md.—Susquehannon University, 13; Mount St. Mary's College, 0.
At Anderson, S. C.—Auburn, 14; Clemson, 0.
At Louisville, Ky.—University of Chattanooga, 21; University of Louisville, 6.
At Tarrytown—Hackley School, 70; Irving School, 0.
At Pennington, N. J.—Rutgers Prep., 33; Pennington School, 0.
At Buckhannon, W. Va.—West Virginia Wesleyan, 10; Catholic University, (Washington,) 0.
At Oberlin, Ohio—Oberlin, 42; Akron, 0.
At Blairstown, N. J.—Blair Hall, 47; Princeton Prep., 0.

Dartmouth Swamped Vermont.

HANOVER, N. H., Oct. 16.—Dartmouth's second football machine romped away with the University of Vermont's light line today, winning 60 to 0. Worthington, a fourth-string quarter back, whom Coach Cavanaugh has been developing this week, was easily the star of the game. His long runs, one of them for 85 yards, were the feature. Most of Dartmouth's gains were made by trick plays and forward passes, the team playing together much better than last Saturday. Line-up:

Dartmouth.	Position.	Vermont.
Dussossoit	Left end	Mechanic
McAuliffe	Left tackle	Blodgett
Merrill	Left guard	Greenwood
Gile	Centre	Lemarko
Spears	Right guard	Generaux
Cotton	Right tackle	McIvor
Emery	Right end	Weeks
Holbrook	Quarter back	Burke
Gerrish	Left half back	Sunderland
Thielscher	Right half back	Tenuten
Duhamel	Full back	Dolphin

Score by periods:

Dartmouth	6	21	13	20	—60
Vermont	0	0	0	0	—0

Referee—Mr. Brown of B. A. A. Umpire—Mr. O'Brien of Tufts. Head linesman—Mr. Larkin of Holy Cross. Time of periods—Ten minutes each. Touchdowns—Dartmouth: Cotton, Duhamel, Holbrook, Gerrish, Thielscher, Worthington, (2.) Tyler, Ponder. Goals from touchdowns—Spears, (3,) Scully, (3.) Substitutions—Dartmouth: Montgomery for Dussossoit, Scully for Merrill, Worthington for Holbrook, Trier for Cotton, Soutar for Emery, Tyler for Gerrish, Fishback for McAuliffe, Colby for Spears, Burns for Montgomery, Lehman for Duhamel, Hager for Soutar, Gerrish for Thielscher, Ponder for Gerrish. Vermont: McLeod for Sunderland, Billings for Greenwood, Clark for Dolphin, Dinnell for Generaux, Barrows for Weeks, Wills for Demarko.

VICTORY FOR YALE IN UNUSUAL GAME

Defeats Springfield by Score of 19 to 0—Fumble Robs Y. M. C. A. Men of Touchdown.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 16.—A singular game was played on the Yale Field this afternoon when the Blue, apparently more powerful than at any time this season, crushed the Springfield Y. M. C. A. College eleven in a struggle that seemed to combine all of the unusual features that now and then interpolate themselves in a football battle. Yale won with the score 19 to 0, but the ability of the visiting collegians is far from being truthfully represented by the cipher. Actually Yale was always beset by a versatile attack and there were two instances when it appeared certain that the Blue line would have to give way for a touchdown.

There is no question of Yale's superiority, but her very eagerness was a handicap that proved almost dangerous. The total penalties which were counted against the New Haven men amounted, during the game, to 135 yards and there was one for thirty-five yards when the officials penalized the Blue half the distance to the goal line for unfair tactics. This gave the visitors the ball only thirty yards from the New Haven goal, but the Yale line was able to hold off the danger threatening.

Once Springfield got the ball as far as the Blue's five-yard line, and still was not able to take it over for the touchdown. Early in the game Herkimer picked up a blocked kick and raced 55 yards for a touchdown, but under the Yale goal posts he was tackled hard by Harry Legore and a fumble resulted with a Yale man instantly on the ball.

Yale scored the first points while the game was in its infancy. Scarcely five minutes had elapsed when Neville of Yale recovered the ball after a fumble on Springfield's twenty-yard line, and Harry Legore went around end for a touchdown. Before this first period closed Legore almost got through the Springfield team in running back a punt for a distance of forty yards.

In the second period Yale gained steadily by line plunging, but well down into Springfield's territory the advance was stopped and Savage dropped an easy goal from the field over the crossbar.

It was in the third period that Springfield opened up its reserve plays, and the open formations that were tried were a revelation to the New Havenites. Forward passes shot out repeatedly. This attack bewildered the Yale men. They could not for the moment fathom the plays that were beating them back toward their own goal line. A total of eighty-five yards was gained in this attack. Near the close of the period Yale began to recover and the Blue returned like for like by steadily gaining with the forward pass, combined with line plunges. Legore figured prominently in the resulting score, his attack being too much for Springfield, and Neville finally carried the ball over for a touchdown. The line-up:

Yale.	Position.	Springfield Y.M.C.A. College.
Mosley	Left end	Burnham
C. Sheldon	Left tackle	Shea
Von Holt	Left guard	Stine
Way	Centre	Harvey
J. Sheldon	Right guard	Stafford
Gates	Right tackle	Greims
Allen	Right end	Herkimer
Wilson	Quarter back	Sermon
Neville	Left half back	Smith
Scovil	Right half back	Miller
Legore	Full back	Cooper

Touchdown—Legore, Neville. Goal from field—Savage. Safety—Miller. Goals from touchdown—Legore, Savage. Referee—Lawrence Banhart, Dartmouth. Umpire—William Okeson, Lehigh. Linesman—Percy Carpenter, Amherst. Field judge—Fred Godcharles, Lafayette. Time—Four periods of thirteen minutes each. Substitutions—Yale, Savage for Wilson, Taft for Scovil, Kent for Jim Sheldon, Church for Mosely, Blodgett for Allen, Waite for Legore, Schmidt for "Chub" Sheldon, Higginbotham for Taft, Bentley for Savage, Durfee for Von Holt, Wiser for Neville; Springfield, Marvil for Harvey, Kendall for Smith, Graham for Herkimer.

Easy Victory for St. Lawrence.

Special to The New York Times.

CANTON, N. Y., Oct. 16.—St. Lawrence University completely outplayed the St. Stevens eleven here this afternoon, running up a score of 30 to 0. St. Stevens could offer no adequate defense against the fast play of St. Lawrence, the latter team gaining almost at will with a varied attack. St. Lawrence will play Columbia in New York next Saturday.

Minnesota Wins in Rain.

MINNEAPOLIS, Oct. 16.—Playing in a rain that seriously interfered with the use of forward passes, the University of Minnesota today defeated the University of South Dakota by 19 to 0. Captain Solon scored two touchdowns in the second period, and Long, on a forward pass from Wyman, crossed the goal line in the final quarter for the third touchdown. Solon kicked one goal from touchdown. Frequent penalties marred the Minnesotans' play.

INDIANS' SHOWING POOR.

Glenn Warner's Pittsburghs Crush His Old Charges, 45 to 0.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., Oct. 16.—The Carlisle Indians proved very easy today and were defeated by the University of Pittsburgh by a score of 45 to 0. Pittsburgh's entire squad took part in the game. Coach Glenn Warner used his scrub team during the last two periods.

The first score came after the Pittsburgh men had advanced the ball 65 yards on end runs and line plunges, Hastings making the score. Pittsburgh then kicked off to the Indians, who were unable to advance and were forced to kick. Captain Williamson caught Calac's punt and ran 65 yards through the entire Indian team for a touchdown. Two more were added in the second period. The scrub team was held to a goal from placement in the third period, but put over two touchdowns in the last.

Carlisle had only one chance to score. In the third period Calac tried a goal from placement from the 43-yard line, but the ball did not go near the posts. Calac was the only man on the Indian team able to gain consistently, going short distances through the line at every try. All forward passes and trick plays were quickly smothered by Pittsburgh, and the few first downs made by the redmen were the result of Calac's line plunges. The Pittsburgh team played excellent football, their interference being very good. Williamson, the Captain, and Bob Peck, the centre, were the stars, with Calac the only consistent man for the Indians. The line-up:

| Pittsburgh. | Position. | Carlisle

N. Y. U. DEFEATS UNION'S ELEVEN AND FORDHAM CRUSHES CONNECTICUT AGGIES

N. Y. U. EASILY BEATS UNION COLLEGE, 10-0

Schenectady Football Team Had Not Been Scored On Previously This Season.

Displaying a superior knowledge of gridiron strategy, and watching every opportunity for mistakes by their opponents, the New York University football team defeated the Union College eleven yesterday on Ohio Field by a score of 10 to 0. The Violet players proved superior to the team, from Schenectady in nearly every department of the game, outpunting and outrushing the visitors whenever the ball came into their possession, and offering so strong a defense that the Union eleven never advanced within striking distance of the local team's goal line. More effective opposition on the part of the Maroon players, who until yesterday enjoyed the reputation of not having been scored on this season, and not having been defeated since 1913, had been expected.

New York rolled up a goal from the field and a touchdown and goal during the first period of play. Cann, the Violet stellar performer in the offensive game, proved to be in his usual form yesterday and won the distinction of registering all of the points which the local players scored against their up-State rivals. The Union collegians showed ability in gaining ground with the odds all against them, and on several occasions plowed through the Violet line for short distances, but during the greater part of the time they were obliged to punt in order to avoid losing the leather on downs. The local eleven proved stronger at the defensive game than had been expected, and repeatedly broke through the visitors' line.

On only two occasions did the Union eleven achieve first downs by straight rushing, although at the forward passing game it showed more ability than the University Heights team. For the greater part of the game the Violet managed to keep the ball in its possession and in Union territory. Although the New York team was not able to cross its opponent's goal line after the first quarter, the Union goal was in constant danger, and it was only because of misplaying on the part of the Violet at critical moments that a larger score was not realized.

By taking advantage of Rosekrans's fumble on the kick-off, the Violet won the feather on their rivals' 35-yard line. After several plays Cann kicked a goal from behind his own line, and from the Union 30-yard line. Union received the kick-off, but was again forced to punt when the New York line had been tried to no avail. A touchdown was made by Cann, who also kicked the goal.

The Violet, through several fumbles on the part of its opponents, made it necessary for the latter to play a defensive game during the greater part of the time, and even when Girling, who has a reputation for dangerous offensive work, was substituted in the Union back field, Captain Somers, at right tackle, and Waldman, who played left end for the Violet eleven, did good service by breaking through the line of scrimmage and preventing him from getting well started. Rosekrans and Girling did all of the kicking for the visitors, but were outpunted through the long 40 to 50-yard spirals which Cann produced. Captain Jenkins, at the defensive game, accomplished some good work for the Union eleven, while Rosekrans, Stoller, and Girling, playing in the latter's backfield, were depended upon for most of the attack. Line-up:

N. Y. Univ.	Position.	Union.
Waldman	Left end	Moore
Williams	Left tackle	Bowman
Zimmerle	Left guard	Frey
House	Centre	Gardner
Sokolower	Right guard	Hay
Somers	Right tackle	Jenkins
Egan	Right end	Young
Manly	Quarter back	Goff
Cann	Left half back	Anderson
Erwig	Right half back	Rosekrans
Bernstein	Full back	Stoller

Scores by periods:

New York	0	0	0	10—10
Union	0	0	0	0—0

Touchdown—Cann. Goal from touchdown—Cann. Goal from field—Cann.

Substitutes: New York—Taylor for Bernstein, Olgwang for Manly, McCullough for Welsh, Jordan for Zimmerle, Valenti for Monyihan for Moore, Girling for Anderson, Roof for Stoller, Avila for Young, Du Bois for Hay, Hay for Bowman, Jackson for Price, Nash for Gardner.

Referee—E. Thorpe, Columbia. Umpire—Mr. Crowley, Bowdoin. Head linesman—Flanders, Yale. Time of periods—Eleven minutes each.

N. Y. U. Scrubs Take a Game.

The New York University scrubs won from the Morris High School eleven by the score of 6 to 0 yesterday on Ohio Field. The game was loorely played and was characterized by many fumbles. Line-up:

N. Y. U.	Position.	Morris.
Hammerstein	Left end	Rosenberger
Hedley	Left tackle	Fine
Brown	Left guard	Packman
La Monica	Centre	Hicks
Sulzer	Right guard	Fisher
Elias	Right tackle	Kamiona
Thompson	Right end	Balcher
Christopher	Quarter back	Kelley
Hammerschlag	Left half back	Rabinowitz
Fraim	Right half back	Weinheimer, (Captain.)
Nagle	Full back	Fogarty

SCORE BY PERIODS.

New York University	6	0	0	0—6
Morris High School	0	0	0	0—0

Referee—Mr. Trainer, Fordham. Umpire—Mr. Murray, Stuyvesant High School. Head Linesman—Mr. Weltzner, N. Y. U. Time of periods—Ten minutes.

Substitutions: Morris—Cameron for Finley, Taub for Fogarty, Lief for Rabinowitz, London for Hicks, Lembeck for Kamiona. New York University—Potter for Christopher, Willens for La Monica, Matthews for Sulzer, Leffenholz for Brown, Eckers for Hammerschlag, Draper for Fraim, Fera for Hammerstein, Zimmerle for Thompson, Christopher for Potter, La Monica for Hedley, Hammerschlag for Nagle, Draper for Eckers, Green for Draper, Potter for Christopher, Rodgers for Zimmerle, Hammerstein for Fera, La Monica for Willens, Hedley for La Monica.

Chicago, 13; Indiana, 7.

CHICAGO, Oct. 16.—The speed of its back field gave the University of Chicago football team a 13 to 7 victory over Indiana today. Captain Russell led the attack of the Maroons. In the first two periods it seemed probable that Chicago would run up a large score, but the Hoosiers braced, and later took the offensive. With Hathaway substituted for McIntosh at fullback in the third quarter, the Indiana machine began to tear through the Chicago line, and in the last period McIntosh, who again went in at full, dashed through the entire Maroon team for 28 yards and a touchdown. A 45-yard run by Whitaker was a feature of the game. Line-up:

Indiana.	Position.	Chicago.
Allen	Left end	Whiting
Peckingpaugh	Left tackle	Shull
Welland	Left guard	Fisher
Voss	Centre	C. Redmon
J. Redmon	Right guard	Brodie
Murchile	Right tackle	Jackson
Matthews	Right end	Sparks
Whitaker	Quarter back	Russell
Ershart	Left half back	Agar
Scott	Right half back	Brelos
McIntosh	Full back	Flood

Referee—Mr. Hackett, Army. Umpire—Mr. Benbrook, Michigan. Linesman—Mr. Smith, Harvard.

Indiana scoring—Touchdown, McIntosh; goal from touchdown, Whitaker. Chicago scoring—Touch downs—Russells, Schafer; goal from touch down, Schafer.

Substitutions: Indiana—Prater for Peckingpaugh, Hathaway for McIntosh, Pope for Matthews, Peckinpaugh for Prater, Mollet for Pope, McIntosh for Hathaway, Matthews for Mollet, Bonsib for Welland, Congel for Bonsib, Starkweiler for McIntosh. Chicago—Patterson for Sparks, Schafer for Flood, Pershing for Agar, Dobson for Schafer, Morgren for Brelos, McConnell for Brodie.

LATE SPORTS ON PAGE 17, MAIN NEWS SECTION.

GLOOM AT ANN ARBOR.

Michigan's Football Prospects Are Far from Encouraging.

DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 16.—Prospects for Fielding H. Yost's University of Michigan football team are anything but bright, with half the season already completed.

The first hard game will be played at Ferry Field next Saturday, when the Michigan Agricultural College will be opposed. The Aggies have a fine team this year, while the Wolverines have several weak spots to eliminate before they can hope to emerge on the desired end of the score.

Yost's troubles in filling the quarter-back position were lessened considerably by the performances of Roehm at the pilot position during the Marietta game Wednesday. Roehm was a reserve half back last season and equally good at running the ends and carrying the ball through the line. Roehm is the heaviest quarter a Michigan team has had in a long time, tipping the beam at 190 pounds. He covers ground fast and with a little more coaching should develop into a star quarter.

The Marietta game showed the Michiganders as weak against forward passes, the Ohioans scoring a touchdown in the third quarter by means of the pass. Maulbetsch, all-American star, was particularly faulty in mussing up the opponents' passes, most of those which succeeded being tossed around his side of the field.

After the M. A. C. contest Michigan entertains its first opponent from the East, Syracuse being due for a game at Ann Arbor Oct. 30. Judging by the caliber of football O'Neill's players surprised the spectators at the Princeton game, when the orange and black were victorious 3 to 0, Syracuse undoubtedly will send a powerful team West. The Wolverines and Syracuse have a tie to break this year, each team having won three games and the seventh having resulted in a 6 to 6 tie during the football relations of these universities.

Cornell plays at Ann Arbor Nov. 6, being the last game on the home gridiron for the Yostmen this year. By the time the Cornellians visit Ferry Field, however, the Michigan boys should be in shape to display their best, and the aerial attack Coach Yost is working hard to perfect in scrimmage every day should be in working order by that time if ever.

The only game Michigan plays away from home will occur at Philadelphia, Nov. 13, when Pennsylvania will be taken on. Penn has furnished the big attraction at Ferry Field in many seasons and the Quakers have been beaten in the last two years by the wearers of the maize and blue. Arrangements are being made for a large crowd of Michigan students to accompany the team on this trip and it will not be hard to have Pennsylvania money covered, as the supporters of the Wolverines never can be forced to consider their team inferior to one turned out by Penn.

Albright Easy for Lehigh.

Special to The New York Times.

BETHLEHEM, Penn., Oct. 16.—Lehigh plunged through Albright's weak line, slid around the ends, and performed various other football stunts that caused Charley Kelchner's proteges to be defeated 27 to 0 today.

Cahall tried to work a drop kick, but each time he was slow, and Albright's men forced him to run with it once. His other attempt was blocked. Cahall, however, pulled off a number of fine runs, one for thirty yards that figured in the first touchdown, which Boland made one on a line plunge.

Lehigh tried the forward pass a dozen times, only three working, the first of which, Cahall to Maguinnes, carried the ball near enough for the former to cross the goal on a quarter-back run. Hallowell, who replaced Cahall in the second period, started in by ripping off a pretty thirty-five-yard run, and soon after made a twenty-yard sprint which brought the ball near enough for Hazeltine to crash nine yards through the centre for the third touchdown. Heuer, the Philadelphia Northeast High lad, who played a strong game throughout, tallied the last touchdown after long gains were made on line plunges by Boland and Maguinnes.

The only play of consequence made by Albright occurred in the fourth period, when Big Brillhart intercepted a forward pass by Cahall intended for Green and dashed thirty-five yards. This player, together with G. Schambaugh, Elster, and Beamenderfer, played a good game for Albright. Line-up.

Albright.	Position.	Lehigh.
Fatscke	Left end	Green
Springer	Left tackle	Tate, (Capt.)
G. Schambaugh, (Capt.)	Left guard	Grumbach
J. Schambaugh	Centre	Scruggs
Kauffman	Right guard	Pons
Hartline	Right tackle	Richards
Gamber	Right end	Sawtelle
Hartzeler	Quarter back	Cahall
Fressler	Left half back	Heuer
Hoffman	Right half back	Boland
Beamenderfer	Full back	Maguinnes

Touchdowns—Boland, Cahall, Hazeltine Heuer. Goals from touchdowns—Cahall, (3.) Attempted drop kicks—Cahall, (3.)

Substitutions—Lehigh: Bigelow for Sawtelle, Robinson for Scruggs, Hallowell for Cahall, Hazeltine for Maguinnes, Cahall for Hallowell, Ostrum for Grumbach, Grumbach for Richards, Richards for Sawtelle, Halsted for Hazeltine, McDonald for Robinson, Scruggs for McDonald, Sawtelle for Richards, Inge for Pons. Albright: Brillhart for Hartzeler, Patscke for J. Schambaugh, Church for Patscke, Troutman for Kauffman, J. Schambaugh for Troutman, Yost for Beamenderfer, Troutman for Brillhart. Referee—Mr. Keogh, University of Pennsylvania. Umpire—Mr. Davidson, University of Pennsylvania. Head linesman—Mr. Ryan, Michigan. Linesmen—Mr. Kebaugh, Albright, and Chapman, Lehigh. Time of periods—Ten minutes each.

Holy Cross Girls Only a Tie.

WORCESTER, Mass., Oct. 16.—Holy Cross and Massachusetts Aggies played a 7 to 7 tie game today on Fitton Field. The Aggies scored their touchdown in the first play of the second period on a forward pass, and Holy Cross tied the score in the fourth period on a similar play, Day putting the ball over for M. A. C., and McCarthy for Holy Cross.

FOOTBALL RECORDS.

YALE.		HARVARD.	
37—Maine	0	39—Colby	8
0—Virginia	10	7—Mass. Aggies	0
7—Lehigh	6	29—Carlisle	7
19—Springfield	0	9—Virginia	0
63	16	84	13
PRINCETON.		PENNSYLVANIA.	
13—Georgetown	0	7—West Virginia	0
10—Rutgers	0	10—F. and M.	6
3—Syracuse	0	3—Penn. State	13
40—Lafayette	3	7—Navy	7
66	3	27	26
INDIANS.		CORNELL.	
0—Lebanon Valley	0	24—Oberlin	7
0—Lehigh	14	46—Williams	6
7—Harvard	29	41—Bucknell	0
0—Pittsburgh	45		
7	88	111	13
ARMY.		NAVY.	
14—Holy Cross	14	0—Georgetown	9
22—Gettysburg	0	12—Pittsburgh	47
0—Colgate	13	7—Pennsylvania	7
36	27	19	63
DARTMOUTH.		BROWN.	
13—Amherst Aggies	0	33—Rhode Island	0
34—Maine	0	0—Trinity	0
20—Tufts	0	0—Amherst	7
60—Vermont	0	33—Williams	0
127	0	66	7
LAFAYETTE.		SYRACUSE.	
14—Muhlenberg	7	43—East Syracuse	0
13—Ursinus	0	6—Bucknell	0
0—W. and J.	17	0—Princeton	3
3—Princeton	40	82—Rochester	0
30	66	131	3
LEHIGH.		W. AND J.	
21—Ursinus	0	6—Geneva	0
14—Carlisle	0	0—West Virginia	0
6—Yale	7	17—Lafayette	3
27—Albright	0	34—Westminster	0
68	7	63	6
PENN. STATE.		RUTGERS.	
26—Westminster	0	53—Albright	0
14—Lebanon Valley	0	0—Princeton	10
13—Pennsylvania	3	96—Rensselaer	0
27—Gettysburg	12	21—Muhlenberg	0
82	15	170	10

FORDHAM SCORES ON NEW GRIDIRON

Maroon Defeats Connecticut Aggies, 35 to 0, in First Game on Playing Field.

With its line holding strong and by a varied use of many football tricks, Fordham celebrated the opening of its home football season yesterday by defeating the Connecticut Aggies by a score of 35 to 0. The game marked the dedication of the new Macoon gridiron and Fordham took full possession of it, the visitors being unable to score a single first down. The Bronxites presented a line-up with two regulars on the bench. However, Treanor went in during the third period. Cantwell, the only new man in the back field, was easily the fastest man on the field. Time and again the big freshman skirted the ends for gains of from twenty to thirty yards, his longest run of thirty yards accounting for the fourth touchdown.

Fordham scored a touchdown in the first five minutes of play. Yule kicked off to Crowley, who returned to the thirty-five-yard line. The visitors were unable to advance, however, and Anderson punted to Butler at midfield. After a short advance Dunn returned the punt to Renehan at the fifteen-yard line, Corriden downing the Connecticut captain. Another punt was made by Anderson and then Fordham started its first march down the field. With Yule doing most of the work and helped by the offside penalties of the visitors, the ball was sent to the eight-yard mark, from where Cantwell went over for the score.

Connecticut started the second quarter by kicking off to Cantwell at the 40-yard line. Making a good use of the short pass and on several fake formations the Bronxites then made six first downs in succession, Yule plunging through for the second touchdown. In going over the line Yule struck his head against the goal posts, but he was able to continue in the game.

The third quarter saw the Maroon players at their best. Taking the ball on downs after the kickoff, Fordham went down the field, losing the ball once only on downs. Dunn recovered it on an intercepted pass, and on the next play Cantwell dodged through the opposing players for thirty yards and his second touchdown. In the same period Fordham scored again. Connecticut lost the ball right at the kickoff, when Corriden grabbed Crowley's fumble, and after a 20-yard charge by Crowley, Butler crossed the line.

With half a minute to play in the closing period, Fordham scored its last touchdown. After a stirring 60-yard run by Yule, which counted for nothing because of a penalty, the Maroon advanced to the 20-yard line. Here Yule tried a field goal and missed by inches. The visitors were unable to retain the ball after bringing it back into play, and Butler scored once more when Dunn had advanced past left end for fifteen yards. Yule kicked all five goals.

The game demonstrated that Fordham's ends, Conklin and Corriden, are the best seen at the Bronx college since 1909. Frequent penalties were charged against both elevens for offside plays, Fordham losing almost a hundred yards through this fault. The line-up:

Fordham.	Position.	Conn. Aggies.
Corriden	Left end	Ryan
Mulcahy	Left tackle	Sinclair
Kendricks	Left guard	G. Butler
Delehanty	Centre	Peesky
Kane	Right guard	Hale
May	Right tackle	F. P. Butler
Conklin	Right end	James
Dunn (Cap.)	Quarter back	Renehan (Cap.)
Cantwell	Left half back	Anderson
Butler, J.	Right half back	Clark
Yule	Full back	Crowley

Touchdowns—Cantwell, (2,) Butler, (2,) Yule. Goals after touchdowns—Yule, 5. Substitutions—For Fordham: Treanor for Delehanty, Benson for Kane. For Connecticut Aggies: Davis for Sinclair, Miller for Crowley, Hopwood for Anderson, Murdock for Clark. Referee—Mr. Kirberger, Washington and Jefferson. Umpire—Mr. Hatch, Williams. Linesman—Mr. Hastings, Cornell. Time of quarters—Eight minutes.

Exeter Downs Yale Freshmen.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 16.—Exeter Academy crushed the Yale freshmen today in the opening game of the season by 13 to 0, scoring both touchdowns within five minutes after kick-off in the opening period. Exeter's line smashing took the ball immediately to the Yale 30-yard mark, where Captain Kempton of Exeter flew around end for a touchdown. Wehner kicked the goal. Three minutes later Guard Hadley broke through and blocked Eastman's punt. Hadley grabbed up the ball and raced 40 yards for a touchdown.

Stuart's run-back of kick-off for 40 yards was Yale's best gain. In the third period a muff punt gave Yale the ball at the Exeter 20-yard line, but the freshmen were unable to advance. The line-up:

Yale Freshmen.	Position.	Exeter Academy.
Lynch	Left end	Hewitt
Kirkpatrick	Left tackle	Crane
Violet	Left guard	Noyes
Ross	Centre	Wehner
Carter	Right guard	Hadley
Galt	Right tackle	Braman
Comerford	Right end	Harvey
La Roche	Quarter back	Kempton, (Capt.)
Winter	Left half back	Davis
Eastman	Right half back	Campbell
Stuart	Full back	De Vitalis

Score: Yale Freshman, 0; Exeter Academy, 13.

Touchdownr—Kempton and Hadley. Goal from touchdown—Wehner. Referee—Mr. Hull, Yale. Umpire—Mr. Clinton, Yale. Linesman—Hurtz, Yale. Field judge—Thommen, Cornell. Periods—Twelve minutes. Substitutions: Yale—Zenner for V. Colet, Cox for Zenner, Carey for Eastman, Sanders for Stuart, Otis for Galt, Smith for La Roche. Exeter—Martin for Hewitt, Duncan for Wehner, Green for Harvey, Gage for Campbell.

Touchdown for Worcester Tech.

WORCESTER, Mass., Oct. 16.—Worcester Tech football team beat Rhode Island State 6 to 0 today, when Moosberg intercepted a Rhode Island forward pass and brought it so close to the goal line that he carried it over on a tackle play. Worcester had the ball within twenty yards of Rhode Island's goal twice during the game, but lost it on downs.

Leo A. Makes New Trotting Record.

Special to The New York Times.

GOSHEN, N. Y., Oct. 16.—Leo A., driven by Supreme Court Justice Arthur S. Tompkins, broke the matinee record of the Goshen Driving Club at the races here this afternoon in the second heat of the Class C trot in 2:11¼. The previous record was 2:12¼, and was held by Raffles. Judge Tompkins won the race and defeated a number of professional drivers, including Budd Murray. George Corwin, and Frank Burgess. Among those in attendance were Mrs. E. Henry Harriman, Miss Carol Harriman, Mr. and Mrs. Rollin W. White, Richard Delafield, Theodore Frelinghuysen, Robert W. Goelet, John R. Townsend, Rensselaer Weston, and B. A. Bulkeily.

Minor Sports at Columbia.

This coming week will see the beginning of activities in several of the minor sports at Columbia. Fencing practice will start Thursday afternoon. Coach Murray of the New York Athletic Club will again direct the thrusts and parries on Morningside Heights. Manager Philip S. Harper is now at work on his schedule. Golf has been officially dropped for this year from the list of Columbia sports. Last year was the first that a golf team did not represent the Blue and White, and this year Manager Craven planned to revive the sport. The cold weather of last week, however, caused him to postpone action, and finally it was decided that the end of the playing season was too near to attempt the revival this year. Manager McCracken of the tennis team will start the annual Fall tournament tomorrow with the first of the singles. The doubles probably will start Wednesday.

EASY WIN AT SOCCER.

Staten Island Defeats Englewood 6 Goals to 0.

An easy victory by the score of 6 goals to 0 over Englewood gave the soccer team of the Staten Island Cricket and Tennis Club the second win in the championship series of the Field Club League at Livingston yesterday afternoon. The play in the first half demonstrated the superiority of the home team. At half time, Staten Island led by 4 to 0, and two more points were added in the second half. MacWhinnie, Menzies, Kaufmann, and MacPherson shot goals in the order named. In the second half both Kaufmann and Menzies scored again. The Staten Island forwards worked together with clocklike precision. The line-up:

Staten Island.	Position.	Englewood.
Covington	Goal	Edgerton
De Wilde	Left back	Mappighe
Lindal	Right back	Coe
Smith	Right half	Stockman
Banning	Centre half	Elliot
Kitler	Left half	Park
Kaufmann	Outside right	Illiache
MacWhinnie	Inside right	Cookman
MacPherson	Centre	Prime
Menzies	Inside left	Hamilton
Roughton	Outside left	Banger

Referee—J. Butler. Linesmen—Messrs. Walker and Roberts. Goals—MacWhinnie, Menzies, (2,) Kaufman, (2,) MacPherson, Staten Island. Time of halves—Forty-five minutes.

In the second game in the Saturday Amateur League series, played at Van Cortlandt Park yesterday afternoon, the Overseas Wanderers again notched a victory, defeating the Brooklyn Strollers by the score of 6 goals to 2.

In a Field Club Soccer League match contested at Montclair, N. J., yesterday the eleven of the Montclair A. C. obtained the verdict by the score of 3 goals to 1 against the team of the Bensonhurst Field Club, which was outplayed until the latter part of the game, when the Brooklyn men came to life and shot their only goal.

Playing in championship form against Richmond County in the Field Club League match at Bay Ridge, the soccer eleven of the Crescent Athletic Club won an exciting game by the score of 1 goal to 0. The only tally occurred in the first half, about half an hour from the start, when Maclennan made good on a corner kick by Port.

Teams representing the Brooklyn Field Club and the Columbia Oval Football Club played at Van Cortlandt Park yesterday when, after a hard-fought contest, Columbia Oval won by the score of 4 goals to 3.

Curtis made it three straight in the High School soccer championship yesterday by defeating Commerce at Curtis Field by the score of 1 goal to 0.

The Brooklyns and I. R. T. Strollers played a scoreless tie game at Prospect Park yesterday after the regular league game between them had been postponed on account of the shortening of the field, due to the presence of the Boy Scouts.

De Witt Clinton moved up in the High School tournament yesterday by defeating Townsend Harris by 2 goals to 0 at Crotona Athletic Field. Neither side scored in the first half, but in the second period Pines opened the scoring for De Witt Clinton from a pass by Perrotti. Later on Perrotti again worked the ball around the field and centring to Fitzpatrick.

ALEXANDER'S FIRST CURVE.

Learned to "Bend" a Baseball After Long Practice—Barn His Backstop.

If a baseball curve were only an optical illusion American boys would be robbed of a lot of fun, writes Grover Cleveland Alexander in The Public Ledger. "Why, I think the happiest days of my life were those spent in trying to make a baseball 'bend' in a pitch of about 60 feet.

"Like most boys, I bought one of those 'how to curve a baseball' books—almost a correspondence course in pitching. I remember that it said you should grasp the ball firmly between the first two fingers and the thumb, then twist the wrist, with the back of the hand downward, and let the ball go out between the thumb and the side of the index finger. I read that over hundreds of times and committed it to memory. Then I got a baseball and went out to practice.

"Naturally, I supposed that, having read how to do it, I could pitch a beautiful curve the first time I tried it. But I soon discovered my error. I spent a whole day in practice, following the instructions to the letter. Not once could I detect the slightest variation in the course of the ball. The biggest my friend who was catching to 'bend' me that the ball was 'bending,' but he assured me that it wasn't. Finally I gave up in disgust and threw the book into the ash barrel, deciding that its instructions were false.

"I found the book again and was back on the job the next day and for many days after that. When I couldn't find a pal to act as catcher, I drew a circle on the side of the carriage house, paced off sixty feet, and pitched at that. The ball would not come all the way back, but I thought nothing of running up for it.

"After many days' practice I thought I detected a slight curve. I held the ball the same way the next time, and it didn't 'bend.' But I persisted, and finally I found the ball curving almost every time I held it properly and gave it the twist with my wrist.

"A boy or a man must have a strong wrist to pitch curves. The forearm soon develops, and at last a pitcher can go through a hard game and shoot up half curves and not feel the slightest pain in his wrist, forearm, biceps or shoulder. I mix the curves up so as to distribute the work among the different muscles of the arm, shoulder, and back."

TO PROTECT STRIPED BASS.

Anglers to Ask for Closed Season During Spawning Period.

At the September meeting of the United Anglers' League its Legislative Committee was authorized to introduce at the next meeting of the State Legislature an amendment to the fish and game law which will make the month from May 15 to June 15 a closed season on striped bass, prohibit the taking of any bass less than 12 inches in length at any time, and prohibit the netting of striped bass in the Hudson River at any time of the year. At present there is no close season, and the limit of length of bass which may be caught is fixed at 10 inches.

The proposition to prohibit netting of striped bass in the Hudson looks like a joke on the face of it. There have been no such bass worth while caught in the Hudson for years either with the hook or the net, so completely is the river exhausted of these splendid game fish. But the members of the league desire to get such a prohibition on the books as an entering wedge to other legislation which may bring them in even better waters other rivers and which may help to preserve this rapidly disappearing fish. They anticipate a hard fight from the boymen, of course, as even the proposed change of a closed season of a single month would restrict the activities of the fishermen, even though it would give the fish a chance at their spawning season, and ultimately result in benefit to the commercial fisherman as well as the angler who looks only to the sporting side of fishing.

Will Wrestle at Princeton.

Delegates convened in Earl Hall, Columbia University, yesterday afternoon for the annual meeting of the Intercollegiate Wrestling Association. Princeton was selected for the final contests, and the dates will be March 17 and 18. Three amendments were made to the by-laws. The first is that the hammerlock can neither be forced outward nor upward because of the danger of breaking a man's arm or shoulder when such tactics are employed. The second is that a non-oily substance must be used by the trainers in rubbing down the grapplers. This change was made necessary by an incident at the intercollegiates last year. The University of Pennsylvania wrestlers had been using oil of wintergreen, and although it apparently had been rubbed off, the perspiration of the men on the mat brought the oil to the surface of the skin again. The third amendment was to employ three referees at the annual event instead of two. The delegates present were: President, Arthur Littleton, of the University of Pennsylvania; Vice President, Vincent L. Jones of Columbia; Secretary Treasurer, Stanley Phraner, of Princeton; George Kelirer, of Lehigh, and Bertram Wilcox of Cornell. They were elected to office last year at Lehigh. All are managers of their respective teams except Wilcox, who is assistant manager.

ARMY ELEVEN SHOWS POOR FORM, LOSES

Colgate, Well Trained and Alert, Sweeps Aside Cadets and Wins, 13 to 0.

Special to The New York Times.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Oct. 16.—Colgate downed the Army on the grinlron here today 13 to 0 in one of the hardest but cleanest fought games ever staged on the plains. The up-Staters deserved to win, for they presented a heavy and aggressive eleven, splendidly trained and primed for this game and they were on the alert to take advantage of the soldiers' mistakes. Man for man, the Colgate team outclassed the Army. Their line charged quicker and got under the slow Army forwards.

Time and again the visitors crushed the Cadet line and the alert Colgate backs would dart through for good gains. The defeat was a bitter disappointment for followers of the Army eleven, who had begun to believe that the Cadets had at last hit their stride and would give a good account of themselves. The nearest the Army came to scoring was in the second period after a poor punt by Abell had given the Cadets the ball on the visitors' thirty-five-yard mark. Coffin smashed through for a five-yard gain, but Hobe's attempt was smeared. Then Neyland tried a long forward pass to Britton, but the play was incompleted and Oliphant dropped back to the forty-five-yard line for a goal from placement. The kick went short by a few inches, the ball dropping under the bar. Thereafter the Army could not get within striking distance of the Colgate goal.

In the third quarter, when the battle waged hottest, the Army, with its back to the goal gave the visitors their first chance to score. Goode, who played star football throughout, broke through and blocked one of Coffin's punts, falling on the oval on the Cadets' 15-yard line. A penalty for offside playing gave Colgate five yards more and then Hubbell, Spencer and Gillo were sent hurtling into the Army line for the remaining distance. Gillo took the ball over and Goode kicked the goal.

In the fourth period Colgate, playing on the defensive and doing a deal of tackling, punted to Army's 15-yard line. Bringham, a substitute back, muffed the ball and Stewart fell on it. The Cadets, fighting in the last minutes of play, managed to withstand Colgate's attacks until finally Anderson tossed a long forward pass to Roberts, who was waiting at the extreme side of the field, and Worthy went over the line for another touchdown. Goode missed the goal.

Colgate then proceeded to tear the Army's defense to shreds and after the kick-off forced the ball from their own 35-yard to the Army's 10-yard mark, where the whistle ended the game. In the last march down the field the Army forwards were literally bent backward and sidewise, the powerful Colgate offense, with Spencer and Hubbell carrying the ball, crushing the Cadets like so much paper. Gains of from eight to thirty-five yards came on almost every play. The plays were driven directly through the line. McEwan and Oliphant, along with Captain Weyand, did the best work for the Army. Some of McEwan's tackles were spectacular and he was all over the field.

The Cadets' attempts at forward passes were failures, not one of their many trials being completed. Neyland's work at quarter back was only mediocre and the Army's backs lacked drive in their work.

For Colgate Anderson, Captain Abell, Gillo, and Barton all did fine work. The game was marred by frequent penalties for offside play, Colgate suffering most. The line-up:

West Point.	Position.	Colgate.
Oliphant	Left end	Stewart
Parker	Left tackle	West
O'Hare	Left guard	Goode
McEwan	Centre	Genese
Meacham	Right guard	Barton
Bryan	Right tackle	Abell
Redfield	Right end	Neilson
Neyland	Quarter back	Anderson
Ford	Left half back	Spencer
Mitchell	Right half back	Gillo
Coffin	Full back	Hubbell

Touchdowns—Gillo, Roberts. Goal from touchdown—Goode. Time of periods—Twelve and a half minutes each. Substitutions—Army: Jones for Parker, Parker for Jones, Parks for O'Hare, O'Hare for Parks, Goodman for McEwan, Holmes for Meacham, Britton for Redfield, Redfield for Britton, Murrill for Neyland, Schwarzkopf for Ford, Cole for Schwarzkopf, Hoge for Mitchell, Mitchell for Hoge, Walker for Mitchell, Hoge for Walker, Bringham for Coffin. Colgate: Horning for Abell, Roberts for Spencer, Watkins for Hubbell. Referee—J. A. Evans, Umpire—F. M. Murphy. Head linesman—F. L. Luhring.

Must Have Right Gun.

Trapshooters are getting as fussy about their guns as ballplayers about their bats, according to The Philadelphia Public Ledger. A gun that fits is fully as important to a trapshooter as a bat that suits is to a ballplayer. It is said by a man that has made a careful study of the subject that less than one in ten of the guns sold to trapshooters fit their owners. The result is failure to clean up to natural ability.

In England there are many shooting schools, on the part most conducted by manufacturers. The pupils are not only taught to shoot, but are also fitted with guns suited to their physical characteristics. A man having short arms and short neck cannot expect to shoot well with a gun built for a man of giraffe type, nor vice versa. The try-gun plays a very important part in gun fitting. The barrel and working parts are just like similar parts of other guns, but the stock is equipped with set screws whereby the "drop" and length can be minutely adjusted. A skilful gunfitter, with a try-gun, can often make a good shooter of a poor one, and a crackerjack of a fair shot.

Moran Used Small Squad.

Patrick J. Moran, though he lost the world's series, dealt an awful jolt to the theory that a whole army of athletes are necessary to win a pennant. The Quaker chieftain had his team out in front almost all season, and he used only twenty-three players. Weiser an outfielder from the North Carolina League, was the only rookie retained after the season had started. Additions to the team after the championship gong started were the pair of pitching beorges—Chalmers and McQuillan. One has to hark back to 1908 to find a National League team that won the flag with as small a roster as the Phils of the present year. Then the Cubs employed twenty-three players. When Frank Leroy Chance captured his second banner, in 1907, the Bruins numbered twenty-four, and when he landed his third flag, in 1908, he had twenty-one players. In 1910, the last year of the Chicagoans' greatness, twenty-seven men drew stipends from Taft, Murphy & Co. between the opening and closing dates of the championship season. Pittsburgh finished first in 1909, with twenty-nine performers. The number of men McGraw used when he was winning the flags of 1911, 1912 and 1913 was respectively twenty-eight, twenty-eight, and thirty-two. Tweedy Stallings, inventor of the reversible outfield, employed thirty-four men last year.

Golf Victory for Hovey.

BROOKLINE, Mass., Oct. 16.—R. H. Hovey of the Rhode Island Country Club carried off the Country Club Golf Cup in the Fall tournament today by defeating J. P. Guilford of Woodland, one of the strongest of the Massachusetts players, in a nineteen-hole contest. Hovey outdrove Guilford from nearly every tee, but the Massachusetts player was stronger with his short irons. The finalists scored decisive victories in the morning round.

Hovey putting out F. I. Emery of the Country Club, 5 and 4, and Guilford eliminating G. W. Bass of Portsmouth, 6 and 5.

SULLIVAN MEMORIAL MEET.

Gov. Fielder Expected to Attend Games Today at Jersey City.

Governor James F. Fielder of New Jersey is expected to be among the many prominent men who will serve as officials at the track and field games to be held today at Reservoir Playground, Jersey City, for the benefit of the James E. Sullivan memorial fund. The late head of the Amateur Athletic Union was a great favorite in Hudson County, and it is expected that a big crowd will attend the games. Three hundred and fifty athletes, the best in the Metropolitan district, will participate in the sports. The program arranged is one of the best and largest of the season, and will bring out not only the leading performers on the cinderpath, but the premier jumpers, vaulters, and weight throwers as well. All the events are handicaps and good competition is thereby assured.

The half-mile run and five-mile event will have the headline positions in the meet. The 880-yard run will bring into action again Joe Higgins, the New England half-mile champion, who throughout the season has shown consistent form at this distance. Higgins will have as opponents Mike Devanney of the Millrose A. A., Willie Gordon of the New York A. C., Sid Leslie, Long Island A. C., and Myles McHugh of the Pastime A. C. In the five-mile event Hannes Kolehmainen will concede big handicaps to Willie Fogel, Charley Pores, Willie Kyronen, Nick Gianakopulos, Frank Zuna, Aaron Morris, Win Bailey, Tom Barden, and Pat Flynn. Abel Kiviat will hold the honor mark in the mile run, and in the walk Eddie Renz, national champion, will appear on scratch. The full team of Irish-American A. C. athletes has been entered, and many of the New York A. C. stars will compete. Practically every club in the district will be represented.

Syracuse Has Weak Opponent.

Special to The New York Times.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Oct. 16.—Presenting a varied offense, the Syracuse University football team scored an 82-to-0 victory over Rochester here this afternoon. The touchdowns were the

HAWORTH GOLFERS OPEN ENLARGED COURSE—LAWN TENNIS—GARDEN HORSE SHOW

GOLF SIMPLIFIED AND ANALYZED

These articles are a part of a series, the object of which is to explain in simple, easily understood form the points which every golfer, young or old, should know. The advice on the fundamental features presented here has been given by Vardon, Travers, Braid, Taylor, Ouimet, Ray, and other great players. The following articles pertain to the drive:

No. 25.—The Flat Swing.

From the top of the swing to the finish, the head of the club is swung in more than a complete circle. This circle, so far as the action of the hands and arms is concerned, would be vertical, but the twisting of the body at the hips, with the revolving of the shoulders, all natural movements, consequent to the original positions, has caused this circle to be an inclined one. It is the angle or degree of inclination of this circle which makes a swing flat or upright. If, as has been said, only the hands and arms were allowed to work, the circle would be practically vertical; if only the twisting motion of the hips took place, then it would be nearly horizontal. The two circles are blended into one inclined circle by the action of the shoulders, which in turn, are influenced by the bending of the body at the waist.

To a certain extent one has no choice as to the kind of a swing he must use—that is something nature has determined for him—and the sooner each one knows the kind of a swing he is adapted to the quicker he will be able to settle down to a fixed system and develop it to the fullest extent in his power. "Never put a square peg in a round hole" is an old saying, and it applies to our physical being in all our athletic endeavors, in golf especially.

It will be found on careful consideration that the flat swinger is of a very compact build, with a full, round body and rather short arms; he is inclined to stoutness rather than the other way.



Alexander Smith. Driving. Top of swing. A fine example of a correct flat swing. Note that the left arm is straight, and the club shaft has been swung inside the point of the right shoulder, right elbow down and in, and the left knee turned in toward the right leg.

On the contrary, the upright swinger by natural qualifications is of a longer, leaner type, with long and supple muscles and a generally free and easy muscular system.

Vardon and Duncan, being of the latter type, are upright swingers; Taylor and Ray, being of a stocky build, incline to the flatter type of swing.

There is no great danger of the swing being too upright, providing the club shaft can be dropped to a horizontal position back of the neck at the top of the swing, the left arm being fairly straight and the body turned at the hips, but there is great danger of the swing becoming too flat, very great danger, primarily caused by swinging the arms around the body instead of making a very decided effort to swing them straight backward and upward.

There is a natural tendency to swing outward at the ball, because it is in front of and at some distance from the player, and this tendency is increased, if the arms are swung around and backward, with a circular motion, around the body. But the ball is on the ground, at the level of the player's feet, therefore it follows that the swing must be more downward than outward.

The essence of the back swing of the driver is to get the club-head as far from the ball as we can and keep it under full control, so there may be time to get the utmost speed engendered in the down swing, for it is the speed at which the club-head is traveling at the moment of impact which counts, not the amount of brute strength we can use. The distance the club-head travels from the ball in the back swing would be that of the length of a string which would cover the same "route" (that word seems to explain my meaning the best) that the club-head covered in its backward, upward, and curving sweep to the point where it stops, the top of the swing.

There is exceedingly great danger in the very flat swing. Swinging flatter than is absolutely necessary is taking an unnecessary risk of failure in results.

No. 26.—The Flat Swing.

In both the flat and the upright swings, the club-head travels in a spiral curve; it is in the horizontal diameter of this spiral, as well as its height, that the swings differ. In the flat swing the club-head is taken back with much more of a circling motion than is the case with the upright swing, because the body begins to twist immediately the back swing of the arms begins, the club-head leaves the straight backward line from the ball almost immediately, and is swinging around the legs, close to the ground. This early pivoting of the body on the hips is necessary in the case of the stout man, otherwise the left arm would either have to bend at the elbow, or the swing would be outward, as the body would be in the way of the left arm. With this quick turning of the body, the arms can be swung straight backward, so far as their own movement is concerned, and the left arm can then be kept straight. The twisting motion of the body continues until it can twist no further without twisting the head around with it.

In the meantime the arms are swinging backward, the right arm, bending at the elbow, is going around the body in a circling motion, with the elbow kept well down and in, close to the body, until it is over or slightly back of the right hip. The shoulders are turning on the "ball and socket," the joint between the shoulder blades at the spine, but they have not very much of an up-and-down movement, because the stout man cannot bend sideways at the hips without undue strain, which is what the upright swinger can do easily and naturally.

This turning of the body, pivoting more than the upright swinger, results in bending the left leg very much, and the left foot will pivot on the toe, instead of the inside of the foot, as in the more upright swing.

When the body has twisted as far to the right as it will go without pulling the head around, and the hands have been swung as far upward as they will go without lifting the right elbow more than is shown in the photograph of Taylor, the dropping of the club shaft into position, with the sharp bending down of the wrists, will bring the club shaft back of the neck, close to the shoulders, and the hands will be at the height of the right shoulder, instead of the right ear or higher, as in the case of the upright swinger.

Here will be seen the reason for the varying heights to which different players carry their hands in the back swing, and which, as previously said, were correct for players of similar build. The upright swing takes the hands high as the right ear, as in Vardon's swing, or even higher, as in Duncan's swing; consequently, the right elbow is raised. In the flat swing the hands are kept low, on account of the right elbow being down and in and close to the side, with the shoulders turning on a more horizontal plane than do those of the upright swinger.

There is no necessity for swinging very flat; Taylor's swing is an ideal one for those who do swing flat, and the most rotund golfer can usually get a fairly upright swing, if he will not try to go back quite so far as shown in Taylor's swing. "Direction first, then distance," that is the thing to consider. And direction will come as the result of keeping the club within the limit shown in the various golfers pictured in this series.

No. 27.—Danger of Swinging Too Flat.

The danger in the very flat swing is the outward swing when swinging at the ball, the mowing motion, which results in one of two things happening, usually, either the ball is hit with the heel of the club, or the player, feeling instinctively that the hands are swinging too far out, pulls them in as the club-head approaches the ball and a fearful slice is the result. Even if the very flat swinger is hitting the ball with the centre of the club face and timing well, a pulled ball is the result, and unless the swing is under the most perfect control, a very bad pull will result.

The back swing exerts a most important influence on the down swing, that is obvious, and to get power and rhythm in the down swing, the club must be taken back on the same line the swing at the ball is made, otherwise there will be a hitch in the stroke, all the smoothness is lost, there can be no timing and the result is a hit, more or less powerless, with no control over distance or direction.



Donald J. Ross. Another perfect type of the flat swing. He swings to this position. There is no lifting of the right elbow; he gets all the force of his body wound up for its release into the stroke.

If the club is swung back very flat there is a tendency not only to fail to get the club shaft inside the point of the right shoulder, but not even as high as the shoulder, the left arm will be bent very much at the elbow, the right arm will be in a cramped position, the wrists cannot work easily, and the body is apt to sway backward. Many golfers who swing back quite flat correct the swing for the downward journey of the club head by lifting the right elbow, thus placing the club shaft in the correct position by pushing the right hand in toward the neck, and then they swing at the ball in the same manner as the golfer who has swung back in the upright track. But they do not get the tension that the upright swinger gets, they only lift the club into position, and do so because they have found that swinging from the position they were in before they lifted the right elbow resulted in trouble. And while they do get better results by the lift of the right elbow, they never get the distance nor the control of the golfer who takes his club back on the same track he swings down on.

You must build up the tension during the back swing, it must be a gradual winding up of all the spring there is in the body, not a quick placing of the club at the top of the swing.

One cause of flat swinging on the part of the golfer who could use an upright swing easily, is the conscious turning over of the left wrist and an effort to keep the right elbow down and in and close to the side. As has been clearly pointed out in previous articles, these two actions are not necessary, consciously they will take care of themselves and any effort to do them is wrong and will cramp the swing.

Another grave fault in the very flat swing is a tendency to do all the hitting with the right hand, rather than having the work properly divided between both hands. Further, there is a tendency to start the down swing with the palm of the right hand, the pressure coming from the back of the hand toward the palm, instead of having the initial power of the hands exerted from the thumbs and the first two fingers toward the heel of the hands, as it should be.



J. H. Taylor. Driving. Top of swing. Taylor represents the most perfect development of the flat swing. Every element of correct action in this type of swing is here exemplified, and his success proves that it is as effective as any other swing, when properly used.

AUTO RACE-MAKING.

2,000 Men Needed to Handle Crowds at Sheepshead Bay.

Few of the persons that witnessed the Astor Cup race at Sheepshead Bay on Saturday, Oct. 9, realized the vast and complicated machinery of preparation and management necessary for the running of the 350-mile classic. It was a simple matter for the spectators to enter the speedway, have their seats pointed out by ushers, and sit down and watch the race, but back of those simple arrangements was a big, well-drilled, machinelike organization. It required months of study to work out the many details in connection with the race.

Months ago the work of constructing the great two-mile course and the gigantic grand stands was started. Then the racing fraternity was canvassed for entries. The advertising and publicity work that aroused public interest in the event required time and effort. Six weeks before the race a ticket office was opened on Broadway, with a staff of six ticket sellers.

Circular letters were prepared and sent out by the thousands, giving information as to seats, boxes, and parking spaces. Motor route maps were prepared and distributed throughout the country, and ticket bureaus were established in many prominent clubs in the city.

Then came the day of the race. There were twenty-two ticket booths provided at the main gate, and fifty-four ticket sellers cared for those who came by automobile to the grand stand and inner field, and twelve more looked after the motorists bound for the bleachers. There was no hitch or confusion at the gates, and the arrangements were such that the spectators were able to enter the grounds without the slightest delay. It required 325 ushers to seat the people in the grand stand.

The most complete and minute preparations were made for any accident that might occur. A hospital was established on the grounds and there were thirty-six doctors, including surgeons and specialists of nearly every branch of the medical profession. Four trained nurses were in attendance and three ambulances were on the grounds ready to rush the injured to the hospital. In addition four fast automobiles were available to rush doctors to any part of the track if an accident occurred. Had there been a serious spill anywhere on the track a dozen doctors would have been at the spot within two minutes and the injured driver would have been under expert care at the hospital within ten minutes.

Twelve doctors were stationed in boxes and seats throughout the grandstand, their locations being known to the captain of ushers. Three emergency hospitals equipped with cots and stretchers were on the concourse back of the seats prepared to care for any spectators who might require attention.

The big restaurant in the infield and the dozen refreshment booths employed 600 cooks, waiters, and cashiers. There were 600 special policemen on the grounds during the race. In all the Sheepshead Bay Corporation employed a force of about 2,000 men for different duties.

The apparatus used in timing the race was an electric printing machine in combination with a chronometer which recorded the time in hours, minutes, seconds, and hundredths of a second on a tape, as each car crossed a connecting wire laid across the track at the start and finish line. During the race 100 feet of tape was used to time the racers.

There was an elaborate telephone system at the course. From the judges' stand the information as to the time and place of each car was phoned to the scoring boards and to the megaphone men scattered in the stands. There was phone connection from the judges' stand to the field hospital and to the four judges stationed at different points around the two-mile course. In the pits were technical auto men who phoned all information to the judges' stand, and it was then relayed downstairs to the pressroom, where the working newspaper men were stationed.

NATIONAL MOTOR BOAT SHOW

Annual Exhibition to be Held at Palace Instead of Garden.

The annual Motor Boat Show will be held this year at the Grand Central Palace, opening Saturday, Jan. 29, 1916, and closing on the following Saturday. This is the first year the show has not been housed at Madison Square Garden. Arrangements have been made to accommodate cruising boats sixty feet long, while abundant space will be found for smaller cruisers, rowboats, express launches, racing hydroplanes and miniature power dinghys.

So dependable has the marine motor become that it would seem that there would only be room left for minor technical changes in equipment. Many radical improvements, however, will be shown by the manufacturers in their display of motors for the 1916 season. The manufacturers of accessories, too, have added refinements to their product, and in addition to these innovations will be shown simplifying materially the operation and care of the motor boat.

The Exhibition Committee announces that no show will be held in Chicago in 1916, and the attention of the trade will be concentrated on the New York exhibition. The motor boat exhibition has grown materially since its inception, in 1904, and judging from the activity of the builders and manufacturers and the amount of interest displayed by the public the coming exhibition is expected to be greater than any of its predecessors.

Lacrosse Men Discuss Schedules.

The annual meeting of the United States Intercollegiate Lacrosse Association was held yesterday afternoon at the Park Avenue Hotel. There was the usual discussion of the schedules for next season, but nothing definite was determined. It was, however, decided to offer two championship banners, one for the Northern section and the other for the Southern division. The champions of these divisions will play for the league title on May 27. A game has also been arranged between Harvard and Yale, to be played at Cambridge next Spring. There were no changes in the rules, which were found to be very satisfactory last season. Milton Erlanger of Johns Hopkins was elected President, Rodney Walbridge of Cornell, Vice President, and R. C. Campbell of Stevens was re-elected Secretary and Treasurer. Cyrus C. Miller of the Crescent A. C. was elected a member of the Executive Committee to serve for two years. The delegates from the eight colleges in the association were E. W. Ayerigg, Cornell; E. E. O'Neil, Harvard; J. B. Post, Hobart; F. W. Sutton, Johns Hopkins; E. K. Field, Stevens Tech.; E. J. Clement, Lehigh; F. C. Dennis, Swarthmore, and A. D. Cornell of Pennsylvania.

Recent Yacht Transfers.

The following yacht transfers have been made through the office of John G. Alden: Alfred Johnson of Brookline has chartered the forty-three-foot auxiliary cruising schooner Whistler from Coleman Tousey, for use on the Maine coast. Bayard F. Pope of Brookline, Mass., has purchased the twenty-one-foot cruising knockabout Star from E. P. Durland of Lynn, Mass. Joseph A. Will of Boston has purchased the twenty-one-foot knockabout Alvida from David Jay Ely of New York. Henry T. Hornidge of New York has purchased the fast sonder boat Mingo from Commodore Herbert M. Sears of the Eastern Yacht Club, and will race her on Long Island Sound next Summer.

TAFT AND HALE WIN FOURSOME MATCH

Day of Golf for Haworth C. C. Members at Opening of New Course.

The new 6,200 yard golf course of the Haworth Country Club was formally opened yesterday with a series of events for members and visitors. In an exhibition four-ball foursome Roger B. Taft, champion of the North Jersey Country Club, paired with Edward Hale, champion of the Ridgewood Country Club, beat Archibald Graham, the Arcola Club champion, and I. M. Hedges, the Haworth title holder, by the score of 5 up and 4 to play. The scores prove that the additional distance and the new holes have stiffened the course materially, as all four men play consistently under 80, but yesterday 81 was the best card of the foursome.

The morning round left Taft and Hale 2 up, Taft having a card of 86, Hale 88, Graham 88, and Hedges 90. The afternoon medal scores were somewhat lower, as the players were getting acquainted with the lay of the land. Hale was playing his wood badly, topping many tee shots into the rough, but Taft was more than holding his own with the best ball of his opponents. Graham made a few holes in brilliant style, but spoiled his score by flubbing badly on two long holes. Taft laid his ball within ten feet of the pin on the fourteenth hole in the second round and holed out in 2, clinching the match. Graham, Taft, and Hale all had cards of 81 in the afternoon, and Hedges had a 91.

A driving contest was held near the club house, and all drives were compelled to stay within a narrow lane of stakes or the shot was "out of bounds." Roger Taff entered in this event, but much to his astonishment he finished almost last. He put his first ball out of bounds and topped his second, and his third ball gave him a total of 225 yards. L. S Bridges won the contest by keeping three balls within the lines for a total distance of 600 yards. E. A. Craighill took second place with a mid-iron, sending his three shots a total of 569 yards.

Mrs. G. M. Wager and Mrs. B. P. Buttenheim tied for first place in the clock golf contest with 27 putts each. The tie was played off by moonlight and Mrs. Wager led her opponent with 29 putts against 31 for Mrs. Buttenheim.

C. Baumbach won the eighteen-hole handicap medal play for members with a card of 107—28—79. The worst duffer in the world had a chance to win this event, as the handicaps began at 12 and ran up to large figures. D. L. Hendricks took second with the same gross score as the winner, but his handicap of 27 gave him a card of 107—27—80. F. S. E. Gunnell had the highest gross score, taking 139 strokes to get around the course, but he received no prize for his performance. The new turf received some terrible shocks in this event, and many of the players are carefully avoiding the greenkeeper and Alec Findley, the professional at the club.

While the course is much improved over the old conditions, the turf is still in need of grooming, and additional traps must be built before the links can be considered completed. Cards in medal play:

Handicap.—C. Baumbach, 107, 28—79; D. L. Hendricks, 107, 27—80; L. C. Bostwick, 93, 12—81; B. Connor, 109, 27—82; H. O. Paine, 108, 23—85; E. Van Leuven, 102, 12—90; J. F. Gallagher, 113, 22—91; H. J. Hall, 106, 18—91; G. R. Spalding, 114, 15—99; F. S. E. Gunnell, 139, 33—106. Other cards not turned in.

Mixed Foursomes at Greenwich.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., Oct. 16.—Mixed foursomes, eighteen holes medal play, were played at the Greenwich Country Club today for prizes presented by R. A. Cowles. The summary:

S. J. Graham and Miss M. Green, 97, 20—77; J. T. Soutter and Mrs. R. B. Crocker, 105, 18—87; C. C. Leighton and Mrs. Calvin Truesdale, 117, 29—88; C. C. Pearson and Mrs. W. F. Lyons, 112, 24—88; Calvin Truesdale and Mrs. H. C. Leighton, 100, 8—92; J. D. Chapman and Mrs. G. B. Carhart, 101, 8—92; G. B. Carhart and Mrs. J. D. Chapman, 99, 8—91; E. C. Converse and Mrs. F. S. Armstrong, 119, 26—93; A. D. Mittendorf and Mrs. D. B. Howard, 117, 23—94; W. A. Flinn and Miss J. R. Michler, 108, 13—95; F. F. Crocker and Mrs. W. A. Flinn, 112, 14—98.

In the ball sweepstakes, eighteen-hole medal play, first prize went to A. E. Ranny with a score of 86, 17—78. Second prize went to G. D. Webber for his score of 93, 16—77. G. B. Carhart and James P. Ott won the cups offered by E. Clarence Jones for the best selected scores made between July 1 and Oct. 12. Carhart's score was 88 and Ott's 87.

Golf at Two Plainfield Clubs.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Oct. 16.—These scores were returned for the Golf Committee Cup at the Plainfield Country Club today: D. W. Taylor, 91, 20—71; J. R. Shoemaker, 82, 9—73; S. T. Perrin, 91, 17—74; Arthur Murphy, 87, 9—78; Dr. H. Rowland, 100, 21—79; H. H. Craig, 91, 12—79.

The scores in the sweepstakes event were: H. L. De Forest, 89, 22—67; J. R. Shoemaker, 82, 9—73; W. W. Corlell, 96, 21—75; H. J. Cochrane, 102, 25—77; Dr. H. Rowland, 100, 21—79; F. W. Wallace, 109, 27—82.

The cup offered by A. D. Bickle, Jr., defeated Royle T. Phillips and W. E. Lough, 3 and 2, for the officers' challenge medal at the Park Golf Club.

These cards were returned for the President's Cup: R. C. Blancke, Jr., 94, 22—72; R. V. Carpenter, 92, 18—74; C. B. Morse, 94, 14—80; A. A. Cannon, 90, 10—80; Walter Whitehead, 96, 16—80; H. E. Blazier, 88, 7—81; Royle T. Phillips, 97, 15—82.

Pacing Champion Back in Form.

After the three defeats administered to the world's pacing champion, Directum I., by his younger rival, William, early in the season, few horsemen expected to see the chestnut horse come back and display such form as he showed at the Fair track in Syracuse. He set a new world's record, eclipsing the mark of 1:58 which he set when he defeated William in the match race at Columbia last Fall. After the trio of defeats at Detroit, North Randall, and Montreal it is apparent that the champion was no match for William. Directum I. first showed that he was recovering his 1914 form at Hartford, when he paced in 1:59¾ in a trial against the track record of 2:00. Then came the champion gave a still more remarkable exhibition of speed. Directum I., apparently, is in the form of his life right now, and it seems a pity that he cannot have another try at his great rival, William, but the latter is now a member of the Billings Stable, which means that he will not be seen in public again except in trips against the watch. The mile in 1:59¾ of Directum I. is the fastest ever negotiated in the open without the aid of a pacemaker.

Interscholastic Race Soon.

Plans were completed yesterday afternoon by Manager Walter P. Pfeiffer of the Columbia track team for holding the annual interscholastic cross-country run on the morning of Nov. 13. This annual event, conducted each year by the Blue and White track management, is open to the runners of some 125 high and preparatory schools in New York, New Jersey, and Connecticut, and the winner each year is awarded the Gustavus T. Kirby Cup. Last year Morris High School obtained the largest number of points. The victory by the Schenectady High School two years ago gave that institution two legs on the prize. If Schenectady wins again this year the cup becomes its permanent property. Because of the Columbia-Trinity football game on Nov. 13, the cross-country run will start at 11 o'clock. The course is from South Field to Riverside Drive, around Grant's Tomb, down the Drive to ninety-seventh Street, and back to the field. Columbia will have no Fall inter-class track meet, but the cross-country run for students in all four classes scheduled for the latter part of November. In addition the annual Van Am runs will take place next month.

MATTY'S RECORD BEST.

Pitched Twenty-seven Scoreless Innings Against Athletics in 1905.

Ten years have passed since the record for few runs scored in a world's series was established, and it still holds good. In the season of 1905 the New York Giants and the Athletics of Philadelphia created a new record for tight-score games played in a world's series. A total of 18 runs was scored by both teams, the Giants getting 15, and the Mack men had to be satisfied with 3 runs in five games, all of which were made in one contest. The series just played was a tight-score series and is next to the one of 1905, but for real close decisions the scores of the contest recently fought by the Boston Sox and the Philadelphia National were the greatest ever. Twenty-two runs were scored, but they were divided up in a more even manner than those in the Giants-Athletics series. Boston made 12 and the Phillies 10.

Christy Mathewson still retains the honor of pitching the most wonderful and effective ball of all hurlers in any world's series. Many followers of the game fully expected that the great Alexander would shatter pitching records in the series just played, and many were disappointed when the big fellow failed to work up to expectations. It is an old story, and it will be told until some other hurler arises who will shade the phenomenal pitching of the great Matty in that never-to-be-forgotten series of 1905. For all-around excellence and effectiveness the pitching by Mathewson against the Athletics that season has never been equaled, and remains as the best performance of all hurlers who strained nerve, brawn, and brain to win fame in these contests for the highest honors in baseball.

Mathewson blanked the Athletics for 27 innings—three full games—and the most wonderful thing about the achievement is the fact the hard hitters of C. Mack never had the remotest chance of getting a score. Several pitchers have accomplished the feat of winning all their games in a world's series, but none has approached Mathewson in point of skill and class. Radbourne, Keefe, Miner Brown, "Big Orvie" Overall, together with James and Rudolph of last season's fame, have performed wonders in these blue-ribbon contests.

A NEW NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New South Wales Has One and It Has Played with Fair Success.

Special Correspondence of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SYDNEY, Australia, Sept. 11.—The National League of Baseball Clubs is not the only National League in existence. There is now one below the equator. The latter is, of course, but an infant body compared with the big organization in the United States, whose title it has presumed to copy, but in some future day—after the war—when baseball has gained the measure of popularity which its followers in Australia hope to see it attain "down under," there may be considerable significance in the words, "The National Baseball League of New South Wales, Limited."

At the annual meeting a few days ago of the Summer Baseball Association, Limited, which was projected soon after the McGraw-Comiskey pilgrimage with the idea of making baseball a Summer as well as a Winter sport in Sydney and its environs, it was voted to change the name to the more high-sounding one just referred to. The first annual report of the association, which was read, said:

"It was unfortunate that the European crisis came just at the time we had launched our association, and considering all things we have done very well to maintain our position under most adverse circumstances. Unfortunately, many obstacles were put in the way of the advancement of this association by other sporting bodies for the purpose of strangling Summer baseball in its infancy, but thanks to the loyal support of the players we have come through with flying colors, and we have every reason to be proud of our position.

"From a financial point of view we cannot claim a big success, but under conditions which have prevailed since the opening of the season in September last we are indeed fortunate in being in such a healthy condition as we find ourselves today, and now that most of the big expenses have been cleaned off we should do even better this season. The Directors, after due consideration, have decided to go on with the season's competitions, and trust, now that that decision is made, to have the loyal support of players and public alike."

Baseball Not a Family Trait.

An interesting question for baseball fans to discuss in their leisure moments away from the ball grounds is the seeming impossibility of two brothers attaining great success on the diamond at the same time. While there are in baseball this season three sets of brothers who are possessed of considerable ability—Bill Killifer of the Philadelphia Nationals and Wade Killifer of the Cincinnati Reds; Wally Schang of the Athletics and Bobbie Schang, with the New York Giants; Fritz Maisel and George, who is a sensation in the New York State League, and who will get a trial with Detroit this Fall, family failures have been more numerous. Ty Cobb's brother Paul is only a fair minor leaguer. Christy Mathewson's brother Hank couldn't make a go of it; neither could Roger Bresnahan's brother Joe; Johnny Evers's brother Joe is a minor leaguer, and so is Ed Groh, a brother of Heinie of the Cincinnati Reds. Vean Gregg's younger brother was tried by Cleveland and sent back. Ed Walsh's looked good for a time, then went to the bushes. The same thing happened to Harry Camnitz, a brother of Howard, who started with Pittsburgh. George Tyler, the Texas League left-hander, had a brother who was tried by Boston as a catcher and sent back.

Judges for Toy Dog Show.

The judges selected for the first show of the Toy Dog Club at the Hotel McAlpin Winter Garden on Friday afternoon, Oct. 29, are: Pomeranians, Miss E. Lafiin; Pekingese, Mrs. A. McClure Halley; English toy spaniels and Japanese, Miss Clarise Lithuar; Boston terriers and English bulldogs, A. Webb; French bulldogs, H. L. Hoffman; all-round and specials, Alva Rosenburg. The meetings and shows, which are open to all owners of the miniature dogs, will be held every second Friday in the month. Many trophies have been offered, as well as ribbons, some to be competed for two or three times; others to be won outright at each meeting. There will be entertainment features provided for each meeting. John Clay and Miss Wilma Wynn will be seen in dance specialties. Judging will begin promptly at 3 P. M., to be preceded and followed by the general dancing and special features.

New Power Boat Rules Soon.

The time for rule making by the American Power Boat Association is near at hand. The annual meeting follows the close of the season, usually being held late in October. It is likely that important changes will be made again this year, but will not affect rating and measurement rules as last year's changes did. Changes are expected to be more in the direction of stimulating the building and construction of racing boats along certain lines. The results of the last season have shown that the rules as they stood gave the high-powered boat a chance.

WOMAN WINS TENNIS CUP AFTER 20 YEARS

Mrs. Blanchard, Once Pacific Coast Champion, 'Comes Back' in Bedford Park Match.

Twenty years ago, when Miss May Sutton and Miss Mary Browne, former national tennis champions, were little girls, and before William M. Johnston, national title holder, was born, Mrs. J. O. Blanchard, then a young girl of 18 or 19, held the tenni championship of the Pacific Coast.

For four years she overcame every effort to wrest the title from her. Then she married and came East, but found the players too much for her. Time and again Mrs. Blanchard tried to recover her old tennis form. She entered many tournaments, but the best she could do was to finish as runner-up. These failures in no way dampened her ardor, though, and at last her patience and perseverance has been rewarded.

Representing the West Side Tennis Club, Mrs. Blanchard entered the invitation tournament of the Bedford Park Lawn Tennis Club, which closes this year's competitive season for women. She failed in the singles, although she made a plucky fight. Not at all daunted, she competed in the consolation singles. In these she captured a first prize, defeating in the final round a club member, Mrs. W. H. Voss, in straight sets at 6—1, 6—3. The victory was a well-deserved one, as Mrs. Blanchard defeated in the tournament a number of the best racquet wielders in the Metropolitan district.

The victory of Mrs. Blanchard was a popular one and formed a fitting feature for a series of well played contests yesterday on the Bedford Park Courts. Following up her victory in the singles, Miss Marie Wagner, the State champion, with Mrs. Spencer Fullerton Weaver as a partner, won the doubles final round from Mrs. William H. Pouch and Miss Bessie Moore at 6—2, 7—5.

In the semi-final round Miss Wagner and Mrs. Weaver won from Mrs. A. Humphries and Miss Bessie Holden at 6—1, 7—5, and Mrs. Pouch and Miss Harper eliminated Mrs. Ingo Hartmann and Miss Amy Harper, 7—5, 5—7, 6—0. It was Mrs. Hartmann's first competition in women's doubles, although she had won many trophies in singles tournaments.

The best match of the day was between Miss Ruth Schwab and Mrs. Percy Wilbourn, which was left unfinished on Friday night. Miss Schwab played clever tennis, while Mrs. Wilbourn did not put up her usually aggressive game and lost by the score of 8—6, 4—6, 6—4.

Miss Wagner and A. J. Ostendorf qualified for the semi-final round of the doubles, defeating Miss Ruth Schwab and Erwin Lewisohn, who put up a plucky contest and made a closer fight than the score indicates, as several of the games went to deuce.

The final matches in the mixed doubles will be decided today and the Women's Ranking Committee will then begin their work of rating the players on the past season's performances. The summary:

Bedford Park Lawn Tennis Club, Women's Invitation Doubles.—First Round—Miss Marie Wagner and Mrs. Spencer Fullerton Weaver defeated Mrs. Percy Wilbourn and Miss Margaret Grove 7—5, 6—1; Mrs. A. Humphries and Miss Bessie Holden defeated Miss Corona Winn and Miss Ruth Schwab 6—1, 7—5.

Semi-Final Round—Miss Marie Wagner and Mrs. Spencer Fullerton Weaver defeated Mrs. A. Humphries and Miss Bessie Holden 6—1, 7—5; Mrs. William H. Pouch and Miss Elizabeth Moore defeated Mrs. Ingo Hartmann and Miss Amy Harper 7—5, 5—7, 6—0.

Final Round—Miss Marie Wagner and Mrs. Spencer Fullerton Weaver defeated Mrs. William H. Pouch and Miss Elizabeth Moore 6—2, 7—5.

Mixed Doubles.—First Round—Miss Elizabeth Moore and Frank Oliver defeated Mrs. Percy Wilbourn and Eugene Nolan 6—3, 6—2; Miss Corona Winn and June Fox defeated Miss Helen Punnett and Charles Street 6—2, 6—4; Miss Ruth Schwab and Erwin Lewisohn defeated Miss Moore and partner by default.

Second Round—Miss Marie Wagner and A. J. Ostendorf defeated Miss Ruth Schwab and Erwin Lewisohn 6—2, 6—2.

Women's Singles, Consolation.—Second Round—Miss Corona Winn defeated Miss Helen Punnett 6—2, 6—3; Miss Ruth Schwab defeated Mrs. Percy Wilbourn 5—6, 4—6, 6—4; Mrs. W. H. Voss defeated Miss Droogan 6—3, 0—6, 6—1.

Semi-Final Round—Mrs. J. O. Blanchard defeated Miss Corona Winn 6—2, 6—2; Mrs. W. H. Voss defeated Miss Ruth Schwab 8—6, 1—6, 6—4.

Final Round—Mrs. J. O. Blanchard defeated Mrs. W. H. Voss 6—1, 6—2.

NOTES FOR DOG FANCIERS.

The wire-haired fox terrier Wire Boy of Paignton, the international champion, has "come back." He was easily able to account for all comers at the Danbury show last week. This dog cost more than $5,000 and was the most expensive of his breed. Wire Boy is owned by George W. Quintard. He was put down in rare form by Charles Button, the Ridgeway Kennels' Superintendent. The dog's coat handled like pinwire and had great density. A litter with Champion Gromwell Cheeky as dam and Wire Boy as sire are expected to hold their own anywhere. There are four dogs and three bitches. Champion Matford Vic has a family of four bitches and two dogs, sired by Wire Boy. The litter is three months old. Wicollar Boy, a son of Wire Boy of Paignton, has just won his championship in England.

Professional show dog handlers are now feeding their charges canned salmon mixed with farinaceous foods. Many of the best known exhibition dogs are sent from show to show in crates; the animals have full freedom rarely. The result is poor appetite and consequent falling off in condition that helps a dog to win in close competition. Canned salmon was first tried as a tonic a few weeks ago. The Alaska product is generally used. The use of fish food for dogs is not new, for dried fish is fed to draught dogs in their hardest work in the arctic.

Durbar, winning black cocker spaniel at the Danbury show, was purchased by H. K. Bloodgood of New York, proprietor of the Kennels at New Marlboro, Mass. This dog was "spotted" by B. F. Lewis, Jr., of Landsdowne, Penn., at the Toronto show. Durbar is built on the lines of the English type, being closer to the ground and less leggish than the small cocker of this country. The dog's career has been successful. Among his victories were first prize at the Live Stock Show, Toronto, 1914; first limit, open and winners' class, Toronto, 1915; first limit, open and winners' class, Ottawa; first and special for the best of all breeds at Winnipeg.

The black Pomeranian Haughty Boy has been sold by Mrs. R. F. Mayhew of New Hyde Park, Long Island, N. Y., to Mrs. L. W. Lower. Haughty Boy was entered in the open class at the Danbury show last week, but did not appear because of change of ownership. Haughty Boy was bred by T. Croft, by Ashton Victor out of Minnie.

Alf Delmont took twenty-one dogs to the Kansas City show last week. He won thirty-two first prizes, besides special premiums and minor awards. Some of the dogs returned to compete at the Danbury show. In poor condition, Clement M. Bernheimer's terrier, Ridgetown Play Boy, won third to King Nobbler's Double and Leed's Reformer.

Harry Mortimer may succeed his father, the late James Mortimer, as Superintendent of the annual show of the Ladies' Kennel Association of America.

C. L. A. Whitney of Albany, N. Y., is establishing a kennel of cocker spaniels. He intends to breed woodcocking spaniels of white and red color.

J. Robinson Beard purchased the novice Scalyham terrier Senny Bumble Bee from Tom Harris of Senny Bridge, South Wales. Bumble Bee was brought out to this country by Mr. Harris.

GROWTH OF POLO IN STATES.

1,407 Players, Including 579 from Army, Listed with Association.

Statistics compiled by officials of the Polo Association show that the season which has just concluded has been one of the most successful in recent years.

"In spite of the general business depression in the early part of the year and the disturbances created by the war, polo has shown a rapid increase in popularity," said H. L. Herbert, Chairman of the Polo Association, yesterday.

"One of the most gratifying features of the past season is the number of young men who have taken up the sport and the skill they have displayed. This more particularly applies to the younger members of the Long Island and Pennsylvania clubs, which are particularly fortunate in having such promising material to draw from," continued Mr. Herbert.

"With an idea of further encouraging competition among the clubs, the officials of the association are outlining the conditions for a number of new trophies to be played for under most attractive conditions. The full particulars of these contests will be given to the members for their aproval at the annual meeting, which is held in February."

The outstanding feature of the past season was the universal tournament, which was held at the Panama-Pacific Exposition, starting in March and closing May 1, or sixty days of actual play, during which thirty-seven matches were played and many valuable trophies awarded.

The entry of Boise, Idaho, and Portland, Ore., with the many California teams, and the presence of leading Eastern and Chicago players, with a strong aggregation from the United States Army, made the tournament a most successful one.

Polo in various sections of the country has been greatly stimulated by the institution, some two years ago, of the Polo Association Circuit Cups. These trophies are played for by clubs within a certain radius of each other, and in every case last season drew five and six entries.

Figures compiled by the Polo Association to date show that 150 players have registered 671 mounts, or an average of four and a half mounts to each player. The idea of having the horses officially registered, while very old in England, was only started in this country at the beginning of the year, and is meeting with the general approval of all the players.

The list is far from complete, as there are many more to hear from, who up to the present have not sent in to the association the names and numbers of their mounts.

At the present time there are 1,407 players listed in the various clubs affiliated with the Polo Association. Of these 579 belong to various branches of the United States Army. The remaining 828 are connected with the various clubs in the association. While there is no distinction, the list has been divided into two parts, the active and the listed players. They are as follows:

	Listed.	Active.
N. Y., N. J. and vicinity	297	109
Philadelphia and vicinity	68	24
Rhode Island and vicinity	80	26
Mid-Western Circuit	86	59
Western Circuit	76	50
Southern Circuit	53	12
Pacific Coast and Hawaii	173	85

The Senior and Junior championships were played at Point Judith Club, Narragansett Pier, which is now recognized as the Hurlingham of America. The Senior event was won by Meadow Brook, the players being Raymond Belmont, J. M. Waterbury, Jr.; Malcolm Stevenson, and Devereux Milburn. Bryn Mawr of Philadelphia won the Junior title.

One of the notable matches of last season was the final for the Governor's Cup, held during the Rockaway Hunting Club tournament, in which the Meadow Brook team defeated Great Neck. This game marked the only appearance of Harry Payne Whitney during the year. The line-up was J. C. Phipps, J. M. Waterbury, Jr., H. P. Whitney, and Devereux Milburn. The Westbury team won by the score of 10 to 8¾ goals.

TWENTY-TWO IN TITLE RUN.

Biggest Entry on Record Received for A. A. U. Ten-Mile Championship.

Twenty-two long distance runners from New York and vicinity are entered in the ten-mile championship run to be contested at New Brunswick, N. J., next Saturday. This entry is the largest on record for the ten-mile championship, and undoubtedly was attracted by the offer of a regulation silver die medal to all contestants who finish inside of 58 minutes.

Those nominated are Hannes Kolehmainen, Irish-American A. C., the present champion; Frank Zuna, Irish-American A. C.; Hugh Honohan, New York A. C.; Aaron Morris, unattached; Ed Byrne, Bronx Church House; John Phillips, Bronx Church House; H. Schuster, Swedish-American A. C.; Nick

HUGE PROBLEMS FOR CARRANZA

Mexico City Thinks That He Can Never Overcome the Enormous Difficulties.

A DEBT OF $1,000,000,000

The Annual Budget Will Be Far Beyond That of the Diaz Regime.

MANY POLITICAL TANGLES

Observers Doubt If People Can Be Aroused to Take a Share in Nation's Affairs.

Special Correspondence of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

CITY OF MEXICO, Sept. 24.—The Washington dispatches announcing the probability of recognition for the de facto Government of General Venustiano Carranza are widely commented on here and excite varied feelings.

Mexicans for good and sufficient reasons are reluctant to express themselves on political affairs; their opinions or feelings can easily be surmised, but they are non-committal. In general it may be said that the sentiment of this city is adverse to Carranza and his set. Not that there seems any likelihood that this sentiment will take shape in overt acts; but it exists. This the Carranzistas know well enough themselves, and it is what they mean when they describe the City of Mexico as abounding in reactionary elements—the word "reactionary" has come to have as loose and arbitrary a meaning as the term "científico."

For the reason that the Mexicans are reticent, it is necessary to feel the pulse of public opinion in non-Mexican circles in the greatly reduced American colony and among European residents.

From these sources THE TIMES correspondent has gathered the impression that so far from recognition being a benefit to Carranza, his real troubles will just be beginning when, or if, he gets it.

It is not uncommon to hear this comment: "If the United States and the Pan-American combination think that Carranza is entitled to recognition, the sooner they extend it the better. We shall then know where we stand. Carranza will then have the finest opportunity possible in the circumstances to establish a settled Government. It is just as well that his ability to do it should be brought to a practical test as soon as possible. If he succeeds, well and good; if he fails, it is desirable, seeing that his faction now seems the strongest, that his incapacity should be demonstrated quickly rather than at the cost of more prolonged suffering to the country, and that his place should be taken by some one offering greater prospects of success."

It is also pointed out that, after the chaotic conditions that have prevailed in Mexico for a year past, it may be satisfactory for the United States and other powers to focus responsibility in Mexico on a given Administration.

In this connection, many say that recognition is the last thing that Venustiano Carranza should wish for. There are numerous questions that can be brought up with awkward pointedness to a responsible executive that cannot always be discussed with one who, in foreign estimation, is merely a more or less irresponsible factional chief. Such questions are the resumption of interest and sinking fund service on the national debt, the return of railways and other public utilities to their legitimate owners, the question of indemnities to foreigners for lives and properties lost during the past five years of revolution.

All this holds good whether Carranza himself assumes the headship of the Government to be recognized or appoints one of the men who have stood by him, such as Pablo Gonzalez or Salvador Alvarado, while he himself makes his preparations to run for the full term 1916-1922.

Can Carranza Control the Situation?

One of the questions discussed here with most interest, in the foreign circles above mentioned, is whether Carranza, even with recognition, can establish a solid Government and control the situation throughout the Republic. And the answer inclines to the negative, not out of prejudice against Carranza, but because it is thought that the difficulties of the task will be too much for the capacity of Carranza or any of the men surrounding him.

First, there are the political difficulties in the sense in which political matters are understood in Mexico. It is taken for granted that politics in Mexico will continue to be what it always has been—i. e., purely personal. It is considered absurd to expect at the present time that the Mexican people will take part in any political contest. Some semblance of popular interest may be gotten up, but those who know, or ought to know, Mexico through long residence say that there has never been a time when the Mexican people have displayed a more fatalistic apathy in the presence of political developments than now. They are asking themselves chiefly: What shall we eat? Wherewith shall we be clad? As one man put it, to ask Mexico to arouse herself politically just now is like what it was to urge on Mrs. Dombey to "make an effort." Mexico is in no situation just now to make an effort.

It is, therefore, assumed that any political settlement reached will be in the shape of a personal deal between Carranza and his chief followers. National character, it is argued, does not greatly change, and the defects that have been observed in Mexican political régimes in the past are not confined to any one party or group of men, but spring from peculiarities of the Mexican character, and, therefore, are not likely to disappear.

Division of the Spoils.

Now, it is not denied that Carranza so far seems to have maintained in his party a cohesion and an apparent discipline superior to those of the other factions, but it is maintained that Carranza has achieved this result by allowing his chief subordinates considerable latitude in their acts, as, for example, when Obregon held this city in the early part of the present year and did more harm to the Carranzista cause, it is thought, than Zapatistas and Villistas together by his oppressive misgovernment. At any rate, it is believed that the real test of the cohesion of the Carranzistas will come when they attempt to establish a regular and settled government, and when it shall seem that they no longer have a formidable enemy in front.

Pablo Gonzalez has through good and evil reputation been the most faithful of all to Carranza, but it is assumed that there is a definite understanding between the two men for the division of power.

Alvaro Obregon is a more uncertain factor. He has for some time past professed loyalty to Carranza, but it is known that at the time of the first occupation of Mexico City by the Carranzistas a year ago he criticised Carranza in no uncertain terms in his conversations with friends in the foreign colonies, and it is not forgotten here that it was Obregon who, in union with Villa, submitted to the First Chief a series of proposals which would have debarred Carranza from the Presidency for the full regular term, inasmuch as one of the proposals was that Carranza should at once assume the title of Provisional President, and another, that any one occupying the office of Provisional President should be ineligible for the office of Constitutional President. These propositions are dated at Chihuahua, Sept. 3, 1914, and are signed both by Villa and Obregon. It is recalled now with amusement that Carranza, in rejecting these proposals, told Obregon and Villa that matters of "such transcendent importance" should be discussed by the convention which Carranza and his followers have since so unmercifully vilified. The question is incidentally asked: Would Carranza, as President, get on any better with a freely elected Congress than he did with the convention, of which, before it assembled, he augured such great things, saying that its deliberations were going to be "enlightened by the soundest intelligences and most energetic spirits that have sustained the ideals of the revolution."

Obregon, at that time and at the assembling of the convention, was evidently on the fence. Despite the disastrous failure of his administration of the City of Mexico in the early part of the present year, he is an important element for the Carranzistas, as all the chief military successes of late have been his.

Obregon and Pesqueira.

Obregon is from Sonora, as is also Ignacio L. Pesqueira, Carranza's War Minister, who is attached to Carranza's cause by the fact that Carranza took his part in the local squabble in Sonora between Maytorenistas and Pesqueiristas. Obregon and Pesqueira are both enemies of Maytorena, but if Maytorena is eliminated the State of Sonora may prove a bone of contention between them, as each will want to have a considerable say in the direction of its affairs, and their views and interests may not coincide. Carranza, it is surmised, whatever external attitude diplomacy may impose on him, prefers Pesqueira to Obregon, and as the latter is expected to look for ample recognition of his important services, he may yet prove a perturbing and perplexing factor in the Carranzista camp. Obregon's relations with Pablo Gonzalez are not of the best just now, it is said.

Another man for whom suitable provision will have to be made is Salvador Alvarado, at present Governor of Yucatan. Though a native of Northwestern Mexico, he is believed to have been very successful in his administration of an extreme southern State, whose people hitherto have always been regarded as of independent and somewhat defiant character, and Carranza is known to be well satisfied with his work in the peninsula and to think highly of him. His name has been coupled with that of Pablo Gonzalez as Carranza's possible choice for the Provisional Presidency.

Then come a host of lesser lights, but each of some importance in his own estimate and the estimate of his circle—Coss, Dieguez, Murguia, Treviño, Zuazua, Amaro and many others. All will have to be considered and rewarded, and if there is no quarreling over the process all experience of Mexico is at fault.

One Constitutionalist ex-General, Carlos Bringas, and his son have already been shot as a result of dissensions and intrigues, and the relations between Pablo Gonzalez and Francisco Coss are believed to be strained.

Military Abuses.

Besides the chiefs whose names figure in dispatches, there are hundreds of others, as well as the rank and file of the Revolutionary Army, that will have to be dealt with. With a periodicity which newspaper readers have learned to forecast with tolerable accuracy, official notices appear in the press to the effect that the authorities are determined to put a stop to abuses (atropellos) of the military, and sufferers are invited to report their wrongs to headquarters. The frequency with which these notices appear is taken as the best proof of their inefficacy. But when it is sought to establish a settled Government, it will be necessary to call a halt on practices which have been condoned on the plea of abnormal conditions, and when it comes to paring the army's claws and clipping its wings, serious dissensions and complications may arise.

The conclusion is, then, that when Carranza, or his nominated substitute, is confronted with the task of satisfying the military chieftains, as well as the Wall Street lobbyist, Arthur Lee, general, while at the same time bringing it into line with normal governmental conditions, the cohesion of his party will be put to a crucial strain.

The Question of Pacification.

But, aside from that, the optimism of the Carranzistas as to the early pacification of the country, if they get recognition, is not shared by the community at large. It is held that even if Carranza's enemies are reduced to guerrilla warfare, they can keep it up indefinitely and cause his Government infinite trouble and expense. Villa has to be counted with in the North, and if he disappears it is thought that somebody will be found to take his place, as opposition sentiment there is considered likely to stiffen as soon as Carranza attempts to establish a regular Government.

And there is the South of Mexico, where, beside the Zapatistas, there are other elements of disaffection. There are the warlike Sierra Indians of the State of Puebla, who are the ones that have crippled Mexico City's electrical transmission plant. There is the State of Oaxaca, which, now that Porfirio Diaz is dead, is likely to feel an increasing affection for his name and to resent the harshness with which the memory of her distinguished son is constantly being assailed by the Carranzistas. Chiapas is the theatre of anti-Carranzista movements, which have their base, it is said, in Guatemala, a thing which the Guatemalan Government finds it difficult, perhaps, to prevent altogether, just as the United States finds it difficult to prevent the passage of arms and armed men across the border into Mexico. Though Yucatan seems quiet just now under the rule of Salvador Alvarado, it will have to be watched, it is said, and the same applies to the States of Campeachy and Tabasco.

The Financial Difficulty.

But of all the difficulties which will face a recognized Carranzista Government the financial difficulty is the most formidable.

First, there is the question of the public debt. It is calculated that a settled Administration, in charge of national affairs, will have to recognize and provide for a public debt of about 2,000,000,000 pesos, which will have to be met, principal and interest, at the par of exchange, viz., 50 cents American currency equals 1 Mexican peso.

This debt will consist mainly of three factors:

1. The old public debt.
2. The flat currency to be retired.
3. Indemnities to foreigners for losses during the last five years of revolution.

As for the old public debt, there is no part of it that can be repudiated or questioned, as all the loans constituting it were negotiated with every circumstance of validity and on terms extremely advantageous to Mexico—more advantageous, as events have proved, than Mexico has received.

On June 30, 1910, at the close of the fiscal year 1909-10, the last fiscal year before the outbreak of the revolution, the public debt of Mexico amounted to $38,648,728 pesos, of which 300,524,996 pesos was payable in foreign currency, but as the balance is payable strictly in Mexican silver, to the exclusion of paper, there is really no very substantial difference between the two categories of the debt.

Since June 30, 1910, the public debt has increased through floating indebtedness, and short-time obligations, contracted by the Madero and Huerta régimes, and, of course, the debt has been piling up at compound interest since Huerta defaulted in January, 1914. While below the mark, it is thought that for the sake of convenience and conservatism, the old public debt will have increased to at least 500,000,000 pesos already.

Any settled Government that may be set up will, it is assumed, have to arrange for the retirement of the fiat currency or provide a cash guarantee fund, which amounts to the same thing. No one pretends to fix the amount, beyond saying that it will be very large, perhaps 1,000,000,000 pesos.

Shortly after Carranza occupied this city in August, 1914, he promulgated a decree authorizing an issue of 130,000,000 pesos in fiat currency, of which a large part was to be used for the purpose of retiring bills that had been issued by revolutionary chieftains in the field, including the bills of the State of Chihuahua, or, in other words, the bills issued by General Villa.

Now this decree is being referred to with interest just now, because it proves conclusively that, on Sept. 19, 1914, the date on which the decree was issued, Señor Carranza recognized that the Villista bills represented rights in favor of third parties, their holders, and it is seized on what ethical or legal grounds can those rights have been forfeited

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Bank Statement Shows Effect of Big Payments on Foreign Loan—Stocks Irregular.

There were no new influences at work back of the stock market yesterday, so far as could be seen, and trading again reflected the unwillingness of the outside public to increase their commitments until there is something more tangible on which to base an expectation of a further advance. The professional speculator cares little whether the market goes up or down so long as he can forecast the direction, but the rank and file of outside traders operate only on the buying side, except as they sell stocks which they actually own. The volume of activity yesterday was fairly large for the two-hour session, running about 400,000 shares, but was less than the Street has become accustomed to.

Price changes were again most irregular, but with a preponderance of gains over losses due to a strengthening of the market shortly before the close. Some of the war order industrials forged ahead with their old-time strength, notably Baldwin Locomotive, Bethlehem Steel, Continental Can, General Electric, and Studebaker. The popularity of the railroad issues seems to have been shortlived, for while they have succeeded in holding the substantial gains made ten days ago, they have not added materially to them. The temper of the public is such that moderate profits or the yield from a railroad investment makes little appeal when contrasted with the possibilities in some of the industrial companies.

The most striking feature of yesterday's news was the remarkable statement of the New York Clearing House. It was known, of course, that payment of a large installment on the $500,000,000 loan on Friday would work great change in the statement, but the results were nevertheless surprising. There was an increase of $149,295,000 in loans, and an increase of $177,772,000 in demand deposits reported in the actual statement as of the close of business on Friday. The strength of the bank position was only slightly impaired, as indicated by a decrease in surplus of only $1,111,000, due to the fact that there was a large gain in cash holdings. Yesterday's statement of bank clearings showed a total of $813,845,000, which establishes a new record. The previous high record was $776,401,000, made on Nov. 3, 1912.

Payment of the first installment of 25 per cent. on the big loan was arranged to create as little disturbance as possible. For that reason, wherever banks are subscribers to the syndicate the payment of their 25 per cent. installment on Friday was made by the transfer of a credit on their books, and such transfers, of course, did not figure in any Clearing House reports.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Unsettlement.

Traders left Wall Street yesterday in a more uncertain frame of mind, probably, than on any other Saturday since the bull movement began to gather impetus. The decline of over 3 points in Consolidated Gas appeared to result from realizing sales, but from another point of view it reflected the sentiments of many speculators in regard to the market generally. That is, the change from bouyant strength to weakness in this issue tended to cause doubts whether the market had not lost some of its bullishness. Declines in other stocks added to this impression. Still the war stocks, especially Bethlehem Steel and Baldwin, were rampant, and the price list at the close did not look unpromising for further progress forward.

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Market Loses Snap.

Efforts put forth last week and the week before to switch trading from the industrial specialities to the railroads were not altogether a success. The railroad stocks were bought extensively, and scored fair increases, but there was not much snap about them. And when interest was again largely centred in the industrials the snap in these also seemed to be considerably reduced. The war stocks which continued to rise with power were fewer in number than in the preceding week. In a way, the slackening of business and the devotion of more attention by the trading "talent" to short selling afforded a breathing spell to the clerical forces of the commission houses.

***

The Cost of Saving.

The rigid economy which the railroads of the country have been exercising for the last two years is now having its reaction. Certain lines are overtaxed because the normal amount of supplies were not purchased during the time of business depression. A warning that the time would come when there would be a car shortage was issued months ago, but it seemed to attract little attention. To a certain extent the railway lines are always hard pressed for transportation facilities when the crops begin to move, but there are evidences that an unusual pressure is to be exerted on the roads this Fall and Winter. The Interstate Commerce Commission sent out a warning on Oct. 7 citing complaints from shippers about delays in transportation. The commission urged the shippers to hasten the prompt and full loading of freight cars and also urged the railroads to use extraordinary care to eliminate delays in the movement of the cars. But the commission did not admit that there was anything unusual about the transportation conditions facing the country. It referred to the condition as an "annually recurring failure of transportation facilities."

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The New Haven's Case.

Howard Elliott, President of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, has called attention to the Interstate Commerce Commission's warning, and he makes it plain that the New Haven road is overtaxed in many places. Mr. Elliott's statement seems to substantiate the reports that the New Haven is making great strides to recover from the years of depression. "During the last few years," says President Elliott, "from various causes, the railroads of the country have been unable to make such additions to tracks, yards, equipment and facilities as are now necessary to keep pace with the growth of business in the country. This is especially true in New England, and there is danger that there will not be transportation facilities enough to meet the daily demands. The condition of the railroads in this respect is not different from many other large industrial plants that have more orders than they can fill. The New Haven management is using every effort it can put forth to obtain the full use of its facilities and to furnish all the transportation it can, and asks the help of its patrons at this time when facilities in many places are overtaxed."

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

SATURDAY, OCT. 16, 1915.

	Stocks, (Shares.)
Total sales	396,834
Same day last year	Exch. closed
Year to date	129,872,010
Same period last year	45,989,158
Average price and change 50 stocks	89.34 + .31
Same day last year	*Exch. closed

	High.	Low.
Year's range to date	90.74 Oct. 13	58.99 Feb. 24
Range year 1914	73.30 Jan. 31	57.41 July 30
Range year 1913	79.10 Jan. 9	63.09 June 10

*Closing average July 30, 57.77.

Closing. Bid.	Closing. Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
32½	32¾	1,800	Alaska Gold Mines	32¾	33	32½	32½	— ¼
43½	43⅝	2,100	Allis-Chalmers Mfg.	42½	43⅝	42	43⅛	+ ⅝
67⅛	67½	200	Am. Agricul. Chem.	67½	67½	67½	67½	— ⅜
66⅞	67	600	Am. Beet Sugar	66⅞	67	66⅞	66⅞	— ¼
91	92¼	400	Am. Beet Sugar pf.	91½	92	91½	92	+1½
200	202½	400	Am. B. S.& F.pf.tr.	202	202	209	200	—2
64½	64⅝	10,200	Am. Can	63¾	64⅝	63¼	64½	+ ⅛
106	107	400	Am. Can pf	106½	106⅞	106⅛	106⅜	— ⅜
84½	85	6,400	Am. Car & Fdry	84½	85	83½	85	+1
163½	164	1,200	Am. Coal Products	164½	165	163	164	...
58½	59½	500	Am. Cotton Oil	58½	58⅝	58½	58¾	...
10½	11	400	Am. H. & Leather	10½	10⅝	10½	10½	— ¼
48	49	100	Am. H. & Leath. pf	48	48	48	48	— ½
36	36½	500	Am. Linseed pf	36¼	36½	36	36	— ⅞
67½	68	2,100	Am. Locomotive	66⅝	67½	66¼	67½	+1
93⅜	93⅞	18,000	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	94¾	95½	93	93¾	+ ⅛
108	108½	100	Am. Smelt. & R. pf.	109⅝	109⅝	108⅜	109⅜	+ ⅞
85½	86	200	Am. Smelt. S. pf. A	86	86	86	86	— ⅜
67¼	67½	4,100	Am. Steel F'dries	66	66	64½	65⅝	+1⅞
112¾	112½	100	Am. Sugar Ref.	113¼	113½	112¾	112½	...
124	124⅛	1,200	Am. Teleph. & Tel.	123¾	124½	123½	124⅛	...
53⅛	53¼	2,000	Am. Woolen	52½	53¼	52⅝	53	+ ⅜
52	53	200	Am. Woolen t. r.	52	52	52	52	...
...	...	100	Am. Woolen pf. t. r.	97¼	97¼	97¼	97¼	+ ¼
73⅛	73⅜	4,900	Anaconda Cop. Co.	74⅜	75⅜	74½	75¼	+ ½
102⅜	102⅝	100	Atch., Top. & S. F.	100½	100¾	100⅛	100⅝	+ ½
132	132⅜	19,200	Baldwin Loco.	125	132⅞	123¼	132½	+6⅛
91⅝	91⅞	2,025	Baltimore & Ohio	91⅜	91¾	91⅛	91⅜	...
74⅝	74⅞	300	Baltimore & O. pf.	74¼	74¾	74⅛	74⅞	...
478	484	400	Bethlehem Steel	475	484	475	484	+7
163	165	100	Bethlehem Steel pf.	162	162	162	162	—1¼
87½	87¾	600	Bklyn Rapid Tran.	88	88	87½	87¾	— ⅝
86	91	200	Brown Shoe Co.	87	87	87	87	...
...	90¾	100	Burns Brothers	90½	90½	90½	90½	— ½
60	60½	500	Butte & Superior	60	60⅜	60	60½	...
31½	33¾	200	Buterick Co.	33	33	31⅝	31⅝	—2⅜
18½	19	800	California Petrol.	19	19	18½	18¾	— ½
40	42	900	California Pet. pf.	43	43	42	42	—3
165	165½	1,000	Canadian Pacific	164	165	165¾	165	+ ⅝
78¾	81	100	Case (J. I.) Co. pf.	80	80	80	80	...
54	54¾	8,600	Central Leather Co.	53¾	54⅜	53⅝	54⅛	+1⅛
56¾	56½	900	Chesapeake & Ohio	56¾	56¾	56¾	56¾	...
34	35	600	Chi. Gt. West. pf.	34⅛	34½	34	34	— ⅛
90¾	91⅜	500	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	90¼	90⅝	90¼	90½	— ⅛
126⅛	127	1,800	Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	126⅛	127⅜	126⅛	127⅜	+1¼
129½	130	100	Chi. & Northwest.	130	130	130	130	+1
20¾	20¾	2,400	Chino Copper	20	21	19½	20½	...
47	49	4,000	Chic., C. & St. P.	49	50	49	50	+ ⅝
45	46	500	Chic., C. & St. P. pf.	46½	46½	45	45	...
70	73¾	100	C., C., C. & St.L.pf.	71	71	71	71	—1
70	74	200	Cluett, Peabody Co	72	72	72	72	...
108	110	100	Cluett, Peabody pf.	108	108	108	108	+1
55½	56	7,400	Col. Fuel & Iron	55½	56¼	54¾	55¼	+ ¼
54	55	300	Col. & Southern	54	54	54	54	—1½
143¾	145	11,525	Consolidated Gas	147	147¼	143¾	145⅜	—3½
108	110	1,000	Continental Can	108	110	107	110	+1¾
18¼	18⅜	600	Corn Products Ref	18	18½	18	18½	+ ⅜
86	86	300	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	86	86	86	86	...
92	93¼	10,000	Crucible Steel	91¼	95	91½	93½	—2
100	100½	100	Crucible Steel pf.	100	100	100	100	...
208	212½	100	Del., Lack. & West.	210	210	210	210	—2
125	126	10	Detroit Edison Co.	125	125	125	125	...
34⅝	35⅝	2,300	Distillers' Secur.	34⅛	35⅜	35	35½	+ ½
22⅝	22⅞	300	Dome Mines	22⅜	22⅝	22⅜	22½	+ ½
76¼	77½	200	Elec. Storage Bat.	76⅜	77¼	76¼	76¼	+ ½
24¼	24⅜	3,900	Erie	24¼	24¼	24¼	24¼	...
53½	53½	1,300	Erie 1st pf.	53	53¼	52⅝	53¼	— ⅛
42¼	43	100	Erie 2d. pf.	42¼	42½	42¼	42¼	—1⅝
345	345	100	General Chemical	340	346	340	340	—10
173¾	176¼	1,650	General Electric	173¾	178	173¾	178⅝	— ⅛
324	325	800	General Motors	320	327	320	327	+7
76⅜	76⅝	8,500	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	76⅝	76⅞	75½	76⅞	+ ⅝
109¾	110½	300	Goodrich pf.	110	110½	110	110	...
39	41	300	Greene-Cananea	40¼	40¼	39½	39½	—1½
121¾	121¾	400	Great Northern pf.	121¾	123⅜	121	121½	+ ½
48	48½	3,400	G. N. certs.ore prop.	48¼	48¼	47⅝	48¼	...
67½	67¾	2,300	Guggenheim Explor.	68	68	67¼	67½	— ¼
108	108	100	Illinois Central	107	107	107	107	...
42¾	43⅛	8,800	Inspiration Copper	43¼	43¼	42¾	42¾	— ⅛
23⅝	23⅝	400	Inter.-Met.	23½	23½	23½	23½	— ⅛
23¼	23⅜	4,210	Interboro Consol.	23⅜	23⅝	23⅛	23⅛	...
79	79¼	1,200	Interboro Con. pf.	79	79¼	78⅞	79¼	...
25	25⅜	200	Int. Agricultural	24⅞	25	24⅞	25	...
53⅜	53⅝	200	Int. Agricultural pf	53	53½	53	53½	+ ½
110¼	111	200	Int. Harvester, N.J.	110	110	109½	109½	+ ½
109½	110	400	Int. Nickel v. tr.cfs	107	107	107	107	+1
10	10¾	100	Int. Paper	10	10	10	10	— ⅛
38½	39⅛	200	Int. Paper pf.	38¼	38¼	38⅜	38⅜	— ⅛
28	28⅜	200	Kansas City South.	27½	27½	27½	27½	— ½
84	84½	3,200	Lackawanna Steel.	83⅜	84½	82¼	84½	+ ⅛
74½	75	800	Lehigh Valley	74¼	75	74½	75	...
240	245	100	Liggett & Myers	242½	242½	242¼	242½	+2½
25½	26	100	Long Island	26	26	26	26	...
87	90	400	Loose-Wiles Biscuit	90	90	90	90	—1½
123¼	125	100	Louisville & Nash.	123	123	123	123	—2
61½	62	2,450	Maxwell Motors	61	61½	60½	61¼	+ ¼
96½	97	200	Maxwell M. 1st pf.	97	97	96⅜	96¾	...
50⅝	50¾	2,200	Maxwell M. 2d pf.	50⅝	50⅞	50	50¾	— ⅜
91	91¼	8,300	Mexican Petroleum	91⅛	91⅜	90⅛	91¼	— ⅝
85¼	89	100	Mexican Pet. pf.	86	88	86	86	—1
33⅜	34	3,350	Miami Copper	33⅝	34	33¼	33⅜	...
5⅜	5⅝	400	Mo., Kan. & Texas	5⅞	5⅞	5½	5½	+ ⅛
5	5⅛	6,600	Missouri Pacific	5	5⅛	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
56	57	100	Montana Power	56¼	56¼	56¼	56¼	— ⅜
81	83	14	Morris & Essex	81	81	81	81	...
128	129	200	Nat. Biscuit Co.	129½	129½	128	128	—1⅜
...	...	100	Nat. Cash. Reg. A	395	395	394	394	...
29¾	30	600	Nat. En. & St. Co.	29¾	30	29½	30	...
67½	68	4,000	Nat. Lead Co.	66	68¼	65⅞	67¾	+1
16	18	100	N. Rys. of M. 1st pf	17	17	17	17	—1
8¼	8¾	100	N. R. of M. 2 pf.	8⅝	8¾	8⅜	8⅜	+ ⅜
15¼	15⅝	700	Nev. Con. Copper	15¼	15½	15⅛	15⅜	— ⅛
146	147	1,400	N. Y. Air Brake	146	147	144¾	147	+1
99⅜	100	2,500	New York Central	99¼	99⅜	99½	99¾	...
81½	83	6,200	N. Y., N. H. & H.	82	83	80⅝	83	+ ½
20	20¾	500	N. Y., O. & West.	20¼	20¼	20	20	...
115¼	116½	300	Norfolk & Western	115⅝	115⅞	115⅜	116⅜	— ⅛
110½	111	2,100	Northern Pacific	111	111	110½	111	+ ¼
43¾	45½	200	Ohio Cities Gas	46	46	45	45	—1
57⅝	58	1,200	Pennsyl. Railroad	58	58	57⅝	57⅝	+ ⅛
118½	119	200	Peo. Gas, Chicago	118	118	118	118	—1
9	12	100	Peoria & Eastern	9	9	9	9	—1
47	47½	1,000	Philadelphia Co.	47	47½	47	47¼	+ ¼
40¾	41	6,200	Pittsburgh Coal	41¾	41⅝	40⅝	40⅞	+ ⅛
112	113	600	Pittsburgh C. pf.	113	113	112	112	—1⅞
70¾	71	1,800	Pres. Steel	70¼	71	70	71	+ ¼
47½	48¼	300	Railway St. Sp.	47½	47½	47½	47½	...
25¼	25⅞	6,250	Ray Con. Copper	25⅛	25⅝	25	25½	— ⅛
78½	78⅝	4,200	Reading	77¾	78⅝	77⅝	78⅝	+1
52⅞	53¼	1,900	Rep. Iron & Steel	53¼	53¼	52½	53	— ⅛
⅝	¾	700	Rock Island Co. pf.	⅝	¾	⅝	¾	+ ⅛
4	5	700	Rumely, (M.,) Co.	5	5	4¼	4½	— ½
4	5	400	Ru. (M.,) Co. odd lot.	4½	4½	4½	4½	...
8⅝	9¼	100	Rumely pf.	9	9	9	9	— ⅛
6	6¼	100	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼	+ ⅛
16	16½	100	St. L. S. W. 2d pf.	16	16	16	16	...
16⅞	16⅞	100	Seaboard A. Line	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅛
155	155½	400	Sears, Roe. & Co.	154	155¼	154	155¼	+1⅝
59	60	3,300	Southern Pacific	59⅜	59⅞	58⅝	59	...
140	145	400	South P. R. Sugar	142	145	142	143	— ½
20	20¼	600	Southern Railway	19¾	20¼	19¾	20⅛	...
80¼	81½	200	Stand. Milling	81¼	81¼	81¼	81¼	— ¼
161½	162	3,700	Studebaker Co.	160	162	159	162	+2
109¼	110⅜	200	Studebaker Co. pf.	110½	110⅜	110¼	110⅜	+1¼
63¼	64½	9,500	Tenn. Copper	66⅜	67¾	63¾	63¾	+2¼
166	167	200	Texas Co.	166½	166½	166	166	—1
62⅜	62½	5,200	Third Avenue	63	63	61⅜	62½	...
82	85	600	Underwood Type.	81	83	81	83	+3
134⅝	135	4,000	Union Pacific	134¼	134⅞	134½	134⅞	+ ½
81½	82	300	Union Pacific pf.	81½	82	81½	82	— ⅛
10	10¼	1,500	Un. Cig. Stores	10	10¼	10	10	...
11	11¾	100	Un. Cig. Stores pf.	11½	11½	11½	11½	...
26⅛	26½	1,800	Un. Rail. Invest.	26	26⅝	26	26	+ ⅛
43	43½	1,000	Un. R. Invest. pf.	43¼	43⅜	43¼	43⅜	+ ⅛
24½	24⅞	200	U. S. C. I. P. & F.	25¼	25½	24⅞	24⅞	— ½
64	66	100	U. States Express	65⅞	65⅞	65⅞	65⅞	—1⅞
99¼	100	950	U. S. Industrial Al.	99½	100	99¼	100	+1
2¾	3½	100	U. S. Red. & Refin.	3	3	3	3	+ ⅛
53¼	54	600	U. S. Rubber	53¾	53⅞	53¼	53½	— ⅛
106	107	300	U. S. Rub. 1st pf.	106½	106½	106½	106½	— ⅝
82⅝	82⅝	51,600	U. S. Steel	82½	82⅞	82½	82⅝	...
114½	115	200	U. S. Steel pf.	114¾	114½	114¼	114½	— ⅜
69½	70	2,400	Utah Copper	69⅜	70	69¼	69⅞	— ⅛
45	45½	9,900	V.-C. Chemical	45	46¼	44⅜	45	+1½
63	65	100	Virg. I., C. & Coke	64½	64½	64½	64½	— ½
12⅜	13	100	Wabash W. pf.	12¾	12⅞	12⅜	12⅜	— ⅛
44	44⅜	800	Wabash pf. A. W. I.	44¼	44¼	44	43¾	— ⅜
25¼	26	300	Wabash pf. B. W. I.	25¼	25¼	25¼	25⅛	— ⅛
33¼	33⅜	100	Western Maryland	33¾	33¾	33¼	33½	+ ⅛
78¼	78¾	1,400	Western U. Tel.	78½	79	78¼	78½	+ ¼
69¾	70	33,600	Westh'se E. & M.	69⅝	70	68⅜	69⅞	+ ⅞
76	77	100	Westh. 1st pf.	76¼	76¼	76¼	76¼	+1⅛
3	3¼	100	Wheel. & L. E.	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
248	250	300	Willys-Overland	246	248	246	248	+4½
34	35	100	Wisconsin Central	34	34	34	34	...
110	111½	400	Woolw. (F. W.) Co.	110½	110¾	110	110	— ½
110	111½	50	Wool. Co. odd lot	111	111	111	111	...
121½	123½	100	Woolworth pf.	122	122	122	122	...

STOCK MARKET AVERAGES.

The average quotations of twenty-five leading railroad and twenty-five industrial issues yesterday, and of those two groups of stocks combined, with comparisons:

	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Railroads	77.89	77.07	77.48	+ .04
Industrials	101.66	100.04	101.21	+ .58

COMBINED AVERAGE.

Oct. 9	88.89	87.61	88.51	+ .72
Oct. 11	90.22	88.31	89.30	+ .79
Oct. 12—Holiday.				
Oct. 13	90.74	88.71	89.60	+ .30
Oct. 14	90.07	88.41	88.91	— .69
Oct. 15	90.14	88.27	89.03	+ .12
Oct. 16	89.67	88.55	89.34	+ .31

Range of Fifty Stocks.

	High.		Low.		Last.
*Oct., 1915	90.74	Oct. 13	82.93	Oct. 6	89.34
Oct., 1914	...Exchange closed.				
Oct., 1913	70.79	Oct. 2	66.20	Oct. 17	67.73
Oct., 1912	85.76	Oct. 4	81.47	Oct. 30	82.30
Oct., 1911	75.33	Oct. 16	72.01	Oct. 4	73.39
*Year, 1915	90.74	Oct. 13	58.99	Feb. 24	89.34
Year, 1914	73.70	Jan. 31	57.47	July 30	60.20
Year, 1913	79.10	Jan. 2	63.09	Feb. 1	68.04
Year, 1912	85.32	Sep. 30	75.24	Feb. 1	78.36
Year, 1911	84.41	Jun. 26	69.57	Sep. 25	77.09

*To date.

WEEK'S BANK CLEARINGS.

New York City bank clearings last week, as reported by the Clearing House, and the clearings for the United States, as reported by The Financial Chronicle, compare as follows:

	In New York.	Total U. S.
	1915.	1915.
Oct. 16	*$2,880,690,407	$4,225,777,320
Oct. 9	2,902,358,330	4,471,406,684
Oct. 2	3,055,987,967	4,234,442,870
Sept. 25	2,231,892,477	3,660,425,505
	1914.	1914.
Oct. 17	$1,161,740,377	$2,520,643,243
Oct. 10	1,218,361,585	2,561,178,917
Oct. 3	1,493,114,518	2,938,296,700
Sept. 26	1,028,750,772	2,242,523,563

*Five days.

TOBACCO STOCKS.

Closing quotations of stocks not quoted elsewhere were:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Friday. Bid.	Asked.
American Cigar	110	113	98	100
American Cigar pf.	98	100	98	100
Am. Mach. & F'dry.	85	85	85	85
Conley Foil	350	400	350	400
Johnston Tin F. & M.	123	150	125	150
J. S. Young	155	170	155	170
J. S. Young pf.	105	109	105	109
MacAndrews & F.	145	155	145	155
MacAndrews & F. pf.	99	100	99	100
Porto Rico-Am. Tob.	185	195	188	198
R. J. Reynolds Tob.	410	430	410	430
R. J. Reyn. Tob. pf.	119	121	119	122

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 149,621 shares of stocks and $6,000 of bonds.

The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 81,887; oil, 2,044, and mining, 65,690. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
700	Am.-Br. Mfg	21	21	20	20
400	‡Can. Car & F.	108	109	107	107
250	‡Can. Car&F.pf.	120	121¼	120	121
375	‡Carbon Steel	72	72	71	71
2,000	‡Car. Lt. & P.	10	10	9½	9⅝
130	Chalmers Mot.	162	166	162	166
500	‡Chevrolet Motor, w. i.	133	133	130	130
125	Driggs-Seab'y	109	109	106	106
100	EmersonPhono.	11½	11½	11½	11½
132	Guantana. Sug.	*64½	*64½	*62½	*64
100	‡Hall Signal	*28½	28½	*28	28
50	‡Hendee Mfg.	31	31	28	28
7,500	‡Int. Mer. Mar.	7⅞	7⅞	7¼	7½
3,000	‡Int. M.Mar.pf.	38¾	38¾	32¼	32¾
550	‡Inter. Motors.	33	34	*32¾	33⅜
510	K. Bronze pf.	4⅝	4½	4¾	4¾
85	*K. Spr. Tire	215	215	215	215
700	‡IL. Tire	19	19	18	18¾
100	‡L. T. B. 1st pf	19	19	17	17
1,750	‡M. H. P. M.	100½	103½	99¼	103⅛
25,000	Mid. St. w. i.	75½	79	75¾	79
600	N. Y. Trans.	19	19	13½	15½
2,500	‡St'd Motors	12½	12¾	11⅞	12
8,000	Sub. Boat	42¾	43	41½	45
100	‡Tob. Prod.

NEWS OF THE CORPORATIONS AND THE BANKS

GREAT MORTGAGES FOR RAILROAD ILLS

Reorganization Plan for the Missouri Pacific Includes Two Big Bond Issues.

PROVIDES FOR THE FUTURE

Program Laid Out by Kuhn, Loeb & Co. So Satisfactory It Arouses No Serious Opposition.

The colossal undertaking or reorganizing the Missouri Pacific and Iron Mountain Railways, a system aggregating more than 7,000 miles of track, is proceeding successfully, it was announced yesterday, and it is expected that by the beginning of the year the Missouri Pacific system will be on its own feet with a good credit in the financial market and fully equipped to profit by the expected improvement in the railroad business. The time for depositing the fifteen different varieties of the system's securities expired on Friday, but an extension will in all probability be granted when the reorganization managers meet early this week. The favorable reception of the reorganization plan is said to have exceeded expectations.

The receivership for the system was announced on Aug. 10, but the reorganization plan as it exists today had been announced more than a month prior to that date. At the moment of receivership the reorganization managers were in a position to announce a definite course of procedure to set the railway on its feet again. Long negotiations were thus eliminated. Protective committees representing the two principal bond issues and another committee representing the stock were agreed on a course of procedure and had placed the work of reorganization in the hands of competent managers. These committees were so strong that they were able to say that any concerted opposition to the plan would be overridden by force. The financial district accepted this ultimatum as final, and the reorganization work has proceeded smoothly.

Opposition Not Serious.

It is not denied that some opposition to the reorganization plan, as announced on July 26, has developed. There are no fewer than six committees working independently of Kuhn, Loeb & Co., the reorganization managers. Some of these committees have asked for the deposit of securities, and in at least one case a committee has obtained a majority of a certain class of securities outstanding. There is a prospect, therefore, of slight modification of the plan, but it is not admitted officially that this will follow. It is regarded as significant that the stockholders, who face a $50 assessment on the stock, have not opposed the plan. The activity of the six independent committees will help to gather in all of the securities and will make it easy, it is contended, to get together.

Probably the most active of the independent committees is the Brown Bros. & Co. committee, representing holders of the Missouri Pacific System 5 per cent. trust bonds, due 1917, and the first collateral mortgage 5 per cent. bonds, due 1920. A majority of the former issue has been deposited with the independent committee, and here is an instance where a compromise seems most imminent. There are two Dutch committees, one known as the van Lutterfelt Committee, which represents holders of the Missouri Pacific's 5 per cent. refunding bonds, and the other, known as the Roelofsz Committee, representing the 4 per cent. gold loan bonds. The deposits obtained by these committees will be limited to holdings in Holland. Each of these committees maintains that the other is treated too well under the reorganization plan. Neither has objected to the plan as a whole.

Providing for the Future.

The Welsh Committee represents holders of the Central Branch first mortgage 4 per cent. bonds, due 1948, but it has not asked for deposits. The Peabody Committee also represents a minor issue of bonds, but has asked for no deposits. The Boisot Committee represents the Kansas City Northwestern first mortgage 5 per cent. bonds and is asking for deposits. The Merrill Noteholders' Committee represents the $24,845,000 short-term notes of the Missouri Pacific, which were only recently extended for a year. It has not asked for deposits and does not oppose the plan. The plan provides directly for the payment in full of the short-term notes.

As a whole, therefore, it is contended, the main planks in the reorganization plan are not menaced seriously by the opposition which has developed. No attack has been made on the reorganization managers on the ground that the plan is a "freeze out" designed to place the reorganized company into hostile hands. Such charges have been common in other reorganizations.

An effective argument put forward by the sponsors of the plan is that under the reorganization the Missouri Pacific-Iron Mountain System will have one big unifying mortgage, which will provide for the future of the company for decades to come and will serve as a protection from excessive interest charges. This proposed issue is the first and refunding mortgage, limited to three times the amount of stock outstanding. It is proposed to issue about $47,000,000 of the bonds under this issue, but the issue ultimately may approximate $600,000,000. The only other issue to be authorized is a general mortgage limited to $100,000,000, out of which $44,000,000 would be issued immediately.

To Reduce Fixed Charges.

It is these mortgages of $600,000,000 on which the future credit of the Missouri Pacific must rest. It is contended the railway will be able to go freely into the open market for cash whenever required and get it on reasonable terms.

The Missouri Pacific System has a total funded indebtedness of about $280,000,000. Of this amount $128,000,000 underlying securities will remain unchanged and practically all of the remainder of the funded indebtedness is subject to exchange for bonds of the two new issues or for cash and a small amount of common stock, aggregating about $150,000,000. The interest bearing securities will be reduced by more than $60,000,000, and the annual fixed charges will be reduced by more than $3,000,00. The experts have estimated that even in a very bad year there should be available a surplus of $2,000,000 after meeting all charges and after paying 6 per cent. on the preferred stock.

It is contended that the new mortgages, since they represent all of the 7,000 miles of system, will represent also the diversified earnings of the system. The man in Iowa who now holds a first mortgage bond on a single track road which must depend on the success of the wheat crop will get in return a unified mortgage bond which will not be affected seriously by failure in any one commodity. This is the kind of mortgage adopted by the large railroad systems of the country, and it is contended it will effect the same change in the credit of the Missouri Pacific that was effected some years ago in the Atchison, the St. Paul, the New York Central, the Pennsylvania, and other big systems.

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Wanted—Money for A1 first mortgage loans, 7%, large amounts. N 146 Times.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW YORK CLEARING HOUSE
For Week Ended Saturday, Oct. 16, 1915.
AVERAGE FIGURES

CLEARING HOUSE MEMBERS.	Loans, Disc'ts, Investm'ts, &c.	Gold.	Legal Tenders.	Silver.	*National Banknotes.	Reserve with Legal Depositaries.	Net Demand Deposits.	Net Time Deposits.	Nat. Bank Circulation.
Bank of N. Y., N.B.A.	$39,381,000	$2,931,000	$762,000	$308,000	$8,000	$2,878,000	$36,767,000	$1,141,000	$798,000
Merchants' National	30,358,000	1,624,000	490,000	1,703,000	18,000	2,214,000	30,521,000	.....	1,921,000
Mech. & Metals Nat.	108,182,000	19,500,000	9,334,000	4,493,000	137,000	5,196,000	128,975,000	3,144,000	4,977,000
National City	317,089,000	79,525,000	4,414,000	5,851,000	181,000	27,859,000	366,144,000	1,847,000	1,799,000
Chemical National	32,393,000	5,068,000	2,505,000	2,425,000	42,000	2,951,000	33,870,000	.....	450,000
Atlantic National	10,443,000	1,081,000	137,000	344,000	25,000	1,091,000	10,984,000	17,000	394,000
Nat. Butch. & Drov.	1,989,000	104,000	36,000	104,000	2,000	139,000	1,722,000	61,000	50,000
American Exch. Nat.	86,321,000	7,744,000	1,762,000	2,722,000	114,000	6,974,000	88,941,000	1,935,000	4,918,000
Nat. Bank of Com.	210,977,000	15,469,000	4,333,000	4,651,000	18,000	15,853,000	206,522,000	125,000	3,344,000
Chat. & Phenix Nat.	40,579,000	3,104,000	662,000	1,280,000	442,000	3,633,000	46,713,000	5,503,000	1,144,000
Hanover National	105,742,000	31,298,000	3,440,000	5,907,000	10,000	10,020,000	137,753,000	.....	805,000
Citizens' Central Nat.	27,287,000	1,311,000	207,000	936,000	69,000	2,273,000	24,313,000	1,179,000	1,640,000
Market & Fulton Nat.	9,149,000	1,273,000	556,000	92,000	92,000	1,923,000	9,818,000	.....	79,000
Import. & Trad. Nat.	33,816,000	1,894,000	1,163,000	1,202,000	25,000	2,464,000	31,323,000	.....	50,000
National Park	134,782,000	10,521,000	1,521,000	1,622,000	205,000	11,426,000	135,460,000	662,000	3,534,000
East River National	2,203,000	81,000	40,000	235,000	10,000	196,000	2,143,000	.....	50,000
Second National	16,118,000	921,000	327,000	597,000	54,000	1,026,000	13,409,000	.....	672,000
First National	158,413,000	21,494,000	1,000,000	2,722,000	43,000	13,286,000	159,489,000	125,000	4,068,000
Irving National	56,771,000	8,155,000	2,734,000	3,444,000	19,000	5,087,000	69,969,000	122,000	740,000
N. Y. County National	9,569,000	510,000	69,000	606,000	199,000	680,000	9,771,000	.....	198,000
Chase National	161,885,000	33,188,000	4,308,000	4,712,000	94,000	17,365,000	205,129,000	1,852,000	450,000
Lincoln National	16,665,000	1,304,000	838,000	245,000	116,000	1,201,000	16,750,000	32,000	888,000
Garfield National	8,773,000	748,000	286,000	676,000	39,000	643,000	8,756,000	.....	349,000
Fifth National	4,520,000	132,000	115,000	285,000	4,000	320,000	4,619,000	92,000	248,000
Seaboard National	35,221,000	3,498,000	1,306,000	2,689,000	23,000	3,419,000	42,274,000	100,000	405,000
Liberty National	49,557,000	3,509,000	238,000	1,248,000	31,000	4,675,000	52,630,000	2,880,000	500,000
Coal & Iron National	8,149,000	973,000	191,000	229,000	45,000	609,000	8,638,000	.....	399,000
Union Exch. National	10,149,000	192,000	215,000	727,000	25,000	1,037,000	9,537,000	.....	400,000
Nassau Nat., Brooklyn	8,972,000	335,000	137,000	468,000	47,000	579,000	8,282,000	9,000	267,000
Broadway Trust	16,531,000	1,410,000	166,000	500,000	192,000	1,304,000	17,505,000	176,000	.....
STATE BANKS NOT MEMBERS OF FED. RES. BANK.									
Bank of the Man. Co.	45,490,000	11,859,000	3,350,000	1,771,000	130,000	.....	56,070,000	.....	.....
Bank of America	35,193,000	4,347,000	1,593,000	838,000	57,000	.....	34,284,000	.....	.....
Greenwich	10,597,000	1,020,000	227,000	542,000	315,000	514,000	11,456,000	75,000	.....
Pacific	5,352,000	365,000	528,000	102,000	174,000	.....	4,972,000	.....	.....
People's	2,416,000	146,000	57,000	108,000	11,000	161,000	2,678,000	31,000	.....
Metropolitan	12,282,000	1,028,000	491,000	93,000	38,000	.....	10,476,000	.....	.....
Corn Exchange	79,552,000	10,948,000	2,975,000	4,[illegible]	1,439,000	5,600,000	95,749,000	.....	.....
Bowery	3,306,000	287,000	33,000	53,000	54,000	176,000	2,934,000	.....	.....
German-American	5,105,000	940,000	357,000	75,000	14,000	200,000	5,679,000	.....	.....
Fifth Avenue	15,977,000	2,368,000	576,000	1,139,000	42,000	.....	17,501,000	.....	.....
German Exchange	3,830,000	467,000	46,000	100,000	67,000	221,000	3,870,000	.....	.....
Germania	5,945,000	655,000	140,000	270,000	120,000	263,000	6,141,000	.....	.....
Bank of the Metropolis	13,558,000	722,000	582,000	1,014,000	82,000	.....	12,900,000	.....	.....
West Side	4,375,000	283,000	201,000	103,000	34,000	337,000	4,415,000	.....	.....
N. Y. Produce Exch.	12,187,000	2,071,000	855,000	648,000	126,000	.....	13,997,000	.....	.....
State	19,698,000	1,448,000	290,000	724,000	434,000	1,279,000	21,834,000	55,000	.....
TRUST COMPANIES NOT MEMBERS OF FED. RES. BANK.									
Brooklyn Trust	29,393,000	1,624,000	148,000	215,000	147,000	998,000	19,961,000	7,347,000	.....
Bankers Trust	201,311,000	17,380,000	573,000	94,000	14,000	9,005,000	180,104,000	22,743,000	.....
U. S. Mtg. & Trust	50,023,000	3,388,000	66,000	135,000	10,000	3,917,000	36,917,000	12,514,000	.....
Astor Trust	25,228,000	1,708,000	21,000	190,000	72,000	958,000	19,786,000	5,772,000	.....
Title Guar. & Trust	35,820,000	1,797,000	193,000	148,000	154,000	1,081,000	21,626,000	609,000	.....
Guaranty Trust	245,783,000	29,909,000	6,236,000	5,104,000	461,000	.....	234,003,000	33,696,000	.....
Fidelity Trust	8,832,000	602,000	69,000	97,000	20,000	378,000	7,564,000	106,000	.....
Lawyers Title & Trust	22,235,000	1,220,000	289,000	57,000	30,000	745,000	14,892,000	5,000,000	.....
Columbia Trust	66,365,000	4,266,000	137,000	506,000	218,000	2,569,000	51,380,000	14,228,000	.....
People's Trust	18,001,000	1,209,000	91,000	238,000	238,000	875,000	17,501,000	646,000	.....
New York Trust	54,759,000	3,453,000	513,000	68,000	37,000	1,995,000	39,860,000	7,010,000	.....
Franklin Trust	17,432,000	1,011,000	44,000	140,000	61,000	676,000	13,324,000	3,666,000	.....
Lincoln Trust	10,004,000	651,000	73,000	91,000	56,000	482,000	9,048,000	956,000	.....
Metropolitan Trust	47,758,000	3,940,000	1,177,000	676,000	353,000	2,108,000	42,136,000	5,602,000	.....
Mem. Fed. Res. Bank.	$1,762,902,000	$258,937,000	$43,299,000	$53,080,000	†$2,327,000	$151,081,000	$1,918,515,000	$19,549,000	$35,637,000
State banks, not mem. of Fed. Res. Bank.	274,883,000	38,452,000	12,301,000	12,221,000	3,137,000	8,731,000	304,765,000	141,000	.....
Trust cos., not mem. of Fed. Res. Bank.	833,866,000	72,146,000	9,580,000	8,009,000	2,005,000	23,716,000	708,922,000	118,404,000	.....
Agg., 60 members	$2,871,711,000	$369,535,000	$65,180,000	$73,310,000	$7,469,000	$183,548,000	$2,932,202,000	$138,094,000	$35,637,000
Change	+66,832,000	+9,964,000	−408,000	+2,200,000	+306,000	+2,405,000	+74,063,000	+11,683,000	−361,000

ACTUAL CONDITION

Mem. Fed. Res. Bank.	$1,833,866,000	$261,986,000	$44,372,000	$47,282,000	†$2,441,000	$155,428,000	$1,992,422,000	$19,394,000	$35,546,000
State banks, not mem. of Fed. Res. Bank.	277,863,000	36,352,000	13,336,000	12,205,000	3,106,000	9,142,000	308,149,000	141,000	.....
Trust cos., not mem. of Fed. Res. Bank.	861,313,000	77,951,000	10,486,000	13,664,000	1,937,000	24,382,000	755,352,000	119,162,000	.....
Agg., 60 members	$2,973,542,000	$376,289,000	$68,194,000	$73,151,000	7,484,000	$188,962,000	$3,055,923,000	$138,697,000	$35,546,000
Change	+149,295,000	+12,730,000	+8,641,000	+3,356,000	+83,000	+9,455,000	+177,772,000	+5,742,000	−144,000

*Counted as reserve by State institutions, but not by national banks.
†National banknotes not counted as reserve.

RESERVE POSITION

Average Figures

	Cash Res. in Vault.	Res. in Depositaries.
Members Federal Reserve Bank	$355,316,000	$151,081,000
State banks, not mem. of Fed. Res. Bank.	60,111,000	8,751,000
Trust cos., not mem. of Fed. Res. Bank.	91,740,000	23,716,000
Total	$513,167,000	$183,548,000

Reserve required on:	Excess.	Change.
Net demand deposits	$345,332,700	
Net time deposits	977,450	
Net demand and time dep.	$346,310,150	$160,686,850	−$2,068,940
Net demand deposits	54,857,700	20,004,300	− 1,238,040
Net demand deposits	106,338,300	9,117,700	+ 4,913,450
Total net deposits	$507,506,150	$189,208,850	+$1,606,470

Actual Figures

Net demand deposits	$358,635,960		
Net time deposits	969,700		
Net demand and time dep.	$359,605,660	$149,462,340	−$9,415,210
Net demand deposits	55,466,820	18,674,180	+ 184,260
Net demand deposits	113,302,900	20,127,200	+ 8,119,950
Total net deposits	$528,375,280	$188,263,720	−$1,111,000

SUPPLEMENTARY BANK AND TRUST COMPANIES' FIGURES
For the Week Ended with Opening of Business Saturday, Oct. 16, 1915.

Institutions Clearing Through Members

Figures Compiled from Special Reports to The New York Times.

NATIONAL & STATE BANKS—Average Figures

Banks.	Loans.	Gold.	Oth. Cash Including Bk. Notes.	Res. Dep. N. Y. & Elsewhere	With Oth. Banks & Trust Cos.	Gross Deposits.
MANHATTAN BOROUGH.						
Columbia	$6,897,000	$797,000	$224,000	$935,000	$12,000	$8,348,000
Colonial	7,686,800	394,200	852,500	1,072,600	65,400	9,228,300
Nat. Pk. Nat.	2,250,100	110,300	82,500	492,200	1,218,000	4,424,700
Fidelity	1,062,000	96,400	44,400	401,900	.....	1,475,000
Mutual	4,019,000	589,000	254,000	1,915,000	.....	6,784,000
New Neth.	8,274,000	216,000	192,000	617,000	107,000	4,225,000
Sherman	2,448,000	130,100	133,700	200,000	360,000	2,954,500
23d Ward	1,937,100	51,800	223,400	354,100	25,700	2,550,000
Wash. Hgts.	1,667,000	122,000	54,000	187,000	.....	1,625,000
Yorkville	5,254,900	522,800	292,700	1,100,600	21,100	6,886,800
BROOKLYN BOROUGH.						
First Nat.	4,667,000	114,000	164,000	901,000	87,000	4,923,000
Mechanics'	14,297,000	950,200	1,095,800	3,858,600	117,400	22,129,400
North Side	3,040,030	239,400	156,507	822,204	3,768	4,010,739
Nat. City	4,972,000	178,000	283,000	708,000	459,000	6,202,000
JERSEY CITY, N. J.						
First Nat.	4,630,000	213,000	891,000	3,774,000	890,000	8,805,000
Hudson Co.	3,848,666	125,430	163,567	190,032	921,382	4,142,851
HOBOKEN, N. J.						
First Nat.	5,119,100	115,300	124,100	51,100	54,800	5,474,100
Second Nat.	4,015,119	48,836	161,859	763,856	65,082	4,778,202

TRUST COMPANIES—Average Figures.

Trust Cos.	Loans.	Cash.	Reserve Dep. N. Y. and Elsewhere.	Dep. with Other Banks & Trust Cos.	Gross Deposits.
BROOKLYN BOROUGH.					
Hamilton	$6,867,000	$510,000	$1,905,000	.....	$7,427,000
BAYONNE, N. J.					
Mechanics'	4,055,453	256,758	543,619	$281,167	4,944,928

Institutions Not in the Clearing House

Figures Compiled from Special Reports to The New York Times.

NATIONAL & STATE BANKS—Average Figures

Banks.	Loans.	Gold.	Oth. Cash Including Bk. Notes.	Res. Dep. N. Y. & Elsewhere	With Oth. Banks & Trust Cos.	Gross Deposits.
MANHATTAN BOROUGH.						
Bk. of Euro.	$1,761,000	$188,900	$63,000	$136,000	$23,100	$2,219,400
B'way. Cent.	738,500	43,100	66,200	69,600	27,300	821,500
Bronx Boro.	1,641,720	36,197	114,827	106,444	29,483	2,059,170
Bryant Park	1,810,500	84,900	82,100	186,200	.....	1,309,900
Chel. Exch.	2,795,000	130,000	261,000	215,000	122,000	3,042,000
Gotham Nat	2,592,800	.....	360,500	358,700	567,100	3,869,200
Harriman N.	14,450,400	1,316,200	297,700	.....	2,991,300	21,651,500
Inter. Bank.	2,472,400	255,800	88,400	932,700	25,400	3,956,000
Public	9,033,600	654,700	415,500	918,200	634,100	10,580,000
W'chester Av	984,600	45,500	38,400	36,200	5,800	893,400
BROOKLYN BOROUGH.						
Bk. of C. I.	779,800	25,000	47,500	57,100	.....	772,800
Bk. Fl'bush.	987,500	45,000	62,400	121,000	.....	1,083,000
Gravesend	454,400	53,400	34,600	150,500	.....	720,900
Montauk	571,300	46,200	25,900	63,300	.....	693,200
Peoples Nat.	1,327,108	27,180	.....	138,551	74,140	2,048,519

TRUST COMPANIES—Average Figures.

Trust Cos.	Loans.	Cash.	Reserve Dep. N. Y. and Elsewhere.	Dep. with Other Banks & Trust Cos.	Gross Deposits.
MANHATTAN BOROUGH.					
Empire	$20,863,000	$1,600,900	$9,522,600	$2,020,600	$31,680,700
Equitable	78,358,000	8,323,800	25,548,000	13,301,000	117,328,000
Central	102,958,712	12,281,949	49,227,005	1,642,794	148,173,978
Farm. Loan.	97,295,400	9,076,300	18,395,400	22,621,000	144,195,500
Hudson	3,427,800	360,400	1,185,300	298,900	4,289,500
N. Y. L. Ins.	36,621,500	2,957,000	2,088,100	.....	35,911,000
Transatlantic.	2,897,300	91,700	727,700	702,400	4,140,500
Union	59,800,904	6,317,782	10,643,521	502,954	71,857,637
United States	63,622,600	4,500,000	10,000,800	.....	62,732,500
BROOKLYN BOROUGH.					
Kings County	18,213,815	1,388,117	5,115,300	.....	21,862,725
M'facturers'	9,500,600	955,500	1,507,800	.....	11,563,700
QUEENS BOROUGH.					
Queens Co.	2,179,300	172,320	208,900	65,100	2,290,800

AGGREGATE NET DEPOSITS OF TRUST COMPANIES.

The following Clearing House trust companies have reported to THE NEW YORK TIMES their aggregate average net deposits which include items exempted from reserve requirements, which items are not included in the "Net Deposits" reported to the Clearing House under its rules:

Trust Co.	Deposits.	Trust Co.	Deposits.
Astor	$27,383,054	Lincoln	$12,189,500
Bankers	220,948,000	Metropolitan	52,142,900
Broadway	21,880,200	New York	58,352,000
Brooklyn	32,975,000	Peoples	21,233,200
Columbia	73,051,456	Title Guarantee	31,048,500
Fidelity	10,258,000	United States Mortgage	69,159,000
Franklin	19,546,000	Total	$1,024,828,410
Guaranty	356,975,000	Change	+52,551,750
Lawyers Title Insurance	17,724,600		

WEEKLY BANK STATEMENT

Federal Reserve Bank of New York at the Close of Business Oct. 15, 1915.

RESOURCES.

Gold coin and gold certificates:		
Gold settlement fund	6,274,000.00	
Gold in vault	129,958,295.00	
Total gold reserve		$136,232,295.00
Legal tender notes, silver certificates, and subsidiary coin.		13,359,424.45
Total reserve		$149,591,719.45
Bills discounted and bought:		
Commercial paper	$389,213.15	
Trade acceptances	3,500.00	
Bank acceptances	4,980,616.97	
Total		5,383,330.12
Investments — Municipal warrants		9,112,792.58
Federal Reserve notes, (net)		8,871,720.00
Due from other Federal Reserve banks		1,317,776.42
All other resources		390,682.14
Total resources		$174,668,020.71

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$10,986,700.00
Reserve deposits, (net)	161,354,768.81
All other liabilities	2,326,551.90
Total liabilities	$174,668,020.71
Federal Reserve notes outstanding	$65,470,000.00
Against which there is deposited with Federal Reserve agent:	
Commercial paper	220,000.00
Gold and lawful money	65,250,000.00

CLEARING HOUSE MEMBERS. DAILY AVERAGE.		Change.
Loans, &c.	$2,871,711,000	+$66,832,000
*Reserve in own vaults, (a)	513,167,000	+ 11,771,000
*Reserve in Federal Reserve Bank	151,081,000	+ 4,322,000
*Reserve in other depositaries	32,467,000	− 1,917,000
Net demand dep'ts.	2,932,202,000	+ 74,063,000
Net time deposits	138,094,000	+ 11,683,000
Circulation	35,637,000	− 361,000

(a) Of which $442,845,000 is specie.
*Aggregate reserve, $686,715,000; excess reserve, $189,205,850; increase, $1,606,470.

CLEARING HOUSE MEMBERS, ACTUAL CONDITION.

Loans, &c.	$2,973,542,000	+$149,295,000
*Reserve in own vaults, (b)	527,677,000	+ 19,691,000
*Reserve in Federal Reserve Bank	155,428,000	+ 7,998,000
*Reserve in other depositaries	33,534,000	+ 1,457,000
Net demand dep'ts.	3,055,923,000	+ 177,772,000
Net time deposits	138,697,000	+ 5,742,000
Circulation	35,546,000	— 144,000

(b) Of which $464,440,000 is specie.
*Aggregate reserve, $716,639,000; excess reserve, $188,263,720; decrease, $1,111,000.

STATE BANKS AND TRUST COMPANIES IN GREATER NEW YORK NOT INCLUDED IN CLEARING HOUSE.

Loans, &c.	$595,813,000	+$12,040,700
Specie	51,364,000	+ 818,800
Legal tenders	9,101,400	+ 236,900
Total deposits	782,818,100	+ 24,399,600

Total deposits, eliminating amounts due from reserve depositaries and from other banks and trust companies in New York City. 622,220,300 + 6,174,300

RESERVE—STATE BANKS.		P.C.
Cash in vault	$11,027,600	11.50
Deposits in banks and trust companies	16,432,300	17.14
Total	$27,459,900	28.64
RESERVE—TRUST COMPANIES.		
Cash in vault	$49,437,800	09.16
Deposits in banks and trust companies	137,902,800	25.55
Total	$187,340,600	34.71

Aggregate reserve on deposits, $214,800,500; increase, $15,881,200; per cent. of legal reserve, 33.70.

SUMMARY OF WEEKLY STATEMENT OF STATE BANKS IN GREATER NEW YORK.

		Change.
Loans and investments	$349,641,000	+$5,132,500
Gold	52,468,300	− 436,200
Currency and bank notes	24,660,400	− 991,400
Deposits	363,180,300	+11,276,200
Reserve on deposits	112,469,700	+ 576,700
Percentage of reserve, 29.2.		

SUMMARY OF WEEKLY STATEMENT OF TRUST COMPANIES IN GREATER NEW YORK.

Loans and invest.	$1,342,999,400	+$86,267,100
Gold	119,937,100	+ 4,311,400
Currency and bank bills	23,595,900	+ 7,733,100
Deposits	1,698,010,300	+ 74,822,300
Reserve on deposits	392,459,800	+ 25,434,200
Percentage of reserve, 29.7.		

CALL MONEY RATES.

	High.	Low.	Rul-ing.		High.	Low.	Rul-ing.
1915	2	1¼	1¾	1909	5	4	4¾
1914	8	6	6	1908	2	1	1½
1913	3½	2¾	3½	1907	10	2½	5
1912	3	3	4½	1906	7	3	5
1911	2½	2	2½	1905	6½	3½	5¾
1910	3¾	1½	3¼	1904	2½	1¾	3

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

It was a market on the Consolidated Stock Exchange which displayed considerable irregularity in the short session of two hours. The closing tone, however, was firm, with some stocks moving upward very sharply. At the start of the day, the general market displayed hesitation, and, as the session progressed, there was evidence of a continuation of the sort of selling that had been going on recently, and prices gradually weakened throughout the first hour of trading.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
170	Allis-Chalmers	42½	43	42½	42¾
40	Am. B. Sugar	66¾	67¼	66½	67¼
970	Am. Can	64	64⅝	63½	64⅝
110	Am. Car & Fy.	84¾	85	83½	85
100	Am. Loco	67	67¼	66	67¼
1,070	Am. Smelting	94⅝	94¾	93½	94
450	Anaconda Cop.	74⅞	75¼	74½	75¼
450	Baldwin Loco.	125	133	125	131½
100	Balt. & Ohio	91¾	91¾	91¼	91¼
570	Cent. Leather	53½	54⅝	53½	54
310	Ches. & Ohio	56½	57	56½	56½
40	C., M. & S. P.	90¼	90½	90¼	90½
560	C., R. I. & P.	19¾	20⅝	19¼	20⅞
90	Chino Copper	49	49½	49	49½
1,020	Col. F. & I.	53½	56¾	54⅝	56⅝
60	Consol. Gas	146½	146¾	146¼	146⅝
50	Corn Products	18½	18¾	18	18⅛
760

VARIED PHASES OF THE COUNTRY'S BUSINESS LIFE

THE MERCHANT'S POINT OF VIEW

As time goes on, the continuance of the exceptional conditions arising from the war makes normal what at first was the reverse, and enables business men to accommodate themselves to the new order of things. This is the reason why now, in many mercantile lines, commitments or contracts are being made far in advance, it being pretty well agreed that there will be no unusual disturbing factors to interfere with either foreign or domestic trade before the end of next year at the earliest. In the export field this is a particularly cheering thing, because the lapse of time that ensues in that kind of trade between the soliciting of goods and the delivery of the orders is one of the important things to be reckoned with. Quicker adjustments are, of course, possible in the purely domestic trade, but, even in this, the interval is quite large between the ordering of fabrics at the mills and the sale of the garments made of the materials so ordered. The nearer the equality of conditions at both ends of the line, the greater is the confidence felt which means so much in increasing business.

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As to Basic Conditions.

The general improvement in basic matters which began some months ago is going ahead at an accelerated pace. If the production of iron and steel, which is often referred to as the barometer of trade, was to be taken as a typical illustration, the country's condition would be described as phenomenally prosperous. The output of these metals was never before so great, and the unfilled orders are piling up with each succeeding month. While a large percentage of the output may be credited to war orders, it is easy to assume that much more is for these purposes than is really the case. For the seven months ended with July 31 of this year the exports of iron and steel manufactures of all kinds were $174,970,645 in value. For the same period in 1913 they were $179,703,554, or nearly $5,000,000 more. But all the iron and steel exports form only a small percentage—not 15 per cent.—of the domestic output. The production and outbound shipments of the breadstuffs cut a much larger figure, and in this the present conditions are exceptionally favorable. It has been figured out that the cereal crops of this year, even at the lower prevailing prices, show an increase in value over last year's record yield of more than half a billion dollars. This alone would be sufficient to more than take up the entire Anglo-French loan that has just been arranged for. The fact is that, in produce, half a billion dollars makes a small showing. It is little more than enough to pay for the crop of eggs which the hens of this country annually lay. A wider and larger distribution of the profits of various industries which is now in progress is one of the factors making for an extension and broadening of domestic trade in different lines.

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"Position of Cotton.

Each succeeding week seems to put the position of cotton on a more secure basis. Increased exports and enlarged consumption by the mills indicate that whatever surplus there may be at present is likely to dwindle to small proportions before next August. The advanced prices of the staple on the Exchanges merely reflect this general opinion. Long staple cotton is in especial demand, and the prices for these varieties are extremely high. It is well known that there is no surplus of them. The prices for cotton goods have been advancing steadily, to keep pace with the rise in the cost of the raw material. In a number of kinds of cotton cloths, especially of the bleached and printed varieties, the general disposition is to place them "at value." The upward trend has also been quite marked in knit goods, particularly the cheaper balbriggans, the price cutting in which earlier in the season threatened for a while to demoralize the trade. Within the last thirty days the advances have not only been made and maintained, but business seems to have been materially helped because of them. Buyers who had been hesitating came to the conclusion that there was a greater likelihood of a raise than a decline, and have hastened to place their orders for next Spring. Quite a number of merchandise buyers seem to imitate the unversed purchasers of stocks in buying on a rising rather than on a falling market.

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In the Other Textiles.

In the primary markets of the other textiles—wool, silk, and linen—the prices of the raw materials remain high. The wool auctions in Australia begin tomorrow and will attract much attention, though the interest in the offerings will not equal that which later on will mark the sales of crossbreds in New Zealand. The only easing off in prices has been in faulty wools. The market for these is usually in those parts of Continental Europe which are now the theatre of war. A disturbing factor was mooted the other day in the suggestion that Great Britain meditated the fixing of an export duty on wool. This has been urged as a revenue measure. There is now such a duty on rubber, and it was proposed to have a similar tax on jute as well as wool. The effect would be to add to the cost of the wool imported into this country from any British possession, and it might also lead to export duties being placed by South American countries on the same article. In turn, this would add to the price of domestic wool as a matter of sympathy. Such a duty would also enable British manufacturers of woolen goods to get their raw material at a less cost than those in this country. Still, at last accounts, this policy had not been determined on. In silks, despite the closing of the German and Austrian markets, the price of the raw material, especially the Japanese variety, has been advancing steadily. The demand for it here is quite large, the mills being busily occupied in turning out goods. In linens, the scarcity of flax has been the cause for the higher prices.

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More as to Dyestuffs.

Even the fifty tons of dyestuffs which came in on the St. Louis the other day will give some relief to certain of the New England cotton mills, although, of course, it is a mere drop in the bucket as compared with normal imports of colors. The dyes are of German origin, and there is a chance of other shipments of the kind being allowed to pass through the British blockade. None are more interested in seeing them supplied here than are the German makers of them. One of their agencies here, in a bulletin just issued to the trade, is particularly solicitous to explain that the embargo placed on dyes was primarily to enable the German Government to safeguard its supply of munitions, and that the producers "worked earnestly" to supply the needs of the American textile trade. Coincidently with this comes one of those inspired utterances which the American Association of Commerce and Trade at Berlin gets out from time to time. This one refers to the dyestuffs and general chemical industries and states that German manufacturers "face calmly the efforts of the enemy to produce such chemicals which before the war were imported from Germany." It adds, however, this significant statement: "German manufacturers follow closely any such effort and, although knowing the failure of such attempts, realize that each foreign competitor, no matter how small, will eventually render difficult the installation of old business connections." To this may be subjoined that no efforts are being watched more closely by the German makers of dyes and chemicals than are those in this country which have made greater progress and offer more premise of success than do those of all other countries combined.

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A Tariff Propaganda.

Once again the unconscious humorist who is styled the Chairman of the Hosiery Manufacturers Legislative Committee has projected himself into the arena of tariff discussion with some new absurdities. Just now and for some time past the domestic hosiery business has been prosperous. The exports are large and are constantly getting bigger. The imports are restricted and are likely to remain so permanently. New knitting mills are being erected to care for an expanding trade. This condition makes it hard for a partisan political committee, whose purpose is to secure a higher tariff on hosiery. So the Chairman, calmly ignoring the condition of the trade he is supposed to represent, makes tabulations of other articles, the imports of which he either shows or says have increased during the continuance of the present tariff. These tabulations include such things as sugar beet seeds, which the growers of sugar beets in this country insist they must get from abroad; breadstuffs, of which less than $3,500,000 worth were imported in the last fiscal year above what was brought in under the Payne-Aldrich law, while the exports of the same articles have increased by over $360,000,000; artificial silk yarns, which were largely exported after being manufactured here into goods of divers kinds, and wool, of which this country never yet has been able to grow enough to provide for its manufacturing needs, to say nothing of taking care of the immense export trade in woolen goods, which has been under way for the first time in the last few months. The tariff beggar's lot is getting harder and harder as time goes on.

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Something About Apples.

Actual happenings seem to be playing hob with accepted theories and many apparently well-founded apprehensions. Illustrations of this are numerous, but one is somewhat pertinent just now because of fears that have been expressed as to the disposition of the country's apple crop. Last year the yield of this fruit was extremely large, amounting to more than 84,000,000 barrels. This was nearly 25,000,000 barrels in excess of the biggest crop ever gathered in this country. It came at a time, also, when it was naturally taken for granted that, with certain big European markets like that of Germany cut off, prices would go to smash. But the unexpected happened, and the exports for the year ended June 30, 1915, showed up with an increase of about 9,000,000 pounds of dried apples and of over 800,000 barrels of the green and ripe fruit beyond that of the preceding year. For the seven months ended with July 31 this year the exports of dried apples were over 11,000,000 pounds above those of the corresponding period last year, and the increase in exports of green and ripe apples was over 800,000 barrels. This year's apple crop is figured at about 20,000,000 barrels less than that of 1914, and it would seem that, if the marketing is looked after properly, the grower should have no cause to complain of the result. In one market, at least—the British—there ought to be good prospects, because the apple crop of that country is short. With regard to fruits in general, the foreign trade this year has been particularly good. The exports for the seven months ended with July 31 were valued at $16,168,850, as against $10,920,744 in the corresponding period last year.

WHAT IS BEING SHIPPED ABROAD

Wide Variety of Articles Now Exported to Places Not Before So Supplied.

The kinds of American goods being shipped to unusual or out of the way places not hitherto supplied from the United States are revealed in manifests of outward bound vessels now leaving this port. While the shifts in international trade caused by the war are set forth by principal countries and geographical divisions in the Government's Monthly Summary and other official publications, the Department of Commerce figures have a way of ignoring the smaller countries and localities by grouping them under the catch-all designations of "all other," "other Europe," "other Asia," &c.

The manifests on the other hand, while not showing the bulk exports set forth in a general way in the more pretentious statistical official publications, do show nevertheless in a very direct and even impressive manner just what is going out from here to foreign points formerly depending upon Europe for such commodities and articles. Among the manifests released the past week at the Custom House, for example, was that of the Fabre Line steamer Roma, bound for Barcelona, Naples, and Marseilles.

This vessel unloaded at Barcelona American products to the value of $73,676. Some of these articles for Portugal included such items as marine gas engines, preparations of breadstuffs, textile machinery, typewriters, railway track material, men's shoes, perfumery, playing cards, and "beverages." The Roma carried to Gibraltar 12,632 barrels of wheat flour, valued at $92,811, consigned to the British Government for army purposes. Also on the same steamer went chemicals, drugs, glassware, stoves and ranges, lamps, leaf tobacco, malt, medicines, and hardware. The Roma's consignment for Spain included automobile tires, cash registers and parts, while goods for Portuguese, South Africa, to be transshipped at Barcelona, covered such items as textile machinery, clocks, furniture, leaf tobacco, and manufactures of wire. Items on this steamer's manifest for Morocco were lubricating grease, lubricating and heavy paraffin oil, paraffin, and paraffin wax.

Another steamer, the Border Knight, leaving this port, carried additional lines of American goods to Portuguese, South Africa. Some of these items were plows and cultivators, wheat flour, canned fruits, baking powder, wearing apparel, stoves, ranges, hardware, and sulphuric acid. Manifests of steamers bound for British South Africa show heavy and increasing purchases of the following American goods: Mowers, reapers, passenger automobiles, motor cycles, wheelbarrows, push carts, hand trucks, clocks and parts of, corsets, knit goods, other wearing apparel, fertilizers, motors, hardware, windmills, metal working machinery, gasoline for automobiles, transformers, canned beef, condensed milk, toys, perfumery, cosmetics, toilet preparations, fancy soap, refrigerators, paraffin and paraffin wax, fly paper, chewing gum, and furniture.

That Australia is buying here a great variety of merchandise formerly obtained in the English or German markets is evidenced by the heavy cargo taken out of this port by the steamer Clan Farquhar. This merchandise, according to the Custom House statement, had a value of approximately three-quarters of a million dollars. The vessel carried twenty-three commercial and passenger automobiles, besides a liberal consignment of American toys for the Australian Christmas.

Some of the other items were bleached cloths, valued at $39,898; cloths dyed in the piece, $31,050; all other cloths, $40,-942; knit goods, $17,974. In addition, there were large-sized exports of medicines, chinaware, extracts for tanning, wagons, athletic and sporting goods, dynamos, generators, dental goods, batteries, metal working machinery, wire fencing, other wire; men's, women's, and children's shoes, organs, player pianos, table cutlery, hardware, phonographs, wearing apparel, and leaf, plug, and smoking tobacco. This separate cargo for New Zealand was similar to that carried to Australia. Although a British vessel, the Clan Farquhar's manifest contained watches, perfumery, and cosmetics for "German Oceania."

Outward manifests of vessels clearing for South American countries show that, despite the dyestuff famine in the United States, energetic agents of tanneries and textile establishments on the Continent have succeeded in picking up small lots of chemicals and coal tar and natural dyestuffs. The fact that some of the lots have no greater value than $100 did not deter their shipment. Other conspicuous items making up the manifests to this part of the world include cotton cloths, hosiery, hardware, typewriters, wearing apparel, phonographs and records, illuminating oil, pumping and other machinery, table cutlery, agricultural implements, sewing machines, tools, and medicines. Much the same lines appear on the manifests for Cuba and the British, French, and Dutch West Indies.

Among the items manifested by the steamer Florizel on her last voyage to Newfoundland and Labrador were bathtubs, blacking, bread and biscuits, cloths of different kinds, hosiery, knit goods, mining machinery, green apples, confectionery, peanuts, telephones, jewelry, stoves, ranges, sole leather, and hardware.

The Danish steamer Oscar II., sailing for Scandinavian ports, also carried American goods for Iceland and the Faroe Islands. This part of the cargo comprised such things as canned fish, preparations of breadstuffs, cocoa, chocolate, confectionery, salmon, prunes, raisins, green and ripe fruit, cigarettes, spices, and lard. Notwithstanding the Balkan crisis, steamers for Greece are carrying player pianos in fair quantities. The same vessels are handling wearing apparel and leather goods destined for Egypt. Merchandise going to Switzerland direct from New York by steamer Hathar covered emery wheels, acids, lamps, and machinery for metalworking, milling, pumping, and woodworking.

Exports to India from this port at the present time include staves and heads, nails, groceries, hardware, shoes, drugs, automobiles and parts, steel manufactures, lathes, lamp goods, and firearms. Singapore shipments include cotton duck, domestics, cutlery, cereals, belting, clocks, canned goods, electrical apparatus, cigarettes, telephones, and lubricants. Bangkok consignments from here comprise nails, hardware, automobiles, electrical goods, shoe tacks, and iron manufactures of various kinds.

RAW SILK MARKETS.

All More Active, with a Little Lower Prices in Japan.

The Yokohama raw silk market, which had advanced too rapidly during the past ten days, has become quieter, and reelers are offering again at a little lower prices. The available stock is estimated at 8,000 bales.

Canton forecasts a decided shortage in the sixth and seventh crops, and, consequently, reelers are asking the highest prices. Moreover, they are getting them, as it is reported that there are more buyers than sellers on that market. Coarse sizes are practically unobtainable.

Shanghai reports an increased activity on tsatlees and tussahs, while there is a steady demand for steam filatures. Prices of tussahs have gone up considerably during the past few days, according to A. P. Villa Bros. of this city.

The Italian market is holding very firm at recent prices. Reelers are offering sparingly in anticipation of a further increase in prices, as the market has become active again.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Decisions Under the Metal, Paper, and Textile Schedules.

While the Board of General Appraisers has given a liberal interpretation to the provision in the present tariff for agricultural implements, it drew the line yesterday against including rice mills in the above named category. R. Ballantine of San Francisco, the importer of the mills, objected to the Collector's action in returning the articles for duty at the rate of 20 per cent. ad valorem as manufactures of metal not specially provided for. An appeal was made to the customs tribunal to reverse the Collector, but Judge Sischer said the importer's testimony was wholly insufficient to prove the claim made in the protest.

T. J. Foley, Philadelphia, imported tea strainers, wash basins, and other articles composed of enameled iron. The Collector took duty at 25 per cent. ad valorem under the provision for table, kitchen, or other utensils of hollow ware composed of iron or other metal, whereas the importer's contention was for a rate of 20 per cent ad. valorem as plain manufactures of metal. The board ruled that the tea strainers were properly assessed as named, but affirmed the Collector as to the remaining articles.

Marshall Field & Co. were upheld in a contention as to gold-plated metal tops or clasps for silk, leather or beaded hand bags. The importers objected to the Collector's rate of 60 per cent. ad valorem as metal articles valued at above 20 cents per dozen pieces, carried on or about the person. The claims were for duty at either 50 per cent. ad valorem as gold-plated articles, or at 20 per cent. as plain metal manufactures. It was shown at the trial that the articles as imported were useless since they had to be attached to bags before becoming of practical use. The Collector justified his high assessment on the ground, among other things, that the articles were "parts of mesh bags." The testimony was to the effect that these articles cannot be used for mesh bags since the holes were drilled for use with leather, silk, &c., rather than mesh. Judge Sullivan reversed the Collector, and held that the merchandise was properly taxable at 50 per cent. as gold-plated.

Birn Brothers imported so-called paper wafers under the Act of 1909, which the Collector returned for duty at 30 cents per pound as "labels." The paper was lithographically printed, did not exceed 10 square inches cutting size in dimensions and was embossed. The Board sustained the claim for entry at 20 cents per pound as lithographic prints not exceeding 5-1000 of an inch in dimensions.

C. H. Langley and Davies, Turner & Co., Boston, obtained a favorable ruling on crude white resin. It was valued at 10 per cent. ad valorem under the provision for a drug advanced in value, while the claim was for duty exemption as a crude article. The rest in controversy, which came from the Malay Peninsula, was ordered admitted free.

Nathan Weiner & Co. failed to upset the Collector's assessment of 45 per cent. duty on pile fabrics imported as in chief value of the hair of the Angora goat. The claim was for entry at 35 per cent. as cloth composed wholly or in chief value of wool.

AT FALL RIVER MILLS.

Quieter, Because Mill Men Unwilling to Contract Far Ahead.

FALL RIVER, Oct. 16.—Conditions in the cotton cloth market were rather quiet during the week. The volume of business could have been materially increased had manufacturers been willing to trade in contracts through the early months of next year. Business is of such a nature that few manufacturers of medium count goods will entertain new business for much more than two months ahead. As regards fine goods manufactures, the situation is very much different. It is reported that some business was done in future deliveries, but the volume is believed not to be large.

During the closing days of the week the attention of buyers lessened and they, with manufacturers, paid considerable attention to the condition of the cotton market, which is very firm. Prices remain the same this week as they were the week previous. Wide and medium wide styles sold in fair quantity, while narrow cloths declined in demand, although this end of the market may be regarded as being firm. Sateens picked up to some extent during the week, and prices which have been named by the concerns making this construction are profitable. It is stated that more than a majority of the mills are provided with cotton, and this condition is most favorable for the mills.

The total sales for the week are estimated at 140,000 pieces, of which about 50,000 pieces are spots. Contracts accepted by the mills will mature in most cases during the next two months. The week closed with the demand for goods somewhat lighter than it has been for the past three weeks, but with prices very firm and very few weak spots in the market.

Neckwear for Spring.

Of the orders taken in men's neckwear for Spring, De Joinville scarfs are showing up very well, although open-end goods cut on the bias are also favored. Cotton goods in the better grades have sold in fair quantities, and wash crepes to match silk suitings have been well taken up by the buyers. Figures and cross stripes seem to rule as far as designs are concerned. The brisk tone to immediate business and good prospects for the holidays have induced the retailers to place orders against future needs, especially as there is every indication that prices will be higher if the purchasing is put off.

Export Duties in Peru.

According to a cablegram received recently by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce from Consul General W. W. Handley, Callao, a law has been enacted in Peru levying an export duty on sugar, wool, cotton, and hides from that country, as was previously proposed. A law providing for similar treatement of minerals has been under consideration.

CONDITIONS GOOD IN RETAIL TRADE

Stores' Executives Believe Indications Point to an Unexampled Prosperity.

Conditions in the local retail trade are much better than they were a year ago, and the opinions of store executives agree that continued improvement may be expected, some say to a point of prosperity beyond precedent. As a rule comparison was not invited with the state of trade a year back. At that time finance, industry, and trade were shaken by the sudden outbreak of war. Economy was the order of the day. Since August of last year business has passed through several phases. One of these has been the optimism that seemed mere talk. Basic conditions appeared sound enough, but there were few surface indications of prosperity. In short, business men knew that business ought to be good, but as a matter of fact it wasn't. The common explanation for this rather extraordinary situation was that people were afraid the war might end as suddenly as it began, and with disastrous results. This phase has passed, there is more assurance in the future, regardless of what may happen in Europe, and the conservative spirit is dying.

Other reasons may be ventured for the general improvement that has taken place in the retail field, but the one that carries the most weight with merchants is that public confidence has been restored. The urgent demand in many lines is testimony of this.

"Price appeal," said one merchandise man, "is no longer the feature it was. Quality and up to the minute styles have the floor. This is shown in many lines. Take millinery for instance. There is a wide variety of shapes offered this season, and yet the women are laying very little stress on prices. They want something that looks new, and they are willing to pay fancy prices for it. In the apparel lines the same holds true. The demand has increased for high grade merchandise."

A store executive, commenting on the tendency toward higher-priced merchandise, had a reason to offer for the change. Said he:

"There has been entirely too much price specialization. A few years ago it was impossible to get the apparent values that may be picked up today. I say 'apparent' with reason. The manufacturers have concentrated on substitution. They have become imbued with the idea that the constantly changing styles make it unnecessary to put quality into their product. If they can use a cheaper fabric, a cheaper material of one kind or another, they are satisfied. This runs all the way from furniture to so-called silk shirtwaists. The buying public was deceived at the start, but is gradually waking up to the true state of affairs. Consequently I expect price to become less and less of a factor, and quality to assume its old-time leadership."

"Hand-to-mouth" buying has had its effect on sales volumes, according to another merchant.

"The conservative buying of retailers," he said, "inspired a similar conservatism in their customers. When a customer went into a store and found that there was very little offered in the way of selection, the notion carried away was that it might be well to retrench, and the policy of retrenchment became general. The store was afraid to buy, and the customer soon followed the example of the store. Some retailers carried so insufficient a stock that many customers that would have made purchases could not get what they wanted even in undesirable patterns, styles or designs. The merchandise men were not wholly to blame for this situation. The buyers had developed an alarming tendency to order what was new before they had disposed of what they had in stock. It was necessary to exercise a restraining influence. This, however, was done to an extent beyond what was required. Not only were new purchases curtailed, but the buyers were left with nothing to freshen up the merchandise that was found hard to move out. No success could come of such a policy, and the result was that for a time the volume of sales was so reduced that more liberal measures became imperative. Now that there has been a general 'cleaning up,' the stores have immediately obtained the desired results. Retail buying has been stimulated because more freedom has been permitted the buyer, the new styles are pushed with more zest and, last but by far not least, quality is receiving greater emphasis. We are going back to trade merchandising. Not 'what will this thing or that cost?' but 'is it good value, is it worth the price?'"

Some of the prominent retailers interviewed on the subject of conditions in the trade mentioned the large amount of business placed in this country by people who formerly bought their requirements abroad. Paris, certainly, is not getting its ordinary quota of trade from those women who were good patrons of the renowned dressmakers. The Fifth Avenue specialty shops, as well as the higher class department stores, are filling their needs instead. One man mentioned the fashion show which the Parisian houses will put on in this city next month as a sign of how hard the fashion creators of the French capital have been hit. The fashion shows staged by American firms were cited by another merchant as one of the reasons why the demand in women's wear has shown such a marked improvement of late. But, from the multitude of reasons put forward for the healthy state of retail trade, the one that holds foremost place is that which citizen briefly and with an air of finality: "Public confidence has been restored."

The Skirtmakers Organize.

The organization dinner of the National Association of Separate Skirt Manufacturers will be given at the Hotel McAlpin on Thursday evening. Among the speakers will be Jesse I. Straus of R. H. Macy & Co., John R. Simpson, Vice President of William Filene's Sons Company, B. J. Doyle of the Keystone Publishing Company, and Mr. Hatry of Bamberger's, Newark. The purpose of the association is to promote the interests of separate skirt manufacturers generally.

HOLIDAY GOODS IN FAVOR.

Trade in Them More Promising at Present Than Since 1912.

Not since the Fall of 1912 has there been such a promising outlook for the sale of that mass of items known to the trade as holiday goods. They are in general items of luxury rather than of necessity, and consequently business in them suffers most in those lean years such as the two last seasons. Already the preliminary demand for them indicates an unusually heavy volume of business all over the country. Especially is this true in all lines of fancy household utensils, such as casseroles, chafing dishes, coffee percolators, carvers, cut glass, and the like.

They are evidences that the serving of late suppers and midnight repasts or afternoon teas is no longer confined to the large centres nor is the earmark of certain forms of metropolitan society life. Coincident with this, there goes along a steadily growing demand for electric cooking utensils of all descriptions, especially those that enable the householder to cook and serve breakfast at the table without any of the bothers of the kitchen.

In silverware, both plated and sterling, there is a distinct preference for designs that are both neat and quiet. Those of Colonial type are especially in vogue. A striking instance of the spread of better times and the general optimism as to the future is found in the demand for toys, children's bicycles, and boys' wagons, all of which are articles that first of all feel the impulse of a good season and the blighting effect of hard times. Mechanical toys of much ingenuity are in such favor that they are being handled by retail hardware dealers who have usually in the past left this business to the toy stores and the department stores.

DRY GOODS MEN TO MEET.

Wholesalers and Jobbers to Hold Sessions in This City.

Secretary-Treasurer Thomas A. Fernley announced yesterday the dates for the January meetings in this city of the National Wholesale Dry Goods Association, and the allied jobbing organizations. Following the custom of several years' standing the sessions will probably be held at the Waldorf-Astoria.

The first of the gatherings will be that of the Jobbers' Association of Knit Goods Buyers, which will convene Jan. 10. Meetings will be held morning and afternoon, while in the evening there will be a vaudeville smoker and buffet luncheon. Just a week later the Jobbers' Association of Notion Buyers is scheduled for a single afternoon session. The following day, Jan. 18, the dress fabric buyers will hold two sessions, with a banquet in the evening.

The Dry Goods Association itself has arranged for a two-days' convention beginning Jan. 20 and continuing over the following day. On Jan. 20 two sessions are scheduled, with a smoker for the evening. The second day's session will end early enough to permit attending members to catch afternoon trains for home. The various meetings will be open to those interested.

Hemp Now Grown in Germany.

Writing on the successful growing of hemp in Germany, Consul T. J. Albert, Brunswick, says in part: "It is said that the results of this year's harvest will assure the future growing of hemp in Germany. Hemp stood the dryness of the past Summer better than most other crops. The production of a large number of hemp fields was splendid, and moorland was especially productive. The planters are so satisfied with the result of their labors that next year they intend considerably to increase the area planted. If the recently appointed committee of the League of German Hemp Industrials succeeds in obtaining the necessary seed, the area under hemp will be increased from about 900 acres to over 8,000 acres next year."

Free Toy Balloons
With Your Advertisement
WILL INCREASE YOUR BUSINESS
Our Patent Valve keeps the air in.
Haber Bros. 389 Broadway.
Samples, Prices and Our Advice Free on Request

TRADE-MARK MERCHANDISE

ARTICLE	TRADE MARK.	SOLD BY
A Wide Variety of Fabrics for Manufacturers and Jobbers.	Hydegrade WEAVES	A. G. Hyde & Son NEW YORK & CHICAGO
To open bag release handle and press back lock. AUTOMATIC LOCKING BAG		ELKUS & OLIAN Inc., 640 Broadway, Brooklyn. Williamsburgh 4679
The most your money can buy in middies IF IT'S MIDDIES	Zee Ess	Value plus service is our motto.. IS THE ANSWER

Showroom now in the Wilson Bldg., 1270 Broadway. Factory: Brooklyn.

Made IN U.S.A. **Manufacturers' Offerings** Made IN U.S.A.

150 new FALL MODELS ready for your inspection. PHIL GILL DRESS VALUE CREATOR 30W 31st In the Heart of Trade

Ipp & Kwint 118 West 22d St. | From $2.25 DRESSES to $3.75 MESSALINES—POPLINS—SILKS TAFFETAS—CREPE DE CHINES | Ipp & Kwint 118 West 22d St.

We cannot make all the dresses therefore we make he daintiest. **Rose Dress Co.** *25-29 West 31st*

AUCTION SALES. FURNITURE—RUGS—ART.

WHOLESALE FURNITURE EXCHANGE,
11 West 19th Street.
From Factory Direct to You.

4-piece Old Ivory Bedroom Suite

Consisting of BED, DRESSER, CHIFFONIER, TOILET TABLE, ALL DUSTPROOF. Must be seen to be appreciated. Can also be had in CIRCASSIAN WALNUT or MAHOGANY,

$129.50

TABLE LAMP, SOLID MAHOGANY, completely wired, with any color SILK SHADE, $1.75.
The GENERAL MERCHANDISE EXCHANGE, Inc.,
11-19 West 19th Street, New York.

AUCTION SALES. MISCELLANEOUS.

AUCTION ANNOUNCEMENT

J. H. MAYERS, Auctioneer, 135 Broadway. Phone 253-254 Cortlandt.
By order of Executors of the Estate of **Mary A. Chisolm, Dec'd,** and **Rhinelander Real Estate Co.,**
BEGINNING WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 20, at 10 A. M.,
All the Office Furniture, Fixtures, Machinery, Etc.
of the Former "Henry Siegel" 14th Street Store, 14th St. and 6th Ave.,
300 MIRRORS, SHOW CASES, SHOW TABLES, COUNTERS, Dressing Rooms, Lockers, Stock Rooms, Shelving, Partitions, Cages, Railings, Desks, Magneto Time Detector, SUITABLE FOR ALL DEPARTMENTS, SUCH AS CLOAKS, SUITS AND DRESSES, SHOES, DRY GOODS, MILLINERY, CLOTHING, CARPET, UPHOLSTERY, GLOVES.
SPECIAL ATTENTION TWO KROESCHELL BROS. ICE MACHINES, (40-Ton Capacity,) for Cold Storage Plant; FIXTURES, ALSO, SUITABLE FOR BUTCHERS, BAKERS, GROCERS, BUTTER AND EGGS AND DELICATESSEN, LARGE REFRIGERATORS AND ICE BOXES. All Marble Lunchroom, known for its classic construction and equipments. MACHINERY—Blow Motors, Air Compressors, Water Filters, Sawmill, Westinghouse Air Pumps; Feed, Steam and Fire Pumps; Awning and Shade Machines, &c.; Escalator, Humidors, Telephone Booths; Howe & Toledo Scales. Property can be inspected on October 18th to 20th, or any time by special appointment.
MESSRS. BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys, 46 Cedar Street, New York.
CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION FROM AUCTIONEER.

AUCTION SALES. FURNITURE—RUGS—ART.

On View To-Morrow and Tuesday, 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.
at the Galleries of the
Fifth Avenue Auction Rooms
333-341 Fourth Avenue, at 25th Street.
AN UNUSUAL DISPLAY OF
RICH AND ARTISTIC HOUSEHOLD APPOINTMENTS
consisting of the entire
FURNISHINGS OF THE RESIDENCE OF THE LATE
William S. Hancock, of Trenton, N. J.,
(to be sold by direction of a legatee under his will),
Comprising in part:—
Adam, Colonial and Other Artistic Furniture,
of superior excellence and practically new.
Rich Cut Glass, beautiful Dinner Service, Punch Bowl, Pottery bust of Cleopatra, costly Draperies, solid Silver, Sheffield Plate, Turkish Carpets and Rugs, Everett Piano, with Telelectric Player; Old English Hall Clock from the Estate Sale of Joseph Bonaparte; Mirrors, Pictures, &c., &c.
To be sold by Auction on Thursday and Friday, October 21st and 22d, commencing at 2 o'clock each day.
ALSO ON VIEW
Property received from several Estates and Individuals, including
Jacobean, Louis XV., XVI., Empire and Sheraton Furniture.
Attention is invited to an Italian Renaissance Bedstead with canopy top, a costly Dining Room Suite in white mahogany, a complete Empire Dining Room Suite, Victor Victrola, Tiffany Chime Clock, a fine specimen of Moose Head.
Small Collection of Choice Chinese Porcelains,
a valuable Japanese silk embroidered Panel, and many other objects of home adornment and utility. Also a quantity of Gentlemen's Jewelry to be sold to close an Estate, by direction of the Executors.
Days of sales, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday, October 20, 22 and 23, from 2 o'clock each day.
HENRY A. HARTMAN, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALES. FURNITURE—RUGS—ART.

The Old Galleries 43 LIBERTY STREET (Near Nassau St.)
GREAT SALE BY AUCTION
of Carefully Chosen
ORIENTAL RUGS
AND CARPETS
in many sizes, weaves and colors.
Commences To-Morrow, (Monday), at 2 P. M.,
and daily throughout the week.
This magnificent Collection, which includes some of the choicest specimens ever imported, is ordered sold by a prominent importer to meet advances.
Mr. C. Beauclerc Clarke, Auct.

SALE OF
ORIENTAL RUGS AND CARPETS
For Account of Whom It May Concern.
Chas. Shongood, Auctioneer,
Will Sell FRIDAY, OCT. 22, 1915,
At 10:30 A. M., at 539 BROADWAY, N. Y.,
About 115 Oriental Rugs and Carpets of various sizes and makes.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Receiver's Bankruptcy Sale.
All the machinery, finished thread, raw material, office fixtures, &c., contained in the thread manufacturing plant of the Newark Thread Company, Bankrupt, at public auction, Wednesday, October 20th, 1915, at 2 P. M. at the factory, 47 Hamilton St., Newark, N. J. Open for inspection daily.
J. HENRY HARRISON, Receiver.
EDWARD R. McGLYNN, Attorney for Receiver.
810 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS
Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; J. Postley, house furn. goods; 854 4th Av.
BOSTON—R. H. White Co.; Mrs. M. F. Hirsch, waists; 470 4th Av.
BUFFALO—Zink, Morehead Co.; P. M. White, carpets, furniture, house furnishing goods; Imperial.
BUFFALO—A. & L. Jupp; Mrs. L. J. Butler, millinery; Mrs. A. J. Timmins, millinery; Breslin.
CHARLESTON, S. C.—Star Bargain House; W. M. Karesh, men's clothing, furn. goods, women's ready to wear, notions, embroidery, ribbons; Broadway Central.
CHICAGO—C. A. Stevens & Brothers; H. H. Rosenthal, millinery; 40 East 22d.
CHICAGO—Esses & Co.; E. Esses, general merchandise; Broadway Central.
ELMIRA—MacGreevy-Sleight-De Graff Co.; G. A. MacGreevy, books, stationery, wall paper; Aberdeen.
INDIANAPOLIS—Traugott Bros.; L. Traugott, cloaks, suits; McAlpin.
MACON, GA.—W. A. Doody Co.; W. E. Cornell, shoes; Grand.
MILWAUKEE—Reuter & Feren; F. Reuter, clothing; Cumberland.
PHILADELPHIA—Gimbel Brothers; J. G. Williams, notions, buttons, dress trimmings, braids, &c.; B'way & 32d.
PHILADELPHIA—Rosa Wholesale and Retail Millinery Co.; H. Gross, women's hats; 621 B'way.
PITTSBURGH—Keystone Mfg. Co.; D. Levy, men's cloth hats, caps; Broadway Central.
PROVIDENCE—Ogus, Rabinovich & Ogus; W. Zelmer, millinery; 621 B'way.
PROVIDENCE—Gladding Dry Goods Co.; F. W. Aldred, hosiery, gloves, knit underwear; 200 Av.
ST. LOUIS—Schwartz Importing Co.; A. Schwartz, ladies' ready-to-wear, fancy goods; 684 Broadway.
TRENTON—Ross Wholesale and Retail Millinery Co.; G. Gross, flowers, fancies; 621 B'way.

Buyer's Wants
50 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

WILL BUY woman's wearing apparel. Harris Bros., 40 West 22d St. Gramercy 2557.
KAUFMAN'S UNDERSELLING STORE, Harrisburg, Penn., will buy jobs of coats, suits, dresses, or any wearing apparel. No samples sent. Mail information to J. M. Lloyd, McAlpin Hotel.
WANTED—To purchase large quantity of frocks for pajamas for spot cash. D. Friedmann, 36 East 22d St.
DRESS FASTENERS wanted, all sizes; state quantity and price. S. 18 Times.
OPEN FOR JOBS, coats, suits, and dresses, for cash. Handel's, 336 6th Av.
DESIRE AT ONCE, on cash terms, high-grade Dresses, Suits, Skirts, Waists, Petticoats, Furs, Sweaters. Sumner, 8 Lispenard St. Franklin 4343.
DESIRE at once jobs ladies' suits, dresses, skirts, and waists; will pay cash. Eastern Merchandise Co., 468 Broadway. Spring 358.
JOB OF SERGE AND VELVET combination dresses to close out. Vogue Costume Co., 47 West 42d St. Bryant 7860.

Help and Situations Wanted.

PARTNER for dress contracting; established modern plant, doing business; experienced manufacturer popular dresses admitted with little money; chance for good man; references. Electra Dress Co., 868 Willoughby Av., Brooklyn.

5c & 10c EXCHANGE
50,000 ARTICLES ON DISPLAY
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S. STEINFELD & CO.
43-45-47 WEST 23D ST.
Offer special values in Ladies' and Misses' FUR TRIMMED SUITS for immediate delivery.

Bestyette RAIN COATS N. Y. Mackintosh Co. 39-41 W. 32d St.
FUR TRIMMED SUITS $5.00
Ladies' and Misses' sizes.
A few other numbers higher priced.
E. HONIG, 23 West 32nd St.

$2,000,000 GAIN IN GOLD RESERVES

Reserve Board's Gold Fund Now Totals $423,000,000—$286,000,000 of This Is in Banks.

DECREASE IN ACCEPTANCES

Loss of $1,100,000 in Commercial Paper Held Also Reported—More U. S. Bonds Bought.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16.—The Federal Reserve Board's weekly bank statement indicates a gain of about $2,000,000 in the banks' gold reserves and a gain of $400,000 in their total reserves. These figures are exclusive of $5,600,000 of gold transferred to the Federal Reserve agents for the purpose of reducing the bank's liabilities on outstanding notes. The total gold holdings of the Federal Reserve system stand now at $423,000,000, as against $393,200,000 a month ago and $338,800,000 three months ago. Of the total gold held at present by the system $286,800,000 is in the vaults of the banks and $136,200,000 in the vaults of the Federal Reserve agents.

Commercial paper on hand shows a decrease of about $1,180,000, largely as the result of liquidation of paper held by the three southern banks. Bankers' acceptances on hand decreased about $245,000, New York and Boston reporting slightly smaller holdings than a week ago. The average maturity of the paper in the hands of the banks has shortened, as the amounts of fresh discounts have fallen short of the amounts of paper liquidated. Thus the proportion of paper maturing within ten days has risen from 10.9 per cent. on Sept. 17 to 15.2 per cent. while the proportion of all paper maturing within thirty days has risen from 40.7 to 44.6 per cent.

Additional purchases of $807,000 of 2 and 3 per cent. United States bonds are reported by the Philadelphia, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis banks. The aggregate amount of municipal warrants in the hands of the banks decreased about $500,000, San Francisco, Boston, and New York reporting smaller figures than the week before.

The ratio of earning assets to capital shows a rise to 148 per cent. from 141 per cent. a month before and 111 per cent. three months before. Net deposits of member banks increased about $2,000,000 during the week and about $32,000,000 during the past three months. New York showing a gain of about $8,500,000 for the week and of $24,800,000 for the past quarter.

Federal Reserve agents report a total of $153,800,000 of outstanding notes or $5,200,000 more than the week before. Against the above total they hold $136,200,000 of gold and $17,800,000 of paper. The banks show over $18,000,000 of reserve notes on hand, $135,800,000 of notes in circulation and an aggregate net liability thereon of $136,200,000.

A tabulated statement follows:

RESOURCES.

Gold coin and certificates in vault	$226,058,000
Gold settlement fund	58,620,000
Gold redemptions fund with U. S. Treasurer	1,212,000
Total gold reserve	286,788,000
Legal tender notes, silver, &c.	19,748,000
Total reserve	306,536,000
Bills discounted and bought:	
Maturities within 10 days	6,684,000
Maturities within 30 days	12,938,000
Maturities within 60 days	14,757,000
Maturities within 90 days	8,116,000
Maturities over 90 days	1,507,000
Total	43,998,000
Investments:	
U. S. bonds	20,380,000
Municipal warrants	26,583,000
Federal Reserve notes—net	15,236,000
Due from F. R. banks—net	10,160,000
All other resources	3,018,000
Total resources	415,872,000

LIABILITIES.

Capital paid in	54,775,000
Government deposits	15,000,000
Reserve deposits—net	328,766,000
Federal Reserve notes—net	14,791,000
All other liabilities	2,540,000
Total liabilities	415,872,000
Gold reserve against net liabilities	82.3%
Cash reserve against net liabilities	88.0%
Cash reserve against liabilities after setting aside 40% gold reserve against net amount of Federal Reserve notes in circulation	90.1%

The statement by districts follows:

FIRST DISTRICT, (BOSTON.)

Total gold reserve	$16,405,000
Total reserve	16,406,000
Bills discounted and bought	4,118,000
Reserve deposits, net	20,714,000

SECOND DISTRICT, (NEW YORK.)

Total gold reserve	$136,232,000
Total reserve	140,592,000
Bills discounted and bought	5,383,000
Reserve deposits, net	161,355,000

THIRD DISTRICT, (PHILADELPHIA.)

Total gold reserve	$14,806,000
Total reserve	17,421,000
Bills discounted and bought	1,734,000
Reserve deposits, net	18,578,000

FOURTH DISTRICT, (CLEVELAND.)

Total gold reserve	$14,970,000
Total reserve	15,975,000
Bills discounted and bought	1,121,000
Reserve deposits, net	17,339,000

FIFTH DISTRICT, (RICHMOND.)

Total gold reserve	13,532,000
Total reserve	13,638,000
Bills discounted and bought	7,238,000
Reserve deposits, net	7,529,000
Federal Reserve notes, net	1,220,000

SIXTH DISTRICT, (ATLANTA.)

Total gold reserve	7,864,000
Total reserve	8,029,000
Bills discounted and bought	6,273,000
Reserve deposits, net	4,647,000
Federal Reserve notes, net	2,758,000

SEVENTH DISTRICT, (CHICAGO.)

Total gold reserve	41,732,000
Total reserve	45,388,000
Bills discounted and bought	3,360,000
Reserve deposits, net	50,618,000

EIGHTH DISTRIST, (ST. LOUIS.)

Total gold reserve	8,440,000
Total reserve	8,807,000
Bills discounted and bought	2,003,000
Reserve deposits, net	11,758,000

NINTH DISTRICT, (MINNEAPOLIS.)

Total gold reserve	6,500,000
Total reserve	6,508,000
Bills discounted and bought	1,865,000
Reserve deposits—net	9,321,000

TENTH DISTRICT, (KANSAS CITY.)

Total gold reserve	6,858,000
Total reserve	7,129,000
Bills discounted and bought	2,944,000
Reserve deposits—net	9,374,000
Federal Reserve notes—net	1,247,000

ELEVENTH DISTRICT, (DALLAS.)

Total gold reserve	10,202,000
Total reserve	10,616,000
Bills discounted and bought	6,242,000
Reserve deposits—net	4,927,000
Federal Reserve notes—net	1,079,000

TWELFTH DISTRICT, (SAN FRANCISCO.)

Total gold reserve	9,229,000
Total reserve	9,236,000
Bills discounted and bought	1,678,000
Reserve deposits—net	12,806,000

A statement of Federal Reserve agents' accounts, Oct. 15, 1915, for New York follows:

Federal Res. notes received from the Controller	$70,520,000
Amount of F. R. notes chargeable to F. R. agent	70,520,000
F. R. notes in hands of agent at close of business Friday, Oct. 15, 1915	5,000,000
F. R. notes issued to F. R. Bank less notes returned to agent for redemption and cancellation	65,520,000
Held by F. R. agent in reduction of liability on outstanding notes:	
Gold coin and certificates	65,300,000
As security for outstanding notes:	
Commercial paper	220,000
Total	65,520,000
Amount of commercial paper turned over to F. R. agent	220,000

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16.—Receipts and expenditures:

	This Month.	Fiscal Year.
Customs	$8,572,590	$54,262,413
Ord. internal revenue	16,194,618	106,125,917
Income tax	524,128	11,569,225
Miscellaneous	1,286,674	12,238,358
Total receipts	$26,578,006	$183,196,114
Excess of ord. disburse. over ord. receipts	10,545,938	43,941,855
Excess of total disburse. over total receipts	11,114,320	42,415,022
Expenditures	37,123,944	227,137,969

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

Out of Town.

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 16.—Sheridan Tuffs, tobacco dealer, filed a petition in bankruptcy today; liabilities, $8,074; nominal assets, $1,675.

CHICAGO, Oct. 16.—Larkin A. Rockwell, in bankruptcy; liabilities, $17,842.92; no assets.

Frank K. Parke, consulting auditor, in bankruptcy; liabilities, $16,586; no assets.

CHICAGO, Ill.—Frank H. Stimple of Geneva, Ill., voluntary petition; liabilities, $10,447; assets none.

Joseph S. Hertford, trading as Hartford & Hall, harness, voluntary petition; liabilities, $12,058; assets, $14,193.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday; the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

A. Pardi Tile Co., Inc.—L. Tobias.....$145
Brown, George—B. S. Russell.....404.01
Boisse, Jacques—James McCreery & Co..217.05
Beck, Moses—E. H. Daly.....457.88
Beards, Pauline—F. W. Dodge Co.....112.91
Carpenter, Henry T. E.—James McCreery & Co.....376.53
Carlson Hoisting Co.—F. W. Dodge Co..355.09
Cameron, Eva F.—Ernst & Cane.....114.18
Crimmins, Patrick W., Henry M. Hurrah and Henry S. Schimmel—Morris Plan Co. of N. Y.....120.41
Disbrow, Samuel C.—G. C. Hollister et al.....962.42
Dutton, Austin T.—M. Shufelt.....1,850.43
Dorfman, Louis, and Joe Rock—H. Goldring.....267.18
Giamakocas, Konstantinos—D. Macrus..214.41
George F. Picken Construction Co.—Lockwood Co.....192.99
Gordon, Edward F.—Bernheim Distilling Co.....309.41
Goodsir, Jacob E.—Butler Bros.....237.05
Goilinger, John—M. J. Gordon.....221.80
Harris, Sarah—H. Lane.....1,478.91
Helfaut, Sam—L. Grossman.....170.24
Hopkins, Chauncey A.—Hornthal & Co..229.04
Higgins, George T.—Achson Harden Co.580.45
Harned, William B.—E. J. Haynes...2,493.37
Haskins, Frederick S., Jr.—Stewart Distilling Co.....207.87
Kamera, Alexander—R. Cohen.....197.05
Karrer, William C.—Henry W. Savage, Inc.....10,158.90
Krauss, Ernest—I. Kaufman & Bro.....544.08
Kennedy, Charles—Joseph Beck & Sons.106.68
Keller, John—Haase, Frank & Co.....107.70
Levi, Abraham G., and Abraham J. Danziger—C. A. Bergstrom.....2,132.81
Luke, A. Burke & Sons Co.—L. S. Owens.....573.00
Langford, Irene—P. Mindel.....396.21
McCullough, Carl—I. F. Relkin.....102.84
MacArthur, Rose—Frank P. Bench, Inc..125.34
Mabie, Webster B.—A. R. Bastine...1,909.14
Marks, Hanna A. L., ex'x—M. Marks..8,511.07
Meyerhof, Henry—J. Picchiani.....132.41
McTigue, John and Annie E.—C. H. Kelsey, adm., costs.....135.08
Norris, Mary H.—James McCreery & Co.....148.88
Nichols, Harry S.—J. J. Little & Ives Co.....7,982.75
Marasco, Charles—F. Bonomolo.....202.01
Nadelman, Louis—L. Nadelman.....100.85
National Concrete & Construction Co.—T. I. Crane et al.....125.01
O'Shea, Robert—Union Trust Co. of N. Y.....442.92
Pitou, Spire, Jr.—Pluto Powder Co.....436.00
Phelps, Cora B.—S. Brown.....159.76
Quinn, Frank—McDermott Dairy Co...143.21
Reiss, Frank D.—Bank of N. Y.....181.22
Rosenstein, Henry—A. V. Amy.....104.41
Reed, Chas. S., and George Hildebrecht—C. S. Baeder.....11,521.55
Schmidt, Charles—M. B. Miller et al..382.15
Schumacher, Henry D.—D. Leyberg.....1,091.58
Silverman, Kaman—J. Goldstein.....357.63
Schoninger, Jacob—P. Epstein.....138.30
Silk Pub. Co.—C. J. O'Brien.....296.00
Shuman, Benjamin—A. Leibowitz.....107.06
Urbisci, Frank, and Frank Virlo—Larsen Machine Co.....201.01
Tesla, Nikola—C. A. Geoghegan et al..442.18

In Bronx County.

Conlon, Barbara Gattert—P. Voelcker.....$53.71
Crystal, Israel—I. D. Morrison et al....74.41
Dannhauser, Paul—T. A. Keck.....4,219.31
Fiim Motor Dispatch Corporation—H. Cohen.....Broadway, one block from.....9,130.82
Same—Same.....Broadway, one block from.....1,133.44
Grubman, Marius—A. Vandeweghe et al.185.15
Harms, William—S. Maier.....118.97
Henry Ahrs Sons Iron Works, Inc.—H. Pougner.....38.24
Kahn, Julius—V. M. Sano et al.....99.34
Lumberti, Pasquale J.—F. A. Graydon.....7,469.74
Lowenberg, Edward—M. Ginsburg.....55.90
Mankin, James—H. B. McCusker.....111.01
Mardece Construction Co.—B. Crausman et al.....1,088.90
McDermott, Body—Pierce, Butler & Pierce Mfg. Corp.....59.88
McBain, Robert—Same.....84.85
McCabe, Charles F.—Goodwin Sand & Gravel Co.....331.79
National Embroidery Co.—H. Brinberg..83.16
Roberts, Joseph—Stern Bros.....74.25
Rubin, Jacob—E. R. Eckley.....39.58
Schlesinger, V. Emanuel—W. A. Kraus.330.72
Smolansky, Wilhelm—M. Zalk.....27.72

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name being that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and date that when judgment was filed:

In New York County.

Dickinson, Grace G.—S. C. Dickinson, July 2, 1915.....$158,78
Potter, Howard N.—E. Sniffen, May 2, 1910.....3,372.65
Schleitf, Max, and Samuel Grundberg—Graf Realty Holding Co., Inc., Sept. 13, 1915.....735.48
Woods, William H.—R. Alexander, Aug. 24, 1915.....1,017.89
Weinstein, Pauline, Charles L. Weinstein—Realty Co. and Charles L. Weinstein—G. M. Krakower, Oct. 13, 1915.....219.86
Thels, Peter—City of N. Y., July 13, 1915, (vacated).....602.06
Same—Same, Feb. 24, 1915, (vacated)...654.02
Same—Same, Feb. 24, 1915, (vacated)...691.25

In Bronx County.

Tiber Building Corporation—Francis X. Kell Co., June 20, 1914.....102.72
Same—Same, June 3, 1914, (vacated)...99.94

FALL RIVER QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Oct. 16.—Following are the latest quotations of cotton mill stocks:

	Bid.	Asked.	Sale.
American Linen Co.	54	..	..
Arkwright Mills	..	60	..
Barnard Mfg. Co.	40	..	..
Border City Mfg. Co.	105	..	107½
Chace Mills	102¼	104	102¾
Cornell Mills	140	..	..
Charlton	96	..	..
Davol Mills	90	95	..
Flint Mills	97	102½	..
Hargraves Mills	..	42	..
King Philip Mills	112	..	..
Laurel Lake Mills	..	100	..
Lincoln Mfg. Co.	78	..	..
Luther Mills	120	..	..
Merchants' Mfg. Co.	77¼	82½	80
Mechanics' Mills	78	..	..
Narragansett Mills	..	92½	..
Osborne Mills	94	91	..
Parker Mills	..	42	..
Pocasset Mfg. Co.	..	90	84
Richard Borden Mfg. Co.	140	..	..
Sagamore Mfg. Co.	180	..	185
Seaconnet Mills	55	..	..
Shove Mills	72	..	..
Stafford Mills	70	72½	71
Stevens Mfg. Co.	127	..	..
Tecumseh Mills	100	..	..
Union Cotton Mfg. Co.	172	..	..
Wampanoag Mills	..	70	..
Weetamoe Mills	..	85	80

England Getting Less Rags.

According to a commerce report, the British Board of Trade returns show that for the first eight months of this year the imports of woolen rags, not pulled, totaled 15,988 tons, against 26,969 tons in the same period in 1914, or a decrease of about 1,370 tons a month. This decrease is accounted for by the cessation of imports from Germany, which amounted to 7,084 tons in 1914; Belgium, which amounted to 1,700 tons in 1914, and unclassified countries, 3,500 tons. For the period specified, imports from the United States amounted to 5,339 tons, against 4,802 tons in the same period a year ago.

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 7,406 pkgs. General trade light, but there seemed to be an undertone of steadiness on the finer grades of creamery. The weather is cooler, and most operators are looking for more business next week. Renovated, ladles, and packing stock lean slightly in buyers' favor. Creamery, extras, (92 score,) 28½@28¾c; higher scorings, 29@29½c; firsts, 26½@28c; seconds, 25½@25¾c; thirds, 22½@23c; State dairy, finest, 27½@28c; good to prime, 25½@27c; common to fair, 22@25c; renovated, extras, 24½@25c; firsts, 23½@24c; lower grades, 21½@23c; imitation creamery, firsts, 23@24c; ladles, current make, firsts, 22½c; seconds, 21@21½c; lower grades, 19½@20½c; packing stock, current make, fine, 21c; June make, fine, 21c; current make, No. 2, 20½c; lower grades, 17@20c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 6,155 cases. The market closed with a firmer tone on fresh gathered eggs of better sorts, trading was more active, and there was a more confident holding of all lots showing a good to large proportion of fresh stock. Medium and lower grades were steadier, but improved in value. Nearby eggs continued very scarce. Fresh gathered extras, per dozen, 34@35c; extra firsts, 31@33c; firsts, 27@30c; seconds, 22½@26c; thirds and poorer, 20@22c; dirties, No. 1, 21@22c; No. 2 and poorer, 18@20c; checks, good to choice dry, 20@20½c; culls and inferior, 15@19c; refrigerator, special marks, fancy, 26c; firsts, 24½@25½c; seconds, 23@24c; thirds or poorer, 19@22½c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby hennery whites, fine to fancy, 45@50c; ordinary to good, 35@47c; gathered whites, as to size and quality, 37@47c; Western gathered whites, 30@36c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby hennery browns, 30@35c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 27@35c; nearby refrigerator whites, 27@30c.

DATA AS TO THE CUP THAT CHEERS

This Being Coffee Week, Roasters Give Facts and Opinions to Aid Business.

That coffee has fairly earned its place in this country as the national beverage is shown by per capita consumption figures covering more than sixty years, which are contained in a booklet issued by the National Coffee Roasters' Association, of which Ross W. Weir of this city is President. The booklet was issued by the association in conjunction with the celebrating of National Coffee Week, which begins tomorrow.

The figures show that in the twenty-year period from 1854 to 1873 the average per capita consumption of coffee in this country was 5.78 pounds. In the period ranging from 1874 to 1893 the consumption of coffee grew to 8.11 pounds for each individual, while from 1894 to 1913, the last period given, it had advanced to 10.25 pounds.

The booklet makes a rigorous attack on the propaganda of the makers of coffee substitutes, quoting a number of authorities to show that the effect of coffee on the human system is far from what makers of competing beverages would have the public believe. For instance, it quotes The London Lancet as saying that "its effect upon the vital centres after a meal makes it useful as an aid to digestion." Carl V. Voit, an authority on physiological chemistry, is shown to have written that "the effect of coffee is that we are bothered less by unpleasant experiences and become more able to conquer difficulties; therefore, after the feasting rich, it makes intestinal work after a meal less evident and drives away the deadly ennui; for the student it is a means to keep wide awake and fresh; for the worker it makes the day's fatigue more bearable."

The booklet goes on to say that coffee is more germ proof than water or milk. It has a strengthening influence upon mind and muscle, without reaction, as indicated by exhaustive experiments by Professor Jungswoven of the Columbia University, and from tests with students by the Hahnemann Hospital of Philadelphia, proving coffee, as Dr. Wildman, Professor of Physiology, states, "a valuable drink," "lightening fatigue," and "sustaining strength." It continues:

"The pleased and satisfied sense of taste which coffee gives has a recognized physiological influence. Dr. Woods Hutchinson honors coffee as a true helper in nourishment, starting the appetite juices of food assimilation by its delight to the palate, which coffee charms more than any other food or drink known. The 'good cheer' of coffee has yet to be analyzed by the psychologist, but its kindly power upon the mood, and even the character, is known by every man or woman who loves coffee—and who ever heard of any one not having the taste for coffee, a taste about as universal as 'that itself'?

"Coffee, as well as milk, cream, and many other products, does not have an equal effect upon all. Coffee drinking, like other pleasures must be moderated to individual susceptibility.

"A medical authority observes that 'after generations of almost universal coffee drinking our own times see men of giant intellect and athletes equal to any in history and of soldiers constituting themselves manfully in fatiguing campaigns.' The Surgeon General of the United States Army has very lately written that the drinking of coffee is general in the army, and its moderate use beneficial among troops.

"This is the verdict of students of coffee confirming human experience. The average man knows that coffee 'warms him up' and makes him 'feel good.' The scientist shows that the 'warming up' is caused by the increased nutrition of improved digestion, and 'strengthened muscular and mental power' is the scientific term for 'feeling good.'"

Concerning coffee and the proper way of brewing it the booklet says that the roasted berry is constructed of fibrous tissues formed into tiny cells that are visible only under the microscope and which are the "packages" wherein are stored the whole value of coffee, the aromatic oils. Like cutting open an orange, the grinding of coffee is the opening of surrounding tissue and pulp, and the finer the cut, the more easily are the "juices" released.

The fibrous tissue itself is waste material, yielding, by boiling or too long percolations, a coffee-colored liquid which is fibrous and twangy in taste, has no aromatic character, and contains undesirable elements.

The true bulk and flavor of roasted coffee is ground out, not boiled out. The finer coffee is ground, the more thoroughly are the cells opened, the surfaces multiplied, and the aromatic oils made ready for separation from their husk. Therefore it follows that coarse ground coffee is unopened coffee—coffee thrown away.

The finer the grind, the better and greater the yield. With pulverized coffee (fine as corn meal) the fully released aromatic oils are instantaneously soluble with boiling water.

In ground coffee the oils are standing in "open packages," escaping into the air and absorbing moisture, &c., necessitating quick use or confinement in air-proof and moisture-proof protection.

"From scientific researches by the National Coffee Roasters' Association," the booklet goes on, "including the first chemical analysis on record of brewed coffee, produced by various brewing methods, the fundamental principles of coffee making have been clearly established. These principles are simple and, when once understood, equip any person to judge intelligently the merits and defects of the various coffee-making devices on the market. They constitute the law of coffee brewing, and may be stated as follows:

"Correct brewing is not 'cooking.' It is a process of extraction of the already cooked aromatic oils from the surrounding fibrous tissue, which has no drinkable value. Boiling or stewing cooks in the fibre, which should be wholly discarded as dregs, and damages the flavor and purity of the liquor. Boiling coffee and water together is ruin and waste.

"The aromatic oils, constituting the whole true flavor, are extracted instantly by boiling water, when the cells are thoroughly opened by fine grinding. The undesirable elements, being less quickly soluble, are left in the grounds in a quick contact of water and coffee. The coarser the grind the less accessible are the oils to the water, thus the inability to get out the strength from coffee not finely enough ground.

"Too long contact of water and coffee causes twang and bitterness, and the finer the grind the less the contact should be. The infusion, when brewed, is injured by being boiled or overheated. It is also damaged by being chilled, which breaks the fusion of oils and water. It should be served immediately, or kept hot in a double boiler.

"Tests show that water under the boiling point, 212 degrees, is inefficient for coffee brewing, and does not extract the aromatic oils. Used under this temperature, it is a sure cause of weak and insipid flavor. The effort to make up this deficiency by longer contact of coffee and water, or repeated pouring through, results in no extraction of the oils, but draws out undesirable elements, such as coffee tannin, which is soluble in water at any temperature, and is governed by the time of contact.

"Coffee tannin, which is not the commercial tannic acid, is eliminated to practically nothing in the quick brewing drip or filtration methods, when flow is quick and undelayed. Filter bags should be kept in cold water when not in use. Drying causes decomposition."

Dr. Norton to Continue Work.

The chemical and dyestuff investigation being conducted by Dr. Thomas H. Norton, with headquarters in the Custom House, will, it is expected, extend well into November. When the inquiry started, the first week in September, it was announced that it would cover about a fortnight, but the task proved more formidable than had been anticipated. Not only have hundreds of factors in the color, textile, tanning, fertilizer, and chemical industries called personally at the headquarters, but thousands of letters have been received from all sections of the country, seeking information of one kind or other, besides suggestions from a great number of persons with "schemes" on how to revolutionize the dyestuff and potash productions overnight. Notwithstanding the attempts being made in certain quarters to discredit several newly discovered processes for turning out dyestuffs, the investigating officials believe some of them will turn out to be practicable. This also applies to the plans for extracting potash from Pacific Coast kelp and from feldspar.

DIVIDENDS DECLARED.

The following companies announced dividends during the last week:

STEAM RAILROADS.

Company.	Rate.	Pe- riod.	Pay able.	Books Close.
Cuba R. R.	3	—	Nov. 1	*June 30
Nort. & West.	1½	Q	Dec. 18	*Nov. 30
St.L., R.M. & P.	½	—	Nov. 1	Oct. 20

STREET RAILWAYS.

Am. Rys. pf.	1¾	Q	Nov. 15	*Oct. 30
Col. R., P. & L.	1¼	Q	Nov. 1	*Oct. 15
Do pf., B.	1¼	Q	Nov. 1	Oct. 15
Commonwealth P. Ry. & L.	1	Q	Nov. 1	*Oct. 18
Do pf.	1½	Q	Nov. 1	*Oct. 18
Cumberland Co. P. & L. pf.	1½	Q	Nov. 1	*Oct. 16
G. Rap. Ry. pf.	1¼	Q	Nov. 1	Oct. 20
Havana El. Ry., L. & P.	3	S	Nov. 13	Oct. 23
Do pf.	3	S	Nov. 13	Oct. 23
Jack. Trac. pf.	75c	Q	Nov. 1	*Oct. 18
Mil. El. Ry. & L. pf.	1½	Q	Nov. 1	*Oct. 20
Third Av., N.Y.	1	Q	Jan. 1	Dec. 15

BANK STOCKS.

Corn Exchange	4	Q	Nov. 1	Oct. 31
Pacific	2	Q	Nov. 1	Oct. 12

TRUST COMPANY.

Broadway	1½	Q	Nov. 1	Oct. 21

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS

A.D.T. of N.J.	1	Q	Oct. 20	Oct. 16
Bel. Falls P. pf.	2½	—	Nov. 1	Oct. 23
Brit (J.G.) Co. pf.	1	Q	Nov. 1	Oct. 23
Burns Bros.	1¼	Q	Nov. 15	Nov. 1
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Nov. 1	Oct. 15
Carr. Fact. pf.	1¾	Q	Oct. 31	Oct. 23
Con. Ice (Pitts.) pf.	1½	Q	Oct. 20	Oct. 9
Consol Coal	1½	Q	Oct. 30	*Oct. 23
East. Kodak.	10	Ex.	Nov. 1	Oct. 18
Elec. Bd. & Sh.	2	Q	Oct. 15	*Oct. 14
Do pf.	1	Q	Nov. 1	*Oct. 20
Fort Worth P. & L. pf.	1¾	Q	Nov. 1	Oct. 20
Inter. Banking	3	—	Nov. 1	Oct. 15
Kerr Lake Min.	25c	Q	Dec. 15	*Dec. 1
Key. Tel. pf.	$1.50	—	Nov. 1	Oct. 20
Munic. Service.	1	Q	Oct. 21	Oct. 15
Do pf.	1	Q	Oct. 25	Oct. 23
N.E. Co. 1st pf.	2½	—	Nov. 1	Oct. 23
P. Coast 1st pf.	1¼	Q	Nov. 1	Oct. 23
Do 2d pf.	1	Q	Nov. 1	Oct. 23
Peop. G.L. & C.	2	Q	Nov. 25	*Nov. 2
Peop. Nat. G. & Pipeage	2	Q	Oct. 25	*Oct. 20
Sears, R. & Co.	1¾	Q	Nov. 15	*Oct. 30
Sierra P. E. pf.	$1	Q	Nov. 1	*Oct. 18
Un. Cig Mfrs.	1	Q	Nov. 1	*Oct. 25
Do pf.	1¼	Q	Dec. 1	*Nov. 24
Unit. Cigar St.	1¾	Q	Nov. 15	*Oct. 29
U. El. Sec. pf.	$3.50	—	Nov. 1	*Oct. 13
Way.O. & G. pf.	3	—	Nov. 15	*Nov. 1
Willys-Overl'd.	1½	Q	Nov. 1	*Oct. 21
Woolworth (F. W.) Co.	1¾	Q	Dec. 1	*Nov. 10

*Holders of record; books do not close.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

The railroads reporting so far for the first week of October show these aggregate changes in gross earnings, those showing gains and those showing losses being stated separately:

Twenty roads	$10,936,126	+$1,151,926
Five roads	2,112,008	78,226
Total (25 roads)	13,048,134	+ 1,073,698

CENTRAL VERMONT for the year ended June 30—

	1915.	1914.	1913.
Gross	$4,210,411	$4,538,779	$4,577,590
†Exp. & taxes.	3,463,624	4,185,079	3,881,472
Net	726,787	353,700	716,118
‡Other income.	21,134	400,551	35,309
Total income	757,921	752,251	751,427
Charges	742,503	752,251	761,223
Surplus	15,418	.....	*9,795

*Deficit. †Includes rentals. ‡Includes contribution received from the Grand Trunk to cover deficit, as per guarantee.

WRIGHTSVILLE & TENNILLE for the year ended June 30—

Gross	271,388	332,119	306,583
Net after taxes	33,726	98,121	42,286
Other income	3,189	2,009	1,466
Total income	36,915	100,130	43,755
Chgs., div., &c.	19,497	61,144	41,583
Surplus	17,417	39,186	2,172

Miscellaneous Earnings.

AMERICAN RAILWAYS COMPANY for September—

	1915.	1914.	Increase.
Gross	$467,022	$474,478	*$6,867
9 mos. gross	4,003,318	4,174,705	*171,187

CLEVELAND ELECTRIC ILLUMINATING (Central States Electric Corporation Subsidiary) for September—

Gross	315,843	307,377	8,166
Net aft. taxes	148,852	147,021	1,831
Surp. after inter., amort., and pf. divs.	113,419	112,924	495
Bal. aft. dep.	81,864	82,187	*322
9 mos. gross	3,195,205	3,133,905	61,300
Net aft. taxes	1,637,362	1,459,707	177,654
Surp. after inter., amort., and pf. divs.	1,318,483	1,137,042	181,441
Bal. af. dep.	971,961	820,007	151,953
12 mos. gross	4,317,244	4,252,035	65,208
Net aft. taxes	2,098,138	1,992,484	105,654
Surp. after inter., amort., and pf. divs.	1,673,841	1,569,596	106,245
Bal. aft. dep.	1,244,115	1,144,402	99,713

UTAH SECURITIES CORPORATION, combined earnings of subsidiaries, for September—

Gross	412,436	380,926	31,510
Net aft. taxes	221,012	176,136	44,876
9 mos. gross	3,501,681	3,432,012	69,669
Net aft. taxes	1,812,537	1,668,818	143,719
12 mos. gross	4,670,265	4,596,814	68,471
Net af. taxes	2,384,194	2,304,498	79,696

*Decrease.

Only British Diamonds Admitted

The Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce reports that as a result of a recent British Order in Council, the importation into Canada of unset diamonds is prohibited, except when imported direct from the United Kingdom

COMMODITIES MARKET

While the changes in Dun's list of wholesale commodities prices for the past week were fewer than in the previous week, there were nearly four advances to every decline, the actual division being forty-six to twelve. The strength of the foodstuffs was again the outstanding feature.

The following list gives the minimum wholesale prices quoted on forty-three standard commodities in this city last week, unless otherwise specified. They are corrected to Oct. 15, and with them are given comparative prices for the previous week and the corresponding week last year:

	Last Week.	Prev. Week.	Last Year.
Beans, mar. ch.	100 lbs.	$8.20	$7.90	$6.00
Coffee, No. 7	Rio, lb.	.07½	.08¾	.08¾
Coffee, Santos	No. 4, lb.	.08	.08¾	.08½
St. Bwn. Sugars	yd.	.07¼	.07	.07¼
Print cloths, 38½-in., 64x60		.04 11-16	.04¾	.03¾
Butter, creamy, ext.	lb	.28½	.29	.32½
Cheese, f. fresh Spec.	lb.	.15	.15	.14¾
Eggs, Western ists,	doz.	.27	.28	.24
Apples, evap. choice	lb.	.08	.08	.10
Prunes, 30-40 Cal.	lb.	.10	.09½	.11
Peaches, Cal., dried	lb.	.04¼	.06	.06
Raisins,	lb.	.07¼	.07½	.07½
Flour, Sp. patent	bbl.	5.70	*5.60	5.65
Flour, Sp. clear	bbl.	5.00	*5.00	5.20
Wheat, No. 2 red	bush.	1.30	*1.29	1.19¼
Corn, No. 2 mixed	bush.	.74¾	.74¾	.61¼
Oats, No. 2 white	bush.	.42¾	*.42½	.53½
Cotton, midd'g upl's	lb.	.12.4	.12.5	....
Hay, prime tim'y.	100lbs	1.20	1.25	1.10
Hides, Chic. pack. No.	1 lb	.26½	.26½	.21
Hides, Chic. pack.	lb.	.24	.24½	.19½
Leather, hemlock sole	lb	.32	.32	.31
Leather, union backs	lb	.46	.46	.45
Iron, pig, F. No. 2	Phil. ton.	16.25	16.25	14.75
Steel billets, Pitts'g	ton.	24.50	24.50	20.00
Copper, Lake, N. Y.	lb	.18	.18¼	.12
Copper, Electro. N. Y.	lb	.18	.18	.11¾
Lead, New York	lb.	.04.5	.04.5	.03½
Tin, New York	lb.	.32½	.32¾	.28½
Petroleum, refined	gal.	.11	.13	.11.00
Beef, live, Chic.	100 lbs.	6.00	6.25	6.50
Hogs, live, Chic.	100 lbs	8.15	7.80	7.90
Sheep, live, Chic.	100 lbs.	6.00

Property Out of the City

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

ATTRACTIVE BARGAINS
In modern one-family houses and choice building lots at private sale, a large number from which to select.
THE BANKING DEPARTMENT, STATE OF NEW YORK, is quickly closing the business of two corporations, offers these properties at about 50% of former prices. They are located at Grantwood, Palisade, Moresemere and Leonia, New Jersey, (opposite Grant's Tomb), within twenty-five minutes of Manhattan.
An inspection of these properties will convince you that they are unusual bargains.
Liberal terms. Title Guarantee Policy Free.
For further details and terms address
BENJ. D. HAIGHT, Special Deputy Supt. of Banks, care of Banking Department, 61 Broadway, New York City.

Ridgewood, New Jersey.—For sale, must sacrifice at once, old estate of eighteen acres; near station on state road and trolley line; five buildings on property; ideal for country place. Address
FRANK E. CLARK,
220 5th Av., Room 201, New York City.

Eight-room houses for rent, all improvements; newly decorated; 7 minutes' walk to tube; $27 to $30 per month; 327-331½-332½-334½ Eighth St., Jersey City, N. J.; special inducement; open Sunday for inspection. Apply Frank J. Meiwes Co., 223 Fayonia Av., Jersey City, N. J. Phone J. C. 781.

CRANFORD—CHOICE BUILDING LOTS in best res.dential section; prices low; will be as low again; do not miss this opportunity; free transportation to investigate; write for particulars. MANOR REALTY CO., Cranford, N. J.

Jacome Farm.—Eleven miles from Dyckman St. ferry; 3,000 fruit trees; 6 acres asparagus; beautiful grounds surrounding up-to-date country house with every modern improvement; tenant house; price $25,000. S 114 Times.

New York State—For Sale or To Let.

SULLIVAN COUNTY, N. Y.—A city man's country home in the most healthful locality in the State; half way between Monticello and Liberty, on the New York and Binghamton State Road; fine farm of 73 acres, with lots of fruit; good woodland, trout brook, and fine pond; elevation nearly 1,500 feet; main house 15 large rooms, all modern improvements, including hot-water heat and telephone; 7-room tenant house; barn, room for five horses and 18 cows. To close an estate the entire property will be sold for less than the cost of the main dwelling; terms easy; $14,000. John D. Lyons, Monticello, N. Y.

Widow's farm, 140 acres, $3,000; yields 70 tons hay, besides grain crops; 5 acres woodland, remainder tillable; only $800 cash needed.
120-acre farm, 2 miles from depot; 20 acres woodland; 8 oats; 5 rye; 10 buckwheat; 5 corn; remainder hay and clover; not rocks or swamp; good fruit; 7-room bungalow type house; insured for $3,000; price, twenty-two hundred dollars. Address Lloyd M. Hallenbeck, Greendale, N. Y.

Will You Buy a Big Bargain?—Big buildings; 100 head Holsteins, 6 mules, 3 horses, $10,000 worth of tools, 4,000 bushels grain, 350 acres land, 230 tons hay, 2,000 hens; cost $80,000; will sell all for $40,000, part cash. If interested, send for photos. Big money maker. Everything in pink of condition. Milk and eggs will bring $1,500 per month at least. Must go. Hall's Farm Agency, Owego, Tioga County, N. Y.

Splendid 281 acres, best section Dutchess County; excellent, large house, all improvements; farmer's house; all stock, tools, machinery, crops; large creek, springs; waterpiped buildings; bargain; $20,000. Martin Thew, Arthursburg, N. Y.

Orange County—Great practical dairy farm, 365 acres; 1 mile village station; creamery, 4½ Middletown City; large house, barn modern, stabling for 100 cows; 30 to 40 acres black dirt. Full particulars, A. V. Boak, Middletown, N. Y.

Executor offers two fine farms, with buildings; State road, near railroad and river; 100 acres; $4,500; 200 acres, $15,000. Apply W. B. Van Alstyne, Kinderhook, N. Y.

At Lake Mahopac.—Bungalow, 7 rooms, bath; electricity; 50 feet from water's edge, in beautiful woods; $2,250. N. W. Walker, 489 8th Av., New York. Murray Hill 1866.

For Sale.—Fine residence, overlooking Hudson; bargain price for quick sale. James L. Taylor, Dobbs Ferry, N. Y.

For Sale—66 acres of good land with buildings; $3,000 cash. Inquire Smith & Lent, Agents, Waterloo, N. Y.

For rent furnished, season or year, fine all year residence on Hudson. James L. Taylor, Dobbs Ferry, N. Y.

For Rent.—Fine country residence on the Hudson; $1,200. James L. Taylor, Dobbs Ferry, N. Y.

Everything in the real estate line handled by James L. Taylor, Dobbs Ferry, N. Y.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

CONNECTICUT FARM ESTATE FOR SALE
AT WESTPORT, CONN.
Convenient to Station.
78 Minutes from Grand Central Station.
280 acres beautiful rolling land, fine stream water, 2 ponds. Probably the finest natural golf course in New England. Charming Colonial house, old-fashioned fireplaces in living room. Large barns, box and standing stalls. About $3,000 has just been spent on improvements on house and barns.
A part of the property, about 30 acres, is a beautiful park with grassy roads, old trees, pines, hemlock, spruce and elms. This piece of property alone, properly advertised, should bring much more than one-half of the cost of farm; many beautiful cottage sites on the farm. Nothing like this farm and park within 100 miles of New York. A special business that can net $5,000 per year can be controlled by present manager, and fine dairy business can be worked.
PRICE, $200 PER ACRE
MANAGER OLD GOLF CLUB FARM,
WESTPORT, CONN.

FARM.—55 acres; 45 acres well cultivated, 10 acres woodland; 11-room house; on State road to Bridgeport, Conn.; near school and church; fine water; 2 barns, in good condition; 4 sheds; chicken houses, with capacity 600 chickens. Price, $4,000. Principals only.
For further particulars apply
SPRAGUE, 539 77th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Farm near New London, Connecticut.—Sixty acres cultivated land, nineteen-room house, two Summer houses, and twelve new buildings; established Summer resort; income last year $6,000; one-room, elderly couple, will sacrifice. Address Motor Welding Co., Long Island City.

For Sale—Summer home, Falls Village, Conn.; high 10-room house, bath, fireplaces; shade; trout brook; barn, other buildings; ice, fruit; 18 acres, 9 woodland; adjoins fishing club; water power; $3,500. E. S. Smith, North Kent, Conn.

For Sale.—Gentleman's country estate at Noroton, Conn.; greenhouses and all other buildings of a first-class place; 22 acres; will divide. Address M. W. Flemming, Stamford, Conn.

Westport.—80 acres fine shore front, only $80,000. John Crawford, 7 East 42d St.

Pennsylvania—For Sale or To Let.

FACTORY BUILDING,
four story, suitable for war munitions or other manufacturing purposes,
FOR SALE.
Building is of stone and brick and timbers, very strong.
Private railroad siding to building.
Lot 120x386.
Located at Bethlehem, Penn.
For particulars address owner,
J. A. EBERTS,
Scranton, Penn.

FACTORY for sale or rent (brick.)—Three-story and basement, with boiler, engine, shafting, elevator, &c.; bargain. For particulars address W. C. Baumann, Honesdale, Pa.

North Carolina—For Sale or To Let.

For sale, cheap, 130 acres fine land in North Carolina, 9 miles from Pinehurst; fine house and stables; best quail shooting and all wild game; spring water unexcelled. Address Mrs. Harry L. Brewster, 1,108 East Av., Rochester, N. Y.

Real Estate—Out of City.

$850 for small farm containing 22 lots; $25 down, balance $3 monthly; good for small chicken and truck farm; best soil for cultivation; near station and bay; near town of 5,000, hour out. Small Farm, Box 176 Times Downtown.

FORCED TO SELL.
Small bungalow, 7 rooms and bath; all improvements; will sell cheap to quick buyer. Address G. B., 84 Times.

Real Estate Wanted.

FARM OR COUNTRY ESTATE WANTED. I seek a good farm or gentleman's estate in exchange for my property in the Oranges, (N. J.) which consists of 24-room modern house, garage, stables and 9 acres beautiful grounds; 5 minutes' walk from station, (Lackawanna;) 29 minutes from N. Y.; plans are all ready for making a building development of part of the grounds, which would bring big profits; send full description of your property. Address Owner, P. O. Box 128, Madison Square Branch, New York.

SMALL PLOT OF LOTS ON NORTH SHORE LONG ISLAND, OUTSIDE CITY LIMITS, OVERLOOKING SOUND; PRICE NOT EXCEEDING $3,000; MUST BE WITHIN ONE HOUR OF 33D ST., NEW YORK. N 120 TIMES.

Wanted—A large house, extensive grounds, suitable for private Summer school, near body of water for swimming pool use. Box 156, 3,013 3d Av.

Lots or country property wanted in exchange for a 6-story apartment house with stores, big future; commission to brokers. Attention, Box 83 Times Downtown.

Wanted—Home in Westchester, 6 or 7 rooms, couple; rent, $35. G 873 Times Downtown.

Property Out of the City

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Real Estate for Exchange.

Corner store and flat central location Brooklyn, rented $3,600; mortgage $18,000; price right; want smaller city or country property in part payment. Send full details. Owner, 288 McDonough St., Brooklyn.

Exchange 80 lots on Richmond Turnpike for apartment house; adjoining lots selling for $600 each; mortgage, $6,000; equity $15,000. Meister Builders, Inc., 220 Broadway, City.

Wanted, in Westchester County, gentleman's residence with small acreage in exchange for equity in 75-foot new law tenement in Washington Heights.
WOLFE, 225 West 39th St., N. Y.

Seven or nine room house, New Jersey, within twenty miles, for exchange for 100x100 foot plot near water front, Westchester. Commuter, S 115 Times.

To Let—Furnished.

FURNISHED HOME. ONLY $500.
About 1 acre land; 12 fruit trees; nice pine grove; only 5 minutes' walk village, churches, store, Post Office, &c.; good 1½-story house, 6 rooms, piazza; new barn, 24x24; here is your home, all furnished, ready for occupancy; write for photos and particulars. A. D. Jennings, Winchester, N. H.

Attractive suburban home, Maplewood, N. J.; occupancy Nov. 1; 4 large rooms on first floor; beamed ceilings and glassed-in sun porch; 4 bedrooms, bath, sewing room second floor; 2 bedrooms, bath third floor. G 272 Times Downtown.

Scarsdale.—Rent for Winter completely furnished new nine-room house, every improvement; large plot, sleeping porch; high altitude; near station and trolley; rent reasonable. Box 343 Scarsdale.

To Let For Business

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

STORE AND BASEMENT,
6 STONE ST.
FINANCIAL DISTRICT, OPPOSITE PRODUCE EXCHANGE, NEAR CUSTOM HOUSE, SUITABLE FOR RESTAURANT, CAFE, OR LUNCHROOM.
LOW RENT; LONG LEASE.
Apply PEASE & ELLIMAN, 55 Liberty St. Tel. 533 Cortlandt.

Factory space in Newark, N. J. Location, Building, Equipment. Terms. Nothing more desirable in the city. Investigation Pays.
Address Factory, 810 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

LOFTS TO LET.
On account of moving to our new factory at Long Island City, we offer 90,000 square feet light, airy, steam-heated lofts at 304-322 Hudson St., New York City; immediate possession; will divide. Your own broker or American Ever Ready Works, Long Island City, N. Y.

Looking for OFFICES or a LOFT? We can save you both TIME and MONEY. Large or small space. All parts of city. Long or short terms. THE SUB-LEASING CO., 1,476 B'dway. (cor. 42d.) Bryant 5780.

Lee Av. and Lorimer.—Two-story modern brick factory, 101x136; power and heat; rents reasonable; handy for shipping facilities. S. Blume & Co., 45 Willoughby St., Brooklyn.

For Rent—Four light floors in fireproof building, Bushwick section, Brooklyn; low rent; especially desirable for clothing manufacturer. H. C. Lockwood, Woolworth Building.

STORE, 1,284 LEXINGTON AV., $50.
Ideal business location, adjoining express station, Lexington Av. Subway. Apply Duff & Conger, Madison Av., corner 86th St.

LOFTS—STORES—BUILDINGS.
Large selections, desirable locations, from 14th St. to 59th; low rents; all sizes.
LOUIS SCHRAG, 142 West 23d St.

One-half loft, 40x45; sprinklered building; improvements; moderate rental; immediate possession. Your broker, or Owner, 521 West 20th.

24TH ST., 27-35 WEST.
Lofts, 100x100. Automatic sprinklers.
LOWEST PRICES IN NEIGHBORHOOD.
A. J. KERWIN, 1,133 Broadway.

STORES! STORES! ! STORES! ! !
Choice business location, transfer point, Madison Av., cor. 80th St.; suitable cigars, stationery, florist, confectionery, &c.

FACTORIES EVERYWHERE
SALE OR RENT. 9 Clinton St.
ROBT. T. STOUTENBURGH, Newark, N. J.

Desk room to let.—Tenant must furnish his own desk; beautiful office; references required. 1,133 Broadway, Room 622.

Rear of store, 60x15, light, airy, entrance front and rear; excellent for manufacturing purposes; reasonable; 765 Tremont Av.

Store for cafe, restaurant, near Broadway and 5th Av., 20x40; with fine basement same size, $1,500. Apply Room 801, 43 W. 27th St.

Large, bright, attractive office to rent; new building; splendidly located; occupancy at once; moderate price. S 64 Times.

Furnished offices, $15 per month, in fine downtown building. F 328 Times Downtown.

Offices to let—Transit Bldg. & Annex, 7 E. 42 St. & 16 E. 43 St. Homer Foote, Jr., Agt.

WM. H. WHITING & CO., 41 PARK ROW.
Business Property—Sale, Rental, Management.

Business Building Brokers.—Fred'k Fox & Co., 14 West 40th St. and 736 B'way, N.Y.C.

Private office, part office, desk space; furnishings optional. 200 5th Av. 1178.

ONE-HALF OFFICE. ROOM 306, 1,482 BROADWAY.

Desk room, cheap; conveniences. R. 1,414, 132 Nassau St.

Small office Aeolian Hall, 18th floor, overlooking Bryant Park; $25. Room 1801.

Sublet office, 11x16. Room 1,304, 38 West 32d St.

Wanted for Business Purposes.

Wanted, desk space and telephone service, on or near Broadway, between Franklin and Bleecker; give price in first letter. W. T. Hombs, care Hotel Latham.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

17TH, 222 EAST.—Desirable furnished room for bachelor or employed woman.

28 EAST 28TH STREET,
Near 5th Av., New Modern Building.
One apartment, with maid service, $50.

49TH, 146 EAST.—Sublet, six months-year; 2 rooms, kitchen, bath, all outside; $125; maid service. See Supt.

A handsomely furnished apartment, 4 rooms and bath; all modern improvements. 366 Lexington Av.

AN EXCLUSIVE apartment, 3 rooms and bath, for bachelor; very exceptional. 28 East 32d St.

BACHELOR APARTMENTS.
Large rooms, bath, furnished or unfurnished; steam heat, electric elevator service, in one of the best private residences in New York. Only those need apply who are looking for fine accommodations. 24 East 62d.

DESIRE to sublet my apartment consisting of 3 rooms and bath, nicely furnished, at $140 per month.
Apartment 11, 18 East 60th St.

Four-room apartment; beautifully furnished; all outside rooms and large; $125 per month; would give a short lease to a responsible party. 2640 Plaza.

SEVENTIES, (Near Park Av.)—One, two large rooms, adjoining bath. N 96 Times.

WAVERLEY PL., 26.—In Washington Sq. neighborhood, 7 room, spacious, sunny apartment, attractively furnished; also bachelor suite, furnished or unfurnished. Spring 731.

West Side

We have furnished apartments for rent, 5 or 6 months or longer. Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.

Attractive, completely furnished seven sunny rooms; piano; immediate possession. 243 West 98th, 6B.

APARTMENTS OF QUALITY.
EVERETT M. SEIXAS CO.,
4520 Murray Hill. 507 5th Av.

Broadway, 168th, (The Carrollton.)—Subway entrance; 7 rooms, 2 baths. Ellsworth. Audubon 3515.

Apartment, five furnished rooms, elevator house, $100; worth investigating. Telephone 973 Riverside.

76th, 100 West.—Eight-room furnished apartment, elevator, $100. Phone 5541 Schuyler. Baird.

$85—6 rooms, newly decorated; $55-7; two weeks free if taken immediately. 6280 Morningside.

Completely furnished elevator apartment; 4 bright rooms and bath, 3 and 5 West 104th.

Apartment, seven bright rooms, nicely furnished. F., 507 Amsterdam.

122D, 500 West.—Seven outside rooms; newly furnished, decorated; elevator; reasonable.

Eight rooms, three baths, new building; elaborately furnished; west side. Columbus 3974.

Rhineland, 534 West 124th St.—Seven rooms, $50; concessions now. See Superintendent.

86th, 200 West.—Handsomely furnished, high-class 5-room apartment; $150. Fanning.

119th, 430 West.—Five outside rooms, (baths,) completely and beautifully furnished; $85.

Beautifully furnished apartment 8 rooms, 3 baths, 448 Riverside Drive. Inquire hallman.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS.
Frederick L. Hurt, 30 East 42d St., N. Y.

123d, northeast corner Broadway, 3,100; 7 rooms, completely furnished, $70.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

West Side

THE WILSONIA.
225 West 69th St., near Broadway.
2 rooms, bath, and kitchenette, $45 up;
3 rooms, bath, and kitchenette, $50 up.
Apartments by the Month or Year.
Also Unfurnished.
SPOTLESSLY FRESH AND CLEAN.

No questionable or objectionable tenants. Phone, elevator service; maid service optional. Near Subway. "L," 6th Av. bus, street cars. REFERENCES ABSOLUTELY ESSENTIAL.

We offer hotel conveniences at apartment house rates. You are invited to inspect our specially attractive apartments.
CATHEDRAL PLAZA,
100 CATHEDRAL PARKWAY,
110TH ST. AND COLUMBUS AV.
We have 1, 2, 3, 4 room apartments
$30, $40, $50, $60 UP MONTHLY.
Completely furnished, including dishes, silver, cooking utensils. Maid service optional. Every apartment has private bath and kitchenette. Concessions on lease and unfurnished. Near subway and "L." Must be seen to be appreciated. Phone Riverside 8970. 5th Av. bus lines stops at our door.

THE VAN DYCK & SEVEREN APARTMENTS,
at Broadway, 72d to 73d St., overlooking Sherman Square, offer finely appointed furnished apartments of 6, 7, and 9 rooms, 2 and 3 baths.
Manager's Office, 175 West 72d St.
Telephone Columbus 3547.

THE VAN DYCK AND SEVERN APARTMENTS,
at Broadway, 72d to 73d St., overlooking Sherman Square, offer finely appointed furnished apartments of six, eight, and nine rooms, two and three baths.
Manager's Office, 175 West 72d St.
Telephone Columbus 3547.

Alcazar, 225 Manhattan Av., Corner 109th. Capitol, 107 West 109th St.
Elegantly furnished, 2, 3 rooms, kitchenette, bath, modern elevator building, near "L," subway; Central Park; rents $20 monthly up; references essential. Phone 10200 and 9795 Riverside. Restaurant in building, open evenings.

304 WEST 92D ST.
NEW, COMPLETE AND HANDSOMELY furnished apartment, 2 bed chambers, parlor, dining room, kitchen, 2 baths, 7 closets, maids' room and bath; apartment has never been occupied; owner going West; no children or dogs; possession at once.

Broadway, 4,280, (corner 181st.)—Two blocks subway express station; home apartment, 5 rooms, 2 bedrooms, bath, (shower;) high-class elevator house; mail chute; every convenience; well furnished; piano; $65 monthly; references. Martin.

468 Central Park West.—Three large, outside rooms, (two windows each room;) gas range, tubs, steam heat, hot water, bath, telephone; quiet, park view; arrange to suit; $75.50 weekly. Call 9 to 12 A. M., 5 to 8 P. M. Noonan.

62 West 88th St.
To let furnished or unfurnished or for sale; beautiful private residence, all improvements; perfect condition; rent reasonable.
MALCOLM E. SMITH & CO. 185 Mad. Av.

Private house, just opened for subletting suites; two large rooms, bath; maid service and attendance; first floor; ideal for physician; magnificently furnished. 50 West 49th. 9426 Bryant.

Broadway corner apartment; six rooms, two baths, or seven rooms, three baths; southern exposure, bright, airy, outside rooms; well furnished; block 79th subway station. Hadrian, 225 W. 80th, Apt. 3 South.

OVERLOOKING CENTRAL PARK
85th, 1 West; a superbly beautiful seven-room furnished apartment; modern, high-class building. Frederick L. Hurt, 30 East 42d. Murray Hill 5726.

OVERLOOKING THE HUDSON.
Modern, high-class, five outside room apartment; richly furnished; $110. Frederick L. Hurt, 30 East 42d. Murray Hill 5726.

Have clients wanting handsomely furnished apartments, choice localities; long, short leases.
CLARK REALTY CO.
30 East 42d. Murray Hill 5392.

Sublet.—Furnished rooms, front apartments, for one year or nine months at $125. Apply office on premises, Hudsonia, 315-321 West 79th St.

Nine rooms, three baths, three master bedrooms, three maids' rooms; extensive view, Central Park; magnificently furnished. Columbus 3974.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 610.—EXCLUSIVE ROOMS, BUSINESS COUPLE; MUST BE SEEN TO BE APPRECIATED; REFERENCES. APARTMENT 2.

If you have a nicely furnished, high class apartment and want to rent it for 5 or 6 months send full particulars to Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.

Wanted apartment completely furnished, east side preferred, 8 rooms, 3 baths, November 1st; family adults. $400 month. Phone Murray Hill 8422.

Five outside rooms; Nineties, west side, modern building; two master bedrooms; splendid location; private family subleasing. Columbus 3974.

Beautifully furnished new apartment, 3 large rooms, bath, kitchenette; electric service, telephone; unusual. 449 West 23d, London Terrace.

Party going West offers apartment, 6 rooms, beautifully furnished; adults only; exceptional opportunity. Phone Riverside 7712. B., Y 281 Times Annex.

26 WEST 27TH STREET.
Near 5th Av., New Modern Building.
One apartment, with maid service, $40.
One apartment, with maid service, $35.

51st, 355 West.—Elegantly furnished; elevator building; two, three, four rooms and bath; kitchens, kitchenettes; $12 up; references.

Riverside Drive, (110th subway.)—Magnificently furnished apartment, 3 rooms, 3 baths, 3 master's bedrooms. Phone Murray Hill 9303.

Apartment near 5th Av.; living room 18x24, bedroom, bath, kitchenette; beautifully furnished; antiques, Oriental rugs. N 155 Times.

Handsomely furnished apartments; long short leases; choice localities. Clark Realty Co., 30 East 42d. Phone Murray Hill 5392.

APARTMENTS OF QUALITY.
EVERETT M. SEIXAS CO.,
4520 Murray Hill. 507 5th Av.

A.—To sublet, very nicely furnished apartment, 2 rooms and bath. Inquire office The Sevillia, 117 West 58th.

10th St., 60 West.—Four rooms, high-class elevator housekeeping apartment, all light. Bishop.

A three-room outside apartment, well furnished; splendid location; maid service. Mrs. Craig, 2,128 Broadway, near 74th St.

Completely furnished, six-room and bath; thoroughly equipped for housekeeping; southern exposure. Mrs. Owen, 75 East 81st.

Handsomely furnished apartments, 3, 4, 7 rooms; linen, silver, piano; immediate possession; reasonable rent. Coyle, 137 West 82d.

Furnished apartments, 4 to 10 rooms; see my personally inspected list before renting. V. K. Bracher, 2,010 B'way. Phone Col. 361.

103d St., 239 West, (Broadway.)—Six foyer; comfortably furnished; sunshine; maid's lavatory; reasonable. Frances.

Sublet—Handsomely furnished apartment, 3 rooms, bath, kitchenette; $125 per month. Allen, 38 West 50th St.

Handsomely furnished, modern six-room apartment; refined, comfortable. O'Connor, 511 West 112th.

Near 96th subway; 5 rooms, bath; 4th floor front, completely furnished; immediate possession; $115. Phone Murray Hill 5302.

West End, (79th St.)—7-room apartment, completely furnished; rent 3 to 6 months. Phone Murray Hill 8422.

Apartment hunting unnecessary; state requirements. Mrs. Dingleman, Renting Specialist, 176 West 72d.

Central Park West, (near 90th St.)—7 rooms, 2 baths; 10th floor; beautifully furnished. Phone Murray Hill 8422.

Broadway, 3,456.—Six large rooms, front, handsomely furnished; elevator. Audubon 1620. Allen.

Handsomely furnished 8 rooms, 3 baths, on Riverside Drive, near 119th St. Telephone 1078 Morningside.

Lady leaving city will sublet attractive apartment, two rooms and bath and kitchenette; call apartment 5 B, 65 Central Park West.

Riverside Drive, No. 120, (north corner 84th.)—Eleven all light, well-furnished rooms. Call or address W. R. Stewart.

112TH, 511 WEST.—HANDSOME front, five rooms; COMPLETE; southern exposure; HOMELIKE. Hay.

Individual requirements fulfilled; exclusive listing, personally inspected.
CLAREMONT MORRIS, 30 East 42d.

57th St., 49 West.—Large, elegantly furnished 8-9 room apartment; newly decorated; elevator; excellent service. Mrs. Boden.

Furnished apartment, 3, 4 rooms, east side preferred, below 72d; year's lease; $150 month. Phone Murray Hill 8422.

Artist's studio; sublease Nov. 1, July 1; large skylight studio; bedroom, bath; furnished; Plaza section; $150. N 32 Times.

Riverside Drive, (126.)—9 all light rooms; unusually attractive; adults; $175. Freeman.

83th, 345 West.—Handsomely furnished apartment, 7 rooms; three doors from Riverside Drive.

Distinctive apartments, all sizes, desirable localities. R. DE FLOREZ, 501 5TH AV. Telephone Murray Hill 8850.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

West Side

THE CHELSEA,
West 23d Street.
Stockholder's apartment, furnished or unfurnished; very sunny; southern exposure; four very large rooms, large closets, bath small kitchen; excellent restaurant, both plans; seen by appointment only.
MARSH & WEVER, attorneys, 42 Broadway.

Seven completely furnished rooms; private family subletting; new building, west side; two baths; $175; year less. Columbus 2790.

Brooklyn.

St. Mark's Av., 101.—Parlor floor, 2 or 3 very large, handsomely furnished rooms, with kitchenette; near subway; telephone.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

THE CLEVELAND,
126 to 130 East 24th St.—Nine rooms and bath; well arranged; rents $1,000 and $1,200. Apply to CAMMANN, VOORHEES & FLOYD, 84 William St.

Exclusive Park Av., corner apartment, below 59th, nine rooms, three baths, three master bedrooms; unusually attractive furnishings; full particulars, Nomar Realty Co., Room 700, 501 5th Av. Murray Hill 9726.

Rare opportunity for a doctor and dentist; two choice corner apartments in Mount Hope choicest section; apartments of 100 families; first-class neighborhood. 176th St. and Mount Hope Av., Bronx.

A.—A.—102 East 31st.—Elegant apartment, containing seven light rooms and bath; all improvements; moderate rent. Inquire Superintendent.

STUDIO.
77 IRVING PLACE, (S. W. COR. 19TH ST.)
Rental $25. Apply on premises, or to Wm. A. WHITE & SONS, 46 Cedar St. Tel. 5700 John.

Duplex bachelor apartment, Madison Av., below 42d, 3 rooms, bath; $200 month; particulars, Nomar Realty Co., Room 700, 501 5th Av. Murray Hill 9726.

Washington Square neighborhood, 7-room spacious, sunny apartment; attractive also bachelor suite. 29 Waverley Place. Spring 731.

Kitchenette apartment, top floor private house, East Fifties; 3 rooms; kitchenette used as bedroom if preferred. S 60 Times.

Furnished, to sublet, apartment, two rooms and bath; east exposure; excellent dining room. The Blackstone, 50 East 58th.

36th St., 160 East.—Excellent steam heated apartment, seven rooms, all light. Rent $75. Apply janitor.

1,186 MADISON AV., CORNER 87TH ST.
Seven unusually large rooms, electric light, elevator service, &c.; $100. Superintendent.

32d, 240 East.—Third floor in private house with owner. Seen Sunday.

High-Class East Side Apartments.
R. de FLOREZ, 501 Fifth Avenue.

31st, 157 East, (near Lexington Av.)—Nice apartment 5 and 6 rooms, bath; $35-$40.

19th, 234 East.—Five rooms, bath; modern heating; electricity; private house; $45.

THE SCHERMERHORN, Madison Av., 82d to 83d, 9 and 10 rooms, 3 baths.

West Side.

STAMFORD—ARLINGTON,
502-8 WEST 113TH ST.,
B'WAY & AMSTERDAM AVS.
Modern, high-class elevator apartments; 4-5-6 rooms and bath; $480 upward.
Chas. S. Kohler, 901 Columbus Av., cor. 104th.

191 CLAREMONT AVENUE.
6-room apartments.
Fine location and building.
$50 a month.
Apply Superintendent, or
MALCOLM E. SMITH & CO., 185 Mad. Av.

THE CHESTERSHIRE,
568-570 West 183d St.
1½ blocks from subway station; modern six-story elevator apartment, 6 and 7 rooms and bath; $45 to $65. Superintendent on premises.

THE CLEBURNE, 924 WEST END AV.
HIGHEST TYPE 8, 9, 10 ROOM APARTMENTS, 3, 4 BATHS.
APPLY ON PREMISES OR
L. J. PHILLIPS & CO., 158 BROADWAY.

110th, 419 West.—Rare opportunity; three rooms, kitchenette; front apartment, facing south; beautiful view; top floor; near Columbia; moderate rent; immediate possession. C. Shaw.

AN IDEAL HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENT
New building; eight large, sunny rooms; 3 baths, 3 master's bedrooms; luxuriously furnished; Winter or longer; 72d Subway. 7674 Columbus.

9 ROOMS, 3 BATHS; THE WELLWYN, 5TH FLOOR, SOUTH, 260 WEST 72D; SUNSHINE IN ALL ROOMS. APPLY EARLE & CALHOUN, BROADWAY AND 72D ST.

Elegant unfurnished six rooms, elevator apartment to sublet; concessions immediate possession. Schmidt, The Cleburne, 924 West End Av., Apartment 122.

THE LANGHAM,
73d to 74th St. and Central Park West.
10-11 room apartments, $4,000-$6,000.
Apply Superintendent or phone Col. 4020.

Exceptional 3-room apartments; all outside rooms; southern exposure; high-class elevator house. 502 West 181st. Phone 3652 Audubon. Residence management.

Apartments, five, six cheerful, large rooms, elevator house, $45 to $60; 287 Edgecombe Av., facing Colonial Park, between 145th St. subway and "L" station.

39th St., 45 West.—Two rooms, bath, kitchenette studio apartment; newly decorated; private hall. Janitor or owner, 28 West 96th. Riverside 9682.

120 WEST 94TH STREET.
7-Room Apartments,
$45.00 a Month.
Apply Janitor.

181st, 802 West, (Corner Pinehurst Av.)—Highest elevation on Manhattan Island; one 9 room apartment to lease. Telephone 3652 Audubon.

St. Nicholas Av., 480, (facing St. Nicholas Park.)—Seven large, light rooms; steam heat; modern plumbing; location first class; $30. Janitor.

124th St., 527-529 W., Near Broadway and Columbia College.—Exceptionally fine apartments, 5 rooms; well-kept, up-to-date house; bath, steam, elevator, telephone; $42.50 month.

103d, 135 West.—Single flat, 7 rooms, bath; improvements; newly decorated; enamel woodwork; new exposed plumbing; $45. Janitor or Chas. S. Kohler, 901 Columbus, (104th.)

At Special Concessions, high-grade elevator apartments, 4, 5, 8 rooms, $28, $36, $40 up; also decorated suites. 221 West 141st. (7 Av.)

105th St., 8 West, (near Central Park.)—three basement rooms; steam heat, range, hot water; small family only; references; $10.

84th St., 150 West.—Seven large, light rooms; all modern improvements; $50.
Chas. S. Kohler, 901 Columbus Av., cor. 104th.

MARKENFIELD, 606 W. 111TH ST.
6 ROOMS AND BATH; RENT, $900.
LEROY COVENTRY, 156 WEST 72D ST.

7 AND 8 LARGE ROOMS,
$35-$40; newly decorated; near park, school, and all cars. 6 West 103d St.

At 65 West 106th, (Central Park.)—6-7 private rooms, large, modern apartments; $35 up; neat; hot water.

84TH ST., 15 WEST.—7 large rooms and bath; newly decorated; immediate possession; rent, $45 to $60.

West End Av., 738, (corner 96th St.)—Six large, light rooms, bath; modern improvements; subway express one block; $50.

238 WEST 55TH ST.
5, 6 large rooms; elevator, electricity, telephone; overlooking Broadway; $55-$75.

112th St., 505 West.—7 rooms, bath, large closet in each bedroom; steam heat, hot water, telephone; $46. Supt., on premises.

170TH, 709 West, Allview, 4 rooms, all improvements; rent $31-$32; class of tenants absolutely restricted.

10TH, 60 W.—4 rooms, high-class elevator housekeeping apartments; $45, $55, $60. Supt.

Grand Concourse Apartments.—See H. A. Douglas Co., 137th St. and Grand Concourse.

84th St., 319 West.—Handsome 5-7 room apartments. Superintendent, on premises.

SKYLIGHT 5 West 16th St. BACHELOR STUDIOS. $30 to $60. APARTMENTS.
Apartments to sublet on the upper west side, 4 to 10 rooms. Write Z., Box T 25 Times.

182 West 58th St.—An apartment most attractive; 14 rooms and 5 bathrooms.

46th St.—Studio apartment, with bath and kitchen. 5497 Bryant. 69 West 46th St.

Studio, $50; living rooms, bath, kitchenette; lighting; $45 monthly. 40 West 36th St.

A.—156 West 72d St.—Apartment, 2 rooms and bath; room service; $600 per annum.

79TH, 307 WEST.—8 rooms, 2 baths; $1,500-$1,800. Superintendent on premises.

Elevator apartments of 7 and 8 large rooms, $1,000-$1,500. 102 West 75th St.

47TH, 16 WEST.—Small apartments to rent; one furnished, $50; unfurnished, $40.

15th, 330 W.—Elevator apartments; electricity; steam; 4, 5 rooms; $32-$40.

Studio 5D.—Living room, kitchenette, bath, $45; private house, 40 West 36th.

For apartments of from 3 to 10 rooms consult Paterno, 601 West 115th St.

838-844 Riverside Drive; near 158th St.; 6 and 7 rooms; $780 to $1,100.

84th, 19 West.—Seven rooms, bath, (new plumbing); steam, hot water; $45.

150 West 79th.—High-class apartments, nine rooms, duplex and simplex. $2,600.

Audrey Hall, 575 West 172d.—Large six-room apartment; all outside.

58th St., 200 West.—4-5 rooms, $1,400 to $2,000. Apply Supt.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

West Side.

THE NEWPORT
82d Street, 200-206 West, n. e. cor. Broadway. Five and six rooms, $65 to $75. Elevator, steam heat, electric lights. Quiet and respectable building. Apply on premises or to
WM. A. WHITE & SONS,
46 Cedar Street. 'Phone 5700 John.

Three minutes to 116th St. Express Station, 6th and 9th Av. "L."
MORNINGSIDE PARK APARTMENTS
Facing Most Picturesque Park in Manhattan
5 ROOMS, $50-$60
6 ROOMS, $60-$70
7 ROOMS, $80-$85
Every modern housekeeping convenience; restaurant in building; first-class service; reasonable prices.
40 Morningside Av., N. E. Cor. W. 118th St.

The Chelsea, West 23d St.—Stockholder's apartment, furnished or unfurnished; very sunny; southern exposure; four very large rooms, large closets, bath and small kitchen; excellent restaurant; both plans; seen by appointment only. Marsh & Wever, attorneys, 42 Broadway.

Bronx.

Cauldwell Av., 833, (Catherina Apartments.)—Seven all outside rooms, modern improvements, electric lights, heat, telephones, newly renovated; 161st. St. 3d Av. "L" subway station block; rents $35-$38.

Hoe Av., 932-936-940.—3 blocks east Simpson St. station, 3-4-5 rooms; electric light, telephone; all improvements. Inquire Janitor, Telephone Intervale 4144.

Brooklyn.

ST. JAMES PLACE, NEAR FULTON ST.
Delightful 6-room apartment, $42; 7-room, $45; electricity, steam; parquet floors; near subway and L. Booklet.
GOLDEN REALTY CO., 238 St. James Pl.

Westchester County.

CHESTER HILL, Mount Vernon.—Large, exquisite apartments, appearance of private dwelling, surrounded by shady lawns; each apartment an entire floor; 25 windows; piazza, heat, hot water supply; $900, $960 yearly. Janitor, 174 Rich Av., Mount Vernon.

New Jersey.

MONTCLAIR, N. J.—HADDON HALL.
Finest apartments in State; 3-story elevator; fireproof; strictly high class; 6 and 7 rooms; decorations to suit. Any broker or on the premises, 57 and 59 Union St.

Apartments Wanted

Thirty-five cents an agate line

Furnished.

Family three adults will sublet private apartment, east or west side, below Nineties, seven months, possibly longer; thoroughly modern elevator apartment, preferably new, with three baths; would pay neighborhood $2,500 to $3,000, season. Adults, 50 Times.

Wanted—Five-room apartment; reasonable rent; small family; Nov. 1st to April 1st. Any one appreciating good care address,

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

West Side

76TH, 161 WEST.—Bachelor apartment, elegantly furnished; all conveniences; good service.

76TH, 159 WEST.—Large, elegantly furnished rooms; private or adjoining baths; all conveniences.

76TH ST., 104 WEST. — Attractive parlor floor, private bath; another room; southern exposure.

76TH, 111 WEST.—Newly decorated and furnished; continuous hot water; electricity; telephone; references.

76TH, 46 WEST.—Just opened newly furnished house; large rooms; also two-room suite; electricity, telephone; $7, $8, $12.

76TH, 139 WEST.—Parlor floor, suitable for a physician; all conveniences.

76TH, 56 WEST.—Comfortably furnished rooms; electricity, running water, telephone; $4.50 upward.

76TH, 110 WEST.—Unusually refined room, large closets, adjoining bath; high-class private house; electricity; business woman preferred; $7.

76TH, 125 WEST.—Sunny, front rooms; handsome back parlor, with private bath.

76TH ST., 56 WEST.—Parlor floor in private residence; also single room.

76TH, 100 WEST.—Handsomely furnished, large and small rooms; use kitchen. Baird.

76TH, 124 WEST.—Large room; private bath; southern exposure; other rooms; telephone; references.

77TH, 125 WEST.—Desirable, homelike rooms, quiet private house; telephone; reference.

77TH ST., 102 WEST.
Very attractive, pleasant rooms; home comforts.

77TH, 174 WEST.—Large front room, also back parlor, suitable for studio; reference.

77TH, 158 WEST.—Attractive room; private bath; all conveniences; private house; references.

78TH STREET, 138 WEST.
Large, front parlor bedroom and connecting dressing room; also small room; electricity.

78TH, 160 WEST. — Handsomely appointed large, small rooms; shower baths, private baths.

78TH, (2,187 Broadway.)—Parlor, bedroom, suitable two; piano; private entrance. Schirm.

78TH, 170 WEST.—Well-furnished parlor suite; two gentlemen; steam, bath. McCullagh.

78TH, 112 WEST.—Parlor and alcove; also large front room; shower baths; select.

79TH, 216 WEST. — Large rooms; private baths; front parlor, furnished, unfurnished; electricity, steam.

79TH, 204 WEST.—Homelike room for quiet business woman, near subway; breakfast; references. Northcroft.

80TH, 136 WEST.—Large, medium rooms; well furnished; hot water supply; references.

80TH, 104 WEST.—Large, attractive room, private bath; steam, electricity, telephone; continuous hot water.

80TH, 122 WEST.—Superior bachelor home; bright, sunny rooms; electric light; references.

80TH, 114 WEST.—Room, private bath, lavatory; breakfast optional, or kitchenett privileges.

80TH, 126 WEST.—One large, also small room; every convenience; references.

81ST, 120 WEST.—Comfortable, clean, sunny single room, bath; $3 weekly; telephone.

81ST, 157 WEST.—Large, small rooms; tray breakfast optional; telephone; references exchanged.

81ST, 3 WEST.—Overlooking parks, double rooms for gentlemen; electricity; home comforts.

82D, 152 WEST.—Moderate rates; handsomely furnished, large room; every convenience; "L," subway.

82D, 130 WEST.—Comfortable, medium-sized rooms; heated; all conveniences; references.

82D, 35 WEST.—Rent beautiful, large, small front room; newly furnished; references.

82D, 56 WEST.—Large, well-furnished; private bath; electric light; references.

82D, 134 WEST.—Handsome front room, second floor; reasonable rate; references.

84TH, 43 WEST.—Small room, single, running water, large closets, bath adjoining; reference.

84TH, 111 WEST.—Large, small rooms; running water, steam, telephone; "L," subway; gentlemen, business women. Fraleigh.

84TH, 208 WEST.—Nicely furnished front, back parlor adjoining bath; absolutely independent; private entrance; convenient transportation; private phone. Jones.

85TH, 207 WEST.—Beautiful, sunny rooms; southern exposure; homelike; elevator. Riopelle.

85TH ST., 34 WEST.
Attractive room, bath; first floor; other rooms; private house; references. Owner.

85TH, 207 WEST.—Light room, running water; elevator; electric light; gentlemen. Sharpe.

85TH, 134 WEST.—Newly furnished suit; private bath; electricity; parlor floor, hallroom, and kitchenette.

86TH ST., (549 West End Av.)—Single room, bath, $5; gentleman only.

87TH, 138 WEST.—Large, small, pleasant rooms; refined home; table guests; references.

87TH, 330 WEST.—Well furnished suites, with bathroom, $8; exclusive house.

87TH, 319 WEST.—Elegant large, also small, room; gentlemen; private family; references.

88TH, 173 WEST.—Exclusive house; back parlor, bath; front room, southern exposure.

90TH, 55 WEST.—Desirable back parlor; running water; dressing room; suitable for physician's office; reasonable; maid service.

90TH, 58 WEST.—Attractive, clean, sunny, large, single rooms; telephone; reference; private house.

91ST, 38 WEST.—Newly furnished residence; rooms, large, medium; with, without private baths; dressing rooms; electricity; $7. $8.

91ST, 48 WEST.—Clean, comfortable rooms, private bath; southern exposure; telephone; references.

91ST, 74 WEST.—Large, well-kept room, southern exposure, all conveniences; reasonable.

92D, 12 WEST. (5th Floor.)—Light, warm rooms; elevator, electricity; moderate; references.

94TH, 208 WEST, (Near Broadway.)—Newly furnished room; adjoining bath; high-class elevator apartment; homelike, cheerful; business woman preferred. Dean.

94TH, 106 WEST.—Attractive back parlor; kitchenette; large front room, suitable two.

94TH, 55 WEST.—Beautiful back parlor; everything new; select house; business gentleman preferred.

94TH, 78 WEST.—Front rooms; large $6, medium $4; steam, telephone. Kwartz.

94TH, 34 WEST.—Large, desirable front room; quiet, refined surroundings; owner; reference.

96TH, 231 WEST, (corner Broadway.)—Newly furnished and decorated high-class apartment; small room with private bath; large room with private lavatory; no other rooms; references. Apt. 2D.

96TH, 128 WEST.—Front suite; business man; privacy; private family; one flight; $8. two friends; $7, twin beds. Burns.

96TH ST., 9 WEST.
Large, smaller rooms; breakfast; owner's residence.

97TH ST., 200 WEST.—Large front room, newly furnished, decorated; private family; one block subway. Apt. 1A.

97TH ST., 209 WEST.—Small private family, having beautifully furnished, modern elevator apartment, one block subway express station, will rent two very desirable rooms; breakfast optional; Apt. 5-E.

97TH, 145 WEST.—Private house; unusually attractive; well furnished room, bath; telephone.

97TH, 64 WEST.—Exceptionally well kept, quiet house; large, small rooms; conveniences; telephone.

101ST, 230 WEST, (Corner Broadway.)—Front room; all conveniences; gentleman; references. Reilly.

102D, (West End-Riverside.)—One, two rooms, private bath; Christian family, owning elegantly furnished residence; board optional. Address "T," 852 Columbus Av. Phone 2007 Riverside.

102L, 216 WEST.—Exceptional room; one, two; elevator apartment; private family; moderate. Gebhardt.

102D, 311 WEST.—Attractive, large room or suite; private bath; refined; references.

103D, 108 WEST.—Adjoining rooms; running water; all conveniences; suitable one or two; will let separately or together. Guck.

103D, 239 WEST, (Broadway.)—Gentlemen, business people; single, double; private family. Frances.

104TH, 2 WEST.—Two connecting rooms, parlor facing park; private family; business people preferred; one flight. Greene.

105TH, 223 WEST.—Beautifully furnished parlor and bedroom, sunny, in family of two; near Broadway; $8 weekly. Helmi.

106TH, 63 WEST.—Large room, elderly lady, gentleman; conveniences; meals optional. Apt. 10.

106TH, 211 WEST.—Large, sunny parlor and bedroom; bath, steam, piano. Miller.

106TH, 7 WEST.—Newly furnished room, adjoining bath; elevator apartment. Riverside 7010. Clinton.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

West Side.

111TH, 605 WEST.—Attractively furnished, quiet, airy room; refined surroundings; Riverside Drive; 110th Subway; gentlemen; references. Blackman. Morningside 4740.

111TH, 515 WEST.—Well-furnished room; elevator, phone, kitchen; $4. Apt. 19.

112TH, 611 WEST.—Exceptional, large, immaculately clean, cheerful, outside room; suitable two; modern; elevator; Steinway piano; home comforts.

112TH, 605 WEST.—Very desirable room, adjoining bath; elevator. Apt. 54.

112TH, 504 WEST.—Sunny; business people; elevator; New Englanders, fifth floor, south.

113TH, 501 WEST.—Small family rattling around in 8-room apartment will rent one sunny outside room, $5. Phone Clarence King, Morning, 9245.

113TH, 541 WEST.—Artistic, cozy room, ground floor; private; gentlemen. Apartment 5.

113TH, 536 WEST.—Desirable room, next bath; refined home; elevator; breakfast. Apt. 22.

112TH, 504 WEST.—Attractive room adjoining bath; private family; elevator; reasonable. Enoch.

113TH ST., 549 WEST.—Private family, Apt. 2B; well-furnished parlor and connecting bedroom for one or two.

118TH; 517 WEST.—Large, light room for lady; heat; electricity. Apt. 5A.

118TH ST., 530 WEST. (Apt. 3B.)—Furnished room with family of two.

113TH, 541 WEST.—Two attractive rooms; very desirable; moderate; gentlemen. Apt. 3.

114TH, 411 WEST.—Handsome suite, two large rooms; also kitchen, bedroom; private bath, (en suite;) conveniences; Columbia Co-Operative Building. Woods.

114TH, 610 WEST.—KITCHENETTE, PRIVATE BATH, STEAM HEAT, ELECTRICITY; OTHER ROOMS; REASONABLE.

114TH, 528 WEST. — Attractive, homelike rooms; private house; near Columbia University; convenient transportation.

115TH, 612 WEST.—Sunny, freshly decorated room overlooking Hudson; refinement. Apt. 83.

115TH, 604 WEST.—Large, light, newly decorated rooms; lavatory; elevator; references. Mowbray.

115TH, 419 WEST.—Large, sunny front room, suitable for one or two; very reasonable. Hale.

115TH, 411 WEST.—Good-sized, light, quiet, airy, newly decorated, well furnished room; elevator apartment; telephone service; near Morningside Park. Hall.

115TH, 610 WEST.—Comfortable room; woman; no other roomers; block subway. Richardson.

116TH ST., (Opposite Columbia.)—Large, sunny front room; for one or two. Two closets. Miss Ward, 15 Claremont Av.

116TH ST., (Opposite Columbia.)—Large, sunny front room; for one or two; two closets. Miss Ward, 15 Claremont Av.

118TH, 401 WEST.—Large room overlooking Morningside Park; all conveniences; Apt. 43.

118TH, 414 WEST.—Light rooms, ground floor; modern apartment house; next Columbia; kitchen privileges. Apt. 3.

118TH, 401 WEST.—Two large, southeast corner rooms; Morningside Drive; near Columbia; magnificent view; all transits. Apt. 51.

119TH, WEST, (Claremont Av., 49.)—Large outside room, beautifully furnished; opposite Columbia.

119TH, 420 WEST.—Sunny room, bath; electricity; references. Morningside 6720. Apt. 67.

120TH, 417 WEST, (Marquette.)—Pleasant room in Apt. 1N.E.; transient, day or week.

121ST, 420 WEST, (Apt. 4.)—Near Columbia University; comfortable room; elevator; telephone, electricity; private family; reasonable.

121ST, 17 WEST.—Two beautiful rooms; private family; reasonable; telephone; fine neighborhood.

121ST ST., 148 WEST.—Beautiful large room, suitable two Americans; references; Sunday.

121ST, 501 WEST.—Large, light room; three windows; adjoining bath; elevator. Apt. 5G.

121ST, 414 WEST.—Large, sunny, outside room; highclass apartment; shower. Fuller.

121ST, 501 WEST.—Cheerful, warm room; adjoining bath; Jewish family. Apt. 54.

122D, 540 WEST.—Beautiful room, furnished, homelike; Riverside view; Apt. 21.

122D, 500 WEST.—Attractive, outside rooms, en suite or singly; freshly furnished and decorated; large closets; lavatory. Whyte.

127TH, 13 WEST.—Large and small rooms; running water; heat; all conveniences.

134TH, 521 WEST.—Large, outside room; reasonable; business woman. Denison.

135TH, 535 WEST.—Comfortable rooms; facing Broadway; conveniences; elevator apartment; subway connections. Peck.

136TH, 618 WEST.—Desirable warm front room, $4; electricity, telephone; scrupulously neat; near subway, buses. Morgan, Apartment 9.

136TH, 530 WEST.—Beautiful front room; private family; elevator, conveniences. Apt. 34.

136TH, 627 WEST.—Two adjoining rooms or single; improvements; kitchen privileges. Rose.

136TH, 607 WEST.—Nicely furnished room with board; home comforts. Apartment 42.

137TH, 603 WEST.—Breakfast, telephone, electricity, elevator, subway; corner. Apt. 25D.

141ST, (94 Hamilton Pl.)—Block Broadway. Outside room; elevator; gentlemen; reasonable. Schaeffer.

142D, 515 WEST.—Desirable room, running water; permanent man; strictly private house

144TH, 600 WEST.—Front parlor, bedroom; shower; elevator; convenient location. Apt. 4B.

145TH, 500 WEST.—Large room; suitable two; electricity; convenient subway, "L." Hollweg.

159TH, 575 WEST. Corner Broadway, Apt. 65. —Large, light room; private lavatory; no other roomers; Christian family.

162D, WEST, (16 Jumel Terrace.)—Front; adjoining bath; running water; private house.

168TH, 601 WEST, (corner Broadway.)—Two, three rooms, kitchen, bath. Ellsworth, 3515 Audubon.

176TH ST., WEST, (220 Audubon Av.)—Beautiful extra large, cheerful front bedroom, two windows; southern exposure; fourth floor; elevator; adjoining immaculate bath; large closet; handsome'y furnished. Apt. 41. Phone 3610 Audubon.

180TH, 602 WEST.—Outside room; southern exposure; private Christian family; gentleman. Newman.

185TH, 557 WEST.—Private house, floor four rooms, kitchenette, housekeeping; also large sunny, single.

AN EXTRA LARGE, SUNNY ROOM, all modern conveniences, private house, for one or two men who appreciate clean, restful surroundings. Telephone 3536 Riverside.

BACHELOR QUARTERS.—One large room, all improvements; no other roomers. Mayer, 3,604 Broadway, (168th.)

BROADWAY, 3,117, (124th.)—Large outside room, adjoining bath; excellent bed; private family; elevator house; near Riverside, subway; $4. La Pierre.

BROADWAY, 2,491, (92d.)—GENTLEMEN; every convenience; handsomely furnished, sunny parlor suite; large bedroom overlooking Hudson; running water; Christian family; opposite tennis courts; Apt. 11.

BROADWAY, 2,880, (112th.)—Two fine and unusually large rooms, adjoining bath; high-class apartment. Vosburgh. Telephone 3003 Morningside.

BROADWAY, 3,657, (151st St.)—Daintily furnished, outside, running water, adjoining bath; private family. Ives.

CATHEDRAL PARKWAY, 50.—Attractive outside room; facing park; high-class elevator apartment; electricity, telephone; gentlemen. Apt. 20.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, $10.—Nicely furnished room for refined party; telephone. Fisher.

CLAREMONT AV., 140, (122d.)—Opposite Grant's Tomb; well-furnished outside rooms, single, double, $4 and $8; fine view Riverside Drive; steam, phone, elevator. Elliott, Apt. 34.

CLAREMONT AV., 195.—For business woman; pleasant room. Apt. 59.

EXCEPTIONALLY well-furnished and lighted room adjoining dressing room; southern exposure; strictly private house; gentleman preferred; room used as a library in past. 8150 Columbus.

IN WEST EIGHTIES, 3 rooms; single or connecting; running water; bath; telephone; elevator apartment; refined. Inquire Schuyler 5342.

LARGE, sunny room; top floor; high-class elevator house. Wallace, Morningside 8830.

LIGHT communicating bedroom and sitting room, use of bath, furnished or unfurnished, room; high-class apartment. N 124 Times.

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, 54, (116th.)—Comfortable front room; modern; reasonable; gentlemen. Apt. 31.

NEWLY FURNISHED SUITE, two or three rooms; kitchen; very reasonable; elevator apartment. Fisher, 2,010 7th Av.

PRIVATE FAMILY will rent furnished room to gentleman; no other roomers; location 90th St., between West End Av. and Broadway. For further information address Y 276 Times Annex.

PRIVATE HOUSE, NEAR CENTRAL PARK WEST.—Large rooms; electric lights; running water; for two gentlemen or couple; homelike place. 5049 Riverside.

PRIVATE FAMILY offers large, handsomely furnished room; every convenience; suitable for two; $9 weekly. Telephone 6100 Audubon. Apt. 4G.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

West Side

PHYSICIAN
to share office; excellent location. 119 West 88th St.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 440, (cor. 116th.)—Beautiful large front room; southern exposure; dressing room; running water; elevator; handsomely furnished; private home; exceptional. Apt. 101.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 859.—Near 157th subway; large back parlor, furnished, with kitchenette; river view. Phone 8670 Audubon. Stephens.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 583, corner 135th.—Delightful room, private family, every convenience; $4. Apartment 45.

RIVERSIDE, 393, (127th St.)—Room, adjoining bath; no other roomers; reasonable. Scott.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 126, Apt. 5H.—Desirable room for refined business woman or teacher; out during day; references.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 125.—Superior accommodations; private home; gentleman; $10, with breakfast. Freeman.

ST. NICHOLAS AV., 208.—Elegant light room; nice neighborhood; elevator apartment; suitable for young lady; references. Inquire Store.

ST. NICHOLAS AV., 767, (148th.)—Large suite, private bath; good neighborhood; $14; references.

ST. NICHOLAS PLACE, 88, (155th.)—Attractive room; all improvements; elevator; clean; homelike; $5. Apt. 50.

STRICTLY private family will rent entire floor and bath; one or two gentlemen; only those willing to pay need apply; references. S 130 Times.

SOUTHEAST CORNER 118TH ST. AND ST. NICHOLAS AV.—Handsomely furnished rooms, with or without bath, from $6 to $10 per week; full hotel and elevator service; restaurant; very moderately priced.

WEST END AV., 389, (86th.)—Subway; exceptionally good rooms; lavatory; gentlemen; references.

WEST END AV., 569, (87th.)—Desirable rooms, with steam heat; gentlemen; references.

WEST END AV., 700, (94th.)—Exceptional room; all conveniences. Riverside 9845. Britten.

WEST END, 611.—Large front, single or suite; private bath; electricity; private house.

WEST END AV., 676, (near 93d.)—Elegantly furnished rooms, with board.

WEST END, 936, (106th.)—Room facing park, 2d floor; no other rooms.

WELL-FURNISHED small room; all conveniences; private house. L 18 Times.

YOUNG BUSINESS MAN having beautifully appointed apartment in exclusive neighborhood, upper 40's just off 5th Av., will share with clean-cut, congenial party, (college man preferred) seeking permanent quarters; large open fireplace; telephone; wonderful bath and shower; every convenience and comfort; $6 per week. For appointment, address "E. E.," 71 Times.

Brooklyn.

SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY for business woman; near subway; references; $4. Y 245 Times Annex.

Westchester.

PRIVATE FAMILY, having large place at Riverdale-on-Hudson, 15 minutes Grand Central, 10c. commutation, could accommodate with one to three furnished rooms, with private bath; prefer some one with auto, who could have use of garage. N 6 Times.

Unfurnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

Young man, alone, will rent one to three rooms to one person, or mother and daughter. In apartment overlooking Columbia athletic field; low rental for care. Address Mutual, L 27 Times.

83D ST., 4 WEST.—8 large connecting rooms, partly furnished or unfurnished; private family; electricity; parquet floor; suitable for bachelors.

40TH ST., 66 WEST.—Floor, 2 rooms, bath; single, en suite; exclusive; electricity; references; bachelors.

Sydenham Building, Madison Av., (58th St.) —Sublet small two-room office, suitable doctor or dentist, $35. Plaza 1470.

Large, attractive front room; running water; kitchenette; other rooms, furnished. 130 West 97th St.

11th St., 35 West, (near 5th.)—Two nice unfurnished rooms; private bath.

36TH, 40 WEST.—Hall room, large closet, bath; private house; $15 monthly.

Rooms Wanted

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished.

ROOM WANTED by one or two young Western gentlemen in an American home or high-class boarding house; may need place to store small touring car; will also consider first-class suburb; state price both with and without meals, (none others considered;) give street number, also near what cross street, phone number, means of transportation to downtown, near what churches, social or athletic clubs; want a place to get acquainted with desirable people; all correspondence strictly confidential. Address G 288 Times Downtown.

TWO GENTLEMEN desire two rooms, with bath, in a private dwelling, no other roomers, on the west side, convenient to subway or L station; state price; references exchanged. L-365 Times Downtown.

FURNISHED ROOM by Nov. 1, in private family, west side, between 60th and 125th Sts.; must be well heated and have running water; state price. Address G 271 Times Downtown.

Gentleman (Jewish) desires outside room in strictly private family, with or without breakfast; all conveniences; between 70th and 100th Sts., west side; state terms. N 119 Times.

Young attorney desires room and plain breakfast; private house, no other roomers; $5; Manhattan; write fully. F 335 Times Downtown.

TWO LADIES wish large room, kitchenette; southern exposure; quiet; between 70s and 90s on west side. N 160 Times.

A Jewish gentleman wishes room; on west side preferred. N 132 Times.

Unfurnished.

8 OR 4 ROOMS wanted; state particulars, Friedel, 248 East Grand St., Rahway, N. J.

Business Opportunities

Forty-five cents an agate line.

If secured money invested with services in meritorious proposition by gentleman having exceptional selling record from great American corporation represented 25 years. Details first letter please. Sales Manager, S 70 Times.

Wanted — Foundry and machine shop with capital to manufacture staple article with great demand; new idea in design which is exclusive; communications confidential. Y 253 Times Annex.

Desiring to enter active business, will exchange equity of $35,000 fully rented apartment house yielding assured income for well-established business; principals only. M 110 Times.

Factory manager for established fancy paper box business; small investment desired; if unable, desirable party will receive salary and part profits; state your qualifications fully or letter will be ignored. Address L 16 Times.

Thirty years' practical reorganization and factory system experience; moderate charges; large or small propositions put on paying basis; no so-called efficiency theories. M 94 Times.

Head of HAMBURG CONCERN
being in New York in order to establish branch office for export of AMERICAN PRODUCE wants partner with capital. Apply F 43 Times Annex.

ADDITIONAL CAPITAL REQUIREMENTS furnished to manufacturers and wholesalers; advances on accounts and merchandise; confidential; principals only. Wormser & Co., 95 5th Ave., New York City.

Half interest given active partner who will invest $5,000 established concern manufacturing new household article that is big seller; commercial references furnished. F 226 Times Downtown.

Cafe and Restaurant, most up-to-date in Hoboken, doing excellent; good reason for selling; receipts $850-$900 weekly; price $3,000, part cash; investigate. Muller's Brokerage, 61 First St., Hoboken.

Wanted.—A-1 salesman with $10,000 to join us in the purchase of a going plant; one-third interest; staple article, 40% yearly profits; lifetime opportunity. Manufacturers, M 157 Times.

Attorney, handling block of stock in corporation with unlimited opportunities, desires connection with broker for selling; liberal proposition. Attorney, Y 242 Times Annex.

Capital wanted to exploit new invention; patents pending; a phonograph of the highest grade, with entirely new features; nothing like it. Inventor, F 276 Times Downtown.

Manufacturing business requires good, honest partner; well-known, prosperous; have excellent rating Dun's, Bradstreet's; investment required. Y 250 Times Annex.

Capable man having own office and with spare time wants to represent New York house of good standing in St. Louis; reference exchanged. G 281 Times Downtown.

Business Opportunities

Forty-five cents an agate line.

PATENTS SECURED OR FEE RETURNED.

Send sketch for free opinion as to patentability. HOW TO OBTAIN A PATENT and WHAT TO INVENT, with list of inventions wanted and prizes offered for inventions, amounting to $1,000,000, sent free. Patents advertised FREE.
WANTED—NEW IDEAS.
Send for our list of Patent Buyers.
VICTOR J. EVANS & CO.,
WASHINGTON, D. C.
NEW YORK OFFICES, 189 BROADWAY.
Tel. Cortlandt 445.

EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY FOR MANUFACTURERS.
New England city desires industries. Tax exemption ten years. Factories erected and sold on ten annual payments. Many high-grade mechanics available at reasonable wages.
Fine railroad facilities and splendid banking accommodations.
Y 240 Times Annex.

For Sale.—Factory plant at Canastota, N. Y., on two railroads; suitable for munitions plant; containing 40,000 square feet floor space; automatic sprinkler, steam heat, new engine, boiler and shafting; everything in A1 condition; price $16,000; equity of $6,000; from $3,000 to $5,000 down; balance can be put into second mortgage. Inquire Wyant-Simpson Co., Rochester, N. Y.

For Sale—Toy business, long established; excellent trade; heart of city; good, clean stock; yearly business $25,000; moderate rent; sell on account interested in other business, unable to give personal attention. For particulars address Davis, 2,745 Broadway, New York. No agents.

HAVE you capital to use in manufacturing business? $25,000, part cash, buys patented machine that reminds any office or factory of appointments, phone calls, or any future business; every office or factory a customer. Address The Remindergraph, Y 240 Times Annex.

PARTNER WITH $5,000 TO $10,000 TO INVEST IN THE LADIES' HAT MANUFACTURING LINE; EXPERIENCE UNNECESSARY; GOOD CHANCE FOR THE RIGHT PARTY TO MAKE BIG MONEY. L 14 TIMES.

WANT TO INCREASE YOUR INCOME?
We want men to sell the balance of building lots at Kings Park, L. I., at $10 per lot, $2 down and 50c per month; these lots were formerly for sale at $35 each; commission $2 per lot. Rapid Transit Real Estate Company, 74 West 35th St.

City responsible firm intending to establish the stock brokerage and investment security business wants expert in this line as partner; capital not required, but no salary paid; drawing account allowed to actual business; references exchanged; state particulars. N 103 Times.

SALESMAN with first-class record and excellent reputation seeks to place himself in sound established business needing good buyer more than the $1,000 he would invest to show his good will; answer in detail. N 108 Times.

An Opportunity—Partnership offered to man of business ability, ready to invest $3,000 for one-half interest in four well-known millinery departments, doing $80,000 annually, netting 15 per cent. profits. Room 417, 261 Broadway.

Want cash offer for $18,000 in 6% second mortgages, highly secured, on eighteen newly constructed, up-to-date houses, located in excellent section Greater New York. Full investigation invited. Answer all week. Investment, Y 229 Times Annex.

A profitable mercantile manufacturing business wants associate with $2,500 and services; strictly legitimate enterprise of great interest to active business man looking for profitable investment; principals only. R 236 Times.

For Sale.—Spring water business; product best on market and in great demand; established 10 years; plant in good condition and on paying basis; good reasons for selling; $40,000 needed; principals only. Water, Y 260 Times Annex.

Business opportunity in the busiest Summer resort in the State; bakery and lunchroom business of long standing and assured success, including valuable real estate; price $16,000; terms easy. John D. Lyons, Monticello, N. Y.

Good steady profits in chemical products, constantly used in a dozen lines of business; renewal orders on hand; to be filled; need additional capital for expansion; excellent opportunity for small investors. Rapid Growth, F 340 Times Downtown.

MUSHROOM
or chicken business. Any one starting can get valuable information regarding it, also ideal location, by addressing M 68 Times.

Manufacturing business, fine weights and balances, wants purchaser or partner; owner dead; highly rated; investment required. Y 251 Times Annex.

Am interested in acquiring well-established costume business; will pay cash. Write, giving full particulars. Address J. Y. Musick, 2,120 Walnut St., St. Louis, Mo.

Required capital for manufacturing machine accessory; patented; decreases labor 75 per cent.; big demand; excellent opportunity. S 112 Times.

Men's suits—uniforms—manufacturing business desires active partner with investment; good references; enlarging; business man wanted. Y 249 Times Annex.

WANTED.—Man acquainted with printing or engraving trade to buy one-half interest commercial photo studio, well equipped and located; investigate. N 75 Times.

Young man business experience will invest capital for partnership sound manufacturing business. State particulars. Principals only. N 130 Times.

For Sale.—Whole or part well-established manufacturing business, ladies' garments; exceptionally genuine opportunity. Y 263 Times Annex.

Moving-picture house; good proposition; established house; busy thoroughfare; $7,000 cash required; will guarantee $150 profit each week; brokers don't answer. Box 34, 2,121 3d Av.

$500 secures interest in elegant American home in Southern France; ideal for physician; start small sanitarium. F 48 Times Annex.

Apartments, 20 rooms; corner; filled boarders; long established; income $450 monthly; sell cheap, retiring. Opportunity, 852 Columbus Av.

Do you need capital and the services of an experienced technical graduate and executive? Manufacturing preferred. F 303 Times Downtown.

Wanted—$5,000 to $10,000 for interest old established machinery and supply business; young blood preferred. A 203 Times Downtown.

Factory started, $1,000 now, $15,000 stock, machinery earned; want active or silent partner, $2,000 to $5,000. S 94 Times.

CARTRIDGES.
7 Mm. Mauser; smokeless; need 200,000; cash on delivery; make lowest offer to export. Box F 220 Times Downtown.

Millinery.—Space for high-class milliner for rent; best location; rent reasonable. Address Y 277 Times Annex.

Salesman returning to Pacific Coast would like to represent manufacturer for article of merit; responsible; references. S 132 Times.

Will take active interest and furnish capital wholesale poultry business. S 123 Times.

Moving picture house, The Strand, seating 676, for sale at Stamford, Conn. Apply to S. E. Elliott, Receiver, Stamford, Conn.

Partner wanted at once; organizing company to acquire orange plantation; $18,000 needed. Borja, 719 West 180th St.

Partner, $10,000, desired for the development of wholesale raw material business of most stable character. A 213 Times Downtown.

Celluloid factory for sale; owner ill; $3,000; worth double; lots business on hand. G 322 Times Downtown.

We can finance and handle sale of good novelty. Call or write, Room 802, 25 West 45th St.

$4,000 and services will purchase half interest well paying wholesale proposition. S 143 Times.

Associate to join me, buying interest in mercantile business; some business experience and $3,500 required. G 274 Times Downtown.

Merchant tailoring business for sale, 42c. near Broadway; orders on hand; must leave town; rent reasonable. L 15 Times.

Motion Picture Theatre, new building, 1,000 seats, with roof garden, for lease. Pitzer & Smith, 1,476 Broadway, (42d.)

Motion Picture Theatre; new building nearing completion, good location, for lease. Call Pitzer & Smith, 1,476 B'way, (42d.)

FOR SALE at a sacrifice, half or whole of established manufacturing business. Address Principal, F 325 Times Downtown.

SECURITY SALESMAN, wide experience, wants proposition of merit to finance. Y 243 Times Annex.

INDUSTRIAL PATENTS WANTED to promote. Write full particulars to A 202 Times Downtown.

STOCK SALESMAN wants good stock proposition to offer his customers. N 109 Times.

FINE CITY OFFICES and financial backing open for legitimate proposition; particulars on no reply; no agents. N 88 Times.

European stocks, bonds purchased for cash; loans on collateral. Quick, 100 Times.

Partner wanted, with $750 to invest in legitimate business. F 44 Times Annex.

Partner wanted to manufacture patented article; letters. Box 80, 1,491 2d Av.

Business Opportunities

Forty-five cents an agate line.

A LARGE MANUFACTURING CORPORATION, SPLENDIDLY EQUIPPED WITH WOOD AND IRON WORKING MACHINERY, WILL UNDERTAKE, UNDER CONTRACT, THE MANUFACTURE OF ANY ARTICLE IT CAN PRODUCE ADVANTAGEOUSLY. ADDRESS "OPPORTUNITY," BOX Y 257 TIMES ANNEX.

This established business requires an active, live-wire partner with twenty thousand dollars; closest scrutiny and investigation invited; highest references given; bona fide, sound and very profitable; this ad will not interest any one who is unable to give biggest part of his time to the business; it is the man more than the money I am particularly seeking. F 337 Times Downtown.

OPPORTUNITY OF A LIFETIME
for the right man, who is now superintending or managing a manufacturing business of a staple and profitable commodity; must understand the business from A to Z. Two young men, educated and wide awake, wish to enter into such a business with him and furnish the requisite capital. Correspondence strictly confidential. Agents need not apply. Opportunity, 150 Times.

EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY.
I am in a position to offer to a man of business ability a proposition that, with an investment of $5,000 and services, will make a liberal return; must be absolutely on the level and have a full knowledge of the automobile business; to such a man the amount of money will be in accordance with energy displayed, for the field is A1 and unlimited. Address N 136 Times.

ARE YOU THE RIGHT MAN?
We offer the exclusive selling rights in important centres for a guaranteed puncture-proof tire; the right man will receive a co-operative advertising service; he must be financially able to carry a small stock of tires; references essential.
Call mornings, or write,
L. M. Barman, Treas.,
117 Leonard St., N. Y.

NEED ADDITIONAL CAPITAL AND YOUNG BLOOD?
Two young men of good character and some experience wish to buy half interest in a going manufacturing business of a staple and profitable commodity. Business must stand closest scrutiny by expert accountant. Correspondence strictly confidential. No agents wanted. Interest, 100 Times.

A.—A.—TREASURER WANTED.—A manufacturing corporation making motor necessity required by every gasoline seller and demanded by every automobile owner has opening for man as Treasurer; clean record, proven executive ability, and $10,000 cash absolutely essential. This is an opening of genuine value to capable, conservative man. For interview address "Confidential," N 94 Times.

HAVE YOU ARRIVED AT A STAGE OF LIFE THAT YOU WISH TO RETIRE?
If you have a profitable business of a staple character, will buy you out and pay a reasonable bonus. Business must stand closest scrutiny of expert accountant. Correspondence strictly confidential. No agents. Scrutiny, 250 Times.

CAPITAL.
Man or woman with capital into best business in the world—auction storage. Well-known auctioneer will take three people into company. Have location and building. Splendid chance. Address Harrington, 101 West 84th St. Telephone 9308 Schuyler.

FORMER PRESIDENT LARGE CORPORATION, WITH BROAD SELLING EXPERIENCE, DESIRES TO BECOME ACTIVELY INTERESTED IN GOING CONCERN; CAN FURNISH AMPLE CAPITAL; STATE FULL PARTICULARS. S 95 TIMES.

Large house furnishing and china business, established 30 years; busiest section of Stamford, Conn.; owner desires to retire and offers splendid opportunity to live man with sufficient capital; business shows very large profits. S. M. Skelding, G. S. Koumrine Agency, 315 Atlantic St., Stamford, Conn.

PERSON WITH $10,000 OR MORE WANTED TO JOIN COMPANY NOW BEING FORMED TO OWN AND OPERATE GAS AND ELECTRIC LIGHT PLANTS IN SMALL TOWNS; FIRST PLANTS UNDER OPTION. ADDRESS Y 273 TIMES ANNEX.

For Sale, Miscellaneous

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

A large assortment of unique and colonial furniture for sale; bedroom suites, Sheraton pieces; very reasonable. X 364 Times Annex.

Clothing.

SUITS, OVERCOATS, &C., $12.
$1 DOWN, $1 WEEKLY.
MEN'S CLOTHES ON CREDIT.
READY MADE—MADE TO ORDER.
Special—Full Dress Suits—Weekly Payments.
HAMILTON-MARTIN & CO., Tailors,
171 Broadway. Enter 5 Cortlandt St.

Pianos and Organs.

RENT A PIANO.
Buy it later—if you wish.
Big assortment, little Uprights, great tone!
Rents, $3 00 up, monthly.
USED UPRIGHTS, $80, $85, $70.
USED PLAYERS, $275, $290, $500.
Many Bargains in Standard Makes.
Easy Payments.
JAMES & HOLMSTROM, (Mfrs.)
23 East 14th St.

Business Notices

Forty-five cents an agate line.

Financial, realty, miscellaneous promoting prospectuses, pamphlets, skilfully written. Vyle, 204, 212 Broadway.

Business Loans.

Business man wants $1,000, six months, private party; state terms. G 298 Times Downtown.

Mortgage Loans.

LOAN WANTED ON REAL ESTATE.
First mortgage loan wanted on building lots situated in the city of Montreal, Canada. Apply F. D. Griffin, 70 Crosby St., New York City.

Mortgage loans, building loans; Manhattan, Bronx or Westchester. Hickey, 518 East 169th.

ALBERT B. ASHFORTH, 14 WALL ST.
MORTGAGE LOANS.

Physical Culture.

PROF. ATTILA AND MISS BAUMANN,
Leading athletic instructors and exponents of Naturopathing Culture, for both sexes; all ages. Strength doubled in one course. Undue obesity reduced without dietary restrictions. 42 W. 38th St. Greeley 6236.

Situations Wanted, Female

Fifteen cents an agate line.

AN AI PRACTITIONER at facial massage, scalp treatment and shampooing treats ladies at their homes; long practice here and in Europe. Superior, M 91 Times.

AN EDUCATED BUSINESS WOMAN of 24, whose present environment is irksome, desires to make a connection where tact, energy, ability, and application will earn advancement; can operate typewriter. N 20 Times.

BILL CLERK.—Several years' experience; also switchboard operator; rapid typist. G 283 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—An exceptionally accurate bookkeeper and cashier desires permanent position; ten years' experience; best reference; salary $16. Address F 326 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER. — Efficient corresp

Help Wanted, Female

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

LADIES' MAID WANTED; EXPERIENCED; ACCUSTOMED TO TRAVEL. STATE AGE, NATIONALITY, QUALIFICATIONS, AND REFERENCES. ADDRESS Y 247 TIMES.

MODELS:—REFINED YOUNG WOMEN TO ACT AS MODELS; EXPERIENCED IN FASHION PROMENADES; APPLY SATURDAY A. M. J. M. GIDDING & CO., 5TH AV. AT 46TH ST.

MOTHER'S HELPER.—Exceptional home for nice girl; must understand plain cooking; $20 month; two in family. G 280 Times Downtown.

NURSE, speaking English and German, wanted to take care of two children. Apply immediately, before 11:30 A. M., Mrs. H. S. Sternberg, Manhattan Square Hotel, 77th St. and Columbus Av.

OFFICE ASSISTANT.—Competent young woman, past 30 preferred; must be neat, accurate, and industrious; $10 per week to start and permanent position, with advancement, to right person. Apply in own handwriting, stating age, business experience, and references. A 208 Times Downtown.

REFINED, intelligent woman between 30 and 35 years of age wanted to introduce new educational proposition; reasonable compensation during period of instruction; regular salary and carfare thereafter. Address, stating previous experience, giving references, R 213 Times.

STENOGRAPHER: in publishing house; American, over 18; good general education and business training; command of English and capacity to think independently; $8-$9 to start; full particulars when writing. F 355 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Beginner; must be exceptional, capable; rapid development and advancement. State age, education, religion, experience if any; $7 or $8 to start. S 65 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Private, for sales manager; must be quick, accurate, and have good knowledge of English. Apply American Druggists' Syndicate, Long Island City; take Queensboro tube.

STENOGRAPHER and Remington operator; state age and past experience; moderate salary to begin. Address Metal Goods, G 321 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Lady stenographer wanted at salary $10 per week. State experience, address, and phone number. Address S 108 Times.

STENOGRAPHER AND BOOKKEEPER.—Must be experienced; wholesale paper business; expert only; state salary, references; treated confidentially. G 309 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and private secretary; lowest salary $15. S 146 Times.

STENOTYPIST.—Perfect English stenotypist wanted; $10.50 weekly; one born in France and good knowledge of French preferred. Room 408, 45 John St.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR and OFFICE Assistant.—Young lady; state age, experience, and salary desired. A 206 Times Downtown.

WAIST FITTER.—Experience essential in fitting critical and high-class clientele; competent to take charge of workroom; good position for right party. Excello, G 292 Times Downtown.

WE WILL GIVE $25 A WEEK to prepossessing woman, with initiative, who will demonstrate ability to do our work. Room 1,027, 225 5th Av.

YOUNG GIRL who can operate L. C. Smith typewriter; need not be experienced; salary start $5. S 145 Times.

Employment Agencies.

Forty-five cents an agate line.

NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE, 30 Church Street, New York.—

BOOKKEEPER and STENOGRAPHER, permanent position, $15.

TYPISTS for good positions, $12; also several temporary ones at $12.

STENOGRAPHER; high school graduate; thoroughly experienced; $12.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR; must also be good typist; $14.

FILE CLERK; familiar with German; $12.

A. A. HOFMAYER, 10 East 43d St., 3d Floor, (Agency.)—Reliable servants; also governesses, housekeepers, ladies' maids, nurses, butlers, chauffeurs. Telephone 8947 Murray Hill.

KERNAGHAN'S AGENCY, 844 6th Av.

Help all capacities, immediately; Swedish cooks, kitchenmaids.

STENOGRAPHERS, bookkeepers; numerous positions unfilled; free registration. Van Tyn Agency, 1 West 34th.

STENOGRAPHERS, BOOKKEEPERS, wanted.—Permanent positions; no registration fee. Diehl Agency, 20 Vesey St.

STENOGRAPHERS.—Several permanent positions, $8 to $20. Call, Gahagan Agency, 258 Broadway.

Instruction.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

A SPECIAL COURSE FOR TRAINING SECRETARIES AT a reliable school. Registered and inspected by the Regents of the State of New York. Individual instruction. PRATT SCHOOL, 64 West 45th St. Known throughout the country for thorough work.

THE U. S. SECRETARIAL SCHOOL, 423 St. and Lexington Ave., N. Y. The originators of secretarial training in America, college professors assisted by practical business men. Approved by universities, &c. Private tuition. Positions for efficients. Prof. Meagher, M. A., (Lond.,) Headmaster.

A.—A.—THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.

Three months' course of individual instruction; students on probation; graduates registered. Aeolian Hall, 35 West 42d St. V. M. WHEAT, Director.

CHARITY investigators wanted, city service, salaries $1,080; examination ordered. Charity expert will train limited number for these positions. Call or write at once. Open days, evenings. Fancell, Civil Service School, 501 5th Av., (cor. 42d St.)

FILING.—Original school teaching all authorized systems and related commercial subjects; day evening classes; aid to good paying positions. Universal Filing and Indexing Bureau, Park Row Building, opp. Post Office.

FILING.—Instruction in day, evening, or correspondence courses at the first institution of its character. New York School of Filing, Singer Building, New York.

Situations Wanted, Male

Fifteen cents an agate line.

ABLE SALES BUILDER.

Advertising and sales manager makes sales jump; exceptional record and experience; available whole or part time. S 135 Times.

A. — ACCOUNTANT. — Balances, audits, $5 monthly, upward; books systematized, opened, closed. Ffedlander, 19 Cedar St. Telephone John 5655.

ACCOUNTANT, (CERTIFIED PUBLIC.) Books opened, closed, systematized, audited, disentangled; investigations, reports; work guaranteed; moderate. Louis Gross, 132 Nassau St. Beekman 2960.

ACCOUNTANT, auditor; opens, writes up, closes, systematizes books; makes periodical audits; prepares financial statements; terms reasonable. Rogers, 131 West 31st St. Madison Square 3740

ACCOUNTANT—Executive; now corporation auditor; dissatisfied, desires responsible position; also private work; highest references. Feigus, 2,071 5th Av.

ACCOUNTANT, junior, thorough practical and theoretical knowledge, desires connection with firm of C. P. A.; references. G 314 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, CERTIFIED.

Audits, systems installed, superior service. Kenneth Fairbanks, 65 Liberty St. Telephone Cortlandt 6970.

Accountant, audits, systems that stop leaks; charges reasonable Fleming, 35 Nassau St.

ADVERTISING AND SALES PROMOTION WORK.

I wish to connect with a progressive concern needing a man to cooperate with salesmen, and through the medium of general promotion plans and advertising to increase sales.

I have had fifteen years' active business experience in purchasing, sales, and advertising work; am a man of executive ability, initiative, and ideas; energetic and ambitious, and with a record for good work done; age, 33. Address H. E. C., 1,044 East 15th St., Brooklyn.

ADVERTISING MANAGER.

whose sales promotion results for the largest industries in the country are well known in the advertising world, is open for a definite connection in the capacity of sales or advertising manager.

To the manufacturer seeking the greatest possible returns from his sales and advertising departments and more cordial and co-operative jobbing and trade relations—whose problem, in other words, calls for the expert services of at least a $5,000 man—he can offer assured results. Needless to say, he can make himself known to any inquirer through the highest sources. Address N 160 Times.

A HIGH-CLASS BUSINESS MAN, UNUSUALLY EXPERIENCED IN PUBLISHING AND ADVERTISING, IS OPEN FOR A STRICTLY HIGH-GRADE POSITION. ADDRESS N 149 TIMES.

AMERICAN, 23, proven ability in agricultural, mechanical, and business fields, desires connection with reliable establishment, where integrity, character and personality are required; substantial references. N 115 Times.

AMERICAN GENTLEMAN, experienced corporation executive, desires new connection as confidential man, manager, purchasing agent, anywhere. N 114 Times.

AM 31 years, single, and at present employed as secretary-stenographer to executive large Western corporation; have traveled extensively through West and leave shortly to take up permanent Western residence; would like to secure manufacturers' or selling agency; highest references. G 318 Times Downtown.

A NEW YORK EASTERN REPRESENTATIVE.

American, (Christian,) 38, single, college trained, actual producer, 12 years' New York, New England, and transcontinental road experience, at present employed, reasons for making change larger income only, medium or large trade, can show real records of past work and references from present and past employers as to character, stability, desires to connect with high-class, reliable, and substantial house only; no brokers and schemers wanted. M 138 Times.

APPARATUS salesman desires to connect with firm wishing representative in New York city for sale of mechanical appliances; salary and commission; best references. Address Engineer, F 266 Times Downtown.

ARCHITECTURAL DRAUGHTSMAN. (Japanese.)—Experienced; this city; good reference. K. Uyeno, 184 High St., Brooklyn.

ARTIST wants position; makes satisfactory designs and sketches; artistic and constructive experience. N 111 Times.

A SALES MANAGER

of national corporation employing 200 salesmen with successful experience in scientific merchandising; thorough knowledge of developing profitable salesmen; analytical, creative mind; unusual resourcefulness; undaunted optimism; appealing, masterful, convincing personality; exemplary habits; will consider highly remunerative connection; can remain indefinitely in present position; enjoy company's absolute confidence in my ability, integrity and judgment; for purely personal reasons desire change. Sales Manager, 1,025 So. 3d St., Louisville, Ky.

ASSISTANT MASTER MECHANIC, &c.—Young man desires position as assistant master mechanic or assistant superintendent; practical mechanic. F. Schaffner, 808 West End Av.

A YOUNG MAN, 22, ambitious, energetic, with some selling experience in ladies' trimmings, desires connection with reputable firm either as stock clerk or in some other capacity leading eventually to position on sales force. G 320 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER would like to hear from concern experiencing difficulty in getting just the right man because their bookkeeping is not sufficient in amount to justify paying the necessary salary; as personal financial matters necessitate my position not too long hours, a company with a short business day can secure for a small salary, an intelligent, well-bred man of high personal character; conversant with modern bookkeeping methods and with over 12 years' practical experience; permanent position preferred. P. O. Box 215, Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT or general office work; highly recommended as clean cut, honest, reliable man of good habits; excellent penman, efficient, accurate and punctual; moderate salary with chance of promotion; best references, character, ability. William Bloss, 409 Dean St., Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER.—A CONNECTION SOUGHT BY A YOUNG, THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED BOOKKEEPER WITH EXCELLENT ACCOUNTING TRAINING; RELIABLE, EFFICIENT; MODERATE SALARY. G 308 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

BOOKKEEPER and Experienced Office Man, (27,) familiar with credits, collections, and correspondence, desires a position with advancement; salary, $20-$22; excellent references. Address F. J. Fitzpatrick, 481 12th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

BOOKKEEPER. — Highly indorsed young man, Protestant, experienced as bookkeeper and junior accountant, desires connection with progressive house; at present employed as assistant to expert accountant. F. 298 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER—Cost accountant, (married); manufacturing experience; thoroughly conversant with general and factory, office details; moderate salary. F 361 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, ACCOUNTANT.—Thoroughly competent executive; long, varied experience; seeking opportunity where he can prove his real worth; married. Address Room 1,907, 440 4th Av.

BOOKKEEPER, practical accountant; banking, export, import, manufacturing, mining; speaks French, German, Spanish; references, bond; desires employment. G 269 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER-CASHIER, twelve years' experience; five years trust company as trust clerk, desires position with estate or as personal representative of business man. N 112 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, 25, at present employed, thoroughly experienced, controlling accounts, profit and loss statement, balance sheet, wishes to better himself; best references. S 123 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, EXPERT COST ACCOUNTANT; best educational training; 11 years' experience; can take full charge. G 270 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, STENOGRAPHER, &c.—Thoroughly experienced inside man, 27, capable office manager; private secretary; excellent references. S 97 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Cost accountant; knowledge stenography; Spanish; thoroughly experienced; first-class references. N 141 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, 28, nine years' public accounting and mercantile experience; financial statements; instructive accounting; full charge; $25. S 96 Times.

BOOKKEEPING for corporations, estates, individuals; expert service; moderate hourly rate. F 359 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, accountant, 24; thoroughly experienced; take entire charge; university graduate, G 294 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, 25, double entry, controlling accounts; 8 years' experience in large concern; take full charge; best references. G 278 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, expert, accountant, cost accountant, auditor; eleven years' experience; two years public practice; excellent reference. N 147 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced, university man; salary $12; Saturday excepted. G 312 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, accountant, 10 years' experience with industrial and manufacturing corporation, desires position; best references. S 124 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, (26,) 8 years' experience, desires to connect with manufacturing concern; thorough and reliable; salary, $20. N 80 Times.

BUSINESS MANAGER, (aged 38,) well bred American, married; thoroughly conversant with details of business management gained through actual experience in manufacturing and selling; particularly well qualified to assume full financial responsibility; has been for more than ten years and is now employed by established manufacturing corporation handling both export and domestic trade. N 79 Times.

CAN ANYBODY USE former naval medical officer, excellent record, 8 years' service, age 31, married, who, for legitimate reasons, cannot practice medicine now? Is college graduate, with good knowledge French, German, Spanish, literary ability and practical executive experience. Can learn very quickly. Only honorable propositions sought. S 155 Times.

CASHIER AND BOOKKEEPER, experienced, seeks position with stock brokerage concern. F 348 Times Downtown.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC, (24,) refined, careful, and competent, 10 years' experience private families; references unquestionable. 509 West 183d, Apartment 54. Tel. Audubon 6916.

CHAUFFEUR desires position, private or commercial; is good mechanic and careful driver; 5 years' experience and reference. F. C. Pleerreonn, 603 Cooper Av., Brooklyn. Phone Bushwick 2944.

CHAUFFEUR.—Particularly dependable, careful, absolutely satisfactory, tall, good appearance, especially suitable for ladies, educated, obliging disposition. N 136 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, 8 years' experience; own repairs; reliable, trustworthy; city, country; references. Wainright, 48 West 20th. Tel. Chelsea 2415.

CHAUFFEUR.—Desire to place head chauffeur in good position; New York's most efficient man by the estimation of myself and others. Phone 4849 Morningside. Milton.

CHAUFFEUR.—Scotchman, (35;) married; total abstainer; good appearance; country only. N 139 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic; Japanese; long experience; A1 references. Mine, 205 East 60th St.

CHAUFFEUR; single; 7 years' experience; any car; best references; moderate salary. A. Forchi, 102 1st St.

CHAUFFEUR wishes position; good mechanic and first-class driver; 10 years' experience. S 80 Times.

CHAUFFEUR—MAID.—Couple; go anywhere; reference, Donovan, 226 West 17th St.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic; Danish; seven years' experience; references. N 101 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, (22,) sober and careful driver; best of reference. N 148 Times.

CHAUFFEUR.—Young married man; careful driver; good mechanic; life's experience; first-class reference, at present employed; wishes to make a change; private family; city or country. Geronicky, Oakland, N. J.

CHAUFFEUR.—Gentleman desires to place experienced chauffeur in his employ six years; a careful and skilful driver; good mechanic; absolutely trustworthy; an abstainer. Address by letter only, G. L., 27 East 72d St.

CHAUFFEUR wishes position, experienced careful driver; strictly temperate and reliable; moderate salary; private or commercial. S. M. Cameron, 244 W. 109th. Phone 9821 Riverside.

CHAUFFEUR.—Married man; careful driver; sober, reliable; eight years' experience; good mechanic; thoroughly acquainted New York and vicinity. Leonard Winters, 589 Park Av., (garage.)

CHAUFFEUR, 32, desires position; private party; does repairs. Aronson, 1,603 Avenue A.

CHEMICAL ENGINEER, with four years' factory experience, desires executive position; experienced in soap and glycerine and machine design; can produce results. N 138 Times.

COLLEGE GRADUATE (23) wants permanent position; prefers educational work or traveling, but can do anything not requiring special training; some teaching, newspaper, and business experience; unmarried; American, Scotch descent; highest references. Address A. A. McKay, Maxton, N. C.

COLLEGE man, (30 years,) desires business connection with opportunity for advancement; 8 years' successful executive experience. M 161 Times.

COOK AND BUTLER.—Respectable colored couple seeks position; competent cook and butler; reference furnished. Davis, care of Martin, 56 West 99th St.

COOK.—Japanese wants position, cook, general; references. Harry, 102 West 123d. Morningside 8193.

COOK.—For club or institution; highly recommended; with long experience. N 74 Times.

COOK.—Japanese, first-class French cook; family. Yama, 184 High St., Brooklyn.

CORRESPONDENT and ACCOUNTANT.—Spanish, French, German and English; with thorough knowledge of office details; 8 years' experience in South America; thoroughly familiar with business conditions and credits; desires position with first-class concern. G 289 Times Downtown.

CORRESPONDENT.—Young American, married, good education and extensive business experience, excellent correspondent and executive, desires responsible position. S 106 Times.

COUPLE, chauffeur, 26, mechanic, best driver; cook, waitress, useful; references. F 350 Times Downtown.

COST ACCOUNTANT and efficiency investigator of more than ordinary experience and ability desires to connect with progressive manufacturing concern or co-operate with accounting firm on cost work; expert. F 336 Times Downtown.

DENTIST MECHANIC, 29 years; first-class worker on bridge, crowns, and rubber plates; can furnished the best of reference. M. Zeiner, 2,064 7th Av.

DRAFTSMAN, mechanical; expert detailer, tracer, layout, and letterer, technically trained, five years' experience, desires permanent position; now employed auto factory. S 105 Times.

ENERGETIC HOTEL MAN wishes situation front office or stewards' department. N 52 Times.

ENERGETIC young man, neat appearance, selling experience, desires connection with concern offering opportunity. Ambitious, 1,152 Myrtle Av., Brooklyn.

ENGINEER, technical graduate, 26, desires connection with reliable engineering or industrial firm offering opportunities for advancement; four years' engineering experience with large public utility company; excellent references. F 349 Times Downtown.

ENGINEER, technical graduate; eight years' experience estimating, designing and supervising; seeks connection with builder or contractor. N 93 Times.

EXECUTIVE position wanted in manufacturing or industrial plant by technically trained engineer; 13 years' practical experience; understands modern shop methods; a hustler and very capable in handling men. F. 344 Times Downtown.

EXECUTIVE and selling experience, age 29, desires to connect with first-class proposition; references as to character and integrity. L 363 Times Downtown.

EXPERIENCED CREDIT MAN, office manager, correspondent, and systematizer, now holding an executive position with a large manufacturing concern and contemplating a change, is open for engagement; only a permanent position with a first-class house will be considered. Address "Thorough," N 126 Times.

EXPERIENCED office man, manufacturing line, accounting, traffic, buying, selling; excellent business training and education; references. Reliable, G 296 Times Downtown.

FIRST CLASS family chauffeur, English, married, good mechanic and driver; best of references. J. Hill, 118 W. 99th St.

GARDENER as head and farm manager, gentleman's country estate; practical, life-long experience all branches; references A1; an investigation will prove my ability, sobriety, management and competence; American citizen; married. M. A., Box 112, Union Hill P. O., New Jersey.

GARDENER.—Head working; thoroughly competent take entire charge gentleman's estate; greenhouses, vegetables, landscape; aged 31; Scotch; marry when suited; best reference. S 153 Times.

GARDENER—Married, English, wants position as head gardener on private estate; 15 years' experience; all branches gardening; good references. Goldney, 242 West 146th St.

GARDENER, single, middle-aged, wishes position; last reference 12 years; thoroughly practical, all branches; personal interview preferred. F 346 Times Downtown.

GENTLEMAN desires position of trust; general office experience, including banking; excellent handwriting; best reference. F. W. Miles, 316 Adelphi St., Brooklyn.

GENTLEMAN of 50 would give useful services in return for home; qualified to take charge of invalid. N 135 Times.

HAVE YOU an opening for man of technical training with broad business experience, along electrical and mechanical lines; design of plants and installation of machinery; investigations, reports, purchases, &c.? F 312 Times Downtown.

HARDWARE man, experienced, desires position with reliable concern, any position; reliable and willing. G 300 Times Downtown.

IF YOU can use the services of a young man of energy and ambition, initiative, and "staying power," of intelligence and personality, and are that kind of house which measures its men in units of deeds rather than units of time, I say to you that my age is 26, have a good education, am at present employed in a purchasing capacity, and after November 1 shall be ready to invest my time and qualifications with a good, progressive firm at a moderate salary; my line is house furnishings; have had order experience; am a clever correspondent, and know the whys of system; excellent references. N 125 Times.

JAPANESE CAN TAKE ENTIRE CHARGE. Good cook, bachelor's or small family; long reference. Kai, 184 High St., Brooklyn.

MAIL ORDER MEDICAL.—Chemist, experienced mail order letters, prepares special formulas, medical, toilet preparations, desires position. S 156 Times.

MANAGER OR EXECUTIVE ASSISTANT.—MAN WITH CHEMICAL AND EFFICIENCY ENGINEERING TRAINING, SEVEN YEARS' EXPERIENCE IN ORGANIZATION WORK, EFFICIENCY ENGINEERING, COST FINDING, ACCOUNTING, SYSTEMATIZING, &C., THREE YEARS' EXPERIENCE TESTING MATERIALS UNDER PRACTICAL CONDITIONS, EMPLOYED AT PRESENT, DESIRES BETTER OPPORTUNITY. N 159 TIMES.

MAN, artistic judgment and taste, would like position with interior decorator or dealer in textiles, wall paper, furniture or artistic furnishings generally; wide European observation in these lines. S 99 Times.

MASSEUR.—Scientific; medical, gymnastics; graduate, and experienced at gentlemen's residences. Schuyler 9537.

MECHANICAL ENGINEER, with 25 years' broad practical and theoretical experience in erection and operation of power units, also as Mechanical Superintendent and Chief Engineer, is open for a responsible position in or near New York City; have Mass. license; correspondence invited. Address W. H. Hall, Box 419, Ilion, N. Y.

MECHANICAL ENGINEER, with 4 years' experience, principally as Superintendent of manufacturing plants, desires position in office, where technical training and practical knowledge would be required; would prefer position as assistant to executive in New York. F 275 Times Downtown.

NURSE, experienced, male, understanding massage, desires position; private or institutional. Watson M. Emison, Yaphank, N. Y.

OFFICE MAN, accounting credits and collections; capable correspondent; familiar with big business systems. S 119 Times Annex.

OFFICE assistant, (23,) experienced, desires connection with reliable concern; references. L 359 Times Downtown.

PHYSICIAN of repute, cultured, long and successful experience, offers services to invalid for Winter in South or West; salary of secondary importance. N 76 Times.

PRACTITIONER, thoroughly familiar with drugless therapy, would accompany on journeys anywhere person suffering from nervous breakdown or chronic ailments; references. Physician, Y 259 Times Annex.

Situations Wanted, Male

Fifteen cents an agate line.

CHAUFFEUR.—Young married man; careful driver; good mechanic; six years' experience; first-class reference, at present employed; wishes to make a change; private family; city or country. Geronicky, Oakland, N. J.

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PRINTING.

Thoroughly experienced inside man and salesman, now employed, desiring a change, seeks connection with reliable downtown firm; has large following. Salesman, G 311 Times Downtown.

PRIVATE SECRETARY.—Gentleman of refinement, education, wide traveling experience; Europe and America; good correspondent, quick, accurate at figures; literary, musical tastes. S 98 Times.

REAL ESTATE.

Suburban real estate scientifically developed and sold; over 20 years' experience; golf grounds constructed; entire management assumed. Who has need of an efficient manager on the basis of a salary and commission contract? L 362 Times Downtown.

REAL FIRMS PLEASE REPLY.

I want a chance where brains, experience, pluck, education, and personality will count. Now employed. G 282 Times.

RELIABLE, DEPENDABLE, CHRISTIAN YOUNG MAN, WANTS POSITION AS SECRETARY.

Capable of intelligently handling all details, meeting people, writing letters, &c.; ambitious, not afraid of hard work, of good family and can furnish highest references; an interview would be appreciated. Address Responsible, S 100 Times.

SALES MANAGER, with long experience in largest concern on both merchandise and specialty lines; familiar with Canadian as well as American markets; trained in advertising; best of references. N 106 Times.

SALESMAN—A PRODUCER,

with successful selling record; can sell merchandise or specialties; am heavyweight producer, understanding the underlying scientific principles of selling and advertising, want connection with progressive institution, large or small; can furnish highest credentials as to ability and character. "Sales Producer," F 331 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—Well-educated young man, speaking French, Italian, Arabian, seeks position in reliable American house as salesman; had retail store 3 years; understands hand-made laces, crepe de chine shirt waists, silk stockings, and stamped goods; will start any other line subject to advancement. N 104 Times.

SALESMAN—YOUNG MAN, 31, INTELLIGENT, AMBITIOUS, AND WILLING, SEEKS POSITION WITH ESTABLISHED CONCERN, WHERE HE MAY LEARN LINE AND BECOME SALESMAN; EXPERIENCED IN CONFECTIONERY; EXCELLENT REFERENCES. S 82 TIMES.

SALESMAN COVERING CENTRAL WESTERN STATES OPEN TO TAKE ANOTHER LINE IN CONNECTION WITH HIS HIGH-GRADE BELTS AND SUSPENDERS; ESTABLISHED TRADE, LONG ROAD EXPERIENCE. N 102 TIMES.

SALESMAN.—Young, energetic salesman wants first-class domestic line; specialty line preferred; must change owing to war; five years' experience east of Mississippi with one concern; highest credentials. N 144 Times.

SALESMAN.—Traveling West, Northwest, wants side line; strong specialty; men's, women's, children's wear; straight commission. C. S., Times Harlem.

SALESMAN, 24; experienced, exceptional education, seeks connection with reputable firm, where hard work is essential. R. F. Times Harlem.

SALESMAN, highest qualifications and character, thoroughly familiar with English trade, about to take up permanent residence in England, is open to represent manufacturer of specialties. N 72 Times.

SALESMAN in mechanical line desires position with republic firm. N 142 Times.

GRADUATE ENGINEER, experienced, has some capital; desires connection with contractor. N 143 Times.

SALESMAN.—An aggressive young hustler, now selling the drug department store and hospitals in N. Y. and New England, desires to hear from large concern in selling capacity. Results, N 152 Times.

SALESMAN, knowing Spanish and South American conditions, leaving soon, will represent lines; salary or commission. B. H. Rubenstein, 75 South B'way, Long Branch, N. J.

SALESMAN.—Any line requiring sales plus engineering; 3 years' present concern; 9 years' technical experience. Y 275 Times Annex.

SALESMAN, with large following book, stationery, kindred trades, east of Omaha, with exception extreme South. Producer, L 17 Times.

SALESMAN, experienced, wishes to connect with wholesale or retail jewelry house; best references. S 122 Times.

SALESMAN, 24, experienced, capable, energetic, seeks connection with reputable firm. F 264 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—Experienced selling, manufacturer and jobber wants line on commission. G 301 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN covering large and small towns, Western territory, will take hosiery side line on commission. H. M., Times Harlem.

SALESMAN, wholesale and retail drug trade, seeks profitable side line. F 330 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—Architectural training; business experience; resourceful; acquainted with building trades. S 73 Times.

SECRETARY.—Young American, of good education and 7 years' business experience, desires position as secretary to private individual or executive of large corporation; competent, trustworthy stenographer and typist; excellent references. F 298 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY STENOGRAPHER.

A world of experience; varied business training; highest credentials; good correspondent, A-1 assistant; reliable; seek important and serious job, and can fill it to a "T." Embe, 144 Times.

SECRETARY—TUTOR.—University graduate, refined Southern gentleman, single, 29, position as confidential secretary to lady or gentleman or tutor to children. Immediate interview will be arranged. Address M. A., 2 West 20th St., Baltimore, Md.

SECRETARY.—Gentleman of wide experience, capable, seeks engagement as private, confidential secretary and business conferee; worth while. S 110 Times Harlem.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER, 26, formerly secretary to Commissioner of a State Department, legal and commercial experience, knowledge of credit and collectors, desires position. S 77 Times.

SECRETARY.—Young man, 25, good education, competent stenographer and correspondent, wishes position as secretary. S 92 Times.

SELLING agency operating Trenton, N. J., and vicinity, will handle good staple line; commission limited; territory thoroughly covered. Address Y 244 Times Annex.

SPANISH-AMERICAN, (27,) unimpeachable character, entertains business proposition. Exceptional, 148 Columbus Av.

SPORTSMEN.—Desire position as companion-mg'r. to party wanting trip in best game and fishing country, Rockies; would outline proposition, establish hunting ranch, paying basis; references. "Rancher," Y 241 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY, thoroughly experienced young man, desires responsible position; extensive office and secretarial experience; best references. F 354 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, (21,) competent and reliable; understands bookkeeping; last employed as secretary and office manager; college education; moderate salary. William Lurie, 667 East 164th St.

STENOGRAPHER, graduate of good business college, desires position; will start low. Emil Jasse, 37 East 58th St. Phone Plaza 2993.

STENOGRAPHER.—Able young man, 19, high school graduate, desires to connect with progressive firm; salary secondary. F 345 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, typist, and assistant bookkeeper; American, (23;) thoroughly experienced; unquestionable references; office work; $12. Jones, Suite 8, 101 West 66th St.

STENOGRAPH

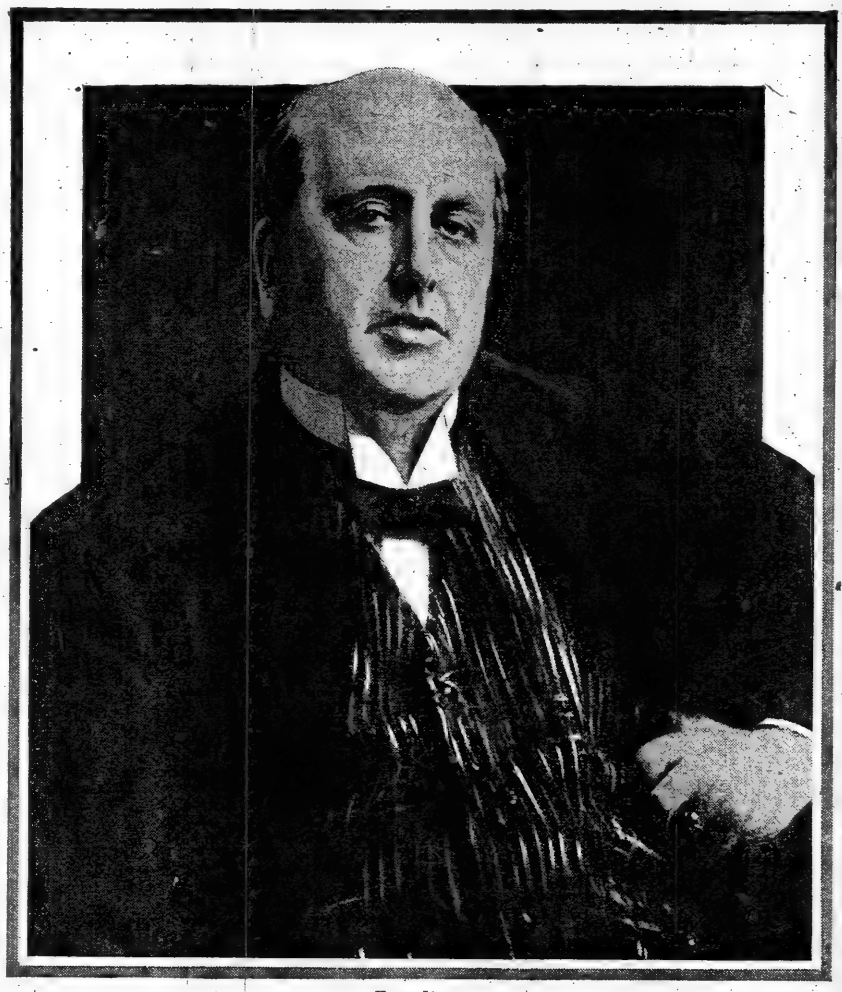
The New York Times
MAGAZINE SECTION
NEW YORK, OCTOBER 17, 1915
SECTION FOUR TWENTY-FOUR PAGES

Henry James Writes of Refugees in England

Noted Novelist Is Moved by the Interesting and Inspiring Work at Chelsea in Aid of the Belgians Driven from Their Native Country by the War

By Henry James

The following essay, although dealing with but one important phase of the great body of relief work, comes so to the core of national traits in their relation to the psychology of pity, that it ranks among the most important contributions to the pitiful literature of the war.



Henry James. From a Portrait by John S. Sargent.

THIS is not a report on our so interesting and inspiring Chelsea work since November last, in aid of the Belgians driven hither from their country by a violence of unprovoked invasion and ravage more appalling than has ever before overtaken a peaceful and industrious people; it is the simple statement of a neighbor and an observer deeply affected by the most tragic exhibition of national and civil prosperity and felicity suddenly subjected to bewildering outrage than it would have been possible to conceive. The case, as the generous American communities have shown they well understand, has had no analogue in the experience of our modern generations, no matter how far back we go; it has been recognized, in surpassing practical ways, as virtually the greatest public horror of our age, or of all the preceding, and one gratefully feels, in presence of so much done in direct mitigation of it, that its appeal to the pity and the indignation of the civilized world anticipated and transcended from the first all superfluity of argument. We live into, that is we learn to cultivate, possibilities of sympathy and reaches of beneficence very much as the stricken and the suffering themselves live into their dreadful history and explore and reveal its extent; and this admirable truth it is that unceasingly pleads with the intelligent, the fortunate, and the exempt not to consent in advance to any dull limitation of the helpful idea. The American people have surely a genius, of the most eminent kind, for withholding any such consent and despising all such limits; and there is doubtless no remarked connection in which they have so shown the sympathetic imagination in free and fearless activity, that is, in high originality, as under the suggestion of the tragedy of Belgium.

The happy fact in this order is that the genius commits itself, always does so, by the mere act of self-betrayal; so that just to assume its infinite exercise is but to see how it must live above all on happy terms with itself. That is the impulse and the need which operate most fully, to our recognition, in any form of the American overflow of the excited social instinct; which circumstance, as I make these remarks, seems to place under my feet a great firmness of confidence. That confidence rests on this clear suggestibility, to the American apprehension of any and every aspect of the particular moving truth; when these aspects are really presented, the response becomes but a matter of calculable spiritual health. Very wonderful, I think, that with a real presentation, as I call it, inevitably affected by the obstructive element of distance, of so considerable a social and personal disconnection, of the very violence done, for that matter, to credibility as well, the sense of relatedness to the awful story should so have emerged and so lucidly insisted on its rights. To make that reflection indeed might well be to feel even here on our most congested ground no great apparatus of demonstration or evocation called for; in spite of which, however, I remind myself that as Reports and Tables are of the essence of our anxious duty, so they are rather more than less efficient when not altogether denuded of the atmosphere and the human motive that have conduced to their birth.

I have small warrant perhaps to say that atmospheres are communicable, but I can testify at least that they are breathable on the spot, to whatever effect of depression or of cheer, and I should go far, I feel, were I to attempt to register the full bittersweet taste, by our Chelsea waterside, all these months, of the refugee element in our vital medium. (The sweet, as I strain a point perhaps to call it, inheres, to whatever distinguishability, in our hope of having really done something, verily done much: the bitter ineradicably seasons the consciousness, hopes and demonstrations and fond presumptions and all.) I need go no further, none the less, than the make-shift provisional gates of Crosby Hall, marvelous monument transplanted a few years since from the Bishopsgate quarter of the city to a part of the ancient suburban site of the garden of Sir Thomas More, and now serving with extraordinary beneficence as the most splendid of shelters for the homeless. This great private structure, though of the grandest civic character, dating from the fifteenth century and one of the noblest relics of the past that London could show, was held a few years back so to cumber the precious acre or more on which it stood that it was taken to pieces in the candid commercial interest and in order that the site it had so long sanctified should be converted to such uses as would stuff out still further the ideal

number of private pockets. Dismay and disgust were unable to save it: the most that could be done was to gather in with tenderness of care its innumerable constituent parts and convey them into safer conditions, where a sad defeated piety has been able to re-edify them into some semblance of the original majesty.

Strange withal some of the turns of the whirligig of time; the priceless structure came down to the sound of lamentation, not to say of execration, and of the gnashing of teeth, and went up again before cold and disbelieving, quite despairing eyes; in spite of which history appears to have decided once more to cherish it and give a new consecration. It is in truth still magnificent; it lives again for our gratitude in its noblest particulars and the almost incomparable roof has arched all this Winter and Spring over a scene probably more interesting and certainly more pathetic than any that have ever drawn down its ancient far-off blessing.

The place has formed then the headquarters of the Chelsea circle of hospitality to the exiled, the broken and the bewildered, and if I may speak of having taken home the lesson of their state and the sense of their story it is by meeting them in the finest club conditions conceivable that I have been able to do so. Hither, month after month and day after day the unfortunates have flocked, each afternoon, and here the comparatively exempt, almost ashamed of their exemption in presence of so much woe, have made them welcome to every form of succor and reassurance. Certain afternoons, each week, have worn the character of the huge comprehensive tea party, a fresh well-wisher discharging the social and financial cost of the fresh occasion—which has always festally profited, in addition, by the extraordinary command of musical accomplishment, the high standard of execution, that is the mark of the Belgian people. This exhibition of our splendid local resource has rested, of course, on a multitude of other resources, still local, but of a more intimate hospitality, little by little worked out and applied, and into the detail of which I may not here pretend to go beyond noting that they have been accountable for the large house and fed and clothed and generally protected and administered numbers, all provided for in Chelsea and its outer fringe, on which our scheme of sociability at Crosby Hall itself has up to now been able to draw. To have seen this scheme so long in operation has been to find it suggest many reflections, all of the most poignant and moving order; the foremost of which has, perhaps, had for its subject that never before can the wanton hand of history have descended upon a group of communities less expectant of public violence from without or less prepared for it and attuned to it.

The bewildered and amazed passivity of the Flemish civil population, the state as of people surprised by sudden ruffians, murderers, and thieves in the dead of night and hurled out, terrified and half clad, snatching at the few scant household goods nearest at hand, into a darkness mitigated but by flaring incendiary torches, this has been the experience stamped on our scores and scores of thousands, whose testimony to suffered dismay and despoilment, silence alone, the silence of vain uncontributive wonderment, has for the most part been able to express. Never was such a revelation of a deeply domestic, a rootedly domiciled and instinctively and separately clustered people, a mass of communities for which the sight of the home violated, the objects helping to form it profaned and the cohesive family, the Belgian ideal of the constituted life, dismembered, disemboweled and shattered, had so supremely to represent the crack of doom and the end of everything. There have been days and days when under this particular impression the mere aspect and manner of our serried recipients of relief, something vague and inarticulate as in persons who have given up everything but patience and are living, from hour to hour, but in the immediate and the unexplained, has put on such a pathos as to make the heart sick. One has had just to translate any seated row of figures, thankful for warmth and light and covering, for sustenance and human words and human looks, into terms that would exemplify some like exiled and huddled and charity-fed predicament for our superior selves, to feel our exposure to such a fate, our submission to it, our holding in the least together under it, darkly unthinkable.

Dim imaginations would at such moments interpose, a confused theory that even at the worst our adventurous habits, our imperial traditions, our general defiance of the superstition of domesticity would dash from our lips the cup of bitterness; from these it was at all events impossible not to come back to the consciousness that almost every creature there collected was indebted to our good offices for the means to come at all. I thought of our parents and children, our brothers and sisters, aligned in borrowed garments and settled to an as yet undetermined future of eleemosynary tea and buns, and I ask myself, doubtless to little purpose, either what grace of resignation or what clamor of protest we should, beneath the same star, be noted as substituting for the inveterate Belgian decency.

I can only profess at once that the sense of this last, round about one, was at certain hours, when the music and the chant of consolation rose in the stillness from our improvised stage at the end of the great hall, a thing to cloud with tears any pair of eyes lifted to our sublime saved roof in thanks for its vast comprehension. Questions of exhibited type, questions as to a range of form and tradition, a measure of sensibility and activity, not our own, dwindled and died before the gross fact of our having here an example of such a world tragedy as we supposed Europe had outlived, and that nothing at all therefore mattered but that we should bravely and handsomely hold up our quite heavy enough end of it.

It is because we have responded in this degree to the call unprecedented that we are, in common with a vast number of organizations scattered through these islands, qualified to claim that no small part of the inspiration to our enormous act of welcome resides in the moral interest it yields. One can indeed be certain of such a source of profit but in the degree in which one has found one's self personally drawing upon it; yet it is obvious that we are not treated every day to the disclosure of a national character, a national temperament and type, contained for the time to their plainest and stoutest features and set, on a prodigious scale, in all the relief that the strongest alien air and alien conditions can give them. Great salience, in such a case, do all collective idiosyncrasies acquire—upon the fullest enumeration of which, however, as the Belgian instance and the British atmosphere combine to represent them, I may not now embark, prepossessed wholly as I am with the more generally significant social stamp and human aspect so revealed, and with the quality derived from these things by the multiplied examples that help us to take them in. This feeling that our visitors illustrate above all the close and comfortable household life, with every implication of a seated and saturated practice of it, practice of the intimate and private and personal, the securely sensual and genial arts that flow from it, has been by itself the key to a plenitude of observation and in particular to as much friendly searching insight as one could desire to enjoy.

The moving, the lacerating thing is the fashion after which such a reading of the native elements, once adopted, has been as a light flaring into every obscurest retreat, as well as upon any puzzling ambiguity, of the state of shock of the national character under the infamy of the outrage put upon it. That they of all people the most given over to local and patriarchal beatitude among the admirable and the cherished objects handed down to them by their so interesting history on every spot where its action has been thickest—that is on every inch, so to speak, of their teeming territory—should find themselves identified with the most shamelessly cynical public act of which the civilized world at this hour retains the memory, is a fact truly representing the exquisite in the horrible; so peculiarly addressed has been their fate to the desecration of ideals that had fairly become breath of their lungs and flesh of their flesh. Oh! The installed and ensconced, the immemorially edified and arranged, the thoroughly furnished and provided and nourished people!—not in the least besotted or relaxed in their security and density, like the self smothered society of the ancient world upon which the earlier Huns and Vandals poured down, but candidly complacent and admirably intelligent in their care for their living tradition, and only so off their guard as to have consciously set the example of this care to all such as had once smoked with them their wondrous pipe of peace. Almost any posture of stupefaction would have been conceivable in the shaken victims of this delusion; I can speak best, however, but of what I have already glanced at, that temperamental weight of their fall which has again and again, at sight of many of them gathered together, made the considering heart as heavy for them as if it too had for the time been worsted.

However, it would take me far to tell of half the penetrating admonitions, whether of the dazed or of the roused appearance, that have for so long almost in like degree made our attention ache; I think of particular faces, in the whole connection, when I want most to remember—since to remember always, and never, never to forget, is a prescription shining before us like a possible light of dawn; faces saying such things in their silence, or in their speech of quite different matters, as to make the only thinkable comment or response some word or some gesture of reprieve to dumb or to dissimulated anguish. Blessed be the power that has given to civilized men the appreciation of the face—such an immeasurable sphere of exercise—for it has this monstrous trial of the peoples come to supply. Such histories, such a record of moral experience, of emotion convulsively suppressed, as one meets in some of them, and this even if on the whole one has been able to think of these special allies, all sustainingly, much rather as the sturdiest than as the most demonstrative of sufferers. I have in these rapid remarks to reduce my many impressions to the fewest, but must even thus spare one of them for commemoration of the admirable cast of working countenance we are rewarded by the sight of wherever we turn amid the quantity of helpful service and all the fruitful industries that we have been able to start and that keep themselves going.

These are the lights in the picture, and who indeed would wish that the lights themselves should be anything less than tragic? The strong young men (no young men are familiarly stronger,) mutilated, amputated, dismembered in penalty for their defense of their soil against the horde and now engaged at Crosby Hall in the making of handloom socks, to whom I pay an occasional visit much more for my own cheer, I apprehand, than for theirs, express so in their honest concentration under difficulties the actual and general value of their people that just to be in their presence is a blest renewal of faith. Excellent, exemplary, is this manly, homely, handy type, grave in its somewhat strained attention, but as once lighted to the briefest, sincerest humor of protest by any direct reference to the general cruelty of its misfortune. Anything but unsuggestive, the range of the "quiet" physiognomy when one feels the consciousness behind it not to have run thin. Thick and strong is the good Flemish sense of life and all its functions—which fact is responsible for no empty and really unmodeled "mug."

I am afraid at the same time that if the various ways of being bad are beyond our reckoning, the condition and the action of exemplary goodness tend rather to reduce to a certain rich unity of appearance those marked by them, however dissociated from each other such persons may have been by race and education. Otherwise what tribute shouldn't I be moved to pay to the gentleman of Flanders to whom the specially improvised craftsmen I have just mentioned owe their training and their inspiration?—through *his* having, in his proscribed and denuded state, mastered the craft in order to recruit them to it and, in fine, so far as my observation has been concerned, exhibit clear human virtue, courage and patience and the humility of sought fellowship in privation, with an unconscious beauty that I should be ashamed in this connection not to have noted publicly. I scarce know what such a "personality" as his suggests to me if not that we had all, on our good Chelsea ground, best take up and cherish as directly and intimately as possible every scrap of our community with our gentlemen of Flanders. I make such a point as this, at the same time, only to remember how, almost wherever I have tried sustainly to turn, my imagination and my intelligence have been quickened, and to recognize in particular, for that matter, that this couldn't possibly be more the case for them than in visiting a certain hostel in one of our comparatively contracted but amply decent local Squares—riverside Chelsea having, of course, its own urban identity in the multitudinous County of London; which, in itself as happy an example, doubtless, of the hostel smoothly working as one need cite, placed me in grateful relation with a lady, one of the victims of her country's convulsion and in charge of the establishment I allude to, whom simply to "meet," as we say, is to learn how singular a dignity, how clear a distinction, may shine in active fortitude and economic self-effacement under an all but crushing catastrophe.

"'Talk about' faces—!" I could but privately ejaculate as I gathered the senses of all that this one represented in the way of natural nobleness and sweetness, a whole past acquaintance with letters and art and taste, insisting on their present restrictedness to bare sister'y service.

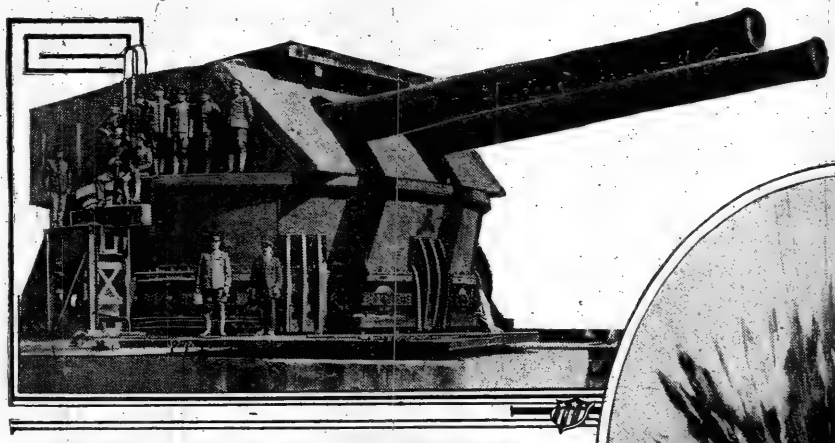
The proud rigor of association with pressing service alone, with absolutely nothing else, the bare commodious house, so otherwise known to me of old and now, like most of our hostels if I am not mistaken, the most unconditioned of loans from its relinquishing owner; the lingering look of ancient peace in the precincts, an element I had already as I passed and repassed, at the afternoon hour, found somehow not at all dispelled by the presence in the central green garden itself of sundry maimed and hobbling and smiling convalescents from an extemporized small hospital close at hand, their battered khaki replaced by like uniformity of the loose light blue, and friendly talk with them through the rails of their inclosure as blessed to one participant at least as friendly talk with them always and everywhere is; such were the hovering elements of an impression in which the mind had yet mainly to yield to that haunting force on the part of our waiting proscripts which never consent to be long denied. The proof of which universally recognized power of their spell amid us is indeed that they have led me so far with a whole side of my plea for them still unspoken.

This, however, I hope on another occasion to come back to, and I am caught meanwhile by my memory of how the note of this conviction was struck for me, with extraordinary force, many months ago and in the first flush of recognition of what the fate that had overtaken our earliest tides of arrival and appeal really meant—meant so that all fuller acquaintance, since pursued, has but piled one congruous reality after another upon the horror. It was in September, in a tiny Sussex town which I had not quitted since the outbreak of the war, and here the advent of our first handful of fugitives before the warning of Louvain and Aerschott and Termonde and Dinant had just been announced. Our small hilltop city, covering the steep sides of the compact pedestal crowned by its great church, had reserved a refuge at its highest point, and we had waited all day, from occasional train to train, for the moment at which we should attest our hospitality. It came at last, but late in the evening, when a vague outside rumor called me to my doorstep, where the unforgettable impression at once assaulted me. Up the precipitous little street that led from the station, over the old grass-grown cobbles, where vehicles rarely pass, came the panting procession of the homeless and their comforting, their almost clinging entertainers, who seemed to hurry them on as in a sort of overflow of expression or fever of charity. It was swift and eager, in the Autumn darkness and under the flare of a single lamp—with no vociferation and but for a woman's voice scarce a sound save the shuffle of mounting feet and the thick-drawn breath of emotion.

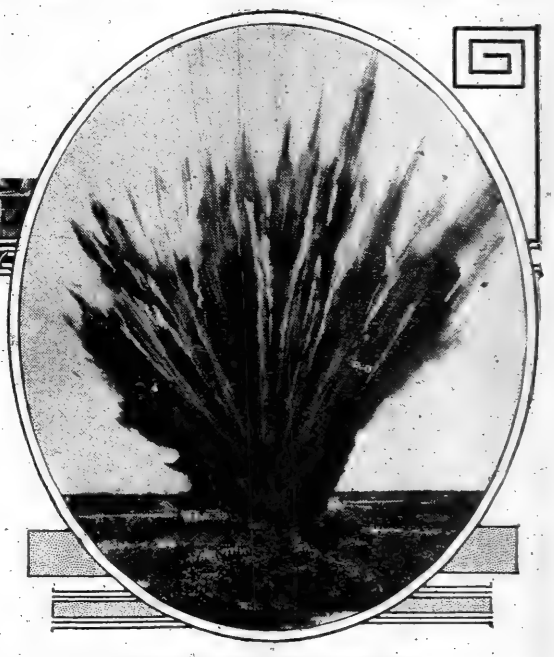
The note I except, however, was that of a young mother carrying her small child and surrounded by those who bore her on and on, almost lifting her as they went together. The resonance through our immemorial old street of her sobbing and sobbing cry was the voice itself of history; it brought home to me more things than I could then quite take the measure of, and these just because it expressed for her not direct anguish, but the incredibility, as we should say, of honest assured protection. Months have elapsed, and from having been then one of a few hundred she is now one of scores and scores of thousands; yet her cry is still in my ears, whether to speak most of what she had lately or what she actually felt, and it plays to my own sense, as a great fitful tragic light over the dark exposure of her people.

Testing Uncle Sam's Big Guns at Sandy Hook

Big Proving Ground Active These Days Trying Out the Latest Weapons for Defense



Fourteen-Inch Coast Defense Turret with a Range of Twenty-one Miles.



Explosion of a Ground Mine at Sandy Hook.

FORTY-THREE earth tremors—at least that was the sensation created—were felt along the Jersey coast from the Highlands to Asbury Park a few days ago. Each was the aftermath of the discharge of a giant 12-inch gun at the United States Army proving grounds on Sandy Hook, and on each of these forty-three occasions, when a 1,000-pound projectile was hurled seaward to a distance of about twelve miles, a board of experts from the Ordnance Department of the regular army noted something that will be of value when in the near future the improvement of the defensive situation of the United States gets under way.

And every day something like what took place last week happens at Sandy Hook, the one piece of ground in this part of the world where even American citizens have to be vouched for before they are permitted to visit it.

The proving grounds at Sandy Hook, famous wherever the art of war is studied, is as interesting an establishment as there is to be found in all America. There about one dozen picked officers, every one of them an expert in matters pertaining to guns of all sizes, kinds and degrees, mortars, explosives, mines, and other ordnance things in general, are constantly on duty. Under them are about seventy enlisted men, specially trained in one or more branches of what is perhaps the most intricate and scientific branch of the United States Army, with the possible exception of the engineers.

A few days ago a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES was permitted to visit the proving grounds. He witnessed the firing of one of the shots in the great forty-three test now under way. He viewed an acre of projectiles ranging in size from the 2,400-pound monsters of the 16-inch type to the little death-dealing shrapnel shells of the 3-inch variety. He saw the great Manila turret, in which two 14-inch guns are mounted all ready for dissembling, and which within a few weeks will be started on its long journey to Manila, where it will become the most important unit in the defensive scheme, for the protection of our great Far Eastern port.

Likewise THE TIMES man saw the latest creation in 12-inch mortar ordnance. He saw a dainty-looking 3-inch gun destined to throw shrapnel, which experts believe is to prove a world wonder in efficiency. He saw the portable 4-inch guns that are going to Panama, and a newly mounted gun of the 3-inch type which it is hoped will go a long way toward simplifying the problem of defense from aerial attacks. He saw one of the new 7-inch howitzers destined for the use of the field artillery arm of the service. And, last of all, he looked down into a great concrete hole as big as the recent cave-in on Broadway, which is to form the emplacement of the giant 16-inch gun that is soon to arrive at Sandy Hook for a series of tests as important as any conducted in the army in years.

These were just a few of the things THE TIMES man saw. It is not permissible to go into great detail concerning what goes on at Sandy Hook, but in this instance THE TIMES can give to the public, in whose interests these brilliant men at the Hook are working, some of the details of what its representative saw during a day at the noisiest, busiest place on the Atlantic seaboard.

In the first place, it should be pointed out that ordnance officers of our army are among those who are convinced that the day of the giant gun, the high explosive, and the little shrapnel has come, and that it has come for a long stay. Big shells, charged with the most destructive of high explosives, such as, for instance, the great 42-centimeter projectiles used by the Germans and those used in howitzers and field pieces of lesser calibre, are absolute essentials in every modern and properly equipped army.

In the old days, before intrenching became a science and when men fought in the open and made war as nearly as it was possible to make it "a stand-up-and-take" affair, the shrapnel was supreme. But today all has changed, and when an army "digs in" the shrapnel is of no use until that army is "dug out," or, to express it more correctly, blown out with the big shells charged with high explosives. And the bigger the shell and the more powerful the explosive charge the better. Blow up the trench, and the survivors, if they wish to continue to survive, have got to get out. Then comes the time for shrapnel.

"Blow him out with a high explosive charged shell, and when he comes out welcome him with a rain of shrapnel," is the way one of the ordnance experts of the French Army recently expressed the situation created by the new trench warfare.

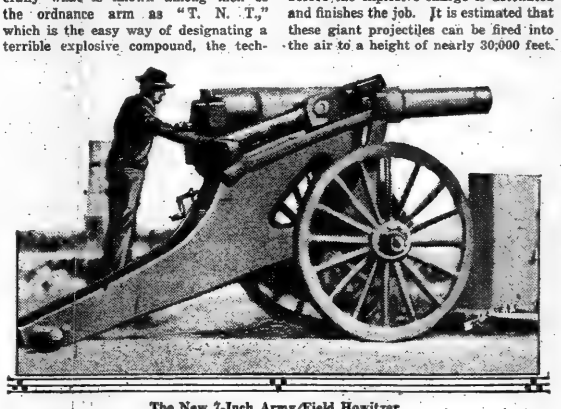
At Sandy Hook this problem of big shell and high explosive is constantly a matter of study and experimentation. Near the proving battery—and of this battery something will be said later on—there stands on end a great piece of metal five and one-half feet from base to apex. It weighs 2,400 pounds and carries an explosive charge that is about 12 per cent. of the total weight.

The explosive—and this is independent of the propelling charge—is generally what is known among men of the ordnance arm as "T. N. T.," which is the easy way of designating a terrible explosive compound, the technical name of which is Trinitrotoluol. This new giant shell, which is about the same size or perhaps a trifle larger than the great projectiles hurled from the German 42-centimeter howitzers, has been developed to practical perfection by the ordnance officers at Sandy Hook.

The 16-inch gun from which this projectile is fired is also the work of the ordnance experts of our army. There is no greater gun at present in the world, although there is reason to believe that a greater is coming, and will probably originate on this side of the water. It may be of a calibre of anywhere from 18 to 24 inches. But that is another story, and time alone can tell it.

In about three weeks the second 16-inch gun to be tried out at the proving grounds on Sandy Hook is due to arrive. As already stated, the great concrete foundation is ready to receive the 285,000-pound monster. These new guns can hurl a 2,400-pound projectile more than twenty miles, and to do it there is needed a propelling charge of nearly 650 pounds of the finest possible grade of smokeless powder.

One of these projectiles will sink any ship afloat and can penetrate more than twenty inches of the finest Krupp steel before the explosive charge is detonated and finishes the job. It is estimated that these giant projectiles can be fired into the air to a height of nearly 30,000 feet. They are or will be mounted on specially constructed carriages, and the angle of elevation possible is certainly 60 degrees, and may be even higher when certain experiments now being carried out are completed.



The New 7-Inch Army Field Howitzer.

Each of these new defenders, which, it is hoped, will soon be authorized for all the main fortifications of the country and its foreign possessions, cost about $150,000 to build. Each gun is fifty feet long. The muzzle velocity is 2,300 feet per second. Everybody along the Jersey coast in a radius of about thirty miles of Sandy Hook will be notified when the new 16-inch gun that is coming is being tested. And it won't be necessary to write a letter to impart this information, either.

For the Manila fortifications the ordnance officers at the proving grounds have just concluded an exhaustive series of tests of the new revolving turret that is to form one of the main units in the Manila Bay scheme of defense. It is the first turret of the kind built in this country, and the tests indicate that it will prove one of the most efficient ideas involving coast defense devised in this or any other country in years.

This great turret, with its two giant 14-inch guns sticking out from its armored ports, is now at the proving grounds and may be seen with glasses from the deck of any ship that passes in or out of the Ambrose Channel. Each of the guns in the turret, which is of the revolving type and is electrically operated, weighs about sixty-two tons, and each has a maximum range of about twenty-one miles. The guns are 45.6 feet long. They fire a projectile weighing 1,660 pounds, to propel which a charge of about 430 pounds of smokeless powder is required. The weight of the projectiles fired from these Manila Bay guns indicates the progress made in 14-inch-gun construction, for in the original type of 14-inch gun the weight of the projectile was 1,400 pounds.

Also at Sandy Hook, mounted and under test, is a 12-inch mortar that represents the very last word in high-angle artillery. The picture of this great gun shows its resemblance to the big howitzers of the Austrian and German types. This type of mortar is now the accepted standard of the coast artillery arm of the United States Army and is mounted and fired in groups. An experiment, the

purpose of which is to make certain of these giant mortars portable and render it possible to ship them from one part of the country to another in quick time, is another matter now receiving the close attention of artillery and ordnance experts in this country.

The aerial phase in modern war is, as every one knows, one of the newly created problems of the present great European struggle. In every army in the world ordnance officers are at work trying to devise an anti-aircraft gun that will be found efficient in attacking aeroplanes and dirigibles at low as well as at great altitudes. It goes without saying that this problem is receiving the proper attention at Sandy Hook, and experiments will soon begin with a gun of the 3-inch naval type that it is hoped will go a long way toward solving this problem, at least so far as the United States of America is concerned. The gun fires a 3-inch shell. It violates no confidence to state that there is reason to hope that this gun will prove effective even when fired at an angle of at least 70 degrees.

Another gun under test at Sandy Hook is the 4.7-inch howitzer for the Panama defenses. This gun, which is a perfect piece of mechanism, will be mounted in such a manner that it can be placed on a railway car or an auto truck and rapidly transported to any part of the Canal Zone and will be ready to be put in action the moment the destination is reached.

These are just a few of the interesting things in the way of ordnance that are to be seen at Sandy Hook, provided you can get there. And now a word about the proving battery where these big and little monsters are tried out, approved or found wanting. The picture printed with this article gives a far better idea than any word description of what this battery is. Mounted on the concrete emplacements are the guns of all sizes and kinds, from those of the 14-inch type to the little 3-inch shrapnel fellows. The big 16-inch has an emplacement all to itself. Alongside each of the guns, as the picture shows, are scores upon scores of projectiles, and all guns point the same way, a sort of crosswise direction, so to speak, seaward.

When the big guns are tested, all windows on Sandy Hook are raised. It makes no difference what kind of weather prevails, the windows must go up, else every one of them would probably break as a result of the detonation of the piece. If the test is one to involve penetration, the projectile is fired at a target made of the finest and toughest of steel. All ranges figure in this test. If the test involves ascertaining the velocity of the projectile, which likewise indicates the power of the propelling charge, a very ingenious system is used.

About 150 yards in front of the muzzle of the gun to be tested are two high poles. Between them, at the point through which the projectiles will go, is a wire screen. A hundred yards or more beyond are two more poles, exactly like the first, and also fitted with the little wire screen that the projectile will penetrate.

These wires are electrified, and as the projectile strikes the screen the current is broken and the exact fraction of the second at which the projectile passes through the wire screen is automatically indicated in one of the ordnance laboratories half a mile away. The same thing happens when the second screen is pierced. It is then an easy matter to figure the exact speed of the projectile between the two points indicated, and that is how they found out that a 2,400-pound 16-inch projectile has a muzzle velocity of 2,300 feet per second. The better the propelling charge the greater the speed, and this is another of the ordnance problems that the electrified wire screen always solves, and solves correctly.

Mine experimentation is one of the jobs assigned to the officers of the proving grounds. The mines are planted from five to eight feet deep or more in the desert part of the Hook and electrically exploded. Every land mine and every submarine that is devised for the use of our army is tested at Sandy Hook.

Much more might be written about the day THE TIMES representative spent at Sandy Hook with the officers of the ordnance arm of the American Army, but it is better to stop before something is written that for any reason should be left unsaid.

Intimacy with War Destroys Writer's Socialism

Arthur Gleason, Back from the Front, Tells How He Discovered the Importance of Nationalism and Honor and Reality of Original Sin

A STUDIO apartment in South Washington Square—a few Japanese prints on the walls—in one corner a huge brass bowl holding one great long-stemmed red rose, from which many petals had drifted to the floor, where they lay piled in admired disorder. At a desk heaped with books and papers a young man obviously of the "literary radical" type was smoking a fat briar pipe. On a chair near by was a slender young woman in a picturesque frock, somehow suggesting very advanced portrait photography or ultra-modern sculpture. It was Mr. Arthur Gleason and his wife, back from a year's service with the Red Cross in Belgium. And they were talking about original sin.

Now original sin is not a common topic for discussion in New York's Quartier Latin. There was a time when Arthur Gleason, settlement worker and Socialist, thought as little about original sin as he does now about griffins. But several months of hard service as a stretcher-bearer in Belgium, running out under fire to rescue wounded soldiers, bandaging the stumps of arms and legs, eating and sleeping within the sound of shell fire and in the constant company of men fighting for their countries and their lives, have given Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Gleason several things to think about that were not dreamed of in their Socialistic philosophy.

One of these things is the desirability of nationalism instead of internationalism. Another is the value of that ancient ideal which is called honor. And another is the tremendous and undying significance of original sin.

When Mr. Gleason came back last June from a month's service in the battlefields of the West, he had a talk with James Oppenheim, the novelist, which was reported at length in THE NEW YORK TIMES MAGAZINE. At that time he had advanced—or retreated—so far from the Socialistic position as to say "Our peace is wrong, and their war is right." Then he went back to his dangerous task, and since then he has discovered many things.

Mr. and Mrs. Gleason told a TIMES reporter the other day about some of these things which they have discovered. They repeated to him some of the lessons which war has impressed upon the minds of two people who have lived intimately with it.

"When I went over to Belgium," said Mr. Gleason, "I had the feeling, which is common among Socialists and social workers, that men all were brothers. I did not believe that one nation could be right and another wrong; I did not believe in nations, I was thoroughly an internationalist.

"But I have come to believe in right and wrong, to believe that one side in a war is right and the other wrong. And so I have got a sense of the worthwhileness of nationalism.

"For instance, I found that there is such a thing as a French national spirit, that this national spirit is something precious and worthy to endure. When I left America I had in my mind the common faked picture of the French as an always frivolous and often vicious race. But I found an entirely different set of French characteristics. I saw the fighting spirit of the French, and I saw it endure through the weary months. I saw it endure in spite of the onslaught of those diseases which are so much harder to bear than dramatic wounds. * * *"

Here Mrs. Gleason entered the conversation.

"The French have proved," she said, "the lasting quality of the spirit which they showed when the war began. I was in Paris during the first week of the war. I saw the splendid fighting spirit which was manifested in those days. And I know that it has never once, through the victories and reverses, flagged or wavered for a second, and back of the fighting spirit of the men is the fighting spirit of the women, and even of the children—a spirit that has flamed hot and constant since the war began.

"And yet," said Mrs. Gleason, "it does not seem to me that war is the way to work out life. But I can so easily be misconstrued if I say that—it may be thought that I mean that I want peace, and I don't want to give that impression."

"You mean that you don't want peace in general," asked the reporter, "or peace now?"

Mrs. Gleason was silent for a moment. "Certainly not now, at any rate," she said at length.

Mr. Gleason returned to the subject of his philosophy of life as it was when he first went to deal directly with the great realities of war.

"All our modern philosophy," he said, "had blurred our perception of the thing that is called sin. The Germans gave to us a sense of the reality of original sin. When I saw a girl of twelve, who had been one of many used as shields by the advancing Germans, dying from bayonet wounds in her back; when I saw a woman of eighty with a bayonet thrust through her thigh—then I knew that there was original sin. All nations are guilty of this war, but Germany is the guiltiest of all, because Germany carried its sin to the nth power, while the rest of us were only in the A B C's of sin."

"Mr. Gleason," I said, "you used the term original sin. Do you mean it in the orthodox sense?"

"By original sin," said this erstwhile disciple of Karl Marx, "I mean a natural tendency toward evil which is common to all humanity. Our chief manifestation of original sin is commercialism, with its two branches, industrialism and imperialism. And commercialism carried out logically, as the Germans are carrying it out, results in murder.

"We got badly sidetracked about militarism; we thought that militarism was something imposed on a people from above, something arbitrarily established by the Kaiser and his General Staff. Now, militarism is nothing of the sort. Militarism is simply the will to power carried out to its logical conclusion, and given weapons. And that is simply a manifestation of original sin."

Mr. Gleason paused and relighted his pipe. "You see," he said, "before the war we were all busy creating a new ethic. We were cutting off the old values and the war is restoring them. And one of these old values which is being restored is that of nationality in idea—our kind of country run as we want it run. England has a right to her idea of nationality, to afternoon tea and week-ends and cricket, and all the rest of it. England has no desire to be made efficient, and neither has Belgium, and there is no reason why their national ideas should be changed.

"You see, we've been in Belgium since September, we lived in the early days of the war in cities that did not expect to be invaded. And we know the life of the Belgians, that peaceful, friendly, artistic life."

"They are the most artistic people in the world," said Mrs. Gleason.

"And the most affectionate," said her husband. "Well, what the Germans did was to impose their will brutally on the Belgians, as some cruel grown person might impose his will on a child. The invasion of Belgium had all the pathos of maltreatment of a child.

"I spent some time in Termonde. Only about a tenth of the houses were standing. The other houses had been burned, not in a general conflagration, but one by one. Before burning any of the houses the Germans went through the town and wrote 'Gute Leute wohnen hier' on some of the front doors. The houses saved were those in which spies lived.

"The attitude of the people who were living in the cellars of ruined Termonde was exactly like the attitude of children. One well-educated man looked for a long time at the charred spot that had been his home, and then said to me: 'I don't see why they did it! I don't see why they did it!'"

"Mr. Gleason," the reporter said, "you say that you have been converted from internationalism to nationalism. And yet is not all the horror which you have seen the result of the national idea?"

"I think that we are overlooking a point," said Mr. Gleason. "Nationality has its value, but its value ends at the boundaries of its own territory. It must not step out and throw its weight on the territory of others. A healthy national life is right and necessary. When there is antagonism between two ideas a perfect balance must be struck. Nations must be like individuals."

"Yes," added Mrs. Gleason, "nations must respect each other's rights as individuals respect each other's rights. But the balance must be kept."

"We have been trying," said Mr. Gleason, "to impose our own national ideas upon the people of other countries. Germany has revealed us to ourselves, and revealed every nation to itself, by showing the logical conclusion of this policy.

"And so Germany has done the world a service. It is good for the world to be able to recognize the offense in a conspicuous offender. We feel that we are caught in a wrong social system, and we identify this evil when we see women and children cut down in Colorado. Then we take steps to end at least this phase of the evil.

"So Germany has brought injustice—all the world's injustice—to such a point that we can see it. Germany is valuable today as a sort of laboratory specimen. Germany is a case of abnormal psychology which could be used by Freud or Jung, or some other great scientist, to point out our own tendencies."

Mr. Gleason was asked what he thought of the activities of the English labor unions during the last few months.

"I think," he said, "that the English labor movement has done splendid service through this war in calling attention to the perpetual strife between labor and capital. The English working men know that conscription can be made an almost irresistible weapon of the employers when there is a strike. They saw it recently demonstrated in France. A strike was declared, and the authorities at once called the strikers to the colors. The English working men know that if military conscription were established it would continue in some form after the war was over, and would be used to break strikes. Therefore they oppose it."

"The war certainly changes one's ideas," said Mr. Gleason reflectively. "Now, there is Mr. Gerald Stanley Lee, an amiable person who sits down comfortably three thousand miles away from the fight and writes in his little Mount Town Magazine that the only sensible people in Europe are the Red Cross workers; that the others are a lot of bloody children, or something of the sort. As a matter of fact, the Red Cross workers are not people who imperson-



Helen Hayes Gleason.



Arthur Gleason.

ally dispense charity, they are really an important part of the army with which they serve, and they know that they are a part of it.

"The Red Cross worker wants to help his side, and send soldiers back to the lines to fight again. He does not think of himself as healing wounds, but as restoring a fighter. And he does not feel resentment when the enemy shoots at him. Once we went out to get three wounded Seneghalese, and the Germans sent ten shells at us. There was a big Red Cross on the ambulance, which made an excellent target. We did not feel the slightest resentment, for we felt —as the Germans felt—that we were a part of the allied troops."

Here Mrs. Gleason interrupted.

"No," she said, "we didn't mind being fired at when we were rescuing our own wounded. But we did resent being fired at by the Germans when they could see clearly that we were trying to rescue some of their own wounded. In fact, it made us thundering mad!"

"I think," said Mr. Gleason, "that it will take years for us to clarify the impression which we have received, to make a synthesis of our new ideas. A wealth of new experience has suddenly been poured upon us. We had been living by theories which we had made for ourselves. But the war is not a theory, it is a fact.

"There was that old theory, which so many of us held, that war was the worst of all possible evils, bringing a train of horror and developing the worst part of the nature of every one taking part in it. I have found that this theory is wholly false.

"Before the war France revealed her character to us by means of the Caillaux trial, by means of the gross corruption of her politics, and by means of a certain sort of lewd literature. This was not all of France, but it was all of France that most of us saw, it was the part which peace brought out.

"The war has done away with this side of the French character. We have seen the French hold the front from Nieuport to the German frontier for twelve months; we have seen them lose 60,000 men and advance, gain five kilometers, lose them all and charge again, and we have seen them settle down for the Winter ready for one or two or three more years of fighting. They are not now frivolous and volatile; they face the war solidly, and they understand what it means.

"The level of life is much higher than it was in the months before the war. The war has not brutalized them; on the contrary, it has brought out what is real and most beautiful in them. The war has revealed French characteristics which always existed, but were not hitherto in evidence. This the war has done right before our eyes.

"There is a young doctor with whom I worked in Belgium—he illustrates the change which has come over France. When the war began he was a frivolous, cynical, dissipated man about town. The war has made him brave, practical, patient, quiet.

"And he has been saddened. The quality that now seems to us universal in France is sadness. But it is not a weak sadness. It is a sadness that indicates resolution and endurance, a sadness behind which fires are burning."

"Do you think," the reporter asked, "that the English character also has been strengthened by the war?"

"Certainly England has profited by the war," said Mr. Gleason, "but not in the same way that France has profited. The England of the days before the war had gone stale. It was not the England of the old, glorious eras. The hatred of the lower classes had been intensified; inequality had never been more sharply manifest than it was in the English slums. England was hard and cynical.

"Then the war came and remade England. The men who are coming back from Flanders will not permit the old inequality to be re-established. A real sense of equality has been forced on every one.

"Lieutenant Harry Prossor told me about an officer friend of his who was left wounded between two lines of trenches. A Tommy ran out and shielded him with his body until rescuers arrived. Incidents like that are not forgotten, and the officers cannot, when the war is over, keep a feeling of superiority to men who have done such things. The war is bringing democracy to England."

"And it is an actual democracy," said Mrs. Gleason, "not a sentimental democracy. England is actually being remade as a result of the terrific taxation enforced by the new budget. And people do not think of protesting against the new budget, as they did eight years ago when Lloyd George began, very moderately, to put into effect his scheme for securing a more equitable distribution of wealth.

"And I can't imagine," Mrs. Gleason went on, "anything but the war producing such a practical demonstration of democracy as the mess table of our corps. There were Lady Dorothie Feilding, Ivor Bevan, the great London banker, and a cockney chauffeur eating at the same table, riding in the same ambulance, and sharing the same pick-up lunch out in the battlefield!"

"I have seen an English officer," said Mr. Gleason, "bring in a slightly wounded private soldier in his own car, and heard him say to me, 'Take care of him, he's a friend of mine. This attitude was impossible in times of peace."

"And the same thing is true in France and Belgium," said Mrs. Gleason.

Mr. Gleason took a reflective puff at his pipe. "If war brings out all the brutality that is in human nature," he asked, "why are episodes like this so common?

"After the battle of Ypres, Captain Davies said to me, 'There is a poor old peasant woman who has been working in the fields during all the fighting.' He went out and got her, and we took care of her. Of course, she was wounded, but we couldn't get her out until evening, when the firing had ceased. Then we got her and took care of her.

"Why is this? Why did Captain Davies, or anybody else, bother about tending to the poor old peasant woman if war had really brutalized us all? Why are women perfectly safe at the front? My wife and two English women ran a dressing station at the front, and were treated always with respect. The fact of the matter is that men are not brutal when they believe that they are fighting in the right."

"No!" said Mrs. Gleason. "You find that all unpleasant staring and attempts at flirtation have been left behind. We met with nothing of the sort at the front. Yet we were dressed in a costume that would certainly have made us uncomfortably conspicuous anywhere else—we wore riding breeches. But we were respected, and our appearance was not once commented upon."

"No one," said Mr. Gleason, "could go through a year out there without seeing that the general level of life among the soldiers was many degrees higher than in times of peace. These men are carrying through a belief in the face of death, and it brings out all that is best in them."

The reporter asked Mr. Gleason if he believed that the war has similarly elevated the German character.

"As to that," said Mr. Gleason, with a grim smile, "I had few opportunities to judge. My only chances to observe the Germans were when they were marching ahead of me burning houses with people in them. Frankly, it is impossible to watch the Germans burning twenty-six peasants' houses, and to find at one time eleven bodies of their Belgian victims, bayoneted in the back when they could no longer get up and walk in front of the Germans for a shield, and believe that the Germans are living at the same high level as the Belgians, who face fearful odds for the sake of honor. The Belgians, French, and English taught me the value of nationality and honor. What the Germans taught me was the truth of original sin.

"The war has driven home to me a lot of truths which are contrary to the rather vague modern philosophy which we had developed. There is the conventional idea that women are the enemies of war. That is purely sentimental nonsense! No one who knows what the women of France have done and are doing will hold such a theory for an instant.

"War is not at all like one's idea of it. There are no high lights on it; it is terribly monotonous. The greatest virtue of the French is the way in which they endure this monotony.

"A striking thing about the war is the absence of pictorial quality. There is a landscape with nothing in sight for two miles except the head of one sentry. You must jump out of your car and go underground in order to see any one.

"And the wounded men are not any more picturesque than the patients of St. Luke's Hospital. They don't say picturesque or brave things; they talk about the make of your car and ask you for a cigarette. At Nieuport there is a little peddler who comes out every day with a tray full of chocolate, shoestrings, and playing cards. War is not abnormal, it is subnormal."

"You see," said Mrs. Gleason, "we must keep normal to keep sane. At first people objected if we even took a walk at night. But after a while we had to assert ourselves, to play the piano, dance, and play cards. Life at the front differs from life at home chiefly because it is lacking in variety and in excitement."

The reporter asked the Gleasons if they had found anything to confirm Miss Jane Addams's report that soldiers were made drunk or drugged to give them energy and courage for a charge. They did not take the idea very seriously.

"The charges that we know about," Mr. Gleason said, "were made on 'bully beef.' It is not a very stimulating drug. It is true that at Christmas time the supply of coffee ran out and every soldier was given a finger of brandy. That is the nearest approach to drugs or drunkenness that we saw.

"But Miss Jane Addams is, of course, a woman of probity, and some one must have told her the things which she has reported. She was told many things during her trip to Europe that we never heard during our months at the front. For instance, she is quoted as saying that wounded boys in the hospitals told her that they never shot at the enemy; that they always fired into the air. The Belgian and French wounded whom I knew never had practiced this abstention. They did not shoot into the air; they shot at the enemy, and they shot most accurately.

"I came away from the war," said Mr. Gleason, "with a firm belief, as I have told you, in the value of honor and nationality, and of the reality of original sin. And I believe now that, given human nature and the clash of ideas, then there must be war, if one believes in anything strongly enough to die for it. And my belief in the importance of nationality is so strong that it seems to me that perhaps America should take steps to preserve and develop her own national life. The war may teach us that we must restrict immigration. We are not helped toward a coherent individuality of national life by the yearly reception of hundreds of thousands of immigrants."

Belgium Used as a Milch-Cow for Germany

James Gustavus Whiteley Takes Issue with George B. McClellan's Picture of the Invaded Kingdom as It Is Today and Tells Its Sufferings and Its Needs



James Gustavus Whiteley.
Photo Underwood & Underwood.

By James Gustavus Whiteley.
Secretary General, Central Committee of the Belgian Relief Fund.

THE Hon. George B. McClellan seems to be a gifted impressionist artist. After a hasty dash through Belgium, a "Specially Conducted Tour Under German Official Guides," he has painted, in THE NEW YORK TIMES of Oct. 10, a most attractive picture of Belgium rising pho nix-like from her ashes under the gentle and enlightened rule of the House of Hohenzollern. Would that conditions were as Mr. McClellan has painted them! Unfortunately the artist, as his own article indicates, depicts chiefly those things which were told by his official German guides. I feel confident that if Mr. McClellan had stayed more than a few days in Belgium and had investigated conditions personally, he would have arrived at a different conclusion as to the "beneficence" of German rule in Belgium.

Belgium is being used as a milch-cow for Germany.

Mr. McClellan seems to have received the idea from his German friends that they are doing everything possible to revive Belgian industries so that the Belgians may return to a normal condition. What the Germans are really trying to do is to start up Belgian factories to manufacture war munitions for Germany, and to induce, or compel by force of arms, the Belgians to engage in work detrimental to the interests of their King and country.

Take, as a concrete example, the artificial silk mills at Tubize. This concern had a large trade with America. They employ about 7,000 people. In December, 1914, through Mr. Brand Whitlock, they obtained permission from the German Government to resume operations, on condition that the product of the factory should be sold to its customers in the United States, and should not go to any of the belligerents.

When the mills got into operation the German authorities tore up that "scrap of paper" and demanded that only one-third of the product should go to the American purchasers, and the remaining two-thirds of material should be made into nitro-cellulose (used in explosives) for the German Government. The Belgians refused to manufacture explosives with which to kill their fellow countrymen. The mills were shut down, and the American purchasers, who had contracted for the output, have petitioned the Department of State to request Germany to live up to her agreement with the Tubize mills. As far as I am informed Germany has not complied, and seven thousand Belgian workmen are idle because Germany will not let them work unless she gets two-thirds of the material in nitro-cellulose.

It is quite probable, as Mr. McClellan was informed, that the Germans have destroyed "actually less than 1 per cent. of Belgian factory property." The Germans are a canny people. They do not usually destroy anything that will be of use to themselves. They have wantonly destroyed churches and shot priests, presumably because they have no special use for them, although they occasionally have used the churches as stables or as prisons, but they have carefully preserved the Belgian mines and the Belgian factories. When they have found it impossible to compel Belgians to work in these factories they have, in some cases, taken out useful parts of the machinery and sent them into Germany. The Belgian Government has formally protested to the powers about this little habit of the Germans.

Under this "beneficent" German rule it is impossible for the Belgians to resume their ordinary business. Communication with other countries is difficult, if not impossible. Even communication between different parts of Belgium is difficult. Telephone and telegraph service is restricted; some of the railways have been dug up and sent out of the country; others have been put out of commission.

I have before me a statement in regard to what the German authorities have done to (not for) the commerce of Antwerp. This statement is by the President of the Antwerp Chamber of Commerce. He complains that enormous quantities of raw material and manufactured goods, from automobiles to children's toys, have been requisitioned by the German Government and have not been paid for. Some were taken at arbitrary prices. The prices of other commodities were to be fixed by a German commission at Berlin, but nothing had been done in the matter.

During a careful investigation by the President of the Chamber of Commerce, covering the requisitioning of raw materials valued at about $17,000,000, he found that only $4,000,000 worth had been paid for. Although the merchandise had been carried away months before, the remaining $13,000,000 had never been paid by the German Government. He estimates that many times the above amount has been requisitioned in other raw materials and in manufactured goods. Furthermore, he states that "the majority of the goods which have not been requisitioned have been 'blocquées,' that is to say they are strictly controlled by the German authorities, who will not permit any transaction or delivery of goods without their authorization, which is rarely given."

Confirmation of the above statement by the President of the Antwerp Chamber of Commerce as to the wholesale "blocking" and requisitioning of goods may be found in the orders of the German Governor General in Belgium, especially the orders dated Sept. 30, 1914, and Oct. 26, 1914.

Under such conditions business in Belgium is at a standstill. Merchants and manufacturers can do nothing for themselves nor can they give employment to Belgian workmen. There is, however, one line of work open to the Belgian workman—he can work for the German army against his own fellow-countrymen, but he refuses to do that. The Germans, in defiance of the laws of war and of The Hague conventions, have on many occasions tried, by force and arms, to compel the Belgian railway employes to work on the railroads and in the machine shops. This would release about an army corps of Germans from railroad work and permit them to go to the trenches; also it would facilitate the army transportation trains, as the Belgians are more familiar with the work and the roads. The Belgian workmen patriotically refused high wages.

Then the German Government resorted to brute force. At Luttre the German authorities, in May, 1915, tried to starve the workmen into submission. They forbade the Communal officials to give them any relief, either in commodities or in money. A while later, in order to cut off all possible source of supplies from the workmen, the German authorities proceeded to arrest and imprison almost all the Belgian officials and agents engaged in the distribution of relief supplies, and also to arrest and imprison various prominent citizens who had been helping in the relief work.

Finally they sent two soldiers with fixed bayonets to each workman's home to arrest him. If the man was not at home some member of his family was taken as hostage—father, mother, wife, or child; in one instance a little girl 14 years of age was taken as hostage The arrest of the wives of workmen was a common occurrence. A number of the men were taken to the workshop and harangued by a German office , who threatened to send them to Germany if they continued to refuse to work. "Let those who accept to work," added the officer, "take two steps to the front." Every man took one step to the rear crying "Vive la Belgique! Vivent nos soldats!"

The men were then imprisoned in a third-class railway carriage and in a cattle car, which had not been cleaned out and in which they were so crowded that they had to sleep sitting down or curled up. They were fed by their families, but on the sixth day the Germans became exasperated by their resistance and put them on bread and water. After nine days of this imprisonment they were shipped to a detention camp in Westphalia, where they were confined at hard labor and given insufficient food. In that camp one of the forms of punishment for infractions of camp rules was to put a brick in each hand of the Belgian, tie two bricks on each side of his jacket, and then make him run for several hours, continuously crossing and recrossing a small river with steep banks. Every two hours he would be given a rest of five or six minutes and a glass of water.

The benign German Government resorted to somewhat similar methods with the railway employes at Malines, the latter part of May, and at Sweveghem in the early part of June, 1915.

Such is the Prussian system for restoring prosperity to Belgium and providing the poor Belgian workman with employment. The above facts are set forth in greater detail in two official notes issued by the Belgian Government recently.

Mr. McClellan seems to have been told by his German friends that the "rich Belgians" and the "smart" people have fled to other countries, and that they should return so that business may go on as usual. This view seems to have been confirmed by no less authority than his barber and the flower woman in the market. Mr. McClellan intimates in one paragraph that these "rich Belgians" are spending their money in more or less riotous and unpatriotic living "at French and Swiss watering places," but at the end of the same paragraph he tells us that they are "buying pearls and jewelry" from the antique dealer in Brussels.

The fact is that there are very few "rich Belgians" in these days. I know Belgians who were in comfortable circumstances and who are now in exile living on charity. I know, among others, a lady of the nobility whose château near Dinant was destroyed by the Germans and who escaped on foot with only the clothes on her back. She is living in a cheap boarding house in London. Her son and two nephews, boys of 17 and 18, are with the Belgian Army; her brother-in-law is wounded; three of her near relatives (two of them mere lads) were ruthlessly shot down by the German soldiers in the public square of Dinant, where more than 700 other innocent civilians were similarly murdered. What can such exiles go back to, except desolation and ruin? Why should they again put their heads in the lion's jaws, and how could they help build up the country as long as the Germans are in possession?

Those few Belgians who have any money left, or who can still raise money on their credit, are using it for their starving countrymen whom Germany refuses to feed. Mr. Hoover, Chairman of the American Commission for Relief in Belgium, has announced that the Belgians themselves have raised about $50,000,000 to buy food. Only about $10,000,000 has been given to Belgium in charity by America and other countries. In this way the "rich Belgians" are rendering Belgium greater service than would be possible in any other way. If they have been fortunate enough to escape, they can best serve their country from outside.

The Germans would welcome them back to Belgium, not to build up Belgium, but to enrich the coffers of the German Government. Within the territory held by the German army rich men have been found useful as hostages, and on some occasions their money has been taken from them by way of ransom, all of which is quite contrary to law, but is in accordance with the Prussian system.

I do not know that any large number of "rich Belgians" have left Belgium. I do know a large number of Belgians of the upper class who have deliberately remained and taken their chances, in the hope of being of some use to the poorer classes. From what I know of the experiences of my personal friends, the German military authorities have not permitted them to do much good.

Take, for example, the case of Mme. Henry Carton de Wiart, wife of the Belgian Minister of Justice. When her husband left Belgium with the other members of the Belgian Cabinet, Mme. Carton de Wiart remained in Brussels with her six children, the youngest of whom was a baby about one year old. Mme. Carton de Wiart, at the outbreak of the war, had done a notable work in caring for the poor Germans who were being deported from Belgium. After the German occupation of Brussels she continued her work among the poor of her country. The final result was that she was tried before a German court-martial and after eighteen hours of cross-examination was torn from her children, was sent to a common jail in Berlin, whence she was released about a month ago. This is one of the ways in which the Germans encourage the "gens chics" to remain in Belgium.

Burgomaster Max of Brussels remained to help his fellow citizens. He watched over their interests so efficiently that the Germans sent him to prison in Germany.

I was much interested in Mr. McClellan's description of the efficient work which the Germans are said to be accomplishing with the machinery of a portion of the Belgian Red Cross. Mr. McClellan says that they have turned it into a sort of "vast charity organization society" under German management. They may be doing a fine work, for anything I know to the contrary. Mr. McClellan does not mention how the Germans happened to get control of any part of the machinery of the Belgian Red Cross. As a matter of fact, to use a plain expression, they stole it. This act of grand larceny took place in the month of April, 1915.

A certain portion of the Belgian Red Cross was (and still is) with the Belgian Army. A portion of the outfit and some officials were left behind in Brus-

(Continued on Page 10.)

When New York Saw a Presidential Wedding

John Tyler's Romance with Miss Julia Gardiner Culminated in Their Marriage at the Church of the Ascension in This City Seventy-One Years Ago

PRESIDENT WILSON, whose engagement to Mrs. Norman Galt has lately been announced, will be the third President of the United States to be married during his term of office. Grover Cleveland was the second, whose marriage thirty years ago in the White House, on June 2, 1886, to Frances Folsom, now Mrs. Thomas J. Preston, took place during his second term.

The first was John Tyler, famous in the spirited campaign song of "Tippecanoe and Tyler, Too," who became President on April 4, 1841, on the death of General William Henry Harrison, who had been inaugurated just one month before. It was the first time in the history of the country that a Vice President had succeeded to the office of Chief Executive, due to the death of the one elected to that place.

Tyler's three years and eleven months of office were filled with political turmoil and trouble. Within a few months, all of his Cabinet members resigned, with the exception of two, of whom Daniel Webster, Secretary of State, was one. The great Webster was severely criticised by his party, the Whig, for remaining, but in the end it was much to his credit, as well as that of the much maligned Administration, that he did so, for he carried to a successful termination that memorable agreement with England known as the Ashburton treaty, which removed many long-standing disputes regarding our Canadian boundary. Soon after the treaty was signed, in 1843, Webster left the Cabinet.

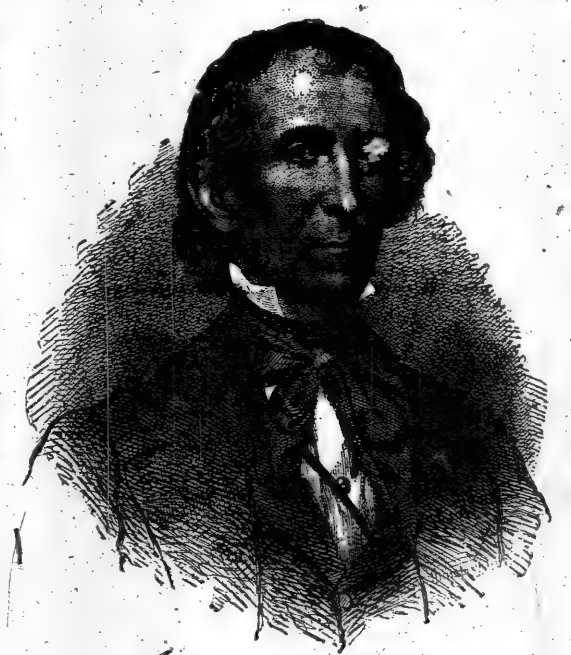
But amid his stormy Presidential career, in which public vituperation went so far as to bring forth audible muttering of threatened impeachment, John Tyler achieved the happy distinction of escorting his bride direct from the wedding to the White House.

Yet the marriage was preceded, and, indeed, was indirectly caused, by one of the most appalling disasters which have ever occurred to the American Navy during times of peace. The steam frigate Princeton, the newest and finest type of steam warship then in the navy, had recently been put in commission. On Feb. 28, 1844, the President and Secretary of the Navy invited a large party of guests to make a trip of inspection on the war vessel down the Potomac. Her chief armament consisted of two great guns of an improved pattern, capable of hurling a 225-pound shot a distance of three miles. One of the guns, at its third discharge, when opposite Alexandria, exploded, killing six persons and injuring many others. Among the dead were two recently appointed members of the Cabinet, Abel P. Upshur, Secretary of State, and Thomas W. Gilmer, Secretary of the Navy, and also Commander Beverly Kenyon of the United States Navy, David Gardiner, a former New York State Senator, and Virgil Maxcy, late Chargé d'Affaires at Belgium.

Among the large party of ladies on board were the two daughters of David Gardiner, friends of the President, and who were in Washington on a visit from New York. The body of their father was taken temporarily to the White House, and as a result of the close association of the President with the bereaved daughters, he fell in love with the elder, Julia Gardiner, and in a little less than four months they were married.

The bride was 24 years of age, and a member of one of the socially prominent families of New York. She was born on Gardiner's Island, which became the manorial possession of the doughty Lion Gardiner, the founder of the family on this side of the Atlantic, about 1640. This extensive island, standing well out into the ocean east of Long Island, has never passed from the family ownership.

The wedding took place in New York City at the Church of the Ascension, then, as now, at Fifth Avenue and Tenth Street, on Wednesday, June 26, 1844. The newspapers of the day, however, gave less notice to the nuptials of the President of the United States than was accorded to many a local political happening. This was due to two reasons. First, because both the President and his bride had kept their secret securely from the public, so that few persons, even of the newspaper editors in New York, knew what was going on until apprised of the fact on the departure of the President and his wife by the salutes of the warships in the harbor. The second reason was that in view of the recent bereavement in the Gardiner family the ceremonies had been arranged on a very simple scale, and the newspapers were asked to treat the affair in an equally simple manner.



John Tyler

This request was so generally observed that one may pore over the files of the newspapers of the day in vain to discover anything like a comprehensive account of the first wedding in which a President of the United States was married during his term of office.

One paper, however, deviated from this tendency toward ultra-conservatism and presented its readers, on the morning of June 27, with a more satisfactory account. This was The New York Morning Express, then published at 112 Broadway by William B. Townsend, James and Erastus Brooks. The article was evidently written by an eyewitness who doubtless had inside information. It is given as published seventy-one years ago:

His Excellency John Tyler, President of the United States, was married yesterday to Miss Julia Gardiner, eldest daughter of the late Hon. David Gardiner of Long Island.

The wedding took place at the Church of the Ascension, on Fifth Avenue. The marriage services were performed by the Right Rev. Bishop Onderdonk in a dignified and appropriate manner. Not more than a dozen people were in the church, except the bridal party. The position and standing of the bride and groom will justify a brief description of some of the particulars attending the ceremonies without any breach of decorum.

The bride is a very beautiful and elegantly formed woman of apparently 20 years of age. She was robed simply in white, with a gauze veil depending from a circlet of white flowers wreathed in her hair. The bride was given away by her brother. The wedding party consisted of a brother and sister of the bride, John Tyler, Jr., and lady, two Misses Wickliffe, daughters of the Postmaster General; Mr. Postmaster Graham, and one or two others whom we did not recognize.

At the conclusion of the ceremonies the party departed for the residence of the bride in Lafayette Place, in this city. The wedding cortège consisted of five carriages. That in which the President and his lady were conveyed was drawn by four horses, the coachman and footman wearing bridal favors.

After dinner the bridal party went on board a steamer and made a short excursion around the harbor, passing the North Carolina, Princeton, and the Mexican steamers. On approaching the various ships of war the accustomed honors due to the rank of President was fired from them, including the Mexican steamers. The yards of all the ships, steamers, and revenue cutters were manned, and as the party passed cheered most heartily. The steamer then proceeded to Jersey City, from whence a special train was dispatched to Philadelphia.

The event of the death of Mr. Gardiner, the father of the bride, who was killed by the bursting of a gun on board the steamer Princeton, is fresh in the minds of our readers. Two daughters of Mr. Gardiner were on board that vessel at the time of the explosion.

Mr. Gardiner was formerly a lawyer of high standing in this city, but retired early in life from his profession with an independent fortune. He was once elected Senator to this State and performed his legislative duties with credit to his industry and abilities.

Those of our readers who have been in the habit of visiting Washington during the session of Congress will not fail to remember Mr. Gardiner and his daughters, who have spent their Winters at the capital for the last few years. The young ladies were celebrated for their beauty and accomplishments and were objects of great attention and attraction among the two houses of Congress.

It is expected that the President and his young bride will leave Philadelphia this morning for Washington. After spending a short time at the White House they will proceed to Old Point Comfort, where they will probably remain some weeks.

The New York Commercial Advertiser, after the news was known, made this comment:

A sudden and secret journey, supposed to be in one direction, but proving to be in one directly opposite; an unexpected arrival, unheralded by the roar of cannon, and, to crown all, a marriage with youth and loveliness almost unequaled. Fortunate John Tyler! To bear away the prize for which so many younger and handsomer men have sighed in vain, to win for the eight months' ornament of his palace a bride so richly endowed with personal charms, and, report says, with valuable acres also; a bride who in little more than half a year will return with him to the seclusion of his Virginia estate, there to adorn the hours of his approaching old age with all the splendor and sweetness of her youthful beauty.

In connection with the wedding of John Tyler and the approaching nuptials of President Wilson there are certain coincidences of interest. Miss Gardiner was President Tyler's second wife. His first wife, Letita Christian, to whom he was married in 1813, died on Sept. 9, 1842, one year, five months and five days after the inauguration of her husband as President.

The late Mrs. Wilson was mistress of the White House for almost identically the same time, her death on Aug. 6, 1914, being one year, five months and two days from the inauguration of Mr. Wilson. President Tyler was married again in a little over one year and nine months after the death of his first wife, and if President Wilson is married in December, as has been announced, it will be about one year and four months after the death of his first wife.

At the time of President Tyler's second marriage he was 54 years old. After his retirement from the Presidency he spent his remaining years with his wife at his Virginia estate, Sherwood Forest, on the banks of the James River, near Richmond. He died in 1862. Mrs. Julia Gardiner Tyler lived until July 10, 1889. She died in Richmond on her way north after visiting her oldest son, Lyon Gardiner Tyler, President of William and Mary College, Williamsburg, Va., a position he still holds. She had four children, three sons and one daughter.

The Gardiner home in New York City at the time the oldest daughter was married was one of the famous La Grange, or Colonnade, Row in Lafayette Place, just below Astor Place. The house was then known as 43 Lafayette Place. By some idiosyncrasy of fortune this landmark, typical of the most aristocratic private residences three-quarters of a century ago, is still standing, its present number being 430 Lafayette Street.

At the time of President Tyler's marriage in this city Lafayette Place was the social centre of the town, and no finer homes were to be found than the eight marble dwellings with their grand row of Corinthian columns comprising the Colonnade Row. The four houses in the lower section were torn down several years ago. John Jacob Astor, son of William B. Astor and grandson of the original John Jacob, lived in one of them, and his father had a large house on the opposite side of the street, the site of which is now covered by the old Astor Library building. Just below lived for many years Governor Edwin D. Morgan, the War Governor of New York State. The first house of the row was the home of Irving Van Wart, a descendant of one of the captors of Major Andre.

Of the four houses that now remain, the one below the Gardiner house, formerly 41 Lafayette Place, was the home of the wealthy druggist, John Milhau. The Gardiner house in 1851 was occupied by the historian, J. S. C. Abbott.



Julia G. Tyler

Machine Does Work of Sixty Office Holders

Run by a $540 Operator, It Fills Out the Checks for Ninety Odd Thousand Employes of Father Knickerbocker---and the Checks Are Unique

THAT young man over there gets $540 a year. He is doing with the aid of the machine he is operating the work formerly requiring the services of sixty persons. He is as fond of the machine as if it were his baby. On days when there is a pressure of work he comes early in the morning. He stays at night, sometimes as late as 9 o'clock."

The speaker was a city official. Strange as it may seem, the machine was in the Municipal Building. One does not look for machinery in the Municipal Building. One does not expect to find young men so anxious to serve the city as was this one working over his machine, entirely oblivious to the presence of strangers. It does not seem normal when one recalls the shortness of the interval which has elapsed since politics ruled in the making of municipal appointments. Fortunately for the taxpayer, the city is securing many such men.

Mayor Mitchel has lately talked a good deal about reductions in the budget. He referred to the fact that last year the apportionments for the departments under his jurisdiction were less than the amounts spent the year before. But even this fact had not kept the cost of government down. He discussed the standardization of salaries, with reductions here and there. The changes were to be drastic. In view of the news regarding salary cuts which has come out since, there is little difficulty in reaching the conclusion that the time of the publication of his pronunciamento was not chosen by chance.

The machine over which the young man was working and the young man himself symbolize the new order of things. Together they were filling out checks in the central payroll division of Controller Prendergast's Department of Finance at the rate of 7,500 an hour. The mechanism was one of the numerous devices introduced since Jan. 1 which have cut down the expense of the payroll work of the city.

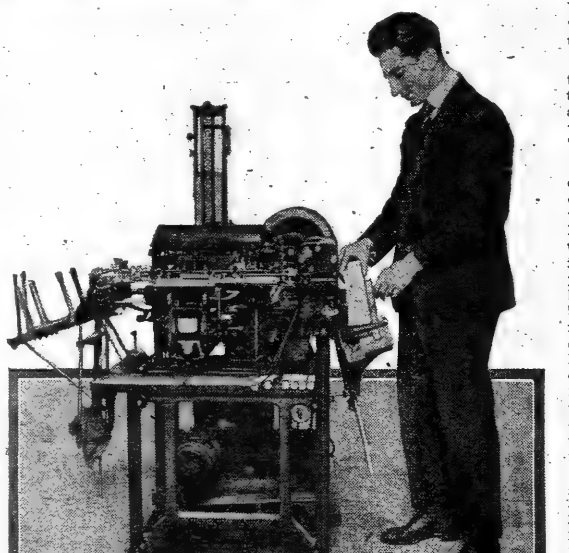
Prior to last January each department made out its own payroll. Before the end of the year all of the city's payroll work will be done by this central division at a saving of nearly 75 per cent. in cost. While actually engaged in filling out checks for the ninety-odd thousand employes of Father Knickerbocker who are at present paid by check, the machine referred to does in rush time work which formerly occupied sixty men.

Those who receive weekly, bi-weekly, or monthly checks, as the case may be, do not realize how great a physical task the distributing of the city's money is. It puts out in salaries and wages more than $105,000,000 a year. The efficiency experts of the Department of Finance and the Bureau of Municipal Research collaborating have devised a way by which machines can be used to help distribute it.

The making of checks by machinery has become so easy and inexpensive that by Jan. 1 next it is expected that very few of the city's employes will be paid in cash. Already the increased use of checks has cut down the automobile hire for transportation to different parts of the city of paymasters equipped with large bags of cash and guards. The amount saved up to the present time is sufficient to pay the salary of the official who directs the work of paying city employes, that is to say, $6,000. In the language of Mr. Bruère, the City Chamberlain, the payment of all of the employes in the Departments of Bridges, Docks and Ferries, Parks, and Health by check "will save in time now lost by paying employes in cash several thousand dollars a week in these four departments alone."

But how is the work of preparing checks payable to thousands upon thousands of different individuals to be accomplished by machinery! Not only the names, but the amounts also are different. Even the deductions required by law in the cases of employes whose wages have been garnisheed are made by the machine.

The plate method of addressing magazines and letters, which has become so familiar, is the basis of the system. There is a plate, perhaps three inches long and an inch and a half wide, for every employe who is to be paid by check. These are of a kind of metal which will permit the making of as many as twenty changes. They are filed after the fashion of a card index, in the order in which the names should appear on the payroll sheet. Each plate is labeled with the two code letters of the department in which the worker is employed and figures showing his permanent payroll number. Incidentally, these figures show whether the pay is weekly, bi-weekly, or monthly.



The New Machine That Saves Money for the City.

Some of the plates have little red tabs on them. This indicates that the man whose name is on the plate to which it is attached has fallen into the clutches of the money lenders. They are insignificant-looking little signs, but behind each of them lies a tale of furniture bought on the installment plan in larger quantity than the salary warranted, of sickness, or of the arrival of another baby in the tenement home.

The metal plates are so stamped that they can be used in preparing the payroll as well as in printing the check. Payrolls are still made out in some of the departments with pen and ink. Not only are these trying upon the eyes of those who have to read them, but they are on such large sheets that they are difficult to handle and cannot be filed in the ordinary filing cabinet. Ultimately all payrolls will be made out in the central payroll division.

The machine used for stamping the plates is capable of turning out from 700 to 1,000 new plates a day. Whenever the salary of an employe is garnisheed the reduced amount which he is to receive is inserted and a distinguishing letter added which indicates, when it appears on the check, why the amount is below the regular salary.

The check-writing machine is almost human. The plates having been inserted, it rings a bell at the end of each payroll and stops when the supply of checks or plates runs out.

The check blanks are unlike any others one ever saw. They were designed to save expense in filling them out. They may be drawn upon any one of eleven different banks, to each of which has been assigned a code letter. The code letter, however, signifies whether the check is for a teacher's salary, for an employe of a given department receiving compensation each month, or semi-monthly, or whether he is on the weekly payroll. Teachers are paid through one bank, those receiving weekly compensation through another, &c.

The checks have distinguishing colors, representing a particular payroll, and have the appropriate bank code letter in large size in a square at the right-hand end. A white check with the letter W upon it, for instance, would indicate that it was drawn for a weekly payroll. Along the margin of the left-hand end is the series of code letters representing the different banks, and also a row of figures spaced at regular intervals running from 1 to 5.

If the bank is the one upon which the weekly pay checks are drawn, there will be a quarter-inch hole punch through the small letter W printed in the code series. All checks drawn upon this bank will be punched similarly. In this way no "foreign" checks can become lost in the bundles of the city's checks. When a wire is run through the holes in the margins of the bundle of canceled checks, if there is one that is not punched, and therefore in the wrong place, the fact is instantly discovered. This hole prevents the charging of a payment to a wrong account.

Along the upper margin is another row of figures. The edge of the check is notched by machinery at the figure on the end, and at the one on top, which, taken together, represent the particular consecutive period for which it is drawn. Whenever a check gets into a bundle with whose notch its particular notch does not coincide, it is known immediately that it belongs to some other pay period, and is chargeable to some other account. These devices save a great amount of time and worry, because the checks automatically indicate where they belong and practically audit themselves. Where many thousands of checks are involved, this is a detail of great importance.

The blanks having been filled out as to name and amount, they are run through another machine, similar in operation to a stamp-canceling machine, where they are numbered and dated. They are then ready for signing.

This is done by means of a mechanical device, in which ten simultaneously receive the signature. The penholder which, placed in the hand of the Deputy Paymaster authorized to do the work, traces the signature rests on a ball bearing. It is connected with ten fountain pens, which move as one over ten check blanks. It is very easy to manipulate. The maximum number of times a signature can be placed on paper in the course of an average day's work is perhaps 2,500. It is said that with this device a novice in its operation can trace 20,000 signatures a day. It is expected that this total can be raised to 35,000 or 40,000 when the manipulative ability of the signer is developed to its maximum.

When the check is delivered, the recipient signs his name on a line in the lower left-hand corner. After he has done this he can cash it at any one of 250 banks in New York City and at many stores, just as if it were a gold note, by simply writing his name on the back. The check is self-identifying, and thus saves the payee any difficulty or expense in getting his cash. All that is necessary is that the signature on the back shall agree with that on the face. This is a benefit to the city employes in more ways than one. It makes it unnecessary to pay any one for cashing the pay check, or to depend upon the saloonkeeper on the corner to perform the function of a bank teller. The temptation or necessity for taking a drink when collecting the weekly pay is eliminated.

The work of installing this system was done by Charles S. Hervey, Deputy Controller; Shepard Morgan, Secretary to the Department of Finance, who were working under Controller Prendergast, and J. H. Clowes of the Bureau of Municipal Research, acting on the invitation of Henry ruBère, the City Chamberlain. It is stated that no municipal or private corporation has so highly perfected a system for paying its employes as that which is now at the service of New York City.

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What Transcontinental Wireless Phone Means

Theodore N. Vail Discusses Significance of Recent Development in Communication When Human Voice Was Heard for First Time Across Continent

By Edward Marshall.

IT WAS while the marvel of the wireless telephonic messages from Arlington, near Washington, to the Mare Island Navy Yard at San Francisco, a distance of 3,500 miles, was still fresh in my mind that I went to see Theodore N. Vail, President of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, and one of the nestors of the whole voice transmission science, as well as the one paramount figure in the telephone's commercial development.

It had been my good luck to be a correspondent in London when Marconi accomplished the then marvelous achievement of actually sending wireless telegraphic signals from the Crystal Palace to the Dome of St. Paul's Cathedral—two structures which, of late, have been said to be the targets of hostile aero bombs—and later, (but a few years ago,) to be with the United States Army, in Texas, when Major Squier announced his perfection of a system of wireless telephony and took out his remarkable patent in the name of "the people of the United States." During my stay in Texas Major Squier performed new miracles, using the quivering twigs and leaves of a growing tree as his antennae for wireless transmission.

Now I was with the man whose voice had first spanned the American continent without the aid of wires.

In the introduction of this article, I must note as an extraordinary fact the circumstance that to Theodore N. Vail the achievement, in itself, seems to mean little and that its possible effect on the values of telephone company stock seems uninteresting. Evidently what impresses him is the probable economic and social significance of the scientific miracle to the whole people.

"It is impressive," said the white haired, venerable magnate, "to reflect upon the fact that we alone, of the great nations of the world, are calm enough to give commensurate attention to a scientific achievement so momentous.

"That the one great nation in the world in which the people rule should be the one great nation of the world at peace and rejoicing over the achievements of peaceful science ought to make us very glad that we're Americans.

"The daily newspapers have told the details of the epoch-making conversation which I was privileged to carry on from this end of the wireless route, and which John J. Carty, Chief Engineer of our company, was privileged to carry on from the Pacific Coast end of the intangible circuit.

"But what has not been adequately considered is the meaning of this event—and it is big with meaning—social and industrial as well as financial. Indeed, in comparison with its social and industrial importance its financial significance must be admitted to be slight.

"It is possible that some thousands may make money out of the perfection of the wireless telephone; but tens of thousands, hundreds of thousands, millions, the whole race, will draw from it a profit more desirable than dollars.

"This is a new development—a perfection—of the telephone. The telephone already has worked a vast social and economic revolution—and its influence is growing.

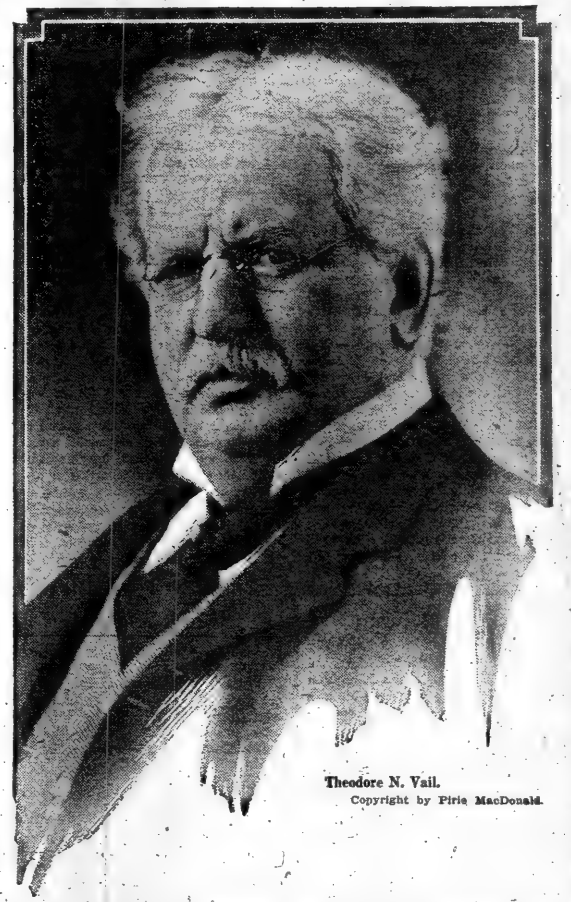
"It has reduced the whole United States, potentially, to the size of a community. Every one is aware of the importance of the telephone to city life, but I find that city dwellers generally are unaware of its importance to country life.

"Note this: more than one-half of the farms in the United States already are connected up with telephones, and these phones are all tributary to the great general system.

"No such thing as isolation has been necessary for a long time, and, now that the wireless telephone is an assured success, capable of transmitting messages over great distances, it is less necessary than ever.

"There are more than 8,500,000 telephones in the United States! Telephone toll lines now reach 70,000 places in this country, as against 60,000 Post Offices and 60,000 railroad stations and regular telegraph offices at about 25,000 places.

"Now that the wireless has been developed, a vast extension of telephonic service will be possible. It is not improbable that telephonic communication between America and Europe ere long will be established, and this, of course, will mean that ships at sea will be able



Theodore N. Vail.
Copyright by Pirie MacDonald.

to talk by telephone with shores however distant, and with other vessels.

"The wireless telephone will not supplant the wire telephone, I think; but the wireless method will round out the old style telephone, making it complete, by enabling telephony to reach into remote spots to which wires cannot be strung, for one reason or another.

"There are difficulties to be overcome, but the results of the recent experiments, which carried the human voice from Arlington, near Washington, to Mare Island, near San Francisco, by wireless, were better than Alexander Graham Bell's results when he talked by wire for the first time over a circuit but a few yards in length.

"We don't know where the wireless telephone will lead us. But the fact which principally impresses me is that we, in America, are doing this work, this big, constructive scientific work, at a time when all Europe is at war. That's pretty fine.

"The spoken word has great advantages over the written word. There is no uncertainty about the mails, but there is likely to be an indefiniteness, an incompleteness about correspondence.

"You can't argue by mail and it is through argument that conclusions of great moment usually are reached. Discussion—that's the thing.

"I feel confident that this country will never again have any difficulties which cannot be settled by discussion and mutual concessions, and the marvelously developing telephone will do much to extend discussion and make it easier and more effective in the future.

"Perfectly free communication between people means such a liberty of the individual as the old-time revolutionists never dreamed of, for it means liberty of thought enlightened by untrammelled contact with all other thought. If a free interchange of ideas and thought once can be had between all, common course of action will be found to rectify most troubles. That is what we must strive for in this country. I believe that when we get it many, if not most, of the difficulties which today seem to confront us will disappear.

"I believe that perfectly free communication between people inevitably must mean general education, and general education in time will do away in this country with prejudice. It is prejudice which makes partisan politics bitter and inefficient as a governing force.

"I think that through education of the people we shall achieve nonpartisanship, and through that we eventually shall be capable of truly unprejudiced, and therefore truly wise, action. When we reach that point of development we shall be the greatest people upon earth.

"The men who have more than any one else to do with the progress of this nation will be our Commissioners, interstate, State, and local, in control of regulations governing our public utilities.

"These Commissioners will have larger interests and more important economic questions to protect, regulate, and settle than are taken before our highest judiciary; larger, even, than will be taken for adjudication before the Supreme Court of the United States.

"If these courts of commerce can be elevated to a high plane in the estimation of the public and can be kept entirely free from partisan control, the really vital questions—economic, industrial, what not—will be settled for the good of all. That will mean especially that they will be settled in a manner satisfactory to and beneficial to both labor and capital.

"Certainly these men, who will spring into being as the result of economic and scientific needs and advance, will have more than any one else to do with the economic development and condition of the country.

"I am an optimist. I believe we shall come out all right, and I believe we will be all right now as soon as we give conditions a chance to adjust themselves.

"We are a big people and must do things in the future in big ways, even bigger ways than the big ways for which in the past we have become world-celebrated, and in order to do this we must get into the minds of the men controlling our public utilities a sense of their responsibility to progress and the public.

"In order to get that into their minds, we must get into the minds of the people the conviction of the great necessity for putting the right men into such places. That's coming. We shall have fewer incompetents and very many fewer dishonest men at such work in the future than we have had in the past. I believe that the public, whom the politicians think can be so easily fooled, is, really, unfoolable. Lincoln was right about that. Performance, not prophecy and glittering promise, must be the standard by which to measure public men.

"We must realize that we can't do big things with little instrumentalities. We must thoroughly realize that, especially. The bigger the situation, the bigger the opportunity for all; but for big situations big men must be found who can think big thoughts, interpret them in big ways to the public, and thus accomplish big results. Otherwise our innate ambition to do big things will react on us and crush us.

"If there had been the right men at the right work in the right places, everywhere, the European war would not have happened and there would have been no economic destruction here, where, as a matter of fact, there has been much, although I think we are coming to our senses and bringing it to an end.

"What we need to keep a tight grip upon, in these days, is our knowledge of real values in distinction from false ones.

"The sudden ups and downs of the stock market, in these days, should not be permitted to affect the procedure of the average citizen or color his outlook upon life.

"We want to stop worrying, if we can, about speculative stock prices, and devote our attention to seeing to it that the values behind the stocks are real.

"Fully half our panics have been results of overspeculation in railroad and other stocks; but the speculators could be wiped out forever without having any destructive effect upon the actual railroads.

"If we could keep our business down to a basis of actuality there would be no more panics, for, really, we are a growingly prosperous people.

"What we must avoid is anything which is actually destructive of our means of inter-communication and transportation, for on them our national life depends.

"Wall Street has an important place in reality, although its definite usefulness at times has been subverted by some, who have made it a place for playing a giants' poker game in which bluffs are based upon our prosperity.

"Wealth and Wall Street are not necessarily related one to the other in any way whatsoever. It was only recently that a man died in the West, leaving a fortune estimated at $40,000,000, although in his estate was found not one security quoted on the Stock Exchange.

"Stocks may go up and stocks may go down without actually affecting our railways; we must get into the state of

mind which will permit me to realize this.

"Stocks, produce, and other exchanges, commonly known as Wall Street, have a tremendous legitimate field of usefulness. Business cannot be conducted on a large scale, as we must conduct it, without liquid capital, and liquid capital when not employed quickly eats up the profits of business. It is through Wall Street and other exchange centres that capital which otherwise would be locked up can be invested in such ways that, in time of need, it readily can be realized upon.

"If a business man needs capital to take care of his actual business and finds his own tied up in a mortgage, for example, it will not be liquid, readily and quickly flowing from one use to another. It may take time which he cannot afford to negotiate that mortgage. But if he has his surplus capital in stocks and bonds it truly is in a liquid state, for upon them he can realize, or borrow money, as needs be, because of their definite market provided and organized for dealing in them.

"Activity, employment, production, consumption, purchasing power make values, and we must avoid such things as actually do affect these unfavorably. Speculation, in Wall Street or elsewhere, has as much to do with real production as a roulette wheel has to do with the world's industry.

"There is no valid reason why we ever should know hard times in this country. Panics and hard times come from unwise economic legislation, or from overexpansion, following a period of prosperity, when they are precipitated by the speculators who hope to buy something at one price and sell it at a higher price, regardless of its actual value.

"The slump comes when they cannot find the other buyers.

"Legitimate promotion and speculation are wide apart, but people will confound them. Substantially all speculation at least claims as its basis the success of legitimate promotion and development.

"We have everything here with which to make good times, and nothing here except unwise politicians to make bad times. Sensible, not sensational, business legislation is what we need. If, as a nation, we could get over the bargain-counter habit we should be doing very well indeed.

"This struggle to get all we can and give as little as we can is not good business—we should be willing to pay a fair price to others and take a fair price from others. More money can be made on a large output at a small profit than on a small output at a large profit if there is a potential market for the production.

"Quantity in production at small profit is of greater general benefit because it reaches greater numbers of people, and in turn creates greater employment, which in its turn makes wider markets. Wages are kept down by the bargain hunter, who endeavors to pay less than it is worth for any commodity or service.

"The consumer would have everything in his own hands if he but realized it. It is the consumer who establishes the price of labor. A boycott on cut prices would do more to raise wages than a boycott on non-union products.

"Some discouraging experiences have been recorded in the history of this nation's business. Business as often does not pay because it is unfairly treated as because it is badly managed.

"Why should business continually be attacked? Success ought to be admired and emulated, not condemned. Every one of those condemning it is himself trying to achieve it.

"It is a curious thing that the demagogues never talk about the losers among business men. Years of preparation and vast investments may result in ruin. The man who does not win gets no attention.

"But the man who, through intelligence and hard work, wins a big profit instantly becomes a mark.

"That's what's the matter with us. It has been that tendency which has made us suffer at a time when we, of all the world, should not be suffering.

"We are the luckiest nation on the surface of the earth. We ought to be congratulating ourselves and doing our best to help one another. All employers should be willing to give a living wage to their employes and all employes should be willing to give generous service for the money they are paid. All consumers and users of service or commodities should be eager to pay a fair price for others' goods and service, and then they can get a fair price for their own. The railroads should give good service and the public should pay fair rates for it.

"We can't have good railroads and other necessary service unless we allow these utilities to charge enough to make maintenance at the maximum of efficiency possible in their service.

"What we want to do is to dissipate the pall of gloomy smoke which has drifted across the ocean from the European battlefields and settled on this nation's psychology.

"If the railroads were moving as they were in 1906 there would be no unemployment here, and there is every economic reason why they should be in better shape now than they were then, for really there is now more work than there was then for them to do.

"People want them to do it, too, but will not enable them to provide for themselves facilities with which to do it by taking from their shoulders the unwise restrictions which are hampering them. How can improved service be given, higher wages be paid, more paid for material and supplies, without proper rates to meet operating cost and enable the operating companies to get money to extend and provide for increasing demands?

"Rates which are too low are as unfair as rates which are too high.

"But prices cannot steadily be decreased without some underlying and good cause. When a newly discovered scientific method makes it possible, well and good; but rates and prices cannot be reduced every time a new year rolls around.

"We have been led astray by theorists until the idea is prevalent among many that in some unrevealed way corporations, especially transportation corporations, can put wages up indefinitely and cut costs down indefinitely.

"When a manufacturer raises wages it is regarded as a reasonable thing for him to increase prices, but the nation has got into the habit of expecting railways to continually reduce rates, just as it has got into the habit of expecting other public utilities continually to reduce rates, because our nation has been so prolific of men of new ideas and improved methods that have accomplished marvels in the direction of decreasing costs and increasing output.

"Instead of listening to every one seeking notoriety by attacking property or corporations, every constructive mind in this country should endeavor to aid in getting accurate information concerning actual facts before the people. Many of them have been wrongly informed. Many of them belong to an unassimilated mass, and are easy victims of the legislator or the man who wants to be a legislator and who appeals to ignorance and prejudice.

"Ninety per cent. of the attacks on wealth are made by those who do not comprehend wealth. John D. Rockefeller could not cash in many millions by liquidation if every one else were liquidating at the same time.

"His wealth does not consist of money, but of properties which get their value from production and employment of labor and which have little or no liquidating value except as going concerns. The moment they cease to produce their value is gone.

"The big telephone plants, electric light plants, and public service corporations generally are worth and actually represent the investment of millions of dollars as activities, but they have small liquidation values save as going concerns.

"I lately have read a novel which tells of Rockefeller cashing in a thousand millions in gold. As a matter of fact, he could do it no more than you or I could.

"The wealth, the revenue, of the country consists of the difference between what is paid for its raw material and what is paid by the ultimate consumer for the finished product, which is manufactured from the raw material.

"Our business men must learn that they can charge $1.50 only for goods worth $1.50, and our workers must come to understand that they can charge $1.50 only for labor which actually is worth $1.50.

"No large class of society can get any permanent benefit to itself if it comes at the expense of any other class of society.

"No one belives in high wages any more than I do. I should be glad to see every employe of the Bell Telephone Company get twice as much as he is getting for his work if the public were willing to pay enough for its telephone service to make this possible.

"The perfection of the wireless telephone is a great step in scientific advance. It should be the effort of an enlightened American public to see to it that by following the right economic course we are able to take full advantage of it."

Belgium Used as a Milch-Cow for Germany

(Continued from Page 6.)

sels. Their special duty, in time of war, is to take care of the wounded. The German Governor General wished to turn them into some kind of a charity organization. They objected and claimed the protection secured to them by the Red Cross conventions. The German Governor General tore up that "scrap of paper," and on April 14, 1915, ordered the Belgian Red Cross to turn over all its money, property, and archives to Count von Hatzfelt. The Belgian Red Cross declined to do so, whereupon the Governor General proceeded to carry out his order by military force and to take over all the property, including the cash.

It may be pleasant to hear that the Germans are making good use of the stolen property, but I am inclined to think that if Mr. McClellan had known the facts in the case he would have omitted all mention of the subject, or would himself have frankly condemned it. My statement in regard to this matter may be verified by the skeptical by referring to the protest which has been made, not only by the Belgian Red Cross, but also by the International Red Cross Committee, whose office is in Switzerland.

It is hardly necessary to say much about the destruction of Louvain. The world has long ago made up its mind on that matter. Any one who wants to believe the German version, as given by Mr. McClellan, is at liberty to do so, but the majority of thinking people will probably accept the version as given by Lord Bryce, the Belgian Commission of Inquiry, and other sources, including recently the report of an Austrian priest published in the Dutch paper Di Tijd, namely, that Louvain was wantonly destroyed. Mr. McClellan thinks that less than one-sixth of the town was destroyed. Cardinal Mercier says: "At Louvain the third part of the buildings are down; 1,074 dwellings have disappeared; on the town land and in the suburbs 1,823 houses have been burned." The reader may form his own opinion as to which of these two witnesses is likely to be the better informed on the subject.

Mr. McClellan calls attention to the fact that "the pictures in the Cathedral" (by which he means the Church of St. Pierre) "were saved at the risk of their lives by German soldiers." This seems to be true, for according to the evidence of Professor van der Essen, Professor of History of the University of Louvain, "the present Burgomaster of Louvain, who is a professor of our university, went straight to the choir, after the burning of the church, to see whether the two Van der Weydens and the Thierry Bouts had been burned. He discovered them well packed up and ready to be conveyed to the station and thence straight to Germany."

Space does not permit comment on all the errors into which Mr. McClellan has been led by his German guides. His naïveté is indicated even in minor matters, as, for example, when he tells us that the Germans have restored the old Flemish names of the towns, "Louvain becomes Löwen, Liè becomes Lüttich." As a matter of fact Löwen and Lüttich are German names, the Flemish equivalents are Leuven and Luik.

My object in writing this article is to call attention to the fact that the Belgians under German rule are in even worse plight than they were a year ago. Germany is running Belgium for military purposes and for revenue only. Germany has burned and pillaged scores of Belgian towns and villages. She has massacred thousands of inoffensive Belgian men, women and children. She has stifled all Belgian trade and commerce. She is collecting from impoverished Belgians a regular tax of 480,000,000 francs, (about $96,000,000,) a year. Besides occasional "extras"—and, after that, she leaves the Belgians to starvation.



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War Brings Lost Splendor to English Letters

Simplicity and Nobility Like That of Elizabethan Age, Says Cosmo Hamilton, Now Must Take the Place of Artificiality and Cheapness

By Joyce Kilmer.

THE war is driving English literature backward. It is driving it back to the "spacious days" of Queen Elizabeth. The new era of English literature will be greater than any which has come between it and the death of Shakespeare.

It was Cosmo Hamilton who told me this—Lieutenant Cosmo Hamilton of the Royal Naval Air Service. He is the author of "The Blindness of Virtue" and many another successful novel and play, and some years ago he was conspicuous as editor of The London World, a paper to which Lord Roberts contributed his famous series of pleas for national preparedness. Mr. Hamilton is making a brief visit to New York and found time to make to me some extraordinarily optimistic prophecies of the future of English letters.

"English literature is doing the retrograde act," he said, as he paced up and down his pleasant apartment in the neighborhood of Columbus Circle. "The inevitable swing of the pendulum is affecting literature as it is affecting everything else.

"You see, our writers had gone as far in one direction as it was possible for them to go. A certain sort of literature, the literature of psychological analysis, had been brought up to the highest pitch possible by men like Bernard Shaw.

"Now that sort of thing is as dead as the dodo. The smell of blood has driven it away. We are going back to the simple and sincere and direct kind of writing which we knew generations ago.

"What happened when the Titanic went down is happening over again, but on a tremendous scale. Then, you remember, all the people in that great crowd of effete and overcivilized went down on their knees and prayed. So now all our writers, whether they have been accustomed to write like Nietzsche, or like Charles Garvice, or like Sir Oliver Lodge, are going down on their knees and praying. In English literature God's day has come again."

I asked Mr. Hamilton to give me some specific examples of what he meant.

"Well," he said, thoughtfully, "the English author has given up his pen to take up a sword—not only figuratively, but literally. All the authors who are physically able to do so are serving their country one way or another. They no longer are merely artists, they have become men.

"There is John Masefield, the poet who wrote 'The Everlasting Mercy' and 'The Widow in the By Street'; he is serving with the Red Cross. Compton Mackenzie, the author of 'Carnival' and 'Sinister Street' is in the Dardanelles. A. E. W. Mason is the Captain of a Manchester regiment. W. B. Maxwell is a Lieutenant in the Royal Fusiliers.

"Somerset Maugham is with the Red Cross. Lord Dunsany, the poet, is with the Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers. Hector Munro is a Corporal. Stephen Gwynne, the Irish poet and M. P., is a Lieutenant, and Patrick MacGill, whose 'The Children of the Dead End' made a great impression in England and the United States, is a private.

"Now, for these men to give up their purely literary interests and go out on active service is bound to have its effect on their work. And the writers who cannot be at the front will nevertheless find that a great change has come over their attitude toward life and literature.

"I don't mean that English literature will grow more warlike. No one will have the audacity to attempt to reproduce war in fiction when the reality of war has been so terribly close to us all. What I mean is that the tremendous moral shock of the war is bringing all our literature back to a humbler level.

"We shall all walk with our two feet on the solid earth, instead of with our heads in skies of our own imagining. There will be less intellectual pride, less skepticism, less individualism."

"Then the war," I suggested, "will bring democracy back to England?"

"Not democracy," said Mr. Hamilton, energetically. "All shibboleths like 'democracy' will go! We will hear nothing more of 'democracy,' 'autocracy,' and all that sort of rubbish! We will become not more democratic but more human. Writers will be writers, not artists. They will cut their hair, and stop wearing funny hats and funny morals.

"We have all become much humbler," said Mr. Hamilton. "We are trying to interpret once more the inarticulate cry which has gone up unnoticed for many years—the cry for spiritual things instead of artistic things.

"We have had so many artistic things! Futurism, Cubism, Post-Impressionism, Imagism, Vorticism—I cannot catalogue them all!

"Now all these things are forgotten. They have given place to a sort of desire, a very humble desire, to give comfort rather than mental dry food. You see, our land will be full of widows and the fatherless. And they won't want little Imagiste poems or Futuristic paintings or elaborate psychological studies in the form of fiction. They will want something that they can lean on, something that will comfort them.

"And that can only be provided for them by writers who are willing to go back and assume the humbleness of heart and mind which characterized their great predecessors in English letters. No longer can literature be a sort of sky-scraper with the first twelve stories empty and a man screaming on the roof.

"Our literary stock in trade will in future be sincerity, instead of insincerity. We shan't juggle words like mountebanks in a music hall, we shan't phrase-make and coin words. We shall say something simply instead of nothing elaborately.

"How can it be otherwise? We are living among the débris of civilization. And all among the ruins of cathedrals and railway stations and poets' houses lie the broken remains of shibboleths and cant and catchwords!

"This war has done more for literature than any one yet can comprehend. It will have the same effect upon books, as the laundry has upon the scented handkerchiefs of the effete—it will wash them clean.

"We are up against the root facts of life. The long nights we've spent shoulder to shoulder with rough men, simple boys from the backwoods, little shopkeepers to whom the war has been a sort of physical joy, having let them out for a holiday—these very genuine things, among them being stars and frost and the sun, having forced us to see at first hand all the things we have either accepted second hand or not believed at all. And don't you think that the effect of all this will show in our literature?

"There will be a recrudescence of simplicity in literature, and therefore a recrudescence of great literature. For the simplest art is the greatest art.

"This war may be followed by a period marked by as great expressions of the soul of man as those which make the age of Queen Elizabeth stand out in the history of literature, alight with the same fires of idealism. Some critics say that our literature is retrograding. It is retrograding—to the Elizabethan era.

"The war has swept away so much rubbish, and taken away the appetite for rubbish. In London today you could not bring out the work of a new decadent poet, no matter how brilliant and picturesquely wicked he might be. It would not be tolerated. And the poseurs, the ultra-modern painters and sculptors and poets, the little clever people, are all dead."

"Are any of them literally dead?" I asked. "Did any of them go to war?"

"Not at all!" said Mr. Hamilton. "It was not the little clever writers who went to war. They stayed safe at home. They are not dead literally, but they are dead in theory. So far as any attention they might receive from the public is concerned, so far as their fame is concerned, they are as dead as a fish left behind on dry land by the receding waters.

"The war's immediate effect upon the publishers will be to cause a dearth of books. This will cause them to republish the writings of the poets, novelists, and dramatists of earlier generations. And so the next generation will have a familiarity with great literature which our own has lacked.

"Then, too, so far as England is concerned, the mercenary side of literature must undergo a change. The tax on paper, which has been established to meet the appalling expense of the war, will drive out of existence the enormous mass of cheap novels, newspapers, and magazines.

"We have felt the war's effect on newspapers already. About thirty weekly journals have suspended publication, and several morning and evening papers.

"The Daily Citizen suspended its London edition in March and its Manchester edition in June. It lives now only in weekly form, as The Independent. The Daily Herald, once a daily, is now a weekly.

"The Daily Call, which was started after the war began, made its last appearance in April. The Echo and Evening Chronicle, a similar but more elaborate publication, died after its thirty-sixth issue.

"The Midland Evening News is dead, and so is the daily edition of The Cork Free Press. Of eighteen special war periodicals not more than half a dozen are now left. The Sporting Sun, a Saturday evening newspaper which came into existence when the evening papers began to curtail their sporting news, lasted for only two or three issues.

"But the most important effect of this tax will be in doing away with the great flood of cheap paper-bound novels, most of them absolutely worthless. This will help us to clean up the market.

"We are setting our house in order. We can no longer be cynical and sophisticated; we have become as little children.

"The imagination of the nations has been stirred. The living spark of spirit which was latent in every one has burst into flame. And this gives God another chance with us—or us another chance with God.

"The terrible cannonade has blown away the cloud which hung between religion and the Deity. People are seeing things straight now. And it is perfectly natural—pathetic as it may seem to Bernard Shaw and his kind—that the intellectuals, as well as the so-called ignorant people, have received an appalling shock, and are alike asking themselves what is the meaning of this hideous debacle.

"To consider it to be due to the blood-drunkenness of one man insane for power is foolish. It is merely the swing of the pendulum. People climb up to a great height and are physically unfit to look down again without growing giddy and falling.

"Those who survive will find themselves down at the bottom, where their grandfathers were. And their grandfathers wrote better books, far better books, than they have written—their books were truer, simpler, and more sincere.

"Honesty will come back into literature, as it will come back into politics, science, and religion. And once you get honesty into art, you get great art."



Cosmo Hamilton.

Are All Americans Learning to Play Games?

Growing Popularity of Tennis, Golf, and Recreation Centres Indicates That Present Generation's Impulse Is Strong for the Outdoor Life

National Golf Champion on Growth of the Play Idea.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As you say, there seems to be a growing love of amateur play, but it seems to me that it is a part of the larger movement which is responsible for the half-holiday on Saturday for example. In other words, I believe there is going on in this country a realization that "all work and no play makes Jack a dull boy." And so, while golf and tennis are increasing in popularity and probably drawing people away from professional games, still the general increase of interest in and time taken for recreation more than makes up for such a conflict.

ROBERT A. GARDNER.

Chicago, Ill.

WHAT'S the matter with baseball?" is a question often asked nowadays. It has been answered in more ways than one.

"I can give the real explanation," remarked one of a group of men who had been watching the recent national tennis tournament at Forest Hills, L. I. "We Americans are outgrowing our lazy habit of watching professional players of games. We are learning to play ourselves. A few of us learned years ago; today all of us are getting into the outdoor life. The increasing popularity of such sports as tennis and golf is slowly but certainly dooming the mere sporting spectacles like baseball."

The others in the group agreed with him unanimously. Later several leaders in amateur sports were asked by THE TIMES for their opinions on the proposition that professional games were being relegated to a back seat by the growing love of active outdoor play by the present generation of Americans. A typical reply was that of the tennis expert, Richard N. Williams, 2d, of Philadelphia, ex-champion of America. His letter, printed in full in another column, contained the following:

"American men, as well as women, are no longer content to watch an athletic contest. They wish to play something themselves."

Many observers, while agreeing in part, would not generalize so positively as this. But nobody with his eyes open can doubt the spread of "the outdoor idea." We are learning to play. The fact is demonstrated every day at three score and more golf courses within easy reach of New York City, tens of thousands of tennis courts on which the most popular of all outdoor games is being played from Maine to California, the boating clubs that line our sea shores and inland water fronts, and, finally, though not of least importance, the municipal recreation centres in our cities and towns.

"I believe the time will come," said George Gordon Battle, President of the Parks and Playgrounds Association, in answering THE TIMES question, "when a city will regard it as disgraceful for its children to be starved of their natural right to play as for them to be starved of food necessary for physical sustenance."

The grip of tennis upon the public was evidenced at the Forest Hills tournament. What a contrast with the national event as staged a decade ago at Newport! Imagine yourself an old-timer who had watched championship tennis on the Casino courts in the days of Wrenn, Clothier, even Larned, returning after a long absence to see the final matches in their new setting. Instead of a sleepy lawn party, whose decorum was punctuated by gentle hand-clapping, you find yourself viewing from a high grandstand gruelling contests which elicit the wildest applause.

The game of tennis in 1915, though its rules are essentially the same, is a new game, and the spectators have a new point of view. They watch the experts not as a steady every-day diversion, but as a rare lesson in the sport which they themselves follow. It is a safe guess that nine out of ten onlookers, including the small children, are players more or less proficient. That is why they are sympathetic in their applause or cheers, never derisive.

Tennis crowds, in short, typify the new outdoor spirit in Americans. That the national tournament attracted as many as 10,000 spectators on the closing days was testimony of national interest in the game. Among the thousands were



W. M. Johnston.

some who had traveled all the way from California to see the experts from that State compete; incidentally, they saw the youngest of their favorites, a youth not yet turned 20, win the championship. Others had come from the far South and hundreds from the near-by Atlantic and New England sections. The crowd was truly national—as much so as any throng that ever witnesses a world's series in baseball. In its way, too, it was quite as enthusiastic. In fact, the comment was made in several newspaper reports that the crowd actually resembled a baseball audience, so great was the tension at times and so high ran the excitement.

But, argues the man who clings to his belief that baseball retains its old hold, the national tennis tourney was an unusual spectacle; as an annual event it commanded interest out of proportion to the ordinary appeal of the game. On the contrary, the tennis spectacle did not tell half the story of the growing tennis enthusiasm throughout the country. Every small town now has its courts. The country clubs find it hard to build courts fast enough to keep up with the growing demand. In the city there have been fortunes made by promoters of for-hire courts, and it has become a problem to find room for enough tennis players in the public parks. The hired courts, by the way, are in many cases flooded and transformed into skating rinks after cold weather sets in, and the proprietors get their profits every month in the year from young New Yorkers, for whom healthful outdoor exercise has become a necessity.

Not so long ago tennis was regarded as a game for the leisurely well-to-do. You were liable to be hooted if you walked through a tenement district or a suburban mill town carrying a racquet. It is different now. In suburbs that never thought of having a country club you find clay courts maintained by neighborhood subscriptions. In the city parks there are tournaments in which participate children who never saw a private court. Graduates from the park courts have taken part in some of the leading events of the metropolitan district within the last two years. It would not be very remarkable for a player bred in Brownsville or Harlem, and trained in Prospect or Central Park, to win the national trophy within the next five years.

While tennis has always had possibilities of violent exercise, it is only of late that the leading players have seemed to carry strenuousness to extremes. This probably accounts for part of the game's increase in popularity. It has become more of a fight, less of a tea party exhibition. Johnston, McLoughlin, and Williams play a game so much more spirited than the tennis of two decades ago that the onlooker soon realizes why even the moderate age of 30 is coming to be regarded as far along for a tennis crack. At Forest Hills the doctors had to work nearly half an hour over one powerful athlete after a five-set match, so terrific had been the strain on him—and this athlete happened to be a famous football player, distinguished among those who knew him for his unusual strength and endurance!

Later, at the end of the tournament, cheering thousands saw the lithe McLoughlin totter to a chair after his losing match with the new champion. McLoughlin is 24 years old, Johnston under 20. The end of their battle reminded one more of a prize-ring finish than of an old-time tennis match. And the next day the newspapers told us how "youth must be served." Poor McLoughlin was retired by the critics at the venerable age of one score years and four!

It may be that tennis is becoming too violent. The doctors tell people with weak hearts not to play it. But only a few of us can be champions, so perhaps we will not tackle the game furiously enough to injure ourselves. We can find comfort in the case of the Right Hon. Arthur J. Balfour, who still plays good tennis at more than 70 years and was within the last five years a tournament partner of the late Anthony Wilding.

Then there is golf. Statistics showing the total number of golfers in America are not at hand, but consider these facts: In the New York district are at least sixty-seven golf clubs, belonging to the Metropolitan Golf Association. The members number about 20,000. A few more thousand play on the public courses; they have not been counted, but you will conclude they compose a vast army if you arise early enough some Sunday in Summer to see the 4 A. M. crowd at the first tee in Van Cortlandt Park.

Glance at the club lists of the Middle Western, Far Western, Southern, and other sectional golf associations; then calculate that almost every city of 10,000 inhabitants has, or is about to have, a country club and golf course—and you get an idea of the golf fever in America.

Anybody who still harbors delusions about golf being an old man's game should see the old men's grandchildren practicing their strokes. In many a club the leading players include boys under 18 years. Two years ago a seventeen-year-old was champion of one New Jersey club of 250 members. Remember Phil Carter of Bridgehampton, L. I., the interscholastic winner. And, finally, don't forget that Francis Ouimet won the open championship of America at the age of 20, defeating in the finals two of the world's greatest golfers, Ray and Vardon, in one of the most astonishing matches golf history has known.

Those who don't play golf say it is a game for the elderly. So it is. It's a game for anybody and everybody, old and young. Without ever subjecting the player to a physical strain, it furnishes gradually all the exercise needed; if you doubt it, try thirty-six or fifty-four holes in a day, and then count the aches in your muscles after the fifteen or more miles you have traveled. It certainly requires the highest skill. Watch an expert make a mashie stroke from a hundred yards, laying the ball within two yards of the hole, and you will decide that even the cleverest tennis strokes fall short of this one in delicacy.

No, there is no doubt about the fascination of golf, any more than about its fast growing popularity. And perhaps the chief reason it appeals to all ages is that the player's score depends not in the least upon the skill or endurance of an opponent. The fat man, the tired man, or the chronic duffer can pair with

From Richard N. Williams, 2d, National Tennis Champion in 1914.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

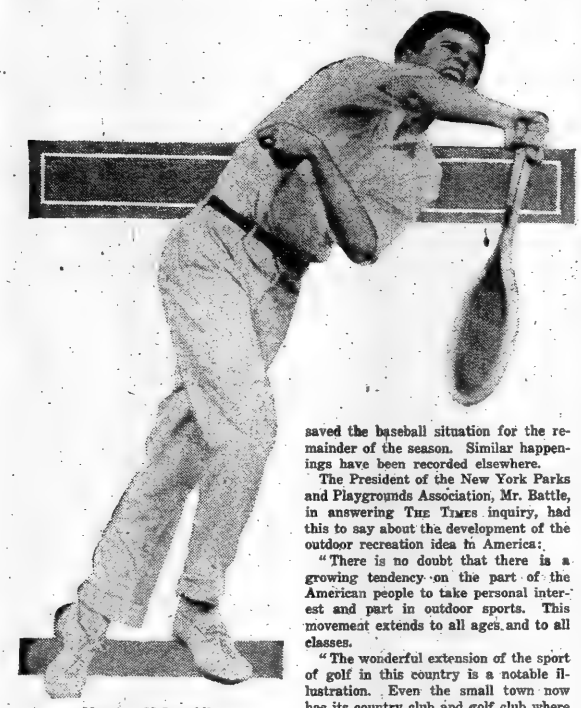
I have watched the growth of tennis—and that of golf also. I have talked to men in sporting goods houses about it, and I am sure these games are growing at the expense of baseball, football, &c. The sales of athletic goods show this to be true. American men, as well as women, are no longer content to watch an athletic contest. They wish to play something themselves, and naturally many turn to tennis and golf. I have noticed the tendency in college sports; the students are now picking out sports which they can follow after graduation, instead of sports they cannot continue to follow, such as football and hockey.

RICHARD N. WILLIAMS, 2d.

Philadelphia, Penn.



Robert A. Gardner.



Maurice McLoughlin.

the expert, and both of them will (or should) enjoy the game.

The theory that actual playing of games is luring Americans away from professionally played spectacles is hardly debatable any longer. Even the baseball managers and promoters have admitted it within the last few months, in answering the query "What's the matter with baseball?" Incidentally, they have named the moving pictures as a contributing cause of decline in bleacher and grand-stand crowds.

Tennis and golf, of course, are not the only active sports that have lessened patronage of professional games. They are particularly mentioned herein because they happen to be pastimes whose advance in popular favor has been most notable in late years. Motoring, motor boating, water sports—all sorts of healthful outdoor recreations have come into wider demand. In the city, play centres, track races, and miscellaneous contests have attracted numberless boys and girls from the ball parks. The case of Newark, N. J., has been cited as proof of this in the past Summer. A new recreation park's opening was followed immediately by a waning of baseball attendance, and only a revolutionary cutting of the admission price to 10 cents saved the baseball situation for the remainder of the season. Similar happenings have been recorded elsewhere.

The President of the New York Parks and Playgrounds Association, Mr. Battle, in answering THE TIMES inquiry, had this to say about the development of the outdoor recreation idea in America:

"There is no doubt that there is a growing tendency on the part of the American people to take personal interest and part in outdoor sports. This movement extends to all ages and to all classes.

"The wonderful extension of the sport of golf in this country is a notable illustration. Even the small town now has its country club and golf club where tennis and golf are played. Many of these clubs are very reasonable in their charges, and the amusement is thus brought within the reach of persons of very moderate means. It is well known that devotees of golf are to be found at every age. I have seen a threesome composed of grandson, father, and grandfather, each of them playing a good game, with the result of the match sharply contested and in doubt up to the last.

"Along with the personal participation in sports goes a general interest in outdoor affairs. Our working people are beginning to spend their holidays more and more in the open air, after the fashion of the Continental peoples.

"Perhaps the most important development is the public recognition of the fact that children require play and recreation in the open air as a necessary factor in their development. The different States and municipalities are beginning slowly, but steadily, to recognize that it is no economy to cramp and dwarf the growing generation so as to produce a weak and stunted race. And not only from the standpoint of physical development is it necessary that children should have play and recreation, but it is even more necessary from the standpoint of mind and character. The dreams and aspirations of childhood, so necessary in developing the mental and moral forces of the child, can only exist where there is an opportunity for natural sport and recreation and the attendant communion with nature. These truths are being generally recognized. Our cities are full of playgrounds and recreation centres. Slowly we are beginning to learn that our schoolhouses can be used for this great purpose.

"So, on the whole, it is quite clear that there is a great movement in this country on the part of children and adults toward personal participation in sports and in outdoor recreations, such as walking, sailing, and the like. Along with this development has come a certain decline of interest in the mere watching of professional games. I do not at all deprecate or decry interest in professional sports. Any normal man or boy likes to see a good game of baseball or a good game of football; and it is far better for the man or boy to spend his afternoon in that way than in many other kinds of amusement. But it is still better if he will himself take part in some game, recreation, or sport which will develop him morally, mentally, and physically. I think, therefore, that it is a good sign for our country that our people are taking a more active part in outdoor pursuits, even if it entails a diminution in the attendance on professional games.

"As President of the Parks and Playgrounds Association of the City of New York I have watched the growing recognition on the part of the public that play and open air are as essential to children as food, and, in one sense, more essential. I believe the time will come when a city will regard it as disgraceful for its children to be starved of their natural right to play as for them to be starved of food necessary for physical sustenance. There is room for general public participation in sports and also for the professional games. But I do believe that the professional games have been overdone, and that sufficient importance has not been attached to the necessity for personal exercise and for taking part personally, especially by children, in outdoor sports and games. I believe that the American people are now on the right track in this matter, and that a proper proportion between amateur and professional sports and recreations is being reached."



R. Norris Williams.

A System That Didn't Quite Work

WELL, I didn't ask you to tell me what to do," retorted Mrs. Oldtimer at the supper table.

"That's a woman for you!" snorted Oldtimer. "You'd go along in the same old rut for a year. I know you didn't ask my advice, but you'd better take it. You don't seem able to help yourself. I tell you I can cure that woman."

"How would you go about it?" queried his wife interestedly.

Oldtimer snorted again. "System," he exploded. "System! That is the stuff. It will cure even a borrowing neighbor.

"Now, see here: just analyze this case. A woman who is eternally borrowing does it because she wants to get something for nothing, or because she's just naturally forgetful.

"When the lady comes to borrow anything from you hereafter just go to a little paper, which you will have hung on the wall, and mark that article down, plainly. Do it so she can't fail to notice what you are at. If she wants to get something for nothing she'll know then that it's no use, because you can remind her to return all she has got. If she's just forgetful it'll serve to make her think she ought to try to remember better. In both cases she will return what she has borrowed. Try it and see."

It was three evenings later that Oldtimer remembered to ask after the success of his offered plan.

"Yes," admitted Mrs. Oldtimer, "I tried it."

"Didn't it do the business?" he asked.

"I will leave that to you," she went on. "I placed the little paper on the wall as you suggested, and when she came next morning to borrow the baking powder I marked it down, also the soda, and the washing powder, and the tea.

"This evening, just as I was getting supper, she came running over and said she had forgotten to get any eggs.

"Then she said: 'Mrs. Oldtimer, I've noticed you making that list of my borrowings for a day or so, and I thought it was such a splendid idea I just made one myself. Whenever I got anything from you I went straight home and marked it down on my list. It would be so nice to compare lists, I thought.

"'But Angela, my next to the oldest, was watching the baby in the kitchen and she let him get his hands on the list. That was the last of it. And so I wanted to know if I could borrow your list until I can copy off one for myself.'"

Mrs. Oldtimer paused. Oldtimer snorted.

"I wish you could handle the home affairs yourself," he grumbled. "I have enough to worry about at the office."

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Times Square, New York



A Saturday Afternoon in the Nature Study Room at a Gary School.

What the Gary School Plan Proposes and Does

Well-Known Educator Discusses in Detail the Wirt Method, Which Is to be Given a Further Trial in the Public Schools of New York City

In view of the controversy aroused by the proposition to adopt the Wirt plan in the New York public schools, this account of the Gary schools by a well-known educator, who is Head Master of the Tome School, is of especial interest at this time.

By Thomas S. Baker, Ph. D.

THE public school of today is not altogether an educational institution. It goes far beyond the function of giving instruction in the branches which make up its curriculum. It has taken on a social importance, further reaching than at any time in its history, and there are many reasons for believing that this tendency will become stronger. An effort is being made everywhere in this country, and especially in the large cities, to bring the public schools into closer relation with the life of the community. The time when the schoolhouse was merely a place where instruction was given for five or six hours a day has passed.

It is no longer a question of furnishing the boy with an education in the old-fashioned restricted sense, but the public expects that he be helped in the vocation which he may later adopt, that he be given shops and laboratories in which he may practice, that he be supplied with playgrounds, gymnasiums, swimming pools, that entertainments be provided for his amusement, and, not content with teaching and helping and amusing the boy, the public also demands that his parents be given an opportunity to improve and amuse themselves in his school building in the evening.

It has not been very long since people debated in some parts of the country whether it was the duty of the city and State to furnish free schools. They were not long in deciding that education should be supplied at the public expense. In those early days education meant something that had to do primarily with book learning, but gradually it was discovered that the difficulties which children in the large cities had to face could not be met merely by what they learned from books. The needs of the foreign children, of the poor children, went far beyond the limits of the conventional school, and gradually this feature was added to the curriculum and that phase of activity was included in the teacher's work, until now the giving of instruction is only a part of the function of the school which is maintained at public expense. Recently the social tendency has gone so far that in New York an effort has been made to have the school officials arrange that the children should be sent to the country at the public expense for a part of their holiday.

Possibly this social movement in the schools has been carried further at Gary, Ind., than at any other place in the United States, or, as far as I know, at any place in the world. Mr. Wirt, the head of the schools in that city, has accepted a larger responsibility for his children than any public school man has ever undertaken. He recognizes that his children need many things that the ordinary school does not offer, and he has crowded into his scheme of education more of what might be called supplementary features than has ever before been attempted. His is the last development in the socializing of the schools. He is not only an educator, but he is a social reformer—a city worker. It is hard to think of any one going further in this direction than has Mr. Wirt. Certainly the tendency to extend the sphere of the school will halt for a while at this point.

But Mr. Wirt would feel very much aggrieved if one were to suggest, even remotely, that he is more of a social reformer than an educator. He claims that a school man dare not limit his efforts to teaching from books and hope to satisfy the demands of his office; that by making a child happier, by improving his physique, by giving him opportunities to work with his hands, and to learn how to do practical things, he is offering a higher form of education than has been thought of before. Possibly he is right. Time alone can tell whether what now seem to be side issues in the scheme of child training are really essentials in his mental development.

The first impression one gets of the Gary schools is that they are the creation of a man of tremendous enthusiasm and unbounded energy, but when one meets Mr. Wirt the former quality of enthusiasm seems to be outweighed by his energy.

He is a man of great poise who does little talking, but gives the impression of having unusual reserve force and strength of purpose. The silent, forceful Superintendent does not appear to be reflected in the scheme of schools he has created. No one but a great enthusiast could have thought of so many novel plans for helping and amusing the children. At the same time one realizes that only a man of strong personality could have persuaded the public and school authorities that so many and such expensive innovations could be justifiable. It is quite true that he would not have been able to secure the money for what must have seemed to be extravagances had he not been able to show that the buildings which he demanded could be used by two or three times as many persons as have ever before been put into buildings of similar extent.

The school houses are models of architecture, they are substantial, they are well arranged, they are impressive in their exterior, and are maintained in an admirable manner. The shops are equipped with machinery of modern design and of great variety. The laboratories look businesslike. The playgrounds are for the real amusement of the children. On every hand one gets the impression of lavish thoughtfulness for the pupils. Educational traditions, textbooks, established courses of study are thrown to the winds because they may not appeal to the boys and girls, and in discussing the Gary schools, whether dealing with the school plant or courses of study, this must always be the starting point. Give the child what he likes, do not attempt to force upon him methods to which he may object.

If one bears this in mind one is able to perceive not only the extent of the departures which Mr. Wirt has made in the construction of his buildings, but also his innovations in pedagogy. The question, of course, soon arises whether this pursuit of happiness, this cult of the easy, is going to furnish the material which will make hard-working and accurate scholars and produce thoughtful men. Another query which arises in one's mind is this: Is not the Gary conception too big? Is it, after all, the province of the school to attempt to do for its pupils all that Mr. Wirt has undertaken? The answer to both these questions must be, Time alone can tell.

In the City of Gary the pride in the school is everywhere evident. The driver of the jitney car which takes you up and down the main street tells you without much enthusiasm and, as though the statement were a matter of course, that Gary has the best schools in the world. He volunteers the information that things are different from the time when he went to school. He begins to enumerate what they have out there: the menagerie, the garden, the wading pond, the swimming pool, the different shops, the entertainments in the Auditorium—all of these things have kindled his imagination, though he confesses that he does not quite see what they have to do with a boy's schooling.

At the hotel, (which is now overcrowded, for Gary is beginning to recover from its recent lean years,) the boy who takes your bag tells you with much pride that he goes to the Gary schools, and when you begin to ask him about his course of study it seems that the shop work and the drafting have made a greater impression on him than the more conventional high school studies. He is not quite sure as to his algebra textbook or how far he has gone in this study. Yes, he has had German, but he did not get along very well in this language.

It is not impossible that this condition of mind may be somewhat typical. The things that are making the strongest impression upon the Gary children are not what they learn from books. On one of the days that I spent in Gary the weather was exceedingly hot. It was a holiday. A good part of the forenoon I passed with one of Mr. Wirt's assistants. In the afternoon I went to see the Superintendent himself. While I was talking with Mr. Swartz, the assistant, there was a group of girls and boys, little and big, in a neighboring room who were receiving a class music lesson. Some played the violin, some played mandolins, and one or two brass instruments.

It was hard to talk educational psychology with the Assistant Superintendent while these young people were torturing some of the popular melodies into shapes that were almost unrecognizable, but one could not help but feel that educational psychology was futile in the face of a situation like this—when children were willing to give up their holiday to come to school, without any compulsion, and follow the directions of the music teacher with the greatest eagerness. It was a melancholy performance from an artistic point of view, but the zeal and serious expression of the young people made it a noteworthy index of what Mr. Wirt is accomplishing.

Then again in the afternoon as I went to see the Superintendent I observed a group of four or five young girls who were on the way to the same school building as I. The temperature was up in the nineties; the streets of the flat prairie city were sun-baked; there was not a breath of air stirring. The girls were on their way to school to take a swim. Again I felt that the school was accomplishing something that was almost better than an educational task.

To a school man who has been brought up in the belief that the old-fashioned methods of conducting schools are by no means effete the Gary system seems to be an exceedingly interesting experiment,

but still an experiment. Its social accomplishments are beyond question. It is taking the children of the very large foreign element, poorly housed, poorly cared for, and giving to them a day full of absorbing interests which is made up of classroom work, manual work, and play. It is literally cleaning them up, giving them a very happy life, and doing a great deal toward modeling them into American citizens.

It is, of course, a great advantage to the system that the children seem to enjoy their school and their school work. However, in making a comparison of his schools with the schools of former days, Mr. Wirt draws a picture whose colors are too dark. To most of us the period that we spent in the primary school and the grammar school does not appear in retrospect a very gloomy portion of our lives. As we reflect upon it, it is hard to bring back many impressions of any kind. This makes us feel that in some way or other there must have been a great waste of time. We did not get much out of our early school days. Few of us gained from this period of our lives what we ought to have gained. There is still something wrong with elementary instruction. Its chief fault consists in the wastefulness of the children's time.

Mr. Wirt thinks he has found a solution. He says in substance: "Let us crowd more things into the life of the child, let us give him more impressions and a greater variety of impressions." Unquestionably Mr. Wirt is on the right path. One illustration is sufficient to show the futility of the curriculum of the average public primary and grammar school. A good part of eight years is devoted to the study of arithmetic, to juggling with arithmetical processes most of which are forgotten. The child would be just as well off at the age of 14 if he had studied arithmetic for only five or six years and had filled in the rest of the time with other things which would be more stimulating.

Mr. Wirt introduces foreign languages and science and a great deal of shop work in these early years. It is possible that the child does not get much exact information out of these courses, but he is certainly no worse off than if he had put in all his time on the deadening courses of the old-fashioned curriculum. Mr. Wirt claims that the impressions which the child gets in this way give him a "background" for the study of these subjects when he enters the high school. The foreign language has a more familiar look and sound, physics and chemistry are not entirely unthought-of subjects.

The keynote of Mr. Wirt's system of instruction is to allow the child to study those things which he likes to learn in the manner in which he likes to learn them. The recitations should be conducted along the lines which the child suggests. Formal textbooks are discouraged. It is to be observed that the idea of the Superintendent is always not to give the pupil what past experience says is best for him, or what the Superintendent or teacher thinks is best for him, but always what the child himself wants. It is this point of view that leads one to believe that the Gary schools as a means of furnishing an education are still in an experimental stage.

Does the pupil receive the mental discipline that is best calculated to develop his mind if he is allowed to proceed in this very casual manner? Is it possible to acquire power of concentration and application if one follows always the line of least resistance? Headmasters of secondary schools find that the greatest fault of their pupils is that they do not know how to study or to apply themselves to their tasks, and a boy or young man who has not acquired this ability has but little chance of getting the kind of education that he ought to have. In the Gary schools the children are not expected to do much studying at home, or, in fact, to do much work on their own account at all. It would seem hardly likely that a student could acquire independence of thought under these conditions.

It is quite probable that Mr. Wirt recognizes the serious difficulty of inducing public school children to study outside of school hours, and he says in effect that his system will place very little responsibility upon the home and the parents. He will have his school day last from 8:15 in the morning until 4:15 in the afternoon. He will attempt to do nearly the whole work of educating the child within the school walls. The distractions to which the young people are exposed certainly, justify such an undertaking, and the Gary plan may be the lesser of two evils, but certainly an ideal scheme is not complete unless emphasis is placed upon private study and independent thinking.

Mr. Wirt claims that by introducing into the lower grades subjects which are usually taught in the high schools he will be able to save his students two years. If this is true his methods should be accepted enthusiastically. Something will certainly have to be done to reduce the time that is now required in educating men for professional careers. A boy graduates usually from the high school at 18, from college at 21. If he then goes to a professional school he will be 25 or 26 years of age before he receives his final diploma, and he can hardly hope to get started on the real business of earning a living until he is 27 or 28.

In theory Mr. Wirt is unquestionably right in his expectation that he will be able to shorten the school life of the boy. In practice the success of his method will depend very largely upon the ability of his teachers. In this connection it should be said that we are in danger of talking too much about system and too little about the ability of the individual teacher. A good schoolmaster can teach successfully and inspire his pupils whether he follows the Gary system or whether he follows no system at all. A great teacher does not need the complex equipment that Mr. Wirt demands, in order to bring out what is best in his pupils, although he may be helped by the lavish furnishings of his laboratories, shops, auditoriums and playgrounds. There is also the danger, however, that the pupils may be distracted from the prime object of getting an education by the complexity of the Gary organization.

The usual conception of the Gary schools is that they are designed primarily for vocational and practical training. Mr. Wirt denies that this is the aim of his course of study. It is true that he begins manual training in the lower grades and he attempts to give to this course a real practical value, in that he expects the pupils in the shops to manufacture the things that they actually use in the school. He demands that the girls who are studying domestic science shall conduct a lunchroom and prepare and sell the luncheons in a businesslike way. He requires the boys in the printing shops to print the school publications, those in the carpenter shop to make some of the school furniture. However, when he starts his young children in these practical courses he has something else in mind besides the making of good cooks, housekeepers, carpenters, and printers.

He thinks there is a psychological advantage, a real educational value in the pursuit of these subjects. He claims that the life which children are forced to lead in the cities is an artificial manner of living, and the object of the school should be to eliminate some of these unnatural conditions and to restore the children to saner surroundings. By giving the child work to do with his hands he believes he is helping him to a more natural, one might say a more primitive, way of living. He does not think that vocational training, strictly speaking, should be undertaken until the boy or girl is far advanced in the high school course. He objects to the idea expressed in the term, "prevocational" training. His pupils who work in the shops do so not for any benefit in the trade which they may adopt later in life.

Mr. Wirt does not seem to be a modern "educationist" in that he wishes to abandon the many traditional subjects which are now being attacked from all sides. He is proud that his boys can do in the third year of high school what he calls college physics. His work in Latin is satisfactory to him, even Latin prose composition, a subject that is usually taught in a most inadequate manner in the public schools, causes him no uneasiness. The course which is given in the four upper classes of the Gary schools, (Mr. Wirt objects to dividing schools into primary, grammar, and high schools; the little and big children are all in one building,) he says, is governed by the requirements which the State of Indiana exacts of all high schools.

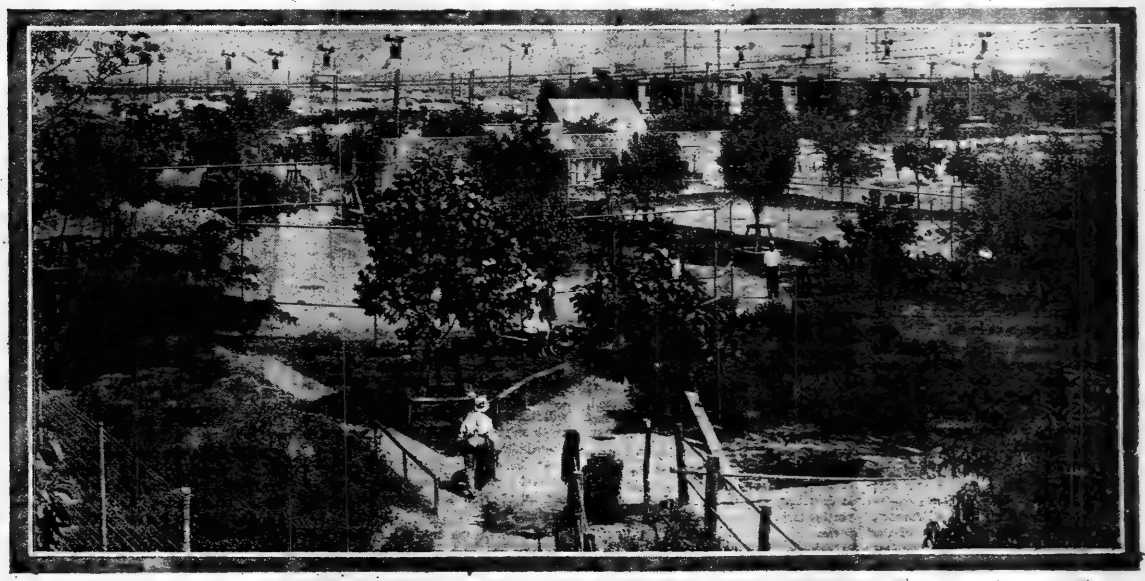
One cannot but feel that the Superintendent's first interest lies in the lower classes. Apparently he has no misgivings as to the work of his older pupils, but with them there are fewer opportunities for innovations and educational experiments. However, the success of his entire system depends upon the results which are obtained by the graduates of the upper classes. If they are well trained and intelligent students, and especially if they are able to complete their courses a year or two earlier than the graduates of other high schools, there could be no better testimony to the efficiency of the system.

Mr. Wirt makes great claims for his methods. He has made some daring innovations. He has set aside many things which educational tradition has regarded as essential. It is only fair that the results which he has obtained should be thoroughly tested. There are some things which even a casual observer finds in Gary that make him feel that, in spite of the very great benefits which the community has obtained from the schools, Mr. Wirt has not yet discovered a magical method which is going to take the place of painstaking and hard work on the part of the students and teachers.

In spite of Mr. Wirt's assertion that the vocational idea is only a secondary one with him, at every turn one feels that utilitarian ideals are placed ahead of the demand for thorough scholarship. The enthusiasm of the school is a fine thing, but there is a possibility of "overboosting," and when it comes to a question of books and learning and scholarship there is danger in glorifying too much the hustling, practical ideal. Even in the matter of teaching English one finds the horizon of the instructors rather limited. One hears a great deal about "vocational English." This is certainly pushing the practical conception of school work to a point that is altogether unreasonable. The instruction in English should not concern itself with the vocations or trades or professions. Good usage and what is good in literature are sufficient aims for the instructor, and it is stultifying for him to divide his work into departments and to say that this kind of writing is good in this line of business and that kind of writing is good in the other kind of business.

It is also shocking to find that the follow-up letters of the breakfast food manufacturers, of the paintmakers, of the automobile builders are held up as models of writing which young people should copy. This rawness and the ambition to be all things to all men is certainly very startling, and it would be unfair to judge the Gary School by strict standards of scholarship, if their Superintendent himself did not claim that he was contributing something new and important to the art or science of training young men and women.

He is bringing his plan of work to the greatest city in America. There are a good many people who have serious misgivings as to its efficacy. Its social value is beyond question. Its pedagogic excellence is still to be determined. On this account, and in order to satisfy those who have doubts, it would be a good plan, and one that is entirely fair, if the students in the highest class of the Gary school should be required to submit to examinations which should be set by some entirely unprejudiced board of examiners, such, for example, as the College Entrance Examination Board. If the young students are able to acquit themselves creditably



A Corner of the Playgrounds at the Emerson School, Gary, Showing Lights for Night Tennis.

in these tests the Gary system will have more than justified itself.

It is probable that Mr. Wirt would never have gained a hearing for himself if he had not been able to demonstrate that the adoption of his advice would mean a financial saving. This is his most obvious and possibly his most original contribution. As is well known, he is able to conduct two separate schools in the same building simultaneously. In other words, if the capacity of a building is normally five hundred, by the adjustment of the schedule he is able to take care of a thousand pupils. In the large cities, where the school population is increasing every year by the thousands, the cost of the new buildings which are necessary to house the growing numbers is a very serious financial question.

The cities must adopt the Gary system in its present form, or with some modification, in order to get the full value out of the investments which they have made in their equipment. If Mr. Wirt has done nothing else, he has shown that as a business matter the schools are not getting all they should out of the money that has been expended. In Gary Mr. Wirt is not content with using a school building for two separate schools. He also employs the equipment for adults at night. While the attendance at the day schools is about 5,000, the enrollment at night is nearly 7,000. To be sure, a good many of those who come in the evening are foreigners who wish to improve their English, but the excellent shops are also strong attractions for the adult pupils.

This method of conducting night classes in the public school buildings is being adopted more and more in other cities, but it would be a good plan if much of the vocational training were transferred to the evening sessions and the day schools were devoted to the more general studies. If the problem of vocational training is ever solved, it will be done through the night schools or continuation schools.

Some of the writers on the Gary system in their enthusiasm have declared that Mr. Wirt has solved one of the most difficult educational questions, namely, that of holding pupils through the period which lies between the seventh grade and the second year of the high school. This is the time when the largest percentage of children stop their training. Much thought has been given to finding a means of keeping the pupils beyond this stage in their education. From the fact that the children seem to like their school and its methods and that the whole emphasis is not placed upon what a child learns from books, it ought to be possible to correct this evil. But the system has been in operation such a short time that it is impossible to make a definite statement in regard to this important matter. If Mr. Wirt has solved this question it should be another important item in the count in his favor.

When the plan is put into operation in New York its results will be watched with great interest. Will the complaints in regard to the inefficiency of the schools grow less? Will the spelling of schoolboys improve? Will the business men stop saying that the schools are unable to furnish them with employes who are accurate and well trained in the fundamentals? Time alone will answer these questions. Certainly there is great room for improvement. The output of the average American high school is far from satisfactory. The question arises whether the Gary methods are going to give to boys and girls a greater appreciation of the necessity of really thorough work. If so, let us welcome them heartily and let us pray that they will soon find application in all the schools of the country.

If the Gary schools are simply places where the children are kept pleasantly entertained during their school life, and when they leave know a little about a variety of different things—about carpentry, plumbing, and the innumerable forms of manual training—and still do not know anything thoroughly, the Gary idea will have proved itself to be merely another one of the many Utopian educational schemes.

No one nowadays with an educational program which he wishes to have the public adopt goes very far in his presentation before he refers to German education. So it is with Mr. Wirt. Some of the features of his schools he wishes to justify by an appeal to German methods, but it should be borne in mind that the foundation of all German educational work is thoroughness.

Unpublished Letters of Washington Irving

Many Never Before in Print Appear in His Correspondence with Henry Brevoort, Telling of Walter Scott, Dolly Madison, and Other Celebrities

THOSE who delight in getting more intimate glimpses of great writers than are afforded by the books of these supermen of literature, with their fictitious characters and invented episodes, will find golden treasure, treasure never before spread before the eyes of the general reader, in "The



Dolly Madison.

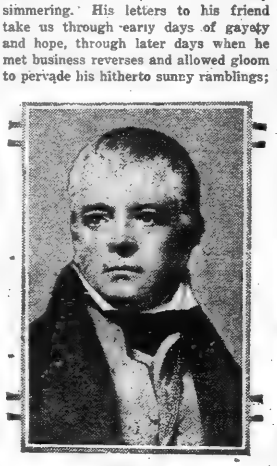
Letters of Washington Irving to Henry Brevoort," just published by G. P. Putnam's Sons. The edition is a limited one, consisting of only 255 copies, of which 225 have been placed on sale.

The volume consists of about one hundred letters, written between 1807 and 1843. Most of them, including those recording the early part of Irving's career and those forming the concluding portion of his correspondence with Brevoort, have never before appeared in print. A few of the rest have been used, principally in abridged form, in the "Life of Irving" written by his nephew, Pierre, some fifty years ago. The latter often omitted the names of persons mentioned by his uncle, fearing to give offense, but now that a half-century has elapsed these names are once more restored to their places in the correspondence.

The original manuscripts of the letters used in the volume are, for the most part, from the great collection of Irvingiana owned by Mr. Isaac N. Seligman. The rest of the originals used were loaned by other collectors, and members of both the Irving and Brevoort families gave interesting information on the great writer and his friend to the editor of the letters, Mr. George S. Hellman.

The friendship of Irving and Brevoort, formed in their early youth, was of the most lasting sort, as is proved by the fact that their correspondence covered a period of thirty-six years. Brevoort belonged to one of New York's most respected families, whose name is still enshrined in the New York of today, where a well-known hostelry and a venerable old corner house, both not far from where Fifth Avenue begins its northward course, serve to recall it to us of the twentieth century.

When the friendship began Washington Irving was simply a light-hearted, generous-minded young New York patrician, full of life and wit and geniality, in whose head the literary works destined to make him famous were already simmering. His letters to his friend take us through early days of gayety and hope, through later days when he met business reverses and allowed gloom to pervade his hitherto sunny ramblings;



Sir Walter Scott.

they take us to Washington, then a muddy little community; to sparkling theatrical performances in London, drawing its first deep breath of relief after Waterloo; to that Spain which so captivated Irving's heart that he has made it his very own in our literature. And, as we follow this urbane gentleman of the bubbling spirits, he introduces us to President James Madison and Dolly, his sprightly wife; to Charles Kemble and Mrs. Kemble, dazzling New York with their acting; to the grand Sir Walter Scott, anything but grand in his hearty welcome of the young American visitor; to Charles Keane, and the poet Campbell, who stirred the blood of patriotic Englishmen with "Britannia Needs no Bulwarks." And there are shrewd estimates of Napoleon Bonaparte and other luminaries of the day, and keen dramatic criticism, and bits of social satire as pertinent today as when Irving penned them.

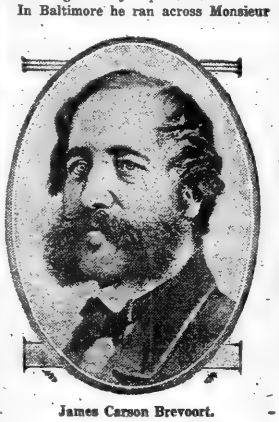
Irving's first letter to Brevoort is dated "Philadelphia, Oct. 23, 1807." It shows him already hard at work on his now famous "Knickerbocker History of New York." Says he to Brevoort:

I have been delayed in putting my work to press by some minute and curious facts which I found in a manuscript in the Philad. Library and which has obliged me to make alterations in the first vol. but tomorrow I begin—by God.

I wish you would immediately forward me the inscription on old P. Stuyvesant's Tombstone—and get Jim as well as yourself to prepare some squibbs &c to attract attention to the work when it comes out.

Some while after the history had made its appearance, its youthful author repaired to Washington. Travel was no trifle in those days; he reports to Brevoort that his journey to Baltimore "was terrible and sublime, as full of adventurous matter and direful peril as one of Walter Scott's pantomimic, melodramatic, romantic tales." We learn that he was three days on the road, and passed one night in a log house—"yet somehow or other I lived through it all, and lived merrily into the bargain, for which I thank a large stock of good humour which I put up before my departure from N. York, as traveling stores to last me throughout my expedition."

In Baltimore he ran across Monsieur



James Carson Brevoort.

Tezier, a Frenchman who had just translated Knickerbocker's History of New York into his native tongue. "He has sent his translation to Paris," Irving informs Brevoort, "where I suspect they will understand and relish it about as much as they would a Scotch haggis & a singed sheepshead."

At the nation's capital Irving proved himself a youth of great enterprise, and regaled his New York crony most entertainingly:

I arrived at the Inn about dusk, and, understanding that Mrs. Madison was to have her levee, or drawing room, that very evening, I swore by all the gods I would be there. But how? was the question. I had got away down in Georgetown & the persons to whom my letters of introduction were directed lived all upon Capitol Hill, about three miles off—while the President's house was exactly half way. Here was a nonplus, enough to startle any man of less enterprising spirit—but I had sworn to be there—and I determined to keep my oath, and, like Caleb Quotem, to "have a place at the Review."

So I mounted with a stout heart to my room, resolved to put on my pease blossoms and silk stockings, gird up my loins—sally forth on my expedition & like a vagabond Knight errant, trust to Providence for success and whole bones. Just as I descended from my attic chamber full of this valorous spirit, I was met by my landlord, with whom & the head waiter by the bye, I had held a private cabinet counsel on the subject. Bully Rook informed me that there was a party of gentlemen just going from the house, one of whom, Mr. Fontaine Maury of N. York, had offered his services to introduce me to "the Sublime Porte."

I cut one of my best opera flourishes, skipped into the dressing room, popped my head into the hands of a sanguinary Jacobinical barber, who carried havoc and desolation into the lower regions of my face, mowed down all the beard on one of my cheeks and laid the other in blood like a conquered province—and thus like a second Banquo, with "twenty morthal murders on my head," in a few minutes I emerged from dirt and darkness into the blazing splendour of Mrs. Madison's Drawing room.

Here I was most graciously received—found a crowded collection of great and little men, of ugly old women, and beautiful young ones—and in ten minutes was hand in glove with half the people in the assemblage.

Mrs. Madison, Irving informs us, was "a fine, portly, buxom dame, who has



Henry Brevoort.

a smile and pleasant word for everybody." But, regarding her husband, President James Madison of the United States of America, it is: "Ah, poor Jemmy! He is but a withered little apple-John!" And the graceless young New Yorker closes his description of the President with a solemn: "But of this no more!—perish the thought that would

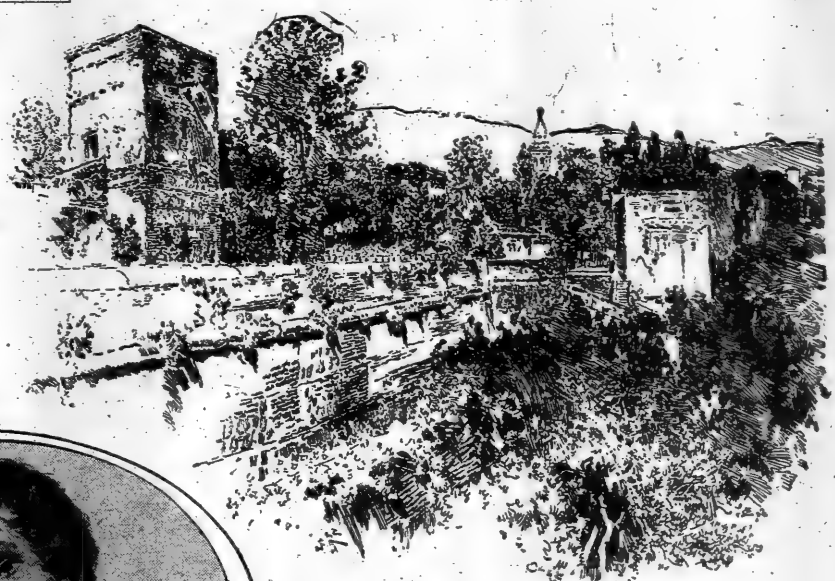
militate against sacred things—Mortals avaunt! Touch not the Lord's anointed!"

After his return to New York Irving plunges into another round of gayety, meets a lovely little lady, and writes dejectedly to Brevoort—now in Europe—that he cannot aspire to her hand because he has no money; that the modern maxim is "Handsome is that handsome has"—words which, though written in 1812, would fit well into the pages of those who grow lugubrious at millionaire worship in 1915. "In a word, she is like an ortelan," Irving continues, still on the subject of the lovely little lady; "too rare and costly a dainty for a poor man to afford, but were I a nabob, 'fore George, ortolans should be my only food!"

There is an up-to-date ring again about the following: "This war completely shuts up all my prospects of visiting Europe for some time to come"—though it, too, was written in 1812. The



Washington Irving.



The Gardens of the Alhambra.
From Joseph Pennell's Drawing In "The Alhambra." (Macmillan.)

New Yorkers of that day were much excited about the War of 1812. Henry Brevoort, far away on the continent of Europe, is informed by the faithful Irving that old Mr. Brevoort, his father, "is highly tickled with the success of our navy."

He was so powerfully excited by the capture of the Macedonian that he actually performed a journey to the Brothers, above Hellgate, where the frigates lay windbound, and he brought away a piece of the Macedonian, which he seemed to treasure up with as much devotion as a pious Catholic does a piece of the true cross.

Then there was a great dinner to the naval heroes, "at which all the great eaters and drinkers of the city were present." We learn that "nothing is talked of but armies, navies, battles, &c." Eventually Irving got infected with the warlike fever of the day, joined the suite of the Governor of New York, and journeyed to Albany as a military man, breathing martial fire in his letters to Brevoort. But peace put an end to his soldiering, and, on May 25, 1815, a few weeks before Waterloo, Washington Irving set sail for the first of his visits to Europe, where he was to spend so many years and find inspiration for so many well-beloved stories.

At Liverpool he foregathered with the renowned actor, Charles Kemble, and his wife, whom he had already met in New York, and he writes to Brevoort—by this time back in New York—as to a possible tour for the pair in America:

The terms offered by Mr. Cooper were not such as to tempt them across the Atlantic, as they could make as much by traveling among the provincial theatres of England. * * * Kemble, however, talks as if he should like to make an excursion to America himself for a year and leave Mrs. K. and the family in England. Such, I think, would be his best plan, as Mrs. K., though an actress of undoubted talents, has grown almost too large for many of the characters she plays—particularly for the eyes of American audiences, who, you know, are accustomed to the more delicate figures of our American ladies.

Napoleon's fall came while Irving was in England. Writing after the former Emperor had been sent by the English Government to St. Helena, Irving tells Brevoort:

I must say I think the Cabinet has acted with littleness toward him. In spite of all his misdeeds he is a noble fellow—and I am confident will eclipse, in the eyes of Posterity, all the crowned wiseacres that have crushed him by their overwhelming confederacy.

If anything could place the Prince Regent in a more ridiculous light, it is Bonaparte suing for his magnanimous protection. Every compliment paid to the bloated sensualist, this inflation of sack & sugar, turns to the keenest sarcasm—and nothing shows more completely the caprices of fortune and how truly she delights in reversing the relative situations of persons & baffling the flights of intellects and enterprizes—than that, of all the monarchs of Europe, *Bonaparte* should be brought to the feet of the *Prince Regent*.

An eagle towering in his pride of place
Was by a mousing owl hawked at and killed.

Here is another interesting estimate of Napoleon, written after observing some retired English Generals of the old military school:

Boney must have sadly disconcerted the comfortable system of these old warriors by the harassing, restless, cut and slash mode of warfare that he introduced. He has put an end to all the old *carte* and *tierce* system in which the cavaliers of the old school fought so decorously, as it were, with a small sword in one hand and a chapeau in the other. During his career there has been a sad laying on the shelf of old Generals who could not keep up with the hurry, the fierceness, and dashing of the system.

Irving visited Scotland in 1817, and, remembering that Henry Brevoort had visited the great Walter Scott not long before and spoken of his young literary friend, the latter walked boldly up to the gate of Abbotsford, the novelist's estate, and sent in a letter of introduction "with a card and request to know whether it would be possible for him to receive a visit from me in the course of the day."

The welcome left nothing to be desired. Irving describes it to his friend with glowing enthusiasm:

Mr. Scott himself came out to see me and welcomed me to his home with the genuine hospitality of the olden times. In a moment I found myself at his breakfast table, and felt as if I was at the social board of an old friend. Instead of a visit of a few hours, I was kept there several days—and such days!

You know the charms of Scott's conversation, but you have not lived with him in the country—you have not rambled with him about his favorite hills and glens and burns—you have not seen him dispensing happiness around him in his little rural domain. I came prepared to admire him, but he completely won my heart and made me love him. He has a charming family around him—Sophia Scott, who must have been quite a little girl when you were here, is grown up, and is a sweet little mountain lassie. She partakes a great deal of her father's character—is light-hearted, ingenuous, intelligent and amiable. Can tell a whimsical story and sing a border song with the most captivating naïveté.

Scott was very attentive in showing me the neighboring country. I was with him from morning to night and was constantly astonished and delighted by the perpetual and varied flow of his conversation. It is just as entertaining as one of his novels, and exactly like them in style, point, humour, character and picturesqueness. I parted with him with the utmost regret, but received a cordial invitation to repeat my visit on my way back to England, which I think I shall do. I should not forget to mention that he spoke of you in the most friendly terms, and reproached himself for not having written to you; but says he is extremely remiss in letter-writing.

Irving took in the theatres of London and was outspoken and independent in his criticisms. Miss O'Nealle was, to his mind, the most "soul-subduing" of actresses; he confesses that never was he so "completely melted, moved, and overcome at a theatre as by her performance." But of another performer, one of the most celebrated of his day, the American pronounced this verdict:

Kean—the prodigy—is to me insufferable. He is vulgar—full of trick and a complete mannerist. This is merely my opinion. He is cried up as a second Garrick—as a reformer of the stage, &c., &c. It may be so. He may be right and all other actors wrong; this is certain, he is either very good or very bad. I think decidedly the latter.

At this time business troubles were harassing Irving. Once he speaks dismally to his faithful friend of going through the bankruptcy court; again he thanks Brevoort for urging him to draw on him when in need of funds. "I can draw on you with confidence," he writes, "as you will receive the proceeds of my writings, which I hope will more than cover my drafts. * * * If I can get my mind into full play, and dash off a set of writings that may do me credit, I shall return home with alacrity, and it will hasten my return—but I cannot bear the thoughts of limping home broken down and spiritless to be received kindly in remembrance of former services."

So he stayed on in Europe, writing diligently, not allowing social distractions to interfere with his labors. The letters of this period betray the worries of their writer; there is little of the bubbling gayety of former days. But he still met interesting people and wrote interestingly about them. One was Mr. Hallam, author of the History of the Middle Ages; another Mrs. Siddons, the great actress, of whom Irving narrates:

She is now near 70 and yet a magnificent looking woman. It is surprising how little time has been able to impair the dignity of her carriage or the noble expression of her countenance. I heard her read the part of Constance at her own house one evening, and I think it the greatest dramatic treat I have had for a long time past.

Better days soon came to Washington Irving. Journeying to Spain, he was soon delightedly delving into the past of that romantic land, gathering the materials for those enchanting works which have forever linked his name with Granada and the Alhambra. He writes from the latter to Brevoort in May, 1829, with his old-time enthusiasm:

You see, I am still lingering in Spain, and I declare to you I feel so much interested in this noble country and noble people that though from time to time I have made resolutions and preparations to leave them, I have as often postponed my departure.

By the date of my letter you will perceive I am *royally* quartered. I came to Granada about three weeks since to pass a little time here during the finest season of the year in company with a young Russian Prince, the Secretary of the Russian Legation, and the Governor of the Alhambra, finding us poorly lodged in the town, gave us permission to take up our residence in a corner of the old Moorish palace which had been assigned to him for his quarters, but which he had not taken possession of.

Here then I am, nestled in one of the most remarkable, romantic, and delicious spots in the world. I have the complete range and I may say control of the whole palace, for the only residents beside myself are a worthy old woman, her niece and nephew, who have charge of the building and who make my bed, cook my meals, and are all kindness and devotion to me. I breakfast in the saloon of the Ambassadors or among the flowers and fountains of the Court of the Lions, and when I am not occupied with my pen I lounge with my book about these Oriental apartments or stroll about the courts and gardens and arcades by day or night, with no one to interrupt me. It absolutely appears to me like a dream or as if I am spellbound in some fairy palace. * * *

I think I shall be tempted to remain here for three or four weeks longer at least. I wish to enjoy the delights of this place during the hot weather and to have a complete idea how those knowing Moors enjoyed themselves in their marble halls, cooled by fountains and running streams.

The two or three weeks lengthened to months; it was not until late in July that Irving finally tore himself away from the Alhambra.

After his first visit to Spain Irving was made American Minister to that country, partly through the efforts of the faithful Henry Brevoort, and he continued to live for years in the land which he loved so well. Reappointed Minister, he had, as an attaché, Brevoort's son Carson, of whom he wrote to the elder Brevoort:

"My heart warms toward him not merely on his own account, but also on your own. He seems like a new link in our old friendship, which commenced when we were both about his age, or even younger, and which I have always felt as something almost fraternal."

The last letter in the long correspondence is one of the most interesting. It was written by Irving to Brevoort in 1843, when the great author was Minister to Spain for the second time. In it he says:

In all my diplomacy I have depended more upon good intentions and frank and open conduct than upon any subtle management. I have an opinion that the old maxim, "Honesty is the best policy," holds good in diplomacy!

Thus far I have got on well with my brother diplomatists, and have met with very respectful treatment from the Spanish Government in all its changes and fluctuations. I have endeavored punctually to perform the duties of my office and to execute the instructions of Government, and I believe that the archives of the Legation will testify that the business of the mission has never been neglected. I have not suffered illness to prevent me, from keeping every thing in train; and indeed my recovery has been retarded by remaining at my post during the revolutionary scenes of last Summer, though urged by my physician to spend the hot months at the watering places in the mountains.

I do not pretend to any great skill as a diplomatist; but in whatever situation I am placed in life, when I doubt my skill, I endeavour to make up for it by conscientious assiduity.

Soon after writing thus to his old friend the correspondence between Irving and Henry Brevoort ceased, for they both resided thenceforth close beside each other in the great author's well-beloved New York, his birthplace.

Manhattan Island the World's Greatest Mine

Excavations Made for the Subway System Show Interesting, Valuable, and Varied Formations in Rock-Bound Bit of Land on Which New York Is Built

MANHATTAN ISLAND is certain parts is being shored up and braced to remove the marks of the recent collapses when masses of rock went sliding into the new subways. The engineers have just made their reports on the trouble, the even course of traffic is being resumed, and the city is settling down into its accustomed grooves all unmindful of the fact that it is resting upon the greatest mine in all the world.

It is a bonanza mine which in its possibilities transcends the wealth of Ormus and of Ind. From the living rock of Manhattan garnet and tourmaline and semi-precious stones of that kind have been taken, and now and then some one suggests that there is gold in streaks, with traces of other valuable minerals. The bulk of the island in which there is now so much drilling and boring and tunneling is the Manhattan schist, the foundation of countless millions of value, the support of many thousands of structures which are the wonder and the admiration of the world. In ordinary circumstances a well-behaved rock it is, warped and tilted as it is in places. Under the skillful ministrations of engineers accidents are very few, considering the enormous extent of the operations which are carried on beneath the surface of the city.

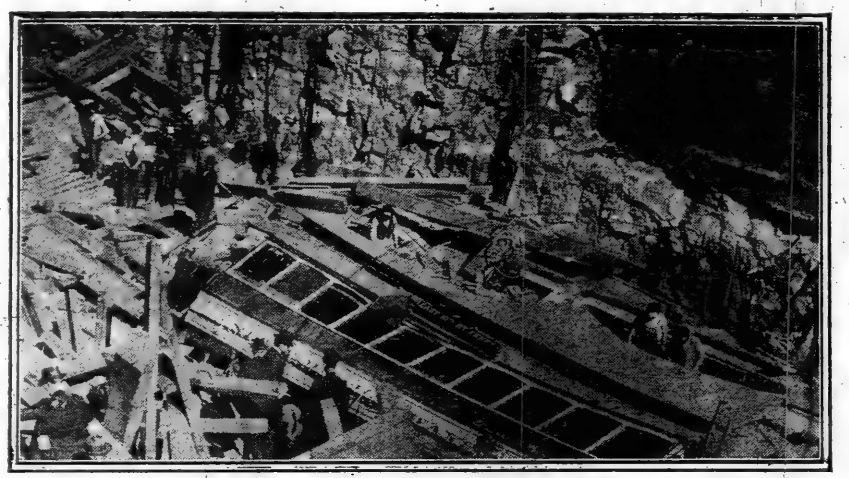
It was suggested the other day that the metropolis have a mining engineer of its own to look over its rocks. As a matter of fact, New York has hundreds of such experts, and no underpinning of any city on earth has been more minutely studied both by the geologist and by the engineer. Its strata, minerals, its general make-up, present a theme of never-ending interest to them.

The rock-bound island of Manhattan in prehistoric times stood about 200 feet higher than it does at present. The entire surrounding region was loftier and the streams sank their channels deep on their way to the Silurian Sea. The bold escarpment of the Palisades is a mute witness to the way the waters wore their way into the yielding stone. The Hudson and the East Rivers joined at a hill which is now the Battery and through a wide plain flowed united to the ocean. The land sank, the low and marshy plain became the harbor of New York, connected with the sea by the Narrows, the mouth of the ancient confluence.

The making of the city was accompanied by many upheavals of nature, and its characteristic rock, Manhattan schist, underwent many changes. It is believed to have been of sedimentary origin, but the invasion of igneous rock and the constant pressure transformed it and in places gave it an almost crystalline nature. Black and streaked, filled with flakes of mica, glittering with grains of quartz, partaking of the nature of such constitutents as feldspar, biotite and muscovite, Manhattan schist is as varied and complex as the life of the men whose dwellings rest upon it.

Beneath the schist lie the layers of a soft marble sometimes referred to as the Stockbridge dolomite. Fine white veins of it were found seven hundred feet below the surface near Chrystie Street a few months ago in driving the Catskill water tunnel. Some of this rock, which crops out in Westchester and is there called the Tuckahoe marble, was used in the building of St. Patrick's Cathedral.

Further down is the Fordham gneiss, occasionally rising in veins to the surface, a mixture of quartz and feldspar of zircon, with traces of hornblende and often embedding garnets of unusual beauty. The native contributions of this city to the jewelry industry would come from this layer. Further down is the Yonkers gneiss, and the bottom stratum is the so-called Ravenswood diorite, which is often set down by the engineers as granite. The tilting and the twistings in ages past have in places mixed up these layers, but for the most part the Manhattan schist, though often awry, after the struggle was over came out on top of all the others.



Subway Cave-In. In the Background Appears Rock of Irregular Structure Typical of New York City Geology.
©Photo American Press Association.

The drifting of the glaciers over this region altered the surface of Manhattan Island. They scraped off the earth as they struck the high places and left the marks of the boulders they brought with them on the underlying rock, as one may see in both Central and Riverside Parks, where the deep grooves often appear on the protruding schist. They filled up the hollows with earth and sand brought, too, from the up-State regions, and when the sun at last had melted them they had wrought many a change in the looks of this rock-bound isle.

Here and there were deep pockets of sand and gravel. Vegetation sprang up, the island became the land of trees and flowers which Hudson saw opposite the "green cliff" of serpentine at Castle Point, of which his mate so eloquently wrote. The Dutch came to possess the island placidly; then followed the swarming of the English, and as thousands of descendants of the various stocks came to hold Manhattan for their own there grew the need for more room. Hence the building of the skyscrapers of Manhattan, many-towered like Camelot of old, and the burrowing into the depths of the rocks to find safe lodgment for their foundations.

The need of swift transportation to the lands beyond the island made necessary the tunnels beneath the surface and the giant thirst of the city required enormous pipes to bring drink from the Croton Lake and the Titanic Cup of Ashokan. Light, heat, and power must be communicated by cables and pipes beneath the surface.

Hence the growth of the under New York, which every year makes new requirements of human ingenuity. Thus it has come to pass that this city rests upon many chambered diggings. The rock is honeycombed by galleries. The Island of Manhattan is like some great ant hill, through the hidden passages of which millions of human beings are scurrying day and night.

To meet all these new conditions the problems of mining are put constantly in use. At Broadway and Thirty-eighth Street, where on Sept. 25 there was one of the cave-ins, you may see a gray structure at the top of which a car is going backward and forward under electric control. It is part of the telpher system, common to Western mines, which the contractors have put into operation on this Island of Manhattan. If it were seen at the base of a mountain in distant Colorado it would seem entirely in place.

Most of the mining in New York is done in the Manhattan schist, and on account of its peculiar structure great care must be taken in working it. As far as the foundations of the buildings along which the subways are being driven are concerned, engineers see no danger to be feared, for they have been elaborately reinforced. Close to the edges of the tunnel, however, the greatest precaution must be exercised. The shoring and bracing which have been used were planned with the greatest care, and now that engineers have made their reports improvements have been suggested which will no doubt prevent the recurrence of any more serious accidents.

The Manhattan schist, which is always a difficult rock to deal with, is especially tilted and twisted across the island between Thirtieth and Fortieth Streets. There are no large faults, but the rock itself is often worn and weathered, sometimes disintegrated in seams by hidden streams; and its dip from northeast to southwest presents problems for the engineer.

The composition of the rock, with its admixture of the smooth and slippery crystals of mica, tends to make the masses more liable to sliding. The shock of explosions, the vibration of the traffic on the temporary structures overhead, the exposure of surfaces to the air, all contribute to the need of effective shoring and bracing.

That there is a zone of the schist which is especially prone to slip is shown by previous accidents. The tendency is for the rock to slide on the east side of excavations, as was the case years ago in Park Avenue in the lower Thirties when in the tunneling for the first subway there came a slide which caused several dwellings to topple.

On the other hand, the Manhattan schist seldom slips on the west side of an excavation. When the foundations for the present Hotel Belmont were dug, the rock was blasted down a sheer wall with small charges, and without in any way disturbing the foundations of the building of the Lincoln Trust Company which adjoins the hotel. It happens, however, that the slide of the schist which took place near Thirty-eighth Street on Sept. 25 was on the west side of the way. No absolute rule can be laid down for this contrary material. The digging of the tunnels of the Pennsylvania Railroad through Thirty-second and Thirty-third Streets resulted in many small cave-ins in the handling of the native rock.

Everywhere in this region the dip to the west must be considered whenever there are any extensive disturbances beneath the surface. The irregular and thinly-laminated structure must always be taken into account.

The reports made by the engineers from other cities appointed by the Mayor to pass upon the safety of the subways now building have been thorough and comprehensive. They find that the types of timbering used by the contractors were on the whole equal to the strain and have suggested modifications to meet the peculiar conditions.



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New Constitution Will Increase Efficiency

Unnecessary Boards Will Be Cut Out, Number of Departments Lessened, and the Governor Given More Power to See That Work Is Done Economically

By Frederick C. Tanner,
Chairman Committee on Governor and Other State Officers, Constitutional Convention.

THE Constitution of 1894, under which we are living, provides that the Governor "shall take care that the laws are faithfully executed." That duty must, of course, continue to rest with the Governor. Article VI. of the proposed Constitution, which will be submitted to the people on Nov. 2, gives to the Governor what he has not heretofore had—the power to meet that responsibility.

On the first day of January, 1915, there were 152 departments, bureaus, boards, and commissions that constituted the executive branch of the State Government. In numerous instances they overlapped in jurisdiction and conflicted in operation. Any business man who has suffered from the multiplicity of inspections and conflicting orders coming from these unrelated bureaus knows how true this is.

A great number of these departments, boards, and commissions are in many instances practically free from effective control. It is manifestly impossible for the Governor personally to exercise direct supervision over such a multitude of agencies, and as there is no other general authority to supervise them they are therefore not accountable, practically, for what they do or fail to do.

The remedy provided by the proposed Constitution is simple. It presents a general plan of reorganization of these 152 agencies into 17 general departments, and forbids the Legislature creating any new general division outside of the departmental system outlined in the Constitution. The Constitution itself does not attempt the internal organization of such departments, or to say where each of these 152 boards, commissions, &c., shall go. These are matters of detail and are left to the Legislature.

It would be manifestly unwise, if not impossible, to attempt to "freeze" into the Constitution for twenty years a number of minor matters which, of necessity, will have to be changed from time to time to meet the necessities of public service. But the general departmental scheme is there, and cannot be changed unless by amendment to the Constitution itself.

The plan proposed will accomplish three things: First, it will result in an immense saving to the taxpayer by cutting out unnecessary boards or commissions whose work is duplicated. Second, by lessening the number of departments almost tenfold it will increase their accountability to the Governor, whose power of appointment and removal has been greatly increased. Third, it will provide a system of large departmental officers to whom the Governor can look for aid in making up the proposed new budget provided for in the Constitution and to enforce economy in expenditures.

In 1894, when the last Constitutional Convention sat, the number of departments, boards, &c., was thirty-nine. In 1904 the number had grown to sixty. In 1914 it had increased to 152, or nearly fourfold in twenty years. Within the same period the cost of government, exclusive of interest on the canal and highway debts and free school fund, had increased in approximately the same period from $12,000,000 in 1895 to $24,000,000 in 1905 and to $42,000,000 in 1914.

The growth of poulation during the same period was, in round numbers, from 6,500,000 to 9,900,000. During this time the population had increased 53 per cent., while the expenses of government had increased 235 per cent. To put it in a more concrete form, in 1895 the per capita cost of State government was $2.47, while in 1914 it was $5.41.

Any man with business experience can see that if the ratio of the cost of government to population progresses indefinitely in this fashion it is only a question of time until the State will be plunged into bankruptcy.

The constitutional plan proposed is bound to result in economy. It is apparent that every time a new board or department is created it is headed by a high-salaried official, invariably has a paid secretary and large overhead expenses made up of office rent, fixtures, and employes, and, what is still more unfortunate for the taxpayer, it leaves the Legislature the prey of just one more department, whose claims for appropriations are often acceded to in proportion to the vigor with which they are pushed.



Frederick C. Tanner.
Photo American Press Association.

You can picture the situation for yourself, when you remember that members of the Legislature from all parts of the State are thus besieged by a vast number of departments and boards, each one of which is pushing his special interest, or perhaps hobby, without regard to the interests of other departments, and generally appealing to the local interest of the legislator himself.

On the other hand, under the new budget system in the proposed constitution the Governor will make up a list of appropriations for various departments, which cannot be exceeded by the Legislature, although it can be cut down. It is to these seventeen department heads that he must look for advice and assistance for the grouping of such departments as is natural and logical, so that the needs of the various functions of government can be more easily determined.

The efficiency of the government will be vastly increased. Those departments which are strictly executive in nature are put under the direction of heads who are appointed by the Governor and removable by him in his discretion. In these departments the power of the Senate to prevent an appointment is taken away, leaving the responsibility squarely upon the Governor.

In this way divided authority is avoided, and the old system of trading and bargaining between the executive and the legislative branches is done away with. As a check upon the Governor, however, in case an improper appointment is made, the power of impeachment is added to the Constitution, and the Senate is given the further power of removal by a two-thirds vote.

Under the old system we have in reality a seven-headed government. Each one of these State officers is independent of the other, and answerable, not to the Governor, but to the people who elect him. But the duty to see "that the laws are faithfully executed" is imposed upon the Governor alone. Under the new Constitution greater power is given to the Governor, for the reason that he should not properly be held responsible for what he cannot direct or control.

This is a policy of administrative reform, of visible government, and of responsibility coupled with power. The article providing for it was adopted by a vote of 125 to 30 in the convention, and the principle could probably have been extended to the Controller and Attorney General. But there was a strong feeling in many quarters that the law officer and general fiscal officer of the State should be made directly answerable to the people, and inasmuch as the Democratic platform expressly provided that these two officers should be made elective, and the Republican platform only declared for a "substantial reduction" in the number of elective officers, the convention has only recommended to the people the extent of this principle to which public opinion has up to this time committed itself.

Either a reduction or an increase of the number of elective officials can be secured by constitutional amendment without disturbing the general plan outlined.

A somewhat different plan was followed in those departments to which are delegated rule-making and judicial functions, such as the Departments of Public Utilities, Conservation, Civil Service, Education, and Labor and Industry. In all of these, except the Department of Education, the Commissioners are appointed by the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and are removable after service of written charges and an opportunity to be heard thereon.

The charge in the manner of appointment and removal in these departments from the scheme outlined above is for the reason that they cannot be considered as purely executive arms of the State Government. They possess to a large degree judicial or legislative functions and make rules and regulations under delegated authority from the Legislature. They serve for longer terms than the Governor and the same reasons do not apply for making them so strictly answerable to the appointing power.

The Department of Education will be administered by the University of the State of New York, as it is at present, the chief administrative officer being appointed by the Regents of the university. The Department of Education has worked admirably and no change is recommended.

The budget system was passed by practically the unanimous voice of the convention, only four dissenting voices being recorded. To it, and to the plan of departmental reorganization, the people can confidently look for a means of substantial reduction in the appropriations and the tax rate.

In conclusion, I may add that the remedy outlined above has been demanded by both of the great political parties of the State. The remedy must be afforded by constitutional enactment. The great growth in the number of departments has not been checked in the last twenty years by the Legislature, but, on the contrary, it has grown by leaps and bounds. The existing plan of State Government is not a creation by design, but is a growth by accretion.

The situation described in the platforms of 1914 by both the Republican and Democratic Parties was found to be substantially true by the Constitutional Convention. To the task of devising a logical and natural division of departments your Constitutional Convention gave five months of hard and unremitting toil.

This failure in the present system has been recognized by both of the great political parties of the State in clear and explicit terms. In 1914 the Republican State platform, framed especially with a view to this revision of the Constitution, declared:

> We recommend a substantial reduction in the number of elective officials by the application of the principles of the short ballot to the executive offices of the State. To prevent multiplication of offices we recommend that the various administrative functions of the State, so far as practicable, be vested in a limited number of departments. The present duplication of effort and expense in the public institutions of the State should be remedied by the establishment of a simpler and better organized system.

With the same realization of the necessity for action the Democratic platform of 1914 declared:

> The people should be able to know whom to hold responsible for any failure in the execution, or mal-administration, of their laws, and not have their attention divided and distracted by a number of elective, executive, and administrative officials, either elective or appointive, but be enabled to concentrate their attentions and to devote their energies to the election or defeat of fewer officials; therefore, to centre responsibility for executive and administrative action and to give full force and effect to the power of the people we favor an amendment to the Constitution providing for the election only of the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Controller, and Attorney General, and we pledge ourselves to the preparation and submission of a scheme of constitutional amendment which shall concentrate responsibility for executive management, shall simplify the administrative system of the State and shall provide general rules of departmental organization for the future guidance of the Legislature.

The remedy suggested is not in any sense a partisan one, it having been ratified by a majority of both Democrats and Republicans in the convention.

The plan proposed does not change the functions of government, but outlines a better way to perform the functions now existing. It is submitted to the people in a firm belief that when adopted it will check the steady rise in the burdens of taxation and enable the people to exercise a more direct control over their public servants.

Big Brothering Boys Who Are in Law's Grip

Judge Hoyt Tells How the Work of the Children's Court Is Aided by Great Volunteer Organization Which Gives the Boy in Trouble a Helping Hand

EFFICIENT as is the Probation System in the courts of New York City, and enormous as has been the help given by the Children's Court in solving the problem of society's dealings with the juvenile offender, these powerful agencies are glad to avail themselves of the aid freely supplied by a great volunteer association. This organization is the Big Brothers.

Although this rapidly growing organization is generally known, the methods it employs are as a rule only vaguely comprehended. It was with the purpose of giving a clearer understanding of its workings that Judge Franklin Chase Hoyt recently talked to a TIMES reporter about the value of the Big Brothers movement to the community as he had seen it exemplified in the exercise of his judicial duty.

Judge Hoyt, it may be said, is doubly interested in this particular branch of philanthropic endeavor. He is the Presiding Judge of the Children's Court of New York City, and he is also President of the Big Brothers.

There are two classes of children with whom the Court has to deal," he said, as he sat at his great desk in his private office in the Children's Court Building. "They are the neglected child and the delinquent child, the child that has been offended against, and the child that has offended. The courses of procedure differ radically in the two cases.

"All delinquency cases, if they are of a serious nature and seem to warrant supervision by the Court, are put on probation. Such children never are handed over to the Big Brothers or to any other volunteer organization. Such is not the practice of the Court. We have our own probation officers, adequately trained and equipped for their work, and it is to their care that the delinquent children are committed.

"Although I am President of the Big Brothers, I don't turn the delinquent children directly over to the Big Brothers. I put them in the care of the probation officers. But if the case is not serious enough to warrant putting it on probation, then the Big Brothers and similar volunteer organizations are decidedly useful.

"In such cases of delinquency as I have mentioned, in which it is necessary for the Court to put the child on probation, the great value of the Big Brothers is that they stand ready to co-operate with the probation officers. The Big Brothers offer the children facilities that are, of course, beyond the reach of the probation officers, among them being employment and change of environment. Personally, I do not see how the work of the probation officers and that of the Big Brothers could ever clash and interfere with each other.

"You see, the Court is able to keep the child under strict supervision only for a comparatively short period of time. As a rule the period of probation runs from six months to a year. There is every reason why the help and the interest of the Big Brothers should be continued indefinitely. As a matter of fact, to continue that help and interest for a longer time than is possible to the probation officers is the chief aim of the Big Brothers.

"In the case of a child that is not delinquent, but has been neglected, advantage is taken of the services of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children. But this by no means precludes a co-operation of a volunteer organization. As a matter of fact, it is sought and encouraged.

"The aim of the Big Brothers is to continue their interest in a case as long as may be necessary. This care may and often does continue for many years.

"The probation officers cannot be expected to do for the children committed to their care many of the things which are easily in the power of the Big Brothers. There is, as I have said, the employment which individual members of the Big Brothers organization are able to procure for the boys in whom they are interested.

"And then there are the Summer Camps. Boys who otherwise would not leave the city may now go to Summer Camps of Princeton, Saint Paul, Groton, and Choats School. Boys are sent to these camps through the instrumentality of the Big Brothers.



"Also the Court in the course of its work cannot fail to observe the beneficial effects of the five clubs which the Big Brothers conduct in various centres of the city. Thirty boys have attended each of these clubs three times a week within the past year.

"The Big Brothers have provided gymnasium work and instruction for 150 boys. And most of these boys have come from the Children's Courts.

"One important phase of the Big Brother movement is illustrated by the fact that many boys have through the instrumentality of the Big Brothers been placed in private schools. If the Big Brothers had not taken care of the boys in this manner, it would have been necessary for the Court to commit them to corrective institutions.

"Then there is a matter which I have already mentioned—the matter of employment. The probation officers cannot, of course, find employment for the boys given over into their care. But through the agency of the Big Brothers many boys are placed in positions which otherwise they could not hope to secure.

"Nor do the Big Brothers neglect the important question of providing adequate instruction for the boys whom they intend to supply with employment. Through the Y. M. C. A. and the Training School for Office Boys, the Big Brothers provide special vocational training for many of the boys who have appeared before the Court.

"It is one of the principles of the Big Brothers' movement," said Judge Hoyt, "that every child should receive some religious training. The organization does not attempt to dictate what that training shall be. But the Big Brothers have been instrumental in establishing close relations between the churches and the boys. Of course, it is the probation officer who is directly responsible. But back of the probation officer stand the Big Brothers, ready to give their powerful aid.

"Recently the Big Brothers established a system of Saturday trips for the boys to points of interest, some of which might also be of value from a vocational point of view. The boys have visited the Museum of Natural History, the navy yard, the Aquarium, hotel kitchens, bakeries and various mills and factories. This has given the boys on probation a chance to spend a part of their time pleasantly and profitably, and the results have been extremely gratifying to the Big Brothers and to the Court.

"The point which I mentioned that the Big Brothers are able to continue their supervision after that of the probation officers has terminated is of special significance. Because of the vast numbers to be dealt with by the Court, the supervision of the probation officers can necessarily be exercised only for a short time. But the friendly interest of the Big Brothers often continues on until the boys have grown up and taken a responsible place in society.

"In this connection it is interesting to note that there are now among the active workers in the Big Brother movement men, who, as boys, came before the Court at the time of the establishment of the Big Brothers. Now they are befriending and taking care of boys who are brought before the Court, just as they were years ago.

"I said some time ago that the Big Brothers believe that every child should have some religious instruction. Apropos of this it may be stated that since the inception of the Big Brothers similar organizations have been started, notably movements for providing special care for Catholic, Jewish, and colored boys.

"Now, there is no doubt that the lack of the facilities which are furnished by the Big Brothers would greatly hamper the Court in its efforts to use the probation system efficiently. The fact that the probation system is backed up by the Big Brother movement is of a value that is readily apparent. At every Court session the Big Brothers' investigator is present, and he takes down the name of every boy who is brought before the Court."

Judge Hoyt smiled reminiscently. "I remember," he said, "one case I had some time ago. A boy came up before me for the third time. It is true that the charge against him was merely one of assault, and did not necessarily indicate any great moral delinquency. But the mere fact that the boy had been arrested three times, and had become an intolerable nuisance in his own neighborhood, made it diffcult for me to come to a decision on the case.

"After a careful consideration of all the facts in the case the Court found itself clearly justified in giving the boy another chance instead of committing him to an institution. At the same time a need of the services of the Big Brothers was indicated.

"Both through its own officials and through the Big Brotherhood, the Court endeavored to do what it could for the boy's welfare. The first offer of the Big Brothers, of which advantage was taken at once, was to remove the boy from his environment for two or three weeks.

"He was taken to a Summer camp. Here he had life in the great outdoors instead of in the narrow and noisy city streets, he had wholesome outlets for the natural energy which had led him into mischief, and, what is especially important, he found that he had real friends who took a genuine interest in him.

"After this boy's return to the city, his friends among the Big Brothers secured for him employment in a large brokerage office. There he has since risen to a position of considerable responsibility. Since his first visit to the Summer camp he has never missed his yearly trip to it.

"Lately he has taken charge in the Big Brother movement of various groups of small boys at the very camp to which he was sent after his early appearance in Court. When he reached his majority he was eager to show his willingness to do his share of the work, and since his election to the Big Brothers he has devoted many of his evenings to work among the boys at the club centres.

"While I have spoken of the work of the Big Brothers movement alone in connection with the Court, it is because as its President I have direct interest in its organization. There are other volunteer societies carrying on a similar work, and their activities and helpful service are fully as great. As Justice of the Children's Court I cannot close without testifying to the great debt which the Court owes to such societies as the Catholic Protective Society, the Catholic Boys' Protective League, (otherwise known as the Catholic Big Brothers,) the Jewish Big Brothers, the Catholic Ladies' Committee, the Protestant Big Sisters, the Jewish Big Sisters, and the Catholic Big Brothers."

Exhibition of Winslow Homer's Water Colors

Water-Color Drawings by Winslow Homer, Never Before Exhibited, Are Now on View at the Art Museum of the Brooklyn Institute

THE collection of water colors by Winslow Homer, which is to be on exhibition at the Brooklyn Museum until the 7th of November, ranges from those reminiscent studies made in the seventies of subjects drawn from the experiences of the painter's childhood, through the Adirondack series, the Tynemouth series, the Prout's Neck series to the tropical pictures. Although many of the exhibits have not been publicly seen before this, the general character of the works is known from the groups in different museums; but the public never before has had so admirable an opportunity to fix by comparison its impression of Homer's technical power in the handling of water color.

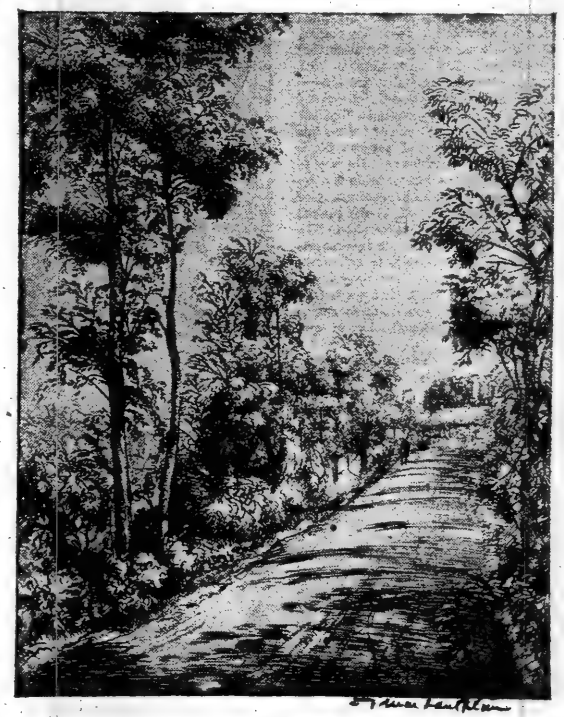
Near the rooms in which the fifty or more examples of his achievement in this medium are hung is the gallery containing the Sargent water colors. To pass from one to the other is to realize that the two men stand on the same plane in the boldness and precision of their workmanship. Kenyon Cox has written from his painter's standpoint of Homer's mastery of his material. "The perfection of water color depends," he says, "largely upon directness and rapidity. The material is never so beautiful as when it is washed in at once, with as little disturbance by reworking as may be, the white paper everywhere clear and luminous beneath and between the washes. It is the ideal material for rapid sketching from nature, because the sketcher, instead of sacrificing technical beauty to directness of expression, gains greater beauty with every increase of speed. Therefore, for the fastidious in technical matters Homer's sudden notations of things observed have an extraordinary charm, which comes of the perfect harmony between the end sought and the means employed. The more his mind is fixed upon the rendering of his impression and the less he thinks of his material, the more beautiful his material becomes. The accuracy of his observation, the rapidity of his execution, and the perfection of his technique increase together and reach their highest value at the same moment. The one little square of paper becomes a true record of the appearance of nature, an amazing bit of sleight of hand, and a piece of perfect material beauty; it gives you three kinds of pleasure, intimately related, and united, and each in the highest degree."

This clear analysis will aid many an uninitiated visitor to understand his own emotions in the presence of these exhilarating sketches. In addition to the three pleasures thus described is another which all the pictures give, though in varying degree, that due to the personal angle from which the subject is seen. Homer was the truest of Yankees in his power of detaching his subject from all aesthetic associations and extracting its idiosyncratic character. What he saw was the thing itself, not a remembered interpretation of the thing, and what he said of it on canvas or paper was his own thought concerning it, not a thought which compromised in the course of its expression with the predilections of the public. He said the unexpected and said it not from a desire to be original, but with native New England wit and terseness, as a farmer in the country store might talk with his comrades. The farmer would not, however, unite to his crisp diction Homer's nobility of vision. It is that which makes him not only an admirable technician able to stir to enthusiasm the minds of his fellow-artists, but a poet selecting from the facts confronting him those most significant of the larger truths in life and art. Mr. Cox has drawn attention to the change in the type of his women dating from his stay in the English fishing town of Tynemouth, where he first saw the robust fishergirls whose splendid forms accorded with the elemental forces of nature with which they daily battled. This same fishwife type has served more than one artist with plausible excuse for picturesqueness, but Homer's classic taste rejected all that was easiest to emphasize and reproduce in the massive forms and large gestures, and chose for his design the characteristics in which the sculptor of the Elgin marbles would have been most interested. Most of his later work is cast in this heroic mold and makes not only a direct appeal to human interest, but gives a summoning call to the heights which human interest is apt to climb only when summoned by a thinker or seer of noble mind.

These qualities, force and nobility of conception, witty and original expression, gain such power over the observer in the presence of any number of Homer's water colors that only those who linger over them notice certain other qualities of subtler charm. There are paintings, however, in which the daintiness of nature, its shy moods and fleeting aspects receive their due at the artist's powerful hand. He is strong to impress the weight and violence of the sea upon the landsman's mind, but he is delicate also in his caress of opal mists, reflections of sunlight from wet surfaces, and sensitive modulations of form. One painting in the group lent by Mr. Gould shows a deer in a green foreground, the mountains beyond swimming in light. Here all the tenderness is for that robe of light through which quiver the contours of the hills. In another picture a deer stands breast deep in dark water, and here the brush has defined the animal's sleek sides and described the markings of its intelligent head with a gentleness eloquent of the artist's mood toward the lovely model. He responds to his subject with the simplicity of a great artist, sympathetic with it, incapable of bullying it into an aspect easier for him to manage, seeking its truth with single-mindedness. Thus if its truth is of the essence of delicacy his handling becomes delicate to meet it.

Like all artists who have held intentionally aloof from the influences of older art, Homer had his moments of disconcerting commonplace, but they are not recorded in the present exhibition. Even the little illustrative pictures of youngsters hanging to tree branches and climbing stiles and tending chickens are in their kind as fresh and free as only Homer's frank touch could make their childishness. It is an exhibition which reveals him without making too much of him. It includes his lucid little comments on the life he knew best as a boy and his deep reflections on the life of the inscrutable sea which as a man he constantly interrogated. It shows his entertainment and pleasure in the tropical drama of sunshine and negroes, and his earlier essays in subjects that Fortuny might have made his own. Life at large was not easily interesting to him, we infer from this range, but he attacked those episodes that entreated him with an indestructible freshness and energy. He died at 74 and the last oil painting finished by him in his old age is shown with the water colors. It speaks of his continued freedom from trivial ideas in spite of a weakened hand.

ART AT HOME AND ABROAD



"Road Song," from an Etching by D. S. MacLaughlan, on Exhibition at the Hahlo Galleries.

New Etchings and Water Colors by Donald Shaw MacLaughlan—Interesting Bird Decorations by Carton Moorepark and Other Matters of Art

Etchings by Donald Shaw MacLaughlan.

The etchings and drawings by Donald Shaw MacLaughlan to be placed on view this week at the Hahlo Galleries are interesting, as that accomplished artist's work invariably is, and are quite unlike anything that has preceded them. Taking the well-worn field of the Italian country in the neighborhood of Venice



"Boys Wading," Water Color by Winslow Homer, Loaned by Mr. and Mrs. N. T. Pulsifer, in the Brooklyn Museum" Loan Exhibition of Winslow Homer Water Colors.

for his happy theme, he manages absolutely to avoid hackneyed statement of its charms. Whether he shows us the "Fields of Asolo" bathed in warm sunshine or the spacious foreground of "Treviso Waters," he makes us conscious that the interest of his subject is apart from the history of Doge and Senator, is on the contrary the simple interest of the ancient land and sea. One of his plates is called "In Giorgione's Land" and it is Giorgione's delight in the glow and splendor of Venetian sunshine that he celebrates not in this plate alone, but in all the Italian series.

His "Road Songs" are filled with the idyllic spirit, play of light on foliage and earth, waving of tree branches in the wind from the sea, cypresses that bear their stately heads with a certain gayety of poise instead of the solemnity usually forced upon them, musical line, joyous golden tone. Few modern etchings are so adequate to give pleasure undefiled.

The water-color drawings are still more beautiful. Flooded with color, the hillsides under their veil of olive trees, the irregular colonnaded streets of Treviso, the fountains, chapels, and canals, are evoked for us with a breadth and distinction of touch, a fineness of restraint, and a power of line that place these personal studies with the admitted masterpieces of water color. The strong greens and blues are laid directly on the white paper, the balance of the tints is admirably preserved, all the detail swims in light, and the frank and simple treatment proves accuracy of observation and command of a medium genial to its friends, prone to betray its foes.

A Decoration by Kenyon Cox.

In the Vanderbilt Gallery of the Fine Arts Building is a decoration by Kenyon Cox recently completed for the Senate Chamber of the State Capitol at Madison, Wis. The subject is "The Marriage of the Atlantic and the Pacific," and it is treated symbolically in a sufficiently conventional manner. At the right of the composition are the great European nations, France, England, Germany, &c., grouped under the olive branch held in the hand of America, a bit of prophecy that one may hope soon to see fulfilled. At the left are Japan, Hawaii, and the dark-skinned East.

The color is strong and at close range appears crude, but there is no question that in the course of time the skin which forms on oil paint will modify and soften its present splendors. The individual colors tell as shapes within a definite outline, but the modeling is full, rather than flat, and suggests a ponderable reality. In a word, the artist has been content, as usual, to follow a practice of the Renaissance masters, to form his groups into a balanced architectonic arrangement, their lines and the masses of color playing into a carefully considered scheme, their types subordinated to the large pattern of the design. The fact that he is content thus to build his work on the basis of the best that has gone before and to let his originality take care of itself with the future, blinds many an observer, a little drunk with the May wine of modernity, to the extraordinary beauty of the work.

A tendency toward monumental weight in the forms easily diverts the mind from the palpitating life of the outline. We have all more or less forgotten that a continuous line may tremble with vitality, so accustomed have we become to the broken masses and interrupted contours of the "Impressionist" school. But no one sitting observant before this noble decoration can fail to get from it a high degree of pleasure. No one to whom sensitive draughtsmanship is a delight can fail to rejoice in the drawing of such details as the hands of the various actors in the stately pantomime. The hand of the gracious figure impersonating France, for example, is supremely lovely, and throughout the minor forms have an elegance and harmony, a beauty of inner structure, that puts to shame the carelessness predominating in contemporary work.

There is for the itinerant critic a sense of humiliating safety in saluting the decorations made by Mr. Cox as among the best work of modern times. No pride attaches to discovering his obvious merit. But it is worth while, perhaps, to emphasize them as decorations of our own period that will sustain with dignity all changes in fashion and gain by the inevitable action of time upon the materials used.

Decorative Panels by Carton Moorepark.

In taking his subjects from the aviary Mr. Moorepark has avoided giving himself over to ornithological zeal. His birds are birds, he says, because they have to be birds, not because he wishes them to be. Camels or lizards or hippopotami would suit him as well if they were tasteful enough to provide him with the same magnificent patterns of line and color. The panels on view this week and through the remainder of the month, at the Folsom Galleries, are primarily decorations. The birds themselves, iron-gray vultures, snowy pelicans, parrots and pigeons, the backgrounds of foliage and tree trunk, the flower-spotted foregrounds all play into a large and firmly constructed design; but the painter is fortunate in his models. Any one familiar with the great zoos of our own country and Europe knows what superbly decorative material they contain; and in spite of Mr. Moorepark's indifference to naturalistic detail, his eye for character omits none of the salient features presented by his subject. His panels show not only the decorative silhouette, but differences of texture in the plumage and skin, and beautiful modulations of tone and color. No other artist has treated this kind of material in just this way, but novelty is the least of the merits to be found in Mr. Moorepark's work.



"Pelicans," by Carton Moorepark, on View at the Folsom Galleries.



Portrait of the Children of T. C. Denneky, by Harrington Mann. (At the Scott and Fowles Galleries.)

Portraits by Zelma Baylos.

Zelma Baylos is showing at the Sherwood Studios a collection of her recent works, portraits for the most part, and all touched with originality and personal feeling running at times into an excess of symbolic fantasy, as in the Mme. Recamier type of lady who reclines on a couch visited by itinerant butterflies. The artist's intention is clear, but one is permitted to prefer that half of the picture which shows two slippered feet, charmingly painted, a gilded piano and a vase of meadow flowers, as exquisite a bit of still life as the galleries can show. Another painting that has a particular charm is a portrait of a sleeping baby's head seen against ethereal white pillows with a background of a park view, a wholly unusual version of a favorite theme, and sturdy in modeling and color. A portrait of Rits Fornia in Pagliacci is a handsome affair, boldly designed and forcibly expressed in a pungent color scheme. The drawing of the lower part of the body is not wholly convincing, although possible enough, but the head has in full what the portraits of most public personages lack, spirit and personality.

Exhibition at Montclair.

A new loan exhibition has opened at the Montclair Art Museum, and will continue until Oct. 31.

It comprises a choice collection of etchings by Whistler, wood engravings by Timothy Cole, and colored prints by S. Arlent Edwards, the latter collection loaned by Mr. William B. Dickson, and one picture by Mr. Charles Warren Eaton. The etchings and wood engravings are for sale.

Good Work of the American Federation of Arts.

An excellent showing was made by the traveling exhibitions sent out last year by the American Federation of Arts, over $31,000 worth of pictures having been sold. Apart from this financial return, which to the artists at least is the most interesting feature of the scheme, the good effect of carrying art to places in America where art never grew is continually manifest. There are indications everywhere of a rapid spread of interest in matters of aesthetic significance.

The Federation is now planning to send out (Nov. 1) an exhibition of portraits by notable American painters, which will begin at Worcester, Mass., and work its way to Indianapolis, Minneapolis, St. Louis, Cincinnati, and Providence.

A Homer Martin for Worcester.

The bulletin of the Worcester Art Museum announces the acquisition of Homer Martin's "Twilight Near Honfleur," a small but fine work, and a study of the scene, which is painted from a different angle in the picture owned by the Century Association, New York. A writer in the bulletin calls especial attention to the color, which at a distance shows a prevailing tone of sombre greenish gray, but seen close at hand resolves itself into many colors not spotted impressionistically, but placed with carefully blended strokes, giving the effect of a bloom over the whole canvas.

Portraits by Harrington Mann.

At the Scott & Fowles Galleries is a small collection of portraits by Harrington Mann, nearly all of which represent the artist at his high-water mark of accomplishment. One of the least "important" in point of size, complication of subject, and so forth, is perhaps the gem of the group. It shows a little girl holding a rabbit. The sensitive modeling of the face and the discrimination of textures and surfaces are above criticism. The hair falls in soft childish curls which take soft lights and then floats in that intangible silken mist which taxes the skill of the most dexterous brush. Mr. Mann has used his instrument lightly and with perfect command of its resources. The result challenges comparison with the masters of portraiture.

The portraits of the seven children of T. C. Denneby, which are done on two canvases with one Queen Anne sofa serving the two groups, are hardly so compelling from the aesthetic point of view, but as frank, wholesome portraiture of frank, wholesome types no fault can be found with them, and the grouping against the picturesque background of old English needlework is extremely felicitous.

A portrait of Mrs. F. Skiddy von Stade, daughter of Charles S. Steele, has the place of honor on the walls and is an effective version of a brilliant subject. Other portraits are of Mrs. Devereux Milburn, Master J. Shubert, Jr., Miss Dorothy Duveen, and of the artist's wife holding a rose to her lips.

A Source of Innocent Merriment

Sinews of War.

Willis—Is your wife going to make another social campaign this Winter?

Gillis—Yes; you ought to see the war orders she has placed with the dressmakers.

The Result.

Willis—What do you think the result of getting Edison, Wright, and Ford on the Naval Board will be?

Gillis—The invention of a naval aeroplane run by electricity that will sell for $460 f. o. b. Detroit.

The Chief Factor.

"What you want to do," counseled the druggist, as he handed an aged darky his medicine, "is to take a dose of this after each meal."

"Yessuh," was the reply, "an' now, if you please, Suh, tell we where I'm gwine to git de meals."

THE THINGS THEY SAY.



Irate Riding Master—Hi, where the blazes are you going to?
Recruit (whose horse has bolted through the open doorway):—Blowed if I know—but the —'orse's—'ome's—in—Canada!
—From The Bystander.

Generous.

Helter—Willing to let your wife have the suffrage, are you?

Skelter—Not only willing, but anxious. I've offered to pay her board in New Zealand as long as she lives.

Common Occurrence.

Knicker—The courts have held that rats are sufficient cause to break a lease.

Bocker—Well, I've often gotten out of a castle in the air because somebody said "Rats!"

The Modern Way.

Visitor—I suppose this corner grocery of yours is the scene of some hot old arguments.

Village Storekeeper—Yep. On cool nights the boys run down here in their touring cars and sit around the electric heater discussing New Thought by the hour.

Lines from a Jester's Notebook—By John Kendrick Bangs

MUTATION.

(This poem was found fluttering along the beach before a nor'easterly breeze in the vicinity of the Home for Aged and Infirm Boobs near Bedlamville, N. J.)

THE crickets now no longer crick:
The thickets once so lushly thick
Are thinning out.
The trees are looking sore bereft
Because their little leaves have left
And woofing zephyrs icy-weft.
Now whiff about.

The equinoctial knocks along
And croons his equinoxious song
Of gloomy glee.
The nightingale with voice so gay
Has piped her pipping pipe away
For some more soft pippritious day
In times to be.

The tadpole sheds his twirling tail
And bounds about the shallow shale
To froghood hep.
And little veals right on the job
About the purling pastures bob
Their heads, and hearts, and heels athrob
And full of pep.

The oysters hoist their souls from sleep,
And from their cloistered cloisters creep
With loud hurrah,
Because the Summer's spell of fear
Is over and they may appear
To greet chill Autumn with a cheer
Of 'R, 'R, 'R!

So whirls the whizzing world away.
Today soon fades to yesterday,
Time fuges so.
And over all we hear the plaint,
From rich and poor, from sinner, saint,
"How soon the is becomes the ain't
Down here below!"

IT IS RUMORED THAT—

Secretary Daniels is considering a proposition to purchase 10,000 pairs of padded gloves to enable naval officers to box the compass without skinning their knuckles.

The Kaiser has ordered von Hindenburg to sweep rapidly on to Petrograd without delays of any sort in order that he may do his Christmas shopping early at the Russian capital.

Mr. William Jennings Bryan's favorite expletive in moments of spiritual disturbance that would drive weaker souls to profanity is not Oh, the dickens! or dad bing it! but the juice, you say!

AN ILLITERACY TEST.

"Now, Sir," said the examining officer, "in what language are the novels of Harold Tinkle Bell written?"

"Heaven only knows, I don't," said the candidate for naturalization.

"Correct," said the examiner. "Admitted. Next!"

• • •

AN IMPRESSION.

"Let's see, now," said Bingle, "does the President of Hayti have a Cabinet like our American Presidents?"

"I think not," said Jingle. "My impression is that all he has is pall-bearers."

THE ONLY WAY.

"The speed limit in this here taown is six miles an hour, and we enforces it," said the Town Constable, flashing his nickel badge upon Dubbleigh.

"Oh, very well," said Dubbleigh wearily. "If that's the case I'll have to turn my car around and back through your darned old burg."

• • •

THE CRITIC ANSWERED.

"Life in New York is very superficial," said the Cynic, with a bored sigh.

"Perhaps," said Knicker, "but once in a while, my dear fellow, there's a cave-in somewhere and you get under the surface somewhat."

• • •

OVERHEARD.

"Well, Jinks," said Dubbleigh, "I congratulate you."

"Congratulate me?" said Jinks. "What on?"

"Why, I see they have assessed you at $1,000,000 personalty," said Dubbleigh.

"Oh, that; yes," said Jinks. "Thanks. You couldn't lend me a nickel to go down to the Assessor's office and swear it off, could you?"

• • •

A DEDUCTION.

Diogenes, or so they say,
Lived in an ordinary tub,
Which may be why in his own day
They thought him something of a "scrub."

• • •

FINANCIAL NOTE.

The American dollar is now worth about $1.20 in France. Its purchasing power in the United States, however, still remains at about 37 cents as usual.

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Lyrics of Burglary.

He'd carried the swag for ten miles and a half,
But bitter, thrice bitter indeed was the fruit—
Instead of pure silver 'twas pewtery chaff,
And he moaned with a sort of hysterical laugh,
"I see what they mean by a rift in the loot!"
—New York Times.

The fine suit of armor that stood by the door
Was a good place, he thought, to conceal him from sight;
When he tried to get out, though he struggled and swore,
He stuck, and the whole thing crashed down to the floor—
Said the watchman, "Hello! Here's a thief in the knight!"—Hempstead Inquirer.

Unavailing Equipment.

"Professor Thinkum speaks seven different languages."

"Yes," replied Miss Cayenne. "But nobody takes much interest in what he says in any of them."—Washington Star.

A Man of Letters

By ELIAS LIEBERMAN.

WHEN Clegg was young, the first degree
He learned to blab was A. B. C.

In adolescence, formally,
A college tagged on him A. B.

Another parchment came his way
That dubbed the stolid grind M. A.

But on he plugged; oh, on plugged he,
Until he nabbed the Ph. D.

In dreams he now began to see
An honorary Ll. D.

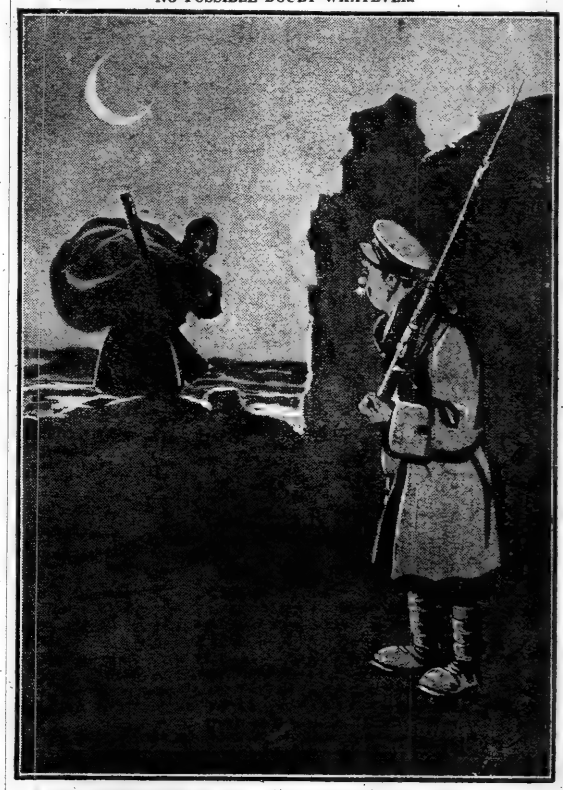
But then, alas! The end is sad,
For poor old Clegg went raving mad.

Upon the walls incessantly
He scribbles Clegg and X. Y. Z.

And P. D. Q. and Q. E. D.
A literal calamity.

The keepers say he aims to get
A corner on the alphabet.

"NO POSSIBLE DOUBT WHATEVER."



Sentry—Ah! Who goes there?
He of the Bundle—You shut yer —— mouth, or I'll —— come and knock yer —— head off.
Sentry—Pass, friend! By Captain Bruce Bairnsfather in The Bystander.

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save from 1-24 to 1-7th of their cost every year by reducing your fire insurance rates.
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The New York Times
Review of Books
LITERARY SECTION OF THE NEW YORK TIMES

SECTION FIVE | NEW YORK, OCTOBER 17, 1915 | 12 PAGES

A WORLD OF DREAMS IN LEADING NOVELS

An Idyll of Youth in Mrs. Burnett's Latest Story and a New Use of the Reincarnation Idea in Jack London's "The Star Rover"

THE LOST PRINCE. By Frances Hodgson Burnett. Illustrated. The Century Company. $1.35 net.

VERY many years have passed since Ponce de Leon went on his famous search for the Fountain of Youth, and during those years, although the story of the fountain has persisted, it has come to be regarded as a mere myth. Yet every now and then we meet with some person, man or woman, who has quite evidently discovered and drunk of those wonderful waters; among them, Mrs. Burnett surely holds a foremost place. For it is the very essence of youth and romance which so charms us in most of her work, and especially in this latest tale, "The Lost Prince." It is a story for young people of all ages from ten to a hundred, a story fresh and gracious as Spring time, full of those high and clean and simple ideals which, however cynics may jeer, have never lost and probably never will lose their power over the imaginations and sympathies of men.

Although the scene is laid principally in modern London—that London that existed before the war—there is a certain mediaeval flavor to the narrative. And the imaginary land of Samavia, whose rightful King is "The Lost Prince" of the title, has something both of the Middle Ages and of the Orient. Mrs. Burnett's new hero, Marco Loristan, is a 12-year-old boy, living with his father and a devoted old servant, Lazarus. When the story opens they have just arrived at the dingy London lodgings which are to be their abode for a brief period. Marco knows that they will remain there only for a brief period because, so far back as he can remember, they have never resided long in any one place or country. The existence led by the three is a strange and most mysterious one. They are very poor, so poor that they do not always have enough to eat, and yet there is invariably a certain stateliness in their mode of living; people unknown to Marco come to visit his father, usually at dead of night; and the elder Loristan works hard and steadily for some end, of which his son knows only that it is concerned with the welfare of Samavia, that beautiful, unhappy little country which, torn between two rival factions, is given over to disorder, bloodshed, and a general misery, in strong contrast with its ancient, joyous past. But that past is distant now 500 years, and had ended before Ivor, "The Lost Prince," disappeared.

The legend of this Lost Prince who one morning had walked out into the sunshine, "singing softly to himself the old song of Samavia's beauty and happiness," and was never seen again, is the leading motif of the book. Marco learned the tale by heart when he was very young indeed—even before he swore upon his father's sword the picturesque oath of allegiance to Samavia. And it was the fact that the Rat had read and been enthralled by the history of this lost Prince Ivor that first drew the two very dissimilar comrades together. For Marco was straight and strong, well bred, well taught, and of gallant bearing, while the Rat was a hunchback, his legs "small and crooked," a mere waif, it seemed, of the London streets, though his father had been a gentleman and a scholar before drink destroyed him, body and soul. The Rat's first greeting to Marco was the throwing of a stone at him, yet the day was to come when these two, the "Bearers of the Sign," were to travel together over many lands, immune from the perils which would have beset men because they appeared to be only two shabby boys, "blown like grains of dust through Europe." But they accomplished their mission bravely and well, until at last they stood with the old priest in that subterranean cavern where the "Forgers of the Sword," leal descendants of those few shepherds and mountaineers who had reason to believe that their "Lost Prince" had not died, but lived and left a son, held the meetings which later formed the nucleus of the "Secret Party."

It is probable that the reader will not take even so long as did the Rat to discover the very thinly veiled secret of the identity of Stefan Loristan, but that will not in the least mar his enjoyment of the tale or weaken the thrill of its climax. For the fascination of the story lies in the exquisite style, and the romantic, idealistic spirit with which it is instinct. It is said that certain aspects of the ancient history of dauntless little Serbia gave the author her first idea for this romance, the name of the imaginary Samavia being intended to convey a hint of its relation to the real Serbia; in the light of this statement, there is a caustic, though doubtless unintentional irony in one at least of the book's episodes—that which describes its hero's adventures in Vienna. He is a hero whom every child will surely envy; what could be more thoroughly delightful than being the trusted agent of a "Secret Party," plotting the overthrow of wicked and usurping rulers and the



MRS. FRANCES HODGSON BURNETT.

restoration of a monarch who is a model of all the kingly virtues and a very perfect gentle knight to boot? While to those older in years but young enough at heart to respond to the bugle call of chivalrous romance, this book should provide a welcome opportunity of escaping for a time from the problems and difficulties, the bloodshed and horror, of the actual world about us. A tale of faerie, touched with mysticism, instinct with romance and courage and the spirit of consecration to an ideal of splendid service—this is Mrs. Burnett's latest volume. And the fitting sign and symbol of it all is the gallant Prince who went singing out into the sunshine, thence vanishing forever from men's eyes, yet remaining in their hearts as a bright and shining figure, quintessence of all that is true and noble, high in aim and of good repute.

THE STAR ROVER

THE STAR ROVER. By Jack London. Frontispiece in colors. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.50.

JACK LONDON has done something original in "The Star Rover," and done it supremely well. He has hit upon a new idea in fiction, and has worked it out with patient, painstaking art, at the same time striking a blow on behalf of prison reform. For once his passion for portraying cruelty and suffering has been enlisted in a cause that almost justifies it; certainly his indictment of abuses in the California State Prison at San Quentin, and of all prisons where the strait-jacket and the solitary cell are still used, will arouse abhorrence of the old barbarous methods wherever the book is read. But the artistic triumph of "The Star Rover" is in its new use of the reincarnation idea. It is upon this that the author has lavished his best work, carrying it through with a skill and plausibility that win the reader.

The story is about a condemned murderer, Darrell Standing, once a professor in a great university, for eight years under life sentence in San Quentin, now awaiting execution in the State Prison at Folsom because he made a guard's nose bleed. The convict himself tells what he endured in those eight years, five of which were spent in solitary darkness, often in the agony of the strait-jacket for ten days at a stretch. A fellow-prisoner, to curry favor with the officials, had invented a lie to the effect that Darrell Standing had smuggled thirty-five pounds of dynamite into the prison, and the savage jacketing was to make him confess its whereabouts.

Having thus roused a harrowing interest in the man, Mr. London gradually lets the reader into the method of his plot. Darrell Standing, like the fakirs of India, learns to escape the pain of the canvas jacket by willing "the lesser death," a state of suspended animation, in which his spirit leaves the unconscious body and goes roving among the stars—or, rather, among the scenes of his own former incarnations. For, though the body dies, he says the spirit lives on in new forms, and he has discovered a way to recall the stored-up memories of his adventures through the ages. The result is a series of short stories made on a new plan, punctuated by tortured awakenings when the warden and doctor bring the prisoner's body back to consciousness, and all woven into the larger theme of the approaching gallows.

Indomitable courage is the supreme trait of Darrell Standing in all his incarnations. Once he was a roystering Count in mediaeval France, and so we have the story of his duels over a lady fair. Once he was a boy in an emigrant train crossing Utah to California, and so we have the story of the Mountain Meadow massacre by one who died there. In another of his experiences he had been an English sailor, shipwrecked in ancient Korea, and had married a Princess of the blood, only to wander with her as an outcast for forty years as the result of a Court intrigue. Again he was a Norse soldier in a Roman legion under Antipas, and a close friend of Pilate. He was in love with a wonderful Jewess, and was forced at last to choose between losing her and doing his duty to Rome by helping to crucify Jesus. This chapter is well done. So, too, is the story of a castaway on a barren island, who lived eight years on seal meat, and went through some things that might have daunted Robinson Crusoe.

"The Star Rover" is essentially a man's book, all virility and no sentiment, with passages of more serious thinking than we are wont to expect from popular novelists. The attack on prison abuses is carried through with evident sincerity of purpose. At the same time it is skillfully made to serve the artistic ends of the story. The book will not suit all tastes, for there are painful things in it; but it has imagination, skill, freshness, and must stand with the best of this author's works.

HEMPFIELD

HEMPFIELD. By David Grayson. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co.

To set it apart from all the other adventures in contentment, and the other adventures in friendship, and the other wanderings along the friendly road, this new book of David Grayson's bears a distinct and unmistakable phrase of definition upon its title page: "Hempfield, A Novel." The phrase might have gone further, "Hempfield; An American Novel" would not have been too much to say. For this newest "adventure" by the author of "The Friendly Road" will take its place among the group of novels that, however they may differ in faults and virtues and style and character-drawing and ultimate "aim," are alike in being really American, through and through. "Hempfield" is the story of a group of persons who owned and edited and printed a newspaper in a country town. It is not a Western story, as so many so-called "great American novels" have been. It is not a story of hustling business success, or insidious political corruption, or determined social climbing. It is not a problem novel, or a "novel with a purpose" at all. And its slight plot

(Continued on Following Page)

"DAVID GRAYSON'S" ADVENTURE IN FICTION

"Hempfield" an Excellent Story of American Life from the Anonymous Writer on Friendship and Contentment—Latest Fiction from Thomas Dixon, Edna Ferber, and Others

(Continued from Preceding Page)

moves quietly across simple lives. But it is no less distinctively an American novel for all that. And for all its simplicity, its lack of excitement, its contented dealing with small things, there is nothing dull in "Hempfield," and nothing "slow." From beginning to end, this small-town chronicle is interesting.

David Grayson's novel is really another of David Grayson's adventures in friendship and contentment. It is told in the same narrative style, the story of some of David Grayson's friends and of things that happened to them, and of what they did. We are told that the writer, wandering into "town" from his farm one happy Spring day, goes to the office of the local weekly paper to find out who is the author of an editorial that has caused him much joy. The editorial was an irate and scornful attack on "A Man Named Wright Out in Ohio Who Thinks He Can Fly." And from "David's" momentary curiosity comes his knowledge of the history of the events that follow—the meteoric flight of the Hempfield "Star." The novel is not a story of the town, but simply of the town's weekly newspaper, and of the people who managed its destinies. And they are such a gallery of friends as one might wander far afield in hope of meeting, and with whom one is unforgettably glad to spend even a half hour on a weary day.

There is, first of all, the old Captain who wrote the editorial. To the Captain, flying machines and woman suffrage are alike contrary to the course of nature, and the Republican Party is still the grand old party of Lincoln and of Grant, and Democracy still the symbol of the "rebels" against whom he fought at Antietam. There is nothing modern about the Captain, although he does write "trenchant" editorials on such up-to-date subjects as Theodore Roosevelt and William J. Bryan. He is a warrior and an editor of the old school, and a very American old school at that. But Anthy and Nort and Ed Smith are modern enough, in their differing ways, to make up.

Ed Smith is a hustler who is especially employed to make the fading "Star" of Hempfield twinkle with something like its old light. Ed Smith thinks and dreams and breathes success—practical, tangible, visible success, on a solid cash basis. Norton Carr is a rich man's son who has tried out—and tired out—various sorts of "experience," and whom a queer chance brings to Hempfield. In the guise of a tramp, Nort works out his own salvation in Hempfield, and it is ultimately he, and not Ed Smith, who works out the salvation of the "Star" as well. For Nort is a hustler, too, a hustler who loves hustling for its own gay adventurous sake, and who dreams of success without bothering about the question of a cash basis. Nort is a modern American character, as "true to type" as is Ed Smith. And both are very living individuals.

As for Anthy—Anthy, a girl just out of college, owns the "Star"; she edits it, she directs it, she sacrifices everything that she can sacrifice to make it go. At Anthy's feet, and in Anthy's own soul, the battles of the paper and of its various "sub-editors" are fought out. And Anthy is one of the realest and most lovable heroines of contemporary American fiction.

There are only a few characters in the book, and there is not much incident. It is the real achievement of the author that he makes this quiet chronicle so interesting a tale. And although his story is sweet and tender and full of an invincible human optimism, its sweetness is never cloying, and its belief in the best of things and people never irritates. His optimism has vigor and enterprise to back it. And he writes with sympathy and charm.

And such a story as this, the record of the accomplishments and the struggles of an inconspicuous group of people in a New England country town, is a very American story in all literalness, a picture of a phase of American life, a series of vivid sketches of a few American men and an American woman, a glimpse of the reactions of American politics and American social standards in this modern day. The book has no "local color"; with few changes, what happens in "Hempfield," which is presumably in Connecticut, might equally well have happened in South Carolina, or Kansas, or Oregon. And for its lack of sectional localization, the feeling that it is distinctively American clings the more. The book aims at no reform, flings forth no banner of "rugged realism." But it is a pleasant and lovable story of our own country and our own day.

THE FOOLISH VIRGIN

THE FOOLISH VIRGIN. By Thomas Dixon. Illustrated. D. Appleton & Co. $1.35 net.

FOR the scene of his new novel Mr. Dixon has chosen first modern New York, and then the mountains of North Carolina. Mary Adams, his heroine, is a school teacher, the daughter of a country clergyman unable to support his large family. So Mary has made her way to New York, where she has been living for five years at the time the story opens. She dislikes her work and dreams constantly of the wonderful Knight, the "one man created for her," whom she expects to appear some day, marry her, and provide her with a home and an income for the rest of her life. She makes no acquaintances in New York, because her one friend, Jane Anderson, an artist, moves in an unconventional set, and Mary prides herself greatly on her objection to the unconventional. Therefore when Gordon, a famous artist and Jane's friend, sends her a message through Jane, asking her to sit for his new picture of the Madonna, she refuses, pluming herself upon her righteous indignation; she considers that it would be a very dreadful thing indeed for her to be alone with Gordon even for half an hour, because although she knows him to be what Jane calls him, "the gentlest, truest man I've ever met," he is married. A few days later a young man comes up to Mary in the reading room of the Public Library and speaks to her. He has "short, thick, red hair," a massive jaw, and very small hands and feet; and he interests Mary very much. She accompanies him to the Park, and is easily persuaded to spend the next day, which chances to be Sunday, motoring with him. He tells her that his name is James Anthony, and that he is an inventor.

So they motor to Long Beach, and have dinner there. He calls Mary "Kiddo," kisses her frequently—without any objection on her part—and they agree to meet again on the following day. In a week they are engaged, and although Jane accurately describes Jim as a "coarse, ugly, illiterate brute," tells Mary a few plain truths, and begs her not to marry him, she insists that he is "a diamond in the rough" and becomes his wife without loss of time. After spending a little while in Florida they motor to the North Carolina mountains, and stop for the night at the cabin of an old woman who turns out to be Jim's mother. He gives Mary a black handbag and tells her not to open it; this she proceeds forthwith to do, and discovers through the jewels it contains that Jim is a burglar. He admits the fact, and that he has come there in order to induce his mother, who is unaware of his identity, to help him hide his plunder. Having first assaulted and nearly strangled Mary, he has a talk with the old woman. "Blood dripped from every word."

But Mary is not the only one who has troubles. Of the three other women in the book, one fell in love with an "unprincipled scoundrel," but was wise enough not to marry him; the second tells how her drunken husband "threw me down on the floor and gouge my eye out with his big claw," and the third discovered that her supposed husband had another wife living; also he used to amuse himself torturing their child. To balance these attractive gentlemen there is a doctor who is a model of all the virtues, and explains Mary's duty to her in a way she finds quite satisfactory. However much opinions may differ as to the merits of Mr. Dixon's novel, few will deny the appropriateness of its title. It is written in his usual style, and has the customary happy ending, all financial obstacles to which are obligingly removed by the discovery of a mica mine and invention of "new machinery for its working that doubled the market output."

EMMA McCHESNEY

EMMA McCHESNEY & COMPANY. By Edna Ferber. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company. $1 net.

ACCORDING to all the rules of precedent, one should by now be thoroughly tired of Emma McChesney. Miss Edna Ferber should be especially tired of her, and Emma herself should be tired of life.

But Emma has always been a defier of precedent. She was, you remember, the pioneer among traveling saleswomen, and the travelers for rival firms shook their heads gravely and prophesied a sudden termination to the career of the Buck Featherloom Petticoat Company's charming young agent. Woman's place, they said, was the home—this woman's place, especially.

Her historian has told us, however, that Emma's ingenuity and perseverance brought her victory over all her rivals, including Fat Ed Meyers. Also it has been revealed to us that her undomestic occupation did not hinder her success in an operation peculiarly domestic—that of making a man out of that somewhat unpromising subject, her son Jock.

But now comes her greatest exploit. She appears, more vivacious and attractive than ever, as the heroine of a new book—the third in which she has figured. We find her "cleaning up" Buenos Aires with the same easy power that she had been accustomed to exercise on the dry goods buyers of East St. Louis; we find her (in one of the most humorous and original love stories that has appeared for years) becoming the wife of our old friend, T. A. Buck, her employer; we see her reveling in the new-found joys of a home life undisturbed by business cares, and later, after leisure had grown irksome to her active brain, yielding to the Call of the Petticoat, and triumphantly reentering the world of commerce, and finally—amazing spectacle!—we see her in the rôle of an eminently practical but (of course) doting grandmother.

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There is one thing which every writer of a series of type stories should get into his mind, that is that in real life, and especially in real life in the United States, there is no such thing as a type. For instance, there are no people who are, body and soul, waking and sleeping, eating, drinking and making love, traveling salesmen. There are vegetarians, Christian Scientists, Republicans, people who like Conrad, Kelly-pool players, admirers of post-impressionism, of Dr. Henry van Dyke and of little neck clams with mignonette sauce, who make a living by salesmanship. But their occupation is their only bond; they must be catalogued, not primarily as salesmen, but as human beings.

This psychological fact, which has escaped the attention of many of our most industrious contributors to the magazines, has not eluded Miss Edna Ferber. The Emma whose adventures fill this entertaining volume is the same Emma who first stepped daintily into the hearts of the public from the pages of the American Magazine. But the years have

(Continued on Page 396)



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RUSSIAN NOVELIST TELLS HIS OWN STORY

Maxim Gorky's Record of His Childhood Gives a Picture of "Oppressive Horrors" in Russia About Which We Know Little

MY CHILDHOOD. By Maxim Gorky. New York: The Century Company. $2.

THIS arresting credo appears almost at the end of Maxim Gorky's record of his childhood. It ought to be an introduction to the book. And it must serve as text to the reviewer and as prologue to the review.

As I remember these oppressive horrors of our wild Russian life, I ask myself often whether it is worth while to speak of them. And then, with restored confidence, I answer myself: "It is worth while because it is actual, vile fact, which has not died out, even in these days—a fact which must be traced to its origin, and pulled up by the root from the memories, the souls of the people, and from our narrow, sordid lives."

And there is another and more important reason impelling me to describe these horrors. Although they are so disgusting, although they oppress us and crush many beautiful souls to death, yet the Russian is still so healthy and young in heart that he can and does rise above them. For in this amazing life of ours not only does the animal side of our nature flourish and grow fat, but with this animalism there has grown up—triumphant in spite of it, bright, healthful, and creative—a type of humanity which inspires us to look forward to our regeneration, to the time when we shall all live peacefully and humanely.

The consideration of Gorky's book must start from Gorky's apologia—an apologia not for his own life, but for the life of all Russia in the telling of his own life's beginning. This is indeed a book of "oppressive horrors," told with the simplicity and directness with which they registered themselves upon the mind of a child, and made unforgettable to us as—our platitudes about "volatile, quick-recovering childhood" to the contrary notwithstanding—to a child they must be. And here and there one finds flashes of tenderness, of insight, of sheer poetry in the hearts of brutish-seeming men, that, if it cannot lift us all to the heights of the author's confession of faith in the soul of his nation, makes us understand something of how that faith can be.

It is, of course, unnecessary to state that this "autobiography" of Maxim Gorky is not simply the story of a famous author's childhood, but a picture of Russia. It is not the Russia of oppressed peasants and persecuted Jews and threatened uprisings and abortive intrigue, but that other less hopeful Russia with which several other writers have made us vaguely familiar—the matter-of-fact, dull, quarrelsome existence of the "lower bourgeoisie." Gorky's grandfather, with whom his childhood was spent, was a small manufacturer of dyestuffs in Nijni-Novgorod; his father was a soldier's son; his stepfather was a surveyor; his neighbors any number of things, lower class folk in a town. None of these people were successful, but for most of the years of his childhood none of them were pinchingly poor; that kind of experience came later in the life of this "bitter pen." And the "oppression" of their life was from within. The "horrors" of the boy's childhood were not persecution and hunger, but quarrelings and beatings and lying, distrust and drunkenness and avarice, personal brutality in various forms, utter lack, in almost all the people about him, of personal self-control. The men who surrounded the little boy were like children in their undisciplined rages and their undisciplined self-indulgence; and they were like children, too, in their love of simple pleasures, of legends and wonders, of music and dancing, in their quick response alike to beauty and anger and pain. This is the Russia that Gorky shows us as he knew it when he was a child. This is the Russia in which he finds youth and health and hope for a peaceful and humane soul. And he describes it, people and things and events, with entire literalness.

The book opens with the record of a little boy's impression of what are the most haunting horrors of everyday existence—a man's dead body and the birth of a child. His brother was born, and died immediately, in the room where his father lay awaiting the ceremony of burial. That is Gorky's first memory. But into it, to lighten its awfulness for the child and for the reader, came at once the absorbingly interesting figure who is the "heroine" of the book—the child's grandmother.

Maxim Gorky's grandmother was fat and jolly and simple of soul; she could not read or write; she sometimes drank too much vodka, and she loved snuff; she believed in devils and angels and the constant presence of heavenly powers to help her through the day, and in her superstitions and her religious belief and her love of legends and history and the poetry of the people, she exercised an immeasurable influence upon the lonely and imaginative child who spent his most impressionable years at her side; she was always doing some kindness, and she occasionally lost her temper; but no piece of heroism was too great for her to undertake with entire simplicity, and no insult was too galling for her to forgive. As a piece of Russian portraiture, an enduring place will go to Maxim Gorky's grandmother.

By no means lovable, the old grandfather is unescapably interesting, too. He lost his temper and beat the child until he was unconscious; and then he went to his bedside and told him wonderful stories of heroes; the next week, and on all the weeks after, he systematically beat him again; but he taught him to read and write; he made him learn the Psalter and read long portions of the ancient prophets; he prayed like an ancient Jewish rabbi, and he spoke at times like an ancient Jewish poet, (and it may be noted that this is itself is very interesting, in the presentation of so orthodox a family of Russians;) he was a person of disgusting brutalities, and he was very like a child. And he, and his sons and his daughter and his neighbors, are drawn with irresistible distinctness. Here is a description of a woman who scarcely plays a part in the book at all, but who made so strong an impression upon the child that he could never forget what she looked like and how she made him feel:

> The old green woman often appeared—looking just like a rotten paling in an old fence. The eyes seemed to be sewn on her face with invisible threads, and looked as if they would easily roll out of their bony sockets, as she turned them rapidly in every direction, seeing and taking notes of everything—raising them to the ceiling when she talked of God, and looking down her nose when she spoke of household matters. Her eyebrows looked exactly as if they had been cut out of pieces and stuck on. Her large, protruding teeth noiselessly chewed whatever she put in her mouth with a funny curve of her arm, and her little finger stuck out; while the bones about her ears moved like little round balls, and the green hairs on her warts went up and down as if they were creeping along her yellow, wrinkled, disgustingly clean skin. She was always so very clean, like her son, and it was unpleasant to go near them. I hated the old woman with an intense hatred, and many blows did that feeling cost me.

And alongside of descriptions like this must be put the charming picture of a gay evening of music and dancing and thrilling tales. The volume abounds, too, in sketches that are strange, and foreign, and picturesque.

"My Childhood" is a notable book as a picture of Russian life, notable exactly as a Russian novel is notable. But it is valuable, of course, as Maxim Gorky's life, too—in nothing more than the broken record of his education—the Psalms that he read, the stories he listened to, the training that eye and ear and imagination unconsciously received. Maxim Gorky is one of the great writers whom we think of as having had no training in their trade, as having been a vagabond and little else, until he suddenly began to write the record of what he saw. This story of his background, giving him, with all its horrors, some real "education" for his later work, is an important piece of literary history.

For the rest, we end as we began, with the author's own word:

> I imagine myself, in my childhood, as a hive to which all manner of simple, undistinguished people brought, as the bees bring honey, their knowledge and thoughts about life, generously enriching my soul with what they had to give. The honey was often dirty and bitter, but it was, all the same, knowledge—and honey.

A CUBAN IN MEXICO

MI VIAJE A MEXICO: A PROPOSITO DE LA REVOLUCION. For M. Fernandez Cabrera. Prologo de Conde Kostia. Epilogo de Felix F. Palavicini. Habana: Avisador Comercial.

SENOR CABRERA is a brilliant young author and newspaper correspondent who was sent to Mexico by the Heraldo de Cuba to write a series of articles on the revolution and its leaders. These articles are now published in book form with a highly appreciative introduction by Conde Kostia of Havana, and a still more enthusiastic epilogue by Felix F. Palavicini of Vera Cruz. To a large degree the book justifies the praises of these friendly critics.

The author landed at Progreso, stayed many days in Vera Cruz, made the acquaintance of all the Constitutionalist leaders, and finally journeyed with Carranza and Obregon toward the City of Mexico, at last making his way alone through the Zapatista lines to the Mexican capital. He found the city intimidated, desolated, the streets almost deserted. Here he interviewed various leaders of the factions, including President Gutierres, who two days later fled to San Luis Potosi, carrying with him "his gigantic humanity and 10,000,000 pesos from the public treasury." It was a dangerous interview, and Señor Cabrera adds that the man's brutal eyes still haunt him and freeze his spinal marrow. His return journey to Vera Cruz was full of adventures, and he relates them with all the romantic gusto of youth.

Señor Cabrera is heart and soul in sympathy with Carranza and his followers. He is convinced that the First Chief is a great man and a sincere patriot, and his character sketch of him has a feeling of enthusiastic worship that is more or less contagious. He says:

> The Mexican revolution is not the product of insane ambitions, of race fatalism, of what an audacious Foreign Minister called "the management of 11,000,000 brutal Indians by 200,000 white knaves." . . . Venustiano Carranza is the revenger of the most tragically ferocious tyranny known to the ages—the tyranny of crime over murdered liberty. The revolution is, therefore, something other and more than Don Venustiano; it is something other and greater than any man, however lofty; but Don Venustiano is the man of the revolution!

The author's denunciations of Huerta are as emphatic as his praises of General Obregon and all the men connected with Carranza's cause. His character sketches of these men are a valuable feature of the book. He believes that the Constitutionalist cause is irresistible and will triumph in spite of General Villa's "dark vein of genius." His attitude toward "Yankee" intervention is much the same as Don Venustiano's. He thinks Mexico can settle her own problems.

Señor Cabrera writes with all the faith and fire of youth, and with the tropic imagination of his race. His command of pure Castilian is as noteworthy as his wealth of imagery and his knowledge of the literature of other lands.

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WHEN THE WAR IN EUROPE IS ENDED

C. Ernest Fayle's Interesting Analysis of Problems That Will Come Up for Solution in "the Great Settlement"—Recent Books on the War

THE GREAT SETTLEMENT. By C. Ernest Fayle. With maps, and a preface by Lord Esher. New York: Duffield & Co.

It is rather early to make new maps of Europe on the basis of a complete victory by the Allies, but it seems to be a favorite pastime with English writers. The most exhaustive discussion of peace treaty problems that has thus far appeared is C. Ernest Fayle's "The Great Settlement," written under the auspices of the Garton Foundation for Encouraging the Study of International Polity. This book deserves attention on account of its able presentation of the basic principles involved in any wise settlement.

How can national boundaries be readjusted at the end of the war so as to insure permanent peace in Europe? The author makes every other consideration subservient to that test. One of the first great facts that he comes up against is an intense nationalism, the new spirit of solidarity in each nation, which was one of the prime causes of the war. The Congress of Vienna failed to secure permanent peace because it set up artificial boundaries and disregarded the national principle. This principle, therefore, should shape the new frontiers as far as possible.

If the Allies are victorious, Mr. Fayle thinks they ought to restore Poland, with autonomy under the Czar; give back Alsace-Lorraine to France, and create a southern Slav State, which would add to the existing Kingdom of Serbia the southern districts of Austria-Hungary. His aim would be to unite all the Slavic populations of that region, so far as they desired it, into this one new Balkan State. Austria and Hungary, shorn of the smaller groups which they have been oppressing, should then be left unmolested, to exist together or separately, as they may choose. He thinks that the new Slavic State would not be subservient to Russia.

"Italia Irredentia" should go to Italy. Turkey should be pushed out of Europe, and Russia should have Constantinople and access to the sea, in spite of any supposed danger to the British route to India. The whole welter of interests, races, and religions in the Balkans is discussed intelligently and in detail.

Mr. Fayle says it is nonsense to talk of crushing Germany, or permanently disarming her. The interests of peace demand that she shall not have any just cause to plan a revenge. He is not in favor of seizing any of Germany's African colonies, though he thinks the South African Union may demand an edge of German Southwest Africa, and some arrangement should be made for a Cape-to-Cairo railway through German East Africa. The Japanese have taken control of Kiao-Chau, Germany's foothold in China, and that is gone forever. For the rest, however, the author urges that nothing be done to impede Germany's colonial expansion, and that no obstacles be put in the way of the Bagdad railway scheme.

But perhaps the most interesting phase of the author's peace plan is his opposition to levying a large war indemnity. He admits that in case of defeat Germany and Austria could be made to pay $10,000,000,000 in installments, and that the African colonies could be held as security; but even that sum would not begin to pay for the cost of the war, and Mr. Fayle questions whether it would be a wise business policy to demand any very large financial contribution. Germany has not the stored-up capital to meet such an emergency, as France had forty-odd years ago. She would have to borrow, and the United States is the only neutral country capable of subscribing such a loan. On this point the author says:

> The surplus capital of the world will be badly needed at the end of the war for the purpose of restoring the position of industry and commerce, and the raising of an immense indemnity loan in America is neither probable nor—from the Allies' point of view—desirable. Such a loan would necessarily compete with the requirements of British traders in the money markets of the world. It is true that the British Government would receive the money without the payment of interest; yet it may be doubted whether this advantage would counterbalance the effect of its diversion from commercial channels.

Still more important, however, is the bearing of an indemnity upon the question of a lasting peace. The only effective safeguard against a new outbreak of German militarism must come from a changed attitude of the German people toward the military clique. Defeat would discredit the war party, and a heavy burden of direct taxation will work in the same direction; but if the Allies demand an enormous indemnity, the resentment of the German taxpayers will be deflected from their own discredited leaders to the allied Governments. Thus a large indemnity might be dearly purchased if it gave those most responsible for the present war the one instrument by which they could maintain their hold upon the German people.

Another thing: A great war indemnity on top of gigantic national debts might drive Germany and Austria to repudiation, a catastrophe which could not be viewed without the gravest apprehensions by the whole financial world. An indemnity must be exacted to compensate Belgium. The author suggests that this be made a first charge on the German and Austrian revenues for a term of years; but he thinks the Allies' demands for money should not go much further.

A feature of Mr. Fayle's peace plan is an alliance of all the European powers, including the Teutonic nations, entitling the signatories to act together against any one or two that violated the peace of Europe. He advocates also a system of organized non-intercourse, the "outlawry" of a recalcitrant power. He thinks this could be used with tremendous effect, especially if the United States would join the agreement.

The book in the main is business-like and practical, as well as large minded and ethically sound.

THE SOUL OF EUROPE

THE SOUL OF EUROPE. By Joseph McCabe. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $3.

Europe has no individual soul as yet, despite the title of Mr. McCabe's book, but he thinks that one is being evolved from the souls of the various nations now at war, and these he undertakes to analyze and describe. As he is an Englishman, he modestly omits the British soul from his catalogue. The rest are all here, from the German soul to that of the unspeakable Turk; from the alert mind of France to the groping spirit of the unawakened Slav in Russia and the Balkans.

Mr. McCabe has no use for the scientific theories about long-headed and round-headed racial stocks, as all four types are inextricably mixed in every nation in Europe. He also discards as foolish and mischievous superstitions all the claims of particular races to innate superiority over others. His wanderings all over Europe have convinced him that one nation has essentially the same capabilities as any other, and that the backward ones are so mainly because of some definite historical or environmental reason. The Turk, for instance, has as good stuff in him, and as kind a heart, as the Italian or the Englishman; but he has been kept back by isolation, ignorance, and a villainous government. The Balkan peoples are still living in the Middle Ages for similar reasons. Mr. McCabe, therefore, has devoted himself mainly to a study of the psychology of each nation in terms of its history and environment.

The savage strain in the German soul, as revealed in the Belgian atrocities and the sinking of the Lusitania, is not a natural German trait, says this author; like the ludicrous claims that Jesus Christ, Dante, and Michael Angelo were all of German stock, it is simply a product of a school system in which the children have been saturated with militaristic ideas for political purposes. The present generation has been soaked in a pernicious literature, partly provided by fanatics, partly by interested merchants, manufacturers, and soldiers. Being fully prepared for a "defensive" war, the people thus educated were easily won to the idea of an "offensive" war. A little diplomatic rhetoric, says Mr. McCabe; a little lying about perfidious England, a little emphasis on the barbaric Slav, and the whole nation, including Socialists who had sung the "Internationale" for twenty years, thronged to decorate the trains which bore their sons to the grave.

War-time prejudice is not altogether excluded from Mr. McCabe's estimate of the Kaiser; but, as a whole, his book is tolerably free from it. The chapter on Russia is anything but complimentary to the Czar, who is described as "a nervous, delicate, mediocre man." The author holds that the average Slav is not barbaric and would not endanger the advance of culture if set free from a corrupt and tyrannous bureaucracy.

One of the most satisfactory chapters is that on France. The author declares that the solid and central trait of the French character is intelligence—swift, flashing, accurate "common sense." He denies that either frivolity or imagination is an outstanding French quality, agreeing with Miss Betham-Edwards's view that "the French nation is the most serious in the world." On historical grounds he shows that the French nation is more largely Germanic than Celtic or Latin. Incidentally he makes the questionable assertion that Alsace and Lorraine would probably vote to stay with Germany by an overwhelming majority, but that they must be given back to France in order to cripple Germany and thus help to insure peace to Europe.

While not without its faults, the volume contains a large fund of information on all the warring nations, and is written in an attractive style.

AUSTRIA'S DEFENSE

WHOSE SIN IS THE WORLD-WAR? By Count Julius Andrassy. Translated from the Hungarian by Ernest J. Euphrat. New York: New Era Publishing House.

Austria-Hungary's version of the responsibility for the war does not differ materially from Germany's, but Americans will welcome this calm statement of it from one of her political leaders. The translator of the book has not quite mastered the English language, but that is a surface detail.

Count Andrássy, a Hungarian, is a former Cabinet Minister and a son of the famous Andrássy who was Minister of Foreign Affairs at Vienna a generation ago. He frequently cites his father's acts and utterances to show that Austria's policy in the Balkans has not been one of territorial aggression. He lays the blame for the present war primarily upon Russia, taking it for granted, of course, that Austria-Hungary should have been allowed to make Serbia a vassal State. He strikes at the weak point in Russia's armor thus:

> We had not mobilized a single soldier against her, and had called out only eight army corps, just what we considered sufficient to defeat the Serbian Army, estimated at 400,000 men, and Russia replied to that by admittedly mobilizing against us and starting her troops in the direction of our frontiers.

The author's conviction is that Russia, cut off from further Asiatic expansion by Japan, was preparing for conquest in Europe at the expense of Austria-Hungary, and intended to use Serbia as a tool. She feared that Serbia would desert her if she allowed the smaller State to be humiliated. On the other hand, Austria-Hungary feared Serbian and Russian aggression. These reciprocal fears caused the war. Count Andrássy continues:

> Owing to her own offensive purposes Russia could not permit that we be relieved from the danger of a two-sided attack. Therefore, she started in the war jointly with Serbia in order not to subject herself to the danger that somewhat later the struggle take place minus Serbia. Our solitary purpose was to insure our internal peace by putting a stop to the aggression within our borders, Russia's, however, to keep it up and thereby to improve the prospects of a later war. For this reason did war become imperative.

Count Andrássy contends that if Germany had forbidden his country to defend herself against Serbian agitators she would have signed the death warrant of the Hapsburg Empire and ultimately her own. The Slavic power, he says, would have been extended to the Adriatic, enveloping both Teutonic nations and ultimately crushing them. In this he undoubtedly expresses a prevalent fear, but no convincing proof of such a danger is offered.

Austria had no intention of annexing Serbia, says Count Andrássy. The answer to that statement is—Bosnia-Herzegovina. The author's defense of the annexation of the latter provinces simply indicates what was in store for Serbia. Would he not, a few years later, have been saying what he does of Bosnia-Herzegovina:

> It would be absurd even to assume that we should spend millions on a province which we only hold subject to a notice to quit.

The logical weakness of his whole case is typified in his defense of Prussian militarism. If Germany chooses to maintain a great army, he says, what business is that of her neighbors? He continues:

> Whoever does not like the prominent part the army plays in Prussia should not imitate those ways, but maintain the rule of the civilian class in his own State. There are many who do not like the anti-religious tendency and the socialistic republic of the France of today, but would it occur to any other State to attack France just to drive her into more sympathetic political ways?

Such a parallel, of course, is nonsense. Count Andrássy's book contains nothing that will alter the world's judgment.

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HUMAN SIDE OF CAPTAIN SCOTT'S VOYAGES

Thrilling Narrative of Adventure Compiled from Earlier Books and Diaries of the Famous Explorer of the Antarctic

THE VOYAGE OF CAPTAIN SCOTT: Retold from the "Voyage of the 'Discovery'" and "Scott's Last Expedition." By Charles Turley. With an introduction by Sir James M. Barrie. Illustrations in black and white and color, and a map. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $2.

THERE are no new facts to be made known about Captain Scott's two voyages to the Antarctic. If the events of his life are not bright in the memory of the public at large, it is because the splendid pathos of his death outshines them all, and belittles their importance. In recounting what is practically the story of Captain Scott's life, Charles Turley makes no claim to original discovery or to the setting forth of something hitherto unknown; his book is, as is stated on its title page, a retelling. He has taken the facts of Scott's voyages, as they were published in the two earlier books and in Scott's diaries, and woven them into one consecutive record, to be contained within the compass of one volume. The book, which was written at the instance of Lady Scott, brings the history of Captain Scott's achievements within reach of interest and attainment for a great many people who might never undertake anything so large as the two big volumes of the earlier records. And it is safe to say that it loses little or nothing in the fact that its story has been told before. It is a story that has needed retelling, and that has needed to be retold in just such a way as this.

It is nearly four years since Scott died, and the world has laid tremendous claim upon our interest since; but reading this book now, in this autumn of nineteen-fifteen, it is impossible not to feel that this should be one of the most read, one of the most really "popular," books of the coming Winter. It is vivid, human—we come back to the earlier adjective—splendid. And for the way in which he has massed his material and told his story, Mr. Turley deserves the highest praise.

It must not be supposed, however, that this record of the voyages of Captain Scott is "just like" the two books from which its facts are gathered, or that it is a mere condensation of the earlier volumes. Mr. Turley has, from beginning to end, emphasized what may be called—for want of a better word—the "human" side of his narrative. He has written about Captain Scott less as a heroic scientific explorer than as a man. He has not neglected the heroic qualities—it would be of course impossible to write about Captain Scott as other than a hero—but he has given us a very human and intimate and lovable portrait of a heroic man. His story is full of jollity, and sweetness, and consideration of little, personal, significant things. Scott working out plans with his men, Scott having a "regular picnic" over a good dinner after weeks of actual hunger, Scott, "managing" so as to spare the ponies, risking his life to save a dog—these pictures stand out very clearly throughout the book. We are left with a vivid acquaintance not only with a man who dared much, achieved his aim, and died courageously, but who was a good man to work with, and live with, and suffer with.

Scott knew every one of his officers and men intimately and personally, and loved them all. He never failed, in his letters and diaries, to point out not only how fine his fellow adventurers were, but the very different ways in which each one's fineness worked itself out. "Bowers is a little wonder." "Cherry-Garrard is clean grit right through." "It is extraordinary to think what pains Atkinson will take to do a kind thing unobtrusively." Day has the sweetest temper and all sorts of nice characteristics." "I believe Bill Wilson really is the finest character I ever met." These are a few of his comments on the men who started out with him on the southern journey. And again and again in the course of his narrative Mr. Turley has occasion to refer to Scott's consideration for the animals used on the trips. As readers probably remember, Captain Scott did not want to use dogs and ponies at all, because of the suffering that the long marches entailed; it was only to absolute necessity that he surrendered his wish to spare his beasts. And throughout both his expeditions, whether he was climbing down a crevasse to rescue a dog that had fallen, or shifting burdens so as to spare a pony that was tired, his thought for his animals never failed.

Mr. Turley's book has a very decided merit in its unfailing cheerfulness. The one thing that no one ever forgets about Captain Scott is that he died on his journey back from the pole, that he and the four companions who attained the goal of their ambitions never got back to the shelter of their camp. The other fact that is in every one's mind is that he reached the south pole at last, only to find that another man had got there a month before him. There are sentences in Scott's diaries that most of us will remember always. And there are heartbreaking sentences. The end of his story is a heartbreaking thing. There is no ordinary "tragedy" about it: there cannot be "defeat" in the death, or the disappointment, of a man whose constant triumph was so fine. But it remains heartbreaking. No thought of its magnificence can make it anything else. And it would have been very easy—it seems as if it would have been almost inevitable—for Captain Scott's biographer, writing months after his death, to dwell upon that pathos, to forecast the sadness of his story's ending, to let some hints of it creep into the narrative even of the earlier voyage. Mr. Turley never does. His story moves on from week to week and from one journey to another, full of adventure, of bravery, of effort and achievement—absorbing, thrilling, fine. Never for one moment does he descend to sentimentality, never does he foretell the end of the adventuring, or allow any shadow to dim the bright spirit of his heroes and the glory of his tale. He tells a story of heroic living, and when he comes to the end he tells us very simply how his heroes died.

Sir James M. Barrie's introduction is a little collection of personal memories, and a short summing-up of Captain Scott's early life. It is very brief indeed—only twelve pages—but it is so fine and so charming a picture that every one ought to read it—but then, every one ought to read the whole book! "Con" Scott, as he was called, was a delicate boy, dreamy, thoughtful, very modest, but always very brave, and ever as a little boy unusually considerate of others. The iron constitution of his adult years was partly of his own making, the result of rigorous training, one of the outgrowths of his hatred of "slackness." He trained himself to "hardness" and to self-control—not an easy thing, for he was a hot-tempered youngster. Barrie says, significantly: "The faults of his youth must have lived on in him as in all of us, but he got to know they were there and he took an iron grip of them and never let go his hold."

"The Voyages of Captain Scott" is rich in excellent illustrations, the most notable being a new portrait of the naval Captain, and a charming photograph of him as a 13-year-old boy.

LETTERS ON AN ELK HUNT

LETTERS ON AN ELK HUNT. By Elinore Pruitt Stewart. Houghton Mifflin Company. $1 net.

THE Woman Homesteader has made as many friends as she has readers, and they are all as glad to receive her letters as her former employer, Mrs. Cooney, must have been. By the bye, how, in the midst of her active and strenuous life, she found time to write at such length is as puzzling as were "Miss Byron's" epistolary feats, which Sir Leslie Stephen estimates must have occupied eight hours a day. Be that as it may, very spontaneous and pleasant are Mrs. Stewart's letters. They show such ability in selective discernment and picturesque description that the reader is somewhat irritated by the one or two localisms, especially the unpleasant "plumb" for "entirely" or "absolutely" to which she so tenaciously clings. Instead of giving color to her letters, they are out of keeping with their literary quality. As to their spirit and charm, these are well described in the words of a writer in The London Athenaeum, who said of her former book:

"The reviewer recalls no other collection of letters so compact of health, mental and physical, of sincerity, and of simple happiness. To a world living in the shadow of carnage and suffering it offers a message the sunny simplicity and kindly good sense of which are delightfully bracing."

We hope Mrs. Stewart will continue to write to Mrs. Cooney, and that the good lady will not fail to pass on the letters to a public which needs just such tonic.

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"THE TRUTH ABOUT NEW YORK"

The New York Times
Review of Books

Literary Section
of
The New York Times

NEW YORK, OCTOBER 17, 1915

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FICTION

THE prevailing looseness of thought on a subject of such popular interest as fiction is admirably set forth in the first of a series of articles by Professor WILLIAM LYON PHELPS appearing in the October number of The Bookman. That vaguely indicated person known as the General Reader, as well as more than one professional critic of literature, furnishes us, every now and then, with a list of "best fiction" that, by its odd assortment of titles, suggests a very ill-defined notion in the list-maker's mind of the kind of book regarding which he is manifesting his preference. As a matter of fact, the novel is made to do service in so many fields that it is in danger of losing, or at least neglecting, its own peculiar province. Professor PHELPS brings us pointblank to a consideration of the subject with admirable terseness. "I should define a high-class novel," he tells us, "in five words—a good story well told." That really sums up the whole matter and should work as a much-needed corrective with the increasing number of writers who, under the outward guise of fiction, are furnishing us with moral essays, treatises on psychology, political tracts, and cumbersome histories. In Professor PHELPS's hands, "a good story well told" as the definition of a novel plays some odd pranks with established reputations. Thus, we are told that "Mrs. WARD has never written a novel in her life, and only once came near it, in 'David Grieve.'" Her undoubted popularity is not owing to the excellence of her fiction. "She is a serious, earnest, thoughtful, deeply read woman, with a passion to improve the world; she once wrote a treatise on religious reform, and called it 'Robert Elsmere.'" There is no mistaking the popularity of the latter book, but its vogue has had nothing to do with its quality as fiction. "As people are more interested in religion than in any other subject in the world save two, her book had a prodigious success—exactly paralleled a short time ago by WINSTON CHURCHILL'S 'The Inside of the Cup,' a book that in its turn is said to be lacking in living characters, real story, or any of the charm of fiction. Professor PHELPS notes that "a perfect illustration" of the "good story well told" is hard to find in our current fiction, and he considers that the fact has its pathetic sides, since there are so many people who are turning to fiction for genuine entertainment and not finding it there. In the elaboration of his subject the two types of fiction—"romance" and "novel"—engage Professor PHELPS's attention, eliciting definitions that help further to rectify a prevailing misuse of terms. As we might expect, SCOTT furnishes, in "Quentin Durward," the typical example of romance, "the story where the chief interest lies in the events." The typical novel—"a story where the principal stress falls, not on the succession of incidents, but on the development of the characters"—is found in "The Mill on the Floss." The successful fusion of the two types Professor PHELPS finds in "Henry Esmond," a novel which, we are told, "if a secret ballot could be taken, might possibly be voted the greatest work of fiction in the English language." Personally, Professor PHELPS tells us, he "does not care much whether he reads romances or novels." As between romanticism and realism, however, he decides that "alluring and diverting" though the former may be, the latter "makes in the end a deeper and more lasting impression on the mind." Whether or not one agrees with Professor PHELPS in his selections of typical works of fiction, his paper in its main contention will be generally accepted as a masterly analysis of a subject of increasing importance in our literature. The degeneration of fiction into special pleadings in religion, morals, and science threatens the stability of the novel as a distinct form of art, and adds but little to the world's sum of knowledge in these three domains of human thought.

THE name of HENRI FABRE, the French entomologist, who died last Monday at the age of ninety-two, has only recently found its way into our literature—but it is safe to say that it will never be forgotten. We call FABRE an entomologist, but of course he was much more than that. Entomology, in the hands of the typically "exact scientist," is not a particularly enlivening subject for the lay reader. As expounded by this old Provençal it became a fairyland of marvels, a world that afforded entertainment and instruction alike to the learned and the ignorant. The secret of FABRE'S genius seems to have been its utter sincerity, its abnegation of self. He deliberately chose poverty because it was only thus that he could devote himself to the study of the insect multitudes that attracted him. The history of science has no finer example than his of careful, unwearied observation of the minute complexities involved in the lower forms of animals. The accuracy of his methods, and the importance of his discoveries excited the admiration of such men as DARWIN. But FABRE was an artist, as well as a scientist, and thus he was able to give to the world the results of his studies as few, if any, of his profession had done before him. As yet we have had only small, detached portions of his great "Souvenirs Entomologique" in translation. The whole work, say the publishers, will find its way into English literature.

A WRITER in a recent number of The Dial asks the following question regarding "Poetry; A Magazine of Verse": "What would Walt think?" One finds it so difficult to keep up with the latest fashions in "verse" that the question brings with it a sort of eleventh-hour hope that Walt's thought on the matter will, in some recondite way, be revealed, and that, in consequence, such effusions as the following, entitled "Cousin Nancy," taken at random from the current number of Poetry, will be explained to us:

Miss Nancy Ellicott
Strode across the hills and broke them,
Rode across the hills and broke them—
The barren New England hills—
Riding to hounds
Over the cow-pasture.

Miss Nancy Ellicott smoked
And danced all the modern dances;
And her aunts were not quite sure how
they felt about it,
But they knew that it was modern.

Upon the glazen shelves kept watch
Matthew and Waldo, guardians of the
faith,
The army of unalterable law.

Mr. HOWELLS recently wrote of his emotions regarding vers libre—which he happily described as "shredded verse"—but it is doubtful if he had had anything quite so elusively imaginative as "Cousin Nancy"—who "strode across the hills and broke them"—upon which to try his fancy. It was "Walt," however, who started the vers libre fashion, (unless we grant that honor, as some do, to LANGLAND, the English poet of more than five centuries ago,) and so the interesting question regarding "Cousin Nancy" and all of her free verse relatives should be referred to the authority indicated by Poetry in its question: "What would Walt think?"

LATEST PUBLICATIONS

Books Received During the Week Ended Oct. 14 Classified and Annotated According to Contents

History and Biography

THE ROMANCE OF LEONARDO DA VINCI. By A. J. Anderson. 8vo. New York: Brentano's. $3.75.
Profusely illustrated biography and sketch of the times of Leonardo da Vinci.

THE FUTURE OF SOUTH AMERICA. By Roger W. Babson. 12mo. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $2.
A view of the Southern Continent that takes into account its economic and commercial possibilities as related to the United States.

HIGH LIGHTS OF THE FRENCH REVOLUTION. By Hilaire Belloc. 8vo. New York: The Century Company. $3.
A narrative in which the six principal episodes of the revolutions are the main themes.

THE RECONCILIATION OF GOVERNMENT WITH LIBERTY. By John W. Burgess. 8vo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $2.50.
A brief study of the historical development of the State.

EARLY AMERICAN CRAFTSMEN. By Walter A. Dyer. 8vo. New York: The Century Company. $2.40.
Sketches of noted craftsmen, with illustrations of their work.

OLD CONCORD. By Allen French and Lester G. Hornby. 8vo. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $3.
Illustrated account, with its literary associations, of a historic town of Massachusetts.

THROUGH COLLEGE ON NOTHING A YEAR. By Christian Gauss. 12mo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.
Experiences of college life told in narrative form.

MY CHILDHOOD. By Maxim Gorky. 8vo. New York: The Century Company. $2.
Life story of the Russian novelist up to his seventeenth year.

FREDERICK THE GREAT AND HIS SEVEN YEARS' WAR. By Ronald A. Hall. 12mo. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.50.
A historical and critical study made with a view to the present war.

DENMARK AND THE DANES. By William J. Harvey and Christian Reppien. 8vo. New York: James Pott & Co. $3.
An illustrated survey of recent social, economic, and political movements.

GEORGE WASHINGTON, FARMER. By Paul Leland Haworth. 12mo. Indianapolis: Bobbs-Merrill Company. $1.50.
An account of Washington's home life and agricultural activities.

ATTILA AND THE HUNS. By Edward Hutton. 8vo. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $2.
The story of Attila's career as an invader of Southern Europe in the fifth century.

AN INTRODUCTION TO THE ECONOMIC HISTORY OF ENGLAND. By E. Lipdon. 8vo. New York: The Macmillan Company. $2.50.
Covers the Middle Ages.

IN THE FOOTSTEPS OF NAPOLEON. By James Morgan. 8vo. New York: The Macmillan Company. $2.50.
An illustrated biography. The author personally went over the ground covered by Napoleon in his more famous marches.

THE PATRIZI MEMOIRS. (1796-1815.) By the Marchesa Maddalena Patrizi. Translated by Mrs. Hugh Fraser. 8vo. New York: Brentano's. $3.50.
Illustrated memoirs of a Roman family under Napoleon. There is a historical introduction by John Fraser.

CARLYLE: HOW TO KNOW HIM. By Bliss Perry. 12mo. Indianapolis: Bobbs-Merrill Company. $1.50.
A critical and biographical study.

OLD BOSTON MUSEUM DAYS. By Kate Ryan. 12mo. Boston: Little Brown & Co. $1.50.
The author was for many years a member of the Boston Museum Stock Company. The present volume contains her reminiscences.

MY JAPANESE YEAR. By T. H. Sanders. 8vo. New York: James Pott & Co. $2.50.
Illustrated narrative of a teacher's experience in Japan.

DAVY CROCKET. By William C. Sprague. 12mo. New York: The Macmillan Company. 50 cents. (True Stories of Great Americans Series.)
A short biography.

CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS. By Mildred Stapley. 12mo. New York: The Macmillan Company. (True Stories of Great Americans.) 50 cents.
A short biography written in the light of recent historical research.

VASSAR. By James M. Taylor and Elizabeth H. Haight. 12mo. New York: Oxford University Press. $1.50.
Illustrated history of Vassar College.

EGYPT FROM 1798-1914. By Arthur E. P. Broms Weigall. 8vo. New York: Harper & Brothers. $3.
Sketches of men who have made Egypt during the past hundred years.

SOURCE PROBLEMS IN ENGLISH HISTORY. By Albert B. White and Wallace Notestein. 12mo. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.80.
Stress is laid upon the development of the English Government and the connection between English institutions and those of New England.

Drama, Art, and Classics

THE ART TREASURES OF GREAT BRITAIN. Edited by C. H. Collins Baker. 8vo. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $5.
Collection of full-page plates of famous art treasures.

THE QUIET HOUR. Selected and arranged by Fitz-Roy Carrington. 12mo. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company.
Illustrated anthology of verse.

THE CUP OF COMUS. By Madison Cawein. 12mo. New York: The Cameo Press.
A collection of posthumous verse.

DECORATIVE DESIGN. By Joseph Cummings Chase. 8vo. New York: John Wiley & Sons. $1.50.
A textbook of practical methods.

INTERFLOW. By Geoffery C. Faber. 12mo. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company. (New Poetry Series.) 75 cents.
Collection of poems, chiefly lyrical.

THE BARBIZON PAINTERS. By Arthur Hoeber. 8vo. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company. $1.75.
Biographical, critical, and illustrated sketches of the eight Barbizon painters, Millet, Corot, &c.

A BOOK OF MYTHS. By Jean Lang. (Mrs. John Lang.) New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.
Stories from the classics of Greece and Northern Europe, with twenty original drawings in color by Helen Stratton.

THE ANCIENT OF ATLANTIS. By Albert Armstrong Manahip. 12mo. Boston: Sherman French & Co. $1.50.
An epic poem of the Lost Continent.

THE FAITHFUL. By John Masefield. 12mo. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.25.
A three-act tragedy founded on a famous legend of Japan.

REMODELED FARMHOUSES. By Mary H. Northend. 8vo. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $5.
Gives twenty characteristic examples of remodeled farmhouses.

HOW TO WRITE FOR THE MOVIES. By Louella O. Parsons. 12mo. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. $1.
The author has had several years' experience as a scenario editor for one of the movie companies.

A SHORT HISTORY OF RUSSIAN MUSIC. By Arthur Pougin. 12mo. New York: Brentano's.
Concludes with a general view of the present state of music in Russia.

THE PORCUPINE. By Edwin Arlington Robinson. 12mo. New York: Macmillan Company. $1.25.
A drama of New England village life in three acts.

GOOD TASTE IN HOME FURNISHING. By Mand and Henry B. Sell. 8vo. New York: John Lane Company. $1.25.
A book on interior decoration for the lay reader.

SEARCHLIGHTS. By Horace Annesley Vachell. 12mo. New York: George H. Doran Company. $1.
A three-act drama of the war, the hero of which is a German-born Englishman.

ASHES AND SPARKS. By Richard Wightman. 12mo. New York: The Century Company. $1.25.
A collection of short poems.

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Collection of short lyrics.

POEMS OF A SOCIALIST PRIEST. By Irwin St. John Tucker. 12mo. Chicago, Ill.: Published by the author at 68 West Washington Street. 25 cents.
The author is a clergyman of the Protestant Episcopal Church and editor of the Christian Socialist, Chicago.

THE GERMAN CLASSICS. Masterpieces of German Literature. 8vo. New York: The German Publication Society. Twenty volumes. (Patrons' Edition.) $112.50.
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(Continued on Page 397)

LIFE AND WORK OF A FAMOUS VICTORIAN

Collected Edition of Walter Bagehot's Writings Recalls a School of Political and Scientific Thought That Still Makes Itself Felt

THE WORKS AND LIFE OF WALTER BAGEHOT. Edited by Mrs. Russell Barrington. 10 volumes. Longmans, Green & Co.

IN the middle period of Victoria's reign there appeared a group of writers characterized by common traits, and forming, as it were, a school of their own. Their views were sound rather than profound; they were more lucid than subtle; they appealed less to the imagination than to the common sense of their readers. They were critical rather than constructive, and above all they were uniformly Liberal in politics. Though not directly Comtean, they were Positivist in their dislike for anything metaphysical or mystical. Among these writers may be mentioned Leslie Stephen, W. R. Greg, H. S. Maine, Frederic Harrison, Charles Pearson, R. H. Hutton, John Seeley, and G. H. Lewes, now an almost forgotten name but for his association with George Eliot. Their nearest analogue in the sphere of the novel was Anthony Trollope and the nearest representative voice in the poetic field was that of Arthur Hugh Clough. Above them all loomed the figure of John Morley, now Viscount Morley of Blackpool, with his sombre enthusiasm for his no-faith, and it was in the pages of the Fortnightly Review, edited by him, that many of their most characteristic utterances appeared.

Of this Fortnightly school of writers, as it might be called, Walter Bagehot was in some ways the most characteristic figure. He shared in the typical qualities of his compeers, their common sense and lucidity, their Liberalism and Positivism. He was, in the main, the economist of the school, but his interests ranged over the border line of economics into sociology and anthropology, and in early days he attained some distinction as a literary critic and retained to his last days a strong interest in the fundamentals of belief. He was best known during his lifetime as editor of The Economist, and his views on finance and commerce were respected both in the "City" and in the Cabinet. He was, indeed, one of those figures so characteristic of English official life who are consulted, though they hold no official position, by the small circle of heads of public departments that really rule England.

His three Opera Maxima were closely connected with his life work. In his "Lombard Street" he explains with admirable lucidity the operation of the London money market, which he had to watch so closely as editor of The Economist. His work on the "English Constitution" was the first which explained its actual working, with which he was so closely connected. His series of essays entitled "Physics and Politics" applied to the life of primitive peoples, just then being studied by men like Maine, Lubbock, and MacLennan, the principles of natural selection which Charles Darwin had recently introduced into the world of thought. All three were full of illuminating apercus, but they were scarcely epoch-making in their influence on English speculation, though their main doctrines—the need of a larger banking reserve in "Lombard Street," and the all-importance of the Cabinet and the imaginative appeal of the monarchy in his "English Constitution"—have been adopted by all later writers on the subject.

Bagehot's sister-in-law, Mrs. Russell Barrington, has collected together in ten stately volumes all his writings, and has supplemented them in the tenth volume by an elaborate biography, putting us in full possession of all the critical events in his career and of the personal influences which made him what he was. Curiously enough, she had been preceded in this task by an American admirer of Bagehot's work, Mr. Forrest Morgan, who issued in 1889 a uniform edition of his writings, published under the auspices of The Traveler's Insurance Company, of Hartford, Conn., and so thoroughly was the work done by Mr. Morgan that it included at least four-fifths of the present edition. This edition is now out of print, and Mrs. Barrington is desirous of reviving her brother-in-law's fame and reputation, and puts forth her edition explicitly as an attempt to gain a just appreciation of Bagehot's powers and contribution to English thought and letters.

It seems, indeed, an appropriate occasion to try and place Bagehot in his proper niche in Victorian literature. It cannot be said that this place is a very high and distinctive one, though his writings can still be read with much interest and instruction. His literary criticism is far below that of Leslie Stephen in insight and knowledge, though, as we shall see, it has merits of its own which are neither literary nor critical. His books were lucid expositions of their themes and had many original suggestions which have been accepted by later writers, but they were wanting in what might be called architectonic power, and neither in economics nor in constitutional theory made any epoch. His miscellaneous essays were often ingenious and suggestive, but, on the whole, not above the level of The Fortnightly in its best days. Altogether his work had fulfilled its mission, and it is doubtful whether this revival of it can enhance the reputation which Bagehot had got as economist and publicist, a reputation secure enough in its way, but not of the highest order.

Mrs. Barrington is continually speaking of the "genius" of her brother-in-law, yet the term is inapplicable to his powers, whatever interpretation we may give that much abused term. It implies a swift and penetrating grasp of the essentials of the subject, and unexpected and imaginative modes of expounding it. The penetration and the grasp were there in Bagehot's case, but he was distinctly wanting in the imaginative synthesis which is the true character of genius. This is sufficiently indicated by the very slow method of his approach to his subject. No first-class thinker or writer was ever so long-winded in putting his points. One cannot call Bagehot tedious; he diversifies the longeurs of his analysis by anecdote and epigram, apt quotation, and illuminating side remarks, but nothing can disguise the comparative paucity of illuminating thought and the many pages taken to expound a single position. His thoughts may be golden, but he spreads his gilt very thinly over his gingerbread. An adept précis-writer could give the really essential parts of his chief works within a comparatively few pages. All this may help toward lucidity, but it does not leave that impression of a richness of knowledge and imagination which characterizes the true genius even in exposition.

I have said that his criticisms were neither literary nor critical, and this seemingly harsh judgment needs some explanation. In his studies of men like Scott or Dickens, Beranger or Hartley Coleridge, Bagehot directed his attention not so much to their literary production as to those elements in their mental makeup which led to these productions. His method was, therefore, psychological rather than critical or literary. It is characteristic that in dealing with Shakespeare he is not concerned so much with the works as with the man. Bagehot knew his own limitations and his forte. He came of a banking family, and, as the late J. P. Morgan surprised the world by revealing, the essence of a banking business lies in a knowledge of character. In this aspect of his work Bagehot was indeed distinctive, though with limitations, and perhaps the most valuable part of his critical writings consists of careful studies of enigmatic characters like Bolingbroke the brilliant or Althorp the dull. Like all his school, he was rather contemptuous in his attitude toward Disraeli, but his keen grasp of character enabled him to do justice to the many merits of that remarkable personality, and the pages devoted to it in these volumes should not be neglected by those who would understand that Sphinx-like individual.

In order to prove her thesis as to the genius of Bagehot Mrs. Barrington has collected together some of the earlier writings that have escaped Forrest Morgan, and has devoted a whole volume of this edition to a selection of editorials from The Economist. As a rule, nothing is more dreary than canned editorials, and Mrs. Barrington ran a great risk in attempting to revive Bagehot's Economist leaders. Wisely, however, she has not attempted to revive Bagehot's comments on the fleeting phenomena of British commerce and finance. She has restricted her choice to the editorials of a more political character, and especially those dealing with the critical stages in the lives of personages distinguished in British politics of the mid-Victorian period. Many of these editorials stand resuscitation better than might be expected, but it cannot be said that they add much to our knowledge of Bagehot's powers, which are sufficiently indicated by the more elaborate and considered treatment of the same or kindred themes. Certainly these editorials fail to confirm Mrs. Barrington's claim as to the genius of Bagehot. They are full of sound, British common sense; they are well informed, as might be expected from Bagehot's position in the world of politics and finance; they are lucid and suggestive, as was everything that Bagehot wrote—but there is no sparkle in them, nor any of those profound glimpses into the depths which we associate with the name of genius.

As regards the other additions to the previous collections, one may dismiss at once the three essays written in early youth, which are far from betraying any exceptional promise. The review of Mill's "Principles" is commonplace in the extreme and shows little of Bagehot's later power of connecting the views and tendencies of the chief British economists with the events of their lives and the circumstances of their social environment. Again, the series of papers on the Depreciation of Silver, which was reprinted by Bagehot himself, is only of interest to economists who could probably obtain second hand one of the two thousand copies printed by Bagehot himself. Circumstances have so changed during the forty years since it was written that it is of little value except historical. Mr. Morgan was well advised in omitting it from his edition.

Mrs. Barrington has made a final attempt to prove her thesis as to Bagehot's brilliant powers in the elaborate biography which fills the tenth volume of this edition. Like all biographies written by members of the biographer's family, it is mainly a hodgepodge of letters of little or no value, of anecdotes mainly of family interest, and is characterized by the same want of proportion which is almost invariable in such cases.

The early years are dilated upon out of all proportion to the more significant period after his powers are fully developed. One new point is brought out by Mrs. Barrington which was naturally concealed in the earlier memoirs written by his life-long friend, R. H. Hutton. Bagehot's mother was subject to fits of insanity, during which she was often attended most affectionately by her son, and this tragic experience gave, according to Mrs. Barrington, an undercurrent of mystical gloom and solitariness to his whole life. This enables us to understand the interest he took in Cowper, on whom he wrote one of his best essays. One would have thought it would have given him greater sympathy for Charles Lamb, whose life was equally shadowed by the insanity of his sister, but curiously enough Bagehot appears to have preferred Haziitt to Lamb, much to the displeasure of his friend, Crabb Robinson. At the end of the memoirs Mrs. Barrington prints letters from many of Bagehot's distinguished contemporaries, like Gladstone, Lord Avebury, Lord Bryce, Sir Robert Griffin, and Sir Mountstuart Grant Duff, but all these insist rather upon Bagehot's judgment than upon his brilliance, and this is the general impression left by a repetusal of his works.

It has not been a pleasant task to subject Mrs. Barrington's excessive claims on behalf of her brother-in-law's "genius" to a considerable discount, as he himself would have put it. The true aim of criticism is to bring out the distinctive characteristics of an author and for the most part those deserving of praise, otherwise his work would not be worth criticising. There is, indeed, much to praise in Bagehot. His sound common sense and his full information on the topics about which he wrote in later life give an air of reality to his exposition on topics like finance and administration, which in the hands of others like Sir G. C. Lewis or John Stuart Mill tend to become unnecessarily abstract. If, as Matthew Arnold contended, it be the true function of cultured criticism to see things as in themselves they really are, Bagehot was indeed a capable critic. He did not see all of the things in writing on subjects other than economic and administrative, but what he saw he saw accurately and he could describe what he saw in social phenomena with effectiveness and often with point. He often hits off a whole social stage in a

(Continued on Page 398)

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(Continued from Page 390)

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ROSAMOND FAYRE

THE WOOING OF ROSAMOND FAYRE. By Bertha Ruck (Mrs. Oliver Onions). New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.35.

IN her previous novel, "His Official Fiancée," Mrs. Onions proved her ability as a light comedy author. With pleasing deftness and ingenuity she can devise an unusual and striking situation, full of humorous possibilities, work it out gracefully, cover it all over with humorous sparkles, touch it up with high lights and romantic colors—and there it is, dainty and iridescent as a cobweb in the morning sun and as gayly and lightheartedly amusing as a kitten chasing its tail. But she needs to watch herself very carefully or she will spoil her joyous promise with too much indulgence in saccharine romance and with too easy satisfaction in the conventional ideas, situations, and style of that kind of novel.

Both these faults are present in her new book and vitiate somewhat its otherwise sparkling and entertaining comedy. Her heroine, Rosamond, is serving as secretary to a nice girl who is much absorbed in very modern kinds of good work.

She is so much absorbed that she instructs the secretary to write her weekly love-letters to her fiancé, off at the other side of the world. If she has time she reads them and if not they go anyway. Rosamond does her best to make them prim, precise little letters, just like the kind her employer would write, but despite herself, since she is a very feminine girl, something of her own personality slips in and once she fills the letter with rose petals. The young man feels a new response springing up in his heart to the new quality in the letters and he rushes home. Complications result, of many and varied kinds, but the author finally straightens them all out with everybody happy, having in the m'n time afforded the reader a good many pages of sprightly entertainment. Nearly all the characters are portrayed with a good deal of humor, and one buxom lassie who plays in a pantomime is to be specially remarked for the cleverness with which her breezy personality is caught and set forth in her speech.

As do so many of the recent English novels, "Rosamond Fayre" ends with its last chapters engulfed in the early months of the war. But even these are bright and gay upon the surface, although one catches underneath, like a secret sob, the deep note of passionate patriotism.

THE ISLAND OF SURPRISE

THE ISLAND OF SURPRISE. By Cyrus Townsend Brady. Illustrations by Walter Tittle. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. $1.35.

THE crucial situation in this novel is one more proof of its author's prolific and ingenious inventiveness. A young man and two lovely girls, members of a yachting party journeying lazily through Southern Seas, land for a few hours on an uninhabited little island, are caught by a storm which drives away the yacht and fall over a cliff. When they return to their senses the man has been injured by the fall so badly that his memory of the last six years is completely gone. Each one of the girls, and they are both lovely and attractive, claims him as her husband. The first half of the book leads up to this situation, the story having started in New York and traversed thence, with scenes along the way on railroad trains, in Chicago, Kansas City, and San Francisco, in the course of which the reader has become acquainted with the real relationship between the three. The latter half of the story is taken up with the developments of the extraordinary case in which the harassed young man finds himself. These include an attack by a swarm of Papuan savages in which the three have to fight desperately for their lives.

Dr. Brady's reputation as a writer of swiftly moving and colorful tales of romance and adventure will hardly be added to by "The Island of Surprise," whose unique plot is not quite convincing and whose important situations are often not plausible, even for a romantic tale. There is overmuch verbiage also, as there is likely to be in novels that are dictated—a method of work Dr. Brady has elsewhere explained that he uses. In the opening chapters of this book the hero writes a novel by the same method and through his mouth the author praises it warmly.

EVE DORRE

EVE DORRE: The Story of Her Precarious Youth. By Emily Viele Strother. Frontispiece in color by Grace Cochrane Sanger. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.35.

EVE DORRE tells the story of herself, and, although the reader will agree with her title that hers was a "precarious youth," she has made out of it a charming, idyllic little tale, clean and sweet as the breath from a rose garden, but told with such simplicity and truth that it is entirely free from sentimentality. Eve is an American girl who is taken to Paris, with her brother, when they are both tiny children, by their widowed mother. The fender gets only glimpses, although they are frequent and always vivid, of this mother, and she quite merits the description of "that surprising woman" which her daughter sometimes applies to her. In the course of her depiction of a strong and dominating personality, impulsive and erratic, full of faults and foibles, but true and sweet enough to inspire and hold the love of her children.

The story of how these two children grow up in Paris, somewhat as if that city were a cross between a Coney Island and a wilderness, Eve tells in a mirthful spirit and with loving memory, making one feel that she and her brother, with their menagerie on the tiny balcony of a Paris apartment and their secret excursions by night on Paris streets, enjoyed a happy childhood. One of the story's most charming features is the way the author opens one door after another into the intimate home life of French people, showing a phase of it that one rarely gets even in French novels, making them seem warmly real and human, and always delightful, notwithstanding the occasional tolerant mention of human frailties.

An episode in Eve's young girlhood which takes place at a resort in Germany is told with delicious naïveté, through which twinkles a sense of humor, the humor with which the mature person can look back upon youthful experiences and laugh at them, although remembering and recognizing the utter seriousness with which they were regarded at the time. This same kind of humor brightens all the book and brings many a smile to the reader's lips. Eve and a young German officer believe that they fall in love with each other. He is handsome and stolid, and she is full of aspirations, in love with music and nature and beauty; and the report she makes of their conversational duets is both realistic and amusing.

A little later love that is the real thing comes to her in Paris, an art student with an American mother and a French father being the hero in her romance. They tumble irresponsibly into love, and finally, notwithstanding some obstacles that come near to ending in tragedy, they carry their romance through to marriage. The account of the events attending upon that ceremony gives the author opportunity for some very pretty descriptions of Parisian marriage customs among the people, the same customs which, imbued with gayety and poetic spirit, she insisted should be the manner of her own bridal. Afterward follows the story of the first happy years of married life, and then an epilogue telling of the coming of the war and of the absorption of herself and her artist husband and their manly young son in the work it has brought, written in that spirit of exalted patriotism combined with earnest, practical effort with which the whole French nation faces the foe.

The little story makes a very frank, clear, and seemingly unconscious portrayal of a gay, winsome, lovable young woman. The simplicity and naturalness with which it is done often suggest the skill, the artistic insight, and the nothing-too-much of French literary art. Sometimes there is an offense against good taste, more often there is a lack of care in writing, and occasionally one comes upon a det il so unplausible—the sort of thing that might really have happened to somebody, but ought never to be used in fiction, because truth, without half trying, can be more impossible than fiction can dare to be—that it would better, for the sake of the artistic effect, have been left out. But it makes, on the whole, an unusual and wholesome little story having much beauty and idyllic charm.

ALLOY OF GOLD

ALLOY OF GOLD. By Francis William Sullivan. New York: Robert M. McBride & Co. $1.35.

WORTH PRYCE is an engaging youth as he steps into Mr. Sullivan's story on the fourth page, and he shows himself, as the pages increase, to be also a lovable and interesting one. He has just returned to his native New York City after growing-up years spent abroad with his mother, and he brings with him the pure gold of youthful idealism, its happy belief in others, its ready confidence in everybody's good intentions, and its warm-hearted insistence upon taking all things and all people at their own roseate valuation. But the pure gold proves too soft to be workable and useful in the hard give and take of everyday life, and under the blows of reality it crumples up and flattens out. Knowledge of people as they are and of the world as they make it is bitter enough to his lips, but it puts into the pure gold of his character at the beginning the alloy it needs to make it hard enough to be useful under the blows of circumstance. Wise old Francis Bacon's remark—did he write from introspective study of himself?—that "The alloy debaseth the metal but maketh it work the better," quoted upon the title page, gives terse statement of the author's theme.

The action takes place in New York City and on Long Island, and the people all belong to that small but highly illuminated section of the populace which believes amusement to be the serious business of life and views itself as society with a large S. The setting is made up of their activities and functions, dances and dinners, teas, tennis, receptions, clubs, and stag parties. But these are all duly subordinated to the action, and the reader sees them only as a rich, gay background to the personalities in whose making or marring of their fates he is interested. There are, however, some very attractive descriptions of scenes upon Long Island estates in which the author deserves the credit of making the reader feel the beauty of the setting without thrusting it upon him.

The young hero, Worth Pryce, comes into this gay, bright, and seemingly happy world and enters with eager expectancy upon his inheritance of wealth and social position only to find, after a few months of enjoyment, that it is full of baseness and evil. His chosen friend deceives him and misuses the money he has loaned; the girl he loves with a youth's reverent adoration uses him as a cloak for a base intrigue; even his dead father, whom he has idolized as a knightly man without reproach, he finds to have had feet of the dirtiest kind of clay.

Mr. Sullivan writes, evidently, with earnestness and the desire to portray life truly, to be true at once to its material manifestations and to its spiritual recognitions and imperatives. In both this and his previous novel, "Children of Banishment," a tale of the Northern woods of unusual worth, written with poetic truth and feeling and evincing much knowledge of human nature, he has steered clear of tinsel and sensationalism and has written with dignity and artistic restraint. But in this new book it must be said—what was not true in his first—that his theme has ridden him too hard, to the detriment of his story as a work of art. "Alloy of Gold" contains much that is good and charming and full of promise; he has a deft and vivid touch in character delineation; his sense of dramatic values is keen, and he can write good English—which too many American, and also English, novelists cannot. But it is to be hoped for his own sake that in future novels he will find some way of working out his stories without letting even a pretty girl preach quite so much.

An American's Library

A series of essays, five in number, written by Arthur E. Bostwick, Librarian of the St. Louis Public Library, are published in a volume entitled "The Making of an American's Library." The author gives practical and authoritative advice with respect to the selection of books for the home library; he stands for the library of real service rather than for the show library. (Little, Brown & Co. $1.)



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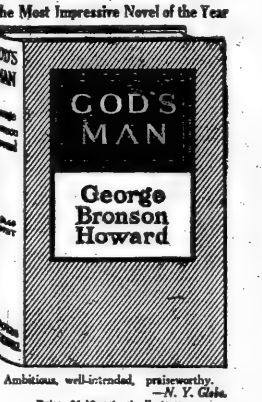
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(Continued from Page 394)

THE INSULTED AND INJURED. By Fyodor Dostoevsky. 12mo. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.50.

A translation by Constance Garnett published in the series of Dostoevsky's novels.

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A collection and amplification of suggestions sent out by the Department of Child Helping.

RECENT BOOKS ON MUSIC

LETTERS TO AND FROM JOSEPH JOACHIM. Selected and translated by Nora Bickley, with a preface by J. A. Fuller Maitland. New York: The Macmillan Company. $3.75.

THIS volume is derived from the three in which Joachim's correspondence is published in German, and there are additions drawn from the correspondence between Joachim and Brahms, published separately. The intention is obviously to allow the letters themselves to present a more or less continuous narrative of Joachim's life. They begin with a few of his boyish letters, from his "infant prodigy" days, and take us through his years as solo player and conductor at Hanover, then through the last part of his career as director of the High School for Music in Berlin. Many of them are written from England, to which country he was an annual visitor in the Spring for many years.

The earlier letters give a glimpse of his relations with Schumann, already touched, but not yet felled by his tragic fate. His intimate relations with Brahms and Clara Schumann stand forth distinctly. These relations were temporarily clouded by misunderstandings which have not been concealed by the editor of this volume. Julius Otto Grimm, Waldemar Bargiel, Hermann Grimm, Hermann Levi, Ernst Rudorff, and Philipp Spitta are among the others of his chief correspondents. His letters to his wife have an infinite pathos—the joy of the earliest over the happiness reflected in their first married life—then the sudden cessation of letters to her and of the mention of her name; for they were separated and were never reunited.

Much of artistic interest is discussed in these letters, naturally, and there is light thrown on some important incidents, as on Joachim's break with Liszt and the school he represented; on the inception of some of Brahms's and Bruch's compositions; on the early history of the Berlin High School. There is much that is illuminating as to the character and personality of Joachim and some of his correspondents. It may be said that Joachim's uprightness and sincerity and absolute artistic rectitude command admiration, and that a certain narrowness of his artistic nature is revealed. Mme. Schumann presents herself as a widow intensely devoted to her husband's memory, a strenuous artist, if not a broadminded one, and with certain personal traits that cannot be called sympathetic.

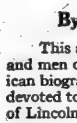
GLUCK AND HIS OPERAS. With an account of their relation to musical art. By Hector Berlioz. Translated by Edwin Evans, Sr. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

These essays and criticisms by Berlioz are drawn from his volume called "A Travers Chants," which in turn was largely made up of his contributions to contemporary periodicals, especially the Journal des Débats, of which he was the accredited critic. Berlioz's reputation as a critic is paired with Schumann's, among creative musicians; and a wider opportunity for English-speaking people to become acquainted with his critical writings is very welcome. What Berlioz has written here about Gluck's work, his art and theories in general, and about the operas of "Orphée" and "Alceste," in particular, as they were produced in Paris at the time he was writing, is filled with rare sympathy and understanding, warm appreciation, and high enthusiasm. It is creative and constructive criticism of the first order; and as such is worth the careful study of all music-loving people. It may be said that Berlioz is not always accurate as to historical matters, and that his judgment is not invariably to be accepted as final in them.

THE MYSTICISM OF MUSIC. By R. Heber Newton. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

This little book is based upon two "lecture-sermons" delivered twenty-four years ago, but the material was shaped for publication as late as last Winter, just before Dr. Newton's death. For him music was the voice of God, the secret of the universe. "Holy music" comes to us as a prophet from Samaria, revealing to our age of darkened spiritual vision the mystic faith which the church has imperfectly breathed through her dogmatic creeds and ecclesiastical institutions in the suffering soul of man." And having discussed various relations of music to the religious sense of man, Dr. Newton returns to the thought with which he began, that music is the "sign of love," as Richard II. said, listening to strains outside his dungeon walls. All will not derive edification in an equal degree from Dr. Newton's reflections; to a certain cast of mind they will be stimulating and fruitful.

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STANDARDS IN JUVENILE LITERATURE

William Heyliger, Well-Known Writer of Books for Boys, Discusses Miss Blanchard's "Plea" and Gives the Author's Point of View

New York Times Review of Books:

As a writer of books for boys I have been greatly interested in the letter of Grace Blanchard of the Public Library, Concord, N. H., appearing in a recent number of the BOOK REVIEW. Miss Blanchard complains that there is too heavy a flood of juveniles, and calls a halt to "series" books. Librarians in general, I fancy, will agree with all that Miss Blanchard says. The "series" is a library nightmare. The point that Miss Blanchard misses is this—that the "series" type of book has been forced, to a large extent, upon the men and women who write it.

Juvenile literature—may I say literature?—is seldom given the attention to which it is entitled. Any time a reviewer uses as much as one-quarter of a column to say anything about juveniles, that which he says is generally derogatory. I read five publications that seriously review books; yet, looking back over a period of five years, I cannot recall an extended, cordial review of a single juvenile. Surely some good books for boys or for girls must have been published within that period of time.

Let me speak, particularly of writers for boys. I know that part of my subject better. The writer for boys faces a market that must buy its books by proxy. When the boy desires a volume costing $1 or more he must appeal to some adult member of his family. He cannot stroll down to the bookshop, browse around, find his book and walk out with it. Could he browse around the matter of titles and series would be of small moment—if he forgot his title he could search and find. However, he is forced to buy by proxy, and there's the rub.

Lacking the opportunities of publicity that seem to come to the writers of every other type of literature, even minor poets, the juvenile writer dare not use a general title. It would be too vague. So he takes advantage of the gang spirit of the boy or of his capacity for hero worship. The result is a series running. "Lansing Boys on the Diamond," "Lansing Boys in the Woods," &c., or perhaps "Bob Drake at School," "Bob Drake, Class Leader." Call that last book "The Class Leader" and it would have to search for its friends. But "Bob Drake, Class Leader," means something to every boy who has read a Bob Drake book.

Purely from a library standpoint, Miss Blanchard is justified in her complaint against the "series." I have written the series books, though no series of mine has run more than six volumes. As a writer for boys who takes juvenile work seriously I am beginning to doubt the artistic wisdom of the series. For one thing, the series handicaps you in plot and character treatment. You are bound by what your characters have done in the past. Yet boys demand more than one volume of a hero who takes their fancy. I believe I shall ultimately compromise by limiting any series I may write to three volumes. That should be good news to Miss Blanchard, provided I am fortunate enough to have any call for my books at her library.

Miss Blanchard wants to buy for her boys and girls some interesting modern stories. Where is she to find them? Surely she cannot sit down and read the mass of juvenile stuff that comes from the presses. She must make her selection in one of three ways—blindly and by chance, from published reviews, or from the A. L. A. booklist.

Let us go back to the question of reviews. How many juveniles are adequately reviewed? The average criticism of a book for boys is worthless because the reviewer looks at it from the adult standpoint. The only person qualified to judge a book for boys—I do not mean now the book that is thinly or thickly vicious—is a person who understands boy nature thoroughly. Last month the newspapers were filled with laudations concerning the work of the late Harry Castlemon. His books are fine and wholesome. He deserved all the good things that were said about his work. But how many of these good things were said about his books at the time that he was penning them? Men writing in newspaper offices could look back with delight upon the days when they read Castlemon, and those same men wrote the tributes. Back through the years those writers saw Castlemon's Frank Nelson books—with the eyes of a boy. For the moment, in memory, they were boys again. I wonder would those men enthuse over a modern juvenile.

We have writers today who are doing work as fine and as wholesome as was Castlemon's. For instance, let me cite two writers, Arthur Stanwood Pier and Clarence B. Kelland. Mr. Kelland's humor is clean and bubbling; it sparkles with youth and joy. And Mr. Pier's school stories are to me a constant delight. How much recognition have these two men received from the reviewers?

However, though the juvenile writer seems to be literature's poor relation, I can assure Miss Blanchard that better times are coming. In many sections people are beginning to express an eager interest in the right kind of books for the young. And in other sections there seems to be an awakening to the fact that while high standards are much to be desired, high standards and right standards are not necessarily synonyms. Standing at the head of this fight for a rational judgment of books for boys is Franklin K. Mathiews, Chief Scout Librarian of the Boy Scouts of America. Mr. Mathiews has lectured before many meetings of librarians, and one of his propaganda articles entitled "Blowing Out the Boy's Brains" was widely copied after its publication in The Outlook. My hat is off to Mr. Mathiews for this. He went to his task with no preconceived idea that a boy's book must be considered as lacking in worth if it does not deal with some husky brigand like Robin Hood or some historical hero like King Arthur. The clear vision of men like Mr. Mathiews must, in the end, make the lot of the librarian, struggling in a wilderness of juveniles, easier and more secure. For out of the movement that he has started must come some standard of criticism of books for boys. At present there are no standards.

Miss Blanchard thinks that the A. L. A. has given up in despair, so far as mentioning juveniles is concerned. If this is so, the blame can be laid to this same lack of some standard of criticism. With juvenile literature in a critical state of chaos, how can the A. L. A. recommend anything? By what standards does it recommend?

Let me illustrate this lack of unity. My books are of a type that are referred to as "school-athletic." There seems to be a feeling that this type of story has been worked to death. Gladly would I write another type if I could. But, fortunately or unfortunately, this is the kind of story that is a delight for me to pen. And the A. L. A. has not placed one of my books upon its list of recommended volumes.

Now, by what standard do they exclude me? By the claim that there are too many school-athletic books and that the three or four writers of this class that they do recommend are representative enough of the field? But I am not interested in a representation of the field, and I do not think a librarian should be. Worth should be the criterion. If the A. L. A. deems my books unworthy, that is another matter—but it is also a matter on which I would like to be heard.

For men as discerning, perhaps, as any of those who vote the A. L. A. list, have said that my stuff is good. Claude G. Leland, Superintendent of Libraries, Department of Education, New York, who practically specializes in juveniles, writes to me and says: "You have the right idea and the right ideals. I congratulate you on the work you are doing and wish you continued success." Mr. Stevens, Librarian of Pratt Institute Library, Brooklyn, thinks well of my work, and Thornton W. Burgess writes of my books: "They are the kind that I want my own boy to read when he is old enough." Walter Prichard Eaton writes of one of my books: "• • • unlike too many boys' books, it portrays a real growth in character. The author knows boys, and is deeply interested in their welfare. It is a first-rate book." That letter was directed to my publishers, not to me personally.

So there we are. Men who ought to know say that my books are worth while. Librarians of the A. L. A. who ought to know say, by the inference of not recommending them, that they are not worth while. Which camp is right? Where is the standard that should prevail? Where are we at in the matter of books for boys, anyway?

But I must not abuse your kindness longer. I have grown garrulous saying what Miss Blanchard must already know, that the picking of juvenile books for library shelves should be saddled on the shoulders of persons gifted with clairvoyant powers until such time as some standard of criticism shall prevail.

WILLIAM HEYLIGER.

Ridgefield Park, N. J., Oct. 12.

STEPHEN COLLINS FOSTER

The New York Times Review of Books:

In a little park in suburban Pittsburgh stands a monument in recognition of America's greatest song writer, Stephen Collins Foster. It was only fitting that his native city might add this small tribute to his gentle memory and immortal name.

To my knowledge nothing has ever been written that gives to this great American the literary prominence to which his works justly entitle him. There should at least be a volume containing something about his life and the three hundred or more songs he gave to the world—something worthy his unique place in American letters and music.

That specimens of his work should be included in "Warner's World's Best Poetry" is proof of the literary merit of his songs, their beauty and finish. Yet the creator of these immortal ballads, their music ringing round the world, echoing the plaintive, lovely strains of the Southland, how little we know of him!

I had occasion to go to the New York Public Library on Fifth Avenue and Forty-second Street the other day, and took the trouble of looking up any references that might be made to the writer and information concerning his life and works. All that was obtainable there were two magazine articles, and these very brief ones.

It seems to me that this writer of stirring and touching plantation melodies is more deserving of the homage of posterity. His songs are classics in their unique and beautiful finish, their spirit, their compelling interest, and their power to move. Little wonder that the world's celebrated operatic singers always have room for one or two of the imperishable gems of this gifted composer!

Why cannot we have a biography worthy the memory of this, one of America's greatest musical geniuses, Stephen Collins Foster?

New York, Oct. 11. THOMAS MILLS.

Woodcraft Indians

The fourteenth annual publication has been made of Ernest Thompson Seton's "Manual of the Woodcraft Indians." The Woodcraft Indians is an organization founded by Ernest Thompson Seton in 1902 to promote a "character-making movement with a blue sky method"; their manual contains their constitution and laws, and other matters of interest to members of the organization. (Doubleday, Page & Co. 75 cents.)

LIFE AND WORK OF A FAMOUS VICTORIAN

(Continued from Page 395)

phrase; thus the opposition of savage life to any change or progress is called by Bagehot "a cake of custom"; or again, English society is characterized as an order of "removable inequalities."

Bagehot was writing at the time that anthropologists like Morgan, MacLennan, and Lubbock were beginning to find out the curious marital relations of savages, if they can indeed be called marital. He wittily describes this stage of social evolution as one in which "maternity was a matter of fact, paternity was a matter of opinion." (He quotes the phrases as if from another, but that was merely a trace of early Victorianism.) His lengthy approach to the intricacies of his subjects is often enlivened by sallies of this kind, which help to brighten the way. Like all his school, there was nothing so repellent to him as anything of the nature of romance or sentimentality, and, consequently, he never lets himself go even on things about which he feels deeply, and his style is uniformly of the pedestrian order. But it is effective enough for his own purposes of exposition, and we are at least never in doubt as to his meaning, which is as clear as crystal.

Bagehot's method was in the main psychological, I have said, even in his critical essays, and this marks an advance on his immediate predecessors of the same or similar school, utilitarian writers on economics and government like James Mill, Nassau Senior, or Mackintosh. They regarded man as a perfectible being, who would be mainly moved by reason. Bagehot recognizes the immense force of stupidity in human affairs and makes allowance for it at every stage of his inquiries. Though not highly imaginative himself, he recognizes the power of imagination, especially among ordinary people, and half the novelty of his "English Constitution" is the recognition of the need of a monarch to appeal to the imagination of the common man, while the Premier, really unknown to the Constitution-mongers, does the actual work of government. Bagehot applies his psychology even to such a seemingly unspiritual topic as finance. Thus he explains the rather mysterious phenomenon why new men in Lombard Street (or Wall Street) are able to hold their own against the established financial magnates. There is an economic reason, because the new men can trade on borrowed capital, for which they need only get back the interest they pay, whereas the money kings want full profits on their own capital, which forms the bulk of their investments.

But, Bagehot continues, there is also a mental reason; the older men have an established position and do not therefore care to take the risk which their less well endowed competitors are willing to take. And so throughout Bagehot makes allowances for the elements of character which affect men's actions and even human institutions. He is thus at his best in explaining why a dull peer devoted to sport, like Lord Althorp, "saved the Bill," meaning the Reform Bill of 1832. It was just Althorp's dullness which appealed to the sympathies of the members of Parliament who were mostly as dull as himself, and they trusted him where they would not have trusted a more brilliant man. Long before Tardé, Bagehot recognized the mob consciousness and its influence on human affairs, and this recognition gives his exposition a further approach to reality.

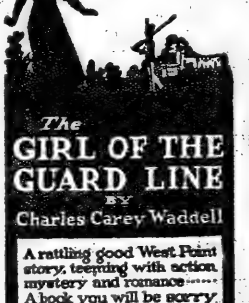
American readers will find much to interest them in Bagehot, and especially in the present edition. One of the editorials revived by Mrs. Barrington from The Economist deals with the death of Lincoln, and gives a remarkably just appreciation of the martyred President, from the point of view of a contemporary Englishman. Bagehot is always insisting upon the contrast between American and English representative government as constituted by the presence of the members of the Cabinet in Parliament and their absence from Congress; he has weighty reasons to give in favor of the former practice. He was well read in American politics and constitutional history, and we find him quoting in full Alexander Hamilton's plan for an American aristocracy, which is, as far as I know, not readily accessible in the ordinary American text-books on constitutional history. Bagehot has, of course, a good deal of sympathy for Hamilton's suggestions, as is natural in a writer who recognises the value of the decorative parts of government as well as the administrative section.

The most remarkable thing about the history of English literature is the consistent appearance in it of two disparate orders of mind. Unlike France with its uniform golden mediocrity, in which we overlook the mediocrity because of its golden character, English letters have produced, frequently in alternate generations, two orders of mind, one essentially mediocre, but not golden, and the other of gem-like brilliance of the first water. We have the sound, humorous commonsense of men like Chaucer, Ben Jonson, Dryden, and Crabbe; then again we have the mingled mysticism and imagination of Spenser, Donne, Blake, and Shelley. The same contrast is to be seen even in English philosophy. Locke is followed by Berkeley, Mill by Green, Spencer by Bradley. Even in the novel we have the contrast of Fielding and Richardson, of Dickens and the Brontës, of Trollope and Meredith.

Which class of mind is to be regarded as distinctively English it would perhaps be difficult to say. If we cut out the mystics and romantics, English literature would be robbed of most of its glory. There is no doubt that the other more pedestrian school corresponds more closely to what we understand by the English national character. It is needless to say to what class Walter Bagehot belonged. In this sense, he was English of the English, and his work, now definitely collected together, are an admirable example of the more pedestrian English mind attempting, and to a large extent with success, to explain some of the most characteristic of English institutions.

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QUERIES AND ANSWERS FROM TIMES READERS

COMMUNICATIONS for these columns should be addressed to the Editor of Queries and Answers, New York Times Review of Books. They should be written on only one side of the paper and must contain the name and address of the writer. If the inquirer prefers, initials only will be printed with the communication.

ANSWERS BY THE EDITOR

F. D.—I have in my possession a tolerably well preserved copy of Edmund Spenser's "Colin Clouts Come Home Again," printed for William Ponsonbie, London, 1595. Is this a first edition. If so, what is its market value?

It is a first edition. Its market value is from $25 to $220.

FRANK MAYO.—Can you tell me if there is any value to a set of eighteen volumes of Shakespeare's works, printed in 1794, by Hickshaw, in Dublin, and if so, what their value would be?

It is worth about $5.

F. R. R.—Will you kindly publish a sketch of Maude Radford Warren's life and list of writings?

Mrs. Maude Radford Warren is the widow of Professor Joseph Parker Warren of Chicago, who died in 1909. She was born at Wolfe Island, Canada, Jan. 2, 1875, the daughter of Major Isaac Henry Radford. Mrs. Warren holds the degrees of Ph. B. and Ph. M. from the University of Chicago, where she was an instructor in literature and composition from 1896 to 1907. Since the latter year she has been instructor in the same subjects in the Correspondence Department of the University of Chicago. Her chief publications are "King Arthur and His Knights," "Composition and Rhetoric," "The Land of the Living," "Peter, Peter!" "The Main Road," "Barbara's Marriage," and "Robin Hood and His Merry Men." Mrs. Warren has also written many short stories for the leading magazines.

F. A. H.—Will you kindly give a sketch of the life of Harben, the author of "The Georgians," "The New Clarion," "Abner Daniel," &c.?

William Nathaniel Harben was born in Dalton, Ga., July 5, 1858. He is the son of Nathaniel Parks Harben. He was privately educated and was engaged in various commercial enterprises in the South until 1888, when he began writing, and thereafter made literature his profession. He was assistant editor of The Youth's Companion from 1891 to 1893, and has written many short stories for the magazines and a number of successful novels.

MARY G. HART.—Will you please tell me the value of the following books: "A Careful and Strict Enquiry into the Modern Notions of the Freedom of the Will," by Jonathan Edwards, pastor of church in Stockbridge; printed and sold by S. Kneeland in Queen Street, Boston, N. E., 1754. The book is in perfect condition and contains a list of subscribers. Bound volume of The New York Literary Gazette and American Atheneum for 1826.

The Edwards book is worth from $8 to $10. The Literary Gazette is worth about $1.

A. B.—Please tell me value of full set of Shakespeare in good order, printed 1809, Philadelphia, notes by Johnson & Stevens.

It is worth from $15 to $20.

P. J. Keeler.—Please tell me where I can find the poem which ends with:

And the end of the fight is a tombstone white,
with the name of the late deceased,
And the epitaph drear: A fool lies here
who tried to hustle the East?

The lines sought by our correspondent are from the poem "The Solo from Libretto of Naulahka," which heads the fifth chapter of "The Naulahka: A Story of West and East," by Rudyard Kipling and Wolcott Balestier.

W. J. K.—Can you tell me who is the author of the poem "Hereafter," the first verse of which runs somewhat as follows:

Love when all the years
Are silent, vanished quite, and laid to rest?

The author of the poem is Harriett Prescott Spofford, and it is printed in "Golden Poems," published by A. C. McClurg & Co., Chicago.

F. G. W.—Can you give me the poem, or tell me where it may be found, the opening lines of which are:

They thought they had come to their port that day,
But not yet was their journey done,
And they drifted away to Provincetown Bay
In the fireless light of the sun.

The poem for which our correspondent inquires is "The First Christmas in New England," by Hesekiah Butterworth. It is printed in "Holiday Selections," published by the Penn Publishing Company of Philadelphia.

ANSWERS FROM READERS

A. B. M.—In answer to J. H. Sutphen's inquiry in your issue of Sept. 12 I would say that the poem wanted is "The Winged Worshippers." It was written by Charles Sprague, cashier of a Boston bank, and a New England poet of note, who was born at Boston Oct. 26, 1791, and who died there Jan. 22, 1875, and was addressed to a pair of swallows that flew into the Chauncey Place Church in Boston during divine service. The poem is printed in full in Bryant's "Library of Poetry and Song," in Stevenson's "Home Book of Verse," and other collections of poems.

This appeal was also answered by Eleanor Chaffee, Ridgewood, N. J.; "M. H. B.," New York; Mary E. Read, Bridgeport, Conn.; L. S. Goff, New London, Conn.; James F. Bliss, Newark, N. J.; Mrs. Edward E. Ford, Oneonta, N. Y.; Olive White, New York; Eugene Graves, Brooklyn; George H. Evans, Woburn, Mass.; C. L. Jones, Jersey City, N. J.; Annie E. Parkhurst, New York; John E. Norcross, Brooklyn; V. T. Artz, Chicago, Ill.; C. W. Bailey, Mechanicsville, N. Y.; E. J. Seeley, Oswego, N. Y.; "H. A. M.," Washington, D. C.; Charles T. Andrews, South Bend, Ind.; "A. B.," New York; Susan M. Comstock, Columbus, Ohio, and S. L. Whitlock, Springwater, N. Y.

G. R. C.—The poem for which "C. G." asked in your issue of Sept. 5 is "The Recruit," by Robert W. Chambers. It was published in Harper's Magazine some twenty years ago, and is printed in full in Stedman's "American Anthology."

This appeal was answered by Joseph Gavitt, Albany, N. Y.; "P. S. F.," New York; "F. F. L.," New York; Francis Levison, New Rochelle, N. Y.; Ethel Eames Sanderson, Stamford, Conn.; Theresa Gamble, South Norwalk, Conn.; "T. R. R.," Cromwell, Conn.; Ruth Slater, Webster, Mass.; Hope V. Boyle, New York; "A. L. N.," Middletown, Conn.; Mrs. Grace E. Whelden, Brandon, Vt.; Sarah Prince Thomas, Charlotte, N. C.; J. V. Brohee, Hackensack, N. J.; W. M. Ford, Stamford, Conn.; A. G. Baker, Springfield, Mass.; "M. W. P. E.," Darien, Conn.; L. H. Strahan, Elmira, N. Y.; Mortimer Whitehead, Washington, D. C.; "A. B.," Lowell, Mass.; Harold A. Monzon, Charleston, S. C., and "M. L. S.," New York.

K. D. VON BONNHORST.—The poem for which E. Cecil Mosby inquired in THE BOOK REVIEW for Sept. 26, may be "An Angel in the House," by Leigh Hunt.

APPEALS TO READERS

J. P. WINN.—Will some reader kindly inform me where I may procure a poem of about six verses, written by Montgomery M. Folsom, formerly of Atlanta, this writings appearing in the Atlanta Constitution before his death,) the first few lines of which were about as follows:

When these cold hands are stilled at last,
And wheg these lips are dumb,
Think kindly of the life that's past,
In beauteous years to come.
Not what I am, but what I'm not,
And all I longed to be,
With faults and failings all forgot,
I pray remember me.

R. W. MILLARD.—Will some kind reader tell me the author of the following lines and where they may be found?

The thing thou cravest waits in the distance,
Wrapt in the silence unseen and dumb;
Essential to thy soul and thy existence—
Live worthy of it, call, and it will come.

E. H.—I should like very much to know where I can find a little poem entitled "Memory," the last line of which is:

My name is Memory, and this place is mine.

WILLIAM J. MERRILL.—Can any reader tell me who wrote the following lines and the poem from which they are taken?

Wind blowing out beneath the evening star,
Beyond the dying day,
Ah, couldst thou bear me where thou goest,
Far away!
Or couldst thou bring o'er the wild waste sea,
Under a sail's white wing,
That which no sail nor wind nor wave to me
Can ever bring!

D. S.—Can some reader locate for me a poem called "Zamboanga," which was published in some well-known periodical within the last three or four years? It begins:

Zamboanga! Zamboanga!
With the moonlight on the sea.

J. P. D.—Can any reader tell the title and where to find a poem about the "Procession of the Stars"? The following lines occur in it somewhere:

Red Mars led down his clan,
And the moon like a mailed maiden was riding in the van.

Also:

Sight is dulled and sense is dimmed
That look through heated dusts.

V. YARDUM.—There is a quotation, attributed to Michael Angelo, somewhat as follows: "In every piece of marble there is hidden an angel, but it requires the hand (or touch) of the artist to bring it forth." Can any reader give me the correct wording, and where it can be found?

H. J. W.—Some years ago I had a book, a sort of fairy tale, the exact title I cannot recall, nor can I get the book from describing it at the bookstores. The right name, I thought, was "The Road Path," but I am evidently mistaken. It was illustrated with pictures of the moon shining down on the water. Can some reader help me to find out the correct title?

D. J. KERIN.—I would like very much to have the author's name and words of the poem in which the following words appear:

O Solitude, where are the charms
That sages have seen in thy face?
Better to dwell in the midst of alarms
Than reign in this horrible place.

MARION T. TODD.—Will some reader kindly give me the poem every stanza of which ends:

A man can't fool with the Golden Rule
In a crowd that don't play fair.

Also tell the name of the author.

W. B.—Can any reader tell me who is the author of some verses entitled "Sorrow"? I learned them when a child, and so far as I can remember the first verse begins:

Get thee back, Sorrow, get thee back.
Why should I weep while I am young?
I shall be very grateful for the whole poem.

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WHAT AUTHORS AND PUBLISHERS ARE DOING THIS SEASON

As the war draws on its hideous length, month after month, the books upon it are inspired by it increase in number. Among those promised for early publication which will deal with it descriptively or philosophically or will consider means of preventing war in the future are several of much interest. Henry Holt & Co. will bring out very soon "The Stakes of Diplomacy," by Walter Lippmann, in which the author of "Drift and Mastery" and "Preface to Politics" is said to set forth a new idea of international diplomatic action which will satisfy the demands of patriotism and yet will do away with the many present-day sources of international friction.

"A Book of Belgium's Gratitude" is a volume of much international interest, to be published in French and English, now in process of preparation, which will be brought out in New York by the John Lane Company. It will have also London and Paris publication. King Albert of Belgium is the patron of the undertaking, and M. Paul Hymans, Belgian Minister in London, is its President. On the list of members of the committee, which is preparing the work are the names of some of the most prominent Belgians in literature and public life. King Albert and most of the members of the committee will contribute to its pages, as also will Maurice Maeterlinck, Emile Verhaeren, Baron de Broqueville, Mmes. Vandervelde and de Wiart, and many others. Special sections will be devoted to the help rendered to Belgium by Great Britain and her colonies and the United States. Nearly a dozen Belgian artists will contribute the illustrations. Many well known English names are among the list of translators, W. J. Locke serving as translation editor.

The letters by Mildred Aldrich which have been appearing in The Atlantic Monthly will soon be published in book form by Houghton Mifflin Company under the title, "A Hilltop on the Marne." The book will have, in addition, maps, illustrations, and other new material. This house has ready "The Fall of Tsing-Tau," by Jefferson Jones.

Alfred A. Knopf has taken over from George H. Doran Company "The Russian Problem," by Vinagradoff, and "Russia's Gift to the World," by J. W. Mackail. Mr. Knopf is also the publisher of Vladimir Soloviev's "War, Progress, and the End of History," which makes a defense of war as a means of human progress. He will have the work ready shortly.

"Women at The Hague," by Jane Addams, Emily Greene Balch, and Alice Hamilton, will be offered soon by the Macmillan Company. It will contain a narrative account of the international congress of women held at The Hague last Spring.

In "The Ballet of the Nations," by Vernon Lee, which the Putnams announce for Fall publication, the author applies to the carnage now raging in Europe the mediaeval conception of the Dance of Death.

A thorough discussion of means and methods for a permanent settlement of conditions in Europe is made in "The Great Settlement," by C. Ernest Fayle, which Duffield & Co. have ready for immediate issue. The peace societies of England have indorsed the book, and the American Association for International Conciliation will distribute the volume among its various branches.

The latter part of this week will bring from the George H. Doran Company "The World's Highway," in which Norman Angell will make an exposition of America's position in the world crisis of the present time, and "Kings, Queens, and Pawns," Mary Roberts Rinehart's account of the things she saw and did and the people with whom she talked during her stay at and near the battle front.

Publication of Mary Johnston's new novel, "The Fortunes of Garin," has been postponed by the Houghton Mifflin Company from Oct. 16 to Oct. 23.

Dorothy Canfield's new novel, "The Bent Twig," whose appearance was postponed for two weeks, is now ready for immediate issue by Henry Holt & Co.

The Putnams are publishing at once "A Rogue by Compulsion," by Victor Bridges, an English story of rapid and vigorous action.

Baroness Orczy's new story, "The Bronze Eagle," dealing with Napoleon during his march from Elba to Waterloo, is promised by the George H. Doran Company for Oct. 23, when they will have ready also "Ten Degrees Backward," by Ellen Thorneycroft Fowler, a quiet love story of rustic England, and "The Folly of the Three Wise Men," a Christmas fable by Edgar Whitaker Work.

G. Arnold Shaw announces for publication on Oct. 30 "Wood and Stone," by John Cowper Powys, a novel presenting the rather weird idea of how the good and the evil in human beings are encouraged and drawn out by the material contact of the soil upon which they live.

"The Anvil of Chance," by Gerald Chittenden, which Longmans, Green & Co. will publish this month, will have its scenes staged first in a boy's boarding school, then in the hill country of New England, and later in Central America.

Ivan Goncharov's Russian classic "Oblonov," will for the first time be presented to English readers by the Macmillan Company, who have it ready for immediate issue. The translation is by C. J. Hogarth. This house has ready also Ralph Graham Tabor's "Chained Lightning," a story of adventure in the real Mexico of today, meant especially for older boys and young men, written out of personal experience.

Harper & Brothers announce for immediate publication "Flashers Mead," by Compton Mackenzie, a love story of England, and "Over Paradise Ridge," a love story of America, by Maria Thompson Daviess, whose scene is laid in the Tennessee mountains. This house has ready also "Clearing the Seas," by Donal H. Haines, a story for younger readers of a supposed naval war between the United States and a foreign power.

John Trevena's "Moyle Church Town," whose publication was delayed, is promised for early issue by Alfred A. Knopf. It is a romantic novel, founded on Cornish folklore, its scene laid in Cornwall. Mr. Knopf announces also "Yvette and Other Stories," by Guy de Maupassant, the translation by Mrs. John Galsworthy, the volume containing also an introduction on Maupassant by Joseph Conrad. Many of the stories deal with the Prussian troops in France in 1870, and some, it is said, are here rendered into English for the first time.

The Putnams have arranged for the publication in this country of "The National History of France," in seven volumes, of which they expect to have ready this Fall the second volume, on "The Renaissance," by L. Batiffol. Of the others the first will deal with "The Middle Ages," and will be by Frantz Funck-Brentano, who is also the general editor of the work. The third, "The Great Century," is by Jacques Boulenger, and the fourth, "The Eighteenth Century," by Casimir Stryienski. The fifth and sixth volumes, dealing with "The Revolution," are by Louis Madelin, who writes also the seventh, on "The Empire."

The Putnams announce for early publication "Prussian Memories," by Poultney Bigelow, which recounts the experiences of his boyhood and later years in Germany; a volume of reminiscences called "Memories and Anecdotes," by Kate Sanborn; "The Romance of Old Belgium," by Elizabeth W. Champney and Frére Champney; "History of the Child in Human Progress," by George Henry Payne, a work dealing with the history of man in his formative years and covering an almost untouched field of investigation, and "Crises in the History of the Papacy," by Joseph McCabe.

The Century Company will bring out this week "Pleasures and Palaces," a book of reminiscences, by Princess Lazarovich-Hrebelianovich, who before her marriage was Eleanor Calhoun, an American.

A new edition of "Anthony Comstock, Fighter," by Charles G. Trumbell, is announced by Fleming H. Revell Company, for which the author has written an additional chapter, bringing the story of Mr. Comstock's life down to its closing scenes.

"The Life of Clara Barton" has been written by her life-long friend, Percy H. Epler, and will be published within a week or two by the Macmillan Company. It is the first authorized biography of Miss Barton, known during our civil war as the "Angel of the Battlefield," to be published.

William Roscoe Thayer's "Life and Letters of John Hay" is ready for immediate issue by Houghton Mifflin Company.

William Winter's "Vagrant Memories," to be published this week by George H. Doran Company, is full of personal recollection of the famous stage people of the last forty years.

Sir Edwin Pears's recollections of "Forty Years in Constantinople," from 1873 to 1915, will be published the latter part of this month by D. Appleton & Co. It will tell the inside history of many important events in Turkish affairs, and offer pen pictures of many famous men whom the author has known during his long and prominent life in Constantinople.

B. W. Huebsch announces for immediate publication "The Nearing Case," by Lightner Witmer, head of the Department of Psychology of the University of Pennsylvania, a complete statement of all that led up to Dr. Nearing's dismissal from the Faculty of that institution.

Romain Rolland's "Some Musicians of Former Days" is being published this week by Henry Holt & Co.

James Pott & Co. promise for the later part of this month "Denmark and the Danes," by William J. Harvey and Christian Reppien, with an introduction by Maurice Francis Egan, and "My Japanese Year," by T. H. Sanders.

"From Moscow to the Persian Gulf," by Benjamin B. Moore, is a narrative of travel by train, carriage, and caravan across the steppes of Russia and through Persia, which the Putnams will bring out before long.

"The Boy Scout Year Book" is ready for issue by D. Appleton & Co. It contains stories, articles, and illustrations covering the widest variety of subjects by some of the most prominent men in the United States, as well as by others of more humble station.

Moffat, Yard & Co. will publish shortly "Greek Genius and Other Essays," by John Jay Chapman.

"On the Trail of Stevenson," by Clayton Hamilton, which Doubleday, Page & Co. have ready for immediate publication, follows R. L. S. on his vagabond journeys in Scotland and on the Continent, and is said to contain some hitherto unpublished material concerning his stay at Lake Saranac.

The October number of "The Print Collector's Quarterly," published by the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, contains illustrated articles on "Claude Mellan, (1598-1688,)" by Louis R. Metcalfe; "Eugene Isabey," by Frank Weitenkampf; "Dante Gabriel Rossetti; Illustrator," by Elisabeth Luther Cary; "German Woodcuts of the Fifteenth Century," by Emil H. Richter.

The Macmillans will soon have ready "The Song of Hugh Glass," by John G. Neihardt, an epic poem dealing with frontier conditions and the fur trade in the early days west of the Missouri River. It is said to be strictly national in character and to prove that this country has heroic traditions worthy the use of the poet.

A special edition of the "Twentieth Century New Testament" has been made by Fleming H. Revell Company for Boy Scouts, which has been adopted by the Executive Board of the Boy Scouts of America, and has an introduction by the board.

Dr. Emil Waxweiler's "Belgium Neutral and Loyal" is attracting attention in Germany, where the Verwaerts of Berlin asks that, in a spirit of fair play, it be given a hearing.

Jack London's new novel, "The Star Rover," had a second edition on the day of its publication and the third within its first week.

The memory of Frederick W. Taylor, author of "The Principles of Scientific Management," will be honored on Oct. 22 at the University of Pennsylvania, where the Society to Promote the Science of Management will hold a meeting to be addressed by a number of prominent men. Other meetings will be held at his home at Chestnut Hill and at his grave.

John Cooper Powys, author of "Visions and Revisions," is in America on his tenth lecture tour. His New York season will begin on Nov. 9 at the Cort Theatre, with a course of six lectures on French literature.

Arthur Guiterman, whose book of humorous verse, "The Laughing Muse," is a Fall publication, is an instructor in journalism at the New York University, offering a course in newspaper and magazine verse.

Booth Tarkington's "The Turmoil" has been placed by the Navy Department on the list for sailors' libraries on board men-of-war.

Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett got the basic idea for "The Lost Prince" from an old Serbian legend, her attention having been first turned to that country by a Serbian friend, who described to her its life in ancient days, when it was a beautiful pastoral land, and its later tragedies.

Gutzon Borglum is at work upon the memorial to Stevenson, which is to be placed on the shore of Lake Saranac. It will be ready for unveiling next Fall.

"Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch" has just gone into its forty-ninth printing, which, like all of its printings since its first few weeks, is a large one.

A. C. Benson in his new book, "Escape and Other Essays," describes and philosophizes upon school life as he knew it at Eton, which, he says, "made boys overestimate athletics, despise intellectual things, worship social success."

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Section 6

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1915.

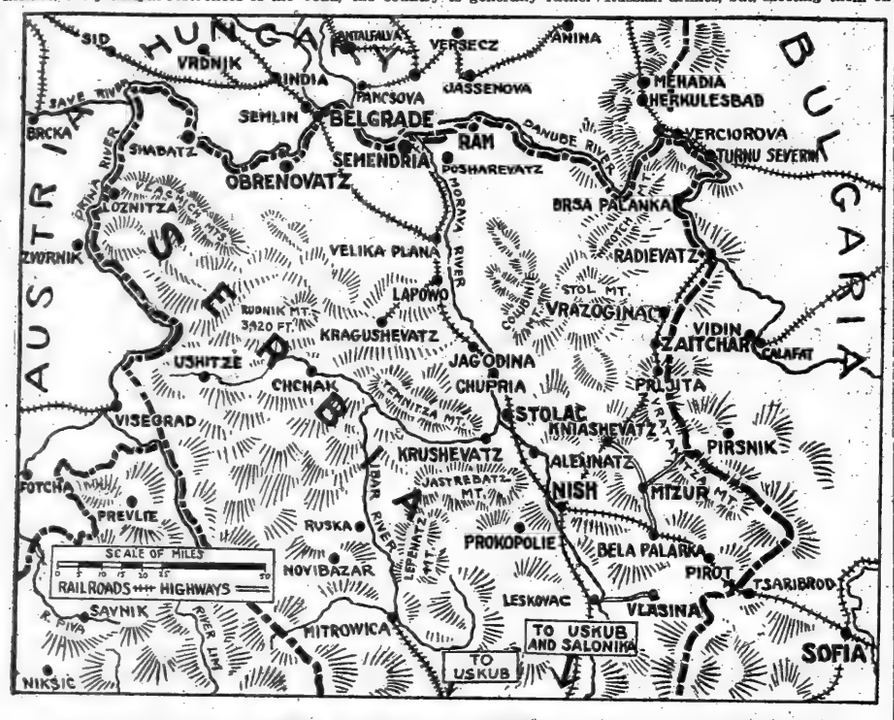
THE WEEK ON THE VARIOUS WAR FRONTS IN EUROPE

Austro-Germans and Bulgarians Concentrating Their Efforts on the Railroad Running Through Serbia to Saloniki and Constantinople---Russians in Much Better Shape Along Their Whole Front---Active Fighting Around Loos and in Champagne.

By a Military Expert.

THE Teuton attack on Serbia has not gone forward with the celerity looked for when it was inaugurated. Even though Serbia has had so long to prepare her defense for an attack that was sure to come, the impression was created by the typhus scourge with which she was visited during the Fall and Winter that her small army had withered to such an extent that her resistance could not be more than perfunctory.

Germany, it was expected, would find the way to Nish almost open, and, after some preliminary fighting, which would be but little more than skirmishes, the Serbians would retreat to their mountain defenses, leaving the northern part of the State in Teuton hands. But this, as has been the case in many other instances in the war, has proved to be altogether an erroneous impression. Instead of the Berlin and Vienna press announcing an uninterrupted series of successes and a consequent general forward movement of the Teuton armies, the principal references of the



Where Serbs, Germans, Austrians, and Bulgars Are Fighting for Control of the Railroad from the Danube Through Nish to Constantinople and Saloniki. It Is Reported That the Serbian Government May Be Transferred from Nish to Mitrovitza, Shown on the Map to the Left. From Mitrovitza a Branch Railroad Connects at Uskub with the Nish-Saloniki Line, So That Help from the English and French Might Still Reach the New Serbian Capital in the Event of the Abandonment of Nish.

reports from these two capitals are to the stubbornness of the resistance with which General Mackensen is meeting.

As pointed out last week, the main object of the German campaign is the Belgrade - Nish-Sofia - Constantinople railroad by means of which ammunition and supplies may be sent to the hard-pressed Turks on the Gallipoli Peninsula. Neither Germany nor Austria care anything about Serbia, for although on the border of Austria, Serbia is not a menace. Her army is small and exists at this stage only for defense. Such a thing as an invasion, or rather an attempted invasion, of Austria was not for a moment thought of or feared.

But within the boundaries of Serbia is a long stretch of the Oriental railroad, the only through rail route from Berlin to the east. Germany needs it now to reach the Turk on Gallipoli, and wants it later to reach her much-cherished place in the sun.

Bulgaria, of course, was a vitally necessary link in the chain, as the Bulgarian section of this road was as important and as necessary as was the Serbian. Once Bulgaria was won over to the Teuton cause, the German plan was ready for execution.

This plan is, in a nutshell, for the Austro-Germans, operating from Belgrade and Semendria, to drive south along the railroad to Nish, while the Bulgarians are to drive toward the same point from Serbia's eastern frontier. When the junction is effected, naturally all of the railroad that is needed will be in Teuton hands. There are other advantages in this double operation incidental to reaching Constantinople, but nevertheless of great importance. If the Allies send Serbia assistance—and they are doing so now—such assistance must be sent up to the Serbian rear by means of the Belgrade-Saloniki railroad, which also passes through Nish. Once the Bulgarians reach and cut this road, this source of reinforcement and supply is at once destroyed. Not only that—this railroad is also the one great life line on which the Serbian armies on both the Austrian and Bulgarian front depend for supplies furnished locally without regard to the Allies at all. Were the Bulgarians to reach Nish, the Serbian army defending the Austrian frontier would be taken in flank and rear and would have to change its entire front, pivoting on the left wing, or face an absolutely disastrous defeat.

In accordance with this plan, the Teutons crossed the Danube between Belgrade and Semendria, crossed the Save at and west of Belgrade, and, still further west, crossed the Drina. The latter move, however, was intended purely for defensive purposes to prevent their right flank from being turned. The importance of Semendria lies in its relation to the railroad scheme. At the small town of Velika Plana, about twenty-five miles due south of Semendria, the railroad from Nish and Belgrade branches, the main line going on to Belgrade and a single track branch going north to Semendria. Belgrade and Semendria are in turn connected by a railroad running along the south bank of the Danube, and are, therefore, considered the two termini of the road running north from Nish. From Belgrade to Velika Plana is close to fifty miles by rail, about half of which distance is through high, heavily wooded hills, the foothills of the west Serbian mountains. It may well be anticipated, therefore, that with the terrain favoring them, the Serbians will be able to put a serious check on a hostile advance.

From Semendria south to the main road, the country is generally rather flat and without serious natural obstacles to a hostile advance. Moreover, the branch road from Semendria is paralleled for most of its length by the valley of the Jesema River, which offers a ready means of advance. It is, therefore, entirely feasible that the Teutons in front of Belgrade would devote themselves to keeping the Serbians in their front as busy as possible while the Teuton left advanced down the Jesema Valley toward Velika Plana. This would have the same effect on the Serbians north of the latter point as if the road were cut at Nish, i. e., their supply line would be cut and they would be completely severed from both foreign and local sources. So far the Teuton advance has been negligible, but such advance as there has been is most noticeable in the Semendria region.

On the eastern border Bulgaria, having formally declared war, is trying to work her way west. So far, however, she has been unsuccessful, and has, as far as we may judge from official reports, suffered a not inconsiderable loss without any gain. Bulgaria's task of driving to Nish is much more difficult in its first stages than is Germany's, on account of the difference in the character of the country. From Belgrade south, over the line which the Teutons will follow, the country is generally flat, though partly broken by the foothills. From the Bulgarian border west it is mountainous in the extreme for a considerable depth, and is therefore admirably adapted to defensive tactics. The Serbs will, of course, on this front be greatly outnumbered, but because of the strength of their natural defensive screen it will take an almost overwhelming force to drive them back.

While all this is going on the Allies will not be idle. France and England are already rushing reinforcements by way of Saloniki. Italy is reported to be about to strike at the Teuton flank through Montenegro, and the Russians are bombarding the Bulgarian Black Sea ports. On the whole, therefore, it may be expected that the conquest of Serbia will be a long-drawn-out arduous procedure. The race for Constantinople will be a slow one.

Reports of the Allies' operations on Gallipoli show no material gain—in fact, no gain at all. They are still in front of the Achibaba position, with the Turks everywhere holding their own. Failure of the Turks' sources of munition supply would seem to be the only chance of anything like immediate success. If they cannot reach Constantinople before the defenses of Serbia give way, all hope of giving Russia an opening into the Mediterranean is gone, and Russia will, unless Rumania joins in, have to depend entirely on her present inadequate sources of munition supply—Archangel and the Trans-Siberian Railroad.

What was generally regarded as a temporary check to the Germans on the Russian front while the Teuton leaders were making redispositions of their forces bids fair to become permanent. In fact, the German offense seems to be paralyzed. From Riga to Bukowina Teuton reports have told of but little except their ability to repulse Russian attacks. It seems that the initiative has passed to the Russians and that, even in front of Dvinsk, the Germans are now on the defensive. The combination of the rainy season, of marshes, of long lines of supply and inability to maintain a continuous flow of heavy shells, has brought the Germans to a halt. Once operations in the east, by reason of difficulties in transportation, are reduced to a matter of rifle fire, the Germans no longer can run over the Russian armies, but, meeting them on an equal footing, can make but little headway against them.

Germany has up to now literally blasted her way through Poland by concentrating her superiority of heavy guns at carefully selected points and blazing the trail for the infantry to follow. Against this the Russians had no defense. Their own guns were outranged and outmunitioned, and when the German infantry reached the Russian trenches it was to find an enemy thoroughly shaken, almost demoralized, whose resisting power was almost gone. As the German advantages, however, disappear, from whatever cause, whether through inability to bring up their own heavy guns or through increase in the Russian supply of munitions, the Russian defense becomes as strong, if not stronger, than the German attack.

The Russian soldier, though for the most part uneducated, is, nevertheless, an excellent fighting man. If properly officered, in fact, he is almost the par of any other soldier of continental Europe. Consequently, when the game is reduced to the infantry rifle and the machine gun, it becomes largely a question of numbers. On such a basis the Teutons cannot hold their own. The demands made on them from all points is so great that everywhere except in the recently begun operations in Serbia, they are outnumbered. They can, it is true, by clever use of railroad lines, effect rapid concentrations at selected points, but it is always at the expense of some other parts of the line. The net result is that, after an almost inconceivable sacrifice in men, and an expenditure of enormous supplies of shell in order to accomplish a given object—the forcing of Russia to a decisive battle—Germany faces a Winter in the interior of Russia with her object as far removed from accomplishment as it was months ago. This means stagnation, and time works to the benefit of Russia more than to that of Germany.

The Riga section during the week has been extremely quiet, but south, in the Dvinsk region, there has been violent fighting. Yet, in spite of all their efforts, the Germans seem no nearer to capturing Dvinsk. Small gains at some points have been more than offset by the losses at others. From Dvinsk to the Dniester the Germans have been hard put to it to hold the Russians in check without attempting an offense of their own. As a matter of fact, the Russians have made a number of gains at different points—unimportant, it is true, but indicative of the reviving striking power that enabled Russia to sweep through Galicia a year ago. In particular is this true along the Strypa River in Eastern Galicia, where they have been for some weeks conducting a very active offense. A number of small towns have been reoccupied and the Austrians driven west across the river until practically all of the east bank is now held by the Russians.

This represents a gain during the last few weeks of ten miles over a front of about sixty miles. In these operations the Austrians have suffered very heavy losses in killed, wounded, and prisoners. The latter alone amount to about 125,000, a sufficient indication of the severity of the fighting and of the strength of the Russian attacks.

These successes, so close to the Rumanian frontier, will, of course, have their influence on Rumania's attitude toward the Entente. In all probability, this was Russia's object, particularly during this past week. The Teutons have had a considerable force concentrated on the Rumanian frontier, to deter Rumania, if possible, from lining up with the Allies by showing her what must be faced if her troops attempted to cross into Bukowina. But this move the Russian advance has entirely discounted.

A view of the Russians' line now and the same line two weeks ago makes their front seem stronger and in better shape than it has been for a long time. The salients have all been flattened out, either by advances or retirements, (and the latter have been inconsequential,) so that the line is now practically straight. It has an excellent railroad system, generally parallel to it for almost its entire length, and it is strong enough defensively to prevent any further Teuton advance, thus giving Russia one thing she needs—time to rebuild, recruit and mobilize her resources, and perfect her supply system. It is unfortunate for Germany that other fronts demanded her most serious attention at a time when the German forces were between two lines, one of which is now far in their rear and the other strongly held, and securely held, too, by the Russians. The railroad situation on the German front is in a way impossible as there is no north and south line, and no means other than almost impassable dirt roads of distributing supplies.

It is not, therefore, a line on which Germany would care to intrench for the Winter, so that attention can be paid to other fields. But if the situation does continue through the Winter, the German position before the reorganized and resupplied Russians will be an uncomfortable one in the extreme, and the full value of the supply line in the rear of the Russian line will make itself felt.

On the western front operations have been centralized almost entirely in the Artois and the Champagne districts. In both cases the Germans are keenly appreciative of the danger to which their lines are subjected by the British and French successes of several weeks ago, and consequently have been making counterattacks of the most violent character in an effort partly to recover the lost ground and partly to prevent the Allies from consolidating the trenches gained and connecting them up with the lines to the north and south.

In the Artois these attacks have fallen principally between Hulluch and Hill 70, and against the heights of Petit Vimy, southeast of Givenchy. Generally they have been unsuccessful. Small sections of first-line trenches have been retaken, but new trenches have been lost. The net result has been greatly increased losses by the Germans, while the Allies have held practically all of their gain.

The British have made an effort to continue the offensive, attempting the drive between Loos and Hulluch. This is a very important section of the British line as now positioned and is a more or less dangerous one, too. In going forward southeast of Loos to Hill 70, the British while driving a wedge into the German line at Hill 70 and thereby creating in it a salient with the town of Angres as its centre, at the same time created in their own line a much smaller but sharper salient with Hill 70 as its centre. The driving of such a wedge is therefore a feat that brings with it a certain amount of danger to the army on the offensive unless it is followed up by crushing in the side of the salient created in the enemy's line. The point of a wedge is in itself not a particularly happy selection as the point from which to start an offensive. For just as the attack gets in swing a counter-attack against the sides of the wedge places the troops in the point in danger of being cut off and captured. Because of the violence of the German counterattacks the British, and the French, too, have been unable as yet to reap the full benefits of their success of two weeks ago. They have indeed been hard put to it to maintain their gains without effecting new ones.

The British, therefore, have been trying to remove the weakness in their line at Hill 70 by flattening out the salient through gains north of that point toward Hulluch. This they have to some extent succeeded in doing and have advanced east of the Lens-La Bassée road about 500 yards. The gain in itself is insignificant beyond the fact that it betters the British position. Extremely heavy artillery firing is now going on in this entire sector, and, in view of the heavy British attack of Friday, may presage another attempt to move forward.

In the Champagne practically all the fighting of the week has occurred within a radius of five miles of Tahure. The results of the week are not particularly encouraging to one side or the other. The French have held their positions in spite of the German attacks and have to some extent straightened out their line, but on the whole are no nearer the Challerange-Bazancourt railroad—which, of course, is their objective—than they were last week. This, from the viewpoint of the Allies, is disappointing.

The advantage and importance of this lateral line has been fully discussed in previous reviews of the Champagne fighting. The Germans, seeing it in danger of capture and actually controlled by hostile artillery fire, will be able by the delay to build a subsidiary line further north, so that in any event they will not be cut off from the army of the Crown Prince on the Argonne and will have the same opportunity as before of supplying their line.

On other sections of the front there has been spasmodic fighting, but nothing serious has apparently been undertaken by either side. In fact no other material effort may be expected until that begun two weeks ago has been followed to its logical conclusion.

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Costumes of Consequence Among Autumn Suits

Followers of Lady Duff-Gordon, who manifested her interest by becoming the first customer in the new Fashion Shop, include women prominent on the stage and in social life. Particularly are they attracted to the Cabinet of Suits. Tomorrow there are shown many newer suits of Russian inspiration, combining velvets and silver embroidery, satin-cloths and furs, displaying the swirling skirt of the Cossack and the Moujik. Velours and Scotch heathertones are responsible for a number of innovations in town-and-country suits, while serges and gabardines are in the front line of practical, smart, all-purpose suits. Many are at $25 and $30—and in between. Values are equally unusual at $40, $50 and up to $125.

Frocks Are in High Favor

Black silks veiled with tulle, fluffy chiffons draped layer over layer, fur-trimmed brocades, silks and velvets embroidered with silver and gold—was ever such a charming, old-fashioned garden of color and style brought up to the moment for Broadway wear? Bevies of new evening gowns, bouffant and beautiful, attractive in their silken simplicity, at $25, $30 and $35. Elaborate opera gowns at $60, $75, $100 and up to $200. Morning frocks and afternoon dresses, and the new tailor-made two-piece frocks—whatever you want, at the price you want to pay.

In the Gallery of Coats

There are Monday contributions without end in the great Coat Gallery of the new Fashion Shop. Every new coat has its individual character—its personality in the Second Act of Autumn Styles on which the curtain is now rising. Starting with fur-trimmed street coats, at $20, and evening coats in all the light, theatre shades, at $25, there are splendid groupings at $30, $35, $40 and up to $100—each coat an approved style, tested by the taste of women of fashion in the highest-priced shops.

Alterations Are Made Free.

An added economy to which women are awakening, instituted in the fashionable shopping district by this house. Fitters and tailors are employed on this work who have had their training in the most expensive establishments in the city, insuring the class of work to which women of refinement are accustomed.

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AMERICAN COAT SUITS COMPETE FOR FIRST TIME WITH FRENCH

Domestic Styles, Designed Especially for Walking, Are Lighter and Less Cumbersome Than Foreign Makes---Many Kinds of Materials and Colors Used.

IT is passing strange that American women buy tailor suits in Paris when they can produce the best in the world in their own country," said a French Countess who wore remarkably smart clothes. She was coming down from St. Moritz and was observing the many American women on the train, some wearing French coats and skirts, others in the unmistakable habiliments of the States.

Even the greatest of French designers have always wondered why they had such success with their definitely Parisienne conception of the street suit which England invented and America perfected. They are always frank in their praise of the admirable cutting and fitting of our mannish uniform in heavy materials. "But," they argue, "if the buyers come to us for suggestions and pay good prices for what we offer, and we comprehend



DOUCET'S COAT OF GREEN.

Green cloth coat by Doucet, with large fur collar and cuffs.

that we have, by their courtesy, entered the American field as arbiters, then it is human nature to hold that position and secure all the trade we can."

Under these conditions it has come about that we take our coat and skirt styles from Paris, as we do everything else in costumery, but, granting that, we should have our coats and skirts made here, even if we adopt French suggestions. We never suffer by comparison with Paris in this field. Our workmanship here is perfect. The backs are sufficiently broad, the sleeves long, the skirts admirably shaped, the surface not overtrimmed. Probably Paris will continue to lay down the fundamental changes in the silhouette, in the coloring, the width of skirt, the length of coat, for that is the established mission of those designers, but the new movement over here to create tailored suits at home, for this Winter, has resulted in success.

The effort has been made before, but it was too experimental. It did not succeed. Except in a few distinguished cases the results were commonplace. The majority of women who buy clothes for prudential reasons might not offer any objection to the suits that were offered, but they were not even considered by the woman who knows that good street dressing is an art. This season the work was undertaken in earnest by those who usually buy all their models in Paris and faithfully copy but never create. They have worked out several admirable designs for strictly American tailored suits which are really more original than those brought over from France.

After all, there was no scarcity of tailored suits in various kinds of cloths at the French openings, and the shops are showing them along with the home-made product. There is a distinct difference between the two, although they do not advocate different silhouettes. Both have the more or less wide skirt, the long sleeve, the fronts fastened to the neck or the chin; nearly all the coats have peplums that extend somewhere between the hips and the knees. But the American suits are simpler. They have little ornament, if any. They require the wash blouse beneath and the plain hat above, if one is to be dressed in harmony throughout.

The most vital point of difference is in the width of skirt. American designers have accepted the American woman's statement that she finds herself hampered in walking by the enormously wide Russian skirt of the French suits. The French are not a nation of walkers; they consider a stroll on the Avenue des Acacias in the Bois, or a one-block promenade on the Rue de la Paix in the late afternoon as sufficient exercise. The designers, therefore, know little of the way our women walk to and fro, on countless errands, on country roads, to church, wearing a coat suit all through the day, depending on it for continuous service.

Two of the New York houses famous for their coat suits have definitely adhered to moderately narrow skirts, the kind that do not hamper movement, yet do not swirl in the wind like a merry-go-round, showing the legs half to the knees, as the French skirts do. The American climate is decidedly cold in Winter, for one thing, and these short, full skirts are no protection to the lower part of the body. Unless one wears the Russian boots that reach nearly to the knees, and are often edged with fur, one is far more apt to catch pneumonia than in the transparent blouse and open neck which have been abandoned for the open.

It has never been satisfactorily proved that these features of fashion heightened the death rate among women, regardless of all the hysteria on the subject. The verdict from Japan is different, according to the recent statement of a Japanese doctor, who says the mortality among Japanese women has materially increased through the adoption of American clothes. If these tiny little peach blossoms had only waited until this Winter to adopt our fashions such a terrible statement would not have been possible, for they would probably have been kept so warm they would have rebelled and gone back to their open-necked kimono. We ourselves are likely to resemble Eskimos between October and April.

Coats Are Heavy.

The effort made by the American designers is to cater to the desires of our women by providing them with skirts that reach almost to the ankles and are not over two and a half yards wide. They put sufficient fullness in the long coat, below the waistline, to obviate the lack of it in the skirt. There is already an objection to this fullness, for it adds to the weight of the garment and thereby contributes to fatigue when walking, something that the American woman has avoided with energy during the last decade, since she was emancipated from swathing clothes.

Such coats are all very well for the stage, where they have been exploited recently by one of the best-dressed actresses, and they serve for velvets and silks, heaped with peltry, worn in the motor, but they will not serve for the woman who walks. And she is in the majority. Some compromise will have to be made for her. Along with the reasonably narrow skirts for the great mass of Americans will have to come a coat that clings to the figure, even if it is not narrow in its skirts, and is less in weight than the present one.

The motor woman has been well accounted for. Now let's have something equally good for the walking woman who cannot be annoyed by weight, by fullness, by overornamentation.

One of the best-looking of these suits is of Garibaldi red velvet. It is the one worn on the stage. The skirt is suitably long, although wrinkled Russian boots are worn beneath it, looking so fetching that all the women in the audience want to go out and buy a pair; the coat has a long waistline and its peplum is unusually long at the sides and cut quite short back and front. This peplum is pleated and its voluminous hem is edged with kolinsky. There is an immense collar of the fur that smothers the chin, and cuffs that can serve as a muff, as they are intended to do. This is the only touch of economy advanced in the use of fur this season.

Everywhere among the best of the American tailored suits is shown the tendency to elongate the sides of the coat and place the fullness there. There is no material in the front, and in the back the circular part is graceful and not bunglesome. The French coats, on the contrary, carry the full peplum around the figure on a straight line, and the only irregular line is placed at the hem of the skirt. The latter idea was started by the house of Premet among the first short wide skirts shown, and it was greeted with approval by the designers, but not by the public over here; women thought it savored of a ragged robin effect.

Today it is generally accepted, a year after its inauguration, which is the fate of most fashions, really. Rarely does a marked departure from the prevailing thing have more than a lukewarm attention until two seasons have passed. Over here we talk and accentuate the wide Russian skirt as a novelty, whereas every house in Paris showed it last August, and two seasons have come since then. In France, there is already talk of modifying its width. When we do it here, suits will be far better to look at.

Woman who brought home full skirts from Paris a year ago, and who were persuaded to have them narrowed, are now wondering why they listened to the advice of those who did not look into the future and who were convinced that the narrow skirt would never be thrown out; and yet today one cannot even get $5, second hand, for a $100 frock that has a yard and a half skirt hem.

Among the leading suits that France has sent over, and that, undoubtedly, will be copied throughout the Winter, are one from Cheruit of green cloth; one from Georgette, of blue gabardine; one from Drecoll, of gray worsted mixture, named Cobb, (probably not after Irvin,) that are happily suited for American figures.

The Cheruit suit is of that new weave of soft satinized cloth, in a deep green, that is very fashionable. It is distinctly Russian. The coat, apparently, has no opening, as it presents an unbroken surface, front and back. The long waistline, beloved by the house of Cherulit, although the lovely Luise is not there to guide its destinies, is outlined by a folded belt, fastened at each side by a button. There is a military touch of braid and buttons carried out in a panel at each side, and the hem, the choker collar and small cuffs are of krimmer. The skirt owes its fullness to inverted side pleats; the front and back are plain.

This manipulation of pleats is far better than the way Cheruit arranged the fullness last season, when she had the trick of placing pleats in the front. Avoid that feature, if you see it on a skirt made of heavy cloth. It gives an ugly line over the abdomen.

The Georgette suit is of blue gabardine, well braided. The skirt does not care how wide it is, evidently, but it lacks trimming, fortunately. The coat is military, although each of the designers insists that militarism is dead in clothes. There is wide braiding at each side of the waistline, it covers the shoulders in an attempt to give the effect of epaulets, and three large buttons keep the single-breasted fronts together, including the high collar, which is cut in one with the shoulders. There is a gray suede belt, to carry out the touch of gray given by the top of the collar, which is gray krimmer.

While the belt is supposedly at the normal waistline, it is really an inch or two below it, in order to give that long military line that the soldiers have on their jackets, due to their long-waisted figures.

The suit that Drecoll calls "Cobb" is of gray worsted, most serviceable in every way for steady wear over here. Drecoll usually can turn this trick, for Vienna always knew how to cut and fit an admirable coat. It does not do, however, to whisper the name "Vienna" in connection with this house in Paris. The firm has had a hard time of it because of its past; it claims now that no German or Austrian money is any longer involved in the business—for the house was put out of the syndicate of French dressmakers, and has met with immense resistance from every commercial quarter in carrying on its work, despite the fact that the chief designer, wife of the manager, is one of the heads of the Red Cross in France.

The suit in question, which is of gray worsted, has a wide, short skirt edged with a black velvet ribbon. The jacket has a slim upper part, a high flaring collar that does not meet in front, unlike most of the other collars one sees, and is fastened straight up the front with black bone buttons. There are two pocket flaps on the chest, and long sleeves with small, tight cuffs piped with black velvet. The hem of the coat is edged with the velvet ribbon, and there is a band of it that runs up the front from hem to belt. The latter is built of the two materials and fastened with a silver belt. You can see for yourself what service such a suit will give and how smart an appearance it will present on the street.

Referring to the name of this suit which is English, it is an interesting fact that a number of the Paris designers gave English names to their creations for the first time. They paid their allies this mark of respect. Russia contributed the majority of these names, but there was a reason for this, in the amount of Russian fashions introduced. The English names were merely compliments.

Worth calls his best evening frock "Lord Byron." Drecoll calls a suit "Cobb." Georgette calls one "Greenaway." Bernard calls a frock "Gainsborough," and a suit "Tommy." These few show the way the wind listeth.

What Materials Are Used.

In choosing the tailor suit one need not be bothered by a diversity of materials or colors. They are somewhat limited by the mills, and, at any rate, woman should be governed by her social opportunities. Velvet is not suitable for one who has no time, nor reason, to go to formal afternoon affairs; a luncheon or the matinée is better served by a one-piece frock of chiffon cloth under a heavy coat. Velveteen is only for the rich, not the poor. Duvetyn is lovely, but if there is a lingering doubt of its wearing qualities, avoid it. Broadcloth with a high finish is in fashion, and serves admirably. All the mixed worsteds are good. A woman with one suit should avoid plaid cloth. It becomes tiresome.

Black makes the most fashionable suit, but dark green, seal brown, deep purple, and any shade of dark red are used. Red is impossible for any one but the woman who has a wardrobe full of clothes; purple suits only a few skins; dark blue is not urged by those who make fashionable suits, but it is in excellent taste and nearly always becoming. Of course, it is a Spring color and not a Winter one, but this should not deter any one from choosing it, if it is what she wants.

Black is the smart thing in Europe, naturally, and the leading tailors advocate it for everyday suits here; but it has its drawbacks. It is often unbecoming; it is old-looking, especially in a long coat and full skirt, and it shows every spot more quickly than do the other colors.

Probably the American woman could do no better than to choose one of those rough, but soft, gray worsteds that go through the sun and the snows without being affected by either.



ASTRACHAN FUR EFFECTIVELY USED.

Georgette model of blue gabardino with gray astrachan collar and buttons and gray suede belt.



JENNY MODEL IN SERGE.

Blue serge frock by Jenny. The collar is of pink silk and the stitching which trims the frock is also pink.

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SELF-REDUCING
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"Wonderlift" and "Self-Reducing" Are *Distinctly Different* Corsets

THE "Self-Help" Nemo WONDERLIFT Corset is designed for *ALL FIGURES*, from slight to extra-stout. It gives a *NEW KIND* of physical support, never before possible. It also reduces a large abdomen quickly and permanently.

The Nemo SELF-REDUCING Corset is made exclusively for *STOUT, HEAVY* figures. It is primarily a *figure-reducing* corset, and as such is accepted throughout the civilized world as the STANDARD—*without a rival*. It also has many invaluable hygienic features, representing over a hundred *PATENTED INVENTIONS*.

The immense sales of "Wonderlift," following the "Self-Help" Exposition, are accompanied by a vastly increased demand for "Self-Reducing."

This shows that the "Wonderlift" appeals to a host of women who do not require the "Self-Reducing" service.

WONDERLIFT Hailed by thousands of physicians as a perfect abdominal support. The semi-elastic Wonderlift Bandlet *UPLIFTS*, supports, and holds in place the vital internal organs. It prevents, relieves and often cures the ills peculiar to women. It is *instantly adjustable* to any figure. Also, it is a superior *STYLE* corset, giving the military shape and poise, and the lines required by present modes. Three different models:

No. 554—for short full figures
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No. 322 A great favorite, worn by millions of women: improved Self-Reducing Straps; medium bust and back, for stout women of medium height; medium skirt, made pliable by elastic gores at back.
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A dozen other Self-Reducing models, for all types of the full figure—$3.00, $3.50, $4, $5 and $10.

In Best Stores Everywhere *Nemo Hygienic Fashion Institute, N. Y.*

PRESENTATION OF GIRLS TO SOCIETY TO BEGIN SHORTLY

Formalities of Debutante Season Being Planned---Brief Period to Win Popularity---Social Service Required as Well as Fine Feathers and Pursuit of Pleasure---Young Men in Demand.

The Season's Debutantes.

The Misses Geraldine F. Adee, Madeleine M. Carey, Helen G. Alexander, Grace H. Jenkins, Alma de Gersdorff, Katharine da B. Parsons, Elizabeth Howard, Helen Porter, Rita Norrie, Marion Townsend, Florence Gilbert, Helen M. Byrne, Elizabeth F. Jennings, Isabel Stettinius, Mary M. Hartshorne, Katherine Browning, Lillian Palmer, Mary A. Cushman, Mary I. Francke, Hope Williams, Grace Bristed, Eleanor de G. Cuyler, Adele Prindle, Margaret A. Dickson, Mary Lincoln, Rosalie G. Bloodgood, Annette Markoe, Beatrice Sorchan, Audrey Hoffman, Dorothy Geer, Edith Blair, Dorothea Camp, Irene Gibson, Eleanor Marquand, Ellen M. French, Adelaide Flint, Kathryn Kimball, Virginia Kimball, Margaret Schroeder, Pauline Bacon, Jeannette Blake, Josephine Bedle, Elizabeth Haiden, Grace Franklin, Annette Davis, Nathalie Wood, Julia Zabriskie, Mary Knapp, Katharine V. R. Crosby, Grace H. Colgate, Anstiss de Vean, Ethel Simmons, Katharine Olcott, Mary Opdyke, Mildred Mitchell, Gertrude Murray, Mary W. Munroe, Peggy Busk, Esther Denny, Frances Riker, Sarah Larkin, Helen Pierce, Charlotte Platt, Isabel S. Yeomans, Mabel W. Alker, Maud Kahn, Teresa Fabbri, Aileen B. Sedgwick, Katherine C. Culver, Edith Williams, Helen C. Karr, Mary C. Dinsmore, Constance Chappell.

NOW that the autumnal season is well advanced preparations for entertainments for the debutantes of the Winter are under way and with the large number of girls to be introduced, the early season promises to be a very busy and giddy one. Already the list of buds has gone over seventy, and it will likely soar near a hundred before the whirl of gayeties starts in November.

This is an unusually high percentage as compared to former years, when the number of girls presented to society kept pretty close to the half hundred. The increase means an extra demand for young men, especially the men who dance, who were rather scarce last season when dancing reached the zenith of popularity.

The young man of today is a very serious person, and he is buckling down to business, whether it be in Wall Street or in the marts of commerce and shipping, for the war profits are worth striving for. The big universities and preparatory schools are also making an inroad into the list of desirable young men, which must also be taken into consideration. There was a howl of protest last season from the young men over the multitude of dancing engagements and entertainments which kept them up until break of day.

There are many young men, of course, who have the time and the wherewithal to shirk their business duties and who think nothing of averaging one full night's rest a week. But the tendency these days, with the passing of the idle rich, is for the scions of the wealthy to carve out their own destinies in the business of life, with the result that many young men of wealth and position are now paying more attention to their business interests than to the continuous frivolities of the season, which put them to bed at cock crow, to breakfast hurriedly at 10.

It is a wise hostess who places the stamp of approval on the early dances for the younger set. In the end she will have the bulk of the more serious-minded and desirable young men at her beck and call. The lack of young men becomes hazardous at times, for it often brings into the entertainments and in close association with the debutante a class of young men who are on the ragged edge, but who are often asked to fill in.

The happy go-between is the tea dance, which seems to have come to stay as a means of presenting and entertaining the debutante. This is a popular form of afternoon entertainment and it has numerous good points, otherwise it would not hold its own. Primarily it presents the opportunity for informality, which the young people like most of all, and the young men can drop in when they please and without rushing home from the office to fuss up. It allows the debutante and her girl friends to wear their engaging afternoon frocks, and if there are three or four girls to one young man it causes no comment. But once let a debutante scintillate at an evening affair, with girls in the majority, and she will never hear the last of it.

In proportion to the number of girls presented each season, there is a low percentage of marriages. Within the last year or so only about 20 per cent. of the girls presented to society have become brides. There are scores of girls now hovering on the edge of that perilous quantity known as "the older girls." Naturally most of the girls are presented at the age of eighteen, and they can afford, from the marriage viewpoint, to tide over for a few years.

The left-overs of each social year are gradually accumulating, however, and society is fearful lest it be in time overstocked with spinsters.

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THE presentation of girls to society is really like a play. The curtain rises at the beginning of the social season and falls at the end. In a short period they must win favor, or popularity, or else they will be forgotten, like player-folk, who shine for a night and a day, and are eclipsed by other and brighter stellar lights.

It takes a long and gradual process for the formal coming-out, and the future depends entirely upon the girl herself. No matter how loud the plaudits of her fond relatives, she must "make good," or else step down from the glare of the social limelight, to make room for another.

There are many heart-burnings behind the scenes, some pathos, but mostly good cheer. The pathetic scenes are enacted when people who have the ancestry but not the means attempt to see their daughter through an expensive season. There is sure to be an ugly duckling, and plain girls, who become wall flowers. But the community of interest among the debutantes is such as to frequently carry the ugly duckling, the plain girl, or the girl who has little or nothing but ancestors, safely through the season.

As a class, the New York debutante is free from snobbishness. The majority of girls are from representative New York families, some of wondrous wealth, yet they recognize and accept the girl of lesser means who is making her modest bow to society.

Once upon the stage of social activity the debutante finds herself engaged in other diversions than the pursuit of pleasure, and the displaying of fine feathers in the marriage mart. She finds that a great deal is expected of her in the way of social service, and very soon she has become interested in the various opportunities for philanthropy.

This is where the Junior League steps in, an organization primarily for debutantes, formed fourteen years ago with a threefold purpose—first, to interest the girls in philanthropy and social service; second, to provide out of its membership volunteers to answer the many calls issued by the settlements, hospitals, and charitable agencies, and, third, to raise and contribute money toward the many worthy objects in which its members are interested.

The league was started by Miss Mary Harriman, now Mrs. C. C. Rumsey, as a small group of debutantes, who acted a little play for a few friends, and gave the proceeds—a few hundred dollars—to the college settlement. Now the league has a membership of about 700, and about $25,000 passed through the treasury last year.

One of the league's first contributions toward solving the housing problem was the model hotel erected for working girls. It supports nurses, visiting teachers, and the debutantes help by sending the flowers from their entertainments to the poor and the sick. Its activities are multifarious, and the results prove the spirit which pervades these activities.

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A GOOD many of the debutantes have been about in an informal way during the Summer. The Autumn ball at Tuxedo will find many of the buds assembled, but the greater number will be at the first of the Junior Assemblies.

The Tuxedo ball comes a day or so earlier this season, falling on Oct. 29, which is not so far removed. Even the first of the Junior Assemblies comes a day earlier than last season, being fixed for the night of Nov. 30. As already announced, the annual Horse Show will open in Madison Square Garden on Nov. 6. Consequently the round of gayeties will begin early and run late.

Dates for the many coming-out tea dances, receptions, and dances are being announced almost daily now. No large debutante dances are to be given in town before December.

Among the reports of the week was that Miss Maud Kahn, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Otto Kahn, is to be presented to society this season. Another addition to the list was Miss Adele Prindle, daughter of Mrs. Leeming Walker of 399 Park Avenue, who is to give a reception for the debutante on Dec. 23, to be followed by a theatre party and dance.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Wood Cushman of 515 Madison Avenue will present their daughter, Miss Mary Allerton Cushman, at a tea to be held on Dec. 8. Mr. and Mrs. Edward R. Stettinius will introduce their daughter, Miss Isabel Stettinius, at a reception at their residence, 16 East Seventy-third Street, on Dec. 4, and they will give her a dance on Dec. 31 at Sherry's. Mrs. Robert Hartshorne of 449 Park Avenue is to give a tea dance on Dec. 18, to introduce her daughter, Miss Mary Minturn Hartshorne. Mrs. Edward T. Potter will give a tea on Monday, Dec. 27, at her home, 114 East Thirty-seventh Street, for her granddaughter Miss Julie E. H. Potter, the débutante daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Howard Nott Potter of Harrison, N. Y.

Mrs. Cyril Dugmore of 903 Park Avenue is to present her daughter, Miss Florence Gilbert, this season. Owing to the fact that Captain Dugmore is at the front with the British Army, Miss Gilbert's début will be very informal. Mr. and Mrs. Frederick W. Vanderbilt have taken the Oakleigh Thorne house at 783 Park Avenue for the early season, and will no doubt entertain considerably for Miss Elizabeth Howard, daughter of Mrs. Thomas H. Howard. Mrs. Vanderbilt, who is Miss Howard's great-aunt, will go to California later in the Winter. Mrs. Howard gives a ball at Sherry's for her daughter on Dec. 28.

Miss Charlotte Platt, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Barstow Platt, of 535 Park Avenue, is to be introduced at a reception the latter part of November. Miss Margaret Dickson, daughter of Joseph Dickson of Morristown, N. J., will have her coming-out tea on Dec. 4, at the St. Regis. Mrs. James Byrne, who has taken the Koven house at 1,025 Park Avenue, is to give a large dance there on Dec. 10 for her daughter, Miss Helen M. Byrne. Mrs. Ernest Adee will give a reception on Dec. 21 at the new Colony Club for her daughter, Miss Geraldine F. Adee. Miss Madeleine Carey, a daughter of Mrs. Frederic F. Carey, is to be presented on the afternoon of Dec. 2 at the club, and on Dec. 29 Mrs. Lowell Lincoln will introduce her daughter, Miss Mary Lincoln, at the club, which makes an ideal place for debutante affairs, in the select atmosphere of upper Park Avenue. Miss Grace Bristed, daughter of Mrs. Charles Astor Bristed, is to be introduced by her mother at the new clubhouse on Dec. 21. Mrs. Linsley Tappin is to give a tea dance at Sherry's on Dec. 27 for her débutante daughter, Miss Mary I. Francke. Mrs. George Q. Palmer will give a dance for her daughter, Miss Lillian Palmer, at Sherry's, on Christmas eve.

The first of the débutante entertainments is set for Nov. 15, at Haverford, Penn., where Mrs. Thomas de Witt Cuyler will give a tea dance for her daughter, Miss Eleanor de Graff Cuyler, with the Misses Mildred Mitchell and Constance Chappell, two débutantes of this city, assisting. The debutante affairs are under way now in Philadelphia. On Nov. 18 Mrs. Alphonse H. Alker of 21 East Sixty-sixth Street will introduce her daughter, Miss Mabel W. Alker, at a reception at her home, and will give a dance on Dec. 21 at Sherry's. Several coming-out receptions will fall on Nov. 24. Mr. and Mrs. George Dallas Yeomans of 6 North Washington Square are to give a reception that afternoon for Miss Isabel S. Yeomans, to be followed by a dinner and dance. Mrs. Israel O. Blake will give a dance at Sherry's that night to introduce her daughter, Miss Jeannette Blake. Mr. and Mrs. Walter Geer will introduce their daughter, Miss Helen D. Geer, on that afternoon at their home, 246 West Seventy-second Street, which is to be followed by an informal dance in the evening. Miss Dorothy Dulles, daughter of Mrs. William Dulles, will not be presented on the 24th, her coming-out reception having been postponed on account of the death of her father.

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SOCIAL and sporting activities are at their height now in the country, where the coloring of the Autumn foliage makes an attractive setting for the out-of-door pastimes. The polo season on Long Island has closed. The Meadow Brook Club has just purchased eighteen acres of land on the western border of the present international field, which is to be improved before next season.

The colonists at Tuxedo are planning some gay festivities for the mid-autumn season, with a series of informal week-end dances at the clubhouse. The colony of the Hudson River is still enjoying the charm of the river hills in gorgeous colors, and on Friday night many of them attended the annual entertainment for the benefit of the Robin's Nest held in the Irvington Town Hall.

People are coming and going at this time of the year, some to the Pacific Coast, and many to the resorts in the Virginia mountains. There are naturally some changes in town residences, and the drift to the apartment house is on the increase.

Dr. and Mrs. Alexander H. Rice have left their apartments at 22 East Forty-seventh Street, and have gone to California on their honeymoon, to remain until Nov. 23. They expect to take a house on their return. Mrs. Rice was formerly Mrs. George D. Widener. Mr. and Mrs. E. Roscoe Mathews, who were in West Ninth Street last season, are now occupying their new house at 673 Lexington Avenue. Mrs. Richard T. Auchmuty, who has been at Lenox, will occupy her home at 101 University Place, which is now wholly business, having succumbed to trade, which left some of the crosstown streets of that part of town, and lower Fifth Avenue, free from invasion.

Mrs. I. Townsend Burden and her daughter, Miss Evelyn Burden, will spend the Winter at the Ritz-Carlton. George J. Gould has rented for his son-in-law, Anthony J. Drexel, Jr., the house at 1,015 Fifth Avenue, to J. Henry Lancashire. Mr. and Mrs. Drexel are abroad.

News comes from Cleveland, Ohio, of the birth of a son to Mr. and Mrs. Harry L. Kaufman. Mrs. Kaufman was formerly Miss Hope Hamilton, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William A. Hamilton of New York, and was presented to society by her cousin, Mrs. George J. Gould. They were married last January in the Church of the Heavenly Rest. Mr. and Mrs. Sidney W. Fish (Miss Olga Wiborg) will pass some time in Mexico and South America before returning to New York. Their wedding was a recent event. Edward N. Tailer of 11 North Washington Square is at Tuxedo, after completing a 3,500-mile motor trip. Mr. Tailer is 85 years old. Besides the military attache of the Russian Embassy, Colonel Golejewski, who is to live at 18 East Ninety-second Street, the Naval Attache, Commander Mishtowt, will also be in this city for the greater part of the Winter, at 216 West Eighty-ninth Street.

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ONE of the first large entertainments in November will be the annual subscription dance, to be given for the benefit of the Children's Club of St. Ambrose, by the New York Guild of St. Timothy Alumnae, on Tuesday evening, Nov. 23, at Sherry's. Features for the evening are to be announced later. Among the patronesses are Mrs. Robert Bacon, Mrs. Joseph H. Choate, Mrs. E. H. Harriman, Mrs. Rudolph Kissel, Mrs. John T. Pratt, Mrs. Willard Straight, and many mothers of this season's debutantes.

In charge of the dance are to be Mrs. Stephen Clark, Mrs. George Whitney, Mrs. Joseph Seligman, Mrs. Arthur O. Choate, and the Misses Ina Kissel, Mary Tweed and Genevieve Sanford. Applications for tickets at $3 each are being received by Miss Lois Martin, 178 East Sixty-fourth Street. The club carries on its settlement work at 236 East 111th Street among the Italian immigrants.

There are sure to be some new dances this year. At the Panama-Pacific Exposition the three-step has been a favorite, and the glide waltz is said to be coming back into its own. The tango still holds in favor.

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THE weddings are increasing in number, although the rush will not come much before November.

The first important wedding of the week will be that of Miss Rheda van Bibber Tanner, daughter of Mrs. John James Tanner of 37 Fifth Avenue, and Felix D. Doubleday, son of Frank N. Doubleday, which is to be celebrated on Tuesday, in the Church of the Ascension, with a reception afterward at the Colony Club. On the same day, in Irvington, N. Y., Miss Mary Corbin and William B. Eddison, son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Eddison of Irvington, will be married in St. Barnabas's Church. A small reception is to follow at the home of the bride's cousin, Mrs. William Usher Parsons, at Ardsley.

On Saturday Miss Estelle Young Romeyn, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles W. Romeyn, and Ernest W. Pittman are to be married in St. Thomas's Church, with a reception following at the Women's University Club in West Fifty-second Street. Several out-of-town weddings are scheduled for that day. In Newport Miss Margherita Siegfried, daughter of Mrs. Charles A. Siegfried, will become the bride of Joseph H. de Rivera of this city. The couple will live in New York. In Hampton, Va., Alfred Van Santvoord Olcott, a son of Mr. and Mrs. Eben E. Olcott of this city, will be married to Miss Ruth Purves, daughter of Mrs. Alexander Purves of New York and Hampton. William Ward Smith, a son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Smith of this city, and Miss Ellen West Page, daughter of Mr and Mrs. William Carter Page of Baltimore, Md., will be married in that city on Oct. 23.



Mrs. Sidney S. Breeze. Photo by Rochlitz.

EMANU-EL SISTERS TO MEET

Will Hold First Social Reunion Since 1888 at the Biltmore.

The first social reunion of the Emanu-El Sisterhood since the year after it was founded in 1887 will take place on Nov. 10 at the Biltmore. A musical program from noon to 1 o'clock, in the grand ballroom, is to precede the luncheon, provided by a committee of which Mrs. Henry Meyers is Chairman, composed of the Board of Trustees.

Among the speakers will be Collector Dudley Field Malone, Dr. John H. Finley, State Commissioner of Education; Mrs. William Einstein, and Mrs. Alexander Kohut, President of the sisterhood. The other officers are Mrs. Jacob H. Schiff, Vice President; Mrs. Daniel Guggenheim, Treasurer; Mrs. Adolph Lewisohn, Chairman of the Finance Committee; Miss Carrie Wise, Secretary, and Mrs. Joseph Hoffman, Financial Secretary.

The late Rabbi Gotthelf of Temple Emanu-El, with which the sisterhood is connected, established the organization. Improvements and alterations to the property were recently completed at a cost of $10,000 through gifts from Mrs. Schiff and Mrs. Guggenheim.

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Announce
THE VERY LATEST MODELS
Tailored Frocks, Coats, Gowns, and Furs
The Last Word in Fashion
Orders executed with promptness—Fittings and Deliveries on appointed time, as all labor disturbances have been adjusted.
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At 43rd Street New York

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Correct Apparel for Women & Misses
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Present the New Modes for Midseason Wear, in a Profusion of Charming and Exclusive Apparel, Entirely Distinct from Early Season Styles at Very Moderate Prices

New Suits Fur Trimmed

Reproductions and adaptations of the latest Paris models, embodying every new style feature, including the long flare coat models and new fur collar styles; richly trimmed with costly furs.

Prices Range from 24.50 29.50 39.50 up to 115.00

Stewart & Co. *Present Misses' College Club Suits*
(Registered U. S Patent Office.)
The exclusive and desirable new models, constantly added, make this brand of Misses' attire the foremost in variety of correct youthful style and distinctive individuality.
24.50 COLLEGE CLUB SUIT 29.50
In Imported Corduroy, Broadcloth, Whipcord, Gabardine, Velour Checks and Wool Velour, sizes 14, 16, 18 and 20.

Silk Chiffon Velvet Suits
Three exquisitely new models, handsomely fur trimmed; coats are lined and interlined.
Special 39.50

Fur Trimmed Broadcloth Suits
Four entirely new models in all the desirable colors, handsomely fur trimmed; coats are lined and interlined.
Special 24.50

Coats & Wraps for Daytime & Evening Wear
Of Wool Velour, Broadcloth, Silk Velour, Fancy Mixtures, Seal Plush, Vicuna Velour, Mother-of-Pearl Velvet, Chiffon Velvet and Sharkskin Velour.
Prices Range from 12.50 18.50 24.50 up to 147.50

Fur Collar Mixture Coats
Smart new models, full length, in all the popular color combinations; women's and misses' sizes.
Special 16.50

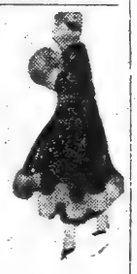
Fur Trim'd Wool Velour Coats
New models, lined throughout with Brocaded or Flowered Silk; warmly interlined; new wide open pannier pocket.
Special 24.50

Afternoon & Evening Dresses
In all the favorite silken fabrics and combinations, including Lausanne Silk, Satin d'Amour, Gros de Londres, Charmeuse and Crepe Georgette; many new models never shown before.
Prices Range from 16.50 24.50 39.50 up to 147.50

Dancing Frocks
of soft Lausanne Silk; colors are orchid, geranium, maize, Sunset pink, and all the delicate pastel shades; women's and misses' sizes.
Special 24.50

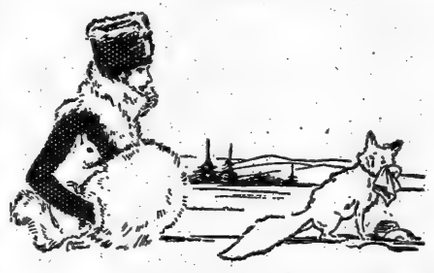
Velveteen Street Dresses
of Velveteen combined with Satin, smartly fur trimmed. Women's and Misses' sizes.
Special 19.75

Auguste Champot
of 24 Rue Royale, Paris, is now showing a smart collection of Gowns and Wraps at the RITZ-CARLTON Hotel.

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Estimates gladly Furnished.
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Telephone 1589 Murray Hill.


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42nd and 43rd Streets, West of Fifth Avenue.
INVITE INSPECTION OF THEIR LATER MODELS
Shown in the Dressmaking Salons from the foremost Parisian Exponents of Fashions
GOWNS
TAILORED SUITS
AND WRAPS
They are prepared to accept orders for reproductions or adaptations of these models, employing correct materials and trimmings, such as are used by the leading French couturiers,
At Very Moderate Cost
MODEL GOWNS THIRD FLOOR.

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(ESTABLISHED 50 YEARS)

DISTINCTIVE and Chic are the new fur sets we are exhibiting to those who prefer furs other than the fashionable fox.
Sets in Beaver, Krimmer, Sable Squirrel, Mole and Musquash, with smart hats to match, are especially handsome and becoming.
RUSSIAN AND HUDSON BAY SABLE SKINS IN PERFECTLY MATCHED SETS, FROM THE VERY FINEST AND DARKEST TO THOSE OF THE MORE MODERATELY PRICED SKINS.
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NO. 16 WEST 32D ST., NEW YORK
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QUERIES FROM TIMES READERS AND ANSWERS TO THEM

Readers of The Times are particularly requested to read the following before sending queries to the Query Department:

No answers can be given regarding legal or medical matters, card problems, propriety in dress, correctness of English sentences, and values of stamps and coins, nor to questions of a trivial character or of concern only to the questioner.

To receive attention every question must bear the name and address of the person sending it. This does not necessarily mean that the name will be published when the question is answered, only the initials will be used if the questioner so desires. No attention will be paid to queries to which the name and address of the sender are not appended.

Hundreds of letters are received by this department, so that it is obviously impossible to answer all of them immediately. In many cases there must be a certain amount of unavoidable delay.

Nationality.

CONSTANT READER.—A and B have had the following argument: A knows of a Jewish young man who, having been asked by his new employers what nationality he was, replied that he was an American-Hebrew, which A says is correct. B claims that the reply "American-Hebrew" was unnecessary, that "American" was all that was proper for the reply for nationality, and that "Hebrew" means nothing in nationality.

In this day of immigration and the adoption of new citizenship, the word "nationality" is, for a newcomer to America, somewhat ambiguous. The word contains originally the idea both of birth and of citizenship—of racial and political loyalty. And while a question as to citizenship, asked of a newly naturalized American, is answered truly by stating that he is an American, the broader question of nationality is better met by mentioning not only his actual citizenship, with its political allegiance, but the race of his birth and ancestry.

A New Gasoline Process.

R. A. MINSTER—Possibly you or some of your readers can inform me as to what ever became of the new process for making gasoline or a substitute, as claimed by one of our chemists some months ago, that would cut the price in two?

The discovery to which you refer, which was made by Dr. Walter F. Rittman, chemical engineer of the Bureau of Mines, and announced by Secretary Lane of the Department of the interior Feb. 29, of this year, has been in process of further experiment and investigation by the Bureau of Mines, in conjunction with a chemist of the company of New York. Two discoveries were announced at that time by the Secretary of the Interior, and described by the department as follows:

"The first of these processes promises to enable the independent refiners in this country to produce from their crude gasoline from petroleum 200 per cent. or more. With an estimated production on the part of the independent refiners of 12,000,000 barrels of gasoline in a year, this will mean an output from the independents alone of 36,000,000 barrels, greater than the total production today from all sources.

"The second process includes the manufacture from crude petroleum of what is known commercially as toluol and benzol, both of which have heretofore been obtained from coal tar. As Germany has specialized far beyond other countries in by-products from coal, the United States and the rest of the world have been dominated by that country as regards those products of toluol and benzol, which are the important bases for the production of dyestuffs and high explosives, and especially smokeless powder."

On May 25 the Secretary of the Interior made the following announcement:

"Excellent progress is being made in the development of the Rittman processes, and there is every reason to believe that both the gasoline and the benzol processes will be on a commercial working plane within a reasonably short time. I am informed that the gasoline process is now ready for large scale industrial application, and the hope is expressed that the benzol process will be ready soon.

"The benzol process is being developed in co-operation with the Aetna Chemical Company of New York, which company has entered into an agreement whereby all patentable equipment, processes and ideas available as a result of the co-operative work will be turned over to the department to be dedicated to the public.

"The department stands ready and is anxious to enter into similar agreements with any other companies in the country that will agree to the same terms—that all processes and ideas patentable in the development of either process shall be turned over to the department for the use of the public. The department is willing for all who are desirous of making use of the processes to do so to the fullest possible extent consistent with the proper protection of the processes in order that the public may derive the greatest measure of benefit therefrom. It looks as if it would be only a short time before the complete mechanical equipment necessary for the practice of the processes has been worked out and the inventions covered by patent applications.

"The department considers that all those desirous of employing the processes should agree to contribute to the public in the same manner that Dr. Rittman has done with his basic patents, all patentable ideas that may be conceived as a result of the employment of these processes. This is a primary condition that the department imposes and its reasonableness will become apparent when it is considered that Dr. Rittman has given to the public, through the department, processes which conservatively might be worth millions of dollars were they controlled by a private industrial concern, exclusively for its selfish purposes.

"As soon as the department is assured that the public's interests are properly safeguarded a full and complete scientific paper describing the processes will be issued. In the meantime the processes will be open to any one who wishes to develop them under the conditions imposed.

"At the first public demonstration of the Rittman benzol and gasoline processes held March 8 before the representatives of the army and the navy, the General Chemical Company, the Aetna Chemical Company, the Standard Oil Company of Indiana, the du Pont de Nemours Powder Company, and some twenty or more representatives of the National Petroleum Association and other prominent refining interests throughout the eastern part of the United States, announcement was made that both processes might be used by all interested persons upon application to the department. At the same time, however, because of the desire to give the public the fullest possible benefits of the Rittman processes, it was stated that the use of the processes would be coupled with the condition that the persons using the same would give to the public the benefits of such ideas along mechanical lines as they might conceive during the employment of the processes.

"A number of Western and mid-continent refiners, who were unable to be present at the first demonstration, recently requested the department to give them an opportunity to witness the workings of the processes, and for their benefit a demonstration was held on May 14, which was attended by accredited representatives of the Waverly Oil Company, Western Petroleum Refiners' Association, the Vacuum Oil Company, the Atlantic Refining Company, the Butler County Refining Company, and others. As a result of this latter demonstration it is expected that several of the refiners will employ the Rittman processes in their works under conditions similar to those which have already been agreed to by the Aetna Chemical Company."

The Rittman gasoline process is being developed at the present time, and is not yet at the point of practical use. On Sept. 11 Secretary Lane announced that announcement of the success of this process might be expected within a short time. The process for the manufacture of benzol and toluol from petroleum, which has been under investigation, experiment, and development for some months past, has now reached a stage of "results" which justify its being placed upon a commercially operative basis, and the contract of experimental development with the chemical company which was investigating it has, therefore, according to its terms, been cancelled.

Cooper Union.

C. B. W.—Will you give me the following information, please? Is there anything in Manhattan corresponding to the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences? That is, extension courses of lectures in the evening besides those under the Board of Education? Is there a High School Department in Cooper Union?

There is no institution in Manhattan that is exactly like the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences, but evening extension courses are offered in such institutions as Columbia University, the New York University, and Cooper Union. Cooper Union has no high school department. It was founded for "the instruction and improvement of the inhabitants of the United States in practical science and art." It comprises the following departments: Night School of Science, Night School of Art, Day School of Technical Science, Woman's Art School, School of Stenography and Typewriting for Women, School of Telegraphy for Women, Debate and Elocution. Applicants to the "Free Day School of Technical Science for Men and Women" must be examined in algebra through quadratic equations, all of plane geometry, and in the reading and writing of simple English with facility. A four-year course of study is provided which is designed to fit the needs of students who intend to follow civil or mechanical and electrical engineering. The "Free Night School of Science for Men and Women" offers four distinct courses: A five-year course in general science, civil and mechanical engineering; a five-year course in chemistry; a five-year course in electrical engineering, a three-year course in mechanical drawing. The other department names are self-explanatory. Cooper Union also offers free lectures on Wednesday and Saturday evenings in co-operation with the People's Institute.

The Sunshine Settlement.

K. A. D.—Please advise me whether the Sunshine Settlement is the association that had so much financial trouble and notoriety some time ago.

There is no connection between the Sunshine Settlement and the Sunshine Society. The Sunshine Settlement, which was founded fifteen years ago by Miss V. C. Furry, carries on its work among the poor of the Five Points and Mulberry Bend districts, maintains clubs and classes for boys and girls, kindergartens, a mothers' club, fresh air and vacation work, lectures, music, temperance talks, &c.

Patents.

R. S.—Will you kindly inform me as to the procedure for getting simple devices patented by the United States Government?

Applications for a patent must be made in writing to the Commissioner of Patents at Washington. A copy of the Rules of Practice, containing forms and instructions, will be sent on request. The applicant must file in the Patent Office a written description of his invention or discovery, and of the manner and process of making, constructing, compounding, and using it; and in case of a machine, he must explain the principle, and the best mode in which he has contemplated applying that principle so as to distinguish it from other inventions, and he must clearly point out the invention or discovery which he claims to be his. The specification must bear his signature and that of two witnesses, and when the nature of the invention admits of drawings the applicant must submit one of the required size, signed by himself or his attorney and attested by two witnesses. He must make statement under oath that he believes the invention to be his own and that to his knowledge or with his consent it has not been patented to himself or others in this or any foreign country for two years back. Fees, which must be paid in advance, are as follows: On the filing each original application for a patent, $15; on using each original patent, $20; in design cases, for three years and six months, $10, for seven years, $15, for fourteen years, $20; on every application for the reissue of a patent, $30; on filing each disclaimer, $10. Patents are good for seventeen years. Further information may be obtained from the Patent Office.

An American Citizen.

W. H. M.—Will you kindly tell me whether a man is a citizen of the United States in the following case: His parents were subjects of Great Britain and his father was never naturalized as a citizen of the United States, nor declared his intention so to do, but the man himself was born in Brooklyn.

All children born in the United States are citizens of the United States, whether their parents are citizens or not. If, however, the man wishes to give up his American citizenship, return to England, and take the citizenship of his father, he may do so.

State Librarians.

A. J. M.—Will you please give me full information regarding civil service examinations for State Librarians?

The following statement, in answer to this question, is made by the New York State Civil Service Commission:

"There are not many positions of Librarian in the State Service for which open-competitive examinations are held. The force of the New York State Library is largely recruited from an examination which we hold for the position of Library Assistant. We recently advertised an examination for legislative reference librarian; owing to the requirements of 'at least five years' experience in legislative reference work, competition for this particular position was limited." The position of Library Assistant, for which examinations are held on announcement, is open to both men and women, and pays a salary of from $600 to $720. The subjects of examination are library classification, cataloguing, national bibliography, accession, shelf and loan work, and reference books, which count relatively eight points; experience and education count relatively two points. The announcement of the position for a legislative reference librarian, which will give an idea of requirements for this sort of a position, is as follows:

"Legislative Reference Librarian, State Library. Men only; $1,500 to $1,800. The position requires an energetic man of successful experience in meeting and mixing with men, and carries the executive oversight, under the Director of the State Library, of seven assistants in the collection, organization, and use of books, Government documents, and reference material in political, social, and economic topics, and especially those likely to be subjects of legislation or of legislative study in New York State. Candidates should have a college education, and those will be preferred who can offer in addition graduate work in social, political, and economic subjects. They must have had at least five years' experience in legislative reference work in serving the Legislature and public officers of this or some other State or city. Candidates will not be required to appear at any place for written examination. They will be rated on education, personal qualifications, and specific library experience, and should give full statements in their applications covering these matters. They may be summoned for a personal interview with the examiners."

Old Records in American Ports.

J. H. S.—Will you please advise me whether it is possible to obtain information as to the arrival of persons at ports of this country as far back as 1830?

Records going back to 1820 are kept in the offices of the Collector of the Port of New York and in the other large ports of the country; also the records go back to early years. But for the first years of such records the information is not altogether complete, and is sometimes rather scattering. Full information about the person desired to be traced must be given before such a search can be undertaken.

Votes Without Citizenship.

KATE L. ROBERTS.—In a recent issue you answered a query of Mr. Garthwaite as to whether a man not a citizen of the United States might vote—the questioner having in mind the alien vote. Your answer showed that an alien who had taken out his first papers might vote while he was only a promissory citizen, according to the suffrage laws of the different States, but you did not state when that "Declaration of Intention" to become a citizen might be taken out by an alien. Will you go further with this and let us know when an alien may take out this paper, when, after doing so, he may vote in such States as Alabama, Arkansas, Indiana, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, Oregon, South Dakota, and Texas?

The declaration of intention may be made by an alien at any time after his arrival in the United States, provided he is over eighteen years of age. In other words, any alien of eighteen years or more may at any time declare his intention of becoming a United States citizen and take out his "first paper." He is, of course, eligible to vote only after he has passed his twenty-first birthday, and after a period of residence in the State where his vote is to be cast. This required period of residence, in the States where aliens may vote, is as follows: Alabama, two years' residence in State, one year in County, three months in town, and three months in precinct; Arkansas, one year's residence in State, six months in County, thirty days in town or precinct; Indiana, an alien must have resided one year in the United States, and all voters must have six months' residence in the State, sixty days in the town, and thirty days in the precinct; Kansas, six months' residence in State, thirty days in County and town, and ten days in precinct; Missouri, an alien must have declared his intention not less than one year or more than five years before the election and all voters must have one year's residence in State, and sixty days in County and town; Nebraska, an alien must have declared his intention thirty days before election, and voters must have six months' residence in State, forty days in County, thirty days in town, and ten days in precinct; South Dakota, one year's residence in the United States, six months in State, thirty days in County, and ten days in town and precinct; Texas, an alien must have declared his intention six months prior to election, and voters must have one year's residence in the State, six months in County and town, and an "actual residence" in district or precinct. Except where otherwise stated, the above requirements apply to the previous residence of all voters. The State of Oregon no longer allows any one to vote until he or she is fully naturalized. The State of Michigan extends the franchise to aliens who declared their intention two years and six months prior to Nov. 8, 1894.

Law Schools.

L. E. D. F.—Please name a few of the leading law schools in this country.

There are 124 law schools in the United States. Most of the leading universities of the country have law departments. The limited space of the query column makes it impossible to name all the law schools in this country, and it is, of course, equally impossible for this department to choose a smaller number for specific recommendation.

Citizenship.

S. M.—Will you kindly advise me on the following question: A man commits a crime in a foreign country, then comes to this country and is naturalized as an American citizen, without being able to speak or read or write the English language. What would his status be in that case?

Persons convicted of certain crimes in their native country cannot be naturalized as citizens of the United States. There is also a penalty for false statements made in petitions for citizenship. All such questions should be referred direct to the Naturalization Bureau or to the Clerk of the District Court.

The Morris Plan.

READER.—Can you tell me of the plan whereby a person in moderate circumstances receives loans without resorting to loan sharks?

You doubtless refer to the "Morris Plan," which was organized in Norfolk, Va., in March, 1910. The New York Morris Plan Company began its operations on Dec. 31, 1914. Up to June 30, 1915, 2,444 loans had been made, aggregating $296,315, and averaging $121.24. A very large number of these loans are of a remedial sort. The object of the Morris Plan is two-fold: to lend money to persons of moderate means at reasonable rates of interest, and to provide a safe and sound investment for small funds. Loans are made on the basis of the character of the applicant and his indorsers, with due consideration for the earning capacity of each. The Morris Plan Company issues the following statement in answer to questions:

"The Morris Plan of industrial loans and investments has been in operation since March, 1910, and is today executing its mission in many American cities. It is a very simple one. The way it works is as follows:

"A man (or woman) needs, say, $50 to tide him over some urgent financial difficulty. Being unknown at the commercial banks, and having no securities he can borrow on, he has to rely on the generosity of a friend, trust himself to the tender mercies of a loan shark, or seek relief at the counter of the Morris Plan company. Here, if his application is granted, he pays a small charge toward the cost of investigation, and gives a promissory note signed by himself and two friends or co-makers, who are willing to vouch for his honesty and earning capacity.

"This note is discounted at the legal rate of interest, and for each $50 of his indebtedness the borrower agrees to pay $1 a week toward the purchase of a certificate of investment equaling the amount of his loan. At the end of fifty weeks he has paid for this certificate in full, and two weeks later he may cash it at the company's office and pay off his note, which is then due. He has not had to pawn his watch or mortgage his furniture, and instead of paying a ruinous rate of interest to a disreputable money-lender he has dealt with honest people who have treated him fairly and squarely.

"When his debt is paid he may, if he wishes, buy one or more of the company's certificates of investment, either on the installment plan or for cash, and these will be available as security for future loans, in which case no indorsements will be necessary. Many a man who begins as a borrower ends by becoming an investor in interest-bearing Morris Plan certificates, but one does not have to be a borrower in order to buy them."

Virginia' Institutions of Learning.

The following has been received from Miss Mittie S. Hicks of Graham, Va.:

In the Sunday TIMES a reply was given to W. Boehnel in regard to the leading institutions of learning in the State of Virginia, in which some of the leading institutions in the State were omitted and others named which are not in the State at all, but in West Virginia. Below is a full list:

William and Mary College at Williamsburg is the oldest institution in the State and stands next to Harvard in age, being the second college founded in the United States.

The University of Virginia at Charlottesville was chartered in 1819, and opened in 1824 under the rectorship of Thomas Jefferson.

Other institutions for young men are: Washington and Lee University at Lexington; Virginia Military Institute, also at Lexington; Virginia Polytechnic Institute at Blacksburg; Hampden-Sidney College at Hampden-Sidney, and Emory and Henry College at Emory.

One of the most noted educational institutions in the State is the Randolph-Macon System, which includes five schools, viz.: Randolph-Macon Academy (for boys) at Front Royal; Randolph-Macon Academy (for boys) at Bedford City; Randolph-Macon College (for young men) at Ashland; Randolph-Macon Institute (for girls) at Danville, and Randolph-Macon Woman's College at Lynchburg. The latter is the first woman's college in the South to be ranked with the Class A institutions.

Other institutions for young women are:

Sweet Briar College (also Class A institution) at Sweet Briar; Hollins College, Hollins; Mary Baldwin Seminary, Stanton; Virginia College, Roanoke; Woman's College, Richmond; Sullins College, Bristol; Virginia Intermont College, Bristol; Martha Washington College, Abingdon; Stonewall Jackson Institute, Abingdon, and four State Normal Schools, located at Farmville, Fredericksburg, East Radford, and Harrisburg.

The United States Navy.

J. L. W.—If man wishes to enlist in the navy, where can he go to learn the conditions? If he finds he has made a mistake can he give it up, or would he be a deserter? Is the penalty imprisonment? Can one learn what would be required before enlisting for a term of years? These days is there any of the brutal treatment of former years? Is there no way of leaving the service if one does not like it, except dishonorably deserting?

The terms of enlistment in the United States Navy is for four years, except for boys under eighteen, who enlist for minority, with the consent of parents or guardians. Minors between the ages of eighteen and twenty-one do not need the consent of parents or guardians, but must furnish either a birth certificate or a verified written statement from parent or guardian of their age. The Navy accepts for enlistment only men who may reasonably be expected to remain in the service, but full information as to requirements, duties, pay, opportunities for advancement, &c., may be obtained before applying for enlistment. Corporal punishment has been abolished in the United States Navy. Only American citizens of good character are accepted, and every applicant must pass the required physical examination, be able to read and write English, and take the oath of allegiance. No boy under seventeen can enlist except by special permission from the Navy Department. Inquiries may be made in writing of the Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department, Washington, but there is a special information office on West Twenty-third Street, New York City, where all questions may be asked in person.

Sunset Gun.

A. E. M.—Will you kindly tell me what the sunset gun is? What is the signification of it, and is there one in every fort in the United States?

Paragraph 210 of the Regulations of the United States Army reads: "At posts supplied with ordnance and with ammunition for the purpose a morning and evening gun will be fired daily at reveille and retreat." As the flag is run up at sunrise and down at sunset simultaneously with the firing of the gun, it is probable that a salute to the flag is intended.

Count Caprivi.

A. F. K.—Will you kindly give me the pedigree of Count Caprivi, the former Chancellor of Germany?

The complete descent of Count Caprivi would be too long for these columns. The family name is really Kopriva. The sons of Andreas Kopriva, Andreas and Johann Franz, were given in 1638 by Kaiser Ferdinand III. the surnames of von Reichsberg and Nessethal and made noble. The second brother, Johann Franz, was made a Hungarian Baron in 1657, and in 1666 this honor was extended to his elder brother Andreas. In 1679 Andreas left a son, Karl Leopold, who died in the royal military service in 1706. With his son, Julius Leopold, (born in Silesia, 1695, and died 1768,) the family transferred their allegiance to the earldom of Wernigerode. The German name of "Grafschaft" is untranslatable, but means the dominions of the Count of Wernigerode. Julius Leopold was the first to use the new form of the name and call himself Caprivi. He became Chancellor of the earldom. Several of his sons entered the service of Prussia. His grandson, Julius Eduard Leopold von Caprivi, born in 1797 and died in 1865, was an important member of the upper house of Prussia. One of the subject of the Morris Plan is two-fold: to sons, of whom the eldest, George Leo, the Chancellor, was made a Count in 1891.

Age of the Earth.

GEORGE R. GREENE.—What has been achieved by the combined researches of our astronomers, geologists, and archaeologists as to the date of the creation of the world?

As long ago as 1860 John Phillips, the geologist, estimated that the time required for the deposition of the stratified rocks lay between 38,000,000 and 96,000,000 years. This was probably the only estimate prior to Kelvin's epoch-making paper of 1862. Since that time many estimates have been made, varying all the way from 17,000,000 years to 400,000,000 years. Kelvin was the first to discuss the age of the earth considered as a cooling body. In 1893 Clarence King introduced the important criterion of tidal stability and reached the conclusion that 24,000,000 represented the conditions. This result was adopted by Kelvin in 1897, and then he placed the limits as 20,000,000 and 40,000,000 years. Only Sir George Darwin has discussed the age from the standpoint of astronomical point of view. From his theory of the earth-moon system he derived an estimate of more than 56,000,000 years, which for a long time stood between groups of higher and lower figures. Only of late has it been to base estimates of the age of the earth, in 1899, on the sodium contained in the ocean. Adopting the hypothesis that the sodium content of the ocean is derived at a constant rate from that of the rocks, he arrived at an age of 80,000,000 or 90,000,000 years, and increased this by 10,000,000 in 1900. In 1909 Mr. Sollas made a searching inquiry into this subject and placed the age of the ocean at between 80,000,000 and 150,000,000 years.

Captain Joshua Slocum.

E. D. MOORE.—Can you give me any information regarding the sloop Spray after she returned from her voyage around the world in 1895-1898? I think she and the gallant Captain later set sail for the West Indies and were never heard of again.

The disappearance of Captain Slocum and the Spray has not been found chronicled anywhere in year books or elsewhere.

Tweed and Croker.

J. C. MANNIX.—When did William M. Tweed "quit" as boss of Tammany Hall and when did Richard Croker's chiefship of that organization begin?

The Americana says that in 1870 Tweed, having gained ascendency in Tammany Hall, committed the organization to many extravagant expenditures and forced to retire and was driven out of the country. In 1900 Richard Croker ceased to take active interest in the organization, and resigned in 1892. In 1886 Tammany was governed by a committee consisting of Richard Croker, James Martin, Hugh J. Grant, and Thomas F. Gilroy. This government resulted in the absolute leadership of Croker.

Republics of America.

J. KLEIN.—How many independent republics are there on the American continent? Is Cuba a territory or a Federal possession of the United States? What is the difference between a territory and a Federal possession?

There are twenty-one republics in the Western Hemisphere. Their representatives met on Dec. 8, 1914, in Washington and solemnly pledged themselves against war. They are the United States, Mexico, the Central American States, comprising Guatemala, Honduras, Salvador, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, and Panama; the republics of South America, comprising Colombia, Venezuela, Ecuador, Peru, Bolivia, Chile, Argentina, Uruguay, Paraguay, and Brazil; the island republics of Cuba, Haiti, and Santo Domingo. Cuba is now an independent republic.

Territories are areas within the jurisdiction of the Federal Government, but not included in that of any one or more States. Only two remain, Alaska and the Hawaiian Islands. Until 1910 there were also the two organized territories, Arizona and New Mexico; but they were admitted as States in that year. Previously there had been since 1787 large tracts of land too thinly populated to be divided up into States, so these parts were organized as territories, receiving a qualified form of self-government while under the ultimate control of Congress for purposes of legislation. When filled up they were allowed to organize as States, giving themselves Constitutions. The Territorial Government consisted of a Legislature of two houses elected by the people, with a Governor appointed by the President of the United States with the consent of the Senate and Judges appointed in the same way. They were not represented in Congress, but each sent a Delegate to the House of Representatives who could speak, but could not vote. Since the Spanish-American war, of the various transmarine dominions added to the United States none has not yet been formed into a State. Alaska and the Hawaiian Islands are classed as territories and Porto Rico and the Philippines are classed as insular possessions.

Mayor of New York.

C. J. D.—I am a stranger and had read that Mr. Mitchel was Mayor of your city. When I visited the City Hall I was told that Mr. McAneny was Mayor. Kindly settle this question.

Mr. McAneny was Acting Mayor of New York City during the absence of Mr. Mitchel at the Business Men's Camp of Instruction at Plattsburg, N. Y.

Italian Rules on Citizenship.

JAMES W. FRASER.—J. contends that a native-born Italian, having served his term in the Italian Army, married and emigrated to the United States, where he has become a citizen, and, having a son, is liable with his son to military service in Italy under Italian law, if he returned, say, eighteen years later to his original country. In other words, that Italian law does not recognize the citizenship of either in the United States. V. contends that neither is liable.

V. ANGELOTTI.—My father was a naturalized citizen of the United States born in Italy. I was born in this country. Does the United States recognize my American citizenship?

The Italian Government has consented to permit children born in America of Italian parents, after the first naturalization papers have been taken out by the latter to be considered among American citizens, even in Italy. This decision is very recent, as hitherto Italy has insisted that these children, when they returned to the country of their parents, must be subject to its laws. It has incorporated the young men in the army. Since the recent decision the work of liberating them from the ranks has been proceeding rapidly. This is an extremely complicated question, turning upon the fact of a double nationality. The majority of the European nations in which conscription prevails refuse to admit the right of young men to leave the country to avoid military service by becoming naturalized citizens of another country and then return to live at their former homes. Troubles of this kind arose in the Franco-German war of 1870, when the United States insisted successfully that the immigration treaty existing between the United States and the various German Kingdoms should apply to the newer German Empire. No such treaty exists between Italy and America. The recent decision of the Italian Government upon this point, desired for years by the United States, constitutes perhaps the first step to a necessary permanent arrangement between the countries in relation to emigration.

Checkers.

B. B.—Please give me the name, author, and publisher of the best book on checkers, sometimes called draughts.

Some of the best known works on the subject are "The Game of Draughts," by Andrew Anderson, published in Edinburgh, 1910, by J. Grant; "Checkers," by A. H. Cady, the American Sports Publishing Company, 1896; in Spalding's Home Library, Volume I., No. 9; Ellsworth's "Checker Book," by Ye, in Call, published by H. I. Cain & Son in New York in 1899; "Draughts Praxis," by Frank Dunne, published by G. Routledge & Sons in London in 1912. The last is recommended by the Encyclopaedia Britannica.

Shipping Bill.

H. E. G.—Will you give the substance of the Shipping bill, which it is claimed has put the Pacific Mail Company out of business? When was it passed, and what were the reasons given for passing it? What are the chief reasons why we cannot support a merchant marine? Is the cost of American labor on the American sailor the chief reason?

The La Follette Seaman's bill was passed March 4, 1915, to go into effect in November, 1915. The reasons for passing the bill were discussed in the Query Department Sept. 5. The objects of the bill were to promote safety at sea, to give better conditions of living to sailors so that a better class of men will seek the sea, and to abolish the difference in the favor of foreign vessels in the wage cost of operation when competing with domestic vessels. The bill involved the abrogation of treaties with about twenty foreign powers. Some of the provisions regarding life-saving equipment and working conditions for the crew will not apply, however, to British, French, German, Japanese, Norwegian, Danish, Dutch, Canadian, New South Wales, and New Zealand, because Section 4,400 of the Revised Statutes provides that nations whose steamboat inspection laws approximate those of the United States are not subject to the latter's. There are twenty sections of the bill, but the last three provide dates for the provisions to become effective.

Objections have been made to several sections by the chief maritime powers, and to others by the owners of American ships. Generally speaking, the objectionable sections are based upon provisions which permit foreign sailors in American ports to claim one-half their wages at pleasure, that which prohibits the advance of wages to sailors, that which requires a majority of the crew to understand the language of the officers, that prescribing the proportion of veteran sailors to each life boat, and that exempting foreign sailors from arrest for desertion. All of these provisions are said to violate existing treaties. Those particularly objectionable to American interests are that requiring 75 per cent. of the crew to speak the language of the officers, and that referring to the employment of able seamen. The first was said to be designed to prevent the employment of Chinese and Japanese crews who receive from $8 to $15 per month as compared with the white sailors, who receive from $50 to $55; but the result is said to be the definite transfer of the business to Japan. The latter is objected to because there are not enough able seamen of experience to man the ships. The Directors of the Maritime Association, the membership of which numbers over 900 of the most prominent representatives of foreign and domestic shipping lines serving the port of New York, want the law repealed. It is said to be a very delicate task to abrogate only the provisions conflicting with the Seaman's act in the foreign treaties. It is almost unknown to diplomacy to abrogate treaty only in part. It is said to be these treaties which have caused our close commercial and friendly relations with foreign nations, and enabled the United States to increase its foreign commerce and in many cases prevented friction in doing so. The result of the abrogation may be that foreign lines will refuse to come to our ports. This will reduce the number of ships and result in increased rates which will hurt the farmer and producer seeking foreign markets. What the ship owners object to, is the clauses which will drive the few remaining American ships off the ocean, and turn the Pacific over to the control of the Japanese subsidized steamers, and the great lakes to the Canadian interests. The regulations of the bill are effective Nov. 4, 1915, for American and March 4, 1916, for foreign ships.

It is the question of cost and not any deficiency on the part of the American sailor which makes its difficult for us to support a merchant marine. This subject has been recently discussed at length in this column.

Leap Year.

CURIOUS.—To settle a dispute will you kindly reply to the following: Does February ever have more than twenty-eight days except in leap year, or every fourth year? If so, when did the last occur, how often, and why is is necessary to add a day?

February never has more than twenty-eight days except in leap year, when it has twenty-nine. The calendar was reformed in 1582 by the monk Clavius at the instigation of Pope Gregory XIII. in order to rectify defects in the Julian calendar, which called the year 365¼ days long, and inserted an extra day every four years to account for the quarter days. But the solar year is really eleven minutes fourteen seconds less than 365¼ days long, so as the centuries passed the defect became more apparent. The real new moons preceded the calendar moons, and the true vernal equinox occurred before March 21, by the new style, as the Gregorian calendar was called, Oct. 15, 1582 was made to follow Oct. 4, and the intervening days were omitted. That the solar error might not arise again Clavius decided to make all centennial years which did not contain a number divisible by four, ordinary years. Thus 1600 was a leap year, but 1700, 1800 and 1900 were ordinary years. A lunar error made a correction in the number of days applicable in 1800, when it was first applied, and will make it again applicable in 2100, 2400, 2700, &c. Small errors remain still, but as they amount to about one day in 3,520 years the adjustment has been left to posterity. The new style was adopted in most of the Roman Catholic countries in 1582, by the Protestants in Germany and Switzerland in 1700, in Prussia in 1778, in Great Britain in 1752, in Ireland in 1782. The old style is still in use in the Balkan States and in Greece, while in Russia the new style was adopted in 1902.

Polenta.

ANXIOUS.—Will you kindly inform me how to make polenta and how it originated?

Polenta is the chief food of the poorer classes in Italy. It is a porridge made usually of Indian meal, but formerly, and still in the Fall, of chestnut meal. It is very similar to our cornmeal mush, for which any cookbook will give you a recipe.

Official Furniture.

J. M. OURSLER.—Does the law allow a retiring official to remove any of the equipment used by that official during his incumbency of his office, or is such removal covered by special act of Congress?

There is no law which allows a retiring official to remove the equipment of his office with him, but it is the custom for a retiring Cabinet officer to remove the chair which he has used during his occupancy of a Cabinet position on depositing the money value of the chair.

Dutch at Waterloo.

J. B.—Kindly tell me if Dutch troops or Hollanders helped Wellington win the battle of Waterloo June 18, 1815?

Of Wellington's 67,600 men only 29,800 were British or King's German (Hanoverian) Legion troops, the rest were Dutch-Belgian brigades.

General Booth's Will.

E. HILLIN.—Please give me some information of the will of General Booth of the Salvation Army. A friend says that he was worth $1,000,000 at his death.

General Booth left a small private property, valued at £487 and 19 shillings, to the Salvation Army. Some time before his death he had been the beneficiary of the will of Henry Reed to the extent of $5,295, which he in turn left to his children. No other private property of any value was mentioned in his will.

Nebular Hypothesis.

X. Y. Z.—Will you please explain the nebular hypothesis? Is there any foundation for believing that it explains the creation of our earth?

The evidence upon which this hypothesis rests is said to be so strong that it rises almost to the dignity of a demonstration. It is now accepted by astronomers and scientists that the nebular hypothesis, originally propounded by Swedenborg and subsequently accepted by Herschell, Kant, Laplace, and other distinguished scholars, mathematicians and astronomers, is the true cosmogony of our solar system. This hypothesis assumes that the matter composing our sun and planets once existed as a vast, gaseous nebula, spiral in form, having an inconceivably high temperature and slowly revolving on an axis passing through its centre of gravity. As the mass cooled by radiating heat into space, a contraction of volume with accelerated axial rotation would ensue, in accordance with well-known dynamic principles. The centrifugal force thus rapidly increased would cause the separation of large masses which would, by mutual attraction of their several particles, gradually assume a spherical form and become planets. By a repetition of this process planet after planet would be thrown off and the central glowing sun would remain.

Agricultural Rank of States.

P. RABOTTI.—Which is the best producing State in the way of agriculture, New Jersey or Connecticut?

Neither New Jersey nor Connecticut ranks as a great agricultural State. According to the figures of the Department of Agriculture for 1914 the cereal crops of the two States are as follows: New Jersey—Oats, 2,010,000 bushels; corn, 11,060,000; wheat, 1,462,000. Connecticut—Oats, 219,000; corn, 2,881,000; wheat, (not given.) Hay crop, New Jersey, acreage, 861,000; production, 469,000 tons; farm value, $8,011,000. Connecticut, acreage, 379,000; production, 432,000 tons; farm value, $8,683,000. Tobacco—New Jersey, non; Connecticut acreage, 18,400; production, 28,520,000 pounds; farm value, $5,989,000.

Bayberry Candles.

SAMUEL J. RECORD.—I am interested in the subject of Bayberry candles and would appreciate further information about it than that contained in THE TIMES article of Aug. 1.

Further information will be found in the following articles: Bayberry Candles, by A. B. Beard, Harper's Bazar, Vol. 39, October, '05; Bayberry Dips for Xmas Trees, Saint Nicholas, Vol. 32, October, '05; Sevenfold Interest, in the Candleberry, Country Life, Vol. 17, December, '06; How to Make Bayberry Dips, W. T. Allen, American Homes, Vol. 8, October, '11; Candles That Grow on Bushes, Country Life, Vol. 23, December, '12; Bayberry Candles, or Tessica and Co., Saint Nicholas, Vol. 39, January, '12; Candles of Berry-wax, House Beautiful, Vol. 33, January, '13.

Unitarian and Universalist.

ROBERT L. CLELAND.—Will you please outline and differentiate the doctrines of the Universalist and Unitarian Churches?

The doctrines of the Unitarian Church were stated recently in these columns. Universalism is, in general, the doctrine or belief that all men will eventually be saved or restored to holiness and happiness. Unitarianism is, in general, the doctrine or belief which denies the Trinity of God. Universalism is chiefly confined to the United States, while Unitarians are more widely distributed. The polity of the Universalist Church is a modified Presbyterianism. That of the Unitarian, except in Hungary, where there is a Bishop, is Congregational. The conditions of fellowship in the former are the acceptance of "the universal Fatherhood of God, of the spiritual authority and leadership of Christ, of the trustworthiness of the Bible as containing the revelation of the Word of God, of the certainty of a just retribution for sin, and of the final harmony of all souls with God." The Unitarian Church has never issued an authoritative confession of faith, one of their principles being the right of private judgment in matters of theology. They formerly differed widely among themselves, but now are virtually united upon a broad basis.

Christianity.

PABLO E. LOPEZ.—Would you be good enough to inform me which is, in your opinion, the social or political institution, sect or religion, from which humanity derives the greatest benefit?

Opinion would differ materially as to the answer to this question, but probably Christianity would be the answer of the majority.

Origin of Panama Republic.

MAX BASKIN.—Will you kindly publish what was the origin of the Republic of Panama? What is the history of its becoming a republic?

The Isthmus of Panama was probably first visited by Alonso de Ojeda in 1499. The settlement left there in 1504 by Columbus was destroyed almost immediately by the Indians. Other settlements were more fortunate. In 1513 Nuñez crossed the Isthmus and discovered the Pacific. In 1514 there were two colonies, that of New Andalusia, and Castilla del Oro, which were united in the founding of the City of Panama in 1519, this being now the oldest settlement on the mainland in America. There was a Scotch settlement on the Isthmus in 1698, but the settlers were expelled by the Spanish authorities in 1700. Panama was made part of the vice-royalty of New Granada, created in 1718, and in 1819 became part of the independent nation of Colombia. In 1831 it was again part of New Granada, from which, in 1841, the Panama and Veragua provinces seceded to form the short-lived State of the Isthmus of Panama. In 1855 the State of Panama, with boundaries nearly corresponding to those of the present republic, was created by legislative enactment. The convention of 1886 made a constitution by which Panama was created a department instead of a State, and in which it had no local government. The people of Panama were much opposed to this state of affairs. Panama, as a department, suffered much under the corrupt practices of the central government during the time of the French Canal Company's work on the projected canal.

There were popular risings in 1895 and 1898 to 1902, the latter ceasing only with American intervention. In 1846 the United States had signed a treaty with New Granada (Colombia) granting transportation facilities on the Isthmus, and guaranteeing, on the part of the United States, the sovereignty of New Granada in the Isthmus. This is generally considered the first step in the establishment of an American protectorate. In 1901 by the Hay-Pauncefote treaty it was made possible for the United States alone to build and control the Canal. On Nov. 3, 1903, the independence of Panama was declared. Commander John Hubbard of the Nashville, at Colon, forbade the transportation of Colombian troops across the Isthmus, and landed marines to prevent the occupation of Colon by force. The excuse offered was that by the treaty of 1846 the United States had promised to keep the Isthmus open, and civil war would have closed it. On Nov. 7, Panama was virtually recognized by the United States, and on Nov. 18 the treaty was signed between the United States and Panama ceding to the United States the Canal Zone, for which and for the canal concession the United States promised to pay $10,000,000 at once, and $250,000 as annual rental. On Jan. 4, 1904,

QUERIES FROM TIMES READERS AND ANSWERS TO THEM

The Invention of Photography.

J. J. C.—Will you please tell me how long ago photography was invented, and by whom? I should like to know the exact date.

The earliest experiments in the direction of photography were made by Wedgwood and Day, but the first photograph was actually produced in a camera made by Daguerre and a partner about 1839. In 1840 the first photographic portrait was made by Professor John W. Draper, an American. Progress was made in the work of Fox Talbot, 1841, and Scott Archer, 1851, with the glass plate. The gelatine-bromide dry plate was invented in 1871 by Maddox, and greatly improved by Bennett in 1878. As in many other inventions, it is practically impossible to lay one's finger on one man and one date for the specific "invention" of photography; it has been so largely a process of experiment and improvement.

National Political Conventions.

REPUBLICAN.—Will you kindly tell me when, where, and for how long a session the last convention of the Republican Party was held? If possible will you tell me how long these conventions usually last?

The last National Convention of the Republican Party was held in Chicago, June 18-22, 1912. There is no general rule for the duration of these conventions, but the entire amount of time covered, including the gathering together of the delegates and recesses in the convention, is seldom more than eight or ten days.

Languages in South America.

B. J. O'BRIEN.—I should like to know the languages chiefly spoken in the business sections of South America.

The business language of the South American countries is Spanish, except in Brazil, where Portuguese is spoken. There are many English and German firms in the South American cities, and it is always possible to find places where English is freely spoken. But a knowledge of Spanish is necessary for business dealings with the people of the country. Even in New York City, South American firms and agencies employ clerks who speak Spanish in carrying on their business with the southern continent.

The British Elections.

J. P. L.—Please state how many voters registered in Great Britain at the time of the last Parliamentary election, and also how many members were elected to Parliament?

The number of voters by the count of 1913 was 8,058,025, about one-sixth of the country's population. The vote polled at the election of 1910 was, however, only 6,651,214. The entire House of Commons is elected at a British general election; the number of members of Parliament chosen in 1910 was, therefore, 670. A general election would normally be held this year, but has been postponed on account of the war.

The "Honorable."

L. THOMAS.—Could you tell me what gives a man the right to the title of "Honorable"? Is this title proper merely during tenure of office, or during a lifetime? Is the Controller of the Currency, the Secretary of State, or other such appointed officer entitled to such a title?

The title of "Honorable" is used loosely in the United States, being given by courtesy to almost any one who holds or who has held an important public office. The title is especially bestowed upon members of Congress, Governors, State Senators, Judges of the higher courts, and high Federal officials. In Great Britain the title of "Honorable" is borne by the House of Commons as a body, by the members separately when referred to in debate, by Judges of the High Court of Justice when not peers, and by all the children of dukes, marquises, earls, (except the oldest son, who bears the courtesy title of Lord,) viscounts, and barons.

The Duty on Blankets.

E. VERVIER.—Will you kindly tell me if there is a duty on blankets imported from Scotland?

There is a duty on the importation of blankets and flannels into this country. The duty on blankets under the tariff of 1913 is 25 per cent. to 30 per cent. ad valorem.

Florida Temperatures.

B. F. C.—As you have given an inquirer the temperatures for several months of the year at Miami, Fla., would it be asking too much for you to give the mean monthly temperatures for each month of the year for Key West and Tampa?

The mean temperatures, taken from records for thirty-three years back, are as follows: Tampa—January, 57.4; February, 60.9; March, 65.8; April 70.6; May, 75.5; June, 78.7; July, 80; August, 80; September, 78.3; October, 72.6; November, 65.4; December, 59.5; annual mean temperature, 70.4. Key West—January, 68.8; February, 70; March, 72.8; April, 75.8; May, 79; June, 82.2; July, 83.7; August, 83.8; September, 82.5; October, 78.7; November, 74.3; December, 70.1; annual mean temperature, 76.8. The mean maximum temperatures for Tampa are taken from a record of twenty-three years, and are as follows: January, 68.7; February, 70.3; March, 76.6; April, 80.2; May, 85.7; June, 88.6; July, 89.1; August, 89.2; September, 88; October, 82; November 75.8; December, 69.9; annual mean maximum, 80.3. The record of mean maximum temperatures for Key West goes back forty-two years, and is as follows: January, 74.2; February, 75.4; March, 77.6; April, 80.4; May, 84; June, 87; July, 88.7; August, 88.6; September, 87.4; October, 82.8; November, 78.3; December, 74.3; annual mean maximum, 81.6. The mean minimum temperatures are as follows: Tampa (record for twenty-three years)—January, 50.7; February, 52.4; March, 58; April, 61.4; May, 67.3; June, 71.5; July, 73.2; August 73.5; September, 71.9; October, 65.6; November, 57.6; December, 52; annual mean minimum, 62. Key West (record for forty-two years)—January, 64.8; February, 66.2; March, 68.6; April, 71.1; May, 74.6; June, 77.3; July, 78.6; August, 78.4; September, 77.3; October, 74.6; November, 70.4; December, 69.9; annual mean minimum, 72.4. Maximum and minimum temperatures will be quoted if desired.

A Regents' Certificate.

J. D.—For what cause can the Regents revoke a certified public accountant's certificate, and has a certificate ever been revoked?

A Regents' certificate to a public accountant can be revoked "for sufficient cause" after written notice to the holder and a hearing. The ruling only states that the certificate can be revoked for "sufficient cause"; this cause is, generally speaking, unbecoming conduct or incompetence, but all specific questions as to the history and procedure of such cases should be asked of the Board of Regents direct.

Naturalization.

F. D. S.—Will you kindly solve the following problem in your Sunday column: A is 30 years old, and came here from England with his father when less than three years of age; his father declared his intention of becoming a citizen, but never completed the process of naturalisation. Does A have to take out first papers and make a declaration of intention? Are any witnesses required when making a declaration of intention? Can a resident of Brooklyn be naturalized in the State or Federal Courts of New York County? Are there any night sessions in Brooklyn for naturalization, and if so where?

E. A. B.—A Canadian came to the United States and brought a boy one year old. The man was naturalized as an American citizen; the boy grew to manhood in the United States. He is of age now and has no papers. Is he an American through his father's being naturalized?

The minor children of a naturalized citizen take his citizenship. If a man dies after taking out his declaration of intention his widow and minor children are exempt from the necessity of making a declaration of intention. But any children who have attained their majority must make declaration of intention. No witnesses are required for the declaration of intention. A resident of Brooklyn can only be naturalized in the United States District Court for the Eastern District, Brooklyn, or the County Court in the Hall of Records, Brooklyn. There are no night sessions for naturalization in Brooklyn.

The Great Eastern.

READER.—When was the Great Eastern taken out of commission? When was it broken up? To what use, if any, was it put after its last voyage? How old is "Phoebe Snow" of the Lackawanna Railroad?

The Great Eastern was purchased by the British Government for a coal transport; in 1886 she was converted into an exhibition and concert hall, and in 1888 was sold at auction and broken up for old iron. "Phoebe Snow" has been in existence about twelve years.

Peter the Great.

C. H.—I have heard that at the end of the Thirty Years' War Peter the Great issued an edict permitting all soldiers to take as many as ten wives. Can you tell me if this is true, and give me additional information about it?

Peter the Great reigned in Russia from 1672 to 1725. The Thirty Years' War took place in Germany between 1618 and 1648.

The Feminist Movement.

B. C. M.—Kindly give me some facts concerning the feminist movement. When and where did it originate? Who have been some of its most noted leaders? What may it be said to include? I do not want arguments, but historical or literary points.

The word "feminism" originated in France about the year 1890, and for the last twenty years it has been used more and more as an English word to describe generally the ideas, principles, and motives which lie at the root of the modern "woman movement." The movement itself is, of course, of far less recent growth. As a modern movement it traces its origin to the ideas that gave birth to modern democracy and brought about the French Revolution. Probably the first historic trace, however, of what we now know as the feminist idea is found in Plato's "Republic," where the principle of complete social and political equality for the sexes is advanced; Plato declared that there was no qualitative difference between the sexes, and that in the ideal state they should co-operate in all their activities.

At the time of the Renaissance also there were certain anticipations of modern feminism; women were carefully educated, appeared in public as artists, as salon orators, and—although in a purely aristocratic and individualistic way—shared in the culture, scholarliness and broadening life of the time. In the fifteenth century a French poetess, Christine de Pisan, wrote a book called the "Cité des Dames," in which she made a plea for the emancipation of women; somewhat later Mlle. de Gournay, Montaigne's foster daughter, declared the equality of the sexes; Marguerite de Valois, Queen of Henry IV., made an effort to prove woman the superior sex; in 1665 Jacquette Guillaume published "Les Dames Illustres," with the same object. In Germany there was a pronounced movement in the seventeenth century for the higher education of women; but this, like the culture of the Renaissance, was purely individualistic and aristocratic. In England a more truly modern discussion began with Mary Astell's publication, in 1694, of "A Serious Proposal to the Ladies, by a Lover of Their Sex," in 1909 "An Essay in Defense of the Female Sex," and in 1700 "Some Reflections Upon Marriage." Greeted with general ridicule and contempt, she found a strong supporter in Daniel Defoe. A greater English precursor of feminism was Mary Wollstonecraft, whose "Vindication of the Rights of Women" applied the stirring French philosophy of democracy to woman as well as to man. But the prophet of the modern English feminist movement was John Stuart Mill, whose "Subjection of Women" (1867) is quoted as a classic of the woman's movement.

In France the theories of the "Utopian Socialists," much in vogue before the economic day of Marx and Engels, produced a new feminism, extremely radical and often mistakenly confused with the Utopian movement in general. But the gradual change in the economic basis of society from the end of the eighteenth on through the nineteenth and into the present century, has naturally done more than anything else for the growth of a different attitude in regard to woman's position in society, industry, and the State. To quote the "New International Encyclopedia," "The evils of woman and child labor have occupied the attention of economists and reformers with ever-increasing force for the last century, and have been one of the most serious problems which the woman movement has had to face." The article continues:

"The most important scientific contribution to feminism during the last century has been the growth of knowledge with regard to the position of woman in the past and its causes. Beginning with purely historical works, such as those of Segur (1803,) Laboulaye (1843,) and Legouvé (1848,) the research on this question extended into the field of anthropology, and a number of important works on the position of woman and the nature of marriage in primitive society have introduced the evolutionary point of view into discussions of the woman question. The institution of marriage and of the family, and the position and sphere of woman appeared in the light of science to have evolved gradually to their present state, and to have differed greatly according to the special society in which they were found.

"This dynamic standpoint has revolutionized discussion upon feminism. In the field, too, of a realistic understanding of sex great advance has been made. The work of Forel, Krafft-Ebing, and others on the Continent, and of Havelock Ellis in England, are examples of this movement." The sociological and economic side of woman's right and duty to work have been emphasized by such writers as Olive Schreiner and Charlotte Perkins Gilman.

Briefly, the feminist movement is a movement for the complete emancipation of woman, political, economic, social, and personal, and with it, as a natural corollary, the improvement of conditions under which women live and work—whether in the home, the factory, or the professions—and the fullest opportunity of complete personal development, whether this be considered from the viewpoint of the individual, the unit in society, or the mother of children. It is impossible to define any uniform program for the feminist movement. It includes education, the entrance of women into the professions on equal terms with men; the betterment of industrial conditions, such improvement in the accepted attitude toward marriage, laws having to do with marriage, property, and legal rights, as will completely do away with the subordinate position of women in marriage; equality before the law, and equal suffrage are the most general demands at present; more radical proposals involve salaries for wives, widows' pensions, the State endowment of motherhood, and the State responsibility for the rearing of children, and the emancipation from domestic work of the highly trained woman. Lastly, feminist thought has developed aesthetic and moral ideals of its own. It includes such things as dress reform, outdoor life, fresh air and exercise, and it aims at the development of a more healthy type of woman who will also have better ethical principles, a stronger feeling of social responsibility, and a higher ideal of love and maternal duty."

In the United States the agitation for woman suffrage is the most conspicuous phase of the feminist movement at present. But it must be remembered that woman suffrage is only a part of the feminist movement. In some countries it is not emphasized.

The feminist movement is active in England, France, Germany, the Scandinavian countries, and, in fact, in practically all countries, including Turkey, India, China, and Japan.

It is impossible to trace the development of feminism without tracing at the same time the development of feminist thought and belief. And the limited space of the Query Column forbids a detailed history of the workers, the books, the laws that have been parts of the feminist movement. But if any further specific details are desired they will be given in answer to more specific questions.

A War Correspondent.

A. H.—Please give me some information about Frederick McCormick, the war correspondent, who he is, where he lives in this country, and where he is now.

Frederick McCormick was born in Brookfield, Mo., Feb. 21, 1870, the son of Isaac Newton and Sarah Elizabeth Bryce. McCormick's wife was an editor of the Woman's Home Companion for four years, served as special correspondent for Harper's Weekly and London Graphic in the Boxer uprising, and for New York and European newspapers and syndicates in Pekin, 1900; with the Russian Army in Manchuria for twenty-three months, in Korea in 1905, Peking 1907-10, Chinese revolutionary rebellion 1911-12, and in 1912-13 organized the Asiatic Institute for the consideration of certain Far Eastern questions. He is the author of "The Tragedy of Russia in Pacific Asia," "China's Monuments," "The Flowery Republic." He lives in New York City. The Query Department cannot supply either his permanent or present address, as it does not publish addresses.

Forestry.

S. S. K.—I am perplexed about the choice of studies in college, and a future profession, and should be much obliged if you would tell me something about forestry; it is a new study in this country, and I should like to have some information about it, and the chances for work in that profession, as well as what foresters are paid.

THE TIMES cannot offer personal advice in its Query Column, or supply information of purely personal interest. The following general facts about forestry, its progress in recent years in this country, and especially the work being done by the United States Government, will, no doubt, however, give you the groundwork of facts desired:

The Forest Service, one of the bureaus of the United States Department of Agriculture, has charge of the administration and protection of the national forests, the dissemination of information regarding forests and forestry, and the carrying on of investigations to promote the practice of forestry. The work of the Service has grown of recent years. It was first undertaken in a small way in 1876, when Dr. Franklin B. Hough was made a special forest agent in the Department of Agriculture; in 1881 a special division was created in that department, which, in 1901, became the Bureau of Forestry. In 1905 the care of the national forests was given to this bureau, and it became known as the Forest Service.

It is the aim of the Forest Service to open these national forests to the widest use consistent with their proper protection. During the years 1913 and 1914 the following sums were expended for the protection and care of the forests: 1913.—Administration and protection, total, $4,053,560.43; per acre, $0.0249; permanent improvements, total, $470,825.56, per acre, $0.0025. 1914.—Administration and protection, total, $4,758,422.48; per acre, $0.0236; permanent improvements, total, $617,098.35; per acre, $0.0031. The total regular appropriation for salaries, general expenses, and improvements for the fiscal year 1915 is $5,348,256, with a further provision of $100,000 for fire-fighting in case of extraordinary emergency. The value of public property administered by the National Forests at present is estimated at more than $3,000,000,000. The present area is 185,821,202 acres with an additional 190,755 acres acquired by purchase in the White Mountains and Southern Appalachian regions for national forest purposes. In the fiscal year 1914, 746,981,000 board feet of lumber were cut from the national forests.

The Forest Service is organised under a Forester and Associate Forester, and is divided into the branches of operation, lands, silviculture, products, and grazing; there is also a products laboratory, and a branch of acquisition of lands under the Weeks law. There are 168 national forests, grouped into seven districts, with a District Forester in charge of each. The Forest Service force numbers 3,963 persons, 3,352 being engaged in active work on the national forests. Of the forest workers, 2,397 are engaged in protective work, as follows: Forest rangers, 397; assistant forest rangers, 856; forest guards, 1,143, and one game warden. But a comparison with the protective force employed in German forests leaves it plain that the force of the United States is really very small; we have about one man for each 80,000 acres; Prussia has one man for each 1,700 acres, and Baden one man for every 750 acres. Among the various kinds of work done by the Forest Service are the following: The branch of silviculture not only directs the management of the national forests in the cutting and planting of timber, but cooperates with private forest owners who wish to practice forestry on their own lands, and carries on investigations of the problems of silviculture in the United States; there are eight thoroughly equipped forest experiment stations for these investigations; the branch of grazing allots grazing privileges and supervises grazing, but also works to develop the forage-producing capacity of the national forests by the restoration of depleted areas; the branch of products carries on investigations aimed at the more complete utilization of the forest products, including timber.

The movement for national forestry, which is of recent growth, and increasing, has been followed by a widespread upspringing of State interest in the preservation and improvement of State forests, and a marked development of State forest activities. New York and Pennsylvania, to be sure, were the pioneers in the field before the National Government had awakened general interest, but the development of forestry as a State industry is largely a growth of the last decade. Ten or twelve years ago New York and Pennsylvania were almost the only States that took any interest in forestry; today thirty States have forest departments, twenty-one employ professionally trained foresters, and practically every State in the Union is interested in forest service work. There is an American Forestry Association, with headquarters in Washington, the objects of which are "the promotion of a businesslike and conservative use and treatment of the forest resources of this country; the advancement of legislation tending to this end, both by the States and the Congress of the United States; the inauguration of forest administration by the Federal Government and by the States, and the extension of sound forestry by all proper methods; the diffusion of knowledge regarding the conservation, management, and renewal of forests, proper utilization of their products, methods of reforestation of waste lands, and planting of trees." The association publishes a monthly magazine, American Forestry, and a quarterly.

St. Patrick's Cathedral.

R. L. S.—Will you kindly advise me through your question bureau if the Catholic Cathedral is built on city property? What sum is paid yearly for its lease? Also did the Catholic Church purchase the property from the city? If so, when and what price was paid? Any information about the property will be appreciated.

The ground is the property of the Roman Catholic Archdiocese of New York. The site was part of the common lands and was sold as Block 62, official map of 1796. The sale was made in 1799 to Robert Lilburn for four hundred and five (405) pounds and a unit rent of four bushels of wheat, payable May 1 every year. In 1810 Lilburn sold it to Francis Thompson and Thomas Cadle, who sold it to Andrew Morris and Cornelius Heeney, who gave a mortgage to the Eagle Fire Insurance Company in 1821. It was sold to D. Doyle under the mortgage. In 1828 the mortgage was foreclosed and at the Sheriff's sale it was purchased by Francis Cooper, who conveyed it to the Trustees of St. Peter's and St. Patrick's Churches under joint title. The Trustees of St. Patrick's bought the half title for $6,550. The deed is recorded in Liber 620, Conveyances, p. 364.

The Irish in America.

Replying to an Irishman's request for information as to a society in this city for the purpose of uniting the Irish-Americans and promoting their general advancement in this country, James F. O'Kelly writes as follows:

An association exclusively devoted to the uniting of all Irish people and their advancement in general in this country has just been established, and has within its ranks and on its rolls many hundreds of our best Irishmen, who, though they may differ on Irish and European politics, are one on the necessity of a real united Irish race in this country. The association meets at the Irish-American Athletic Club, where all information can be had relating thereto. Most all Irish societies in the city are enrolled with all their members as auxiliaries, and no doubt the new association will in future be in a position to represent the entire Irish and Irish-American element in this city.

The Four Great Revolutions.

E. A.—Will you please explain what are the "four great revolutions"?

The four great revolutions of modern times are the English Revolution of 1688, which finally put an end to Stuart power in England; the great French Revolution of 1789; the French Revolution of July, 1830, which was followed by several revolutionary outbreaks in other parts of Europe; and the almost general revolutionary outburst of 1848. The July Revolution in France in 1830 was followed by attempts which were unsuccessful in Germany and Italy, but in Belgium the present kingdom of the Belgians was established, and in 1832 the passage of the English Reform Bill was directly attributed to events and processes of thought set in motion at that time. The Revolutions of 1848 resulted in France in the fall of the bourgeois monarchy, and brought about a political upheaval in Europe from many causes from Ireland to the Danube.

Quebec.

W. B.—Will you kindly tell me whether Quebec, Canada, is a fortified city?

The fortifications of Quebec are obsolete as fortifications, but remain as picturesque additions to the beauty and interest of "The Gibraltar of America." The fortifications standing consist of walls and a citadel built in 1823-1832 at a cost of over seven million pounds. Between 1865 and 1871 three forts were built on the Levis side of the river, but were not armed or manned. The citadel occupies more than forty acres. No trace of the old French fortifications remains.

The Times Building.

P. T. GUARENTE.—Is there a barber shop on the ground floor of The Times Building? If not, was there ever one there?

There is a barber shop on the ground floor of The Times Building now.

The Smithsonian Institution.

JOHN R. CASE.—Can you furnish me through your columns with the name of the founder, also the purpose of, the Smithsonian Institution?

The Smithsonian Institution "for the increase and diffusion of knowledge among men" was established by statute in 1846. It was founded by the bequest of James Smithson, who in 1826 left his fortune to the United States to be used for the purpose quoted above. The Institution aids investigators with grants for research and exploration, supplies of books, apparatus and laboratory accommodation, and in other ways. It occasionally provides lectures, which are published. It has initiated numerous scientific projects of national importance, some of which have been turned over to the Government and have resulted in the establishment of separate Government bureaus. It acts as adviser to the Government in matters of scientific importance, co-operates with national scientific bodies, issues three regular series of publications (annual reports, "contributions to knowledge," and "miscellaneous collections,") which are distributed gratis to libraries, maintains a large scientific library of its own, and has administrative charge of several branches which have grown out of its scientific activities.

Cockloft Hall.

S. S. D.—Can you tell me whether the Cockloft Hall of Irving and Paulding's Salmagundi" is still standing, and if so just where it is located? It was the old Kamble mansion on the Passaic River, somewhere near Newark. I should also like to find an authentic picture of the place.

Cockloft Hall, remodelled, now stands at 208 Mount Pleasant Avenue, Newark. Further information about the building and its history may be found in "Historical Houses of New Jersey," by W. Jay Mills, Pages 101-107, and in "Literary Rambles at Home and Abroad," by Theodore F. Wolfe, Pages 42, 55, and 58.

Commission Government.

W. W. N.—Kindly inform me what "Plan G" of a commission form of Government to be adopted by Newburg, N. Y., in 1916, implies? How does it differ from the regulation style of city control?

The plan adopted by the city of Newburg at a special election recently was not a commission form of government in any sense, and has only one characteristic in common with the commission form of government, namely, the short ballot. Plan C provides for a legislative body consisting of a Mayor and four Councilmen, all elected from the city at large. The Mayor has not the power of veto, but has a vote on all matters going before the council. He differs from the other Councilmen only in being the presiding officer of the council, and in the least, renounced his adherence to Judaism. At least one of his works testifies to this statement. As to his sons, both Benjamin and Ralph were born in Judaism, and were named in accordance with the rites of the Abrahamic Covenant. But Benjamin early formed the acquaintance of the English poet, Samuel Rogers, and through the latter's instrumentality was admitted into the Church of England, though he, too, constantly asserted his Jewish lineage, and the pride he felt when, in the language, he answered Daniel O'Connell, "My ancestors were priests in the Temple," not to mention declarations time and again in various of his novels.

"Bulgarian Culture."

MRS. E. V. H.—Could you tell me what "Bulgarian culture" is?

Bulgarian culture is a name sometimes given to the sour-milk bacillus and the sour-milk treatment used by Metchnikoff. He introduced sour-milk treatment for intestinal auto-intoxication, on the supposition that the lactic-acid bacillus displaced many of the pathogenic bacteria. He found the Bulgarian bacillus most potent.

Local Option in Texas.

E. J. W.—Can you give me any information on the following subject: Has Texas state prohibition, county prohibition, or no prohibition at all? What success, if any, partial or wholly, was attained through the last attempts? Can a city pass a law prohibiting the sale of liquors? What, if any, large cities in Texas are dry?

Texas has county local option, which has voted prohibition through the greater part of the State. One hundred and seventy-seven counties are wholly dry and fifty-two are dry except for one or two saloons in each county. Only twenty counties are entirely "wet." Of the entire population of Texas (3,896,542) recent returns show 3,409,477 persons to be living in territory where the sale of liquor is not allowed, and of the entire area of Texas (262,000 square miles) 222,000 square miles are prohibition territory. A recent effort to make Texas entirely a prohibition State was defeated by a majority of 2,000 votes, but the liquor fight is "on" once more in the Legislature, to refer the question again to popular vote. The matter of local option, whether for counties, cities, towns, election districts, varies in different States. Some States have both county and city local option. In Texas the county is the only unit for the local option vote. Prohibition obtains in the Cities of Abilene, Amarillo, Brownwood, Cleburne, Corsicana, Denison, Ennis, Gainesville, Greenville, Hillsboro, Houston Heights, Longview, Marshall, Sherman, Sulphur Springs, Paris, Weatherford, and Tyler.

The First United States Treasurer

REGULAR READER.—On the United States $10 gold note there is a portrait of Michael Hillegas, and it reads, "First Treasurer of the United States." Is not this a mistake? I always supposed that Alexander Hamilton was the first Treasurer of the United States, when he began his first term in 1789. If that is true, who was this Michael Hillegas?

Alexander Hamilton was the first Secretary of the Treasury, (1789-95.) Michael Hillegas was the first United States Treasurer. Hillegas was appointed to the office July 29, 1775, when he and George Clymer were chosen together in the formation of what was the germ of the Treasury Department. Hillegas served alone though practically his entire term, however, as Clymer soon resigned to take a seat as delegate to Congress. Hillegas's term expired Sept. 11, 1789, and he was succeeded by Samuel Meredith. Both men were from Pennsylvania. The Treasury Department was formally organized by act of Sept. 2, 1789, but, strictly speaking, this was merely a reorganization, for the department under various names had been in existence since 1775.

State Constitutions.

CONSTITUTIONAL.—Has a Constitution ever been accepted in New York State by proclamation instead of being submitted to the voters? Has this method of adopting a Constitution ever been legal even though not used? A says that there have been five Constitutional Conventions, including the one in 1777; B says that there have been seven. Which is correct?

It is not and never has been possible for a State to adopt or amend a Constition without the ratification of popular vote. The Constitution, being the organic and fundamental law of the State, must be submitted to the will of the people. The Constitution of the United States is amended by the vote of the Legislatures of two-thirds of the States. There have up to the present been four Constitutions adopted by the State of New York—in 1777, 1821, 1846 and 1894.

The Frank Case.

READER.—Will you please let me know if Leo Frank's slayers have been caught and if there is any place where donations are received to help catch them?

The Grand Jury's inquiry into the identity of the slayers of Leo M. Frank has been held. It had practically no results, as no evidence was forthcoming to enter indictments or make arrests.

Evening Lectures.

L. I. CLARK.—I wish to attend evening lectures on the sciences, art, politics, &c., and would appreciate information from you regarding a calendar of the same; also a list of churches with prominent and liberal ministers.

Columbia University, New York University, Cooper Union, and other institutions maintain evening extension courses, and the public school system of the city includes series of public evening lectures on various topics. Detailed information should be sought from these various educational sources direct. THE TIMES cannot answer your second question, as it does not fall within the scope of the Query Column.

The Disraeli Family.

The following letter regarding the entrance of Benjamin Disraeli into the Church of England has been received from the Rev. Henry S. Morais, author of "Eminent Israelites of the Nineteenth Century":

Isaac Disraeli never did withdraw from the Jewish Church. He simply withdrew his name from the list of members of the Spanish and Portuguese Congregation of London, England, owing to an unfortunate dispute caused by an election against his wishes to the Board of Trustees (ma'amad) of that congregation. In those days service on the board was not optional, but compulsory, and Mr. Disraeli refused to bound down by arbitrary rules, and likewise declined to pay fines he regarded as a unjust tide (tinta) for his non-acceptance of office. And this withdrawal from membership resulted after a lengthy correspondence with the "powers that be" in the congregation named. But Isaac Disraeli never formally withdrew from the Jewish Church, nor, in the least, renounced his adherence to Judaism. At least one of his works testifies to this statement. As to his sons, both Benjamin and Ralph were born in Judaism, and were named in accordance with the rites of the Abrahamic Covenant. But Benjamin early formed the acquaintance of the English poet, Samuel Rogers, and through the latter's instrumentality was admitted into the Church of England, though he, too, constantly asserted his Jewish lineage, and the pride he felt when, in the language, he answered Daniel O'Connell, "My ancestors were priests in the Temple," not to mention declarations time and again in various of his novels.

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The Painter Henner.

W. F. A.—Will you kindly tell me if Henner, the well-known painter, was English, and if the name is pronounced as if he were French?

Jean Jacques Henner was born in Alsace in 1829. He was educated at the Beaux Arts in Paris. In 1889 he succeeded Cabanel at the Institut de France. His name is pronounced in the French fashion.

The Polo Grounds.

EDWARD COTTER.—Will you please tell me the seating capacity of the New York Polo Grounds?

The seating capacity of the Polo Grounds is about 38,000.

The Titanic Band.

NETTO.—Will you please tell me whether the band of the Titanic was playing "Nearer, My God, to Thee" or "Autumn Leaves" as the ship went down?

The band of the Titanic was playing "Autumn" during most of the time when the passengers were being aroused and the boats were being lowered. Several survivors have spoken of the strains of that air as being the last they heard of the ship. During the last few minutes, however, as the boat was finally settling, and as long as possible while she actually sank, the band played "Nearer, My God, to Thee."

The Constitutional Convention.

F. S.—Please give me in your Sunday Query Column the total cost of the Constitutional Conventions, as follows: The expenses incurred for the vote last Spring, the cost of the Summer session, the expenses to be incurred by the Fall vote.

It is impossible even to make a satisfactory estimate on the figures you ask. The expenses of the elections, &c., have not yet been computed and made public, and the expense of the election to come cannot be guessed at in any reliable way. There were one hundred and fifty delegates to the Constitutional Convention, and each delegate was paid a salary of $1,500. But no adequate information on the total cost of the new Constitution is available.

Taxation in Germany.

A READER.—Will you please tell me something of the system and rate of taxation in Germany? A skilled mechanic here says his taxes are larger than they would be in Germany. What is the cost of a marriage license in Germany? I have read that it costs $30 to be married, and that was given to account for the large percentage of illegitimate children in Germany. Is this percentage greater there than in other civilized countries?

It is impossible to answer questions of German taxation in any adequate detail because different systems and rates prevail in the twenty-six different States of the Empire. The Imperial Government of Germany cannot levy any taxes, except customs and excise duties (beer, tobacco, liquors, salt, and sugar). The several States make contributions, of varying amounts and proportions, to the Imperial Treasury. Prussia is assessed more than 60 per cent. of the entire Federal contribution. The budget in 1913 was $879,650,000, and of this the amount contributed by taxation by the Governments of the various provinces was $62,196,560. More than half the entire Imperial expenditure goes to the support of the army and navy. Naturally the burden of military taxation has been increasing for years past.

During the past twenty years the population of the German Empire has increased by 30 per cent. and its expenditure by 230 per cent. Prussia had, according to counts made some time before the outbreak of war, a total indebtedness of about $60 a person, Bavaria about $80 a person, and Hesse about $90 a person. It has been the policy of the Empire from the beginning to depend largely upon indirect taxation for the imperial revenue—customs duties, stamp duties, &c.—and keep direct taxes as low as possible. In "The Evolution of Modern Germany," written, before the outbreak of war, by William Harbutt Dawson, an English authority on such questions, the following general statements are made: "The question whether Germany under modern conditions is a land of high or low taxation is evidently one which does not admit of a summary answer. A well-known German statistician, Dr. F. Zahn, recently estimated the amount raised in direct taxation per head of the population at eight shillings twopence, and that raised in indirect taxation one pound six shillings sixpence, and in view of these figures he contended that Germans were not so highly taxed as either Frenchmen or Englishmen.

"Obviously, however, no comparison of the kind can profitably be made which omits to take into account the relation of taxation to income. Moreover, comparis between the United Kingdom and Germany is invalidated owing to the fact that a large part of the revenues of the German Empire is drawn from taxes upon corn and other foodstuffs which have no place in the British fiscal system, and it is of the nature of such taxes that they entail upon the community a charge far larger than that represented by the revenue actually yielded to the Treasury." For various reasons general comparisons between Germany and the United States cannot be made profitably or satisfactorily. In the same way—owing to the different rates and systems existing—it is practically impossible to estimate adequately the cost of marriage generally obtaining in the German Empire. The general average of illegitimate births in the German Empire is about one-eleventh of the annual number of births, but percentages in the different States vary greatly. There are more illegitimate births in Bavaria than in any other German State, the latest available record giving the percentage as 16; Berlin has 14 per cent. of illegitimate births; Saxony, Mecklenburg-Schwerin, and Saxe-Meiningen each over 10 per cent. The lowest percentage of illegitimate births is in Westphalia, 2.6 per cent., and in the Rhine Provinces, 3.9 per cent.

The Calendar.

Regarding the computation of the calendar to determine the day of the week upon which a given date fell or will fall, Delaplaine Wilson writes as follows:

In the Query Department of Aug. 20 "E. G." asked for a rule to find the day of the week on which any date fell or will fall, but no rule was given. The following is the rule to determine the question: To the two right hand figures of the given year add the one-fourth part of these figures, omitting fractions, if any; then add the day of the month; then add the ratio of the month, then add the ratio of the century. Divide the sum by 7. If, after the division there is a remainder of 1, it indicates Sunday; the first day of the week; a remainder of 2 indicates Monday, the second day of the week; a remainder of 3 indicates Tuesday; a remainder of 4 indicates Wednesday; a remainder of 5 indicates Thursday; a remainder of 6 indicates Friday; if there be no remainder it indicates Saturday.

The monthly ratios referred to are as follows:

January, 3.	February, 6.	March, 6.	
April, 2.	May, 4.	June, 0.	
July, 2.	August, 5.	September, 1.	
October, 3.	November, 6.	December, 1.	

The centurial ratios referred to are as follows:

For the years 1 to 99, 2.					
100, 1.	700, 2.	1300, 3.	1900, 5.	2500, 2.	
200, 0.	800, 1.	1400, 0.	2000, 6.	2600, 0.	
300, 6.	900, 5.	1500, 1.	2100, 2.	2700, 5.	
400, 5.	1000, 6.	1600, 4.	2200, 0.	2800, 3.	
500, 4.	1100, 5.	1700, 2.	2300, 5.	2900, 2.	
600, 3.	1200, 4.	1800, 0.	2400, 3.	3000, 0.	

To find the day of the week on which June 4, 1859, fell, therefore

to 59	add the one-fourth part of the year, omitting fractions,
14	then add the day of the month,
4	then add the ratio of June,
0	then add the centurial ratio (1800)
7 | 77	Sum
11	and no remainder. Indicating Saturday, as stated by you.

American Tennis Players.

J. G. K., Jr.—Will you please tell me what the official ratings are of the first twenty tennis players in this country for the last five years?

Records and ratings of the first twenty players are not available, as the official lists are made up and the counts published only of the first ten. The ratings of these for the last five years are as follows:

1910.—First, W. A. Larned; second, T. C. Bundy; third, B. C. Wright; fourth, M. E. McLaughlin; fifth, H. Long; sixth, N. W. Niles; seventh, G. F. Touchard; eighth, T. R. Pell; ninth, F. C. Colston; tenth, C. R. Gardner.

1911 (in order of official rating).—W. A. Larned, M. E. McLaughlin, T. C. Bundy, G. F. Touchard, M. H. Long, N. W. Niles, T. R. Pell, R. D. Little, Karl H. Behr, W. M. Hall.

1912 (in order of official rating).—M. E. McLaughlin, R. N. Williams, 2d, Wallace J. Johnson, W. J. Clothier, N. W. Niles, T. C. Bundy, Karl Behr, R. D. Little, C. R. Gardner, G. F. Touchard.

1913 (in order of official rating).—M. E. McLaughlin, R. N. Williams, 2d, W. J. Clothier, W. M. Johnston, T. R. Pell, N. W. Niles, Wallace J. Johnson, G. F. Touchard, G. P. Gardner, Jr., J. R. Strachan.

1914 (in order of official rating).—M. E. McLaughlin, R. N. Williams, 2d, Karl Behr, R. L. Murray, W. J. Clothier, Wallace J. Johnston, G. M. Church, Fred B. Alexander, W. M. Washburn, E. F. Fottrell.

The complete and official lists for this year have not yet been given out. Wallace J. Johnston stands first, however, with R. Norris Williams, 2d, second, Karl Behr third, and M. E. McLaughlin fourth.

The Population of Rome.

M. C. L.—Will you kindly give me some information as to the following: In a conversation I was told that ex-Mayor Nathan of Rome, a Jew, being for so many years re-elected Mayor of Rome, proves that the home of the Catholic Church lacks a large number of Catholics. Is this true? Will you please give me the population of Rome and the number of Catholics in the population?

The estimated general population of Rome in 1914 was 576,485. The Catholic population for that year was, in rough figures, 560,000. The official population of Rome by the latest available census count, that of 1911, was 542,123. The Catholic population of Italy by the latest official census is approximately given as 32,400,000, the non-Catholic population as about 190,000.

Senators and Congressmen.

W. J. E.—Can you give me from your records a list of the present United States Senators and Congressmen?

The United States House of Representatives number 435 members, so that the list of names is of course too long for publication in the limited space of the Query Column. Questions as to the names of the Members of Congress from any particular State will of course be answered. Politically, the House contains 313 Democrats, 196 Republicans, seven Progressives, one Independent, and one Socialist.

The list of United States Senators is as follows: Alabama—John H. Bankhead, Oscar W. Underwood; Arizona—Henry F. Ashurst, Marcus A. Smith; Arkansas—Joe T. Robinson, James P. Clarke; California—John D. Works, James D. Phelan; Colorado—John F. Shafroth, Charles S. Thomas; Connecticut—George P. McLean, Frank B. Brandegee; Delaware—

NEW SUMMER WHITE HOUSE

Shadow Lawn, Magnificent Show Place in Long Branch, Has Had Varied History.

SHADOW LAWN, the million-dollar home of the late John A. McCall at Long Branch, N. J., which, according to a report from Washington last Friday, had been offered to President Wilson as a Summer residence by a delegation of prominent citizens of New Jersey, headed by Representative Scully, and accepted by the President, has had a varied career since it was built, some thirteen years ago, by Mr. McCall.





Shadow Lawn, Long Branch, N. J., the New Summer White House.

He was at that time President of the New York Life Insurance Company, and Shadow Lawn was considered one of the most beautiful Summer homes in America. It stands on a hill in the centre of about forty acres of rolling land which have been beautified by every art of the landscape gardener. The house is of Colonial design, from plans by Henry Edward Creiger, and the numerous observation towers, outhouses, and barns are all built in perfect harmony with the main structure.

Approaching the house from the main entrance to the grounds through a massive gateway, there is a series of wide granite steps, from either side of which extends in a semi-circle a granite balustrade. Beyond is a circular portico of stone, the roof of which, on a level with the roof of the house, is supported by classic stone columns. Groups of evergreen trees soften the lines of the gateway and portico, and the walls of the house are covered with trailing vines.

The main hallway is lofty and spacious. The grand social hall measures 70 by 85 feet and the grand staircase is 25 feet wide at the base. There is a large mezzanine floor, furnished as a music room, and on the next floor there is a promenade hall, surrounding an open court, lighted from above through an art glass dome. The promenade on the third floor is used as an art gallery, the chambers, dressing rooms, and bathrooms opening off the hallway.

Ivory color predominates in the social hall, the fluted pillars, arches, and balustrades being of that hue. The walls are hung with green tapestries, having Greek border effects, and the color scheme is carried out in the portières, rugs, and hangings. The two enormous mantels are of mahogany, as are the folding doors. The electric fixtures are pale Pompeiian bronze, filled with amber-colored glass. Antique bronze vases flank the main staircase.

Throughout the house the furnishings are most artistic and expensive. The drawing room is done in Nile green, silver, and ivory, and has an Italian Renaissance mantelpiece, while the billiard room is finished in English Gothic style, all the woodwork being elaborately carved.

Mr. McCall occupied the residence for a couple of seasons, and while he was ill, just after the famous insurance investigation, Myron H. Oppenheim began negotiations for the purchase of the property. The transaction dragged along until just before Mr. McCall's death, when it was closed. It was rumored at the time that Mr. Oppenheim paid not more than $300,000.

When Mr. Oppenheim took possession of the property he announced his intention of turning it into a country club. Members were to subscribe $2,000 each and the membership was to be not more than 500. Several men went into the scheme, and it was to be called the Brook Lawn Country Club. However, Mr. Oppenheim found difficulty in securing enough members, so the plan was abandoned.

In August, 1906, Abraham White, then President of the De Forest Wireless Telegraph Company, visited Shadow Lawn and, after looking over the place very carefully, opened negotiations for its purchase.

In 1896 Mr. White had practically no money. He invested 44 cents in postage stamps, and, with an audacity that astonished Wall Street, borrowed $1,000,000 on nothing more than notes signed by himself and his wife, getting part of the amount from Russell Sage. With this he made a gold deposit required on an issue of Government 4s then being put out by Secretary of the Treasury Carlisle, putting in bids around 110 and 112. He got the bonds, and within a few days made a big clean-up.

About the middle of August, 1906, White closed negotiations for Shadow Lawn, paying, it was said at the time, $500,000. At that time he said he bought the property because his wife had the most beautiful voice in America. In explanation of this statement, he said that Mrs. White, although possessed of a beautiful high soprano voice, refused to sing in public, so he hoped that the beauty of the mezzanine floor would appeal to her and result in her singing to her friends, at least. White occupied the house for a season and entertained lavishly, but in 1908 failed to meet his obligations on the property, and it was sold at Sheriff's sale on May 25, 1908, to Myron H. Oppenheim for $108,000 above a $100,000 mortgage held by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company. White stated that he wanted to start a bungalow colony on the property, but the scheme never materialized.

In April, 1909, a syndicate of prominent Jerseyites attempted to raise by subscription enough to buy the property and present it to the United States Government as a "Summer White House." It was also offered to President Taft at the same time for the Summer. After receiving the delegation and listening to its offer, President Taft said that "he would have to consult a higher authority," which he later admitted to be his wife.

While these negotiations were pending the announcement of the sale of the property to J. B. Greenhut was made, and the matter was dropped.

Mr. Greenhut, who retains the ownership of the property, has spent thousands of dollars during the past couple of years in beautifying the property and adding costly trees and shrubs.

DECISION DAY IN JERSEY

A Suffragist Tells Why the Women of Her State Want the Ballot.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The question of equal suffrage is to be decided in New Jersey on Tuesday, Oct. 19. As a New Jersey woman deeply interested in this question, may I voice one last protest against taxation without representation, and remind the many thousands of your readers that their forefathers fought and died for precisely the simple justice which we are demanding for womankind? We have no voice in making the laws which govern our daily living, although we may be punished by them if we do not obey. These laws relate to the most vital interests of our lives—pure food, fire protection, the public health, hours of labor for women and children, factory inspection, public schools, &c. What was once considered woman's "sphere" has become inextricably confused with what was supposed to be purely masculine, and we have women doctors, lawyers, preachers, &c. But in return, men have usurped what were considered women's occupations, and we have men milliners, dressmakers, cooks, man-run laundries, &c. Surely, if men compete with women in women's occupations and women compete with men in men's occupations, is it not the merest justice that they should equally share the responsibility of making the laws under which both must labor and in electing the officials by whom the laws are administered?

It is urged against giving women the ballot that they cannot defend the country in case of war. All men are not called upon to bear arms. The work done by doctors and surgeons in caring for the wounded is considered quite as honorable and useful to the State as the carrying of a gun. But how much greater is the service which women perform for the State—they do more than merely to conserve human life, they create it. And the courage and self-sacrifice demanded of women as the cost of every human life is quite as heroic as that possessed by the man who faces the enemy on the field of battle. What man would exchange the military service which he may be called upon to render to the State for the service which every mother renders? Not one!

Equal suffrage has proved a success in the Western States. No one can read the man-and-women-made laws which have been enacted since women shared the ballot without admitting their humanitarian and moral tendency. Women are in politics to try to make the world better.

Women first voted in Wyoming in 1869. Twenty years later when a commission went to Washington to ask that the Territory be made a State they were told that they could come into the Union if they would come without equal suffrage. The commission sent this message to the Governor and legislative body, and the telegram they sent to Washington in reply read: "Rather than come in without the women we will stay out for a hundred years." That is a fine tribute to women who have proved that they can share in government successfully. It is a significant fact that where women vote there has never been an organized effort to deprive them of the right.

But beyond the question of justice involved is the even more vital question of the self-development of women—those members of the body public upon whom devolve the duty and privilege of training the coming generation in high ideals of human justice and liberty and clean living. It is not of value to the State to put into the lives of women every incentive to a wider understanding of the needs of the community in which they live which will only come with a sense of personal responsibility? Many American women have this sense of responsibility now and the work they are doing in civic betterment is ample proof of the earnestness with which they will use their wider opportunities when they share in government. This type of women are organized in a great Federation of Women's Clubs reaching from the Atlantic to the Pacific. For the past fifteen or twenty years these clubs have been studying current events, civic improvement, &c.; their members are trained in conducting public discussions and are thoroughly informed as to the questions of the day and the laws by which they are governed. It is this type of women—the useful, intelligent women of high ideals and tireless endeavors for the betterment of the communities in which they live who are asking for a full share in government. They know that ignorant foreign women and little children need laws to safeguard their food supply, the sanitary conditions under which they work and their hours of employment, the healthfulness and morality of their surroundings, their education, and it is in the spirit of human helpfulness that they ask for the ballot as well as in a spirit of human justice. Can any man who realizes the value of the work that women are doing refuse them a share in government?

A NEW JERSEY SUFFRAGIST.
Orange, N. J., Oct. 16, 1915.

"77"
Humphreys' Seventy-seven
For Grip, Influenza,
COLDS

CHIN IN.—To keep the chin in, means to keep it well drawn back. That causes what physical culturists call "a lifted chest." This insures deep and full breathing and hence perfect circulation. Try keeping your chin in and see how your chest will stand out, and improve your bearing.

To get the best results, take "Seventy-seven" at the first feeling of a Cold.—

If you wait till you begin to cough and sneeze, it may take longer.

25c. and $1.00, at all druggists or mailed.
Humphreys' Homeo. Medicine Co., 156 William Street, New York.

You won't know how delicious pineapple is until you have tried

Hawaiian Canned Pineapple

Fully ripened; picked and packed the same day, the juicy, tender slices are ready to serve instantly.

YOUR GROCER SELLS IT



10c to 25c a can according to size of can and grade of quality

ASSOCIATION OF HAWAIIAN PINEAPPLE PACKERS
Garland Building
Chicago
(6)

PIANOS AND PLAYER PIANOS



Great Money Saving Event

Guaranteed New Player-Piano
$375
$10 Monthly. Bench, Cover, 12 Rolls of Music



New Uprights $149 $5 Monthly Until Paid
New Uprights $175 $5 Monthly Until Paid
New Uprights $190 5 Monthly Until Paid
New Uprights $225 $6 Monthly Until Paid

FREE STOOL, MUSIC, COVER, CARTAGE THIS WEEK.
Hundreds of used instruments of well-known makes at prices away below actual values, some very slightly used, all in good order.

$75 Kahmann	$3 Monthly Until Paid
90 Wagner	4 Monthly Until Paid
95 Wheelock	4 Monthly Until Paid
125 Weser Bros.	4 Monthly Until Paid
135 E. Gabler	4 Monthly Until Paid
149 Livingston	5 Monthly Until Paid
150 Arion	5 Monthly Until Paid
165 Weser Bros.	5 Monthly Until Paid
170 Walters	5 Monthly Until Paid
175 E. Gabler	5 Monthly Until Paid
190 Shoninger	5 Monthly Until Paid
190 Mendelssohn	5 Monthly Until Paid
190 Weber	5 Monthly Until Paid
190 Sterling	5 Monthly Until Paid
200 Anderson & Co.	5 Monthly Until Paid
225 Twitchell	5 Monthly Until Paid
235 Henning	5 Monthly Until Paid
275 Chickering	6 Monthly Until Paid
325 Sohmer	8 Monthly Until Paid
350 Steinway	8 Monthly Until Paid

$3 Monthly Rents a Beautiful Upright PIANO

GOETZ&CO.
81-87 Court St., cor. Livingston
OPEN EVENINGS PHONE 4952 MAIN BROOKLYN

Mail and Telephone Orders Will be Carefully and Promptly Filled.

L. BAMBERGER & CO.
NEWARK, N. J.

Bamberger's—the Most Popular Restaurant in Newark.

These Suits for Discerning Women Priced 25.00 and 35.00



Two new models have just been added to our 25.00 assortment

One is of very fine wool poplin, following the Russian lines which women find so becoming. There is newness in the twisted-rope belt with its balls of black fur, the animal collar, complete with head, tail and feet, and the fur buttons. The skirt is a flare model with self-belt. Shown in African brown and other favored colors.

The other is a semi-box model of fine broadcloth with fur around the collar, cuffs and bottom of the coat. The collar buttons to the chin, giving a long, graceful line in front, and a decided flare gives character to the skirt. In several colors, at 25.00.

A Broadcloth suit trimmed with genuine beaver is priced at 35.00

The broadcloth is of the soft, fine weave about whose goodness there can be no doubt. The beaver appears on the collar and cuffs and also forms the buttons. Every woman will admire the long, supple lines and excellent tailoring of this suit, which is lined with high grade peau de cygne. The skirt is of tailored plainness, with an effective flare.

This is but one of a comprehensive assortment of suits of unusual excellence, at 35.00.

Bamberger's—Third Floor.

As Seen by Her

A fascinating corner in this fascinating store is that wherein women's kimonas and negligees are sold.

There are wide-sleeved kimonas from the land of slant-eyed maidens and glowing cherry blossoms. Particularly lovely models of Canton crepe are hand-painted in soft colors, showing sunshiny lakes and trees and funny little houses. The obis are similarly decorated and the linings are of soft Jap silk.

The one that is the color of sea water is 32.50, and the one of ecru tint costs 34.50.

And I saw a gay little deep-pointed crepe de chine jacket, embroidered in pink and white roses and finished with tiny ruffles, which cost only 6.96.

A Made-in-America negligee held its own in this display with pink, ruffly aplomb. The full skirt, shirred from a satin band, and the little jacket were adorned with three-inch ruffles, each one edged with satin baby ribbon. Priced at 15.98.

So much for fluffiness. There was a different kind of beauty in a warmly quilted gray silk robe with wide collar and cuffs of squirrel, and pockets adorned to match, at 16.98.

It is a wonderful corner for brides, is this, wherein negligees are sold; brides of today, and yesterday, and the day before.

Vera Kenny

Charge Accounts

Do you not think that it would be to your advantage to open a charge account at our store?

No other establishment in the Metropolitan District can boast of more punctilious service than Bamberger's, while as to stocks, you will find the assortments here equal to the best in New York.

No matter where you have been accustomed to shop, you will find this store will measure up to your most exacting requirements.

Our office of accounts is located on the 7th floor.

Lowest Prices Prevail on Fine Oriental Rugs

Bamberger's prices on high grade oriental rugs are lower than those of any other store. The figures at which we mark our rugs afford us a small margin of profit, which we consider sufficient. We do not bolster up our values, or place fictitious prices on our oriental pieces. When the merchandise arrives it is priced very low—and these prices, we know, are lower than those of any other store. It remains for you to investigate and prove this fact for yourself.



At 85.00 to 142.00
Room size Mahal or Arak carpets, suitable for any room; strongly woven. The designs are unusually pretty.

At 15.00, 22.00, 25.00 and 28.00
Strongly woven Beloochistan, Mossoul, Kurdistan and Bijar pieces, in sizes ranging from 2.8 to 4x5.6 to 7 ft. long. Large variety to choose from.

At 90.00 to 225.00
These room size Chinese carpets are really gems; exquisite design; blue, brown and yellow effects.

At 175.00 to 390.00
Room size Persian Saruk, Kirmanshah or Ispahan carpets, in soft pastel colorings; also rich dark shades of blue, brown and red.

At 4.50, 6.75 & 9.00
Less than import prices. Anatolian, Beloochistan, and Bergamo pieces, strongly woven, in rich shadings of red and tan.

At 29.00 to 50.00
This showing consists of beautiful Kirmanshah and Saruk pieces, average size 8x5 ft. The patterns are unusually pretty.

This Modish Shoe Costs 6.00

Its exquisite workmanship entitles it to a higher price. Black mat kid is the material employed, and the graceful, foot-fitting vamp is outlined with white stitching. The Louis Cuban heel is of leather. This model is also shown in patent leather with vesting top. Both styles have welted soles.

Bamberger's—Second Floor.

S-sh! Here Is the Bustle Petticoat.

Are we really and truly coming to it? It seems so, and if every bustle is as softly and daintily fashioned as is this petticoat, women will delight in wearing them.

This one is made of pompadour taffeta, the back caught up and held in bustle effect by means of a tight lining of chiffon. No wires, no stiffness, and yet the bustle idea is there to give the flare which a decided number of the new evening frocks demand. Priced at 16.50.

Other silk petticoats in the newest flounce and petal effects are priced at 5.00 and upward.

Bamberger's—Third Floor.

Blouse Beauty at 5.00

For the theatre—a blouse of flesh color or white georgette crepe combined with creamy, lustrous radium lace, with a little surplice vestee and a little back-cape of the georgette, embroidered, and tiny black buttons to lend the necessary note of contrast.

For afternoon wear—a sturdier blouse of georgette crepe with collar and vestee faced with satin in the color you prefer, so made as to be worn open or closed.

There are countless others, tailored and elaborate and in between, wonderful, every one, at 5.00.

Bamberger's, Third Floor.

Enter Your Doll in the Prize Doll Congress

Bring it in and enter it in the doll congress, in the Bamberger Doll Department, before October 21st.

You don't have to dress a doll for this contest. Take the little doll you used as a child, or you may dress a different one if you wish.

Live Prizes
given for the best dollies.

Oldest Doll	A Puppy
Handsomest Doll	Parrot
Homeliest Doll	Angora Cat
Largest Doll	Canary
Smallest Doll	Love Bird
Funniest Doll	White Rabbits

The prizes may be seen on the sixth floor. Enter your doll in the Doll Department, Sixth Floor.



Mid-Autumn Millinery

One of the happiest of the millinery fancies is that of combining white with beaver fur and field mouse gray velvet.

You will see a white kid Russian turban with beaver band and pompon, at 7.50; a white hatters' plush hat with field mouse gray facing and beaver buckles in front and back, in the center of each buckle, a pink rosebud, at 9.50, and many other models in this delightful color scheme for wear with fine suits, white broadcloth preferred.

The Bamberger millinery section is very rich in hats worth while. Particularly beautiful are the

Paradise hats, at 50.00 to 110.00.

Hats trimmed with goura, 12.50 and up.

Ostrich trimmed hats, at 5.00 and up.

Gage copies of imports, 20.00 and 30.00.

Gage & Phipps' tailored hats, 5.00 and up.

Bamberger's, Third Floor.

Fascinating Evening Gowns

And an assortment of delightful models for the afternoon dance.

Of particular daintiness and charm must be the gown in which milady elects to appear in the evening. It must be individual, rich in style and texture, yet wholly adapted to her own personality.

Bamberger evening gowns bear out these thoughts. You will find them here in wonderful variety; soft, ruffly chiffon affairs over silken linings, the shoulder straps and corsage showing the glitter of crystal and silver beads; ombre effects developed with layers and layers of vari-hued maline; gowns of soiree, the silk irresistible, wide of skirt and demure of bodice, and crisp little short-skirted frocks of rustly taffeta, touched up with maline or net frills and clusters of dainty rose-buds.

These you will find, and hosts of beautiful others, at 12.98, 17.98, 25.00, 37.98, 52.98 and prices in between.

Bamberger's—Third Floor.

Rengo Belt Reducing Corsets

Priced at 2.00, 3.00 and 5.00

For Heavy Figures



Special showing of "Rengo Belts" this week.

Naturally, the woman of heavy build gives her corset harder wear than does her sylph-like sister, who doesn't even have to buy a particular kind. In no time at all the average corset which the stout woman buys seems to lose its shape. It sags where it should support and is inclined to rip without notice. Isn't it so, stout woman?

Now, then, have you tried a Rengo Belt Reducing Corset? If you have not, you have not found the great relieving comfort that this specially constructed stout woman's corset can give to the heavy figure. Rengo Belt Corsets are so strongly and scientifically fortified by the Rengo Belt feature that we can GUARANTEE them UNBREAKABLE.

There are models with and without "Steelastic" webbing, according to the amount of flexibility you desire. They possess superior strength and wear wonderfully. Boned with double watch spring steels, guaranteed not to rust. Come in and have one of our expert models adjust for you the model YOUR figure needs. 2.00, 3.00 and 5.00.

Bamberger's, Second Floor.

L. BAMBERGER & CO.

In the Heart of Newark—Easy to Reach from Everywhere.

NEWS FROM THE WORLD OF MUSIC

The Week Will See the First Rush of Concert-Giving, Many Artists, Some of Them of the First Rank, Appearing.



Ann Swinburne, in song recital—Aeolian Hall—
PHOTO © IRA L. HILL



Albert Spalding, in violin recital—Aeolian Hall—
PHOTO BY MATZENE

WITH the coming week the concert and recital season in New York is on with a rush, and hereafter there will not be a day during which the concert halls will be idle. The Symphony Society of New York opens the orchestral season this week, while next week the Philharmonic Society will be heard in its first concert. Next week also will see the first opera, the Boston Opera Company and the Pavlowa ballet beginning a two weeks' engagement at Hammerstein's Lexington Avenue Opera House one week from tomorrow. At the conclusion of this engagement there will be an operatic interregnum for a week, and then the Metropolitan Opera Company will open its doors. The music events scheduled for the coming week follow.

***

Leopold Godowsky, the Russian pianist, will be heard this afternoon at Aeolian Hall. His program comprises Beethoven's Sonata Appassionata, Op. 57; Brahms's Variations on a Theme by Paganini, Chopin's Sonata in B flat minor, four of the same composer's smaller compositions, of which two are in "arrangements" by Godowsky, Liszt's "Au bord d'une source," and the pianist's own "Symphonic Metamorphoses" of Johann Strauss's "Künstlerleben."

***

David and Clara Mannes will begin their ninth annual series of sonata recitals tomorrow evening in Aeolian Hall. A feature of the program will be the performance of Brahms's Trio for piano, horn and violin. In this number the assisting artist will be Joseph Franzl, first horn player of the New York Symphony Orchestra. The other numbers will be Beethoven's Sonata in G, Op. 96, and Locatelli's Sonata in F minor, both for violin and piano.

***

A recital of music for two pianos will take place at Aeolian Hall Tuesday afternoon, the artists being Marta Milinowski and Harry Cumpson. The program consists of a Sonata by Mozart, Christian Sinding's Variations, Op. 2, Brahms's Five Waltzes, Op. 39, Saint-Saëns's Scherzo, Op. 87, and Rachmaninoff's Fantasia, Op. 5.

***

Tom Dobson, who will give a recital at the Punch and Judy Theatre on Tuesday afternoon, will play his own accompaniments and will sing several songs of his own composition. His program, in French, German and English, will include several songs of a lighter character, among them Carpenter's "Improving Songs for Anxious Children."

***

Carolyn Ortmann, soprano, will give a recital at Aeolian Hall Tuesday evening. The first part of her program consists of music of the older Italian school, with songs of Schubert, Schumann and Cornelius. Her second part includes five songs of American composers and groups of Brahms and Strauss. Lima O'Brien will assist at the piano.

***

Louis Graveure, baritone, will be heard Wednesday afternoon at Aeolian Hall. His program comprises a group of Schubert lieder, some old English songs and some modern English ballads, three songs of Bemberg in French and Alexander von Fielitz's song cycle, "Eiland." Romayne Simmons will be at the piano.

***

Albert Spalding will give a violin recital at Aeolian Hall Thursday afternoon. He will play César Franck's Sonata, numbers from Bach's Sonata in B minor for violin alone, Handel's Sonata in D, compositions of Saint-Saëns and Vieuxtemps, and two pieces of his own composition. Andre Benoist will be at the piano.

***

Ann Swinburne, turning from light opera to the concert stage, will be heard Thursday evening in a song recital at Aeolian Hall. She sings a miscellaneous program in Italian, French, German and English. One group is given over to Brahms. Richard Hageman will assist at the piano.

***

Walter Damrosch puts in first place on the opening program of the New York Symphony Orchestra's program Beethoven's Fifth Symphony. The initial concert will take place Friday afternoon at Aeolian Hall, and the same program will be repeated Sunday afternoon. Mischa Elman will be the soloist, playing Goldmark's Concerto in A minor. The other number will be symphonic excerpts from "Daphnis and Chloe," by Ravel, to be heard for the first time in New York. They comprise a Nocturne and a "Danse Guerriere," and are from the ballet from which other excerpts were played last season by Mr. Damrosch.

***

Alexander Bloch, violinist, will be heard in recital at Aeolian Hall Friday evening. He will play Beethoven's Sonata in C minor, (Op. 30, No. 2,) Bach's Concerto in E, and smaller compositions of Paul Juon, Victor Kolar, Cecil Burleigh, Sgambati, Handel, and Tschaikowsky. Mrs. Bloch will assist at the piano.

***

Paderewski will give a benefit performance Saturday afternoon at Carnegie Hall for the Polish Victims' Relief Fund. Preceding a recital of works of Chopin, he will give an address on "Poland, Past and Present." After the address there will be an intermission of ten minutes, and then the pianist will play the following program: Ballade in A flat, sonata in B flat minor, nocturne in G, (Op. 37,) Mazurka in A minor, (Op. 17,) and Polonaise in A flat. After the concert Mme. Paderewski will be in the artists' room, where Polish souvenirs and autographs will be sold for the benefit of the fund.

OTHERS TO BE HEARD.

Samuel A. Baldwin will play at his free organ recital at City College this afternoon at 4 the following program: "Suite Gothique," Boellmann; Evensong, Johnston; Prelude and Fugue in A minor, Bach; "Mountain Idyl" and "Marche Russe," Schminke; Pavane, Johnson; Pilgrims' Chorus and "To the Evening Star," Wagner and "Finlandia," Sibelius. On Wednesday at 4 he will play Sonata No. 2 in A minor, Faulkes; Adagio in B flat, Pieyel; Pastacaglia in C minor, Bach; "Little Shepherd" and Menuet, Debussy; Praeludium, Nevin; Nocturne, Chopin, and Prelude and Fugue on the Name Bach, Liszt.

***

The Tonkuenstler Society will give its first concert of the season at Assembly Hall Tuesday evening. The program will comprise a Trio in B flat, Op. 5, by R. Volkmann, played by Gottfried F. Kritzler, Richard Arnold, and Hans Dressel; songs for soprano sung by Mme. Adele Krueger, with Walter Kiesewetter at the piano; Boccherini's Sonata in A for 'cello, played by Hans Dressel, with Gottfried F. Kritzler at the piano; and a String Quartet in A minor, Op. 1, by J. S. Svendsen, played by Richard Arnold, August Roebbelen, William Schubert and Hans Dressel.

BROOKLYN MUSIC.

The orchestral season in Brooklyn will be opened Saturday afternoon by Walter Damrosch and the Symphony Society of New York. Mischa Elman will be the soloist, playing Lalo's "Symphonie Espagnol" and Wilhelmj's "Siegfried Paraphrase." The orchestral numbers will comprise Beethoven's Fifth Symphony and Delius's "Two Mood Pictures," called, respectively, "Summer-night on the River" and "On Hearing the First Cuckoo in Spring." These compositions of Delius are played for the first time in America.

Marcus Kellerman, baritone, will be the leading artist at a concert to be given Saturday evening at Kismet Temple, Herkimer Street and Nostrand Avenue. Clarence Reynolds, organist, will be an assisting artist, and a mixed chorus will also take part.

MUSIC NEWS AND NOTES.

A new organization to be known as the Orchestral Society of New York, of which Max Jacobs is conductor, will give the first of a series of three subscription concerts at the Harris Theatre on Sunday afternoon, Nov. 7. The soloist for the first concert will be David Hochstein, violinist. The dates for the remaining concerts are Dec. 12 and Jan. 16. The organization aims to introduce at each concert an American artist and to perform an American composition.

The New York Chamber Music Society will give its first concert at Aeolian Hall on the evening of Dec. 17. This is a new organization which is made up of piano, strings, and wind instruments. Its first program comprises Mozart's Quintet in E flat for piano, oboe, clarinet, horn, and bassoon; Brahms's Quintet in B minor, Op. 115, for clarinet, two violins, viola, and 'cello; and Wolf-Ferrari's Kammersymphonie in B flat, Op. 8, for piano, strings, wood-winds, and horn. The players in the organization include Carolyn Beebe, piano; Bonarios Grimson and Herbert Corduan, violins; Samuel Lifschey, viola; Jacques Renard, 'cello; Ludwig Manoly, double bass; William Kincaid, flute; Gustave Langenus, clarinet; Henri de Busscher, oboe; Lawrence Whitcomb, English horn; Ugo Savolini, bassoon, and Josef Franzel, horn.

The Music School Settlement will install this season a department for the teaching of wind instruments, made possible by a donation of Mrs. Elizabeth S. Coolidge for the purpose. A limited number of pupils, who must be over 14 years of age, will be given instruction on the flute, oboe, clarinet, horn, bassoon, and trombone. The school opened on Oct. 1 under the new director, Arthur Farwell, with a teaching staff of seventy-five and 800 pupils enrolled.

Under the auspices of the Order of Rostradamus, an organization whose membership includes many of the German singers at the Metropolitan Opera House, a concert will be given on Sunday afternoon, Oct. 31, at the Astor for the benefit of widows and orphans of the German, Austrian, and Hungarian soldiers. Among those who will appear are Mmes. Gadski, Ober, and Mattfeld, and Messrs. Sembach, Weil, Goritz, and Reiss. Carl Friedberg, the German pianist, will also contribute to the program. Seats may be obtained at the hotel or at the office of the order in the Marbridge Building.

The novelties announced for the Chicago Opera Company this season by Director Campanini include Montemezzi's "L'Amore dei Tre Re," Saint-Saëns's "Dejanire," and Leoncavallo's "Zaza," which will be conducted by the composer. The feature of the Chicago season will be the addition to the repertoire of Wagner's "Ring" cycle, "Parsifal," "Tannhäuser," "Lohengrin," and "Tristan und Isolde." Raoul Gunsbourg's opera, "La Vielle Alsie," will be given for the first time in America as well as Massenet's posthumous work, "Cleopatre," the latter with Mme. Kousnezoff in the title rôle.

A CALENDAR OF CONCERTS

October.

17—Leopold Godowsky, piano recital, afternoon, Aeolian Hall.
18—David and Clara Mannes, sonata recital, evening, Aeolian Hall.
19—Marta Milinowski and Harry Cumpson, recital for two pianos, afternoon, Aeolian Hall.
19—Tom Dobson, song recital, afternoon, Punch and Judy Theatre.
19—Carolyn Ortmann, song recital, evening, Aeolian Hall.
20—Louis Graveure, song recital, afternoon, Aeolian Hall.
21—Albert Spalding, violin recital, afternoon, Aeolian Hall.
21—Ann Swinburne, song recital, evening, Aeolian Hall.
22—New York Symphony Orchestra, opening concert, afternoon, Aeolian Hall.
23—Alexander Bloch, violin recital, evening, Aeolian Hall.
23—Paderewski, benefit recital, afternoon, Carnegie Hall.
24—New York Symphony Society, afternoon, Aeolian Hall.
24—People's Symphony Concert, afternoon, Carnegie Hall.
25—Mme. Melville-Liszniewska, piano recital, afternoon, Aeolian Hall.
25—Francis Macmillen, violin recital, evening, Aeolian Hall.
26—Vernon d'Arnalle, song recital, afternoon, Aeolian Hall.
26—Maud Powell, violin recital, evening, Aeolian Hall.
27—Lester Donahue, piano recital, afternoon, Aeolian Hall.
28—May Paterson, song recital, afternoon, Aeolian Hall.
28—Philharmonic Society, opening concert, evening, Carnegie Hall.
28—Frederic Martin, song recital, evening, Aeolian Hall.
29—Philharmonic Society, afternoon, Carnegie Hall.
29—Mme. Gadski, song recital, afternoon, Aeolian Hall.
29—Roderick White, violin recital, evening, Aeolian Hall.
30—Harold Bauer, piano recital, afternoon, Aeolian Hall.
30—Mischa Elman, violin recital, afternoon, Carnegie Hall.
31—Symphony Society of New York, afternoon, Aeolian Hall.
31—Mme. Melba, song recital, afternoon, Carnegie Hall.

THIS WEEK'S FREE LECTURES

Sunday.

ORGAN RECITAL, by Professor Samuel A. Baldwin, Great Hall, College of the City of New York, 4 P. M.

ORGAN RECITAL, by Clifford Demarest, Washington Irving High School, Irving Place, Sixteenth and Seventeenth Streets, 3:30 P. M.

ORGAN RECITAL, by William J. Kraft, Morris High School, 166th Street and Boston Road, the Bronx, 3:30 P. M.

PUBLIC FORUM, P. S. 161, 111th Street west of Lexington Avenue, "The Magistrates' Courts," by Hon. William McAdoo, Chief City Magistrate, 8:15 P. M.

Monday.

ELECTROLYTIC METHOD OF SEWAGE DISPOSAL, by Professor J. C. Olsen, Illustrated with lantern slides; "Standardized Colored Fluids," by Professor H. V. Arny, illustrated with specimens; Section Astronomy, Physics, and Chemistry, New York Academy of Science, American Museum of Natural History, 8:15 P. M.

LYONS, QUEEN OF THE RHONE VALLEY, by Professor Charles U. Clark, Washington Irving High School, Irving Place, Sixteenth and Seventeenth Streets, 8:15 P. M.

JOHANNES BRAHMS, THE PERFECT BLEND OF BRAIN AND HEART, by John S. Van Cleve, P. S. 27, Forty-second Street, east of Third Avenue, 8:15 P. M.

THE MAKING OF GERMANY—STEIN TO BISMARCK AND WILLIAM II., by Edward F. Humphrey, P. S. 46, 156th Street and St. Nicholas Avenue, 8:15 P. M.

PARIS, by Professor Henry E. Northrop, P. S. 59, 228 East Fifty-seventh Street, 8:15 P. M. Illustrated.

FOLKSONGS OF AUSTRIA, HUNGARY, AND BOHEMIA, by Lewis W. Armstrong P. S. 62, Hester, Essex, and Norfolk Streets, 8:15 P. M. Illustrated by songs.

SHAKESPEARE'S "JULIUS CAESAR," by Richard A. Purdy, P. S. 119, 133d Street, east of Eighth Avenue, 8:15 P. M.

CHARLES DICKENS, by J. G. Carter Troop, P. S. 165, 108th Street, west of Amsterdam Avenue, 8:15 P. M.

THE WONDERFUL ELECTRON, by Charles L. Harrington, Hunter College, Park Avenue, Sixty-eighth and Sixty-ninth Streets, 8:15 P. M. Illustrated.

EDVARD GRIEG AND THE SCANDINAVIAN SONGS, by Mrs. Gurli Lennborn Smith, New York Public Library, 112 East Ninety-sixth Street, 8:15 P. M. Illustrated by songs by Mrs. Smith and piano selections by Mrs. Marguerite Cecelia Welk.

LAUNDRY WORK, by Miss L. Ray Balderston, New York Public Library, Tompkins Square Branch, 331 East Tenth Street, 8:15 P. M. Illustrated.

BEETHOVEN, (1770,) MUSICAL GIANT, by Miss Margaret Anderton, Pilgrim Hall, Broadway Tabernacle, Fifty-eighth Street and Broadway, 8:15 P. M. Illustrated by selections.

THE PACIFIC NORTHWEST, by Edward Russel Perry, St. Columba Hall, 343 West Twenty-fifth Street, 8:15 P. M. Illustrated.

EGYPTIAN LIFE IN THE TIME OF MOSES, 1500 B. C., by Professor W. Max Mueller, St. Luke's Hall, 483 Hudson Street, 8:15 P. M. Illustrated.

LOHENGRIN, by Miss Pearl C. Wilson, Morris High School, 166th Street and Boston Road, the Bronx, 8:15 P. M. Illustrated by piano selections.

PAUL JONES AND THE FREEDOM OF THE SEA, by Dr. Henry R. Rose, P. S. 46, 126th Street, between Bainbridge and Briggs Avenues, 8:15 P. M.

CALIFORNIA AND THE EXPOSITIONS OF 1915, by Robert C. Weyh, Jr., P. S. 50, Bryant and Vyse Avenues, north of 172d Street, the Bronx, 8:15 P. M. Illustrated.

Tuesday.

PILGRIMAGE TO LAHAWAY, by R. P. Dow; "Local Cicindelidae," by Alan Sloan Nicolay, New York Entomological Society, American Museum of Natural History, 8:15 P. M.

THE BUDGET AS AN AID TO LEGISLATION, by Professor Samuel McCune Lindsay, Wadleigh High School, 115th Street, west of Seventh Avenue, 8:15 P. M.

A DEFINITION OF LAW, by Edgar Dawson, Ph. D., P. S. 4, Rivington, Ridge, and Pitt Streets, 8:15 P. M.

THE MAKING OF THE CONSTITUTION, by Professor William B. Guthrie, P. S. 63, Fourth Street, east of First Avenue, 8:15 P. M.

INCANDESCENT ELECTRIC LIGHTING, by W. Wallace Ker, P. S. 60, Eighty-eighth Street, east of First Avenue, 8:15 P. M. Illustrated.

TRUSTS IN THE UNITED STATES: ORIGIN AND PRICE EFFECTS, by Professor Walter E. Clark, P. S. 90, 147th Street, west of Seventh Avenue, 8:15 P. M.

KOREA: HER PLACE IN THE WORLD, by William Elliot Griffis, L. H. D., P. S. 182, 182d Street and Wadsworth Avenue, 8:15 P. M.

THE BRITISH ISLES, by Peter MacQueen, F. R. G. S., American Museum of Natural History, Seventy-seventh Street and Central Park West, 8:15 P. M. Illustrated.

RICHARD II., THE SENTIMENTALIST, by J. Duncan Spaeth, Ph. D., Metropolitan Temple, Seventh Avenue and Fourteenth Street, 8 P. M.

THE MILITARY ACADEMY AT WEST POINT, by John B. Golden, St. Cornelius Church, 423 West Forty-sixth Street, 8:15 P. M. Illustrated.

COLOMBIA, QUEEN OF THE ANDES, by James T. DuBois, P. S. 13, Park Avenue and 216th Street, Williamsbridge, 8:15 P. M. Illustrated.

THE BOXER WAR, by Sydney Noville Ussher, Hopewell Hall, 425 East 240th Street, the Bronx, 8:15 P. M. Illustrated.

ANDALUSIAN SPAIN, by Frank H. Hanson, Riverdale Hall, Riverdale Avenue and 260th Street, the Bronx, 8:15 P. M. Illustrated.

TURKEY—THE LAND OF STAR AND CRESCENT, by G. Bayard Young, St. Anselm's Hall, Tinton Avenue, between 155th and 156th Streets, 8:15 P. M. Illustrated.

Wednesday.

ORGAN RECITAL, by Professor Samuel A. Baldwin, Great Hall, College of the City of New York, 4 P. M.

FOLK AND NATIONAL SONGS OF ITALY, by Lewis W. Armstrong, P. S. 95, West Houston and Clarkson Streets, near Varick Street, 8:30 P. M. Illustrated by musical selections.

WOLFGANG AMADEUS MOZART, by Daniel Gregory Mason, P. S. 101, 111th Street, west of Lexington Avenue, 8:15 P. M. Illustrated at the piano.

VOLCANOES, by Jacques W. Redway, F. R. G. S., New York Public Library, 500 West 145th Street, 8:15 P. M. Illustrated.

OUR NATION'S COMMERCE, by Morris A. Lunn, Seamen's Church Institute, 25 South Street, 8:15 P. M. Illustrated.

THE NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY, by Edwin H. Anderson, Y. M. C. A. Harlem Branch, 5 West 125th Street, 8:15 P. M.

RUBENS AND REMBRANDT AND THE PAINTERS OF THE NETHERLANDS, by Alexander T. Van Laer, P. S. 37, 145th Street, east of Willis Avenue, the Bronx, 8:15 P. M. Illustrated.

EGYPT AND THE NILE, by Dr. Peter MacQueen, F. R. G. S., P. S. 46, Randolph St., Lawrence and Beach Avenues, the Bronx, 8:15 P. M. Illustrated.

WAR AND NAVY DEPARTMENTS, by John C. Welsh, P. S. 53, 168th Street, Findlay, and Teller Avenues, the Bronx, 8:15 P. M. Illustrated.

THE OCEAN OF THE FUTURE, by Willis Fletcher Johnson, L. H. D., New York Public Library, Woodstock Branch, 759 East 160th Street, the Bronx, 8:15 P. M.

Thursday.

WARFARE OF WATER, by Dr. William T. Elsing, Washington Irving High School, Irving Place, Sixteenth and Seventeenth Streets, 8:15 P. M.

GOVERNMENT OF GERMANY, by A. Franklin Ross, Ph.D., P. S. 27, Forty-second Street, east of Third Avenue, 8:15 P. M. Illustrated.

ORIGIN OF THE GREAT AMERICAN DAILIES, 1833-1865, by George Henry Payne, P. S. 46, 156th Street and St. Nicholas Avenue, 8:15 P. M.

FRENCH COLONIZATION IN AMERICA, by William B. Guthrie, Ph.D., P. S. 59, 228 East Fifty-seventh Street, 8:15 P. M.

AMERICA AND THE JEW, by Herman Bernstein, P. S. 62, Hester, Essex and Norfolk Streets, 8:15 P. M.

MILAN—PINNACLED GUARDIAN OF THE ITALIAN LAKE REGION, by Professor Bruno Roselli, Ph. D., P. S. 165, 108th Street, west of Amsterdam Avenue, 8:15 P. M. Illustrated.

OUR FRIENDS IN FUR AND FEATHERS, by Professor Silas A. Lottridge, Christ Church House, 336-344 West Thirty-sixth Street, 8:15 P. M. Illustrated.

TIN; lecturer from Follansbee Bros.; Labor Temple, 14th Street and Second Avenue, 8:15 P. M. Illustrated.

HOUSE CLEANING, by Miss L. Ray Balderston, New York Public Library, 112 East Ninety-sixth Street, 8:15 P. M.

FOLK SONGS AND BALLADS OF SOUTHERN EUROPE, by J. Van Cleft Cooper, New York Public Library, 103 West 135th Street, 8:15 P. M. Illustrated by vocal and instrumental selections.

CONTROL OF THE RAILWAYS, by Professor Eugene E. Agger, St. Luke's Hall, 483 Hudson Street, 8:15 P. M.

THE PROCEDURE OF JUSTICE, by Professor George W. Kirchway, Morris High School, 166th Street and Boston Road, the Bronx, 8:15 P. M.

SHOCK, WOUNDS, BLEEDING, BURNS AND EXPOSURE, by Henry B. Savage, M. D., P. S. 4, Fulton and Third Avenues and 173d Street, the Bronx, 8:15 P. M. Illustrated.

WONDERLAND—NEW ZEALAND, by John McGown Stevenson, P. S. 36, Castle Hill Avenue, between Watson and Black Rock Avenues, Unionport, 8:15 P. M. Illustrated.

LEE'S INVASION OF THE NORTH, by Frank D. Baugher, P. S. 39, Longwood Avenue, Kelly and Beck Streets, the Bronx, 8:15 P. M. Illustrated.

BRITISH MALAYA, by James T. DuBois, P. S. 48, Brown Place and 188th Street, the Bronx, 8:15 P. M. Illustrated.

FRACTURES, DISLOCATIONS, SPRAINS AND SUFFOCATION, by Theron W. Kilmer, M. D., P. S. 46, 196th Street, between Bainbridge and Briggs Avenues, 8:15 P. M. Illustrated.

Friday.

DOWN THE VOLGA, by Lucy Elizabeth Textor, Ph. D., Wadleigh High School, 115th Street, west of Seventh Avenue, 8:15 P. M.

HISTORY OF THE TYPEWRITER, by Harry C. Spillman, P. S. 17, Forty-seventh Street, west of Eighth Avenue, 8:15 P. M. Illustrated.

SHOCKS, WOUNDS, BLEEDING, BURNS, AND EXPOSURE, by William A. Rodgers, M. D., P. S. 38, Dominick, Clark and Broome Streets, 8:15 P. M. Illustrated.

THE MANUFACTURE OF FLOUR, by William Noyes, P. S. 52, Broadway, Academy Street and Vermilyea Avenue, 8:15 P. M. Illustrated.

THE COMING PEOPLE—IMMIGRATION, PAST AND PRESENT, by Philip Cowen, P. S. 61, Twelfth Street, east of Avenue B, 8:15 P. M. Illustrated.

FROM CORTINA TO POTZEN, OVER PORDOI JOCH PASS, by Dr. George R. Van de Water, P. S. 66, Eighty-eighth Street, east of First Avenue, 8:15 P. M. Illustrated.

TYPHOID FEVER A CITY'S DISGRACE, by M. L. Ogan, M. D., P. S. 96, Avenue A, Eighty-first and Eighty-second Streets, 8:15 P. M. Illustrated.

BERNARD SHAW'S "ARMS AND THE MAN," "YOU NEVER CAN TELL," &c., by J. G. Carter Troop, P. S. 132, 182d Street and Wadsworth Avenue, 8:15 P. M.

MICHAEL ANGELO, by Eugene Schoen, P. S. 157, St. Nicholas Avenue and 127th Street, 8:15 P. M. Illustrated.

JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL, by Charles J. Haulenbeek, P. S. 100, Suffolk and Rivington Streets, 8:15 P. M. Illustrated by readings.

FORESTRY AND FOREST OPERATIONS IN THE UNITED STATES, by Samuel F. Mersereau, Mission of the Immaculate Virgin, Great Jones and Lafayette Streets, 8:15 P. M. Illustrated.

CHEMICAL AND HEATING EFFECTS OF THE ELECTRIC CURRENT, by Frederick W. Huntington, P. S. 3, 157th Street, Melrose and Courtlandt Avenues, 8:15 P. M. Illustrated.

"DAVID COPPERFIELD," by Mrs. Amelia Morgenroth, P. S. 17, Fordham Street, near City Island Avenue, City Island, 8 P. M. Illustrated by selections.

CONSTANTINOPLE, by Raphael Constantinas, M. D., P. S. 28, Anthony and Tremont Avenues, the Bronx, 8:15 P. M. Illustrated.

FROM THE NEBULAR HYPOTHESIS TO MAN, by John Henry Frome, P. S. 32, 163d Street, Beaumont and Cambreling Avenues, the Bronx, 8:15 P. M. Illustrated.

VOCATIONS, by Angelo Patri, P. S. 83, Jerome Avenue, north of 184th Street, the Bronx, 8:15 P. M.

Saturday.

FOSSIL PLANT COLLECTIONS OF THE NEW YORK BOTANICAL GARDEN, by Dr. A. Hollick, Lecture Hall, Museum Building, Botanical Garden, Bronx, 4 P. M.

THE COUNTRY-SIDE, by Dixon R. Fox, P. S. 184, 116th Street, west of Amsterdam Avenue, 8:15 P. M.

THE PHYSICS OF GLACIERS AND GETSERS, by Ernest R. Von Nardroff, Sc. D., American Museum of Natural History, Seventy-seventh Street and Central Park West, 8:15 P. M. Illustrated.

ROMAN ART AND ITS REMAINS, by Eugene Schoen, New York Public Library, 121 East Fifty-eighth Street, 8:15 P. M. Illustrated.

HONORE DE BALZAC, by Charles F. Horne, Ph. D., New York Public Library, 306 West 148th Street, 8:15 P. M.

TRADES UNIONS AND THE LABOR PROBLEM, by Professor James Walter Crook, Y. M. C. A. Harlem Branch, 5 West 125th Street, 8:15 P. M.

SNAKES: THEIR HABITS AND ECONOMIC IMPORTANCE, by Clarence R. Halter, P. S. 37, 145th Street, east of Willis Avenue, the Bronx, 8:15 P. M. Illustrated by colored stereopticon views and live specimens.

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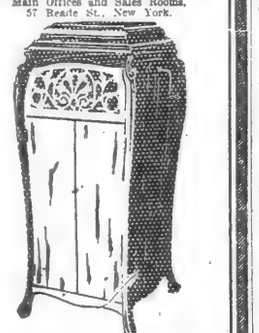
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PLAYS AND PLAYERS IN THESE PARTS



Douglas Stevenson in "Chin-Chin."—Globe.



BESSIE BARRISCALE IN TRIANGLE FILMS KNICKERBOCKER. (PHOTO BY HARTSOOK)

CYRIL MAUDE IN "GRUMPY." STANDARD.



ETHEL BARRYMORE IN "OUR MRS. McCHESNEY." LYCEUM (PHOTO BY UNDERWOOD & UNDERWOOD)

THE FIRST NIGHT CALENDAR.

"OUR MRS. McCHESNEY"—A comedy based on Edna Ferber's stories, written in collaboration with George V. Hobart, with Ethel Barrymore in the title rôle, Tuesday night in the Lyceum Theatre.

"INTERIOR"—Revival of Maeterlinck's playlet by the Washington Square Players in the Bandbox tomorrow night.

"DER WEIBSTEUFEL"—A drama in German by Karl Schoenherr, Wednesday night in the Irving Place Theatre.

AN event of unusual interest in the theatre will be the return of Ethel Barrymore to light comedy. This will transpire Tuesday night, when Miss Barrymore will be seen at the Lyceum in "Our Mrs. McChesney," an American comedy based on Edna Ferber's stories of the adventures of the lady drummer of that name.

It seems almost unnecessary to go into detail about the McChesney stories. Miss Ferber is one of the most popular of the younger school of magazine writers and her stories have been widely read. She belongs to that large band of short story writers upon whose shoulders, according to the blurbs of their respective editors, the mantle of O. Henry descended upon his death. This is a bit unfair to Miss Ferber, because O. Henry's mantle does not fit her, and anyway she has one of her own that does very well.

This is Miss Ferber's first play, so George V. Hobart, who has had much experience at stage carpentry, was called in to help her. But while some of the mechanics may be Mr. Hobart's, it is safe to assume that most of the dialogue and situations will be Miss Ferber's, and that consequently there will be an abundance of real humor in the piece. The play is in three acts and five scenes reaching from Sandusky, Ohio, to the Dulcinea Apartments on Riverside Drive.

There are more than thirty speaking parts in the play, and in the most important of them will appear Roy LaRue, Nina Forbes, George Harcourt, John Wise, Hugh Dillman, James H. Morrison, E. H. St. James, Huntley A. Gordon, Lola Fisher, Donald Gallagher, William Boyd, Jacob Kingsbury, Emma Salvatore, A. Romaine Callender, Sara Enright, George Meade, and Carree Clarke.

The weakest spot in the new bill given by the Washington Square Players in the Bandbox Theatre was a translation of a playlet from the Italian, called "A Night of Snow Snow." It has been decided to eliminate this number from the program and to give in its place tomorrow night Maeterlinck's playlet, "Interior." This was on the first program given by the players and was one of the most interesting things they did last year. The same cast will appear in it, Josephine A. Meyer, Florence Enright, Edwina Behre, Beatrice Savelli, Agnes McCarthy, Ralph Roeder, Walter Frankl, Remo Bufano, and James Terbell among the principals.

This afternoon in the Bandbox the first of a series of lectures on the drama will be given by Walter Pritchard Eaton. His subject will be "The American Theatre: How the Land Lies."

Karl Schoenherr, the author of "Glaube und Heimat," wrote "Der Weibsteufel," the play that will be acted by Rudolf Christians's Irving Place Theatre stock company for the first time on Wednesday night. "Der Weibsteufel" is said to be a stronger play than "Glaube und Heimat," and it has been acted with pronounced success in both Berlin and Vienna. There are only three characters in the drama, and these will be acted by Arnold Korff, Greta Meyer, and Christian Rub.

AT OTHER THEATRES.

STANDARD—Cyril Maude and the company that appeared with him week before last at the Empire in "Grumpy," his international success of three seasons, their last week in New York before going on tour.

YORK—"A Pair of Sixes," H. H. Frazee's Longacre Theatre success of a year ago, the company including in the principal rôles Paul Nicholson, Miss Norton, Alice Claire Elliott, Jane Quinn, Walter Fenner, and Godfrey Matthews.

LEXINGTON—"Twin Beds," the Salisbury Field-Margaret Mayo farce seen all last year at the Fulton and Harris Theatres, with Lois Bolton, Clare Weldon, John Welch, Auguste Aramini, and Susanne Morgan in the principal parts.

BRONX OPERA HOUSE—"The Song of Songs," a dramatic arrangement by Edward Sheldon of Sudermann's famous novel of that title, acted by a company that includes Irene Fenwick, Thomas A. Wise of the original Eltinge Theatre cast.

COLUMBIA—"The Beauty Palace," a new two-act travesty by John G. Jermon, presented by the Smiling Beauties company, which includes Harry K. Morton, Zella Russell, June Mills, and Joe Emerson.

YORKVILLE—"At Palm Beach" and "In Panama," two short burlesques given by the Blue Ribbon Belles.

EDEN MUSEE—The World in Wax in the crypt, new Kinemacolor motion pictures, and concerts in the concert hall.

THE FRENCH THEATRE.

The Théâtre Français will begin its new season on Oct. 25 in Philadelphia. Ten performances will be given there, and then, after short engagements in Northampton and New Haven, the company will return for its season at the Berkeley Theatre. This will begin on Nov. 15.

Pierre Wolff's "Les Marionettes" will be the first offering, with Andrée Mery in the rôle created in Paris by Mme. Pierat, in which Alla Nazimova was seen when the play was acted at the Lyceum here. The second production will be "La Petite Peste," with Lillian Greuze, and the third "La Princesse Georges," with Mlle. Mery.

The date for the gala performance at the Metropolitan Opera House for the benefit of the Société Fraternelle des Artistes has been set for Nov. 8.

BROOKLYN AMUSEMENTS.

MONTAUK.—"The Show Shop," James Forbes's comedy of stage life, with Zelda Sears and George Sidney in the rôles they created last Spring at the Hudson.

MAJESTIC.—Granville Barker's company, in G. B. Shaw's "Androcles and the Lion," and Anatole France's "The Man Who Married a Dumb Wife," the double bill with which the English producer made his American début at Wallack's last Spring, the company including Mary Forbes, Lionel Braham, and O. P. Heggie.

TELLER'S.—"Sinners," Owen Davis's melodrama seen last season at the Playhouse.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.—"The Law of the Land," George Broadhurst's melodrama first acted last year at the Forty-eighth Street Theatre.

ORPHEUM.—Keith vaudeville with these numbers as the features: "Sumurun," a condensed version of Reinhardt's wordless play, acted by Gertrude Hoffmann and company; Mr. and Mrs. Jimmie Barry, in their newest offering, "The Rube"; Ota Gygi, Spanish court violinist.

BUSHWICK.—T. Roy Barnes and Bessie Crawford in their familiar akit, "The Magazine Man and the Lady"; John Hyams and Leila McIntyre in a musical comedy playlet, "The Quakeress"; Fred V. Bowers and his scenic song revue, as the features of a program of Keith vaudeville.

PROSPECT.—Keith variety with these features: Eddie Leonard, assisted by Austin Mack and company, in "The Minstrel's Return"; Marshall Montgomery, ventriloquist; J. Francis Dooley and Corinne Sales, offering their akit, "That Silly."

Concerts at Grand.

At the Grand Opera House in Brooklyn Sunday night concerts will hereafter be a feature. Entertainers from Marcus Loew's theatres will contribute to the programs.

Creatore Again.

The gymnastic Giuseppe Creatore and his band will return to the Standard Theatre today for two concerts. Emilio Bernabo will again be the soloist.

SECOND THOUGHTS ON FIRST NIGHTS

The Return of Sherlock Holmes—Some Movie Notes—At the Bandbox, Again.

WILLIAM GILLETTE has come back as Sherlock Holmes. Again the ultimate detective treads the Empire's boards, again the lean, nervous fingers caress the immortal pipe. Once more the weary, small voice plays humorously with the phrases of omniscience while the supreme sleuth of the dressing gown reads in the ascending smoke the utter confusion of Professor Moriarty—the man higher up of a day gone by.

A dispassionate study of this perennial piece, were any so misguided as to make one, would provide many reminders of how fashions in playwriting have changed since the late nineties when it was written and first produced. Of course, it is as artificial as a false tooth. Of course, its indebtedness to Sardou produces that impression of the wheels going around which would be made on a guest whose seat at dinner commanded, through the door ajar, a glimpse of the kitchen and of the busy, responsible cook. Indeed, the presence in this revival of a rather comic Moriarty suggests that Mr. Gillette himself finds "Sherlock Holmes" more amusing than he did when it was new.

But who cares? To scold the play at the Empire for all this is just a little like lamenting the lack of realism in "Alice in Wonderland," like contemning Barrie's supreme stage fantasy for being fantastic, like coming away from a parlor magician's party with the sour comment that he was very, very tricky.

As sometimes happens with a bad, old melodrama—as happens markedly with "Grumpy," for instance—"Sherlock Holmes" is lifted by a genuine and telling characterization. This is true of the stories and doubly true of the play. It is Mr. Chesterton who points out that not since Dickens has an author of fiction created a character so universally known as Sherlock Holmes. Probably neither Svengali nor Huckleberry Finn has had so wide an acquaintance. And for the intimacy of that acquaintance one actor has been more largely responsible than in the case of any other dramatization with the exception of Jefferson's Rip. The detective visualized by the author of the stories, the figure drawn by the clever Frederick Dorr Steele and the Sherlock of the stage are now one and indistinguishable, but to the character as conceived by the then plain A. Conan Doyle, the skillful, gracious, gentle, winning Gillette has added a charm that was beyond the author's somewhat limited power to bestow. The impress of the player's personality is indelible and the appearance of any other actor in the part is as unthinkable to one who has seen the original as would be an understudy for "The Music Master," or a road company in "Peter Pan."

It must be a pleasant and a grateful thought to Mr. Gillette to remember now how many are the millions to whom, in his lifetime, he has given pleasure. He is adding to the number. They are turning them away at the Empire. Those who know the performance by heart eagerly revisit the scene of an ancient thrill and those who do not are obviously curious to see this play of which they have heard so much.

No one could tease Mr. Gillette for getting out the famous dressing-gown he had permanently discarded more than four years before. His own playful curtain speech (printed in this vicinity) disarms the facetious, and besides, it is so very agreeable to have him back.

It is great fun to see once more an exhibition of such unabashed theatricalism, such unblushing working up of an entrance, for instance. The scene is a luxurious ambush of crime. A woman's screams are heard above, and before your eyes a safe is cracked. A fair prisoner is just being tortured to make her reveal the hiding place of priceless papers when the door bell rings. A secret window affords the villainess a glimpse of the unwelcome visitor. It is a tall, thin man. "Sherlock Holmes," murmurs the burglar, and departs by way of a window. There is a hasty assumption of calm. The rather suspect butler passes along the lighted hallway toward the door. Portentous silence. Banging of door. More portentous silence, broken only by the rustle of murmurous anticipation from the other side of the footlights. And then, and then, there appears in the doorway—Sherlock Holmes. Loud cheers!

The Longest Run.

A GLANCE at the "To Be Continued" table published elsewhere on this page and an occasional sight of the box office line at the Liberty serve to remind us that the entertainment which has been here for the longest continuous run and which has played here more weeks than any, save "Chin-Chin," is not a spoken play, but a photoplay. At a time when road companies are being called in and plays that played here for months and months last season are already graciously "released to stock," "The Birth of a Nation" is extending its territory in this country, and recent mails bring across the Atlantic the reports of its exhibition at the Scala in London, where the price per stall is the time-honored ten and six.

Neither its novelty as the first two-dollar movie nor the uproar of protest raised against it in Boston and elsewhere alone accounts for its enormous success. Calculate it in money, and, if you dislike the art and social spirit of the Rev. Thomas Dixon, who wrote the scenario, you will hear with pain that his royalties threaten to pass the million-dollar mark. Calculate it in terms of runs, and you will come upon figures likely to give you pause. The inclusion in the management's own announcements of the 172 performances given at Brighton Beach during the Summer confuses the statistically minded and is unnecessary for the purpose of making an impression. Beginning early in March, this big movie has been shown at the Liberty ever since at the rate of fourteen exhibitions a week. If it remains, as it doubtless will, till the end of 1915, then those who go to the Liberty on Dec. 29 will witness the 604th performance in Manhattan of "The Birth of a Nation." And that, please remember, was the run achieved by the unprecedented "Peg o' My Heart." If the huge Griffith photo-pageant remains at the Liberty till the end of December, then it will beat the record. Of course, it is being shown at the same time in other cities, and doubtless the denizens of distant Dallas go trustingly to "The Birth of a Nation" because they know that there can be no substitutions in the movies. A photo-play can have no road company.

Writers on things theatrical, if observed closely, wear a somewhat baffled expression when wrestling with this comparatively new form of entertainment—a form that has yet to find its own level. Some lamentation is heard, but it is not precisely amazing that the movies are besieged in a country that revels in the art of Harold Bell Wright. It is as idle to discuss seriously a diversion of which the humors have not yet risen above the plane of the Sunday comic supplement as it is monstrous to speak unkindly of experiments in panorama and photo spectacle that are steadily routing the clumsy and rubbishy efforts at large-scale realism which have encumbered the modern stage. Who knows but what the motion picture will compel the theatre to do only its very best work? And in the long, long run, who cares?

Remember, by the way, that the big folk of the stage and the big folk of the screen are quite different persons. Just because most posing is merely mugging, it cannot be said that there is no such thing as motion-picture acting. All are groping for a new technique to the plaudits of the uncritical millions. Few succeed. Douglas Fairbanks would seem to have solved the secret, and he will be a rich man long before he is an old one. If you saw "The Coward" at the Knickerbocker, you saw the expert Frank Keenan ridiculously overshadowed by a mere youngster of the films, one Charles Ray, who knows that playing for the movies is something more than pantomime and that it has nothing whatever to do with the mechanics of the grimace.

A Change for the Better.

ATTENTION should be called to the fact that of the four playlets at the Bandbox "Night of Snow" will give way gracefully tomorrow evening to "Interior," the Maeterlinck piece which was one of the most successful things done by these same Washington Square Players last Spring. It was delicately intimated in this column last Sunday that the former play was not an unalloyed delight. The official announcement of the change suggested that it was over the heads of an American audience, and, indeed, it had been observable that the players were rather up in the air. However, the bill as amended is capital entertainment, and should be seen forthwith. With such dramatic fare as the lovable "Young America," "The Boomerang," the second act of "Common Clay," Grace George in "The New York Idea," Eleanor Painter in "The Princess Pat," and the Washington Square Players at the Bandbox, he is a churlish playgoer who says there is nothing in New York worth seeing.

These players seem to work with a nice democracy, with a fine friendliness. Dwellers in their neighborhood report that after a performance all the company (from the ticket taker to the several leading ladies) repair to a near-by coffee house, and there, with light refreshments and high converse, speed the waning night. All, that is, save the billygoat, who is as temperamental as Jasper but not so affable. The goat, by the way, is an uncertain artist, sometimes playing with marked indifference, sometimes rising to great heights. One evening he will turn his back on the love scene between Mr. Hudson and Miss Lopokova, but the next he will gaze at them with an expression of mingled distaste and incredulity, and then, in that intimate way Marie Tempest has, will confide in the audience by a glance that says loudly:

"What fools these mortals be!"

HOME-MADE PRIMA DONNA

THROUGH the universal blackness of the war Eleanor Painter sees a tiny ray of light for American singers. Miss Painter is the dainty apparition of the new Victor Herbert operetta, "The Princess Pat," at the Cort Theatre, who when she smiles is alluring, when she sings, charming, when she dances, divine. Consider, then, Miss Painter smiling, singing, and dancing all at once, which hundreds are doing with great joy at six night and two matinée performances weekly.

Miss Painter's ray of light is this—with the opera houses of the Continent closed, America may realize the folly of her way and make a place for her young artists who have hitherto been forced to go abroad for a hearing.

"Perhaps," the young prima donna said one day last week, "the chaotic conditions in music circles abroad brought about by the war will result in the creation of opportunities for our own singers at home. There has never been any question but that the best teachers in the world are to be found right here in America. I did not go abroad to study because I chose to, nor because there weren't excellent teachers here—better, in fact, than were to be found in Germany—but because before the war conditions there were more conducive to rapid advancement. My case was that of hundreds of others.

"There is no reason why these young men and women should not remain in this country if we would only give them some encouragement as beginners. The greatest advantage over there was that they were willing to give you a chance, to put up with your imperfections in the hope that as you grew you might develop into a big artist. In America the public demands that a singer must be almost perfect, must already have achieved great success. That is why before the war Europe was full of American singers who were fine artists, but who could not secure engagements at home.

"This attitude of our public is so unfair. We cannot all burst into the flower of our full powers spontaneously. To become a good singer takes years of patient toil and study, and to be able to accomplish the best results one should be able to sing and study at the same time, and that is what Europe offered. It is when you are appearing in public that you most need a competent teacher.

"The climate here is better, but there are drawbacks, particularly in New York, that offset this. In Berlin the theatre does not play such an important part in the life of the city. Instead there are more concerts, and it was a common sight to see groups of young women, music students, attending them. Of course we have fine recitals here, but the whole atmosphere of New York is more distracting than was that of Berlin in ante bellum days.

"So many students forget that a good voice is not the only essential. After all, it is personality that counts. I took lessons in acting from the stage manager of the Royal Opera, and also developed my dancing. I love to dance almost as well as to sing, but I should never care to do that exclusively, because I shouldn't want to unless I could be a Pavlowa.

"I studied in Berlin four years. At the end of the second year I went to an agent and sang for him. After that I had no trouble about engagements. I sang at the Deutsches Opera at Charlottensburg. Marguerita and Butterfly were my favorite rôles. I shall never be happy till I sing Butterfly here, and I mean to some time. The German critics liked my Butterfly best. And I am going to sing in concert, too."

But what about the light opera stage, Miss Painter? Ann Swinburne has deserted it, and if you desert it, too, what shall we do, what shall we do? For who that has seen Miss Painter smile, or heard her sing, or seen her dance could possibly be satisfied with the prima donnas from the banks of the Seine, the Danube, or the Thames?

LIZZIE.

LIZZIE KELLY is perhaps the best-paid performer of her type on the American stage. Of course, Jasper Taylor earns more money, but Jasper doesn't get to keep it and Lizzie does. Lizzie is the canine actress who scored an individual triumph in "Watch Your Step" when it was acted at the New Amsterdam last Spring. Her only line was attached to her collar at one end and Harry Kelly, her boss, at the other.

The Kellys are with "Watch Your Step" in Chicago at present and Lizzie is still drawing her $5 a week. She has a contract with Charles Dillingham, and Mr. Kelly is meticulous about keeping her money inviolate. He has opened a bank account for Lizzie, and keeps a set of books for her, so that when she needs a new sweater or a box of dog biscuit it comes out of her bank account and not her master's.

After the war Lizzie is to be sent to a finishing school at Frankfort.

Tonight at the Hip.

Some of the stars of "Hip Hip Hooray" will assist John Philip Sousa and his band at the third Hippodrome concert tonight. Belle Storey and Orville Harrold will sing, and Nat Wills will give a monologue. The Mirambs band will play, and Virginia Root, who made the world tour with the band as soloist, will sing.

The Elmendorf Talks.

The first of Dwight Elmendorf's annual travel lectures will be given Sunday night, Nov. 7, in Carnegie Hall. The countries to be visited by the lecturer this season are the British Isles, Holland, Switzerland, and Italy.

TO BE CONTINUED

Play	Playhouse	Presented
Birth of a Nation (film)	Liberty	March 3
The Girl Who Smiles	Longacre	Aug. 9
The Boomerang	Belasco	Aug. 10
Under Fire	Hudson	Aug. 12
Some Baby!	Fulton	Aug. 16
Chin-Chin (second year)	Globe	Aug. 16
Rolling Stones	Harris	Aug. 17
Common Clay	Republic	Aug. 26
Young America	Gaiety	Aug. 28
The House of Glass	Candler	Sept. 1
Battle Cry of Peace (film)	Vitagraph	Sept. 9
Hit-the-Trail Holliday	Astor	Sept. 13
Ned Wayburn's Town Topics	Century	Sept. 23
The New York Idea	Playhouse	Sept. 28
The Princess Pat	Cort	Sept. 29
Hip Hip Hooray	Hippodrome	Sept. 30
Four Playlets	Bandbox	Oct. 4
Miss Information	Cohan	Oct. 5
Sherlock Holmes	Empire	Oct. 11



Will Rogers and Lois Josephine in "Town Topics."—Century.

THE AU REVOIR TOUR

Being the gravely uttered words of a curtain speech spoken by William Gillette after the last act of "Sherlock Holmes" at the Empire Theatre on Monday night of last week.

I AM really very much ashamed to appear before you this evening, and especially to come out here and talk to you pleasantly like this across the footlights, for I have been shamefully lazy and negligent the past three years. With all that time at my disposal this is only my Second Farewell. It is really shameful. I do not wonder that you feel as you do about it.

I must say it looks as if we Americans can't keep up with the seasoned Farewellers from abroad.

You may not have noticed it, but some little time back I made quite a charming and impressive little address from this same stage, and after the performance of this same play, making a farewell for myself and Sherlock—mixing in some pathos and a few little things like that to help along. That was three years ago, and I haven't done a *thing* since. I *am* ashamed!

There isn't any reason in the world why we can't do as well in the farewell business as any other country on the face of the globe. We have the farewellers and we have the people to say farewell to. Now let's get together and see what we can do about it. As I said, this is only my Second Farewell, but if I can get back here in the Spring that will be one more, and at that rate—if I can only keep it up, I will be up even with my competitors by the Spring of 1922, and by the Winter season of 1937 I'll be well in the lead.

But, of course, you will realize that I can't do all this by myself. There is one thing I need, and that is *you*—your sympathy, your affection, and all those things, but above all your co-operation. These farewells would be very expensive things to give all alone in an empty theatre just for the fun of it. And for that reason it seems to me that audiences should do their part in the noble work of putting our beloved country in the lead in this respect, as she is in so many others of less importance. I hate to talk to you about duty, but there it is—this is your PATRIOTIC DUTY, and I have to tell you about it. And now that I have called your attention to the matter I am sure you will do your share, which is merely to come here and be farewelled to. It won't be for long, and therefore it will cause you very little inconvenience to put everything else aside for the time being and come here every night till about the end of this month. The nights are all that are necessary; we can take care of the matinées. So it is perfectly understood, and it is very nice of you, I am sure, and it will help us along a whole lot.

As I said, it will soon be over, and then perhaps next Spring we'll give you another whack at it for my Third. Therefore, as I shall see you so soon again, I will only say au revoir until tomorrow night.

SKETCHES AND STORIES OF THE STAGE

THE AMERICAN PRODUCER WHO LIVED AT MARLOW

Haddon Chambers Tells Why Charles Frohman's English Friends Chose This Thames Village as the Place for His Memorial.

On a commanding site overlooking the High Street, Marlow-on Thames, the Anglo-American friends of Charles Frohman are going to erect a fountain to the memory of the man who figured so largely in connection with the English-speaking stage for a third of a century. The fountain will be within sight, almost, of the Compleat Angler Hotel, where Mr. Frohman used to stay during his frequent visits to the town, and of the church and graveyard opposite, where he often expressed the wish to be buried.

It was Haddon Chambers who introduced Charles Frohman to the village that was to mean so much to him through all the last years of his life, and Fate, with more regard for the fitness of things than she sometimes shows, ordained that the friend who led him to his beloved retreat should be the last to wave him farewell when all that was mortal of Charles Frohman put out to sea for the last time. For to Mr. Chambers fell the sorrowful mission of making the journey with Mr. Frohman's London manager to Queenstown when the news of the Lusitania tragedy reached London, and of identifying the body of The Chief.

Mr. Chambers is in New York on one of his frequent visits, and the other day in his rooms he talked of Mr. Frohman's Marlow.

"It was fifteen years ago, I should say, that Mr. Frohman first came to see me at Marlow. I was spending my Summers there and he had been staying at Maidenhead. He loved the river and as Marlow is on the Thames and much the same sort of town, only smaller, simpler and more reposeful, I thought he might like it better. So he came to visit me, and from his first glimpse of the place he fell in love with it, and as his knowledge of it ripened he came to look upon it as his spiritual home. After that first visit he never failed to include a stay at Marlow in every trip to England.

"Marlow is a one-street town. There are other streets, of course, but in the High Street Marlow lives and moves and has its being. Up and down this Mr. Frohman used to love to walk, dodging in and out of the stores, where he would purchase unconsidered trifles as an excuse for chatting with the shopkeepers. The simplicity of his manner and his keen interest, humor and sympathy won him many friends, and his arrival was always more or less of an event in the little township.

"He stopped at the Compleat Angler, an old-fashioned inn hard by the river. Just opposite was the church with its inevitable graveyard, and it was here he often said he wanted to be buried, to be near his friends of the High Street. Muriel Kilby, the inn-keeper's daughter, was a special favorite of his. Muriel was a little girl in short dresses when he first saw her; now she is engaged to be married to an officer in the army. A day or two before the Lusitania went down she received a note from Mr. Frohman saying he was on his way to Marlow and would see her soon.

"Clark, the butcher, was another favorite. Clark kills his own meat and Mr. Frohman was always vastly interested in the butcher and his immaculate little shop with its sawdust-covered floor, and its neat rows of carcasses prepared by the hands of this pocket edition of John Bull strong enough to lift an ox. Once Mr. Frohman wrote Clark a letter, and he replied very wittily, saying that if Mr. Frohman would allow him to propose his name for Mayor he would insure his election."

Quite naturally the talk drifted to the war and its effect on the English drama. The question was asked what the ultimate effect was likely to be, whether the war would bring about any great change in form, and Mr. Chambers said:

"So far in London there has been little perceptible change, and I doubt if there will be, especially in form, for the drama is eternal, and while certain subjects may come to the fore, a good play will continue to be a good play and to succeed when adequately presented.

"That is the case now in London. Things are moving along about the same as usual and the plays that are good are making money. There are two American plays that have been on for more than a year—'Peg o' My Heart' and 'Potash and Perlmutter.' There is this difference in affairs at home—the members of the older group of English dramatists are contributing very little to the stage just now. We are all too much involved to find the time or inspiration to write plays. The world drama that is being enacted in Europe is so stupendous, so momentous that the works of our imagination seem to be thrown into the shade and we are unable to concentrate upon them.

"And then, too, we are all trying to help as best we can, and we have little time left to do much writing, or at least writing that requires concentration. Most of the men of my generation are too old to fight, so the only thing left for us to do is to help at home. There is plenty to be done and possible fields of activity are endless. For example, there are the wounded to be visited and cheered in the hospitals; the convalescents to be taken for walks and driven in horse carriages and motor cars which are lent by their owners in generous abundance, and the organization and support of societies for sending tobacco and other comforts to the men at the front. Then, too, there is literary work to be done in the general cause, and in addition some of us have been fortunate enough to find more immediate spheres of activity which I can't well speak of just now.

"When it is all over, I suppose we shall all write again. It is conceivable that some potential playwrights will be sacrificed, and that the stage will thus be a sufferer. But the drama is too vital a thing for anything to retard it for long."

"Will the creation of new values eliminate subjects that were formerly popular as wholly inconsequential, as, for instance, the drawing room play so dear to English audiences?" Mr. Chambers was asked.

"What will be the subject matter of post-bellum drama, who can say?" Mr. Chambers answered. "After your civil war there were many war dramas, just as there has already been a considerable number of this type since the beginning of the present conflict, mostly, curiously enough, in America. Perhaps they will devote themselves to more virile themes than of late years, but that is only a subject for conjecture. I should say it will be much the same after the war as before and now—that a good play, whether drawing room comedy or something more substantial, will succeed when well acted."

"And how will it affect the American stage?"

"It seems to me," said Mr. Chambers, "the American drama doesn't need much help. It is working out its own salvation in its own way. Your playwrights are furnishing most of your plays and sending us a good many, too."



Ice and Snow at the Hippodrome—But Not a Sign of Frost.

TOPPING THE VAUDEVILLE BILLS.

PALACE—Evelyn Nesbit and Jack Clifford in a program of dances; the fashion show presented last week with additional models; Ray Samuels with a new selection of songs; Imhof, Conn and Coreene in "Surgeon Louder, U. S. A."

COLONIAL—Dorothy Jardon singing a group of classical and popular songs; Homer B. Mason and Marguerite Keeler in a one-act playlet, entitled "Married"; Manuel Quiroga, the young Spanish violinist, in a brief recital; Doyle and Dixon, dancers.

ALHAMBRA—Fritzi Scheff in a program of songs made up of numbers she has sung in light and grand operas; Harry Fox and Yansci Dolly in a specialty of song, dance and patter; Craig Campbell, tenor, and the Avon Comedy Four in "The New Teacher."

AMERICAN ROOF—S. Miller Kent and company in H. H. Nicholson's playlet, "Mr. Graves"; the Wilson Brothers in a comedy skit called "Go Out"; Edith Helena, soprano, in a program of songs.

WRITTEN ON THE SCREEN

KNICKERBOCKER.—Tully Marshall and Thomas Jefferson in "The Sable Lorcha"; "The Disciple"; Hale Hamilton in "Her Painted Hero," and Charles Murray in "A Game Old Knight."

GLOBE.—Vernon and Irene Castle in "The Whirl of Life."

STRAND.—"The Chorus Lady."

BROADWAY.—Laura Hope Crewes in "Blackbirds."

EIGHTY-FIRST STREET.—Ethel Barrymore in "The Final Judgment."

PROCTOR'S TWENTY-THIRD STREET.—Daily features.

WEBER'S, also SPOONER'S.—German war pictures.

PLAZA.—Kathryn Osterman in "The Bludgeon."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Valeska Suratt in "The Soul of Broadway."

RIVERSIDE.—"The Little Gypsy."

C. R. MACAULEY, whose cartoons have been printed in various New York papers during the past quarter of a century, has invented an interesting method of reproducing his drawings in motion-pictures. The artist has named the pictures Epic Cartoons, and they will be shown shortly in the picture theatres of the country.

The problem Mr. Macauley had to solve was a method of visualizing every stroke of the pen without the use of thousands of drawings that would take months to make, assemble and photograph. The cartoonist solved the problem and he expects the process, which he has protected by patents, to revolutionize this branch of the industry. He can now work at top speed as though making a rush cartoon for the next edition of a paper. Not only do the pictures move in what is described as a wonderfully lifelike manner, but they cast their shadows as they go.

The management of the Strand Theatre announces the following plays to follow "The Chorus Lady," this week's offering: Blanche Ring in "The Yankee Girl," (Pallas;) Geraldine Farrar in "Carmen," (Lasky;) Mary Pickford in "Madame Butterfly," (Famous Players;) John Barrymore in "The Red Widow," (Famous Players;) Victor Moore in "Chimmie Fadden Out West," (Lasky.)

The list of stars under the Griffith banner now includes besides Douglas Fairbanks and DeWolf Hopper, Helen Ware, Jane Grey, Orrin Johnson, Lillian and Dorothy Gish, Tully Marshall, Robert Harron, Frank Campeau, Sarah Truax, Norma Talmadge, John Emerson, Thomas Jefferson, Paul Gilmore, and Mary Alden. Some of the recent casts of Broadway all-star revivals could not compete with this galaxy of names.

Mary Pickford has been provided with John Luther Long's "Madame Butterfly" for her first screen excursion into Orientalism. So great was her interest in the rôle that when she was informed she was to represent the screen embodiment of Cho-Cho-San she immediately engaged a Japanese maid in order to study her mannerisms, her walk, and her gestures. This little daughter of Nippon is now acting as adviser in chief to Miss Pickford in the matter of selecting her Oriental wardrobe and in the arrangement of her coiffure.

Miss Pickford is frankly apprehensive over her first digression from the type of character she has always presented to the public.

"I feel almost as nervous about Cho-Cho-San as I did about the first picture I ever played in," says Miss Pickford. "When one has been playing a certain type of character almost exclusively, the public almost resents a departure from that particular style of impersonation. Cho-Cho-San is such a universally beloved little personage that I am particularly nervous about the Pickford version of a character that has become familiar to the public through the medium of opera, novel, and play; and if it does not succeed I shall probably commit hari-kari."

After weeks of search, Essanay found one of the extremely few ravens in captivity in the United States for use in its six-act feature photoplay, "The Raven," from George C. Hazleton's romance and novel of Edgar Allan Poe. The bird—a splendid specimen—was obtained from the Milwaukee, Wis., zoo, which possesses one of the best collections of animals in this country. It is said not more than half a dozen ravens are in captivity in the United States, and three of these are the property of the Milwaukee zoo. They are kept in a huge cage, in which also are numerous eagles, and it proved a task of several days to corner one of the ravens.

Essanay deposited $100 to insure the safe return of the bird, but when the company's representative asked the zoo authorities to quote a price on the raven in case of accident or death, they refused to do so, asserting that, because of the rarity of the species, they could not do so and would not permit the raven to be removed under such conditions. So Essanay merely borrowed the bird.

Elsie Janis is the star of "Miss Information" at Cohan's Theatre, but that does not keep her from writing a new serial for the movies. It is to be in eight installments and Miss Janis plans to make it hold many stirring and martial scenes and much of romance and comedy. The Colonial, the civil war, and the Spanish-American war will be some of the periods of American history touched upon. In each Miss Janis will play a girl of the period.

Billie Burke will return today from the Triangle studios in California, where she has been receiving large quantities of legal tender for acting for a picture that will be released soon on the Triangle program. Thomas H. Ince, who directed the making of the picture, wired the New York offices that Miss Burke had exceeded his expectations in her first picture and that he would have retained her for other pictures but for her determination to return to the legitimate stage.

Comes from Los Angeles a yarn that Ince has had himself insured in the sum of $250,000. The tale bears the marks of credibility, inasmuch as business rather than life insurance was the end in view. Some years ago the world was startled by the announced huge amount of the insurance made on the life of Mr. Wanamaker, till the explanation was proffered that merchandising interests so extensive must be protected against the loss that would be caused in the event of the chief executive's demise. The reason for the Ince quarter-million insurance is similar in characters. The overhead expense of the Inceville department of the Triangle film-making activities is not far from $50,000 a week. Any ill that befell the director of it would involve a tremendous readjustment, and it is this contingency of misfortune that the big insurance guards against. Yet Mr. Ince is one of the most forehanded directors in the films. Ince plans always to keep eight plays ahead of the schedule of Ince productions at the Knickerbocker Theatre. In other words, there are always eight completed new features in his film vaults or else on the way in the custody of the express companies from the coast to New York.

MINUTE VISITS IN THE WINGS

It seems hardly fair to go so far into the past, but Natalie Alt, the charming prima donna of "The Girl Who Smiles" at the Longacre, made her first appearance on the New York stage as one of the four young women in "The London Follies." You didn't see "The London Follies"? Probably not—only a few did, for it was one of those gems like "The Passing of the Idle Rich" and O. U. Bean's production of "The Aztec Romance" that glitter for the briefest space before they are snatched away.

That was a memorable night at Weber's when a band of young men and women attired in Pierrot and Pierrette costumes came out on the stage and sang songs and spoke pieces to a bewildered audience that wanted to be kind but ended up by being almost obstreperous.

But that is another story; this is about Miss Alt, who long ago lived down her unlucky début. As a matter of fact, Miss Alt was attractive that fatal night—the memory of her great eyes pleading for mercy seems to linger—but one was scarcely prepared to see her burst forth a full prima donna a few years later in "Adele." She did just that, as many who saw her in that dainty "comedy with music" will remember.

Miss Alt is a New York girl. She was educated in the schools here, and as a girl decided that she would do something with her voice. When she was ready to begin she sang for Nahan Franko, who introduced her to Mr. Conried, then Director of the Metropolitan. Mr. Conried placed Miss Alt in the Metropolitan school, where she spent two years in study. But she was only a member of the chorus, and, restless for larger experience, she got a position as a church singer in a Montclair choir. She sang there a year or more and then decided to get a job in a New York church choir.

Then she discovered a curious situation—she found that most young women singing in New York churches were married, and that unmarried singers were more or less forwned upon. At least, that was the way it seemed to Miss Alt, who next turned to the stage. Her first engagement was with one of the "Little Nemo" companies. She toured a season in this musical comedy, and then returned to New York for her memorable adventure at Weber's. Followed a brief engagement in "Jumping Jupiter," one of Richard Carle's pieces, brief because it failed, and after that a year at the Park as understudy for Ina Claire in "The Quaker Girl."

Then came Miss Alt's big chance. She was engaged by Joseph Bickerton to sing the title rôle in "Adele," Mr. Bickerton's contract read that he should provide a cast for the operetta that met the approval of the management of the theatre. The management objected to Miss Alt, not for any specific reason beyond the fact that she was new and comparatively unknown. But Mr. Bickerton was adamant. He said that Miss Alt would be the prima donna or there would be no "Adele." He carried his point, and with the recollection of Miss Alt's delightful performance one is tempted to confirm Mr. Bickerton's estimate and to say that without her there would have been no "Adele"—or, at least, none half so alluring.

***

SHELLY HULL, who has been added to the cast of Edgar Selwyn's "Rolling Stones" at the Harris Theatre, has generally eluded the snares of the interviewer, although he has been playing important parts for a number of years. Here, at last, is the truth about Mr. Hull.

He is one of three sons of William Hull, for many years dramatic editor of The Louisville Courier-Journal. His elder brother is Howard Hull, husband and manager of Margaret Anglin; his younger brother is Henry Hull, who has won some distinction in the companies of Margaret Anglin, Guy Bates Post, and Ralph Kellard.

It was as a party to the famous "Florodora" sextet that Mr. Hull began his stage career. He remained with that organization for two years. His next two years were with Henrietta Crosman in "Sweet Kitty Bellairs," under management of David Belasco. This was followed by appearances in the dramatization of "The Crossing," "The College Widow," and with George Ober's company. From 1906-07 he played varied rôles at the Castle Square Theatre Stock in Boston. Again came some miscellaneous characterizations as George Preston in "Glorious Betsy" with Mary Mannering and Phil Jordan in "The Great Divide."

In 1909 he appeared with Guy Bates Post in the Fiske production of "The Bridge," by Rupert Hughes. An engagement in "The Fortune Hunter" followed. A brief engagement with Mrs. Pat Campbell in "The Foolish Virgin" gave way then to one in the Manhattan Company with Mrs. Fiske, the play being "The New Marriage." At this point began his work for Frohman management with Marie Doro in "Electricity."

He played Bayard Ducles in "What Ails You?", Richard Wilson in the American tryout of Elizabeth Baker's "Chains;" and Viscount Farncombe in "The Mind-the-Paint Girl." This latter part started a long engagement as leading man opposite Billie Burke, which included parts in "The Amazons," "The Land of Promise," and "Jerry."

THE REICHER PROGRAM

EMANUEL REICHER, the German actor who has taken the Garden Theatre for the season, makes this statement of its program:

"When I was playing as a guest in America about fifteen years ago, several actors and friends of literature to whom my intimate relationship with the aspirations of dramatic art were well known, approached me with the request that I give a representation of Ibsen's 'Ghosts' with an American cast. Therefore I resolved to stay in New York a month longer than I had intended to. I succeeded in producing the drama, and the performance created such enthusiasm that the friends of the modern development of the dramatic art begged me to stay in New York, and assured me that as the manager of similar performances I would have a field of action large enough to satisfy my ambition and my artistic aspirations, and also to further my practical interests. Although I was attracted by the idea, and would have liked to comply with the request of my friends, all the more as I had always been much attracted by and deeply interested in this country, it was nevertheless impossible for me to remain here. I was bound by contracts in Europe and, being a father of a family, I hesitated to give up a safe and very lucrative position in order to carry out a plan which though promising was largely speculative.

"Today the situation has changed. Suddenly this most unfortunate European war has freed me from all engagements.

"I have come back to America, accompanied by my daughter, Hedwig Reicher, who, as is well known, is a member of the American stage and able to assist me in my work. Now, after fifteen years, I find that my old friends, as well as the new generation, have still the same longing for serious and true art. I am now at liberty to do what has been asked of me and would take pleasure in giving my services to the good cause. I have promised my friends to create an independent stage in this city, which, like the former 'Theatre Libre' of Antoine in Paris, the 'Freie Buehne' of Otto Brahm in Berlin and the 'Artistic Theatre' of Stanislavski in Moscow, will be open to all lovers of real art who do not go to the theatre for mere pleasure, but feel in their hearts a longing to respond to the call of earnest art. To attain this aim the stage must be wholly independent of the favor or displeasure of the public and the press.

"Since the issuance of my first prospectus last year I had the fortune to secure the support by means of subscriptions of many lovers of the drama, but only two performances were given, 'Elga,' by Gerhart Hauptmann, with Miss Hedwig Reicher in the title rôle, and 'John Gabriel Borkmann,' by Henrik Ibsen, in which I made my first appearance in this country. Both productions were received by the public and the press with great approval. Last year I had the greatest difficulty in finding a theater for special evening performances, but for the coming season I secured the Garden Theatre and engaged a large company of artists, the complete cast to be announced shortly.

"The repertoire, announced annually in advance, will include the most worthy plays of the period. American writers are earnestly invited to contribute to this list. In the first series, now announced, several new American dramatists are represented by interesting contributions. Plays of historical importance will be produced for the first time in the English language and others for the first time in the United States.

"The Modern Stage makes its chief appeal to those interested in the presentation of notable plays with a company of artists, carefully selected and directed, where the company and not its individual members dominate. It is the purpose of the founder to create a repertoire company which shall be used to present plays of every nation, when those plays meet the highest ideal of literature and drama. There will be no general box office sale. Admission is by previous subscription only."

The plays to be seen this season at the Garden are Björnson's "When the New Wine Blooms," Hauptmann's "The Weavers," von Hoffmansthal's "Madonna Dianora," Ibsen's "Rosmersholm," Tchekov's "Unkle Vanja," a three-act comedy by Zoe Atkins, and one-act plays by Theodore Dreiser, David Pinski, and Percival Wilde.

Announcing the Score.

William Courtenay, Robert Fisher, and lots of the other principals of "Under Fire" are great ball fans. There were matinees of the war play at the Hudson Tuesday and Wednesday, which prohibited them from standing at a bulletin board, so this clever method of announcing the score was resorted to: It was arranged that Boston's score should be told by the number of German shells exploded in front of the trench in the third act, while the score of the Phillies was given in the answering shots.

INTRODUCING NUTTY

THEY call him Nutty or Benny at the Gaiety, and he answers to either name, for on the stage he is Nutty Beemer, and in real life he is Benny Sweeney—diminutive, freckled, his mouth brimming with teeth of ivory and gold. Benny is a native of Hog Hill, Yonkers, and a Broadway actor, and proud of both facts. Those who have seen "Young America" will remember him as Art Simpson's friend; those who have not should be informed that he gives a bully performance as a young urchin who, with Art, in the person of Percy Helton, and the dog Jasper form an invincible and irresistible trio.

Benny Sweeney belongs to the realistic school of acting. All he would have to do to make up for his part would be to take off his coat and shoes and stockings, roll up his trousers and step on, for, although he is 29 years old, he doesn't look a day older than 15. Think of it—29 and the father of three babies, whose pictures adorn the edge of his dressing room mirror.

It was only a little while ago that Benny Sweeney was working in a carpet factory in Yonkers. He was a weaver, who worked from 7 o'clock in the morning to 5:30 in the afternoon, and when he had a good week he made as high as $22. And now for an hour's work a day he gets a regular actor's salary. Quite naturally he is enthusiastic about Art and isn't interested in Commerce.

"What do I think about acting?" Benny replied the other day when the question was asked him. And then he went on to give his opinion in a patois characteristic of Hog Hill and similar communities, but impossible to indicate through the rigid medium of typewriter and linotype:

"Pretty soft, I say, pretty soft. I used to get from $18 to $22 a week in the carpet factory working nine and a half hours a day, and now I get a regular salary for working an hour.

"I worked in the factory for ten years. A friend of mine had a theatre in Yonkers and I was a property man. When he put on the play 'Just Boys' he gave me a part something like this. Sam Harris and George Cohan saw me in the show and asked me how I'd like to have a regular job on Broadway, and you bet I grabbed it.

"I was born on Hog Hill, and I still live there. Just now I'm interested in politics. A friend of mine is running for Alderman, and when I'm not acting I'm canvassing for him."

"Benny is the nicest little soul," said one of the young women of the company a little later. "We were afraid at first he might be a bit of a pest, but he's not at all. Instead, he's thoughtful and sunshiny, and we all love him."

Burton Holmes's Record.

Burton Holmes's coming season will be his twenty-third as a lecturer on travel. During this period he and his associates, Oscar Bennett Depue and Louis Francis Brown, have traveled more than two and a half million miles over the entire globe. Out of more than 3,000 lecture dates Mr. Holmes has missed only three—one on account of a blizzard and two because of illness.

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THE BIRTH OF A NATION
Most Stupendous Dramatic Spectacle the Brain of Man Has Yet Visioned and Revealed.
From Thomas Dixon's "The Clansman"
18,000 People—3,000 Horses
8 Mos. to Produce—Cost $500,000
OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT
THE BIRTH OF A NATION positively will NOT be seen in any other theatre during its season run at the Liberty.
Direction EPOCH PRODUCING CORPORATION, H. E. AITKEN, Pres.

BELASCO West 44 St. Evs. at 8:30. Matinees Thurs. & Sat. 2:30
"WEALTH OF FUN — VERY AMUSING."—Times.
DAVID BELASCO presents
THE BOOMERANG
BY WINCHELL SMITH and VICTOR MAPES

CANDLER THEATRE, West 42d St. Tel. 6344 Bryant. Evs., 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15.
"HERE IS A WONDERFUL PLAY"
THE HOUSE OF GLASS
With MARY RYAN and THE GREAT ALL-AMERICAN CAST
AROUSES AUDIENCES TO A PITCH OF ENTHUSIASM UNEQUALED IN YEARS.
Orch. Seats, $1.50 & $2—500 GOOD SEATS 1st Balc., 50, 75c, $1

New Amsterdam THEATRE, WEST 42D ST.
KLAW & ERLANGER, ...MANAGERS
BEGINNING MONDAY, NOV. 1 SEATS THURS., OCT. 28
KLAW & ERLANGER PRESENT THE MUSICAL GLOBE-TROT
AROUND THE MAP
Book & Lyrics by CHS. McLellan. Music by Herman Finck.
AFTER THE PLAY VISIT THE DANSE DE FOLLIES Atop the New Amsterdam Theatre. "MEETING PLACE OF THE WORLD."
Ziegfeld MIDNIGHT Frolic
24 MOST BEAUTIFUL WOMEN IN WORLD.

Fulton 46 St. West of Bway. Bryant 700. Evs. 8:25. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:25.
ESTATE of HENRY B. HARRIS, Mgr.
SOME BABY
THE SEASON'S FUNNIEST PLAY
LAST WEEK
OPENING TUESDAY, OCT. 26th
H. H. FRAZEE ANNOUNCES
SHERMAN WAS RIGHT
A New Farce by FRANK MANDEL.
SEATS READY THURSDAY.

HARRIS THEATRE Special
THURSDAY AFTERNOON Oct. 21 AT 2:30
Also Afternoons of Oct. 22, 25, 26
BISPHAM AND HIS COMPANY
BEETHOVEN
SEATS NOW AT BOX OFFICE 50c to $2

Plays may come and plays may go but
Rolling Stones
Keeps rolling on at the Harris Theatre, W. 42d St.
Evs., 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15.
SEATS 8 WEEKS IN ADVANCE.

One new play remains—ONLY ONE
Under Fire
By ROI COOPER MEGRUE
Direction SELWYN & CO.
Without noise—
Without horror
But
With thrills—
With comedy—
With romance
—WITH—
WM. COURTENAY AND A GREAT CAST.
See the Free Exhibition of European War Trophies in the lobby of the Theatre.
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Mgmt. Estate of Henry B. Harris.
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HAD A BOY
LOVED A BOY
WANTED A BOY
THEN GO AND
SEE YOUNG AMERICA
COHAN & HARRIS'S
AT THE GAIETY BROADWAY 46TH ST.
"The—play—that—makes—men—boys—again."

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HITTHE TRAIL HOLLIDAY
WITH FRED NIBLO AS "BILLY HOLLIDAY"

B. F. KEITH'S PALACE BROADWAY AND 47TH STREET
Mat. Daily at 2 25, 50, 75c. 2,000 CHOICE SEATS, 50c.
EVERY NIGHT 25, 50, 75c, $1, $1.50 1,000 ORCHESTRA SEATS, $1.00.
TWO BIG CONCERTS SUNDAY. BEGIN'G MON. MAT., OCT. 18TH.
THE GREATEST WHIRLWIND DANCERS IN AMERICA.
EVELYN NESBIT and JACK CLIFFORD
IN THEIR ORIGINAL SONGS AND DANCES.
HARRY BREEN THE RAPID-FIRE SONG WRITER. | Ten Eyck & Wiley Series of Poses and Classic Dances.
RAY SAMUELS THE BLUE STREAK OF VAUDEVILLE. | IMHOF, CONN & COREENE In "SURGEON LOUDER, U. S. A." | LYONS & YOSCO THE HARPIST AND THE SINGER.
EVEREST'S NOVELTY CIRCUS. | THE FLYING MARTINS.
SECOND WEEK OF SENSATIONAL SENSE STIRRING SUCCESS.
LUXURY AND BEAUTY MADE INTO ENTERTAINMENT.
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FEATURING: EMILIE LEA.
TWENTY FAIREST MODELS IN THE WORLD.
$1,000,000 in JEWELS, GOWNS, FURS, SPORT CLOTHES, LINGERIE, NEGLIGEE, HATS, BOOTS, AND EVERYTHING THAT SMART WOMEN WITH UNLIMITED PURSES CHOOSE FROM.
5th AVE.'S WEALTH IN A RIOT OF RICHNESS.
New Standards of Magnificence—New Standards of Loveliness.
ABOVE ALL, A SUPERB GIRL SHOW—SEE THE GEM SLAVE, PRINCESS OLGALONOVA OF PETROGRAD, WEARING $750,000 IN PRECIOUS STONES.

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PHONE 6800 COL. EVES. 8:15 MATS. TUESDAY-THURS & SAT. 2:15
THE ONLY CONTINENTAL MUSIC HALL IN AMERICA.
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ONE BIG SCENE AFTER ANOTHER, EMBELLISHED WITH LOVELY GIRLS, TUNEFUL MUSIC, CLEVER COMEDIANS.
NED WAYBURN'S TOWN TOPICS
MUSIC BY HAROLD ORLOB. BOOK BY H. B. SMITH, T. J. GRAY, AND R. B. SMITH.
"A DAUGHTER CAN TAKE HER MOTHER TO SEE IT."—EVE. SUN.
ALL STAR CONCERT TONIGHT 25c to $1.50 NEW ACTS NO REPEATERS
SMOKE IF YOU LIKE
TUESDAY AND THURSDAY MATINEES 25c TO $1.00.

VITAGRAPH 7TH THRONGED WEEK
THEATRE-B'WAY & 44TH ST.
The GREAT PATRIOTIC PHOTO SPECTACLE
Twice To-day (SUNDAY) & Every Day 2:30 & 8:30
J. STUART BLACKTON and ALBERT SMITH Present
"THE GREATEST WAR DRAMA EVER FILMED."—N. Y. American.
BASED ON HUDSON MAXIM'S "DEFENSELESS AMERICA"
THE BATTLE CRY of PEACE
WRITTEN BY J. STUART BLACKTON
FEATURING CHARLES RICHMAN
VITAGRAPHED BY WILFRID NORTH
30,000 SOLDIERS—AEROPLANES—SEA PLANES
SUBMARINES—BATTLESHIPS—DREADNOUGHTS—ARTILLERY, Etc.
SPECIAL SCHOOL CHILDREN'S MATINEE NEXT SATURDAY MORNING AT 11 O'CLOCK.
SPECIAL PRICES: Entire Orch., 50c., Entire Balc., 25c.
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"A CALL TO ARMS AGAINST WAR."

MR. AND MRS.
VERNON CASTLE
Are Now in New York.
This Time on the Screen,
GLOBE THEATRE
TONIGHT AT 8:20.
IN A NEW PHOTO-DRAMA ROMANCE entitled
"THE WHIRL OF LIFE,"
IN 6 ACTS.
And thereafter every Sunday, Matinee and Night. Also special matinee performances Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Friday at 2:30 o'clock.
25c, 50c, 75c, $1.00.
Note: Montgomery & Stone in "CHIN CHIN" every evening and Wed. and Sat. Matinees.

F. F. PROCTOR'S
—BIG CONCERTS TO-DAY—
5th Ave. B'way & 28 St. | Volant, "The Color Sea," Maurice Burkhardt, Lill Hawthorne, Jimmie Rosen & Co., many othe. Cont. 11-11.
23RD ST. Near 6th Av. | "The Circular Stair Case," with Eugenia Besserer, "Diam. from the Sky," Nature Studies, others.
58TH ST. Near 3d Av. | 5 Antwerp Girls, Thanhouser Kid, Star Jefferson Trio, Cummins & Sheehan, Kelly & Drake. Cont. 11-11.
125TH ST. Lex. Av. | Walsh, Lynch & Co., Kenny & Hollis, Tom Mahoney, Phillips' 4, Pickard's Seals, Follis Sisters & Ray, othe.
LONGACRE W. 48 St. Ev. 8:20. POP. MATS. WED. & SAT.
THE SEASON'S MUSICAL COMEDY TRIUMPH
THE GIRL WHO SMILES
By the Authors of "ALMA," "ADELE," etc.
85 W. 23rd St. European War Heroes Kinemacolor Hourly.
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Admis'n 25c Sunday

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Latest, Most Complete. Made Under Army Supervisions. Positively Most Wonderful Moving Pictures Ever Filmed. Showing Miles of Fight Sensations, not Marching! and including the Recapture of Przemysl.
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CENTURY THEATRE, Central Park West and 62d St.
TO-DAY, 3:30 P. M. SEATS FREE.

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TWENTY-FIVE CENTS buys a fine reserved Orchestra seat at any matinee except Saturday.

Evenings,—the same price takes you into the theatre,—but your seat is in the gallery.

FIFTY CENTS (afternoons except Saturdays) buys the *best* seat in the Orchestra.

ONE DOLLAR is the price of the *best* Orchestra seats Evenings and Saturday Matinees.

TWO DOLLARS pays for a seat in the first two rows of the balcony.

But—

Whether you pay 25c or $2.00 you will see the best plays you have ever looked at—with a fine orchestra of 40 pieces playing an accompaniment of specially written music.

As for the plays for this week, there are two of the most remarkable dramas yet offered anywhere. Thomas H. Ince presents W. S. Hart in a soul-stirring, gripping drama of the West—"THE DISCIPLE"—a tale so compelling that New York must talk of it.

And—

Then there is a tense enthralling Griffith production—"THE SABLE LORCHA" with Tully Marshall and Thomas Jefferson—a mysterious tale of a Chinese trading ship—and weird adventures of a learned man who fell among thieves. Your attention will not wander—we guarantee that.

Then for comedy Hale Hamilton in "HER PAINTED HERO"—and Charles Murray in "A GAME OLD KNIGHT"—two rip-roaring farce comedies.

KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE
Broadway and 38th St.
Every Afternoon and Evening.

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MANAGEMENT CHARLES DILLINGHAM
TWICE DAILY SECURE SEATS IN ADVANCE. FOUR BOX OFFICES NOW OPEN.
"IT'S THE CRAZE!!"
HIP HIP HOORAY
Orville Harrold, Belle Storey, Nat Wills, Arthur Deagon, Chas. T. Aldrich, 200 Others
"GET THE 'HIP' HABIT"
HIP HIP HOORAY
SOUSA AND HIS BAND. ONE HUNDRED OTHER NOVELTIES
"IT'S A WHALE—AND ALL FOR $1.50"
HOORAY
THE SENSATIONAL ICE BALLET
200 PRETTY GIRLS "ON ICE"
1500 GOOD RESERVED SEATS AT EVERY PERFORM'CE 50c
EVERY NIGHT (and Sat. Mat.) BEST SEATS $1.50
WORLD'S BIGGEST SHOW AT THE LOWEST PRICE
DAILY MATINEE BEST SEATS $1.00 (Except Sat.)
TO-NIGHT THIRD BRILLIANT CONCERT SOUSA AND HIS BAND
Virginia Root, Soprano, Together with THE FOLLOWING "HIP HIP HOORAY" STARS BELLE STOREY and NAT WILLS THE MARIMBAS and ORVILLE HARROLD
TO-NIGHT $1.00 BEST SEATS


WILLIAM FOX PRESENTS VALESKA SURATT in The Soul of Broadway
ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St. & Irv. Pl. MATINEES, 10c NIGHTS, 15c
FOUR DAYS, BEGINNING TODAY.
TRIUMPHANT DEBUT OF FILM'S FAIR FASHION PLATE
A Resistlessly and Superlatively Great Moving Picture, which combines a Superbly Splendid and Gorgeous Eye-Feast of Dress
DIFFERENT GOWN EVERY 40 FEET OF FILM.
150 Costumes whose Bizarre Beauty and Daring Make Every Beholder Gasp in Amazed Wonder.
RIOT OF TONE, HUE, COLOR. HERBERT BRENON
Conceived and Created by
MATS. 10-15c. NIGHTS, 15-25c. RIVERSIDE BROADWAY & 96TH ST.
TODAY, MONDAY, TUESDAY, and WEDNESDAY.
DOROTHY BERNARD in "THE LITTLE GYPSY"
Miss Bernard will appear in person at 3 o'clock today and at 9 o'clock all four nights.
COMING—THEDA BARA in "CARMEN"

YORKVILLE 86TH ST. & 3d AVE. BURLESQUE
Entirely New Show Every Week
2 Great Vaudeville Concerts Today! At 2:15 and 8:15—15c., 25c., 35c., 50c. Beginning Tomorrow Afternoon.
BLUE RIBBON BELLES
The Season's Greatest Offering! Daily Mats. 15c to 50c. Nights 15c to 75c. Smoking Permitted in All Parts of House.

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Andrew Carnegie, Pres. Louis Koemmenich, Cond.
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THE MESSIAH
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THE CREATION and a Short Modern Work
Subscriptions now being filled at Box Office, Carnegie Hall
Any Two Eve. Concerts, $3.50 to $1. 2 Evening Concerts...$5.00 to $1.50. All Concerts .....$7.00 to $2.00.

B. F. KEITH'S COLONIAL 82d St., B'way. CONCERTS today 2:15-8:15. Beg. Mon., Oct. 18. MATINEE DAILY.
The Beautiful Broadway Star.
DOROTHY JARDON
In Selection of Character Songs.
HOMER B. MASON & MARGUERITE KEELER
Those Favorite Players, in "MARRIED."
QUIROGA The Young Spanish Violinist.
"THE BRIDE SHOP"
Featuring Andrew Tombes.
DOYLE & DIXON—BILLY GOULD
Kerville Family. | Adonis & Dog. | Phyllis Fell
B. F. KEITH'S ALHAMBRA 126 St., 7th Av. CONCERTS To-Day, 2:15-8:15. Beg. Mon., Oct. 18. MATINEE DAILY.
The Brilliant Viennese Prima Donna,
FRITZI SCHEFF
"That Irresistible Couple."
HARRY FOX & YANSCI DOLLY
Craig Campbell—Avon Comedy Four
Williams & Wolfus, Harry Hayward & Co. Arco Bros., Ward & Cullen, Corio & Dinus.

Cort 48th St., East of Broadway. Phone Bryant 44. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30 Wed. Mat. 50c. to $1.50.
4th RECORD BREAKING WEEK
in "THE HOUSE OF HITS."
"Best comic opera in years."
—Charles Darnton, Eve. World.
JOHN CORT Presents A NEW THREE ACT COMIC OPERA
BOOK AND LYRICS By HENRY BLOSSOM MUSIC By VICTOR HERBERT
THE PRINCESS PAT
WITH
Eleanor Painter

LEXINGTON THEATRE, 51st St. & Lex. Av. Phone Plaza 6116.
Prices: Evenings, 25c, 50c, 75c & $1. Mats. Tues. Thurs. & Sat. 25c & 50c.
Week Starting TOMORROW NIGHT AT 8:30.
SELWYN AND COMPANY Present
Twin Beds
By Salisbury Field & Margaret Mayo.
58TH WEEK IN NEW YORK.
Today—2 BIG VAUDEVILLE CONCERTS

STANDARD THEATRE, B'way & 90th St. Phone River. 42.
Prices: Evs. 25c to $1. Sat. Mats., 25c to 75c. Bargain Mats. Tues. & Thurs., 25c & 50c.
Week Starting TO-MORROW NIGHT AT 8:30.
MR. CYRIL MAUDE
IN HIS TRIUMPH "GRUMPY"
Is Your Name on the Subscription List? Week Oct. 25th—"THE SHOW SHOP."

STANDARD THEATRE Broadway & 90th St.
TO-DAY at 3 P. M. and 8:30 P. M.
AFTERNOON.....25c. and 50c.
NIGHT.....25c., 50c. and 75c.
Return Engagement of the Highly Artistic, the Original and World Famous Conductor
GIUSEPPE CREATORE AND HIS BAND OF 50
TWO EXTRAORDINARY PROGRAMS.

Mme. Emilia Bernabo
Soprano.
1000 SEATS AT 25c and 50c.

YORK 118th St., Near Lenox Ave. Phone Morningside 1356.
Evs. 25 to $1. Sat. Mat. 25 to 75c
Bargain Mats. Tues. & Thurs., 25c & 50c
Week Starting TOMORROW NIGHT AT 8:20.
H. H. FRAZEE Presents
"A PAIR OF SIXES"
By EDWARD PEPLE.
Is Your Name on the Subscription List? Week Oct. 25, "THE LAW of the LAND"
To-day—Continuous Vaudeville, 1 to 11.

COLUMBIA B'WAY AND 47TH ST. BURLESQUE
ENTIRELY NEW SHOW EVERY WEEK
An Unbroken Record of Success has created a regular capacity clientele for Columbia Burlesque—Even the crowds are interesting!
2 BIG CONCERTS Today At 2:15, 15c, 25c, 50c. At 8:15, 25c, 50c, 75c.
Com. Tomorrow Aft'n, Another Corking Good Show

THE SMILING BEAUTIES
4 Stars—and then some! Harry K. Morton, Joe Emerson, Zella Russell, June Mills. A dozen other principals and a Typical Broadway Chorus.
Twice Daily Pop. Prices. Smoking.

STRAND B'way, 47th St. Noon to 11:30, 10, 15, 25, 50c.
Superb Program N. Y.'s Photo Play Palace.
To-day and All Week, "The Chorus Lady"
ALL STAR CAST.
Strand Orch. and Soloists.
Next Week—Blanche Ring in "The Yankee Girl."

LOEW'S AMERICAN ROOF Atop American Theatre, 42d St. & 8th Ave.
EVERY EVE. at 8:15
S. MILLER KENT & CO., WILSON BROS., 10 Other Features.
ENCLOSED HEATED COMFORTABLE
All Seats Reserved, 25c-35c-50c.

BROOKLYN AMUSEMENTS.
MONTAUK Direct from Six Months in New York.
SELWYN & CO. PRESENT
THE SHOW SHOP
By James Forbes, Author of "The Chorus Lady"
Prices That Never Change! EVES. & SAT. MAT. 25c to $1 WED. MAT. POP. PRICES 25c to 50c NO HIGHER!
with GEORGE SYDNEY and ZELDA SEARS
Next Week....THE SONG OF SONGS

MAJESTIC Beg. Mon., Oct. 18. Evs. & Sat. Mat. 25c to $1. Wed. Mat. 25 & 50 cts.
Lillian McCarthy, Granville Barker, and Percy Burton Present
Bernard Shaw's Famous Fable Play,
ANDROCLES and the LION
Preceded by Anatole France's Comedy,
The Man Who Married a Dumb Wife
Granville Barker's Productions
With London Co., including O. P. Higgie. Direct from Wallack's Theatre, N. Y.

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CONCERTS TO-DAY 2:15, 8:15
"The Perfect Playhouse."
Starting Mon. Matinee Oct. 18, World's Greatest Show Woman,
GERTRUDE HOFFMANN
in her Magnificent Production of Max Reinhardt's Masterpiece of Oriental Symbolism,
"SUMURUN" a Wordless Play in 3 Scenes.
MR. and MRS. JIMMIE BARRY
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WILLIAM A. BRADY (Ltd.) Presents
SINNERS
Nxt Wk. "Kick In," with Richard Bennett.

THE MOVIE SPENDTHRIFT'S SEARCH FOR ATMOSPHERE

THE wild chase of motion picture directors for local color and atmospheric detail if trailed by the average layman would be the source within a few months of a wider education than the average Cook's tourist gleans in a year of constant travel. Trailing the atmospheric detail and local color to their lair constitutes a formidable effort on the part of the men who stage the big movie dramas one sees upon entering the Bijou Dream, Idle Hour, and Nickelodeon.

Any one who saw "Trilby" must have wondered how the night scenes of Paris were faked. If they solved the problem at all, they were wrong, for the Equitable Company sent a camera man to Paris, with credentials from the State Department that secured him and his camera permission to focus the principal boulevards during their busy hours. The street and interior scenes in this same picture, wherein Trilby and Svengali are supposedly in Rumania, were taken on the plains of Staten Island, with real denizens of Bleecker, Delancey, and Mulberry Streets as the principal decorative elements.

In "The Fisher Girl," in which the Equitable Corporation is offering Muriel Ostriche, two location experts went to Block Island, where they spent two weeks prevailing upon the local fisher folks to take active part in the production. They did so at $10 per participation, which included the use of their families, huts, and fishing paraphernalia.

Webster Cullison, one of the Equitable's producing geniuses, is at Martinique, in the French West Indies, where, on the very edge of Mont Pelée, he will stage many scenes in "The Labyrinth," in which rugged coast lines, jagged rocks, and abysmal mountain pits are to blend in with Gail Kane's romantic acting.

Charles Seay is in Washington taking scenes in the halls of Congress, the Capitol, White House grounds, Federal, Treasury and other buildings. These scenes are backgrounds for "The Senator," with Charles Ross playing the title rôle, and which Triumph Films will release early in December. It was necessary for Equitable to send a man, referred to by the office as "fixer," to Washington in advance to arrange details and secure permits. When "The Senator" is finally seen on the screen residents of Boise, Idaho; Valdosta, Ga., and other distant towns can take a personally conducted tour of the nation's Capitol and see a modern drama for the one price of admission.

When Thomas A. Wise selected Paul Armstrong's "Blue Grass" for his appearance on the screen, and half the picture was complete, the quandary of securing proper race track detail confronted the director. The big Summer meet was on at Saratoga Springs and thither went Wise and his thirty supporting players. After due process of "getting in good" a race was run one morning at sunrise, the usual clocking hour, and Blue Grass, the movie horse, beat out some of the foremost thoroughbreds at the track. Result—a perfectly good punch was gotten with real race track atmosphere and true-to-life types of touts, jockeys, exercising boys and owners.

Eighteen principals and fifty extra players, all in evening dress, wended their way to Bayside, L. I., several weeks ago, and on the lawn of the palatial residence of Alfred A. Aarons, on Wright Avenue, a lawn fête was staged. The entire lawn, covering half a block, was hung and festooned with vari-colored lanterns. Gorgeously dressed women flitted from table to table serving crippled soldiers—numberless privates and officers from Fort Totten. It was a big scene in a picture that will be released soon. It required four days of work by fifteen builders to put the lawn in proper shape, yet the scene is shown on the screen but an instant.

In "The Fisher Girl," Charles Seay bought, dynamited and scuttled a fishing schooner that had lain in the harbor of Block Island for two years. It was past its usefulness and was more a nuisance than a benefit to the colony. Yet when Seay tried to rid the harbor of it, the former owner suddenly discovered that he was going to use it again and demanded payment in the sum of $100 before he would permit of its destruction.

Walter McNamara, who staged "Human Cargoes," engaged thirteen tough looking characters from the east side for a mob scene, and before he reached the scene where the big fight was to be staged the gang had fallen out over a game of cards and half the gang had chased the other half off.

A train of nine cars and an engine was recently engaged for four hours from the New York Central to be used in a sensational railroad scene. John Ince, who directed the scene, made the arrangements himself with the railroad company. The total bill read:

Nine private cars at $50	$450.00
45 miles at 15c. per mile each	60.75
Victualling one diner	47.60
	$558.35

Add to this several hundred dummies or supernumeraries at $3 per day, fifteen principals ranging from $10 to $50 a day and the star, at perhaps $1,500 a week, and an idea may be had of the expense involved in only one scene.

For filming scenes in Essanay's six-act feature, "The Raven," adapted by George C. Hazelton from Edgar Allan Poe's poem, an exact reproduction of Poe's home, built shortly after the revolutionary period in Fordham, was erected in the Essanay studio yard. An architect was sent to Fordham to draw plans and sketches of the house, which is still standing. Warda Howard, Henry B. Walthall, and Ernest Maupain are some of the principal players who are acting for the picture.

John T. Kelly, one of the favorites of the Weberfields days, has joined the movie brigade. He is a member of the Vitagraph staff of players, and with Kate Price will be starred in Irish pictures.

"Mr. Crex of Monte Carlo" is one of the photo play on which work is being rushed in the Lasky studios at Hollywood. It is being produced under the direction of Frank Reicher, and Carlyle Blackwell is playing the rôle of the young American. The stage of the studio has been transformed into a gambling saloon that is a replica of the Casino at Monte Carlo.

Dorothy Bernard, who appears in the rôle of Lady Babbie in the William Fox production of "The Little Gypsy," from the scenario by Walter Dare, which will be presented at the Academy of Music today, is a daughter of the stage. She was born at Port Elisabeth, South Africa, nineteen years ago. At the outbreak of the Boer war her father decided to move into Johannesburg. The journey was a perilous one. Even little Dorothy's wails failed to induce the Boer farmers to sell Mr. Bernard food when they discovered he was a British settler. At last Johannesburg was reached and a famished, half dead baby was rushed to the hospital. Fortunately for the stage the spark of life was not extinct in little Dorothy, and she was nursed back to health amid the roar of big guns and the rattle of rifles.

Since that time Miss Bernard has traveled all over the English-speaking world appearing in stellar rôles. She is the youngest emotional actress acting for the screen.

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Special Dinner at $1.50 a Cover

All the skill and experience of Rector's unsurpassed cuisine is fully expressed in this special dinner at $1.50 a cover. Served in the Ballroom de Luxe, from 6 to 9. Faultless service. Pleasant surroundings. High Class Entertainment. Music. Dancing.

Dancing on Two Uncrowded Floors

All-Star Cabaret Best Dancing Acts

BROADWAY, 48TH ST. AND 7TH AVENUE.

A Real Pleasure

A real pleasure and one you will wonder you have not taken advantage of before—Sunday dinner at Shanley's

A concert of twenty unequalled acts—evenings seven to one.

An attractive place for a well served luncheon—seven courses—75c. (Music)

SHANLEY'S
Broadway 43rd to 44th St.

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Columbus Ave. and 81st St., New York City.

A "Home Hotel" of superior appointment. The spacious dining rooms and 400 sleeping rooms have been reopened after an expenditure of an enormous sum in remodeling, redecorating and refurnishing.

Cuisine and service of the highest standard. Average charge per entree, thirty-five cents. Restaurant prices fifty per cent. less than elsewhere.

RATES

Room with use of Bath.....$1.00
Room with Private Bath..... 1.50
Parlor, Bedroom and Bath ... 2.50

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A Unique Programme of Songs by TOM DOBSON
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Milinowski AND Cumpson
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SWINBURNE
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Aeolian Hall, Mon. Aft., Oct. 25th, at 3.
Piano Recital by Marguerite Melville
LISZNIEWSKA
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Carnegie Hall, Sat. Aft., Oct. 23 at 3
IN AID OF
Polish Victims' Relief Fund
Paderewski
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RECITAL OF CHOPIN'S MUSIC
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Walter Damrosch.....Conductor
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MANNES
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AEOLIAN HALL, Tues., Oct. 26, at 8 o'clock.
Song Recital | VERNON D'ARNALLE
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Piano Recital by HAROLD BAUER
Mngt. Loudon Charlton. Mason & Hamlin Piano.

AEOLIAN HALL, Tues. Eve., Oct. 19, 8:15.
Song Recital | CAROLYN ORTMANN
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Modern, Aesthetic and Classic Dances.
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QUERIES ON WAR MATTERS

Readers of The Times are particularly requested to read the following before sending queries to the Query Department:

To receive attention every question must bear the name and address of the person sending it. This does not necessarily mean that the name will be published when the question is answered; only the initials will be used if the questioner so desires. No attention will be paid to queries to which the name and address of the sender are not appended.

Hundreds of letters are received by this department, so that it is obviously impossible to answer all of them immediately. In many cases there must be a certain amount of unavoidable delay.

Merchant Vessels and War.

EDWARD A. NICHOL.—Will you kindly answer the following questions: Prior to, at the beginning of, the European war, or even subsequently, could England have seized German ships and cargoes in British ports, that were owned by individual Germans or corporations not subsidized by the German Government, without making reparation or compensating the owners therefor? Could the United States, according to international law, The Hague Tribunal, and the London Convention, as a retaliatory measure for loss of life on the Lusitania, libel and seize German privately owned ships without due compensation to the owners for loss of ships and cargo?

The "Convention Relative to the Status of Enemy Merchant Ships at the Outbreak of Hostilities" of The Hague Peace Conference of 1907, reads in part as follows: "1. When a merchant ship belonging to one of the belligerent powers is at the commencement of hostilities in an enemy port, it is desirable that it should be allowed to depart freely, either immediately, or after a reasonable number of days of grace, and to proceed, after being furnished with a pass, direct to its port of destination or any other port indicated. The same rule should apply in the case of a ship which has left its last port of departure before the commencement of the war and entered a port belonging to the enemy while still ignorant that hostilities had broken out. 2. A merchant ship unable, owing to circumstances of force majeure, to leave the enemy port within the period contemplated in the above article, or which was not allowed to leave, cannot be confiscated. The belligerent may only detain it, without payment of compensation, but subject to the obligation of restoring it after the war, or requisition it on payment of compensation. 3. Enemy ships which left their last port of departure before the commencement of the war, and are encountered on the high seas while still ignorant of the outbreak of hostilities, cannot be confiscated. They are only liable to detention on the understanding that they shall be restored after the war without compensation, or to be requisitioned, or even destroyed, on payment of compensation, but in such case provision must be made for the safety of the persons on board, as well as the security of the ship's papers. After touching at a port in their own country or at a neutral port, these ships are only subject to the laws and customs of maritime war. 4. Enemy cargo on board the vessels referred to in Articles 1 and 2 is likewise liable to be detained and restored after the termination of the war without payment of compensation, or to be requisitioned on payment of compensation, with or without the ship. The same rule applies in the case of cargo on board the vessels referred to in Article 3. 5. The present convention does not affect merchant ships whose build shows that they are intended for conversion into warships. 6. The provisions of the present convention do not apply except between contracting powers, and then only if all the belligerents are parties to the convention. 8. Non-signatory powers may adhere to the present convention."

The United States did not sign this convention. Germany and Russia signed under reservation of Article 3 and of the second paragraph of Article 4. China and Nicaragua did not sign. In comment upon the refusal of the United States to sign this convention, not because it was too stringent but because it was not stringent enough, James Brown Scott, technical delegate of the United States to the Second Hague Conference and author of "The Hague Peace Conferences," says in his book:

"The convention as a whole was a compromise between those who believed in the existence of a right and those who refused to recognize the legal validity of the custom, which had grown up in recent years. As in most compromises the result is unsatisfactory. The convention cannot be called progressive, for it questions a custom which seems generally established, and its adoption would seem to sanction less liberal and enlightened practice. The United States delegation, therefore, refused to sign the convention, and its acceptance has not been recommended by the Department of State."

Neither the Declaration of Paris (1856) or the Declaration of London (1909) takes up this question.

German Ammunition.

CHARLES ELWOOD.—Will you be good enough to let me know whether the United States Government or any official connected with the United States Government requested the German Government to stop the shipment of ammunition to the Spanish possessions when we were at war with Spain; also if the German Government complied with this request?

This question was answered in detail, in reply to a query from H. King, in THE TIMES of Oct. 10.

Italian Reservists.

DAILY READER.—I have mail here for an Italian reservist who left New York on the 21st of August, and I do not know where to reach him. Can you let me know to whom I could send the mail?

All such inquiries should be made of the Italian Consul direct.

Garments for Soldiers.

M. C. M.—Will you kindly reprint information as to garments for soldiers, with directions for making the same?

Following are the directions for making various articles for the soldiers, issued by the American Red Cross Society:

Wristlets.—Use any soft, dark wool, four No. 14 steel needles; cast on about sixty stitches, (twenty on each of the three needles,) rib for nine inches; cast off loosely.

Heeless Socks.—Make out of Scotch yarn; use bone needles; cast on sixty stitches; knit two, purl two, until the sock is seventeen inches long; knit across plain; knit across purl; knit across plain; knit across purl; knit five, narrow one, every fifth stitch to end of needle; knit across purl; knit across plain; knit across purl; knit four, narrow one every fourth stitch to end of needle; knit across purl; knit across plain; knit across purl; knit three, narrow one every third stitch to end of needle; knit across purl; knit across plain; knit across purl; knit two, narrow one every second stitch to end of needle; knit across purl; knit across plain; knit across purl; knit one, narrow one every other stitch to end of needle; knit across purl; knit across plain; knit across purl; knit across, narrow one every other stitch to end of needle; knit across purl; bind off.

Jelly-bag socks: Use steel needles; cast on eighty-four stitches, knit forty rows of two purl, two plain; then six rows of four plain and two purl, and one row purl; continue these six rows and one row until there are eighteen rows of purl; then knit twelve rows of plain and begin the toe.

Abdominal belt: Two number 13 steel needles, two number 9 bone needles, gray knitting yarn; cast on from 160 to 200 stitches on number 13 needles; knit three inches ribbed (knit two, purl two;) knit on to bone needles, and knit eight inches plain; knit on to steel needles and rib for three inches; cast on and off very loosely; sew up.

Helmet or Balaklava cap: Two number 4 bone needles, knitting yarn; cast on forty-eight stitches and knit two flaps of forty-eight stitches each, two inches deep, of two and two rib. Then join the flaps by knitting on to four needles. Knit ten inches of two and two. Cast off thirty stitches to leave a space of two and one-half inches deep and four inches wide; then cast on thirty stitches again and knit as before six inches before shaping the top.

Scarf: Two number 4 knitting needles; use any soft dark wool; cast on sixty stitches; knit plain (always slipping the first stitch) until the scarf measures forty-five inches; cast off; add a fringe at each end.

Warriors on Leave.

L. W.—Will you kindly tell me whether a sailor or soldier serving in this war would be allowed to visit his friends or relatives in a neutral country, provided he was given leave, and also provided he did not enter the neutral country in uniform and was, of course, unarmed? Is any one now engaged in the war allowed to wear civilian's clothes when on leave of absence? Would the authorities of the neutral country allow any soldier or sailor from one of the warring nations to enter their country if they knew it?

Soldiers and sailors from the belligerent countries may visit friends in neutral countries when on leave of absence, and are not barred out by the laws of the neutral country. Regulations as to uniform, &c., are matters of separate ruling by the different armies.

Warsaw.

H. R. H.—Will you kindly give a brief description of the City of Warsaw, giving its status in the past and at the time of its capture by the Teutonic allies?

The precise date of the foundation of Warsaw is not known, but it is supposed that Conrad, Duke of Mazovia, built a castle on the site in the ninth century. Casimir the Just is supposed to have fortified it in the eleventh century, but the city is not mentioned in any annals before 1224. It was the residence of the Dukes of Mazovia until 1526, when it was annexed to Poland, as the dynasty of the Dukes of Mazovia had become extinct. When Poland and Lithuania were united, Warsaw became the royal residence. Sigismund Augustus made it the real capital of Poland in 1550, and from 1572 the election of the Kings of Poland took place on the field of Wola on the outskirts of the city. Possession of the city was often disputed by the Swedes, Russians, Brandenburgers, and Austrians. Warsaw suffered much during the war with Charles XII of Sweden, who took it in 1702, but peace the next year freed it again. In 1763-4 Russian intrigues led to the election of Stanislaus Poniatowski, which resulted in 1773 in the first partition of Poland. In 1794 it was captured again by Russia, but next year in the third partition of Poland, Warsaw fell to Prussia. It was occupied by Napoleon in 1806, and after the peace of Tilsit in 1807 it was made the capital of the independent duchy of Warsaw. It was seized by Austria in 1809, but soon became independent again. Russia finally took possession of it in 1813. In 1830 occurred the unsuccessful insurrection which lasted nearly a year. After terrible bloodshed, Warsaw was captured by Paskevich. Great severities were practiced, executions, banishment, and confiscation of property, and the city remained until 1856 under strict military rule. In 1863 another insurrection was ruthlessly put down, with exiles to Siberia on a hitherto unheard-of scale. Russian officials were installed, the Russian language made obligatory in all official and legal acts, even the name of Poland was abolished. The serfs were liberated, and rioting and disorder took place in all parts of the city.

Modern Warsaw is very beautiful. In mediæval times a centre of trade between the East and Western Europe, it is now one of the most important commercial cities in Eastern Europe. It is beautifully situated on the left bank of the Vistula, standing on a terrace 120 feet above the river. The suburb of Praga on the right bank is connected with Warsaw by two bridges, built in 1863 at great cost. The iron and steel industries are considerable, and it is also a centre for grain, leather, and coal. The population in 1901 was 756,426, of which more than 25,000 were Germans and one-third Jews.

Munitions and Accidents.

WILLIAM B. G.—Has Germany ever furnished arms to any nation at war?

If a soldier is killed in battle is that an accident?

The first question has been frequently discussed in this department. Germany has repeatedly supplied arms to belligerent countries, among them the Balkan States, Russia during the Russo-Japanese war, and Great Britain during the Boer war.

Technically speaking, an accident is "an occurrence due neither to design nor negligence." An accident is an unforeseen event, a sudden misfortune or loss, an unexpected occurrence with unfavorable consequences. The killing of a soldier in battle hardly comes under this head.

Arms and Ammunition.

JOSEPH COMSTEDT.—In one of your recent publications you published a list of American manufacturers who were already manufacturing or had orders for the manufacture of shrapnel, or contemplated doing so. Will you republish this list?

R. CLARK BELDEN.—I should like to know the number of ammunition factories in this country now and before the war, their capacity, number of employes, and the number dependent upon these men for their daily existence.

The list of manufacturers of war munitions referred to in the first question was published in these columns on Sept. 19. The list gave the number of men employed in the factories at the time of the Bridgeport strike. If the Savage Arms Company, E. W. Bliss Company, and Niles-Bement-Pond Company are added, it furnishes a list of the principal arms and ammunition factories in this country before the European war with their complement of men.

It would be impossible to give a complete list of all concerns engaged in the manufacture of ammunition at the present time. In connection with the Bridgeport arms strike, it was said that every machine factory in New England had engaged in the manufacture of munitions since the war. In May Senator Curry, President of the Canadian Car and Foundry Company, estimated that there were then fifty companies in the United States and then in Canada which were manufacturing shells. In Bridgeport alone there are said to be 20,000 persons now making munitions who before the war were engaged in other work.

British Casualties.

W. TANCRED.—In answer to a correspondent you make the statement that the total British casualties to July 8 were estimated at 428,000. What is the authority for these figures? The London Times's weekly edition of July 30 says that Mr. Asquith stated that the total naval casualties up to July 20 were 9,106, and military casualties up to July 18, 321,889. That makes a total of 330,995, almost 100,000 less than the figures furnished.

The estimate of 428,000 was published as being compiled from "official sources" before Mr. Asquith's figures were made public in this country. His statement was published here on July 27, and the answer to which you refer was given before that date. The French estimates compiled by the French Ministry of War give the number of British casualties up to May 31 as 471,000. This will illustrate the discrepancy in any figures by those from the highest authority.

Animals as Symbols of War.

J. E. REFFI.—Will you be kind enough to tell me with which wild animals I can symbolize the United States, England, Germany, France, Austria, and Russia, considering the present world situation?

Appropriate symbols for the different countries would be very apt to vary with one's sympathies in the present conflict. Most of the powers mentioned have adopted, or been apportioned, some bird or animal which represents them in normal times. The United States, Germany, Russia, and Austria have chosen the eagle, though the United States eagle is content with only one head. In drawings and cartoons Russia is often represented by a bear, France by a crowing cock, and England by a lion.

English Support of France.

E. W. STONE.—Please advise whether England definitely promised to support France before Belgium was invaded or after. Some authorities state that England had promised to ally herself against Germany on Aug. 2, and that Belgium was not invaded until the morning of Aug. 3, and only after England declined to remain neutral. Please state if this is correct.

A lengthy discussion cannot be entered into here. You are referred to "The Diplomatic History of the War," by M. P. Price, for full discussion, with reproduction of all documents, &c. As far back as 1912 there was an unofficial understanding between the English and French Governments that "in the event of an attack upon France by a third power, threatening the peace of Europe, the British and French Governments should at once discuss what measures they would take in common." Soon after the French fleet was concentrated in the Mediterranean, leaving the French coast unguarded. Sir Edward Grey referred to this in his speech of Aug. 3 in the House of Commons, when he held that England was morally bound to support France because by this unofficial understanding England had tacitly acquiesced in the concentration of the French fleet in the Mediterranean. On Aug. 3 Sir Edward announced that the country would defend the French coast, and on the same day King Albert appealed to King George to protect Belgium. Germany declared war on Belgium following the rejection of her ultimatum and immediately invaded Belgian territory, and England declared war on Germany following the invasion of Belgium, and promised troops to the number of 100,000. On Aug. 2 Sir Edward Grey had told M. Cambon, the French Ambassador, that "if the German fleet comes into the Channel or the North Sea to undertake hostile operations against the French coast or shipping, the British fleet will give all the protection in its power." But the French did not look upon this as a definite alliance with them.

Submarines at Constantinople.

C. B. PETERS.—Did submarines approach within range of Constantinople within sixty days after April 6, and are they classed as warships?

On May 27 last a British submarine, E-11, entered the harbor and discharged a torpedo at a transport alongside the arsenal. Submarines are classed as war vessels.

Italians Liable to Military Service.

STEPHEN YATES.—I have an Italian working for me who is 23 years of age. He has been in this country for four years and taken out his first papers. He thinks that he is forced to return to Italy to fight, as otherwise he will not be able to visit his parents in Italy until after he is 55. Is this a fact?

The Italian law is peculiar in this respect. It recognizes naturalization of its citizens in this country, but holds them liable for military service unless specially excused. Our Government holds that naturalized American citizens cannot be called upon to perform military or other obligations which had not actually accrued before their emigration; but the United States Government has always deemed it advisable to call the attention of naturalized Italians to the position in which they will be placed if they voluntarily return to Italy. The United States has, so far, no such immigration treaty with Italy as exists between it and other European powers. Up till now the naturalization of an Italian subject in a foreign country without the consent of the Italian Government is no bar to the liability to military service.

The Battle of Riga.

CAMPERDOWNE.—Will you please tell me the truth of the battle of Riga in the present war. What has taken place in the Bay of Riga?

J. HILB.—Will you kindly answer the following question: How many German vessels were sunk in the reported naval battle in the Gulf of Riga?

According to the official reports from London and Petrograd, the German fleet, said to number nine battleships, twelve cruisers and a flotilla of destroyers and nine sweepers, forced its way into the Gulf of Riga on Aug. 21 and was defeated in a battle with Russian and British forces. The Germans lost their battle cruiser Moltke, three smaller cruisers, seven torpedo boats, and four barges loaded with troops. An attempt was made by the invaders to make a descent on Pernigel, on the east shore of the bay, thirty-five miles north of Riga, but they were repulsed by Russian troops. Some months ago—on June 5—a strong German fleet appeared in the Middle Baltic and exchanged shots with the Russian fleet near the Gulf of Riga.

Dumdum Bullets.

E. R.—Is it true that England refused to sign the article providing that dumdum bullets inflicted unnecessary pain should not be used, while all the other nations did sign?

The United States is the only nation now remaining outside the operation of the declaration barring the use of dumdum bullets. These bullets are not used, however, in the United States Army. Great Britain, having at first refused to sign the convention, and reserving the right to use dumdum bullets "only against uncivilized peoples," acceded to the declaration at the Second Hague Conference, in 1907. Dumdum bullets were used in Egypt in 1895, but not in the Boer War. Great Britain, under whose authority they were first manufactured at the Dumdum Arsenal in Bengal, India, urged the right to use them in warfare with "uncivilized peoples" because ordinary clean-shot bullets did not secure "sufficient stopping power" in fighting with fanatic tribes.

London and Berlin.

F. D.—Will you please tell me whether London is a fortified city, and, if so, how many forts it has? I wish to know the same about Berlin.

Neither London nor Berlin is a fortified city. The old quarters of Berlin—Alt-Berlin Alt-Kölln, Friedrich-Werder, and Neu-Kölln—were originally inclosed in fortifications.

Jews in German Armies.

L. M. and E. F.—Will you kindly settle the following dispute: A claims that before the outbreak of the present war a Jew could not become a commissioned officer in the German Army; B claims that there were no laws to that effect, and that there were officers of the Jewish religion in the German Army before the outbreak of the present war. Can you give me information on this matter?

There was no law or regulation in the German Army or in Germany which prevented Jews from becoming officers in the German Army. It was only the unwillingness of German officers to have Jews as comrades which acted as a restriction against the promotion of Jews. This unwillingness on the part of the other officers was especially strong and effective in the Prussian Army. There were, nevertheless, commissioned officers of the Jewish faith in the German armies before the war broke out, although they were found in greater numbers in the other States than in Prussia. Practically the same condition obtained in regard to Jewish officers as in regard to officers who were not of noble birth.

Italian Reservists in America.

C. K.—Kindly inform me whether an Italian subject, who has served in the Italian Army and is still of military age, but who has become naturalized as a citizen of the United States, is still liable to military duty in Italy if he returns to his native country?

American citizenship does not exempt an Italian-born subject who returns to Italy from military duty if he comes within the ages limits prescribed. If he has come to the United States before the age of 16 his military liability in Italy expires—if he becomes an American citizen—at the age of 22; otherwise he is liable to military service, if he returns to Italy, until he is 39. There are various points of detail in regard to such military liability, however, which cannot be explained without specific knowledge of the age, military service, &c., of the questioner. All such detailed inquiries should be made, in person or by writing, direct to the Italian Consul.

Gradisca.

ANTONIO LUCCIA.—Will you please inform a daily reader if it was officially reported that the city of Gradisca was captured by the Italians and is now in their possession?

A dispatch from Rome under date of June 11 announced that the Italian troops had solidly established themselves in the city of Gradisca, and that they had entered the city some days before.

Canadian Troops.

J. H. P.—How many troops has Canada sent to England to be placed at her disposal since the outbreak of war? Will any more be sent?

Exact figures are wanting. Canada is said to have sent 70,000 men, and to have 70,000 more in training.

German Government.

H. S. B.—Will you be good enough to answer the following questions, and if it is not asking too much will you refer me to authorities on the subject? Is it necessary to have the signature of the German Kaiser and Chancellor to any proposed measure to become a law before such measure is voted on by the Bundesrat? Is it possible for the Reichstag to vote on a measure to become a law before the Bundesrat has passed the same? Is it possible for any member of the Reichstag to introduce a measure to become a law independent of any member of the Bundesrat? If a law is passed by the Bundesrat and Reichstag that is objectionable to the Kaiser is he compelled to sign it, or can he veto it if he wishes? Has William II. as King of Prussia absolute control over the military and diplomatic departments of Prussia? Are the members of the Reichstag directly elected by the votes of the people, similar to our Congressmen? By whom are the members of the Bundesrat elected or appointed, and for how long a term? Are there any Socialists in the Bundesrat? Has any citizen of Germany more than one vote at an election or are there any classes of citizens whose votes count more than others?

The Emperor of Germany, as Emperor, promulgates the laws and supervises their execution, but has no veto. All official acts must be countersigned by the Chancellor, who takes the responsibility for all such acts, not to the Legislature, but to the Emperor himself. Theoretically the two bodies of the German Parliament—Bundesrat and Reichstag—are equal in the power of initiating legislation, but in reality all important legislation is initiated by the Bundesrat; in the Reichstag the rule of the House regulates initiation. The members of the Reichstag are all "uninstructed." They are elected by universal manhood suffrage—all males over twenty-five years of age may vote except paupers, naval and military men, bankrupts, and those personally ineligible. The members of the Bundesrat are chosen by the Governments of the various States; they represent the Governments as such, and vote as State units; they are appointed for each session; the Bundesrat meets once a year. There are fifty-eight members of the Bundesrat and their position in the Imperial Parliament is like that of Ambassadors from foreign States. As King of Prussia, controlling the seventeen Prussian votes in the Bundesrat, William II. has great power in the Imperial Parliament; as Emperor he is in absolute control of the military and diplomatic departments of the empire, except that the consent of the Bundesrat is required for making "offensive" war, and the Chancellor must countersign all his decrees; the Emperor appoints all Ambassadors, public Ministers, &c. Different systems of voting prevail in the management of the State affairs of the various parts of the empire; each State, except the "Reichsland" of Alsace-Lorraine and the Grand Duchies of Mecklenburg-Schwerin and Mecklenburg-Strelitz, has its separate representative assembly to take charge of its internal affairs. So many books on Germany are being read at present that it is impossible to refer you to any one or two authorities, but the encyclopedias will always be found to contain such facts. The Encyclopaedia Britannica (1911) and the New International Encyclopedia (1915) are recent.

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An importer's surplus stock of these choice favorite fabrics; in black, navy, marine, Belgian blue, wine, reseda, mahogany and brown.
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Puro Soups
The National Pure Food Co.'s Potato, Bean, Chicken, Potage Mongae, Pea, Lentil, Beef, Vegetable; doz., 57c; reg. 10c. package 5c
HAZEL GLOSS STARCH—6-lb. box, 47c; 3-lb. carton 24c
PORK AND PEAS—Lakeside brand; doz., 60c; reg. 10c can 5c

Fresh Fruits
ORANGES—Porto Rico; sweet, juicy fruit; doz 28c
LEMONS—California seedless, bright and juicy; doz 18c
CRABAPPLES—5-quart basket 48c
COOKING PEARS—5-quart basket 33c
GRAPEFRUIT—heavy, bright, luscious fruit; doz., $1; 3 for 25c

New Apples
KING APPLES, Alexander apples; 5-quart basket 38c
JONATHAN APPLES—5-quart basket 43c
GREENING APPLES, Baldwin apples; 5-quart basket 35c
FANCY BOX APPLES—Jonathans or Winter Bananas; bright, juicy apples; 113 in box, $2.69; 5-quart basket 60c
FANCY, LARGE JONATHAN APPLES—fancy large winter Banana apples for table use; 88 apples in box, $2.98; doz 50c
PURE BREAKFAST COCOA—best quality sold in bulk; 3½ lbs., $1; lb 29c
SAL-SODA—best granulated; 60-lb. box, 80c; 5 lbs 9c
CALIFORNIA RIPE OLIVES—3 tall cans 29c

Perfetto
SUNSHINE SUGAR WAFERS—3 flavors in one package—Vanilla, Chocolate, Lemon; special, 6 boxes, 47c; box 8c
JERSEY TOMATOES—Fountain quality, fancy tomatoes; doz., $1.75; large can 15c
WASHING POWDER—Pride of the Kitchen brand; doz., 39c; 3 reg. 5c packages 10c

Danish Milk
GREAT DANE BRAND CONDENSED MILK—imported from Denmark; doz., $1; cans 25c

Double 2½c Green Trading Stamps with Purchases Till 12 o'Clock—Single 2½c Stamps Thereafter

The New York Times.

DOINGS AND SAYINGS IN THE REAL ESTATE WORLD

LATEST DEALINGS IN THE REALTY FIELD

Chevrolet Motor Company Acquires Block Front on Eleventh Avenue for Factory.

GREENWICH VILLAGE RESALE

Investors Buy Upper West Side Apartment House—Many Suburban Sales Recorded.

A convincing indication of the marked increase in the automobile industry, of which many evidences have been shown within the last few months, was given yesterday in this city by the announcement that the Chevrolet Motor Company of New York has acquired the easterly block front on Eleventh Avenue between Fifty-fifth and Fifty-sixth Streets. Most of the property formed part of the old Chanler estate, now owned by the heirs, and this has been taken on long leaseholds, while parts of the plot, which runs back to a depth of 200 feet in each street, have been purchased.

The Chevrolet Motor plant now covers the block front directly to the north, between Fifty-sixth and Fifty-seventh Streets, and, with the improvement of the new block front with a modern factory and service building, the facilities of the company in this city will be more than doubled.

In addition to this deal, the company its making large additions to its plants at Tarrytoyn and at Flint, Mich. Within a short time the Chevrolet Company expects to be turning out 800 cars a day.

Another Greenwich Village Deal.

Mrs. W. Forbes Morgan, Jr., has purchased from Richard S. Elliot 52 West Ninth Street, a three-story dwelling, with a two-story dwelling at the rear of the lot. The site measures 25 by 93.11 feet, and is located between Fifth and Sixth Avenues. Mrs. Morgan plans extensive alterations to the houses.

Resale in West Harlem.

The Lawyers Mortgage Company has sold the M. M. S. Building Company, Milton M. Silverman, President, the six-story apartment house known as the Highlands, at 227-229 West 116th Street, on a plot 40 by 100.11, between St. Nicholas and Eighth Avenues.

The selling company acquired the property, together with the Rosebury, adjoining, last year in foreclosure proceedings.

Investor Buys Heights Flats.

An investing client of John R. and Oscar L. Foley has purchased from the South Side Construction Company 269 to 275 Audubon Avenue, southeast corner of 179th Street, two five-story new-law houses, each on plot 50 by 85. Each house contains 22 apartments, and there are three stores.

Bronx Sales.

Mrs. A. M. Harrington has sold to Ornstein Brothers 1,225 Union Avenue, a three-story dwelling on lot 20 by 132.7, near 168th Street. The property was given in part payment for the 50-foot plot at 981 Intervale Avenue.

William M. Moore has sold to Hyman Berman Building Company the plot, 100 by 106, on the west side of Morris Avenue, 47 feet north of 183d Street. Plans are now being prepared for the improvement of the site with five-story apartment houses, for which the seller has agreed to advance building loans.

The four-story flat at 1,015 Trinity Avenue, northwest corner of 165th Street, has been sold by Joseph A. Wasserman for the Argonaut Realty Company to an investor, and the same broker has sold for the S. Steinmetz Construction Company a plot 92 by 118 on the west side of Bryant Avenue, twenty-five feet south of 179th Street, to the Trojan Building Company for improvement with two five-story apartment houses.

Brooklyn-Manhattan Trade.

John H. Fay has purchased from the Title Guarantee and Trust Company the dwelling on the northwest corner of East Twenty-first Street and Avenue F, Flatbush, for occupancy. In exchange he gave the three-story house at 237 West 132d Street, 15 by 99.11, between Seventh and Eighth Avenues. L. Covert was the broker.

Brooklyn.

Frank A. Seaver & Co. have sold five lots on the north side of Seventy-fifth Street Parkway, 200 feet east of Narrows Avenue, for Margaret J. Shields to a builder.

The Alex G. Calder Building Company has sold a bungalow with garage on East Seventh Street, Flatlands, to A. Foster Baker, and a new house on Ocean Parkway near Ditmas Avenue to Harry Kramer.

Henry Pierson & Co. have sold the three-story dwelling at 309 Park Place for Mary E. Nolan, and at 212 Eighth Avenue for a client to Mary F. Canning, also a plot 20 by 100 on Ashland Place, adjoining the Fulton Street corner, for N. Hubbard Sons.

Long Island City.

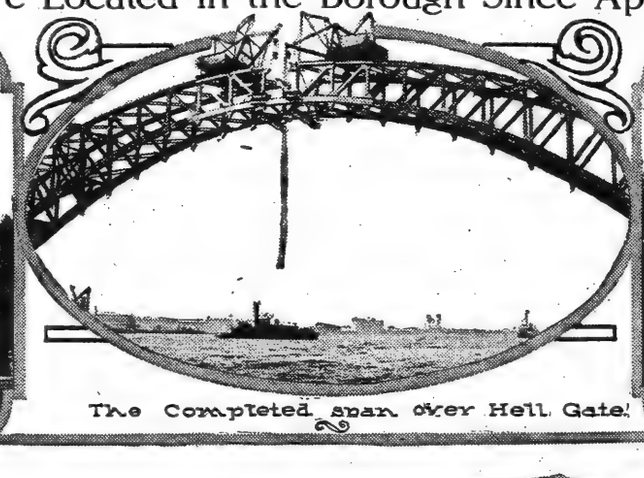
Hammond & Fay have sold at Long Island City a two-family frame house on the east side of Ninth Avenue, 237 feet north of Jackson Avenue, for Karl Havlina to Kate Keany, and a plot 30 by 100 on the east side of Lent Street, between Jackson and Park Avenues, Corona, for William F. McCaulley to James and Annie Callan.

REMARKABLE INDUSTRIAL AND RESIDENTIAL GROWTH OF THE BOROUGH OF QUEENS SHOWN BY BUILDING DEPARTMENT STATISTICS

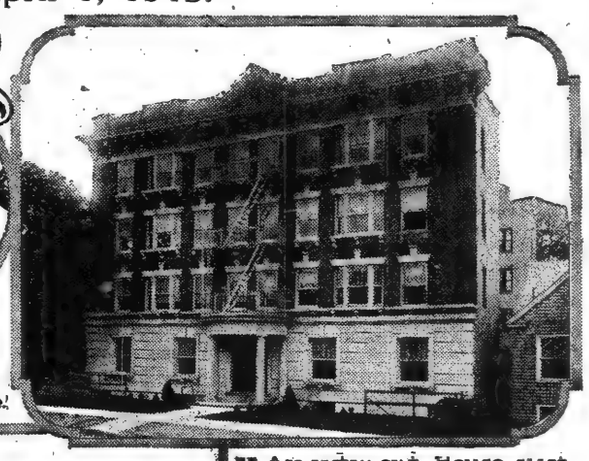
Over a Million Dollars Involved in One Day's Real Estate Transactions—Twenty-Five Industrial Concerns Have Located in the Borough Since April 1, 1915.



4 and 5 Room Apartment House, Jackson Heights, Elmhurst.



The Completed span over Hell Gate.



Apartment House just Completed in Union St (near Sanford Ave) Flushing, L.I.



Multiple Family Apartment Building in Astoria Occupying Entire Block Front.

MORE than $1,000,000 involved in real estate transactions in a single day, as shown by the records of the Queens County Clerk's Office during the latter part of September, gives some indication of the immensity of the development that is taking place in the biggest borough in New York City. While this enormous sum is not invested every day, it is no infrequent occurrence to see the daily figures rise to the hundreds of thousands.

Twenty-five industrial concerns have definitely located in Queens Borough since April 1 of this year. This is at the rate of a new factory each week. Of further significance is the fact that during this same period ten plants established previous to this year have built extensive additions. Enterprising industrial activity of this character during a year reputed to be commercially unsteady is especially noteworthy.

Nor has all of the development been along industrial lines. Immense sums have been expended in the erection of dwellings and apartment houses.

The figures for the first nine months of 1915, just reported by the Queens Building Bureau, show that plans have been filed for 4,299 buildings, estimated to cost $15,297,903. This is 564 more buildings than in the same period of 1914.

CLASSIFIED BUILDING FIGURES FOR FIRST SIX MONTHS OF 1915.

Classification.	Number of Buildings.	Cost of Buildings.
Frame dwellings	1,102	$3,368,704
Brick dwellings	532	2,200,900
Frame stores and dwell'gs	45	85,035
Brick stores and dwell'gs.	35	194,000
Brick tenements	121	1,427,800
Brick stores and tenem'ts.	10	128,000
Pub. bldgs., (amusements)	19	333,200
M'factories & workshops.	23	676,400
Churches	6	88,200
Schools	3	67,000
Hotels	1	35,000
Storage warehouses, &c.	15	23,400
Office buildings	4	116,800
Garages	251	166,728
Stables	61	129,985
Other frame structures	333	128,031
Total	2,641	$9,165,163

An official of the Chamber of Commerce of the Borough of Queens, discussing the real estate and business prospects of the borough, said yesterday:

"That Queens is becoming the mecca of big industrial business is not surprising, for its economic advantage has made it stand out strikingly in contrast to other less favored communities. While many cities throughout the country have been coaxing, cajoling and even "bribing" industrial concerns to locate within their borders, the record of such cities within any given similar period has been uninteresting in comparison with Queens. And let it be remembered that were this huge borough of New York City regarded as a city by itself, it would rank seventeenth in the United States in value of its manufactured products.

"Any of the executives of the manufacturing establishments now permanently settled in Queens Borough will quickly tell you that the determining factors in choosing their present location were the availability of a site of ample proportions with shipping facilities by rail and water, proximity to the large wholesale and retail centres in Manhattan, and an adequate labor supply close at hand.

"It has been these factors that have induced some of the largest manufacturers of their kind in the world to establish in the borough—the Loose-Wiles Biscuit Company, the American Ever-Ready Company, the New York Consolidated Card Company, the Brett Lithographing Company, and the Sterling Gum Company. Many large automobile manufacturers have established here their assembling and service headquarters, notably Brewster & Co., the Ford Company, the Studebaker, the Pierce-Arrow, the Packard, and the Simplex Company.

"Manufacturing concerns of a variety that is surprising have come into the borough within the past few years. A glance through the classified list of manufacturers gives one the impression that the borough is really self-contained. The advantage accruing to the borough as a part of New York City gives it the advantage of the great port and railroad facilities through which raw materials can be readily obtained.

"One of the greatest assets possessed by Queens is its 200 miles of water frontage and thirty-five miles of docks and bulkheads, practically all of which is available for shipping and for future developments. Next in importance, perhaps, is the New York Connecting Railroad, whose steel arch bridge over Hell Gate has but recently been joined.

"This railroad, which forms a part of the Pennsylvania and New York, New Haven & Hartford systems, and joins Queens Borough by direct rail route to all New England and the West, will curve through the borough, giving to the business men of Queens another big leading string to help them in their rapid strides toward industrial supremacy.

"Three terminals of the State Barge Canal have been located in the Borough of Queens—two on the East River and one on Flushing Bay. These terminals will place all of the advantages of the $100,000,000 State Barge Canal at the disposal of the shippers of Queens Borough, and will materially reduce the cost of transportation of raw materials and manufactured products.

"The Queensboro Terminals, located on the East River, receive and deliver freight each day for every railroad in the United States, Canada, and Mexico, and the steamship lines on Long Island Sound, the Hudson River, and the Atlantic Coast.

"The importance of Newtown Creek to manufacturers is apparent, for it carries a tonnage valued at over $225,000,000. The chief commodities handled on this waterway are copper ore and its products, petroleum, lumber, coal, chemicals, and building materials. The Long Island Railroad branches over the borough and is available for sidings into the factory yards. Accessibility to Manhattan over the Queensboro Bridge furnishes easy facilities for trucking.

"With the establishment of an industrial colony must always come the demand for homes. It has logically followed in Queens, and the figures of building development for the first nine months illustrate the significance of this fact. As an added stimulus to home building have come the new rapid transit lines built and now under construction in the borough.

"The rapid transit work already completed and under construction totals nearly $10,000,000. It means that Queens is being inseparably linked by the dual subway system of New York City, which will bind her more closely into the family of boroughs. Queens has always been the biggest of this family, in area, but has lacked the strength that adequate rapid transit facilities afford.

"With the acquisition of these new means of travel, the building of homes and apartments should develop at even a greater rate than at present. It promises an unprecedented period of activity that will be of advantage not only to the borough, but to all of New York City. Queens furnishes relief to the congestion in Manhattan by making available 'homes with outdoors,' where the price of land is low and transit is good.

"Queens is not cramped by narrow natural limitations. The density of population of Queens Borough today is five persons to each acre, in contrast to Manhattan, with its 180 persons to the acre.

"Queens has been essentially the borough of small homes, because of the cheapness of the land. An interesting feature of the development, however, has taken place in certain areas of restricted property and high-class building sections, built up entirely with one-family dwellings ranging in cost from $5,000 to $50,000 each.

"The occupants, who are usually the owners, have come mostly from Manhattan, desiring the privacy of a home in a detached dwelling, and securing better accommodations for less money. These sections include such locations as Flushing, Jamaica, Kew Gardens, Forest Hills, Elmhurst, Corona, Whitestone, Bayside, College Point, Hollis, Queens, Richmond Hill, Woodhaven, Far Rockaway, Rockaway Park, &c.

"Five years ago Queens hardly knew the presence of an apartment house, whereas there are hundreds in all parts of the borough today. The official count of the Tenement House Department in 1914 showed there were 23,196 apartments in Queens, containing 92,379 rooms. This number included 776 four-room apartments, 532 five-room apartments, 224 six-room apartments, 183 seven-room apartments, and 25 eight-room apartments.

"A gigantic pent-up metropolis, through the aid of bridges and transit, has burst its bonds, and a deluge of trade and population is pouring into Queens. The construction of immense plants is drawing masses of workers from all parts of the country, who must be housed and fed and supplied with living necessities, thus creating demands for new and more local forms of business.

"It means that apartments and homes must be scattered through all the adjacent districts, where land is inexpensive and transit facilities adequate.

Record of Industrial Growth in Queens Since April 1, 1915.

Name, Location, Article M'f'd.	Number of Employes.
Am. Clip Co., L. I. City, clips	30
Arabol Mfg. Co., Long Island City, drugs	10
Auto Specialties Equipment Co., Long Island City, auto specialties	60
Brett Lithographing Co., L. I. City, lithographing	150
By-Products Chemical Co., Long Island City, chemicals	10
Commercial Research Co., Long Island City, metal products	40
De Lisi Bertilino Co., Long Island City, manufacturers of macaroni	10
Ficks Reed Co., Long Island City, furniture and baby carriages	15
R. H. Hoskins Co., L. I. City, shoes	90
Richard Hellman, Long Island City, pure food products	..
Jensen Creamery Machine Co., Long Island City, separators	..
Kaufman, Worms & Co., Woodside, L. I., cigar manufacturers	50
Kozak & McLoughlin, Long Island City, women's shoes	300
Mirror Film Company, Glendale, L. I., moving pictures	1,500
Pin-Al-Ole Co., Long Island City, pineapple and other syrups	10
Reeb & Dinkins, Glendale, L. I., wooden sash, doors, and blinds	10
Sterling Gum Co., Long Island City, gum and chocolate	700
Studebaker Corporation, Long Island City, auto service	50
Siebert Bearing Co., Long Island City, bearings	..
G. Schirmer, Inc., Long Island City, music publishers	500
The Texas Co., Long Island City, petroleum products	..
Transport Tractor Co., Long Island City, gasoline tractors	20
United States Coal Tar Products Co., Long Island City, aniline dyes and chemicals	60
Universal Electric Welding Co., Long Island City, electric welding	11
Paul Wissmach Glass Co., Long Island City, glass	10

Since April 1 twenty-five factories have purchased sites in the Borough of Queens, with nearly 4,000 employes.

INCREASING VALUES ON PARK AVENUE

Apartment House Demand in Choice Blocks Leads to Higher Assessments.

FIFTH AVENUE STATIONARY

Nearly $1,000 a Front Foot Added in the Lower Fifties— Colony Club Increase.

Park Avenue's influence upon the realty as well as the residential conditions of Manhattan Island has been clearly recognized within the last few years. That the demand for splendid apartments on that broad thoroughfare has by no means ceased is evidenced by eight or ten new houses on and adjacent to the avenue, chiefly in the lower section.

The blocks south of Fifty-ninth Street, since the completion of the railroad yard work and the artistic adornment of several of those blocks, have witnessed some of the finest building operations on the avenue. The end is not yet, for work is now under way to improve three block fronts, all on the west side, respectively from Fiftieth to Fifty-first, Fifty-first to Fifty-second, and Fifty-third to Fifty-sixth Streets, with big apartments for occupancy next year.

Park Avenue, naturally, can only furnish a limited amount of ground area, and as nearly all the desirable sites are either occupied or closely held by investment interests it is not surprising to see that this lively demand for good building sites has added considerably to property values. This phase of Park Avenue has been strikingly exemplified in the new assessment rates for 1916, in which Park Avenue stands out conspicuously as the only great residential thoroughfare where values have been materially increased. On the west side West End Avenue duplicates these conditions in some degree, but not to the same extent as Park Avenue.

Another interesting feature of this upper east side home area is that while Fifth Avenue north of Fifty-ninth Street has not only shown no change in values, but in some cases a decrease, everything on Park Avenue from the Fifties to Eightieth Street has gone up in land values. The greatest increase is seen as one gets nearer the Grand Central Station zone, where ground values have advanced from $750 to nearly $1,000 a front foot.

The Goelet estate block, on the west side, Fifty-second to Fifty-third Street, 200.10 by 100 on Fifty-second Street and 60.6 on Fifty-third Street, has advanced in land value from $415,000 last year to $613,000. The northwest corner of Fifty-second Street, 100 by 100.5, is placed at $360,000, an increase of $95,000, or $23,750 for a twenty-five-foot lot. The land value of the Montana apartment, on the easterly block front, 184.8 on Fifty-second Street by 165 on Fifty-third Street, has advanced $230,000, the new assessment being $970,000. With the building the total is $2,850,000.

An increase of nearly 100 per cent. has been made in the westerly block front, Fifty-fifth to Fifty-sixth Street, 66.8 feet deep, now being excavated for a seventeen-story apartment. In 1915 the rating was $308,000, and for 1916 it stands at $610,000. The easterly block between Fifty-third and Fifty-fourth Street shows a large advance. In marked contrast to the two fine apartments on the remainder of the block front is the old-fashioned saloon on the northeast corner, 25.5 by 70. Less than a full lot, it has been advanced $20,000, to $64,000 from $44,000. The seventy-five-foot, twelve-story apartment adjoining advances in land value from $115,000 to $220,000, while the Fifty-fourth Street corner building represents a land value of $365,000, against $280,000 last year.

The following table of the 1915 and 1916 assessments for some of the important buildings on the avenue will indicate the general ratio of change in different localities. As most of the properties mentioned are big apartments, the total value is given, but the increase is solely due to land value.

Site.	1916.	1915.
56th Street, n. e. cor.	$185,000	$162,000
57th Street, s. e. cor.	360,000	240,000
59th Street, n. e. cor.	300,000	200,000
61st Street, s. e. cor.	323,000	254,000
61st Street, n. e. cor.	270,000	240,000
61st Street, n. w. cor.	525,000	520,000
62d Street, s. w. cor.	500,000	476,000
62d Street, s. e. cor.	945,000	800,000
62d Street, n. e. cor. (Colony Club land only.)	525,000	500,000
63d Street, n. w. cor.	425,000	379,000
66th Street, n. w. cor.	800,000	740,000
68th Street, n. w. cor.	440,000	420,000
68th Street, n. w. cor. (land only.)	435,000	385,000
70th Street, s. w. cor. (land only.)	423,000	375,000
69th Street, n. e. cor.	550,000	500,000
72d Street, s. e. cor.	1,150,000	1,095,000
73d Street, n. e. cor.	195,000	180,000
78th Street, s. e. cor.	1,100,000	1,095,000
79th Street, n. e. cor.	1,000,000	1,000,000
81st Street, n. e. cor.	715,000	715,000

The last two mentioned show no change. The Seventy-ninth Street plot is occupied by the seventeen-story house purchased by the late Mrs. Morris K. Jesup. Its land value, however, is raised $25,000, being placed at $325,000 for 1916, but the total is unchanged, as that amount is credited to building depreciation. The Eighty-first Street corner, a thirteen-story house, remains the same on both land and building.

The Colony Club plot at Sixty-second Street has advanced in land value $55,000 in a year. It is 100.5 by 125. With the new building, although uncompleted, the total assessment is placed at $675,000.

SUBWAY TICKET SALES SHOW THE CITY'S CHANGING CENTRES

Figures of the subway travel for the year ended June 30 last show another considerable increase in the number of tickets sold. The total was 345,585,749, or 1,016,429 a day, an increase for the year of 5,172,646. Satisfaction at this increase however is modified by the fact that it is not as rapid an increase as it has been in years past. Taking the daily average it appears that the increase of 1913 over 1912 was 72,053, of 1914 over 1913 38,063, and of 1915 over 1914 only 15,214.

Looking at the rises the steady progress of the Times Square district stands out clearly. Times Square station attained the extraordinary figures for a local stop of 14,307,694, or 42,081 a day, and, for the first time, this year surpassed the express station at Fourteenth Street. Fiftieth Street also increased, and, taking the two stations together as embracing the Times Square district, it appears that in the year 21,014,455 persons bought their tickets at them, and that this was an increase of 1,225,878 over the preceding year. It is a fair assumption that for every one who starts a subway trip at a station another ends a journey, and this means that each day of the year 123,614 persons either entered or left the subway at these two busy stations.

Grand Central has made a considerable advance this year and now sells annually 20,494,333 tickets, an advance of 942,928 over the total for 1914, but it is far behind Atlantic Avenue, one of the gateways of Manhattan from Brooklyn, which sells annually 23,309,340 tickets, or 751,567 more than in 1914. Perhaps its great increase may explain partly the curious decline in Fulton Street. This is, of course, the station for the Hudson tubes and has always been one of the busiest on the island, yet last year it declined for the first time by 151,429 to 16,230,317.

No one can really tell what it is that diverts the streams of traffic, but the temptation is irresistible to read together the fall-off in the takings at Brooklyn Bridge with the sudden great increase at Canal Street. Thus at the bridge there were sold last year only 17,190,309 tickets, or 466,939 less than in 1914, while Canal Street has the largest increase of the entire subway system of 905,910. This amounts to 2,664 a day and is an increase of 6,806 since 1913. Probably it is caused by the diversion to the Williamsburg Bridge of much Brooklyn travel. Passengers from the Centre Street Loop alight at Canal Street and walk from the Bowery to Broadway to take the subway uptown.

Another prominent feature of the report is the steady decline of that part of the city between Worth and Eighteenth Streets. In the last two years Worth Street has lost a daily traffic of 393 persons, which is explained by the change in the location of the great wholesale districts, while in the six stations from Spring to Twenty-third Street there was last year a decline of 1,157,103 passengers.

Morningside Heights, too, shows a considerable weakness, its three station, 103d, 110th, and Columbia University recording a fall-off of 178,340 in the year, which may be set off against the steady growth of Washington Heights, where one station, 181st Street, has the excellent growth of 1,050 a day, while still further to the north there is a satisfactory increase at Dyckman Street.

On the other side of the city the Bronx branch shows a decline from 110th to Third Avenue, although beyond that the increase of former years has continued. The stations at Lenox Avenue and 135th and 125th Streets began to develop weakness in 1914, but it is only this year that 116th and 110th Streets have been affected. Considering all that has been said of the congested transfer at 149th Street and Third Avenue, it is odd to find that the Third Avenue station has actually lost 374 passengers a day, but no fault can be found with Simpson Street, which has progressed so well that it can claim 959 more passengers every day this year than last.

Stations.	North Bound.	South Bound.	Total.	Year's Increase.	Daily Average (a.) 1915.	1914.	1913.	1912.
LENOX BRANCH	(b)6,847,075	(b)50,289,285	67,537,354	1,066,408	198,641	195,504	186,790	171,075
180th Street, Bronx Park	.....	2,913,691	2,913,691	110,774	8,570	8,244	*8719	6,211
177th Street	.....	3,021,492	3,021,492	118,855	8,887	8,537	8,510	8,317
174th Street	3,003	2,426,100	2,429,103	226,998	7,144	6,477	4,825	3,170
Freeman Street	168,817	5,371,300	5,540,117	252,604	16,294	15,552	14,656	12,868
Simpson Street	123,744	5,728,700	5,857,444	325,271	17,226	16,271	13,965	11,848
Intervale Avenue	(Not separated)		3,551,286	194,211	10,445	9,874	8,561	6,972
Prospect Avenue	231,785	6,226,200	6,457,985	220,591	18,994	18,845	18,027	16,606
Jackson Avenue	197,204	4,235,202	4,432,406	219,282	13,184	12,539	12,063	11,277
Third Avenue	549,935	4,440,400	4,990,335	*127,132	14,877	15,051	14,852	14,034
Mott Avenue	(Not separated)		759,757	*22,501	2,268	2,301	2,423	2,467
145th Street, Lenox	.....	1,400,200	1,400,200	*42,600	4,118	4,244	4,146	4,179
135th Street, Lenox	963,863	4,995,000	5,948,863	*64,438	17,497	17,686	17,711	17,381
125th Street, Lenox	2,171,980	4,032,500	6,204,480	*32,510	18,243	18,344	18,655	18,170
116th Street, Lenox	2,442,064	5,425,200	7,867,264	*143,247	23,139	22,575	22,911	21,333
110th Street, Lenox	(Not separated)		6,113,451	*164,710	17,981	18,465	17,627	16,447
BROADWAY BRANCH	(b)2,259,997	(b)20,795,169	45,402,726	1,338,527	133,537	129,598	123,875	112,106
242d Street	.....	3,260,485	3,260,485	89,658	9,390	9,326	9,164	8,933
238th Street	.....	81,514	81,514	*4,252	240	241	295	225
231st Street	8,954	547,052	556,006	68,307	1,635	1,434	1,175	1,007
225th Street	5,980	420,978	426,958	1,254	1,256	1,252	1,075	982
215th Street	9,433	153,391	162,824	*377	479	*480	404	323
207th Street	49,163	1,166,727	1,215,890	108,653	3,576	3,256	2,598	1,734
Dyckman Street	(Not separated)		1,103,500	184,715	3,260	2,717	1,811	1,144
191st Street	(Not separated)		980,036	113,589	1,941	1,607	1,327	951
181st Street	(Not separated)		6,490,168	356,912	19,089	18,039	16,906	14,691
168th Street	(Not separated)		2,997,812	39,364	8,729	8,613	8,153	7,449
157th Street	290,924	4,206,622	4,497,546	135,711	13,229	12,629	12,248	11,133
145th Street	619,241	4,221,900	4,841,141	87,713	14,239	13,981	13,398	12,391
137th Street	621,398	3,848,800	4,470,195	115,035	13,147	12,609	12,813	11,981
Manhattan (129th) Street	(Not separated)		4,409,800	217,705	12,969	12,329	12,229	11,404
Columbia University (116th)	(Not separated)		3,356,780	*178,333	9,873	9,024	9,709	8,403
Cathedral Parkway (110th)	654,967	2,887,700	3,542,667	*44,287	10,419	10,550	10,537	9,905
103d Street	(Not separated)		3,554,764	*116,520	9,867	10,219	10,035	9,377
96TH STREET TO SOUTH FERRY	(b)73,013,691	(b)47,796,433	188,090,580	2,349,675	553,179	546,268	526,376	493,094
96th Street	(Not separated)		5,613,331	84,948	16,510	16,346	16,144	15,022
91st Street	688,915	1,066,500	1,755,415	88,025	5,163	4,904	4,779	4,641
86th Street	1,278,520	1,989,500	3,268,020	82,230	9,612	9,370	9,078	8,914
79th Street	1,002,530	1,935,100	2,937,630	98,030	8,640	8,352	8,206	7,897
72d Street	(Not separated)		4,588,406	52,076	13,489	13,336	13,395	12,701
66th Street	1,622,106	1,455,520	3,077,626	*72,027	9,052	9,254	9,338	8,974
Columbus Circle	3,722,865	3,151,601	6,874,466	96,056	20,219	19,837	19,457	18,566
50th Street	3,983,361	2,723,400	6,706,761	582,812	19,726	18,012	16,999	15,151
Times Square	7,061,015	7,226,679	14,307,694	943,068	42,081	40,190	38,859	37,380
Grand Central	(Not separated)		20,494,333	942,928	60,277	57,304	49,821	44,104
33d Street	4,756,710	3,956,200	8,712,910	535,153	25,626	24,052	22,308	19,783
28th Street	3,771,086	3,154,700	6,925,786	162,229	20,370	19,893	18,456	16,707
23d Street	5,042,400	5,370,600	10,413,000	*258,387	30,620	30,798	30,907	28,432
18th Street	1,924,583	2,488,200	4,412,783	*238,339	12,799	13,683	13,770	13,426
14th Street	(Not separated)		13,653,604	*363,923	40,158	41,816	41,431	38,265
Astor Place	4,317,755	2,665,939	6,983,694	*147,615	20,540	20,974	20,631	19,744
Bleecker Street	3,525,846	1,194,300	4,719,946	*25,730	13,382	13,953	14,006	13,237
Spring Street	4,223,732	835,800	5,059,532	*122,111	14,881	15,240	15,176	14,948
Canal Street	5,216,307	707,840	5,924,147	905,910	17,424	14,760	10,618	10,162
Worth Street	1,898,622	661,055	2,059,677	*54,904	6,058	6,219	6,451	6,262
Brooklyn Bridge	(Not separated)		17,190,309	*466,939	50,660	51,933	53,203	52,081
City Hall	557,816	.....	557,816	3,966	1,641	1,629	1,559	1,665
Fulton Street	11,851,617	4,378,700	16,230,317	*151,429	47,736	48,182	48,764	43,174
Wall Street	5,246,907	2,836,804	8,083,711	104,833	23,776	23,467	23,452	22,158
Bowling Green	(Not separated)		5,730,768	*934	16,855	16,855	16,399	16,124
South Ferry	1,801,196	.....	1,801,196	*99,286	5,298	5,390	5,187	4,925
BROOKLYN	(b)85,453,101	(b)191,895	44,308,004	387,976	130,318	129,238	125,484	114,280
Borough Hall	(Not separated)		8,663,098	*300,579	25,480	26,864	28,301	24,878
Hoyt Street	7,467,316	142,710	7,610,026	*118,721	22,382	22,732	22,469	20,540
Nevins Street	4,672,445	49,185	4,721,630	54,909	13,898	13,797	14,178	13,198
Atlantic Avenue	23,309,340	.....	23,309,340	751,567	68,557	66,346	62,536	55,994
QUEENSBORO SUBWAY (c)	11,528	28,610	40,136	40,136	(c) 118	.....	.....	.....
Lexington Avenue	11,528	.....	11,528	11,528	(c) 34	.....	.....	.....
Jackson Avenue	.....	28,610	28,610	28,610	(d) 84	.....	.....	.....
Miscellaneous	(Not separated)		216,059	9,824	636	607	626	544
GRAND TOTAL	(b)117,585,390	(b)119,080,397	345,585,749	5,172,646	1,016,429	1,001,215	963,152	891,099

(a) Treating Sundays as half days. (340 days to the year.)
(b) These totals are arithmetical only, and do not account for passengers who buy tickets at "island" stations.
(c) Opened for business on June 22, 1915, at noon; the daily average for the eight days would be 5,017.
(d) The daily average for the eight days would be 3,576.
(e) The daily average for the eight days would be 1,441.
*Decrease.

REAL ESTATE NEWS

SOUTH AMERICAN REALTY.

Market Conditions No Better in the Argentine Than in the U. S.

That real estate conditions are no better in South America than they are in the United States is shown by the following report of William H. Lough, a special agent of the Department of Commerce, entitled "Financial Development in South American Countries":

"There is one class of credits outstanding in the Argentine which has not been liquidated, and which it is expected has still to face a painful period of liquidation. This consists of credits based upon land holdings. Prior to 1913 land values in many instances were fixed by an unrestrained speculation rather than by any considerations of real worth.

"Suburban property was 'developed' and sold in small lots on the installment plan, the payments extending frequently as long as five years. It is reported that many persons, especially those of low salary, who have been paying installments for two or three years, now find that the value of their land is far below the remaining amount to be paid. It is thus cheaper for them to forfeit all that has been paid heretofore than to go on with their contract.

"The placing of first mortgages on land in the Argentine has been greatly facilitated by the establishment of the National Banco Hipotecario, and also by the services of certain large loan companies, working with European capital, which specialize in first mortgages. The Banco Hipotecario issues its own bonds, which are backed by the guarantee of the National Government, to the owner of land up to a conservative percentage of its appraised value.

"For its services the Banco Hipotecario receives a small commission. The recipient of the bonds, which are known as 'cedulas,' sells them on the open market. They are widely distributed, not only in the Argentine, but also in Europe, and are regarded as excellent securities.

"It is reliably stated that both the Banco Hipotecario and the larger mortgage companies have been well managed, and have operated conservatively, and that they did not allow their appraisals to be greatly affected by the absurd values which were current at the height of the speculative craze.

"However, in addition to placing first mortgages upon their land, many purchasers were indirect borrowers of large amounts. As has already been noted, funds secured from banks ostensibly for commercial purposes were frequently diverted to what seemed to be attractive speculations in land. Moreover, there were and are a number of mortgage companies—some started during the boom—which are said to have loaned money incautiously and to possess many doubtful assets.

"Throughout the crises the land owners have been almost uniformly 'carried,' even though they were unable to meet their interest obligations. It is stated that there has been so little capital available for land investment since the beginning of the crisis that sales could not be made at prices that would cover even conservative mortgages.

"This is regarded as an abnormal situation, and it has been thought best to withhold foreclosures and forced sales until a better demand for land begins to show itself.

"As the result of this policy, there is still overhanging the market an undetermined but probably great volume of forced liquidation of land. If the optimistic forecasts as to the probable volume of sales of Argentine products prove to be justified, it is possible that this liquidation may be effected through private sales without greatly disturbing the real estate market. A series of poor crops, however, would very seriously affect not only mercantile credits, as pointed out above, but also this large volume of credits based upon land.

"This leads back to the general proposition previously referred to: If the Argentine enjoys even a short series of good crops which it is able to sell at fair prices, the process of liquidating mercantile, banking, and real estate credits will go on steadily, and within a period of one, two, or three years healthy financial conditions will have been restored. On the other hand, even one or two poor crops would be likely to produce serious disturbances. Banking operations and investments in the Argentine at the present time, and at the present level of values necessarily retain a speculative character. The prospects seem favorable, but there is some uncertainty in the situation.

"In this connection, too, attention should be called to the unknown amount of international obligations which are now held in suspension by the moratorium."

Dwelling Leases.

Pease & Elliman have leased for the Clark estates the four-story house at 51 West Eighty-fifth Street to George de Forest Brush, and for Mrs. Riley Miles Gilbert at 18 West Fifty-third Street to Mrs. George Wilde.

The Delafield estate has leased at Fieldston a new house to J. J. Hamilton. It will be ready for occupancy about May 1.

Sales at Pelhamwood.

Plots at Pelhamwood have been sold for future improvement by Joseph Lambden & Son to Edward E. Pollock, William H. Steffens, Mrs. Ada M. Clemens, George W. Eichelberger, L. S. Smith, Malcolm Johnson, and Henry G. Weitmer. Several dwellings are nearing completion.

Brokers' Staff Elect Officers.

At the recent annual meeting of the brokers' staff of M. & L. Hess, Inc., the following officers were elected for the year: L. W. Flaunlacher, President; J. M. Wainwright, Vice President; A. F. Koehler, Secretary, and H. B. Fox, Treasurer.

DASH ESTATE SALE.

Tract of 329 Lots in Riverdale Section at Auction This Month.

The coming sale of the Dash estate, one of the few remaining undeveloped tracts fronting on Broadway just below Van Cortlandt Park, will be watched with interest in the realty world, in view of the present condition of the market. The sale will be held on Oct. 26 in the Vesey Street salesroom under the auspices of Joseph P. Day and J. Clarence Davies.

The tract includes 329 lots in the Spuyten Duyvil and Riverdale sections of the West Bronx, at the 238th and 242d Street (Van Cortlandt Park) subway stations, and on the line of the Broadway subway and the Putnam Division of the New York Central Railroad.

In the Dyckman section, just south of the Dash estate, the construction of apartment houses has advanced along the line of Broadway to about 217th Street. The 215th Street subway station has been the centre of an active building movemnt. North of that point apartment house building has been most prominent in the vicinity of the 231st Street subway station, east and west of which a number of multi-family houses have been erected.

The Dash estate property, west of Broadway, in many respects is similar to the Dyckman tract in the early stages of its development. Dyckman lots have advanced to $5,000 and $6,000 for inside street lots, and $12,000 to $15,000 for apartment building corners. In the interim, the Dash estate neighborhood has stood still, because of the large holding which controls the future development of the section east and west of Broadway.

The agents and auctioneers admit that in the present market conditions the lots, even including the more valuable Broadway, Kingsbridge Avenue, 238th Street, and Spuyten Duyvil Road frontages, must be sold cheap to attract investors and builders and that the prevailing Dyckman and Washington Heights values must be greatly discounted to encourage immediate building.

West of Kingsbridge Avenue most of the lots are below grade and extend to Spuyten Duyvil Road, now being paved and improved with a sewer. In addition to the Spuyten Duyvil Road frontage a number of the lots front on Corlear and Tibbett Avenues, 236th, 238th, and 240th Streets.

One of the choice sites includes the major portion of four blocks frontage on Spuyten Duyvil Road at 244th and 245th Streets, being the entrance to Fieldston and Riverdale. These lots lie at a high elevation, being within a few blocks of the Barnard School for boys and the Horace Mann School.

Westchester.

Burke Stone has sold for Congressman Woodson R. Oglesby of Yonkers a half-acre plot on Tuckahoe Road, Yonkers, to a Mrs. Brettel, whose property was recently taken by the Bronx River Parkway Commission.

Recent sales of plots at Cedar Knolls, near Bronxville, have been made to Dr. A. H. Babcock, Mary Claudine Falkenbury, and Anna Wahlberg Lewis.

The northeast corner of Radford Street and Livingston Avenue, Yonkers, a vacant lot 68 by 118, has been sold by the Corporal Realty Company, Ennis & Sinnott, who recently took it in trade for a New York apartment. The sale was negotiated by Thomas S. Burke.

Buyers at Manhattan Beach.

The Manhattan Beach Realty Corporation has sold a plot of twenty-four lots fronting on Hampton Avenue, Falmouth and Girard Streets, to Cornelius A. Lane, who has commenced the erection of a dwelling, also a plot 100 by 100 at the northeast corner of Hampton Avenue and Exeter Street to Charles C. Hunt; a plot 100 by 100 at the northwest corner of Hampton Avenue and Exeter Street to Ada Beck, and other large plots to Edward F. Jackman, Walter E. Trimm, and Ida E. Dietrich.

Dwellings Leased.

Pease & Elliman have rented for the estate of Louise Tillinghast, represented by William P. Dixon, the four-story dwelling at 26 East Sixty-fourth Street to Francis M. Hillhouse, a four-story dwelling at 43 West Eighty-sixth Street to the New Synagogue for the estate of Edward Rafter, and the dwelling at 321 Lexington Avenue for Mrs. Irene Boesch to Dr. Alfred Jackson.

The Houghton Company has leased the three-story dwelling at 254 West Seventy-First Street to Isaac Einhorn for Edith Q. Massey.

Shaw & Co. have leased for John L. Garvey the three-story dwelling at 367 West 123d Street to Joshua Wood.

Gramatan Tennis Club Buys Home.

The Gramatan Tennis and Field Club, recently organized, has purchased the old Gramatan stables property on Pondfield Road, Bronxville, and plans have been filed for remodeling the stable into a clubhouse, with indoor tennis and squash courts, bowling alleys, gymnasiums and swimming pools for both men and women, a restaurant and grill room. The purchase price was $25,000, and the improvements will cost about $25,000. The architects are Bates & How.

Factory Sold in Newark.

Feist & Feist have sold in Newark for Mrs. Annie E. Dodd to Osroe A. Clark, President of the Clark Razor Blade Company, the factory property at 205 to 211 New Jersey Railroad Avenue, sutheast corner of East Kinney Street. An eight-story factory will be erected, covering nearly the entire plot. It has a frontage of 115 feet on New Jersey Railroad Avenue and 165 feet along East Kinney Street. The new building will cost about $50,000.

New Jersey.

Joseph P. Day sold to William H. Can 332 Summit Avenue, Hackensack, N. J., a three-story stucco and frame dwelling on a plot 175 by 200. This property was sold at auction in the Exchange Salesroom on Thursday to James M. Woods.

TO REBUILD STEWART R. R.

Long Island Railroad Asks Permission to Operate Old Line.

The Long Island Railroad Company has applied to the Public Service Commission for permission to construct and operate a two-branch railroad from Flushing to Creedmoor, in the Borough of Queens, a distance of 5.4 miles.

This requires the building and operation of that portion of what is known as the "Stewart Railroad," built in 1871 by A. T. Stewart, operation of which was abandoned in 1879.

As soon as the Public Service Commission issues the necessary certificate of necessity and convenience, the matter will go before the Board of Estimate to arrange the financial terms.

The entire right of way has been acquired. The new road will connect with the North Shore Division at Flushing, and with the existing spur of the main line at Creedmoor.

The territory that will be served by the new line is as yet virgin farm land untouched by the hand of improvement, and yet it is beautiful rolling country, an elevated plateau, and admirably adapted for thousands of homes for toilers in the business section of the metropolis from ten to fifteen miles away.

NEW BANKING OFFICES.

Metropolitan Trust Company's Uptown Branch at 716 Fifth Avenue.

The Metropolitan Trust Company will open its new uptown branch at 716 Fifth Avenue about Feb. 1 next. The building, an artistic two-story structure, adjoins the southwest corner of Fifty-sixth Street, and the lesase of the property was recently taken out by the banking concern. The façade of the building will be extensively altered and work is now under way. Holmes & Winslow are the architects. The front will be of white marble in a classic design.

The main banking floor will be 24 feet high, lighted by a large window on Fifth Avenue and a decorative skylight in the ceiling. The basement will be used for the safe deposit vaults.

The Metropolitan Trust Company, whose main office is at 49 Wall Street, has been established thirty-four years. George C. Van Tuyl, Jr., is the President, Beverly Chew, Vice President, and Edwin F. Rohrebeck, Second Vice President.

FAVORS CONSTITUTION.

Real Estate Board Also Indorses $27,000,000 Canal Bond Issue.

The Board of Governors of the Real Estate Board of New York adopted, last Wednesday, the report of the Board's Committee on Constitutional Amendments. In adopting the resolution, the Board of Governors leaves it to the individual judgment of each member as to how he shall vote on the various amendments. In the report special emphasis is laid upon such portions of the Constitution as relate to taxation and finance. With minor exceptions, the proposed Constitutional changes are favored.

The Board of Governors also indorsed the proposed amendment for an issue of $27,000,000 of canal bonds.

Apartments Leased.

Pease & Elliman have rented apartments at 960 Park Avenue to P. J. White, at 45 Fifth Avenue to Howard M. Morse, at 144 East Fiftieth Street to Dr. Sidney B. Tryon, at 875 Park Avenue to Dr. Robert C. Myles, and at 114 East Eighty-fourth Street to Joseph C. Borden.

Douglas L. Elliman & Co. have leased apartments at 131 East Sixty-sixth Street to S. Vernon Mann, Jr., and at 122 East Seventy-sixth Street to Artemas Holmes.

Bing & Bing have rented an apartment of eighteen rooms at 1,155 Park Avenue, corner of Ninety-second Street, to Ogden H. Hammond.

The A. N. Gitterman Corporation has rented apartments at 200 Central Park South to Burton Holmes, Mrs. Alice Fuller Davenport, and George H. Taggert.

A Factory a Week.

The records of the Bureau of Buildings of the Borough of the Bronx show that plans for thirty-six new factories were filed during the first thirty-six weeks of the current year—an average of one new factory building a week.

A goodly proportion of these structures were erected in the South Bronx, below 149th Street, which is the heart of industrial Bronx and the section where the piano manufacturing interests flourish.

Waterways Convention.

The eighth annual convention of the Atlantic Deeper Waterways Association will be held in Savannah, Ga., on Nov. 9 to 12, inclusive. A delegation from the Board of Trade will represent Bronx Borough interests at this important gathering.

Rochelle.

The D. & C. Flour Company of Manhattan has purchased five acres at New Rochelle adjoining the New York & New Haven Railroad and near the boundary line of Mamaroneck. The company intends to erect a large plant on the site in the Spring. The property was held at $25,000. Joseph Lambden & Son and James D. McCann were the brokers.

Long Island.

H. R. Williams & Son have sold at Richmond Hill a plot 40 by 100 feet on the northeast corner of Jamaica Avenue and Forest Parkway, with the three-story brick building in course of construction, to the Bank of Long Island, also the one-family dwelling on the east side of Lincoln Avenue, north of Cleveland Avenue, for Haufe, the builder, to a client for investment.

Commercial Leases.

Pease & Elliman have leased for G. M. Richards the store at 28 West Forty-sixth Street to the White Swan Tea Room.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

Offerings Scheduled at the Vesey Street and Bronx Salesrooms.

Monday, Oct. 18.

By Joseph P. Day.

Long Island City, Jackson Av, s s, 238 ft e of Skillman Place, 88x240, vacant; bankruptcy sale.

West 63d St, 310, s s, 200 ft w of West End Av, 25x100.6; five-story tenement and stores; Walther Luttgen, executor, &c., against Hose Selniger et al.; Charles S. Davison, attorney; Meyer Nussbaum, receiver; due, $11,476.65; taxes, &c., $332.50.

Lewis St, 76, e s, 275 ft s of Stanton St, 25x100; six-story tenement and stores; Jacob Varchan against Adolph Sandrovitz et al.; Engel Brothers, attorneys; Lewis J. Conlan, referee; due, $7,887.63; taxes, &c., $712.73; subject to mortgage of $25,000.

Tuesday, Oct. 19.

By Joseph P. Day.

East 63d St, 307, n s, 109 ft e of 2d Av, 29x100.5; five-story tenement; City Real Estate Co. against Richard Price et al.; Action 1; Harold Swain, attorney; Samuel H. Evins, referee; due, $14,989.14; taxes, &c., $264.05.

East 63d St, 307, n s, 138 ft e of 2d Av, 29x100.5; five-story tenement; same against same; Action 4; same attorney; Samuel H. Evins, referee; due, $16,230.19; taxes, &c., $673.45.

East 63d St, 309, n s, 167 ft e of 2d Av, 29x100.5; five-story tenement; same against same; Action 3; same attorney; same referee; due, $15,253.87; taxes, &c., $673.45.

East 63d St, 311, n s, 196 ft e of 2d Av, 29x100.5; five-story tenement; same against same; Action 4; same attorney; Samuel H. Evins, referee; due, $18,230.19; taxes, &c., $673.45.

114th St, 351 East, n s, 100 ft w of 1st Av, 25x100.11, six-story tenement and stores; Stephen L. Lockwood against Angelo Di Bendetto et al.; Lockwood & Lockwood, attorneys; Lewis J. Conlan, referee; due, $25,720.03; taxes, &c., $1,474.

2d Av, 2,154, e s, 25.8 ft s of 110th St, 25x75, four-story tenement and stores; Charles D. Olendorf against Nicolo Scaramuzzo et al.; John H. Judge, attorney; Charles L. Hoffman, referee; due, $11,415.37; taxes, &c., $390.83.

8th Av, 221, w s, 28.3 ft n of 21st St, 22.6x100, three-story tenement and stores, one-story extension; George H. Smyth et al. against Mabel E. Adams et al.; Harry Baer, attorney; Joseph M. Scott, referee; due, $21,658.63; taxes, &c., $25.

By Samuel Marx.

123d St, 323 East, n s, 236 ft e of 2d Av, 18x100.11, three-story dwelling; Mary Hanson against John McKee et al.; Woodford, Bovee & Butcher, attorneys; Henry W. Pollock, referee; due, $7,130.64; taxes, &c., $56.

Wednesday, Oct. 20.

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

80th St, 71 East, n s, 60.6 ft w of Park Av, 20x82.2, four-story dwelling; executor's sale, Wave Crest Av, w s, 120 ft s of Atlantic Av, Far Rockaway, 40x111, three-story stable; executor's sale.

Wave Crest Av, n w s, running through to Brinckerhoff Av, Far Rockaway, 104x400x70x339, three-story dwelling; executor's sale, estate of B. F. Einstein.

Dyckman St, s s, 438.11 ft opposite avenue, 150x141x irregular; vacant; voluntary sale.

Villa Av, 3,164, e s, 185 ft n of 205th St, 18x100, two-story dwelling; trustee's sale, estate of Patrick Cannon.

By Joseph P. Day.

East 109th St, 160, s s, 106 ft e of Lexington Av, 19x100.11, four-story tenement; City Real Estate Co. against Gustav Jagendorf; Harold Swain, attorney; John R. McMullen, referee; due, $8,630.86; taxes, &c., $93.50.

Pearl St, 402, e s, 143.8 ft of Park Row, 25x97.9x25x94.8; three-story lodging house and stores; Charles M. Cannon, trustee, against Thomas F. Connery et al.; Wilfred N. O'Neil, attorney; John P. Whelan, referee; due, $21,040.80, &c.; taxes, &c., $812.60.

By Samuel Goldsticker.

Spring St, 11, n e corner of Elizabeth St, 25.8x96x25.8x80, five-story stable; Harry W. Lichtenstein against Annie Davis; Sidney L. Josephthal, attorney; Joseph Ullman, referee; due, $2,255.25; taxes, &c.

By Daniel Greenwald.

Rivington St, 76-77, s s, 68.1 ft e of Allen St, 42.2x77, seven-story tenement and stores, Sheriff's sale of all right, title, &c., which Abraham Rosen had on March 18, 1915, or since; Leos Schafran, attorney.

Thursday, Oct. 21.

By Henry Brady.

East 55th St, 327, n s, 306.9 ft e of Second Av, 18.11x100.5, three-story dwelling; Joseph Fronlich against Amelia M. Mark et al.; Cary & Carroll, attorney; Phoenix Ingraham, referee; due, $8,900.90; taxes, &c., $614.58

Madison Av, 2,050, w s, 550.10 ft s of 140th St, 16.5x75, three-story tenement; Astor Trust Co., trustee, against Isabel A. McKinstry et al.; White & Case, attorneys; George W. Olvany, referee; due, $8,893.41; taxes, &c., $81.80.

56th St, 246 East, s s, 124 ft w of 1st Av, 18x18, four-story tenement; New Jersey Title Guarantee and Trust Co., exr., against Amelia M. Mark et al.; Cary & Carroll, attorneys; Arthur N. Giegerich, referee; due, $7,306.11; taxes, &c., $519.25.

114th St, 319 East, n s, 228 ft e of 2d Av, 22x100.11, two-story shop; Stephen Baker, trustee, against Sanito Reda, individually and administratrix, et al.; Cary & Carroll, attorneys; Warren Leslie, referee; due, $5,719.50; taxes, &c., $367.57.

By Joseph P. Day.

Delancey St, 220, n s, 76.3 ft e of Pitt St, 73x27x irregular, five-story tenement and stores; Walter S. Gurnee et al., trustees, against Yetta Limmer et al.; Sullivan & Cromwell, attorneys; Elek J. Ludvigh, referee; due, $23,243.56.

138th St, 634 West, s s, 360 ft w of Broadway, 16x99.11, three-story dwelling; Anna M. Terwilliger against Margaret E. Weil et al.; Blandy, Mooney & Shipman, attorneys; Bainbridge Colby, referee; due, $8,730.86; taxes, &c., $676.91.

Duane St, 43, s w corner of Lafayette St, 31.3x18.3x irregular, six-story loft and store building; Hermine E. Clark et al. against Madison Av Real Estate Co et al; Harrison Clark, jr., attorney; 174 East 150th St. Sanders, referee; due, $9,597.08; taxes, &c., $1,880.81; subject to mortgage of $42,000.

Broome St, 132, n s, 75 ft w of Pitt St, 25x100, four-story tenement; Emanuel Moses, executor, against Hyman Friedman et al.; Alexander Appel, attorney; James W. Hyde, referee; due, $18,272.50; taxes, &c., $1,174.68.

By Herbert A. Sherman.

Houston St, 453 and 37, s s, 50 ft w. of Mercer St, 50x100, six-story loft and store building; United States Trust Co. of New York against Ferdinand H. Meis et al.; Stewart & Shearer, attorney; Macgrane Coxe, referee; due, $43,188.75; taxes, &c., $1,640.25.

By Samuel Marx.

118th St, 232 East, s s, 210 ft w or Second Av, 21x100.11; six-story storage; Payne Estate against Alice M. Hilliard et al.; Reeves & Todd, attorneys; Timothy A. Leary, referee; due, $22,589.11; taxes, &c., $668.77.

By Jacob H. Mayers.

49th St, 235 East, n s, 224 ft w of Second Av, 18x100, two-story dwelling; K. Georgs Falk against George Killian et al.; K. Richard Wallach, attorney; Kneeland Moore, referee; due, $9,649.81; taxes, &c., $228.04.

Friday, Oct. 22.

By Joseph P. Day.

324 St, 140 West, s s, 415 ft w of Sixth Av, 20x49x20x48.11; three-story tenement; David Wesson, sub. trustee, against Pennlane Realty Co. et al.; Oudin, Kilbreth & Schackno, attorneys; Robert M. Miller, referee; due, $40,017.74; taxes, &c., $2,123.60.

By Samuel Marx.

37th St, 52 West, s s, 228.6 ft e of Sixth Av, 21.6x38.9; five-story tenement and stores; Joseph C. Levi et al., trustees, against Millie Isaacs et al.; Walter S. Newhouse, attorney; Isidor Wasservogel, referee; due, $64,630.39; taxes, &c., $785.40.

By Jacob H. Mayers.

120th St, 359 East, n s, 225 ft w of 1st Av, 16.8x180.10, three-story dwelling; Free Home for Young Girls against Louise Lese et al.; Olney & Comstock, attorneys; Harry A. Goldel, referee; due, $5,002.97; taxes, &c., $200.34.

BRONX EXCHANGE.

8,208 8d Av.

Monday, Oct 18.

By Jacob H. Mayers.

228d St, East, n s, 206 ft e of Carpenter Av, 50x114, vacant; Leodegar Siebert against John E. Ryan et al.; G. Arnold Moses, attorney; John H. Rogan, referee; due, $2,780.84; taxes, &c., $498.11.

Paulding Av, s e corner of 228th St, 46.9x80, vacant; Josephine Moses against Nunziata Amenna; G. Arnold Moses, attorney; Robert D. Faskert, referee; due, $744.59; taxes, &c., $561.

Tuesday, Oct. 19.

By Henry Brady.

Marion Av, 2,774, e s, 81.7 ft n of 197th St, 17.10x94.9x10x94.8, two-story dwelling; Julia E. Barnard against Esther M. Sutherland et al.; Swan, Moore & Danforth, attorneys; Joseph Rubin, referee; due, $1,734.19; taxes, &c., $500; subject to first mortgage of $3,600.

By Joseph P. Day.

Tremont Av, s s, 163.4 ft w of Montgomery Av, 25x94x25x98, vacant; Land and Lien Co. against Francis J. Mulgannon et al.; Milton Frank, attorney; Edmund Hurley, referee; due, $277.93; taxes, &c., $——.

By Jacob H. Mayers.

233d St, 633 East, n s, 130 ft e of Carpenter Av, 25x114; Catalina Clark against Albert Lefurry et al; Niebrugge & Maxfield, attorneys; eo. B. Hayes, referee; due, $2,493.65; taxes, &c., $490.

Wednesday, October 20.

By Henry Brady.

Adams St, w s, about 100 feet n of Van Nest Av, 309.11x14.7x41x168.10; vacant; Regent Realty Co. against Max J. Adler et al; Lachman & Goldsmith, attorneys; Alex. I. Rorke, referee; due, $12,783.92; taxes, &c., $5,476.96.

By James L. Wells Co.

Adams St, n e cor Van Nest Av, 172.2x100x irreg; vacant; also Columbus Av, n s, 53.2 ft e of Adams, 53.2x96.1x52.8x99.1; vacant; Regent Realty Co. against Nonpareil Realty Co. et al; Lachman & Goldsmith, attorneys; George W. M. Clark, referee; due, $5,859.16; taxes, &c., $1,565.10.

By Geo. P. Baker.

(On the premises, 12 o'clock.)

Lots 90A and 90B, map of portion of Penfield property, lying east of White Plains Road; Mary M. Sharkey against Giuseppe Zibelli et al; Arthur S. Barnes, attorney; Geo. P. Baker, referee.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Wilkins Av, s s, 100.51 ft e of Crotona Park East, for a five-story brick tenement, 50.2x94.1 1-3; Fravale Realty Co., Frank Starkman, 745 Beak St, President, owner; Kreymborg Architect Co., 1,029 East 163d St, architects; cost, $50,000.

King Av, w s, 265 ft s of Terrace Point, for a two-and-one-half-story frame dwelling, 24x28; City Island Homes, Inc., Raymond Belmont, 31 Nassau St, President, owner; Karl F. J. Seifert, 104 West 42d St, architect; cost, $1,800.

Jerome Av, s e corner of 233d St, for a one-story brick and stone gate house, 15.2x9.10½; The Woodlawn Cemetery, Howard B. Smith on prem., owner; H. Edwards Ficken, 10 West 22d St, architect; cost, $15,000.

Leland Av, w s, 164.68 ft n of Davis St, for a three-story brick building, 22.6x50; Frank Pepe, 325 East 117th St, owner; De Rose & Cavalieri, 2,338 1st Av, architects; cost, $4,500.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

SATURDAY, OCT. 16.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

AUDUBON Av, 269-71, e s of 179th St, (518 West,) 100x85; South Side Construction Co. to Robt. Routh, 1,221 7th St, Newark, N. J. (mtge $96,750), Oct. 15; attorneys Eisman, L. C. & L., 135 Broadway.....$100

SAME PROPERTY; Robt. Routh to Jos. T. Ryan, 907 W. 92d St, (mtge $96,750,) Oct. 15 .....$100

DELANCEY ST, 150, n s, 22 ft e of Suffolk St, 22x50; Suffolk St. 96, s s, 50 ft n of Delancey St, 25x44; Remilo Mortgage Co. to Eugene L. Richards, 247 Prospect Av, Borough of Queens, trustee in bankruptcy of Saul and Isadore Oliner, bankrupts, (mtge $45,500,) Oct. 6; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

SAME PROPERTY; Eugene L. Richards, trustee as above of Saul and Isadore Oliner, individually and as partners; Oliner Bros., bankrupts, and as Superintendent of Banks, State of New York, to Beatrice Marblestone, 297 East 10th St, quitclaim, Oct. 15; attorney, same $250

HOUSTON ST, 353 E, s s, 40 ft w of Pitt st, 20x50; Samuel A. Tannenbaum & wife to Hannah Tannenbaum, on the premises, (mtge $8,250,) March 5, 1907; attorney, Nathan D. Perlman, 299 Broadway.....$100

RIVINGTON ST, 126, n s, 60 ft w of Norfolk st, 20x75; Morris Greif to Louis Greif, 126 Rivington st, (mtg $24,600,) Oct. 15; attorney, Title Guarantee Company, 176 Broadway $100

SPRING ST, 148, s s, 20x80; Joseph L. Feinberg to Newport Holding Company, 5 Beekman st, quit claim, Oct. 11; attorneys, Straus & D, 5 Beekman st.....$100

WADSWORTH Av, w s, 24.10 ft n of 177th St, 40x100; Ellen A. Finlay, Mt. Vernon, N. Y., to Mary Barry, 503 W. 142d St. (mtge $30,000,) Sept. 18; attorneys, McLaughlin & S., 15 William St.....$100

11TH AV, 440-42, e s, 24.9 ft n of 55th St, 49.4x100; Commercial Trust Co. to Com. Re Co., 1,451 Broadway, all liens, Oct. 15; attorneys, Campbell, M. & A., 238 B'way..$1

46TH ST, 117-119 West, n s, 225 ft w of 6th Av, 50x100.5; Forster Realty Co. to John C. Forster, 13 West 30th St, and Joseph Goodman, 234 West 44th St, (mtg $70,000,) Sept. 25; attorney, Joseph J. Harris, 99 Nassau St $100

72D ST, s s, 225 ft w of Columbus Av, 50x102.2; Lawyers Title and Trust Co. to Otto A. Stoehr, 1,712 Grove St, Borough of Queens, (mtg $393,000,) b. and s., Oct. 15; address, 180 Broadway $100

SAME PROPERTY; Otto A. Stoehr to G. B. Beaumont Co., 286 5th Av, (mtg $393,000,) Oct. 15; address, same.....$100

207TH ST, 405 E, n s, 68 ft e of 1st Av, 25x102.2; Herman Arnold & ano, exrs Auguste Arnold, to Herman Arnold & ano, 219 N. 7th ave, Mt. Vernon, N. Y., Oct. 1; attorneys, Amend & A., 119 Nassau st....$6,000

91ST ST, 272 West, s s, 67.6 ft w of West End Av, 42.8x25; Emil Loeb to Blanche P. Loeb, 272 West 91st St, (mtg $22,000,) all liens, Aug. 25; attorneys, Wolf & Kohn, 203 Broadway $100

113TH ST, 241-45 E, n s, 100 ft w of 2d ave, 50x100.10; Francesco & Giovanna Gallo to Fortune Gallo, 484 7th ave, ½ part, (mtge $46,000,) Oct. 15; attorneys, Cary & Carroll, 59 Wall st $100

115TH ST, 415 W, n s, 166.8 ft e of Amsterdam ave, 66.8x100.11; Kathryn E. Hill to Belmont Realty Corporation, 36 Maiden lane, (mtge $96,000,) Oct. 15; attorney, Herman Cohen, 36 Maiden lane.....$1

178TH ST, n s, 157 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 48x100; Belmart Realty Corporation to Eleanor F. Jay, 486 St. Nicholas Av, (mtg $32,000,) all liens, Oct. 14; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway..$1

178TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 67x100; same to same, (mtg $45,000,) Oct. 14; attorney, same.....$1

178TH ST, n s, 166.8 ft e of St. Nicholas Av, 41.8x100; same to sams, (mtg $39,000,) all liens, Oct. 14; attorney, same.....$1

Bronx.

WILLETT AV, e s, 500 ft w of 2d St, 100x150; John Riegelman to Martha J. Gillespie, 3,735 White Plains Road, Oct. 15, (mtg $5,800;) attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

SHERIDAN AV, s e corner 166th St, 98x100; Rime Building Co., Inc., to Skanida Building Co., Inc., 509 Willis Av, Oct. 15, (mtg $6,750;) attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

MINFORD PLACE, 1,431, w s, 16.8x100x16.6x100; Marie Waner to Carrie De Mar Hart, 237 West 83d St, Woodcliff, N. J., Oct. 11, (mtg $3,000;) attorney, E. A. Acker, 776 Forest Av.....$100

186TH ST, 442 East, s s, 20x100; Surety Realty Co. and another to Honora Sullivan, 183 Cherry St, Oct. 15, (mtg $2,500;) attorney, L. Weyer Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$10

158TH ST, 372 East, s s, 25.9x100; Josef Moehs to Josef Moehs and another, 372 East 158th St, March 17, (mtg $3,000;) attorney J. Cohn, 34 West 113th St.....Gift

BATHGATE AV, s e s, at n e s of 183d St, 50x irregular; Benenson Realty Co. to Stephen Theopold, 474 East 150th St, (mtg $62,000;) attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

HOE AV, 1,535, w s, 20x100; Utility Realty Co. to Lawrance Davis, 76 Greene St, Newark, N. J., July 6; attorney, C. H. Friedrich, 35 Nassau St.....$1

HOE AV, 1,537, w s, 20x100; Sykes Realty Corp. to Lawrence Davis, 76 Green St, Newark, N. J., July 6; attorney, C. H. Friedrich, 35 Nassau St.....$1

HOE AV, 1,539, w s, 20x100; same to same, June 21; attorney, same.....$1

159TH ST, 422 East, s s, 25x98; Wallace E. Corrigan and another to John Corliss, Ridgefield, N. J., Oct. 14, (mtg $26,000;) attorney, C. W. Fielding, 238 Broadway.....$1

SAME PROPERTY; John Corliss to Frederick W. Fielding, Englewood, N. J., Oct. 14, (mtg $28,500;) attorney, same.....$1

TINTON AV, w s, 226.8 ft s of 163th St, 16.8x184.11; Joseph Cassidy to Andrew Milldrew, 1,175 Tinton Av, Oct. 11; attorney Andrew Milldrew, 1,175 Tinton Av.....$500

LOT 2, Block A, Lots 87 and 88, Block C, map of Lester Park; Mary J. Cavagan to Bronx Borough Builders, Inc., 1,145 Hoe Av, Oct. 6; attorneys, Kramer & B., 220 Broadway $1

ZEREGA AV, n corner, at s e s of land now or late Melchoir Ill, 204.9x irregular; Maurice Dieches, referee, to Dollar Savings Bank, 2,806 3d Av, Oct. 15; attorneys, MacKellar & G., 43 Cedar St.....$16,000

TELLER AV, e s, 749.1 ft n of 169th St, 25x82x30.2x76.7; Carolina Asklof to Conrad H. Asklof, 1,243 Webster Av, Sept. 8; attorney, Carolina Asklof, 1,243 Webster Av, $100

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

ACADEMY ST, n w corner of Post Av, 60x100; Post Investing Co. to City Mortgage Co., 15 Wall St, demand, 6 p. c., Oct. 15; attorney, F. A. Snow, 15 Wall St....$55,000

ACADEMY ST, w s, 60 ft n of Post Av, 40x100; same to same, demand, 6 p. c., Oct. 15; attorney same $35,000

MARBLE HILL AV, 51 and 53, n w s, 498.6 ft n e of Terrace View Av, 50x95; Beverley A. Smith to Broadway Savings Institution, 5 and 7 Park Place, due Nov. 1, 1916, Oct. 16; attorney, H. B. Kelly, 233 Broadway.....$5,000

RIVINGTON ST, 126, n s, 60 ft w of Norfolk St, 20x75; Morris Greif to Lion Brewery of New York City, 980 Columbus Av, demand, 6 p. c., Oct. 16, (mtg $24,000; attorneys, Asbel P. Fitch, M. & G., 32 Nassau St..$2,500

2D AV, n e corner of 103d St, 25.4x74.7; Alison M. Lederer et al., individually and executrix, to Simson Wolf and another, 22 East 81st St, (mtg $16,000,) 1 year, 6 p. c., Oct. 14; attorneys, Wolf & Kahn, 203 Broadway $1,000

19TH ST, 144-146 West, s w s, 197 ft e e of 7th Av, 44x98.6; Weinstein Realty Co. to Max Weinstein, 1,884 7th Av, demand, 6 p. c., (mtge $55,000,) Oct. 16; attorney, Maurice Hyman, 135 Broadway.....$2,500

29TH ST, 503 West, s s, 150 ft w of 10th Av, 25x98.9; J. Kaplon Co. to John F. Hill, 270 Fort Washington Av, 2 years, 6 p. c., Oct. 14; attorney, Robert B. Ailing, 149 Broadway $2,000

72D ST, s s, 225 ft w of Columbus Av, 50x102.2; Otto A. Stoehr to Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway, 1 year, 6 p. c., Oct. 15 .....$300,000

178TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 67x100; Eleanor F. Casey to Belmart Realty Corporation, 36 Maiden Lane, 3 years, 6 p. c., Oct. 15, (mtg $45,000;) attorney, Herman Cohen, 36 Maiden Lane.....$7,000

178TH ST, n s, 157 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 48x100; same to same, 3 years, 6 p. c., mtg $32,000,) Oct. 15; attorney same.....$5,000

179TH ST, 518 West, s e corner of Audubon Av, 50x85; Robert Routh to South Side Construction Co., 267 Audubon Av, due as per bond, Oct. 15; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$7,750

Bronx.

BATHGATE AV, n e s, at n e s of 182d St, 50x irregular; Stephen Theobold to Benenson Realty Co., 401 East 182d St, prior mtg $50,000, Oct. 15, 5 years, 5½ p. c.; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $12,000

BRYANT ST, 216, e s, 50x100; Louis Hoffmann to Frieda Glissmann, Valley Stream, L. I., Sept. 23, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, I. Bookman, 25 Pine St.....$1,300

IRVINE ST, w s, 169.4 ft s of Garrison Av, 20x250; Leopold Low

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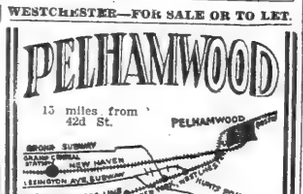
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The number of New York business people living in Stamford and vicinity for the Summer and year round is increasing more rapidly than in other towns of equal distance from New York. The reasons are plain. Servant problem solved; excellent stores and markets, with exceptional delivery service; finest public and private schools; Country, Golf and Yacht clubs of the very best; electric express train service (50 minutes from Grand Central) that has no superior. Stamford offers more for your money than any other town. Why not invest some of the money recently made in Wall Street in a SHORE or COUNTRY PLACE, before the smash comes? Property prices low now; higher later. Write today.

NEW ATTRACTIVE COLONIAL HOUSE at Shippan Point; 9 rooms, 3 baths, large porch, sleeping porch, breakfast pergola, hot water heat; large lot; decorated to suit; built by day's work; this house cannot be duplicated at price asked; if sold at once, $12,500; mortgage of $6,500 can remain.

GENTLEMAN'S COUNTRY ESTATE, perfectly finished, will be sacrificed if sold before Jan. 1; has 140 acres high rolling land, 70 tillable; artificial lake of 10 acres; main dwelling, 25 rooms, 7 baths; smaller dwelling, 12 rooms, 3 baths; Supt.'s house, teamster's house; 2 houses for laborers; large modern stable, 2 garages, cow barn, creamery, hay barn, greenhouses, boathouses, poultry houses, and ice house; sold with or without luxurious furnishings.

QUAINT OLD-FASHIONED NEW ENGLAND HOMESTEAD, thoroughly modernized; 12 minutes from R. R. station; 400 ft. to trolley, 2,000 ft. to Sound; 5 bedrooms, nursery, bath, living, smoking, and dining rooms, butler's pantry, kitchen, large open fireplace; hot water heat, electricity, city water; servants' quarters in annex; garage with 3 rooms; fruit; bathing, boating, fishing, and Country Club in neighborhood; 38 miles, on Boston Post Road, from N. Y. City; $12,000.

Farms, Country Estates, Shore Property, for Sale and to Rent.

FRANK B. GURLEY,
Gurley Building, Stamford, Conn.

Just the COUNTRY PLACE you have been seeking AND, A BIG BARGAIN—TOO. At Stamford, Conn., 2 acres, all kinds fruit, big trees, fine gardens, stable, Garage, Tennis Court, Poultry House, etc. Attractive house, modern improvements, 11 rooms, 2 baths, outside porches for sleeping and breakfast. THE PRICE IS RIGHT AND WAY BELOW VALUE. Call, write or telephone now, for immediate purchaser must be found.

JONES REALTY CO.,
Hotel Davenport, Stamford, Conn.

SAVE MONEY

By buying your country place now. Have a 100-acre farm with good buildings and fine view, places on the Sound with acreage, and a hill-top of 100 acres, commanding a wide view of Sound and surrounding country. Prices range from $12,000 to $50,000. Address

W. B. BROTHERTON, Milford, Conn.

GENTLEMAN'S COUNTRY ESTATE Cost $100,000. Low price, easy terms. Fifty minutes to New York, 10 to station, 16 to Sound; surrounded fine estates, high elevation, modern house, 9 bedrooms, 4 baths, library, drawing room, billiard room, porches glassed in, steam heat, electricity, gas, 9¼ acres, 3-car garage, machine shop, sleeping rooms, heated; gardener's cottage, 8 rooms; greenhouse, chicken house, barn, tennis court, lawns, trees; apple, pear, plum, quince trees; flower, vegetable, asparagus beds.

Warner L. Churchill, 7 East 42nd Street. Murray Hill 3422.

MUST BE SOLD.

48-acre, tobacco, fruit, or poultry farm, good soil, southern exposure; all kinds of fruit, produced 100 barrels of apples; eight-room house, large tobacco and stock barn; buildings worth over $2,000; hay and potatoes included; 1½ miles from village, 3½ from station; near neighbors; owner asks $2,000, $700 cash; come prepared to close a deal; make a reasonable offer and it will be accepted. J. Cassidy, Woodbury, Conn.

CONSULT ME NOW.

I can quote with definiteness the best purchase price or rental figure on property in GREENWICH, CT., AND VICINITY

FARMS, ACREAGE, SHORE ESTATES COUNTRY ESTATES, COTTAGES, VILLAS Call, phone, or write for my special list.

LAURENCE TIMMONS,
Opp. R. R. Station, Greenwich, Ct. Tel. 456

WESTPORT, CONN.

MRS. BERRELL, REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—Lots 10, 11, 12,

Block 4,621 Rugby, on East 51st, between Clarkson and Winthrop Sts.; $600 each; these lots cost about $700 each 12 years ago; will accept mortgage for $1,000. Dr. Chas. H. Brown, Citizens Bank Bldg., Waterbury, Conn.

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"The Wellington" Our Very Latest



WE WILL BUILD

This Beautiful Stucco Bungalow for You at Picturesque Brightwaters, L. I., for

$3,800

Living Room 19x13, with big brick fireplace. Dining-room 15x12, with bay window extension. Butler's pantry. Kitchen equipped with range, laundry tubs and porcelain sink; refrigerator room. 3 sleeping rooms, with ample closets. Tiled bathroom. Cement veranda. Concrete cellar under entire house. Price includes grading and seeding of lawn, walk to and around house. Clothes posts. Hose bib. Handsome decorations. Shades and screens to all windows. Lighting fixtures. Floors are double and polished. Entire interior finished in white with mahogany finished doors. A substantial high class home—fit for a Queen.

Plans, etc., can be seen at our New York office.

BRIGHTWATERS BUILDING CO.,

Write or call for Album 3. 1 West 34th St., N. Y. Phone 3204 Greeley.

Beautiful Lake Mahopac

900 feet above sea level; 58-acre farm, fronting both sides of road and large forest-bordered spring-fed pond; 12 acres woodland; adjoining golf links and Francis Wilson estate; house 9 rooms, all improvements; open fireplace, sleeping porch; southern exposure; shaded; running spring water throughout farmhouse; farmer's cottage, barns, apple orchard, and fruits; 5 minutes from station by auto. Owner, 54 Mt. Vernon Av., (phone 238-W,) Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

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Beautiful Homes for Sale, $8,500 to $45,000.
Also for Rent, furnished and unfurnished, $50 to $500 per month.

GARDEN CITY IS FAMOUS

for its golf and country sports, its great hotel, schools and attractive homes; its delightful climate and absolutely pure water.

ALL CITY IMPROVEMENTS

35 minutes by electric service.

GAGE E. TARBELL,
320 Fifth Av., New York.

A GROWING COMMUNITY OF COSY, ALL-YEAR HOMES AT HOWARD BEACH

on Jamaica Bay
20 Minutes from Broadway

Nearly five miles of improved Waterfront, Boat Harbors, Casino, Bathing Beaches. All City Conveniences. No Assessments.

$10 NOW

as first payment will secure one of the Choicest Plots at the Lowest Prices.

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HOWARD ESTATES DEVELOPMENT CO.
51 Chambers St., N. Y. Phone—Worth 3556
F. W. Kavanaugh, Pres. Myer Nussbaum, Treas.

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Eight acres, 600 ft. water front, house of 14 rooms, 4 baths, large garage, boat house and yacht. This estate is in Great Neck's highest class section, is offered at a price far below its value. If interested address

FRANK CROWELL,
Tel. Great Neck 174.
Great Neck Station, L. I.

10-ROOM HOUSE

in FREEPORT—the greatest bargain ever offered. I must sell, so I am sacrificing my 10-room house, with all modern improvements; open fireplace in every room; two baths; hardwood floors throughout; house is built of solid concrete to second floor, and frame from second floor up; cost me $7,500 to build, without land; I will take $4,900 for house and plot, 50x125 feet; first mortgage $3,000, second mortgage $1,500; $400 cash is all you need to pay; agents need not answer as I cannot pay any commission; write me for appointment to see it. Must Sell, Box G, 302 Times Downtown.

A Waterview Bargain.

18 ACRES, $30,000

This property, taken in foreclosure, is near PIPING ROCK and other exclusive clubs.

Offered low for a quick sale.
Mortgagee, Box 437, Oyster Bay, N. Y.

Beautiful Artistic House

ONE MINUTE FROM PLANDOME STATION, 35 MINUTES TO PENN. R. R. 9 rooms, 3 tiled baths; completely decorated; highest restrictions; beautiful grounds. $11,500. Easy terms.

AUGUST JANSSEN,
34 West 30th St., New York.

DOUGLAS MANOR.

The ideal North Shore suburban home; boating, bathing, fishing; 22 minutes by electric train from Penn. Station; 9-room stucco house, with 2 baths; a large plot on the hill overlooking Bay and Sound, and one on the shore front; bargain prices; write or call for photos and full particulars. J. Hart Welch, Douglaston.

WATER FRONT SITE

1½-acre plot, directly on Peconic Bay, near Southold, L. I.; splendid bathing beach; covered with fine old trees; high-class, wealthy neighborhood; exceptional for bungalow or cottage; can be had very cheap. Attorney, Box G 310 Times.

SACRIFICE BUNGALOW

At Brentwood in the Pines, L. I.—Ten Rooms, tiled bath, hot-water heat, gas, electricity and water; splendid all year home; five minutes from station; only $750 cash, balance easy. Address OWNER, Room 1,106, 1 West 34th St., N. Y. C.

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An ALL-THE-YEAR-ROUND HOME BY THE SEA, with every convenience, and only 40 minutes from the Pennsylvania Station. Houses and lots at ATTRACTIVE PRICES and on REASONABLE TERMS. Chance, 84 Times.

CAN YOU SPARE 50c A WEEK?

If so, that amount will purchase 4 full sized lots at $35 each, at Huntington, L. I., near trolley, town, and harbor; high and dry; title guaranteed; free tickets. C Estate, 5 Hanson Place, Brooklyn, opp. Flatbush Av., L. I. R. R. Depot.

WATERFRONT BARGAIN

Two hundred acres, with ¼ mile on Sound; high, rolling land, mostly cleared, with wooded hilltop that offers the finest building site along the entire North Shore; old-fashioned farm house, outbuildings. Low price; attractive terms. Daniel M. Gerard, 1,270 B'way (33d), N. Y.

Freeport, N. Y.—Bayview Section

Highly restricted, between Bay and depot; several homes sold recently; others now building. SECURE ONE OF OUR LARGE PLOTS AND WE WILL ARRANGE YOUR LOAN TO BUILD. SEE A. A. SEALY, Freeport Club, or 165 Broadway, N. Y.

Water Front Estate Bargain!

Beautiful water front estate, 8 acres; magnificent mansion, Georgian brick, 110 feet long; all improvements; outbuildings; aristocratic section; commuting zone; cost $125,000; sacrifice $60,000. HARVEY B. NEWINS, WOOLWORTH BUILDING, NEW YORK.

Small House and Vegetable Farm

35 minutes out; large, cultivated grounds, with fruit trees and chicken run; makes a fine all-year home; cheap to quick, responsible buyer, on easy terms. B. Johnson, 5 Hanson Place, Brooklyn, opposite Flatbush Avenue L. I. R. R. Depot.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET. | LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

EXECUTORS MUST SELL

To Settle Estate Will Sacrifice Splendid Water Front Homestead on Long Island Sound,

consisting of handsome all-year residence, 14 rooms, private baths, conservatory, 2½ acres, fine lawns, garden, fruit and shade trees, garage, stable and outbuildings; 150 feet water front; bathing beach; private dock and landing; deep anchorage.

30 minutes to Penn. Terminal.

TERMS TO SUIT.

Address Executors, Box 189 Times Downtown.

$750 PAYABLE $10 MONTHLY

Buys small farm, consisting of 3 acres of fine soil, suitable for poultry, vegetables, &c., near one of the largest towns on Long Island. For particulars call or write. C. Farm, 243 West 34th St., N. Y.

GREAT NECK ON THE SOUND

Choice plot, 4-5 of an acre; 30 large trees; fine beach; 95 feet shore front; easy terms. This plot is unsurpassed on Long Island for one dwelling small estate on the water. J. F. Phillips, Great Neck. 'Phone 248W.

NEW YORK STATE—SALE OR LET.

Gentleman's Ideal Farm

STOCK, CROPS, & TOOLS INCLUDED.

A rare opportunity to obtain a famous 231-acre farm, all in pink of condition; 85 miles from Manhattan, Harlem Valley, Amenia; owner going to California; ¼ mile to church, stores, creamery; numerous cultivated; wonderful hay land; 110 tons hay now in barn; attractive 13-room residence; hot-water heat, bath; tenant house; beautiful shaded lawns; spacious verandas; all buildings painted; fruit; stream; excellent views; everything, except household furniture, $20,000; terms. BATSON FARM AGENCY, 489 5th Av.

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Send for a list of the five best country home and farm offerings in Rockland County.

Howard Goldsmith, 110 West 34th St.

MAKE THIS FARM YOURS

Colonial home; 5 fireplaces; an attractive place; large orchard, level land, 100 acres. Terms made to reliable man. This is what will suit you for Home and income. REV. G. J. NEWTON, Claverack, New York.

FLORIDA—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Hotel People Take Notice.

At St. Petersburg, Fla., a rare opportunity is offered to secure an ideal, first-class hotel site with waterfront, all developed, and right in front of city; the site consists of entire block, 500x300 ft., on the water, including a new 2,000-ft. pier to deep water. Steamboats can land at this pier. This site was preserved and developed exclusively for a hotel site at great expense by the owner. Large, stately palms, and the most beautiful tropical foliage are on the grounds. This place is a show place in the city. A first-class hotel I believe would be a great success. This city is said to be the fastest growing tourist city in Florida. Another railroad has just entered city. A new modern depot has just been completed by the A. C. L. R. R.

Write me for more particulars. N 100 Times.

NEW ENGLAND—FOR SALE OR LET.

In The Berkshire Hills.

For Sale—In a pretty village less than 2 minutes' walk from the trolley. A fine 2-story house of 11 rooms, wide veranda, purest of running water in house; fine bathroom, ice house; house fully furnished; ¼ acre of land; fine, large maple shade trees on lawn, with fine view. Price, fully furnished, only $3,600, half cash. H. C. Woodin, Box 84, Great Barrington, Mass.

NORTH CAROLINA—SALE OR LET.

For Rent Lady of birth, education, refinement, owning a typical Southern home (heated with hot water), has all conveniences), desires party of like qualifications as tenant for furnished apartment in same. Address, MISS SMALLWOOD, New Bern, N. C.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET—Unfurnished

GREAT OPPORTUNITY

Bungalows, substantial and beautiful; 6 and 8 rooms, bath, conservatory; steam heat, concrete cellar, open fireplaces, large porches; station 5 minutes' walk, overlooking Bay; 25 miles out, select location; $25 monthly. A. B. McCORD, Owner, Bellmore, L. I.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Preservation

of your family from want may depend on the title to your Real Estate. Consult us on this subject. We are experts in Bergen and Rockland County Real Estate titles. Write for Booklet A.

North Jersey Title Insurance Co.,
Hackensack, New Jersey.
N. Y. Rep. Glenn K. Carver, 61 B'way.

ALL THE Modern Houses, Apartments, ORANGES every description. All prices, sale or rent.

FRANK H. TAYLOR,
(Note first name) Opp. Brick Church Station.
EAST ORANGE, N. J. Lackawanna R. R.

FARMS COMMUTERS' Country Homes Monmouth County
Personally inspected, photographed.
GRADUATE Agriculturist **G. W. ZUCKER**
Kinney Building, NEWARK, N. J.

For Leonia Houses

Write Leonia Homes Co., Leonia, N. J. Photos sent. Prices $3,800 to $8,000. Easy terms. Modern. Located near train and trolley. Office at trolley junction.

BUILDER'S LOSS.

Ten rooms, three baths, stucco house, on quarter acre corner in Cedarhurst; should sell for $16,000, forced to sell for $11,000; easy terms.

H. G. KNOWLES, 23 Park Av., New York.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

EQUIPPED POULTRY PLANT & Business; Splendid Buildings, Equipment, Location.

An elegant chance for any one contemplating the poultry industry to secure an up to date plant, ready for business; consists of attractive nearly new nine-room house; city gas throughout, water, fine cellar, barn and garage; new modern brooder house, 16x70, with latest CANDEE hot water system; 21 brooders, 1,300 chick capacity; Mammoth incubator house, 24x54, with new Mammoth Candee incubator, 6,000 egg capacity; cement floors, elegant equipment, workshop, storage house for feed, grain, &c.; two splendid laying houses, 16x36 and 14x50, to accommodate 400; nine acres of good, rich land, all cleared, fruited with pears, apples, peaches for family use; fine lawn, shade, shrubbery; located on STATE ROAD, 1½ miles to depot; hourly trains to and from Philadelphia and shore; located short drive to BEAUTIFUL VINELAND, the largest poultry centre in the United States; big custom egg hatching business assured. PRICE $5,000, $2,500 on time; must be seen to be appreciated. BRAY & MACGEORGE, 1,077 DREXEL BUILDING, PHILADELPHIA, PA., or VINELAND, N. J. Write or call for details; also our handsomely illustrated Farm Catalogue.

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"On the Mountain Side"

Furnished	
RESIDENCE, 10 rooms, 2 baths. Per Month	$150
RESIDENCE, 10 rooms, 3 baths. Per Month	$200
Unfurnished	
HOUSE, 9 rooms, 2 baths; steam heat. Per Month	$70
HOUSE, 11 rooms, 2 baths; garage. Per Month	$100
HOUSE, 14 rooms, 3 baths; garage. Per Annum	$2500

Our advice is to RENT for a season or year before purchasing. Acquaint yourself with conditions and prices.

THE TRUTH *about Montclair: Average elevation about 400 ft. above sea-level. 57 trains daily to New York.*

F. M. CRAWLEY & BROS.,
Real Estate Brokers,
Opp. Lackawanna Term., Montclair, N.J.

Ideal Country Homestead.

Unusually charming home. Location, Bergen County, twelve miles New York; beautiful auto road; express service; 70 daily trains; in the hills.

Rare, delightful Dutch Colonial house, over 100 feet long; main part cut stone; terraced 30 feet above roadway; sloping velvet lawns 200 feet; giant shade trees; wealth of Rhododendrons and choice shrubbery; private big living room, porch 20x30, living room 18x30; very artistic; immense dining room; music room; 3 bathrooms; hot water heat, electricity; abundant servants' quarters; large barns; fruit; urgent sale, $19,000; easy terms; photos here.

ALLABOUGH & SON 150 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK.

MODERNIZED HOMESTEAD

Situated between Nutley and Montclair, N. J., in the foothills of Orange Mountains; 8 rooms, with steam heat, all modern improvements; artistically fitted up; decorated; fruit and shade trees; old-fashioned garden, with large variety of flowers, shrubs, &c.; artistic pergolas and cobblestone gateways add to the attractiveness of the place; garage, stable, and chicken house; $5,500; terms to suit; over acre ground; additional land if desired. Photo. Lambert, owner, 233 Broadway, N. Y. Phone 6984 Barclay.

"GENTLEMEN'S ESTATE."

Finely furnished 20-room house; just spent $7,500 in installing all improvements, electric lights, steam heat, parquet floors, &c.; 2½ acres of fine land, stables, outhouses, &c.; within commuting distance of New York City; will sacrifice for $20,000; easy terms. ROSENBERG care MEISTER BUILDERS, INC., 220 B'WAY. CITY. Phone Cortlandt 4411.

DON'T INVEST IN WAR STOCKS

BUT—BETTER THAN WAR STOCKS.

Ten acres on highest point in Essex County. Most desirable homesite; superb western view; gas, electric, telephone; good roads; 1½ miles from station. Quick sale, $600 acre. FREDERICK P. COLLINS, 238-240 Bloomfield Av., (near station,) Caldwell, N. J.

MONTCLAIR, N. J.

$9,000. New White Colonial Residence.

Large living room, fireplace; paneled dining room, inclosed porch, all-gas kitchen, 5 large bedrooms, 2 baths; excellent location; near station, &c.; 60-foot plot.

H. S. Connolly & Co. Opp. Lackawanna Sta. MONTCLAIR.
"Builders of Distinctive Homes."

HOUSE BARGAIN.

Price $7,000; $1,000 cash required. Owing to financial condition this house, worth $8,500, must be sold. Large plot, piazza, handsomely finished. Bathroom out of the ordinary. Built by day's work; no expense spared. Four master's bedrooms and sleeping porch, 30 minutes out; good transportation. Schools, clubs, &c.

F. W. WAGGONER,
Room 516, 47 West 34th St.

40 ACRES
NEAR PIPING ROCK.

Elevation 200 Feet. Water Views. PRICE RIGHT. WILL DIVIDE.

RAYMOND SMITH,
OYSTER BAY. PHONE 168.

CHARMING BUNGALOW.

With all latest features, at Nutley, N. J., on 100-foot corner plot, with white birch shade trees; within 3 minutes of express station and trolley, schools, stores, &c.; can be purchased for a few hundred dollars cash and monthly payments like rent. W. A. Lambert, Architect, 233 Broadway, N. Y.

I WILL TAKE LOTS

as part payment on new house, 8 rooms, 2 baths, all modern improvements, in attractive Northern New Jersey suburb, ½ hour from town; high ground; title guaranteed.

BUILDER, P. O. Box 416, N. Y.

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Am compelled to sacrifice my new $17,000 residence, 10 rooms, 3 baths, sun porch, sleeping porch, large plot, for $12,500. May be seen Sundays. Apply to my broker.

Murdock, opp. Lackawanna Terminal.

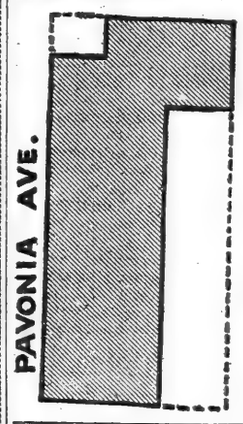
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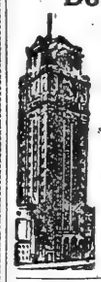
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For particulars apply to your broker or the

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FINE FRONT DOUBLE WINDOW.
Temporary Lease.
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On Deep Water with Railroad Facilities

Property located midway between Newark and Jersey City, N. J., 5 MILES FROM N. Y. CITY HALL, fronting on the Passaic and Hackensack Rivers; in the heart of the

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FOUR RAILROADS

and their branches, sidings from which can be obtained:

Pennsylvania R. R.
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Newark Bay and Passaic River Channels up to the property 20 feet at low tide.

Property suitable for any kind of manufacturing or commercial enterprise requiring tide water and railroad facilities.

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IN JERSEY CITY, N. J.

Located on desirable plot, containing about 1⅞ acres, fronting on two streets and the Morris Canal.

Buildings are one, two, three and four story brick, iron and concrete, containing about 20,000 square feet of floor space; also frame office

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

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320 West 87th St.
High Class Fireproof Apartment,
8 rooms, 3 baths, $2,400.
10 rooms, 3 baths, $2,500 to $3,000.
Most refined and delightful Apartments in high-class private house neighborhood.

749 West End Av.
High Class Apartment House,
7 rooms, foyer, 3 baths, $1,500 to $1,800; $1,000 to $1,300.
Light on all four sides.
Frank L. Fisher Co.,
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We offer A-1 tenants a very attractive proposition in order to rent the few remaining apartments in the following houses:

232-238 West 106th St.
Near Broadway (Raymore Court)
An elevator apartment house of the highest class, the very newest in apartment house construction; all outside chambers.
6 and 7 Rooms

35 Fort Washington Av.
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Beautiful new elevator apartment; street under care of Park Department; magnificent, spacious rooms, with abundance of closet room.
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A magnificent new elevator apartment on a tree lined avenue, overlooking Hudson and Palisades; all outside sunny apartments.
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High-class elevator Apartment House; subway express station on corner; all large rooms; all newest improvements.
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BERLIN RENTING AGENCY
B'way, Cor. 162d, or 141 E. 17th.

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Situated Best Section Central Park.
ELEVATOR APARTMENTS
300 Central Park West
90th to 91st St.
SUITES OF
10 Rooms, 3 Baths
13 Rooms, 3 Baths
An apartment house of the highest class, modern in every detail. Rooms are exceptionally large and well arranged.
Apply Superintendent, on Premises, or
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Lasanno Court
307 West 79th Street.
A truly exceptional home—located, fitted, and equipped to cater to refined tastes and limited incomes. Convenient to shopping and theatre districts.
FOR REMAINING VACANCY
8 Rooms, 2 Baths, $1600.
GEORGE ROSENFELD CO. Inc.
51 E. 42nd St. Tel. Murray Hill 1936.

LOCATION
CONVENIENT CENTRAL
THE SONOMA
N. E. Cor. Broadway & 55th St.
Offers the following high-class apartments—at attractive rental.
ONE OF 4 ROOMS AND BATH
ONE OF 5 ROOMS AND BATH
TWO OF 8 ROOMS AND 2 BATHS.
Also
TWO 2 ROOMS AND BATH SUITES.
Non-Housekeeping Bachelor. Must be seen to be appreciated.

9 ROOMS and 2 BATHS
The Rosary
306 West 99th St.
RENTAL $1,500.
M. H. Gaillard & Co.
2,299 BROADWAY,
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250 W. 88 St.
BETWEEN
B'WAY & WEST END AV.
The Metropolitan
One Corner Apt., 7 Bright, Outside Rooms, Very Desirable Suite, $1,400.

To Sub-Let OCT., To 1916
316 West 79th St. Near Riverside Drive
Top Floor, Corner Apartment, Overlooking Hudson.
9 Rooms, 3 Baths
3 Master Bedrooms
BRETT & GOODE CO.,
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44 West 77th St.
Facing Manhattan Square Park
9 Rooms and 3 Baths
$2600

758 WEST END AVE.
THE HOLYOKE—S. E. Cor. 97th St.
One Block Subway Express Station.
7 Rooms, Corner Apartments.
High-Class Elevator Building.
Exceptional Value. $1,000 to $1,300.
Apply Supt., or
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2 West 83d St.,
Corner High Grade Elevator House
OVERLOOKING CENTRAL PARK.
7 ROOMS AND BATH.
RENTS $780 TO $1,200.
GEO. A. BOWMAN, 121 West 42d St.

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Apartment Hotel, 117 W. 58th St.
Apartment of 2 rooms and bath; also one 3 rooms and bath; will furnish if desired.

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JUST COMPLETED
Jackson Heights Apartments
4 and 5 Large Rooms & Bath
$28 to $45
Overlooking Manhattan, Brooklyn and the Bronx.
20 Minutes from the Heart of Manhattan
One and a half blocks from new Dual Subway Station.
MAXIMUM OF SUNLIGHT
MANY UNUSUALLY ATTRACTIVE FEATURES.
Brightest, sunniest and most cheerful in N. Y. City.
HOW TO REACH APARTMENTS:—Take trolley at Manhattan end of Queensboro Bridge (59th St. and 2d Ave.) marked "Flushing" or "College Point." Leave car at Jackson Av. and 25th St. Renting office on corner. Or take Queensboro subway, 42d St. and Lexington Av., transfer at Jackson Av., Long Island City. TWENTY MINUTES' RIDE BY EITHER ROUTE.
THE QUEENSBORO CORPORATION
Bridge Plaza, Long Island City. Telephone Astoria—801.
Renting Office, Jackson Av., corner of 25th St.
Telephone, Newtown—1214.

The Belnord
86th Street—Broadway—87th Street.
A magnificent fireproof building, embodying every known improvement. Complete in all details. Private house rooms. A location second to none. Centrally located. Immense closet space. Largest open air garden, assuring light at all times. Manager on premises.

THE APARTMENT HOUSE COMPLETE
7 to 11 ROOMS,
2 to 4 BATHS
Rental $2,100 to $7,000
F. R. Wood, W. H. Dolson Co.
AGENTS,
80th St., Cor. Broadway.
Tel. Schuyler 3800.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

Superior Elevator Apartments
Best Value on West Side.

WEST END HALL,
No. 840 West End Av., Northeast cor. 101st St.
Corner apartment—8 rooms, 2 baths. Fit for any one. Beautifully decorated. Also 8 rooms, 2 baths. Rent, $1,300 upward.

ST. JOHN COURT,
No. 500 West 111th St., Southwest cor. Amsterdam Av.
6 rooms and bath. $840 per annum upward.

ROBERT FULTON COURT,
No. 559 West 156th St., Northeast cor. Broadway.
Beautiful 6 room corner apartment. Also 7 rooms and bath. $840 per annum upward.

THE PALMETTO,
No. 100 Morningside Drive, Northwest cor. 120th St.
One vacancy; 5 room apt. $720 per annum.
Inspection cordially invited.

CHAS. S. KOHLER, Agent,
No. 901 Columbus Av., cor. 104th St.

ALLENDALE
808 West End Av., Cor. 99th St.
10 Rooms, 3 Baths, Corner Apartment, $2,950
Doctor's Corner Apt., $2,400
ALL ROOMS LARGE AND LIGHT. APPLY TO SUPT. ON PREMISES, OR
EDWIN S. BRICKNER,
140 W. 79th St. Tel. 9827—Schuyler.

Glen Cairn, 270 Riverside Dr. corner 99th St.
12-story fireproof, large rooms and abundance of closet room; most complete housekeeping apartments on the Drive, overlooking a magnificent part of Hudson and Palisades. Two very choice apartments left.
8 Rooms, 3 Baths, $2,100
9 Rooms, 3 Baths, $2,300-$2,500
Berlin Renting Agency, B'way, Cor. 162d.

Very Desirable
7-Room Apartment, 2nd Floor,
59 West 87th Street,
Private house street. $900.
LEWIS B. PRESTON, Inc.,
165 Broadway. Tel. 7475 Cortlandt.

"THE BRAMEL,"
69 West 97th Street.
Seven large, beautiful rooms, with every possible improvement; no finer in the city; with the best accommodations for street car lines, elevated and subway; $60 per month; look at them and be your own judge; it costs you nothing to look.

Before renting elsewhere look at 294-295 CENTRAL PARK WEST
Eight rooms, bath; rents moderate. Entrance Hall and Apartments newly decorated; one suitable for doctor or dentist. Apply Supt. on premises.

141 CATHEDRAL PARKWAY,
110TH ST. AND 7TH AV.
High class elevator Apartments, eight extra large, sunny rooms; parlor, dining room face park south; ample closets; two apartments, 75 feet frontage, $1,200; exceptional transit facilities.

BEST LOCATION.
7-room apartment decorated to suit tenant. Modern, 2 minutes from subway or Riverside Drive; rental $70. The Stanley, 257 West 92d, between Broadway and West End Av.

WEST END
AV., 850, NEAR 102nd ST.
High-class elevator apartments, eight rooms and bath; parquet floors; rent $1,100 to $1,200.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

WHY PAY HIGH RENTS
For Choice East Side Apartments
Look at OUR OFFERINGS in MODERN HOUSES, Where the SERVICE is PERFECT and RENTS MODERATE.

16 E. 96th St. Cor. Madison Ave. — 10 Rooms, 3 Baths, $1900
1239 Madison Av Corner 89th St. — 7-8-9 Rooms, 2 BATHS, $1500 to $2000
1261 Madison Av Corner 90th St. — 8 Rooms, 2 Baths; Only One Left; $2100
1246 Madison Av Near 90th St. — 7 Rooms, Bath, Single Flats $480 to $720
131 E. 86th St. Cor. Lexington Ave. — 7-8 Rooms, & Bath, $540-$600
58-66 E. 96th St. Near Park Ave. — 7 Rooms, All Improvements $420 to $540

Floor Plans and Full Particulars of All East Side Apartments
DUFF & CONGER Madison Ave., Cor. 68th St.
TELEPHONE LENOX 8900.

ONLY 4 APARTMENTS LEFT
7 ROOM 5 12
$780 (2-3 Baths) $1,800
Every modern improvement. Electricity Free.
IVY COURTS
210 to 230 West 107th St.
MANAGER ON PREMISES.
Convenient to transit lines.

Wellesley
N.E. Corner 81st St. and West End Ave
A BEAUTIFUL APARTMENT
of 8 or 9 very large outside rooms, 3 baths, occupying entire southwest wing, overlooking Hudson and Palisades; electric light; refrigeration; separate laundry for each tenant, $2700.
RESIDENTIAL MANAGER.

Harperley Hall
Central Park West at 64th St.
8 Rooms, Foyer, 3 Baths, $3,000.
KITCHENETTE APARTMENTS
2 ROOMS, | 3 ROOMS, | 4 ROOMS,
Bath, $1200 | Bath, $1500 | Bath, $1600
Modern fireproof building; all conveniences, including refrigeration. **Restaurant on premises.**
Under Ownership Management

AVONMORE
2,131 Broadway, at 74th Street
Beautifully Appointed Apartments,
7 & 8 Rooms, $1,200-$1,600
Southern Exposure.
Within 2 blocks of 72d St. Subway Station
SUPERINTENDENT ON PREMISES.

51st, 318-328 W. The Washington The Jefferson **5 to 8** Elegant large, light rooms, modern elevator apartments. **$55 up**
WALDRON & FREEDMAN, 489 5th Ave.

Skylight Studios
5 West 16th Street
Bachelor Apartments
$30 to $60

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. | APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. | APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

SLAWSON & HOBBS
Near Broadway — **162 West 72d Street** — Tel. Col. 7240

The Halsworth
645 West End Ave.
Southwest Corner 92d St.
One of the latest new-type 12-story apartment houses in the exclusive west side residential section.
6 & 7 rooms, 2 & 3 baths, $1,700 to $1,800.

The Cornwall
255 West 90th St.
N. W. Corner Broadway.
A new 12-story apartment house of concrete; soundproof floors and partitions.
8 & 9 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths, $2,100 to $2,400.

105 West 72d St
Bet. B'way & Columbus Av.
A new 12-story fireproof apartment house; accessible location, with southern exposure. One apartment.
5 rooms, 2 baths, $1,800.

The Hamilton
420 Riverside Drive.
North Corner 114th St.
A new, absolutely fireproof apartment house; overlooks Riverside Park and the Hudson.
6-7 & 8 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths, $1,400 to $2,100.

The Oregon
162 West 54th St.
S. E. Corner Seventh Ave.
A new 12-story fireproof apartment; all outside windows, insuring light and ventilation. Extra maids' rooms.
3, 4, 5, 6 Rooms and Bath, $900 to $1,700.
One Doctor's Apartment.

La Rochelle
57 West 75th St.
A handsome modern fireproof building; large, light apartment; long distance telephone in each apartment.
7 rooms & bath, $1,200 to $1,800.

The Pamlico
97 Central Park West
Bet. 69th and 70th Sts.
Fireproof building; large and airy apartments; very select neighborhood; day and night elevator service.
7 and 8 Rooms and Bath, $1,100 to $1,600.

The Stuart
250 West 94th St.
S. W. Corner Broadway.
The apartments are well planned and rooms are all large and light; near transit lines.
8 & 9 Rooms, 1 & 2 Baths, $1,500.

Georgean Court
58 Central Park West
S. W. Corner 66th St.
A nine-story fireproof building with all latest improvements known to modern architecture.
One Apartment
9 rooms, 3 baths, $2,500.

The Lucania
235 West 71st St.
Bet. B'way & West End Ave.
Situated on one of the most exclusive residential streets of the west side; convenient to theatres, clubs, hotels, &c.
5 rooms, 2 baths, $1,500 & $1,700.

4 & 12 W. 92d St.
Near Central Park West.
A newly renovated house on a high class private block. Elevator, electric light, &c.
7 Rooms and Bath, $900 to $1,100.

375 Centr'l P'rk W.
Near 97th St.
Very desirable, spacious apartments; modern improvements; convenient to transit lines.
7 and 8 Rooms, 2 Baths, $840 to $1,200.

Send for our 1915 Apartment House Directory, which contains information regarding apartment houses under our exclusive management.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

KEMPE & CO.
87th St. and Broadway.
DUE to the lateness of the season we offer extraordinary values in the following New Elevator Houses. Positively Best Values on Washington Heights.

The Duncraggan,
181ST ST. & RIVERSIDE DRIVE.
Just completed. On Plaza 120 feet wide commanding elegant view of Hudson River and Palisades.
3 Rooms, $30-$35
5 Rooms, $45-$55
Short walk to subway, surface lines. New bus line will pass door.

THE TROSSACHS,
106 Northern Av., at 181st St.
Unexcelled view of prettiest part of Hudson River and Palisades.
5 Rooms, $45-$50
6 Rooms, $55-$65
Near Broadway subway and surface lines.

HOLYROOD COURT,
486 Ft. Washington Av., Cor. 180th St.
On a tree-lined avenue under supervision of Park Department.
3 Rooms, $35
5 Rooms, $50-$55

Each of these Houses is thoroughly modern; rooms are large and light, with abundant closet space. Service of the highest type is assured.

130 W. 57th St.
Studios and Apartments
3 Rooms, Bath and Kitchenette, $900 to $1,100.
2 Rooms, Bath and Kitchenette, Furnished, $1,440.
5 Rooms, 2 Baths & Kitchenette, $2,000.
Single Studios, $840.
DOCTOR'S OFFICE,
2 Rooms and Bath, $1,200.
Apply to
BENJAMIN L. WILLIAMS,
Resident Superintendent.

471-472-473-474-475-476 CENTRAL PARK WEST
Corner 107th Street
8 Room Apartments
$800 & Up.
THE PEMBROKE
10-12 West 93d St.
8 Room Apartment
$1,000 per annum.
These apartments have all improvements and excellent service. Apartment suitable for doctor in Central Park West. Agent on premises.
HOPKINS & BOYD, Agents.
11 West 39th St. Phone 7175 Bryant.

TERRACE COURT
202 Riverside Drive,
S. E. Cor. 93d St.
Only one apartment of 8 rooms and one apartment of 9 rooms, 3 and 3 baths, remain to lease in this modern fireproof building. Apply to Manager on premises or SLAWSON & HOBBS, Agts., 162 W. 72d St.
J. AXELROD,
OWNER,
200 W. 72d Street. Cor. B'way.

120 W. 86th St.
PARK STREET.
Most Convenient Locality.
Attractively Planned Apartments.
One Master's Room, 14x27.
Private House Neighborhood.
New, Modern and Absolutely Fireproof.
7 and 8 Rooms, 3 Baths.
RENTS $2,100 TO $2,400.
RENTING AGENT ON PREMISES.
GEO. A. BOWMAN
121 West 42d St. Telephone, Bryant—2444.

8 ***RICHELIEU*** **8**
171 West 95th Street.
Extra large, light rooms; elevator and electric light; rents $900 to $1200. Ground floor especially adapted for doctor. Apply Supt., on premises.

WHITE COURT
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6 Rooms, Bath. Large and Light. Select, Fireproof, Elevator Apartment. $68—$80. Efficient Service.
HALL & BLOODGOOD,
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THE ADRIAN,
58 West 72d.
Eight large, light rooms, bath; parquet floors, electric light; elevator service day and night; convenient subway, elevated, and surface lines. $1,100-$1,300. Inquire Superintendent.

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60 West 76th St.
Seven and eight large, light rooms, bath; 2 elevators; night and day passenger service; steam dryer; convenient all traction lines; $1,200-$1,500. Supt. on premises.

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S. E. Cor. Broadway & 69th St.
2, 3 & 4 ROOMS
or larger combinations — maid service included, and meals served in apartments.
Every room with permanent outside light and large closet space.
Most convenient location in city.
RENTAL, $70 to $125.
Chas. F. de Casanova, Agt., on premises, or your own broker.
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MANHATTAN—West Side.

THE LUXONIA
305 West 72d St.,
Bet. W. End Av. & R'side Dr.
Close to 72d St. Subway Express Station.
5-6 Rooms, 2 Baths.
Rents $1,500 to $2,000.
The Apartments are unique in arrangement. Excellent appointments throughout. All have southern and eastern exposure. Should be seen to be appreciated. Representative on premises or
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Owners and Builders,
Office 601 West 115th St.
Tel., 1114 Morningside.

Bachelor Apartments
THE BERWYCK
65-69 West 54th Street
TWO ROOMS & BATH
RENTS, $480-$720
CONVENIENT TO THE UNION AND UNIVERSITY CLUBS.
DOCTOR'S OFFICE, $900
APPLY TO
HERMAN L. R. EDGAR
81 Nassau Street

302-306 W. 79th St.
Bet. West End Ave. & Riverside Drive.
7 ROOMS
Modern FIREPROOF building, located on the West Side's most FASHIONABLE street. Rooms large and bright; hardwood floors. Most desirable home for refined families who demand the best of service.
Rent $1,200 per Year.
Superintendent on Premises.

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MAGNIFICENT STRUCTURE
Unusual sunny exposure. Express subway station 100 feet away. Free electric light and refrigeration. 7 and 9 Rooms at $2,200 to $2,800. Write or telephone for leaflet.
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Apartments for **Comfort and Service**
7—Rooms—8
With 2 Baths
Central Park West Cor. 90th St
"The Cayuga."
Modern Elevator Apartment
Inquire on premises or E. S. WILLARD & CO.
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36 Central Park South
Between 5th and 6th Aves.
1-2 Rooms and 1 Bath
1-3 Rooms and 2 Baths
Dining Room on First Floor.
Geo. K. Rose, Treas. & Resident Mgr.

THE OSBORNE
205 WEST 57TH ST.
TO SUBLET,
10 Room, 3 Baths, Apartment,
Furnished or Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

GOODALE PERRY & DWIGHT
2705 Broadway
Tel. Riverside 975.
DOWNTOWN OFFICE, 1133 B'WAY.

THE CORTLANDT
210 Cathedral Parkway (110th St.)
Bet. B'way and Amsterdam Av.
ONLY TWO LEFT.
7 Rooms and 3 Baths, $1,700 and $1,800

THE WENDOLYN
322 W. 100TH ST., Cor. Riverside Drive.
ONLY THREE SUITES LEFT.
9 Rooms and 3 Baths, $2,500
10 Rooms and 3 Baths, $2,800
Beautiful Corner Apartment of
11 Rooms and 3 Baths, $3,600

THE CLEARFIELD
324 W. 103D ST., Cor. Riverside Drive.
ONLY TWO LEFT.
8 Rooms and 3 Baths, $2,100
9 Rooms and 3 Baths, $2,600
APPLY SUPTS., OR AT OUR OFFICE.

57 W. 58th St.
THE CORONET
2 Rooms and Bath..... $600
2 Corner Rooms & Bath.... 900
9 Rooms and 3 Baths..... 2000
Apply on Premises, or
Harris & Vaughan, Inc.,
589 Fifth Avenue.
Tel. 81 Murray Hill.

14 to 20 W. 107th St.
HIGH-CLASS ELEVATOR APARTMENTS
4 to 8 Extra Large, Light Rooms, **$35 to $65**
Best in New York at Price

230 Central Park South
Duplex apartment, eight rooms and bath, closet room, parquet floors, all modern improvements; paper decoration to suit the taste of tenant. Free rent to Nov. 1.

57 W. 57th Street
We offer a few small studio and living apartments, furnished or unfurnished; 2 or 3 rooms, bath and hall; elevator, steam heat, electric and gas lights, fireproof equipment, telephone and exceptional restaurant. Rates $75 and upwards. Includes maid and man service. Yearly lease and references required. Brokers recognized. H. T. GALPIN.

145-147 WEST 82d ST.
8 Large, Light Rooms and Bath.
All improvements; select neighborhood; rentals $600-$720. Superintendent on premises.

West Side, Above 110th Street.

3-4-5 and 6 Rooms FRONT APARTMENTS.
An EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY to secure a very attractive Apartment in perfect condition.
4,180 Broadway, Cor. 177th St.
EVERY ROOM BEING OUTSIDE, WITH SOUTHERLY EXPOSURE AND VIEW.
Very Large Bedroom.
ELEVATOR; ALL NIGHT SERVICE.
Rent $38-$60.
W. D. MORGAN, AGENT.
3,573 BROADWAY (147TH ST.)

5 601 W. 176th, Cor. St. Nicholas Ave., Rooms THE INNESFALLEN.
Elevator Apartments, on the knoll of Washington Heights; beautiful rooms conveniently arranged; extra large closets; all improvements.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE
No. 552, Just North of 127th St.
THE MADRID
8 rooms and 2 baths, $1,100.
High-class elevator apartment house; abundance of air and light. Close to subway and surface cars.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. | APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

A Modern High Class Fireproof Apartment House.



The Barnard
106-110 Central Park West,
Southwest Corner 71st St.
Near 72d St. Subway; 10 minutes to Theatres and Shopping District.
10 Story, 3 Elevators.
6, 7, 8 & 9 Rooms, 1 & 2 Baths
Rents $1,200 to $2,500
Including Refrigeration.
First Floor for Doctor.
ALSO ONE FURNISHED APARTMENT.
Representative on Premises
F. R. Wood, W. H. Dolson Co.,
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Telephone Schuyler 3800.

New Fireproof Apartments
310 & 320 West 86th St.
(Just west of West End Avenue)
A seven-room suite at $2,300
One eight-room suite at $2,400
Loton H. Slawson Company 171 Madison Avenue, New York
Agent and Manager.

9 Rooms 3 Baths $2,000 — **495 West End Avenue**
(Southwest corner 84th Street)
Choice Location, Fireproof Elevator Building

ALWYN COURT
New York's Most Exclusive Apartment House.
One Luxurious Suite of 14 Rooms, 5 Baths.
One Furnished Apartment to Sublet.
Special Terms for One or More Years.
182 WEST 58TH STREET.

West Side, Above 110th Street.

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404 West 116th St.
One block east of Amsterdam Ave. Directly opposite President of Columbia's Residence.
Highest Class of Elevator Apartments.
6 and 7 Large, Light Rooms.
Rents $840 to $1,080.

Chester Hall
201 West 107th St.,
COR. AMSTERDAM AVE.
Near Subway and "L" Stations.
5 and 6 Room Apartments.
All Large, Light Rooms.
Latest Improvements.
Rents $540 to $720.
Apply on Premises or
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Beautiful Corner Suite of 9 Rooms TWO BATHS $1,800
IN THE
ALLERTON
600 West 113th St., Corner Broadway.
A Modern Fireproof Building where the service is perfect.
Apply Superintendent, or
GOODALE, PERRY & DWIGHT, INC., Tel. Riverside 975. 2,705 Broadway.

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NEW FIREPROOF BUILDINGS
ATTRACTIVE RENTS.
UNUSUAL ARRANGEMENT.
NO LONG HALLS.
7 Rooms, 2 Baths, $100
Representative on Premises,
Or
CHARLES P. L. HUSTON CO.
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THE ROXBURY
S. E. Cor. B'way & 122d St.
Only one 5-room suite remaining.
Rent, $660 yearly.

205 to 211 West 107th St.
Near Broadway.
Splendid large apartments.
7 rooms and tiled bath.
Strictly modern, high-class.
Rent, $680 to $690 yearly.

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B'way and 231st St. Sub. Station.
APARTMENTS TO LEASE
Large rooms, big closets; all improvements.
4 Rooms, $28 to $31 Month
6 Rooms, $42 Month
Class of tenants absolutely restricted.
Michael J. Martin Corporation
Owner on Premises.

602 W. 139TH ST.
NEAR RIVERSIDE DRIVE & SUBWAY
7 Rooms & Bath. Rent $65.

331 LEXINGTON AVE.
CORNER 39TH ST.
All Large, Outside Rooms.
8 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $1,500.
KICK & SHARROTT
2608 B'way, near 98th Street.

ROSEDALE APARTMENT,
Academy St., bet. Vermilyea Ave. & B'way.
3 and 4 Rooms—Open by Nov. 1.
Most Modern and Spacious Rooms. Agent on premises. Two streets west and one north from Dyckman St. Subway Station.

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Great Rent Reduction & Liberal Concessions.
New Elevator Apartments.

Regent & Bellport Hall,
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N. E. Cor. 123d. S. E. Cor. 124th.
7 Rooms, 2 baths, Cor...$60 to $65
6 Rooms & bath..... 45 to 55
5 Rooms & bath..... 35 to 48

Riverside Drive, 745, Southeast Cor. 152d St.
7 Rooms, 3 baths, Cor.$95 to $100
7 Rooms, 2 baths..... 60 to 75
6 Rooms, 2 baths..... 55 to 65

The Kenilworth, 45 Pinehurst Av. N. E. Cor. 179th St.
5 Rooms & bath (front).....$50
4 Rooms & bath (front)..... 38

587 Riverside Drive
Corner 136th St.
7 and 8 Rooms.
Rental $960 to $1,380.

1,100 Park Ave.
Corner 89th St.
9 Rooms.
Rental $1,600.
EDGAR A. LEVY,
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Telephone 6060—Murray Hill.

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Riverside Drive, 156th to 157th St.
Modern 12-story Fireproof Apartment. Subway Station Half Block Distant.
5 rooms $660 to $750 per annum
7 rms. $1000 to $1200 per annum
8 rms. $1200 to $1500 per annum
9-10 rms. $1600-$2000 per annum
A. J. ODELL, Resident Manager.
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Service and management under direct supervision of owners.
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Between Broadway and Riverside Drive. Subway express station 116th St. and Broadway.
8 Rooms, 2 Baths
Exceptionally large, light, all outside rooms. All night elevator service.
One apartment suitable for physician.

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8 large, light rooms, 2 baths
All night elevator and phone service.
Moderate Rents
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614 WEST 157TH ST.
REDUCED RENTS
New building, near Riverside Drive and Subway Station. High-class elevator apartments, day and night service; three, four, and five rooms, bath; large, light, and airy. Most select neighborhood.

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Six-room apartment, only one left, large, light, and airy; modern elevator building; near Riverside Drive and subway station. Special concessions. Inquire of Superintendent, on premises.

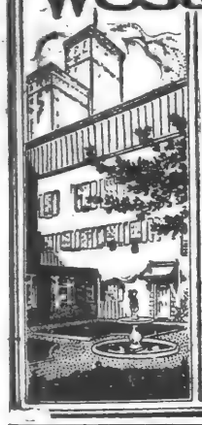
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Only one five-room apartment left, large and light, modern elevator building; all improvements. Special inducements. Concessions. Inquire Superintendent, on premises.

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BETWEEN BROADWAY AND RIVERSIDE.
Private house block, subway station (137th St.), and 5th Av. bus line (135th St.).
4 and 5 Rooms.
W. D. MORGAN, Agent, 3,573 B'way (147th).

610 WEST 115TH ST.
MODERN FIREPROOF APARTMENT.
Every convenience.
2 rooms, kitchenette and bath.....$40.00
5 rooms and bath, 9 floor.....$75.00
MANAGER ON PREMISES.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. | APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

Westover Court



Bachelor Apartments

211 W. 43rd St. and 212 W. 44th St., Times Square.

Old English Interior Court.

Two, Three or Four Room Apartments, Private Bath.

Furnished or Unfurnished.

Outside Rooms.

Club Breakfasts.

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Unusual Opportunity

To Rent at an Attractive Price These Few Remaining Vacancies:

5 Large All Outside Rooms—Very Attractive **$75** UP

All Outside Rooms and very attractive floor plan, possessing every modern convenience.

Modern High Class Fireproof Buildings.

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214 to 220 Cathedral Parkway, (110th St.), Near Broadway.

Apply to the Resident Manager.

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Northold AND Southold

(West Side of Broadway, 150th to 151st Street)

These buildings are recognized as being the most liberally managed apartment buildings on Washington Heights.

4 Rooms—1 Bath —$600 to $800
6 Rooms—2 Baths— . 1,080
7 Rooms—2 Baths—1,200 to 1,350

Satisfactory references absolutely indispensable

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Agents and Managers.

MOST UNUSUAL

The few Apartments still unrented are the best in these Houses

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	The Dartmouth	509 West 110th St. near B'way Sub...	1,100
7 Rooms	The Victoria	315 West 97th St. cor. Riverside Dr..	1,100
	The Dartmouth	509 West 110th St. near Broadway....	1,400
	The Broadview	606 West 116th St. adj. Broadway...	1,300
	The Porter Arms	620 West 116th St. adj. Riverside Dr..	1,300
	Barnard Court	15 Claremont Av. adj. 116th St.....	1,350

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EARLE & CALHOUN

Phone Columbus 5116. Broadway, Cor. 72d St.

West Side, Above 110th Street.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE

=640-644=

141st-142d Sts.

12-Story Fireproof Apartment House. Something more than a mere apartment. Unexcelled location.

4, 5, 6 and 7 ROOMS 2 and 3 BATHS.

Every modern improvement. Excellent elevator service. Superior steam heating plant. Private laundries. Large, bright, airy rooms. Efficient Day and Night Service.

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These are exceptional apartments and positively represent the best value on Washington Heights. Liberal arrangements to desirable tenants.

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661 WEST 180TH STREET,
N. E. CORNER BROADWAY.
4 Rooms .....$38-$40
4 Rooms, corner, top floor.....$50
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660 WEST 180TH STREET,
S. E. CORNER BROADWAY.
4 Rooms $37.50
5 Rooms $45.00

KNAP & WASSON CO., AGENTS,
4,249 BROADWAY, AT 181ST ST.
3,769 BROADWAY, AT 156TH ST.

Manhattan Av. & 123d St.

Near 125th St. "L" and Subway.

High Class Elevator Apartments.

2-3-4 & 5 Rooms

Kitchens and Kitchenettes,

$28 to $60 Per Month.

Large Rooms, Unusual Closet Space.

PHONE 3927 MORNINGSIDE.

780 Riverside Drive

Corner 155th St.

5 & 6 Rooms } $900 to $1250

630 W. 141st

Corner Riverside

3-5-6-7 Rooms } $600 to $1300

7, 8 & 9 ROOMS, 2 BATHS.

Exceptional Apartments and arrangement of rooms, every one being outside and large; abundance of closet room; modern in every detail; first class in every respect.

ELEVATOR. ALL NIGHT SERVICE.

805 St. Nicholas Av., Corner 150th St.

W. D. MORGAN, Agent, 3,573 B'way, 147th St.

8 ROOMS AND BATH.

Duplex Apartment.

515 WEST 150TH ST.

W. D. MORGAN, Agent, 3,573 B'way (147th).

West Side, Above 110th Street.

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895 West End Av., S. W. Cor. 104th St.

FIREPROOF.

Very attractive apartments. Every modern improvement; one block from subway and surface lines. Privacy and good taste mark these apartments as something especially desirable.

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Rents $1,100 to $2,300.

Representative on premises.

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The Whole Square Block, Broadway to Wadsworth Av., 181st to 182d St.

Short Block from 181st Subway Station. Lowest Rentals for Choicest Apartments on Washington Heights.

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$25 to $48

3 and 4 Rooms
5 " 6 "

Elevator Apartments. Extra Good Value.

Block front West 172d to 173d Sts. On Audubon Av.

6 Rooms

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New Elevator Apartment
Ft. Washington Av
S. W. Cor. 170th St

Attractive layout; plenty of closets; quiet, refined neighborhood; rent $800. On premises, or E. S. WILLARD & CO., 52 William St. Tel., Hanover—5980.

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106-110 Central Park West, Southwest corner 71st St.
10-Story, 3 Elevators.
6 and 9 Rooms, 1 and 2 Baths.
Rents $1,200 to $2,500, Including Refrigeration.
First floor for doctor.
One Furnished Apartment.

THE COURTENAY
55 Central Park West, Between 65th and 66th Sts.
10 Rooms, All Outside, 3 Baths.
One Apartment on Floor—Southern Exposure.
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222 Riverside Drive, Corner 94th St. Fireproof Building.
Corner Apartments, 9 Rooms and 3 Baths, $1,700.
Southern Exposure. Vacuum Cleaning.
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209 West 97th St. Northwest Corner. One block 96th St. Subway.
8 Rooms and Bath.
Rent $930.

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101 West 78th St. Non-housekeeping Apartments. Maid service and electric light.
2 and 3 Rooms and Bath.
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Extra Large Rooms.

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448 Central Park West, South Corner 105th St.
7 Rooms, Bath; Corner.
Rents $900 to $1,100.

THE ROSEMARY
4 and 6 West 93d St. Adjoining Central Park. Near "L."
8 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $900 to $1,200.

SYLVIA HALL
560 West 144th St. Near Broadway.
2 Rooms, $360.
6 Rooms and Bath.
Rent $660.

THE BRAENDER
418 Central Park West, South Corner 109d St. Near Subway and Elevated.
10-Story Fireproof. 2 Elevators.
5, 6, 7 and 8 Large Rooms, $600 to $1,200.
Corner Apartment.
12 Large Outside Rooms and 3 Baths, $1,800.
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225 West 80th St. Northeast Corner Broadway. 10-Story Fireproof.
6 Rooms and 2 Baths. Rent $1,200.
All Outside Rooms. Four Exposures.

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Broadway, Corner 71st St.
Magnificent Structure. Unusually Sunny Exposure. Express Subway Station 100 Feet Away. Free Electric Light and Refrigeration.
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10 West 61st St. Southwest Corner Broadway. 12-Story, Overlooking Central Park West.
2, 3, 4, 8 and 9 Rooms and 1, 2 and 3 Baths.
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8-Story Fireproof Building.
5 Rooms, Bath—$750 to $900.
First floor for doctor to sublet.

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Near Madison Ave.
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Choicest Location on East Side.

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Extra Large 6 and 7 Rooms and Bath. Connecting Bedrooms. Most Attractive.
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7 Rooms, Excellent Value.
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Broadway to Amsterdam Ave. 86th to 87th St.
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Including Electric Light and Refrigeration.
Vacuum Cleaner Service Free. Extra Large Rooms. All Bedrooms Face Private Garden.

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8-Story Fireproof Building Surrounded by Private Houses.
5 and 7 Rooms, 1 and 2 Baths.
$900 to $1,400.

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Rents $1,550 to $2,400.

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122 West 114th St. Southeast Corner St. Nicholas Av. Near Subway and "L."
8 and 6 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $420 to $660.

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609 West 114th St. One block from Riverside Drive. Convenient to Subway.
4 and 5 Rooms, Kitchen.
Rents $840 to $1,000.

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622 West 113th St. 8-Story Fireproof Modern Apartments. Adjoining Riverside Drive.
6 and 7 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $840 to $1,100.

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601 W. 140th St., 600 W. 141st St. Corner Apartment. All Southern Exposure. Immediate Possession.
4 Rooms, $480.
6 Rooms, $660.

FLORENCE COURT
500 West 176th St. Southwest Corner Amsterdam Av.
3 and 5 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $30 to $45.

West Side, Above 110th Street.

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(Fireproof.)

21 Claremont Av., Just Above 116th St.

8 Rooms, 2 Baths, Lavatory.

Rents $1,400 to $1,600.

Unusually desirable apartments. Unsurpassed location, overlooking Columbia University grounds. Sunny rooms. Representative on premises, or

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Fireproof apartment; one block from 103d st. subway; only one apt. left, 9th floor, south, north and west exposures.
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106 MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, South Corner 121st St.
New fireproof and soundproof building; situated at highest point in city; every modern improvement.
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Ten-story fireproof building. Best part of Riverside Drive. Extra large rooms, every convenience.
6 All Outside Corner Rooms, $1,300.
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All modern improvements; convenient to car lines and subway station.
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UNIVERSITY COURT

70 MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, cor. 117TH ST.

Near Columbia University.

Every convenience known provided; the entrance with the splash of its fountains unsurpassed; undesirable tenants excluded; no dogs allowed.

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All outside, sunny rooms.

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7 " " " " ...$1,000

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Extraordinarily large rooms and most modern and sanitary finish; spacious closets, private telephone, &c.

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Situated in Washington Heights; most delightful residential section.

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CORNER APARTMENT.
Seven and eight rooms and bath; SERVANTS' TOILET, $55 and $70.
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READY FOR OCCUPANCY. THREE AND FIVE ROOMS, ALL OUTSIDE.
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Most convenient location in city; elevated express trains two blocks; 2, 4, and 6 rooms; rents, $20 to $65; restaurant.

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THE REGNOR

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601 West 115th St.
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Extra large sunny rooms, all facing the outside, overlooking Columbia University grounds. Fine river view; every modern convenience. One block from Subway station.

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2,064 to 2,040 Seventh Av., Cor. 122d St.
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FURNISHED SUITES
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First-class Restaurant on the Premises. See Supt. Tel. Morningside 350.

4-5-6 and 7 Rooms.
Very convenient location; close to subway and 145th St. crosstown line; attractively decorated; elevator; all night service; low rentals.
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Elevator Apartments.
7 Rooms, 2 Baths, $600-$660
Apply Superintendent on premises, or Duff & Conger, Madison Ave., Cor. 86th St.

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Two blocks from subway; apartments, 5, 6 large, light rooms and bath; telephone, &c.; all improvements; rent, $30-$35.

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218 WEST 112TH ST.
HIGH-CLASS ELEVATOR APARTMENT.
6-7 light rooms, $600-$840.
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IN BEAUTIFUL RIVERDALE
Seven Room Apartment, $40 Month
With latest improvements; new, fireproof, 2-family house; city and country life; garage.
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2 ROOMS AND BATH
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Two and three rooms and bath; southern exposure; near subway.

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Building Just Completed.

SUITES OF 1-2-3-4 ROOMS and BATHS

1st Floor Physician's Suite with complete offices.

All night elevator service. Meals served in rooms. Professional service in full livery.

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Very Desirable Unfurnished Suites of One and Two Rooms and Bath.

Open Fire Places. Hot Water Heating. Refrigerating Plant.

Apply to Superintendent on Premises.

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BACHELOR

691 Madison Ave. N. E. COR. 62d St.

Parlor, Bedroom, and Bath, Furnished or Unfurnished. Service Included.

RENTS $480 TO $720.

Apply on premises, or to

MOORE & WYCKOFF

646 Fifth Ave., 45th St. Tel. 1268 Bryant.

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121 MADISON AVE.,
Corner 30th Street.
Large and Perfectly Arranged Duplex Housekeeping Apartments
Duplex Non-Housekeeping Apartments
Furnished and Unfurnished. 3 Large Rooms & Bath, including room service. A Very Desirable Ground Floor Apartment for High-Class Physician. Good Restaurant for Tenants Only.

Apartments to Let.

34th, 137 East.—Two rooms, bath, $40.
34th, 128 West.—Two rooms, bath, $50.
34th, 130 West.—Two rooms, bath, $40.
34th, 132 West.—Two rooms, bath, $35.
34th, 430 West.—Four rooms, bath, $32.
5th av., 306.—Two to five rooms, bath, newly renovated, $40 to $100.
AMES & COMPANY, 38 WEST 61ST ST.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. | APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. | APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

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Specialists in Dwelling Properties

829 Park Avenue
Corner 76th Street
Modern Fireproof Building.
Plenty of closet room. Every modern convenience. Popular duplex apartments.
7 Rooms & 2 Baths (Simplex), $1,400-$2,200
7 Rooms & 3 Baths (Duplex), $2,100-$2,300
8 Rooms & 3 Baths (Duplex), $2,600-$2,800
6 Rooms & 2 Baths (Duplex), $2,000

145 East 35th Street
The Southfield
Modern Fireproof Building. Southern Exposure.
Large, bright rooms. Extra maids' rooms. Exclusive features usually only found in higher priced apartments.
7 Rooms, 2 Baths (Simplex), $1,800-$2,500
3 Rooms and Bath, $900

116 East 58th Street
Near Park Ave.
A strictly up to date apartment house. Ideal location. Eight large, bright rooms and 3 baths. Shower attachments; improved range; large sanitary refrigerators; kitchen tiled to ceiling; ample closet room. Decorated to suit tenant.
Rentals $2,400 to $3,000.

56-62 West 58th St.
Blenheim and Biltmore
Modern Apartments.
Convenient to 58th St. Elevated and Central Park.
8 Rooms and 2 Baths, $1,500-$1,800

EAST SIDE

56 West 11th St. 3 and 4 rooms and bath.....$660—$720

105 East 21st St. Gramercy Park. 3 rooms and bath.....$1,000—$1,500

39-43 E. 27th St. At Madison Ave. 3, 4, 6 and 7 rooms and bath..$720—$1,300

146-8 East 49th St. 1 and 4 rooms and bath.....$480—$1,200

144 E. 56th St. The Wellesbourne 7 and 8 rooms, 1 & 2 baths..$1,500—$1,800

11 East 68th St. Cor. Madison Ave. 6 and 8 rooms, 2 and 3 baths, $1,700—$3,000

178 East 70th St. At Lexington Av. 6 rooms, 2 baths; southern exposure. $1,700

103 East 75th St. At Park Ave. 7 rooms and 3 baths.....$2,500

161 East 79th St. Near Lexington Avenue. 7 and 8 rooms, 3 baths.....$1,900—$2,500; 1 Doctor's Apartment, 3 rooms....$1,000

535 Park Avenue Cor. 61st St. 6 & 7 rooms, 1 & 2 baths..$2,000—$2,500

780 Madison Ave. At 67th St. 9 Rooms and 2 baths.....$2,500

1190 Madison Ave. Cor. 87th St. 7 rooms and bath.....$1,000—$1,200

WEST SIDE

411 West 114th St. At Morningside Avenue. 8 rooms and 2 baths.....$960—$1,400

315 West 115th St. 4 and 6 rooms, bath.....$540—$800

110 Riverside Drive Cor. 83d St. 8 and 9 rooms, 2 baths.....$1,600—$1,800

127 Riverside Drive Cor. 85th St. 8 rooms and bath.....$1,800

723 St. Nicholas Ave. Cor. 146th St. 4 and 6 rooms and bath.....$480—$720

25 Fort Washington Ave. At 160th St. 6 and 7 rooms and bath.....$720—$780

For floor plans and further particulars of the above and other houses under our management consult the special apartment-house edition of Pease & Elliman's Real Estate Indicator, which will be mailed to you on request.

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THE STUYVESANT

17 LIVINGSTON PLACE

Corner East 17th St., Overlooking Stuyvesant Park.

6 & 7 Rooms

RENTS $800-$1,200.

Large, light and airy; 'phone, elevators, electric light, uniformed hall attendants; separate servants' toilets.

Apply to Supt., on premises.

Non-Housekeeping Apartments

A few Apartments available for fall renting, 1 and 2 large, airy, outside rooms with bath; modern in detail. Day and night attendance. Vacuum cleaning system, maid service, mail chute, open fireplaces, ample closet room. Meals served in apartments. Agent always on premises. 'Phone, Plaza—6070.

Rents, $600 to $1,000.

507 Madison Avenue At 53d St.

No. 24 Gramercy Park

Duplex Apartment, unfurnished, to sublease; exceptional opportunity; 8 rooms and 3 baths, with a living room 24x16; 3 master bedrooms and 2 maids' rooms. It receives an abundance of sunshine, has all modern improvements and open fireplaces. Extra maids' rooms if desired. The Park contains beautiful shade trees and an abundance of shrubs and flowers. Only the occupants of the houses around the park are permitted to use it. An ideal playground for children. The house is owned by prominent people, who occupy apartments in the building, and the management is directly under their supervision. The greatest care is taken in the selection of tenants, and every possible effort is made to insure permanency of tenure by careful attention to the comfort and conveniences of the residents. Apply to Gaines & Drennan Co., Inc., 25 East 26th St. Phone Mad. Sq. 314.

Murray Hill Chambers

167 Madison Ave., S. E. Cor. 33d St.

3 rooms, bath & kitchenette, including service, $70-$80

Specially Adapted for Women.

177 MADISON AVENUE Near 34th St.

2 ROOMS AND BATH, $50

2 ROOMS & BATH, including service, $75

Wm. J. Roome & Co. Inc.

177 MADISON AVENUE, (34 ST.)

GRAYLOCK COURT
631 East 168th St.
Cor. Boston Road.
5 Rooms, $40.
6 Rooms, $45-$50.
Inquire on premises, or 345 West 151st St.
Estate C. M. Silverman.

HOLLAND COURT,
PARK AVE. AND 92ND ST.
7 ROOMS AND BATH.
RENTS $50 TO $80.
ELEVATOR SERVICE.
INQUIRE ON PREMISES.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

160th St.---Riverside Drive---161st St.

and 654 West 161st St.

Overlooking the Hudson and Palisades

ROMAINE AND LOYAL

NEW BUILDINGS READY FOR OCCUPANCY

Suites of 4-5-6-7-8 Rooms, 2 Baths

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LOVELY SUITES FOR REFINED TENANTS OF MODERATE MEANS, TASTEFUL DECORATIONS. POLITE ATTENDANCE.

UNFURNISHED HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENTS

TO LET; IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.

2 Rooms, inside and bath..... $20.00
4 Rooms, outside and bath..... 33.00
5 Rooms, outside and bath..... 35.00

MAGNIFICENT ROOF GARDEN EXCLUSIVELY FOR TENANTS.
TWO OTIS PASSENGER ELEVATORS.
Free Private Phone in Each Apartment, Night and Day Service.
MEALS SERVED IN HANDSOME DINING ROOM IF PREFERRED.
$1.00 DINNERS FOR 50C.

1340 Madison Ave.

N. W. COR. 94TH ST.

8 Room Elevator **AP'TS, $900**

LARGE ROOMS; GOOD LIGHT; HARDWOOD FLOORS; ALL-NIGHT HALL SERVICE.

Ranald H. Macdonald & Co.

29 WEST 34TH ST.

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4 Room Housekeeping Apartment.

RENTAL, $1,200.

ONLY ONE LEFT

Apply on Premises, or

Harris & Vaughan, Inc.,

369 FIFTH AVENUE
Tel. 31 Murray Hill

122 EAST 34TH STREET,

To sublet, furnished. 8 rooms and bath; 5th floor, U. H. ADAMS, 25 Broad St.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

Gramercy Park

APARTMENTS

36 Gramercy Park East

Only two apartments vacant.

A quiet, refined locality. Special Park Privileges. Very Attractive.

Suites of 8 & 9 Rooms

Light & Airy. Unobstructed view.

Rental price, $1,800-$2,400

Inquire of Superintendent on premises.

ONE LEXINGTON AVE.

Overlooking Gramercy Park. Quiet, Exclusive Neighborhood. Convenient to all Transit Lines. Modern, Fireproof Building.

DUPLEX APARTMENTS

9 Rooms, 3 Baths. 10 Rooms, 4 Baths.

Gaines & Drennan Co., Inc.,

25 East 26th St. Phone Mad. Sq. 314. Or Superintendent on Premises.

BIG VALUES—LITTLE RENT

JUST COMPLETED

762 MADISON AVE., 65-66 Sts.

Reduced to $40 and $57.50

2 and 3 Rooms and Bath

All Modern Improvements.

Call or Phone Plaza 2641 **F. T. BARRY CO.,** 646 Madison Av., at 60th St.

512 Fifth Ave.

Southwest Corner 43d St.

APARTMENTS

OXFORD MEN SWELL BRITISH ARMY LIST

Thousands of the University's Sons in All Divisions of the Service.

PEERS AND M. P.'S ON ROLL

Three Oxonians Have Won the Victoria Cross—Quaker Members Active in Ambulance Work.

The Oxford University roll of service, recently compiled by Dr. E. S. Craig, Assistant Registrar of the university, shows an astonishing variety of service taken up by the several thousand university men who have entered the volunteer armies of England.

Thirteen members of the House of Commons and a considerable number of Peers are included. The list contains the names of many Chaplains in the army and navy, men serving with British and Belgian field hospitals, with the British ambulance service attached to the French Red Cross, with the hospital units sent to Serbia by Lady Paget and Cornelia Lady Wimborne, with the motor patrol, with the anti-aircraft forces, and with home defense volunteer battalions in every colony of the empire.

At least twenty-five members of the Society of Friends, who, of course, would be unable to join the fighting forces, are with the Friends' Relief Council or the Friends' Ambulance Corps attached to the Red Cross. Perhaps a dozen Oxonians are interpreters with the field forces or in prisoners' camps. Something like a hundred are officers or privates in the Twenty-eighth Battalion of the London regiment known as the Artists' Rifles.

Three Oxonians have received the Victoria Cross. Captain J. Norwood of Exeter College, who matriculated in 1894, commanded a troop in the Fifth Dragoon Guards and was killed in September last. Whether he won the Cross in that campaign or previously is not stated. Major General Walter Norris Congreve of Pembroke College, commander of the Eighteenth Infantry Brigade, entered the army in 1885 and won his Victoria Cross for conspicuous bravery at Colenso in December, 1899. The third man on the list, however, is an undergraduate who had just completed his third year when the war broke out—G. V. Wooley of Queen's, a Second Lieutenant in the Ninth Battalion of the London Regiment.

Among the dead are a number of Canadians killed by poisonous gases in the second battle of Ypres, two men who were lost on the Falaba, and one killed in the railway accident at Gretna.

Two American Rhodes Men on List.

Two former American Rhodes scholars are on the list—both men who went from Pennsylvania to Christ Church. T. Ellis Robins, the first Rhodes scholar from Pennsylvania, who is now a British subject and was secretary to the Earl of Winterton when the war broke out, is a Lieutenant in the City of London Yeomanry. R. Schellens, who went over in 1906, is serving with the Serbian Relief Fund Unit in Serbia.

More than 150 Oxonians are serving with various Indian forces. Many of these men are men who went into the regular army after leaving Oxford, and had commands in the expeditionary forces to France, the Suez Canal, and Mesopotamia; but probably a third of them are civilians serving in India who joined volunteer forces after the war broke out. Twenty are serving in West Africa and seventeen in East Africa. In South Africa there are thirty-five, and the majority of these are South African Rhodes scholars, including a considerable number of Boers, whose kinsmen had fought against the British.

Besides several dozen colonials who were in King Edward's Horse, a cavalry regiment of the British Territorial Army composed of colonial students, there are thirty-four Canadians, two Newfoundlanders, eight Australians, and two New Zealanders listed in the forces of their various colonies. Most of these are Rhodes scholars, who had gone back home after the completion of their studies and left civil life to join the expeditionary forces sent out.

Some of Those in the Service.

Following are some of the names of particular interest in the lists, with the date of matriculation given:

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE.

Lord Hugh Cecil, 1887, Fellow of Hertford and a member of Keble, one of the two Members of Parliament from the university. He was noted as a strong Conservative. He is a Second Lieutenant in the Royal Flying Corps.

Major A. S. L. Farquharson, 1890, who used to teach military science to the undergraduates who intended to enter the army, with Henderson's Life of Stonewall Jackson as a textbook, is attached to the General Staff.

R. H. M. Hands, 1907, and P. A. M. Hands, 1908, South African Rhodes scholars and well-known sportsmen, are Lieutenants in the Heavy Battery of the South African Field Artillery.

The Marquess of Salisbury, 1880, is temporary Brigadier General commanding the Fourth East Anglian Brigade.

BALLIOL.

Three sons of Prime Minister Asquith are on the list—one a sub-Lieutenant in the Royal Marines, and two Lieutenants in the Queen's Westminster Rifles.

The Duke of Bedford, 1877, is the Colonel commanding the training depot of the Bedfordshire Regiment.

The Duc de Gramont, 1905, is a Lieutenant on the staff of the Thirty-first Brigade of the First French Army; and Count R. de Liedekerke, 1902, is a Lieutenant in the Belgian Guards.

B. O. Harrison, 1889, is General Secretary in Paris of the British Red Cross.

H. W. C. Davis, a tutor of Balliol and one of the best known historians of the university, is head of the report section of the Trade Clearing House, War Trade Department, and Sir C. P. Lucas, for fourteen years head of the Dominions Department of the Colonial Office, is on the executive council of the Prisoners' of War Help Committee.

ORIEL.

R. O. Lagden, one of the best cricketers of recent years, a Captain of the Sixth Battalion of the King's Royal Rifle Corps, was killed in Flanders last Fall.

QUEEN'S.

Dr. Arthur S. Hunt, 1889, Professor of Papyrology, who with Bernard Pyne Grenfell excavated Oxyrhynchus and other buried cities in Egypt, and by means of the papyri discovered there widened several departments of classical learning immeasurably, is a Lieutenant in the Fourth Battalion of the Oxford and Bucks Light Infantry.

H. S. Souttar, 1894, is Surgeon in Chief of the Belgian Field Hospital.

NEW COLLEGE.

Waldorf Astor, 1898, M. P., oldest son of William Waldorf Astor, is a Major and Inspector of the Quarter Master General's Services. J. J. Astor, 1903, is a Captain in the First Life Guards.

R. C. Bourne, 1908, who stroked the Oxford eight to four successive victories over Cambridge, is a Lieutenant in the First Battalion of the Herefordshire Regiment.

J. R. Little, 1900, is Honorary Secretary of the Friends' Ambulance Unit, British Red Cross.

C. E. Manning, 1898, went with the Australian expeditionary force that conquered New Guinea and is now Judge Advocate General at Rabnal, in the conquered province.

The Hon. Neil J. A. Primrose, M. P., son of Lord Rosebery, is a Lieutenant in the Buckinghamshire Yeomanry.

C. P. Symonds, 1908, a Lieutenant in the Royal Army Medical Corps, has won the French Medaille Militaire.

LINCOLN.

Dr. Georges Dreyer, Professor of Pathology, is Honorary Pathologist of the British Red Cross Hospital at Wimereux and consulting pathologist of the Third Southern General Hospital.

ALL SOULS.

G. R. L. Anderson, the brilliant hurdler of the Oxford University Athletic Club, who won an All Souls' Fellowship after four years as an undergraduate in Trinity, was killed in action on Nov. 9 last. He was a Second Lieutenant in the Third Battalion of the Cheshire Regiment.

L. C. M. S. Amery, M. P., editor of The London Times' "History of the War in South Africa," is a Captain in the Fourth Battalion of the Royal Warwickshire Regiment.

Lord Chelmsford, formerly Governor of New South Wales, is a Captain in the Fourth Battalion of the Dorsetshire Regiment.

Dr. C. W. C. Oman, Chichele Professor of Modern History, best known for his great history of the Peninsular war, is attached to the Press Bureau.

MAGDALEN.

E. D. Horsfall, captain of the varsity eight for the year 1914-5, is a Second Lieutenant in the Royal Flying Corps.

Sir Frederic Kenyon, who was educated at New College and became a fellow of Magdalen, director and principal librarian of the British Museum, is a Captain in the Inns of Court Officers' Training Corps.

The following note is quoted verbatim: "1912. Wales, H. R. H. the Prince of K. G. Lt. Third Gr. Grenadier Guards; A. D. C. to Field Marshal Sir John French, G. C. B., M. O."

BRASENOSE.

Lieut. Gen. Sir Douglas Haig, 1880, commanding the First Army of the Expeditionary Force.

A. N. S. Jackson, 1910, the famous mile runner, is a Lieutenant in the Thirteenth Battalion of the Rifle Brigade.

CHRIST CHURCH.

Prince Amarjit Singh of Kapurthala (1912) is an interpreter with the Indian Expeditionary Force.

N. T. Garnett, 1908, is press censor of the Togoland Expedition.

Lieut. Col. Sir Reginald Pole Carew is Inspector of the Territorial Force.

Prince Paul of Serbia, 1913, is with the Serbian Army.

A. K. Beauchamp, 1907, is censor at Trinidad.

ST. JOHN'S.

J. L. Stocks, fellow and lecturer in philosophy and one of the best hockey players in England, Captain in the Thirteenth Battalion of the King's Royal Rifle Corps.

WADHAM.

F. E. Smith, 1901, one of the most brilliant Unionist leaders in Parliament, a close personal friend and bitter political enemy of Winston Churchill, was head of the Press Bureau for the early months of the war, and is now on active field service as a Major attached to the staff of the Indian Army.

J. L. V. Sukuna, 1913, is in the French Foreign Legion.

HERTFORD.

C. E. W. Bean, 1898, is the Commonwealth correspondent (equivalent of the official eyewitness) with the Austrian contingent.

E. N. Bennett, 1884, formerly a member of the teaching Faculty, war correspondent, explorer, and press censor on the Turkish staff in 1912, is a Captain in Sir Thomas Lipton's Red Cross Expedition.

KEBLE.

The Right Rev. Arthur Foley Winnington Ingram, Bishop of London, 1877, is chaplain of the Fifth Battalion of the London Regiment.

NON-COLLEGIATE STUDENTS.

P. S. G. O'Donnell, 1911, is bandmaster of the Black Watch.

A Notable Absence in the List.

There is, of course, one notable absence in the roll. It is the names of the German students, of whom, in the ten years between the arrival of the first Rhodes scholars and the outbreak of the war, there was a great influx to Oxford.

Some fifty Rhodes scholars came up to the university in that time, and with them, perhaps, two hundred other Germans who were sent by their families. These men, almost without exception, came from the leading families of the Empire. Among the Rhodes scholars was a son of the Imperial Chancellor, a son of the President of the Reichstag, a son of the War Minister, a son of the Ambassador to England, a nephew of the Governor of Alsace Lorraine, a nephew of the Ambassador to the United States.

They were as a body regarded as the ablest class of undergraduates in the university, for they were the picked men of the German Empire; and while few of them made any effort to do serious studying, they were among the most successful and popular students in Oxford. Their Anglo-German Society, open to any student interested in German affairs, several times with the criticisms so freely hurled at the American Club, and the men themselves, who made serious and successful efforts to become acquainted with Englishmen and the English point of view, were in almost every case thoroughly well liked.

At the opening of the academic year last November, when all England was hysterical over the spy peril, the Vice Chancellor and Dean of Christ Church, Dr. T. B. Strong, said in his address on assuming office:

"Hardly any college probably has been without German members in recent years. We have welcomed them and loved them; they have passed easily into the inmost circle of our friendship; we have never believed, we do not believe now, that these men were spies and that all our frank and direct intercourse with them was unreal. Now we are at war, and at war on such terms that it is difficult to see how a time of real friendship between the two nations can ever come again. But it is worth nothing that the first name which gave me the shock which we all now dread in opening our papers to the list of casualties was the name of a German—now a foe."

Germans on Memorial Tablet.

The following month New College erected a memorial tablet in its chapel to the members of the college who had died for their country in the war up to that time, and the list contained the names of three Germans killed fighting against the Allies. There was some protest, but in the main English opinion seemed to approve; and the suggestion made later that the Rhodes scholarships in Germany, which were of course suspended at the outbreak of the war, should be abolished and the income which supplied them turned over to the foundation of similar scholarships from India has never resulted in any action.

Cecil Rhodes hoped that the foundation of his scholarship at Oxford would bring together the best men from England, Germany, and the United States and would thus cause such a rapprochement of those three countries that war among them would be impossible and that their united efforts would make impossible war anywhere else on earth. His ambition failed; but in the outburst of reciprocal hatred between England and Germany Oxford University and the associations formed there by German undergraduates offer at present the visible hope of a restoration of friendship after the war.

GERMANS USE DIVINING ROD.

Kaiser a Believer in This Means of Discovering Water.

LONDON, Oct. 16.—It is reported that the Germans are making considerable use of the divining rod in their attempts to obtain water for their armies. Emperor William is said to be a thorough believer in this means of discovering water, and some years ago he sent a special "diviner" to German Southwest America to prospect for water and gold. This man claimed to have found over a hundred wells by means of his divining rod. He was sent to Southwest Africa by the Kaiser after the latter had watched a number of experiments with the "magic hazel-twig" in Germany.

There is no doubt that the British, when they conquered German Southwest Africa, found the country sufficiently supplied with wells, though the quality of the water is said not to have been all that could be desired.

WAR CHANGES OWNERSHIPS.

Art Treasures Left by Lord Spencer Compton, Killed in Battle.

LONDON, Oct. 16.—Some celebrated art objects are changing hands as a result of the mortality among English officers in the war. Lieutenant Lord Spencer Douglas Compton of the Royal Horse Guards, who was killed in action on May 13, aged 22, second son of the fifth Marquis of Northampton, and heir presumptive of the present Marquis, left unsettled property of the gross value of $747,195. He made various bequests, including:

To his brother, the present (sixth) Marquis of Northampton, ten original drawings bequeathed to him by his grandmother, Louisa Caroline, Baroness Ashburton, consisting of a Raphael, three Titians, two Prouts, one Correggio, one Cuyp, one Albert Dürer, and one Mantegna.

To his sister, Lady Loch, the picture by Watts, "Love and Death," and other pictures at Castle Ashby near Northampton.

BRITISH TROOPS SAY THEY SAW ST. GEORGE

Strange Stories of Apparent Supernatural Appearances on Battlefield.

THINK THEY SAVED PARIS

English and French Soldiers Alike Tell of Phenomena in the Critical Days of August, 1914.

In every great war in the world's history there have been stories of supernatural occurrences in favor of one or the other side, sometimes of both. The present war, the greatest in the recorded story of humanity, is no exception to the rule, and Ralph Shirley, the editor of The Occult Review, in a little pamphlet called "The Angel Warriors at Mons," tells of certain strange happenings testified to by English and French soldiers serving in France and Flanders. The sub-title of the pamphlet reads like the title page of a seventeenth century book: "Numerous Confirmatory Testimonies. Evidence of the Wounded and Certain Curious Historical Parallels. An Authentic Record."

Though Mr. Shirley does not say so in his introductory, in so many words, he hints that the sudden change over the whole outlook when the German army seemed to be carrying everything before it in its victorious advance toward Paris, may have been due to supernatural intervention. The failure of the Germans to capture Paris has been attributed to various causes, but never properly explained. A number of English and French soldiers explain it in an astounding way.

Miss C. M. Wilson, an English nurse, says this story was told to her by a lance corporal in regard to the events on or about Aug. 28, 1914:

"The weather was at the time very hot and clear, and between 8 and 9 o'clock in the evening we were standing with a party of nine other men on duty. Immediately behind us half of our battalion was on the edge of a wood resting, when an officer suddenly came up in a state of great anxiety and asked if we had seen anything startling."

The impression was at the moment that a German surprise attack was threatened, but immediately afterward the lance corporal's attention was drawn to a strange appearance in the sky.

"It could see quite plainly in the midair," he said, "a strange light which seemed to be quite distinctly outlined and was not a reflection of the moon, nor were there any clouds in the neighborhood. The light became brighter and I could see quite distinctly three shapes, one in the centre having what looked like outspread wings; the other two were not so large, but were quite plainly distinct from the centre one. They appeared to have long, loose-hanging garments of a golden tint, and they were above the German line facing us.

"We stood watching them for about three-quarters of an hour. All the men with me saw them, and other men came up from other groups who also told us that they had seen the same thing. I am not a believer in such things, but I have not the slightest doubt that we really did see what I now tell you."

Other soldiers tell similar stories. A Dublin Fusilier says in regard to the "cloud" to which many testify that it quite hid them from the enemy.

The Apparition of St. George.

But the most extraordinary stories are in relation to the apparition of a single angel, whom the British took to be St. George and the French St. Michael. Miss Phyllis Campbell has for months been a nurse at a hospital near the front in France. On one occasion, she says, while she was bandaging a shattered arm, the President of the post, Mme. de A—, came and took her place, asking her to attend to an Englishman who was begging for a "holy picture." The idea of an English soldier making such a request at such a time seemed curious, but she hurried off to attend to his needs. He proved to be a Lancashire Fusilier. This is what happened, in Miss Campbell's words:

"He was propped in a corner, his left arm tied up in a peasant woman's headkerchief, and his head newly bandaged. He should have been in a state of collapse from loss of blood, for his tattered uniform was soaked and caked in blood and his face paper-white under the dirt of conflict. He looked at me with bright, courageous eyes and asked for a picture or a medal (he did not care which) of St. George.

"I asked if he was a Catholic. No, he was a Wesleyan minister, and he wanted a picture or a medal of St. George because he had seen him on a white horse leading the British at Vitry-le-François when the Allies turned. There was a Royal Field Artillery man, wounded in the leg, sitting beside him on the floor. He saw my look of amazement and hastened in, 'It's true, Sister,' he said, 'we all saw it.'

"'First, there was a sort of yellow mist, sort of risin' before the Germans as they come on to the top of the hill, come on like a solid wall, they did, springing out of the earth just solid—no end to 'em. I just give up. No more fighting the whole German race, thinks I; it's all up with us. The next minute comes this funny cloud of light, and when it clears off there's a tall man with yellow hair in golden armor, on a white horse, holding his sword up, and his mouth open as if he was saying: "Come on, boys! I'll put the kybosh on the devils." Sort of. This is my picnic" expression. Then, before you could say "knife" the Germans had turned, and we were after them, fighting like ninety. We had a few scores to settle, Sister, and we fair settled them.'"

Both these soldiers "knew it was St. George," for "had not they seen him with his sword on every quid they'd ever had?" The "Frenchies," however, they admitted, maintained that it was St. Michael. The French wounded Miss Campbell describes as being in "a curiously exalted condition—a sort of rapture of happiness." It was quite true, they maintained. The Germans were in full retreat, and the Allies were being led to victory by St. Michael and Joan of Arc.

An Officer's Testimony.

Miss Callow, Secretary of the Higher Thought Centre at South Kensington, contributes to The Weekly Dispatch the following record:

"An officer has sent to one of the members of the centre a detailed account of a vision that appeared to himself and others when fighting against fearful odds at Mons. He plainly saw an apparition representing St. George, the exact counterpart of a picture that hangs today in a London restaurant. So terrible was their plight at the time that the officer could not refrain from appealing to the vision to help them. Then, as if the enemy had also seen the apparition, the Germans abandoned their positions in precipitate terror. In other instances, men had written about seeing clouds of celestial horsemen hovering over the British lines."

Of all nationalities engaged in the war, the Russians are undoubtedly—if one excepts the handful of Indians on the western front—the most spiritual minded, and one would naturally expect stories of supernatural occurrence from that side of the fighting. There are many of these. The following was communicated by a Russian General who was with the army operating in East Prussia.

"While our troops were in the region of Suwalki, the Captain of one of my regiments witnessed a marvelous revelation.

"It was 11 o'clock at night, and the troops were in bivouac. Suddenly a soldier from one of our outposts, wearing a startled look, rushed in and called the Captain.

"The latter went with the soldier to the outskirts of the camp and witnessed an amazing apparition in the sky. It was that of the Virgin Mary, with the Infant Christ on one hand, the other hand pointing to the west.

"Our soldiers knelt on the ground and gazed fervently at the vision. After a time the apparition faded, and in its place came a great image of the cross, shining against the dark night sky.

"Slowly it faded away.

"On the following day our army advanced westward to the victorious battle of Augustovo."

Mr. Shirley is noncommittal in his conclusions. "One important point," he says, "is inevitably raised with regard to these apparitions on the European battlefields. They have this in common with many similar apparitions—that is, they are not seen alike by all witnesses. Where one sees St. George, another sees St. Michael, and a third Joan of Arc. Were all three of these heroes of the past actually present on the battlefield, or, indeed, were any of them? Even assuming that we accept the authenticity of the visions, we are not, I think, called upon to say that they were. Spirit is plastic. May we not rather say that it is Protean. It is clothed upon by the imagination of the beholder to an almost limitless extent."

Some Clergy Dislike the Stories.

One of the most remarkable effects of these persistent stories of phenomena on the battlefield is that many of the clergy dislike them and regard them as dangerous, threatening a return to mediaeval superstition. The Christian Commonwealth, while not indorsing the phenomena, takes a more liberal attitude than some other religious publications. It says in the course of an editorial article headed "Are Visions About?":

"There are many serious students and religious teachers who would regard it as an intellectual disaster if such stories gained general credence. They fear a return to superstition. It has, indeed, been said that democratic liberty in Europe would be dearly purchased at the price of a revival of belief in angels, supernatural interventions, and miracles. We can easily believe, however, that there are multitudes of reasonable and intelligent men and women to whom these stories appeal, as they do to us, not as evidence of a native and childlike disposition to believe in signs and wonders—and to imagine them if they do not spontaneously appear—but as evidence of the persistent desire to identify our human concerns with some larger purpose and meaning. These stories prove that man is essentially religious, even if they do not prove that religion finds an objective sanction in them."

LICENSES ISSUED

For Positions in the High and Elementary Schools.

There has been placed, as of July 2, 1915, upon the eligible list of men holding license as first assistant teacher of physical science in high schools the name of:

Charles A. Miller, 77.25.

Substitute licenses to teach in high schools, the subjects indicated, have been granted to the following:

ARCHITECTURAL DRAWING.—David J. Spence, Jr.

BIOLOGY.—Florence L. Becker, Olga H. Hingsberg, Hannah B. Horton, Cora E. Sisson, Marion Standish, Jeannette D. Weinstein.

CHEMISTRY.—Bernard Baruch.

CLERICAL ASSISTANT.—Edward F. Gordon.

COMMERCIAL BRANCHES.—Meyer Dworkin, Charles A. Kanin, Samuel Kesler, Isidor Kohn; Israel Mayerson, Philip E. McCaffrey, George E. Seltzer.

COOKING.—Barbara B. Hazen, Jane R. McCormack.

COSTUME DESIGN.—Florence Moses.

ENGLISH.—Francis M. Fallon, Thomas F. Kane, Leo A. McGinity, Emily Michtom, Vella Martin, Mary Pound, Gladys Sheridan.

FORGE WORK.—Julius W. Weidenmuller.

FRENCH.—Pearl J. Epstein, Fannie G. Harrowich, Ida B. Millhauser.

FREEHAND DRAWING.—Pearl G. Henderson, Vera M. Rueger.

GERMAN.—Anna Berger, Christina Grof, Grace M. McLaughlin, Sophia E. Marck, Emanuel Neumann.

GREGG SHORTHAND.—C. Warren Kean, Walter H. Mechler.

HISTORY.—Herman Ross, Hyman Schwartz, Margaret E. Blank, Laura Haugaard, Ruth V. Morrison.

LATIN.—D. Renwick Kerr.

MACHINE SHOP PRACTICE.—Guy C. Hickok.

MATHEMATICS.—Thomas F. Comber, John F. J. McCabe, Nathaniel H. Pepis, Edith F. Rainton, Elizabeth Deyo, Adelaide Gemberling, Lilia Loeber.

PHYSICAL TRAINING.—John L. Bliss, Milton F. Ellscu, Abraham Istrick, Max Pincus, Joseph R. Helm, Lawrence von Mechow, Mary Ball, Dorothee M. Beck, Alice M. Chaffee, Elsie T. Doncourt, Ruth Earle, Julia V. Hawkins, Hannah D. Kirkpatrick, Beatrice F. Levy, Cecilia Loop, Mildred I. McCarthy, Annie M. McGlue, Marie Marshall, Eleanor Miller, Lorna V. Nash, Katharine O'Connell, Hazel J. Punsell, Florence Sacks, Rose Salwen, Flora L. Sheen, Katherine Silverstone, Carol A. Tappen, Helen Van Houten, Lillian V. Wolpert.

SPANISH.—Julius Berkman.

There have been placed, as of July 28, 1915, upon the eligible list of women holding license as teacher of kindergarten in elementary schools the names of the following:

Marguerite L. Mitchill, 89.15; Katharine B. Hartshorne, 89.125; Kathryn A. Mahony, 85.375; Edith F. Bond, 88.625; Eleanor Simonson, 80.65; Augusta P. Treiss, 80.3; Eugenia F. Phelps, 78.5; Dorothy Tracy, 78.4; Norma Sokolsky, 78.125; Hannah E. Nelson, 77.5; Dorothea L. Witte, 72.75.

Licenses as substitute teacher of trade drawing in the vocational classes in the elementary schools have been granted to the following:

Herman S. Geist, George W. N. Hallock, and David Kriegel.

POLICE DEPARTMENT NEWS.

Transfers and assignments, 8 A. M. Oct. 20: Sergt. L. E. Rodman, 35, to 33. 6 P. M. Oct. 15: Patrol. J. F. Canavan, 23, to 172, temporary assignm't to T. S. discon.; J. McAuliffe, 32, to 172. 8 A. M. Oct. 20: J. Durkin, 26, to 276, bicycle duty; W. F. Keller, 35, to 235, to bicycle duty at booth, Dry Harbor Rd. and Metropolitan Av.; C. Barthelmess, clerical duty, 61, to Comm'rs office, office of Chief Surgeon; A. E. Mueller, 161, to 277; J. F. Murphy, 167, to 170, mounted duty; C. Kienast, 274, to 65, assignm't to mounted duty discon.; W. E. Arsell, 276, to 153, assignm't to motor cycle duty discon.; E. T. Sisk, 276, from bicycle to motor cycle duty; J. Guidera, 277, to 161. From 33 to 36: J. J. Sullivan, J. E. Monahan, C. D. Sands, J. J. Hennessy, M. Sheehan. M'ted. Patrol. R. J. Farrell, 170, to 274, with horse and equipment.

Temporary Assignments: Patrol. G. Clark, 16, and J. L. Burke, 146, to 169, duty at raided premises, 30 days, 8 A. M., Oct. 15; C. Moran, 48, to Det. Sq., 10 days, noon, Oct. 16; C. Fried, 156, to 2 p. D., 14 days, 8 A. M., Oct. 18.

Assignments Discontinued: Bicycle Patrol. J. E. Cone and R. E. Chattaway, 171, to duty at booth, 7th Av., 78th St. and Ft. Hamilton Parkway, 4 P. M., Oct. 17.

Leaves of Absence (without pay): Patrol. A. D. Hall, 16, 1 day, 8 A. M., Oct. 17; J. J. Hamilton, 22, 1 day, 8 A. M., Oct. 17; H. L. Hoffman, 28, 1 day, 4 P. M., Oct. 17; M. J. Sullivan, 32, 1 day, 4 P. M., Oct. 20; J. P. McKay, 102, 1 day, 8 A. M., Oct. 17.

Appointment as Special Patrol, revoked: P. J. Hannan, shield No. 264, with the Dept. of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity, Oct. 16.

EDUCATION NOTES.

Permission has been granted to Mrs. Anna M. Hill, of Public School No. 30, The Bronx, under the direction of her principal, to devote so much of her school time as may be necessary during four weeks to advising teachers and principals in the Bronx about establishing and conducting school gardens.

Mrs. Annette Berkowitz has been appointed as a member of the Local School Board of District 33, Brooklyn.

A contract for $103,584 has been awarded for installing heating and ventilating apparatus, temperature regulation, boilers and forced draft apparatus, steam engines and generators and an electric ash hoist in the Evander Childs High School, the Bronx.

Agnes M. McCormick has been appointed clerk to District Superintendent Goldwasser and to the Local School Board of Districts 6 and 7.

Agnes Daley, a teacher of cooking, has been assigned to assist the director of cooking during the latter's incapacitation.

An evening study room (after school hours) has been established in Public School No. 1, Manhattan. It will be an annex to Evening School Centre 11.

Daniel J. Devlin has been appointed as an attendance officer.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

THE HOLLYWOOD
1337 Madison Av.
S. E. COR. 94TH ST.
EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY
High-class Elevator Apartment, all-night service; 8 large, light corner rooms, 2 baths. $1,000 to $1,500. Supt. on premises. Commission to brokers.

BELGIANS DECORATE EMPTY FLOUR BAGS

Grateful People Beautify Them and Send Them Back to the United States.

MUCH GOLD EMBROIDERY

New Office of Commission for Relief Has Several of These Sacks on Exhibition.

Among the many thousand of expressions of gratitude from the Belgians to the people of America for their aid in warding off famine and hunger when the ravages of war struck the little kingdom where they lived, the most novel received at the offices of the Commission for Relief in Belgium, 71 Broadway, are emptied flour sacks.

Only a few of these sacks have been received by the commission, but it is said that there are several thousand still in Belgium that may be shipped to the commission later on. These flour sacks, after having been emptied of their contents, were in a great many cases taken by Belgian women and decorated artistically and, in many cases, exquisitely in water colors and embroidery. Perhaps the most beautiful of all received at the commission's offices was a sack that was sent with a shipment of Canadian flour into the province of Limburg. It fell into the hands of a woman artist in the little town of Marche, in that province, who has elaborataed an idea clever enough for the best cartoonists. In water colors there is a representation of the little village in the background and a little group of peasants in the foreground; sailing through the air is a gorgeous aeroplane, which flies an American flag, and it is supposed to represent an invasion of Belgium—a peaceful invasion, of course, for the bombardment from the air is a bombardment of all kinds of foodstuffs, bags of flour, barrels of sugar, caddies of tea, and other necessary articles of food. The coloring is excellent, and the picture has real life and animation.

The shipment of Kansas flour, sent early in the Winter, evidently fell into appreciative hands. One bag from a mill in Anthony is handsomely decorated with the Belgian coat of arms in the Belgian colors, and the expression "L'Union Fait la Force." Below is the expression "Remerciements aux Américaines." The brand of the flour is exquisitely embroidered and is surrounded by a sheaf of wheat in yellow and gold, also embroidered.

From Wichita, Kan., another beautifully embroidered bag shows the name of the milling company in embroidery in the Belgian colors—black, yellow, and red—with the expression below "Hearty Thanks from the Belgians." From Alton, Kan., comes a bag with the United States and Belgian flags daintily hand-painted and the flour brand embroidered in purple and black.

A little unconscious humor is shown in a bag of flour which is labeled "Our Buck." These two words are embroidered exquisitely in black, crimson, and gold and a picture of a buck printed in the centre of the bag is also outlined in embroidery, horns and all. There is little probability that the artist had any idea what the words "Our Buck" meant. A Richmond (Va.) mill contributed a bag which an artist has elaborately decorated with Belgian fleurs de lis in black, purple, and gold. Another pretty bag is from the Moyenne School in St. Gilles and shows across the entire width of the bag a strip of violets embroidered in natural colors.

One of the most artistic bags in the collection received at the offices of the commission is a sack from Buffalo, N. Y. The name of the flour is surrounded with Belgian flags and a floral wreath embroidered on both the front and reverse sides of the bag. An unidentified bag has a regular flower garden in embroidery showing violets and roses.

These are only a few of the many and the commission's officials in New York have not yet determined what disposition they will make of the bags, but it is believed that the millers who put up the flour would be eager bidders for them as souvenirs.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

The following labor lists are announced:

Coal sampler, all boroughs—H. Luhman, William Young, L. Huck, R. McCoy, Peter Kennedy, Thomas Sharkey, S. Pendergast, Thomas Farrell, William Kershaw, Jr.

Cable splicer, all boroughs—F. Keiber, M. Shaknis, F. Manning, A. Hannah.

The American Alliance of Civil Service Women have formed classes for fire prevention inspector and social investigator. One of the women fire prevention inspectors will coach that class, and a social investigator will lecture to the class preparing for the examination for social investigator. These classes are free to members. Outsiders are welcome. All women interested may communicate with Mrs. Florence Hayes, 534 West 173th Street.

United States.

The commission announces for Oct. 20 at the New York Custom House an examination for junior electric engineer, grades 1 and 2, for men only, to fill vacancies as they occur in the Interstate Commerce Commission under the act providing for the valuation of the property of common carriers. The salary for grade 1 is from $1,200 to $1,680 a year; for grade 2 it is from $720 to $1,080 a year. In addition to the above salaries necessary expenses will be allowed when absent from headquarters in the discharge of official duties. Appointments to these positions will be principally for field service. Competitors will be examined in theory and practice of the design and construction of timber, steel, concrete and masonry bridges, buildings and other structures, including foundations, and the mathematics used in this branch of engineering, including algebra, geometry and trigonometry, but not including calculus; education, training and experience. Applicants must have reached their twenty-first but not their thirty-sixth birthday on the date of the examination. Further information as to these examinations may be obtained from the commission, Washington, D. C.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

993 PARK AVE.
Cor. 84th St.
10 Rooms, 3 Baths.....$2,800-$4,300

1,155 PARK AVE.
Cor. 92d St.
10 Rooms, 3 Baths.....$2,700-$3,300
12 Rooms, 4 Baths.....$3,200-$3,900
Larger or smaller suites can be arranged.

BRENTMORE
88 CENTRAL PARK WEST
Cor. 69th St.
One Apartment:
9 Rooms, 3 Baths—Duplex.....$4,000
Apply on Premises or at the Office of
Bing & Bing, 119 West 40th St. Tel. 6410—Bryant.

405 Park Avenue
Northeast Corner 54th Street.
1 Corner Apartment Facing South.
12 Rooms 5 Baths
8 Wood Burning Fireplaces.
RENT $6,000.
MOORE & WYCKOFF
546 5TH AVE.
Tel. 1263 Bryant. Corner 45th St.

118 East 54th St.
2 Doctors' apartments, 3-5 rooms and bath, $1,100, $1,380.
115 East 53rd St.
1 apartment, 8 rooms, 3 baths, $2,700.
Doctor's Office, 3 Rooms and Bath, $1,380.
123 East 53rd St.
2 apartments, 7 rooms, 2, 3 baths, $1,980, $2,250.
Moore & Wyckoff,
Phone 1263 Bryant—546 Fifth Avenue—Cor. 45th St.

161 East 79th Street
Near Lexington Avenue
New Building Now Ready for Occupancy
Two apartments on a floor, each occupying whole width of plot.
Large sunny rooms.
7 and 8 Rooms, 3 Baths, $1,900 to $2,500
One Doctor's Apartment,
3 Rooms, $1,000
PEASE & ELLIMAN, Agents
340 Madison Avenue
'Phone, Murray Hill—3300.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

121 MADISON AVE.,
Corner 30th Street.
HOUSEKEEPING or NON-HOUSEKEEPING APTS.
of 2 Rooms and Bath to 10 Rooms and 2 Baths
AT ATTRACTIVE PRICES.
Fireproof; 5 elevators, electric light. All-night telephone and elevator service. Restaurant for tenants only.

1219 MADISON AVENUE,
Southeast Corner 88th Street.
6, 8 & 9 Rooms & Bath.
$810 to $1,450.
ALL FRONT APARTMENTS.

BROOKLYN.

Harnden Court
"THE HOUSE of GOOD SERVICE"
139 Columbia Hts., Cor. Clark St.,
has 42 apartments, 38% have been occupied by same tenants for more than three years; but 2 vacancies now.
"THERE IS A REASON!"
At $960 rental I can offer you a 6-room corner apartment, overlooking N. Y. Harbor, that for light, sunshine, space and view you cannot duplicate in Greater New York. Come and see for yourself and be convinced.
8-room Apartment, $780; with harbor views.
IF YOU LIVE AT HARNDEN COURT YOU ARE SURE OF DESIRABLE NEIGHBORS.
Rigid scrutiny of references makes it a desirable home for discerning tenants.
Resident Agent—GEO. J. BROWN.

"The Last Word in Brooklyn Apartment Construction"
Bryn Mawr
ELEVATOR APARTMENTS
78 Prospect Park West,
Cor. Fourth Street
EXCEPTIONAL APARTMENT OF SEVEN ROOMS AND BATH
Extra Servant's Bath
All Rooms Overlooking Prospect Park.
RENTALS $1,500 PER ANNUM
Also some choice 4 and 5 room apartments.
INSPECTION INVITED.
Superintendent on premises, or Booklet with floor plans and general details from
HARRY M. LEWIS, Agent
189 Montague Street, Brooklyn.
PHONE MAIN 808.

Best Renting Value in Brooklyn
HIGH CLASS ELEVATOR APARTMENTS
ST. REGIS
S. W. Cor. Bedford Av. and Dean St.
Facing Grant Square.
4-5 Rooms, $40 to $55
NEW ELEVATOR APARTMENTS
203-209 Underhill Av.
Cor. St. John's Place,
Overlooking Prospect Park Plaza.
OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE HALLS
3-4-5 Rooms.
NEW ELEVATOR APARTMENTS
3-4-5 Rooms, $30 to $60

"GIRARD"
2117 Foster Av., Flatbush.
4 & 5 Room New Apartments
RENTS $35-$45.
Brighton Beach "L" Newkirk Av. Express Station; Flatbush and Ocean Av. cars.
Every modern improvement.
Supt. on premises. Phone Flatbush 3500.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

LIVE IN
FORDHAM HEIGHTS
The West Bronx and Bedford Park
Most Attractive and Healthful Community in New York City.
New Apartment Houses Now Ready to Lease
Suites 3 to 7 Rooms
$21 to $60



Where Shall We Live?
Settle That Now.
ON CRESTON AVE., 188TH ST., VALENTINE, BRIGGS, TIEBOUT AVES., 199TH ST. and Grand Boulevard and Concourse, the 200 ft. driveway, 5 miles long, lined with trees; also
The Gateway to all Parks—Mosholu, Bronx, Van Cortlandt, Pelham, with St. James and Poe Park near Fordham Road.
Altitude, 200 feet, gives unobstructed view of Long Island Sound and Hudson River.
Educational and Social Conditions without equal. High and Public Schools, Universities, and Churches.
Transit

CITY SALARY CUTS AS SEEN BY A VICTIM

Points to Men of Long Service and Much Ability Reduced to Laborers' Pay.

BIG INCOMES NOT TOUCHED

History of Standardization Bureau —Cost Quarter of a Million to Save $174,000.

What the men who would be most affected are said to think about the proposed reduction of the salaries of city employes was expressed yesterday by a court house employe, who presented his opinions to a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES, after they had been censored by County Clerk Schneider. The court house employe first paid his respects to the Bureau of Standards which has recommended the salary cuts.

"Despite the fact that much space has been allotted by the press to this Bureau of Standards," he said, "the average citizen has only a vague idea of its origin, duties, powers, and personnel. Three years ago the Board of Estimate decided to 'standardize' the salaries of all city employes, and by resolution created the Bureau of Standards, appointing as its Directors George L. Tirrell and Tilden Adamson, who were placed over a force of about one hundred 'experts.' The Directors received $6,000 each per annum and the 'experts' from $5 to $25 per diem. The initial appropriation for the bureau was in the neighborhood of a quarter of a million dollars.

"Mr. Tirrell was a reporter on The Brooklyn Eagle in 1910 when Mr. Prendergast made him his private secretary at a salary of $2,500. Subsequently his title was changed from 'Private Secretary to the Controller' to 'Private Secretary to the Finance Department'—the difference between the titles being equal in reality to the difference between Tweedle-dee and Tweedle-dum—but the salary was increased to $6,000. Mr. Adamson is a brother of Fire Commissioner Adamson.

"Experts" Called from Afar.

"The 'experts' aiding the Directors were culled from all parts of the country—from Boston, Chicago, Cincinnati, Gary, and other 'educational centres.' They are, for the most part, settlement workers, social uplifters, and male 'sob sisters.' After giving them quarters in the Municipal Building and providing them with such 'standardized' articles as solid mahogany furniture, Oriental rugs, an immense stock of cards and ten-cent lead pencils, these 'experts' went to 'work.' I have seen these gentlemen come into an office under the process of standardization at the unearthly hour of 10 or 11 o'clock in the morning, and begin their labors by reading the morning paper and commenting on the news therein, or entertaining the subjects of standardization with little anecdotes of some personal exploit."

With further remarks calculated to show the "experts" hold sinecures or are unfitted for their positions, the court house employe went on to discuss specific results of their "standardization."

"The law clerk in the office of the Clerk of New York County," he said, "whose job requires a thorough knowledge of the law relating to taxation of costs and disbursements incurred in an action in the Supreme Court, of methods of procedure, &c., has held his position for thirty-five years and receives a salary of $3,500. He is recommended for a reduction to $2,500. It transpired that the 'expert' who made the recommendation did not have the faintest idea of what was meant by 'taxing costs.' After he had recommended the cut he blandly asked to be enlightened as to the meaning of the phrase.

An Ordinance Authority.

"The Ordinance Clerk of the Board of Aldermen, who has all of the city ordinances at his finger tips, who is invaluable to the Aldermen in giving them information and in drafting resolutions, ordinances, &c., is recommended to be cut 50 per cent in salary—as the 'expert' reported that his work was 'purely clerical.' The Chief Clerk of Bronx County will have his salary slashed from $3,500 to $1,800, while his subordinates remain at $2,000. The confidential stenographer to the te nJustices of the City Court will be cut from $1,800 to $1,200, while other stenographers in the court remain at $2,500 and $3,500.

"A man, after twenty-nine years of faithful service, is to have his salary cut from $2,100 to $1,200. A man twenty years in the service, having charge of a force of twenty men docketing and indexing judgments, liens, &c., involving millions of dollars, will be slashed from $2,400 to $1,800. A man in charge of the notarial and certificate department of the County Clerk's ofice, New York County, who handles about $75,000 a year in fees, to whom approximately 100,000 persons come in a year, who is an authoity on the law and practice of notaries public and commissioners of of deeds, and who has written a text book on the subject that has the approval of the most prominent members of the bar and bench, is to be reduced from $2,000 a year to $1,200.

"Twenty-three men in the County Clerk's office, each receiving $1,500 a year, will be reduced to $1,200 without regard to length of service, character of work, tact or initiative. A man reduced from $1,800 to $1,200 told the Expert that another man in another office was doing exactly the same work as he and was scheduled to receive $2250, and the 'expert' replied that some other 'expert' had rated the other office."

The court house employe set forth County Clerk Schneider's buisness abilities and experience, and complained that his recommendations were ignored for the recommendations of the "experts." He then deduced the "net results of standardization" as follows:

Orders Small Salaries Cut.

"After an outlay of more than three-quarters of a million of dollars, the Bureau has recommended the slashing of the small salaries of men in the competitive class to the extent of $174,000—not enough to change the tax rate a single point. Men receiving large salaries—more than $3,000—are hardly touched. More than 75 per cent. of the $174,000 falls upon men receiving $2,000 a year or less."

That there are sinecures and overpaid positions in the civil service, the Court House employe admitted, and he said that the city employes "would welcome standardization along true lines, broad, practical, humane, and gradual." He argued that the standardiztion should not be ttempted by "individuals entirely out of touch with local condition, but should be effected by the heads of departments who were familiar with the conditions of their own offices and who would be able to include in their estimates such things" that cannot be put into a card index" as "tact, initiative, resourcefulness, and ability to handle the public."

The Court House employe also pleaded for gradual standardization.

"There are overpaid as well as useless positions in the city service," he said, "and the heads of departments may be trusted to point out such instances. When they do so, the Board of Estimate should permit the contemporary incumbent to continue in his position, but provide for the abolition of his position or the reduction of the salary upn the removal, death, transfer, or resignation of the incumbent. This is the system adopted by some of the greatest employers of labor in the country. It is sane, logical, and just. It works no hardship upon anyone."

The Social Side of the Question.

Taking up the "human side of the question," the Court House employe defined the standardization recommended as "scientifically refined cruelty." He said:

"Let us go into the homes of the small victims—the men whose salaries are to be reduced from $1,200 or $1,300 to $1,000 or less. Such a man has been in the service from one to forty years and has a famiy and other dependents. He is giving the best that is in him to the city. He has spent his entire earnings within the city. Now, after years of service, his salary is to be cut to an amount that will barely enable him to exist. The cut means that the man and his family must move from a clean, comfortable home to the cheapest tenement; it means the total elimination of those little pleasures that help to make life worth living; it means the taking away of his children from their chosen professions in life; it means the darkening of the lives of the man and his family and the planting in them of the seed of hate against the authors of the inhuman system of standardization.

"Is this system of reduction and dismissal regardless of years of service good public policy? In a business house a young man starts, let us sty, as a packer at $6 a week. After twenty years he is still a packer but receives $20 a week. The increased pay is simply a reward for long service and in recognition of the man's needs. Messrs. Mitchel and Prendergast, if admitted into partnership in the business house, would immediately reduce such a packer to his original $6 a week. Such, in a nutshell, is the scientific system applied to the employes of the city."

In conclusion the Court House employe said:

"In justice to Messrs. McAneny, Marks, Pounds, Mathewson, Connolly, and Van Name let it be said that their minds are open. The city employes centre their hope in these men. With Messds. Mitchel and Prendergast, the famous Judge Duffy may be quoted: 'Before I give you thirty days what have you to say for yourself.'"

The Court House employe made the point that "none of the high-salaried exempt positions within the gift of the city administration" had been touched by the proposed reductions.

Athletics and Business.

That most everything that happens in any walk of life has some effect on business is well illustrated in the great increase in the sale of tennis and golf goods because of municipal athletics. Playgrounds and free tennis courts and golf links are fast becoming one of the features and characteristics of every large city. St. Louis alone, from recent statistics, has over 40,000 tennis players and 8,000 golfers, the large majority of whom use the city courts and links. Some of the larger cities, as Chicago, far exceed these figures. The results are seen in a sale this season of tennis and golf goods far in excess of previous years. As municipal athletics spread to the smaller cities and larger towns these results will become more and more pronounced.

RESORTS.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Galen Hall in the Mountains
WERNERSVILLE, PA.
AUTUMN SEASON
September 10th to November 1st
Modern High Grade Hotel. Every Room Heated. Dry Tonic Air. Wonderful Scenery. Superior Table. Good Automobiling. New Garage. Mountain Walks and Trails. Saddle Horses. Unusual Music. Resident Physician. Curative and Tonic Baths. Skilled Attendants. Diet Kitchen. Open All Year. New Booklet. On Central R. R. of N. J., 3½ hours from New York, on Reading R. R., 1½ hours from Philadelphia.
N. Y. Office, 243 5th Ave. Phone, Mad. Sq. 9230.
HOWARD M. WING, Mgr.
GALEN MOUNTAIN CO.
F. L. Young, General Manager.

Enjoy the Charms of Autumn at
Water Gap House
The Mountain Paradise, 2 hrs. from N. Y.
Delaware Water Gap, Pa.
Only Hotel, Cafe & Grill remaining fully OPEN TO DECEMBER.
Steam Heat. Log Fires. Orchestra, Golf, Tennis. Every Outdoor Sport.
SPECIAL FALL RATES.
Booklet Mailed. JOHN PURDY COPE.

MOUNT PLEASANT HOUSE
Mount Pocono, Pennsylvania.
Steam Heat. Private Baths. Special rates. Open all year. W. C. & H. M. LEECH.

NEW SPRUCE CABIN INN.
Electric Lights, Steam Heat, Golf, Tennis, Bowling, Garage, Shooting, Booklets.
W. J. & M. D. PRICE, Canadensis, Pa.

NEW ENGLAND.

AUTUMN GOLF
At Stockbridge, Mass.
Red Lion Inn—Heaton Hall.
Open Until December.

THE EDGEWOOD, Greenwich, Conn. Golf. Tennis. Club House. Now open.

WASHINGTON, D. C.
THE HAMILTON
14th and K Sts., N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C.
A Select Family and Transient Hotel; ideal Location. Modern Appointments and Homelike. Good Table. American Plan, $2.50 up per day. Special rates by week or month. Booklet. IRVING T. BALL, Proprietor.

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—Notice.

On October 9, 1915, a libel of information was filed in the above named Court on behalf of the United States against Sixty Cases of Condensed Milk upon a seizure thereof, setting forth the said seizure and praying the condemnation and forfeiture of the property seized to the use of the United States for violation of Food and Drugs Act, June 30, 1906, of the United States.

Pursuant to the monition of said Court therein, I hereby notify all persons claiming said goods, wares, and merchandise or interested therein, to appear before said Court in the General Post Office Building, on October 25, 1915, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., (provided the same shall be a day of jurisdiction, otherwise the next day of jurisdiction thereafter,) at which time and place the process will be returnable, and the trial had, and to interpose their claims and allegations, or they will be defaulted and said property condemned.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
October 9, 1915. United States Marshal.
H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.

NOTICE.

On October 4, 1915, a libel of information was filed in the above named Court on behalf of the United States against one hundred cases of canned sardines upon a seizure thereof, setting forth the said seizure and praying the condemnation and forfeiture of the property seized to the use of the United States for violation of Food and Drugs Act, June 30, 1906, of the United States.

Pursuant to the monition of said Court therein, I hearby notify all persons claiming said goods, wares and merchandise, or interested therein, to appear before said Court in the General Post Office Building, on October 25, 1915, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., (provided the same shall be a day of jurisdiction, otherwise the next day of jurisdiction thereafter,) at which time and place the process will be returnable, and the trial had, and to interpose their claims and allegations, or they will be defaulted and said property condemned.

October 4, 1915.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
United States Marshal.
H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL,
U. S. Attorney.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

Southern District of New York.—Notice.—I have arrested the following vessels and property upon libels filed in the actions named below, process returnable and causes to be heard in said court at 10:30 A. M. on the below named days in the United States Court and Post Office Building, New York City, and all persons interested must then present their claims or be defaulted and said vessels and property will be condemned and ordered sold:

Process returnable Monday, November 1st, 1915. Louis Dreyfus & Co. vs. Steamship "Salamania," her engines, &c., in a cause, civil and maritime, for damages on contract, $50,000—Gordon Gordon, Proctor for Libellant.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
U. S. Marshal, S. D. N. Y.

RESORTS. RESORTS.

HOTEL MONTCLAIR
MONTCLAIR, N. J.
Most Delightfully Situated Residential Hotel in New York's Suburbs.
OPEN THE ENTIRE YEAR.
16 MILES OUT. FIREPROOF CONSTRUCTION. ALTITUDE 800 FEET.
A Fall and Winter Home in the Country, but within 50 minutes of the Heart of New York City, and appealing particularly to persons desiring Home Comforts and Environment. Heated throughout by steam, with large open fireplaces in main foyer.
American Plan with a Most Excellent Cuisine, a la Carte Service in English Grill. Splendid Orchestra, Dancing, Tennis, Golf, etc.
Private Motor Bus Meets Lackawanna Trains.
Under Personal Direction FREDERICK C. HALL COMPANY.

Health "First"—"Safety" Follows
The Jackson Health Resort
Dansville, New York
REFERENCES FROM LOCAL PHYSICIANS AND PATRONS
Dr. James H. Jackson, Pres.; Dr. Walter E. Gregory, Vice-Pres.
Write for literature. NEWTON B. GORHAM, Mag'g Director

NEW YORK.

Gedney Farm Hotel
A good mount—a tiny nip in the air—acre upon acre of wooded and open country—ah! a week of this makes life worth living.
Every refined sport may be indulged in, nor will those who seek to loll and lounge in true comfort be disappointed. Private Motor Bus Service, Bowling, Billiards—all forms of refined recreation.
GEDNEY FARM HOTEL,
White Plains, N. Y.
Edward H. Crandall

NEW JERSEY.

PUDDING STONE INN
Spend a refreshing week-end with us. Only an hour away, D., L. & W. Among streams, hills and woods. Horseback riding, tramping, tennis, canoeing on river. Bracing air, splendid views, rest and recreation. French chef. Booklet.
G. N. VINCENT, Boonton, N. J.

LAUREL HOUSE
LAKEWOOD, N. J.
"NOW OPEN"
Fall, Winter and Spring Resort
BOOKLET
A.J. Murphy, Mgr. C.V. Murphy, Ass't. Mgr.

NEW HOTEL CLINTON
East Orange, N. J.
A complete home hotel; charming location; rooms single or en suite; private baths; telephone; near Brick Church Station; 30 minutes to Broadway. Illustrated Booklet.
EDWARD M. SAMMIS.

LYNWOOD LODGE, ENGLEWOOD, N. J. Private home sanitarium for all nervous conditions, aged people requiring special care and invalids; modern home; large grounds; bounteous table; automobile rides; wheel chairs; attentive nurses; experienced physician; references; circular.

HOTEL LEXINGTON, LAKEWOOD. Enjoy the October balsam of the Pines. Fresh vegetables, eggs, butter and milk from our own farm and dairy. Write for October rates. R. M. LABRABEE, Prop.

FOREST LODGE,
Sixth St. & Forest Ave., Lakewood, N. J.
Rooms single and en suite, with bath.
MRS. J. G. WAGNER.

FLORENCE-IN-THE-PINES, Lakewood, N. J.—Private baths; running water in all rooms. I. Woehr.

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HOTEL AND COTTAGES, On the Beach, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
NEAR ALL PIERS AND AMUSEMENTS.
A delightful place to spend the Fall and Winter season.
CAPACITY 600. OPEN ALL THE YEAR.
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Forest Hills Inn
Forest Hills, L. I.
15 minutes from Herald Square.
75 Electric Trains Daily.
Rates, $15 Per Week Up.
References required.
Town Office—Room 716, 47 West 34th St.

Millbrook Inn
Millbrook, Dutchess County, New York.
OPEN FOR FALL GUESTS.
Telephone 8 Millbrook.

HOTEL GRAMATAN
LAWRENCE PARK, BRONXVILLE, N. Y.
Special Rates During Fall and Winter.

LONG ISLAND RESORT BOOK FREE at city offices, or send 10c. to G. P. A., L. I. R. R., Penn. Station, N. Y.

Ulster & Delaware R. R. Send for Summer Resort Book, 6c.

STAMFORD-IN-THE-CATSKILLS. Folder & infor. at 1180 B'way., N.Y. F. H. Duffy, Res.

MOUNTAIN HOUSE, VALHALLA, N. Y. NO VACANCIES.

CALIFORNIA

HOTEL TURPIN
"IN THE HEART OF THE CITY"
17 POWELL ST. AT MARKET
SAN FRANCISCO
EVERY CONVENIENCE AND COMFORT
EUROPEAN PLAN $1.50 AND UPWARD
FREE Auto Bus Meets Trains and Steamers

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.

NOTICE.

On October 11, 1915, a libel of information was filed in the above named Court on behalf of the United States against one thousand cases of canned tomato puree upon a seizure thereof, setting forth the said seizure and praying the condemnation and forfeiture of the property seized to the use of the United States for violation of Food and Drugs Act, June 30, 1906, of the United States.

Pursuant to the monition of said Court therein, I hereby notify all persons claiming said goods, wares, and merchandise or interested therein, to appear before said Court in the General Post Office Building, on November 1, 1915, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., (provided the same shall be a day of jurisdiction, otherwise the next day of jurisdiction thereafter,) at which time and place the process will be returnable, and the trial had, and to interpose their claims and allegations, or they will be defaulted and said property condemned.

October 11, 1915.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
United States Marshal.
H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—Notice.—On October 7, 1915, a libel of information was filed in the above-named court on behalf of the United States against one hundred cases, each containing four dozen cans of strained tomatoes, upon a seizure thereof, setting forth the said seizure and praying the condemnation and forfeiture of the property seized to the use of the United States for violation of Food and Drugs Act, June 30, 1906, of the United States. Pursuant to the monition of said court therein, I hereby notify all persons claiming said goods, wares and merchandise, or interested therein, to appear before said Court in the General Post Office Building, on October 25, 1915, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., (provided the same shall be a day of jurisdiction, otherwise the next day of jurisdiction thereafter,) at which time and place the process will be returnable, and the trial had, and to interpose their claims and allegations, or they will be defaulted and said property condemned.

October 7th, 1915.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
United States Marshal.
H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL,
U. S. Attorney.

ALAMAC HOTEL
Ocean front; in heart of Atlantic City. Fireproof, open always. American and European Plans. Hot and cold sea water baths. Capacity 400. Grill, orchestra; dancing; garage attached. MACK LATZ & CO.

TRAYMORE
ATLANTIC CITY
The Largest Fireproof Resort Hotel in the World
Belvedere Restaurant Traymore

Hotel RUDOLF
On the ocean front. Sea and fresh water baths; running water in rooms. Orchestra.
JOEL HILLMAN, Pres. A. S. BUKEYSER, Mgr.

THE WILTSHIRE Virginia Av. and Beach; ocean view; capacity 350; private baths, elevator, sun parlor, etc. Special Fall rates, $12.50 up weekly; Amer. plan; no extra for rooms with running water; $2.50 up daily. Open all year. Booklet. SAMUEL ELLIS.

Private Cottage, centrally located; beautifully furnished rooms; superior table; $15 per week up. Q-4067 Atlantic City Press Office.

CLARENDON HOTEL Virginia Avenue. Favorite House. For Fall and Winter guests. Free Booklet.
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
America's Famous All-Year Resort.

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.

NOTICE.

On October 4, 1915, a libel of information was filed in the above named Court on behalf of the United States against 707 sacks of horse beans upon a seizure thereof, setting forth the said seizure and praying the condemnation and forfeiture of the property seized to the use of the United States for violation of Food and Drugs Act, June 30, 1906, of the United States.

Pursuant to the monition of said Court therein, I hereby notify all persons claiming said goods, wares and merchandise, or interested therein, to appear before said Court in the General Post Office Building, on October 25, 1915, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., (provided the same shall be a day of jurisdiction, otherwise the next day of jurisdiction thereafter,) at which time and place the process will be returnable, and the trial had, and to interpose their claims and allegations, or they will be defaulted and said property condemned.

October 4, 1915.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
United States Marshal.
H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL,
U. S. Attorney.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.

NOTICE.

On October 4, 1915, a libel of information was filed in the above named Court on behalf of the United States against 1,144 cases of canned asparagus upon a seizure thereof, setting forth the said seizure and praying the condemnation and forfeiture of the property seized to the use of the United States for violation of Food and Drugs Act, June 30, 1906, of the United States.

Pursuant to the monition of said Court therein, I hereby notify all persons claiming said goods, wares and merchandise, or interested therein, to appear before said Court in the General Post Office Building, on October 25, 1915, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., (provided the same shall be a day of jurisdiction, otherwise the next day of jurisdiction thereafter,) at which time and place the process will be returnable, and the trial had, and to interpose their claims and allegations, or they will be defaulted and said property condemned.

October 4, 1915.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
United States Marshal.
H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL,
U. S. Attorney.

The Restful Way

If you travel often, you will appreciate the quiet, the restfulness and the luxurious comfort of a daylight steamer trip between

NEW YORK AND ALBANY

No dust or noise. Delightful scenery. Begin your journey with this splendid one-day's sail.

Service Daily Except Sunday.

Direct Rail Connections to all points in the Catskills, Saratoga, the Adirondacks, the West and North. Music. Restaurant. All through rail tickets between New York and Albany accepted.

Desbrosses St., 8:40 A. M.; W. 42d St., 9 A. M.; W. 129th St., 9:20 A. M.; Yonkers, 9:45 A. M., landing at West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, Hudson and Albany.

One Day Outings to Poughkeepsie, Newburgh or West Point.

HUDSON RIVER DAY LINE
(ALBANY DAY LINE)
Desbrosses St. Pier. Tel. 4141 Spring. New York



N.Y.-ALBANY-TROY
REDUCED FALL FARES
S.S. "TROJAN" & "RENSSELAER"
Leave Pier 32 N. R., Foot Canal St., 5:30 P. M.; Sundays, 9:00 P. M.; W. 132d St., 6 P. M.; Sundays, 10:00 P. M.
$1.00 One Way.
$1.50 Round Trip.
S. S. "C. W. Morse" & "Berkshire"
Leave Pier 32 N. R., 7:00 P. M.; W. 132d St., 7:30 P. M.
$1.50 One Way $2.50 Round Trip.
Tel. Spring 9400.
Largest River Steamers in the World.
HUDSON NAVIGATION CO.

FALL RIVER LINE
TO BOSTON $4.00
Strs. lv. Pier 14, N. R., ft. Fulton St., daily at 5:00 P. M. Music.
New London Line str. lv. Pier 40, N. R., ft. Houston St., week days only, 5:30 P. M.; Pier 70, E. R., ft. E. 22d St., 6:00 P. M.
New Haven Line str. lv. Pier 28, E. R., ft. Catharine St., week days only, 2:45 P. M. Pier 70, ft. E. 22d St., 3:00 P. M.
Bridgeport Line, week days only, str. lv. Pier 28, E. R., 11:00 A. M.; Pier 70, ft. E. 22d St., 11.15 A. M.

THE PUBLIC BE PLEASED.
BOSTON $2.65
Via Boat and Rail. ROUND TRIP $5.10.
PROVIDENCE Boat Direct $1.60
ROUND TRIP $3.00
COLONIAL LINE
First-class service, catering to the best people. Week days and Sundays at 5 P. M. from Pier 29, N. R., foot West Houston St. All Outside Rooms, $1.00 to $3.00. Wireless equipment. Uptown Office, Broadway and 23d St. Phone Spring 9491.

BAY STATE LINE
$2.55 BOSTON $2.55
Worcester, $2.60; Providence direct, $1.50.
OUTSIDE STATEROOMS $1.00.
Daily, including Sunday, 5:30 P. M. From Pier 19, E. R. Phone 2700 Beekman. City Ticket Office, 290 Broadway, N. Y. Uptown Ticket Office, Broadway and 23d St.

Up the Hudson Sunday
Delightful Sail to Highland Falls, Newburgh, Beacon and return, $1.00.
Str. "Newburgh"
Restaurant, lunch room, music. Franklin St. 9 A. M.; West 129th St., 9:30 A. M.
Central Hudson Line

MANHATTAN LINE
$1.00 To Albany $1.00
ROUND TRIP, $1.50, GOOD 10 DAYS.
Thru Tick'ts & Bagg' Checked to All Pts.
Strs. lve. daily, Pier 39, N. R., W. Houston St., 5:30 P. M.; W. 131st St., 6 P. M. Tel. 9226 Spring.

HARTFORD LINE
From New Pier 20, East River, foot of Peck Slip, daily except Sunday at 5 p. m. for CONNECTICUT RIVER LANDINGS.

$3 Direct Between NEW YORK & MAINE STEAMSHIP LINE **PORTLAND**
Reduced Fares All Points. Phone 8980 Cort.
EASTERN STEAMSHIP LINES.

Str. of Montauk S. B. Co. lvs. pier ft. 34th St., E. R., for Greenport and Sag Harbor Tues. and Thurs., 5:00; Sats., 1:00 P. M.

SIGHT-SEEING YACHTS
Lve. Battery Pier 10:30, 2:30. Tel. Broad 3372.

"NIAGARA TO THE SEA" by Canada S. S. Lines, Ltd., 182 Victoria Sq., Montreal.

AUSTRALIA
Honolulu, Suva, New Zealand
THE PALATIAL PASSENGER STEAMERS
R.M.S. "NIAGARA" (20,000 tons dis.) R.M.S. "MAKURA" (13,000 tons dis.)
Sail from Vancouver, B. C., Oct. 27, Nov. 24, Dec. 22
Apply Canadian Pacific Railway, r231 Broadway, New York, or to the Canadian Australian Royal Mail Line, 440 Seymour St., Vancouver, B. C.

TO FRANCE BY
LLOYD ITALIANO
CASERTA, OCT. 30.
TO ITALY IN 11 DAYS.
Under Italian Flag. Rates, $65 & $90 up.
C. B. RICHARD & CO., 31 B'way, N. Y.

"By SEA & LAND" OLD POINT, WASHINGTON TOUR, Oct. 23. Send for Itinerary. MARSTERS, 1246 Broadway, N. Y. City.

COOK'S EXPOSITION TOURS
Oct. 22; Nov. 4, 18. Send for booklet.
THOS. COOK & SON, 245 Broadway.

OLD DOMINION LINE, daily, exc. Sun. 3 P.M. fr. Pier 25, N. R., N. Y. Phone 3900 Franklin.

To California—Washington Sunset Route. Offices, 39-366-1158 Broadway, 264 Fifth Ave.

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—Notice.—On October 7th, 1915, a libel of information was filed in the above-named court on behalf of the United States against seven hundred cases of Tuna Fish upon a seizure thereof, setting forth the said seizure and praying the condemnation and forfeiture of the property seized to the use of the United States for violation of Food and Drugs Act, June 30, 1906, of the United States. Pursuant to the monition of said Court therein, I hereby notify all persons claiming said goods, wares, and merchandise or interested therein, to appear before said Court in the General Post Office Building, on October 25, 1915, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., (provided the same shall be a day of jurisdiction, otherwise the next day of jurisdiction thereafter,) at which time and place the process will be returnable, and the trial had, and to interpose their claims and allegations, or they will be defaulted and said property condemned.

October 7th, 1915.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
United States Marshal.
H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL, U.S. Attorney.

WARD LINE
New York to
HAVANA AND POINTS IN CUBA
Sailings Thursdays and Saturdays.
NASSAU
Regular service from New York and direct connections with Havana.
MEXICO
Regular Sailings
Fleet of large steamers built in America and sailing under the American Flag.
Special tours including any or all of the above points may be arranged.
Excellent service, spacious passenger quarters. Booklets, rates and schedules will be promptly supplied on application.
NEW YORK and CUBA MAIL S. S. CO.
General Offices, Pier 14 E. R., New York

SPECIAL FALL TOURS TO
CALIFORNIA
5 Weeks—Personally Conducted
Leaving Saturday, October 30.
Visiting Denver, Colorado Springs, Colorado Rockies, Salt Lake City, Both Expositions, California Coast Resorts, including the Big Trees, Riverside, Grand Canyon. Optional return via rail or New Orleans and steamer.
ALSO SPECIAL TOURS TO
Bermuda, Old Point Comfort, Natural Bridge, Hot Springs and Other Southern Resorts.
FRANK TOURIST CO.,
Officially Appointed General Tour Agents of Both California Expositions.
396 Broadway, N. Y. Tel. 4580 Franklin.

CUNARD
Established 1840
EUROPE via LIVERPOOL
*Tuscania, Fri., Oct. 29, 5 P. M.
*CAMERONIA . FRI., NOV. 5, 4 P. M.
SAXONIA . SAT., NOV. 20, 10 A. M.
*TUSCANIA . FRI., NOV. 26, 4 P. M.
*En Route to Glasgow.
NEW YORK to LONDON
PANNONIA . SAT., NOV. 13, 10 A. M.
Cabin Passengers Only.
ROUND THE WORLD TOURS.
Through bookings to all principal Ports of the World
COMPANY'S OFFICE, 21-24 State St., N. Y.

American Line
AMERICAN STEAMERS
Under the American Flag
New York to London
FINLAND, SUNDAY, OCT. 24, NOON
N. Y.—Liverpool, Pier 62, N.R., Noon
St. Paul....Oct. 30 | New York....Nov. 6
White Star Line
N. Y.—Liverpool, Pier 60, N. R., Noon
Baltic.....Oct. 27 | Adriatic.....Nov. 3
Azores—Gibraltar—Naples—Genoa
Cretic, Oct. 30, 10 A. M. | Canopic, Nov. 13
Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y. Tel. 9000 Rector.

SCANDINAVIAN AMERICAN LINE
NEUTRAL FLAG
Route outside of War Zone
NORWAY
SWEDEN
DENMARK
Daily Connections with All European Cities
Oscar II.....Oct. 21 | Frederik VIII...Oct. 30
A. E. Johnson & Co., Ins. Agts., 1 B'way, N. Y.

RUSSIAN AMERICAN LINE
Only direct line
to RUSSIA
S. S. Dwinsk, Oct. 26
S. S. Kursk, Nov. 3
S. S. Czaritza, Nov. 14
1st Class, $90; 2d, $65
Daily through service to Petrograd, Moscow, etc.
Regular 11 Days' Service to Archangel.
A. E. JOHNSON & CO., Agts., 37 B'way, N. Y.

Norwegian America Line
Modern Twin-Screw Steamers—16,000 Tons Displ.
To Scandinavia Direct Under Neutral Flag.
KRISTIANAFJORD, NOVEMBER 6.
First Class $81.50 & up; 2d Class $65.50.
Passenger Office, 8-10 Bridge St., N. Y.

AUSTRALIA
Honolulu and South Seas
Shortest Line (18 days) Quickest Time
"VENTURA"—"SONOMA"—"SIERRA"
10,000-ton American Steamers—Rated Lloyds 100 A1
$130 Honolulu First Class Round Trip Sydney, $337.50
SAILING DATES
HONOLULU—Oct. 26, Nov. 9.
SYDNEY—Oct. 26, Nov. 23.
OCEANIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
673 Market St., San Francisco, Cal.
Or H. E. Burnett, Agt., 17 Battery Place, N. Y.

ITALIAN LINES
*NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA.
†LA VELOCE. ITALIA.
(Fast Italian Lines.)
To PARIS and all other EUROPEAN POINTS
Via the MEDITERRANEAN
To Naples and Genoa.
‡ANCONA.....OCTOBER 20, NOON
*Americs Oct. 23, noon †Duca di Genova Nov. 6
†Europa.....Oct. 26, noon *Stampalia.....Nov. 18
New large twin-screw steamers, all outside rooms.
HANFIELD, BOLARI & CO., One State St.

ANCHOR LINE
Royal Mail Twin-Screw Steamships
NEW YORK to GLASGOW
Calling at Liverpool.
Tuscania, Fri., Oct. 29, 5 P. M.
Cameronia, Fri., Nov. 5, 4 P. M.
COMPANY'S OFFICE, 21-24 State St., N.Y.

FABRE LINES TO PARIS
VIA NAPLES AND MARSEILLES
PATRIA (new)..Nov. 16 | PATRIA (new)..Jan. 4
Via Azores, Lisbon, Gibraltar and Barcelona.
ROMA.....Oct. 22 | ROMA.....Dec. 7
Jas. W. Elwell & Co., G. A., 17 State St., N. Y.

SPECIAL SAILING
American Steamer
22,000 Tons Displacement **FINLAND** 12,185 Tons Register
Under American Flag
FROM NEW YORK TO LONDON
SUNDAY, OCTOBER 24 (12 Noon)
Carrying 1st Class, 2nd Class and 3rd Class Passengers and United States Mail
AMERICAN LINE OFFICE
9 BROADWAY NEW YORK

RAYMOND-WHITCOMB TOURS
CALIFORNIA
Last Opportunities to See the Great Expositions
The Panama-Pacific Exposition at San Francisco and the Panama-California Exposition in San Diego will definitely close in December. Acknowledged to be the most marvelous Expositions of all time, they will probably not be equalled for fifty years. Our tours include both Expositions, California resorts, Apache Trail, Grand Canyon, Colorado.
Departures October 20, 27, Nov. 3, 17 and later
WONDERFUL CRUISES to the West Indies, Panama and Central America. Jan. 29, Feb. 12 and Mar. 11, 1916
SOUTH AMERICA. Small groups having the character and appearance of private parties. Jan. 15, Feb. 2, 5, 16 and 26
INDEPENDENT TOURS TO BERMUDA
Send for Booklet Desired
RAYMOND & WHITCOMB CO., 225 Fifth Ave., New York

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE
TWIN SCREW **S. S. RYNDAM** 22,070 tons displ't. 13,527 tons reg'd.
Sailing Thursday, October 21, Noon
TWIN SCREW **S. S. ROTTERDAM** 37,190 tons displ't. 24,170 tons reg'd.
Sailing Tuesday, November 2, Noon
Largest Steamers Under Neutral Flag
NEW YORK-ROTTERDAM Via FALMOUTH
Splendid Accommodations at Moderate Rates.
HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE, 21-24 State St., New York.

Special Tour to the National Grange



Train leaving New York November 4th
Two Fairs The National Grange and California for **One Fare**
A month of delightful travel via scenic lines, visiting historical and interesting points and resorts, including the Colorado Rockies, Grand Canyon of Arizona, and a complete tour of California. $268.45, including all necessary traveling expenses. Write us to-day for itinerary, and full particulars.
WE TAKE THE RAVEL OUT OF TRAVEL.
Individual Tickets all routes on sale daily at authorized rates, no extra charge for service; itineraries, hotel accommodations, etc., if desired, arranged to meet your requirements. Pullman reservations secured. Let us help you plan your trip.
McCANN'S TOURS, 47 and 49 WEST 34TH ST., NEW YORK.

CRUISES
To the Tropics, with escort, including Panama Canal, Jamaica, Colombia, and Central America. Leave by "Great White Fleet" during Jan., Feb. and March.
CALIFORNIA and Expositions. Tours de Luxe, with escort, including Grand Canyon, Arizona National Reserve, Roosevelt Dam, New Orleans, Panama Canal, etc. Departures Oct, 22, Nov. 4, 18.
SOUTH AMERICA
Three Grand Tours via West Indies and Panama Canal. Leave by "Great White Fleet" Nov. 24, Feb. 2 and 16.
SHORT FALL TRIPS
to nearby resorts—Atlantic City, Adirondacks, Washington, Bermuda, etc.
Programs, estimates, information free.
THOS. COOK & SON
245 B'way (Opp. City Hall Park)
264 Fifth Ave. (Cor. 29th St.)
561 Fifth Ave. (Cor. 46th St.)
2081 Broadway (Cor. 72d St.)

Largest, Finest and Fastest Vessels to SOUTH & EAST **AFRICA** BY UNION-CASTLE LINE
*††SOUTH AMERICA
The World's Fastest Growing Continent
†Peru-Chile EXPRESS SERVICE to & from

TOPICS OF INTEREST TO THE MOTORIST

LONG NORTH AND SOUTH HIGHWAY IS PROJECTED

Trunk Line Road 3,308 Miles Long from Mackinac to Miami Hoped For by Road Enthusiasts in Michigan—Present Status.

A trunk-line highway linking the Strait of Mackinac with the Gulf of Mexico—3,308 miles from Mackinac, Mich., to Miami, Fla.—is the dream of good roads enthusiasts that promises to come to early realization. With the enthusiasm already awakened by tours and meetings that are being held along the route, a very few years are expected to witness the major portion converted into modern and substantial roadway. The highway traverses a territory populated by 40,000,000 of people, owning 800,000 automobiles.

When the conference of Governors of the States interested in the "Dixie Highway" was held last fall at Chattanooga, Governor Ferris, on invitation of Governor Ralston of Indiana, sent two Commissioners representing Michigan, to urge that the route be so chosen as to make the Gulf to Strait Highway—"Lake Shore all the Way," so far as Michigan was concerned. The West Michigan Pike Association, now in the fifth year of its activity in the promotion of road improvement, at once became interested in the movement.

The West Michigan Pike concerns fourteen counties. A land of countless lakes and streams, swept by the cool breezes of Lake Michigan the Summer through, Western Michigan has long been a favorite playground of the Middle West. Rail and boat lines touch all the more important points in this territory, but by the autoist alone may all its rarer beauties be enjoyed. Five hundred miles along Lake Michigan, the West Michigan Pike links resort to resort, from Michigan City and South Bend, Ind., to the Strait of Mackinac. A delightful variety of scenery lures one on from the prosperous cities, farms and orchards, to the wilder scenes and virgin forests of the Northland. Never an hour without a lake or forest fringing the road; perhaps a glimpse of the blue of Lake Michigan in the distance, or miles of touring along its very beach.

Lower Michigan's peculiar situation guarantees it immunity from the excesses of great heat or great cold. The prevailing winds are from the west. In Northern Michigan cool nights are not rare. Sleep and absolute rest are two of the gifts of this vast north country.

The route of the West Michigan Pike is designated by legislative enactment of the State of Michigan, and constructed under State supervision by the various counties through which it passes. The State pays a high reward for every mile of the pike which meets its rigid specifications, and these stretches of highway are commonly known as "State reward" road. Seventy per cent. of the pike is now completed as State reward road and about 15 per cent. is under construction during 1915. The poorer sections are receiving first attention in order to put the whole route into the best possible shape pending its final completion, and there are no sections where autos cannot pass without difficulty. Several counties have completed the entire road within their boundaries, and the remaining counties are bending every effort to finish the pike in order to earn the double reward.

The more thickly settled southern counties are not alone in the possession of fine roads, for the northern counties have roads which are a marvel to the tourist. Between Grand Haven and Frankfort, a distance of 147 miles, there are but twelve miles which have not earned the State reward and eight miles of this is excellent natural clay road. Two counties and three townships have just bonded to secure funds to complete the pike, and the Fall of 1916 will see a first-class highway every mile from the Indiana line to the Strait of Mackinac.

The Pike Association is a voluntary organization of those interested in the promotion of good roads, and in its life has done much along this line. The laying out of the route, its construction and sign-boarding, and the promotion of tourist travel over the pike have been its chief work. In addition to its general officers, it is represented in each county by a resident Vice President, who is in charge of its local affairs and tourist matters pertaining to his county.

Father Allouez is credited as being the first white man to discover the St. Joseph River, coming down the Lake Michigan shore from Sault Ste. Marie, which he had reached in 1666. Accompanied by the famous Père Marquette, a complete circuit of the shores of Lake Michigan was made, the party entering all the principal bays and rivers. To the St. Joseph River they gave the name "Miamis." This was about 1669, but no permanent establishment was made here until 1679, when La Salle sailed as far as Mackinac in the Griffin, the first sailing ship to navigate the Great Lakes. From Mackinac the Griffin was sent back to Niagara for supplies, with instructions to meet La Salle's party at the mouth of the "Miamis."

La Salle reached the river mouth on Nov. 1, 1669, and at once built a fort of hewn logs, 40 by 80 feet, on the site now occupied by Lake Front Park in the centre of the city of St. Joseph. A month later, the Griffin having been lost with all on board, La Salle and his men went up the St. Joseph River, and portaged into the Kankakee, finally reaching Peoria, where the Winter was spent.

In 1700 a mission was established at St. Joseph by the Jesuits, and shortly after, a second one near the present sito of Niles. Both these missions were attacked and the occupants massacred on May 6, 1763, when Pontiac's war opened with the destruction of all the forts and missions west of Niagara except Detroit.

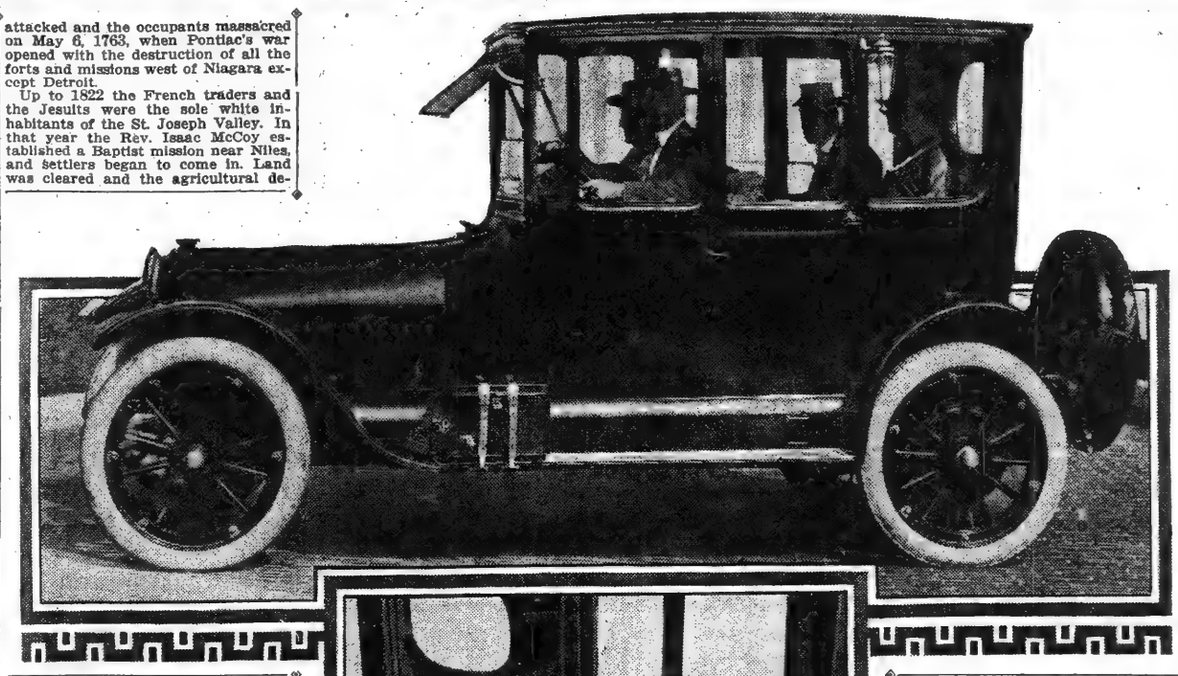
Up to 1822 the French traders and the Jesuits were the sole white inhabitants of the St. Joseph Valley. In that year the Rev. Isaac McCoy established a Baptist mission near Niles, and settlers began to come in. Land was cleared and the agricultural development began. Most of what is now Berrien County was ceded to the Government by the Pottawatomie tribe in 1826. The first steamer was put on the river in 1833, and in the forties there was a flourishing trade with Chicago.

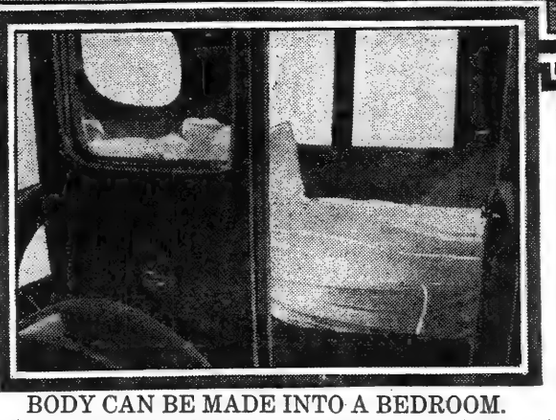
Berrien County, the land of fruits and flowers, has already made appropriations for the greater part of the route through the county, to be built of macadam, the appropriation becoming available in January. Cass County, of which Dowagiac is the county seat, is enthusiastic. Paw Paw is another little city which is preparing for the coming of the Gulf to Straits Highway, and will have its roads in good shape well before the allotted time. Special meetings have been held here to crystallize the sentiment for building the necessary stretches of road. Kalamazoo has been from the very start the dynamo of enthusiasm for the Dixie route, both to the west and north of the city, and will continue to be so, as a full realization of the benefits to accrue by the building of this roadway exists and nothing will be left undone.

Portions of the highway as routed are in need of considerable road work. The report of the State Highway Commission shows the following condition of the pike roads in their principal divisions, between South Bend and the Straits of Mackinac, via Frankfort:

State line to Muskegon, mileage, 1,294; miles paved, 21.7; miles State reward road, 75.1; clay unimproved, 5.5; dirt, 16.5; sand, 11.6. Muskegon to Traverse City, mileage, 173; miles paved, 7.5; miles State reward road, 139.3; clay unimproved, 5; dirt, 5.2; sand, 16. Travers City to Mackinac, mileage, 109.4; miles paved, 5; miles State reward road, 55.6; clay unimproved, 8; dirt, 28.8; sand, 11.

The figures on State reward road include mileage under construction at present, on which application for reward has been made, as well as roads on which the reward has already been paid. Arrangements are now in making to mark the pike with concrete posts eight feet high, placed one to every mile, two on every turn, and one at the limits of each city and village. This work will require at least nine months' time. The course through the cities will be marked by white bands placed on wire poles.





BODY CAN BE MADE INTO A BEDROOM.

This 1916 Studebaker chassis has been fitted with a special body for long touring for S. Sprout of New York. In the lower picture it is shown with the inside chairs converted into a roomy bunk. In the upper picture the compact ice box, carried on the running board, may be seen.

SAFETY FENDERS TESTED.

Did Not Save Dummy from Injury—Live Subject Needed.

But little of the merit of safety fender devices for automobiles was made apparent in a test held last week under the auspices of the Safety First Society and certain officers of the Police Department connected with traffic matters. To demonstrate the action of the fenders in saving pedestrains from injury, two dummies stuffed with sand and sawdust were used. A device known as the American Safety Truck Fender was first tried. Mounted on the front of an electric truck, it was allowed to strike the dummy at a speed of about twelve miles an hour. Three trials were made, with the dummy standing, sitting on the pavement, and prone. In each case the dummy was considerably damaged, with loss of sawdust, and in the last trial it was rolled roughly between fender and sidewalk.

Next, another device, called the Glasgow Safety Fender, which was pictured in THE NEW YORK TIMES last Sunday, was tried. This device is actuated by a foot or hand plunger, and becomes a sort of curtain of heavy canvas, in which the object struck is supposed to be picked up. In the test the dummy was rolled along the ground until, on the third trial, the protective curtain was only dropped a few inches and both front wheels of the car ran over the already mangled man of sawdust.

Although the results were so far from satisfactory, the inventors of both devices said that this was caused by the inadequacy of the dummy rather than by any fault of the fender, the lay figure acting quite differently from a living person. Each was eager to demonstrate his device with a live subject, and said that in that way alone a fair test could be had and the safety value of the fender be convincingly shown.

ELECTRIC MEN TO MEET.

Partial Program of Convention at Cleveland This Week.

The program of the sixth annual convention of the Electric Vehicle Association of America at Cleveland, Oct. 18 and 19, is in part as follows:

"Industrial Trucks in the Service of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company," by T. V. Buckwalter.

"The Electric Taxicab," by I. S. Scrimger.

"Data on the Hartford Electric Light Company's Experience with the Battery Exchange System for Commercial Vehicles," by Willis M. Thayer.

"The Function of the Electric Garage," by R. Macrae.

"Comparative Development of the Commercial Power and Electric Vehicle Loads," by H. H. Holding and S. G. Thompson.

"Problems We Are Facing and How They May Be Met," by George H. Kelly.

"The Small Electric Vehicle and Its Application," by Charles A. Ward.

"Electric Vehicles in Municipal Service," by Arthur J. Slade and R. Duval Dumont.

"The Comparative Performance of Gasoline and Electric Vehicles in Similar Service," by W. J. Miller and S. G. Thompson.

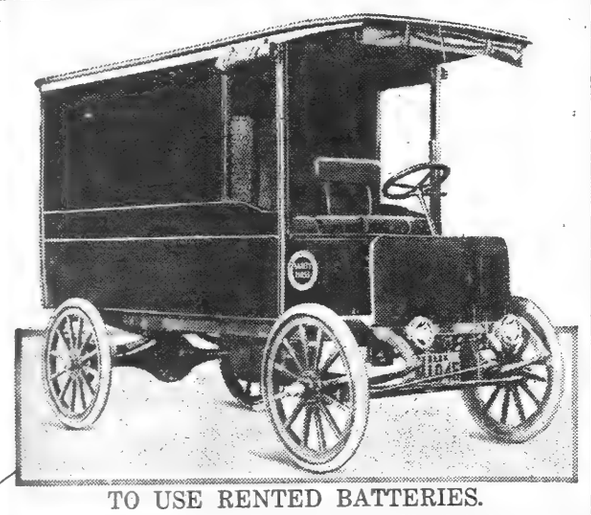
In addition to the papers indicated there will also be the reports of the association's officers, sixteen sections, and the standing and special committees. Exhibits of electric vehicle equipment, appliances and parts of new design, will be held in the hotel adjacent to the convention hall.

MANITOBA BUYING AUTOS.

Car Sales Show Prosperity of Winnipeg, Says Consul Ryder.

Manitoba is receiving upward of $100,000 this year from the motor business. Licenses have already been issued for 8,600 automobiles and probably 500 more applications will be filed. The straight license fee of $10 would make a total of about $90,000. In addition licenses have been granted to 1,144 chauffeurs at $5, making a total of $5,720, a falling off of about 400 from the number granted in 1914, indicating the tendency of auto owners to handle their own cars. Owners of 888 motor cycles have been licensed at $2 apiece, aggregating $1,676.

These figures are significant, according to United States Consul General Frederick M. Ryder, stationed at Winnipeg, indicating Winnipeg's prosperity during a year of recognized financial depression. For instance, there was a total of 7,000 automobile licenses granted in the province last year, showing that fully 2,000 cars have been purchased by residents during 1915, an increase of about one-third of those previously owned. The jitney business is supposed to be responsible for this increase. There has been but a slight increase in the number of motor-cycle licenses granted for 1915. Contract has been awarded to a local firm for a $200,000 automobile assembling works in Winnipeg for a popular-priced American car. When in operation 200 men will be employed.



TO USE RENTED BATTERIES.

Ward special electric light delivery wagons, like that shown above, are to be used under the battery rental system to demonstrate low delivery cost by this method. One of these cars just made a successful run from New York to Cleveland.

NEWS AND NOTES OF THE AUTOMOBILE TRADE

For the third successive year the Willys-Overland Company will occupy the position of honor at the New York Automobile Show, to be held at the Grand Central Palace from Dec. 31 to Jan. 8. The space allotments are based entirely upon the volume of business done by the companies affiliated with the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce.

The Michelin Tire Company has perfected an entirely new type of tire known as the Michelin Universal Tread. It is really a combination of the Michelin racing type flat tread, having the same characteristic heavy added tread, and the plain tread, a full, round tire of the "oversize" type. The non-skid feature is a combination of the raised or studded tread non-skid, with the flat or suction tread type.

Automobile Row was interested to learn last week that Nilla Dearborn, widow of Frank Dearborn, the automobile racing driver who died as a result of an accident to the car he was driving at Brighton Beach last year, was about to start in business for herself under the name of Nilla Dearborn Cigarette Company at 220 West Forty-second Street. Since her husband's death Mrs. Dearborn has been supporting herself as a cigarette agent, her principal customers being the automobile fraternity in New York and Detroit. Her first order since starting out for herself was from Gil Anderson, winner of the Astor Cup race, for 3,000 cigarettes bearing the Stutz monogram.

The Delco Company is building a large addition to its factory, 420 feet long, 88 feet wide, and five stores high, which will double the present floor space. It will be completed in a few weeks.

The Hudson Company after experimenting with eight and twelve cylinder motors has decided to stick exclusively to the six-cylinder motor. This decision is important, as it fixes a certain definite value for a Hudson six in case an owner desires to dispose of his machine.

The M. & S. Gear Company has brought out a new type of differential that acts on both rear wheels to the end that when the wheels get trapped in mud or sand the new differential makes it easy for the engine to pull the car out of the hole. This differential is used on Jeffery war trucks and the American manufacturing rights have been purchased by the Brown-Lipe-Chapin Company.

The Velie Motor Vehicle Company of Moline, Ill., has announced a new type inclosed car body for the "Biltwel" six chassis. This body is built on coupe lines, but has a seating capacity of four passengers. The main seat is amply wide for three persons, the driver being seated slightly ahead of the other two. A fourth seat is mounted on a stationary pedestal, and may be revolved into any desired position.

Promotions in the organization of the Packard Motor Car Company of New York are announced by the company as follows: B. C. Day has been appointed branch manager at Buffalo; T. P. Myers has been chosen manager of the truck sales department.

The Isotta Company, distributers of the Scripps-Booth roadster, has completed arrangements for Dinguid Brothers to represent this car in the Brooklyn territory.

Dodge Brothers' motor car has been selected at the Panama-Pacific Exposition to be given as the grand prize to the winning exhibitor in the Palace of Machinery.

Prospective truck buyers may secure a copy of the 1915 edition of Motor Trucks of America from the local branch of the B. F. Goodrich Company. This book gives the essential facts about nearly 100 of the leading makes of trucks, with illustrations.

E. R. Benson has resigned as Vice President and Director of the Studebaker Corporation, to become distributer of Studebaker cars for the State of Maine and a part of New Hampshire.

The R. E. Taylor corporation, Eastern distributers of Garford Motor Trucks, recently has put two worm-drive fire-fighting machines in near-by towns.

Sedan top equipment for both six and four cylinder models is the latest announcement of the Empire Automobile Company. The tops are of special design and can be attached to any of the company's 1916 models.

James Joyce has joined the forces of the Houk Wire Wheel Company at Broadway and Fifty-eighth Street.

Of interest to the automobile world is the purchase, by the Remington Motor Company of the Vaughn Car Company's plant, located at Kingston, N. Y.

W. O. Allen, general manager of the Allen Motor Company, Fostoria, Ohio, motored to Bucyrus, Ohio, last week to officiate at a banquet which celebrated the completion of a large addition to its factory.

At a recent meeting of the Board of Directors Charles F. Lott, for the past fifteen years private secretary of Hugh Chalmers, was elected Secretary of the Chalmers Motor Company. C. A. Pfeiffer, Vice President and Assistant General Manager of the company, who has previously fulfilled the duties of Secretary, will turn over that portion of his work to Mr. Lott.

J. G. Perrin, who has been for nineteen years chief engineer and factory manager of the Lozier Motor Car Company of Detroit, has joined the forces of the Timken-Detroit Axle Company as chief engineer.

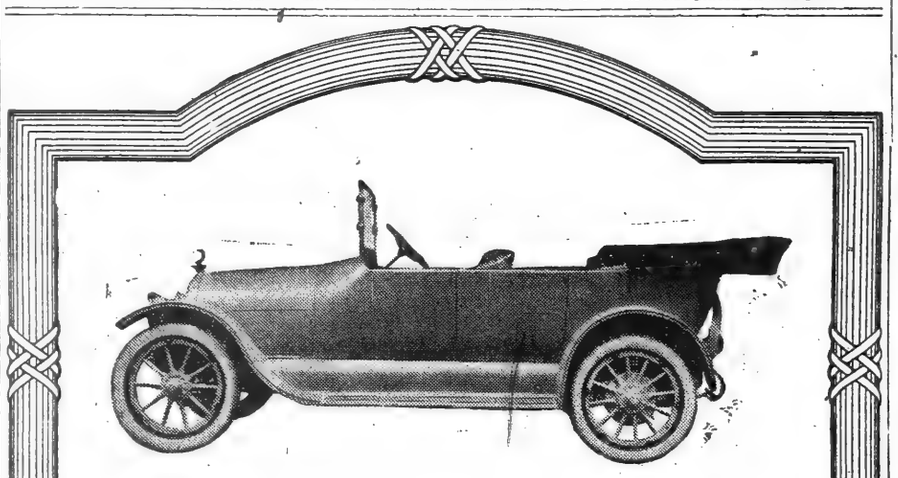
Kent Motors Corporation, distributers and export agents for Abbott-Detroit and Marion cars, announces the appointment as Superintendent of service of William Watson.

The Pathfinder Company has enlarged its present organization. The Directors are: W. C. Teasdale, Jr., President; W. E. Stalnaker, Vice President; W. K. Bromley, Secretary and Treasurer; Crawford Fairbanks, C. J. Root, George H. Mosher, and Karl Feilcke. The management of the business will be in the hands of an Executive Committee composed of C. J. Root, Crawford Fairbanks, W. K. Bromley, W. E. Stalnaker, and W. C. Teasdale, Jr. Mr. Stalnaker remains as general sales manager. Homer McKee is advertising counsel.

Ground was broken last week for the first of an important series of building operations at the plant of the Kissel Motor Car Company, Hartford, Wis. President George A. Kissel explains that the company is preparing for the doubling of its production in the near future.

"One of the curious sights of Indianapolis is the method of testing cars adopted by the branch of the Ford Motor Company in that city. To get the best view of it one would have to go up in an aeroplane. At the Indianapolis branch the cars are tested on the roof of the building, the manager deciding to use the broad expanse of aerial floor space for that purpose.

A. G. Seiberling, general manager of the Haynes Automobile Company, Kokomo, Ind., announces the appointment of D. L. Watson to the position of general sales manager, to succeed R. Crawford, who has resigned.



MEN who think and choose for themselves appreciate the distinctiveness of Moon Cars—and are buying them.

Personally inspect the Moon Six at our show-rooms—ride in it—and you will learn that there is sincere fact on which these men base their choice.

1916 Models ready for immediate delivery

Six—40—$1475 Six—30—$1195

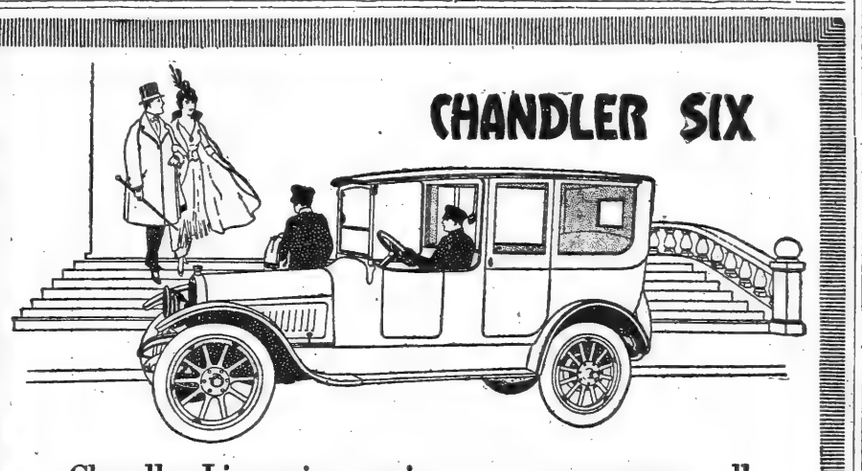
Roadster and Touring types

MOON

MOON MOTOR CAR CO of N.Y.

58th Street at Broadway

1150 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn



Chandler Limousine seating seven passengers—all facing forward—with complete equipment, $2450

OUR Limousine bodies are aluminum, fashioned in accordance with the latest design—and most approved construction. The interior, with the exception of seat back and cushions, is trimmed plain, in imported fabrics of a color which blends perfectly with the mahogany paneling. The equipment is complete in every detail, such as perfect window regulation, concealed quarter lights, toilet articles, etc. The two extra seats fold completely from sight when not in use. This body mounted on the Chandler chassis (the Six with the Marvelous Motor) makes a most ideal town car, with total weight but 3200 lbs., which makes possible 16 miles per gallon of gasolene, 1000 miles per gallon of oil and six to seven thousand miles on one set of tires.

In justice to yourself see this car before you purchase.

Brougham	$2750	Touring (with Convertible Top)*	$1495
Landaulet	2750		
Brewster Type Sedan	2750		
Limousine	2450	*Special 6 Pass. Convertible Roadster	2000
Sedan	2250		
Coupe	1950	*Special 2 Pass. Dispatchabout	1600
Springfield Type Sedan	1795	Touring (Standard)	1295
Cabriolet	1650	Runabout "	1295

*All PRICES F. O. B. Cleveland, Ohio, excepting two items with * which are F. O. B. New York*

The Touring Model with this convertible top is but $1495



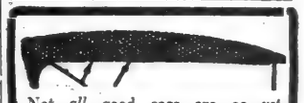
Brady-Murray Motors Corporation, 1890 Broadway, Tel. 9175 Col.

Metropolitan Distributors

W. C. D. MOTOR CAR CO. 299 Central Avenue, Newark

CHANDLER MOTOR CAR CO. Cleveland, Ohio

I. M. ALLEN COMPANY 340 Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn



Not *all* good cars are as *yet* covered with Pantasote tops—*but* you can *always* take

a Genuine **Pantasote**

as the *sure* sign of a good car

It shows that the maker of the car is giving full value. It shows that the present price cutting competition in the automobile industry has not turned that maker toward a less expensive and less durable top material.

Genuine Pantasote is the top material that is recognized as without a peer—for perfect shelter, perfect appearance, longest wear and ability to withstand all weather conditions, folding and misuse.

In buying a big thing like a car, the top material may be considered an unimportant little detail, but just think about this for a minute. Consider that the top is chiefly responsible for the trim, new and *stay-new* appearance of your car and your personal comfort in bad weather.

The Pantasote Company

1751 Bowling Green Bldg., New York City

THE F. B. STEARNS CO.

USED CAR DEPARTMENT

ANNOUNCE A SPECIAL

Clean-Up Sale

Our Models

Rebuilt and Guaranteed

1915 LIGHT 4 TOURING
Electric lighting, starting, left-hand drive, one-man top, ventilating windshield.

1913 5 PASS. TOURING
Dynamo and electric lights, fully equipped.

1912 TOY TONNEAU
Combination 2 and 4 passenger body, electric lights and dynamo.

OTHER MAKES.

1911 NATIONAL TOURING

1914 HUPMOBILE TOURING, 5 passenger, newly painted, electric lights and starter.

SPECIAL RENAULT 20-30, 4 passenger Rothschild body, narrow gauge.

J. H. DRISCOLL, Mgr. Used Car Dept., 417 W. 55th St. Phone 7600 Columbus.

TRUCKS TRUCKS

Can start you on profitable contract with 1, 3 or 5-ton truck. Contract provides for payment of truck on easy terms; only small cash investment required. See me at once.

E. F. Twyman

427 West 42nd Street,

'Phone Bryant 8530.

TRUCKS TRUCKS TRUCKS

Wanted—Contracts by day, week, month or year. Will supply truck equipped with suitable body. Get our rates.

R. J. Willoughby

133 West 87th Street

Schuyler 5637

TRUCKS TRUCKS

Automobile Bargain

Sacrifice Sale

1916 LEWIS, light 6-cylinder touring, slightly used, like new, fully equipped, extra tires.

1912 OVERLAND, 5-passenger touring, excellent condition, electric lights, fully equipped.

1910 CADILLAC, 5-passenger, first-class repairs.

Reasonable offers will not be refused; any kind of demonstration given.

STEWART AUTOMOBILE CO.,

225 WEST 57TH ST.

(At Broadway.)

Limousine Body Sale!

Sedans, Coupes, Coupelettes, Landaulettes, Taxis, etc.

5-story Bldg. Full of Bargains.

Whole Job Complete. Buy now: Winter's Coming!

Closed Bodies....$40 to $1,200

Touring and Other Bodies.....$10 up

Special Bargains in Large Limousines Fitting Packards, Fiercas, etc. Big Values, $75 to $800.

JANDORF AUTOMOBILE CO.,

Body Department,

301 to 307 West 59th St. NEAR BROADWAY.

TRUCK BUYERS ATTENTION

Buy where reliability is assured. We have traded and will sell several attractive bargains in light delivery cars, from $150 up; 2½-ton chassis, ready for work, $700; also many others.

Phone Bryant 8530.

USED TRUCK DEPARTMENT,

A. C. WHITEFIELD,

427 WEST 42D ST.

Trucks Trucks Trucks Trucks

Special contractors feature automatic dumping trucks. We can save you big money. See us at once.

Phone Bryant 8530.

USED TRUCK DEPARTMENT,

A. C. WHITEFIELD,

427 WEST 42D ST.

LIMOUSINES.

Don't put it off any longer. Cold weather will soon be here. A few of the latest styles

LIMOUSINES AND LANDAULETS.

Ready to trim and mount. One special six-passenger Limousine, made for Packard Chassis, trimmed and ready to mount.

J. M. QUINBY & CO.,

Newark, N. J.

TIRE-FILLER

"NEWMASTIC"—The Original.

In its 15th year as a satisfactory substitute for air. Eliminates all tire trouble. Write for samples, pamphlets and guarantee. 8 yrs. at

151 West 68th St. Just West of B'way, New York City.

CURRENT NEWS AND NOTES OF THE AUTOMOBILE WORLD

ARMY IS TESTING MOTORS FOR ARTILLERY HAULAGE

Power Trucks Being Compared at Fort Sill with Animal Traction for Guns and Ammunition Supply Under Varying Conditions.

"It is believed," says The United States Field Artillery Journal, the organ of the officers of that arm of the regular service, in its current issue, "that the service will learn with interest and approval that the question of motor traction is at last receiving in this country the careful consideration which it deserves."

The reference is to the tests now under way at the field artillery training station at Fort Sill, Okla., where, under the direction of the Field Artillery Board of the regular army, various tests involving the use of motor traction for artillery purposes are being conducted. Two motor trucks, one a Jeffery, and the other a Duplex, figure in the present experiments, which have to do with the transportation of 4.6-inch gun and 6-inch howitzer batteries. Eventually it is stated the new 7-inch type of howitzer will figure in the tests.

"The tests," says The Field Artillery Journal, "will be conducted so as to determine as far as possible the comparative efficiency under service conditions of motor and animal traction, as well as of the two kinds of motors, in the draft of heavy field artillery, and also the comparative economy of motor and animal traction, taking into consideration original cost, maintenance, probable length of service, and the like.

"The tests will be carried out with the view of ascertaining the greatest amount that can be accomplished with motors when ingenuity and care are exercised in overcoming obstacles, and not with a view to the undertaking of unnecessarily severe tasks."

The tests scheduled and which have begun at Fort Sill are three in number. The first has to do with the problem of "efficiency in the supply of ammunition," which is intended "to determine the most favorable combination of tow and load of motor, considering the amount of ammunition transported, the rate of speed desired, the overcoming of obstacles, and so forth."

The load of the motor in this test is equivalent to the weight of ammunition carried in one chest, and the cannoneers normally assigned in the battery to the carriages constituting the tow. The tow consists of one loaded caisson and limber, and the distance to be covered in the test is five miles, of which three miles will be over Oklahoma roads and two miles cross-country. On the same day and over the same roads an animal-drawn battery will be driven for the purpose of comparing the two modes of transportation.

The speed of this test calls for half of the distance to be made at the speed of an ordinary animal-drawn battery, and the other half at the speed most favorable to the motor. The obstacles prescribed are similar to those that the battery with animal traction is accustomed to successfully encounter in ordinary field work, such as fords of various depths, banks and bottoms, ditches, sharp corners, winding roads, grades, ascending as well as descending, sand, mud, and soft ground.

A second part of this same series of tests calls for two loaded caissons and one loaded limber in tow of the motor truck, while the truck itself will be burdened with a load of ammunition equivalent to that carried in two chests, as well as the cannoneers.

Another interesting feature, which is also a part of test No. 1, involves the working out of ammunition supply problems, in the solution of which the motor-drawn batteries will travel about three miles to a given point, in part over roads covered by obstacles. As soon as the battery is posted the motors will operate between the firing line and the ammunition supply depots in the rear, taking away the emptied chests and returning with replenished chests under conditions that will "simulate the replenishment of ammunition under service conditions."

"In this problem," adds The Journal, "will be sought the determination of the greatest number of empty caissons and limbers that, in the general case, the motors may be expected to haul."

The second general test of the motors will be one to determine the "efficiency in the traction of elements of the firing battery," the load to be transported being the "weight equivalent to ammunition carried in chest, and gun squad, excepting cannoneers, at brakes of tow."

There are two problems to be worked out in this test, and each problem will include "the reconnoissance and occupation of a position, the pieces being hauled to their positions by the motors; the resupply of ammunition by motor traction, filled chests being brought to the battery from the combat train and empty ones returned thereto, and the withdrawal from the position." The distance covered in the test will be five miles, two of which will be cross-country, in which obstacles will be featured. The speed will be that most favorable to the motor.

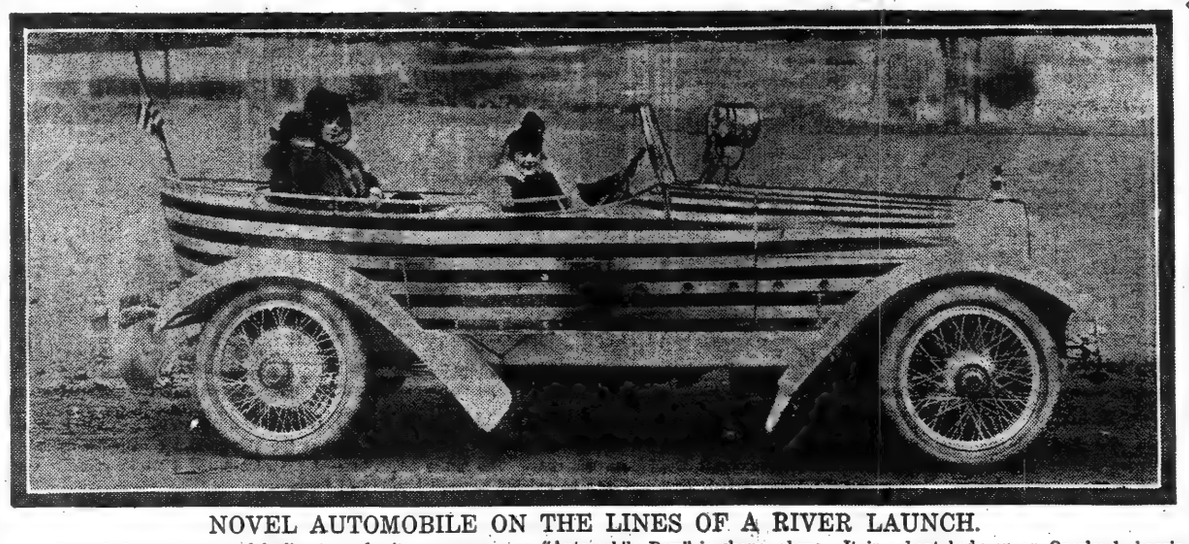
The third and last series test is that to determine "efficiency on marches," in the working out of which animal traction will be used to furnish a comparative test. In the working out of this problem both the motor and animal traction will start in the same direction, the motor element preceding, each of the elements proceeding at the rate most favorable to itself, and to make only the halts required by its personnel or tractive power in an ordinary day's march. This test will last at least eight hours.

"During the progress of the several tests prescribed," adds The Journal, "the obstacles should increase in difficulty until the use of the cannoneers on the ropes and wheels, the use of blocks and tackle, the overwhelming of the obstacle by a motor hauling one element of its tow at a time, or by one motor assisting the other, and other expedients, shall be necessary.

"At the completion of the tests in each battalion a detailed report will be submitted by the battalion commander. In these reports should be considered, among any other points that may be deemed pertinent: The necessity for tires different from those with which the motors are at present equipped. The necessity or desirability of equipping each motor with an emergency winch for the purpose of pulling itself or its tow over difficult ground. The necessity of elastic couplers between motor and tow, and between the elements of the tow, and the efficiency in this respect of the springs now assembled on the shanks of the pintles of the motors. The most favorable distribution of the load of the motor. The advantages, if any, in having all four wheels guide wheels. Any changes in the present material that would be required if the battery were to be equipped with motor tractors.

No Axles Available for Tests.

A peculiar condition confronts the makers of internal gear drive axles in this country. Some time ago tentative arrangements were made for a very comprehensive test of several types of axles of this kind. The tests were to have been made in an Eastern laboratory especially fitted, but a few weeks ago, when the word came the apparatus was ready, a canvass of the manufacturers showed that not one of them could spare a single axle at this time.



NOVEL AUTOMOBILE ON THE LINES OF A RIVER LAUNCH.

One of the most unusual bodies to make its appearance on "Automobile Row" is shown above. It is a boat body on an Overland chassis, now on view in C. T. Silver's salesrooms. The body is built of alternate two-inch strips of mahogany and white holly, and the deck is in bird's-eye maple. Mounted on the circular radiator is a ship's bell, while a nickel propeller serves to keep the spare wheel in place. The front bumpers represent anchors and those at the rear oars. The upholstery is pigskin.

HIGHWAY TO COAST OF MILITARY VALUE

Through Artery, Like Lincoln Highway, Would Mean Much to Army, Says O'Ryan.

The following statement by Major Gen. John F. O'Ryan, N. G. N. Y., on the importance of a proper coast-to-coast highway was received last week by the Lincoln Highway Association:

"The value of a coast-to-coast highway, such as the Lincoln Highway, is self-evident from the military point of view. Motor transportation has been developed so rapidly during the past few years, and there are now in use in all the States in the Union so large a number of commercial trucks, that they constitute an important factor in any problem involving the transportation of men and supplies within the continental limits of the United States in time of war. It may be safely assumed that this wonderful development in mechanical transport has not reached its limit, and that the factor of motor transportation will each year have an increased value.

"The efficiency, however, of motor transportation is largely dependent upon the character of the route over which the vehicles operate. It is the experience of every motorist touring in this country, that the good roads over which rapid progress may be made with safety are unfortunately separated from other roads of like character by miles of wretched country road, and that the good time made in traveling on the former is frequently neutralized by accident and delay superinduced by the latter. It is this 'crazy-quilt' pattern of road-making which lessens the value of good road work in the United States so far as military uses are concerned.

"The Lincoln Highway project when completed will avoid this objection throughout the entire length of the immense travel zone which it will traverse. Few civilians realize how inadequate the great railroad systems of this country would prove for immediate concentration of large military forces with all their horses, mules, guns, wagons, camp equipage, impedimenta, and supplies.

"The availability of a highway such as that proposed would permit its use by fleets of motor trucks carrying supplies, the effect of which would be to relieve to that material extent the pressure on the railroads, and permit the transportation of a greater number of troops in a given time.

"Certainly the project would appeal to military officers whose studies force upon their attention the value of time in a defensive concentration."

Follow French and German Lead.

The British War Department has followed the lead of the German and French War Departments in showing a preference for motor trucks equipped with internal gear drive axles. Only a few weeks ago a prominent British truck manufacturer announced for the market a new 3½-ton model with an internal gear drive axle. Immediately the British War Department contracted for the available supply of this type. At the same time it released for delivery for home consumption a number of trucks equipped with another form of final drive and of the same carrying capacity.

PORTO RICO BUYING MANY AMERICAN CARS

Big Increase in Importations for Last Fiscal Year, with Total of 548 Cars Valued at $433,408 —No Foreign Makes.

The past year has shown a remarkable increase in the number of motor cars purchased in the Island of Porto Rico, 548 cars having been imported during the twelve months ended with June 30, 1915, according to a correspondent of the Department of Commerce. These cars were valued at $433,408 and were all of American manufacture. No foreign cars have been sold there in recent years. With the importation of cars during the past year insular officials say there are approximately 2,000 motor cars in the island, most of them in constant use.

In 1913 the number of cars brought into Porto Rico was 323 and their value $406,440. From these figures it will be seen that there has been a marked decrease in the average price paid for motor cars, the average price being under $800. There is no demand for high-priced cars. In 1914 there were 291 cars imported at a cost of $320,680. Automobile parts purchased in 1915 were valued at $91,045; in 1914, $70,025, and in 1913, $93,813. Automobile tires showed a falling off during the past year as compared with the previous fiscal year. Tire imports for 1915 were $251,426; for 1914, $296,201, and for 1913, $241,714.

Importations of motor cycles, bicycles, and tricycles have shown a decline for the past two years. These purchases for the twelve months ended with June, 1915, were $27,877, as compared with $43,967 for the previous twelve months and $51,367 for the twelve months ended with June, 1913.

The motor car is used as the chief means of passenger transportation, both private and public, about the island. There are regular motor lines running from San Juan to all sections of the island, and in many instances the fares charged are less than those charged by the railroads. Mail to about half of the towns of the island is delivered by motor, and most of the established motor lines operate an express and parcel delivery service.

Recently the jitney has made its appearance in competition with an interurban steam railroad running five miles between the towns of Catano and Bayamon. The railroad has carried 500,000 passengers a year, and the fare has been 10 cents until the arrival of the jitney. Then the railroad cut the fare to 5 cents, but the jitney continues to get many passengers at the old fare of 10 cents.

BIG BRIDGE FOR KINGSTON.

Monumental Structure Over Rondout Creek to be Built.

The State Highways Commission engineers last week came before the up-State Public Service Commission and asked for its approval of the monumental highway bridge which the State is to build across Rondout Creek and the Ulster & Delaware Railroad from Kingston to Port Ewen. There was no opposition to the plans and the commission indicated that its formal approval would be granted.

The bridge, which will span the creek from the high ground in Kingston to the high ground in Port Ewen, running from Wurth Street in Kingston, will be one of the important links in the New York-Albany automobile highway up the west shore of the river. At present it is necessary for motorists to detour back through Eddyville, around the "bay" in Rondout Creek. With the construction of this bridge the road will be much shortened and a great improvement effected for the city of Kingston. The State will pay the entire cost of the bridge out of the highways funds.

Oldsmobile Company of New York

Announces Its Preparedness to make absolutely

IMMEDIATE DELIVERIES

of the

MODEL "43"

TOURING and ROADSTERS

$1,095 F. O. B. Factory

—WITH—

ALL TYPES OF CLOSED BODIES

PHYSICIANS' COUPES
CONVERTIBLE SEDANS
BROUGHAM LANDAUS
BROUGHAMS
LANDAULETTES
COUPELETS
CABRIOLETS
SEDANS
LIMOUSINES

and DEMI LIMOUSINES with detachable top fitting right on the touring body.

ALSO

BODIES TO FIT ALL MAKES OF CARS AT PRICES TO MEET ANY DEMAND.

IF YOU ARE LOOKING FOR A FINE CLOSED BODY FOR ANY MAKE OF CAR, WE ARE "HEADQUARTERS."

IMMEDIATE DELIVERIES

OLDSMOBILE CO. of N. Y.

225-227 W. 58th St. Telephone Col. 9680. 1800 Broadway.

THE Allen

Has Remarkable Body

On every hand we hear enthusiastic praise of the Allen's beautiful, roomy, boat-line body. No car this year presents a handsomer appearance. Yet exterior beauty is not all the Allen offers. Look at these specifications:

3 3-4 x 5 inch Allen-Sommer Motor, 37 H. P.
4 cylinders cast en bloc.
Unit power plant
Westinghouse electric starting and lighting system.
Full floating rear axle, pressed steel housings.
112 inch wheelbase, 55 inch underslung rear springs.
Firestone demountable rims with one extra.
Gas tank at rear; vacuum feed
Its weight is 2300 pounds.

THE STEWART AUTOMOBILE COMPANY
225 W. 57th St., New York, N. Y.
Distributors for Greater New York and Vicinity

Factory Address: THE ALLEN MOTOR CO., Fostoria, O.

$795 EQUIPPED



AUSTER TONNEAU SHIELD

PERFECT PROTECTION FROM WIND AND DUST

Can be attached to any car, old or new, and is instantly extending, folding and adjustable.



The Shield that positively protects the tonneau seats against all wind, dust and back draft—that makes riding in any tonneau a pleasure.

SHIELD EXTENDED TO PROTECT REAR SEATS. U. S. PAT. 1911.

No touring car is completely equipped without the Auster. It is easily and quickly attached. It folds down against back of front seat when not in use; it is never in the way; it can be adjusted by any one to any position, and it cannot rattle or break down. It does not interfere with entrance or exit of passengers.

NEW YORK OFFICE, 1547 BROADWAY. 'Phone 7243 Bryant.

FRYER-AUSTER CO., 11 Pine St., 'PHONE 5604 UNION Providence, R. I.

Announcing

Recent Factory Additions on a Large Scale Which Make Possible

FULL STOCKS of

Firestone

Non-Skid and Smooth Tread TIRES

at All Distributing Depots

Firestone Tire users created an over demand. For months the Firestone factory, largest exclusive tire plant in the world, has been way behind on orders.

We work a double shift of specialists, but we will not hurry the work. As much as we dislike to disappoint you on deliveries, it was out of the question to build more than we have built—and build them up to the Firestone standard.

We could have slighted workmanship but would not. We could have relaxed our inspection but would not. We could have shortened the period of aging and turned out "green tires" but would not.

And that policy is the very reason why we were oversold for so long in spite of our tremendous output. It is the very reason why thousands of motorists have waited weeks for Firestones, risking trouble with old tires and tubes rather than equip beyond imperative need with any other kind.

To these good loyal friends—to all who have been patient with us—we express our sincere thanks and deep appreciation. And to this thanks we add this promise—a full stock of Firestone Tires and Tubes in all sizes and styles—will be found at all our distributing points now.

We have never stopped adding to our enormous plant. The large wings, adding acres of floor space, that were constructed last year are now swelling our output with their efficient productiveness. This has enabled us to catch up to demand. And as "most miles per dollar" wins more and more converts to the host of Firestone users there will be more factory additions in readiness to answer the demand.

Never before has the car owning public been so positive and so unanimous in its verdict. Never before has the tire industry been made to feel so keenly the intelligent discrimination car owners have gained in tire selection. Firestone quality is irresistible.

Call on your dealer. He now has the Firestones you want, or can get them without delay.

Firestone Tire and Rubber Co., Inc.

"America's Largest Exclusive Tire and Rim Makers"

1197 Bedford Ave., Brooklyn 1871-75 Broadway, N. Y. 84 Bank St., Newark, N. J.

Home Office and Factory, Akron, Ohio
Branches and Dealers Everywhere

INTERESTING HAPPENINGS IN MOTORDOM DURING THE WEEK

BRITISH MOTORISTS URGED TO MEET TAXES CHEERFULLY

War Increases on Gasoline and on Imported Cars Will Not Help the British Industry, Says Automobile Authority.

Concerning the effect of the new British taxes on motorists and car selling H. Massac Buist has something to say in a recent issue of the London Morning Post.

"Mr. McKenna's Autumn budget," he writes, "is of very special interest to motorists by reason of the fact that two of the comparatively few new taxes imposed directly concern them. Of these that which will have by far the widest effect is the increase of the petrol duty from 6 cents to 12 cents a gallon. This increase coincides with an advance, long anticipated, in the price of motor fuel to the consumer, with the result that the private motorist is now being asked to pay 8 cents a gallon more for his petrol at the various garages, though only 6 cents of that 8 cents enriches the Exchequer, and our stores of motor fuel are better than they were when war broke out.

"Against this, however, it must be observed that slight increases were made in the retail price of motor fuel in America a few months ago, whereas until the last few days there has been no corresponding advance in the price of fuel to the consumer in this country for two years or more. Further, of the motor fuel the world has been using since the outbreak of hostilities, an exceptionally heavy proportion has had to be supplied by the New World owing to transport difficulties in the Eastern Hemisphere.

"Rumanian supplies have been accumulating month by month, and sundry other sources of supply are also being held up until the Dardanelles shall be forced. The private motorist has, therefore, been very lucky in this country in having come thus far through the war without having had to pay more for his fuel. One trusts, however, that matters will be so adjusted at no distant date that every farthing of the higher price that the car owner is now having to pay for petrol will be netted by the Exchequer. Hitherto certain classes of motor users have paid only half duties at the rate of three-halfpence a gallon for their fuel, as instance doctors, owners of commercial vehicles, and so forth.

"In regard to the increased rate of duty, this extra rate will be applicable without distinction to all classes of motor users. Thus on the petrol used for an industrial machine, or to run the doctor's car, the duty will be 9 cents per gallon, which sum is arrived at by adding to three halfpence duty already in vogue the new duty of 6 cents. In face of the facts that we are at war and that motoring for other than military purposes is not possible in some of the other countries involved, it must be allowed that admirable judgment has been displayed in the Government's proposals as regards the new duty, which, while heavy for peace time, is certainly not excessive in war time. We must all prepare ourselves cheerfully to meet this increased cost.

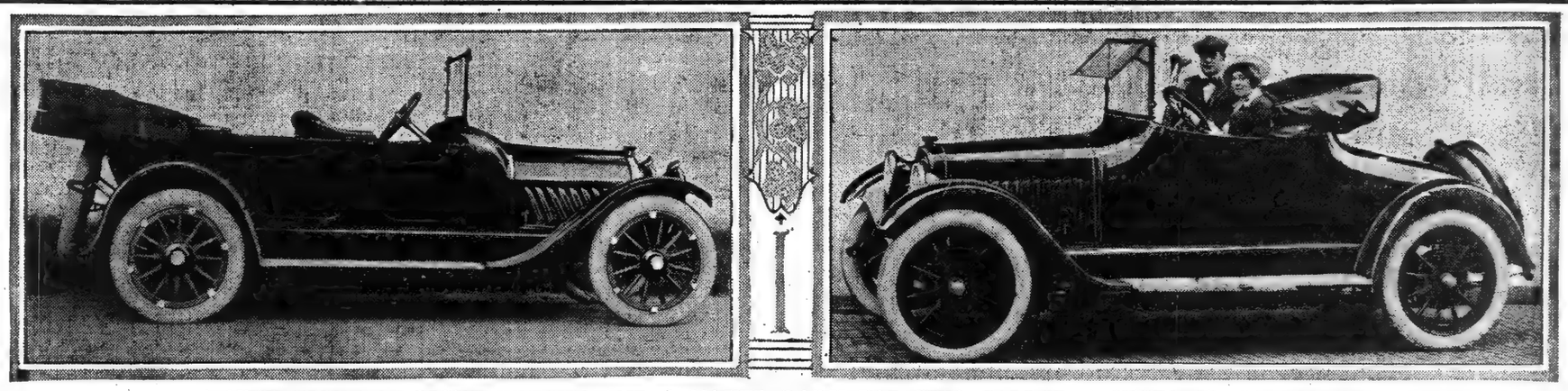
"Nor need the socialistic element cavil that it is not more in the case of the private motorist, because when Mr. McKenna's proposals are considered as a whole it will be appreciated that even the wealthiest of car owners is paying an extraordinarily high proportion of the dues being levied by taxation for carrying on the war, as instance notably the combined effects of the acts governing limitation of profits on war work in controlled establishments, the 50 per cent. tax on war-time excess profits from industries not controlled by the Government, and the new rates of income tax and of super-tax. Further, the revenue reaped from the new taxes on petrol goes into the Exchequer's general funds, and is not ear-marked for roadmaking.

"With our motor manufacturing industry controlled practically in its entirety by the Government under the Munitions act, it is not possible to deal at present with the question of what effect the higher price of fuel to the consumer will have on the further development of the mechanism of the self-propelled road vehicle. Obviously, however, it puts an additional premium on increasing the efficiency of carburetors and on endeavoring to eliminate, or at least greatly to reduce, the at present excessive waste of the power generated by the engine as it passes through the complicated transmission gear of the car to the back wheels by which it is propelled. Equally plain is the fact that dearer fuel will put a greater premium than ever on the evolution of the light car, with its proportionately modest appetite for petrol.

"The second point for motorists in Mr. McKenna's Budget is the imposition of a duty of 33 1-3 per cent. on imported motor vehicles, motor cycles, and component parts of them. This last section reveals an apt understanding on the part of the Exchequer of the business it has tackled. To impose a duty only on the import of complete vehicles would merely have led to a great increase in the practice of economizing freight charges by importing the parts and assembling them here. For example, for a long time past cars have been imported in parts and assembled in this country as being by far the most economical method. Under Mr. McKenna's Budget, however, 33 1-3 per cent. must be paid on the value of the parts imported.

"To avoid this, of course, American makers with large businesses in this country will instead manufacture their vehicles here in their entirety. In at least one case preparations have been making toward this end for a considerable time past. By taxing imported parts, too, a necessary check is imposed on firms adopting the policy of ordering the components for motor vehicles from America for assembly in these islands, to be marketed either in the guise of British-made or as partly home-made vehicles. On the other hand, there is nothing in Mr. McKenna's plan that can be interpreted in the guise of a protection of the British motor industry.

"This is sufficiently evident from the scale of the import duty imposed. It may be described as having no relationship to the problem of motor vehicle making here. It is instead merely a rate of duty to be paid in common on the importation of such diverse articles as cinema films, hats, plate glass, musical instruments, and clocks. The British car maker can take no advantage of it because he is engaged on war work, and is, therefore, unable to supply the public. Were Continental makers in France, Italy, or Belgium able to supply us with cars as well as our own industry the rate of duty would be practically prohibitive. As they are not available, however, the point does not matter. On the other hand, as a protection against the American industry under peace conditions the scale would be inadequate, being 11 2-3 per cent. lower than the American tariff on European built cars."



A NEW EIGHT OF LIGHT WEIGHT AND A NOVEL BODY FOR TWO CALLED A VICTORIA CABRIOLET.

On the left is the new Oldsmobile eight-cylinder touring car which weighs but 2,700 pounds. It has the V-type motor with the cylinders set at the usual 90-degree angle. The crank case is divided vertically and cast integral with the cylinders. There is a single camshaft having sixteen cams. The motor has a bore of 2⅞ inches and a stroke of 4¾. On the right is a new type of two-passenger body just brought out on the Chalmers six-cylinder chassis. It is called the Victoria Cabriolet, and can be quickly converted to closed form.

EARS TESTED BY SOUND OF MOTCRS

An Experiment Tried That Casts Doubt on Reliability of Human Hearing.

With a view to ascertaining the value, or otherwise, of personal judgment in the passing of timing gears, the following experiment was conducted recently by the engineers of the Pierce-Arrow Motor Car Company. A number of cars were taken and phonographic records were made from each, the receiver of the phonograph being placed six inches in front of the radiator and the motors run slowly, then speeded up to full throttle and shut down again. The number of observers were then requested to listen to the record and classify cars according to the noise they made. The following cars were selected:

A.—A 38 horse power runabout belonging to one of the officers of the company, which has run about 30,000 miles.

B.—A 48 horse power new chassis, which the testers stated was "not bad."

C.—Five-ton truck for domestic order.

D.—Two-ton truck for domestic order.

E.—A 38 horse power car prepared for Russia, in which the testers said the gears were fair.

F.—A 48 horse power experimental car which had run about 12,000 miles.

G.—This was a second record of E, purposely taken with the idea of confusing the observer.

H.—A 30 horse power six-cylinder Sunbeam, which has run nearly 13,000 miles.

I.—A 48 horse power, Model 4, which has run 2,700 miles.

J.—Touring car, just before shipment to Pittsburgh.

K.—The same car after being warmed up.

L.—A 38 horse power brougham ready for shipment to San Francisco.

M.—A 38 horse power touring car ready for shipping.

N.—A 38 horse power car prepared for Russia, not tested. This last car was an extremely noisy example, screeching badly.

Every car was placed in at least three different classes, five were placed in four different classes, while two were placed in every class. Taking the case of the first car A, the majority of observers placed this in Class 2. Treating all the cars in the same way, they may be classified as shown in the following table:

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
D	A	K	B	E
I	C		J	F
	G		N	H
				L
				M

It is particularly to be noted that in the first class we have a two-ton truck and in the second class a five-ton truck, while in the fifth class, as agreed by the majority of observers, are two cars ready for shipping. Other idiosyncrasies of a similar nature will be found in each class. Perhaps the most ludicrous feature of the whole selection is that G is found in Class 2 and E in Class 5, while, as stated above, both are the same record, and this is in spite of the fact that most of the observers were given an opportunity of hearing these two records over again to see if they wished to correct their first impressions.

It must be admitted that the personal feature in the selection of quiet cars is almost, if not quite, worthless. It is even debatable whether the whole question is not one of psychology in which the mental condition or the nervous system of the observer very largely enters and makes his selection still more unreliable. Some further experiments are being prepared at the suggestion of Professor Curtian of Canisius College, who has devised a means of recording the sound optically.

FREE TIRE SERVICE SPREADS

Mobile Squad of Repair Men Ready to Perform Road Rescues.

Out on the road and the last spare tire or tube goes bang!—the last of them sometimes do go out with too scant equipment—who wouldn't welcome being able to get to the nearest telephone and have a casing or a tube whisked out day or night to one at full speed and put on quickly, too, and no charge for the service? Imagine, for instance, a woman motorist dressed in her "good clothes" going to a lawn fête or tea at the country club. Sqssh! goes a tube, and she surveys with dismay the prospect of having to get down in the dirt. It should please her to be able to telephone downtown and get a man to come out and do the job free.

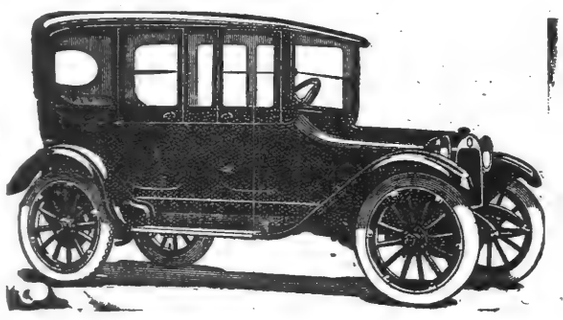
This sort of service is the idea back of the Cleveland Free Tire Service Company, Ajax tire dealers in the Ohio city who originated a plan that is being widely copied. A motor cycle squad is in readiness at all times to go out on calls. The men change tires of any make, it matters not, without charge. If it is a puncture, the tube goes back to the service company to be repaired. The motorist has to have this done somewhere, and the company wants the work chiefly to remind the motorist of the service he got. The repair charge is just as low as anywhere. Of course, if a new tire or tube is supplied it is charged for at regular prices. This is to be expected. But the motorist is not expected to pay for having the goods brought to him, no matter what the run is.

DODGE BROTHERS
WINTER CAR

For business, for shopping, for the children on their way to school—these Winter cars will prove a blessing to every member of the family.

And their attractiveness does not end with the weatherproof quality. They are dignified and graceful in design. The appointments are in good taste and the finish inside and outside is beautiful.

The motor is 30-35 horsepower
The price of the Winter Touring Car or Roadster, complete, including regular mohair top, is $950
(f. o. b. Detroit)



This Car Is Now on Display in Our Salesroom.

COLT-STRATTON COMPANY
Broadway at 57th Street.

WORLD'S MOST CONSISTENT WINNER
STUTZ
Anderson and Rooney Driving

First and Second
IN
ASTOR CUP RACE

350 miles, average 102.6 miles per hour, breaking all world's records—defeating all foreign and American competitors.

Again **STUTZ** dependability—**STUTZ** consistency—**STUTZ** power—was potently demonstrated in this, the most strenuous contest in motor history. Bear in mind, it was not a mere chance victory, but the climax of a season of remarkable racing successes, including:

Minneapolis Speedway
500 Mile Race - - STUTZ FIRST and SECOND

Elgin National Trophy
301 Miles - - - - STUTZ FIRST and SECOND

C. A. C. Trophy Race, Elgin
301 Miles - - - - STUTZ FIRST and SECOND

Winning Both First and Second Place Is Becoming a STUTZ Habit

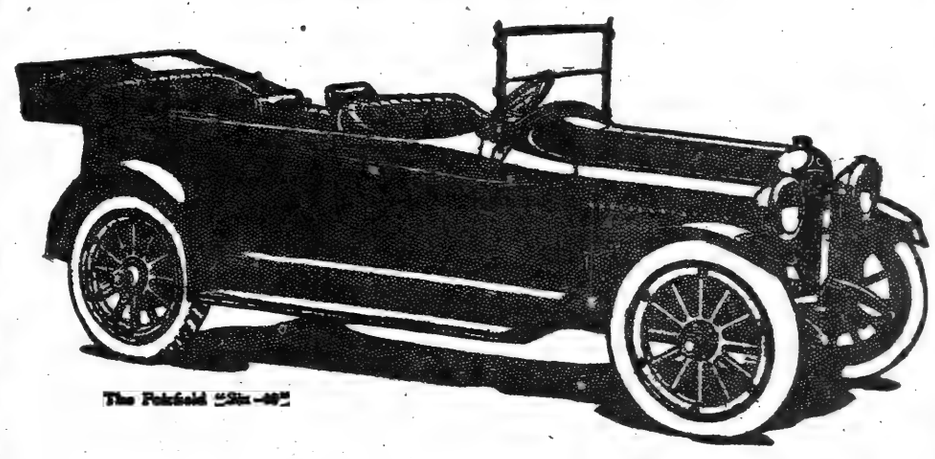
And Harry C. Stutz, who designed and built these wonderful racing machines, designs and personally superintends the construction of the **STUTZ** cars we offer for sale.

We advise placing orders early—supply is limited.

We take this opportunity to thank the hundreds of customers and friends who wired us congratulations last Saturday night.

STUTZ MOTOR CAR CO.
1804 Broadway, - New York City
Telephone Col. 6181 William Parkinson, Pres.
Newark Branch: 372 Central Ave.

PAIGE
The Standard of Value and Quality



The Fairfield "Six-46"

The Ideal Month for Motoring

THOUSANDS of Americans have reserved this gorgeous autumn season for their vacations. With their families they are touring in their Paiges. Scenery, weather, road conditions of the autumn make for the ideal family outing. Now is the time to tour.

What is more to the point, now is the time to buy your Paige Six—whether it be the seven-passenger "Six-46" at $1295, or the five-passenger "Six-36" at $1095.

Now, for the first time, we can deliver your Paige to you immediately. You can buy today and start your tour tomorrow. You can get the benefit of your motor car this year, this month—and, you know that in buying a Paige Six you are buying the very last word in motor car design and construction, in motoring elegance, luxury and service.

This is the reason for our Paige Jubilee.

We are celebrating the Paige entry into the six-cylinder field—one year ago—a year in which the Paige has again won unchallenged supremacy and unique prestige.

Still more important, we are celebrating the opening of the huge addition to the Paige factory. That means doubled Paige production. That means more cars for us. That means that the Paige—the most popular and best-selling of all "Sixes"—can be delivered to you immediately. And, still more remarkable, the Paige, the most in demand, is because of this vastly increased production, the most quickly delivered of the leading "Sixes."

We urge you to come to our Jubilee.

We want you to see and ride in the improved seven-passenger Fairfield "Six-46" at $1295. You will see that we have added Quality and Value to Quality and Value that were already unique and supreme in the motor car industry. We want you to see the smartness and elegance and beauty of the Paige Hollywood "Six-36"—at $1095.

We want you to be our guest and see for yourself the obvious reasons for Paige Leadership.

Paige-Detroit Motor Car Company, Detroit, Michigan

Paige-Detroit Co. of N. Y., Inc.
1896 Broadway at 63rd Street
Telephone 8371 Columbus

You can equip the Fairfield with a most luxurious Winter Top—permanent roof, removable windows. It is really a touring limousine. F.O.B. Factory..... Price $250

Cabriolet $1995
Sedan $1995
Town Car $2250
Closed cars on "Six-46" chassis

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair Monday; local rains Tuesday; shifting winds, becoming southeast and south.
For full weather report see Page 11.

VOL. LXV...NO. 21,086. NEW YORK, MONDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1915.—EIGHTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

FEW WOMEN WANT SUFFRAGE IN JERSEY

Census Figures Show Less Than One-Eighth Enrolled in Organizations.

INFANTS ON THE LISTS?

Newark to Have Continuous Oratory from 6 A. M. Today Till Just Before Polls Open Tomorrow.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Oct. 17.—Less than one-eighth of the women in New Jersey who would be eligible as voters in case the woman suffrage amendment should be ratified at the special election on Tuesday have shown sufficient interest in the votes-for-women movement to enroll with the two organizations which are actively engaged in the present battle to win the ballot for women.

This deduction is reached from statements made by the suffrage leaders themselves regarding the membership of their respective organizations and from irrefutable statistics compiled by the United States Census Bureau.

Mrs. Minnie J. Reynolds, Executive Secretary of the Woman's Political Union of New Jersey, one of the two woman organizations engaged in the equal suffrage fight, told THE TIMES correspondent recently that her organization claimed a membership of some 75,000. From all accounts Mrs. Reynolds did not undertake the number. Mrs. E. F. Feickert of Plainfield, who is President of the New Jersey Woman Suffrage Association, the other organization of women enlisted in the battle for the ballot, in reply to a question from THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent, said that the association had about 25,000 enrolled members. The Woman Suffrage Association is the older organization, having been in the field since 1867.

Census Figures of Women.

According to statistics contained in the reports of the United States Census Bureau from the Federal Census of 1910, the most recent, there were 736,659 women in New Jersey of 21 years of age or over. This was in a total population of 2,537,167. Taking the normal growth of the ten preceding years as a basis, the estimated population in this State at the beginning of the present year would have been 2,815,603. Taking the ratio set down in the Census reports of 100 women to each 108 men, 130,803 of the increase would represent women and of these 78,634 would be of voting age, making a total of 815,293 at the beginning of the present year.

Thus, even if all the enrolled members of the two suffrage organizations of this State, accepting the figures given by the leaders as correct, were women qualified to vote if the suffrage amendment should carry, the total membership would be less than one-eighth of all the women in the State qualified by age to exercise the right of suffrage.

But no woman is required to have attained her majority in order to enroll as a recruit with the suffrage organizations. It is safe to assume that a considerable proportion of the membership is made up of women below the voting age established by statute in New Jersey, even though the vast majority of those fighting in the suffrage ranks are women above 21.

Enroll Infants in Cradles.

The New Jersey Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage, which has been in the field for many years, claims a membership of only 25,000. When one of the leaders in the anti-movement was asked if the large number on the membership roll of the pro-suffrage organizations did not indicate that more women were in favor of woman suffrage than opposed she smiled.

"It might be an indication," she said, "if the suffragists followed our rules and enrolled only women of voting age. But they will accept infants in cradles as members in order to swell their numbers."

The Women's Political Union of New Jersey does not charge any membership fees, but an admission fee of 25 cents is levied on each new recruit as she enrolls with the organization. The work of the Women's Political Union is maintained by voluntary contributions from members who can afford to give, collections taken up at the meetings, and in some instances from the sale of tickets at the large meetings where speakers of unusual interest are scheduled to appear.

Men Urge Antis' Cause.

The Men's Anti-Suffrage League of New Jersey today issued an appeal to the voters in which it was urged that the men should vote against the amendment unless they felt satisfied that a majority of New Jersey's women wanted the ballot. The appeal was signed by Colonel William Libbey of Princeton, President of the league; all its executive officers, and the entire State Committee, on which are men prominent in every walk of life in New Jersey.

Ex-Chancellor William J. Magie of Elizabeth, T. H. Powers Farr, John C. Eisele, Edward Q. Keasbey, Walter C. Ellis, Garret A. Hobart, Dean W. F. Magie of Princeton, C. F. Randolph, Coleman E. Kissam, William H. Baldwin, Stockton B. Colt, Rabbi Solomon Foster, Henry M. Darcy, and I. Sqwden Haines were among the signatories. Here it is in part:

"The suffragists' open contempt for the mental qualifications of women who refuse to follow their lead argues a notion that their own will is alone worth counting, but the average man perceives no marked superiority in the suffragist, and he would be quite ashamed to approve, by his vote, contempt for women who do not seek the ballot, who, by the bye, are likely to comprise most of his acquaintances. Fortunately, we need no referendum to show that only a minority of women demand the ballot."

Will Talk Till Polls Open.

Both suffragists and anti-suffragists rested on their oars today. Sermons on the suffrage issue were preached in many churches and there were some evening and afternoon meetings but little or no open air oratory. The antis

Continued on Page 4.

GERMAN TORPEDO BOAT SUNK BY FERRYBOAT

Forty Lost as the Result of a Baltic Collision in the Dark.

LONDON, Monday, Oct. 18.—A large German torpedo boat was run down and cut in two by a German steam ferry, which left Trelleborg, Sweden, at 6 o'clock Friday night with all lights out, says a Reuter dispatch from Malmo, Sweden.

Only five of the torpedo boat's crew of forty-five were saved.

MISS CAVELL SHOT BY GERMAN OFFICER

Englishwoman, Condemned to Death, Said to Have Fainted Before Firing Party.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 17, (Dispatch to The London Daily Mail.)—Such details as it is possible to collect here concerning the execution of Miss Edith Cavell, at Brussels, are as follows:

The charge against her was of aiding Belgians to escape to England. It is stated that she hid them in her house and provided them with money and addresses in England, and helped to smuggle them across the frontier. A German military court found her guilty and sentenced her to death by shooting.

The execution ground was a garden, or yard, in Brussels, surrounded by a wall. The German firing party of six men and an officer were drawn up in the garden and awaited their victim. She was led in by soldiers from the house near by, blindfolded with a black scarf. Up to this minute the woman, though deadly white, had stepped out bravely to meet her fate, but before the rifle party her strength at last gave out and she tottered and fell to the ground, thirty yards or more from the spot where she was to have been shot.

The officer in charge of the execution walked to her as she lay prone on the ground motionless. The officer then drew a large service revolver from his belt, took steady aim from his knee and shot the woman through the head. The firing party looked on as the officer quietly returned his revolver to its case and ordered the soldiers to carry the body to the house where charge was taken of it by a Belgian woman, acting under instruction of the Spanish Minister, who had undertaken the responsibility for the body, pending arrangements for burial.

The execution has shocked the whole Belgian community, who speak of it as the bloodiest act of the whole war.

WARSHIPS MAY JOIN HUNT FOR GERMANS

Five Great Sea-Fighters, Norfolk Hears, May Search for the Fugitive Interned Officers.

Special to The New York Times.

NORFOLK, Oct. 17.—Five large United States warships, according to a persistent report, have put to sea to join in the search for the power boat Eclipse, in which are six warrant officers and five seamen of the interned German cruiser Kronprinz Wilhelm. The fact that the New York, Louisiana, Rhode Island, New Hampshire, and Minnesota slipped from Hampton Roads early this morning, twenty-four hours in advance of their scheduled time to sail, lends color to this report. It is said that these warships, which were ordered to begin target practice on Tuesday, have been ordered to cruise several hundred miles to sea during the night and tomorrow, in search of the Eclipse. The Navy Yard officials deny the report.

A report current early tonight that the Eclipse had been picked up, was officially denied. Admiral Beatty said that there was no news from the Eclipse. The Virginia Life Saving Station confirmed the report that a craft answering the description of the Eclipse was sighted off the coast on Monday afternoon, going south. Admiral Beatty said later that his investigation had developed the fact that a fishing yacht resembling the Eclipse passed south at about this hour. He believes this was the craft which the life savers saw.

Incoming steamships reported today that two English cruisers were standing off the Capes, evidently intent on intercepting the Germans. Seafaring men assert that the Navy Commandant has been deceived as to the time of the departure of the Eclipse. They believe that she left ten days before the alarm was given.

The revenue cutter Onondaga sailed this morning to join the searchers for the Eclipse. The other cutters engaged in the chase are the Seminole, Androscoggin, Panther, Itasca, Tallapoosa, Apache, Monawk, and Seneca.

MAIL BY AEROPLANE IN MIDDLE WEST SOON

Two Experimental Routes Planned —Force of 300 Aviators in Time as Nucleus of War Corps.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 17.—The work of planning and mapping the first aeroplane mail routes to be instituted by the United States Post Office Department has been completed, according to Albert Bond Lambert, St. Louis aviator and balloon enthusiast, and ranking Captain of the United States Aviation Corps. Two routes of sixty miles each have been planned, one entirely in Missouri and the other taking in parts of both Missouri and Illinois. The interstate route will start at Perryville, Mo., cross the Mississippi River to Golden Eagle and Brussels, Ill., detour westward to Beechville, on the Illinois shore, and thence back to Perryville. The Missouri route will cross a country without railways.

This plan, fathered by Postmaster General Burleson, is now a Congressional appropriation to put it into effect. The service is to be a peg upon which to hang aerial preparedness for war. It is planned to place in the Government service between 200 and 300 aeroplanes in a short time after the aerial mail routes are started. The aviators will be trained by the Government; all will be listed in the Aviation Reserve Corps and must serve in case of war.

WRECK STOLEN AUTO; ONE KILLED, 6 HURT

Son of A. B. Wenzell, Artist, Has Neck Broken When the Car Hits Telegraph Pole.

TWO OF PARTY IN NYACK JAIL

Seven Englewood Boys Take Prosecutor Huckin's Machine for a Joy Ride to Haverstraw.

Special to The New York Times.

ENGLEWOOD, N. J., Oct. 17.—As a result of a joyride by high school boys in a stolen car, which resulted in a wreck in Rockland County, New York, early this morning, one of the party is dead, four others are in the hospital at Nyack, N. Y., with serious injuries, and the two remaining members of the party are held in the Nyack Jail on the charge of manslaughter. All the boys live in Englewood.

The Dead.

WENZELL, ARTHUR ALLAN, 16 years old, of Winthrop Place, son of A. B. Wenzell, the illustrator; neck broken.

The Injured.

BOLEN, EDWARD, of William Street; nose broken, cuts about the head and body; in Nyack Hospital.

FLOTARD, GEORGE, of South Dean Street; head and face cut and bruised.

LACHMUND, WILLIAM, of Palisade Avenue; fracture of skull and lacerations; may die; in Nyack Hospital.

MARSA, FRANCIS, of Railroad Avenue; shoulder sprained, bruised about face and head.

MINNEY, JAMES, of Palisade Avenue; spine injured, face cut and bruised; in Nyack Hospital.

RYAN, CORNELIUS, of Prospect Street; right arm broken, left ear lacerated, deep cut over left eye; in Nyack Hospital.

According to the story told by Flotard and Marsa, the chief blame lies with Lachmund. Wenzell was a student in the Englewood High School, and a chum of Flotard, who is in the eighth grade and attends school in the same building. The two boys went downtown together last night, and there met the other five. The party then walked past the Englewood Theatre and saw at the curb in front a Ford automobile belonging to Prosecutor Thomas J. Huckin of Bergen County, who with his family was watching the show.

Lachmund is employed in his father's delicatessen store and drives his father's Ford. Prosecutor Huckin had taken out the spark plug from his car, but Lachmund had a Ford spark plug in his pocket, and the boys decided to take the car out for a drive.

They rode through Teaneck, Emerson, Westwood, Harrington Park, Tappan, and Orangeburg, and reached Haverstraw, where it is said that Lachmund and another boy had two or three drinks. At 1:30 they started home, traveling at high speed to make up lost time. Between Congers and Valley Cottage the car crashed into a telegraph pole and was knocked to pieces. All of the occupants were thrown out, and Wenzell and Lachmund struck the telegraph pole.

Hardly had the accident happened when Leopold Kley of Congers drove up on his way home and found the boys. He notified E. F. Anderson, a garage owner of Congers, and Dr. Ralph De Baun was summoned by telephone.

When he came to the group of boys, all badly cut, bruised, and shaken up, he went first to Wenzell and found that he was dead. This horrified the others, and Flotard and Marsa, who were still able to walk, slipped away and walked to Nyack.

Meanwhile Prosecutor Huckin, who had come out of the theatre a little after 11 o'clock and found his car gone, had started an investigation. Sheriff Heath and County Detectives Louis Nestel and W. V. A. Blauvelt were searching the main roads out of Englewood, and all near-by towns had been notified by telephone. At a little before 2 o'clock this morning a Nyack policeman who knew of the automobile theft strolled into the Northern Railroad station and found two injured and badly frightened boys, who admitted they had been in the wrecked automobile. They were taken to Nyack Police Headquarters, and told their story to the local authorities and to Prosecutor Huckin and Sheriff Heath. The four badly injured boys had already been taken to the Nyack Hospital in Anderson's automobile.

Coroner Theodore Semendinger of Rockland County said he would await the result of Lachmund's injuries before holding an inquest. The body of Wenzell, which was at first taken to Haverstraw, was brought back to the home of his parents this afternoon.

AUTOS KILL 2 BOYS AT PLAY.

Lad Dashes in Front of E. S. Hatch's Car—One Driver Arrested.

Thomas Cain, 4 years old, of 442 West 125th Street was mortally injured yesterday afternoon when an automobile owned by Edward S. Hatch of the law firm of Hatch & Cute, 100 Broadway, struck him as he was playing tag in the street near his home. Mr. Hatch was not in the machine, which was being driven by his chauffeur, G. T. Swanson of 250 East Sixty-seventh Street.

The boy ran from the sidewalk, chased by a playmate, Thomas Brown, also 4 years old. He dodged from the path of one automobile only to dash before the machine operated by Swanson. Patrolman Rehnquisen of the West 125th Street Station called Dr. Frascola from Knickerbocker Hospital. The boy died in that institution last night from a fractured skull.

In the car with Swanson was Hugh A. Flood, who lives at 124th Street and Amsterdam Avenue and is a patrolman attached to the Poplar Street Station, Brooklyn. Swanson was taking him home.

Philip Janson, 5 years old, of 314 East Eighty-second Street, was knocked down by an automobile driven by Joseph Lionetti of 340 East Twenty-second Street yesterday afternoon while he was playing in the street between First and Second Avenues. He was removed to Flower Hospital, where he died. Lionetti was arrested on the complaint of the boy's father, who charged him with reckless driving and with being on the wrong side of the street.

FATALLY HURT IN CRASH.

Newark Motor Cyclist Runs Into Heavy Automobile.

Joseph Saltzman of 485 Fifteenth Avenue, Newark, was probably fatally injured yesterday afternoon, when a motor cycle which he was driving crashed into the side of an automobile, driven by Russell A. Holman of 31 Fabyan Place, Newark. The collision occurred

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71 Persons Lost on Amiral Hamelin When Steamship Is Sunk by Submarine

PARIS, Monday, Oct. 18.—Seventy-one persons lost their lives when the French steamship Amiral Hamelin was torpedoed and sunk by a submarine.

A dispatch to the Havas Agency from Marseilles, which brings this news, does not specify whether the victims were passengers or members of the crew.

A Paris dispatch sent early on Sunday morning said that the steamer Ispahan had arrived at Marseilles from Madagascar, having on board Captain Guibert and the crew of the steamship Admiral, which was recently sunk by a submarine. Probably this is the same vessel referred to in this morning's dispatch from Marseilles. It is not stated when and where the steamer was sunk.

The Amiral Hamelin was a steel screw steamer of 5,051 tons gross. She was built in 1901 by Forges & Co. at Havre. She was owned by the Chargeurs Réunis, her home port being Havre.

Her movements have not been reported in the Maritime Register since March 5, when she left Havre for a destination not stated.

GERMANY CHARGES MURDERS AT SEA

Bernstorff Sends to Lansing Nicosian Affidavits Accusing British of Killing Submarine Men.

USE OF OUR FLAG ASSERTED

Four Muleteers on American Boat Swear Drowning Men and Prisoners Were Shot.

Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, announced yesterday that he had forwarded to Secretary Lansing several affidavits alleging that eleven German sailors of a submarine crew were slain in cold blood by the crew of a British patrol vessel named the Baralong, which flew the American flag at the time of the attack. It is also alleged that the British patrol boat was emblazoned with the American flag painted on boards and hung over the sides.

The affidavits were prepared in New Orleans, where the steamship Nicosian, on board of which some of the German sailors sought refuge, arrived a short time ago. On the vessel's arrival several of the crew said a British patrol boat had sunk a German submarine vessel, and subsequently when the survivors of the submarine were struggling in the water, or had sought refuge aboard the Nicosian they had been killed by the British seamcn.

Count von Bernstoff issued the following statement:

"According to the affidavits, six of the German sailors were shot while seeking rescue in the water, the Captain after raising one hand in surrender, and the others were shot down after taking refuge on the steamship Nicosian. The British patrol boat, up to the moment of firing, it is alleged, not only flew the American flag, but conspicuously exhibited the flag on large boards suspended on either side of the boat.

"One of the statements is signed by James J. Curren, foreman of the gang in charge of transporting mules on the Nicosian from New Orleans to England. The other statement, corroborating in detail that made by Curren, is signed by Charles D. Hightower, Amerson Palen, Edward Clark and R. H. Cosby, all employed as muleteers on the Nicosian. The affidavits were prepared in New Orleans before Charles E. Denechaud.

"According to the sworn statement of Foreman Curren, the Nicosian reached the war zone on Aug. 16. On Aug. 19 a submarine was sighted. The submarine fired a warning shot and hoisted a signal directing all aboard the Nicosian to abandon the ship. While Captain Manning was giving orders to the wireless operator, a ship was sighted on the horizon. The submarine fired a second warning shot, which went high over the heads of the men and carried away the wireless. After telling of the departure of the crew in boats, Curren continues: 'The ship we had sighted on the horizon was sufficiently close to us now to make out her flag, which we recognized as an American flag. On her respective sides amidship were two boards with the American flag painted on each. The size of these painted flags was about 12 by 16 feet.

New Arrival Opens Fire.

"'After the submarine had opened fire on the deserted Nicosian the Baralong came up behind and passed the attacked ship, immediately opening fire on the submarine with rifles. Then the Baralong began firing with cannon, whose screens fell away and exposed the muzzles of the guns. After the screens mentioned fell away and the guns began to fire the American flag at the pole at the stern of the Baralong was dipped and the British flag hoisted instead.'

"One of the shots from the Baralong carried away the conning tower of the submarine and killed several Germans. As the submarine had begun to sink, the rest of the crew, numbering eleven, plunged into the ocean, five reaching the rope ladder of the Nicosian and clambering aboard, while six swam about, finally securing hold of the fall lines of the lifeboats. The submarine disappeared, and the men from the Nicosian boarded the Baralong. The Captain took hands with the Nicosian crew, and, according to Curren, was highly elated over the outcome of the encounter. He then ordered his own men along the rail, and, according to Curren, directed them to shoot the German sailors clinging to the Nicosian's ropes. Some of the men started firing, and all of the six men in the water were killed in cold blood.

"The Baralong was then made fast to the Nicosian, which was boarded by the British crew. Captain McBride of the Baralong, when ordering out the marines in charge of a petty officer, gave the command: 'Get them all; take no prisoners.'

Saw the Captain Shot.

"Curren tells of the killing of the Germans on board the Nicosian. The ship's carpenter, he was told, killed one with a revolver after he threw up his hands. One was killed in the engine room hatch as he was descending a ladder. The chief engineer, says Curren, boasted of having killed another. Curren says he saw the bodies of the slain, and adds: 'Each one of them had a hole in the forehead made by shots, and, which I was told, were fired to make sure a good job was done.'

"Curren says the German Captain, who had been hiding in the bow of the ship, rushed to the side and dived overboard. He threw up one hand in surrender, but several volleys of shots were fired. After the Captain was shot the marines returned to their own ship, and there was great rejoicing among them. 'The steward of our ship opened a bottle of whiskey and presented it to the gunner and his friends,' Curren as-

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ITALY GETS A LOAN OF $25,000,000 HERE

Money to be Used to Buy Clothing, Food, and Coal in America, as Well as War Munitions.

YEAR NOTES TO BEAR 6%

Lee, Higginson & Co. Forming Distributing Syndicate and Promise a Conversion Privilege.

Lee, Higginson & Co. have arranged with the Italian Government for a loan of $25,000,000 in one-year notes bearing 6 per cent. interest, the proceeds to be used in the purchase of supplies and to stabilize Italian exchange. The banking firm is forming a syndicate to distribute the notes. A public offering will be made in a few days. A statement issued by the bankers yesterday said that valuable conversion privileges would accompany the notes.

The transaction grew out of the appointment of Lee, Higginson & Co. as fiscal agents in this country for Italy. Dispatches from Rome three weeks ago told of the appointment, and it was reported shortly afterward that financing in behalf of the Italian Government would be undertaken as soon as terms could be arranged. It is understood that the amount originally contemplated was $10,000,000, but that after this was tentatively agreed upon the bankers found that conditions were good in this country for the flotation of a larger amount. The notes will be issued in $100, $500, and $1,000 denominations, with the greater part in the small sizes.

Want Italians Here to Buy.

As in the case of the great Anglo-French loan, especial effort will be made by the syndicate to bring about as wide a participation as possible. This is the reason for the division of the issue into many small denominations, as it is believed that citizens of Italian descent will welcome the opportunity to help the Government meet its war expenses through purchases of the notes. The issue will be payable, principal and interest, in gold in the United States.

This is the first loan arranged in this country by Italy since the war began. Last Spring, before Italy entered the conflict, a commission of Italian bankers came to New York and submitted proposals to the bankers here for a loan of about $50,000,000. It was understood at the time that banking credits, to be drawn against in the purchase of supplies, were sought rather than an arrangement entailing the public sale of securities. The negotiations were dropped after a few days, and reports had it that local bankers declined to participate when it was found that certain terms regarding security for the loan would not be complied with.

In announcing the $25,000,000 loan Lee, Higginson & Co. made no mention of the terms, but it is believed that this borrowing is a part of the general credit scheme of the allied nations, and that the British Government had a part in the arrangement of the matter.

Italy Must Buy in America.

The proceeds of the note sale will by no means be limited to the payment for war munitions, it is said. Foodstuffs, coal, and clothing are needed in Italy on a large scale, and the markets of the United States are about the only ones where supplies may be bought. Italy in normal times gets the bulk of her coal from England, but will be unable to fill her demands from that source this year, and the hold of the Turks on the Dardanelles precludes the importation of Russian wheat. For several years before the war American manufacturers of shoes and clothing widened their market in Italy, and this trade is expected to receive greater impetus than before with the nation in a position to finance purchases readily.

An important phase of the loan is expected to be its effect in bringing Italian exchange rates back to a basis more nearly approaching normal. The depreciation of lire in terms of the dollar has for months been a serious handicap on trade relations between the two countries. At present lire checks are quoted around 6.43, which shows a decline from the normal rate of approximately 23 per cent. Italian agents were reported in September to be seeking several hundred thousand tons of coal in the domestic market, but the fall of exchange, coupled with high freight rates, was a factor in terminating the negotiations.

TOWN TO HONOR MRS. GALT.

Wytheville, Va., Her Old Home, to Send Wedding Gift to Her.

Special to The New York Times.

ROANOKE, Va., Oct. 17.—Citizens of Wytheville, Va., the childhood home of Mrs. Norman Galt, President Wilson's fiancée, are preparing to present to the couple on their marriage a suitable wedding present, which will be in the nature of a municipal gift.

All of the residents of Wytheville, school children and grown-ups, will be asked to contribute. Although Mrs. Galt has never returned to her childhood home since her marriage, in 1906, she is still remembered by many of the residents there.

The following communication was received today from President Wilson, replying to a message of felicitation sent to him on behalf of Wytheville people by the Mayor:

My Dear Mayor: Thank you most warmly for your message of Oct. 8. You may be sure that I am exceedingly proud of the honor that a daughter of Wytheville has conferred upon me. Cordially and sincerely yours, WOODROW WILSON.

ALLIED FORCES INVADE BULGARIA, DEFEAT ARMY AND CAPTURE STRUMNITZA; MACKENSEN ASKS FOR MORE TROOPS

Greece Impressed by Allies' Balkan Plans, and May Abandon Neutrality to Join Their Ranks

ATHENS, Oct. 17.—Apparently the energetic action of the Allies and the opening of actual hostilities between Bulgaria and Serbia is rapidly modifying the attitude of the Greek anti-war party.

There is credible authority for the statement that King Constantine is preparing to go to Saloniki in the near future, and it is said in circles usually well informed that Greece will abandon her attitude of neutrality as soon as the concentration of troops is completed and army arrangements perfected.

The impression prevails here that Rumania also will soon ally herself with the Entente powers.

OFFICIAL REPORT ON ZEPPELIN RAID

Extensive Damage Inflicted in Five Distinct Areas of London.

ONE SMALL HOTEL WRECKED

Described as a Haphazard Attack, Airships Flying Too High to See Definite Targets.

LONDON, Oct. 17.—The following account of the Zeppelin air raid on Wednesday night was prepared by a writer appointed by the Home Office:

"On the evening of Oct. 13 another aerial attack was directed against London, which differed in no material respect from those made on previous occasions. The enemy's vessel or vessels flew high, at an altitude chosen, no doubt, in order to prevent as far as possible the danger of damage or destruction from anti-aircraft guns.

"The darkening of the metropolitan area, together with the height at which the aircraft traveled, certainly prevented the enemy from discovering the exact position of places of importance.

"As on the last occasion, the official report issued in Berlin proves the raiders to have been grossly in error in most cases as to where they were dropping their bombs, and if we can suppose that they had really some definite objective, other than mere haphazard destruction of the lives and property of noncombatants, then, owing to the height at which they flew, they entirely failed to attain that objective.

"Except for one chance shot, the damage was exclusively on property not connected with the conduct of the war. Of the 127 persons killed or injured, none, save one or two soldiers, who were in the street at the time, were combatants.

Failed to Cause a Panic.

"As for the moral effect for which presumably the enemy was seeking—that was all to his disadvantage. The raid occurred at an hour when practically no one except children was in bed, and, though the shops in the principal shopping areas were closed, places of entertainment were full, and the masses of the population were about their ordinary evening's pleasure or at business.

"A very much larger number of people, therefore, were aware of the enemy's presence than on previous occasions, but the population of London, though hundreds of thousands heard the sound of bursting bombs and the guns, remained cool and free from panic. There were, if possible, even less signs of excitement than on the previous occasions. The official warnings to take shelter were better observed, and when the aircraft passed and the guns ceased firing, most of the people who had been watching the bombardment went quietly to bed, and were undisturbed by the second raid, which took place about midnight in another part of the London area.

"In the theatres, from which the sounds of the firing and explosions could plainly be heard, there was a commendable absence of panic. Altogether the imperturbability of the people of London would appear to offer a striking contrast to the behavior of the population on the occasion of rehearsals of aircraft attacks recently said to have been made on certain German towns.

Bomb Misses Big Crowd.

"When the results of the raid were examined next morning five distinct areas could be distinguished in which damage was done. The first of these is an area in which there is little or no residential property, some large buildings devoted to various kinds of business, and comparatively wide streets. In this area bombs were dropped containing high explosives, which in four cases fell upon the streets, and in the fifth upon the back premises of one large building thronged with people.

"One of the bombs, which apparently was of large size, penetrated the street into the subways containing gas and water mains, and, in exploding, melted the gas pipes, setting alight a fire which, though slight in extent, lasted for several hours. The explosion of this bomb damaged the buildings round about considerably, and destroyed almost all the glass in the neighborhood. It also was responsible for a number of casualties, which will all be the subject of an inquest. Those killed were either sitting in the front rooms of the buildings, or were working or walking in the streets.

"The second area contains a large block of residential flats, some of which are occupied as offices. Like many other blocks of flats in London, this one has a stretch of garden behind the buildings, and one of the enemy's high explosive bombs fell in this garden, close to the flats themselves. One or two rooms on the ground floor were totally wrecked, and on the first floor considerable damage was done. Another bomb fell on the top of one of

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CRITICAL WEEK FOR BRITISH CABINET

Conscription Question Acute and Many Queries Put by Uneasy M. P.'s.

CHURCHILL MAY GO TO FRONT

Must First Quit Cabinet—Sir Edward Carson Stays Away from Council Board.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, Oct. 18.—The Daily Chronicle's Parliamentary correspondent says this morning:

"This week promises to be one of exceptional importance in the political world. The order paper of the House of Commons is studded with questions which reveal the uneasiness of mind on the part of the members of Parliament in regard to various aspects of the war, and a much more critical attitude toward the Government than heretofore.

"It is reported that Winston Churchill, who has long been itching to be in the fighting line, intends to join his regiment. In that case he would of course resign his office as Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster.

"Sir Edward Carson's position is peculiar. To the report of his resignation he himself gave an emphatic denial; but his absence from three successive Cabinet councils at a time of grave emergency remains unexpained.

"Another Cabinet council will be held today. Subjects of momentous importance will come under review at this meeting of Ministers. It had been generally assumed that the question of compulsory military service would be left in abeyance until Lord Derby had completed his task of chief recruiter.

"That, however, is not the intention of some members of the Cabinet. They intend, it appears, to attempt to force a decision now in favor, not of immediate, but of ultimate compulsion. Doubtless the conscriptionists feel sincerely that compulsion is necessary to win the war; but the voluntarists, who are still in a majority in the Cabinet, are equally convinced that the abandonment of our present system, before it has been tried to the uttermost, would not strengthen, but weaken our arms.

"The truth is that, though there is urgent need for a larger flow of recruits, men are still coming in fast enough to supply all the requirements of our present armies in the field, but Lord Kitchener, as in duty bound, looks ahead, and in order to maintain in the field for the whole of next year the seventy divisions which the War Secretary estimates to be necessary at the present rate at which recruits are coming in, will need to be doubled.

"In the next four months Lord Kitchener will want in round numbers 500,000 new men. A weekly flow of 30,000 men for the infantry is needed, with 5,000 more for ancillary services, such as the Army Service Corps and the Royal Army Medical Corps, branches of the army into which men above the present military age can be drafted.

"The national register has revealed the existence of 1,900,000 unstarred men of military age, (meaning by unstarred men those who are not engaged on munitions, in productive industries, and on railways; for the railway service, though not a productive employment, has already yielded all the men of military age who can be spared.) This total of 1,900,000 includes a considerable percentage of men who have been already rejected for the army on account of physical disabilities. The number of men really available for the army does not exceed 1,250,000. We shall know when Lord Derby's task is done how many of these we can get under the voluntary system.

"It is worth nothing that Lord Derby was appointed chief recruiter not as the result of a Cabinet decision but on Lord Kitchener's own initiative. An attempt to rush the Cabinet in favor of compulsion almost as soon as Lord Derby put his hand to the plough might produce disastrous consequences. It can only divide the Cabinet, and if there is a breakup of the Cabinet there will be division in the nation. The conscriptionist Ministers will be frustrating their own objects by precipitating a crisis."

London Times Flouts Peace Rumors.

LONDON, Monday, Oct. 18.—Rumors that peace overtures have been made between Berlin and London are again current in Berlin, according to a Times correspondent, but The Times in an editorial characterizes the idea that Great Britain is in a temper to listen to any peace talk as "too grotesque for serious refutation."

These rumors probably are the outcome of discussions in the British newspapers concerning the differences of opinion in the Cabinet and the dissatisfaction with the Government mani-

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ALLIES WIN SWIFT VICTORY

Defeat Bulgars on Serbian Soil and Pursue Foe Over the Border.

NEW ALLIED ARMY ON WAY

Part May Land at Saloniki and Part May Descend on Bulgarian Coast.

GERMANS REPORT ADVANCES

Heights South of Belgrade Are Stormed While Gallwitz Pushes Along the Morava.

Strumnitza Taken by the Allies

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, Oct. 18, 4:20 A. M.—A dispatch from Rome, just received by The Daily Chronicle, reports that the allied British, French, and Serbian forces have occupied Strumnitza, in Bulgaria, after having been attacked by 40,000 Bulgarians at Vilandovo, in Serbia, whom they defeated and pursued into Bulgaria.

Capture Officially Confirmed

LONDON, Monday, Oct. 18, 5:10 A. M.—Strumnitza, in Bulgaria, has been occupied by the allied armies of Great Britain, France, and Serbia, according to official advices from Saloniki telegraphed by the Reuter correspondent at Athens.

Various points, dominating the railway from Saloniki to the interior, have been occupied by allied troops, the correspondent adds, and the protection of the line is regarded as assured.

LONDON, Monday, Oct. 18.—The allied forces from Saloniki have begun operations against the Bulgarians with unexpected zeal, and already the Serbo-Anglo-French forces have penetrated into Bulgarian territory, just north of the Greek boundary, and are attacking the Bulgarian stronghold of Strumnitza, which is about five miles from the Serbian frontier.

Advices to this effect come from Saloniki by a Reuter message by way of Athens.

It is declared that "the fall of Strumnitza is imminent," and the dispatch continues:

"The Serbs, aided by the Allies, repulsed the Bulgarians, who retreated on Strumnitza.

"It is learned from diplomatic sources that Field Marshal von Mackensen, the German Commander, has demanded reinforcements."

A Rome dispatch quotes this message from Athens, published in the Idea Nazionale, dealing with the operations:

"Serbo-French troops initiated after their success at Vilandovo, a rapid counter-offensive action and penetrated into the enemy's territory and are marching victoriously on Strumnitza, the occupation of which is probable, owing to the feeble resistance of the enemy.

"One-third of the Serbian army has been sent against Field Marshal von Mackensen on the Drina, Save and Danube Rivers, while the other two-thirds have been placed along the eastern front against the Bulgarian forces. The latter at many points have taken the offensive."

This Rome dispatch gives the only inkling of the result of the battle which early Athens messages said was proceeding between French troops and the army of 40,000 Bulgarians, who were reported in Saturday's dispatches as attempting to cut the railroad near the bridges between Hudovo and Vilandovo, about twenty miles from the Greek frontier.

One dispatch from Athens said the Bulgarian artillery was bombarding the Vilandovo garrison, which was offering a stout resistance. Allies were also reported in contact with the invaders near Gievgeli, about nine miles from the frontier. These movements of the Allied forces probably marked the beginning of the drive into Bulgaria, Vilandovo being about twelve miles southwest of Strumnitza.

The allied troops are going to the aid of the Serbians as fast as the railroad facilities from the base will permit. A Malta dispatch of Reuter's says that "signs are not wanting that the Allies in the course of the next few days will be landing strong new forces at Saloniki." Meanwhile France has formally declared war on Bulgaria as from Oct. 16, at 6 A. M.

In addition to pushing the expedition landing at Saloniki, the British, accord-

ing to a dispatch from Athens to the Paris Journal, will operate along the Bulgarian-Turkish coast at Dedeaghatch and Enos, from which points quick access may be had to the route the Teutonic forces must take to reach Constantinople.

Coasts Mined by Bulgaria.

The Bulgarian Government has announced officially that mines have been laid along the coasts of the Black and Aegean Seas. Lights have been extinguished and the Port of Dedeaghatch has been closed, except to neutral merchantmen.

In their resistance to the Teutonic-Bulgarian invaders the Serbians are being helped by the weather, which is cold and Winter-like. The rains have set in and are impeding the movements of troops and guns, which, at the best, must be slow over what answer for roads in the Balkan States. The Germans, however, say they have taken the heights south of Belgrade, while along the Danube the army of General von Gallwitz is pussing the Serbians back.

The official report of the operations issued by the Berlin War Office yesterday reads:

The German, Austro-Hungarian and Bulgarian troops continue victorious in Serbia.

All the heights south of Belgrade are in German hands. General von Gallwitz's army has thrown the enemy behind Ralja, southwest of Semendria.

General Boyadjieff's Bulgarian army has forced a passage of the lower Timok and stormed Glopovica mountain, 4,198 metres high, and made prisoners of 200 Serbians. He also took eight cannon. The Bulgarians also have advanced toward Pirot.

General von Mackensen's army up to the present has taken sixty-eight Serbian cannon.

Sofia Reports Many Successes.

The latest Bulgarian official bulletin, received from Sofia yesterday, is dated Friday and is as follows:

Yesterday, despite the bad weather in the theatre of operations—rain and fog and snow on the mountain tops—our armies pursued the offensive slowly, with great exertions, all along the whole front.

On the western slopes of the great Balkan range our troops reached the line of Novokorito, Aldinatz, Repuchnitza, Kamenoboutche, and Teravirhnitza, in the Valley of Nichava our forces occupied the important strategical point of Vraja.

In Macedonia our advance proceeded rapidly. In the region of the Upper Bregalnitza Valley our troops have attained the line of Dratcha, Tchoukagolak, Tchjavka Peak, and Colak Planina, and occupied Tsarevoselo, Pehtchevo, and Beroyo.

A heavy Winter rain fell yesterday in the Austro-German theatre. Nevertheless, the German advance continued, the Serbians being repulsed on the whole front south of Belgrade.

The armies of our allies have reached the line of Rouschani, Pinossava, Lechtani, and Pitopek, and in the Moravo Valley have reached the line of Oudovitche, Salakovatz, Smolianaz, and Gradevo. The Serbians have evacuated the bank of the Danube as far as Golubatz.

The Vienna War Office bulletin has this to say of operations:

Austro-Hungarian and German battalions stormed yesterday in an encircling attack from the north and west the Serbian positions on the Avala Mountains. Austrian troops, advancing on both sides of the road from Belgrade to Grocka, captured the heights of Velky, Maimein, and Pasuljisse.

Southwest of Semendria and southeast of Pozarevac the enemy was again repulsed by the Germans.

The Bulgarians crossed the Timok below Zaievar and stormed the height of Glogovica, east of Knaszevac, capturing 200 prisoners and eight guns. Their attack is everywhere progressing.

Additional reports, says another dispatch from Sofia of the same date, show that the Bulgarian losses in the fighting at Trin and Bosgliegrad were 70 killed and 500 wounded, instead of 18 killed and 190 wounded, according to the figures first available. It is added that the second day's operations by the Bulgarians were notably successful, especially in the direction of Sultan-Tepe, which is considered one of Serbia's strongest positions.

Teuton Force Estimated at 280,000.

The Austro-German troops on the Save-Danube front are estimated at fourteen divisions, (280,000 men,) according to a dispatch to the Paris Temps from Nish under Saturday's date. The Teutonic pressure continues in the region of Pozarevac.

"The Bulgarians," the dispatch continues, "are attacking with large forces along the line between Zaiecar and Kotchane, Timok in the vicinity of Timok and Breganitza. They have succeeded in passing Raikov, Savat, and Stoikovo Brdo.

"To the south the Bulgarians have forced back the Serbians in the region of Knjazovac.

"In the region of Kriva and Palanka, situated on the Kumanovo-Kustendil road, the Bulgarians made an attack with several regiments and succeeded in reaching Tchoupino Brdo, whence they can menace the cities of Kumanovo and Vranie, and the Nish-Saloniki railroad. At Kotchane, on the Breganitza River, the Serbians are successfully resisting an attack by two Bulgarian divisions.

"The situation is becoming serious, especially in the region of Kumanovo, as it appears that the Bulgarians plan to seize the railroad on this side and separate the Serbian army from the allied troops coming up from Saloniki, and then turn toward the north through the Morava Valley in order to reach Nish.

"The prompt arrival of the Allies at Kumanovo and Vranie is necessary, and the Government and army, as well as all Serbians, are awaiting them with growing impatience."

In its efforts to repress the dissatisfaction that has manifested itself among the people and in the army at its course in turning against Russia, the Bulgarian Government has dismissed summarily from the diplomatic service M. Majoroff, its Minister to Petrograd, who when relations were broken off was quoted in a Russian newspaper as criticising Premier Radoslavoff's policy. He is also to be prosecuted. General Radko Dimitrieff, who has been leading a Russian army against the Austro-Germans, and all other reserve officers who have not returned to Bulgaria are to be considered deserters and treated as such.

Strumnitza is a town of about 8,000 inhabitants, fifty-five miles northeast of Saloniki, in the territory conquered by Bulgaria from Turkey in the first Balkan war. In the second war it was the scene of a Bulgarian victory over the Greeks on July 17, 1913, when the Greeks lost about 4,000 men.

SEND TEUTONS FROM SERBIA.

One Army Sent Back to Meet Russian Menace in Galicia.

ATHENS, Oct. 17.—According to information from a diplomatic source here, the army of General von Linsingen, which was originally intended to be thrown by the Teutonic allies into the Serbian theatre of war, was forced to return to the eastern field of operations to face a successful advance of the Russians.

LONDON, Monday, Oct. 18.—The Italian capture of Pregasina, an important advance point of the fortified Riva group on Lake Garda, will be of indirect aid to Serbia, preventing, as it does, the movement of any more Austrian troops from that front.

SERB PRINCE NEAR CAPTURE.

Heir to Throne Directed Defense of Belgrade to Last Moment.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 17.—Crown Prince Alexander of Serbia narrowly escaped capture when Hungarian troops entered Belgrade, according to a Bucharest dispatch to the Berlin Kreuz Zeitung.

The dispatch pays high tribute to the Prince's bravery in personally directing the defense of the city up to the last moment, and not leaving until the Hungarians were entering.

Several of the Prince's staff officers were captured and others were killed.

FRANCE DECLARES WAR.

PARIS, Oct. 17.—The council of Ministers, at a special Sunday meeting held at Elysée Palace, after going over the diplomatic and military situation, adopted the following declaration of war against Bulgaria.

Bulgaria, having taken action with our enemies against the Allies of France, the Government of the republic announces that a state of war exists between Bulgaria and France, from Oct. 16 at 6 o'clock in the morning, through the action of Bulgaria.

ITALIAN MINISTRY SPLIT OVER BALKANS

Nation Also Divided Over Advisability of Sending Army to Aid Allies There.

ROME, Oct. 17.—The question of Italy's participation or non-participation in the Balkan campaign is still agitating the country, which is divided into two camps, one favoring the sending of troops to aid the Serbians and the other believing that all the Italian forces are required at home.

It is asserted that the difference in opinion even extends to the Cabinet and threatens its solidarity. A rumor was in circulation today that Baron Sonnino, the Foreign Minister, following the lead of M. Delcassé, the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, might resign.

Those of the people who are opposed to Italy sending troops to the Balkans are enumerating alleged diplomatic mistakes which have compromised the situation of the Allies there. This faction also argues that Serbia did not attack Austria when Italy began war against her and when, they declare, an offensive movement by the Serbians would have been most useful to Italy's front, preventing the Austrians from mobilizing there a half million men who had been removed from the southern front.

Military considerations at home also are advanced as a reason for non-participation. Italy might be able to send men, but no artillery to amount to anything. In addition, it is calculated by the opponents of participation that in case of a sudden invasion of Italy by the Austrians the Italians who had been detached for fighting in the Balkans could not return home within three months.

GERMANS TURN TO RIGA FRONT

Hindenburg Forces Russians Back East of Mitau and Takes 1,400 Prisoners.

PREPARES WINTER LINES

Russians Advance South of Dvinsk and Threaten an Enveloping Movement.

LONDON, Monday, Oct. 18.—The Germans have taken the offensive south of Riga and forced the Russians out of their positions, capturing a large number of prisoners and some guns. On the rest of the eastern front the offensive remains in the hands of the Russians, who are attacking west of Dvinsk, in the centre and to the south of the Pripet River.

On the whole, it appears to observers here as if the Germans were satisfied merely to hold their present line, except in the north, where they have made repeated attempts to take Dvinsk. This would mean the fall of Riga, and would compel the Russians to withdraw behind the Dvina River. This ambition has already cost the Germans many thousands of men, but they keep on trying, first in the north, then in the south, and then on the Dvinsk front. At present their attacks are developing the greatest force in the north.

South of Dvinsk the Russians report an advantage in the engagements. The German losses here are said to be very heavy, while the Russians continue to make gains toward the Dvinsk-Vilin Railroad.

Germans Preparing Defenses.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Oct. 17, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—The Germans have begun their preparations for acting on the defensive throughout the Winter, but they still hope to take Dvinsk. Preparation of triple lines of fortifications in various places west of the Dvinsk meridian do not indicate much confidence in the attempts that still are being made. The boast that the monster 16-inch guns will shortly be brought to bear upon Dvinsk is an empty bluff and in fact I hear the Germans have removed to the rear even those 8-inch guns, which a fortnight ago were supposed to be about to bring success. If the present attack which also fails, it is probable the Germans may reconcile themselves to leaving the capture of Dvinsk for the Spring.

In the meantime concrete works with underground tunnels, provided with field railways to the rear, are being systematically constructed with comfortable underground quarters, which are evidently intended for Winter occupation. These have already been completed to the west and south of Riga, and in the neighborhood of Mitau. Similar defenses also have been constructed to the west and southwest Dvinsk, but there are signs that another last effort will be made before Winter to reach the coast of the Gulf of Riga, as well as to take Dvinsk.

The Russians, however, continue steadily sweeping westward from the line of the lakes south of Dvinsk, thereby threatening the German forces with a deadly enveloping move in the near future.

OFFICIAL WAR REPORTS.

BERLIN, Oct. 17, (by Wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—The German official report on the eastern front is as follows:

Field Marshal von Hindenburg's army has thrown the Russians from positions east of Mitau and across the Missa River, north and northeast of Gross Ekau.

Russian attacks were repulsed west of Dünaburg, (Dvinsk,) and south of Smorgon. Field Marshal von Hindenburg's troops made prisoners of nine officers and 1,440 Russians.

General von Linsingen's army near Mulcsyze threw the Russians across the Styr.

PETROGRAD, Oct. 17, (via London, Oct 18.)—The following official communication from General Headquarters was issued tonight:

South of Riga, after artillery preparations, the enemy attacked and captured the Garrozzen Railway station. Our counterattacks followed immediately and we recaptured and reoccupied the station.

In the region of Gross Ekau the Germans made several attacks and pressed our troops back in the region of the Jaeh River. Fighting occurred around the Neugut station, southeast of Riga.

Our aeroplanes yesterday threw dozens of bombs on trains and the railway works behind the enemy's lines.

In the region of Jacobstadt there has been artillery and rifle fire.

In front of Dvinsk the enemy continues his stubborn attacks. We repulsed four attacks in the course of the day in the Schlossberg region, west of Illuxk. Hostile attacks, near the village of Pochilina were also repulsed.

At 10 o'clock yesterday morning the enemy developed an intense fire and attacked in the Chichkovo district, north of Lake Swenten. The movement of our troops was directed against the flank and rear of the Germans, who were cut off, and we captured part of their forces. All attacks were repulsed by our fire. The commanders of the various units engaged report that the field of battle before their intrenchments was covered with German bodies.

The fighting on the front between Lakes Dermmen and Dreswiaty continues. The Germans are resisting obstinately in the region of Krouklischki and Gateri. In the village of Ousti, on the west shore of Lake Boginshole, the enemy's line was pierced, and our troops crossed the River Trieviatitza.

Near the village of Koulikovitchi, on the River Styr, above Czartoryisk, our troops yesterday captured enemy trenches. His counterattacks were unsuccessful. Yesterday also we seized an enemy position in the Carpalovska district, west of Derajno.

VIENNA, Oct. 17, (via London, Oct. 18.)—The official communication today says of the Russian theatre:

On the brook of Kormin (Volhynia) strong Russian attacks were repulsed. Otherwise in the northeast there is nothing of importance to report.

RUSSIAN ARMY TOLD NOT TO SPARE SHELLS

Order Issued to Forces in the South—Output Increased Many Fold.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, Oct. 18.—A dispatch to The Daily Mail from Odessa dated Thursday, says:

"A new order has been issued to our southern armies not to spare ammunition. Ammunition supplies are now fully organised and the output at present is several times what it was four months ago."

"State of War" In Moscow.

PETROGRAD, Oct. 17, (via London.)—An Imperial ukase has been issued proclaiming "a state of war" in Moscow and the Moscow district.

SAYS ENGLAND NEEDS 3,000,000 MORE MEN

Gen. Swayne Wants Them by Spring to Convince Germans of Defeat.

LONDON, Oct. 17.—"Great Britain needs 3,000,000 more men by Spring."

This declaration was made today by Brig. Gen. Sir Eric Swayne, Director of Recruiting in the northern command, in a speech at Hull. General Swayne estimated that Germany still had between 9,000,000 and 10,000,000 men from the ages of 18 to 45, and that therefore it was useless to talk about wearing her out.

In the Spring, he said, Germany would lose more men than the Allies, which would balance the numbers of the Allies and the Central Powers, but if Great Britain should raise 3,000,000 additional troops, Germany probably would recognise that it would be fruitless to continue. Great Britain, he added, did not want compulsion, but unless 3,000,000 more men were recruited by the Spring, the military authorities could not be responsible for the results of the war.

CRITICAL WEEK FOR BRITISH CABINET

Continued from Page 1.

fested in political quarters regarding the Dardanelles campaign and the Salonika expedition and the enlightening nature of Sir Edward Grey's last exposition of these matters.

In addition, the recruiting difficulty is undoubtedly giving the British public serious concern, and in the popular mind any idea of the withdrawal of the Dardanelles expedition is exceedingly unwelcome.

The position of Sir Edward Carson, the Attorney General, is the subject of continuous spteulation. The Times thinks his position will be defined at the meeting of the Cabinet, which will be held today. Sir Edward is believed to be protesting against Cabinet secrecy and the system under which everything concerning the war is in the hands of a small committee of about four or five members of the Cabinet.

The Times says the Cabinet still holds together, and that there are grounds for hoping it will hold together long enough to find a solution of the grave difficulties for which the country regards it as responsible.

"No resignation is tolerable at this stage, The Times adds, "except in the case of a man who has foreseen a long series of blunders into which the want of policy has led us, and has striven to warn his colleagues and has failed. That, we must assume, is Sir Edward Carson's case, and everything now points to his being the first to reach the breaking point."

JOFFRE'S MEN WIN ON TWO FRONTS

Capture a German Barricade Near Arras and a Trench in Lorraine.

ARTILLERY DUELS VIOLENT

These Rage Throughout the Day Near Loos and Souchez and in Champagne.

LONDON, Oct. 17.—The French scored two successes in last night's fighting, capturing a German barricade southeast of Neuville-St. Vaast, in Artois, and a trench 100 meters long north of Reillon, in Lorraine. Violent artillery duels continued throughout the day on the Loos and Souchez fronts and in Champagne.

The German official report admits the loss of the Hartmannsweilerkopf trenches, captured yesterday by the French forces in the Vosges.

In reprisal for the recent Zeppelin raid on London, a squadron of French aeroplanes has dropped bombs on the City of Treves, in Rhenish Prussia. Another air squadron bombarded a provision post behind the German lines on Saturday.

The text of this afternoon's communication is as follows:

In Artois we seized a strong barricade last night to the southeast of Neuville-St. Vaast, and maintained ourselves there after having repulsed two counterattacks in the course of the night.

In the sector of Lihons there was a violent bombardment on both sides.

There is no incident to report from the Aisne front, in Champagne, or in the Argonne.

In Lorraine we again captured 100 meters of trenches to the north of Peillon in the course of stubborn combats fought at close quarters.

During the night of the 16th our aviators bombarded the German Army provision post of Maizières d'Azoudange, and the railroad station at Avricourt.

The following is the Berlin official report of the fighting on the western front:

The Germans have evacuated the west slope of Hartmannsweilerkopf without being disturbed by the enemy after the complete destruction of the enemy's trenches.

Lieutenant Boelke has shot down a French aeroplane southwest of Souain. This is the fifth aeroplane shot down within a short time by Lieutenant Boelke.

Tonight's report of the French War Office says:

Violent artillery engagements continue before Loos, the Bois-en-Hache, and to the east of Souchez. We have consolidated and enlarged our positions in the Givenchy wood.

On the Aisne close fighting with grenades is reported in the environs of Godat.

There has been a continuous artillery duel of an intense character in Champagne, particularly in the region of Tahure.

On the Lorraine front we have replied energetically to the cannonade of the enemy by an effective fire, which caused outbursts of flames at several points in the German lines near Leintrey, Amenoncourt, and Gerdrexon. Violent and repeated German counterattacks against our positions to the north of Reillon were arrested by our barrier fire.

The Germans having again recently carried out aerial bombardments against English towns, and one of their aeroplanes having dropped yesterday two bombs on Nancy, a group of our aeroplanes today bombarded the town of Treves, (Rheniah Prussia,) on which thirty shells were dropped.

The official communication issued from Belgian Headquarters reads:

The night and morning were relatively calm. In the afternoon the enemy displayed more activity. He cannonaded the region to the south of Dixmude and bombarded with artillery and bomb throwers the district between Steenstrate and the "Ferryman's House."

HOW THE BRITISH WON HOHENZOLLERN REDOUBT

Aided by Gas Clouds, They Charged Through Shell and Machine Gun Fire.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, Oct. 18.—The Daily Chronicle publishes from Philip Gibbs, its special correspondent at British Headquarters, the following description of the British gas attack of Oct. 13 on the German trenches reaching from the southwest of Hulluch to the Hohenzollern Redoubt:

"The whole line of battle was in a grayish mist, which obscured all landmarks, so that even the 'Tower Bridge' was but faintly visible. But presently, when our artillery lifted, there were new clouds arising from the ground and spreading upward in a great, dense curtain of fleecy texture. They came from our smoke shells, which were to mark our infantry attack. Through them and beyond them rolled another wave of cloud, a thinner, whiter vapor, which clung to the ground and then curled forward to the enemy's lines.

"'That's our gas,' said a voice on one of the slag heaps amid a little group of observers.

"'And the wind is dead right for it,' said another voice. The Germans will get a taste of it this time.'

"Then there was silence, and some of those observers held their breath as though the gas had caught their own throats and choked them a little. They tried to pierce through that great bar of cloud to see the drama behind its curtain—men caught in those fumes; the terror-stricken flight before its advance; the sudden cry of the enemy trapped in their dugouts. The imagination leaped out through the invisibility to the realization of the things that were happening beyond.

"Later, from our place of observation, there was one brief glimpse of the human element in this scene of impersonal powers and secret forces. Across the stretch of flat ground beyond some of those zigzag lines of trenches little things were scurrying forward. They were not bunched together in close groups, but scattered. Some of them seemed to hesitate and then fall and lie where they fell, the others hurrying on until they disappeared in the drifting clouds. It was all that one could see of our infantry attack, led by the bombers.

"The enemy were firing tempests of shells. Some of them were curiously colored, of a pinkish hue, or with orange-shaped puffs of vivid green. They were poison shells giving out noxious gases. All the chemistry of death was poured out on both sides.

"Below it and in it our men fought with fierce valor, and in these fields, swept by shell fire from heavy guns, reached the enemy's trenches and earthworks. For 1,000 yards they carried the German first line trenches to the south and west of Hulluch and swept up the main trench of the Hohenzollern Redoubt. But the enemy was strong, as usual, in machine guns and held on to some of his trenches with desperate courage, while those which we had captured came under the fire of their batteries. There were many acts of magnificent courage and superb endurance of officers and men in this difficult position. Only by the most resolute valor have they held to the ground which was gained at the cost of many lives."

SAY ALLIES' DRIVE USED 1,620,000 MEN

Germans Publish Another 'Secret Order' Found on a Dead French Officer.

BERLIN, Oct. 17, (By Wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—The following official communication was issued today:

"The hopes put by our enemy in their last offensive and the forces they employed in it are illustrated, aside from General Joffre's order of Sept. 14, which has already been published, by the following order found on a dead French staff officer:

East Army Headquarters, Third Bureau, No. 12,975. General Headquarters, Sept. 21.

Secret order for northern and middle army groups.

To all regiments must be explained, possibly in the following way, the enormous force of the blow which will be executed by the French and British armies:

In the operations will take part thirty-five divisions under General Castelnau, eighteen divisions under General Foch, thirteen English divisions, and fifteen cavalry divisions, among which are five English. Further prepared to enter the battle are thirteen infantry divisions and the Belgian Army. Three-quarters of the French forces will participate in the central battle, helped by 2,000 heavy and 3,000 field guns. The provisions of munitions are now larger than at the beginning of the war.

All the preliminary conditions for certain success have now been removed. It will be remembered that only fifteen divisions and 350 heavy cannon entered into the last offensive near Arras. JOFFRE.

As a division consists of 20,000 men, it will be seen that the alleged order of Joffre indicates that the Allies employed 1,620,000 troops in the recent drive.

PARIS, Oct. 17.—A Paris paper today gives an account of how General Joffre directed the operations during the battle in the Champagne region. Taking a post close to the front, in an innkeeper's kitchen where a telephone had been installed, General Joffre, bending over a large scale map, listened to officers at the telephone, at intervals giving his orders in an absolutely calm volce.

In this position, the newspaper account says, General Joffre remained longer than twenty-two hours—from 9 o'clock in the morning until 7:30 the next morning—neither eating nor drinking during the whole time. At the end of that period, after marking certain places on the map, he put down his pencil and said: "It is over. Let us go take a bite."

26

What it costs to bequeath property

AFTER a will has been offered for probate in the Surrogate's Court, the executor must prepare a sworn statement of the estate's assets and liabilities. This statement goes to the State Comptroller. It is for the purpose of determining the State Inheritance Tax.

This is a tax upon the right to receive benefits under a will. It is assessed upon each separate bequest and not upon the estate as a whole.

Everyone who contemplates making a will should know in advance what this tax amounts to.

The tax on bequests to father, mother, husband, wife, child, brother, sister, wife of a son or husband of a daughter, or any lineal descendant, is as follows:

First $	5,000 (Exempt)		
Next $	50,000	1% Tax $	500
do. $	250,000	2% " $	5,000
do. $	1,000,000	3% " $	30,000
All above $	1,305,000	4%	

Tax on transfer to any person or corporation other than those above enumerated: (Religious, charitable and educational corporations are exempt.)

First $	1,000 (Exempt)		
Next $	50,000	5% Tax $	2,500
do. $	250,000	6% " $	15,000
do. $	1,000,000	7% " $	70,000
All above $	1,301,000	8%	

Mr. Warren, our Trust Officer at our 60 Broadway Office, or one of his associates, is always glad to give any information at his command in regard to the executorship of wills.

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"You never pay more at Best's"

Fifth Avenue, West Side, Corner of 35th Street

OFFICIAL REPORT ON ZEPPELIN RAID

Continued from Page 1.

the buildings, demolishing the top story. In this area there were no casualties, though several narrow escapes.

Concrete Resists Bomb.

"The third area contains two damaged business premises. The first of them is a large modern building constructed of reinforced concrete and with steel and concrete roof and flooring. Two bombs were dropped on this building, one of them actually on the roof and one on the pavement immediately beneath the doorway. The bomb on the pavement appears to have exploded sideways. At any rate, the damage done, which consisted chiefly of broken glass and plaster, occurred mainly in the houses on the other side of the street. The bomb which dropped on the roof of the building itself did little damage.

"In the same area a bomb was dropped on the roof of a small hotel, the ground floor of which was occupied as an office. In this case the strength of the building, which was an old one, was not sufficient to withstand the force of the explosion, and the whole of the hotel, which consisted of three floors of the building, was entirely blown up. Fortunately in this area those indoors had been warned by the sound of previous explosions, and by taking refuge in the lower floor they escaped injury altogether. In this area, as by a curious coincidence in one other, the effect of the bombs was severely felt in a small restaurant opened in the interests of Belgian refugees.

"The fourth district in which damage was done is one consisting entirely of what may be called working-class property, with small, low buildings, some of them used to house small shops of various businesses, but in most cases occupied, and in many cases overcrowded, by private residents of the poorer classes.

"In this area more bombs were dropped than in those previously described, and the damage done was exclusively suffered by private traders or householders, who behaved with the utmost heroism and coolness and who suffered damage and, in some cases, loss of life with no compensating military value for the enemy. One group of small houses in this area was entirely destroyed by a single explosive bomb, and in the ruins, above which floats an evil smell of gas and drains, are to be found, torn and covered with dust, account books and documents of some small business which up to 9:30 on Wednesday night no doubt kept alive the owner and his family.

"In another spot in this district a bomb fell on top of a building used for keeping dairy cattle. None of the cattle was killed, though one was injured. The dairyman, with presence of mind and coolness, made his way to the top story of his house near by, in which all the windows were broken and most of the ceilings destroyed by the force of the explosion, and brought down his children to safety below. On his way down stairs on the last journey a further explosion blew him backward on to the floor of one of the rooms, but he succeeded in bringing all his family out unharmed. After the aircraft passed they returned to their rooms until they were wakened again by the sound of guns about midnight.

"In the last area covered by the raid—this time in a suburb—there is not a single factory or business house and hardly any shops. There are no military encampments, no store sheds, no aerial defenses, and not even searchlights. All the property consists of detached or semi-detached houses surrounded by small gardens. It was in this district that, for some obscure reason, the largest number of bombs were dropped, and they must have been launched by what the commander of a Zeppelin in his interview on the last raid described as 'rapid fire.'

"The actual period of bombardment did not last a minute, and the distance from the spot where the first bomb dropped to the last could not have been more than 900 yards. Within sixty yards no less than five fell together, while, near by, three fell in a single garden, which did not measure more than thirty yards square.

"The striking and fortunate feature of the bombardment in this district, and, indeed, of the whole attack on this occasion, is the number of cases in which the bombs dropped, not on the buildings, but on the ground. In only three cases in this suburban area were houses actually struck, though, of course, the force of the explosion was sufficient to destroy whole houses, even at a considerable distance.

Sleeping Women Hurled Into Street.

"Here there were many astonishing escapes. In one instance a bomb fell on a narrow passage, separating two houses, the entire fronts of which were blown out, causing the upper bedroom floors to collapse. In one of the upper bed rooms a mother and daughter were sleeping. They were thrown out onto the street through the place where the ground floor window should have been, both escaping with their lives.

"In the next house a little boy lying in his cot was buried under the débris of the wrecked roof of the house, and in order to release him the whole roof had to be lifted up, so securely was the cot pinned down. There was not a stick of furniture nor a piece of china left whole in either of these two houses; only two small pictures remained with the glass unbroken.

"A large house a few yards away suffered very badly. A bomb fell right on the centre of it, killing instantly two children and severely injuring a third child and the father and mother.

"In the road in which this occurred there are twenty houses without doors or windows, and every house is heavily pitted with shot marks. In one of the houses, where a woman was sitting on a sofa, the door of the room was forced open with such violence that the lock was wrenched from its fastenings and struck the wall within a few inches of the woman's head.

"At another point where a bomb fell in the street a young man was saying good-night to a woman at the front door of the house. He was killed by a fragment of the bomb and the woman was severely injured. At this point also an old man, who was walking on the pavement, had his arm blown off and died in the hospital shortly afterward."

ZEPPELINS MADE 2 ATTACKS.

Recent Raids on London Were Two Hours Apart, Say Dutch Sailors.

BERLIN, Oct. 17, (by Wireless to Sayville, L. I.—"An Amsterdam dispatch," says the Overseas News Agency, "says that the crew of the Dutch steamer Texelstroom, which was destroyed by a mine, have arrived in Amsterdam from London, in which city they were lodged at the time of the recent Zeppelin attack.

"The sailors," the dispatch says, "declare that their experience in the mine explosion was far preferable to that in the Zeppelin attack, because they felt safe once they were in their boats on the former occasion, but never knew from one moment to another during the Zeppelin raid whether a bomb might not fall on them.

"The crew was in the Sailors' Home in London when the Zeppelins attacked. A Belgian hotel in the neighborhood was destroyed by one bomb, they said, and six persons were buried in the ruins. All the windows in the Sailors' Home were broken. Two hours after their first visit, the sailors said, the Zeppelins returned and bombarded the south end of London."

MAGGIE TEYTE SAW RAID.

Singer Was Fascinated Rather Than Alarmed by the Zeppelins.

Maggie Teyte, the prima donna, who has just returned from London to sing with the Boston Grand Opera Company, was in one of the recent Zeppelin raid in London.

"If anybody thinks the Zeppelin raids on London have caused any panic or fear," said Miss Teyte, "he should disabuse his mind of the belief. It is an interesting psychological fact that the Zeppelins fascinate onlookers and that the interest in the spectacle makes one forget the danger. I know this from personal experience.

"I was in a theatre when a bomb from one of the German airships fell right outside. Together with the others I rushed into the street and was surprised to find that the people joked and laughed and, far from running away, refused to heed the warnings of the policemen. If anybody is blasé I advise a trip to the zones frequented by Zeppelins. A raid by them is a wonderful nerve bracer.

"As to the English opinion of the raids, indignation and anger are not so much in evidence as a feeling of utter abhorrence for what they term 'murderers of women and children.' Certainly if our foes thought of beating us into submission through their Zeppelins they have completely failed."

BRYCE OPPOSES REPRISALS.

Says Air Raids Would Lower the Nation's Standards.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, Oct. 18.—Lord Bryce, in a letter published in THE TIMES, joins with Sir Edward Clarke and Professor Pollard in protesting against reprisals for Zeppelin raids. He says:

"In this war Great Britain has stood firm from the first for respecting The Hague conventions, and the rights of non-combatants. To imitate the policy of savagery carried out by the German Government in Belgium and France and by the Turkish Government in Armenia, would be to lower ourselves to the level of those Governments. Such reprisals would have no military effect, nor would the enemy be deterred from his policy of slaughtering the innocent men, women and children alike.

"The German bomb raids do not shake in the least our resolution to prosecute the war. Would British air raids of a like nature affect the German Government differently or lead them to desist from useless cruelty! In reprisals the German Government will, to use a popular expression, always go one better. In a contest of inhumanity they will always be the winners.

BOMBS HIT CANADIANS.

Two Artillerymen on Casualty List of London Raid.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Oct. 17.—The names of two more Canadian soldiers, members of the Fifth Artillery Brigade, who were victims of the Zeppelin raid on London on Oct. 13, are given in the casualty list of the Canadian contingent issued by the militia department here tonight.

In the list of casualties at the front the following are given as wounded: James Bryant, Blake, Ky.; William F. Kidston, Halifax County, N. S.; Charles Thomas Wigginton, Halifax, N. S.; Sergeant Roland Smith, St. John, N. B.; George E. Miles, Fairville, N. B., and W. H. Carson, St. George, N. B.

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ITALIANS CAPTURE TRENTINO FORTRESS

Storm Pregasina, an Important Outpost of the Fortifications of Riva.

FOG AIDS THE ASSAILANTS

They Cut Austrian Entanglements Under Cover of It and Then Rush the Positions.

ROME, Oct. 17, (via Paris.)—The Italians have stormed Pregasina, an important advanced position of the Riva defenses in Trentino, according to an official communication issued today. The communication is from the General Headquarters of the Italian Army and is dated Oct. 17. It says:

By a bold and well-conducted operation our troops took by storm the strong position of Pregasina, an important advanced point of the Riva group of fortifications in the rugged mountainous zone to the west of Lake Garda.

The action began on the night of the 15th. While on the eastern side of the lake our detachments advanced from the rocks of Monte Altissimo for the purpose of making a demonstration on the western side, the troops destined for the attack made for Pregasina, and, notwithstanding the difficult ground, the unfavorable atmospheric conditions, and the violent fire of the strong batteries of the Riva works, succeeded in advancing close to the enemy's trenches.

During the night our detachments, under cover of a thick fog, boldly approached the barbed wire entanglements and made several large breaches in them. On the morning of the 14th the attack was resumed under a murderous fire from rifles and artillery and gas bombs.

Our troops captured Pregasina and advanced victoriously on the heights which dominate on the north the Valley of Legro, and established themselves firmly thereon.

On the remainder of the front there has been no important occurrence.

VIENNA, Oct. 17.—The Austrian War Office tonight issued the following bulletin on the fighting on the Italian front:

After strong artillery attacks, the Italians commenced yesterday morning several assaults on the northwestern sector of the plateau of Doberdo. All of them failed before our entanglements. The enemy suffered great losses and retired to his positions.

A new attack in the afternoon was stopped by our artillery fire. During the evening and night, enemy infantry attempted further attacks, which failed. The attacking troops included three or four regiments of infantry.

Further north our positions on the bridgeheads of Gorizia and Tolmino stood the whole day against hostile artillery firing. The enemy fired gas bombs on a part of the bridgehead of Tolmino.

In Carinthia and Tyrol there were local heavy artillery combats.

GUN DUELS IN GALLIPOLI.

No Trench Fighting in Early October, French War Office Says.

PARIS, Oct. 17.—There was little activity on the French front in the Dardanelles during the past fortnight, the French War Office announced today. Only minor operations are mentioned in the official statement, which reads as follows:

In the Dardanelles the first two weeks of October have been calm. Attempts made by the Turks to approach our trenches with mines were defeated by the explosion of our countermines. The Turkish artillery has been active, but not effective, thanks to the superiority of our own batteries.

Our aviators have daily bombarded with success various establishments and camps of the enemy.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 17, (via London.)—The following statement on military operations was issued today by the Turkish War Office:

On the Caucasian front we repulsed a Russian surprise attack upon our positions in the region west of Kentek, inflicting heavy losses on the enemy.

On the Dardanelles front there have been only local fights. One of our mines destroyed an enemy blockhouse near Sedd-el Bahr, in the region of Kereves Dere.

ENGLISH CHANNEL BRISTLES WITH MINES

Two Lines of Nets and Wreck of a Submarine Necessitate Cautious Sailing.

Captain P. Van den Heuvel of the Holland-America liner Ryndam, which arrived yesterday from Rotterdam, said the greatest care had to be taken in navigating the English Channel to the North Sea on account of the mines which had been laid. Four weeks ago, ships were blown up by mines within a mile of Folkestone.

At the present time the British Admiralty has two sets of nets across the channel, one from Folkestone to Boulogne and the other from a point in the Downs between Deal and Ramsgate to the South Goodwin Lightship. Until recently steamers had to pass between two lightships 300 feet apart to get through the first line of nets, about a mile and a half off Folkestone.

"Now we have to pass to the north of the inshore lightship," said the Captain, "and go within a mile of the beach. I understand that a submarine has been sunk between the two lightships and the British Admiralty is afraid of a deep draught vessel striking her hull and exploding the torpedoes inside. A steamer was sunk that way by passing near the South Goodwin Lightship a little time back. All vessels pass now between that lightship and a trawler inside the accident."

THOUSANDS PROTEST ARMENIAN MURDERS

Only One Man and One Woman Dissent from Resolutions Denouncing Outrages.

TURKS HAVE KILLED 500,000

Evidence, Taken from State Department, Shows Quarter of a Million Women Violated.

A great audience that packed the Century Theatre, Central Park West and Sixty-second Street, yesterday afternoon, had just acclaimed its approval of a resolution deploring the atrocities committed against the Armenians by the Turks, when a man, who said his name was Brown, arose and demanded a chance to discuss the resolutions.

A woman, who said she was Mrs. Brooks, shouted encouragement to the disturber and demanded that he be heard. He was forcibly ejected from the theatre, but in a few minutes was back, angrily demanding to have his say.

The meeting, held to condemn atrocities in Armenia, was under the auspices of a committee of prominent Americans and well-known Armenians. Hamilton Holt, editor of The Independent, presided, and the speakers were the Rev. Dr. James L. Barton of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, the Rev. Father John J. Wynne, S. J., editor of the Catholic Encyclopaedia; W. Bourke Cockran, the Rev. Dr. Ernest Yarrow of Van, Turkey, and the Rev. Dr. William J. Haven.

The resolutions adopted read as follows:

Whereas, The civilized world has been shocked by a series of massacres and deportations of Armenians in the Turkish Empire; and

Whereas, These crimes and outrages committed upon an industrious, thrifty, and peace-loving people, find no justification, viewed either in the light of law or humanity; and

Whereas, Those Armenians who survive are in great need of succor and relief, be it hereby

Resolved, That as American citizens, we make our most solemn protest against these cruel and inhuman practices and implore all officials and others having influence in the Turkish Empire, to put an end to these wrongs and to render every aid to the American Ambassador and others who would rescue and repatriate a people, who, by their history and achievements have been a credit to the empire,

Resolved, Further, That war, wherever and by whatsoever nation waged, affords no warrant for inhumanity toward innocent persons. The slaughter of noncombatant men, the tortures, mutilations, and outrages committed upon women and children wherever committed have given to the fairest places upon the earth the semblance of hell. In the name of the God of Nations and our common humanity, we call upon the nations at war to cease these crimes against civilization and morality.

Father Wynne seconded the resolutions and Mr. Holt had put them up for approval when Brown arose, red with excitement.

Several men hurried to the disturber and started him down the aisle. Mrs. Brooks then demanded that the man be heard and followed those who were ejecting him.

The audience was on its feet, as were those on the stage, among the latter Mgr. Lavelle, who represented Cardinal Farley; Charles R. Crane of Chicago, the Rev. Dr. H. P. Mendes, Professor William W. Rockwell, Professor Samuel P. Dutton, and a score of other prominent men.

Angrily denouncing his ejectors and struggling every inch of the way the man was forced from the theatre.

"This meeting," said Mr. Holt in his opening address, "is called for the purpose of deploring the greatest hecatomb known to history. The massacres now being perpetrated in Turkey are the most atrocious in the history of the world, and if they are to stop we must prevail upon Christian Germany, who alone can save the Armenians. The appeal may not be listened to in Constantinople, but it can be heard in Berlin."

Dr. Barton was the first speaker. "We are here," he said, "to consider facts that bear upon the Armenian situation in the Turkish Empire, facts from which we cannot escape."

Referring to the report made by the Armenian Atrocities Committee, Dr. Barton said the disclosures were for the most part taken from official documents in the State Department at Washington.

"The committee," he said, "took steps to get only facts, and went to Washington and examined the official reports to the State Department. They ask why we did not publish the names of the persons who made the reports. The reason is obvious. One of the laws of Turkey is retaliation. One of our Consuls asked that his name be withheld because he would have to quit his post if his name became known."

Dr. Barton held up a great mass of papers, all copies of official reports, to the State Department. Excerpts were read telling of terrible tortures, in thousands of instances causing death.

Dr. Barton read a statement by a well-known Armenian, a graduate of an American university, just arrived in this country. He told of the fate of 1,215 men. These men were herded together and then in groups of twenty-five were sent away "by order of the Government and all of them brutally slain." The executioners, he said, were Turkish gendarmes and murderers and other criminals freed from jails to assist in the killing of Armenians.

"The reward of these murderers," said the statement, "was the money and valuables found on the bodies of their victims. One of these men boasted that he had killed fifty in one night and that he got 150 pounds in Turkish money for his night's work."

Bourke Cockran said he had been informed that between 500,000 and 800,000 Armenians had been massacred and that 250,000 women and girls had been outraged. The problem of Armenia, Mr. Cockran said, is the problem of the Cuba of 1898 aggravated a million times.

Rabbi Wise was the last speaker. He was present, he said, not as an opponent of Turkey, nor as a champion of Armenia, but to protest against inhumanity, whether committed by Germans against Belgians, by Russians against Jews, or by Turks against Armenians. He said that Germany and Austria could do much toward ending the Armenian atrocities, and if they did not do so, he said, those nations may find out that "certain victories are more disastrous than any defeats."

"If the Germans would alienate the good will of those who still remain neutral," he said, "let these outrages go on unchecked. If they would rehabilitate themselves, let them say to the Turks: 'Not one more drop of blood must be shed.'"

In all the seats were petitions, with blanks for signature, addressed to the Kaiser and the people of Germany, imploring them to use their good offices to end the atrocities in Armenia.

GERMANY CHARGES MURDER AT SEA

Continued from Page 1.

serts that he saw a letter, subsequently sent by the Captain of the Baralong to the Captain of the Nicosian, asking him to caution his men, particularly the Americans aboard, to say nothing of the event either on their arrival at Liverpool or their return to America."

DENIED BY SHIP'S CAPTAIN.

Nicosian's Skipper Saw No Barbarity or Misuse of Flag.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 17.—Captain Manning of the steamship Nicosian, soon after the publication here of affidavits made by muleteers aboard his vessel, charging that marines of the British patrol boat Baralong had shot and killed members of the crew of a German submarine, after the under-sea boat had been sunk, denied that such a thing had occurred.

He said also that he did not see an American flag displayed on the Baralong when she approached the submarine.

TO INVESTIGATE USE OF FLAG.

United States Will Act When Nicosian Affidavits Arrive.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—The State Department has not yet received the affidavits of four muleteers of the steamer Nicosian, asserting that sailors of a German submarine were slain by the crew of a British patrol vessel which, according to the affidavit, flew the American flag at the time of the attack. No action in this matter will be taken by the department until the affidavits are received and examined.

It is probable that the department's first step will be to follow its usual course of making an investigation in order to determine whether there was a misuse of the American flag by the British patrol vessel, the Baralong. It is probable also that the department will make an inquiry of its own into the general charges contained in the affidavits.

TO SEEK RELATIVES LOST IN WAR ZONES

Agent Sails This Week to Organize Search for Many Missing Families.

The Hebrew Sheltering and Immigrant Aid Society of America, of 229 East Broadway, announced yesterday that Isidore Hershfield, a New York lawyer, would sail for Europe on Thursday, charged with the mission of locating the families and relatives of American citizens in the various war zones of Europe. The State Department, Isidore Lipsitch, General Manager of the society, said, had given its support to the undertaking, and he added that the mission of Mr. Hershfield, if successful, would go a long way toward lessening the burden that the society has carried in its search for missing people in the war areas. A statement issued by the society says:

"The foreign countries which Mr. Hershfield will visit through their American representatives have given their official action to the mission and will aid the work in every way. All of the various Jewish national organizations of the United States have co-operated with the Hebrew Sheltering and Immigrant Aid Society, under the auspices of which the mission will be carried out.

"In addition to the work of relief, Mr. Hershfield will also undertake to make a thorough study of the conditions of the Jews in Europe. Among other things, he will endeavor to spread a knowledge of the American immigration laws, with a view of discouraging the coming to this country of those who are ineligible to land here and thus save them the hardships of deportation.

"The Department of Labor and the Bureau of Immigration have unqualifiedly indorsed this phase of the work. In a letter to Mr. Hershfield, Secretary of Labor Wilson states that the department is much interested in the undertaking, and especially in that part with reference to the immigration laws."

The society says that one of the most serious of the consequences of the war has been the breaking up of thousands of Jewish homes in Russia and in Galicia, and estimates that 1,500,000 Jews have been driven from their homes and have yet to find a new or permanent home.

"A large part of the Jewish population of America," adds the statement, "is vitally concerned by this tragic upheaval, as most of the Jews living in America have relatives living in the war zones to whom they would gladly extend help if they knew their whereabouts. The society has received thousands of letters from all parts of the United States from persons who are anxious to locate relatives abroad. The society has also received from European organizations the names of thousands of persons in Europe who desired to be put in communication with those to whom they are related in the United States and whose addresses have been lost.

"The State Department has been cooperating with the society since the beginning of the war in locating the present residences of families of American citizens, as well as of those who have declared their intention to become citizens. The task was found enormous, in view of the numbers involved, and a conference was held between Assistant Secretary of State Adee and Judge Leon Sanders, at which it was decided that as the American consular representatives were not properly equipped for this immense undertaking, the society should send its own representative to organize the necessary agencies to carry on this work."

ALL EUROPE CRAVING PEACE, SAYS BERNSTEIN

American Writer Found the Belligerent Nations Placing Their Chief Hope in Wilson.

Herman Bernstein, an American writer on Russian affairs, returned to New York yesterday on the Ryndam after traveling three months in England, France, Germany, Italy and Austria, where he obtained interviews with several prominent persons.

"The war," he said, "resembles a panic in a madhouse, but little by little a certain order was established in this panic and riot of madness, and men and youths go to their deaths singing songs, smiling, laughing, with flowers on their helmets and on their guns. Nations have gone mad, and those who shouted 'Fire!' have sought to crystalize this madness into degrees of heroism and virtue.

"The people of all countries at war are craving for peace, and the statesmen and military firebrands who started this war also want peace now, for they, too, are beginning to realize that in the end they can achieve less by war than by peace. Their great task now is to find in all countries an adequate explanation and excuse for having entered the war and for having so uselessly slaughtered millions of innocent human beings. The Governments and the press of all countries are offenders in this respect, sowing hatred and spreading violence.

"In Europe all eyes are turned to President Wilson in the hope that he will bring about peace. His sane, dignified, and brilliant statesmanship, though not always agreeable to both sides of the nations at war, has made evident America's true neutrality and now makes possible her rôle of peace mediator. It is indeed one of the greatest blessings that at least America has kept her head in the midst of the panic of madness that has swept over Europe.

"In my journeys through Europe I have studied the condition of the Jews as affected by the war, and I found that the Jewish people was the most tragic victim of the war. In Russia the Jews were crucified during the war in Russian fashion. For their military defeats on the battlefield the Russian authorities made military pogroms against their own peaceful Jewish population.

"In Austria, where the Jews, even though economically wretched, enjoyed equal rights and freedom, where the Jews have fought bravely and loyally, they have now been deprived of many of their rights."

WILSON'S PLEDGE TO JEWS.

Will Try to Secure Rights of Those in Russia and Rumania.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 17.—In an address this evening at a public meeting, held to celebrate the founding of the Order of B'nai B'rith, Simon Wolf of Washington said that on the eve of his departure for California to attend the Peace Conference, President Wilson intrusted to him a letter in which the President wrote that when the hour of peace should arrive he, as the representative of a people firm in advocacy of civil and political rights, would use his best efforts to secure the rights of the Jews in Russia and Rumania.

Mr. Wolf said he had still another letter in which the President said that when the time should come for the making of another treaty with Russia, "none shall be granted by the Government of which I am President unless the Jews are given full rights."

MAORIS' WAR CHARGE THRILLS HOME LAND

Natives in New Zealand Aroused by News of Brothers' Valor at Gallipoli.

MAKES FOR ISLAND'S UNITY

Second Contingent Going to War and Then a Third, Including Men of Far-Away Niue.

Special Correspondence of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WELLINGTON, New Zealand, Sept. 20.—"The Maoris entered into the charge with great dash, making the darkness hideous with wild war cries which struck terror into the hearts of the Turks. With the awful vigor of their bayonets and rifle butts the Maoris forged another link in the chain of the empire."

So cabled the English war correspondent, Ashmead Bartlett, the last of August in a graphic description of the night attack by the Australasian troops which marked the operations centreing about Suvla Bay, Gallipoli, and a thrill ran throughout all the native districts in New Zealand. The savage courage of the aboriginal race which fought the British so valorously about forty years ago was again exemplified—but this time in the British cause.

The Maoris have been treated considerately by the British for nearly half a century, as befitted an intelligent and gallant race, and now that England wants "men and yet more men," even from the remotest parts of King George's realms, they are responding to the call to arms quite as patriotically as their paheka (white) neighbors. The animosities which were engendered by the Maori war (though these were disappearing, thanks partly to intermarriage between Maoris and whites and partly to the paternal attitude of successive Cabinets toward the Maori tribes,) are now in a fair way to being wiped out by the opportunity which is being given a handful of the brown men to ply bayonets and rifle butts in far-off Turkey.

Like all other South Sea races, the Maoris have their strong susceptibilities, one of which is toward firewater, but again, like other Antipodean races, they are fighters to the backbone. It was, therefore, a question with the Massey Government when the demands of the war became pressing whether or not to recruit Maoris. That the decision in the affirmative, which resulted in the first contingent of 500 men, was wise is proved by the conduct of the Maoris in the action described by Mr. Bartlett. The contingent "made good," so much so that a second Maori contingent is about to be dispatched to the front; and, what is quite as interesting, with these Maoris are to go natives from the Cook Archipelago and Niue, or Savage Island.

A rather odd blending of ferocity and Christianity appears in a letter received in New Zealand from Lieutenant Paumea Ferris, an officer in the first Maori contingent which has given such a good account of itself. Writing from Malta, where, it seems, it was first intended to place the Maoris on garrison duty, he said:

"These 500 Maoris are getting a great hearing for so insignificant a body of men. * * * On arrival we were received by Lord Methuen. * * * Each day the hatred for the enemy grows more and more within us, and each report of our killed and wounded is like a red rag to an infuriated bull.

"We have just had good news. Lord Methuen is going to write to Kitchener that we are ready for the front, and from now on we have our instructions to be in readiness to move at eight hours' notice. When the men realized that they at last had real hopes of going, 'Ka mate! Ka mate!' (the same bellowing yell which so scared the Turks,) rent the air. They cheered and shouted for joy, and a holiday was granted to celebrate the occasion.

"Tell everybody that we are going to the front, and that every soul to a man is happy to do so. They must see what a great event it is for the Maori race. No one must worry a bit. We are going and we are coming back, but we are not going to retire until we have slaughtered enough of the enemy to make amends for the friends (white friends) we've lost.

It took a long time for the news of the outbreak of the war to reach the natives of Niue, one of the most remote of New Zealand's island dependencies, but when they did hear of it the tribes gathered and subscribed all the surplus money they possessed to the British war fund and offered to send to the front 200 warriors.

A letter was addressed to King George, which accompanied the money, in which the King of Niue and the tribal Chiefs explained that it came from "the smallest child of the great Motherland."

The Niuean contingent has since that time been receiving military instructions from Sergeant Holmes, an officer sent to the little speck in the South Pacific by the New Zealand Government, and this week a transport left Auckland to take on the island soldiery. The Niueans, together with fifty natives from Raratonga in the Cook group, will form the bulk of the third Maori contingent of 340 men.

SAYS TROOPS GET RUM ON GOING INTO BATTLE

But Merely as a Stimulant, Mrs. Blatch Explains—War Will Aid Suffrage.

Mrs. Harriot Stanton Blatch, the suffrage leader, returned yesterday on the American liner Philadelphia from England, where she had been to settle the estate of her late husband, who was an Englishman.

She said that Jane Addams had made a mistake when she stated that the soldiers in France and England were made drunk before going into battle.

"That is not true," Mrs. Blatch added. "It is true that whisky and other stimulants are given to the soldiers to prepare them for the fight in the same way that stimulants are given to horses before a race. The reason for this is that no sane man wants to be killed, or really wants to fight, so he must be spurred on."

Mrs. Blatch said that her nephew, who is an officer in the English Army, told her that the Canadians had a great enmity toward the Prussians; but, like the English, they were friendly with the Bavarians and frequently exchanged rations with them in the trenches. During her visits to the hospitals in England and France Mrs. Blatch said she had become convinced that conscription was a proper thing for every nation.

"I come back," she went on to say, "firmly convinced of the necessity of universal military service, also for a systematic training of women to prepare them to take the places of men in industrial pursuits in time of war. Were there such a system as this in France and England now each of those two nations could place immediately an additional army corps in the field. Clerical work performed by men could be done by women even more intelligently.

"The men of England and France will be ready to grant women suffrage after the war, because it has shown them what woman can do and will do in time of need."

When told that President Wilson had declared himself in favor of women's suffrage Mrs. Blatch smiled grimly and said she hoped the eyes of the All-seeing One would penetrate the polling booths and find out how many of those who gave their promises really did cast their votes for suffrage.

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BRITISH WANT PEACE BERLIN BELIEVES

Visitor Says This Idea Is Encouraged by High Officials of Kaiser.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, Oct. 18.—The Times publishes a letter this morning signed "Anglo-neutral," written by a Dutchman educated in England, relating his experiences in Germany and Austria last week, in which he intimates that people in Berlin are being encouraged by men in high place, to believe that Great Britain is anxious for peace, and that members of the British Government have made peace "approaches."

He says:

"Vienna is very gay at this moment and many of my Viennese friends almost apologized for it. 'We have been through such agonies of depression,' one of them observed, 'that now that we are victorious we are letting ourselves go a little.'

"The Austrians now have absolute confidence in their ability to win the war by the aid of their big brother, Germany, but they like the Germans less now than before. They say they do more than half of the work and Germany gets all the praise. They are very proud of the success of the Austrian troops in Russia.

"Bread is quite plentiful in Vienna, though there is a shortage of many commodities.

"Berlin, like Vienna, has passed through many changes of feeling. Today every German with whom I came in contact was openly exultant. While one part of the nation is concentrated on finishing the war, many of the higher authorities are organizing for after the victory. There have been conferences of bankers, manufacturers, agriculturists, and others, so that whether the war ends in one, two, or even ten years, Germany will instantly proceed to begin to recover her industrial position.

"Except for the bread cards, it is difficult to realize that Berlin is at war.

"Knowing that a short time back I had been in England and was there on Sept. 8, during a Zeppelin raid, I was asked by every one I met as to whether England was not terrified and as to the total destruction of Liverpool Street Station. I assured them I had been in London on the night of the raid, but had hardly seen anything of it, and had never heard Liverpool Street Station had been destroyed, and that the whole affair was regarded rather like a fireworks display at the Crystal Palace.

"In addition to the delusion that the English are in terror of Zeppelins and that the English fleet is afraid to come out, there is the constantly repeated statement, made, too, by men in high places in Berlin, that members of the British Government had had conversations in regard to peace with certain persons in London. I was continually informed that members of the British Government had made 'approaches' on this subject.

"I replied on this point in every case that I did not believe any such statement had a vestige of truth in it. It is believed as a fact in high quarters in Germany, none the less, and any one understanding the Prussian character will realize the avidity with which a chance remark of any prominent Englishman to any neutral or other in London would be seized upon and accepted as a sign of fear.

"I have seen it stated that anti-English feeling in Germany is diminished. That is untrue. I see it stated in your newspapers that Germany is short of many things. The only shortages of which I could hear were of India rubber, woolen garments, and Havana cigars. Germany is obviously importing certain supplies through neutral countries. You are not strict enough."

CONDEMNS PEACE MEETING.

Professor Halland Warns English Against Berne Congress.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, Oct. 18.—Professor T. E. Holland writes to The Times, warning its readers against having anything to do with "The International Central Organization for a Durable Peace," which proposes to hold a meeting in Berne next December. Professor Holland points out that of the thirteen members of the committee, the best known are Professors Lammasch of Vienna, and Schucking of Marburg. Great Britain is represented only by Mr. Lowes-Dickinson, and America only by Mrs. Andrews of Boston.

The "minimum program" of the organization demands "Equal rights for all nations in the colonies, etc.," of the powers, submission of all disputes to "Pacific procedure," joint action by the powers against any one of them resorting to military measures, and that "the right of prize shall be abolished and freedom of the seas shall be guaranteed."

CANADIAN MAJOR DIED TO SAVE HIS COMRADES

Roy Killed by a Shell He Tried to Throw from His Trench.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Oct. 17.—Incidents of recent fighting in the Arras sector in Northern France, in which members of the Canadian contingent were engaged, are described in an official communication received from the Canadian Headquarters in France by Sir Samuel Hughes, Minister of Militia, and made public tonight.

"On Oct. 6," says the account, "Major A. V. Roy, Twenty-second Battalion, Montreal, was standing in a trench issuing orders to Company Sergeant Major Marion and others. The enemy trench mortar shells were falling in the vicinity.

"Brig. Gen. Watson, Quebec, had just passed along the trench when a mortar shell fell into the trench a few feet from Major Roy and his men. The shell did not burst on impact, and, rushing toward it, Major Roy bent down with the object of seizing it and throwing it over the parapet in order to save the lives of those near him.

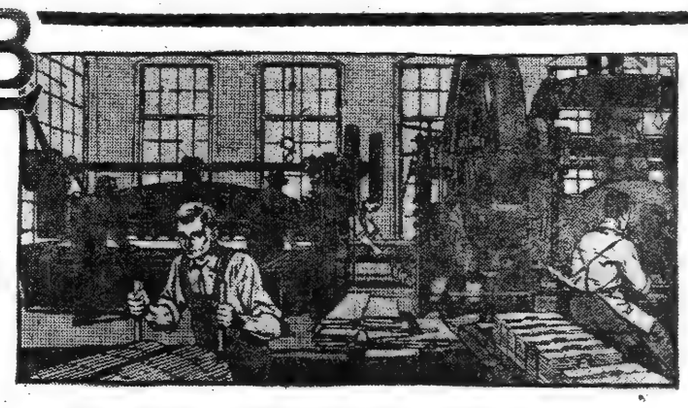
"Before he could grasp it the projectile exploded, inflicting wounds from which Major Roy died. His gallant self-sacrifice has been specially reported by his brigade and divisional commander.

"On the afternoon of Oct. 8," continues the account, "the enemy exploded four mines at points on the front of one of our divisions, simultaneously opening a heavy bombardment. The enemy advanced into the craters, but was driven out by our bombers.

"At one point two German officers led a party through a crater. One was blown to bits by our bombers and the other rolled back into the crater. This party then withdrew. A party of the enemy next reached our parapet and attempted to effect a permanent lodgment, but was driven off with fixed bayonets. Our companies manned their parapets and maintained a controlled fire wherever the enemy showed himself. The slight damage to our parapets was speedily repaired.

"The Twenty-second Battalion, under Colonel Gaudet of Montreal, and the Twenty-eighth Battalion, under Colonel Embury, Regina, displayed great coolness in dealing with this surprise attack, which consequently failed completely."





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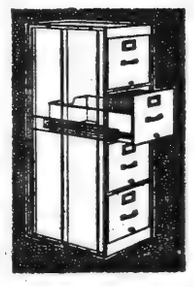
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It reawakens the appetite, assists digestion, and as a physician in "The Practitioner," a leading medical journal, says, "It seems to possess a wonderful effect in increasing the nutritive value of other food material."

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Grand Prize, International Congress of Medicine, London, 1913.



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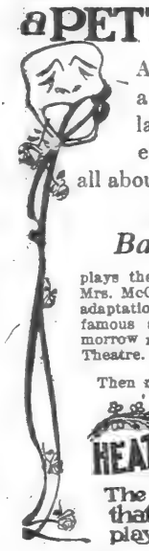
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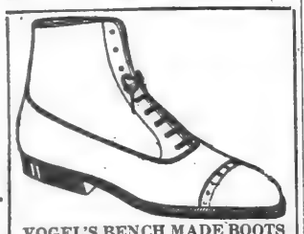
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SEES WOMAN VOTER AS AN INSULT TO GOD

Dr. Cyrus Townsend Brady Denounces Feminine Ambition to Evade Nature's Laws.

UNFITTED FOR MAN'S PLACE

Points to Clothing and Adornment as Proof of Mental Inferiority.

I am weary of my life because of the daughters of Heth.—Gen. xxvii., 46.

From this text the Rev. Cyrus Townsend Brady, the novelist, preached an anti-suffrage sermon yesterday afternoon at St. Stephen's Episcopal Church. He said that woman suffrage was an insult to man and an insult to God—an insult to man because it was an effort of woman to usurp duties imposed upon man in the scheme of creation, and an insult to God because it was an effort of woman to enter a sphere for which the Creator did not intend her.

"That vertebrate animal popularly called man," said Mr. Brady, "exists in two forms, male and female, man and woman, differentiated in sex by variant reproductive functions."

Mr. Brady then traced the development of the family, and said it represented the work of woman, a work which was not completed and would not be completed until man was monogamous to perfection.

"I spoke of marriage as a simple institution," he said. "So it is, but this simplicity is the result of the age-long and most painful struggle on the part of what is popularly referred to as the weaker sex. The passions of man, in spite of their overwhelming physical ability to gratify them, have been slowly brought into subjection by the influence, subtly exerted through countless generations, by his complement and opposite, woman. Her struggle has been for a monogamous marriage, one man and one woman, faith, fidelity, honor, and respect equally given; and her triumph, while not yet complete, is in a fair way of achievement, if she will continue her struggle on the legitimate lines marked out for her by her successes of the past.

Growth of Wife's Rights.

"The dominant tendency of the evolution of marriage is the extension of the wife's rights. A wife is no longer the property of her husband, and marriage should be and is a contract on a footing of perfect equality, but the equality is in function and position only. The power of decision is properly vested in the man and husband.

"Now the perfection of the family is woman's task. But this triumph of the effort for the recognition of inherent equality in marriage has not been won by the Xantippes of society.

"No one can say that the functions of the man in the family are entitled to more respect than those of the woman. In fact, it can be urged that in the perpetuation of the human race the woman has incomparably the harder part to sustain, therefore who shall say it is not the more honorable?

"So I say deliberately that the so-called woman movement is an attempt to escape the function of woman, a revolt against the fact that woman is not a man, an attempt to enter the field of effort in which man's powers are properly exercised. It is a rising against nature. It is a revolt against God.

"It is degenerate in that it tends to reverse the existing order. It is atavistic in its attempt to revert to a past condition. It is essentially immoral in that it will undignify marriage. It is ruinous to the progress of civilization in that it conduces to undermine religion.

A Rap at Woman's Dress.

"Woman is a creature of impulse, man of judgment. This is the mental basis of the sexes. History illustrates it. The ablest exponents in art, letters, science, war, trade, and politics have been men. Yes, even in departments of effort regarded as peculiarly feminine, such as dressmaking, cooking, millinery, the rule obtains.

"Show me any considerable group of women strong enough to say what they will wear and wherewithal they will be clothed, booted, or hatted. The supineness with which you accept the dictum of fashion and clothe yourselves in the ephemeral sartorial idiocies current is indicative. We laugh at the nose ring, the flattened forehead, the blackened teeth, the tatooed cheeks, the feathered head of the savage. No savage woman ever wore a corset or a high-heeled shoe, or stuck on her head the atrocities, for the concoction of which you pay great prices to men.

"Why should a woman wear feathers on her head? Does anyone think they are pretty? Imagine the Venus of Milo so adorned. I wish you could see yourselves from this pulpit. Begin your reforms on your heads and then go to your backs and to your feet. You are slaves, but not to men—to each other. Women do not dress for men, but for women. Break these shackles if you can, before you ask to be trusted with the vote.

"History shows us a shadowy and somewhat immoral Sappho, a ferocious Jezebel, a mythic Semiramis, a voluptuous Cleopatra, a vile Messalina, a lonely Elizabeth, an infamous Catherine, a frivolous Pompadour—and there are the women who have usurped the functions of men. Of course there are exceptions. We all personally know some strong, manly woman, and our acquaintance does not lack some sweet, womanly man. On the other hand, what a splendid roll of mothers does history present, from Rispah, Hannah, Mary, Cornelia, Monica, down to Mary, mother of Washington, and your own mothers.

Physically Unfit for Man's Place.

"Again from another point, the physical woman is built to endure certain strains, make certain efforts, resist certain forces, all of which are severe enough to tax the body and the mind to the highest degree. But in fitting woman for these things she has been unfitted entirely for the physical labor of men. Her terms of service on the bench, at the bar, in the army or navy, or militia, in Sheriff's posse, as doctor, clerk, or laborer would be so uncertain as to render her unavailable unless she totally abrogated the functions of woman.

"What will be the ultimate result of this woman movement? We will have no more families, no more mothers, no more society, marriage will be a failure, for it it exists at all it will be a condition in which the husband will be one man and the wife another. The field for the practice of the highest virtues, the home, will be eliminated. The social purity of mankind will be undermined, prostitution will flourish, as it always does when marriage is neglected, and the result will be ruin.

"This is carrying the argument to the extreme, I admit, but it is legitimate deduction from the attempt of woman to occupy the field of man.

"Now I will admit that the economic position of woman is not yet ideal—neither is that of man. Many women work. Many do not marry, it seems; some because they will not, more because they cannot. I wish I could procure a home and a husband for every woman. But how would the ballot in woman's hands better these sad conditions? The ballot in the hands of women has not made Colorado a better State."

The Rev. Mr. Brady preached the same sermon at St. Andrew's Episcopal Church, Yonkers, last night.

RALLY AGAINST SUFFRAGISTS.

Prominent Women to Attend Mass Meeting on Nov. 1.

There will be an anti-suffrage mass meeting at Carnegie Hall on Monday evening, Nov. 1, at which many prominent New York women will be present.

In the boxes will be: Mrs. Herbert L. Satterlee, Mrs. Robert W. deForest, Mrs. Arthur M. Dodge, Mrs. Henry Seligman, Mrs. David H. Greer, Mrs. Arthur Curtiss James, Mrs. Simeon Chittenden, Mrs. Benjamin A. Sands, Mrs. E. S. Harkness, Mrs. Nelson Hemsley, Mrs. Barclay Parsons, Mrs. Gustav Stromberg, Miss A. B. Jennings, Miss Emily Coddington, Mrs. George Zabriskie, Mrs. Percy S. Weeks, Mrs. Henry B. Mallory, Mrs. George R. Dyer, Mrs. George P. Hotoling, Mrs. Vernon H. Brown, Mrs. Robert Olyphant, Mrs. Francis S. Bangs, Mrs. J. A. McDonald, Mrs. Harold de Paasloff, Mrs. John H. Clark, Mrs. Benjamin Nicoll, Mrs. Joseph H. Willets, Mrs. W. H. Smith, Mrs. Charles S. Fairchild, Mrs. Edgar Hendricks, Mrs. Edward W. Humphreys, Miss Elizabeth Cockcroft, Mrs. John H. Terry, Mrs. W. L. Suydam, Mrs. Geo. H. Miller, and Mrs. George W. Hoe.

GIANT UNCLE SAM TO MARCH.

Tall Woman as Columbia His Companion for Parade.

Miss Marian Parkhurst of Plattsburg, N. Y., Vice Chairman of the Empire State Campaign Committee, is to be Columbia in the suffrage parade. Miss Parkhurst is nearly six feet tall. Eric Blonquist, a letter carrier, 6 feet 5 inches tall, is to be Uncle Sam. Miss Katherine Devereux Blake has 2,000 teachers enrolled to march in her division.

Twelve distinguished-looking women who will march one behind the other, each with a hand resting on the shoulder of her neighbor, will represent the suffrage States. Mrs. Winston Churchill, followed by Mrs. Everett Colby, will lead the line. The women will wear capes of red and blue over their white gowns, and as they march will make a living United States flag.

Mrs. Howard Mansfield will lead the Equal Franchise Society preceded by the Sixty-ninth Regiment Band. Among the women who will march under the banner are the Mmes. Archer Huntington, Egerton L. Winthrop, Jr., Victor Sorchan, Amos R. E. Pinchot, Philip Lydig, Jessica Finch Cosgrane, John Blair, McGee Ellsworth, V. Everit Macy, A. Barton Hepburn, and Charles Noel Edge, and Miss Clara B. Spence.

One girl has swapped her position on a float in the parade for her father's vote. He is an anti-suffragist and has promised that if she will not go on the float he will not vote against the women.

Mayor Mitchel will be one of the speakers at a suffrage campaign rally at Carnegie Hall on Friday, under the direction of the Woman Suffrage Party. Other speakers will be Senator Borah of Idaho, Congressman F. W. Mondell of Wyoming, Collector Malone, Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, and Miss Mary Garrett Hay will preside. There will be many suffrage decorations, and the Seventy-first Regiment Band will play. The seats on the floor of the hall are reserved, but the balconies are free. Tickets may be had at the Woman Suffrage Party Headquarters, 48 East Thirty-fourth Street.

A mass meeting at which William Jennings Bryan will speak on suffrage will be held at Terrace Garden, 145 East Fifty-eighth Street, tonight. Miss Katherine S. Dreier will preside. Other speakers will be Mrs. Raymond Robins, President National Women's Trade Union League; Henry Weismann, Bernard Ridder, Professor William R. Shepherd, and Mrs. Edgar Hanfstaengl. There will be music by a brass band.

A discussion of woman suffrage, pro and con, will be held by the League for Political Education on Saturday morning, Oct. 30, at 10:30 o'clock, in Carnegie Hall. "Ought Woman Suffrage to Win?" will be the question discussed with special reference to the suffrage amendment to come before the people in New York, Pennsylvania, and Massachusetts on Nov. 2.

The speakers for suffrage will be Mrs. Thomas H. Hepburn, President of the Connecticut Woman Suffrage Association; Mrs. Crystal Eastman Benedict of the Women's Peace Party, Mrs. William Vanamee of Newburgh, suffrage leader of Orange County. Miss Alice Hill Chittenden, President of the New York State Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage, Miss Minnie Bronson, and Miss Lucy Price will speak on the other side. This is the first time in its history that the league has taken a town hall like Carnegie for its meetings.

POTASH IS PRODUCED FROM UTAH ALUNITE

Recent Discovery May Save Importation of Millions of Dollars' Worth of Potassium Salts.

SUPPLY IS INEXHAUSTIBLE

Secretary Lane Announces Success of Experiment That May Make Us Independent of Germany.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—Production for the first time in the United States of commercial mineral potash, for which in the past Americans have spent million of dollars abroad annually, was announced tonight by Secretary Lane of the Interior Department. A report had just reached the department from a special agent of the Geological Survey telling how by a simple process potash had been produced from alunite found in a great vein in Piute County, Utah.

As alunite is known to exist in large quantities in Utah, Colorado, Nevada, California, and Arizona, Mr. Lane believes that the discovery assures the country of an adequate supply of potash for agricultural purposes, and for use in the manufacture of explosives. Statistics show that imports of potassium salts from Germany amounted to $15,000,000 in 1913, the last year for which figures are available.

The Utah alunite experimented with is in a vein 10 feet wide which has been traced for 3,500 feet. Its depth has not been ascertained. Reports show that more than 200 tons of the mineral have been milled, producing two tons of 99 per cent. pure potash. At the present time that are 100,000 gallons of alunite containing large amounts of potash salts in the course of evaporation.

20% MORE GO TO CHURCH.

Campaign for Attendance Increases One Congregation 50%.

"Go-to-church Sunday" attracted larger audiences than usual to churches throughout the city yesterday, and at some churches special sermons on church going were preached.

Dr. S. Edward Young, Chairman of the committee which conducted the Go-to-church Sunday campaign, said that early reports from the churches indicated the attendance for the day increased 20 per cent. and that one church reported a 50 per cent. increase. The committee, composed of fifty pastors, favors holding a special meeting next Spring to plan a universal movement for next year's Go-to-church Sunday.

The Reformed Church of Harlem, Lenox Avenue and 123d Street, was one of the leaders in the campaign in Harlem. The Rev. Dr. Edgar Tilton, Jr., the pastor, applied his sermon to the recent war on the hyphen.

CALLS PREPAREDNESS 'GROTESQUE' AS A TEXT

Dr. Merrill Denounces Suggestion for Thanksgiving Sermon.

Ministers of this city received letters yesterday from the Conference Committee on National Preparedness, which includes most of the organizations in favor of better defense, urging them to talk in favor of preparedness in their Thanksgiving Day sermons. Several ministers have already discussed the subject of preparedness from the pulpit, some in favor of the movement, some against.

The Rev. Dr. William F. Merrill, pastor of the Brick Presbyterian Church, one of those who received a letter yesterday from Henry A. Wise Wood, Chairman of the Conference Committee, made a statement yesterday denouncing the suggestion and saying the subject was unfit for a Thanksgiving Day discourse, whether the preacher was for or against preparedness.

The letter from the Conference Committee was as follows:

Reverend Sir: The Conference Committee on National Preparedness is working in behalf of peace through adequate preparedness, and it has been suggested to us that you might be glad to participate in this work, to the extent of discussing national preparedness in your Thanksgiving sermon. The subject is appropriate. As President Wilson has well said, we do not want to change anything, but we do want to protect our homes and to insure our country against invasion. This we feel, we can best do by being prepared for defense, if the need for it be thrust upon us.

Our rich heritage of civic and spiritual freedom, handed down to us at the cost of many lives and much suffering by our ancestors, and the present great prosperity of men of all institutions carry with them grave responsibilities which can only be discharged by the performance of those duties which public intelligence and public conscience make clear. The events of the last year have shown us both our grave perils as a nation and the duty that lies before us in protecting our heritage, and in protecting the future of our children.

We are, therefore, of the opinion that Thanksgiving sermons this year may properly include at least reference to the duty of adequately safeguarding here in our own land the spiritual advance that the world has made at such a great cost. We are of course earnestly and ardently for peace, but we feel that the peace-at-any-price plan is by all historical precedents only an unmistakable invitation to aggression by those who covet what we possess. As I have the honor to be the Chairman of the Conference Committee on National Preparedness, representing in an organized way a very large membership among educated and peace-loving persons who are concerned for the welfare of our country, I should be pleased to have you write, if you will, of your proposed co-operation in the manner suggested. Yours very truly,

HENRY A. WISE WOOD.

The Rev. Dr. Merrill's statement was as follows:

"I shall be indebted to THE TIMES if it will allow me, through its columns, to voice an emphatic protest against the effort now being made to induce the churches to discuss the duty of national preparedness in their Thanksgiving sermons. I have received many strange and inappropriate suggestions with regard to Thanksgiving services, but never one more repugnant to good taste and proper religious sentiment than this.

"Even if we grant that an increase of armed force is necessary in the United States at the present time, it is no cause for thankfulness. At best it is a concession to a vicious and abnormal state of things in the world, and a confession that, as a people, we are not high-minded enough to dare to act as Christians should. It is grotesque to suggest such a subject for the national day of thanksgiving. One might as soon give thanks if an outbreak of crime all over this country should lead New York City, in a panic of fear, to double its police force, spending on it the money which should go into making the streets and homes of the citizens safer, better and cleaner.

"I hope the churches of this city will treat the request the way it deserves by refusing or ignoring it."

LAWMAKERS FOR DEFENSE.

Security League Gets More Assurances from National Legislators.

The National Security League made public yesterday excerpts from letters received from Senators and Congressmen regarding their stand on preparedness. About 200 members of the next Congress have answered the queries of the Security League. The great majority of the replies favor an adequate program of national preparedness, but there are several who remain on the fence or are opposed to the Administration's defense program. Chairman Henry of the House Committee on Rules is one of the non-committal contingent.

In the event that Congressman John J. Fitzgerald of Brooklyn, who is the Chairman of the House Committee on Appropriations, is elected to the Supreme Court bench, for which he has been nominated by the Brooklyn Democrats, his position as Chairman of that important committee will probably be taken by Congressman Swager Sherley of Kentucky, the second ranking majority member of the committee.

"I have always been in favor," Congressman Sherley writes, "of a more rapid increase in the army and navy than Congress, as a whole, has been willing to authorize."

Representative Murray Hulbert of the Twenty-first District, New York, expressed both his own attitude and the attitude of the league when he declares, in his letter, that General Charles C. Pinckney's declaration should read, "Millions for defense as an assurance of peace." Representative Thomas S. Crago of Pennsylvania is even more emphatic. "I am," he says, "in favor, not only as a citizen, but as a member of Congress, of giving our country a full measure of defense. Each is necessary for our self-preservation."

Representative George W. Edmonds of Pennsylvania says he has spent six months investigating army and navy conditions, and declares he "favors legislatio which will place our country in a state of preparedness commensurate with its greatness, and to preserve its standing among other great nations." Senator Penrose of Philadelphia also writes as follows: "I am in hearty accord with the purposes of the National Security League, and I am an earnest advocate of national preparedness."

Senator Albert B. Cummins of Iowa says emphatically that he is "in favor of such preparedness, both on land and sea, as is necessary."

In Ohio, Representative Alfred G. Allen stands for an adequate navy, a standing army of 100,000 men ready officered, and for a reserve. Representative E. M. Cliperfield of Illinois says he is in favor of adequate national defense, while Senator M. E. Clapp of Minnesota says he "believes there will be no difficulty about getting ample appropriations."

Military training in the high schools is suggested by Representative Sydney Anderson of Minnesota. Representative H. T. Hilgesen of North Dakota goes on record as being "in favor of any reasonable increase in our army and navy."

Senator Thomas Sterling of South Dakota also gives assurance that he is in favor of very material additions to our means of natural defense.

BUTTER IN BERLIN 70 CENTS.

Military Commander Fixes Maximum Price—Guards Milk Supply.

BERLIN, Oct. 17, (via London.)—The military commander in the mark of Brandenburg has fixed the maximum price of butter at 2 marks 80 pfennigs (approximately 70 cents) a pound. The price had reached 3 marks 20 pfennigs (approximately 80 cents) and was still rising.

It is announced that an order is about to be issued forbidding the use of milk in Prussia for baking, manufacturing chocolate and candy, and other similar purposes, and forbidding the sale of cream.



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STEFANSSON FOUND 60-FOOT ICE RIDGES

Explorer Challenges Statements of Nansen and Peary in Letter to Michigan Professor.

Special to The New York Times.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., Oct. 17.—Stained with smoke and seal oil, a closely written six-page letter has reached Professor W. H. Hobbs, of the University of Michigan, from the Arctic explorer, Vilhjalmur Stefansson. It was sent from Stefansson's camp on the southeast coast of Banks Land. Stefansson takes issue in his letter both with Dr. Fritjhof Nansen, and Admiral Peary over the size of ice ridges and announces that fresh water ice has been discovered by him in the Beaufort Sea.

By many persons Stefansson had been given up for lost until the news reached the world a few weeks ago that he was safe and well, that he had discovered a new land in the unknown area to the northward of Alaska, and that he was staying in the North to accomplish the remaining purposes of his expedition. Stefansson's letter was written on Jan. 13 last, and was remailed in Ottawa on Oct. 14.

He nowhere refers in his letter to the hardships that he has endured, but discusses scientific matters. His sledge journey northward over the ice, subject always to having his retreat cut off through the opening of widening cracks or leads, he refers to as a "little trip during the absence of the sun." Stefansson writes:

"Dear Mr. Hobbs—On a little trip during the absence of the sun, I have with me your 'Earth Features' to read, something profitable when one circumstance or another keeps me in camp. My introduction to geology was in Shaler's Geology 4, but though the introduction could scarcely have been more auspicious, it never led to more than a bowing acquaintance. I learned a little about the earth, and got to know to my permanent satisfaction and benefit a charming old man.

"I cannot find the reference now, but I think you speak somewhere of Nansen's statement that pressure ridges of sea ice are never over thirty feet high—at any rate I remember he says so in his 'Farthest North.'

"I have seen many pressure ridges sixty feet high; I have a photograph of a man on top of a single piece that is over sixty feet high. I know several whaling captains who consider it a matter of common knowledge that pressure ridges may be as high as their 'crow's nests'—eighty-five to one hundred feet over the sea. Apparently Nansen never saw—and it seems Peary never saw—ice pressure that compares with that on the Alaska coast.

"Ice there is frequently so rough that a loose dog, unhampered by anything, is unable to follow a man who, by use of some sort of 'alpine' method, makes his way along."

Stefansson finds that the floe-ice of the Beaufort Sea, which is originally salt, becomes so fresh after two seasons' weathering that the tongue can detect no saltness in it. Bay ice in a single season is rendered fresh.

The letter contains many facts of the greatest scientific interest. He also sends photographs of the ice ridges with his dog sledge near. Of his observations regarding ice conditions in the Arctic regions he says: "These things are written merely as traveler's observations that may be of use to the Darwinian systematiser who cannot go to all fields to see."

JEWISH EDITOR ARRIVES.

Comes to Help In Move for Equality in Russia and Rumania.

Dr. Samuel Bettelheim, editor and proprietor of the Hungarian Jewish News of Budapest, arrived in New York yesterday with the intention of attending the American Jewish Conference, which was scheduled to be held in Washington on Oct. 24 but which was called off. It is understood that a conference, which it is said will be more thoroughly representative of the Hebrew race, may be arranged shortly. The object will be to insist that any peace treaty to be made shall include provisos that Russia and Rumania shall grant equality to the Jews.

"I have come to New York," Dr. Bettelheim said, "because it is the biggest and greatest Jewish centre in all history. It is here that a world-wide movement should start. I am going to make clear to the American people the situation of the Jews in the warring countries. The question of a Jewish centre in Palestine is important, but the question of the rights of the Jews in Russia and Rumania is more important.

"We are laying plans," the doctor continued, "to have the Jews of every nation, including those nations at war, unite to secure freedom from Russian and Rumanian tyranny when the treaty shall be signed at the close of the war."

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and a boy of 16, between October, 1914, and June, 1915, did

Four Years' Work in One

and earned the 70 Regents counts indicated below:

Algebra	100%	Plane Geometry	80%
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Algebra	82%	Caesar	80%
Adv. Algebra	64%	Physics	85%
French, 2d year	80%	French, 3d year	75%
American History	83%	English, 4 yrs	80%

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Mr. E. J. Ganz will again conduct the course. Among the special lecturers are Jos. P. Day, F. W. Nash, and F. F. Wheeler. Booklet on request.

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FEW WOMEN WANT SUFFRAGE IN JERSEY

Continued from Page 1.

have wound up their campaign, but not less than 552 speakers and workers in the suffrage ranks will give their undivided attention to the work of the campaign tomorrow. They will attempt something that never has been tried in a political campaign conducted by men.

Miss Mildred Taylor, who was in charge of the party which brought the "Pilot Van Roving Shop" caravan from New York to New Jersey to aid in the suffrage fight, will call to order at 6 o'clock tomorrow morning a meeting which is scheduled to continue for a solid twenty-four hours, or until within an hour of the opening of the polls.

The van will be stationed at Military Park, Newark, where more pedestrians pass than at any other point in the State of New Jersey. It is planned to divide the twenty-four hours into eight three-hour periods, each devoted to the discussion of some particular phase of the suffrage question.

Dr. Mary Walker, of Washington, who, under an act of Congress, has been permitted to wear male attire for many years, probably will take part in the open air campaigning tomorrow. She went to police headquarters in Jersey City today and applied to the Director of Public Safety for a permit to make speeches in the open air on the suffrage question.

MRS. JASPER LYNCH HOPEFUL.

Social Leader Says Equal Suffrage Will Prevail Some Time.

Special to The New York Times.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., Oct. 17.—Prominent social leaders are taking active parts in the suffrage campaign, both for and against the amendment. Mrs. Jasper Lynch, Vice President of the State S. P. C. A., strongly favored equal suffrage in a statement issued tonight:

"I have not made a life study of the suffrage question," said Mrs. Lynch, "but I believe if it does not carry at this election, it will in time. Women have become the equals of men in the arts, sciences, and professions, and in the business world, and if men and women are to meet on the same plane of equality in these matters, there would hardly be any reasonable argument in favor of denying the same equality in the matter of defining what men and what legislation shall affect the conditions under which men and women daily meet and work."

Ex-Governor John Franklin Fort, Samuel Hellner, and others have carried on an active campaign in behalf of suffrage. A majority for the amendment in Lakewood is expected.

DEBS SPEAKS FOR SUFFRAGE.

Socialists Say One Word for Votes and Ten for Their Own Propaganda.

Eugene V. Debs began his "whirlwind campaign for suffrage" in this State yesterday afternoon at Carnegie Hall. Mr. Debs devoted a few minutes of his long talk to suffrage, but took opportunity to emphasize that the Socialist Party had "always favored woman suffrage." The rest of his talk was straight Socialism. Mr. Debs will talk every night this week, covering the territory from 131st Street to the lower east side and parts of Brooklyn.

Meyer London, the Socialist Congressman, and Mrs. Kate Richards O'Hare, who was introduced as "the first woman who ever joined a machinists' union in Kansas," and who wore a wrist watch, also spoke on suffrage and Socialism, which they treated as synonymous.

The speakers were sarcastic about President Wilson's recent espousal of suffrage. Mr. Debs said President Wilson felt it necessary in making his announcement to "apologize" for the Democratic Party because it had not favored suffrage. Mrs. O'Hare amused the audience for about ten minutes, advancing on behalf of women that they "made this Nation and this race possible." The audience nearly filled the auditorium and interrupted the speakers with shouts and whistling.

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CONSTITUTION HOLDS MEN RESPONSIBLE

Henry L. Stimson and F. C. Tanner Discuss Proposals in a Debate.

JOHN J. O'CONNELL'S REPLY

Admits State's Need of a Budget System, but Finds Flaws at Free Synagogue's Forum.

The fundamental principles on which the proposed new Constitution was built are those of responsibility and publicity in the management of the affairs of the State, according to Henry L. Stimson, ex-Secretary of War, and Frederick C. Tanner, Chairman of the Republican State Committee. Both were delegates to the Constitutional Convention, and they spoke last night at the Sunday Evening Forum of the Free Synagogue, 36 West Sixty-eighth Street.

"The first tenet of the Constitution," Mr. Stimson said, "is that in public business you can't get anywhere unless you can hold some known public officer responsible when things go wrong, and the second tenet is that you can't hold anyone responsible when things go wrong unless you give him adequate power to make things go right."

The building of the Constitution on these principles, Mr. Stimson said, transcended in importance any particular clause in the Constitution. The big thing, he said, was for the people of the State to put the principles into practice.

The speaker then undertook to show that that part of the Constitution with which he had had most to do in the convention, the sections dealing with State finance, conformed to the principles laid down.

"At present," he said, "we have 152 executive boards, commissions, and bureaus who spend the State's money. The head of each of these agencies sends in an estimate of what money he will need to the Controller, who submits the 152 estimates to the Legislature. Naturally, each bureau head wants all he can get, so the Legislature generally finds the mass of estimates of no use to it, and in the last confused moments of its session jams through an appropriation bill drawn in committee behind closed doors. The result is an inexact, uneconomical, extravagant expenditure of the people's money.

"Under the provisions of the proposed Constitution, the 152 divisions of the executive branch of the Government are reduced to seventeen great departments, the heads of which are appointed by the Governor. Each of these department heads makes an estimate for his department and presents it to the Governor, who makes up a State budget from the seventeen estimates. This Governor's budget then goes to the Legislature, which may pass it or reduce it, but not, with a few exceptions, increase it. Thus, it is the Governor's budget. He has to ask for what money is spent, so that if any of the State's money is wasted he is responsible, and the people can make him feel his responsibility."

Mr. Stimson outlined the provision of the Constitution providing for serial bonds by which any administration borrowing money will be forced to begin the repayment of the money in the following year instead of pushing payment along to a succeeding administration.

Mr. Tanner spoke on the reorganization of the executive branch of the Government and dwelt upon the unnecessary expenses incident to the operation of 152 departments, each headed by a high-salaried chief, each occupying a suite of offices, each with a payroll of clerks and secretaries, and each overlapping another in function. He indorsed the establishment of only seventeen departments as a step to reduce expense and increase efficiency. He said it was impossible for the Governor to keep his oath to take care that the laws of the State were carried out when he had the complicated machinery of the present system.

"If you defeat this Constitution," Mr. Tanner said, "strike out that part of the oath."

Mr. Tanner defended the appointment of the heads of departments by the Governor as effecting the short ballot. He said that the people, for example, had little to say about the election of a Secretary of State, as the political bosses could run any man on the ticket they desired.

"But the people do have something to say about choosing their Governor, and, because public attention is focused on the nominee for this office, the people can force the bosses to nominate the man they want. Then they can hold this man responsible. Do you suppose, for example, that the machine wanted to nominate Governor Hughes for the second time? It did not, but the people forced the nomination."

John J. O'Connell, New York County Chairman of the Progressive Party, spoke against the adoption of the Constitution. He said that it brought about a concentration of power, but not a concentration of responsibility. He admitted the need of a budget system, but said the one proposed was dangerous. He attacked the idea of permitting the Governor to appoint State Senators and Assemblymen to executive offices while they remained legislators; he criticised the apportionment article, and he said that the making of the Public Service Commission a constitutional body also precluded obtaining home rule for the city.

Mr. Stimson replied to Mr. O'Connell. He reiterated his defense of the budget system; he asserted that no harm could come of the appointment of legislators to executive positions, as the appointments must be made in the open; he defended the apportionment on the ground that the unit of New York City should never control the diversified units of the State at large; and he said that in making the Public Service Commission a constitutional body the convention had merely made Governor Hughes's greatest reform permanent and had taken the commission out of politics. The jurisdiction of the commission, he said, was subject to change by the Legislature, which could give local New York bodies what powers it pleased.

NO SPIRIT OF PARTISANSHIP.

Senator Mills Says Constitution Is Work of Men with Ideals.

Senator Ogden L. Mills, urging approval of the proposed new Constitution, at the public forum in the Church of the Ascension last night, said that many of its opponents were men who fear to see the tax laws inforced, and other objectors were largely of the class who were disgruntled because their own pet theories or ideas were not substituted for wiser provisions.

"To my mind the new Constitution represents the greatest step forward in self-government that has been offered to the people since the creation of the present Constitution," said he. "It represents the best thought and the labor of a group of men who brought to the work the best ideals in government without a spirit of partisanship.

"One example alone of the many advantages it contains for the people is sufficient to entitle it to general public approval, the replacing of the present irresponsible form of government with direct and personal responsibility from the heads of departments to the Governor, by merging the work of 152 separate, scandal-making bureaus, departments, and commissions into a group of seventeen efficient and economical departments.

"It provides for absolute home-rule by leaving matters of local concern to be adjusted at home, allowing the legislature to perform its proper function of attending to the welfare of the State in general. During the last term of the Legislature its time was taken up on one occasion by the question as to whether a certain Sheriff should be permitted to buy a cow or purchase his milk."

CITIZENS' UNION VOTES "YES."

Issues a Pamphlet Explaining Constitution's Merits.

The Citizens' Union has prepared for distribution this week among voters throughout the State a printed list of the important changes made in the proposed new Constitution to be voted on Nov. 2. The Union says:

"In our judgment the adoption of this proposed Constitution will accomplish more for the State of New York than can be hoped for in the next generation if it should be defeated."

In a "special note" the Union comments on the criticism by Judge Cullen, saying:

"There has appeared some criticism of the failure of the convention to provide for the supremacy of the Civil Courts over military tribunals. There never was any such provision in the Constitution, and it has never been missed. If the provision is desired by the people there is no reason in the world why it can not hereafter be adopted; but the failure of the convention to adopt it affords no warrant for refusing to vote for a Constitution admirable in other respects."

FORESTS ARE WELL PROTECTED

Adirondacks Association Praises Conservation Article.

The conservation article in the new Constitution, which has received comparatively little discussion in this city since the adjournment of the Constitutional Convention, is heartily indorsed in a resolution that has been adopted by the trustees of the Association for the Protection of the Adirondacks, which has its headquarters in this city. John G. Agar is President of the association. The announcement sent out by the trustees yesterday says:

"The association believes that the proposed Conservation Commission of nine members, one from each judicial district of the State, serving without compensation and for long terms, with the powers given in the amendment, promises a disinterested administration whose recommendations will be received without suspicion of sinister motives and will be carried into practice without fear of consequences. The amendment will take from the Legislature much of its power to interfere with the management of the forests, fish, game, and other natural resources; and it is felt that a commission like the one contemplated, free from such interference, with continuous service, will have an opportunity to study deliberately the problems involved and to formulate plans for development which will be for the best interests of the State. The commission will have ample power to protect faithful employes from political interference.

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Entire Week
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Jesse L. Lasky Feature Film Company
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Prices: 10-15-25c.
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Famous Players' Film Company
Presents
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The Masqueraders
Week of Oct. 31st.

BRYAN NOW SPRINGS A WAR REFERENDUM

No Fight Unless Nation Votes For It, Women Included, Under His Plan.

AIMS ATTACK AT JINGOES

Speaker, in Church Here, Emphasizes "Recent" Conversion of Mr. Wilson to Suffrage.

William Jennings Bryan attacked the movement for preparedness, but did not say anything which intimated that the Wilson Administration was identified with the movement, in his address last night at the Grace Methodist Church in West 104th Street, of which the Rev. Christian F. Reisner, a faithful friend of Mr. Bryan since 1896, is pastor.

The crowd was too big for the church and an overflow meeting was held in the basement. While Mr. Bryan was making a short preliminary talk in the basement, Dr. Reisner won applause by saying in a confidential tone:

"It is my firm belief that this country would now be in war except for some men who are not more than a thousand miles from here."

Dr. Reisner called to the pulpit Samuel Untermyer, who spoke briefly, describing Mr. Bryan as a "great statesman, loyal citizen and patriot of the nation." When Mr. Bryan himself appeared, the audience rose and gave what Dr. Reisner described as the "Grace Methodist Church" salute—a clipped form of the Chautauqua salute, the hand being waved, but with no handkerchief in it.

Mr. Bryan supplemented his plan for keeping the country out of war by peace treaties with one feature. He urged that if the year of deliberation and investigation required by the Bryan arbitration treaties failed to settle any international issue satisfactorily, and there was still talk of war, the question of war or peace should be voted upon by the entire nation.

"If there is any question on which we ought to have a referendum," he said, "it is this, and I hope that, if such a case ever occurs, the women as well as the men have the vote."

Wilson a "Recent" Convert.

There was great applause, and Mr. Bryan, noticing that suffragists seemed to be active in the audience, made his only reference to President Wilson. He said, stressing the words "recently" and "recent":

"You have had a recent convert to the cause of woman suffrage. I see that the President has recently announced that he will vote for woman suffrage at the New Jersey election.

"I have believed that women should have the vote, but if there was only one question on which they could vote I would say that that should be the question of peace or war."

Mr. Bryan condemned "propagandists," "preparedness societies," "jingoes," and "metropolitan editors."

"The propagandists for preparedness," he said, "do not say from what direction a war is threatened, but they know the people of this country would never stand for the excessive burden of taxation that would be required, unless they are shown that there is some country for the United States to fear. So the jingoes bear false witness against their neighbors and point to Japan on the west and tell us the danger is there, or else they point out some nation of Europe as a likely assailant. But, when asked to show any reason why such an attack is likely, they have to take refuge in silence. I challenge any man to produce a single scrap of evidence that this country is in danger of attack from any of these nations.

"So, then, they have to say to the United States: 'Beware the fate of Belgium.' Now, how any normal man can see any parallel between this country and Belgium, passes my comprehension. Belgium had a population of 7,000,000. We have a population of 100,000,000. Imaginary lines draw the boundaries about Belgium, while our frontiers rest on two great oceans. Witness the difficulty that England has had in transporting an army twenty miles across the English Channel, and see what a task it would be to invade the United States."

Whom Americans Rely On.

Mr. Bryan repeated that if we should be challenged by some European power our reply should be a negative, on the ground that we would not wallow in bloody mire to conform to that nation's ideas of honor. If that nation were persistent and there was no escape from a war, Mr. Bryan said, "this country would not rely on jingoes. They would be too busy making army contracts. We would rely on the great body of men who work when the country needs workers, and fight when the country needs fighters."

"If the jingoes in this country are able to scare us into preparing, although they cannot name country which might possibly attack us," the speaker continued, "would not the jingoes in some other country be able to scare that country by pointing us out and saying that we were preparing against it?"

Mr. Bryan said that it looked as if the United States's trouble with Germany was over, and that, if the case were not settled, he was in favor of postponing the settlement until the end of this war. He argued that there would not be much danger of war then, but added:

"If we do have war then, it will be our own war, and we can stay in it as long as we will and get out of it as soon as we will. The present is everybody's war, and if we got into it we could not get out until it was over, and God forbid that we should ever be mixed up in the rivalries, entanglements, and ambitions of Europe."

SPEED COSTS HER LICENSE.

Miss Katherine Dahlgren Barred from Bay State Roads.

Special to The New York Times.

LENOX, Mass., Oct. 17.—After investigating many complaints against Miss Katherine Dahlgren of New York, driver of a 110 horse power racing automobile, the State Highway Commission has suspended her license.

She was three times in the Lee District Court on charges of speeding, operating her automobile in a dangerous manner, and driving the car with the muffler cut off. She was fined on two charges, the rest being filed.

Miss Dahlgren is a daughter of Mrs. Drexel Dahlgren. She is 20 years old, and has owned the racing automobile since Spring. Her dashes through the Brookshires at high speed were the sensations of the early season, and led to complaints from citizens in many communities.

WRECK STOLEN AUTO; ONE KILLED, 6 HURT

Continued from Page 1.

at South Twelfth Street and Fourteenth Avenue.

When the crash came Saltzman was thrown clear of the car and landed on the sidewalk. He was picked up unconscious and hurried to the City Hospital, where his condition was pronounced serious.

Clarence Kuguask of 431 South Tenth street, who was on the rear seat of the motor cycle, threw himself off when he saw a collision was imminent, and he escaped unhurt. Holman was arrested, but later paroled to appear in court tomorrow morning.

FIVE HURT WHEN CAR UPSETS.

Chauffeur Host Faces Charge of Grand Larceny.

William Cochran, chauffeur for M. S. Scheinman, 1080 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn, and four of his friends were injured yesterday morning when Mr. Scheinman's automobile overturned as they were turning from Highland Boulevard into the Vermont Street viaduct in Brooklyn. Cochran is at the Kings County Hospital suffering from concussion of the brain and a fractured jaw. He is also under arrest on a charge of grand larceny preferred by Mr. Scheinman, who said the chauffeur had taken the car from the garage without permission.

According to the story told to the police, Cochran took out the car at 6:30 in the morning and went on a "joy ride" with the four friends, James Croke of 29 Marion Street, Edward Abrecht of 4 Firth Avenue, Maspeth, L. I.; Arthur Smith of Brooklyn, and John Engelman of 2373 Tenth Street, Brooklyn. Croke's hip was injured when the automobile turned over, but the other three escaped with bruises and a shaking up. The car was battered.

GIRL THROWN FROM AUTO.

Keeps Dinner Engagement After Riverside Drive Accident.

Miss Violet Gould, 18 years old, daughter of Joseph J. Gould of 315 West Ninety-ninth Street, was thrown from an automobile owned and operated by Thomas Lenane of 18 West Eighty-second Street, last night.

Miss Gould, accompanied by her sister, Miss Flora Gould, was in Lenane's car going down Riverside Drive. Lenane swerved suddenly to avoid running down a pedestrian, and Miss Violet Gould, who occupied the seat over the running board, was thrown into the street. Dr. Steele of the Knickerbocker Hospital found that she had suffered lacerations of the arm. She was able to keep her dinner engagement at the Hotel Ansonia.

THREE HURT IN AUTO CRASH.

Frederick Ruppert Wrecks Two Cars and Is Fined $60.

Three men were injured in an automobile collision at St. Nicholas Avenue and 181st Street early yesterday morning. They were in a car going north which ran into an empty car belonging to Charles D. Schwetzer of 484 East 164th Street. Both cars were badly smashed.

Frederick Ruppert of 502 West 180th Street, was driving the car, which belonged to Picker Brothers of 313 West 125th Street. With him were George O'Brien, a clerk, of 742 St. Nicholas Avenue; Harry Roos, a clerk, of 286 West 178th Street, and Richard Dickson, a clerk, of 567 West 186th Street. Dickson's jaw was dislocated, and he was taken to Washington Heights Hospital. O'Brien and Roos were attended on the street by Doctor Jacobs.

Ruppert was uninjured. He was placed under arrest by Patrolman Tully of the West 175th Street Station on a charge of reckless driving and operating a car without a license. Magistrate Corrigan, in Harlem Court, fined him $50 on the first charge and $10 on the second.

WANT BIG JOBS COMPETITIVE

Civil Service Reform Association Praises Commission's Work.

The Civil Service Reform Association, at 79 Wall Street, concluding from investigations made by its representatives that recent improvements in the examining methods of the Municipal Civil Service Commission have resulted in showing the practicability of competition for higher city offices, has written to the commission commending its work and suggesting that further development of the new form of examinations will tend to benefit the city by attracting more superior men to the service of the municipality. The letter to the commission says in part:

"It has been well said that the only way to make the merit system truly effective is to extend it to the city's expert service. So long as it is confined to subordinate positions, experience has shown that it produces only a partial elimination of the evils of the spoils system. The present administration of the civil service law in New York City has gone far to extend the scope of the merit system.

"All factors lead to one conclusion, namely, that the experience of New York in the last eight or nine months is a practical demonstration of the practicability of competition for high administration office. It can properly be said that your record is a more forceful demonstration than has ever before been made in any other jurisdiction."

Beecher Memorial Service.

Memorial services were held last night at Plymouth Church for Henry Ward Beecher and, in the interest of Talladega College, at Talladega, Ala., which was founded in 1867 for negroes. It was in Plymouth Church that Henry Ward Beecher preached his famous sermons against slavery. The Rev. S. Parkes Cadman and Dr. Lucien B. Warner delivered addresses. George W. Crawford of New Haven, and the Rev. A. W. Miller, pastor of the Church of the Nazarene, both graduates of Talladega College, also spoke and appealed for funds for the institution. The Fisk Jubilee Singers of Fisk College in Tennessee, provided the musical program.

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This Job Pays $1,050
Applications for ACTUARIAL CLERK will be issued from and received at Room 1400, Municipal Building, until noon SATURDAY, OCT. 30. Knowledge of mathematics, including logarithms, interest and annuities, permutations and combinations, actuarial terms, etc., are necessary.
Candidates must have had one year's experience in actuarial department of a life insurance company or work of similar character. Subjects and weights: Duties, 4; Mathematics, 4; Experience, 2.
VACANCY AWAITS BEST CANDIDATE
For application blank by mail send self-addressed, stamped envelope (6½x4½ inches) bearing four cents in stamps. Applications for this position filed since September 28 need not be duplicated. Minimum age is 20 years.
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Office Furniture in great variety of style and price
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Autumn and Winter Riding Habits, Skating Costumes, Sports Suits and Motoring Apparel
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B. Altman & Co.
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Blanche Sweet appears exclusively in photoplays produced by
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While she is one of the youngest stars to be seen on the screen, the record of Blanche Sweet's triumph after triumph reads like the repertoire of a veteran player.
Millions of people have applauded her brilliant acting in such photoplays as "The Warrens of Virginia"; "The Clue"; "Stolen Goods"; "Secret Orchard"; and the Lasky-Belasco production "The Case of Becky".
This week Blanche Sweet appears in the latest Lasky production "Secret Sin", which can be seen only at theatres showing Paramount Pictures—look for the Paramount trade mark.
Attend the local Paramount theatre regularly so as not to miss seeing the high quality photoplays featuring the best known stars of stage and screen, appearing only in Paramount Pictures.
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IT is not how much you get, but how much you keep that counts.
The test of efficient housekeeping is to have a surplus at the end of the month--a surplus to lay aside for the capital of the home.
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"A very modern, up-to-minute novel of society and affairs with its scenes laid in Boston, New York, and Bermuda. The 'bachelors' are men twenty years out of college, of widely varying interests and characters, but warm friends. The story deals with their suddenly developed desire to marry, their efforts to win wives and the complications that ensue."—N. Y. Times.
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MOTION TO QUASH NEW HAVEN TRIAL

Accused Directors Assert That the Acts Alleged Do Not Constitute a Crime.

CASE MAY RUN FOR MONTHS

Government Counsel Likely to Take a Day and a Half in His Opening Address to the Jury.

Counsel for William Rockefeller and ten other directors of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad have filed a brief with Judge Hunt of the United States District Court in a motion to dismiss the indictments for violations of the criminal provisions of the Sherman Anti-Trust law on the ground that the charges contained in the indictments do not constitute a crime. If Judge Hunt decides the points made in the brief are well taken, it is expected he will allow the motion to be argued.

The motion asserts that the combination of interests alleged in the indictment was not in itself an illegal conspiracy and that nothing is cited in the indictment to show that the combination resulted in an illegal conspiracy.

The following is the text of the motion:

The defendants severally move the court for an order quashing and dismissing the indictment herein and holding the same for naught, upon the ground that it appears upon the face of the indictment that the matters and things therein alleged and specified do not constitute a crime against the laws of the United States. And for special causes for such quashal and dismissal each of the defendants severally assign the following, that is to say:

1. That it does not appear from the indictment that the unification and combination of the common carriers named in the indictment, which is alleged to be the purpose of the conspiracy therein attempted to be alleged, would or could have resulted in an illegal conspiracy.

Plead Time Limit.

2. That it does not appear from the indictment that any of the defendants intended or conspired at any time within three years prior to the filing of the said indictment to use any of the means and methods set forth in the indictment.

3. That the indictment does not specify the time when the acts therein described and set forth were committed.

4. That it does not appear from the indictment that they at any time combined or conspired to monopolize any part of the commerce among the several States of the United States within the intent and meaning of the statute upon which the indictment is framed.

5. That it does not appear therefrom that the supposed combination of conspiracy therein alleged has, or could have, deprived the people of the United States, or the people of the States of Connecticut, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, Vermont, Maine, and New Hampshire, or the people of any of the States of the United States, of any benefits.

6. That it does not appear therefrom that any benefits to the people of the United States, or to the people of the States of Connecticut, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, Vermont, Maine, and New Hampshire, or to the people of any of the States of the United States, would, or could, have arisen from keeping separate the activities of the common carriers which the so-called conspirators are alleged to have conspired to bring under their influence, management, domination, and ownership.

Say Monopoly Is Not Shown.

7. That it does not appear therefrom that the supposed combination and conspiracy therein alleged, if successfully carried out, would, or could, have resulted in a monopoly within the intent and meaning of the statute.

8. That it does not appear therefrom that the supposed attempt to monopolize, therein alleged, was, or could have been, if accomplished in whole or in part, injurious to the public within the intent and meaning of the statute.

9. That it does not appear therefrom that there was any intention on the part of the defendants to prevent, obstruct, or hinder interstate commerce or competition in interstate commerce.

10. That it does not appear therefrom that there was any intention upon the part of any of the defendants to restrict competition in interstate trade or commerce unreasonably or unduly, or to unduly or unreasonably obstruct the course of trade or commerce, or in any way to prejudice the public interests.

The motion was signed for William Rockefeller by Richard V. Lindabury, for Charles F. Brooker by Sullivan and Cromwell, for Robert W. Taft by Hornblower, Miller, Potter & Earle, for James S. Heminway, and A. Heaton Robertson by John W. H. Crim, for Lewis Cass Ledyard by Nicoll, Anable, Lindsay & Fuller, for Charles M. Pratt by Carter, Ledyard & Milburn, for D. Newton Barney, Frederick F. Brewster and Henry K. McHarg by Thomas D. Thacher, and for Edward D. Robbins by Michael Kennedy.

It is expected it will require three or four months to take the testimony in the case. The jury was selected last week, and the sifting process took an unusually long time for one of the Federal courts. Practically three court days were consumed in filling the jury-box satisfactorily. The Government used all and the defense all but one of their nine peremptory challenges. Both sides, however, have expressed themselves as well satisfied with the jurors.

To Present Government Case.

R. L. Batts of Austin, Texas, will open the case for the Government. He expects that it will take him about a day and a half to explain to the jurors all the ramifications of the New Haven system, and the way in which it was developed from a comparatively short line until it had acquired control of much of the transportation of New England. Not only will he have to deal with the combination of the original railroads of that part of the country, but he will also have to describe the negotiations by which the New Haven got possession of the steamship lines plying between this city and Boston and Portland, and the devices by which it acquired control of trolley systems.

Of the twelve defendants who were supposed to be tried together, one, George Maccullough Miller, will be absent today. He is over eighty years of age and in very infirm health at his country home in Morristown, N. J. On account of his physical condition, the Government has not moved for his trial, so it will stand over for the present.

URGE REFORM IN NEWPORT.

Naval Officers Say Our Apprentice Seamen Are Imperilled.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Oct. 17.—High naval officials participated at a mass meeting at the Opera House this afternoon at which a great civic movement was launched. The meeting was called by a self-appointed committee of ten, and was the result of complaints regarding the illegal selling of liquor to apprentice seamen, made to Mayor Robert S. Burlingame by Rear Admiral Austin M. Knight, Commandant of the Narragansett Bay Naval Station and Roger Wallace, Commander of the Naval Training Station.

Mayor Burlingame, who attended today's meeting, heard complaints about existing conditions made by Admiral Knight, Captain Roger Welles, Lieutenant Commander F. T. Evans, ex-Representative W. P. Sheffield, and the Rev. Stanley C. Hughes, rector of Trinity Church.

Admiral Knight said he was greatly interested in the movement for the betterment of Newport.

"I am present," he said, "to speak of things in relation to the Navy. The Navy has been represented largely in Newport for so many years that the average Newporter has become quite used to its presence here, and to take it as a matter of course. I hope it will always stay here, but I am not sure that it will. There have been some attempts to take the Navy away from Newport, and these have not been so hopeless as one would imagine.

"Newport is not what it should be morally, and has become worse of late. Even if it is said by some that other places are no better, still Newport should be made better than others, for there are so many young men of the Navy here that they should be kept from temptation."

The Rev. Stanley C. Hughes, another speaker, after asserting that reforms were necessary as much for the people of Newport as for the benefit of men of the Navy, read an affidavit of a detective who, in investigating conditions last Summer, estimated that there were 147 places in Newport selling liquor illegally and 158 gambling places.

Captain Welles spoke on aims of the work of the Training Station, and then said: What has Newport done for the sailor? Newport has not stopped the illicit selling of liquor. Under tavern licenses at certain hotels, bars are open on Sundays, and the men can get bottles of whiskey, to drink up some alley. This is easy enough to prove. There are licensed saloons supposed to close at certain hours and on Sundays. Some do. But the other don't, and long after hours liquors are obtainable. Gambling is well known in Newport. The selling of liquor causes more trouble among the apprentice seamen than any other thing in Newport."

A resolution asking for reorganization of the city's Police Department was adopted at the close of the speaking.

TO BAR SCHOOL FROM DRIVE.

House Owner Seeks Injunction Under Covenant Made in 1897.

An effort to compel the observance of a covenant made in 1897 protecting a section of Riverside Drive from the encroachment of business is before the Supreme Court in an application for an injunction restraining the Hamilton School, an institution for girls, from continuing in possession of the premises at the southeast corner of Ninetieth Street and Riverside Drive. The plaintiffs are William H. Barnard and his wife, who live on the northeast corner of Eighty-ninth Street and Riverside Drive.

The defendants are Francis B. Swayne, trustee under the will of Mary Llewellyn Parsons, who owned the property complained of, and Mrs. Florence B. de G. Shaw, head of the school. The plaintiffs allege that the restrictive covenant was to run from 1897 for a period of thirty-five years, and that it provided that no buildings should be erected or used on the block bounded by Eighty-ninth and Ninetieth Streets and Riverside Drive and West End Avenue except private dwellings intended for only one family. This restriction was made by Mrs. Julia M. Clark, who later married Bishop Potter, and who owned all of the property within the restricted portion.

LASHES ATLANTA CHURCHES

Jews the Most Christian People There, Dean Atkinson Asserts.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, Ga., Oct. 17.—In his farewell sermon at St. Philip's Episcopal Cathedral this morning Dean John R. Atkinson, who has resigned to return to New York after a stay here of a year, sharply criticised the churches of Atlanta. He urged the church members to bring bigger men to the pulpits, to outgrow village ideas, and to go out into the streets and reach men who do not come to the churches.

"The policy of bringing ministers from small towns to city churches is a mistake," said Dean Atkinson. "They bring their village ideas and try to reproduce them in a large city. It has failed. It will fail.

"We have 252 churches in Atlanta and consequently an absence of large and powerful churches. I cannot see that the Atlanta churches have any effect on Atlanta's daily life. The preachers talk a great deal on politics and civic affairs, but much of their energy seems misdirected. As for the city at large, let me say this: The most Christian people I have found in Atlanta are the Jews. They have more true charity."

SHIP 60,000 BOXES OF FRUIT.

Exporters Say Apples Bring 10 Cents Apiece in South America.

The Lamport & Holt steamer Vestris, which sailed yesterday morning for Buenos Aires, via Brazil ports, carried 2,000 tons of apples and pears from the Northwestern States, the largest shipment of fruit ever made to South America.

There were 45,000 boxes of apples and 15,000 boxes of pears, about 110 in each box. They sell for 10 cents each at retail in Rio Janeiro and Buenos Aires, the exporters say. The fruit was stowed in the refrigerating chambers, where the beef from the Argentine is put on the voyage to New York.

GARY PLAN VICIOUS, DR. W. M. HESS SAYS

Thinks Wirt System Would Rob New York Schools of Religious Freedom.

CREEDS SHOULDN'T MOLEST

Attacks Roman Catholics for Condemnation of American Public Education.

The Rev. Dr. William Milton Hess, pastor of the Trinity Congregational Church and former Recorder of Yale, told his congregation yesterday that the effect of the Gary plan, if adopted in the New York City school system, would be to endanger the religious freedom of the public schools.

"Even though the Gary plan may say that 'it has nothing to do with religious instruction itself,'" he said, "it has this much to do with it—that it makes religious instruction possible by an outsider during school hours. At Public School 45 the children are out one and one-half or two hours for lunch, religious instruction, &c. They should be out of school a long enough time for lunch only, and they should be in school the remainder of the time, as under our present plan.

"Religious instruction by an outsider should come after school hours, as is possible at the present time. Of course, it is hard to get children to go to a church after school hours, after a 9 a. m. to 3 p. m. session. They feel, and rightly so, that they want and should have play and recreation after school. The public school is called America's 'melting-pot.' It has been doing great work in this respect. Any divisive influence, like creed or theology, must be kept out. The priest, rector, minister, or rabbi has no right as such in the public school system, and the public school schedule should, moreover, make it impossible for any religious instruction outside to get hold of the children during the school day. The divisive influence of religion, as taught by outsiders, will surely militate against the success of the 'melting-pot.' Credal differences should not be developed during the grade school age, and they certainly will be if the Gary plan is adopted without modification.

"The taking of children of a tender age and filling their minds with superstitions and traditionalism is an abomination. This only makes them the slaves of the past. They should be taught to think for themselves in religious matters as they get older. It is a step backward to allow the minds of children in the public schools to be poisoned with theological theories that have worked such havoc in the history of the past.

"It is needless to say that I do not agree with those who denounce the public schools as 'Godless,' because they have no specific religious instruction in their curriculum. We refuse to believe that 'the public schools have produced nothing but a Godless generation of thieves and blackguards,' as one Roman Catholic authority has said. It may be just as well right at this point to quote a few more Roman Catholic authorities. They have surely made their statements in order to have them quoted. They are not ashamed of them, nor have they retracted any of them. Why, then, should we hesitate to quote them?

"The Chicago Tablet, a Roman Catholic paper, said: 'The public schools of the country are sinks of moral pollution and nurseries of hell.'

"Cardinal Gibbons has described the public school system 'as an imperfect and vicious system of education which undermines the religion of youth.'

"Father Walker said: 'I would as soon administer sacrament to a dog as to (Roman) Catholics who send their children to the public schools.'

"Pope Pius IX. said: 'Education outside the (Roman) Catholic Church is a damnable heresy.'

"The Catholic World has said: 'Education must be controlled by (Roman) Catholic authorities, even to war and bloodshed.'

"The Catholic Telegraph said: 'It will be a glorious day in this country when, under the laws, the public school system will be shivered to pieces.'

"Father Phelan, of the Western Watchman, a Roman Catholic paper of St. Louis, Mo., said: 'I frankly confess that the (Roman) Catholics stand before the country as the enemies of the public schools.'"

Doctor Hess applied the term "hyphenated Americans" to opponents of the public school system, and continued:

"Beware the enemies of the public school system. The Gary plan gives them a chance to put in an entering wedge. Long live the public school system, we say. It is the very foundation of our free government. Woe to the day when America yields her 'little red school house'!

"The free church and the free school are the institutions that have made us such a great nation. It is not our Constitution but our institutions that have made America great. Mexico and other republics to the south of us have copied our Constitution but not our institutions. Poor, bleeding Mexico is now seeking to copy our institutions. The free church and the free school and the absolute divorce of Church and State are at the bottom of our liberties.

"But I grant that the public school system has a fundamental weakness. I say this as freely as any Roman Catholic critic. The weakness of the public school system is the lack of fundamental moral training. Every public school in the land should have as one of its teachers a teacher of ethics and give a training that is moral—and religious, truly religious—that is entirely and absolutely non-sectarian. A priest or a minister or a rabbi is not needed for this purpose."

JEWS TO PLAN CONGRESS.

Representatives of Organizations Will Confer on Nov. 21.

The Jewish Congress Organization Committee, meeting yesterday in the Broadway Central Hotel, decided to hold on Nov. 21 a preliminary conference of representatives from Jewish organizations to decide on methods of election and other technical details of convening the congress, which is to deal with the whole of the Jewish problem, with especial reference to the situation in Europe created by the war.

The executive Secretary, Bernard G. Richards, reported that twenty-three national and central organizations, having a membership of 914,849, had indorsed the congress idea. Other figures showed that individual organizations in ninety-five cities had adopted resolutions favoring the movement. The total number of individual societies and institutions and branches of larger bodies which have identified themselves with the congress movement is 900. In forty-four cities local committees have been organized.

Among the officers and honorary officers of the New York committee are Gedaliah Bublick, Dr. I. J. Bluestone, Louis D. Brandeis, Judge Leon Sanders, Joseph Batrondess, Jacob Carlinger, Dr. Stephen S. Wise, N. Taylor Phillips, Abraham S. Schomer, Dr. S. R. Shultz, Justice Aaron J. Levy, Max Silverstein, Dr. M. Girsdansky, Albert Lucas, Dr. Julius Weise, Louis Lipsky, and Rabbi M. Berlin.

LECTURE TO AID A GIRL.

Sponsored by a Sorority Which Is Rearing an Orphan.

The first of a course of lectures will be given at the Hotel Ritz-Carlton on Wednesday morning, Oct. 27, under the auspices of the Sigma Alpha Delta Sorority for the benefit of a young orphan girl whose upbringing the sorority has undertaken. It will be given by Miss A. Maynard Butler, lecturer and essayist, who has just returned from Europe, where she had been studying the social and educational conditions of the principal European countries.

The members of the sorority include Mrs. W. Parker Sedgwick, Miss Charlotte Shrady, Mrs. Richard B. T. Killiant, Mrs. Ralph Lyon, Mrs. T. A. Noaworthy, Miss Caryll Esterbrook, Miss Ethel Capen, Miss Gretchen Junghans, Miss Marguerite Post, Miss Mabel Rose, Miss Leigh Lester, and Mrs. R. V. Jones. Arrangements for the lecture are in charge of Mrs. Sedgwick of 644 Riverside Drive.

BERLIN NOW WANTS VERSATILE 'COUNT'

Louden, Trailed in America as Spy Suspect, Said to be German Fugitive.

WAS 'COUNT DE PASSY' THEN

Will Be Arraigned Today in General Sessions on Charge of Bigamy.

Through the Marriage License Bureau here, where "Count" Max Lynar Louden, who will be arraigned before Judge Crain in General Sessions this morning on the charge of bigamy, got his license to marry Laila Florence Allendorf on Aug. 29, 1911, there has been traced a connection which, it is believed, establishes the identity of the alleged Count, already known as Count Rocher M. zu Lynar and Max Louden, accused of three marriages and suspected of being a German spy, with a man calling himself "Albert Marcel Count de Passy," "Jean Marcel Peyrgne," "Max Schiemangk," and "Max de Chimang," who is said to have a notable criminal record in Germany and to have posed as an officer in the French, German, and American armies. It is understood that when he last left Germany there was a $2,500 reward for him, and that the German authorities are interested in the course of the Louden case.

When Louden was arrested at 124 Convent Avenue early Thursday morning, he was living with a woman who, it was said, had married him in August, 1911, and whose maiden name had been Laila Florence Jansen. The name given in the marriage license was "Laila Florence Allendorf," and the "Count" at that time called himself "Count Albert Marcel de Passy." They were married at the City Hall by Alderman James Smith, and said that they were both residents of the Herald Square Hotel. The managers and clerks of the hotel, however, did not know them.

Only two weeks before this a person who called himself "M. Count de Passy-Chimang" escaped from a jail at Heilbronn, in Würtemberg, where he had been locked up on the charge of occupying a nearby castle without any authority. He represented himself at this time as a General in the French army. He was locked in a cell in an upper story of the Heilbronn jail and his feet chained to those of another prisoner, but some of his friends climbed up by a rope, sawed through the bars of a window, filed the fetters on his feet and got the "Count" away in his pajamas.

In 1909 "Count Jean Marcel Peyrgne de Passy," living at that time at the Hotel Wellington, announced through a New York lawyer that he was looking for an American wife with various amiable qualities and not less than $750,000. This was to restore the family property which had been dissipated by his father, the late Count. But he didn't get the wife.

This apparently was the first appearance of the "Count de Passy" on this side of the water. But in Berlin he had appeared in 1899 as a Major, or now and then a Colonel, in the American Army. The man who had left Germany in 1890 as "Max Schiemangk" under a cloud then returned to his native country, and told tales of his brilliant record with the American Army in the Philippines, where he had become a field officer, and had performed so brilliantly that he had been adopted by the American General, "Count de Passy." In Berlin the "Count" behaved much as his alleged reincarnation. "Count" Max Lynar Loudon, is said to have behaved in this country. He became engaged to several women, was arrested on a charge of fraud, and is said to have served a term of three years in a German prison. He also represented himself, it is said, as having been commissioned to buy arms and ammunition for the United States Government, and was for a time under surveillance on the charge of espionage. According to the German records "Max Schiemangk" was born in 1869 at Staupitz and studied at a military school, where he got the knowledge which enabled him to pose in any country he visited as an officer in the army of the country he had just left. He was dismissed from this school and then came to the United States. Shortly after that there appeared in Poughkeepsie one "Max de Chimang," who took a prominent part in German affairs, organized a Schusterbund, and was made the subject of considerable criticism in connection with the handling of the funds of a ball given by the organization. This "de Chimang" did not represent himself as a General, but belonged to the militia and even served as a special policeman on boat race days. He married Miss Minnie Wendt in 1893, but later left her, and she had the marriage annulled and married Fred Arnold. In the line-up at the Tombs on Saturday Mrs. Arnold picked out "Count" Lynar Louden as "Max de Chimang."

When a German-American volunteer regiment was being organized in New York in 1898 there appeared a warlike person, "Max Schlemangk," who came to muster of the would-be volunteers in the uniform of a German Captain, waving a naked sword. Police Captain Price was present and wanted to arrest him, but he got away with a rebuke from General Butterfield.

GO TO SEE THE DODO.

Ancient Mariners' Acquaintance Restored at New York Museum.

One may stand face to face with an extinct dodo by going to the American Museum of Natural History. Mr. Walter Winans of Surrenden Park, England, has presented to the institution a restoration of the gigantic pigeon of which the old mariners centuries ago used to tell. The skull and legs of the restoration presented by Mr. Winans are cast from an actual specimen and the feathers, French gray and white, are of the same color as those in which the dodo was seen in his prime.

Although the dodo has been extinct for several centuries there is abundant evidence to show that it was not fabulous. The Dutch and Portuguese navigators have made pictures of the bird and its hue and markings are on record in a painting by Roelandt Savary.

The dodo was found about 1507 on the island of Mauritius and was afterward seen there by the Dutch at the end of the sixteenth century and into the seventeenth. The last authentic record shows that the bird was living in 1681. There is nothing to indicate that they existed anywhere else except on the island.

Interest in the creatures was revived in 1865 and again in 1889, when many bones of the bird were found in a marsh at Mauritius. J. Carson Brevoort of this city presented to the museum some of these bones, which he had received from Colonel Richard Pike, American Consul at Mauritius. These bones, together with others received from the University of Cambridge, England, form the almost complete articulated skeleton owned by the museum. The clumsy feet, the hooked bill, the feathers of the body, the short blunt wings, the rudimentary tail, and the globular body, are all shown in detail.

APPEAL TO GOV. WHITMAN.

Playground Secretary Wants a Franchise Tested.

H. P. Schneider, Secretary of the West Side Children's Playground and Recreation Conference, sent a telegram to Governor Whitman yesterday, asking him to request the Public Service Commission to defer their decision on the application of the Union Railway Company to run their cars over the Willis Avenue Bridge. Mr. Schneider, in a letter following the telegram, said the proposed franchise granted the use of the Willis Avenue Bridge without requiring transfers to and from all the lines of the Third Avenue Railroad, but only to the short spur through 125th Street.

Mr. Schneidar and Sigmund Feust of the Southern Bronx Property Owners' Association, spoke against the franchise at a meeting of the Commission last Thursday. Mr. Schneider said this association is prepared to send a man to Albany to lay the whole matter before the Governor.

Call 9700 Rector

That is the telephone number of the Equitable Renting Staff, and if you call up that number and arrange to give any member of our Renting Staff a few minutes of your time and an outline of your requirements, you will get just the sort of information which turns Equitable prospects into Equitable tenants!

Equitable Building Corporation
120 Broadway

The Fourth American Industry

The Harriman National Bank is not anticipating early arrival of the automobile millennium when everybody shall have a machine, but if progress toward it continues at the current rate the automobile will at no distant date be as common as the telephone and regarded as equally indispensable.

According to the census, there are 20,000,000 families in the United States; possibly more accurate are the automobile statistics, giving 665,826 passenger cars as the output for the year ending June 30th, 1915, an increase of 36% over the year previous, with a sales value of $450,941,000, and making the number of automobiles operated in the United States over 2,000,000—one to every fifty persons, a far larger per capita than of many daily necessities. The automobile ranks fourth in American industry.

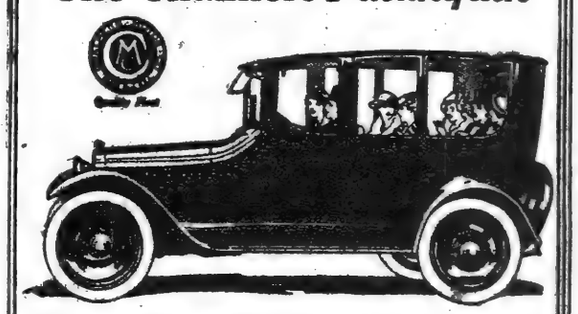
Well established companies have demonstrated the wisdom of the price reduction predicted by the Harriman National Bank, obtaining through volume increased and more stable earning power. For 1916 trade authorities look for a 20% to 35% increase, or, a little short of 1,000,000 cars, with a sales value of nearly $700,000,000.

The Harriman National Bank will be very glad to hear from automobile and accessory men as to local conditions, but while willing to serve them in a banking capacity it cannot alleviate the present famine in raw materials.

BANKING HOURS FROM 8 A. M. TO 8 P. M.
SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS 8 A. M. TO MIDNIGHT

HARRIMAN NATIONAL BANK
FIFTH AVENUE AND 44TH ST., NEW YORK

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A car for every day in the year—in any kind of weather. Buy it now—take the top off in the spring and you'll have a touring car without spending a dollar extra. This Chalmers innovation is not a makeshift—not an after-thought—but a carefully designed twin-body car that is built up to the Chalmers quality standard.

Touring and *Palanquin* Car Both for $1700

This is a seven-passenger, Six-40 car with every modern appointment and many exclusive Chalmers features. Before you buy a closed car or a limousine body for your present car, stop in and see the Chalmers Palanquin—it will meet all your ideas of luxury as well as economy. Palanquin equipment to fit Chalmers Six-40 touring body sold separately at $350. If you want a bigger car see our Six-54 seven-passenger limousine at $3350. A smaller closed car is the Chalmers Victoria Cabriolet for three passengers at $1450. You owe it to yourself to at least see these cars before deciding on any other.

Chalmers Motor Co. of New York, Inc.
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Brooklyn—Bedford Ave. and Fulton St. 'Phone 3700 Bedford
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"Let your next car be a Chalmers"

ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT.

One Every 96 Minutes

(From The Evening World)

The New Haven Railroad has just issued a bulletin entitled "A Deadly Peril." It deserves wide reading.

Posted in and about stations and trainyards, this bulletin calls attention to the fact that last year in the United States 5,471 persons were killed while walking on railroad tracks. This was at a rate of fifteen a day, or one every ninety-six minutes.

Here is a peril for which the only remedy is prevention in the form of individual caution and common sense. No one can save a man from the danger of walking on a railroad track so effectively as the man himself. If he neglects prevention, nobody else can supply a cure.

Loss of life from this cause—last year's total is greater than the population of many a town—is mainly due to willingness to "take a chance." The temptation to get to the shop in quicker time in the morning, to gain a minute or two at the noon hour, or to save a walk of half a block by a short cut over the tracks is too strong for thousands every day.

If people can ever be made to see the disproportion between what they gained and what they risk in walking on railroad tracks, casualty lists for this class of accident will be among the shortest.

WE SELL SO SOCONY MOTOR GASOLINE STANDARD OIL CO. OF NEW YORK
STANDARD OIL CO. OF N.Y.

THE SIGN OF A RELIABLE DEALER AND THE WORLD'S BEST GASOLINE

CAUTION

The Red, White and Blue SOCONY sign is displayed by all dealers authorized to sell SOCONY Motor Gasoline. Beware of misrepresentation. If it isn't SOCONY it isn't the Standard Oil Company of New York's Gasoline. Look for the weekly Bulletins containing list of SOCONY dealers.

Gasologue No. 6

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More satisfaction, service and fashion attractiveness could not be crowded into them.

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REDFIELD ATTACKS THE PACIFIC MAIL

Letter Criticising Company for Selling Its Ships Made Public by Secretary McAdoo.

SUSPECTS SORDID MOTIVE

Not Fear of New Seamen's Law, but $1,000,000 Profit Given as the Reason—Kruttschnitt Replies.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—William G. McAdoo, Secretary of the Treasury, who last week, in a speech at Indianapolis, bitterly attacked the Pacific Mail Steamship Company for going out of business, today made public a letter from William C. Redfield, Secretary of Commerce, asserting that the Pacific Mail Company gave up its trans-Pacific line, not because of the enactment of the new seamen's law, but because it was enabled to sell its vessels at a profit. Mr. Redfield takes the steamship line to task for not giving the new law a fair trial. The letter follows:

Secretary Redfield's Letter.

October 7, 1915.

Dear Mr. Secretary:

The sale of some of its ships by the Pacific Mail Steamship Company has been made the basis of such statements both by that company and in the press generally that it may be well to place before you such facts as are at this time readily available.

It has been alleged that the seamen's law forced the company out of business and in particular that the so-called language clause would require the abandonment of Asiatic crews and the substitution for them of English-speaking crews, with a consequent prohibitive cost of wage and food, and that, since, therefore, the company could not operate profitably, it had in fact been obliged to sell its vessels and withdraw from business. Its attitude may be compressed into the statement made to me by Mr. R. P. Schwerin, Vice President and General Manager, who said: "I know when I am licked."

It should be said, however, that the Department of Commerce is charged with the duty of making the regulations required by the seamen's law and with enforcing the law through those regulations. These regulations had not been prepared at the time when the company's action was taken. The company did not ask the Department anything respecting the nature or tenor of the regulations and did not, so far as the Department knows, seek in any way to learn the spirit in which the law would be administered. It acted, so far as the Department knows, upon an assumed interpretation of the law, which had no official sanction.

It seems, I confess, an extraordinary thing that a company which at the time of its withdrawal was doing a business which was probably more prosperous than ever in its history, should have withdrawn from that business and made the sacrifice this would seem to imply, because of the alleged future effects of a law, concerning which law it asked no questions whatever of the department charged with interpreting and enforcing that law.

It seemed to me so astonishing that a great business should be thus sacrificed, (if this indeed were the case,) without the least inquiry upon the subject from the sole available certain source of information that I took occasion, before the matter was concluded, to inform Mr. R. P. Schwerin personally that while the department had not then reached a conclusion as to how the language clause would be constructed, it was its opinion, so far as the matter had then gone, that this clause would not bear the construction that the company had put upon it, and that in this respect, as in at least one other element of the statements published on behalf of the company, there was, to say the least, a strong probability that the alleged basis of their proposed action was not a basis which existed in fact.

Urged a Six Months' Trial.

I further pointed out to Mr. Schwerin at this same time, which was somewhat prior to July 15, that if the company desired to avoid the alleged sacrifices of its business and wished to secure consideration of a change in the law, its position before Congress and the country would be much stronger if it, in good faith, complied with the law for a period of not less than six months after learning how the department construed the law, and would then come before Congress with the actual results of such experience. I suggested that a congressional committee could hardly fail to give thoughtful heed to actual demonstrated facts presented by a company which had in good faith and with carefully ascertained knowledge striven to comply with the law in letter and spirit.

It was suggested, on the other hand, that for the company to throw up its hands in advance without so much as asking what the law meant from those who alone could tell it, and to withdraw without giving the matter a trial, would not commend itself to public opinion as an argument against the law, which the company refused to try. I was at that time informed that the company was negotiating for the sale of its ships, which sale, as you know, was later concluded as regards five of them.

I now ask your attention to Department Circular No. 65, dated Sept. 13, 1915, which construes the language clause as I told Mr. Schwerin more than two months earlier it would, in my judgment, be construed. The final clauses of this circular are the department's answer to certain fears expressed by Mr. Schwerin that the law would be so administered as to be a means of oppression, apart from its actual tenor.

In view of the construction of the language clause of the law, certain other suggestions made to Mr. Schwerin become pertinent. The dining room stewards, stateroom stewards, bath and deck stewards on the Pacific Mail ships were Chinese, comprising a large percentage of the total crew. A passenger, however, on those ships did not need to speak Chinese to order his dinner, to have his berth made up, to take his bath, or to transfer his steamer chair about the deck. Hundreds of passengers speaking no Chinese have for years had these operations carried on without difficulty. The reason, of course, was that this large percentage of the vessel's complement understood English sufficiently well for all these varied purposes.

It was suggested to Mr. Schwerin that if a former thought on the part of the company to alter the vessels from coal burners to oil burners were carried out, a very large reduction would take place in the firerooms and bunker forces. This he admitted, saying, if I recall correctly, such reduction would be from about eighty or ninety persons, differing in different ships, to perhaps eighteen. I am not so much concerned with the exact figures, which I am not sure of recalling correctly, as with the fact that there was a very large reduction of the firerooms and bunker force possible by this means. Mr. Schwerin, however, urged that the reduced force would cost more than the larger one because it would be composed under the law of Americans, drawing larger pay. To this it was suggested that I knew nothing in the law which required Americans in this force.

English-Speaking Chinese.

With a very large proportion of the crew, therefore, already speaking a good deal of English, and with the fire room and bunker force largely reduced, there would remain but a comparatively small proportion, namely, the deck force, with which to deal. As to this I suggested that it might either be possible to instruct that force or that English-speaking Chinese sailors could be engaged, for example, in an English port like Hongkong. Mr. Schwerin then showed me a primer or small printed book intended for teaching English to Chinese crews. I am advised that they have at times, if not regularly, employed instructors for that purpose. I am further and recently advised that it is possible through well-known sources to procure English-speaking Chinese crews.

I am unable, therefore, to see, in view of this official interpretation of the act, how it can longer be urged that the language clause can have been the cause of the company's withdrawal.

The suggestion made to me that, while the department's construction might be fair, it would be unable to enforce it I need not discuss.

We may now consider whether there may have been any other motive on the part of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company for withdrawing from business. It was heavily overcapitalized, its balance sheet for ten years past showing a deficit in profit and loss account never so small as $10,000,000, and on April 30, 1915, slightly in excess of $11,000,000. The income account shows that, after making off depreciation, there was a small but decreasing surplus in the two fiscal years prior to April 30, 1907, and thereafter a deficit for the five years ended April 30, 1912. This deficit, however, decreased in each of these five successive years, and in the fiscal year ended April 30, 1913, became a surplus of $20,492. This grew the following year to a surplus of $300,383, and for the fiscal year ended April 30, 1915, there was a surplus of $478,804. This is rather more than 2 per cent. upon the company's capital stock, and more than 4 per cent. upon the actual cash value of the company's investments.

In the year 1897 the company paid 2 per cent. dividends; in 1898, 2½ per cent.; in 1899, 3 per cent.; none since. It may be said to be widely known that the business of the company since April 30, 1915, substantially up to date has been very prosperous. The department has been advised of thousands of tons of freight left over at the ports from which the company's vessels sailed beyond its immediate capacity to carry. It was from this prosperous business the company withdrew without asking any questions.

Turning now to The New York Journal of Commerce for August 30, 1915, there appears a statement based upon the petition asking permission for the receiver of The International Mercantile Marine Company to purchase five ships from the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, in which some interesting facts appear. That statement says the Manchuria and Mongolia, each eleven years old, were each built at a cost of $2,800,000. It appears from the income account of the Pacific Mail Company that depreciation had been charged off upon its property. If we assume that but 5 per cent. annually was charged off from the cost of each of these vessels their value would have been reduced in the eleven years by 55 per cent. If, however, following the practice of some of the best-known steamship companies, 6 per cent. per annum had been charged off, then in eleven years the value would have been reduced by 66 per cent. In the former case the present value of each ship would be $1,170,000. In the latter case it would be $866,667. The vessels sold for $1,500,000.

The Korea and the Siberia are said in a report of the company to have cost together $3,979,114.20. The Korea is thirteen years old, the Siberia is twelve and a half years old. Assuming both as twelve and a half years old, their present valuation, taken together on the basis of 5 per cent. annual depreciation charged, would be 37½ per cent. of the above joint cost, or say $1,492,172. If the 6 per cent. annual depreciation charge were used their present joint valuation would be 25 per cent. of their joint cost, or $994,778. They sold for $2,000,000.

The China is twenty-six years old, cost $800,000, and would upon the basis of 5 per cent. depreciation charged have been entirely marked off six years ago. She sold for $250,000.

Profit of Over $1,000,000.

Without drawing figures too finely in the absence of an examination of the company's books, here is an apparent profit in excess of a million dollars over what the normal valuation of the ships would have been if the custom had been practiced of reducing their value by 5 per cent. annually. If they followed a more conservative course in their accounting the profit would have been correspondingly enhanced.

It would appear to be possible that the company after doing business for 16 years without a dividend found that existing conditions gave them an opportunity of selling out a portion of their property at a price which would return them the full valuation of that property upon the company's books, plus at least $1,000,000 more, and that a very natural desire with such a record behind them to achieve this desirable result may in some measure at least have prompted the transaction. Certainly it is a singular thing that the company's stock, which on March 17 last, at the close of the best fiscal year the company has had for ten years, sold at 18, should on Aug. 3, 1915, long months after the seamen's law had been enacted, and after the company's negotiations for selling its vessels were well forward, have sold for 38. In other words, a company which by an adverse law is forced out of a valuable business finds that its stock is more than doubled in value as a result of that transaction.

On Oct. 4, 1915, the stock of the company sold as high as 38, despite the fact of its being forced out of a good and growing trade as it alleges. Under the circumstances the stockholders of the company whose property has thus substantially doubled in value since the seamen's law passed must regard that law with mingled feelings when told it is the source of their woes.

Finally, I hand you copy of The Journal of Commerce of San Francisco, dated Sept. 27, 1915, and another dated Sept. 29, 1915, from which it would appear that others are eager to pick up the mantle which the Pacific Mail has set aside. I am even inclined to think it may be found that vessels under the American flag will continue to transport the products of American manufacturers to the lands of the Orient.

With kindest regards, I am yours very truly,

WILLIAM C. REDFIELD, Secretary.

Hon. William G. McAdoo, Secretary of the Treasury.

CALLED STUPID AND ABSURD.

Kruttschnitt on Secretary Redfield's Letter—P. A. S. Franklin's Views.

R. P. Schwerin, Vice President of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, who is mentioned in Secretary Redfield's letter on the sale of the Pacific Mail ships, is in California. Julius Kruttschnitt, President of the line, characterized the letter as an attempt to shift the burden of responsibility from the makers of the La Follette law to the victims. The letter, he thought, was both "stupid and absurd."

"This company," said Mr. Kruttschnitt, "has withdrawn from the Pacific service because it could not do business under conditions imposed by the new seamen's law. In his letter Secretary Redfield gives us a nice percentage of profit. He might have been more generous, having no apparent authority for the figures he selected, he might have made it larger.

"There is the charge that we sold our steamships at a profit. What fools we would have been so sell at a loss! We made only a fairly satisfactory sale. We had hoped, considering the exigencies of the transatlantic traffic, that the ships would bring better prices. It must be remembered that the same conditions that made it possible to sell the vessels at a profit would have made the Pacific Mail unwilling to sell but for the intolerable provisions of the seamen's law.

"The Secretary takes us to task for not giving the new law a trial. But this company knew there would be a loss of from $600,000 to $700,000 a year operating under the new law, how, in justice to its stockholders, could it incur half that loss to give the law a trial?

"The inevitable consequences of enacting the Seamen's bill have been vainly pointed out by our officers to Congressional Committees at numerous hearings in the eleven years that have elapsed since the date of its first introduction in 1904 and finally as a last resort, to the President himself in July, 1914. We repeatedly gave fair notice that we would withdraw if the law were passed.

"The most objectionable feature of the law is the language clause. It was clearly indicated that this law would discourage the growth of the American merchant marine, would impose such burdens on American ships as would make competition for trans-Pacific traffic impossible, would banish the American flag from the Pacific, and would bring about Japan's dream of commercial supremacy on that ocean. When Mr. Redfield points out that business was prosperous and the demand for ships shown by the freight awaiting transportation, a severe criticism is implied of a Congress which, after ample warning, created, and a President who approved the creation of conditions under which American trans-Pacific steamship lines are compelled by force of law to withdraw ships from service.

"Competition with the Japanese is now impossible. American ships must employ English-speaking crews at wages five time in excess of those paid Oriental seamen and with a relative increase in the cost of feeding and maintaining. Mr. Redfield says that English-speaking Chinese sailors could be engaged in Hong Kong. Could they? When Captain Dollar was in China months ago he investigated the possibility of obtaining such crews for the company's ships of his own line. We asked him to make the same inquiry on our behalf. He found he could not get enough English-speaking Orientals for his own vessels, let alone for ours.

"The whole thing comes down to this, no matter which way you view it: The Pacific Mail gave up its service because it could not operate under the new law. An irreparable injury has been done to American shipping."

Franklin's View of the Law.

P. A. S. Franklin, Vice President of the International Mercantile Marine Company, purchaser of the five steamships of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, said he did not care to discuss the letter written by Secretary Redfield. It was, he said, one that called for a discussion only by the officials interested. Mr. Franklin was willing, however, to repeat his views of the disadvantages of the Seamen's Act.

"The burdens of the Seamen's law," he said, "fall entirely upon the American flag, and simply increase the disadvantages under which steamers flying this flag are laboring in foreign trade and commerce in competition with steamers flying a foreign flag. It is most discouraging and difficult to operate any steamship line, or any other business, when you know that your competitor has a great advantage over you in the cost of operation, his is the position of the American flag in the foreign trade, and until this is removed the American flag put on a basis of equality with the foreign flag it is impossible to expect the American merchant marine to develop.

"It is impossible successfully to operate American steamers across the Pacific under the new law in competition with the Japanese, who have much lower costs of operation. The International Mercantile Marine Company is not in the transpacific traffic, and the Pacific Mail steamers will be brought around to this port, and entered in the transatlantic service. Here different conditions hold at the present time, and the company can, I believe, operate its newly acquired vessels to advantage under the American flag. If it is found that this cannot be done, or other conditions arise to make it expedient, they will be placed under the British flag."

CONDEMNS DANCING IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Father Curry Charges Immoral Persons Attend and Some Mocked Religion.

WANTS PARTIES STOPPED

T. W. Churchill Thinks Attack Based on Exaggerations—Tells of Close Supervision.

The charge that immoral practices are carried on at dances held in the evenings in the recreation rooms of the public schools was made last night by Father James B. Curry, rector of the Church of St. James of 28 Oliver Street, in a statement which he signed and sent to the press. Father Curry, who was the spiritual adviser of former Police Lieutenant Charles Becker, and saw Becker put to death at Sing Sing last Summer, charges in his statement that the character of the dances in the public schools is very "tough," that they are attended by the "tough" element of both sexes, and that flagrant cases of immorality have been called to his attention.

At one of the dances, acording to Father Curry, a masquerade was given in which some of the persons present made a mockery of religion by assuming the costumes of rabbis and priests. At a recent dance, he says, a detective was obliged to drive two "young toughs" and two girls of bad reputation from the hall.

"About two years ago I complained against the evening dances held in the recreation centres of our public schools, for the reason that in one of our neighborhood schools there was held a masquerade in which two young men of the district distinguished themselves, the one in clerical garb, impersonating myself, the other, in like garb, impersonating either a minister or a rabbi," Father Curry states. "While it is true I have had no reason since to complain of these dances on the score of a mockery of religion, still, sufficient information has reached me now and then to confirm my opinion that these affairs were not entirely correct.

"Within the last week I have been informed by some of the young men of this neighborhood, by a former director of a recreation centre, and by a detective that the character of these dances is what is called very 'tough' and that the dances are attended by some of the tough element of both sexes. The above detectives informed me today that on Friday night a couple of weeks ago he drove two young toughs and two girls from the dance at Public School 1. I have been informed on the same authority that young men of the neighborhood, some not of the best character, form themselves into what they call 'clubs' and that it is these young fellows who collect the dime admission fee charged, and, after having paid the musicians for their cheap music, these same young fellows 'divvy up' the net proceeds among themselves.

"As late as midnight I have seen young boys and girls misbehave on the public streets after these dances in my own neighborhood. I warned my people against these school dances, and it was because of this warning that the detective visited one of these dances, where he discovered and ejected the two toughs and the girls.

"Even at its best the public school night dance is too promiscuous an affair to be permitted in our community and ought to be eliminated from the activities of the Board of Education. Penny poppy shows may be amusing to the light-heads of our community, but surely decent citizens will demand that the health and the morals of our little ones must be conserved."

Thomas W. Churchill, President of the Board of Education, when told of Father Curry's attack, said that he remembered having received a complaint about the masquerade and that this had been investigated thoroughly, and as a consequence probably no masquerades would be held at the school dances. He said he thought the other charges that were made were based on greatly exaggerated information.

"As I remember the complaint that was sent to us concerning the masquerade, Mr. Churchill said, it was anonymous and complained that one of the dancers had disguised as a nun. We had a rigid investigation made, and the report of the whole affair is on file in the Board of Education office.

"As far as the other charges are concerned, the dances are all properly supervised. Wherever dances are held there are bound to be some complaints heard, but I can assure you that the dances held in the schools are kept decent. Purists, if it might so term them, that they are rather liberal, but I am sure that others would agree that they are well managed. At all events it is certain that the public school dances would have to be pretty bad to be half as bad as the performances that they have replaced, the cheap, public dance-hall affairs of past years.

"Dances are held several times a week in some of the schools, and the thing that is surprising is not that Father Curry has complained of the manner in which they are conducted, but that there have been no more complaints. I can remember only one other complaint within the last two years, and that was on the ground that the young people made too much noise at one of the schools on their dance evenings.

"The dances are managed as well as it is possible to manage them, and the only step that could be taken to restrict them further would be to lock the doors of the schools and end the dances altogether."

Mr. Churchill said that Louis H. Pink, School Commissioner, of Brooklyn, was at the head of the committee in charge of the recreation centre work, and that the committee was assisted by the People's Institute in supervising the dances. Commissioner Pink was out of the city last night.

PRESIDENT A GOOD SINGER.

Miss Margaret Wilson Says He Has a Beautiful Tenor Voice.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, O., Oct. 17.—Miss Margaret Wilson, daughter of the President, disclosed to the world today her father's ability as a tenor singer. "He has a beautiful voice," she said. "It is really of fine quality, but he has not sung professionally, excepting in a male quartette at college."

Miss Wilson, who is to give a recital here on Tuesday, said she preferred the artistic career to that of the social one, and that her sole ambition in life was to sing.

"Society isn't a career," she said. "My earliest recollection is that music appealed to me intensely. When we were frightful'y poor, my parents engaged a cultured German governess. We couldn't afford a piano, but she sat at an old organ and sang German lieder to us by the hour. I often think of it when I am singing. I wish I could create such absolute atmosphere for every song as she did, as I looked and listened, amazed and delighted."

Mishaps Delay the Philadelphia.

The American liner Philadelphia, which arrived yesterday, was ten days coming from Liverpool, which is the longest voyage she has made since the beginning of her career in 1889. This was due to trouble with her boilers and to a hurricane about three days out, when she hove to for seven hours. The steamer will go to Erie Basin, Brooklyn, and undergo a thorough overhauling. The Philadelphia will not sail again from New York until Nov. 13. Her American crew will be paid off today.

T. F. Ryan Has 64th Birthday.

Thomas Fortune Ryan, the financier, celebrated his sixty-fourth birthday yesterday at his home in Virginia. His son, Allan A. Ryan, who lives at Suffern, N. Y., said that his father had made no plans for celebration and intended to spend the day quietly at home.

POISON ENDANGERS MR. AUB

Lawyer Takes Overdose of Strychnine by Mistake.

Theodor Aub, 75 years old, a lawyer with offices at 31 Broad Street, took an overdose of strychnine last night at his home at 104 West Eighty-sixth Street, and was removed to Bellevue Hospital. The police said Mr. Aub took the poison by mistake, and his physician, Dr. Otto Maier, gave a similar version of the case.

According to Dr. Maier, Mr. Aub underwent an operation for appendicitis recently, and in his convalescence was accustomed to taking a small dose of strychnine as a stimulant. Yesterday afternoon Dr. Otto was seized with dizziness and hurriedly took some of the medicine. In a few moments he collapsed, but retained strength enough to call the doctor.

At first the aged lawyer seemed to respond to the treatment, but when he suffered a relapse, Dr. Maier called Patrolman Oxman of the West Sixty-eight Street Station, who summoned Dr. Clune of the Knickerbocker Hospital, and later the patient was taken to Bellevue Hospital, where it was said he was in a serious condition.

Mr. Aub was born in Baireuth, Bavaria, in 1840. His father, Dr. Joseph Aub, was chief rabbi of Berlin, 1866-1892. Theodor Aub came to this country in 1866 and to New York two years later, where he studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1871. Mr. Aub has written several works on legal subjects, and originated and devised the title warranty, mortgage insurance, block indexing, and locality searches.

ILLNESS COST $40,000,000.

County Health Boards Recommended to Save Money to State.

Inadequate provision for the care and prevention of sickness throughout the State is causing the people an annual loss estimated at $40,000,000, according to a report made public yesterday by the Committee on Hospitals of the New York State Charities Aid Association. The report is based on the results of an investigation of health conditions in Westchester County in 1912 and four months of 1914. The county, with a population of 83,000, shows a loss by illness exceeding $460,000 to its inhabitants, or about $5 per capita, which it is said could have been largely reduced if the sick had received adequate care.

"Poverty was not the cause in 75 per cent. of the cases," says the committee. "It was chiefly the lack of proper facilities for providing needed services. We urge a State-wide movement to provide organized and adequate scientific care for the sick. The plan we suggest is the formation of county health associations to fill the gaps that now exist in the public health work in every community, to get the hospitals to co-operate more fully and to establish clinics where all may get the benefits of medical and surgical specialties not now available."

TEN ROWDIES ARE ARRESTED

All Go to Prison for 13 Months for Disturbing Sleep of Worker.

Following complaints made by residents of the west side that a gang of rowdies was creating disturbances in the streets during the early hours of the morning, ten young men were arraigned in the West Side Court yesterday and sentenced by Chief Magistrate McAdoo to a minimum term of thirteen months in the New York City Reformatory. The Magistrate, in sentencing the young men, said:

"I am going to enforce the law with a heavy hand. I shall show no mercy to any of your kind who come up before me. The people of the west side are working people, and your disturbing their slumbers at night works a hardship upon them."

Nine of the prisoners were arrested yesterday morning after a fight with the police in the Standard Hotel, at 489 West Forty-second Street, while creating a disturbance in the building.

$2,500,000.00

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135 Broadway, New York. 369 Montague St., Brooklyn.



You Can Furnish Your Dining Room Like This for $1.25 Weekly

Read what the woman in the picture thinks.

"Won't John be delighted when he gets home tonight and sees the new furniture we bought at Cowperthwait & Sons the other day!

"It looks even nicer than it did in the store—each piece is so well made and the Fumed Oak finish goes so well with our wall paper. I can hardly wait to have 'company' so they can see how pretty our Dining Room is!

"Yet, who would suspect that this whole suite, including the five chairs with real leather seats, cost only $77.50, and we have only to pay $1.25 a week for it!"

The suite pictured above comes in prettily grained fumed oak, and is of exceptionally attractive design.

There are nine pieces, including Extension Table, Buffet, China Closet, Serving Table, 4 straight Chairs and 1 Arm Chair. We have a suite just like it for you.

Why don't you come and open a charge account? There is no red tape, and we give you a year and a half to pay in weekly or monthly amounts so small you'll never miss the money.

You will find here the largest assortment in all New York of just the kind of furniture, rugs and house-furnishings you like. All well made and reasonably priced.

Let us show you. Our big Harlem store is at 121st St. and 3rd Ave.

COWPERTHWAIT & SONS

"Oldest Furniture House in America"

3rd Avenue at 121st Street, New York City

CENTEMERI—Nothing but gloves since 1870. Forty-five years of constant improvement.

Centemeri Gloves

For Women

We offer the best glove that can be made at the price—not cheap, but very good,—at

$1.50

"Isere," One of Our Newest

(Pronounced E-zair)

This is a genuine kid glove, not lambskin. Made in all the best colors—the new Battleship and Dreadnaught Grey, Midnight Blue, Tête Negre, Sand—also White and Black.

Special Values at the Bargain Counter, on the Second Floor.

296 Fifth Ave. One Door Below 31st Street

ESTABLISHED 1857.

Andrew Alexander

548 Fifth Avenue, at 45TH Street

SHOES

The styles at this store, while fundamentally correct, are well known to be different from the ordinary. This individuality applies not only to the shoes, but to the Store Service and atmosphere. Our Men's Department has the easy air and appointments of a club. The Children's Room was designed for children. Comfortable, tasteful surroundings—quick or unhurried service, as your wish dictates,—these are much appreciated features of this store.

Tobey-Made Furniture

If you delight in masterly workmanship; in fine detail; in perfect symmetry; in elegance of lines; in fine woods of beautiful grain—you will find keen pleasure in a visit to this store.

You are welcome to inspect the various displays at leisure. You will not be urged to buy.

The Tobey Furniture Co.

Fifth Ave. at 53rd St.

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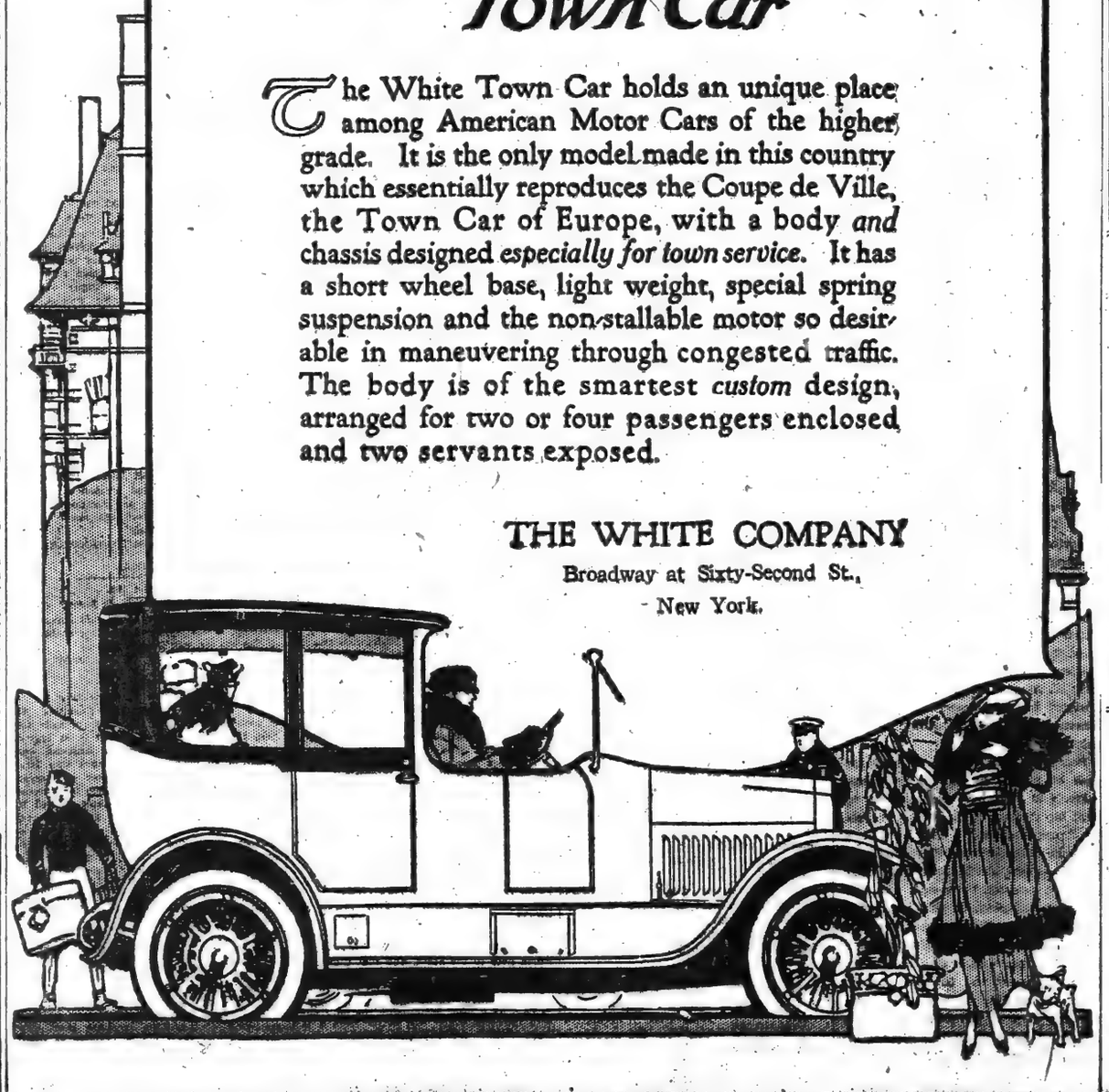
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PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY.

Adolph S. Ochs, Publisher and President.
B. C. Franck, Secretary.

Address: THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Publication Office.....Times Square
Times Annex...43d St., west of Broadway
Downtown.....7 Beekman Street
Wall Street.....2 Rector Street
Harlem.....263 West 125th Street
Bronx.....2,960 Third Avenue
Brooklyn.....Room 905, 287 Fulton Street
Staten Island...98 Stuyv. Pl., N. Brighton
Queens...317 Fulton Street, Jamaica, L. I.
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LONDON.....Marconi House, Strand, W. C.
PARIS.....32 Rue Louis le Grand

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Entered as second-class mail matter.

NEW YORK, MONDAY, OCT. 18, 1915.

CARRANZA'S GREAT BURDEN.

If CARRANZA is to be formally recognized by the United States Government today, or this week, and as the Government has been practically committed to that step, it may be well that there should be no further hesitation. A clear view of the administrative difficulties that will face his provisional Government and the financial and political problems which must be solved before the work of pacification is completed is most desirable. The situation was clearly explained, without prejudice, in a letter from the City of Mexico printed in THE SUNDAY TIMES, which was dated no later than Sept. 24. There has since been no important change in the situation except that every day increases the huge burden of the Mexican national debt. This now amounts to about $1,000,000,000 in gold, including the old funded debt of $250,000,000, indemnities to foreigners of $250,000,000, and outstanding currency amounting to $500,000,000 which must be retired. To repudiate the funded debt would be fatal to the new Government. It could not stand a month after such an act. To repudiate any of the currency, including that of the Villistas, much of which was issued while VILLA, as the head of the revolutionary armies, was winning the victories which established the Constitutionalists, would be disgraceful and would inevitably cause more trouble. In a decree dated Sept. 19, 1914, CARRANZA recognized the legality of this currency. As our correspondent says, it is difficult to see on what ethical or legal grounds the rights of its holders to full payment can have been forfeited simply because CARRANZA and VILLA have since quarreled.

Mexican finances were in a sound condition at the outbreak of MADERO'S rebellion in 1910. In the last five years of Mr. LIMANTOUR'S management of the Treasury the disbursements were from $10,000,000 to $30,000,000 less than the annual revenues. The country was never more prosperous. Yet its industrial history had just begun, and in its best years the trade balances were never quite sufficient to meet the nation's yearly liabilities abroad. Mexico, after four years of revolution, with business paralyzed, traffic suspended, mines flooded; with a denuded Treasury, and such a burden of financial responsibility to carry as DIAZ never dreamed of, must raise twice or three times the amount of revenue LIMANTOUR handled in the old era of prosperity. There is no doubt that the country could do this, and more, under wise direction.

Obviously, administrative ability, statesmanship of the highest order, is required to meet a situation so perilous, to conduct the affairs of the nation through a period of lean years, to encourage investors, to secure Government loans, and at the same time to institute a new and equitable system of taxation, to re-establish the civil and criminal courts on a sound basis that will insure justice to all, and to extend the common school system. What we know of CARRANZA does not justify any strong hope that he will be able to accomplish this gigantic task unaided, and his known political and military associates are not men of great promise. He has alienated all Mexicans who have won repute in public life. OBREGON, his foremost soldier, has made a sorry mess of civil administration. So far as can be seen at present, CARRANZA must begin the great task of pacification and reorganization alone.

He must keep up his army. Whether or not VILLA is to be further reckoned with, there will be continued trouble in the north. ZAPATA must be suppressed or reconciled. There are uprisings threatened in Chiapas, Campeachy, and Tabasco. The situation in Yucatan is not promising, and Oaxaca, that great State which has kept its skirts free from all the mire of revolution, has awakened to a new sense of its debt of gratitude to its most famous son, PORFIRIO DIAZ, since his death, and resents the habitual Carranzista abuse of his name. No statesman has ever been burdened with a more difficult task than that which will be placed on the shoulders of VENUSTIANO CARRANZA by the well-intentioned act of formal recognition. As the leader of a faction, with no national responsibility, he may impress amiable observers as a formidable figure. How will he appear as the acknowledged ruler of a nation which has been piling up obligations for nearly five years?

WHY SOME PROGRESSIVES OPPOSE THE NEW CONSTITUTION.

In spite of the remonstrances of Mr. WILLIAM H. HOTCHKISS, sometime Chairman of the Progressive State Executive Committee and one of the ablest and clearest-headed of New York Progressives, the Executive Committee of the organization in this county has voted unanimously to oppose the new Constitution. "The "tremendous power vested in the "Governor," says Mr. JAMES J. O'CONNELL, the County Chairman, "without a "check by way of the recall, would "make a South American republic "of the State. Whichever party got "into power first would remain until "a revolution." The very means intended to end irresponsible "Venezuelan" government would bring about autocracy tempered and terminable only by revolution.

It would be time lost to fight a shadow. Mr. O'CONNELL'S ingenuous remarks merely show the real and sole ground for the attacks of a squad of the radical Progressive remnant upon the new Constitution. They are grieved not by what's in it, but by what isn't in it. The only Constitution that will satisfy them is one made by themselves. The recall of public officers, the recall of judicial decisions, the initiative and referendum—without them a Constitution is "Tory" and "Bourbon," just as the Constitution of the United States was to the fervid Rooseveltians of 1912.

In a letter to The World Mr. BAINBRIDGE COLBY, once the Progressive candidate for Senator, stands on the same ground, though he veils and doesn't name any of the sacred palladiums of Progressive self-government. He doesn't see "how any "Progressive can be for the [new] "Constitution." For "representative "government is still on trial in this "country." There you are. Unnecessary to follow Mr. COLBY further. The majority of Americans are satisfied with representative government, hold that it has worked well for 126 years, is not "on trial," but thoroughly tested and approved. What Mr. COLBY wants, what the few Progressive irreconcilables want, is "direct government."

A NEW SHAKESPEARE THEORY.

Contemplation and discussion of the great public issues of the hour may be briefly suspended to give due consideration to a new theory about SHAKESPEARE, or, to speak more accurately, about Falstaff. This is nothing less than a denial of SHAKESPEARE'S authorship of "The Merry Wives of Windsor" because Falstaff, in that play, compounded so largely of the qualities of Italian comedy of intrigue, is but a poor imitation of the real Falstaff, the fellow roysterer with Prince Hal, the companion of Poins and Pistol, the honored guest of Justice Shallow. That the Falstaff of "The Merry Wives" is, indeed, a less vital personage than the cautious soldier and genial rascal of the two parts of "King Henry IV.," has long been admitted, and the commentators have been at pains to explain that the Fat Knight owes his appearance in boisterous comedy because Queen ELIZABETH desired to see him "in love," and commanded the dramatist so to portray him. This tale is "well found" but no such explanation of the comparative weakness of sequels is required.

It is remarkable, indeed, that the Falstaff of the first part of "Henry IV." should retain so much of his vitality and humor in the second part, but we must bear in mind that he does this chiefly in a literary sense. In spite of the scene with the Chief Justice and the confabs with Shallow and Silence, the Falstaff of the second part has never possessed great histrionic importance. In the era of Shakespearean acting the few great impersonators of Falstaff were popular chiefly in the First Part of the chronicle and in "The Merry Wives," which was always esteemed on the stage. PHELPS, one of the famous Falstaffs of the theatre, "doubled" the rôles of the King and Shallow in the second part of "Henry IV.," and gave the Fat Knight, in his last estate, over to a less renowned actor.

The new critic who has compelled a discussion of the probability of SHAKESPEARE'S authorship of "The Merry Wives" finds in that play no line of value excepting Falstaff's "I have a certain alacrity in sinking," but is not that enough, and is not the judgment captious? There are other merits in "The Merry Wives," though in these later years of trivial acting it has been such a bore on the stage. There are surely other lines and phrases of the true Shakespearean ring. There is a Justice Shallow, to be sure, who is even a feebler shadow of him who heard the chimes ring at midnight than the Falstaff is of the roystering soldier of Eastcheap and Gadshill, a Falstaff who is, indeed, not even honestly in love, though Queen ELIZABETH may have been satisfied with his imitation of passion. But could any other than SHAKESPEARE have given us delightful Sir Hugh Evans? Is there not an everlasting human touch in the Welsh parson beyond the reach of BEN JONSON or FLETCHER? And Mine Host! MIDDLETON, JONSON, and a few of the other Elizabethans may nearly reach such a conception, but the stamp of SHAKESPEARE, inimitable, unsurpassable, is upon him.

No, SHAKESPEARE wrote "The Merry Wives" and put the weaker but still admirable Falstaff in it, because there was a demand for more of Falstaff than the two history plays provided, and it was "good business" to supply the demand. The character did not quite hold up in the sequel, that is all. But the evidences of SHAKESPEARE'S authorship of the comedy are ample. Look at the series of Rollo books and the Elsie books! Is the principal character as fresh and interesting in the later ones as he or she is at first? Certainly not. It is one of the faults of misguided Shakespearean criticism that so much of it is founded on the idea that SHAKESPEARE was impeccable, without human weakness, incapable of the deficiencies which are freely acknowledged and condoned in all other authors.

IOWA'S FAVORITE SON.

In these Autumn days the Presidential bee buzzes cheerfully. Honey is being gathered for Senator ALBERT BAIRD CUMMINS, Iowa's Favorite Son. His own State is for him to the last Republican, with a few exceptions. Kansas, the political entomologists report, casts a friendly eye upon him. By the way, Senator WEEKS of Massachusetts was in Kansas Tuesday with his "boom." Wichita welcomed him "with a great ovation." Politicians crowded his train. "A very vigofous "effort is to be made to secure a part "of the delegation from Kansas to the "Republican National Convention for "Senator WEEKS." So the Wichita correspondent of The Topeka Capital. False, fleeting Kansas! Trust her not, Mr. CUMMINS; she's only fooling thee! Is she fooling Mr. WEEKS, too? He's "divided honors with CAPPER." Isn't Governor ARTHUR CAPPER to be a Favorite Son? But to return to the sponsor of the once famous "Iowa Idea." Hard work is being done for him in California. Is HIRAM JOHNSON off duty? In Nebraska Mr. CUMMINS is to have a chance, at least his friends hope so, under the Presidential preference law.

Mr. CUMMINS is an able, a progressive, and liberal Republican. He needs no primary victories, no delegates, to give him fame in the East. The fertility and subtle mind that, conjuring with certain innocent-faced live stock regulations, set on edge the temper of every railroad traveler with trunks "in this broad land," is as familiar to the East as to his West. "Not too progressive nor too reactionary, with a splendid record of public "service behind him, Mr."—we have mixed up the papers—it is not Mr. CUMMINS, but Mr. BURTON, one of the Ohio candidates, that Mr. JOHN R. MCLEAN'S Cincinnati Enquirer tells us "may be the very man for whom the Republican Party is looking." Meanwhile Mr. CUMMINS, Mr. BURTON, and dozens more of the not too progressive nor too reactionary class are looking for delegates.

GOVERNMENT SHIPPING AGAIN.

The arguments against the Administration Shipping bill a few months ago have become arguments in its favor. The explanation of the paradox is that the arguments have been proved sound. It was said that the entrance of the Government into competition with private shipping would discourage it, and that there would be a greater loss of private shipping than the Treasury could make good. That has been verified. The destructive influence of the Seamen's bill also is no longer matter of prophecy and theory. It is an established fact, despite valiant efforts of the administrators of the law to make it acceptable to those who must carry its burdens. Private shipping "going foreign" is almost exterminated. Therefore Government shipping is more necessary than when the Government Shipping bill was first introduced. Shortly Government shipping will be the only American shipping which can keep the seas. Thus the defects of the bill are its strength, for those who like that sort of reasoning. Those who would rather see the American flag floating over vessels earning a profit than over vessels supported by tax money may not like it. At present their only recourse is to oppose the arguments and the proposal which they dislike. It may be repugnant for them to oppose an Administration measure, but so long as Secretary MCADOO is allowed to stump the country for the measure there is no alternative except opposition or submission.

Secretary MCADOO'S latest presentation of his hobby fills a newspaper page, and contains nothing new except his attempt to attach his proposal to "preparedness." The subject of national defense is in other hands, and nobody except Mr. MCADOO has discovered any relation between it and Government shipping, in this country or any other. "Preparedness" cannot afford to be handicapped by schemes capable of perversion, at a certain loss both of money and defense capacity. There is nothing in our Government history, with its million dollars waste a day, in matters simpler than those constantly confronting "big business," to support any reasonable belief that it could manage the creation of half a million tons of shipping without staggering losses. Especially there is nothing in the history of the Secretary's administration, or that of his colleagues, to suggest that they are any exception to the general rule established by experience under all parties. This Administration has not corrected the methods of waste which it inherited. It has addressed sympathetic words to business, but its acts have shown that it does not understand business. This very proposal is a threat to business, made at a time when most unsuitable on business considerations. There is no suggestion that the proposed Government shipping can or should be proposed with any reference to current events. We could not possibly provide ourselves with Government owned and operated naval auxiliaries during the present war. If we were to attempt it we should do so at the time of greatest cost, when there is every prospect that after the war there will be inexhaustible supplies of shipping at bargain rates. The time is inopportune, although the Secretary thinks otherwise, because he can see nothing he does not wish to see.

The Secretary is entitled to argue as he pleases and to persuade whom he can. He is not entitled to bear false witness on hearsay testimony. He said, "I am told that the Seamen's "bill was not the mainspring for the "transfer of the Pacific Mail vessels" to a Japanese company. It was another law, he said, and the fact that the ships could be sold at a good price. If there was a profit in the sale, and private capital could not afford to supply freight capacity at a loss, "then "the Government should provide it and "take the loss for the general welfare." The argument is inconsistent with the pretense of the possibility of Government profit, and is apart from the "preparedness" argument. Besides, what the Secretary asserted on hearsay is contradicted on first-hand testimony. President KRUTTSCHNITT avers that during eleven years that the Seamen's bill was pending it was opposed with all the earnestness and publicity those whom it injured could command. As the crisis approached the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce, which saw its Pacific trade vanishing, appealed in vain to the Secretary of Commerce. The head of the Pacific Mail wrote a formal letter to the President of the United States. "All these "remonstrances, warnings, and notices "were treated as a 'bluff,' and now "are regarded as never having been "made." Respecting the sale of the ships President KRUTTSCHNITT says: "The same reasons which increased the "value of the ships would have made "the Pacific Mail unwilling to part "with its vessels and abandon a busi-"ness which it had been engaged in "for years, if the intolerable restric-"tions of the La Follette bill had not "deprived it of any choice." Secretary REDFIELD, who today repeats Mr. MCADOO'S explanation of the sale, replied to the warning addressed to him that the company should try the law and see how much it might be ameliorated. But the company unappreciated such cold comfort in comparison with a favorable chance to sell, which nobody would guarantee to renew if the law proved to be what the company thought it, with better knowledge than either Secretary shows.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Better to Fight Than Hide.

By no means all of the Londoners are joining in the hysterical cry of some of them for reprisals in kind on the nation whose airships are periodically raiding the great city with results so much better calculated to arouse anger and hatred among the victims than to affect, at least directly, the outcome of the war. Wiser folk than they see that the deterrent effect of such revenges would probably be negligible with a foe equally resolute and ruthless, and they realize that instead of entering on a competition in the slaughter of helpless civilians in unfortified towns, thought and ingenuity should be devoted to finding means to keep the Zeppelins away altogether, if possible, and if that cannot be done, to reduce their efficiency after they arrive and to prevent them from getting home again.

One of the English aviation experts makes with respect to the second and third of these three problems the statement that the ordinary illumination of London at night should not be diminished, but should be increased by the addition to it of a large number of powerful searchlights. This proposal seems injudicious at first thought, but its merits appear the greater the longer it is considered.

It is only too obvious that the navigators of the Zeppelins are able to find the city in spite of all that has been done to veil it in darkness. They could also find it if a blaze of light marked its position, but everybody knows that they who look into such a light are blinded, while those who look from behind it can see clearly whatever it falls upon. Now the suggested system of searchlights not only would hide from observers looking down from above every detail of London's topography and make bomb-throwing even less defensible than it is at present by removing the last pretense of aiming at particular objects of a public and military character. It would also in effect change a night raid into a day raid, and that is something which the huge balloons, for many and good reasons, never venture to attempt.

Their only safety lies in invisibility, for they are almost as fragile as soap bubbles, and their size makes them easy marks when visible and in the long range of the guns used against them.

It Brings Law Into Disrespect.

No attempt is made by the counsel of the Sabbath Society to deny that in comparison with the performances given on the first day of the week in many of the New York theatres without any effective interference from the organization he represents, the little play which Mr. BISPHAM purposed to use as a vehicle for the offering of BEETHOVEN'S music would have been superior in all aesthetic ways, and less obnoxious even to those who desire to preserve the old rigid observance of the day. He could only say that as the Bispham enterprise was unquestionably theatrical, it could be stopped under the law, and was, while the purveyors of other stage amusements, much less meritorious from every point of view, had been sufficiently ingenious to avoid breaking the letter of a statute the spirit of which they cynically and persistently violated.

The trouble with this law, from one point of view, is what constitutes its merits from another—from that of the managers who want to conduct vaudeville shows every night in the week. Its prohibitions are numerous, but they are explicit, and everything not mentioned by name and definitely is permitted. That principle of legal interpretation and application is well established. It makes the Sabbath Society's position technically sound, and its one success as well as its many failures explicable. It will not, however, prevent a large part of the metropolitan population—a part including many more than those to whom Sunday is a day like another except for its larger leisure—from feeling that the suppression of Mr. BISPHAM'S play was something between an absurdity and an outrage.

The isolated enforcement of a law not supported by prevailing public sentiment—of a law the essential violations of which have been many, long continued and unpenalized—always constitutes a grievance and a wrong. Such isolated enforcements are not of the kind that justify the contention that the best way to get a bad law amended or repealed is firmly to apply its provisions. They only cause irritation and bring disrespect on the courts that are obliged to lend themselves to proceedings like this one.

Muzzles for Dogs Are Various.

Of the 3,846 dogs that were formally charged with biting people in this city last year, 480, or one in eight, were muzzled when they committed this serious indiscretion. In most of these cases, presumably, the muzzle worn was the one of which the potentially effective part is a strap encircling the dog's jaws and effective only when so tight as to be for an active representative of the species an abominable instrument of continuous torture.

The cheapness and simplicity of these muzzles are their only merits, though it is evident from the figures just given that many owners of dogs find in them another—the facility with which, while still technically meeting the requirements of the law, they can be so applied as not to trouble the wearer at all. When that is done they are quite useless as well as quite painless, and the dog can bite, and does, just as well or ill as ever, if he happens to be a dog with an inclination that way.

But there are muzzles which, without inflicting on dogs more than a temporary annoyance, will prevent them from using their teeth for purposes improper from other than the canine point of view. Most of these good muzzles are heavy, complicated and expensive contrivances, but a few are not, and one arrangement of leather and wire has been discovered, it seems, by the Dog Lovers' Protective Association, that costs no more than the murderous jaw-binder and nevertheless is both comfortable and effective. It is approved by the Board of Health and the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, and it or others with the same good qualities ought to be nominated in the muzzling ordinance.

That ordinance as it stands causes much suffering to almost no purpose, and it is little wonder that it is so often ignored.

WHERE PROHIBITION SAVES.

Taxes Are Shown to be in Inverse Ratio to Dryness.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In a late issue of your paper there is a letter from Widden Guaham assailing the Anti-Saloon League and its purpose of ultimately securing State and nation-wide prohibition of the beverage liquor traffic, on the ground that it would mean nearly $20,000,000 loss of revenue and would make it necessary to raise a half of that large amount by new State taxes.

Mr. Guaham, in one paragraph, compliments the Anti-Saloon League as a "thoroughly organized movement supplied with an immense campaign fund, contributed by well-meaning but mistaken business men and capitalists," and says that "by reason of its connection with the churches and other moral forces it is able to exert a tremendous pressure on members of the Legislature."

If "W. G.," as he signs himself in a letter to another paper, wishes to look at the problem from an economic standpoint, I think we will be able to accommodate him to about any extent he may desire. Here are some figures from the United States Bureau of the Census report of municipal revenue expenses for 1913, just recently issued.

Taking the States that were prohibition States in 1913 and lumping them together in one class, grouping the States that had 50 per cent. or more of the population in dry territory in a second class of near-prohibition States, classifying as partly license States those which in 1913 had less than half, or a fourth or over, of their population living in dry territory, and classifying the balance of the States, those having less than 25 per cent. of the population in dry territory, as license States, we get the following interesting figures from this Government report:

There were eight States under entire prohibition in 1913. The average tax for all of the cities in these States was $10.12 per capita.

There were eighteen near-prohibition States. The average tax for all of the cities in all of these States was $11.08 per capita.

There were thirteen partly license States and the average tax for all of the cities of all of these States was $14.82 per capita.

There were nine license States and the average tax for all of the cities of all of these States was $16.98 per capita.

Mr. Guaham thinks "it is high time that the business interests of the State should take occasion to voice their opposition to the prohibition scheme," and that "one of the first things to be done is to show misguided business men who are contributing to the Anti-Saloon League funds the folly of working against their own best interests."

Business men are not fools, and they can get enough prohibition facts out of the daily papers to show them the utter economic fraud of the whole license system.

ROLLIN O. EVERHART.
Editor The American Issue, (New York Edition.)
New York, Oct. 15, 1915.

Profit and Loss of Prohibition.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In a communication to THE TIMES Mr. Whidden Guaham says that the adoption of State-wide prohibition would mean the loss of nearly $20,000,000 in revenue, one-half of which goes to the State, and that this would have to be met by additional taxes. Possibly this is so, but the economic gain in this event will many times offset the amount to be paid by a tax. Practically the only business interests which will suffer from a law such as your correspondent fears are those which have lived off the men who can ill afford to support them. It seems as if a patriotic man ought to consider something besides the dollar mark when a question of reform is taken up.

C. M. ALVORD.
Lincoln, N. Y., Oct. 15, 1915.

YANKEES' ADVERTISING.

Why Do We Proclaim Our Plans for Defense from the Housetops?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

We boast of our Yankee ingenuity, our marvelous inventive ability, and our inborn smartness, and we all have a fond hope that, in spite of our unpreparedness for war, our resourcefulness would instantly show itself in case of an invasion by a foreign power, and that we would surely spring some great surprise, which would confound the enemy and throw him into confusion. But if our inventions along these lines are to be at once given to the world, and if every clever idea and epoch-making device "which will revolutionize warfare" is shouted from the housetops as soon as it is thought of, so that the nations of the earth can benefit by it quite as much as ourselves, how is this boasted originality going to help us?

A few days ago we were told of a brilliant scheme by which innumerable miniature submarines can be built in such quantities that they can destroy any hostile fleet of battleships. That certainly seems an excellent scheme, provided this mosquito fleet could be secretly formed and unexpectedly launched against the enemy's unsuspecting armada. But since this idea is joyously given to the world, together with diagrams and pictures, and full descriptions of these boats, of what use is it to us since now a fleet of similar ones can be transported here and launched against us by the enterprising enemy?

We could hardly expect perhaps to keep to ourselves Holland's submarine boat idea, or the Wrights' aeroplane, though it is somewhat humiliating to realize that the European countries have taken these American ideas and far outstripped us in the development of them. But since we are brought face to face with the full realization of the necessity of bringing our national inventive genius to bear on the grave problems of safeguarding our nation from hideous war, why should patriots like Mr. Edison explain how they are developing a process by which a submarine can extract its air from sea water—can breathe below the surface, so to speak—and Mr. Ford tell about the improved engine he is to make for these submarines, and another unfold a plan for steering air-craft by wireless? Every scientist who is working along these lines no sooner hits upon some happy idea than he must triumphantly and exultantly shout it abroad! Must we have the new Naval Advisory Board thus working out its plans in public? Shall every American invention thus be at the service of any possible foreign invader, and every American plan for defense be published?

How long would Germany have lasted in the present war if the rest of Europe knew of her mighty preparedness for conquest? It is for the very reason that she cherished her mighty secret to her bosom that she found her neighbors totally unprepared and steeped in a vast ignorance of her long matured designs. She has thus been able to put up against seemingly overwhelming odds the greatest fight in history.

Let our war councils then realize that our peculiar genius should be conserved for our own use, and let our inventors realize that a true patriotism demands that they shall hold the welfare of their country in higher esteem than the publicity they will win by advertising their ideas. A veil of secrecy should cover all serious inventive work now to be done for the safeguarding of our country and the building up of our defenses.

WILLIAM FREDERICK DIX.
New York, Oct. 14, 1915.

Teachers Explained.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Allow me to point out that, far from being "those who can't," teachers are in reality "those who can." I mean that they are invariably the best students in the colleges, and, having achieved success in scholastic work, they frequently follow it. The vast majority of those who take up other lines of work have been poor students, and, having failed in their first work, they naturally take to something else. It is a far more difficult matter to enter the teaching profession than most others. Especially is this true in the high schools of New York City, where a man is subjected to several rigid examinations—written, oral, practical, and physical—before being licensed. The percentage of those who pass is, perhaps, an indication of their ability.

In the particular set of examinations which I took, 96 out of 556 applicants were licensed. The reason, perhaps, that teachers are despised is because the product of our labor is intangible. And yet the results achieved are more lasting and more important for the race than those of most, if not all, other professions.

GUSTAV L. FLEISSNER,
Instructor of Chemistry,
De Witt Clinton High School.
West Farms, New York City, Oct. 16, 1915.

What Men Decline.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The majority of girls and women in business, that is, stenographers, private secretaries, and office assistants, are not college graduates. The majority of them (the successful ones, at least) are simply normal, healthy, keen, and intelligent women. In nine cases out of ten, these self-respecting, self-supporting business women are hoping some time to become wives and mothers, and when the right man comes along it is not hard for him to persuade the stenographer or private secretary to devote her life to him and his interests, instead of to the corporation or business firm. In many cases the business woman (still young) has laid by enough money to fit out a new home. Then why is it, since they are not handicapped by the higher education, that thousands and thousands of these capable and companionable girls and women never receive any attention, to say nothing of proposals of marriage, from the men? It is strictly "up to the men."

A SPINSTER WITHOUT COLLEGE DEGREE.
New York, Oct. 15, 1915.

Reverse It.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Don't say German-American, but American-German, and a little of the disagreeableness of the hyphen will be taken away.

ALICE M. WOOD.
Sonyea, N. Y., Oct. 15, 1915.

The Case of a Widow.

The Brooklyn Bureau of Charities, 69 Schermerhorn Street, Brooklyn, appeals for help for the B. family, which is in urgent and genuine need. Since her husband was killed in an accident three years ago, Mrs. B. has been trying to support her seven children by washing, but as she is afflicted with heart trouble she has been obliged to give up all work except an occasional wash. The family has absolutely no resources. After long litigation the small damages awarded the woman for her husband's death were barely sufficient to pay the cost of the trial and Mr. B.'s funeral expenses.

The Bureau of Charities has taken hold of the case and reports that the family is an excellent one and should be kept together. The 14-year-old boy has just secured his working papers and is earning $3 a week. This, added to the $1.75 Mrs. B. earns by washing, only gives this family of eight an income of $4.75 a week. The bureau is trying to raise a fund of $100, which will pay for food and rent for the next five months. Large and small contributions are solicited, and should be mailed to the bureau marked "For 0239 T."

The bureau acknowledges with thanks the following contributions received from contributors who could not be reached by mail: Appeal 0236 and 0237 T., C. D., $5; 0235 H., in memory of M. A. W. F., $5; 0235 BT., a reader of B. Times, $2; 0237 BT., from C. P., $1; 0234, from R. E. G., $2; 0236 T., Cash Anon., $5; 0238 TR., Cash Anon., $1; Cash Anon., $1; Cash Anon., $1.

THE KIND OF ARMENIANS A TURK KNOWS.

They Betray Their Rulers, Take Refuge in Christian Missions, and Have to be Dealt With as Dangerous Rebels.

By ZIA MUFTY-ZADE BEY.

New York, Oct. 15, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The campaign led by a few interested persons trying to stir up American public opinion in regard to the so-called Armenian massacres has lately taken such proportions that I consider myself obliged to put forward a few considerations. I do this much to my regret, as, first of all, I am reluctant to expose to the eyes of foreigners the imperfections of some of our people, and, secondly, I am of the opinion that in public life, as well as in private life, everybody ought to mind only his own business.

Be that as it may, let me put one question to those using freely the term "Armenia," mentioned even in the official communiqués of the Red Cross Society and other institutions. Where is Armenia? If they intend by this term all the provinces and cities sheltering a number of Armenians, Armenia must then include not only all the territory comprised between India and Greece but also New York City, where a large number of Armenians are residing. But the trouble is that in none of these territories has the Armenian population a reasonable majority. Just as in New York there are represented many other nationalities, so in the above territories are also millions of Persians, Russians, Turks, Kurds, Arabs, Syrians, Bulgarians, &c.

If they mean by Armenia the territory contiguous to the Russian border, where the Armenian settlement is thicker, then this term ought also to include all the neighboring Russian provinces of the Caucasus, where said population is thickest. Of course, this is not to be thought of, as in such case a resurrection of Armenia would deprive of a few provinces the Russian "Little Father," whose purity, broad-mindedness, love of freedom and equal rights have allied Russia to the western powers, champions of small nationalities!

The truth of the thing is that there is no constituted Armenia, and the Armenians in Turkey are just Ottoman citizens, as they are Russian citizens in Russia or American citizens in the United States, and therefore are expected to abide by the laws governing these countries.

Let us now consider the national characteristics of the Armenians. It is fair to say that no matter where they are settled, be it in Turkey, in Asia, in Europe, or in America, they constitute an unrestful element whose dealings in business have largely contributed to give a reputation of unsoundness to all the Orientals. Thus, far from being the quiet and peaceful race they are depicted to be in order to aggravate the treatment they are receiving at the hands of the Turks, the majority of them are recognized to form an undesirable element by whomever comes in contact with them in any part of the world.

Before passing a definite judgment on the acts of the Ottoman Government in this sad occurrence, judgment which, to use Mr. Lansing's own words, "would greatly endanger the friendly feelings between the people of the two countries," I want the American public to remember the photographs published broadcast in some American and many European papers. One of the last issues of The Outlook is reproducing them anew. These pictures show "Armenian volunteers intrenched and firing on the Ottoman troops." I want the American public to consider what they would think if they saw "Armenian volunteers intrenched and firing on American troops," if part of the American Armenians chose this line of conduct in a time when America was at war with a foreign power.

The accounts, given out in the British Parliament and quoted as originating from Tiflis, a Russian City, as well as the accounts given by the Commission of Inquiries presided over by Lord Bryce, are, to say the least, grossly exaggerated. The unsoundness of accounts given by our enemies who are vitally interested in showing us under a bad light is so evident that there is no need to dwell any longer on it. The accuracy of the inquiries reported by Lord Bryce's Commission may well be put in doubt when one stops to think that said commission inquired on acts supposedly committed at a distance of several thousand miles inside the border of a country at war, and therefore in a place materially impossible to reach.

The only accounts that may give a base for consideration are those given by American missionaries who have lately come back to this country.

In this connection, to cite only the declarations of one of the most recent eyewitnesses, let me quote the words of Dr. Yarow, member of the American Board for Foreign Missions, as given out and published in THE NEW YORK TIMES of Oct. 6. Dr. Yarow says: "For twenty-seven days 1,500 *determined* Armenians held Van against 5,000 Turks and Kurds."

Now, mark my words: Van is an Ottoman city, and therefore, the act of the *determined* Armenians was nothing else than an act of open rebellion and had to be dealt with accordingly by organized and legal force. Queerly enough, Dr. Yarow makes it a crime that the Turks were led by a German officer and used a howitzer to quell the rebellion, as if any legally instituted Government was expected to act in a different way to smash the revolt of a certain number of its "determined" citizens. Queerly enough, Dr. Yarow makes it also a crime that the Turks deliberately fired at the mission buildings which flew five American flags and a Red Cross flag "as protection" (sic), though according to his own confession he admits the illegal use of said flags by confessing the active support he and his colleagues of the mission gave to the rebellious Armenians when he says: "And during the siege WE not only had to fight the Turks but almost every known contagious disease as well," thus manifestly showing that their first and main object was to "fight the Turks," and so manifestly admitting the misuse of the American flag. Is it surprising that under those conditions the Turks deliberately fired at the mission buildings? I would venture to say that if the American missionaries in Van or any other part of Turkey, instead of "fighting the Turks," had rather contented themselves with preaching and professing brotherly love and general Christian principles, for which work they were presumably sent to Turkey by the American Board, the properties of the missions in the Ottoman Empire would have been immune and secure from any attacks.

If there has been any purposely committed crime on women and children we are the first ones to deplore it deeply and sincerely, but with my knowledge of the country and people I consider myself in a position absolutely to deny the existence of a concerted general movement implying massacres and atrocities. If women and children have been killed in the fray, I again deplore it, but I want to point out that similar accidents do happen daily even on the western battlefields, where supposedly civilized nations are at war. It must, therefore, be considered as an unfortunate but inevitable evil of warfare.

As for the expulsion "en masse" and the driving away of the Armenians from those parts of the Ottoman Empire which are or may be threatened by a foreign invasion, I see the justification of this act of the Ottoman Government in the aid the Armenians gave to the Russians. It is well to notice that only in Van and its neighborhood, where the internal revolt of the Armenians took effect, did the Russians succeed in invading Turkish territory. It stands, therefore, to reason that a legally constituted Government, having been deceived by the treason of a certain element of the population, will take necessarily severe measures to prevent the repetition of a similar treason, and the consequences it would have in any other part of the country, by concentrating, in a place easy to control, all and every member of such a turbulent element.

Of course an expulsion on such a large scale is bound to create miseries, sicknesses, and even illegal and immoral actions. This is again evidenced by the results noted on the Belgian refugees in England, Holland, and other countries. It is most deplorable that similar miseries had to fall on the shoulders of a race included in the Ottoman family as well, but the Armenians have only themselves to blame.

ZIA MUFTY-ZADE BEY.

WHERE IS BELGIAN GOLD?

Refugee Capitalists Not Spending Their Money for Pleasure.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The article by George B. McClellan in THE TIMES Magazine Section leaves with the reader the somewhat false impression that all the rich Belgians fled the country at the time of the invasion and refuse to come back; hence great suffering among the poor. The impression also is that these same Belgian capitalists are spending their time and money at French watering places and buying pearls and antique furniture.

As I have friends among this class of Belgians, I think it only justice that your readers should know that not all of the "capitalists" fled at the time of the German invasion, and that not all of those who fled are at "French and Swiss watering places." Some of these exiles have cast in their lot with their King and Queen and are suffering hardships with them in what remains of free Belgium. They are helping the destitute and wounded and caring for children who have been orphaned by the German invasion. They all risk their lives, even the women. Mme. H. writes that while riding in an ambulance with another "capitalist" and a surgeon she narrowly escaped death from a bomb thrown at their car by a German aviator. He missed the red cross painted on top of the ambulance, but he killed five grown noncombatants and two children.

Perhaps Mr. McClellan's friend, "who occupies a high position in the German Imperial Government," did not inform him of the war indemnities (the first one amounting to $50,000,000) extorted at various times by the Germans from the Belgians who were in their clutches. No wonder the Germans wish the capitalists to return; no wonder the capitalists prefer to stay away and devote what is left of their fallen fortunes to their King and Queen. They deny that they are a conquered people. They are one with the "proletariat" in their devotion to their King, who saved Europe from Prussian rule.

Mr. McClellan thinks that our commission in Belgium should undertake to reconcile that country to its fate. Our commission should make the Belgians understand that they are conquered and that the Germans are kind! Is not this asking too much of even that most capable body

'THE SABLE LORCHA' A THRILLING FILM

Movie Drama Shown at the Knickerbocker Contains a Story Rich in Adventure.

SAME MAN PORTRAYS TWINS

Cinema Trick Brings Actor Twice on the Screen at the Same Moment.

The Griffith film contributed to the new Triangle program is quite the best part of the entertainment provided this week at the Knickerbocker and one of the best photoplays yet presented at that new Broadway movie house. "The Sable Lorcha," dramatized from a colorful story of adventure by Horace Hazeltine, has in it more of mystery, ingenuity and surprise than you would find in a thousand ordinary scenarios. A story of revenge that comes out of the mysterious East, it has the flavor of "The Moonstone," and "The Mystery of Cloomber." A man is tortured nearly to death for a crime done in China years before by a twin brother. Thomas Jefferson plays the two brothers and the closing scene admits one of those tricks peculiar to the movies when the actor appears twice on the screen at the same moment. Tully Marshall is the vengeful Celestial and all the work is of a high order.

The other serious film, "The Disciple," was prepared under the direction of Thomas H. Ince. It is an extravagant, melodramatic photoplay of a sky-pilot in the Bret Harte country. William S. Hart plays the leading rôle picturesquely, and this film has its exceedingly good moments, but it is grotesquely disfigured at one point by a flash of Calvary, with the scriptural words of forgiveness neatly printed on the sky above the crest of the hill.

The two Sennett comics, which complete the program, are of the familiar knock-him-down-the-stairs, hit-him-in-the-head-with-a-brick variety. One called "Her Painted Hero," is an example of a curious movie phenomena for the star who runs away with most of the capital letters in the announcements has the least to do and is the least important member of the cast. But he has a reputation won on the comparatively legitimate stage, so his is the glory. Thus are the movies untrue to their own.

CASTLES IN THE MOVIES NOW.

Film Preserves for Posterity Their Famous Kiss.

A great deal has been written about the Vernon Castles. For several years some of the newspapers and magazines have scarcely run off an edition without a column or two about the doings of the couple who made dancing profitable. Then Mrs. Castle's mother, Mrs. Foote, wrote a biography of her daughter which showed that she was born and reared much as other children. But it will be the movies, and not Mrs. Castle's mother, which posterity will have to bless for the best record of Irene and Vernon. This record was unreeled for the first time at the Globe Theatre last night, under the title "The Whirl of Life."

The pictures disclose some interesting facts about the Castles, and since the scenario was written by Mr. Castle and acted by them both, the episodes may be considered fairly authentic. The circumstances of their meeting, the entrance of the monkey motive into Irene's life, the origin of the fox trot, the Castle kiss, the secret of Mrs. Castle's dancing—these are some of the interesting disclosures made as only the screen can make them.

The most satisfactory feature of "The Whirl of Life" to any one who has enjoyed Mr. Castle as a comedian or dancer, is that it is evident from the flickering film legends that he is still a comedian, and appreciates the humor of his latest venture.

Engagements Announced.

The engagement has been announced of Miss Amy Mackburn Constable, a daughter of Mrs. Anna Constable of Ocean Avenue, Brooklyn, and Madison Marshall Jones of New York, a member of the State Board of Port Wardens of New York.

Mrs. C. H. Klee of 252 Clifton Place, Brooklyn, announces the engagement of her daughter, Miss Ida E. Klee, to Arthur P. Steffens of Charleston, S. C.

Miss Josephine Waterbury, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles F. Waterbury of Stamford, Conn., has become engaged to Walter E. Leaman, a son of Walter L. Leaman of 321 West Seventy-fifth Street, this city.

The engagement of Miss Amy Budd Chapman, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Isaac E. Chapman of Brooklyn, to Russell Blair Hurlburt, a son of Mr. and Mrs. Rollo F. Hurlburt of Marshalltown, Iowa, has been announced.

The engagement is also announced of Miss Emma Harriet Henry, a granddaughter of Mr. and Mrs. Simon Henry of Brooklyn, to William R. Snyder, a son of Mr. and Mrs. William Snyder of Atlanta, Ga.

Miss Du Bois to Wed on Nov. 5.

Miss Alison Goddard Du Bois, a daughter of Mrs. Cornelius Delafield Du Bois of 14 Walden Place, Montclair, N. J., and Deacon Murphy, a deputy assistant District Attorney, of New York, will be married Friday, Nov. 5, at the Du Bois home. Mr. Murphy is a son of Mr. and Mrs. William I. Murphy of 40 East Forty-ninth Street. The engagement was announced on Sept. 3.

TO BRING GERMAN ACTORS.

Loew and Rachmann Form International Vaudeville Alliance.

S. Rachmann, a vaudeville agent of Berlin who came to New York recently and established offices in the Fitzgerald Building, has arranged with Marcus Loew to book some of the best known German variety artists over the Loew circuit. Mr. Rachmann controls a dozen theatres in Germany, and has eleven touring companies. He will book acts over his own and the Loew circuits, thus giving performers long engagements. In the majority of cities in which there are Loew theatres small time will be eliminated, and the theatres will compete with the other first class vaudeville houses.

Mr. Rachmann says there are great opportunities in Germany and Austria-Hungary for American vaudeville players because the war has caused a dearth of high-class acts. Consequently he will send American entertainers to his theatres abroad. Later in the season he contemplates producing operettas by Franz Lehar, Le Fall, Oscar Strauss, Jean Gilbert, and Otto Reutter, whose works he has presented at home.

TWO OPERA SINGERS ARRIVE.

Miss Zarska, New Soprano, and Mme. Ober on the Ryndam.

Miss Erma Zarska, the new Bohemian soprano, arrived here yesterday on the Holland-America liner Ryndam to make her début in America at the Metropolitan Opera House this season. She has been singing in the Royal Opera House at Prague and at Berlin and Vienna. Miss Zarska can sing in French, Italian, and German, and will appear in Aida, Tosca, and Lohengrin. She is 24 years old.

Mme. Margarite Ober, the German contralto, of the Metropolitan company, also arrived on the Ryndam. She said that after a concert in Berlin, at which she sang for the widows and orphans of the war, the Crown Prince asked her if she got enough to eat.

"I showed him my card," Mme. Ober continued, "and replied that I had lots of bread left yet."

The singer added that she had learned two new operas in the Summer, "Samson and Delilah" and "Martha."

Reicher Begins Rehearsals Today.

The company that will appear in the first production to be made by Emanuel Reicher at the Garden Theatre will be assembled today for rehearsal. The first offering will be Bjornson's "When the New Young Vine Blooms," and the version used will be that of Arvid Paulson, a young Norwegian, who is now in New York. Mr. Reicher will head the cast in the rôle of Mr. Arvik, and in other important parts will be Hedwig Reicher, Bertha Mann, Rupert Harvey, Augustin Duncan, Ernest Lee Bland, Estelle Lascelles, Helen May, and Muriel Hope. The first performance will be given on Nov. 16. The Garden Theatre is being completely renovated for the occupancy of the "Modern Stage" and the "American People's Theatre."

Dog Show in Stage Performance.

A dog show will be held at the Hippodrome next week. One of the scenes in "Hip, Hip, Hooray" represents Fifth Avenue with the daily parade in full swing. At the first matinées of next week, any young women possessing dogs of which they are proud, will be allowed to parade in this scene with their pets. Kennel club experts will be on hand to judge the dogs, and for the best one shown a cup will be given.

Cyril Maude's Daughter Arrives.

Miss Margery Maude, daughter of Cyril Maude, the English actor-manager who is appearing in "Grumpy," arrived yesterday from London on the Philadelphia, and was met at the pier by her father. She said she had come to join George Arliss's company to play the leading rôle in "Paganini," a new comedy by Edward Knobloch.

PRAISES POPE'S ROLE IN WAR

Cardinal Farley Says Peace Will Come Through Vatican.

A letter from Cardinal Farley, in which he announced that the annual collection of Peter's Pence would be taken next Sunday, was read in all of the churches of his diocese yesterday. The Cardinal asked for generous contributions because the war in Europe had impoverished other countries. Commenting on the war the Cardinal wrote:

"The following expression from a distinguished non-Catholic source is impressively interesting: 'International Socialism has failed in this war. It has been incapable to exercise any action, and even it has been unable to keep up any intercourse among labor corporations of nations at war with one another.' The Papacy is the only international institution which has been able to keep its distinct universal character.'

"The world which has been excluding for years the Pope from its councils during its days of prosperity, now from the valley of death and destruction instinctively turn to Benedict XV., the representative on earth of the Prince of Peace and the successor of pontiff upon pontiff who for ages spoke to warring people and were obeyed."

Today the voice of the Pope was raised and heeded above the din of war, the Cardinal wrote, and by his appeal he had brought back to their families 150,000 exchanged prisoners and also brought about betterment of conditions in detention camps. The Catholic people, he concluded, were not without hope that when peace returned to Europe it would be largely due to the prayers and the persevering efforts of the Pope.

LOST GEMS ON ELEVATED.

Absent-Minded Lawyer Asks Police to Help Find Them.

Henry J. Webster, a lawyer of 29 Broadway, living at 529 West 158th Street, lost jewels worth about $1,500 yesterday on a Ninth Avenue elevated train. He asked the police to assist him in finding them.

According to the story he told the police, he took an express train with the jewelry in an envelope. Becoming engrossed in a newspaper, he forgot the jewelry and did not discover its loss until he got home. Among the articles lost were two scarf pins, one set with a black opal, the other with a pearl. There was a ring with three diamonds, a diamond lavalliere, a cameo lavalliere, an amethyst brooch, a diamond dinner ring, and a gold wrist watch with the initials "B. W." The jewelry belonged to Mrs. Webster, who had asked him to bring it home from the safe in his office.

Royal
Baking
Powder
Absolutely Pure
Avoid All Substitutes

MORE CEMETERIES TO RELIEVE CALVARY

Trustees of Cathedral Buy Plots at Kensico and Pine Lawn, L. I.

1,000,000 BODIES BURIED

Father Stewart Placed in Charge and All Three Burial Places to be Improved at Once.

The management of the cemeteries of the Roman Catholic Church of the Archdiocese of New York has been turned over to the Rev. William J. Stewart, rector of St. Elizabeth's Church, at 187th Street and Broadway, by the Trustees of St. Patrick's Cathedral, who control Calvary Cemetery. Extensive improvements are to be made. The cemetery grounds will be beautified and put in order. New properties will be developed.

The Trustees have acquired two new tracts of land for cemeteries, one of 300 acres at Pine Lawn, L. I., in Suffolk County, and another of 150 acres at Kensico, adjoining the big Kensico Cemetery in Westchester County. Plans for the development of these grounds have been prepared by William Barclay Parsons, and have been accepted by the Board of Trustees. Cardinal Farley is the President of the Trustees. Father Stewart will consult with the Trustees and make monthly reports. His orders are to put the cemeteries on the highest plane of efficiency.

The new properties were purchased because the law does not permit the acquirement of more property in the city limits for burial purposes, and it was felt that Calvary Cemetery could not indefinitely meet the requirements of the churches. It was feared that unless action was taken, desirable places near the city might be developed soon to the point where the property would be restricted or the price become prohibitive. Father Stewart said yesterday that there were more than 1,000,000 bodies in Calvary Cemetery.

The first step to be taken at Calvary Cemetery will be to see that roads and culverts are put in order, the grounds thoroughly overhauled under the eye of an expert and the neglected graves and monuments cared for. There would be no radical change at this time at least, Father Stewart said, but his object would be to beautify the grounds. A church and burial vaults for priests of the arch-diocese has just been completed at an expense of $100,000 on the Calvary property and Father John Lonergan has been made Chaplain.

Father Stewart is known as a developer of parishes. In 1905 he had charge of the parish which included St. Charles's Church, Gardiner, and St. Joseph's Church, New Paltz, both in Ulster county. He cleared the parish of debt and left a substantial surplus, when in 1909 he was transferred to St. Mark's Church at 138th Street near Lenox Avenue. He built up that parish, remaining there until September, 1912, when Cardinal Farley turned the church over to the Fathers of the Holy Ghost, who have charge of the work among the negroes. Some 75,000 negroes, according to Father Stewart's estimate, had migrated to that part of the city.

On Oct. 1, 1912 Father Stewart was sent to St. Elizabeth's Church. He erected a new parish house and obtained for the church twenty-three stained glass memorial windows which have been ornamented upon frequently because of their beauty.

Father Stewart is taking up his additional duties in connection with the development of the cemeteries with the same vigor that he employed in his parishes. He said he would devote every moment of his spare time to carrying out his orders to make the cemeteries models. The members of the Board of Trustees with the exception of Cardinal Farley are business men, not connected with the priesthood who have been unable to give to the work of the cemeteries the time and care of the cemeteries the time which was needed.

WANTS TO EDUCATE A GIRL.

Miss Metcalf Seeks Capable Child Who Lacks Opportunity.

Miss I. M. Metcalf will visit THE TIMES office today to scan the replies received to the following advertisement, which appeared in THE NEW YORK TIMES yestreday morning:

To teachers and philanthropic workers:

Free home and liberal education will be given little girl 8 or 9 years old with capacity to become a woman of high type if given opportunities for development, but now lacking such opportunities. F 40 Times Annex.

Miss Metcalf told a TIMES reporter last night that she did not care to say much about her advertisement. It was merely private philanthropy, she declared, and she did not wish any publicity.

"I have been devoted to the various public institutions," she said, "but have failed there to find a child to take. Most of them are bound to go to their relatives or parents at a certain time, and I wish to have complete control over any girl that comes to me until she is grown."

Miss Metcalf said she did not mean to adopt the child unless it were absolutely necessary, but admitted that the contemplated practical adoption. She insists on being allowed to make her choice among girls who may be suggested after a personal investigation. Miss Metcalf said she had been a teacher at one time, but was now employed in municipal service.

Cardinal Blesses New School.

Cardinal Farley blessed and opened the new St. Barnabas Parochial School at 241st Street and Martha Avenue yesterday afternoon. More than 2,000 persons were present. The new building is of brick, containing seven classrooms, indoor playground, and a gymnasium. At present it has accommodations for 300 children.

Clunan-Phillips Wedding Plans.

The wedding of Miss Frances M. Phillips, a daughter of Mrs. Elizabeth Phillips of 226 St. James Place, and Albert Clunan, Jr., will take place on Saturday, Oct. 23, in the Church of the Incarnation, Brooklyn, and a reception will follow at the home of the bride. Mrs. John T. Whalen, a sister of the bride, is to be her matron of honor, and another sister, Miss Edna R. Phillips, will be the only bridesmaid. John T. Whalen is to be the best man, and Thomas J. Farrell, a cousin of Mr. Clunan, and Ford Kurtz of New York are to be the ushers.

Date for Miss de Moya's Wedding.

The wedding of Miss Marjorie L. de Moya, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Manuel de Moya, of 1,852 East Twelfth Street, Brooklyn, and Alfred M. MacKenzie is set for Saturday, Oct. 30, in St. Paul's Church, Flatbush. Miss de Moya is a sister of Miss Irma de Moya, whose engagement to Adriance Hardenberg was announced recently.

Ocean Travelers.

Transatlantic liners arriving yesterday and some of their passengers were:

Philadelphia, (Liverpool)—A. H. Addison, J. S. Allen, Miss K. Allen, F. J. Blake, Mrs. Stanton Blatch, Captain Donald N. Campbell, Miss G. Cayley, Mrs. J. P. Chambers, Miss C. E. Corber, D. E. Davies, W. H. Dennis, Dr. and Mrs. W. J. Dodd, Mrs. A. Donald, E. A. Dowding, Mrs. E. C. Gardner, Miss Gordon, Mrs. A. E. Grahame, Mrs. T. R. Grove, Mr. and Mrs H. W. Hooper, Mr and Mrs. Arthur Jones, A. C. Kirk, Dr. W. M. Lacey, Dr. W. A. Lane, M. C. Martin, Miss M. K. Maude, Mrs. L. Mitchell-Henry, Mrs. Max Rabinoff, Dr. D. B. Reardon, Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Russell, Dr. R. R. Sattler, Miss D A. Taylor, and W. K. Trotman.

Ryndam, (Rotterdam)—Mr. and Mrs. C. T. Boyd, Miss M. B. Cowling, Dr. and Mrs. J. H. Ford, Miss Minna Jovelil, Captain and Mrs. A. McIntyre, W. H. Hones, Dr. J. F. Sowarman, W. P. de Vries, T. D. Whistler, Mrs. Margarite Arndt, W. H. A. Allroff, Miss Fannie Fischer, Otto Walther, and Miss Kathrine Walther.

Some of those booked to sail today for Bordeaux on the Chicago are:

Mrs. B. L. Barnes, R. M. H. Brown, E. L. Brady, Mrs. O. Carpentier, Clarence Aman, Richard Harding Davis, Mrs. J. C. Hammond, Miss Helen Hays, George Kroll, Mr. and Mrs. L. G. Lambert, Jules Martin, Mrs. Lilla Whitridge Pope, Miss Mildred Pope, C. B. Stanton, Kennet White, Mrs. W. P. Harris, and Allen Tucker.

MR. GODOWSKY'S RECITAL.

Large Audience Hears the Pianist in Aeolian Hall.

Leopold Godowsky, having been quite unnecessarily lost some weeks ago, and then, fortunately, duly found again, was not incapacitated by this harrowing experience for the giving of a piano recital yesterday afternoon in Aeolian Hall. The audience was large in numbers, and ready to applaud at any opportunity, utilizing, in fact, some opportunities where the pianist would plainly rather have had silence, as in the intervals between the movements of sonatas. It was a zealous enthusiasm, and at the end of the program there was a rush to the front and a demand for more, though more had been given already.

Mr. Godowsky is no stranger to New York. He did not play here last season, though he was in the city. Two seasons before that he had reappeared here after a good many years of absence, during which his reputation as an exponent of certain of the most transcendent manifestations of modern piano technique was greatly enhanced. He played here again in the following season.

There must necessarily be a deep interest in the performance of one who has so consummately mastered certain things, though his mastery does not extend to all, nor even to the most vital and fundamental things, in musical art. It cannot be said that Mr. Godowsky is invariably a great interpreter of the greatest music, or that he often touches deeply the heart or fires the imagination. As interpreter he reached his highest level yesterday in Chopin's B flat minor sonata, and in the same composer's Impromptu, Op. 36, and Scherzo, Op. 39. He was far from his highest level in Beethoven's "Appassionata" sonata, Op. 57, with which he began; a performance with little fire or enthusiasm, without the "passion" that the master wrote into the music; a performance not without certain disturbing mannerisms. Mr. Godowsky's playing gained largely in warmth and imagination as soon as he reached his Chopin numbers. There have been more eloquent interpretations of the sonata, but his was possessed of many truly fine qualities, and notably of a breadth and authority that do not always characterize Mr. Godowsky's playing. In this, as in all else that he did yesterday, there were especially to be noted the elegance, the perfect finish, the consummate ease of his technique, which compasses everything without an apparent effort. He made an impressive showing of the first book of Brahms's Paganini variations.

But the most characteristic and individual features of this recital were the performance of pieces by Liszt, "Au Bord d'une Source" and the concert study in F minor; Mr. Godowsky's own arrangement for the left hand alone of Chopin's Etude, Op. 10, No. 6, and finally, his "Symphonic Metamorphoses" of Johann Strauss's waltz, "Künstlerleben." These and the first book of Brahms's variations on a theme of Paganini's are matters concerned largely with the elaborate development of piano technique which Mr. Godowsky's name is specially connected, and which he played in an altogether remarkable way. In these, indeed, his mechanism becomes something more than mechanism, and extorts admiration for a kind of beauty of its own.

There may be pertinent query as to the musical value of some of these undertakings; as to the desirability or propriety of playing with one hand Chopin's etude which he wrote for two, and which, there can hardly be room for doubt, Mr. Godowsky himself could play even better with two than he did with one; or as to the real gain secured by metamorphosing symphonically Strauss's entrancing waltz. Some will confess that they like it better as Strauss wrote it. Godowsky's arrangement is much overladen with counterpoint of the most elaborate and ornamental kind, very ingenious, and very skillful, whose texture is often a combination of several waltz themes. So heavy is the burden that the music is frequently made to stagger heavy-footed, and loses something of the contagious gayety and spirit. It is an astonishing tour de force, and Mr. Godowsky's playing of it is equally one. In these pieces, as in all the rest, the listener could not fail to be delighted with the clarity and precision of his articulation, the grace and finish of many passages, and, within sharply defined dynamic limits, the delicate coloring of his tone.

After the variations by Brahms, Mr. Godowsky played the Capriccio in B minor, Op. 76, No. 2, and after the pieces by Chopin, the same composer's waltz in C sharp minor and Etude in G sharp minor.

RETURN OF JULIA ARTHUR.

To Play in 'The Eternal Magdalene' After a Long Retirement.

The Forty-eighth Street Theatre has been selected as the playhouse in which Robert H. McLaughlin's play, "The Eternal Magdalene," will be presented by Selwyn & Co., and Monday night, Nov. 1, has been set as the date.

Particular interest attaches to the production because it will bring Julia Arthur, who in private life is Mrs. Benjamin P. Cheney, Jr., of Boston, back to the stage after an absence of twelve years or more. In the supporting company will be Emmett Corrigan, Lucile Watson, Louise Randolph, Harry Harwood, Arnold Lucy, Lowell Sherman, Alphonse Ethier, Claire Burke, Robert Hudson, Albert Brown, William J. Phinney, and Howard I. Smith.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

The company that will appear in the production of Beulah Poynter's play, "The Unborn," to be made Nov. 5 by The Medical Review of Reviews, has been chosen. It consists of Robert Dempster, Alice Gale, Howard Hall, Geoffrey Stein, Ruth Fielding, and Dorothy Millette. All of the players volunteered their services.

Thomas W. Ryley has arranged with Charles Frohman and Klaw & Erlanger to send out a second company in "Outcast," the drama in which Elsie Ferguson was seen in the Lyceum Theatre last season. Jeanne Eagels, who appeared with Julian Eltinge in "The Crinoline Girl," and with Arnold Daly in moving pictures, has been chosen for Miss Ferguson's rôle. The tour will begin next Monday in Trenton and extend through the South and Middle West.

Kathryn Osterman, who acted the leading rôle for "The Bludgeon," the feature picture at the Plaza Theatre, will appear in person there tomorrow night.

Leon Bakst, the Russian artist, is preparing new costumes and stage decorations for the ballet, "L'Oiseau de Feu," for which Igor Strawinsky has written the music. This is one of the seventeen ballets Serge de Diaghileff's Ballet Russe will perform in their engagement this Winter at the Metropolitan.

With the engagement of Dodson Mitchell, th ecast that will appear in Frank Mandel's farce, "Sherman Was Right," at the Fulton Theatre, is now complete. The opening performance has been deferred till a week from tomorrow night to allow time for the installation of a massive scenic effect that will be used in the second act.

Josephine Stevens, a daughter of the late Ben Stevens, who for many years was associated with Klaw & Erlanger, has been engaged for one of the roles in "The Irish Dragoon," the romantic comedy in which Andrew Mack will return to the legitimate stage.

The Times Producing Company has decided to organize a second company to present "The Girl Who Smiles," in the larger cities. Ben Teal, general stage director of the firm, will begin organizing the company tomorrow. The original company will continue at the Longacre indefinitely.

"A String of Pearls," a musical sketch by Cecil Kern, will be produced next week at Proctor's Fifth Avenue with Miss Kern, John R. Phillips and Elsa Lynn in the cast, and Gustave Henrichs as musical director.

A special showing of the picture, "How Molly Made Good," written by Burns Mantle, for which a dozen stars of the legitimate stage posed, will be made tomorrow morning in the Broadway Theatre.

Cyrus Townsend Brady has signed a contract with the Vitagraph Company to write exclusively for it.

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A. J. SHIPMAN DEAD; NOTED AS A LAWYER

Delegate to Constitutional Convention Expired of Bright's Disease After a Short Illness.

HELPED END SUGAR FRAUDS

Authority on Russia and the Slavic Races Was Made a State Regent in 1913.

Andrew Jackson Shipman, a member of the law firm of Biandy, Mooney & Shipman, and a delegate to the Constitutional Convention at Albany, died at 10 o'clock last night, of acute Bright's disease, at his home, 636 West 158th Street. He had been taken ill while attending a meeting of the Regents of New York at Buffalo a few days ago.

Mr. Shipman was born in Springvale, Fairfax County, Va., on Oct. 15, 1857.

He was educated at Georgetown and New York Universities, obtaining his degree of LL.D. at the latter institution. From 1884 to 1885 he was engaged in the United States Customs service in connection with the sugar frauds, and from 1890 to 1894 was counsel in the St. Stephen's Church cases, litigation defining the powers of church trustees. He was a Democrat in politics and a member of the Southern Society, National Geological Society, the American Society of International Law, the American Bar Association, the State Bar Association, the Municipal Art League, and President of the local Alumni Association of Georgetown University.

Mr. Shipman was elected a Regent of the State of New York in 1913. He was a writer upon topics concerning Russia and the Slavic race, the Eastern Church, and Slavic, Hungarian, and Italian Emigration to the United States. He was a member of the Manhattan, Deutscher Verein and Catholic Clubs. Mr. Shipman married Miss Adair Mooney.

"UNCLE JOE" LAUDS WILSON.

Former Speaker Indorses President's Handling of War Situation.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 17.—"Uncle Joe" Cannon said tonight that he "took his hat off to President Wilson" for the manner the Nation's Executive had handled the European war situation.

"Do you want to say anything about President Wilson's wedding," 'Uncle Joe'?" one of his party asked.

Mr. Cannon shook his head from side to side. "And," he said, "if I talked about Wilson's attitude in Mexico I'd say too much."

"But when it comes to the European war situation, why I take my hat off to the President, and I indorse everything he's done and everything he's said."

Obituary Notes.

Mrs. ELMIRA EGERTON ADDRESS, wife of former Sheriff J. Clark Address, died yesterday at her home in Newton, N. J., in her sixty-fifth year. She was born in Markaboro and was a daughter of the late Azel and Phoebe Egerton. Mrs. Address was married in 1882. In addition to her husband, she is survived by a son and two daughters.

Mrs. ALICE M. COON, wife of Roadman Coon, died on Saturday at her home in East Orange, N. J., after her seventieth year. She was born in Spring Garden, and had lived in the Oranges for more than fifty years. In addition to her husband, she is survived by two daughters and a son.

MARTIAL S. JOUFFRET, Superintendent of the New York Yacht Club for fifteen years until he retired two years ago, died yesterday at his home, 132 West Seventy-fifth Street, in his sixty-ninth year. He was born in Pugat, France, and came here when 7 years old. Before going to the Yacht Club he had been Superintendent of several other clubs in this city. His wife, two daughters, and two sons survive him.

Major J. HOMER EDGERLY, a veteran of the civil war with a record for bravery at the capture of Fort Fisher that won a place for his portrait in the New Hampshire Hall of Fame, died suddenly in Boston yesterday. He was a Special Deputy Surveyor of the Port. He served in the civil war as Captain of Company F, Third New Hampshire Regiment.

WILLIAM H. FALLON, senior member of the firm of F. W. Simonds & Son, 18 South William Street, and a member of the New York Produce Exchange, died yesterday at his home in Piermont-on-Hudson.

MISS GRACE NEWTON, born in South Orange, N. J., a Presbyterian missionary, and a twenty-eight years a teacher of girls in China, died on Tuesday at Pao Ting Fu, China.

ANDREW M. ADGER of Spartansburg, S. C., died on Saturday at the home of Norman R. Harris, in Montclair, N. J., in his seventy-first year.

MRS. CHRISTINE COOK, widow of Valentine Cook, formerly head of the firm of Valentine Cook & Son, contractors, died on Saturday at her home, 149 East Thirty-sixth Street, in her eighty-third year.

WILLIAM CHRISTY SMITH, an engineer with offices on North Fourth Street, Brooklyn, died on Saturday at his home in Beechhurst, Whitestone, L. I.

Mrs. MARGARET E. McAVENEY died on Saturday at the home of her son, Dr. William J. McAveney, 5 Second Place Brooklyn, in her eighty-fourth year.

THOMAS J. DOYLE, one of the leaders of the Fenian movement, and an associate of O'Donovan Rossa, died on Saturday at his home, 612 East Sixteenth Street, in his seventieth year.

PATRICK HIGGINS, one of the last survivors of John Brown's raid at Harper's Ferry, died recently at his home in Sandy Hook, Md., in his eighty-fifth year.

LEWIS MEINHOLD, a retired merchant, died recently at his home, 313 West 139th Street, in his ninety-second year. He was born in Germany and came here in 1840, later going to Ellenville, where he went into business.

CHRISTOPHER BARKHAUSEN, a public auditor, died on Saturday at his home, 26 West Ninety-fourth Street, in his fifty-fourth year.

MRS. ROSALIE JACOBY, widow of George Jacoby, and a sister of Robert, Jacob and August Lambert of Lambert Brothers, jewelers, died on Saturday at her home in the Lenox Hotel in Yonkers, in her seventy-third year.

WILLIAM WIMPRESS, a retired builder, died on Saturday, at his home, 315 Seventy-fourth Street, Brooklyn, in his eighty-fifth year.

GEORGE C. REIDENBACH, a wagon manufacturer, with offices at 164 Everett Street, died on Saturday at his home, 640 Faile Street, Bronx, in his thirty-ninth year.

ISIDOR FURST, a member of the New York Printing and Publishing Company for many years, died on Saturday at his home, 111 West 129th Street, in his sixty-eighth year.

JAMES GILLEN, one of the crew of the Confederate Ironclad Merrimac when she was defeated by the monitor, and for many years in the towing business at Greenpoint, L. I., died on Saturday at his home, 171 India Street, Brooklyn, in his seventy-fifth year.

JOHN A. HEGEMAN, for many years an insurance broker, died on Saturday at his home in Jamaica, L. I., in his seventy-fourth year.

WILLIAM A. SUTTON, a stationary engineer, died on Saturday at his home, 786 St. John's Place, Brooklyn, in his fifty-eighth year.

DR. HUNTER'S FUNERAL.

Cathedral Crowded with Mourners for Noted Educator.

The funeral of Dr. Thomas Hunter, for nearly forty years President of the Normal College, which was named Hunter College in 1914, in his memory, took place yesterday afternoon at the Cathredal of St. John the Divine. So great was the crowd that several hundred were admitted to the chancel steps while the services were going on.

Dean W. H. Grosvenor officiated, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Henry Mottet, a life-long friend of Dr. Hunter, and rector of the Church of the Holy Communion. The pallbearers were Dr. George F. Davis, President of Hunter College; Thomas W. Churchill, President of the Board of Education; Commissioner A. H. Mann of the Board of Education; Edward J. McGuire, a Trustee of Hunter College; T. W. Williams, L. F. Burchard, C. F. Lydecker, and Charles Tutzel of the Thomas Hunter Association.

Among the well-known educators who attended the funeral were Nicholas Murray Butler, President of Columbia University; former Mayor Seth Low; Dr. Sidney E. Mezes, President of the College of the City of New York; the Rev. Dr. Mulvy, President of Fordham University; Chancellor Brown, and former Chancellor McCracken of New York University; Dr. Felix Adler, and Hamilton W. Mabie.

There were also present delegations from the Hunter College Alumnae Association, the Thomas Hunter Association, the Jenny Hunter Kindergarten training School and Alumnae, the Public School Principals' Association, the Alumni of Public School 35, and the Howard Lodge, F. and A. M.

Interment was in Woodlawn Cemetery.

JOHN EDMANDS DEAD.

Dean of American Librarians Originated Classification Systems.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 17.—John Edmands, dean of American Librarians and originator of many classification systems now in use in libraries throughout the country, died at his home here today. He was 95 years old.

Mr. Edmands was born in Framingham, Mass., and was graduated from Yale University in 1847 with the degree of A. B. In 1848-51 he attended the Yale Divinity School, in the meanwhile teaching school. He entered on library work in 1845, when he took charge of the library of the College Society of Brothers in Unity. Mr. Edmands continued in library work until 1901, when he became Librarian Emeritus of the Mercantile Library in Philadelphia, his total service covering fifty-six years.

From 1851 to 1856 he was in charge of the Yale College Library, and then went to the Mercantile Library, where he did his greatest work and stayed for forty-five years. Mr. Edmands was a deacon and clerk in the Central Congregational Church of Philadelphia since 1864. He published a number of systems for literary classification and for numbering books in libraries.

Mr. Edmands was three times married, his third wife being Miss Clara Augusta Roberts of Philadelphia.

DR. NOLL DIES SUDDENLY.

Stricked with Heart Disease While Attending a Patient.

Dr. Joseph J. Noll died suddenly from heart disease yesterday afternoon while attending a patient in the office at his home, 64 West Sixty-ninth Street.

He was born in this city and was in his fifty-second year. Dr. Noll was a graduate of Columbia, later taking his degree in medicine at the College of Physicians and Surgeons. Of recent years he devoted most of his practice to surgery and operated frequently at St. Elizabeth's Hospital, with which he was long connected. Dr. Noll was also visiting physician at the French Hospital and a member of the New York County Medical Society.

He was a member of the Lotos, New York Athletic and Metropolitan Opera Clubs and the Automobile Club of America. Dr. Noll was also prominently identified with the Camp Fire Club. Mrs. Noll survives him.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born

KANNER.—Oct. Oct. 9, 926 Southern Boulevard, Bronx, to Mr. and Mrs. S. Kanner, a son.

ROSENZWEIG.—Oct. 15, 707 St. Nicholas Av., to Mr. and Mrs. H. Rosenzweig, a son.

SAMUELS.—Oct. 12, Lloyd's Sanitarium, to Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Samuels, a daughter.

SLOTE.—Oct. 10, Woodhaven, L. I., to Mr. and Mrs. B. W. Slote, a son.

Engaged

BURKENROAD—ADLER.—Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Adler of 518 West 113th St. have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Lucille Adler, to Mr. Sylvan E. Burkenroad, son of Mr. and Mrs. Max Burkenroad of Omaha, Neb. No definite plans have been made for the wedding.

ABRAMS—WACHTEL.—Pauline Wachtel to Jack Abrams.

BORN—ROTHBERG.—Lillian Rothberg to George Born.

CORMAN—ROSENSTEIN.—Sarah Rosenstein to Henry Corman.

DENNIS—JOHNSON.—Mrs. R. W. Johnson to John Dennis.

FRIEDMAN—KAHN.—Jennie K. Kahn to Joseph H. Friedman.

GOLDBERG—COHN.—Hattie Cohn to Murray Goldberg.

HAMEL—DE VRIES.—Bessie De Vries to Morris W. Hamel.

JACOBS—SHALUT.—Hattie I. Shalut to Wolf Jacobs.

KAUFMAN—KLAPPER.—Lillian Klapper to Dr. Joseph Kaufman.

KOTTLER—SHAPIO. — Hannah Shapio to Hyman Kottler.

MEYER—BLUMENTHAL.—Blanche Blumenthal to Isaac Meyer.

MULLMAN—TENZER.—Gertrude Tenzer to Mack H. Mullman.

NATHANSON — ROSENTHAL. — Beatrice Rosenthal to Samuel M. Nathanson.

PROPPER—KOCH.—Mable Koch to Ernest Propper.

SONNE—KINSTLER.—Blanche Kinstler to Maurice Sonne.

SPIRO—JASKULEK.—Gertrude R. Jaskulek to Simon Spiro.

WEILBURG—POLEY.—Carrie Poley to Julius Weilburg.

WEINSTEIN—GITSKY.—Frances Gitsky to Jack Weinstein.

Married

DYSON—PROVOST.—On Saturday afternoon, Oct. 16, at All Saints' Church, Edith Madeleine, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. David Provost of Great Neck, to Monroe Jefferson Dyson, Jr., of Catonville, Md. Baltimore papers please copy.

BRECKMAN—WEISS.—Oct. 10, Carrie Weiss to Samuel Breckman.

DUITZ—SPIRO.—Oct. 10, Sibyle Spiro to Andrew Duitz.

FRIEDMAN—LEVY.—Oct. 10, Sadye Levy to Moses A. Friedman.

PULASKI—SOMMER.—Oct. 14, Jeannette M. Sommer to Henry D. Pulaski.

STREAM—HYAMS.—Oct. 12, Sophia Hyams to Mervyn Stream.

Brooklyn.

KREIGER—KLOTZ.—Oct. 10, Carrie L. Klotz to Max C. Kreiger.

THOMPSON—SOUTHWELL.—Oct. 14, Mildred L. Southwell to J. Arthur Thompson.

Newark.

BLUM—HORSCH.—Oct. 10, Ruth Horsch to Max Blum.

LE GLISE—NATE.—Oct. 11, Margaret Nate to George W. Le Glise, Jr.

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COLLEGE FOOTBALL TEAMS ROUNDING INTO FORM—ATHLETICS—TURF—GOLF—CYCLING—TENNIS

TIGERS HAVE SHOWN THE BEST FOOTBALL

Big Gridiron Battles Start This Week—Few Upsets in Early Season Games.

With Saturday's gridiron battles the football season passed its formative stage and speculation now centers on the value of the work accomplished as related to the big struggles which are drawing near. Taken as a whole, the season thus far has produced comparatively few of the so-called "surprises." Of those which have come to be known as the Big Three," Yale, Harvard, and Princeton, only one has suffered defeat, and if the circle is extended to include Pennsylvania and Cornell, there has been but a single other victory registered by what formerly were termed the minor elevens. Yale was beaten by Virginia, and Pennsylvania fell before the attack of Penn State.

Basing the judgment on the playing thus far, Princeton appears to have shown a more rational development than any of the colleges mentioned. Well grounded in football fundamentals, the Tigers are gaining their speed by gradual increase, and it speaks well for Rush that he has judged Princeton's opponents so accurately that he has always been able to have his eleven a trifle more formidable, either in power or generalship, or both. Undeniably Princeton has been called upon to face more powerful teams than any of the others, and one, Rutgers, hurled itself at the Tigers in top form, while Princeton was still laboring in the throes of early season preparation. Princeton's strength did not win that battle, it was better generalship that brought victory to the Tigers. The heavy eleven of Syracuse was next turned aside, because Princeton had developed a wonderful defense and something of an attack. Saturday the Tigers showed the best work they have thus far done in offensive, when they defeated Lafayette. That the score was big indicates that there was much latent power, for it has been the policy this season not to attempt big scores.

There is a powerful back field and the punting is well taken care of by Driggs. As for the quarterback position itself, Captain Glick is a clever general, and he has an able substitute in Ames. Glick has played comparatively little thus far, the coaches taking him out so that he may be saved for the big games.

The real test for Princeton before the Yale and Harvard game is the battle with Dartmouth, always a hard-fought contest. As yet the Tigers have shown but flashes of anything other than straight football, but the brief periods when the open game has been used have shown that Princeton may expect much of its possibilities, and even now, undoubtedly, has reserve strength in this line of play that will not be uncovered until the Dartmouth game, and not then unless it is demanded as a necessity to defeat the Hanover team.

Up to last week Harvard had been in a chaotic condition and the game with Virginia was greatly feared. With that game won, the Crimson may look more comfortably toward the first big game of the schedule when Harvard plays Cornell. Injuries have handicapped the eleven somewhat, and it has not taken on definite shape as early as might be expected, but the game with the Southerners, however, proved that Harvard has the basis of an offense and it will be hammered into form this week in preparation for the Ithacans. The Crimson gained many yards against the Virginia eleven, but could not quite carry the attack successfully against the stiffening defense of the Virginians when they were under their own goal posts.

Though the only points made by Harvard were field goals, it was gratifying to the Crimson supporters to know that the first basis of comparison with Yale had turned out to favor the Cambridge eleven. Manan outpunted Thurman and proved his drop kicking ability again by scoring all of the points from the field. But more than this was the fact that the Crimson defense was shaping itself into a dependable bulwark. Virginia could not gain; in fact, made only one first down during the game.

Just how much the Cornellians will have to prepare for Cornell is problematical, for the Ithacans are more of an uncertain quantity than any of the other big colleges. They have won three games, all of them by big scores, but no one of the opponents furnished the real test which Cornell desired. The closest score was in the first game of the season with Oberlin, and in that the Ithacans had one touchdown counted against them, the score of the game being 12 to 6. If there is anything in big scores such as 46 to 6 against Williams and 41 to 0 against Bucknell, it would appear that Cornell must have a strong offense, but the lack of a hard struggle will undoubtedly count against the team in the battle with Harvard. In Saturday's game with Bucknell the Cornell backs tore through the opposing line with ease.

Yale has been a disappointment to her followers. Beaten by Virginia, and just managing to defeat Lehigh by one point, is not the usual story to be recorded of Yale's early season football. However, Saturday Yale showed to the best advantage of the season in the game against Springfield Y. M. C. A. College. There was more drive in the team than heretofore, more of the fighting spirit, and this must certainly be an encouragement after the rather sluggish play that had gone before. The Blue has some good material and it may be now that it will be welded into form so that there will be a powerful eleven before another week or two elapses. There was good ground gaining Saturday against the fast Springfield team and Yale might have had a larger score had there not been so much eagerness on the part of the men. Yards of hard-earned territory were lost because the Blue would persist in offside play and other violations of the rules. Still there were the elements of an attack and something not over strong which may be turned into a defense if adequate proportions.

Something appears to be wrong at Pennsylvania when the Quakers can do no better than earn a tie with the weak Navy team, which has not yet scored for this season. With good material for a powerful eleven, "the best in years" as one Pennsylvania man described it. And yet Penn has already been defeated by Penn State, a strong eleven, but not one that should humble the Quakers if the conditions which prevail with under the conditions which prevail with regard to material. The Quakers are playing a wide open game, and once perfected in all the fine points there may be a creditable eleven.

The Army showed itself woefully weak in the game with Colgate. The team appears to be slow and is nowhere near playing the game of which the men should be capable. The development of the Army is, however, inclined to be slow, as there is only one game that really counts, that with the Navy, and a little later the Cadets may catch their stride.

The Navy, too, has presented a weak front so far this season, though there was encouragement in the showing against Pennsylvania, even though the tally made by the Middies was the result rather of a fluke. The team has yet to win its first game and has been beaten by teams representing Georgetown and Pittsburgh. The Navy, however, develops quickly and the showing against the Quakers is taken as the first sign of improvement.

Results of Soccer Games.

At West Side Park, Jersey City—Brooklyn Field Club, 2; Jersey Athletics, 0.

At Degnon Field—I. R. T. Strollers, 0; Degnon Boys, 0.

At Jasper Oval—Cameruns, 1; Clan MacDuff, 1.

At Marquee Oval—Brooklyn Celtics, 3; Bay Ridge, 1.

At Flood's Oval—Greenpoint, 3; Subway Team, 0.

At Woodside, L. I.—Fulton Camerons, 1; West Side Rangers, 0.

At Bayside Oval—Bay Ridge F. C., 2; Hudson United, 0.

At Harlem Oval—Continentals, 8; New York Hibernians, 0.

At Hoboken—Jersey Blues, 2; Visitation, 0.

At Astoria Field—White Rose, 0; Hoboken, 0.

At Glen Park—Greenville F. C., 5; Yonkers Rovers, 1.

At Huber's Oval—German Reserves, 0; Yonkers Thistles, 0.

At Newark, N. J.—Scottish-Americans, 5; Alley Boys, 1.

At Newark, N. J.—Babcock & Wilcox, 8; Caledon Thistles, 0.

At Paterson, N. J.—West Hudson Juniors, 6; Bunker Hill F. C., 4.

HARVARD WAS FORTUNATE.

Only One Player Injured in the Game with Virginia.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Oct. 17.—Harvard was very fortunate in the matter of injuries in Saturday's game with Virginia, only one of the regulars being hurt. Soucy, the best and rush on the field, hurt his knee badly, and while he will be able to be about in a few days, it is not thought that he will be able to play until the Harvard eleven goes to Princeton on Nov. 6.

The Harvard rush line showed a little improvement, Taylor having made sure of his place at centre and Gilman showing signs of returning to his 1913 form at tackle. Parsen, last year's tackle, will be cut again this week, and it the coaches can bolster up Cowan at left guard, the team will be a lot better against Cornell Saturday than in any of the games played so far. Harvard, however, will have to rely on its light backs against Cornell, as Horwen, McKinlock and Enwright all are still on the hospital list.

Navy Team Lacks Aggressiveness.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Oct. 17.—The Naval Academy coaches will begin tomorrow to work hard to strengthen the Navy eleven. The ends are in very bad shape, and no offense of any value has been developed. Of the three touchdowns scored this season two were through forward passes of opponents which Martin intercepted, scoring after a long run. It is realized that this is not a dependable method of scoring. No Navy back has shown any great ability to carry the ball, and the forward passes have not been effective. Head Coach Ingram, however, places much emphasis upon the play and will continue to work hard on it. Neither Harrison nor Jackson, starting ends last year, have been satisfactory so far this season, and Kenworthy and Blodgett are being tried. Very substantial improvement in the work from tackle to tackle was indicated Saturday, H. S. Jones, Smith, and Gilman doing particularly well.

The Executive Committee of the Navy Athletic Association has decided that it can allow each member of the association but three tickets to the Army-Navy football game at New York Polo Grounds on Nov. 27. Four were alloted each member when the game was played in New York two years ago, and three when it was played last year on Franklin Field, Philadelphia. It is explained that the largely increased membership of the association has made impossible the issuance of a larger number. Applications for tickets must be received by Oct. 31 to be considered.

Hard Practice for N. Y. U.

Coach Reilley has arranged the hardest program of practice for the New York University football team this week that it has thus far experienced. After the successful outcome of the conflict with the Union eleven on Saturday, the violet coaches are looking forward to the preparation of the Heights eleven for the remaining games on its schedule, which include Trinity, Wesleyan, Bucknell, and Rutgers. Although the New York eleven appeared more promising when playing the defensive game than was expected in its clash with Union, the coaches are not depending too much on this fact, but expect to work the team with the hopes of developing a strong defensive aggregation before it enters upon the final lap. With this in view, arrangements have been made for practice scrimmages with several other elevens during the course of the week's practice. The violet is planning to play the Columbia warriors in a practice contest on South Field tomorrow, providing the necessary arrangements can be made so that the violet squad can be excused from regular afternoon classes by the university authorities. A scrimmage with the Fordham eleven for Wednesday on Ohio Field has also been definitely arranged, while the New York team hopes to have its final scrimmage with the Hamilton Institute eleven before it plays Haverford next Saturday.

Yale's Showing Satisfactory.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 17.—Yale's showing against the Springfield Y. M. C. A. College eleven yesterday was, in general, so satisfactory that no immediate changes are planned for the Eli eleven. Although several of the first string players will be handled lightly this week because an unusually severe game is expected next Saturday with Washington and Jefferson, it is probable that Yale will take the gridiron against the Pennsylvania team almost exactly as it met Springfield. Carl White, the regular centre, has been benched by a slight injury to his foot, but may displace Way this week. Ely Yorys, freshman centre last year, has rejoined the squad, and will prove a live factor in the final competition. Howard Baldridge and Claude Black, who were injured in the Lehigh game last week, today threw away their crutches and will begin practicing with the eleven by the middle of the week. The coaches believe that both will get into part of Saturday's game.

FOUR-BALL GOLF MATCH.

Hunt and Parsons Win from Anderson and Walker on Two Links.

A four-ball match was played on two greens yesterday, in which Edward F. Hunt and H. G. Parsons, two former champions of the Dyker Meadow Golf Club, were pitted against John G. Anderson, of Boston, runner-up in the national amateur championship at Garden City, who is now a resident of this city and a member of the Siwanoy Country Club, of Mount Vernon, and Douglas Walker, of the Dyker Meadow Golf Club. The first eighteen holes were played over the Dyker Meadow course and the second eighteen over the course of the Crescent Athletic Club.

At the Dyker Meadow course Anderson played the best individual game, doing the course in 77, one stroke over bogey, his opponent winning only one hole during the round. Anderson went out in 39, winning the second and fourth holes, while Hunt and Parsons won the first, third, fifth and sixth and were 2 up at the turn. Anderson also played the best golf on the homeward journey, coming in in 38, winning the twelfth and thirteenth holes, while Walker, his partner, won the eleventh hole. But on the other hand, Hunt won the tenth and Parsons the fourteenth and fifteenth holes, which still left them in the lead by 2 up at the end of the first eighteen holes.

Going out at the Crescent course, Hunt won the first, third and ninth holes and Anderson the seventh, which gave Hunt and Parsons a lead of 4 up at the turn, but Anderson won the first three holes on the homeward journey, which made the match extremely interesting until it was clinched at the sixteenth hole, which Hunt and Parsons won by 4 to 5, and followed it up by halving the last two holes and winning the match by 2 up.

In every Automobile Race that we have heard of, run in the United States this year, every car that has finished first, second or third, with one exception, has been lubricated with

DIXON'S Graphite Grease No. 677

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Some class, when you consider the pace.

Ask your dealer for the Dixon Lubricating Chart

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SULLIVAN MEMORIAL GAMES DRAW 12,000

Record Crowd Pays Tribute to Late Athletic "Chief" on Jersey City Playground.

Hudson County paid its tributes to the memory of James E. Sullivan at the Reservoir Playground, Jersey City, N. J., yesterday, and one of the largest crowds that has attended a track and field meet in New Jersey made the occasion a memorable one. About 12,000 persons, hundreds of them personal friends of the late "chief" of athletics, thronged every available inch of space in the big playground.

City and State officials, members of the judiciary, men prominent in all walks of life, and almost every Amateur Athletic Union official of note was included in the vast throng which silently honored the memory of the man who more than any other person put athletics in this country on a plane never attained by any other nation. Mrs. James E. Sullivan, wife of the dead athletic leader, was one of the spectators who viewed one of the best athletic meets of the season.

No admission was charged to the sports, because of the fact that they were staged on a public field, but a considerable sum was raised for the Sullivan Memorial Fund by means of private contributions, the selling of tickets for the improvised stands, and by collections, superintended by Sheriff Eugene Kinkead, from those in the big gathering.

Mayor Fagan of Jersey City, Collector of the Port Wittpenn, Judge O'Brien, and P. T. Powers were among those who took a prominent part in the conducting of the meet. Secretary Tom Cassidy also did his share. Every athlete of any prominence in the Metropolitan District, and even Homer Baker, with his leg bound tightly in bandages, turned out to show their appreciation of James E. Sullivan, who devoted so many of his best years to their interests. Baker was able to run only 100 yards in the mile handicap.

It was on the same site which the Reservoir Playground now occupies, but which was in an open field, nothing more than waste land, that Jim Sullivan received his first taste of athletics. That was more than two score years ago.

Hannes Kolehmainen, back in form once more, ran away with the five-mile road race which finished on the track, and which was one of the principal events on the well-filled program. All the star distance performers made up the field which finished back of the Finnlander. Gaston Strobino, making his first appearance in the colors of the New York A. C., ran in first place through the first half of the race, but he was no match for Kolehmainen in the latter stages, and he finished at least 200 yards back of the victor. Joe Gianakopulos, the sturdy Greek athlete of the Millrose A. A., was third. The New York A. C. team, composed of Strobino, Ackerman, Honohan, Bailey, and Mitchel, won the team trophy with 27 points. Second place went to the Mohawk A. C., with 50 points, and third to Holy Family Lyceum with 59 points.

Joe Higgins, of Holy Cross College, New England champion at a half mile, had no trouble winning the 880-yard invitation special from W. Adams of Newark Y. M. C. A. and Walter Powe of the Smart Set A. C. in 2 minutes 2 1-5 seconds. Higgins triumphed by twenty yards.

Willie Gordon won by less than five yards from Abel Kiviat in the mile run, in which both were the back markers.

Pat McDonald, Pat Ryan, and Jack Cahill, the latter representing the Millrose A. A., had an interesting all around weight competition, with the honors going to the Times Square Traffic policemen with two firsts and a third place. Summary:

100-Yard dash, handicap—Won by A. Desch, Newark T. A. H. Society, (7½ yards;) J. Haffer, St. Peter's Preparatory School, (7½ yards,) second; Peter J. White, Salem Crescent A. C., (scratch,) third. Time—0:10 1-5.

One-mile walk, handicap—Won by E. Zulch, unattached, (1:00;) William J. McFadden, New York A. C., (0:23,) second; William Plant, Long Island A. C., (0:15,) third. Time—7:48 3-5.

Special 880-yard invitation race (scratch)—Won by Joseph T. Higgins, Holy Cross A. A.; W. Adams, Newark T. A. H. S., second; Walter Rowe, Smart Set A. C., third. Time—2:02 1-5.

220-Yard dash, handicap—Won by E. Berquist, Bronx Church House, (9 yards;) K. Smith, Salem Crescent A. C., (6½ yards,) second; Harry L. Buhler, Bronx Church House, (3½ yards,) third. Time—0:24 3-5.

Running high jump, handicap—Won by M. J. Dillon, St. Peter's Preparatory School, (3 inches,) with actual jump of 5 feet 6 inches; H. Halahan, Melrose A. A., (6 inches,) second, with actual jump of 5 feet 6 inches; B. Lauder, Salem Crescent A. C., (4 inches,) third, with actual jump of 5 feet 4 inches.

One-Mile Run, Handicap.—Won by Willie Gordon, New York A. C., (scratch;) Abel R. Kiviat, Irish-American A. C., (scratch,) second; G. Buttner, Irish-American A. C., (100 yards,) third. Time—4:30 4-5.

12-Pound Shot, Handicap.—Won by J. C. Lincoln, Jr., New York A. C., (9 feet 9 inches,) with actual put of 47 feet 9 inches; W. R. Bradley, unattached, (7 feet 6 inches,) second, with actual put of 49 feet 1 inch; Patrick J. McDonald, Irish-American A. C., (scratch,) third, with 55 feet 4 inches.

Running Broad Jump, Handicap.—Won by Eddie Carroll, New York A. C., (scratch,) with jump of 22 feet 4 inches; David Polizer, unattached, (7 inches,) second, with actual jump of 21 feet 7 inches; B. Lauder, Salem-Crescent A. C., (4 inches,) third, with actual jump of 21 feet 6 inches.

Five-Mile Road Run, Scratch.—Won by Hannes Kolehmainen, Irish-American A. C.; Gaston Strobino, New York A. C., second; Nick Gianakopulos, Millrose A. A., third; Pat Flynn, Irish-American A. C., fourth; Christian Pyotte, Millrose A. A., fifth. Team scores—New York A. C., 27; Mohawk A. C., 50; Holy Family Lyceum, 59.

ALL-AROUND WEIGHT COMPETITIONS.

Thorwing 56-Pound Weight.—Won by Pat McDonald, Irish-American A. C., with 36 feet 8 inches; Cahill, second, with 36 feet 1 inch; Ryan, third, with 34 feet 11 inches; John Cahill, Millrose A. A., third, with 28 feet 11 inches.

Putting 16-Pound Shot.—Won by McDonald, with 43 feet 6 inches; Cahill, second, with 42 feet 5 inches; Ryan, third, with 39 feet 8½ inches.

Throwing 35-Pound Weight for Height.—Won by Ryan, with 20 feet 9 inches; Cahill, second, with 20 feet 3 inches; McDonald, third, with 20 feet. Point score—McDonald, 11; Ryan, 9; Cahill, 7.

Campbell Will Press Charges.

The continuance of the investigation into the amateur status of Abel Kiviat of the Irish-American A. C., and Harry J. Smith of the Bronx Church House, will be held by the Registration Committee at 67 Madison Avenue on Thursday night, instead of Saturday, as planned. Roscoe C. Campbell, the Troy handicapper, who is the chief witness against the local athletes, has assured Chairman George Mathews of the Registration Board, that he will surely be present at the hearing, and it is upon his testimony that the committee expects to fing Kiviat and Smith guilty of professionalism. It is possible that Father Gallivan of the Roman Catholic Church of Our Lady of Mt. Carmel, Troy, may come down to testify. Kiviat in 1912 was one of the contestants in a meet conducted by Father Gallivan's church, and the games were preferred to two or three times during the opening hearing of the Kiviat-Smith case last Thursday night.

According to President John of the Metropolitan Association, who has taken a prominent hand in this affair, the case should be cleaned up at the meeting this Thursday night. Some important new evidence has been found. Mr. Rubien said yesterday, which will strengthen the case of the Registration Committee.

Another Memorial Fund Meet.

Another athletic meet in aid of the James E. Sullivan memorial fund will be held on Election Day at the Federal League Park, Harrison, N. J. John J. O'Hara, a member of the Registration Committee, will head the committee in charge of the meet. Other members of the committee are C. T. Powers, who has donated the grounds for the games; Le Ray Fales, A. A. U. Commissioner for Newark; George Wester, National Turn Verein; J. T. Owens, Newark T. A. B. Society; B. F. Gregory, Dhoosan Union; Fred Metz, Prudential Life A. A.; E. R. Peet, Newark Y. M. C. A.; E. J. O'Brien, Chairman of the Newark Anniversary Athletic Committee, and Captain E. Freeman of the First Regiment A. A.

MEDALS FOR WALKERS.

Schoolboys to be Encouraged to Take Up the Exercise.

The weekly jaunt of the American Walkers' Association was held this morning. Starting together from 180th Street ferry, the short distance squad went to Hackensack and return, 15 miles, while the long distance squad continued on to Paterson and return, 30 miles. "Century Bars" were received by P. Gardner, J. Daniels, and F. Gage. The association walkers were accompanied by the walking club of the New York Evening High School and also by walkers from the Harlem, Stuyvesant, Morris and Brooklyn evening high schools, and from the Harlem Evening Trade School.

The association has offered 125 gold-plated medals to the 125 scholars of the Greater New York Evening High, Trade, and Evening Elementary schools, 21 years of age and over who walk the greatest number of miles on the scheduled walks of the association, beginning yesterday and closing with the end of the school term in May of 1916.

It is not necessary for these scholars to be members of the association, any scholar eligible to compete for his school in P. S. A. L. competition is eligible for these medals.

The medals are being offered for the purpose of inducing young men who work during the day and study at night to get out in the open air and take the best of natural exercises walking and also to get acquainted with the many beautiful suburbs surrounding our city. Those who walked today were:

W. Probst, F. Trinker, P. Gardner, J. Daniels, F. Heath, F. Lackemacker, G. H. Swartz, D. Goldberger, F. Gage, G. W. Cisney, C. Gross, S. Freedman, S. Brodsky, J. Haitigan, F. Seufert, J. Leibowitz, M. Leibowits, H. Halsser, P. Hughes, P. Pollack, J. Winck, A. Clark, W. Decker, C. Stone, M. Kaufman, E. Wersinger, R. Hellstern, L. Benedetto, J. Giannico, W. Lorens, L. Lebowitz, Alfred G. Meikle, F. C. Hooker, R. Hug, L. Leff, E. J. W. Lang, J. Lynch, A. Daneman, J. Sussman, E. Koelngsberg, M. Shulman, H. Morrell, A. W. Meyer, C. Stritch, A. Cavino, E. Rabinowich, and G. Formal.

Next Sunday's walk will start from Van Cortlandt Park subway station, two squads leaving at 7 A. M., one going to Garrison, about fifty miles, and the other going to Sunset Hill, Ossining, and return. The third squad will start at 9 o'clock A. M. and go to Hastings and return, fifteen miles.

Big Squad in Walking Trip.

Forty-five members of the Walker's Club of America finished the twenty-mile walk to Englewood and return yesterday. The Harlem Evening High School Walking Club, which in the future will accompany the Walker's Club on their weekly journeys, participated in yesterday's walk. The big squad left yesterday morning at 7 o'clock and by way of the Hudson County Boulevard, Bull's Ferry Road, through Fairview, down to Dan Kelly's Hill, through Ridgefield, Monument Park, Leonia and Northoff, they reached Englewood. The return trip took them through Fort Lee and Edgewater. On next Sunday the walkers will start from Dyckman Street subway station at 9 o'clock and walk to Closter, N. J., and return.

Those who took part in yesterday's walk were Heffernan, Rode, Lieberman, Hocking, Knopke, Densen, Ettinger, Freund, O'Connor, De Saris, Bornt, Kohl, Bernstein, Schickel, Kangwitz, J. Levy, H. Levy, Powers, Anthony, Cordes, Ritterf, Ullman, Schmidt, Carlson, Kiefer, Hanson, Reicher, Geary, Noonan, Hubbard, Scharges, Ryan, Somnitz, Gabriel, Sweaney, Reilly, Chashire, King, Raynor, Mott, Sinclair, Murphy, Campbell, Spencer, Greengold and Hocking.

READY FOR BIG BOUT.

Coffey and Moran Let Up in Their Training for Garden Contest.

The general opinion among boxing enthusiasts that there will be a knockout scored when Jim Coffey boxes Frank Moran tomorrow night at Madison Square Garden has attracted the largest crowd of ticket buyers since Corbett and McCoy fought in the same ring fifteen years ago. Extra accommodations have been placed in the arena, bringing the total capacity up to 15,000.

Many fans flocked to the training camps of both boxers yesterday, the Fire Department closing the doors of the New Polo Club, where Coffey is working, for 1,900 admirers of the Dublin Giant jammed their way into the clubrooms. Yesterday boxing was cut down at both camps, Coffey taking on Joe Jeannette for four rounds, and Moran doing likewise at Hawkins's roadhouse, Bartley Madden acting as sparring partner. Today only light work will be indulged in by both men, saving their hands from rough work.

Willie Lewis, trainer of Moran, states that the Pittsburgher is in better trim for this bout than he was for Johnson in Paris.

"There is no chance of Coffey stopping this fellow," said Lewis yesterday. "He took everything Johnson had for twenty rounds, and was winning at the finish, and I am sure Coffey's wallops cannot be compared with the well-timed punches of that colored fellow. Moran is too rugged for Coffey. His hitting and experience alone make him a sure winner."

Benny Leonard and Johnny Drummie will box in the semi-final of ten rounds, and Young Ketchell and Hom Mace will go six rounds in the curtain raiser.

This Week's Boxing Bouts.

The first matinee boxing show this season, in which semi-professional try out bouts will be a feature, will be staged this afternoon, at the Broadway Sporting Club. The double windup of ten rounds should also furnish the fans with enough excitement to satisfy the most exacting. Chick Simer of Scranton, the Battling Miner and Al Schumacker of New York, the Yonkers boy, has an enviable record hereabouts, and Allie Nack, the ex-amateur Metropolitan champion, and Josh Matthews the Ridgewood bear-cat, will figure in the ten round session.

Carey Phalen, the Harlem featherweight, will box Joe Grady in the final ten round bout at the Olympic Club tonight. Carey hailed the fighting Irishman in Harlem and his style of boxing has made him a great favorite at the Olympic Club. In the second ten round bout, Willie Astor of the West Side will face Johnny Daly the rugged little Irish bantamweight. Daly has boxed Johnny Coulon, Frankie Burns and Kid Williams. In the opening ten-round bout, Buddy Nadler will meet Tommy McMahon of Brooklyn.

Johnny Harvey, the sensational Harlem lightweight left yesterday for Boston where he will box Charlie White, Chicago's hard hitting lightweight, tomorrow night in a twelve-round bout. Harvey received a wire Saturday from the Boston promoter and accepted the terms offered by the latter. Harvey also boxes Frankie Mask in New Haven on Nov. 1 and Ritchie Mitchell in Columbus, Ohio, on Nov. 8.

Harry Pritchick, the Brooklyn lightweight who has been fastly coming to the front, has been matched to box Leach Cross, the fighting dentist. Jimmy Dunn, the fly-weight boxer of the Visitation Lyceum, and Young Jimmy Murray, brother of the Italian bantamweight, will box in one of the six-round sessions to precede the main event, which promises to be a thriller. The bouts will be staged at the Broadway Sporting Club of Brooklyn next Saturday night.

Newsboys' Dinner to Moran.

The newsboys of Times Square gave a dinner to Moran yesterday at Pal Hawkins's Westchester Road House. Nearly 200 of the boys went up in sight-seeing automobiles, and Moran gave them a chance to see him in action when he boxed three rounds, punched the bag for a half hour, and went through other various phases of training. His work won the newsboys completely and they wagered $1,000 to $300 that he would stay the limit in the bout with Coffey, and they have $1,000 additional which they are willing to wager at the prevailing odds.

Money Prizes for Caddies.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Oct. 17.—Money prizes have been presented to the caddies of the Newport Golf Club for good conduct and proficiency, with Frank Sullivan leading, taking a $20 gold piece. In the caddies' golf tournament Hugh Collins, with a score of 92, won a link on the Challenge Cup presented by Mrs. Reginald C. Vanderbilt, the ownership becoming final when the cup has been won three times by the winner of three contests.

SPORTING EVENTS.

MADISON SQ. GARDEN Tuesday, Oct. 19th, COFFEY vs. MORAN

BOX OFFICE OPEN SUNDAY. ADMISSION $1.00. Telephone 5100 Madison Square.

GOVERNMENTSHOULD BREED ARMY HORSES

C. K. G. Billings Says Matter of Providing Mounts Is of Great Importance.

There are few horsemen better qualified to speak on the horse and anything pertaining to him than C. K. G. Billings, who owns more championship trotters and pacers than any other man, and who has become interested in racing of thoroughbreds recently, having purchased, in partnership with Frederick Johnson, a dozen head of English yearlings, which reached this country on Wednesday and are now quartered at Belmont Park.

Mr. Billings's early love was the harness horse, and he has a very remarkable breeding stud at Curles Neck Farm, fourteen miles from Richmond, Va., where the champion trotting stallion of the world, The Harvester, with a record of 2:01, holds court over a priceless collection of trotting dams, many with records of better than 2:10, and having as its bright particular star, Lou Dillon, 1:58½, the fastest mare in the world. The produce of this stud is marketed in the Fall; they are weaned in an absolutely untrained condition. It is Mr. Billings's plan to have the opportunity for obtaining a world beater open to everybody, and when the youngsters go into the ring they are sold on their breeding and individuality, coupled with whatever quality of action they may possess naturally.

In discussing this plan recently the distinguished horseman said: "I started the farm chiefly as a diversion, and if I succeed in breeding good horses I shall be tremendously gratified. It has been my endeavor to start right. The Harvester has all that a sire should have—size, speed, conformation, disposition, and breeding—and the mares that have been mated with him are my idea of what trotting dams should be. In having their produce pass to the people at large, I aim to benefit the community. If anything sensational develops I can buy the same as anybody else after they are trained."

While Mr. Billings takes much pleasure with the champion Uhlan, 1:58, which he both rides and drives, and has up to the present used trotters exclusively under saddle, he confesses to a growing fondness for horses of pure blood. This is most encouraging to his associates in The Jockey Club, who know that he will bring to their deliberations a wealth of knowledge in connection with the horse family at large.

Like many other Americans of great affairs Mr. Billings is an ardent disciple of the gospel of preparedness and thinks that no matter engaging the attention of the people of the United States at the present time surpasses it in importance. No part of the policy in his estimation outweighs that which has to do with the horsing of cavalry and the equipping of the gun and transport service. Speaking in this connection a few days ago he said: "It is imperative that the work of breeding horses for the army should be in the most competent hands possible. The Government's own experiments, which have been limited because of insufficient appropriation, should be broadened—money should not be a consideration at this time—and the work should be carried on under the control and direction of the army, which should be competent to pass on the needs of the service much better than a commission of outsides oftentimes not in sympathy with the movement.

"The thoroughbred sire of proper type is the horse par excellence for this work in the estimation of continental authorities whose success has made their accomplishment a standard for other countries. Mated with the right kind of mares, and personally I prefer the trotter, they should give satisfaction in a majority of cases. Where trainers keep of high strung, excitable type discretion in the selection of mares should be used. I am of the opinion, however, that many of our thoroughbreds are made nervous and excitable through faulty education. The policy pursued by many trainers is to my mind wrong. Where trainers keep horses hidden away. There must be no noise lest the animal become irritable.

"Russia does these things well," continued Mr. Billings. "In that country the favorite hitch is the Troika—three horses abreast—usually two mares and a stallion, the entire horse in the middle of the team. There is no noise, no fuss either during the breeding season or at other times. Stallions and mares are worked in the double teams everywhere. Geldings are few, and the knife is never used on a good horse. When we took Uhlan to Moscow and St. Petersburg the authorities were amazed to find him a gelding, and one high dignitary asked in thunderous tones who was responsible for the unsexing of the king of trotters.

"Do you think the people of the United States at large appreciate the importance of the horse and what he means to the community?" Mr. Billings was asked.

"I do not," was the response, after a moment's deliberation, "but I believe we are on the eve of a gradual awakening. The horse shows and amateur racing are giving a world of help. Thoroughbred and half-thoroughbred hunters and saddle horses are becoming more and more in demand in large centres of population where the leisure class must be catered to, thus furnishing a market for the products of horse breeding communities. The people at large are thus acquiring at closer range the benefits of racing as exemplified in the thoroughbred and his products. The amateur race meets, such as Piping Rock, are bringing 1-to the sport men who would probably have been less keen under different circumstances."

MANY WESTERN ENTRIES.

Record Number of Horses Expected at National Horse Show.

Early entries for the National Horse Show, which opens on Saturday, Nov. 6, indicate that Western exhibitors are to be more prominent than ever at this year's show. Though the books did not close until yesterday, and many distant exhibitors are yet to be heard from, it is now known that there will be more horses at Madison Square Garden than were in the last show, if not more than in any previous show. As foreign entries are a blank this year the great number of horses is a welcome surprise. The Western exhibitors thus far heard from include Miss Louie Long, the daughter of R. A. Long of Kansas City; John L. Bushnell, son of ex-Governor Bushnell of Ohio, and Valentine Crane of Wildwood Farm, St. Charles, Ill. These are three of the largest exhibitors of high stepping harness horses in the Middle West, and it will be the first time all three amateur owners have shown their horses in New York. Miss Long had a string of horses at the last National Horse Show, but Mr. Bushnell and Mr. Crane were not represented. The latter exhibited his horses at Rochester a few weeks ago and while there received word that stables costing $150,000 on his stock farm had been destroyed by fire. His horses were accordingly shipped to Ridgewood, N. J., to await the Garden show.

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TWO RACES FOR MURPHY.

Veteran Drives Oakland Boy and Clover Patch to Victory.

Plenty of good light harness racing was seen yesterday in the fourteen brushes staged in the second matinee of the Fall season of the Road Drivers' Association of New York, on the Harlem Speedway. James A. Murphy, the veteran owner and driver, piloted two of his star performers to victory, winning the 1:08 trotting event with his big gelding, Oakland Boy, and scoring over Joe Mapes, with Clover Patch, in the 1:08 pacing race.

In the 1:08 trot, Oakland Boy took the measure of Nathan Straus's bay mare, Fair Maiden, in two successive heats, winning the first in 1:08½ and the second in 1:02½. Clover Patch, the best pacer on the Speedway, had difficulty winning two out of three heats in the 1:08 pace, losing in the opening trial to Joe Mapes, and winning the third heat by the barest of margins. Joe Mapes paced in his best form in the first heat, which was won in 1:02½, but looked speed in the second, and finished only fourth, with Clover Patch the victor. In the third heat the Murphy and Stamberger entrants paced the entire half mile practically as a team, and it took careful deliberation by the judges before they awarded their decision to Clover Patch.

The surprise of the matinee was L. W. Boynton's bay gelding, Country Tramp, which captured the 1:05 pace in two straight heats, in 1:02½ and 1:04½. The form exhibited by Country Tramp warrants his advance to the Class A pacing division.

J. C. Lawrence's Bay Winans took the 1:07 pace in two heats, while Wood Olcott, owned by H. C. Cramer, took three heats to triumph in the 1:07 trotting event. The 1:08 pace went to J. Dinan's bay gelding, Van Dat, in straight heats. W. O'Neil's pacer, Hurthes, was far the best in the 1:05 division, annexing two straight trials. Happy Bell, with M. F. Kearns driving, scored in two out of three heats in the 1:12 pace. Other winners were R. Allen's Clay Wiggins, in 1:18 trot, and E. Fendt's Olsen, in the 1:15 trot.

Amateur Horse Racing to Close.

Amateur horse racing in the East will close with a two-day meeting at the Rose Tree Fox Hunting Club track, near Philadelphia. The dates scheduled are Wednesday and Saturday of next week. The club has rallied to its support a number of amateur horsemen prominent in Philadelphia and the South, who have been taking an active interest in bringing their meetings of the past to a position in keeping with the more pretentious ones of the country. Later on, in Virginia, two days will be provided at which liberal offerings are to be made. At Warrenton, one of the steeplechases, the Blue Ridge Handicap, added money value of $1,000, and those donating this purse have agreed to condition it for five years. The array of opportunities for those interested in racing during the sake of racing, shows the progress that has been made and is constantly growing in this particular line. Each meeting at each place has brought and will bring new recruits to the list of owners, who enter into the sport with both new ideas to hope to own a good horse and see him beat a neighbor's.

OHRT IN WINNING FORM.

Western Cyclist Captures Two Races at the Newark Track.

The spectacular riding of Ernest Ohrt of the Olympic Club of San Francisco furnished the feature of the bicycle meet at Newark yesterday. Ohrt, who holds the world's amateur championship, won both amateur races on the card, and outclassed the best riders in this country. Riding from scratch in the half-mile handicap, Ohrt circled the field, strung out for more than 100 yards in front of him, and won with ease by a spare. Fred Taylor, the Eastern star, was barely able to remain in the wake of the winner, and finished second. Badly placed and apparently beaten a third of a mile from the finish in the three-mile scratch race, Ohrt cut loose a sprint, and won, with the other fifteen starters far in the rear. Taylor again finished second.

Frank Kramer was badly beaten by Reggie McNamara of Australia in a five-mile tandem-paced race, the latter winning by more than a lap. Kramer put up such a stubborn fight for three miles that the winner was forced to smash world's records to hold the lead. The time for the five miles was 8:56 2-5, an average of 1:46 to the mile.

Alf Goullet, the Australian sprinter, who won three professional races a week ago, attempted to repeat that performance but failed. He won one race, the Brassard, in which Jackie Clark was his opponent. Alf Grenda of Australia won the mile open professional, but was disqualified for switching Francesco Verri of Italy as they rounded the final turn. The latter was placed first. Goullet finished third, and by the disqualification drew down second money.

TO NOTIFY CARRANZA BY IDENTICAL NOTES

Washington Agent Will Speed with Them to the First Chief at the Border.

LAST CONFERENCE TODAY

American Federation of Catholic Societies Sends President a Strong Protest Against Recognition.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—Formal recognition of the Carranza Party as the de facto Government in Mexico will be announced immediately after the conclusion of the fifth and final session of the Pan-American conference to be held in the office of Secretary Lansing at the State Department tomorrow afternoon. The purpose of the conference is to determine the manner of extending such recognition.

All of the Latin American Governments represented in the conference by their Washington diplomatic representatives, have now approved the decision of the fourth meeting that the Carranza Party was the only party in Mexico possessing the material and moral essentials necessary for the recognition of a de facto Government in Mexico. Several other Latin American nations have indicated their approval of the plan. The method of recognition is all that remains to be determined.

Identical notes from the United States and several of the other countries will be handed to Eliseo Arredondo, the Carranza special agent in Washington, who will hasten to deliver them in person to General Carranza, who is now en route to the border. After that an Ambassador to Mexico will be designated by the President, and it is expected that General Carranza will at once name an Ambassador to the United States. President Wilson will also issue a proclamation laying an embargo on the shipment of arms from this country to Mexico, applicable only to shipments to persons or forces in opposition to the newly recognized Carranza Government.

General Alvaro Obregon has just made a long official report regarding operations in the fourteen Mexican States under his command as General of the Division of the Northwest, according to a cablegram received in Washington today from Jesus Acuña, Minister of Foreign Relations in the Carranza Cabinet. These States comprise the northern and western portions of Mexico, and the report states that the only organized opposition to the Carranzista Government in these States is confined to portions of the States of Sonora and Chihuahua. An expedition has been dispatched to the State of Sonora, and the Carranza forces there in smashing the Villista Army formerly commanded by General José Maytorena.

General Obregon says that many former Villista officers and soldiers are surrendering. Near Mazatlan, a large number of Mayo Indians have laid down their arms, saying they are tired of fighting and are anxious to go back to their farms. The Villista gunboat Bonita has also been captured at Mazatlan. One of General Obregon's first acts after obtaining control of the Yaqui District was to lend $1,000,000 to the farmers of that region to aid them in moving their already matured cotton crops.

The cablegram received by the Carranza Agency today recites that "the steady advance in the value of the Constitutionalist paper peso is noted in business circles and accepted as one of the most important and significant results of the speedy approach of recognition of the Constitutionalist Government."

CHICAGO, Oct. 17.—In a statement issued here today Anthony Matre of Chicago, National Secretary of the American Federation of Catholic Societies, said the Federation had sent to President Wilson a vigorous protest against recognition of any leader or faction in Mexico that has been guilty of spoliation of church property and institutions.

"The Catholics of the United States demand that who ever is recognized by the Government should give absolute guarantee that the rights and privileges of all members of every faith shall be respected," said National Secretary Matre.

According to Mr. Matre the message to President Wilson took exception to any of the Mexican leaders "on whose shoulders rest the responsibility for sufferings that the church in Mexico has borne, and the guilt of the murder of the priests, confiscation of property desecration of churches, violation of Sisters, use of altars for unspeakable purposes, and continued interference with liberty of worship."

VILLA TO PRESS CAMPAIGN.

Prepares for a Rapid March Into the State of Sonora.

EL PASO, Oct. 17.—General Villa plans to lead his forces upon a campaign into the State of Sonora, according to advices received by State Department officials here. Previous reports had been received that General Villa intended soon to return to Juarez from Casas Grandes, where he is now quartered.

George C. Carothers, United States Government representative with General Francisco Villa, today requested the American Red Cross to investigate the condition and if possible give food and clothing to 2,000 women and children comp followers of the Villa army, sent back Saturday from the mobilization camp at Casas Grandes, Chihuahua.

It is said that the camp followers were sent to Juarez to render more mobile the movements of the Villa infantry force.

OBREGON PRAISES CARRANZA.

Tells Saltillo First Chief Deserves All the Credit for Their Victory.

Special to The New York Times.

SALTILLO, Mex., Oct. 17.—General Obregon, in a speech yesterday, on the arrival of General Carranza, said all the credit for the winning of the revolution against the Huerta faction, was due to the First Chief, and that all the leaders and soldiers would continue to follow him in spite of the fact that reactionists were trying to promote discord.

He added that he would support Carranza until every vestige of revolt was stamped out and the cause won for the rights of the people.

Carranza Expels Prominent Banker.

VERA CRUZ, Oct. 17.—José M. Pardo, the most prominent Spanish banker in southern Mexico, has been expelled from the country as an undesirable foreigner. He is now on his way to Havana. Senor Pardo has been operating recently in the money and sugar markets, and his activities were declared to be obstructive.

WANTS CHEAPER POSTAGE.

Senator Weeks Urges One-Cent Rate to Encourage Business.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—In a statement given out here today, Senator John W. Weeks of Massachusetts, who will be a candidate for the Presidential nomination in the next Republican National Convention, advocated one cent postage for local delivery letters as a means of encouraging business, which, he said, now would be in a condition of great depression if it were not for the activity created by the needs of the nations at war. Senator Weeks was chairman of the House Committee on Post Office and Post Roads and is a member of the corresponding committee of the Senate.

"Considering what it costs the Government to handle local delivery letters, the rate of postage is much too high," Senator Weeks said. "Should the rate be reduced from two cents to one cent I believe it would be of great benefit to business, the increased volume of mail as a result of the reduced rate would probably cause no material falling off in the revenues.

"Unless legislation made necessary by the European situation takes up all the time of the forthcoming Congress, I believe the drop letter postage proposition should and will be taken up in earnest.

"Aside from the business in this country at the present time created by the demands of the nations at war and some specialties like the manufacture of automobiles, the United States is not in a prosperous condition. Without the war business this country would undoubtedly be in a condition of great commercial depression.

"We should adopt a legislative course encouraging business without detriment to the individual. Cheaper postage on local delivery letters would aid small and large business alike. This alone amply justifies the Government in taking the step. And in all other ways the Government should be helpful in business affairs, not coercive and repressive."

TO ARGUE BIRD LAW TODAY.

Supreme Court Will Decide Who Is to Protect Migratory Fliers.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—Argument will be heard before the United States Supreme Court tomorrow on the question of the constitutionality of the Federal migratory bird law.

The progress of the case is being watched with interest by representatives of organizations of sportsmen and of bird preservation societies. T. Gilbert Pearson, Secretary for the National Association of Audubon Societies, said today:

"State laws intended for the protection of the migratory game bird have proved woefully inadequate. In my opinion it is only through the enforcement of the Federal law that we can hope to prevent the practical extinction of many of our most valuable game birds.

"If the Supreme Court declares the law constitutional it will be an enormous step forward in the protection of migratory game birds and migratory insect-eating birds. It will mean that Congress will be called upon for large appropriations to enforce the law. Heretofore the most Congress has appropriated for the enforcement of this law in one year has been $50,000. New York State alone spends in the neighborhood of $200,000 a year for the protection of its game, and at least one-fourth of this is for the protection of migratory game."

PLAN CAMPAIGN FOR TRADE.

Germany Will Contest in South American Field with Us.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—An outline of the plans now being considered in Germany for an aggressive trade campaign to be waged in South America at the close of the war was made public today by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. The details of the organization of a "Trade League for South America," headed by Dr. Bernhard Dernburg, already have been made known in cable dispatches.

The Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce has for the last year conducted a vigorous extension campaign in South America, a dozen special commercial agents have visited the Southern continent, and since the beginning of the European war aggressive steps have been taken to obtain for manufacturers and merchants of the United States the markets left vacant by the belligerent countries. Bankers have established branches in various South American cities and already the trade of the United States with South and Central American countries shows a steady increase.

MAY GO HOME TO VOTE.

Wilson Gives Federal Employes from New Jersey Time Off for Election.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—President Wilson tomorrow will issue instructions that Government employes here who are citizens of New Jersey may return home Tuesday to vote at the special election on woman's suffrage.

The President himself will leave for Princeton early Tuesday morning to vote in favor of the suffrage amendment to the State Constitution.

THIEVES' AUTO CAPTURED.

But Occupants Dodge Policeman's Bullets and Escape.

Patrolman Sullivan, stationed at the Delaware, Lackawana & Western bridge, Jersey City, hailed a touring car containing two men early yesterday morning, and when they failed to stop he chased them on a motor cycle, overtaking them at Beach Street. The two men jumped out of the car and ran onto the railroad tracks when Sullivan fired two shots at them. They kept on, however.

In the car the policeman found two large rugs, three bales of silk, a bale of leather, and a box of lace curtains consigned to different concerns in Manhattan and Brooklyn. The police think they were stolen from a freight car. The number of the automobile was sent to Trenton.

Dies Watching Friend's Burial.

Special to The New York Times.

PATERSON, N. J., Oct. 17.—Just as the body of Henry Bullock of 275 Birch Street was being lowered into a grave at Laurel Grove Cemetery yesterday afternoon, Charles James, 65 years old, of 405 Graham Avenue, dropped to the ground in a faint and died in a few minutes. Bullock was a member of the Red Men's lodge, and James, with others, attended the funeral as a fellow-member.

RESORTS.

NEW YORK.

Spend Autumn in the Adirondacks. Free booklet. Travel Bureau, Grand Central Terminal, New York.

LONG ISLAND RESORT BOOK FREE at city offices, or send 10c. to G. F. A., L. I. R. R., Penn. Station, N. Y.

Ulster & Delaware R. R. Send for Summer Resort Book. 6c

STAMFORD-IN-THE-CATSKILLS. All year Resort. Write Advs. Committee for Folder.

NEW JERSEY—Atlantic City.

ROYAL PALACE HOTEL AND COTTAGES on the Beach, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. NEAR ALL PIERS AND AMUSEMENTS. A delightful place to spend the Fall and Winter season. CAPACITY 600. OPEN ALL THE YEAR. S. Hanstein, Prop.

Hotel Dennis

Superior location with an unobstructed view of beach and boardwalk. A recognized standard of excellence.

Capacity 600.

WALTER J. BUZBY.

THE LEADING RESORT HOTEL OF THE WORLD Marlborough-Blenheim ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. OWNERSHIP MANAGEMENT JOSIAH WHITE & SONS COMPANY

TRAYMORE ATLANTIC CITY The Largest Fireproof Resort Hotel in the World Refreshers Restaurant Traymore OCEAN FRONT CHAIRS

Hotel RUDOLF On the ocean front. Sea and fresh water baths; running water in rooms. Orchestra. JOS. BULLMAN, Pres. A. S. BUKEY, Mgr. CHALFONTE, Atlantic City, New Jersey. THE LEEDS COMPANY

AIDED ALLIES' LOAN AS PATRIOTIC DUTY

Fourteen Noted Americans Issue Statement Indorsing the Anglo-French Bonds.

BACKED FAITH WITH CASH

Explain Need of $500,000,000 Credit to Save Our Farmers and Workingmen from Disaster.

A strong indorsement of the $500,000,000 Anglo-French loan, in the form of a statement that has been signed by fourteen of the most prominent men in the Eastern half of the country was given out Saturday from the offices of Evarts, Choate & Sherman, at 60 Wall Street. The signers, all of whom state that they have subscribed for the bonds with full faith in the security of the investment and in the belief that all participants are helping the nation, are:

Daniel Catlin, St. Louis; Joseph H. Choate, New York; Charles W. Eliot, Cambridge, Mass.; Howard Elliott, Boston; Fairfax Harrison, Washington, D. C.; Henry L. Higginson, Boston; James J. Hill, St. Paul, Minn.; H. B. Ledyard, Detroit; Robert T. Lincoln, Washington, D. C.; Franklin D. Locke, Buffalo, N. Y.; Seth Low, New York; E. P. Ripley, Chicago; Theodore N. Vail, Lyndonville, Vt., and Henry Walters, Baltimore.

Trade Situation Explained.

The statement reads:

"This country has not been accustomed to extend credits upon a large scale to foreign countries, and many people do not understand what such credits mean to the maintenance and extension of our agricultural and commercial interests. Each one of us who signs this statement has been asked so many times to express his opinion on the subject that we have decided, in this way, to place before the American people our understanding of the plain facts in connection with the loan of $500,000,000 to Great Britain and France.

"During normal times Great Britain and France purchase from us, every year, about $750,000,000 in farm products and other commodities, and we buy heavily from them. Ordinarily the payments by one country to the other are accomplished without the shipment of coin, the indebtedness of one country going to offset that of the other, and the difference, usually constituting a small balance, is covered by gold shipments or otherwise.

"Now, owing to the war, our purchases from Great Britain and France [our two chief customers] have fallen off, and their purchases from us have increased enormously. Thus the total trade balance in our favor for the year ended last June was over $1,000,000,000, of which $947,000,000, or over 90 per cent., was represented by the trade balance against these two countries. It is clearly impossible for these countries to continue to meet these heavy balances through the ordinary channels of international exchange. Such heavy shipments of gold as would be required, for instance, are not only impracticable in these days likewise to undertake. Moreover, this country already holds a stock of gold larger than its immediate uses require.

What Loan Means to Americans.

"America must, therefore, find a solution of the problem of financing, for a time, this favorable trade movement, or else run the risk of losing a large part of its export business, for the United States appears to be by no means the only country in the world where Great Britain and France can buy, on favorable terms, the grain and other commodities they require. If these two great nations are obliged materially to decrease their purchases from us the result may be lower prices for our farm products and less work for our factories.

"In other words, if we want these countries to continue as our best customers and thus to help bring increasing substances to our communities, we must allow them to settle by some system of deferred payments for the commodities they buy from us.

"This loan, therefore, which, in total amount, is only two-thirds of these nations' normal purchases from us each year, is simply a system of deferred payments. In other words, we are lending to Great Britain and France $500,000,000, so that they may purchase from us things that we want to sell to them.

"To the United States this loan means:

"1. That not one dollar of the money loaned will leave our shores.

"2. That every dollar will go, directly or indirectly, to some American farmer, workingman, merchant, or manufacturer, in cash payment for foodstuffs, clothing, raw material, labor, and manufactured products that the English and French people need.

Security of the Loan.

"3. That there will be established in this country a commercial credit just as important to us as to England and France, because it will be used to increase our trade and permit the outflow of our surplus products.

"4. That this country finally recognizes that, in order to further American trade, it must become a creditor nation, giving credit to any solvent and friendly nation that may be entitled to it.

"The security for this loan is the income and property of the two richest nations of Europe. The combined wealth of England and France is estimated at $135,000,000,000—275 times the amount of this loan. The population of the two countries is almost one hundred millions. The proposed loan is practically the only external obligation of the two nations; such a loan being, as we view it, a first claim upon the revenues and wealth of the nations issuing it.

"The total internal debt of the two nations is considerably under twenty billion dollars, and is less than one year's income of the people of these two nations. This loan will increase their indebtedness only 2½ per cent.

"Having thus no question as to the fundamental safety and prompt payment of the loan, we have each subscribed to it believing, moreover, that every American citizen who participates in the loan will be contributing substantially to the commercial prosperity of the whole nation."

FRATERNAL ORDERS GAIN.

Report Increase of Assets to State Department.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Oct. 17.—Fraternal orders, which are under the supervision of the Superintendent of Insurance, report that they had a prosperous year in 1914. The totals made public by Superintendent Phillips follow: Assets $146,350,016, increase $13,388,415; liabilities $21,757,214, increase $4,293,063; income $37,693,659, decrease $5,241,985; disbursements $74,873,656, decrease $1,908,839; insurance in force $6,388,925,635, increase $188,880,756.

The large excess of assets over liabilities is explained in the fact that the fraternal orders carry no statutory policy reserve in their annual returns.

The returns of the co-operative fire insurance companies show small increase in assets, liabilities, income and disbursements over the previous year. The insurance in force at the end of 1914 was $629,679,828, an increase of about $7,500,000.

The assessment life and accident associations also show small general increases in their business over 1913 and were carrying at the end of the year $94,204,048 of insurance in force, an increase of about $2,000,000.

Brazil Approves A B C Treaty.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Oct. 17.—The Brazilian Chamber of Deputies has approved, by a vote of 103 to 5, the arbitration treaty signed last May by Argentina, Chile, and Brazil.

TO EXAMINE BAR CANDIDATES

105 Would-Be Lawyers Called Before Committee on Character.

The Committee on Character of the Bar Association will examine the legal qualifications and character of 105 candidates for admission to practice law here, one of whom is a woman, at the Court House of the Appellate Division, Madison Avenue and Twenty-fifth Street, on Oct. 25 and 26. The Committee on Character consists of David Leventritt, Chairman, 111 Broadway; Howard Townsend, 27 Cedar Street; George W. Wickersham, 40 Wall Street; George L. Rives, 26 Liberty Street, and John C. Milburn, 54 Wall Street. The names of candidates who will be examined follow:

TO APPEAR OCT. 25, 1915.

Ayres, C. H.
Adams, H. C.
Baumgartner, E. F.
Boyland, P. R.
Baker, J. W.
Barden, Thomas, Jr.
Bailey, C. R.
Bainton, W. L.
Burgard, M. Z.
Bennett, E. F.
Buckley, C. A.
Bament, L. M.
Bobbe, S. S.
Brooks, G. B.
Bulkley, H. D.
Boyd, C. E. J.
Curran, C. J.
Coughlin, G. E.
Crawford, T. J.
Distler, Abraham.
Driscoll, L. E.
Drachman, E.
Dolinsky, Alexander.
Evans, Hubert.
Erpf-Lefkovics, C. E.
Fredericks, E.
Goodman, Louis.
Gluck, J. B.
Greenberg, L. E.
Gold, R. A.
Herrick, H. E.
Haggerty, L. C.
Hines, H. K.
Hoffman, Harry.
Horowitz, Charles.
Ireland, James.
Jerome, W. T., Jr.
July, R. H.
Kurke, G. S.
Killoran, J. A.
Kats, J.
Kastenbaum, H. C.
Lindeman, M. A.
Minsky, H. K.
Marchmont, J. H.
Manice, W. DeF.
Monahan, J. J.
Monkley, H. J.
MacErlean, A. A.
McMahon, P. J.
Noble, Ransom.
Nathanson, Samson.
O'Callaghan, M. J.
O'Donahoe, G. G.
O'Connor, W. L.
Paton, C. B., Jr.
Paris, David.
Priest, D. B.
Russell, Elizabeth T.
Rives, P. B.
Rothschild, J. L.
Rothberg, I. H.
Rubel, F. R.
Robinson, H. J.
Rosenbluth, Abraham.
Sigaud, L. A.
Sholes, Sol.
Shientag, Jacob.
Stein, D.
Smith, T. E., Jr.

TO APPEAR OCT. 26, 1915.

Cashman, Philip.
Darby, W. A.
de Agüero, M. E., Jr.
Feinsod, Elias.
Hofstadter, W. B.
Isbell, O. C.
Krim, S. S.
Levy, Max.
Levy, S. D.
Lewin, Emmanuel.
Logan, V. M.
Lupton, R. R.
Mandeville, S.
McCool, W. P.
Orr, Samuel.
Reiss, Isaac.
Rahlow, I. A.
Salcher, Lazar.
Schottland, Joseph.
Slater, Alexander.
Sprung, D. L.
Turner, C. C., Jr.
Tuttlebaum, Ferdin'd.
Timohey, J. P.
Van Biarcom, M.
Von Wittkeben, Benno.
Whitley, H. S.
Weed, J. P.
Whittingham, R. R.
Wiechmann, W. G.
White, F. J.
Waid, J. E.
Walton, D. D.
Watson, R. A.
Wille, Ernest.

Candidates for admission on motion—Peters, F. M., of Illinois, and Putnam, J. L., of Massachusetts.

Information regarding the moral character of the candidates and their qualifications for admission to practice is requested, and may be sent to any member of the committee or to the clerk of the court, Alfred Wagstaff. Candidates engaged in teaching school may take the examination at 4 P. M., on Oct. 25.

NEW YORKER FOUND DEAD.

Harrington a Victim of Strangulation in an Atlanta Hotel.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, Ga. Oct. 17.—R. W. Harrington, who registered from New York, was found dead this morning in a room at the Ansley Hotel. He had been dead many hours. Detectives assigned to the case declare he came to his death by strangulation, but whether he died in a choking spell or was murdered they hazarded no guess. The door was found locked.

Harrington had said he would be joined in Atlanta soon by a friend, and had made a hotel reservation for him. Detectives are awaiting the friend's arrival.

Robert W. Harrington, 42, was a cotton salesman for Stavert, Zigomala & Co. of 66 Leonard Street, and lived at 28 Manhattan Avenue. He had been connected for fifteen years with the H. B. Claflin Company. He was married, but had no children.

Mrs. Harrington said last night that she had received a telegram from an Atlanta hotel, which told briefly of her husband's death. Her husband, she said, left this city on Sept. 8, with an old friend, James Trad[illegible], a linen salesman, to make a tour of the South. On Saturday she received a letter from Mr. Harrington, dated Chattanooga. He told her he would spend Sunday in Atlanta, and hoped to get back to New York on Oct. 27. He was then in the best of health, she said, and happy over the fact that he would soon be home.

TOOLS FROM THE ARCTIC.

Implements Used by "Blonde" Eskimos in Philadelphia Museum.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 17.—Through the liberality of John Wanamaker, who supplied the funds, the University Museum, Philadelphia, has been enabled to purchase the large collection of Eskimo ethnological specimens gathered by Captain Joseph Bernard, who spent five years in the arctic, cruising in his little trading vessel the Teddy Bear, reaching Nome a year ago. In the opinion of mining experts this collection is the most extraordinary in the Western Hemisphere.

There are nearly four hundred specimens, representing every phase of culture of the 2,000 Eskimos of Coronation Gulf and Victoria Land, who until recently have had no communication with white men and apparently little with other Eskimos. The distinguishing characteristic of these Eskimos is that they use copper implements made from ingots of native copper which they found at the mouth of the Copper River which flows into the Coronation Gulf.

It is these Eskimos whom Stefansson is reported to have discovered and among whom he says he found a blonde type. Captain Bernard says he preceded Stefansson and was there when the latter arrived. He remained two years after Stefansson's departure owing to the fact that the ice was so thick that he could not get out in 1913.

I. W. W. WIRE TO WILSON.

Say They Will Get Rights in Jersey by Law or "Otherwise."

Special to The New York Times.

PATERSON, N. J., Oct. 17.—Just across the city line, in the Haledon Woods, I. W. W. agitators addressed a crowd of nearly 1,000 men and women, silk workers of the City of Paterson, this afternoon, telling them that it was time to strike while the mills were filled with orders, and declaring that the workers, by using their strong arms, might "get somewheres." Telegrams were sent to President Wilson and Governor Fielder advising them that the I. W. W. would be satisfied by law, or they would obtain their rights in "another manner."

The speakers were Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, Adolph Lessig, and Joseph Ettor.

CELEBRATE CHURCH JUBILEE

St. Mary's the Oldest Catholic Parish in Bayonne.

Bishop John J. O'Connor of the Newark diocese and many prominent priests assisted yesterday in the fiftieth anniversary of the dedication of St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church, Bayonne, the first Catholic Church in that city. A solemn mass was celebrated in the morning by Mgr. Isaac P. Whelan, pastor of St. Patrick's Cathedral, Newark, a former pastor of the Bayonne church. The sermon was delivered by Mgr. James Mooney, President of Seton Hall College. In the evening vespers were celebrated by the Rev. Charles J. Doyle, of Bayonne, and Mgr. Charles Mackel, of St. Patrick's Church, Elizabethport, delivered the sermon. The celebration will continue today, tomorrow and Wednesday.

St. Mary's Church, of which the Rev. Andrew M. Egan is pastor, numbers 6,500 members and is one of the largest in the diocese. The lower part of the parish was converted into St. Andrew's parish two years ago and took 2,500 members from the mother church.

Fall Kills an Argentine Aviator.

BUENOS AIRES, Oct. 17.—Joaquin Oytaben, director of the aviation school connected with the marine arsenal at La Plata, was killed while making a flight in his aeroplane, as a result of an accident to the machine.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—Pressure is falling throughout the entire country except Northern New England and Florida, with a moderate centre of depression over Southeastern Minnesota. There were more rains in the Plains States and they extended eastward into Arkansas, the Middle Mississippi Valley, Indiana, and the Upper Lakes region. There were also rains in Florida, but elsewhere over the country there was no precipitation of consequence. Temperatures have changed but little remaining generally above the seasonal average. There will be local rains on Tuesday in the north and west portions of the Middle Atlantic district.

Winds for Monday and Tuesday: North Atlantic, gentle to moderate variable, becoming south; Middle Atlantic, gentle to moderate south; South Atlantic, moderate northeast.

FORECASTS FOR TODAY AND TUESDAY:

Western Pennsylvania and Western New York—Cloudy Monday, rain at night or Tuesday.

Eastern New York—Fair Monday; Tuesday local rains.

Northern New England—Fair Monday; Tuesday partly cloudy, followed by rain in Vermont.

New Jersey, Delaware, Southern New England—Fair Monday; Tuesday increasing cloudiness.

Eastern Pennsylvania—Fair Monday; Tuesday cloudy, probably rain.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

1914.	1915.		1914.	1915.
3 A. M.	64	54	4 P. M.	66	69
6 A. M.	64	53	6 P. M.	65	68
9 A. M.	65	53	9 P. M.	61	67
12 M.	66	58	11 P. M.	60	64

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 62; for the corresponding date last year it was 64; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 55.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 58; at 8 P. M. it was 65. Maximum temperature, 72 degrees at 2:30 P. M.; minimum, 57 degrees at 7 A. M. Humidity, 85 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 42 per cent. at 6 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.27 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.16 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A.M. Loss.
2:20—2,127 3 Av.; Patrick Clank..... $20,000
11:00—2,092 7 Av.; G. Sidenberg..... Slight
P.M.
12:40—98 E. 4 St.; Julius Brettschneider.....
..... Slight
3:05—1,422 Amsterdam Av.; Isador Stricop.....
..... Slight
3:25—812 E. 45 St.; Antonio Graccia..... Slight
3:40—250 Attorney St.; Henning Bros..... Slight
6:40—190 1st Av.; not given..... Slight
7:45—825 E. Houston St.; Weintraub..... Slight
10:04—2,453 Wash'n Av.; J. Healy..... Slight
10:10—157 1 Av.; Stalia Omena..... Slight

TRADE SALES THIS WEEK.

Monday.

Eastern Merchandise Company, 466 Broadway—Waists, suits, dresses, coats, skirts, &c.; also Thursday.

Charles Shongood, Bankrupt Sale—Manhattan Cigarette Company, 130 Pearl St., 10:30, cigarettes.

J. H. Mayers, Assignee Sale—Emanuel H. Strasburger, 389 East 166th St., Bronx, women's, men's, and children's shoes, slippers, rubbers, boots, &c.; also show cases, fixtures, &c., 2 P. M.

David W. Blow Company, 520 Broadway—Women's, misses', and children's wearing apparel, women's fur coats and fur sets; also 2,000 dozen women's embroidered petticoats.

I. Singer, 582 Broadway, Brooklyn—Cloaks and suits from the S. H. Beisinger Department Store, Hazelton, Penn.

Gross, Franzblau & Co., 27 Greene St.—Women's coats, suits, dresses, and skirts; also Wednesday and Thursday.

B. Finkelstein, Bankruptcy Sale—7 Hester St., 10 A. M., tailors' trimmings, fixtures, &c.

Tuesday.

Frank Jacobovits, 10 Lispenard St.—Cloaks and suits, dry goods, men's clothing, and furnishings.

Charles Shongood, Assignee Sales—Goldfarb Bros., 12 West 17th St., 10:30, cloaks and suits, woolens, &c.; Bernard Dorf, 23 West 36th St., 2 P. M., coats, suits, fixtures, &c.

Burling & Dole, 7 Greene St.—235 pieces and half cuts of men's wear, heavy and medium weight; fine serges, fancy worsteds, pencil stripes, mixtures, checks, fine tailoring ends, and quarter cuts; also 725 pieces of men's and women's wear and 280 pieces overcoatings, chinchillas, plaid suitings, &c.

J. H. Mayers, Assignee Sales—Buckley, Woodhull & Burns, County Court House, Brooklyn, 10 A. M., outstanding accounts; Max L. Katz, 48 West 22d St., boys' wearing apparel, raw materials, machinery, office furniture, fixtures, &c., 10:30.

David W. Blow Company, 520 Broadway—Dry goods, women's and men's furnishings; also cloaks and suits.

J. W. & W. H. Reid, 740 Grand St., Brooklyn—Wagons, harnesses, blankets, &c.

National Purchasing Company, 8 Lispenard St.—Women's dresses, suits, plush coats, waists, petticoats, &c., 10:30.

D. Greenwald & Co., 23 Lispenard St.—Clothing, 10:30.

P. Finkelstein, 103 East Houston St.—Women's and men's furnishings, 10 A. M.

Cloaks, suits, and other wearing apparel for women, 11:30.

Henry Lilly Company, 88 Reade St.—Shoes, rubbers, rubber boots, &c.; also Friday.

Wednesday.

Charles Shongood, Bankrupt Sales—The Liebler Co., at Cain's Transfer Company, 530 West 41st St., 10:30, scenery, costumes, fixtures, &c.

P. Finkelstein, 103 East Houston St.—Dressmakers' trimmings, 10 A. M.

J. H. Mayers, Assignee Sale—Fred Young, 157 West 124th St., 10:30, plated and gold-filled jewelry, watches, show cases, fixtures &c.; Tremont Paper & Twine Co., 1,872 Webster Av., Bronx, 2 P. M., paper and twine, fixtures, &c.

J. H. Mayers, 14th St. and 8th Av., 10 A. M.—Fixtures and machinery of former 14th Street store, including escalator, humidor, scales, carpets, draperies, ice boxes, marble lunch room, showcases, partitions, &c.

David W. Blow Co., 520 Broadway—Men's, youth's, and children's clothing.

H. Pereimuter, 206 Canal St.—Women's cloaks, suits, and dresses.

Thursday.

Samuel Marx, Receiver's Sale—Simplex Automatic Company, 247 West Thirty-sixth St., 10:30, automatic vending machines, typewriters, office furniture, office partitions, tools, &c.

D. Greenwald & Co., Sheriff's Sale—6 Church St., 10:30, desks, safes, wall cases, cabinet, typewriter, chairs, maps, &c.

Charles Shongood, Assignee Sale—George M. Garson, 307 Canal St., 10:30, cotton, woolen, and linen piece goods, office furniture, fixtures, &c.

J. H. Mayers, Assignee Sale—Kanti, Inc., 47 West Forty-second St., 10:30, perfumes, toilet supplies, furniture, carpets, fixtures, &c.

Friday.

David W. Blow Company, 520 Broadway—General merchandise, women's, misses', and children's wearing apparel.

National Purchasing Company, 8 Lispenard St.—Women's wearing apparel, 10:30.

Burling & Dole, 7 Greene St.—Woolens, worsteds, dress goods, dry goods, and general merchandise.

D. Greenwald & Co., Assignee Sale—17 West Eighteenth St., 10:30, cloaks, suits, machinery, fixtures, &c.

D. Greenwald & Co., Sheriff's Sale—9-11 West Broadway, type and a Chandler-Price Gordon press, 8x11.

D. Hartman, 15 Mercer St.—Laces, trimmings, and general merchandise.

Saturday.

J. H. Mayers, Assignee Sale—Charles Silverman, trading as Eagle Raincoat Company, 60 East Broadway, 10:30, raincoats, raw material, furniture, fixtures, &c.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—Forecast:

N. Car.—Fair Mon. and Tues.; gentle to mod. n. e. winds.

S. Car. and Ga.—Fair Mon. and Tues.; gentle to mod. n. e. winds.

Fla.—Rains Mon. and Tues., except fair in n. w.; mod. n. e. to e. winds.

Ala.—Fair Mon. and Tues.; gentle e. and s. e. winds.

Miss.—Fair Mon. and probably Tues.; gentle e. and s. e. winds.

La.—Fair Mon. and Tues.; gentle s. e. winds on coast.

East. Tex.—Showers Mon., except fair near coast; Tues., showers; gentle to mod. s. e. winds on coast.

West. Tex.—Fair Mon., except showers in s. e.; Tues., fair.

Okla.—Fair Mon. and Tues.

Ark. and Tenn.—Fair Mon. and Tues.

Ky.—Cloudy Mon., probably showers and cooler; Tues., fair.

Ohio—Cloudy Mon., probably rains; Tues., cloudy; gentle to mod. s. e. to s. winds.

Ind.—Showers Mon., cooler in s.; Tues., fair; gentle to mod. s. winds, becoming variable.

Lower Mich.—Rain Mon.; Tues., cloudy; gentle to mod. s. e. to s. winds, becoming variable Tues.

Upper Mich.—Rains Mon.; Tues., probably fair; gentle to mod. s. e. winds, becoming variable.

Wis.—Unsettled and cooler Mon., probably preceded by showers; Tues., cloudy.

Minn.—Unsettled and cooler Mon., probably showers in e.; Tues., cloudy.

Iowa—Cloudy Mon. and Tues.; cooler in e. Mon.

Minn.—Cloudy Mon. and Tues.; cooler Tues.

N. Dak., S. Dak., and Neb.—Fair Mon. and Tues.; cooler Tues.

Kan.—Fair Mon. and probably Tues.

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

France—Close at 11 A. M. Oct. 19, SS Chicago, and at 11 A. M. Oct. 25, SS Touraine.

Belgium—Service suspended.

Gibraltar—Close at 6 P. M. Oct. 30, SS Cretic.

Greece—No sailing at present.

Liberia—No sailing at present.

Netherlands—Close at 7:30 A. M. Oct. 21, SS Ryndam.

Germany, Austria, and Hungary—No sailing at present.

Norway, Sweden, and Denmark—Close at 9 A. M. Oct. 21, SS Oscar II.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

Sun rises..6:18|Sun sets..5:17|Moon sets..1:55

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	High Water. P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	Low Water. P.M.
Sandy Hook	3:54	4:18	10:07	10:34
Governors Island	4:38	5:04	10:55	11:04
Hell Gate	6:10	6:36	12:15	12:44

Arrived—Sunday, Oct. 17.

SS Philadelphia, Liverpool, Oct. 6.
SS Ryndam, Rotterdam, Oct. 5.
SS Sergipe, Barbados, Oct. 8.
SS Roma, Azores, Oct. 10.
SS Sellasia, Oran, Sept. 29.
SS Terenoe, Trinidad, Oct. 9.
SS Pearlmoor, Porto Ferrajo, Sept. 18.
SS Certa, Marseilles, Sept. 12.
SS Colorado, Charleston, Oct. 15.
SS City of Savannah, Savannah, Oct. 14.
SS Devon City, Havre, Oct. 1.
SS Lyngenfjord, Philadelphia, Oct. 15.
SS El Oriente, Galveston, Oct. 11.
SS Bellagio, Buenos Aires, Sept. 21.
SS Vinland, New Orleans, Oct. 14.
SS Oosterdyk, Rotterdam, Oct. 5.
SS St. Ursula, Colon, Oct. 11.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

Dante Alighieri	Gibraltar	Oct.	10
Esperanza	Havana	Oct.	15
Tavian	London	Oct.	1
Perugia	Gibraltar	Sept.	28
Sebastino	Palermo	Sept.	28
Americo	Gibraltar	Oct.	10
Sixaola	Jamaica	Oct.	13
Bermudian	Bermuda	Oct.	16
Bayamon	San Juan	Oct.	12
Colorado	Hull	Oct.	4
Seapool	Gibraltar	Oct.	4
Tenadores	Cristobal	Oct.	11
Palatine	Buxhan	Oct.	2
Momus	New Orleans	Oct.	13

DUE TOMORROW.

Touraine	Bordeaux	Oct.	11
Polykta	Genoa	Oct.	1
Daybreak	Sierra Leone	Sept.	30
Kanawha	Spezia	Oct.	1
Monginevaro	Naples	Oct.	2
Stephano	St. John's	Oct.	13
Neches	Galveston	Oct.	15
El Occidente	Galveston	Oct.	15

DUE WEDNESDAY.

Orduna	Liverpool	Oct.	12
Kansas City	Swansea	Oct.	5
Progreso	Ardrossan	Oct.	6
Colbert	La Pallice	Oct.	5
Rapidan	Dundee	Oct.	5

Illinois Central R. R. Co.
Chicago, St. L. & New Orleans R. R. Co. Joint 5s, due 1963

The joint and several obligation of the two Companies. The available earnings of the property directly covered by the mortgage are equal to 4 times the interest charges.

Price 99½ and Interest
To net over 5%

Special circular on application.

Wm. A. Read & Co.
Nassau and Cedar Streets
Chicago Philadelphia Boston London

Convertible Bonds

Special Circular Describing 43 Issues

Convertible Bonds are direct obligations of issuing companies. In addition, bonds of this type are convertible into other securities, usually common stock. As set forth in our circular, this privilege frequently means substantial profits to the holders of convertible bonds.

Write for Circular 907
"Convertible Bonds"

Spencer Trask & Co.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES
25 Broad Street, New York
ALBANY BOSTON CHICAGO

October Bond List

Our new list, now ready for mailing, includes Debentures of some of the most substantial Municipalities in Canada, which have in the past sold to yield only 4% and upwards, but may now be purchased to yield

5⅜% to 6½%

Copies gladly mailed on request.

Wood, Gundy & Co.
C.P.R. Building
Toronto, Canada

First Mortgage Railroad Bond

Earnings over twice interest

Serial maturities and stringent mortgage provision assure constantly increasing equity.

Yield 4.50% to 5.50%

according to maturities

A standard railroad bond yielding a public utility basis

Additional information on request for Circular AG-73

N. W. Halsey & Co
49 Wall Street, New York
Philadelphia Chicago San Francisco
Boston Baltimore St. Louis

BLAIR & Co.
24 BROAD STREET
NEW YORK

INVESTMENT SECURITIES

Travelers Letters of Credit

WE OFFER
Buffalo, N. Y.
Registered 4½s
Due June 15, 1944.
Price to yield 4.15%
Remick, Hodges & Co.
Members New York Stock Exchange,
14 Wall St., New York
Correspondents:
R. L. Day & Co. Boston

We Offer
Canadian Long and Short Municipal Bonds
To Yield 5½ to 6%.
Circulars on Application.
W. N. COLER & CO.,
43 Cedar Street
NEW YORK.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION IN AMERICA AND EUROPE

The stock market has not regained the buoyancy which it lost more than ten days ago. It will be recalled that the speculation in the industrial list had been speeded up to such a point at that time that prominent financial interests took counsel among themselves as to whither such a movement was tending, with the result that speculators were soon made aware that they could not carry stocks which had had such phenomenal rises except as they were able to put up ample security to protect banks against a serious reaction. That check was followed by a spirited upturn in the railroad issues, which previous to that had hardly participated in any of the advantages of a bull market. The reaction in the industrial issues was severe while it lasted, but it did not last long, and the subsequent recovery was probably too fast for the market's welfare. At any rate, the market entered the past week with its momentum considerably reduced, and while many issues made up their losses and even forged on to new high records, the list, as a whole, did little more than mark time in the six trading days. It was a matter for satisfaction to the more conservative element in Wall Street that the volume of dealings was greatly contracted in the week.

Market predictions are generally worth little because they cannot take account of some of the most vital points which influence prices, but it does not appear that the present bull movement has run its course. It may well be that the highest prices seen in some of the issues will not be reached again, and it may be that from now on trading will be under better control, but the fundamental conditions on which the advance was based have not changed materially. It would be a sign of health if the markets should turn aside from some of the war-order specialities which have figured so largely in the public's participation and show more interest in standard railroad issues, which ought to be in a much better position now than they were six months back. A one-sided market, where investors and speculators are practically all interested in the industrials to the exclusion of the railroads, or in the railroads to the exclusion of the industrials, is a dangerous market, owing to the likelihood of a sudden readjustment of relative values. Offhand, it cannot be said that the industrials are now selling too high, or the railroads too low, but the advance in many of the former has undoubtedly anticipated all the improvement that can come for months ahead, while certain of the railroads have been victims of a neglect that seems in a fair way to be remedied. The past week saw a certain amount of readjustment in prices of the mysterious war stocks, and this served as a warning against the continuation of unintelligent speculation. Too many traders have strained their resources to carry high priced war issues without first assuring themselves that the prices are justified by the business outlook.

The stock market always runs ahead of favorable developments that it is able to foresee, and it was not surprising to find that the completion of the Anglo-French loan negotiations exerted no helpful effect upon prices. Shrewd investors knew that the dispatch of the commission to this country for the purpose of borrowing money was assurance that a large credit would be arranged. An interesting possibility was opened following the completion of the big loan when many of the same bankers who had worked out the details of the bond offering with the visiting financiers took up with Sir Edward Holden the matter of arranging additional commercial credits which would be more directly for the benefit of ordinary trade as distinguished from that due to the war. This supplementary credit is likewise almost assured by the fact that bankers on both sides of the water recognize the need for it. It is not likely to take the form of another security offering, and it will probably not be arranged by Government authorities. American bankers favor the establishment of banking credits here as a means for taking between $200,000,000 and $300,000,000 in bills out of the sterling exchange market.

It was so recently that we were hearing complaints from railroads serving practically all parts of the country that business was too depressed to warrant further investment of capital in transportation facilities that it was something of a shock to hear last week that some of the carriers are becoming embarrassed for lack of rolling stock. Such news from the New Haven offices was particularly surprising, in view of the fact that industry in New England had been seriously hurt in the early months of the war. The fact is, of course, that it has been very difficult for even the better railroads to raise money in the sums that they would like to have had for the purpose of laying more track and buying additional equipment. Rather their worries have arisen from the necessity for cutting down operations in so far as possible to meet losses in their gross revenues. A real period of prosperity would find itself months ahead of the railroads. Already a movement of the record crop in the Northwest is beginning to embarrass carriers which have not bought their normal quota of cars, and the demand for equipment from the agricultural sections comes at the same time that the steel and manufacturing sections in the East are running into a welcome period of big business. The situation of the railroads is not as comfortable as it might be, for with more than one-sixth of the country's total mileage in receivership the public has grown wary of railroad securities. Yet new financing must be done to equip the railroads for industrial and agricultural prosperity, and a period of increasing, instead of decreasing, net earnings would do much to restore railroad bonds to popular favor.

Money remains remarkably easy, despite the reports of greater business activity and the heavy drain on New York in connection with the initial payment on the $500,000,000 loan. Commercial paper remains in large supply, with the rates of discount easy at the figures established some time ago. Money is still a drug, not even the great period of activity in the market having succeeded in calling into use the large reserves built up in the period of contraction. Business reports from all parts of the country continue to be encouraging, and even without the great help of orders emanating directly from war needs the volume of trade would make a fairly satisfactory showing today. Certainly, in view of the unfavorable possibilities that confronted this country just a year ago, when the emergency methods were being taken to preserve the credit of New York City abroad, there is cause for congratulation over the extent of the recovery brought about in such a short time and against the handicap of demoralization in Europe.

Railroad reports for the year ended June 30, which are still coming to hand, are more satisfactory in the promise that they hold out for the future than for the showing made in a period of depression. The Great Northern, which had been piling up larger and larger earnings each year with the development of the Northwest, had a setback in 1914-1915, which cost the road a decrease of close to $10,000,000 in its gross earnings, a shrinkage of 12.6 per cent. Such a loss in revenues made it necessary to economize at every possible point, a policy which the company adopted with such success that nearly $11,000,000 was taken from operating expenses. A decrease of 23 per cent. in operating costs is encouraging as showing what a railroad can do when forced to trim its expenditures, but it is not a feat that can be repeated except as years of liberal outlays intervene during which rents in the property can be mended.

GOOD TONE IN LONDON.

Money Market Continues Easy—Discussing Future Plans.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Oct. 17.—The payment of an installment of 10 per cent. on the war loan on Tuesday, estimated at £30,000,000, made slight difference to the monetary situation, and the market continues easy. Supplies of loanable funds have been increased through large Government disbursements for war purposes, and the repayment of Treasury bills, including £15,000,000 yesterday. The Exchequer balance of Saturday, a week ago, was only £22,500,000, which directed increased attention to the question of further Government borrowing, but no information is yet available as to the method likely to be followed. No change has occurred in the opinion that a long-term loan has been postponed until early next year, when the whole field of Government finance must be surveyed afresh.

Meanwhile, E. S. Montague, Financial Secretary of the Treasury, suggests that the country must contribute, by taxation or investment, 50 per cent. of its income. Exchequer bond issues running from two to five years are favored in conservative quarters, with dependence also on Treasury bill sales. It is suggested that instead of raising the rate on Treasury bills, which would work to increase the cost of Exchequer bonds, bankers' money should be made available at 4 per cent. instead of the 4½ per cent. rate that has been artificially maintained. This possibility and a small supply of mercantile bills made discounts weak, the effective rate being 4⅝ per cent.

The finance bill was issued on Tuesday, giving the Government's proposals in greater detail than before. Chief interest centres in the profits of 50 per cent. on earnings of corporations in excess of the level prevailing before the war began. The proposal has been accepted by the public with the exception of minor details. The Anglo-French loan bill passed the House of Commons on Tuesday under some criticism and the presentation of misleading comparisons, which were sharply criticised by leading organs of the press. Reports from New York of further arrangements being contemplated for the assistance of exchange rates is believed to indicate additional credits.

The visit of the Canadian Minister of Finance to New York to confer with the Anglo-French Commission on sterling exchange transactions with Canada, aroused much interest. The great advantage of preparing plans well ahead of possible requirements is well recognized here.

Stocks were active early in the week, with a good tone, closing with trading dull, partly because of uneasiness over the Balkan situation, although the Foreign Secretary's statement Thursday added little to existing information. The recognition of Carranza caused a sharp advance in some Mexican issues.

PARIS MARKET STEADY.

Demand for Mexican Issues Follows Recognition of Carranza.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Oct. 17.—The week's feature in the security markets was a strong demand for Mexican issues, following the recognition of Carranza, and the continued rise of Spanish railroad shares. Russian industrial issues displayed a fair degree of improvement, and shares of the Bank of France were firm. Copper stocks were subjected to realizing sales toward the end of the week, but the Bourse closed steady, uninfluenced by internal political developments. Rentes left off at 66.50.

The fortnightly carryover was arranged in satisfactory fashion, the average rate being 4 per cent. No further developments in war finance occurred, and exchange rates were firm during the week, sterling being quoted at 27.51 on London, with the New York cable rate 5.80. The indirect taxes for September showed an increase of 100,000,000 francs as compared with that month a year ago.

$1,500,000 Gold from England.

The American liner Philadelphia, which arrived yesterday from Liverpool, brought nearly $1,500,000 in gold consigned to various New York banks. Among her passengers was A. C. Kirk, an Assistant Secretary of the United States Embassy at Berlin, who left for Washington in the afternoon. He said that when he left Berlin Ambassador Gerard was going into the country for a short vacation.

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE

WEEK ENDED OCT. 16, 1915.

	Last Week.	Year to Date.
Total sales	$21,330,000	$658,112,200
Same period last year		425,061,100

	High.	Low.	High.	Low.
Average price 40 bonds	84.04	83.69	84.48	81.51
Same period last year			89.42	82.73

	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Adams Express 4s	77¼	77	77	11⅛
Alaska G. M. cv. 6s	137	134	134	22
Am. Ag. Ch. cv. 5s	102	102	102	3
Am. Ag. Ch. deb. 5s	95¼	95¼	95¼	9
Am. Cotton Oil 4½s	100	100	100	2
Am. Cotton Oil 5s	93¾	93¼	93¼	60
Am. Hide & L. 6s	103	103	103	3
Am. Smelt. Sec. 6s	111	110	110	150
Am. T. & T. cv. 4½s	104⅝	103⅝	103⅝	1336
Am. T. & T. col. 4s	89	88⅛	89	28
Am. Writ. Paper 5s	62	60	62	8
Armour & Co. 4s	92	91⅞	91⅞	40
A., T. & S. F. gen. 4s	96	92	92⅜	139
A., T. & S.F.cv.4s,'60	107½	106⅞	106⅞	195
A., T. & S.F.cv.4s,'55	105⅜	105⅛	105⅛	1
A., T. & S. F. 5s	102	101¾	102	16
A., T. & S. F. adj. 4s	83	83	83	6
A., T.&S.F.adj.4s,sta.	83½	82¾	83	22½
A., T. & S. F. tr. Sf. L. 4s	87	86¾	87	16
A., T. & S. F. Cal. & Arizona 4½s	94	94	94	2
Atl. & Birm. 4s	84	84	84	5
Atlantic Coast L. 4s	88¾	87½	88½	20
At. C. L., L. & N. 4s	84	83½	84	47
B. & O. pr lien 3½s	91¾	91¼	91¼	92½
Balto. & Ohio g 4s	87⅝	87¼	87⅝	98
Balt. & Ohio cv. 4½s	92⅝	91¾	92⅝	783½
B. & O., S. W. 3½s	80⅜	80¼	80¼	36½
B.&O.P.J.&M.Div.4s	87½	87½	87½	2
Beth. Steel ref. 4s	100¼	100	100	59
Beth. Steel ext. 5s	102¾	102	102	18
Brook. R. T. 5s, '18	100⅛	99⅞	100⅛	87
Brook. U. El. 5s	100	99	99½	13
Brook. Union Gas 5s	103¾	103½	103⅝	4
Cal. Gas & Elec. 5s	94½	94½	94½	15
Can. South. con. 5s	101	100¾	101	15
Cent. Br. Ry 4s	50	60	60	2
Central Leather 5s	101	100	100	63
Cent. of Ga. con. 5s	97⅞	97¼	97⅜	13
C. of Ga.,M.&N.Div.5s	101	101	101	1
Cent. New Eng 4s	73	73	73	2
Cent. of N. J. 6s	112	112	112	9
Central Pacific 4s	87	86¾	87	249
Cent. Pac. Th. S.L.4s	85	85	85	20
Ches. & Ohio con. 5s	104	103⅝	103⅝	24
Ches. & O. cv. 4½s	83⅞	81½	83½	324
Ches. & O. gen. 4½s	85¾	85¾	86⅜	74
Chi. & Alton 3½s	44⅜	44	44⅞	3
C., B. & Q. gen. 4s	91	90½	90⅞	82
C., B. & Q. jt. 4s	97	96⅝	96⅝	256
C., B. & Q. jt. 4s, reg.	96¼	96¼	96¼	6
C.,B.&Q.,Den.Div.4s	99	99	99	1
C., B.&Q.,Ill.Div.3½s	83	83	83	5
C., B. &Q.,Neb.ext.4s	96¾	96⅝	96⅝	2
Ch. & E. Ill. cons. 6s	97	97	97	1
Chi. & E. Ill gen. 5s	60¼	60¼	60¼	10
Chi. & E. Ill. gen. 5s, T. R.	60	60	60	4
Chi. & E. Ill. ref. 4s	15	15	15	3
Chi. & E. Ill. ref. 4s, T. R.	13	13	13	4
Chi. Gt. West. 4s	70	69	69¾	66
C., M. & St. P. gen. 4s	88	87½	88	8
C., M. & St. P. 4s,'34	88¾	87½	88¼	23
C., M. & St. P. g. 4½s	100	98¼	99½	80
C.,M.&St.P.& P.r. 4½s	88	88	88	17
C., M. & St. P. c. 4½s	97¾	97	97⅜	116
C., M. & St. P. gen. 4½s, Series B	80	78¼	78¼	5
C., M. & St. P. c. 5s	105	104¼	104⅞	296
C., M. & St. P. W. & M. 5s	102¼	102¼	102¼	1
C. M. & P. Ld 4s	86⅞	86⅛	86⅞	11
C., M. & St. P., C. P. & W. 5s	102⅞	102⅝	102⅝	5
C. & N. W. gen. 3½s	79⅝	79⅛	79¼	30
C. & N. W. gen. 4s	93⅝	93⅜	93⅜	2
C. & N. W. gen. 5s	110⅝	110⅜	110⅜	1
C. & N. W. St. L. P. & N. W. 5s	104½	104½	104½	20
Chicago Rys. 5s	95⅜	94¾	95¼	4
C., R. I. & P. 6s	102½	102½	102½	10
C., R. I. & P. 5s, 4s	82¾	83¼	82¼	21
C., R. I. & P. r. 4s	65¼	64⅝	65¼	114
C., R. I. & P. d. 5s	47	45½	46	125
C. & W. Ind. gen. 6s	105¼	105¼	105¼	6
Chile Copper 7s	135	124¾	130	927
C.C.C. & St. L. g. 4s	73	71⅞	72½	22
C.C.C. & St. L., Cairo Div. 4s	88	88	88	5
C.C.C. & St.L. d. 4s	75¾	75¾	75¾	2
Cleve. Sh. L. 4½s	94¾	93	94¼	53
Col. F. & I. gen. 5s	96	95	95	6
Col. Industrial 5s	79¼	78	79½	20
Col. & So. ref. 4½s	81	80¾	80¾	50
Col. & So. 1st 4s	88¾	87½	88½	9
Con. Gas cv. 6s	120½	118	118	363½
Consum.Gas (Chi.) 5s	101½	101	101	11
Corn Prod. Ref.L.f.,'31	96¾	96¾	96¾	3
Corn. Pr. Ref.s.f.5s,'34	95¾	95¾	95¾	3
Cub.-Am.Sug.col.tr.6s	100¾	100¾	100¾	24
Cumberland Tel. 5s	97¼	97	97¼	7
Del. & Hud. ref 4s	94½	93½	94	49
Del. & Hud. cv. 5s sub. rects., full pd.	102¾	101¾	102½	779½
D. & H. deb. 4s, '16	100¾	100⅜	100⅜	29
Den. & R. G. ref. 5s	55½	50¾	55½	25
Den. & R. G. con. 4s	70¼	70¼	70¼	3
Detroit Edison 5s	102¾	102	102	7
Detroit Riv. Tun. 4½s	89¾	89¼	89¾	1
Dist. Securities 5s	69	68	68	69
Du Pont Powder 4s	103	102	102	88
E. T.,Va.& Ga.con.5s	104	102¾	103¾	33
Ed.Elll.(N.Y.)con.5s	107¼	107½	107½	1
Erie 1st con. 7s	109¾	109¼	109¼	13
Erie 1st con. 4s	82¾	82½	82⅜	61
Erie 1st con 4s, reg.	80	80	80	3
Erie gen. 4s	73	72	72⅜	76
Erie conv. 4s, Ser. A	69	67¾	68	100
Erie conv. 4s, Ser. B	78½	76¾	77⅜	156
Fla. East Coast 4½s	89¾	89¾	89¾	2
Gal., H. & S. A., M. & P. 5s	103	103	103	8
Gen. Elec. deb. 5s	104	102⅜	104	84
Georgia Pacific 6s	106¾	106¾	106¾	1
Granby cons. cv. 6s	105	104½	104½	47
Green Bay deb. B	13	12¾	12¾	13
Gt. Nor. ref. 4½s	96¼	96¼	96¼	37
Hocking Valley 4½s	89½	88¾	89⅜	2
Hous.& T.Cent.gen.4s	94	94	94	1
Hud. & Man. ref. 5s	72	71	72	28
Hud. & Man. adj. 5s	25½	24½	25½	105
Ill. Cent. 4s	92	83¾	83¾	5
Ill. Cent. ref. 4s	85½	85	85	34
Ill. Cent., Chi., St. L. & N. O. jt. 5s	99¼	99¼	99¼	2
Ill. Cent.,CairoDiv.4s	86¾	86¾	86¾	1
Ill. Steel 4½s	87	87¼	87¼	50
Indiana Steel 5s	101¼	101	101¼	21
Insp. Cop. cv. 6s, 19	188	171½	171½	123
Insp. Cop. cv. 6s, '22	186¼	171½	171½	270½
Inter.-Met. 4½s	76¼	76	76¾	338
Interboro R. T. 5s	96¾	96¾	96¾	88
Int. & Gt. North. 6s	98	96	98	20
Inter. Mer. Mar. 4½s	77⅜	76½	77	41
Int. M. M. 4½s, tr. r.	77⅜	76⅜	76⅜	188
Int. Navigation 5s	69¼	69¼	69¼	4
Int. Paper 6s	100	100	100	8
Int. Paper cv. 5s	80	79½	80	6
Int. St. P. 5s, tr. r.	64	63	63	25
Iowa Central 1st 5s	90¾	90¼	90¾	3
Iowa Central ref 4s	47½	45½	47½	28
K. C., Ft. S. & M. 4s	70	70	70	7
Kan. City S. 3s	70	68	68	13
Kan. City So. 5s	90	91	92	32
Kan. City Term. 4s	86	85¾	85¾	15
K. Co. E. L. & P. 5s	104	104	104	8
K. Co. E. L. & P. Co. 6s	125	122	122	1
Lack. Steel 5s, '50	96	92¾	93½	806
Lack. Steel 5s, '23	95	94¾	94¾	75
Laclede Gas 1st 5s	101	100⅞	100⅞	5
Laclede Gas ref. 5s	99¾	99¾	99¾	1
Lake E. & W. 1st 5s	90	90	90	6
Lake Shore 3½s	82½	82¾	82½	3
Lake Shore 3½s, reg.	81¾	81½	81¾	2
Lake Shore 4s, 1928	93¾	93¾	93¾	21
Lake Shore 4s, 1931	93	92½	93	16
Lehigh Val. Coal 5s	103½	103½	103½	11
Leh. V. of N. Y. 4½s	99	99	99	1
Liggett & Myers 7s	121½	121½	121⅞	3
Liggett & Myers 5s	100⅞	100⅝	100⅝	5
Lig. & Myers 5s reg.	100¼	100¼	100¼	1
Long Island con. 5s	102½	102½	102½	2
Long Isl. refund. 4s	84½	84½	84½	2½
Long Island unf. 4s	82¼	82¼	82¼	1
Lorillard 5s	122	121¼	121¼	13
Lorillard 5s	100	99⅞	99⅞	13
Louis. & N. gen. 6s	112⅝	112⅝	112⅝	1
Louis. & N. unif. 4s	92¾	91½	92⅜	93
Louis. & N. gold 5s	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝	4
L. & N. col. tr. 5s	103	102⅞	102⅞	2
L. & N., A. K. & C. 4s	84⅞	83	84⅞	9
L. & N., St. L. D. 3s	61	59¾	61	7
L. & N., S. & N. Ala. 5s, 1963	100¾	100¼	100¾	5
Lou. & Jeff. Br. 4s	80	80	80	1
Man. Con. 4s, tax ex.	88½	88¼	88¼	10
Met. Tel. & Tel. 5s	101½	101	101	3
Mex. Pet. Ser. C.	107½	107½	107½	2
Mich. Cent. deb. 4s	84	84	84	1
Mich. State Tel. 5s	99	98½	99	4
M. & St. L. con. 5s	82	82	82	10
Minn. & St. L. ref. 4s	50¾	48	50	16
M., S. P.&S. S. M. c.	87⅞	87⅞	87⅞	1
Mo., Kan. & T. 5s	89	89	89	1
Mo., K. & T. 1st 4s	76½	75	76	7
Mo., K. & T., 2d 4s	51½	50½	51½	20
Mo., K. & T. sf. 4½s	43	43	43	1
Mo., K. & T. ref. 4s	42	41¾	42	10
M., K. & T. of T. 5s	66⅞	66¼	66⅜	5
Mo. Pacific 1st 6s	94	93¾	94¼	44
Mo. Pacific 4s	87¾	87¾	87¾	85
Mo. Pacific 5s, 1917	87	86½	87	33
Mo. Pacific 5s, 1920	75½	75	75¼	8
Mo. Pacific conv. 5s	35½	34½	34½	98½
Montana Power 5s	91⅝	91	91	20
Morris & Es. 3½s	84¾	84¾	84¾	15
Nat. Enam. & S. 5s	95	95	95	6
Nat. Rys. of Mex. pr. lien 4½s	57¾	54	54	3
Nat. Tube 5s	99¾	99	99¾	20
N. Y. Air Br. cv. 6s	102½	102½	102½	11
N.Y.C.deb.6s,ctfs.,f.p.	108½	107	107½	1618¾
N.Y.C., M. C. c. 3½s	73½	73½	73½	22
N.Y.C.,M.C.c.3½s,reg.	71¼	71¼	71¼	21
N.Y.C., L. S. col.3½s	74¾	72⅝	74⅞	26
N.Y.C.,L.S.cl.3½s,tr.	80	79½	79⅝	81
N.Y.C.,L.S.c.3½s,reg.	72½	72¾	72½	3
N. Y. C. gen. 3½s	73⅝	73⅝	73⅝	47
N. Y. C. gen.3½s,reg.	77	77	77	6
N. Y. C. deb. 4s, '34	88½	87⅝	88¼	43
N. Y. C. ref. 4½s	89	88¾	88¾	80
N.Y., C. & St.L.1st 4s	92⅝	90	91	11
N.Y.& E. 4th ext. 5s	101	101	101	1
N.Y.G.E.L.,H.&P.5s	102½	102	102½	14
N.Y.G.E.L., H. & P.4s	82¼	82¼	82¼	1
N.Y., N.H. & H.cv.6s	115	114½	115	37
N.Y.,N.H. & H. c.3½s	72	70¾	70¾	33
N. Y., N. H. & H. n-cv. deb. 4s, '55	80	80	80	10
N. Y. Rys. ref. 4s	70	69	80	15
N. Y. Rys. adj. 5s	47½	47¼	47¼	230
N. Y., S. & W. ref. 5s	94	94	94	1
N. Y. Tel. 4½s	97	96¾	97	30
N. Y., W. & B. 4½s	81½	80	80¾	57
Norf. & W. gen. 6s	117½	117¼	117¼	5
Norf. & W. cons. 4s	92	90¾	92	10½
Norf. & W. cv. 4½s	114¾	114¼	114¾	9
N. & W., P. C.& C.4s	87	87	87	1
Nor. Pacific 4s	91½	91	91½	1484¼
Nor. Pacific 3s	63¾	62¾	62¾	118
Ohio River gen. 5s	98½	98¼	98½	1
Oregon & Cal. 5s	100½	100½	100½	5
O. R.R. & N. cons.4s	88½	88½	88¾	3
Ore. Sh. L. 1st 6s	108	108	108	1
Ore. Sh. L. ref. 4s	90	89¼	89¾	181
Ore.-Wash. ref. 4s	83½	83¼	83¾	37
Pac. Tel. & Tel. 5s	97¾	97¾	97¾	17
Penn. cons. 4½s	103¾	103¾	103¾	117
Penn. con. 5s	103	103	103	1
Penn. gtd. 3½s, 1916	99¾	99¾	99¾	1
Penn. gtd. 4½s	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	8
Penn. gen. 4½s, t.r.c.	98¾	97¾	98¼	846
Penn. 4s, 1948	98¼	98¼	98¼	10
Penn. 4s, 1943	98½	98½	98¾	1
Peo. Gas, Chi., ref.5s	100¾	100¾	100¾	13
Peoria & East. 1st 4s	82¾	82¾	82¾	5
Phila. Co. cv. 5s, 1919	96	95	95	2
P., C., C. & St. L. 4½s, Ser. B	99¾	99¾	99¾	2
Public Service 5s	88	87½	88	30
Ry. S. Sp. Int. Cc. 5s	91¼	91¼	91¼	1
Ry. S. Sp. La., T. 5s	97½	97½	97½	1
Ray Copper conv. 6s	138	129½	129½	100
Reading gen. 4s	93¼	92¾	93	97
Rdg.-J. C. Cal. 4s	92½	92¼	92¼	1
Rep. I. & S. 5s, 1940	94½	94¾	94½	57
Rio Gde. W. 1st 4s	70¾	70	70	15
Rio G. W. col. tr. 4s	59	59	59	1
Roch. & Pitts. 1st 6s	106¾	106¾	106¾	3
St.L.,I.M. & S. un. 4s	65	65	65	1
St. L., I. M. & S. 5s	96½	96	96¼	7
St. L., Iron M. & S., R. & G. 4s	55¼	54	55¼	13
St. L. & Merch. B. 5s	98¾	98¾	98¾	2
St. L. & S. F. Ry. gen. 5s	99½	99¼	99¼	12
St. L. & S. F. R. R. gen. 5s	49	47	49	88
St. L. & S. F. R. R. gen. 5s, t. r.	47	44¾	47	30
St. L. & S. F. R. R. ref. 4s, t. r.	69¼	69¼	69¼	8
St. L. & S. F. ref. 4s, t. r. sta.	63	62	63	15
St. L. & S. F. ref. 4s, t. r. double sta.	65	65	65	10
St. L. S. W. 1st 4s	73¾	72¾	73½	66
St. L. S. W. 2d inc. 4s	54	54	54	4
St. L. S. W. con. 4s	59	56½	57	20
St. P., M. & M. c. 6s	117¾	117¾	117¾	1
San A. & A. P. 4s	72	70	71¾	20
Seab. A. L. ref. 4s	69½	69	69¼	26
Seab. A. L. adj. 5s	66	63¾	63	68
South. Bell Tel. 5s	97¾	97	97¼	45
So. Car. & Ga. 1st 5s	101	101	101	1
So. Pacific col. 4s	84	83¾	83¾	12¼
So. Pac. cop. 4s	84¼	83½	84¼	751
So. Pacific con. 5s	104¼	103½	104	1,146
So. Pacific ref. 4s	86¾	85¼	86⅝	188
So. Pac. S. F. T. 4s	80¾	80	80¼	87½
Southern Ry. 1st 5s	99½	97⅞	99½	159
Southern Ry. gen. 4s	68	67¼	68	99
So. Ry. M.&O. col.4s	68	68	68	5
So. Ry. St. L. 4s	83	83	83	3
Stand. Mill. 1st 5s	94	93½	94	17
T. C. & I., Birm. 6s	101¾	101¾	101¾	1
T. Assn., St. L.ref.4s	80½	80	80½	8
Tex & Okl. 1st 6s	98	98	98	5
Texas Co. conv. 6s	103	102¾	102¾	20
Texas & Pac. 1st 5s	93½	92	93¼	4
Texas & Pac. 2d Inc.	33	33	33	1
Third Av. ref. 4s	82	81¾	81¾	33½
Third Av. adj. 5s	79¾	78¾	78¾	231
Tol. & O. Cen. 1st 5s	101½	101¼	101½	2
Tol., Peo. & W. 4s	64	64	64	2
Tol., St. L. & W. prior lien 3½s	74¼	74¼	74¼	1
Tol., St. L. & W. 4s	55	55	55	25
Tri City R. & L. 5s	96½	96	96½	15
Union Pac. 1st 4s	94¾	94¾	94¾	78
Union Pac. conv. 4s	92¼	91½	92¼	136
Union Pac. ref. 4s	86¾	86¾	86¾	110
U. R. Rs. of S. F. 4s	48½	46¾

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RAILROAD BURDENS IN THE SOUTHWEST

66 Per Cent. of Total Mileage in Receivership Lies in That Region.

RELIEF MAY BE DEMANDED

Commerce Commission and the State Legislatures Expected to Take Action.

The successive announcements in the last six months of receiverships for three big railroad systems which operate extensively in the Southwest has commanded the attention of many railroad men and bankers in this section of the country. It is expected that some frank suggestions will be made to the Interstate Commerce Commission by prominent bankers, and, through the commission, to the Legislatures of the Southwestern States.

Statistics in the current Railway Age Gazette show that 66 per cent., or nearly 28,000, of the 42,000 miles of railroad in receivers' hands in this country is in the Southwest belt. One-sixth of the entire railroad mileage of the country is in receivership, and 66 per cent. of this mileage lies in Texas, Mississippi, Arkansas, Oklahoma, Kansas, Missouri, and a few neighboring States.

The receiverships for the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, the Missouri Pacific, and the Missouri, Kansas & Texas have strengthened the opinion of those who contend that it is impossible for any road to meet the conditions of the Southwest and make a successful showing.

Prior to Jan. 1, according to the statistics presented by The Gazette, sixty-nine roads, with a total mileage of 21,048, were in receivership. These included such large roads as the Chicago & Eastern Illinois, the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton, the International & Great Northern, the Pere Marquette, the St. Louis & San Francisco, and the Wabash, each operating more than 1,000 miles. Twelve additional roads went into receivership after Jan. 1, and the combined mileage of these roads is 20,940, practically the same as that of the sixty-nine roads that collapsed before Jan. 1.

After the beginning of the year, therefore, when the general business depression began to be more generally felt, the time was exceptionally unfortunate for receiverships. The Gazette says:

"It will be noted that the only roads of any consequence that are in receivers' hands and are not at least in part in the Southwest are the Western Pacific, operating 946 miles; the Colorado, Midland, operating 338 miles; the Georgia & Florida, operating 350 miles, and the Algoma Central & Hudson Bay, operating 332 miles.

"The roads in the hands of receivers in the Southwest have been the victims of pernicious State regulation, and they all have too large a proportion of their capital securities in the form of bonds or fixed interest-bearing notes. The Southwestern States have indulged in railway regulation to a greater extent than any other three States in the Union. It is unlawful to double-head a freight train in Texas, so as to obtain the economies of heavier train loading. This is one instance of State regulation, but it is mentioned as a sample of the length to which the Southwestern States have gone in attempting to cripple the earning power of their railroads.

"If the Southwest had been experiencing a long period of business depression, if there had been crop failures, if a city like Dallas had had a boom and it had gone flat and this had been characteristic of other cities throughout this region; if prices for agricultural products had been abnormally low, we might assign any one of these as a prime cause of the disproportionate railroad mileage in the hands of receivers in the Southwest; but no one of these conditions has existed. The farmers have been growing rich; real estate values in the cities have increased phenomenally; building has been going on in the Southwest even when the East was in a state of stagnation; prices for agricultural products have been high and steady, with the exception, of course, of cotton; the railroad business is the only business, barring lumber, that has gone from bad to worse in the Southwest.

"Is it any wonder, therefore, that bankers are reluctant to put new capital into the railroads of this section of the country?"

WEEK'S PRODUCE MARKETS.

CHICAGO.

	Dec. High.	Dec. Low.	May High.	May Low.
WHEAT.				
Oct. 11	$1.06½	$1.06	$1.06⅝	$1.04
Oct. 12...Holiday.				
Oct. 13	1.06½	1.05¼	1.08⅝	1.06½
Oct. 14	1.06½	1.06¼	1.10⅛	1.07⅜
Oct. 15	1.09½	1.07¼	1.08⅝	1.08½
Oct. 16	1.09½	1.08¾	1.10¼	1.09¼
Week's range	1.09½	1.03	1.10⅛	1.04

	Cash, 2 Red. High.	Low.
Oct. 11	$1.18¾	$1.12¾
Oct. 12...Holiday.		
Oct. 13	1.18	1.16
Oct. 14	1.17	1.16½
Oct. 15	1.20	1.17
Week's range	1.20	1.12½

	Oct. High.	Oct. Low.	Dec. High.	Dec. Low.
CORN.				
Oct. 11	60⅝	59⅜	67⅛	57
Oct. 12...Holiday.				
Oct. 13	62	60⅝	59¼	57⅜
Oct. 14	63	62	59½	58⅜
Oct. 15	64¼	63	60¾	59¼
Oct. 16	65¼	64½	61⅛	60
Week's range	65¼	60⅜	61¼	57

	May. High.	May. Low.	Cash, 3 White. High.	Low.
OATS.				
Oct. 11	58¾	58¾	62⅛	61½
Oct. 12...Holiday.				
Oct. 13	61	59⅝	63	62¼
Oct. 14	61¼	60	64	63½
Oct. 15	61	60¾	63½	63
Oct. 16	61⅞	61¼		
Week's range	61⅞	58¾	65¼	61⅛

	Dec. High.	Dec. Low.	May High.	May Low.
OATS.				
Oct. 11	37⅝	36⅝	39¼	38½
Oct. 12...Holiday.				
Oct. 13	38¼	37¼	40	39½
Oct. 14	38⅞	37¾	40⅜	39½
Oct. 15	39½	38⅝	40⅞	39¾
Oct. 16	40⅜	39¾	41	40¼
Week's range	40¾	36¾	41	38¼

	Cash—Standards. High.	Low.
Oct. 11	38½	37½
Oct. 12...Holiday.		
Oct. 13	40	38¼
Oct. 14	39¾	39
Oct. 15	39½	39½
Oct. 16	41	40
Week's range	41	38¼

Provisions.

	Oct. High.	Oct. Low.	Jan. High.	Jan. Low.
LARD.				
Oct. 11	$9.40	$9.30	$9.72	$9.60
Oct. 12...Holiday.				
Oct. 13	9.60	9.45	9.77	9.70
Oct. 14	9.65	9.62	9.75	9.67
Oct. 15	9.52½	9.45	9.70	9.40
Oct. 16			9.85	9.40
Week's range	9.65	9.30	9.77	9.40

	Oct. High.	Oct. Low.	Jan. High.	Jan. Low.
RIBS.				
Oct. 11	$9.57	$9.40	$9.72	$9.35
Oct. 12...Holiday.				
Oct. 13	9.75	9.62	9.80	9.67
Oct. 14	9.85	9.75	9.75	9.70
Oct. 15			9.65	9.42
Oct. 16	9.97	9.75	9.57	9.40
Week's range	9.97	9.40	9.80	9.40

	Oct. High.	Oct. Low.	Jan. High.	Jan. Low.
PORK.				
Oct. 11	$15.15	$14.80	$18.00	$17.50
Oct. 12...Holiday.				
Oct. 13	15.60	15.06	18.25	18.00
Oct. 14	15.20	15.06	18.20	17.95
Oct. 15	14.75	14.75	17.80	17.50
Oct. 16	14.92	14.75	17.60	17.27
Week's range	15.60	14.75	18.25	17.27

NEW YORK COTTON.

	Oct. High.	Oct. Low.	Dec. High.	Dec. Low.	Jan. High.	Jan. Low.
Oct. 11	12.35	11.97	12.70	12.34	12.84	12.44
Oct. 12...Holiday.						
Oct. 13		12.90	12.90	12.60	13.08	12.76
Oct. 14	12.57	12.25	12.71	12.50	12.89	12.63
Oct. 15	12.45	12.24	12.70	12.50	12.87	12.67
Oct. 16	12.33	12.28	12.62	12.49	12.78	12.65
W'k's re	12.45	11.97	12.90	12.34	13.08	12.44

	Mar. High.	Mar. Low.	May High.	May Low.	July High.	July Low.
Oct. 11	13.06	12.66	13.24	12.85	13.24	12.87
Oct. 12...Holiday.						
Oct. 13	13.29	13.00	13.47	13.16	13.49	13.14
Oct. 14	13.09	12.90	13.26	13.04	13.26	13.06
Oct. 15	13.12	12.96	13.25	13.11	13.23	13.15
Oct. 16	13.01	12.86	13.10	12.92	13.18	13.06
W'k's re	13.29	12.66	13.47	12.85	13.49	12.87

SURFACE CARS' POOR YEAR.

Subway Construction and Business Depression Blamed.

General business depression and the interference with traffic resulting from subway construction are blamed for the showing made in the year ended June 30 by the New York Railways Company, which operates 154 miles of surface track in thi scity, inclusive of the 21 miles of horse car track. The gross operating revenues were $18,399,767, a decrease of $461,070, or 3.06 per cent., and the net income available for interest on the adjustment mortgage bonds was $961,444, a decrease of $151,465, compared with 1914. After paying $961,880 on the adjustment mortgage bonds there remained a surplus for the year of $64.16.

In September, 1914, the new rule affecting the exchange of transfers between the downtown lines of the New York Railways and the Staten Island ferries was put into effect. The city gets 2 cents and the New York Railways get 3 cents on each joint fare. Statistics showing how this joint traffic moves are presented in the report and indicate that the municipal ferry throws more business to the street car company than the latter gives to the ferry line.

"During the periods between Sept. 15, 1914, to June 30, 1915," says the report of President Shonts, "there were 1,317,125 transfers lifted on our lines, while the Municipal Ferry lifted 1,185,449 transfers, the average number of passengers per month transferring from the Staten Island Ferry to our lines being 138,646, while the number of passengers transferred from this company's lines to the Municipal Ferry averaged 124,784 per month. The total of such passengers carried during the period of nine and one-half months was 2,502,584, an average of 263,430 a month.

"The amount of gross revenue collected by the City of New York under this transfer arrangement during the period indicated was $50,051, and by this company $75,077. The receipts during the past few months indicate a growth in this traffic."

Mr. Shonts says in his report that the franchise tax assessment suits brought by the company against the city in 1912, 1913, and 1914, should be compromised out of court. The company won in similar cases brought in 1910 and 1911. There is a chance of getting a refund of taxes already paid if the suits now pending are successful, the report says.

PASSENGER RATES TOO LOW.

Traffic Men Will Discuss Increases at French Lick, Ind.

In an effort to give the United States a uniform ticket system, passenger traffic managers and general passenger agents of railroads and steamship lines from all parts of the Union will meet in French Lick Springs, Ind., on Oct. 26 and 27 under the direction of the American Association of Passenger Traffic Officers. The meeting will also shape an appeal to the Interstate Commerce Commission for permission to increase certain rates, basing their plea upon statistics compiled by the commission. Decisions of the United States Supreme Court laying down the principle that each class of traffic must earn its share of expenses will also be an argument for an increase of certain passenger rates.

Among those from New York who will attend the French Lick conference are G. A. Cullen, passenger traffic manager, Delaware, Lackawanna & Western; C. L. Hunter, Vice Chairman, Trunk Line Passenger Committee; W. C. Hope, general passenger agent, Central Railroad of New Jersey; C. S. Lee, passenger traffic manager, and George H. Lee, general passenger agent, Lehigh; A. B. Smith, general passenger agent, New York, New Haven & Hartford; H. M. Smith, general passenger agent, Long Island; C. H. Taylor, traffic manager, Eastern Steamship Corporation; L. F. Vosburgh, general passenger agent, New York Central, and R. H. Wallace, general passenger agent, Erie.

Parisians to Use Refrigerated Beef.

PARIS, Oct. 17.—As a consequence of a rise in the price of meat it has been decided to supply Parisians with a large quantity of frozen beef. If this measure does not succeed it is stated that prices will be fixed by the authorities.

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NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

WEEK ENDED OCT. 16, 1915.

	Last Week.	Year to Date.
Total sales	4,714,118	129,872,010
Same period last year		45,989,256

	Last Week. High.	Last Week. Low.	Year to Date. High.	Year to Date. Low.
Average price of 50 stocks	90.74	88.27	90.74	58.99
Same period last year			73.30	57.41

Range Year 1915 High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	COMPANY.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.	Sales.
108	Oct. 14	80	Jan. 22	ADAMS EXPRESS.	103	100	102	..	1,100
40¾	Apr. 22	26¾	Jan. 7	Aiaska Gold M.Ir...	34½	32½	32½	— 1⅞	12,900
40⅞	Oct. 4	7⅝	Jan. 12	Allis-Chalmers Mfg.	45½	42¾	43¼	— ⅛	35,090
77⅛	Sep. 23	33	Feb. 10	Allis-Chalm. Mfg. pf	75	72½	73½	+ ⅛	8,700
72	Oct. 1	48	Jan. 4	Am. Ag. Chemical...	69	67	67½	— ½	4,200
97¼	Sep. 25	90	Mar. 27	Am. Ag. Chem. pf...	96	96	96	..	100
68⅞	Oct. 1	33¾	Jan. 6	Am. Beet Sugar....	68⅝	66½	66⅝	+ ⅛	23,200
92	Oct. 16	83	Feb. 1	Am. Beet Sugar pf..	92	89½	92	+ 4	1,000
109⅜	Aug. 9	87½	Feb. 25	Am. Brake S. & F...	108	105	105	— 1	508
205	Oct. 13	152½	Mar. 25	Am. Brake S. & F.pf	205	180	200	+20	5,100
68¾	Oct. 4	25	Feb. 24	Am. Can	66	61⅜	64¼	+ 1⅝	100,700
108⅝	Sep. 30	91¼	Jan. 5	Am. Can pf.....	106⅝	105⅜	106⅝	+ ⅜	2,253
98	Oct. 4	40	Feb. 23	Am. Car & Foundry.	87½	82	85	+ 3⅜	66,850
118	Aug. 6	112½	May 25	Am. Car & Fdy. pf...	116⅝	116	116⅝	+ 1⅝	700
60	Jan. 12	46¼	Apr. 7	Am. Cities pf.....	..	..	48½	..	....
170¼	July 12	82	Jan. 20	Am. Coal Products..	168	161	164	+ 2	12,900
1¾	Oct. 14	1⅝	Oct. 14	Am. Coal Prod. rts..	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	..	800
120	Sep. 11	107½	Apr. 23	Am. Coal Prod. pf....	114	114	114	— 4	100
108⅜	Sep. 29	100⅜	Jan. 7	Cent. Leather Co....	106	103⅝	106⅛	+ ⅜	700
108	Sep. 29	100⅜	Jan. 7	Cent. Leather Co. pf	..	..	107½	+ ⅜	....
325	Jan. 22	270	July 28	Cen. R. R. of N. J..	..	..	275	..	....
*130	Sep. 22	*110	Jan. 6	Cent. & S. A. Tel..	..	..	*120	..	....
60½	Oct. 11	35⅜	July 6	Chesapeake & Ohio..	60½	56	56¾	— 3½	24,400
15¼	Aug. 25	8	Aug. 6	Chicago & Alton....	15	14½	14½	— ⅜	400
22	A g. 26	11⅛	Feb. 27	Chicago & Alton pf..	21	20	21	+ 1½	200
14¾	Oct. 11	10¼	Jan. 4	Chicago Great West.	14¼	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛	3,900
36⅜	Oct. 11	25½	May 14	Chi., Gt. West. pf...	36⅜	34	34	— 2⅜	11,500
98¼	Apr. 19	71⅞	July 26	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	127⅜	126	127⅜	+ 1⅝	4,486
132	Apr. 15	118½	July 10	Chi. & Northwest...	131⅜	129	130	— 1⅛	1,912
170	Sep. 25	163	July 9	Chi. & Northwest pf.	..	..	163	..	....
39	Apr. 10	10½	July 23	Chi., R. I. & Pac...	24⅜	19¼	20¼	— 1⅜	92,700
113	Oct. 9	115	July 6	Chi., St. P., M & O.	120	120	120	..	50
131	July 29	124	Sep. 17	C., St. P., M. & O. pf	..	..	130⅜	..	....
52	Oct. 13	32⅝	Jan. 6	Chino Copper††...	52	48⅞	50	+ 1⅛	66,650
46⅜	Oct. 16	25	Feb. 23	C., C. & St. L....	46⅛	42	45	+ 5	1,100
73	Oct. 13	53½	Feb. 17	C., C., C. & St.L. pf.	73	71	71	+ 1	500
78⅛	July 7	78½	July 7	Cleve. & Pittsburgh	..	..	78½	..	....
75	Sep. 29	60	Aug. 17	Cluett, Pea. & Co...	72	72	72	..	300
109	Sep. 30	98	Jan. 20	Cluett, Pea. & Co. pf	108	108	108	+ 1	100
96⅛	Sep. 20	73¾	Jan. 5	Colorado Fuel & I...	59⅝	54⅝	55¼	— 2½	58,400
36	Oct. 11	24	Mar. 15	Col. & Southern....	36	34	34	— 1	1,800
56	Oct. 11	46	Jan. 18	Col. & So. 1st pf.....	56	53	53	..	1,000
46	Apr. 5	35	Sep. 2	Col. & So. 2d pf....	45	45	45	+10	100
150½	Oct. 15	113⅜	Jan. 4	Consolidated Gas...	150½	141⅜	143⅞	+ 2⅝	106,255
137	Oct. 5	40¼	Jan. 4	Continental Can	137	135	135	— 1	21,900
109	Oct. 5	88½	Jan. 6	Continental Can pf.	107½	105¼	105¾	+ 2	300
8	Jan. 6	6	Jan. 6	Corn Products Ref..	16⅞	18	18	— ¾	8,700
87¼	Sep. 30	85	Jan. 5	Corn Prod. Ref. pf...	86	86	86	..	500
49	May 7	40	Sep. 28	Crex Carpet	..	..	45	..	....
108⅝	Sep. 29	18¼	May 10	Crucible Steel	97	90¾	95⅝	+ 2	78,210
112⅝	Sep. 29	84	May 10	Crucible Steel pf....	110	107¼	109	+ 2⅛	2,420
125	July 22	38	Jan. 25	Cuban-Am. Sugar....	120⅝	118	119	+ 2½	1,200
110	Sep. 14	93	Mar. 10	Cuban-Am. Sugar pf	100	100	100	..	25
99	Sep. 17	82	Apr. 8	DEERE & CO. pf..	..	..	97	..	....
153	Apr. 19	138½	Aug. 31	Delaware & Hudson	149¾	148	148	+ 2¼	1,500
214⅞	Apr. 19	190⅛	Jan. 6	Del., Lack. & West.	212	210	210	— ⅛	200
10⅞	Oct. 11	4	Jan. 12	Den. & Rio Grande..	10⅞	10	10⅝	+ ⅛	460
19¼	Oct. 11	6½	Jan. 7	Den. & Rio Gr. pf...	19¼	17⅞	17⅞	..	3,900
7¾	Apr. 9	4	Feb. 3	Des M. & Ft. Dodge	..	..	6½	..	....
29¼	Mar. 4	29¼	Mar. 4	Des M. & Ft. D. pf.	..	..	29½	..	....
127	Sep. 23	112	Feb. 2	Detroit Edison	125½	124	125	..	91
*70	July 23	*70	July 23	Det. & Mackinac...	..	..	*70	..	....
62	Aug. 17	52¼	Apr. 1	Detroit United Ry..	62	62	62	..	110
37⅝	Oct. 12	5½	Mar. 2	Distillers' Securities.	37⅝	34½	35¼	+ ⅝	29,700
24¼	Aug. 30	16	June 29	Dome Mines	23⅞	22	22½	+ ⅜	3,700
7	Oct. 11	2	July 14	Dul., S. S. & Atl...	7	6	6	..	900
12⅜	Sep. 25	4	July 20	Dul., S. S. & Atl. pf.	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	+ 2⅜	100
100	Sep. 3	90¼	Apr. 29	Du Pont Powder pf..	..	..	100	..	....
*605	Aug. 27	*605	Aug. 27	EASTMAN KODAK	..	..	*605	..	....
78⅜	Sep. 25	69	Sep. 1	Elec. Storage Bat...	74¼	70¾	71¾	— 3½	2,300
85½	Oct. 11	19⅞	Feb. 24	Erie	35½	32¾	34½	— ⅜	67,600
55½	Oct. 11	32¼	Feb. 24	Erie 1st pf.....	55½	52¾	53½	— 1⅝	26,150
46	Oct. 11	27	Feb. 25	Erie 2d pf.....	46	42¼	42¼	— 2⅜	1,800
60	June 12	8	Mar. 24	FED. MIN. & SM....	28¼	28¼	28¼	— 2½	100
65	June 12	20	Mar. 13	Fed. Min. & Sm. pf.	53¼	50¾	50¾	— ½	3,900
360	Oct. 8	165	Jan. 26	GEN. CHEMICAL....	359	340	340	—19	667
112	Sep. 28	106	Mar. 1	General Chemical pf	..	..	112	..	....
185½	Oct. 4	138	Mar. 8	General Electric	181	176¼	178⅝	+ 2⅝	36,825
375	Sep. 28	82	Jan. 2	General Motors	350	320	327	—15	2,350
115⅜	Sep. 13	90⅜	Jan. 4	General Motors pf....	113	112⅜	112¾	+ ⅜	2,650
50¾	Oct. 14	24½	Jan. 7	Goodrich (B. F.) Co.	80¼	74	76⅝	+ 2⅝	105,850
110	Oct. 2	95	Jan. 14	Goodrich(B.F.)Co.pf.	110	106⅜	110	..	750
91	June 14	79¼	Apr. 19	Grand Consol.	..	..	88	..	....
124½	Oct. 11	112⅜	Jan. 2	Great Northern pf...	124½	121	121¾	— 2¼	11,800
50⅜	Oct. 8	25¼	Jan. 7	Gt.N.ofs.for ore prop	50⅜	47⅝	48¼	— 1½	42,900
42¼	Oct. 14	39½	Oct. 16	Greene-Cananea	42¼	39¾	39¾	— ⅝	2,200
69⅜	Oct. 13	45⅛	Jan. 7	Guggenheim Expl'nt	69⅜	67¼	67½	— ¾	23,000
85	Sep. 15	80	May 15	HAV. EL.RY. L.&P..	..	..	85	..	....
101	Sep. 28	95	Apr. 29	Hav.El.Ry. L.&P.pf.	..	..	100¾	..	....
175	Apr. 22	175	Apr. 22	Helme (G. W.).....	..	..	175	..	....
112	Jan. 20	112	Jan. 20	Helme (G. W.) pf...	..	..	112	..	....
118	Apr. 10	112	Apr. 15	Hocking Valley	..	..	112	..	....
119	June 21	116	Feb. 24	Homestake Mining..	121	121	121	..	25
102	Sep. 15	90	July 7	ILLINOIS CENT....	110	107	107	— 2½	3,500
47½	Oct. 7	16⅜	Jan. 2	Inspiration Copper††	46⅜	42¼	42⅞	— 3½	91,730
24⅝	Apr. 29	10⅝	Jan. 16	Inter.-Met. vot. t. c.	24	22⅜	23¼	+ ⅞	2,800
83⅝	Oct. 11	49	Jan. 19	Inter.-Met. pf.....	83⅜	82¾	83	..	400
24½	Oct. 14	18⅝	July 10	Inter. Con. Corp'n...	24½	22⅜	23¾	+ ⅝	72,284
80⅜	Oct. 15	70	July 10	Inter. Con. Cor. pf..	80⅜	78¾	79¾	+ ½	21,250
38	Oct. 14	5¼	Mar. 31	Int. Agricultural ...	38	34½	35	— ½	3,900
58¼	Oct. 4	8	Mar. 15	Int. Agricultural pf..	55¼	52¾	53⅝	— ⅜	4,100
114	June 4	90	May 10	Int. Harv., N. J., pf.	113⅛	106⅝	109½	+ 1½	22,300
117	Jan. 9	109⅝	May 28	Int. Harv., N. J., pf.	117	117	117	..	10
80	Apr. 10	55	Feb. 20	Int. Harv. Corp....	70	70	70	..	200
114	Jan. 14	90½	Mar. 6	Int. Harv. Corp. pf.	100	100	100	..	50
222¼	Oct. 5	106	Oct. 16	Int. Nickel	222	194	197	—11½	8,500
110	Oct. 5	107	Sep. 27	Int. Nickel pf.....	..	..	110	..	....
12	Apr. 19	8	Jan. 6	International Paper.	11	10	10	— ⅜	1,000
43	Apr. 19	33	Feb. 24	International Paper pf.	40⅜	38⅜	38⅝	— 1⅞	1,200
10	Feb. 16	6	Feb. 4	Iowa Central	..	..	6⅝	..	....
18	Feb. 13	18	Feb. 13	Iowa Central pf....	..	..	18	..	....
68½	May 5	65	Feb. 4	K C., FT. S. & M.pf.	..	..	68¼	..	....
29¾	Oct. 11	20⅝	Feb. 24	Kan. City Southern.	27⅞	27¼	27½	— 1⅛	10,700
68	Oct. 13	54⅞	Feb. 24	Kansas City Sou. pf.	68	61⅞	63¼	— 1⅛	2,500
88	Apr. 26	76	Aug. 24	Kayser (Julius) & Co	83	83	83	..	100
109	Apr. 19	107	Jan. 13	Kayser(Julius)1st pf.	..	..	109	..	....
*6¼	Feb. 15	*6¼	Feb. 15	Keokuk & Des M....	..	..	*6¼	..	....
127½	Oct. 13	122⅝	May 24	Kings Co. E. L. & P	127½	127½	127½	+ 5½	110
200	Oct. 5	90	Jan. 28	Kresge (S. S.) Co....	199¼	196	196	— 2	300
112	Sep. 15	105¼	Feb. 15	Kresge (S. S.) Co. pf	111	111	111	— 1	100
94⅜	Sep. 29	28	Jan. 7	LACK. STEEL	89½	81½	84¼	+ 3¼	51,700
106	Apr. 13	92⅞	Jan. 5	Laclede Gas	105⅝	104½	105¾	+ 2⅜	800
13	Oct. 11	5	Jan. 5	Lake Erie & West...	13	11	11	— 1	900
30	Oct. 11	19	May 27	Lake Erie & W. pf..	30	26½	28	— 2	500
78	Oct. 11	54⅝	Feb. 24	Lehigh Valley†	78	74½	75	— 2	28,400
242¼	Oct. 16	207	Jan. 9	Liggett & Myers....	242¼	230	242¼	+12¾	800
119½	Sep. 9	113⅜	Jan. 5	Liggett & Myers pf.	119	119	119	+ 3	100
27⅝	Sep. 20	15	Jan. 11	Long Island†	27⅝	25	25	— 1½	4,800
31	Jan. 11	16	Feb. 17	Loose Wiles Biscuit.	29	24	29	+ 5	2,500
105¼	Jan. 18	86	Feb. 20	Loose-W. Bis. 1st pf	96	86	86	— 8	200
65½	Oct. 15	60	June 15	Loose-W. Bis. 2d pf.	65½	65½	65½	+ ½	100
184	Mar. 8	165½	Jan.

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WHAT OF THE FUTURE?

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Everybody interested in either industrial or railroad stocks should read this forecast. A few copies only are available.

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JAPANESE GETTING OUR ORIENT TRADE

Consular Reports Show China Buys More Cotton Goods from Island Kingdom.

BOYCOTT PROVES A FIASCO

America Hampered by Higher Cost of Labor and Lack of Shipping Facilities.

Many observers of the Far Eastern markets, particularly in China, have reached the conclusion that it will be only a short time before American exports of cotton cloths, as well as of other American products, will be eliminated by Japanese competition. Consular reports and reports from special investigators of the Department of Commerce show the rapid progress being made by Japan in eliminating American competition in China.

While the boycott instituted several months ago by the Chinese against Japanese goods as a protest against Japan's demands on the Peking Government reached considerable magnitude, those familiar with the situation anticipate no permanent setback to Japan's commercial ambitions in China. Japanese manufacturers, relying on the backing of the Imperial Government, have continued to add to their plants with the object of flooding China, and eventually India, with cotton fabrics and other products manufactured at such low cost as to kill competition from Western countries.

Light is thrown on the progress of the cotton cloth industry of Japan in a report last week by an American Consul, which shows that 18 per cent. increase in production and 22 per cent. in the exports of cotton yarn marked the activities of the Japanese cotton mills in 1914, despite the war. Exports of piece goods remained practically stationary, but radical changes occurred in the shipments to China and Kwangtung—to China 27,042,188 yen worth, against 19,874,582 yen in 1913; to Kwangtung, 3,408,548 yen, against 9,260,554 yen. At the close of 1914 the Japanese cotton industry boasted 389,910 more spinning spindles, 19,094 more twisting spindles, and 1,660 more looms than it had a year and a half previous.

American Trade Falls Off.

Meanwhile statistics of the Department of Commerce covering seven months, ending with July, show that in this time American exports of all kinds to China totaled $12,840,996, compared with $16,034,835 in the like period of 1914, and $16,648,460 for the seven months of 1913. Thus the loss in the seven months of 1915, compared with the preceding period, reached $3,193,839. Coming to the item of cotton cloths in the seven months the exports to China had a value of $707,702, representing 13,209,563 yards, as against $2,439,115, representing 35,137,417 yards in the like period of 1914.

Experts in the cotton cloth trade, while making allowances for the curtailment in shipping facilities, read in these figures the extinction of export business to China, except perhaps in certain specialties and heavy goods, such as duck. According to these men Japan is taking over the business formerly done in China by American exporters. The Chinese themselves also are rapidly increasing their manufacturing facilities.

Commercial Agent Ralph M. Odell, writing from Shanghai under date of Aug. 3 to the Department of Commerce, which sent the agent to canvass the cotton cloth situation in Japan and China, has this to say:

"American manufacturers must turn their attention to other classes of cotton goods, particularly gray and white shirtings, prints, poplins, Italians, Venetians, and velvets—lines in which the Chinese and Japanese mills do not compete, but which are supplied in large quantities by England—if they expect to extend the sale of their goods in this large and important market."

Chinese Customs Report.

Further testimony regarding Japanese textile activities in China are found in the quarterly report of the Chinese Customs Department covering imports of cotton yarns and cloths from January to March of this year, Japanese imports all showing an increase over the figures for the corresponding period of last year—20 per cent. in cotton yarn, 24 per cent. in gray shirtings, 26 per cent. in sheetings, 68 per cent. in figured cloths, ("aya meman,") and 20 per cent. in T-cloths. Indian cotton yarn showed a falling off for the period of 13 per cent., and a decrease is also recorded for European and American cotton cloth, while Chinese cotton yarn showed a steady increase.

Apart from the Japanese competition to which American exporters of cotton goods are subjected, there are the high freight charges to be reckoned with and the shortage in the available steamer tonnage, both directly traceable to the war.

Here, again, the Japanese are making feverish haste to take advantage of the situation by putting in commission new vessels, while the Imperial Government is providing heavy subsidies for such lines.

New York factors in the cotton goods export trade to China are also handicapped by the closing of the Panama Canal for several months. They also stated that the withdrawal of the fleet of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company from the Pacific Ocean was another blow at export trade.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES.

	Demand.		
LONDON.	High.	Low.	Last.
Oct. 11	$4.67¾	$4.67¾	$4.67¾
Oct. 12—Holiday.			
Oct. 13	4.68	4.67¾	4.67¾
Oct. 14	4.68½	4.67½	4.68
Oct. 15	4.68½	4.68½	4.68⅝
Oct. 16	4.68⅜	4.68⅛	4.68⅜
	Cables.		
LONDON.	High.	Low.	Last.
Oct. 11	$4.68¾	$4.67¾	$4.67¾
Oct. 12—Holiday.			
Oct. 13	4.68⅛	4.67⅞	4.68⅛
Oct. 14	4.68⅝	4.68¼	4.68½
Oct. 15	4.69	4.68⅝	4.68⅞
Oct. 16	4.68½	4.68½	4.68⅝
Week's range—			
High		$4.68⅞	$4.69½
Low		4.67⅝	4.67⅞
Same week last year—			
High		4.98	4.99
Low		4.96½	4.97½
Year's range to date—			
High		4.85½	4.85⅝
Low		4.50	4.51
Same period last year—			
High		6.00	7.00
Low		4.8535	4.8555

	Paris.—		Berlin.—		Switzerland.	
	Dmd.	Cab.	Dmd.	Cab.	Dmd.	Cab.
Oct. 11	5.85¾	5.84¼	82¾	82⅝	5.32	5.31
Oct. 12—Holiday.						
Oct. 13	5.85⅛	5.84¼	82¼	82⅞	5.32	5.31
Oct. 14	5.84½	5.85⅜	82⅛	82⅝	5.31⅞	5.30⅜
Oct. 15	5.85	5.85¼	82⅛	82⅛	5.31⅞	5.30⅜
Oct. 16	5.86⅜	5.85⅝	82⅜	82⅛	5.31½	5.30½

	Holland.		Italy.		Rus-sia.	Aus-tria.
	Dmd.	Cab.	Dmd.	Cab.	Cab.	Cab.
Oct. 11	40⅝	40⅞	6.37	6.36	35.00	14.95
Oct. 12—Holiday.						
Oct. 13	40¾	40⅞	6.40½	6.39½	35.00	14.70
Oct. 14	40⅜	40⅝	6.39	6.38	35.00	15.05
Oct. 15	40⅛	40⅜	6.43⅜	6.43	35.00	15.05
Oct. 16	40⅛	40⅜	6.43	6.42	35.00	15.05

EXCHANGE ON NEW YORK AT DOMESTIC CENTRES.

	Boston.	Chicago.	St. L.	San F.
Oct. 11	Par	†5c	Par	*35c
Oct. 12	Holiday			
Oct. 13	Par	*5c	Par	*35c
Oct. 14	Par	†5c	Par	*35c
Oct. 15	Par	†5c	Par	*35c
Oct. 16	Par	†5c	Par	*35c

*Premium. †Discount.

LONDON MONEY AND DISCOUNTS.

	—Discounts.—			Paris Ex. on
	Short Money.	Bills.	3 mos.	London.
Oct. 11	3½@4	4⅝	4⅛@4¼	27f 42c
Oct. 12	3½@4	4⅝	4⅛@4¼	27f 42c
Oct. 13	3½@4	4⅝	4⅛@4¼	27f 45c
Oct. 14	3½@4	4⅝	4⅛@4¼	27f 47½c
Oct. 15	3½@4	4⅝	4⅛@4¼	27f 55c
Oct. 16	3½@4	4⅝	4⅛@4¼	27f 55c

FOREIGN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	Brit. Consols. London.	Rentes. Paris.
Oct. 11	65	66f 50c
Oct. 12	65	66f 50c
Oct. 13	65	66f 50c
Oct. 14	65	66f 50c
Oct. 15	65	66f 50c
Oct. 16	65	66f 50c

BAR SILVER.

	—Bar Silver.— London.	N. Y.
Oct. 11	23¾d	49¼c
Oct. 12	24d	49¾c
Oct. 13	24d	49¾c
Oct. 14	24d	49⅝c
Oct. 15	24d	49⅝c
Oct. 16	23¾d	49¼c

CURB MARKET OF THE WEEK.

Week Ended Oct. 16.

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
10,850	Am. Brit. Mfg.	22	20	20	— 2
1,280	Am. Br. M. pf.	45	39	44	— 6
5,600	Am. Zinc...	64½	61	61½	+ ½
1,700	Can. C. & F.	113	107	109	— 3
1,000	C. C. & F. pf.	125	120	121	— 2
8,675	Can. N. G. C.	2	1⅞	2	+ ⅛
17,500	Car L. & F.	10¾	9¾	9¾	— ¾
1,165	Carbon Steel...	72	69	71	+ 2
235	C. S. 1st pf.	78	74	77½	+2½
50	C. S. 2d pf.	65	65	65	+13
500	C. Fac., Can.	46½	44½	46½	+ ½
1,150	Cent. Fdy.	18	16	18	+ 2
14,750	C. M. C., w. i.	144	116	130	+32
1,320	Chal. M. C., w. i.	172	162	166	..
1,700	Cramp. Shipb.	92	86	86	..
60	Crocker Wh'ler	82	82	82	..
330	Dom. Steel...	48⅜	47	48	— ⅜
335	Driggs-S., w. i.	110	106	106	+ 3
250	Emer. Phonog.	12	11	11½	— ½
210	Fisk Tire...	124	121	123⅜	+ 2¼
457	Guantan. Sug.	64	60	64	+ 3
2,900	Hall Signal ...	31½	28	28	— 1½
1,530	Half Sig. pf.	42	35	42	+ 5
995	Hendee Mfg.	52½	28	28	— 1
7	Hop. & A. A.	44	44	44	— 4
2,200	Houston Oil...	20	18⅜	19	— 58
38,500	I. M. M. ctfs.	9⅝	7¼	7½	— 1½
9,250	Int. Motors...	35½	27	33⅜	+ 5⅜
1,230	Int. Motors pf.	63	55	64	+ 4
7,500	Int. Petroleum	10⅜	9¼	10	+ ½
6,200	Int. Rub. Tr. ctfs	14	8¾	13¼	+ 4
2,775	Kath. Bi'ge, pf.	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
275	Kelly-Sp'f'd...	224	215	215	— 7
10,300	L. Top. Boat.	20	15	18¼	+ 2
680	L. Tor. Bt. 1st pf.	20	15	17	+ 1
7,300	Mari. of Am...	4⅞	4⅜	4⅝	— ⅛
4,815	Manh. R. F...	103½	92½	103½	..
175,000	Midvale Stl w i	79⅛	75⅝	79	+ 2½
280	Midwest Ref.	36	35	35	..
2,650	N. Y. Trans.	120	115½	115½	— 3½
200	Pyrene M. Co.	16⅝	16⅛	16⅝	+ 1½
15,000	Rik. & Heg. Corp.	6⅛	5⅝	6¼	+ ⅜
100	M. Rumely n.	25	25	25	+ 3½
23,500	Stand. Motors.	13	9⅝	12	+ 2⅛
1,200	Stl Co. of Can.	35½	34	35¼	+ 1¼
100	Sterling Gum w. i.	2¼	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
2,600	St. Joe Lead.	12⅝	12½	12¾	— ⅛
50,000	Subm. B., w. i.	47½	41¼	43	— 4¼
4,700	Tob. Prod.	43¼	40¾	41	— 2
26,000	Triangle Film ctfs.	8	7¼	7⅜	— ⅝
3,500	Un. Cig. St. n.	9⅞	9⅜	9⅜	..
27,500	Un. Prof. Sh. n.	2¼	2¼	2⅜	+ ⅛
120,000	U. S. Lt. & H. n.	4⅞	3⅝	4⅝	+ 1
9,200	U. S. Lt. & H. new, pf	5¾	4⅞	5⅝	+ ⅜
2,900	Ventu. Con. O.	13⅜	12⅜	13	+ ⅛
8,800	Victoria Oil...	⅞	¾	⅞	+ ⅛
13,700	World Film...	4¼	4	4⅛	+ ⅛

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES

5	Buckeye P. L.	111	111	111	..
4	Crescent P. L.	46	46	46	..
80	Ill. P. L. w. i.	153	151	151	..
76	Nat. Tran...	33	33	33	+ ⅛
10	N. Y. Tran.	225	225	225	+ 2
218	Ohio Oil...	159	156½	157	+ 2
2,500	Pierce O. new.	18⅛	18	18	+ 1
237	Prairie P.	206	202	204	+ 1
51	Pra. O. & G.	422	412	412	— 6
2	Solar Ref.	285	285	285	+25
85	St. O. of Cal.	318	312	312	— 6
225	St. O. of N.J.	490	480	485	— 4
392	St. O. of N.Y.	206	203	203	— 4½
60	Vac. Oil.	220	218	218	—11

MINING.

16,700	‡Atlanta ...	28	26	26½	— 2¼
9,050	†A. C. M. Co.	21	18	20	..
2,500	†Alaska-J., w. i.	13	12	12	— ⅞
32,500	†Am. Com'der	11	10½	11	..
5,500	‡Ariz. Duques.	38	36	37	— 1½
4,000	†Big Cot'w'd..	4½	3½	3½	— 1⅛
3,700	Big L. D. Co.	3½	3	3¼	..
12,900	Braden Copper	9⅞	9½	9⅝	— ⅛
4,900	†Booth ...	44	41	43	— 1⅜
11,400	Butte C. & Z.	3½	2⅝	3⅛	+ ⅛
4,700	Caledonia C.	1	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
3,500	†Cashboy ...	6	5	5	..
36,000	Chile C., w. i.	23⅜	21⅝	22½	+ ¾
81,000	Cons. Ariz. S.	1½	1¼	1⅜	+ ⅛
127,000	First Nat. C.	3⅝	3¼	4⅛	— ¼
1,500	†Florence	46	43	46	+ 1
1,900	G'field Cons..	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	..
5,200	G'field Merg.	20	18	19½	+ 1⅝
4,000	Greene-C., n.	44	41	42	..
1,385	Hecla Mining	3⅞	3⅛	3¼	..
4,800	Howa S'd, w. i.	4½	2⅛	4⅝	+ ⅛
1,100	†Iron Blossom.	78	77	77	+ 1
18,350	Jumbo Ext...	1¼	1⅛	1¼	+ ⅛
40,200	†Kewanaa ...	40	34½	38	— 1
49,000	Kennecott C.	55⅝	50½	52½	— 2⅞
100	La Rose Con.	½	½	½	..
4,700	Magma Copper	15	14	14	— 1
2,200	†Maj. Mines.	80	72	72	— 8
9,800	†Marsh Mining	34	31	33	+ 1
6,200	†McIntyre ...	49	48	49	+ 1
4,000	†McKinley-Dar	31	28	28	— 3
185,000	†Mother Lode.	40	34	35	..
8,100	Nat. Zinc & L.	51	40	50	+ 8
3,256	N. Utah Bing.	3⅝	3½	3⅝	— ⅛
5,900	Nipis. M. Co.	7⅛	6½	6⅝	— ⅛
13,200	†Oro	7	6½	6½	..
3,000	Pac. Smelt....	⅞	⅞	⅞	+ ⅛
25,000	Ray Hercules..	7	4⅝	4⅝	..
18,400	†Rex. Con. M.	51	43	48	— 3
9,500	†Sand'm Ken.	11	10	10½	— ½
7,000	†Silver Pick.	9½	8½	8½	— ½
7,000	Stand. Sil.-L...	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
4,300	Stewart	1⅛	⅞	1⅛	..
32,500	†Success Min.	95	81	82	— 7
13,200	†Super. M. Co.	24½	26	24½	..
500	†Tonopah Mer.	35	35	33	+ 2
2,900	Tonopah Ex..	2½	2⅜	2⅜	+ ⅛
880	Ton. C. of N.	6⅝	5½	6⅛	+ ⅛
1,700	Tuolumne	½	½	½	..
13,100	Tri-Bullion...	⅞	⅞	⅞	+ ⅛
4,100	†W. E. Cons.	58	55	56	+ 1
1,000	Wh. Knob Cop. pf	2	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛

†Cents per share.

RAILROADS.

20,000	Wabash pf (a)	48	46¾	46¾ — ½
20,000	Wabash pf (b)	26⅝	26½	26⅝ — 1⅝

BONDS.

$16,700	Cons. Ariz. 6s.	28	25	28 +13
232,000	Ken. Cop. 6s.	170	104	170 + 4
7,000	W. Pac. 5s..	32	31½	32 + 2

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—Notice.—On October 7th, 1915, a libel of information was filed in the above-named court on behalf of the United States against twenty-five cases, each containing four dozen cans of strained tomatoes, upon a seizure thereof, setting forth the said seizure and praying the condemnation and forfeiture of the property seized to the use of the United States for violation of Food and Drugs Act, June 30, 1906, of the United States. Pursuant to the monition of said court therein, I hereby notify all persons claiming said goods, wares and merchandise, or interested therein, to appear before said court in the General Post Office Building, on October 25, 1915, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., (provided the same shall be a day of jurisdiction, otherwise the next day of jurisdiction thereafter,) at which time and place the process will be returnable, and the trial had, and to interpose their claims and allegations, or they will be defaulted and said property condemned.

October 7th, 1915.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
United States Marshal.
H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL,
U. S. Attorney.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—Notice.—On October 4, 1915, a libel of information was filed in the above named Court on behalf of the United States against 1,144 cases of canned asparagus upon a seizure thereof, setting forth the said seizure and praying the condemnation and forfeiture of the property seized to the use of the United States for violation of Food and Drugs Act, June 30, 1906, of the United States.

Pursuant to the monition of said Court therein, I hereby notify all persons claiming said goods, wares and merchandise, or interested therein, to appear before said Court in the General Post Office Building, on October 25, 1915, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., (provided the same shall be a day of jurisdiction, otherwise the next day of jurisdiction thereafter,) at which time and place the process will be returnable, and the trial had, and to interpose their claims and allegations, or they will be defaulted and said property condemned.

October 4, 1915.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
United States Marshal.
H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL,
U. S. Attorney.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—Notice.—On October 11, 1915, a libel of information was filed in the above named Court on behalf of the United States against one hundred cases of canned tomato puree upon a seizure thereof, setting forth the said seizure and praying the condemnation and forfeiture of the property seized to the use of the United States for violation of Food and Drugs Act, June 30, 1906, of the United States.

Pursuant to the monition of said Court therein, I hereby notify all persons claiming said goods, wares, and merchandise or interested therein, to appear before said Court in the General Post Office Building, on November 1, 1915, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., (provided the same shall be a day of jurisdiction, otherwise the next day of jurisdiction thereafter,) at which time and place the process will be returnable, and the trial had, and to interpose their claims and allegations, or they will be defaulted and said property condemned.

October 11, 1915.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
United States Marshal.
H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL. U. S. Attorney.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—Notice.—I have arrested the following vessels and property upon libels filed in the actions named below, process returnable and causes to be heard in said court at 10:30 A. M. on the below named days in the United States Court and Post Office Building, New York City, and all persons interested must then present their claims or be defaulted and said vessels and property will be condemned and ordered sold:

Process returnable Monday, November 1st, 1915. Louis Dreyfus & Co. vs. Steamship "Salamanca," &c., in a cause, civil and maritime, for damages on contract, $50,000—Gordon Gordon, Proctor for Libellant.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
U. S. Marshal, S. D. N. Y.

In The Annalist the foreign correspondence is a notable feature.

Special correspondents in Paris, London, Amsterdam and Berlin keep the readers of The Annalist closely informed as to financial conditions in the money centres of Europe.

THE ANNALIST
On news stands 10c $4.00 a year
Times Square New York

Notice of Redemption of Debentures of the Diamond Match Company.

TO ALL HOLDERS OF THE 6% TEN-YEAR CONVERTIBLE GOLD DEBENTURES OF THE DIAMOND MATCH COMPANY DUE DECEMBER 15, 1920, AND ISSUED AND OUTSTANDING UNDER THE DEBENTURE INDENTURE FROM THAT COMPANY WITH CONTINENTAL AND COMMERCIAL TRUST AND SAVINGS BANK OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, AS TRUSTEE, DATED DECEMBER 15, 1910:

You are hereby notified that the Diamond Match Company has given notice to the undersigned Trustee under the aforesaid Indenture that it has elected to pay and retire on December 15, 1915 all of the outstanding debentures issued under and secured by the aforesaid debenture indenture at 102½% of the principal amount, together with accrued interest to December 15, 1915, as authorized by said debentures and said indenture.

You are hereby notified that in accordance with said notice from said company to the undersigned said Diamond Match Company has notified the undersigned that it will at the office of the undersigned, Continental and Commercial Trust and Savings Bank, in the City of Chicago, Illinois, or at the office of the First National Bank in the City of New York, on December 15, 1915, pay the principal of all of said debentures of the abovementioned issue plus a premium of 2½% thereon, together with all accrued interest to said date.

You are further notified to present said debentures for payment on December 15, 1915, and that under the terms of said Indenture securing said debentures it is provided that on and after December 15, 1915, said debentures shall not bear interest and the holder or holders thereof shall not be entitled to collect under any circumstances whatsoever from either the undersigned or the company any interest upon the same and that the said debentures shall thereupon cease to be entitled to the benefit of said indenture but shall be entitled only to the cash deposited with the undersigned for the payment and retirement of said debentures.

Dated Chicago, Illinois, October 5, 1915.

CONTINENTAL AND COMMERCIAL TRUST AND SAVINGS BANK as Trustee Under the Debenture Indenture of the Diamond Match Company Dated December 15, 1910.

By FRANK H. JONES, Secretary.

We Will
Buy—Sell—Quote
American Graphophone
Common & Preferred
C.C.Kerr & Co.
15 Wall St., N. Y. 'Phone 2622 Rector.

Norfolk & Western

Despite the industrial depression in the South, Norfolk & Western has succeeded in maintaining an excellent record of earnings. It has not suffered like some of its competitors. There is a reason for it. The reason is explained in a serial review of this property that begins in this week's issue.

Send for Copy
The Financial World
18 Broadway, New York.

5½%
Re-invest your interest money in our Guaranteed Mortgages netting 5½%. We are under the supervision of the Banking Department of the State of New York. Booklet "A" gives details.
FIRST MORTGAGE GUARANTEE CO.
Capital and Surplus, $625,000
Bridge Plaza, N., L. I. City, N. Y.

SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATION.

SAVE AND BE SAFE

For your savings the great consideration should be Safety First.

The old reliable Franklin Society for Home Building and Savings operates under New York's revised Banking Law, which provides the strictest known system of supervision. Thrifty thousands have found the Society a help and a blessing during more than a quarter of a century.

On sums of $10 or over (up to $5,000) the Society has always paid dividends as large, and usually larger, than are paid by the best savings banks. The usual rate has been 4½% per annum. Payments made before Nov. 1st earn from that date.

Begin NOW. Join the savers. Easy mailing system. A dollar will do to start. Anyhow, ask for Booklet A.

THE FRANKLIN SOCIETY
38 PARK ROW, NEW YORK

CARTER COAL AND IRON COMPANY. First Mortgage 5% Sinking Fund Gold Bonds.

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the terms of the Mortgage dated the first day of October, 1898, that the undersigned as Trustee will receive sealed proposals up to 3 P. M. on the 28th day of October, 1915, for the sale to it of bonds, as above described, at a price not exceeding 105% and accrued interest, to an amount sufficient to use the sum of $15,453.34.

THE NEW YORK TRUST COMPANY,
Successor to Continental Trust Company of the City of New York, Trustee.
By H. W. MORSE, Secretary.
Dated New York, October 1, 1915.

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.
NOTICE.

On October 4, 1915, a libel of information was filed in the above named Court on behalf of the United States against 707 sacks of horse beans upon a seizure thereof, setting forth the said seizure and praying the condemnation and forfeiture of the property seized to the use of the United States for violation of Food and Drugs Act, June 30, 1906, of the United States.

Pursuant to the monition of said Court therein, I hereby notify all persons claiming said goods, wares and merchandise, or interested therein, to appear before said Court in the General Post Office Building, on October 25, 1915, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., (provided the same shall be a day of jurisdiction, otherwise the next day of jurisdiction thereafter,) at which time and place the process will be returnable, and the trial had, and to interpose their claims and allegations, or they will be defaulted and said property condemned.

October 4, 1915.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
United States Marshal.
H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL,
U. S. Attorney.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.
NOTICE.

On October 11, 1915, a libel of information was filed in the above named Court on behalf of the United States against one hundred cases of canned tomato puree upon a seizure thereof, setting forth the said seizure and praying the condemnation and forfeiture of the property seized to the use of the United States for violation of Food and Drugs Act, June 30, 1906, of the United States.

Pursuant to the monition of said Court therein, I hereby notify all persons claiming said goods, wares, and merchandise or interested therein, to appear before said Court in the General Post Office Building, on November 1, 1915, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., (provided the same shall be a day of jurisdiction, otherwise the next day of jurisdiction thereafter,) at which time and place the process will be returnable, and the trial had, and to interpose their claims and allegations, or they will be defaulted and said property condemned.

October 11, 1915.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
United States Marshal.
H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL. U. S. Attorney.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—Notice.—I have arrested the following vessels and property upon libels filed in the actions named below, process returnable and causes to be heard in said court at 10:30 A. M. on the below named days in the United States Court and Post Office Building, New York City, and all persons interested must then present their claims or be defaulted and said vessels and property will be condemned and ordered sold:

Process returnable Monday, November 1st, 1915. Louis Dreyfus & Co. vs. Steamship "Salamanca," &c., in a cause, civil and maritime, for damages on contract, $50,000—Gordon Gordon, Proctor for Libellant.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
U. S. Marshal, S. D. N. Y.

$500,000,000
Anglo-French Five Year 5% External Loan

THE JOINT AND SEVERAL OBLIGATION
OF THE GOVERNMENTS OF
THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND
AND
THE FRENCH REPUBLIC

DATED OCTOBER 15, 1915 DUE OCTOBER 15, 1920
INTEREST PAYABLE APRIL 15 AND OCTOBER 15

Both principal and interest payable in New York City in United States gold coin, without deduction for any present or future British or French Taxes

Coupon bonds in denominations $100, $500, and $1,000, which may be registered as to principal.
Registered bonds in denominations of $1,000, $10,000, and $50,000 and authorized multiples.
Coupon and registered bonds interchangeable.

Convertible, at the option of the holder, on any date not later than April 15, 1920, or (provided that notice be given not later than April 15, 1920) at maturity, par for par, into 15-25 Year Joint and Several 4½ per cent. Bonds of the Governments of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and the French Republic. Such 4½ per cent. bonds will be payable, principal and interest, in United States gold coin, in New York City, free from deduction for any present or future British or French taxes, will mature October 15, 1940, but will be redeemable, at par and accrued interest, in whole or in part, on any interest date not earlier than October 15, 1930, upon three months notice.

A large amount of these bonds having already been withdrawn for investment, we, whose names appear below, offer, on behalf of a country-wide group of institutions and bankers, the unsold balance, subject to prior sale and change in price

PRICE 98 AND INTEREST, YIELDING NEARLY 5½ PER CENT.

Payment may be made either in full on October 29th or at the option of the purchaser, 50 per cent. on October 29th and the balance on December 3rd.

Application will be made to list these bonds on the New York Stock Exchange.

Temporary bonds will be ready for delivery on or about October 29th, exchangeable for the definitive bonds when prepared.

J. P. Morgan & Co.

American Exchange National Bank	Hanover National Bank	Merchants National Bank
Bank of America	Importers & Traders National Bank	National Bank of Commerce
Bank of New York	Irving National Bank	National City Bank
Chemical National Bank	Liberty National Bank	National Park Bank
Chase National Bank	Manhattan Company	Seaboard National Bank
First National Bank	Mechanics & Metals National Bank	
Bankers Trust Company	Farmers Loan & Trust Company	Title Guarantee & Trust Company
Central Trust Company	Guaranty Trust Company	Union Trust Company
Columbia Trust Company	Metropolitan Trust Company	United States Mortgage & Trust Company
Equitable Trust Company	New York Trust Company	United States Trust Company
August Belmont & Co.	Harris, Forbes & Co.	Maitland, Coppell & Co.
Chas. D. Barney & Co.	A. Iselin & Co.	Montgomery, Clothier & Tyler
Blair & Co.	Kean, Taylor & Co.	Potter, Choate & Prentice
William P. Bonbright & Co., Inc.	Kidder, Peabody & Co.	Wm. A. Read & Co.
Brown Brothers & Co.	Kissel, Kinnicutt & Co.	Redmond & Co.
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Toledo Trac., Lt. & Power
Preferred & Common
Cities Service, Preferred
Empire District Elec., Pref.
Stranahan & Co.
120 Broadway Tel. Rector 4787

Quotation List of Outside Securities

THESE quotations are obtained from brokerage houses all over the country. The name of the bidder will be given upon request.

DIVIDEND and interest periods are indicated as follows: M—Monthly; B—Bi-Monthly; Q—Quarterly; S—Semi-Annual; A—Annual, *Sells dollars per share. †And interest. ‡Including extra dividend. ††Sells flat. §Special. xEx dividend.

STREET RAILWAY AND ELEC. COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend. Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Quotation Oct. 16, 1915. Bid.	Asked.
Ad'k El....	$9,500,000	..	..	.....	14	16
Do 6% pf....	2,500,000	..	..	.....	53	56
Alb. So. 5s,'39	1,400,000	2½	S	M. & S.	..	55
A.G.& E.($50)	3,500,000	2	Q	Oct 1, 15	103½	106
Do pf.($50)	1,669,000	1½	Q	Aug 2, 15	49	51
Am L. & Tr.	15,355,141	2¼5	Q	Aug 2, 15	340	345
Do pf.....	14,258,200	1½	Q	Aug 2, 15	106	109
Am. E. & Lt.	8,203,400	1	Q	Sep 1, 15	60½	62½
Do 6% cu. pf	3,118,800	1½	Q	Oct 1, 15	78	80
Am. Pub.Ut.	2,995,000	..	Q	Oct 1, 14	30	35
Do pf.....	1,714,000	1½	Q	Oct 1, 15	63½	66
Am. W. Wks. & Elec. Co.	7,000,000	..	..	.....	6	7
Do. 1st pf. 7% cum.	5,000,000	..	..	.....	52	56
Do 6%pc.pf.	10,000,000	..	..	.....	13	15
A. W. W. & E. 5s, '34...	8,997,400	2½	S	A & O.	63	65
Ariz. Power 1st 6s, '33.	1,900,000	3	S	M. & N.	88	88
Ashev. L.&P. 1st s.f.5s,'42	1,100,000	2½	S	A. & O.	98	..
Atl. Power & Lt. Cor. pf.	825,000	1¾	Q	Aug 1, 15	92	95
Au. & Syr. El. 1st rf.5s,'42	1,460,000	2½	S	A & O.	90	98
Au. Ry. & El. 1st 5s, '40.	987,000	2½	S	J. & D.	91	96
Bal. Co. Wat. & El.5s,'46	943,000	2½	S	M. & N.	91½	..
Bir. R., L. & P. C. 4½s,'54	8,720,000	2½	S	A. & O.	84½	87
B'f.C.1st5s,'32	2,974,000	2½	S	M. & N.	101	..
Buf. G. El.5s	2,375,000	2½	S	F. & A.	100	101¼
Buf. & Lock. 1st 5s, '38..	500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	97	99
Cal. El. G.pf	2,500,000	1¾	Q	Oct 1, 15	72	77
Cal. R. & P..	2,800,000	1¾	Q	Oct 1, 15	85	90
Capital Tr....	12,000,000	1½	Q	Oct 1, 15	87¾	88½
Capital Tr. 1st 5s, '47..	5,683,500	2½	S	J. & D.	106¾	106½
Cent'l Maine Pow. 1st 5s	2,635,000	2½	S	M. & N.	92½	95
Chas. Con.R., G. & E.($50)	2,523,900	..	..	.....	40	42
Do 5s, '99..	1,762,000	2½	S	M. & S.	91	92
C.L.H.&P.5s.	1,500,000	2½	S	M. & N.	98½	100
Cl.R.1st5s,'31	5,495,000	2½	S	M. & S.	100	101
Colo. Power.	11,000,000	..	..	.....	21½	25
Do 7% pf....	425,000	1¾	Q	Sep 15,15	93	97
Do 5s, '53..	4,130,000	2½	S	M. & N.	85	87½
Col. R., G. & E. 1st 5s,'36	2,783,000	2½	S	J. & J.	90	92½
C.R., G. & E.	2,000,000	..	..	.....	65	70
Do pf.....	831,800	1½	Q	Oct 1, 15	80	90
Com. Pr., R. & Lt.	18,000,000	1	Q	Aug 2, 15	54	56
Do pf.	16,000,000	1½	Q	Aug 2, 15	82	83
Com. Power 1st 5s, '24..	1,213,000	2½	S	J. & D.	97½	100
C.G.,El.L.&P. (Balt.) 4½s.	13,380,000	2¼	S	J. & D.	86½	87½
C. T. of N. J.	15,000,000	2	S	Jul 15, 15	70	72
Do 1st 5s,'33	15,000,000	2½	S	J. & D.	100	101
C. P. (Minn.) 1st rf. 5s,'36	12,936,000	2½	S	J. & J.	92½	95
C. P. (Minn.) 1st 5s '29..	7,179,000	2½	S	M. & N.	90½	91¾
Dallas El. C. 1st 5s, '22..	3,431,480	2½	S	A. & O.	91	94
Det. Ed. Co..	13,487,100	1¾	Q	Oct 15, 15	128½	125½
East., P. & El. conv. 5s, '18	2,350,000	2½	S	M. & S.	98	98½
Ec.L.& P. 1st mtg. 5s, '56	1,889,000	2½	S	J. & D.	94	98
El. Bd. & Sh. pf	1,500,000	..	..	.....	64	67
El. B. & S. pf	5,000,000	1½	Q	Aug 2, 15	98½	100
Emp. District Elec. pf....	1,003,900	..	..	.....	65	72
Do 5s.....	3,000,000	..	..	.....	76	80
Ev. El. Ry. 1st 4s, '21..	1,200,000	2	S	M. & N.	89	93
Ev. G. & E.L. 1st 5s, '32..	1,230,000	2½	S	J. & D.	92	96
Ex. Spgs. G. & E. 6s, '32.	297,000	3	S	J. & D.	95	98
Fed. L. & T.	4,750,000	..	..	.....	10	16
Do pf.....	2,500,000	1½	..	Sep 1, 14	50	58
Ft. Worth P. & Lt. 1st 5s.	2,700,000	2½	S	F. & A.	94½	96
G. W. u. Serv. 1st 5s, '46..	22,138,000	2½	S	J. & J.	80	82
Harwood El. 5s, '39	1,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	101	..
Int. R. of B. B. Div.5s,'31	5,000,000	2½	S	F. & A.	101	..
B. & L. Div. 1st 5s	500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	97	99
B. & N. F. D. 1st 5s..	750,000	2½	S	J. & D.	100	..
I. St. El. Cor. 1st ln. us, '33	1,391,000	3	S	M. & S.	95	97½
Int. Trac. 4s, '49, rcts	16,395,000	2	S	J. & J.	..	60
Jack. & Sar. Cr. Tr. 1st ref. 5s, '23..	1,200,000	2½	S	J. & D.	95	98
J. C., H. & P. 4s, '49	14,061,000	2	S	M. & N.	78½	75
Joplin & Pit. Ry. 5s, '30..	1,750,000	2½	S	M. & S.	89	91
K. C., R. & C. Do pf	9,543,080	..	..	.....	24	25
Do 1st ref.5s	9,407,500	1¼	..	Mar 1, 11	55	58
K. C. B. L. 6s	10,200,000	2½	S	M. & N.	88	92
K. C. E.4s,'22	2,500,000	3	S	J. & J.	101	102
K. C. & Wyas. 1st 5s, '23..	2,000,000	2	S	J. & J.	64	72
K. C.Met.S.R. cn. 1st 5s,'13	500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	85	95
K. G. & E. pf	7,242,000	2½	S	M. & N.	92	97
L. R. Ry. & E. 1st 5s,'33	1,500,000	1¾	Q	Oct 1, 15	95	100
L. A. G. & E. 5s, '39....	2,000,000	2½	S	A. & O.	90½	..
Lincoln Gas & Elec.....	4,567,000	2½	S	M. & S.	93½	98
Mich. Tr. 1st & ref. 5s,'21	2,250,000	..	..	.....	10	20
Do ext., 1st & ref. 5s..	547,000	2½	S	J. & J.	102	104
Mobile Elect. 1st 5s, '46..	324,000	2½	S	J. & J.	94	97
Mobile E. pf.	1,696,000	2½	S	M. & N.	88	90¾
Musk's G. & E. pf	852,500	1¾	Q	Aug 15,15	88	91
Musk's G. & E. pf	1,488,500	1¾	Q	Sep 1, 15	85	90
Do 1st & ref 5s, '26.....	1,035,000	2½	S	J. & D.	90	95
Nashville R. & Lt. pf.....	2,500,000	1¾	Q	Sep 30,15	64	65
Do.con.5s,'53	4,054,000	2½	S	J. & J.	95	98
Do ref.5s,'58	3,310,000	2½	S	J. & J.	..	85
N. Jersey Ry 1st 4s, '35..	15,000,000	2	S	M. & N.	76½	78
N. O. L. & P. 6s, '31.....	4,745,000	3	S	J. & J.	80	85
N. O. L. & P.	4,585,000	..	..	.....	10	15
Do pf.....	2,400,000	3	S	Jul 15, 15	52	56
N. St. Power Do pf.....	5,975,000	..	..	.....	29½	30¼
N. Y. Tr.5s,'33..	8,386,700	1¾	Q	Oct 15, 15	84½	87½
N. Y., West'r LGM4s,2004	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	98	100
Okl. Ry.5s,'41	10,000,000	2	S	J. & J.	78	79
O. & C. B. St. Ry. 1st cn. 5s, '25..	2,630,000	2½	S	J. & J.	84½	87½
O. & C.B.R.& B. 1st 5s,'28	9,619,000	2½	S	J. & J.	92	95
Ont. Power..	1,869,000	2½	S	J. & J.	92	..
O.E.Ry.5s,'33.	10,000,000	1¼	Q	Sep 1, 15	67	70
Ozark P.&W.	2,000,000	2½	S	M. & N.	95	97
Port.(Ore.)R. 1st mtg.5s,'30	1,500,000	..	..	.....	15	25
Port. El. Pow. 1st 5s, '29..	8,523,000	2½	S	M. & N.	94	96
Ft. Worth P. & Lt. 1st 5s, '39..	1,700,000	2½	S	J. & D.	106¼	106
Do con.5s,'36	5,300,000	2½	S	J. & J.	99½	99¾
P.G.El.5s,'35..	8,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	99½	101
Pub. S. C.cfs	20,047,770	3	S	M. & N.	102	103
Rep. R. & L. Do pf.....	6,206,000	..	..	.....	14	16
Roch. R. & L. 5s, '54, tax ex. N. Y...	5,191,400	1½	Q	Oct 15, 15	59	63
Rock. L. & P. 5s, '38.....	9,401,000	2½	S	J. & J.	97	99
Rut. R., L. & P. 1st 5s,'46	650,000	2½	S	M. & N.	93	97
St.Jo.(Mo.)R., L., H. & P. 5s, '37.....	2,000,000	2½	S	J. & D.	83	88
Sgn. Val. Tr. 5s, '20.....	5,000,000	2½	S	M & N.	97	98
Salt. L.&Ogd. 1st 5s, '34..	715,000	2½	S	F. & A.	95	..
S. Diego Con. G. & E. 1st 5s, '39.....	1,850,000	2½	S	F. & A.	93	96
S. Diego Con. G. & E. db. 6s, '22.....	4,194,000	2½	S	M. & S.	94	97
Scioto Val. T. 1st 5s, '23..	106,000	3	S	J. & D.	95	98
Scrant. Electr. 5s, '32	1,583,000	2½	S	M. & S.	94	97
Scrn. Ry($50)	1,100,000	2½	S	J. & J.	99	100
Do pf. ($50)	2,060,200	..	..	.....	60	70
Scran.E.5s,'37	1,500,000	1½	Q	J. & J.	62½	70
Seattle Elec. Co. 5s, '29.	4,437,000	2½	S	J. & J.	99½	101
Seattle L'ting 5s, '49	6,388,000	2½	S	F. & A.	92½	95
Sierra & S.F. Pr. 1st5s,'49	4,525,300	1½	Q	Oct 15, 15	90¼	98
So. Cal. Ed..	6,500,000	2½	S	F. & A.	82	85½
Do pf.....	10,400,000	1½	Q	Au 15, 15	75	77
Do gen.5s,'39	4,000,000	1½	Q	Oct 15, 15	92	94
S.W.P.L. & T.	12,309,000	2½	S	J. & J.	92½	95
So. Pwr.5s,'30	1,565,000	1¾	Q	Sep 1, 15	95	100
Star. G. & E. (50).....	5,000,000	2½	S	M. & S.	97	99
Do pf. ($50)..	9,343,150	..	..	.....	85½	86½
Sup. W., L. & P. 1st 4s,'31	11,784,950	†1	Q	Sep 15,15	$27½	$29
	1,800,000	2	S	M. & N.	79	84

STREET RAILWAY AND ELEC. COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend. Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Quotation Oct. 16, 1915. Bid.	Asked.
Syra. L. & P. col. tr.5s,'54	6,479,490	2½	S	J. & J.	80	83
Syra. Lt. 1st mtg. 5s, '51.	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & D.	96	..
Tampa El.1st 5s, '33.....	845,000	2½	S	J. & D.	96	100
Tenn. R., L. & P.	20,000,000	..	..	.....	7	9
Do pf. ($50).	4,686,760	1½	Q	Oct 1, 15	49½	51
Tex. Tr. 1st 5s, '37.....	2,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	90	92
Un. El.L.& P. (Bal.)4½s,'29	4,428,000	2½	S	M. & N.	91	93
Un. Elec. (N. J.) 4s, '49..	18,617,500	2	S	J. & D.	81	82
U. L. & Ry.s.	6,896,300	..	..	.....	36½	40
Do 1st pf....	7,713,000	1½	Q	Oct 1, 15	67½	69½
Utica & M.V. Ry. 4½s,'41	2,268,000	2¼	S	M. & S.	89	93
Utah Sec.Cor.	27,500,000	..	..	.....	14	16
Do 6s '23..	16,927,000	3	S	M. & S.	82	88
Wash.R.& E.	6,500,000	1¾	Q	Sep 1, 15	84	88
Do pf.....	8,500,000	1¾	Q	Sep 1, 15	81	81½
Do cn. 4s,'51	11,642,350	2d	S	J. & D.	81	82
W.St.G. & E.	3,503,000	..	..	.....	30	40
Do pf.....	2,125,000	..	..	.....	78	82
Ger.-Am.($75)	750,000	3	S	Aug 2, 15	135	145
German Ex..	200,000	3	S	July 1, 15	130	140
Germania	200,000	10	S	May 1, 15	425	475
Gotham Nat.	200,000	2	Q	Oct 1, 15	190	..
Greenwich	200,000	3	Q	Oct 1, 15	265	280
Hanover Nat.	3,000,000	5	Q	Oct 1, 15	620	635
Harriman N.	500,000	..	..	.....	315	325
Imp.& T.Nat.	1,500,000	12	S	July 2, 15	500	510
Irving Nat..	4,000,000	5	Q	Oct 1, 15	165	175
Liberty Nat..	1,000,000	5	Q	Oct 1, 15	825	..
Lincoln Nat..	1,000,000	2½	Q	Aug 1, 15	310	330
Manh'n ($50)	2,050,000	7	S	July 1, 15	300	310
Mar. & Ful. Nat	1,000,000	3	Q	Oct 1, 15	235	245
Mech. & Met.	6,000,000	3	Q	Au 10, 15	245	250
Mer.Nat.($50)	2,000,000	4	S	July 1, 15	175	185
Metropolis ..	1,000,000	4	Q	Oct 1, 15	300	315
Metropolitan..	2,000,000	2	Q	Oct 1, 15	175	185
Mutual	200,000	7	S	July 1, 15	325	..
New Nether-land	200,000	4	S	July 1, 15	210	225
N.Y.(N.B.A.).	2,000,000	8	S	July 1, 15	365	380
N.Y. Co. Nat.	500,000	20	S	July 1, 15	800	825
N.Y.Prod.Ex.	1,000,000	4	S	Oct 15, 15	195	..
Pacific ($50).	500,000	2	Q	Aug 2, 15	200	220
Park Nat....	5,000,000	4	Q	Oct 1, 15	395	400
People's ($25)	200,000	5	S	July 1, 15	220	235
Seaboard Nat..	1,000,000	3	Q	Oct 1, 15	410	430
Second Nat..	1,000,000	8	Q	Oct 1, 15	395	425
Sherman Nat.	200,000	3	S	J. & J.	125	135
State	1,500,000	5	S	July 1, 15	120	130
23d Ward....	200,000	3	S	Aug 2, 15	100	135
United States	200,000	..	..	.....	500	..
Un. Ex. Nat.	1,000,000	4	S	Sep 30,15	134	140
Wash. Hgts..	100,000	2	Q	Oct 1, 15	275	450
West Side....	200,000	8	S	July 1, 15	400	450
Yorkville	1,000,000	10	S	Jun 30,15	475	550

*Including 3% extra. †Quarterly dividend 3% paid on First Security Co. same date. ‡Including 1% extra. §Also a special dividend of 100%.

GAS AND WATER COMPANIES.

Auburn Gas 1st 5s.....	$300,000	2½	S	J. & J.	95	100
Bay City Gas 1st 5s, '20..	375,000	2½	S	J. & D.	96	99
Cities Serv....	14,715,380	½	..	July 1, 14	50	52
Syra. Gas 1st 5s, '36.....	28,168,426	½	..	July 1, 14	58	61
C. G. of N. Y. 1st cn.5s,'36	971,000	2½	S	J. & J.	95	..
Con. Wat. Co of Utica 1st mtg. 5s, '30.	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	98½	..
Do ch.5s,'30.	1,240,000	2½	S	J. & J.	80	85
Day. Gas 5s	1,300,000	2½	S	M. & S.	96½	..
Den. G. & E. gen. 5s.....	5,889,900	2½	S	M. & N.	92	95
Houston Gas 1st 5s, '20..	981,000	2½	S	M. & S.	97	99½
Hud. Co. Gas Jack. Gas 1st 5s, '37..	10,500,000	4	S	Jun 1, 15	125	130
Ka'mazoo G. 1st 5s, '20..	400,000	2½	S	J. & J.	95	98
Kan. Nat. G.	12,000,000	..	..	.....	7	8½
Kings Co. Lt 1st 5s,tax ex	2,428,000	2½	S	J. & J.	92	95
N. Am. 5s,'45	10,635,000	2½	S	J. & J.	98	100
N. Y. & Q. C. 1st 5s, '34..	350,000	2½	S	J. & D.	96	99
Oklahoma G. & E. 5s, '29..	2,563,000	2½	S	F. & A.	93	96
Pac. G. & E. Old pf.....	32,106,300	½	..	Apr 13,15	53	54
New pf.....	9,621,300	1½	Q	Au 16, 15	88	90
Plainfield U. Wat. 5s, '31	10,000,000	1½	Q	Au 16, 15	86½	87½
Port. G. & C. 5s, '40.....	550,000	2½	S	M. & S.	101	102
S. J. G. & El. 1st 5s, '53..	5,388,000	2½	S	J. & D.	96	98
Scr. G. & W. 1st 5s, '23..	12,892,000	2½	S	M. & S.	96	99½
Scr. G. & W. 1st 5s, '23..	1,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	102¼	103¼
Do deb. 5s..	421,000	2½	S	J. & J.	101¾	102¾
S'p'k Wat. 5s	4,490,000	2½	S	A. & O.	102	103
Syra. Gas 1st 5s, 1945....	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	99	101
Wash.G.($20)	2,600,000	6	Q	Aug 2, 15	72	73
Wash'ton G. 5s, '60.....	3,457,500	2½	S	M. & N.	106½	106¼

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Aetna Explo.	$4,800,000	..	..	.....	153	167
Do pf.	2,800,000	1¾	Q	Jul 25, 15	84	87
Am. E. Note Co. ($50)..	4,495,738	1	Q	Au 16, 15	41	43
Am. Graphoph.	4,686,760	1½	Q	Oct 1, 15	49½	51
Am. Chicle..	15,000,000	2½	Q	Aug 2, 15	250	255
Do pf.	3,000,000	1½	Q	Oct 1, 15	85	90
Am. Dist.Tel. Co. of N. J.	9,965,351	1	Q	Jul 29,15	62	65
Am. Graph's.	2,027,550	1¾	Q	Oct 1, 15	111	114
Do pf.	2,027,550	1¾	Q	Au 16, 15	111	114
Atlas Powder	3,000,000	3	Q	Sep 15,15	250	255
Bab. & Wil'x	15,000,000	1¾	Q	J.A.J.O	110	114
Bliss, EW,Co	1,500,000	12½	Q	Oct 1, 15	310	330
Do pf.	1,500,000	2	Q	Oct 1, 15	72	78
Bord. C. M..	21,264,400	4	S	Au 14, 15	100	112
Do pf.	7,500,000	1½	Q	Sep 15,15	105	108
Braden Cop..	6,000,000	2	S	J. & J.	9½	9¾
Bush Term..	3,000,000	2	S	J. & J.	70	80
Can. Explos..	3,404,300	1	Q	Sep 30,15	395	415
Do pf.	4,650,000	1¾	Q	Oct 15,15	105	110
Celluloid	5,925,000	1½	Q	Sep 30,15	140	..
Childs	3,000,000	1½	..	Dec 10,14	48	50
Do pf.	2,499,900	1¾	Q	Sep 15,15	90	93
Colt's Arms..	2,000,000	4½	Q	Oct 1, 15	830	840
C.-Tab.&Rec.	10,457,200	..	..	.....	48	50
Do s.f. 6s,'41	5,983,000	3	S	J. & J.	22	24
D.L.&W.Coal	6,590,700	2b	Q	July 1, 15	270	280
Herc. Powd. Co. pf.....	5,200,000	1¾	Q	Au 15, 15	430	435
Int. Silver pf.	6,028,588	1¾	Q	Oct 1, 15	114	118
Int. Textb'k.	8,500,000	..	..	.....	33	36
Lanston Mon	7,525,225	2½	Q	Oct 16, 15	150	160
L. V.C.S($50)					80	81
Lima Loco C 5s, '29	2,000,000	3	S	M. & N.	85	95
Marc. of A., (new)	10,000,000				4½	4¾
Merg. Lino..	12,799,600	2½	Q	Sep 30,15	195	199
N. J. Zinc....	10,000,000	2½	Q	Jul 21, 15	290	300
Otis Elevator	6,375,300	1½	Q	Oct 15, 15	71	74
Do pf.....	6,500,000	1½	Q	Oct 15, 15	91	94
Pierce Oil....	10,500,000	..	..	.....	11	11½
Rem. Type..	10,000,000	..	..	.....	12	13
Do 1st pf...	4,000,000	1¾	..	Oct 1, 14	55	58
Do 2d pf....	5,000,000	2	..	Oct 7, 14	25	35
Royal Bak.P.	10,000,000	2	Q	Sep 30,15	150	160
Do 6s cum.pf	10,000,000	1½	Q	Sep 30,15	103	105
Saf.C.H.& L.	10,000,000	2	Q	Oct 1, 15	126	130
Savage Arms	1,000,000	1½	Q	Sep 15,15	370	390
Singer Mfg..	60,000,000	2	Q	Oct 1, 15	214	216
Sterling Gum	6,000,000	..	..	.....	2¼	2¾
Sulz. & S. pf	10,000,000	1¾	Q	Oct 1, 15	88	91
Tem. Coal pf	2,000,000	2	Q	Oct 11, 15	105	107
Temple C. 1st col. tr. 5s..	2,320,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100¼	101½
Wm. R. Arms	1,000,000	..	..	.....	2600	2750
Wm. R. Arms	1,000,000	..	..	.....	100¼	101½

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(*) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Second Circuit—Lacombe, Coxe, Ward, and Rogers, JJ.—At 10:30 A. M. in Room 433, P. O. Bldg.

Motions:
Good<Usbone.
Engineer Co<Hotel Astor.
Trudell<Ashburne.
O'Rourke<Pattison.
Gildersleeve<Conine.
O'Boyle<Robertson.
Ely<N Y Cent No 2.
Murray<same.
Allen<Baker.
D, L & W RR<Frank.
Waite<Weson.
General calendar:
Howard<Wyomissing.
Penn Steel Co<N Y Rys.

Garrison<Eagle Wagon Works.
Singer<Lamont, Corliss & Co.
Re Rosenthal.
Gen Lighterage Co<Hansen.
Re N Y Commercial Co.
Fowler<Penn RR.
U S<Tug J R Stears.
U S<Tug Princess.
Irving Iron Works Co<Hebberd & Wenz, Inc.

DISTRICT COURT—Hough, J.—At 10:30 A. M. in Room 3, 12th floor, Woolworth Building—Admiralty.

Good<Oceanic St Nav.
Jarvis<Tug Emeline.
For call:
Caldarello Bros<C RR of N J &c.
Am Tobacco<SS Rosalia, &c.
Newtown Creek Towing Co<Tug Bern.
McWilliams<Tug P RR 32.

Dailey<Ferryboat Niagara.
Erie RR<SS Lusitania.
Shanrock Towing Co<Tug N Y Central 10.
O'Boyle<Tug Wm A Jamison.
Ropner<Tugs Leader & Adelaide.

DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J.—In Room 227, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Jury calendar.

Smolik<P & R & I.
Nyot<Int Mer M.
US<250 bags shell peanuts.
Petarsilge<NY S & W RR.
Giruc<Penn RR.
Gleason<Thaw.
Hall Camera Co<Eastman Kodak.

Minka<Erie RR.
Ostapko<same.
Ferry<Fitchburg Mut Life Ins Co.
Sound Transp Co<D L & W RR.
Zimmerman<Swiss Bankverein.
Baum<Int Merc M.

DISTRICT COURT—Hazel, J.—In Room 1, 12th floor, Woolworth Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Equity calendar.

Page Mach Co<Dow Jones & Co.
Bauer<Florida Ry.
Unit Savy Corp<Morris Plan Co.
De Laski & Thropp<Up Tire Co.
Thowless<Nernst Lamp Co.
Clements Co<US Expansion Bolt Co.
Du Pont<Gardiner.
Am Graphophone Co<Gimbel Bros.
Townsend<Cohan & Harris.
Grand Rapids Showcase Co<Straus.
Webb<Samuels.
Bresselman<E D St George & Co.
Nat Carbon Co<E ight Star Battery Co (2).
Hubert & Stern<same.
Schnaier<Fee & Mason.
Motion P Patents Co<Warner's Features Inc (2).
Gen Elec Co<Laco-Philips Co.
Newhall<Topping Bros
Benedict<CNY.
Gilo Scarf Co<Church Webb & Close.
Marconi<De Forest.
Spitdorf<Bosch Magneto Co.
NY Gas App Co<Stolzer.
Aeolian Co<M Welte & Sons.
Marconi<De Forest.
Piel<Stewart-Warner S Corp.
Tension Envel Co<Am Paper Goods Co.
Gen Elec Co<Best Elec Co.
Am Couch Co<NY Couch Bed.
Wing<Reisner' (2).
Greenwald Bros inc<Oppenheim C & Co.
McManus<Sawyer & Blake.
Fitch<Young & Underhill.
Aeo lian Co<M Welte & Sons & Lord & T.
Phiero<Evans Film Mfg Co.
Dolan<Met Bank.
Ritz Cycle Car Co<Driggs-Seabury C Car
Wallace Novelty Co<World Synd Co Inc.
Marconi<Wireless Specialty Appar Co.
Rudd Mfg Co<Belar Water Heater Co.
McGregor<Chas Weiland, Inc.

Waldich<Waldich.
Morris<Suerken.
British-Am Tob Co<U S Fid & Guar Co.
Franklin<Franklin.
Commonwealth Sec Co<West 130th St Co.
Clark<Guyon.
Re Perlman (11 E D, 6 A D).
Jacobs<Jacobs.
Morse<Moses.
Germania Life Ins Co<Bennett.
Metz<Metz.
Brown<Brown (3).
Buchholz<Liftig.
Re McShane (Farley).

Salvin<Rosenbaum.
Gillespie<Lonas.
Root<Brainard.
Babcock<Brown.
Paddell<James.
Larkin<Sands.
Kenyeres<Kenyeres.
Conkling<Conkling.
Thos H Hopper Co<Salmon.
Schelling<Byars.
Beattie<Hopper (2).
Morton<Ennis.
Seligman<Seligman.
Aetna Amuse Co<Walsh.
Schwarz<Otis Lith Co.

PART II.—Erlanger, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Ex parte business.

PART III.—Newburger, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

Motions:
Lehmann<Ramo Film.
MacNabb<MacNabb.
Fischer<Fischer.
Oswald<Oswald.
Becker<Becker.
Cohen<Cohen.
Guyon<Guyon.
Reda<Reda.
Daly<Daly.
Lamberger<Lamberger
Neuhof<Neuhof.
Israel<Stern.
Rich, Wash & Ch Ry<Nor Neck Con Co.
Simpson<Simpson.
Magid<Tannenbaum.
Linn<Linn.
Taylor<Taylor.
Schatt<Schatt.
Wellington<Wellingt'n
Citizen's Sav Bk<Phillips.
Paris<Paris.
Re Fink.
Demurrers:
Gracy<Sun Print & P.
Amas<Rosthal.
Preferred causes:
B'klyn Bldg Mat Co<Zucker.
Meier<Martin.
Levy<Kessler Rty Co.
Mason<Seaman Transp Co<Mitchell.
Levy<Robt Kessler Rty Co.
Flohl<Nagle.
Swem<Goodstein.
Undefended divorces:
De Sibbio,
Horenstein,
MacFarland,
Leonard,
Montecuollo,
Wunsbaum,
McDonald,
Sarullo,
Cookson,
Levy.
General calendar:
Case on—Sisson<Seaselberg.
Deutsch<Thompson.
Goodell<Titts.
Ger Nat B'k of Clin<Carnegie Tr Co.
Lagsman<Lassman.
Jacobs<Rosenbaum.
Horowitz Bros & Margeretan<Horowitz.
Hoyt<Silverton.
Butler<O'Brien.
Parsley<Delta Theatre Corp.

Schenck<Schenck.
Bond<Bond.
Wing<Reisner' (2).
Greenwald Bros inc<Oppenheim C & Co.
McManus<Sawyer & Blake.
Fitch<Young & Underhill.
Aeo lian Co<M Welte & Sons & Lord & T.
Phiero<Evans Film Mfg Co.
Dolan<Met Bank.
Ritz Cycle Car Co<Driggs-Seabury C Car
Wallace Novelty Co<World Synd Co Inc.
Marconi<Wireless Specialty Appar Co.
Rudd Mfg Co<Belar Water Heater Co.
McGregor<Chas Weiland, Inc.

Sophian<Beth David Hospitals.
Morris<N Y Life Ins
Rubenstein<Rubenstein.
Bart<Buegeleisen.
Van Dyk<Friend.
Stem<Warren & W.
Berko<Perenyi.
Ansonia Mfg Co<Potts
Miller<Boericke.
Markstein<Herman.
Netzler<Netzler.
Well<Illinois Sur Co.
NY Transat SS Co<Crossing.
Doscher<Phelps-Guard Time Lock Co.
Westch Fire Ins Co<S, B & NY Ry.
Tannenbaum<Tannenbaum.
Crandall<Du Vivier & Co.
Clark<Guyon.
Drucker<Manhat Ry.
Gruenberg<Loewenb'rg
Met Sav Bk<Vandervoer.
Nolan<Nolan.
Rastetter<Hoenninger.
Equit Life Assur Soc<Wallach.
City Real Est Imp Corp<Hellmers.
Frank<Frank.
Harrison<Harrison.
Bunker<Bunker.
Leopold<Sullivan.
Yellow Taxi<Gaynor.
Univ Taximeter Cab Co.
Pines<Welch.
Seed Filter & Mfg Co<Stocking.
Brown<Kritz.
Schuberth<Schuberth.
Trotter<Lisman.
Anderson<same.
Cosby<Heinze.
Bradshaw<Davis.
Masterson<Masterson.
Arcella Ill Surety Co.
Levine<Shwitzer.
Holden<Title Guar & Trust Co.
Leerburger<McEntee.
Sakal<Pub Bk of NY.
Goldenberg<Goldenb'g.
Riley<Riley.
Fox<Miller.
Case on.

Livingston<Sinclair.
Sturm<Davis.
McGurk<Boyce.
Gutman<Lubetkin.
Wilde<Coughlin.
Hemphill<Silver Creek Veh Co.
Italian Socy for Provi Credit<D'Arse.
Loementhal<Pedro Warnecke Co.
Turtel<Smith.
Standard Paint Co<Russell.
Aitken Son & Co<Harris.
Wade<Dachtera.
Benaillel<Benaillel.
Clear.

PART IV.—Delehanty, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

Fabler<CNY.
W Rulford<Linch.
L Fulford<same.
Kolberner<Bob.
Kunz<Cleveland.
Powell<CNY.
Ringe<Linch (2).
Goldwasser<CNY.
White<same.
Gartner<CNY.
Reilly<J P Parker Co.
Pearson<De La Vergne Mach Co.
Gansler<C I & B R R.
Olsen<Clark.
Cohen<Morgenstern.
Wehrlen<Kny-Scheerer.
Cohen<Engel.
Crommett<Thompson-Starrett Co.
Magnanimo<Coast Coaling Co.

Armstrong<Mulcahy & Gibson.
Herrmann<Hess.
Hess<F R C.
Levin<Harris.
Mila<Ehrlich (2).
Green<Marcus.
Slavic Palladino.
Helogradsky<Neuwirth
Slaviz<Palladino.
Symons<Shanley Co.
Kanowsky<Int News.
Case on.

De Barbieri<Borden's Cond Milk Co.
Kelly<Workmen's Ed &c Assn.
Consolidated<NY C & H R RR.
De Cicco<same.
Richman<Green.
Morgan<Tiber Bldg Corp.
Gschwind<Heydt.
Eichel<Jefferson Leasing Co.
Kupferstein<Castle Bros.
Lyons<De Castro.
Russomanno<Amann.
Mitchell<Austin.
Bluemner<L'Ecluse.
Hurley<McMahon.
Muslin<Fargo.
Gould<Ocean Elec Ry.
McMurrough<3d Av RR.
Levitt<O'Rourke Eng & Const Co.
Case on.

PART V.—Donnelly, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

Kelly<Dykes.
Copeland<CNY.
Budenheim<same.
Schrensel<NY Rwys.
Doyle<Singer Sew M.
Prieto<Southn Pac Co.
Bagie<NY Tel Co.
Hoffman<CNY.
O'Shea<Wilson.
Cassel<CNY.
Stahl<Sanford.
McClary<Jackson.
Campbell<Burns Bros.
Schlesinger<C I & Bklyn RR.
Gendelman<E Riv Wet Wash Co.
Williams<N E SS Co.
Sherzon<Holbrook, C & R Corp.

Schesinger<C I & B RR.
Kenneally<Postal Transfer Co.
Robinson<Pullman Co.
Glynn<Roth.
Schneideraky<Lang & Wallach Co.
Kalabza<Reilly.
Horowitz<Smith.
Bartick<Post Trans S.
O'Neill<Higgins.
Brown<Schwartz.
Kunin<NY Rwys.
Hersig<Fargo.
Price<C I R T.
Thorn<NY Rwys.
Barnola<same.
Dubnow<NYC Ry.
Case on.

PART VI.—Davendorf, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

Van Saun<Cons Gas.
Hahner<Shaffer.
Michaelis<Rapp.
Duddy<Wright.
Schechwitz<Beimart Rty Co.
Austin<Buff El V Co.
Wise<Ruppert.
Woods<Yonkers L, &c.
Gilette<Margolies.
Cray<Bronx Art Stone Works.
Buckley<Von Claussen
Edson<Marcus.
Kiley<same.
Kettel<Erie RR.
Vealle<Bush.
Cinquemant<Taylor.
Manglass<Estate Cont.
O'Neill<Conroy.

D Friedman<N Y Pub Library (2).
Gill<Allin.
Rosenstock<Sun Ray Wate.
Starck<Chas Fischer Spring Co.
Lewis<Haff.
Langer<Hirschkowitz.
Smotensky<Hennessy Realty Co.
Block<Hamburg-Am Pack, &c.
Newhaus<Goldberger.
Eichman<Shidlovsky.
Spellman<Rosendorf.
Benjamin<Verschleiser.
Huhle<Verschleiser.
Case on.

PART VII.—Whitaker, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

Theaman<Anderson.
Lucas<Fass.
F Vermilye<Wechter.
B Vermilye<same.
Kuntz<Lanes.
O'Donnell<Thomas & Buckley Hoist Co.
Livingston<Lamb Pub Co.
Passel<Borden Milk.
Cimino<McAleenan.
Schleman<Musical Mut Prot Union.
Kernan<Miller & Briabien Co.
Black<Goldsmith.
Greenhut<Siegel Cooper Co<Erie RR.
Cullop<N Y Rys.
Von Bremen<Mutcott.
Watson<Bergen Rty &c Co.

Leppanen<Irvel Rty.
Cleary<A M Mullen Co.
Kantrowitz<Bergman.
Wilbur<Park Co.
Servaco<Flagler.
Andrews<Fargo.
Clarke<Rohe.
Cullinane<Cons Gas.
Beach<Hogg.
Zuckerman<Shapiro.
Berskin<C I & Bklyn RR.
Mackler<same.
Lester<N Y Rys.
Weimer<Levin.
Phillips<Shuldiner.
Case on.

PART VIII.—Pendleton, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

Ing—Cummins<N Y Partition, &c, Co.
Andesner<A Buchsbaum Co.
Schneider<West S Con Federica<Muhlenberg Coal Co.
McSorley<B H RR.
Weinstein<Singer Sew Mach Co.
Teletzky<Kirschenbaum.
Kuminsky<same.
Cornelius<Rieser.
Lake<Keller.
Walt<Shea.
Raywadowski<Pa RR.
Amerbuck<Oliver Typewriter Co.

Berkhemer<Emp Carrying Corp.
Bass<Read.
Kupferstein<Castle Bros.
Lyons<De Castro.
Russomanno<Amann.
Mitchell<Austin.
Bluemner<L'Ecluse.
Hurley<McMahon.
Muslin<Fargo.
Gould<Ocean Elec Ry.
McMurrough<3d Av RR.
Levitt<O'Rourke Eng & Const Co.
Case on.

PART IX.—Platzek, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

Argus<Cons Gas (2).
Henkensiefken<same.
Eckstrom<Yellow Taxicab Co.
Arnold<Newman.
Finkelstein<CNY.
Somber<I R T.
Force<Penn RR.
Levy<Kresner.
Klinke<Press Pub Co.
Kurth<R Gordon & Son.
Taylor<Courtleigh.
Einstein<Benzer.
Langney<O'Rourke Eng Co.
Rigatti<Huylers.
Bivona<Barry.
Gallagher<C I & B RR.
O'Sullivan<Chicherie.
Edelstein<C I & B RR.

Bennesy<Schelo.
Hennessy<CNY.
Mendelson<Levy.
Kelly<Rich.
Forstadt<I R T.
Johnson<Hay Fdry &c Co.
Kehoe<C I & B RR.
Meyer<Hillman.
Sonness<NY C & St L RR.
Kharas<Collier.
Pierrepont<West Elec Co (2).
Kury<L I RR.
Boettcher<McMullin (2).
Musicant<Bradley Cont Co (2).
Quaglioto<Standard Arch Co.
Case on.

PART X.—No day calendar.

PART XI.—No day calendar.

PART XII.—Adjourned for the term.

PART XIII.—Adjourned for the term.

PART XIV.—Finch, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Inq—CNY<Winans.
Inq—CNY<Konig.
Jamers<Barker.
People's Surety Co<MacPart & Con Co.
CNY<NY Steam Co.
Garcia<Goldsmith.
Gerli<Tierney.
Allen<Carnick.
Shutes<Epps.
E D & J D Stein<Price.
Fischer<Schram.
Parsons<Blatch.
Knick Ind Co<Ward Baking Co.
Stokes<Kilpatrick.
McIner<Tooker.
Farley<Fette.
Same<Schaefer.
Adamson<Lasker.
Same<Yetman.
Parsons<Blatch.
E F Ingraham Adv Co<Natl 5 & 25 Cent Magazine.
Posner<Kurzrok Bros Co.

Kopp<Mooney.
Hoes<Stadler.
Weinschenker<Ocean Accident & Corp.
F V Smith Cont Co<CNY.
N Y Assets Real Co<Thompson.
Investors Agency<Hatt.
Minzenheimer<Kohn.
Gollick & Smith<Milliken Bros.
Brokaw<Kern.
Bully<Tiffany & Co.
Oppenheimer<Seligman.
Schloss<German-Am Bank.
Horst<Oregon R R & Nav Co.
Fr Jac Andres, Inc<Dobson.
Knight<Review of Reviews Co.
Case on.

PART XV.—Cohalan, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

Warner & Haviland<Ayer.
Tilton<Putnam Hooker Co.
Waters<Donovan.
O'Dea<Woods.
Blauvelt<US Chicle Ref Co.
Geoghegan<Bronston Bros & Co.
Szakvary<Hoddorff Piano Co.
Welsh<Johnston.
Golding<Beckers.
Heath<Condon.
Lake<Pioneer P B Co.
Moore<McDermott.
Federal Trust Co<Carberry.
Archer<Amsdell.

Freehoff<Mears.
Sielcher<Wilbur.
Ins Co of N A<Simpson-Hendee Co.
Zak<Simpson.
Leavitt<Childs.
Holweg<Terry.
Chard<Ryan Parker Const Co.
Lykens<Hopkins.
Powers<Henderson.
Ryan<Bailey.
Benz Auto Import Co<Weingarten (2).
Barnett Theatrical Co<Cherry.
Dondaro<Armstrong.
Eisenberg<Swartz (2).
Dalton<Weber.
Clear.

PART XVI.—Lehman, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

Bleiman<Columbian Prat Assn.
Lewis<Forest & Stream Pub Co.
Murray<Stallo.
Lidval<O'Donovan.
Bowler<Brachman.
Prince<Nat F Ins Co.
Same<Ins Co of State of Penn.
Same<Franklin F I Co.
Same<Teutonia F Ins.
Same<Ins Co of State of Penn.
Same<Sterling F I Co.
Same<Prussian Nat I.
Same<Nat U F I Co.
Same<Security Ins Co.
Same<Nat Fire Ins Co.
Same<Nord D Ins Co.
Same<Girard F & M I.
Same<Aetna Ins Co.
Same<Calumet Ins Co.
Same<Palatine Ins Co.
Same<Ins Co of N A.
Same<German F I Co.
Same<Cent Nat F I.
Same<Scottish Un, &c.
Same<Am Cent Ins Co.
Same<Gen Fire Assur.
Same<Albany Ins Co.
Same<Phoenix Ins Co.
Same<German Alliance Ins Co.
Same<Comwith Ins Co.
Same<Stuyves't In (2).

Same<Pac F Ins, (2.)
Same<Hamilton Fire Ins Co.
Same<Nor Brit, &c, In
Same<Nassau & Dutch F I Co.
Same<Hamburg-Bremen F I Co.
Same<CNY Ins Co.
Same<Nor River Ins.
Same<US Fire Ins Co.
Same<Williamsburg City F I Co.
Same<Home Ins Co.
Same<Globe & Rutgers F I Co (2).
Same<Westch F I Co.
Riviera Rty Co<Ill Sur
Sedall Trust<Dev Co.
Schweinler<Earl.
Forbes<Dimon.
Epstein<Levy.
Olinn<Barbier.
Schachtel<Fields.
Vivil<Prov-W Ins Co.
Malin<Emp Garage.
Lord & Taylor<Hatch.
Hogan<Regan.
Horst<So Pac Co.
Whitehouse<Hitchings
Vendorf<Furgatch.
Fish<Laidlaw.
Ill Sur Co<S Coletti Co
Barrie<Frost.
Fish<Sloan.
Same<Tucker.

PART XVII.—Gavegan, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

Sutton<MacBride.
Armbrust<Kubler.
Tutt<Tutt.
Jacobs<Dowling.
Bridgeport Metal Goods Mfg Co.<Forsheim.
Harris<Johnson.
Paige<New Process Sign Co.
Solar Light Co<Steel Prod Enameling Co.
Mark<Wemer (2).
Penn Cement Co<G Rader Co.
Carlin Const Co<CNY.
Whitcomb<Burr.
Lande<Imperator Film Co.
Nauity<Gorham Co.
The Ansonia<Hein.
Alexander<Smith.
Dougherty<So Pac Co.
Long<Fischer Art Co.
Sugarman<Rosenblum.
CNY<Bklyn A A Co.
Burke<CNY.
Burghardt<Jamaica Est.

CNY<Bklyn A A Co.
Zucca<Pompeian Co.
Pierre<Sunlins Office.
De Sellem<May.
Lacke<Pan Am Trading Co.
Liebler Co<Loraine.
Finch<Hall.
Kalisz<Fields.
China & Japan Trading Co<Putnam Hooker Co.
Felt<Lorbenbaum.
Dixon<Potter.
Perkins<Goldman.
Hopgood<McConnell Printing Co.
Pelanne<Schestower.
Corbin N V Corp<Furlong.
Powers<Williams.
Gairigues Co<Intl Agricultural Corp.
Leikart<Met Trust.
Eig<Schoenfeisen.
Roth<Prang.
Case on.

PART XVIII.—Goff, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

Inq—Weiscopf<Fiske.
Inq—Hubbard P O Co<Columbe.
Van den Berg<Guiness.
Speer<N Y C & H R RR.
Same<N Y State Rty, &c, Co.
Jolly<Lederer.
Blaustein<Grand L of US, I O F S I.
Howard<Allied Silk Mfrs.
Hammacher<Rumely Prod Co.
First Nat Bank, &c,<Fleetman.
Belden<Fitchett.
A Walker & Co<Leaming.
Glockner<Gr Eastern Cas Co.
Engel<Penn Rub Co.
Samuels & Co<New Brunswick F I Co.
Same<Brit-Am Assur.
Same<Agricultural Ins Co.
Dickler<Gately Furn.
Jenkins<Tilyou.
Gotham M C Co<Dumary.
Warner<French.
Sackloff<Burstein.
Rosenfeld<Bookman.
Nimis<Krause.
Kirwin<Robinson.
Gottesman<Barnett Mfg Co.

Barnett Mfg Co<Gottesman.
Seaman<CNY.
Barber Asp Pav Co<CNY.
Asp Pav, &c. Co<CNY
Jackson<Vail.
Horst<Oregon RR & Nav Co.
Same<So Pac Co.
Hart<Arkenberg.
Vitagraph Co<Imperial Film Exch.
Casanga Film Mfg Co<same.
Kleine<same.
Selig Polyscope Co<same.
Blograph Co<same.
Pathe Freres<same.
Lubin Mfg Co<same.
Kalem Co<same.
Dennison Cotton Mills Co<I Spencer Turner Co.
Ward Co<McNaughton
Mech Nat Bank<Fleitman.
Foster<J Simmons Co.
Morgan<Cutler.
Aylwin<Chase, Talbot & Co.
Irwin<Warren.
J H Parker Co<Mis Iron Works.
Case on.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M.—Wills for probate.
Charles Rowles,
Elizabeth Tanfield,
Ella S Doris,

Isaac Moseby.
Frederick Mahlstedt,
Henry B Lane.

TRIAL TERM—Fowler, S.—At 10:30 A. M.—Estate of Catherine McLaughlin.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—La Fetra, J.—At 10 A. M.—Litigated motions.

Strauss<Val Veten.
Mahon<St Joseph Seminary & College.
Black Starr & Frost<Lindsley.
Holzman Cohen & Co<Teague.
Gottlieb<Spilo.
Blau<Weill.
Myers<Gray.
Howell Demarest Co<Prickett.
Kaplan<Richman.
Perry<NY Rys (2).
Gerendasch<McCauley.
Victor<Kingsley (3).
Quirk<D A Calhoun & Co.
Familant<Berliner Strauss & Meyer.
Budelman<McIntyre.
Gurewitz<Cassidy.
Carbondi<Taylor.
Alongi<Westcott Exp.
Water Supper Co<Shaff Moskowitz<Penn RR.
Amer Bonding Co<D'Angelo.
Du Pont Powder Co<same.
Hutton<Walker Co.
Roeofsky<Schultz.
Blau<Nehring Co.
Cristall<Arbus.
Hein<Wiener.

Pack<Adair.
Schurr<Linsky Co.
Margolis<Alexander.
Frank<Haviland.
Hillman Tob Co<Baum.
Rapino<Seidis (2).
Grosholt<Kinetophote Co
Ahorn<Robinson Co.
Griffler<Schannon.
Prohaska<Asanger.
Salyer Music R Mach Co<A B M & M Co.
Silver<Pfeiffer.
Hammer<Eisner Mendelson Co.
Morrison<NY Rys.
Shulman & Sons<Brown.
Liebling Furriers Sup Co<W I & J Cohn.
Kugelman<Ritter.
Nicholas Power Co<H Robertson & Co.
Weiss<Weill.
Stein<King.
Goldstein<Elmwood.
Gedney<Pfarsten.
Kantor<Vanta.
Levinson Wrecking Co<Tatt.
Lester<Savage.
McKenna<Miles.

PART II.—O'Dwyer, J.—Ex parte business.—At 10 A. M.

TRIAL TERMS—Part I.—Ransom, J.—At 9:45 A. M.

Thompson<Goldon.
Kasner<L Bauer Co.
Carrington<Holbrook, Cabot & Rollins Co.
Lagimoff<Spencer.
Bellow<Estates Const.
Linke<L & F Wennemer, Inc.
Vellotti<N Y Title Ins Co.
Berg<Schmall.
Lazarus<Stockwell.
Kveldsen<De Mott.
Pearlman<Wodiska.
Braun<W B Ricker & Sons Co.
Grossman<N Y Rys.
Levine<Kaufman.
Pollack<same.
Feuser<Int R T Co.
Spicer<Kane.
Goodman<Rosenfeld.
Binchuk<Fensterstein.
Polansky<Heckett.
Rosenzweig<Tenenbaum.
Rudt<Hirsch.
McKeon<Hoguet.
Gaumont<Playgoers Film Co.
Halt<Kwint (2.)
Siegfried<Silverblatt Co.

Chamberlain Metal Weather Strip Co<Marie Antoinette Hotel Co.
Hopkins<New Era Producing Co.
Friedman<Kamiky.
Le Monde<G F Johnson Co.
Bernante<H Steers.
Moriarity<Hartford & N Y Transp Co.
Tynon<Ocean Steam Nav Co.
Feid<Met Siphon Co.
Kitchings<Anglo So Am Bank.
Rosenshein<Wohlberg.
Hand<Levine.
Regal Holding Co<Berger.
Levenson Wrecking Co<Taft.
Webber<Isseks.
Connizzaro<Cons Gas.
Mahaify<N Y Rys.
Webb<Alley.
Kerrigan<H S Houpt Mfg Co.
Cosgrove<3d Av RR.
Groshut<Kinetophote Film Co.

PART III.—Smith, J.—At 10 A. M.—Commercial Calendar.

Mack<Disken.
H George & Rosenbaum<Bluestine Co.
Kraus<Camman.
Kreinik<Eagle Cloak & Suit Co.
Kass<Rissen.
Conway<Conway.
Potar<Empire Infants' Wear Co.
Kelly<Schafer.
Patten<Clearer.
Riegel Sack Co<Tidewater Portland Cement Co.
Bernstein<Fox.
Kohn<North British & Merc Ins Co.
Kohn<N J Fire Ins.
Hanauer<Jablow.

Herschkowitz<Mutual Life Ins Co.
Doel House & Carton Co<Lionel Mfg.
Greenblatt<Uwanta Const Co.
Atlas Assurance Co<Wood.
Birch<Tucker.
Carter<Pitou.
Perkins<Stern Selling Service Co.
Meyer<Blauner.
Greenfield<Durst.
Kahn<Weinstein.
Times Sq Imp Co<Van Buren-N Y Bill Posting Co.
Case on.

PART IV.—Lynch, J.—Case on.

PART V.—Zeller, J.—Case on.

PART VI.—Finelite, J.—Clear.

PART VII.—Schmuck, J.—Case on.

PART VIII.—McAvoy, J.—Case on.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Ford, J.—Emigrant Ind. Sav. Bank<Fischer—Ryan. Re Wilmerding—William M. Seabury.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

CHAMBERS—Brady, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Brady, J.—Motion calendar.

Guaranteed Mtg Co<Galaini.
Dressel<Wolff.
Domroe<Gandolfi.
Harlem Sav Bank<Byrne.
People ex rel Brodbeck<O'Brien.

Poor<Hyman.
Campbell<Marquard.
Campetello<Brockelhurst & Potter Co.
Weisberg<J Doll & Sons.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Part I.—Brady, J.—No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Brady, J.

Marcus<L I Ry.
McNair<N Y Rys.
Nolan<Goetta.
Bernstein<I R T.
Slaughter<Mulcahy & Gibson.
Seigal<N Y Con Ry.

Highest number reached in the regular order, 312.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schuls, S.—Motions.

Estates of:
Ida Zackerowitz, or Ida Spector.
Anastasia Slattery,
Mary A Lahey.
Salvatore Gaglio.
Wills for probate:
Timothy O'Neill,
Jacob Fritz,
Mary Rooney.

James McNulty.
Thomas Greenlees,
Franziska Frank,
Harry L Burton,
Annie M Ryan,
Wulf A F Jurgens.
Accountings:
Benj Hershkowitz,
Nora R Hanrahan,
Martha M McDonald.

TRIAL TERM—Schuls, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

CHAMBERS—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Gibbs, J.

Blaugrand<I R T (2).

TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.

Kurtz<Nesta Const Co.
Goldberg<Adler.
Abelman<Bronx Pub.
Velting<Kaufman.
Koplik<Bamberger.
Gold<Goldstein.

Gillard<Harris-Rose Const Co.
Rellenstein & Maurer<Shaw.
Witt<Bottenus.
Kelly<Blumstein.

Receiver Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Brady, J.—Anna Goldberg<Joseph Farago—Julius D. Tobias.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Jenks, P. J.; Carr, Stapleton, Mills, Rich, JJ.—Enumerated day calendar at 1 P. M. Nettleton<Lehigh R.

APPELLATE TERM—Second Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Kelly, J.—Motions.

Kelly<Kelly.
Palmer<Palmer.
Charlton<B H RR.
Taube<C I & B RR (2)
Bluhm<B H RR.
Re Woodbine St, (peremptory.)
Markowitz<B H. RR.
Goldberg<same.
McCue<same.
Boullain<same.
Mudrick<same.
Seldman<C I & B RR.
Brody<N E RR.
Cataldi<same.
Hoch<same.
Haltigan<same.
Hall<Transit Dev Co.
Mehaffey<NY Con RR
Zwiebach<B, Q Co & Sub RR.
Rosebaum<Babcock (2)
Kerby<N E RR (2.)
Carter<same.
Collins<NY Con Co.
Keane<NY Tunnel Co.
Stack<same.
Zundel<Zundel.
Tax Lien Co<Brighton Beach Estates.
Carlin<Gerben.
Sifferlen<Sifferlen.
Danmar<Muller.
Haile<Coxhead.
Riel Dennison, (Lowndes)
Re Osborn, (Peoples Trust Co.)
Badami<Graves.
Lebaudy<Dellierre.
Nachod<I R T.
Watts<Olisson, (2.)
Neville<Kupfer.
Milone<Manganelli.
Embrey, Inc<Winant, (2.)
Hurst<McBrearty.
Bossert<Dhuy.
Feldman<Varnewel Rty & Con Co, (2.)
Sheridan<Geismar.
Beebe<Alexander.

Osroff<Rabinovich.
Abraham<Nelson.
Kramer<Ravenswood Paper Mill Co.
Weinstein<Henkin.
Sweeney<City.
Re Church Av, (Mo-Allister.)
Katz<Hoye.
Doran<Hogle.
Wakeman<Wakeman.
Batterman Co<Barwin Rty Co.
Wahlig<Lazarus.
Re Winch, (Kimmey.)
Same, (Stern.)
Re Vulcan Ins Co, (Becker.)
Mackey<City.
Alvord<same.
Trahner<same.
Neufeld<same.
Sharkey<same, (2.)
Seviere<same.
Ruth<same.
Converse<same.
Oestreicher<Oestreicher.
Gordon<Gordon.
Feil<Murphy.
Louis DeJonge & Co<Murphy.
Gane<Boyarsky.
Re Luyster St, (Harison.)
Lent<Cass.
Gruber<Gruber.
Ennis<Ennis.
Warta<Warta.
Flower<Bebrosky.
Lawyers Title & T Co<Terbor.
Burstein<Wasserman-I Co.
Sedziak<Wosiak.
Tattersall<Tattersall.
Braun<Place.
Re Woldruck Con Co, (Ver B Co.)

PART II.—Callaghan, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Part III., Benedict, J.; Part IV., Kapper, J.

Kirkham<Bennett.
Schnibbe<Hauck Mfg Co.
Oestreicher<Oestreicher.
Pollitzer<Pollitzer.

Burt<Seabury.
Stout<Olsen.
Collins<Collins.
Lopez<Lopez.
Timony<Hamblen.
Halper<Halper.

Highest number reached on the regular call, 2503.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day upon this call:

Sulzbach<Siry.
Yakaitis<Welz & Zerweck.
Anderson<Anderson.
Meyer<Republic Rubber Co.
Eiflein<Mahr.
Eredehoft<Eastern Investing Co.
Blain<Reed et al.
Lee<CNY et al.
Satterwaite<CNY.
Keenan<Nassau RR.
Masser<Puiler Burr.
McTernan<Simon.
Colonial Mantel & R Co<N Y Rys.
Gathercole<Bliss Co.
Worth<Williams.
Zwelbach<B, Q Co & Sub RR.
Cohen<Ambinder.
Lawless<Sluth et al.
Tierney<Anderson.
Rof<Rokeach.
Onifater<Rootman.
Daniger<Weisberg.
Whipple<Whipple.
Farley, Comr, &c<Alevola.
Same<Bellmer & U S T & G Co.

Highest number reached on regular call, 1677.

Same<Voickening & First Nat Bank, Bklyn.
Schiess<B, Q Co & Sub RR.
Oliva<B H RR.
Bete<Nassau RR.
Rubens<B H RR.
Haggerty<Nassau RR.
Grr<C I & B RR.
Popik<Lehigh Coal & Nav Co.
Lombardi<Nassau RR.
Tanish Co<Bklyn RR.
Bliss<B H RR.
Lalik<C I & B RR.
Rawlins<Bassett et al.
Gardner<Krull.
Golden<Oxfeld & Aaron.
Barrett<Colabello.
Ward<Himel.
Cadman<CNY.
Ryan<same.
Falke<Falke.
Smith<B H RR.
Bergman<N Y Cons RR.
Fishbein<B H RR.
Moore<Germania Catering Co.

TRIAL TERM—Part I., Manning, J.; Part II., Kelby, J.; Part III., Garretson, J.; Part IV., Maddox, J.; Part V., Maddox, J.; Part VI., Aspinall, J.; Part VII., Van Siclen, J.

O'Connor<C I & B RR.
Sabouska<same.
Schumacher<B H RR.
Morris<N Y Con RR.
Dalton<Riley et al.
McTigue<Morgan et al
McKeown<Old Foundry Co.
Gerschner<Lundy & I & Gravesend RR.
Manley<L I RR.
Kessel<Kenny Co.
Dietrich<Kleinert.
Koppel<C I & G RR.
Kusevich<Acme Foundry Co.
Di Paolo<Nass RR.
Dukor<Ortner et al.
Walter<Cole Co.
Fishery<Phelan.
McGee<B H RR.
Hasakorgain<same.
Carlos<Bruschi.
Rose<Harrigan.

O'Toole<Shattuck Co.
Port<Joseph et al.
O'Toole<Netherlands Am Steam Nav Co.
Plurinovich<Cohn et al
Feeley<Nassau RR.
Wright<Smith et al
Morrissey<C of N Y.
Wissert<B H RR.
Salerno<Barrett
Cohen<Silverstone
Ruff<Rosenberg
Rooney<Nassau RR.
Lighte<Yellow Taxi Cab Co.
Hayes<N Y Cons RR.
Zeles<B H RR.
Atkins<B Un El RR.
McCleelan<Livingston.
Maher<Rowland.
Meyer<B H RR.
Levin<B Q Co & Sub RR.
Fuldman<Washston.

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ASSIGNEE SALE.
In

City Property

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Real Estate.

J. CLARENCE DAVIES,
Real Estate. 149th St. and 3d Ave.

MARK RAFALSKY & CO.,
99 West 45th Street. Tel. Bryant 7848.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

Private garage, 178 East 75th St.
W. F. Fuerst, 87 Nassau St.

Stable or garage, 242 West 69th St.
W. F. Fuerst, 87 Nassau St.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

FORCED TO SELL my 7-room house and all improvements; large ground, overlooking beautiful lake. Full price $6,000, worth $8,000. Will take $200 cash, balance $17 per month. A. Thomas, 349 East 14th St.

TWO family house, 20x50, octagon front; brick and brownstone; large rooms, all light, $26 and $35. 93 Hart St., between Marcy and Tompkins. Wm. Drennan, 189 Montagne St., Brooklyn.

Craftsman Homes in the heart of Flatbush; only $4,250; send for booklet. Otto Singer, on premises, East 13th St. and Av. K, Brooklyn. Avenue J station, Brighton Beach "L."

Plans furnished free; houses built to order; Brighton Beach line. Clearfield Development Co., Suites 602-3-4 Arbuckle Building, Brooklyn.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

HANDSOME SEVEN-ROOM COTTAGE, bath, heat, all improvements, near trolley, schools, stores, churches; 28 minutes' ride from Manhattan; will accept as low as $1/0 down, balance $17 monthly. Title guaranteed. C. Beebe, 1,218 Broadway, Brooklyn.

Jamaica.—Sacrifice, six rooms, bath, $2,900; eight rooms and bath, $5,900; all improvements. Piquet, 354 Fulton St., Jamaica.

Property Out of the City

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

SEMI-BUNGALOW, $5,950.
28 minutes from Manhattan; 100 trains daily; express station; restricted, refined neighborhood of all city improvements; high and healthy; shade trees; schools and churches; large porch and sun parlor; built on merit and guaranteed; easy terms. Write or phone 3576 Cortlandt. J. MEAD BRIGGS, 200 Broadway, New York.

VERY ATTRACTIVE COTTAGE, 5 rooms and bath, electric, gas, and city water, open fireplace, beamed ceilings, in living and dining rooms, large verandas, plot of lawn and garden, hedges and shrubbery; block from sandy bathing beach, fishing, &c.; 45 minutes from Manhattan; must have $150 down, then $18 monthly. C. Colt, 1,218 B'way, Brooklyn.

NEW MODERN HOUSE, $5,950.
Bungalow type, 8 rooms and tile bath, sun parlor and porches; 28 minutes out; 100 trains; restricted property; easy terms. J. Mead Briggs, 200 Broadway, N. Y. 'Phone 3876 Cortlandt.

$1,000 cash will buy $3,500 house for $2,500; mortgage is $1,500; 6 rooms; all improvements; restricted neighborhood; near station; rare opportunity. W. B. McLain, 47 W. 34th St.

At Northport.—Fine bungalow; improvements; fireplace; fully furnished; screens, awnings; large plot, nicely located; only $3,250; other property. Harry T. Mott, Northport, L. I.

PLOT 50x100; all improvements; good neighborhood; near station; 35 minutes out; $190; wonderful bargain. B. F. McLain, 47 West 34th St.

Asharoken Beach.—Arrange now for 1916; buy lot; build this Winter cheaply; booklet; other shore fronts. Codling, Northport, L. I.

REAL WATERFRONT LOTS.
Improved; $500 each, easy terms; 40 minutes out. Lots, Box 178 Times Downtown.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

ATTRACTIVE BARGAINS
In modern one-family houses and choice building lots at private sale, a large number from which to select.
THE BANKING DEPARTMENT, STATE OF NEW YORK, to quickly close the business of two corporations, offers these properties at about 50% of former prices. They are located at Grantwood, Palisade, Morsemere and Leonia, New Jersey, opposite Grant's Tomb), within twenty-five minutes of Manhattan.
An inspection of these properties will convince you that they are unusual bargains.
Liberal terms. Title Guarantee Policy Free.
For further details and terms address
HENRY D. HAIGHT, Special Deputy Superintendent of Banks, care of Banking Department, 61 Broadway, New York City.

House, 6 rooms and bath, heat, gas, electricity, two lots, $2,500; 7 rooms, bath, $4,200; $200 cash, balance monthly. H. DINNEL, 3811, March Av., corner at trolley, Bogota, N. J.

Builder forced to take eight-room house, all improvements; hot water heat, best section, will sell $4,250; value $5,500. Smith-Singer Co., Ridgewood, N. J.

FARMS, acre upward, hour out, for poultry, fruit, vegetables; $10 monthly. Write for pictures. Room 1,701, 141 Broadway.

New York State—For Sale or To Let.

SULLIVAN COUNTY, N. Y.—A city man's country home in the most healthful locality in the State; half way between Monticello and Liberty, on the New York and Binghamton State Road; fine farm of 73 acres, with lots of fruit; good woodland, trout brook, site for pond; elevation nearly 1,500 feet; main house 15 large rooms, all modern improvements, including hot-water heat and telephone; 7-room tenant house; barn, room for five horses and 18 cows. To close an estate the entire property will be sold for less than the cost of the main dwelling; terms easy; $14,000. John D. Lyons, Monticello, N. Y.

Pennsylvania—For Sale or To Let.

FACTORY BUILDING,
four story, suitable for war munitions or other manufacturing purposes.
FOR SALE.
Building is of stone and brick and timbers, very strong.
Private railroad siding to building.
Lot 123x200.
Located at Bethlehem, Penn.
For particulars address owner,
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Scranton, Penn.

Real Estate—Out of City.

$600 for small farm containing 32 lots; $100 down, balance $3 monthly; good for small chicken and truck farm; best soil for cultivation; near station and bay; near town of 5,000, hour out. Small Farm, Box 176 Times Downtown.

MANHATTAN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

FOR SALE AT A SACRIFICE,

Furnished or unfurnished. A fine east side house in the seventies, just off Fifth Av.; 5-story American basement, elegant in every detail.

CRUIKSHANK COMPANY.
141 Broadway, New York City.

BROOKLYN—FOR SALE OR TO LET

BEAUTIFUL

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Only 25 minutes from Park Row, on
Sea Beach Subway
Send for Aeroplane Colored View (13" x 14") and Illustrated 20-Page Book No. 14, Free. Also Bldg. Co., 60 Liberty St., Phone 7440 Cort.

PARK SLOPE SACRIFICE.

Three-story and basement stone, 12 rooms and 2 baths; steam heat, electric light, parquet floors; perfect condition; 8th St. between 8th and 9th Avs.; ill-health forces immediate sale.
JEROME PROPERTY CORPORATION, 8TH AVE. AND 3D ST., BROOKLYN.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

FACTORY FOR SALE

IN JERSEY CITY, N. J.

Located on desirable plot, containing about 1¾ acres, fronting on two streets and the Morris Canal.
Buildings are one, two, three and four story brick, iron and concrete, containing about 20,000 square feet of floor space; also frame office, stable, and wagon sheds, covering half of the land area, leaving more than half an acre for future development.
Full particulars, maps, diagrams, and photos furnished on request.
HUDSON REAL ESTATE CO.,
168 Ocean Av., Jersey City, N. J.

ENGLISH ALL-YEAR HOME

Will sell for $6,500. Easy Terms.
NEAR LAKE; LARGE GROUNDS.
Ten-room all-the-year-round Home, with hardwood trim, parquet floors, electric light and all modern conveniences; one-half acre, beautifully shaded ground, overlooking two picturesque lakes; near Express Station, on D., L. & W. R. R.; convenient commutation to N. Y. City; 800 feet elevation; select neighborhood.
170 Broadway. Tel. 1522 Cort.
R. T. BARNES.

Automobile Exchange

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Pierce-Arrow coupe, 1911 six 36; overhauled and generator added at cost of $700, and has luxurious body costing $1,900; magnificent car in full sense of the word; price $1,400. Stutz Agency, 1,231 Bedford Av., Brooklyn. Phone 6830 Bedford.

Hupmobile, 1915 model touring car, excellent in both condition and appearance; guaranteed same as new; has every possible equipment; no reasonable offer refused. Hupmobile Agency, 1,285 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

Hupmobile roadster, 1914 model; thoroughly overhauled; newly furnished and guaranteed same as new; has every possible equipment; $625. Hupmobile Agency, 1,285 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

Hupmobile 1913 touring car, in excellent condition throughout, fully equipped; will sell very reasonable. J. Dulguid, 1,285 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

Hupmobile, 1915 model 32, practically new, fully equipped; sacrifice price, $725. Chas. E. Riess & Co., Inc., 1,690 Broadway.

Hupmobile, 1916 demonstrator, full equipment, slip covers, etc.; a bargain. Chas. E. Riess & Co., Inc., 1,690 Broadway.

Hupmobile, 1913 touring car, full equipment, A1 condition; will sacrifice. $450. Chas E. Riess & Co., Inc., 1,690 Broadway.

POPE twin-cylinder motor cycle, run 180 miles; searchlight, Prest-o-lite, speedometer; excellent condition; $175 cash. N 129 Times.

Ford delivery cars, bodies, every description. Automobile Manufacturers Exchange, 468 E. 149th.

Overlands, (have fifteen,) almost every model, $150 to $850. 1,763 Broadway, (upstairs.)

STUDEBAKER CAR, limousine body; good condition; bargain. N 131 Times.

Oldsmobile—Will sell brand new 1916 touring; big sacrifice. Phone Broad 306.

Automobiles for Rent.

EGIDI AUTO SERVICE.
Pierce-Arrows, Fiat Cards & Renaults; high-class service offering more advantages than private ownership; polite, liveried chauffeurs; our day; special rates week, month, year. 123 West 82d St. Phone Circle 774.

Classy Packard or Renault closed or touring cars for hire, $3 and up; reliable chauffeurs. Hotchkiss Co., 20 West 60th. Phone Columbus 1509 and 10139.

Packard, 7-passenger; will not per hour, with chauffeur. 15 E. 50th. Tel. 686 Madison.

Automobiles Wanted.

Wanted immediately, for cash, high-class closed car, not earlier than 1913; later model preferred; must be direct from private service. G 290 Times Downtown.

Automobile Instruction.

Largest and Best School in WEST SIDE U. S. Send for Booklet and Y. M. C. A. Pass to Visit School. Tel. 7920 .02 W. 57th St. Col. Special class for women.

STEWART AUTOMOBILE SCHOOL. Booklet explains WHY our course is BEST. Inspect our plant and be convinced 225 W. 57th St. Ladies' classes.

Best school for automobile owners; trial lesson and descriptive booklet free. Bedford Branch Y. M. C. A. Auto School, Bedford Av. and Monroe Pl., Brooklyn.

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BACHELOR APARTMENTS.
Large rooms, bath, furnished or unfurnished; steam heat, electric elevator service, in one of the best private residences in New York. Only those need apply who are looking for fine accommodations. 24 East 62d.

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We have furnished apartments for rent, 5 or 6 months or longer. Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS.
Frederick L. Hurt, 30 East 42d St., N. Y.

THE WILSONIA.
225 West 69th St., near Broadway.
2 rooms, bath, and kitchenette, $45 up;
3 rooms, bath, and kitchenette, $50 up.
Apartments by the Month or Year.
Also Unfurnished.
SPOTLESSLY FRESH AND CLEAN.

No questionable or objectionable tenants. Phone, elevator service; maid service optional. Near Subway, "L," 5th Av. bus, street cars. REFERENCES ABSOLUTELY ESSENTIAL.

If you have a nicely furnished, high class apartment and want to rent it for 5 or 6 months send full particulars to Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.

11½ WEST 37TH ST.
Adjoining 5th Av., 2 rooms, bath; living room 25x25, open fireplace; furnished or unfurnished; unusually desirable.

Handsomely furnished 8 rooms, 3 baths, on Riverside Drive, near 119th St. Telephone 1075 Morningside.

Individual requirements fulfilled; exclusive listing, personally inspected.
CLAREMONT MORRIS, 30 East 42d.

Distinctive apartments, all sizes, desirable localities. R. DE FLOREZ, 501 5TH AV. Telephone Murray Hill 8850.

113TH, 307 WEST.—Delightful 2 rooms, beautifully furnished; high-class elevator house

Brooklyn.

St. Mark's Av., 101.—Parlor floor, 2 or 3 very large, handsomely furnished rooms, with kitchenette; near subway; telephone.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

THE CLEVELAND,
126 to 130 East 24th St.—Nine rooms and bath; well arranged; rents $1,000 and $1,200. Apply to CAMMANN, VOORHEES & FLOYD, 84 William St.

A.—A.—102 East 81st.—Elegant apartment, containing seven light rooms and bath; all improvements; moderate rent. Inquire Superintendent.

L186 MADISON AV., CORNER 37TH ST.
Seven unusually large rooms, electric light, elevator service, &c.; $100. Superintendent.

81st, 157 East, (near Lexington Av.)—Nice apartment 5 and 6 rooms, bath; $35-$40.

FOR HIGH-CLASS APARTMENTS,
A. L. Mordecai & Son, 30 East 42d St.

West Side.

Three minutes to 116th St. Express Station, 6th and 9th Av. "L."
MORNINGSIDE PARK APARTMENTS
Facing Most Picturesque Park in Manhattan
5 ROOMS, $50-$60
6 ROOMS, $60-$70
7 ROOMS, $80-$85
Every modern housekeeping convenience; restaurant in building; first-class service; reasonable prices.
40 Morningside Av., N. E. Cor. W. 118th St.

THE LANGHAM,
78d to 74th St. and Central Park West.
10-11 room apartments, $4,000-$6,000.
Apply Superintendent or phone Col. 4020.

119th, 419 West.—Rare opportunity; 3 rooms, kitchenette, front apt., facing south; beautiful view; top floor, near Columbia; moderate rent; immediate possession. 9C. Shaw.

84TH ST., 15 WEST.—7 large rooms and bath; newly decorated; immediate possession; rent, $45 to $60.

236 WEST 55TH ST.
5, 6 large rooms; elevator, electricity, telephone; overlooking Broadway; $55-$75.

170TH, 709 West, Allview, 4 rooms, all improvements; rent $51-$32; class of tenants absolutely restricted.

$35—6 rooms, newly decorated; $55-$57; two weeks free if taken immediately. 6280 Morningside.

Grand Concourse Apartments.—See H. A. Douglas Co., 187th St. and Grand Concourse.

130th, 661 West.—Elevator; 4 rooms, $40 to $50; 5 rooms, $50.

Bronx.

Hoe Av., 932-936-940.—3 blocks east Simpson St. station, 3-4-5 rooms; electric light, telephone; all improvements. Inquire Janitor. Telephone Intervale 4144.

Brooklyn.

ST. JAMES PLACE, NEAR FULTON ST.
Delightful 6-room apartment, $42; 7-room, $45; electricity, steam; parquet floors; near subway and L. Booklet.
GOLDEN REALTY CO., 238 St. James Pl.

Westchester County.

CHESTER HILL, Mount Vernon.—Large, exquisite apartments, appearance of private dwelling, surrounded by shady lawns; each apartment an entire floor; 25 windows; piazza, heat, hot water supply; $900, $960 yearly. Janitor, 174 Rich Av., Mount Vernon.

To Let For Business

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Desirable office with services to sublet for a few months, Twelfth floor, 28 West 33d St. Ask for Mr. Silvermah.

Country Board

Thirty cents an agate line.

New Jersey.

THE MARLBOROUGH,
45 North Arlington Av.,
East Orange, N. J.
"30 Minutes from Broadway."
Compare this with what you are paying and what you are getting for it—A parlor, bedroom and private bath, with delicious meals, for $25 per week for two persons; exclusive and homelike; social conditions very pleasant. Take Lackawanna at Hoboken, hotel one block from East Orange station. Write for booklet. W. T. Reade, Prop.

VERY SELECT HOME
in Montclair, N. J.; three-room suite, bath; private family; suitable for two gentlemen, couple; excellent cuisine; refined surroundings; $65-$75 per week. K 367 Times Annex.

Westchester.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Winter engagements low; unexcelled home cooking; large porches; well-heated house; river view. W. E. Robinson. Phone 2161 Yonkers.

Country Board Wanted

Thirty cents an agate line.

Wanted—Board for elderly lady and daughter, within commuting distance of city; Westchester preferred. K 1,885 Amsterdam.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

57TH AV., 47.—Unusual location; double, single room; steam heat; private bath.

19TH, 116 EAST, (Gramercy Park.)—Large connecting and small rooms; southern exposure; sunny dining room; block subway; references.

84TH, 117-119 EAST, (Near Park Av.)—Large and single rooms, with board.

45TH ST., 8 EAST.
Table board; rooms; references.

53D ST., 37 EAST.
Rooms, with board; references; table board.

62D, 33 EAST.—Second floor, 3 rooms and bath; other rooms; excellent table.

73D, 12 EAST.—Double and single rooms; excellent table; references exchanged.

West Side

16TH, 20-22 WEST.—Large, small rooms, private baths; excellent board; telephone.

43 WEST 47TH ST.
Attractively furnished rooms; first-class service; table unexcelled; every convenience; table guests.

54TH, 54 WEST.—Large rooms, suites; private baths; also single room; electricity.

66TH, 62 WEST.—Desirable large, small rooms, with board; suite, with bath; references.

58TH ST., 146 WEST.—Newly furnished large and small rooms; table guests; references.

64TH ST., 115 WEST.—Large, pleasant room; running water; suitable one, two; moderate.

71ST, 340 WEST.—Exceptionally strictly Kosher board; large and small rooms; table guests accommodated.

72D, 52 WEST.—Superior location and surroundings for those desiring a Winter home.

74TH, 102 WEST.—Desirable rooms; private baths; telephone, electricity, steam; table boarders.

75TH, 155 WEST.—Desirable rooms, with board; references exchanged.

76TH, 844, (West End Av.)—Pension Lucille, exceptional accommodations, exquisite new furnishings, most elegant suite, double, single rooms; bath; best home table; electricity.

76TH, 57 WEST.—Attractive rooms, adjoining bath; table guests. Telephone 9725 Schuyler.

76TH ST., 237-239 WEST.—Suite, private bath; single room; table boarders; excellent location.

76TH, 243 WEST.—Desirable large rooms, with and without private bath; references.

76TH, 249 WEST.—Desirable rooms, parlor dining; references.

78TH, 121 West.—Private family offers gentlemen beautiful large and medium rooms; reasonable.

79TH, 114 AND 132 WEST.—Unusual and attractive "pensions," with large parlors, tea room, and lounge; steam heat; private telephones; booklet on request.

79th, 138 W.—Newly decorated, newly furnished; electric lights; telephones; opened Oct. 1.

80TH, 121-123 WEST.—Well-furnished, newly decorated large, small rooms; private bath; continuous hot water; parlor dining; exclusive.

80TH, 106, 108, 110 WEST.—A satisfactory home for refined people; all new high-type furnishings; quiet, good, wholesome, generous, well-balanced meals; table guests.

80TH, 134 WEST.—Large room; refined home; parlor dining; reference; table guests received.

80TH, 124 WEST.—Attractive large, small rooms; electricity; good table; parlor dining.

82D, 19 WEST, (Kenilworth.)—Desirable rooms; excellent table; parlor dining; table guest.

82D ST., 20 WEST.—Beautifully furnished rooms; excellent home cooking.

82d, 124 West, (Graycourt.)—New and attractively decorated; modern; table guests; booklet.

84TH, 53 WEST.—Beautiful large room, private bath; electricity; excellent table; Jewish family.

86TH ST., 55 WEST.—Handsome large, small rooms; private baths; hot water; refined neighborhood.

86TH ST., 114 WEST.—Large and small rooms, suitable for gentlemen appreciating fine home.

87TH 138 WEST.—Large, small, pleasant rooms refined home; table guests; references.

89TH, 306 WEST.—Refined Jewish home; accommodate few people; private bath; excellent table.

91ST, 56 WEST.—Select neighborhood, near park; electricity; telephone; excellent cuisine; table guests.

94TH, 16 WEST.—Renovated rooms; electricity; bath; table boarders; excellent meals; reference.

100TH, 253 WEST.—Attractive, newly furnished rooms, with bath; private American home; suitable for couple or gentlemen seeking quiet, well appointed home; very best cooking.

102D, 250 WEST.—Rooms and board; references; first-class; Americans preferred.

103D, 246 WEST.—Large room, dressing room; suite; table guests; New Englanders.

105TH, 76 WEST.—Spacious front room, with bath; excellent table; references; Southerners.

106TH, 314 WEST.—Unusual accommodations in private home for bachelor or family; two large rooms and bath; also single room; near Riverside.

107TH, 322 WEST.—Unusual opportunity for bachelor or family to live in luxurious economy; 2 large rooms and bath; also single room; between Riverside and Broadway.

HAMILTON TERRACE, 18, (Near City College.)—Nice room adjoining bath; excellent table.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE—Widow will rent handsomely furnished studio, (36 ft.,) with bedroom, private bath; also other large room, magnificent views; home cooking. 5926 Audubon.

The Barrett, 146 W. 82d., 20th year; rooms furnished, unfurnished; elevator; table; ref.

THE WOODBURY, 855 Riverside Drive, (two blocks north 107th subway; wonderful grounds.

WEST END AV, 279. (Corner 73d.)—Handsome private corner house; elevator and steam heat; will rent two large rooms; also single room; singly or en suite.

WEST END AV., 520.—Residence for young girl students; home care; chaperonage; eleventh year.

WEST END AV., 524, (86th Subway.)—Suite, private bath; excellent table; references.

Brooklyn.

NURSE takes invalid, aged, infirm, in detached cottage; home-like. 357 78th St., Brooklyn.

Board Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

ROOM, BOARD; mother and child, 8 years old; mother at business during day; must be reasonable. Y 285 Times Annex.

LADY wishes small room, with board, east side, 50 to 80th Sts., west of Lexington; references exchanged. 111 W. 75th St.

Apartments Wanted

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished.

MAN AND WIFE (no children) wish exquisitely furnished apartment, six months; east side; highest references. Linsloe, Hotel Manhattan.

High-class furnished apartments wanted in new buildings. Let me list yours. R. DE FLOREZ, 501 5TH AV.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

9TH, 17 EAST.—Beautiful back parlor, with extension; private bath; telephone.

28D St., 20 EAST, (Madison Square South.)—Suite, two rooms and bath.

45TH, 16 EAST.—Comfortable room; private bath; square room, single room; references.

55TH, 71 EAST.—Large, newly decorated rooms; electric lights; all conveniences; references.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

62D, 24 EAST.—One and two large rooms and bath, furnished.

62D, 24 EAST.—Large furnished room; private bath; bachelors only.

76TH, 43 EAST.—Attractive, comfortable room; ideal location; every convenience; telephone; reasonable.

76TH, 134 EAST.—Large front room, suitable two; private house; board optional.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box spring beds; tiled bathroom; absolute cleanliness.

LEXINGTON AV., 586, (near 51st.)—Elegant, sunny rooms; private house; absolutely clean; all conveniences; breakfast; references; telephone.

LEXINGTON AV., 828 (68d).—A parlor floor, suitable doctor, dentist, or business.

MADISON AV., 220.—Large, attractive studio for music or dancing, meetings; suitable for hour or month; rooms furnished, unfurnished.

West Side

8TH, 7 WEST.—Suite, private bath; small rooms; clean; telephone; select house.

9TH, 64 WEST.—Daintily, newly furnished double room; steam, telephone, electricity; moderate.

12TH, 43 WEST.—Very large room, bath; newly decorated; first-class house.

18TH, 349 WEST.—Two large, $3.50, $4; exclusive; private residence; telephone; desirable.

32D ST., (between Broadway and 5th Av.)—Rooms with private bath, $9 to $12 per week; parlor, bedroom, bath, $15 to $21 per week; same rate for one or two persons; rooms with running water and use of bath, $7 per week. Hotel Aberdeen. Telephone 8400 Madison Square.

32D ST. AND BROADWAY.—Permanent rates; rooms, with and without private baths, 1 or 2 persons, $3 to $12 per week; single room, $7 per week; parlor bedroom and bath, 1 or 2 persons, $15 per week. Hotel New Strand.

40TH, 66 WEST.—Floor 2 rooms, bath, single, en suite; exclusive; electricity; references; bachelors.

49TH, 48 WEST.—Parlor floor, three rooms, furnished or unfurnished; physician, business; electricity.

52D, 55 WEST.—Room, closets, adjoining bath, electricity, telephone; gentlemen; references; vacant November.

53D, 42 WEST.—Desirable single and double rooms or ensuite; references.

57TH, 109 WEST.—Large room, beautifully furnished; private bath; electricity; telephone; reference required.

58TH, 49 WEST.—Large, elegantly furnished rooms, with bath; select house; electric.

58TH, 128 WEST.—Handsome room and alcove, bath adjoining; also studio, with piano.

58TH, 346 WEST.—Suite of two rooms with bath, together or separate.

69TH, 1 WEST.—Desirable front room, overlooking Central Park; exclusive elevator apartment.

69TH, 111 WEST.—Extra large, immaculately clean rooms; electricity, steam; private bath.

70TH, 200 WEST, (Overlooking Broadway.)—Attractively furnished rooms; single, en suite; gentlemen or business women. Hubbell.

71ST, 251 WEST.—Large room, bath adjoining; suitable business people; private family.

72D, 249 WEST.—The Greystone, phone Columbus 1894; furnished room; excellent table.

73D, 121 WEST.—Quiet, attractive room; all conveniences; telephone; private house; subway. "L."

73D, 103 WEST.—Nicely decorated rooms; running water; large closets; gentlemen; reasonable.

74TH ST., 165 WEST.—Connecting rooms, handsomely furnished, separate or en suite; private bath; phone, electric light; suitable one or two gentlemen. Tel. 2008 Columbus.

75TH, 159 WEST.—Large, elegantly furnished rooms; private or adjoining baths; all conveniences.

75TH ST., 104 WEST.—Attractive parlor floor, private bath; another room; southern exposure.

75TH, 46 WEST.—Just opened newly furnished house; large rooms; also two-room suite; electricity, telephone; $7, $8, $12.

76TH, 125 WEST.—Sunny, front rooms; handsome back parlor, with private bath.

75TH, 124 WEST.—Large room; private bath; southern exposure; other rooms; telephone; references.

77TH ST., 102 WEST.
Very attractive, pleasant rooms; home comforts.

78TH, 112 WEST.—Parlor and alcove; also large front room; shower baths; select.

80TH, 136 WEST.—Large, medium rooms; well furnished; hot water supply; references.

80TH, 104 WEST.—Large, attractive room, private bath; steam, electricity, telephone; continuous hot water.

80TH, 126 WEST.—One large, also small room; every convenience; references.

82D ST., 134 WEST.—Large and medium second floor rooms; rates reasonable; references.

82D, 33 WEST.—Rent beautiful, large, small front room; newly furnished; references.

82D, 54 WEST.—Large, well-furnished; private bath; electric light; references.

85TH, 207 WEST.—Beautiful, sunny rooms; southern exposure; homelike; elevator. Riopelle.

90TH, 58 WEST.—Desirable back parlor; running water, dressing room; suitable for physician's office; reasonable; maid service.

91ST, 38 WEST.—Newly furnished residence; rooms, large, medium; with, without private baths; dressing rooms; electricity; $7-$12.

91ST, 74 WEST.—Large, well-kept room, southern exposure, all conveniences; reasonable.

91ST, 54 WEST.—Newly furnished private residence; large rooms, with baths; front parlor, connecting bedroom, electricity; $9-$11.

94TH, 55 WEST.—Beautiful back parlor; everything new; select house; business gentleman preferred.

96TH, 238 WEST, (Near 72d.)—Attractively furnished apartment, living room, piano, 4 bedrooms, kitchen; all open; sunshine in every room; $135. Apply office.

97TH, 145 WEST.—Private house; unusually attractive; well furnished room, bath; telephone.

97TH, 64 WEST.—Exceptionally well kept, quiet house; large, small rooms; conveniences; telephone

118TH ST., 530 WEST, (Apt. 8B.)—Furnished room with family of two.

114TH, 528 WEST.—Attractive, homelike rooms; private house; near Columbia University; convenient transportation.

111TH, 526 WEST.—Large Southern room, running water; small, with bath. Apt. 6D.

115TH, 411 WEST.—Good-sized, light, quiet, airy, newly decorated, well furnished room; elevator apartment; telephone service; near Morningside Park. Hall.

116TH ST., (Opposite Columbia.)—Large, sunny front room; for one or two; two closets. Miss Ward, 15 Claremont Av.

119TH, WEST, (Claremont Av., 49.)—Large outside room, beautifully furnished; opposite Columbia.

127TH, 13 WEST.—Large and small rooms; running water; heat; all conveniences.

135TH, 535 WEST.—Comfortable rooms; facing Broadway; conveniences; elevator apartment; subway connections. Peck.

136TH, 607 WEST.—Nicely furnished room with board; home comforts. Apartment 42.

168TH, 601 WEST, (corner Broadway.)—Two, three rooms, kitchen, bath. Ellsworth, 3515 Audubon.

BROADWAY, 2,880, (112th.)—Two fine and unusually large rooms, adjoining bath; high-class apartment. Vosburgh. Telephone 8903 Morningside.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 410.—Nicely furnished room for refined party; telephone. Fisher.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 583, corner 135th.—Delightful room, private family, every convenience; $4. Apartment 45.

SOUTHEAST CORNER 116TH ST. AND ST. NICHOLAS AV.—Handsomely furnished rooms, with or without bath, from $6 to $10 per week; full hotel and elevator service; restaurant; very moderately priced.

The Barrett, 146 W. 82d.—20th year; rooms furnished, unfurnished; elevator; table; references.

WEST END AV., 569, (87th.)—Desirable rooms, with steam heat; gentlemen; references.

WEST END, 611.—Large front, single or suite; private bath; electricity; private house.

Brooklyn.

SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY for business woman; near subway; references; $4. Y 265 Times Annex.

Unfurnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

40TH ST., 66 WEST.—Floor, 2 rooms, bath; single, en suite; exclusive; electricity; references; bachelors.

11th St., 85 West, (near 5th.)—Two nice unfurnished rooms; private bath.

Rooms Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished.

YOUNG GENTLEMAN desires room in private family; no rooming house; $14 monthly. 30th-60th. S 150 Times.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

62D, 24 EAST.—One and two large rooms and bath, furnished.

62D, 24 EAST.—Large furnished room; private bath; bachelors only.

76TH, 43 EAST.—Attractive, comfortable room; ideal location; every convenience; telephone; reasonable.

76TH, 134 EAST.—Large front room, suitable two; private house; board optional.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box spring beds; tiled bathroom; absolute cleanliness.

LEXINGTON AV., 586, (near 51st.)—Elegant, sunny rooms; private house; absolutely clean; all conveniences; breakfast; references; telephone.

LEXINGTON AV., 828 (68d).—A parlor floor, suitable doctor, dentist, or business.

MADISON AV., 220.—Large, attractive studio for music or dancing, meetings; suitable for hour or month; rooms furnished, unfurnished.

West Side

8TH, 7 WEST.—Suite, private bath; small rooms; clean; telephone; select house.

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12TH, 43 WEST.—Very large room, bath; newly decorated; first-class house.

18TH, 349 WEST.—Two large, $3.50, $4; exclusive; private residence; telephone; desirable.

32D ST., (between Broadway and 5th Av.)—Rooms with private bath, $9 to $12 per week; parlor, bedroom, bath, $15 to $21 per week; same rate for one or two persons; rooms with running water and use of bath, $7 per week. Hotel Aberdeen. Telephone 8400 Madison Square.

32D ST. AND BROADWAY.—Permanent rates; rooms, with and without private baths, 1 or 2 persons, $3 to $12 per week; single room, $7 per week; parlor bedroom and bath, 1 or 2 persons, $15 per week. Hotel New Strand.

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52D, 55 WEST.—Room, closets, adjoining bath, electricity, telephone; gentlemen; references; vacant November.

53D, 42 WEST.—Desirable single and double rooms or ensuite; references.

57TH, 109 WEST.—Large room, beautifully furnished; private bath; electricity; telephone; reference required.

58TH, 49 WEST.—Large, elegantly furnished rooms, with bath; select house; electric.

58TH, 128 WEST.—Handsome room and alcove, bath adjoining; also studio, with piano.

58TH, 346 WEST.—Suite of two rooms with bath, together or separate.

69TH, 1 WEST.—Desirable front room, overlooking Central Park; exclusive elevator apartment.

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70TH, 200 WEST, (Overlooking Broadway.)—Attractively furnished rooms; single, en suite; gentlemen or business women. Hubbell.

71ST, 251 WEST.—Large room, bath adjoining; suitable business people; private family.

72D, 249 WEST.—The Greystone, phone Columbus 1894; furnished room; excellent table.

73D, 121 WEST.—Quiet, attractive room; all conveniences; telephone; private house; subway. "L."

73D, 103 WEST.—Nicely decorated rooms; running water; large closets; gentlemen; reasonable.

74TH ST., 165 WEST.—Connecting rooms, handsomely furnished, separate or en suite; private bath; phone, electric light; suitable one or two gentlemen. Tel. 2008 Columbus.

75TH, 159 WEST.—Large, elegantly furnished rooms; private or adjoining baths; all conveniences.

75TH ST., 104 WEST.—Attractive parlor floor, private bath; another room; southern exposure.

75TH, 46 WEST.—Just opened newly furnished house; large rooms; also two-room suite; electricity, telephone; $7, $8, $12.

76TH, 125 WEST.—Sunny, front rooms; handsome back parlor, with private bath.

75TH, 124 WEST.—Large room; private bath; southern exposure; other rooms; telephone; references.

77TH ST., 102 WEST.
Very attractive, pleasant rooms; home comforts.

78TH, 112 WEST.—Parlor and alcove; also large front room; shower baths; select.

80TH, 136 WEST.—Large, medium rooms; well furnished; hot water supply; references.

80TH, 104 WEST.—Large, attractive room, private bath; steam, electricity, telephone; continuous hot water.

80TH, 126 WEST.—One large, also small room; every convenience; references.

82D ST., 134 WEST.—Large and medium second floor rooms; rates reasonable; references.

82D, 33 WEST.—Rent beautiful, large, small front room; newly furnished; references.

82D, 54 WEST.—Large, well-furnished; private bath; electric light; references.

85TH, 207 WEST.—Beautiful, sunny rooms; southern exposure; homelike; elevator. Riopelle.

90TH, 58 WEST.—Desirable back parlor; running water, dressing room; suitable for physician's office; reasonable; maid service.

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91ST, 74 WEST.—Large, well-kept room, southern exposure, all conveniences; reasonable.

91ST, 54 WEST.—Newly furnished private residence; large rooms, with baths; front parlor, connecting bedroom, electricity; $9-$11.

94TH, 55 WEST.—Beautiful back parlor; everything new; select house; business gentleman preferred.

96TH, 238 WEST, (Near 72d.)—Attractively furnished apartment, living room, piano, 4 bedrooms, kitchen; all open; sunshine in every room; $135. Apply office.

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114TH, 528 WEST.—Attractive, homelike rooms; private house; near Columbia University; convenient transportation.

111TH, 526 WEST.—Large Southern room, running water; small, with bath. Apt. 6D.

115TH, 411 WEST.—Good-sized, light, quiet, airy, newly decorated, well furnished room; elevator apartment; telephone service; near Morningside Park. Hall.

116TH ST., (Opposite Columbia.)—Large, sunny front room; for one or two; two closets. Miss Ward, 15 Claremont Av.

119TH, WEST, (Claremont Av., 49.)—Large outside room, beautifully furnished; opposite Columbia.

127TH, 13 WEST.—Large and small rooms; running water; heat; all conveniences.

135TH, 535 WEST.—Comfortable rooms; facing Broadway; conveniences; elevator apartment; subway connections. Peck.

136TH, 607 WEST.—Nicely furnished room with board; home comforts. Apartment 42.

168TH, 601 WEST, (corner Broadway.)—Two, three rooms, kit

AMUSEMENTS. | AMUSEMENTS.

New Triangle Plays Grip Audience

W. S. Hart has the leading role in "The Disciple."

Imagine that you were a strong-jawed, two-handed person competent to hold up a "hard" mining camp crowd with a gun while you preached a sermon to them, and that while you were preaching the big gambler of the camp met your wife, and—

Then—

There is Tully Marshall in "The Sable Lorcha." Suppose you continued to find threatening notes in your hand without knowing how they got there, and that while you were peacefully sitting on the deck of a yacht in the Pacific, you woke up in the hold of a Chinese trading junk because a twin brother—

But perhaps you had better see these tense, compelling TRIANGLE PLAYS—and two rip-roaring Keystone comedies—which by the way we have the exclusive rights to now—for yourself at the

Knickerbocker Theatre
Broadway and 38th Street
Every Afternoon and Evening
Daily Matinees, 25c and 50c.
Evenings, 25c, 50c, 75c, $1.00 and $2.

LONGACRE THEATRE, W. 48th St. Phone 23 Bryant. Eves. 8:20. Matinees Wed. & Sat., 2:20.
3RD BIG MONTH | THE DELIGHTFUL MUSICAL COMEDY TRIUMPH!

THE GIRL WHO SMILES

BY THE AUTHORS OF "ADELE," "ALMA" ETC., ETC.
BEAUTIFUL SONGS, BEAUTIFUL SCENES, BEAUTIFUL GIRLS.
WITH A NOTABLE CAST, INCLUDING
NATALIE ALT, GEO. BALDWIN, WM. DANFORTH, FRED WALTON
AND AN OPERA SINGING ENSEMBLE.

VITAGRAPH THEATRE, B'way, 44th St. TWICE TO-DAY & Every Day, 2:30 & 8:30.

THE BATTLE CRY of PEACE

Prices: Nights and Sat. Matinee 25c to $2. Other Matinees 25c to $1. By J. Stuart Blackton

Featuring CHARLES RICHMAN
School Children's Matinee Saturday Morning at 11.
Special Prices. Orchestra 50c; Balcony 25c.

HIPPODROME
MANAGEMENT CHARLES DILLINGHAM.
Matinee To-Day and Every Day.
Evenings at 8:10. Afternoons 2:10.
& Sat. Mat. Best Seats, $1.50 | Best Seats, $1.00
Best Seats, 10 Musical Comedies in One. Except Sat. 1,500 Good Seats Every Performance 50c.



200 PRETTY GIRLS ON ICE IN THE SENSATIONAL ICE BALLET. Production Staged by N. H. Burnside.
SOUSA and His BAND and 100 Other NOVELTIES.
SUNDAY NIGHTS SOUSA AND HIS BAND

CORT W. 48th Street. Phone Bryant 46. Ev. 8:10. Mats. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat. 2:15.
THE PRINCESS PAT Eleanor Painter
"BEST COMIC OPERA IN YEARS." —Chas. Darnton, Evening World.

LEXINGTON 51st & Lex. Av. Eves. 25c to $1. Mats. Tues. & Thurs., 25c & 50c.
Selwyn & Co. present "TWIN BEDS"

STANDARD B'way & 90 St. Evs. 25c to $1. Mats. Tues. & Thurs., 25c & 50c.
CYRIL MAUDE IN HIS TRIUMPH "Grumpy"

YORK 116 St., nr. Lenox Av. Phone 1354 Morn. Ev. 25 to $1. Mats. Tues. & Thurs., 25 & 50c.
H. H. Frazee Presents "A PAIR OF SIXES"

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B. F. KEITH'S PALACE B'WAY, 47 ST. Daily Mat. 25c to $.
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EUGENE V. DEBS, SPEAKER.
TO-NIGHT AT 8:15.
Amsterdam Opera House 340 West 44th St. | Leslie Hall, 83d St. & B'way.
ADMISSION 10c. RESERVED SEATS 25c.

AEOLIAN HALL, Fri. Eve., Oct. 22, at 8:30.
VIOLIN RECITAL ALEXANDER BLOCH
Tickets 50c to $2. Mgt. Foster & David.

Loew's American Roof 42d St. & 8th Av. Every Eve. at 8:15
S. MILLER KENT & CO., 10 Others. Enclosed. Heated. Comfortable. | ALL SEATS RESERVED 25c, 35c, 50c.

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A Unique Programme of Songs by TOM DOBSON
Mngt. Loudon Charlton. Mason & Hamlin Piano.

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EXTRA—HOOLA-HOOLA DANCERS.

AEOLIAN HALL, Wed. Aft., Oct. 20, at 3.
SONG RECITAL GRAVEURE
Mgt. Antonia Sawyer. Steinway Piano.

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BLUE RIBBON BELLES Smoking Permitted.

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Preceded by Operatic Concert,
Carnegie Hall, Monday Eve., Nov. 1
Benefit of
Italian War Sufferers
SOLOISTS—Giovanni Martinelli, Luca Botta, Philip Bannyan, Dr. Sullivan, Miss Lum Cole, Adele Dilli, Giovanni Martino, Julia Kuehler, and others.
Chorus of Met. Opera House, Church Choir Club, Labor Temple.
Dir., GIULIO SETTI of Met. Opera House and Metropolitan Opera House Orchestra.
TICKETS—International Music and Drama, Longacre Building, 42d St. & Broadway. Italian National Club, 117 West 48th St. Biltmore Hotel, 43d St. & Madison Ave.

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(FIRST APPEARANCE IN TWO YEARS)
Beethoven, Symphony No. 5; Goldmark, Concerto for Violin; Ravel, Excerpts from "Daphnis and Chloe" (new; first time).
Seats at Box Office, Aeolian Hall

Carnegie Hall, Sat. Aft., Oct. 23 at 3
IN AID OF
Polish Victims' Relief Fund
Paderewski
will deliver an address on POLAND, PAST AND PRESENT,
Followed by
RECITAL OF CHOPIN'S MUSIC
Tickets $1 to $5. Boxes $50 & $100 now on sale.

Aeolian Hall, Tues. Aft., Oct. 19th, at 3.
RECITAL FOR TWO PIANOS.
MILINOWSKI and CUMPSON
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ANN AEOLIAN HALL, THURSDAY EVE., OCT. 21, at 8:15. SONG RECITAL
SWINBURNE
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AEOLIAN HALL, 1st Recital To-night at 8:15.
CLARA AND DAVID
MANNES
Beethoven and Locatelli Sonatas and Brahms's Horn Trio.
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2 Weeks Beginning Monday, Oct. 25.
BOSTON GRAND OPERA COMPANY
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PAVLOWA BALLET RUSSE
Repertoire: "Dumb Girl of Portici," "L'Amore del tre Re" with "Orfeo," "Madama Butterfly" with "Snow Flakes," "Carmen" with Bizet Suite, "Boheme" Masenet Suite, Otello.
SEATS NOW ON SALE, 50c. to $5.

Sun. Aft., Oct. 24, People's Symphony announces
LEGINSKA PIANISTE SOLOIST. AT
First Orchestral Concert. Tschaikowsky Fifth Symphony, Beethoven "Egmont," Bach, Liszt. Lowest Prices. Tickets at R. H. Macy & Co., Inf. & Public Ser. Dept. Mail and 'phone orders office of Society, 32 Union Sq. 'Phone 737 Stuyvesant.

Bandbox, 57 & 5d Av. Plaza 812. Ev. 8:45. Fri. Mat. 2:30.
WASHINGTON SQ. PLAYERS, $1.50 & 50c.

HER HUSBAND BLIND, WIFE TAKES POISON

Benino Tashjian, Oriental Rug Importer, Reduced to Poverty by Loss of Sight.

DAUGHTER FLEES IN TERROR

Runs to Neighbor for Protection When She Sees Mother Prepare to Kill Herself.

Mrs. Marie Tashjian, who lives with her husband and daughter Rena in a little apartment on the third floor of 3,153 Broadway, near 127th Street, was taken to Knickerbocker Hospital yesterday morning suffering from bichloride of mercury poisoning. The surgeons hope to save her live, and the woman, now repentant, is doing her best to aid in the fight against death. The police made an investigation during the day, and bit by bit the facts which explained her act were brought out.

Five years ago Benino Tashjian was an importer of Oriental rugs with a prosperous business. His eyes became affected, and soon he was blind. He fought hard to keep up his business, but gradually lost it. Even then, for a time, there was enough money left to support his family, but yesterday his only means of income, it was said, was the selling of newspapers. He was hopeful of again becoming rich, but his wife had no such illusion. The daughter is lame.

Mrs. Tashjian became nervous and lost much of her good health. The breaking point came yesterday. At 6 o'clock Rena limped to the apartment of Mrs. Gertrude Walsh on the same floor and in a frightened voice asked her for aid.

"Mamma has got poison and she's trying to make me take it, and I'm afraid she'll kill papa," the child said, according to Mrs. Walsh, who added that she could hear the mother screaming.

While Rena was in the Walsh apartment Mrs. Tashjian quieted down and realized that she had taken a deadly poison. Throwing a bathrobe about her, she ran into the street, up Broadway to Manhattan Street, and then across Old Broadway, where she found Patrolman Murray of the West 125th Street Station. She told him what she had done, and he summoned an ambulance.

The daughter went to the police station in the afternoon. She firmly denied that her mother had attempted to make her take the poison or had threatened her father.

When a reporter called at the apartment in the afternoon Mr. Tashjian was sitting on a couch with his forehead in his hands. He told the bare facts in a low, colorless voice, and said "yes" when asked if his wife had been melancholy and nervous of late.

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His Great Success, SHERLOCK HOLMES

LYCEUM West 45th Street. Evs. at 8:30. Matinees Thurs. & Saturday 2:20.
To-Morrow Night at 8:20.
ETHEL BARRYMORE
in the New American Comedy,
OUR MRS. McCHESNEY

HUDSON West 44th Street. Evenings at 8:15. Matinees Wednesday & Sat. 2:15.
"One War Play REMAINS"—Only One
UNDER FIRE
With WILLIAM COURTENAY.

HARRIS WEST 42D ST. Evenings 8:15. Matinees Wed. & Saturday 2:15.
Rolling Stones

HARRIS THEATRE Special—4 AFTERNOONS. Thurs., Fri., Mon. & Tues., Oct. 21, 22, 25, 26.
BISPHAM as BEETHOVEN
in The Musical Drama ADELAIDE, preceded by THE REHEARSAL.

FULTON 46th St., near B'way. Eves. 8:25. Last Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15. LAST 6 TIMES
SOME BABY!
TUESDAY, OCT. 26—SEATS THURSDAY.
SHERMAN WAS RIGHT
A NEW FARCE by FRANK MANDEL.

GEO. M. COHAN'S B'way, 43d St. Evs. 8:15. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
ELSIE JANIS
in a Little Comedy with a Little Music, MISS INFORMATION
After the Play, Visit ZIEGFELD MIDNIGHT FROLIC atop New Amsterdam Theatre. DANSE DE FOLLIES. "Meeting Place of the World" Melville Ellis and Ziegfeld Fashion Girls.

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Young America
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AT THE GAIETY B'way & 46 St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. and Sat. 2:20.

THE BIRTH OF A NATION
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TWICE Daily, Includ. Sunday. Ev. & Sat. Mat. 25-50-75-$1-$2. Others Mats. . . . 25c, 50c & $1.
D. W. GRIFFITH'S
GIGANTIC SPECTACLE. Symphony Orchestra of Forty.

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GLOBE THEATRE SPECIAL.
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Note: Montgomery & Stone in CHIN CHIN every night, Wed. & Sat. Matinees.

TO HUMANIZE THE LAW.

Judge Swann Tells What District Attorney Should Do.

Judge Edward Swann, Democratic candidate for District Attorney, spoke at the monthly meeting of the Young Folks' League of the Hebrew Infant Asylum at the Hotel Astor, yesterday. His candidacy was referred to by Sol Wolerstein, the President of the league, who introduced him, but Judge Swann himself avoided any direct references to politics. In his comments on the duties of the District Attorney's office he said he was not referring to any particular District Attorney. He said:

"The tendency of the age is toward humanizing the criminal law. A great deal has been done in this direction during the last eight years, when I have particularly observed the workings of the law. The old theory was to brand the evil doer as a criminal and leave him that way. Would it not be better to convert what is a liability of the State into an asset? Would it not be better to study the criminal and try to set him back on the right path?

"Since the present method makes the criminal worse, why not have the duties of the District Attorney extended? It means extra work and he will not be paid any more. But why not look into the criminal's associations, his environment? He should go further than that. He should submit to the judges before sentence all available data. He should make recommendations as to the place to send the convicted man—State's prison or the penitentiary.

"Ten years ago if any one had suggested these things he would have been laughed at, but they are going to be done within a short time. I would not like to tell you how soon they are going to be done. I may say, though, that before this great globe revolves again about the sun these things will be put into practice."

Judge Swann's headquarters at Broadway and Forty-third Street, is in charge of Alfred J. Talley. Thomas M. Mulry, President of the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank, is chairman of the committee. Among the Vice Chairmen are Morgan J. O'Brien, Warren W. Foster, Henry A. Gildersleeve, Nathan Straus, Samuel Untermyer, John G. Milburn, Jr., William F. Schneider, George Gordon Battle, Samuel J. Bloomingdale, John M. Bowers, Abram I. Elkus, John B. Stanchfield, Robert E. Dowling, Bryan L. Kennelly, John Temple Graves, William Church Osborn, and William Sohmer.

FIRST VOTERS' RECEPTION.

Citizenship the Theme in Program for 20,000 on Oct. 29.

Invitations will be sent out this week to 20,000 men who will cast their first vote on Nov. 2 to attend a "First Voters" reception at the Lewisohn Stadium of the City College on Friday evening, Oct. 29. This "Citizenship Reception of the City of New York in Honor of First Voters" has been planned by Immigration Commissioner Frederic C. Howe, Chairman of the committee asked for by President of the Board of Alderman McAneny to prepare a welcome for the new voters.

"Because this is to be the Citizenship Day Reception," said Commissioner Howe last night, "it must not be considered as a celebration for immigrants only. It is for first voters as such, although, of course, many of them will have come to this country as immigrants. The purpose is to emphasize citizenship, the meaning and obligations of democracy and the dignity of the ballot. Citizenship is taken too much as a matter of course. Through the courtesy of the Board of Elections, the name of all those who will cast their first ballot next month has been obtained and invitations will be sent to them as well as to 1,000 guests; women will be welcome to attend."

The program for Oct. 29 will include speeches, music, motion pictures, tableaux and fireworks. President Wilson will send a letter to be read. Mayor Mitchel and Secretary of Labor Wilson will be the speakers of the evening.

MULLAN TO QUIT TAX JOB.

Mayor's Former Law Partner Assessed Billions.

Tax Commissioner George V. Mullan, former law partner of Mayor Mitchel, is going to quit his city job this week. It was Mr. Mullan who, with Commissioner Shipley, directed the recent assessment which put $3,000,000,000 additional on the personal tax books, most of which has been sworn off, or promises to be. His salary is $7,000 a year. Mr. Mullan said last night that the perils of his personal assessment undertaking had no bearing on his proposed resignation.

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5 FIRE DEATHS EVOKE OFFICIAL WARNING

20,000 Buildings Like That at 2,127 Third Avenue, Says Commissioner Murphy.

LEGAL REQUIREMENTS MET

Tenants Urged to Study Means of Egress — Lighted Candle as Cause of the Fatality.

After an investigation of a fire in the tenement house at 2,127 Third Avenue, near 110th Street, in which five persons were burned to death early yesterday morning, John J. Murphy, Tenement House Commissioner, last night, expressed the opinion that all of the tenants would have been saved, had they used the fire escapes instead of the stairways.

Mr. Murphy was unable to place the blame for the fire, and the most plausible explanation offered by the police was that a tenant had left a lighted candle in a coal bin in the cellar, where the fire started. There was a report that a bulkhead door leading to the roof had been locked and that this was responsible for the loss of life, but Mr. Murphy denied that. The door, he said, was latched from the inside and could have been opened easily by any one seeking escape.

There are 20,000 buildings of the same class, some better, some worse, in the city, Mr. Murphy said, and he warned the tenants to give a little forethought to means of escape if they wished to avoid a similar tragedy in the event of fire. These buildings, he explained, met the requirements of the present law, and nothing could be done further to safeguard the tenants unless the Legislature gave his department new laws and more power. He dictated a statement of his findings.

The tenement at 2,127 Third Avenue is a five-story structure of a kind that provided little resistance to the flames, which swept up the cellar stairs and cut off escape from the upper floors by means of the stairways, a few minutes after it was discovered. There were ten families in the building, and as they rushed into the hallways, panic-stricken and screaming, they were choked and driven back by the smoke and flames. Five died, and two were burned so seriously that they were taken to the Harlem Hospital.

The Dead.

GROCHAL, IRVING, 4 years old.
GROCHAL, Mrs. NETTIE, 34.
WENZ, ANNA, 15.
WENZ, Mrs. JULIA, 35.
WENZ, MAY, 13.

The Injured.

O'BREEN, Mrs. CARRIE C., 26 years old; burned about arms and legs.
O'BRIEN, CHARLES, 30; burned on arms, legs, and face.

The condition of Mr. and Mrs. O'Brien was considered serious, as it was believed they had inhaled smoke and flames. Mrs. Christopher Joss was burned painfully, but her condition was not grave.

Mrs. Grochal lived on the third floor. She was driven to the top floor by the flames, and she was found dead there with the body of her little son clasped in her arms. The bodies of Mrs. Wenz and her two daughters were found on a bed in their flat on the fourth floor. It is believed that they tried to escape by the stairway and were driven back. All of the tenants who fled to the fire escapes in the rear were saved. Others who attempted to crawl from the front windows after finding the stairway cut off by flames were assisted to the fire escape of an adjoining café by firemen under Captain Christie, of Hook and Ladder 43, and Detectives Ryan, Mahoney, Conroy, Cassetti, and Kahn, of the Third Branch Detective Bureau in East 116th Street.

There were daring rescues as firemen and detectives crawled along a stone ledge at the front of the building to the aid of the frightened tenants. Others hurried to the roof and the rear fire escapes to give aid.

Charles Grochal, husband of Mrs. Nettie Grochal escaped by jumping to the fire escape of the café, and others who fled to safety in that manner were Mrs. Gussie Lubresky, and her daughter, Anna, who were found on a window ledge on the second floor. Charles Wenz, whose wife and daughter were burned to death, was in the street when the fire started and was not permitted to enter the building.

In commenting on the fire, Commissioner Murphy said:

"This emphasized the importance of tenants taking thought in advance as to what should be done in case of fire. It was an old building, and lacked the requirements for the protection of life in new tenements, but from such examination as I could make today, it conformed to all the requirements which the law demands for buildings of this class. It was occupied by two families on a floor, the apartments running through from street to yard. It had party walls, balcony fire escapes connecting each apartment with the windows of buildings on either side. The women and children who lost their lives were doubtless panic stricken and did not think of any means of escape but the stairs."

After denying that the bulkhead door leading to the roof was locked, Mr. Murphy said:

"The tenants of tenement houses will not consent to have a bulkhead door open from the outside because of the fear of burglaries and other crimes.

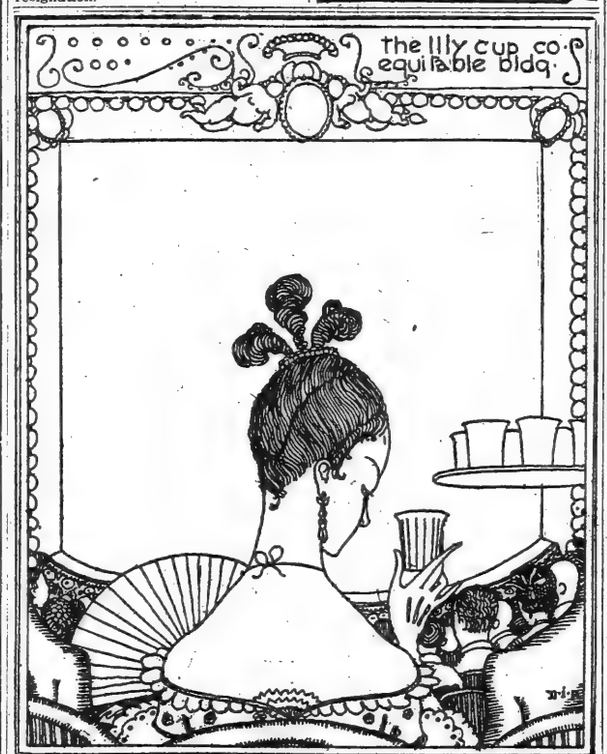
"It is worthy of note that the building had no dumb waiter shaft or air-shaft which so often leads to the sudden spread of fire. The truth of the matter is that had the occupants used the fire escapes provided there need have been no loss of life. Of course, short of reconstruction along the lines of new law tenements, buildings like the burned building cannot be made absolutely safe. They have wooden stairs, the first tier of beams is of wood, and there are stairs within the building leading to the cellar. The stair leading to the cellar was the cause of the spread of fire in this case. There are probably 20,000 buildings of this class, some better, some worse in the city. All the law permits us to do to make them safe has been done. If further steps are to be taken they must be authorized by the Legislature."

The damage to the building was estimated at $20,000. While there were rumors that the fire was incendiary Fire Marshals Brophy and De Maligmon could find no evidence to substantiate them.

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THE WEATHER
Rain Tuesday; probably fair Wednesday; moderate southwest to west winds.
For full weather report see Page 12.

VOL. LXV...NO. 21,087. .... NEW YORK, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1915.—TWENTY-TWO PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. { Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

DEFENSE SYSTEM TO COST A BILLION

Government Hopes to Make Our Shores Impregnable in the Next Six Years.

BIGGER FORTS FOR NEW YORK

Great Reserve Store of Arms and Ammunition Provided For in Administration Program.

PRESIDENT PLANS APPEAL

Coming to Manhattan Club to Speak and Submit His Ideas to the Nation.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.—A national defense program that probably means an expenditure on the army and navy of upward of a billion dollars in the next six years will be laid before the people by President Wilson on Nov. 4, when he goes to New York to make his first public address since the scope of the policy upon which his Administration has embarked became known. He will speak before the Manhattan Club of New York on national defense and the reasons which have impelled him to approve plans to almost double the navy and quadruple the trained fighting forces ashore within a few years.

With the estimates of the War and Navy Departments submitted for the coming year, the breadth of the Administration's policy as to preparedness is being realized. It shapes up in totals as follows:

Navy—For new ships and increased personnel in five years, $500,000,000.
Army—For reserve material (arms and ammunition) within four years, $165,000,000.
For new coast defenses and modernization of old forts within four years, $81,000,000.
For the new continental army and the proposed increase in the regular army, $26,000,000. This amount probably will be continuing, and, if anything, increasing appropriations through the first six-year period, which would make the total expenditure at that time $156,000,000.
The grand total expenditure thus actually planned would be $842,000,000.

An Impregnable Defense.

According to plans laid out by experts of the Navy and War Departments, these expenditures would produce by 1925 a first line of dreadnoughts and battle cruisers numbering 43; a fleet of coast defense submarines that would fringe the Atlantic and Pacific Coasts with an almost solid line of interior defense against attack; a fleet of nearly 175 destroyers, and squadrons of huge sea-going fleet submarines to operate with the battle squadrons at great distance from shore.

For the army there would be at the end of six years a trained force of 1,200,000 men, including a regular army of 140,000, and the proposed continental army and reserves, a ring of fully manned coast defenses, equipped with the largest and most powerful guns yet built, and a vast reserve of field guns, machine guns, howitzers, and big-gun ammunition.

In addition, the enormously increased capacity of private munition plants would give assurances of ample supplies of small arms and field gun ammunition.

Neither the War nor Navy Department estimate for the coming year has been made public as yet in detail. It was learned today, however, that of the $72,000,000 increase over last year's bill to be asked by the War Department, $46,000,000 would go toward reserve material and coast defense works, the remaining $26,000,000 to be used in building up the new armies, regular and Continental. Part of this $46,000,000 would be used for building and arming the new forts to guard the entrance to Chesapeake Bay.

More Forts for New York.

It is proposed to spend more of the money in building new forts to guard New York, San Francisco, and other great harbors from attack. Gigantic 16-inch rifles will be mounted in all these defenses of the first class, where enemy craft with modern guns would be dangerous from great distance.

Another expenditure contemplated is for fitting the present 12 and 14 inch rifles with carriages that will give them greater range. Much already has been accomplished in that way, and the work will be carried on until every fort is modernized. No 16-inch rifles will be installed in places of smaller guns, however, it is said, because to make all the changes in magazines, hoists, machinery, and the like would be more expensive and less satisfactory than to build new emplacements for these huge weapons.

Aside from the awards made today, the navy has still to award contracts for the major portion of the building program authorized by the last Congress. Contracts will be let next month for four fleet submarines bigger, faster, and more powerful than any submarine craft ever designed. The Schley, now building, will displace a thousand tons and make twenty knots on the surface. The new boats will displace 1,200 tons and make twenty-five knots. Next month also contracts will be let for two 32,000-ton superdreadnoughts, ships which will carry a round dozen 14-inch rifles each and which will have new protection against submarine attack, the nature of which is being closely guarded.

Four Big Ships Next Year.

Of the $68,000,000 increase to be asked for the navy next year, the bulk will go into four big ships, two superdreadnoughts and two superbattle cruisers. They would be the first of the sixteen capital ships to be laid down within five

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SERBIA APPEALS TO THE UNITED STATES

Accuses German Troops of Exterminating the Civil Population of the Country.

PARIS, Tuesday, Oct. 19.—A special dispatch from Bucharest, Rumania, says:

"The Serbian Minister has handed to the American Minister a protest against the extermination of the civil population by the German troops, which will be forwarded to Washington."

GREY ASKS OUR AID ABOUT MISS CAVELL

Requests Investigation of the Execution of Englishwoman at Brussels.

LONDON, Oct. 18.—The Foreign Secretary, Sir Edward Grey, has requested the American Government to investigate the circumstances which attended the execution of Miss Edith Cavell, a British nurse, in Brussels.

Miss Cavell, who had been at the head of a training school in Brussels, was put to death on order of the German authorities on a charge of having harbored British and French soldiers and Belgians of military age and assisting them to escape from Belgium to join their colors.

WILL TAKE NO ACTION IN BARALONG INCIDENT

Government Sees No Violation of Law in Use of Our Flag by British Vessel.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.—The State Department does not contemplate any action on the affidavits filed by the German Embassy charging that marines and sailors of the British patrol boat Baralong killed the commander of a German submarine.

Officials pointed out today that the case did not differ from many others filed by belligerent Governments charging violations of military law and atrocities. The American Government has merely filed all such protests.

Officials foresee, however, that if such incidents become a general practice they may possibly affect the submarine controversy between the United States and Germany. They fear that if British ships generally attack German submarines, interfering with the attempts of the later to visit and search, the submarines may resume their practice of torpedoing without warning.

The use of the American flag by the British patrol boat is regarded as a ruse in keeping with the naval practice of previous wars, and used by the United States as well as other nations. The only requirement is that a war vessel must show her true colors before opening fire.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 18.—The first news of the alleged killing of German submarine officers and sailors by marines of the British patrol boat Baralong was related in New Orleans by muleteers on the steamship Nicosian. Affidavits were made by James J. Curran, foreman of the muleteer gang, and another, corroborating Curran, was signed by Charles D. Hightower, Bude Meron Palen, Edward Clark, and R. H. Crosby. The German Consulate here forwarded the affidavits to the German Embassy in Washington.

The English commander of the Nicosian, Captain Manning, in an interview, ridiculed the story of the muleteers, intimating that they were seeking revenge for treatment on the mule ship.

The Nicosian had been stopped by the German submarine, which was sunk a few moments later by the British patrol boat. It was charged by the muleteers also that the British ship used the American flag in coming up on the submarine.

Captain Manning, aboard the Nicosian, is on his way to Liverpool.

PLANS ARMENIAN CORPS TO FIGHT FOR THE ALLIES

Russian Officer Proposes to Obtain Recruits in Many Countries, Including America.

LONDON, Oct. 18.—A dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company from Petrograd says:

"Captain Torcom is planning to raise volunteer corps from the Armenians now residing in the Balkans, Egypt, Italy, France, Great Britain, and the United States to fight in the ranks of the Allies against Turkey.

"In an appeal with this end in view Captain Torcom says that the Armenians have been unable to prevent the massacre of Armenians in Asia Minor by the Turks, but that those living in other countries can help fight Turkey and that the allied powers will not refuse them the honor of joining in the war against their oppressors.

"Captain Torcom's plan provides for the formation of a maximum of thirty battalions and a minimum of ten battalions. Captain Torcom was wounded in the recent fighting in Galicia, but is now able to leave the hospital and is about to start for London to get his plan in operation."

BRITISH AGAIN DETAIN DR. DUMBA'S SHIP

Returning Austrian Ambassador Will Be Held Up at Deal for a Few Days.

LONDON, Oct. 18.—The steamer Nieuw Amsterdam, having on board Dr. Constantin Theodor Dumba, the returning Austro-Hungarian Ambassador to the United States, is detained off Deal, according to The Evening News, and will probably remain there for a few days.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 18.—Dr. W. S. Solf, German Secretary of State for the Colonies, has arrived at The Hague. Dr. Constantin Theodor Dumba, the returning Austro-Hungarian Ambassador to the United States, is also expected at The Hague, it is stated.

SARONY PORTRAITS—$5 FOR 3.
364 5th Ave. (34th St.) Only address.—Advt.

HAIL ROOT BOOM FOR PRESIDENCY

Cheers at the Republican Club Dinner Welcome the Informal Launching.

EX-SENATOR DEEPLY MOVED

Cannot Disregard the Call of the People, He Is Told by J. R. Sheffield.

DEFENDS NEW CONSTITUTION

Statesman Says Rehabilitation of the Legislature Is the Chief Feature of Revision.

Six hundred of the leading Republicans of New York State and many from other States, who gathered at the Republic Club dinner at Hotel Astor, which was considered to be the occasion of the informal launching of a boom for Elihu Root for President in 1916, stood and cheered when James R. Sheffield, President of the club, addressed Mr. Root and told him that he could not disregard the voice of the people when it called him.

Mr. Sheffield paraphrased the closing words from Mr. Root's speech at the Constitutional Convention in favor of the short ballot and urged on the former Senator his duty to bow to the will of the people in these words:

"Senator Root, there is a plain old house in the hills of Oneida, overlooking the beautiful Valley of the Mohawk, where truth and honor dwelt in your youth. When you go back, as you will some day, to spend your declining years, you mean to go with a feeling that you can say, 'I have not failed to act and to speak in accordance with the lessons that I learned there from the God of my fathers.'

Told He Cannot Disregard the Call.

"Those were the words you addressed to the little circle of your associates in the Convention of 1915, but their truth and nobility stirred the hearts of a nation and your fellow countrymen here and elsewhere. You may as well understand that they understand that, in a Republic you have done so much to honor, and in a representative government you have done so much to preserve, you can no more disregard the voice of the people when it calls than you can disregard the will of the God of your fathers you have so nobly served."

Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, whose speech followed that of Mr. Root, urged emphatically that the qualities which the people of the country admired and wished to have as their guide, were embodied in him. He was cheered when he drew what was taken to be a contrast between President Wilson and Mr. Root. After reviewing the achievements of the ex-Senator and describing him as the greatest living statesman, he said:

"There can be no greater mistake than the belief that the people of this country do not wish a leader. There is now an impression that what the people want is to have their will interpreted by a kind of anatomical monstrosity which keeps one ear to the ground in such a position that it is impossible to look forward without turning the head. What the people crave is a man of ideas, a man who will lead them."

English Praise for Root's War Plans.

Dr. Butler was again applauded when he touched on the subject of preparedness, and said:

"Lord Haldane told me that, when he first accepted a high position in the British Cabinet, the first thing he did was to get five volumes containing the reports made by Elihu Root when he was Secretary of War, and that those volumes contained the last word on the subject of the military preparation for a democratic country."

While all of the speakers praised Mr. Root's public services in such a way that their desire to have him the Republican nominee for President in 1916 could hardly be mistaken, the frankest of these speakers was Job Hedges, who said in the course of his eulogy, addressing Mr. Root personally:

"There seems to be a general belief that you are the leader of the Republican Party. There seems to be a general belief that it is a good thing to be leader of.

"But I have never read or believed that you thought you were the Republican Party. That gives us hope for the future. We hope that in another year we will still hold that opinion—then we will do the rest. And when we come down there we hope that you will let us have a little social conversation and make us feel that you are one of us and that we are not a part of you."

Mr. Root choked with emotion when he rose to reply, and spoke his first few sentences in a broken voice. All through his speech, which those who followed him pronounced one of his masterpieces, he was interrupted by applause. One of his most striking passages was his denunciation of those who attacked the proposed Constitution for selfish or partisan reasons and who sought, he charged, to have a chance to write the Constitution themselves.

Mr. Root's Address.

In part Mr. Root's speech was as follows:

"Great as is the issue of the Constitution, almost as great is the question whether the people of the State of New York can be controlled by that low and unpatriotic view of public duty. If they succeed, who will write the Constitution in 1918? What will be in it? All this scheme of reform of our government will have been discredited. Not these things; oh, no, the people would have voted against them. What will be in it? Dare you think of it?

"Mr Gompers is against the Constitution. He was defeated in 1914. If he succeeds, and there is another convention, and he is elected, he will write the Constitution. I can name a lot of others who think they will write the Constitution if they can defeat this, but it will have none of this plan of reform, for

Continued on Page 4.

Mexican Bandits Wreck Texas Train; Kill Passengers, Including 3 U. S. Soldiers

BROWNSVILLE, Texas, Tuesday, Oct. 19.—A southbound passenger train on the St. Louis, Brownsville & Mexico Railroad was wrecked last night six and a half miles from Brownsville, supposedly by Mexican bandits, and the engineer, several passengers, and three United States soldiers were reported killed by the bandits and in the wreck.

A negro reached his home, four miles from Brownsville, and gave the first report of the wreck and fatalities.

Four companies of United States infantry were rushed to the scene by special trains, followed by two troops of cavalry.

The bandits are reported to have been passengers, and on arriving at Olmito, north of Brownsville, began shooting at other passengers.

Then they set fire to the train, which was still burning at 2 o'clock this morning.

SUFFRAGE CAMPAIGN IS CARRIED TO POLLS

New Jersey Men Will Decide Today Between Women Divided in Opinion.

BOTH SIDES ARE CONFIDENT

Women in Newark in Continuous Open-Air Mass Meeting Until Polls Open This Morning.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Oct. 18.—With the women of three other Eastern States in which suffrage will be an issue at the November elections eagerly awaiting the result, the men of New Jersey at the special election tomorrow will vote on a Constitutional amendment which, if ratified, would make this State the twelfth to give women the ballot.

With the campaign coming to a whirlwind finish after one of the most remarkable fights women ever made for the right to vote, the leaders in the two suffrage organizations here in eleventh-hour forecasts expressed themselves as confident of victory. The consensus among the women who are opposing the enfranchisement of their own sex and among the leaders of the political parties who control the election machinery is that woman suffrage will be defeated.

The election tomorrow will be watched with particular interest by the suffrage and anti-suffrage forces in the nearby States of New York, Pennsylvania, and Massachusetts, which at the present moment are the battleground for woman suffrage, with the final test to come on Nov. 2. It may be taken for granted that the result of tomorrow's election will have a decided influence on the outcome of the suffrage fight in these States, and militant organizations of women on both sides of the conflict in these States have aided actively in the struggle here, which they regard as merely a preliminary combat in their own battle for the ballot.

100,000 Leaflets Distributed.

The waning hours of the campaign were characterized by the most intense activity on the part of the workers in the suffrage ranks. Especially in the large and populous cities in the northern part of the State, where the suffragists were endeavoring to offset the effect of the recent open letter from William T. Hickey, the former Secretary-Treasurer of the Colorado Federation of Labor, warning workingmen against giving their support to the enfranchisement of women, did the eleventh-hour fighting rise to a pitch not witnessed at any earlier stage of the campaign.

The green, white, and purple and the orange, white, and blue banners of the two suffrage organizations were fluttering from hundreds of automobiles racing through the highways and byways of the northern counties, carrying women enlisted in the suffrage war to the doors of the large manufacturing establishments. It is safe to say that 100,000 leaflets controverting the statement of Hickey that woman suffrage from labor's point of view had proved a failure in Colorado were distributed to the men in such establishments when they left work tonight.

The workers of the New Jersey Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage were less in evidence, but it was asserted that they were doing effective eleventh-hour missionary work in their own way. The rules of their organization prohibit open-air campaigning by members. The antis virtually closed their speaking campaign on Saturday.

In addition to the distribution of literature which was carried on by thousands of workers from the suffrage and anti-suffrage ranks in different parts of the State, the Woman's Political Union and the New Jersey Woman Suffrage Association had some 400 speakers addressing crowds in all the big cities of the State. One of the most picturesque features was the continuous twenty-four-hour open-air mass meeting in Newark, which began at 6 o'clock this morning and is scheduled to continue with a strong array of speakers until the polls open at 6 o'clock tomorrow morning.

This meeting is conducted from a converted lunch wagon, which is said to have been a familiar sight in the financial district in New York City until the crisis reached in the fight here made it necessary to transfer it and its militant crew to the New Jersey front. Drawn up near Military Square in Newark at what is declared to be the busiest spot in all New Jersey, it was the centre of a big crowd of attentive listeners throughout the day and far into the night.

Miss Mildred Taylor, the little New York suffragette who brought the big suffrage van to New Jersey, was jubilant tonight and declared that hundreds of converts had been made and that she and her fellow workers would remain on the job throughout the night. One of the speakers tonight was Mrs. Harriot Stanton Blatch.

"Dawn and daybreak will find us on the firing line," said Miss Taylor. "After the polls open, our case will be in the hands of the men of New Jersey and I think they will give us a square deal."

New Appeal to Politicians.

There was a new argument advanced from Victory Van platform in support of woman suffrage, and Miss Taylor was the exponent of it. She chose a moment when the van was surrounded by a crowd of men who were distinctly of the politician type, and who listened to what she had to say with hard, set faces and gave every evidence of being proof against pro-suffrage reasoning.

"I'll tell you another reason why you men in the East ought to vote for woman suffrage," Miss Taylor cried at the top of her voice, after running through the long list of staple arguments for the enfranchisement of women. "With representation in the Republican National Convention based on the vote for Congressmen, the great Eastern States of New York, New Jersey, Massachusetts, and Pennsylvania would have twice the say they now have in the nomination of a president if they give women the ballot."

The argument seemed to impress the particular audience Miss Taylor was addressing more than anything that she had said previously.

The fight of the suffragists and the antis on the eve of the election was concentrated on the result in six counties which, it is admitted, will determine the outcome of the election tomorrow. They are Essex, where Newark, with its 400,000 inhabitants, is the

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MASKED MEN HOLD UP 2 WEST SHORE TRAINS

Get Nothing from First, but Load Auto with Plunder from the Second, a Freight.

RAID MADE NEAR CONGERS

Auto Truck with Eight Men in It Taken by Waiting Police at the Cortlandt Street Ferry.

At 11:30 last night, as a fast express bound toward this city with goods shipped from Buffalo and other points along the line was passing Congers, N. Y., on the West Shore Railroad, the engineers saw a red danger light flashed across the track.

He brought the train to a stop and found himself confronted by two masked men, who kept him and the fireman covered with revolvers while four other men, also masked, who were with them, ran to the middle of the train. They broke open the doors of two cars, but were unable, apparently, to find any booty of the kind they wanted. One of the men who was ransacking the cars gave a shrill whistle; the men guarding the engineer jumped from the train, and it was allowed to go on its way.

Half an hour later a fast freight came over the line and was stopped in the same way. The thieves acted with the utmost rapidity and were evidently well rehearsed in what they had to do. While two men were breaking into cars in the middle of the train two others ran to the caboose in the rear and kept the train crew from disturbing the thieves, who were hurling goods from the cars to the side of the track.

The freight was held for about ten minutes in this way, or until most of the contents of three cars had been unloaded. Then the engineer was ordered to go ahead, and the thieves began loading their booty into an automobile, which they had waiting in the road near the track.

By this time people living along the railroad had got wind of the hold-up and ran toward the place where the train had been stopped. As the first of the townsfolk appeared the thieves tossed in a few last bundles, jumped into their automobile, and made off in the direction of Weehawken.

Word of the hold-up was telephoned to Police Headquarters here as soon as it was discovered. Reserves from all precincts in the neighborhood of the ferries were turned out, and shortly before 3 o'clock this morning a big auto truck, on which eight young men were riding, rolled off a ferryboat that came down to the Cortlandt Street ferry from the West Shore ferry in Weehawken.

These men denied having been concerned in the hold-up, but the police detained them, pending an investigation.

Meantime the Sheriff and police from Haverstraw, Congers, and Tompkins Cove had started in pursuit of the thieves' automobile in such conveyances as they could commandeer. The police in this city were of the opinion at an early hour this morning that the bandits were so thoroughly surrounded that they could not possibly escape.

It was impossible for the authorities to give an estimate of the value of the goods taken from the cars.

EIGHT SWEPT TO DEATH FROM WRECKED VESSEL

Gasoline Schooner, Said to Have Been Destined for Carranza, Pounds to Pieces on Rocks.

POINT ARENA, Cal., Oct. 18.—One after another, seven men and two women, who had fought their way on Mal Pass rocks, after escaping today from the wrecked gasoline schooner, Alliance No. 2, were dragged back into the sea by pursuing combers. Eight were swept to death. Rafael Mediner, was flung ashore alive. H. E. Jones of Vancouver, the mate, was the only other member of the ship's company of ten that was saved.

When the schooner, which sailed from Vancouver, B. C., Oct. 9, for Mazatlan, Sinaloa, piled up on Mal Pass rocks, twelve miles north of here early today, she had on board Captain Delouchrey, F. E. Harrington, Chief Engineer; J. S. Walsh, Second Engineer; H. R. Jones, mate; A. Ailen, cook; Baillie, purser; Miguel Abila, owner; Mrs. Abila, Miss Miller, and Rafael Mediner, Abila's servant.

The two women and all the men except Jones, who remained on the vessel, aided one another over the side as the schooner was being smashed to pieces, but could not mount high enough on the rocks to escape the waves.

Soon afterward the hulk broke in two, flinging Jones into the sea. The ship's dory floated within his reach and he climbed into it. There he was found exhausted hours later. Mediner was tossed upon the beach unconscious.

Abila, the owner, was said to be a close friend of Carranza and was taking the vessel to Mexico for use in his service.

WIRE MAN TO RAIL TRACKS.

Highwaymen's Victim Has Foot Taken Off by a Train.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Oct. 18.—Highwaymen sandbagged Newton Hoffman, 22 years old, as he stepped from a southbound Erie train at South Avon tonight and wired him to the tracks. A foot was taken off by a train which came along an hour later, but as his head lay between the tracks, he survived.

When found, he was rushed to a Rochester hospital on a special train, and it is thought that he will recover.

GERMAN BOAT BLOWN UP.

Mine Patrol Vessel Sunk in North Sea—The Crew Missing.

LONDON, Tuesday, Oct. 19.—A German mine patrol boat has been blown up in the Baltic Sea and her crew of ten men are missing and are supposed to have been drowned, says a dispatch to The Exchange Telegraph from Copenhagen.

The dispatch adds that wreckage of the boat has been found at Marstal.

CARSON QUITS THE ASQUITH CABINET; BRITAIN RECALLS GALLIPOLI GENERAL; ALLIES LAND AT ENOS, SEIZE RAILWAY

Serb Women and Children Join in Fighting Foe; Army of 250,000 Women Forming, Says Chicago Serb

BERLIN, Oct. 18, (via London.)—Telegraphing under date of Oct. 17, the Lokal Anzeiger's correspondent with the German forces operating in Serbia says:

"The German and Austrian operations are proceeding successfully along the whole front. The Germans by an extended enveloping movement compelled the Serbians to evacuate Pozarevac almost without a struggle, although the defenses of the city had been so strengthened and the advanced positions prepared for keeping the Teutons at a distance that the Serbians evidently had planned making a long stand here.

"After the evacuation the Serbians retired to the heights southward and southwestward, which also were strongly fortified. The contour of the country offered great difficulties, there being few roads. The Serbians made a stout resistance on the whole line, but suffered great losses under the bombardments of the German heavy artillery. Especially on the mountain of Vranovo did the enemy fight desperately, but finally, after long resistance, yielded this strong elevated position to one of the Brandenburg regiments."

The Lokal Anzeiger's correspondent, in describing the spirit of resistance shown by the Serbians, says they did not abandon the plateau behind the mountain after the Germans had won the important heights, but continued holding the ground, fighting under unfavorable conditions, until they were slowly pressed back.

Other correspondents also emphasize the bravery and persistence of the Serbians, who, they say, often hold positions until hand-to-hand encounters become necessary to force their abandonment.

The Lokal Anzeiger's correspondent says that at some places the civilian population, even women and children, are participating in the fighting.

CHICAGO, Oct. 18.—John R. Palandech, a Serbian leader and editor, addressing Serbians here today, declared that an army of 250,000 Serbian women, equal in numbers to the entire Serbian regular army, would soon be on the firing line against the German and Austrian forces.

"No women in the world are more courageous than the Serbian women," said Mr. Palandech, "and they are not going to sit at home and see their fathers, husbands, and brothers driven out of Serbia. Many Serbian women have been killed fighting at the front, and I have learned from our native land that it will be but a short time until the army of women soldiers will ... the men."

SERBS AT VRANYA SAVE RAILROAD

Allied Troops Ashore at Enos Seize Line to Dedeaghatch.

GERMAN REVERSE RUMORED

But Berlin and Vienna Say the Teuton Forces Are Pressing On Successfully.

LONDON, Tuesday, Oct. 19.—Almost simultaneously with their capture of the Bulgarian stronghold of Strumitza, near the Serbian frontier, the Allies landed an army at Enos on the Aegean Sea and seized the railroad running east from Dedeaghatch to join the main line from Sofia to Constantinople. Dedeaghatch, twelve miles northwest of Enos, is a strongly fortified port. It is now menaced by land and sea.

The German as well as the Serbian versions show that Field Marshal von Mackensen's army on the northern border of Serbia is meeting with greater resistance than was expected, and, although it is probable that the Serbians eventually must fall back on stronger strategic positions in the north, the fact that the Allies are bringing heavy forces against the Bulgarians, and so placing them that the Bulgarians will be compelled to divide their armies, gives hope here that the Germans may be balked in their latest attempt to reach the sea and bring assistance to the Turks.

All along the line the Serbians and their Montenegrin neighbors, who are also being attacked, are offering very stubborn resistance to both Austro-Germans and Bulgarians, and while they have given up a number of towns and positions, they have not yet reached the line on which they expect to make their stand.

German officers are in command along the entire Bulgarian front, but the Bulgars, so far as can be learned, have been checked everywhere. Their only serious advance was in the Zlotokupska Valley, near the River Morava, north of the town of Vranya, where they blew up a bridge. There is no confirmation of the report that they cut the Nish-Uskub Railway in this district, the bridge being a small wooden one near the railway. Athens dispatches report heavy firing in the Ristivao-Vranya district. The Serbians have been strongly reinforced and have driven the Bulgarians back. Beyond Vranya telegraphic communication is interrupted.

On the other hand, it is pointed out, the capture of Strumitza is of real strategic value, as its occupation permits the defence of the southern end of the railway and compels the Bulgarians to keep a force there. The seizure of the railroad north of Enos threatens Dedeaghatch, which has a great harbor, and is fortified and mined. The civilian population has already left Dedeaghatch, which is entirely in the hands of the military, under German officers. Allied warships are off the port.

The German War Office yesterday in reporting progress of the invasion in the north includes the front in Southeast Galicia as being within the sphere of the Balkan operations. General von Linsingen commands this front, which stretches to the Rumanian frontier. It was reported from Athens on Sunday that Linsingen's army had been ordered to Serbia to reinforce Mackensen, but had been recalled because of the seriousness of the Russian offensive. The official bulletin reads:

In the Balkan theatre:

In the Macva district the enemy is beginning to retreat on the plateau

Continued on Page 2.

GREAT BEAR SPRING WATER.
50c. the case of six glass stoppered bottles.—Advt.

MONRO TO COMMAND AT DARDANELLES

He Succeeds Ian Hamilton, Who Returns to England to Report on His Work.

BIRDWOOD NOW IN CHARGE

Berlin Reiterates Rumor That Gallipoli Operations Are to be Abandoned.

LONDON, Tuesday, Oct. 19.—Major Gen. Sir Charles Carmichael Monro has been appointed to command the Dardanelles expedition, in succession to General Sir Ian Hamilton, who is returning to England to make a report. This announcement is made by the War Office.

Pending General Monro's arrival at Gallipoli, Major Gen. William Riddell Birdwood will temporarily command the troops.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Tuesday, Oct. 19.—In reference to the change in the Dardanelles command The Daily Chronicle says:

"General Sir C. C. Monro was appointed division commander with the expeditionary force on Aug. 5, and was mentioned in Sir John French's dispatch of Oct. 19. He received the K. C. B. on Feb. 16, his name figuring in the war honors list on that day for 'services rendered in connection with operations in the field.'

"In his dispatch of Aug. 26, Sir Ian Hamilton wrote of Sir W. R. Birdwood as follows: 'General Sir W. R. Birdwood has been the soul of Anzac. Not for a single day has he ever quitted his post. Cheery and full of human sympathy, he has spent many hours of each twenty-four inspiring the defenders of the front trenches; and if he does not know every soldier in his force, at least every soldier in the force believes he is known to his chief.'"

A few days ago, in the House of Lords, Viscount Milner suggested the withdrawal of the troops from Gallipoli and their transfer to some other theatre of the war. In reply, Lord Lansdowne said it was impossible for any member of the Government to give an undertaking that the troops would be continued in the Dardanelles operations or withdrawn from them.

The impersonal conduct of the present war has made it difficult to find out how much any General has had to do with the fortune or misfortune of his army, but military observers as a rule have attributed the British failure in the Dardanelles rather to the delay in starting, mismanagement at the War Office, and the natural difficulties of the task than to the shortcomings of Hamilton himself.

The change in the command of the British land forces at the Dardanelles removes the last of the original commanders who started out to clear the way to Constantinople; the British War Office is following in the course which the Admiralty and the French Government have already adopted. Soon after the disastrous naval attack of March 18 Vice Admiral Carden, commanding the fleets, was succeeded by Vice Admiral de Robeck. General A. G. L. d'Amade, who brought a French army from Africa to aid in the first land attack, was succeeded on May 9 by General H. J. E. Gouraud, who had made a brilliant record against the Moors. He was seriously wounded early in July and was succeeded on Aug. 6 by General Sarrail, who had commanded the troops about Verdun earlier in the war.

General Sir Ian Standish Monteith Hamilton, who has had the command of the British troops at the Dardanelles,

Continued on Page 2.

Dewey's American Wines Acknowledged as Standard. Port, Sherry, Burgundy, Claret, and Sauterne. Dewey's, 138 Fulton St. and 81 Nassau St., N. Y. —Advt.

NEW BRITISH CABINET CRISIS

Attorney General Disagrees With Colleagues on Balkan Policy.

TALK OF GENERAL ELECTION

More Resignations Are Reported Likely and Redmond Calls Situation Precarious.

CARSON ASSAILED METHODS

Disliked "Inner-Cabinet" Plan and Criticised Dardanelles Operations.

LONDON, Tuesday, Oct. 19.—Sir Edward Carson, Attorney General, has resigned from the British Cabinet.

The resignation of Sir Edward, the first open manifestation of the divergence of views known to exist among the Ministers, is the result, according to an authoritative statement, not of the controversy over conscription, but of the condition of affairs in the Near East.

Sir Edward himself so far has made no personal explanation of his reasons for resigning, but it is understood that he disapproves the policy which is being followed in the Balkans and the method of confiding the whole national policy to a small "Inner Cabinet."

It is expected that there will be exciting debates in the House of Commons this week, as severe attacks on the Government are planned by members of the House in connection with the general military policy, especially in the Near East.

Presiding at the Nationalist Convention in Dublin yesterday, John E. Redmond said that a grave political crisis might arise any day. The position of the coalition Government, he asserted, was precarious. It was threatened by internal and external dangers. A conspiracy existed among men ready to sacrifice national unity in the face of the enemy to further their own predilections and theories.

It was common talk, said the Irish leader, that a general election was possible, but Ireland could boast that she was not responsible for these dangers.

Much regret is expressed in the London morning papers over the resignation of Sir Edward Carson as Attorney General, and there is lively apprehension expressed that his giving up his portfolio may be followed by other resignations.

Conscription Not an Issue.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Tuesday, Oct. 19.—The Chronicle's Parliamentary correspondent writes this morning:

"Yesterday's Cabinet Council, summoned originally for noon, did not meet until 2 o'clock, the postponement being due to the fact that in the morning the Prime Minister was slightly indisposed. Contrary to anticipation, the conscription issue did not come to a head, matters arising out of the Balkan situation, especially the enigmatical attitude of Greece, occupying the whole time.

"Sir Edward Carson was again absent from the meeting. This ostentatious aloofness of the Attorney General from the nation's executive councils in the gravest crisis in our history is very unseemly. Late last night I learned on good authority that he had definitely withdrawn from the Government.

"It is understood that leading advocates of compulsory service have not abandoned the intention of forcing an early decision on the question.

"Before the week is out there may be sensational developments unless wiser counsels prevail. Ministerial resignations are freely talked about, and the very existence of the Administration may soon be in jeopardy. The break-up of the Government would be an unmitigable calamity. Abroad and at home it would have disastrous effects, and that at a critical stage in the war.

"Where is the alternative Government and who is to comprise it? Even if the conscriptionists succeeded in pressing an Administration they would be without a majority in the House of Commons, and they would have at least half the nation arrayed against them. A conscriptionist Ministry would, from the nature of the case, be unable to enforce a policy of conscription, for it would be suspect from the beginning.

"The only way in which the nation could be induced to acquiesce in compulsory military service would be on assurances from sympathisers with the voluntary principle, like Asquith, Kitchener, Grey, and Balfour, that voluntarism would not give us all the men we need. No one can say it will not until Lord Derby's recruiting plan has been fairly and honestly tried. Any attempt to rush a decision on conscription in the meantime is inimical to the best interests of the nation.

"John Redmond, a very acute political observer, said in his speech in Ireland yesterday that the Government's life is precarious, and that it is threatened with internal and external dangers. This description is not exaggerated. The compulsion zealots will, unless they restrain themselves, jeopardise the ex-

istence of the Government and destroy the unity of the nation."

Hints Differences Are Settled.

The Daily Express, referring to the Cabinet meeting, says:

"We believe that wiser counsels have prevailed and that the differences, which up to the moment of the meeting seemed to be insurmountable, have been patched up. It may be taken, therefore, that the danger of a Cabinet crash is for the moment, at least, no longer to be feared, and that the Government will now take up its task more harmoniously and with a vigor born of unison. Neither side may claim to have gained a victory on the disputed points, but the general conduct of the war will, it is to be hoped, receive fuller attention from a Cabinet that is not torn with dissension."

The Morning Post says in an editorial article:

"Sir Edward Carson has resigned on the Near Eastern question. The Government, against his strong advice and urgent counsel, have, as usual, allowed that question to drift, and Sir Edward, who had strong convictions on what he regarded as the right policy for this country, refuses to share responsibility for the results of postponing and evading a decision.

"We trust that Sir Edward, now that he has taken this definite step and has resumed his freedom, will use means to force upon the Government some sense of the dangers into which they are bringing the country by their refusal to look plain facts in the face. He commands, we feel sure, the confidence of the best part of the nation. Let him lead, and we can promise him a following."

The Daily News says:

"It is deplorable that at the moment when the fate of everything we hold precious is at stake there should be a continuance of the wrecking policy which has been so disastrous to the country. The outward and visible sign of this grave menace was the continued and ostentatious absence from Cabinet meetings of Sir Edward Carson.

"If this cabal against the coalition Ministry succeeds, if Asquith, Grey, and the other responsible Liberal Ministers are brought down, there will be far greater enthusiasm in Berlin even than in the office of The Times or The Daily Mail. A Curzon-Churchill-Milner Ministry, born out of intrigue and falsity, would rouse the country to bitter resentment. It would not take conscription from such hands, and the only result would be national confusion that would spell inevitable disaster."

The Daily Telegraph comments:

"No doubt Sir Edward Carson has been moved by some very compelling motive to take this serious step, but when Cabinet unity was of such paramount importance, his resignation is to be regretted the more. It is not, however, unexpected. During the last ten days Sir Edward has abstained from attendance at Cabinet councils. Such abstention, especially when the House of Commons was sitting, naturally gave rise to much speculation.

"The reason of his estrangement has been variously attributed. Some say that he was opposed to his colleagues on the question of the expedition to Serbia. Others believe his action was designed as a protest against the Cabinet's attitude toward compulsion. Others again are inclined to put it down to some Irish difficulty, connected, perhaps, with the cause of Ulster. It is possible that he will promptly set these doubts at rest by making a personal explanation of his reasons for the resignation.

The Times says:

"No public statement is made of the precise ground of the difference on which Carson acted. It is well understood, however, that his action has been taken on what he holds to be a fundamental question of policy, and that he is by no means alone in his attitude toward the conduct of the war."

Carson's Long Fight for Ulster.

Sir Edward Carson entered the Asquith Coalition Cabinet on May 26, when the Liberal Cabinet of twenty members was superseded by twelve Liberals, eight Unionists, one Labor Party nominee, (without portfolio,) and one (Lord Kitchener) without any party associations, and the Ministry of Munitions was created and placed in the hands of David Lloyd George, Chancellor of the Exchequer in the former Cabinet. Sir Edward was made Attorney General.

Although he had served as Solicitor General for Ireland in 1892 and as British Solicitor General from 1900 to 1905, as Queen's Counsel at the English and Irish bars, and had been a Bencher of King's Inns, Dublin, and of the Middle Temple, London, he was little known outside of British legal and political circles until the home rule movement assumed its acute sensational stage more than a couple of years ago.

After the General Election of 1906 Sir Edward, beginning to be known as "Balfour Second," for his opposition to the Home Rule bill on behalf of the Conservative Protestant communities of Ireland, adopted Ulster as his protégé with a selfless passion that evoked the affectionate and unquestioning loyalty of the population of that province.

Cable dispatches could hardly mention one of the many phases through which the Home Rule bill was passing without describing his work—the legal obstructions he placed in the way of the bill and finally his preparations for armed resistance to its promulgation as a law. His untiring energy and his enthusiasm enabled him to overcome physical weakness; his sombre eloquence inspired and his counsels curbed the passions of the most determined and perhaps the most pugnacious section of the population of the United Kingdom.

When the war began his voice was at once raised and his influence exerted to turn the magnificent force of Ulster volunteers, whose potential strength had been his creation, into soldiers for the prosecution of the combat provoked by Germany. For ten months he labored with them, as did John Redmond, his sometime enemy, among the Catholic Nationalists, until he finally entered the Ministry.

The most notable cases with which Sir Edward had to deal as Attorney General were the Board of Trade's inquiry into the sinking of the Lusitania and the proceedings before the prize court for the condemnation of American meat carcoes which had been seized by the British Government on the ground that they were destined for Germany.

Recently there has been unofficial talk in London of Sir Edward being at odds with other members of the Ministry over conscription, the Balkan situation, and the Dardanelles expedition. The Attorney General did not attend any of the Cabinet meetings held recently.

HOW DERBY WILL RECRUIT.

Will Urge Unmarried Britons to Enlist First; Then Married Men.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Oct. 18.—An official memorandum issued by Lord Derby's Recruiting Committee says it has been decided that unmarried men of 19 and upward shall be pressed to enlist first. They will be approached in the order of age. When this list has been gone through, the married men will be approached in the order of age.

TO REGULATE PARIS PRICES.

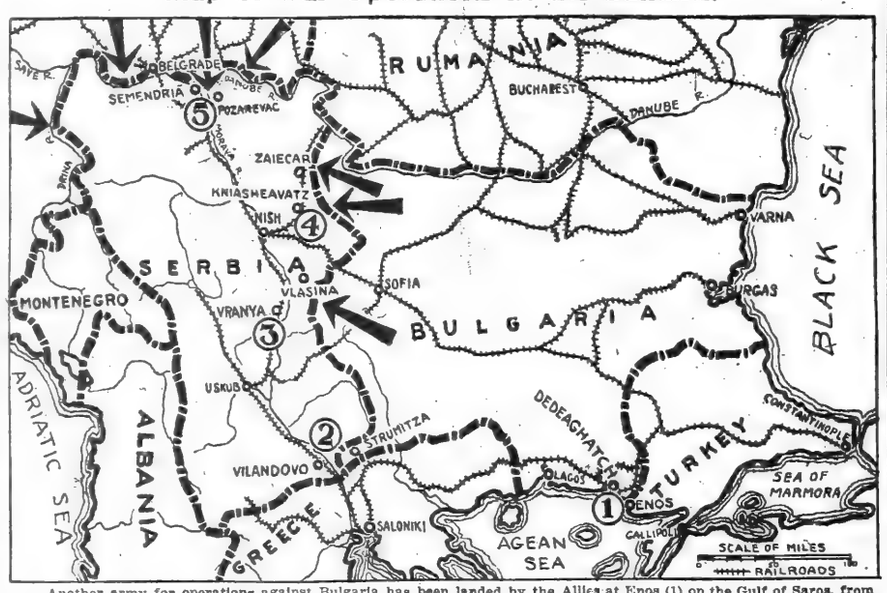
Malvy Threatens Taxing Profits of Speculators in Food Products.

PARIS, Oct. 18.—"The situation is serious, but no alarming," said Louis J. Malvy, the French Minister of the Interior, to a representative of the Matin, in discussing the growing cost of living.

"It would be an illusion," he continued, "to pretend to bring back prices to the normal, but by concentrated efforts on essential articles of food the Government can enable Parisians to obtain food at prices which never will be prohibitive.

"Arrangements have been made to make a rise in the price of bread impossible. Steps are being taken to increase imports of frozen meat, butter, eggs, and dry vegetables; but if as a result of speculators' operations these measures are ineffective the Government will not hesitate to have recourse to taxation."

Map of War Operations in the Balkans.



Another army for operations against Bulgaria has been landed by the Allies at Enos (1) on the Gulf of Saros, from which they can attack the fortified port of Dedeaghatch, twelve miles to the northwest, where the railroad from Saloniki from the west joins that from Kul Burgas on the Nish-Sofia-Constantinople road on the north. Dedeaghatch is also menaced by warships. On the western front the joint Serb and Anglo-French forces, which threw 40,000 Bulgarians back from Vilandovo (2) pursued them to Strumitza, and captured that stronghold, are carrying their swift movement further into the enemy's country.

The most serious point now of the Bulgarian invasion is at Vranya, (3,) where the Saloniki-Uskub-Nish Railroad again approaches the frontier. Here also the Bulgarians are being driven back, according to the latest reports. The Bulgar forces operating further north in the Kviasheavatz Zaiecar region (4) are still at the border.

The Teuton army of the Danube, which compelled the Serbs to evacuate Pozarevac (5) by a flanking movement, are advancing slowly against savage resistance.

At other points of invasion indicated by arrows the Austro-Germans have made little if any headway.

SERBS AT VRANYA SAVE RAILROAD

Continued from Page 1.

land. South of Belgrade our troops are advancing against Cvetkov-Grob and the village of Vrolin.

Southeast of Pozarevac the towns of Crnice and Bosevac have been captured.

Bulgarian troops have occupied the heights of the Muelin-Percin and Badin Zub. Further south they are pushing forward by way of Egri Palanka.

Army of General von Linsingen: On the River Styr from Rafalowka to Kulikovitchi new local engagements have developed.

The Austrian War Office issued the following bulletin:

A Serbian division has been defeated in the region of Avala, retreating on both sides of the road to the south. Our troops are now attacking enemy detachments which remain north of Ralja. The enemy was also obliged to retreat in the Macva district on both sides of the lower Morava.

The Germans are gaining ground.

The Bulgarians occupy the heights of Muelin, Peroln, and Badin Zub. Further south they have advanced over Egri Palanka.

The Italians, according to the latest reports, will not send a contingent to the Balkans, but co-operation of their navy in the Aegean, where an Allied fleet has already gathered, is looked for.

The point at which the Russians will strike has not yet been disclosed. The expectation is, however, that the Allies have a surprise for the Central Powers and that steps are being taken to bring Turkey to her knees before assistance can reach her.

SERBS WHIP GERMANS, SAYS REPORT TO ROME

Bucharest Also Tells of a Bulgarian Force Thrown Back With Loss.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Oct. 18, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—Bucharest reports a serious reverse to the Germans on the Danube. The enemy's force, attempting to penetrate the Timok Valley in Northeast Serbia, was vigorously attacked by the Serbians and repulsed with heavy casualties and the loss of nearly 300 prisoners.

In the Gornacco sector a battle raged for eight hours. The enemy was unsuccessful in trying to break through the Serbian line and retreated. The defenders captured 2,000 prisoners, chiefly German. Four guns were abandoned by the beaten foe.

The Bulgarian brigade, co-operating with the Germans, shared the reverse, the Serbians advancing and occupying several Bulgarian positions.

Neither the Germans nor the Bulgarians were able to make headway in face of the deadly Serbian fire. An enormous number of enemy dead are along the front of the Serbian position. It is claimed that the Serbians' success has shattered, for the moment at all events, the enemy's offensive.

The Austrians operating on the Drina front have been driven back with loss.

BIG GUNS FORCE SERBS BACK.

Pozarevac Evacuated to Foil German Flanking Move.

PARIS, Oct. 18.—The entire Serbian line on the Bulgarian front is being held against the invaders, notwithstanding the superiority of the Bulgarian forces, according to a dispatch to the Temps from Nish under date of Oct. 16. It is declared that the Bulgarian army at Vlassina has been scattered.

"The battle continues along the whole front," says the dispatch. "Detachments of Serbians at Obreno atz on the Save River withdrew toward the southeast in the direction of Lazarevatz to escape the fire of the enemy's heavy artillery.

"The Serbians continue to hold positions outside of Belgrade dominating the city and valley of Yezava.

"The Serbians evacuated Pozarevac so as to avoid a turning movement of their adversaries."

NISH FLIES ALLIES' FLAGS.

Way Stations Also Decorated—Busy Scenes at Saloniki.

PARIS, Oct. 18.—A correspondent of the Temps telegraphs from Nish that he has just arrived by railroad from Saloniki, finding all along the line crowds at the stations in Serbia awaiting the arrival of allied reinforcements for the Serbians.

"Nish, the provisional capital of Serbia, is today, despite its intense anxieties and its mourning for the fallen among the Serbian troops, decorated with the national colors of the Entente Allies in preparation for the arrival of French and British troops," the correspondent says. "They have been awaited for several days and some disappointment is felt at the delay in their coming. The news of the heroic resistance the Serbians are offering to the Teutonic invasion sustains the people who remain admirably calm and determined.

"Saloniki, from which the correspondent has just arrived, presents an amazing spectacle of naval power. Besides the numerous ships of war there, a vast fleet of transports, flying the French and British flags, is in the harbor. The streets of the city are crowded with troops in foreign uniforms, the khaki and the French service blue predominating.

"After the train on which the correspondent was traveling had crossed the Serbian frontier, all the stations were found to have been decorated, and crowds were in waiting to welcome the troops of the Allies. French and British officers on the train were repeatedly asked by excited enquirers if the soldiers of their nations would begin to arrive tomorrow."

DEMANDS AN ALLIED STAFF.

London Chronicle Says Co-ordination Is Urgently Needed.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Tuesday, Oct. 19.—The Daily Chronicle in an editorial this morning says:

"A few days ago we published an article by Maurice Barrès, who quoted a dictum of General Bernhardi that 'the powers of the Quadruple Entente have committed the strategic mistake of not co-ordinating their action.'

"The weakness on which Bernhardi dilates has been obvious even to the unexpert lay mind. Has this weakness been remedied, or is it in process of being remedied? We have yet to learn that there is a common war council meeting regularly for the purpose of co-ordinating the efforts of the Allies, of studying strategical situations, and of devising plans for new emergencies. Now that we are committed to a new campaign in the Balkans, the necessity for a general war council of the Allies is more urgent than ever.

"In this respect the central empires have an advantage over the Allies. Their military resources are under one control. Vienna and Constantinople have no independent volition. Berlin dominates everything. The strategy of the whole war, so far as our enemies are concerned, is laid down by the German General Staff. There is unity in strategy, in organization, and in execution.

"The whole military efforts and resources of the Allies ought to be organized and co-ordinated. That cannot be done without a common war council, in continuous session. In short, there is urgent need for a joint general staff, sitting continuously in Paris and representative of all the Allies."

BULGAR ADVANCES TO GREECE

Berlin Reports Zaimis Intimated Nations Understood Each Other.

BERLIN, Oct. 18, (by wireless to Tuckerton, N. J.)—The Overseas News Agency says today:

"Advices from Saloniki through Budapest state that the Bulgarian Minister to Greece, in advising Premier Zaimis of Bulgaria's declaration of war against Serbia, gave expression to the friendly sentiments which Bulgaria held toward Greece.

"Premier Zaimis expressed his thanks for the readiness of the Bulgarian Government to help provide for Greece in a way which would be necessary in the event of a blockade of the Greek coast. The Greek Premier added that the two nations had misunderstood each other, but from this time on would march in the same direction.

"A dispatch from Athens says that the Ministers of the Quadruple Entente were received by King Constantine, to whom the British Minister, in the name of the Entente, sought to demonstrate that it was to the interest of Greece to ally itself with the powers there represented. The King interrupted him, the dispatch adds, and asked the Ministers to present their case to the Government officials upon whom devolved the handling of such matters.

"The Ministers remained scarcely ten minutes in the Royal Palace, going thence to call upon the Prime Minister, to whom they delivered a new note.

"The correspondent of the Lokal-Anzeiger at Athens reports having had an interview with the Bulgarian Minister to Greece in which the Minister declared that Serbia had attacked Bulgaria, as was proved by the fact that the first fighting took place near Kuestendil on Bulgarian territory, several kilometers distant from the Serbian frontier, all statements to the contrary notwithstanding.

A dispatch to the Berliner Tageblatt from Sofia states that the condition of A. A. Savinsky, the Russian Minister to Bulgaria, remained in Sofia because of illness after the break in relations between the two countries, recently took a turn for the worse. Whereupon, it is stated, M. Radoslavoff, the Bulgarian Premier, sent the Chief of Protocols to inquire regarding the welfare of the Russian diplomat.

The Bulgarian Government has permitted the Bulgarian sanitary mission in Russia to continue its work, the dispatch adds.

"According to a dispatch from Vienna, Russia inquired informally of Rumania whether that country would permit the passage of Russian troops through the Dobrudja district. The Rumanian Prime Minister, M. Bratiano, however, declared that it was the firm decision of Rumania to defend her neutrality most energetically against all armed encroachments."

WOULD KEEP ARMY AT HOME.

Italians Averse to Sending an Expedition to the Balkans.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Oct. 18.—Public opinion here continues painfully preoccupied with the gravity of the present crisis in the war. Some military critics, considering the Balkan front to be of secondary importance, argue that it would be a further error to endeavor to remedy past diplomatic mistakes by sending an Italian expedition to Serbia, and that the latter could best be helped by threatening other fronts having greater military and political value.

The conviction is growing here that the only chance of the Allies to prevent the crushing of Serbia, if there is yet time, is to resign themselves to acting temporarily on the defensive on other fronts and rush all available troops to the Balkans. If successful, this move dictated by the enemy's strategy would in the end prove his undoing.

But those who hold this view say that to expect Italy until she has had time for complete preparation to deprive herself of large contingents for overseas campaigning, is to expect the impossible and can only be productive of disappointment.

FIGURES ON DASH TO TURKEY.

Alleged German Order Says Corps Will Be in Constantinople Dec. 3.

PARIS, Oct. 18.—A dispatch from Basle says that it is learned that a German Lieutenant, detached from duty while convalescing, has received orders to rejoin his corps, the Sixteenth Bavarian, at Dedeaghatch, Bulgaria, between Nov. 16 and Dec. 3.

After this time, the order is said to state, the corps will be stationed at Constantinople.

TELLS OF BULGAR ADVANCE.

General Shoitov Says Serbs Were Driven Back Two to Nine Miles.

BERLIN, Oct. 18, (by Wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—"In an interview Saturday with the correspondent of the Berliner Tageblatt," says the Overseas News Agency, "the Bulgarian chief of the General Staff, General Shoitov, said that the Serbians had unexpectedly attacked and conquered Bulgarian frontier positions, but that they were soon driven back by the Bulgarians, whose counter offensive movement advanced from four kilometers, (about 2½ miles,) to fifteen kilometers, (about 9 1-3 miles,) into Serbia.

"General Shoitov added that Athens and Bucharest were now apparently sure that Bulgaria only desired to carry out here national plans in the Serbian part of Macedonia.

Montenegrins Bag an Aeroplane.

LONDON, Oct. 18.—A Reuter dispatch from Cettinje, dated Oct. 12, says that attacks, delivered the preceding day by the Austrians against Montenegrin positions on the Drina Grahovo front, were repulsed with heavy losses. One of three aeroplanes, flying over the Montenegrin positions, fell near Plevlje and the pilot and an officer were captured.

COLUMBIA STUDENTS SAFE.

No Alarm Felt for Those Who Went to Do Sanitary Work in Serbia.

The Committee of Mercy denied yesterday the report published in the papers of Sunday that fear is felt for the safety of eight of the Columbia students who went with the committee's Serbian expedition, which left this country for Nish, Serbia, last June to aid in the sanitary work carried on by the Sanitary Commission of the American Red Cross and the Rockefeller Foundation.

Ten members of the expedition have already returned.

Members working in Lady Paget's hospital at Skoplje are W. W. Eaton, M. A. Tancock, D. Peters, and Mr. Lovell. W. Prickett was with the expedition on Sept. 22, but was expected to go to England within a fortnight to take up his work as a Rhodes scholar.

Dr. Douglas Dold, a member of the expedition, is stationed at Dobrun in charge of the clinic for Bosnian refugees, and he has with him W. E. Dold, E. E. Childs, P. F. Jones, and G. E. Bell. Elbridge Colby left Serbia for France before the committee's expedition came to an end on Sept. 22. L. L. Little remains in Serbia as a war correspondent.

ENOS LONG AN ALLIED BASE.

Turkish Port Has Been Used as Place to Transship Troops.

The Allies have had a base at the Turkish port of Enos, near the northern side of the entrance to the Gulf of Saros, since April 21, and have there discharged troops from transports, reshipping them on barges twenty or thirty miles south to where they were needed at Gallipoli.

Twelve miles northwest across the open Gulf of Enos is Dedeaghatch, where the railway from Saloniki from the west (230 miles) joins that from Kuleli Burgas on the Nish-Sofia-Constantinople road (60 miles) at the north. South of this railway (the famous Orient Express) from Kuleli Burgas to the Chatalja lines, which run seventeen miles west of the Turkish capital, from the Black Sea to the Sea of Marmora, the land, low and marshy and cut by innumerable creeks, is not suitable for military operations.

In the Russo-Turkish war of 1828-29 the Russian General Diebitsch fought his way from Midia across the isthmus and captured Enos, a matter of 110 miles, in three weeks, and thereby established communication with the Russian fleet blockading the Dardanelles. The result of this movement was that the Russians held a line, from sea to sea, about 100 miles in length, within 120 miles of the capital, with only 20,000 men until peace was signed by Adrianople on Aug. 29, 1829. The Bulgarians with the aid of 60,000 Serbs held a line even nearer Constantinople in the Spring of 1913.

The Bulgarian port of Dedeaghatch has a bad anchorage, but is superior to Enos as a base. Between the two towns is the delta of the Maritza. The railway to Kuleli Burgas ascends the broad and marshy valley of this stream as far as Dimotika, on the River Chat, eight miles southwest of Kuleli Burgas. The railroad passes through an 800-square-mile Turkish salient, which was ceded to Bulgaria on July 22 last.

About thirty miles from the Maritza delta the Ergene joins the stream from the northeast, after having furnished a roadbed for the Orient Express on its way west. It is within twelve miles of Kuleli Burgas. Between the two rivers there is an area of 200 square miles, excellent for field operations but poor for defense. Any troops sent to oppose an invasion at Dedeaghatch or Enos either must be sent down the railway from the Orient Express or march for miles across marshes.

The fact that Enos, as a base of the Allies, has enjoyed immunity from a Turkish attack for five months shows that the Turks had no mind to make use of the second expediency. Whatever use they and the Bulgarians may now make of the Dedeaghatch-Kuleli Burgas Railway is problematical. As the surrounding country as far as Dimotika offers no natural defenses, they will probably retreat, destroying the railway as they go.

White Rock
THE MINERAL WATER DE LUXE

GERMANY'S HOPES NOW IN BALKANS

Check in Russia the Cause of Swift Change of Plans, It Is Said.

SEES SALVATION IN ORIENT

Troops Rushed to Meet Offensive in West as New Campaign Was Being Elaborated

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROTTERDAM, Oct. 18, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—"All Germany believes the complications in the Balkans have brought about an entirely new phase in the war, and they are looking more and more anxiously to the Balkans as the key to the situation. They have tried to cut a way out both east and west and failed. The way through Serbia is the last way out, and everybody is watching with the utmost keenness the progress of the new venture. They have great hopes of a far-reaching success."

These words were used in the course of an interview I had today with a gentleman who for some months has occupied a position that gives him exceptional opportunity of knowing not only the diplomatic activities of Germany but also her military plans. The original scheme for the expedition to Serbia was comparatively modest in intention. It has now been enormously elaborated, and both militarists and diplomatists think they see in its successful prosecution long vistas of consequences that will put a period to English world domination or bring England clamoring for peace.

"The central fact in the whole consideration of these new plans was to capture the Russian Army at Vilna," said my informant. "Too much importance cannot be attached to this. It upset the whole scheme of the Germans. They at once realized that their whole chance of crushing Russia was gone and rushed back troops to the west to meet the coming offensive of the Allies, and simultaneously they elaborated their plans for marching through Serbia and into the Orient. As a matter of fact, they had succeeded in getting a large body of troops back into the western trenches before the offensive, hence their ability to prevent an immediate break through.

"Russia's success caused the elaboration of the Serbia campaign, and Russia's ultimatum to Bulgaria forced them to start it before they were really ready. They had to start before the Allies could get there. They think they can strangle England by relieving the Turks and setting them free to cut the Suez Canal and seize big tracts of land in the Orient. That is their new place in the sun. The East offers them new chances of economic development. That is to take the place of Belgium, which no serious German ever hopes to retain. They realize the inadvisability of the plans of the annexationists and have no desire to create in the north another Alsace problem.

"The war madness has gone. The people desire permanent peace, and they hope the Balkan struggle will give it to them. Some believe a mere display of power and determination to undertake this new campaign will alone have a tremendous effect in England and make her more amenable to peace proposals."

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 18, (via London).—Telegraphing under date of Friday the correspondent with General von Gallwitz's army in Serbia of the Cologne Gazette, says:

"The Germans have to contend with severe battles against a stubborn and desperately fighting army." After referring to the progress already achieved by the Germans on Serbian soil he continues:

"The difficult mountain country with its bizarre, rocky and steep clinker formations causes our troops enormous difficulties, which also are augmented by the fact that the Germans have to fight continually higher on rising ground.

"The Serbians facing them are in admirable defensive positions, which enable them to hold for a long time the defensive sectors when attacked. Despite unfavorable mountain land and the extremely bad condition of the valley roads the German troops have succeeded in progressing."

WANTS SECRECY CONTINUED.

London Paper Strongly Against Public Discussion of the Operations.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Tuesday, Oct. 19.—The Daily Telegraph, in an editorial on the Balkan situation, says:

"It seems more than likely that operations to which secrecy is vital are still in progress and no responsible being in this country will show impatience of any delay which the Government may consider necessary before putting us in possession of the broad facts of the situation now being created in the Balkan theatre.

"It is for that reason in particular that we look upon the agitation in some quarters for a full discussion of that situation in the House of Commons as illtimed and mischievous. We have no doubt that the Prime Minister will adhere to his decision not to grant facilities for any such debate, and we are certain that not one Englishman in a hundred would question the propriety of such a refusal. If while the first stages of the enterprise were still in progress the whole matter were to come up in Commons and increased opportunity was given to some feeble and feverish spirits to do their little work for their country the Government would be more seriously to blame than it has been in many of its proceedings about which clamor has been raised."

BRITISH FLEET IN MOVIES.

Complete Pictures of Its Activities to be Exhibited to Public.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Tuesday, Oct. 19.—The Daily Mail says the Admiralty has arranged for complete kinetograph pictures of the grand fleet in both black and white and in colors.

The British film trade selected as their representative Charles Urban, who has just returned with three assistants from a ten days' visit to the fleet, during which he obtained complete pictures of the real activities of the navy.

The Admiralty has arranged that half of the receipts from exhibition of the pictures shall be distributed among naval charities.

SUMMONS THE KAISER FOR JUDGMENT DAY

Father of Raid Victim Proclaims in Court the Emperor's Personal Culpability.

LONDON, Oct. 18.—An inquest on the bodies of the three victims of the first bomb dropped in the Zeppelin raid last Wednesday night on the London area and of three others who were killed or who died as the result of subsequent air bombs was held today. The verdict in each case was "death as the result of an air raid."

The father of one of the victims stood up in court and protested against the laconic verdict, shouting:

"My son was murdered by the order of the Kaiser. I summon the Kaiser to meet me before the judgment seat of God to answer for the death of my son and of those other poor people."

Ameng those killed by the first bomb was a railroad employe. Both of his thighs were broken. His wife, who was by his side, escaped unhurt. The second was a man who was killed by broken glass which cut through his neck. The third victim was a woman close by, whose spine was crushed.

The other dead were the victims of a bomb dropped in the middle of a wide thoroughfare. A driver, a conductor, and a special constable were killed in a motor bus. The bomb pierced a water main, and the rush of water quickly extinguished the fire, but several persons passing at the time were either killed or injured.

BERLIN, Oct. 18, (by Wireless to Tuckerton, N. J.)—The German Government had apologized to the Netherlands Government for the passage of Zeppelins over Dutch territory, according to a dispatch from Rotterdam given out by the Overseas News Agency today.

BELLIGERENT AVIATOR BOMBARDS SWISS TOWN

Bombs Dropped on Village, Near French Border, Hurt Several —Government to Protest.

CHAUX DES FONDS, Switzerland, Oct. 18, (via Paris.)—A foreign aeroplane passed yesterday afternoon over this town, which is near the French border, and dropped three bombs. One adult and one child were wounded.

BERNE, Oct. 18.—Three grown persons and one child were gravely injured, according to Government reports of the bomb throwing by a foreign aviator flying over the Swiss town of Chaux des Fonds. The Government has ordered an inquiry into the occurrence and will renew protests to the belligerent countries against violations of Swiss territory by aeroplanists.

BELGIAN LINES HELD FAST.

Repulsed Fierce German Attacks Saturday and Sunday Nights.

LA PANNE, Belgium, Oct. 17, (via Paris, Oct. 18.)—The Belgische Standardt, published here, says that a terrible bombardment was in progress along the Yser front Saturday and Sunday nights. The firing was especially violent near Dixmude and Ypres.

This bombardment was the prelude to an attempt by the Germans to break the Belgian lines. The Belgian artillery returned the fire, shelling the enemy's communication trenches and scattering his infantry as they leaped from the trenches. A second attack on a smaller scale also was repulsed.

This offensive took place in the Dixmude region at a spot known as "Death's Highway," which has been stubbornly disputed by both sides. Although mowed down in rows, the Belgians have been holding their own and not yielding an inch of ground.

EDITS A LUSITANIA TABLET.

Church of England Official Bars the Word "Murdered" from It.

LONDON, Oct. 18.—"The wall of a church is not an appropriate place to perpetuate hatred," was the reason given by Sir Philip Wilbraham, Chancellor of the Diocese of Chester, when refusing to permit a memorial tablet to a victim of the Lusitania in Holyoke Church to bear the inscriotion, "Who was murdered on the Lusitania by the Germans."

The word "murdered," Sir Philip said, would have to be taken out of the tablet. The Chancellor then suggested that the inscription should read, "Who lost his life when the Lusitania was torpedoed by the Germans." This was agreed to.

FIND PASSPORT TRUE BILLS.

Rintelen and Meloy Indicted Here for Attempted Fraud.

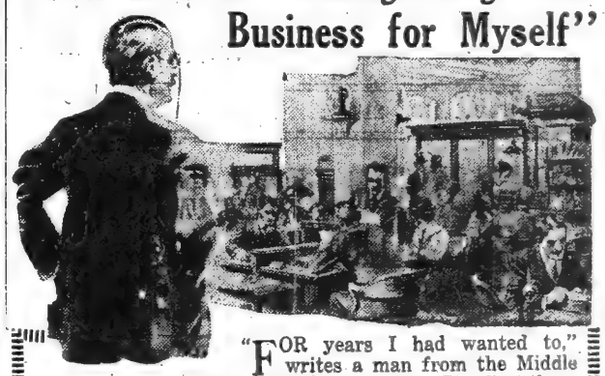
Indictments were filed late last night by the Federal Grand Jury against Franz Rintelen, who is said to be known also as Fred Hansen, Miller, Muller, Edward V. Gates, and Edward V. Gasche, and against Edward Meloy, on the charge of conspiring to defraud the Government by procuring a false passport from the State Department. Rintelen is supposed to be in a detention camp in England; Meloy is out on $10,000 bail.

According to the indictments, the conspiracy was formed here on July 1. Rintelen applied at the Clerk's office in the Federal District Court on July 29 for a passport in the name of Edward V. Gates of Pennsylvania and took an oath to defend the Constitution of the United States. Meloy, it is charged, told Melville C. Barnard, who vouched for Rintelen, that the applicant's name was Gates, and on August 3 he wrote to the Department of State to say that he had known Gates as a wine agent and had bought wines from him. He said Gates came from his own State, Pennsylvania.

The State Department did not issue the passport, and Rintelen in the end sailed with a Swiss passport under the name of Edward V. Gasche. He was taken off the Nieuw Amsterdam by the British authorities at Falmouth, and Meloy, who was with him, was sent back to this country. Certain papers seized by the British authorities have not been returned, and that fact yesterday caused the suggestion in the Federal Building that Rintelen might have been shot as a spy.

The Federal Grand Jury is continuing its investigation of passport frauds.

"You Gave Me Courage to go into Business for Myself"



"FOR years I had wanted to," writes a man from the Middle West, "but I did not dare. The first three lessons gave me courage." That is what he got from the

Course in Personal Efficiency

So deep in our lives are the foundations of this new Efficiency idea applied to the individual that each man gets what he needs most from it. One man gets courage, one gets health, one gets time, one gets wealth. For Efficiency means the shortest, quickest, easiest way to reach your goal. And Harrington Emerson, who has taught Efficiency to so many corporations, has adapted it to you in 24 powerful, complete, condensed lessons.

The corporation has capital, plant, men; you have brains, time, energy. Through these lessons you will learn to make the most of your brains, time, and energy with the least effort.

These principles are not casual ideas of Mr. Emerson's. They are the scientific principles he has developed in forty years of study. He has applied them in over 200 factories, railroads, and other organizations. They are studied by other Efficiency Engineers in America, England, France, Germany, and other countries, who have learned them from Emerson. His big organization in New York (he has 40 assistants) has taught Efficiency to steel mills and railroads, factories, and publishers.

Hundreds and hundreds of the biggest people have endorsed this course—have studied it and applied it to their daily affairs. We have a book of 300 letters which we will gladly send to you, if you wish it.

10000 STUDENTS ENROLLED

10,000 students have already rushed to enroll for this course. From California comes one who is saving thousands of dollars on a government job—from Iowa one whom the course has put on the right path to success—from Kentucky one who will get an education with its help—from New York an editor who got back his health—a writer who does twice as much work in less time—the Secretary and Treasurer of the biggest bond house in the Northwest saved an hour and a half a day from the first lesson.

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14 Chapters—In Colors—Illustrated.

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LIEUT. CARLISLE DECORATED

Military Cross Conferred on Brother of Sybil Carlisle.

King George has conferred the Military Cross on temporary Lieutenant Thomas Hamilton Carlisle, of the 171st Regiment, Mining Company, Royal Engineers, for conspicuous gallantry on the night of Sept. 2 near Armentières.

Lieutenant Carlisle is a brother of Mary Helen Carlisle, an artist, of this city, and of Sybil Carlisle, the actress. With another officer he entered an excavation, which was in a very dangerous condition owing to gas fumes following an explosion, in order to rescue a man who had been overcome. The man was saved.

CAPT. LAWRENCE WOUNDED.

Sir Walter Lawrence's Heir Now in Hospital in London.

Friends of Captain Roland Lawrence of the Coldstream Guards in this city learn that he was wounded on Sept. 28. He was in a hospital at Rouen for some days, but has arrived in London, and is now hospital inmate.

Captain Lawrence was recently promoted to be Staff Captain to the General of the Fourth Brigade. He is the son and heir of Sir Walter Roper Lawrence, Bart., and until the outbreak of the war was aid de camp to Sir Arthur Bullock, Governor General of Bermuda.

MONRO TO COMMAND AT DARDANELLES

Continued from Page 1.

had a record before the war began which was eclipsed by very few in the British Army. He was born in the Island of Corfu in 1853, and entered the army at the age of 20. He had a year of military training in a circle of Hanoverian and Saxon officers in Dresden, and later received the first-class Order of the Red Eagle of Prussia along with other foreign decorations.

Hamilton served in the Afghan war of 1878-1880, the Boer war of 1881, the Nile expedition of 1884-5, the Burmese expedition of 1885-7, the Chitral expedition of 1895, and the Tirah campaign of 1897-8. In the Boer war he performed brilliant service at Elandslaagte and in the siege of Ladysmith, was Chief of Staff to Lord Kitchener in 1901-2, and commanded mobile columns in the Western Transvaal in the last months of the war. In the Russo-Japanese war he served as military representative of the Indian Army, and in 1910 he was made Commander in Chief in the Mediterranean and Inspector General of the Overseas Forces. He has done much to improve the marksmanship of the British Army.

His successor, Major Gen. Sir Charles Carmichael Monro, is also known as a musketry expert, having commanded the School of Musketry at Hythe, where he had previously served as chief instructor. He served in Afghanistan and in the Boer war of 1899-1902, and commanded a territorial division for two years before the present war broke out.

Maj. Gen. Sir William Riddell Birdwood, the commander ad interim, served as military secretary to Lord Kitchener while he commanded in South Africa in 1902 and later when he was Commander in Chief in India in 1905. He served in various campaigns in India in the nineties, was badly wounded in the Boer war, where he was mentioned in dispatches five times, and was Chief Staff Officer of the Mohmand expedition in 1908. He was wounded at the Dardanelles in May.

ALLIES TO LEAVE GALLIPOLI?

Berlin Hears That Troops Will Be Withdrawn Gradually.

BERLIN, Oct. 18, (by Wireless to Tuckerton, N. J.)—A dispatch to the National Zeitung "from the Russian border" says:

"Your correspondent learns from a well-informed source that the abandonment of the Dardanelles campaign by France and Great Britain has already been decided upon. Russian circles interested in this matter have been informed that the Allies will not suspend operations on the Gallipoli Peninsula all at once, but will gradually withdraw troops from there.

"Military circles of the Entente powers are fully convinced of the hopelessness of the Dardanelles undertaking in its present form."

The correspondent adds that another reason for the abandonment of the campaign is that the troops are needed for service in Serbia.

ARABIC SETTLEMENT WITHHELD IN BERLIN

Editor of Vossische Zeitung Suspects We Are Keeping Back Bernstorff's Report.

BERLIN, Oct. 18.—George Bernhard, editor of the Vossische Zeitung, continues today his weekly discussion of matters relating to Germany and the United States. He reviews the case of Dr. Constantin Dumba, the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador who was recalled by his Government, the Ambassador's letter to Secretary Lansing having just been published here. Herr Bernhard concludes that Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador at Washington, is also having difficulty in communicating with his Government, because his official report of his Arabic transactions has not yet been made public.

After declaring that Dr. Dumba's letter "belongs to the most sensational written revelations in this all too sensational war," Herr Bernhard says: "These reports of the Ambassador throw a new and most suspicious light on the neutrality of the United States."

After l



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Absolutely Relieves Indigestion. One package proves it. 25c at all druggists.
Contains no harmful or deleterious substance

SEAL OF MINNESOTA
THE KING OF TABLE WATERS

FRENCH GUNS SPOIL GERMAN ATTACK

Curtain of Fire Prevents a Drive in Force Planned Near Souchez.

BRITISH RUSHES CHECKED

Berlin Reports Heavy English Losses in Attempts to Carry the Vermelles Salient.

LONDON, Oct. 18.—By the expedient of a curtain of fire directed against the enemy's massed forces east of Souchez, the French today prevented an attack for which the Germans had been preparing by an intense bombardment of the French trenches. There were brisk artillery exchanges south of the Somme and in Champagne, where French shells exploded a German munitions depot.

French and German reports agree that the fighting in the Vosges is continuing with vigor. Berlin asserts that strong British attacks on the German salient northeast of Vermelles, in Artois, have failed with heavy losses. German aviators yesterday dropped bombs on the French fortress of Belfort.

Following is the official night report from Paris:

After an intense artillery preparation, menaces of infantry attacks were manifested in the German trenches at Bois-en-Hache and the Valley of the Souchez, where large masses of enemy effectives were gathered. Our artillery, by an energetic and effective barrier fire, and our machine guns prevented the adversary from debouching.

An artillery duel, in which we had the advantage, took place to the south of the Somme, in the environs of Tilloloy, Cessier, and St. Léocade.

On the left bank of the Aisne, to the south of Pommiers, our patrols discovered an enemy ambuscade and brought back prisoners.

In Champagne the bombardment of the enemy has been very active against the Tahure Hill and the Ravine of La Goutte. Our batteries, in replying on the trenches and bivouacs behind the enemy's front, caused an explosion of a large munitions depot.

In the Vosges spirited combats with grenades are reported on the crests of Schratzmannele and violent cannonading on both sides in the region of Hartmannsweilerkopf and in the Valley of the Thur.

This is the text of the French afternoon communication:

Three new attacks on the part of the enemy against our positions at Boisen-Hache, to the northeast of Souchez, were completely checked last night by curtains of fire in which both artillery and infantry participated.

To the south of the River Somme, in the sector of Lihons, there has been almost continual fighting with trench weapons, while in the meantime our batteries directed an effective fire against the German works.

To the north of Verdun German forces have endeavored to occupy the craters of certain mines recently exploded between the lines. They have been repulsed everywhere.

Last night witnessed very spirited infantry fire between the trenches in the vicinity of Nomemy. Our artillery in the same region has dispersed groups of pioneers of the enemy, particularly to the east of Eply and near Gremecey and Bioncourt, and it has also bombarded the railroad station at Blamont.

The official statement from Berlin follows:

The trench work northeast of Vermelles, which projects far into the enemy positions, was repeatedly attacked by the English with strong forces. All their attacks failed with heavy losses, and the trench work remained in our hands.

Attempts of the French to attack at Tahure were subdued by our fire.

A new enemy advance with the object of recapturing lost positions south of Leintrey was unsuccessful. It cost the French, in addition to sanguinary losses three officers, seventeen noncommissioned officers and seventy-three chasseurs as prisoners.

On Schratzmannele the enemy could not recapture a single foot of ground by his attacks, notwithstanding the use of a considerable quantity of ammunition.

Yesterday German air squadrons attacked the fortress of Belfort, drove off the enemy aviators, and dropped eight bombs on the fortress. A number of fires were observed to have been caused by the explosions.

The Belgian official communication reads.

There has been an intermittent bombardment of our positions. Our artillery destroyed an enemy observation post.

BERLIN STOCKS ADVANCE.

News Agency Reports an "Important Upward Movement."

BERLIN, Oct. 18, (by Wireless to Tuckerton, N. J.)—A strong demand for stocks, with an important upward movement on the Berlin Stock Exchange, is reported by the Overseas News Agency today, "owing to the favorable situation in all war theatres, especially the Balkans."

Steel, mining, automobile, and petroleum stocks are in especially good demand. In the last few days there has been a wide inquiry for shares of shipping companies. Mexican stocks are improving, owing to the decision of the Pan-American Conference to recommend recognition of General Carranza. American railway stocks have a large following.

The money market reflects the influence of payments for war loan subscriptions. Call money is 4½ to 5 per cent. The private discount rate is 4¼ per cent.

"Subscriptions to the new Austrian war loan," the Overseas News Agency said, "in the first six days of the subscription period are estimated to have amounted to more than 1,000,000,000 marks, ($250,000,000.)"

SEES ANTI-GERMAN PLOT.

Staats-Zeitung Assails the New "America First" Organization.

Under the title "America First—After England," the New Yorker Staats-Zeitung in its evening edition yesterday commented upon the organization recently formed at the home of Vincent Astor to carry out the slogan of "America First" in the assimilation of foreign-born citizens. It said:

"Let no one be deceived! As good as many names sound, and no matter how many neutral and high-minded men and women have allowed themselves to be drawn as members of the committees, and desirable as a movement is in principle that seeks to make immigrants familiar and in love with America, America's language, America's history, and American characteristics—nevertheless, equally transparent is the real purpose of the movement.

"It is directed against the influence of the German immigrants in the future, against the influence of the German language, the German culture. It is a sort of 'Know-Nothing movement' of former days in a politer form. It is a revival of the school of conflict of the nineties in the West. But at the same time the movement is an acknowledgment that the German-American has made himself felt as a factor, and must therefore be annihilated."

At another point on its editorial page the newspaper says:

"The President's daughter is authority for the fact that her exalted father possesses a fine voice, a very adaptable tenor. If we have nominated the Honorable of Oyster Bay as 'outside guard' we can scarcely now do less for the present Papa of the Country; therefore let us set him up as President of the mixed chorus in which the Collector of the Port learns to sing 'God Save the King,' and in which notes are read only in the German language."

THINK GERMANS BOUND FOR REFUGE IN CUBA

Were Sighted Off Virginia Coast —May Cancel Shore Liberty of Interned Men.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.—The missing petty officers and sailors from the interned German cruiser Kronprinz Wilhelm at Norfolk are believed to be making their way to Cuba.

The Navy Department has received the report of a ship Captain who saw the power boat Eclipse off Virginia Beach Monday. He did not report until late last week, and no trace of the Eclipse has been found.

Unless the fugitive German sailors return, it was said today, the crews of all interned vessels at Norfolk would be held aboard their ships and no more shore liberty would be granted.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HAVANA, Oct. 18.—The vessels of the Cuban navy have been told to watch the inlets where the yacht Eclipse, manned by German officers and sailors, who broke their parole at Norfolk, might seek a harbor.

WAR AIDS SUFFRAGE, MRS. BLATCH BELIEVES

Lauds Work of Women in Hospitals —Urges Practical Peace Propaganda.

"I have come back from England and the Continent more than ever convinced of the necessity of a full and free democracy," said Mrs. Harriot Stanton Blatch, President of the Women's Political Union at the headquarters of the union, 25 West Forty-fifth Street, yesterday afternoon. Mrs. Blatch returned on the Philadelphia on Sunday from a visit to England and France.

"No one can go to Europe," Mrs. Blatch continued, "without realizing that a small group of men has landed the nations over there in this awful cataclysm. I can't help asking myself what would they have said if it had been the women who had brought this about. It has been said many times in different ways that there was danger in giving women the vote because they would vote their countries into war and then stay at home themselves and send the men off to be killed.

"The value of the work of the women is recognized to such an extent now that former opponents of woman suffrage say that after the war the women must certainly receive the vote. Everything that I saw was an argument for suffrage. Mrs. Millicent Fawcett, President of the National Union of Women's Societies, said that Mr. and Mrs. Humphry Ward—Mrs. Ward ranks as a strong anti-suffragist in England—say that the women certainly will get the vote after the war.

"I have come back more opposed to war than ever. The whole situation seemed to be insane. But if the situation has arrived it must be met in some way. In the meantime something practical and political must be done to prepare for a continuous peace after this war is ended. I think the peace people were more interested in their Nobel prize than they were in making real plans for a general peace. They have not been thinking practically or politically. There is no use talking and talking against war until you outline a practical plan to prevent it. I believe in an international court, international police, and an army and navy to uphold the decisions of the court."

EXPECT $25,000,000 BRITISH GOLD TODAY

Much Secrecy About a Large Shipment of Sovereigns on the Way to J. P. Morgan & Co.

Another large shipment of British gold is looked for in Wall Street today or tomorrow. Details of the shipment were not obtainable yesterday, every effort being made to prevent information regarding shipments from leaking out until the gold is safely stored in the Government vaults, but reports had it that the consignment consisted of $25,000,000.

This shipment, like others recently, is expected to come by way of Halifax. The gold is in the form of sovereigns, for which reason it will go into the United States Assay Office instead of to the Sub-Treasury, there to be melted into bars. The proceeds will be credited to the British Government on the books of J. P. Morgan & Co. and used to pay for war purchases made here.

This gold was dispatched before the conclusion of the arrangements for the $500,000,000 loan, but it was said by bankers that that loan was not expected to make further gold shipments unnecessary. J. P. Morgan & Co. are not always advised when gold is on the way, owing to the possibilities of a leak in transmitting the notification.

LOAN RESULT PLEASES FRENCH

Paris Temps Believes We Have Confidence in Allies' Victory.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Oct. 18.—In commenting on the signature of the American loan to the Allies, the Temps says:

"The American people are thus associated in the results of this enterprise. Evidently the events in the Balkans did not produce the effect that Germany desired and did not affect the growing feeling of confidence in the Allies' victory. Rather it is likely that the Americans, traditionally admirers of courage and loyalty, will become more sympathetic to our cause owing to the Macedonian expedition."

Commenting on the expected increase of the American fleet, the Temps says:

"The President has learned from dealing with Germany that right should be supported by might. Germany's Turkish allies did not deign even to notice the Americans' protest about the Armenians, while the flight of the officers of the Kronprinz Wilhelm gives the Americans one more instance of the value of German promises.

"We may hope that the new financial union will show Americans how many reasons exist for them as well as for the Allies to oppose world conquest by a nation that deifies brute strength and elevates barbarism to a science."

WILL ALLOW WOOL EXPORTS.

Britain Will Permit 10,000 Bales to be Sent Here and to India.

LONDON, Oct. 18.—The War Trade Department announces that it will consider applications for licenses to export to the United States and East India wool purchased at the forthcoming Liverpool wool sales up to a maximum of 10,000 bales.

Licenses will not be granted for black, gray or brown wool, yellow pieces, low and medium hard white blanket wool, or ginned wool, which classes are required for military purposes.

Smoky Fireplaces Made to Draw

Also expert services on general chimney work, heating and ventilating.

No payment accepted unless successful.

FREDERIC N. WHITLEY
Engineer and Contractor
217 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N.Y.

HINDENBURG'S ARMY PRESSES RUSSIANS

Kaiser's Forces Make Gains on the Front Between Riga and Dvinsk.

LOSE IN GALICIA FIGHTS

Cossacks Again Conspicuous in Encounters—Many Germans Taken Prisoners.

LONDON, Tuesday, Oct. 19. — Heavy fighting is persistent on the eastern front, but neither side has attempted a new general offensive.

The Germans are still making a great effort between Riga and Dvinsk and have met with minor successes, but thence to the Rumanian border, wherever there has been any fighting, it is the Russians who are attacking. They also claim some gains.

The official communication issued by the Russian War Office says:

In the region of Riga, on the River Aa, north of Mitau, enemy elements which advanced beyond Hergogahof were thrown back across the river.

On the Dvinsk front, after the attacks repulsed yesterday, the enemy remained passive throughout the day. Only near the village of Pochlini did he make attempts to dislodge us from trenches in the occupied section. We repulsed both these attacks. Artillery fighting continues.

Between the Demmen and Dreswiaty Lakes there has been no cessation in the fighting.

The Germans were dislodged with enormous losses from positions north of the village of Nourviantzy on the southern shore of Lake Dreswiaty. We captured prisoners and machine guns.

On the Upper Niemen above Dellatitchi we carried by assault the village of Chtchersy.

South of the Pripet region and on the Middle Styr our troops yesterday gained an important success during the occupation of the village of Sovlechtachitzy, above Rafalovka. We captured thirteen officers, including two battalion commanders, and five hundred men.

Detachments of our cavalry charged the enemy near the station of Podcherevitchi, west of Rafalovka. Thus far 30 officers and over 1,000 men and some machine guns have fallen into our hands.

We have occupied the village of Kozlinitchi, below Czartorysk.

By simultaneous attacks from the north and south our troops occupied the village of Novoselki, on the Styr above Czartorysk, and its bridgehead.

After we had repulsed German and Austrian soldiers and a number of bomb throwers and some telegraph stores at dawn yesterday, our troops got into the village of Kulikovichi; above Novoselki.

Thus far we have captured over 1,000 prisoners and many machine guns and bomb throwers.

This is the German Headquarters Staff statement as to the operations:

Field Marshal von Hindenburg in his attack south of Riga made good progress. Two officers and 280 other prisoners remained in our hands.

Russian attacks west of Jacobstadt were repulsed.

West of Illoukst we captured enemy positions extending on a front of about three kilometers, (1.8 miles.)

Further south, in the region of Smorgon, repeated Russian advances, undertaken with strong forces, were repulsed with heavy losses to the enemy. Two officers and 175 men were taken prisoners.

Army group of Prince Leopold of Bavaria:

A Russian attack on both sides of the Liachovitschi-Baranovitchi Railway broke down under our fire at a distance of 400 yards in front of our positions.

From Vienna comes this official communication:

There were no special events yesterday in eastern Galicia on the Ikwa front and the region of the Volhynian fortresses.

On the Kormin Brook and the lower Styr the enemy made several strong attacks near Kulikovitchi, North Selki, and Rafalowka. The battle continues. At all other points the enemy yesterday was repulsed, with great losses. The Austro-Hungarian troops on the upper Szczara also repulsed a strong Russian attack.

SIMPLE LIFE OF CZAR WORKING AT THE FRONT

Authorized Description Says He Lives in Two-Story House and Labors Long.

PETROGRAD, Oct. 18, (via London,)—The following authorized description of the Emperor's life at the front has reached Petrograd:

"Headquarters has been established in a small two-story house in a White Russian city, the name of which is necessarily omitted. Emperor Nicholas occupies two rooms on the second floor—one as a bedroom and the other as an office. On the same floor are Minister of the Court General Baron Fredericks and the palace commandant, General Voekoff, each of whom occupies a single room. On the first floor are the Emperor's physician and various persons of his suite. The number of servants has been cut to the minimum.

"Near the house, in Government buildings and hotels, live the Grand Dukes Cyril, Boris, Dmitri Pavlovitch, and others of the temporary court.

"At 9 o'clock in the morning the Emperor, attired in a field uniform, walks to the offices of the General Staff accompanied by one of his officers. With General Alexieff, Chief of Staff, the Emperor reads the reports and issues orders until 1 P. M. He informs himself concerning the conditions on all parts of the immense front, examines maps, and discusses events. To the luncheon in the Emperor's quarters are invited the high military officers and the foreign military observers, altogether a dozen persons. The luncheon is brief and simple. No wine is served.

"After luncheon the Emperor chats with his guests. Two o'clock finds the Emperor and General Alexieff again occupied with reports in the Emperor's private office. In mid-afternoon the Emperor motors for an hour or two, and then returns to work until dinner is served at 7:30 o'clock. The dinner is of three courses and is less formal than the luncheon.

"At 9 o'clock in the evening, after brief conversations with his guests, the Emperor returns to his office and works far into the night, General Alexieff frequently going there for a conference. The General Staff works night and day."

Kaiser's Hope for Missions.

BERLIN, Oct. 18, (by Wireless Telegraphy to Sayville, N. Y.)—Emperor William, in sending a reply to a greeting addressed to him by the Moravian Brothers, in session at Herrnhut, Saxony, said: "I hope that by God's help the wounds inflicted upon German missions by the world's war will be healed after a victorious peace."

SOOTHES; HEALS

The dependable treatment for ailing skin which allays irritation and helps to eradicate all eruptional disorders.

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Truly conservative investments yielding the attractive interest rate of 6% will be found in direct First Mortgage Serial Real Estate Bonds, secured by the best class of newly-improved, income-producing, well-located property in Chicago and other large Western cities.

Margins of safety and of earning power are ample.

We have bought these issues after careful investigation and recommend them as sound investments.

No investor has ever suffered loss of either principal or interest on any securities purchased of us since this House was founded, 33 years ago.

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BLAMES GERMANS FOR RIOTS IN RUSSIA

New Minister of Interior to Take Justice Against Them Out of Mob's Hands.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Tuesday, Oct. 19.—In a letter to The Times, discussing M. Khvostoff's appointment as Russian Minister of the Interior, Stephen Graham says:

"Khvostoff's first act seems to be a proclamation of martial law at Moscow, and that act raises the whole question of the riots and strikes in that city during the last six months.

"Last June, after the fall of Przemysl and Lwow the well known disturbance took place. It was not at the time thought to be important, but it has proved to be the starting point in the struggle toward mob rule in Russia and internal chaos. The official figures showed that the damage done to business establishments was 31,406,533 roubles, to private houses 7,100,090, making a total of 38,506,623 roubles.

"One hundred and thirteen Austrian and German subjects suffered, as also did 489 Russian subjects with foreign names and 90 Russian subjects with Russian names; and despite the fact that the German elements in the population of Moscow suffered heavily, it is generally held that Germans themselves were responsible for the rioting and that they wished to produce a state of confusion in the interior of Russia that would facilitate the onward march of the German and Austrian legions across Poland. Even Radicals in the Duma ascribed the provocation and incediarism of these riots to Germans.

"Whether they were right or not is a moot point. One thing that is clear is that such disorders do help the eGrmans and that nothing would play more decisively into the hands of the eGrman Army than mob rule in the depths of Russia and in the great cities. Every one is agreed that justice must be taken out of the hands of the mob; that Germans and Pro-Germans must be prosecuted if they have committed acts of treason and that in any case justice must be reserved to the State to administer.

"The people were crying that they had been betrayed. The popular thirst for vengeance on the betrayers must be assuaged not by mob rule and murder, but through the administration of an ordered government.

"This policy was extremely popular among all true Russians, either of conservative or radical opinion, and it is astonishing that it should have been foregone in favor of the advanced policy of parliamentary reform proclaimed by M. Miliukoff. It was a mistake to put it to one side; but the mistake has probably been rectified, and Khvostoff is beginning with his besom.

"During the whole of Summer and Autumn there has been a sense of insecurity in Petrograd and Moscow, the sense of hidden forces at work striving to bring about disorders. On the whole, the good sense of the Russian working class population has kept the upper hand.

"If there had veen vodka to hand out, it is possible that all might have been lost; but the Bear's firm hand in prohibiting liquor has kept the hooligan element cool.

"Now Khvostoff is setting about a vigorous investigation of the facts with regard to the German forces at work in the country. There are undoubtedly a great number of German agents always at work. Let them be brought to justice, and the popular thirst for what are called samosudi, or what we call lynch judgments, will be assuaged."

COLOMBIA DETAINS A SUSPICIOUS YACHT

Academy, Alias Ethel, Said to Have a German Master and Irregular Papers.

BOGOTA, Colombia, Oct. 18.—An American yacht bound from San Francisco, with the name "Academy" painted over the name "Ethel," and carrying an unusually large crew, is being detained by Government authorities near Buenaventura, a Colombian port on the Pacific, under suspicious circumstances.

According to the Colombian officials, the vessel's papers are irregular. The German name of the master of the ship, it is asserted, has been erased from the papers and an American name substituted for it.

The yacht was searched, but nothing was found to indicate the mission of the crew. The vessel will be detained until her legal status has been established.

The only yacht named Ethel given in available registers of American yachts is that of a screw launch 30 feet long, with a beam of 8 feet. She is owned in Eastern waters, and, in view of her size, it is not probable that this is the vessel now under detention on the Colombian coast.

SUBMARINE HAVOC IN MEDITERRANEAN SEA

Bernstoff Gets Report of Twenty-three Vessels, Including Four Transports, Sunk in Last Few Weeks.

Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, announced yesterday that an official communication from Berlin stated that German submarines had recently sunk twenty-three vessels, including four transports of the Allies, in the Mediterranean Sea. The Ambassador received this message:

"During the last few weeks German submarines, operating in the Mediterranean, have sunk twenty-three vessels having an aggregate tonnage of 100,000. Of the vessels sunk four were transports of the Allies."

No statement was made as to the loss of life incident to the sinking of the various vessels.

In the last six weeks four British transports have been reported sunk in or close to the Mediterranean and a fifth in the Aegean Sea. In some instances there has not been any direct confirmation of these sinkings from London. During the same period several merchant vessels flying either the flags of Great Britain, France, or Russia have been reported sunk in the Mediterranean Sea. On Sept. 24 the Overseas News Agency at Berlin sent a dispatch quoting Spanish newspapers as stating that German submarines had recently sunk a number of steamers belonging to the Allies.

On Sept. 28 it was officially announced at Athens that the Greek Government had released the Sikhs and Gurkhas who were survivors of the British transport Ramazan. There had been no previous report of the sinking of the Ramazan. A Berlin dispatch the following day indicated the transport had been sunk in the Mediterranean.

Vienna reported on Sept. 17 that an Austrian submarine had sunk a British transport in the Mediterranean district. On Sept. 9 Berlin announced the British transport Southland had been sunk by a submarine in Turkish waters. On Aug. 29 Berlin reported a submarine had sunk a British transport carrying Canadian troops near the Mediterranean.

On Sept. 3 Berlin reported a British transport had been sunk, either by a submarine or mine, in the Aegean Sea and that 320 officers, 1,250 soldiers, and a crew of 300 had been drowned. This was believed to have been the British transport Royal Edward, officially reported sunk on Aug. 14 in the Aegean Sea with a heavy loss of life.

SURVIVE SUBMARINE ATTACK.

Crew of French Transport Tells of Fight in Mediterranean.

PARIS, Oct. 18.—The Marseilles correspondent of the Petit Journal telegraphs that the mailboat Eugene Pereire has arrived there with thirty-three members of the crew of the French steamship Amiral Hamelin, which was sunk by a submarine. A previous report from the Havas correspondent said seventy-one persons aboard the steamer lost their lives.

The Amiral Hamelin was under Government requisition. According to the Petit Journal's correspondent she was torpedoed by an Austrian submarine without notice, and while passengers and crew were being transferred to the boats the submarine bombarded the steamer, which was struck by forty shells.

The Captain of the submarine asserted as justification of his attack that the steamer was armed; but this is denied by the correspondent. Six of the crew were wounded by the bombardment. The sound of firing drew a French torpedo boat and an English hospital ship to the spot, and the wounded and many fugitives were taken aboard by these vessels. The submarine fled at their approach after firing two torpedoes into the Amiral and sinking her.

NORWEGIAN STEAMER SUNK.

Twenty-four Survivors of the Salerno Have Been Landed.

LONDON, Oct. 18.—Lloyd's announces that the Norwegian steamer Salerno has been sunk, and that nineteen men, two women and three children have been landed from her.

The Norwegian steamer Salerno, of 1,398 tons net, arrived at Gothenburg, Sweden, from Buenos Aires on September 26. Her subsequent movements are not covered by available shipping records.

A dispatch from London on Oct. 15 reported the sinking of the British steamer Salerno. The records list this vessel as a Wilson Line steamer of 2,071 tons gross.

BOMB MISSES KING VICTOR.

Italian Staff Can't Persuade Him to Avoid the Dangers of Battle.

PARIS, Oct. 18.—King Victor Emmanuel's contempt for danger, says a dispatch from Rome, is the source of one of General Cadorna's greatest anxieties. Recently the King stood watching a battery in action on the Carso front when a hostile aeroplane flew right over him. His staff begged him to move but he refused.

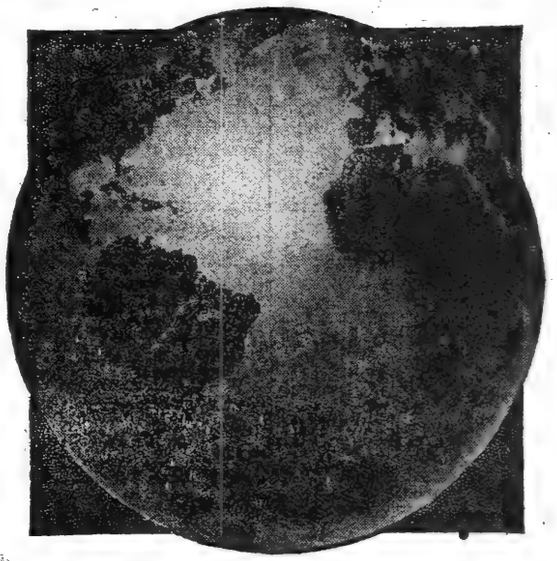
Two Italian aeroplanes meanwhile gave chase to the enemy, who flew back toward his own lines, dropping a series of bombs, one of which fell close to the King.

In the Non-refillable bottle

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MOUNTAIN DEW
SCOTCH

"The Spirit of the Mountains"



For many years the Irving National Bank has kept in touch with all commercial centers of the world.

Officers of this bank have become personally acquainted with many of the executives of its foreign correspondents and obtain through them an intimate knowledge of world conditions.

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THE DICTAPHONE
REGISTERED

(This advertisement was dictated to the Dictaphone)

The Man in the Tower Solves a Puzzle



HERE is a suit—a wide, blue understripe, richly submerged under a black ground, which looks like the twin of a $70 suit.

* * *

Another, a silver gray crepe-finished woolen, which is an exact copy of a $75 suit, made last month in a Fifth Avenue shop as the latest a fashionable tailor had to offer.

* * *

And the new copper shade underplaids, and nut-brown overplaids —the soft finished English checks—new this Autumn.

All late Fifth Avenue models—ready-to-wear at $20 to $40.

How is it possible? By closely following the fabric styles of the Fifth Avenue tailors and directly copying their models.

A puzzle easily solved at the Weber and Heilbroner stores.

Largest Distributors of "Neverbreak" Wardrobe Trunks, $15.00

Weber and Heilbroner
Eleven Stores

241 Broadway, 345 Broadway, 757 Broadway, 1185 Broadway, 44th and Broadway, 1363 Broadway, 58 Nassau, 150 Nassau, 20 Cortlandt, 27 New, 42nd and Fifth Ave.

Clothes at 27 New, 241 B'way, 1185 B'way, 44th and B'way, 42d and 5th Ave.

The Greatest Sporting Goods Store in the World

Throwing Them Off



Throwing the pack off the scent—and away to a point of safety!

As important to you to escape the daily grind as it is to the fox to escape the hounds.

Get out in the open! Lock your desk on Friday night and enjoy the October weather.

Foxes, aplenty in Long Island, up in Connecticut and over Jersey way—the red fox, who drives straight ahead, and the wily, circling gray.

Trappings for the hounds and the beagles—clothes for the hunter—equipment for every form of Autumn sport, at the Abercrombie & Fitch establishment.

Abercrombie & Fitch Shooting Clothes for Women



Imported ideas, worked out in the A. & F. custom department — a type of smartness and flexibility not to be found in sporting clothes anywhere else in the world.

Fabrics and models that are exclusive, and a completeness to every costume characteristic of the work of this house.

Hats, boots, stockings, shirts, every essential of a sportswoman's outfit.

Town-and-country suits which are excellent for street wear and travel.

Three-piece hunting suits, as illustrated—with the A. & F. interchangeable cape-skirt, $45 up.

Suits of "Thorntweed" and "Covey Cloth." Both A. & F. specialties.

New ideas in Innsbrook knit-cloth suits and Eglandine suits for North Woods shooting.

Riding suits, motor suits, top coats and storm coats.

Field Model Shooting Suits



For Autumn shooting in the stubble or on the prairie.

Suit of "Covey Cloth," as shown, $40—the de luxe outfit for field work.

Corduroy and khaki coats and suits for hunters—shirts, hats, boots, and leggins.

The largest assortments of men's sporting and country apparel in the world.

Guns That Fit Your Shoulder

Your shotgun is fitted to you by the A. & F. "Try Gun," an adjustable gun which takes your measurements accurately.

You get a stock with the exact drop to fit your requirements—a barrel that your eye travels over easily—a weight nicely balanced.

The largest assortment of shotguns in America, including the London-made Lang gun, represented in the United States by this store.

Sole American Agency also for the Jeffery sporting rifle.

Abercrombie & Fitch Co.

Ezra H. Fitch, President.

53-57 West 36th St., New York

LANSING DEFINES SAFETY FOR CREWS

Tells Germany That Mere Opportunity to Escape in Lifeboats Will Not Suffice.

TERMS OF NEW FRYE NOTE

United States Agrees to Accept London Declaration Pending Settlement for Damages.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.—The feature of the latest note sent by Secretary Lansing to the German Government in connection with the claim for damages for the sinking of the American merchantman William P. Frye is the understanding upon which the United States agrees to the arbitration of the disputed treaty interpretation.

Secretary Lansing makes it plain that the condition on which the United States will agree to refer the question to The Hague is that, if American vessels carrying absolute contraband are to be destroyed by German vessels, all persons on board must not only be placed in safety before the vessel is destroyed, but that merely giving such persons an opportunity to escape in lifeboats cannot be considered as satisfying the requirements of the Declaration of London.

When the United States first indicated its willingness to submit to arbitration the treaty question involved in the Frye case it asked Germany how it would proceed during the pendency of the arbitration—whether the American or the German construction of the treaty would be observed. The United States contends that under treaties between this country and Prussia Germany has no right to destroy American merchantmen even if they carry munitions of war. The German Government contends that the treaty gives them the right to destroy such vessels, but compels them to pay for the damage. This dispute is the point to be arbitrated.

In the recent reply the Berlin Government indicated that it would not destroy American merchantmen carrying conditional contraband during the arbitration proceedings, but reserved the right to destroy vessels carrying absolute contraband "whenever such destruction is permissible according to the provisions of the Declaration of London."

The United States does not recognize the Declaration of London as binding during the present war. In his note to the German Government Secretary Lansing, speaking for the United States, says:

"Without admitting that the Declaration of London is in force, and on the understanding that the requirement in Article 50 of the Declaration that 'before the vessel is destroyed all persons on board must be placed in safety,' is not satisfied by merely giving them an opportunity to escape in lifeboats, the Government of the United States is willing, pending the arbitral award in this case, to accept the Declaration of London as the rule governing the conduct of each the German Government in relation to the treatment of American vessels carrying cargoes of absolute contraband. On this understanding the Government of the United States agrees to refer to arbitration this question of treaty interpretation."

Text of the Note.

The full text of the new American note to Germany follows:

The Secretary of State to Ambassador Gerard.

Department of State, Washington, Oct. 12, 1915.

You are instructed to present the following note to the German Minister of Foreign Affairs:

In reply to your Excellency's note of Sept. 19 on the subject of claim for damages for the sinking of the American merchantman William P. Frye, I am instructed by the Government of the United States to say that it notes with satisfaction the willingness of the Imperial German Government to settle the questions at issue in this case by referring to a joint commission of experts the amount of the indemnity to be paid by the Imperial German Government under its admitted liability for the losses of the owners and Captain on account of the destruction of the vessel, and by referring to arbitration the question of the interpretation of treaty rights.

The Government of the United States further notes that in agreeing to this arrangement the Imperial German Government expressly states that in making payment it does not acknowledge the violation of the treaty, as contended by the Government of the United States, and that the settlement of the question of indemnity does not prejudice the arrangement of the differences of opinion between the two Governments concerning the interpretation of the treaty rights. The Government of the United States understands that this arrangement will also be without prejudice to its own contention in accordance with the statements of its position in its note of Aug. 10 last to your Excellency on this subject, and the Government of the United States agrees to this arrangement on that understanding. Your Excellency states that the Imperial German Government believes that the nomination of an umpire should be dispensed with, because it has been the experience of the Imperial German Government that the experts named in such cases have always reached an agreement without difficulty, and that should they disagree on some point, it could probably be settled by diplomatic negotiation.

The Government of the United States entirely concurs in the view that it is not necessary to nominate an umpire in advance. It is not to be assumed that the experts will be unable to agree or that if they are the point in dispute cannot be settled by diplomatic negotiation, but the Government of the United States believes that in agreeing to this arrangement it should be understood in advance that in case the amount of indemnity is not settled by the joint commission of experts or by diplomatic negotiation the question will then be referred to an umpire if that is desired by the Government of the United States.

Should Meet in America.

Assuming that this understanding is acceptable to the German Government, it will only remain for the Government of the United States to nominate its expert to act with the expert already nominated by the German Government on the joint commission. It seems desirable to the Government of the United States that this joint commission of experts should meet without delay as soon as the American member is named and that its meetings should be held in the United States, because, as pointed out in my note to you of April 30 last, any evidence which the German Government may wish to have produced is more accessible and can more conveniently be examined there than elsewhere.

With reference to the agreement to submit to arbitration the question of treaty interpretation, the Government of the United States notes that in answer to its inquiry whether, pending the arbitral proceedings, the German Government will govern its naval operations in accordance with the German or American interpretation of the treaty stipulations in question, the reply of the German Government is that "it has issued orders to the German naval forces not to destroy American merchantmen which have loaded conditional contraband even when the conditions of international law are present, but to permit them to continue their voyage unhindered if it is not possible to take them into port," and that "on the other hand it must reserve to itself the right to destroy vessels carrying absolute contraband whenever such destruction is permissible according to the provisions of the Declaration of London."

Without admitting that the Declaration of London is in force, and on the understanding that the requirements in Article 50 of the declaration that "before the vessel is destroyed all persons on board must be placed in safety" is not satisfied by merely giving them an opportunity to escape in lifeboats, the Government of the United States is willing, pending the arbitral award in this case, to accept the Declaration of London as the rule governing the conduct of each the Government in relation to the treatment of American vessels carrying cargoes of absolute contraband. On this understanding the Government of the United States agrees to refer to arbitration this question of treaty interpretation.

The Government of the United States concurs in the desire of the Imperial German Government that the negotiations relative to the signing of the compromise referring this question of treaty interpretation to arbitration under the provisions of Article 52 of The Hague Arbitration Convention, should be conducted between the German Foreign Office and the American Embassy in Berlin, and the Government of the United States will be glad to recognize the draft compromise which you inform me the Foreign Office is prepared to submit to the American Ambassador in Berlin.

Anticipating that it may be convenient for the Imperial German Government to know in advance of these negotiations the preference of the Government of the United States as to the form of arbitration to be arranged for in the compromise, my Government desires me to say that it would prefer, if agreeable to the Imperial Government, that the arbitration should be by summary procedure, based upon the provisions of Articles 86 to 90, inclusive, of The Hague Arbitration Convention, rather than the longer form of arbitration before the permanent court at The Hague.

Arrange for simultaneous publication of this note at earliest date which will give you time to notify the department.

LANSING.

ARCHANGEL FIGHTS ICE.

Russians Making Desperate Efforts to Keep Northern Port Open.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.—Russia is making a desperate effort to prolong her connection with the outside world through the port of Archangel, as it is probable that munitions can be taken into the Empire only by way of Vladivostok when the port of Archangel is closed by ice. The British have sent to Archangel, according to a report from Consul General Baker at Petrograd, two large ice breakers, the Canada and the Cross, and several more are being built in England with the hope of keeping the port free from ice until the latter part of January.

Ice is forming there now, and usually by December the port is closed against all ocean steamships. It is expected that during the latter part of the year steamships will be allowed to freeze in; they will unload their cargoes on the ice and then be broken out and have a chance to get away. From January to March, it is conceded, it will be impossible to keep Archangel open.

Work on the railway across the Murman Peninsula is being pushed to take care of cargoes that will be piled up at Archangel during the next three months. Great quantities of goods are now lying there, outdoors, and likely to suffer waste and injury during the Winter.

"Archangel," says Consul General Baker, "has become one of the most important wheat-exporting ports of the world; apparently much of the wheat formerly exported from Black Sea or Baltic ports is now shipped from here. Comparatively small and unimportant cargoes have arrived from England, but extremely important and full cargoes, including especially eggs, butter, and flax, go to England, while ships from the United States arrive with full cargoes, but return practically in ballast, because most articles that Russia ordinarily exports to the United States are now embargoed from exportation, except to allied nations."

TRIEST'S FATHER WAITING.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.—Gustav W. Triest, father of Kenneth Triest, the young Princeton student held in London on a charge of espionage, made an engagement through counsel today to discuss his son's case with State Department officials tomorrow.

Officials were surprised to learn that Mr. Triest was still in the United States. He was expected to sail for London Saturday with witnesses through whose testimony he hoped to establish that his son's mind was unbalanced. Young Triest's trial is set for November 1, but an effort will be made to have it postponed.

CONSUL DISPUTES HUNGARIAN REPORTS

Von Nuber Revives Old Charge Against London Morning Post's Articles.

AUTHENTIC, SAYS EDITOR

Cables The Times That Attacks on Them Are Baseless—Shows Evidence as to Their Source.

THE TIMES has received from Alexander von Nuber, Austro-Hungarian Consul General in this city, a communication attacking the authenticity of a London Morning Post article, republished in THE TIMES under the heading "Famine in Hungary; Government Accused." Consul von Nuber says:

"The Austro-Hungarian Consulate General in New York is in possession of reliable information to the effect that all the unfavorable news concerning Hungary published in The London Morning Post purporting to be telegrams or other correspondence from Budapest are manufactured by a certain Joseph Szekulesz, alias Joseph Szebenyei, resident in London. None of the alleged telegrams or other correspondence has ever originated from Hungary, and their contents are malicious inventions pure and simple.

With reference to Count Tisza, against whom attacks were said to be directed, Consul von Nuber writes:

I venture to express the opinion that Great Britain would be thankful to have such an energetic, clean-handed, and far-sighted statesman as the Hungarian Premier, who is considered in the Dual Monarchy, Germany, Turkey, and several other European countries as one of the ablest statesmen and administrators.

Upon receipt of this letter THE TIMES cabled inquiries to its London office and to The London Morning Post, and received yesterday the following replies:

By Cable to the Editor of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Oct. 18.—I understand that the Austro-Hungarian Consul General in New York has cast doubt on the authenticity of the letters that have been appearing in The Morning Post from Budapest. You can assure your readers that these letters are authentic; otherwise they would not be published in The Morning Post.

H. A. GWYNNE,
Editor Morning Post.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Oct. 18.—In conversation with the correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES, H. A. Gwynne, editor of The Morning Post, gave a detailed explanation of the source whence he received the letters in question, the methods of transmission, and other evidence which he did not care to make public at the present time, to prove the authenticity of the letters. Mr. Gwynne further gave data to demonstrate that Consul General von Nuber's letter is only one incident in a long series of efforts made, first to stop, and secondly to discredit The Morning Post's Budapest letters. That the Hungarian journalist mentioned by name was not the author of the letters, as Consul General von Nuber asserts, was clearly proved by documentary evidence.

The London Morning Post's Hungarian articles were first attacked last January by Rudolph Kommer in The Vital Issue. He declared that the articles were pure fakes, written by a Hungarian in London. THE TIMES at that time obtained from the editor of The London Morning Post a denial of these charges. The editor of The Morning Post declared that before publishing the translation, the good faith of the correspondent had been very carefully established. He added:

"As to the accuracy of the statement contained in the letters, there can be no question either, for they have been amply confirmed from various sources."

TURKEY BARS RED CROSS.

Will Not Permit America to Aid Armenian Sufferers.

The Turkish Government has informed the State Department at Washington that the American Red Cross will not be permitted to send surgeons and nurses to the aid of the Armenian people of the Turkish Empire. Not only are American Red Cross surgeons, nurses, and agents barred from Turkey, but also all other foreigners, foreigners in this instance undoubtedly meaning the nationals of neutral countries.

The State Department informed Ernest T. Bicknell and Miss Mabel Boardman of the executive staff of the American Red Cross of Turkey's decision, and Miss Boardman communicated the information to Dr. M. Simbad Gabriel of 410 West Twenty-third Street, this city, the President of the Armenian General Progressive Association in this country.

A few weeks ago Dr. Gabriel wrote to Miss Boardman concerning the atrocities committed against the Armenians by the Turks. He asked the American Red Cross to send physicians and nurses to Turkey to aid the sufferers. In his letter Dr. Gabriel said:

"A hundred American Red Cross nurses and physicians can work miracles there not only by the bread and medicine they will give but by virtue of their personal presence." He also suggested that Armenians in this country might raise $50,000 to be expended by the Red Cross.

Informing Dr. Gabriel of the inability to send Red Cross aid, Miss Boardman, writing from Washington under date of Oct. 16, said:

"Your letter of Sept. 21 arrived during my absence from Washington. On my return I made inquiries regarding the possibility of the American Red Cross sending surgeons and nurses for the aid of the Armenians if the Armenians in America raised funds for this purpose. Mr. Bicknell took the matter up with the State Department, and on inquiry we found that the Turkish Government has declined to allow any foreign personnel to undertake this work. Therefore it would be impossible for us to do so, even if the money were secured, greatly to our regret.

"We find it also difficult at present, almost impossible, in fact, to send supplies to Turkey, everything is in such fearful condition in Europe. We have notified those that desire to send contributions for Armenian relief that we would transmit them through the American Ambassador at Constantinople, as this seems to be the only method at present of aiding the Armenian population. We can only hope that this situation will before long come to an end. It is growing daily so much worse that it seems as if it could not last long."

"The letter from Miss Boardman," Dr. Gabriel said yesterday, "speaks for itself, and I think in the eyes of all unprejudiced persons it will prove convincing evidence of the truthfulness of the terrible stories that are coming out of Turkey regarding the persecution, murder, and torturing of the Armenian people. Perhaps the President might make a personal request of the authorities at Constantinople that the American Red Cross be permitted to undertake this mission of mercy in behalf of a people who are the victims of the greatest and most systematic series of massacres recorded in history."

WILL STOP JERSEY SMOKE.

Whitman Orders Court Action to Protect Staten Island.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Oct. 18.—Governor Whitman today asked Attorney General Woodbury to begin an action to restrain certain factories at Constable Hook, N. J., which are engaged in refining oil and the manufacture of chemicals, from discharging quantities of smoke, fumes, and poisonous vapors which float over Staten Island.

Several Commissioners of Health in the past have investigated the situation on Staten Island and have reported at different times that a nuisance was created by the operation of these plants. The fumes and gas, they said, endangered health and damaged property on Staten Island.

$54,082 IN OVERCHARGES.

Auditors Say Capitol Contractors Want Too Much.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Oct. 18.—Special Auditors reported today to the Trustees of Public Buildings that some of the contractors who helped to restore the west wing of the Capitol, which was burned in 1911, in rendering bills amounting to $144,828, made overcharges of $54,082. These Special Auditors, who were appointed under act of the Legislature at salaries of $20 a day, are: August Windolph of New York, an architect, appointed by Governor Whitman; Henry Allen of Syracuse, a civil engineer, appointed by Lieutenant Governor Schoeneck, and Charles Mosher of Buffalo, a contractor, appointed by Speaker Sweet.

The bills of these contractors have been in dispute for two years. The contractors worked under the percentage plan.

The Trustees of Public Buildings decided to have a hearing on the Auditors' report on Nov. 22, when the contractors will have an opportunity to be heard.

LABOR CAMPAIGN IS ACTIVE.

State Federation Has 13 Reasons for Voting "No."

James P. Boyle, President of the Brooklyn Central Labor Union, which is aiding the Central Federated Union in its campaign against the adoption of the new Constitution, said yesterday:

"The Central Labor Union of Brooklyn, at its session in the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum, decided to distribute hundreds of thousands of copies of a sample ballot, with directions to vote against the new Constitution, and in favor of the woman suffrage amendment to the Constitution. All international unions of the State are working in harmony in the fight against the Constitution. It is expected the election will be an unusual demonstration of the strength of labor when it goes to the polls."

The State Federation of Labor has issued a circular to union men throughout the State headed, "Reasons for voting 'No' on revised Constitution." There are thirteen alleged reasons, containing statements that the document firmly intrenches "Invisible Government;" seeks to abolish jury trials in criminal cases; denies the right to establish living wages for women and children; denies recognition of the eight-hour day and prevailing rate of wages on public work; strengthens military domination; refuses a plain definition of freedom of speech and of the press.

The first reason given is that the convention did not accept the "memorial of organized labor," and the thirteenth, that the convention had 134 lawyers out of 168 delegates.

LANSING MAKES CHANGES.

Announces Promotions and Appointments in Diplomatic Service.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.—Secretary Lansing today announced the following changes in the Diplomatic Service:

Eugene C. Shoecraft of Missouri, from secretary of Class 5 at London to secretary of Class 4.

Oliver B. Harriman of West Virginia, who passed the examination in June, 1915, secretary of Class 5.

The following who passed the examinations in August have been appointed to the service:

Frank C. Lee of Chicago, Morton F. Moos of Catskill, N. Y., and Morgan O. Taylor of Wheeling, W. Va., Consular assistants; John B. Nicholson of Jacksonville, Texas, and Albert C. Chapin of South Egremont, Mass., student interpreters to China; Harvey T. Goodier of Ithaca, N. Y., student interpreter to Japan; Joseph E. Jacobs of Johnston, S. C., student interpreter to Turkey.

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AMONG the names that stand highest in the love and respect of musicians and musical critics, none holds a more honored place than CHICKERING.

Jonas Chickering was the great piano builder selected for the Hall of Fame, because the superlative instruments to which he gave his name were the finest artistic products of his craft.

The possession of a Chickering Piano is recognized as a mark of discriminating musical taste on the part of its owner.

In planning this Lord & Taylor Piano Business we selected the Chickering to present to our public because of its high standing among New York music lovers for two generations.

We had constructed, as an integral part of our building, a handsome Auditorium, to bear the name of Chickering Hall, one of New York's great musical institutions made famous by the artistic prestige of the Chickering Piano.

People who are considering the question of purchasing a piano of undisputed superlative merits are invited to come and see the beautiful models of the Chickering which are now shown on our Seventh Floor. The exquisite little

Chickering Quarter Grands at $700

are among the most beautiful instruments that have ever been made.

Easy terms of payment arranged to suit the convenience of purchasers.

Allowance will be made for instruments in exchange.

Illustrated book of Chickering styles on request

Music Rooms, Seventh Floor

HAIL ROOT BOOM FOR PRESIDENCY

Continued from Page 1.

that will have been defeated by the people.

"But there will be no other convention, because this Constitution will be adopted. And if it were not, the people of the State, after spending approximately half a million dollars for one convention, are not going to turn around and spend another half million dollars to send a lot of other men to Albany to try their hands at it, and they certainly are not going to send to Albany the men whose views upon the Constitution are exhibited by the published objections to this revision.

Three Defects to Correct.

"When the Constitutional Convention delegates, whom you elected, addressed themselves to considering the Government of the State, they found that there were serious defects in all three branches of our Government.

"Our judicial procedure was complicated, technical and full of subtleties, and of a multitude of statutory provisions relating to procedure, which made it difficult for a plain and honest man to come into court and get his rights. The procedure had been built up by year after year of separate and specific code provisions and code amendments, which, taken all together, created a multitude of statutory rights in the way of procedure that made it almost impossible for a litigation to be brought to a prompt and inexpensive conclusion.

"We found that the executive branch of our Government was ill-compacted, confused, extravagant, subject to no effective control; over 150 agencies, great and small, all over the State, were carrying on business and responsible practically to no one. Every one spent all the money he could get, every one acted in accordance with his own judgment.

"We found that the Legislature had declined in public esteem; we found that the members of the Legislature, a very large proportion of them, were going to Albany with local and private bills and special interests which they wished to subserve, and that every man who had a special bill and a special interest was made a coward and prevented from doing his duty toward the general interests of the State.

Evils in the Legislature.

"We found that the continually increasing tendency of the Legislature to exercise its powers for the playing of politics, was making our Government the means of securing personal advantage, personal appointments to office, personal appropriations out of the treasury of the State and we sought, with all sincerity and earnestness within our power, to find remedies for those evils in the three great departments of the State.

"We sought to deal with one by requiring the Legislature again, as the Constitutional Convention of 1846 did, to return to simplicity and effectiveness of procedure in the attainment of justice. We undertook to require the Legislature to pass a brief and simple practice act, and sweep away all this great body of statutory rights in procedure and leave the regulation of the rules under the general provisions of the practice act to the courts, so that our Judges on the bench would be permitted to do justice in the particular case, instead of making men run the gauntlet of these acute and subtle and technical barriers to the attainment of their rights, which have been a disgrace to the administration of justice in this State.

"In the executive department we sought to apply the rule of responsibility and to give men who are elected by the people the power which would make it possible to hold them responsible. We undertook to condense all those 152 agencies of the State into seventeen departments; we undertook to require that the overlapping and the interference, and the useless expenditure of money should be done away with, by putting all those agencies into a limited number of departments, into one head that could be responsible and that could be held responsible by the Governor of the State, who himself can be held responsible by the people of the State because they will have given him power upon which they can hold him responsible.

Appropriation Plan Revised.

"And we undertook to rehabilitate the Legislature of the State, not by any one provision—that was impossible—but by a series of provisions, and that is the central idea of the whole constitutional scheme included in this revision. In the first place, we found the Legislature making up the appropriation bills, making them up in the dark, with suggestions for appropriations coming to the committees in private, in secret, coming from every one, responsible or irresponsible, coming from members of the Legislature themselves, each one wanting something, and each one trying to get something for his constituency, appropriation bills brought out late in the session, running along on the calendar until the close of the session, and then, under an emergency passage, not printed, not discussed, not considered, passed by the Legislature, then the Legislature adjourning and the Governor left with thirty days in which to sit down in the privacy of his office, with a blue pencil, and control the Legislature.

"That system was a complete reversal of the true and traditional system of representative government, under which the representatives of the people are to hold the purse strings. The Governor was made to hold the purse strings, and the representatives of the people, instead of controlling expenditure, ran pellmell to increase it. We have reversed it. We have taken this procedure, which stood on its head, turned it around and stood it on its feet, and we have required, first, the heads of all those departments—the seventeen of them who are now responsible for departments in the place of the 152—we have required them to furnish the Governor in ample time a statement of the needs of their departments, to be responsible for the statement, to arrange them in the order of their importance, and then we have required the Governor to revise them and cut them down, or hold himself responsible for the amounts.

Dealing in the Dark.

"And we have required the Governor, early in the session, to lay that statement of the needs of the executive departments of the whole State Government before the Legislature side by side with a statement of the resources of the State from which the appropriations were to be paid. And we have put the Legislature in a position where, instead of making up a statement of appropriations in the dark, they are bound to deal with the Governor's statement of appropriations—not to increase them, but to cut them down if they will, or refuse them if they will. And we have given them the right to have the Governor and the heads of departments come before them that they may be interrogated as to why they want the money, what they want it for, why they have to have so much.

"And so we have restored the Legislature of the State to the legislative function of a representative assemblage in holding the purse strings.

"We have cut off by positive prohibition all that class of bills authorizing the approving of claims against the State, bills by which it is commonly sought to evade the prohibition against legislative auditing of claims. We have cut off the flood of local improvement bills by prohibiting the passing of any bill for the use of the State's money, in building a culvert in your district, or a bridge in yours, or an embankment in yours, unless there is filed a plan and an estimate of cost and a certificate by the Superintendent of Public Works as to whether the interests of the State at large require the improvement to be made.

"And now when the members of the Legislature come to Albany they will have practically nothing to do but to attend to the public business.

Publication of Debates.

"We have required that the debates of the Legislature shall be printed from day to day just as the debates in Congress are, and the debates in the British House of Commons are, and the debates in the French Chamber are, so that, in the first place, the people of the State will know what the men at Albany are doing, and why they are doing it, and so that the Legislature of our State will be an opportunity for an able young man to help himself along in a career.

"Who knows now—who knows now why things are done at Albany? Here and there a newspaper prints something that is said, but the necessities of news service require the striking and the spectacular to be reported and the dull and uninteresting, real debates are never known, and as a result the art of debate has gradually been declining in Albany. Now, a young man, if this Constitution is adopted, can go to Albany, and he has got to show what is in him."

The other speakers were Dean W. W. Grosvenor, George R. Sheldon, George W. Wickersham, Senator Frank W. Brandagee, George T. Oliver, Chauncey M. Depew, General Horace Porter, and Robert Bacon.

Some of those at the dinner were Joseph F. Auerbach, Jules S. Bache, Otto T. Bannard, William Barnes, Lindon W. Bates, Dr. Charles L. Bernheimer, William M. Calder, Joseph H. Choate, Justice John Proctor Clarke, Colonel D. C. Collier, Willig Nelson Cromwell, Samuel S. Koenig, Adolph Lewisohn, Chester S. Lord, Louis Marshall, Deacon Murphy, Judge Otto A. Rosalsky, Isaac N. Seligman, Henry L. Stimson, Frederick C. Tanner, Charles D. Hilles, Lloyd Paul Stryker, Louis Stern, Henry W. Taft, Charles W. Taft, Cabot Ward, William R. Willcox.

TEACHERS NOT AFFECTED.

Root Writes Finley Constitution Does Not Change School Plan.

Robert S. Binkerd, Secretary of the City Club and of the Committee for the Adoption of the Constitution, made public yesterday correspondence between John H. Finley, State Commissioner of Education, and Elihu Root, regarding the effect of the proposed Constitution on the school teachers of the State. Commissioner Finley wanted to know if the home rule clause of the proposed Constitution put the school teachers under the control of local government.

Mr. Root wrote that the provisions of the Constitution made no change in the control of the schools.

Chairmen of the Progressive County Committees held a meeting yesterday in the State headquarters, in the Forty-second Street Building, and decided decision on the proposed Constitution should be left to the voter to decide for himself. The Chairmen passed resolutions favoring woman suffrage.

There will be a mass meeting at Tammany Hall on Thursday, when Tammany candidates will discuss the issues of the campaign and also the new Constitution. It is understood that the organization will take no stand on the Constitution.

The Citizens Nonpartisian Committee for the Adoption of the Constitution gave out last night a list of the members of the organization. The list contains names of Democrats, Republicans, and Progressives, none of whom were members of the Constitutional Convention. The committee is to supply speakers who will talk against the constitution.

Both Mayor Mitchel and President McAneny said yesterday they would make an announcement of their stand on the Constitution within a few days. The Mayor gave a luncheon yesterday at the Whitehall Club at which Herbert Parsons, Henry L. Stimson, and Mr. McAneny were guests. The Mayor was urged to take a stand in favor of the Constitution.

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AIRMEN BIG FACTOR IN SUBMARINE WAR

Patrolling British Coast, They Spy Out German Raiders and Call for Destroyers

OR THEMSELVES ATTACK

The America Said to Have Wrecked Three Submarines, Two by Smashing the Periscopes.

Details of the active and efficient work of the aeroplanes of the Royal Naval Aviation Corps in ridding English waters of the German submarine peril were received yesterday by Henry Woodhouse, a Governor of the Aero Club of America. The information came from an authoritative source, and disclosed the latest methods adopted by the British Government in "spotting submarines" and destroying them.

Mr. Woodhouse also received an explanation of the reason why the 400 aeroplanes defending London have been unable to prevent the Zeppelin raids.

"Probably the most interesting thing about the conflict between the dreaded German U-boats and the aeroplanes," he said last night to a TIMES reporter, "is that the America, which was built here before the war, and in which Flight Commander Porte intended to fly across the ocean, has destroyed no fewer than three submarines single-handed. One of these was blown up with bombs, and the other two were forced to come up, the America having broken off their periscopes. Then the destroyers got them.

"The method of anti-submarine warfare is as simple as it is efficient. The aeroplanes go out, usually in pairs, followed by forty-knot destroyers, which follow after them and watch for their signals. The observer accompanying the aviator can see from fifteen to twenty miles in every direction, according to the height at which they fly. The destroyers can see the aeroplane at about the same distance, and its officers, with their powerful glasses, can tell every movement made by their scout.

"If a submarine is sighted traveling on the surface, or if even its periscope is seen, the aeroplane drops a smoke bomb to call its destroyers. If the submarine submerges or remains submerged, the aero man keeps flying around and around, noting its direction. At forty knots an hour, the destroyers are soon on the spot, and they will follow the submarine and wait for it to come up and then blow it to pieces, or they may run ahead of it and lower their steel nets and catch it. If it is feared that the quarry is going to submerge to a great depth the nets are dropped as the destroyers come to the spot, and they often pick it up before it can get too deep for the nets.

"Aeroplanes of the America and Canada class, carrying heavy armament and a large number of bombs, are much feared by the U-boats. In the early days of the war they were not afraid to come to the surface and fight the aeroplanes, but they don't dare do this any longer. The submarine is so fragile that a bomb or shell exploding near it will smash its sides in and sink it. Of course, all the aeroplanes are flying boats or hydroaeroplanes, and have no fear of the water. There have been a number of cases where the aviator has swooped down on the submarine and smashed its periscope. Then it is blind and must come to the surface, where it is easy prey for either the aeroplane or any destroyer or trawler, all of which have guns.

"Of course, if the aeroplane destroys the submarine single-handed, none of its crew can be saved.

Destroyed at the Bottom.

"One of the most recent developments of this warfare has been the destruction of submarines on the bottom. It is their custom to lie on the shallow bottoms when they want to wait for their victims or to avoid destroyers. They will sink until they are down below the nets and then wait until the danger passes. Early in the war, and even before the war, it was found that an aeroplane could detect a submarine even when submerged nearly one hundred feet.

"Acting on this knowledge, the Royal Naval Aviation Corps has a plan that is sure death to the enemy. The observer 'spots' the submarine lying in wait, and then signals for its destroyers. Of course, the men of the submarine have no idea of what is going on above them and can only wait to meet their death.

"The aeroplane will circle about the spot until the destroyers arrive and then will indicate as nearly as possible exactly where the enemy lies. Then the destroyers place a number of floating bombs on the water, each of which consists of what looks to me like half a torpedo than anything else, and is kept at the surface by the broad, flat float.

"After the bombs are placed, and they are powerful enough to blow up a dreadnought, the destroyers steam off out of harm's way. The bombs are heavy and drop straight to the bottom when the destroyers pull the string that detaches them from their floats. On striking the bottom, they explode by contact, and as soon as oil comes to the surface, an infallible sign that the submarine is destroyed, they go on, looking for another victim.

"It is not necessary for a bomb to strike the submarine, although this has happened several times when the vessel was submerged at a shallow depth. The impact of the explosion of the several thousand pounds of 'T. N. T.' contained in the bombs is communicated to the submarine by the water, which is denser than at the surface, and caves its sides in.

"Probably the pursuit of these submarines is the most exciting sport that has yet been experienced by an aviator and the efficiency of the Royal Naval Aviation Corps has played a great part in eliminating the submarine peril."

Why Zeppelins Succeed.

In regard to the ease with which the Zeppelins raid London, in spite of the 400 aeroplanes of the Royal Naval Aviation Corps, Mr. Woodhouse has learned that it is a practical impossibility for the British fliers to destroy the giant craft, except with the greatest luck.

"The first sign that London has of a Zeppelin raid is when a bomb drops," he said. "Now that warnings are not sent from Holland any longer, the Zeppelins, flying at more than 10,000 feet on the darkest nights they can pick, are above London before any one is aware of their proximity.

"From the time that the first bomb drops until the Naval Corps aeroplanes take the air in pursuit is usually not less than fifteen minutes. It takes them from half to three-quarters of an hour to climb to an altitude where they are above the Zeppelins, and by that time the dirigibles have left London fifty to sixty miles in the rear.

"Of course, there are squadrons of aeroplanes patrolling the air above the city night after night, but the upper darkness is so vast, and usually so dark on the night of a raid, that it is impossible to find the Zeppelins. Then, again, the aviators run great risks when they take up the pursuit. The guns begin to roar the minute a searchlight picks up a Zeppelin, and they fire from all angles. There is a perfect hail of death arising from all over the great city, and the aviator stands a good chance of being brought down by the guns of the city he is trying to protect.

"It has been suggested that great balloons be stationed over London at 10,000 or more feet, and that these be armed with heavy guns. Models of these were made and then it was found that the upper air currents would swing the balloons about so much that it would be impossible for their gunners to hit a Zeppelin. However, it is safe to say that the time is near when the Zeppelins will be unable to raid London with impunity, and it will be due to the work of the Royal Naval Aviation Corps that their murderous raids are ended.

"A newer and greater war plane than any yet built is now being made in Toronto for the British Government. The success of the Canada type has shown the way, and from them has evolved the 'super-Canada' type of tractors and hydroaeroplanes. These are a full third larger than the Canadas, and can carry nearly 3,000 pounds of armament or bombs. The hydroaeroplanes can stand a heavy sea, and can rise from almost the roughest waves with ease. Their wings are more than 100 feet across, and they can make sixty miles an hour with only one motor. With both going, they can make close to ninety miles.

"Twenty of the Canada type have been sent abroad from Toronto, and they are building the larger type as fast as the facilities can turn them out."

SUFFRAGE CAMPAIGN IS CARRIED TO POLLS

Continued from Page 1.

county seat: Hudson County, with Jersey City, Hoboken, and Bayonne within its boundaries; Union, with Elizabeth as its largest industrial centre; Bergen, where thousands of New York commuters make their homes; Passaic, with the big industrial city of Paterson and Camden across the Delaware River from Philadelphia which has a city of the same name with a teeming population of factory workers.

Issue is with Six Counties.

In Essex County, where James R. Nugent, the Democratic boss, is conducting a quiet, but vigorous, anti-suffrage campaign, the suffrage workers fear that the best they can hope for is to cut down the prospective majority against the woman suffrage amendment by keeping up a bitter fight until the very moment when the polls open and campaign clamor must cease.

Passaic County is claimed by both sides. Dr. Mary Cummins, President of the Paterson branch of the Woman's Political Union, said tonight:

"There will be a big vote tomorrow, and both Paterson and Passaic County will give a large majority for the suffrage amendment."

Mrs. Garret A. Hobart, widow of the late Vice President, who is a leader among the antis, said she thought the amendment would be defeated.

Frederick W. Van Blarcom, Chairman of the Passaic County Democratic Committee, is predicting a close vote, with the advantage slightly to the suffragists.

In Hudson County the leaders of the Democratic and Republican organizations, both ostensibly favoring woman suffrage, profess to be puzzled as to the outcome.

In Union County, where the suffrage leaders claim they will receive a majority for the amendment, the eleventh hour indications point to its defeat by at least 3 to 2, according to the Democratic and Republican leaders. The suffragists base their hopes on a light vote. They express the belief that men opposed to giving women the ballot will not go to the polls while the others will.

Both Sides Claim Victory.

In both Bergen and Camden Counties both sides claim a victory, and the political leaders express the belief that the vote will be close.

"I predict victory for the anti-suffragists when the question is put to a vote tomorrow," said Miss Clara Vezin, campaign manager of the anti-suffragists, tonight.

"Woman suffrage will be defeated in New Jersey by a large majority," said Mrs. Edward Yarde Breese, President of the Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage. "We base our confidence in the outcome on substantial data."

The final words from the suffrage leaders who insist that there has been a steady drift to their side in the battle ever since President Wilson promised that he would vote for woman suffrage made optimistic eleventh hour forecasts.

"We will carry New Jersey by 25,000 majority," said Mrs. E. F. Feickert, President of the Woman Suffrage Association of New Jersey. "Of this majority 15,000 will come from the populous northern counties and 10,000 from the rural counties in Southern New Jersey. These figures are based on our canvass of voters throughout the State, on the friendly spirit shown by the street crowds everywhere, and on the fact that there is practically no opposition to woman suffrage, except from James R. Nugent of Essex County and his followers and a few organized business men, the nature of whose business makes them afraid of women's votes."

Five Thousand Watchers.

The woman suffragists expect to have 5,000 watchers at the polls tomorrow to guard against frauds. Some of these watchers will be women, others will be men supplied by the Men's Woman Suffrage Committee of One Hundred, of which Everett Colby is President.

The fact that the ballots in this special election will not be numbered has spurred the suffrage forces to take elaborate precaution against fraud at the polls. A reward of $100 was offered tonight on behalf of the committee by George M. La Monte, Banking Commissioner of New Jersey, for any evidence of repeating or false registration.

Tomorrow is also a registration day throughout the State. The polls for the special election will close at 7 P. M., but the election officers will be busied with registering voters for the November election until 9 P. M. This is expected to make the count on the suffrage amendment very late.

ASSAILS WOMEN'S OPPONENTS.

Men's League for Suffrage Says They Descend to Obloquy.

A committee of men is being formed "to defend the women of New York against the scurrilous attacks of the Man Suffrage Association Opposed to Extension of Political Suffrage to Women' which are appearing from time to time in various forms."

James Lees Laidlaw, President of the Men's League for Equal Suffrage, is sending out letters which tell the recipients that he is taking the liberty of putting their names on the committee, and hopes to have their acceptance. The letter says:

"There is an association of men, who, in the heat of the campaign, seem to have forgotten the fact—perhaps because of the stand they have taken against women in the suffrage campaign—that there is still chivalry in this country. The campaign has been wonderfully free from personalities on the suffrage side, and it is a pity that our opponents, perhaps because they feel that their cause is lost, have descended to obloquy."

BIG FINISH TO PARADE.

Thirty Bands to be in Spectacle on the Plaza.

There will be a spectacular finish to the big Oct. 23 suffrage parade when the symbolic figures, encircled by thirty bands, at the fountain at the Plaza, will raise a big United States flag while the bands play "The Star-Spangled Banner." Mrs. Howard Mansfield, Chairman of the Music Committee, has devised this feature in which "Victory," "Equality," "Justice," "Uncle Sam," "Miss Columbia," and the twelve suffrage States and Alaska will form inside the musical circle on the steps of the fountain.

The Empire State Campaign Committee has received $500 for the suffrage week at the Park Theatre, from Sept. 27 to Oct. 2, during the run of May Irwin's play, but more than half of it was a personal contribution from the actress. Miss Irwin, as Chairman of the Campaign Committee's "Bureau of Laughter," sent another contribution:

"Sam," said she to her negro butler, "do you mean to vote on Nov. 2?"

"'Cose I means to vote," Sam answered promptly.

"What do you know about the Constitution?" asked May Irwin.

"Law now, Miss May," he countered, "you don't have to be a doctor to vote."

Miss Irwin's butler is to vote for "Miss May" and woman suffrage.

REFUTE HOME ARGUMENT.

Women Investigate Lives of Some Males Who Oppose Suffrage.

Suffrage canvassers have been told so many times by the men whom they met that woman's place is the home that they investigated some of the homes of the men making the argument. Here are the conditions of five of them:

One was a bachelor, who had never made a home for a wife, for a mother, sister, or any woman relative. The second had three daughters working in a factory, and a wife cooking in a restaurant, and an old mother janitress in a flat building where they all lived. The wife of a third had divorced him for non-support. The fourth was an old man supported by two daughters, one of whom had refused an offer of marriage so that the entire burden of the father's support should not fall on her sister. The fifth man employed 300 girls in a factory, where they made dresses for other women.

President Coming to Princeton.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.—President Wilson will leave here early tomorrow morning for Princeton, N. J., to cast his ballot in the special State election on a Constitutional amendment giving suffrage to women. He has announced he will vote for the amendment. He will return to Washington tomorrow night. Secretary Garrison, Secretary Tumulty, and many employes at the White House and in Government departments will go back to New Jersey to vote.

25 HURT ON TRAINS WRECKED BY JOKER

Police Seek Person Who Set Emergency Brakes on Cars of Brighton Beach Line.

PANIC FOLLOWS COLLISION

Passengers Run Through Tunnel to Escape from Accident Near Woodruff Avenue Station.

Two trains of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, the first composed of six wooden cars and the second of five wooden cars, collided in the rush hour last evening in the poorly lighted tunnel on the Manhattan side of the Woodruff Avenue Station. Twenty-five persons were injured. It was a rear-end collision, both trains being on the southbound track of the Brighton Beach Line.

The first train had been brought to a sudden stop just before the crash through the application of the emergency brakes. The motorman of this train says that he did not apply the brakes, and the company's officials contended last night that they must have been applied by a "practical joker" on the train.

With the first train at a standstill the force of the impact fell mainly on its rear car. Its platform was wrecked, and the front platform of the second train plunged into it like a battering ram, telescoping the car. The six persons most severely injured were in this car of the first train. They were:

BOYD, ARTHUR, 18 years old, clerk, of 1,284 East Twenty-fourth Street, Brooklyn; right foot mashed.

FULLER, CHARLES L., 40 years old, manager, of 576 East Seventh Street, Brooklyn; several ribs on the left side fractured.

McLEESE, ELMER, 29 years old, clerk, of 37 Kenilworth Place, Brooklyn; right foot amputated through crushing and several ribs on the left side fractured.

MEYEE, Mrs. ANTONIO, 37 years old, of 17 New Lots Road, Brooklyn; contusions of the head and body.

PAXTON, Mrs. E., 43 years old, of 28 Sheepshead Bay Road; contusions of left arm and body.

WILSON, JOSEPH, 35 years old, 1,984 East Thirteenth Street, Brooklyn; fracture of left leg and ribs.

The trains collided at 6:35 o'clock. The last two cars of the front train were still in the tunnel when the accident happened. The tunnel, which crosses diagonally under the juncture of Ocean and Parkside Avenues, is about 400 feet long, and the entire second train was inside of it.

There was a resounding crash as the platforms splintered and the glass in the trains broke. This was followed by the cries of the passengers wedged between the cars. Lights went out in the two cars that were telescoped and there was wild confusion as passengers struggled to get out. Every car was crowded, and in all of the cars it was estimated there were about 1,300 persons. Hundreds poured out of the cars in the tunnel, notwithstanding the danger from the third rail, and scrambled, pushing and shouting for the two ends of the tunnel.

The crash and cries of the passengers brought policemen running to the wreck. They sent in emergency calls to the Kings County Hospital, Coney Island, Methodist Episcopal, and Norwegian Hospitals for ambulances. Half a dozen ambulance surgeons arrived in a short time, and they considered it surprising that more persons were not injured seriously. Only one person, Elmer McLeese, was removed to a hospital, the Kings County institution, and twenty-four others were treated and sent to their homes.

The collision tied up traffic for more than an hour on both tracks of the line. Wrecking crews and a shuttle train were sent out by the Brooklyn Rapid Transit, and shortly before 8 o'clock the two trains were pried apart and removed. Meantime the shuttle trains carried belated passengers on the northbound track to the stations on either side of Woodruff Avenue.

The injured persons were carried through the front train to the platform of the Woodruff Avenue Station, which was turned into an emergency hospital by the ambulance surgeons.

The Assistant Superintendent of Transporation of the B. R. T., T. F. Blewitt, examined Motorman John Lyons of the first train and Motorman Benjamin Bauman of the second, after which he made the statement that the company would hold Bauman responsible for the accident. Lyons told Supt. Blewitt that he was slowing up for the Woodruff Avenue Station and that four cars of his train were beside the platform and two still in the tunnel when the emergency brake was applied suddenly, stopping the train so abruptly the passengers were thrown from the seats. Supt. Blewitt concluded that somebody on the train had pulled the emergency brake cord.

Motorman Bauman, who is 32 years old, and lives at 309 Sixteenth Street, Brooklyn, said that he did not see the red lights that marked the rear of the front train until he was almost upon them, that he instantly applied the emergency brake, but that it did not work. Officials of the company tested this brake after the accident, and said they found it working perfectly.

"Bauman probably misjudged the distance of the lights," Superintendent Blewitt volunteered, after hearing the motorman's story. "And thought that, as usual, the front train was still moving toward the station platform."

Bauman was taken to the Parkville Police Station, where he repeated his story to the police. He was released pending further investigation. Superintendent Blewitt said that this was the first accident at the tunnel in eight years. In 1907, there was a collision at the curve on the Manhattan side of the tunnel, but none was seriously injured. The company, it was said, thought that the placard at the tunnel's end, warning motormen not to exceed six miles an hour in passing through it, was adequate protection. The police are seeking to identify the practical joker who caused the wreck.

BARS WILSON DEMOCRATS.

County Clerk in Newark Denies Them Place on Ballot.

NEWARK, N. J., Oct. 18.—County Clerk Joseph McDonough announced today that the contested petitions filed with him nominating independent candidates known as "Wilson Democrats," for the general election were not acceptable. He will not place the names on the ballot unless ordered to do so by the courts.

The petitions thrown out are those offered in the name of Richard G. Rust for County Register, and Edward R. Soleau and Edward F. Berry for Freeholders. On the petition with Soleau and Berry was the name of John H. Bunnell, but Bunnell filed a formal declination last week. In announcing his decision, Mr. McDonough said:

"I am of the opinion, and have come to the conclusion and do hereby determine, that the said objections filed were valid, and that the petitions filed as aforesaid were not made in good faith and are not valid in accordance with the requirements of the election law."

Taft Declines G. O. P. Invitation.

An invitation to speak in the Republican campaign in Kings County was declined yesterday by ex-President William H. Taft because of a press of engagements. Mr. Taft will visit Brooklyn on Friday night to deliver a lecture on "Our World Relationships" at the Academy of Music and the campaign managers will make another effort to have him appear at one of the Republican meetings to be held on that date. Mr. Taft will lecture at Columbia University tomorrow evening.

'DIE WACHT AM RHEIN' GREETING FOR BRYAN

Then He Tells 3,500 in Terrace Garden Women Should Get the Vote.

William Jennings Bryan told 3,500 persons at a mass meeting last night under the direction of the German-American Committee of the Women's Suffrage Party, at Terrace Garden, in East Fifty-eighth Street, that woman suffrage was certain to become universal. He wouldn't venture a guess on the result of the New York election.

"If you don't vote for women suffrage this time, you will some time, for it is the one thing that is certain to be in this country," he said.

"Women have obtained the vote first in the West because there conditions are more democratic, the people more independent and less under the influence of combinations of great wealth than the people of the Eastern States.

"It is not fair to refuse to woman, who does so much for the child, a voice in the future welfare of that child.

"A citizen needs two things alone to be a good voter—intelligence and morality. If you are going to contend that a woman should not have the vote you cannot exclude her on these grounds. I made an investigation of the inmates of a certain Western prison, and found that less than 2 per cent. were women and more than 98 per cent. men. In church I always find there are more women than men. If a woman has sense enough to keep out of prison and morality enough to go to church, she has the mental equipment to go to the polls.

"We trust woman in every thing else; don't you think we can trust her to vote?

Mr. Bryan was the guest overnight of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Untermyer at their country home at Yonkers, and went to the hall in their car. On the stage were Mr. and Mrs. Randolph Guggenheim, Professor and Mrs. John Dewey of Columbia University, Frank W. Fruend, Eugene Nortz of London, Mr. and Mrs. Philip Lewisohn, Professor Moritz Bonn, exchange professor at Cornell; Katherine S. Dreier, Mrs. Raymond Robins of Chicago, and Professor William R. Shepherd of Columbia University. When Mr. Bryan appeared the band played "The Star-Spangled Banner" and "Die Wacht Am Rhein."

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If you have seen it once come again and bring your friends, as nowhere in America or the world can be found collectively such a magnificent display of Paris original costumes, latest French Millinery, newest accessories of Dress. To all this splendor has been added

Choicest American Originals By Best Known American Dressmakers

The identical models that were displayed at Carnegie Hall by the International Fashion Show Association when they presented a Fashion Extravaganza entitled "Yesterday or Tomorrow."

In fact it is a Fashion Show of such magnitude and authenticity that it has been endorsed by prominent trade papers, Fashion Magazines and other publications of importance.

An admission fee of $3 was charged at Carnegie Hall.

Gorgeously Staged at GIMBELS—free of charge.

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At 10.30 A. M. to 12 M. At 1.30 P. M. to 3 P. M.

Eighth Floor.

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Second Floor 35th Street

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At Substantial Savings

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Included are the well known "Marchioness" Dress Silks nearly pure dye, manufactured expressly for us, which we recommend to give exceptional service. We will make good any just claim within six months from date of purchase. We are confident that the Silks in this sale, at the prices quoted, cannot be duplicated by any other retail store in New York.

"Marchioness" Black Chiffon Dress Taffeta (yard), $1.19

Lustrous quality; 36 inches wide. Made expressly for us. *Our Usual Price $1.49.*

"Marchioness" Black Dress Satin (yard), $1.19

Yarn dyed; 36 inches wide. Made expressly for us. *Our Usual Price $1.49.*

R. H. Macy & Co. Black Dress Satin. Special (yard), 89c.

Our name woven on the selvage of each yard.

Yarn dyed; excellent quality. Recommended for its durability. *Macy's usual price for this quality is $1.19 per yard, 36 inches wide.*

Black Chiffon Dress Taffeta (yd.), $1.12

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Black Dress Satin (yd.), $1.39

Very fine quality; made in Italy; 38 inches wide. *Macy's Usual Price for this Grade $1.98.*

Black Dress Satin, Imported and Domestic (yard), $1.49.

Macy's Usual Price for this Grade $2.97 Yard.

54 inches wide; yarn dyed of superior quality.

Black Chiffon Dress Faille (yd.), $1.49

Superior quality; 40 inches wide. *Macy's Usual Price $1.98*

Black Satin Crepe Meteor (yd.), $1.12

40 inches wide. *Our Usual Price $1.49*

Black Crepe de Chine (yd.), $1.49

Good quality; 44 inches wide. *Macy's Usual Price $1.98*

Black Satin Majestic (yd.), 79c.

Good quality; 40 inches wide. *Macy's Usual Price 99c*

Black Dress Taffeta (yd.), 79c.

36 inches wide. *Our Usual Price 99c*

Black Dress Satin (yd.), 69c

Good quality; 35 inches wide. *Verified Price Elsewhere 85c*

Macy's—Silk Department, Second Floor, 35th Street.

Macy's Fall Sale of Drugs and Toilet Articles

starts tomorrow and continues on Thursday and Friday. Macy's prices on proprietary, medicinal and toilet articles are ALWAYS lower than elsewhere. This Three-Day-Sale means savings upon savings. The prices that you will pay will in each instance be lower than Macy's "Lowest-in-the-City" Prices. You should not miss this great economy event on drugs and toilet articles.

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For Men, 6 pairs, $1.50; Mercerized, $2; Silk Lustre, $3
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For Women & Children, 6 pairs, $2; Silk Lisle for Women, $3
Women's Silk Holeproof, 3 prs., guaranteed for 3 months, $3

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DECLARES JUGGLING NEW HAVEN NEMESIS

Government's Counsel Tells Jury Road Hid Accounts to Conceal Guilt.

SAYS SYSTEM SCORNED LAW

Explains Governor Hill's Note and Brands Transactions of the Billard Company.

R. L. Batts, one of the special counsel appointed by the Government to prosecute William Rockefeller, Lewis Cass Ledyard, and nine other past and present Directors of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, on a charge of conspiring to monopolize the transportation facilities of New England, spent the entire session yesterday in the Federal District Court in explaining to the jury the intricacies of New Haven finance. Occasionally R. V. Lindabury or De Lancey Nicoll, counsel for the defendants, woud question some statement which Mr. Batts made, but he went on steadily explaining how a company which in 1890 had owned only 526 miles of railroad had gradually built up almost a complete monopoly of New England transportation.

He told the jury that the Government did not hold all combinations illegal and laid it down as a principle that the test of the legality of a combination was whether it was such as would be developed naturally in the normal way of business. Moreover, Mr. Batts told the jury they need consider not only what was done but what was intended to be done and that they should convict if they found an intent to monopolize. He quoted an incident in the early history of the fight between the New Haven and the New York & New England Railroad Company, which was one of its first competitors. It was intended to depreciate the value of the stock of that company in order that it might be cheaply acquired, and the New Haven did not shrink, the counsel declared, from many unfair and illegal acts, such as the acquisition of the stock and the wrecking of the New England Terminal Company and the consequent destruction of a freight and passenger route by way of Wilson's Point and the Long Island Railroad to New York.

A Saloonkeeper's Role.

In connection with this campaign, Mr. Batts said the New Haven obtained control of a suit against the New England company, which had been brought by a Boston saloonkeeper. One Austin Corbin had in the first place backed the saloonkeeper, giving him a written guarantee to hold him harmless if his name might be used, and when the New Haven Company took over the suit William Rockefeller, said Mr. Batts, did not hesitate to sign an agreement to indemnify Corbin.

Then he sketched the agreement between the New York Central, the New Haven and the Harlem & New York, by which the two former companies obtained the use of the New York Central terminal and said the transaction involved the agreement that neither of these roads should handle at the terminal any freight obtained from the other's territory, which might have been legal before 1890, but was certainly illegal afterward, he said.

The $1,500,000 note found among the effects of the late Governor John F. Hill, of Maine, who died on March 6, 1912, has never been satisfactorily explained. It was in an envelope which bore the indorsement "This note does not belong to me. J. F. Hill." When Charles S. Mellen was asked about it, he suggested it might have something to do with the Eastern Steamship Corporation. Mr. Batts's explanation was that ex-Governor Hill was used by Edward H. Robbins, counsel for the New Haven, in forging one of the links in the long chain of transfers which brought about the ownership by the New Haven of the Metropolitan Steamship Company of New Jersey. He incorporated the Eastern Securities Company, which held all the stock of the Metropolitan Steamship Company of Maine. This concern agreed to turn over the physical property of the Metropolitan Steamship Company of Maine to the Eastern Steamship Corporation and received in exchange $1,700,000 of its bonds and 8,500 of its shares, he told the jury. By this means Robbins, Mr. Batts asserted, got control of the steamship property the New Haven desired.

Of the transaction for the control of the Sound steamships and the so-called Corsair agreement, by which the New Haven and the Boston & Maine divided New England, taking the line of the Boston & Albany as their boundary, Mr. Batts said:

"Any person of a little bit of intelligence ought to have known that the legality of these agreements could be questioned."

Then he discussed the Billard transaction. He told how the New Haven had acquired 109,948 shares of the Boston & Maine, preparatory to securing its control, and then found that Massachusetts would not permit it to hold them.

"At this time appears John L. Billard, one man in the history of the country who has acquired fame as a person who did nothing but permit the use of his name," Mr. Batts said. "He was prepared for the life of a railroad magnate by conducting for years a coal business. But on a certain morning just when the New Haven wanted to dispose of 109,948 Boston & Maine shares, he came to the office of Mr. Mellen and said, 'I have no experience and no money, but I want to purchase 109,948 Boston & Maine shares. Have you got them to sell?'"

"I suppose you will offer proof of this," interrupted Mr. Lindabury.

Mr. Batts said he would, and went on to describe how, although the shares stood on the books of the New Haven at 140, they were sold to Billard at 125. The New Haven borrowed $11,000,000 to buy the stock for him, and he gave his demand note for it. So, Mr. Batts said, though the stock remained in the safe of the company, the New Haven could say that it no longer owned the Boston & Maine shares.

Tracing the transaction still further, Mr. Batts said that on the sale and resale by Billard of the stock back to the New Haven at 150 there was an apparent profit of $2,750,000, and the question was, How was that used? He said the Government would show part of it was used in the Dominion of Canada in connection "with the Grand Trunk affair."

Mr. Nicoll Objects.

"I think you are going beyond the legitimate scope of an opening statement," interrupted Mr. Nicoll. "I do not want to interrupt, but I must object to that statement."

"More of the money," said Mr. Batts, "was paid to one Brown, a disbursing agent in attendance at the Connecticut Legislature, and $750,000 was invested in the securities of Boston newspapers or paid to other newspapers. Billard himself received a small percentage, and $2,000,000 was for the capital of the Billard Company.

"I ask the jury," said Mr. Batts, "to determine whether the acquisition of the securities of a newspaper by a railroad is a proper incident of normal development. Then the books of the Billard Company were transported to Canada, out of the jurisdiction of the Interstate Commerce Commission, and we cannot trace all the transactions."

Mr. Batts passed in review the acquisition of the Joy Line, the Hartford & New York Transportation Company, and the Neptune Line, and then turned to the Metropolitan Steamship Company.

"In this," he said, "the defendant, Robbins, added somewhat to the history of his country. In one day in paying out a single sum of money he used three different banks, five different accounts, ten different deposits, and nine different checks. He also had recourse to Grover Cleveland Richards, the young electrician, and brought him to New York at $5 a day to draw a check for $1,500,000 on the Eastern Securities Company, which had been called into existence merely to permit Richards to draw that one check."

Mr. Robbins seemed amused. He followed the intricacies of the deal with the Prosecutor and seemed to consider it a very good joke.

Mr. Lindabury suggested that Mr. Batts should give the details of the transaction, and Mr. Nicoll said:

"I don't think he understands it all."

"I agree," replied Mr. Batts, "I don't understand it all. No one can understand it all."

"Then," said Mr. Batts, "in 1909, in order to get possession of the Metropolitan Steamship Company of New Jersey, Billard and Samuel Hemingway took $3,000,000 of the notes of the New England Investment and Security Company to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company and borrowed $1,700,000 and deposited it to the credit of the Billard company. Against this a check for $1,550,000 was drawn and deposited to the account of one Canfield in the National Bank of Commerce. Against this a check for $1,500,000 was drawn and deposited in the Bank of the Manhattan Company to the credit of the New England Securities Company, and against this a check for $1,450,000 was drawn and deposited in the same bank to the credit of the Metropolitan Steamship Company of Maine.

"To the credit of the Metropolitan Company of Maine was also deposited a check for $2,000,000 from the Billard Company, and against it was drawn a check for $1,600,000 which was deposited to the credit of Canfield at the National Bank of Commerce. Canfield then drew a check for $1,550,000 and paid it to the Billard Company at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, and the Billard Company next drew a check for $1,500,000 and deposited in the Bank of the Manhattan Company to the account of the New England Securities Company. Next a check for $1,550,000 was drawn on that account and deposited to the credit of the Metropolitan Steamship Company of Maine in the Bank of the Manhattan Company, and finally a check for $1,400,000 was drawn by the Metropolitan Steamship Company of Maine, with which the securities of the Metropolitan Steamship Company of New Jersey were bought from the Assets Realization Company.

"These transactions placed the control of the steamship in the hands of the New Haven."

Mr. Batts told in detail of the way in which to get rid of the two great steamboats of the Metropolitan of New Jersey, the Harvard and Yale, the Pacific Navigation Company was formed, which took them to the Pacific, and three freight boats were transferred into passenger steamers to take their place. A whole series of intricate transactions between new dummy companies followed, he said, with the result that by December, 1911, the Eastern Steamship Corporation was formed to take over all the steamboat traffic of the various lines controlled by the New Haven.

"Secrecy Proof of Quiet."

"Such secrecy as this," the counsel asserted, "could not have been undertaken if the acquisition of these lines had been merely the legitimate expansion of business, and the intricacies which passed the power of the human mind to remember and the similarity of the names of the companies formed, evidently with the idea of confusion, appeared to be proof of the guiltiness of the transactions."

At the afternoon session Mr. Batts spent most of his time in explaining on a map the routes followed by the different lines which had been absorbed in the New Haven system, while Judge Hunt came down from the bench to watch his demonstration. As Mr. Batts lacked a pointer Mr. Rockefeller volunteered his cane, but John G. Milburn was nearer and forestalled him with his walking stick.

In speaking of the acquisition of the trolley lines of New England, which began in 1905, Mr. Batts said it involved the policy of spending however much money might be necessary to acquire a monopoly. He suggested the price paid for a property might be taken as another test by the jury of the legitimacy of the expansion it produced, and he instanced the purchase of a trolley system from Senator Aldrich and his associates. The New Haven paid for it $21,000,000, and the Government would show it was worth only one-tenth that price.

Then Mr. Batts launched forth on his explanation of the condition of the New Haven in 1890, when the Sherman law was passed, and set forth what were the principal competitors it had to face. He pointed out that there was then plenty of competition, and it would have been possible to build up several rival systems.

He had not concluded his demonstration when the court adjourned until this morning at 10:30. Mr. Batts expects to finish his opening address before the end of the day. The first witness is likely to be put on merely to identify documents, but Charles S. Mellen, former President of the New Haven, will be called early in the trial.

HOTEL CONTINENTAL POKER GAME RAIDED

Detective Confiscates 1,700 Chips and Arrests None of the Players.

ALL WERE BUSINESS MEN

Manager Duncan Indignant at Disturbance of Regular Patrons—Blames Discharged Waiter.

Detective Brady, of Inspector Morris's staff, disguised himself as a traveling salesman yesterday afternoon and lolled around the lobby of the Hotel Continental, at Broadway and Forty-first Street. His disguise consisted of a suitcase. The detectives had received an anonymous complaint that poker playing was going on in the hotel.

When a couple of men entered together and went up to the second floor the detective followed them. They entered Room 242; he waited a while and then rapped four times, then kicked on the door. It was opened, and on a table in plain view he saw a quantity of poker chips, cards and some change, with several players seated about the table. The detective sent the chips found in this and the adjoining room, 1,700 in all, with the cards and money to the West Thirtieth Street Police Station, but did not arrest the players.

Manager Henry Duncan announced last night that the same players could have a room any time they wanted to play poker and that he knew them all well. He was indignant at the raid. The men were all business men and regular patrons of the hotel, he said, and had said they all chipped in to pay for the room whenever they wanted to play, and played only a friendly game. The anonymous letter, he said, was sent to the police by a negro waiter who had been discharged on the complaint of the players that he was "lazy." Mr. Duncan said that a detective called at the hotel a week ago following the receipt of the letter, and that when he was told that the men were regular patrons and played only a friendly game he said the hotel was not breaking the law. Mr. Duncan said that he offered to prohibit the games in the future if the authorities objected to them, and was told that it would not be necessary.

"Any hotel in town would allow patrons to play poker if they cared to," Mr. Duncan said. "This 'raid' was an outrage."

$28,600 BUYS A RAILROAD.

The New Jersey & Pennsylvania Resold on Court Order.

The New Jersey & Pennsylvania Railroad was purchased yesterday at public auction in Newark by Frank B. Allen of Bernardsville, N. J., for $28,600. The road was sold several weeks ago, and because the price paid was too low it was ordered resold by Vice Chancellor Howell.

After the auction, which was held in the law offices of Pitney, Hardin & Skinner and was conducted by the receiver, Frederick V. Pitney of Morristown, the Vice Chancellor confirmed the sale. Mr. Allen bought the main part of the property of the railroad, and George E. Fisher of New York City obtained a right of way from Watnong, the easterly terminal, to Speedwell Avenue, Morristown.

Mr. Allen said that the railroad would be rehabilitated as soon as the necessary repairs could be made to satisfy the State Board of Public Utility Commissioners so that the road could be operated with safety.

The holders of the capital stock of $800,000 will obtain nothing out of the sale, as there is outstanding $200,000 worth of bonds. There also were unsecured debts amounting to $80,000 which will remain unsatisfied.

Barber Shears Freeport Men.

FREEPORT, L. I., Oct. 18.—It was learned today that more than $400 has been obtained from merchants of this village by a check manipulator, who has left the village. He was employed in a barber's shop and is said to be young in years. No complaint has been lodged against him, according to the police.

'COUNT' LOUDEN HELD, PROTESTS INNOCENCE

Alleged Bigamist, Under $10,000 Bail, Reserves Right to Change "Not Guilty" Plea.

"Count" Max Lynar Louden, suspected by Federal agents of being a spy, but finally arrested for alleged bigamy, was held by Judge Crain in General Sessions yesterday for trial in $10,000 bail. His lawyer, J. Philip Berg, protested against the amount as excessive, but Assistant District Attorney Bostwick said every precaution ought to be taken to keep the "Count" within reach pending further investigations.

Argument will be heard by Judge Crain today on Mr. Berg's motion to reduce the bail. Mr. Berg also reserved for his client the right to withdraw his plea of not guilty within ten days.

For the first time since he was locked up in the Tombs on evidence procured against him by agents of the Department of Justice, the "Count" yesterday consented to issue a formal statement through Miss Louise Winterer of 149 Broadway, who said she had had charge of Louden's legal affairs for the last three years. Miss Winterer said her client's real name was Count Maximillian Rochus de Passy-Lynar-Louden. His statement was as follows:

"I am not a bigamist. I am a victim of circumstances and mistaken identity. I will vindicate myself. I never forged any passports. That is all moonshine. I am not in the employ of the German Government, nor am I a spy. My name is not and never has been Chimang. I never heard of this man until my arrest. The Government thought I was a spy because I obtained a passport for the purpose of going to South America and Japan, where I had planned to introduce a patent army kit which I had invented.

"My wife's trip to Sweden was not a mission of espionage, but was for the purpose of claiming an inheritance left by an uncle. The statement that I have a son is false. I have no children. I have a dear wife on whom unfortunately most of the brunt of this unpleasant notoriety will fall. Time will show that a great mistake has been made."

Not one of the three women who profess to be the wives of the "Count" were in court at his arraignment. They are Mrs. Fred Arnold, who says she was married to him in 1893; Rose O'Brien, whom he is alleged to have married in 1912, and his present wife, Lalia Florence Jansen, whom he married in the City Hall, his name appearing on the record of that marriage as "Count de Passy."

HILLSTROM TO DIE NOV. 19.

Declines to Talk When Taken Before the Court for Resentence.

SALT LAKE CITY, Oct. 18.—Joseph Hillstrom, convicted of murder, was resentenced today to be shot Friday, Nov. 19. Hillstrom was brought to the courtroom from the State prison in an automobile. He declined to say anything.

Hillstrom, who is a Swede, was convicted of the murder of J. G. Morrison and Morrison's son here Jan. 10, 1914. He was originally sentenced to be executed Oct. 1. A respite until last Saturday was granted by Governor Spry at the request of President Wilson, whose action was on a request of the Swedish Minister to the United States.

The respite was terminated, and Hillstrom's application for commutation of sentence was denied by the Board of Pardons Saturday, as no new evidence was presented.

TESTIFIES SHE SAW A FRAUD CONCOCTED

Girl Asserts Silk Was Deliberately Soaked and Then Used as Basis of Damage Suit.

SAYS SHE MADE INVENTORY

Court Orders That an Officer Be Detailed to Guard the Witness Until the Trial Is Ended.

Anna Stern, 20 years old, testified yesterday before Justice Platzek and a jury in the Supreme Court against Strysower & Nichthauser, who are suing Block & Co. for $3,500 for damage alleged to have been caused by the carelessness of the defendants. The plaintiffs are furriers at 152 to 156 West Twenty-fifth Street and the defendants are makers of costumes in the same building. The alleged damage occurred during a furious rainstorm on Sept. 4, 1913. The rain, according to the plaintiffs, came through an open skylight.

Miss Stern appeared to be afraid to testify, but she was soothed by L. Gainsburg, counsel for the defendants, and in answer to many questions she said she had seen the two members of the plaintiff firm take an inventory of the damaged goods. Then she said:

"Jack Nichthauser, brother of a member of the firm, brought out from the stockroom large quantities of buttons and silk. He poured water over them and packed them in a case. Among the articles put in the case were some goods that had been damaged in a fire and on which the insurance had been collected."

Miss Stern said that these goods were part of the articles put in the inventory and for which Block & Co. were charged. She said she knew this because she had made out the inventory.

Miss Stern told Justice Platzek she was afraid to go alone to her home in New Jersey and asked that protection be afforded her. The court directed that a court officer be detailed to accompany her until the trial was over.

Dies of Football Injuries.

MOSCOW, Idaho, Oct. 18.—Floyd Gilbert, Captain of the Orangeville High School football team, died of a hospital today from a broken neck sustained in a game at Nez Perce Saturday.



INSTRUCTION.

LENOX, MASS.
TRINITY SCHOOL Small, strictly modern, private day school for boys and girls. Established 1911 by the residents of Lenox. Pupils entered for the Fall term will be kept up with their courses in city schools. The School Cottage will receive a very limited number of boarding pupils, ages 8 to 12, for the Winter. Home cares, ideal climate, and social surroundings. Address Miss Eunice Lippincott, Principal.

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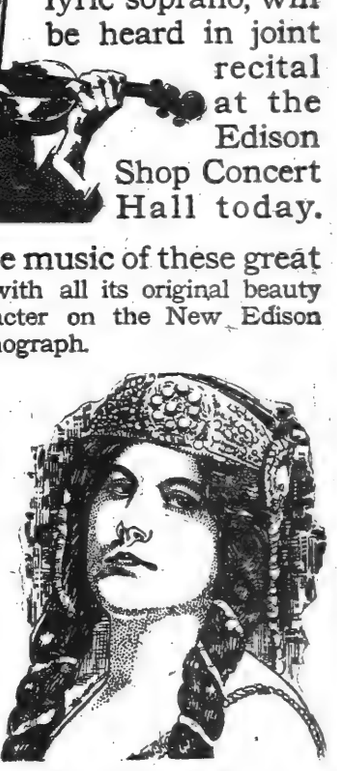
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MAYOR IS OUTVOTED: SALARIES RESTORED

City Employes Find Defenders In McAneny and Borough Presidents.

DIM LIGHTS ON 5TH AV.

Commissioner Williams Says Saving of $1,700 Will Be Resented by Residents Above 23d Street.

The first test vote in the Budget Committee of the Board of Estimate on reductions in salaries of city employes came yesterday when the Mayor and Controller Prendergast lined up on one side against President McAneny and Borough Presidents Pounds and Mathewson on the other. The Mayor and the Controller were outvoted at every turn. Several times the Mayor suggested a compromise. Only once was it accepted.

Salaries which had been reduced by the sub-committee on the recommendations of the examiners of the Bureau of Standards were restored to their present amount, the vote being three to two against the reductions.

The first appeals heard were from the Tenement House Department, Commissioner Murphy arguing for the restoration of the salary cuts. Twelve inspectors at $1,500 a year had been cut to $1,200. The Mayor and the Controller were promptly outvoted and the reductions were not made. Superintendent Andrew J. O'Neill of the Brooklyn office, receives $3,000 and the Bureau of Standards recommended a reduction to $1,980. The Mayor suggested that $2,400 be allowed and on a vote this compromise was carried.

When President Adams, of the Municipal Art Commission, requested that the salary of his stenographer, Miss Clark, which had been cut by the sub-committee from $1,500 to $1,200, be restored, a lively controversy followed. Mr. Adams said Miss Clark was possessed of a lot of tact. The Controller thought $100 a month was sufficient for any stenographer. President McAneny remarked that Miss Clark was not only a stenographer, but had acted as secretary and earned the salary she is being paid. The Mayor offered a compromise salary of $1,850, but the other members of the committee, except the Controller, voted to keep Miss Clark's salary at $1,500.

Supervisor David Ferguson, of the City Record, made a protest against the salary of a storekeeper, Washington Teler, being reduced from $1,950 to $1,200. He has been in the department twenty-five years. Mayor Mitchel offered to compromise at $1,650, but the majority of the committee, McAneny, Pounds and Mathewson, voted to keep the salary at $1,950.

The Controller then said he was willing to submit the case to any committee of business men and pay whatever salary they agreed was right.

"Why hold a post-mortem and autopsy?" asked the Mayor. "We've already voted on this question, and if we don't look out the stenographer's charges will amount to more than the money we tried to save by reduction."

Earlier in the day the sub-committee reduced the 1916 estimate of Commissioner Williams of the Water Department for light, heat, and power from $4,695,545 to $4,844,979, which is $1,000,000 less than allowed for 1914. A few cuts in salaries were recommended, and Commissioner Williams fought hard for his employes.

The Commissioner was particularly aroused when the sub-committee recommended that the 400-watt lights on Fifth Avenue above Twenty-third Street be reduced to lamps of only 300-watt power, effecting a saving of $1,700.

"I tell you, gentlemen, that you are making a big mistake when you try to economize in this way," said Commissioner Williams. "The residents of that neighborhood and the taxpayers will not stand for it, I am sure. It is an outrage."

The matter has yet to come before the main Budget Committee.

When the Mayor's attention was called to a statement that if the Board of Estimate allowed the cuts the sub-committee are expected to make in the salaries of the chief, deputy chiefs, and battalion chiefs of the Fire Department these officials would request to be retired on a pension of one-half of their salaries, he said:

"Oh, fol de rol."

The question of reducing salaries in the Fire Department has been referred to the Corporation Counsel and until he gives an opinion no action will be taken by the Budget Committee.

OPEN NEW SUBMARINE BASE.

Cruiser Columbia and Undersea Craft in New London Harbor.

NEW LONDON, Conn., Oct. 18.—Seven submarines, the G-1, G-2, G-4, E-1, D-1, D-2, and D-3, accompanied by the monitors Tonopah and Ozark as tenders and by the cruiser Columbia as flagship, Rear Admiral Albert W. Grant commanding, arrived in this harbor today to open the new submarine base at the Navy Yard.

The Columbia anchored off New London Light, but the submarines and tenders at once proceeded up the river and the undersea craft tied up at the piers at the Navy Yard.

NEARING ON PREPAREDNESS.

He Does Not Like the Way the President Is Handling It.

Special to The New York Times.

HARTFORD, Conn., Oct. 18.—Addressing the Hartford Get-Together Club tonight, Professor Scott Nearing, formerly of the University of Pennsylvania, referred to the Wilson Administration's handling of the question of preparedness, which he disapproved.

"Individual opinion is a matter of personal judgment. Public opinion is a balance, not of individual feelings and facts, but of people weighted in proportion to their relative influences," he said. "In the individual you get a matter weighed and considered in the terms of his prejudices, feelings, and all the background of his life. In the case of a public matter, what you really have is the registering of votes on a public matter. Different people with different ideas are balanced against one another to give you a decision and a conclusion.

"If you are employed by the du Pont Powder Company or the Colt Revolver Works you are not likely to shout for peace. And this brings up the question of preparedness. I cannot admire the present administration's method of handling that problem.

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DEFENSE SYSTEM TO COST A BILLION

Continued from Page 1.

years, under the Administration program, the last of which would not be in commission until 1925.

The building of these four ships would tax the capacity of American private yards. There are only five companies now equipped to construct such vessels, four on the Atlantic and one on the Pacific. The Government itself has only one yard, the Brooklyn Navy Yard, where battleships can be constructed, although it is planned to equip the Philadelphia yard also, and possibly the Bremerton plant for this work. Development of the new building program must follow these restrictions.

The present program of not more than four big ships a year also gives opportunity to keep the designs up to date from year to year. This is one reason why it is proposed to build only two battle cruisers the first year and none the second. Naval architecture is making such rapid strides with the great navies of the world engaged in actual hostilities, that American designers hesitate to recommend the construction of a large number of ships at one time. Each year sees radical alterations in battleships design even in peace times.

Through its Secretary, H. Findlay French, the Maryland League for National Defense has presented to the President a petition urging that he carry out the constitutional injunction to the Executive to "provide for the defense." This is a non-partisan organization. Among those signing the petition are Senator John Walter Smith, Democrat, and Governor Phillips L. Goldsborough, Republican. The petition is an argument for preparedness against "acts of aggression or opposition by any foreign power."

The defense conditions at New York and Washington are referred to in this way: "And while the necessary training was going on, what? New York, with its accumulated wealth and massive buildings, would be laid low by dynamite and fire or levied upon for a ransom which would fairly stagger the imagination. Scarcely less an objective would be the beautiful Capital City, Washington, and for a second time would its magnificent buildings and luxurious homes fall prey to flames at the hands of the invader. Baltimore and Maryland would be equally in danger. Shall Maryland be made a second Belgium, to be laid waste and depopulated by fire and sword because, forsooth, some one of limited vision raises a bogey cry of militarism? All along the Atlantic and Pacific seaboards important cities and towns would be wrecked, and these include 90 per cent. of the plants capable of supplying munitions of war, which would be needed for national defense."

NAVY LETS CONTRACTS FOR 22 WAR CRAFT

Opens Bids for Sixteen Submarines and Six Destroyers to Cost $13,563,943.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.—Secretary Daniels announced today the names of the successful bidders for the new submarines and torpedo boat destroyers authorized by the naval appropriation act 1915. The awards were for six destroyers and sixteen submarines, the greatest number ever let at one time in the history of the Navy Department. The total value of the contracts was $13,563,943. Of this amount $11,095,000 will be spent in private shipbuilding yards, and $2,468,943 in Government yards. The value of the contracts for submarines was $8,640,000, and for destroyers $4,923,443.

There were nine bidders, including some who had not before offered to build submarines for the United States Navy. The department awarded the contract for the submarines to three private concerns and two navy yards. The submarines to be built in Government yards will be of the Holland type, built after plans by the Electric Boat Company, making a total of ten Holland boats, including those awarded to the Electric Boat Company itself, while the remaining six will be of the Lake type.

Two of the torpedo boat destroyers also will be built at navy yards, one each at the Norfolk and Mare Island Yards, in pursuance of the policy of Secretary Daniels in endeavoring to arrange for construction of naval vessels of all types in the navy yards. Norfolk and Mare Island are being developed especially for the construction of destroyers. The Portsmouth and Puget Sound Navy Yards, each got a contract. The New York and Philadelphia Navy Yards are being developed as yards for the construction of battleships. The New York Yard is now the only one that can build a dreadnought. The estimates ready to be submitted to the incoming Congress recommend an appropriation for the construction of a large building slip at the Philadelphia Yard so as to enable that yard to construct battleships and battle cruisers. Mr. Daniels is hoping that this appropriation will be available in time for the Philadelphia Navy Yard to have a slip for the construction of battleships in another year.

The Submarine Contracts.

The contracts for the construction of the submarines were awarded as follows:

Eight submarines to the Electric Boat Company, for $545,000 each.

Three submarines to the Lake Torpedo Boat Company, for $545,000 each.

Three submarines on the Lake Torpedo Boat Company's design to the California Shipbuilding Company, for $548,500 each.

One submarine to the navy yard, Portsmouth, N. H., for $500,000.

One submarine to the navy yard, Puget Sound, Washington, for $500,000.

The Newport News Shipbuilding Company and the New York Shipbuilding Company of Camden, N. J., were bidders, but got no contracts. Secretary Daniels explained that their bids were higher than those of the concerns to which contracts had been awarded, and, in addition to that fact, these companies proposed to build submarines according to the Hay-Denny design and patents. Only four or five of these submarines have been built anywhere in the world. The engines for them could not be built in this country at once. The first engines would have to be built abroad, and this, it was thought, would delay the completion of the submarines.

Secretary Daniels last July delayed the opening of bids for the submarines at the request of the Newport News and Camden companies to enable them to perfect arrangements for bidding. He did this in the hope that other companies might enter the field of submarine construction.

Secretary Daniels explained also why the two submarines awarded to the Portsmouth and Puget Sound Yards were to be of the Holland type. He said that if the Lake type had been chosen it would have cost the Government a royalty of $50,000 for each submarine built in a Government yard, while the royalty to be paid to the Electric Boat Company for the privilege of building Holland-type boats in these yards would be only $1,000 for each boat.

The awards for the six destroyers were as follows:

Two to the William Cramp & Sons Ship and Engine Building Company at $845,000 each.

One to the Seattle Construction and Dry Dock Company at $885,000.

One to the Bath Iron Works at $879,500.

One to the Navy Yard, Mare Island, Cal., in accordance with its estimate of $762,638.

One to the Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va., in accordance with its estimate of $706,305.

The design of these vessels marks an advance in vessels of the same class designated in previous years. Their principal characteristics are:

Length over all, 315 feet 6 inches.

Beams, 30 feet 7 inches; draft, 8 feet; displacement, 1,125 tons; battery, four 4-inch rapid-fire guns, two anti-aircraft guns, four triple-torpedo tubes to discharge the heaviest and longest range torpedoes now built.

Machinery, steam turbines, oil fuel fired water tube boilers; speed, 30 knots.

Accepts a New Design.

In making the awards, Secretary Daniels said:

"The vessels to be built will be in the main in accordance with the department's designs, except in the case of the one boat to be built by the Bath Iron Works, which will be according to the bidder's design of machinery, for which that company guarantees results in speed and cruising radius somewhat in excess of those required by the department. The contract was placed with this company for this special boat in pursuance of the Department's policy of encouraging private enterprise which promises progress along scientific and engineering lines.

"The order for the construction of one of these vessels at each of the Mare Island and Norfolk yards is in pursuance of the Department's policy of equipping and developing our navy yards to the highest point of efficiency in times of peace, so that they may be prepared for the greatest strains which would be thrown on these organizations in time of war.

"The award of contract for one vessel to the Seattle Construction and Dry Dock Company marks the beginning of the first vessel of this class to be built on the Pacific Coast by a private concern since the completion of the Paul Jones, Perry, and Preble in 1902. It also marks the entry of this company into the field for building this class of vessels. It therefore serves the double purpose of developing the country's shipbuilding facilities on the Pacific Coast and of widening the field of competition for the award of Government contracts.

"The vessel assigned to the Norfolk Navy Yard will be the first of this class of boats to be constructed by that yard, and the one assigned to the Mare Island Yard will be the second boat of this class to be undertaken by that yard.

"The contracts for all of the above vessels call for delivery in eighteen or twenty months, which marks a distinct advance in rapidity of construction over previous years."

Concerning the award of submarine contracts Secretary Daniels said:

"The designs and specifications which were submitted meet, in all essential respects, the rigid requirements for this class of vessel which were laid down by the Navy Department. In general features and characteristics they represent a small advance in size, but a much greater advance in efficiency. Both designs propose improved engines of the heavy oil type and greatly improved storage batteries, these advances having been made possible by general developments in engineering science and by extended experience in previous submarines of the United States Navy.

"As in the case of the destroyers, the bidders show their ability to build more rapidly than heretofore, as the guaranteed dates of delivery are in all cases well within the twenty-four months which was the best period of construction for any boats of this class previously laid down.

"Also, as in the case of the destroyers, it will be noted that the awards for submarines have followed out the Secretary's policies of developing the building facilities of navy yards, and at the same time encouraging private enterprise and widening the field of competition.

"With special reference to the navy yards, the present assignment gives a second submarine to the Portsmouth Navy Yard, which has already partially completed a vessel of this type, and assigns the first vessel of this type to the Puget Sound Navy Yard, which will insure that this yard in the future will be able to undertake new construction."

REVENTLOW'S EYE ON US.

German Naval Critic Devotes a Column to Our Defense Plans.

BERLIN, Oct. 18.—Count von Reventlow devotes a column in the Tageszeitung to the American naval program for the coming five years, and says:

"It is significant that the United States is carefully watching the present war and, notwithstanding the submarine successes, has decided on the construction of sixteen huge battleships."



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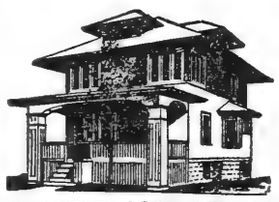


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Twenty-four years ago we began to make and sell these *now-world-famous* heating outfits. Every outfit that we sold then and since is giving ideal heating results, for even conflagrations and quakes do not destroy them. If buildings are remodeled or wrecked, the outfits are used again, as they are made in units and can be altered to fit. We advertised them as *life-long investments*, and they are *proving so* in more than a million buildings at home and abroad.

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IDEAL Boilers and AMERICAN Radiators are about the only articles entering into the building equipment which do *not deteriorate*. But, more than that, these outfits *repay their own cost* again and again through fuel economy, less caretaking, absence of repairs, and because their cleanliness saves soiling and wearing of furniture and decorations.



A No. 6-22-W IDEAL Boiler and 600 ft. of 38-in. AMERICAN Radiators costing the owner $245, were used to heat this cottage. At this price the goods can be bought of any reputable, competent Fitter. This did not include costs of labor, pipe, valves, freight, etc., which vary according to climatic and other conditions.

Property thus outfitted sells quicker at the higher price, or 10% to 15% increased rental; or banker will extend larger loan. Why do you longer run the health risk, the fire danger, the ash and coal-gas spouting annoyances, as well as the expenses and short-life of old-fashioned heating? Twenty-four years of unequaled heating service, and many refinements, as developed in our factories and laboratories in United States, Canada and Europe, and the great volume of our business, enable us to offer IDEAL Boilers and AMERICAN Radiators at a price no greater than asked for inferior devices. *Accept no substitute.*

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IDEAL Boilers are made in sizes for 4-room cottages up to largest public building—cost but little more than the cheap heating devices, which only last a few years.

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You can wonderfully reduce house-labor and highly increase home health and cleanliness by use of ARCO WAND Vacuum Cleaner—sits in basement; works through iron pipe running to all floors; carries all dirt, dust, insects and their eggs, etc., to sealed bucket in machine; cleans carpets, furnishings, walls, ceilings, clothing. Ask also for new "ARCO WAND" catalog (free). Inquiry puts you under no obligations to buy.

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"The British navy did not have to make ready for war after the war began", says Frederick Palmer in "Finding the British Fleet", in which he helps to clear up one of the great war mysteries. You will want to read it—also another of Sax Rohmer's Fu-Manchu stories, in this week's

Collier's 5¢ a copy
THE NATIONAL WEEKLY

Of all general publications, the magazines for women are most dynamic. Their primary purpose is the improvement of methods—including housekeeping, cooking, care of children and dress.

Thus, while a magazine of entertainment fulfills its mission if it gives you a pleasant hour, a magazine like The Designer to be successful at all induces concrete activity in some department of domestic economy, and this activity *must* include the purchase of necessary articles.

Thus, just as a Philadelphia woman goes to Strawbridge & Clothier for patterns and dry goods with which to make a dress which she has seen in The Designer, in the same manner she will go to Thomas Martindale or some other grocer for the ingredients of a new recipe.

And so it is that without editorial collusion such a magazine as The Designer perforce by its *very mission* fits the purposes of the advertiser. More than 350,000 copies each month.

Standard Fashion Company, N. Y.

THE DESIGNER



is one of the three magazines called by advertising men The Butterick Trio and bought as an advertising unit. The other members of the Trio are The Delineator and The Woman's Magazine. The average monthly net circulation of The Butterick Trio is guaranteed to be in excess of 1,400,000.

2 KILLED, 16 HURT IN AUTO MISHAPS

Man Is Crushed to Death When Car Is Upset in Trying to Avoid Him.

MOTOR RUNS OVER A BOY

Lad on His Way to School Hurt Mortally in Jersey City—Aged Driver Injured.

Two persons killed and sixteen injured was the toll of automobile accidents in and near New York yesterday.

John Cevelihan, 26 years old, of 444 Nepperhan Avenue, Yonkers, was killed yesterday afternoon when, stepping from behind an automobile in Tuckahoe Road, he was struck by another car driven by Herbert Travers of Yonkers. Travers turned sharply to avoid the accident, and in doing so upset his car, which fell upon Cevelihan, crushing him to death. Travers was thrown to the ground and bruised.

While on his way to school yesterday morning from his home at 84 Mill Road, Jersey City, 8-year-old John Edwards was struck by an automobile driven by John B. Raffert of 149 Harrison Avenue, Jersey City, and killed. The car passed over the child's body.

J. H. Sutton, a merchant of Monroe, N. J., who is 80 years old, lost control of his automobile early yesterday morning while driving to his home from Newark, and the car rolled down an embankment after crashing into a tree by the roadside. Mr. Sutton and his wife, who is nearly as old as he, were pinned under the automobile and remained so until Miss Margaret Sutton, their niece, who was also in the car, brought help from Newfoundland, two miles away. Miss Sutton was thrown from the automobile, but escaped injury. She ran all of the way to Newfoundland for assistance. Mr. and Mrs. Sutton were taken to their home, and, though seriously injured, they are expected to recover.

An unmanageable horse was responsible yesterday for injuries to Peter Reeves, 30 years old, Vice President of the Daniel Reeves Company, wholesale grocers, at 451 West 125th Street, and Arthur L. Rogers, 48 years old, a salesman for Pritchard & Co., 31 Spring Street. Both men were in Mr. Reeves's buggy, which he was driving north on Amsterdam Avenue, near 110th Street, when the horse became frightened and bolted. As the animal was about to cross 110th Street its path was blocked by an automobile driven by Edward Conklin of 90 Sunnyside Drive, Yonkers, who was going east on the street. The horse ran head-on into the car, and Mr. Reeves and Mr. Rogers were thrown to the pavement. Mr. Rogers suffered internal injuries and a possible fracture of the right arm; Mr. Reeves suffered a fracture of the left arm and contusions. Mr. Conklin escaped injury, though the automobile was damaged. The horse was so badly injured that it had to be shot.

Benjamin Rosenstein and his nephew, Manuel Rosenstein, of 597 Orange Street, Newark, sustained bruises and cuts yesterday when an automobile driven by the uncle crashed into a telephone pole in Verona, N. J. The uncle, who was the more seriously injured, was taken to the Newark Hospital.

CLEARS DEAD JOY RIDER.

Youth Exonerates Young Wenzell of Theft of Auto.

Special to The New York Times.

ENGLEWOOD, N. J., Oct. 18.—William Lachmund, the Englewood boy blamed for the joy ride which terminated near Congers, on Saturday midnight, when Arthur Allan Wenzell, 16 years old, was killed, today made a statement in the Nyack Hospital exonerating Wenzell from any connection with the theft of the auto and the ride.

Lachmund is charged with homicide and with taking a stolen automobile into New York State. The Rockland authorities fixed his bail at $2,000. His most serious injuries are a fractured jaw, contusions of the head, and a sprained back. The three other boys who are in the Nyack Hospital probably will leave tomorrow.

Francis Marsa and George Flotard, who escaped injury and were held in the Nyack Jail, were brought here today and charged by Prosecutor Huckin, whose automobile was stolen and wrecked, with larceny. They were released under $500 bail each. No date has been set by Coroner Semendinger of Rockland County for the inquest.

Lachmund said that all except Wenzell participated in the plans to take an automobile, but they did not know the one they took belonged to the Prosecutor.

CITY HIRING IS SLIPSHOD.

Bruere Says New York Pays Little Attention to Employment.

The Society for the Study of the Problem of Employment held its first meeting last night at the United Engineering Societies Building, 29 West Thirty-ninth Street. Mayor Mitchel, scheduled as the principal speaker, sent City Chamberlain Henry Bruere, who said New York City had paid too little attention to the scientific study of the employment problem and therefore did not get the results to be hoped for. He said also that employers in the city had not used the city Employment Bureau as much as it had been anticipated.

Other speakers were Meyer Bloomfield, Director of the Boston Vacation Bureau; Dr. E. F. Nichols, President of Dartmouth College; J. H. Willits of the Wharton School, Philadelphia, and Magnus W. Alexander of the General Electric Company.

Nathan Straus in Synod Hall.

Nathan Straus will speak tonight at a public meeting in Synod Hall, Amsterdam Avenue and 110th Street, Cathedral of St. John the Divine, arranged by the Laymen's Efficiency League, volunteer personal workers in the Episcopal Church. The other speakers will be Henry A. Wise Wood, member of the Naval Consulting Board, and L. Hollingsworth Wood, Secretary of the League to Limit Armaments. The meeting is held to discuss the duty of men in the present situation of war preparedness.

WOODS'S BIG POLICE PLANS.

Commissioner Tells Boston Audience of Department "Preparedness."

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 18.—A police force which seeks to prevent the manufacture of criminals was set up as the ideal of Police Commissioner Arthur H. Woods of New York, who addressed the 400 members of the Episcopal Club tonight.

"The New York policeman," he said, "has had a bad name, but if you had worked with the police for almost four years, as I have, you would realize that, although his sins have not been inconsiderable, he has been more sinned against than sinning. When we think of the policeman as a grafter I wonder if we think of the kind of work he has to do. I often think of the policeman as a sort of surgeon of the body politic."

Speaking of "preparedness," Mr. Woods said that the plans which were so speedily put into operation at the time of the recent subway accident were made by him six months before, and he went on to say that a plan had been worked out whereby the force could be operated if the signal system should be put out of commission. Arrangements have also been made by the department for caring for 500,000 people in case of a great disaster. Moreover, the men are being trained to shoot with rifles and to use rapid-fire guns should it ever become necessary.

$111,970 IN TEN MINUTES.

E. T. Stotesbury Raises Funds for Children's Hospital—Gives $50,000.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 18.—E. T. Stotesbury, J. Pierpont Morgan's partner in Philadelphia, tonight in ten minutes at a dinner to aid the $500,000 children's hospital fund, drew subscriptions for $61,970 from the 240 guests and then, in a moment of much excitement, brought his gavel down upon the table and shouted that he would add $50,000 as his own contribution. This brought the ten minutes' total up to $111,970.

Mr. Stotesbury, as well as the others at the banquet, and they included some of the most prominent persons in the social and financial life of the city, intend that the hospital shall be the finest children's institution in the world. Their enthusiasm was demonstrated when the subscriptions were announced. Men and women rose from their chairs, waved flags, cheered, and sang.

Among other donors of large sums was Eckley Brinton Coxe, who gave $25,000, while his mother, Mrs. Charles B. Coxe, gave $10,000. Mr. Coxe gave the $100,000 with which to purchase the site of the hospital three years ago.

BAPTISTS GIVE A PAGEANT.

Obtain $1,000 Toward the Saving of Judson Memorial Church.

Before nearly 1,000 persons assembled last night in the auditorium of the Metropolitan Building, the members of the various Baptist churches of the city presented "The Spirit of Christian Service, a Judson Memorial Pageant," under the auspices of the Women's Committee of the Judson Memorial Fund. The committee is trying to raise $300,000 in behalf of the Judson Memorial Church at Washington Square, South.

"The Spirt of Christian Service," a sketch of immigrants being received and sheltered in this country, was a reminder of missionary work the Judson Memorial Church has been able to accomplish among the foreign-born living in its district. There were twenty-one characters in the cast, and a chorus of sixty-three women's voices, under the direction of Mrs. Bessie Bowman-Estey, a soloist of the Calvary Baptist Church, Manhattan.

Afterward the Rev. Arthur T. Brooks of the Tarrytown Church, author of the pageant, urged that those present subscribe to the fund which would save the Judson Memorial to the denomination. Dr. Brooks estimated that more than $1,000 was subscribed last night. The Fund has received pledges for nearly $70,000, and denominational committees are working all over the United States for contributions.

Inquiry May Hit High Officials.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Oct. 18.—On Thursday the Civil Service Investigating Committee will begin its inquiry into alleged violations of the civil service law, said to involve State, county, and municipal officials. Secretary Howard B. Tindell has been instructed by Assemblyman Ogden H. Hammond, Chairman of the committee, to notify several prominent State officials that their presence is desired at the hearing.

Comstock a "Modern Galahad."

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., Oct. 18.—In his weekly letter to his congregation this week, the Rev. David de Forest Burrell, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of South Orange, pays a glowing tribute to the late Anthony Comstock of Summit. He declares that gambling and evil conditions have been improved greatly through Comstock, whom he calls "the Modern Galahad."

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Or, better still, call at our showrooms.

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STRIKE VOTE TAKEN BY WIRELESS MEN

Secretary of Operators' Union Along Atlantic Thinks Walk-Out Probable.

INCREASE IN WAGES SOUGHT

Government Will Revoke Licenses If Workers Quit, Non-Union Employes Believe.

The majority of the wireless telegraph operators of the Atlantic Coast are preparing to strike for higher salaries, according to George Schnatzinctz, Secretary of the Wireless Division of the Atlantic Coast District of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America. Mr. Schnatzinctz said yesterday that a strike vote was being taken by the 400 members of the union.

"And," he added, "it looks as though a strike were coming. The operators have been getting from $25 to $50 a month, and the sentiment among them is for a wage scale of $50 to $75. They will probably demand this increase because they deserve it and can get it. A strike of the members of the union would tie up 65 per cent. of the Atlantic Coast and Transatlantic shipping, and it would be difficult for employers to man vessels with strikebreakers, for the Government requires each operator to have a license from the Department of Commerce, and I doubt whether there are sufficient operators not in the union who could and would obtain licenses to work as strikebreakers."

This strike talk, despite Mr. Schnatzinctz's emphasis and office, was not taken seriously by several wireless operators who had not joined the union.

"I don't believe there will be any wireless strike," said one of the non-union operators last night. "In the first place, I estimate that only about 10 or 15 per cent. of the Atlantic Coast operators belong to the union. It is not trong enough to declare a general strike. Its parent organization is a wire operators' union, and the leaders of this body have been trying for some months without much success to organize the wireless operators into a branch union.

"Furthermore, I believe that one of the things the would-be strikers are counting on to act in their favor would react against them—the fact that Government licenses are required of each operator. Most of the ships that would be affected by a general wireless strike carry United States mails, and if the operators by striking interfered with the delivery of the mails, the Government, in my opinion would revoke or suspend their licenses. The Department of Commerce has the power to do this, for it is specified when each license is issued that it may be revoked or suspended for cause.' Certainly a concerted action of operators resulting in delays in the delivery of mails would give a cause for suspension or revocation."

Mr. Schnatzinctz estimated the membership of his union at 400 operators, considerably more than 15 per cent. of the operators on the Atlantic Coast, and he scouted the idea that the Government would take action against strikers making what he considered just demands. He said that the strike had been imminent ever since last week, when 300 operators on the Pacific Coast declared a general strike. The Western men would win, he thought, and so would the Eastern operators.

In addition to the wage dispute, the operators had another grievance against their employers, Mr. Schnatzinctz said. According to him, the employers, especially those on the Pacific Coast, have been violating the law requiring two wireless operators on every vessel. He said that the union had called the attention of the Department of Commerce to such violations.

WOMEN HURT IN STRIKE RIOT

One Bayonetted in New Hampshire Row Where Striker Is Shot.

NASHUA, N. H., Oct. 18.—An augmented military guard tonight patrolled the plant of the Nashua Manufacturing Company, where one man was probably fatally shot, one woman bayonetted, and other persons were clubbed during a strike disturbance today. Two companies of militia from Manchester arrived late today to help the two local companies which have been on duty since the strike for more pay and shorter hours began two weeks ago.

Adam Raxavitch, who was shot by a militia officer, according to a statement by the police, was in a critical condition tonight. Alexandria Beke, who was wounded in her right arm by a bayonet, was said to be in no danger. Six other girls who were clubbed also received medical attention.

The disturbance grew out of an attempt of the manufacturing company to run cars on a siding which, the police assert, was blocked by women sitting on the track with babies in their arms.

Minor disorders occurred during the day and night when strike sympathizers tried to prevent food supplies from reaching the militiamen quartered at the mills.

OUR SPAS DRAW EUROPEANS

Doctor Says Waters of Some Springs Are Charged Artificially.

American spas have become so well conducted that Europeans are coming to this country for treatment, according to the observations of Dr. William George Russell of Philadelphia, who addressed the American Medical Editors' Association at the Hotel McAlpin yesterday.

His theme was "Hydropathy, the Cure in the United States." Certain springs in this country are running low on carbonic acid gas. Dr. Russell said the requisite amount of gas could easily be forced into them, and that waters so charged were even better than those in which the gas was present naturally. Fine results were obtained by bathing in these artificially charged waters. He showed many moving pictures of treatment.

Most of the great European spas are now deserted, and Dr. Russell said that on that account many natives of foreign countries who ordinarily went to those spas were keeping away from the war zones and were taking the waters in this country. Americans who formerly went to Carlsbad and Bad Nauheim now try the curative quality of waters on the western side of the Atlantic.

The association appointed a committee to investigate the case of Dr. George E. Malsbary, editor of The Southern California Practitioner, of Los Angeles, Cal., who has been accused in a Federal indictment of sending improper literature through the mails. The medical editor has laid his case before the association and asked for help. The committee, if it finds he is in the right, is authorized to give him assistance in defending himself. The committee consists of Ira S. Wile and Dr. Henry Harrower of this city and Dr. George Wood Fassett of Kansas City.

The sessions of the association will be continued today and will close with dinner this evening.

TOO MANY TRAMPS HERE.

Persons Wants State Farm to Which to Send Vagrants.

W. Frank Persons, director of the Charity Organization Society, said yesterday at a meeting under the direction of the School of Philanthropy at 105 East Twenty-second Street that New York City had been compelled, especially within the last two years, to bear more than its share of the "problem of the homeless man." This was due in a large measure, he said, to the fact that other municipalities had done little to solve the problem, and that sooner or later most of the vagrants reached New York and formed a real social menace.

Mr. Persons said that the problem in the city should be centralized in the Municipal Lodging House, and that citizens approached on the streets should refuse to give alms and send the applicant there. The State, said Mr. Persons, could do much toward solving the problem by establishing a State farm colony, property for which was acquired several years ago. This would, he said, provide a proper place for a Magistrate to send men arrested for vagrancy—a place where they could work for what they got and not be a charge upon the municipalities.

EDISONIA OFFICERS FREED.

Indictments Quashed in $25,000 Charges Three Years Old.

Judge Osborne, in the Court of Quarter Sessions in Newark yesterday, quashed indictments against William D. Zellman, President, and Thomas O'Grady, Secretary and Treasurer, of the defunct Edisonia Company, who were charged with obtaining $25,000 from the Union National Bank under false pretenses, on the ground that the indictments were defective.

The indictments charged that Zellman and O'Grady obtained the money from the bank in 1912 through misrepresentation as to the value of collateral. The security consisted of leases, and it was alleged in the indictments that the leases had been issued in duplicate and triplicate, and that the signatures to some had been forged.

Henry A. Heiser, attorney for the Edisonia creditors, expressed much disappointment over the quashing of the indictments, saying that the statute of limitations prevented the State from taking any further action in the matter.

ARRESTS OPEN WAR ON BOGUS LAWYERS

State Bureau Finds More Than 600 Impostors Here and Gets 16 Warrants.

IGNORANT ALIENS THE PREY

Notarial Certificates Displayed to Deceive Them—Fraudulent Papers Made Out.

Sixteen warrants issued yesterday by Chief Magistrate McAdoo calling for the arrest of persons alleged to be illegally practicing law are the forerunners of wholesale prosecution of hundreds who victimize the poor under the guise of attorneys.

The Bureau of Industries and Immigration of the State Department of Labor, which for a year has been gathering evidence, estimates that there are between 600 and 700 of these false practitioners in New York City.

The crusade was supervised by Mrs. Marian K. Clark, chief investigator, with the advice of Miles O'Brien, Jr., counsel for the bureau. The field work was done largely by Samuel M. Auerbach, who speaks many languages and was all kinds of a client. The New York County Lawyers' Association lent substantial aid.

The imposters draw in their clients mostly through the foreign language newspapers. They hang out their shingles with such inscriptions on them as "Legal Office" and "Lawyer." It is comparatively easy by the payment of $5 for anybody to get a commission as a notary, and the pseudo lawyers often display notaries' certificates. In most European countries notaries must be lawyers, and to the immigrant class here the certificate is accepted as a guarantee that the holder is a lawyer.

Some of these legal frauds advertise extensively and proclaim that they are the best lawyers in the city. Many of them have been making half as much as that eminent New York attorney who wrote the anonymous confessions of "The Goldfish," in which he told how sad he was in trying to keep up appearances on his earnings of $75,000 a year.

The so-called lawyers sometimes draw up chattel mortgages without investigation or with guilty knowledge, which results in persons losing their household effects who never even heard of the claims against them. Some neighbor gives their names to the charlatans, and the papers are made out without question. False bills of sale have been the cause of all kinds of trouble on the east side.

The bulk of the work of these pretenders is done in their own offices, but if hard pressed they appear in the police or the municipal courts. Usually they turn the case over to a qualified lawyer and divide the fee with him. There are a few practitioners who have dealings with this class.

Mr. O'Brien said last evening that the campaign would result in a general examination into the conduct of notaries public in certain localities. The bureau has photographs showing that the men under surveillance displayed signs on which they proclaimed themselves as attorneys.

20,000,000 BANANAS IN SEA.

$75,000 Cargo of Condemned Fruit Dumped Outside of Harbor.

A cargo of 20,000,000 bananas was dumped yesterday from the United Fruit Company's steamer Baronica just beyond the three-mile limit in response to an order from the Health Department, which had condemned the entire lot.

The Baronica reached this port last Friday and docked at Pier 15, East River. When her cargo of bananas brought from Porto Rico was examined by Inspector Quinn of the Bureau of Foods and Drugs it was found that the bananas were spoiled. Dr. Betts of the Health Department ordered the cargo destroyed. The bananas were valued at $75,000 when in wholesome condition.

Memorial to Mr. and Mrs. Orr.

The original architectural lines of Christ Protestant Episcopal Church, at Clinton and Harrison Streets, Brooklyn, are to be restored, as a memorial to Mr. and Mrs. Alexander E. Orr, who were prominent in the church. Funds for the restoration are to be given by the heirs of Mr. and Mrs. Orr. Mr. Orr, who died in June, 1914, was President of the old Board of Rapid Transit Commissioners.

ELLIS ISLAND ORDER DEAD.

Examination of Second Cabin Passengers Here Temporarily Revoked.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.—At the close of a hearing at the Department of Labor today, Secretary Wilson announced his decision to revoke temporarily the regulation requiring alien second-class passengers on arriving at New York to undergo examination at Ellis Island as to their fitness under the immigration laws to become citizens of the United States. The hearing, which was held behind closed doors, was participated in by over fifty representatives of the various steamship lines. In support of the new regulation there were present Louis F. Post, Assistant Secretary of Labor; Anthony Caminetti, Commissioner General of Immigration; Alfred Hampton, Assistant Commissioner General; Frederic C. Howe, Commissioner of Immigration at Ellis Island; Representative Eagan of New Jersey, and Postmaster Lankering of Hoboken.

It was urged that under the navigation laws second-class passengers were on identical terms with steerage passengers, as at the time the various navigation laws were passed there were practically only the two classes of passengers—first cabin and steerage; the steamship lines subsequently introduced the new classification, second cabin. The practice of conducting the examination of second-class passengers on the ships by the officials of the Immigration Service, it was urged, had become the subject of much criticism because of the difficulties connected with it and the conditions which affected the efficiency of the inquiry made into the qualifications of intending citizens.

In great part the opposition to the continuance of the new rule was based on the effect it would have on the business interests of the steamship section of Hoboken. In behalf of that city it was predicted that it would ruin the place to require second-class passengers to go to Ellis Island.

In announcing his purpose to revoke the regulation, Secretary Wilson said he would have the matter inquired into by a competent commission of immigration officials. One thing was certain, he said, and that was that a more effective method of examining second-class passengers was necessary.

ASKS FOR HER 5 CHILDREN.

Mother Pleads with Suffragists to Restore Them to Their Home.

Members of the Empire State Campaign Committee said in issuing the following letter yesterday that they felt that suffrage was already beginning to be understood as an aid to women. The letter, which was mailed Oct. 14, reads:

Women Suffragists, Kind Women, I have seen in the paper all you women have done I know you have done a great ele, and if you will try and do a favor for me, as to helpk me in my neady Hour, I have 5 children away in the Society P. C. Children the oldest 16 years the 8 of Nov. a girl the other girl will be 15 in Jan and 3 little ones, they all have been away 10 months now their father is not working then and I was sick in my bed. I have the baby living with me now, and how I have long for my children send them. My husband is now working and makes his $14 a week, I have fitted the house for my children to come home, one of the man was down and I said they should be home with me, as my place is all wright for them. He said they would be another caller around, but I have not seen them sence that is near 2 weeks ago I haven't sleeps one hole night sence their away and their father has been worried, he does not know why they ant out yet. I am the Mother of 17 children and I have 8 living I wish some one would kindly give me a little luck in getting them Home. Please call or Write will do all I can.

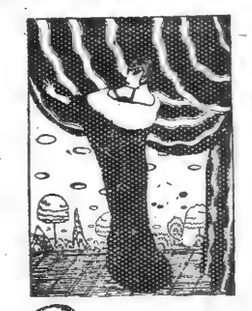
Hopeing you will call or write
Mrs. H. ALWILL,
198 Tillary St.,
Brooklyn, N. Y.

The letter has been turned over to Mrs. H. Edward Dreier and Mrs. Frank Cothren of Brooklyn for investigation.

Knotty Renting Problems

that seem to an individual owner to be unsurmountable are often quickly solved when submitted to a trained organization. We would like to point to some of the cases where we have obtained results.

Wm. A. White & Sons
Established 1868
46 Cedar Street



Pussy Willow
REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.
It's a Silk.
It's a Style.
And It's a Stupendous Success

SOFT and luxurious shimmer stuff is Pussy Willow—of a quality unapproached and unapproachable by even its cleverest imitators.

Beware of the bats that masquerade as butterflies. Pussy Willow is not Pussy Willow unless it is stamped Pussy Willow on the selvage.

Makers of ready-to-wear apparel know this and sew Pussy Willow labels in their finished garments as proof of their quality, their service, and certification of their genuineness.

Look for the name on the selvage and the label in the garment.

H. R. Mallinson & Co.,
Sole Manufacturers,
New York and Paris.

GREENHUT'S "THE BIG STORE" Meet me at the Fountain
BROADWAY SIXTH AVE. 18TH TO 19TH STREET

50 S&H Green Trading Stamps FREE Today with purchases of $1 or more. Present Coupon.

THIS COUPON GOOD TODAY

Cut out this coupon. It is good for 50 (FIFTY) S&H Green Trading Stamps FREE with purchases of $1 or more today, Tuesday, Oct. 19.
These 50 FREE Stamps are of the same kind as those which you would ordinarily obtain with your purchases.
N. Y. T., 10-19-15. Greenhut's. 90

No More Crushed Cigarettes Buy a
"HaVoNe" Cigarette Case
Featured, Today, Here, at $1.19



How to Use "HaVoNe" Cases. No longer need you fear the annoyance of having your cigarettes crushed and unsightly. In the "HaVoNe" Cigarette Case your cigarettes are carried in individual compartments. They are preserved in their original state of perfect flatness. Springs hold them in place.
If you are a cigarette smoker you will save the cost of this excellent case in a month. The case is silver plated on hard metal.
A two-letter script monogram engraved FREE on cases purchased in today's Sale.

Great Sale of Men's $1, $1.25 and $1.50
Fall and Winter UNDERWEAR
Today, at 79c

7,500 Shirts, Drawers and Union Suits, representing the accumulations from four famous mills in one great sale. All sizes from 30 to 48 in the assortments. (A limited number of these garments have slight imperfections, but nothing that will impair their service.)

Choice Today at 79c

Heavy Natural Gray Merino Wool—double breast and back—Shirts and Drawers.
Heavy Natural Gray Wool—single breast—Shirts and Drawers.
Medium Weight Fine Natural Gray Wool Shirts and Drawers.
Medium Weight Extra Quality Gray Worsted Shirts and Drawers.
Medium Weight Fine White Wool Shirts and Drawers.
Heavy Fleeced Ribbed Cotton Union Suits.
Medium Weight Ribbed Fine Quality Cotton Union Suits.
Heavy Weight Ribbed Cotton Ecru Color Union Suits.
Medium and Heavy Weight Natural Gray Color Ribbed Cotton Union Suits.

The shirts and drawers are all extra well made; double-stitched and steam shrunk. The union suits are perfect fitting.

Double S&H Green Trading Stamps in Forenoons—Single Stamps Afternoons

SMOKE Murat Bey TURKISH CIGARETTES



900 SIXTH AVE.,
NEW YORK CITY

ADVERTISEMENT.

Lobster Suppers Do Not Cause Indigestion

Just because you have been pampering a "delicate digestion" for years is no reason why you should not begin *to-day* to eat the rich, delicious, nourishing food you crave. Try one more good dinner, sipping with it a glass or two of Man-a-cea, a delicious, refreshing mineral water that stimulates the secretion of digestive fluids and checks stomach and intestinal disturbances by natural means. Man-a-cea is not a laxative, and, while highly effective, is so free from any medicinal taste as to make a superb table water. Served at clubs, hotels, and restaurants. Sold by druggists and first-class grocers. Money back if it fails to relieve.



Superior cuffs on sleeves and anklets can't "creep" or "draw," yet they hold without pressure.

Superior THE PERFECT UNION SUIT

ADVERTISEMENT.

POMPEIAN OLIVE OIL
ALWAYS FRESH-PURE-SWEET
AWARDED GOLD MEDAL SAN FRANCISCO EXPOSITION

To wearers of O'Sullivan's Heels

You can buy the newest Fall styles of Walk-Over Shoes both for men and women with O'Sullivan's Rubber Heels already attached.

WALK-OVER SHOE CO.

Eleven Stores in New York and Vicinity

NEW YORK: 179 Broadway, 1175 Broadway, 1439 Broadway, 144 Bowery, 252 West 125th St., 557 Melrose Ave. BROOKLYN: 565 Fulton St., 1355 Broadway. YONKERS: 9 N. Broadway. NEWARK: 795 Broad St. PATERSON: 181 Market St.

Advertising Supremacy

The New York Times in the nine months from January 1st to September 30th, 1915, printed 6,678,709 agate lines in total advertising, help and situation wanted advertisements alone excepted—a greater volume than any other New York newspaper, morning or afternoon—865,878 agate lines in excess of the next New York newspaper.

Nine Months' Record

	Agate Lines.	Agate Lines.
THE NEW YORK TIMES	6,879,097	
Less Help and Situation Wanted	200,388	6,678,709
THE WORLD	7,531,401	
Less Help and Situation Wanted	1,718,570	5,812,831
NEW YORK AMERICAN	6,142,193	
Less Help and Situation Wanted	603,540	5,538,653
THE NEW YORK HERALD	5,863,871	
Less Help and Situation Wanted	1,022,536	4,841,335
THE SUN	2,730,831	
Less Help and Situation Wanted	6,482	2,724,349
THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE	2,230,211	
Less Help and Situation Wanted	24,423	2,205,788
THE NEW YORK PRESS	1,486,889	
Less Help and Situation Wanted	15,970	1,470,919

The advertising rate of The New York Times, 45 cents per agate line, with circulation both Sunday and daily far exceeding 318,274, (average for last six months,) makes the cost less than 1 cent a line for each 7,000 circulation—the cheapest, as it is the best, advertising in the world.

The New York Times
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

Do You Like Good Ale?

Many millions of people thrpughout the world consider good ale to be the most palatable and pleasant of all beverages. Practically all of them will tell you that the best and most satisfying of all ales is

Bass Ale

On Draught and In Bottle Everywhere

Special Pin Casks (5 gallons) for family use on draught at home, from any department store, dealer or jobber.

Bass & Co., Importers, 90 Warren St., N. Y.



When the Day is Done

Your eyes, worn by their steady strain, crave a soothing light. They find it in the mellow, restful light of the

Welsbach "Reflex"

"SHIELD OF QUALITY"

Gas Mantles

Formerly 25c **Now 15c**

(For Upright and Inverted Gas Lights)

Awarded Grand Prize Highest Honor Panama-Pacific International Exposition 100 Points Excellent

FOR SALE by Gas Company & Dealers

When you know Welsbach lighting you prefer it



CLEAR YOUR SKIN

By Daily Use of Cuticura Soap and Ointment. Trial Free.

You may rely on these fragrant supercreamy emollients to care for your skin, scalp, hair and hands. Nothing better.

Sample Each Free by Mail

With full directions. Address postcard, Cuticura, Dept. 5, Boston. Sold throughout the world.



The SAN LAC SEAL prevents anything from entering or even touching the neck of our Grade B Milk bottle—besides, it is convenient.

MUTUAL MILK

Grade B Pasteurized

NINE CENTS A QUART

Let this milk reveal to you the palatable satisfaction that can be enjoyed from a cleanly pasteurized milk. The SAN LAC SEAL conserves its wholesomeness.

Learn How Good It Is

Let us leave a bottle in the morning. We deliver everywhere in Manhattan and Bronx.

MUTUAL MILK AND CREAM CO.

214 E. 22nd St. Phone, Gramercy 6346.

THERE is a reason for the price of $1875—it is the quality built in after years of manufacturing experience.

Lexington

THE THOROUGHBRED SIX.

Write to-day for "A Little Journey to Connersville," by Elbert Hubbard.

LEXINGTON MOTORS NEW YORK CORP.

1840 BROADWAY, New York City.

Brooklyn: 1001 Bedford Avenue.

Philadelphia: 150 North Broad Street.

BATTLE SCENES.

The New York Times Mid-Week Pictorial is an album of pictures of war incidents photographed on the different fronts. 10 cents on all news stands. $5 a year. Bound volume of 10 rare issues containing splendid war illustrations mailed for $1. Times Square, New York. Advt.

THINKS LOCALITIES SHOULD TAX REALTY

Prof. E. R. A. Seligman Would Take Such Power Away from the State.

FAVORS AN INCOME TAX

Mills Committee to Hear General Public This Afternoon and Then Adjourn Till Nov. 29.

The only witness before the Mills Committee on Taxation in the Municipal Building yesterday was Edwin R. A. Seligman, Professor of Political Economy in Columbia University and Chairman of the Executive Committee of Mayor Mitchel's Committee on Taxation. He readily qualified as an expert on taxation and was allowed to give at length his views regarding a State income tax.

Professor Seligman said he was in favor of an income tax, and that if it was limited to 1 per cent. it would provide a revenue of more than $20,000,000 and would make the imposition of a direct State tax unnecessary.

Real estate taxation at present is too burdensome for property owners, in Mr. Seligman's opinion. He urged that localities be given the sole power to tax real estate, taking such power from the State. Personal property taxation, he said, was bound to fail in New York and in every place where similar conditions prevail, largely because the American system permits personal property to follow the taxpayer's legal residence.

Bronson Winthrop, counsel to the committee, asked Mr. Seligman to outline the principal defects of New York State's taxation system, taking up real estate first.

"The defects are of a double nature, State and local," said the witness. "The State defect lies in the State's attempt to tax real estate at all. The result is that in each county there is pressure on assessors to reduce assessments. England, Germany, and France have abandoned taxation of real estate by the States and have relegated it to local divisions. That is tending to come about in the United States because of inequalities in assessments in the different counties.

Undue Burden on Real Estate.

"The second defect is that real estate is made to bear an undue proportion of the tax burden. It pays more in a great many cases than is true anywhere else in the world. Its proportion is unfair. Real estate taxation ought to be given only to the localities to handle and should be for local, not State purposes. As far as the administration of real estate taxation goes, New York City, under Commissioner Purdy, has advanced until now it is at the head of the world in that respect. One of the chief defects of the present system is that we tax virtually nothing except real estate."

"What is your impression of the personal property tax?" asked Mr. Winthrop.

"It is a distinct failure," replied Mr. Seligman, emphatically. "Everywhere else in the world, where conditions exist such as prevail in New York, that tax is a failure. It is a failure because, first, under the present economic conditions a man's property, scattered over the country or world, is no longer a good index of his ability to pay. Second, whole classes nowadays possess ability to pay personal property taxes and have no property. Third, under our American system, personal property follows the taxpayer's residence. A man's legal residence is in a place other than where he earns his money or where he lives most of the year. It is practically impossible reach a man who can evade taxations as easily as that. Fourth, as a consequence of this, in order to raise money for governmental burdens the rate has to be very high.

Personalty Tax Is Unfair.

"Any system is obviously unfair that takes away 40 or 50 per cent. from one man and from his neighbor nothing at all because he changes his residence. Therefore, I say that our system of general personal property tax, which was good 100 years ago, when conditions were simple and economic conditions different, when people lived where they earned their money, is a failure now, especially in wealthy States like New York. Now the system breaks down completely and is not only inadequate, but unfair. This system results only in increased perjury. To make a man pay the taxes he feels are unjust is to make an otherwise honest man resort to dishonest practices. A New York State a man may be absolutely honest and high minded and evade the personal property tax entirely by investing in other ways."

Professor Seligman expressed the belief that a small stamp tax on mortgages would work no hardship and would bring in considerable revenue. This tax would be borne by the lender of money. Assemblyman Chase told the witness that most of the testimony of the bankers and financiers was to the effect that the borrower invariably paid the mortgage tax. The witness said this was a debatable question.

In reply to a question from Chairman Mills the witness said he saw no objection to a tax on motor vehicles at a rate of a cent a pound, or a rate based on their horse power. Such a tax, however, should not be levied against the profit of a business, he said, when it can be reached in other ways.

"I think the function of this committee, he said, "is a fundamental revision of the system of taxation. Your functions are twofold; first, to increase revenue and, second, to better the method of taxation." He said that probably the best method of taxation would be the direct income tax, which would apply alike to individuals and corporations in the State.

"Individuals are not paying their share of the burden of government," said Mr. Seligman, "because they are not paying a personal property tax. Revenues from a habitation tax would be enormous, even if the rate were low. If you exempt all low rentals, wage earners with low incomes won't be affected. But I would hesitate to place this tax on the law books of the State. The equality would be less the further you get away from all cities, but the different economic conditions of the country towns would make more inequality throughout the State.

Favors Direct Income Tax.

"A direct income tax is the only scheme left if you reject the other schemes put forth. Individuals are not paying a fair share to the State, nor are the corporations. If an income tax were applied it would get over the personal property tax obstacles and would give you all the money you need and more. A personal property tax requires a high percentage of assessment, while an income tax requires only 1 per cent. tax.

"I have calculated that a 1 per cent. income tax would bring in a minimum of $21,000,000 or $22,000,000 a year," he said.

Professor Seligman said the income tax should be levied where the income was derived. Incomes derived from real estate outside the State should be exempted on the theory that they were already taxed in the locality of their existence. The exemption on incomes of $4,000 by the Federal income tax, he regarded as entirely too great. He said exemption should vary according to the size of the family and place of residence. Statisticians had calculated, he said, that in New York City it requires from $1,000 to $1,2000 a year to keep body and soul together. In a family of three or four children, therefore, there should be an exemption for each child. These figures include, he said, the moderately prosperous mechanic or clerk. A graduated income tax should not be imposed, he said, and there should be no super tax on great incomes.

Professor Seligman said that a man could hardly be taxed on an income derived from another State, but he should be taxed on so much of his interests as lay in New York.

How to Tax Rockefeller.

"Mr. Rockefeller lives in New York," he said, "and should be taxed on his income in New York. Mr. Carnegie should also be taxed on what income he derives here. On the other hand, if a man is proved to have just enough for his wife and family he should not be taxed at all. If you want to allow children certain comforts, which they are entitled to, an allowance ought to be made for wife and children. If a man has an income of $1,200, which would be the minimum income taxable under the plan I suggest, and has two or three children, he should be allowed $200 or $300 a year for each child. I would exempt the average farmer and laborer.

"The advantage of the income tax is that the rate would be low and the revenue great, and because of its low rate, people would not object to paying it. Men who earn between $3,000 and $4,000 a year would not be opposed to paying $30 a year, while men with salaries between $5,000 and $6,000 would not object to paying $20 a year tax on their incomes.

"If an income tax is to be levied at all, it must be levied by the State. Any local application of it would result in failure. Under the new Constitution there is no doubt of our power to impose a State income tax, and I believe we have the same power under the present Constitution. It would be the same as the liquor and other taxes."

Lawson Purdy, President of the local Tax Board, and A. E. Holcomb, tax expert employed by the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, will be witnesses today. At noon the committee will throw the hearing open to the public and any one who chooses may appear and give his ideas about taxation. At the close of today's session the committee will adjourn until Nov. 29, and then will hold hearings at Syracuse and Rochester.

"TAX LAW ABSURD," MULLAN'S FAREWELL

Commissioner, Resigning, Says Big Personalty Roll Was Designed to Force Repeal.

The Tax Commissioners yesterday examined 216 persons who were on the tentative tax assessment rolls of 1916 for $24,846,300. Then thirty-seven were held for a final assessment of $670,850. Of those examined thirty-one were exempted because of non-residence, while four were found to have died after the books were opened.

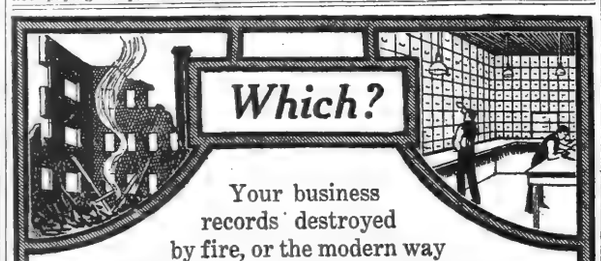
The total number of examinations in the Manhattan office since the books were opened on Oct. 1 is 1,816. The tentative assessment amounted to $147,247,700. Of this number 284 have been held for a final assessment of $2,219,450.

The first complete reports from all boroughs on tentative assessments up to and including Oct. 9 were made public yesterday by President Purdy of the Tax Board. On a tentative assessment of $52,879,650 there were 1,171 examinations which resulted in a final assessment of $689,850. On this showing, if the percentage holds until the final assessments are made, the big total of nearly $3,705,000,000 would shrink to approximately $48,334,000.

Tax Commissioner George V. Mullan sent his resignation to the Mayor yesterday. His letter said:

"The board has adopted toward the personal tax a policy best calculated, in my judgment, to focus public attention upon the absurdity and unfairness of the existing statutes taxing personalty and to secure their repeal. In enforcing, as best it may, the really unenforcible personalty tax the board is not only expressing its recognition of the undeniable fact that it is a law-enforcing body and not a legislative and policy-making body, but the hardships and inequalities resulting from a serious attempt at enforcement cannot fail to bring about a reform which, in my opinion, would have been secured many years ago had continued endeavor to enforce these laws as they then stood been made."

In reply the Mayor said he accepted Mr. Mullan's resignation with extreme regret.



Your business records destroyed by fire, or the modern way —safe in one of our specially-fitted rooms, which we rent for as little as $5 per month. Accessible, 8 A. M. to 6 P. M.

The most important corporations and firms in Manhattan are using our facilities—not a bad example for you to follow.

Our warehouse, the largest and most modern in New York, is located away from lower Manhattan's congested district. OUR 36TH YEAR

Let Us Confer with You

Nevins Street Subway Station, 7 Minutes from Wall St., At Our Door.

PIONEER FIREPROOF STORAGE WAREHOUSES 37 TO 53 FLATBUSH AVE. PHONE MAIN 6900

BOY RAISED $4,000 FOR 'MRS. FLAGLER'

Mahoney, Telephone Operator at $6 a Week, Borrowed Right and Left.

$15,000,000 ESTATE A LURE

Mrs. Zora Emma Johnson, on Trial for Swindle, Promised to be His Fairy Godmother, He Testifies.

Charged with swindling a telephone operator out of nearly $4,000 by representing herself to be the widow of Henry M. Flagler, the Standard Oil capitalist, Mrs. Zora Emma Johnson was placed on trial for grand larceny in the first degree before Judge Mulqueen in General Sessions yesterday. The operator whom she is alleged to have lured into her power through promises of wealth and affluence for himself and all his family is Frank Mahoney, 20 years old, employed by the New York Telephone Company on a switchboard at a salary of $6 a week.

Mahoney told yesterday how the white-haired woman had convinced him that she was to inherit $15,000,000 under the will of Henry M. Flagler. He said she promised to make him her secretary at $20,000 a year after she had come into her share of her husband's estate. According to his story she solemnly promised to make gifts outright of $40,000 to himself and $10,000 to each member of his family. He believed it all.

He first met Mrs. Johnson on the night of April 30 in the New York Telephone Building at 17 Dey Street, he said. She wanted a long distance number in Pittsburgh, and Mahoney, who was at the switchboard at the time, tried hard to make the connection. His energy aroused the woman's sympathy, and even though he failed to get the Pittsburgh number she commended him for his efforts. She stopped to talk with him and dropped the hint that she was the widow of Henry M. Flagler.

Fascinated by Her Promises.

Mahoney was impressed. His amazement grew when she informed him that on May 20, which was the second anniversary of Mr. Flagler's death, she would come into possession of a $15,000,000 estate. Her manner, her language, her appearance, everything about her convinced him that she was all she claimed to be—a woman of wealth and distinction. And when, with a sigh of pain, she told him that she was to die because being in great distress because she found herself in some mysterious way left without the cash to pay her hotel bill, Mahoney at once reached into his pocket and gave her all the money he had, $35.

She would repay him handsomely, she said. Indeed, according to his story, Mrs. Flagler" said there was nothing she would not do for him and his family after she had taken possession of her estate. She wanted him to meet her the next day in front of the National City Bank, which he did, the woman arriving in a limousine. Then they had a long conversation in which the woman told the boy that she had decided to become his "fairy godmother."

Her plan, as testified to by Mahoney yesterday, was to appoint him as her secretary at a salary of $20,000 a year. After she came into her inheritance he would receive a bonus of $50,000, and each member of his family would get $10,000. But before all that could happen, she wanted Mahoney to do everything he could to help her get her money. The securities which composed her estate under Flagler's will were scattered in safe deposit vaults in Pittsburgh, Chicago, and Philadelphia, she said. To bring these securities together, so that she could realize on them, would require money. She had not the money.

With his ambitions all aflame, the $6 a week telephone operator ran his legs off in every direction to borrow the required money. Besides his telephone job, he did work for the Civil Service Commission, and from his two salaries he had been able to save, up to the time he met the woman, nearly $200, every penny of which he turned over to her. He also turned over his Wall Street investments, which consisted of ten shares of Miami Copper which he bought originally at $24 a share, and 100 shares of Mother Lode Copper purchased at 17 cents a share.

Then He Began to Borrow.

But that was not enough. On May 6, a week after he first met "Mrs. Flagler," he gave her $850 which he said yesterday he had borrowed from George H. Eberle, chief clerk in the office of the Civil Service Commission. He told his friends and his relatives that he would soon be drawing $20,000 a year salary as secretary to the widow of a Standard Oil millionaire, and they gave him all he asked. And, according to his testimony, the woman took all he gave her and sent him around for more, saying that it would be impossible to get her securities out of the various safe deposit vaults unless she had all the money required for that purpose.

In the meanwhile, to prove she was acting in good faith, she took him into the National City Bank and made out two promissory notes each for $5,000, one payable to Mahoney and the other to his mother. The teller said the notes were not properly made out, and the woman thereupon asked him to hold the notes until she came back. But when she returned several weeks later, Mahoney was not there to see the assistant cashier pass the notes back to the woman because she had no account in the bank. Harry Johannsen, the assistant cashier, testified to this fact yesterday.

Mahoney also described a visit to the law office of Rose & Paskus, where "Mrs. Flagler" had papers drawn up giving the boy full power of attorney over her $15,000,000 estate. One of the members of the firm objected on the ground that Mahoney was too young and probably not capable of handling such a vast estate. But "Mrs. Flagler" insisted that Mahoney was efficient, and consequently he received full power of attorney, with a right to transact all her affairs.

Stimulated by the prospects she opened to him once she came into possession of her estate, the boy continued to borrow and pour into her lap all the money she could get from his friends. From a brother-in-law, William J. Warner of 506 West 171st Street, he borrowed more than $1,000. From Michael J. Shanahan, clerk in the office of the Corporation Counsel, he borrowed more than $600. They all believed he would soon be in position to repay them—that he had "struck it rich." By June 3, not much more than a month after he had first met "Mrs. Flagler," he testified he had given her in all $3,885, for which he received not one penny in return.

Then, like an inspiration, he said, it occurred to him that he was being swindled. On one occasion, in the Pennsylvania Railroad Station, she showed him a box which she said contained securities upon which she would realize at least $1,000,000. She left the box in the baggage room, and that was the nearest thing to her alleged inheritance Mahoney ever saw. After his suspicions were aroused he demanded his money back. She said she hadn't anything to give back, and he thereupon had her arrested.

Harry Johannsen, Assistant Cashier of the City National Bank, testified that when the woman came to the bank she spoke of herself as the "divorced wife of Henry M. Flagler." He said she did not impress him as being coherent or particularly rational.

The trial will be continued today.

DEFENDS SCHOOL DANCES.

John Collier Replies to Attack of Father J. B. Curry.

John Collier, Director of the New York Training School for Community Centre Workers, yesterday replied to Father James B. Curry's attack on dancing in the public schools, in an address at the opening session of the school's term.

"Community Centre dances are organized and supervised by groups of neighbors, including fathers and mothers, with an abundance of voluntary supervision, and the social dance is only an instance of community centre work," said Mr. Collier. "The dance is a 'feeder' of participants in the more substantial activities of the community centre. Father Curry's remarks about a masquerade ball being held in an east side public school are simply based upon misinformation.

"Of course social dancing is good in itself, but it is quite true that public dancing in school buildings is a dangerous enterprise. The school building which goes into competition with commercial dance halls before the people of the neighborhood have been organized and without an adequate paid staff to supervise the dance is inviting public disaster."

To remedy this condition greater cooperation between the neighbors and the officials in charge of the dances was urged. Dr. Luther H. Gulick also spoke at the opening session of the school and said that many social problems had been solved by employing experts and inviting co-operation.

MADDEN ACCUSER RECANTS.

Corroborates Girl's Story That Gangster Was "Framed Up."

"Willie" Mott, a gunner on the U. S. S. Brooklyn, was examined before Judge Nott in General Sessions yesterday in proceedings brought to obtain a new trial for Owney Madden, the west side gangster who was sent to Sing Sing for twenty years for killing "Patsy" Doyle last November. Mott is one of three witnesses for the State who since Madden's conviction have filed affidavits alleging that they were forced to "frame" Madden by Assistant District Attorney Walter R. Deuel.

Mott corroborated in substance the "frame up" story told by Frieda Horner and Margaret Everdeane, who previously testified on the motion for a new trial. When asked why he had given perjured testimony at the trial, he replied:

"I was sick of being harried in the District Attorney's office."

"Then you claim Mr. Deuel told you to lie at the trial?"

"No," the gunner answered. "He never told me to lie, but he had a very clever way of making me say just what he wanted."

Mott said members of the Madden gang had visited him in Philadelphia, but he denied that they had coerced him by threats to retract his testimony against their leader.

SAYS WOMEN ROBBED HER.

Gems Disappear After a Chance Meeting in Broadway Cafe.

A young woman, dressed in a dark blue evening gown with a picture hat, called at the Fourth Branch Detective Bureau early yesterday morning and said that she had been robbed of three diamond rings and a diamond bracelet, worth $2,300, in a café in Broadway, near 106th Street, by three women. She said that after having several drinks with the women, whom she did not know, she became unconscious, and when she recovered her senses both her jewelry and the women were gone.

She gave the name Mrs. A. J. Breitung, and said that she was from Dallas, Texas. She said she was stopping at the Hotel McAlpin. At the hotel, however, it was said that she was not stopping there, nor was she known there.

Truck Breaks Broadway Pavement.

A wheel of a motor truck carrying from Coenties Slip to the Equitable Building the steel door of a vault weighing twenty-five tons, and so bulky that it is estimated three days will be required to install it, broke through the block pavement in Broadway, at Morris Street, at 5:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and the surface line was halted for an hour. Then railway men, with powerful jacks, freed the wheel, but such a crowd had gathered the police reserves were called from the Old Slip Station to keep order.

CHARGES RAILROADS MULCT IMMIGRANTS

State Labor Officials Press Complaint Against Six Carrier Companies.

U. S. INVESTIGATOR HERE

Alleged Agents Make Improper Allowance for "Third-Class" Passage Sold Abroad.

Complaint has been made against six railroad companies by the Bureau of Industries and Immigration, New York State Department of Labor, to the Interstate Commerce Commission, charging unjust discrimination against immigrants in the selling of railroad tickets.

The common carriers mentioned are the Baltimore & Ohio, the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, the Erie, the Lehigh Valley, the New York, Ontario & Western, and the West Shore.

This action is the outcome of a controversy growing out of a report made last year against the transportation companies by James M. Lynch, Commissioner of Labor, before his office was taken over by the State Industrial Commission. The last affidavit filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission bears the date of Sept. 24, 1915. Mrs. Marian K. Clark, chief investigator of the bureau, said yesterday that the railroad companies had been continuing their unfair treatment of immigrants, and that every steamship bringing to this port second-class passengers afforded instances of illegal practice.

The complaints, drawn by the attorney of the bureau, Miles O'Brien, Jr., have been taken under advisement by the Federal commission, and a representative of that body is expected here tomorrow.

Most immigrants before leaving their native lands buy tickets which include both ocean passage and the railroad fare to their destinations in the United States. The bureau charges that the foreign agents of the steamship companies and the railroads sell "third-class" railroad transportation, although there is in this country no such thing as it is understood in Europe. The second-class passenger on his arrival here finds that he has an order providing for his accommodation on a way immigrant train. Investigators of the bureau report that agents of the rival steamship companies are waiting for these immigrants and solicit them to buy first-class tickets. The orders for the "third-class" transportation are taken up, and the immigrant, according to the complaint, is obliged to pay a sum which, added to the original cost of the transportation order, is in excess of the regular first-class fare. The case is cited of an immigrant traveling in this country second class, who exchanged an order and paid an additional amount which made his fare $20.60. He found himself, it is charged, on the train in the same seat with a friend, an American citizen, who had paid $19.10 for the same service. It was said at the bureau yesterday that some of the recent cases are those of immigrants who were going to San Francisco and that the unfair excess was considerable. The bureau submits that this action on the part of the railroad companies is in violation of the Interstate Commerce act, which prohibits "preferential rates for transportation service performed under like circumstances and conditions."

The matter had been taken up by the bureau with the Trunk Line Association, which, it is alleged, gave assurances that its agents had been instructed to discontinue the practice of collecting commissions on the exchange of third-class or mixed tickets. After months of negotiation, however, the investigators of the bureau say that they have not even been permitted to see a copy of these instructions to agents.

The attorney of the bureau intends to proceed on the lines of the original report, which said that "the only course open, in order to destroy this practice of extortion, whereby thousands of dollars are unlawfully taken from immigrants and aliens, is to refer the case to the proper authorities for prosecution."

At the offices of the Trunk Line Association it was said that the tariff published covered all that was to be said on the immigrant matter, and that the tariff for immigrants had been on file for months with the commission.

COUPLE HELD FOR ARSON.

Six Fires Set in Tenement Holding Twenty-two Families.

Charged with having started six separate fires in their apartment on the fourth floor of the six-story tenement house at 325 East Houston Street, which houses twenty-two families, Aaron Weintraub, 30 years old, and his wife, Sarah, 28, were arrested yesterday and held in $5,000 bail each for examination on Thursday in Essex Market Court. The specific charge is arson in the first degree.

Weintraub, a metal worker, was arrested in his home after he had been questioned for several hours by Fire Marshal Brophy and detectives. The police say Weintraub's wife and two youngest children went to a neighboring park on Sunday, and the other three children went to a motion picture theatre. Soon afterward tenants in the building detected smoke and an alarm of fire was turned in. Battalion Chief Walsh said he found six separate fires in different rooms, and strong odors of kerosene. The fires were extinguished after doing trifling damage.

WENT TO SAVOY TO DIE,

Abraham Aufses, in Poor Health for Years, a Suicide.

Abraham Aufses, 65 years old, retired, of 118 East Seventy-third Street, committed suicide yesterday in a room in the Hotel Savoy, Fifth Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street, by cutting his throat and wrists with a razor. He had lived with Samuel and Mortimer Aufses, his brother and nephew, who are pawnbrokers at 279 Stanton Street. He had been in bad health for months and deaf for nearly ten years. According to Mrs. Samuel Aufses, he was more nervous and despondent than usual yesterday morning, but no one anticipated his suicide.

Mr. Aufses left his home about 8 o'clock, saying he was going for a walk. He went to the Hotel Savoy and registered under the name of H. Cohen. He obtained a room, from which he wrote a letter to his nephew saying he intended to kill himself and giving the number of the room in which his body would be found. After mailing the letter he killed himself.

The nephew received the letter about noon and went to the hotel, where he notified the manager, who found the body.

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PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY.

ADOLPH S. OCHS, Publisher and President.
B. C. Franck, Secretary.

Address: THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Publication Office.....Times Square
Times Annex...43d St., west of Broadway
Downtown.....7 Beekman Street
Wall Street.....2 Rector Street
Harlem.....263 West 125th Street
Bronx.....2,960 Third Avenue
Brooklyn.....Room 605, 367 Fulton Street
Staten Island..98 Stuyv. Pl., N. Brighton
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NEW YORK, TUESDAY, OCT. 19, 1915.

SECRETARY REDFIELD ON THE SEAMEN'S BILL.

Secretary REDFIELD publishes a letter on the shipping situation, taking the same position as Secretary McADOO, or perhaps rather supplying the basis for Secretary McADOO's position. Both are strong on theory and weak on facts. Secretary REDFIELD, for example, ignores the reports to his own department upon the operation of the law. A special report from Deputy Consul General KIRJASSOFF of Yokohama contains this passage:

> Examination of the papers of the Pacific Mail steamship Korea shows a monthly salary expenditure of about $5,000, while the average monthly expenditure for salaries on a Toyo Kisen Kaisha steamer does not exceed $3,000. If anything, this is too high an estimate. * * * Taking into account the subsidy which the Toyo Kisen Kaisha receives, it costs this company about $227,860 less per year to run one ship of its fleet of four than it did the Pacific Mail Steamship Company to run one of its five ships.

What business man can read the facts and contrast them with the theories of the lawmakers and administrators without losing patience? The company's President says he had to obey the law as written. The Secretary argues that the company is to blame for not obeying the law as he thought he would construe it, he himself then not being sure about his own construction. It is hard to teach business to our lawmakers. They can blunder, and blunder again in repairing their blunders, and excuse themselves by the beneficence of their intentions. When that excuse fails they can blunder on a new subject, without reference to their previous blunders. Business men learn more quickly because of the pains and penalties which speedily follow upon errors of judgment. In this case Secretary REDFIELD thinks that it was the duty of the Pacific Mail to try the law, and come to Congress with its tale of losses, seeking an amendment of the law. The company's position is that it was better to avoid loss, take a profit on the sale of its steamers, and leave the amendment of the law to those who blundered in passing it.

It is plain that the country suffers between the disputants. In a letter published yesterday, Mr. SCHWERIN remarks that the last cargo is now being loaded upon a vessel flying the American flag on the Pacific, the Minnesota. When that cargo is delivered there will not be one American vessel there. One Japanese line is working four steamers, and will work six more as soon as they can be obtained. That is only a beginning. Yesterday, also, Mr. ROBERT DOLLAR said that his company's headquarters will be at Vancouver until United States laws make it possible for him to return; and there was announced the voluntary receivership of what is described as one of the "oldest and best known" of the steamship lines on the great lakes. The reason assigned by the management is disturbance of credit through the withholding of financial accommodation by bankers who foresee the effect of the unfair competition between Canadian and American steamships on the lakes through the burdens placed upon the American lines by the La Follette law.

Senator LA FOLLETTE is no more convinced by such occurrences than Secretaries McADOO and REDFIELD by the reports from their subordinates. Senator LA FOLLETTE was quoted yesterday as saying that what the law needed is "strengthening," and the ending of the campaign against it by those who wish to discredit it. There is, it seems, a conspiracy in restraint of legislation. Also there is thought to be a conspiracy in restraint of trade, not by traders, but by lawmakers. There has been an appeal from the lawmakers to the people. Do they want the sort of lawmaking they have had? If so, they are entitled to it. If not, they have their remedy in checking the abuses perpetrated in their name.

THE BRYAN IDEA OF WAR.

Mr. BRYAN has been too busy with other things to observe the way in which nations make war. His idea that they courteously debate the question whether they shall fight each other or not, and that if one declines the game is declared off, is erroneous. He proposes that if, after the year of deliberation required under the Bryan peace plan, there is still talk of war, the question whether there shall be war or not shall be voted upon by the nation, women included. If any European Power shall challenge us, we shall firmly decline to fight, which should end the matter; but if the Power should be rude and refuse to abide by the rules of the game, then our workingmen must fight them; but for this our workingmen must not be prepared, for preparedness is what the jingoes want.

Let us endeavor to get into Mr. BRYAN'S mind and see a war as he sees it. From the outline of his ideas given at Grace Methodist Church on Sunday, and here summarized, it is not difficult. We are going peacefully about our concerns, having sternly refused to listen to the jingoes and prepare ourselves; we have no army or navy able to cope with any European Power. Suddenly one of them issues to us a challenge, something like what preceded a tournament or a duel in the Middle Ages. We invoke the Bryan peace plan and deliberate on the matter for a year, the enemy doing likewise. At the end of the year the enemy stubbornly renews his challenge, probably sending a herald over to Washington with a tabard, or something like that, though as to this Mr. BRYAN is not clear. We take a vote on the question whether to accept the challenge or not, and decide by a large majority to decline it. We then send a herald back to Berlin, or Lisbon, or Stockholm, or wherever the challenge comes from, and courteously express our regret that we cannot accept it.

This should end the matter. But in the improbable case that the enemy should be coarse and rude and destitute of finer feelings and should be actually landing an army on our shores while our herald is making his proclamation, then we should call on our workingmen to repel him. Of course they would not be armed, because preparedness is against the Bryan gospel; but they could repel him with their hammers and scythes and bolt-heads and rivets and such things. It would be easy, because, Mr. BRYAN says, we have a population of 100,000,000, and our frontiers rest on two oceans.

It makes lesser men envious to think what joy Mr. BRYAN must get out of his mind. It must be a well-spring of delight, constantly surprising even its possessor by its ever new and always unexpected products. Lock Mr. BRYAN in a cell, incommunicado, deprive him of his books and take away his writing materials, and he would still be a happy man, for he could delve into his mind, morning, noon, and night, and always bring up something which would astonish him. Mr. BRYAN'S mind is the Happy Valley, the Fortunate Isles. It is a wonderful possession, unique among the treasures of the world.

THE CASE OF CULLEN VS. ROOT.

EUCLID has been highly spoken of for the precision and finish of his demonstrations, but in all the thirteen books of his work he never surpassed the completeness of Senator ROOT'S reply to Judge CULLEN'S argument against the new Constitution, based on the ground that it left the way open to the establishment of military despotism.

Judge CULLEN set forth in his complaint the rejection by the Convention of a proposed amendment providing that when the regularly constituted State courts were open to administer justice no military tribunal should have jurisdiction over civilians unless engaged in military or naval service; and as evidence of the public peril he cited the case of NANCE and others sent to the penitentiary in West Virginia on the finding of a military commission.

Senator ROOT admits the rejection of the amendment. But he sets up that "the present Constitution contains and "the revision continues full, adequate, "and effective provision against trial "by military tribunal." The Federal Constitution contains a provision almost in the same words, and the Supreme Court has declared its sufficiency. In the 138 years of our experience of this constitutional defense of civil liberty no military despotism has been set up in this State.

Then, as to West Virginia. It is true that NANCE and others were tried and sentenced by a military tribunal. But the West Virginia Constitution contains the very provision that our Convention rejected, declaring that "no citizen, unless engaged in the "military service of the State, shall be "tried or punished by any military "court for any offense that is cog-"nizable by the civil courts of the "State." This bulwark of civil liberty, the omission of which from the proposed Constitution Judge CULLEN so deplores, is therefore no bulwark at all. The West Virginia military tribunal did try, did sentence, and did punish civilians. The Supreme Court of the State sustained the decision on the ground that the Constitution and all its provisions, in the district where the offenses were committed, had been made inoperative by insurrection. Mr. ROOT believes that the court was wrong, that the men tried by the military commission were deprived of their rights under the Constitution. But appeal and review were headed off by pardons.

To clinch his demonstration, Mr. ROOT adds that the adoption of the amendment proposed at Albany would have opened the way to the very abuse against which Judge CULLEN sounds his warning. If we say in the Constitution that no civilians shall be tried by military tribunal while the civil courts are open we necessarily imply that civilians may be tried by such tribunals when the civil courts are not open, that is, when martial law has been declared in a given district. So the provision the Convention rejected was dangerous, instead of a defense against military despotism it was an invitation.

Mr. ROOT has ended the discussion of the military despotism objection to the present Constitution.

NEW JERSEY TODAY.

New Jersey votes today on a constitutional amendment granting woman suffrage. Woman suffrage was imposed on Illinois, except as to officers under the State Constitution, by the Legislature, the suffragists taking good care not to consult the voters. For the most part it exists only in meagrely populated and radical States, some of them with a strong tinge of socialism. Nowhere has it been adopted in response to an unmistakable and insistent strong popular demand. It has won on account of the indifference of a great part of the electorate. In Oregon, for example, about a half, in California about a third, of the total vote was cast, and in each State suffrage was carried by a little over 3,000 votes. Wherever the voters have been stirred to a realization of the gravity of the proposed change they have rejected it emphatically; in Ohio, in 1912, by a majority of 87,000, in 1914 of 182,000; in Michigan, in 1912, before the electorate woke up, by 761, in 1913 by 96,000. In 1912 radical Wisconsin, so long the nursery of political experiments, voted down woman suffrage by a majority of 91,000.

A great responsibility rests on the voters of New Jersey. A Commonwealth of conservative traditions, of sober and steady political principles, she is utterly alien from the random plunges into the unknown, the blind acceptance of novelties, the itching to tamper with time-tested methods of representative self-government, to loose, half-baked theories that prevail in most of the suffrage States. Her verdict on woman suffrage will be likely seriously to influence opinion in Pennsylvania, New York, and Massachusetts, which are to make decision in November.

The friends of Votes for Women are sure to come to the polls. Their only hope of success lies in the inertia, the want of interest, of the majority. It is a reproach to the intelligence and patriotism of the qualified voters of New Jersey if they regard woman suffrage as a toy, a cockade which some women, in the mysterious unaccountability attributed to the sex, wish to wear, the perfume and suppliance of a moment, a passing feminine whim. It means, if it is not to be utterly futile and a mere excrescence and expense, a mighty change and deterioration in the conduct of public affairs, and, what is more and most of all, in the life of women and the family. On a matter so fundamental, so doubtful or dangerous in its potencies, no man can afford to be indifferent.

New Jersey should beat woman suffrage today, not perfunctorily and politely, but well and hard and on an ample vote.

PUBLIC OPINION AND DEFENSE.

It is reported that Congress will not be asked, as part of the defense program, to abolish any of the superfluous army posts. The explanation is that they may all be needed for the training of the new citizen soldiery of the proposed Continental Army, which is to form, in time, the larger part of the reserve. That explanation is as good as any to account for an indisposition to stir up more political opposition than the other features of the plan may arouse. Perhaps some of the less remote posts may turn out to be useful as training camp sites, and we ought to be thankful that the attractive proposal to build a large number of military academies in various States has been ignored by the President and Mr. GARRISON in preparing for the consideration of Congress an elaborate series of plans for the strengthening of our land defenses. Nevertheless, with the greatly increased cost of army maintenance in the future, public opinion will slowly but surely be exerted against the retention of garrisoned posts which serve no good purpose and are extremely expensive.

In our national dependence in all such matters on public opinion the writer of a communication in Monday's TIMES may find the answer to his question why all our measures for defense are so freely discussed in public. Only through vigorous public discussion have we reached the point of prospective preparedness. The vigorous discussions of various societies and leagues were needed to impress the public mind with the need of means of defense. Iteration daily in all but a few of the newspapers has served to keep the subject alive. Plain and accurate statements of our military and naval deficiencies were necessary, and our requirements in the way of guns and ammunition and ships and our need of more men were inevitably dwelt upon until the knowledge became common property. Only public opinion has compelled the building of new submarines and the retirement of the defective ones, the development of military and naval aerial service. The politicians are the last to take note of such important matters. They know of enough ways to spend the public moneys without embarking on new enterprises. Our correspondent's irritation is understandable and not discreditable. But we cannot get anything done that is worth doing in this land of ours without a prodigious lot of public discussion.

BULGARIA HURTS HER THUMB.

The contest in the Balkans involves for the present not territory, but a thoroughfare, or, as the English say, a corridor from Berlin to Constantinople. The distance is 1,700 miles, about as far as from New York to Galveston, Texas. It is the path the Crusaders went. There is now a railroad all the way. For nearly 300 miles it runs in a southeasterly direction through Serbia. It goes in at Belgrade, passes through Nish, the Serbian capital and commercial centre, and emerges on the Bulgarian frontier, 35 miles from Sofia. Serbia is the open drawbridge in this international trans-European, Berlin-to-Constantinople railroad route.

It is the business of the Austro-German forces, assisted by their Bulgarian allies, first to gain possession of the railroad and then to keep it clear, which will require a large military force. It is the business of the Anglo-French forces to prevent this. Their only way into Serbia is by a railroad running north from Saloniki, in Greece, to Nish. So the Austro-German forces are down-pressing from the north and the Allies are uppressing from the south. The Bulgarians move obliquely. For one thing, they were expected to harass the Anglo-French allies moving north. The easiest way to do that was to attack the railroad rising from Saloniki to Nish. The action reported yesterday between the Anglo-French forces and the Bulgarians, in which the former captured Strumitza, was the first result.

A map of the Balkans is like a jigsaw puzzle. Every State sticks into another, one thrusts as a wedge between two, here and there a boundary line suggests fingers reaching out. That might seem symbolic. Bulgaria, on the extreme southwest, pokes a thumb into Serbia. In the end of the thumb, at Strumitza, troops had been gathered for an assault upon the Serbian railway from Saloniki to Nish over which the Anglo-French allies were moving. The railway has to run past the end of the thumb, so close as almost to touch it. The Bulgarians evidently pounced upon the railroad, were whipped back, and lost the end of their thumb. Strumitza and other points from which the railroad could be menaced have been occupied by the Anglo-French forces.

That is all that has happened there. The Anglo-French army is not going to invade Bulgaria; if it were it would never dream of doing it at this point, nor from this direction, for to march northward through Bulgaria across the Rhodope Mountains would be almost impossible. It is on its way to Nish, hoping to reach that point before the Austro-German forces can, and keep the drawbridge open in the Berlin-to-Constantinople railroad. That would save the day. And it will fight Bulgarians meantime only for getting in its way.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Happier Times in the South.

For months past we up here in the North have been hearing lugubrious tales of hardships imposed on the South with respect to the disposal of her staple products, especially cotton. First there were the appeals to "buy a bale," made to people who had no use for "bales" and were altogether unfamiliar with the methods of purchasing and handling them. That absurd campaign died a-borning, almost, and then came vehement demands from the Southern politicians—loudest from those with Presidential aspirations—that the Government do something to save the South from the instant ruin threatening it on account of her cotton having been shut off from the German market by the Allies in general and Great Britain in particular.

Now, upon these interesting phenomena an equally interesting commentary is made—quite unintentionally—in the course of a private letter just received here from an intelligent and well-informed resident of the State of Mississippi. The passage runs thus:

> Mississippi is a really beautiful State, and now that cotton and cottonseed are bringing such fine prices and the farms and plantations have supplied all living expenses, the people feel as if the seven lean years were over and the South was entering on happier times.

Already! And with the one market that we might have thought, from what we heard, to be the only one, still closed as tightly as ever! Oh, well, we are all of us more or less like that—passionately fond of our grievances and reluctant to "think on our marcies" as long as there is a single folded-over rose leaf in the bed on which we lie.

Deep down in its large, warm heart the South very well knows that of vastly more importance to it than the selling of cotton this year to the Germans is it that the war should be ended.

And who is it that wants the price of cotton to soar to two or three times its present level? Those who raise and speculate in it, and that, after all, is not quite everybody in the world or even in the United States.

His Cruelty May Have Been Kind.

Belief or disbelief in The London Daily Mail's Amsterdam dispatch describing the death of EDITH CAVELL, the Englishwoman convicted in Brussels by a military court of having assisted Belgians of military age to escape from the country, will depend a good deal on whether the reader of the story is eager to accept any, or to reject all, charges of barbarity that are made against the Germans. Assuming, however, the truth of the tale as told, does it necessarily follow that the officer in command of the squad detailed to execute the sentence was a barbarian?

It must be remembered that the task of putting the woman to death was one which, having been assigned to him by authority which he was obliged to recognize as competent, he was obliged, as any officer of his rank in any army would have been, to perform. Refusal would have been an intolerable criticism of his superiors and in effect mutiny, the ultimate military crime. As Miss CAVELL approached the place of execution she fell to the ground in a faint. To have revived her would not have been merciful, and probably would have resulted in a scene of the most dreadful sort, with frightful additions to the woman's sufferings. To have fastened her in an upright position before ordering the squad to fire on her, or to have directed the volley at her unconscious form as it lay on the ground, would also have been more deeply shocking than was what, according to the dispatch, the officer did—draw his own heavy service revolver and, after taking careful aim, send a bullet through the unconscious woman's brain.

This may have been, not an act of cold-blooded cruelty, but one truly compassionate—even one of generous self-sacrifice. It takes the latter aspect if the officer be credited with a desire not only to spare the woman as much suffering as he could, but also to save the men under him from obeying orders demanding of them more and worse than even military law is wont to impose.

As a matter of fact, the horror of the episode lies chiefly in the sentencing of the woman to death for what she had done, and not in the manner in which the sentence was executed. But with the sentencing the officer had nothing to do, and he had no responsibility for it. Let indignation, therefore, be directed where, if anywhere, it belongs—higher up.

Auto Horns Used and Misused.

Some readers of THE TIMES who are commenting on recent rather impassioned remarks about automobile horns that appeared in this column seem not to have observed the inclusion in those remarks of an admission that the automobile horn has its legitimate uses.

Of course it has, several of them, and important ones. Most of the commendable ends served by the horns, however, are attained in the giving by the motor folk of signals to each other, and, of course, as those of us who do not now at least occasionally ride in automobiles, hope to do so in the brighter future, we haven't the slightest objection—we consider distinctly commendable—the employment of horns to make such riding safer and more comfortable.

But many of us who have already attained to automobile ownership, or have established relations with those who are arrived there, realize that the horns lend themselves with a facility that seems fatal to uses not legitimate—to uses that express a wholly wrong and highly reprehensible theory of the automobilist's highway rights and privileges as compared with those of everybody on foot. And it is in urban streets, where the automobile horn is least needed and least defensible, that it is most often blown. There, too, it almost always sounds an order to "Get out of my way!"—an order the intolerable impudence of which lies in the fact that when given to pedestrians it is quite without authority in law or excuse in morals. It is then a plain, clear usurpation of power and more a threat than a warning.

If the automobilists would stop misusing their horns—as some never do, they all could—there would be never a thought of taking the things away. If they won't and don't, then they invite, and in time will compel, a deprivation from which innocent and guilty alike will suffer a somewhat serious—well, inconvenience, and an appreciable, though not great, increase of touring dangers.

Alien Newspapers Defended.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Says Miss Geraldine Millet, writing in THE TIMES on the subject of non-English newspapers in New York: "Who knows what seditious opinions, what disloyal criticisms, &c., may be generated in those pages of alien papers?"

For Miss Millet's peace of mind, let me assure her that there is little likelihood that Yiddish newspapers, for example, will exert themselves to foster in their readers any love and affection for Russia, the land of their fathers. And isn't it possible that these newspapers might be an excellent vehicle for interpreting America and its institutions? Or shall we deprive people of the privilege of reading unless they read in English? People who are compelled to spend the greater part of the day in the business of bread-getting might find that it took an extremely long time to master enough English to enable them to read an English newspaper with pleasure. When Miss Millet writes, "The Government, we hope and suppose, has an eye on what is printed," she says something which is of wider application, and which has a more ominous sound, an Old World, monarchical ring. But we will be kind and assume that she meant nothing thereby. The war has been responsible for many phobias.

S. S.

Cambridge, Mass., Oct. 14, 1915.

THE AVIATOR.

Oh, I clamber up high to the vault of the sky,
Far above the trenches,
Far above the quick ire of the maxim-gun fire,
Far above all the reek and the stenches,
There's a puff from below in the lines of the foe,
Where a gunner is seeking to harm me,
But I drop and I rise from his bombs in the skies
And I still am the Eye of the Army!

For it's my job to learn every sally and turn
Of the enemy right when they make it.
I'm a sentry whose care is a post high in air
And it isn't for me to forsake it.
So I duck and I dip and I dodge and I skip
From the aeroplane shells that would mar me,
While the gunner with zest does his Sunday school best
To put out the Eye of the Army.

Now there isn't much chance for the ancient romance
In these days of mechanical slaughter,
When we shed human blood in a horrible flood
On the face of the land and the water,
But I am not bound by the soldiers' dull round,
For in war's mighty drama they star me,
And it's still a great game full of glory and fame—
To the venturesome Eye of the Army!

BERTON BRALEY.

THE EYE OF THE CAMERA.

It Sees Absent and Present Things Invisible to Human Eyes.

New York, Oct. 12, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

If my communication of Sept. 2 presented new and startling facts regarding unusual photographic effects, permit me to add to the discussion such additional facts as have not been made public in this country before.

Mr. Hereward Carrington's reply to my previous letter in no way refutes the evidence I presented. In fact, Mr. Carrington, knowing, as he does, the value of scientific research, simply challenges me to apply the evidence to the phenomena reported in the "Proceedings."

The Ancient and Mystical Order of Rosae Crucis, as Mr. Carrington knows, is not a body of cold, prejudiced materialists. While sticking strictly to scientific facts, the workers in this old organization recognize some facts which the scientists, to which Mr. Hodgson referred, do not recognize. Among these is the fundamental fact that there is a force, power, condition, color or something else, which actually exists and may be photographed, although it is not visible to the average human eye.

Many years ago Mr. Carrington and I discussed the reports of the London Dialetical Society appointed by the London Research Society to determine the nature of this psychic or astral force. May I remind him now of the decision of the eminent men who composed the committee? It was to the point. It left no loop-hole. They found that this strange, weird force—strong, intelligent, and unseen—was not separate from or dissociated with the human body. This at once gives it a material element or association. This is the point which the Order Rosae Crucis has sought to establish and has scientifically proved.

For additional evidence let me cite a few established facts, likewise easily demonstrated in any photographic studio. There are vibrations and colors invisible to the human eye which can be registered on a common photographic plate. In the ordinary experiences of a portrait photographer, he is constantly confronted with the necessity of retouching the faces on the negative. The average rough proof of a portrait is startling to the sitter, who finds the complexion spotted with blots, lines, and seeming disfigurements. They are invisible to the eye, but registered on the plate because they actually existed in the skin. Likewise, some sensitive plates (peculiarly sensitive, though bought in the open market) have revealed in the background a haze or faint aura surrounding the sitter's head. Furthermore, if an ordinary plate be exposed against a neutral background of even tone, in front of which have recently been delivered the vibrations from an electrical discharge, the plate will reveal the even gray tones disturbed by various intensities of light and shadow in the form of scrolls, zig-zag lines, and even conventional designs such as squares, spheres, and on one occasion, a Maltese cross. In many of these plates seeming faces were easily distinguishable. Were they really faces and likenesses? There is one question for the Society for Psychical Research to answer.

Again, it has been found that common electrical discharges, such as the arcing of a street lamp, the arcing of a switch when the motor of an apartment house elevator or of a subway train is started, or the blowing out of a fuse, when occurring within 100 yards of a partly developed plate, has had an effect upon it. Mr. Carrington cannot be sure that there were no electrical vibrations anywhere near the partly developed plates. Nothing but careful "listening" at a delicately adjusted wireless receiving outfit would prove that.

So, the society found that articles which had recently been before the camera's lens, but now absent, were photographed. The Rosae Crucis Order made experiments of this kind in 1856 and 1857. Likewise have faces been photographed which were not present at the moment of exposure of the plate. To prove this, let any bright object be placed against a dark background and the lens of the camera focused sharply upon it. Then insert in the camera a plate holder containing a plate. Before withdrawing the slide from the camera, permit the lens to throw the object into the dark chamber of the camera. Then remove the object quickly and at the same time withdraw the slide from the plate holder and make a very short exposure. If conditions (still under investigation) are right, there will be implanted upon the plate a faint impression of the removed object, and at other times a slightly different form. How? Through the retention in the chamber of certain invisible vibrations from the object through the lens, which, while unseen to the eye, existed in a material way, and were of a nature to be registered upon the plate.

But all the tests prove that this unseen something which emanates from material things is not confined to departed spirits or so-called souls freed from material association. A photographic plate is not a register of psychic, immaterial things. What it registers must have a material quality, even though that quality be unseen to the human eye. For this reason the workers in our order, having learned the foregoing facts, seek for further material, natural explanations of this and other phenomena before attributing the causes to the supernatural, unnatural, or what is commonly understood by psychic. Yes, let science and theory clash and the truth will triumph. But first let the theorists study the laws of photography, chemistry, even alchemy, (as have the members of our order,) then electrical and human vibrations. Perhaps—just perhaps—they will find the true explanation.

H. SPENCER LEWIS, F. R. C.

Undeleted.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Thanking you for your publishing my letter of the 15th inst. in connection with the Armenian crisis, I beg to attract your attention that at least three important paragraphs were omitted. As I consider these paragraphs of the utmost importance in favor of my argument, I beg you to publish in extenso this letter of mine with its corrections, in justice to the claim of fairness you champion.

The second paragraph of my letter read:

> Before entering any further into the subject I want to express my surprise in seeing protests emanating from every quarter, though every nation has in its history similar black pages, and I want to remind in this connection that should the different nations follow the precept of the Christ, "Let he who has no sin throw the first stone," none of them would be in a position to raise any protest.

In connection to the expulsion "en masse" and the driving away of the Armenians, I said in explanation, not as excuse:

> In other words the Ottoman Government sees itself obliged to follow now the line of conduct the United States adopted in regard to the Indian reservations and its action is thus at least explained.

Finally my article ended:

> If they (the Armenians) are now suffering of the severity of the punishment, it is very deplorable, but they must not forget their previous actions: They were willing to take unnecessary chances, they failed, they must now take the consequences of their rebellious and treacherous actions.

These sentences were purposely meant to emphasize that the Turkish nation, as a race or as a Government, is neither better or worse than any other and I therefor have no doubt you will be kind enough to publish them.

ZIA MUFTY-ZADE BEY.

New York, Oct. 18, 1915.

To Abolish Fiction!

To the Editor of The New York Times:

One of the most ridiculous suggestions ever made by a member of a body empowered to act for the public is that of Robert McIntyre, head of the Bureau of Statistics and Investigation. This individual solemnly recommends to the Tax Budget Committee that the works of fiction in the Public Library be closed to the public in order to save money for the city. Except for his official position, McIntyre's suggestion, of course, could not be treated seriously. It is altogether surprising he does not go further, and recommend the abolition of schools and educational institutions in general.

E. H. McELDOWNEY.

New York, Oct. 11, 1915.

THE LOUVAIN THAT HAUNTS GERMANY.

Singularities of Mr. McClellan's Apology for Putting the University Library to the Torch—Where the Missing Keys Were.

BY L. DUPRIEZ.

Professor of Law at the University of Louvain, now Visiting Lecturer at Harvard University.

Cambridge, Mass., Oct. 11, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I should have unquestionably passed over in silence the numerous perversions of truth contained in Mr. McClellan's article published in your paper of Oct. 10, because it is not necessary to be acquainted with Belgium in order to see that the author merely reiterates the allegations of the German administration in Belgium without verifying them in person. But Mr. McClellan does not hesitate to reproduce a libelous accusation against men whom I esteem highly, and who, I know, have done their full duty. So I hope you will permit me to answer that bold and unjust accusation with a few words of defense.

Mr. McClellan affirms without any reserve that "at the University [of Louvain] the librarian and his assistants all deserted their posts, locking the library behind them and carrying off the keys. It was not possible to save either building or books, for when the doors were at last battered down the interior had been gutted." I wonder to see how a university man prefers such a libelous accusation without any other evidence than the allegations of Germans, directly interested to excuse their burning of the library. And Mr. McClellan, who does not hesitate to reproach the librarian and his assistants for not having saved some books, forgets to blame those who had set the fire at various places in the library. What a beautiful example of his impartiality!

The librarian of the University happened to be absent on regular leave ever since the appearance of the Germans in Louvain, hence it was quite impossible for him to have returned before the fatal night of Aug. 25. The assistants were not domiciled in library buildings, but some hundreds of meters away. What should they have done? Should they have come when the trouble began, or when they learned that the library was on fire? But people were forbidden, under severe punishment, to appear in the streets after 8 o'clock, and any one daring to run toward the library on that night would certainly have been shot. When the Rector (President) of the University, who lived closer to the library than the assistants, heard of the fire at 1 o'clock in the night he tried to go out and to ask the assistance of the German military authorities. He had made but a few steps into the street when he was arrested by two soldiers and brutally pushed back into his house with the threat of being shot if he ever dared to come out again. He made a second attempt at ½ o'clock in the morning, and he underwent the same treatment and heard the same threats. The Rector told me so himself a few days later at Brussels.

Permit me, who have lived fifty years in Belgium, twenty-three of these at Louvain, who have been an eyewitness of the fire, who by a miracle have escaped death myself, to correct at least a few of the grossest errors which the German administration of Belgium tries to thrust on the American people through the agency of Mr. McClellan.

In his pro-German zeal, Mr. McClellan wants to make the readers believe that Belgium is a country of plenty, thanks to an unusually good crop and to the enlightened cares of a German administration. He especially mentions a large barley crop and he says there is apparently no lack of sheep. Now, in the part of Belgium which Mr. McClellan passed in a train barley is not raised, and barley is quite a trifling part of the Belgian harvest; and previous to the German occupation there could not have been found a single flock of sheep along the railways which the author passed through.

Mr. McClellan informs us that the Germans have struck off the French station names and have replaced them by the corresponding Flemish names. Thus, he says, Louvain became Löwen, Liége became Lüttich, Anvers became Antwerpen. But Louvain is in Flemish Leuven, Liége is Luik, while Antwerpen is both Flemish and German. Löwen and Lüttich are German names which the Belgian people do not understand at all. Besides, Liége is a French speaking city, where the French language is known about as much as it is in Paris.

According to Mr. McClellan, eighteen old and new newspapers are published in Brussels. Before the war they published fourteen political dailies. They all refused to print the papers in spite of the most urgent exhortations from the German authorities. Now the Indépendance Belge is published in London, and Le Vintième Siècle in Havre, (France.)

What shows how highly Mr. McClellan, without any verification, took in everything some German Sergeant told him—for I cannot believe the German administration would have been so bold and stupid in foisting on him such self-evident untruths—is the statement that the University of Louvain has been reopened. That is absolutely false. The University of Louvain has not been reopened. Not a single course is given. Not a single student has been registered.

The German administration seems to make believe that the fire that consumed the cathedral was accidentally carried there from neighboring houses and that the Germans had even dynamited some nearby houses to save the Town Hall and the cathedral. But I saw with my own eyes the cathedral on fire when not a single neighboring house was burning. Besides, the houses that burned around the cathedral were too far removed to transfer the fire to it. It has been proved that the fire was set at various places in the cathedral, especially on the tower roof. Besides, in October, 1914, the Germans admitted having themselves set fire to the cathedral, on the ground that machine guns had been placed in the towers.

Allow me to state once more that the Germans cannot give an explanation of the Louvain events without mixing up with it obviously false statements. Three days after those events the German military staff at Brussels still affirmed to the Dutch Professor Grondys that the attack of the civilians upon the German troops had been directed by the Burgomaster's son or brother. But the Burgomaster never had a brother and his only son died fifteen years ago. And now, a year after the event, they tell a new self-evident untruth, "Complete darkness followed immediately, caused by the cutting off of electric wires." I affirm that on that night the electric current was never turned off, numerous electric lights were burning in my house, and I never observed a cutting off of the current. My colleague, de la Vallee Toussin, who was with me at Harvard University and during the last semester, lived near the station, and none of his electric lights went out even for a few seconds. Besides, in 1914 the streets were exclusively lighted by gas; there were only four electric towers in front of the Town Hall, but these were reinforced by numerous powerful gas jets.

These few facts suffice to show what confidence the impartial reader may have in the allegations of the German authorities in Belgium and in Mr. McClellan's appreciation of the German rule in Belgium.

L. DUPRIEZ.

ENGLAND'S BATTLE MAIMED.

They Might Be Provided For on the Accident Insurance Basis.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have just finished reading an article entitled "On the British Battle Line." In the midst of his harrowing description of the wounded, the author lightly refers to the future of crippled soldiers in a way that makes one stop and think hard. He says:

> A few weeks later, his empty sleeve pinned across his breast, he walked down the gangway of the hospital ship which had brought him across the Channel onto English soil and set about finding work which a one-armed man could do. "Another shrapnel case," remarked a hospital attendant. "Both legs amputated, but he'll recover." I wonder what he will do for a living when he gets back to England. Perhaps he will sell pencils or bootlaces on the flags of Piccadilly and hold out his cap for coppers.

It can be assumed Great Britain will provide pensions, but granting this may be best for dependents of the soldier killed outright, would it not be infinitely better to guarantee compensation to the wounded on the accident insurance companies' basis—so much for loss of an eye, arm or leg, two eyes, arms or legs, &c.? Instead of maimed returned soldiers eking out an existence on a pension they would have a capital to at once embark as small tradespeople, and for lack of room in England go to the Colonies for these undertakings, confident of the inhabitants favoring those who had given up a physical part of themselves to maintain the integrity of their empire.

T. C.

Kesinick, Va., Oct. 14, 1915.

American Soldiers of Fortune.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

We have at present some sixty-eight members of the "French Foreign Legion" in the hospital here, most of whom are Americans who joined the legion at the beginning of the war, and are serving for the small sum of "one sou" per day. As ordinary comforts are very scarce, and a good number of these wounded "soldiers of fortune" are without friends to send them comforts, and there are no civilian American or English residents in this town, I would be grateful if you would publish this appeal for a few comforts, such as tobacco, cigarettes, a few pipes, books or magazines, men's undergarments of any description, or money to purchase tea, fresh eggs and butter. Other extras would be gratefully accepted and distributed by me.

NURSE HARRIOT WATSON,
Headquarters Staff, 7 Boulevard Carnot.
Provins Seine et Marne, France, Sept. 27, 1915.

Why Disdain the Unemployed?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

If called at an Employment Bureau the other day on a matter of information and during my few moments' stay I was struck by the attitude of those in authority toward those seeking employment. No doubt the female icicle at the head of affairs was herself an employe. Certainly her pert stenographer came under that head. Why then the freezing disdain with which they treated the unfortunate souls who were would-be employes? Their only difference lay in the fact that they happened to have a job while the others had none.

It would seem that the work of helping others, even if done solely for the financial reward, would awaken some human kindness in the doer. In this case there was daylight in making the applicants for work cringe.

M. C.

New York, Oct. 12, 1915.

A PERENNIAL DUTY.

The Simple Art of Planting Trees for Beauty and for Comfort.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Tree planting is a perennial affair in city or country, and this is an invitation to property owners in the city to remember the Fall planting season, especially opportune for the setting out of deciduous trees in our city streets, wherever the conditions are favorable.

There never has been a time like this, when the planting of trees throughout the country could be so impressively urged. As a nation, we have yet hardly awakened to the deeper sense of our improvidence and neglect in dealing with nature's immensurable bounty of forest and water. Not infrequently correspondents abroad, in their graphic accounts of war's wild havocs, have told the story of the wanton destruction of the ancient forests and innumerable historic parks and estates and the noble trees which for more than a century have made the old roads and highways so notably attractive, outliving till now the vicissitudes of war and pestilence.

In our city we have been notably lacking

OPERA FOLK HELD ON SHIP IN HARBOR

Caruso, Gatti-Casazza, and Campanini Detained by Blunder of Wireless Operator.

HE WARNED THE TUGS AWAY

The Dante Alighieri Had Also Been Forced by British Warships to Return to Gibraltar.

Giulio Gatti-Casazza, Enrico Caruso, Cleofonte Campanini, Giorgio Polacco, the new conductor for the Metropolitan Opera Company, and a score of other opera folk reached New York late yesterday afternoon from Italy, but after several hours of vain endeavor they abandoned the attempt to land last night and the steamship Dante Alighieri of the Transatlantica Italiana Line anchored in the bay below the Statue of Liberty.

No one seemed to know why no tugs met the liner when she steamed up to Pier B, Jersey City, at 8 o'clock, but none did, and after whistles had been blown frantically, but in vain, for assistance, her 738 passengers gazed wistfully and despairingly at the New York shore while the steamship steamed down the harbor again.

With them was a score or more of newspaper men, William J. Guard and Otto Weil of the Metropolitan Opera Company forces, and Mme. Alda, wife of Gatti-Casazza. They, too, looked yearningly toward the shore and joined in the rush on the wireless room, where dozens of messages were piled to practically every ship and owning company in the city, asking that a vessel of some sort be sent at once to the marooned ship to take them ashore.

Reporters Rescued by a Tug.

Tug after tug steamed around the ship, looked it over, and steamed away again, and it was not until 10 o'clock that some one discovered that the well-meaning but Italian operator, not understanding English, had been notifying all New York that the Dante Alighieri didn't need a tug. Apparently every tugboat Captain who didn't have anything else to do had come down to look over the vessel which thus wirelessly boasted her complete independence.

Deputy Collector C. M. Sprague finally got the Government boat, the Immigrant, from Ellis Island, to take off the custom men, and the reporters got a tug, the Britannia of the Mutual Towing Company, which put them ashore at the Battery.

Caruso waved them a sad farewell from an upper deck, and Gatti-Casazza kissed his wife and gave her a new Persian hat, which she wore ashore. Mme. Alda had left Innousime waiting at Jersey City to carry Gatti-Casazza to their Summer home in Great Neck, L. I. The general manager of the Metropolitan forces had been as eager as any one to get ashore, but when Mme. Alda mentioned the waiting car in Great Neck in the distance he declared that it was quite right that custom rules should be enforced and no passenger permitted to leave the ship except at the pier. As the Britannia departed he was joining Caruso in a Neapolitan song of farewell.

The unexpected ending of the voyage was quite in keeping with its earlier part, according to the passengers. First, they were a day late in reaching Gibraltar, having touched at Almeria for a cargo of grapes after leaving Genoa on Oct. 4, and it was 10:30 A. M. on Oct. 10 when the Dante Alighieri was challenged by a British cruiser using the Morse lamp. Captain Angelo Sturlese replied, telling who he was, and kept right on at full speed, being in a hurry. He was ten miles past Gibraltar when a destroyer swept up alongside and, through a megaphone, a British Lieutenant asked:

"Please call at Gibraltar."

Mme. Alda's Movie a Failure.

Capt. Sturlese thought the Lieutenant was bidding him good-bye, and returned cordial words in Italian. Also he kept on at full speed, and had got five miles nearer the United States when the destroyer, which had evidently signalled back for instructions, overhauled him again, and this time made its order understood. Back to Gibraltar went the Dante Alighieri, where it was held up for three hours.

Then came fogs to combat, so that the steamship reached quarantine at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, more than a day late. Mme. Alda was to have been photographed for the moving pictures as she ascended the side to greet her husband. Captain Sturlese had directed that he hoped to be able to be in at 3:30, so Mme. Alda and a crowd of photographers were on the cutter which met the ship.

There are 570 in the steerage, 118 in the second cabin, and 50 in the first cabin, so many to examine that no one was allowed aboard the ship until 6:20. It was completely dark then, but the photographers had flash lights ready, so Mme. Alda mounted the ladder while the picture men frantically called for their assistants to set off the flashlights. The wind had blown the power away, however, and there were no lights. Mme. Alda hung between sky and sea, calling for haste and declaring that she could not hold on, while Gatti-Casazza above her directed that she come aboard at once. Finally she did so, and the pictures were a failure.

William Guard followed her up the ladder, and Polacco seized him at once and kissed him vigorously. Guard is used to it, but he broke away as quickly as possible and fairly ran when the new conductor showed an inclination to bid him adieu as he boarded the Britannia later.

Caruso Sings Merrily.

Others who were marooned on the Dante Alighieri all night were Gaetano Bavagnoli, who is to divide with Polacco the task of taking Toscanini's place; Gennero Papi and Francesco Romei, assistant conductors; Rosina Galli, a dancer, and Giuseppe de Luca, a new baritone, and Ida Cajatti, a new lyric soprano, who will be heard at the Metropolitan.

Caruso was in fine fettle, and his voice seemed excellent. The tenor said he was in perfect condition. He sang Neapolitan songs, and every one joined in the chorus. When the cutter drew alongside he threw his leg over the rail, exclaiming:

"Is that America at last? I want to go ashore."

Gatti-Casazza said he would issue a statement of his plans for opera this season when he reached the Hotel Knickerbocker today. Campanini said his season of ten weeks would begin in the Auditorium, Chicago, on Nov. 15. He said he intended to produce four operas new to Chicago, these being "Elektra," by Richard Strauss; "L'Amore del Tre Re," by Italo Montemezzi; "Dejanire," by Saint-Saëns, and "Cleopatra," by Massenet. With him was Rodolfo Ferrari, who is to conduct. Mr. Campanini said he would have Geraldine Farrar, Mme. Melba, Tita Ruffo, Lucien Muratore, and John McCormack with him this year.

STOWAWAY THE SHIP'S PET.

Boy with Classic Beauty Made Much Of on the Dante Alighieri.

One of the passengers on the Dante Alighieri who attracted almost as much attention as Caruso was José Gomez, a fourteen-year-old boy, who was a stowaway from Almeria, Spain, where the ship put in for a cargo of grapes. The boy's remarkable beauty of face won him the interest and favors of the passengers. He was petted all of the way across and sketched by Caruso. He was compared by many to the boy portraits by Murillo. He is only 4 feet and 4 inches tall.

José told the Ellis Island authorities that his home was in Alicante, Spain, and that, as his widowed mother was in poverty, he ran away to go to sea. By walking and stealing rides, he reached Almeria in eleven days, and while waiting for a ship met Rubio Camacho, another 14-year-old boy, living in Almeria. The two bought bread, sausages, and a bottle of water and hid in one of the lifeboats of the Dante Alighieri.

They were not discovered until two days after the ship had passed Gibraltar. Both boys had thought that the vessel was going to Buenos Aires, where they wished to land, and were much disappointed when told by passengers that they were bound for New York. They were taken to Ellis Island last night and will be deported unless one or both of them is vouched for by persons here. The Camacho boy does not mind returning to his native town, but little José is heartbroken.

"INTERIOR" REVIVED.

Maeterlinck Play Restored to the Bandbox Program.

"Interior," the most beautiful and quite the most impressive thing done by the Washington Square Players in their preliminary season last Spring, was revived by them at the Bandbox Theatre last evening. The inclusion of this play by Maurice Maeterlinck perceptibly raises the level of the present program and so completes an entertainment which richly rewards the journey to this rather remote little playhouse in East Fifty-seventh Street.

"Interior" is staged and played with skill and imagination. The unusually fine voice of Ralph Roeder is of great service here, and he is ably assisted by Walter Frank, Beatrice Savelli, Agnes McCarthy, Josephine A. Meyer, and others.

The other playlets on the program are "Fire and Water," by Hervey White; "The Antick," by Percy MacKaye, which is made specially charming by Lydia Lopokova, and "Helena's Husband," the brilliant little farce by Percy Moeller, which is one of the two brightest plays in New York.

MR. AND MRS. MANNES PLAY.

Sonatas by Beethoven and Locatelli and Brahms's Horn Trio Given.

For a good many years Mr. and Mrs. David Mannes have been giving annually three and sometimes more recitals of music for piano and violin, which have won for themselves a following, and have become one of the recognized fixtures of chamber music in the New York season. This year the concert givers have moved from the theatre in which the concerts were so long given, and which required that they take place on Sunday nights, to the somewhat ampler surroundings of Aeolian Hall. There the first of the present season's series was heard last evening. The program included Beethoven's sonata in G major, Op. 96; a sonata in F minor by Locatelli, and Brahms's trio in E flat for piano, violin, and horn. The trio is not often played; it is not often considered possible for conventional chamber music organizations to assemble the combination of instruments needed; but this involves a considerable loss for lovers of chamber music, because the work is one of great beauty, and thoroughly characteristic of one side of Brahms's art.

Joseph Franzl, first hornist of the New York Symphony Orchestra, played the horn part last evening with certainty, good taste, and good tone. Much of the performance, and especially the first movement, seemed to lack something in vitality and spirit, which need not be excluded from it by the dreamy and introspective characteristics of the music; and the last movement, whose theme might have served as a suggestion for some of Arthur Sullivan's patter songs, is overflowing with good humor.

HITS VAUDEVILLE "TRUST."

William Morris Alleges Unfair Tactics Against Him.

William Morris, of William Morris, Inc., testified yesterday in the Sherman law suit for triple damages which Clifford C. Fischer has brought in the Federal District Court against the alleged vaudeville trust, that in 1907, when the United States Amusement Company was organized, he was offered a guarantee of $500 worth of business a week if he would join it, but he declined, and then, he said, his troubles began. Baggage disappeared just as acts were to be staged, and features generally deserted him and appeared a week or two later for the "trust." So when he was driven from the independent theatres, he formed with others his present corporation.

After that there were a number of negotiations between the witness and the "trust" and in 1910, Mr. Morris said, Martin Beck and Morris Meyerfeld offered him $235,000 to stop fighting the "trust" in the Northwest. The witness went in detail into the history of the negotiations, but said they came to nothing.

H. B. Marinelli and Frank Bohn also gave testimony in the suit yesterday. It will continue this morning at 10:30 o'clock.

Matteassian-Utudjian Wedding.

The marriage of Miss Nevart Matteassian, a daughter of Dr. H. B. Matteassian, a physician of Constantinople, and who had recently arrived from the war zone of the Dardanelles, to Socrates Utudjian, formerly of Constantinople, but now living in Toronto, took place on last Saturday in the Church of the Transfiguration, East Twenty-ninth Street. The dinner which followed the ceremony was held at the residence of the bride's brother and sister-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Zenas Matteassian, 13 East Thirty-fifth Street. The guests, besides the bride and bridegroom, were Dr. Matteassian and Mrs. Matteassian of Philadelphia and Mr. Castigian, who was the best man.

SOCIAL NOTES.

The wedding of Miss Rhoda Van Bibber Tanner, daughter of Mrs. John J. Tanner, and Felix D. Doubleday, will take place this afternoon at 4 o'clock in the Church of the Ascension. A reception will follow at the Colony Club.

Mrs. Paul Tuckerman of Tuxedo Park will be at the Ritz-Carlton this Winter. Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Heckscher Wetherill, who were married in Philadelphia last week, are at the hotel. Mrs. Wetherill was Miss Edwina E. Bruner, a granddaughter of the late Senator Stephen B. Elkins.

The first dance of the St. Christopher League, given for the benefit of the New York Nursery and Child's Hospital, will be held at the Plaza on Dec. 10. The league's annual play is to be held on Dec. 17.

Mrs. Alexander S. Clarke, who has been in the White Mountains, is at the Waldorf-Astoria for the Winter. She has decided not to open her home in Paris, 32 Avenue Henri Martin, as long as the war continues.

Lewis M. Norwood and the Misses Norwood of 38 East Eighty-first Street, are spending the Autumn in Lakewood, N. J.

Miss Harriette Cady, of 601 Madison Avenue, who had been spending a month in Colorado, left there Saturday for Piedmont Heights, Cal., where she will be the guest of her uncle, F. C. Havens, at his country place.

Mrs. Barstow Drake Smith and Miss Marion Drake Smith, who spent the Summer at their country home, at Rye, N. Y., have returned to town and are at their city house, 17 East Fifty-third Street.

Mr. and Mrs. Leo Everett will give a dinner at the club house, Tuxedo, on Oct. 29, preceding the annual Autumn dance, for Miss Helen McGregor Byrne, debutante daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Byrne, of 1,029 Park Avenue.

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ARTHUR GREAVES, OF THE TIMES, DIES

City Editor Succumbs to a Sudden Hemorrhage at His Home.

HAD BEEN ILL SINCE JUNE

Was President of the Amen Corner and of the New York City News Association.

Arthur Greaves, city editor of THE NEW YORK TIMES during the last fifteen years, died at 12:05 o'clock this morning at his home, 220 West 107th Street. He had been ill since June last, and had believed himself to be suffering from diabetes. It was only a few days ago that his physicians informed him he had tuberculosis. It was a hemorrhage of the lungs which caused Mr. Greaves's death.

Mr. Greaves had abandoned his duties on THE TIMES temporarily and had intended to leave for the Adirondacks next Thursday. Last night he and Mrs. Greaves spent the evening out and had returned about 11 o'clock. Mr. Greaves was preparing for bed when the hemorrhage began.

His wife, greatly alarmed as Mr. Greaves rapidly weakened, summoned Isaac D. White, an old friend of Mr. Greaves, from his home next door, and Dr. Andrew H. Montgomery was called from 211 West 107th Street. Although he was summoned from only across the street, the physician found the patient beyond help. He was conscious, but in a stupor, so that he had not known Mr. White. Dr. Montgomery tried in vain to stop the hemorrhage. It continued until Mr. Greaves died.

Mr. Greaves was born in Cardiff, Wales, on March 12, 1868, and was brought to America by his parents in 1871. He received his education in the public schools of Hartford, Conn. His first newspaper experience was obtained on The Hartford Globe. After serving his apprenticeship there he came to this city and joined the staff of THE TIMES in 1888. When he left THE TIMES to go to The World in 1891 he had perfected himself in shorthand and he rapidly gained the reputation of being the fastest shorthand reporter in the city.

He reported the famous Brockway investigation at the Elmira Reformatory and was political reporter for The World for several years. He returned to THE TIMES on Jan. 29, 1900, as city editor and had served in that post since that time.

Mr. Greaves headed THE TIMES staff of reporters at all the Presidential conventions and the more important State conventions from 1900 to 1912. He had a political acquaintance and knowledge of politics not surpassed by newspaper men who specialized in this field. He was President of the Amen Corner, a club of political reporters deriving its name from the famous corner in the old Fifth Avenue Hotel where politicians gathered. He was also President of the New York City News Association.

It was Mr. Greaves who made nationally famous the utterance of Asa Bird Gardiner, "To hell with reform." He reported stenographically the speech in which Gardiner uttered this declaration when he was a candidate for District Attorney. He reported most of the big local events of the late nineties, especially trials and investigations where he could make use of his knowledge of shorthand.

Mr. Greaves leaves a wife, Mrs. Margaret Livinia Guerin Greaves, to whom he was married by the Rev. F. R. Morse, assistant rector of Calvary Baptist Church, on Aug. 16, 1893.

Two brothers, Thomas L. Greaves of Piermont, N. Y., and Walter Greaves of San Francisco, and two sisters, Mrs. George Ross of Montreal and Mrs. Charles Hayes of Toronto, also survive him. Tracey Greaves, who died in 1904, was also a brother of Arthur Greaves, and, as a newspaper writer, was almost as well known.

INDICTED FOR FALSE CLAIMS.

Auto Exchange Officer Said to Have Sworn to Fraudulent Loss.

Hyman Rosenson, of 68 West 117th Street, treasurer of the Mutual Auto Exchange Company, at Sixtieth Street and Broadway, was indicted yesterday for making a false claim for damages on an insurance company. He was arraigned before Judge Nott in General Sessions and committed to the Tombs in default of $4,000 bail.

On May 16 an explosion, followed by fire, occurred near Rosenson's establishment, then known as the Mutual Auto Exchange Company, at 317-319 West Fifty-ninth Street. Several automobiles were destroyed. According to the indictment, Rosenson filed a statement with the committee of the New York Fire Underwriters claiming a loss of $19,165. It is charged that of the twenty-four automobiles he said were destroyed, some were not in the garage, and in many cases old cars were substituted for new ones. On his loss on painting and overhauling alone he is accused of having raised his figures from $500 to $3,140.

At the time of the fire Rosenson had $20,000 of fire insurance on his stock, $3,000 of which was in the Fire Association of Philadelphia, Penn.

At the Palace.

Continued for a second week, the Fall Fashion Show absorbs most of the attention in the present program at the Palace. The remainder of the bill is not notable, and is by no means continuously entertaining. Ray Samuels, who sings with great gusto, and the favorite Lyons and Yosco carry off most of the honors. Poems at that vaudeville theatre this week can see Evelyn Nesbit dance with Jack Clifford and can hear her sing.

Movie Star from Coast in Auto.

Anita King, the movie picture actress, who is known to movie followers as the Paramount Girl, will arrive in New York this morning from a trip across the continent in a motor car. Miss King left San Francisco Sept. 2 and made the journey alone. She has stopped in the largest cities en route and talked about motion pictures in the theatres. She brings with her messages from the Mayors of eleven cities to Mayor Mitchel. Miss King will be met at the Fort Lee Ferry about 10 o'clock by an escort of men and women in automobiles, who will accompany her to the City Hall.

"Swift & Company's sales of Beef in New York City for the week ending Saturday, October 16th, averaged as follows: Domestic Beef, 11.38 cents; Imported Beef, 10.66 cents per pound."—Advt.

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CHARLTON FAINTS AS HIS TRIAL STARTS

Postponement Refused, He Tells His Italian Judge the Story of His Crime.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COMO, Oct. 18.—Porter Charlton's trial, which may be said fairly to have started this morning, since the Judge refused to accede to a request for further postponement, is furnishing interesting material for psychological study.

Charlton has spent much of his long imprisonment in studying Italian, which he now speaks with considerable correctness, but in a slow, hesitating way which made a painful impression as he gave his testimony. This, together with the nervousness which the prisoner suffered, robbed his tragic tale of the effect it might otherwise have produced.

Charlton showed strong emotion as he described the happiness and exaltation of idyllic first love, the horror of his realization that the woman he had idealized was capable (as he asserted) of vulgar vituperation, insane and unfounded accusations and insults, the constant repetition of which filled him with a sense of hopeless abasement and disgust. Tears coursed down his cheeks as, clutching the bars of the cage in which he was confined, he gave his testimony.

When he finished his story, Charlton sank back pale and trembling, as though utterly worn out by the mental torture of recalling the memories of his crime.

COMO, Oct. 18, (via Paris.)—When the case of Charlton was called today, Signor Cataneo asked for a further postponement to give Micelì Picardi, Charlton's chief counsel, who is indisposed, further time to study the case.

Baron Sciacca, the presiding Judge, refused to consent to a postponement of the trial, saying that he considered the presence of Signor Cataneo, of Charlton's counsel, sufficient to protect the interests of the accused.

The court thereupon immediately proceeded to interrogate Charlton. The prisoner spoke for about an hour, giving an account of his life from the time he met Mary Scott, whom he married and of whose murder he is accused, up to the time the crime was committed.

Charlton spoke in italian, but, owing to the difficulty he experienced in finding the proper words with which to express himself, the court frequently helped him out.

He was attacked with a fainting fit in the course of the interrogation, and was obliged to retire from the court room. When he returned, Baron Sciecca continued the inquiry.

The public is being excluded from the court room because of the nature of the testimony.

WILLIAM C. HUDSON DEAD.

Old Member of The Brooklyn Daily Eagle Staff and Author.

William C. Hudson, for many years a member of the editorial staff of The Brooklyn Daily Eagle, died on Saturday at his home in Pearl River, N. Y., in his seventy-second year. He was born in New Brunswick, N. J., and in 1868 joined the staff of The Eagle. Mr. Hudson had a keen insight into politics and wrote a number of letters under the name of "Seacoal" which attracted wide attention during 1878-1883. In the latter year he was appointed by President Cleveland as Secretary of the Board of Railroad Commissioners of this State.

He was the author of a number of books of fiction and recollections, the best known of which are "The Diamond Button," "On the Rack," "The Dugdale Millions," "The American Cavalier," and "Random Recollections of an Old Political Reporter." Mr. Hudson also wrote several plays of which the following were produced, "Sealed Lips," "Heroic Remedies," and "Man Among Men." He is survived by his wife, who was Miss Mary F. Hogan of this city.

Sir Thomas Benjamin Bowring.

LONDON, Oct. 18.—Sir Thomas Benjamin Bowring, Director of C. T. Bowring & Co. of London and Liverpool, and who represented his firm in New York from 1870 until 1891, died today at his home, 7 Palace Gate, in this city, in his sixty-ninth year.

He was a son of Edward Bowring of Moreton Hampstead, Devon, and was knighted in 1913. Sir Thomas was educated at the University College and by private tutors, after which he went into the shipping business, in which he was known all over the world. He married Miss Annie Kinsman How, a daughter of James How of Brooklyn, United States of America, in 1877.

William Redmund.

William Redmund, the veteran actor, died recently in Piermont, N. Y., after a long illness. He was born in England and came to this country in 1883, and joined the Boston Theatre. Mr. Redmund was known for his performances in "A Free Pardon," "The Merchant of Venice," "Michael Strogoff," "Hamlet," "King Lear," and a number of other widely played dramas. He had been retired for several years. His wife, the late Mrs. Clara S. Redmund, was an actress, and played under the name of Mrs. Thomas Barry.

Dr. John Marshall Kellogg.

Dr. John Marshall Kellogg, a retired educator, died yesterday at his home in Orange, N. J., in his seventy-seventh year. He was born in Wilberham, Mass., and was one of the founders of the Wilson and Kellogg Preparatory School here, from which he retired seventeen years ago. Dr. Kellogg was a member of the New York State Society, Sons of the Revolution, and a member of Grace Church of this city. His wife survives him.

Thousands at Dr. Goetz's Funeral.

BERLIN, Oct. 18, (by Wireless Telegraphy to Tuckerton, N. J.)—The funeral of Dr. Ferdinand Goetz of Leipsic, President of the German Athletic Union and founder of the Turnverein of San Francisco, was held in Leipsic in the presence of representatives of the Government and the municipality and many thousands of citizens.

Emperor William sent a telegram to the widow recalling his meeting with Dr. Goetz at the dedication of the Leipsic battle monument.

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ROBT. B. WARD DIES; BASEBALL FINANCIER

Vice President of the Federal League Was Head of the Ward Baking Company.

BROOKLYN FEDERALS' HEAD

He Began His Career as a Boy Baker in His Father's Shop and Left About $5,000,000.

Robert Boyd Ward, Vice President of the Federal League and President of the Brooklyn Federal League team, who was widely known as President of the Ward Baking Company before he went into baseball two years ago, died last night of heart disease at Homewood, his estate on Quaker Ridge Road, New Rochelle, N. Y., in his sixty-fourth year.

He was born in this city and was a son of the late Hugh Ward, who came here from Ireland in 1850, after having learned the baking business there. His grandfather, James Ward, was at that time a grocer here, with an establishment at Eighth Street and Avenue D. Several years later the entire Ward family emigrated to Pittsburgh, where Hugh Ward started in the baking business.

At the age of eight years, Robert B. Ward, owing to the scarcity of labor caused by the civil war, went into his father's shop and until he was twenty-one did the actual work of preparing bread for market. A few years later, he went into business on his own account, and still later became associated with his brother, George S. Ward, in the firm of R. B. Ward & Co. This firm later became the Ward-Mackey Company, and finally the Ward Bread Company was organized for the manufacture and delivery of bread in this city.

At the time of his death Mr. Ward was said to be worth more than $5,000,000, and was interested in a number of other corporations, including the Ohio Bread Company of Cleveland, Ohio; the Ward-Mackey Company of Pittsburgh, and the Ward-Corby Company of Chicago, Providence, and Boston. He was also a Vice President of the Liberty Savings Bank, the Liberty National Bank, and a Director of the Franklin Savings and Trust Company of Pittsburgh.

Before leaving Pittsburgh Mr. Ward had served as President of the Common Council. He was a thirty-second degree Mason and a member of the Duquesne Club, the Press Club, and the Americus Club of Pittsburgh.

Mr. Ward took an active part in the establishment of the Federal League and rebuilt the old ball grounds of the Brooklyn National League in Brooklyn, also known as Washington Park. He had always been interested in baseball, and entered the Federal League in March, 1914, being the first prominent business man of the East to take an interest in the league.

During the last season he was said to have had more baseball players under contract than any other capitalist. For the last year Mr. Ward had also financed the Colonial League of New England, which consisted of six teams and which he used for recruiting and training players for his Federal League team. Last season he was elected a member of the Finance Committee of the Federal League also.

Mr. Ward is survived by his widow, who was Miss Mary C. Breining of Pittsburgh, and by five daughters and four sons. One of the former, who was Miss Martha Ward, was married two weeks ago to James Hindman, an attorney of Wilkinsburg, Penn. Two of his sons, W. B. and Howard B. Ward, are connected with the Ward Bread Company.

Roderick Dhu Sutherland.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Oct. 18.—Roderick Dhu Sutherland of Nelson, Neb., a candidate for the Presidential nomination of the People's Independent Party in 1900, died in a hospital at Kansas City, Kan., today. He was 53 years old. He represented the Fifth Nebraska District in Congress from 1890 to 1896. In 1898 he toured the East, making speeches for W. J. Bryan, whom he greatly resembled.

G. W. Foote, Free Thinker, Dies.

LONDON, Oct. 18.—George William Foote, well known as a free thinker, is dead. He participated in the famous blasphemy trial in which the late Lord Chief Justice Coleridge decided it was not illegal to attack the principles of religion, provided the language used was not improper.

Obituary Notes.

IRA B. MANSFIELD, United States Inspector of Hulls of the Steamboat Inspection Service, died at his home in Chicago yesterday.

HARRY S. LAWRENCE, a lawyer of 20 Nassau Street, died yesterday at his home, 203 Underhill Avenue, Brooklyn, in his fifty-sixth year. He was born in this city and was admitted to the bar in 1882. For many years Mr. Lawrence was associated with the late Colonel George Bliss. His wife, son, and daughter survive him.

Mrs. MARIE LOUISE MASON, for many years a resident of Washington, D. C., died yesterday at her home, 3,692 Broadway. She was a descendant of the Wellington family of England. Mrs. Mason is survived by a daughter.

WILLIAM BYRON WHARTON, who was elected a delegate to the Kings County Democratic General Committee at the recent primaries and for a number of years active in Democratic politics in the Twentieth Assembly District of Brooklyn, died on Saturday at his home, 848 Bushwick Av., and was buried yesterday in Greenwood Cemetery. Mr. Wharton was born in Manchester, England, eighty-three years ago and was formerly head of the insurance firm of Wharton Brothers. He was one of the oldest cricket players in this city and one of the organizers of the Manhattan Cricket Club. Mr. Wharton left a son and a daughter.

Mrs. LENA WALLUM, wife of Herman H. Wallum, President of the Excelsior Theatre Company and well known in theatrical circles, is dead at her home, Ocean Parkway and Elmwood Avenue, Brooklyn, aged 58 years.

CHARLES DU BOIS LOW, a civil war veteran and a direct descendant of revolutionary stock, died on Sunday at his home, 436 Clermont Avenue, Brooklyn, in his sixty-eighth year. Mr. Low was born in this city and served with the Duryee Zouaves and the Eighty-fourth Regiment of New York Infantry, National Guard. He was a member of Winchester Post, G. A. R.; Commonwealth Lodge, No. 408, F. and A. M., and Brooklyn Lodge, No. 72, R. A. He left a widow, two sons and a daughter.

CHARLES JOSEPH DEGHUEE, Professor of Latin in the Trinity School in Manhattan and a member of the Examining Board of Columbia College, died on Sunday at his home, 375 State Street, Brooklyn. Mr. Deghuee was 51 years old and a son of the late Joseph Deghuee, for many years head of the Daghuee Academy in Brooklyn. He is survived by his wife and a son.

JULIUS ELIHU BUTTS, for more than thirty years with the H. B. Claflin Company, is dead at his home, 8,203 Ridge Boulevard, Brooklyn, aged 70 years. He had been a resident of that borough for the last fifty years.

BARTHOLOMEW BRENNAN, 65 years old, in the leather business in the Swamp, Manhattan, died at his home, 407 First Street, Brooklyn, on Saturday.

Mrs. SUSAN NEILL, widow of William Neill, and formerly active in the work of the old Greenpoint M. E. Church, is dead at her home, 143 Russell Street, Brooklyn, aged 67 years. She is survived by a daughter, Emma, and a son, John E., a teller in the Importers and Traders National Bank of Manhattan.

Mrs. ELIZABETH WATERS VAN NOSTRAND, widow of Charles A. S. Van Nostrand, formerly well-known lawyer of Queens, died of pneumonia on Sunday at her home at Flushing Bay, College Point, L. I., in her seventy-fifth year.

WALTER L. CHILDS, for many years with the Court of Appeals in Albany, died yesterday at his home, 249 Quincy Street, Brooklyn, from heart disease. Mr. Childs was in his seventy-third year and left a widow.

CHRISTIAN LENZ, a civil war veteran and member of George C. Strong Post, No. 534, G. A. R., and of Solon Lodge, No. 771, F. and A. M., died at his home, 637 Lafayette Avenue, Brooklyn, on Sunday.

Mrs. PHOEBE CATHERINE KIRK, 71 years old, died yesterday at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Frank Upton, in Montclair, N. J.

JOHN W. GREEN, 42 years old, a builder, died Sunday night at his home, 96 West Twenty-first Street, Whitestone, L. I.

Mrs. ANNIE McGRATH, widow of Patrick McGrath and mother of former Assemblyman Patrick J. McGrath, died yesterday at her son's home, 171 East Eighty-first Street.

JOHN T. ROBB, an employe for fifty years of the Pennsylvania Railroad, died on Sunday at his home in Huntington L. I. He was formerly freight agent at the Cortlandt Street yard of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

WILLIAM E. DUNCAN, chief ticket agent of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company, died yesterday at his home, 601 West 127th Street. He started with the New Haven thirty years ago as a brakeman, and later became a conductor in the parlor car service.

Mrs. MARY ELIZABETH ORD PRESTON, 65 years old, widow of Col. Albert W. Preston, U. S. A., died on Sunday at her home in Englewood, N. J. She was a daughter of the late Pacificus Ward, a California Forty-niner.

Prof. ERNEST EDWARDS WILBUR, for twenty years in charge of the schools of Kent County, R. I., died suddenly on Saturday at his home there in his fifty-fourth year.

Mrs. FANNY ROSENTHAL, widow of Herman Rosenthal, died recently at her home, 315 Central Park West, in her sixty-sixth year. She was born in Germany and had lived here for many years.

THEODORE CANFIELD, formerly of the State Assembly, died on Sunday at Sacket Harbor, N. Y., aged 92 years.

The Rev. Father CHARLES M. CHARROND, C. S. J., widely known as an astronomer, and formerly head of the Department of Science of St. Louis University, is dead in St. Charles, Mo., of appendicitis.

JAMES ORVILLE BOWDISH, Secretary and Treasurer of the Federal Union Life Insurance Company, died recently at the Jewish Hospital in Cincinnati, Ohio, in his 59th year. He was born in Albany, N. Y., and was formerly with the New York Central Railroad.

ROSA DENHAM EVERETT, widow of Erastus Everett, LL.D., and daughter of the late Andrew and Mary Gelston Denham, died yesterday at her home, 556 Bergen Street, Brooklyn, in her 95th year. She was a resident of Brooklyn for more than sixty years and is survived by two sons and two daughters.

Mrs. CORA M. DOW GOODE, a financier and musician, died on Sunday at her home in Cincinnati, Ohio, in her 49th year. She owned eleven drug stores and was said to have been the first woman pharmacist in this country.

OSCAR SPERN, an auctioneer of 203 East 125th Street, died yesterday at his home, 414 Central Park West, in his sixty-first year. He was a member of John Hancock Lodge No. 70, F. and A. M., the Mendelssohn Benevolent Society, Henry James Lodge, I. O. B. B., and the Miriam Gottlieb Aid Society. Two sons and a daughter survive him.

HENRY P. BERTI, a member of the Maritime Exchange and widely known in shipping circles for many years, died yesterday at his home, 127 East Fifty-second Street, in his seventy-third year. He was born in Italy and came here as a young man. His wife and daughter survive him.

EDWARD TEARE TAUBMAN of Aberdeen, S. D., Sovereign Grand Inspector-General of the Southern Jurisdiction of Scottish Rite Freemasonry, died in a hospital in Washington, D. C., after a stroke of paralysis. He was there to attend the dedication of the new Masonic Temple headquarters of his order.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Married

BADEAU—ELLIOTT.—On Saturday evening, Oct. 16, at the Dresden, Washington, D. C., Emily Louise, daughter of the late Henry Randall Elliott of Washington and Alexandria, to Harry Ugo Badeau of Bridgeport, Conn.

McNEIL—MacKAY.—On Saturday, Oct. 16, at The Anchorage, 73d St. and Shore Drive, Bay Ridge, N. Y., by the Rev. Charles Carroll Albertson, D. D., Mary Kingsbury MacKay to Lieutenant Edwin Colyer McNeil, U. S. A.

ORVIS—LELAND.—On Oct. 16, 1915, at Saratoga Springs, N. Y., by the Rev. H. P. L. Grabeau, Ina Leland to Schuyler Adams Orvis.

SCHELLENS—ROSE.—On Oct. 16, at Clifton, Mass., Clarissa, daughter of Mrs. Mary Helen Rose of Clifton, Mass., to Christopher Avery Schellens of Groton, Conn.

Brooklyn.

FURMAN—BREDEN.—Oct. 16, Ellen Breden to Roy W. Furman.

HARRISON—JACKSON.—Oct. 14, Grace M. Jackson to Paul J. Harrison.

TAYLOR—BALDWIN.—Oct. 17, Edna M. Baldwin to William A. Taylor.

WALLANT—KRITZMAN.—Oct. 17, Adele Kritzman to Murray Wallant.

Died.

ABEEL.—Suddenly, on Oct. 13, 1915, George H. Abeel of Ironwood, Mich. Funeral services will be held at Kensico Cemetery Tuesday, Oct. 19, on arrival of 12:49 train from Grand Central Station.

BOWRING.—On Monday, Oct. 18, at his residence, 7 Palace Gate, London, Sir Thomas B. Bowring, aged 68.

BROADNAX.—Suddenly, at Newark, N. J., on Oct. 15, 1915, Sylvina L., wife of William H. Broadnax and mother of Dr. Mary E. Broadnax. Funeral services will be held at her late home, No. 161 Ellwood Av., Newark, N. J., on Wednesday, Oct. 20, at 2:30 P. M.

BRODT.—On Saturday, Oct. 16, at her residence, Dunn Loring, Virginia, R. Augusta Brodt, widow of Charles L. Brodt. Funeral services Wednesday, Oct. 20, 10:30 A. M., at the Eglise du St. Esprit, 45 and 47 East 77th St., Please omit flowers. Interment private.

BRUGUIERE.—Josephine Frances Sather, daughter of the late Peder Sather, wife of the late Emile A. Bruguiere, lost at sea on the Arabic, Aug. 19 1915. Funeral in Grace Church Tuesday, Oct. 19, at 11 A. M. Interment in San Francisco. San Francisco papers please copy. Kindly omit flowers.

BUTTS.—J. Elihu, on Oct. 16, 1915, husband of Caroline E. Butts, at the residence of his son-in-law, 8,203 Ridge Boulevard, Brooklyn. Funeral private.

Died

CARMACK.—Thomas J. Funeral from John Graham's Funeral Chapel, 4,221 Park Av. Interment Thursday, West Salem, Ohio.

CARMICHAEL.—Mildred, daughter of Thomas and Minnie Carmichael, on Sunday, Oct. 17. Funeral at house, 486 West 136th, today, 2 P. M.

CREMIN.—Oct. 17, Dr. P. W. Cremin, at his residence, 856 Lexington Ave. Funeral Wednesday, Oct. 20, at 9:30 A. M. Requiem mass at St. Vincent Ferrer's Church, East 66th St., at 10 o'clock. Omit flowers. Dallas, Texas, Savannah, Ga., Chicago, and Oklahoma papers please copy.

DEGHUEE.—On Sunday, Oct. 17, 1915, Charles Joseph Deghuee. Funeral services at his residence, 375 State St., Brooklyn, on Tuesday, private.

EVERETT.—Oct. 18, at her late residence, 556 Bergen St., Brooklyn, N. Y., Rose Denham, widow of Erastus Everett, LL. D., in the 95th year of her age. Funeral private.

FALLON.—On Sunday morning, Oct. 17, 1915, William H. Fallon, in his 63d year. Funeral services at St. John's Church, Piermont, N. Y., Wednesday the 20th inst., at 10 A. M. Carriages in waiting at Spuyten Duyvil Depot, arrival of train leaving Jersey City, at 8:35 A. M., via Northern R. R. of N. J.

FRANKEL.—At Ba

FIVE YALE ATHLETES DECLARED INELIGIBLE FOR PLAYING "SUMMER BASEBALL"—FOOTBALL

FIVE YALE ATHLETES BARRED FROM SPORTS

Football and Baseball Stars Admit Playing Summer Ball for Board and Room.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 18.—Five of the most efficient members of the Yale baseball and football teams were tonight declared ineligible to compete in athletics at the university in the future because they received their board and room free during part of the time they were members of the baseball nine at Quogue, L. I., last Summer. Their cases were investigated by the new Yale Eligibility Committee during the past month. The committee found that the players had violated a clearly expressed Yale eligibility rule.

The players are Harry Legore, football full back and baseball shortstop; Billy Easton, football half back and baseball left fielder; Robert Rhett, outfielder; Spencer Pumpelly, pitcher, and Arthur Milburn, second baseman and Captain of the baseball nine. Legore's withdrawal from the Yale eleven has struck a heavy blow to the chances of the team this Fall.

The statement made officially at Yale follows: "The following letter was made public by the officers of the Yale University Athletic Association, in order that it may receive the honorable recognition to which it is entitled:

Oct. 18, 1915.

Professor Robert N. Corwin, Chairman Yale University Athletic Association.

Dear Sir: We, the undersigned members of the Yale University baseball team of 1915, during the past Summer played with the Quogue Field Club nine, the club furnishing the board and room to the players. From the time we discovered the provision in the Yale rules that no man who has received board for playing Summer baseball shall represent Yale on its teams, each of us paid in full for board and lodging, subsequently furnished him by the club. In view, however, of the fact that we did, although unintentionally and ill-advisedly, violate the rule, we hereby withdraw from competition in intercollegiate athletics.

ARTHUR MILBURN,
WILLIAM EASTON,
HARRY W. LEGORE,
SPENCER A. PUMPELLY,
ROBERT G. RHETT, Jr.

"It is, perhaps, superfluous for the officers of the Yale University Athletic Association to comment on the foregoing letter. It seems but fair, however, to the players signing it, on the one side, to express publicly its regret that because of the carelessness of its officers and committees these men have inadvertently violated the rule mentioned. The officers of the association rely upon the continued interest and co-operation of these players in every way, and especially in making certain that none of their successors is through ignorance, ever placed in such a difficult position.

"For the Yale Athletic Association,
"ROBERT N. CORWIN, Chairman;
"GEORGE PARMLY DAY, Treas."

Although no official confirmation of the report can be obtained at Yale, it was stated tonight that the gist of the case was that they went to Quogue believing themselves the personal guests of a prominent resident of that town, and accepted his hospitality, including board and lodging, with that understanding. They paid their own board and lodging after they left the quarters which were provided for them by the person who had invited them to Quogue.

It was reported tonight that a communication from Princeton on the subject had led to the investigation which disqualified the athletes, although the Yale Athletic Committee would not confirm the rumor.

Schoolboy Golf Tournaments.

Schoolboy golfers have arranged for a series of team matches, three on a side, for decision at Van Cortlandt Park during the month of November. The Interscholastic Golf League is the name of the association, and eight high schools are represented. This has nothing to do with the individual championship, which starts at the public links on Saturday, although the same officials are in charge. The list of matches follows:

Oct. 30, Townsend vs. Yonkers, Morris vs. Stuyvesant, Erasmus vs. Richmond Hill, De Witt Clinton vs. Commerce.

Nov. 2, Richmond Hill vs. Townsend Harris, Erasmus vs. Yonkers, De Witt Clinton vs. Morris, Commerce vs. Stuyvesant; 6, Yonkers vs. Richmond Hill, Townsend Harris vs. Erasmus, Stuyvesant vs. De Witt Clinton, Morris vs. Commerce; 13, Richmond Hill vs. Clinton, Erasmus vs. Commerce, Townsend Harris vs. Morris, Yonkers vs. Stuyvesant; 20, Commerce vs. Richmond Hill, De Witt Clinton vs. Erasmus, Stuyvesant vs. Townsend Harris, Yonkers vs. Morris; 26, Morris vs. Richmond Hill, Erasmus vs. Stuyvesant, Townsend Harris vs. De Witt Clinton, Commerce vs. Yonkers; 27, Richmond Hill vs. Stuyvesant, Morris vs. Erasmus, Commerce vs. Townsend, Yonkers vs. De Witt Clinton.

New Manager for Baltusrol G. C.

Heber H. Robertson, who has been connected with other golf and country clubs, especially in the South, yesterday assumed the position of manager of the Baltusrol Golf Club, to succeed Adolph Bentz, who has resigned. The latter has held the position for the past four years. Mr. Robertson has been assistant to Bentz since last April, and he has worked out several radical changes to be made. He will have charge of the entire club, working under the supervision of the Board of Governors. Mr. Robertson has had twenty-seven years' experience as manager of clubs and has been proprietor of several hotels in Florida and South Carolina.

To Lengthen Canoe Brook Links.

The Canoe Brook golf course at Summit, N. J., is to be lengthened from 5,700 feet to 6,500 feet, according to a decision reached by the Canoe Brook Country Club stockholders. Six new tennis courts also will be built.

No Knights of St. Antony "Pros."

The Knights of St. Antony have explained satisfactorily to the Amateur Athletic Union their connection with the new professional interstate basketball league, in which they were supposed to have entered a team, and the matter has been dropped by the governing body. In an official explanation to President Rubien of the Metropolitan Association, the club stated that none of its regular members was engaged to play in the professional league, but that their court had been rented for the season to a team of Brooklyn all-stars, who will be known as such and not as the Knights of St. Antony. There are several former representatives of the Knights on the Brooklyn quintet.

Devon Beats Aiken at Polo.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 18.—The Devon polo team defeated the Aiken Tigers, 7 goals to 6, in an extra-period game for the Autumn tournament cup today at Bryn Mawr. The winners earned all of their goals while the Tigers received one by handicap and scored five. At the end of the regulation eight periods the score was tied at 6 to 6. Collins scoring the winning goal after 2 minutes and 25 seconds' play in the ninth period.

LOVIBOND'S TENNIS TITLE.

Dr. Waite Forces New York L. T. C. Champion to Five Hard Sets.

The annual tournament of the New York Lawn Tennis Club was won by Arthur M. Lovibond, who, in addition to capturing the club championship, also obtained a second leg on the cup donated by T. R. Pell. Lovibond met strong opposition in the final round from Dr. Waite, and triumphed only after playing fifty-six games at 6—1, 6—8, 6—8, 7—9, 6—4. The new champion took the first two sets in somewhat easy manner, but Dr. Waite rallied and took the next two sets after each had gone to deuce several times. The fifth and deciding set was closely contested. A clever get and a pass that just clipped the side lines gave Lovibond the victory. The final match was the best of the tournament, and was enjoyed by a big gallery which surrounded the club courts at Columbia Oval, Williamsbridge.

Play in the handicap singles reached the final round, Iler and King the survivors. In the semi-finals, Iler defeated Dr. Tucker two sets to one at 4—6, 6—4, 6—3, and King won from Pianasani at 6—2, 6—3. The summary:

Men's Singles.—Second Round—Stair defeated Nammack, 6—3, 6—0; Pianasani defeated Brennan, 6—4, 8—6; King defeated Salamber, 6—4, 6—3; Lovibond defeated Halsey Wood, 6—3, 7—6; Levy defeated A. Wood, 6—3, 7—5; Dr. Waite defeated W. Brennan, 6—4, 6—1; Van Eltz defeated Ver Kerk, 6—2, 6—2; McAllister defeated Quimby by default.

Third Round—Stair defeated Pianasani, 8—6, 6—3; Lovibond defeated King, 6—2, 6—4; Waite defeated Levy, 6—2, 6—1; McAllister defeated Van Eltz, 7—5, 6—1.

Semifinal—Lovibond defeated Stair, 6—0, 8—6; Waite defeated McAllister, 4—6, 6—4, 6—4.

Final Round—Lovibond defeated Waite, 6—1, 6—3, 6—8, 7—9, 6—4.

Handicap Singles.—Second Round — Dr. Tucker, (plus half 30) defeated Pott, by default; Ver Kerk, (plus half 15,) defeated Quimby, by default; Iler, (plus half 15,) defeated Winne, (plus 15,) 6—3, 6—1; W. Brennan, (plus 15,) defeated Halsey Wood, (minus half 40,) 6—7, 6—3, 7—5; King, (scratch,) defeated A. Wood, (scratch,) 6—2, 6—2; Rice, (minus half 15,) defeated E. Brennan by default; Pianasani, (scratch,) defeated Canfield, (plus 15,) 6—3, 6—4; Martin, (plus half 30,) defeated Dr. Nammack, (plus 15,) 6—4, 7—5.

Third Round—Dr. Tucker defeated Ver Kerk, 1—6, 6—2, 6—2; Iler defeated W. Brennan, 2—6, 7—5, 6—4; King defeated Rice, 4—6, 6—4, 6—3; Pianasani, defeated Martin, 6—1, 6—3.

Semifinal Round—Iler defeated Tucker, 4—6, 6—4, 6—3; King defeated Pianasani, 6—2, 6—3.

DON'TS FOR GUNNERS.

Another Season Has Come and Here Are a Few Precautions.

The Fall gunning season is about on, and every year the hunting brings with it its spoils in the form of human sacrifices. For the benefit of gunners who are planning to go after game this Fall, the following list of don'ts is given:

Don't take any chances. The function of a shotgun is to scatter shot, but be very careful where you scatter it.

Don't blaze away in haste and don't get excited. Many a shooter has filled his favorite dog full of lead just because he was overanxious.

Don't point a gun at any person in jest. It is always the gun that "we didn't know was loaded" that goes off and does the damage. The only time to point a gun is when you intend to kill.

Don't take every rustle of a bush or a bough to be a sure indication of game. Remember sometimes an inquisitive person has a penchant for being in strange places.

Don't carry a loaded gun through the streets or cars, trains, automobiles, or any other kind of vehicle, or leave it around farm houses to have some child playfully blow a head off.

Don't get excited and shoot without making sure that your object is game.

Don't shoot until you see the rabbit, and then be sure that he is clear of both man and dog.

Don't drag a gun under a fence with the muzzle pointed toward you.

Don't climb over fences with your gun or lean it against a tree until you get over. Put it through the fence and on the ground business end before.

Don't hunt with any one that you know to be careless. Carelessness with three and a quarter drams of powder behind and one and one-eighth ounces of shot is inviting "sure death."

Don't load your gun until you are actually ready for business. At all other times it should be empty. Keep your finger off the trigger until you are looking down the barrel at your game.

Don't use a cheap gun, as it is apt to explode when a heavy charge is used.

Don't borrow a dog or gun or loan either.

Don't rest on the muzzle of your gun.

Don't violate the game laws. It is not only criminal but sometimes very costly.

Don't "hog" all the game. Leave a little behind for the next fellow.

Don't rest the muzzle of your gun on the ground. A gun muzzle clogged with dirt or mud is a dangerous proposition.

State College Eleven in Trim.

STATE COLLEGE, Penn., Oct. 18.—The State College football squad celebrated its victory over Gettysburg by a long and hard drill this afternoon. State's exhibition as a defensive team against the Orange and Blue eleven shakes the faith of the coaching staff in the team's ability to stop the attack that will be directed toward it by its opponents in the four big games yet to come—Harvard, Lehigh, Lafayette, and Pitt. The line, ends, backs, and substitutes today got a thorough review of Saturday's performance. Coach Harlow apparently saw many defects, for he emphasized the necessity of bolstering the secondary defense. It was weakness in that department that gave Gettysburg nine first downs. There was no scrimmage this afternoon. In preparation for the West Virginia game here next Saturday, one or two workouts will be held about midweek. All of Penn State's players came through the Gettysburg contest without injury.

Union Eleven Not Disheartened.

Special to The New York Times.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Oct. 18.—Union's defeat at the hands of New York University on Saturday has in no way disheartened the Garnet team. It is generally felt here that N. Y. U. deserved to win. Today a larger squad turned out for practice than has appeared on Alexander Field in weeks. Fred Dawson, head coach, put the men through a hard drill in the fundamentals of the game. "Corky" Moynahan and Captain Jennings, who distinguished themselves in the game at New York, reported in good condition this afternoon. "Pete" Starbuck, Captain of last year's 'Varsity, has taken over the coaching of the second team and will direct its work in the future.

J. S. Draper Sells Show Horses.

J. Sumner Draper of Boston yesterday sold to Valentine Crane of Chicago the three high-stepping harness horses Baronet, Satire, and Rillington Nimble to exhibit at the National Horse Show. The price paid is said to have been $15,000. Dissatisfied with the judging, Mr. Draper declared after the last National Horse Show that he would never exhibit his hackneys again in this country, and sent them to England where they won many prizes. After their return last Spring he issued a challenge to show them in a match against any three harness horses in the United States for $5,000 a side. His horses have been at White Plains in charge of J. M. Smith of Boston ever since they returned from England. Their new owner entered them yesterday in the National Horse Show.

REFEREE ADMITS HE ERRED IN YALE GAME

Bankart Disqualified Jim Sheldon and Penalized Elis Unjustly.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 18.—An hour's signal rehearsal was ordered today for the Yale football squad. Seven elevens reported, and special attention was devoted to tackling, which has been poor. End Rush Allen and Tackle "Chub" Sheldon were detained by recitations, Blodgett playing right end and Schmidt left tackle.

In the absence of Harry Legore, Neville was at full back. Otherwise the eleven maintained its line-up of last Saturday, which is expected to be retained against Washington and Jefferson next Saturday. Tackle Baldridge reported in uniform, his ankle, which was injured ten days ago, having almost entirely recovered. He will begin scrimmaging this week, but indications are that Black, who it was expected would be able to play by next Saturday, will be kept on the side lines until next week.

Jim Sheldon, who was dismissed from the game Saturday, was at right guard again, and it was stated tonight that both Referee Bankart and Umpire Okeson admitted that a mistake was made in disqualifying him and in penalizing Yale 65 yards, half the distance to the Yale goal. Sheldon merely tackled high in trying to block a Springfield player who was trying to crawl along after being tackled. Referee Bankart ordered the penalty, which was not concurred in by Okeson. After the game Bankart admitted that he had been wrong in ordering it. Sheldon is the first Yale player to be sent from a game in several years.

CORNELL HAS A PROBLEM.

Right-End Position on Eleven Bothering the Coaches.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., Oct. 18.—With only four days of real work awaiting them before the trip to Cambridge, where they will play Harvard on Saturday, the Cornell football squad entered upon the usual routine this afternoon. All of the most important players were pronounced in good condition by the coaches, except Bailey and Welles, tackles, but Jameson and Gillies are coming along so well that no anxiety is felt over the conditions of these players. Jim Jewett and Fischer, Cornell has two good substitutes for the tackle position, but if Jameson continues to get back his true form, there will be no need for substitutions against Harvard.

At present it would appear as if the Ithacans would send against the Crimson a rush line which from tackle to tackle weighed 192 pounds on the average, Cool, at centre, who weighs 168 being the lightest man on the line.

Special attention was paid today to the ends, particularly to Shelton, who was way off form Saturday. Ray Vanorman is convinced that his star will return to form by next Saturday, but there is considerable doubt as to Eckley and Zander, right end candidates, being fit. It is felt that the right-end problem is one of the most important to solve.

There is no fear that the Cornell line will be unable to hold Harvard at least even. In the race for substitute half backs, Schlichter, Lawson, and Hovell have the call, Dr. Sharpe planning to use all three Saturday. Barrett and Shiverick practiced punting this afternoon, and both kicked a few field goals.

The coaching staff was increased today by the arrival of Jack O'Hearn, right end on last year's eleven, and a crack player. O'Hearn has been watching Harvard all year, and his report to the coaches is of great value.

Ballin to Coach at Lafayette.

Special to The New York Times.

EASTON, Penn., Oct. 18.—To take charge of the Lafayette line and to add strength to this failing department of the team, Harold Ballin, the famous tackle at Princeton, is coming to Easton tomorrow to coach the Maroon and White line for the remainder of the season. Ballin is one of the greatest masters of line play that the game of recent years has produced. He saw the game at Princeton on Saturday, and will know from the very start of his work what to do. Despite the fatigued condition of the Lafayette players, Coach Crowell put them through a vigorous scrimmage this afternoon. Several of the 'Varsity men who were badly bruised were excused. "Bull" Lowe and Scott were out of the game on account of injuries received in the game with Princeton. Martin and Diamond played in the 'Varsity backfield and both played well. Maxfield has so far recovered that he will be able to play in the game which Lafayette will have on Wednesday with Delaware State. This midweek game is to be played in honor of the inauguration of Dr. John Henry MacCracken to the Presidency of the college.

No Letup for the Middies.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Oct. 18.—With a changed back field, the Naval Academy team had a spirited line-up against the scrub this afternoon in spite of the custom which has confined the work on Mondays after a Saturday's game to signal work and other light practice. Craig was at quarter back, and the other backs were Dashiel, Davis, and Mullinix. Though Hardwick and H. L. Ingram of the coaching staff played the ends for the scrubs, honors were with the regulars, who scored a field goal, kicked from placement by Blodgette just as the practice ended. The advantage was gained largely through the snappy work of the line, which has improved greatly during the last week. Lieutenant W. A. Richardson, who played in the back field of the Academy team for four years, reported today, completing the regular coaching staff. "Big Bill" Hollenbach helped drill the linemen today.

Boy Dies of Football Injuries.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 18.—Because of the death here last night of Pierre Ducos, 17 years old, a half back of the Jefferson College football eleven, the Faculty of the college announced today that all remaining games of this season's schedule had been canceled.



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CRIMSON HOPES BRIGHTER.

Return of Cripples Indicates Strong Team Against Cornell Saturday.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Oct. 18.—All of the Harvard regulars who played against Virginia on Saturday, with the exception of left Tackle Joe Gilman, were out on Soldiers Field this afternoon, and the coaches had the satisfaction of seeing a lot of cripples out to witness the practice or to run about the field. Within another week the Crimson expects to have its full playing strength out. The return of Parsons, the 1914 'Varsity tackle, even though he worked with the substitutes, indicated a considerably stronger rushline than that which played against Virginia, while Enwright was about and able to run around the track during the practice.

Gilman was allowed to take the day off, but is all right, while Soucy, who banged his knee Saturday, was out, although not dressed to play. There is considerable doubt whether he will be able to play against Cornell, but the coaches hope that Enwright, or at least Horween, will be available. McKiniock is still on crutches, and probably will not do much work until Harvard begins preparation for Princeton. The other cripples who appeared on the field were Quarter-back Boles, End Rush Coolidge, and Thatcher, a half back.

The drill today was harder than usual on a Monday, the scrimmage bordering on real football. The work was between the regulars and the substitutes who were not allowed to try for scores, but were sent through their plays fairly hard and were followed closely by the coaches, who were liberal with individual instruction on offensive and defensive details.

Matters are surely looking brighter than they did, and unless there are more injuries this week Harvard will put up nearly its best team on the field against the Ithacans. The scrubs already are working out the Cornell attack and will put this on against the 'Varsity tomorrow or next day. Willcox was again at quarter back, although Watson was out working with the substitutes. Mahan, King, and Whitney comprised the backfield, while the temporary changes on the rush line were L. Curtis for Soucy at left end, and R. Curtis for Gilman at left tackle.

Lehigh Has Good Practice.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTH BETHLEHEM, Penn., Oct. 18.—Lehigh started work today for the Muhlenburg contest on Saturday, and it was the first good day's practice in a week. The Albright game did not injure any of the men, and all the veterans, except Jim Keady, were in uniform. The first part of the afternoon was devoted to limbering up stunts, the linemen going down the field under Cahall's and Kennedy's long punts, with the backfield men receiving the ball. After this Resident Coach Keady pointed out where the men failed at times in Saturday's games, and then for the first time this season ordered the field cleared for secret practice, during which a lot of new plays and signals were rehearsed. Coach Keady was well satisfied with the manner in which the men worked. There was a constant changing of half backs and in all five quarter backs were used during the afternoon, Cahall, Allowell, Shafer, Tomlinson and Barrett.

Fordham to Develop Punters.

As a result of the strong showing made by Fordham against the Connecticut Aggies last Saturday, and in order to give his players a chance to rest up before the hard work planned for this week actually starts, Coach Vaughn dispensed with the usual scrimmage yesterday. Instead over two hours was devoted to practicing new plays, and it is on a varied use of several new plays that Fordham is banking all its hopes for a victory over the Holy Cross team next Saturday. That Fordham means to strengthen its kicking department was further demonstrated yesterday when Bud Wymard, last year's Captain, showed up to assist Dr. Cusack in getting the Maroon punters into trim. Fordham's punters are strong enough, but the lack of a dependable field goal kicker has cost the Maroon several opportunities to score during the last few years. The reports that New York University and Fordham would meet in a practice scrimmage at Ohio Field tomorrow were confirmed by Physical Director Billy Lush yesterday. The meeting will be duplicated a week from tomorrow on Fordham Field, and it is also probable that a regular post-season game will be arranged between the two Bronx rivals. Negotiations have also been opened for a series of practice scrimmages with Columbia.



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COACH RUSH WILL DRIVE TIGERS HARD

Offensive Power of Line Weak and Practice with Scrubs Disappointing.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 18.—Princeton began today the working preparation for the Dartmouth game next Saturday. The afternoon's work-out was devoted to an effort on the part of Coach Rush to remove from the minds of his charges any confidence that may have resulted from the large score of the Lafayette game. His success in that line was wonderful. The day's practice was one of the most disappointing of recent times. With nearly all of the stars taking part in the scrimmage, the regulars required very nearly half an hour, with continuous possession of the ball, to score on the second team.

The offensive power of the line was at a low ebb, and very seldom could the backs get their plays well started before some ambitious substitute nailed him. Finally Shea managed to shoot off tackle for the dash that scored. It was the only really clean-cut play of the advance.

The day was in marked contrast to previous Mondays. Instead of the usual light work-out, the men started at 3 o'clock and were not excused until half an hour after dark. Secret practice consisted almost entirely of the usual drills on interference, with the rehearsing of a few plays included. Kicking came in for a share of attention, and the final hour was devoted to scrimmage.

It was a blue Monday in regard to more things than the play. Semmens, looked upon as the best centre man in Princeton, returned to scrimmage practice this afternoon. On one of the first plays he slipped and tumped. He is held house for an indefinite rest. Bob Nourse, regular guard, was kept from the field by laboratory work, his place being taken by Love, while Kaufman, regular tackle, had a rest. With Captain Glick at quarter back, Shea, Tibbott, and Driggs composed the back field. Tibbott's appearance today was his first for a week, but he needs more work before he returns to star form. Shea outclassed him today and played what stellar rôle there was.

"Buzz" Law, playing with the second-string men, furnished the real feature of the afternoon, for he alone proved capable of piercing the opposing defense. Twice he made the 'Varsity look cheap by making long gains on a lateral pass play, and on simple end runs he outclassed the other backs.

Coach Rush indicated that he would continue to drive his men at full speed throughout the week, and that every effort would be made to dispel any overconfidence for the game Saturday.

Indians Take a Day's Rest.

Special to The New York Times.

CARLISLE, Penn., Oct. 18.—Coaches Kelly and Welch gave the Carlisle Indian 'Varsity players a complete rest this afternoon, only requiring them to take a walk in the country in order to loosen up the stiff muscles. As no player was injured to any extent, regular practice will be resumed tomorrow afternoon.

The scrubs and reserves came in for the attention of the coaches and they were sent through their paces by Coach McGillis. Wellmas was in the Pittsburgh contest for a short period but was not up to his standard on account of his injury. Flood will be in condition to play against Bucknell next Saturday, but unless he is greatly needed the coaches will not risk using him for another week, saving him for the West Virginia Wesleyan contest.

Stevens Has Light Practice.

The Stevens Tech eleven had an easy day yesterday, only thirty minutes of signal practice being allowed them, and a blackboard talk lasting about an hour. Coach Rodgers pointed out the more serious errors which were made last Saturday, and demonstrated several changes of plays which he deemed advisable. The team is in excellent shape, considering the gruelling battle which they went through Saturday, and despite the fact that a number of men have been dropped from the squad lately, the coach hopes to take a team to Schenectady Saturday which will score more points against Union than the N. Y. U. team did last Saturday.

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BRACING THE DEFENSE.

Columbia's Greatest Weakness Calls for Much Tackling Practice.

Football practice at Columbia yesterday was almost entirely devoted to drilling the defense, the admittedly weak part in the Blue and White team. Coach Metcalf kept the 'Varsity men and substitutes at tackling runners for an hour before the daily signal drill was ordered. There was no scrimmage because of the work-out this afternoon on South Field with the New York University squad.

Captain Francis M. Simonds, Jr., was on the field for the first time in more than a week. He has been confined to his bed by a slight attack of blood poison, and his weakened condition makes it doubtful whether he will start in the first game of the season Saturday with St. Lawrence University. Simonds will be called upon to do most of the punting this season, and his absence from the opening game would put Columbia at a serious disadvantage.

Ecky Calder, the left end, was absent from practice, and Kornsand and Fairfield alternated at this position. Healey and Kennedy remained at their positions on the left side of the rush line, and Noble and Brown again worked at centre. Coach Metcalf will probably not make a choice for this position until the end of the week. Wilber was put in at right tackle, and his consistent work during the past week may give him a victory over Donaldson for this position. Stover and Miller again changed off at quarter back, and the regular back field of Donoho, Littauer, and Mansbach worked together like a clock on the interference.

Arrangements were completed yesterday for a scrimmage game between the freshman eleven and the Horace Mann School team on Friday afternoon. The first game for the Columbia cubs is still two weeks away.

A number of boxes are to be constructed at the foot of the bleachers and will be allotted for the season to prominent Columbia alumni. At least one will be for city officials. Others will be used by President Nicholas Murray Butler, George Ruppert, and Edwin Gould.

LOCAL TEAMS TO CLASH.

N. Y. U. Will Play Practice Football Game with Columbia Today.

Students of both New York University and Columbia, who have been eager for a football game between the Violet and Blue and White football teams, will in a measure have their hopes realized this afternoon, when Coach Reilley's proteges go down to South Field for a practice contest with the Morningside Heights eleven. Although the latter has yet to play its first game, the University Heights team is expecting a strong resistance, and because of the natural rivalry between the two institutions will make every effort to come away with a creditable record. After New York University's victory over the Union eleven last Saturday, the Violet coaches permitted a relaxation for the entire squad yesterday and gave both regulars and scrubs an opportunity for a much-needed rest.

Prospects never looked brighter for the New York eleven than at the present time, and the fact that followers of the team have noted a decided improvement in the playing in the Union game shows that Coaches Reilley and Gorsch are gradually whipping the men into shape for the bigger teams which follow on the Violet's schedule. The local eleven showed surprising strength at the defensive game last Saturday, but the coaches still feel that the team could stand further improvement in this respect and on that account have arranged for practice contests with outside elevens as the work for the week.

The line, from its style of playing in the tussle with the Union eleven, shows a great improvement over its earlier games, but at the forward passing game the Violet's efforts have been rather disappointing. Speed is another problem that has still to be met, as Reilley is not satisfied with the general playing of the team in this particular. The development of substitutes for the regular backfield will come in for considerable attention.

PEACE IN BASEBALL BEFORE NEXT SPRING

Negotiations Under Way, with Gilmore of Federals Left Out of Conferences.

Despite emphatic denials from the Federal League, there is positive proof available that negotiations have taken place pointing to a settlement of the baseball war before another playing season begins. One of the conditions of these negotiations was that the Federal League would cease to exist as a major organization. Organized baseball is firm in its original stand that there is no room for a third major league, and this was undoubtedly known to the men of the youngest organizations, who had a conference with the National Commission in Philadelphia after the first game of the world's series. That the conference was sought by the Federal League is known only in so far as is indicated by the conditions which existed at that conference, and they held the implication that some of the Federal League club owners at least were willing to eliminate James A. Gilmore, the league's President.

The Federal League President was at the conference with several of the club owners, or, rather, he intended to be, but before Ban Johnson would come into the room he insisted that Gilmore leave, and he made the request in a way that left no doubt as to the way in which organized baseball regarded the Federal League President.

"Tie a can to him and send him out," was the way Johnson indicated that Gilmore should go. The best proof that some of the club owners were anxious for peace is found in the fact that Gilmore went while they remained to talk over the situation. It is inconceivable that American League club owners would have stayed on at any such meeting if the same remark had been applied to Johnson.

It is known that several of the Federal League club owners who have not been so emphatic in their public utterances as has Gilmore would be welcomed into the ranks of organized baseball, provided they were free from the Federal League or that organization ceased to exist. That the Philadelphia conference may be the means to that solution of the baseball war is more than mere imagination.

The Philadelphia conference laid the foundation for a further meeting apparently, although nothing specific was done in this direction. However, the best terms that the Federal League will receive will be an unconditional surrender, mitigated for some in that they will have their place in organized baseball.

When he was asked about the peace conference yesterday, Gilmore was in one of his unsatisfactory moods. He did say that he would not approve of any Federal League owner having stock in a club of organized baseball. To all other questions he answered, "That's my business," which was a back-handed way of saying, "It's none of your business." Gilmore was plainly nettled when the subject of peace was broached.

What peace would mean for the Federal League players is questionable, but they would not be blacklisted, it is believed. Some are said to favor returning them to the original clubs to which they belonged, while others say that they should go to the minors. For the clubs which would be dropped out there would perhaps be some adjustment whereby the moneyed interests in the Federal League would assume some of the burden. Organized baseball could give no relief, as it would not want the circuit or the plants.

For those men who would be welcomed into organized baseball there are several clubs in each of the leagues which would be available for entire or part purchase. The Cubs are not in this category, however, unless, of course, there was a very big price paid. Charles P. Taft is well satisfied with his investment.

INTERNATIONAL'S NEW MOVE

Will Try to Admit Springfield and Hartford into League.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Oct. 18.—E. W. Wicks, President of the Jersey City Club of the International League, was in Springfield today looking over conditions here with a view of getting this city and Hartford into the International League for next year. Mr. Wicks said his league had not decided what franchises would be shifted if Springfield and Hartford were taken in, but it is probable they will be Jersey City and Harrisburg, formerly Newark.

After a long conference with W. E. Cary, President of the Springfield Athletic Association, which operated the Springfield club in the Eastern Association before that league suspended operations, Mr. Wicks said he would report favorably on Springfield to President E. G. Barrow of the International League. He said he had come to this section as the personal representative of Mr. Barrow and would go over the situation in Hartford tomorrow with James H. Clarkin, who was the owner of the Eastern Association franchise in that city.

Mr. Wicks stated that it was the intention of his league to go to the meeting of the National Association in San Francisco next month with a proposition that the International League receive permission to place clubs both in Springfield and Hartford. Neither Springfield nor Hartford had clubs in organised baseball this year, but James H. O'Rourke of Bridgeport, Conn., who was President of the Eastern Association, says the territory is held by that organization and cannot be encroached on by any clubs in organized baseball.

Piercy Signs Yankee Contract.

William Piercy, who was the leading pitcher of the Pacific Coast League as a member of the Vernon Club, sent in his signed contract to the Yankee offices yesterday. He is a right-hander, 19 years old. The Yankees originally desired to purchase him, but the price of $7,500 was considered too high. The club obtained him in the draft in September.

Abe Yager Guest of Honor.

Friends of Abe Yager, who has just finished his thirtieth year of continual service with The Brooklyn Daily Eagle, during most of which time he has been sporting editor, gave him a testimonial dinner at the Imperial in Brooklyn last night, more than 300 people being seated in the banquet hall.

In addition to the representatives of the baseball world, there were more than 400 diners, representing practically every branch of sport, as well as a large delegation from the sporting staffs of the various metropolitan papers. The toastmaster was Arthur M. Howe, managing editor of The Eagle. During the evening he called upon William B. Kelly, Postmaster of Brooklyn; Charles H. Ebbets, President of the Brooklyn Baseball Club; H. P. Burchell, President of the Sporting Writers Association of Greater New York, and Herbert F. Gunnison, business manager of The Eagle, to say a few words. The last-named speaker presented the guest of the evening with a handsome chest of Tiffany silver.

Following the dinner the Pathe Company showed the Round the World Baseball pictures. William E. Marshall joined the Gibbons-McFarland fight pictures, and the Paramount Company exhibited the recent Astor Cup automobile race films. The Vitagraph Company also loaned several films to make the night an enjoyable one. A large vaudeville bill also was provided by the Keith interests.

Among those present were: William V. Hester, Harris M. Crist, George F. Dobson, E. J. McKeever, S. W. McKeever, P. T. Power, William Murray, Thomas Gilmore, William Dahlen, Judge Howard Nash, W. C.

BILLIARD TOURNAMENTS—BOXING

DE ORO DEFEATS SLOSSON WITH CUE

Cuban Takes First Block in 250 Points Three-Cushion Billiards Match.

Alfred De Oro defeated George Slosson last night at Doyle's Academy in the first 50-point game of a 250-point match at three-cushion billiards by a score of 50 to 43. In addition to the play being for a purse of $500, it also serves as practice competition for the Cuban billiardist, who is the challenger of William Huey of Chicago for the three-cushion championship. It has been announced that Huey will default in the championship, but De Oro last night doubted the report from Chicago.

The match of last night gave the large crowd of spectators an exciting game. It was the play of the expert balk-line billiardist against the three-cushion expert, and Slosson until the very last few innings was within striking distance of victory. Even though he has played but one other three-cushion match in all his years of billiards in this country, Slosson displays an adaptability to the three-type of game that is remarkable, and his skill worried De Oro in the latter innings. After Slosson's turn at the table in the eighty-sixth inning, when he ran three, the game stood a tie, each having 42 points. Thereafter De Oro counted consistently in low figures with only two misses, while Slosson could gather in but one more count for his total before his opponent ran out.

Neither of the contestants was quite in stroke, but each played a game that was pleasing and daring. There were few times that safety play was at issue, this was due to the fact that the players were tempted, both Slosson and De Oro scorning such methods, and it was in large part due to this feature that the game was so keenly interesting. Spectators filled the small academy that is set aside for championship games and were crowded deep around the railing. Among those present were John K. Tener, President of the National League, and James A. Gilmore, the leader of the Federal League, but the two did not meet, Gilmore leaving just before President Tener came into the academy.

Slosson gained a lead at the start, but he could not maintain the advantage, and the Cuban expert went to the front in the middle game. At one time he was leading by sixteen points, but Slosson played better from the fifty-fourth inning and began to draw up. He evened the match in the eighty-sixth, but that ended the rally and De Oro ran out in the ninety-first inning.

Other Winners with the Cue.

H. Lewis defeated Judge Vermilyea in a closely contested game last night in the amateur handicap three-cushion carom billiard tournament at the Morningside Academy, 125th Street and Lenox Avenue, by the score of 15 to 13. Lewis was playing for 15 points, while his opponent only had to score 14 to win, and from the start until the final point was tallied in the forty-seventh inning the contest was close, with the lead alternating frequently. The winner's highest run was 2 points, while Vermilyea tallied 3.

G. Gardner showed flashes of consistent playing in his game with R. Sulzer last night in the amateur balkline three-cushion carom tournament at the Audubon Academy, which the former won by the score of 40 to 22, in eighty innings. Gardner was on the 40-point mark, while Sulzer was playing for 34 points, and, although the latter showed to advantage in the early innings, Gardner's stroke improved as the game progressed, and he made some difficult shots in the latter part of the game. Gardner made a high run of 5 points and two of 4 points.

Charles E. White demonstrated his ability to concede a handicap of 60 points to an opponent when he defeated George Spear last night in the amateur handicap 18.2 balk-line billiard tournament at the Knickerbocker Academy in Brooklyn by the score of 250 to 167. White is the scratch man of the tournament, and to win it was necessary for him to score 230 points before Spear could tally 190, the mark from which the latter plays. White led from the start and completed his string in thirty-four innings, making an average of 7 12-34.

HANDLING THE HOOKED FISH

A Few Hints on How to Make "Catches" with Rod and Line.

Holding the fish after it is hooked, and successfully tiring it out so that it can be landed, is a subject that is not given half enough attention by anglers, for the novice will often get as many strikes as the veteran fisherman, sometimes more, but if he does not know how to "play" the fish under all conditions he will lose many. The manner of hooking the fish is usually a quick twitch of the rod, being a movement of the wrist and forearm only, but this depends upon the kind of fishing, for in still fishing the fish either hook themselves or the act of hooking and lifting from the water is all done in one movement. When reeling in an artificial bait, using a short rod, the rod should be held at an angle of about twenty degrees. If held higher you may break it when you hook the fish. Even in still fishing there is no need of roughness, and it is not necessary to yank the fish up into the tree top or fling it back into the field above the bank. All that is needed is to keep a steady, taut line and a quick twitch to set the hook. A steady lift to draw the fish from his element is sure to yield a larger catch of fish.

In still fishing the large ones are often lost by an unnecessarily hard yank of the rod, which breaks or springs the hook, or tears it out of the fish's mouth. But it is only the heavy strong tackle used in still fishing that will allow of lifting the fish bodily from the water. The light tackle used for fly or bait casting could not be used this way, and this fishing would not be nearly so enjoyable if the fish were pulled out by main strength. The pleasure of such fishing is mainly in endeavoring to tire the fish by the action of the rod and reel, and in circumventing the fish's efforts to escape, so that it can be safely landed. The lighter the tackle used the more enjoyable this is, and the more sport it affords, but there is always a limit to the lightness of the tackle when safety and practical use are considered. Fishing in lakes and other quiet, clear waters, where the fish has plenty of room to run, you can use lighter tackle than in a place where you must hold the fish away from snags, weeds, &c., and where the strong current helps him out.

When using a very light tackle the open water a long line and a large reel must be used, for a large fish may make a long run or a deep sound before the drag grows tiresome and he decides to go back. But no matter what kind of tackle, you should always give line graciously and take it in at every opportunity. You can choose when the fish is near you and you know that he is in clear water and more line with which to check a run. If the fish is a big one you may lose line and recover it again many times before you tire your catch out, and you should never try to use a landing net or gaff until your fish is tired out and gives up the fight. Some kinds of fish fight entirely beneath the surface, others break water frequently, and sometimes leap a foot or more out of the water. The black bass is one of the latter kind.

When handling the rod when a fish breaks water, it is best merely to lower the tip of the rod when the fish leaps if the line is long so that he will not fall on taut line, but the line must be recovered instantly after he strikes the water. When fishing from an anchored boat, don't forget the rope, and when the fish goes under the boat, swing the rod to the other side and the line around the end of the boat, the same end under which the fish has gone with your line. If you can keep this up long enough, you are sure to tire out the fish sooner or later, and when the fish grows tired and shows his side you can reel him in and with a landing net or gaff lift him into the boat.

Large sea fish are handled the same as fresh-water fish, except that being larger and stronger, it is more difficult to check their rushes, and a large fish like the tarpon or tuna will sometimes take out several hundred yards of line before you can stop him.

COLLEGE WATER POLO.

Plenty of Good Material Available —Race Will Be Close.

Unusual activity has been noted this Fall among college water polo players, and the reason is to be found in the wealth of good material available for almost every squad in the league. All teams have developed championship aspirations, but realize that the race for honors will be hard and close, so are making early efforts to bring the candidates to the highest pitch of efficiency by the time the title tournament is started.

Columbia and Princeton have decided to hold interclass contests so that positions on the 'Varsity sextets may be earned in actual competition, and most of the men are already rounding into shape. Yale and Pennsylvania expect to draw on the football squads for some of their players and will not have their teams in working order until later.

Princeton appears to have the best chances at the intercollegiate pennant. Captain Nourse and Selby, the two greatest scoring forwards of 1915, are again on hand, as are also the veterans Kahn, Rutherford, Latrobe, Gennert, and Scudder, and great things are expected of N. Nourse, Helm, and Warden, who played a star game on last year's freshman team. The Tiger defense line, none too strong in 1915, promises this season to be extremely hard to pierce, so that on paper the team looks almost invincible.

Columbia, nevertheless, feels confident of making a telling bid for supremacy, and the confidence is not unwarranted. In Captain Mouquin, Cooper, Stevenson, Vander Water, Noble, Rogers, Herbert, Gibson, Rosen, and Cleveland the Morningside coaches have sterling material which only needs good handling to furnish a winning aggregation. Individual play has been Columbia's chief fault in the past. If the present men can be taught the secrets of team work they need fear no rivals.

Yale will undoubtedly have the strongest backfield in the league, but must develop more able, versatile scorers than last year if they expect victory. Steiner, the best forward, is too light to be as successful in attack as big, fast men like Nourse and Selby of Princeton. Still, the necessary timber is not lacking. Miller, Brophy, Galt, Farrar, Black, Durfee, Kent, Scovil, and Landstreet have the qualifications and only require harder and more competent coaching to be up to the standard.

Prospects at Pennsylvania are not especially bright just now. Captain Shryock and Russell unquestionably have the leading forwards, but the only other experienced players which can be counted upon are Swan, Ratner, Walsh, and Treadwell, so that rather green recruits may have to be called upon. There are a number of promising new men in training, however, and it is probable that a few stars may presently come to light and considerably improve the outlook for the Red and Blue.

The College of the City of New York squad is composed almost entirely of players lacking the weight to prove effective in a hard fought contest. Their speed may give them the advantage for a while, but the heavier teams will eventually wear them down. The 'Varsity sextet will probably be made up of Clendenin, Babor, Rudinsky, Kerekes, Schulman, and Auerbach. They have exhibited the best work so far.

WAR ON "SUBMARINE" FISH.

Sharks and Dogfish, Destroyers of Food Fish, to be Exterminated.

When James J. Condon proposed that the 2,000 members of the United Anglers' League begin war upon those wolves of the sea, the dogfish and all members of the shark family, he started something.

Maine fishermen believe that the scrapcity of game and food fish in salt water is due to the voracity of the predaceous members of the shark family, and to the dogfish in particular. These undesirable denizens of the sea, who swarm in the Summer at just the time when food fish are spawning and when fingerling fish of a previous year's hatching are the most toothsome of morsels, devour more of the desirable edible fish in one Summer than are caught for food during an entire year. That is the conclusion of C. A. Davis of Portland, Chairman of a Maine State Commission appointed to make war on sharks and dogfish. That has been Mr. Davis's contention for many years and has earned for him the nickname "Dogfish" Davis.

"Perhaps the members of the United Anglers' League are wrong in campaigning for restocking of our ocean food farms and have failed to see that the cause of this scarcity of fish in salt waters is the prevalence of sea monsters that devour all the fish our Fish Commissioners plant," said Mr. Condon to the Anglers' League. "If we are on the wrong tack, and if we should be fighting dogfish and sharks instead of working for more hatcheries, would it not be wise to acknowledge the fact and start a crusade against the dogfish and shark?"

War on the dogfish has been waged by the Canadian Government off the Nova Scotia Coast for many years. Nova Scotia pays a bounty of 40 cents a hundred pounds for all dogfish caught off Nova Scotia shores and delivered to the rendering plants, where these scourges of the sea are converted into oil and fertilizer.

Maine's commission is "authorized and empowered" to interest the authorities of all the Atlantic States and the national Government in its proposition to rid the ocean of predaceous fish, which, it believes, are causing more havoc among the food fish than all the fleets of menhaden steamers in existence and more than all the nets that can be planted in the waters where netting is not prohibited. It is believed that the cry "Chuck in the young fry and they will escape their enemies and give us plenty of game and food fish" is wrong; that something to save the artificially propagated youngsters should be done to aid the Government in its work.

Teams with No Leaders.

Captains and managers of several athletic teams at Columbia have not returned to college this Fall, and their successors will be chosen in a few weeks. Gilbert H. Higgins, Captain-elect of the gymnastic squad, has not returned to take up graduate work, and the manager, V. C. Constant, failed to register again this fall. F. C. Bowers, the assistant manager, will act in both capacities until the vacancies are filled. The fencing team is also without a leader, since no one was elected to succeed Louis Mouquin, last year's Captain. Another open captaincy is on the tennis team, and A. H. Gedney, assistant manager, has left college, leaving another vacancy.

Columbia's crew has been without regular managers for two years. Early last year Manager Philip Cobden left college, and for several months the work was carried on by William F. Walker, the assistant manager. He in turn left college in the Spring, and then R. F. Griffen, who had been track manager the previous year, was elected to conduct the business affairs of the oarsmen. Walker returned to college again this Fall, but his eligibility has not been decided, and in the meanwhile L. S. Scofield, the new assistant manager, is doing the work. E. F. Winslow, manager of the freshman crew last Spring and in line for promotion, failed to return, making the situation still more intricate. Howard Illman, freshman tennis manager, also did not resume studies on Morningside Heights this Fall.

Elementary Schools Basket Ball.

There will be no city championship decided this year in the elementary schools basket ball tournaments, but the championship of each borough will be decided and medals will be presented to the first, second and third teams in each borough tourney. In addition, the Vanderbilt Basket Ball City Championship Trophy will be presented for two months to the school winning the championship in each borough. The teams entered in the tournaments will be divided into districts and the games will be played until the district winners are decided. Then interdistrict games will be played to decide the borough championships. One hundred and five teams have already entered the tourney in the two classes, the junior 95 pounds and the senior 125 pounds.

Cooper Cup Won by Laverty.

The final round of thirty-six holes in the newspaper men's golf tournament for the Cooper Cup yesterday afternoon at Van Cortlandt Park was won by E. Laverty of The Herald, who defeated H. C. Cornell of The World, 8 up and 7 to play.

BOXERS MUST NOT TAKE OTHERS' NAMES

Confusion as to Al McCoys and Frankie Callahans Causes Commission Order.

In order to do away with the practice of boxers adopting the names of men whose reputations have already been gained in the ring, the Athletic Commission at its weekly session in 41 Park Row yesterday passed a resolution to the effect that no boxer shall be permitted to usurp a name in current use by another ring performer. To accomplish this end, the committee, after first consulting the Attorney General's office to ascertain whether it has power to enforce the rule, will compel all boxers competing in this State to register their family names and their assumed names with the Secretary. The committee has taken up the task of a Solomon, for already it is confronted with the task of solving whether Al McCoy, so-called middleweight champion, or New Al McCoy, formerly Al Thiel, is entitled to use that name. Also whether Frankie Callahan, the Brooklyn lightweight who has been boxing under this title for years, shall have precedent over Frankie Callahan, a Manhattan featherweight, who boxes under his proper name.

The McCoy question is practically settled, because the New Al McCoy some time ago received permission from a Brooklyn Judge to change his name from Thiel to McCoy and apparently there is nothing for the commission to do but permit both to employ the title. Their decision in the Callahan mater will be announced at next week's meeting at which both boxers have been requested to appear.

Complaint was received by the athletic board that, in spite of the rule against boxers selling tickets for clubs, this practice is flagrantly carried on at present. The commission made a formal request for any evidence of this nature to be presented at its next meeting and promised drastic action against any club or boxers found violating the rule.

Chairman Wenck officiated at the open meeting yesterday, and announced that as yet he had nothing definite to say regarding decisions. Whether referees will be permitted to render verdicts in New York depends on the attitude of Governor Whitman, whose position is expected to be reflected by the man who will be appointed to succeed James R. Price, who resigned last week.

The license of the Vanderbilt A. C. was renewed, and the Sharkey A. C. received two weeks' grace to produce a year's lease on its present clubhouse.

MORAN AND COFFEY READY.

Fans Believe There Will Be a Knockout in Garden Tonight.

Frank Moran and Jim Coffey will battle tonight at Madison Square Garden for the right to box Jess Willard for the heavyweight title. Interest in the match is keen on account of the general belief that a knockout will be scored before the end of the tenth round. Both Coffey and Moran finished their training yesterday, only indulging in light work and saving their hands by eliminating boxing and bag punching.

Coffey tipped the scales at 202 pounds, while Moran is a pound lighter, although he expects to weigh in at 205. The Dublin Giant has the physical advantages of height, reach, and youth in his favor, but the experience of long distance fights and meeting higher class men than Coffey has made Moran an equal choice with the fans who speculate on boxing contests.

The records of both men stamp them as good heavyweights, Coffey having disposed of twenty-seven of his opponents by the knockout route in thirty-eight battles, while Moran has stopped nineteen men in thirty-nine engagements. Moran has not appeared in America since he beat Al Palzer in seven rounds almost two years ago, but since then he has stood off Jack Johnson for twenty rounds and stopped four men, including Bombardier Wells.

Benny Leonard and Johnny Dundee will box in the semi-final for ten rounds, while Young Ketchell and Jem Mace will go six rounds in the curtain raiser. The first bout will start at 8:45 o'clock and the main event at 10 o'clock.

Allie Nack Wins Broadway Bout.

Allie Nack of the Bronx, defeated Josh Matthews of Ridgewood in their ten-round final at the matinee boxing show at the Broadway Sporting Club yesterday afternoon. Nack was the aggressor throughout and he pounded Matthews at will, but the rugged Ridgewood boxer absorbed lots of punishment and despite the hammering he received finished strong. Nack showed a lot of cleverness, and his ability to duck Matthews's swings was almost uncanny. In other ten-round bout, Chick Simler of Scranton, defeated Al Doc Schumacker of New York. The results of the three-round semi-professional bouts follow: Tony Astor defeated Kid McCloskey, three rounds; Young Kid defeated Blondy Yerkes, three rounds; Young Charlie Chaplin defeated Young Rose, three rounds; Young Bernard and Joe Cullen, three rounds to a draw; Teddy Lewis and Young Chesty, three rounds to a draw; Leo Curtis knocked out Jack Coyle in the second round; George Sharkey defeated Young Earle, stopped in the third round by the referee; Battling Joe defeated Young Kehoe, three rounds; the Yankee Kid defeated Johnny Hawley, stopped in first round by referee; Young Martin defeated Jimmy Austin, three rounds.

Colored Boxers in Brooklyn Ring.

The Vanderbilt Athletic Club in Brooklyn and its immediate vicinity presented a dark spot on the horizon last night when the ebony-hued advocates of the gentle art of hit and get away had their inning. The principals in all the bouts were colored, and every variety of boxing known to the enthusiasts was witnessed. Negro Chink and Battling Gans were the principals in the main bout, and at the final bell honors were about even. Chink had an advantage of six and one-half pounds in weight, but Gans's cleverness enabled him to hold his heavier opponent to a draw.

In the semi-final ten-round bout Wee Wee Barton and Joe Gans, a Brooklyn colored boxer, also boxed to a draw.

Astey Knocks Out Holt.

Willie Astey, the west side boxer, last night added another victory to his list when he knocked out George Holt in the third round of their scheduled ten-round contest, which was the main attraction at the Olympic A. C., in Harlem. Astey assumed the aggressive at the beginning of the bout, and in the opening round he sent his opponent to the floor with a right to the jaw. Again in the second session he floored Holt, and in the third round, with a right cross to the jaw and a hard left to the stomach, he finished his opponent.

Carey Phelan and Joe Grady boxed ten interesting rounds to a draw as the semi-final attraction.

Sweeney and Chick Draw.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 18.—Knockout Sweeney of New York and Joe Chick of Gloucester, Mass., fought a ten-round bout to a draw at the Knickerbocker A. C. tonight. Both contestants cleverly avoided extending themselves and the contest was devoid of any real action. Sweeney doing most of the leading, his blows apparently lacking any force. Chick held his own and did not back ground at any stage of the battle.

H. S. Basket Ball Tournament.

Eleven high schools have entered teams in the high schools basket ball tournament which will be conducted this season by the Public Schools Athletic League. The first games will be played on Dec. 3, and the schedule will be finished on March 7. The interclass contests have already started in several of the high schools, and the coaches will pick the teams from those students who have shown the most proficiency in these games. The high schools that have entered teams are Bushwick, Boys', Stuyvesant, Newtown, De Witt Clinton, Eastern District, Townsend Harris Hall, Far Rockaway, Commerce, Erasmus and Evander Childs.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.—The moderate disturbance that was over Southeast Minnesota Sunday night has passed to the northeastward of Lake Superior, but pressure is still comparatively low from the lake region southward, and general rains have fallen in the lake region, the Ohio Valley, and the Gulf States, with a heavy fall in the interior of East Texas. Temperatures are moderately low in the West Gulf States and on the Pacific Coast, but elsewhere they are generally, although not decidedly, above the seasonal average. There will be rains Tuesday in the lower lake region, New England, and the Middle Atlantic and East Gulf States, followed by generally fair weather Wednesday, and there will be rain Tuesday night or Wednesday in the South Atlantic States.

Winds for Tuesday and Wednesday: North and Middle Atlantic Coast, moderate south; South Atlantic Coast, moderate northeast and east, probably fresh off the Florida Coast; East Gulf Coast, moderate east.

FORECASTS: TODAY AND WEDNESDAY.

Pennsylvania and Western New York—Rain Tuesday. Wednesday, fair.

Delaware, New Jersey, and Southern New England—Rain Tuesday or Tuesday night. Wednesday, probably fair.

Eastern New York—Rain Tuesday. Wednesday, probably fair.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1914.	1915.		1914.	1915.
3 A. M.	56	59	4 P. M.	64	60
6 A. M.	56	58	6 P. M.	62	57
9 A. M.	61	62	9 P. M.	60	58
12 M.	66	67	12 P. M.	59	57

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 62; for the corresponding date last year it was 61; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 65.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 59, at 8 P. M. it was 57. Maximum temperature 70 degrees at 12:25 P. M., minimum 56 degrees at 6:45 A. M. Humidity 74 per cent, at 8 A. M., 90 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.19 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.14 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M.		Loss.
11:40—550 W. 37 St.; not given		Slight
P. M.		
6:30—47 7 St.; Abraham Prittner		Slight
7:00—754 E. 169 St.; Louis Roder		Slight
7:00—754 E. 169 St.; Louis Rowder		Slight
8:35—114 St. and Lexington Av.; A. Engler		Slight
9:30—7 E. 117 St.; B. Friedman		$100
9:40—73 E. 113 St.; not given		Slight
10:10—53 Bleecker St.; J. Pilligrini		Not given
10:30—508 E. 8 St.; Isidor Honnick		Slight

ESTATES APPRAISED.

BLYTH, Mrs. LOUISE COWLES, (Dec. 3, 1914;) net estate, $264,319. A. Blyth, widower, given personalty, $3,066; residuary estate, $208,054, and life estate in $25,000; Florence C. Esselstyn, sister, given cash, $10,000, and remainder after the $25,000 life estate of Henry A. Blyth; Frederick Halstead and William H. Cary, not related, each given $1,000; rest of estate passed to eight relatives. Appraised at $473,385; salary as assistant secretary of Enrique A. Blyth Company, $500; personalty and mortgages, $7,217; stocks and bonds, $267,671; additional personalty, $34; principal asset was 400 shares of the Enrique A. Blyth Company appraised at $109,388; also bonds of that corporation appraised at $20,000.

CONNOR, DANIEL F. (Dec. 10, 1914;) net estate, $48,675; Edith K. Connor, Mrs. Edith K. Connor, and Pauline M. Connor, daughter, beneficiaries. Assets, deposits, $53; claim against Whitney & Kammerer, $784; stocks and bonds, $23,416; decedent was junior partner in Whitney & Kammerer, 141 Liberty St., and his interest is appraised at $30,493.

DALLETT, Mrs. EDITH FREEMAN, (Sept. 1, 1914;) net estate, $762,081; Frances Abbey Dallett, daughter, beneficiary. Assets, deposits, $10,502; personalty, furniture, jewelry, and paintings, $5,430; stocks and bonds, $784,181. Among larger holdings were: 123 shares American Tel. & Tel. Co., appraised at $14,329; 17 shares Fidelity Trust Co., Newark, N. J., $4,675; 75 shares Hanover National Bank, $48,000; 225 shares Morris & Essex R. R., $19,012; 50 shares National City Bank, $17,000; 169 shares Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago R. R., $25,780; 75 National Fuel Gas Co., $14,025; 179 Ohio Oil Co., $28,461; 54 Prairie Oil & Gas Co., $18,630; 292 shares Standard Oil Co. of N. J., $104,244; 148 Standard Oil Co. of California, $39,516; 59 Standard Oil Co. of Indiana, $6,223; 223 Standard Oil Co. of N. Y., $39,917; and 180 shares United N. J. R. R. & Canal Co., $22,000.

HIRSCH, LEON M., (Feb. 3, 1909;) net estate, $134,587. Mrs. Sarah Hirsch, widow, beneficiary. Assets: 67 E. 104 St., appraised at $9,000; 57 W. 134 St., $8,000; equity, $7,908, in 8 W. 82 St., appraised at $28,000; equity, $10,780, in 321 W. 123 St., appraised at $36,000; equity, $5,702, in 1,798 Third Av., appraised at $20,000; equity, $12,575, in 1,800 Third Av., appraised at $30,000; equity, $32,726, in 15 E. 24 St., appraised at $53,000; 385-387-389 Union Av., Bronx, and 974-976-978 Union Av., $30,000; equity, $671, in plot Jerome Av., near 176 St., appraised at $12,000; equity, $3,987, in tract at Inwood, L. I., appraised at $6,000; equity, $28,927, in property at Cedarhurst, L. I., appraised at $45,000; equity, $4,000, in 249 W. 139 St., appraised at $17,000; deposits, $24,251; mortgages, $5,000; personalty, $411; stocks, $200; shoe business conducted by decedent at 404-406 Sixth Av. and 48-50 W. 22 St., appraised at $38,789; additional personalty, $712.

HOCHFELDER, IGNATZ, (Feb. 16, 1913;) net estate, $15,490. Mrs. Josephine Hochfelder, widow, and seven children beneficiaries. Assets: 88-92 E. 4 St., appraised at $46,000, subject to mortgages and dower, leaving the net equity $11,505; deposits, $2,046; insurance, $2,890.

JUDSON, Rev. EDWARD; (details elsewhere.)

KEARNEY, MARY, (Aug. 6, 1913;) net estate, $8,139; two sons and two daughters, beneficiaries. Assets: Two lots at Rye, N. Y., $400; deposits, $3,653; mortgages, $4,016; bonds, $603; business of removing ashes from private houses, $350.

MAXIM, FREDERICK E., (June 18, 1914;) net estate, $5,266. Mrs. Alice T. Maxim, widow, and Frederic A. Maxim, son, beneficiaries. Assets: Equity, $5,000, in 584 West 183d St., appraised at $2,000; deposits, $34; insurance, $1,041.

MEUER, MAX, (Dec. 31, 1913;) net estate, $31,252. Mrs. Hedwig Meuer, widow, given $10,417; rest of estate passed to two sons and daughter. Assets: Deposits, $926; personalty, $100; one-third interest and good will of Max Meuer & Sons, manufacturers of artificial flowers and feathers, 61 Bleecker Street, $31,493.

MUNGER, EMILIE L., (April 8, 1915;) net estate $1,746. Louis DeF. Munger, widower, and Roberta G. Holman, sister, principal beneficiaries. Assets: Deposits, $1,063; furniture and personalty, $331; jewelry; $1,490.

PEABODY, BELLE B. W., (Jan. 20, 1913;) net estate, $8,536. Five nephews and four nieces, beneficiaries. Assets: Bonds, $7,629; interest in estate of George H. Peabody, deceased, $5,641.

STORM, CLARENCE, (March 24, 1915;) net estate, $119,977. Mrs. Sarah M. Orvis, mother, beneficiary. Assets: One-third interest, $62,792, in 287 Broadway, appraised at $275,000; deposits, $2,325; personalty, $168; one-third interest in sale of 35 West 81st St., $19,074; stocks and bonds, $54,647. Decedent was a member of the law firm of Decker, Allen & Storm, 100 Broadway. As the partnership was for division of expenses only, there was no appraisable good will.

TUTTLE, JAMES P., (Jan. 31, 1913,) (supplemental report.) net estate reduced from $261,000 to $259,048.

EDUCATION NOTES.

The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund have been requested to consent to the execution by the Board of Education of a lease of the classrooms in the parochial school of the Church of Our Saviour, Washington Avenue and 183d Street, the Bronx, from Jan. 1, 1916, to Jan. 1, 1919, at an annual rental of $3,500.

A special meeting of the New York City Association of Teachers of English will be held at 4 P. M. today in the Richmond Hill High School to choose delegates to elect a member of the Teachers' Council.

The New York City Teachers' Association will hold a meeting this afternoon at 3020 Madison Avenue.

Miss Harriet Tupper, Principal of P. S. 107, Manhattan, is opposed to the reduction in the number in her classes. She has presented to the Committee on Elementary Schools a petition, signed by residents in the neighborhood of the school, protesting against the reduction.

Mrs. Bridget C. Feixotto requested the Committee on Elementary Schools to give consideration to the advisability and justice of making appointments from the principals' eligible list when assigning supervisors or administrators in the probationary schools. The Board of Superintendents reported that it deemed it inadvisable to change the present policy of assigning principals to the charge of probationary schools.

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close at 6:30 P. M.

Hawaii, Samoan Islands, Australia, (except West.) and New Zealand (specially addressed) (via San Francisco)—Ventura .....Oct. 21
Hawaii (via San Francisco)—Manoa...Oct. 21
Hawaii, Fiji Islands, New Zealand, and Australia, (except West.) (via Vancouver)—Makura .....Oct. 22
Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands—Canada Maru.....Oct. 23

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

France—Close at 11 A. M. Oct. 23, SS Touraine.
Belgium—Service suspended.
Gibraltar—Close at 6 P. M. Oct. 30, SS Cretic.
Greece—No sailing at present.
Liberia—No sailing at present.
Netherlands—Close at 7:30 A. M. Oct. 21, SS Ryndam.
Germany, Austria, and Hungary—No sailing at present.
Norway, Sweden, and Denmark—Close at 9 A. M. Oct. 21, SS Oscar II.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

Sun rises..6:14|Sun sets..5:16|Moon sets..2:42

THE TIDES.

	High Water.		Low Water.	
	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	1:47	5:04	11:09	11:31
Governors Island	5:19	5:38	11:30	11:52
Hell Gate	7:09	7:26	1:10	1:32

Arrived—Monday, Oct. 18.

SS Dante Alighieri, Gibraltar, Oct. 10.
SS Burmese Prince, Brest, Oct. 2.
SS Coamo, San Juan, Oct. 13.
SS Sixaola, Jamaica, Oct. 12.
SS Bermudian, Bermuda, Oct. 16.
SS Clothilde Cuneo, Jamaica, Oct. 12.
SS Stephano, St. John's, Oct. 13.
SS Borghum, Algiers, Sept. 28.
SS Prometheus, Cape Town, Sept. 24.
SS Perugia, Gibraltar, Oct. 8.
SS Esperanza, Vera Cruz, Oct. 11.
SS Napoli, Naples.
SS Shawmut, Jacksonville, Oct. 15.
SS Momus, New Orleans, Oct. 14.
SS Cherokee, Wilmington, Oct. 16.
SS Huron, Jacksonville, Oct. 15.
SS Tenadores, Colon, Oct. 11.
SS Aristo, Port Talbot, Oct. 2.
SS River Araxes, Philadelphia, Oct. 15.
SS Hidalgo, Middlesboro, Sept. 30.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

Touraine	Bordeaux	Oct. 11
Tavian	London	Oct. 1
Sebastinos	Palermo	Sept. 23
America	Gibraltar	Oct. 10
Bayamon	San Juan	Oct. 12
Colorado	Huil	Oct. 4
Seapool	Gibraltar	Oct. 4
Polykta	Genoa	Oct. 1
Daybreak	Sierra Leone	Sept. 30
Kanawha	Spezia	Oct. 1
Monginevaro	Naples	Oct. 5
Neches	Galveston	Oct. 13
El Occidente	Galveston	Oct 13

DUE TOMORROW.

Orduna	Liverpool	Oct. 12
Kansas City	Swansea	Oct. 5
Progreso	Ardrossan	Oct. 6
Colbert	La Pallice	Oct. 5
Rapidan	Dundee	Oct. 5
Kotonia	Progreso	Oct. 12
Apache	Jacksonville	Oct. 17

DUE THURSDAY.

Baltic	Liverpool	Oct. 13
Europa	Genoa	Oct. 7
Samland	London	Oct. 9
Tronto	London	Oct. 6
Ardgorm	London	Oct. 5
Southerdown	St. Nazaire	Oct. 5
Santa Marta	Kingston	Oct. 16
Comanche	Jacksonville	Oct. 18
El Mundo	Galveston	Oct. 15
Creole	New Orleans	Oct. 18

DUE FRIDAY.

Narragansett	London	Oct. 8
Zulia	Porto Rico	Oct. 16
Dwinak	Archangel	Oct. 6
El Norte	Galveston	Oct. 16
City of Savannah	Savannah	Oct. 19
Concho	Galveston	Oct. 16

DUE SATURDAY.

Alanton	Oran	Oct. 7
Frederik VIII	Christiansand	Oct. 14
Advance	Cristobal	Oct. 16
Mohawk	Jacksonville	Oct. 20
Justin	Barbados	Oct. 15

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Molderskin, Argentina	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Lenape, Jacksonville		1:00 P.M.
City of Columbus, Savannah		3:00 P.M.
El Siglo, Galveston		12:00 M.

SAIL TOMORROW.

Verona, Naples	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Philadelphia, San Juan	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Bermudian, Bermuda	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Carrillo, Progreso	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
San Jacinto, Galveston		1:00 P.M.
Huron, Jacksonville		1:00 P.M.
Munwood, Gibara		12:00 M.
Comus, New Orleans		12:00 M.

SAIL THURSDAY.

Ryndam, Rotterdam	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Oscar II., Christiana	10:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Lewis K. Thurlow, Montevideo	2:30 A.M.	5:00 A.M.
Esperanza, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Sixaola, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Colon, Colon	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Bayamon, San Juan		12:00 M.
City of St. Louis, Savannah		3:00 P.M.
El Oriente, Galveston		12:00 M.

SAIL FRIDAY.

Stephano, St. John's	7:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Athualphia, Para	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Guiana, St. Thomas	11:30 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Roma, Azores		3:00 P.M.
Apache, Jacksonville		1:00 P.M.

SAIL SATURDAY.

America, Naples	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Touraine, Bordeaux	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Saratoga, Havana	8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Coamo, San Juan	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Tenadores, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Bowden, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Algonquin, Turks Isl'd	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Scottish Prince, Argentina	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Neches, Galveston		1:00 P.M.
Alamo, Tampa		1:00 P.M.
Comanche, Jacksonville		1:00 P.M.
City of Savannah, Savannah		3:00 P.M.
Ariosto, Huil		12:00 M.
Oosterdyk, Rotterdam		12:00 M.
Momus, New Orleans		12:00 M.
El Occidente, Galveston		12:00 M.

SAIL SUNDAY.

Finland, London	8:00 A.M.	12:00 M.

SAIL MONDAY.

Dante Alighieri, Naples	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.

By Marconi Wireless.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP, N. Y., OCT. 18.

SS El Occidente, Galveston to New York, was 243 miles S. at noon.
SS Radiant, Port Arthur to New York, was 150 miles W. of Tortugas at noon.
SS Alabama, Port Arthur to New York, was 20 miles E. of Sabine Bar at noon.
SS Brilliant, Port Arthur to New York, was 330 miles W. of Tortugas at noon.
SS Apache, Jacksonville to New York, was 560 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS City of St. Louis, Savannah to New York, was 164 miles S. at noon.
SS Neches, Galveston to New York, was 258 miles S. at noon.
SS Esperanza, Vera Cruz to New York, was 116 miles S. at noon.
SS El Alba, Galveston to New York, was 110 miles S. at 8 P. M.
SS Comanche, Jacksonville to New York, was 19 miles N. of St. John's Bar at 7 P. M.
SS El Sud, Galveston to New York, crossed Galveston

MRS. T. MORSE NAMED EX-HUSBAND IN WILL

Harry S. Black Appointed Trustee, and Tyler Morse, the Widower, Executor.

ESTATE WORTH $4,000,000

$250,000 Left to Mr. Black Under Compact Made Before the Testatrix Divorced Him.

Special to The New York Times.

MINEOLA, L. I., Oct. 18.—Harry S. Black, Chairman of the Board of the United States Realty and Improvement Company, and the divorced husband of Mrs. Tyler Morse, who died last Oct. 10 in Morse Lodge, her summer home at Westbury, is named as trustee in Mrs. Morse's will, which was filed here today, and which disposes of an estate estimated at $4,000,000 to $6,000,000. By an agreement mentioned in the will Mr. Black also receives $250,000 "in lieu of all claims against the estate."

Tyler Morse, whom Mrs. Morse married on Jan. 17, 1906, little more than six months after her divorce from Mr. Black, is named as executor of the will and as trustee should Mr. Black cease to hold this post.

There are few specific bequests mentioned in the will, and the residuary estate is divided between Tyler Morse and Fuller Chenery, a nephew of Mrs. Morse. The items specified are $5,000 outright to Mrs. Almira Fuller, Mrs. Morse's grandmother, who lives in Baldwinsville, Mass.; $250,00 to Mr. Black, a trust fund divided between Mr. Morse and Fuller Chenery, and Morse Lodge, which goes to Mr. Morse.

The agreement providing for the payment to Mr. Black of $250,000 was signed on Dec. 6, 1904, about six months before the divorce and at about the time Mr. and Mrs. Black separated. Its terms provided that the money was to be paid to Mr. Black provided Mrs. Black, as she then was, died prior to April 1, 1920. In the event of Mr. Black dying before his wife and of her surviving until April 1, 1920, the money was to revert to her estate.

Under another agreement made at the same date, and subscribed to also by the New York Trust Company, one-third of a fund held in trust by this company was to go to Fuller Chenery if he lived on April 1, 1920, though under certain conditions, not specified in the will, he was not to get the money until April 1, 1925.

The balance of this trust fund, all other moneys subject to Mrs. Morse's check, and much jewelry and personal property enumerated in the will go to Tyler Morse, including the property in Westbury and all personal property there, except such jewelry as is bequeathed otherwise. But Mrs. Morse stipulated in the will that her husband should forfeit all right in Morse Lodge should he marry again. Another clause provided that Mr. Morse might sell this property, prior to any other marriage, and should not be required to account to any one.

Lawyers said yesterday that this would open only a doubtful means for Mr. Morse to realize on the property should he desire to remarry, since any purchaser would take the property with a clouded title due to the original clause in the will which, they thought, made quite clear Mrs. Morse's intention not to let her husband have the lodge and another wife at the same time. Should Mr. Morse remarry, Morse Lodge was to go in trust to Fuller Chenery, now a student at St. Mark's School. Mr. Black is to hold in trust all that is eventually to go to Fuller Chenery. The will was dated on Jan. 17, 1911.

Mrs. Morse was about thirty-seven years old and was the only daughter of the late George A. Fuller, head of the Fuller Construction Company, from whom she inherited $2,500,000. Mr. Black was comparatively a poor man when he married Miss Fuller in 1895. She was said then to be only 17 years old. He soon organized the realty company. John W. Gates, James Stillman and other wealthy men joined the project and Mr. Black made a fortune for himself, and, when he and his wife separated before her suit for divorce, he was enabled to return to her $6,000,000, representing her fortune and the profits he had earned for her. They were divorced on May 31, 1905, and Justice Keogh in the Supreme Court at White Plains ordered the papers sealed so that the details of the suit never were made public.

DR. JUDSON LEFT $25,587.

Daughters Get Estate of Baptist Church of Christ Pastor.

Rev. Edward Judson, who was pastor of the Memorial Baptist Church of Christ when he died on Oct. 24, 1914, left a net estate of $25,587, according to the appraisal of his estate, filed yesterday by Transfer Tax Appraiser Berwin in the office of the State Controller. The total estate amounted to $45,494, but there were debts, the largest of which was $10,500 due the Bank of the Metropolis. The two daughters, the Misses Sarah Elizabeth and Margaret Judson, were the beneficiaries.

The assets included land and building at Hamilton, N. Y., appraised at $2,100; bank deposits of $394; personalty and jewelry, $617; stocks and bonds, $21,160; and notes and mortgages amounting to $20,014.

CHANGED HIS SON'S NAME.

Wife Says Dr. Birch Had Boy Christened in Secret.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Oct. 18.—Mrs. Maude Kimball Birch testified in the Supreme Court today in her action for separation against her husband, Dr. Francis Abbott Birch. They were married on Oct. 21, 1908, and separated last March, because, as Mrs. Birch testified, her husband was very cruel to her and once pulled her out of bed, and when she crawled beneath the bed he pulled her out by the hair.

Dr. Birch denies all the acts of cruelty alleged by his wife, and asserts that she was jealous of his women patients, that she frequently sought to learn the nature of their visits to his office, and spied on him.

Mrs. Birch testified that her husband had taught their four-year-old son to call her a liar, and that after the boy had been named Francis Kimball Birch her husband one day took the boy in his automobile, without telling her anything about it, and had him christened Francis Abbott Birch, after him. She declared this was a cruel blow to her, and she told her husband he was driving her from him as fast as he could. She continued:

"My husband would return home invariably between midnight and 4 A. M. He would invariably come to my room, light the gas, and awaken me and the baby. When I remonstrated with him he would say that the house belonged to him. Some mornings when he awakened me he would say: 'You have an easy meal ticket' and 'You are having a soft time, ain't you.'"

Mrs. Birch also declared that her husband had a fondness for kicking over chairs, which made the maids so nervous they couldn't work. She said Dr. Birch had an income of $6,000 a year. She asks for a separation decree, alimony, and custody of the boy.

Shot by Cartridge Put on Track.

Special to The New York Times.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Oct. 18.—Jacob Piscodlas of 208 Geneva Street is in General Hospital here, suffering from a bullet wound in his head as the result of the prank of a fifteen-year-old boy, who placed a .38-calibre bullet on the trolley track in Elizabeth Avenue, near Spring Street. Piscodlas was walking along the street with a child in his arms when a trolley car exploded the bullet. He dropped to the sidewalk. Charles Godfrey of 819 Elizabeth Avenue, who is said to have put the bullet on the track, could not be found by the police. It was said that he jumped on a train and left the city.

N.Y.U. TO HOLD CONVOCATION

Program for Celebration on Thursday and Friday Next.

The first session of the fifty-first convocation of the University of the State of New York will open on Thursday afternoon at 2:30, with exercises in memory of Chancellor McKelway. Memorial addresses will be delivered by Edgar M. Cullen, Oswald Garrison Villard, and Chester S. Lord. Chancellor Pliny T. Sexton will preside. The Rev. John Howard Melish, D. D., pastor of Holy Trinity Church in Brooklyn, will make the invocation. Charles W. Bardeen, editor of The School Bulletin, will read a necrology of the New York State teachers for the year.

At 4 o'clock an address of welcome to college and university Presidents who have entered upon office since the last convocation will be given. These Presidents are Frank D. Blodgett, Adelphi College; A. R. Brubacher, State College for Teachers; Henry N. MacCracken, Vassar College; Sidney E. Mezes, College of the City of New York; Joseph A. Mulry, Fordham University, and John Balcom Shaw, Elmira College.

The evening session of Thursday will be the first given over to discussion of educational problems.

On Friday morning there will be addresses by Nathaniel Butler, Herbert S. Weet, and Professor Ernest C. Moore. On Friday afternoon there are three addresses on the program, and at the closing session, on Friday evening, Elihu Root will be the guest of honor.

READ BIBLE, KEPT SINGLE.

Woman Suing Waite Says Scriptures Changed Him.

A few of the details in the $100,000 breach-of-promise suit begun by Mrs. Mollie Koswick, a wealthy widow, against William A. Waite, President of a storage warehouse company, came to the surface yesterday when Mrs. Koswick tried to get from Justice Philbin of the Supreme Court permission to substitute another attorney for Benno Loewy. The latter refused to surrender any of the letters or other exhibits in the case until paid a fee of $100. Decision was reserved.

In an affidavit Mrs. Koswick said that Mr. Waite promised to marry her at the Hotel Gramatan on June 14, 1914, and that when he changed his mind he said he had been reading the Bible and was sure St. Peter would not open the gates for him if he took another wife. He told her, also, that he could not marry again in this State because he had been divorced.

Mrs. Koswick said that before this determination was reached Mr. Waite was very eager for a speedy marriage, and even wanted to hurry on the marriage of her 21-year-old son, Alexander, to a Miss McKenna. To accomplish this, she said, Mr. Waite had induced her to give her son the diamond engagement ring she had received from the defendant. Mr. Waite, according to Mrs. Koswick, gave Alexander Koswick a job at $17 a week, with the view of hastening his nuptials. Then came the reference to the Bible and the expressed fear that if he married he would never be able to get into heaven.

CAUSTIC TO A MOURNER.

Seligman Banking House Reminds Mr. Ridder of Lusitania.

Publication by the Staats-Zeitung of the names of four banking firms within a mourning border, as German-American houses which had helped the enemies of the Fatherland to obtain a loan of $500,000,000 in this country, brought a caustic answer yesterday from J. & W. Seligman & Co., one of the four named. After calling Herman Ridder's attention to the fact that the members of the firm "are not Germans, nor yet German-Americans, but unqualified, unadjectived Americans," the firm says in a letter sent to the Staats-Zeitung:

"While not readers of the Staats-Zeitung, we are under the impression that there was no mourning border in the middle of your front page when American children and American women entitled to the sympathy and protection of every American were going together with their fathers, husbands, and brothers, deliberately and heartlessly murdered by the sinking of the Lusitania.

"That black mourning border you seem to have reserved for American bankers seeking to render a distinguished service to their country by helping to keep its industries going through credits to its foreign customers."

TO SEEK OUR GOOD-WILL.

Women of German Descent Incorporate a Society Here.

Supreme Court Justice Erlanger granted a certificate of incorporation yesterday to American women of German descent who desire to create a society for the promotion of sentiments of esteem, love, and respect between America and Germany.

The incorporators are Emma Ruppert, 5 West 86th Street; Edith A. Reiffert, 451 Convent Avenue; Lydia Arnold, 468 Washington Avenue, Yonkers; Emma Schwartz, the Hotel Majestic; Bertha Hanuch Lawrence, 1,121 Madison Avenue; Josephine Stork, 535 West 111th Street; Stephanie Neu, 41 Convent Avenue, and Helen Soljer, 269 Seventy-eighth Street, Bay Ridge. The purpose of the incorporators is to begin work in this State and then to extend it into the other States.

Justice Ford granted a certificate of incorporation to the "Tadenzy Kosciuszko Polish and Lithuanian Political Union." Its purpose is to promote patriotism and to teach loyalty to the United States. The President of the society is the Rev. Dr. Joseph Letanzat.

DOG COMMITS SUICIDE.

Valuable Pet Leaps from Roof of the Hotel Netherland.

A dog committed suicide at the Hotel Netherland the other day. A Toronto family, in which there is an 8-year-old girl, has been stopping at the hotel. A much-prized pet of the family was a Boston terrier, which cost $150. The other morning the little girl was insistent that her pet be taken out for an airing and summoned a bellboy to the room.

It was against the rules, but, not scorning the possibility of a tip, the bellboy consented to take the dog up to the roof and give him his exercise in that rarified atmosphere. As the boy and the dog reached the roof the dog spied the parapet, which is more than two feet tall, and made a spring at it. He went over. The first thing to be met on the other side is the roof of a building some five or six stories below. There the dog landed.

RETURNS WASHINGTON WILL

Fairfax County, Va., Gets Document Back—Morgan Suit Dismissed.

FAIRFAX COURT HOUSE, Va., Oct. 18.—Martha Washington's will, which was taken from the court house here by a Union trooper during one of the battles of Bull Run and later found its way into the collection of the late J. Pierpont Morgan, was returned to the county archives today with elaborate ceremonies.

Recently the State of Virginia sued J. P. Morgan in the Supreme Court of the United States to recover the historic document. Mr. Morgan suggested that it be placed in Mount Vernon. Fairfax County folk, however, claimed it as part of their court records, and today it was restored to its place beside the will of General Washington. The case against Mr. Morgan has been dismissed.

Short Circuit Blocks Tube.

The Hudson and Manhattan tube system was blocked for nine minutes at 9:37 yesterday morning by a short circuit in a field coil of a main generator in the power house at Henderson and Steuben Streets, Jersey City. The trains carry storage batteries for such emergencies by which the trains in the tubes were lighted until the power returned.

CANNON BURIED IN SAND.

Turks Use Secret Spots in the Desert to Store Supplies Also.

In Egypt there is a widespread belief that Turks and Germans have hit upon a novel method of hiding their cannon, rifles, and ammunition in the desert, and that it is this which has enabled them to produce arms and munitions as if by magic when they are needed in crises, according to Charles C. Goodfellow of M. Melachrino & Co., who has just returned from Cairo.

"The Turks are said to have turned certain spots in the desert into well equipped war stations by digging deep beneath the surface of the sand and burying that they need in an emergency, from huge guns to canned foods," Mr. Goodfellow said yesterday. "The dryness of the desert keeps the buried articles in good condition and ready for instant use. So persistent have the reports to this effect been that English officers have made several searches in the territory that has been occupied by the Turks and Germans, but, of course, they have found nothing, for to bury a thing in the desert is like sinking it in the ocean.

"To find the things that they have buried themselves, in fact, according to the generally credited reports, the Turks sink them at spots which can be located thereafter only by the use of elaborate charts and astronomical instruments, and are able to determine the secret spots again by the location of the stars, as a mariner determines his exact location at sea. Landmarks by which the hidden war supplies might be found are out of the question, as the sand dunes are shifting continually and changing the appearance on the surface.

"In many of their engagements the Turks have managed to get even the large seven-inch guns into action in the middle of the desert with almost lightning-like rapidity, and this fact is accepted as strong support for the reports regarding the hidden war materials. Heavy arms have also been known to disappear as quickly as they appeared, and it is argued that they were buried for later use in case the Turks should recapture the territory in which they are hidden."

SOLVES BASEBALL PUZZLE.

Student Corrects Professor on Ownership of Pitched Ball in Air.

Who possesses a baseball after it has left the hand of the pitcher and is traveling toward the batter is no puzzle to David Schnur of 94 Nassau Street, South Orange, N. J., a student in New York University, though Professor Galvin McClelland of the New Jersey Law School put it to his pupils recently as a difficult test of their knowledge of law. Incidentally young Mr. Schnur says the professor errs when he asserts that the pitcher is the possessor.

Mr. Schnur says the pitcher not only is not the possessor, after the ball leaves his hand, but actually never is the possessor, being only a servant of the baseball club which legally owns the ball. In an opinion such as he might hand down from the bench if he should be elevated to it in later years, Mr. Schnur says in part:

> It has often been decided and is now the well-settled law that goods in the bare charge of custody of a servant are legally in possession of the master (Oxford v. State, 33 Ala., 416; Reg v. Samways, 26 Eng., L. & Eq., 576; People v. Belden, 37 Cal., 51.)
>
> Now when the pitcher throws the ball, thus releasing it from his custody, does the possession still remain with his club or does it pass into the possession of the opposing club while still in the air on its way to the batter and catcher?
>
> Possession in law is most loosely understood as associated with possession in fact. This is the normal aspect of the right. The law would be much simpler than it is if it were held that actual control or custody invariably gives legal possession, whether the custodian exercises control on his own account or as the servant or otherwise on behalf of the owner. But no system of law has gone that length.
>
> Possession in law follows invariably upon a complete taking, whether rightful or not. Indeed, it seems correct to say that any power to use and exclude others, however small, will suffice, if accompanied by the animus possidendi, provided that no one else has the animus possidendi, and an equal or greater power. (Terry, Princ. of Anglo-American Law, p. 268.)

Mr. Schnur, declaring a jury not free to hold that having nearly taken fish will do as well as taking fish, asserts that in the present case the opposing club cannot be said to have taken possession of the ball because it might do so, and concludes:

> When possession is changed without consent not only must the newcomer have at least as much actual control as would be evidence of possession if there were nothing to the contrary, but he must effectually exclude the former possessor. Since this has not been accomplished by the opposing club, the possession of the ball while still in the air continues to remain legally with the club of the pitcher who threw it.

Baseball fans contend that some pitchers have no actual control whatever, and that the balls they pitch are not even "accompanied by the animus possidendi."

PAUL LAMBERT & CO. FAIL.

Buffalo Brokerage Concern Has Liabilities Exceeding $400,000.

BUFFALO, Oct. 18.—The assignment of Paul Lambert & Co., stock brokers of this city, with many offices throughout this country and Canada were announced today. Herbert B. Butterfield, an attorney, was named as assignee. The liabilities are reported to range from $400,000 to $500,000.

Assignee Butterfield will begin at once to make up a list of the creditors which the general assignment does not attempt to give, that document being the ordinary assignment in blanket form without any statement of liabilities or creditors' claims.

William C. Van Antwerp, Chairman of the Quotation Committee of the Stock Exchange, issued this statement when news of the failure was received from Buffalo:

> The public announcement from Buffalo that Paul Lambert & Co. have announced their suspension following the suspension of J. L. Holland & Co. on Wednesday last should be very gratifying to every friend of law and order. The New York Stock Exchange has done what it could to help to rid the country of bucket shops and the total number closed since Jan. 1 is 236, operating in thirteen States and in Canada.
>
> Now that they have been driven out, the important thing is to keep them out. In this work the Exchange asks the support of public opinion, the courts, the legislatures, the public service commissions, and the press. Meantime we shall continue to do our share, prompted by nothing more nor less than a determination to prevent this peculiarly repulsive form of lawbreaking and to carry out in letter and in spirit the recommendations of the Hughes Commission.

Mr. Van Antwerp said that so far as the Exchange's investigators could discover all the independent wire houses had closed their doors, including the members of two systems extending from Montreal to St. Louis. All told, more than 130 branch offices of the systems have gone out of business in two weeks.

Jersey Railroads' Rate Hearing.

TRENTON, N. J., Oct. 18.—The contest of the Pennsylvania and Philadelphia & Reading Railroad Companies before the State Public Utilities Commission to prove their own valuation of their lines in New Jersey as a basis for obtaining from the State board a ruling that their proposed increased passenger rates within the State are just and reasonable and should be permitted to stand, opened today. The hearing is a continuation of the one on the proposed increases which were to have been put into effect on Dec. 15 last, but which the Utilities Board refused to sanction until their reasonableness had been demonstrated.

Brothers Held on Arson Charge.

Max Raynes and his brother Louis, 14 years old, of 704 Newark Avenue, Jersey City, were held on charges of arson by Judge James J. Dolan in the First Criminal Court yesterday. Max for the Grand Jury and Louis for the Juvenile Court. Louis Raynes was arrested early Sunday morning on a charge of having tried to burn the stationery and cigar store of Samuel Barber at 498 Summit Avenue. The police say he confessed and implicated his brother. Max, Barber bought the store recently of the Raynes boys' father, and the transfer is said to have caused the resentment of the boys.

MAKES MOUNTAIN RECORD.

New Canadian Northern Sends Heaviest Train Over Rockies.

Special to The New York Times.

LUCERNE, B. C., Oct. 18.—The train carrying eighty members of the Canadian Parliament, who are formally opening the third and newest of the Dominion routes to the Pacific, crossed the Rocky Mountains through the Yellowhead Pass at 7 o'clock tonight, Washington time, incidentally establishing a new record in railroad transportation through the mountains of the continent.

It is not only the first train over the new linked Canadian Northern Railroad, but it is the longest and heaviest that ever passed through the Rockies, and it went up and through the pass and is now descending the western slope drawn by a single engine of the ordinary Canadian Northern 35 per cent. classification (the heaviest used by the road is classified at 50 per cent.) at an average speed of forty miles per hour. The grade is the lowest of any transcontinental line, only one-half of 1 per cent. westbound and seven-tenths of 1 per cent. eastbound. What this means in railroading can be imagined when it is said that the Canadian Pacific grade through the mountains is 2.02 per cent., the Canadian Grand Trunk's 1 per cent., and the grades of the United States railroads across the Rockies vary from the Santa Fé's 2.6, the highest, to the Northern Pacific's 1.06, the Union Pacific coming in between with a grade of 1.08.

The train which established this record is exactly eight feet short of a quarter of a mile in length, and weighs with engine, and exclusive of its human freight of upward of 200 persons, more than 1,200 tons. It is a very distinguished train, with two dining cars sandwiched in among the eight sleepers, along with a Pullman entertainment hall, in which every evening railroad men and their guests entertain each other with songs and stories, to the accompaniment of a piano; with a baggage car, and the private car of Sir William McKenzie, President of the Canadian Northern; Vice President D. B. Hanna, and Secretary W. H. Moore. As it rounds the mountain curves passengers at the end of the train see the engine far ahead on the next curve, and marvel at the huge length.

The last stop before entering the mountains was at Tollerton, centre of a newly created and now first approachable group of hamlets. The total population of the whole region is less than a thousand, but it was all out, to wonder and rejoice, with a silver band of nine pieces to play "Canada."

"We are building up the West," said the leader of the delegation to Sir William. "That is our part for Canada and the Empire. We have sent fifty men to the front, and more will go when needed. This has been a great day for Western Canada."

ORDUNA BRINGS BIG MAIL.

Cunarder, with Three Other Ships, to Transport Canadians.

The Cunard liner Orduna, due to arrive from Liverpool late tomorrow or early Thursday, has 5,342 sacks of mail, the largest number ever landed here from one ship apart from the annual Christmas mail. It includes the mails of Saturday, Oct. 9 and Oct. 12. She has 30 first, 118 second, and 57 third class passengers, and immediately after discharging cargo will leave for Halifax to embark 3,000 Canadian troops for England.

Other steamers already left for transport service are the Cunarder Saxonia and the Anchor liner California. The White Star liner Lapland leaves today from this port. The four steamers, with two Leyland steamers, will convey 15,000 Canadians to war service.

SHORN OF HER PANTALETTE.

Girl's Ruffled Finery Arouses Hostility in Amiable Bulldog.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., Oct. 18.—A young woman whose high-crowned Puritan hat, Copenhagen blue velvet dress, and cream-colored silk ruffled pantalettes were the last word in fashion stepped out of the North Avenue station of the New York, Westchester & Boston Railway this afternoon and started to cross the sidewalk to a waiting automobile. She stopped to speak to a young man who was leading a bulldog by a leash.

As they were talking, the dog, after wagging his tail in greeting to the young woman, suddenly saw the pantalettes. He backed off, growled, and with a spring attacked the ruffles. The young man tried to pull him away, but he did not let go until one pantalette was wrecked, disclosing a Copenhagen blue silk stocking underneath. The young woman retreated to the waiting automobile, and the young man, after boxing the dog's ears, made the animal apologize.

DEPLORES PUBLIC HANGING.

Jackson County Affair Arouses the Ire of Governor Dunne.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Oct. 18.—The hanging of Joe De Berry, a negro, at Murphysboro, on Saturday, to which more than a thousand persons were admitted by the Sheriff, was referred to as a "scandal and disgrace to the State" by Governor Dunne today in a telegram to Sheriff James A. White, of Jackson County, who had charge of the execution. In his message the Governor asked that the hanging of Elston Scott, a negro, set for next Friday in Jackson County, be conducted with "decorum, decency and privacy."

De Berry was hanged for the murder of a white woman. Scott is to die for the killing of his sister-in-law.

MURPHYSBORO, Ill., Oct. 18.—Sheriff White, of this county, replied to the message of Governor Dunne regarding the execution of Joe De Berry, saying:

"Execution which took place here Saturday was conducted with solemnity, decency and with as much privacy as any other legal execution which ever took place in Southern Illinois. Press reports greatly exaggerated. I am in no way responsible for their misrepresentations. I have not brought disgrace or scandal on the State or my county and regret certain things were reported by the press as being true which in fact never occurred."

THREE CALL SHORING WEAK.

Subway Workers Tell of Timber Lack in Seventh Avenue.

More evidence of the insufficiency in the timber used in the subway cut in Seventh Avenue, where an accident occurred, in which seven were killed, was given yesterday at the adjourned inquest before Coroner Feinberg. Celestino Cuchelli, a timber foreman, and Luigi Conetti and Charles Zerna, two timber men, testified that they had thrown up their jobs with the contractor because they were afraid to continue without more timber.

John R. Healy, Chief Inspector of the Bureau of Combustibles, said that too much dynamite had been used, considering the abormal condition of the rock and that the structure was weak.

The inquest will continue at 10 o'clock this morning.

Twice Charged with Murder.

For the second time since last April James Bovina, known also as "Jimmy Bennett," was charged yesterday with the murder of Frank Misrendino, who was shot in a saloon row in Newark on April 21. The first charge was not taken to the Grand Jury, as it was said the evidence was flimsy. Under Captain Thomas Connell the Detective Bureau got new evidence. Some women have admitted, it is asserted by the police, that they saw Bovina fire the shot. The police also have witnesses, they say, whom Misrendino told when he was dying that "Jimmy Bennett" shot him. The wounded man refused to tell the police who had shot him.

NEW SUIT ENJOINS SHOE MACHINERY CO.

Forbidden to Enforce Tying Leases by Temporary Order in St. Louis Federal Court.

UNDER CLAYTON TRUST ACT

Supplemental to Sherman Law Suit Pending in Supreme Court—Permanent Injunction Sought.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 18.—The first important Government suit under the Clayton Anti-Trust act was begun here today against the United Shoe Machinery Corporation, its subsidiaries and a score of individuals. The petition, filed in the Federal District Court by direction of Attorney General Gregory, alleges unlawful practices that substantially lessen competition and tend to monopoly.

The Government asked for an order restraining the company from enforcing the contracts by which it binds lessees of its machines not to use the machines of competitors. Judge Dyer granted a temporary injunction against the enforcement of the contract clauses complained of, and set Oct. 27 as the date for a hearing. The Government asks also for a permanent injunction against these clauses as illegal and void.

Suit was brought particularly against the United Shoe Machinery Company of Maine, but the United Shoe Machinery Corporation, and the United Shoe Machinery Company of New Jersey, are made defendants, as are also these individuals: Sidney W. Winslow, Louis A. Coolidge, Harold G. Donham, Edward N. Chase, Edward P. Hurd, Elmer P. Howe, William Barbour, George W. Brown, George E. Keith, John H. Hanan, Henry P. Endicott, Edmund Le B. Gardner, Joseph C. Kilham, Rudolph Matz, Charles G. Rice, John H. Connor, Alfred R. Turner, Wallace F. Robinson, Samuel Weil, and William Woodward.

A Supplementary Suit.

The suit is distinct from that begun against the same concern under the Sherman Anti-Trust act several years ago, in which the dissolution of the company as an unlawful combination and monopoly in restraint of trade was sought and which now is before the United States Supreme Court. That suit was tried in Boston. The present action does not seek dissolution, but asks the court to enjoin the company perpetually from further engaging in alleged unlawful practices. There also is the usual prayer for such other "general and further relief" as the court may see fit to give.

One of the unusual features is that the petition contains a request for a temporary order restraining the shoe company from resorting to the practices complained of until determination of the suit. This request was granted. The new suit was brought because the shoe machinery officials refused to allow the Government to file a supplemental complaint in the Sherman law suit covering the same ground. The fact that St. Louis is an important shoe manufacturing city led to its selection by the Government as the place for filing the new suit. The case has been in preparation at Washington for many months.

The Government's petition charges:

That the United Shoe Machinery Company is a monopoly controlling 98½ per cent. of the trade in shoe machinery in the United States, its principal business being the making and leasing of these machines.

That in certain instances it has fixed and is fixing the prices of such machinery on the condition that the lessee or purchaser shall not use the machinery, supplies, or other commodities of its competitors.

That it grants rebates on prices fixed in some instances in consideration of the use by a lessee of other of its machines; that other leases contain clauses the effect of which is to establish prices 10 per cent. less to those who agree not to use the machinery supplied by competitors than to those who do not so bind themselves.

The "Unrestricted" Lease.

The petition alleges further that some machines are leased under what is called an "unrestricted" form of lease, which allows lessees in certain cases to use other machines obtained from competitors on payment of "initial premiums." These premiums are in addition to the usual royalties.

"The amounts of these initial premiums," says the petition, "are so large as practically to prohibit the choice of the unrestricted form. Upon the machinery in a factory having an output of from 25,000 to 30,000 pairs of shoes daily the premiums would amount to about $250,000. This sum represents a discount, or rebate, which the defendants grant the manufacturer if he is willing to take his machinery from them upon the illegal condition or understanding that he will not use machinery supplied by competitors of the defendants."

These clauses and others with the same purpose and effect, according to the petition, are being enforced by the shoe company, which has written leases with such clauses executed not only before the passage of the Clayton Act in October, 1914, but since that time as well.

The petition sets forth that there are more than 1,500 manufacturers of shoes in the United States, who annually produce more than 300,000,000 pairs of machine-made shoes, and that "with all but a very few of these the defendants have business relations."

The growth of the United Shoe Machinery Company, which makes machines used principally in preparing and attaching the soles to the uppers of shoes, is declared to be the result of sixteen years of consolidations, bringing together fifty-six concerns at one time in this business.

The petition sets forth that the United Shoe Machinery Company of Maine has a capital stock of $8,000,000 and is owned by the United Shoe Machinery Company of New Jersey. The New Jersey company, it is said, has a capital stock of $20,800,000, owned by the United Shoe Machinery Corporation. The New Jersey company is named as the operating company, and the United Shoe Machinery Corporation, with an authorized capital of $50,000,000, as the holding company for 98½ per cent. of the stock of the other companies.

The new suit is the third anti-trust action begun against the same concern by the Department of Justice in the last few years. Not only is the civil suit to dissolve the concern under the Sherman law now pending in the Supreme Court, but suit under the criminal provisions of the same statute still is pending against some of the officers and Directors.

$12,000 Verdict for Left Hand.

For his left hand, which was cut off at the wrist by an automobile truck belonging to Montgomery, Ward & Co., Brooklyn branch, George W. Powell, a dock worker, of Himrod Street, Ridgewood, received $12,000 from a jury in the Queens County Supreme Court in Long Island City yesterday. Powell, who is 48 years old, with a wife and six children, sued both the Ward Company and the New York Dock Company for $50,000.

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NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 18.—Forty-two corporations were chartered today. They include: $2,807,800 were chartered today. They include:

Victor Typewriter Mfg. Co., Poughkeepsie, writing machines, typewriter materials, $2,025,000; D. W. Wilbur, Elmer D. Gildersleeves, Arthur S. Wheeler, 812 Greenwich St., Manhattan.

Victor Aluminium Mfg. Co., Wellsville, mining metals, metallic compounds, $150,000; W. E. Browning, Fay L. and J. Lester Rockwell, Hornell.

William Zinssen & Co., paints, varnishes, chemicals, dyes, $100,000; Rudolph, William Herman, and William Henry Zinssen, 1 West 70th St.

Film Circulating System, motion pictures, $100,000; Margaret L. Hay, Henry B. Sommer, John D. Gluck, Hotel Oxford.

Villa Heights Realty Co. of New Rochelle, realty construction, $100,000; T. C. Clark, H. M. Whiting, M. J. Warner, Pine Orchard, Branford, Conn.

Standard Discount Co., commission merchandise, $25,000; Abraham Brill, Joseph Galowitz, Benjamin Farbestein, 2,033 Valentine Av.

Efficiency Machine Co., machinery, $10,000; Arthur D. Blauvelt, Anna H. and Cornelius H. McGlihan, 2 Pearsall Av., Jersey City, N. J.

St. Regis Dairy Lunch Co., Brooklyn, $10,000; Harold L. Turk, Joe Bayer, Sol Maisel, 200 West 134th St.

Niagara Insul Bake Specialty Co., Niagara Falls, auto parts, accessories, hardware, $10,000; Arthur Killian, Charles Zenk, Henry F. Schmul, Niagara Falls.

Trotter Mfg. Co., Rochester, machines, fixtures, appliances for heat, light, refrigeration, $30,000; C. Sliwell, Frank C. and Harry L. Trotter, Rochester.

Kassah Labe Co., lace, embroideries, linens, silks, cloth, $25,000; Charles P. Hull, Herman Diamond, Martin L. Aba, 130 West 112th St.

Macal Realty Co., realty construction, $15,000; Mary H. Marckwald, Ellen A. and Charles F. Halsted, 174 Prospect Place, Brooklyn.

Selecta Jewelry Co., $10,000; Zail D. Iassiano, Otto Silverberg, Leon Richter, 1,639 Mt. Hope Av., Bronx.

Scher & Gladstone, ladies' waists, storage, warehousing, forwarding, $7,000; Alex Werner, Meyer Klein, Helen White, 172 Fordham St., City Island.

Merchants and Traders' Developing Co., realty, construction, $10,000; Jacob J., Samuel and Isidore Schwartz, 912 Tiffany St., Bronx.

Warschauer Congregation Holding Co., realty, construction, $10,000; Isidor M. Baumgold, Josephine B. Gidon, Bennie Tenenbaum, 2,078 Washington Av.

Wellsworth Cigar Co., $5,000; Sarah and Abraham Targum, Isador Leff, 415 West 48th St.

Sunshine Battery Co., electrical appliances, $5,000; Jack Cohen, John R. and Ella R. Crespi, 103 East 116th St.

John Schuhle Chemical Co., Highland, drugs, chemicals, $5,000; Jacob, Mary A. and John Schuhle, Highland.

The Royal Nile Tobacco Co., Brooklyn, smokers' supplies, $5,000; Frank J. Russo, James F. Horan, Arthur C. Good, 192 Montague St., Brooklyn.

Hupfel Garage Co., Bronx, $5,000; Gustav A. Schwenk, Otto G. and Adolph G. Hupfel, Jr., 842 St. Ann's Av., Bronx.

Fancy Vienna Bakery, Brooklyn, $5,000; Theodore G. Utman, Herman Kagenkotter, Charles Kuegerl, 773 Fresh Pond Road, Brooklyn.

Authorizations: American Spelter Corporation, Wilmington, Del., refined and converted metals, $25,000; representative, Stephen S. Tuthill, 61 Broadway, New York. Van Smith, Inc., Wilmington, Del., dressmakers, drapers, milliners, clothiers, dyers, $50,000; representative, Charlotte E. Smith, 12 East 54th St., New York. Columbia Silk Mills, Paterson, N. J., $100,000; representative, Benj. Winter, 220 5th Av., New York.

Capital increases: Hamond Steel and Forging Co., $75,000 to $150,000; South American Coffee Co., New York, $25,000 to $50,000; Chevrolet Motor Co. of New York, $300,000 to $372,000.

Capital reduction: International Souvenir Co., New York, $25,000 to $5,000.

Voluntary dissolutions: Hartman Piano Co., New York; Peerless Paper Co., Manhattan; Standard Piano Co., New York.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

Army.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.—Lt. Col. C. G. Williams, Ord. Dept., is detailed a member of the Board for testing rifled cannon, Vice Major W. J. Hawkins, Ord. Dept., relieved.

1st Lt. R. H. Mills, Dental Surg., upon completion of duties in orders of Sept. 28d, will proceed to Ft. Sam Houston for temporary duty.

Leave—Col. G. S. Bingham, Q. M. C., 3 months.

Navy.

Lt. Comdrs. M. St. C. Ellis, from command Samoan expedition, to Mare Island Naval Magazine, and C. A. Able, Newport, R. I., Torpedo Stat. to the Louisiana.

Lt. D. P. Wickersham, the Illinois, to temp. duty Fleet Engineer and aid on Staff, C. in C., Atlantic Reserve Fleet.

Jr. Grade Lts. E. S. R. Brandt, the San Francisco to command the Sonoma, and S. A. Monahan, Radio, Va., Stat., to Radio Supt., Charleston, S. C., Dist.

Paym. H. D. Lamar, New York Yard, to Washington, D. C., Yard.

Chf. Boatn. K. Sundquist, from command of the Sonoma, to Atlantic Reserve Fleet.

Chf. Pay Clerk E. W. Poore, the Jupiter to the Ohio.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

ARRIVED—Des Moines, at Nersene; Neptune, Preston, and Lamson, at Boston; Wyoming, Henley, and Texas, at New York Yard; Cyclops, Patapsco, Sonoma, and Cumberland, at Norfolk; Jupiter, at Annapolis; Triton, at Washington; South Carolina and Michigan, at Philadelphia; Utah, at Tompkinsville; Montana, at Newport; Rhode Island, at Southern Drill Ground; New York, Minnesota, Louisiana, New Hampshire, and Orion, at Hampton Roads; San Diego, at Guaymas; Panther, at Fort Pond Bay; Marietta, at Celba; Honduras and the Brutus, at Alexandria.

SAILED—Osceola, Cape Haitien, for Guantanamo; Annapolis, San Diego, for Guaymas; San Francisco, New York City, for Portsmouth, N. H.; Baltimore, New York City, for Yorktown, Va.; Culgoa, Vera Cruz, for New York, and the Nero, La Paz, for Guaymas.

The Missouri, Wisconsin, and Ohio were placed in reserve at the Phila. Yard, Oct. 15.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of L. H. LANG COMPANY, Bankrupt.—Charles Shongood, United States Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells at Riverside Cold Storage Company, 151st St. and 12th Av., Manhattan Borough

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Ability to increase its gross earnings in bad years as well as in good, on an average of over $1,000,000 a year for a period covering 9 years, is one of the reasons for the great demand for the securities of the Pacific Gas & Electric Co.

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Upward Movement Is Resumed, with Better Distribution of Gains—New Credits.

The new week opened auspiciously for the stock market, with a recurrence of much of the old-time enthusiasm over the probable values of stocks affected by the war business. Although the activity did not equal that of previous big days, the undertone was much better, and the dealings were distributed more evenly over the list of railroads and industrials. The railroad issues were in much better favor. Wall Street has at last begun to pay attention to the reports of better traffic prospects.

The war-order specialties were again very strong and showed the largest net gains. American Car and Foundry, American Steel Foundries, Bethlehem Steel, common and preferred, and Studebaker all had net gains at the close of the session of more than four points. What was considered of more importance, however, was the surprising strength of United States Steel, which, on an immense volume of dealing, rose in the last few minutes of the session to 85¾. It closed with a net advance of 3⅛. Republic Iron and Steel was sympathetically affected, and closed at 54⅞. The whole market had a better appearance, and the diversion of interest from stocks of those companies making munitions to issues like Steel, Pressed Steel Car, and the railroads, was considered a good sign.

Bond dealers reported yesterday that the early response to the offering of the new Anglo-French 5 per cent. bonds had been very encouraging, and indications are that the offering will be absorbed by investors without difficulty. The loan of $25,000,000 to Italy led to an expectation that similar financing may be done here for Greece and Holland. Both countries have made tenders for credits in the United States. Arrangements for the creation of large banking credits as supplementary aids to the big two-power loan for the foreign exchange situation have been practically completed, and it is expected that a definite statement of their terms will be made soon after the arrival of Lord Reading and his party in London. It is proposed to open an initial credit between European banks and the institutions in this country for about $100,000,000, which amount would be increased as needs develop to two or three times that sum. In anticipation of some such arrangement sterling exchange rates were much firmer yesterday.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	Days.				
	10 or less.	Over 10 up to 30.	Over 30 up to 60.	Over 60 up to 90.	Over 90 Over 90.
Boston	3	4	4	4	5
New York	3	4	4	4	5
Phila.	3	4	4	4½	5
Cleveland	3½	4	4	4½	5
Richmond		4	4	4½	5
Atlanta		4	4	4½	5
Chicago		4	4	4½	5
St. Louis	3	4	4	4½	5
Minneap		4	4	4	5
Kan. City		4	4	4	5
Dallas		4	4	4½	5
San Fran.	3	3½	4	4½	5

*Notes maturing in not more than 90 days secured by cotton or other staples, warehoused and insured, or in course of shipment, are discountable at the special rate of 3 per cent.

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Sixty days ..... 2⅛@2¼
Ninety days ..... 2¼@2½

COLLATERAL LOANS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Renewal Rate.
On call	2	1½	2	1½

ON TIME.

60 days ..... 2½@2¾ | 5 months ..... 3@3½
90 days ..... 3 | 6 months ..... 3@3½
4 months ..... 3 @3½

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Best Known Names.

4 months ..... 3 @3½ | 6 months ..... 3 @3½
60 to 90 days 3

Other Names.

4 months ..... 3¼@3½ | 6 months ..... 3½@4

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES.

Range of Sterling.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Chge.
Demand	$4.69¾	$4.69¼	$4.69¾	+.00⅜
Cables	4.70⅛	4.69⅝	4.69⅝	+.00⅜

Closing Rates.

	Demand, (or check.)	Cable.
London	$4.69¾	$4.69⅞
Paris	5.85⅛	5.84⅛
Switzerland	5.30	5.29
Scandinavia	26.12	26.25
Berlin	.32½	.32⅝
China—		
Hongkong	43.35	49.50
Shanghai	56.00	
Singapore	57.50	
Greece	5.14	5.15
Holland	.40½	.40½
India—		
Bombay	33.00	
Calcutta	33.75	
Italy	6.84½	6.83½
Japan—		
Kobe	49.37	49.45
Yokohama	49.12½	
Philippine Islands—		
Manila	49.62	49.75
South America—		
Buenos Aires	41.50	41.62
Rio	22.40	23.45
Spain		19.25
Austria	14.80	14.85
Russia		35.00

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers. 60 Days.	Bankers. 90 Days.	Commercial. 60 Days.	Commercial. 90 Days.
$4.66	$4.64	$4.64½	$4.62½

Clearing House Figures.

New York Clearing House exchanges, $378,580,730; balance, $40,440,902; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $1,600,072.

Domestic Exchange.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, 5c discount; St. Louis, par; San Francisco, 35c premium; Montreal, 31¼c premium.

Bar Silver.

London, 23 15-16d, up 1-16d; New York, 49¾c, up ¼c.

PUBLIC UTILITY SECURITIES.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Gas Co	116	...
†American Light & Traction	340	345
†American Light & Traction pf	107	109
Adirondack Electric Power	14	16
Adirondack Electric Power pf	53	56
*American Gas & Electric	103	105
*American Gas & Electric pf	49	50
American Power & Light	60	63
American Power & Light pf	78	80
American Public Utilities	30	35
American Public Utilities pf	64	66
American Waterworks & Electric	6	7½
Am. W. W. & E. participating pf	13	16
American W. W. & E. 1st pf	50	56
Atlantic P. & Lt. 7 p. c. cum. pf	92	95
Cities Service	25	26½
Cities Service pf	59	61
Colorado Power	21½	24
Colorado Power pf	95	97
†Commonwealth P., R. & L	54½	56
†Commonwealth P., R. & L. pf	81	83
Consumers Power Co. 5s, 1929	90⅜	91¾
Consumers Power (Me.) pf	90	94
Dayton Power & Light	38	42
Dayton Power & Light pf	89	93
Denver Gas & Electric gen. 5s	92	95
Electric Bond Deposit pf	60	70
Electric Bond & Share pf	98½	100
Empire District Electric 5s	76	80
Empire District Electric pf	54	...
Federal Light & Traction	10	14
Federal Light & Traction pf	50	60
Gas & Electric Securities	60	70
Gas & Electric Securities pf	60	75
Great Western Power Co. 5s, 1946	81½	83
Lincoln Gas & Electric	10	20
Northern Ontario Light & Power	10	15
Northern Ontario Light & P. pf	50	75
Northern States Power	29½	30½
Northern States Power pf	85	87½
Ozark Power & Water	15	20
Pacific Gas & Electric	53½	54
Pacific Gas & Electric pf	87½	89
Republic R. & Light Co	13	15
Republic Ry. & Light Co. pf	59½	63
Southern California Edison	78	78
Southern California Edison pf	92	96
*Standard Gas & Electric	6	6½
*Standard Gas & Electric pf	27	28
Tennessee Ry., Light & Power	7	8
Tennessee Ry., Light & Power pf	25	28
United Light & Rys	37	41
United Light & Rys. 1st pf	67½	69½
Utah Securities	14	15
Western Power	14	16
Western Power pf	46	50

*Par value $50. †Ex dividend.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

MONDAY, OCT. 18, 1915.

	Stocks, (Shares.)
Total sales	912,603
Same day last year	Exch. closed
Year to date	130,784,613
Same period last year	45,989,158
Average price and change 50 stocks	90.62 +1.28
Same day last year	*Exch. closed

	High.		Low.	
Year's range to date	90.90	Oct. 18	58.99	Feb. 24
Range year 1914	73.30	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30
Range year 1913	79.10	Jan. 9	63.00	June 10

*Closing average July 30, 57.77.

Closing. Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
102½	105	100	Adams Express	103	103	103	103	+1
33	33¼	1,650	Alaska Gold Mines	33⅛	33⅜	32⅞	33	+ ⅛
43¼	43⅝	10,850	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	43⅛	43⅝	42⅝	43⅜	+ ⅛
73⅞	74½	1,100	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	73½	74	73	74	+ ½
66½	67¼	700	Am. Agricul. Chem	67¼	67⅝	67	67	— ⅛
66¾	67⅛	2,700	Am. Beet Sugar	66⅝	67½	66¾	67	+ ¾
91	93	100	Am. Beet Sugar pf	92½	92½	92¼	92¼	+ ¼
195	198	220	Am. B. S.& F.pf.t.r.	200½	200½	198	198	—2
64½	64¾	12,500	Am. Can	64½	65⅜	64⅜	64⅝	+ ⅛
106⅝	107	200	Am. Can pf	106	106½	106	106½	+ ⅜
88½	88¾	21,300	Am. Car & Fdry	86	89	84	88¾	+3⅜
155	157	800	Am. Coal Prod. x d	158	158	155	155	—7½
59	60	500	Am. Cotton Oil	59½	59⅞	58⅝	59⅜	+1⅛
11	11⅜	900	Am. H. & Leather	11	11⅜	11	11⅜	+ ⅛
49	49½	2,700	Am. H. & Leath pf	47	49½	48¾	49½	+1⅜
23½	24½	300	Am. Ice Securities	24	25	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅜
20½	21	1,000	Am. Linseed	20⅞	21¼	20⅞	21	...
36⅜	37⅝	400	Am. Linseed pf	37	37⅝	37	37⅜	+1⅜
68	68½	4,500	Am. Locomotive	67⅜	68⅝	67¼	68	+ ⅞
98	100	100	Am. Locomotive pf	99	99	99	99	+ ⅞
6¾	7⅛	100	Am. Malt	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾	+ ⅛
94⅝	94¾	16,700	Am. Smelt. & Ref	94¾	95⅞	94½	94½	+ ⅜
108½	109	200	Am. Smelters pf	109	109	109	109	+ ⅜
85½	86½	450	Am. Smelt. S. pf. A	86	86¼	86	86½	+ ½
70¼	70⅝	37,000	Am. Steel Fdries	63⅝	70⅝	65¾	70	+4⅜
112¾	113½	1,400	Am. Sugar Ref	113	113⅝	112¾	113⅜	+ ⅞
124½	124⅝	2,280	Am. Teleph. & Tel	124⅜	124⅞	123⅞	124⅝	+ ⅞
283½	284	2,100	Am. Tobacco	280	285⅞	278½	283⅜	+3⅝
106	110	100	Am. Tob. pf., new	109½	109⅝	109½	109½	+ ⅛
53½	53⅝	5,300	Am. Woolen	54	54	53	53⅛	+ ⅛
52	52⅞	100	Am. Woolen t. r	52½	52½	52½	52½	+ ⅛
96	97	200	Am. Woolen pf	97¼	97¼	97¼	97⅛	+ ⅛
75⅝	76	12,300	Anaconda Copp. Co	75½	76	75¾	75¾	+ ¼
106¾	107¼	2,000	Atcn., Top. & S. F	106⅝	107	106⅜	107	+ ½
100	100½	50	Atch., T. & S. F. pf	100½	100¾	100½	100¾	...
113½	114	300	Atlantic Coast Line	112¾	114½	112½	114	+1
131½	132	18,800	Baldwin Loco	134	134⅞	128	132	— ½
108½	109	100	Baldwin Loco. pf	109	109	109	109	+ ⅛
92½	92⅝	6,175	Baltimore & Ohio	91¾	92¾	91⅜	92½	+ ⅝
74½	75¼	818	Baltimore & O. pf	74¾	76	74⅜	74⅜	...
462	465	2,250	Bethlehem Steel	483½	495	482	495	+9
166	170	600	Bethlehem Steel pf	165	170	165	166	+4
87	87½	200	Bklyn Rapid Tran	87¼	87¼	87¼	87¼	...
134	137	200	Bklyn Union Gas	136	136	136	136	—1¼
37½	42	50	Brown Shoe	40	40	40	40	...
92¼	93	2,200	Burns Brothers	90¾	93	90¼	93	+2½
103	109	100	Burns Brothers pf	108	108	105	108	...
60¼	61	200	Butte & Superior	60⅜	60⅜	60⅜	60⅜	+ ⅝
18¾	19½	800	California Petrol	18½	18⅝	18⅜	18⅝	...
42	43	300	California Pet. pf	42	42	42	42	...
165¾	169	9,200	Canadian Pacific	166¼	169	166¼	168¾	+3½
54¾	55	13,300	Central Leather Co	54⅜	55⅛	54⅜	54⅞	+ ⅜
58	58¼	4,400	Chesapeake & Ohio	56⅞	58½	56⅞	58⅜	+1⅝
34	34½	600	Chi. Gt. West. pf	34	34½	34	34½	+ ⅛
93¼	93⅝	6,000	Chi., Mil. & St. P	93¼	93¾	93¼	93¼	+ ⅜
127	127½	700	Chi., M. & St. P. pf	127	127	127	127	— ⅜
130¼	131	200	Chi. & Northwest	130¼	130¼	130	130	...
20	20¾	10,300	Chi., Rock Isl. & P	20	21¼	19⅝	20⅜	+ ⅛
40¾	50¼	3,900	China Copper	40¾	50	40¾	50	...
73⅛	78	500	C. C. C. & St.L.pf.	73⅛	76	73½	76	+5
74½	75	900	Cluett, Peabody Co.	74	75	74	74½	+2¼
57⅝	57¾	9,500	Col. Fuel & Iron	56½	58	56	57⅝	+2½
144½	145	4,800	Consolidated Gas	145	145¾	143⅝	145	+1¼
109½	111½	2,500	Continental Can	111	112¼	110¾	110¾	+ ⅛
13⅝	13⅞	8,600	Corn Products Ref	13½	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝	+ ⅛
80	80½	1,000	Crucible Prod. pf	80½	80½	80½	80½	+ ½
93	94½	15,400	Crucible Steel	94	95⅝	93½	94	+ ½
100½	110	400	Crucible Steel pf	100½	100½	100½	100½	+ ½
119½	122	2,300	Cuban-Am. Sugar	118¼	122	118¼	119¾	+ ¼
146	148	100	Delaware & Hud	147¼	147¼	147¼	147½	+ ¾
17¾	18	400	Den. & Rio Gr. pf	17¾	18	17½	17¾	+ ¼
124¾	125½	14	Detroit Edison Co	125¼	125¼	125¼	125¼	...
36⅞	37	14,700	Distillers Secur	36½	37¼	36⅞	36⅞	+1⅜
22	22½	1,100	Dome Mines	22¼	22¼	22	22¼	— ⅛
9	11½	100	Dul., S. S. & A. pf	11	11	11	11	— ⅛
72¾	74	200	Elec. Storage Bat	71	72	71	72	+ ⅜
34⅜	35	10,600	Erie	34½	35	34⅜	34½	+ ⅜
53⅜	54¼	4,000	Erie 1st pf	53¾	54⅜	53	54⅛	+ ⅜
42½	44	200	Erie 2d pf	43	43⅝	43	43⅝	+1½
180¼	181	4,505	General Electric	179¼	181⅝	179¼	180½	+ ⅛
335	340	500	General Motors	335	337	332	335	+8
112½	113⅝	700	General Motors pf	113	113	113	113	+ ½
76¾	77¾	5,300	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	77½	77¾	76¾	77½	+ ⅝
121¼	122⅞	4,500	Great Northern pf	121¼	122⅞	121	122¾	+1½
43⅝	43⅞	10,600	G. N. certs.ore prop	43⅝	43⅞	43⅝	43⅞	+1¼
39½	40	300	Greene-Cananea	40	40	39½	39½	— ½
67¾	68	3,100	Guggenheim Explor	67¾	68¼	67⅝	67¾	+ ½
106	108	500	Illinois Central	107½	107½	107½	107½	+ ⅛
43½	43¾	26,000	Inspiration Copper	43½	44¼	43¾	43½	+ ⅛
23	23¼	400	Interc.-Met.	23	23⅛	23	23	— ⅛
23½	23⅞	4,300	Interboro Consol	23½	23⅞	23⅝	23⅝	— ¼
70	80	2,200	Interboro Con. pf	70	70	70	70	— ⅛
24⅝	25⅜	1,200	Int. Agricultural	24⅝	25⅜	24⅝	25⅛	+ ⅛
53½	54	700	Int. Agricultural pf	53½	54	53	54	+ ½
110½	110½	700	Int. Harvester, N.J.	110½	111	109¾	111	+1½
200	201	800	Int. Nickel v. tr.cfs	200	200¾	198¾	200⅜	+3¼
10	10¼	400	Int. Paper	10¼	10½	10¼	10½	+ ⅛
39¼	40	400	Int. Paper pf	39½	39¾	39½	39⅞	+1⅛
28¾	29¼	500	Kan. City South	28	29⅛	28	29⅛	+ ⅛
103	108	2,700	Kayser (J. S.) Co	108½	108⅝	104	106½	+ ⅜
			Lackawanna Steel	85½	85⅞	84	85½	+ ½
105½	106	100	Laclede Gas	105⅞	105⅞	105⅝	105⅝	— ⅛
106¼	106	25	Do., odd lot	106¼	106½	106½	106½	...
75	75¾	2,300	Lehigh Valley	75	76¼	75	75¼	+ ¾
240	250	300	Liggett & Myers	241	245	241	245	+2½
24½	26	300	Long Island	23¼	25¼	23	23	—1
27	29	100	Loose-Wiles Biscuit	29	29	29	29	...
65	68	100	Loose-W. Bis. 2d pf	67	67	67	67	+1½
124½	127	100	Louis. & Nash	125	125	125	125	+2
76¼	78	100	Mackay Cos	78	78	78	78	...
65½	66	10	Mackay Cos. pf	66	66	66	66	...
127¼	128	500	Manhattan Elev	127¼	127½	127¼	127¼	+ ⅛
127¼	128	20	Maxwell Motor	127	127	127	127	...
62½	63½	3,500	Maxwell Motors	62¼	63¼	61¾	63	+1⅝
97	97⅛	1,620	Max. Motors 1st pf	97⅜	97⅝	97	97	+ ¼
51⅜	52	2,200	Max. Motors 2d pf	52	52⅝	51½	52	+1⅝
92	92½	8,000	Mexican Petroleum	92½	93¼	91½	92	+ ½
85¼	86	100	Mex. Petroleum pf	86	86	86	86	...
34	34¼	4,900	Miami Copper	33⅞	34¼	33⅝	34⅛	+ ⅜
13	14¼	200	Minn. & St. Louis	13⅞	14	13⅞	14	...
29	31	100	Minn. & St. L. pf	29½	29½	29½	29½	— ¼
120⅞	121½	500	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	120⅝	121⅜	120⅜	121	+ ⅝
5	5¼	600	Mo., Kan. & Texas	5¼	5½	5	5	...
5¼	5	2,900	Missouri Pacific	5¼	5¼	4¾	5	— ⅛
57¼	58	500	Montana Power	56½	57¼	56½	57¼	+1
107	108	30	Montana Power pf	107	107	107	107	...
129	130	300	Nat. Biscuit Co	129	129	128	128	...
30	31	5,150	Nat. En. & St. Co	30	31½	29⅞	31	+1
68	70¼	22,000	Nat. Lead Co	68	70¼	68	69¾	+2
110	112	100	Nat. Lead Co. pf	110¼	110¾	110¼	110¾	—⅜
100	103	400	N. Rys of M. 1st pf	17	15½	17	17	...
400	N. Rys. of M. 2d pf	9½	9½	9¼	9½	+ ⅜		
600	Nevada Con. Cop	15½	15½	15⅛	15⅜	...		
500	N. Y. Air Brake	146	147	146	147	...		
12	do., odd lot	145⅞	145⅞	145⅞	145⅞	...		
2,200	N. Y. Central	100	101	100	101	+1¼		
13,400	N. Y., N. H. & H	83	85½	83	84⅞	+1⅞		
400	N. Y., Ont. & West	30	30	30	30	+1		
2,000	Norfolk & Western	115⅜	116½	115	115¾	— ¼		
600	North American	72¾	73½	72¾	73½	+1½		
4,500	Northern Pacific	111	113¼	111	112¾	+1¼		
200	Pacific Mail	30½	30½	30½	30½	+1¼		
100	Pacific Tel. & Tel	46¼	46¼	46¼	46½	+1¼		
3,000	Penn. R. R	58	58¼	57⅝	57⅞	...		
300	People's Gas, Chi	118¾	118¾	118¾	118¾	+ ⅜		
1,200	Philadelphia Co	47¾	47⅞	47¼	47½	+ ¼		
2,100	Pittsburgh Coal	40⅞	41	40⅝	40⅝	— ⅛		
8,310	Pressed Steel Car	71¼	73½	70⅝	73⅜	+2⅝		
100	Public Service N. J.	108	108	108	108	+2		
1,500	Pullman Co	164⅞	164⅞	164⅞	164⅞	+1½		
100	Quicksilver	3	3	3	3	+ ⅛		
49	49¼	1,550	Railway Steel Sp	48	49	47¼	48	+1½
25⅞	25⅞	5,100	Ray Con. Copper	25¾	25⅞	25½	25⅝	+ ⅛
70	70	29,500	Reading	78¾	80⅛	78¾	79	+ ¼
			Reading 1st pf	42	42	42	42	...
			Rep. Iron & Steel	52⅞	54⅞	52⅞	54⅛	+1⅞
			Rep. Iron & S. pf	104	104	104	104	...
			Rock Island Co. pf	½	½	½	½	...
			Rumely, (M.) Co	4½	4½	4½	4½	+ ¼
			St. Louis & San F.	5	5⅜	5	5	...
			St. L. & S. F. 1st pf	9½	10½	9½	10½	+1½
			St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	6½	7	6½	6⅞	+ ⅝
			St. Louis Southw	16	16	16	16	— ⅛
			Seab. Air Line pf	39⅜	39⅞	39½	39½	+2½
			Sears, Roeb. pf	155½	157	155	155	— ¾
			Sloss-S. S. & I. Co	60½	61	60	61	+2
			Southern Pacific	97¼	98⅜	97¼	98½	+1¾
			So. Pacific t. r	115	115	115	115	+10
			So. Porto Rico Sug	143	143	142	142	—1
			do., odd lots	143	143	141⅞	141⅞	...
			So. P. R. Sugar pf	110	110	110	110	...
			So. Railway pf. ext	20½	20½	20	20¼	+ ⅛
			Standard Milling	81	81	81	81	— ½
			Studebaker Co	163¼	167¾	163	167	+5
			Studebaker Co. pf	110	110	110	110	— ¾
			Tennessee Copper	68½	69¼	66⅝	66⅝	—2½
			Texas & Pacific	168⅝	169	168⅝	169	+3
			Texas & Pacific	13¼	13½	13¼	13½	+ ⅝
			Third Avenue	62¼	62¼	61⅝	62¼	— ⅜
			Tol., St. L. & West	5½	5½	5½	5¼	...
			Tol., St. L. & West. pf	32½	33	32½	33	...
			Underwood Typew	82½	84	82½	83	...
			Union B. & P. Co	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾	— ⅜
			Un. B. & P. Co. pf	26½	26½	26½	26½	+1
			Union Pacific	135¼	136⅜	135¼	136½	+1⅝
			Union Pacific 1st pf	81½	81½	81½	81½	+ ½
			United Cigar Mfrs	59	59	59	59	+ ½
			United Cigar Stores	104	105	104	104	+ ⅝
			United Cigar Stores pf	111½	111½	111½	111½	...
			Un. Dry Goods pf	69	73	69	72	+5½
			United Rys. Inv	26¼	26⅝	26¼	26½	+ ⅛
			United Rys. Inv. pf	43½	43⅝	43	43	— ⅛
			U. S. C. I. P. & F	25	26¼	25	26½	+1⅝
			U.S.C.I. P. & F. pf	45⅜	47½	45	45½	—1
			U. S. Express	65½	65½	65½	65½	...
			U. S. Indus. Alco	100⅜	107½	100⅜	106¼	+6½
			U. S. Rubber	53½	54⅝	53½	54⅝	+1½
			U. S. Rub. 1st pf	106	106	106	106	— ⅞
			U. S. Steel	83⅜	85⅞	83½	85¾	+3⅛
			U. S. Steel pf	114⅜	115	114¼	114¾	+ ⅝
			Utah Copper	70½	70⅝	70	70	+ ⅛
			Va.-Car. Chemical	45¼	45½	45	45¼	+ ⅛
			Va. Iron, Coal & C.	66¼	68¾	66¼	68	+3½
			Wabash pf. w. i.	12¾	13½	12¾	12¾	+ ⅛
			Wabash pf. A w. i.	44¾	46	44¼	45¼	+1⅝
			Wabash pf. B w. i.	26	26¾	26	26¼	+ ⅛
			Wells Fargo Exp	119	119	119	119	+2
			Western Maryland	33½	33⅞	33½	33½	+ ¼
			West. Maryland pf	49¼	49¼	49¼	49¼	+1
			Western Union Tel	78¾	79¼	78¾	79	+ ⅛
			Westingh. E. & M	70¾	72¼	70½	71½	+1⅝
			Westingh. 1st pf	77	77	77	77	+ ⅛
			Willys-Overland	250	258	250	256¼	+8¼
			Wisconsin Central	35	35	35	35	+1

ALABAMA ROAD EARNS LESS.

Subsidiary of Southern Railroad Hurt by Business Depression.

The total operating revenues of the Alabama Great Southern Railroad, controlled by the Southern Railway but operated independently, for the year ended June 30 were $4,776,629. This represents a falling off of $649,545 from the 1914 gross earnings. The net operating revenues were $1,122,896, a decrease of $33,868.

Business depression caused the decrease in earnings, according to Fairfax Harrison, President of the road. The people along the railroad, he says, were forced to economize. The company paid the usual 6 per cent. on its preferred stock and 5 per cent. on its common. The balance car

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NEW HAVEN ROAD PRUNES EXPENSES

By a Reduction of $5,000,000 It Increases the Net Operating Revenue $3,851,000.

ELLIOTT SAYS IT IS SOLVENT

But He Adds That $150,000,000 Ought to be Put Into the Property in the Next Five Years.

The annual report of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad makes its forty-fourth appearance today in much more modest form than its predecessors. It is about half the size and half the thickness of recent annual statements, which, Howard Elliott explains in his introduction, were costly to issue, and the company believes that a large number of the 26,517 stockholders would prefer a smaller one if they knew it meant a considerable saving.

The New Haven's gross earnings last year were $65,379,000, a decrease of $2,073,000. The expenses were decreased by $5,106,000. The net operating income of $18,562,000 represents an increase of $3,831,000, but there was a loss of $1,966,000 in non-operating income, mostly accounted for by lessened dividends from subsidiaries. After paying rentals of $6,228,000, bond interest of $9,380,000, and other fixed charges there remained a net income for the year of $2,307,000. This is an increase of $2,039,000. The ratio of operating expenses to gross earnings was reduced from 73 per cent. in the previous year to 67.5 per cent.

A sidelight on the change in operating methods under the new management is given in the cost of injuries to passengers. This was $792,000 last year, a decrease of $389,000, and of the sum paid out $485,000 was on account of accidents which occurred prior to July 1, 1914. The estimated amount of unpaid personal injury claims on June 30 was $697,000, as compared with $1,042,000 a year earlier. The amount spent for loss and damage, injuries to persons, and clearing wrecks was $1,412,000, as compared with $1,966,000 in 1914.

Chairman Elliott says in his general remarks:

"The last two years have been the most critical in the history of the company, and there has been difficulty in maintaining its integrity. The settlement with the United States Government was confirmed Oct. 17, 1914, and the securities were transferred to the Trustees appointed thereunder. Since then these Trustees have been in exclusive control of the respective properties, namely, the Boston & Maine, the Connecticut trolleys, and the Rhode Island trolleys.

"Since July 1, 1913, there has been a widespread depression in business, affecting adversely the earning power of your property. This depression has also affected all of the subordinate properties in which your company is interested. This decrease made it necessary to retrench in every way.

"The first three months of the current year show marked improvement in earnings, both gross and net, but the Directors cannot consider the declaration of any dividend until they are assured of the permanent financing of the company.

"It is not too much to say that at least $25,000,000 to $30,000,000 should be spent in the next five years over and above ordinary operating expenses and fixed charges. Part of this money should be taken from earnings and part from the sale of property and securities. The road is solvent, and its next most important problem is to adopt some comprehensive plan for handling its debts and providing funds for making those improvements which are essential."

A classification of the New Haven's stock shows that of the 26,517 stockholders 12,230 live in Massachusetts, 5,578 in Connecticut, 4,271 in New York, and 814 in Rhode Island. Nearly 90 per cent. of the stock is held in States traversed by the company's lines.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alta	.04	Kentucky Con.	.02
Alpha Con.	.02	Mexican	.38
Best & Belcher	.03	Occidental Con.	.70
Bullion	.01	Ophir	.35
Caledonia	.66	Overman	.10
Challar	.07	Potosi	.04
Confidence	.21	Savage	.09
Con. Cal. & Va.	.04	Seg. Belcher	.03
Con. Imperial	.02	Sierra Nevada	.59
Gould & Curry	.04	Union Con.	.63
Hale & Norcross	.05	Utah Con.	.04
Julia	.02	Yellow Jacket	.17

TONOPAH.

Belmont	3.60	Comb. Fraction	.07
Jim Butler	.73	Diamondf. Daisy	.03
McNamara	.02	Diamondf. B. B.	.05
Midway	.12	Florence	.45
Mizpah Ext.	.20	Goldf. Con. Mt.	1.35
Montana	.27	Goldf. Kewanas.	.35
North Star	.09	Goldfield Merger	.18
Rescue Eula	.04	Jumbo Ext.	1.27½
Tonopah Ext.	2.37½	Lone Star	.08
Tonopah Merger	.34	Silver Pick	.08
Victor	.28	Vernal	.03
West End	.56	Nevada Hills	.16
GOLDFIELD.		Rochester Mines	.58
Atlanta	.27	Round Mountain	.40
Booth	.40	MANHATTAN.	
C. O. D.	.04	Man. Big Four	.05

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Dr. Jackpot	9⅜	9¾	Isabella	16½	16¾
Elkton	24⅝	24⅞	Jackpot	6½	7⅛
El Paso	70	80	McKinney	36¼	38
Findlay	3½	4½	Portland	161½	165
Gold. Cycle	170	180	Vindicator	153	155½
Gold Dollar	1	4	Rav. B. H.	3⅛	3½
Gold Sov.	5	6			

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.—Receipts and expenditures:

	This Month.	Fiscal Yr.
Customs	$9,405,109	$55,094,932
Ord. internal rev.	17,935,310	106,886,309
Income tax	562,602	11,607,703
Miscellaneous	1,325,471	12,277,655
Total receipts	$29,248,493	$185,866,600
Excess of ord. disbursements over ord. rcts.	10,077,831	43,473,748
Excess of total disbursements over total rcts.	10,650,140	42,050,650
Expenditures	39,326,324	229,340,349

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Prices Generally Higher in the Curb Market on a Large Volume of Trading.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 344,573 shares of stock and $15,950 of bonds.

The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 183,332; oil, 9,196, and mining, 152,045. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,500	American Zinc	62	64¼	62	63¼
400	‡Canadian Car & Foundry	108	109	107	108
275	Carbon Steel	72	80	72	80
2,000	‡Car, Lt. & P.	9⅞	9⅞	9¾	9¾
1,500	‡Cent. Fdy. pf.	38	35	33	35
550	Chalmers Motor Co.	170	172	167	167
1,000	‡Chev. Motor Car Co., w. i.	131½	134½	126	129
126	‡Cramp Ship	88½	88½	88	88
25	‡Crock'r-Wh'ler	85	85	85	85
10	Driggs-Seab'y	109	109	100	109
10	Emerson Phon.	11¼	11¼	11¼	11¼
447	Guan. Sugar	64	*65	63	63¾
700	‡Hall Signal	29	29	27	28
445	‡Hendee Mfg.	30	32	30	31½
100	‡Hopkins & Allen Arms	44	44	44	44
700	Inter.-Cont. R.	12½	13¼	12½	13
2,600	‡Int. Mer. M.	7⅛	7⅝	7⅛	7⅝
1,800	‡Int. M. M. pf.	34	34½	32⅝	33⅝
850	‡Int. Motors	33	33½	32½	33¼
700	Kath. B. pf.	4½	4½	4½	4½
200	Kelly S. Tire	215	215	200	210
95	Kelly S. Tire new 1st pf.	91	91½	91	91½
2,000	‡Lake T. Boat	19½	19½	17½	17½
600	‡L. T. B. 1st pf	19½	19½	17½	17½
1,250	‡M. H. P. M.	105	107½	104	107½
1,600	Marconi of Am.	4⅜	4⅜	4¼	4¼
75,000	‡Mid. S. w. i.	80	90½	80	90½
1,100	Man. Transit	⅝	1	⅝	1
650	N. Y. Trans.	18	18	15	15
3,500	C. of R. & H.	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
4,000	‡Sand. Motors	12¾	12¾	12½	12½
3,000	‡St. Jo. Lead	12¼	12¾	12¼	12⅝
9,200	Subm'e Boat	42½	45	42½	45
900	‡Tob. Products	41	41	41	41
10,200	Tri. Film ctfs.	7⅛	8	7⅛	7⅞
3,500	Un. Profit S.	2¾	2⅞	2¾	2⅞
40,000	‡U. S. L. & H. Corp	4⅞	5¼	4⅞	5¼
10,000	‡U. S. L. & H. Corp. pf	5⅜	6¼	5⅜	6
800	‡World Film	4⅛	4¼	4	4⅛

OIL ISSUES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
3,425	Houston Oil	19¼	18¾	19¼	+ ⅛
1,500	‡Inter. Petrol.	9⅞	9⅜	9⅞	— ⅛
60	Ohio Oil	158	157	157	..
16	Std. Oil of Cal.	314	308	306	— 4
40	Std. Oil of N. J.	485	482	483	..
40	Std. Oil of N. Y.	205	203	203	..
115	Ventura Con	12½	12½	12¾	— ⅜
4,000	Victoria Oil	1⅛	1⅛	1	..

MINING STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
900	‡Alas. Juneau	12	12	11¾	12
200	‡Alta-Consol.	20	20	20	20
16,000	‡Am. Consdr	10	11	10	10
6,000	‡‡Atlanta	27	27	26	26
1,000	‡‡Big Cotton	4	4	4	4
500	Big. L. Dev.	3⅛	3¼	3⅛	3¼
2,300	Braden Cop.	9⅞	9⅞	9¾	9⅞
7,345	Butte C. & Z.	3¼	4	3¼	4
500	Butte & N. Y.	2⅜	2⅞	2⅜	2⅜
500	†Caledonia	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
3,000	‡Chile Copper	22½	22⅝	22⅜	22½
9,000	Con. Ariz. Sm.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
100	‡‡Emma Cop.	23	23	23	23
4,000	First Nat. C.	4½	5¼	4½	5
1,400	†Gold Hill Min.	15	15	15	15
3,000	Goldf. Con.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛
2,000	‡‡Gold. Merger	15½	18½	18½	18½
230	Hecla Min.	3¼	3¼	3⅛	3¼
1,100	Howe Sound	4½	4½	4	4
5,000	Jumbo Ext.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
8,000	Kenne. Copper	52¾	53¾	51¼	52¼
3,000	‡‡Kewanas	38	38	38	38
750	Magma Copper	14	14½	14	14½
1,000	‡McK.-Darragh	30	31	30	30
2,300	‡‡Marsh Min.	32	33	32	32
18,000	‡‡Mother Lode	35	35	33	34
1,000	‡‡Nat. Z. & L.	48	50	48	50
600	M. of Am.	2⅜	2¾	2⅜	2¾
400	N. Utah B.	3⅛	3¾	3⅛	3¾
1,300	Nip. M. Co.	6⅞	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝
500	†North Star	10	10	10	10
1,500	‡‡Oro	7	7	6	6¼
7,200	Ray H. w. i.	4⅜	5	4⅛	4⅞
3,600	‡‡Rex Con. M.	48	50	46	48
5,000	‡‡Sand. Ken'll.	11	11	10½	10½
1,400	St'd Sil.-Lead	1½	1½	1⅜	1⅜
1,000	Stewart	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
1,300	‡Suc. Mining	83	84	83	84
3,100	‡Sup'r M. Co.	24	24½	24	24½
2,000	†Temisk'ing	38½	38½	38½	38½
3,000	Ton.-Exten'n	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
500	‡Ton. Merger	15½	15½	15½	15½
11,500	‡Ton. Mizpah	20	22	20	22
1,000	Tri-Bullion	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜
1,400	Tuolumne Cop.	½	½	½	½
500	‡W. E. Con.	56	56	56	56
300	‡Wn. Kn. Co. pf	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
100	Yukon	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜

BONDS.

$950	Con. Ariz. 8s.	25	25	25	25
15,600	Kenn. Cop. 6s.	166	166	165	166

‡Sell cents per share. *Odd lot. ‡Unlisted.

***

Bid and asked quotations of issues not traded in compared with those of previous week.

INDUSTRIALS.

	Oct. 13. Bid.	Asked.	Oct. 16. Bid.	Asked.
Am.-Brit. Mfg. Co.	28	19	22	
A.-B. Mfg. Co. pf.	42	46	42	46
Br.-Am. Tob. Co., Ord.	14	15	14	15
B.-A. Tob. Co., Ord. B.	14	15	14	15
Canadian C. & F. pf.	120	122	120	122
Can. Nat. Gas Corp.	1⅞	2	1⅞	2
Carbon Steel, 1st pf.	74	78	74	78
Carbon Steel 2d pf.	62	68	62	68
Carriage Fact., Can.	43	47	43	47
Central Foundry	17	18	17	18
Dominion Steel	46⅜	48	46⅜	48
Fisk Tire	122	125	122	125
Fr.-Span. Pet. (A Pr.)	1	1¼	1	1¼
Hall Signal pf.	40	45	40	50
Inter. Motors pf.	62	66	62	66
Mutual Profit Sharing	9	9½	9	9½
Pacific Gas & Elec.	53	55	53	55
Pyrene Mfg. Co.	15½	16	15½	16
M. Rumely, w. i.	22	26	22	26
Sherman Carbide	7½	8½	7½	8½
Sherman Carbide pf.	8	15	8	15
Steel Co. of Canada	33	34	33	34
Sterling Gum	2¼	2⅝	2¼	2⅝
Wayland Oil & Gas	3½	4	3½	4

OIL ISSUES.

Anglo-American	16½	17	16½	17
Pierce Oil	12	13½	13	13½

MINING STOCKS.

Arizona Duquesne	37	40	37	40
Booth	40	41	41	42
Buffalo Mines	½	⅝	½	⅝
Cashboy	5	6	5	6
Florence	45	47	45	47
Iron Blossom	68	72	73	77
Kerr Lake	3⅝	4	3⅝	4
La Rose Consolidated	½	½	½	½
McIntyre	49	50	48½	49½
Majestic Mines	71	90	70	80
Nevada Hills	18	20	19	20
Pacific Smelters	¾	⅞	¾	⅞
Silver Pick	8	9	8	9
Tonopah Mining	5⅛	5⅜	5⅛	5⅜

BONDS.

Anglo-French 5s	97⅜	98	97⅝	98
Int. Mer. Mar. n. 5s	85	90	85	90
Western Pacific	31	33	31	33
Pierce Oil 6s	79	80	79	80

***

MUNITIONS STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
Aetna Explosives	153	157	153	157
Aetna Explosives pf.	83	87	84	87
Am. & Br. Mfg. Co.	23	25	19	21
Am. & Br. Mfg. Co. pf.	48	53	40	45
Atlas Powder	245	25	250	255
Atlas Powder pf.	95	99	95	99
Bliss (E. W.)	320	340	310	320
Bliss (E. W.) pf.	72	78	72	73
Canadian Explosives	390	415	390	415
Canadian Explos. pf.	100	110	100	110
Carbon Steel	71	73	70	72
Carbon Steel 1st pf.	79	85	74	80
Carbon Steel 2d pf.	65	68	65	68
Colts Arms	330	340	330	340
Driggs-Seabury	107	110	107	110
Dupont Powder, new	388	395	385	392
Dupont Powder pf.	102	104	102	104
Hercules Powder	430	435	430	435
Hercules Powder pf.	114	118	114	118
Hopkins-Allen	42	46	43	47
Hopkins-Allen pf.	90	96	90	96
Lake Torpedo Boat	18	19	18	19
Midvale Steel	350	380	390	400
Niles-Bement-Pond	149	153	149	153
Niles-Bement-P. pf.	101	105	101	105
Savage Arms	373	390	370	390
Submarine Boat	42	43	41	42
Scovill Mfg. Co.	375	390	410	420
Winch. Rep. Arms	2550	2650	2600	2750
Midvale St. & Ord.	80¼	81½	77½	78½

TOBACCO STOCKS.

Closing quotations of stocks not quoted elsewhere were:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
American Cigar	110	113	110	113
American Cigar pf.	93	100	98	100
Am. Mach. & F'dry.	85	95	85	95
Conley Foil	350	400	350	400
Johnston Tin F. & M.	125	150	125	150
J. S. Young	155	170	155	170
J. S. Young pf.	105	109	105	109
MacAndrews & F.	145	155	145	155
MacAndrews & F. pf.	99	100	99	100
Porto Rico-Am. Tob.	185	195	185	195
R. J. Reynolds Tob.	410	430	410	430
R. J. Reyn. Tob. pf.	119	122	119	122

FOR INVESTORS.

Opportunities for purchase or sale of unlisted bonds and stocks offered by The Annalist Open Security Market. Financial problems discussed. Every Monday. 10 cents—$4 yearly by mail. The Annalist, Times Square, New York.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

That the quarterly earnings statement of the United States Steel Corporation, to be given out next week, would make a remarkably favorable showing was the report on the floor of the Consolidated Stock Exchange when United States Steel common was advancing late in the day under vigorous buying. The stock closed at 85⅞, its highest for the day, this representing a 3-point advance from Saturday's final price. The war stocks attracted particular trading attention at the opening, but later the railroad shares also became prominent.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
60	Alaska Gold	33½	33¾	33½	33¾
480	Allis-Chalm.	43¾	43¾	43¾	43¾
130	Am. B. Sugar	67½	67¾	67½	67¾
1,390	Am. Can	64¾	65¼	64¾	65¼
990	Am. C. & F.	86	89	84½	88⅞
10	Am. H. & L. pf.	48¾	48¾	48¾	48¾
10	Am. Linseed	21	21	21	21
280	Am. Locom.	68	68	67¼	67¼
2,480	Am. Smelting	95¾	95⅞	94¾	94⅞
20	Am. Sugar	113⅞	113⅞	113¾	113⅞
460	Amacond Cop.	75½	76	75⅜	75⅝
60	A., T. & F.	106⅞	107	106½	107
730	Baldwin Loc.	135	135	128½	132
80	Balt. & Ohio	92¼	92⅝	92¼	92½
50	B'klyn R. T.	87½	87½	87¼	87½
20	Can. Pacific	168⅝	168⅝	168¾	168⅝
990	Cent. Leather	54⅝	55⅜	54⅜	54⅞
200	Ches. & Ohio	57⅝	58¾	57⅞	58
50	C., M. & St. P.	91¾	93½	91¾	93½
500	C., R. I. & P.	20¾	21	20	20⅞
70	Chino Copper	50	50	49¾	50
580	Col. F. & I.	56	57¾	56	57½
50	Consol. Gas	144½	146¾	144½	144¾
80	Corn Prod.	18⅝	18⅞	18⅝	18⅝
560	Crucible Steel	94⅝	96¾	94⅝	95¾
200	Dist. Secur.	36¾	37¾	36¾	37
700	Erie	34½	34⅞	34½	34⅞
100	Erie 1st pf.	53½	53⅞	53½	53⅞
230	Goodrich Co.	77¼	78⅜	76¾	77¼
210	Gt. Nor. Ore	49¾	49¾	48¾	49⅛
10	Gt. Nor. pf.	122½	122½	122¼	122½
490	Inspir. Cop.	43¾	44¼	43⅝	43⅝
160	Inter. Cons.	23¼	23¼	23	23⅛
30	Lack. Steel	85¼	85¼	85¼	85¼
20	Lehigh Val.	76¼	76¾	75	75¾
40	Maxwell Mot.	62½	62⅞	62¼	62⅞
40	Max. M. 2d pf.	52	52½	52	52½
450	Mexican Pet.	92¼	93¼	91⅞	92⅜
120	Miami Copper	34	34¼	34	34⅛
290	Mo. Pacific	5	5⅝	5	5
120	Nat. Enam.	31½	31⅞	31⅜	31½
180	Nat. Lead	69	70⅜	68	70⅜
160	N. Y. Central	100⅝	101	100⅜	101
490	N.Y.,N.H. & H.	83	85½	83	84⅞
30	Pitts. Coal	40¾	40¾	40⅝	40⅝
40	Pressed S. Car	73½	73½	73	73
110	Ray Copper	25⅞	26	25¾	25¾
4,580	Reading	79	79½	78¾	79¼
230	Rep. I. & S.	53⅝	54¼	53	54¼
1,020	So. Pacific	97⅝	99	97⅜	98¾
10	Southern Ry.	20¼	20¼	20¼	20¼
230	Studebaker Co.	167	168	166⅞	168
400	Tenn. Copper	68½	69	67	67
100	Third Ave.	62½	62⅜	62¼	62½
1,220	Union Pacific	135¼	136⅜	135¼	136
70	U. S. Rubber	54¼	54⅝	53⅝	54¾
24,350	U. S. Steel	83⅜	85⅞	83⅜	85⅞
90	Utah Copper	70½	70⅝	70⅜	70⅝
350	V.-C. Chem.	45	45½	45	45⅝
10	West Un. Tel.	78¾	78¾	78¾	78¾
7,370	Westingh. El.	71	72¾	70¾	71⅛

54,630

MINING STOCKS.

400	Atlanta	.27	.27	.27	.27
200	Comstock	.14	.14	.14	.14
600	Con. Virginia	.25	.27½	.25	.27½
1,000	Diamo. B. B.	.07	.07	.07	.07
500	Florence	.47	.47	.47	.47
500	Goldfield M.	.18½	.18¼	.18¼	.18½
300	Jumbo Ext.	1.37½	1.37½	1.37½	1.37½
1,000	Kewanas	.38	.38	.36	.36
500	Midway	.13	.13	.13	.13
1,000	Mexican	.40	.40	.40	.40
400	Ophir	.42	.42	.42	.42
500	Portland	1.57½	1.57½	1.57½	1.57½
40	Quicksilver	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00
500	Sandstorm R.	.11	.11	.11	.11
400	Tonopah Ext.	2.45	2.45	2.45	2.45

7,940

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Government Issues.

Security. Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Argen. Gov't.6	Dec., 1915	100⅛	100⅛	2.00
Argen. Gov't.6	Dec., 1916	100½	101½	4.54
Argen. Gov't.6	Dec., 1917	100⅝	101	5.53
Argen. Gov't.6	May, 1920	98⅞	99⅛	6.25
City of Mont.5	Dec., 1917	99	99¾	5.15
City of Q'b'c.5	Apr., 1920	98¾	99¾	5.20
Dom. of Can.5	Aug., 1916	100	100⅛	4.75
Dom. of Can.5	Oct., 1917	100	100¼	4.38
French Gov't.5	Apr., 1916	98¾	99⅛	6.75
German Gov't.5	Jan., 1916	99¾	100	5.00
Norway Gov't.6	Oct., 1916	100¼	100½	5.45
Norway Gov't.6	Oct., 1917	99⅞	100⅛	5.70
Swedish Gov't.6	Dec., 1916	98½	99¼	6.70
Swiss Gov't.5	Mar., 1916	99¾	100	5.00
Swiss Gov't.5	Mar., 1916	98⅝	98½	6.05
Swiss Gov't.5	Mar., 1920	95⅞	96⅛	6.05

Company Issues.

Ala. Power	Feb., 1918	100	101	5.60
Am. Cot. Oil.5	Nov., 1917	100½	100⅞	4.50
Am. Loco. Co.5	July, 1918	100¼	101¼	3.00
A. T. & T. sub.5	Apr., 1916	100⅛	101¼	2.75
Ana. Cop.5	Mar., 1917	100⅞	101⅛	4.10
Balt. & Ohio.4½	June, 1917	100¼	100⅝	4.40
Balt. & Ohio.4½	June, 1918	99⅝	99⅞	4.65
B. R. T.5	July, 1918	99⅞	100⅛	4.93
Can. North'n.5	Sep., 1917	98	98⅜	5.75
Can. Pacific.6	Mar. 2 '24	102½	102⅝	5.60
Ches. & Ohio.5	June, 1919	95	95¼	6.30
Chi. & W. I.5	Sep., 1917	98⅞	99¼	5.26
Chi. El. Ry.5	July, 1918	91½	93½	13.05
Con. Pow. Co.6	May 1, '17	99	100	6.00
Con. Gas. Bal.5	May, 1917	100¼	100½	4.70
C. P. R. & L.6	June, 1918	100	100⅜	5.80
Erie R. R....5	Apr., 1916	100⅜	100⅝	3.75
Erie R. R....5½	Apr., 1917	100⅝	100⅞	5.30
E. Pr. & Lt.5	1918	93	96½	6%
Gen., Rubber.5	Dec., 1918	100	100¼	4.90
Gr. Rap. Ed.5	May, 1916	100	100⅜	4.78
Gr. Rap. Ry.5	June, 1916	100	100⅜	4.88
Hav. El. Ry.6	Sep., 1916	98½	100	6.00
Hock. Val. Ry.5	Nov., 1917	100	100¼	4.35
Int. Harv....5	Feb. 15,'18	100⅞	101¼	4.55
Lack. Steel...6	Mar., 1917	100½	100⅝	5.65
Louis. G. & E.6	Apr., 1918	98¾	99⅜	6%
L. S. & M. S.5	Dec., 1915	100⅛	100⅜	2.00
Mich. Ry.....6	June, 1916	99¾	100½	5.84
Minn. Gen. E.6	June, 1917	100⅜	101	5.50
Mont. P. & P.5	Apr., 1917	95	97½	7.95
N. E. Navy...6	May, 1917	96⅞	97¼	6.30
N.Y..N.H.&H.5	May, 1916	100⅜	100⅝	3.50
North. S. P...6	June, 1917	99	100	6.00
Penn. Co....4½	June 15,'21	89⅝	90¼	4.55
P. R. C., N. J.5	Mar., 1916	100⅜	100⅝	3.20
Sea. Air Line

Riker and Hegeman Company

The prospective merger of this Company with the United Drug Company provides for the exchange of $100 IN COMMON AND $45 IN SECOND 6% PREFERRED STOCK OF THE UNITED DRUG COMPANY for each $100 share of the Riker and Hegeman Company.

It is obvious that this arrangement should have a decidedly strengthening effect upon the market value of Riker and Hegeman stock, and we recommend the latter

For Investment and Advance in Price

We will buy you from five to one hundred shares.

BAMBERGER, LOEB & CO.
25 Broad St. Phone 5501 Broad

We Solicit Orders

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Specialists

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U S LIGHT & HEAT CORPORATION

Common & Preferred

Descriptive Circular T-1 sent on request.

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Investment Securities
40 Exchange Place New York
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J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Buy

50 Aeolian Weber P. & P. Pfd. Stock
500 Aeolian Weber P. & P. Com. Stk.
100 Babcock & Wilcox Stock
50 Crocker Wheeler Com. Stock
100 E. W. Bliss Com. Stock
10 Harriman National Bank Stock
100 Ingersoll-Rand Com. Stock
100 Milliken Bros. Pfd. Stock
100 New York Shipbuilding Stock
100 Virginian Railway Stock
100 Ward Baking Com. Stock
10 Winchester Repeating Arms Stk.

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Sell

100 Aetna Explosives Com. Stock
100 Aeolian Weber P. & P. Com. Stk.
50 Babcock & Wilcox Stock
100 Bucyrus Co. Com. Stock
25 E. W. Bliss Com. Stock
2 Fifth Ave. Bank Stock
100 Milliken Bros. Com. & Pfd. Stk.
100 New York Shipbuilding Stock
25 Safety Car Heating & Ltg. Stock
5 Victor Talking Machine Stock
25 Winchester Repeating Arms Stk.
50 Yale & Towne Mfg. Stock

J.K.Rice, Jr. & Co.
Phones 4001 to 4010 John. 36 Wall St., N. Y.

National Surety Co.

Rights (When as & if Issued)

Chatham & Phenix Bk.

Fractional Shares

Mechan's & Met. Bk.

Bought—Sold—Quoted

Gilbert Eliott & Co
27 Pine St., N. Y. Tel. John 6210

Canadian Car & Foundry
Bucyrus
Midvale Steel
Standard Motors
Hopkins & Allen
Hendee Mfg.
Mother Lode
Internat'l Mercantile Marine
Lake Torpedo

E. BUNGE & CO.
44 Broad St., New York
'Phones Broad 6951—2—3—4—5—6.

For Sale

Ford Motor of Canada

C.C.Kerr & Co.
15 Wall St., N. Y. Phone 2622 Rector

Aetna Explosives
Savage Arms

GWYNNE BROS.
25 Broad St., N. Y. Phone 3232 Broad

United Lead Co.
Debenture 5s, 1943

Lamarche & Coady
Phone 9970 Rector 14 Wall St.

Wanted $75,000

By an established iron and steel manufacturing company for additional capital, building and equipment. Located within two miles of New York City Hall. Principals only considered. Y 289 Times Annex.

COTTON IN SEESAW, BUT NEWS BULLISH

Prices Advance 15 Points on Cables and Report of Big Damage to the Crop

BUT YIELD TO PROFIT TAKING

New Orleans Times-Picayune Review Indicates Plant in the Worst Condition on Record.

Irregularity continued in the cotton market yesterday, with a strong opening based on high cables, excessive rains in the Western and Central belts, and a bullish crop report from The New Orleans Times-Picayune. Prices opened at an advance of about 10 points, which was increased by about 5 points on local buying. Profit taking before the close, however, caused a decline, prices closing unchanged to 5 points advance.

Crop news was decidedly bullish. Heavy rains had occurred over Sunday in Texas, Oklahoma, Arkansas, and the Mississippi Valley. The precipitation was general, and in some cases amounted to more than three inches. Open cotton was subjected to a good deal of damage not only as to quality, but quantity, as the rainfall in some cases was sufficiently heavy to keep the cotton from the open bolls.

The New Orleans Times-Picayune in its crop report said that deterioration had been exceedingly heavy, and that the condition of the crop was practically the lowest on record. Picking was said to be nearly completed in many sections, as the crop was short and labor plenty. F. B. Hayne wired from New Orleans giving the substance of The Times-Picayune report, and predicted 15-cent cotton by Christmas.

The Liverpool market showed considerable steadiness, and private cables stated that offerings were limited. Spot sales reached a total of 15,000 bales, including 11,000 American.

The Census Bureau announces that the report on the amount of cotton ginned to Oct. 18 will be issued on next Monday, Oct. 25.

Southern spot markets, as officially reported, were unchanged to 13 points higher. The local market for spot cotton was quiet, 10 points higher. Futures closed steady.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Oct.	12.51	12.45	12.42@12.44	12.36@12.40
Dec.	12.77	12.53	12.50@12.61	12.53@12.61
Jan.	12.93	12.75	12.76@12.77	12.77@12.78
March	13.17	12.98	12.99@13.00	12.98@13.01
May	13.29	13.14	13.15@13.16	13.15@
July	13.32	13.17	13.18@13.20	13.17@13.18

Total port receipts, 42,719 bales. Last week, 42,025 bales. Last year, 39,918 bales.

RECEIPTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
New Orleans	4,176	5,459	4,421
Galveston	11,797	20,420	20,230
Mobile	286	743	1,237
Charleston	2,901	2,544	1,780
Savannah	9,784	7,047	7,741
Wilmington	3,250	1,940	733
Norfolk	3,964	4,138	2,998

INTERIOR RECEIPTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Augusta	3,371	3,939	4,973
Memphis	11,364	11,043	11,712
St. Louis	253	538	2,379
Houston	22,330	26,039	32,330

Exports, 46,529 bales. Total thus far this season, 1,012,970 bales. Total last season, 333,790 bales.

SOUTHERN SPOTS AND STOCKS.

Sales.	Spots.	Stocks.	Last Yr.
300 Galveston	12.25	250,540	158,768
2,005 New Orleans	12.07	184,166	72,710
... Mobile	.....	16,328	21,033
2,254 Savannah	12¼	181,603	78,881
... Charleston	12.00	32,226	40,372
... Wilmington	11¾	24,334	15,871
... Norfolk	12.13	46,040	23,722
1,296 Augusta	12.13	143,338	63,758
... St. Louis	12¾	5,388	15,299
2,250 Memphis	12.25	137,188	109,809
3,879 Houston	12.25	158,604	90,028

The Liverpool market opened steady. There was a good demand business in spot cotton, with middling 5 points advance, at 7.29d. Sales, 15,000 bales; receipts, 8,000 bales, all American. Market closed steady.

Trading Quiet on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, Oct. 18.—Trading was quiet on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes 66 francs 50 centimes for cash. Exchange on London 27 francs 52 centimes.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

The railroads reporting so far for the first week of October show these aggregate changes in gross earnings, those showing gains and those showing losses being stated separately:

Twenty roads	$10,030,126	+$1,151,928
Six roads	2,159,335	— 83,532
Total (26 roads)	13,095,461	+ 1,068,394

Miscellaneous Earnings.

DETROIT EDISON COMPANY—

	1915.	P. c. Gain over 1914.
September gross	$601,631	20.10
Expenses and taxes	892,147	14.10
Net earnings	208,984	35.30
Interest charges	98,616	25.10
Surplus	110,368	41.70
9 months' gross	5,427,526	18.40
Expenses and taxes	3,470,225	18.40
Net earnings	1,957,297	28.50
Interest charges	800,833	25.10
Surplus	1,156,464	30.90

NEW YORK RAILWAYS COMPANY for the year ended June 30—

	1915.	1914.	1913.
Gross	13,899,767	13,860,828	14,065,169
Expenses	8,551,432	8,775,621	8,775,962
Net	4,848,334	5,085,127	5,289,197
Taxes	1,042,859	1,092,105	1,139,895
Net	3,805,476	3,993,113	4,119,302
Other income	527,242	460,477	410,030
Total income	4,332,718	4,453,589	4,529,332
Int. on underlying bonds, rents, &c.	2,741,015	2,710,385	2,695,555
Inc. avail. for int. on company's bonds	1,591,703	1,743,204	1,833,777
Int. on ref. 4s	691,583	651,838	651,838
Add. to surp.	61,279	21,544	.....
Int. paid on 5% adj. inc. bonds	961,381	1,112,678	1,190,164
Surplus	64	282	†8,225
Deficit.			

PHILADELPHIA RAPID TRANSIT for September—

	1915.	1914.	Increase.
Gross	2,008,979	1,949,439	90,540
Net	894,488	835,475	59,013
Fixed charges	815,611	807,969	7,642
Surplus	78,877	27,505	51,372
3 mos. gross	5,847,618	5,813,676	33,942
Net	2,549,718	2,450,962	98,726
Fixed charges	2,448,148	2,426,098	22,050
Surplus	101,569	24,894	76,675

FINANCIAL NOTE.

The Reorganization Committee for the Missouri Pacific Railway system yesterday extended the time for making deposits of the railway's securities to Dec. 15.

THE CITY'S FINANCIAL POSITION.

Cash Position, Oct. 16, 1915.

CITY TREASURY.

Balance Oct. 9		$13,897,016.92
Receipts—		
Revenues	$6,289,885.05	
Miscellaneous	19,750.60	
Loans:		
Corp. stock notes	$2,000,000.00	
Special rev. bonds	500,000.00	
	2,500,000.00	
		8,759,635.65
		$22,656,652.57
Payments—		
General administration	$2,851,870.69	
Repayment of temporary loans:		
Corp. stock notes	$71,500.00	
Rev. bonds and bills	500,000.00	
	571,500.00	
Interest on city debt	25,119.36	
		3,447,990.05
Balance Oct. 16		$19,208,662.52

SINKING FUNDS.

Balance uninvested Oct. 9		$14,634,173.04
Receipts		247,259.59
		$14,881,432.63
Payments		23,500.00
Balance uninvested Oct. 16		$14,857,932.63
Aggregate balances Oct. 16		$34,066,595.15

DIVIDENDS.

LUDLOW MANUFACTURING ASSOCIATES
111 Devonshire Street,
Boston, Mass.
Dividend No. 68.
A quarterly dividend of $1.50 per share has been declared, payable on November 1, 1915, to shareholders of record October 13, 1915.
MALCOLM B. STONE, Treasurer.

LONDON MARKET DULL.

American Securities Are Neglected Owing to Rise in Exchange.

LONDON, Oct. 18.—The large supply of money keeps discount rates easy and attracts attention to Treasury bills, which are selling in larger quantities. American exchange was firmer, cable transfers ranging from 4.69⅞ to 4.70. Government buying of American bonds and Canadian Pacific stock assisted in the firmness.

There was a good investment demand on the Stock Exchange for the war loan and short term, colonial and Japanese bonds, while Mexican securities were again a good feature. Rio Tinto and copper stocks were weak. The market otherwise was dull.

American securities were neglected owing to the rise in exchange. Canadian Pacific and United States Steel were firm exceptions.

U. S. EXPRESS DIVIDEND.

$25 a Share to be the First Liquidation Payment.

The United States Express Company yesterday declared a dividend of $25 a share, payable Nov. 15 to stockholders of record Oct. 30. This is the first distribution of assets to be authorized since the company went into dissolution June 30, 1914. The cash required for the dividend is $2,580,000, and has been derived from the sale of the company's physical property in the express business, from real estate, and the sale of securities.

Directors of the company declined to tell the amount of assets still to be disposed of. It was said that better results have been attained in the liquidation than were expected when the war began. A statement issued last April showed total securities owned of a par value slightly more than $5,000,000. It is understood that a considerable quantity of these still remains to be sold.

MORE UNITED CIGAR STORES

Corporation Takes Over Up-State Whelan Business.

C. A. Whelan, President of the United Cigar Stores Company, announced yesterday that thirty cigar stores in Northern and Western New York had been bought from C. A. Whelan & Co. and Whelan Brothers. These include the original stores started by George J. Whelan, which served as a model for the United system. The new stores have a gross business of about $800,000 yearly, and their addition to the United Cigar chain brings the total under the one management well above 1,000 stores.

The stores taken over are in Syracuse, Troy, Elmira, and other cities. A prominent stockholder in the two smaller Whelan companies is A. E. Nettleton, the shoe manufacturer of Syracuse, who backed George J. Whelan in his first venture into the retail tobacco industry.

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Atl. Coast Line	1916-'23	4	@4½	4.50	4.38
Balt. & Ohio	1916-'23	4½		4.50	4.40
Buff., Roch. & P.	1916-'30	4½	@5	4.58	4.40
Canadian Pacific	1916-'23	4½		4.88	4.70
Car., Cliach. & O.	1916-'24	5		5.25	4.90
Ches. & Ohio	1916-'23	4½		4.90	4.50
Chicago & N. W.	1916-'23	5		4.40	4.20
Chi., Ind. & Louis.	1916-'23	4½		5.00	4.70
C., St. L. & N. O.	1916-'24	5		4.60	4.40
C., C., C. & St. L.	1916-'29	5		5.05	4.88
Del. & Hudson	1922	4½		4.50	4.38
Erie R. R.	1916-'23	4½	@5	4.88	4.65
Hocking Valley	1916-'23	4	@5	4.70	4.50
Illinois Central	1916-'23	4½	@5	4.50	4.35
Louis & Nash.	1916-'23	5		4.45	4.25
Mo., Kan. & Tex.	1916-'23	5		6.25	5.25
Mo. Pacific	1916-'23	5		7.00	5.75
N. Y. Cent. Lines	1916-'23	4½	@5	4.85	4.65
Norf. & Western	1916-'24	4½		4.50	4.25
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1916-'23	6		4.85	4.62
Pa. Gen. Freight	1916-'23	4	@4½	4.35	4.15
St. L., I. M. & S.	1916-'24	5		6.50	5.00
Seab. Air Line	1916-'23	5		4.90	4.70
Southern Ry.	1916-'24	4½	@5	4.80	4.60
Southern Pacific	1916-'23	4½		4.55	4.40
Virginian Ry.	1916-'19	5		4.80	4.60

COMMODITIES MARKETS

WHEAT.

Wheat prices declined 2½ to 2⅝c yesterday under pressure of large receipts at primary points which brought out heavy hedge selling as well as liquidation. Shorts covered very freely during last week's advance and in absence of a large outstanding short interest there was a general lack of buying power and the market was apparently technically weak. The visible supply of domestic wheat in the United States increased 642,000 bushels for the week compared with an increase of 3,035,000 last year. The total was 18,888,000 compared with 60,156,000 a year ago. In the local cash market No. 1 Northern Duluth was quoted at $1.11¾ and No. 1 Northern Manitoba $1.07⅝, cost, insurance, and freight Buffalo.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Dec.	.....	.....	.....	1.14⅛	1.16⅝	1.24⅝

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Dec.	1.08⅜	1.06	1.06½	1.08⅞	1.16⅞
May	1.09½	1.07	1.07⅝	1.09⅝	1.22⅝

CORN.

The corn market was also weak with declines of ¼@1¼c. Longs sold quite heavily, and sentiment was influenced by more favorable weather conditions over the West, and indications that some of the recent reports on frost damage had been overdrawn. Receipts at primary points were small, and the visible supply decreased 197,000 bushels, compared with a decrease of 672,000 last year. In the local cash market No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at 77¾c, prompt shipment.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
October	64⅜	64⅛	64⅛	65	.....
December	60⅝	59⅝	59⅝	60⅝	68⅜
May	61⅞	60⅝	60⅝	61¼	70⅝

OATS.

The oats market declined ⅝c to 1⅛c under selling by leading cash interests and owing to heavy receipts at primary points. Exporters were again in the market, however, and sales were estimated as high as 750,000 bushels, principally to France. The visible supply increased 424,000 bushels, compared with an increase of 2,132,000 last year. The local cash market was easy; No. 3 white quoted at 42½@43½c; No. 4 white, 41@42c; ordinary to fancy clipped, 41@45c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Dec.	40⅜	39	39½	40⅝	50
May	40⅝	40	40¼	40⅝	53⅛

COTTONSEED OIL.

Trading in the market for cottonseed oil was only moderately active, and price changes were irregular, closing at 6 to 9 points advance for the near position, and 1 point advance to 1 point decline for the late months.

Range of prices.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	.....	.....	7.80@7.85	7.50
October	.....	.....	7.80@7.83	7.65
November	7.90	7.76	7.80	7.75
December	7.90	7.84	7.85@7.85	7.78
January	7.98	7.88	7.88@7.90	7.87
February	8.03	7.97	7.95@7.97	7.96
March	8.12	8.02	8.02@8.03	8.03
April	8.20	8.13	8.11@8.14	8.12
May	8.26	8.17	8.17@8.18	8.17

PROVISIONS.

The market for hog products was firmer at the start, owing to decreasing stocks in the West as a result of large recent shipments, but on the advance there was considerable pressure, partly in sympathy with grain, and closing prices were easier. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 22,000; estimated for Tuesday, 16,000. Kansas City received 9,000 and Omaha 3,700.

CHICAGO PRICES.

Lard—	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev. Year.	Last Year.
October	9.45	9.40	9.40	9.50		10.50
January	9.50	9.37	9.37	9.45		9.95
Ribs—						
October	.....	.....	9.90	9.97		.....
January	9.60	9.45	9.45	9.52		9.75
Pork—						
October	15.00	14.85	14.90	14.92		.....
January	17.75	17.30	17.30	17.52		18.65

COFFEE.

The coffee market again experienced a moderate outside demand, and at the start prices were 8 to 6 points above the final of last week. The market eased off a trifle toward the close under profit taking, and final quotations were not unchanged to 3 points higher. Total sales for the day were 22,250 bags. The local spot market was steady, with Rio 7s quoted at 7¼c.

Range of prices.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
October	.....	.....	6.36@6.38	6.33
November	.....	.....	6.36@6.38	6.33
December	6.43	6.41	6.40@6.41	6.37
January	.....	.....	6.42@6.43	6.40
February	.....	.....	6.45@6.46	6.43
March	6.52	6.51	6.48@6.50	6.46
April	.....	.....	6.53@6.54	6.51
May	6.61	6.60	6.58@6.60	6.56
June	.....	.....	6.63@6.64	6.62
July	6.75	6.70	6.68@6.70	6.68
August	.....	.....	6.73@6.74	6.73
September	6.80	6.80	6.78@6.80	6.78

SUGAR.

The advance in raw and refined sugar caused heavy trade buying in futures today. First prices were 4 points higher to 8 points lower, with sales on the call 950 tons. At midday the market was firm, with active months 7 to 11 points net higher. The market closed steady, 2 to 11 points net higher, with total sales 6,950 tons.

Range of prices.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
October	.....	.....	3.20@3.25	3.10
November	3.25	3.23	3.23@3.25	3.12
December	3.20	3.17	3.17@3.19	3.09
January	3.08	3.06	3.06@3.07	3.01
February	3.08	3.08	3.04@3.06	3.00
March	.....	.....	3.06@3.08	3.01
April	.....	.....	3.06@3.10	3.03
May	3.15	3.12	3.10@3.12	3.08
June	.....	.....	3.15@3.17	3.13
July	3.20	3.20	3.20@3.22	3.18
August	.....	.....	3.21@3.23	3.19
September	.....	.....	3.22@3.23	3.20

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 4,868 packages, including 270 packages in transit for export. There was a little speculative demand for high-grade creamery this morning, and the market steadied, with extras selling fairly well at 28¼c. No reports are heard of fresh purchases for export; some lots will go out this week both to British markets and to Copenhagen, but largely stock bought earlier. Not much fresh creamery offering under 26c, the cheaper creamery being largely held fresh. Renovated and other lower-price butters without material change. Creamery, extras, (92 score,) 28½c; higher scoring, 29@29½c; first, 26@28c; seconds, 24@25¼c; thirds, 22¼@23½c; State dairy, finest, 27½@28c; good to prime, 25½@27c; common to fair, 22@25c; renovated, extras, 24½@25c; firsts, 23½@24c; lower grades, 21½@23c; imitation creamery, firsts, 23@24c; ladles, current make, firsts, 22½@22¾c; seconds, 21@21½c; lower grades, 19½@20½c; packing stock, June make, fine, 21c; current make, fine, 21c; No. 2, 20@20½c; lower grades, 17@19½c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 8,282 cases. There is a better call for higher qualities of fresh gathered eggs, and, with rather light offering of such, the market has recovered a firmer tone, some sales of fine extra firsts reaching 54c. The medium and lower grades are still dragging, and rather urgently offered, and values continue extremely irregular; a large part of the supply is offering in range of 25@30c per dozen, with poorer qualities lower. Storage eggs quiet but steady. Near-by whites continue scarce, and very few are of strictly fancy quality; possibly quotations might be exceeded for uniformly new-laid whites showing large size, but there are scarcely any such obtainable in straight packages. Fresh gathered, extras, per dozen, 35@36c; extra firsts, 32@34c; firsts, 27@31c; seconds, 22½@26c; thirds and poorer, 20@22c; dirties, No. 1, 21@22c; No. 2 and poorer, 18@20½c; checks, good to choice, dry, 20@20½c; culls and inferior, 15@19c; refrigerator, special marks, fancy, 26c; firsts, 24½@25¼c; seconds, 23@24c; thirds or poorer, 19@22½c; State, Pennsylvania, and near-by hennery whites, fine to fancy, 29@30c; ordinary to good, 35@47c; gathered whites, as to size and quality, 33@47c; Western, gathered whites, 30@36c; State, Pennsylvania, and near-by hennery browns, 36@38c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 27@33c; near-by refrigerator whites, 27@30c.

TAKE MARINE FIGHT TO JERSEY COURTS

International Mercantile Shareholders to Seek a Hearing on Their Charges.

WOULD HALT BONDHOLDERS

Expect to be Able to Show That the Receivership Was Unwarranted as Well as Illegal.

Stockholders of the International Mercantile Marine Company, acting through the Wallace Committee plan to get their fight against the proposed foreclosure sale and reorganization into the courts today or tomorrow. To accomplish this, application will be made to the New Jersey court which named Chauncey G. Parker as receiver in that State to require him to file an answer to the original receivership application, which was made in New York. The answer which the Wallace Committee desires to have Mr. Parker make incorporates charges that the original receivership was unwarranted and illegal.

By getting its case before the courts at this time the Wallace Committee will steal a march on the Bannard Reorganization Committee, which intends to ask for a foreclosure decree within a short time. The same court which must pass on the foreclosure will have before it all the data of the Wallace Committee's expert accountants, which, it is asserted, substantiate the charge that the receivership was unwarranted.

The original application for a receiver for the International Mercantile Marine was made in New York State, and P. A. S. Franklin was appointed receiver. When dissenting stockholders, represented by William D. Loucks, began a crusade against the Bannard reorganization plan last August and threatened suits against the Directors of the company, the company, through its Secretary, sought for and obtained an additional receiver in New Jersey. It is in that State that the company is incorporated, and any actior against the Directors must now be made through the receiver. Mr. Parker's appointment was accepted as effectively blocking any suits brought by individual stockholders.

Receiver Parker's answer to the original application for a receiver, if he is compelled to make such an answer, will be filed in the New York Supreme Court, and it is there that the Wallace Committee will undoubtedly make its real fight against the Bannard forces, headed by Otto T. Bannard, President of the New York Trust Company.

The decision to go into the courts, moreover, is accepted as a further measure to force a compromise of the reorganization plan which has already been declared operative by the Bannard Reorganization Committee. This committee made one concession in eliminating the proposed $2.50 assessment on the stock of the company, but it was found then that the Wallace Committee demanded much greater concessions. The Wallace Committee, headed by James N. Wallace, President of the Central Trust Company, demands that the bondholders of the Marine Company permit the stockholders to retain all of the stock of the new company and thus control the company.

Profits in the shipping business in war time promise to figure prominently in the fight between the two strong banking factions. It is alleged that the International Mercantile Marine Company is now earning at the rate of $40,000,000 net a year, or four times more than it ever earned before in one year. Records of the company's books, proving that enormous profits are being made and also backing up the claim that there was $8,000,000 in the treasury when a default was permitted on the company's bonds, it is understood, will be incorporated in the preferred stockholders' answer to the receivership petition.

MAXIM MUNITIONS WARNING.

Corporation Says There Is No Stock That Can Be Delivered.

The Maxim Munitions Corporation, a $10,000,000 company formed last August, yesterday issued a statement warning the public against accepting at their face value rumors that have been circulated about big war orders. The company has bought a factory at New Haven, but, according to an officer, it has not yet begun to operate on a broad scale. The statement was signed by Hudson Maxim, President, and said:

"It has been brought to the attention of the officials of this company that in the last few days certain unauthorized and inaccurate statements have appeared in some of the papers, and statements and advertisements have also been issued by certain brokerage firms, which statements apparently have caused dealings in the shares of this company. We wish publicly to state that no one is now or has been authorized by us to quote any prices on our shares. There is no stock that can be delivered, and this company has not made, and it is not at the present time prepared to make, any public statement. It furthermore wishes to state that Sir Hiram Maxim has no connection whatsoever with this company. When this company considers it a proper time to do so, it will make a statement of such of its affairs as will be of interest to the public."

The company's stock has been traded in for several days on the Curb on a when issued basis. Sales were reported yesterday at 20½, as compared with 18 toward the close of last week.

A company that has no indebtedness and only one class of stock—is paying 12% dividends and its earnings are over three times this amount.

Conditions in the sugar market are exceptionally favorable.

Guantanamo Sugar Company Stock

at the present price yields 10% and is intrinsically cheap.

Our special circular describing this issue in detail will be sent on request.

CHANDLER BROS. & CO.
Members
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Cities Service Pfd.
No. States Power Pfd.
PERPALL, SHASKAN & DROG
9 BROAD ST. Telephone 1630 Bros.

Notice of Redemption of Debentures of the Diamond Match Company.

TO ALL HOLDERS OF THE 6% TEN-YEAR CONVERTIBLE GOLD DEBENTURES OF THE DIAMOND MATCH COMPANY DUE DECEMBER 15, 1920, AND ISSUED AND OUTSTANDING UNDER THE DEBENTURE INDENTURE FROM THAT COMPANY WITH CONTINENTAL AND COMMERCIAL TRUST AND SAVINGS BANK OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, AS TRUSTEE, DATED DECEMBER 15, 1910:

You are hereby notified that the Diamond Match Company has given notice to the undersigned Trustee under the aforesaid Indenture that it has elected to pay and retire on December 15, 1915, all of the outstanding debentures issued under and secured by the aforesaid debenture indenture at 102½% of the principal amount, together with accrued interest to December 15, 1915, as authorized by said debentures and said indenture.

You are hereby notified that in accordance with said notice from said company to the undersigned said Diamond Match Company has notified the undersigned that it will at the office of the undersigned, Continental and Commercial Trust and Savings Bank, in the City of Chicago, Illinois, or at the office of the First National Bank in the City of New York, on December 15, 1915, pay the principal of all said debentures of the abovementioned issue plus a premium of 2½% thereon, together with all accrued interest to said date.

You are further notified to present said debentures for payment on December 15, 1915, and that under the terms of said indenture securing said debentures it is provided that on and after December 15, 1915, said debentures shall not bear interest and the holder or holders thereof shall not be entitled to collect under any circumstances whatsoever from either the undersigned or the company any interest upon the same and that the said debentures shall thereupon cease to be entitled to the security of said indenture but shall be entitled only to the cash deposited with the undersigned for the payment and retirement of said debentures.

Dated Chicago, Illinois, October 5, 1915.

CONTINENTAL AND COMMERCIAL TRUST AND SAVINGS BANK as Trustee Under the Debenture Indenture of the Diamond Match Company Dated December 15, 1910.

By FRANK H. JONES, Secretary.

MEXICAN PETROLEUM COMPANY LIMITED, OF DELAWARE.

First Lien and Refunding 6% Sinking Fund Gold Bonds, Series "A."

Guaranty Trust Company of New York, as Successor Trustee under the Deed of Trust securing the above issue and dated October 1, 1911, hereby invites proposals for the sale of as many of the above bonds as can be purchased (including accrued interest), for the sum of Two hundred and sixty-six thousand, one hundred and ninety-six Dollars and eight cents ($266,196.08). Sealed proposals will be received at the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, 140 Broadway, New York City, until 10 o'clock A. M., Monday, November 8, 1915. Bonds offered at the lowest price (not exceeding 105 and accrued interest), will be accepted proportionately and paid for on Monday, November 22, 1915, upon delivery, together with accrued interest to that date only. The right is reserved to reject any and all offers.

GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
By CHARLES H. SABIN, President.

MEXICAN PETROLEUM COMPANY LIMITED, OF DELAWARE.

First Lien and Refunding 6% Sinking Fund Gold Bonds, Series "B."

Guaranty Trust Company of New York, as Successor Trustee under the Deed of Trust securing the above issue and dated October 1, 1911, hereby invites proposals for the sale of as many of the above bonds as can be purchased (including accrued interest), for the sum of Two hundred and fifty-one thousand, seven hundred and thirty-four Dollars and forty one cents ($251,734.41). Sealed proposals will be received at the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, 140 Broadway, New York City, until 10 o'clock A. M., Monday, November 8, 1915. Bonds offered at the lowest price (not exceeding 105 and accrued interest), will be accepted proportionately and paid for on Monday, November 22, 1915, upon delivery, together with accrued interest to that date only. The right is reserved to reject any and all offers.

GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
By CHARLES H. SABIN, President.

MEXICAN PETROLEUM COMPANY LIMITED, OF DELAWARE.

First Lien and Refunding 6% Sinking Fund Gold Bonds, Series "C."

Guaranty Trust Company of New York, as Successor Trustee under the Deed of Trust securing the above issue and dated October 1, 1911, hereby invites proposals for the sale of as many of the above bonds as can be purchased (including accrued interest), for the sum of Two hundred and forty-two thousand and thirty-four Dollars and ninety-one cents ($242,034.91). Sealed proposals will be received at the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, 140 Broadway, New York City, until 10 o'clock A. M., Monday, November 8, 1915. Bonds offered at the lowest price (not exceeding 105 and accrued interest), will be accepted proportionately and paid for on Monday, November 22, 1915, upon delivery, together with accrued interest to that date only. The right is reserved to reject any and all offers.

GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
By CHARLES H. SABIN, President.

Sugar Stocks IN War Times

Germany is normally the greatest source of sugar supply for Europe.

Russia like Germany is cut off from sugar exports, leaving Cuba as the main source of the world's supply.

Great Britain consumes at the rate of 2,000,000 tons of sugar annually all of which must be imported.

France which usually supplies its own needs is now importing American sugar.

Cuba second alone to Germany in sugar production is now particularly benefited, by the increased demand due to the war.

Guantanamo Sugar one of the largest producers in Cuba, with only one class of stock—no bonds—paying 12% can be bought at a price that will yield 10%.

Listed on the New York Curb.

Send for Special Letter.

Gilbert Eliott & Co
27 Pine St., N. Y. Tel. John 6210

We Deal In

Aetna Explosives
American Brass
American Hardware
Atlas Powder
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Colt's Arms
Carbon Steel
Childs Co.
Du Pont Powder
Empire Steel & Iron
Eastern Steel
Hercules Powder
Midvale Steel
New York Shipbuilding
New Jersey Zinc
Phelps Dodge & Co.
Standard Screw
Savage Arms
Safety Car Htg. & Ltg.
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White Rock Mineral Springs
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National Sugar
So. Porto Rico Sugar
Santa Cecilia Sugar

ERNEST SMITH
25 Broad St., N. Y. Tel. 974 Broad.

Standard Motor

A stock that possesses an inherent value much above its present selling price. A substantial dividend payment is expected in the near future.

Our special circular, just issued, gives much interesting information about this company, its business, and its future prospects.

Our latest MARKET CIRCULAR NO. 929 gives facts regarding

U. S. Ll. Heating Chile Copper
Chevrolet Motor Cons. Arizona
Midvale Steel St. Joseph Lead
Canadian Car and Foundry
and other active market specialties

Sent Upon Request.

Harvey

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyer's Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

The Rosenbaum Co., Pittsburgh, Pa., are open for jobs in waists—only desirable merchandise at attractive prices will be considered. Call with samples or telephone Mr. J. M. Winters today until 12 noon, 116 W. 32d St.

KAUFMAN'S UNDERSELLING STORE, Harrisburg, Penn., will buy jobs of coats, suits, dresses, or any wearing apparel. No samples sent. Mail information to J. M. Lloyd, McAlpin Hotel.

PENN WAIST & DRESS CO., Scranton, Pa., in the market for crepe-de-chines, plaid goods and taffetas. 1133 Broadway.

FOUR mumme Jap silk wanted for Spring delivery, by large waist house. L. T., 201 Times Downtown.

WILL PAY CASH for any quantity of plush. 50 East 11th St., 1st floor. Phone 2483 Stuyvesant.

EXCLUSIVE COAT AND SUIT jobber open for quantities of new, snappy fur-trimmed numbers. Eleventh floor, 41 West 25th St.

WE ARE OPEN for big quantity of satin striped crepe de chine, Kayanee Waist and Dress Co., 336 and 338 Broadway.

WE ARE open to buy snowflake corduroy in all colors. H. Drusin Co., 187 West 25th St.

OPEN for jobs Fall coatings, mixtures, for cash. Excello, 127 West 17th.

OPEN FOR twill back velvetines, all colors. Abrams Costume, 15 East 20th.

WILL BUY plush coats for cash. 145 West 30th, 11th floor.

WILL PAY CASH for plushes. The Merit Co., 15 West 24th St.

WILL PAY CASH for any quantity of chinchillas. Phone 259 Spring.

JOBBERS will buy for cash plush and broadcloth coats. Seventh floor, 115 W. 27th St.

JOBBER will see coats of the better class, 10th floor, 158 West 29th St.

JOB ON DRESSES, serge, combinations, and velvets at a closing price. Rosenfeld-Shaffron Co., Inc., 37-39 West 28th St.

JOB OF CHILDREN'S AND MISSES' serge corduroy and velvet dresses, to close out. Subin, 32 West 24th St.

JOB OF INFANTS' AND CHILDREN'S coats to close out. 533 West Broadway, 5th floor.

SKIRTS, double warp serge; about 300 to close out. L. Chauser, 10 West 21st St.

300 FUR-TRIMMED SUITS, latest styles, to close out. 3 East 17th St., fourth floor.

DRESSES to close out very reasonable. Modern Costume Company, 28 East 22d.

WE HAVE secured enough material for 1,000 infant or intermediate plush coats at a low price, delivery one week; book your needs today. A. & L. Rosenfeld & Co., 40 Wooster St. Spring 6558.

HAVE 10,000 plain and fur-trimmed plush and corduroy coats on hand for immediate delivery. Rudinsky Bros., 27 West 24th St.

ON HAND for immediate delivery, plush coats, corduroy coats, velvet suits; also a variety of mixture coats. L 25 Times.

MANUFACTURER wants to close out stock of furs, consisting of coats and sets. Room 502, 33 West 34th.

ABOUT 500 yards black chiffon velvet, 40 inches, silk back, for sale. Marion Dress Co., 49 and 51 West 24th St.

FUR TRIMMING.—We have large quantity brown coney trimming for sale. Siff & Cohen, 34 East 19th St.

FOR SALE, 24-inch twill back velveteen, all colors, checked 3,839. Ninth floor, 132 West 21st St.

JOBS 150 dozen house waists; $1.50 per dozen. The Leading Waist Co., 436 Grand St., city.

NAVY AND BLACK FRENCH AND storm serges for sale at mill prices. L 33 Times.

27-INCH twill back and dress velveteen below market value. Schroeder & Co., 45 West 27th St.

WHITE CHINCHILLA and pile fabric coats, immediate delivery. Room 48 West 27th.

HAVE plaid and velvet waists stock; immediate delivery. Daily, 10 West 19th St.

BOULEVARD VELVETEEN, Quality E, for sale cheap; all street shades. L 34 Times.

JOHN HENLE, 1,133 Broadway, wants good suits, coats; cash, mail offers.

PLUSHES for sale, $2.50 net cash. Phone Spring 446.

DESIRE AT ONCE on cash terms high-grade dresses, suits, skirts, waists, petticoats, furs, sweaters. Uneeda House, 5 Lispenard St. Phone 4843 Franklin.

DESIRE at once jobs ladies' suits, dresses, skirts, and waists; will pay cash. Eastern Merchandise Co., 456 Broadway. Spring 338.

CASH PAID for job lots of women's apparel. Frank Schoebel, 19 Lispenard St. Fra. 2857.

WILL BUY woman's wearing apparel. Harris Bros., 40 West 22d St. Gramercy 2357.

OPEN FOR JOBS, coats, suits, and dresses, for cash. Handel's, 336 6th Av.

OFFICE SPACE on Union Square to let; stenographer's service free. L 35 Times.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday...3@3¼ per cent. for the best names.
Saturday...3@3¼
The quotations are for six months' paper.

More War Orders.

There is fresh activity in war orders for uniform cloths and blankets. The leading factor in the market is credited with closing a contract with the Russian Government calling for 5,000,000 yards of heavy overcoating at $1.47 a yard. This order follows closely the report that, a short time ago, the same company had obtained a contract to turn out 5,000,000 yards of uniform suiting cloth for the English Government. The mills of the company are understood to be working on this contract now. It will require about 13,000,000 pounds of cleaned wool stock and over 1,800 looms three months to complete the Russian order. Besides these orders, which have already been placed, inquiries are being made for well over 2,000,000 blankets. Italy is expected to be in the market shortly for more uniform cloth, to supplement the supplies now being made up.

The Situation in Burlaps.

Notwithstanding the activity reported in the burlap trade in the last week, the demand was light enough yesterday, from all accounts. Spot prices were firmly held at recent levels, however, the feature being the price asked for 10½-ounce "forties" because of their scarcity. Recent reports from Calcutta indicate that September shipments were very light, only about 31,000,000 yards, which is taken to mean higher prices before very long. Another "bull" factor is the report that a sharp increase in wages is being asked by operatives in the Dundee jute mills, which if granted will mean higher prices on Scottish goods. Lightweight burlaps continue cheap in comparison with heavy goods, yesterday's spot quotations on forty-inch fabrics being: 7½-ounce, 5.15c; 8-ounce, 5.25c, 10-ounce, 7.60c, and 10½-ounce, 7.90c.

No-Sale Policy Rewarded.

The clothing retailers, who have fought the sales evil and "trading down" tactics, are beginning to realize their reward in the way of increased business. The buying public is showing a disposition to swing its patronage to the stores that steered clear of continual sales even through the lean periods. This has been noted by several manufacturers. Despite the argument that certain reductions should be made to clear out unseasonable merchandise the sales evil has had a very harmful effect on the trade. A salesman who has sounded retailers on the matter has concluded after his investigation that a serious effort will be made from now on to check the abuse. A number of retailers have determined to put off their Fall sales until as late a date as possible, and not hold them during the latter part of this month and in November as they have usually done.

Government Fur Sale This Week.

On Thursday and Friday of this week the United States Government will put up at auction in St. Louis Alaska blue and white fox skins. The Alaska sealskins will not be offered at this sale, which will be conducted by Funston Bros. & Co. This will be the third year in which the Government's furs have been sold in St. Louis, instead of in London, as formerly. Prices at the initial sale ran from 5 to 15 per cent. higher than those formerly obtained in London. St. Louis is said to be the largest primary market for furs in the world, estimates of the value of the annual receipts of raw skins in normal years there placing it at $10,000,000 to $12,000,000.

Hongkong Buyers Like Our Goods.

Consul General G. E. Anderson, who is at Hongkong, reports that a careful study of the cotton piece goods situation in that city by experts has convinced a good many buyers that the United States offers the best first-hand market for them at present, and inquiries for American goods are becoming more numerous and much more in earnest. This is especially the case in plain gray shirtings and sheetings, in which central Europe shared a good share of trade before the war. There is a marked demand for cotton blankets, cotton flannel, and other goods which formerly came from Europe. In addition to this, the demand for American goods is coming to include a number of fabrics which have hitherto been obtained almost exclusively from Europe, but in which experts believe American manufacturers can now successfully compete.

Invents a Paint Agitator.

A patent has been awarded in this country for an agitator for barrels, a device which, it is claimed, will be of great value to the various industries which use mixed paints or other coatings. The device is placed in the barrel at the paint factory before it is filled. It consists of a shaft connecting both ends of the barrel, and on it are fastened two stirring blades, one at each end, with a steel wire brush affixed halfway between the two. When the paint or other covering material is to be withdrawn, the barrel is put in a horizontal position and tapped at the head. At the other end a small crank is fastened to the shaft. When the crank is turned the steel brush passes through and dislodges the heavier pigment at the lower centre of the barrel and scatters it throughout the mixture. When the centre pigment is disturbed, the remainder of the pigment flows toward that part of the barrel and comes under the action of the brush. In addition to eliminating waste, the inventor claims that the device will produce an even consistency of the material.

Expect Heavy Buying Movement.

The piece goods selling agents expect a heavy buying movement when goods for next Fall are opened up in December and January. The market at present is well cleaned up on heavyweights. Many of the mills that were accustomed to devoting the slack period to making stock goods have taken war contracts, thereby greatly diminishing the usual supply of overcoatings available to the domestic trade. But, even with the restriction in its output, the scarcity has been exaggerated to some extent. Buyers have gone into one selling agent to another with inquiries for goods, and what scarcity there actually is appears greater on account of this.

Clothing Prospects for Spring.

There is every reason to believe that the clothiers will enjoy a most satisfactory Spring business. The representative of a prominent young men's clothing house, who has already booked considerable business for next season, finds that in nearly every instance the initial orders placed this year have doubled those which were given in for the last Spring season. His trips have taken in the middle Eastern and Southern States, as well as New England, and in each centre the discussion of retailers' views has been one of confidence and a willingness to buy. The scarcity of overcoats this Fall will doubtless help on the buying movement for Spring as the retail trade is beginning to realize that, unless they put in early orders, merchandise may not be obtainable when they need it.

Gray Goods Movement Only Fair.

The movement of gray goods in this market yesterday was none too large, but prices continued, for the most part, to be held firmly at recent levels. Here and there odd lots of goods were let out by first hands at slightly less than the market figures, and there were reports of some more second hands' goods on the market in limited quantities. Among the most notable of the day's sales were spot business on 39-inch 68-72s at 5¼ cents and on 38½-inch 60-52s at 4⅝ cents. At least one small lot of 39-inch 56-44s was let out for prompt shipment at a sixteenth off the figure quoted below. A fair business, which had very little feature, was reported on sheeting and drills. Staple printcloth prices were:

39-inch, 80-80s....6¼c 38½-inch, 64-56s..4⅝c
39-inch, 72-76s.....6c 38½-inch, 60-52s..4⅝c
39-inch, 68-72s....5⅝c 38½-inch, 60-48s..4¼c
39-inch, 56-42s.....4c 27-inch, 64-60s...3⅝c
38½-inch, 64-60s..4¼c 27-inch, 56-32s.....3c
*Asked.

Hosiery Novelties Sell Well.

A nice business is being done here on high-class novelties in women's hose. Among the most popular of these are Richelieu ribbed effects, with circular colored stripes about two inches apart, which are offered in a number of attractive combinations. Black and white vertical striped effects, in narrow and wide stripes, are much liked by buyers, as are novelty jacquard patterns and natty combinations of polka dots and "clocks." Vertical stripes in colors, the stripe being about a quarter of an inch wide, are selling well. A large variety of fancy embroidered and beaded "clocks" is offered and proving popular with the retail trade, the clocking in this case usually being in white on black. A great many boot effects of various kinds are shown, of which plaids are said to be far and away the leaders.

BUSINESS NOTES.

The account of the Culbertson, Grote, Rankin Company, Spokane, Wash., is now being handled by Alfred Fanti, resident buyer, 116 West Thirty-second Street. Mr. Fanti's business has increased to such an extent of late that he has been obliged greatly to enlarge his quarters at that address.

An international trade conference of special interest and practical benefit to the manufacturers of the country will be held, under the auspices of the foreign trade department of the National Association of Manufacturers, at the Hotel Astor on Dec. 7 and 8.

American firms desiring to secure goods of German or Austrian origin ordered before March 1, 1915, must follow in detail the forms of affidavit which the trade advisers have requested them to fill out. If any firms desire to secure complete information in regard to this matter they may do so by applying to E. C. Porter at the local office of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.—Forecast:

N. Car.—Cloudy Tues., probably rain; Wed., fair, gentle to moderate e. winds on coast.

S. Car.—Cloudy Tues., showers at night or Wed., gentle to moderate e. winds.

Ga.—Showers to-night and Tues. or Tues. night in e.; Wed., fair in w., showers in e., gentle to moderate n. e. to e. winds.

Fla.—Showers Tues. and probably Wed., except fair in n. w. Wed.; moderate n. e. winds, except variable over n. w.

Ala.—Rain Tues.; Wed., fair, gentle to moderate, shifting winds.

Miss.—Fair in n., showers in s. Tues.; Wed., fair, gentle to moderate, shifting winds, becoming n. w. and n.

La.—Fair in w., showers in e. Tues.; Wed., fair, gentle to moderate n. w. to n. winds on coast.

East. Tex.—Fair Tues. and Wed.; gentle to moderate n. winds, becoming variable Wed.

West. Tex., Okla., and Ark.—Fair Tues. and Wed.

Tenn.—Fair in w., showers in e.; Tues. and Wed. fair.

Ky.—Fair Tues., preceded by rain in s.; Wed. fair.

Ohio—Cloudy Tues., preceded by rain in morning in n. p.; Wed. fair; gentle to moderate s. w. to w. winds.

Ind.—Fair Tues. and Wed.; gentle s. w. to w. winds, becoming variable Wed.

Lower Mich.—Cloudy in w., rain in e. Tues. morning, followed by cloudy; Wed. fair; gentle moderate winds, mostly s. w. and w.

Upper Mich.—Cloudy in w., rain in e. Tues., followed by fair; Wed. fair; gentle to moderate w. winds, becoming s.

Ill.—Cloudy Tues., probably preceded by showers in s. e. Wed. fair.

Minn.—Fair and warmer Tues. Wed., probably unsettled and colder.

Mo.—Fair Tues. and probably Wed.

Wis.—Cloudy Tues. and Wed.

Iowa—Fair Tues. Wed., cloudy; colder in w.

N. Dak.—Unsettled Tues. and probably Wed.; much colder Tues. night and Wed.

S. Dak.—Fair Tues., followed by unsettled and much colder Tues. night and Wed.

Neb. and Kan.—Fair Tues., probably becoming unsettled and colder Wed.

RECORD WHEAT EXPORT.

Big Canadian Shipments to Allies Go Through This Port.

Heavy buying by England, France, and Italy for war requirements is responsible for the largest movement of Canadian wheat through New York in the history of the port. Records of the Produce Exchange up to last Friday show that 4,263,791 bushels have been brought here from Canada since the early part of August and reloaded for shipment across the ocean.

While wheat under the Underwood tariff is free of duty ordinarily, it happens that Canada levies a duty on American wheat imported into the Dominion. In such a case the American law requires the levy of a 10 per cent. duty in retaliation. Consequently all Canadian wheat brought to this port for transhipment is in bond to avoid the American customs tax.

The Canadian wheat crop, estimated by grain men for this season at approximately 352,000,000 bushels, is one of the largest in the history of the Dominion.

The total exports of wheat movement through New York from Aug. 1 to Oct. 15, is placed at 12,111,525 bushels, of which 7,845,734 bushels was grown in the United States. In August there was exported 2,761,604 bushels of domestic wheat and 145,976 bushels in bond; in September 3,624,814 bushels domestic and 1,140,433 bushels in bond; from Oct. 1 to Oct. 15, 1,429,226 bushels domestic and 2,920,385 bushels in bond.

MUST PAY MORE DUTY.

Present Values of Toys Are Test in Matter of Imports.

Judge McClelland, sitting as a reappraisement official of the Board of General Appraisers, yesterday passed upon many invoices of Philadelphia toy importers who brought in large quantities of goods from Germany and Austria before the British blockade became effective. When the goods reached Philadelphia the importers claimed that they should be allowed to pay duties on the goods at the prices prevailing in the two countries in 1914, when they were purchased or contracted for.

The Collector, however, held that the 1914 prices no longer served as a basis, since the toys were not exported until during the first five months of this year, when prices had gone up in the countries of production. Duty was accordingly taken plus the advances in market value alleged by the Custom House authorities to have occurred on the respective dates of shipment. The importers then appealed to the board for a review of the Collector's action.

Judge McClelland sustained the Philadelphia customs men in exacting the advanced duties. Some of the toys were advanced as much as 20 per cent. over invoice prices, others varying from 5 to 12½ per cent. The importers will also have to stand a penalty of 1 per cent. for each per cent. of value advance imposed by the General Appraiser.

The large consignments of German and Austrian toys recently released through an arrangement with the British authorities, and now on their way to this and other ports, will be subjected on arrival to treatment similar to that accorded the Philadelphia shipments.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

In Town.

DANIEL GREEN, dealer in machinery and metals, at 24 Wooster Street, has made an assignment to Harry Osterman. A petition in bankruptcy was also filed against him by these creditors: Philip Barnet, $348; Max Finger, $119, and Nat A. Kongy, $70. He began business on April 1, 1911.

JACOB GRATER, jobber in muslin underwear, at 22 Jen Street, has made an assignment to Marcus Helfand. A petition in bankruptcy was also filed against him by the assignee of Isaac Berger, $800. Liabilities are $5,000, and assets, $1,000.

MORRIS GLASSER.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Morris Glasser, dealer in glass, at 93 Ninth Avenue, by these creditors: Joseph Elias, $3,385; Schrenck & Co., $3,000, and N. Hutkoff & Co., $251. He made an assignment last Thursday.

HARRY FASS, hotel keeper, of 730 Prospect Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $15,295 and no assets. Among the creditors are Louis Guttman, $7,128, on a lease, and Anthony F. G. Lucas, $5,000 suit for damages on a claim for false arrest.

SEWARD L. BOWSER of 506 West 113th Street has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $144,469, contracted in Philadelphia, New York, Canada and abroad, and assets consisting of four lots in Philadelphia, value nominal, and $2 cash in bank. D. Charles Murths of Philadelphia is a secured creditor for $15,000.

MAX APOTHEKER, dealer in upholstery supplies, of 413 West Forty-second Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $1,843, and assets of $1,192.

LUDWIG ARMBRUSTER, baker, of 852 Freeman Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $2,363, and no assets.

FRANK I. KIP, baker, at Rhinebeck, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $910 and no assets.

WILLIAM W. BALKE of 30 East Forty-second Street, President of the Wholesale Traders, Incorporated, has filed schedules showing liabilities of $20,814 and assets of $8,402, consisting of cash on hand, $120; household furniture, $4,300; automobile, $2,000; real estate, $6000, a one-sixth interest in property at Bellevue, Ky.; cash in the hands of the assignee, $100; 497 shares of the Wholesale Traders, of nominal value, and stock in the Alliance Supply Company of nominal value. Among the creditors are Sigmund Stein, $5,150, secured; Cabell & Gilpin, $1,500; Waldorf, $1,060; John Wells Company, $762, and Standard Oil Company, $121. He carries $50,000 life insurance.

A. BERNSTEIN'S SON & CO., INCORPORATED, manufacturers of women's hats at 7 Great Jones Street, has filed schedules showing liabilities of $9,941 and assets of $8,083, consisting of stock and machinery sold by the assignee for $1,229; accounts, $6,814, and a note, $40.

AARON LIEBLEIN, clothing manufacturer at 140 and 142 Stanton Street, has made an assignment to William Goodman.

Compositions Confirmed.

Judge Hand has confirmed these compositions:

RELIABLE GAS LAMP COMPANY, 159 Bowery, at 100 cents on the dollar.

UNITED STATES CIGAR COMPANY, 118 East Twenty-eighth Street, 10 cents.

JACOB AUERBACH, wholesale cotton and woolen goods, 335 Canal Street, 25 cents.

LEONARD D. GOLDSTONE, dresses, 34 West Thirty-ninth Street, 20 cents.

LUNINE & CICKLES, men's furnishing goods; 26 East Twenty-third Street, 20 cents.

HIRSCH & COHEN, furs and gowns, 103 West Forty-second Street, 25 cents.

Discharges from Bankruptcy.

Judge A. N. Hand, in the United States District Court yesterday, granted discharges to these bankrupts:

DAN C. WEBB, proprietor of the Broadway Central Hotel on Broadway; liabilities, $72,327.

GEORGE F. HILLS, 108 Cliff Street, President of the George F. Hills Company; liabilities, $38,537.

Dr. HENRY GODMAN, 780 West End Avenue; liabilities, $4,264; deficiency judgment.

ALBERT D. ELLER, Divine's Corners, formerly lumber; liabilities, $31,382.

RALPH E. UDOW, 424 East Fifty-seventh Street, formerly of Montreal; liabilities, $27,323.

WILLIAM BREIT, salesman, 157 Spring Street.

FRANCESCO FABBRIANI, wines and groceries, Nyack.

ADOLPH LIPMAN, buyer, 612 West 115th Street.

CHARLES A. RICKER, school teacher, 20 West 129th Street.

EDWARD G. CRANE, manager, 242 West Forty-ninth Street, formerly of Newark.

FRIEDMAN, HOBERMAN & WELTMAN, furs, 80 University Place.

HYMAN CHARY, worker on women's blouses, 589 Grand Street.

VICTOR H. BERNBLIT, furs, 2,373 Broadway.

EDWIN H. HEIDELBERG, 38 West Fifty-fourth Street; liabilities, $18,000.

Out of Town.

BOSTON, Oct. 18.—Louis L. Larouche, contractor and builder, Pittsfield, voluntary petition; liabilities, $89,949, of which $2,451 is for taxes and $328 for wages; $73,947 secured and $23,022 unsecured. Assets are estimated at $96,943, of which $83,300 is represented in incumbered real estate and $12,860 in promissory notes secured by mortgage. There are about 110 unsecured creditors.

CHICAGO.—William T. McGowin, salesman, voluntary petition. Liabilities, $16,733; assets, $7,782. John H. Eakin, salesman, voluntary petition. Liabilities, $10,645. Assets, $3,485.

General Paper & Twine Co., involuntary petition filed in behalf of Nekoosa-Edwards Paper Co. Liabilities and assets not estimated.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Oct. 18.—James Malone, dealer in motor cycles, filed a petition in bankruptcy today. His liabilities are $12,319.01, and assets $5,345.52.

AFTER COMMERCIAL FRAUDS.

All District Attorney Candidates Promise Stringent Prosecutions.

A committee of the New York Credit Men's Association, consisting of Edward D. Flannery, George Williams and Frank S. Flagg, recently appointed to ascertain from candidates for District Attorney their attitude toward the prosecution of commercial fraud, announced yesterday the result of its canvass.

District Attorney Perkins said he was fully in sympathy with the efforts of the credit men in trying to reach commercial crooks. He promised hearty co-operation with the association if elected

Frank Moss assured the committee that he was "in general sympathy with your position, and think that a plan should be worked out to relieve the situation of which you write."

Direct assurance was given the committee by Judge Swann that if successful at the polls, he would establish a commercial fraud bureau in the District Attorney's office. This bureau, the Democratic candidate said, would deal exclusively with business transactions that have a criminal aspect. He added that "there is a healthy demand that the public have greater protection against frauds, cheats, and imposition."

It was stated in behalf of the credit men's committee that the assurances received from the candidates made it certain, irrespective of who may be elected, that the merchants of this city will receive from the District Attorney's office protection against commercial crime which should result in a saving of hundreds of thousands of dollars annually.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the creditor:

In New York County.

Awner, Jacob—Jarcho & Ebert.....$270.13
Albertson, Albert C.—N. H. Bachman..322.01
Alpine Supply Co., Inc.—284 Pearl St. Co., Inc.....182.72
Anderson Electric Car Co.—U. S. Casualty Co.....612.78
Alexander, Wm. H.—A. L. Fullman....206.16
American Metropolis Realty Corp.—R. H. Donnelley.....102.92
Beaky, Mary N.—D. Murphy.....686.10
Baumann Furniture Co., Amelia Baumann, Barney Scher, George Scher and Louis R. Gans—C. Ludwig Baumann Co., Brooklyn.....309.80
Brieger, Adolf—W. Landesman.....289.41
Biener, Antoinette—Sulzberger & Sons Co.....186.85
Blood, John H.—American Newspaper Pub. Ass'n, Inc.....303.06
Barr, Benjamin M.—F. H. Brown.....103.33
Campbell, Cora B.—R. H. Donnelley..142.93
Carter, Marietta—District Realty Co..2,183.32
Champion, Olive Co.—R. H. Donnelley..220.42
Dioguardi, Paul S.—N. Y. Suburban Land Co.....125.15
Dillon, Edw. J.—A. M. Becker.....375.66
Dalton, John J.—T. M. Blake.....343.66
de Gratresse, Joseph R.—L. Garvey, costs.....112.51
Eshinsky, Abraham—Lahn & Kowitzer Ben. Soc.....131.15
Ezekowitz, Herman—F. T. Rand.....303.00
Fagan, Edw.—N. Y. Trust Co.....18,043.68
Ford, Mabel A.—M. Murtagh.....287.00
Grohe, Fr.tz—Feliz Isman, Inc.....225.98
Herbst, Meyer—P. Polacsek.....200.00
Herman, Theodore—L. B. Allen.....192.23
Horwitz, Ernest R.—S. S. Blood.....222.08
Harlow, Frank H.—M. Kuhnke.....366.16
Hyvarine, Simo—W. H. McElwain.....140.26
Importers and Traders' Building Co.—Thomas C. Dunham, Inc.....164.11
Langdon Construction Co.—Aaron M. Janpole and Louis Werner—M. & S. Contracting Co., Inc.....2,401.42
Janpole & Werner Construction Co. and Louis Werner—Same.....434.00
Keller, Julius H.—and Dixon E. Van Ness—Giant Silk Mfrs., Inc.....128.96
Kouwenhoven, Holmes W.—C. P. Leggett.....118.59
Kane, Frank—M. Moss.....101.85
Kaplan, Mortimer—S. Hoffman.....424.16
Levy, Anna—R. Hirschman.....112.91
Landi, Achille & Almo—R. H. Donnelley.....130.20
Long Acre Detective Agency, Inc.—R. H. Donnelley.....230.42
Manna, Joseph — Intercity Apartment House Co.....128.16
Martin, Thomas—Hansen, Shackelton & Ward.....215.51
Morse, Benjamin and Meyer—International Handkerchief Mfg. Co., costs..132.83
Murray, John W. and Madge W.—A. Bakst et al.....164.78
Manufacturers' Agency and Sales Co., Inc.—John Fox & Co.....189.34
McFarland, Daniel J.—Evening Post Job Printing Office.....128.16
McGirr, Patrick—A. Finck & Son....2,545.06
Meldrum, Archibald C.—H. B. Evans.2,467.48
McGrane, Thomas—W. Forman.....100.43
Montgomery, Edward M.—T. M. Smith.831.00
Mary, Arthur—H. Isaacs et al.....169.41
Martin, William—Cook & Bernheimer Co.....388.56
Moran, William H.—L. B. Gray.....141.45
MacRae, Farquhar F.—Florida Citrus Exchange, costs.....108.70
Mentalto, Joseph, and Frank Capalbo—Joseph Pisciotta.....100.85
N. Y. Steam Co.—G. Ahee.....1,117.30
Same—J. Ahee.....394.38
Norwood, Eugene—N. H. Sandler.....1,081.12
Pensa, Sebastiano and Rosina—A. Legnitti.....101.39
Phelps, Geo. H.—W. C. Moore et al.....148.87
Rubinstein, Samuel—I. Milgraum et al.129.25
Ross, Walter C.—Venus Arch Support Co.....389.05
Paley, Louis M.—O'Neill-Adams Co.....275.39
Rabinowitz, Aaron D.—E. Levin.....127.06
Sonshine, Benjamin—600 West 157th St. Co.....178.55
Scalp Holding Co.—B. Friedman.....1,171.62
Same—Same.....1,171.62
Same—Same.....384.78
Same—Same.....1,019.67
Same—J. Friedman.....1,357.96
Same—Same.....686.95
Roslyn Estates, Inc., and J. Wm. Haviland, Jr.—J. Friedman.....1,908.40
Same—E. Friedman.....922.80
Stearns, T. Gerard—S. Hartigan.....481.46
Schmidt, John—Morris & Co.....330.29
Selb, Frederick G. and Anthony H.—I. Feinstein.....732.86
Sturges, Harry V.—R. Granger.....171.23
Stuft, Eva and Otto—C. Brickelmaier et al.....141.18
Sennert, Pauline—C. Wiesbecker, costs.108.78
Slayback, Elena—J. Bayrhoff.....189.26
Sennert, Max—C. Wiesbecker, costs....108.78
Sole Distributing Co.—Continental Can Co., Inc.....191.01
Tobias, Chas. O., Sidney J. Greenthal & Max Mendelson—Frederick Vietor & Achells.....178.75
Teague, Edw. P.—Hoffman Cosh & Co..317.29
Tinkham, Suspender Co.—American Steel Foundries.....114.36
Treupel, Antonie & Harry C. Shaw—V. W. W. Wytiesk.....851.15
Van Loan, Irving S.—O'Neill-Adams Co. 1,853.39
Valentine, John H.—Sayers Bros.....1,019.14
Wishart, George—McDonolth Realty Co...427.99
Wadsworth, Philip C. — M. Straith Miller.....11,738.08

Bronx County.

Beards, Pauline—F. W. Dodge Co.....$112.91
Balaban, Olg.—Northern Cornice & Roofing Co., Inc.....210.42
Cerussi, Michael—C. E. Casey.....378.97
Feeney, James—G. Ludwig.....29.72
Francis X. Keil Co.—J. Cohen.....49.01
George Doctor Co.—U. S. Trust Co. of New York.....2,081.66
Gilliam, Essie L.—Realty Holding Co..111.18
Hoberott, Edward C.—J. R. Clarke et al.65.56
Jacobs, Sophie, and Joseph Weinberger —J. R. Clarke et al.....76.23
Lowe, Harry E.—G. Greenspan.....60.72
Montgomery, Richard M.—T. M. Smith.831.00
Marcus, Max—M. Rabinowitz.....36.12
Pavey, Joseph P.—C. Grosch.....186.62
Ruehl, Adolph, and Fred Meyer—Interboro Brewing Co.....94.28
Segrave, James S.—J. E. L. Beals....3,881.27

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and the date that when judgment was filed:

In New York County.

Lichtenberg, Joseph—J. F. Saphir, June 9, 1914.....$127.65
Gosnold, Mills Co.—Warner Godfrey Co., Sept. 2, 1915.....120.45
Green, Martin—Clarke Bros., Oct. 21, 1914.....307.00
H. M. Weill Co. and Morris Leine—S. Wolfe Sons, May 27, 1915.....112.82
Keyes, De Forest—E. L. Richards, June 24, 1915.....1,427.48
Schneck, Jack—I. Bunnell, April 21, 1915.....4,096.13
Tortora, Salvatore—N. Como, Oct. 5, 1915.....370.04
Tubbs, George W.—Percy P. Hopp, and Emory F. Dodson—F. Hulse, April 8, 1914.....136.08
Bonomo, Vito, and Francesca La Via—B. Goldstein, Sept. 23, 1913.....485.16
Fishman, Benjamin—C. S. Whitman, June 6, 1910, (canceled).....2,595.02
New York City Interborough Railway Co.—W. Jacobs, May 21, 1915.....250.00
Same—M. Jacobs, May 25, 1915.....2,133.68
O'Callaghan, Patrick—United Distillers Co., Aug. 8, 1914.....145.30
Robinson, Hugh—W. A. Schackelton, Dec. 14, 1914.....124.91

In Bronx County.

Deady, Josephine T.—E. V. Neal, Oct. 9, 1915.....$204.03
Same—Same, Oct. 9, 1915.....198.54
Hof, Henry—M. L. Aldrich, Aug. 26, 1915.....414.53
Same—Same, Sept. 23, 1915.....438.42
William A. Mailett Co.—Humane Society of New York, May 18, 1914.....56.81

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Decisions Classifying a Number of Imported Articles.

O. G. Hempstead & Son, Philadelphia, were partly sustained in protests filed with the General Appraisers regarding reliquaries, bookmarks, and crucifixes composed in chief value of metal plated with silver. The Collector took duty at 60 per cent. as articles worn or carried about the person, valued at more than 20 cents per dozen. The board held that the reliquaries and bookmarks were properly dutiable as claimed at 50 per cent. ad valorem as metal articles silvered. Judge Sullivan decided that as the protests did not contain a claim for 50 per cent. duty on the crucifixes, they would have to stand the Collector's tax of 60 per cent., although the correctness of taking the higher duty was questioned in the board's decision.

John Wanamaker was sustained in a controversy over ornaments and trimmings composed in chief value of beads or spangles and in part of netting. The customs men took duty at 60 per cent. ad valorem, whereas the importer claimed 50 per cent. tax under the specific provision for beaded and spangled goods. The Collector was directed to make a reliquidation.

A difference of opinion existed between the board and George F. Lucas of San Francisco relative to the state of completeness of amber necklaces. The Collector took duty at 50 per cent. ad valorem as beaded articles, while the importer claimed that the shipment consisted of amber beads loosely strung, which should be admitted at 35 per cent. A sample of the merchandise submitted to the board consisted of a nicely graduated set of beads strung on a substantial yellow silk cord. The board denied that the beads were loosely strung for transportation purposes, and held the sample an unfinished necklace, or unfinished jewelry. It was held that the Collector should have taken duty at 60 per cent., but as he did not do so, his tax of 50 per cent. was affirmed without acquiescing in the classification.

Massee & Co. objected to the Collector's classification of two classes of merchandise. One was reported by the Appraiser to be old bottles or broken glass ground to powder on which duty was taken at 30 per cent. ad valorem as a manufacture of glass not specially provided for. The other was returned at 20 per cent. as a mineral or earthy substance wholly or partly manufactured. As to the first, the importer's claim was for free entry as crude or manufactured sand, the balance of the goods being asked duty exemption as crude artificial abrasives.

The testimony taken at the trial showed that the product returned as broken glass was as a matter of fact dug out of open sand pits in Durberg, south of Frankfort, Germany, and was shipped exactly as it was taken out of the pits, in the form of sea sand, or a little coarser, and some of it in fine powder form. It was denied that the product was used as an abrasive, or for match heads. The board reversed the Collector as to the sand, but held that the claim as to the rest of the importation was not the proper one, the Collector being affirmed to that extent.

UNDERVALUATION OF FUR?

Beaver Skins from Canada Come Under Appraiser's Ban.

A controversy between the customs officials of this port and Shapiro & Co. of Toronto culminated yesterday in action by Judge McClelland of the Board of General Appraisers which may result in the seizure by the Government of Canadian beaver skins for undervaluation. Another Toronto firm also had heavy advances imposed by the General Appraiser, although they did not quite reach the seizure point.

It is thought that special agents of the Treasury Department stationed along the border informed the local customs officials that furs were being brought into this country at undervaluation rates. At any rate, when the beaver skins arrived here they were taken to the Appraiser's Stores and subjected to a thorough examination by appraiser Sague's examiners. The appraiser reported to Collector Malone that the goods were entered 100 per cent. below their market value in Canada. As the official seizure limit is 75 per cent., the Collector in the usual procedure would have seized the skins.

The representatives of the Toronto firm, however, appealed to Judge McClelland for a reappraisement, which acted as a stay. It appeared at the hearing that the skins were shipped by Shapiro & Co. to this city for their own account and sold in bond. The purchaser's testimony, Judge McClelland said in his decision, had the effect of sustaining the advances over the entered values. The reappraisement held that beaver skins entered at $1.50 properly represented a market value of $3, while those entered at $1.25 had a value of $2.50 each. Before the Government authorities can take further action in the matter of seizure, Shapiro & Co. will have the right to a review by a board of three General Appraisers.

Another beaver skin case heard yesterday by Judge McClelland involved importations made by New York representatives of the Freifeld Fur Company of Toronto. In this case the merchandise was small dressed beaver skins, entered as worth $4 and advanced to $4.50 each; entered at $5.50, advanced to $7 each, and a third lot entered at $6.50 and found to be valued at $10 each.

TO AVOID ANTHRAX.

Alternative Methods Suggested for Disinfecting Hides.

Acting Secretary Newton of the Treasury Department has sent out an order to collectors of customs notifying them of methods of disinfection of hides which may be substituted for the method of immersion in a solution of bichloride of mercury.

The circular letter states that, in accordance with a recommendation of the Secretary of Agriculture, the regulations of the Treasury dated May 2, 1910, are amended, whereby either one of two methods named may be used in place of the former practice. The first of these is by immersion in a solution containing 10 per cent. of sodium chloride and 2 per cent. of hydrochloric acid in water, with not less than forty-eight hours' exposure.

The alternative method is of immersion in a solution containing 2,000 parts of a 1 per cent. formic acid solution and one part of mercuric chloride, for not less than twenty-four hours. The Secretary of Agriculture stated to the Treasury Department that these methods of disinfection for anthrax hides or suspected anthrax hides will be acceptable to his department.

Declare 50 Per Cent. Ford Dividend.

Special to The New York Times.

DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 18.—The Directors of the Ford Motor Company of Canada have declared a cash dividend of 50 per cent. on the capitalization of $1,000,000, payable to stockholders of record Oct. 13. The company already has paid two 10 per cent. dividends this year. There are about 100 stockholders,

DECISIONS AND CALENDARS

FEDERAL.

Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.—B. Hanson and J. L. Wells of New York City were admitted to practice.

(Original)—Ex parte in matter of J. W. Uppercu, petitioner.—Motion for leave to file petition for writ of mandamus granted.

289—U. S. v. Hamburg-Americanische, &c., et al.; and

322—Hamburg-Americanische, &c., et al. v. U. S.—Motion to reassign these cases for argument on Monday, Nov. 1, granted.

(Original)—State of South Dakota v. C. H. Cassell.—Motion for leave to file bill of complaint granted, and process ordered to issue, returnable on first Monday in March next.

455—Gardiner Investment Co. v. Jackson Co.—Motion to advance to be heard with No. 20, as one case, granted.

445—Central rust Co. of Ills. v. G. Lueders & Co.—Mtion to advance and for oral argument on motion to dismiss denied.

516—J. D. O'Keefe v. U. S.—Motion to advance granted, and case assigned for Monday, Nov. 29.

167—Chicago, Rock Island & Pac. Ry. v. L. L. Wright et al., as admr., &c.;

378—Chicago & Alton Ry. v. J. M. Wagner;

491—Seaboard Air Line Ry. v. B. M. Koenecke;

541—Same v. J. T. Horton; and

608—C. C. Reese v. Phil. & Reading Ry.—Ordered that these cases be placed on summary docket.

396—J. F. Dodge v. W. H. Osborn; and

439—J. C. Baker v. Baker, Eccles & Co.—Motions to dismiss or affirm postponed to hearing on merits.

537—F. T. Woodworth v. F. P. Chesbrough.—Motion to dismiss postponed to hearing on merits.

455—Gardiner Investment Co. v. Jackson Co.; 508 and 508—L. Steiner & B. Frank et al. v. T. S. Faulkes Co.;

582—Trinity Gold Dredging & Hydraulic Co v. A. Beaudry;

594—R. H. Montgomery v. Bottlers Seal Co.;

626—City of New Orleans v. Penn Bridge Co.;

635—L. R. Roberts v. M. J. Roberts;

636 and 637—J. A. Lewis v. W. B. Holmes;

640—M. Wilckens v. A. S. Wilckens;

642—L. W. Reed v. B. & O. Ry.;

647—C. G. Guth v. Guth Chocolate Co.;

661—E. Whitney v. New York Scaffolding Co., and

692—American Rotary Valve Co. v. A. E. Moorehead.—Petitions for writs of certiorari denied.

621—Hamilton Trust Co. v. J. L. Bisher, Jr., &c.—Petition for writ of mandamus and certiorari denied.

687—U. S. ex rel. the State of Louisiana v. Hon. A. Boarman, Judge, &c.—Petition for writ of certiorari denied.

615—O. H. Hopkins v. F. Walker.—Advanced.

671—G. L. Colburn v. U. S.—Petition for writ of certiorari submitted.

564—Pennsylvania Co. v. M. Donat.—Motion to dismiss or affirm, or place on summary docket, submitted for defendant in error and for plaintiff in opposition thereto.

350—Northern Pacific Ry. v. R. P. Wall.—Motion to dismiss or affirm, or place on summary docket, submitted for defendant and for plaintiff in opposition thereto.

569—M. L. Bettman v. U. S.—Petition for writ of certiorari submitted.

512—W. F. Jimmerson v. U. S. ex rel. Fall City Construction Co.—Petition for writ of certiorari submitted for petitioner.

471—State of Washington ex rel. Gray's Harbor Logging Co. v. Superior Court of Washington for Chehalis County.—Motion to dismiss or affirm or place on summary docket submitted for defendants and for plaintiff in opposition thereto.

19 (Original)—Commonwealth of Virginia v. J. F. Morgan—Dismissed, with costs, on motion of J. G. Pollard for complainant.

663—National Bank of Comrc. of St. Louis v. E. Ballen, U. S. Collectr, &c.—Petition for writ of certiorari submitted.

644—L. L. Weber v. F. S. Fresd, Deputy Collector, &c.—Motion to advance submitted for appellant.

284—S. Stewart, as Treas. Wyandotte Co., Kansas, v. City of Kansas City, Kansas.—Motion to dismiss or affirm or advance submitted for defendant and for plaintiff in opposition thereto. Motion for writ of certiorari to complete the record herein submitted for plaintiff.

642—Vandalia Ry. v. U. S.—Petition for writ of certiorari submitted.

555—First Nat. Bank of Belle Fourche, So. Dak. v. A. O. Eberhart.—Motion to dismiss submitted for defendants and for plaintiff in opposition thereto.

7—L. Motlow v. State of Tennessee.—Dismissed, with costs on motion of counsel for plaintiff.

416—J. M. Killmer v. S. Stewart, as Treas. of Wyandotte Co., Kansas.—Dismissed, with costs on motion of counsel for plaintiffs.

240—H. La Roque v. U. S.—Argument concluded for appellant; and submitted for appellee.

212—U. S. v. H. C. Shauver.—Argued.

246—C. W. Anderson v. The Forty-Two Broadway Co.—Argument commenced.

223—J. Duval v. State of Louisiana.—Argument commenced.

454—U. S. v. M. J. Barnow.—Argued.

440—Phila. & Reading Ry. v. U. S.—Argument commenced.

The cases heretofore placed on summary docket, namely: 229, 296, 458, 429, 342, 477, 167, 375, 491, 541, and 608, have been assigned for argument Monday, Nov. 29, next, at the head of the call for that day.

Adjourned until tomorrow.

Call for Oct. 19: Nos. 440, 239, 485, 139, 328, 431, 1, 4 (and 5,) 8, and 10.

Southern District.

CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Second Circuit—Lacombe, Coxe, Ward, and Rogers, JJ.—At 10:30 A. M. in Room 823, P. O. Bldg.

Motions:	
Gen Lighterage Co‹ Hansen.	Irving Iron Works Co ‹Hebbard & Wenz, Inc.
Re N Y Commercial Co.	Rockwell Co‹Naumburg.
Fowler‹Penn RR.	Roscf‹Gilbert Transp.
U S‹Tug J R Steers.	Ramsdell‹Goumis.
U S‹Tug Princess.	Waller‹Texas & Pac. Chamberlain‹same.

DISTRICT COURT—Hazel, J.—In Room 1, 12th floor, Woolworth Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.

Bkcy—Equity calendar.

Sauer‹Florida Ry.	Univ Sav Corp‹Morris Plan Co.

DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J.—In Room 227, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Jury calendar.

Sound Transp Co‹D L & W RR.	Borchgrave‹In Bookin Offices.
Smolik‹P & R C & L	US‹Lupis.
Noot‹Int Merc M.	Moore‹Brunn.
US‹350 Bags of Peanuts.	US‹Barrett.
Paterson‹NY S & W RR.	US‹Israel.
Giruc‹Penn RR.	Fischerauer‹NYC & H R RR.
Grayson‹Chas.	Enright‹Heckscher.
Minka‹Erie RR.	US‹Solanna & Co.
Ostapko‹same.	US‹Cozzens & Co.
Baum‹Int Merc M.	Barbagallo‹Penn RR.
	Kubas‹Hillside Coal & Iron Co.

DISTRICT COURT—Learned Hand, J.—At 10:30 A. M., in Room 857, P. O. Bldg.

Hales Camera Co‹ Eastern Kodak Co.	Colinci‹Penn RR.
Meares‹D, L & W RR.	D'Zuiba‹Cent RR of N J.
England‹N Y Herald.	De Tounay‹Van Dyke.
Doyle‹Cleary Bros.	Iron Steamboat Co‹
US Lith Co‹Weis.	N Y Edison Co.

DISTRICT COURT—Hough, J.—Courtroom No. 3, Woolworth Bldg., 12th Floor, at 10:30 A. M. Admiralty. Special calendar (U. S. cases.)

Same‹Tug L Richards & Scow D & I No 2.	Same‹Tug M Moran & Scow No 37 M.
Same‹Tug O L Hallenbeck & Scow D & I No 7.	Same‹Tug Julia C Moran & Scows Nos 37 & 42 M.
Same‹Tug Gerry & Scow C D C No 31.	Same‹Tug Julia C Moran & Scows Nos 37 & 48 M.
Same‹Tug J F Gaynor & Scow 49 M.	Same‹Tug P J T Co 7 & Scows Nos 47 & 52 M.
Same‹Tug E K Ross & Scow 4 S.	Same‹Tug P J T Co 7 & Scow M No 45.
Same‹Tug W H Taylor & Scow No 11 V.	Same‹Tug M Moran & Scow RR No 11, &c.
Same‹Tug Eugene F Moran & Scow O No 1.	Same‹Tug Underwriter & Scows Nos 43 & 50 M.
Same‹Tug Eugene F Moran & Scow No 14 D.	Same‹Tug Bismarck & Scows Nos 40 & 48 M.
Same‹Tug M Moran & Scow RR No 10.	Same‹Tug Anna W & Scow C D C No 29.
Same‹Tug M Moran & Scow Sea Lion, &c.	Same‹Tug Bee & Scow O No 1.
Same‹Tug M Moran & Scow Atlanta.	Same‹Tug C N Kimpland & Scow No 8 X
Same‹Tug P J T Co 7 & Scow Lobster, &c.	Same‹Tug North American & Scow S No 2.
Same‹Tug Eugene F Moran & Scow B I Co No 12.	Same‹Tug M Moran & Scow C & S No 24.
Same‹Tug Eugene F Moran & Scow No 45 M.	

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—Common law calendar at 10:30 A. M., Room 323, P. O. Bldg.

Stankus‹Jamison.

STATE.

Court of Appeals.

DAY CALENDAR.

Walrath‹Hanover F Ins.	Driscoll‹Cadillac Hotel Co.
Wilbur‹Bresee.	Guggi‹Hiscox.
Gardiner‹Bronx Natl Bank.	Seely‹Prentiss Tool & Supply Co.
Holland‹Ricketts.	
The Engineer Co‹ Herring-Hall-Marvin Safe Co.	

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Ingraham, P. J.; Laughlin, Clarke, Scott, and Dowling, JJ.—At 2 P. M.—Enumerated motions.

Botassis‹Thanasules.	Chas Schneider Co‹ Aetna Acc & Liab.
Herrman‹Jeffe.	Maki‹Rodgers &
Blumberg‹Corday.	Hagerty.
Dinneen‹Dinneen.	Re Conner.
Reinhardt‹Bottemus.	Neidert‹Chic, R I & Pac RR.
People‹McDermott Dairy Co.	
Munro‹Bradstreet Co.	Watson‹same.
Beck‹Only Skirt Co.	People‹Caldrella.
Mulcahy & Gibson‹ Natl Surety Co.	Lang‹Hudson & Mann RR.
Stambul‹Estate H C Miner.	McCrystal‹Weiler.
People‹Harrison.	H G Vogel Co‹Reinhardt.
Same‹McKenna.	

APPELLATE TERM—First Department—Recess.

Charles H Fitts, Matthew S Borden, Gottlieb Wilhelm, Walter G Berg, (2.) Herman J Euler, Harriet J Quimby. Estates of, (issues of fact:) Lucy M Cornell,

TRIAL TERM—Fowler, S.—At 10:30 A. M.—Estate of George Callas.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—La Fetra, J.—At 10 A. M.—Litigated motions.

Kapner‹Reisfeld. Payton‹Leff. Morelli‹Limoli. Strauss‹Hirshfeld. Saks & Co‹McGee. Glaser‹MacCormack. Waks‹Abrams. Auerbach‹Rosenblatt. Safir‹Grossman. Tartikoff‹Laue. Wiener‹March. Bethencourt‹O'Neill Bros Co. Aaron‹McCahill. Wolff‹Henckels & W. Quayle‹Reynolds. C Kaye Renting Co‹ Lapidus.

PART II.—O'Dwyer, J.—At 10 A. M.—Calendar call.

TRIAL TERMS—Part I.—Ransom, J.—At 9:45 A. M.

Chamberlain, &c, Co‹ Marie Antoinette Hotel Co. Webster‹Lewis. Pearlman‹Wodiska. Halt‹Kwint (2.) Friedkan‹Kamiky. Le Monde‹G F Johnson Co. Bernante‹H Steers. Hand‹Levine. Regal Holding Co‹ Berger. Connizzaro‹Cons Gas. Webb‹Alley. Cosgrove‹3d Av RR. Groshut‹Kinetophote Film Co. Luria‹Linch. Pechnick‹NY Rwys. Guidici‹Con Tel & El Subway Co.

Kaminsky‹Tully Co. Gambrino‹J & F Westnemer, Inc. Marcus‹same. Horowitz‹Dock Cont. De Purtart‹Andrew Bldg Co. Yankwer‹Marcus. Murtha & Schmohl Co ‹Nodrog Rty Co. J J Tully Co‹Bosselman. Dougherty‹Weiss & Klar Co. Cong Rodelph Scholom ‹Bradley Cont Co. Kelly‹Knick Ice Co. Bentersky‹Rheinlander. Zeleckson‹same. Matthews‹Spiegel. Levine‹same, (2.)

The following cases will be called, but will not be passed for the day as of course if counsel on either side so requests. Applications for adjournment for more than one day should be made by affidavit in strict compliance with the rules of the court.

Lotz‹Jasper. Jackson‹Markman. Siegel‹N Y Con Ry. Highest number reached in the regular order, 312.

Baum‹Feuerstein. Seely‹Breakwater Co. Merlin‹Rabbi Jacob Joseph School. Horowitz‹Spier. Quartnard‹Knick Ice Co. Lisefsky‹Handy Bros Cont Co. Zimmerman‹Braunstein. Eagan‹McGraw Rty Co. Angelo‹Waters Co. Tepper‹Bader. Bruxton‹Green. Lipkin‹N Y, O & W R R. Steen‹Hirsch. Beresilitzky‹Olmar. Govern‹Kranor Cont Co.

SHORT CAUSE CALENDAR—Cases will be sent to Trial Term, Part II., for trial.

Hoffman‹Manheim. Silberstein‹Jacobs. Sternberg‹Silberberg. Ross‹Clements. Heine‹Cohen.

Woods‹Brand. Schnaier‹35 W 59th St. Lynch‹Lindau. Clear.

PART II.—Allen, J.—Case on.

PART III.—Smith, J.—At 10 A. M.—Commercial Calendar.

Kass‹Eisen. Conway‹Conway. Potar‹Empire Infants' Wear Co. Patten‹Clover. Riegel Sack Co‹Tide-water Portland Cement Co. Bernstein‹Fox. Hammer‹Jahlow. Herschkowitz‹Mutual Life Ins Co. Gabel House & Carton Co‹Colonel Mfg. Atlas Assurance Co‹ Wood. Times Sq Imp Co‹ Van Buren-N Y Bill Posting Co. Bethencourt‹O'Neill Bros Co.

Parsons‹Terhune. Litwin‹Blumenkron. Lloyd Rty Co‹Gelula. Stein‹Baumann. Polito‹Iorio. Aleh Bros Waist Co‹ Goldberg. Steinberg‹Sternhell. Salomon‹Abendroth & Root Mfg. Co. Kraus‹Galligan. Kantor‹Vanta. Friedman‹Hyman. Sabbagh‹Rogers. Wilbreth Rty Co‹B Crystal & Son Co. Meyercord Co‹Forest & Stream Pub Co. Clear.

PART IV.—Lynch, J.—Case on.

PART V.—Zeller, J.—Case on.

PART VI.—Finelite, J.—Case on.

PART VII.—Schmuck, J.—Case on.

PART VIII.—McAvoy, J.—Case on.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Giegerich, J.—Ely et al‹ Oddie et al—Algernon S Norton.

SUPREME COURT—Erlanger, J.—Kahlert‹ Schulze—George E Weller. Re Schaffer—Bennett E Siegelstein.

SUPREME COURT—Lehman, J.—Re Auerbach—John Marcus.

Receiver Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Erlanger, J.—Elizabeth Wittemer‹Paul Kohn—Hugh C Murray.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

CHAMBERS—Brady, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Brady, J.—Motion calendar.

People ex rel Morris, People‹Zanni. Levy‹Zwerner. East River Sav Inst‹ McAfee.

Shiff‹Schiff. Topal‹Dorfman. Kamisky‹B H RR. Kuveke‹Kuveke.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Part I.—Brady, J.—No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Brady, J.

Marcus‹L I Ry. McNally‹N Y Rys. Nolan‹Goetta. Bernstein‹I R T. Slaughter‹Mulcahy & Gibson. Highest number reached in the regular order, 312.

McGregor‹I R T. Dick‹I R T. Barry‹Cigogna. Tweedy‹Con Union Gas Co. Kronberg‹Sobowleff.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERM—Schulz, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

CHAMBERS—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Gibbs, J. Rothstein‹I R T. People‹O'Brien.

Schwartz‹England.

TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.

Goldberg‹Adler. Alexander‹Bronx Pub. Koplik‹Bamberger. Gillard‹Harris-Rose Const Co. Witt‹Bottenus. Kelly‹Blumstein. Goluboff‹Litshitz. Farley‹Acme Theatre. Lefkowitz‹Specht. Bender‹Baumelater.

Cohen‹W K G Co, (2.) Tucker‹Union Rwy. Hurwitz‹Weiss. Pfaff‹R T. Nat Cash Register Co‹ Kennedy. Cooper‹I R T. Lester‹Pheon Cont Co. Dart‹Griffith. Almis‹Elson.

Referee Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Brady, J. Schaf‹Leahy—Charles C Marrin,

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—Second Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Kelly, J.—Motions.

Walsh‹Walsh. Christie‹Downey. Bklyn & N Y River RR Co‹Williams, (2.) City‹Feschetti. Calder‹L I RR, (2.) Mooney‹Baker. Feldman‹Verenwel Rty & Con Co, (2.) Palmeira‹Broer. Peirson‹Siebert. Bruno‹Weingarten. Ludlow‹Hyams. Levy‹Levy, (2.) Hillis‹Ferguson. Collins‹Dixon, (2.) Deltman‹Hughes. Rudolf‹Butler, (2.) Ulmer‹Terry & Tench Co, (2.) Massa‹Gately. People's Tr Co‹Smith. Sullivan‹Ollendorf. J Dold Packg Co‹ Kings Co Ref Co. November‹Homa. Hocker‹Forkas. Wohl‹Fritz. Kraus‹Steinberg. Fort Rich & Bergen Pt Ferry Co‹No Riv Ferry Co.

Loew‹Levy. Gordon‹Gordon. Brennan‹Green. Lookwood‹Lookwood. Chetkin‹Wortman. Zulio‹Tafuri. Belmar‹Belmar Histor Pest Films. L Dejonge & Co‹ Baumann, (2.) Re 3d Av, (Atkinson.) Algeri‹Murphy. Mascaro‹same. Ricciardi‹Ricciardi. Youno‹Crew Levick Co, (2.) Tergino‹Statler, (adj.) Re Bklyn & No River RR Co, (Williams.) Re Burke. Re Constello. Re Finnigan. Lawlor‹Marquand. Spicer‹same. Cangemi‹same, (2.) Klein‹Williams. Quint‹Lester. Lebaudy‹Delliere, (peremptory.) Walsh‹Bonet. Penny‹E Zobel Co. Re Borough Bank, Re Hollswood.)

PART II.—Callaghan, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Part III., Benedict, J.; Part IV., Kapper, J.

Burt‹Seabury. Halper‹Halper.

Wellman‹Wellman.

Highest number reached on the regular call, 2503.

TRIAL TERM—Part I., Manning, J.; Part II., Kelby, J.; Part III., Garretson, J.; Part IV., Taylor, J.; Part V., Maghan, J.; Part VI., Aspinall, J.; Part VII., Van Siclen, J.

Schumacher‹B H RR. Dalton‹Riley et al. Kusevich‹Acme Foundry Co. Walter‹Cole Co. McGee‹B H RR. Hasakordgain‹same. Port‹Joseph et al. O'Toole‹Netherlands Am Steam Nav Co. Plurinovich‹Cohn et al Feeley‹Nassau RR. Salerno‹Barrett Cohen‹Silverstone Ruff‹Rosenberg Lights‹Yellow Taxi Co. Co. Hayes‹N Y Cons RR. Zeiss‹B H RR. Atkins‹B Un El RR. Maher‹Rowland. Levin‹B Q Co & Sub RR. Heath‹Steeplechase Park Co.

Storr‹CNY. Brown Paint Co‹ Reinhardt. Krone‹CNY. Phillips‹Trabulsky et al. Callendo‹B H RR. Rinbach Co. Yakaltis‹Weis & Zerweck. Anderson‹Anderson. Meyer‹Republic Rubber Co. Blain‹Reiss et al. Lee‹CNY et al. Satterwaite‹CNY. Keenan‹Nassau RR. Masser‹Fuller-Burr. Colonial Mantel & R Co‹N Y Rys. Gathercole‹Bliss Co. Worth‹Williams. Zweibach‹B, Q Co & Sub RR. Lawless‹Stuth et al.

Tierney‹Anderson. Rof‹Rokeach. Danziger‹Weisberg. Whipple‹Whipple.

Farley, Comr, &c‹ Alevola. Same‹Volckening & First Nat Bank, Bklyn.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day on this call:

Schloss‹B, Q Co & Sub RR. Oliva‹B H RR. Bete‹Nassau RR. Rubens‹B H RR. Orr‹C I & B RR. Popik‹Lehigh Coal & Nav Co. Tanish‹So Bklyn RR. Rawlins‹Bassett et al. Carpenter‹Krull. Golden‹Crafeld & Aaron. Barrett‹Colabelle. Ward‹Hamel. Cadman‹CNY. Falke‹Falke. Bergman‹N Y Coms RR. Flebbein‹B H RR. Moore‹Germania Catering Co. Keith‹Am Ry Traffic. Harvey‹B H R R. Jordan‹L & B R R. Labohn‹Flatbush Gas Vogel‹Harden Cont'g Co. Clements‹Baurhyte. Anderson‹Wicke. Novara‹Leonard. Ed Elco Ill Co‹Rushmore Paper & Bk.

Highest number reached on regular call, 1720.

Stumpf‹B H RR. Hannigan‹Technola Piano Co. Benens‹N Y & Q Co Ry. Bockmann, as admx‹ Weiss et al. Brady, as extrx,‹ Jackler. Engel‹I B Kleinert Rubber Co. Moos‹Uris et al. Lockwood & ano‹ Lockwood. Hamilton‹B H RR. Remsen‹L I RR.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—Day Calendar—At 10 A. M.

Wills of:

Kaspar Kaufman, Heinrich Mussgnug, Minerva Merithew, James Appelton.

Administration of:

Chas Smith.

Accounting of:

Otto Wedemann, Conrad Aiheidt, Paolo Ricci, Wm Lowery,

Clara Bynner, Robt Hubbard, Michael O'Brien, Phillip Collins.

Estates of:

Thomas O'Keefe, Michael Torney, Emma McGarry, Peter Duffy.

Guardianship of:

Mary Mullen.

County Court.

PART IV.—Hylan, J.; Part V., Dike, J.—Calendar called in Part V. at 10 A. M.

Schultz‹Lindhardt (2.) O'Neill‹Ciotti. Fischer‹Ritchie & Co, Schulman‹Levinson. Gorch‹Prehn. Stytzer‹B H RR. Fishkin‹Harris. Conlon‹Smith. Rogel‹Goldschlag. Rothenberg‹Alden. Solomon‹Terry. Nomler‹Bedford Associates.

Feigenbaum‹C I & B RR. Crook‹Jones. Rudnick‹Bernstein. Magder‹B H RR. Peterson‹Chargaris. Simon‹Jung, Jr. Walker‹B H RR. Kloner‹Kaplan. McShane‹Bartley. McCandless‹Pressprich.

QUEENS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS.—Clark, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

TRIAL TERM—Part I., Crane, J.; Part II., Blackmar, J.—Calendar called in Part I. at 10 A. M.

Stellwagen‹Belden et al. Halleran‹Straub. Martinson, as admr,‹ Degnon R & T I Co. Lindfors‹Turner Const Co. Vollmer, an infant,‹ Brookfield. Reheuser‹Miller et al. Murray, an infant,‹ Roth.

Mannikoff, as admr,‹ T A Gillespie Co. Dillman‹Baum et al. Woodruff, as exr,‹ Stallo et al. Brady‹Smith. Shoup‹John Martin's House, Inc. Medrar‹Gressler. McGrwan‹Underpinning & Found Co.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day on this call:

Unger, as admx,‹ Belt Line Ry Corp. Rosenberger‹Int Typesetting Mach Co. Girards‹Mamaroneck. Harrington‹N Y & Q Co Ry. Lindroth‹B H RR. Lund, as admr,‹ L I RR. Crescenzo, an infant,‹ Stein. Tuite‹L I El Ry. McNamee‹L I RR. Leibmann‹B, Q Co & Sub RR. Splain, an infant,‹ P Ryan Const Co.

Lacher‹Werbelovsky et al. Grady‹N Y Rys. Leonard‹B H R R. Slanovitz‹same. Hettesheimer‹CNY. Schmitt‹Ger Evangel Church. Denenmark‹Thomas. McAvoy‹Benkowsky. Thul‹Man Fur Skin Dressing & D Co. Tyrell‹Wurst] and ano. Klimas‹Reardon. Lilamas‹Wilson. Richards‹Linnemann et al. Traub‹CNY. Smith‹Peck. Coffey‹McSweevy. Sweeney‹CNY. Dahlberg‹same. Scott‹Mullins. Gregg‹Simmons Transp Co. Hazelton et al‹Goldberg et al. Tucker‹Beggs et al. Fitzgerald‹Bauman. Annunziata‹Tuiin Co. Buck‹CNY. Savitz‹Julius Rty Co.

Highest number reached on the general calendar is 370.

County Court.

TRIAL TERM—Humphrey J.—At 10 A. M.

Baufert‹B H RR Co. Punzi‹Gino. Miller‹B H RR Co, Joyce, an infant‹ Abrams. Clark‹B H RR Co. Reich‹Moore. Bishop‹B H RR Co. Roeber‹Fournier. Nunzlato‹M & Q Trac. Belnsoth‹Burton.

Scheurer‹N Y & Qus Elec L & P Co. Hettel‹Reynolds et al. Marx‹B H RR Co. Rau et al‹Koeppicus. Wood‹B H RR Co. Abrams‹Gwanthney. Hart‹Sus. Jurgen Rathjen Co‹ Mfrs Oxygen Co.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day on this call:

Di Nicola Sigretto et al. Taaffee‹East River Gas Co. Steel‹Becker et al. Webster‹Wagner. Mattulich‹Amato. Jacobucci‹Mascarolli. Hofstetter‹Snider. Sitnitsky‹Weiss. Corcoran, an inf‹B H RR. Costello‹same.

Erbeer‹Strauss. Gallucci‹Flanagan. Flance‹Ferris. Van Wickle‹B H RR. Seekamp‹Loewe. Mitchell‹B H RR. Marsh‹Kelly. H B Smith Co‹Sanders et al. Florio‹Manhat & Q Traction Corp. Loei‹Muller et al.

Highest number reached on general calendar is 75.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

PART I.—Keogh, J.—At 9:45 A. M.

Yonkers Sav Bank‹ Fidelity & Cas Co. Hogan‹Red Hook L & P Co. Garry‹Page & Co (2). Ranft‹Eisele. Fleet‹NY Rwys Co. La Pierre‹G L Storm Co.

Cannavo‹Fennell. Harvey‹Bolton. Canfield‹Herold. McCulloch‹Smith. People‹McDonald. Nickerson‹Riverdale Sanit Co. Nanyko‹Otis Elev Co. Lake‹N Y C & H R RR Co.

The following causes must be answered ready or marked over the term:

Wiener‹Epstein. Fisher‹City of Yonkers. Vredenburgh‹O'Brien. Keane‹N Y Rys Co. Liebfeld‹Noyes. Marcus‹Holzman. McCauley‹Foster. McHugh‹Rounds. Bickness‹J M Simpson Co. Barralle‹Lehigh Valley RR Co. Croft‹Peekskill Light & RR Co. Winter‹B H Kerbaugh, Inc.

Judson‹Duncan. Parley‹Schmidt. Miller‹Print Weave Co. (2.) Hubbell Hardwood D Co‹Rothkirch Dbs. Scerra‹Cosnaught. Ponty‹Hubbell. The Iowa City State Bank‹Robinson. Welngra‹Bayden. Turner‹Busselle. Elsen‹Feulner. Nat City Bk of New Rochelle‹Van Slyke. Robinson‹Doyle.

Highest number reached on regular call, 1385

PART II.—Special Term—Morschauser, J. Henbach‹Henbach.

Surrogate's Court.

Sawyer, S.—At White Plains.

Will for probate: Elene Rendeburg. Adm'r's accounting: Katherine G Abbott, Margaret Stewart, Anna Bergquest, William H Galliger. Re estate: Herbert G Squires. Claim: Bridget Ross.

Order to show cause: Ellen Dunphy. Order: William Crossman Lee Motion: Emily T Fitzpatrick. Motion transfer tax: Louis Schaefer. Discovery: Louise Schilling.

At Yonkers tomorrow. Wills for probate: Amelia Wood,

Edward J Simmonds, Anton Berkes.

County Court.

Platt, J. Spencer‹Milton Boat Works.

Troyanowich‹Peekskill Light & RR Co. Rudd‹Delifino.

The following causes must be answered ready or marked over the term:

Picker‹West St Ry. Lumey‹McDonnell. Dedeux‹Boulle. Thompson‹NY & Stam Ry Co et al, (3.) Lyon‹Rail. Shannon‹B Conn. McManus‹Conn. Jones‹West El RR. Thomas‹NY & Stam Ry Co, (3.)

Mann‹Scuce. Grodnitsky‹Sonce. Knapp & Wakefield Co‹Scott. Colantino‹Langer. Tolerton‹Jackson. Richards‹Haskin. Stephens‹Yonkers El L & P Co, (2.)

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

New York City.

Applications for farm instructor will be received until 4 P. M. on Oct. 26. The subjects and weights of the examination are: Experience, 8; duties, 5; oral, 2. A physical qualifying examination will be held. The age limits are 21 to 40 years. There is one vacancy at present in the New Hampton Farms of the New York City Reformatory for Misdemeanants at New Hampton, Orange County, N. Y. The salary is $900 a year and maintenance. Candidates must present evidence of experience as a teacher in an ordinary school and in practical agricultural work, or work in an agricultural school with experience in the handling of boys and men. The date of the examination will be announced later.

United States.

The commission announces for Nov. 2 an examination for senior architect, grade 2, for men only, to fill vacancies as they may occur in the Interstate Commerce Commission under the act providing for the valuation of the property of common carriers, at salaries ranging from $1,800 to $2,700 per annum, with necessary expenses when absent from headquarters in the discharge of official duties. Appointments to these positions will be almost entirely for duty in the field. Competitors will not be assembled for examination, but will be rated on general and technical education, and preliminary or apprenticeship training and responsible experience and fitness. Applicants must have reached the twenty-fifth but not their forty-fifth birthday on the date of the examination. Further information may be obtained from the commission, Washington, D. C.

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

Mrs. Schurman Increases Fifty-eighth Street Holdings—$200,000 East Side Residence Sale—Upper Manhattan Apartment Investments—Dey Street Deal—Big Times Square Lease.

Several private dwelling deals in the upper Fifth Avenue section contributed, in addition to various other transactions in different parts of the city, to a fairly active market in the realty world yesterday. Of chief importance in the private house transactions was one in Fifty-eighth Street and another in Seventy-ninth Street.

The former involved the purchase by Mrs. Barbara F. Schurman, wife of the President of Cornell University, of the four-story dwelling at 43 West Fifty-eighth Street, 20 by 100.5, from Emma K. Docherty. The property had been owned by the Docherty family for over thirty-five years and was held at $80,000. Mrs. Schurman formerly owned the adjoining houses at 39, 41, and 45 and by her latest acquisition she controls a frontage of 80 feet. She also owns the residence at 49 West Fifty-eighth Street. Manning & Trunk were the brokers in the sale.

The other deal, in the upper residential district, was that of the five-story house at 15 East Seventy-ninth Street, 25 by 102.2, which has been sold by Urban R. Broughton, son-in-law of the late Henry H. Rogers. It adjoins the home of Stuyvesant Fish on the northwest corner of Madison Avenue. The property has been held at $200,000, and has been purchased by a client of William B. May & Co.

John J. Kavanagh sold the three-story dwelling at 1,323 Madison Avenue, 20 by 74, adjoining the northwest corner of Ninety-third Street, for the estate of Annie D. Smith to a client for occupancy.

Buys Upper Manhattan Apartment.

J. Irving Walsh has sold for George H. Budke, the new five-story apartment house at 649 West 184th Street, on plot 50 by 100, to Judge Jeremiah T. Mahoney. He gave in part payment two Long Island properties, one on Central Avenue, Cedarhurst, a three-story frame dwelling with garage, and one on Irving Place, Woodmere, a new Colonial dwelling with garage. Goldschmidt & McDonald were associated as brokers.

Deal On Dey Street.

The three old buildings 65, 67 and 69 Dey Street have been purchased by K. Stevenson of Chicago. Nos. 65 and 67 were acquired from Mrs. Laura F. Hearn, widow of the dry goods merchant, through George R. Read & Co., and No. 69 was purchased from Sherwood & Perris, who was represented by the same brokers and William H. Whitney Company. The structures cover a plot 54.9 by 50.

Amos F. Eno Increases His Greenwich Village Holdings.

Amos F. Eno has increased his holdings in the Greenwich village section by the purchase of 140 Macdougal Street, a three-story building on a lot 20 by 75. This is the first transfer of the property in over thirty years.

The buyer now controls practically the entire block bounded by Macdougal Street, West Third Street, and Washington Square South. Daniel Birdsall & Co. negotiated the sale.

Investors Buy Harlem Flats.

An out-of-town investor has purchased from Marie Schwarz 353 and 355 West 118th Street, a seven-story elevator apartment house on a plot 50 by 100, adjoining the corner of Manhattan Avenue. John R. Davidson was the broker.

The Lawyers' Mortgage Company has sold to an investor 302 West 121st Street, a five-story flat on a plot 33.6 by 100.

Henry R. Noyes is reported to have sold 1,980 Park Avenue, northwest corner of 133d Street, a five-story tenement, with stores, on lot 24.11 by 86.

Buys East Eighty-fourth Street House.

James A. Sheeran sold for Frances C. McIntyre to Clara Porvolik the three-story private dwelling at 310 East Eighty-fourth Street on a lot 16.8 by 102. The purchaser will occupy.

Bronx Sales.

William H. Mehlich has purchased from the Oesting Building Company 1,929 Andrews Avenue, a five-story flat 40 by 100, between Burnside Avenue and 179th Street. This is the last of the seven houses recently completed to be sold.

Eberhardt & Podgur have purchased from H. A. Young the plot, 75 by 133, located on the west side of Sedgwick Avenue, 159 feet south of Kingsbridge Road. Work will be started immediately on the construction of two five-story apartment houses. H. A. Keiber negotiated the deal.

The Benenson Realty Company has purchased from the Germania Fire Insurance Company 944 Home Street, a five-story apartment house, on plot 40.2 by 99.6 by irregular, located 91.9 feet west of Prospect Avenue. Eugene J. Busher negotiated the sale.

W. E. & W. I. Brown, Inc., have sold to the Bronx Parkway Commission for James K. Walter plot of about seventy-five lots in the block bounded by Bronx Boulevard, Bronx River, East 216th and East 219th Streets.

M. B. Larkin has sold for W. L. Phelan a plot 50 by 100 on east side Webb Avenue, 200 feet north of Devoe Terrace, for improvement.

Brooklyn.

David Meyer sold for P. J. Carley to Elias Wolf the three-story business building at 7,423 Fifth Avenue, the store leased to Van Dyk Tea Company for a term of years.

Mrs. Henry Phipps Reported Buyer of Long Island Acreage.

Mrs. Henry Phipps is reported to be the buyer of the eighty-nine acres recently sold by the Lake Success Land Company in the Wheatley Hills section of Long Island.

Staten Island.

J. Sterling Drake has sold for George T. Peckham of St. Louis, Mo., to Peter Larsen of New York a plot 40 feet front and rear on Washington Place, Westerleigh, which Mr. Larsen will immediately improve with an up-to-date cottage.

Westchester County.

Angell & Co. have sold the Lawrence Churchill house in the Heathcote Association at Scarsdale to John E. Muhlfeld. The property consists

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION. | REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION. | REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

TO THE THINKING MAN

Who Wants to Make Money Without Risk

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pick up a few lots in these War times around the 238th Street Station of the Subway for **$1,000 or $1,500 each, or maybe less** (only 30% cash)

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A Big Rise in Real Estate Is Due and Is Coming

particularly along the line of the Broadway Subway.

This Is a Peculiar Opportunity, Take Advantage of It

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Absolutely Unrestricted Auction Sale of

329 Lots

at Broadway, 236th, 237th, 238th and 240th Sts.
and adjacent avenues and streets.
of the **Bowie Dash Estate**

TUESDAY, OCT. 26TH

at Exchange Salesroom, 14 Vesey St., N. Y.

70% on mortgage. **Titles insured free.**

For maps and particulars apply to
J. Clarence Davies, 149th St. & 3d Ave.
Joseph P. Day, 31 Nassau St., N. Y.
Agents and Auctioneers.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

CAN YOU SPARE 50c A WEEK?

If so, that amount will purchase 4 full size lots at $35 each, at Huntington, L. I., near trolley, town, and harbor; high and dry; title guaranteed; free tickets. C Estate, 5 Hanson Place, B'klyn, opp. Flatbush Av., L. I. R. R. Depot.

Water Front Estate Bargain!

Beautiful water front estate, 8 acres; magnificent mansion, Georgian brick, 110 feet long; all improvements; outbuildings; aristocratic section; commuting zone; cost $125,000; sacrifice $60,000. HARVEY B. NEWINS, WOOLWORTH BUILDING, NEW YORK.

Small House and Vegetable Farm

85 minutes out; large, cultivated grounds, with fruit trees and chicken run; makes a fine all-year home; cheap to quick, responsible buyer, on easy terms. B. Johnson, 5 Hanson Place, Brooklyn, opposite Flatbush Avenue L. I. R. R. Depot.

CONNECTICUT—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

SAVE MONEY

By buying your country place now. Have a 100-acre farm with good buildings and fine view, places on the Sound with acreage, and a hill-top of 100 acres commanding a wide view of Sound and surrounding country. Prices range from $12,000 to $50,000. Address
W. S. BROTHERTON, Milford, Conn.

REAL ESTATE FOR EXCHANGE.

INCOME FOR UNIMPROVED.

Builder owning some of the best-paying elevator apartments and store properties in Brooklyn, subject to first mortgages only, will exchange for good building lots or free and clear acreage. Builder, 82 Times Downtown.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

526-530 W. 25th St.

6 STORIES & BASEMENT, 75x100.
Sprinkler system; exceptionally fine light; suitable any business; large driveway for unloading inside of building. Occupied by Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Co.
Long Lease; Rent Reasonable.
Particulars own broker, or
ROOM 604, 31 CHAMBERS ST.

LIGHT STORE

In high-class sprinklered building on East 23d St., near Second Avenue. Size, 72x90. Will carry heavy weights. Very low insurance.
E. W. Bliss Bldgs., 312 E. 23d St.

BROOKLYN.

Splendid Chance for Right Party.
STORE TO LET,
934-936 FLATBUSH AVENUE,
Near Church Ave.
The Business Centre of Flatbush.
Midwood Associates on Premises, or
805 Flatbush Ave. Tele. Flatbush 1400.

APARTMENT HOTELS.

512 Fifth Ave.

Southwest Corner 43d St.

APARTMENTS

33 West 51st St.

CLOSE TO FIFTH AVE.
NEW 12-STORY HOTEL.
Suites of 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 rooms, with baths. Furnished or Unfurnished.
WRITE, CALL OR 'PHONE
Raymond W. Jones, Mgr. 'Phone 8264—Plaza.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Furnished.

BACHELOR APT'S

Furnished and Unfurnished.
2 & 3 rooms & bath, with service.
THE DURHAM, 7 E. 32d St.
THE Oakdale, 36 W. 35th St.
Renting Agent on Premises, or
Van Norden & Wilson
1 West 34th St., N. Y.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

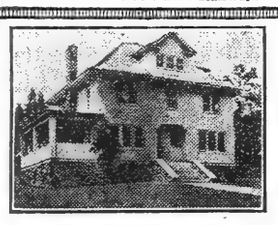
16 EAST 75TH STREET

Four-story brownstone Dwelling, 25x100, for rent, furnished or unfurnished, for a term of years. Electric light, open plumbing, hardwood floors, French doors between hall, drawing room and dining room. Usual commission to brokers.
MINTURN POST COLLINS,
Gramercy 265. 1 West 34th St.

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A REAL BARGAIN—$7,000
Terms to Suit Responsible Purchaser.
Artistic All-Year Home
Near the Water—Actual Water Rights.
CONVENIENT COMMUTATION TO THE CITY

A beautiful all-year home on large grounds, in most select neighborhood. Has separate entrance porch, central hall. Large living room with imposing onen fireplace; dining room, butler's pantry and well-fitted kitchen on the [illegible] floor. Front and back stairways.



From Actual Photograph.

Four fine master bed chambers, two tiled baths on the second floor. Two bedrooms, bath and storage space on third floor. Large veranda and open terrace. Every modern convenience; electric light, parquet floors, beamed ceilings; walls beautifully paneled in hard woods; convenient to country club, golf, ideal outdoor and water sports.

Highest, healthiest climate within commuting distance of New York City. Send or call for photograph.

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On Deep Water with Railroad Facilities

Property located midway between Newark and Jersey City, N. J., 5 MILES FROM N. Y. CITY HALL, fronting on the Passaic and Hackensack Rivers; in the heart of the

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crossed by

FOUR RAILROADS

and their branches, sidings from which can be obtained:

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Central R. R. of N. J.
D., L. & W. R. R.
Erie Railroad

Newark Bay and Passaic River Channels up to the property 20 feet at low tide.

Property suitable for any kind of manufacturing or commercial enterprise requiring tide water and railroad facilities.

'Phone 744—Cort. 31 Nassau St., N. Y. City.

Joseph P. Day
Industrial Department

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Located on desirable plot, containing about 1¾ acres, fronting on two streets and the Morris Canal.

Buildings are one, two, three and four story brick, iron and concrete, containing about 20,000 square feet of floor space; also frame office, stables, and wagon sheds, covering half of the land area, leaving more than half an acre for future development.

Full particulars, maps, diagrams, and photos furnished on request.
HUDSON REAL ESTATE CO.,
168 Ocean Av., Jersey City, N. J.

HOUSE BARGAIN.

Price $7,000; $1,000 cash required. Owing to financial condition this house, worth $8,500, must be sold. Large plot, piazza, handsomely finished. Bathroom out of the ordinary. Built by day's work: no expense spared. Four master's bedrooms and sleeping porch, 30 minutes out; good transportation. Schools, clubs, &c.
F. W. WAGGONER,
Room 516, 47 West 34th St.

AT PLAINFIELD, N. J.

Beautiful new residence; attractive locality, grounds, and view; 10 rooms, 3 tiled baths, sun parlor; sleeping porch; complete in every respect; garage. Concession on rent to May 1.
Harvey B. Linbarger, 197 North Ave., Opp. Depot, Plainfield, N. J.

Just near President Wilson,
AT SHADOW LAWN.
A BEAUTIFUL FURNISHED HOUSE
AT LONG BRANCH
AT A GREAT BARGAIN.
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NAVESINK PARK,
ATLANTIC HIGHLANDS.

Highest Point on Coast Between Maine and Florida.

CONSISTING of 200 acres, divided into suitable building plots, fully restricted. Attractive prices. Delightful scenery. Over a mile of water front. State automobile Boulevard traverses property. Within easy access of the Sandy Hook steamers of the New Jersey Central Railroad.
EDWARD D. LOUGHMAN,
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Will sell for $6,500. Easy Terms.
NEAR LAKE; LARGE GROUNDS.

Ten-room all-the-year-round Home, with hardwood trim, parquet floors, electric light and all modern conveniences; one-half acre beautifully shaded ground, overlooking two picturesque lakes; near Express Station, on D., L. & W. R. R.; convenient commutation to N. Y. City; 300 feet elevation; select neighborhood.
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R. T. BARNES,

I WILL TAKE LOTS

as part payment on new house, 8 rooms, 2 baths, all modern improvements, in attractive Northern New Jersey suburb, ½ hour out; no cash required; title guaranteed.
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Am compelled to sacrifice my new $17,000 residence, 10 rooms, 3 baths, sun porch, sleeping porch, large plot, for $12,500. May be seen Sundays. Apply to my broker.
Murdoch, opp. Lackawanna Terminal.

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We offer a few small studio and living apartments, furnished or unfurnished; 2 or 3 rooms, bath and hall; elevator, steam heat, electric and gas lights, fireproof equipment, telephone and exceptional restaurant. Rates $75 and upwards. Includes maid and man service. Yearly lease and references required. Brokers recognized. H. T. GALPIN.

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Bachelor Apartments
$30 to $60

WHITE COURT
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6 Rooms, Bath. Large and Light. Select, Fireproof, Elevator Apartment. $68—$80. Efficient Service.
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Eight large, light rooms, bath; parquet floors, electric light; elevator service day and night; convenient subway, elevated, and surface lines. $1,100-$1,300. Inquire Superintendent.

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Seven and eight large, light rooms, bath; 2 elevators; night and day passenger service; steam dryer; convenient all traction lines; $1,200-$1,500. Supt. on premises.

THE ANICO,
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Two, three, five rooms, extra large; high-class elevator building; parquet floors throughout; baths; $50, $70.

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86th Street—Broadway—87th Street.

A magnificent fireproof building, embodying every known improvement. Complete in all details. Private house rooms. A location second to none. Centrally located. Immense closet space. Largest open air garden, assuring light at all times. Manager on premises.



THE APARTMENT HOUSE COMPLETE

7 to 11 ROOMS,
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Rental $2,100 to $7,000
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AGENTS,
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87th St. and Broadway.

DUE to the lateness of the season we offer extraordinary values in the following New Elevator Houses. Positively Best Values on Washington Heights.

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181ST ST. & RIVERSIDE DRIVE.
Just completed. On Plaza 120 feet wide commanding elegant view of Hudson River and Palisades.
3 Rooms, $30-$35
5 Rooms, $45-$55
Short walk to subway, surface lines. New bus line will pass door.

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Unexcelled view of prettiest part of Hudson River and Palisades.
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6 Rooms, $55-$65
Near Broadway subway and surface lines.

HOLYROOD COURT,
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On a tree-lined avenue under supervision of Park Department.
3 Rooms, $35
5 Rooms, $50-$55

Each of these Houses is thoroughly modern; rooms are large and light, with abundant closet space. Service of the highest type is assured.

El Dorado

Situated Best Section Central Park.
ELEVATOR APARTMENTS
300 Central Park West
90th to 91st St.
SUITES OF
10 Rooms, 3 Baths
13 Rooms, 3 Baths

An apartment house of the highest class, modern in every detail. Rooms are exceptionally large and well arranged.

Apply Superintendent, on Premises, or
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SPENCER ARMS
S. E. cor. B'way & 69th St.
2, 3 & 4 ROOMS
or larger combinations — maid service included, and meals served in apartments.
Every room with permanent outside light and large closet space.
Most Convenient Location in City
Rental, $70 to $125
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TERRACE COURT
202 Riverside Drive,
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Only one apartment of 8 rooms and one apartment of 9 rooms, 2 and 3 baths, remain to lease in this modern fireproof building. Apply to Manager on premises or
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162 W. 72d St., or
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LOCATION
CONVENIENT CENTRAL
THE SONOMA
N. E. Cor. Broadway & 55th St.

Offers the following high-class apartments—at attractive rental.
ONE OF 4 ROOMS AND BATH
ONE OF 5 ROOMS AND BATH
TWO OF 8 ROOMS AND 2 BATHS.
Also
TWO 2 ROOMS AND BATH SUITES, Non-Housekeeping Bachelor. Must be seen to be appreciated.

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7—Rooms—8
With 2 Baths
Central Park West
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"The Cayuga"
Modern Elevator Apartment
Inquire on premises or
E. S. WILLARD & CO
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36 Central Park South
Between 5th and 6th Aves.
1-2 Rooms and 1 Bath
1-3 Rooms and 2 Baths
Dining Room on First Floor.
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HIGH-CLASS ELEVATOR APARTMENTS
4 to 8 Extra Large Light Rooms. **$35 to $65**
Best in New York at Price

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7-Room Apartment, 2nd Floor,
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Private house street. $900.
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FREE RENT
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Large, outside rooms.
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Corner 136th St.
7 and 8 Rooms.
Rental $960 to $1,380.

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WEST BRONX AND BEDFORD PARK
183D STREET AND VALENTINE AVENUE

2246-2250 Grand Boulevard and Concourse, 3-4-5 and 6 rooms, $21 to $48; high altitude, Southern exposure, every conceivable improvement; large, light, airy rooms; vacuum cleaners.
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Just completed. Beautiful apt. occupying square block front; east side of Grand Concourse, 184th St. to Field Place. Suites of 3-4-5-6 rooms, all improvements, tile baths. Plenty of closet room. 'Phone in each apt. Hall service. Every apt. facing Grand Concourse; the most reasonable rents in this section. Must be seen to be appreciated. Don't forget the address, 2356-2366 Grand Concourse.
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Riverside Drive, 156th to 157th St.

Modern 12-story Fireproof Apartment. Subway Station Half Block Distant.
5 rooms $660 to $750 per annum
7 rms. $1000 to $1200 per annum
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A. J. ODELL, Resident Manager.
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Service and management under direct supervision of owners.
Manhattan Leasing Co.,
149 Church St. Tel. 6390—Barclay.

These are exceptional apartments and positively represent the best value on Washington Heights.
Liberal arrangements to desirable tenants.

BROCKTON—Elevator
661 WEST 180TH STREET,
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4 Rooms .....$38-$40
4 Rooms, corner, top floor.....$50
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660 WEST 180TH STREET,
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4 Rooms $37.50
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4,249 BROADWAY, AT 181ST ST.
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Corner 155th St.
5 & 6 Rooms } $900 to $1250

630 W. 141st
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3-5-6-7 Rooms } $600 to $1300

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APARTMENTS TO LEASE
Large rooms, big closets; all improvements.
4 Rooms, $28 to $31 Month
Class of tenants absolutely restricted.
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TO SUBLET,
BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED
2 and 5 Room Apts.
in a high class, fireproof building.
Inquire office, **507 West 113th St.**

Parthenon and Hesperus
117th to 118th St. and Manhattan Ave.

Most convenient location in city; elevated express trains two blocks; 2, 4, and 6 rooms; rents, $30 to $65; restaurant.

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118 East 54th St.
2 Doctors' apartments, 3-5 rooms and bath, $1,100, $1,380.
115 East 53rd St.
1 apartment, 8 rooms, 3 baths, $2,700.
Doctor's Office, 3 Rooms and Bath, $1,380.
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2 apartments, 7 rooms, 2, 3 baths, $1,980, $2,250.
Moore & Wyckoff,
Phone 1263 Bryant—546 Fifth Avenue—Cor. 45th St.

ALWYN COURT
New York's Most Exclusive Apartment House.
One Luxurious Suite of
14 Rooms, 5 Baths.
One Furnished Apartment to Sublet.
Special Terms for One or More Years.
182 WEST 58TH STREET.

160th St.---Riverside Drive---161st St.
and 654 West 161st St.
Overlooking the Hudson and Palisades
ROMAINE AND LOYAL
NEW BUILDINGS READY FOR OCCUPANCY
Suites of 4-5-6-7-8 Rooms, 2 Baths
Rentals $480 to $1320
Renting Agent on Premises— OPEN EVENINGS PHONE AUDUBON 9045
Friedman Construction Co. Phone Cortlandt 839 189 Broadway

West Side, Above 110th Street.

THE ROXBURY
S. E. Cor. B'way & 122d St.
Only one 5-room suite remaining. Rent, $660 yearly.

205 to 211 West 107th St.
Near Broadway.
Splendid large apartments. 7 rooms and tiled bath. Strictly modern, high-class. Rent, $630 to $660 yearly.

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Riverside Drive and 127th Street.
Phones 434-4960 Morn.

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829 Park Avenue
CORNER 76TH STREET
Modern Fireproof Building.
Plenty of closet room. Every modern convenience. Popular duplex apartments.
7 Rooms and 2 Baths (Simplex) $1,400-$2,200
7 Rooms and 3 Baths (Duplex) $2,100-$2,300
8 Rooms and 3 Baths (Duplex) $2,600-$2,800
6 Rooms and 2 Baths (Duplex) $2,000

145 East 35th Street
THE SOUTHFIELD
Modern Fireproof Building, Southern Exposure.
Large, bright rooms. Extra maids' rooms. Exclusive features usually only found in higher priced apartments.
7 Rooms and 2 Baths (Simplex) $1,800-$2,500
3 Rooms and Bath $900

116 East 58th Street
NEAR PARK AVE.
A strictly up-to-date apartment house. Ideal location. Eight large, bright rooms and 3 baths. Shower attachments; improved range; large sanitary refrigerators; kitchen tiled to ceiling; ample closet room. Decorated to suit tenant.
Rentals, $2,400 to $3,000.

PEASE & ELLIMAN
Agents
340 Madison Avenue
'Phone, Murray Hill—6200.

Bachelors Apartments
22 EAST 62D ST.
BET. 5TH & MADISON AVES.
Building Just Completed.
SUITES OF 1-2-3-4 ROOMS and BATHS
1st Floor Physician's Suite with complete offices.
All night elevator service.
Meals served in rooms.
Professional service in full livery.
E. de FOREST SIMMONS, Agent.
31 West 58th St., N. Y.

Non-Housekeeping Apartments

A few Apartments available for fall renting. 1 and 2 large, airy, outside rooms with bath; modern in detail. Day and night attendance. Vacuum cleaning system, maid service, mail chute, open fireplaces, ample closet room. Meals served in apartments. Agent always on premises. 'Phone, Plaza—6070.
Rents, $600 to $1,000.
507 Madison Avenue At 53d St.

THE HOLLYWOOD
1337 Madison Av.
S. E. COR. 94TH ST.
EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY
High-class Elevator Apartment, all-night service; 8 large, light corner rooms, 2 baths. $1,000 to $1,500. Supt. on premises. Commission to brokers.

1219 MADISON AVENUE,
Southeast Corner 88th Street.
6, 8 & 9 Rooms & Bath.
$810 to $1,450.
ALL FRONT APARTMENTS.

HATFIELD HOUSE,
103 EAST 29TH STREET.
Two and three rooms and bath; southern exposure; near subway.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

Manhattan Av. & 123d St.
Near 125th St. "L" and Subway.
High Class Elevator Apartments.
2-3-4 & 5 Rooms
Kitchens and Kitchenettes,
$28 to $60 Per Month.
Large Rooms, Unusual Closet Space
'PHONE 3927 MORNINGSIDE.

109-111 EAST 56TH ST.
Elevator Building.
135 EAST 56TH ST.
2 Rooms and Bath.
Large, light studio apartments. Rent from $540 to $900, including room service. Apply to E. C. POILLON,
103 Park Ave. Tele. 1850 Murray Hill.

KENSINGTON COURT
555 West 151st St.
ELEVATOR APARTMENTS.
6 Rooms, $55.
7 Rooms, $65 to $75.
Inquire on premises.
Saguenay Realty Co.

THE HUNTINGTON,
218 WEST 112TH ST.
HIGH-CLASS ELEVATOR APARTMENT.
6-7 light rooms, $600-$840.
Apply on premises, or
HALLAHAN & AHEARN,
271 West 125th St.

RUTHERFORD
206 East 17th Street.
4 all light, outside, cozy rooms; elevator and telephone service night and day. Rent $38.

BROOKLYN.

Best Renting Value in Brooklyn
HIGH CLASS ELEVATOR APARTMENTS
OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE HALLS
3-4-5 Rooms.
NEW ELEVATOR APARTMENTS
3-4-5 Rooms, $30 to $60
ST. REGIS
S. W. Cor. Bedford Av. and Dean St.
Facing Grant Square.
4-5 Rooms, $40 to $55
NEW ELEVATOR APARTMENTS
203-209 Underhill Av.
Cor. St. John's Place,
Overlooking Prospect Park Plaza.

ROYAL ARMS
186 PROSPECT PLACE
NEAR FLATBUSH AV., BROOKLYN.
The best elevator apartment in Brooklyn, containing all latest improvements.
3 rooms, $36; 4 rooms, $45; 5 rooms, $55.
COURTEOUS ATTENDANTS IN UNIFORMS
Supt. on premises, or J. J. BROOKE, 215 Montague St., Brooklyn. Booklet on request.

BRONX.

5 GRAND ROOMS $32—$38
JUST COMPLETED
University Heights Apartments
1912-1928 LORING PLACE,
BET. WEST BURNSIDE AVE. AND WEST 179TH ST., WEST BRONX.
Broadway Subway, 181st St., to University Av. trolley, 8 cents. Parquet floors; two families on floor; tenants restricted. Booklet.

GRAYLOCK COURT
631 East 168th St.
Cor. Boston Road.
5 Rooms, $40.
6 Rooms, $45-$50.
Inquire on premises,
or 555 West 151st St.
Estate C. M. Silverman.

TILBURY COURT
719-723 WEST 180TH ST.
6 large, light rooms; high-class elevator apartments; modern improvements.
$45—$53.

QUEENS.

JUST COMPLETED
Jackson Heights Apartments
4-5 Rooms and Bath
$28 to $45 a Month
These apartments are located at 120 and 128 25th St., in Jackson Heights, Elmhurst, Boro of Queens
20 Minutes from Manhattan
One and a half blocks from New Dual Subway Station.
Take trolley at Manhattan end of Queensboro Bridge (59th St. and 2d Av.) marked "Flushing" or "College Point." Leave car at Jackson Av. and 25th St. Renting office on corner. Or take Queensboro subway, 42d St. and Lexington Av., transfer at Jackson Av., Long Island City.
Twenty Minutes' Ride by Either Route
THE
Queensboro Corporation
Bridge Plaza, Long Island City.
Telephone Astoria 691.
Renting Office, Jackson Av., corner of 25th St.
Telephone Newtown 1214.

City Property

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Real Estate.

J. CLARENCE DAVIES,
Real Estate. 149th St. and 3d Ave.

RULAND & WHITING CO.,
5 Beekman St. 993 Madison Av.

LOTON H. SLAWSON COMPANY,
171 Madison Avenue, New York.

WM. A. WHITE & SONS,
Real Estate. 46 Cedar St.

MARK RAFALSKY & CO.,
56 West 45th Street. Tel. Bryant 7848

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

Tenement with stores taken under foreclosure. Other bargains. Apply Owner, 203 Broadway, Room 711.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

$4,000 STUCCO HOUSE.
$400 cash, balance easy terms, 6 rooms and bath; parquet floors, sewer, water, and gas; on line new 4th Av. Sea Beach Line; 25 minutes to New York; 5c. fare. Box A 205 Times Downtown.

Craftsman Homes in the heart of Flatbush; only $4,250; send for booklet. Otto Sieger, on premises, East 13th St. and Av. K, Brooklyn. Avenue J station, Brighton Beach line.

Plans furnished free; houses built to order, Brighton Beach line. Clearfield Development Co., Suites 602-3-4 Arbuckle Building, Brooklyn.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

Have a 6-room house with tubs, range, water, large cellar, &c., big piece of ground, in good condition, 1 hour out; easy terms and no reasonable offer refused from good party who wants this for a permanent home. Owner, Box 179 Times Downtown.

FLORAL PARK BARGAIN.
Will sacrifice 2 lots for $600 cash. Good title. No agents. Floral, Box 195 Times Downtown.

Jamaica.—Sacrifice, six rooms, bath, $2,900; eight rooms and bath, $5,900; all improvements. Piquet, 354 Fulton St., Jamaica.

Richmond Borough—For Sale or To Let.

Last Chance—$380 per acre, 4-9 acres, near depot; rural; fine soil. Princes Bay, 45 Broadway, City.

Real Estate for Exchange.

Apartment houses, with stores; corner; well rented; will trade for lots or free and clear country property. S. B. & O. Co., 203 Broadway, Room 711, afternoon.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

83D, 57 WEST.—Four-story, high-stoop house, 12 rooms, 2 baths; excellently laid out for rooming house. Will rent very reasonably. Caretaker on premises, or Goodale, Perry & Dwight, 2,705 Broadway at 103d.

For Rent.—56 West 92d St., near Central Park; 4-story high-stoop house, in perfect order; $1,700 a year. Apply on premises or F. E. Barnes, 62 West 45th St.

To Let For Business

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Looking for OFFICES or a LOFT? We can save you both TIME and MONEY. Large or small space. All parts of city. Long or short terms. THE SUB-LEASING CO., 1,476 B'dway, (cor. 42d.) Bryant 5780.

24TH ST., 27-35 WEST.
Lofts, 100x100. Automatic sprinklers. LOWEST PRICES IN NEIGHBORHOOD. A. J. KERWIN, 1,133 Broadway.

STORES! STORES! ! STORES! ! !
Choice business location, transfer point, Madison Av., cor. 86th St.; suitable cigars, stationery, florist, confectionery, &c.

Offices to let—Transit Bldg. & Annex, 7 E. 42 St. & 10 E. 43 St. Homer Foote, Jr., Agt.

WM. H. WHITING & CO., 31 PARK ROW.
Business Property—Sale, Rental, Management.

Sublet office, 11x16. Room 1,304, 38 West 32d St.

Wanted for Business Purposes.

Wanted—Desk space near Produce Exchange. Full particulars. Is office attended? Y 290 Times Annex.

Property Out of the City

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

ATTRACTIVE BARGAINS
In modern one-family houses and choice building lots at private sale, a large number from which to select.
THE BANKING DEPARTMENT, STATE OF NEW YORK, to quickly close the business of two corporations, offers these properties at about 50% of former prices. They are located at Grantwood, Palisade, Commerce and Leonia, New Jersey, (opposite Grant's Tomb), within twenty-five minutes of Manhattan.
An inspection of these properties will convince you that they are unusual bargains.
Liberal terms. Title Guarantee Policy Free.
For further details and terms address
BENJ. D. HAIGHT, Special Deputy Supt. of Banks, care of Banking Department, 61 Broadway, New York City.

FOR SALE—Gentleman's Country Estate, twelve (12) acres, situated on high ridge, half way between Englewood and Hackensack; about 15 miles from New York; brick and stone dwelling, with slate roof, 18 rooms, three baths; two small cottages; large barn and garage; this is a great opportunity to acquire attractive home or for investment; property free and clear; will sell at most attractive price. Call or write for full particulars. M. W. Robinson, 212 5th Av., New York.

A Bargain.—Six-room house, $4,000, $500 cash required; new, modern house, tiled bathroom, steam heat, hardwood floors; must be sold this month; thirty minutes out; good transportation; schools, &c. Coles, Room 320, 1,328 Broadway, city.

A Real Farmer's Opportunity!—196 acres; all but 3 acres in high state of cultivation, producing enormous crops; cost $136 an acre; price $68, to close estate. E. E. Slocum, 141 Broadway.

Cranford, N. J.—If you want a home do not overlook Cranford, the most beautiful town in New Jersey; have now a few houses at a bargain price and easy terms. Droescher, 75 Warren St., New York City.

House, 6 rooms and bath, heat, gas, electricity, two lots, $2,500; 7 rooms, bath, $4,200; $200 cash, balance monthly. H. DINNEBEIL, Larch Av., corner at trolley, Bogota, N. J.

Sell whole, part 25 acres, house and buildings; suitable for development; 20 miles out; mile from station; excellent train service; good roads. S 121 Times.

Builder forced to take eight-room house, all improvements, hot water heat, best section, will sell $4,250; value $5,500. Smith-Singer, Co., Ridgewood, N. J.

FARMS, acre upward, hour out, for poultry, fruit, vegetables; $10 monthly. Write for pictures. Room 1,701, 141 Broadway.

ALL THE ORANGES Modern houses, every description, sale or rent. Frank H. Taylor, Op. Brick Church Station.

Ridgewood, N. J.—Five-acre model poultry farm; new house. Y 272 Times Annex.

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—Notice. On October 2, 1915, a libel of information was filed in the above-named Court on behalf of the United States against seven hundred cases of Tuna Fish upon a seizure thereof, setting forth the said seizure and praying the condemnation and forfeiture of the property seized to the use of the United States for violation of Food and Drugs Act, June 30, 1906, of the United States.
Pursuant to the monition of said Court therein, I hereby notify all persons claiming said goods, wares, and merchandise, or interested therein, to appear before said Court in the General Post Office Building, on October 25, 1915, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., (provided the same shall be a day of jurisdiction, otherwise the next day of jurisdiction thereafter,) at which time and place the process will be returnable, and the trial had, and to interpose their claims and allegations, or they will be defaulted and said property condemned.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
October 2, 1915. United States Marshal.
H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—Notice.
On October 9, 1915, a libel of information was filed in the above named Court on behalf of the United States against Sixty Cases of Condensed Milk upon a seizure thereof, setting forth the said seizure and praying the condemnation and forfeiture of the property seized to the use of the United States for violation of Food and Drugs Act, June 30, 1906, of the United States.
Pursuant to the monition of said Court therein, I hereby notify all persons claiming said goods, wares, and merchandise or interested therein, to appear before said Court in the General Post Office Building, on October 25, 1915, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., (provided the same shall be a day of jurisdiction, otherwise the next day of jurisdiction thereafter,) at which time and place the process will be returnable, and the trial had, and to interpose their claims and allegations, or they will be defaulted and said property condemned.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
October 9, 1915. United States Marshal.
H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

ASSIGNEE NOTICES.

SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK, ss.:
At New York City, the 27th day of September, 1915.
The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Charles C. Wilcox of New York, County of New York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York.
SIDNEY L. JOSEPHTHAL, Assignee.

Property Out of the City

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

HOMES AND ESTATES
FOR SALE OR RENT.
ANGELL & CO., SCARSDALE, N. Y.

Country Estates.—Westchester, Orange Counties. Seaman Lowerre & Co., 15 East 40th.

Come and see homes and bungalows at Larchmont. Lee Bugg, 40 West 33d St.

New Houses in vah Cortlandt Terrace. Rollins Bros., Cor. Broadway & Oakmont Av.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

NEW MODERN HOUSE, $5,950.
Bungalow type, 8 rooms and tile bath, sun parlor and porches; 23 minutes out; 100 trains; restricted property; easy terms. J. Mead Briggs, 200 Broadway, N. Y. 'Phone 3576 Cortlandt.

Beautiful all-year ,round bungalow, decorate to suit, all latest modern improvements, beamed ceiling, panelled walls, open fireplace, modern kitchen, bath, heat, running water, extra large veranda, on large plot, about one block from bay and bathing beach, built under personal care of owner, 42 minutes from city, will sell on easy terms; title guaranteed. Bungalow, Box 186 Times Downtown.

Cosy little home, about one hour from city; six-room house; about half acre good land; near store, schools, and depot; place suitable for poultry raising for market; will sell on terms $100 down, $10 monthly; title guaranteed. Call or write, C. Finn, 1,218 Broadway, Brooklyn.

Home of six rooms, near pretty lake, not far from trolley; house finished in good style, painted white, &c.; all modern improvements, with ground for garden; good tenant desired on easy terms and reasonable price. Mrs. C. Paton, 5 Hanson Place, B'klyn.

If you are looking for a little house and large plot of ground, near station and trolley, churches and stores, $675 for all; $50 down, $7 monthly, answer at once. C, Store, 5 Hanson Pl., B'klyn, opp. Flatbush Av., L. I. R. R. Depot.

FOR LOW COST, HIGH-GRADE BUNGALOWS, VISIT BRIGHTWATERS; BOOKLET $ ON REQUEST. T. B. ACKERSON CO., 1 WEST 34TH ST., NEW YORK.

PLOT 50x100; all improvements; good neighborhood; near station; 35 minutes out; $190; wonderful bargain. B. F. McLain, 47 West 34th St.

Freeport, 28 South Bergen Place.—Beautiful house, garage; large grounds; want offer.

Country Real Estate. L'Ecluse, Washburn & Co., 18 East 34th St., New York.

RICKERT-FINLAY REALTY CO.,
Phone, Greeley 5600. 1 West 34th St.

Neponsit.—Seashore homes in New York City. Neponsit Realty Company, 1 West 34th St.

New York State—For Sale or To Let.

SULLIVAN COUNTY, N. Y.—A city man's country home in the most healthful locality in the State; half way between Monticello and Liberty, on the New York and Binghamton State Road; fine farm of 73 acres, with lots of fruit; good woodland; trout brook, site for pond; elevation nearly 1,500 feet; main house 15 large rooms, all modern improvements, including hot-water heat and 'telephone; 7-room tenant house; barn, room for five horses and 18 cows. To close an estate the entire property will be sold for less than the cost of the main dwelling; terms easy; $14,000. John D. Lyons, Monticello, N. Y.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

Westport.—16 acres fine shore front, only $60,000. John Crawford, 7 East 42d St.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

AN EXCLUSIVE apartment, 3 rooms and bath, for bachelor; very exceptional. 23 East 52d St.

West Side

THE WILSONIA.

225 West 69th St., near Broadway. 1 rooms, bath, and kitchenette, $45 up; rooms, bath, and kitchenette, $50 up.

Apartments by the Month or Year.
Also Unfurnished.
SPOTLESSLY FRESH AND CLEAN.

No questionable or objectionable tenants. Phone, elevator service; maid service optional. Near Subway, "L," 5th Av. bus, street cars. REFERENCES ABSOLUTELY ESSENTIAL.

THE VAN DYCK AND SEVERN APARTMENTS,
at Broadway, 72d to 73d St., overlooking Sherman Square, offer newly appointed furnished apartments of six, eight, and nine rooms, two and three baths. Manager's Office, 175 West 72d St. Telephone Columbus 3547.

Alcazar, 215 Manhattan Av., Corner 109th. Capitol, 107 West 109th St.
Elegantly furnished, 3, 3 rooms, kitchenette, bath, modern elevator building, near "L," subway; Central Park; rents $30 monthly up; references essential. Phone 10200 and 9733 Riverside. Restaurant in building, open evenings.

AN IDEAL HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENT.
New building; eight large, sunny rooms; 3 baths, 3 master's bedrooms; luxuriously furnished; Winter or longer; 72d Subway. 7674 Columbus.

Five to nine rooms upward, $100 to $350 upward; private parties subleasing; completely furnished; chiefly in new buildings; west side, 70s to 100s. Wickliffe Gray, 269 West 73d. Columbus 3074.

OVERLOOKING CENTRAL PARK
93th, 1 West; a superbly beautiful seven-room furnished apartment; modern, high-class building. Frederick L. Hurt, 30 East 42d. Murray Hill 5726.

11½ WEST 87TH ST.
Adjoining 5th Av., 2 rooms, bath; living room, 20x25, open fireplace; furnished or unfurnished; unusually desirable.

If you have a nicely furnished, high class apartment and want to rent it for 5 or 6 months send full particulars to Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.

THE HAMILTON, 477 WEST 140TH ST., opposite City College; 5 and 6 rooms, furnished, complete; $50 and $55; owner on premises.

Individual requirements fulfilled; exclusive listing, personally inspected.
CLAREMONT MORRIS, 30 East 42d.

Beautifully furnished new apartment, 3 large rooms, bath, kitchenette; electric service; telephone; unusual. 449 West 23d. London Terrace.

122D, 500 WEST.—Seven outside rooms; newly furnished, decorated; elevator; reasonable. Whyte.

Handsomely furnished apartments; long short leases; choice localities. Clark Realty Co., 30 East 42d. Phone Murray Hill 5392.

86th, 200 West.—Handsomely furnished high-class 5-room front apartment. Fanning.

Riverside Drive, No. 120, (north corner 94th.)—Eleven all light, well-furnished rooms. Call or address W. R. Stewart.

Distinctive apartments, all sizes, desirable localities. R. DE FLOREZ, 501 5TH AV. Telephone Murray Hill 8850.

APARTMENTS OF QUALITY.
EVERETT M. SEIXAS CO.,
4220 Murray Hill. 507 5th Av

We have furnished apartments for rent, 5 or 6 months or longer. Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.

Broadway, 163th, (The Carrollton.)—Subway entrance; 7 rooms, 2 baths. Ellsworth, Audubon 8515.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS.
Frederick L. Hurt, 30 East 42d St., N. Y.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

GREAT OPPORTUNITY
to secure a $2,100 high-class corner apartment, on a sublease, for $1,400; eight large, light rooms and bath; vicinity of Gramercy Park; all modern improvements; references required. M 95 Times.

THE CLEVELAND,
126 to 130 East 24th St.—Nine rooms and bath; well arranged; rents $1,000 and $1,200. Apply to CAMMANN, VOORHEES & FLOYD, 84 William St.

140 EAST 34TH ST.
Two rooms, bath and service.
Reduced rents; southern exposure; good ventilation.

1,188 MADISON AV., CORNER 87TH ST.
Seven unusually large rooms, electric light, elevator service, &c.; $100. Superintendent.

81st, 157 East, (near Lexington Av.)—Nice apartment 5 and 6 rooms, bath; $35-$40.

FOR HIGH-CLASS APARTMENTS.
A. L. Mordecai & Son, 30 East 42d St.

High-Class East Side Apartments.
R. de FLOREZ, 501 Fifth Avenue.

Madison Av., 121.—Desirable housekeeping and non-housekeeping apartments.

Madison Av., 922, corner 73d.—Sunny apartment, 2 rooms, bath; furnished, unfurnished.

THE SCHERMERHORN, Madison Av., 82d to 83d, 9 and 10 rooms, 3 baths.

81st, 157 East, near Lexington.—Modern steam heated apartment, 6 rooms, bath, $40.

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Alcazar, 215 Manhattan Av., Corner 109th. Capitol, 107 West 109th St.
Elegantly furnished, 3, 3 rooms, kitchenette, bath, modern elevator building, near "L," subway; Central Park; rents $30 monthly up; references essential. Phone 10200 and 9733 Riverside. Restaurant in building, open evenings.

AN IDEAL HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENT.
New building; eight large, sunny rooms; 3 baths, 3 master's bedrooms; luxuriously furnished; Winter or longer; 72d Subway. 7674 Columbus.

Five to nine rooms upward, $100 to $350 upward; private parties subleasing; completely furnished; chiefly in new buildings; west side, 70s to 100s. Wickliffe Gray, 269 West 73d. Columbus 3074.

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93th, 1 West; a superbly beautiful seven-room furnished apartment; modern, high-class building. Frederick L. Hurt, 30 East 42d. Murray Hill 5726.

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Adjoining 5th Av., 2 rooms, bath; living room, 20x25, open fireplace; furnished or unfurnished; unusually desirable.

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Individual requirements fulfilled; exclusive listing, personally inspected.
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86th, 200 West.—Handsomely furnished high-class 5-room front apartment. Fanning.

Riverside Drive, No. 120, (north corner 94th.)—Eleven all light, well-furnished rooms. Call or address W. R. Stewart.

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140 EAST 34TH ST.
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Reduced rents; southern exposure; good ventilation.

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Madison Av., 922, corner 73d.—Sunny apartment, 2 rooms, bath; furnished, unfurnished.

THE SCHERMERHORN, Madison Av., 82d to 83d, 9 and 10 rooms, 3 baths.

81st, 157 East, near Lexington.—Modern steam heated apartment, 6 rooms, bath, $40.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

5TH AV., 47.—Unusual location; double, single room; steam heat; private bath.

15TH, 210 EAST, (Stuyvesant Park.)—Single, double rooms; home cooking; table guests.

19TH, 116 EAST, (Gramercy Park.)—Large connecting and small rooms; southern exposure; sunny dining room; block subway; references.

34TH, 117-119 EAST, (Near Park Av.)—Large and single rooms, with board.

45TH ST., 8 EAST.
Table board; rooms; references.

53D ST., 37 EAST.
Rooms, with board; references; table board.

618T, 159 EAST.—Fine second floor, other rooms; conveniences; excellent table. Weinberg.

73D, 12 EAST.—Double and single rooms; excellent table; references exchanged.

86TH, 58 EAST.—Large front room; excellent table; clean, well-furnished house.

IRVING PLACE, 71.—Rooms with private bath and board. Gramercy 1978.

West Side

16TH, 20-22 WEST.—Large, small rooms, private baths; excellent board; telephone.

43 WEST 47TH ST.
Attractively furnished rooms; first-class service; table unexcelled; every convenience; table guests.

54TH, 54 WEST.—Large rooms, suites; private baths; also single room; electricity.

56TH, 62 WEST.—Desirable large, small rooms, with board; suite, with bath; references.

57TH ST., 40 WEST.—English home for gentlemen, with every comfort; home cooking; large, handsome rooms. Mrs. Boden.

58TH, 37 WEST.—Attractive rooms; private baths; excellent cooking and service; table guests.

58TH ST., 146 WEST.—Newly furnished large and small rooms; table guests; references.

64TH ST., 115 WEST.—Large, pleasant room; running water; suitable one, two; moderate.

71ST, 116 WEST.—Attractive third-story back and front room; small room; board.

72D, (Broadway, West End.)—Beautiful private residence; accommodate refined couple. Columbus 2380.

72D, 52 WEST.—Superior location and surroundings for those desiring a Winter home.

73D ST., 142 WEST.—PARISIAN LADY HAS OPENED AN ELEGANT, EXCLUSIVE FRENCH HOME FOR PEOPLE OF REFINEMENT; EXCELLENT FRENCH CUISINE; UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY TO LEARN FRENCH; REFERENCES.

75TH, 147 WEST.—Beautiful, second floor, other rooms; refined surroundings; references exchanged.

76TH, 57 WEST.—Attractive rooms, adjoining bath; table guests. Telephone 9723 Schuyler.

76TH, 111 WEST.—Large room; attractively furnished; excellent table; table guests accommodated.

76TH ST., 237-239 WEST.—Suite, private bath; single room; table boarders; excellent location.

76TH, 249 WEST.—Desirable rooms, parlor dining; references.

78TH, 121 West.—Private family offers gentlemen beautiful large and medium rooms; reasonable.

78TH, 139 WEST.—Attractive large, small rooms; private bath; table guests; moderate.

79TH, 114 AND 132 WEST.—Unusual and attractive "pensions," with large parlors, tea room, and lounge; steam heat; private telephones; booklet on request.

79th, 128 West.—Newly decorated, newly furnished; electric lights; telephones; opened Oct. 1.

79TH, 122 WEST.—Attractive single and medium rooms; electricity; excellent cuisine.

80TH, 121-123 WEST.—Well-furnished, newly decorated large, small rooms; private bath; continuous hot water; parlor dining; exclusive.

80TH, 106, 108, 110 WEST.—A satisfactory home for refined people; all new high-type furnishings; pure food, wholesome, generous, well-balanced meals; table guests.

80TH, 134 WEST.—Large room; refined home; parlor dining; reference; table guests received.

80TH, 124 WEST.—Attractive large, small rooms; electricity; good table; parlor dining.

82D, 54 WEST.—Newly decorated, sunny, single rooms; excellent home table; references.

82D, 19 WEST, (Kenilworth.)—Desirable rooms; excellent table; parlor dining; table guest.

82d, 124 West, (Graycourt.)—New and attractively decorated, modern; table guests; bachelors.

82D, 20 WEST.—Beautifully furnished rooms; excellent home cooking.

83D, 17 WEST.—Exclusive Jewish house; attractive single room; electricity; superior table; gentleman.

84TH, 53 WEST.—Beautiful large room, private bath; electricity; excellent table; Jewish family.

86TH, 23 WEST.—Superior accommodations; table abundant; appetizing service; table board.

86TH ST., 55 WEST.—Handsome large, small rooms; private baths; hot water; refined neighborhood.

Country Board

Thirty cents an agate line.

New Jersey.

VERY SELECT HOME
in Montclair, N. J.; three-room suite, bath; private family; suitable for two gentlemen, couple; excellent cuisine; refined surroundings; $65-$75 per week. X 867 Times Annex.

Westchester.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Winter engagements low; unexcelled home cooking; large porches; well-heated house; river view. W. E. Robinson. Phone 2161 Yonkers.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

West Side.

86TH ST., 114 WEST.—Large and small rooms, suitable for gentlemen appreciating fine home.

87TH 128 WEST.—Large, small, pleasant rooms refined home; table guests; references.

89TH, 313 WEST.—Attractive, large room; every convenience; exclusive house; excellent home cooking; references; table guests accommodated.

89TH, 806 WEST.—Refined Jewish home; accommodate few people; private bath; excellent table.

91ST, 56 WEST.—Select neighborhood, near park; electricity; telephone; excellent cuisine; table guests.

93D, 252 WEST.—2 sunny hall bed rooms; excellent table; reasonable.

94TH, 16 WEST.—Renovated rooms; electricity; bath; table boarders; excellent meals; reference.

97TH, 220 WEST.—Handsome front room; superior table; reasonable; couple, two gentlemen. Chaurant.

100TH, 253 WEST.—Attractive, newly furnished rooms, with bath; private American home; suitable for couple or gentlemen seeking quiet, well appointed home; very best cooking.

102D, 253 WEST.—Saloon floor, elegantly furnished; private bath; also one single room with bath; Jewish family. R. Aarons.

102D, 311 WEST.—Large, attractive room, suitable gentlemen, couple; excellent board; private family.

102D, 250 WEST.—Rooms and board; references; first-class; Americans preferred.

103D, 246 WEST.—Large room, dressing room; suite; table guests; New Englanders.

104TH, 142 WEST.—Large, attractive room, elevator apartment; electricity; superior table; reference.

105TH, 76 WEST.—Spacious front room, with bath; excellent table; references; Southerners.

106TH, 314 WEST.—Unusual accommodations in private home for bachelor or family; two large rooms and bath; also single room; near Riverside.

107TH, 322 WEST.—Unusual opportunity for bachelor or family to live in luxurious economy; 3 large rooms and bath; also single room; between Riverside and Broadway.

121ST ST., 148 WEST.—Beautiful large room, suitable two; southern exposure; American; references.

122D, 156 WEST.—Attractive rooms; refined house; home cooking; reference; table guests.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE—Widow will rent handsomely furnished studio, (36 ft.), with bedroom, private bath; also other large room; magnificent views; home cooking. 8926 Audubon.

The Barrett, 145 W. 82d., 20th year; rooms furnished, unfurnished; elevator; table; ref.

THE EVELYN LODGE.
Charming family Hotel of high standard; Grand location; 20 min. Broadway, &c. fare; Lovely furnished rooms; suites; all comforts; Excellent chef and service; separate tables; Delightful atmosphere; worth investigation. Weekly, $10-$14 per adult, with meals. 71 CENTRAL AV., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

THE WOODBURY, 855 Riverside Drive, (two blocks north 157th subway; wonderful grounds.

WEST END AV, 279, (Corner 73d.)—Handsome private corner house; elevator and steam heat; will rent two large rooms; also single room; singly or en suite.

WEST END AV., 880, (105th St.)—Couple with references can find congenial home in strictly private family of two. Apply 7 of two.

WEST END AV., 520.—Residence for young girl students; home care; chaperonage; eleventh year.

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NURSE takes invalid, aged; infirm, in detached cottage; home-like. 357 78th St., Brooklyn.

Apartments Wanted

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished.

High-class furnished apartments wanted in new buildings. Let me list yours. R. DE FLOREZ, 501 5TH AV.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

9TH, 17 EAST.—Beautiful back parlor, with extension; private bath; telephone.

23D St., 20 EAST, (Madison Square South.)—Suite, two rooms and bath.

34TH ST., 46 EAST.—Elegant room; bath; electricity; $6.50; another, $4; telephone.

45TH, 16 EAST.—Comfortable room; private bath; square room, single room; references.

53D ST., 32 EAST.—Two large rooms, with or without private bath; gentlemen.

55TH, 71 EAST.—Large, newly decorated rooms; electric lights; all conveniences; references.

62D, 24 EAST.—One and two large rooms and bath, furnished.

62D, 24 EAST.—Large furnished room; private bath; bachelors only.

BY SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY, well-lighted suite; sitting room, double bedroom; private bath; abundant closet room; Murray Hill section; gentleman preferred. Write to M. N. O., 7 West 43d St.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box spring beds; tiled bathroom; absolute cleanliness.

LEXINGTON AV., 828 (83d).—A parlor floor, suitable doctor, dentist, or business.

MADISON AV., 220.—Large, attractive studio for music or dancing, meetings; suburbing for hour or month; rooms furnished, unfurnished.

West Side

9TH, 64 WEST.—Daintily, newly furnished, renovated single, double rooms; elegant bath; steam, electricity, telephone; exceptionally clean; moderate.

9TH, 17 WEST.—Private house; charming accommodations; hot-water plant, electricity; references.

12TH, 34 WEST.—1-2-3 communicating; southern exposure; steam; electricity; references.

12TH, 48 WEST.—Very large room, bath; newly decorated; first-class house.

32D ST., (between Broadway and 5th Av.)—Rooms with private bath, $9 to $12 per week; parlor, bedroom, bath, $15 to $21 per week; same rate for one or two persons; rooms with running water and use of bath, $7 per week. Hotel Aberdeen. Telephone 3400 Madison Square.

36TH, 40 WEST.—Hall room, large closet, bath; private house; $15 monthly.

40TH ST., 58 WEST.—Front parlor, suitable doctor, dentist; also studios and bachelor apartments.

32D ST. AND BROADWAY.—Permanent rates; rooms, with and without private baths, 1 or 2 persons, $9 to $12 per week; single room, $7 per week; parlor bedroom and bath, 1 or 2 persons, $15 per week. Hotel New Strand.

40TH, 66 WEST.—Floor 2 rooms, bath, single, en suite; exclusive; electricity; references; bachelors.

47TH, 21-41 WEST.—Attractive, large, small rooms; steam heat; exclusive service; private bath.

48TH, 148 WEST.—Well heated large, small rooms, continuous hot water; telephone; rent $3 up.

49TH, 48 WEST.—Parlor floor, three rooms, furnished or unfurnished; physician, business; electricity.

52D, 55 WEST.—Room, closets, adjoining bath, electricity, telephone; gentlemen; references; vacant November.

53D, 62 WEST.—Desirable single and double rooms or ensuites; references.

57TH, 109 WEST.—Large room, beautifully furnished; private bath; electricity; telephone; reference required.

58TH, 40 WEST.—Large, elegantly furnished rooms, with bath; select house; electric.

58TH, 120 WEST.—Large and small rooms; reasonable; $5, $7, and $10.

58TH, 128 WEST.—Handsome room and alcove, bath adjoining; also studio, with piano.

66TH ST., 12 WEST.—Suite, front parlor; piano; reasonable. A. Brown.

69TH ST., 118 WEST.
WEST HALL.
Large room, with private bath and saloon dressing room; also smaller room; high-grade house and superior service.

69TH, 1 WEST.—Desirable front room, overlooking Central Park; exclusive elevator apartment.

69TH, 139 WEST.—Attractive, light rooms; private baths; beautiful parlor suits; references.

69TH, 111 WEST.—Extra large, immaculately clean rooms; electricity, steam; private bath.

71ST, 251 WEST.—Room, bath adjoining; suitable 2 gentlemen or business woman.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

West Side

72D SUBWAY.—Attractively furnished large front room, opposite bath; single room; high-class apartment; gentlemen; references. 'Phone, 684 Columbus, apartment 1C.

72D, 245 WEST.—The Greystone, phone Columbus 1894; furnished room; excellent table.

73D, 121 WEST.—Quiet, attractive room; all conveniences; telephone; private house; subway, "L."

73D, 103 WEST.—Nicely decorated rooms; running water; large closets; gentlemen; moderate.

76TH ST., 147 WEST.—Beautiful second floor; other rooms; refined surroundings; references exchanged.

75TH, 124 WEST.—Large room; private bath; southern exposure; other rooms; telephone; references.

75TH, 150 WEST.—Large, elegantly furnished rooms; private or adjoining baths; all conveniences.

76TH, 46 WEST.—Just opened newly furnished house; large rooms; also two-room suite; electricity, telephone; $7, $8, $12.

76TH, 125 WEST.—Sunny, front rooms; handsome back parlor, with private bath.

77TH ST., 102 WEST.
Very attractive, pleasant rooms; home comforts.

77TH, 125 WEST.—Desirable, homelike rooms, quiet private house; telephone; reference.

78TH, 112 WEST.—Parlor and alcove; also large front room; shower baths; select.

80TH, 104 WEST.—Large, attractive room, private bath, steam, electricity, telephone; continuous hot water.

80TH, 114 WEST.—Large, sunny rooms; private bath; lavatory; breakfast or kitchenette privileges.

80TH, 126 WEST.—One large, also small room; every convenience; references.

82D ST., 134 WEST.—Large and medium second floor rooms; rates reasonable; references.

82D, 55 WEST.—Second floor front, private bath; third floor rear; refined house.

85TH, 207 WEST.—Large, light rooms; running water; breakfast optional; homelike atmosphere; elevator; gentlemen or business couple. Sharples.

85TH, 159 WEST.—Attractive room; private bath; phone.

88TH, 173 WEST.—Medium-size room; running water; two windows; electric light.

90TH, 58 WEST.—Desirable back parlor; running water, dressing room; suitable for physician's office; reasonable; maid service.

91ST, 74 WEST.—Large, well-kept room, southern exposure, all conveniences; reasonable.

91ST, 54 WEST.—Newly furnished private residence; large rooms, with baths; front parlor, connecting bedroom, electricity; $9-$11.

91ST, 66 WEST.—Large alcove room on bathroom floor; also skylight room.

98TH, 48 WEST.—Beautifully furnished bedroom; bath, shower; distinguished family. Apartment 3.

94TH, 84 WEST.—Large, desirable front room; quiet, refined surroundings; owner; reference.

97TH, 145 WEST.—Private house; unusually attractive; well furnished room, bath; telephone.

98TH, 243 WEST.—Large front room; twin beds; homelike. 2D.

102D, (West End-Riverside.)—One, two rooms, private bath; Christian family, owning elegantly furnished residence; board optional. Address "T," 852 Columbus Av. Phone 2007 Riverside.

102D, 202 WEST.—Private family offers attractive, sunny outside rooms for gentlemen; references exchanged. Halsted.

107TH ST., 205 WEST.—Attractive parlor suite; also single room; private family. Virtue.

108TH, 7 WEST.—Newly furnished room, adjoining bath; elevator apartment. Riverside 7010. Clinton.

111TH, 605 WEST.—Attractively furnished, quiet, airy room; refined surroundings; Riverside Drive; 110th Subway; gentlemen; references. Blackman, Morningside 4740.

111TH, 526 WEST.—Large Southern room, running water; small, with bath. Apt. 6D.

115TH, 411 WEST.—Good-sized, light, quiet, airy, newly decorated, well furnished room; elevator apartment; telephone service; near Morningside Park. Hall.

118TH ST., 401 WEST.—Connecting rooms, with toilet, $3.50; next to bath, large closets, $4.50; board optional. Apt. 4.

121ST, 17 WEST.—Two beautiful rooms; private family; reasonable; telephone; fine neighborhood.

121ST, 170 WEST.—Corner room, absolutely new; electricity; telephone; single, en suite; $4, $6. Hungerford.

121ST, 414 WEST.—Large, sunny, outside room; highclass apartment; shower. Fuller.

121ST, 501 WEST.—Single room in high-class apartment; elevator.

122D, 500 WEST.—Attractive, outside rooms, en suite or singly; freshly furnished and decorated; large closets; lavatory. Whyte.

123D, 547 WEST, (Broadway.)—Comfortable room; elevator, telephone; every convenience; $2.50. Crawford.

127TH, 13 WEST.—Large and small rooms; running water; heat; all conveniences.

129TH, 13 WEST.—Nicely furnished large and small rooms; telephone; moderate rates.

135TH, 535 WEST.—Comfortable rooms; facing Broadway; conveniences; elevator apartment; subway connections. Peck.

136TH, 618 WEST.—Desirable warm front room, $4; electricity, telephone; scrupulously neat; near subway, buses. Morgan, apartment D.

136TH, 630 WEST.—Beautiful front room, private family; elevator, conveniences. Apartment 34.

136TH, 607 WEST.—Nicely furnished room with board; home comforts. Apartment 42.

152D, 511 WEST.—Large room, adjoining bath; hot water, heat; strictly private family.

ATTRACTIVE room, lady's apartment, use kitchen, $5. Morningside 984, forenoon or evening.

BROADWAY, 2,491, (92d.)—GENTLEMEN; every convenience; handsomely furnished, sunny parlor suite; large bedroom overlooking Hudson; running water; Christian family; opposite tennis courts; Apt. 11.

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BROADWAY, 3,810, (159th St.,) Apartment 44.—Pleasant room; conscientious private family; references.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 440, (cor. 116th.)—Beautiful large front room; southern exposure; dressing room; running water; elevator; handsomely furnished; private home; exceptional. Apt. 101.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 126, Apt. 5H.—Desirable room for refined business woman or teacher; out during day; references.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 244.—Large, small rooms, overlooking Hudson; exceptional; gentlemen. Meek, Apartment 6B.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 588, corner 135th.—Delightful room, private family, every convenience; $4. Apartment 45.

SOUTHEAST CORNER 118TH ST. AND ST. NICHOLAS AV.—Handsomely furnished rooms, with or without bath, from $6 to $10 per week; full hotel and elevator service; restaurant; very moderately priced.

The Barrett, 146 W. 82d.—20th year; rooms furnished, unfurnished; elevator; table; references.

WEST END AV., 569, (86th.)—Subway; exceptionally good rooms; lavatory; gentlemen; references.

WEST END, 611.—Large front, single or suite; private bath; electricity; private house.

Unfurnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

11th St., 35 West, (near 5th.)—Two nice unfurnished rooms; private bath.

40TH ST., 66 WEST.—Floor, 2 rooms, bath; single, en suite; exclusive; electricity; references; bachelors.

82D, 105 WEST.—Large room, bath; telephone, maid service; bachelor or business women.

83D, 4 WEST.—5 large connecting rooms, partly furnished or unfurnished; private family; electricity; parquet floor; suitable for bachelors.

Rooms Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished.

WANTED by young business man, modernly well-furnished room and bath, with private entrance, in either up-to-date private house or elevator apartment; locality 72d to 116th St., Broadway, or west of Broadway; monthly rate not to exceed $30; please state full particulars. N 50 Times.

Large enough for two young men; located on west side between 72d and 100th Sts.; rent not to be more than $5 for double room, or $3 each for single rooms; give full particulars. S 169 Times.

GENTLEMAN, wife, and son desire 2 rooms, private bath, in private family or boarding; French preferred; cleanliness essential; state terms with full particulars. G 841 Times Downtown.

STRANGER wants room uptown with Spanish or Spanish-American family; references exchanged. Address G 844 Times Downtown.

GENTLEMAN requires room, bath, electricity, between 78th and 86th, east side. G 176 Times.

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Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Hupmobile roadster, 1914 model; thoroughly overhauled; newly furnished and guaranteed same as new; has every possible equipment; $625. Hupmobile Agency, 1,235 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

POPE twin-cylinder motor cycle, run 150 miles; searchlight; Presto tank; speedometer; excellent condition; $175 cash. N 129 Times.

Winton six, 1913 model; excellent condition; seven-passenger; fully equipped; must be sold immediately; sacrifice. S 161 Times.

Hupmobile, 1915 model 32, practically new, fully equipped; sacrifice price, $725. Chas. E. Riess & Co., Inc., 1,690 Broadway.

Hupmobile, 1916 demonstrator, full equipment, slip covers, etc.; a bargain. Chas. E. Riess & Co., Inc., 1,690 Broadway.

Hupmobile, 1913 touring car, full equipment, A1 condition; will sacrifice, $450. Chas E. Riess & Co., Inc., 1,690 Broadway.

Hupmobile, 1913 roadster, full equipment, A1 condition; will sacrifice, $450. Chas. E. Riess & Co., Inc., 1,690 Broadway.

Beautiful Garford Six, seven-passenger touring; like new; wire wheels; hour, week, or month; owner drives. Lenox 8767.

Practically new Packard, $2.50 hourly, $300 monthly; owner drives; references. Morningside 8883.

Ford delivery cars, bodies, every description. Automobile Manufacturers Exchange, 468 E. 148th.

Overlands, (have fifteen,) almost every model, $150 to $850. 1,763 Broadway, (upstairs.)

STUDEBAKER CAR, limousine body; good condition; bargain. N 131 Times.

Fiat landaulet 30 h. p., excellent condition; great bargain; $750. Bord, 114 West 50th.

Automobiles for Rent.

EGIDI AUTO SERVICE.
Pierce-Arrows, Packards Renaults; high-class service offering more advantages than private ownership; polite, liveried chauffeurs; hour, day; special rates week, month, year. 123 West 52d St. Phone Circle 774.

Classy Packard or Renault closed or touring cars for hire, $3 and up; reliable chauffeurs. Hotchkiss Co., 314 West 60th. Phone Columbus 1509 and 10159.

Elegant limousine, day or week; monthly preferred; reasonable; references. Jones, Columbus 9021.

Packard, 7-passenger; $2.50 per hour, with chauffeur. 15 E. 50th. Tel. 886 Madison.

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Largest and Best School in
WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A. Send for Booklet and
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Best school for automobile owners; trial lesson and descriptive booklet free. Bedford Branch Y. M. C. A. Auto School, Bedford Av. and Monroe Pl., Brooklyn.

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Auto Welding.—We successfully repair broken aluminium cases, cracked cylinders and housing as good as new; we have a complete machine shop for repairs to the trade. Smith, 304 West 52d. Phone Columbus 2036.

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Wanted immediately, for cash, high-class closed car, not earlier than 1913; latest model preferred; must be direct from private service. G 299 Times Downtown.

PIERCE wanted; 38 Limousine, 1915. John Farson, 115 Broadway.

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Fifteen cents an agate line.

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Featuring motion pictures of a battleship in action; a gunboat swamped at sea; a flight over Paris in a dirigible; troops to the front, and other pertinent pictures—beautiful colored views.
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A NEW FARCE by FRANK MANDEL.
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YOU SHOULD SEE
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Vivid in Its Reality; Wonderful in Its Realism.
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Orchestra Seats, $1.50 and $2.00
500 GOOD SEATS 1st Balcony, 50c, 75c, $1

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ABOUNDS IN COHAN-ESQUE HUMOR.
With Fred Niblo as "Billy Holliday."

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Triangle Plays This Week:
Charles Murray in "A Game Old Knight," Tully Marshall in "The Sable Lorcha," Hale Hamilton in "Her Painted Hero," William S. Hart in "The Disciple." Evenings at 8. Matinees at 2. Prices—Evening, 25c, 50c, 75c, $1 and $2. Matinees, 25c and 50c.
Knickerbocker Theatre, B'way & 38th St.

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VITAGRAPH, B'way & 44 St. TWICE TODAY, 2:30 & 8:30. Mats. (except Sat.), 25c, 50c and $1.00. Evs. & Sat. Mats. 25c, 50c, 75c, $1.00 & $2.00.
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CHARLES RICHMAN
School Children's Matinee Saturday Morning at 11. Special prices, 25c and 50c.

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Model Houses, Decorated Rooms, Fireplaces, Pergolas, Garden Furniture, Gifts. 9 to 6 Daily. No Admission Fee. Craftsman Bldg., 6 E. 39th St., near 5th Ave.

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Society of New York
WALTER DAMROSCH, Conductor
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Friday Aft., October 22d, at 3.
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ELMAN
(FIRST APPEARANCE IN TWO YEARS)
Beethoven, Symphony No. 5; Goldmark, Concerto for Violin; Ravel, Excerpts from "Daphnis and Chloe" (new; first time).
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Aeolian Hall, This Afternoon, at 3.
RECITAL FOR TWO PIANOS.
MILINOWSKI and CUMPSON
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WASHINGTON SQ. PLAYERS $1.00 & 50c.

GIVE RECOGNITION TO CARRANZA TODAY

Decision Announced by Secretary Lansing After Pan-American Conferees' Final Session.

CALLED CHIEF EXECUTIVE

That Title for Carranza Preferred to "Provisional President"—Carranza Troops Take Toluca.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.—Formal announcement was made by Secretary of State Lansing at 4 o'clock this afternoon that tomorrow the Carranza Government in Mexico would be recognized as a de facto Government by the Governments of the United States, Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Bolivia, and Uruguay. This announcement followed the fifth and final session of the Pan-American conferees in the office of the Secretary of State. It was made verbally by Secretary Lansing, as follows:

"The conferees, under instructions from their several Governments, will recognize tomorrow the de facto Government in Mexico of which General Carranza is Chief Executive."

The decision to refer to General Carranza as "the Chief Executive" of the de facto Government of Mexico was reached after some discussion as to the proper title. Although "Provisional President" is a generic term applied to the Executive of a republic, fear was expressed in some quarters that, since it had not been used by General Carranza himself, its use by foreign Governments might create the impression in Mexico that he was being chosen to a new office by foreign Governments.

The words "Chief Executive" were used also to avoid any impression that a constitutional Government was being recognized, for, while there is no difference in the benefits of recognition to a de facto or de jure Government, the constitutional order in Mexico will not be proclaimed until a constituent assembly is called some weeks hence. This assembly will formally designate General Carranza as "Provisional President" or "President ad interim," and arrange for the constitutional elections of President and Vice President.

A separate letter notifying the Carranza organization of recognition will be delivered tomorrow by each of the Governments represented in the Pan-American Conference to Señor Arredondo, the special agent of the Carranza Government in Washington, who will hasten to the Mexican border and deliver the letters to General Carranza, who is now en route to the border.

Señor Arredondo, it is supposed, will be designated by Señor Carranza as Ambassador to the United States. Secretary Lansing said today that no decision had been reached yet as to the appointment of an Ambassador to Mexico. Carranza has a number of Consular officers in this country, whose credentials will have to be presented so they may obtain exequaturs. All American Consular officers have been withdrawn from Villista territory.

It is expected that recognition by other South American Governments will quickly follow. Secretary Lansing has been informally notified to that effect. Although not sounded on the subject by the United States, it is presumed that the various European Governments will follow suit within a short time.

Carranzistas Take Toluca.

A cablegram to the Carranza agency today from Hipolito, Mexico, announced the fall of Toluca, which was taken by the Constitutionalist forces Saturday. The opposing troops fled to the jungle. Rafael Buelna, Villista leader on the west coast of Mexico, has fled into the mountain fastnesses of that State, following a defeat by the Constitutionalists.

The Carranza agency reports that five districts, nearly half of the State of Chihuahua, are under control of the Carranzistas. This military movement has cut off Juarez from the interior. People in the towns have armed themselves against attacks from bandits created through the disintegration of the Villista forces. Before evacuating Parral the Villistas sacked it.

Cable advices received today by Eliseo Arredondo report further advances in the value of the Carranza paper currency. It now requires $60 of Constitutionalist paper money to purchase an American $10 gold piece. One week ago it required $150 in paper money to purchase the same coin.

General Carranza's war office has moved from Vera Cruz to Mexico City.

The State Department had advices today from Piedras Negras of a steady improvement in conditions there. Railroad service was reported to be good to points south. The department was informed in advance from Vera Cruz that passenger service to Mexico City had been resumed. Reports from Gomez Palacia indicate conditions rapidly improving. The Carranzistas have control. Great quantities of provisions came to light as soon as the owners were satisfied that they would not be seized.

Announces Shanklin Resignation.

Secretary Lansing today made formal announcement of the resignation of Arnold Shanklin as Consul General at Mexico City, but made no reference to the reason, understood to be Mr. Shanklin's dissatisfaction with the department's attitude toward his differences with the Brazilian Minister to Mexico. The announcement follows:

"Mr. Arnold Shanklin has tendered his resignation as American Consul General at Mexico City and his resignation has been accepted, to take effect at once. Mr. Shanklin, who has been in this country for several months, will return to Mexico City to straighten up his affairs at that place."

Secretary Lansing was asked late today about a report that General Huerta might be turned over to the Carranza Government. He said he had never heard of it.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, Oct. 18.—Repairs to the Laredo route were completed this afternoon, and it is expected that a through passenger train will leave here tomorrow for Laredo. A passenger train for Vera Cruz is leaving every morning.

The American Red Cross representative, Mr. O'Connor, with other Americans, expects to leave for Vera Cruz Wednesday or Thursday en route home.

The bells of the cathedral and other churches were rung, firecrackers were exploded, and processions with bands of music were formed to celebrate the news of the recognition accorded to the Carranza Government by the United States and six South American republics.

The wife of Alfredo Serratos, the Conventionist War Minister, has arrived here to ask amnesty for her husband.

Dan C. Webb Out of Bankruptcy.

Dan C. Webb, for twenty-one years manager of the Broadway Central Hotel at 667 Broadway, who went into bankruptcy in May, was discharged yesterday in the Federal District Court by Judge Augustus N. Hand. He owed $72,327 and turned over all his assets, which were less than $400, to Henry Van Holland, who has been running the hotel for the benefit of his creditors. Webb ascribed his failure to the inconvenience caused by the subway work.

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E&W
RED-MAN 2 FOR 25¢
TROY'S BEST PRODUCT

WALSH, SHORT $4,800, MARRIED AS HE FLED

Letters From the Bride Says She Eloped With Missing Ticket Seller to Philadelphia.

Edward Walsh, the twenty-six-year-old ticket-seller who disappeared on Oct. 1 simultaneously with the disappearance of $4,800 from a safe in the Grand Central Terminal, was married on the day of his disappearance in Philadelphia to Molly Donovan, of 769 East 156th Street, the Bronx, and is now on his way with her to San Francisco, according to information in a letter received by the girl's mother, who communicated with the police yesterday. The girl, who appeared to be in ignorance of the fact that detectives were searching for her husband, wrote joyfully that she had married and was having a splendid honeymoon. The letter was mailed from a town in Indiana, and detectives hurried from the city yesterday afternoon hopeful of overtaking the couple.

Walsh's attentions to Miss Donovan were noticed by the friends of both some months ago. The girl was a telephone operator in the 125th Street Station of the New York Central, and Walsh used to meet her there frequently. Before daylight on the morning of Oct. 1, according to Mrs. Donovan, he called for the girl at her home, carrying two suitcases. Mrs. Donovan could not understand his appearance, but she did not anticipate an elopement, and left her daughter talking to him at the front door. When she arose after daylight she found the daughter's room empty. She knew nothing definite about her daughter's movements after that until the receipt of the letter from Indiana.

Edward F. Walsh, the ticket seller's father, of 2,874 Briggs Avenue, the Bronx, has been a baggageman in the Grand Central Terminal for many years and obtained his son's job for him. On account of the fathers' reputation the young man was put in a place of responsibility. He was given the combination to the safe which was robbed, and he was trusted to put into it each day the money he received. After he had disappeared the compartment used by him and four other compartments in the safe were found broken open and looted. Whoever opened the safe bored holes into it with a brace and bit in the effort, it seemed, to make it appear as if entrance had been gained by that means, but, according to the police, the safe was opened by means of the combination.

Several times before his disappearance Walsh reported to his superiors that his cash drawer had been robbed, once of as much as $100. New York Central detectives who investigated these incidents came to suspect Walsh himself, and it is thought that he was aware of their suspicions when he left on Oct. 1.

POLICEMAN CURED BY NEW WAR REMEDY

Victim of Gas Bacillus Restored to Health by Treatment Developed in the Trenches.

The new treatment for gas bacillus which has been developed since the beginning of the present war to combat the ravages of the disease among the fighting troops is receiving what is believed to be its first trial in this country at the Thompson Hospital in Rhinebeck, N. Y. The disease itself has been known to the medical profession only a few years and is comparatively rare in this country. The existence of the bacillus was discovered by Dr. William H. Welch of Johns Hopkins University. Before the development of the new treatment it is said that the disease nearly always proved fatal.

George Barber, a Jersey City policeman, was taken to Thompson Hospital about two months ago, and was said to be in a critical condition from the disease. In most cases it is said to cause death in forty-eight hours. Dr. George Chandler of Kingston, N. Y., had recently heard Dr. Lyle of this city describe the new treatment which he had seen used to combat the disease in the German trenches, in a lecture at the University Club in this city. The treatment consists of injections and external applications of hot hydrogen peroxide, camphor, and carbolic acid. Dr. Chandler tried it. It was reported at the hospital last night that the patient was practically well.

Dr. Chandler said last night that the disease was somewhat similar to tetanus and that the germs were carried by cows and horses. They derive their name from the fact that they cause detention of gas in the tissues of the body. Dr. Chandler said until the new treatment was developed, the disease was playing havoc with German troops in the trenches, where it was communicated through even slight cuts in the surface of the skin.

HINT AT ARMY SCANDAL.

Regular Officers Drew Aviation Pay, Witnesses Assert.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 18.—In the trial by court-martial today of Lieut. Col. Lewis E. Goodier, Judge Advocate of the Western Department, two army aviators, both officers of the army, testified that certain officers of the aviation section of the army drew "flying pay," a 35 per cent. increase over regular pay, for hazardous work, who could not operate aeroplanes at all.

Colonel Goodier is on trial on a charge of inciting officers to prefer charges against Captain Arthur S. Cowan of the Signal Corps, Commander of the San Diego Aviation School. According to the testimony given today, Colonel Goodier, as Judge Advocate, gave advice to officers who did prefer charges against Cowan, charges that never came to trial, but according to the two witnesses called today, this advice was given only on request.

Lieutenant Byron Jones, an army aviator, testified that Captain Cowan had been drawing "flying pay" since July, 1913, when he was not capable of taking a machine into the air.

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Cuisine Francaise

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Cloudy, probably local rains today; cloudy Thursday; moderate south and southwest winds.
For full weather report see Page 13.

VOL. LXV...NO. 21,088. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1915.—TWENTY-TWO PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

RUSSIA AND ITALY DECLARE WAR ON BULGARIA AND ALLIES WARN GREECE; BULGARS CUT THE NISH RAILROAD

ITALIAN FLEET ON THE WAY

Allies Reject Greek View of Treaty and Land More Troops.

SOME MARCHING OVERLAND

Reinforcements Are Being Pushed Up to Serbia with All Possible Speed.

TEUTONS WIN ON THE SAVE

Austrians Capture Obrenovatz as Germans Press South from the Danube.

Britain Tells Greece That Treaty Must Be Upheld

Special Cable to The New York Times.

LONDON, Wednesday, Oct. 20.—The Daily News says this morning:

"It is understood that the Government has made strong representations to Greece that her treaty obligations must be upheld and is now awaiting her reply."

LONDON, Wednesday, Oct. 20.—News that the Bulgarian army operating against Vranya has succeeded in capturing that city, thus cutting the railroad between Nish and Saloniki; that Italy and Russia have declared war on Bulgaria, and that the Quadruple Entente Powers have informed Greece that they do not accept her interpretation of the treaty with Serbia, which she has renounced, are the outstanding features in the latest developments of the Balkan situation.

Russia's decision to fight Bulgaria is made known in a manifesto by the Czar, which seems likely to impress the Bulgarian people, if it should become known to them. It is possible that the action which Russia and Italy intend to take in the Balkans will now be clearly defined. Meanwhile a squadron has left Italy under sealed orders, presumably to participate in the blockade of the Bulgarian coast.

The new pressure on Greece took the form of a friendly note handed to Premier Zaimis by the British and Russian Ministers. Besides pointing out that the entente's interpretation of Greece's treaty obligations to Serbia was not in conformity with that of the Greek Government, the communication outlined the plans of the Allies and their intention to land more troops at Saloniki.

It is not believed here that anything but allied success will have any influence with Greece, or, for that matter, with Rumania, although the fact that Greece is at least considering the advisability of going over to the Allies and is prepared to do so should events so shape themselves as to render the move prudent is indicated by the Government organ Neon Asty of Athens, which says that the recent council of Ministers adopted measures to be taken should the operations on the Serbo-Bulgarian frontier bring the Bulgarians into Greece, an eventuality which, the paper says, the Government will not tolerate.

The number of British and French troops which are being disembarked at Saloniki is so large, according to a dispatch from Athens, that it is impossible to forward them all promptly by rail to Serbia, and some of the troops are making forced marches northward across Greek territory.

Teuton Progress in the North.

The latest German official report of the operations in Serbia, issued by the Berlin War Office yesterday, show that the Austrian Army, which for so long has been held back on the Save River, along the northwestern border, has at last broken down the desperate resistance of the Serbs and occupied Obrenovats. The bulletin says:

Austro-Hungarian troops under General Koevess captured the town of Obrenovatz.

South of Belgrade the German and Austro-Hungarian units, after a battle, reached the heights east of Vranio, south of Ripanj, and south of Grocka, on the Danube. (This indicates an advance of about twelve miles along the railroad.)

The right wing of the army of General von Gallwitz, has captured the region west of Seone, as well as the villages of Vobanj and Malakrisna. The plateau at Lucica, and those south and east of Bozevac, as far as Mialjenovac, were wrested from the enemy.

The army of General Bogatcheff, (commander of the First Bulgarian Army,) rushed forward by way of Inowo toward Miajecal, and in the direction of the valley of Pirot, (in the direction of Nish, which is about forty miles west of the town of Pirot.)

Other Bulgarian troops captured Vranya, in the valley of the upper Mcrava, and, further south, already have crossed the Egri-Palanka-Stip line.

Austrians Storm a Mountain.

The Austrian official version of the latest operations, issued last night by the War Office in Vienna, is as follows:

The attacks of the allied armies yesterday progressed everywhere. The

Continued on Page 3.

Czar Says Russian People Draw the Sword Against Bulgaria "With a Bleeding Heart"

PETROGRAD, Oct. 19, via London, Oct. 20.—The following imperial manifesto has been issued:

"We hereby make known to all our loyal subjects that the treason of Bulgaria to the Slav cause, prepared with perfidy since the beginning of the war, has now, although it seemed impossible, become an accomplished fact. Bulgarian troops have attacked our loyal ally, Serbia, already bleeding in the struggle against a stronger enemy.

"Russia and the great powers, our allies, tried to dissuade the Government of Ferdinand of Coburg from taking this fatal step. The realization of the ancient aspirations of the Bulgar people regarding the annexation of Macedonia was assured to Bulgaria by other means, in conformity with Slav interests, but underhand methods prompted by the Germans and fratricidal hatred of the Serbians triumphed.

"Bulgaria, our co-religionist, liberated but a short time ago from the Turkish yoke by the fraternal love of the Russian people, openly took sides with the enemies of the Christian faith, Slavism, and Russia.

"The Russian people regard with sorrow the treason of Bulgaria, which was so near to it until these last few days, and, with bleeding heart, it draws its sword against her, leaving the fate of the betrayer of the Slav cause to the just punishment of God."

REPULSE GERMAN DRIVE NEAR RHEIMS

French Are Forced from Trenches by German Assaults, Aided by Gas.

BUT REGAIN LOST GROUND

Germans Take the Offensive in Belgium Also, but Are Thrown Back.

LONDON, Oct. 19.—An assault on the French line east of Rheims was made by the German forces today on a wide front and in great numbers. Prolonged and violent bombardment and the use of gas shells and clouds of chlorine gas preceded the attack which penetrated part of the French trenches.

A sharp counterattack by Joffre's soldiers followed, and, according to the official bulletin issued in Paris tonight, a large part of the lost ground was regained. With another French onslaught, it is said, the Germans were driven back to their own lines.

The Germans have also taken the offensive along the Yser-Ypres Canal in Belgium, and last night, according to Belgian official advices, gained a foothold on the east bank. From this point they have since been dislodged.

The French night bulletin says:

To the east of Rheims the enemy attempted an attack with strong forces this morning on a front of ten kilometers, (approximately 6.2 miles,) between La Pompelle and Prosnes, which ended in a complete check. This attack had been most carefully prepared, it being preceded by a prolonged bombardment by the artillery, with the employment of suffocating shells and banks of chlorine gas.

The enemy infantry succeeded at first in penetrating some parts of our trench of the first line, but was almost completely driven out by immediate counterattacks.

In the afternoon an energetic counteroffensive resulted in the expulson of the last enemy troops, who were thus entirely thrown back into the trenches which they had left. The German infantry experienced in the course of that fruitless attempt heavy losses.

In the rest of the front there were artillery engagements. These were particularly violent in Artois, in the sector of Loos, to the north of the Aisne, on the plateau of Nouvron, between the Meuse and the Moselle, in the forest of Apremont and in Lorraine, to the south of Leintrey.

In the Vosges we exploded two camouflets (small mines) which shattered enemy mine works.

The day bulletin reads:

German forces last night delivered three serious attacks, making use of hand grenades, in the Bois-en-Hache, to the northeast of Souchez. Our infantry, firmly intrenched in the position recently conquered by us, completely repulsed their assailants. In this they were helped by our batteries.

To the south of the River Somme, in the sector of Lihens, there were spirited rifle exchanges in which both sides took part.

In the Champagne district there has been some fighting with bombs to the east of the neighboring farm.

The concentrated fire of our artillery against the batteries of the enemy put a stop to a severe bombardment directed by them against our position at Les Eparges. There is nothing to report from the remainder of the front.

A group of French aviators during the night of Oct. 17 and 18 bombarded the German aviation field at Burlon-court, to the northeast of Chateau Salins. It was apparent that certain hangars were demolished.

A Belgian official communication says:

After having taken last evening, as the result of a violent bombardment, a post established on the east bank of the Yser-Ypres Canal, the Germans were driven out that night by our troops.

There has been an intermittent bombardment at various points along our front, in the neighborhood of Oostkerke, Noordschoote, and the "Ferryman's House."

The German Army Headquarters Staff statement said:

"In the Western theatre there were no important incidents."

TALKS OF "REVOLUTION."

Liberal Member Predicts Failure of This Cabinet and the Next.

LONDON, Wednesday, Oct. 20.—Horatio Bottomley, Liberal member of Parliament, in a speech at Newcastle last night, predicted the immediate collapse of the coalition Government. He said that the Premier, for all practical purposes, already had resigned and would be succeeded by Andrew Bonar Law, but that the new experiment would be no more successful than the coalition and that before the end of the war "we should have a revolution or a national council of business men."

ASQUITH'S ILLNESS POSTPONES CRISIS

But "War Committee" of British Cabinet Holds Session with French War Minister Present.

PESSIMISM IS DECREASING

Dardanelles Campaign Not to be Abandoned—Recruiting Controversy Silenced.

LONDON, Wednesday, Oct. 20.—With the announcement of Premier Asquith's illness yesterday the threatened Cabinet crisis was postponed, and it is probable that action will not be taken until Mr. Asquith recovers, which may not be for a week.

The Premier's illness has had the effect of producing a greater air of calm in political circles than would otherwise have attended the resignation of Sir Edward Carson from the Attorney Generalship, and from present appearances there will be no more resignations from the Cabinet.

Late last night it became known that a committee of the Cabinet, known as the "War Committee," met yesterday afternoon and was joined by Alexander Millerand, the French Minister of War; Paul Cambon, the French Ambassador to Great Britain, and M. Millerand's Secretary. The committee sat for an hour and a half, after which another Cabinet council was held at the House of Commons.

Nothing is made public regarding the circumstances calling for two Cabinet meetings in the same day, as well as the conference of the War Committee with the French War Minister, but it may be assumed that they had to do with the development of the military situation in the Near East.

First news of the Premier's illness came in the following bulletin issued at his residence in Downing Street:

The Prime Minister is suffering from an attack of gastro-intestinal catarrh, which will necessitate a few days of complete rest.

Mr. Asquith was indisposed on Monday, but attended that day's Cabinet meeting, and received a number of visitors during the evening. His condition was so aggravated yesterday that he consulted a physician, who ordered him to remain in bed for several days and then take a rest of a few days in the country.

The Cabinet had been holding long and frequent meetings since the Balkan crisis developed. Both newspapers and politicians agree that vital differences of opinion had arisen over the conscription issue and the Near East question.

The resignation of Sir Edward Carson, the Attorney General, was the first proof of differences in the Cabinet. The reason assigned for his withdrawal is disagreement with the Cabinet's policy in regard to the Near East, but the specific point of division is withheld, as in the case of the retirement of Foreign Minister Delcassé of France, in whose footsteps Sir Edward appears to follow.

The Cabinet and the whole country as a whole would regard a general election on party lines as a calamity. If such a contest were fought on the question of conscription it might be expected to foment great bitterness and class dissension. It is generally agreed, however, that the moment at least the controversy over recruiting has been silenced, for the conscriptionists, or a majority of them, have decided to give Lord Derby's new scheme a fair trial.

So far as the Dardanelles and the Balkans are concerned, a good deal of the pessimism which reigned a week ago has disappeared. It is believed that, instead of any idea existing of abandoning the attempt to open the Strait and sea route to Constantinople, the appointment of General Sir Charles Munro means a more strenuous effort, and that when the right moment comes the Italian Navy, if not Italian troops, will co-operate.

It is known that the forces on Gallipoli have not been weakened for the Balkan campaign, and, while the task is difficult, the majority of the British public are confident that it will ultimately be accomplished.

The Irish Times said yesterday:

"We make two inferences. One is that the Dardanelles campaign is not going to be abandoned. The other is that in this quarter, and we hope in all other quarters, the war is going to be prosecuted with new vigor and purpose."

One complaint from the newspapers is that a Cabinet of twenty-two members is too cumbersome a body to manage the affairs of the Government. On the other hand, there is said to be dissatisfaction in the Cabinet that the conduct of the war is given over to a small

Continued on Page 3.

Ten Mexicans Die for Texas Hold-Up; Soldiers and Posses Scour Border

Summary Punishment Inflicted Upon Suspected Bandits and No Details Are Given—Three Americans Dead and Four Wounded on Wrecked Train.

BROWNSVILLE, Texas, Oct. 19.—Ten Mexicans today paid with their lives for alleged complicity in last night's wrecking of a St. Louis, Brownsville & Mexico passenger train on the outskirts of Brownsville, the killing of three Americans, and the wounding of four others. Peace officers said tonight they had clues to other Mexicans connected with the robbers. No secret was made that more would be killed if the civilian posses caught them.

The Americans killed by the Mexican bandits were:

Engineer H. H. Kendall, pinned beneath engine.

Dr. E. S. McCain, Deputy State Health Officer at Brownsville, shot.

Corporal McBee, Third United States Cavalry, shot.

Those injured were Harry J. Wallis, Brownsville, shot in arm; R. Woodhall, fireman, scalded and bruised; Claude J. Brishear, Troop A, Sixth Cavalry, shot in the jaw, and C. H. Laymon, Troop D, Third Cavalry, shot in neck and leg.

The wrecking of the train, which occurred near Olmito, seven miles north of here, last night, was followed by the robbery of the passengers. The Mexicans are declared to be followers of Luis de la Rosa, leader of the so-called Texas revolution.

Civil officers here were in most cases powerless to prevent summary executions of Mexicans, for many of the posses were composed mostly of men who worked independently of civil or military authority. The military authorities under their present instructions have no power to act, except in cases of actual fighting on the river front, in which case they may take charge temporarily of directing the operations of any civilians who may be near the scene of the fight. In order to make search, or even arrests, except in emergencies, the military authorities have had to call for the aid of civil officers, who alone have the right of search and arrest.

Mexican Passenger First Victim.

The first Mexican killed as an act of reprisal by the posses was an unidentified young man, a passenger on the train, who was accused of revealing the hiding place of Dr. F. S. McCain, Deputy State Health Officer here, who took refuge in the lavatory of the car when the bandits began firing. Sheriff W. T. Vann of Brownsville denied reports of this Mexican's death, but tonight it developed that posses killed the man after Sheriff Vann left the scene of the wreck. This Mexican was himself threatened by the train robbers because of his unusually fair complexion, but was not molested after he told them where two of the "Gringoes" whom they were hunting had hidden.

Only the bare facts of the killing of other Mexicans today were obtainable, as the posses would not give details. The second Mexican killed was alleged to be a "partner" of the young man on the train. The vague meaning of the word "partner" was not made clear. Four Mexicans were hanged to trees at various points, and four others were shot. The most reliable information indicated that these shootings were on or near the banks of the Rio Grande, where the closest watch for Mexicans was maintained for a distance of 100 miles. This watch extended much further than the bandits could have traveled in a day.

1,500 Soldiers Take Up Search.

Probably 1,500 cavalrymen and infantry today joined in searching for traces of the bandits. Hundreds of civilians joined them.

Civil and military authorities today did not agree on whether any of the bandits had crossed from the Mexican side of the river. Military officers believed the raid was made up from the American side. Luis de la Rosa, whom two passengers claimed they recognized among the robbers, has several times been seen in Matamoros, and American army officers had asked for his arrest by Carranza officials. The latter about two weeks ago announced officially that De la Rosa had a bandit camp on the Mexican side about thirty miles above Brownsville. It was said they were trying to capture him. Since that announcement nothing has been heard of him until last night.

The death of Doctor McCain late today was the third to result from the wreck. Doctor McCain was shot in the abdomen when the bandits learned that he had taken refuge in the car lavatory and then fired through the door. Harry J. Wallis, prominent in Texas politics, was wounded slightly at the same time. The four injured, three of them by bullet wounds and the fourth by scalds when the train was wrecked by the removal of a rail, were said tonight to be on the way to recovery.

Five prisoners were brought to the Brownsville jail today, where they were believed to be safe from violence, but the Brownsville jail is the only institution of its kind in this valley, and the chances of a suspected Mexican reaching here as a prisoner from any distance during the present degree of excitement are small.

SINK 6 GERMAN SHIPS, TORPEDO 2 OTHERS

British Submarines Reach a New Climax of Activity in the Baltic.

ATTACK 4 NEAR STOCKHOLM

Others Captured Are Sent to the Bottom by Opening Their Seacocks.

STOCKHOLM, Oct. 19.—Four German steamers, the Pernambuco, Söderhamn, Johannes-Russ, and Delalfven, have been torpedoed in the Baltic Sea off Oxeloesund, to the south of Stockholm, by a British submarine.

The Pernambuco and Dalafven were sunk, but the Söderhamn and Johannes-Russ are still afloat. The crews of all the steamers were saved.

The Söderhamn, which was leaded with wood, and the Pernambuco, with a cargo of iron ore, were bound for Germany. The destinations of the Johannes-Russ and Dalafven are not known.

In addition, according to reports from various pilot stations, four other German steamers were sent to the bottom by British submarines outside the southern Stockholm archipelago during the last twenty-four hours. The names of these vessels have not yet become known.

British sailors sank them by opening their sea valves, after having given the German crews plenty of time to leave their vessels.

The Dalalfven was caught and sunk just outside Swedish waters and under the eyes of Swedish warships.

There are now forty-one German ships, mostly iron ore carriers, blockaded in Swedish waters.

The Pernambuco was a vessel of 4,788 tons, the Söderhamn of 1,499 tons, and the Johannes-Russ of 1,751 tons. The Dalalfven is not mentioned in available shipping records.

GEFLE, Sweden, Oct. 19.—The Nordlandsposten states that the Swedish Legation at Petrograd has informed the Foreign Office at Stockholm that the Swedish steamer Nike has been captured by a British submarine.

The Nike was on her way from a Swedish port for Stettin, Germany, with a cargo of ore. She was taken by the submarine to the Russian port of Reval.

A PROTEST BY NORWAY.

Says Steamer Eir Was Illegally Seized by Germany.

LONDON, Oct. 19. — The Norwegian Government, according to a dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company from Copenhagen, has requested Germany to release the Norwegian steamer Eir, recently taken into a German port under the escort of a German torpedo boat. The Norwegian authorities declare that the cargo of the Eir consisted of cotton, which Germany has not declared contraband, and further that the steamer was captured in international waters.

The cotton, the Copenhagen dispatch adds, appears to have been destined in part for Gothenburg, Sweden, and the remainder for Copenhagen to an American, the representative of a New York firm, who since is alleged to have disappeared from Copenhagen.

M'ANENY TO RESIGN TO JOIN THE TIMES

President of the Board of Aldermen to Give Up Office in January Next.

WILL FINISH WORK IN HAND

Regrets Leaving Associates, but Feels That He Will Still Be in the Public's Service.

George McAneny, President of the Board of Aldermen, announced last night that he would resign his office at the end of the term of the present Board, in January next. As announced elsewhere in this newspaper, he will be connected with THE NEW YORK TIMES as an associate in its management. Mr. McAneny gave out this statement last night at his home, 19 East Forty-seventh Street:

As THE NEW YORK TIMES will announce tomorrow, I have accepted Mr. Ochs's invitation to enter the service of that paper as his associate in its management.

I shall not, however, resign my city office until after the end of the term of the present Board of Aldermen, in January next, and not, of course, until proper disposition has been made in the Board of Estimate and Apportionment of the measures before the several committees of which I am Chairman.

After six years of service at the City Hall I shall leave it, naturally, with regret; but it is to be my good fortune to exchange one field of public service for another, and my opportunities for aiding the cause of good government will not be abridged.

I shall give up, too, with a feeling of real loss my daily association with Mayor Mitchel and my other colleagues in the administration. Upon their rare ability and integrity a new order of city government has been building, and it has been a constant privilege to work with them.

Mr. McAneny's announcement came as a surprise to politicians and city officials, only Mayor Mitchel and Controller Prendergast having been informed of his intention.

It is the understanding of the Corporation Counsel's office that a successor to Mr. McAneny will not be elected until the fall of 1916. The rules which apply to the election of a successor to President McCormack of Richmond, who died last Summer, will apply, it was said at the Corporation Counsel's office, in the case of Mr. McAneny.

After Mr. McAneny's resignation next January, the newly elected Vice Chairman of the Board of Aldermen, will serve until a President is elected at the general election in the Fall. Under a recent decision of the Court of Appeals a vacancy in the office of President of the Board of Aldermen shall be filled permanently at the general election next following. An ad interim appointment shall be made by the Board of Aldermen, but only until December 31 of the year in which the vacancy occurs.

Mr. McAneny has had much newspaper experience. He began as a reporter on the old Jersey City Journal and was connected with The New York World and Evening World from 1885 until 1889. From the latter date until 1892 he continued as a correspondent of New York papers. From 1892 until 1902 he was Secretary, then the executive office, of the Civil Service Reform Association and the National Civil Service Reform League. For six months following 1902 he was head of the local Civil Service Commission, in which capacity he re-

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NEW JERSEY BEATS SUFFRAGE BY 46,278; WHILE PRESIDENT WILSON VOTES 'YES,' MRS. GALT, HIS FIANCEE, IS OUT AS ANTI

SUFFRAGE AMENDMENT VOTE IN NEW JESSEY

	Vote Cast. For.	Vote Cast. Against.	Majority. For.	Majority. Against.	Dist. Missg.
Atlantic	2,948	6,603	.....	3,655	..
Bergen	6,889	7,256	.....	367	40
Burlington	3,508	4,862	.....	1,354	13
Camden	9,079	11,544	.....	2,465	6
Cape May	1,438	1,781	.....	343	..
Cumberland	2,928	3,518	.....	590	..
Essex	21,233	34,876	.....	13,643	32
Gloucester	2,590	3,038	.....	448	4
Hudson	24,100	31,476	.....	7,376	..
Hunterdon	1,747	2,220	.....	473	4
Mercer	6,864	10,112	.....	3,248	2
Middlesex	3,114	5,284	.....	2,170	13
Monmouth	2,822	3,298	.....	476	54
Morris	1,817	2,857	.....	1,040	34
Ocean	1,131	921	210	.....	15
Passaic	10,766	12,999	.....	2,233	..
Salem	1,236	1,634	.....	398	..
Somerset	1,883	3,259	.....	1,376	..
Sussex	1,099	2,012	.....	913	2
Union	7,158	10,480	.....	3,322	9
Warren	1,638	2,236	.....	598	9
Totals	115,988	162,266	.....	46,488	239
				210	
Plurality				46,278	

TO ADD 185 SHIPS TO AMERICAN NAVY

Five-Year Building Estimates Include 16 Super-Fighters and 100 Submarines.

WILL COST HALF A BILLION

With Annual Upkeep the Total Reaches $1,000,000,000—An Increase of 11,500 Men.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—Secretary Daniels tonight announced the details of the national defense program for the navy. It embraces the expenditure of $502,482,214 during the next five years for construction of new vessels, aviation, and reserve of munitions. As this will be in addition to the annual appropriation of more than $100,000,000 for the upkeep of the navy, aggregating more than $500,000,000 in the next five years, exclusive of new construction, it is apparent that the plans of the Administration call for an expenditure of more than $1,000,000,000 on the navy during the next five years, or an average of more than $200,000,000 for each annual naval appropriation bill.

President Wilson will urge Congress to adopt the five-year program of naval increase recommended by Secretary Daniels. Here are the new units, which it is proposed to add to the navy during that period.

	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.	Tl.
Battleships	2	2	2	2	2	10
Battle cruisers	2	0	1	2	1	6
Scout cruisers	3	1	2	2	2	10
Destroyers	15	10	5	10	10	50
Fleet submarines	5	5	2	2	2	15
Coast submarines	25	15	15	15	15	85
Gunboats	2	1	0	0	0	3
Hospital ship	1	0	0	0	0	1
Ammunition ships	0	0	0	1	1	2
Fuel oil ships	0	1	0	1	0	2
Repair ship	0	0	0	0	1	1
Total	55	34	27	35	34	185

The Five-year Grand Total.

The amount to be spent for construction of these new vessels during the fiscal years 1917, 1918, 1919, 1920, and 1921 will be $422,984,087. In addition it will be necessary to spend during the next two years $48,518,127 for the completion of new naval units authorized in the last two years, and which are now either under construction or just about to be started. The grand total to be spent on the increase of the navy in the next five years will be as follows:

For 185 new ships	$422,984,087
For continuing ships already authorized	48,518,127
For aviation	6,000,000
For reserve supply of munitions	25,000,000
Total for increase	$502,482,214
For upkeep of the navy	515,000,000
Total for the navy for 5 years	$1,017,482,214

Of this grand total the official estimates for the navy, approved by the President, call for the appropriation of $217,652,173.32 at the coming session of Congress. This would be an increase of $67,990,308.44 over last year's appropriation, which amounted to $149,661,864.88. Under this recommendation the amount to be appropriated at the coming Congressional session for new naval construction, including $8,000,000 for increasing the reserve of munitions and $2,000,000 for aviation, is $95,372,127, of which $57,003,000 is for new construction which will be recommended during the coming Congress, and $28,369,127 for continuing the program of new construction which was authorized by the Sixty-third Congress. The Sixty-third Congress authorized the construction of five battleships, twelve destroyers, one fuel ship, and twenty-six submarines, three of which are to be of seagoing type and twenty-three of coast defense type.

In announcing the program tonight Secretary Daniels said:

Cost of Each Type of Ship.

"The Bureau of Construction and Repair, owing to the increased size and protection of the new battleships, estimates that each dreadnought will cost, including armor and armament, $18,800,000. A portion of this increase may also be attributed to the greater cost of materials, which are higher than formerly, and, perhaps, abnormally high, owing to the great demand caused by the war in Europe. It may be that those prices will be reduced. If so, the Congress will not have to appropriate so much money. Then, again, the demand for materials entering into the construction of vessels may continue to be as great as or greater than at present, so that the estimates will not be too high.

"I have followed the estimates of

Continued on Page 4.

MRS. GALT OPPOSES VOTES FOR WOMEN

President's Fiancee Lets Her Views Be Known While He Is Voting.

NOT AN ACTIVE WORKER

But Her Declaration Gives Comfort to the Anti-Suffragists in the National Capital.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—The attitude of Mrs. Norman Galt, fiancée of President Wilson, on the votes for women question was made known today, when, without allowing herself to be interviewed, Mrs. Galt permitted the statement to go out that she was not for suffrage.

This does not mean that Mrs. Galt is an active "anti." She has not allied herself with either party, and having lived just half her life in Washington, where even men have not had the vote in forty years, is not vitally interested in the subject. This declaration from Mrs. Galt on the fateful Oct. 19, just as the President was hastening to vote "yes" on the question, is giving great comfort to the anti-suffragists of the District of Columbia, and will be regarded as active support in the remaining campaign States—Pennsylvania, New York, and Massachusetts.

Mrs. Marshall, wife of the Vice President; Mrs. Robert Lansing, wife of the Secretary of State; Mrs. Edward Douglas White, wife of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court; Mrs. Philip H. Sheridan, Mrs. Robert T. Lincoln, and Miss Mabel Boardman are a few of the well-known women not only not in favor of votes for women, but emphatically opposed to the movement. Mrs. Elihu Root and Mrs. John W. Weeks, whose respective husbands are Presidential possibilities, are both active members of the Anti-Suffrage Society, one in New York, the other in Massachusetts.

Mrs. Galt will be in very good company from a social point of view, should she agree to join the Anti-Suffrage Society of the District of Columbia, as this body includes leading women of every circle represented in Washington.

WILSON VOTES "YES," IN PERIL FROM HORSE

President Followed to Booth by Crowd—Works on Nation's Affairs on Train.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 19.—President Wilson arrived at Princeton a few minutes after noon today and was met at the railroad station by a cheering throng, among whom were hundreds of students from the university. As he walked to the old firehouse in Chambers Street, where another crowd had collected to greet him, he smiled and removed his hat frequently. Then he went into the polling booth and made his X mark beside the word "Yes" in the space allotted to the woman suffrage amendment. He also voted in favor of two proposed amendments of secondary importance.

The big crowd of students began their college yells as the President left the firehouse and he again bowed and smiled in recognition of the demonstration. Several photographers asked him to pose, but he refused, saying:

"No, this is too serious a matter to make a spectacle of it."

In many ways the demonstration was unusual, for, from the time the President's train arrived here until he left at 1:50 o'clock in the afternoon, he was followed by a crowd. A score of the most prominent leaders in the woman suffrage movement here waited on Mr. Wilson to thank him for his statement in favor of the cause.

The most exciting incident of the President's day in Princeton came as he was walking into the railroad station to take the train back to Washington. He was surrounded by a mob of cheering people and as he approached the station a grocery wagon plunged into it.

"Who do you think you are?" the boy driver shouted as he tried to pull in his horse. He got the animal under control just as Secret Service men jumped to grab its head, for the animal was

Continued on Page 2.

WOMEN WILL KEEP UP FIGHT

Leaders Say Political Experience Gained Will Prove Invaluable.

CARRIED ONLY ONE COUNTY

Essex County and Newark Gave 15,000 Against—Hoboken Beat It at Every Poll.

ONLY FEW FRAUD CHARGES

Big Vote Surprised the Politicians, Most of Whom Worked Against Woman's Cause.

Woman suffrage was defeated at the special election in New Jersey yesterday, when it had its first test in any Eastern State.

Returns received up to 3 o'clock this morning show a majority of 46,278 against it, with 239 out of 1,891 election districts missing.

An unusually heavy vote for a special election was cast. The latest returns indicate that the total vote throughout the State ran considerably above 300,000. This was double the vote that had been expected in political circles.

There can be no doubt of the decisive sentiment against the enfranchisement of women among the voters. Every county except one went solidly against the Constitutional amendment, some with towering majorities. The only exception was Ocean County, where the suffrage amendment has received a majority of 210.

Essex County, where the two organizations composed of women contending for the enfranchisement of their sex had conducted a tremendous campaign for the last six months, went against the suffrage amendment by a majority which is estimated by the Secretary of State at 15,000. This is one of the largest in the history of that county, and certainly the largest in proportion to the total vote cast in any election ever held in New Jersey.

Big Vote Surprised Leaders.

The vote that was polled for and against the amendment surprised the political leaders, who declared it was out of all proportion to the vote usually cast in a special election. That was particularly true in such industrial centres as Newark, Paterson, Elizabeth, and Camden.

The advocates of the suffrage cause were bitterly disappointed over the outcome in Paterson, where they had expected a heavy vote from the workers in the silk mills, a large proportion of whom are affiliated with the Socialist Party, which indorsed woman suffrage in its platform this Fall.

Women Must Wait Five Years.

Mrs. Mina C. Van Winkle, President of the Woman's Political Union, and Mrs. Edward L. Feickert, President of the Woman Suffrage Association of New Jersey, declared that defeat saw them undaunted and that they would renew their fight with the rising of today's sun.

Under a provision of the New Jersey Constitution, however, it will be impossible to submit the proposed constitutional amendment which was defeated by the voters yesterday within the next five years.

A constitutional amendment submitted yesterday for the purpose of repealing this provision of the fundamental law and make constitutional amendments easier was defeated with the suffrage amendment in the special election.

Few localities registered a majority for the woman suffrage amendment, and in each instance these majorities were puny, while the majorities against were heavy. In Hoboken every one of the forty-five election districts went against the amendment.

Wilson Indorsement Futile.

President Wilson's indorsement of the suffrage cause and his pledge to vote for the Constitutional amendment on which the suffragists of New Jersey had built such strong hopes did not help to carry the day for the suffragists even in the precinct where he himself cast his ballot yesterday.

President Wilson voted in the Seventh Precinct of Princeton Borough. The vote cast in that district stood 64 for the amendment and 160 against, a majority of almost 100.

In the voting precinct of Governor Fielder of New Jersey, who was opposed to woman suffrage, the amendment carried by 53 majority. This was in the silk stocking ward of Jersey City.

Mrs. Galt, the President's fiancée, while Mr. Wilson was on his way to Princeton to vote "Yes," let it be known in Washington that she is opposed to women voting.

Mrs. Van Winkle Charges Frauds.

The charge that many fraudulent votes were cast and that the anti-suffrage movement in New Jersey was backed by crooked politicians, the brewery interests, and the Public Service Corporation, was made late last night by Mrs. Mina C. Van Winkle, President of the Woman's Political Union.

The returns were received by Mrs. Van Winkle and her followers at the head-

quarters of the union at 79 Halsey Street, Newark, but the crowd became so large that the women adjourned to the Halsey Street Methodist Church to talk over the result of the vote. Mrs. Van Winkle said:

"There were frauds. Men came in and voted twice, and that wasn't all. I can't tell you anything more now. But I had Burns detectives at work, and they got a lot of facts. They were watching James R. Nugent, the Democratic leader, and his gang of workers, and also the representatives of the brewery interests and the Public Service Corporation.

"The so-called anti campaign was a mere sham. These men, these interests were the real antis. Any woman who took any part in the anti-suffrage campaign should be ashamed to come out into the sunlight."

Suffragists Receive Returns.

The suffragists had made elaborate arrangements to receive the returns. The Woman's Political Union had a special wire service into its headquarters at Newark, and in addition had rented a theatre for the night, where the rank and file of the suffrage army could gather and see the figures thrown on the screen. The Woman's Suffrage Association of New Jersey had a special wire service at their headquarters in Jersey.

From the very beginning they found little in the returns to cheer them. The very first returns to come were from Jersey City. The first district heard from was the Third in the Fourth Ward of Jersey City. The vote in that district stood 62 for and 84 against.

The suffrage leaders at first sought to convince their sisters in the ranks that these figures were a hopeful sign and that they had expected a much larger majority against suffrage in this district. Then came in the figures from the Tenth Precinct of the Fourth Ward. This was 48 for and 99 against.

These early returns still left ground for hope, but soon came the figures from Newark, the stronghold of James Nugent, the Democratic leader, whose face had been set like adamant against the suffragists and all their works.

The suffrage organizations had put up a tremendous fight there. The very first returns from Essex County showed that sixteen out of ninety-six districts in Newark had given only 137 votes for woman suffrage to 1,412 against.

Suffrage leaders both in New Jersey and in this State, after the early returns had begun to spell out the story of defeat for their cause, admitted that the failure of the amendment enfranchising New Jersey's women would influence the result in this State, in Pennsylvania and Massachusetts, where the test will come on Nov. 2.

LIKE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

Large Vote, Few Fraud Charges—Politicians Against Suffrage.

With thousands of women who want the right to vote acting as watchers at the polls or hurrying about in automobiles urging men to support the cause and offering them rides to the voting booths in their districts, New Jersey, the first of the Eastern States where the fight for woman suffrage has been put to the test, experienced the most unusual election day in its history.

Facing many odds, as they found the great political machines arrayed against them in some of the most important centres of population, the women put up strenuous and unfaltering battle, and by their activity managed to get out a heavy vote, when it is taken into consideration that interest, in the past, has not been at fever heat where special elections were concerned.

The women knew that much would rest on the result in Essex, Bergen, Passaic, Hudson, and Union Counties in the northern part of the State, and in Camden County in the southern tier, and accordingly they put forth their best efforts in those localities. The real storm centre, perhaps, was in Essex County, where the forces of James R. Nugent, Democratic leader, were out in the open against the women who wanted the vote. Newark, the biggest city in New Jersey, is in that county.

Heavy Vote Not Expected.

The unexpectedly heavy voting all over the State was especially noticed there. From the opening of the polls at 6 o'clock in the morning to the end of the ballot taking at 7 o'clock in the evening all of Newark was tensely alive. The activity made it seem more like a Presidential contest than a special election on Constitutional amendments.

Mrs. Mina C. Van Winkle, President of the Women's Political Union, went to the suffragist headquarters, 79 Halsey Street, at 4 o'clock in the morning and remained there until the result of the election was known. She was the commander in chief of the suffrage forces and was kept busy all day directing watchers, messengers, and others working under her.

Among the complaints that came to the headquarters from districts predominantly under the control of Nugent were many that the women were not receiving courteous treatment. Some of the men at the polls seemed to take delight in assuming a facetious attitude toward the women watchers, declining to give serious answers to their questions. Several of the women were offended and wanted to quit, but by far the greater number were defiant and eager to show the men that they could stand their ground.

Difficulties of the Watchers.

Efficiency on the part of many of the watchers was manifested in difficult situations. For example, in the polling place at 78 Greene Street, in the Fourth Ward, a man, according to the suffragists, began the morning with electioneering. The woman watcher on duty at once complained, but he did not stop. The watcher, without wasting words, telephoned to headquarters, and within a few minutes Mrs. Frank H. Sumner arrived in an automobile, she being one of the minutewomen, ready all day long for just such emergencies.

After observing the man for herself, she drove to Police Headquarters and lodged a formal complaint. Within a few minutes a policeman had warned the man not to abuse his privilege at the polling place, and there was no more trouble in or around that booth.

The women were always quick to challenge or complain, and when they were sustained by appeals to law or authority they enforced their points. Sometimes they were the victims of too heading enthusiasm and of ignorance of the law, but in such instances they admitted it gracefully when proved to be in the wrong.

One of the women most active in Newark during the day was "General" Rosalie C. Jones, who led the suffrage hikes to Albany and Washington. She was doing general overseeing work when she learned that a woman watcher at 33 Court Street had been forced to leave her post. Then she obtained a watcher's badge and hurried to the booth, where she remained until the polls closed.

Despite the activity of suffragists and their opponents in Newark, the election was orderly, only a few arrests being made. Mayor Thomas L. Raymond, who voted for the suffrage amendment early in the day, gave special instructions to the police to see that incipient disorder was headed off.

No Fraud Charges in Court.

Though many general charges of fraud were made by the suffragists during the day, few specific accusations were made, and none before a court. Some of the women at suffrage headquarters said that repeaters were busy in certain wards, but they did not place responsibility for these, except upon the Democratic machine in general. It seemed that the careful precautions taken against fraud by the suffragists were effective, if dishonesty were contemplated. One of these precautions was a reward of $100 offered by a Men's Suffragist Committee of One Hundred through George M. La Monte, State Banking and Insurance Commissioner, for the arrest of any person found guilty of repeating at the polls.

The suffrage leaders said that they would not be prepared to announce the extent of frauds until they received complete returns from their watchers at the polls.

In Camden, across the river from Philadelphia, the suffragists found themselves opposed by the strong Republican organization. State Chairman Bugbie announced that he was against the suffragist cause, but added that he did not make the announcement as leader of his party in the State, but as an individual voter. The suffrage workers, however, felt that the effect would be the same.

Women in Whirlwind Finish.

In the larger municipalities such as Newark, Jersey City, Hoboken, Trenton, Paterson, and Camden the women, and especially those in favor of suffrage, were out for a whirlwind finish to their bitterly fought campaign for the vote. Street cars and wagons were covered with thousands of cartoons and picturesque posters calling upon the people to aid the cause.

Excited women dashed up and down the streets in automobiles bedecked with great suffrage banners, and scores of them spoke to the crowds wherever crowds would collect, asking them to go to the polls. If any voter wanted a ride to a polling booth he got it. Hundreds upon hundreds who would not otherwise have taken enough interest to go to the polls were hunted up in their homes. Old-time politicians said the women certainly made the most of such organization as they had been able to get together.

While the anti-suffrage workers were less spectacular in their methods they strove none the less earnestly to defeat the amendment. They called upon men to forget party lines and join in the fight to beat the suffragists. It was estimated that from 5,000 to 6,000 women participated actively in the fight, the majority of them members of the suffrage organization.

Party Machines Were Anti.

While the party leaders in most of the counties except Essex and Camden said they were not taking sides, suffragists were open in their charge that as a general proposition the politicians were working against them and while unwilling to come out in the open for fear of the result, should the suffragists win, were doing as much as they could, quietly, to defeat the amendment.

The reports which came in from most of the counties were that except in isolated cases the balloting was carried on with the greatest care as to honesty and fairness.

As a general thing, the law against the opening of saloons while the votes were being cast was well observed, although there were several complaints in the larger cities. The closing of the saloons worked against rather than for the suffragists, as there was plenty of evidence that most of the saloon men were opposed strongly to the passage of the amendment. With their saloons closed, they were able to give more time to getting out the vote which they controlled, the suffragists charged. A press report from Paterson was to the effect that the saloon keepers had worked steadily throughout the day and had sent many men to the polls.

An indication of how the vote was cast was given by figures sent from Jersey City. Up to noon 8,000 votes had been cast, or about one-quarter of the number of voters registered. There have been about 40,000 votes cast in Jersey City in a Presidential year.

There was a heavy vote by the commuters early in the day, and this was the first evidence that the election, as the suffragists had predicted, had roused New Jersey to an unusual interest, and that for once a special election would be held which would get out a large percentage of the votes cast in a Presidential year.

Two Other Amendments Voted On.

While the suffrage amendment held the public attention in New Jersey, two other proposed constitutional amendments were voted upon. Under the present Constitution, a vote to amend it cannot be taken more frequently than once in five years, and one of the amendments voted on yesterday was to strike this restriction from the Constitution, so that amendments might be voted upon as often as they passed two successive Legislatures. The suffragists were particularly desirous of passing this amendment, so that, if defeated yesterday, they might have the legal right to force another suffrage referendum two years from now, or when the submission of the vote to the people should have passed two Legislatures.

The other proposed amendment was to permit excess condemnation in cases where State or local authorities took over property for public uses. It has been argued that the authorities should be permitted, when condemning property, to purchase lots adjoining those actually needed for public purposes so that, when the erection of a public building or the opening of a street or park increased the value of abutting property, the authorities might reap the benefits. Also, it was argued, the authorities sometimes needed larger land plots while a building was in course of erection than that on which the building actually stood.

OLD FRIENDS GREET TUMULTY.

President's Secretary, Before Voting, Told Saloons Are Open.

Joseph P. Tumulty, secretary to President Wilson, arrived at Jersey City at 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon and cast his vote on the suffrage amendment in the polling place in the Fourth Ward opposite his old home. He was greeted by many friends as he walked up Grove Street from the Pennsylvania Railroad Station.

As he was approaching the voting booth Mr. Tumulty was approached by Samuel Wilson, agent for the Anti-Saloon League, who was greatly excited, and said that liquor was being sold freely in some cafés despite the law. While Mr. Tumulty waited on a corner Mr. Wilson slipped into a saloon by the side door. He appeared a few minutes later accompanied by several men. Mayor Mark M. Fagan had joined Mr. Tumulty, and Wilson, running up to them, said he had found men standing at the bar and that he had put one of his fingers in a glass of beer and thus tasted the liquid. It was beer all right, he said.

Mr. Wilson then hurried to the City Hall to report the matter to the Director of Public Safety, and Mr. Tumulty and the Mayor strolled on. Mr. Tumulty returned to Washington late in the afternoon.

NUGENT'S COMMENT SATIRIC.

"Imported, Hysterical Reformers" Helped Beat Suffrage, He Says.

James R. Nugent, Democratic leader of Essex County, who led the anti-suffrage forces there, expressed great satisfaction over the result of the election. It would have a salutary effect, he said, on the elections in Pennsylvania, New York, and Massachusetts.

The campaign in New Jersey, Mr. Nugent added, had been directed on the one hand by the best citizenship and womanhood of the State, and on the other by a coterie of imported, hysterical, itinerant reformers and female politicians.

"The strongest argument presented to the sober-minded Jersey men against woman suffrage," he said, "has been a procession of long-haired men and short-haired women streaming across the Hudson River into New Jersey."

LOST IN ALL 45 DISTRICTS.

Hoboken Emphasized Its Disapproval of Votes for Women.

The woman suffragists did not carry one of the forty-five election districts of Hoboken. Pre-election estimates by the most conservative suffragists claimed from ten to twenty districts.

The chief excitement of the day, apart from the election itself, was furnished by a woman who wanted to speak against suffrage without permission from the city authorities. She told the police she was Mrs. Caroline McKenzie, 57 years old, of 58 High Street, Brooklyn. Early in the afternoon she mounted a soap box at Sixth and Willow Streets, and began to address a crowd. She had just given her fourth reason why the amendment should be defeated, when a policeman, learning that she had no permit, ordered her to stop talking.

He walked away and, according to the police, Mrs. McKenzie took up a position across the street and began to talk again. Another crowd collected, and again the policeman interfered. Mrs. McKenzie once more moved across the street and attempted to make a speech, but this time the policeman placed her under arrest, charged with disorderly conduct. She was released on bail last night.

The vote in Hoboken was unusually heavy, though the voters did not turn out until the afternoon. Before noon the voting was light, but shortly after 1 o'clock the voters began to appear, and when the polls closed, lines of belated ones were turned away from many of them.

ORATORS QUIT AS POLLS OPEN.

Few Newark Women Watchers Complained of Treatment.

As the Newark polls opened yesterday morning at 6 o'clock the last weary woman of a squad of suffragists who had been speaking in relays in Military Park for twenty-four continuous hours stepped from her platform with the women's last word: "Vote for the suffrage amendment." The speakers, beginning at 6 o'clock on Monday morning, took a strategic position in the park and addressed as many of the passers-by as would stop and listen to them. Monday afternoon and evening the speakers talked to thousands.

Comparatively few complaints of their treatment were made by the women watchers, though in some instances they reported that they had been ordered from the polling places. In most cases where this occurred the women had provided themselves with what the men at the polls considered insufficient credentials.

SAW MONEY PASS, SHE SAID.

Paterson Woman Unable to Give Details of Her Charge.

Special to The New York Times.

PATERSON, Oct. 19.—The returns were received by the suffragists at the headquarters of the Women's Political Union, and the leaders became gloomy early in the evening. Mrs. William Post, the Secretary, who comes from California and will now engage in the campaigns in New York and Massachusetts, admitted that there was lack of organization here. Not more than half of the seventy-four polling booths were watched by the women, although more than seventy were assigned to that task.

There were some complaints of fraud, and one woman said she saw money pass, but no warrants were sworn out.

"I didn't need glasses to see the crooked work," she said, but when she was asked for proof she was unable to give further details.

SILK WORKERS VOTED "NO."

Suffragists Showed Lack of Organization in Paterson.

Special to The New York Times.

PATERSON, N. J., Oct. 19.—Lack of organization among the suffrage workers and the vote piled up against suffrage by the employes of the silk mills were the features of the election most commented on here. The women had predicted that they would score heavily in the districts where the silk-mill employes live, but as soon as the returns began to come in it became evident that the operators were largely anti-suffrage. Most of them live in the Sixth Ward, and there the vote was two to one against the amendment.

During most of the day many of the polls were not watched by suffragists. Many of the watchers were school teachers, who had to leave the polls for hours, returning to their political duties after the schools closed.

The vote in the city was the largest ever registered in a special election since 1892, when horse racing was voted out of New Jersey. It was estimated that fully 70 per cent. of the registered voters were polled.

Mrs. William Post, the head of the Woman's Political Union in Paterson, was discouraged when the early returns indicated that the city had rejected the amendment, but she was not despondent.

"At any rate," she said, "the women have learned much about politics and elections, and this knowledge will serve them in good stead. They could not have acquired it but by such an experience as today's election, so there is no such thing as complete failure for us."

The Socialists in Paterson were active in getting out the suffrage vote. It is admitted that, but for them, the defeat of suffrage here would have been even more emphatic.

NEGRO WOMEN AS WATCHERS.

Lost Votes for Suffrage, Men Say, in Atlantic County.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Oct. 19.—Negro women as suffrage watchers at polling places are thought to have lost votes for the amendment here. Either because watchers were scarce or for some political reasons, the negro women were much in evidence, and many white voters were heard to express disapproval of their presence. According to responsible citizens, many voted against suffrage for this reason who might have favored the amendment.

Most of the votes for suffrage here were recruited from the Democratic Party, many of whose leaders worked actively for "The Cause." The vote was heavy for a special election. It became evident, even before the close of the polls, that the antis were leading by large numbers. There was little disorder at the polls, no important arrests being made.

Leaders In the Suffrage Campaign



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Mrs. N. J. O'Shaughnessy and Mrs. Mina Van Winkle.



Suffragist Welcomes President Wilson

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SUFFRAGISTS SAD, ANTIS JUBILANT

Defeated Women Charge Loss of New Jersey to Opposition of Political Machines.

SET UP CRIES OF FRAUD

Turn Brave Face to Foe in New York, However, and Declare They Expect to Carry the State.

Jubilation filled the quarters of the Men's League in Broad Street, Newark, where the official returns from the New Jersey suffrage election were received by 200 members of the Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage last night. The messages were brought in from a neighboring telegraph office, and the rooms were filled with louder and louder cheers as the night advanced. Mrs. Edward Yarde Breese, the President of the association, said that the result was what she had expected.

"The election," she said, "in every way justifies our position. We hope that the result will put an end to the activities of the suffragists. Perhaps now they will turn their energies and their executive ability to a nonpartisan effort toward solving some of the great social, civic and economic problems of the day. The defeat of the suffragists is due to the fact that the men of New Jersey of all political parties decree that woman suffrage must not be permitted. In the Eastern States the conditions are so different from what they are in the West that I doubt if there will ever come a time when the women will have a vote or that the majority will want it. The population of the Eastern States is so much greater than that of the Western and there are so many points of difference that it hardly seems possible that there will be any change on the suffrage question."

Antis to Continue Crusade.

"What," Mrs. Breese was asked, "will the anti-suffrage forces do, now that the fate of suffrage has been decided?"

"We shall certainly keep up our organization," was the reply. "Although we believe that the suffragists have been so overwhelmingly defeated that they are not likely to return to the effort to get the ballot, this organization intends to remain and to show what woman can do for the community without the ballot.

"In this connection I wish to express our great appreciation of what THE NEW YORK TIMES has done in our behalf. It has from the first taken a most dignified stand and has presented all the facts, ably and clearly. In both its news articles and its editorials it has been admirable. We deeply appreciate what THE TIMES has done for us."

Miss Clara Vezin, the campaign manager of the Anti-suffrage cause in New Jersey, said the result was about what she had expected, and that she believed from the returns which had been gathered that the suffragists had been defeated two to one. Now that the battle was over, however, she said that the forces opposed to suffrage were not disposed to gloat over the outcome, especially in view of the hard work their opponents had gone through in the last few months. She felt sure, however, that the question of the ballot for womankind had been definitely settled by this election.

Dr. Anna H. Shaw Hopeful.

"We have not lost New Jersey because it has never been ours; we cannot lose; we can only win," said a statement issued last night by Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, President of the National Woman Suffrage Association. "The failure to carry the election in New Jersey is not a defeat. It is simply a postponement, and instead of despairing of final success will only inspire the true lovers of freedom to more perfect cooperation and greater zeal. This delay is still a victory for suffrage, for this splendid campaign has proved woman's loyalty to a great purpose and her indomitable courage in the face of great odds and unscrupulous foes and methods.

"The sun will rise tomorrow on a reorganized army, undaunted and hopeful, whose flag will never be furled until women are politically free. It is now for the men in New York to show themselves more worthy of their freedom and to show their gratitude to the women who have helped to make this great State by their vote on Nov. 2, and let it be victory."

Suffragists Charge Fraud.

"It is not at all surprising," said Mrs. Raymond Brown, President of the New York State Woman Suffrage Association, in speaking of the result of the New Jersey election. "It was impossible to fight successfully against a political machine as powerful and as ruthless as that in New Jersey, with its open corruption, its methods of registration and its unnumbered ballots.

"I don't think the result in New Jersey will effect New York at all. We never expected New Jersey to win, because the State was bound up by machine politics. The chances in New York are splendid. I really think we are going to win. This New Jersey defeat will not do any harm. It may make the women in New York State work a little harder."

"It merely shows that the New Jersey men have not been educated enough to be sensible and give their women the vote," said Miss Mary Garrett Hay, leader of the Woman Suffrage Party of New York. "New Jersey is noted among the Eastern States for its fraudulent politics. The New Jersey women had that to contend with. If the women had had a fair vote it would have been wonderful. This was their first big fight in the East, and, of course, they will go at it again."

To Appeal to Legislature.

Though defeated in the State election, New Jersey women will at once begin a campaign to get the Legislature to give them Presidential suffrage, and will also throw all their energies into a campaign for a Federal woman's suffrage constitutional amendment, according to Mrs. E. L. Feickert, President of the Woman's Suffrage Association of New Jersey.

"At this time," said Mrs. Feickert last night at the headquarters in Jersey City, of the Woman's Suffrage Association, "it looks as if we had failed in our attempt to carry the election. In any event, we have polled a tremendous vote, and our opponents have been obliged to resort to the worst conceivable tactics in order to defeat us.

"We shall start in tomorrow on a new suffrage campaign. It is not our intention to work for the next five years to take our cause again to the voters, but to get Presidential suffrage at the next session of the Legislature. The Constitution of the United States provides that the Legislature of each State shall determine who in that State shall vote in Presidential elections, and it is within the power of the State to give us that degree of suffrage."

"With the strong organization which we have and the many thousands of voters who have taken their stand on our side, there is no question but that such a bill will pass at the next session. Our next demand will be for full suffrage by Federal constitutional amendment."

Mrs. Garret A. Hobart, widow of the former Vice President of the United States, who is a Vice President of the New Jersey State Organization Opposed to Woman Suffrage, said in Paterson last night:

"I wish to compliment the men on their good sense and sound judgment. We predicted the victory and we were right."

John W. Griggs, ex-United States Attorney General, said in Paterson:

"I voted against the suffrage amendment. It seems that I was with the voters of good sense who denied suffrage to women."

HISTORY OF THE FIGHT.

One Organization Has Been at Work Since 1867.

The referendum yesterday was the culmination of a long and determined struggle by the women of New Jersey, already in possession of the right to vote on school questions, to regain the full suffrage which was granted to them in 1776 and lost in 1807 on account of alleged frauds, attributed by suffrage leaders to men in women's clothes.

Of the two organizations which have conducted the suffrage fight, one, the Woman Suffrage Association of New Jersey, has been in existence since 1867; the other, the Woman's Political Union of New Jersey, was organized three or four years ago when the suffrage question again became acute.

Two years ago the constitutional amendment providing for a referendum was passed by the Legislature, but on account of a technical fault in advertising was thrown out. This at once stirred the suffragists to greater exertions. The two suffrage organizations set to work on the legislators with the result that the amendment was passed by the next Legislature and again by the last one—the constitutional prerequisite to its submission to popular vote.

The majorities were very large in both houses at the last session. The Progressive and Socialist parties were committed to the hearty support of the measure, and the Democrats and Republicans each put a plank in their last platforms agreeing to submit the proposal to the people.

The really active campaign began this year. Both sides saw in the decision of New Jersey an indication of the way sentiment would move in New York, Massachusetts, and Pennsylvania. The campaign was enlivened in its latter weeks by the declarations of President Wilson, Secretary Tumulty and Secretary of War Garrison that they would vote in favor of the amendment. It was marked, on the other hand, by the presence in the ranks of the antis of the widow of Grover Cleveland and the widow of Garret A. Hobart.

The two suffrage organizations divided the State for the final struggle. The thickly populated industrial counties of the north were taken over by the Woman's Political Union, which was led by its President, Mrs. Mina C. Van Winkle of Newark, and its executive Secretary, Mrs. Minnie S. Reynolds, who took an active part in the fight for suffrage in Colorado years ago. More recently as a resident of Newark she has done energetic and able work in organizing the campaign. The Woman's Political Union made a spectacular fight, with many street speeches and demonstrations.

EXPECTS 10,000 MEN IN SUFFRAGE MARCH

James Lees Laidlaw Has 5,000 Enrolled Already for Next Saturday's Parade.

MOTHERS TO BRING BABIES

Montana Woman Justice and the Mate to Queen Victoria's Paisley Shawl to be in Line.

Hundreds of men are enrolling daily for the suffrage parade of next Saturday. There is an actual list of 5,000 names, and James Lees Laidlaw, President of the Men's League, says there will be 10,000 men in the line.

The banner which led a parade in the Montana campaign will be carried in the New York parade by Mrs. John Duff of Montana, who is a Justice of the Peace. All the marchers representing the countries whose women are enfranchised will carry green palms. No general attempt is being made to have these countries represented by women born in them, but the Finnish group will be led by Miss. Aino Malmberg, the Finnish patriot. Dr. Anna Kubiata will have thirteen women to represent the Bohemian group.

Mrs. John W. Alexander, who is in charge of the decorative effects, will have the women in certain groups joined by festooned wreaths. A Mother-and-Child group will be one of the features of the Woman Suffrage Party division. The mothers will push the children in their carriages. These are to be decorated by Mrs. Mabel Keep, who is arranging the group, with blue and yellow suffrage balloons, some of them dangling in front of the little ones.

The Children's Van, which was a feature of the yellow rallies, will be decorated with kewpies by Rose O'Neill. Mrs. James Ripley Bartholomew is to be the Disfranchised Woman chained to Ignorance, Prejudice, and Vice, represented by three men in black, who will not allow their names to be used. Mrs. Clarence Handyside will be Justice. The Old Guard Band, led by Henri Conrad, is to precede the Fifteenth Assembly District delegation, of which Miss Sanford Peters is leader. Mrs. James Lees Laidlaw will head a band of prominent clubwomen of the State. The women to represent the suffrage States will include Mrs. Flora Gapen, Miss Mary Nicholls, Miss Helen M. Hill, Miss Gertrude Watkins, Miss Elizabeth Hines, Miss Mary D. Newcomb, Miss R. A. Kudlich, Miss Charlotte A. Black, and Miss Antoinette Byrne.

A Paisley shawl, the mate to the shawl made for Queen Victoria, is to appear in the parade worn by the owner, Miss Mary Ogden White. Two shawls were made at the same time by the Paisleys to show a certain velvet texture. One was presented to the Queen, and the other was given to a Scotch woman organist, Marian MacGregor, who later, as Marian MacGregor Christopher, was organist in the Broadway Tabernacle, when Dr. William Taylor was pastor. She was the most noted woman organist of her day. The shawl has the suffrage campaign colors.

Miss Mary Johnston, the writer, presided at the parade recruiting meeting at the Suffrage Shop, 668 Fifth Avenue, yesterday afternoon.

MRS. GALT OPPOSES VOTES FOR WOMEN

Continued from Page 1.

within ten feet of Mr. Wilson. When the boy saw the President he began to apologize, but Mr. Wilson smiled and seemed not the least nervous because of his narrow escape from injury.

With the President on his trip to Princeton were Dr. Cary T. Grayson, Charles Swem, private stenographer, and Secret Service Agent Murphy, and others. After voting the President walked through the town and over to the college campus, where he called upon Professor Vreeland, an old-time friend. From the Vreeland home he walked through the leafy avenue that goes by the name of "Lovers' Lane" at Princeton and stopped for a few minutes at the home of Dean Fine of the science department, who is an ardent anti-suffragist.

There was another big crowd of students at the station to give the President a parting cheer. As the train pulled out Mr. Wilson stood on the observation platform and waved his hat.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—President Wilson returned to Washington tonight after casting the first ballot ever given by a Chief Executive of the United States in favor of woman suffrage. He attracted much attention upon arriving here by getting hurriedly from his private car and walking to his automobile so rapidly that several members of his party had to run to catch up with him.

The President put in a hard day's work going to and from Princeton. He spent several of the hours on the train dictating answers to letters and also worked on the note to Great Britain regarding interference with American trade which was sent to him from the State Department some time ago.

MRS. WALDO DIED $135,000 IN DEBT

Mother of Former Police Commissioner Received Legacy of Nearly $360,000.

Mrs. Gertrude Rhinelander Waldo, mother of ex-Police Commissioner Waldo, was in debt to the extent of $135,329 when she died on May 27, 1914, according to the appraisal of her estate, filed in the office of the State Controller yesterday by Transfer Tax Appraiser Albert J. Berwin. The report shows assets of cash and a trust fund in the City Chamberlain's hands of $1,341, and debts and administration expenses amounting to $136,670.

The largest debts, according to Appraiser Berwin's report, were two loans from the L. V. Rhinelander Estate amounting to $121,065.

There is an affidavit in the report by Percival S. Jones, who is attorney for the Columbia Trust Company, the executor under Mrs. Waldo's will. The document recites that Mrs. Waldo, in 1882, came into possession of an inherited estate amounting to less than $380,000, largely in the form of real estate in New York City, only a portion of which was productive of income.

Mrs. Waldo sold a part of her real estate about 1886 and with the proceeds purchased land at the southeast corner of Madison Avenue and Seventy-second Street, upon which she erected two houses at an aggregate cost of $340,000, subject to mortgage loans of $195,000.

These houses were never occupied, the affidavit recites, and produced no income from 1896 to 1911, when both were sold under foreclosure proceedings, which resulted in deficiency judgments being obtained against Mrs. Waldo.

In order to meet the carrying charges, the affidavit goes on to say, Mrs. Waldo mortgaged and finally sold most of her remaining realty and personal property and in addition obtained loans from her sister, Laura V. Rhinelander. About 1910, the affidavit recites, Mrs. Waldo transferred all of her remaining real estate, consisting of 83-85-87 Barclay Street, which was heavily mortgaged at the time, to her sister in consideration of the payment by the latter of all outstanding liens and charges against the property, an aggregate amount in excess of the market value of the property.

The affidavit of Lawyer Jones says that all the living and other expenses of the decedent during the last six years of her life were paid by Miss Rhinelander.

STRANGE NEW MONITORS INVENTED BY BRITISH

Carry Two 14-Inch Guns and Are Proof Against Torpedoes —Four at the Dardanelles.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Wednesday, Oct. 20.—Ellis Ashmead Bartlett, in a dispatch dated the Dardanelles, Sept. 26, published in The Daily Chronicle, describes new monitors employed by the British. He says:

"One afternoon there appeared at the entrance of Kephalos Harbor an amazing looking object. She could hardly said to steam up, but rather wabbled into port like a huge goose intimed for Michelmas. It was impossible to tell at a distance whether she was broadside on or snow g her bows or her stern, for she seemed to be quite round. Her high sides held aloft as absolutely flat deck, on which no ning showed except an enormous turret, from which projected two guns of enormous girth and length, while rising from her centre, like a giant of some Californian forest, was a huge striped tripod bearing aloft a kind of oblong jewel box, an exact replica on a huge scale of that in which the Dalai Lama bears about with him the ashes of his first embodiment.

"With great difficulty, steering vilely, she made her way through the crowded harbor and dropped anchor, with the eyes of thousands riveted on her. No one had ever seen the like of her before. Sensation, in fact, followed sensation. Her crew began to bathe, apparently all possessed of the divine power of walking on water, for on descending a ladder, instead of plunging into the waves, they walked along them by the side of her, and, having thus distributed themselves, proceeded to dive in, only to climb out again a few minutes later at their will.

"We set off in boats to investigate this strange phenomenon, and found that just below the surface her sides bulge out some 10 feet and then curve under, forming a platform just washed by the waves. This is the secret mystery of these craft. In that bulge man has concentrated his ingenuity to defeat the submarine. If a torpedo strikes her side it will explode amid a variety of substances which I must not mention, and the hull of the vessel will escape injury.

"These huge monitors carry naught but two fourteen-inch guns and some anti-aircraft armament. The first time one of these monitors went to the mouth of the Dardanelles to celebrate she gave the poor old Turk a horrid shock of surprise. Her guns go off with a terrible roar and carry over three-quarters of a ton of metal fifteen miles.

"Later on three more of these monitors arrived, giving us eight fourteen-inch guns with which to bombard the enemy's position in addition to the large number of smaller monitors of all shapes and sizes, some with names and some without, but each armed with the very latest weapons of precision."

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COSSACKS SMASH TEUTON DEFENSES

Positions of Invaders Imperiled by Heavy Russian Blows North and South of the Pripet.

GERMANS SHIFTING TROOPS

Hindenburg Captures Some Positions Before Riga—Vienna Reports Heavy Russian Attacks.

PETROGRAD, Oct. 19, (via London.)—Russian cavalry, charging the Germans at Podcherevitch, west of Rafalovka, on the Kovel-Sarny Railroad, in the recent fighting, broke through their lines of defenses and overrode the trenches, inflicting heavy losses, and seriously interfering with the evident plans of the Germans to dig in along the Styr River for Winter quarters.

Along the front of the Styr and Stokhod Rivers the Germans apparently have renounced their offensive. Reports received from prisoners taken in this region say that the trenches there are manned largely by worn-out troops from the Dvinsk-Riga front, who have been sent southward to recuperate. These men, the prisoners assert, were suprised by the impetuous rush of the Russian cavalry, and broke from their positions and floundered through the marshes, more than a thousand of them falling into the hands of the Russians.

The capture simultaneously of Novo Selki, (between Baronovitchi and Pinsk,) where another huge bag of prisoners and munitions was taken, is considered to have further weakened the German line and to threaten their position from the Pripet to the Niemen. There is evidence of a continued removal of troops from this district to the northern theatre, in the vicinity of Dvinsk and Riga.

The success of the Russians has been extended and more prisoners taken on the Styr, according to tonight's official report, which is as follows:

The successes reported yesterday in the region of the Middle Styr River have been brilliantly developed by our troops. In the fighting near the Zaladine Farm, north of Rafalovka, we captured numerous prisoners and many machine guns. The town of Czartorysk was taken by our sudden attack in force.

Turning simultaneously both flanks of the Germans operating in this district, we took as prisoners more than 700 soldiers of the First Kronprinz Grenadier Regiment, with twenty-eight officers, among whom was the Commandant of the Third Battalion. We also took nine cannon and bomb-throwers.

Revenge for Explosive Bullets.

Owing to the exasperation caused among our men by an almost general use of explosive bullets by the Germans, a large number of men from the above regiment were bayoneted. Fighting and pursuit of the enemy continues.

On the Styr above Czartorysk the Germans and Austrians have been put to flight by a renewal of our vigorous attack. We carried by assault the villages of Budka and Rudnia, capturing numerous prisoners and machine guns, the exact number of which has not yet been ascertained.

In the region of Riga there is stubborn fighting along nearly the entire line.

On the River Aa, below Mitau, the Germans have succeeded in occupying the village of Kich. On the Mitau road, northwest of Mitau, the fighting continues. The artillery fire has noticeably increased on this front. In the wooded region north of the Mitau-Neugut Railway the Germans have succeeded in advancing to the north. Everywhere in this region terrific fighting is going on.

Enemy artillery yesterday opened fire against the Elisenhof-Temmoul Railway at a point northwest of Friedrichstadt.

Our battle planes yesterday dropped at least fifty bombs at Mitau, Gross Ekau, and Neugut, on establishments behind the German front.

In the region of Duckern Village, south of Jacobstadt, we had the advantage in engagements with the Germans.

In the region of Dvinsk there is heavy artillery firing at some points. On the front of Lakes Demmen and Dreswiaty, and to the south as far as the Pripet region, there is no change in the situation.

Six Corps Operating Against Riga.

The Dvinsk region has been comparatively calm since the heavy battles of two days ago, but the Germans are strengthening their line there preparing for further assaults. It is estimated that the Germans are employing six corps (240,000 men) in their operations against Riga, but that they are still two days' march from the city. The military authorities are still undetermined whether the manoeuvre there comprehends a serious effort toward Riga or is masking an effort to flank the Dvinsk position.

A German officer prisoner at Czartorysk says that the past three weeks of uninterrupted fighting at Dvinsk has been a terrible strain on the German Army and that thousands of men, nervous wrecks, had been sent southward. The officer is reported to have declared also that the Germans had no men to spare to carry their sick and wounded to the rear.

The Russian aerial service has been greatly improved.

Submarines Hamper German Transports.

LONDON, Oct. 19.—The Germans are being considerably hampered by British submarines in the Baltic, for, besides sinking a large number of steamers engaged in the ore trade between Germany and Sweden, the submarines are interfering with transports between German ports and the Courland coast.

Try to Flank Russians.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Oct. 19, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—Unable to dislodge the Russians from Galicia by direct frontal attacks, the Germans and Austrians keep making unsuccessful attempts to penetrate through the swamp region to Sarny and Rovno, and, by outflanking the Russians here, compel them to withdraw their front from Galicia. It is a hopeless business, and the slight successes won under the most trying topographical conditions inevitably culminate in defeat.

One more or less acceptable reach of the Styr lies near Rafalovka and southward thence to Czartorysk, i. e., just to south and north of the Kovel-Sarny railway. Several times the enemy has secured a footing here, but whenever he seems on the point of developing his success in the direction of Sarny, a sharp blow from the Russians frustrates his plans and the wearisome task has to be begun over again.

The Russians have now recaptured four villages on the Styr, near Rafalovka and Czartoupk, and taken in the process over 3,000 German and Austrian prisoners, besides a large quantity of war material. The blow is not absolutely crushing, but should certainly paralyze the enemy's movements between the Styr and Stokhold for some time to come.

OFFICIAL WAR REPORTS.

Berlin Tells of Gains at Riga—Austrians Heavily Attacked.

BERLIN, Oct. 19, (via London.)—The German official report on the eastern front is as follows:

Army Group of Field Marshal von Hindenburg: South of Riga our troops stormed several Russian positions and reached Duona, east of Borkowitz. One officer and 240 men were taken prisoners and two machine guns were captured. A Russian attack northwest of Jacobstadt was repulsed.

In the region of Smoley a French biplane, which was piloted by a Russian Captain and equipped with a British machine gun, was shot down by one of our battle planes.

Army Group of Prince Leopold:

VIENNA, Oct. 19, (via London, Oct. 20.)—The official communication issued today says:

The Russians yesterday continued their attacks in the swampy and wooded region on the lower Styr River. Near the village of Bogushawka, northwest of Derazno, the enemy thrice successfully stormed the position of one of our honved divisions, but were put to flight by our fire, and in the hand-to-hand fighting we captured 3 officers and more than 500 men and 2 machine guns. A Russian division advancing by way of Kulikovichi (on the Styr between Kolki and Czartorysk) was repulsed on the east bank of the river.

In the region of Czartorysk some of the enemy reached the west bank of the Styr, where the fighting continues.

North of Rafalovka the Russians likewise attacked with strong forces, but were repulsed. We captured 100 men. Otherwise the situation in the northeast is unchanged.

LORD DERBY'S PLAN TO AVOID CONSCRIPTION

Men to Enlist at Once, but Those Wishing to Do So to Remain at Work Till Called.

LONDON, Wednesday, Oct. 20.—The Earl of Derby, to whom the Government has intrusted the task of solving the recruiting problem, in addressing a mass meeting at the Mansion House yesterday gave the gist of the plan with which he hopes to meet the situation.

"I suggest," he said, "that every man who recognizes that the State has a right to call on his services for her protection should enlist at once. All those found physically fit and wishing to join the colors at once could do so, and the remainder continues at their usual vocations, subject to call when needed."

Unmarried and married men, Lord Derby explained, would be put into respective groups, and the bachelors called first. Married men would be called later, according to age. By such a system, he pointed out, there would be no sudden, unmanageable number of recruits, but a steady supply as needed by Earl Kitchener.

Some one had asked, the speaker said, why recruiting was an urgent necessity, to which he replied: "Look at the map."

Lord Derby said that a fortnight would be allowed to men who were called to adjust their private affairs. He hoped that, with a proper response, it would be unnecessary to call the older married men. In any event these elder men would, so far as practicable, be placed in the medical and transport units.

BELGIAN EXECUTIONS REPORTED IN SCORES

Great Round-up of Suspected Persons Carried On Since Allies Began Their Offensive.

MANY OF HIGH SOCIAL RANK

Countess de Belleville and a French Woman Among Those Sentenced to Die—Pope Intervenes for Ten.

LONDON, Wednesday, Oct. 20.—Recently there has been a sweeping round-up of spies and suspects of various kinds by the German authorities in Belgium, according to messages reaching London from the Dutch frontier. It is said there have been hundreds of arrests and scores of executions. The roundup followed the beginning of the Anglo-French activity on the western front.

General von Bissing issued a long proclamation containing references to "attempts by Belgians to endanger the safety of the German Army," and threatening penalties of the utmost severity against any person detected committing offenses against the specially devised code of regulations for the conduct of civilians.

Immediately after this proclamation came a series of wholesale arrests in various parts of the country, including many persons of high social standing, who were accused either of espionage or assisting in the escape of Belgian, French, or English persons. There followed also, it is said, numerous military trials for the arrested civilians, the result of which is known in only a few cases.

Virtually no details of the execution of Miss Edith Cavell, the English woman who had been the head of a training school in Brussels, who was charged with harboring English, French, and Belgians and assisting them to escape from Belgium, and of other civilians, have reached the frontier. It is said that the Spanish Ambassador at Brussels vainly endeavored to intervene in Miss Cavell's behalf.

The brief official proclamation announcing the execution of Miss Cavell gives the names of four other persons who were sentenced to death, all of them Belgians. They were Philip Baucq, an architect; Louise Thulier, a school teacher; Louis Severin, a chemist, and the Countess Johanna de Belleville. The proclamation also gives the names of twenty-three persons who were sentenced to varrying terms of imprisonment, including a ten-year term for the popular Princess Marie de Croy of Bellignies, who comes from one of the highest families of the Belgian aristocracy.

According to advices to the Dutch newspapers there have been additional executions and imprisonments in almost every important town in Belgium, including five executions at Bruges and the imprisonment of ninety-four workmen at Lesse for "insubordination."

Many Other Executions.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROTTERDAM, Oct. 19 (Dispatch to The London Daily News).—The sentence of death on Miss Cavell, the English nurse, at Brussels is but a part of a campaign of German terrorism which has recently been conducted in Belgium as a result of the unrest among the inhabitants which was manifested immediately following the Allies' offensive.

Not only in Brussels but in Bruges and other places nearer the fighting line many people have been sentenced to death and executed.

At Bruges, for instance, six were sentenced and shot without public notice. At Lille others suffered the extreme penalty.

On hearing of the sentence of death on Miss Cavell the Spanish Ambassador interested himself in the matter. He visited Governor von Bissing and attempted to obtain a reprieve. The German Civil Governor, however, replied that the case was one for the military authorities. The Ambassador thereupon visited the Chief Military Officer, but failed to obtain a reprieve.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—No information could be had from either the Belgian Legation or the French Embassy tonight in regard to the Countess de Belleville, Baron de Hemptinne, and the French people said to be under sentence of death in Belgium.

At the French Embassy it was said that no dispatches in regard to these cases or that of Miss Cavell had been received.

POPE STOPS SOME EXECUTIONS

Obtains Kaiser's Promise to Investigate Ten Belgian Cases.

ROME, Oct. 19, (via Paris. — Pope Benedict, at the request of the British and Belgian Legations, has interceded with Emperor William on behalf of Baron de Hemptinne, the Countess de Belleville, Mlle. Thulier, and seven other French persons who have been condemned by the Germans to be shot.

Cardinal Hartmann, Archbishop of Cologne, has informed the pontiff that Emperor William has suspended the execution of the sentences against the prisoners in order that he may make a more detailed examination into their cases.

ANOTHER GERMAN SPY EXECUTED IN LONDON

Was One of Two Prisoners Recently Convicted by Courtmartial—Other Gets Five Years.

LONDON, Oct. 19. — Two prisoners charged with espionage and tried by court-martial in London were both found guilty, and one was sentenced to death and the other to five years' penal servitude, the Press Bureau of the War Office announced today.

The prisoner sentenced to death was executed this morning, the announcement stated.

ATTACK NEAR LOOS COSTLY TO GERMANS

Philip Gibbs Describes Attempt Made by Teutons on Oct. 8 to Regain Lost Ground.

BY PHILIP GIBBS.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BRITISH HEADQUARTERS IN FRANCE, Oct. 17 (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle).—The most interesting news after the British advance around Loos has been General Sir John French's communique, announcing the repulse of the enemy's counterattack, with a great slaughter, on Oct. 8. The full story of this great repulse has yet to be told. From a personal knowledge I can write only of the counterattack as it was sustained by a British battalion.

Typical, no doubt, of the same action in other parts of the line, the average age in this particular battalion was young. There were a good many there who had already been tested by many hours of horrible experience. The test was to be greater now, but they were as steady as veterans crouched in the old German trenches.

They knew that a counterattack was at hand when the enemy's artillery began a concentrated bombardment upon their section and all down the line. That was on the morning of the 8th. It was a terrific ordeal. The trenches were not only strewn with shrapnel, but the German batteries flung out an enormous quantity of high explosives, which flung the earth in all directions. It seemed impossible to live under such an annihilating storm, yet, by luck not to be reckoned on, the number of casualties in the battalion were fewer than might have been guessed.

For a considerable time a German aeroplane remained over the British lines, flying at a great height and directing the artillery fire. This intensified at 12:30, and reached its full pitch at 2:30 in the afternoon. The young British soldiers endured the agony of those hours without losing the hope of revenge. It came quickly after that.

Shortly before 3:30 the enemy opened with a rifle and machine gun fire all along the line, so that a continual stream of bullets swept across the space between the opposing trenches, some fifty yards in breadth. That space was filled with the smoke of bursting shells and all the reek of battle, including poison gases and smokeballs.

But suddenly through this dense curtain there loomed up a line of black figures, and then another, and then two more. The German infantry was advancing four deep. They came on shoulder to shoulder, swiftly, but not so fast that the British machine guns and rifles were not ready for them.

The waiting men knew their chance and came at last. After the heavy battering of guns, they fired in rapid volleys, and the machine guns plunged streams of lead upon those shadow figures in the smoke. Great numbers of German infantry fell at once, and after a further short advance, others lay down and small groups of them tried to crawl back in retirement. The British machine guns and rifles were concentrated upon these groups and swept the intervening ground so that few could escape.

Meanwhile, the enemy's artillery had established a very intense curtain of shrapnel and high explosives behind the British lines to prevent supports from coming up, while one of their aeroplanes flew no higher than 2,000 feet directing their guns. The British artillery replied in a formidable way, dominating the enemy at about 5 o'clock, when they slackened their fire.

The British in the trenches could do no more. Beyond them in the smoke lay lines of German dead and wounded from whose heaps there wriggled back only a few survivors. The British losses in this battalion were not negligible, but when the men were relieved they went back with the knowledge that they not only repulsed the German counterattack, but destroyed it.

All along the line the experience was similar, with only different details of endurance and revenge from trench to trench, justifying that sentence in the official communique, which gives the whole grim picture in the sentence:

"Great numbers of the enemy's dead are lying in front of our lines."

GERMANS CAPTURE AMERICAN.

Norman Prince of Chicago, Aviator, Made Prisoner in Champagne.

BOSTON, Oct. 20.—Norman Prince, a Harvard graduate, who was an aviator with the French Army, has been captured by the Germans, according to a cablegram received tonight by his father, Frederick H. Prince.

The young man was taken prisoner during a reconnoitre in the Champagne sector of the western battle line, the dispatch said.

Prince abandoned a law practice in Chicago in January to volunteer his services with the Allies. He has been known as a daring polo player, automobilist, and aviator.

GERMAN WAR CRITIC WARNS COUNTRYMEN

Colonel Gadke Belittles Advance in Serbia and Admits Loss in West.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Wednesday, Oct. 20.—A dispatch to The Daily Chronicle says that in his weekly war review in the Berlin Vorwärts, the Socialist organ, Colonel Gadke thinks the war has now reached its highest point.

His observations do not make very encouraging reading for those of his countrymen who believe the German arms are advancing from victory to victory and that the enemies of the Fatherland are in their last gasps.

Speaking of the Serbian campaign, he warns his readers to beware of overestimating the initial success obtained by von Mackensen, as it is only, he points out, a beginning. From the first, he says, it was, of course, apparent that the Serbians would not be able to withstand the German-Austrian drives across the rivers. Here it was a matter of superior artillery and higher technical skill, but it will be well to remember that Belgrade was once before in Austrian hands, and that an Austrian army came to grief on the Save. Gadke points out that the nature of the interior will certainly have a serious effect in reducing the preliminary speed of the advance, and that the further the German-Austrian armies penetrate, the more they will suffer from the inhospitable nature of the country, the pathless forests, the abrupt mountains, and the lack of roads and railways.

With regard to the war on the western front, Gadke is in opposition to all the military writers on the other German papers. He thinks it is wrong to say the recent attacks by the Allies had no success. To say so, he insists, is not to describe truthfully the situation. Both the German official statements and the reports of General Joffre clearly indicate the progress made by the Allies. It is clear, says Gadke, that progress has been made and that the German attacks have not yet succeeded in regaining all that has been lost. He does not believe the German lines have been cut through, but is certain attempts to do so will be made again and again; and that the situation is hot without danger.

In the east he admits the Russians have gained ground in certain areas and that a sort of equilibrium has been established. His conclusion is that the Germans must prepare themselves for a long duration of the war and must make no speedy decision.

ASQUITH'S ILLNESS POSTPONES CRISIS

Continued from Page 1.

committee. The recall of Gen. Sir Ian Hamilton from the Dardanelles and the succession to command of a younger leader, General Munro, may be significant of a policy of bringing in new blood. Most of the Generals holding high commands are over sixty years of age, and there has been complaint that the army is clinging to the old peace policy of promotion by seniority alone, while naval officers in high positions average more than ten years younger.

MINISTERS ARE SILENT.

Lloyd George Refuses to Reply to Leading Questions in Commons.

LONDON, Wednesday, Oct. 20.—Owing to the illness of Premier Asquith and the delicate negotiations which are proceeding between the Allies, the enlightenment which yesterday's meeting of the House of Commons was expected to throw on the Balkan operations, over which Sir Edward Carson is believed to have resigned from the Cabinet, and on the substitution of Major Gen. Monro for General Sir Ian Hamilton to command in the Dardanelles, was not forthcoming.

There were more than a hundred questions in the House on the orders of the day, dealing chiefly with Near Eastern affairs, the Dardanelles, and the method of raising necessary men for the army, and, while the Ministers answered many of them, in no case was the information which the public was anxiously awaiting supplied.

In Mr. Asquith's absence David Lloyd George, the Minister of Munitions, led in the House and steered off all propounders of what the Government considered awkward questions.

"It is impossible at present," was his reply to urgent requests for a statement regarding the situation in the Dardanelles.

The determination to avoid premature revelations was emphasized in the reply made by Lord Robert Cecil, Parliamentary Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, to the question regarding the Dardanelles campaign, of which Rocert L. Outhwaite, Liberal member for Hanley, had given notice. The query was as to whether the Russian Government still attached the same importance to the Dardanelles operations as it did when the British Ambassador in Petrograd stated that the operations had bene undertaken at the request of Russia with the object of drawing a Turkish force from the Caucasus.

SAYS CARSON LOST PATIENCE.

Daily Chronicle Asserts He Wanted Conscription Bill Prepared.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Wednesday, Oct. 20.—The Daily Chronicle's Parliamentary Correspondent says:

"Mr. Asquith is not so ill that he will be unable to keep in contact with affairs. Indeed, his friends expect that he will be fully restored to health in a week's time.

"His indisposition means, however, that no Cabinet decision such as the advocates of compulsory service desire can be taken for eight or nine days. The interval will be of public advantage in giving time for passions to cool and in allowing the ministers to envisage the subject from every standpoint.

"Sir Edward Carson's resignation was an outcome of his dissatisfaction at what he regarded as the needless delays of the Cabinet in arriving at a decision in favor of compulsory service. The fresh commitment in the Balkans was to his mind a conclusive argument for conscription. He wanted the Cabinet to authorize instanter the preparation of a compulsory service bill, so as to have it in readiness for production in the event of Lord Derby's plan failing to yield the requisite number of men. Mr. Asquith and the majority of the Cabinet were averse to a course of action which, in their judgment, would be prejudicial to the success of the Derby scheme, but Sir Edward, taking the line that one must provide for contingencies, would not wait.

"The Cabinet is not seriously weakened by his loss. In plain truth, this Government has suffered from the fact that labor prosecutions were authorized or conducted by an Attorney General with Sir Edward Carson's peculiar record in law observance as leader of the Ulster insurrection.

"Sir Edward is a man of strong character and genuinely patriotic after his own fashion, but the Times and the Morning Post in saluting him as a sort of savior of the nation at this crisis show that they are utterly ignorant of working class opinion.

"There is no truth whatever in the statement made that Sir Edward Carson's retirement was due to his determination that the Irish Unionists shall not be excluded from the measures necessary in the defense of the Empire. No such question has arisen. The Nationalist members do not intend to make any bargain with the Government about the exclusion of Ireland from a policy of conscription. The Irish members will oppose conscription on broad, general grounds. They have loyally supported the Government in the war, but they feel morally bound as good Democrats to resist a compulsory service bill."

HAMILTON ALREADY HOME?

Political Circles Assume the Dardanelles Fight Will Go On.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Wednesday, Oct. 20.—The Daily News political correspondent says this morning:

"It is rumored that General Sir Ian Hamilton has already arrived in this country, the Government having decided on his recall and having appointed General Monro his successor.

It is assumed in political circles that our resolve to continue the Dardanelles campaign is confirmed."

BRITISH REPULSE GERMAN BOMB ATTACKS

LONDON, Oct. 19.—Field Marshal Sir John French sent the following report tonight from his headquarters in France:

"Since my communication of Oct. 14 the artillery on both sides has been very active on our front south of La Bassée Canal. The enemy has made a number of bombing attacks, all of which have been repulsed.

"The continued reports in the German communiqués of the repulse of British attacks northeast of Vermelles have no foundation in fact. The positions where the fighting mentioned above has taken place would be more correctly described as southwest of Auchy Lez la Bassée, from which it is about 1,500 yards distant. It lies about 3,000 yards northeast of Vermelles.

"The new front now leaves our old line at a point above 1,200 yards southwest of the southern edge of Auchy Lez le Bassée and runs thence through the main trench of the Hohenzollern redoubt in an easterly direction, 40 yards south of the southern bulge of Fossé No. 8, to the southwestern corner of the quarries. We also hold the southeastern corner of the quarries, our trenches running thence southeast, parallel to and 400 yards from the southwestern edge of Cite St. Elie, to a point 500 yards west of the north edge of Hulluch.

This Is Edison Week
Hear the Re-Creation of Mr. Edison's Favorite Records at the Edison Shop
473 Fifth Ave.

Cut-Over Pine Lands For Sale

About 48,000 acres of Mississippi cut-over pine lands, located in Lamar, Forrest, Pearl River, and Harrison Counties, will be offered at public sale by the undersigned substituted Trustee at the Court House in Purvis, Lamar County, Mississippi, on Monday, Nov. 22, 1915.

The lands are well connected in solid bodies, are served by two trunk-line railroads, and, being located near old-established towns, are particularly attractive for colonization purposes.

The soil is well adapted for raising a great variety of crops, and is also well suited for dairying and stock-raising, as the success of Northern settlers on adjoining lands demonstrates.

Further particulars may be had upon application to

H. C. HOMEYER
Substituted Trustee,
226 Carondelet St., New Orleans, La.

RUSSIA AND ITALY IN WAR ON BULGARIA

Continued from Page 1.

Macva region for its greater part is in our possession.

Austro-Hungarian troops who had been sent over both sides of the mouth of the Kolubra River at midnight captured the town of Obrenovatz and the heights southeast of Obrenovatz.

The forces advancing from Belgrade southward, pursuing the enemy, have passed Ripanj.

An Austro-Hungarian column has stormed with the bayonet Gipsy Mountain, south of Grocka, and effected a junction with the German divisions which are successfully advancing on both sides of the lower Morava.

In the three days' fighting for the possession of Avala Mountain, (9 miles southeast of Belgrade,) and positions northwest of Grocka, our troops captured fifteen Serbian officers and 2,000 men.

The Bulgarians have taken the first fortified line from the enemy east of Pirot, and have advanced to the Vranya region.

Unofficial reports from Greece indicate that except in the extreme south, where they have the support of the Anglo-French troops landed at Saloniki, the Serbs are falling back to stronger natural positions. Istip and Kotchana, it is said, have already been evacuated.

BULGAR LOSSES VERY HEAVY.

Whole Battalions Reported Wiped Out in Strumitza Battle.

PARIS, Oct. 19.—Heavy losses for the Bulgarians in the fighting which preceded the capture by the Allies of Strumitza are reported in a dispatch from Saloniki to Milan, forwarded to the Havas News Agency. It is asserted that entire battalions of Bulgarians were annihilated by the Franco-Serbian forces.

British, as well as French troops, the dispatch says, took an important part in the engagements northwest of Doiran, near the Vardar River, and at Valanovo, in the northeastern sector. At the latter point the Bulgarians made a counterattack, but sebsequently fled across the frontier, pursued by Serbians.

The Athens correspondent of the Havas Agency, reports that the arrival at Saloniki was expected of the first train bearing French soldiers wounded in fighting with the Bulgarians.

ITALY'S NEW WAR FORCED BY THE PEOPLE

Petitions Poured in on Government Urging Participation in Defense of Serbia.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Oct. 19.—Italy today declared war on Bulgaria. This action had been fully expected because of the growing popular agitation in favor of participation in the Balkan war.

Petitions had been pouring in on the Government urging that Italians be allowed to fight with the Allies in defense of Serbia.

A number of young men urged Ricciotti Garibaldi to form a body of Garibaldian volunteers to fight in the Balkans for the same ideals for which the red shirts shed their blood on many a field, both in the European and American continents.

PARIS, Oct. 19.—The Havas correspondent at Rome telegraphs:

"The Italian Government, by order of the King, declared that a state of war existed between Italy and Bulgaria by reason of Bulgaria's having opened hostilities against Serbia, thus allying their with the enemies of Italy and combating her allies."

An Italian squadron has left for the Near East under sealed orders, supposedly to participate in the blockade of the Bulgarian coast, according to a Brindisi dispatch received this evening, but which had been delayed in transmission.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—The Italian Ambassador, Count Di Cellere, notified the State Department officially today that a state of war had been declared between Italy and Bulgaria. Another neutrality proclamation will be issued, and the United States probably will undertake to care for Italian interests in Bulgaria.

Ambassador Sharp, at Paris, cabled the State Department today official word of the French declaration of war on Bulgaria. The dispatch made no mention of who would represent French interests in Bulgaria. The United States is acting for Great Britain.

VRANYA GREETED FOES THEN SHOT AT THEM

White Flags and Hurrahs of Populace Followed by Bullets from Every House.

SOFIA, Oct. 18, (via London, Oct. 19,) (Delayed.)—The following official communication from General Headquarters was issued today:

Our armies continued yesterday to advance on the whole front in Serbian territory. In the Morava Valley our troops captured Vranya, thus cutting the railway line from Uskup to Nish.

On entering Vranya our cavalry was at first welcomed with cries of "Zivia" (hurrah) by the populace, who had raised white flags. This was followed by a hail of bullets from every house.

Our troops, who are advancing from Egri Palanka on Stratzin, have captured a Serbian battalion.

In the Bregalnitza Valley we captured the town of Kotchana, from which we are advancing westward.

ADMIT RAILWAY IS CUT.

Serbs Trying to Surround Bulgars in Timok Valley.

PARIS, Oct. 19.—A dispatch from Nish to the Temps, dated Oct. 17, says it has been announced officially by the Serbian War Office that the Bulgarians have occupied the territory between Vranya and Ristovatz, dominating the Saloniki-Nish railroad. Both these towns are on the railroad, about six miles apart, Ristovatz being south of Vranya. In consequence of this advance by the Bulgarians, the dispatch says, railway communication has been interrupted.

The message also says desperate fighting continues along the Bulgarian frontier in the valley of the Viassina.

Serbian troops south of Semendria, in the Danube front, have been obliged to retire, the correspondent adds, in consequence of the retreat of the forces defending the Belgrade district.

MILAN, Oct. 19.—The correspondent of the Secolo at Bucharest telegraphs that the Serbians are striving to occupy Vidin to prevent the Germans from establishing communication with the Bulgarians by the Lom-Planka route. The Serbian army is seeking to envelop the Bulgarian troops operating in the direction of the Timok River.

SEES GERMAN TRIUMPH SURE.

Major Moraht Seeks to Show That Allies Can't Win in Near East.

BERLIN, Oct. 19, (by Wireless to Tuckerton, N. J.)—Reviewing the military situation in the Berliner Tageblatt, Major Moraht, the military critic, notes that while Germany is now really on the defensive in France and Russia, she is attacking in Serbia, where she will "shake hands with all of her friends and probably be opposed by the armies of all her enemies." Reviewing his article, the Overseas News Agency says:

"The Serbian attack serves the Central Powers politically, and is advancing them toward final victory, Major Moraht says. The French and British offensive was undertaken with enormous forces in mere fury and obstinacy, while the efforts of Russia are only designed to regain for her territory which she has lost.

"The discussion between the Entente nations regarding their respective participation in the Balkan campaign is still uncompleted, Major Moraht points out, and regarding such participation he says that France is unable to spare troops from her home front, while her colonial troops are not suitable for service in a Serbian Winter campaign.

"Great Britain's shaken forces from the Dardanelles would not be able to cope in battle with the victorious German and Austro-Hungarian forces and the enthusiastic Bulgarian troops, he adds, while Italy wishes to make her own war, saving her soldiers and her gold."

MONASTIR AS NEW CAPITAL.

Diplomatic Corps on Their Way There from Nish.

LONDON, Wednesday, Oct. 20.—According to The Morning Post's Athens correspondent the diplomatic corps left Tuesday for Monastir, in the extreme south of Serbia, to which city the national archives and the Serbian National Bank also are going immediately. The Central Serbian Government, the correspondent adds, remains in Nish.

PARIS, Oct. 19.—A train has arrived at Saloniki on its way to Monastir, in Southwestern Serbia, near the Greek border, carrying the books and money of the Serbian National Bank.

The train showed the marks of the rifle fire through which it had passed.

REPORTED BULGAR REVOLT.

Regiment Said to Have Been Cut to Pieces by Rest of Division.

PARIS, Oct. 19.—It is reported that a Bulgarian regiment refused to fight against the Serbs at Kadibogatz, near Kniagevatz, and killed its Colonel.

The regiment, it is said, was surrounded and decimated by the rest of the division.

Franklin Simon & Co.
Fifth Avenue, New York

Men's Furnishing Shop
16 West 38th St.
SEPARATE SHOP
A Step from Fifth Avenue
Men's "Field Club" Golf Jackets
Of Knitted Brushed Wool
5.50

Men's Shoe Shop
4 West 38th St.
SEPARATE SHOP
A Step from Fifth Avenue
Men's Banister Shoes
7.00

BELL-ANS
Absolutely Relieves Indigestion. One package proves it. 25c at all druggists.
Contains no harmful or deleterious substance



AEOLIAN HALL
"A Business Community with Distinction"
A few top-floor offices — great, airy rooms, with a magnificent outlook—are here for the concerns who appreciate the value of perfect environment. Rentals surprisingly reasonable.
ELLEN & JEFFERY
Agents for Aeolian Hall
Telephone Bryant 897

Extra Trousers to match Suit

¶ What that headline lacks in elegance is more than offset by what it contributes to the utility of a suit of clothes.

¶ The fact is, some of our patrons like to purchase an extra pair of trousers with a suit so as to add to the life of the suit.

¶ Frankly, we would rather sell a man two suits than a suit and a half, but we would rather sell him a suit and a half than have him disappointed.

¶ This advertisement, therefore, is to advise you that we will make, *for an extra charge*, an extra pair of trousers with any suit, provided they be ordered at the time you purchase the suit; *and this holds good at all prices, from* $17.50 *to* $50, *both inclusive.*

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th Street

"IT CLEANS THE TEETH AND THE TOOTH-BRUSH TOO"

KOLYNOS Dental Cream



If You Had a Mouthful of Diamonds

You would probably take very good care of them.

When you clean your diamond ring with a brush, you are very careful what you use on that brush.

Why be less careful about your teeth, every one of which is worth more to your health and prosperity than MANY diamonds?

And why not recognize that the condition of the teeth cannot be good IF THE CONDITION OF THE GUMS IS BAD?

Kolynos Dental Cream is a complete tooth cleanser and beautifier—containing no grit or injurious substance.

BUT IT IS MUCH MORE. It destroys disease germs and aids to keep the gums firm and healthy.

It keeps the teeth, gums and tongue in a germ-minimized condition, conducive to health and beauty.

AND IT KEEPS THE TOOTH-BRUSH CLEAN.

A Scientist's View

Sir William Osler says: "More physical degeneracy can be traced to neglect of the teeth than to the abuse of alcohol."

His Human Carburetor

We recently circularized a number of New York motorists, calling attention to the fact that the mouth is the carburetor of the human system, and like the carburetor of an engine should be kept in a state of complete cleanliness.

One of the gentlemen to whom the circular was addressed has just sent us this reply:

"The sample tube of Kolynos duly received. Have been using Kolynos for cleaning my carburetor for several years with the highest satisfaction.

Very truly yours,
C. M. F."

Of course he refers to his human carburetor.

Dental Suggestions

The fatty substance which the process of mastication leaves in the interstices of the teeth cannot always be reached by a tooth-brush. For this reason, Kolynos is made a solvent of fatty substances.

It is unnecessary to have bad teeth. Go to a dentist—let him put your teeth in order and follow his instructions as to how to keep them clean. Thus your efficiency will be increased.

The dentist uses Kolynos and recommends it, because it is an intelligently conceived dental cream, of genuine scientific value.

He has been furnished its formula and knows it has great germicidal power.



The Song of the Autumn Wind

Owners of motor cars, and those fortunates who have country as well as city homes, are watching Nature paint her beautiful Autumn landscape in the woods.

It is a melancholy beauty—like that of stricken Camille—for the year is dying.

The germs of decay are having their harvest—and with colder winds, rains and snows, the germs of disease will become more dangerous.

Keeping the mouth as nearly free of disease germs as possible unquestionably fortifies you against the attack of germ diseases.

"Safety First" For Motorists

Motorists, who are breathing germ-laden dust constantly, should brush their teeth and cleanse their mouths with Kolynos after every ride.

Kolynos is not a cure-all nor a prevent-all. It is simply a means of periodically cleansing and purifying the teeth, the mouth and the throat and preventing for a time the excessive multiplication of dangerous microbes.

The Kolynos Company, New Haven, Conn., U. S. A.

DE PINNA

FIFTH AVENUE
AT THIRTY-SIXTH ST.

The Smart New Styles Adapted for Misses



De Pinna has taken the smartest French and Russian style tendencies in suits and "juvenated" them for the miss.

Without venturing beyond the boundaries of correct usage, the smart new lines of women's tailoring have been adapted to suits for debutantes.

The lead of the prominent Parisian specialists in young women's apparel has been followed in this important work.

The fashions for older women this season are in themselves more youthful and more graceful than usual, so that these adaptations are particularly appropriate.

Latest De Pinna Misses' Suit Models

As an example may be mentioned a Lanvin imported model showing a long, Russian belted effect—an ideal suit for a college girl.

It shows the full-skirted moujik coat, with the wide-slashed front pockets, and the smartly flaring, short Russian skirt—a model with a distinctly Parisian individuality.

This suit is shown in green, brown or mixed velour cheviot of extremely smart weave, in navy velour, and in green knit-cloth.

New French Style Norfolk Suits

Different from the usual English Norfolks, form-fitting to the waist and flaring below the belt.

A happy combination of the Norfolk and the dashing French officer's coat—of fine French velour checks, black-and-white with overshot colors; also in blue and in sulphur and green plaids.

Russian Fur-Trimmed Suits for Misses

Showing all the newness and attractiveness of the women's Russian suits, with the same style points fitted to younger figures.

Broadcloths, wool velours, duvetyn and velveteens, correctly trimmed with the furs of the season.

One desirable model, of brown, navy or green broadcloth, at $45.

De Pinna Tailored Waists

Designed to go with these tailored suits—waists of pastel crepe de chine, heavy white China silk, imported crepes and white and colored striped silks.

New styles, entirely different from those usually found, showing the high-neck closing—perfectly fitting collars and shoulders.

These waists are made by men's shirt-makers and aside from their smartness are practical and serviceable.

Hats Which Match the Shadings of the Suits

Special De Pinna models—a hat for every costume. Fur trimmed hats of velvets harmonizing with the suit colorings—made to fit young faces.

DE PINNA

Exclusive Outfitters for Young People

Fifth Ave. at Thirty-Sixth St.

GALLIPOLI OUTLOOK GLOOMY 7 WEEKS AGO

Allies' Grip on Peninsula Regarded as Weak by Associated Press Correspondent.

CALLS FLEET THE MAINSTAY

Says Turks Had 135,000 Men in the Trenches and 80,000 Reserves Close By.

The following letters from an Associated Press correspondent at the Dardanelles front are of interest in view of the assertion of Lord Milner in the House of Lords last week that the British campaign on the Gallipoli Peninsula had been a failure and the declination of the British Government to commit itself regarding continuation of this campaign. Although seven weeks have elapsed since these letters were written, there have been no changes of great importance since that time, so far as reported, on the Gallipoli front:

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 1.—The position of the allied troops on the Anafarta-Ari Burnu front of the Gallipoli Peninsula can hardly be described as a promising one. Such at least was the impression gained by The Associated Press correspondent during an eight-day stay in the war arena in question.

The factors upon which this conclusion is based are a thorough inspection of the Turkish and allied trenches and artillery positions and the statements of Turkish officers and allied prisoners of war. What is perhaps of more importance is the result of four major military actions which occurred while the correspondent was on this front. They consisted of an attack by the Allies on a Turkish position north of Kodjatchemen Dagh on the afternoon of Aug. 20, and an assault on Turkish trenches in the same general locality on the same night, and two attacks on Anafarta on Aug. 26 and 27. In each instance the Allies were driven back with heavy losses. No advantages were gained by them, with the exception of the temporary occupation of a Turkish trench near Kutchuk Anafarta on Aug. 26.

Allies Had 11,000 Killed.

The losses of the Turks were by no means light in any of these operations, but the Allies, acting on the offensive, suffered heavily. Their losses for the four actions are estimated at 11,000 to 13,000 dead and double that number of wounded.

A description of the Ari Burnu-Anafarta territory may be of interest. When the correspondent visited this front the Turkish positions ran from the immediate north of Gaba Tepe along the base of Kodjatchemen Dagh, then turned slightly northeast toward and past Biyuk Anafarta, thence northwest past Kutchuk Anafarta, clearing that place to the west at a distance of about 1,100 yards, and continuing west in a semi-circular sweep toward Kiretch Tepe, or Chalk Hill. This elevation then formed the extreme Turkish right flank. Two hills south of Kiretch Tepe, on some maps indicated as part of the Kizlar Dagh, were in the hands of the British.

The ground held by the Allies was that part of the coast region which could be commanded by their naval artillery. Generally speaking, they held to the south of Kodjatchemen Dagh, the western slopes of the hills, within the line drawn above, of the Anafarta Valley, the west slope of a high ridge between the two Anafartas and the plain north of the Salt Lake. Near the eastern slope of Kiretch Tepe the allied trenches ran south again and finally crossed the northernmost of the two hills mentioned.

135,000 Turks in the Trenches.

Thus far the Allies have landed in the Anafarta region about 115,000 men, a large part of which force already has been used up. It is safe to say that they are today opposed by about 135,000 Turks, who are actually entrenched, with about 80,000 effectives in reserve.

Every advantage in terrain is held by the Turks, whose trenches are located on higher ground than those of the Allies. The Anafarta region may be compared to half of a huge saucer which has been broken, the line of breakage being formed by the shore of the Aegean Sea, and the bottom and rim being in the hands of the Allies and Turks respectively.

Until Aug. 16, when the Turks, under Lieut. Colonel Wilmers Bey, a German cavalry officer, retook Kiretch Tepe, the position of the Allies was better, as they were masters of at least a part of the Anafarta region. This advantage was lost on that day. A few days before the Turks, under Lieut. Col. Kannengieser, a German, reoccupied Kodjatchemen Dagh, while another Ottoman force, under Major Hunger, also a German, cleared off the allied troops from an important crest west of the Biyuk Anafarta Cemetery. With these positions lost, the Allies today hold themselves in the Anafarta region by virtue of an immense artillery fire superiority. Without the support of some forty line ships, cruisers and torpedo boats, they would be "thrown into the sea," as Liman von Sanders, commander in chief of the Turkish Gallipoli Army, expressed it.

Turks Have Been Hard Pressed.

There have been moments, however, when the Turkish troops in the Anafarta district have been hard pressed. One such instance occurred on Aug. 26. The British fleet in the Aegean prepared by very severe bombardment for the ensuing infantry assault between the two Anafartas. When the rush came, the Turkish infantry was obliged to evacuate its advanced trenches. Retreating to the rear and communicating trenches, the Turks checked the advance of the British. Two days later the Turks reoccupied the lost position.

An attack made by the Allies on Aug. 26 and 27 in the direction of Kiretch Tepe ended in terrible slaughter of British troops, some 3,800 dead being counted on Aug. 28.

British prisoners assert that their position is a most trying one. Water is extremely scarce in the Anafarta region, and it is said only one well is in the hands of the British. The result is that water must be brought from the Island of Imbros, and even from Saloniki. The men receive a pint of tea in the morning and another at 5 o'clock. One-half pint of water at noon is the only allowance of this necessity, prisoners state, that is given.

Up to a week ago the food of the British soldiers consisted of six army biscuits and a preserved meat ration, some candy and jam being added. Poor health is the result of this diet. The correspondent talked to an English prisoner of the Hants Ninth Territorials, who, unable to obtain medical assistance, had become so weak from dysentery that his comrades had to abandon him when the Turks took the trench in which he was stationed. It is said there are many similar cases. The correspondent saw five of them. It was explained by these men that the British Sanitary Service is so overtaxed that it cannot give attention to every case of sickness brought to its notice.

Dust Inflames Invaders' Eyes.

To other handicaps of the allied troops must be added the great heat and ever-present dust. Of some 130 prisoners the correspondent saw, fully one-half suffered from inflammation of the eyes.

It cannot be said that the troops recently brought to the peninsula are first-class material. Many of the men are too young to endure the hardships of such a climate. Trench digging, under the prevailing conditions, is torture to their still undeveloped bodies. The exertions incident to this work, the heat, and the lack of water interfere seriously with the functions of their immature bodies, leading to painful disorders.

The prisoners of war with whom the correspondent talked had been in the service from four to eleven months. Some of them expressed dissatisfaction with their officers. The correspondent witnessed the total annihilation of a company which had penetrated a Turkish trench, but was destroyed because its flank was left uncovered. Whether this was due to the impulsiveness of the men or to the negligence of others could not be learned.

Situation at Sedd-el-Bahr.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 2.—When The Associated Press correspondent left the Gallipoli Peninsula after an eight-day stay on the front, the allied troops at Sedd-el-Bahr, on the tip of the peninsula, had been inactive for more than three weeks. Their position was no more favorable than that of their comrades in the Anafarta region.

Field Marshal Liman von Sanders, the German officer in command of the Turkish forces, gave his idea of the general situation as follows:

"I am too old to be an optimist, but I believe—I am absolutely confident—that unless something extraordinary occurs, we shall hold the Allies where they are."

The Field Marshal is 65 years old.

Thinks Advance too Costly.

So far as concerns the allied forces at Sedd-el-Bahr, it apparently has been demonstrated that it is next to impossible for them to advance, with operations conducted within the range of reasonable and permissible sacrifices of men. In other words, it is still possible to dislodge the Turks, but to do so would cause too great a loss to the Allies. On that front, as at Anafarta, the Turks have used every means to better their positions. Though both fields of action are small, the Turks have dug hundreds of kilometers of fire line and communicating trenches.

El Jid Tepe, in the Sedd-el-Bahr region, has been the objective of the Allies. Heavy guns stationed on its summit, they argued, could easily silence the forts at Tchanak Kale and Kilid Bahr. A survey of the ground, however, raises a serious question whether this theory is correct. The Turks, however, took no chances, and defended the elevation successfully.

The landing at Ari Burnu, in the northern zone, had a twofold purpose. It was the time to threaten the rear of the Turkish forces at Sedd-el-Bahr, and also to place the Kodjatchemen Dagh at the disposal of the heavy allied batteries.

Failed to Hold Important Positions.

From the Kodjatchemen Dagh the works at Kilid Bahr and Tchanak Kale could have been bombarded effectively, as could have been the Kilia and Akbach Bays, now serving as supply bases for the Turkish troops. Kodjatchemen Dagh was occupied by the British, but lost again. Kiretch Tepe was to serve as a flank position against possible Turkish attacks on the allied lines in and south of the Anafarta Plain. It, too, was retaken by the Turks.

From a strictly military point of view, political considerations disregarded, the Allies on the peninsula are in a less favorable condition today than they were on April 26, when the first landing took place.

The Turks in the Anafarta region for the greater part are Anatolian peasants, sturdy, tough, inured to every hardship of war, and not plagued by the nerves of their higher strung antagonists. Many of them are clad in rags, not a few are armed with single shot rifles, and most of them wear slippers instead of shoes. Their food, though plain, is substantial and wholesome, and their water supply is ample.

TO ADD 185 SHIPS TO AMERICAN NAVY

Continued from Page 1.

the Bureau of Construction and Repair. The total cost of each of the other types of vessels recommended is as follows: Battle cruiser, $17,500,000; scout cruiser, $5,000,000; destroyer, $1,860,000; fleet submarine, $1,500,000; coast submarine, $550,000; gunboat, $760,000; hospital ship, $2,450,000; fuel ship, $1,855,250; repair ship, $2,000,000.

"In addition to the $8,000,000 to increase the reserve of munitions, I have recommended in the regular appropriations an increase of $1,178,980 for ordnance, in which I have included $480,000 for torpedo defense nets for battleships; and I have recommended also an increase of $286,000 for buildings for the storage of guns and munitions. The reserve on hand now fully occupies the present storage facilities, and it has been found necessary to have this increased space for storage to take care of the additional munitions which I have recommended.

Encouraging the Naval Militia.

"In addition to the regular new construction, I am asking for a separate appropriation of $250,000 for the purchase and repair of ships for the Naval Militia of Illinois and Minnesota. In both of these States the Naval Militia is well organized, and its efficiency depends in each State upon securing a proper ship for their cruising and practicing. After consultation with the Governors and officers of the Naval Militia in these States, I have made recommendations which it is believed will give these two States ships of a suitable character. I have in prospect the larger utilization of the older class of battleships for the Naval Militia organizations of the States on the seacoast.

"I have also recommended an increase in the appropriation for naval militia as a whole of $60,737.35. The naval militia has made great strides this year, and it is the policy of the department to do everything in its power to increase the efficiency of the officers and men therein enrolled, who would make an excellent reserve in time of need.

"In order to provide a sufficient number of men to man the large number of ships of the navy which will be commissioned in the near future, I have recommended an increase of 7,500 sailors, 2,500 apprentice seamen, and 1,500 marines, or 11,500 men in all. This number, it is estimated, will enable us to keep in full commission all battleships under fifteen years of age, all destroyers and submarines under twelve years old, one-half the number of cruisers, all the gunboats, and the necessary auxiliaries for the fleet, as well as to provide adequate reserve complements for the remaining vessels of military value and for the shore stations, all of which accords with recommendations of the General Board.

"The great majority of enlisted men must, as apprentice seamen, pass through the Naval Training Stations, where they are taught the rudiments of education and undergo preliminary training, lasting from four to six months, to prepare them for duties aboard ship. It has become necessary, therefore, owing to the larger number of men in the service, to increase the number of apprentice seamen in order to provide the flow of new men required to fill vacancies in the ranks as they occur.

Additional Marine Officers.

"The increase in the marines is based on a 20 per cent. increase of enlisted men of the navy, and is required to provide for the usual marine complements of ships under construction, as well as for advance base organizations for operations with the fleet. To officer these additional men, it is recommended that there be appointed one Brigadier General, to command the advance base regiments; two Colonels, two Lieutenant Colonels, six Majors, one Colonel, an Assistant Quartermaster, fourteen Captains, fourteen First Lieutenants, thirteen Second Lieutenants, fifteen warrant officers, six Quartermaster's clerks, one Paymaster's clerk, or fifty-four commissioned and twenty-two warrant officers. This increase in officers is in accordance with the established ratio between officers and men.

"There should also be an increase in the number of line officers to officer the ships soon to be commissioned, but as the Naval Academy is the only source of supply, the increase recommended is in the Midshipmen. Under the existing laws governing the appointment of Midshipmen, the Naval Academy will not be able to graduate Midshipmen in numbers sufficient to officer the additional ships contemplated in the new program and recommendations will be made to increase the number of Midshipmen at the academy by not less than 250.

"The European war has shown the necessity for a skilled flying corps, whose members need not be experienced naval officers or educated as such, in view of which a special flying corps, to which expert civilian flyers may be appointed, has been recommended for the naval organization. This would establish a field for service for the increasing number of competent aviators willing to join such an arm of the service, who cannot, and could not, hope, under prevailing conditions, to do so unless they either enlisted in the navy proper or graduated from the Naval Academy."

General characteristics of the battle cruisers planned contemplate ships nearly 800 feet long, between 90 and 100 feet in beam, and with six turbine-driven propellers, to make a minimum speed of thirty-five knots an hour. Even the new fleet of scout cruisers will not equal the battle cruisers in speed. The former will be designed to maintain for long periods a speed of twenty-five knots, endurance rather than excessive speed being the object sought. All of the new destroyers will make over thirty knots an hour, and one of the six for which contracts were let yesterday will make over thirty-two knots.

How $500,000,000 Will Be Spent in Five Years For Naval Increase, as Officially Estimated

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—In recommending the five-year program of naval increase involving an expenditure of $502,482,214, the Administration has endeavored to distribute the expense as evenly as possible over that period. The amounts to be appropriated for naval increase during each of the five years of the program, as announced by Secretary Daniels tonight, will be recommended to Congress as follows:

For New Ships.

Class.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.
Dreadnoughts	$15,540,000	$26,580,000	$37,600,000	$37,600,000	$37,600,000
Battle cruisers	11,158,000	11,921,000	17,500,000	17,118,500	23,460,500
Scout cruisers	6,900,000	6,350,000	10,000,000	8,650,000	10,000,000
Destroyers	10,500,000	16,900,000	10,100,000	10,300,000	18,600,000
Fleet submarines	4,425,000	5,577,500	5,437,500	4,215,000	3,400,000
Coast submarines	5,750,000	13,950,000	9,750,000	9,750,000	9,750,000
Gunboats	760,000	1,140,000	380,000	.....	380,000
Hospital ships	1,250,000	1,200,000	.....	.....	.....
Ammunition ships	.....	.....	.....	799,687	1,766,000
Fuel oil ships	700,000	855,250	.....	700,000	855,250
Repair ships	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,175,000
Total	$57,003,000	$84,273,750	$96,767,500	$89,133,087	$101,786,750
For Completion of Ships Authorized.					
Previously auth'ised.	28,369,127	20,149,000	.....	.....	.....
Total	$85,372,127	$104,422,750	.....	.....	.....
Aviation	2,000,000	1,000,000	$1,000,000	$1,000,000	$1,000,000
Reserve of munitions	8,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	2,000,000
Grand total	$95,372,127	$110,422,750	$96,767,500	$95,133,087	$104,786,750

Grand total for five years, $502,482,214.

URGES ARMY ECONOMIES.

Defense Society Would Abolish Useless Posts and Reform Enlistment.

Over the signature of Captain Laurance Angel, U. S. A., retired, who is a graduate of the Army Staff College and also of the Army School of the Line, the National Defense Society issued a statement yesterday in reference to the proposed army reorganization plan approved by Secretary Garrison and President Wilson, and which is to be submitted to Congress at its coming session.

"Washington dispatches," says Captain Angel, "assert that the plans of the General Staff for an increased army would cost in the first year of operation $400,000,000. The American Defense Society is anxious to learn if this huge sum includes the maintenance of our supercilious and useless army posts, or whether the abolition of many of these posts might not reduce the sum advocated within reasonable limits."

Captain Angel cites the cases of Madison Barracks, at Sackett's Harbor, and the post of Oswego, both of which were originally established to hold the Indians in check, and which today are manned by about 500 men each, yet each of which requires "most of the facilities in the way of transportation and the like which would be necessary for a force ten times that size." Within a hundred-mile radius of those two New York posts, Captain Angel adds, there are other posts at Plattsburg, Niagara, Buffalo, and Fort Ethan Allen, the latter in Vermont.

"One army post," says Captain Angel, "could be established at Albany, for example, or any other central point, and maintained for much less money than the five present army posts cost the Government, with all of the 3,000 men of these scattered posts under one command. Instead of having a few companies of men drilling together and learning little or nothing, one would have approximately three regiments for field exercises and drill.

"The recent proposal of Mr. James Hay to pay National Guardsmen $50 a year should be carefully weighed and thoroughly discussed by military experts before any such scheme is adopted. This plan of paying National Guardsmen has been extensively tried out in other countries, and wherever it has been tried it has been abandoned. A system of building up what is, to use the President's phrase, 'a citizenry trained and accustomed to arms,' has been successfully worked out in Switzerland, where, without appreciable burden upon the people, every man of military age in emergency can, within twenty-four hours, report for duty as a trained soldier. Some such system as that of Switzerland or Australia, with such modifications as may be necessary for our own country, should be worked out by capable military authorities for our own needs.

SAY TRIEST CHARGES ARE NOT SUBSTANTIATED

State Department Investigators Report Evidence Does Not Support Accusations Against Youth.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—It became known today that agents of the United States Government have investigated the case of Kenneth G. Triest, held in London as a spy, and failed to find any evidence which would substantiate the charge.

Most of the alleged incriminating documents supporting the charges were letters written by the young man to friends and relatives in this country and intercepted by the British authorities. It was found that certain incidents mentioned in the letters never occurred.

Gustav W. Triest, father of the youth, failed today to keep an appointment with officials of the State Department. He was to have discussed the case of his son, whose trial is set for Nov. 1.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Oct. 19.—Kenneth G. Triest, the Princeton freshman, will soon go on trial here on a charge of espionage brought some months ago, after he enlisted in the British Navy. Young Treist would have been tried long ago but for a request by the State Department at Washington, through the American Embassy, for a delay to enable the boy's relatives in New York to present evidence tending to show that the youth was not responsible. The British officials, wishing to give the prisoner every possible chance, granted a delay until the boy's relatives come here to testify for him.

The relatives of Triest are expected here before long, when his trial will be held in camera. Information imparted to the American Embassy is that young Triest ran away from home, joining the British Navy merely as a lark, and that whatever he did was an outburst of an uncontrolled mind and not through a vicious spirit of enmity toward Great Britain.

It has been learned that just before his arrest Triest wrote a letter to his father, saying that he had joined the British Navy, but before the letter arrived the father got word through the State Department that his boy had been arrested.

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MORE GERMANS FLEE FROM INTERNED SHIPS

Two Officers of Eitel Friedrich Now Are Missing, Along with Eclipse Fugitives.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—Read Admiral Beatty, Commandant of the Norfolk Navy Yard, today notified Secretary Daniels that Dr. Kruger Kroneck and Lieutenant Koch, officers of the interned German auxiliary cruiser Prinz Eitel Friedrich, had been missing since Sunday. Admiral Beatty said that these two officers had been permitted to leave the warship on approved leave, or parole, and should have returned to the ship on Sunday last. They had not returned, he reported, and were two days overdue.

Admiral Beatty said that the absence of these two officers was reported to him yesterday morning by the commander of the Prinz Eitel Friedrich, with the statement that the two men were seen in Norfolk and Newport News on Sunday.

With the disappearance of these two officers there are now eight officers missing from the two interned German ships at Norfolk—the Eitel and the Wilhelm. The other six disappeared in the sloop Eclipse after they had received permission to go on a sailing trip in the Lower Chesapeake Bay.

The absence of the six warrant officers from the Wilhelm was not reported to the Navy Department until Thursday, Oct. 14. Orders were at once given by Acting Secretary of the Navy Roosevelt that no more leaves of absence should be granted until the six missing warrant officers of the Kronprinz Wilhelm were satisfactorily accounted for or returned to their vessel.

The two officers who are now missing, it is understood, received permission to be absent until last Sunday, prior to the receipt of the orders from the Navy Department, under which no more leaves of absence were to be granted. Secretary Daniels has called upon Rear Admiral Beatty for a report of all the circumstances connected with the disappearance of these German officers.

Special to The New York Times.

NORFOLK, Va., Oct. 19.—In shipping circles it is asserted that the men who disappeared on the Eclipse boarded the Swedish steamship Texas, which cleared from Newport News on Sunday, Oct. 10. It is the belief that the yacht was sunk in order to hide their trail. The fugitives thus obtained a ten-day start on the trip across the Atlantic.

It is alleged that pro-Germans for some time have been arranging for the escape of the interned Germans on outgoing Swedish ships. Local Federal officials received this information several weeks ago and notified Washington, suggesting that the report be investigated.

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APARTMENTS FOR SITE OF GEN. SICKLES' HOME

Modern Twelve-Story Building to Go Up at Fifth Avenue and Ninth Street.

The home of the late General Daniel E. Sickles at the northeast corner of Ninth Street and Fifth Avenue was sold yesterday by the Bowery Savings Bank to William Lustgarten & Co., builders, as a site for a twelve-story apartment house. This picturesque old house and the two adjoining dwellings, one on Ninth Street and one on Fifth Avenue, form a plot 79 feet on the avenue and 100 feet on the street. All three will be demolished when the leases expire in 1916. For years 28 Fifth Avenue was occupied by General Sickles, and in the house in Ninth Street General Sickles's second wife, who was estranged from him, lived. It was not until shortly before General Sickles's death that a reconciliation took place. In the meantime the General's financial troubles had grown so that he was threatened with foreclosure by the Bowery Savings Bank, which held a mortgage of $118,000. Taxes, interest, and liens against the property added $15,000 more. Mrs. Sickles paid a number of claims, but the property was finally taken over by the bank under foreclosure.

The property has an assessed valuation of about $166,000. The demolition of these old buildings foreshadows what may prove to be the solution of "the Washington Square problem," and its redemption to high-grade residence uses.

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NEW YORK



STRAUS IS STRONG FOR PREPAREDNESS

Philanthropist Sees in Big Army and Navy Best Peace Guarantee.

PLEADS FOR WAR VICTIMS

Asks Every American to Send Amount of Income Tax to Europe's Suffering.

Nathan Straus last night urged a thorough military and naval program as the best guarantee that America would not become involved in any more wars. Mr. Straus was a speaker, with Henry A. Wise Wood, a member of the Naval Advisory Board and Chairman of the Committee on National Preparedness, and L. Hollingsworth Wood, Secretary of the League to Limit Armaments, at the second convention of the Laymen's Efficiency League at Synod Hall, 110th Street and Amsterdam Avenue. H. A. W. Wood spoke for the advocates of armament, L. H. Wood for the pacifists, and Mr. Straus as "a neutral and an opponent of war."

Mr. Straus offered a suggestion on which, he said, he had spent the most profound thought. It was that every man rich enough to pay an income tax should give to the war sufferers in Europe an amount equal to his income tax.

"To send those poor people $60,000,000 would be what I call the best of Christianity and Judaism and all other religions," he said.

Mr. Straus had never before expressed publicly his views on preparedness, and as he had made his position clear he was warmly applauded.

Glad to Speak for Peace.

"I am glad to stand in the Synod Hall of this city's great cathedral to speak for peace," he said. "I am glad tot stand here as a Jew and do reverence to the personality and the teachings of that great Jew whom all the world recognized as the Prince of Peace.

"Let us remember that the doctrine of peace was first taught in a world in which every man's hand was against every other man. Peace then was an impossible idea. Yet what do we find today? Do you settle your differences with your neighbor with your fists, or with the sword, or with a gun? Has not peaceful equity among men been established by law? Is it not a rare thing for men to fight? Certainly this much progress has been made. Peaceful equity has been substituted for personal combat between individual men. The idea of peace, once an impossible conception, has been woven into the customs of humanity so far as individuals are concerned.

"But men acting collectively, in national groups, are far from being as civilized as they are in their individual lives. And so we still have war. And so we have the most monstrous of all wars, in spite of thirty-five centuries of Jewish teachings, and in spite of nineteen centuries of Christian teachings. Shall we say, therefore, that while we may have peace among individual men, we cannot have peace among nations? I refuse to admit this. I believe that out of the terrible and consuming turmoil of the present European war will come that peace among nations that has been a human ideal only in recent years.

Contenders Don't Want Peace.

"I have no patience with the idea that any of the contenders in the present war want peace. They wanted war, and they got it, and it has proven far more terrible than any of them ever imagined. Blood guiltiness is upon all of them. They have willfully engaged in a huge riot, and they are paying the price.

"And there was no power on earth to stop them. Not one, nor all of the other nations could say to Germany and to England, 'You shall not fight,' and so their bitter commercial rivalries are being vented in war.

"How different it would have been if America and the other great neutral nations could have said to Kaiser and to King: 'Think of the terrible misfortune into which you are plunging your country—its citizens, for whose welfare and happiness you as a ruler are responsible. Think of the dreadful consequences and of the doubtful benefit paid for with the precious blood of the hundred thousands.'

"For in the last analysis is there anything at all in this war but miserable, contemptible brawl between the two biggest powers! And is there any reason at all for this war except that there was no concert or community among nations sufficiently powerful to prevent it!

"Now, the power to do this thing—the power to prevent war—can be achieved only by the most thorough preparedness on the part of the nations that want peace and order in the world. This, I maintain, is the overwhelming reason why America should have a powerful navy and a strong army, and the thorough equipment essential to the efficient use of this power.

"We need preparedness—not to fight battles, but to prevent battles being fought. We need preparedness, not to defend this nation against foes, but to compel and guarantee world peace. And America alone of all the nations is in the position to make such use of power as will curb and control the bickering, jealous nations that keep this world in such turmoil.

"I deny emphatically that preparedness leads to war. I assert with deep conviction that thorough preparedness on the part of America will be the best guarantee that the world can have that there will be no more wars.

"It was Cain, the murderer, who asked cynically, 'Am I my brother's keeper?' America, the big young brother of the nations, has been made in the progress of the world's development the keeper of the peace of the world, for there is no other nation so strong in its resources and so unselfish and so free from international entanglements as to be able to execute this rôle. It is therefore, to my mind, a duty that we owe not only to our own people, but to all the world, to be so thoroughly well prepared as to be not only invincible, but able to say to any nation that presumes to disturb the peace of the world, 'Take your quarrel to the court of the nations, the Permanent Court of Arbitration.' And to say this, and yet escape being made foolish, we must have the power, the preparedness, to summon the offender before the high court, if he presumes to affect, not to heed, the order to keep the peace.

Make America Strong.

"You ask, 'What shall patriotic men do?' My answer is, make America so strong in preparedness that it will be able to guarantee the peace of the world. This may be an ambitious idea, but America has every right to be so blessedly ambitious. What a father would do to protect his children, a government should do to protect the people. It is the duty of our Government, concentrated on the welfare of the United States, to make such preparations and authorize such expenditures as will save us from the experience, the horrors inflicted upon the nations of Europe.

"If the Government has its duty, the individual citizen also has its duty. This is my suggestion: Let Americans, blessed with peace and safety, spend in relieving the unfortunates of Europe at least a part of what war would cost us individually if the blessings of peace were removed.

"Let every man rich enough to pay an income tax give to the war sufferers an amount equal to his income tax. Very quickly would our income tax be doubled, trebled, and quadrupled if war should come upon us. Let us show our gratitude, not by eagerly striving for profit, but by proving sympathy. For each voluntarily to tax himself, for the well-to-do of this nation to contribute a fund of $50,000,000 or more in the year to the unhappy sufferers of the nations at war would be to give practical proof that we appreciate the peace blessing. I advocate that proof.

"To believe in peace and that it can be permanent; to work for peace and to strive to keep it when at last we get it. That is our duty. To prepare this nation vigorously, fully, against war, so that no nation may think of attacking us—that is our duty. And, blessed as we are among the nations, in peace, in prosperity, in safety, let us give generously to the less fortunate, and prove ourselves worthy of peace and its blessings. That is, above all, our duty."

Mr. Wise Wood urged that the recommendations of the General Staff and the Naval Board be carried out in full. He advocated a large navy to enforce the Monroe Doctrine, and said that after the present war Germany may look to South America, and we should be prepared.

"There is a moral pestilence abroad, a pestilence we thought the physicians of diplomacy had eradicated forever. But we nok see that they hadn't; that, instead, it has suddenly broken out afresh, to sweep Europe with such virulence as the world never has seen. What shall we do? Permit this pestilence to flow over our coasts and devastate our land as it has Europe? Or shall we establish a quarantine and place ourselves in position to repel it at our borders?" he said.

"At the moment perhaps our jeopardy is not great, but who may say that after the present conflict is over there shall not remain a dangerous, warstaught Germany, possessed of a vast sea power, capitalized in a hoarded fleet, furiously emerge a Germany governed by the determination to recover at any cost a shattered prestige through the successful conquest of a domain free of her late enemies?

"If such a Germany shall emerge with ourselves and the republics to the south of us unprepared to meet it upon clearly superior terms, who can doubt the nature of the conflict in which together we shall have to engage?"

Calls Armament No Shield.

L. Hollingsworth Wood, advocating disarmament, said that preparedness was not adequate because it did not go deep enough into human life.

"Europe, prepared as best they might," he said, "proves my thesis that armament cannot secure. We owe enormous debts to Europe for the pictures given us of conditions under militarism—of Louvain, of the Lusitania, of Turkey, and of the Armenians.

"Let us believe that the world has arrived at a stage for setting up an international government to force the administration of the rights of nations. Let us demand that appropriations be limited so that they are sufficient only for police duty. Let us demand that for every dollar we spend for armament we spend two dollars for the promotion of international relations."

EXTOLS SEVENTH REGIMENT.

Colonel Lydecker Speaks at Nineteenth Army Corps Dinner.

That the Seventh Regiment of the New York National Guard sent more Federal officers to the front in the civil war than did West Point was asserted by Colonel Charles E. Lydecker of the regiment at the annual dinner of the Society of the Nineteenth Army Corps held last night. The dinner marked the fifty-first anniversary of the battle of Cedar Creek, at which battle the Nineteenth Corps was hotly engaged.

Colonel Lydecker, responding to the toast to the militia of New York, touched on the question of the relation of the militia to preparedness, which he said should be borne in mind by every one of the 15,000,000 men of fighting age in this country.

"We have an organization in this State nearer to that of the United States forces because the number of militiamen, 15,500, is practically an army corps, and is therefore a complete little army under one commander, the Governor," he said. "What has hindered our sister States is the fact that to make up anything like a complete corps they have to unite with other States, and this means two or three different commanders. Secretary Garrison's plan is arranged to do away with this difficulty and give the nation 4,000,000 men under one organization."

Major George Haven Putnam, President of the Society, spoke on the dead leaders of the Nineteenth Army Corps, and there were speakers representing the regular army and navy of the civil war period. About seventy-five guests attended the dinner.

COMPROMISE SALARY CUTS.

Mayor Half Way Loses Fight to Lower Pay of Old City Employes.

Mayor Mitchel and Controller Prendergast, as minority members of the Board of Estimate Budget Committee, accepted yesterday a number of compromises in the matter of reducing salaries of city employes as recommended by the Sub-Budget Committee. Ten men who have been employed in the office of County Clerk William F. Schneider for fifteen years were down for a reduction from $1,500 to $1,200 each. President McAneny and Borough Presidents Mathewson and Pounds objected to the reduction, and the Mayor and the Controller finally compromised on a reduction to $1,380.

The salary of John H. Wrede, cashier of the County Clerk's office, who has been in the city's service twenty-one years and who is 62 years old, was reduced from $2,600 to $2,100. The subcommittee had recommended a reduction in the salary of Edward J. Stapleton, law clerk of the County Clerk's office, from $3,500 to $2,800. He has been in the city's service thirty-six years, and President McAneny and Presidents Pounds and Mathewson refused to vote for the reduction. The salary will remain at $3,500.

The sub-committee took up the Police Department budget for 1916 and recommended that it be reduced from $18,018,268.19 to $17,670,761.13. Most of the saving was made possible by deciding that the requisition of Commissioner Wood for 250 new policemen next year be not allowed. The salary of Executive Clerk Charles Kloss was recommended cut from $2,100 to $1,800 and that of Chief Clerk William H. Kipp from $5,000 to $3,500. Eight deputy chief clerks also came in for a recommended reduction in salaries.

TRADE BALANCE RISES.

Total Last Week, $43,912,598, Highest Mark in Months.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—The foreign trade balance in favor of the United States jumped up several millions last week, reaching the highest mark for several months, $43,912,598. The volume of exports for the week ended Saturday reported from the thirteen principal ports was $73,684,653 and of imports $29,782,055. Collections of duties amounted to $3,478,385.

The exports from New York for the week were $44,867,858 and the imports $19,861,037, with collections of duty amounting to $2,650,319. Exports increased at Galveston to $5,122,000, at Baltimore to $4,905,000, and at Detroit to $3,310,000, mainly on cotton and grain. The shipments of cotton reached 146,661 bales, making the total since the beginning of August 958,145 bales.

The imports and exports of copper were unusually large during the week, the former amounting to 4,234,000 pounds and the latter to 4,335,622 pounds. The two large items of export were 1,412,234 pounds to Italy and 2,543,102 pounds to England. There were imported from Peru 2,888,372 pounds of pigs and bars, from Chile 743,745 pounds, and from Panama 435,199 pounds of scrap. Canada shipped in 422,749 pounds of ore and 87,700 pounds of scrap.

VOTE FOR WIRELESS STRIKE.

Union Operators Reported to Favor Quitting if Pay Is Not Raised.

The organized wireless operators of the Atlantic Coast have voted at the rate of five to one in favor of a general strike unless their demands are granted, according to the announcement made yesterday by Secretary Schnatzinetz of Wireless Division No. 58 of the Commercial Telegraphers.

"The demand is for an increase in wages which will raise the scale to $30 to $75 a month," he said. "We will not submit any demands until the strike vote is all in."

Week's Death List Larger.

There was an increase of 102 deaths in New York City last week over the corresponding week of last year, according to the weekly report of the Health Department. The death rate per thousand was 11.56 this year and 11.07 last year. The heavier mortality this year was due to an increase in heart disease, pulmonary tuberculosis, and nephritis. The death rate for the first forty-two weeks of 1915 fell off slightly as compared with the death rate for the same weeks of 1914.

M'ANENY TO RESIGN TO JOIN THE TIMES

Continued from Page 1.

drafted the city's civil service rules. They were adopted and have been the rules of the commission with few changes since.

For the three years following Mr. McAneny studied law in the office of Edward M. Shepard, and for the next three succeeding years he was President of the City Club. He was elected President of the Borough of Manhattan in 1909 and President of the Board of Aldermen, his present position, in 1913. In the Summer of that year he was prominently mentioned as a candidate for Mayor on the Fusion ticket.

Should a Democrat be elected next year as President of the Board of Aldermen, the Fusion members of the Board of Estimate would not lose the majority control, as the vote would still be 11 to 5 in favor of the Fusion members.

TAX BOARD MAKES AN 'EXEMPT ZONE'

No One East of Second Avenue Is Likely to be Assessed on Personalty.

LAWSON PURDY TESTIFIES

Suggests Various Substitutes to Mills Committee, and, Like Others, Thinks Well of an Income Tax.

Lawson Purdy, President of the Tax Board, told the Mills Legislative Committee on Taxation at its session in the Woolworth Building yesterday some of the Tax Board's sources of information in compiling its enormous personal tax assessment for 1916. He frankly admitted that the present personal property tax is a failure, but said that every opportunity is being given to test it thoroughly.

Concerning the appearance of new names on the personal assessment rolls for next year, Mr. Purdy said that the Tax Board's examiners keep a close watch on the filing of wills for probate, not only in New York, but in many up-State counties; that they utilize the names in the City Directory and telephone books, and, for corporations in particular, the filing of certificates of incorporation with the Secretary of State at Albany. He denied emphatically that the inflation of personal tax figures in New York City this year was intended to discredit the personal tax law.

"As to taxable persons, we obtain information in various ways," said Mr. Purdy. "We take the telephone book and the street directory, and we have men who cut them up into districts and alphabetical divisions, and then we begin our assessments of the districts. If you happen to live east of Second Avenue you will most likely escape the personal property tax. This is a secret of my department, but I will tell you gentlemen about it. We have what we call the 'exempt zone,' which is east of Second Avenue. The people there are not likely to be assessed, and I admit we are not doing our duty in not trying to collect taxes in that locality.

Ghoulish Source of Information.

"The general scheme of taxing personal property now is to get from various sources names of persons who may be assessed. First we search titles and assess persons for a larger amount than the estate, so that the executor will come to us and swear as to the intrinsic value of the estate."

The witness said he knew it was a wrong practice to tax the executors or legatees of an estate.

"It may look absurd," he said, "but what can we do? We do not know otherwise if the legatees have possession of the stock. This is one of the most ghoulish sources of our information. As to individuals, we get information in various ways, such as from articles of co-partnership. We assess on the basis of the capital stock of the firm. But we must use the street directory and the telephone book, the other people. We get certain information from the County Clerk's office. The corporation papers not filed there we get from the Secretary of State. Then we assess them 20 per cent. on their capital stock. A person may evade the personal assessment, but every once in a while we catch them unawares, and then we apply our assessment."

Referring to the source of other and secret information, the witness said it was private but highly reliable, and the information was given on condition that its source would not be divulged. As a matter of fact, he said, the information came too late to allow the best use of it to be made.

Purdy Suggests Substitutes.

As a tax expert of national reputation, Mr. Purdy was asked what he would substitute for the personal property tax which he said he believed was bad for the community, unfair, and tending to create a danger in uncollectible taxes. He mentioned these substitutes:

Higher taxation of high-powered automobiles as compared with low-powered cars, as the former are harder on roads; instead of $1,800,000 now collected in automobile taxes, he believed that $4,000,000 might be obtained; the question of taxing cars on weight should be discussed. Graduations in the inheritance taxes should be narrowed, but the rates not increased and double taxation avoided. There should be a secured debt tax, meaning a tax on bond issues, with equitable provisions for dealers in bonds. Bonds of foreign corporations should be taxed here the first time transferred; domestic corporation bonds at time of issue and upon every sale. Such a tax ought, he said, to return $4,000,000 to the State.

Permission for cities to impose an occupation tax for revenue for local use. Tax interest and dividends paid by corporations, foreign and domestic, on capital invested in the State, in lieu of upon annual direct State tax of at least one mill, to make the ordinary citizen feel the "bite" of the State expenditures and possible extravagances. Any excess in State revenue to be returned to localities, according to assessed value of real estate. This would circumvent tax-dodging by corporations that have a nominal "home" office in some obscure community where the assessor is complaisant, and would benefit communities having high assessed realty valuations.

Mr. Purdy said he favored an income tax, with a tax on salaries from $2,000 upward. At the same time, he said, he would have persons with an income of $1,500 make a declaration, although they would not be taxed. He said he would approve of an income tax only as a substitute for the personal property tax.

HUSSEY TO BE REINSTATED.

Former Police Inspector Wins Case Before the Court of Appeals.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Oct. 19.—The appeal of Police Commissioner Woods from an order of the Appellate Division, First Department, annulling his determination in dismissing Police Inspector James C. Hussey, was fruitless, for the Court of Appeals handed down a decision today affirming the order of the lower court, which directed the reinstatement of the policeman.

Hussey was convicted with Inspector Sweeney of conspiracy to obstruct the administration of justice in attempting to get witnessed out of the jurisdiction of the court, to protect Patrolman Fox, charged with being a graft collector. Hussey was found guilty and served a short term on Blackwell's Island, but the Appellate Division reversed the conviction.

Upon his release from prison Hussey was reinstated to the Police Department, but Commissioner Woods preferred charges against him and he was found guilty on trial before a Deputy Commissioner and dismissed. It was alleged he took a bribe of $75 a month from James Dougherty, proprietor of a Harlem Hotel. James Wren, a plain clothes man, had been collecting from Dougherty when Inspector Thompson was in charge of the precinct, and testified that he continued to make the collections by authority of Hussey.

A TEN-STAR PHOTOPLAY.

"How Molly Made Good" Is Shown at the Broadway.

"How Molly Made Good" is the name of a novel, ingenious, and entertaining movie which was privately exhibited at the Broadway Theatre yesterday morning and will be released by the Kulee Company to an eager public a week or so from now. Its novelty is the impressive procession of stage notables who shared in its preparation. Henrietta Crosman, Robert Edeson, Julia Dean, Henry Kolker, Leo Ditrichstein, Julian Eltinge, May Robson, Cyril Scott, Lulu Glaser, Charles J. Ross, and Mabel Fenton all took part.

The plan was to find a scenario that would show them in their respective homes amid their families, live stock, flowers, automobiles, and other signs of prosperity. Burns Mantle produced the scenario, and the connecting story turns upon an Irish girl, just initiated as a reporter and assigned as a test to a chain interview that must be completed before a designated day and hour. Thus is added the excitement of a race which involves rides in vehicles of every description, aeroplane flights, train wrecks, fights with pickpockets, fights with dogs, and one splendidly spectacular drive through a Summer downpour.

Of course, Park Row is invaded for atmosphere. The villainess is a lady reporter who addresses her Sunday editor as "Old Dear," and generally earns the imprisonment in a New Jersey lock-up which is her ultimate reward. Molly, who is played by Marguerite Gale, is accredited to "a morning newspaper." Her reward, by the way, is $50, a job, and the "associate editor," who is young and reasonably handsome.

WHITE RATS' RALLY.

Begin Campaign to Better Conditions for Vaudeville Actors.

Between four and five hundred men and women, the majority of them vaudeville players, gathered in the clubrooms of the White Rats after theatre time last night to inaugurate a campaign to better the conditions of the profession. Fred Niblo, past Big Chief of the organization, opened the meeting and introduced Harry Mountford, international organizer of the White Rats.

Mr. Mountford outlined the situation and opened the campaign for more members with a rousing talk. Mr. Mountford occupied a similar position four years ago, when the objections of the vaudeville heads forced him out of the club. Since then the White Rats have been losing influence, and the present movement has been begun to place the club back on its former footing. Efforts will be made to stop the cutting of salaries, which Mr. Mountford said he had predicted four years ago was about to happen, and the cancelling of contracts without notice.

Fritzi Scheff Upsets Alhambra Bill.

The artistic temperament caused an upheaval yesterday in the Alhambra Theatre. Fritzi Scheff is the headliner there this week, and Harry Fox and Yansci Dolly were also included on the bill. The names of all three were in tungstens on the sign in front of the theatre, but the temperamental Miss Scheff objected, and had the names of Mr. Fox and Miss Dolly removed. When they missed their names they decided to bid farewell to the Alhambra till some time when Miss Scheff will be absent. Ernest Ball has been substituted for the missing number.

SHIP MEN ANXIOUS OVER SEAMEN'S ACT

Law Takes Effect Nov. 4, but Government Has Taken No Step to Give Certificates.

A SHIPPING TIEUP FEARED

Many Ready for Examinations, but Can Find No One Authorized to Examine Them.

The La Follette seamen's act becomes effective on Nov. 4, and from that date no seaman may be engaged unless he has the certificate demanded by the new law. In addition to the able seamen each American vessel must carry three boat handlers for each lifeboat, who hold certificates to show that they are competent and understand how to clear a boat, launch it, lower away, and row and steer. These men, the act states, can be taken from the engine room, stewards', or deck departments so long as they pass the examination.

So far no instructions have been received here from the Secretary of Commerce as to how and where these men are to be examined and by whom. Marine Superintendents of the American steamship companies in New York have written to Washington to find out what is to be done, but have received no information except vaguely that the Coast Guard Service will look after it.

Several retired Captains and mates have written to the Department of Commerce applying for positions as examiners and have been informed that the work will be done by officers now in the Government service. This may mean that naval officers at the Brooklyn Navy Yard will be called upon at the last moment to examine the men. Captain John F. Wild, Chief of the New York Coast Guard Service, said yesterday that he had received no instructions in the matter.

United States Shipping Commissioner Patrick Quinn at the Barge Office said yesterday that he had been issuing certificates to all seamen paid off here within the last two months giving a record of their sea service to help them obtain La Follette certificates. Men who have served three years at sea in the deck department of a steam or sailing vessel will only have to pass a physical examination to get certificates as able seamen. Any man who has served twelve months at sea on the Great Lakes on any vessel of 100 or more tons must pass a physical examination and stand 75 in a possible 100 in an examination on these matters.

Boxing the compass.
Lights and fog signals.
Engine room signals for starting and stopping steamers.
Passing signals for steam vessels.
Knotting, bending, splicing, and hitching.
Pulling an oar, and all duties connected with lowering and getting away a lifeboat.
Handling boats at sea.
Knowledge of nautical terms, names, masts, rigging, sails, steering, &c.

Captain Joyce Charlton of the Local Steamship Inspection Board said yesterday that his office would issue the certificates, but he did not know what arrangements had been made for examinations. He added that the questions drawn up by the Department of Commerce were rather difficult for everyday seamen. The term "trip of the boat," mentioned under the heading of question H, he had never heard of, and was puzzled to know what is meant.

The time is growing short and the steamship companies are becoming anxious because they will not be able to send ships to sea after Nov. 4 unless they can get certified men. A steamer like the American liner Finland will require about twenty-four able seamen on deck and thirty-six boat handlers.

The officers of American steamers trading from New York have been busy since April drilling members of crew to pass the examination as boat handlers. In addition 75 per cent. of the men must understand the language of the officers of their department.

$5,000 ROFRANO REWARD.

Aldermen Grant Mayor's Request to Make Search More Attractive.

The Aldermen yesterday authorized the Controller to issue $5,000 in special revenue bonds, requested by the Mayor several weeks ago, for information leading to the arrest of Michael A. Rofrano, the former Deputy Street Cleaning Commissioner, indicted on a charge of murder.

When the request of the Mayor first came up Alderman Curran asked for unanimous consent for its adoption. This was defeated by objections from Aldermen Quinn and Jacobson. The matter came up again the following week, but it was impossible to get the required sixty votes. Yesterday it was passed by a vote of sixty-two in its favor, Alderman Quinn alone voting in the negative.

The Mayor will withdraw the $500 reward originally issued and issue a new proclamation offering a reward of $5,000.

PERSONAL INTEREST

The landowner's anxiety not to lose his land gives him a personal motive to avoid default, and adds to our Guaranteed Mortgages an element of strength not found in the impersonal obligations of great corporations.

LAWYERS TITLE & TRUST COMPANY
160 Broadway, New York
188 Montague St., Bkn. 44 Court St., Bkn.
383 E. 149th St., N. Y. 1353 B'way, Bkn.
367 Fulton St., Jamaica, N. Y.
160 Main St., Wh. Plains, N. Y.

BARGAINS.
Opportunities for acquiring second-hand automobiles at bargain prices are presented in the Automobile Exchange of The New York Times. Telephone 1000 Bryant.—Advt.



STEINWAY

For generations the Steinway has been the ideal piano—the choice of the great artists. Its enduring fame rests upon its perfect musical qualities.

Do you realize that for very little more than you would pay for any good instrument you can own a Steinway? The upright is priced at $500 and upward and the grand at $750 and upward.

STEINWAY & SONS
STEINWAY HALL
107-109 East 14th St., New York
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Also pianos for rent at reasonable rates for city and country.

GIMBELS
Broadway and 33d Street

TODAY—LAST DAY
La Promenade des Toilettes
The Fashion Display That Has Won Country-Wide Fame.

Fashion authorities say—the costumes, stage setting, music, crowds, enthusiasm—the entire *tout ensemble* has been the most inspiring and comprehensive that has ever been credited to GIMBELS and their exhibitions have always been acknowledged to lead the world of Fashion.

Modes from Famous Couturieres of both France and America will be exhibited today
At 10 A. M. to 12 M. At 1.30 P. M. to 3 P. M.
Eighth Floor

"GIMBEL Standard"
in Smartest Fall and Winter Clothing is featured here at
$25
at which price we offer the BEST stock we ever had of
"Ready-to-put-on"
Suits and Overcoats

We have today—we repeat—absolutely the *finest showing* of really GOOD Clothing we ever prepared. Shown in an entire city block of floor space—in DAYLIGHT—so that you see it AS IT IS.

"SQUADRON" is one of the smartest models in men's suits. Made with a soft roll front, it has double darts from pockets to chest, giving a snug waist line effect. Other variations of this model for the more conservative. Every shade from unfinished blues and blacks to the new browns.

"HURLINGHAM" is our new, exclusive overcoat model, with peaked lapel, double breasted soft rolling front, tight fitting back, and side inverted pleat. Velvet collar and quarter silk lining. In three or four different greys.

"CHESTERFIELD" Overcoats—the standard with conservative men for many years—in Oxford greys, etc., with velvet collar and full silk lining. Other overcoats in fullest assortment as to color, cut, and fabric, and EVERY ONE the fullest value that your money can buy.
Fourth Floor



R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.
Macy's
Herald Square. Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

Our Apparel for Chauffeurs is "Right"
Complete Outfit for $40.53
Verified Price elsewhere, without gloves, $43.50.

Whether you drive your own car, have some one drive it for you, or drive one for some one else, you will realize at a glance that Macy's Apparel for Motorists is correct—in style, quality and price. We suggest that you look over our automobile clothing, and then compare it with what you see elsewhere. We are confident you will find that a worthwhile saving on the outfit and on each item awaits you at Macy's.

The outfit consists of Overcoat, Suit, Cap and Gloves, which may be had separately at the prices quoted below:

Overcoat, $22.50
Made of all-wool whipcord in a neat double-breasted model. Lined throughout with wool, insuring warmth and comfort; military collar, slash pockets, and side and wind cuffs on the sleeves.

Suit, $14.75
Also of all-wool whipcord suit weight, yet warm enough to wear with an overcoat until the real cold sets in. The suit is cut over a half Norfolk model, and may be had with either long trousers or knickers. Coat has stitched belt and two box pleats.

Gloves, $1.49
Made of heavy black cape. Grip palm and strap wrist.

Cap, $1.79
Of same material as suit in the popular French Owner Shape.

Macy's—Automobile Requisites, Fifth Floor, 34th St.

THE INSTRUMENT OF QUALITY
Sonora
CLEAR AS A BELL

DEFINITE, official recognition has been given by the Panama-Pacific Exposition to the supremacy of the Sonora Phonograph in

Tone Quality and Tone Control

The Sonora was awarded the highest score for Tone Quality and was the only phonograph given a gold medal for this feature.

Prices $35, $50, $75, $100, $135, $150, $225 and $300

Call and we will gladly demonstrate the superiority of our phonographs, and when you are ready to purchase you will "buy the best."

Sonora Phonograph Corporation
Geo. E. Brightson, President
Fifth Avenue Salons at 52nd Street, Main Offices and Sales Rooms, 57 Reade St., New York.



"Grand" in Mahogany or Oak, any finish $225

Stern Brothers
42nd and 43rd Streets, West of Fifth Avenue

INVITE INSPECTION OF THEIR LATER MODELS

Shown in the Dressmaking Salons from the foremost Parisian Exponents of Fashions.

GOWNS
TAILORED SUITS
AND WRAPS

They are prepared to accept orders for reproductions or adaptations of these models, employing correct materials and trimmings, such as are used by the leading French couturiers,

At Very Moderate Cost

MODEL GOWNS THIRD FLOOR

ESTABLISHED 1845
MARK CROSS
TRADE MARK
LONDON
ACTUAL MAKERS

Hearth-rug Virtues

At this season every home is being rid of those numerous articles which last year were eagerly purchased as being indispensable.

The "latest novelty" has long ago found its lonely way to the attic—via the guest-room.

For whatever wins its vogue by some trick of novelty or caprice—ages fast. Nothing is durable but what is consecrated by reason and good taste.

Smart Fall Hand Bag



Hand Bag—Of finest pinseal leather, shirred design, in black or colors, with insert and tab of black patent leather, striped silk lining, covered frame and soft handle. Fitted with attached mirror and leather change purse in pockets, 6 inches deep.....$10.50

Monograms, two initials, ready for immediate delivery.....75c

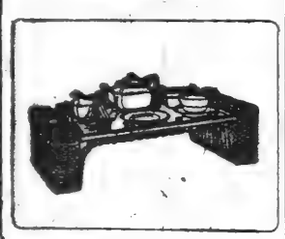
Egg Set and Jam Jar



Egg Set—(at left) Rack and stand of Prince's silver plate, egg cup, salt and pepper shakers and spoon of same metal and a white and gold Royal Worcester porcelain plate, complete.....$8.50

Jam Jar—(at right) Crystal jar, with frosted "Grape" design, Prince's silver plated cover and jam spoon (with handle of colored enamel representing grapes). Jar 3½ inches high, 3¾ inch diameter at bottom, complete.....$5.25

Breakfast Tray



Breakfast Tray—Of white enamel woven wicker, fixed tray of cretonne-under-glass, compartment at each end for water-glass, table silver, newspapers, and mail.....$10.00

Tea Set—(as shown) Of Allerton china, in white with flower panel decoration, comprising tea pot, sugar basin, cream pitcher, bread and butter plate, and cup and saucer..$6.50

Toast Rack—(at left) Of Prince's silver plate, to hold four pieces of toast; 3¼ x 9¼ inches.....$2.50

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Dealers Throughout the World

CHARLES S. MELLEN TAKES STAND TODAY

Former New Haven President Expected to Bare Details of Juggled Deals.

IS GOVERNMENT WITNESS

Counsel for Prosecution Tells Jury Public Was Robbed by Defendant Directors.

Charles S. Mellen, President of the New Haven Railroad during its period of expansion, will take the stand this morning in the Federal District Court before Judge Hunt to testify for the Government against William Rockefeller, Lewis Cass Ledyard, and nine past and present members of the New Haven Board of Directors, on trial for conspiracy to monopolize New England traffic. He is expected to tell the inside history of the fight to control railroad, steamship, and trolley lines on which the charge of violating the Sherman law has been brought against his former associates. He will probably be under examination for several days.

Another witness will be Warren D. Chase of Hartford, Conn., who was one of Edward D. Robbins's handy men. A subpoena was served on him a few days ago and his name was called in court yesterday. He was not present and he will be called for again this morning. The other witnesses expected to be examined, Arthur Clark, Secretary of the New Haven, and Arthur Russell, valuation counsel of the company, are required merely for formal testimony in connection with documents.

The calling for Mr. Chase came as R. L. Batts of counsel for the Government closed at 3 o'clock his lengthy opening address to the jury. He had been speaking for more than a day and a half, and, when he was through, said it was the first opening speech he had ever made, and added that in Texas, where he generally practiced, opening statements are seldom made.

Mr. Batts Charges Deceit.

Yesterday Mr. Batts discussed the profit arising from the purchase for the New Haven of 20,000 Boston & Maine shares by Kidder, Peabody & Co. of Boston. It appeared, Mr. Batts said, that although the New Haven had announced it would divest itself of its Boston & Maine shares, and although it had sold 109,948 of them to the Billard Company, at the same time it was acquiring through Kidder, Peabody & Co. about 20,000 more shares. These, according to the Government, were purchased at about 120 and sold to the Billard Company at 140, thereby making a profit of about $400,000. Later the Billard Company sold them again to the New Haven, making a profit in turn of $200,000. Mr. Batts promised the Government would show what became of the $600,000 profit made by the sale of the stock here by the bankers.

The first trolley lines the New Haven acquired, Mr. Batts said, were the Stamford and Meriden companies. The result was so satisfactory that it proceeded to acquire the street railway system of Hartford, paying $296 a share for the stock and $2,850 for the 1,000 bonds, a sum much in excess of the true market value, he said. This price, he thought, was paid in order to insure the monopoly, not with any view of the true investment value.

Speaking then of the $20,000,000 given for the Rhode Island trolleys, Mr. Batts asserted that it was paid just as high-speed electric cars were to be put on, which, with steamboat connection, might have proved a serious competitor of the New Haven trains.

"So well was it understood," he said, "that the price had no regard to earning capacity and was paid merely to prevent the public getting a cheap, convenient service, that $1,000,000 was set aside to defray the cost in operation and unearned dividends."

He said $20,000,000 was paid for lines worth only $2,000,000.

Then Mr. Batts passed to the steamship lines which the New Haven had absorbed. Pointing with his cane at the wall map he said:

"See what were the conditions of the early nineties. There were many lines—the Boston & Albany, the New Haven, the New York & New England. All were in competition that was certain to be fruitful to the public. Then consider August, 1914, when the Government was investigating, and see how this city was absolutely in the grasp of this railroad. Springfield, New Haven, and Providence all present similar conditions, and all these were due to what was known as the Corsair agreement."

Alleges B. & M. Intimidation.

Then he sketched the control which the New Haven exercised over the Joy Line by the alleged secret purchase of the capital stock in December, 1905, through the New England Navigation Company, and through it he charged it drove out of business the Enterprise Transportation Company. Yet, he said, the New Haven had the opportunity to sell for $20,000,000 its steamship lines to Charles W. Morse, although they had cost it only $6,000,000. He also said the Maine Steamship Company, which he connected with the dealings between the New Haven and the Boston & Maine, was acquired by the New Haven as a club to use against the Boston & Maine.

In discussing the methods used by the New Haven in securing the 109,948 shares of the Boston & Maine, which it afterward sold to the Billard Company, Mr. Batts alleged that a Governor of Massachusetts, before he would assent to legislation that would enable the New Haven to control the Boston & Maine, stipulated that he should have the right to nominate the President of the road. The bargain was not kept, Mr. Batts said, as the New Haven forced the selection of Mr. Mellen.

Mr. Batts then touched on the exchange between the New York Central and the New Haven of their control over the Rutland and the New York, Ontario & Western. The result of it was, he said, that the competition of the Boston & Albany was entirely eliminated, and that since 1911 the New Haven had contributed to make up the deficiency in the earnings of the Boston & Albany. The exchange of the Rutland and the Ontario & Western lines, Mr. Batts asserted, was made without the consent of the Public Service Commission of New York.

There yet remained one independent line in New England, said Mr. Batts, the Grand Trunk Railway Company, and he alleged it was not the fault of the New Haven that it was independent.

Takes Rap at Mellen.

The last matter which Mr. Batts took up in his speech was the purchase by the New Haven of the New York, Westchester & Boston Railroad Company. Concerning it he said:

"Not only did the Directors do things wholly improper, but the Government will show they encouraged others to do questionable things.

"Mr. Mellen did business with men he had never seen, men whom he studiously avoided. He said he had need of money for certain purposes. He was, he declared, having trouble with people in a certain street in New York. It may have been Fourteenth Street or some street like that. I am a stranger here and not quite familiar with your streets.

"So he gave stock of the New Haven which was worth 150 for shares of the Westchester at the rate of one to three, or paid in equivalent sums in cash. As it was advisable that Mr. Mellen should not know to whom he paid the money, he gave checks drawn by Mellen, signed by Mellen, and indorsed by Mellen."

Mr. Batts suggested that it would be convenient if he did not take all Mr. Mellen's evidence at once, but that after he had carried his testimony to the end of a certain period of time he should be excused, to be recalled later.

Judge Hunt denied pro forma the motion of Thomas D. Thacher of counsel for the defense to quash the indictments. The motion will be renewed and argued as soon as the Government has put in its evidence.

The court adjourned until 10:30 this morning.

ENDS 3,500-MILE JOURNEY.

Canadian Northern's First Through Train Reaches Vancouver.

Special to The New York Times.

ON BOARD CANADIAN NORTHERN'S FIRST TRANSCONTINENTAL TRAIN, VANCOUVER, Oct. 19.—The Parliamentary Special train which is opening the newest Canadian railway line to the Pacific rolled into Vancouver station just before 1 o'clock this morning, completing its 3,500-mile journey across the continent almost on schedule time. Its time from Montreal on Tuesday evening, six days and a few hours, is no indication, however, of the time that regular passenger trains will take to make the trip when the regular service opens in November, for almost a third of the period consumed in the journey has been taken up in receiving the congratulations of happy Canadian citizens, inspecting new Canadian industries and prospective settlements, and in general felicitations over an auspicious event.

The train rolled into Vancouver a full quarter of a mile long, the addition of a welcoming party sent by the Premier of British Columbia in a private car, making a total of sixteen heavy cars. To take it over the Westminster Bridge into Vancouver, where the Canadian Northern at present uses the Great Northern's terminal and tracks from Port Mann, pending the completion of its own 150-acre terminal now in process of construction, it was found desirable to divide it into two sections. The bridge is over a mile long, and quarter-mile trains were not contemplated in its construction.

From Kamloops on the western slope of the Rockies, passed on Sunday night, the special sped at an even pair of twenty-five to thirty miles an hour along the newly built track along the north bank of the North Thompson River to its junction with the Fraser. Thence descending the south side of the Fraser Cañon and paralleling the Canadian Pacific line on the north bank into Vancouver.

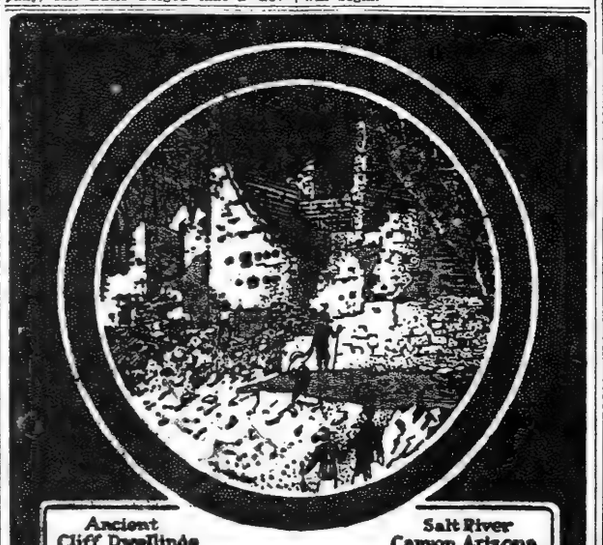
This is the most picturesque part of the whole journey. All day long the train wound around the curves of the cañon through a gorgeous setting of evergreens and autumn foliage, the silver streak of the mighty river far below and the green-clad walls of the mountain slopes behind. Occasionally a stop was made to take a photograph or to take a longer view of some particularly beautiful spot.

Sir William Mackenzie sat in his private car at the tail end of the train, happy as a boy, watching the winding line of steel track unroll before him, keenly appreciative of the engineering skill that had surmounted a difficulty here or solved a problem there, pointing out to the friends who surrounded him the fine points of construction already accomplished and the chances he saw for later improvements. It is no small thing to build a transcontinental railroad. He has been engaged in the task since 1902, and in the fifteen years between his company has built nearly a mile and a half of track a day. The newly completed links now opened amount altogether to 1,700 miles. Now, with the goal in sight, Sir William was a happy man.

Tonight the newspaper men on the train sent him a message of congratulation on the completion of his life work, but there were no speeches. Sir William does not like "fuss." One thing he said in the course of the afternoon reveals his view of what has been accomplished.

"The biggest thing and the best we have done," he mused, "is that we have put 300 new Canadian towns and villages on the map."

Today the party is to sail to Victoria, the capital of British Columbia, and is to be received by Premier McBride. Tomorrow the Mayor and civic associations of Vancouver will entertain the visitors. At night the return journey will begin.



Ancient Cliff Dwellings — Salt River Canyon, Arizona

On no other route to or from the

CALIFORNIA EXPOSITIONS

Can you enjoy such comfortable travel, perfect climate, scenes and historic wonders as on the

Southern Pacific-Sunset Route

Choice of rail or water routes east of New Orleans

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(Every Day in the Year—No Extra Fare)

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TAFT WOULD REDUCE PRESIDENT'S POWER

Favors Limiting Appointments to Cabinet Officers and Secretaries.

A limitation upon the power of the President to make local federal appointments and upon the federal courts to distribute patronage in the form of receiverships and other offices was strongly advocated last night by ex-President Taft in his lecture, the third in a series on the Presidency, at Columbia.

He would take all local offices out of the hands of the President and put them into the classified service, leaving to the Executive only Cabinet officers and a political under-secretary to each department head.

Federal judges should be saved from themselves, in the opinion of Mr. Taft. Receivers for railroads, when needed, should be appointed by the Interstate Commerce Commission, subject to the approval of the court.

Referring to the desirability of putting the 10,000 Presidential appointees into the classified service, Mr. Taft cited the report of a commission that made an investigation in the time of his administration. This commission found that if these offices were classified the chief offices might be abolished and the work be done by the present assistants, whose salaries could be reduced 20 per cent. In this way the work of the Government would be more effectively done by the assistants, who are experts.

As a further argument for continuity in office, Mr. Taft said:

"Consider the entirely unnecessary helplessness of our Government in the administration of our foreign affairs, in which there is a greater necessity for continuity of policy than in any other department, when men having no practical knowledge of the previous foreign policy of the Government, its safe traditions or of diplomatic custom, are substituted for competent officials. When such changes are made we put ourselves at a great disadvantage in dealing with the departments of foreign affairs of other countries, and this disadvantage is accentuated and increased when competent representatives abroad in our diplomatic service are removed and men of no experience replace them."

G. W. PERKINS TO VOTE "NO."

Moose Leader Says Constitution Should Be Defeated.

George W. Perkins announced last night that he intended to vote against the proposed State Constitution. He said:

"Referring to the inquiries that are being made of me as to my attitude toward the new Constitution, this is to say that I have been making a careful examination of the Constitution, that I might vote as intelligently as possible. As a result of this study, I have definitely decided to vote against it. My reasons for this action are not general. They are specific, and will be made public in a statement which I am preparing and will issue shortly."

STRAUS PICKS JUSTICES.

Says Election of Taylor and Platt Would Aid Westchester.

A letter from Oscar S. Straus to John J. Ackerman, Chairman of the Westchester County Committee of the National Progressive Party, in which he indorsed the candidacy of John C. R. Taylor of Middletown, Orange County, and William P. Platt of White Plains for Supreme Court Justices of the Ninth Judicial District, was made public yesterday. The letter said in part:

I am pleased to know that the Progressive Party have nominated former Senator Taylor and Judge Platt for the two Supreme Court positions, as they are by character, attainment, and public services eminently fitted and qualified. In saying this I do not wish to be understood as casting any reflection upon Mr. Young and Mr. Seeger, the candidates of the Republican Party, as I have no personal acquaintance with them. However well qualified Messrs. Young and Seeger may be, they are evidently the victims of a vicious system which is controlled by power which it is the high aim of the Progressives and of all untrammeled citizens to root out of our political system, namely, that irresponsible "invisible power" which seeks to control, and unfortunately too often controls, political machinery of the nation.

Mr. Straus said that he was not a voter in the counties comprised in the Ninth Judicial District, as his legal residence is in New York City, and although he has property and is building a country residence in Westchester County, he said his interest in the matter is not local, but general, as a citizen of the State of New York.

TO TAX 354 ON $2,439,000.

All That Is Left of the $172,863,000 Assessment on 2,178.

Tax Commissioners in the Manhattan office yesterday examined 362 persons who are on the tentative personal tax assessment rolls for 1916. Their assessments amounted to $25,615,800. Out of the number seventy were held for a final assessment of $219,741. Thirty-eight of those examined were exempted owing to non-residence, and four were reported to be dead.

Yesterday's figures bring the total of persons assessed who have been examined since the books were opened on Oct. 1 to 2,178. Their total tentative assessment amounted to $172,863,600. Of the number, 354 have been held for a final assessment of $2,439,191.

A Most Unusual Sale

Men's Evening Apparel

Full Dress and Tuxedo Coats



Formerly Up to $35.00

$14.50

The most radical price reductions that the Brill Stores have ever made in this class of Clothing.

Its purpose is a complete clean-up of our wonderfully smart, absolutely correct and splendidly tailored Full Dress Clothing, and also to make as many men and young men as possible, familiar with Brill Evening Apparel.

All Alterations Will Be Made Free of Charge.

And no effort will be spared to fit you perfectly and correctly.

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CARRANZA PARTY NOW RECOGNIZED

Colombia and Nicaragua Act with Seven States of Pan-American Conference.

FLETCHER FOR AMBASSADOR

Envoy, Now in Chile, Practically Decided Upon—Arredondo to Represent Carranza.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—Venustiano Carranza was formally recognized today as the Chief Executive of the Republic of Mexico by the Governments of the United States, Brazil, Chile, Argentina, Bolivia, Uruguay, Guatemala, Colombia and Nicaragua.

Diplomatic representatives of the first six Latin-American countries, selected in the order of their rank here, were parties to the Pan-American Conference on Mexican Affairs, but the action of Colombia and Nicaragua indicates that all the other republics of the Western Hemisphere will follow the lead of their sister nations in extending recognition.

Each of the Governments sent a letter to Eliseo Arredondo, personal representative here of Carranza. All were couched in the same form, and that of the United States added a formal expression of an intention soon to accredit an Ambassador to Mexico.

Henry Prather Fletcher, at present American Ambassador to Chile, practically has been decided upon as the next Ambassador to Mexico. Although a Republican in politics, he was elevated from the rank of Minister to Ambassador by President Wilson after a long and successful record in the diplomatic service.

Secretary Lansing's letter was as follows:

Eliseo Arredondo, Esq.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 19, 1915.

My dear Mr. Arredondo—It is my pleasure to inform you that the President of the United States takes this opportunity of extending recognition to the de facto government of Mexico of which General Venustiano Carranza is the Chief Executive.

The Government of the United States will be pleased to receive formally in Washington a diplomatic representative of the de facto government as soon as it shall please General Carranza to designate and appoint such representative, and, reciprocally, the Government of the United States will accredit to the de facto government a diplomatic representative as soon as the President has had opportunity to designate such representative. I should appreciate it if you could find it possible to communicate this information to General Carranza at your earliest convenience.

Very sincerely yours,
ROBERT LANSING,
Secretary of State.

Several diplomats, among them the Argentine Ambassador, the Bolivian and Guatemalan Ministers, and John R. Silliman, personal representative of President Wilson in Mexico, called at the Mexican Embassy during the afternoon and many felicitations came by telegraph or messenger. Mr. Arredondo issued tonight the following formal statement:

"Recognition of the government of Mr. Carranza is a triumph of Pan-American policy, and without doubt will bring about very soon the re-establishment of peace and normal conditions in Mexico. For this, her sister republics and their worthy representatives here deserve sincere and fraternal felicitation as this act of justice has been done for one of the republics which has been and shall continue to be an integral part of the international American concert.

"Foreigners have and will continue to have the protection to which they are entitled by international law and existing treaties in accordance with international amity. Foreign capital will be welcomed, and very soon a decree of amnesty which Mr. Carranza is preparing will be issued that will permit the Mexicans whose presence in Mexico will not constitute a vital menace to the peace and consolidation of the Government to return from their exile, which has caused them to suffer on account of the civil war.

"Railroad and telegraph communication is being re-established as rapidly as possible. The world generally, however, must be a little patient. Reconstruction cannot come in a day. I believe the extension of recognition in itself will have a good effect throughout Mexico, giving the people confidence in the new Government, tending to restore normal conditions. The United States has shown itself throughout the last three years, since the overthrow of Madero, the constant friend of the revolution and in sympathy with its liberal principles. We today celebrate not only this, but a triumph of Pan-American policy."

Mr. Arredondo also gave out a dispatch which he had received from General Carranza, stating that no Carranza troops had crossed into Guatemala, as reported, and that strict orders had been given to avoid any complications on the Guatemalan border.

Celebrated in Mexico City.

MEXICO CITY, Oct. 19.—The news that the government of General Venustiano Carranza had been recognized by the American Republics was received here with scenes of general rejoicing. The extra editions of the newspapers containing the news were eagerly bought by the promenaders, and the tidings spread rapidly through the city. The bells in the cathedral were rung, and there were fireworks, the blowing of whistles, and scenes of general animation.

No official celebration of the recognition of General Carranza has yet been planned, as General Gonsales, the post commander, is absent in the City of Toluca on a tour of inspection.

CARRANZA AT TORREON.

Large Military Review to be Held There for Him.

Special to The New York Times.

TORREON, Oct. 19.—General Carranza today paid his first visit to the State of Durango. At Gomes Palacio, where the line from Coahuila makes a bend touching that State, hundreds thronged the station to shake hands with the First Chief.

After a short stay he proceeded to Torreon, where a large military review will be held on Thursday. General Serrano Castro has joined the party. Obregon will proceed north from Torreon.

SAN PEDRO, Coahuila, Oct. 18.—General Carranza has reached San Pedro de Las Colonias, the boyhood home of Francisco I. Madero, where his welcome was notable. School children carrying large silk banners greeted him at the station.

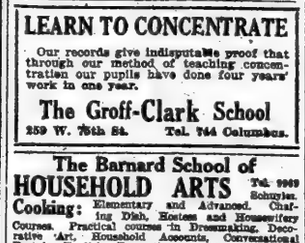
This district has been the scene of fierce fighting from the days of the first revolution aginst Diaz, being captured by Madero and Villa and finally in September by Obregon. The heaviness of the fighting is seen in the large number of dead horses in the fields along the track, and trains destroyed by the retreating Villa army. The track from Paredon to San Pedro has been torn up and all stations have been destroyed in the fighting.

DROP CASE AGAINST TAGGART

Prosecutor Says Evidence Is Insufficient to Convict Politician.

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 19.—The case against Thomas Taggart, Democratic National Committeeman for Indiana, charged with election conspiracy, was dismissed by Special Judge W. H. Eichhorn in Criminal Court today on the motion of Prosecutor A. J. Rucker. The cases of the more than 100 other men who were indicted with Taggart and Mayor Joseph E. Bell were put over to Dec. 1. Mayor Bell was acquitted by a jury last Wednesday, after a trial lasting more than five weeks.

Prosecutor Rucker, in moving to dismiss the case against Taggart, stated that the testimony of witnesses in the Bell case affecting Taggart was much weaker than the testimony they gave before the Grand Jury. In view of this change of testimony, Rucker said he did not believe the evidence sufficient to convict Taggart.



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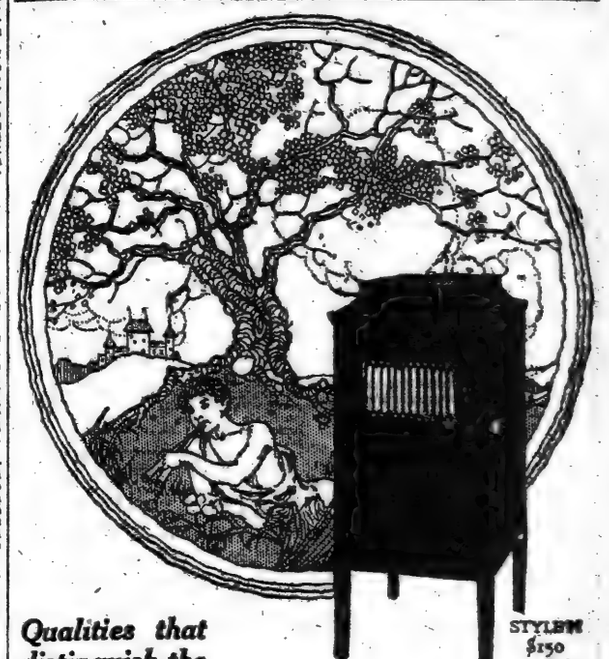
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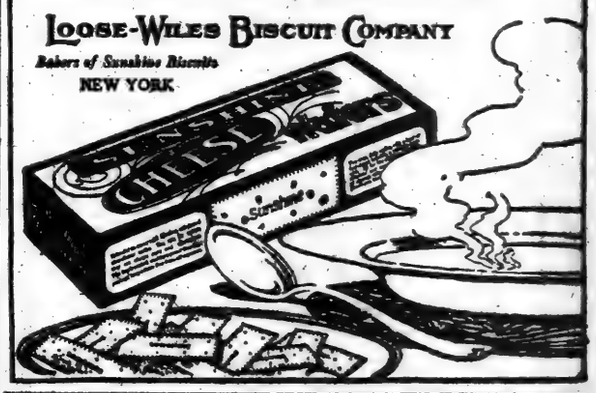


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TELL OF FINANCING A 'FAIRY GODMOTHER'

Many Young Men Contributed to the $4,000 a Telephone Boy Gave to "Mrs. Flagler."

OIL MAN NEVER KNEW HER

His Private Secretary Produces Records from 26 Broadway in Court —No Defense May Be Made.

Testimony describing the ease with which an elderly woman with gray hair, sparkling blue eyes and a sweet manner is alleged to have obtained the savings of more than a dozen young men was presented to a jury before Judge Mulqueen in General Sessions yesterday on the second day of the trial of Mrs. Zora Emma Johnson for grand larceny in the first degree. All of the victims loaned their capital in addition to more which they borrowed from other persons to Frank Mahoney, the telephone boy who alleges he has been fleeced of nearly $4,000 through the woman's pretense that she was the widow of Henry M. Flagler, the Standard Oil man.

Mahoney told them of his "fairy godmother," who was coming into an inheritance of $15,000,000 within a few weeks, and of her promise to make him her secretary at $20,000 per year. He pictured with frantic enthusiasm the blaze of prosperity into which he would lead all of his friends if they would stick by him and aid him. They thought, as they testified on the stand yesterday, that it was too good to be true, but nevertheless they surrendered to the telephone boy their money in bank and in pocket, feeling certain that a woman of the white hair and noble qualities described to them by Mahoney could not possibly be a swindler.

City Employes were Dupes.

Michael J. Shanahan, a clerk in the Corporation Counsel's office, who was one of Mahoney's credulous friends testified yesterday to giving $1,330 in sixteen days. Finally he gave Mahoney all the cash he had in his pocket, amounting to $30, and then he was through. Mahoney then turned to his brother-in-law, William J. Warner, who testified that he gave the boy $2,000 in all, $1,150 of which he himself had to borrow from two friends. James J. McMahon and George H. Eberle, both clerks in the Civil Service Commission, also told of the substantial loans which they made to Mahoney.

With the exception of Shanahan, none of them ever saw the "fairy godmother." Shanhan insisted upon being shown something for his money and Mahoney thereupon arranged a meeting at which he introduced his friend to "Mrs. Flagler." Shanahan, in testifying about this meeting, said yesterday that Mrs. Flagler impressed him very favorably. He said she invited him and Mahoney into a limousine and took them to a Childs restaurant, where she discussed with them in detail her $15,000,000 estate.

"I asked Mrs. Flagler what assurances she could give us that she was the widow of Henry M. Flagler," Shanahan testified, "and she replied that she could show us her marriage certificate. I then told her it was a very serious business for young fellows like us to lend out our money and it would be only fair to let us know where she kept all the stocks and bonds which composed her estate. She answered that her lawyer knew where they were. She told me I didn't have to worry about the $1,200 which I had loaned to Mahoney, because she would see to it that I got $50,000 in return when her estate was settled."

Henry J. Lochmuller, an employe of the New York Central Railroad, testified that Mrs. Johnson's daughter introduced him to her mother, who took an immediate liking to him. Several days later, according to his testimony, Mrs. Johnson came to him and requested a loan of $200, saying that her private secretary had deserted her, taking with him $7,000 of her money. Lochmuller gave her the $200, and received in return a check for $300 drawn on a bank in Washington, which later came back to him marked "No funds."

Mr. Flagler Never Saw Her.

Assistant District Attorney Minton presented evidence showing that the defendant was not the widow of Henry M. Flagler, but the wife of a man named Johnson, who lived in Washington.

Jasper C. Salter, private secretary to Henry M. Flagler for twenty-five years, testified yesterday that on the very day the woman said she was married to the Standard Oil man in Washington, Flagler was in his office in New York. He produced the letter files of the Standard Oil office, at 26 Broadway, to confirm his statement. Slater said he never saw Mrs. Zorah M. Johnson, and denied that she had ever been in the company of Flagler either in Washington or in New York. He produced records showing that none of Mr. Flagler's railroad holdings or other securities had been transferred to the woman.

Assistant District Attorney Minton rested the case for the people, and Abe Levy, for Mrs. Johnson, moved for the dismissal of the indictment. His motion was denied. Mr. Levy then said he would allow the case to go to the jury today without interposing a defense.

G. H. Roberts Left $578,630.

George H. Roberts, former Postmaster of Brooklyn, who died at his home, 20 Cambridge Place, Brooklyn, January last, left a net estate of $578,630. Under the terms of Mr. Roberts' will the estate is shared equally by his son, George Roberts, and his daughter, Rosamund Roberts.

LAFAYETTE STUDENTS WELCOME EDUCATORS

Nearly 200 Colleges to be Represented at Installation of President MacCracken Today.

Special to The New York Times.

EASTON, Penn., Oct. 19.—Exercises in connection with the induction of Dr. John Henry MacCracken as President of Lafayette College began this afternoon, with representatives of nearly 200 universities and colleges in the United States and Canada present. Men prominent in all walks of life and hundreds of the alumni of Lafayette College are here for the event.

The program was begun this afternoon with a conference participated in by nineteen alumni of Lafayette College who are engaged in educational work. Dr. J. George Becht, Executive Secretary of the Pennsylvania State Board of Education, presided. The topic for discussion was "Educational Problems of Lafayette College."

This evening from 6:30 to 8 o'clock a reception was given to the delegates, alumni, and guests at the Hotel Karldon. The students, headed by the college band and each man carrying a lighted torch, paraded from the campus to the hotel, and after a noisy greeting to the visitors returned to the college, where they held a smoker.

The inaugural dinner was given tonight. Edward J. Fox of the Board of Trustees was toastmaster, and the invocation was delivered by Dr. Robert Barber Youngman of Lafayette. The speakers were President John Grier Hibben of Princeton University, Oswald Garrison Villard of The New York Evening Post, Principal George Morris Philips of the Westchester Normal School, President Harry B. Hutchins of the University of Michigan, President Ethelbert Dudley Warfield of Wilson College, Vice President Natt A. Emery of High University, Chancellor Samuel Black McCormick of the University of Pittsburgh, and Chancellor Charles Alexander Richmond of Union University.

Tomorrow's program will include the presentation of delegates, the academic procession, the inaugural exercises, and the conferring of nineteen honorary degree diplomas.

Doctor of Letters—Governor Martin Grove Brumbaugh, Ernest Gottlieb Sihler, Professor of Latin in New York University, and Ethelbert Dudley Warfield, Chambersburg, eighth President of Lafayette College, now President of Wilson College.

Doctor of Science—Frank Henry Constant, Professor of Civil Engineering in Princeton University; Henry Fay, Professor of Analytical Chemistry in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology; Richard Mills Pearce, Jr., Professor of Research Medicine in the University of Pennsylvania, and George Joseph Ray, East Orange, N. J., Chief Engineer of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad.

Doctor of Laws—Francis Shunk Brown, Philadelphia, Attorney General of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania; Winston Churchill, Cornish, N. H.; Thomas De Witt Cuyler, Philadelphia, lawyer; Elbert Henry Gary, New York, Chairman of the United States Steel Corporation; Edward Kidder Graham, Chapel Hill, N. C., President of the University of North Carolina; Thomas Hastings, New York, architect; Albert Ross Hill, President of the University of Missouri; Cyrus Hall McCormick, Chicago, President of the International Harvester Company; Robert Mackenzie, New York, Scretary of the College Board of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America; John C. Sharpe, Blairstown, N. J., Headmaster of Blair Academy; Joseph Ross Stevenson, President of Princeton Theological Seminary, and Oswald Gafrison Villard, President of the New York Evening Post Company.

A luncheon will follow the presentation of the degrees, and the program will close with a football game between Lafayette and Delaware Colleges.

VANDERBILT AIDS AERO FUND

Gives $1,000 Toward Buying Planes for National Guard.

William K. Vanderbilt yesterday sent a check for $1,000 to the National Aeroplane Fund, which is to be applied toward the development of aviation corps for the National Guard of this State.

This makes a total of $12,250 now available for the New York National Guard, $10,000 of which was the gift of a prominent woman here, and the other $1,250 of a man interested in the movement. The total of the National Aeroplane Fund is now $45,688, and in addition to this, seven aeroplanes have been donated.

Major Gen. O'Ryan recently wrote the Aero Club asking it to aid him in securing the enlistment of young men suitable for aeronautic service. At his request the Aero Club has appointed a committee to co-operate in organizing an aviation section for the National Guard, consisting of Alan R. Hawley, President of the Aero Club; W. Redmond Cross and Henry Woodhouse, Governors of the club, and R. C. Bolling, a member, all of whom will meet next week in the offices of the Adjutant General.

NEW OPERA WOMEN ARE ALL BEAUTIES

Gatti-Casazza Praises the New Singers of Metropolitan—Season Opens Nov. 15.

"SAMSON ET DELILA" FIRST

Impresario Surprised When He Drops Into a Luxurious Office in Place of Plain One He Left.

General Manager Giulio Gatti-Casazza put in his first day of the season at the Metropolitan Opera House yesterday. He arrived in the morning and was greeted in the outside offices by the members of the house staff. As usual on the first day, he found that his time was largely taken up in receiving visits of artists and persons connected in various ways with the opera house, and the Italian colony, and with being interviewed by newspaper men. He found time, however, to motor with Mme. Gatti-Casazza to see the house she had occupied this Summer at Great Neck, L. I., and to inspect the apartment she has leased for them for the Winter, breaking their precedent of living in hotels while here.

The season will open on Nov. 15, with a performance of Saint-Saen's "Samson et Delila," given in French, in which the principal rôles will be sung by Mme. Matzenauer and Messrs. Caruso, Amato, and Rothier. Mr. Polacco will conduct. This will be the first performance of this work at the Metropolitan in many seasons. The scenery and costumes were made in Milan this Summer, and the settings were described by Mr. Gatti-Casazza as thoroughly modern, but not futuristic.

"Prince Igor" will be sung early in December with a cast including Mme. Alda and Messrs. Didur, Amato, Botta and De Segurola, with Mr. Polacco conducting. In January will be given the new Spanish opera, "Goyescas," by Enrique Granados, who will be here for the premiere. The new Italian conductor, Gaetano Bavagnoli, will have charge of this production. Mlle. Bori will have the principal rôle. The general manager departed from his usual custom in giving high praise in advance for this work.

When Maria Barrientos, the Spanish coloratura soprano, arrives here in January, preparations will be made for revivals of Bizet's "Les Pecheurs de Perles" and of "Lucia." A revival of Rossini's "Il Barbiere di Siviglia" will also be made with Mmes. Hempel and Barrientos. It is also possible that "Rigoletto" will be revived.

In regard to the German répertoire, Mr. Gatti-Casazza said the new conductor, Artur Bodansky, would be so busy "restudying" with the company the Wagner operas according to his ideas that the date for the first performance of the semi-novelty, "The Taming of the Shrew," by Hermann Goets, could not be determined on immediately.

He was reminded that Mr. Bodansky had said he was in favor of giving Wagner operas with "cuts" and asked whether he supported his conductor in that view. He replied that he did, that unexpurgated performances of Wagner were not appropriate except at such places as Baireuth, where audiences gave up their time solely to hearing the music dramas.

"Wagner was a great genius and a great man," he said "and since he was a man he had human failings, one of the most common of which is to say too much."

When asked what he thought of the reports current here during the Summer that German opera would not be performed, he said: "A German made the modern newspaper possible. When you tell me you are ready to suppress newspapers because of war feeling, I will think about suppressing German opera."

Mr. Gatti-Casazza, in speaking about the new singers, said his object in selecting them was to freshen the company and get in new blood.

"One thing you will notice," he said, "is that all the new women members of the company are beautiful. That is important, because the public brings its eyes to a theatre as well as its ears."

There was a special event connected with the impresario's arrival at the opera house yesterday, although he did not know it. Almost everyone was in the secret, and this is why, when he started for his private office, he was followed by most of those whose rank entitled them to the privilege, while the faces of smaller functionaries and office boys peeked out of the dark places in the corridor as he went along.

The secret was this—that during the Summer the hitherto plain, workaday office of the general manager had been transformed. Paper of a delicate mauve and silken texture covered the walls, while a rug of the same shade made the floor a place to be trod upon lightly. Settees and chairs done in the same color scheme, whose wood was first cousin to bird's-eye maple, stood about the room and there was a desk with a glass top, while overhead was a hanging lamp of fine design in the newest "indirect" type.

Upon this setting of luxury Mr. Gatti-Casazza opened the door while the more discreet of his staff trembled, for Gatti is from the north of Italy, which knows sterner delights than the thrill of soft carpets and silken hangings.

He walked into the room and you could have heard a pin drop—even on the mauve rug of that room. Then to the astonishment of his staff he sat down to his desk, called to his secretary and started to work just as if it were the morning after the last day he had worked there. It was apparent he had not once noticed there was anything different!

About half an hour later, however, there came a shout from his room. When they came in they found him gazing about at his neo-Lusitania setting. It would be exaggerating to say that anger showed on his face, for there are but one or two occasions in a season when his imperturbability is shaken, but his first question showed the way his mind was working.

"How much did this cost?" he asked.

Somebody fearfully ventured the information, and then ensued one of those lulls before the storm. But the storm did not break. Gatti evidently divined what was in their minds, that it had been done to please him and honor his return, and he once more resumed his accustomed calm.

"Well," he said, casting about for something pleasant to say, "it has certainly made the office lighter." Then the incident was closed.

A CONCERT FOR TWO PIANOS.

Miss Milinowski and Mr. Cumpson Play In Aeolian Hall.

The playing of duets for two performers on two pianofortes is not a form of musical art that greatly flourishes in public, for reasons conected with the difficulty of avoiding monotony of effect and the comparative poverty of the literature. Concertgoers will remember several performances of such music by Harold Randolph and Ernest Hutcheson, and last season a notable one by Harold Bauer and Ossip Gabrilowitsch. Two young players new to this public gave a concert of duets for two pianofortes yesterday afternoon in Aeolian Hall—Miss Marta Milinowski and Harry Cumpson. Two at least of their numbers were unfamiliar—Christian Sinding's variations, Op. 2, and Sergei Rachmaninoff's Fantasie, Op. 5. They played also Mozart's graceful sonata, Saint-Saëns's Scherzo, Op. 27, an arrangement for two pianos of five waltzes from Brahms's set. Op. 39, originally written for two players on one instrument. The two players are not notable for force or fire. They have evidently tried to cultivate an accurate ensemble which is indispensable for the enjoyment of such music as they are devoted to, though accuracy sometimes failed them when they had done with the perfectly orderly and equably balanced pages of Mozart. A little more spirit, vivacity, and grace might have been consorted in the performance of the sonata, and a little more vigor and power in that of Sinding's musically interesting and individual variations.

FAIR PRICES AT JOLINE SALE.

Burns Note Brings $260—Bright's Letter to Greeley Sells for $28.

The sale of the seventh part of the late Adrian H. Joline's library began yesterday at the Anderson Galleries.

A copy of "William Harrison Ainsworth and his Friends" by S. M. Ellis, extra-illustrated by the insertion of 165 autograph letters of Ainsworth and other literary material, went to George D. Smith for $810.

Gabriel Weis paid $290 for a letter by Robert Burns to Lady Don of Coates, sending her "a parcel of my epistolary performances."

A fine letter of Charles I. of Great Britain to Louis XIII., written in French, was knocked down to Mr. Smith for $130. The same bidder obtained documents signed by Charles I. and Charles II. for respectively $14.50 and $11.

The original manuscript of six stanzas from Lord Byron's "Oscar of Alva" ("Hours of Idleness") was bought by Mr. Smith for $165.

A letter by John Bright to Horace Greeley on the re-election of Abraham Lincoln was bought by Mr. Smith for $28. He also paid $40 for a letter of Elizabeth Barnett Browning and $18 for a letter of Robert Browning.

Miss Belle da Costa Greene, librarian for J. P. Morgan, gave $30 for a letter of the Countess Teresa Gamba Guiccioli referring to Lord Byron.

The sale will be continued this afternoon.

Start Catholic Fund Nov. 1.

The Knights of Columbus will begin their campaign Nov. 1 to raise a $500,000 building fund. This announcement was made yesterday at 64 Wall Street, where the committee in charge will have its headquarters. The purpose is to erect a central Catholic building in New York City, and the campaign will be inaugurated under the auspices of Cardinal Farley.



This silver pitcher is a fitting symbol of the Reed & Barton stores because though old it is forever young. It is prominently displayed in the corner window of our 5th Avenue store and as you pass, it will pay you to stop and gratify your eye with its lovely lines.

The Reed & Barton name is so famous for quality that we sometimes fear a reputation for high prices may accompany it. Such is not the case. One pays here fairly for genuine material, artistically wrought, but one does not pay for our reputation.

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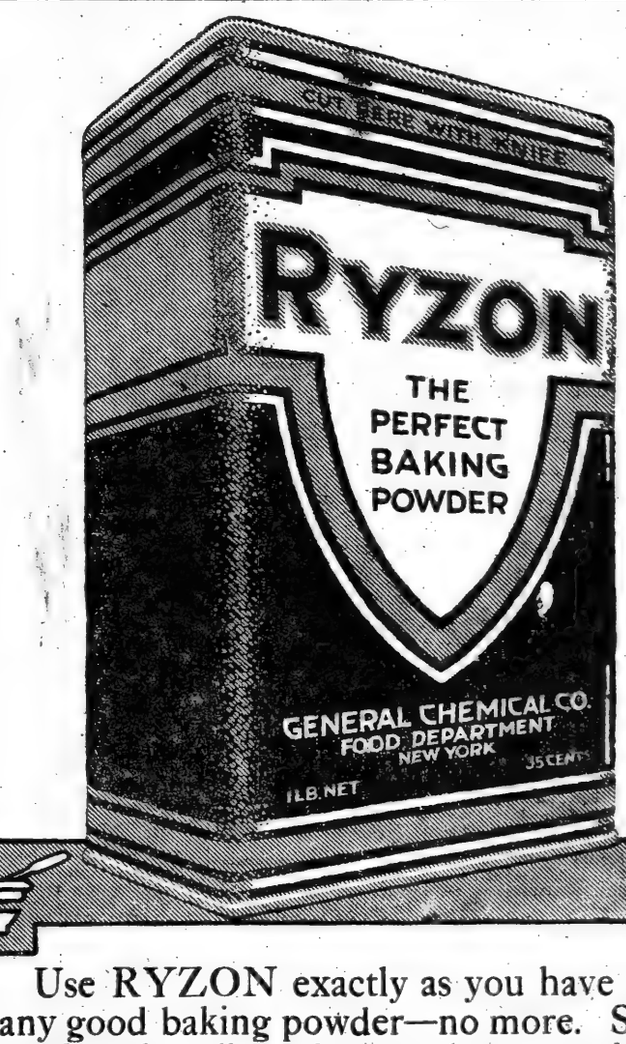
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WRECKERS ATTACK HAVEMEYER HOUSE

Old-Time Show Place on Madison Avenue Is to Make Way for an Office Building.

J. P. MORGAN TO OPPOSE IT

Title Company Holds That the Land Was Sold by the Murray Heirs Without Restrictions.

House wreckers began yesterday tearing down the old Havemeyer residence on the southwest corner of Madison Avenue and Thirty-eighth Street. It is the finest home in the Murray Hill section, which the trade invasion has brought to the doom of destruction since the demolition, several years ago, of the Stewart mansion on the site now occupied by the Columbia Trust Company's building, at the northwest corner of Fifth Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street.

The heirs of the late Theodore A. Havemeyer sold the property about a year ago for $600,000 to August Heckscher, who has had plans prepared for erecting on the plot a sixteen-story office building. A sign on the house states that it will be ready for occupancy by May 1, 1916.

Soon after Mr. Heckscher bought the property and announced his intention of putting up a large commercial structure, suit was instituted by J. P. Morgan and other Murray Hill residents against Mr. Heckscher on the ground that the property was within the restricted Murray Hill residential zone, and an injunction was asked restraining the erection of a business building. Edmund L. Baylies, counsel for the members of the Murray Hill Association, who instituted the suit, asked Supreme Court Justice Newburger about a week ago to set the case down for trial on Nov. 15, in view of the property interests involved. The Court declined to advance the case out of its regular calendar order, and the suit will probably not be tried until next year.

Clark T. Chambers, who sold the property to Mr. Heckscher, said yesterday that the demolition of the house indicated that Mr. Heckscher felt justified in going ahead with his operation, as his title, against all restrictions, had been insured by the Lawyers Title and Trust Company.

The boundary of the old Murray Hill restriction runs northwesterly in a diagonal line from Madison Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street, taking in the houses on the west side of the avenue, between Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth Streets. The heirs of the Havemeyer estate, up to a few months before the sale, had believed that the plot was included in the restricted zone, but on searching the title the lawyers for the estate discovered that the Thirty-eighth Street corner had been sold by the Murray heirs in 1843, four years before the placing of the restrictive clause upon the greater part of the old Murray farm. On that basis the title company insured the title against all limitations for business, and when the suit is tried the question of the intent of the heirs to include that corner in the restricted zone will be brought up.

Theodore A. Havemeyer purchased the property in 1866, and in 1872 he transferred it to his wife, who died in Switzerland more than a year ago. Mr. Havemeyer, who was one of the heads of the American Sugar Refining Company, died in 1897. Several years before his death he enlarged the original house, building a ballroom, which was adorned with old English oak paneling and carved woodwork at an expense of $40,000. The house also contained an Italian marble staircase, and two artistic grill doors adorned the entrance. These doors, it is said by the Rheinfrank Company, which is tearing down the house, have been sold to the owner of a large country home in Connecticut.

The tall iron fence with its artistic gates and a large stone crest over the front door have been retained by the heirs, but everything else in the house will go to the wreckers. When the iron fence was put up more than a quarter of a century ago, it was regarded as the finest thing of its kind in the city. For years the residence, set well back from the street with old trees bordering the entrance drive, was one of the show places of the city. Its last occupant was Clarence H. Mackay, who leased the house for a few years.

NEW TIMES SQUARE STATION

Name Adopted Officially for Stop in the Broadway Subway.

The Public Service Commission decided yesterday that the name of the station on the new Broadway subway from Forty-second to Fortieth Street should be Times Square.

This will be in harmony with the name of the parallel station in Seventh Avenue, the new Steinway tunnel station, which will be in front of the Hotel Knickerbocker, and the present subway station. They will connect with each other at the Times Building, and the great traffic centre thus formed will be known as Times Square.

Dr. Hillis's Case Postponed.

The argument on the motion to vacate an order for the examination of Frank L. Ferguson in the proceedings brought against him by the Rev. Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis, pastor of Plymouth Church, which was to have been heard yesterday by Supreme Court Justice Kelly in Brooklyn, was adjourned until next Wednesday. Counsel for Dr. Hillis asked for time to complete affidavits. R. W. Kellogg, for Mr. Ferguson, stipulated that he should be given opportunity to examine the affidavits before coming into court, and it was so ordered by Justice Kelly.

LOUDEN REINDICTED; NEW ACCUSER FOUND

Lockport Man Alleges Attempt to Swindle Mother—Second Bigamy Charge.

A second indictment charging bigamy was returned against "Count" Max Lynar Louden yesterday in order to make him answerable for the marriage contracted in this city with Lalia Florence Jansen, also known as Allendorf, his present wife, who has shown no disposition to prosecute him. She did not testify before the Grand Jury, but the City Clerk produced records showing that the "Count" had married her on Aug. 29, 1911, as Albert Marcel, Count de Passy.

The indictment states that he was then the husband of Rose O'Brien and Mrs. Fred Arnold, the women who accused the "Count" to agents of the Department of Justice while they were investigating his past on the suspicion that he was a German spy. The Grand Jury is now expected to return several more indictments against the "Count."

W. H. Moran, formerly of Lockport, N. Y., went to the Tombs yesterday and identified Louden as the man who had attempted to swindle his mother, Mrs. Alice Lafflin, out of $5,000 last Summer. Moran said Louden had won the confidence of Mrs. Lafflin and induced her to invest in a "self-starting lantern" for which he had a patent. She gave him, according to the son, two notes aggregating $5,000. Later the police of Lockport, according to Mr. Moran, found that Louden had neither an invention nor a patent such as he had described, and he was locked up on a charge of grand larceny.

Assistan District Attorney Embree was told that Louden was indicted, but while in jail convinced his wife, who was then Rose O'Brien, that he was the victim of a political conspiracy. He told her if he had any money with which to get out his naturalization papers he could be released. She gave him $85.

Louden, it is alleged, induced a Deputy Sheriff to escort him to New York to see Princess la Parlaghy. The Deputy Sheriff, according to Mr. Moran, was so much impressed with the Princess and her suite at the Hotel Plaza that, although she failed to supply the bail, he himself gave $5 000 bonds for Louden.

Rose O'Brien then charged Louden with having obtained $85 from her under false pretenses, and the "Count" was arrested at the Hotel Plaza and taken back to Lockport. He was indicted, but according to Assistant District Attorney Embree, nothing was done to press the charge.

Most of the information received by Mr. Embree on these matters was corroborated by Mr. Moran, who demanded that Louden give him an order to release Mrs. Lafflin's notes, which, with other papers belonging to the "Count," are held by the Surrogate at Lockport. Louden gave Mr. Moran the order he requested.

DR. ADOLPH KESSLER DEAD.

Veteran Physician Who Was a Member of the Committee of 70.

Dr. Adolph Kessler, formerly widely known as a physician and a member of the Committee of Seventy that brought about the overthrow of "Boss" Tweed in this city, died yesterday at his home, 2 East Seventy-eighth Street, in his eighty-third year.

He was born in Germany and received his degree in medicine in Berlin. In 1885 Dr. Kessler came to this country and settled in Mobile, Ala. During the civil war he was an abolitionist and was forced to flee for his life, and came North, where he was placed in charge of the United States Military Hospital in Baltimore. After the war he came here and commenced to practice.

Dr. Kessler was a former member of the Board of Coroners, on which he was associated with Richard Croker, and during Mayor Van Wyck's administration was Assistant Sanitary Superintendent of the Bronx Board of Health. Twelve years ago he retired.

He is survived by two daughters and a son, George A. Kessler, head of George A. Kessler & Co., champagne importers, of 20 Beaver Street.

NURSES ELECT OFFICERS.

State League Meets Preparatory to Association Meeting.

Preparatory to the fourteenth annual meeting of the New York State Nurses' Association, which convenes at the McAlpin today, the New York State League for Nursing Education, composed of heads of training schools for nurses and superintendents of hospitals, met yesterday, elected officers, and heard addresses. The officers were: President, Miss Julia Littlefield, Homeopathic Hospital, Albany; Vice President, Miss A. M. Hilliard, State Inspector of training schools; Secretary, Miss Louise Arnold, Samaritan Hospital, Troy; Treasurer, Miss Emma Smith, Rochester General Hospital.

CHARLTON'S TRIAL DELAYED

Postponement Is Taken Until Oct. 22 Because of His Counsel's Illness.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COMO, Oct. 19.—When the trial of Porter Charlton was resumed today the prisoner was again assisted in reading his autobiography, which was a repetition of the statement made by him when he was first brought to Como. The mental experts again repeated their deductions from examinations of the prisoner.

At the beginning of the afternoon session Charlton declared that he could not stand the nervous strain, and asked permission to retire for a few minutes, which the court allowed. When the trial was resumed the defense asked for a postponement until Oct. 22, owing to the illness of Micell Picardi, chief counsel for Charlton. The request was granted.

G. M. Luther's Estate $377,000.

An appraisal filed in the Surrogate's Court, Brooklyn, yesterday shows that George M. Luther, who died in December, 1913, left a net estate of $377,000. The bulk of the estate is held in trust. Mr. Luther's daughters, Mary Gould Luther of 886 Carroll Street, Brooklyn, and Phebe Luther Gill of Woodmere, L. I., receiving the income.

SEVEN MEN HELD AS BOGUS LAWYERS

Bewildered When They Are Brought Close to Legal Processes in Court.

DETECTIVES SEEK OTHERS

Simon Steingut, "Mayor of Avenue A," Convicted—Primary Petition Notaries Held for Trial.

Detectives of the staff of Inspector Faurot were making the rounds of the city last night in serch of bogus lawyers, for many warrants are out for these alleged illegal practitioners. Several arrests are expected this morning.

Seven were arrested yesterday afternoon. Five were arraigned in the Centre Street Court and two at Essex Market. The agents of the Bureau of Industries and Immigration of the State Industrial Commission and agents of the New York County Lawyers' Association appeared as the complaining witnesses. The bureau was represented by Mrs. Marian K. Clark, Chief Investigator, and Miles O'Brien, Jr., and the Lawyers' Association by George R. Adams.

Throughout the proceedings the supposedly unlicensed barristers had a bewildered look as they watched lawyers and Judges sorting over the papers with red and gilt seals which were bringing them into the clutches of the law. They were held in $300 bail for hearings on Friday afternoon.

The complaints against them were based on Section 270 of the Penal Code, which forbids any but a duly licensed lawyer from practicing.

The patrol wagon brought to the Centre Street Court the following alleged violators of the code: Morris Asofsky, 204 East Broadway; Morris Bleestein, 149 East Broadway; Harry Canter, 34 Rutgers Street; Aaron H. Jaffe, 179 East Broadway, and Hyman Wlodaver, 149 East Broadway.

The most versatile of the company seemed to be Jaffe, who was willing to obtain for all Russians the postponement of military service and proclaimed in advertisements that he was connected with all the best lawyers of Russia. All his legal papers were to be written on a Russian typewriter, and he was willing to use all "lawful means" to help his clients. He gave notice also that his advice was free and that it was only when he was drawing up legal papers that he received any fees.

Samuel M. Auerbach, the field investigator of the State bureau, said there were hundreds of the illegal practitioners under surveillance and that there would be arrests for several weeks to come, until the principal and most notorious offenders were driven out of business. There will probably be brought into the Essex Market Court today several of the men who have extensive offices and are said to have a practice as large as that of some of the most successful attorneys in the city.

In Special Sessions yesterday Simon Steingut, widely known as "the Mayor of Avenue A," was found guilty of unlawfully practicing law. The evidence against him was obtained by Mrs. Frances Benzecry, a detective in the employment of various societies. He was sentenced to thirty days in the City Prison, with the alternative of paying a fine of $250.

Steingut's friends rallied to his aid. It was said at the Tombs last night that his fine had been paid and that he had been released.

It could not be verified that he will appeal.

Louis Krause of 19 West 117th Street, a former Deputy State Superintendent of Elections, and Herman H. Blinder of 533 East 139th Street were held in $1,000 each in the Centre Street Court on the charge of acknowledging false signatures on Frank Moss petitions.

Edward J. Dooling, a Commissioner of Deeds, was arrested yesterday on the charge of falsely acknowledging the name of Charles S. Chapman to a Frank Moss petition.

CORNELL MEDICAL SCHOOL.

Opening Shows No Reduction in Students Because of War.

The Cornell University Medical College, at First Avenue and Twenty-eighth Street, has entered upon its eighteenth year with an enrollment of 172, which shows no diminution because of the war. Opening exercises attended by the student body were held yesterday in the amphitheatre, at which Dr. John Hartwell, President, presided.

Arthur F. Kraetzer, representing the senior class, explained the student activities and tendered the aid of the upper classmen to incoming students. Dean W. M. Polk spoke of the advances of modern medicine. He said that fifty years ago there was practically only one course open to the graduate in medicine, viz., practice, whereas now there are many lines, such as public health and sanitation, the army and navy, research and teaching, as well as medical missionary work, which he regarded as one of the highest of callings.

YOUNG MAN VANISHES ON EVE OF HIS WEDDING

Miss Edith Todd of Brooklyn, Who Was to be a Bride Today, Seeks Fiance.

A telegram received last night by Mrs. Mary French at her home, 582 Franklin Avenue, Brooklyn, from her niece, Miss Edith Todd, with whom she lives, disclosed the fact that for nine days no news had been received of Harvey J. Herman of Westville, Conn., whom Miss Todd was to marry today.

Herman had had a rather remarkable career, of which the climax was his disappearance from the home of his foster-father, G. M. Griswold, President of the G. M. Griswold Company, makers of dies and tools in New Haven, Conn.

When a lad Herman was adopted by Mr. Griswold and educated as his son. He first attracted the manufacturer's attention as a bright newspaper boy in the streets of New Haven, and twenty years ago was taken to live at the Griswold home in Westville, a suburb of New Haven. It was from this house that he disappeared a week ago last Sunday. It was supposed that he had gone to New Haven for the day, but when he had failed to appear on Monday the Connecticut and New York police were notified and a general alarm was sent out.

Soon after the news of the disappearance of her fiancé was received by Miss Todd she left New York for New Haven to aid in the search for him. Up to last night she had not notified her aunt of the progress of the investigations, and Mrs. French had not felt any anxiety over the case. But as the wedding day approached and it became evident that her romance had developed into a mystery, Miss Todd, prostrated by grief, was impelled to notify her aunt that misfortune had overtaken her.

Mrs. French said last night that the cause of Herman's disappearance could not be explained. It was well known, she said, that he did not gamble, nor could money affairs have had anything to do with his vanishing. The only conjecture to be made was that he was the victim of foul play, and on that theory the police were working.

Both Miss Todd and Herman are about 30 years old. He was the Assistant Secretary of the G. M. Griswold Company. Miss Todd was a stenographer in a New York Office.

When asked whether Herman and Miss Todd were to be married in New York or New Haven, Mrs. French said that she was in ignorance of the plans which had been made.

TREASURY AGENTS CURBED.

Their Inquisitorial Powers Limited by New Regulations.

The most drastic "shake-up" in the history of the special agents' corps connected with the Treasury Department will take place Nov. 1, when this bureau of Government customs investigators will be transferred to the Customs Division of the department. For many years the special agents have enjoyed practically plenary powers. During the administration of Leslie M. Shaw as Secretary of the Treasury the agents were called "personal representatives" of the Secretary.

As such, the agents were empowered to walk into importers' offices and demand books and other data whenever irregularities in importations were suspected. They were also authorized to investigate the conduct of business in the offices of Collectors and Appraisers at all ports.

The merger of the agents' force with the Customs Division means that Frank H. Halstead, the chief of this division, will have direct supervision after next month. The plan to be made effective Nov. 1 provides that thereafter all work relating to the examination of the books, papers, and accounts of Collectors and other officers of the customs, as well as the prevention and detection of fraud on the customs revenue, including the direction and supervision of special agents, customs agents, special Inspectors, and special Commissioners, as provided for by Revised Statutes, Sections 2,649-2,651, will be performed under the direction of Mr. Halstead.

CHURCH GETS BOY SOLOIST.

Grace Episcopal Engages Young Son of a Pittsburgh Fireman.

William Brennen, 14 years old, for the last two years the principal boy soloist of Trinity Episcopal Church, in Pittsburgh, Penn., came to New York yesterday to join the choir of Grace Church, at Broadway and Tenth Street.

James Helfenstein, organist of Grace Church, neard of the lad from Stuart MacLean, choirmaster of the Pittsburgh church. Last Thursday, at the request of Mr. Helfenstein, the boy came here and sang in Grace Church with Mr. MacLean at the organ. Brennen made such an impression that the authorities at Grace Church at once entered into an agreement with the father, M. W. Brennen, a city fireman in Pittsburgh, under which the boy will live at the Grace Church Choir School and sing at the church.

According to a dispatch from Pittsburgh, a contract has been signed under which the church pays $1,000 a year for the boy's services.

SOCIETY UNITES SONS OF CIVIL WAR'S FOES

Descendants of Veterans of North and South Favor Preparedness.

LINCOLN'S GRANDSON IN

George Gordon Battle and Colonel Henry H. Andrew Among Incorporators of Organization.

A new patriotic society, the membership of which is limited to the sons and descendants of Union and Confederate veterans of the civil war, has recently been organized and incorporation papers will shortly be filed with the Secretary of State at Albany. The announcement was made last night by Henry H. Andrew, a son of the war Governor of Massachusetts, and by George Gordon Battle, son of a Confederate veteran, both of whom are among the incorporators of the new organization.

For several months past the men behind the organization of the society have been busy at work mapping out a scheme that will bring into one common society the men whose forbears fought in the great struggle between the North and South. The plan is now complete and the details will shortly be made public and branch societies established in all parts of the country. To Colonel Andrew, more than to any other man, is due the success that has attended the movement, which has every indication of becoming nation-wide in scope.

Among the other incorporators are ex-United States District Attorney Wise, the son of a Confederate officer; ex-Governor Edward G. Smith of Vermont, who is now President of the Sherman National Bank; Colonel John L. G. Lee of Maryland, and Hobart R. Upjohn.

"The society is one into the membership of which we hope to bring the hundreds of thousands of men whose fathers fought in the great civil war," said Colonel Andrew last night, "and I am glad to be in a position to say that the success of the society seems assured. It is an organization which will take in the whole country, and all those men who are eligible for membership in the Union Society of the Civil War, the sons of Confederate Veterans, the hereditary members of the Loyal Legion, and other patriotic Northern and Southern civil war societies are eligible for membership in the new organization, which will make a common brotherhood of the men on both sides of Mason and Dixon's line.

"The best men in the country have given their approval to the undertaking and among our first members is a grandson of Abraham Lincoln, and the descendants of some of the most famous of the Southern soldiers.

"We believe this society will fill a long felt want and will complete the absolute harmony of the peoples of all sections of our country. The society will be American to the core, and its field of usefulness for that reason, if nothing more, is a large one. There are several hundred thousand men who are eligible to membership, and we hope to get most of them into the organization before many months have passed."

One of the reasons for the forming of the society, it was said last night, by another of the men interested in the movement, is to further national preparedness in a sane and sensible way.

"The society," said this man, "will unite the men of both sides of the great civil war in sentiment, and will wipe out any old antagonistic feeling that may still exist in any section of the country. It is a brotherhood that will efface all factional differences due to the war, and will make the sons and grandsons of the men who wore the blue and of those who wore the gray, one so far as the defense of the Union is concerned."

The society, it was said, will take an active part in the campaign to give the country an army and navy adequate in size and efficiency for its proper defense.

WHY SPECULATE?

The greater the promise of large gains, the greater the risk.

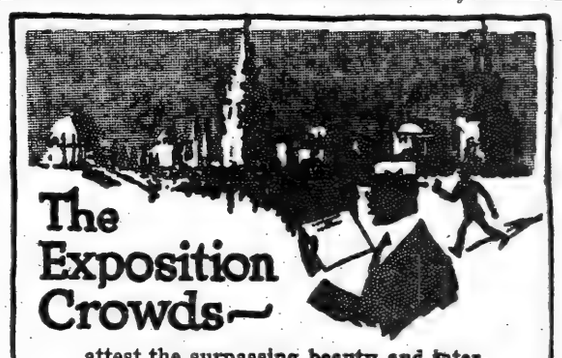
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Famous over half a century for its superior qualities.

Every garment shaped to the figure and guaranteed not to shrink.

Glastenbury Two-Piece, Flat Knit Spring-Needle Underwear is made in fifteen grades, several weights of fine wools, worsted and merino.

See special feature of adjustable drawer bands on

330—Natural Gray Wool, winter weight.....per garment $1.50
3005—Natural Gray Wool, winter weight (double thread)....per garment 1.75
C. B. Imp.—Natural Gray Worsted, light weight.....per garment 1.50
A—Natural Gray Australian Lamb's Wool, light weight....per garment 1.75
G/H—Natural Gray Worsted, medium weight.....per garment 2.00
A. H.—Natural Gray Australian Lamb's Wool, winter weight..per garment 2.50

For Sale by Leading Dealers

ROBERT REIS & CO., Wholesale Distributors, New York

Write for booklet—sample cuttings. Yours for the asking. Dept. 3.

Glastonbury Knitting Company, Glastonbury, Conn.

When is a Bargain Not a Bargain?

When you buy a big looking roll of toilet paper only to find there is little paper in it. The roll was loosely wound to look big or the paper was coarse and thick—lots of room, very little paper.

The only sure quantity basis on which to buy toilet paper is the counted standard—the number of sheets to the roll. See that it is printed on the wrapper.

Scottissue Toilet Paper

Has 1000 sheets to the roll—10c

Of course, quality must always come first. But unless quantity goes along with it, you don't get your money's worth. ScotTissue is as "soft as old linen," very absorbent and snowy white.



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"It's the Counted Sheets that Count"

Sani-Tissue, a soft, cloth-like toilet paper; the balsam treatment makes it healing. 2500 sheets in carton of 3 rolls, 25c. At all drug, grocery, department and housefurnishing stores.

SCOTT PAPER CO.
30 Church Street New York

Makers of Absorbent ScotTissue Towels

Fast Trains to

Philadelphia

Every Hour on the Hour

via the



The Road of the Hour

Try this route on your next trip. The Scenery and Service make the journey short

Fast Trains leave Liberty St. from 7 A.M. to 10 P.M. weekdays; 8 A.M. to 11 P.M. Sundays. Midnight train daily; Sleepers ready 10 P.M. (Leave W. 23d St. 10 minutes of the hour for all trains.) Superior dining car service at dining hours.

Your Watch Is Your Time Table

$23,000,000 IN GOLD HERE FROM LONDON

England Sends 1,000 Boxes of Sovereigns, the Biggest Shipment Yet.

ROUTE IS KEPT SECRET

Brings Total Gold Received from Britain for War Bills to $81,000,000.

One thousand boxes of English sovereigns, worth between $28,000,000 and $34,000,000, arrived at the American Express Company's depot at the Grand Central terminal in seven steel cars, guarded by forty riflemen, yesterday morning, and were taken to the United States Assay Office in twenty-three guarded vans.

Officials of the express company refused to tell the route taken by the cars. According to one dispatch, the gold was shipped by the Bank of England to Halifax and then sent to Ottawa before being shipped to this city. All of the previous large shipments of gold have been sent directly to this city after their arrival at Halifax. The English coins will be melted into bars and sent to the Philadelphia Mint to be turned into United States coin.

Yesterday's shipment was larger by $4,000,000 than any of those previously received. It is estimated that the gold received yesterday brings the total of gold imports received in this country from all sources since the beginning of this year to $221,000,000. Recently gold has been sent steadily from Australian ports to San Francisco and small streams of gold have been entering other ports. It is understood that arrangements have been made to continue the shipment of gold from Australia until February.

No announcements have been made as to the amount of gold which is to be shipped directly from the Bank of England to be deposited here with J. P. Morgan & Co. for the purchase of supplies for the Allies. According to financial experts here and in London, the $500,000,000 loan obtained by the Allies in this country will not support the exchange rate sufficiently to permit the cessation of the flow of gold from England to this country. It was said yesterday that more gold would be received here from England before the end of the week, but representatives of J. P. Morgan & Co. and of the American Express Company refused to confirm the report. Because of the risk entailed in shipping large amounts of gold, both the bankers and express officials have maintained the utmost secrecy about the shipments until their arrival here.

No securities arrived yesterday. In the previous shipments the value of the securities has each time been considerably greater than that of the gold. It was reported that separate shipments of securities were being made.

The value of the three previous shipments totaled $129,140,000, of which about $58,000,000 was in gold, so that the total gold received by way of Halifax in all four shipments is between $81,000,000 and $82,000,000.

CARTER GLASS IN HOSPITAL.

Overwork Responsible for Congressman's Nervous Breakdown.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 19.—Representative Carter Glass of Virginia, Chairman of the House Committee on Banking and Currency, was admitted to the Johns Hopkins Hospital tonight to undergo treatment for a nervous breakdown, brought on by overwork.

Dr. Llewellys F. Barker, his attending physician, believes that Mr. Glass will quickly recover and will be ready to resume his duties at the next session.

Representative Glass came to Baltimore last week and underwent an examination at the hospital. He returned to his home in Lynchburg for a few days to complete some business transactions. His son, Powell P. Glass, will be married Thursday in Georgia.

Mr. Glass became a member of the Fifty-seventh Congress and has served in Congress ever since.

ODELL SUES THE CITY ON McNALLY WORK

Ex-Governor, As Receiver, Says $1,500,000 Is Due for Aqueduct Building.

Ex-Governor Benjamin B. Odell, Jr., as receiver of the Thomas B. McNally Contracting Company, began suit against the city in the Supreme Court yesterday, for $1,490,974 alleged to be due on Contract 2 in the Peekskill division of the new aqueduct. The contract was let to the McNally Company for about $4,220,000.

McNally, an obscure Pittsburgh contractor, came to this city in 1907 and picked up what appeared to be one of the fattest contracts along the aqueduct. After McNally got the contract it was discovered that his company consisted of only himself, his wife, and clerk. He had no capital to speak of. The conract provided that the work be completed within forty-five months, but several extensions were given McNally because of the many difficulties he encountered. His money gave out a year after the work was begun. He could not raise money to buy lumber for shoring purposes. Then he called upon William E. Paine, President of the Georgia-Florida Lumber Company, who made a copitract with him, whereby Mr. Paine was to lend McNally $200,000 in exchange for all of the stock of the McNally Company. The $200,000 was turned over, as well as an extra $90,000, and the money was sunk in the mountain tunnels on the west side of the Hudson. Again McNally called for aid, but Mr. Paine refused, and he went back to Pittsburgh looking for cash. He failed, and after much litigation Mr. Odell and Mr. Paine were named as receivers of the company.

The receivers issued $350,000 worth of certificates to get enough money to resume work on the contract. Then glacial shelfs and quicksand were encountered, and a tremendous loss faced the company. Mr. Paine refused to put any more money into the venture, and quit as co-receiver, leaving Mr. Odell to finish the work himself. Suits were constantly begun against him by creditors. He was also criticised for the manner in which he did the work, and was once accused of violating the labor laws.

In his complaint Mr. Odell says that the contract is now completed, and approved by the Chief Engineer of the Water Board. His bill for the balance due was sent to the Controller, he says, on Sept. 10, but has not been paid. He also explains that the exact amount of the contract McNally received was $4,223,574, and that all of it has been paid except $497,747. The balance of his claim is for additional work and the cost of deviations from the original contract.

CHARGES A MAN CANED HER.

Mrs. Louis Conti Says Frank Taussig Struck Her in Her Auto.

Mrs. Louis Conti of 166 West Seventy-second Street appeared as complainant in the West Side Court before Magistrate House yesterday against Frank Taussig of 10 West Ninety-fifth Street, who was charged with disorderly conduct. Taussig, who is in business with his father at 111 Wall Street, was held in $500 for examination on Thursday morning.

Mrs. Conti's story was that she, her sister, and a woman friend had driven up to the Conti home and were waiting in the machine for the chauffeur to return with some change, when Taussig chanced along and sought to enter the car.

Mrs. Conti said Taussig became abusive, talked about renting the machine, and then insinuated that no respectable woman would be out at night without an escort. Mrs. Conti's response was that he was no gentleman. She said he then struck her a violent blow on the arm, rasing a long welt. Mrs. Conti's sister ran and got Patrolman Koenig of the West Sixty-eighth Street Station, who arrested Taussig.

Investigates Harvard Registration.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Oct. 19.—District Attorney Corcoran today began a Grand Jury investigation into all registrations by Harvard students for the State election on Nov. 2, with special reference to their oaths before the City Registers, that they were self-supporting. The Supreme Court of Massachusetts, in an opinion two years ago, applying to students' registrations, held that in order to vote a person must show that he was self-supporting and that he had resided in the city or town in which he was registered on the preceding May 1.

HER DIVE INTO TANK WAS ONLY A FAINT

William Morris Blames Vaudeville Trust for the Swooning of Annette Kellermann.

MORMONS BARRED LAUDER

Prejudiced by Malicious Story, the Agent Asserts—Hammerstein to be Next Witness.

Difficulties of fighting the Vaudeville Trust were told yesterday in the Federal District Court before Judge Learned Hand by William Morris, the booking agent. He was testifying in the suit for $300,000 brought by Clifford C. Fischer against the United Booking Offices, H. B. Marinelli, Limited; Paul Keith, F. F. Proctor, and others.

Mr. Morris said that in 1909 he brought Harry Lauder here, and had to guarantee him twenty weeks, either in his own or other theatres. Consequently, he had to book Lauder in halls and other places of the sort, as he could not obtain sufficient theatres. At Detroit, Vancouver, and Seattle Lauder appeared in armories, and in Salt Lake City he was to have played in the Mormon Temple. That date was canceled, and Meyerfield, one of the alleged trust, afterward boasted that he caused the cancellation by telling the Mormons that Lauder had an objectionable female impersonator with him.

Valeska Suratt was one of the performers who had failed the witness mysteriously after he had promised to pay her $2,000 a week and extensively advertised her early in 1910. Then there was Annette Kellermann, the diver. The Sunday before she was to appear, the witness saw her at her home, and E. F. Albee and Maurice Goodwin, representing the trust, entered and tried to persuade her not to play. They told her that William Morris, Incorporated, did not pay, the witness said.

At first Miss Kellermann was frightened and tried to run away, but at last announced she would live up to her contract. At the theatre she fainted and fell into her tank.

"Did you ever fail to pay an artist the full price!" asked Max D. Steuer, counsel for the plaintiff.

"We paid every dollar," was the answer. The two Sullivans, big and little, were associated with William Morris, Incorporated.

Mr. Morris said he managed to lease the Columbia Theatre in Washington in 1909 from the agents of Klaw & Erlanger without revealing his identity. When it was discovered, the manager tried to cancel, but Secretary Loeb protested and the bargain was kept.

Under cross-examination, Mr. Morris said he had brought Harry Lauder here eight times and managed his tours seven times. On the average these tours netted him $50,000 each or more.

Counsel endeavored to show that Mr. Morris had been a failure as a business man, and it appeared that William Morris, Incorporated, was broke at the time Martin Beck was negotiating for the Morris string of theatres. The New York Roof Garden, the witness urged, made money, but he could not tell whether the Boston Music Hall was a success or failure.

The trial will continue this morning. Oscar Hammerstein will be the next witness it is expected.

Governor Whitman in the City.

Governor and Mrs. Whitman, accompanied by the Governor's new Military Secretary, Captain Lorillard Spencer, arrived in this city at 8 o'clock last evening, and went to the Hotel St. Regis. They attended the performance of "The Unchastened Woman" at the Thirty-ninth Street Theatre, where they entertained Sylvester Brierton, a friend. It is expected the Governor will remain in the city until tomorrow.

SILVER
Sterling & Plate



"Heraldic" Coffee Set

OF SILVER PLATE, HAND-HAMMERED AND CHASED. 4 PIECES, $44.25

This superb service illustrates the refined and classic beauty of the patterns in Silverwares at the International Store, and is a commentary on the moderateness of the prices.

Of heavy quadruple plate, hand-hammered and chased, graceful Coffee Pot with patent heat insulators in handle, Cream Pitcher, Sugar Bowl and 14-inch Tray. The 4 pieces, $44.25. Or separately: Coffee Pot, $15.75; Cream Pitcher, $8.00; Sugar Bowl, $8.00; Tray, $12.50.

International Silver Company

Succeeding The MERIDEN Co. Established 1852

49-51 West 34th Street, through to 68-70 West 35th Street, New York

WHERE YOU CAN GET

WE SELL SO SOCONY MOTOR GASOLINE STANDARD OIL CO. OF N.Y.

SOCONY
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MOTOR GASOLINE

WE SELL SO SOCONY MOTOR GASOLINE STANDARD OIL CO. OF N.Y.

BULLETIN No. 5

This list contains the names of dealers in Greater New York who sell SOCONY Motor Gasoline. That this list is constantly growing proves that the dealers are fast awaking to an appreciation of what the public want when they want *good* gasoline.

How about you? How about your dealer?

STANDARD OIL COMPANY OF NEW YORK
Principal Offices
New York Albany Buffalo Boston

MANHATTAN and BRONX

Acme Garage, 302 West 64th St.
Aeon Garage Cor., 76th St. & Broadway
Aero Garage, 139 West 55th St.
Aitken, H. E., 123 West 36th St.
Alhambra Garage, 65 West 118th St.
Amsterdam Garage, 243 West 64th St.
Ansonia Garage, 207 West 75th St.
Apthorp Garage, 214 West 80th St.
Arena Garage, 231 West 54th St.
Ardsley Garage, 159 East 77th St.
Arfman's Garage, 429 East 90th St.
Ason's Garage, 79-81 East Second St.
Ascher, J. J., 214 West 65th St.
Astor Garage, 307 West 44th St.
Automobile Club of America, 72d St. & East River
Automobile Club of America, 247 W. 54th St.
Auto Economy Accessories Co., 174th St., Boston Road and Southern Boulevard
Auto Realty Co., 177 East 73d St.
Auto Service & Supply Co., 4816 Bdway.
Auto Truck & Storage Co., 361 Ave. A.
B. & B. Garage, 244 West 69th St.
Beaver & Son, J. P., 512 West 181st St.
Bedford Park Garage, 200th St. & Park Av.
Belmont Garage, 115 East 84th St.
Belmont Garage, 252 West 87th St.
Bentley, J., St. Peters & Gleebe Aves.
Biltmore Garage, 152 East 41st St.
Black's Garage, 209 East 64th St.
Blask's Garage, 242 East 65th St.
Blue Sprocket Garage, 6 East 31st St.
Bonaventa Garage Co., 254 West 109th St.
Bord's Garage, 114 West 50th St.
Boulevard Auto Co., 2073 Southern B'lvd
Bowman, S. B. Auto Co., 225 W. 49th St.
Boylston Garage, 142 East 41st St.
Brennan & Duffy, 40 West 60th St.
Breslin Hall Garage, 150 West 83d St.
Brickner's Auto Supply Co., 5015 Bdway.
Broadway Gasoline Sta., 170th St. & B'way
Bronx Centre Garage, 152d St. & Bergen Av.
Bronx Park Taxi Co., Muliner & Morris Park Ave., Bronx
Brook's Garage, 182 East 73d St.
Brown, Wm. Bruce, 121 West 53d St.
Buckley, M., 152 West 56th St.
Buick Motor Co., 632 West 52d St.
Burkhart Mills Garage, 211 West 53d St.
Byrons Garage, 1, 3, 5, 7 East 132d St.
Caron Garage, 348 West 50th St.
Casino & Company, 155 Watt St.
Cathedral Park Garage, 145 W. 110th St.
Cavanaugh, C. W., 418 East 55th St.
Central Garage, 418-420 East 62nd St.
Century Garage, 11 West 100th St.
Chalmers Motor Car Co., 581 Eleventh Av.
Chevrolet Motor Car Co., 57th St. & 11th Ave.
Chevrolet Motor Co. of N. Y., 64th St. & West End Ave.
Childs & Co., S.W., Inc., 2550 Broadway
Chiniotti Garage Co., 2908 Broadway
Columbus Circle Gasoline & Oil Co., 56th & 8th Ave.
Colt-Stratton Co., 57th St. & Broadway
Commercial Delivery Co., 502 W. 45th St.
Concourse Garage, 138th St. & Grand Concourse
Convent Garage, 457 West 150th St.
Corinthian Garage, 171 East 120th St.
Corvan, Thos. G., 124-128 West 54th St.
Courtlandt Garage, 869 Courtlandt Ave.
Crotona Garage, 1965 Croton Ave.
Continental Garage, 263 West 69th St.
Cleric & Bambi, 19 East 12th St.
Cryder & Co., 583 Park Ave.
Daly Bros. Gasoline Station, 133d St. & St. Nicholas Ave.
Day & Night Garage, 160 West 56th St.
Deans Garage, 123 West 51st St.
De Palma & Wilson, 214 West 80th St.
Direct Garage, 144th St. & Morris Ave.
Dochtermann's Garage, 810 East 11th St.
Dolphin Garage, 30 West 144th St.
Donovan's Garage, 360 West 11th St.
Doty-Demos Co., 87 West End Ave.
Drenco Garage, 750 Seventh Ave.
Dupre, E., 118 East 66th St.
Eagle Garage, 518 West 57th St.
Eagle Garage, 425 East 104th St.
Eastern Garage, 71 Goerck St.
Economical Garage Co., 252 West 68th St.
Economical Garage, 1407 Sedgwick Ave., Bronx
Edson, M., 340 West 70th St.
Empire Garage, 245 West 18th St.
Equitable Garage, 817 Eighth Ave.
Esteling, B., Gleason & Westchester Aves.
Eureka Auto Station, 235 St. Nicholas Ave.
Express Garage, 413 East 31st St.
Fabel's Gasoline Station, 158th St. & McCombs Place
Federal Motor Truck Co., 146 W. 53d St.
Fordham Garage, 561 E. Fordham Road
Ford Motor Car Co., 607 Bergen Ave.
Forty-Eighth St. Garage, 215 W. 48th St.
Forty-Ninth St. Garage, 147 W. 49th St.
Franco Motor Renting Co., 103 W. 37th St.
Garford Motor Truck Co., Inc., 427 West 43d St.
Garland Garage, 305 West 30th St.
Gasoline & Oil Supply Co., 176th St. & Echo Place
Gasoline & Oil Supply Co., Pelham Parkway & Williamsbridge Rd.
Geier, Charles, 205 West 64th St.
Goff Gasoline Sta., 1000 St. Nicholas Ave.
Gorden, E., 541 West 127th St.
Gramercy Park Garage, 59 Irving Place
Grand Concourse Garage, 165th St. & Grand Concourse
Grand Garage, J. J. O'Hare, Proprietor, 201-203 West 64th Street
Greater N.Y. Garage, 185th St. & B'way
Greeley Square Garage, 137 West 37th St.
Great Northern Garage, 114 W. 58th St.
Haas & Greenburg, 336 West 70th St.
Haines Garage, 4506 Park Ave.
Harman Yount Co., 155 West 56th St.
Hartford Suspension Co., 212 W. 58th St.
Hayward & Co., M. M., 186 East 73d St.
Hetzer Bros. Garage, 246 West 69th St.
Hilltop Garage, 447 West 151st St.
Hoffman Taxicab Co., 141 East 23d St.
Holland, T. G. & J. L., 187th St. & Grand Concourse
Holland, T. G. & J. L., 167th St. & Grand Concourse
Hollywood Garage, 64th St. & Second Ave.
Hub Garage, 442 East 148th St.
Hudson Garage, 220 West 41st St.
Hudson River Garage, Station B, 133 Amsterdam Ave.
Hulse Garage Co., Inc., 252 East 137th St.
Independent Auto Co., 105 East 74th St.
Independent Auto Renting, 127 W. 49th St.
Independent Garage, 428 East 108th St.
International Garage, 252 West 40th St.
International Motor Co., 64th St. & West End Ave.
Janovic, Emil, 1203 First Ave.
Jerome Ave. Garage, 1984 Jerome Ave.
Joscelyn Garage, 112 West 52d St.
Kaufman, L. J., 276 Lafayette St.
Kaufman, L. J., 254 Lafayette St.
Kaufman, L. J., 424 East 108th St.
Kaufman, L. J., 103 West 51st St.
Kelly, J. T., 355 Pearl St.
Kelly & Fordham, 2138 Westchester Ave.
Kenney, J., 214 East 203d St.
Kesbec Sales Co., Broadway & 91st St.
Kesbec Sales Co., 137th St. & Broadway
Keystone Garage, 150 West 31st St.
Kingston Garage, 2 West 90th St.
Kingwood Garage, 165 West 132d St.
Knox Auto Co., 633 West 51st St.
Kraus Gasoline Sta., 195th St. & B'way
Laird Bros. Garage, 602 W. 207th St.
Lawson's Gasoline Station, 145th St. & St. Nicholas Ave.
Lee Garage, 53 East 76th St.
Levine, M. & Co., 519 East 121st St.
Lewis, S. H., 20 West 60th St.
Liesmann Bros. Garage, 144 Brown Pl.
Lincoln Square Garage, 65th St. & Bdway
Lind & Co., Gus., 423 East 76th St.
Lippard Stewart Motor Sales Co., 136 West 52d St.
Linwood Garage, 25 East 124th St.
Lobell, M. B., 239 West 55th St.
Locomobile Co. of America, 25 W. 60th St.
Long Acre Garage, 235 West 50th St.
Lotos Garage Co., 122 West 56th St.
Lyon's Garage, 53 East 108th St.
McCook & Co., 238 East 37th St.
McCrain Gasoline Sta. J., Boston & Eastchester Rds.
Madison Garage, 53 East 76th St.
Mais Motor Truck Co., 103 West 51st St.
Manchester Garage, 324 West 108th St.
Manhattan Garage, 328 East 98th St.
Market Auto Co., 437 East 104th St.
Martin, G. G., 435 Park Ave.
Martinique Garage, 220 West 30th St.
Mason Bros., 218 West 50th St.
Maxwell Gas Station, 204th St. & Bdway
Melrose Garage, 490 East 163d St.
Mercedes Repair Co., 318 East 54th St.
Merry, E. L., 651 Hudson St.
Mitchell-Edmonston, Inc., 23 W. 63d St.
Modern Garage, 230 West 68th St.
Morris Garage, 243 West 68th St.
Morris Ave. Garage, 1005 Morris Ave.
Mosholu Garage, 2800 Webster Ave.
Mott Haven Auto Co., 306 Mott Ave.
Mott Haven Garage Co., Inc., 279 East 139th St.
Monmouth Garage, 126 East 54th St.
Napier Garage Co., 109 West 51st St.
National Garage, 511 West 35th St.
New Home Garage, 225 West 21st St.
Newschafer Garage, 517 East 69th St.
N. Y. Auto Garage, 306 West 65th St.
N. Y. Auto Packard Renting Co., 621 W. 42d St.
N. Y. Automobile Garage, 522 W. 36th St.
N. Y. Herald Garage, 320 West 37th St.
Normal Auto Station, 208 West 124th St.
Oldsmobile Co. of N.Y., 225 W. 58th St.
Olejer, A. Garage, 416 East 59th St.
157 West 18th St. Garage, Inc.
Opera House Garage, 148 West 39th St.
Packard Automobile Garage, Inc., 124 W. 50th St.
Packard Transportation & Repair Co., 236 West 41st St.
Palette Garage, 115 West 52d St.
Paramount Garage, 966 Prospect Ave.
Park Garage, 107 West 56th St.
Pennsylvania Terminal Taxi Co., 154 West 31st St.
Plaza Garage, 52 East 62d St.
Poertner Motor Co., 1759 Broadway
Postal Garage, 224 West 51st St.
Prospect Garage, 342 East 41st St.
Proud Electric Co., 114 West 54th St.
Pyramid Garage, 218 West 65th St.
Quinlan Garage, 348 West 42d St.
Ray Auto Renting Co., 9 East 52d St.
Reliable Club Garage, 1005 Morris Ave., Bronx
Renault Taxi Service, 249 West 64th St.
Reo Motor Co., 19 West 62d St.
Republic Motor Sales Co., 306 W. 64th St.
Riverside Auto Repair Co., 265 W. 87th St.
Riverview Garage, 271 W. 87th St.
Ross Garage, 1262 Boston Rd.
Royal Garage, 211 West 95th St.
Royal Garage, 102 West 107th St.
Ruff's Garage, 728 East 212th St.
Russell's Gasoline Station, Dyckman St. & Broadway
Ryan, Joseph A., 218 West 51st St.
S. & S. Garage, 155 West 54th St.
St. Nicholas Garage, 642 St. Nicholas Ave.
St. Urban Garage, 121 West 89th St.
Sanford Auto Co., F. T., 481 Park Ave.
Saratoga Garage, 406 East 106th St.
Security Garage, 308 West 129th St.
Serna, A., 337 East 48th St.
79th St. Garage Cor., 406 East 79th St.
Seventh St. Garage, 7th & Lewis Sts.
Sevin, I., 173 Delancy St.
Silver Motor Co., C. T., 57th St. & Bdway
Sixty-Third St. Garage, 146 West 63d St.
Speedway Garage, 414 West 155th St.
Spengler Auto Co., 115 East 75th St.
Standard Auto Co., 186 East 73d St.
State Garage, 171 East 122d St.
Sterling Garage, 305 East 80th St.
Stearns Motor Co., F. B., 417 W. 37th St.
Sternberg Motor Co., 12th Ave. & 192d St.
Strathman Garage, 164 East 120th St.
Studebaker Cor. of America, 56th St. & Broadway
Stuvesant Auto Trading Co., 224 E. 9th St.
Superior Motor Garage Co., 203 West 76th St.
Swartz-Gaskell Corporation, 537 West 26th Street
Tasel Garage, 45 Downing St.
Thedford's Garage, 303 West 96th St.
Thedford, Robert, 137 West 89th St.
Thomey Auto Service Co., 241 W. 65th St.
Thomson, J. F., Main St., Westchester
Trinity Garage, 917 Trinity Ave.
Twelfth St. Garage Co., 245 West 12th St.
Twentieth Street Garage, 520 W. 20th St.
Twenty-Fifth St. Garage, 25th St. & 12th Av.
Tyrrell & Co., Geo. H., 196th St. & Webster Ave.
Underwood, F. D., 330 West 70th St.
Union Garage, 1117 Union Ave.
United Garage Co., Inc., 102 West End Ave.
United Gas Station, 363 Lafayette St., near Bond St.
United Gas Station, 250 West 54th St.
Vanderbilt Garage, 155 East 35th St.
Victoria Garage, 231 W. 143d St.
Walsh & McCook, 238 East 37th St.
Washington Heights Garage, 554 West 163th St.
Washington Square Garage, 73 Washington Square, South
Webster Garage, 3134 Webster Ave.
West End Auto Palace, 312 West 89th St.
West End Garage, 91 West End Ave.
West 57th St. Garage, 53 West 57th St.
White Company, 631 W. 57th St.
White, Peter, 512 West 37th St.
Whitman & Schier, 238 East 20th St.
Wicke's Garage, 414 East 102d St.
Williams & Morford, 305 West End Av.
Winton Motor Car Co., 70th St. & Bdway
Woodstock Garage, 770 East 158th St.
Yorkville Central Garage, 205 E. 86th St.
Yorkville Garage, 327 East 84th St.
Yorkville Garage, 113 East 77th St.

BROOKLYN and QUEENS

Academy Garage, 839 Union St., Bklyn
Ajax Garage, 1569 Atlantic Ave., Bklyn
Allen Co., I. M., 116 South Portland Ave., Brooklyn
Allens Garage, 22d Street, Flushing
Amann, Chas., 79 Fulton Ave., Astoria
Anderson & Sierk, Ramblersville, N. Y.
Apex Garage, Richmond Hill
Astoria Garage, Willow & Franklin Sts., Astoria
Astoria Taxi Co., 369 Jackson Ave., L. I. City
Atlas Garage, 57 New York Ave., Bklyn
Aubinger, Harry A., Jamaica
Auto Repair & Machine Works, Bayside, L. I.
Baker, C. A., Jamaica
Barrington's Garage, 54 Diamond St., Brooklyn
Bath Beach Garage, 1907 Cropsey Ave., Brooklyn
Bay Ridge Garage, 359 55th St., Brooklyn
Bayside Garage, Foot Ocean Ave., Manhattan Bch.
Beaver Garage, 100 Beaver St., Brooklyn
Bedford Auto Garage, 942 Bedford Ave., Brooklyn
Bedford Ave., Garage, 639 Bedford Ave., Brooklyn
Beechhurst Garage, Whitestone, L. I.
Berger-Madden Garage, 4th Ave. & Douglass St., Brooklyn
Beverly Garage, 140 Lott Street, Brooklyn
Blythebourne Garage, 1339 59th St., Brooklyn
Boerum Place Garage, 27 Boerum Pl., Brooklyn
Boulevard Garage, E. Dichne, Prop., Queens Boulevard & Fitting St., Woodside, L. I.
Broadway Auto Co., 58 Humboldt St., Brooklyn
Broadway Penn Garage, Broadway & Penn St., Brooklyn
Broadway Taxi Co., 383 Lookwood St., Astoria
Brooklyn Motor Car Co., 44 Snyder Ave., Brooklyn
Bklyn. Riding & Driving Club, Flatbush Ave. & Plaza St., Brooklyn
Brown, C. J., Bridge Plaza, L. I. City
Brosek Auto Repair Co., 329 Lewis Av. Bklyn
Buick Motor Car Co., 324 Butler St., Bklyn.
Calkins Garage, 72 Radde St., L. I. City
Cameron, J. E., Richmond Hill
Central Garage, 595 Quincy St., Brooklyn
Clarendon Garage, 253 East 29th St., Bklyn.
Coney Island Garage, 2862 West 8th St., C.I.
Cooper Garage, 288 Cooper St.
Cornells Garage, Little Neck, L. I.
Covert Garage, 135 Covert St., Brooklyn
Cress Garage, 334 4th St., Brooklyn
Crossman, Chas. B., 107 Monroe St., Bklyn.
Curtis Auto Co., 70 Albany Ave., Bklyn.
Dannis Garage, C.E., 282 Sixth St., Bklyn.
DeLuxe Garage, 105 So. 6th St., Brooklyn
De Ross's Garage, 4th Ave. & Carroll St., Brooklyn
Dickover, H. M. & Son, 5905 New Utrecht Ave., Brooklyn
Dilger, E. H., 478 11th St., Brooklyn
Disbrow Bros., Jamaica
Disbrow Garage, 259 Lexington Av., Bklyn.
Diuguid Bros., 902 Prospect Pl., Brooklyn
Doyle, Geo., 33 Kings Highway, Brooklyn
Duerr Geo., College Point, L. I.
Dunns Gasoline Station, Flushing, L. I.
East New York Garage, 73 Pennsylvania Ave., Brooklyn
Eggers-Knight Auto Co., Jamaica
E. & B. Garage, 236 Heckimer St.
Emerson Place Garage, 94 Emerson Pl., Brooklyn
Erasmus Garage, 9 Johnson Pl., Brooklyn
Ferrigno, G., 280 Fourth Ave., Brooklyn
Firneno Bros., 575 Sackett St., Brooklyn
Flatbush Auto Co., 2222 Tilden Ave., Bklyn.
Flatbush Auto Service, 1345 Rogers Ave., Brooklyn
Flushing Ave. Auto Moving Co., 110 Broadway, Flushing
Flushing Auto Garage, 107 Broadway, Flushing
Ford Motor Co., Jackson Ave., L. I. City
Ford Motor Car Co., 1474 Bedford Ave., Brooklyn
Forest Hills Garage, Forest Hills, L. I.
Forest Parkway Supply, Woodhaven, L. I.
Fortier, G. W., 102 Jefferson Ave., Bklyn.
Foster Ave. Garage, East 7th St. & Foster Ave., Brooklyn
Geddes, John, Flushing, L. I.
General Vehicle Co., Borden & Review Aves., L. I. City
Geehan, Frank, Woodhaven, L. I.
Gleskin Co., T., 107 Lawrence St., Brooklyn
Glenwood Garage, 635 E. 26th St., Bklyn
Greenpoint Garage, Manhattan & Driggs Ave., Brooklyn
Grismere, C. W., Queens, L. I.
Hancock Garage, 940 Hancock St., Bklyn.
Harts Garage, Corona, L. I.
Hawthorne Garage, 1187 Nostrand Ave.
Healy-Prospect Garage, 731 Prospect Pl., Brooklyn
Hill, R. A., 6520 Fort Hamilton Ave., B'klyn
Hohweisner & Son, 373 Vernon Ave., B'klyn
Hommel, F., King's Highway & Church Ave., Brooklyn
Horn & McCracken, College Point, L. I.
International Garage, Jamaica, L. I.
Irving Garage, 1007 Ave. Q., Brooklyn
Jackson Garage, Jackson Ave., Corona
Jones, W. B., Springfield, L. I.
Kaiser Garten Garage, Surf Ave. & West 20th St., Coney Island
Kammerer, Mrs. C., Queens, L. I.
Kaufman, L. J., 234 Flatbush Ave., Bklyn
Kaufman, L. J., 2390 Bedford Ave., Bklyn
Kaufman, L. J., 1515 Bedford Ave., Bklyn
Kaufman, L. J., 176 Clymer St., Brooklyn
Kaufman, L. J., 178 Taylor St., Brooklyn
Kaufman, S., 73 Jamaica Ave., Brooklyn
Keller, K., Woodhaven, L. I.
Kensington Garage, 712 Coney Island Ave., Brooklyn
Kernochen, T. K., Richmond Hill, L. I.
Kestler Bros., 167 Clymer St., Brooklyn
Kew Gardens Garage, Richmond Hill, L. I.
Kirkham, I. C., 1365 Bedford Ave., Bklyn.
Koster & Son, D., Jamaica, L. I.
Kossuth Auto Exchange, 14 Kossuth Pl., Brooklyn
Kunars Garage, Flushing Rd., Woodside, L. I.
Lake & Son, J. J., Richmond Hill, L. I.
Lemmey Garage, Oliver Pl., Elmhurst, L.I.
Lexington Garage, 411 Lexington Ave., Brooklyn
Lexington Motors Brooklyn Co., Inc., 1001 Bedford Ave.
Louvet, A. E., Woodhaven, L. I.
Manhattan Ave. Garage, 383 Manhattan Ave., Brooklyn
Manor Garage, Anthony Bier, Prop., 1998 Jamaica Ave., Richmond Hill
Manor Garage, 1998 Jamaica Ave., Bklyn
Marcy Garage, 633 Marcy Ave., Brooklyn
Maujer Garage, 265 Maujer St., Brooklyn
Maxwell Motor Sales Cor., Webster Ave., L. I. City
Meliere, L., Ozone Park, L. I.
Midwood Gasoline Station, Coney Island Avenue & Avenue J
Migge, H., Woodside, L. I.
Mitchell Garage, 29 Kosciusko St., Bklyn
Model Garage, 95 Paynter Ave., L. I. City
Molda Garage, Corona, L. I.
Morris & Smith Auto Co., Inc., 1995 Bedford Ave., Brooklyn.
Mott Bros., Jamaica, L. I.
Mooney, James, Flatbush Ave. & Dufield St., Brooklyn
Morgan Ave. Garage, Morgan Ave. & Meserole St., Brooklyn
Mortimers Garage, Douglaston, L. I.
Mullers Garage, Elmhurst, L. I.
Nonpareil Garage, 794 Coney Island Ave., Brooklyn
Ocean Ave. Garage, 2042 Ocean Ave., Brooklyn
O'Fee's Garage, 42 Eleventh Ave., Whitestone, L. I.
O'Niell, Peter C., 1424 St. Johns Pl.
Ormond Garage, 10 Ormond Pl., Brooklyn
O'Rourke's Garage, 861 91st St., Brooklyn
Ottens, J. F. H., Jamaica, L. I.
Park Garage, 804 Park Ave., Brooklyn
Parkside Garage, 172 Parkside Ave., Bklyn
Parkside Gasoline Station, 2006 Bedford Ave., Brooklyn
Parkway Garage, 5020 Fourth Ave., Bklyn
Pastre Auto Co., A. E., 18 Ocean Parkway, Brooklyn
Paulson, H., Ramblersville, L. I.
Peerless Garage, 1525 Bedford Ave.
Pioneer Garage, 23 Cranberry St., Bklyn
Pitkin Auto Co., 2130 Bergen St., Bklyn
Plunkett, Wm. H., So. Ozone Park, L. I.
Pool, George & Son, 73 Fulton St.
Portland Garage, 670 Pacific St.
Pratt-Hendricks Co., 233 St. Marks Ave., Brooklyn
Pulis, William, Jackson Ave., Elmhurst, L.I.
Pupki Garage, 488 Hancock St., Brooklyn
Queens Auto Repair Shop, Queens, L. I.
Queensboro Garage, 66 B'way, Flushing
Queens Boulevard Garage, Elmhurst, L. I.
Quincy Garage, 334 Lexington Ave
Rau, E. F., 1620 Atlantic Ave., Brooklyn
Reiss, F. J., 47 Forrest Ave., Brooklyn
Ridgewood Automobile Co., Myrtle Ave. & New Fresh Pond Road
Richmond Hill Garage, Richmond Hill, L. I.
Ridgewood Garage, Myrtle Ave. & New Fresh Pond Rd., Brooklyn
Roaner, M., Richmond Hill, L. I.
Royal Garage, 1005 Greene Ave., Bklyn
Rumboski Garage, Elmhurst, L. I.
Rupp, Leonard, Glendale, L. I.
St. George Garage, 53 Clark St., Brooklyn
St. Marks Garage, 1179 Bergen St., Bklyn.
Sachse & Mark, 177 Van Deventer Ave., Astoria
Schaefer, H. C., 183 Huron St., Brooklyn
Schumachers Garage, Flushing, L. I.
Schwarts Garage, 22 Grand Ave., Astoria
Seagate Garage, West 37th St. & Mermaid Ave., Coney Island
Shelburne Garage, Foot Ocean Parkway, Brooklyn
Shore Road Garage, 316 75th St., Bklyn
Siegman, F., Highland Boulevard & Gillen Pl., Brooklyn
Siegman, F., Bushwick Ave. & Aberdeen St., Brooklyn
Siegman, F., Eastern Parkway & Somers St., Brooklyn
Sixth Ave. Garage, 5616 Sixth Ave., Bklyn
Sloan Engineering Co., 240 Hall St., Bklyn
Snyder & Son, J. J., 55 Snyder Ave., Bklyn
Stephens, B. F., 39 Stephens Court, Bklyn
Sterling Trucking Co., 1044 Atlantic Ave., Brooklyn
Stuyvesant Heights Garage, 93 Stuyvesant Ave., Brooklyn
Sweeney & Nail Auto Co., 2183 Clarendon Rd., Brooklyn
Sylvan Garage, 623 Madison St., Brooklyn
Tafts City Garage, 110 1st Ave., L. I. City
The Hill Garage, 370 Cumberland St., Brooklyn
Tiemann, F. M., 88 Fulton St., Brooklyn
Tompkins Garage, 756 Park Ave., Bklyn
Union Garage, 784 Union St., Brooklyn
United Auto Radiator & Repair Co., 860 Bedford Ave., Brooklyn.
United Gas Station, Bedford Ave. corner Eastern Parkway.
United Gas Station, Bedford Ave. corner Malbone St.
United Gas Station, Flatbush Extension, corner Prince St.
United Gas Station, Jackson Ave. corner Jane St., L. I. City.
Vanderbilt Garage, 267 Vanderbilt Ave., Brooklyn
Watkins St. Garage, 352-354 Watkins St., Brooklyn
Waverly Garage, 344 Waverly Av., Bklyn.
Weilman, C. J., Old Mill, Brooklyn
Welch, F. R., Ocean Parkway & Prospect Ave., Brooklyn
Wiegels Garage, Jamaica, L. I.
Wiener Motor Works, North Beach, L. I.
Williams Auto Service Co., 372 12th St., Brooklyn
Williams, C. J., 2783 Atlantic Ave., Bklyn
Wilson Garage, Flushing, L. I.
Windsor-Mahnud Co., 1410 Bedford Ave., Brooklyn
Wittenberg & Helmus, Arlington & Miller Aves., Brooklyn
Woods Garage, 431 Lafayette Ave., Bklyn
Woodhaven Garage, Woodhaven, L. I.
Zerega Garage, 22 College Pl., Brooklyn

STATEN ISLAND

Atlantic Garage, Grant City, S. I.
Brower, H. C., Great Kills
Castleton Garage, West Brighton, S. I.
Columbian

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY.

ADOLPH S. OCHS, Publisher and President.
B. C. Franck, Secretary.

Address: THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Publication Office.....Times Square
Times Annex...43d St., west of Broadway
Downtown.....7 Beekman Street
Wall Street.....2 Rector Street
Harlem.....263 West 125th Street
Bronx.....2,900 Third Avenue
Brooklyn.....Room 605, 367 Fulton Street
Staten Island...98 Stuyv. Pl., N. Brighton
Queens...317 Fulton Street, Jamaica, L. I.
Jersey City.....838 Jersey Avenue
Hoboken.....61 Second Street
Paterson.....13 Park Avenue
Elizabeth.....50 Broad Street
WASHINGTON.....Post Building
PHILADELPHIA.....Public Ledger Building
CHICAGO.....1,202 Tribune Building
BOSTON.....7 Water Street, Room 313
ST. LOUIS.....408 Globe-Democrat Building
DETROIT.....826 Ford Building
SAN FRANCISCO.....742 Market Street
LONDON.....Marconi House, Strand, W. C.
PARIS.....32 Rue Louis le Grand
ONE CENT New York, Jersey City, Newark. Elsewhere Two Cents. Five Cents Sunday.

Subscription Rates:

Postage free in United States, Canada, Mexico, Panama, Canal Zone, Cuba, Porto Rico, Hawaii, Philippines, Guam, Samoa, Shanghai.

	1 Yr.	1 Mo.
DAILY AND SUNDAY	$8.50	$0.75
DAILY, without Sunday	6.00	.50
SUNDAY, with Picture and Magazine Sections and Review of Books	2.50	.25
Binder for Picture Section, $1.75. Binder for Magazine Section and Review of Books, $1.25.		
Canada, Sunday only	3.50	.45
Other countries, postpaid:		
Daily and Sunday	24.00	2.00
Daily, without Sunday	15.60	1.30
Sunday only	8.40	.70

THE ANNALIST (Mondays,) per year, $4; Canada, $4.50; other countries, $5. Binder for 26 issues, (one vol.,) $1.25.
THE NEW YORK TIMES BOOK REVIEW, (Weekly,) per year, $1; Canada, $1.50; other countries, $2.
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THE NEW YORK TIMES INDEX, Quarterly—Full Cloth, per copy, $2; per year, $8.

Entered as second-class mail matter.

NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, OCT. 20, 1915.

AN ANNOUNCEMENT.

I take pleasure in announcing that Mr. George McAneny has accepted my invitation to become associated with me in the general management of THE NEW YORK TIMES, and will come to THE TIMES as soon as he can satisfactorily transfer to other hands his duties as President of the Board of Aldermen and member of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment of the City of New York, and devote himself wholly to THE TIMES after Jan. 1 next.

ADOLPH S. OCHS,
Publisher THE NEW YORK TIMES.
Oct. 19, 1915.

I am greatly pleased that I have succeeded in securing Mr. George McAneny to assist in the executive management of THE NEW YORK TIMES. For the administrative and executive duties he will undertake with THE NEW YORK TIMES I know no one who would better meet the requirements. His able administration, for several years, of the great affairs of the City of New York which have been intrusted to him, has justly won for him national fame as a man of high ideals of public service with the courage and ability to practice them and put them in successful operation. He is in hearty sympathy with the aims and purposes of THE NEW YORK TIMES, and his patriotism, ripe experience, and ability will find ample scope for their exercise in his new duties, and his opportunity for public service will be broadened.

I hold it to be no fault that THE TIMES calls Mr. McAneny from an important office in the City Government to take a place of high responsibility in THE TIMES management and councils. It has always been the wish and purpose of THE TIMES to serve the public as best it might, to give always better service to the people of the City, State, and Nation.

THE NEW YORK TIMES has become a great institution and is rapidly growing in importance and public character. Many well-informed men consider THE NEW YORK TIMES the foremost newspaper in the world. Certain it is that its field, and consequently its influence, is expanding, and it requires the ablest men that can be secured—men of broad sympathies, free of narrow prejudices, open-minded, with a pride of country and devoted to its welfare; men who have an intelligent and wholesome appreciation of the responsibility of the press and a sense of its duty to promote and support good government and encourage good citizenship; and its obligation to its readers and the public to be honest, fair, and impartial and make of itself a welcome daily visitor in the homes of self-respecting families; in short, by mind and heart to maintain the best traditions of American journalism.

When I acquired the control and management of THE NEW YORK TIMES in 1896 its gross annual income was about $500,000. It is now nearly $5,000,000 and rapidly increasing. It has over 1,000 people on the weekly pay-roll. The circulation of THE TIMES is now over 330,000 every day in the week, and we confidently expect 500,000 in a comparatively short time. And this increasing circulation is by no means confined to the great metropolitan district of New York City. The circulation of THE TIMES is rapidly growing throughout the United States.

Great changes are developing in the character and publication of daily newspapers. There is a growing tendency to concentration of readers and advertisers, for that makes for better service and a greater sense of responsibility. Thus THE TIMES establishment is requiring more captains, or rather a sub-division of captain duties. As we sail many uncharted seas I owe it to those who sail with me to get the best talent possible to officer the ship and compose the advisory board, and in every way possible strengthen the organization.

THE NEW YORK TIMES is a great newspaper, but not so great as it should be, can be, and will be. That it may in a measure realize our expectations and that it may endure, I have asked Mr. McAneny to join me in its management and become an integral part of the organization.

ADOLPH S. OCHS.

New York, Oct. 19, 1915.

A STATEMENT BY MR. McANENY.

As THE NEW YORK TIMES will announce tomorrow, I have accepted Mr. Ochs's invitation to enter the service of that paper as his associate in its management.

I shall not, however, resign my city office until after the end of the term of the present Board of Aldermen, in January, and not, of course, until proper disposition has been made in the Board of Estimate and Apportionment of the measures before the several committees of which I am Chairman.

After six years of service at the City Hall, I shall leave it, naturally, with regret; but it is to be my good fortune to exchange one field of public service for another, and my opportunities for aiding the cause of good government will not be abridged.

I shall give up, too, with a feeling of real loss, my daily association with Mayor Mitchel and my other colleagues in the administration. Upon their rare ability and integrity a new order of city government has been building, and it has been a constant privilege to work with them.

GEORGE McANENY.

New York, Oct. 19, 1915.

CARRANZA'S OPPORTUNITY.

CARRANZA has triumphed to the extent of gaining the formal recognition of the United States and the South and Central American republics as the actual ruler of Mexico. Foreign recognition will not be withheld. European Governments will assume that the Government at Washington is best qualified to judge in all matters relating to its nearest neighbor, especially as the Monroe Doctrine imposes upon us the duty of protecting the weaker Governments of this continent from foreign interference. As CARRANZA desired recognition, he is to be congratulated. Of course, as he is a man of education who has had considerable experience in civil government, he must appreciate the formidable character of the task which now confronts him. No statesman in our time has ever had such an opportunity to make his name blessed and his fame endure. All that is needed is to build up a wise and tolerant Government, with a just system of taxation and an honest administration of justice, and to meet, peso for peso, the heavy obligations his country had already incurred before the era of revolution and destruction, and the immeasurably larger ones since incurred.

Mexico has been called the richest country in the world. Its potentialities are enormous. In its fertile soil, in which all the crops of the temperate and torrid zones can be raised, its wonderful mines of silver and coal, its virgin forests of woods of great commercial value, it possesses riches enough to pay all the debts civil war has placed upon it within a very short time. But only administrative ability of a very high order can put into operation the industrial and commercial machinery which has been getting rusty since the era of Mexican prosperity under DIAZ, and has lately been idle. Fifteen millions of people, most of them densely ignorant, need to be helped to feed and clothe themselves and to be taught the benefits of self-government and education.

In the very beginning the new ruler must secure large loans from foreign financiers. CARRANZA'S efforts to overcome the stupendous obstacles which confront him will be viewed in other countries without prejudice and with hope for at least partial success. President WILSON must have reason to believe that CARRANZA will take up the work with an intelligent comprehension of its difficulties and an earnest desire to succeed. If he succeeds only to the extent of pacifying the whole country and setting all the people working to pay their debts, he will have begun a new chapter in Mexican history which may contain the promise of a glorious future. Certainly all the Mexicans but a very few outlaws are heartily tired of civil war.

DEMOCRATIC WAR.

If there were a man in England big enough to dictate ultimate measures, to reject the counsels of the multitude, to stake the empire on the hazard that the people for its sake would stand all the things they say they will not stand, including conscription—if there were that man in England, a great necessity might be expected to raise him up; but the English would not know what to do with him. It is doubtful if they could utilize his strength or genius. He would probably wreck the Cabinet from the inside, or overturn it from without, and then there would be another Cabinet, as a compromise. The British Government, as any popular government must, exists by compromise, and although that is the kind of government all of us prefer to live with, it is obviously not the kind you should choose to fight with.

There is bitter, petty, and acrimonious disagreement in England as to how the war should be managed. Among those not charged with its conduct there is a conviction that never was anything worse handled, and each of several political groups is self-persuaded that nothing can possibly come right until its pet theory of procedure has been adopted. Compromise works badly. The coalition Government was a compromise, intended to placate all opinion, and yet within five months it is apparently about to go smash on the question of conscription. Its predecessor went aground in a fog of authority over naval affairs, technically a row between Admiral Lord FISHER and Mr. WINSTON CHURCHILL.

The coalition Ministry sought to compromise with Ireland by making a place for Sir EDWARD CARSON, who only a few months before had armed his Ulster following to rise against Great Britain and resist home rule. This temperamental rebel, so recently defiant of law and authority, was made Attorney General. Now suddenly he resigns from the Ministry and a storm is imminent. JOHN REDMOND, leader of the Irish Nationalist Party, who refused a place in the coalition Ministry, on the evening of the same day said:

> In the present position of affairs no man can tell the moment when the gravest political issues may arise. The existence of the present coalition Cabinet is precarious. It is threatened by internal as well as by external dangers. There can be no doubt about it that at the present moment a rich and powerful conspiracy is menacing its very existence. This conspiracy is made up of men who are ready to sacrifice national unity in the face of the enemy in order to further their own predilections, theories, and convictions. Any day we may be faced with reconstruction or with proposals which will end instantly the political truce and rend the British public into contending factions.

Somebody shouted: "How about CARSON'S army?" That was a reference to the fact that CARSON'S following of Ulstermen, so recently on the point of revolt against British authority, flung themselves headlong into the war for England, while REDMOND'S following of Nationalists had been notoriously indifferent, and were indignant at the thought of conscription. To this sally Mr. REDMOND replied that the people were in honor bound to send support to the gallant men who had gone into danger, adding:

> We can do so if proper and businesslike methods are adopted. But it won't do to attempt a bully drive.

That is, JOHN REDMOND is against conscription. He is for "proper" and "businesslike" methods. Sir EDWARD CARSON presumably is for conscription throughout the British Isles. He might have resigned from the Government as a protest against its timidity about conscription, or against a decision to adopt that measure of blood levy in England, and not in Ireland, because REDMOND'S people were unwilling. As in Ireland so in England. Those who favor conscription think nothing else will save the household. Those who are against it think a Britain that needs to be saved in that way is already lost. It is a mixture of prejudice, tradition, irresponsibility, hysteria, panic, and stupidity. Capital blames labor, labor blames capital, everybody blames the Ministry, and the Ministry is incohesive.

And so a popular Government misruns a great war. That there is really a public man in England willing to sacrifice his country to further private "predilections," as REDMOND said, is almost unimaginable. That there are many men like that simply cannot be supposed. That Mr. REDMOND can believe it only shows to what pettiness men descend in bickering, higgling, and quarreling. The simplest presumptions of human conduct are forgotten. Each hostile group outside of the Government believes the Ministry would sacrifice the destiny of England to the vanity and pig-headedness of its personnel; members of the Government think any of these outside groups or one of a number of individuals would offer the British Empire on the altar of selfish ambition. The psychology is very simple. All of them want to save England, but each in a different way, and the result is political pandemonium. In order to allay the din a Ministry has to compromise with the noisiest elements. That produces inefficiency.

Make allowance for the fact that we are closer to England's window than to that of any other belligerent, and that the language in which the quarrel takes place is our own, and the comparison is yet painful. It reminds us of how we should probably conduct a war in the eye of the American multitude, very free with its advice and intolerant of errors. War is, as we see more and more, an autocratic business. When this war is over the German people will demand an accounting for it as a whole; in the meantime, the War Lord runs it, responsible only to himself for blunders, of which there have been many. There is an Austro-German staff. German authority rules it absolutely. On the side of the Allies there is no co-ordinating authority. There is even no allied staff. Each country makes war on its own judgment in its own way, and this independence has to be paid for in terms of military efficiency.

THE NEW CONTINENTALS.

Secretary GARRISON has chosen a fortunate name for his new reserve army of citizen soldiers, to be recruited from all the States but to be always under the direct control of the War Department. WASHINGTON commanded the first Continental Army, the only one hitherto entitled to that name, and thus designated to distinguish it from the Colonial militia, the various other bodies of State troops serving in the Revolutionary War, and the unattached riflemen and rangers.

> In their ragged regimentals,
> Stood the old Continentals,
> Yielding not!

The first Federal army was the chief reliance of the nation's first Commander in Chief. It was the precursor of the regular army of today. The new Continental Army will constitute the first permanent reserve force of the United States. It will be, in effect, a vast military school, in which young men who do not intend to devote their whole lives to military service can be trained, without impairment of their value in civil employments, in the arts of modern warfare sufficiently to fit them for the defense of their country when defense is needed. The plan as now outlined is susceptible of many changes. The specified time of yearly service may be modified or the camping periods may be reduced to one month each instead of two, with other practice work in each year, so arranged as not to interfere with the citizen soldier's daily employment. But the conception of the plan is admirable, and it can be effectively carried out whenever we have a War Secretary and a Chief of Staff who have the will to overcome the petty obstacles which politics and the interference of fanatics may attempt to place in its way. In a citizenry trained there can be no danger of militarism, and in time our new system should become as effective as the much-discussed military system of Switzerland, and without a hint of conscription either. The name of the force was assuredly well chosen. The new Continentals should become as popular as the National Guard, though the members of the new reserve can never hope, without actual war experience, to become quite as efficient in a military sense as the members of the organized militia, who render practically continuous service in the period of enlistment and will hereafter form a reserve of their own, which should be invaluable in case war is ever forced upon us.

ARTHUR GREAVES.

ARTHUR GREAVES, for fifteen years city editor of THE TIMES, had a native gift for the newspaper calling which was developed in a high degree by training and long experience. The desire to know and the ability to tell what was going on in the world made him a good newspaper man. He had a keen interest in the doings of men, in the social and business activities of the community, in the life and affairs of the great city. He had a politician's memory for the names of men, and he was thoroughly familiar with the politics of the city and of the country, with the career and records of the leaders and the candidates, with the forces that political strife brings into play. To his agreeable presence, his charm of manner, and his ability to make and keep friendships he owed a very large acquaintance, which was of the greatest use to him in his professional work.

His training in the department of news gathering and news writing was very broad, he knew all the processes and every detail, and he had notable capacity in the organization and management of a news staff. He had done notable work for THE TIMES at many National Conventions, where his ability to direct and co-ordinate the work of the staff of men he controlled enabled him to compile the complete story of each day's proceedings in which every part had its due proportion and nothing of essential importance was missing. His service to THE TIMES was of a value not easily measured, and the esteem and affection with which he was regarded by his associates of the staff were as deep, genuine, and lasting as is the sorrow his death brings to them. He was called away in the very fullness of his powers, the end coming early yesterday morning after a brief respite from work due to an illness from which he and his family and his friends had expected an early recovery.

THE AUTHOR OF "TWO YEARS BEFORE THE MAST."

RICHARD HENRY DANA, Jr., was born in August, 1815, but the formal celebration of his centenary, under the direction of the Cambridge Historical Association, comes today. A Cambridge boy, son and namesake of the poet and editor of The North American Review, a weakness of the eyes, fortunate for his fame, forced him to leave Harvard College in 1834. It must be saddening to the parents and guardians of soft Campanian undergraduates of these days to know that DANA, a member of one of the most distinguished of "Colonial" families, had an allowance—and that only for emergencies—of 25 cents a term, and always walked into and out of Boston. It was in August that he doffed "the frock coat, silk cap, and kid gloves" of the Cantabrigian for salt water togs and set sail on the brig Pilgrim, 86 feet and an inch or two long, if we remember, for the voyage around the Horn that was to make him immortal. Is there any better sea story, and this a true one, than "Two Years Before the Mast"? Of DANA and another American, HERMAN MELVILLE, forgotten or neglected in his last years, but since restored to something like his rightful place, CLARK RUSSELL and the other writers of "sailor tales to sailor tunes" have been warmly appreciative.

DANA tells a straight story, with no romance or fiubdub. He tells it both as a sailor and as an educated man, who at that period of his life, at least, was a man of broad and cordial sympathies, who associated impartially with men of many races, who saw the good points of Kanakas and mulattoes as well as the beauty and grace of the Spanish señoritas of old California, whose "seamanship was perfect" according to one of his messmates, who did his work for every ounce of strength and will in him, whether he was studying Spanish, picking up Kanaka, pulling a rope, or curing hides. His book is full of fine, finished portraits and telling sketches. GEORGE HARRIS, for instance, the uneducated sailor man with so powerful an intellect and retentive a memory that DANA had to be mighty careful in discussing things with him; a man who knew the lunar stars and could calculate with his eye and mind just how many hides a ship would hold, who had but his old sea chest of slops to show for weary years of hard service in all parts of the world, who gave up rum—and DANA, who hated it, says rum is heartening for the moment, though any sailor would prefer hot chocolate or coffee if he could get it on shipboard—without pledge after deliberation on his unprofitable career. And Captain THOMPSON of the Pilgrim, whose brutality and cruelty were thought to be caused by his consciousness of his incompetence as a navigator and his men's knowledge of it. Read the famous flogging of JOHN and PETE—it was PETE, wasn't it?—the two Swede sailors. "Don't call "on JESUS CHRIST! He can't help "you. Call on FRANK THOMPSON!" He flogged, he said, because he liked to. Read his speech to his men. It is a masterpiece. There speaks the swaggering, arrogant, almost megalomaniac, omnipotence of the old merchantman master. By contrast, DANA shows us Captain FAUCON of the Indiaman Alert, quoting to him the Virgilian TITYRUS sprawled under the spreading beechtree. A dignified, a venerable figure, FAUCON, which passed from sight only a little over twenty years ago. Then there is the gigantic Russian, NICHOLAS, man of war's man, privateersman, pirate, who had been lucky enough to escape hanging.

The falling overboard scene was read to Mr. GEORGE BANCROFT by SAMUEL ROGERS as a specimen of prose essentially more poetic than most modern poetry. But the merit, the extraordinary and lasting merit, of "Two Years Before the Mast" is its faithfulness to fact, its truth. DANA was tremendously angry with the Captains; all his life, indeed, injustice and oppression were intolerable to him. At the Boston bar in the fifties he was just as ardent in the defense of fugitive slaves, and with no other fee than a dangerous assault, as he was for sailors' rights. Writing, however, he doesn't mix subjective and objective. You see with precision, with a sort of sculptured outline, the event. You seem to be present and hear the very words, the sound of the blows. St. Elmo's fire burns your eyes. You are in the fo'c'sl, the galley. Italian sailors are singing barcaroles. The enchantments of Santa Barbara and San Pedro are at your feet.

There is much butter ladled out over Mr. JOSEPH CONRAD. Compare his highly cultivated, exotic English, with all its stops and flourishes, to the plain, naked style of DANA. You might almost say the book is in words of one and two syllables. For that reason the oculists use parts of it as an eye test. There is no trace of the apoplectic purple of some of the moderns. A fine, manly, generous work, in sound, simple English. To read it is to "feel the brine salt on the lips and the large air again."

DANA'S professional and public career was in point of exterior success unequal to his merits. He was a learned and an able lawyer, in common, admiralty, church, and international law. As a United States District Attorney he did much to establish the prize law of the United States in the civil war. He was the colleague or opponent of RUFUS CHOATE in some notable cases. But his lofty professional standards impeded him and he never earned much money. A Free Soiler, an early Republican, a civil service reformer, the spokesman of reform Republicanism at the National Republican Convention of 1876, he held no great office. Democratic intrigue stimulated by General BUTLER prevented his confirmation as Minister to the Court of St. James's. But what are such "rewards" now? He had no luck in that way. For the copyright of "Two Years Before the Mast" even the good offices of Mr. BRYANT could get him but $250. It has been read by two generations. It is being read by the third. It is one of the very few "universal" American books.

That was a gracious honor paid to Mr. BRYAN at Terrace Garden Monday night. The band played "The Star-Spangled Banner" in tribute to his native, "Die Wacht am Rhein" in tribute to his adopted, country.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Criticism Hardly Deserved.

When Father CURRY of the Church of St. James, in Oliver Street, has anything to say about doings and conditions on the East Side, those who hear him are aware that he speaks from personal knowledge and they listen with the respect earned by his character and the recognized excellence of his intentions. Sometimes, however, Father CURRY seems inclined to hold his parishioners and their much assorted neighbors to paths considerably narrower, as well as considerably straighter, than either their customs or their inclinations, as fixed by the local standards of propriety, have trained them to follow. Then he is wont to see sérious impropriety in conduct that others would view with calmness, or even with approval, as relatively if not absolutely meritorious.

His attack on the evening dances in the public schools probably illustrates this tendency on the good priest's part. One notices that he gives prominent place in his arraignment of these functions to the charge that he has himself been personated by a masquerading school dancer. That was at worst in bad taste rather than criminal or wicked, and it may have been without real disrespect or evil intent. It depended on the spirit in which it was done. Anyway, it happened two years ago and Father CURRY in fairness admits that he has not heard of such travesties since.

His accusation that known disreputables have occasionally attended the public school dances would have more weight than it does if he did not base it on the assertion that such persons had been recognized and removed to whatever substitute for outer darkness the hour and place provided. That black sheep would enter the terpsichorean folds now and then was inevitable, and the most important circumstance connected with their appearance is that their stay was short.

If Father CURRY is opposed to the rather promiscuous dancing which these assemblages in the public schools necessarily will be, he has a right to his opinion, but others have a right to a different one, and the others make a strong argument when they say that the participants in the school dances are much better behaved as guarded in the schools than they would be in the ordinary, purely commercialized, dance halls to which many of them would resort in search of exercise and amusement if the school rooms were closed to them.

Wrecked, but Not Literally.

So many days have now elapsed since the evasion of the German sailors from the ships interned at Norfolk that hopes as to the innocence of their starting out and the accidental delaying of their return must be abandoned, even by the most charitable. They have not been stranded on some desolate and incommunicable sandbank down or up the coast, whence they are eagerly, but slowly, making their way back with profuse and sincere excuses for overstaying their leave. And there is hardly a chance that they were lost at sea while cruising about with no intention of violating their paroles.

It is evident that, deliberately and after careful preparation, they set out for a destination which they will reach, if at all, men forsworn and with honor lost. Their claim to consideration as "officers and gentlemen" has disappeared, for they have committed an offense incompatible with it.

The deception of the enemy or downright lying to him weighs not at all, in ordinary circumstances, on the military conscience, and is not expected to do so by any except the most rigid and unpractical of moralists. Even with an enemy, however, the captured officer, if also gentleman, keeps his word at any cost when he accepts a conditioned liberty. To make the case of these representatives of the German Navy worse—as bad as possible from the standpoint of honor—they have betrayed, not enemies, but neutrals; from whom they had received kindnesses and privileges far in excess of the legal protection of which they were in such desperate need when they brought their worn ships within the Capes.

Our authorities leaned backward in their desire to stand straight, and to avoid the suspicion of sharing—or showing—the prevailing sentiment of the country toward these self-invited guests they incurred deserved criticism by treating them with an excessive friendliness and confidence. They have the reward which some, not without excuse, will say they might have expected from fellow-nationals of those who bestowed a sinister immortality to the phrase, "a scrap of paper."

Plausible rumor has it that these ignorers of their "word of honor" are heading for Cuba. They must be bound for there or Mexico, but what it will profit them to be in either country it is hard to see. They cannot expect a really warm welcome anywhere.

What Was All That Fuss About?

While listening to the many expressions of satisfaction that have followed the revoking or suspension of the order that sent second cabin passengers to Ellis Island for examination and inquisition, there may arise in the minds of at least a few hearers of the joyous chorus an interesting question.

If passage through the Ellis Island mill was so painful to the second cabin folk that their subjection to it roused a general indignation streaked with horror, how are the feelings of the steerage people affected by that same experience? For presumably the arrivals by steerage have feelings much like those of other human beings, and no more taste for herdings and proddings.

That the nation's gateways are more carefully guarded than they should be it is not the intention here to suggest. As far from the purpose would it be even to hint that the out-and-out "immigrants" should be let in more freely than at present, or that Ellis Island is an obnoxious or unnecessary institution. But why—why should anybody except the steamship owners and agents have made a special moan over the recent innovation, as if it were an outrage that lowered the dignity of the nation?

To have the price of a second cabin ticket, or of a first cabin one, for that matter, is no conclusive proof of "desirability," and if Ellis Island is what it should be—what all the available evidence shows it is—a brief sojourn there is an inconvenience rather than a hardship, and almost anybody could live through it without having his hair or hers turn gray.

Roller Skating in the City Streets.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

And where shall we walk? Increasingly are the sidewalks infested with hoodlum urchins, who on roller skates and with swaying arms claim and take the right of way, irrespective of women and children, the feeble and the lame. One indorses heartily the recent letter regarding the restriction in London on the cries of the newsboys. Here in New York, with the constant motor horn, we have now the almost unbearable rattle of these skaters, who in addition to sidewalks often use the avenues, bobbing in and out, to the bewilderment of chauffeurs and the danger of those desiring to cross the street.

Is there no redress? A. T. E.

New York, Oct. 18, 1915.

IN THE SUBWAY.

She sits across from me: how beautiful
Those scented furs, protecting, yet revealing
The full white throat; (I draw my collar higher,
To hide the scrawny meagerness of mine.)
Such dainty gloves — such fashionable shoes;
Mine are so worn, so shabby. Then, her hat,
Just at the proper angle; plain, but rich,
Showing the rippling hair. Her maid, I know,
Gave it a hundred strokes to gain that gloss.
I was too tired
To even wash my face before I slept;
Those twenty ads. I answered yesterday
Took all my strength. Somehow, it makes me wonder—
Was she found
More worthy, that so much was given her?
I toil and drudge; I make one penny do
The work of five—but there!
There! What's the use?
She fills her place; I, mine. I am too weary
To puzzle over it. This is my station;
I wonder, now, if I will get this job?

FLORENCE VAN CLEVE.

RUSSIA'S FABULOUS UNTOUCHED WEALTH.

It Is in Agriculture, It Is in the Hearts of the People, but It Is Also in Holy Hoards of Gold and Jewels.

BY IVAN NARODNY.

New York, Oct. 12, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In a recent issue of The New York Evening Journal, Mr. William Bayard Hale attempts to draw a picture of Russia, and argues that she has lost to Germany one-eleventh of the area of European Russia and one-fifth of her population. First of all, he begins his arguments with European Russia, as if the Caucasus, Siberia, Turkestan, &c., were mere colonies. He writes: "About one-sixth of Russia's railways are held by Germany, the mileage in Poland being 3,172 versts and 4,970 in six of the fifty provinces occupied in European Russia." Then he goes on. In discussing statistically Russian industry, &c., Mr. Hale bases his arguments on the Russian Year Book published in London and on American Consular reports. Since his figures are incorrect, his arguments are absolutely wrong and his premises unjust. I feel it my duty, first as a functionary of the Russian Chamber of Commerce, and second as a Russian journalist and author, to explain the matter.

To speak only of European Russia is similar to speaking of the United States this side of the Rocky Mountains. The Caucasus, which is territorially as large as France, is a vital part of Russia, as are Central Asia, Siberia, and Finland. The area of Russia is 7,135,012 square miles, and all over this territory rules one and the same law. European Russia is by no means different from the Caucasus, Siberia, Turkestan, and Finland. The area of the Polish provinces captured by the Germans is only approximately 49,000 square miles, or one-forty-secondth part of the empire. The whole Russian population, from which the soldiers are drawn, is 159,344,100 souls, while the population of the Polish provinces is 12,129,200 people, or one-thirteenth of the whole population. Where Mr. Hale gets a population of Poland of 26,263,300 people is to me a mystery. My statistics are based on the original big Russian work, "Narodnoe Hozaistwo," published by the Ministry of Finance annually. First of all, all the figures of the American Consuls in Russia are onesided and ten years old, and then, the English Year Book uses figures of the last century.

The mileage of the Russian railways was, in 1914, when the war was declared, 63,693, of which 44,613 miles belonged to the Government, while 19,080 miles were owned by private corporations. If Russia has lost in the Polish provinces, as Mr. Hale estimates, 3,172 versts, that would make only one-twentieth of the Russian railways, but by no means one-sixth, as he argues. According to Mr. Hale, Russia has lost, with Poland, one-ninth of the country's total flax-producing fields, which yielded, in 1912, 3,546,000 poods. Mr. Hale does not say that Russia's total flax yield in 1912 was 32,000,000 poods, in which the Provinces of Kovno, Vilna, Coriand, and Grodno are only included, and the total of these provinces was not 3,000,000 poods, but 870,000 poods. Thus inconsistent are Mr. Hale's statistics of the Russian loss of industry in Poland.

It is true that Lodz, Vilna, Warsaw, and Czenstachov were great cotton trade towns of Russia, yet the great Russian textile industry is concentrated in Jaroslaw, Moscow, Petrograd, and Narva. The Polish textile mills were owned and operated either by Germans or German Jews. Russia had little benefit of them. Russia never intended to be a big textile country. The best flax-spinning mills are all situated in the Volga River districts, and some in the Russian Baltic provinces. As to the potatoes, they were used mostly for vodka distilleries, and since Russia has abolished the vodka, potatoes would be used only for feeding the cattle.

The great Russian wealth is in agriculture, in sugar, cattle raising, dairy, wool, wheat, oil, minerals, fruit, furs, and other industries, which are absolutely untouched by the war. The Little Russia, the Caucasus, the Volga districts, the Baltic provinces, particularly Livonia, Esthonia, and Ingermaniand, are the inexhaustible nature and industrial treasuries of the country. The South of Russia, Yekaterinoslav, Rostoff, Kieff, Briansk, Tula, Saratoff, and Odessa are the great metal-producing centres. The wealth of the Caucasus alone is billions of dollars. Siberia is but scratched on the surface.

To speak of Russian poverty, as Mr. Hale does, is a sign of ignorance. That Russia is misgoverned by a bureaucratic régime has no bearing upon the national wealth and power, just as the American political corruption has no bearing upon the economic power of the country and nation. It is simply absurd to argue that Russia is bankrupt when you see riches in her every corner. All the centres of Russian banking and economic wealth have remained untouched by the war. When the war broke out the Russian Imperial Bank had 1,688,000,000 rubles in gold against 1,665,000,000 rubles of paper money in circulation. The reserve money of the private banks was 6,233,000,000 rubles, of which 4,432,000,000 rubles were in Petrograd, 1,050,000,000 in Moscow, and 749,000,000 rubles in the provinces. Fully 70,000,000 rubles were kept in the Polish provinces. When the Russian army retired before the Germans the private banks were transferred with 50,000,000 rubles to the interior of Russia, while approximately 5,000,000 were taken away by the rich population which escaped before the Germans arrived.

The value of the jewels and gold kept in Russian monasteries and ancient cathedrals is unknown. The late Count Witte estimated that the Troitze-Sergeyeva Monastery alone had more than 100,000,000 rubles worth of gold in barrels in its carefully guarded vaults. There are hundreds of rich monasteries in Russia the wealth of which is known only to the clergy. The Russian forests and fields are full of natural riches, and the country, as a whole, has been affected only on the surface. If Turkey can keep on fighting, Russia has ninety-nine times more chances. The present Russian Government is to be blamed for the past reverses, but the nation and the country are still full of vital vigor and can fight even if England and France should not pay the bills. The Americans have no idea of the power and wealth of real Russia and judge the Russian people after their chinovnika. As little as one could judge the United States after her politicians, just as little could one judge Russia after her bureaucratic class.

IVAN NARODNY.

EVERY NATION'S SOUL.

That Was What Belgium Defended, Mr. McClellan Notwithstanding.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In THE TIMES of Oct. 17 George B. McClellan's amazing article of Oct. 10 on Belgium under German rule was examined and condemned by Mr. Whitely of the Central Committee of the Belgian Relief Fund.

Without undertaking a comparison of the facts alleged and the conclusion reached in the two statements, I ask for some consideration of Mr. McClellan's view as to what today the people of Belgium ought to do. I submit that it should rouse here not only disgust but a certain amount of apprehension.

Briefly, Mr. McClellan thinks that the Belgians should yield to their "conquerors." He would have them go to work for their "conquerors," and turn friends. He would even have the American Committee for Relief in Belgium make itself into a political machine for furthering the German conquest. Does he suppose that that committee was created for such a purpose? Were the millions of dollars subscribed from all over the world outside of Germany given not to help the Belgians bear honorably the humiliation and hardships of captivity, but merely to make things easy for them until they could be persuaded virtually to adopt the invader's cause?

Belgium's defense of herself against Germany has won from the world at large, outside of Germany, the honors paid to the very highest heroism. The principle she defended, and still defends, is every nation's soul. Her failure to defend it would have been a shock to civilization second only to the attack upon her. Yet now Mr. McClellan, having associated himself with the German propaganda, calls on her to declare that her splendid sacrifice was in vain, or wrong. He urges the still unconquered Belgium to surrender.

What a doctrine to be preached by an American! A man in favor of it may be expected to preach later that we of the United States must also give in, in case Germany's hand is raised against us. An American of that kind is more dangerous to this country than any German German-American.

PAUL DANA.

New York, Oct. 18, 1915.

Deteriorating Affidavits.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Are the funds of the German Embassy running low? When it was thought necessary to show that the Lusitania was an armored cruiser the public was furnished with an affidavit by a person who apparently had some sort of position in this community, humble though it was. He subsequently admitted that he perjured himself and is now doing time. No doubt this whole experience was a disagreeable one for him, but it is not an unreasonable presumption that he received some substantial quid pro quo. Now when a charge is to be made against the Baralong the affidavits come from New Orleans and are made by mulsteers, colored, presumably, except perhaps the foreman. To any one who has had much experience with affidavits these do not seem to grade up with the first lot, but it's quite likely that they cost less. E. H. L.

New York, Oct. 18, 1915.

The City Bird Cage.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the controversy about Mr. McClellan's article on Germany one of your correspondents, "E. G.," deems it necessary to emphasize the correctness of his statements by giving the German word for "common jail" with "Stadtvogelgefaengnis." I dare say this gentleman has only second-hand knowledge of German names, because what he writes would mean in English "city bird cage." Just imagine how ridiculous that is instead of "Stadtvogtei-Gefaengnis," which is an antiquated name and means "city jail." Why "E. G." has not given us the German equivalent for "internment camp for destitute women" I do not know, but I wish he would tell us. OTTO W. FUHRMANN.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Oct. 18, 1915.

EVOLUTION ALSO KILLS.

It Must Be Both Destructive and Creative to Maintain an Equilibrium

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have been much interested in the replies to the question, "Is Nature Perfect?" and would be grateful for the courtesy of a little space to ask those who have answered this query: "What do you mean by 'nature' and by 'perfect'?" It seems to me that the discussion is very academic, though interesting, and that the whole discussion really turns on the meaning of a word. My experience is that almost all argument has its roots in a general misunderstanding of the case or the manner in which it is presented. Some students have a very cramped idea of nature; others have a broader view. But these latter are less numerous and have not been heard from in the present instance. I would like to be considered with these, for I use the word "nature" to mean the whole universe, the immensity of space, the eternity of time, the changelessness of matter, and the entirety of existence. To me evolution is not merely a constructive thing, but also a destructive activity, and the usefulness of evolution is that it maintains an equilibrium in the universe. I think those persons who understand evolution to mean development upward only misunderstand the man who coined the word. I have talked to a number of Darwinians on this subject, and as Dr. Arnold Edward Ortmann of the Carnegie Museum, Pittsburgh, said: "Evolution is always engaged in killing, killing, killing. This is a great fact in evolution."

And to me it seems sufficient proof of the perfection of this larger nature that the same sun comes smiling up for us in the same place each morning and drops down into the same spot each night, day after day, week after week, month after month, year after year, eternity after eternity, with very little change. Nature is perfect. She endures. And nature is the one great fact in the universe. ALDEN WARD.

New York, Oct. 19, 1915.

A Misplaced Beating.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Referring to Strumnitza in a news item of this morning, you state that Strumnitza was the scene of a Bulgarian victory over the Greeks in the second Balkan war. I was a member of the regiment that actually occupied Strumnitza, and took a prominent part in all the battles in and around the town. I assure you that not only weren't the Greeks defeated but they beat the Bulgarians so badly that they fled in disorder.

In fact, the only setback the Greeks suffered in that war was, toward the close of the conflict, in Mahomia, at the extreme right of the Greek Army, when the Bulgarians attacked the sixth division with overwhelming numbers. But the gallant stand of that division and the prompt arrival of reinforcements turned the seemingly Greek defeat into a Bulgarian rout.

EMMA M'CHESNEY GOES ON THE STAGE

Ethel Barrymore Altogether Delightful as the Traveling Saleswoman.

A BIG AND ABLE COMPANY

Edna Ferber Contributes Abundant Humor to a Play Called "Our Mrs. McChesney."

OUR MRS. McCHESNEY, a comedy based on Edna Ferber's stories, by Miss Ferber and George V. Hobart. At the Lyceum Theatre.

Hen Cody	Roy La Rue
Minnie	Nina Forbes
Sam Harrison	George Harcourt
Louie Mercer	John Wise
"Bessputty" Blair	Hugh Dillman
Sid Fraser	James H. Morrison
"Fat" Ed Meyers	W. H. St. James
Harry Slight	Huntley A. Gordon
Viva Sherwood	Lola Fisher
Pearlie Schultz	Gwendolyn Piers
Bell Boy	T. Williams
Jack McChesney	Donald Gallaher
T. "Buck" Jr.	William Boyd
Fred Welch	Jacob Kingsbury
Charlie Comstock	Harvey Denton
Emma McChesney	Ethel Barrymore
Jessie Snyder	Emma Salvatore
Hattie Stitch	Anita Rothe
Joe Greenbaum	Thomas Reynolds
Abel I. Fromkin	A. Romaine Callender
Ida Wenzel	Carree Clarke
Annie	Sue Ann Wilson
Myrtle	Sara Enright
Sam	George Meade
William Sparks	Frank Morris
John Parker	Charles Gibson
Walter Higgins	Gordon Fox
Robert Dowd	Robert W. Davis
Harry Sloan	Arthur Warwick
Mary Davis	Walter Seymour
Henry	Charles Whittell
Maggie	Marie Davis
Ellen McPhail	Dorothy Walters

Emma McChesney, the winning and indomitable heroine of the short stories for which Edna Ferber is best known, has reached the stage at last. The stage is that of the Lyceum Theatre, where a dramatization of those stories, concocted by Miss Ferber in collaboration with George V. Hobart, and called "Our Mrs. McChesney," was presented to New York for the first time last evening.

This play is decidedly loose and unskainly, but it has been brightly written and in its all important rôle, the performance of Ethel Barrymore is a rare delight. A big company and a good one support her in this latest endeavor, and all told, an entertainment is provided in which many will find much to please.

It was late last Spring that the news went forth of Miss Barrymore's intention to play in the stage version of Miss Ferber's very popular stores. If the news was a bit of a shock it was less in the apprehensive antcipation of her appearance in a probably rough-and-ready American comedy than in the realization that she did not at all suggest Miss Ferber's traveling saleswoman. In the sandy, slangy heroine of those stories one could see something of the Rose Stahl that played "The Chorus Lady" and something perhaps of the Henrietta Crosman who played "Mistress Nell," but nothing at all of Ethel Barrymore. And at the point of these reminiscences is that Miss Barrymore has created a new Emma McChesney, one who with easy triumph puts all memories to rout. To meet this new Mrs. McChesney is a most agreeable experience.

Of course Miss Barrymore's art is capable and worthy of much finer and more ambitious undertakings. Recent seasons have proved that beyond all dispute. But she can do these lighter tasks extremely well, and proved it again last evening.

She is looking exceedingly handsome, and her voice never seemed lovlier. There are those—poor wretches—who say they do not enjoy Miss Barrymore's voice, but there are some of us who find it works magic with the homeliest prose, and who think, when it is filled just to the brim with unshed tears, it is pleasanter to the ear than any other American sound. It adds a new charm to those little heart-warming touches of humanity that so enrich Miss Ferber's best work, and makes supremely affecting the moment when Emma, finding that, after all, it was not her son who had stolen the firm's money, goes to him with outstretched arms and a singing heart.

The play begins its rather straggling course in a diurnal hotel at Sandusky, Ohio. You meet Emma, tired and discouraged and determined at last to leave the T. A. Buck Featherloom Petticoat Company for a blandishing rival. She is sick of the road, sick of the prospect of bungalow goulash and a matrimonial drummer at dinner, sick for a home all planned in her dreams from the plumbing to the piano. Then comes the discovery that her son has committed a forgery and married an actoreta from a passing show. It means that she must stick at her job till the boy is safe, and she sticks, though there are moments when it looks as though the firm were going to smash because of its faith in Emma's latest style creation, and though the happy ending does not come till, amid the clatter of arriving furniture at the blissful young folks' flat, Emma McChesney and T. A. Buck form a new partnership for good and all.

The framing of this stage story has been done with indifferent skill and the lowest of an abundant humor contributed unmistakably by Miss Ferber does not quite conceal the rickety structure. There is precious little suspense, and it is always dropped rather hastily as if the authors were in deathly fear of interrupting the laughter. But there is plenty of this, the response to the hundred and one invitations in what is after all a Cohanesque American business comedy with a feminine touch.

All this is set forth by a quite multitudinous company. Some of the work is very good. Nearly all of it is good enough. There should be special mention of William Boyd, that easy and very competent actor who made so favorable an impression in these parts last Spring when Miss Anglin was at the same theatre. Donald Gallaher, who always strengthens a company, is good as young McChesney, and the only complaint is that he is a rather too young McChesney.

He looks the college boy disposed to a runaway marriage less than he does a lad who might by strenuous effort enter Andover next Fall. Lola Fisher is quite engaging as the chorus girl bride, and Thomas Reynolds adds a capital bit to the first act. So does Hugh Dillman. A Romaine Callender, Anita Rothe and W. H. St. James, are suffered to act off key.

These are only a few out of many. But the play is Miss Barrymore's. Her appearance in it, though its material far from measures her powers, is a fresh reminder that America has few actresses so good. It would be preposterous to ask for one more delightful.

Brice-Wyndham Betrothal Broken.

Announcement was made yesterday that the engagement of Miss Olive Wyndham, the actress, and Walter Kirkpatrick Brice had been broken by mutual consent.

Their engagement was announced last July. Miss Wyndham is a sister of Miss Janet Beecher and made her début on the New York stage in 1902 in "Alice and Men," appearing since then in a score of plays.

Mr. Brice, who is a lawyer, is a son of the late United States Senator Calvin S. Brice of Ohio, and is a brother of John F. Brice of 683 Fifth Avenue, with whom he makes his home. His sister, Miss Helen Brice, is well known in society.

American Players in the Paragon.

The Paragon Film, Inc., is the name of a new moving picture producing company that will open a studio in course of construction at Fort Lee about Dec. 1. Maurice Tourneur, a French director who came to this country about a year ago, is acting head of the organization, his position being the dual one of Vice President and General Manager. The company will make twenty-four five-reel pictures and two or three larger ones annually. Several other French directors will be associated with M. Tourneur, but the actors will be American, as he considers them superior to foreign film players.

PRESIDENT MAY WED DURING THE HOLIDAYS

California Sends Gold to Make the Ring—Mrs. Galt Adds to Trousseau.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—The announcement of the date of the wedding of President Wilson and Mrs. Norman Galt is expected this week. The President and Mrs. Galt, it is understood, have about reached a decision. It is said to be probable that the wedding will take place during the Christmas holidays, although it may be earlier.

Miss Margaret Wilson the President's only unmarried daughter, who finished a short concert tour in Cleveland, Ohio, today, will arrive at the White House tomorrow or Thursday. Soon afterward the first of a series of musicales to be given by her will be held at the White House.

California tomorrow will show her good-will toward President Wilson in a gift of a nugget of gold for the wedding ring. At the same time the President will be invited to visit the San Francisco Exposition on his wedding journey. A delegation of Californians arrived here today, headed by Mrs. Gailliard Stoney, Secretary of the Woman's Board of the exposition. Arrangements were made for their reception at the White House in the morning.

Mrs. Stoney will present to the President the invitation from the exposition authorities. A petition signed by 300,000 school chidren and leading citizens of California, urging him to be their guest, will be presented by Altha McQueeney, an 11-year-old girl.

Dorothy Starr, 10 years old, daughter of the owner of the oldest gold mine in the State, will present the gold nugget which came from this mine and will ask the President to have the wedding ring made from it. The party brought a mass of orange blossoms, and these also will be presented to the President.

Mrs. Galt joined the President and Miss Bones at the family dinner at the White House this evening. While the state dining room is used each evening this is the only one of the first-floor apartments that appears to find favor with the Presidential household, as at present constituted, the large oval library on the second floor being the family drawing room.

The Red parlor formerly used for this purpose is now as strictly formal and official as the great East Room itself. The furniture is the same as in the time of Mrs. Taft and the first season of the Wilson Administration, but the books, flowers, and signed photographs, giving the home-like atmosphere of those days, are missing.

With the coming of a new mistress one very important change can confidently be expected in the rehanging of the portraits in the entrance hall. Since the White House was remodeled twelve years ago the custom has been to have the portrait of the President on the west wall, with that of his immediate predecessor opposite. This precedent, however, was not followed when President Wilson's portrait was painted. It was hung much in shadow, in the Red Corridor, at the foot of the grand stairway, leaving the Roosevelt and Taft portraits in the entrance hall. The time has now come, friends of the President say, when this latter's canvas should take its proper place—which will place Colonel Roosevelt's portrait in the corridor.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 19.—The fondness of Mrs. Norman Galt for the orchids which President Wilson sends her every day is reflected in an exquisite evening frock which is the latest contribution of Baltimore to her trousseau. The gown is of orchid-colored tulle over a foundation of orchid-colored silk. It depends for its charm entirely upon its wonderful shade and upon the lines of the filmy bouffant draperies, for no trimming is used except a single band of blue fox fur across one shoulder. There is no sign of sleeve drapery. It is cut quite low above the high girdle of orchid-colored silk, from which the tulle hangs full about the hips.

One of the accessories of Mrs. Galt's trousseau is an evening cloak of turquoise blue velvet, with collars and cuffs of blue fox fur, although the cloak hangs free of the figure from the shoulders, the fullness is slightly confined at the waist by a belt of turquoise blue velvet embroidered in metallic threads of Oriental shades.

Mrs. Galt has also purchased practically all of her hats in Baltimore. There is a small black velvet turban trimmed with a band of beaver and a touch of green designed to match her going away suit of green duvetyn, banded in beaver. A large mass of Bandeau velvet with a shepherdess brim was purchased here to match an afternoon frock of the same shade. There is also a wide all-black hat drooping slightly at one side and trimmed with a soft plume. Several other hats for afternoon and evening wear also have been purchased here.

SOCIAL NOTES.

Mrs. Albert Rathbone of 130 East Sixty-fifth Street will introduce her daughter, Miss Peggy Rathbone, at a tea dance to be given on Dec. 28, followed by a dinner and theatre party.

William K. Vanderbilt plans to go abroad shortly, and yesterday applied at the Federal District Court for a foreign passport.

Mr. and Mrs. Karrick Riggs and Miss Pauline Riggs, who have been at Bar Harbor, are at the Hotel Gotham for the Winter.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Clendenin are to give a reception for their débutante daughter, Miss Genevieve Clendenin, on Saturday afternoon, Oct. 30, at their home at Ardsley-on-Hudson. It will be followed by a dinner and dance in the evening.

Announcement has been made of the engagement of Miss Beatrice Van Fleet Allen, daughter of the late Dr. Charles W. Allen of New York, and Joseph Sampson of Denver, Col., where Miss Allen is visiting at present.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Ives Cobb, Jr., who have been at Southampton, L. I., are at the Plaza before opening their house at 901 Lexington Avenue.

Mrs. Henry Tarleton Wills is at 10 East Eighty-fifth Street for the Winter.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Steinbrugge, Jr., will spend the Winter at 122 East Seventy-sixth Street.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles M. Ward and Miss Frances M. Ward, who have been at Darien, Conn., have returned to their home, 70 East Seventy-seventh Street.

Mrs. Alfred Chapin of 24 East Fifty-sixth Street will give a dance at Sherry's on Dec. 1.

Kern-Lederer Reception.

Miss Marguerite A. Kern and Richard M. Lederer will receive on Saturday between 3 and 6 P. M. at Miss Kern's home, 683 West End Avenue. They will be assisted by the Misses Elsie Sanders, Eda Floersheimer, Margaret Prince, Fanny Marckwell, Arleen Rosenheim, and Herbert B. Lederer, Albert Floersheimer, Henry D. Kaufman, Eddie Busch, Alvin Sledner, Stanley Cane, Arthur and Russell Williams, and Paul Bluhm.

Tom Dobson's Song Recital.

Tom Dobson, a tenor singer who cultivates in public a strong imitation of the drawing-room style, gave a recital yesterday afternoon in the Punch and Judy Theatre, surroundings that are well adapted to the general character of his entertainment. His singing yesterday was on the order of that which was heard at a similar recital last season, though his voice was not in quite so good condition as then. Mr. Dobson has a pleasing manner and a style not without artistic qualities, and his singing is found sympathetic by many. Yesterday he sang in French, German, and English. Among his songs were several of his own composition, and John Alden Carpenter's amusing set entitled "Improving Songs for Anxious Children."



TO PAY LAST HONORS TO ARTHUR GREAVES

Funeral Service for City Editor of The Times at St. Stephen's Church Tomorrow.

BURIAL TO BE IN HARTFORD

Warm Tribute to the Professional Ability and the Personal Qualities of the Decedent.

The funeral of Arthur Greaves, city editor of THE NEW YORK TIMES, who died at his home, 220 West 107th Street, early yesterday morning, will take place tomorrow. The Rev. Dr. John C. Green of the First Congregational Church of Far Rockaway, a friend of the family, will deliver a prayer at the Greaves home, and then the body will be taken to St. Stephen's Church, in Sixty-ninth Street, between Broadway and Columbus Avenue, where services will be held at 9:30 o'clock.

The Rev. Nathan A. Seagle, rector of the church, will officiate, assisted by Dr. Green, and then the funeral party will proceed to the Grand Central Station, to depart on the 10:50 o'clock train for Hartford, Conn., where Mr. Greaves will be buried in the family plot. Dr. Green will conduct services at the grave.

From among the many friends of Mr. Greaves these have been selected as honorary pallbearers, and will meet in the Greaves home at 9 o'clock: Isaac D. White, John Hettrick, Louis Seibold, Thomas Healy, Luther B. Little, Edward Rascovar, and Charles Steckler, and these members of the staff of THE TIMES: Dr. Van Buren Thorne, W. Axel Warn, Henry Lowenthal, L. C. Speers, and T. W. Williams.

The loss of Mr. Greaves, which was too sudden to be fully realized at once, was felt deeply yesterday by everyone who had known him, and of those who had worked under him in the fifteen years that he was at the head of the city staff of THE TIMES, there were few to whom there did not come recollections of innumerable small incidents that justified Mr. Greaves's reputation, not only as one of the most efficient of city editors, but one of the most human and kindly as well.

His good humor was unfailing, his knowledge of men keen, and his methods of dealing with situations which might have embarrassed almost any one else, were effective and his own. One newspaper man in this city can vouch for this. Mr. Greaves sent him out of the office, assigned to get the facts of an accident or some other news event. The man did not report that day nor the next. In fact it was two years before he was heard of again.

Then he entered the office one day, determined to make his explanation and apologies and a request for reinstatement in his old post. Mr. Greaves was out when he arrived but returned presently to see his former reporter seated at a desk awiting him. Before the penitent could speak Mr. Greaves called out: "What the deuce are you doing here on your day off?"

And that closed the incident. The man was back at work the following day, and he was never called on for an explanation, which Mr. Greaves could imagine as accurately as if he had heard it in detail. He knew his man.

Mr. Greaves had been a "newspaper man" almost from childhood, for he began by selling papers in Hartford, and was always proud to tell about his old route. His parents had brought him to this country from Cardiff, Wales, where his father had been a chemist and apothecary, when Mr. Greaves was only three years old. The older Greaves had done a business in fitting out ships with medicine chests and saw a great future in this country. His wife's family invested a large sum in drugs, loaded them on another ship, and started with them for this country shortly afterward. The ship was lost and with it the family capital.

The elder Greaves took his family to Chicago, where they were burned out in the big Chicago fire, and thereupon removed to Hartford, where the elder Greaves established a drug store. His parents wanted to send Arthur to Harvard, but the boy resolutely they could not afford it and of his own accord began the study of shorthand.

When he was thirteen years old he visited Boston and saw on a billboard the notice of a civil service examination for stenographers. He took it, headed the list and, unknown to his parents, got a situation in the office of the Fitchburg Railroad. At sixteen he was private secretary to the President of the road at a salary of $25 a week, but so great was his interest in newspaper work that he sacrificed this salary to go on The Boston Globe at $7 a week.

He reported the great train wreck at Haverhill and did such good work that he was told to put in an expense bill of $100 "for cab hire," although, as Mr. Greaves frequently recalled, there wasn't a cab in the place. His removal to this city followed soon, and after three years on THE TIMES and nine on The World he returned to THE TIMES on Jan. 29, 1900, to be City Editor.

This appreciation of Mr. Greaves, to which every man who ever worked under him must heartily subscribe, appeared yesterday in The Evening Post: "In the fifteen years of his service as their chief Mr. Greaves commanded to an extraordinary degree the loyalty of the men of the city staff—many men of many minds, whose tasks, not always congenial, were assigned, and whose goings and comings, not always at convenient hours, were determined by his order. The genial and human qualities of the men tempered the discipline of the executive and gave to his relations with his subordinates an atmosphere of confidence and kindliness which the men who served under him will not easily forget."



Photo by Underwood.
ARTHUR GREAVES,
Late City Editor of The Times.

Edmond Bonnal, Military Historian.

PARIS, Oct. 19.—The death of Edmond Bonnal, military historian, at the age of 75, is announced. M. Bonnal was dismissed in 1883 from the post of War Office historiographer as the result of a complaint by Prince Hohenlohe-Schillingsfuerst, then German Ambassador at Paris, for having in one of his books criticised the Prussian system of government. After some years he was reinstated.

Obituary Notes.

Captain JAMES WINTERS, 92 years old, a retired whaler and boat-builder, died on Monday at his home in Westhampton, L. I.

Mrs. LORETTA MORGAN LEWIS, widow of Edward Lewis, who was for more than thirty years a member of the New York Police Department, died from apoplexy on Monday at her home in Pearl River, N. Y., and will be taken tomorrow from the home of her son, 69 Milford Street, Brooklyn. She was 71 years of age.

JOHN G. IVERS, a salesman in the cut-glass trade, died at his home, 5,321 Seventh Avenue, Brooklyn, on Monday, aged 45 years. He was born in Virginia.

Mrs. MIRIAM E. TRIQUET, wife of Albert E. Triquet and a member of Harmonia Council, No. 99, Daughters of Liberty, and of the Pilgrim Congregational Church, died on Monday at home, 86 Maple Street, Brooklyn, in her forty-fourth year.

JOHN A. BARTON, who served with the Twenty-ninth New York Volunteers during the civil war, died in the Soldiers' Home at Oxford, N. Y., on Monday. Mr. Barton was in his seventy-eighth year and for sixty years was a resident of Brooklyn. He was a member of Rankin Post, No. 10, G. A. R., and left a widow and two sons.

GEORGE W. FRANKLIN HELD, formerly a well-known figure in the old Fulton Market, where he was for seventeen years with Middleton, Carman & Co., died on Monday at his home, 1,660 East Eighth Street, Flatbush.

GEORGE O. ELLIS, who attained the age of 100 years six weeks ago, died at the home of his daughter in Waterbury, Conn., yesterday. He was born in Attleboro, Mass., and in early life was a button and hairpin manufacturer in Waterbury and Middlebury, Conn.

VICTOR E. BENDER, formerly publisher of the Springfield News, died on Monday at the Galesburg Hospital in Galesburg, Ill.

Mrs. ROSA D. EVERETT, widow of Erastus Everett, who was President of a college in Louisiana, died at her home, 358 Bergen Street, Brooklyn, on Monday. She was born in Belfast, Ireland, ninety-five years ago.

GEORGE BENNETT WASHBURN, a former business man of Mount Vernon, N. Y., died Monday night at 5 Claremont Avenue, aged 58 years.

LOUIS P. SCHERRER, a master builder and realty operator in East Orange, N. J., died Monday night at his residence in Fort Wadsworth, S. I.

D. MONTAGUE SHEERIN, for many years employed by the title companies of this city, died yesterday at Bellevue Hospital, in his sixty-fourth year.

Mrs. CHARLOTTE M. SEYMOUR, wife of John R. Seymour of the business department of The New York World, died on Sunday at the home of her mother, Mrs. Charlotte Lempert, in Rutherford, N. J., in her thirtieth year.

THOMAS B. HAGSTOZ, founder of the Keystone Watch Company, died recently at his home in Delance, N. J., in his seventy-third year. He was formerly head of the Essex Watch Case Company of Newark, and invented the first filled watch case, which he introduced in England.

Mrs. SARAH PHINNEY, widow of Thomas F. Phinney, Commissary of the Maine State Prison at Thomaston for thirty years, died recently at her home, 520 West 184th Street, in her eighty-fifth year. She was born in Belfast, Me., and was a musician, former teacher, and newspaper correspondent.

WILLIAM G. ALDEN, formerly widely known as a manufacturer in New England, died on Monday at his home in Boston, in his seventy-sixth year.

Mrs. ELIZABETH A. EMERY, wife of Lewis Emery, former State Senator of Pennsylvania, died on Monday at her home in Bradford, Penn.

DANIEL HAVILAND, who worked for seventy years as a cobbler, without a vacation, died on Monday at his home in Milltown, Putnam County, N. Y.

Mrs. ELIZA I. HOUSE, widow of Charles W. House, died on Sunday at her home, 434 Grand Avenue, Brooklyn, in her seventy-third year. She was born in Greenwich Village, in this city, and was a daughter of the late Joseph and Alice Crosby Clifton.

IRA H. DREYFUSS, a cloak and suit manufacturer at 510 Sixth Avenue, died yesterday at his home, 14 Morningside Avenue East, in his thirty-third year. He was born in this city and was a member of the Elks, Knights of Pythias, and Garment Salesmen's Association. Mr. Dreyfuss is survived by a brother and three sisters.

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MISS TANNER, BRIDE OF F. D. DOUBLEDAY

Daughter of Mrs. John James Tanner a Bride in Church of the Ascension.

The wedding of Felix D. Doubleday, a son of Mr. and Mrs. Frank N. Doubleday, and Miss Rhoda van Bibber Tanner, the daughter of Mrs. John James Tanner, was celebrated at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon in the Church of the Ascension, Fifth Avenue and Tenth Street, and the Rev. Dr. Percy Stickney Grant performed the ceremony. Quantities of shaded pink chrysanthemums and Autumn leaves were massed about the chancel and arranged in vases on the altar, and clusters of them were tied to alternate pews on the nave.

The bride, who walked with her brother, John Stewart Tanner, was gowned in white satin, the corsage cut square across the shoulders and finished with tulle and silver, and having long wrinkled tulle sleeves. The skirt was draped in apron points and caught with sprays of orange blossoms at the waist line, and a long court train of heavy white satin brocaded in silver bowknots and laid in two box plaits, depended from the shoulders. The tulle veil, the same length as the train, was ruched in high Spanish comb effect at the back of her head, and held with diamonds and orange blossoms. She carried a large spray bouquet of large and small white orchids.

Mrs. Abbott A. Low, a cousin of the bride, was the matron of honor. Her gown and head dress were altogether new and picturesque in design. Her frock was a brilliant blue taffeta, shading to green in the artificial light, and a large rosette-like bow of tulle of the same shade was fastened to one side of her coiffure, from which a wide end fell in a short half veil effect a little below her shoulders. The frock itself was very short, showing silken hose and slippers to match, the hem was finished with a double ruche of tulle with silver ribbon running through it, and the drapery was bunched in a huge butterfly bunnier effect at the back. The corsage was cut straight across the top, the edge falling below the shoulders and had no sleeves, a tulle ruching being a substitute. Straps of flesh-colored ribbon held the corsage in place. Her flowers were a mass of shaded purple orchids with wide orchid-colored streamers.

The two maids of honor were also cousins of the bride and sisters of the matron of honor, the Misses Agnes S. Claflin and Mary Stewart Claflin. Their gowns were of a rich pink tone shading into mauve, with short plain skirts having side draped panniers, flat at the waist line. The round-necked corsages were draped with tulle to match, and were slightly pointed with elbow sleeves of tulle and taffeta. Their large hats had soft pale pink velvet crowns banded at the top with brown fur, and at the bottom with mauve ribbon, and the curving, flaring brims were edged with fur, and mauve ribbons passed from the brim under the chin to the sides in loops and ends. Their flowers were large clusters of mauve orchids, tied with ribbons to match.

Doubleday's best man was his brother, Nelson Doubleday, and the ushers were Harvey S. Ladew, L. Stuart Wing, Jr., George A. Dillon, Jr., Brent M. Tanner, a brother of the bride, Douglas Gibbon and Sidney Dillon Ripley.

The ceremony was followed by a reception at the Colony Club, where Autumn flowers and leaves were the decorations. Mrs. Tanner, who received, wore a frock of pale gray taffeta embroidered in silver, topped by a small silver hat, and Mrs. Doubleday, who also received, was in gray satin, topped by a large gray hat trimmed with fur and pale yellow bird of paradise feathers.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born

CLARENDON.—At 30 Cromwell Av., Dongan Hills, N. Y., to Mr. and Mrs. Victor F. Clarendon, a daughter.

DREBING.—Oct. 17, College Point, L. I., to Mr. and Mrs. J. Drebing, a son.

Engaged

JONES—CONSTABLE.—Amy B. Constable to Marison M. Jones.

STEFFENS—KLEE.—Ida H. Klee to Arthur P. Steffens.

Married

PRATT—HAWES.—On Tuesday, Oct. 19, at Tarrytown, N. Y., Fannie Bacon, daughter of Mrs. Charles F. Hawes, to Edward Stewart Pratt of Newton, Mass.

ROSENTHAL—SOLOMON.—Oct. 17, at Baltimore, Md., Rose Solomon to Sol W. Rosenthal.

EGAL—BOVERT.—Oct. 16, Hoboken, Josephine Bovert to Joseph Egal.

McNIERNY—SHARADIN.—Oct. 16, Hoboken, Margaret Sharadin to P. J. McNierny.

Brooklyn.

WOLTERS—MERKLEIN.—Oct. 18, Pauline Merklein to Carl J. Wolters.

Long Island.

MOTT—STUART.—Oct. 18, Richmond Hill, Juanita M. Stuart to Raymond S. Mott.

STONE—LESTRANGE.—Oct. 17, Corona, Mary Lestrange to Robert A. Stone.

WECHMANN—PUPPA.—Oct. 16, College Point, Maria Puppa to William Weckmann.

ZIMMER—ESSECH.—Oct. 16, College Point, Theresa Essech to William Zimmer.

Died.

BANNER.—On Tuesday, Oct. 19, after a short illness, in his 40th year, Edward Banner, beloved son of the late Julius and Minnie Banner, beloved brother of Samuel and the late Gabriel and Aaron Banner. Funeral services from the Harlem Funeral Chapel, 208 Lenox Av. at 120th St., Thursday, Oct. 21, at 2 P. M. Interment at Malmonidies Cemetery, Cypress Hills.

BENEDICT.—Astor Lodge, No. 603, F. & A. M.—Brethren: You are requested to attend Masonic funeral services of our late brother, George E. Benedict, at 718 West 180th St., Wednesday, October 20, at 8 P. M. RAYMOND J. KNOEPPEL, Master. JOHN THOMPSON, Secretary.

BERTI.—On Oct. 18, 1915, Enrico P. Berti, beloved husband of Maria A. Berti, in his 69th year. Funeral Thursday, Oct. 21, from his late residence, 127 East 32d St. Requiem mass at 10 A. M. in Lady Chapel, St. Patrick's Cathedral.

BILLOWITZ.—On Tuesday, Oct. 19, 1915, Morris Billowitz. Funeral from 1,885 Stebbins Av., Bronx, on Wednesday, Oct. 20, 1915, at 10 A. M. Burial at Washington Cemetery, Brooklyn.

BODDY.—In New York City, Oct. 18, Anne Kiernn Boddy, beloved wife of Arthur D. Boddy. Funeral at residence of Robert W. Chasteney, Rutherford, N. J., Wednesday, 2 P. M. Philadelphia papers please copy.

BROADNAX.—Suddenly, at Newark, N. J., on Oct. 18, 1915, Sylvina L., wife of William H. Broadnax and mother of Dr. Mary E. Broadnax. Funeral services will be held at her late home, No. 161 Ellwood Av., Newark, N. J., on Wednesday, Oct. 20, at 2:30 P. M.

BRODT.—On Saturday, Oct. 16, at her residence, Dunn Loring, Virginia, R. Augusta Brodt, widow of Charles L. Brodt. Funeral services Wednesday, Oct. 20, 10:30 A. M., at the Eglise du St. Esprit, 48 and 47 East 27th St. Please omit flowers. Interment private.

BURNS.—Isabella F., beloved wife of Frank Burns and daughter of the late Samuel T. Harvey of Baltimore. Services at her late residence, 125 St. Ann's Av., Bronx, Wednesday, Oct. 20, 8 P. M. Funeral Thursday, 10 A. M. Interment Woodlawn Cemetery.

Received Monday
1,500 scarce books from a private source.
NAPOLEONANA
CRUIKSHANKIANA
Small sets, etc. Fresh bindings. 10 to 15% below value.
DUTTON'S,
681 FIFTH AVENUE.

Died.

CREMIN.—Oct. 17, Dr. P. W. Cremin, at his residence, 856 Lexington Ave. Funeral Wednesday, Oct. 20, at 9:30 A. M. Requiem mass at St. Vincent Ferrer's Church, East 66th St., 10 o'clock. Omit flowers. Dallas, Texas, Savannah, Ga., Chicago, and Oklahoma papers please copy. Automobile cortege.

DAHMER.—On Oct. 19, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Ernest Zeller, 964 Morris Av., Susan, widow of the late Philip Dahmer. Notice of funeral in tomorrow's papers.

DE BOSKERE.—The death on —— at Boortmeerbeek, Belgium, of de Boskre, an American citizen, is reported by the American Consul General at Brussels, Belgium. The legal representatives of deceased can obtain further information by applying to the Department of State, Washington, D. C.

DINHAM.—On Oct. 18, at 18 West 99th St., George R. Dinham, aged 62 years. Interred at St. Michael's Cemetery Oct. 18.

DREYFUSS.—On Tuesday evening, Oct. 19, in his 53d year, Ira H., son of the late Samuel and the late Jennie Dreyfuss and dearly beloved brother of Adolph Benoit, Mrs. Mirian Hagenbacher, Alyse, and Melanie. Funeral services on Friday morning, at 9:30, from his late residence, 14 Morningside Av. East. New York Lodge, No 1, B. P. O. of Elks, Wendell Phillips Lodge, No. 365, K. of P., are invited to attend.

DU BOIS.—Suddenly, on Tuesday, Oct. 19, 1915, at his home in New Haven, Conn., Augustus Jay Du Bois. Funeral services will be held at his late residence, 334 Edwards St., New Haven, on Thursday morning, Oct. 21, at half past 10 o'clock. Interment in the Jay Cemetery, Harrison, N. Y., at 2:15 Thursday afternoon.

GREAVES.—On Tuesday, Oct. 19, at his home, 220 West 107th St., Arthur, beloved husband of Margaret Livinia Guerin Greaves. Funeral services at St. Stephen's Church, 69th St., between Broadway and Columbus Av., at 9:30 o'clock Thursday morning. Burial in family plot at Hartford, Conn. Honorary pallbearers meet at the home at 9 o'clock.

HARRINGTON.—Suddenly, at Atlanta, Ga., Robert W., dearly beloved husband of Katherine Harrington. Masonic service at his late residence, 28 Manhattan Av., this (Wednesday) evening, 8 o'clock. Interment at Pompton Plains, N. J.

HART.—On Oct. 18, Patrick F., beloved husband of Maria Coffey, in his 73d year. Funeral from his late residence, 344 East 58th St., Thursday, Oct. 21, 9:30 A. M., thence to St. John the Evangelist Church. Interment Calvary.

HYDE.—At Plainfield, N. J., on Sunday, Oct. 17, 1915, Verna Emery, beloved wife of Louis K. Hyde. Services at her late residence, "Oakmont," North Plainfield, on Wednesday, Oct. 20, at 12 o'clock. Interment private at convenience of family.

JAMES.—At Saratoga Springs, on Oct. 17, Barbara Orr James, widow of the late Lewis Whitney James.

KNAPP.—On Oct. 18, 1915, William Knapp, aged 45 years. Funeral service at his late residence, 112 West 102d St., New York City, Wednesday evening, Oct. 20, at 8 o'clock.

KELLOGG.—Suddenly, at East Orange, N. J., Oct. 16, 1915, Dr. John Marshall Kellogg, in his 76th year. Funeral services will be held at his home, 24 Brighton Av., Wednesday evening, Oct. 20, at 8 o'clock.

KELLOGG.—Sons of the Revolution in the State of New York.—Office of the Society, Fraunces Tavern, Corner Broad and Pearl Sts., New York, Oct. 19, 1915.—The members of this society are requested to attend the funeral services of their late associate, Dr. John Marshall Kellogg, at 24 Brighton Av., East Orange, N. J., on Wednesday evening, Oct. 20, at 8 o'clock. ROBERT OLYPHANT, President. HENRY RUSSELL DROWNE, Sec'y.

KESSLER.—On Tuesday, Oct. 19, Dr. Adolph Kessler, father of George A. Kessler, Mrs. Samuel Robert, and Mrs Emily K. Stern, in the 83d year of his age. Funeral at convenience of the family.

LOTZ.—Christian, on his 68th birthday, at his residence, 15th Av. and 71st St., Brooklyn, husband of Anna P., father of Charles A. and Emily and the late Louis and Ida. Notice of funeral later.

McADAM.—Jessie Lauder, eldest daughter of Christopher C. and Isabelle McAdam, on Tuesday, Oct. 19, at 359 West 57th St. Funeral services THE FUNERAL CHURCH, 241 West 23d St., (Campbell Bldg.,) Thursday evening, 8 o'clock. Funeral at convenience of family.

McGRATH.—Annie, widow of Patrick and mother of Bernard J., Patrick J., James A., Florence McGrath, Annie McGrane, and Loretta McKee, at 171 East 81st St., on Oct. 18, 1915. Solemn requiem mass at St. Monica's Church on Thursday at 9:30 A. M. Interment Calvary.

MARTIN.—On Monday, Oct. 18, 1915, at her residence, 1,826 71st St., Brooklyn, Margaret Martin, (nee McGroarty,) widow of the late Edward Martin. Funeral Thursday at 9:30 A. M. Solemn requiem mass at the Church of Our Lady of Guadaloupe. Interment at Calvary Cemetery. Please omit flowers. West End train 74th St. station.

NOLL.—Suddenly, at his residence, 64 West 69th St., Dr. Joseph Jerome. Requiem mass Thursday, Oct. 21, 10 A. M., at Our Lady of Angels Church, East 113th St. Interment private. Kindly omit flowers.

O'DEA.—Margaret O'Dea, beloved wife of James O'Dea, died Oct. 19 at her residence, 452 West 164th St. Notice of funeral hereafter.

OTTO.—On Oct. 19, 1915, Albert C. Otto, in his 64th year. Funeral service will be held at his late residence, 243 Stuyvesant Av., Brooklyn, at 8 P. M. Thursday, Oct. 21. Interment private. Kindly omit flowers.

POWERS.—Suddenly, at Brookside, N. J., Oct. 19, 1915, Elizabeth J., daughter of the late Henry and Eliza Powers of New York City. Funeral services Wednesday, the 20th, at 2:30, at her late residence, Brookside. Interment Thursday noon Cypress Hills Cemetery, Brooklyn, N. Y.

REIGHLEY.—At Summit, N. J., on Sunday, Oct. 17, 1915, Caroline C., eldest daughter of the late Reverend Charles and Caroline G. Reighley. Funeral service will be held at the Church of Zion and St. Timothy, 334 West 57th St., New York City, on Wednesday, the 20th inst., at 10 A. M.

REIMAN.—Ludwig. Beethoven Lodge, No. 661, F. and A. M., announces the death of Brother Ludwig Reiman on Oct. 19. Funeral services from residence, 117 Wadsworth Av., on Thursday, 10 A. M. MARTIN JOACHIMSON, Sec'y. ERNEST N. ADLER, Master.

REQUA.—On Monday, Oct. 18, of cerebral hemorrhage, Emily Park, beloved wife of Louis Peregaux Requa and daughter of the late Charles and Emily A. Park. Funeral private.

RONNE.—Suddenly, at Brussels, Belgium, Christian Emil Ronne, formerly of Halifax, N. S., beloved husband of Laura Hartley Cope of Philadelphia, in the fifty-first year of his age. Halifax papers please copy.

ROONEY.—On Oct. 19 William A

MORAN KNOCKS OUT COFFEY IN THIRD ROUND OF BOUT AT GARDEN—FOOTBALL PRACTICE

COFFEY KNOCKED OUT BY MORAN

Dublin Giant Lasts Less Than Three Rounds with the Pittsburgher—Garden Crowded.

Frank Moran, the sorrel-topped heavyweight from Pittsburgh, put a sudden end to the aspirations of Jim Coffey, "the Dublin Giant," to world's championship honors when he knocked him out in three rounds at Madison Square Garden last evening. It took Moran a couple of rounds to get warmed up, but when once he got to going he went strong and keeled Coffey over in a heap with a right-hand blow on the jaw. Coffey pitched head first to the mat, sprawled flat, while Referee "Bill" Brown counted five, got to his knees while two more counts were made, and then sprawled helplessly and completely dazed against the ropes at the Fourth Avenue end of the ring. Coffey's arms were limp, his hands lifeless, and his glassy eyes gazed helplessly and aimlessly over toward Fourth Avenue, where the sound of the trolley car gongs played a familiar tune to his ears. He seemed like a man who regretted that he had ever left the tranquil life of a motorman for the jars and jabs of the "squared circle," and would dearly like to be back twisting the brake handle. He had hardly recovered consciousness when he was led off the stage to go to his dressing room, a picture of complete dejection.

Moran's victory was won in the presence of the largest crowd ever assembled at the Garden for a boxing bout, every seat in the house and all the standing room being occupied by approximately 10,000 men, with a sparse sprinkling of women. The receipts aggregated from $25,000 to $32,000, according to various estimates. The sale of tickets was suspended shortly after 8 o'clock, and several thousand would-be witnesses of the fight, went away disappointed, the police refusing to permit thousands to enter the Garden.

It was with a roar of applause that the thousands greeted Jim Coffey, first of the pair who were to box for the privilege of meeting Jess Willard for the world's championship, entered the ring at 10 o'clock, after two lively preliminaries had been disposed of. He had a host of friends in the crowd, the noise proved, and it was lucky for them that they did their cheering then. They had little chance later on. Coffey was attended by his brother, John Coffey, and Joe Jeannette, and they took the corner at the northwest end of the ring.

The titian-haired Moran followed a couple of minutes later with Willie Lewis as his principal attendant and adviser. As the crowd roared once more their welcome the big blonde giant slipped off his bathrobe and bowed his acknowledgments to the boisterous throng which pinned their faith to the man who held Jack Johnson for twenty rounds, and when stripped looked to be the physical superior of his opponent so far as exterior evidences of fitness went.

Coffey was chipper as he started fistic operations with a lead which missed Moran, who was slow and leggy as usual, and smiled complacently as they exchanged a few taps, even though they did not land close to his proboscis. There was not much force in them, however, and in a few seconds there was a clinch and some in-fighting in which Moran seemed to have more steam and force and managed to get in a couple of wefts to the wind that made Coffey wince and glad to break away. Coffey did all the leading and aggressive work in the round, but his blows lacked force and his left jab was a tap rather than a punch. Moran was plainly waiting to see what Coffey had, kept his guard perfect and permitted Coffey to show the best he had in the few punches. But it was noticeable that the big Pittsburgher held his wicked right hand where it could be used in case there was an opening and a chance to get it somewhere than against the ribs, at which it had been directed. The first round was merely a warming up operation. Even at that, Coffey was breathing a bit heavily as he went to his corner.

In the second round Coffey again started out as if he intended to do things to his opponent. He mussed around a bit and managed to get in his right and left on Moran's face a couple of times. Moran was slow and in no hurry to do more than slam Coffey in the wind three or four times viciously until the round was about half over. Then Moran suddenly came to life and battered Coffey about as he liked, with Coffey just failing to make his well-intended leads land where they would do any damage. In one of the mix-ups Moran got a slight cut under his left eye, right on the cheekbone, the result of one of Coffey's left jabs. It failed to jar or materially disturb the Pittsburgh lad, who finally got his right to work and landed three blows in succession with such force that Coffey was groggy as he staggered to his corner at the sound of the bell.

Coffey was not so cocky as the third round opened, and Moran, with head down, parried his blows, and finally became the aggressor. The pair had been fighting one minute and thirty-eight seconds when Moran landed a right on Coffey's jaw and toppled him over as if he had been struck with a sledgehammer. This knockout blow followed one that was vicious but not so effective, though it had dazed Coffey and made the little boxing he did after that almost ludicrous. Coffey landed on the mat like a bull hit in a slaughterhouse, going down head first. He struggled painfully to his knees, swayed as he got to his feet, and fell over against the ropes. Moran was waiting to give him the knockout blow when the referee interfered, finished his count of ten, shoved Moran aside rather than allow Moran to hit him again when Coffey was in such a helpless state that another blow might have ended in something more serious than a mere knockout.

Brown's action was generally commended, though Billy Gibson, stunned by the sudden ending of his protegé's aspirations, protested that Coffey was not knocked out and might have been able to come back at Moran before the time limit expired. But Brown waved him aside and declared that the bout was a knockout as surely as if Coffey had lain prostrate for two minutes. The crowd agreed with him generally and hailed Moran as an out-and-out victor.

In the two bouts which preceded the main bout, Young Ketchell had rather the best of it in a six-round go with Young Brady, and Benny Leonard made a chopping block of Young Drummy in a ten-round bout, though he did not have sufficient force in his blows to land a knockout.

$2,800 OF GATE ATTACHED.

Dan McKetrick Claims Moran Owes Him $1,462.

Sheriff Grifenhagen and Deputy Sheriff Joseph Cook, with a warrant of attachment issued by Justice O'Dwyer in the City Court, visited Madison Square Garden last night just before the fight between Moran and Coffey came off and attached $2,800 of Moran's share of the gate receipts.

Dan McKetrick, former manager of Moran, instituted suit against the fighter several months ago in the City Court to recover $1,462 alleged to be due him on a former contract to manage Moran. Yesterday he asked for an attachment on the ground that Moran is a resident of Pittsburgh.

Late in the afternoon the Sheriff visited H. Douglas Vincent, Secretary and Treasurer of the show corporation which staged the fight, and announced that they were going to attach the $5,000 bonus which Moran was to receive before he entered the ring. Vincent begged the Sheriff not to attach the $5,000, as Moran had told him he would not fight unless the money was handed to him before the first round.

Sheriff Grifenhagen agreed to let the bonus money alone. But when the gates of the Garden opened last night he and his deputy were on hand, and issued an attachment to the Treasurer for the $2,800. This sum, the Sheriff said, would cover the $1,462 said to be due McKetrick, as well as the court costs.

Four Speculators Arrested.

Four men charged with violating the city ordinance which prohibits ticket speculation, were arrested last night by Detective James Brady in the neighborhood of Madison Square Garden, where the bout between Jim Coffey and Frank Moran was contested. The men gave their names as Henry Acker, 29 years old, a clerk of 1458 West Forty-second Street; Sol Brown, 44, a salesman of 104 East Tenth Street; Charles Cohen, 24, a clerk of Ulmer Park, and Harold Brown, 24, of 101 West Eighty-ninth Street.

$10,000 TRAPS IN PARK.

Shooters Want Two Acres Set Aside for Them at Van Cortlandt.

Several hundred trap shooters of this city have launched a movement for the organization of a Greater New York Gun Club, and a success of the project depends upon the action of Thomas Whittle, Park Commissioner of the Bronx, in regard to the request that the club be permitted to lease for a nominal sum, two acres in the northeastern end of Van Cortlandt Park. Commissioner Whittle has not announced a decision in the matter as yet, but it is understood he is not opposed to the plan.

New York's trap shooters have been handicapped by the lack of shooting grounds within reasonable distance of the city. Some weeks ago a number of business and professional men discussed the matter and decided to appeal to the Park Department. In Chicago and Washington facilities have been made in public parks for trap shooting, and the local enthusiasts thought that they might get the same privileges here.

The projectors say that they can get 700 members in a club, and that 500 sportsmen have already signified their intention of joining.

The plan includes an outlay of about $10,000 by the club in fitting up the property. It is the intention to have three movable traps, a shot catcher for the protection of spectators, a two-story club house with the second floor for women only, a small shell house, a small refreshment booth, and board walks. All the construction and the management of the shooting ground is to be under the supervision of the Park Commissioner.

There is to be nothing exclusive about the club. Any citizen may become a member by vote of the Board of Governors. The club asks that three days in the week be set aside for members only, and on the other three week days, the grounds may be thrown open for the use of the public. Any one at any time may witness the shooting.

It has been further planned to provide for shooting at night. By means of a new arc light, it is said, it will be possible to have shooting at night under just as favorable conditions as though the sun was shining brightly.

Some of the men who are back of the movement are J. I. D. Bristol, W. H. Yule, Edward Cave, E. F. Warner, Warren Miller, Dr. C. G. Van Scheock, G. H. Finch, G. F. Hutchings, J. I. Brandenberg, H. O. Allen, T. H. Lawrence, Dr. F. C. Healy, E. H. Locatelli, S. D. Levings, M. McVoy, Jr., E. S. Sheffelin, and A. Spear.

Coach Rice's Methods Praised.

Columbia crew men have rallied in defense of Coach Jim Rice, and there appeared in yesterday's Spectator, the students' daily newspaper, an answer by Captain Norm Bratton to the editorial several days ago. The editorial criticised the coaching methods and the system of selecting the oarsmen, and said that there was sufficient crew interest and sentiment among the undergraduates despite the opinions of prominent alumni to the contrary. The Bratton letter concludes with the following paragraph:

"Coach Rice is a master molder of physique and stamina. He builds up crews from material that would be absolutely rejected at any other university. He instills in them the spirit of fight. Every 'Varsity man swears by him. Every alumnus honors him. His system produces these results. Shall we abolish crew? No. Let us take off our hats to the Grand Old Man of the rowing game."

Munroe Out of Columbia Crew.

Another change will be made in the Columbia crew at practice this afternoon. Munroe, who has been suffering from stomach trouble for some weeks, will take a physical examination, and may be away from practice at Edgewater for several days. O'Loughlin will be moved from bow to Monroe's seat at No. 3, and Sengstacken, '17, will be promoted from bow in the Junior boat to the same position in the 'Varsity shell.

Yesterday's practice was the fastest and longest of the season. Coach Rice drove the 'Varsity for a six-mile row, most of it being devoted to sprints, Captain Bratton frequently hit up the stroke to 38.

YALE TO WEED OUT ATHLETIC EVILDOERS

Committee Investigating More Men Tainted with Professionalism.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 19.—As far as Yale is concerned, the case of Legore, Easton, Milburn, Pumpelly, and Rhett is a closed incident," said Nelson Talbott, one of the coaches of the Yale eleven, regarding the case being reopened. Reports have been current that the five players who are barred from Yale athletics for all time because they took free a week's board and lodging while playing baseball at Quogue, L. I., last Summer, might be reinstated. Talbott spoke for the football coaches, who today debated the case exhaustively.

It was stated tonight on the Yale campus that Dean Briggs of Harvard expressed himself some time ago as hopeful that the five athletes would not be thrown out of future competition because of the technicality. Dean McClanahan, of Princeton, is quoted as opposed to the reinstatement. The Yale eligibility committee, however, has no intention of reversing its decision, and the athletes will never again wear a Yale uniform against an opposing college team. Both Legore and Easton have promised to join the so-called ineligible eleven, a strong team, composed of players who are prohibited from playing this year on the 'varsity. None of these players was in uniform today, but they have offered their services as members of the scrubs or as assistant coaches.

Legore today denied that he would leave college to play baseball professionally. He said: "I have never held conferences with baseball managers who wished me to join their teams. I shall complete my college course at Yale, and I do not care to discuss the report that I shall ever play baseball professionally."

Legore is known to have received generous offers to become a member of more than half the American and National League nines. He belongs to a wealthy family of Legore, Md., and has just been elected floor manager of the junion promenade committee. His disqualification from football and baseball will have no effect on his membership on the committee, which has charge of Yale's annual social week.

Today The Yale Daily News put the blame for the disqualification of the athletes squarely up to the coaches and managers of the different teams. The players were absolved from blame, and the coaches and Captains were told that the players should have been made fully aware of the eligibility rules in every detail.

Yale's Eligibility Committee, which was appointed only six weeks ago, composed of Professor Robert Corbin, Chairman of the Athletic Board; John Kilpatrick, former track and football star, and Jack Field, the former football half back, will continue a careful probe into the eligibility of every member of Yale's major sport teams. Several other members of the Yale nine will be questioned closely relative to their Summer playing. "Pie" Way, the pitcher; Vaughn and Kinney were members of a nine at Fabyan, N. H., and Ray Watrous, and Johnson, short stop, were members of the Colonials, a New Haven nine which played the Boston Braves, the New York Americans, and the New York Giants. Aside from the fact that the Colonials took part in Sunday games the question of receipts will be brought up.

It was rumored today that the Yale nine, which played at Quogue, L. I., was compelled to cancel its game arranged in this city on a Sunday in July with the Colonials. The game had been advertised when the posters were suddenly taken down. Whether the Yale players at Quogue were ordered not to advertise the name of Yale in a Sunday game, either at New Haven or elsewhere, by the Yale baseball management is unknown.

Captain Lou Middlebrook of the Yale nine last Spring was at the head of the movement to bring most of the members of the team to Quogue for the Summer game. He was graduated last June, and is, therefore, not affected by the penalty paid by the five members who were yesterday disqualified.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Oct. 19.—Yale's disqualification of Harry Legore, its football and baseball star, and four other members of the Yale University baseball nine last year did not come as a surprise to the Harvard athletic authorities. Harvard was not in a position to protest Legore for football this year, but was sitting back awaiting developments at New Haven. Legore probably would not have been protested this Fall, but next year his case might have been put up to the Yale A. A., as Harvard figures that he played lawn tennis for Lafayette before entering Yale, and therefore might not be eligible to play for Yale's New Haven football team in 1916. Wallace, last year's centre rush at Harvard, who was with the squad two seasons ago, played soccer in California before entering Harvard. He has not been in any of the Crimson's games so far this year, but the Athletic Committee has left his case in hand for several weeks and is expected to render its decision any time.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 19.—Dean Howard McLenahan, of Princeton University and Chairman of Princeton's Athletic Executive Committee, authorized a complete denial of the statement that Princeton was the instigator of the ineligibility action against the Yale athletes. He declared that to Yale authorities and Yale athletes alone the credit of the move belongs, and is sorry that any one should impugn their motives. Sentiment in Princeton seems to be on the side of the ineligible men, although respect for the move of the Yale authorities is very much in evidence.

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HAUGHTON DEFERS DRIVE.

Harvard 'Varsity Not Allowed to Tackle Scrubs—Soucy Out Again.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Oct. 19.—Although the largest squad that has been on the field for weeks was ready for work on Soldiers Field this afternoon, the Harvard coaches did not put on the expected drive between the 'Varsity and the scrubs. The regulars, with Gilman back at right tackle and Weatherhead in Harte's place at right end, were worked against the substitutes and were coached to the limit; but when the time for the scrimmage came, it was the substitute team that was sent against the scrubs, who for the first time put on some of the offensive formations Cornell is expected to use in the Stadium Saturday.

In this scrimmage the substitutes stopped the scrubs' attack at every angle and made one touchdown for themselves, this being scored at the end of a long, plugging journey up the field. The regulars, while they worked against the second string men, lined up as they did yesterday with the above exceptions. Harte was allowed to rest, and Weatherhead, who has been on the side lines so much this Fall, needed the work. He is the heaviest of all the end rushers, has played with the 'Varsity two years, and is one of the experienced players the coaches figure on having in trim for the big games.

Soucy was on the field in playing clothes and played right end for the substitutes. His knee has responded to treatment, and there seems no doubt that he will be able to play against Cornell. Parson also worked with the substitutes, and he, like Soucy, will be back with the regulars for the match against the Ithacans.

An interesting shift was made this afternoon when Bigelow, who has played both at centre and at tackle for the 'Varsity from time to time, was placed at right guard. Dadmun, at left guard, is a fixture, but Cowan has not been playing up to form on the right side, and the coaches have been looking for a man to take his place. Taylor has been doing so well at centre that it is not desired to move him out even a notch, and Bigelow may be the man to fill the place at guard. He is a very strong fellow, but has not been showing a great deal of speed at tackle except for flashes of down-the-field interference work.

Horween was in the substitute back field today. This means considerable for the game on Saturday, as Horween is the best line bucker Harvard has. He lacks something on defense and interference, but if he can keep in trim, it is thought that he can be developed satisfactorily in these points. Watson worked with the substitutes at quarter back for a time today, but is far from being in first-class physical trim. Doherty, who ran the substitutes when they scored against the scrubs, put a lot of life into his men, and he is one of the players the coaches expect will develop very fast.

Navy's New Backfield Combination.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Oct. 19.—A new combination in the Naval Academy backfield was tried this afternoon with excellent results, three of the backs being members of the fourth class. Luth, the only upper class man in the group, was at quarterback and put lots of snap into the work, besides carrying the ball better than he has done before. Von Heimburg was at fullback, and Martin and Campbell at halves. After a drill in preliminaries and signals the first team was allowed to take the ball in the scrimmage in midfield. With Martin and Luth generally carrying the ball, they forced it without a break to the scrubs' five-yard line. Here some forward pass plays were tried, but they met with little success. Head Coach Ingram intends to hammer at these plays, however, until the team can make efficient use of them. Blodget, the big fellow who has played behind the line for two seasons, is now being used at end regularly. Von Heimburg, who is doing the punting in his place, is showing steady improvement in this and the other requirements of his position.

Real Football for Cornell.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., Oct. 19.—Cornell's first day of real football practice for the Harvard game turned out to be the hardest workout of the season, the 'Varsity and scrubs scrimmaging for more than an hour, and keeping at it until neither team could see the ball in the darkness.

The regulars scored four times on the scrubs, Schlichter making two touchdowns, and Barrett and Shiverick one. They played raggedly and did not show much form until the game was almost over, then they seemed to find themselves and their playing was improved. Most of their gains were made by long runs, as in line rushes the scrubs proved almost their equals. The slippery condition of the field and the wet ball also militated against the best sort of football and partly explains the ragged work. Harvard formations in the hands of the scrubs caused the 'Varsity a lot of trouble. Benedict and Lewis got loose for some good gains. The second team was held for downs on the 20-yard line, and got no nearer to the 'Varsity's goal than that mark at any time.



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STRAIGHT FOOTBALL IN YALE SCRIMMAGE

'Varsity Shows Driving Power Against the Ineligibles—Neville at Full Back.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 19.—Beginning the week's scrimmaging, the Yale 'Varsity today showed tremendous power and scoring ability. Three touchdowns and a drop kick were registered against a team of ineligibles in twenty-minute playing halves, and the coaches tonight told the regulars that their work showed distinct improvement.

In grinding a steady path from their ten-yard line all the way to the ineligibles' goal the 'Varsity was not checked during the afternoon. Two successful forward passes were employed, but the absence of the lateral pass was remarkable. It was mostly straight football, however, the attack shattering the rush line of the ineligibles repeatedly. Neville, upon whom the mantle of Legore has fallen, skirted around end for a touchdown and lifted the only field goal of the afternoon from the thirty-yard line. Scovil and Smith, his companion backs, scored a touchdown each. Captain Aleck Wilson directed the eleven, and the most brilliant individual exploit of the afternoon was his run back of the opening kick-off for forty yards.

The practice was open, and nearly 500 undergraduates and football fans sat in the bleachers during the afternoon. No changes were made in the line-up, the shift of Church from the second team to right end being continued. He will probably displace Allen in Saturday's game against Washington and Jefferson.

Johnny Kilpatrick, Jim Rodgers, and Ned Glass, veterans of historic Yale teams, assisted in the line coaching. Five elevens were lined up, all getting a taste of brisk football. Otis Guernsey was in uniform and will begin practice as Yale's chief reliance, as pinch punter and drop kicker, although it is unlikely that his injured shoulder will allow him to scrimmage again this year. The 'Varsity line-up today:

Left end, Moseley; left tackle, C. Sheldon; left guard, Von Holt; centre, Way; right guard, Jim Sheldon; right tackle, Gates; right end, Church; quarter back, Wilson; left half back, Smith; right half back, Neville; full back, Scovil.

Indians Practice Open Plays.

Special to The New York Times.

CARLISLE, Pa., Oct. 19.—The Carlisle Indian 'Varsity put in a hard afternoon's work, consisting mostly in running down under punts, blocking, and interfering. The 'Varsity did not get into scrimmage, but the reserve and scrub elevens battled for fifty minutes. The 'Varsity line players pushed the bucking sledge around the field, and as a result are charging much faster than formerly. Wofford has been putting up such a fine game that he will get a regular berth in the 'Varsity backfield, although he is very light. As Hawkeagle's condition does not show much improvement Mays and Johnson are fighting for his place at guard. Saturday's line-up against Bucknell will probably be much changed from its previous ones, as the coaches are going to give the substitutes a chance.

Secret Practice at Amherst.

Special to The New York Times.

AMHERST, Mass., Oct. 19.—The secret practice sign was posted at Pratt Field today for the first time this season. New plays were developed, in addition to a long scrimmage, in which Perkins played at quarter back on the first eleven. Now, who was slightly injured at Hartford last Saturday, is taking a few days' rest. Ashley and Knowlton, playing the backfield in special formation, made good gains through the line today.

COLUMBIA'S FIRST TEST.

Football Team Plays Well Against N. Y. U. Eleven on South Field.

Columbia's new football team was put to the first real test of the season yesterday afternoon on South Field, in a half hour's battle with the strong New York University eleven. It was the first scrimmage against another college, and whereas the work-out lacked many of the features of a regular game, the Blue and White coaches were able to correct many of the faults that had gone unnoticed.

Head Coach Nelson Metcalf was greatly pleased with the showing, and especially the noticeable improvement in the defense. At the start of the game Columbia's offense showed signs of the continual development of the last three weeks, and a series of line bucks netted the Blue and White good gains. The Violet team seemed surprised and it required fifteen minutes of hard playing before Coach Reilley's men found their stride. They then started a march on Columbia's goal line, and helped by two tackle-around tackle runs by Oscar Williams, the negro left tackle on the Violet team, they crossed their opponents' goal. A few minutes later Williams grabbed the ball from Mansbach, who was attempting a forward pass, and ran seventy-five yards for another score. Downs and distances were allowed each team without restriction, so that the drill was more in the nature of a scrimmage practice than a regular game.

At the end of the half-hour's scrimmage, Coach Reilley put in his entire scrub team and a twenty-minute battle followed. Then the Columbia freshmen were lined up. Raimondo, left half back for the cubs, was the only one to cross the Violet's goal line, at the end of a twenty-five yard run around left end.

Captain Simonds of Columbia may not play. The first game of the season Saturday, with St. Lawrence University. His illness for the past week with blood poisoning has left him in a weakened condition, and yesterday Coach Metcalf refused to let him don the moleskins. Donoho or Wadleton will probably be at left half back Saturday, and Mansbach will do the punting. Healey will be Acting Captain. Miller, the 'Varsity quarter back, was not allowed in the scrimmage yesterday, because of a slight injury. Stover took his place, but in making a tackle he injured his shoulder, and had to leave the field. Mansbach was switched from right half to quarter back.

Two-Hour Scrimmage for Fordham.

With its players refreshed by a two-days' rest, Fordham held a hard two-hour scrimmage with the Prep yesterday in preparation for the big game with Holy Cross at Fordham Field next Saturday. Coach Vaughn was on hand and was forced to direct operations from the side-lines. Last Sunday he was operated on for an infection on the left foot and it was all he could do yesterday to get out to the practice with the aid of a cane.

Most of the time was consumed in defensive drilling, the Prep keeping the ball all but the last ten minutes. Fordham's chief worries for the Holy Cross tussle lie in the fact that the Massachusetts line averages almost twenty pounds more than the Maroons. For this reason Vaughn yesterday used every trick he learned at Yale in getting the linesmen into shape. As he could not demonstrate them himself, Captain Dunn and Assistant Coach Cusack did the actual work in showing the players their weaknesses. Benson was in the right guard position in place of Kane, who sprained his wrist last Saturday. Another change yesterday was the appearance of Golden in Alexander Yule's position at full back. Golden started in the Union game, but since then, has been unable to get out, because of the hard scholastic prevailing at the Fordham Medical School. Later in the afternoon the 'Varsity took the ball and tore the Prep to pieces, scoring a turndown and a field goal. At a meeting of the Football Committee, Athletic Director Lush denied that Rud Weymand was acting as a coach. Instead of coaching last year's Captain only appeared in uniform Monday, and kept to himself trying some field goals.

Ballin Joins Lafayette Coaches.

Special to The New York Times.

EASTON, Penn., Oct. 19.—Harold Ballin, the new line coach of the Lafayette team, reported this afternoon and took charge of the forwards. The practice was light in preparation for the game with Delaware State, which will be played tomorrow. The drill was called off early because of the inauguration ceremonies which are in progress at Lafayette.

TIGER COACH TRIES MOORE AT LEFT END

Rush Experiments with Speedy Player, but He May Not Keep Him There.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 19.—Bill Moore, probably the fastest man on the Tiger football squad, took part in the scrimmage today for the first time in more than two weeks. His appearance caused surprise, for when he took his place in the line-up he was in Highley's position at left end. Through the whole time that the 'Varsity remained on the field Moore appeared in that place, and was keenly watched by the coaches as well as the spectators. Moore's playing was not that of a finished end and his trial on the wing was only an experiment on the part of the coaches. Should he develop into a serviceable end it would help the team immensely. Used with Brown he would provide the eleven with one fast and one heavy end, both fierce tacklers. Used with Highley they would make about the fastest pair of ends that has been seen here for some years. It would reduce the number of back-field candidates, but as the squad now stands back-field men are plentiful.

The work-out today was longer and stiffer than yesterday's. The regulars were kept working against the scrubs until the moon came up, and then after the 'Varsity had been excused and with the field almost pitch dark, the second team was lined up against the scrubs for half an hour. Altogether there was almost two hours of scrimmage.

The offensive play was the centre of most of the attention of the coaches. The 'Varsity worked the ball against the scrubs without regard to downs, and the coaches devoted the time to perfecting the plays. During secret practice interference was the point featured. Practically no new plays are being introduced, but the 'Varsity is being drilled in the old ones.

Forward passing was slightly more in evidence today, with the results hardly satisfactory. Shea scored on one long pass, and three more were completed nicely, but there were many intercepted by the scrubs. The defense in this regard was weakened and the scrubs scored twice by that method.

The line has been improving in regard to the offensive play, and its showing today was somewhat better than yesterday. Nourse was in the latter part of the workout and seemed to add strength, but the coaches are still somewhat dissatisfied with the showing of the forwards. Jim Cooney had them out for a long drill before practice was really started, and the process will probably be continued throughout the week.

Tomorrow the Tiger squad will probably move down to the stadium for the latter part of their practice. This will be the first appearance of the 'Varsity on the new field since the Georgetown game, when it was demonstrated that the sod was in no condition for playing. Strenuous efforts have been made to get the field into shape for the big games of the season, but the ground keepers need still more time for the removal of the grubworm evil. The Dartmouth game will take place in the stadium, but it is uncertain whether the Williams game, the week following, will be played there.

Lehigh Developing New Plays.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTH BETHLEHEM, Penn., Oct. 19.—Just one hour and a half of constant signal drill constituted this afternoon's work at Lehigh. During the drill a large number of new plays were worked out with Cahall as the central figure. Cahall in his new position at quarterback is already showing remarkable form. Jim Keady, who was hurt in the Yale game, has fully recovered and practiced today. He will play in the Muhlenberg game. Three sets of backfield men were worked out alternately back of the 'Varsity line today.

RECORD CAR FOR SPEEDWAY.

Burman, in Blitzen Benz, Will Try for New World's Marks.

New Yorkers may see 120 miles an hour made on the Sheepshead Bay Speedway this Fall. Harry S. Harkness has bought the famous Blitzen Benz racer, the holder of all the world's short distance records. "Wild Bob" Burman, its pilot in its record feats on the Florida beach, will drive it on election day as an added speed feature to the 100-mile invitation race. The "speed king" will attempt to set up on New York's two-mile track new world's records for a circular course.

Burman is confident that he can show New Yorkers at least two miles a minute that day, basing his confidence on the performances of the car at Ormond Beach on April 23, 1911, when he drove a kilometer in 15 4-5 seconds, a mile in 25 2-5 seconds, and two miles in 51 1-5 seconds, all world's records, and much faster than 120 miles an hour.

President Harkness bought the famous flyer from S. A. Fletcher of Indianapolis. It will at once be tuned up and put into practice by Burman. With the Blitzen Benz once more in racing shape, Burman thinks that it will be easy to wipe off the slate the present two-mile speedway record of 1:04:40, an average of 111.8 miles per hour, made by Barney Oldfield in the Christie at Chicago, and does not regard a 125-mile-per-hour performance that day by any means an improbability.

Five of the six speedway champions who will compete in the 100-mile race on election day for the Harkness Gold Cup are now assured of their mounts being in running shape. They are Dario Resta, Ralph Mulford, John Aitken, and Bob Burman, who will pilot Peugeots, and Eddie Rickenbacker, who will be at the wheel of a Maxwell. Efforts are being made to secure a worthy racer for Earl Cooper. It is feared that Ralph De Palma will not be able to get his Mercedes in shape for the race.

After the election day race Harry S. Harkness, Anderson T. Herd, and Fred J. Wagner will meet Blaine H. Miller at New Orleans to settle the preliminaries of a speedway for the Crescent City, in which they are financially interested.

CHANGES IN ARMY TEAM.

Neyland Displaced at Quarter Back, Oliphant in Backfield.

Special to The New York Times.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Oct. 19.—The first real work since the Colgate game was engaged in by the Army eleven this afternoon. Drills and recitations interfered with the early start planned, and as it was dusk when the men were able to report all hands were ordered to the Riding Hall, where the Cadets went through their rough work on the tan bark and under electric lights. The poor work of the Army against Colgate has not disheartened followers of the team or the coaches, although it is acknowledged that such a showing is very discouraging. Important changes in the makeup of the team are predicted for the practices this week, and already the coaches have made several shifts.

The chief shake-up today moved Oliphant back behind the line, where he played at half back, and sent Bob Neyland to the end in Oliphant's place. Neyland's work at quarter-back has been so poor of late that it is likely the latest change will hold good for some time, if not permanently. It is expected to benefit the team all around. Neyland's place at quarter-back has gone to Murrill, the "plebe" youngster who is showing up strongly in the position. Ford, Mitchell, and Coffin will work with Oliphant behind the line, and constitute the first string of back-field men. The drill today featured a short scrimmage, but the men slowed up considerably because of the heavy going on the tan bark.

Captain Ernest Graves, who has coached Army linemen for many years, reported for duty yesterday, and has begun work on the forward wall. His arrival increases the Army's coaching staff to ten mentors. With Georgetown coming next Saturday the prospects for an Army victory in the near future are not very encouraging.

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just hands you home-made questions like these: Were *you* ever pipe-happy? Did *you* ever hit a brand that just pushed pleasure against your palate? The kind that sort of teased your smokeappetite for some more fire-up, then another—and so on, right to the pillow-period!

Well, that's P. A., no matter how you hook it up—pipe or cigarette. *It just-jams-joy into your system!* You nail that fact hot off the bat, because it's case-cards information! And handed out to you for *personal* and *immediate* attention as being about as real and true as you've heard since Hector was a pup!

P. A. is sold in the toppy red bag for the price of a jitney ride, 5c; tidy red tin, 10c; pound and half-pound tin humidors—*and*—the classy pound crystal-glass humidor with the sponge-moistener top that's not only a joy'us thing to have at home and at the office, but it keeps P. A. in the highest state of perfection.

R. J. REYNOLDS TOBACCO CO., Winston-Salem, N. C.

Here is Casimiro Irado, 104 years old, who lives in Watsonville, Cal. He has a remarkable memory and clearly recalls the war in Spain in 1822, when he was a lad of 12 summers. Irado has been a smoker all his life, and today he seeks no dearer, no truer friend than his old jimmy pipe. Irado has just been elected a member of the Prince Albert "old-time jimmy-pipers club."

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WOMEN PLAY GOLF AT FOX HILLS

WOMEN CARRY OFF WRONG GOLF PRIZES

As a Result Mrs. J. Mager of Deal, Chief Winner at Fox Hills, Did Not Get Hers.

Mrs. J. Mager of Deal Country Club won over the eighteen-hole medal play handicap in the women's invitation golf tournament at Fox Hills yesterday with a card of 99—12, 87. In spite of the lateness of the season there were sixty-four entrants in this event, and the play was both close and exciting. R. R. Mamlok, the Fox Hill golfer, displayed great ingenuity as the director of the tournament in deciding the winners when the cards resulted in a tie, but he was stumped when it came to distribute the prizes. He discovered that the women had helped themselves, and there were several tangles to straighten out. As a result of the mix-up, Mrs. Mager went away without her prize, but she will receive it in a few days.

Mrs. A. L. Cahn, of the Century Country Club won the women's record prize with a low gross score of 95. This would also have taken the low gross score prize, but under the rules of the Women's Metropolitan Golf Association, a player is eligible for only one prize in a tournament of this kind. This left three players tied for the low gross score with 97 each, Mrs. H. R. Stockton of the Plainfield Country Club, Mrs. A. S. Rossin, Century Country Club, and Mrs. ——— Wimpfheimer, Century Country Club. Mamlok decided this by giving Mrs. Wimpfheimer the third net prize with a card of 97—5, 92, and then gave the low gross prize to Mrs. Stockton because she was the only 9 down to bogey against Mrs. Rossin's 10 down.

In the contest against bogey there was another tie between Mrs. S. Weil, Fairview Country Club, and Mrs. H. Blumenthal, Fairview Country Club, each player being 8 down to bogey. Mamlok tossed a coin to decide the winner, and Mrs. Weil was the lucky player.

The nine-hole foursomes in the afternoon resulted in still another tie, H. L. Wyatt of Fox Hills, paired with Miss M. Wolf of Norwood Country Club, turned in a card of 44—5, 39, and his club-mate, W. M. Richardson, playing with Miss A. Allaire, also of Fox Hills, had a card of 51—12, 39. Mamlok again came to the rescue of the puzzled committee and gave a prize to each woman and left the men out of it.

Early in the day, Mrs. A. McDonald turned in a card of 108—15, 88, and looked like a probable winner until Mrs. Mager, the last player to finish, beat her by a stroke. Mrs. W. J. Faith of Wykagyl, who was expected to finish well up, played poorly and did not turn her card in, and many other lesser luminaries did the same. The summary:

Handicap Medal Play.—Mrs. J. Mager, Deal Country Club, 99, 12—87; Mrs. A. McDonald, Plainfield Country Club, 108, 15—88; Mrs. L. Wimpfheimer, Century Country Club, 97, 5—92; Mrs. C. T. Russell, Ardsley County Club, 100, 8—92; Mrs. A. L. Cahn, Century Country Club, 95—3—92; Mrs. J. S. Irving, Scarsdale Country Club, 99, 6—93; Miss A. Allaire, Fox Hills, 119, 25—94; Mrs. A. S. Rossin, Century Country Club, 97, 3—94; Mrs. S. A. Herzog, Fairview Country Club, 99, 5—94; Mrs. Lester Ketcham, Fox Hills, 110, 15—95; Mrs. S. Weil, Fairview Country Club, 102, 7—95; Mrs. J. Harter, Jr., Richmond County Country Club, 100, 5—95; Mrs. C. B. Lawrence, Jr., Plainfield Country Club, 109, 14—95; Mrs. B. S. Stockton, Plainfield Country Club, 97, 1—96; Mrs. O. L. Schwenke, Jr., Fox Hills, 121, 27—96; Mrs. E. F. Sanford, Essex County Country Club, 103, 6—97; Mrs. H. Blumenthal, Fairview Country Club, 102, 5—98; Miss G. Pickhardt, Englewood Country Club, 108, 9—99; Miss M. Wolf, Norwood Country Club, 111, 12—99; Miss E. Pickhardt, Englewood Country Club, 106, 6—100; Mrs. W. Seaman, Richmond Country Country Club, 109, 8—101; Miss L. Bader, Dunwoodie Country Club, 119, 18—101; Mrs. F. F. Steinhardt, Fairview Country Club, 111, 10—101; Mrs. C. S. Childs, Scarsdale Country Club, 17, 225—102; Miss E. Marcus, Ocean Country Club, 108, 6—102; Mrs. R. L. Tim, Hollywood Country Club, 111, 9—102; Mrs. G. S. Waterhouse, Hackensack Country Club, 125, 22—103; Miss G. Wood, Englewood Country Club, 117, 14—103; Mrs. J. L. Barclay, Hackensack Country Club, 115, 12—104; Miss M. Irving, Richmond County Country Club, 111, 6—105; Miss M. I. Randall, Fox Hills, 113, 8—105; Miss M. Worth, Fox Hills, 113, 8—106; Miss E. D. Spears, Morris County Country Club, 111, 10—101; Miss D. Wilson, New Brunswick Country Club, 123, 14—109; Miss H. Deshler, New Brunswick Country Club, 122, 20—109; Mrs. E. M. Spriggs, Fox Hills, 110, 1—109; Mrs. W. Guilford, Dunwoodie, 127, 15—112; Mrs. E. Goodman, Woodmere Country Club, 121, 15—116; Miss L. Weil, Woodmere Country Club, 137, 15—122; Miss F. L. Flynn, Fox Hills, 151, 25—126. Other cards not turned in.

Two-ball Nine-hole Handicap Foursomes.—Miss M. Wolf, Norwood Country Club, and H. L. Wyatt, Fox Hills, 44, 5—39; Miss A. Allaire and W. M. Richardson, Fox Hills, 51, 12—39; Mrs. O. L. Schwenke, Jr., and F. Allaire, Fox Hills, 48, 4—40; Mrs. H. J. Bartholemae and C. Richardson, Fox Hills, 51, 10—41; C. Seamon, Richmond County Country Club, and W. Ray Barnhill, Fox Hills, 45, 4—41; Miss M. T. Randall and A. W. Dole, Fox Hills, 47, 3—44; Mrs. W. J. Faith, Wykagyl, and R. R. Mamlok, Fox Hills, 48, 4—44; Miss G. Farrelly and A. H. Pogson, Fox Hills, 51, 5—46; Mrs. Lester Ketcham and E. C. Johnston, Fox Hills, 52, 6—46; Mrs. C. H. Dickenson and Lester Ketcham, Fox Hills, 50, 13—46; Miss M. A. Irving, Richmond County Country Club, and A. P. Palmer, Fox Hills, 50, 3—47; Mrs. R. M. Spriggs and C. S. Henry, Fox Hills, 57, 10—47; Mrs. E. S. Sanford, Essex County Country Club, and R. B. Larendon, Fox Hills, 57, 4—51; Mrs. M. J. Grammont and Ralph Trier, Fox Hills, 67, 12—55.

New York Golfers Qualify.

Members of the New York Golf Club qualified for their regular November handicap tournament on the public links at Van Cortlandt Park. John Brademus, former champion all-around amateur athlete of America, leading the field with an 82. Matches will be run off each week. The scores:

First Sixteen.—John Brademus, 82; P. L. Thompson, 83; H. V. Walters, Jr., 85; Harry Scharff, 84; E. F. Braux, 86; Henry S. Tilley, 87; W. C. Wolf, 89; G. C. Harrison, 90; Max Lange, 90; D. G. McConnell, 90; S. R. Abbott, 90; W. E. Tracy, 90; C. Mullen, 91; J. F. McDonald, 91; J. M. Pringle, 92; G. H. Weller, 92.

Second Sixteen.—Louis Kunz, 93; W. H. Quinlan, 93; C. L. Pope, 93; R. H. Keener, 94; W. T. Chamberlain, 94; G. B. Gifford, 94; Dr. F. B. Long, 95; Y. L. Alkire, 95; A. K. Krause, 95; D. T. Stuart, 96; W. P. Buckner, 96; R. C. Whiteman, 96; W. H. Vollmer, 96; L. J. Dumahunt, 97; M. T. O'Reilly, 97; C. T. Black, 97.

Third Sixteen.—J. J. Bennett, 97; C. D. Silvernail, 99; J. C. Rohrey, 99; J. Henry, 100; J. J. Campbell, 101; M. W. Atkinson, 101; J. J. Harris, 101; R. J. Hess, 102; P. L. Bloodworth, 102; O. S. Brant, 103; R. B. Sears, 103; L. L. Bright, 104; B. N. Harison, 105; F. H. Hoyt, 106; W. E. Cannady, 108; H. W. Andrus, 109.

Fourth Division.—A. Kirschke, 109; J. S. Norris, 111; T. Grimler, 112; E. P. Armstrong, 113; J. H. Friend, 113; L. H. Moon, 116; T. A. Stoutenberg, 116; A. Suter, 117; L. T. Milliken, 117.

Engineers' Last Day at Golf.

Members of the Golf Club of the Engineers' Club of New York held the final day of golf yesterday over the links of the Montclair Golf Club. F. H. Hoyt was the principal winner, his score of 78, made both morning and afternoon, taking the C. G. M. Thomas Trophy. The best thirty-six hole net was made by Frank Hedley, with 163, 40—163, and won the trophy offered by Captain E. M. Sawtelle. Foursomes were in order in the early hours, Major J. F. Case and Lieut. Weymouth winning first award, with 199, 44—155. W. L. Conwell and William Wamtler took second, with 185, 27—158. A medal play handicap in three classes was down for decision in the afternoon. The winners in this were as follows: Class A.—F. H. Hoyt, 78, 2—76, first; Francis E. Donohoe, 86, 9—77, second. Class B.—A. B. Sisson, 94, 18—76, first; T. T. Jones, 94, 18—76, second. Class C.—H. S. Loud, 107, 30—77, first; E. L. Willson, 117, 36—81, second.

The championship cup for the season, offered for the player making the best gross rounds, was taken by F. H. Hoyt, with 78, 48—162, while the season's net trophy was gathered in by W. W. Nichols with 162.

White Outpoints Harvey.

BOSTON, Oct. 19.—Charley White of Chicago got the decision over Johnny Harvey of New York in a twelve-round bout tonight. The men are lightweights. Harvey, who was nine pounds overweight, kept on even terms with his opponent for nine rounds, but White piled up the points in the last three.

CHICAGO CUBS SOLD?

Rumor Has It That McGraw Aacted as Agent for Purchasers.

It was reported from Chicago last night that Charles P. Taft, principal stockholder in the Chicago National League baseball club, had disposed of his holdings, and that John J. McGraw, manager of the Giants, had acted as agent for the purchasers. For his share in the deal McGraw is to receive 5 per cent. There was no intimation in the rumor as to the purchasers or as to the amount of money they paid for the club. According to the Chicago report, the deal was put through in Cincinnati. McGraw could not be located last night to deny or affirm the report.

DE ORO'S LEAD REDUCED.

Slosson Wins Second Block in Three-Cushion Billiards.

George Slosson, the veteran balk line billiard player, displayed improved form last night at Doyle's Academy, in the second 50-point block of his 250-point three-cushion match with Alfred De Oro, and finished the session with the two nights' count 100 to 96 against him. The score for the second block, was Slosson, 53; De Oro, 50. The New York man had a big lead in the early stages of the match, which lasted 75 innings, but he became over-anxious in the closing periods, and disregarding safety play, enabled D eOro to almost overtake him. The Cuban, a master of safety play, left no openings for Slosson after the first twenty-five innings, while he himself left the ivories in impossible positions for his opponent.

Slosson made the big run of the game in the twenty-seventh inning, when he tallied ten points. To make this run the veteran had to accomplish two six-cushion shots, which he executed in such a masterly fashion that the big gathering of spectators gave him long rounds of applause. At this point Slosson led by the big score of 82 to 18. This margin really worked to the New Yorker's detriment. He took too many chances, and repeatedly left easy shots for his rival when he could have played safe.

Slosson lost a point for making two successive safeties in the seventieth and seventy-first innings. The rule covering this point, adopted before the last championship tournament in Chicago, states that a point is gained by a player when his opponent makes two successive safeties, but Slosson objected to this rule and De Oro was satisfied to have the counter deducted from Slosson's total. In the last twenty innings Slosson made only four points.

The match will continue tonight, tomorrow and Friday evenings.

Other Winners with the Cue.

One of the closest and most interesting games that has been contested in the amateur handicap three-cushion carom billiard tournament at the Audubon Academy was witnessed last night when A. Bennett, with the aid of a handicap of three points, defeated L. Friede by the score of 34 to 34. Bennett was playing for 34 points while his opponent had to score 37 to win. Bennett completed his score in seventy-seven innings, and had high runs of 4 points twice and one of 3.

George T. Moon, Jr., defeated Claude E. Lewis last night in the amateur handicap 18.2 balkline tournament at the Knickerbocker Academy in Brooklyn, after conceding the latter a handicap of 15 points, by the score of 200 to 162 in forty-nine innings. Moon, playing for 200 points, had high runs of 30, 21, and 22, with an average of 4 4-49. Lewis was handicapped at 185 points, and made high runs of 27 and 12 points twice, with an average of 3 18-48.

In last night's game of the amateur handicap three-cushion carom tournament at the Morningside Academy, 125th Street and Amsterdam Avenue, Slosserman, playing for 37 points, defeated M. Elsoffer, who had a handicap of two points, by the score of 17 to 6 in thirty-five innings. The winner made 3 3 high run and 1 2-3 average.

In the three-cushion billiard tournament at the Audubon Academy last night C. Garfinkle, playing 37, defeated Dr. H. Stern, playing 33, by a score of 37 to 29 in a game that went to eighty-eight innings. Garfinkle made a high run of 3

Van Cortlandt Greens Closed.

The hundreds of golfers who play daily over the Van Cortlandt course will be forced to use temporary greens for a few days while the regular greens are being treated with soap and water to get rid of the worms that have spoiled the putting for the last month. Many complaints were received by the Park Department with regard to the poor condition of the greens, but the course is so crowded at all hours of the day that it was found impossible to make any headway without closing the greens entirely. Greenkeeper Hannegin went over the course yesterday and placed the cups in the usual position of the "Winter greens," and a force of the gasoline pump was put to work flooding the first six greens with the mixture. Nothing but pure soap is used in the water, and the green is soaked until the worms come to the surface, when they are raked up and taken away in pails. The golfers are also complaining about the long grass on the fairway and the lack of competent men to keep the course in condition. Due to lack of funds, the regular laborers are being worked on half-time allowance, and the course is suffering accordingly.

Schoolboys' Golf on Saturday.

Schoolboy golfers will run off the first and second rounds of their individual championship on Saturday at Van Cortlandt Park. The draw for the first round was announced last night, and is as follows: Edward Wolf, De Witt Clinton, vs. Harold Saxon, De Witt Clinton; Clarence Brieger, Townsend Harris, vs. Heatherington, Morris; Harold Frazer, Townsend Harris, vs. Brady, Yonkers; Morton Van Raalte, De Witt Clinton, vs. Phillips, Stuyvesant; Ira Pfloman, Richmond Hill, vs. Richard Goldman, Erasmus; Richless, De Witt Clinton, vs. Smith, Jamaica; Herbert Oberndoerfer, Commerce, vs. Clarence Polenski, De Witt Clinton; Earle McMillan, Morris, vs. Fitzgibbons, Fordham Preparatory.

Goulding in Seven-Mile Walk.

The seven-mile national walking championship of the Amateur Athletic Union appears destined to take a trip across the Canadian border, for George Goulding, the greatest walker in the past decade, has entered the event, which will be contested under the auspices of the Johnson and Johnson A. A. on the Rutgers College athletic field, New Brunswick, N. J., next Saturday. Goulding, who will represent the Toronto Central Walkers' Club, will bring with him his clubmate, E. C. Freeman, who finished second to the Olympic champion in a two-mile race at Toronto a month ago, in which Goulding was reported to have been disqualified.

Baltusrol Women Play Golf.

The qualifying round in the club championship for women was played yesterday at the Baltusrol Golf Club, and Mrs. J. C. S. Fraser, holder of the woman's record for the course, led the field with a card of 96. The other seven players who qualified for the match play were Mrs. S. F. Nash, 105; Mrs. Fred Bruyn, 118; Mrs. Marshall Geer, 119; Miss Violet Miller, 128; Mrs. J. A. Philbrick, 129; Mrs. B. Beresford, 131, and Mrs. Sidney S. Browne, 133. In a practice round Max Marston equaled the record of 71 for the course, made by "Chick" Evans in the open championship last Spring.

Wykagyl to Open New Clubhouse.

The Wykagyl Country Club will hold the official opening of their new $100,000 club house this evening. Plans are now on foot to hold several of the coming championship events in next year's golfing circles at Wykagyl, as the elaborate quarters and the recent improvement in the club grounds will make this course one of the most ideal in the country.

Famous Horse Show Trophy Lost.

A cable from Lord Decies, received yesterday by James T. Hyde, Secretary of the National Horse Show Association, stated that all efforts to locate the whereabouts of the Canadian Challenge Cup, won at the Madison Square Garden horse show in 1913 by the French Government's Amazone, ridden by Lieut. Baron de Meslon, have proven barren of results. The trophy was presented by Sir Adam Beck of Canada as a prize in a jumping contest open to officers only and was first competed for at the show of 1910. The winner was the mount of Lieut. C. J. Walwyn of England. In 1911 Canada gained possession of the cup through the success of Lieut. W. B. Sifton, and in 1912 the winner was Capt. Mervin Crawshay of the Fifth Dragoon Guards, England. The conditions required two wins to gain the full ownership.

WARD'S DEATH HARD BLOW TO FEDERALS

May Affect New York Invasion and Continuation of the Colonial League.

The death of Robert B. Ward removes from the Federal League one of its staunch supporters. He was ever an active force in promoting the welfare of the league, and on several occasions came forward with loans of money to tide over the difficulties of clubs less firmly financially intrenched than his own. In view of the position which he held, his death naturally entails consideration of what effect his loss will have on the future of the league. It is probable that the responsibility that was his will be taken over by his brother, George S. Ward, who, while not so active as Robert B. Ward, was nevertheless an equal owner with him in the Brooklyn Federal League Club. They were partners in all of their business transactions.

Robert B. Ward's first talk of going into baseball was in February, 1914, when he was in Toronto on business. At that time the Federal League was thinking of establishing a club in that city, and James A. Gilmore, the President of the league, was there to arrange the details. A mutual friend introduced the two men, and the talk turned to a discussion of the Federal League. Mr. Ward was impressed with the idea of establishing a club in Brooklyn, and, with Gilmore, came to this city to discuss the plan with his brother, George S. Ward. The latter, however, was in Boston, and came here in response to a telephone message, but was entirely ignorant of the reason for his being summoned. There were a number of prominent Federal League men at the Knickerbocker, and when George S. Ward came into the room he grasped the situation instantly, and remarked, "We are going into baseball." This shows a harmony of action that makes it seem unlikely that George S. Ward would now withdraw his interests from the league.

For one thing, the plant in Brooklyn, probably the most valuable of the Federal League, would be almost a complete loss, and George S. Ward reflects the optimism of his brother in believing that a third major league may be made a paying business proposition. His son, Walter Ward, has also been interested in baseball, being officially connected with the Colonial League. This was a league organized and controlled by the Wards, and it is possible that this may be eliminated in the readjustment following the death of Mr. Ward.

The Federal League about the middle of the past Summer announced that next season it would have a club on Manhattan Island. Whether Mr. Ward was to be the owner of this or not, his death may prove to be a damper on such an invasion, as some of the heavy money backing of the league, no matter what may be the interest of George S. Ward, has been lost.

It is likely that some time in the near future a meeting of the Federal League will be held in this city to discuss the situation caused by the death of Mr. Ward.

All of the club owners of the Federal League will attend the funeral of Mr. Ward, which will be held from his country estate, Homewood, at New Rochelle, tomorrow afternoon.

James A. Gilmore, President of the Federal League, in speaking of the death of Mr. Ward, said yesterday:

The death of Mr. Robert B. Ward removes from the business world one of its greatest assets and deprives baseball of a club owner who stood for all that was fair and clean. Mr. Ward was a shining example of true American sportsmanship and baseball as baseball because of his love for the game, and his ambition was to elevate the standard of the national sport.

Mr. Ward possessed one of the most lovable of characters and won admiration by his fair play, from which he never deviated.

The Federal League has lost one of its staunchest supporters, but the future plans and policies of the organization have been so completely formulated during his lifetime that they will be carried to completion in full. The entire league mourns his loss and extends heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved family.

Red Sox Profits Not Large.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Oct. 19.—The Red Sox season of 1915 has been a financial success, but the profits were not large. President J. J. Lannin said today that the receipts this year would be sufficient to cover expenses for this season, wipe out the deficit of 1914 and yet have a mite left on the right side of the ledger. Until the start of the last series with Detroit here things looked dull from the financial standpoint. Until then the balance was on the wrong side of the ledger. But the big attendances of that series—about 114,000 fans paid to see those four games between the Sox and the Tigers—tacked onto the big attendance at the two world's series games played here, brought in just enough money to put the team on velvet.

Harvard Wants Matty as Coach.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Oct. 19.—Graduate Manager Moore of the Harvard Athletic Association said today: "Harvard is trying to get Mathewson to coach baseball. There will be nothing definite about the position for some time to come." If Mathewson is engaged as Harvard's baseball coach it will be his second attempt. About five years ago Matty coached the Harvard pitchers and had great success.

PARKSIDE TENNIS TITLES.

Wilson Wins Singles and Wild and Johnson Capture the Doubles.

With the victory of W. B. Wild and Mortimer N. Johnson in the final round of the men's doubles the fourth annual tournament of the Parkside Tennis Club of Flatbush was concluded. Wild and Johnson played consistent tennis throughout the tournament, and in the final round defeated S. D. France and W. N. McLean in straight sets at 6—2, 6—4.

Robert Wilson won the club championship in singles by defeating J. Ogden Holly in an interesting match which furnished the best tennis of the tournament. Holly started off at a whirlwind pace and won the first set in a decisive manner, not allowing his opponent a game, but Wilson steadied himself in the second and third sets and, by clever placements and a superior brand of tennis, succeeded in winning the title. The score was 0—6, 6—1, 6—3.

A prize has been offered for the consolation singles, which will be decided this week.

Dunwoodie Mixed Doubles Final.

Several interesting matches were played in the mixed doubles invitation tennis tournament of the Dunwoodie Country Club on the club courts near Yonkers, yesterday. Eight teams competed, and no default was recorded in the tournament. In the final round Miss Madeline Metz and George Graham defeated Miss Sue Lyons and Mr. Wilcox in straight sets at 6—2, 6—4, 6—5. The winners played a strong combination game and outmaneuvred their opponents. The summary:

Dunwoodie Country Club.—Mixed Doubles—First Round—Miss Harper and Mr. Babcock defeated Miss Castle and Mr. Steward, 6—4, 7—5; Miss Sue Lyons and Mr. Wilcox defeated Miss Brockvogel and Mr. Hart, 6—1, 6—4; Mrs. Carpenter and Mr. Morgan defeated Mr. and Mrs. Canchois, 6—2, 3—6, 6—4; Miss Madeline Metz and George Graham defeated Miss Riley and Mr. Marshall, 6—0, 6—2.

Second Round—Miss Sue Lyons and Mr. Wilcox defeated Miss Harper and Mr. Babcock, 3—6, 6—4, 6—4; Miss Madeline Metz and George Graham defeated Mrs. Carpenter and Mr. Morgan, 6—2, 6—3.

Final Round—Miss Madeline Metz and George Graham defeated Miss Sue Lyons and Mr. Wilcox, 6—2, 6—4, 6—3.

Clean Sweep for Riverside.

The Riverside Tennis Club of Kingsbridge defeated Manor Field Tennis Club of West New Brighton, S. I., yesterday, in an interclub tournament, 5 to 0. Three singles and two doubles matches were played, the Riverside players making a clean sweep of the five matches. Only one match required more than two sets. This was between O'Connor and Heath, which was won by the former by the score of 4—6, 6—3, 11—9. It was not until the last ball of the fifty-fourth game was played that a winner was determined. The scores:

Singles.—Thompson defeated Hull, 11—9, 6—4; O'Connor defeated Heath, 4—6, 8—6, 11—9; French defeated Bedinghaus, 6—1, 6—4.

Doubles.—Thompson and French defeated Heath and Bedinghaus, 6—1, 6—4; Reese and Howard defeated Hull and Cave, 6—3, 6—3.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—There is a moderate disturbance near the middle Gulf Coast that has been attended by general rains in the East Gulf and South Atlantic States. Pressure is also moderately low to the northward, and there were light rains from the Ohio Valley and the upper lake region eastward, except along the coast. Elsewhere the weather was fair, except that there were some light rains in Washington, Northern Idaho, and Western Montana. Temperatures remain generally above the seasonal average except in the Northwest. Showers will continue Wednesday in the South Atlantic and East Gulf States and local rains in New England and the Middle Atlantic States, followed by generally fair weather Thursday. It will be cooler Wednesday in the Middle Atlantic States and West and South New England.

Winds for Wednesday and Thursday: North Atlantic—Gentle to moderate, mostly southwest; Middle Atlantic—Gentle to moderate south; South Atlantic—Gentle to moderate east and southeast; East Gulf—Moderate southeast and south, possibly fresh over north portion.

FORECASTS TODAY AND THURSDAY.

Western Pennsylvania.—Fair Wednesday and Thursday; cooler Thursday.

Western New York—Partly cloudy Wednesday. Thursday fair and cooler.

Southern New England and New Jersey—Local rains Wednesday. Thursday partly cloudy and cooler.

Delaware and Eastern Pennsylvania—Cloudy Wednesday. Thursday fair.

Eastern New York—Cloudy Wednesday; probably local rains east. Thursday cloudy; cooler interior.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1914.	1915.		1914.	1915.
3 A. M.	58	58	4 P. M.	66	65
6 A. M.	54	58	6 P. M.	64	63
9 A. M.	59	63	9 P. M.	60	63
12 M.	62	68	12 M.	59	63

The thermometer in 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 64; for the corresponding date last year it was 60; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 54.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 58; at 8 P. M. it was 63. Maximum temperature, 71 degrees at 1:15 P. M.; minimum, 57 degrees at 5:50 A. M. Humidity, 87 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 96 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.11 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.02 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A.M.	Loss.
12:20—32-38 W. 125 St.; St'd Gas Co.	Slight
12:30—779 3 Av.; Alberts Picture Co.	$800
1:20—53 E. 120 St.; W. Sutter	Slight
4:28—1,952 2 Av.; not given	Slight
9:25—204 E. 78 St.; Schindler & Levy	Not given
9:30—945 Lexington Av.; O. Rinick	Not given
10:00—412 W. 56 St.; M. Gossitt	Slight
11:00—806 Delancey St.; L. Schreiber	Slight
P.M.	
12:50—Gouverneur Slip; Gouverneur Hospital	Slight
2:20—1,580 St. Nicholas Av.; J. Arnemien	Slight
3:25—836 1 Av.; M. Simmerman	$100
3:35—249 W. 56 St.; H. Witzleven	Slight
4:20—512 W. 17 St.; Consol. Gas Co.	Slight
5:45—124 Featherbed Lane; O. M. Baxter	Slight
6:00—1,382 Brook Av.; T. Saraco	Slight
6:40—201 E. 73 St.; Ellen Donnolly	Not given
8:05—1,525 Charlotte St.; Jacob Glass	Slight
8:30—1,035 St. Nicholas Av.; not given	Slight
9:45—143 W. 20 St.; Heller & Co.	Not given
10:00—154 W. 132 St.; J. White	Slight
10:15—1,390 Franklin Av.; J. Dasch	Slight

ESTATES APPRAISED.

AHNER, JACOB, (Sept. 25, 1913;) deposits, $3,656; net estate, $3,058; Lena Ahner, widow, beneficiary.

AUMANN, LOUIS, (May 31, 1915;) net estate, $17,022; Clara Aumann, daughter, $15,622; rest passed to four grandchildren. Assets: Equity, $14,448, in 31 Pitt St., appraised at $23,000; deposits, $4,574.

BURNS, EDWARD F., (July 28, 1915;) net estate, $1,746; Mrs. Mary Burns, widow, beneficiary. Assets: Two lots at College Point, L. I., $1,100; personalty, $150; insurance, $1,000.

COHEN, Mrs. ZILLAH P., (May 19, 1915;) net estate, $20,753; S. Howard Cohen and I. Phillips Cohen, sons, bulk of estate. Assets: 231 West 127th St., appraised at $9,000; 233 West 127th St., appraised at $9,000; deposits, $250; jewelry and personalty, $945; stocks, $2,621.

DA CUNHA, LUIZ A., (July 17, 1914;) net estate, $18,789; principal beneficiaries, Josephine Middleton, not related, $9,499; George F. Chapman, not related, $4,467; N. Y. Society for the Care of Ruptured and Crippled Children, $2,245, and Frank O. Haubner, not related, $1,000. Assets: Deposits, $13,429; personalty and insurance, $1,347; stocks and bonds, $9,550; interest in real estate business, $328.

DIETZ, CARL, (Sept. 28, 1914;) net estate, $18,527; eight sisters and one brother, beneficiaries. Assets: Lot at Scarsdale, Westchester County, $500; lot in Queens County, $700; deposits, $4,886; personalty and notes, $1,214; stocks, $8,200.

DIETZ, KRESZENZ, (Oct. 28, 1909;) deposits, $1,438; net estate, $1,124; Joseph Dietz, widower, beneficiary.

VON DOHLN, CASPER F., (July 8, 1913;) net estate, $16,742; Mrs. Anna von Dohln, widow, beneficiary. Assets: 348 West 36th St., appraised at $17,000; two lots, Staten Island, $400; equity was subject to dower amounting to $2,337; deposits, $1,822; mortgages, $450; personalty, $50.

DUFFY, MICHAEL, (Feb. 17, 1915;) net estate, $11,751; bequests of $500 given the Roman Catholic Church of the Epiphany; rest of estate passed to Ann Reilly, Margaret Brennan, and Bernard Duffy, sisters and brother of decedent. Assets: Deposits, $12,475; leasehold of 308 First Av., $700.

GASKELL, WILLIAM, (Feb. 27, 1914;) net estate, $30,105; Robert E. Gaskell, son, beneficiary. Assets: 56-57-59-61 Freeman St., Greenpoint, Brooklyn, $11,566; deposits, $172; jewelry, $30; interest in William Gaskell & Son, bolt manufacturers, $20,110.

GREEN, NOAH, (July 15, 1915;) net estate, $94,837; Mrs. Felicie Green, widow, given $62,837. Adele F. Marcus, daughter, and Marcelle P. Levy, daughter, each receive $5,000; there were several minor bequests. Assets: Deposits, $2,713; mortgages and personalty, $89,950; stocks and bonds, $5,071.

HATFIELD, Mrs. HARRIET A. S., (May 13, 1915;) net estate, $5,834; nine nephews, nieces, grandnephews, and grandnieces, beneficiaries. Assets: Deposits, $272; mortgages and personalty, $5,798; stocks, $2,550.

JUDSON, Mrs. ANTOINETTE B., (details elsewhere.)

KETCHAM, Mrs. AUGUSTA A., (March 17, 1915;) net estate, $150,493; Charles B. Ketcham, son, given life estate in $46,870; Ethel B. Ketcham, daughter, $47,729; Harry B. Ketcham, son, $46,870; Clarence J. Belden, brother, life estate in $10,000; there were bequests to grandchildren and other relatives. Assets: Half interest in 240 East 60 St., $4,500; notes, $2,569; deposits and cash, $5,013; jewelry, $805; personalty, $154; stocks and bonds, $131,537.

KIDD, ROBERT W., (March 7, 1915;) net estate, $17,671; Mrs. Amanda H. Kidd, widow, beneficiary. Assets: Deposits, $3,975; notes and interest, $1,032; stocks and bonds, $10,543; household effects, $431.

KLIMECK, Mrs. AMALIE, (Feb. 25, 1915;) deposits and jewelry, $2,998; no deductions enumerated; Alfred Klimeck, widower, beneficiary.

KNIEF, FREDERICK, (June 11, 1914.) net estate, $189,038. Mrs. Mary Knief, widow, given $5,000 in cash and life estate in $167,038; John H. Knief, Mamie K. Muller and William F. Knief, sons and daughter, each given $5,000 in cash and one-third interest in remainder after life estate of widow. Assets: Equity, $200,524, 27 Whitehall St., appraised at $231,900; deposits, $2,506; jewelry, $175; stocks and bonds, $6,977; good will of business of caf. and restaurant at 27 Whitehall St., $14,000; good-will of business of cafe and restaurant 15 Beaver St., $540.

LEOPOLD, GEORGE, (Feb. 12, 1902;) deposits and personalty, $929; net estate, $56.

LE VINO, Mrs. MINNA, (May 19, 1915;) net estate, $97,652. Clotilde Le Vino and Selma Le Vino, daughters, each given shares, the present value of which is $36,433; Monroe Le Vino and Benjamin Le Vino, sons, each received $11,550; small bequests to other relatives. Assets: 135 East 79 St., appraised at $40,000; deposits, $197; mortgages, $27,633; stocks and bonds, $21,317; personalty, $250.

LIVINGSTON, EDWARD, (Dec. 18, 1906;) net estate, $506,407. Clarisse H. Livingston, daughter, receives entire estate, the bulk being placed in trust during her life with power of appointment over the remainder. Assets: Six lots of land and buildings known as 514-516 Broadway and 60-62-64-66 Crosby St., appraised at $375,000; lot north side of Kingsbridge Road, east of Hawthorne St., $7,500; country place at Manitou, Putnam County, $50,000; farm at Sidney, Delaware County, $10,500; deposits, $17,026; portrait of decedent, not completed, by Charles M. Lang, $500; one American-bred Scotch terrier, $50; two imported Scottish terriers, together valued at $275; life insurance, $10,758; other personalty and claims due, $10,659; stocks and bonds, $28,714.

KNOBLOCH, HENRY, (Feb. 26, 1912;) net estate, $1,891; three brothers and two sisters, beneficiaries. Assets: Interest in 316 East 83 St., $1,500; insurance, $97; interest in soda water manufacturing business, $700.

MASSA, SAMUEL B., (April 25, 1915;) net estate, $8,469; Mrs. Emma Augusta Massa, widow, and two daughters, beneficiaries. Assets: Personalty, $197; deposits, $1,895; stocks and bonds, $7,684.

MEARS, GEORGE, (Sept. 9, 1914;) deposits and personalty, $1,604; net estate, $1,108; Alfred A. L. Bennett, not related, and Chancellor Walworth Lodge, No. 271, shared estate equally.

MITCHELL, BENJAMIN F., (May 13, 1915;) net estate, $1,380; Florence Beathoff, sister, beneficiary. Assets: Interest $2,500, in the equity in 86 Watts St., appraised at $16,000; deposits, $215; personalty, $275.

MIDDLETON, WILLIAM T., (June 8, 1914;) net estate, $38,108; Mrs. Monta Jennison Middleton, widow, given $48,163; rest passed to four relatives of decedent. Assets: Equity, $2,000, in 147 East 79 St., appraised at $20,000; deposits, $3,324; mortgages and personalty, $50,196.

MONNIOR, JULIE MARGARET HAMILTON HODGE, of Paris, France, (Feb. 1, 1915;) report shows decedent had stocks and bonds valued at $33,840 in the State of New York, but they were not taxable.

NASH, MADELINE K., of East Orange, N. J., (May 13, 1915;) value entire estate not disclosed. Assets: Taxable in New York State, equity, $29,987, in 312 West 108 St., valued at $40,000, no deductions enumerated; Louis P. Nash and Gertrude N. Campbell, son and daughter, beneficiaries.

NOYER, BERTHE, (Dec. 25, 1914;) net estate, $14,399; Gustave Pingeon, nephew, given $7,149; rest passed to seven other relatives. Assets: Deposits, $6,393; personalty, $250, and stocks and bonds, $5,680.

RYAN, THOMAS S., (Nov. 18, 1911;) net estate, $88,734; Mary A., widow; Mary C. C., daughter, and Robert S. Ryan, son, beneficiaries. Assets: Equity, $500, in lot west side Westchester Av., near Cooper Av., the Bronx, appraised at $1,000; deposits, $266; due decedent from City of New York in condemnation proceedings, $47,942.

SKELLY, ROSANNA, (July 22, 1915;) net estate, $7,947. Timothy Skelly, brother, beneficiary.

VINTON, ALEXANDER, (Jan. 18, 1911;) supplemental report.

WALDO, Mrs. GERTRUDE RHINELANDER, details elsewhere.

WAHLIG, Mrs. EUGENIE G., (Sept. 27, 1913;) net estate, $8,915. Nine relatives and friends were beneficiaries. Assets: Equity, $1,500, in 664 East 166th St., Bronx, appraised at $39,000; equity, $5,500, in 1,562 Crotona Park East, Bronx, appraised at $10,000; vacant lot, Rockaway Road, Queens, $800; deposits, $783, and personalty, $700.

WALBRIDGE, FREDERICK K., (March 13, 1915;) net estate, $362,583. Beneficiaries: Anna McWilliams and Charles C. Walbridge, sister and brother, each, $50,000; following nephews and nieces of decedent each received $20,198; George H. Walbridge, Helen L. Walbridge, Esther C. Walbridge, Anna W. Peck, Ernest A. Walbridge, Edith Walbridge, Walter Walbridge, Frances Walbridge, Lester Walbridge, Rodney Walbridge, Hazel W. Pinckham, Marjorie Brown, and Eleanor Brown. Assets:

COMMODITIES MARKETS.

WHEAT.

The wheat market moved within a range of about 1¾c, but after moderate changes both ways the close was net unchanged to ¼c lower. In the local cash market, No. 4 Northern, Duluth, was quoted at $1.09¾, and No. 1 Northern, Manitoba, $1.08, coat, insurance, and freight, Buffalo.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
December	$1.15⅞	$1.14¼	$1.15⅛	$1.14¾	$1.25¾

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
December	$1.07¼	$1.06⅝	1.06¾	1.06⅛	1.14⅜
May	1.08	1.06½	1.07⅝	1.07⅜	1.20¼

CORN.

The corn market was only moderately active, and prices were easier under selling by cash interests, prompted by generally favorable weather and increased offerings of new corn for early shipment from the country. Receipts at interior points were light, and Bradstreet's visible showed a decrease of 216,000 bushels, compared with a decrease of 768,000 last year. In the local cash market No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at 77¾c, prompt shipment.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
October	64	64	64	64½	..
December	59½	58¾	58¾	59⅝	67⅝
May	60⅝	59⅞	60¼	60¾	70⅜

OATS.

Prices in the oats market declined ⅛c, owing to liberal receipts at interior points and an increase of 681,000 bushels in Bradstreet's visible. Exporters were in the market, and sales amounted to about 200,000 bushels. The local cash market was easier; No. 3 white quoted at 42c to 43c; No. 4 white, 40½ to 41c; ordinary to fancy clipped, 40½ to 44½c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
December	39⅝	38¾	38⅝	39¼	49⅜
May	40½	39⅝	39⅝	40¼	52⅜

PROVISIONS.

The market for hog products was easier under selling by leading packing interests, which seemed to dislodge a large amount of long holdings, and toward the close of the day there was active liquidation, as well as selling on stop loss orders. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 15,000; estimated for Wednesday, 20,000; Kansas City received 16,000, and Omaha 5,000.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Lard—					
October	..	..	9.27	9.40	10.40
January	9.35	9.12	9.12	9.37	9.92
Ribs—					
October	..	..	9.90	9.90	..
January	9.42	9.12	9.12	9.45	9.80
Pork—					
October	..	..	14.40	14.80	..
January	17.25	16.80	16.80	17.30	18.77

COTTONSEED OIL.

The market for cottonseed oil was only moderately active and prices were easier, closing with net losses of 3@9 points. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	..	..	7.80@7.90	7.80
October	..	..	7.74@7.80	7.80
November	..	..	7.75@7.80	7.84
December	7.80	7.76	7.78@7.81	7.84
January	7.87	7.81	7.85@7.86	7.88
February	..	..	7.92@7.95	7.96
March	7.99	7.91	7.95@7.96	8.02
April	8.06	8.01	8.02@8.05	8.11
May	8.13	8.08	8.11@8.13	8.17

COFFEE.

The coffee market again showed an upward tendency, with gains for the day amounting to 4 to 5 points. Total sales were 19,500 bags. The local spot market was steady, with Rio 7s quoted at 7½c.

Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
October	..	..	6.41@6.44	6.36
November	..	..	6.41@6.44	6.36
December	6.46	6.40	6.45@6.46	6.40
January	..	..	6.47@6.48	6.42
February	..	..	6.50@6.51	6.45
March	6.53	6.50	6.52@6.54	6.48
April	..	..	6.58@6.59	6.53
May	6.65	6.61	6.63@6.64	6.58
June	..	..	6.68@6.69	6.63
July	6.74	6.74	6.73@6.74	6.68
August	..	..	6.78@6.79	6.73
September	6.79	6.79	6.83@6.84	6.78

SUGAR.

The market for sugar futures opened quiet and unsettled, 3 points higher to 4 points lower, with sales on the call 500 tons. The spot market was strong, and this also stimulated the buying movement. The market closed about steady, 8 points net higher to 5 points net lower, with sales for the day 5,050 tons.

Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
October	..	..	3.28@3.32	3.20
November	3.32	3.27	3.30@3.32	3.28
December	3.28	3.20	3.25@3.26	3.17
January	..	..	3.03@3.04	3.06
February	..	..	2.99@3.01	3.04
March	3.05	3.05	3.03@3.04	3.06
April	..	..	3.06@3.08	3.03
May	3.18	3.14	3.10@3.12	3.10
June	..	..	3.14@3.16	3.15
July	..	..	3.18@3.20	3.20
August	..	..	3.20@3.22	3.21
September	..	..	3.22@3.24	3.22

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts for week, 70,151 packages; last week, 65,067 packages. Exports for week to Europe, 13,000 packages; to other countries, 615 packages. After a few days of light trading and some weakness in leading grades of creamery the market has steadied and closed firmer, though as yet there has been no recovery in values. The export demand has fallen off somewhat, but there has been enough increase in local buying to offset this and check the downward tendency. The leading grades of creamery are now firm and there is a moderate offering of the medium and lower grades of fresh stock. There has been a fair amount of business in renovated, and values on all grades are steady. Ladles have been more difficult to move, and packing stock is slightly easier in sympathy. Creamery, extras, (92 score,) 28¾c; higher scoring, 29@29½c; firsts, 26¾@28c; seconds, 24@26c; thirds, 23¢23½c; State dairy, finest, 27¼@28c; good to prime, 26@27c; common to fair, 23@25½c; renovated, extras, 24½@25c; firsts, 23¾@24c; lower grades, 21¼@23c; imitation creamery, firsts, 23@24c; factory, current make, firsts, 22½@22½c; seconds, 21@21½c; lower grades, 19½@20½c; packing stock, June make, fine, 21c; current make, fine, 21c; No. 2, 20½@20½c; lower grades, 17@19½c.

EGGS.—Receipts for week 63,397 cases. The market for fresh gathered eggs showed considerable weakness and prices were shaded even on the better grades in the effort to move more stock. Toward the close of the week high qualities became pretty well cleared, and since then there has been a recovery on these, the market closed firm for high firsts and higher grades. There is still a liberal supply of average good and lower qualities pressing for sale at extremely irregular prices in competition with storage eggs; a large part of the fresh gathered stock arriving is freely offered in range of 24@30, with some poorer lots ranging downward. Storage eggs have been quieter, but are generally steady; exports have fallen off, although late advices are a little more favorable. Nearby eggs are very scarce, and fancy new-laid qualities are wanted beyond the supply. Fresh gathered extras, per dozen, 35@36c; extra firsts, 32½@34c; firsts, 28@31c; seconds, 24@27c; thirds and poorer, 20@22c; dirties, No. 1, 21@22c; No. 2 and poorer, 18@20½c; checks, good to choice, 17½, 20@20½c; culls and inferior, 15¢18c; refrigerator, special marks, fancy, 26c; firsts, 24½@25½c; seconds, 23@24c; thirds or poorer, 19@22½c; State, Penn., and nearby, henery whites, fine to fancy, 31@35c; ordinary to good, 35@36c; gathered whites, as to size and quality, 35@40c; Western, gathered whites, 32@36c; State, Penn., and nearby, hennery browns, 36@40c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 29@30c; nearby, refrigerator whites, 27@30c.

METAL MARKET REPORTS.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Tuesday. Bid.	Tuesday. Ask.	Monday. Bid.	Monday. Ask.
Tin	32.12½	32.50	32.87½	33.12½
Lead	..	4.52½	..	4.50
Spelter	*13.25	....	*13.25	....
Antimony	28.50	29.50	28.25	28.75
Q'silver	$92.00	$94.00	$92.00	$94.00
Aluminum	†50.00	55.00	†50.00	55.00
Iron No. 2	..	..	..	..
X fdy	16.25	16.50	16.25	16.50

*Sales. †Nominal.

Electrolytic copper, 30 days, was quoted at 18@18¼c. per pound, in the open market. London quotations were:

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Copper, spot	72	12	6	72	5	0
Copper, futures	73	7	6	72	10	0
Tin, spot	152	5	0	150	15	0
Tin, futures	153	15	0	152	10	0
Spelter	23	0	0	23	0	0
Lead	24	8	9	24	11	3

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Alvarado	.70	1¼	Iron Blos	.75	.85
Bay S Gas	.22	.24	La Rose	.40	.50
Bingham	7	7½	Majestic	.70	.75
Bohemia	2¼	2¾	McK-Dar	.28	.32
Begole	.50	1.00	Mex Met	.31	.36
Boston Ely	.23	.28	Mines of A	2¾	2¾
Butte & L	.32	.34	N Baltic	3	3½
Calaveras	1¾	1¾	N Cornelia	8½	9
Chief	.91	.94	Nev Doug	.70	.80
Con Ariz	1¼	1¾	Old D Rcts	.50	1.00
Con. Cop	1½	1¾	Ohio	.74	.15
Cortez	.50	.65	Onero	.80	1.00
Crown Res	.37	.42	S W Miami	.50	1.00
Cal Corbin	.01	.03	Stew Min	.67	.72
Davis-Daly	1⅜	1⅝	Verde	5⅞	6¼
E & B B	1½	1⅝	Utah Met	8	8¼
First N C	5⅜	5½	Tono Bel	3⅜	4
Goldfield	1⅜	1⅝	Tono Min	3⅜	3⅝
Houghton	2⅜	3¼	Yukon	2¼	2½

DECISIONS AND CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(c) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—4 and 5—Rio Grande Western Railway Co. v. T. B. Stringham and E. Stringham, his wife—Submitted.

9—M. H. Brown v. City of New York.—Passed.

10—J. Judge and M. Bunting v. F. M. Powers, Judge, &c., et al.—Passed temporarily.

140—Philadelphia and Reading v. U. S.—Argument continued.

239—A. Steinfeld v. L. Zeckendorf.—Argument commenced.

Adjourned until tomorrow.

Call for Oct. 20: Nos. 239, 465, 139, 328, 481, 1, 11, 13, 16, and 17.

Southern District.

CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Second Circuit—Lacombe, Coxe, Ward, and Rogers, JJ.—At 10:30 A. M., in Room 433, P. O. Bldg.

Penn Steel Co<NYC Ry (2.)
Ra N Y Commercial Co.
U S<Tug J R Steers.
U S<Tug Princess.
Irving Iron Works Co<Hebberd & Wens, Inc.
Rockwell Co<Naumburg.
Ramsdell<Goumis.
Re Hollins.
Harm<Stern.

DISTRICT COURT—Hazel, J.—In Room 1, 12th floor, Woolworth Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Equity calendar.

Sauer<Florida Ry. Univ Sav Corp<Morris Plan Co.

DISTRICT COURT—Hough, J.—Courtroom No. 3, Woolworth Bldg., 12th Floor, at 10:30 A. M. Admiralty. Special calendar (U. S. cases.)

Halifax Saul Co<SS Bucaneer. Lynch<Dittmar.

DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J.—In Room 227, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Jury calendar.

Smolik<P & R C & L
Giruc<Penn RR.
U S<350 Bags of Shell Peanuts.
Noot<Int Merc M.
Minka<Erie RR.
Ostapko<same.
Baum<Int Merc M.
Enright<Heckscher.
Lynch<Dittmar.
U S<Lupis.
Fischer<NYC & H R RR.
Barbagallo<Penn RR.
Kubas<Hillside Coal & Iron Co.
Gleason<Thaw.

DISTRICT COURT—Learned Hand, J.—At 10:30 A. M., in Room 337, P. O. Bldg.

Meares<D, L & W RR
US Lith Co<Weis.
Colinci<Penn RR.
D'Zuiba<Cent RR of N J.
Iron Steamboat Co<NY Edison Co.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—Common law calendar at 10 A. M., Room 323, P. O. Bldg.

Stankus<Jamison.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—General motions at 2 P. M.

Phoenix Sand & Gravel Co<Ess New York.
Home Title Ins Co<H P Keith.
W Schmidtmann<Atl Phosphate & Oil Co
Am Ammonia Co<Col Chem Works.
J Downey<NY, N H & H RR.
P La Fata<same.
Crown C & S Co<same
Balt City<Amer Cork Specialty Co.

DISTRICT COURT—Veeder, J.—Criminal calendar at 10:30 A. M., Room 312, P. O. Bldg.

US<C B Hopkins.
Sam<J P Wunsch.
Same<White & Roach.
Same<Vitolo.
Same<Van de Sand.
Same<Goldstein.
Same<Oltman.

STATE.

Court of Appeals.

DECISIONS.

Sohmer, Compt., aplt., v. Hebden et al.—Motion to add to calendar and set down for day certain, granted and case set down for argument Nov. 22.

Scarlett, aplt., v. D., L. & W. R. R. Co.—Motion to add to calendar and prefer denied.

Re application of Moulton for appntmt. of Commrs. for damage in East Main St., Cuba, N. Y.—Order affirmed, with costs, and question certified answered in the affirmative.

Re application of Griffin, aplt., for peremptory writ of mandamus against Williams, Ind., and as Water Comr., &c.—Appeal dismissed, with costs.

Richards, ind., &c., aplt., v. Wells Fargo Express Co.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Hussey v. Woods, Police Comr., N. Y., aplt.; Egan, aplt., v. Waldo, Police Comr.; Cladel v. Seaman et al., Brd. Assessors, N. Y., aplts.; N. Y. C. & H. R. R. Co., aplt., v. Woodbury et al., State Brd. Tax Comrs.; re Farley, Comr. of Excise, for order revoking liquor tax certificate of Percoco; Farley, rspt., Percoco, aplt.; re claim of White v. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. Co., aplt.—Orders affirmed, with costs.

Re Harnes, rspt., for compensation, &c., v. Steen Co. et al., aplts.—Appeal dismissed, with costs and $10 costs of motion.

Re application of Barnes for appointment of Commrs., &c., damage on West Main St., Cuba, N. Y.—Order affirmed, with costs, and 1st and 3d questions answered in the affirmative. 2d question certified not answered.

Empie, aplt., v. Smith et al., Aldermen, &c., Potter v. same.—Order of Appelate Division in each case reversed, with costs, and assessments annulled.

Re Yome for compensation; Employers' Liability Assurance Corp., Ltd.—Motion to dismiss appeal granted, and appeal dismissed, with costs, and $10 costs of motion.

DAY CALENDAR.

Seeley<Prentiss Tool & Supply Co.
Jones & Supply Co.
People<Diemer.
Miami Val Gas & Fuel Co<Mills.
Brede<Rosedale Terrace Co.
Goepel<Kurtz Act Co.
Motor Finance Co<Casualty Co of Am.
Sullivan<Graham.

New York County.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Ingraham, P. J.; Laughlin, Clarke, Scott, and Dowling, JJ.—At 2 P. M.—Enumerated motions.

People<Cadrella.
Lang<Hudson & Manh RR.
H G Vogel Co<Reinhardt.
Kolb<Mortimer.
Helms<Ruetiman.
Von Wagenheim<NY Stockyards Co.
People<Saitta.
Kollarcik<Delits Textile Mfg Co.
Wall<Sanborn Map Co
Peters<Speedwell Con.
CNY<NY Trust Co.
People<Males.
Mayor, Lane & Co<Commi Cas Ins Co.
Wolff<Sec Bank.
Bennett<Chayes.
Firment<Roch & Pitts, &c, Co.
Albanese<Pitts Con.
Re Union Trust Co.
Levy<B H RR.
Re King.

APPELLATE TERM—First Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Philbin, J.

Election cases:
Re Hennigel.
Re Marshall, (Silverman.)
Re same, (Toplitz.)
Re same, (Meyrson.)
Re same, (Berkaimen)
Re same, (Lazarus.)
Re same, (Rapaport.)
Re same, (Saghan.)
Re same, (Ledner.)
Litigated motions:
Devlin<CNY.
Flanagan<same.
Bruckner<Ins Co of N A.
Re Putnam.
Berry<Brown.
Hawley<Wicker.
Alsofrom<Kaplan.
E P Morris Co<CNY.
Bollet<B. Q Co & Sub RR.
Ruggero<B H RR.
Meegan<Lultwielar Pump Eng Co of R.
Re Westminster Abbey, (Davidson.)
Knil<Taylor, (2.)
Franklin Sav Bank<Richardson.
Goldman<B H RR.
Kammen<B, Q Co & S RR.
Girard<St Denis.
Kammen<B, Q Co & S RR.
Halperin<NY Con RR.
Conert<I & R RR.
Rosenstein<B, Q Co & Sub RR.
Freibrun<NY Con RR.
Ess & Ess Photo Co<Pitts Term RR & C.
Prager<Wicke Mfg Co
Re Carl, (Rueiman.)
Proctor<Equitable Peters-White Co.
Salvin<Rosenbaum.
Seattle<Hopper, (2.)
Commonwealth Sec Co<W 125th St Rty Co.
Re Meyer, (Silver.)
Senz<Wallach.
Goodman<Hayes.
Rosenthal<Rosenthal.
Bernstein<Hirsch.
Thomas<Goldstein.
Cooke<Cooke.
Re Knapp.
McCreery Rty Corp<Assoc Mer Co.
Siegel<Berkowitz.
Burr<Willoughby.
O'Neill<Turk.
CNY<Douglas.
Magrino<Magrino.
Hoenig<Hoenig.
Grosner<Reiter.
Seed Filter & Mfg Co<Stocking.
Bivona<Barry.

PART II.—Erlanger, J.—At 10:15 A. M., Ex parte business.

PART III.—Newburger, J.—At 10:15 A. M., Motions:

Scott<Dey.
Humphreys<Dey.
Hewitt<Witmer.
Forman<Forman.
Goldin<Weinberg.
Re Wise.
Schlegel<Schlegel.
Turek<Turek.
Catts<Amdur.
Perrin<Perrin.
Langone<Langone.
Lynch<Lynch.

Preferred causes:
Winkler<Winkler.
Reimer<Van Tuyl.
Mason-Seamfon Transp Co<Mitchell.

Undefended divorces:
Garber.
Kornbluth.
Ungar.
Aubel.
Shelton.
Beach.
Seidman.
Lugumersky.
Greenbaum.
Rader.
Wehrt.

General calendar:
Bradshaw<Davis.
Netzler<Netzler.
Tannenbaum<Tannenbaum.
Levine<Schwitzer.
Poole<Poole.
Godfelp<Ultz.
West F I Co<Syracuse, &c, Ry.
Clark<Guyon.
Frank<Frank.
Harrison<Harrison.
Schuberth<Schuberth.
Sakal<Pub Bk of NY.
Goldenberg<Goldenberg.
Reed<Thompson.
Berger<Nat Architects' B Co.
Schnurmacher<Lasklin Hall<Beltz.
Buchholz<Luftig.
Shapiro<Mangin W W Laundry Co.
Rosen<Strysower.
MacClinton<MacClinton.
Clark<Coler.
Factors F I Co<Whilden.
Feinberg<Shevell.
McCaddon<Cent Tr Co.
Moses<Salomon.
Hawkes<Kane.
Collins<Leary.
Berkowitz<Smith.
Whitehead<Whitehead
Cent Brew Co<Hebel.
Staier<Miller.
Sheldon<Loevin.
Morris Park Est<Day.
Bostwick-Goodell Co<Theriault.
Queens Bor B Co<Cohn.
Gruenwald<Gruenwald
Rubenstein<Miller.
Metchnikoff<Berlin Laboratory.
Borkert<Fuliman.
Gleichenhaus<Gleichenhaus.
Kirschenbaum<Kirschenbaum.
Yellow Taxicab Co<Gaynor.
Univ T C Co<CNY.
Trotter<Lisman.
Anderson<same.
Clear.

PART IV.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on.

PART V.—Giegerich, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on.

PART VI.—Hotchkiss, J.—At 10:30 A. M. —Certiorari cases.

Planet Cafe Co<Purdy
Fox<same.
Ingersoll<same.
Hunnewell<same.
Estate Cos<same.
Case on.

PART VII.—Ford, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on.

PART VIII.—Blanchard, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on.

TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Weeks, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Voegtlin<Shubert-Anderson Co.
Richards & Co<Wreschner.
Batken<Weissberg.
McGurk<Boyce.
Bennitel<Benallel.
Meyer<Nordhausen.
Kanrich<Mayers.
Holzman, Cohn & Co<Student Sup Stores.
Re Duggin.
Harris<Harris-Frolich Amuse Co.
Davies<De Gusman.
Mooney<Bunnell.
Victoria Bldg, &c, Co<Ritz Rty Corp.
Sturm<Davis.
Wade<Dachters.
Case on.

PART III.—Dugro, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

B Rubel<Wallner.
Rubel<same.
M Curtis<Hooker.
G Curtis<same.
Dunn<CNY.
Tangeman<same.
Smith<Richard SS Co.
Pyres<CNY.
Case on.

PART IV.—Delehanty, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Kolberner<Bob.
Lowell<CNY.
Ringo<Linch (2).
White<CNY.
Gartner<CNY.
Reilly<J P Parker Co.
Glasser<C I & B R R.
Cohen<Morgenstern.
Magnanimo<Coast Coaling Co.
Conoco<NY C & H R RR.
De Cicco<same.
Gschwind<Heydt.
Goldfarb<Wolffberg.
Gross<Smith.
Herk<B H RR.
Barisch<Postal Transfer Service.
Case on.

PART V.—Donnelly, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Copeland<CNY.
Bodenheim<same.
Doyle<Singer Sew M. Co.
Shea<Wilson.
Cassel<CNY.
Campbell<Burns Bros.
Gendelman<E Riv Wet Wash Co.
Schesinger<C I & B RR.
Swiderska<Lang & Wallach Co.
Case on.

PART VI.—Davendorf, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Van Saun<Cons Gas.
Cronin<Revell.
Austin<Buff El V Co.
Woods<Yonkers L, &c.
Giletto<Margolies.
Buckley<Von Claussen
Reck<Stein Rot.
Cinquemani<Taylor.
Manglass<Pitts Cont.
Rosenstock<Sun Ray Water.
Eichman<Shidlovsky.
Spellman<Rosendorf.
Benjamin<Verschleiser.
Huhle<Verschleiser.
Healy<Curry.
Abrams<Smith.
Isadman<Devlin Stable Co.
Case on.

PART VII.—Whitaker, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

F P Vermilye<Wechter.
B Vermilye<same.
Kuntz<Lanes.
O'Donnell<Thomas & Buckley Holst Co.
Clarke<Rohe.
Cullinane<Cons Gas.
Leister<N Y Rys.
Mucahy<Cudahy P Co.
Hill<Greeley Sq Hotel.
Passel<Borden's M Co.
Cimino<McAleenan.
Case on.

PART VIII.—Pendleton, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Inq—Hurley<McMahon
Federick<Muhlenberg Coal Co.
Weinstein<Singer Sew Mach Co.
Teletzky<Kirschenbaum v. Woods, Police Comr., N. Y., aplt.; Egan, aplt., v. Waldo, Police Comr.; Cladel v. Seaman et al., Brd. Assessors, N. Y., aplts.; N. Y. C. & H. R. R. Co., aplt., v. Woodbury et al., State Brd. Tax Comrs.; re Farley, Comr. of Excise, for order revoking liquor tax certificate of Percoco; Farley, rspt., Percoco, aplt.; re claim of White v. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. Co., aplt.—Orders affirmed, with costs.
Kusminsky<same.
Cornelius<Rieser.
Laks<Keller.
Russommano<Amann.
Martinelli<Austin.
Leavitt<O'Rourke Eng & Const Co.
Slavic<Gollnick & Smith.
Johnson<Wave Imp & Const Co.
Case on.

PART IX.—Platzek, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Force<Penn RR.
O'Sullivan<Chicherle.
Benney<Schelo.
Mendelson<Levy.
Kelly<Rich.
Forstadt<I R T.

Mutcan<Bradley Con Co, (2.)
Hennessy<CNY.
Kury<L I RR.
Gallagher<C I & B RR Co.
Case on.

PART X.—Adjourned for the term.

PART XI.—Adjourned for the term.

PART XII.—Adjourned for the term.

PART XIII.—Adjourned for the term.

PART XIV.—Pinch, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Damers<Barker.
People's Surety Co<MacPart & Con Co.
CNY<NY Steam Co.
Garcia<Goldsmith.
E D & J B Stein<Price.
Pomer<Kursrok Bros Co.
Weinschenker<Ocean Accident & Corp.
Leichtman<Universal M T Co.
Shalek<Eppig.
Case on.

PART XV.—Cohalan, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

On trial—Warner & Haviland<Arguments.

PART XVI.—Lehman, J.—At 10;30 A. M.

Inq—Cameron<Preu.
Murray<Stallo.
Dowler<Brachman.
Schweinler<Earl.
Strauss<Univ M T Co.
Zalkin<Anis.
Roach Co<West End-Eighty-fifth Co.
Masten Rty Co<Efficiency Soap.
La Fontenay<Hammerstein.
Case on.

PART XVII.—Gavegan, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Harris<Johnson.
Lande<Imperator Film Co.
Dougherty<So Pac Co.
Hopgood<McConnell Printing Co.
Case on.

PART XVIII.—Goff, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Blaustein<Grand L of U3, I O F S L.
Hammacher<Rumely Prod. Co.
Backloff<Burstein.
Mere Nat Bank<Fleitman.
Case on.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M.—Wills for probate:

A Irving Griggs.
Samuel K Schwenk.
Mary Quinser.
Bert Bohannon.
Elizabeth G O'Keefe.
Frank A Sovack.
John Doherty.

TRIAL TERM—Fowler, S.—At 10:30 A. M.—No day calendar.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—La Fetra, J.—At 10 A. M. Motions.

Berlin<H Fhat Co.
Gude<King.
Weiss<Weill.
Nat Nassau Bank<Whitney Opera Co.
Ingraham<Cook.
Leitner<Weiss.
S Casola & Bros<Stehelin.
Wilbeth Rty Co<Bierystal & Son.
Jones<Young.
Martin<De Guzman.
Hammer<Elsner-Mendelson Co.
Packard M C Co<Blair.
Kieves<Woog.
Greenberg<Mayer.
Klein<Barmeister.
Parkus<Proctor.
Gellar<Franzius.
Kaufman<Stapleton.
Bottknecht<Stevane.
Laster<Savage.
Israel<Fleischer.
Kurtz<Markz-Wiener Realty Co.
Granicka<Skirde.
Water Supervision Co<Shaff.
Thorpe<Schermerhorn.
Brewster<Brewster.
Collingwood Rty Co<Stahlke.
Bank<Romm.
Feltenstein<Yonkaus.
Manitta<Soc Di M S, &c.
Nat Printing, &c, Co<Welswell.
White Studio<same.
Nathan<Hess.
Kimler<Tuntk.
Herring-Hall-Marvin S Co<Sulzbacher.
Menges<Hagerman.
Schorr<St Paul, &c, Ins Co.
Same<Firemen's Ins.
Lock Haven Tr Co<Minck.
Same<Johnson.
Lordan<Emerson Engine Co.
Reilly<Delmour.
Grosnt<Kinetophote Corp.
Lewinson Wrecking Co<Taft.
Emos<Manheimer.
Brucker<Perlberg.
Polito<Iorio.
Jaburg Bros<Pampos.

PART II.—O'Dwyer, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART III.—Smith, J.—At 10 A. M.—Commercial Calendar.

Conway<Conway.
Herschkowitz<Mut L I Co.
Gabel House, &c, Co<Lionel Mfg Co.
Riegel Sack Co<Tidewater Portland Cement Co.
Barnstein<Fox.
Atlas Assurance Co<Wood.
Times Sq Imp Co<Van Buren-N Y Bill Posting Co.
Bethencourt<O'Neill Bros Co.
Parsons<Terhune.
Litwin<Blumenkron.
Stein<Baumann.
Polito<Iorio.
Steinberg<Sternhell.
Friedman<Hyman.
Lockhaven Trust, &c, Co<Johnson.
Same<Minck.
Temmer<U S Gas Co.
Stern<Schmoleck.
Finkelstein<Theatrical Costume Co.
White Tar Co<Emerman.
Kohl<Bischel.
Schuster<Netschart, (2)
Meiklejohn<Perkins.
Perkins<Stern Selling Service.
Kahn<Weinstein.
Clear.

PART IV.—Lynch, J.—Case on.

PART V.—Zeller, J.—Case on.

PART VI.—Finelite, J.—Case on.

PART VII.—Schmuck, J.—Clear.

PART VIII.—McAvoy, J.—Case on.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Erlanger, J.—Germania Life Ins Co<Bennett—Powell Crichton, Metropolitan Life Ins Co<72d St Co—Samuel S Koenig.

SUPREME COURT—Cohalan, J.—Horter<Horter—William J Burke.

SUPREME COURT—Philbin, J.—Gravenhorst<The Texas Co (3)—Hon David Leventritt.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Erlanger, J.—Edna Sieradyka<Malia Meyer—Henry Brady.

SUPREME COURT—Finch, J.—Robert G. Perry<Leon Conde—Irwin Kurtz.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

CHAMBERS—Brady, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Brady, J.—Motions calendar.

Sarbarsky<Drew.
Corporate Mtge Co<Edison Bldg Co, (2.)
Shapiro<Shapiro.
Re Grebe.
Glickstein<Glickstein.
City Real Estate Co<Pass.
Morgenstein<Uwanta Const Co.
CNY<Weill.
Re Hetherington.
Stella<Boulevard Renting Co.
Pines<Townsend.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Part I.—Brady, J.—No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Brady, J.

Marcus<L I Ry.
Nolan<Goetta.
Bernstein<I R T.
Slaughter<Mulcahy & Gibson.
Seigal<N Y Con Ry.
McGregor<I R T.
Highest number reached in the regular order, 312.
Dick<I R T.
Barry<Cigogna.
Tweedy<Can Union Gas Co.
Kronberg<Bobowlaff.
Fastofsky<I R T.
Levine<Seigler.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Bobuis, S.

Motions:
Anthony Hoffman.
Jacob Doblin.
Accountings:
Elizabeth Fagin.
Margaretha Feisel.
Wills for probate:
James K. Fuller.
Edward Brady.
Clinton Stephens.
Catherine Loehr.
Panaiotis Frank.
Julia E. Sullivan.
Mary E. Miller.

TRIAL TERM—Schuls, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

CHAMBERS—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Gibbs, J.

People<Friedman.
Herzog<CNY.
Burns<same.
Pollak<Union Ry.

TRIAL TERM—Niemann, J.

Koplik<Bamberger.
Kelly<Blumstein.
Goluboff<Lifshifts.
Bender<Bendmaster.
Cohen<W K & Co, (2.)
Tucker<Union Rwy.
Pape<I R T.
Cooper<I R T.
Dart<Gilfrich.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Brady, J.—Fairchild<Powers, (3)—Lewis B. Stilwell—Eckhardt—Benjamin F. Gerding.

COUNTY COURT—Tiernan, J.—Shanker Metal Calling Co.<Fort Masonry Co.—Louis Fridigar.

Receiver Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Brady, J.—Herman Wiehke<Jacob Beerli—George H. Schecie.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—Second Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Kelly, J.—Motions.

Shiffin<Caputo.
Hice Realty Co<Willmott.
Sharfink Elec Mfg Co<Metal Elec Mfg Co
Gowanus Wrecking Co<Debevoise.
Mayer<Kenyon.
Regan<Sic Pkly Auto Liv & Sales Co, (2.)
Watt<Copeland, (2.)
Jackson<Jackson.
Re Titus St, (Stemmler.)
Sullivan<McGarvey, (2)
Kruger<Schuhman.
Wimbgs Sav Bank<O'Connor.
Re Patterson, (Sullivan.)
Hayes<McCann.
Levy<Schwartz.
Isaacson<Isaacson.
Relyea<Relyea.
Badami<Graves.
Milone<Manganelli.
People<Green.
Anderson<Penobscot Realty Corp'n.
Kennal<Taylor.
Turner<Turner.
Re Titus St, (Burger,) (St John.)
Parrilla<Parrilla.
Doscher<Obermeyer.
Kaufman<Glaser.
Pines<Washington.
Fischer<Fischer.
Dundas<NYC & H R R.
Re Kramer, (Wohlmuth.)
Law<Met Associates.
Horn<Evans.
Kussner<Safety Bldg Co.
Stevens<Stevens.
Neufeld<City.
Flower<Bebrowsky.
McCormack<O'Brien.
Ryan<Ryan.
Ungerer<Nicholson.
King<Hill.
Weimore Realty Co<McLaughlin.
Re Wilson, (2.)
At 11 A. M.
Pines<Hoye.

PART II.—Callaghan, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

Undefended divorces:
Hanson.
O'Meara.
De Martini.
Hagedorf.
Murphy.
Bell.
Traub.
Shavatofsky.
Grosse.
Mansh.
Heines.
Topping.
Murray, Jr.
Windel.
Maguire.
Barker.
Berman.
Hoffman.
Daly.
Zeno.
Schadiger.
Helbig, Jr.
Miller.
Jacarus.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Part III.—Benedict, J.; Part IV., Kapper, J.

Gullfoyle<McClean.
Wellman<Wellman.
Maddaus<Eagle Savings & Loan Co.
Schleiphaak<Uhri.
Springer<Cronin.
Inq.: Lamanno<Lamanno.
Rudd<Krummenacher.
Sexauer & Lemke<Burke.
Schnibbe<Hauck Mfg Co.
Gillman<Wallman.

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LONDON

Interesting Comparisons for Holders of Preferred Stocks

Owing to large advances in many preferred stocks while others have lain dormant the market presents some excellent opportunities to secure accrued profits and increase income return. We have prepared a table illustrating the market position of leading industrial preferred stocks and suggesting an advantageous investment policy.

Send for Table No. 185

William P. Bonbright & Co.
Incorporated
14 Wall Street, New York
Philadelphia Boston Detroit
London Paris
William P. Bonbright & Co. Bonbright & Co.

Liberal Returns on Conservative Investment Bonds

We shall be pleased to bring to your attention certain issues of conservative investment bonds to yield approximately

4¾% to 6%.

The value of the properties securing the issues is well in excess of the bonds outstanding, and earnings are largely beyond interest requirements.

Send for Circular 1553, Describing Bonds of the Character Outlined Herein.

Spencer Trask & Co.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES
25 Broad Street, New York
ALBANY BOSTON CHICAGO

Billions

of dollars of government loans, bearing high rates of interest, are being thrown on the market.

What shall be the inevitable effect on the price of long term bonds?

Safeguard yourself by investing in bonds which, because they have only a short time to run, cannot decline in price.

Write us for information about a bond we are offering, which comes due in 1, 2, and 3 years; which is so well secured that it is held everywhere for investment by the banks, and which pays full

6% Interest

Mention Circular T-20.

Commercial Security Company
(Est. 1908. Resources $7,000,000.)
Knabe Building, 54th Ave. & 39th St.

$75,000
Seattle, Wash.
(School District)
5% Bonds
Maturities Serially, April 1, 1922 to 1934, inclusive.
Net debt less than 2½ % of the assessed valuation.
Eligible to secure Postal Savings Bank Deposits.
Legality approved by Caldwell, Masslich & Reed, New York.
Price to yield 4½ %
Sidney Spitzer & Co.
145 Broadway, New York

Anglo-French External Loan 5s
Dealt in
Harvey Fisk & Sons
62 Cedar Street New York

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Steel in Great Demand at Higher Prices—Reaction in Final Hour.

Stocks yesterday were again very active, and, until the last hour of trading, very strong. Transactions passed the million share mark after several days of smaller volume. So rapid was the advance in many issues in the early part of the day that the reactionary tendency which followed was welcomed by more conservative traders, who do not believe that the market can keep on at its recent pace without getting into a position where it will be susceptible to a very slight shock. The advance carried many issues to new high records, and although the list closed irregular, owing to the quick disappearance of gains when the reaction took place, many stocks retained a good part of their advance.

Yesterday's session was distinctly a steel market, with all the old-time enthusiasm over the possibility of an early resumption of the dividend and record-breaking earnings figures. More than 200,000 shares of Steel, or one-fifth of the day's total, changed hands yesterday, mostly on a rising scale. The price was carried up to 87¾, making a new high record for five years, but realizing sales brought out by the big advance wiped out all but one-eighth of the day's gain, and the issue closed at 85%. Republic Iron and Steel, though naturally much less active, shared in the strength of the major steel issue, advancing at one time to 56½. A number of specialties, prominent among which were Industrial Alcohol and Distillers' Securities, sold at higher prices than ever before on prospects of a prolongation of the war and war business by the new developments in the Balkans.

A helpful sign in yesterday's activities was an increased demand for good bonds. The new Anglo-French five-year 5s sold at 97⅝ and 98. It is apparent that the syndicate managers are not availing themselves of their right under the underwriting agreement to support the market for this issue while the distribution is taking place. Banks report a very satisfactory demand for the new bonds.

There is no indication yet that the market will be checked by an increase in the cost of call money. Money is still so plentiful as to be embarrassing to the banks paying interest on deposits. Some of the interior banks which have the right to retain the amount of their subscription to the new foreign loan in their own vaults, paying interest therefor at the rate of 2 per cent., have transferred funds on deposit with New York banks to the credit of J. P. Morgan & Co., rather than pay interest on money for which they have no use. The $25,000,000 of gold which arrived yesterday will be followed within a week by another large shipment. Business appears to be making rapid strides toward recovery, but commercial loans are not yet much of a factor in the money market.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	Days.			
	10 or less.	Over 10 up to 30.	Over 30 up to 60.	Over 60 up to 90.	Over 90.
Boston	3	4	4	4	5
New York	3	4	4	4	5
Phila.	3	4	4	4½	5
Cleveland	3½	4	4	4½	5
Richmond	—	4	4	4½	5
Atlanta	—	4	4	4	5
Chicago	—	4	4	4½	5
St. Louis	3	4	4	4½	5
Minneap	—	4	4	5	5
Kan. City	—	4	4	5	5
Dallas	—	4	4	4½	5
San Fran.	3	3½	4	4½	5

*Notes maturing in not more than 90 days secured by cotton or other staples, warehoused and insured, or in course of shipment, are discountable at the special rate of 3 per cent.

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Sixty days	2½@2¼
Ninety days	2½@2¾

COLLATERAL LOANS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Renewal Rate.
On call	2	1½	1¾	1½

ON TIME.

60 days	2¼	6 months	3
90 days	2¼@3	6 months	3
4 months	3		

COMMERCIAL PAPER.
Best Known Names.

4 months	3 @3¼
60 to 90 days	3
Other Names.	
4 months	3¼@3¾
6 months	3¾@4

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES.
Range of Sterling.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Chge.
Demand	4.68¾	4.68½	4.68¾	—.00¾
Cables	4.69¾	4.69¼	4.69¾	—.00¾

Closing Rates.

	Demand, (or check.)	Cable.
London	4.68¾	4.69¾
Paris	5.26	5.25½
Switzerland	5.20½	5.19½
Scandinavia	26.90	26.10
Berlin	.23¾	.23⅛
China—		
Hongkong	48.35	49.50
Shanghai	68.00	..
Singapore	67.50	..
Greece	5.18	5.17
Holland	.40¾	.41
India—		
Bombay	33.90	..
Calcutta	33.75	..
Italy	6.38¾	6.37¾
Japan—		
Kobe	49.37	49.45
Yokohama	49.12½	..
Philippine Islands—		
Manila	49.62	49.75
South America—		
Buenos Aires	41.37	41.50
Rio	23.62	23.75
Spain		19.07
Austria	14.30	14.36
Russia		35.00

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers.		Commercial.	
60 Days.	90 Days.	60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.65½	$4.63¾	$4.64	$4.62

Clearing House Figures.

New York Clearing house exchanges, $569,225,563; balance, $29,512,153; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $1,140,489.

The local banks have gained $5,375,000 on their Sub-Treasury operations since Friday.

Domestic Exchange.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, 5c discount; St. Louis, par; San Francisco, 35c premium; Montreal, par @ 15c premium.

Bar Silver.

London, 23 15-16d, unchanged; New York, 49¾c, unchanged.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—Receipts and expenditures:

	This Mo.	Fiscal Yr.
Customs	$9,855,289	$55,845,092
Ord. int. rev.	19,774,663	108,795,962
Income tax		11,840,944
Miscellaneous	1,382,291	12,814,576
Total receipts	$31,688,167	$188,296,274
Excess of ord. disbur's over ord. receipts	10,208,635	42,839,572
Excess of total disbur's over total receipts	10,915,483	42,815,983
Expenditures	41,781,822	231,805,846

NEW YORK CITY NOTES.

		Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
6s	—Sep., 1916	102¾	102¾	102⅝	102¾
6s	—Sep., 1917	103¼	103¼	103½	103¾
4½s	—June, 1965	101¾	102	101¾	101⅞
4½s	—Mar., 1963	101¾	102	101¾	102
4½s	—Nov., 1957	102¼	102¾	102¼	102⅝
4½s	—May, 1957	101¾	102⅞	101¾	102
4½s	—Nov., 1917	100⅝	..	100⅝	..
4½s	—May, 1917	100⅝	..	100⅝	..
4½s	—May, 1964	98¼	98½	98⅜	98⅝
4½s	—Mar., 1962	98¼	98⅜	98⅜	98⅝
4½s	—Sep., 1960	98⅝	99	98⅝	99
4½s	—Mar., 1930-60	98⅝	99¼	98⅜	99¾
4s	—May, 1958	95¼	95⅝	95¼	95⅝
4s	—Nov., 1958	95⅛	95⅝	95¼	95⅝
4s	—May, 1957	95¼	95½	95¼	95½
4s	—Nov., 1956	94⅝	95¼	94⅝	95¼
4s	—Nov., 1955	94⅝	95¼	94⅝	95¼
4s	—Nov., 1936	95	..	95	..
3½s	—Nov., 1955	85¼	86	85	85⅝
3½s	—Nov., 1954	85¼	86	85	85¼
3½s	—May, 1954	85⅜	86	85	85¼

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

TUESDAY, OCT. 19, 1915.

Stocks, (Shares.)

Total sales	1,055,570
Same day last year	Exch. closed
Year to date	181,840,183
Same period last year	45,989,158
Average price and change 50 stocks	90.86 — .36
Same day last year	*Exch. closed

	High.		Low.	
Year's range to date	91.52	Oct. 19	58.99	Feb. 24
Range year 1914	78.30	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30
Range year 1913	79.10	Jan. 9	63.09	June 10

*Closing average July 30, 57.77.

Closing. Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
33	33¼	1,700	Alaska Gold Mines	33¼	33⅝	33	33	...
42⅝	42⅞	5,100	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	43½	45¾	42⅝	42⅝	—1
73	73⅝	900	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	73½	73⅞	73	73⅞	—⅜
68¼	68½	700	Am. Agricul. Chem	67	68⅝	67	68¼	+1½
66¾	66⅞	1,200	Am. Beet Sugar	67½	67½	66¾	66¾	—⅞
63⅝	64	11,800	Am. Can	63⅜	65⅛	63⅜	63⅜	—⅞
106	107	200	Am. Can pf	106¾	106¾	106¼	106¼	—⅞
85¾	86	21,400	Am. Car & Fdry	87½	89	85¾	85¾	—3
156	157	1,000	Am. Coal Products	155¼	156⅝	155	156⅛	+1½
58½	60	1,300	Am. Cotton Oil	60¼	61	59⅝	60	+⅞
11	11¼	1,000	Am. H. & Leather	11⅛	11⅜	11⅛	11¼	—⅛
50¼	50⅝	7,310	Am. H. & Leath. pf	50	51⅞	49½	50¼	+1
23⅝	24¼	700	Am. Ice Securities	23¾	24⅜	23⅝	24⅞	+⅛
37	37⅝	600	Am. Linseed pf	37½	37⅞	37½	37⅞	—⅛
69¾	70	41,200	Am. Locomotive	68¾	72	68¾	69¾	+1⅝
28¾	29	100	Am. Malt. pf	29	29	29	29	...
94½	94⅝	10,100	Am. Smelt. & Ref	95¼	95⅝	94⅛	94⅛	—⅜
108¾	109¼	200	Am. Smelt. & R. pf	109	109	109	109	...
86½	86¾	200	Am. Smelt. S. pf. A	86½	86½	86	86	—½
81½	82½	300	Am. Smelt. S. pf. B	82	82	82	82	+1
158	158	100	Am. Snuff	155	158	155	155	...
72¼	72⅜	33,200	Am. Steel Foundries	71	74½	71	73⅜	+2⅜
113½	113⅝	700	Am. Sugar Ref	113⅜	113⅞	112⅜	112⅝	—⅝
116	116¼	300	Am. Sugar Ref. pf	115¾	116⅞	115¾	116¼	+⅝
124⅜	124½	1,400	Am. Teleph. & Tel	124⅞	124⅞	124⅜	124⅝	—⅛
232	233½	2,600	Am. Tobacco	233¼	235⅞	233	233	—⅜
55½	55⅝	18,000	Am. Woolen	54¾	56⅝	54	55¼	+2
52⅝	53⅜	2,000	Am. Woolen tr. fs	53	54	52	53⅜	+1¼
97⅝	98	1,300	Am. Woolen pf	97	98	97	98	+⅛
76⅛	76¼	18,650	Anaconda Min. Co	76⅜	76⅜	76	76	—½
106¾	106¾	2,000	Atch., Top. & S. F	107	107⅞	106⅛	106¾	—½
100	100½	200	Atch., T. & S. F. pf	100⅝	100⅝	100	100	+⅜
112	114	200	Atlantic Coast Line	113	112	112⅜	112⅝	—1¼
182¼	182½	27,400	Baldwin Loco	180½	185	180¼	182½	+⅞
103	106	300	Baldwin Loco. pf	109	109	108¼	105	...
92¼	92⅜	2,700	Baltimore & Ohio	92⅜	93	92⅜	92⅜	+⅛
74⅞	75	300	Baltimore & O. pf	74½	75	74⅞	75	+⅜
1⅛	1⅜	1,400	Batopilas Mining	1½	1⅝	1½	1⅝	+⅛
494	500	1,800	Bethlehem Steel	490	500	491¼	491¼	—1¼
161	169½	200	Bethlehem Steel pf	166	166	166	166	...
86	87¼	200	Brklyn Rapid Tran	87⅛	87⅜	87⅛	87⅜	+⅛
6¼	6⅜	100	Bruns. Ter. & Ry.S.	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	...
91¼	94	4,200	Brunswick Brothers	93½	94⅜	91	91½	—1½
60¾	60½	200	Butte & Superior	61	61⅜	60⅝	60⅝	—⅛
18⅜	19¼	1,300	California Petrol	19¼	19⅝	18⅜	18⅜	...
42	44	800	California Pet. pf	42¼	43	42¼	42⅝	+⅜
167½	167⅝	2,900	Canadian Pacific	169	169	167½	167⅝	—⅞
54⅝	55	12,950	Central Leather Co	54⅞	55¼	54⅝	54⅞	...
107½	108	100	Central Leather pf	107⅜	107⅞	107⅜	107⅞	...
107½	108	30	Do., odd lot	107½	107½	107½	107½	...
275	370	50	Central R.R. of N.J.	301	301	301	301	...
57⅜	57⅝	2,900	Chesapeake & Ohio	58¼	58½	57⅜	57¼	—⅞
13⅝	13½	600	Chi. Great Western	15½	13¾	13½	13½	...
34	34½	1,300	Chi. Gt. West. pf	34¾	35	34½	34½	...
92¼	92⅜	2,700	Chi., Mil. & St. P	93¼	93¼	92¼	92⅜	—¾
127¼	127½	100	Chi., M. & St. P. pf	127⅜	127⅜	127⅜	127⅜	+⅝
...	...	4	Do., odd lot	127½	127½	127½	127½	...
129	130¼	400	Chi. & Northwest	129½	129½	129	129	—1
19¼	19⅝	27,800	Chi., Rock Isl. & P.	21⅜	21⅜	19¼	19¼	—1⅝
49⅝	50	6,200	Chino Copper	50	50½	49⅞	50	...
77	78	1,700	Cluett, Peabody Co.	74⅞	78	74⅞	78	+3½
57⅜	58	22,800	Col. Fuel & Iron	58	58¼	57⅝	57⅝	+⅛
34½	35¼	100	Col. & Southern	35	35	35	35	+1
142¼	143	4,200	Consolidated Gas	145	145¾	142	142¼	—⅞
100¼	109⅞	1,800	Continental Can	108	111	108	109	—1½
18⅝	18¾	400	Corn Products Ref	18⅝	18⅝	18¼	18¼	—⅜
98½	98¾	30,200	Crucible Steel	95	96¾	93	93¼	—2
107	108	700	Crucible Steel pf	109½	109¾	107½	107½	—2
120	120⅝	500	Cuban-Am. Sugar	120	121¼	120	120⅝	+1⅝
148	148	100	Delaware & Hud	148	148	148	148	+⅜
17¼	17⅜	300	Den. & Rio Gr. pf	17¼	17¼	17¼	17¼	—⅛
123¼	126	160	Detroit Edison Co	125½	126½	125½	125½	+2½
39¼	39⅝	41,900	Distillers' Secur	37	40	37	39¼	+2⅝
22⅞	22¼	300	Dome Mines	22	22	21⅞	21⅞	—⅛
72	73¼	500	Elec. Storage Ba	73¼	73¼	71	71	—1
35	35⅞	19,200	Erie	35	36¼	34⅞	35	+⅛
53½	53⅝	5,100	Erie 1st pf	54½	54⅝	53⅜	53⅜	—⅛
43¼	44¾	700	Erie 2d pf	44	44¾	44	44¾	+¾
340	350	24	General Chemical	340	347½	340	347½	...
179	179¼	3,200	General Electric	179	180	179	179¼	—1⅝
340	345	300	General Motors	340	340¼	339¾	339¾	+1½
112⅜	113¼	160	General Motors pf	112⅜	113¾	112⅜	112⅝	—¼
76¼	76⅞	9,000	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	78	78	76	76¼	—1¾
40¾	41	700	Greene-Cananea	40¼	41¼	40	40½	—⅛
122⅜	122¾	1,400	Great Northern pf	122½	122¼	121⅝	122	—⅛
49½	49⅔	28,300	G. N. certs.ore prop	49¼	50⅝	49¼	49¼	—¼
67¾	68¼	1,500	Guggenheim Explor	67⅜	68½	67⅜	67⅜	...
100½	...	100	Hav. El. Ry.& L.pf	100½	100½	100½	100½	+⅜
106	107	200	Illinois Central	105	106	105	105	+⅜
43¾	44	26,200	Inspiration Copper	43¾	44⅜	43⅝	43⅞	+⅜
22⅝	22⅞	400	Inter.-Mer. pf	22	22	22⅝	22⅝	—⅛
22⅝	22⅞	5,200	Interboro Consol	22⅞	23¼	22⅝	22⅝	—⅛
78¾	79	1,600	Interboro Con. pf	79½	79½	78½	79	—½
24½	25¼	200	Int. Agricultural	25½	25½	25⅜	25⅜	—½
52½	53⅞	400	Int. Agricultural pf	53⅞	53⅞	53	53	—1
110¼	111	1,100	Int. Harvester, N.J.	111¾	112	110¼	110¼	—¾
116	117	400	Int. Harv. N.J. pf	117	117	117	117	...
201½	203	1,765	Int. Nickel v. tr.cfs	200	208	200	201	+¼
105½	106¼	160	Int. N. pf. v. tr. cfs	105¾	106¼	105½	105½	—⅜
10¼	10¼	100	Int. Paper	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼	...
28⅝	28⅞	600	Kansas City South.	28⅝	28⅝	27½	27½	—⅝
63	63⅜	700	Kan. City South. pf	63	63	62⅝	62⅝	—⅜
85¾	87¼	12,200	Lackawanna Steel	85¾	87¼	85	86	+⅞
105	106	100	Laclede Gas	105	105	105	105	—⅝
9	11	100	Lake Erie & West	10½	10½	10½	10½	+⅛
75¼	75¾	1,700	Lehigh Valley	76¼	76¼	75¼	75½	+⅛
245	250	400	Liggett & Myers	249	250	249	250	+5
25	28½	300	Loose-Wiles Biscuit	29	29	28¾	28¾	—¼
172½	177½	200	Lorillard (P.) Co	173	173	173	173	...
70	70	100	Mackay Cos.	78	78	78	78	...
65¼	66	100	Mackay Cos. pf	65¼	65½	65¼	65½	+⅛
62½	62¾	3,500	Maxwell Motors	63¼	63⅝	62½	62⅝	—¼
96¾	97½	300	Max. Motors 1st pf	97	97	96¾	97	—1
51½	51⅝	2,400	Max. Motors 2d pf	52	52½	51⅜	51⅜	—⅝
91¼	91¾	7,600	Mexican Petroleum	92	93	91¾	91⅝	—⅝
85¼	86	100	Mex. Petroleum pf	87	87	87	87	+1
343	344	1,500	Miami Copper	341¼	348	341¼	344¼	+½
119	123	100	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	121½	121½	121½	121½	+½
5½	6	800	Mo., Kan. & Texas	6	6	6	6	+1
4½	5	27,800	Missouri Pacific	5⅝	5⅝	5	5	+⅛
57¾	57⅞	700	Montana Power	58	58	57½	58	+⅝
110	114	80	Nat. Biscuit Co	129	129	128	128	...
...	...	5	Nat. City Bank	395	395	395	395	...
110	114	80	Nat. Cloak & S. pf	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾	...
30½	31	1,800	Nat. En. & St. Co	31½	31⅝	30½	30½	—⅛
89	92	100	Nat. E. & S. Co. pf	91½	91½	91½	91½	—⅜
68¾	69	7,400	Nat. Lead Co	70⅜	70⅜	69	69	—¾
110½	112	100	Nat. Lead Co. pf	110¼	110¼	110¼	110¼	...
20	26	300	N. Rys. of M. 1st pf	23	23½	23	23	+6
...	...	800	N. Rys. of M. 2d pf	9½	9¼	9¾	9½	—⅛
15	15½	1,000	Nevada Con. Cop	15⅜	15½	15	15	—⅛
151	152	4,600	N. Y. Air Brake	147	153⅝	147	152	+5
100¾	100¾	6,900	N. Y. Central	100¾	101¾	100	100¾	—⅛
83	83¾	7,000	N. Y., N. H. & H	85¾	85¾	83½	83½	—1⅝
29½	30	400	N. Y., Ont. & West	30¼	30⅜	30	30	...
19	26¼	100	Norfolk Southern	20	20	20	20	...
115	115¾	500	Norfolk & Western	116	116	115¼	115¼	...
112¼	113	2,050	Northern Pacific	113⅜	113⅜	112¼	112½	+¼
57⅞	57⅞	2,000	Penn. R. R.	65¾	65¾	67⅝	67⅝	...
118	119	300	People's Gas, Chi	117¾	118	117¾	118	—⅛
47¾	47⅞	2,700	Philadelphia Co	47¾	48	47	47¾	+⅛
39⅞	40	8,200	Pittsburg Coal	41	41	39¾	39¾	—⅛
110	111	500	Pittsburgh Coal pf	112¾	112¾	110	110	—2
72	72¼	2,000	Pressed Steel Car	73⅝	73⅝	71⅞	72¼	—⅛
100¼	105½	100	Pressed Steel C. pf	105	105	105	105	+½
110	110	100	Public Service N. J.	110	110	110	110	...
163	165	500	Pullman Co	164½	164½	164	164	—⅞
2⅞	3	100	Quicksilver	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾	—⅛
50	50¼	10,400	Railway Steel Sp	49¾	51⅝	49½	50	+1
25½	25⅝	4,800	Ray Con. Copper	25⅞	25⅞	25½	25⅝	—⅛
79	79¼	8,200	Reading	79¼	80	79	79	...
42¾	43	100	Reading 1st pf	42½	42½	42½	42½	+⅛
43	43	100	Reading 2d pf	43	43	43	43	+⅛
26¼	26¾	1,500	Rep. Iron & Steel	26¾	26⅞	26¼	26⅝	+⅜
45¾	47½	200	Rep. Iron & S. pf	46¼	46¼	46	46	+⅛
65¾	66	800	Rock Island Co. pf	65⅞	65⅞	65	65⅞	+⅛
2	2¼	200	Rumely, (M.,) Co	½	½	½	½	...
4½	4¾	1,600	St. Louis & San F.	4½	4½	4½	4½	...
7¾	7¾	1,200	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	7	7¾	7	7¾	+⅛
15	17	1,000	St. Louis Southw	16	16	16	16	...
31	32	300	St. L. Southw. pf	32	32	32	32	—1
38¾	39	100	Seab. Air Line pf	39¾	39¾	39¾	39¾	+½
155	156¼	400	Sears, Roeb. & Co	155½	156¼	155½	155⅝	+¾
62	63	4,400	Sloss-S. S. & I. Co	61¼	63¼	61	63	+2
92	94	100	S.-S. S. & I. Co. pf	93	93	93	93	+2
98¼	98½	18,325	Southern Pacific	99	99½	98¼	98¼	—¾
...	...	200	So. Pacific t. r.	116¼	116¼	115¼	115¼	+¼
135	142	300	So. Porto Rico Sug.	140	141	140	141	—1
135	142	10	do., odd lot	143	143	143	143	...
20¼	20½	3,500	Southern Railway	20½	20½	20½	20¼	...
59¾	60	65	So. Railway pf	59¾	59¾	59¼	59¾	...
80¼	82¼	100	Standard Milling	81	81	81	81	...
80½	82¼	31	do., odd lot	82¼	82¼	82¼	82¼	...
83	84	200	Standard Mill. pf	83	83	83	83	+1⅛
168½	169¼	13,400	Studebaker Co	168½	170	167	169	+2
110¾	111	600	Studebaker Co. pf	110¾	110¾	110¾	110¾	+¾
66⅝	66½	7,710	Tennessee Copper	67	67½	66⅛	66⅞	—½
167	169	700	Texas Co.	167	168	167	167	—2
12⅜	14¼	300	Texas & Pacific	13½	13½	13½	13½	...
62	62½	2,700	Third Avenue	62¼	62¾	61⅝	61⅞	—¼
4¼	5½	100	Tol., St. L. & West	4½	4½	4½	4½	—⅜
96	96⅞	61	Twin City R. T.	96½	96½	96½	96½	...
84	85	200	Underwood Typew	84	84¼	84	84¼	+1¼
84	85	50	do., odd lot	84⅝	84⅝	84⅝	84⅝	...
6⅜	6⅞	100	Union Bag & P.	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾	—⅛
24	25	100	Un. B. & P. Co. pf	25	25	25	25	—1½
135¼	135¼	13,500	Union Pacific	136½	136½	134⅞	135½	—1¼
81½	82	400	Union Pacific pf	81½	81⅝	81½	81½	...
59½	60¼	700	United Cigar Mfrs	59⅝	60	59⅝	59⅝	+2¼
68	74½	100	Un. Dry Goods pf	74⅞	74⅞	74⅞	74⅞	+2½
101¼	102	5,200	United Cigar Stores	103	104	103	104	...
113	113½	600	Un. Cigar Stores pf	114	114	113	113½	+⅛
25½	25⅝	2,300	United Rys. Inv.	25⅝	26¼	25⅝	25⅝	—⅛
42⅝	43	400	United Rys. Inv. pf	43	43⅝	43	43⅝	+⅛
28	28¼	1,500	U. S. C. I. P. & F.	28⅜	28⅞	28¼	28¾	+⅛
45¾	47½	200	U.S.C. I. P. & F. pf.	46¼	46¼	46	46	+⅛
64	66	800	U. S. Express	65¾	65¾	65	65¾	+⅛
110	11,500		U. S. Indus. Alco.	107	112	105	110	+3½
104	105	200	U. S. Ind. Alco. pf.	105	105	105	105	—1
5¼	5¾	600	U. S. Rubber	54	54½	54	54	—⅛
106	106¾	100	U. S. Rub. 1st pf	106¼	106¾	106¼	106¾	+⅛
85¾	85¾	202,200	U. S. Steel	86¼	87¾	85¾	85¾	+½

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COTTON OPENS EASY, BUT CLOSES FIRM

Range of Prices Is Narrow and the Net Advance for the Day Is 6 to 8 Points.

SPINNERS BUYING IN SOUTH

Traders Looking for Census Report on Ginning as a Guide for Their Market Operations.

Although cotton was lacking in tendency yesterday, the undertone of the market was steady. The early trading was characterized by a period of easiness, but firmness developed toward the close, and final prices were around the high level of the day. The range, however, was narrow and limited to extremes of about 12 points. The close represented a net gain of 6 to 8 points.

The local trade is beginning to pay some attention to the forthcoming census report on the amount of cotton ginned prior to Oct. 18. This is the first important ginning report of the season and is instrumental in shaping the ideas of the trade as to the size of the crop. On account of the reduced acreage this season, together with the indicated shortness of supply, there has been ample labor to rush picking at top speed. In the opinion of many good judges the percentage of the crop that was picked as of date Oct. 18 will be close to 60 per cent., notwithstanding the previous high percentage was about 55 per cent. in 1909.

Further scattered rains were reported in the Central Belt with somewhat more settled conditions in the West.

Demand from spinners is increasing, and several Southern shippers wired yesterday that New England and New York State mills were paying the highest prices of the season.

Southern spot markets, as officially reported, were unchanged, 10 points higher. The local market for spot cotton was quiet, 15 points advance, 12.65 for middling. Sales, 50 bales.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Dec.	12.69	12.57	12.67@12.68	12.60@12.61
Jan.	12.84	12.72	12.82@12.84	12.76@12.77
March	13.08	12.94	13.07@13.08	12.99@13.00
May	13.22	13.09	13.20@13.21	13.15@13.16
July	13.26	13.15	13.24@13.25	13.19@13.20

Total port receipts, 59,190 bales. Last week 59,412 bales. Last year, 58,075 bales.

RECEIPTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
New Orleans	8,887	9,512	7,803
Galveston	30,023	26,441	31,312
Mobile	840	567	1,052
Charleston	4,754	4,922	1,897
Savannah	9,659	7,761	8,115
Wilmington	2,056	1,031	918
Norfolk	2,955	2,918	1,364

INTERIOR RECEIPTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Augusta	5,234	3,628	6,359
Memphis	4,760	8,706	10,166
St. Louis		947	1,895
Houston	21,424	20,908	26,835

Exports, 150 bales to France. Total thus far this season, 1,020,120 bales. Total last season, 843,415 bales.

SOUTHERN SPOTS AND STOCKS.

Sales.	Spots.	Stocks.	Last Yr.
857 Galveston	12.25	281,163	182,156
1,805 New Orleans	12.07	193,483	80,524
— Mobile	12.12	16,567	21,976
2,250 Savannah	12.00	186,506	88,501
— Charleston	12.00	85,422	41,353
— Wilmington	11¾	36,560	16,774
— Norfolk	12.13	46,952	24,041
2,895 Augusta	12.13	147,423	88,726
2,300 Memphis	12.25	119,265	114,147
— St. Louis	12¾	5,588	15,194
2,810 Houston	12.35	161,816	93,978

The Liverpool market opened quiet. There was a fair business in spot cotton, with middling 4 points decline, at 7.25d. Sales, 10,000 bales; receipts, 42,000 bales; American, 35,000. Market closed steady.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

United States Steel dominated the market on the Consolidated Exchange throughout the day. It displayed tenacious strength early in the face of profit taking in volume, but later in the day there was a sharp setback, and in sympathy with its reaction prices softened throughout the list. Earlier there had been a firm tone shown, with here and there special sharp advances.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
50	Alaska Gold	33¼	33¼	33¼	33¼
210	Allis-Chal.	43¾	43¾	43	43
30	Am. B. Sugar	67½	67½	66¾	66¾
900	Am. Can	65	65	64	64
1,860	Am. C. & Fy.	87¾	89	85½	86
60	Am. Cot. Oil	60½	60¾	60¾	60¾
30	Am. H. & L.	11¾	11½	11¾	11½
70	Am. Ice Sec.	24½	24½	24½	24½
3,030	Am. Locomo.	69½	72	68¾	70
550	Am. Smelting	95¾	95¾	94	94¾
20	Am. Sugar	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾
1,080	Anac. Copper	76½	76¾	76½	76¾
80	A., T. & S. F.	106¾	107	106¾	107
400	Baldwin Loco.	131½	135¾	131½	133
100	Balt. & Ohio	93	93	92½	92¾
110	Cal. Petrol.	20	20	19¾	19¾
40	Can. Pacific	168½	169	166¾	169
540	Cent. Leather	55	55¾	54¾	54¾
160	Ches. & Ohio	58¾	58¾	57¾	57¾
10	C., M. & St. P.	93	93	93	93
1,080	C., R. I. & P.	21¼	21¾	19¾	19¾
180	Chino Cop.	50	50¾	49¾	49¾
1,270	Col. F. & I.	58	59¾	57¼	58
50	Corn Products	18½	18½	18½	18½
740	Crucible Steel	94¾	96½	93¾	93¾
980	Dist. Secur.	40	37	37½	39¾
1,430	Erie	35	35½	34¾	35¼
50	Erie 1st pf.	54½	54½	54½	54½
180	Goodrich Co.	78¾	78¾	76½	76½
530	Gt. Nor. ore	50	50½	49¾	49½
40	Guggen. Expl.	68	68	68	68
450	Insp. Copper	44	44¼	43¾	43¾
140	Int. Corsol.	22¾	22¾	22¾	22¾
10	Lack. Steel	87¼	87¼	87¼	87¼
130	Max. Motor	63½	63½	62	63¼
50	Max. 2d pf.	52	52	52	52
170	Mexican Pet.	92½	92½	92	92
30	Miami Cop.	34¾	34¾	34¼	34¼
830	Mo. Pacific	5¾	5¾	5	5
40	Nat. Enam.	31½	31½	31¼	31¼
140	Nat. Lead	70½	70½	69½	69½
30	Nevada Con.	15¼	15¼	15¼	15¾
150	N. Y. Central	100¾	101	100¾	101
140	N. Y. N. H. & H.	84½	85¾	83½	83½
10	Northern Pac.	113¾	113¾	113½	113¾
320	Pitts. Coal	41¼	41¾	39¾	39¾
50	Pressed Stl. Car	73¾	73¾	73¼	73¾
220	Ray Copper	26	26¼	25¾	25¾
1,400	Reading	79¾	79¾	78¾	79
1,460	Rep. I. & S.	55½	56½	54¼	55½
950	Southern Pac.	99	99½	98¼	98¼
60	Southern Ry.	20¾	20¾	20¼	20¾
20	Studebaker	169	169	169	169
390	Tenn. Copper	67¼	67¾	66¼	66¾
100	Third Ave.	62½	62½	62	62
360	Union Pacific	136¾	136¾	135	135¼
130	U. S. Rubber	53¾	54	53¾	54¾
34,400	U. S. Steel	89¼	87¾	85¾	88
280	Utah Copper	70¾	70¾	70¼	70¼
80	Va.-Car. Chem.	45	45	44¾	44¾
5,420	West. E. & M.	71½	72¾	71½	71½
63,450	MINING STOCKS.				
500	Atlanta	.27	.27	.27	.27
350	Cons. Virginia	.26	.27	.25	.27
400	Goldfield Flor.	.47	.47	.47	.47
600	Goldfd Merg.	.19	.19	.19	.19
600	Jachet Con.	.18	.19	.18	.19
1,000	Jim Butler	.77	.77	.77	.77
400	Jumbo Ex.	1.32½	1.32½	1.32½	1.32½
500	Kewanas	.36	.36	.36	.36
300	Ophir	.41	.41	.41	.41
400	Sierra Nev.	.50	.50	.50	.50
300	Tonapah Ex.	2.45	2.45	2.45	2.45
300	West End	.57	.58	.57	.58
5,850					

LONDON MARKET CHEERFUL.

Political Controversy Has Little Effect on Trading.

LONDON, Oct. 19.—Cheap money today further eased discount rates and increased the sale of Treasury bills at the Bank of England.

The political controversy had little effect on the stock market, which maintained a cheerful tone. The war loan was a particularly active feature, and advanced, due partly to the plethora of money. Short term Japanese bonds were in good request, and Mexican rails were active at an average advance of half a point. Copper stocks recovered.

American securities were firm in sympathy with Wall Street. Canadian Pacific and United States Steel were prominently active, but most of the other issues shared in the improvement.

SUGGESTS NEW SUGAR TAX.

Expert Says One-Cent Consumption Levy Would Raise $34,000,000.

Frank C. Lowry, manager of the Federal Sugar Refining Company's sales department, has sent a letter to President Wilson suggesting that the Administration levy a consumption tax on sugar instead of extending the free sugar clause of the Tariff act, scheduled to go into effect May 1, 1916. A one-cent tax, he states, would bring in a revenue of about $84,000,000 a year with no increase in price to the consumer. Consumption in 1914 aggregated 3,780,915 tons, and it is estimated in the letter that 1915 will show about the same total.

"Because of the duty," Mr. Lowry says in the letter, "the consumer will pay about $22.40 per ton or $84,000,000 more than would be the cost under 'free sugar.' Of this amount, the United States Government will collect in duty approximately $46,000,000, less about $8,000,000, which will be refunded in drawbacks on sugar exported. Because of the enhanced value of their product as a result of the duty, the producers within our borders will divide as an indirect subsidy the balance of approximately $38,000,000, the domestic beet producers getting the largest amount, or about $13,984,275.

"Adopting the 1914 figures for 1915, we find that a revenue tax of ½c per pound on all sugars consumed would produce $42,000,000 and would increase the price to the consumer by ½c per pound instead of 1c, as is now the case. This annual saving of ½c per pound to our people would be equal to $42,000,000.

"A revenue tax of 1c per pound, the equivalent of the present rate, would raise $84,000,000 revenue as compared with $46,000,000 under the present tariff. In other words, this tax provides that the Government shall receive the entire amount paid by the people because of the tax, instead of its being shared with the domestic producer, as is now the case."

ITALIAN NOTES RENEWABLE.

$25,000,000 Loan May Be Converted Into Ten-Year 5½% Bonds.

The $25,000,000 one-year 6 per cent. notes of the Italian Government will be offered by Lee, Higginson & Co. and a syndicate being formed at par and interest, probably before the end of the week. Buyers will have the privilege of converting the notes into another one-year 6 per cent. issue at the end of the year, and at the end of the second year the notes can be converted into a ten-year 5½ per cent. Italian Government bond. The banking firm stated yesterday that many inquiries had been received for large amounts of the issue.

Little if any of the proceeds will be used to buy munitions of war. Italy imported from this country $67,000,000 worth of wheat and $47,000,000 worth of cotton last year, and it is believed that the loan will be used largely in purchases of these commodities. The loan is of the same nature as the great Anglo-French borrowing in that it is a direct obligation of Italy, without security in the shape of collateral.

Trading Quiet on the Paris Bourse.

PARIS, Oct. 19.—Trading was quiet on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes, 66 francs, 50 centimes for cash. Exchange on London, 27 francs, 54 centimes.

OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
150	Adventure	2	2	2	2
120	Ahmeek	99	99	98	98
505	Alaska	38¾	38¾	38	38
200	Algonnah	1⅞	1⅞	1¾	1¾
15	Allouez	55¾	55¾	55¾	55¾
2,365	Am. Zinc	63	63¾	62¾	62¾
760	Ariz. Commer.	8	8¼	8	8
890	Butte & Sup.	61¼	61¼	60¾	60¾
100	Butte A. Scot.	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼
295	Cal. & Ariz.	64	64¾	64	64¾
43	Cal. & Hecla	544	545	544	544
20	Centennial	18	18	18	18
300	Chino	50	50¼	49¾	50
276	Copper Range	56¾	56¾	56	56
5	Daly-West	3	3	3	3
10	East Butte	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾
244	Franklin	9	9	9	9
275	Granby	84¼	84¼	84	84
545	Greene-Can	39½	40¼	39¼	40
75	Hancock	16½	16½	16¼	16½
755	Inspiration	44¾	44¾	44¼	44¾
105	Island Creek	44¾	45	44¼	44½
55	Isle Royale	29	29	29	29
100	Kerr Lake	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
100	Lake	13½	13½	13½	13½
100	La Salle	5¾	6¼	5¾	5¾
205	Miami	34¼	34¼	34¼	34¼
60	Mohawk	79	79	78½	78½
30	Nevada Con	15¾	15¾	15	15
100	New Arcadian	10¼	10¼	10	10
10	New Idria	9¼	9¼	9	9¼
115	Nipissing	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
528	North Butte	30½	30½	30¼	30¼
100	Ojibway	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
150	Old Col. Min.	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
10	Old Dominion	54½	54½	54½	54½
155	Osceola	84¾	86½	84¾	86½
310	Pond Creek	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾
287	Ray Con.	25⅞	26	25⅝	25⅝
315	Santa Fe	3¾	3¾	3¾	3½
10	Shannon	8	8	8	8
25	Shattuck	26	26	26	26
100	South Lake	5½	5½	5½	5½
100	So. Utah	30c	30c	30c	30c
20	St. Mary's	55½	55½	54½	54½
200	Sup. & Boston	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
15	Sup. Copper	28	28	28	28
85	Tamarack	54¾	54¾	54¼	54¼
1,287	Trinity	9¼	9¾	8¼	9¾
800	Tuolumne	45c	45c	45c	45c
810	U. S. Smelt.	43¾	43¾	43½	43¾
126	U. S. Smelt. pf	47½	47½	47¾	47½
1,140	Utah Apex	3	3¼	3	3
10	Utah Con	13	13	13	13
145	Utah Copper	70¾	70¾	70¾	70¾
50	Victoria	3	3	3	3

RAILROADS.

22	Boston El.	85½	85½	85	85
37	Bos. & Lowell	131	135	131	135
7	Conn. River	160	160	160	160
45	Fitchburg pf.	70	70	70	70
586	N.Y., N.H. & H.	85¼	85¾	83	83¾
103	West End St.				
	R. R. pf.	83¼	83¼	83¼	83¼

MISCELLANEOUS.

78	Am. Agr. C.	68¾	68¾	67¼	67¼
81	Am. Agr. C. pf	96	96	95¾	95¾
20	Amoskeag	64	64	64	64
91	Am. Pneu. S.	2½	2½	2	2⅛
100	Am. Pneu. S. pf	15½	15½	15	15
22	Am. Sugar	113¼	113¼	112¼	112¾
41	Am. Sugar pf.	115	115½	115	115¼
227	Am. T. & T.	124¾	124¾	124½	124¾
1,831	Am. Wool	55½	55¾	54	55¼
269	Am. Wool pf.	97	98	97	97¾
520	A., G. & W. I.	18¾	18¾	18¼	18¾
450	A. G. & W. I. pf.	33	33½	33	33½
10	Edison	240	240	240	240
35	General Elec.	179	179	178¾	178¾
85	Mass Gas	90	90	89¾	89¾
10	Mass Gas pf.	97½	97½	97½	97½
5	McElwain pf.	97½	97½	97½	97½
44	Mexican Tel.	4½	4	4½	4½
54	N. E. Tel.	133½	133½	133½	133½
5	Niles Bullard	15	15	15	15
40	Swift & Co.	119	119	118½	119
75	Torrington	34½	34½	34½	34½
5	Torrington pf.	28	28	29	29
432	United Fruit	135	135	134¼	134¾
1,335	United Shoe	50	50	49	49¾
711	United Shoe pf.	28½	28½	28¾	28¾
4,659	U. S. Steel	88	87¾	85¾	86¾
35	U. S. Steel pf.	115	115½	115	115¾
153	Ventura Oil	12¾	12¾	12	12

BONDS.

$1,000	Am. Agr. C. 5s, 1928	102½	102¼	102¼	102¼
9,000	Am. T. & T. 4s	89¼	89¾	89¼	89¾
13,000	A., G. & W. I. 5s	74	74½	74	74½
9,000	C., B. & Q. Jt. 4s	97½	97¾	97½	97½
1,000	N. E. Cotton Yarn 5s	74	74	74	74
5,500	Swift & Co. 5s	97	97	96½	96½
1,000	Western Tel. 5s	97¾	97¾	97¼	97¾

CHICAGO.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
18	Am. Radiator	256	256	254	254
120	Am. Ship	35	36	35	36
100	Am. Ship. pf.	73	73	73	73
75	Booth Fish. pf.	78	78	78	78
1,105	Chi. Tool	88¼	87¾	86¾	87¼
45	Dis. Match	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾
470	Illinois Brick	70	72	72	72
59	K. C. R. & L. pf.	55	55	55	55
60	Lindsay Light	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
48	Inland Steel	298½	298½	294½	296½
20	Mont. Ward	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾
4	Biscuit pf.	121	121	121	121
100	Carbon	155	155	155	155
20	Carbon pf.	120	120	120	120
30	People's Gas	53	53	53	53
10	Pub. Serv. pf.	98¾	98¾	98¼	98¼
17	Quak. Oats pf.	108	108	107½	108
21	Sears-Roeb'k.	157	157	156	156
10	Sears-Roe. pf.	125	125½	124½	125
419	Stew. Warner	76	76¾	76	76¼
50	Un. Carbide	159½	159½	158½	159½
65	Swift & Co.	118¾	119	118¾	119
20	U. S. Steel	88	88	88	88
60	Deere pf.	96¼	96¼	95¾	95¾
25	Locomotive	70¼	70¾	70¾	70¾

BONDS.

$6,000	Chi. Ry. 1st 5s	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾
5,000	City Rys.	97	97	97	97
2,000	Com. Edis. 5s	101¼	101¾	101¼	101¾
7,000	No. Sh. Elec.	96	96	96	96
1,000	Pe. Gas ref. 5s	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾
1,000	Swift 5s	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾
2,000	Telephone	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾

PHILADELPHIA.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
30	All. Ins.	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾
100	Am. Car & F.	88¾	88¾	88¾	88¾
34	Am. Gas	117	117	117	117
770	Am. Loco.	68¾	71½	68¼	71½
55	Am. Rys. pf.	95	95	95	95
200	Atchison	107	107	107	107
400	Baldwin Loco.	135	136¼	132¾	133
15	Baldwin pf.	109	109	109	109
651	Buff. & Sus. pf	43	43	42	43
25	Catawis. 1st pf	53	53	53	53
51	Cambria Iron	43¾	43¾	43	43
8,325	Cambria Steel	69	69	67¼	67¼
220	Chic. R. I. & P.	19¾	20	19½	19¾
100	Chino Copper	50	50	50	50
500	Colo. F. & I.	58	59⅜	58	59⅜
10	Dist. Sec.	38¾	38¾	38¾	38¾
540	El. Stor. Bat.	73¼	73½	72	72
1,270	Erie	35¼	35¾	34¾	35¼
100	G. Nn. Ore. cfs	50	50	50	50
100	Ins. Co. N. A.	23¾	23½	23½	23½
445	J. G. Brill	66¼	66¼	61½	64
50	Keystone Tel.	14	14	14	14
15	Keystone pf.	66	66	66	66
1,080	Lke. Sup. Cor.	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼
91	Lehigh Nav.	78	78½	78	78½
67	Lehigh V. RR.	76	76¼	75¾	75¾
120	L. V. Trs. pf.	37¾	37¾	37¾	37¾
10	Minehill	57	57	57	57
10	Northn. Cent.	83¾	83¾	83¾	83¾
344	Penna. RR.	58¼	58¼	57¾	57¾
83	Penn. Salt Mf.	102¾	102¾	101½	102
3	Penn. Steel	85	85	85	85
141	Penn. Steel pf.	90	90	90	90
150	Phila. Co. c pf.	43	43	43	43
2,068	Phila. Elec.	26¾	27	26¾	26¾
100	Phila. R. T.	14½	14½	14½	14¾
1,417	Phila. R. T. tc.	14	14¾	14	14¼
20	Phila. Trac.	76	76	76	76
20	Ray Cons.	26	26	26	26
3	Ry. Steel Spgs.	50½	50½	50½	50½
43	Reading	79¾	79½	79¾	79½
100	Rep. I. & S.	55¾	55¾	55¾	55¾
193	Southern Pac.	99¼	99¼	98¾	98¾
200	Southn. Ry.	20½	20½	20¼	20¼
1,800	Tonopah Bel.	3⅞	3⅞	3½	3⅞
315	Tonopah Min.	5¾	5¾	5½	5¾
736	Union Trac.	42⅞	42¼	42	42
322	Un. Tr. N. J.	322	322	322	322
420	Unit. Gas Im.	86¾	86¾	86½	86½
19,618	U. S. Steel	86¼	87¾	85¾	87¾
80	Warwk'l & S.	10¼	10¼	10½	10½
125	York Ry.	7½	7½	7½	7½
90	York Ry. pf.	29½	29½	29½	29½

BONDS.

$200	Am. G. & E. 5s	87½	87½	87½	87½
1,000	B.S. 1st ref. 5s	100	100	100	100
3,000	Con. T. N. J. 3s	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾
5,000	L. Nav. con. 4½s	100	100	100	100
5,000	L. V. coal 5s	104½	104¾	104½	104½
2,000	L. V. gen. 4s	89	89	89	89
2,000	L. V. gen. 4½s	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾
1,000	L. V. Trs. ref. 5s	87½	87½	87½	87½
10,000	Penn. con 4½s	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾
2,000	Penn. gen. 4½s	98¼	98¼	98½	98¾
6,000	P. P. Ry. 4s to	76½	76½	76½	76½
21,100	Phila. E. 4s to	79¼	81	79¼	79¼
11,000	Read. gen. 4s	93¼	93¼	93¼	93¼
1,000	Read. J. C. 4s	92½	92½	92½	92½
2,000	Sp.-Am. I. 6s	101	101	101	101
11,000	U. R. Inv. 5s	73	73	73	73
1,000	U. S. Steel 5s	103	103	103	103
1,000	West. N. Y. & Pa. gen. 4s	75	75	75	75

PITTSBURGH.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
205	Am. W. G. pf.	90	90	90	90
1,105	Am. W. G. M.	22	22	21½	22
152	A. W. G. M. pf.	109	109	109	109
230	Col. G. & E.	13¾	14	13¾	13¾
90	Har.-Walker	59	59	59	59
20	Har.-W. pf.	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾
100	Ind. Brewing.	3½	3½	3½	3½
2,785	La Belle Iron	51½	52	51¼	51½
210	La Belle I. pf.	115	115	115	115
6	Mfrs' L. & H.	49	49	49	49
668	Nat. Fireproof.	10¾	11	10¾	11
200	Nat. Fire. pf.	22¾	22¾	22¾	22¾
400	Ohio Fuel Oil.	14¾	15¼	14¾	15¼
75	Ohio Fuel Sup.	39½	39½	39½	39½
75	Ok. Nat. Gas	70	70	70	70
100	Pitts. Brewing.	4¼	4¼	4⅜	4⅜
115	Pitts. Brew. pf.	15	15½	15	15½
740	Pitts. Coal	41⅞	41⅞	39¾	39¾
1,035	Pure Oil	18	18¼	18	18¼
18,500	San Toy	12c	14c	12c	14c
85	Union N. Gas.	133½	133½	133	133
995	Un. S. & Sign.	128	130	127½	130
240	U. S. Steel	85¾	87	85¾	87
545	West. Air B.	143	144	143	144
235	West. Electric	72	72	71¾	72
25	West. Elec. pf.	76¼	80	76¼	80

BONDS.

$1,000	Pitts. B. 6s	60	60	60	60
1,000	Pitts. C. db. 6s	96	96	96	96
1,000	Pitts., McK. & Conn. 5s	100	100	100	100

BALTIMORE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
70	Bank of Com.	33	33	33	33
100	Canton Co.	145	145	145	145
31	Cons. Coal	98

Sugar Stocks IN War Times

Germany is normally the greatest source of sugar supply for Europe.

Russia like Germany is cut off from sugar exports, leaving Cuba as the main source of the world's supply.

Great Britain consumes at the rate of 2,000,000 tons of sugar annually all of which must be imported.

France which usually supplies its own needs is now importing American sugar.

Cuba second alone to Germany in sugar production is now particularly benefited by the increased demand due to the war.

Guantanamo Sugar one of the largest producers in Cuba, with only one class of stock—no bonds—paying 12% can be bought at a price that will yield 10%.

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Riker and Hegeman Company

The prospective merger of this Company with the United Drug Company provides for the exchange of $100 IN COMMON AND $45 IN SECOND 6% PREFERRED STOCK OF THE UNITED DRUG COMPANY for each $100 share of the Riker and Hegeman Company.

It is obvious that this arrangement should have a decidedly strengthening effect upon the market value of Riker and Hegeman stock, and we recommend the latter

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OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Wide Price Changes in Curb Stocks, with Advances the More General.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 466,719 shares of stock and $5,000 of bonds.

The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 287,325; oil, 13,789, and mining, 185,605. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
7,500	Am.-Br. Mfg.	27	40	27	38
6,000	A.-Br. Mfg. pf.	78	96	72	95
300	‡Can. C. & F. pf.	107½	109	107½	109
325	‡C. C. & F. pf.	120	121	120	121
2,500	‡Carbon Steel.	80	100	80	98
50	‡Car. St. 2d pf	80	80	80	80
8,000	‡Car. L. & F.	9½	10	9¼	9¾
800	‡Cent. Fdy.	17¾	18	17¾	18
2,000	‡C. Fdy. pf.	35	36¾	35	36
455	Chal. Mot. Co.	170	170	167	168
1,450	‡Chevrolet M. Car, w. i.	130	133	125	125
500	Cramp Ship.	89¾	89¾	87	88
150	‡Crock.-Wh.	90	95	90	95
1,000	Driggs-Seab.	110	123½	109½	123½
100	Emerson Phen.	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝
610	Guan. Sugar.	64	64½	63¾	64
100	‡Hall Signal.	28	28	28	28
300	‡Hall Sig. pf.	41	46	33	33
160	‡Hendee Mfg.	32	32	31	31
40	‡H. & A. Arms	44	44	43	43
3,500	‡Inter. M. Ma.	7⅝	8	7⅝	8
4,000	‡Int. M. M. pf.	33-34	35	33	34
1,200	‡Int. Motors.	33¼	*33¾	31	31
750	‡Int. Mot. pf.	65	65	63	64
500	Kath. B'ge pf.	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
425	xKel. Sp'fd T.	210	215	210	213
10	Kel. Sp'fd T. new 1st pf.	91½	91½	91¼	91½
5,000	‡Lake T. Boat.	20	20	18	18
8,000	‡L.-T. B. 1st pf.	20	20	19	19
500	‡Mex. H. Pow. Marine	107	107	105	105
200	Marc. of Am.	4½	4¼	4½	4¼
70,000	‡Mid. St. w.	1.93-97	97	92¾	92¾
200	N. Y. Transp.	15	15	15	15
6,500	Cor. of R. & H.	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
8,000	‡Stand. Mot.	12⅞	12⅞	11⅞	12
1,200	‡St. Jo. Lead.	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	12½
15,000	Sub. Boat.	45½	46	44¼	44½
5,000	‡Tob. Prod.	40	42⅜	40	41
25,000	Tri. Film ctfs.	7⅜	7¾	7⅜	7⅜
9,000	Un. Prof. Sh.	2⅞	2⅞	2¾	2¾
50,000	‡U. S. L. & H.	5⅞	5⅞	5¾	5¾
3,000	‡U.S.L.&H.pf.	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
1,000	‡World Film.	4	4	4	4

OIL ISSUES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chg.
30	Gal.-Sig. Oil.	161	160	160	− 1
6,500	‡Houston Oil.	20¾	20	20¼	+ 1
1,500	‡Inter. Petrol.	10	9¾	10	+ ⅛
10	Natl. Transit.	32	32	32	− 1
13	Ohio Oil.	158	156	156	+ 1
1,000	Pierce Oil.	13¾	13¾	13⅝	+ ⅛
70	Pr. Oil & Gas.	410	408	408	− 4
6	S. O. of N. J.	483	480	480	− 3
80	S. O. of N. Y.	203	200	200	− 3
100	Ventura Oil.	12	12	12	− 1
4,500	Victoria Oil.	1¼	1⅛	1	..

MINING STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,300	‡Alaska Juneau	12	12⅜	12	12
5,700	††Alta Con. M. Co.	20	20	19	20
1,400	††Am. Com.	10	10	10	10
6,700	††Atlanta.	27	27	26	26¾
1,000	††Big Cotton.	3	3	3	3
600	Big Ledge Dev. Co.	3⅛	3⅜	3⅛	3⅜
1,000	††Booth.	40	40	40	40
5,000	Braden Copper.	9⅝	9⅝	9½	9⅝
6,000	Butte Cop. & Z.	4½	4⅝	4½	4½
1,000	Butte & N. Y.	2⅜	2⅞	2⅜	2⅞
6,500	‡Caledonia.	1⅜	1⅜	1	1⅜
3,800	Canada Copper	1	1⅛	1	1
300	†Cashboy	⅝	⅝	5	5
5,000	‡Chile Copper.	22½	22⅞	22½	22⅝
15,000	Con. Ariz. S.	1⅛	1½	1⅛	1½
600	Con. Copper M.	1⅞	1⅞	1½	1½
1,500	Con. Nev.-U.	¾	¾	¾	¾
12,000	††Emma Cop.	22	24	22	24
5,900	First Nat. C.	4⅞	5¼	4⅝	5¼
600	†Florence.	44	45	44	45
1,000	Goldfield Con.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
3,700	††Gold. Merger	19	15	15	15
125	Hecla Mining.	3¼	8¼	8¼	3¼
700	†Gold Hill Min.	15	15	15	15
5,000	Jumbo Ext.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛
5,000	Ken'cott Cop.	52⅜	53⅜	51⅝	52¼
9,300	††Kewanaa.	37	37	34	34½
100	La Rose.	½	½	½	½
800	Magma Cop.	14½	14¾	14	14
200	†Majestic Min.	80	80	80	80
100	†McKin.-Dar.	30	30	30	30
2,000	†Marsh Min.	33	34	33	34
28,000	††Mother Lode	35	36	34	35
2,430	††Nat. Z. & L.	50	*55	50	52
800	New Utah B.	3¾	3¾	3½	3⅝
800	Niplas. M. Co.	6⅝	7	6⅞	6⅞
5,000	††Oro.	6	6	5	6
500	N. Butte ext.	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
7,000	Ray Her. w. i.	5	5	4¼	4½
3,200	††Rex Con. M.	44	50	44	48
1,000	††Silver Pick.	10	10	8	10
600	Stand. Sil.-Ld.	1½	1½	1½	1½
500	Stewart.	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
19,000	††Success M.	84	84	81	82
1,050	Con. Belmont.	3½	3½	3½	3½
500	Tonopah Ext.	2½	2½	2½	2½
500	Tri-Bullion.	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
500	††W. End Con.	56	56	56	56
600	‡Wh. K. C. pf.	1¾	1¾	1⅝	1⅞

BONDS.

5,000	Con. Ariz. 6s.	31	31	31	31

†Sells cents per share. xEx-dividend. *Odd lots. ‡Unlisted.

***

Bid and asked quotations of issues not traded in compared with those of previous week:

INDUSTRIALS.

	Oct. 19 Bid.	Oct. 19 Asked.	Oct. 18. Bid.	Oct. 18. Asked.
Am. Zinc	60½	62	60¾	62
British-Am. Tob. Co., ordinary	14	15	14	15
British-Am. Tob. Co., ordinary bearer	14	15	14	15
Carbon Steel 1st pf.	74	78	74	78
Carriage F., Canada.	43	47	43	47
Dominion Steel	46½	47½	46¾	48
Fisk Tire	122	125	122	125
Franco-Spanish Pet., (a prospect)	1	1¼	1	1¼
Inter. Rubber	12	13	12	13
Mutual Profit Shar'g.	9	9½	9	9½
Pacific Gas & Elec.	53	55	53	55
Pyrene Mfg. Co.	15½	16	15½	16
M. Rumely, w. i.	21	23	21	23
Sherman Carbide	7½	8¼	7½	8¼
Sherman Carbide pf.	8	15	8	15
Steel Co. of Canada.	33	34	33	34
Sterling Gum	2½	2¾	2½	2¾
Wayland Oil & Gas.	3½	4	3¾	4

OIL ISSUES.

Anglo-American	16½	17	16½	17
Pierce Oil	13¼	13⅜	13	13½

MINING STOCKS.

Arizona Duquesne	37	40	37	40
Big Cottonwood	4	5	4	5
Buffalo Mines	⅜	⅝	⅛	⅜
Howe Sound	4	4⅛	4	4⅛
Iron Blossom	68	72	68	72
Kerr Lake	3¾	4	3¾	4
McIntyre	49	50	49	50
Nevada Hills	18	20	18	20
Pacific Smelters	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
Sandstorm Kendall	10	11	10	11
Sup. Mining Co.	23½	25	23½	25
Tonopah Mining	5½	5¾	5½	5¾
Tuolumne Copper	½	½	½	½

BONDS.

Anglo-French 5s	97¾	98	97¾	98
Inter. M. M., new, 6s.	85	90	87	90
Ken. Copper 6s.	165	166	165	166
Western Pacific	31	33	31	33
Pierce Oil 6s.	79	80	79	80

***

MUNITIONS STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Monday. Asked.
Aetna Explosives	154	157	153	157
Aetna Explosives pf.	83	87	83	87
Am. & Brit. Mfg. Co.	20	33	23	25
A. & B. Mfg. Co. pf.	72	80	48	52
Atlas Powder	247	255	245	255
Atlas Powder pf.	95	99	93	99
Bliss (E. W.)	320	340	320	340
Bliss (E. W.) pf.	72	78	72	78
Canadian Explosives.	390	415	390	415
Canadian Explos. pf.	100	110	100	110
Colts Arms	820	840	820	840
Driggs-Seabury	107	110	107	110
Dupont Powder, new.	388	395	388	395
Dupont Powder pf.	102	104	102	104
Hercules Powder	430	435	420	425
Hercules Powder pf.	114	118	114	118
Hopkins-Allen	42	46	42	46
Hopkins-Allen pf.	90	96	90	96
Lake Torpedo Boat	19	20	18	19
Midvale Steel	350	450	350	450
Niles-Bement-Pond	149	153	139	153
Niles-Bement-P. pf.	101	105	101	105
Savage Arms	375	390	375	390
Submarine Boat	45	46	42	43
Scovill Mfg. Co.	375	390	375	390
Winchester R. Arms.	2,750	2,850	2,550	2,650
Midvale Steel & Ord.	94	97	90¼	81½

FINANCIAL NOTES.

Goldman, Sachs & Co. and Lehman Brothers bought from the controlling interests in Cluett, Peabody & Co., Inc., 30,000 shares of the company's stock and it has been resold.

H. Parker Willis, Secretary of the Federal Reserve Board, will speak tonight on the subject, "Some Neglected Features of the Federal Reserve Act," before the forum section of the New York Chapter of the American Institute of Banking at the Institute's rooms, 138 East Twenty-third Street.

The Commonwealth Power, Railway and Light Company reports net profits of $178,312 in September, a gain of 23.25 per cent. over the same month last year.

H. R. Bond, Secretary of the New London Ship and Engine Company, and Frank D. Porter of Pouch & Co., have been elected Directors of the General Ordnance Company, a corporation with $1,000,000 capital, organized four months ago to manufacture arms.

The protective committee for the first mortgage 4 per cent. gold bonds of the Central Branch Railway, a part of the Missouri Pacific System, of which Charles A. Peabody is Chairman, is asking for deposits of bonds with the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company. The latest reports show that the Mutual Life Insurance Company and the Travelers Insurance Company, both of which are represented on the Peabody Committee, together own $400,000 of the bonds.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

The railroads reporting so far for the second week of October show these aggregate changes in gross earnings, those showing gains and those showing losses being stated separately:

Nine roads	$8,820,784	+$1,120,196
One road	653,759	− 36,902
Total (10 roads)	7,474,543	+ 1,083,304

Miscellaneous Earnings.

ADAMS EXPRESS CO. reports to the Interstate Commerce Commission for June—

	1915.	1914.	Increase.
Total receipts from oper.	$3,188,188	$2,732,545	$455,593
Express priv.	1,496,311	1,520,820	*24,009
Total tran. rev.	1,691,827	1,211,724	479,602
Non-trans. rev.	49,495	35,204	14,291
Total oper. rev.	1,740,322	1,246,928	493,393
Total oper. exp.	1,525,943	1,468,206	46,646
Net oper. rev.	219,378	†236,368	447,646
Taxes	12,407	22,916	*10,509
Oper. income	197,954	†259,284	457,239
Twelve months:			
Total receipts from oper.	34,631,485	33,242,622	1,388,863
Express priv.	17,167,040	17,532,431	*365,390
Total tran. rev.	17,464,444	15,710,190	1,754,254
Non-trans. rev.	503,497	370,819	127,678
Total oper. rev.	17,972,942	16,081,010	1,891,932
Total oper. exp.	18,088,934	16,842,652	1,246,281
Net oper. def.	115,992	761,642	*645,650
Taxes	194,930	208,742	*13,812
Oper. deficit	310,997	965,385	*646,387
Mileage:			
Steam roads	37,859	33,800	4,059
Other lines	7,070	4,582	2,497

*Decrease. †Deficit.

ALABAMA POWER CO. (Alabama Traction, Light & Power subsidiary) for September—

	1915.	1914.	Increase.
Gross	89,995	59,725	30,270
Exp. and taxes	32,868	27,880	4,988
Net earnings	57,127	31,845	25,282
12 mos. gross	961,738	513,744	447,994
Exp. and taxes	389,670	294,667	94,903
Net earnings	572,168	219,077	353,091

AMERICAN HIDE & LEATHER CO. for the quarter ended Sept. 30—

	1915.	1914.	1913.
Net earnings	592,732	150,028	182,953
Int. on bonds	71,740	70,110	81,425
Sinking fund	93,635	89,265	84,150
Surplus	427,357	*15,347	27,388

*Deficit.

AMERICAN WINDOW GLASS CO. for the year ended Aug. 27—

Profit from op.	2,053,453	1,884,101	2,035,623
Other income	114,133	34,089	19,726
Total income	2,167,586	1,888,141	2,055,369
Charges	193,970	187,714	287,615
Net income	1,973,616	1,710,427	1,317,755
Royalties	982,295	975,674	987,823
Surplus	1,111,320	734,752	830,429
Prev. deficit	4,502,034	4,138,660	4,309,885
Total deficit	3,390,714	3,403,908	3,979,456
Preferred divs.	1,957,550	1,060,000	.....
Profit and loss sd'j. (deb.)	54,111	18,127	189,208
Final deficit	5,402,374	4,606,034	.....

COMMONWEALTH POWER, RAILWAY & LIGHT for September—

	1915.	1914.	Gain over
Gross	1,211,583		3.11%
Net earnings	614,884		3.11%
Surplus after charges	178,313		22.25%
Bal. after pref. divs.	98,313		63.09%
Nine months' gross	10,405,486		1.07%
Net earnings	5,378,646		2.27%
Surplus after charges	1,619,219		1.37%
Bal. after pref. divs.	799,219		*2.58%
Twelve months' gross	14,116,576		0.20%
Net earnings	7,364,200		3.04%
Surplus after charges	2,222,608		*0.45%
Bal. after pref. divs.	1,262,608		*0.79%

*Decrease.

CONSUMERS POWER OF MICHIGAN for September—

	1915.	1914.	Gain over
Gross	319,895		16.03%
Net earnings	210,663		27.89%
Surplus after charges	113,006		63.06%
Bal. after pref. divs.	79,506		102.23%
Nine months' gross	2,753,187		10.82%
Net earnings	1,848,868		14.81%
Surplus after charges	994,735		29.82%
Bal. after pref. divs.	693,235		36.64%
Twelve months' gross	3,684,179		9.09%
Net earnings	2,455,526		15.94%
Surplus after charges	1,316,566		33.33%
Bal. after pref. divs.	918,066		42.35%

KINGS COUNTY ELECTRIC LIGHT & POWER CO. for the nine months ended Sept. 30—

	1915.	1914.	Increase.
Gross	4,949,149	4,650,382	298,767
Net aft. exp. & tax	1,650,851	1,446,370	104,481
Other income	47,305	48,729	*1,424
Total income	1,598,156	1,495,098	103,057
Sur. aft. chgs.	930,079	850,159	99,920

*Decrease.

LOUISVILLE RAILWAY CO. for September—

	1915.	1914.	Decrease.
Gross	$251,593	$272,245	$20,652
Net aft. tax.	124,269	121,123	*3,146
Bal. aft. chg.	47,457	47,373	*84
Other inc.	18,517	18,511	*6
Surplus	65,974	66,384	410
9 mos. gross	2,192,296	2,393,886	201,590
Net aft. tax	1,040,585	1,024,425	*16,110
Bal. aft. chg.	373,327	377,508	4,181
Other inc.	140,187	138,805	*1,382
Surplus	513,514	516,013	2,499

*Increase.

NEW YORK TRACTION LINES for the month of June, as reported to the Public Service Commission:

	Oper. Revenue.	Oper. Income.	Other Income.
Hud. & Man.	$295,156	$159,412	$84,902
Inter. Subw. div.	1,418,652	853,527	41,635
Int. Sub. El. div.	1,270,790	597,084	15,815
B. R. T.	2,384,037	783,691	120,823
N. Y. Consol.	761,999	274,090	21,041
Bklyn. Heights	734,147	240,691	18,926
Bridges Op. Co.	22,120	9,505	.....
Bkn., Q. C. & S.	138,725	39,342	10,215
Coney I. & Bkn.	175,084	58,774	2,346
Nassau Elec.	457,667	139,083	19,044
So. Bklyn.	96,915	39,502	*4,124
N. Y. Railways	1,134,141	324,663	64,124
†Second Av.	79,750	27,222	706
Third Av.	336,162	145,431	82,667
†Dry Dock, &c.	41,040	8,891	888
42d St., M. & St. N. A.	162,540	64,281	*132
Belt Line	63,881	2,277	48
N. Y. City Inter.	58,871	18,459	866
Union	251,073	72,843	723
Westchester	51,365	18,476	*564
Yonkers	60,751	*2,919	*408
N. Y. & Q. C.	125,289	6,766	870
N. Y. & L. I.	39,270	10,938	791
Rich. L. & R. R.	38,794	17,729	18,999

*Deficit.

PORTO RICO RAILWAYS for September—

	1915.	1914.	Increase.
Gross	60,813	60,942	*629
Net aft. taxes	32,490	29,313	3,178
9 mos. gross	560,187	589,937	*29,770
Net aft. taxes	273,406	272,403	1,003

VIRGINIA RAILWAY & POWER for September—

Gross	452,005	424,984	27,020
Net earnings	236,965	212,544	25,420
Total income	246,205	220,568	25,637
Surp. aft. chgs. and deprec'n	95,502	76,197	19,305
3 mos. gross	1,343,561	1,314,998	28,563
Net earnings	691,536	680,423	11,113
Total income	716,906	701,340	15,565
Surp. aft. chgs. and deprec'n	282,230	286,382	*4,152

WELLS, FARGO & CO. report to the Interstate Commerce Commission for July—

Tot. r. fm. op.	3,477,462	3,253,465	223,997
Exp. prirgces.	1,806,294	1,669,049	137,245
Total tran. rev.	1,671,167	1,584,415	86,752
Non-tran. rev.	92,633	61,804	30,829
Total op. rev.	1,763,801	1,646,220	117,581
Total op. exp.	1,576,265	1,519,586	56,679
Net oper. rev.	187,536	126,654	60,882
Taxes	34,711	37,544	*2,833
Oper. income	151,943	89,065	62,877
St'm rds., mil.	77,516	75,028	2,488
Oth. lines, mil.	87,072	87,074	*2

WISCONSIN EDISON COMPANY, (North American Company Subsidiary.)

	1915.	Increase.
September gross	725,482	4.04%
Expenses and taxes	452,428	6.33%
Net earnings	272,063	0.43%
Bal. for Wisc. Ed. & dep.	135,814	1.36%
Twelve months gross	8,460,990	*2.47%
Expenses and taxes	5,063,474	*2.79%
Net earnings	3,417,516	*1.98%
Bal. for Wisc. Ed. & dep. of subsidiaries	1,783,241	*5.92%

*Decrease.

We Are Specialists in
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We offer, subject to sale and advance in price:
General Baking Co. Preferred
The General Baking Co. is a consolidation of twenty different concerns engaged in making bread and other baking products, with combined output of about $9,000,000.
Following consolidation, the cumulative preferred stock sold at $87 per share, when 7% was paid. Since Dec. 31, 1914, 4% per annum has been paid. On Oct. 1, 1915, accumulated dividends due preferred stockholders amounted to 12¼%.
The Company's net profits for 1914 were sufficient to pay full 7% on the preferred, leaving a balance on the common, while
UNDISTRIBUTED SURPLUS
at the close of the year would have enabled the Company to pay off all accumulated dividends on the preferred and leave about 8% for the common. This showing resulted after liberal allowance for depreciation of plants, additions, betterments, etc. In October, 1914, the preferred stock sold at 83 per share, since which time the price has steadily improved.
An unprecedented wheat yield has reduced the cost of flour, and the Company's earnings are showing material increases. It is not unreasonable to anticipate provision for the payment of 12½% accrued on the preferred stock, and a resumption of the full 7% dividend. Since 1911, 4% has been paid semi-annually on the preferred.
Price $58 per Share. Yielding 7%
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Buy or Sell
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WHAT OF THE FUTURE?
Many people are already asking "When will the bull market culminate?" Our organization has been making a careful study of underlying influences in recent weeks with a view to throwing light on this problem. This week's BAROMETER OF BUSINESS CONDITIONS gives a direct forecast of what is probably in store for us during 1916 and after the close of the war.
Everybody interested in either industrial or railroad stocks should read this forecast. A few copies only are available.
**Moody

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyer's Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

WE ARE PREPARED TO BID ON LADIES' BLACK WAISTS.

We can handle any quantity of business. Joseph Rosenberg & Co., 141 West 36th St. Phone 620 Greeley. The world's largest manufacturers of waists and dresses.

WANTED, 250 pieces of crepe de chine in white, flesh, black, navy and maize, at a price for cash. The Deauville Waist Co., 19 West 38th.

JOBS in ladies' coats and suits; quantity no object. Ben F. Levis, Resident Buyer, 72 Madison Av. Phone 7197 Madison Square.

WANT narrow wale corduroy for cash. Joseph Leaser, 35 West 19th St.

WILL BUY plush coats for cash. 145 West 30th, 11th floor.

COATINGS in jobs wanted; quantity no object. 7th floor, 129 West 22d St.

CONTRACTORS on skirts must show samples; orders placed; big business for right party. 484 6th Av., fifth floor.

FOR SOUTHERN BUYERS.
Have sport coats to close out below cost; also fur-trimmed suit for immediate delivery. Bernstein & Co., 432 6th Av.

200 DRESSES, ASSORTED. Charmeuse, crepe-de-chine; taffeta, velvet, combinations, serges; to close out at very low figures. National Costume Company, 148 West 24th.

JOB ON DRESSES, serges, combinations, and velvets at a closing price. Rosenfeld-Shaffron Co., Inc., 37-39 West 28th St.

WE HAVE SERGE, CREPE DE CHINE, satin, and taffeta dresses to close out.
Tip-Top Dress, 134 West 37th St.

OVERALLS! JUMPERS! SHIRTS!
Special lot brown and white; will close out cheap! Reeves, 1,037 Broadway.

JOB OF CHILDREN'S AND MISSES' serge corduroy and velvet dresses, to close out. Subin, 32 West 24th St.

LARGE QUANTITY crepe de chine waist to close out at a very low price. Schwartz Bros., 39 West 19th St.

DRESSES to close out very reasonable. Modern Costume, 28 East 22d St.

FOR SALE.—No. 5056, short bleached cotton waste, 40 bales at 6 cents per pound. No. 5061, 200,000 pounds of bleached cotton, prepared for nitrating purposes at 12½ cents per pound. Will send samples upon application. CHAS. W. BECKER, Commission Merchant, P. O. Box 516, Amsterdam, N. Y.

ON HAND for immediate delivery, plush coats, corduroy coats, and velvet suits; also a variety of mixture coats. M. & H. Gordon, 22 West 26th St.

HAVE 10,000 plain and fur-trimmed plush and corduroy coats on hand for immediate delivery. Rudinsky Bros., 27 West 24th St.

TO SELL OUT fifty silk and serge dresses; very cheap; first-class merchandise. Buchman & Roth, 1129-31 Park Row.

FOR SALE.—Neuralia fur fabric, 50 inches wide, at $2.50 per yard. Telephone 583 Gramercy.

JULLIARD'S French serge, 42-inch navy, red and brown; price, 48½ cents. 101 5th Av., tenth floor.

FUR TRIMMINGS for sale cheap; skunk; opossum, &c.; immediate delivery. Room 712, 215 4th Av.

PLUSHES for sale; 75 pieces, black and colors, 18 inches wide. Phone 8478 Spring.

HAVE plaid and velvet waists stock; immediate delivery. Daily, 10 West 19th St.

BARGAINS, high grade skirts. We make jobs only. Bender Skirt, 35 Walker.

PLUSHES.—Received another lot; at $2.50 net cash. Phone Spring 446.

SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATION.

SAVE AND BE SAFE

For your savings the great consideration should be Safety First.
The old reliable Franklin Society for Home Building and Savings operates under New York's revised Banking Law, which provides the strictest known system of supervision. Thrifty thousands have found the Society a help and a blessing during more than a quarter of a century.
On sums of $10 or over (up to $5,000) the Society has always paid dividends as large, and usually larger, than are paid by the best savings banks. The usual rate has been 4½% per annum. Payments made before Nov. 1st earn from that date.
Begin NOW. Join the savers. Easy mailing system. Any dollar will do to start. Anytime, ask for Booklet A

THE FRANKLIN SOCIETY
2 PARK ROW, NEW YORK

DIVIDENDS.

United States Express Company.
OFFICE OF THE TREASURER,
2 Rector Street, New York.
October 19, 1915.

Pursuant to a resolution of the Board of Directors of the United States Express Company, notice is hereby given that a first and partial distribution of the assets of this Company, amounting to $25 per share, will be made on November 15th, 1915, to shareholders of record as of the 30th day of October, 1915. Checks will be mailed.

Transfer Books of the Company will close at 12 o'clock noon on October 30th, and reopen November 16th, 1915.

R. H. MORGAN, JR., Treasurer.

THIRD AVENUE RAILWAY COMPANY.
The Board of Directors of Third Avenue Railway Company has this day declared from and out of the surplus earnings and profits of the company a quarterly dividend of one per cent. (1%) upon the outstanding capital stock, payable January 1, 1916, to stockholders of record at the close of business on December 15th, 1915.
New York, October 19, 1915.
SHELTON E. MARTIN, Secretary.

PACIFIC POWER & LIGHT CO., PORTLAND, OREGON.
PREFERRED STOCK DIVIDEND NO. 21.
The regular quarterly dividend of one and three-fourths (1¾%) per cent. has been declared on the Preferred Stock of PACIFIC POWER & LIGHT COMPANY for the quarter ending October 31, 1915, payable November 1, 1915, to stockholders of record at the close of business on October 23, 1915.
E. P. SUMMERSON, Treasurer.

THE AMERICAN GAS COMPANY.
West Washington Square,
Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 6, 1915.
A quarterly dividend of 2% (for $2.00 per share) has been declared on the capital stock of this company, payable Nov. 1st, 1915, to the stockholders of record at three o'clock P. M., November 17th, 1915. Checks will be mailed. J. B. TOWNSEND, 3d, Treasurer.

The Germania Bank of the City of New York.
New York, Oct. 19, 1915.
The Directors have this day declared the regular Semi-Annual Dividend of Ten (10%) Per Cent., free of tax, payable on November 1st next. to the shareholders of record at the close of business October 21st, 1915.
LOFTIN LOVE, Cashier.

PYRENE MANUFACTURING CO.
DIVIDEND NO. 12.
A dividend of two per cent. (2%) has been declared on the Capital Stock of this Company, payable November 2, 1915, to stockholders of record October 21, 1915, at 12 o'clock noon.
EDWARD A. CLAPP, Treasurer.
October 19, 1915.

STANDARD OXYGEN COMPANY.
The seven per cent. coupons due November 1st, 1915, of this Company will be paid on and after November 1st, 1915, by the Central Trust Company, branch 42d St. and Madison Ave.
JAMES R. SILLIMAN, Treasurer.
Oct. 20th, 1915.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

DUDLEY BROTHERS & CO., 42 Exchange Place, New York City.
The partnership heretofore carried on by the undersigned under the name of Dudley Brothers & Co., at No. 42 Exchange Place, New York City, was this day dissolved by mutual consent.
October 19, 1915.
EDWARD C. FIEDLER.
P. STUYVESANT PILLOT.
CHARLES I. DeBEVOISE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the firm of GINSBURG & PEARLSTEIN, composed of HYMAN GINSBURG and ABRAHAM I. PEARLSTEIN, heretofore doing business at No. 105 Madison Avenue, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent.
Dated New York, October 19, 1915.
ABRAHAM I. PEARLSTEIN,
HYMAN GINSBURG.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

THE CLEVELAND, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS RY. CO.
Cincinnati, O., October 7, 1915.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of The Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway Company, for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting, will be held at the principal office of the company, in the City of Cincinnati, O., on Wednesday, the 27th day of October, 1915, at 10 o'clock A. M.
DWIGHT W. PARDEE, Secretary.

THE LIFE MEMBERS OF THE NEW York Eye and Ear Infirmary are hereby informed that an election will be held at the Infirmary, corner of Thirteenth Street and Second Avenue, on Monday, October 25, 1915, for the choice of eight Directors to serve three years. Polls will be open from 3 to 4 P. M.
WALTER EYRE LAMBERT, M. D.,
Secretary Board of Directors.

Buyer's Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

PLUSHES for sale; $2.50 net cash. Phone Madison Square 5334.

DESIRE AT ONCE on cash terms high-grade dresses, suits, skirts, waists, petticoats, furs, sweaters. Uneeda House, 8 Lispenard St. Phone 4343 Franklin.

DESIRE at once jobs ladies' suits, dresses, skirts, and waists; will pay cash. Eastern Merchandise Co., 456 Broadway, Spring 358.

CASH PAID for job lots of women's apparel. Frank Jacobovitz, 10 Lispenard St. Fin. 7050.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday...3@3¼ per cent. for the best names.
Monday....3@3¼ " " " "
The quotations are for six months' paper.

Will Handle Passaic Prints.

From today on the production of the Passaic Print Works, Passaic, N. J., which was formerly sold through Edward E. Poor & Co., agents for Frederick Victor & Achelis, will be handled solely by the T. Holt Haywood department of the latter firm. Among the lines that will be continued are Stratford cretonne, National drapery, San Toy robes, Orion robes, Clarion robes, Central Park shirting, Passaic 36-inch challie, Lodi shirting, Peabody grays, Cynthia stripes, and Elrene crêpe.

Lighter Colors for Spring.

The vogue for Norfolk models that is coming in for next Spring in men's wear is having its effect on colors. A decided tendency is noted toward the use of lighter shades and snappier designs. This will be quite a change from the color style that has reigned so long. Except in the country districts, the manufacturers have found it almost impossible to sell anything but ultra conservative models for some time. The trend this Fall has been strongly in the direction of very dark shades and cloth patterns that are scarcely discernible.

Suit Business Improving.

While there is a very optimistic tone to the clothing market, several factors believe that the situation must become a little bit better before it can be safely stated that conditions are normal. Instances are cited of clothiers who have taken large uniform orders and who would very much prefer to devote their energies to domestic trade if it was forthcoming. There is little doubt that the scarcity and consequent demand for overcoats has rather overshadowed the dullness this Fall in the suit end. While the latter is improving and looks big for Spring, the manufacturers are not quite willing to talk prosperity until it is actually upon them...

Crude Rubber Easing Off.

The easier price tendency that has been a feature of the local crude rubber market for the last several days continues in force, up-river fine being quoted here yesterday for spot and near-by delivery at 57 cents. Both pale crêpe and smoked sheets were held at 61¼ cents, but it is said that prices all through the market could doubtless be shaded by a large buyer. Continued lack of buying activity on the part of the large manufacturing interests is said to be the reason for the present condition of the market. Still, there are few signs of selling pressure evident.

Hard Coal Trade in Good Shape.

The Coal Trade Journal will say today that the anthracite trade is in that well-balanced condition of supply and demand which is observed only at brief intervals, usually two or three times in the course of a year. At some stage of the recovery from a depressed condition, or in the course of a recession from Winter activity, operators find that orders are coming in just about fast enough to take care of all the coal that can be produced. That point has now been reached on the upward swing, and in the natural course of events shippers will soon find themselves unable to keep pace with the rising flood of orders. With the demand increasing and producers unable to make a corresponding increase in supply, owing to a shortage of cars and labor, bituminous prices have a strong upward tendency.

As to Canned Goods Labels.

In its latest bulletin the National Canners' Association calls attention to a few points regarding the right way to label canned goods. It first reminds the members that the use of all labels bearing the serial number is prohibited after May 1 next. Another point to be remembered is that in making statement of weight of contents this should be done in type of such size and in such position on the label as to be plain and conspicuous. Where the food packed contains more than one label, as in the case of bottled goods, the statement of weight must appear plainly and conspicuously on the principal label. Goods purchased by a packer cannot go out under his own label unless actually packed by him, and, where he desires to have such goods go out under his label, it must appear that he is the distributor and not the packer of them.

Big Order for Black Waists.

A report that $2,000,000 worth of black waists are wanted for export to England was substantiated yesterday at the offices of the Bijou Waist Company, 536 Broadway, where it was stated that estimates were being drawn up on a line of cotton waists ranging from 79 cents to $1.50 each. The buying representative is now in Philadelphia. The money to cover payment will be deposited with a bank to be drawn against invoices as delivery is made. The firms that are successful in obtaining a share of the business will be given, it is said, three weeks in which to reach the maximum of their promised production, and the goods will be taken as fast as they can be turned out. It is limited to those on the contract among six concerns. It is being negotiated by private interests, the English Government having no hand in it.

Gathering Store Information.

John T. Kirby and Laurence Gardner, who are traveling on lecture tours for the National Retail Dry Goods Association, are gathering some interesting information on various retail merchandise and store problems. One point brought out by the answers to questions submitted to the merchants in different cities is that between 40 and 60 per cent. of the help engaged during a year are either discharged or leave the stores. If these figures are substantiated by further inquiry, it is evident that the retailers find it very hard to increase the efficiency of their employes, as such a small percentage remains for any length of time. It has also been brought out that most store owners have found it unprofitable to keep open a half day on Saturday during the Summer. The information obtained will be tabulated when the two association representatives return.

Gray Goods Show Little Change.

There was not a great deal of change in the local gray goods market yesterday. Buyers are apparently "fed up" for the time being, and are not prone to take goods unless something especially attractive is offered. As a result, trading is confined more or less to small and odd lots. One of the features of the market at the moment is the position of 38½-inch 64-56s, which are said to be very scarce because the mills making them are pretty well sold up. It was said that there were no printcloth sales yesterday worthy of special comment, nor did drills come in for any particular notice. A nice business was reported on 48 square, 4-yard sheetings, however, at 5¼ cents for delivery during this month and next. Some business was also reported on 4-yard, 56-60 sheetings at 6 cents. Staple printcloth prices follow:

39-inch, 80-80s	6¾c	38½-inch, 64-32s	5¾c
39-inch, 72-76s	5¾c	38½-inch, 64-56s	4¾c
39-inch, 68-72s	5¼c	38½-inch, 60-48s	4¼c
39-inch, 56-44s	4c	27-inch, 64-60s	3¼c
38½-inch, 64-60s	4¾c	27-inch, 56-52s	3c

*Asked.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

In Town.

LEXINGTON SALES COMPANY, INC.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the Lexington Sales Company, distributor of automobiles at 1289 West Fifty-sixth Street, by these creditors: Leslie Montgomery, $3,010; Samuel B. Howard, $207, and Federal Printing Company, $106. It was alleged that the company permitted a judgment to be taken against it by the Motor Car Equipment Company for $148, on which the assets were sold on Aug. 24. The company was incorporated in December, 1914, with capital stock $10,000, and had a branch in Philadelphia.

GILMAN B. SMITH, Sr., trading as Gilman B. Smith Company, manufacturer of novelties at 45 Greene Street, has made an assignment to Gilman B. Smith, Jr. A petition in bankruptcy was also filed against him by these creditors: Freund & Behr, Inc., $550; Henry J. Ramford, Baltimore, $3,000, and J. Feidnan Company, $246. The business was started in 1900.

HARRY KLEINMAN, shoe dealer at 57 Second Avenue, has made an assignment to Archibald Silver. A petition in bankruptcy was also filed against him by these creditors: Parker, Holmes & Co., $50; Powell Shoe Company, $173, and Marshall N. Thayer, $385. Liabilities are $4,000 and assets $2,000. He was formerly Treasurer of the Cloak and Skirt Makers' Union from 1910 to 1914, and started the shoe business in December, 1914.

AARON LIEBLEIN.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Aaron Liebleln, clothing manufacturer at 240 Bowery, street, by these creditors: D. Schultz & Son, $853; S. Kornberg, $184, and Tyman I. Josephson, $91. Liabilities are $7,500 and assets $2,000.

EDWARD HEALEY, Sr., of 42 Barrow Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $2,687 and no assets.

MORRIS L. EDMAN, manufacturer of blouses at 105 Franklin Street, has filed schedules showing liabilities of $27,262 and assets of $18,897, consisting of stock, $8,000; machinery, $1,500, and accounts, $9,397, of which $4,300 have been assigned.

KLINE'S CANDY STORES, INC., with offices at 8 West Fortieth Street and stores at 131 Nassau Street and 1,742 and 1,744 Nostrand Avenue, Brooklyn, has made an assignment to Frederick A. Smith. The company was incorporated in May, 1915, with capital stock $100,000, and W. E. McCarthy is President.

MORRIS LANDAU, wholesale dealer in diamonds and jewelry at 71 Nassau Street, has made an assignment to Leon Fischer. He began business in 1906.

LIEBE YAGODA, a grocer at 24 Attorney Street, has made an assignment to Nathan Mandel.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Oct. 19.—Bankruptcy proceedings brought against the Lyons Boiler Works, of Depere, Wis., are being contested in the United States District Court. The petition was filed by Walter D. Halk, who said he held promissory notes totaling $80,000. The Lyons concern sets up that, pursuant to an absence agreement, the notes were paid and that at the time of the filing of the petition the boiler works' liabilities were less than $5,000.

CHICAGO, Oct. 19.—E. Jackson Casse Co., architectural engineers and contractors; voluntary petition; liabilities, $200,846; assets, $164,701.

E. Jackson Casse, as an individual; voluntary petition; liabilities, $245,473; assets, $225,714. The failure of Mr. Casse and the corporation bearing his name is attributed to a great falling off in business after the commencement of the European war. The company was largely engaged in the building of bank structures and bank vaults. With the outbreak of the war the banks of the Middle West inaugurated a policy of retrenchment, and the business of the Casse Co. was greatly reduced. Mr. Casse, who was manager and stockholder, became involved personally because he indorsed much of the company's paper.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

Ashworth, Edmund S.—Anderson Electric Car Co. of N. Y.....$709.00
Brophy, Thomas L.—S. Seaman.....155.41
Beccaria, Eulemie and Teresa L.—F. Pietranera.....119.41
Beveridge, Alvin—W. W. Astor.....1,145.77
Bond Construction Corp., Marcus Paley—Percy Rockstaver & M. R. Dowdeswell Co., Inc.—M. E. Conran Co., Inc.....114.08
Same—Same.....116.21
Brooks, Arthur J. H.—K. M. Kaye.....412.41
Bonacci, Dominick, and Bonacci Contracting Co.—W. B. Lake.....14,902.20
Berman, Wolf—T. W. Thayer & Co.....368.97
Bruno, Antonio, or Tony—F. X. Mai-cuso.....245.41
Brevoort, Sarah—Theodore Taylor's Son & Co., Inc.....1,038.63
Benson, John J., or Jack—W. Lanteigne.....29.69
Berkowitz, Jacob—H. Moore & Son, Inc.....143.65
Brown, Max—B. Hoffman, costs.....162.18
Burke, May A.—A. Schwenke.....413.57
Brady, Richard—Spanger Bros., Inc.....136.41
Bruginere, Marion—Howard & Co.....434.82
Charlesworth Peders, furd, Mitchell Contracting Co.—Phoenix Sand & Gravel Co.....256.45
Cassanos, Constantine—V. Baburis.....383.10
Cohen, Israel—M. Schnurmacher.....1,194.64
Colins Lumber Co.—R. C. Frayn.....39,951.54
Same—Same.....117,245.74
Cohen, Fanny L., and Louis J. Cohen—Jefferson Bank.....152.36
Cartier, Louis P.—John Wanamaker, N. Y.....959.91
Crabtree, John H.—M. Klaw.....522.41
Clawson, Ida T. and Isaiah D.—E. M. Askew et al.....283.47
Dannhauser, Adolph A.—A. Keck.....4,219.31
Darling, William A.—G. Stroh.....112.46
Davids, Clarence A.—John Wanamaker, New York.....488.41
Esselstein, Henry W.—R. I. Reiman.....117.34
Forest and Stream Pub. Co.—R. A. Lewis.....717.48
Fennell, Robert W.—I. V. Pearson.....202.00
Freudenheim, Isadore—John Wanamaker, New York.....195.56
Gillette, Mott G.—Bush Land Co.....2,683.96
Same—Same.....1,507.82
Goldberg, Nathan—M. Nadler et al.....156.39
Greenfield, William—A. B. Mathes.....194.57
Goldstein, Sam—Sixth Avenue-Twenty-third Street Corporation.....901.59
Gudebrod Bros. Co.—Belding Bros. & Co.....6,239.74
Heller, Max and Fannie.—Feni Heller.....8,643.42
Honer, John A.—L. Von Boskerck et al.....948.12
Haegele, Charles—Thomas J. Talley's Sons.....642.08
Harris, Charles B.—Central Syndicate Building Co.....106.68
Horwitz, Ernest B.—K. B. Mathes Co.....407.15
Iavarone, Antonio, Pres.—M. Dileva.....321.87
Kodacky, Mooney, and Max Minzter—H. Meiman.....426.95
Kolb Sales Co., Inc.—Chicago Pneumatic Tool Co.....127.16
Kreshover, Leo J.—W. H. Matthews.....350.41
Kammer Automobile Co., Inc.—W. B. Whelpley.....322.67
Klarr, Samuel—L. B. Gray.....151.91
Leonard, Thomas—United Distillers Co.....408.98
Luzzi, Arthur E.—John Wanamaker, New York.....490.21
Lapschitz, Henry—O'Neill-Adams Co.....124.05
Latimer, G. Byron—First National Bank of Fort Lee.....1,752.53
Moore, Annie—Park & Tilford.....100.00
Miller, John, Jr.—W. Lohrmann et al., costs.....110.98
Menjou, Nora—M. H. Selxas.....1,404.19
Montrose Realty Co.—C. S. Weiss.....2,282.31
Moran, Lena, and Louis Kimmel—Peo-ple, &c.....1,000.00
Melville, Charles F.—G. D. Hawes.....1,035.93
Mackay, Aeneas L.—N. P. Frandson.....158.96
Marshal, W. Seward—S. T. Moschiades et al.....254.35
National Embroidery Co.—I. S. Wolf et al.....137.54
Polo Hygiene Co.—Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Co.....743.40
Pellick, Solomon and David—C. Dombb.....449.15
Preszburg, Rudolph—J. Biblowitz.....576.65
Press, John—Will & Baumer Co.....516.09
Schwartz Marble Co., Inc.—A. Ward.....151.73
Smith, John P., and Charles E. Simmons—Corn Exchange Bank.....229.70
Sigmond, Meyer, and Anna Gittel Sigmond—S. Zoslawska.....522.46
Sheehan, Timothy G.—S. H. Speer.....335.81
Seaver, William P.—New York Business Building Corp.....715.34
Seld, Jacob—E. Higgins, costs.....137.56
Seld, Anna—Same, costs.....152.97
Star Mortgage Co.—Trustees of Leake & Watts Orphan House of City of New York.....4,518.45
Schlossmann, Morris or Maurice—J. Freeman.....5,303.27
Shields, Paul V.—John Wanamaker, New York.....199.51
Schedlinsky, Harris—N. Gershufsky.....600.00
Talcott, James—W. J. Spain.....9,517.77
Tepfer, Albert E.—B. C. Samuels et al.....270.91
Vickers, Henrietta—John Wanamaker, New York.....186.86
West, Robert—Rudolph C. Blancke & Co., Inc.....239.91
Wise, Leo—Pictorial Review Co.....4,142.79
Wallum, Herman H., and James H. Curtin—G. Hill.....853.43
Wendell Cloak and Suit Co., Inc.—Kaplan & Goldblatt.....105.28
Ward, Marshall E.—John Wanamaker, New York.....128.41
Wallace Brick Co. or Bellefonte Brick Co.—C. P. Hoffman.....1,053.69
Weber, Robert G.—A. Weber Meat and Provision Co.....230.01
Weill, Henry M.—L. Pincus.....252.81
Zimsteg, Schenker & Co., Inc.—Luther Grinder Mfg. Co.....164.73

Bronx County.

Breckel, Isidore—Fisher-Mitchell Co.....$38.44
Bloom, Nathan—I. D. Young, et al.....126.72
Baldi, Guerino—Otis J. Stephens, Inc.....83.62
Frankel, Isadore—S. Cohen.....83.97
Flig, Ida—W. Steinberg.....83.37
Gallagher, Michael A.—H. Belmont.....71.91
Hochstetter, Fred W.—B. Silbergleit.....82.42
Same—Same.....27.42
Hannes, Julius—J. Jaeckel & Co.....71.74
Krasny, Jacob—S. Cohen.....170.63
Keenan, Michael J.—T. Fallon.....74.31
Lowenstein, Moses—Sulzberger & Sons Co. of America.....103.43
Lyttle, Samuel—H. Miller, et al.....150.09
Minzer, Theobald—C. Dornbush.....32.72
Maisel, Morris—J. Biterman, et al.....143.17
Nierenstein, Marcus—S. Cohen.....78.03
New York A. J. K. Chemical Co.—M. J. Fisher.....3,812.63
Oppenheimer, Abraham—Frank J. Lenton Co.....291.64
Price, Mary Jane—E. T. Woolf.....3,443.71
Same—Same.....1,203.52
Patrizio, Anthony—Goodwin - Gallagher Sand & Gravel Corp.....897.66
Rottenberg, Nathan—L. Lorberbaum.....44.40
Rosenberg, Isidore—A. Tankiefsky, et al.....185.54
Reitman, Abe—S. Pack, et al.....140.99
Schwartz, Morris—I. D. Young, et al.....121.47
Toomey, Jeremiah—A. Keegan.....34.72
Tow, Jacob—L. Lazarus.....68.42
Van Nostrand, Thomas—J. Klasser.....26.90

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and date that when judgment was filed:

In New York County.

Lang, Joseph—J. Bogart et al., Oct. 1, 1915.....$485.40
March, Clement, and Harriet L. Schuyler—J. Wiener et al., Oct. 11, 1915.....1,757.78
Pritchard, William H.—Lord & Taylor, Sept. 10, 1909.....435.98
Beach, John A.—United Distillers Co., Oct. 24, 1911.....161.30
Blancke, Louis C.—E. H. Ridgway, Oct. 6, 1915.....1,980.18
Boericke, Harold E.—A. G. Fisher, Oct. 9, 1915.....5,202.51
Gordon, J. Riely, Egerton Swartout, and Evarts Tracy—P. Roberts & Co., Dec. 17, 1909.....2,168.05
Joycem, Edward F., Jr.—Troy Realty Co., Oct. 11, 1915.....884.71
Thirty-eight West Fifty-ninth St. Co. and Albert I. Sire—Consolidated Chandelier Co., Aug. 10, 1915.....113.68
Weinstein, Charles I., Charles Weinstein Realty Co., Pauline Weinstein and Isaac Ginsberg—G. M. Krakower, Oct. 11, 1915.....203.22
Whitney, Bell A.—B. Harris, July 21, 1916.....777.22
Kensel, Fritz—Manhattan Land and Security Co., Aug. 17, 1915, (vacated).....116.48

In Bronx County.

Bohling, Bertha—G. Ruoff, Nov. 18, 1914.....$104.65

BUSINESS NOTES.

The account of M. Silverman & Son, Philadelphia, is now being handled by Charles L. Barnett, resident buyer, 18 West Twenty-seventh Street. A. Silverman, buyer of women's ready-to-wear, will be at the Barnett office on Wednesday and Thursday mornings of each week to look at samples.

An auction sale of the entire fixtures and machinery of the Fourteenth Street Store, formerly conducted by Henry Siegel, will be held today on the store premises on Fourteenth Street and Sixth Avenue. The building was fitted up at a cost of $200,000. The sale is ordered by the Mary A. Chisholm estate and the Rhinelander Real Estate Company. J. H. Mayers will be the auctioneer. The attorneys in charge are Bowers & Sands, 46 Cedar Street.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

Army.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—First Lt. J. A. Robertson, M. R. C., from Ft. Thomas, Ky., to home and wait relieved.

First Lt. C. H. Stearns, M. R. C., to Ft. Lawton, Wash., as a member of the board to meet there Oct. 25 for examination of candidates for appointment as Second Lieuts. in Corps of Engs., then to his station.

Orders of Sep. 30, relating to Capt. B. F. Browne, Q. M. Corps, amended to direct him on or before expiration of leave, to repair to this city for temporary duty as Asst. to Depot Q. M., then to Front Royal, Va., for duty.

Orders of Oct. 9, relating to Majors C. S. Ford and W. N. Bispham, Med. Corps, are suspended until further orders.

Orders of Aug. 3, relating to First Lt. T. H. Scott, M. R. C., amended to direct him, upon relief at Ft. Morgan, Ala., to proceed to Ft. San Houston, Tex., for duty.

Orders of Aug. 3, relating to Capt. G. H. McLellan, Med. Corps, amended to direct him, upon relief at Ft. McDowell, Cal., to proceed to Nogales, Ariz., for temporary duty and by letter to Command. Gen., Southern Dept.

Orders of Aug. 3, relating to Capt. H. G. Humphreys, Med. Corps, amended to direct him, upon relief at Ft. Oglethorpe, Ga., to proceed to Ft. San Houston, Tex., for duty.

Orders of Aug. 3, relating to Capt. J. C. Magee, Med. Corps, amended to direct him, upon arrival of Capt. L. H. Hanson, Med. Corps, at Key Southworth, to proceed to Ft. Sam Houston, Tex., for temporary duty.

Maj. C. P. Summerall, Field Art., to Sandy Hook Proving Grounds, N. J., on official business, then to his station.

Capt. Alvin B. Barton, Q. M. Corps, (assigned to 15th Cav., effective Dec. 2,) is relieved from 15th Cav., Jan. 4, and will proceed after that date to U. S. and report to Command. Gen., Western Dept.

Orders of Sept. 30, relating to First Lt. C. Hines, C. A. C., revoked.

Orders of Oct. 4, relating to Lt. Col. D. W. Ketcham, C. A. C., amended to direct Lt. Col. Ketcham to report to Command. Officer, Coast Def. of Chesapeake Bay, for duty.

Maj. H. J. Hunt, 23d Inf., is detailed as Insp.-Inst., North Carolina Militia.

Capt. W. H. Patterson, 12th Inf., from Aurora to Chicago, Ill., and take station there.

Capt. B. P. Disque, 15th Cav., detailed for service in Q. M. Corps, effective Dec. 2, will report to Command. Gen., Philippine Dept., for duty.

Capt. F. E. Hopkins, Signal Corps, from Ft. Leavenworth to Mission, Texas, and join Field Co. D, Signal Corps.

Resignation of First Lt. A. Richards, M. R. C., accepted.

Following to Ft. Leavenworth, in time to arrive there on Jan. 5, to take special course for field officers at Army Service Schools: Colonels S. E. Allen, C. A. C., and F. B. Jones, 7th Inf.; Lt. Cols. W. L. Kenly, 6th F. A.; E. F. McGlachlin, Jr., 5th F. A.; C. C. Culin, 2d F. A., and T. H. Lamoreux, C. A. C., and Majors C. H. Martin, 18th Inf.; S. Burkhardt, Jr., 19th Inf.; H. T. Ferguson, 30th Inf.; L. J. Fleming, Q. M. Corps, and W. J. Scanlon, Cav.

Following organized militia officers are authorized to attend special course of instruction for field officers at Army School of Line, Ft. Leavenworth, reporting there on Jan. 5: Lt. Col. Cecil E. Dentzel, Adjt. Gen., and E. W. Van C. Lucas, Corps of Eng'rs, both of New York Nat. Guard.

Maj. L. J. Flemming, Q. M. Corps, is relieved from detail in that corps, Dec. 1, and attached for duty with 5th Cav. Squadron at Ft. Leavenworth, effective Dec. 2.

Capt. W. F. Creary, 16th Inf., now at Galveston, Texas, will join his regiment.

Leave: First Lt. W. E. Dean, 5th F. A., 15 days; Capt. B. F. Browne, Q. M. Corps, 2 days; 2d Lt. W. H. Wilbur, Inf., 5 days; First Lt. R. H. Kelley, 4th Inf., 3 days, and 2d Lt. J. A. Gillespie, 5th F. A., 2 months.

Navy.

Lt. Cmdrs. L. S. Shapley, Mare Island Yard, to Asiatic Station, Dec. 5, and W. B. Tardy, the New York, to Fleet Engineer, Atlantic Reserve Fleet.

Lt. Wilhelm, to Naval Hospital, Wash., D. C.

Jr. Grade Lts. J. H. Wellbrock, the Culgoa, to the Academy, and W. A. Richardson, the Parker, to Mare Island Navy Yard.

Ensigns F. L. Johnston, Great Lakes Training Sta., to the Kansas; J. McC. Miller, Receiv. Ship at Norfolk to the Tennessee; W. Wood, Naval Academy, to the Tennessee; G. S. Dale, to Naval Hospital, Wash., D. C.; C. Withers, Newport Sta., to the Tennessee, and J. H. Buchanan, the New Jersey, continue treatment at Newport, R. I., Naval Hospital.

A. A. D. Surgeons H. W. Blaisdell, N. Y. Yard to Marine Brigade, Port au Prince, Haiti, and H. E. Harvey, the Solace, to N. Y. Yard.

Paymasters W. H. Doherty, to New Orleans Naval Station, and W. W. Lamar, to Receiv. Ship at Norfolk.

P. A. Paymaster J. L. Chatterton, Receiv. Ship at Norfolk, Oct. 31, to settle accounts and wait orders.

A. Paymaster T. Cochran, the Supply, Oct. 31, home wait orders.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Florida at New York, Yard; Montana at Napeague Bay; Tonopah, D-1, D-2, D-3, D-4, G-1, G-2, G-4, and the Ozark, at New London; Walke, Roe, Monaghan, Sterret, Perkins, and the Panther at North River, New York; Baltimore at Yorktown, Va.; Nero at Guayama; Arethusa at Norfolk, Ballet—Preston, Boston for Barnstable Bay; Columbia, Newport for New London; Terry, Fort Pond Bay for New York; Nashville, Cape Haitien for Mole St. Nicholas; Lawrence, San Diego for San Pedro; Chester, Gibraltar for Funchal, and the Des Moines, Mersine for Rhodes.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 19.—Forecast:

N. Car.—Rain Wed. Thurs., probably fair; gentle to moderate shifting winds.

S. Car.—Rain Wed. Thurs., cloudy; gentle to moderate e. winds.

Ga.—Rain Wed. Thurs., probably fair; gentle to moderate e. winds.

Fla.—Showers Wed., except fair in extreme s. Thurs., probably fair; gentle to moderate e. winds, possibly fresh Wed. in extreme n. w.

Ala.—Cloudy Wed.; probably rain in s. Thurs., cloudy; moderate e. winds.

Miss.—Fair Wed., except probably rain in s. e. and extreme s. Thurs., cloudy; gentle to moderate shifting winds.

La.—Fair Wed.; except showers in s. e. Thurs., fair; moderate shifting winds.

East. Tex.—Fair Wed. and Thurs.; gentle to moderate, shifting winds.

West. Tex. and Okla.—Fair Wed. and Thurs.

Ark.—Fair Wed.; cooler in n. w.; Thurs. fair.

Tenn.—Fair Wed. and Thurs.; cooler Wed. night in w.

Ky.—Fair Wed.; cooler at night; Thurs. fair.

Ohio—Fair Wed.; Thurs. fair, cooler; moderate s. to w. winds.

Ind.—Fair Wed.; cooler at night; Thurs. fair, cooler; moderate w. and n. w. winds.

Lower Mich.—Cloudy Wed.; Thurs. fair, cooler; moderate s. w. to n. w. winds.

Upper Mich.—Cloudy Wed.; probably rain; cooler in w.; Thurs. fair, cooler in e.; moderate to fresh s. w. to n. w. winds.

Ill.—Fair Wed. and probably Thurs., cooler Wed. night and Thurs.

Mo.—Fair Wed. and Thurs., cooler Wed. and in s. e. Thurs.

Wis.—Cloudy and colder Wed. Thurs., fair.

Minn.—Fair and colder Wed. Thurs., probably unsettled.

Iowa.—Fair Wed. and probably Thurs., colder Wed.

N. Dak.—Fair Wed. and probably Thurs.

S. Dak. and Neb.—Fair Wed. and probably Thurs., colder in e. Wed.

Kan.—Fair Wed. and probably Thurs., cooler Wed.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1090 Bryant.

AKRON—M. O'Neill & Co.; Miss G. Tobin, dresses, skirts; 37 W. 36th.

AKRON—M. O'Neil & Co.; Miss Tobin, muslin underwear, waists; 37 West 36th.

ALBANY—W. M. Whitney & Co.; P. J. McManus, cloaks, suits; 41 Union Square; Park Av.

AMSTERDAM—Holzheimer & Shaul; D. Johnson, laces, notions, ribbons, art goods; 90 W. 33d.

ATLANTA—Southern Trimming Supply Co.; L. A. Spiegel, tailors' supplies; Albert.

ATLANTA—H. Mendel, ready-to-wear; 1,123 Broadway; Strand.

ATLANTA—J. P. Allen & Co.; C. F. Nersenback, novelties; 1,261 B'way.

AUGUSTA, Ga.—J

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Where Some Importers Interposed Pleas Only for Delay.

Thomas Young, Inc., was sustained yesterday by the Board of General Appraisers in the claim that cloth composed of silk and wool was in chief value of the latter material, and consequently properly dutiable at 35 per cent. ad valorem. The Collector was reversed in levying 45 per cent. duty as silk chief value.

Adverse action was taken on a protest by William H. Stiner & Co., relating to the classification under the tariff act of 1909 of imitation astrakan composed of colored fabrics of cotton and jute with an uncut pile. It was claimed to be dutiable at 45 per cent. ad valorem as a manufacture of cotton or as a manufacture of vegetable fiber. Judge Brown held that the merchandise was properly assessed at 47½ per cent. under the pile fabric provision.

The Collector was reversed in his assessment on woven figured cotton cloth. This was returned at 30 per cent. ad valorem as Jacquard figured manufactures of cotton, while Hedden & Martin, the importers, claimed duty at the appropriate rate as woven figured cotton cloth. The board ordered a reliquidation.

H. J. Baker & Brothers were upheld with regard to the rate of duty on bone precipitate. The Collector classified it as a chemical compound, and took duty at 15 per cent. ad valorem accordingly. It was shown at the trial that the chief use of the precipitate was as a fertilizer. The board ordered it admitted free of duty as such.

How some importers help to clog the official machinery of the board was illustrated in the case of the Tabb Transfer Line of Louisville. This concern protested the Collector's assessment of duty on certain paper imported under the tariff act of 1909, which was claimed free of duty under the provisions of the Canadian reciprocity act of 1911. The history of the case as set forth in Judge Hay's decision follows:

These protests were originally placed upon Board 3 calendar for May, 1914. On May 20 the cases were called for hearing, but there was no appearance on behalf of the importers. Upon application this default was set aside and the cases placed upon the Louisville calendar. On April 26, 1915, at the call of the calendar in Louisville, counsel for the importers requested the transfer of the cases to New York, with leave to file with the board an application to take deposition.

An order was entered granting the importers three weeks within which to make application to take deposition and transferring the cases to New York. No application was filed with the board, and the cases were again placed upon Board 3 calendar for September last. At the call of the calendar there was again no appearance on behalf of the importers. The cases now come before us for decision. An examination of the records before us discloses nothing that would warrant a disturbance of the Collector's action, which is presumptively correct. The protests are overruled.

Other protests long clogging the files and undefended were overruled as follows: A. C. Damon, J. W. Place & Co., Stern & Stern, Batjer & Co., F. S. Maynard & Co., and J. T. Steeb & Co.

PUBLIC UTILITY SECURITIES.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Gas Co.	116	...
†American Light & Traction	340	345
†American Light & Traction pf	107	109
Adirondack Electric Power	14	16
Adirondack Electric Power pf	53	56
*American Gas & Electric	103	105
*American Gas & Electric pf	49	50
American Power & Light	60	63
†American Power & Light pf	79	82
American Public Utilities	30	35
American Public Utilities pf	64	68
American Waterworks & Electric	6	7½
Am. W., W. & E. participating pf.	13	16
American W. W. & El. 1st pf.	86	90
Atlantic P. & Lt. 7 p. c. cum. pf.	92	95
Cities Service	50	53
Cities Service pf	59	61
Colorado Power	23	25
Colorado Power pf	95	97
†Commonwealth P., R. & L.	55½	58
†Commonwealth P., R. & L. pf.	81½	82½
Consumers Power Co. 5s, 1929	90¾	91¾
Consumers Power (Mich.) pf.	93	94
Dayton Power & Light	38	42
Dayton Power & Light pf	89	93
Denver Gas & Electric gen. 5s	92	95
Electric Bond Depositary pf	70	80
Electric Bond & Share pf	98½	100
Empire District Electric 5s	76	80
Empire District Electric pf	64	...
Federal Light & Traction	10	14
Federal Light & Traction pf	60	70
Gas & Electric Securities	60	70
Gas & Electric Securities pf	60	75
Great Western Power Co. 5s, 1946	81½	83
Lincoln Gas & Electric	10	20
Northern Ontario Light & Power	15	25
Northern Ontario Light & P. pf	52	56
Northern States Power	29½	30½
Northern States Power pf	86	87½
Ogden Gas & Water	20	25
Pacific Gas & Electric	53½	54½
Pacific Gas & Electric pf	87½	89
Republic Ry. & Light Co.	13	15
Republic Ry. & Light Co. pf.	59½	63
Southern California Edison	78	79
Southern California Edison pf	92	96
*Standard Gas & Electric	5½	6½
*Standard Gas & Electric pf	27	28
Tennessee Ry., Light & Power	7	8
Tennessee Ry., Light & Power pf.	25	28
United Light & Rys.	37	41
United Light & Rys. 1st pf.	67½	69½
Utah Securities	14	15
Western Power	14	16
Western Power pf.	46	50

*Par value $50. †Ex dividend.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW York.—HARRY W. LICHTENSTEIN, Plaintiff, against AMIE DAVIS, Defendant.

Pursuant to the judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above entitled action, bearing date the 28th day of June, 1911, I, the undersigned, the Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesroom, Nos. 14-16 Vesey Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 20th day of October, 1915, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by Samuel Goldsticker, Auctioneer, the premises directed by the said judgment to be sold, therein described as follows:

All that certain undivided right, title, and interest to the defendant, Amie Davis, devised by the last will and testament of Patrick A. Fogarty, deceased, which she had on March 1, 1910, or should thereafter acquire, in and to all that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, bounded and described as follows:

Being part of that parcel or part of land formerly called "Bayard's Farm," and distinguished on a map or chart annexed to a certain indenture made by and between Nicholas Bayard of the first part, and Richard Harrison, Benjamin Walker, and Josiah Ogden Hoffman, parties of the other part, by Lot No. 962, fronting on Oliver (now Spring) Street twenty-five (25) feet three (3) inches and eighty-nine (89) feet in length on Elizabeth Street and the ninety-five (95) feet on the other side as the same is laid down on said map, be the said dimensions more or less. The said indenture and map are recorded in the Secretary's office of the State of New York on the 25th day of June, 1795, and said piece or parcel of land being also bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point of the intersection of the northerly side of Spring Street and the easterly side of Elizabeth Street, running thence northerly and parallel with Elizabeth Street eighty-nine (89) feet, thence easterly twenty-five (25) feet three (3) inches, thence southerly and parallel with Elizabeth Street ninety-five (95) feet, thence westerly twenty-five (25) feet three (3) inches to the point or place of beginning, be the said several distances or dimensions more or less.

Dated New York, September 28th, 1915.

JOSEPH ULLMAN, Referee.

SIDNEY L. JOSEPHTHAL, Attorney for Plaintiff, 19 Cedar Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the interest of the defendant in the above described property is to be sold, is $2,154.33, with interest from June 13, 1911, together with the costs and allowances, amountings to $101.10, with interest from June 28, 1911, together with the expenses of the sale.

Dated New York, September 28th, 1915.

JOSEPH ULLMAN, Referee.

ARSENAL OF FACTS.

The complete text of all the important original documents relating to the war, diplomatic exchanges, the utterances of authorized spokesmen in belligerent and neutral countries, and full accounts of military and naval operations in The Current History Magazine, published by The New York Times. 25 cents a copy —$3 a year. Bound volume of 6 copies, $2, (postage extra.) Times Square, New York.—Advt.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 19.—Twenty-five corporations, with aggregate capital stocks of $441,700, were chartered today. They include:

New York and Dominion Corporation, Rochester, realty, lumber, pulp, wood, commission, $150,000; L. Laverne Horton, W. Arthur Lafler, Clarence A. Thorn, Rochester.

Bordentte Homes Corporation, realty, construction, $100,000; William L. Herrlich, Franklin D. Seward, Charles C. Wessmann, 51 Clark St., Brooklyn.

Naples Macaroni, Brooklyn, food products, $50,000; Antonio, John, and Batholomo Crescimanno, 20 Junction Av., Elmhurst.

The Lucas-Tuttle Mfg. Co., silver springs, boxes, novelties, specialties, $25,000; Edwin K. and Peter C. Lucas, Thomas E. Tuttler, Seneca Falls.

Oakland View Realty Corporation, Woodhaven, realty, construction, $15,000; Samuel A. Wagner, Samuel F. Sinter, Frank W. Seeley, 112 Belmont Av., Woodhaven.

Globe Homefurnishing Co., Yonkers, household specialties, decorative articles, realty, construction, $15,000; Daniel M. Gregory, Rose A. and Harry Dillon, 65 Warburton Av., Yonkers.

T. J. Simpson, Inc., ladies' gowns, wraps, $20,000; Mrs. H. E. Coffin, Thomas J. and George A. Simpson, 12 West 37th St.

2,550 Third Avenue Company, Bronx, realty, construction, $15,000; John J. Mathews, Joseph L. Johnson, Arthur S. Doying, 32 Liberty St.

United Medical Supply Co., a corporation, commission, merchandise, brokerage, furniture, autos, $10,000; Moses A. Lewis, Samuel N. and Moses A. Freedman, 105 William St.

Garage Specialties Corporation, Brooklyn, hardware, auto supplies, $10,000; Daniel A. Morritt, Laudlia and Charles A. Muzzey, 189 East 31st St., Brooklyn.

Comstock Holding Corporation, realty, construction, $10,000; Jacob Stahl, Eugenie Levy, Samuel Marion, 56 Broadway.

A. L. Kleinbaum Co., furs, wearing apparel, merchandise, $10,000; Gussie, Louis, and Abraham L. Kleinbaum, 3,100 Broadway.

Tauber Realty Co., Bronx, $10,000; Tillie and Samuel Tauber, Harry J. Berliant, 978 Fox St., Bronx.

John H. Redmond, Inc., collection agency, information, advertising, capital stock no par value; Frank Huber, John H. and Clara L. Redmond, 363 Lenox Road, Brooklyn.

Kaye Garage, $5,000; William Galland, John Keller, Bela Kramer, 206 West 106th St.

Edelman-Fetherbarn Baking Co., Brooklyn, $5,000; Samuel Felberbaum, Sigmund Weltzenbaum, Charles M. Nichols, 546 W. 156th St., Manhattan.

Beck Lavery, embroideries, beading, braiding, $5,000; Frederick Ullman, Antoinette C. Lavery, Mary L. Beck, 562 West 150th St.

Authorization: Archer-Daniels Linseed Co., Minneapolis, Minn., manufacture flax and other oil-producing seeds, $250,000; representative, A. R. Bornemann, Hamburg Turnpike, Buffalo.

Globe Rubber Co., Jersey City, N. J., inner tubes and tires, $25,000; representative, H. B. James, Pier 11, N. R., New York.

New Jersey Transfer and Baggage Express, Paterson, N. J., $5,000; representative, Frederick W. Utz, 144 Saroney St., Manhattan.

Readsboro Chair Co., Bennington, Vt., timber, sawmills, wood articles, $100,000; representative, Gilbert P. Brush, 63 Fifth Av., Manhattan.

Capital Increases: Campfire Outfitting Co., Manhattan, $5,000 to $250,000; The Keepsafe Co., New York $10,000 to $100,000.

Voluntary Dissolutions: International Sheet Metal and Roofing Co., Manhattan; Manhattan Liberal Realty Co., Rochester; Cementon Improvement Co., Catskill.

Delaware Charter.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., Oct. 19.—Articles of incorporation filed here:

Killian Roller Bearing Corporation, to manufacture, sell, and deal in and with roller bearings of all kinds, made of wood, steel, iron, &c., $3,000,000. Incorporators, Local Wilmington, Del. parties: Herbert E. Latter, Norman P. Coffin, Clement M. Egner.

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Government Issues.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Argen. Gov't.	6	Dec., 1915	100⅜	100⅞	1.00
Argen. Gov't.	6	Dec., 1916	100⅞	101¼	4.60
Argen. Gov't.	6	Dec., 1917	100⅝	101¼	5.35
Argen. Gov't.	6	May, 1920	98⅞	99¼	6.20
City of Mont.	5	Dec., 1917	99	99⅜	5.15
City of Q'b'c.	5	Apr., 1920	98¾	99⅝	5.20
Dom. of Can.	5	Aug., 1916	100	100¼	4.60
Dom. of Can.	5	Oct., 1917	99⅝	100¼	4.80
French Gov't.	5	Apr., 1916	98⅜	99⅛	6.75
German Gov't.	5	Jan., 1916	99⅝	100	5.00
Norway Gov't.	6	Oct., 1916	99½	100⅛	5.45
Norway Gov't.	6	Oct., 1917	99¾	100⅛	5.70
Swedish Gov't.	6	Dec., 1916	99½	99¾	6.45
Swiss Gov't.	5	Mar., 1916	99⅝	100	5.00
Swiss Gov't.	5	Mar., 1918	96¾	97	6.15
Swiss Gov't.	5	Mar., 1920	95½	96¼	6.10

Company Issues.

Ala. Power	6	Feb., 1918	100	101	5.80
Am. Cot. Oil	5	Nov., 1917	100¼	100⅝	4.50
Am. Loco. Co.	5	July, 1916	100¼	101¼	3.00
A. T. & T. sub.	5	Apr., 1916	100⅞	101⅛	2.75
Ana. Cop.	5	Mar., 1917	100⅞	101¼	4.10
Batt. & Ohio.	4½	June, 1917	100¼	100½	4.60
Balt. & Ohio.	4½	June, 1918	99⅝	99¾	4.65
B. R. T.	5	July, 1918	99⅞	100¼	4.95
Can. North'n.	5	Sep., 1917	98	98⅜	5.75
Can. Pacific.	6	Mar. 2, '24	102⅜	102⅝	5.90
Ches. & Ohio.	5	June, 1919	95	95¼	5.30
Chi. & W. I.	5	Sep., 1917	99	99⅛	5.25
Chi. El. Rys.	5	July, 1916	91½	98½	13.65
Con. Pow. Co.	6	May 1, '17	99	100	6.00
Con. Gas. Bal.	5	May, 1917	100¼	100⅜	4.70
C. P. R. Ont.	4	Aug., 1916	100	100⅛	5.80
Erie R. R.	5	Apr., 1916	100⅜	100⅝	3.75
Erie R. R.	5½	Apr., 1917	100⅝	100⅞	5.00
E. Ft. & Lt.	5	1918	93	96½	6%
Gen. Rubber.	5	Dec., 1918	100	100¼	4.90
Gr. Rap. Rd.	5	May, 1916	100	100⅛	4.90
Gr. Rap. Ry.	5	June, 1916	100	100⅜	4.88
Hav. El. Ry.	6	Sep., 1916	98¼	100	6.00
Hock. Val. Ry.	5	Nov., 1917	100	100⅛	4.35
Int. Harv.	5	Feb. 15, '18	100⅞	101⅛	4.55
Lack. Steel.	6	Mar., 1917	100⅜	100⅝	5.95
Louis. G. & E.	6	Apr., 1918	98¼	99⅜	6⅛
L. S. & M. S.	5	Dec., 1915	100⅛	100⅜	2.00
Mich. Ry.	6	June, 1916	99⅜	100⅛	5.84
Minn. Gen. El.	5	June, 1917	100⅛	101	5.50
Mont. T. & P.	6	Apr., 1917	95	97½	7.95
N. E. Nav.	6	May, 1917	96⅞	97¼	6.90
N. Y. N. H. & H.	5	May, 1916	100⅜	100⅞	3.50
North. S. P.	6	June, 1917	99¾	100	6.00
Penn. Co. pf.	4½	June 15, '21	98⅜	99¾	4.55
P. S. C., N. J.	5	Mar., 1916	100⅜	100⅞	2.65
Sea. Air Line.	5	Mar., 1916	100⅛	100⅞	2.65
Southern Ry.	5	Feb., 1916	100¼	100⅜	3.30
Southern Ry.	5	Mar., 1917	98⅝	99¼	5.60
Sulz. & Sons.	6	June, 1916	100⅜	101	5.40
U. S. Smelt.	5	June, 1918	98½	99⅜	5.25
U. S. P. S. Co.	6	Apr., 1918	94¾	96	6.40
Union Typew.	6	Jan. 15, '16	93½	94½	20.68
United Fruit.	6	May, 1917	101⅛	101⅜	4.70
United Fruit.	5	May, 1918	99¼	99⅝	5.10
Utah Co.	6	Apr., 1917	100	100⅛	5.55
West. E. & M.	5	Oct., 1917	101	101½	4.35
W. Penn. Tr.	6	Mar., 1917	97	100	6.00
W. Pr. Co.	6	Mar., 1917	98¼	99¼	4.25
W. S. G. & E.	6	Oct., 1917	98¾	99¼	6.56
W. V. T. & E.	6	June, 1917	50	58	7½

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Atlantic Coast L.	1916-'23	4½	4½	4.35
Baltimore & O.	1916-'23	4½	4.52	4.40
Buff., Roch. & P.	1916-'30	4½	4.55	4.40
Canadian Pacific	1916-'28	4½	4.00	4.70
Car., Clinch. & O.	1916-'24	5	5.20	4.90
Chesapeake & O.	1916-'24	4½	4.75	4.50
Chicago & N. W.	1916-'23	4½	4.40	4.20
Chicago, Ind. & L.	1916-'23	4½	5.00	4.75
C., St. L. & N. O.	1916-'24	5	4.62	4.50
C., C., C. & St. L.	1916-'29	5	5.10	4.90
Delaware & Hud.	1922	4½	4.50	4.38
Erie Railroad	1916-'23	4½	4.90	4.70
Hocking Valley	1916-'23	4½	4.75	4.60
Illinois Central	1916-'23	4½	4.55	4.35
Louisville & N.	1916-'23	5	4.50	4.25
Missouri, K. & T.	1916-'23	5	6.50	5.25
Missouri Pacific	1916-'23	5	7.00	5.50
N. Y. Cent. Lines.	1916-'28	4½	4.85	4.65
Norfolk & West.	1916-'24	4½	4.45	4.25
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1916-'28	6	4.88	4.62
Penn. Gen. Frt.	1916-'23	4½	4.38	4.18
St. L. I. M. & S.	1916-'24	5	6.00	5.00
Seaboard A. L.	1916-'23	5	4.88	4.70
Southern Railway	1916-'24	4½	4.80	4.65
Southern Pacific	1916-'23	4½	4.58	4.40
Virginian Railway	1916-'19	5	4.75	4.50

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alta	.04	Kentucky	.02
Alpha Con.	.02	Mexican	.39
Andes	.12	Occidental Con.	.78
Best & Belcher	.08	Ophir	.10
Bullion	.01	Overman	.11
Challenge Con.	.09	Potosi	.04
Confidence	.23	Savage	.06
Con. Cal. & Va.	.23	Seg. Belcher	.05
Con. Imperial	.02	Sierra Nevada	.53
Gould & Curry	.04	Union Con.	.17
Hale & Norcross	.06	Utah Con.	.04
Julia	.02	Yellow Jacket	.18

TONOPAH.		Comb. Fraction	.08
Belmont	3.60	D'df'd Daisy	.08
Jim Butler	.76	D'df'd B. B.	.05
MacNamara	.02	Florence	.44
Midway	.12	G'd'd Con. M.	1.85
Mizpah Ext.	.20	G'd'd Kewanas.	.38
Montana	.27	G'd'd Merger	.18
North Star	.09	Jumbo Ext.	1.37½
Rescue Eula	.07	Lone Star	.04
Tonopah Ext.	.42½	Silver Pick	.08
Tonopah Merger	.35	Vernal	.03
Victor	.25	Nevada Hills	.16
West End	.57	Rochester Mines	.58
GOLDFIELD.		Round Mountain	.40
Atlanta	.26	MANHATTAN.	
Booth	.38	Man. Big Four	.05
C. O. D.	.04		

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Dr. J'kpot.	9	9½	Isabella	16⅞	17
Elkton	24	25	Jackpot	6½	7½
El Paso	75	85	McKinney	39½	39
Findlay	3½	4½	Portland	182	170
Golden Cy.	178½	179¾	Vindicator	150	153
Gold Dollar	...	4	Rav. B. H.	3½	3⅝
Gold Sov.	5	5¼			

MORTGAGE LOANS.

OWNERS—BUILDERS

NEW BUILDINGS WILL BE GIVEN PREFERENCE. HAVE PLENTY OF MONEY.

Lowest rates for Manhattan and Bronx mortgages.

S. A. ISRAEL, 35 NASSAU ST. ANY AMOUNT.

Firsts from $10,000 up; Seconds from $5,000 up.

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

Samuel K. Jacobs Buys Midtown Loft Held at $900,000—Two Dwellings on Lexington Avenue Sold to an Investor—Another Private Dwelling Deal in Greenwich Village.

The feature of yesterday's realty market was the sale of the old Daniel B. Sickles house on the northeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Ninth Street by the Bowery Savings Bank to William Lustgarten & Co. The property, which fronts 79 feet on the avenue and 100 feet on the street, will be improved with a twelve-story fireproof apartment house by the buyers on the expiration of the present leases in the Fall of 1916. The property has an assessed valuation of about $166,000.

$900,000 Sale in Midtown Loft Zone.

Another equally important transaction in the midtown loft zone was the sale of the new twelve-story commercial building at 8 to 14 West Thirtieth Street, adjoining the Holland House, on the southwest corner of Fifth Avenue.

The property has been bought by Samuel K. Jacobs, a prominent operator in the loft section, and who recently sold the northwest corner of Fourth Avenue and Twenty-eighth Street.

The parcel just acquired has been held at $900,000 by the firm of Isaac A. Hopper, Inc., which erected the building and leased it to a realty corporation for ten years at a net rental of $54 000. It is subject to a mortgage of $650,000 at 5 per cent., and Mr. Jacobs also takes it subject to the lease.

The building covers the site of the old Hotel Burlington, fronting 100 feet on the street by 98.9 deep. The sellers bought it over a year ago from Otto H. Kahn and Albert G. Warburg, as trustees, for about $450,000. The building was erected at an estimated cost of $375,000. I. Josephson represented the seller as attorney in the deal.

Investor Buys Two Lexington Avenue Dwellings.

Another Lexington Avenue deal in the eighties, where there has been considerable speculative activity of late, was reported yesterday by J. Irving Walsh, who sold for Ennis & Sinnott, operators, 1,229 and 1,231 Lexington Avenue, two three-story private dwellings, occupying a plot 32 by 62.3, between Eighty-third and Eighty-fourth Streets. The buyer is George M. Clarke, who will hold the property for investment.

Another Greenwich Village Dwelling Sale.

A client of Richard S. Elliott has purchased from the McManus estate, 55 West Ninth Street, a three-story dwelling on a lot 22.2 by 92.3, located between Fifth and Sixth Avenues.

The dwelling at 52 West Ninth Street was recently purchased by Mr. Elliott and resold last week to Mrs. W. Forbes Morgan. G. Reynolds Gibbons represented the McManus estate.

C. B. Squire Sells East Side Dwelling.

Charles B. Squire has sold to an investing client of the Douglas Robinson-Charles S. Brown Company, for occupancy, 16 East Sixty-sixth Street, a four-story brownstone dwelling, on a lot 25 by 100, located between Madison and Fifth Avenues.

Spring Street Deal.

Daniel H. Jackson of the D. H. Jackson Company has bought from H. A. Strauss, 148 Spring Street, near West Broadway, a five-story business building, with stores, on a plot of 20 by 100. Sussman & Gibbs were the brokers.

Harlem Flats in Demand by Investors.

Another uptown flat, recently acquired in foreclosure proceedings by the Lawyers' Mortgage Company, was disposed of yesterday to an investor. The property involved is known as 246 East 114th Street, a four-story tenement, on a lot 21 by 100.11, located 100 feet west of Second Avenue. This is the fifth property disposed of by the mortgage company during the past few days.

Another east side deal in the same section was reported by H. H. Cohen, who sold for the Raylorius Realty Company to an investor 152 and 126 East 110th Street, a six-story new-law tenement, containing six apartments on a floor. The structure occupies a plot, 50 by 100.11, near Pleasant Avenue, and was valued by the selling company at $50,000.

Buyer of Lenox Hill Dwelling.

K. R. Babbitt is the buyer of the U. H. Boughton residence at 15 East Seventy-eighth Street, reported sold Monday.

Bronx Sales.

Kurz & Uren, Incorporated have sold for David Mackay, 1,329-31 Clinton Avenue, near 169th Street, a five-story building, having three families on a floor, on lot 50 by 138.

A building syndicate has purchased from the Hammer Realty Company, Ernest E. Hammer, President, ten lots on the east side of Valentine Avenue, running through to Tiebout Avenue, located 69.6 feet north of 183d Street. The property fronts 100 feet on Valentine Avenue and 101.2 feet on Tyebout Avenue, with northerly and southerly lines of 227.4 and 212 feet, respectively. Contracts for the purchase were made with Jacob Geisler, who is said to represent the building syndicate. The deal was negotiated by David H. Spring, Peter N. Gardner and Max Miller.

Brooklyn.

The McInerney-Klinck Realty Company have sold the two-story and store brick business building on the west side of Flatbush Avenue, 173 feet 8¾ inches south of Caton Avenue, on a plot 20 by 102 feet for Mrs. E. G. Hudson to Herman Lehman for occupancy.

The Leo Building Company has sold to Joseph Plastrick, 1,927 Sixty-sixth Street, and to Joseph Bauman, 2,073 Sixty-third Street, a family brick dwelling.

Long Island.

The Lewis H. May Company has sold at Far Rockaway, Long Island, for the estate of Dr. France, William S. Pettit, executor, 37 Seneca Street a dwelling on a plot 60 by 100 to H. Brosman, for investment.

Real Estate Board Elects Officers.

The Real Estate Board of New York held its annual meeting for the election of governors at noon yesterday. There were 104 ballots cast. The following were elected governors to serve for three years: Laurence M. D. McGuire, Charles A. Cone and Thomas Hovenden.

Immediately after, at an organization meeting of the Board of Governors, Laurence M. D. McGuire was re-elected President, Lawrence B. Elliman Vice President, Edward C. Cammann, Secretary, and Frederick D. Kalley was re-elected as Treasurer.

Other elections held by the members were as follows: For Nominating Committee, Alfred V. Amy, David A. Clarkson, Oscar L. Foley, Robert R. Rainey, F. Wood. For Auditing Committee, Donald W. Brown, Thomas P. Graham, Eugene S. Willard.

Sale of Einstein Estate Today.

Bryan L. Kennelly will sell at auction today in the Exchange Salesroom, 14 Vesey Street, a number of valuable properties. At executors' sale for the estate of B. F. Einstein, the four-story dwelling at 71 East Eightieth Street; also, at Wavecrest, Far Rockaway, Borough of Queens, one and one-eighth acres of land and the modern dwelling situated on the north side of Wavecrest Avenue.

Private Dwellings Leased.

Pease & Elliman have leased for Charles G. Curtis to Mrs. Charles J. Welch the four-story and basement dwelling, 20 by 100 feet, at 18 East Seventieth Street, between Fifth and Madison Avenues.

The Houghton Company has leased for Frances Morris the three-story and basement dwelling 162 West Sixty-fourth Street to George W. Louch for a term of years.

Dr. A. Hamilton Rice has leased from Oakleigh Thorne, 983 Park Avenue, a four-story dwelling on the northwest corner of Seventy-third Street. Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown Company inaugurated the lease.

James A. Sheeran has leased for Pauline A. MacArthur to Mathilde D'Arcy, the four-story dwelling at 175 East Seventy-eighth Street.

Commercial Leases.

Louis Kempner & Son have leased, for the Eighty-ninth Street Construction Corporation, Jacob Axelrod, President, a store at the southwest corner of Eighty-ninth Street, for a term of ten years, to Edward Miller and Henry Ritzheimer. The rental aggregates $40,000.

J. B. English has leased for Albert J. Sanders to Charles W. Barnett, the business building 109 West Forty-seventh Street, for a term of years. The tenant has been the occupant of the store for about six years.

Mortgage Loans Placed.

Eugene J. Busher has placed a first mortgage of $10,000, at 5½, five years, for Julius C. Hegeman, on 1,294 Webster Avenue, four-story flat, 24 by 100. For George Donnelly, $10,000, at 5½% for three years, on the two-story taxpayer on the south side of Fordham Road, 61 feet east of Tiebout Avenue, 57 by 67. For Rudolph Keuhn, $8,500, at 5½%, for five years, on the three-story, seven-family house, 26 by 100, known as 242 East 121st Street. For Liesler Realty Company, $10,000, at 5½% for five years, on the one-story taxpayer on the northwest corner of Home Street and Bryant Avenue, 25 by 97. Also a second mortgage of $2,500, at 6%, for three years, for Julius C. Hegeman, on 1,294 Webster Avenue, and a second mortgage of $2,500, at 6%, for two and one-half years, for Louis Burger, on 1,229 Webster Avenue.

Realty Notes.

There will be a meeting of the Fordham Heights Property Owners' Association this evening at Singhi's Hall, Fordham Road and Jerome Avenue.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

63d St, 305 East, n s, 109 ft e of 2d Av, 29x100.5, five-story tenement; adjourned to Oct. 29.

63d St, 307 East, n s, 138 ft e of 2d Av, 29x100.5, five-story tenement; adjourned to Oct. 29.

63d St, 309 East, n s, 167 ft e of 2d Av, 29x100.5, five-story tenement; adjourned to Oct. 29.

63d St, 311 East, n s, 196 ft e of 2d Av, 29x100.5, five-story tenement; adjourned to Oct. 29.

114th St, 351 East, n s, 100 ft w of 1st Av, 25x100,11, six-story tenement and stores; Stephen O. Lockwood against Angelo Di Rendetto et al.; Lockwood & Lockwood, attorneys; Lewis J. Coulan, referee; due, $25,-720.03; taxes, &c., $1,474; to the plaintiff for $10,000.

2d Av, 2,134, e s, 25.8 ft s of 110th St, 25x75, four-story tenement and stores; Charles D. Dendorf against Nicolo Scaramuzzo et al.; John H. Judge, attorney; Charles L. Hoffman, referee; due, $11,415.37; taxes, &c., $390.83; to the plaintiff for $10,700.

8th Av, 221, w s, 28.3 ft n of 21st St, 22.6x irregular, three-story tenement and stores, one-story extension; George H. Smyth et al. against Mabel E. Adams et al.; Harry Baer, attorney; Joseph N. Tuttle, referee; due, $21,638.88; taxes, &c., $25; to the plaintiff for $20,000.

By Samuel Marx.

123d St, 323 East, n s, 236 ft e of 2d Av, 18x100.11, three-story dwelling; Mary Hanson against John McKee et al.; Woodford, Bovee & Butcher, attorneys; Henry W. Pollock, referee; due, $7,130.64; taxes, &c., $56; to the plaintiff for $7,400.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By J. H. Mayers.

133d St, 633 East, n s, 130 ft e of Carpenter Av, 25x114; Louisa Clark against Albert Lefurgy et al; Niebrugge & Maxfield, attorneys; George B. Hayes, referee; due, $2,-493.65; taxes, &c., $400; to Irving N. Tompkins for $4,425.

By Henry Brady.

Marion Av, 2,774, e s, 81.7 ft n of 197th St, 17.10x94.9x10.3x94.3, two-story frame dwelling; Julia E. Barnard against Esther M. Sutherland et al.; Swan, Moore & Danforth, attorneys; Joseph Rubin, referee; due, $1,-734.19; taxes, &c., $500; subject to first mortgage of $3,600; to the plaintiff for $4,-350.

By Joseph P. Day.

Tremont Av, s s, 163.4 ft w of Montgomery Av, 25x94x25x98, vacant; withdrawn.

TODAY'S AUCTION SALES.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

80th St, 71 East, n s, 60.6 ft w of Park Av, 20x82.2, four-story dwelling; executor's sale.

Wave Crest Av, w s, 120 ft s of Atlantic Av, Far Rockaway, 40x111, three-story stable; executor's sale.

Wave Crest Av, n s, running through to Brinckerhoff Av, Far Rockaway, 104x400x 70x339, three-story dwelling; executor's sale, estate of B. F. Einstein.

Villa Av, 3,164, e s, 185 ft n of 205th St, 18x100, two-story dwelling; trustee's sale, estate of Patrick Cannon.

By Joseph P. Day.

East 109th St, 160, s s, 100 ft e of Lexington Av, 19x100.11, four-story tenement; City Real Estate Co. against Gustav Jagesdorf; Harold Swain, attorney; John R. McMullen, referee; due, $8,630.80; taxes, &c., $93.30.

Pearl St, 450, e s, 143.8 ft s of Park Row, 25x97.9x25x94.3; three-story lodging house and stores; Charles M. Cannon, trustee, against Thomas F. Connery et al.; Wilfred N. O'Neil, attorney; John E. Walsh, referee; due, $21,940.81; taxes, &c., $812.69.

By Samuel Goldsticker.

Spring St, 11, n e corner of Elizabeth St, 25.3 x95x25.3x89, five-story stable; Harry W

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

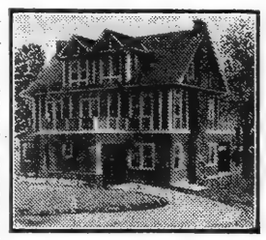
Artistic All-Year Country Home

Near the Water—Actual Water Rights.

CONVENIENT COMMUTATION TO THE CITY

GREAT BARGAIN.

$7,500. Terms to Suit Responsible Purchaser.



Delightful home on large grounds in most select neighborhood. Porte cochere. Large living room with old-fashioned open fireplace, dining room, butler's pantry and well fitted kitchen on the first floor.

Four fine master bed chambers and two tiled baths on the second floor; three bedrooms, billiard room and bath on third floor; separate entrance porch; large veranda; upper veranda, sleeping porch and open terrace. Every modern convenience; electric light, parquet floors, beamed ceilings; walls beautifully panelled in hard woods; convenient to country club, golf, ideal outdoor and water sports. Highest, healthiest climate near New York City. Send for photograph.

R. F. Barnes,
170 B'way, N. Y.
Tel., 1522—Cort.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

FACTORY FOR SALE

IN JERSEY CITY, N. J.

Located on desirable plot, containing about 1¾ acres, fronting on two streets and the Morris Canal.

Buildings are one, two, three and four story brick, iron and concrete, containing about 20,000 square feet of floor space; also frame office, stables, and wagon sheds, covering half of the land area, leaving more than half an acre for future development.

Full particulars, maps, diagrams, and photos furnished on request.

HUDSON REAL ESTATE CO.,
168 Ocean Av., Jersey City, N. J.

ENGLISH ALL-YEAR HOME

Will sell for $6,500. Easy Terms.

NEAR LAKE; LARGE GROUNDS.

Ten-room all-the-year-round Home, with hardwood trim, parquet floors, electric light and all modern conveniences; one-half acre beautifully shaded ground, overlooking two picturesque lakes; near Express Station, on D., L. & W. R. R.; convenient commutation to N. Y. City; 800 feet elevation; select neighborhood.

R. F. BARNES,
170 Broadway. Tel. 1522 Cort.

MONTCLAIR, N. J.

I am instructed to sacrifice beautiful residence for $8,200. I do not believe the property could be reproduced for less than $10,500. Read carefully what I say: New house, large living room with open fireplace, den, and sun porch adjoining, finished in oak; dining room beautifully paneled and finished in cream; genuine tile kitchen, all white; splendid butler's pantry, with maid's stairway; 6 bedrooms, 3 tiled baths, shower, sleeping porch; oak floors, mahogany stairs, copper gutters, leaders; good-sized lot; excellent location. May be seen Sundays.
Murdoch, opp. Lackawanna Terminal.

Preservation

of your family from want may depend on the title to your Real Estate. Consult us on this subject. We are experts in Bergen and Rockland County Real Estate Utles. Write for Booklet A.

North Jersey Title Insurance Co.,
Hackensack, New Jersey.
N. Y. Rep. Glenn K. Carver, 61 B'way.

Just near President Wilson,
AT SHADOW LAWN,
A BEAUTIFUL FURNISHED HOUSE
AT LONG BRANCH
AT A GREAT BARGAIN.
Gilbert Elliott, Atty., 165 B'way, N. Y.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

Superior Elevator Apartments

Best Value on West Side.

WEST END HALL,
No. 840 West End Av.,
Northeast cor. 101st St.
Corner apartment—8 rooms, 2 baths. Fit for any one. Beautifully decorated. Also 8 rooms, 2 baths. Rent, $1,500 upward.

ST. JOHN COURT,
No. 500 West 111th St.,
Southwest cor. Amsterdam Av.
6 rooms and bath.
$840 per annum upward.

ROBERT FULTON COURT,
No. 559 West 156th St.,
Northeast cor. Broadway.
Beautiful 6 room corner apartment. Also 7 rooms and bath.
$840 per annum upward.

THE PALMETTO,
No. 100 Morningside Drive,
Northwest cor. 120th St.
One vacancy; 5 room apt.
$720 per annum.
Inspection cordially invited.

CHAS. S. KOHLER, Agent,
No. 901 Columbus Av., cor. 104th St.

Glen Cairn, 270 Riverside Dr. corner 99th St.

12-story fireproof, large rooms and abundance of closet room; most complete housekeeping apartments on the Drive, overlooking a magnificent part of Hudson and Palisades. Two very choice apartments left.

8 Rooms, 3 Baths, $2,100
9 Rooms, 3 Baths, $2,300-$2,500
Berlin Renting Agency, B'way, Cor. 162d.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

BANKRUPT STOCK OF THE LENOX Waist Co., Inc.—Chas. Shongood, Auctioneer, will sell on this day, Wednesday, Oct. 20th, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., at 151 W. 35th St., the stock, machinery, and fixtures of above, consisting of Silks, Chiffons, Crepes, Linens, Nets, Laces, Bengaline, Velvets, Laces and Embroideries, Imported Swiss Embroidery, Allovers, Coupon Insertions, Hand Embroidered Fronts and Collars, Cluny, Irish Point, Point d'Esprit, Filet and other Hand Laces, Valenciennes, &c., 500 high grade sample Waists, Buttons, Trimmings, &c. Manufacturing Plant consists of 40 44-20 Singer Machines, 10 A. C. S., 15 W. & G. High Speed, 6 Singer, 2 Needle No. 72 W. 19 Hemstitching Machines, 2 Buttonhole Machines, 2 2½ H. P. Motors, direct drive, 60 Power Tables, Cutting Tables, Work Baskets, Chairs, Trunks, Office and Show Room Fixtures, Bookkeeper and Roll Top Desks, Safe, Chairs, 100 Feet Office Partition, Cabinets, Wall Cases, Show Room Tables, Chairs, Rugs, &c.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of THE LIEBLER CO., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day, Wednesday, Oct. 20, 1915, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at Cains Transfer Co., 530 W. 41st Street, and immediately thereafter at 539 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of property, scenery, and electrical effects of the production known as the "Garden of Paradise," at Cains Transfer Company, 519 West 38th Street, and at 539 Broadway, the property, scenery, costumes, etc., of the piece known as "The Highway of Life" and Joseph and His Brethren."

IRVING M. DITTENHOEFER, Trustee.
ROSENBERG, LEVIS & BALL, Attorneys for Trustee, 74 Broadway, New York.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

NO. 22,262.—U. S. DISTRICT COURT Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ASA J. FAULKNER, Bankrupt.

Asa J. Faulkner was duly adjudicated bankrupt on October 6th, 1915. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 233 Broadway, City of New York, on November 3rd, 1915, at 11 A. M. Creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MACGRANE COXE,
October 19, 1915. Referee in Bankruptcy.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

Unusual Concessions

We offer A-1 tenants a very attractive proposition in order to rent the few remaining apartments in the following houses:

232-238 West 106th St.
Near Broadway (Raymore Court)
An elevator apartment house of the highest class, the very newest in apartment house construction; all outside chambers.
6 and 7 Rooms

35 Fort Washington Av.
Corner 160th St. (Dayton Court)
Beautiful new elevator apartment; street under care of Park Department; magnificent, spacious rooms, with abundance of closet room.
4 and 6 Rooms

91 Fort Washington Av.
Cor. 162d St. (Chesburne)
A magnificent new elevator apartment on a tree lined avenue, overlooking Hudson and Palisades; all outside sunny apartments.
4-5-6 Rooms

Orinda, 530 W. 157th St.
High-class elevator Apartment House; subway express station on corner; all large rooms; all newest improvements.
5-6-7 Rooms

BERLIN RENTING AGENCY
B'way, Cor. 162d, & 141 E. 17th.

THE MENTONE
895 West End Av.,
S. W. Cor. 104th St.
FIREPROOF.
Very attractive apartments.
Every modern improvement; one block from subway and surface lines. Privacy and good taste mark these apartments as something especially desirable.
5-6-7 Rooms, 2 and 3 Baths.
Rents $1,100 to $2,300.
Representative on premises.
PATERNO BROS.,
Owners and Builders,
Office 601 West 115th St.
Tel., 1114—Morningside.

A Few Choice
Housekeeping Corner Apartments of 4, 5 & 6 ROOMS & bath; also extra maids' rooms.
Most convenient residential location in the city, close to the best shopping and amusement sections.
Very Reasonable Rents.
THE OREGON
162 W. 54th St., Cor. 7th Av.
New 12-story, fireproof building. Renting agent on premises, or
Slawson & Hobbs,
162 West 72d St.
One Doctor's Apartment.

57 W. 58th St.
THE CORONET
2 Rooms and Bath..... $600
2 Corner Rooms & Bath... 900
9 Rooms and 3 Baths..... 2000
Apply on Premises, or
Harris & Vaughan, Inc.,
509 Fifth Avenue.
Tel. 31 Murray Hill.

THE OSBORNE
205 WEST 57TH ST.
TO SUBLET,
10 Room, 3 Baths, Apartment,
Furnished or Unfurnished.

Concessions
36 Central Park South
Between 5th and 6th Aves.
1-2 Rooms and 1 Bath
1-3 Rooms and 2 Baths
Dining Room on First Floor.
Geo. L. Rose, Treas. & Resident Mgr.

THE ADRIAN,
58 West 72d.
Eight large, light rooms, bath; parquet floors, electric light; elevator service day and night; convenient subway, elevated, and surface lines. $1,100-$1,800. Inquire Superintendent.

94th St. NEAR RIVERSIDE 314 316 321
BIG CONCESSIONS
HIGH-CLASS ELEVATOR APTS.: ALL IMPROVEMENTS; 5, 6, 7 LARGE, LIGHT ROOMS, BATH AND EXTRA LAVATORY; $42.50 to $87.50.

THE AYLSMERE,
60 West 76th St.
Seven and eight large, light rooms, bath; 2 elevators; night and day passenger service; steam dryer; convenient all traction lines; $1,200-$1,500. Supt. on premises.

THE ANICO,
1690-1696 B'way (cor. 53d)
Two, three, five rooms, extra large; high-class elevator building; parquet floors throughout; baths; $50, $70.

51st, 318-328 W. The Washington 5 to 8 The Jefferson Elegant large, light rooms, modern elevator apartments. **$55 up**
WALDRON & FREEDMAN, 489 5th Ave

The Sevillia
Apartment Hotel, 117 W. 58th St.
Apartment of 2 rooms and bath; also one 3 rooms and bath; will furnish if desired.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. | APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

A Modern High Class Fireproof Apartment House.



The Barnard
106-110 Central Park West,
Southwest Corner 71st St.
Near 72d St. Subway; 10 minutes to Theatres and Shopping District.
10 Story, 3 Elevators.
6, 7, 8 & 9 Rooms, 1 & 2 Baths
Rents $1,200 to $2,500
Including Refrigeration.
First Floor for Doctor.
ALSO ONE FURNISHED APARTMENT.
Representative on Premises
F. R. Wood, W. H. Dolson Co.,
Broadway, Cor. 80th St.
Telephone Schuyler 3800.

Unusual Opportunity
To Rent at an Attractive Price
These Few Remaining Vacancies:
5 Large All Outside Rooms—Very Attractive **$75** UP
All Outside Rooms and very attractive floor plan, possessing every modern convenience.
Modern High Class Fireproof Buildings.
Prince Humbert and Marc Antony
214 to 220 Cathedral Parkway,
(110th St.), Near Broadway.
Apply to the Resident Manager.

NON-HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENTS.
SPENCER ARMS
S. E. Cor. Broadway & 69th St.
2, 3 & 4 ROOMS
or larger combinations — maid service included, and meals served in apartments.
Every room with permanent outside light and large closet space.
Most convenient location in city.
RENTAL, $70 to $125.
Chas. F. de Casanova, Agt., on premises, or your own broker.
Tel. Columbus 3996.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

THE LUXONIA
305 West 72d St.,
Bet. W. End Av. & R'side Dr.
Close to 72d St. Subway Express Station.
5-6 Rooms, 2 Baths.
Rents $1,500 to $2,000.
The Apartments are unique in arrangement. Excellent appointments throughout. All have southern and eastern exposure. Should be seen to be appreciated. Representative on premises or
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Owners and Builders,
Office 601 West 115th St.
Tel., 1114 Morningside.

West Side, Above 110th Street.

NEW
UNIVERSITY COURT
70 MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, cor. 117TH ST.
Near Columbia University.
Every convenience known provided; the entrance with the splash of its fountains unsurpassed; undesirable tenants excluded; no dogs allowed.
7 Rooms, Bath, $900.

HAGUE COURT
NEAR COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY.
400 West 118th St., facing Morningside Park.
Corner Apartment.
All outside, sunny rooms.
7 Rooms, Bath, 2 Toilets...$1,200
7 " " " " ...$1,000
Apply Superintendent respective buildings, or
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Bachelor Apartments
THE BERWYCK
65-69 West 54th Street
TWO ROOMS & BATH
RENTS, $480-$720
CONVENIENT TO THE UNION AND UNIVERSITY CLUBS.
DOCTOR'S OFFICE, $900
APPLY TO
HERMAN L. R. EDGAR
81 Nassau Street

587 Riverside Drive
Corner 136th St.
7 and 8 Rooms.
Rental $960 to $1,380.

1,100 Park Ave.
Corner 89th St.
9 Rooms.
Rental $1,600.
EDGAR A. LEVY,
505 Fifth Ave.
Telephone 6960—Murray Hill.



Westover Court
Bachelor Apartments
211 W. 43rd St. & 212 W. 44th St., Times Square.
Old English Interior Court. Two, Three or Four Room Apartments, Private Bath. Furnished or Unfurnished. Outside Rooms. Club Breakfasts.
For rates and further information apply
ASTOR OFFICE, 23 W. 29th St.
Or Superintendent on Premises.
Telephone Bryant 5860.

780 Riverside Drive
Corner 155th St.
5 & 6 Rooms | $750 to $1250

630 W. 141st
Corner Riverside
5-6-7 Rooms | $700 to $1300
Furnished Apts. $1000 and up

AVONMORE
2,131 Broadway, at 74th Street
Beautifully Appointed Apartments,
7 & 8 Rooms, $1,200-$1,600
Southern Exposure.
Within 2 blocks of 72d St. Subway Station
SUPERINTENDENT ON PREMISES.

44 West 77th St.
Facing Manhattan Square Park
9 Rooms and 3 Baths
$2600

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THE HUNTINGTON,
218 WEST 112TH ST.
HIGH-CLASS ELEVATOR APARTMENT.
6-7 light rooms, $600-$840.
Apply on premises, or
HALLAHAN & AHEARN,
271 West 125th St.

8 ROOMS AND BATH.
Duplex Apartment.
515 WEST 150TH ST.
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CORNER APARTMENT.
Seven and eight rooms and bath; SERVANTS' TOILET, $55 and $70.
400 West 152d St. (St. Nicholas Av.)
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993 PARK AVE.
Cor. 84th St.
10 Rooms, 3 Baths.....$2,800-$4,300

1,155 PARK AVE.
Cor. 92d St.
10 Rooms, 3 Baths.....$2,700-$3,300
12 Rooms, 4 Baths.....$3,200-$3,900
Larger or smaller suites can be arranged.

BRENTMORE
88 CENTRAL PARK WEST
Cor. 69th St.
One Apartment.
9 Rooms, 3 Baths—Duplex.....$4,000
Apply on Premises or at the Office of
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405 Park Avenue
Northeast Corner 54th Street.
1 Corner Apartment Facing South.
12 Rooms 5 Baths
8 Wood Burning Fireplaces.
RENT $6,000.
MOORE & WYCKOFF
546 5TH AVE.
Tel. 1263 Bryant. Corner 45th St.

161 East 79th Street
Near Lexington Avenue
New Building Now Ready for Occupancy
Two apartments on a floor, each occupying whole width of plot.
Large sunny rooms.
7 and 8 Rooms, 3 Baths, $1,900 to $2,500
One Doctor's Apartment,
3 Rooms, $1,000
PEASE & ELLIMAN, Agents
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(Fireproof.)
21 Claremont Av.,
Just Above 116th St.
8 Rooms, 2 Baths, Lavatory.
Rents $1,400 to $1,600.
Unusually desirable apartments. Unsurpassed location, overlooking Columbia University grounds. Sunny rooms. Representative on premises, or
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601 West 115th St.
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Extra large sunny rooms, all facing the outside, overlooking Columbia University grounds. Fine river view; every modern convenience. One block from Subway station.
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Near 125th St. "L" and Subway.
High Class Elevator Apartments.
2-3-4 & 5 Rooms
Kitchens and Kitchenettes,
$28 to $60 Per Month.
Large Rooms, Unusual Closet Space.
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GRAND CORNER
7th Av., 1,919, corner 116th; open plaza, bet. subway and "L" express stations; 7-8 rooms, extra large, light, high class; all improvements; newly decorated; reduced to $80, $70, $65; great concessions; see our inducements before you select.

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Jackson Heights Apartments
4-5 Rooms and Bath
$28 to $45 a Month
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20 Minutes from Manhattan
One and a half blocks from New Dual Subway Station.
Take trolley at Manhattan end of Queensboro Bridge (59th St. and 2d Av.) marked "Flushing" or "College Point." Leave car at Jackson Av. and 25th St. Renting office on corner. Or take Queensboro subway, 42d St. and Lexington Av., transfer at Jackson Av., Long Island City.
Twenty Minutes' Ride by Either Route
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Queensboro Corporation
Bridge Plaza, Long Island City.
Telephone Astoria 801.
Renting Office, Jackson Av., corner of 25th St.
Telephone Newtown 1214.

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3-4-5 and 6 Rooms
FRONT APARTMENTS.
An EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY to secure a very attractive Apartment in perfect condition.
4,180 Broadway, Cor. 177th St.
EVERY ROOM BEING OUTSIDE, WITH SOUTHERLY EXPOSURE AND VIEW.
Very Large Bedroom.
ELEVATOR; ALL NIGHT SERVICE.
Rent $38-$60.
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7, 8 & 9 ROOMS, 2 BATHS.
Exceptional Apartments and arrangement of rooms, every one being outside and large; abundance of closet room; modern in every detail; first class in every respect.
ELEVATOR, ALL NIGHT SERVICE.
805 St. Nicholas Av., Corner 160th St.
W. D. MORGAN, Agent, 3,573 B'way, 147th St.

4-5-6 and 7 Rooms.
Very convenient location; close to subway and 145th St. crosstown line; attractively decorated; elevator; all night service; low rentals.
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629 WEST 138TH ST.,
BETWEEN BROADWAY AND RIVERSIDE.
Private house block, subway station (137th St.), and 5th Av. bus line (135th St.).
4 and 5 Rooms.
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For Choice East Side Apartments
Look at OUR OFFERINGS in MODERN HOUSES, Where the SERVICE Is PERFECT and RENTS MODERATE.

16 E. 96th St. Cor. Madison Ave.	10 Rooms, 3 Baths, $1900
1239 Madison Av Corner 89th St.	7-8-9 Rooms, 2 BATHS, $1300 to $2000
1261 Madison Av Corner 90th St.	8 Rooms, 2 Baths; Only One Left; $1100
1246 Madison Av Near 90th St.	7 Rooms, Bath, Single Flats $480 to $720
131 E. 86th St. Cor. Lexington Ave.	7-8 Rooms, & Bath, $540-$600
58-66 E. 96th St. Near Park Ave.	7 Rooms, All Improvements $480 to $540

Floor Plans and Full Particulars of All East Side Apartments
DUFF & CONGER Madison Ave., Cor. 59th St.
TELEPHONE LENOX 8900.

109-111 EAST 56TH ST.
Elevator Building.
135 EAST 56TH ST.
2 Rooms and Bath.
Large, light studio apartments. Rent from $540 to $900, including room service.
Apply to E. C. POLLON,
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"THE HOUSE of GOOD SERVICE"
129 Columbia Hts., Cor. Clark St.,
has 42 apartments, 88% have been occupied by same tenants for more than three years; but 2 vacancies now.
"THERE IS A REASON!"
At $960 rental I can offer you a 6-room corner apartment, overlooking N. Y. Harbor, that for light, sunshine, space and view you cannot duplicate in Greater New York. Come and see for yourself and be convinced.
6-room Apartment, $780; with harbor views.
IF YOU LIVE AT HARNDEN COURT YOU ARE SURE OF DESIRABLE NEIGHBORS.
Rigid scrutiny of references makes it a desirable home for discerning tenants.
Resident Agent—GEO. J. BROWN.

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2117 Foster Av., Flatbush.
4 & 5 Room New Apartments
RENTS $35-$45.
Brighton Beach "L," Newkirk Av. Express Station; Flatbush and Ocean Av. cars.
Every modern improvement.
Supt. on premises. Phone Flatbush 8500.

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186 PROSPECT PLACE
NEAR FLATBUSH AV., BROOKLYN.
The best elevator apartment in Brooklyn, containing all latest improvements.
3 rooms, $36; 4 rooms, $45; 5 rooms, $55.
COURTEOUS ATTENDANTS IN UNIFORMS
Supt. on premises, or J. J. BROOKE, 215 Montague St., Brooklyn. Booklet on request.

BRONX.

TILBURY COURT
719-723 WEST 180TH ST.
6 large, light rooms; high-class elevator apartments; modern improvements.
$45 $53.

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56 West 45th Street. Tel. Bryant 7848.

JERE JOHNSON, JR., CO., AUCTIONEERS,
187 B'way, N. Y., 183 Montague St., B'klyn.

ARCHITECT, Country Houses Exclusively. Rousseau Company, 2 E. 23d St., N. Y. City.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

For sale or lease for manufacturing purposes, plot 100x168 feet, with three fronts, at northeast corner 96th and 1st Av. John D. Crimmins, 624 Madison Av.

West 113th, 253.—Ten rooms, two baths, recently enlarged and renovated throughout; exceptionally desirable for doctor or dentist. For terms telephone Plaza 6782.

Private garage, 178 East 75th St.
W. F. Fuerst, 87 Nassau St.

Stable or garage, 242 West 69th St.
W. F. Fuerst, 87 Nassau St.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

$4,000 STUCCO HOUSE.
$400 cash, balance easy terms; 6 rooms and bath; parquet floors, sewer, water, and gas; on line new 4th Av. Sea Beach Line; 29 minutes to New York; 5c. fare. Box A 206 Times Downtown.

Craftsman Homes in the heart of Flatbush; only $4,250; send for booklet. Otto Singer, on premises, East 13th St. and Av. K, Brooklyn. Avenue J station, Brighton Beach "L."

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

FORCED TO SELL my 7-room house and all improvements; large ground, overlooking beautiful lake. Full price $3,900, worth $4,800. Will take $200 cash, balance $17 per month. A. Thomas, 349 East 14th St.

All-year suburban eight-room modern house; large plot; ideal location; half hour New York; easy terms. Sacrifice, Box Y 286 Times Annex.

Richmond Borough—For Sale or To Let.

Last Chance—$380 per acre, 4-9 acres, near depot; rural; fine soil. Princes Bay, 45 Broadway, City.

Real Estate Wanted.

Bargains and property liable to foreclosure bought quickly for cash. Address Reliable, 183 Times Downtown.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

For Rent.—56 West 92d St., near Central Park; 4-story high-stoop house, in perfect order; $1,700 a year. Apply on premises or F. E. Barnes, 62 West 45th St.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—No. 22,223.—In the matter of BARNET SHULSKY and HYMAN SHULSKY, individually and as co-partners trading under the firm name and style of SHULSKY BROS. and CONGRESS WAIST & DRESS COMPANY, Alleged Bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that Barnet Shulsky and Hyman Shulsky, individually and as co-partners trading under the firm name and style of Shulsky Bros. and Congress Waist & Dress Company, alleged bankrupts, have filed their petition, dated October 19th, 1915, praying for the confirmation of a composition, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, November 1st, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioners should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupts thereon.

Dated, New York, October 19th, 1915.
WILLIAM H. WILLIS,
Referee in Bankruptcy,
No. 32 Beaver Street, New York City.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHern District of New York.—No. 21,909.—LAZARUS KAHNER and MILTON L. KAHNER, individually and as co-partners doing business under the firm name and style of L. KAHNER & SON, Bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that Lazarus Kahner and Milton L. Kahner, individually and as co-partners doing business under the firm name and style of L. Kahner & Son, bankrupts, have filed their petition, dated October 8th, 1915, praying for a discharge from all their debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, November 22nd, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioners should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupts thereon.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, October 18th, 1915.

U. S. DIST. COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT of New York.—MARCUS GOLDFINGER, Bankrupt.

Marcus Goldfinger, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated October 14th, 1915, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy. Creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, November 22d, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, Oct. 19, 1915.

U. S. DIST. COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT of New York.—LEWIS SELIGMAN, Bankrupt.

Lewis Seligman, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated October 7th, 1915, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy. Creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, November 22nd, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, Oct. 19, 1915.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHern District of New York.—No. 21,968.—MAX GOODMAN, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Max Goodman, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated August 10th, 1915, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, November 22nd, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, October 18th, 1915.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHern District of New York.—ABRAHAM GOLDMAN, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Abraham Goldman, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated October 16th, 1915, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, November 22d, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, October 19th, 1915.

U. S. DIST. COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT of New York.—MANDEL HERZ, Bankrupt.

Mandel Herz, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated October 9th, 1915, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy. Creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, November 22d, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioners should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupts thereon.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, October 18th, 1915.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. Dist. of N. Y.—No. 21,883.—In Bankruptcy.—TOSCANA WINE & LIQUOR CO., Bankrupt.

Creditors of said Toscana Wine & Liquor Co. are hereby given notice that on July 8th, 1915, it was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 82 Beaver Street, New York City, November 4th, 1915, at 11:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before the meeting.

WILLIAM H. WILLIS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated New York, October 18th, 1915.

NO. 22,158.—U. S. DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of VOLTURNO ITALIAN WORKERS CORPORATION, Bankrupt.

Volturno Italian Workers Corporation was duly adjudicated bankrupt on September 27th, 1915. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 233 Broadway, City of New York, on November 3rd, 1915, at 10:30 A. M. Creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MACGRANE COXE,
Oct. 19, 1915. Referee in Bankruptcy.

Property Out of the City

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

707 North Broadway and 148 and 152 Robert Lane, Yonkers, two-story wight and nine room dwellings, just completed; very attractive; newest improvements, handsome decorations; high-class location; attractive prices. River View Building Co., on premises, and 718 North Broadway, Yonkers.

For Sale, at Mt. Vernon, in the exclusive Chester Hill section, three-story detached house, 10 rooms, two baths, three toilets, laundry, and garage; lot 62x90. Will sell to quick purchaser for $13,500. Write or call, M. W. Robinson, 212 5th Av., New York.

Hudson River.

KENNETH IVES & CO., Westchester, 7 E. 42.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

VERY ATTRACTIVE COTTAGE, 5 rooms and bath, electric, gas, and city water, open fireplace, beamed ceilings, in living and dining rooms, large verandas, plot of lawn and garden, hedges and shrubbery; block from sandy bathing beach, fishing, &c.; 45 minutes from Manhattan; must have $150 down, then $18 monthly. C. Colt, 1,218 B'way, Brooklyn.

NEW MODERN HOUSE, $5,950.
Bungalow type, 6 rooms and tile bath, sun parlor and porches; 28 minutes out; 100 trains; restricted property; easy terms. J. Mead Briggs, 200 Broadway, N. Y. 'Phone 3876 Cortlandt.

PLOT 50x100; all improvements; good neighborhood; near station; 35 minutes out; $190; wonderful bargain. B. F. McLain, 47 West 34th St.

Asharoken Beach.—Arrange now for 1916; buy lot; build this Winter cheaply; booklet; other shore fronts. Codling, Northport, L. I.

REAL WATERFRONT LOTS.
Improved; $500 each, easy terms; 40 minutes out. Lots, Box 178 Times Downtown.

New York State—For Sale or To Let.

SULLIVAN COUNTY, N. Y.—A city man's country home in the most healthful locality in the State; half way between Monticello and Liberty, on the New York and Binghamton State Road; fine farm of 73 acres, with lots of fruit; good woodland, trout brook; site for pond; elevation nearly 1,500 feet; main house 16 large rooms, all modern improvements, including hot-water heat and telephone; 7-room tenant house; barn, room for five horses and 18 cows. To close an estate the entire property will be sold for less than the cost of the main dwelling; terms easy; $14,000. John D. Lyons, Monticello, N. Y.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

ATTRACTIVE BARGAINS
In modern one-family houses and choice building lots at private sale, a large number from which to select.
THE BANKING DEPARTMENT, STATE OF NEW YORK, to quickly close the business of two corporations, offers these properties at about 50% of former prices. They are located at Grantwood, Palisade, Morsemere and Leonia, New Jersey, (opposite Grant's Tomb), within twenty-five minutes of Manhattan.
An inspection of these properties will convince you that they are unusual bargains.
Liberal terms. Title Guarantee Policy Free.
For further details and terms address
BENJ. D. HAIGHT, Special Deputy Supt. of Banks, care of Banking Department, 61 Broadway, New York City.

FOR SALE—Gentleman's Country Estate, twelve (12) acres, situated on high ridge, half way between Englewood and Hackensack; about 15 miles from New York; brick and stone dwelling, with slate roof, 18 rooms, three baths; two small cottages; large barn and garage; this is a great opportunity to acquire attractive home or for investment; property free and clear; will sell at most attractive price. Call or write for full particulars. M. W. Robineon, 212 5th Av., New York.

BIG BARGAIN FOR SOMEBODY.
Factory, 4-story, brick, 54x100.
on plot 54x200; every improvement.
ASHFORTH & CO., 11 EAST 42D ST.

Sell whole, part 25 acres, house and buildings; suitable for development; 20 miles out; mile from station; excellent train service; good roads. S 121 Times.

Builder forced to take eight-room house, all improvements, hot water heat, in best section, will sell $4,250; value $5,500. Smith-Singer Co., Ridgewood, N. J.

FARMS, acre upward, hour out, for poultry, fruit, vegetables; $10 monthly. Write for pictures. Room 1,701, 141 Broadway.

"NUTLEY IN A NUTSHELL."
All about the "Ideal Home Town."
SECRETARY, Box 314, Nutley, N. J.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Property My Specialty. Harvey R. Linbarger, 197 North Av.

MONTCLAIR—Real Estate—Sale or rent. Apply to Simpson Merritt Co.

Georgia—For Sale or to Let.

SOUTHERN LANDS are low in price, but high in productive value; make two to four crops a year and give largest profits in grain, vegetables, fruits, live stock, and dairying. Unsurpassed climate; good markets. Southern progress is on the Southern Railway. Publications on request. M. V. Richards, Commissioner, Room 219 Southern Railway, Washington, D. C.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

Furn

Apartments to Let
Furnished.
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

West Side

THE WILSONIA,

225 West 69th St., near Broadway. 1 rooms, bath, and kitchenette, $45 up; rooms, bath, and kitchenette, $50 up.

Apartments by the Month or Year. Also Unfurnished.
SPOTLESSLY FRESH AND CLEAN.

No questionable or objectionable tenants. Phone, elevator service; maid service optional. Near Subway. "L," 5th Av. bus, street cars. REFERENCES ABSOLUTELY ESSENTIAL.

NEW AND
ELEGANTLY FURNISHED
5-ROOM APARTMENT
FOR WINTER SEASON OR LONGER PERIOD; MODERN NEW APARTMENT HOUSE; BEST OF REFERENCE RE-QUIRED; $250 PER MONTH; EXTRA ACCOMMODATIONS FOR SERVANT CAN BE ARRANGED. APPLY SUPER-INTENDENT, 226 WEST 70TH ST.

LEAVING CITY, WILL SUBLET MY COM-PLETELY FURNISHED APARTMENT, 7 ROOMS, 2 BATHS, COMFORTABLE, HOMELIKE, JUST DECORATED, SUN-LIGHT IN EVERY ROOM, AT $150 PER MONTH FOR 6 MONTHS OR LONGER. APT. 7A, WEEKS, 523 WEST 113TH ST.

176th West, (214 Audubon Av.)—Very prettily furnished new front apartment, 3 rooms, bath, each facing street; southern exposure; spacious outlook; ideal home; complete house-keeping; $55 monthly; immediate. Markham.

Five to nine rooms upward, $100 to $:50 up-ward; private parties subleasing; completely furnished; chiefly in new buildings; west side, 70s to 100s. Wickliffe Gray, 260 West 73d. Columbus 3974.

OVERLOOKING CENTRAL PARK
85th, 1 West; a superbly beautiful seven-room furnished apartment; modern, high-class building. Frederick L. Hurt, 30 East 42d. Murray Hill 5726.

Beautiful 4-room apartment; all modern con-veniences; one block subway; highest point on Manhattan Island. Telephone Audubon 1720.

Apartments to Let
Unfurnished.
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

GREAT OPPORTUNITY
to secure a $2,100 high-class corner apart-ment, on a sublease, for $1,400; eight large, light rooms and bath; vicinity of Gramercy Park; all modern improvements; references required. M 95 Times.

THE CLEVELAND,
126 to 130 East 24th St.—Nine rooms and bath; well arranged; rents $1,000 and $1,200. Apply to CAMMANN, VOORHEES & FLOYD, 84 William St.

Kitchenette apartment, top floor private house, East Fifties; 3 rooms; kitchenette used as bedroom if preferred. S 68 Times.

1,186 MADISON AV., CORNER 87TH ST. Seven unusually large rooms, electric light, elevator service, &c.; $100. Superintendent.

81st, 137 East, (near Lexington Av.)—Nice apartment 5 and 6 rooms, bath; $35-$40.

High-Class East Side Apartments.
R. de FLOREZ, 501 Fifth Avenue.

Madison Av., 922, corner 73d.—Sunny apart-ment, 2 rooms, bath; furnished, unfurnished.

81st, 137 East, near Lexington.—Modern steam heated apartment, 6 rooms, bath, $40.

FOR HIGH-CLASS APARTMENTS.
A. L. Mordecai & Son., 30 East 42d St.

West Side.

Three minutes to 116th St. Express Station, 6th and 9th Av. "L."
MORNINGSIDE HEIGHTS APARTMENTS
Facing Most Picturesque Park in Manhattan
5 ROOMS, $50-$60
6 ROOMS, $60-$70
7 ROOMS, $80-$85
Every modern housekeeping convenience; res-taurant in building; first-class service; rea-sonable prices.
40 Morningside Av., N. E. Cor. W. 118th St.

THE NEWPORT
536 Street, 200-206 West, s. e. cor. Broadway. Five and six rooms, $55 to $75. Elevator, steam heat, electric lights. Quiet and respectable building. Apply on premises or to
WM. A. WHITE & SONS,
46 Cedar Street. 'Phone 5700 John.

THE CHESTERSHIRE,
568-570 West 163d St.,
1½ blocks from subway station; modern six-story elevator apartment, 6 and 7 rooms and bath; $45 to $65. Superintendent on premises.

GEORGETTE COURT, 315 West 113th St. $35.00—5-room apartments—$40.00.
All modern improvements; elevator service day and night; parks, subway, "L," car, and bus service within one block.

Great Opportunity.—Bargain; will sublet beautiful, newly decorated apartment, ten large, light sunny rooms, three baths, eighth floor, West 72d St. $1,850. Telephone Zinck, 5980 Bryant for particulars.

9 ROOMS, 3 BATHS; THE WELLWYN, 5TH FLOOR, SOUTH, 260 WEST 72D; SUN-SHINE IN ALL ROOMS. APPLY BARLE & CALHOUN, BROADWAY AND 72D ST.

140th St., 503 West.—Seven rooms, front; bath; electricity; convenient subway and "L"; refined house; owner on premises; $45; inducements to desirable tenants.

$24—5 ROOMS, BATH.
105th, 8 West, Near Central Park.—Steam heat, hot water; location unexcelled; small families only; no dogs. Janitor.

St. Nicholas Av., 430, (facing St. Nicholas Park.)—Seven large, light rooms; steam heat; modern plumbing; location first class; $30. Janitor.

THE LANGHAM,
73d to 74th St. and Central Park West.
10-11 room apartments, $9,000-$6,000.
Apply Superintendent or phone Col. 4020.

57th St., 140 West.—Large living room, two bedrooms, two bathrooms, kitchenette, din-ing room; modern building; $1,400. Meyer-wits.

SUBLET.
Three rooms and bath.
HOTEL WALTON, 104 West 70th St.

84TH ST., 15 WEST.—7 large rooms and bath; newly decorated; immediate posses-sion; rent, $45 to $60.

236 WEST 55TH ST.
5, 6 large rooms; elevator, electricity, tele-phone; overlooking Broadway; $55-$75.

170TH, 709 West, Alview, 4 rooms, all im-provements; rent $31-$32; class of tenants absolutely restricted.

Grand Concourse Apartments.—See H. A. Douglas Co., 187th St. and Grand Concourse.

The Chepstow, 215 West 101st St.—Choice corner apartment, 8 rooms and 3 baths.

Studio 5D.—Living room, kitchenette, bath, $45; private house. 40 West 86th.

For apartments of from 3 to 10 rooms consult Paterno, 601 West 115th St.

Audrey Hall, 575 West 172d.—Large six-room apartment; all outside.

180th, 660 West.—Elevator apartments, 5, 6, 7 rooms, $45 to $70.

81st, 203 West.—Two front connecting rooms, adjoining bath; private entrance. Stobbie.

Brooklyn.

ST. JAMES PLACE, NEAR FULTON ST. Delightful 6-room apartment, $42; 7-room, $45; electricity, steam; parquet floors; near subway and L. Booklet.
GOLDEN REALTY CO., 288 St. James Pl.

Apartments Wanted
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished.

Wanted—Furnished apartment or small fur-nished house from November 1st to May 1st; must have two double bedrooms, one single bedroom, and two servants' rooms; nothing costing over $150 a month will be considered. A 217 Times Downtown.

Furnished apartment for young couple, quiet street, about six months, two light rooms, private bath, kitchenette; not with private family; state particulars. S 177 Times.

High-class furnished apartments wanted in new buildings. Let me list yours. R. DE FLOREZ, 501 5TH AV.

Boarders Wanted
Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

5TH AV., 47.—Unusual location; double, sin-gle room; steam heat; private bath.

15TH, 210 EAST, (Stuyvesant Park.)—Single, double rooms; home cooking; table guests.

19TH, 116 EAST, (Gramercy Park.)—Large connecting and small rooms; southern ex-posure; sunny dining room; block subway; references.

21ST ST., 145 EAST, (Gramercy Park.)—Unusually large rooms; ample closets; pri-vate baths; excellent table; 'phone; refer-ences.

64TH, 117-119 EAST, (Near Park Av.)—Large and single rooms, with board.

45TH ST., 8 EAST.
Table board; rooms; references.

53D ST., 37 EAST.
Rooms, with board; references; table board.

62D, 38 EAST.—Second floor; three rooms, bath; excellent board; prices reasonable.

72D, 12 EAST.—Double and single rooms; ex-cellent table; references exchanged.

IRVING PLACE, 71.—Rooms with private bath and board. Gramercy 1978.

MADISON AV., 839.—Large, handsome rooms, with board; breakfast in room; ap-pointments those of a private house; refer-ences.

Country Board
Thirty cents an agate line.

Westchester.

EDGEHILL INN,
SPUYTEN DUYVIL-ON-HUDSON.
Exclusive home for few guests; broad ve-randas; beautiful country; near country club; accessible to train and subway. Tel. 360 Kingsbridge.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Winter engagements low; unex-celled home cooking; large porches; wall-heated house; river view. W. E. Robinson. Phone 2161 Yonkers.

New Jersey.

THE MARLBOROUGH,
45 North Arlington Av.,
East Orange, N. J.
"30 Minutes from Broadway."
Compare this with what you are paying and what you are getting for it—A parlor, bed-room and private bath, with delicious meals, for $25 per week for two persons; exclusive and homelike; social conditions very pleas-ant. Take Lackawanna at Hoboken, hotel one block from East Orange station. Write for booklet. W. T. Reade, Prop.

VERY SELECT HOME
in Montclair, N. J.; three-room suite, bath; private family; suitable for two gentlemen, couple; excellent cuisine; refined surround-ings; $65-$75 per week. X 367 Times Annex.

South Orange, 117 Scotland Road.—Refined family; beautiful home; near D., L. & W.; large room, private bath; excellent table; ref-erences.

Boarders Wanted
Twenty-five cents an agate line.

West Side

16TH, 20-22 WEST.—Large, small rooms, private baths; excellent board; telephone.

43 WEST 47TH ST.
Attractively furnished rooms; first-class service; table unexcelled; every convenience; table guests.

54TH, 54 WEST.—Large rooms, suites; pri-vate baths; also single room; electricity.

86TH, 62 WEST.—Desirable large, small rooms, with board; suite, with bath; ref-erences.

57TH ST., 49 WEST.—English home for gen-tlemen; large rooms; excellent cooking; every comfort; young society. Mrs. Boden.

58TH ST., 146 WEST.—Newly furnished large and small rooms; table guests; references.

64TH ST., 115 WEST.—Large, pleasant room; running water; suitable one, two; moderate.

72D, 266 WEST.—Attractive location; large, small rooms; excellent meals; references; telephone; transients.

72D, 242 WEST.—Handsome, large, single room; private bathroom; electric light; ref-erence.

72D, 52 WEST.—Superior location and sur-roundings for those desiring a Winter home.

75TH, 147 WEST.—Beautiful, second floor, other rooms; refined surroundings; refer-ences exchanged.

75TH, 115 WEST.—Desirable rooms, with board; references exchanged.

76TH, 57 WEST.—Attractive rooms, adjoin-ing bath; table guests. Telephone 9725 Schuyler.

76TH, 111 WEST.—Large room; attractively furnished; excellent table; table guests ac-commodated.

76TH ST., 237-239 WEST.—Suite, private bath; single room; table boarders; excel-lent location.

76TH, 243 WEST.—Desirable large rooms, with and without private bath; references.

76TH, 249 WEST.—Desirable rooms, parlor dining; references.

78TH, 121 West.—Private family offers gen-tlemen beautiful large and medium rooms; reasonable.

78TH, 159 WEST.—Attractive large, small rooms; private bath; table guests; mod-erate.

78TH, 164 WEST.—Pleasant rooms, excellent table; parlor dining; homelike; table guests.

79TH, 114 AND 132 WEST.—Unusual and at-tractive "pensions," with large parlors, tea room, and lounge; steam heat; private telephones; booklet on request.

79TH, 127 WEST.—Attractive, newly fur-nished, redecorated rooms, with and with-out bath; exceptional table and service; table guests.

79TH, 122 WEST.—Attractive single and medium rooms; electricity; excellent cuisine.

80TH, 121-123 WEST.—Well-furnished, new-ly decorated large, small rooms; private bath; continuous hot water; parlor dining; excellent.

80TH, 166, 168, 110 WEST.—A satisfactory home for refined people; all new high-type furnishings; pure food, wholesome, generous, well-balanced meals; table guests.

80TH, 134 WEST.—Large room; refined home; parlor dining; reference; table guests re-ceived.

80TH, 124 WEST.—Attractive large, small rooms; electricity; good table; parlor dining.

82D, 54 WEST.—Newly decorated, sunny, single rooms; excellent home table; ref-erences.

82D, 19 WEST. (Kenilworth.)—Desirable rooms; excellent table; parlor dining; table guest.

82d, 124 West, (Graycourt.)—New and at-tractively decorated; modern; table guests; booklet.

82D, 146 WEST, (The Barrett.)—20th year; rooms furnished, unfurnished; elevator; table; ref.

82D, 52 WEST.—Large, sunny room; also single; bath, electricity; good table.

82D, 26 WEST.—Beautifully furnished rooms; excellent home cooking.

82D, 55 WEST.—Second floor front, private bath; third floor rear; refined house.

84TH, 53 WEST.—Beautiful large room, pri-vate bath; electricity; excellent table; Jew-ish family.

86TH, 23 WEST.—Superior accommodations; table abundant; appetizing service; table board.

86TH ST., 55 WEST.—Handsome large, small rooms; private baths; hot water; refined neighborhood.

87TH 138 WEST.—Large, small, pleasant rooms refined home; table guests; refer-ences.

91ST, 56 WEST.—Select neighborhood, near park; electricity; telephone; excellent cui-sine; table guests.

91ST, 48 WEST.—Large, single sunny rooms; private bath; parlor dining; moderate.

92D, 53-55 WEST.—Attractively furnished large and medium-sized rooms in well-con-ducted house; excellent table; moderate.

97TH, 230 WEST.—Attractive front room; ex-ceptional meals; private family. 7B.

100TH, 233 WEST.—Attractive, newly fur-nished rooms, with bath; private American home; suitable for couple or gentlemen seeking quiet, well appointed home; very best cooking.

103D, 246 WEST.—Large room, dressing room; suite; table guests; New Englanders.

105TH, 76 WEST.—Spacious front room, with bath; excellent table; references; Southern-ers.

106TH, 814 WEST.—Unusual accommodations in private home for bachelor or family; two large rooms and bath; also single room; near Riverside.

107TH, 322 WEST.—Unusual opportunity for bachelor or family to live in luxurious econ-omy; 3 large rooms and bath; also single room; between Riverside and Broadway.

120TH, 116 WEST.—Elegant large room, with beautiful private bathroom; another large room; excellent Vienna cooking. Morning-side 2123.

121ST ST., 148 WEST.—Beautiful large room, suitable two; southern exposure; American; references.

122D, 158 WEST.—Attractive rooms; refined house; home cooking; reference; table guests.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE—Widow will rent hand-somely furnished studio, (38 ft.,) with bed-room, private bath; also other large room; magnificent views; home cooking. 8926 Audubon.

The Barrett, 146 W. 82d., 20th year; rooms furnished, unfurnished; elevator; table; ref.

THE WOODBURY, 855 Riverside Drive, (two blocks north 157th subway; wonderful grounds.

WEST END AV, 279, (Corner 73d.)—Hand-some private corner house; elevator and steam heat; will rent two large rooms; also single room; singly or en suite.

WEST END AV., 871, Near 103d.—Large, sunny, front room, furnished, unfurnished; home comforts; refined Jewish family; select neighborhood.

WEST END AV., 930, (105th St.)—Couple with references can find congenial home in strictly private family of two. Alston.

WEST END AV., 520.—Residence for young girl students; home care; chaperonage; elev-enth year.

WEST END AV., 524, (86th Subway.)—Suite, private bath; excellent table; references.

Brooklyn.

NURSE takes invalid, aged, infirm, in detached cottage; home-like. 857 78th St., Brooklyn.

Board Wanted
Twenty-five cents an agate line.

GENTLEMAN wants well-furnished room, hot, cold water, near bath; well-ordered house; good table; 80s, near Broadway; state terms; moderate. T 17 Times.

REFINED young gentleman desires room and board in congenial private family; state full particulars; permanent; references. G 356 Times Downtown.

GENTLEMAN, wife, 2 children, 3 rooms, bath, or 2 rooms, dressing and bath; limit, $45. T 17 Times.

Furnished Rooms
Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

23D St., 20 EAST, (Madison Square South.) —Suite, two rooms and bath.

45TH, 16 EAST.—Comfortable room; private bath; square room, single room; references.

55TH, 71 EAST.—Large, newly decorated rooms; electric lights; all conveniences; ref-erences.

62D, 24 EAST.—Large furnished room; pri-vate bath; bachelors only.

MADISON AV., 220.—Large, attractive stu-dio for music or dancing, meetings; sub-renting for hour or month; rooms furnished, unfurnished.

PARK AV., 880.
Very large room, bath, newly decorated, in up-to-date apartment. G. B.

West Side

9TH, 64 WEST.—Daintily, newly furnished, renovated single, double rooms; elegant bath; steam, electricity, telephone; exception-ally clean; moderate.

12TH, 48 WEST.—Very large room, bath; newly decorated; first-class house.

15TH, 249 WEST.—Large, well-heated, $4; exceptional value; private residence; bach-elors.

82D ST., (between Broadway and 5th Av.)—Rooms with private bath, $9 to $12 per week; parlor, bedroom, bath, $15 to $21 per week; same rate for one or two persons; rooms with running water and use of bath, $7 per week. Hotel Aberdeen. Telephone 8400 Madison Square.

82D ST. AND BROADWAY.—Permanent rates; rooms, with and without private baths, 1 or 2 persons, $9 to $12 per week; single room, $7 per week; parlor bedroom and bath, 1 or 2 persons, $15 per week. Hotel New Strand.

40TH, 66 WEST.—Floor 2 rooms, bath, single, en suite; exclusive; electricity; references; bachelors.

49TH, 48 WEST.—Parlor floor, three rooms, furnished or unfurnished; physician, busi-ness; electricity.

49TH, 50 WEST.—Large and small rooms; running hot and cold water.

51ST, 306 WEST.—Ideal accommodations for trained nurses; central location; reasonable. Cuddy.

52D, 55 WEST.—Room, closets, adjoining bath, electricity, telephone; gentlemen; references; vacant November.

53D, 62 WEST.—Desirable single and double rooms or ensuite; references.

55TH ST., 61 WEST.
ROOM, PRIVATE BATH; GENTLEMEN.

58TH, 49 WEST.—Large, elegantly furnished rooms, with bath; select house; electric.

58TH, 128 WEST.—Handsome room and al-cove, bath adjoining; also studio, with piano.

69TH, 1 WEST.—Desirable front room, over-looking Central Park; exclusive elevator apartment.

69TH, 59 WEST.—Exceptional room, dressing room, bath; private house; gentlemen.

70TH, 134 WEST.—Beautiful large rooms, bath, plenty hot water; phone; reference.

70TH, 134 WEST.—Beautiful, large, sunny room, bath, plenty hot water; reference.

71ST, 66 WEST.—Large furnished rooms; tele-phone; improvements; near subway, "L" stations.

71ST, 251 WEST.—Room, bath adjoining; suitable 2 gentlemen or business woman.

71ST, 218 WEST.—Double room, alcove; closets, parquet floors, electricity, hot, cold water.

72D SUBWAY.—Attractively furnished large front room, opposite bath; single room; high-class apartment; gentlemen; references. Phone, 864 Columbus, apartment 1C.

72D, 248 WEST.—The Greystone, phone Co-lumbus 1894; furnished room; excellent table.

73D, 121 WEST.—Quiet, attractive room; all conveniences; telephone; private house; subway, "L."

73D, 103 WEST.—Nicely decorated rooms; running water; large closets; gentlemen; moderate.

74TH, 165 WEST.—Elegantly furnished rooms, Separately or suite; bath; electricity; gen-tlemen.

74TH ST., 161 WEST.—Beautiful room; pri-vate bath; private house; conveniences; good service.

75TH ST., 147 WEST.—Beautiful second floor; other rooms; refined surroundings; refer-ences exchanged.

75TH, 124 WEST.—Large room; private bath; southern exposure; other rooms; tele-phone; references.

75TH, 159 WEST.—Large, elegantly furnished rooms; private or adjoining baths; all con-veniences.

75TH, 48 WEST.—Just opened newly fur-nished house; large rooms; also two-room suite; electricity, telephone; $7, $8, $12.

76TH ST., 140 WEST.—Furnished rooms, bath, modern improvements, $5 up; refer-ences exchanged.

76TH, 125 WEST.—Sunny, front rooms; hand-some back parlor, with private bath.

77TH, 102 WEST.—Very attractive, pleasant rooms; home comforts.

77TH, 125 WEST.—Desirable, homelike rooms, quiet private house; telephone; reference.

78TH STREET, 138 WEST.
Large, front parlor bedroom and connecting dressing room; also small room; electricity.

78TH, 112 WEST.—Parlor and alcove; also large front room; shower baths; select.

86TH, 104 WEST.—Large, attractive room, private bath; steam, electricity, telephone; continuous hot water.

86TH, 126 WEST.—One large, also small room; every convenience; references.

81ST, 143 WEST.—Party owning private home will rent large, sunny room, bath, one or two bachelors; breakfast if desired.

82D, 152 WEST.—Moderate prices, handsome-ly furnished rooms; every convenience; "L" and subway.

82D ST., 134 WEST.—Large and medium sec-ond floor rooms; rates reasonable; refer-ences.

82D, 56 WEST.—Large, well-furnished room, private bath; electricity; suitable two.

84TH, 31 WEST.—Unusual southern exposure, 24 floor room; newly furnished, every convenience.

84TH, 56 WEST.—Newly decorated, sunny rooms; exclusive house; parlors for guests' use.

85TH, 159 WEST.—Attractive room; private bath; phone.

86TH, 341 WEST.—Large and small rooms, attractively furnished; exclusive neighbor-hood; breakfast; references.

86TH ST., 114 WEST.—Owner's home, large and small rooms. "L" and subway.

91ST, 74 WEST.—Large, well-kept room, southern exposure, all conveniences; reason-able.

91ST, 54 WEST.—Newly furnished private residence; large rooms, with baths; first parlor, connecting bedroom, electricity; $9-$11.

91ST, 66 WEST.—Large alcove room on bath-room floor; also skylight room.

94TH, 55 WEST.—Beautiful back parlor; everything new; select house; business gen-tleman preferred.

94TH, 153 WEST.—Beautifully furnished rooms; single, double; running water; pri-vate house; bachelors.

95TH, 11 WEST.—Front, sunny room; top floor; running water; well heated.

97TH, 209 WEST.—Suite of rooms, one or two gentlemen; modern apartment; private family; one block subway express; rooms newly furnished, decorated. Apartment 8A.

97TH, 145 WEST.—Private house; unusually attractive; well furnished room, bath; tele-phone.

101ST, (845 West End Av.)—Nice, large room; hot and cold running water. Tele-phone 5185 Riverside. References. Compton.

102D, 802 WEST.—Private house; large, com-fortable room; suitable two gentlemen; bath.

103D, 108 WEST.—Adjoining rooms; running water; all conveniences; suitable one or two; will let separately or together. Guck.

105TH, 58 WEST.—Room, running water, bath, telephone; quiet, private house. Tur-ner.

111TH, 605 WEST.—Attractively furnished, quiet, airy room; refined surroundings; Riverside Drive; 110th Subway; gentlemen; references. Blackman. Morningside 4746.

111TH, 528 WEST.—Large Southern room, running water; small, with bath. Apt. 6D.

112TH, 611 WEST.—Exceptional large, scru-pulously clean outside rooms, elevator; suitable two; piano.

112TH, 504 WEST.—Southern exposure; ele-vator, telephone; New Englanders. Fifth floor, south.

113TH ST., 549 WEST.—Light, well-furnished parlor and bedroom; private family; apart-ment 28; for one or two.

115TH, 411 WEST.—Good-sized, light, quiet, airy, newly decorated, well furnished room; elevator apartment; telephone service; near Morningside Park. Hall.

115TH, 604 WEST.—Large, light, newly dec-orated room; lavatory; elevator; references. TE.

115TH, 412 WEST.—Two light rooms, run-ning water, telephone, shower, $3. Manning.

119TH, 420 WEST.—Sunny room; bath; phone; electricity; references. Apt. 67.

121ST, 170 WEST.—Corner room, absolutely new; electricity; telephone; single, en suite; $4, $6. Hungerford.

121ST, 501 WEST.—Large room, adjoining bath; elevator; Jewish family. Apt. 54.

122D, 540 WEST.—Beautiful front room; pri-vate family; fine neighborhood. Apt. 21.

127TH, 13 WEST.—Large and small rooms; running water; heat; all conveniences.

Automobile Exchange
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Stearns Knight, 1915, "Light 4" touring; Gray & Davis electric lighting and start-ing, left hand drive, centre control, one-man top, ventilating windshield; reasonable. New car guarantee. Stearns Co., 417 West 55th St., Telephone 7600 Columbus.

Pierce-Arrow coupe, 1911 six 36; overhauled and generator added at cost of $700, and has luxurious body costing $1,900; magnifi-cent car in full sense of the word; price $1,400. Stutz Agency, 1,281 Bedford Av., Brooklyn. Phone 6930 Bedford.

Rauch & Lang 4-pass. brougham; just over-hauled, painted; new battery; $900. Baker R. & L. New York Corporation, 17-19 Cen-tral Park West. Coll. 2880.

POPE twin-cylinder motor cycle, run 150 miles; searchlight; Presto tank; speedo-meter; excellent condition; $175 cash. N 129 Times.

Winton six, 1913 model; excellent condition; seven-passenger; fully equipped; must be sold immediately; sacrifice. S 101 Times.

Hupmobile, 1915 model 32, practically new, fully equipped; sacrifice price, $725. Chas. E. Riess & Co., Inc., 1,690 Broadway.

Hupmobile, 1916 demonstrator, full equip-ment, slip covers, etc.; a bargain. Chas. E. Riess & Co., Inc., 1,690 Broadway.

Hupmobile, 1918 touring car, full equipment, A1 condition; will sacrifice, $450. Chas E. Riess & Co., Inc., 1,690 Broadway.

Hupmobile, 1918 roadster, full equipment, A1 condition; will sacrifice, $450. Chas. E. Riess & Co., Inc., 1,690 Broadway.

Ford delivery cars, bodies, every description. Automobile Manufacturers Exchange, 4C6 E. 149th.

STUDEBAKER CAR, limousine body; good condition; bargain. N 131 Times.

Flat landaulet 30 h. p., excellent condition; great bargain; $760. Bord, 114 West 50th.

Automobiles for Rent.

EGIDI AUTO SERVICE.
Pierce-Arrows, Packards, Renaults; high-class service offering more advantages than private ownership; polite, liveried chauffeurs; hour, day; special rates week, month, year. 123 West 52d St. Phone Circle 774.

Classy Packard or Renault closed or tour-ing cars for hire, $3 and up; reliable chauf-feurs. Hotchkiss Co., 20 West 60th. Phone Columbus 1509 and 10159.

Beautiful Detroit electric brougham in per-fect condition for rent by the month. W. Howells, 246 West End Av.

BEAUTIFUL GARFORD SIX, seven-passen-ger touring; like new; wire wheels; hour, week, or month; owner drives. Lenox 8767.

Beautiful Packard limousine, monthly con-tract preferred; owner drives. DuBois, 157 Manhattan Av.

Packard, 7-passenger; $2.50 per hour, with chauffeur. 15 E. 30th. Tel. 886 Madison.

New Berlin Packard, very reasonable. Ray Mead, 213 West 89th. Riverside 6200.

For Rent—Elegant Packard limousine; rea-sonable. Duff, 127 East 63d. Lenox 6078.

Automobile Supplies.

Electric Starting—Lighting Systems. Installed. Repaired. Delco Specialists. Jesco Company, 245 W. 55th St Circle 1558.

Automobiles Wanted.

Automobiles wanted; several cars; will pay cash or take in part payment on sale. Times Square Automobile Co., Broadway and 56th St.

PIERCE wanted; 38 Limousine, 1915. John Farson, 115 Broadway.

Automobile Storage.

P. BRADY & SON CO.
Dead storage of Automobiles. Automobiles boxed for export. 552-556 W. 58th St. Col. 8440.

Automobile Instruction.

Largest and Best School in WEST SIDE U. S. Send for Booklet and Y. M. C. A. Auto School, Bedford Av. and Monroe Pl., Brooklyn.

STEWART Booklet explains WHY our AUTOMOBILE course is BEST. Inspect SCHOOL, our plant and be convinced 225 W. 57th St. Ladies' classes.

Furnished Rooms
Twenty-five cents an agate line.

West Side

135TH, 538 WEST.—Comfortable rooms; fac-ing Broadway; conveniences; elevator apart-ment; subway connections. Peck.

136TH, 618 WEST.—Desirable warm front room, $4; electricity, telephone; scrupulous-ly neat; near subway, buses. Morgan, Apartment 9.

136TH, 530 WEST.—Beautiful front room, private family; elevator, conveniences. Apartment 34.

136TH, 607 WEST.—Nicely furnished room with board; home comforts. Apartment 42.

139TH (574 St. Nicholas Ave.) near 140th St. "L".—Large outside room; high class elevator apartment for one or two gentlemen; board optional. Bachrach, Apt. 4E.

149TH, 510 WEST.—Suite of rooms, with pri-vate bath, running water; board optional.

BROADWAY, 2,880, (112th.)—Two fine and unusually large rooms, adjoining bath; high-class apartment. Vosburgh. Telephone 8903 Morningside.

BROADWAY, 3,810, (159th St.,) Apartment 44.—Pleasant room; reasonable; private fam-ily; references.

BROADWAY, 188TH, (The Carrollton.)—7 rooms, 2 baths; 2, 3 rooms, bath; Subway entrance. 3515 Audubon. Ellsworth.

EXCEPTIONALLY large, beautiful, well fur-nished and lighted room adjoining dressing room; southern exposure; STRICTLY PRI-VATE HOUSE; gentleman preferred; suit-able for two; references required. L 37 Times.

EXTRA large, handsomely furnished room; private family; exclusive neighborhood; every convenience; suitable for 2; $9 weekly. 6100 Audubon. Apartment 49.

NICELY furnished small room; conveniences; PRIVATE house; west side. L 18 Times.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 440, (cor. 116th.)—Beautiful large front room; southern ex-posure; dressing room; running water; ele-vator; handsomely furnished; private home; exceptional. Apt. 10L.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 740.—Pleasant room, bath adjoining; kitchen privilege; woman or married couple. Telephone 4570 Audubon. Apartment 6D.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 844.—Large, small rooms, overlooking Hudson; exceptional; gentlemen. Meek, Apartment 6B.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 583, corner 135th.—De-lightful room, private family, every conven-ience; $4. Apartment 4B.

SOUTHEAST CORNER 118TH ST. AND ST. NICHOLAS AV.—Handsomely furnished rooms, with or without bath, from $6 to $10 per week; full hotel and elevator service; restaurant; very moderately priced.

ST. NICHOLAS PL., 83 (155th)—Attractive room, every improvement; quiet, homelike; $5. Apt. 5D.

ST. NICHOLAS AV., 283, (Apt. 33.)—Cozy room; elevator apartment; no other roomers.

WEST END, 611.—Large front, single or suite; private bath; electricity; private house.

WEST END AV., 936, (corner 106th St.)—Corner living room, bedroom; facing Park; gentlemen; references.

Unfurnished Rooms
Twenty-five cents an agate line.

West Side

86TH, 40 WEST.—Hall room, large closet, bath; private house; $16 monthly.

40TH ST., 66 WEST.—Floor, 2 rooms, bath; single, en suite; exclusive; electricity; ref-erences; bachelors.

82D, 105 WEST.—Large room, bath; tele-phone, maid service; bachelor or business women.

Rooms Wanted
Twenty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished.

STRANGER wants room uptown with Span-ish or Spanish-American family; refer-ences exchanged. Address G 344 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN (Catholic) desires attractive room and board with private family, near 72d St. subway station; give price and all details. G 346 Times Downtown.

TWO YOUNG MEN, (Jewish;) private fam-ily; between 70th and 100th Sts., west side; reasonable; state full particulars. T 24 Times.

Unfurnished.

GENTLEMAN having furniture wants large room, between 84th and 59th Sts. C. L., T 18 Times.

Situations Wanted, Female
Fifteen cents an agate line.

A1 BOOKKEEPER and correspondent; best of references. Phone Schuyler 8925.

ATTENDANT upon one lady or care of apartment; no washing; highest city refer-ences. F. N., T 12 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, double entry, Christian, 11 years' experience, at present employed, seeks position with reliable firm; best refer-ences; entire charge; $18. M. M., T 6 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, stenographer, advertising bill clerk; five years' experience; compe-tent, reliable; finest references; salary, $18. F 368 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Capable of taking full charge; any system; knowledge stenogra-phy. G 328 Times Downtown.

Situations Wanted, Female
Fifteen cents an agate line.

BOOKKEEPER.—Double entry; can take complete charge of office; salary $25 per week. G 345 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Ten years' experience, man-ufacturing corporation; up-to-date methods; systematizer, correspondent. S 164 Times.

BOOKKEEPER; double entry; good penman-ship; neat and accurate; $10. G 347 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPHER. — Five years' experience; double entry, trial bal-ance; $12. F 315 Times Downtown.

COOK, Swiss, experienced, best references, wishes position; letters only. L. N., 217 East 62d St.

COLLEGE GRADUATE, visiting governess, French, German, English, pianiste, kinder-gartner. Parisienne, 2,732 Broadway.

COMPANION.—Wanted, by a Canadian resi-dent of city three years, position as com-panion to lady or young child; understands care of house, servants; knowledge of French and music; good, refined home the first con-sideration; best recommendations. G. Rob-inson, 316 Riverside Drive.

COMPANION, &c.—Young German lady, well educated, nursery experience; willing to travel; knows three languages; best refer-ences. Call 10 to 1 o'clock, Allison, 645 Madison Av. Phone Plaza 7488.

CULTURED young lady; intelligent reader; correspondent few hours daily; can operate typewriter. C. M., 75 Times.

DRESSMAKER.—Artistic; expert fitter; re-ception, evening gowns; remodels; latest tailor-made suits. Kelly, 873 6th Av., Tele-phone 1158 Circle.

DRESSMAKER, artistic, by day; satisfaction guaranteed. Morningside—6744. Anderson, 1,849 Amsterdam Av.

DRESSMAKER. — High-class designer and ligne features; evening gowns. Rumbler, 254 West 84th St.

DRESSMAKER and SEAMSTRESS, out by day, $2. T 16 Times.

GOVERNESS teacher, (Swiss,) diplomee, de-sires position; French, German, English, music; all school branches; highest refer-ences. N 157 Times.

GOVERNESS.—English visiting governess desires morning engagement. Write L. Mackin, 151 East 49th St.

HOUSEWORKER, capable, colored, experi-enced, excellent cook; city, country; best references; telephone, Columbus 5165, Do-mestic Agency, 329 West 59th St.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class, wants family hamper; ladies', children's wear specialty; sanitary conditions; prompt delivery. 469 Amity St., Flushing, L. I.

MAID.—Colored girl; part time, or house-keeper for business people; personal refer-ences. Louise, care Dawkins, 145 West 98th. Phone Riverside 8503.

NURSE.—A trained nurse desires position; practical housekeeper for semi-invalid; ex-perienced. T 25 Times.

NURSERY GOVERNESS, German, some French, kindergarten, wishes position. T 5 Times.

RELIABLE colored woman wishes day's work. Black, 66 West 189th.

STENOGRAPHER.—Christian; eight years' technical experience; knowledge bookkeep-ing; exceptionally bright; punctual, business-like, fluent correspondent, painstaking; orig-inal thinker; possesses energy; uses good judgment; age 25; unquestionable references; $15. F 324 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY; young bus-iness woman; eight years' experience law, electrical, general office work; capable cor-respondent of unquestionable character and references; American; $15. F 375 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Energetic and capable, writes a good hand; understands filing, manifolding, billing, &c.; trustworthy; will begin at $7. Miss H., 36 West 123d St. Phone 518 Harlem.

STENOGRAPHER, secretary; expert dicta-phone operator; 7 years' experience; thor-oughly reliable; competent business woman; best references; $18. G 350 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Eight years' experience; high school education; employer's interest studied; thoroughly competent; $15. Phone Miss Constant, Spring 6360.

STENOGRAPHER.—23, experienced, rapid, excellent speller; 4 years present firm, wants change; Underwood operator; $15. Diligent, G 263 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Take and transcribe dic-tation rapidly and accurately; good worker; $8. Margaret Reilly, 220 W. 42d St. Bry-ant 1315.

STENOGRAPHER-TYPEWRITER; neat, ex-ceptional beginner; good penman and fig-uring; 3 years high school; no agency; $8. G 290 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER. — 1 year's experience; neat, rapid, accurate; thoroughly competent; $8. G 362 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—6 years' experience, wishes position reliable firm; salary $15. L 368 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Three years' experience; knowledge of bookkeeping; Christian; re-liable; $10. G 327 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, bookkeeper, typewriter, neat, accurate; salary reasonable; refer-ences. Stenographer, 311

$8,000,000 WAR DEAL HALTS AT JAIL DOOR

Rich Chicago Man Arrested as Fugitive While Closing Contract with Allies.

MUST FACE THEFT CHARGE

Blames Spiteful Rivals in Real Estate for Indictment Under Which He Jumped Bail.

Edward H. Peters, a wealthy real estate dealer of Chicago, was arraigned in Yorkville Court yesterday as a fugitive from justice and held without bail to await extradition to Illinois. Peters was arrested on Monday while he was trying to sell to two representatives of the Allies war munitions, which he said were worth $8,000,000.

A dispatch to THE TIMES from Chicago last night said that Peters was indicted last March on a charge of larceny involving the sale of a municipal bond valued at $400. The complainant was Percy R. Fletcher. In the Cook County Criminal Court Peters was released on a bond of $1,000, furnished by Joseph Schmidt, a saloon keeper. The case was called on Sept. 30, and when Peters did not appear the bond was forfeited. Schmidt had been looking for him since, and when he heard of Peters's activities in New York asked the Chicago police to act.

Peters was found on Monday night in front of the Hotel Vanderbilt while talking to two men who, he said, were purchasing agents for the Allies. As Detective John H. Griffiths walked up to Peters and told him he was under arrest, the prisoner responded:

"I wouldn't have had this happen for a million dollars. I was just about to sell those men 20,000 tons of barbed wire and four carloads of acid."

He was taken to Police Headquarters until his arraignment in Yorkville Court yesterday morning.

At the Vanderbilt it was said that Peters had been there for ten days and had frequently spoken of big deals with the Allies involving between $8,000,000 and $10,000,000. He said he was the representative of several big Western mills, and mentioned the Ornamental Brass and Iron Works of Lake Street, Chicago. It was said at the hotel that he had been in frequent conference with men known by the hotel management to be foreign agents.

In Yorkville prison Peters said last night that his arrest was due to the spite of some real estate operators in Chicago who sought revenge for deals in which he had got the better of them.

William P. Dewey, counsel for Peters, wired to the Chicago police last night asking that Peters be released and that he would guarantee that his client would take the first train for Chicago. He received no answer.

According to Mr. Dewey, Mr. Peters is the victim of unfortunate circumstances which his rivals have turned against him. Mr. Dewey understood that Mr. Peters had several contracts for war supplies near consummation.

THE TIMES dispatch from Chicago said that Peters was a real estate dealer with offices at 29 South La Salle Street, and that he was reputed to be worth more than $500,000. He was at one time identified with city and State Republican politics in Illinois and was appointed by Governor Deneen a member of the West Chicago Park Board.

Chicago friends of Peters said last night that they believed he had made the trip to New York unaware that under the law he was violating his bond and that his only mistake was neglect to inform State's Attorney Hoyne of Cook County of his departure. It was understood in Chicago that he was interested in several large deals for supplying war munitions to the allied Governments.

Peters was indicted in Chicago in 1913 because of a real estate deal, but was acquitted.

The Peters family live at Deer Path Inn, Lake Forest, Ill. A dispatch from there last night said that Mrs. Peters was ill. She was Miss Nellie Mullaly, daughter of the late Major John E. Mullaly. Peters's mother-in-law said last night she did not know what was back of Mr. Peters's arrest, but that he had been hounded by enemies, and that she was convinced his trouble was a matter of spite.

Mr. Dewey said last night that he did not believe Peters's arrest was the result of any international prejudice.

School Gets Dismission Cup.

Borough President Marks yesterday presented a silver cup to Public School 82, as winner of the dismission contest, in which the schools have been competing during the last week. The 1,500 pupils of the school were dismissed in forty-two seconds from the time the fire gong rang and were clear of the building and theoretically out of harm's way. In his address Mr. Marks said: "I congratulate Fire Commissioner Adamson upon his splendid headway in the work under his efficient charge.

BABY MAY CRY, SAYS COURT.

No Ground for Eviction of Parents, Rules Justice.

A baby may cry without being guilty of objectionable conduct. And the baby needn't select his time for crying. Bright noonday or dark midnight, he may cry as much as he pleases and still be a perfectly good and unobjectionable child.

This was the decision yesterday in the complaint made by John J. Dillon against David Eisenberg, who is 1 year and 8 months old. Mr. Dillon is a publisher and the lessor of the apartment house at 47 Claremont Avenue.

Complaints from a number of tenants against Mr. and Mrs. Lester W. Eisenbergs. David's parents, who are also tenants of the house, resulted in an attempt by Mr. Dillon to evict the Eisenbergs. When the case came before Justice Young of the Seventh Municipal Court yesterday for settlement, Mr. Dillon explained that a number of his tenants had dubbed David a nuisance, because he cried so long, so loud and so frequently.

But Justice Young refused to permit the Eisenberg family to be evicted. He said that everybody knows that children cry, that David's crying, doubtless was like the crying of any other healthy child of the same age, and that such crying was part of the general scheme of things.

HONOR SMITH AND SWANN.

Tammany Candidates Guests of National Democratic Club.

Judge Edward Swann, Tammany candidates for District Attorney, and Alfred E. Smith, candidate for Sheriff, were the guests of honor last night at a dinner and reception at the National Democratic Club. The number of participants in the dinner was restricted to the capacity of the club's dining room. John M. Riehle, President of the club, presided at the dinner, with Judge Swann on his right and Assemblyman Smith on his left. Among those present were:

Chairman Edward E. McCall of the Public Service Commission, Judge Joseph F. Mulqueen, former Judge Morgan J. O'Brien, Judge David L. Weil, Thomas E. Rush, A. C. Vandiver, John E. Hasslocher, George Ehret, Jr., Nathan Hirsh, Antonio Zucca, Judge Lorenz Zeller, William H. Page, President of the New York Athletic Club; Judge Moses Herman, Professor Leslie J. Tompkins, J. T. Mahoney, D-Cady Herrick, John F. Galvin, Judge Paul Krotel, Judge M. Warley Platzek, Thomas F. Smith, Secretary of Tammany Hall; John F. Curry, Judge John J. Freschi, H. M. Goldfogle, Charles W. Culkins, Luigi Solari, Judge Robert L. Luce, William Harmon Black, Chairman of the Democratic County Committee; William Dalton, Walter R. Herrick, Nicholas J. Hayes, Daniel J. Riordan, John F. Carew, Murray Hurlbert, and John W. Keller.

At the reception after the dinner it was estimated there were more people in the building than ever before in its history.

Hotels, Restaurants, and Dancing on Page 13.



"GOTHIC" an ARROW COLLAR

THE FRONT FITS KNOT OF BOW TIE OR FOUR-IN-HAND PERFECTLY.

2 for 25c

CLUETT, PEABODY & CO., INC. MAKERS

50c and $1.00 for *all* Orchestra Seats Every Evening.
25 and 50c *all* Orchestra Seats at Matinees.

TRIANGLE PLAYS
Knickerbocker BROADWAY AT 38th STREET

Charles Murray in "A Game Old Knight." Polly Marshall in "The Sable Lorcha." THIS WEEK Hale Hamilton in "Her Painted Hero." William S. Hart in "The Disciple"



LILY cups those nice "individuals" you see in the theatres are available for use in your own office.
the Lily Cup co. 120 b'way 8318 rector.

THATCHER



CARNEGIE HALL — Each Evening at 8:30 — The Globe Presents

FRANK R. ROBERSON
World-Wide Traveller, in a New Series of TRAVELOGUES

TONIGHT 8:30 "THE BALKANS AND CONSTANTINOPLE"

Featuring motion pictures of Serbian, Turkish, Bulgarian and Austrian troops at the front. Beautiful colored pictures.

SPECIAL MUSICAL PROGRAMME 7:30 to 8:30

Tomorrow Night—CALIFORNIA AND THE EXPOSITION

Saturday Evening—"England." | Sunday Evening—"Germany."

Prices:—25c-50c-75c reserved; 10c with Coupon from Globe unreserved.
FOR FURTHER DETAILS SEE THE GLOBE TO-NIGHT.

MOTOR RACING and AVIATION

SHEEPSHEAD BAY SPEEDWAY

Election Day, Tues., Nov. 2d

100-Mile Championship

Winning drivers of 1915, Resta, Burman, Aitken, Rickenbacher, Mulford.

Also spectacular exhibitions by famous airmen. Flying upside-down, loop-the-loop and passenger-carrying flights.

EVENTS START 2 P. M.

Admission $1, including seat in bleachers. Grand Stand, including admission, $2; Boxes (6 seats) $18 to $30, including admission. Parking space within oval, reserved, $10; unreserved $3, not including admission.

HIPPODROME
MANAGEMENT CHARLES DILLINGHAM
MAT. TO-DAY & EVERY DAY.
Evenings at 8:10 & Sat. Mat. Best Seats $1.50 | Afternoons 2:10. Best Seats $1.00 Except Sat.
10 Musical Comedies in One. 1500 Good Seats every performance 50c.



200 PRETTY GIRLS ON ICE IN THE SENSATIONAL ICE BALLET. Production Staged by R. H. Burnside. SUNDAY NIGHTS SOUSA and His BAND and 100 Other NOVELTIES. His Band & Novelties

Aeolian Hall Ent. W. 43d St. | Tuesday Evg. at 8:15 | Oct. 26
Maud Powell Violin Recital
Seats $1.50 to 50c. at Box Office. Mgr. H. Godfrey Turner, 1400 B'y. Steinway Piano Used.

AEOLIAN HALL, Fri. Eve., Oct. 22, at 8:30
Violin Recital. Alexander Bloch
Tickets 50c. to $2. Mgt. Foster & David.

ANN SWINBURNE
AEOLIAN HALL, TOMORROW NIGHT at 8:15. SONG RECITAL
Seats at Box Office. Mgt. Wolfsohn Bureau.

SPALDING
VIOLIN RECITAL TOMORROW AEOLIAN HALL At 3 P. M.
Tickets at Box Office or 1439 Aeolian Hall.

Browning, King & Company

We couldn't duplicate to-day at the price the woolens that go into our suits at $15 and $20. They were bought months ago and the saving is yours.

Finer fabrics and trimmings, of course, in the Suits and Overcoats from $25 to $50—but the style's the same.

Manhattan Shirts and Stetson Hats.

B. & S. C. Broadway at 32d St. Cooper Square at 5th St. Manhattan Fulton St. at De Kalb Av. Brooklyn.

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.

EMPIRE Broadway and 40th St. Evs. at 8. Matinees TODAY & Sat. 2 Sharp.
MATINEE TODAY AT 2
WM. GILLETTE
IN FINAL PERFORMANCES OF His Great Success. SHERLOCK HOLMES

LYCEUM West 45th Street. Evenings at 8:20. Mats. Tomorrow & Saturday 2:20. FIRST MATINEE TOMORROW.
ETHEL BARRYMORE in the New American Comedy, OUR MRS. McCHESNEY

HUDSON West 44th Street. Evenings at 8:15. Mats. TODAY & Sat. 2:15.
"One War Play REMAINS"—Only One.
UNDER FIRE
With WILLIAM COURTENAY.

HARRIS West 42d St. Evenings at 8:15. Mats. TODAY (Pop.) & Sat. 2:15.
ROLLING STONES

HARRIS THEATRE Special—4 AFTERNOONS. Tom'w, Fri., Mon. & Tues., Oct. 21, 22, 25, 26.
BISPHAM as BEETHOVEN
in The Musical Drama ADELAIDE, preceded by THE REHEARSAL.

FULTON 46th St., near B'way. Evs. 8:25. Last Mats. TODAY & Sat. 2:15.
SOME BABY! LAST 6 TIMES
TUESDAY, OCT. 26—SEATS TOMORROW.
"SHERMAN WAS RIGHT"
A NEW FARCE by FRANK MANDEL.

GEO. M. COHAN'S B'way, 43d St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. TODAY & Sat. 2:15.
POPULAR PRICE MATINEE TODAY.
ELSIE JANIS in "MISS INFORMATION"

After the Play Visit ZIEGFELD MIDNIGHT FROLIC Atop New Amsterdam Theatre. DANSE DE FOLLIES. "Meeting Place of the World"

COHAN & HARRIS THINK YOU SHOULD SEE
Young America
FIRST (The-Play-That-Takes-You-Back-Home)
GAIETY Theatre, B'way & 46 St. Mats. Today & Sat. 2:20
Matinee Today Best Seats $1 & $1.50

AT THE LIBERTY W. 42d St. 2:15 & 8:15.
BIRTH OF A NATION
TWICE Daily, Includ. Sunday. Ev. & Sat. Mat. 25-50-75-$1-$2. Other Mats. ..... 25c, 50c & $1.
D. W. GRIFFITH'S GIGANTIC SPECTACLE. Symphony Orchestra of Forty.

CANDLER West 42d St. Evs. 8:15 Sharp. Mats. TODAY & Saturday 2:15.
MATINEE TODAY BEST SEATS $1 & $1.50
"The House of Glass" With MARY RYAN AND THE GREAT ALL-AMERICAN CAST.
"THRILLS WITH HUMAN EMOTIONS."
Orchestra Seats, $1.50 and $2.00
500 GOOD SEATS 1st Balcony, 50c, 75c, $1

ASTOR Broadway & 45th Street. Bryant 287. Evs. 8:20. Mats. TODAY & Sat. 2:20
MATINEE TODAY BEST SEATS $1 & $1.50
GEO. M. Cohan's Great American Farce
HIT-THE-TRAIL HOLLIDAY
"Breeziest Comedy of the season"
With Fred Niblo as "Billy Holliday."

REPUBLIC West 44th Street. Evenings 8:20. Mats. TODAY & Sat. 2:20.
COMMON CLAY with JOHN MASON and JANE COWL
SEATS SELLING 8 WEEKS IN ADVANCE.

BELASCO West 44th Street. Evenings 8:30. Mats. Tomorrow & Saturday 2:30
"BOOMS LAUGHTER MARKET."—Eve. Mail.
THE BOOMERANG

GLOBE Broadway & 46th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. TODAY & Saturday 2:15.
MONTGOMERY & STONE CHIN CHIN

GLOBE THEATRE ..... SPECIAL
BROADWAY and 46TH ST.
MATINEE TOMORROW, 2:30.
AND
EVERY AFTERNOON WHEN "CHIN CHIN" IS NOT PLAYING, INCLUDING SUNDAYS AT 2:30. ALSO SUNDAY NIGHTS AT 8:20.
THE Vernon Castles
Triumph on the Screen!
"The picture was a great success."—Sun.
"Castles show versatility."—Tribune.
"The Castles produce a thriller."—Eve. Sun.
"One of the most interesting film stories told in many a day."—Globe.
"Unusually attractive picture."—Mail.
25c, 50c, 75c and $1.00
NOTE: MONTGOMERY & STONE in "CHIN CHIN" every night and Wednesday and Saturday Matinees.

CENTURY Cent. Pk. W. 62d-63d. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Tues., Thurs. & Sat. 2:15
Seats on Sale Eight Weeks in Advance.
BIG MUSICAL FUN SHOW HIT.
Ned Wayburn's Town Topics
MATINEE TOMORROW 25c to $1.00.
SUNDAY NIGHT SMOKING CONCERTS.

Personal

When a boy or a business has a birthday—the world forgives the I or the We!

These crisp October days are birthdays for us, and it is not unnatural that we think and write more of *ourselves* than is our wont.

After all—it took a good deal of courage to open a clothing business in New York—probably the hardest market in the world. But we were *sure* from the first that we would succeed, if—

we would give New York men more style—more quality—and even better service than they had ever had for the money.

For you men of New York are shrewd buyers—quick to appreciate the real thing.

Ever since 1904—when we first put clothing into our stores—you have shown your appreciation by helping us build not only one of the largest retail clothing businesses in the city, but in the world.

Which is a good deal to have accomplished in eleven years. Isn't it?

There is a crumpled one-dollar bill in a frame in one of our private offices.

It has been there a good while—for it is the first dollar that was paid to the Wallach boys when they began business.

Even now—it belongs to the man who paid it, if he'd rather have it than the goods it bought.

Perhaps one reason for our success is that every dollar that has come to us since has been just as important—the sale of just as much interest—as that first dollar.

We have tried as hard *every* day as we did that first day. And this spirit has grown up with the business, until you can almost feel it in any Wallach store.

Another reason—is the merchandise we offer and the modest prices we charge for it.

Everything men wear—except shoes.

And all of the same character and quality as Hart Schaffner & Marx Clothing.

This year we have set aside—in celebration of our birthday—a fine lot of Hart Schaffner & Marx Varsity Fifty Five Suits, and marked them $21.50

Not even the salesmen will know the regular prices.

We simply tell you that you make a great saving on each garment.

Try once, putting your faith wholly in us—and then judge us by the result!

Wallach Bros.

Broadway, cor. 29th St.
Broadway, below Chambers St.

Third Ave., cor. 122d St.
246-248 West 125th St.
} Open Evenings

The New York Home of Hart Schaffner & Marx Clothes

Carnegie Hall, Sat. Aft., Oct. 23, at 2:30. IN AID OF Polish Victims' Relief Fund
Paderewski
will deliver an address on POLAND, PAST AND PRESENT, Followed by RECITAL OF CHOPIN'S MUSIC
Tickets $1 to $5. Boxes $50 & $100 now on sale.

MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE
2 Weeks Beginning NEXT MONDAY at 8.
BOSTON GRAND OPERA COMPANY
WITH PAVLOWA BALLET RUSSE
Repertoire: "Dumb Girl of Portici," "L'Amore dei tre Re" with "Orfeo," "Madama Butterfly" with "Snow Flakes," "Carmen" with Complete Ballet, "Boheme," "Otello." Divertissements.
SEATS NOW ON SALE, 50c. to $5.

PHILHARMONIC
SOCIETY OF NEW YORK.
1915—SEVENTY-FOURTH SEASON—1916
JOSEF STRANSKY ..... CONDUCTOR
General Subscription Sale Now Open At Carnegie Hall Box Office.

FOR SALE.—Family circle seats C 219-221, Saturday matinees, Metropolitan Opera. Price, box office rate ($90) plus the cost of this advertisement. Address, by mail, E. E. Agger, Columbia University.

SYMPHONY
Society of New York
WALTER DAMROSCH, Conductor
FIRST CONCERTS
Friday Aft., October 22d, at 3.
Sunday Aft., October 24th, at 3.
ELMAN
(FIRST APPEARANCE IN TWO YEARS)
Beethoven, Symphony No. 5; Goldmark, Concerto for Violin; Ravel, Excerpts from "Daphnis and Chloe" (new; first time).
Seats at Box Office, Aeolian Hall

Sun. Aft., Oct. 24, People's Symphony announces
LEGINSKA Pianiste
Soloist, at Carnegie Hall
First Orchestral Concert. Tschaikowsky Fifth Symphony, Beethoven "Egmont," Bach, Liszt. Lowest Prices. Tickets at R. H. Macy & Co., Inf. & Public Ser. Dept. Mail and 'phone orders office of Society, 33 Union Sq. 'Phone 787 Stuyvesant.

AEOLIAN HALL, Fri. Aft., Oct. 29, at 3.
SONG RECITAL by MME. GADSKI
50c to $2. Management Loudon Charlton.

Aeolian Hall, Mon. Aft., Oct. 25, at 3
Piano Recital by MARGUERITE MELVILLE
LISZNIEWSKA
Seats at Box Office. Mgt. Wolfsohn Bureau.

CORT West 48th Street. Phone Bryant 46. Ev. 8:10. Mats. Today (Pop.) & Sat. 2:15.
THE PRINCESS PAT Eleanor Painter
"BEST COMIC OPERA IN YEARS."—Chas. Darnton, Evening World.

LEXINGTON 51st St. & Lex. Evs. 25c to $1. Mats. Tomorrow 25 & 50c.
"TWIN BEDS"

STANDARD B'way & 90th St. Evs. 25c to $1. Mat. Tomorrow 25c & 50c.
CYRIL MAUDE in "GRUMPY."

YORK 116th St., nr. Lenox Av. Evs. 25c to $1. Mat. Tom'w 25 & 50c
A PAIR OF SIXES

LONGACRE W. 48th St. Bryant 23. Evs. 8:20. Pop. Mat. TODAY & Sat. 2:20.
THE GIRL WHO SMILES
Musical Hit by authors of "Alma," "Adele," &c.

B. F. KEITH'S PALACE B'WAY, 47 ST. Daily Mat. 25c to $1
EVELYN NESBIT and JACK CLIFFORD FALL FASHION SHOW
RAY SAMUELS, others.

COLONIAL Mats. Daily 25c.
DOROTHY JARDON, MASON & KEELER, Quiroga, "Bride Shop."

ALHAMBRA Mats. Daily 25c.
FRITZI SCHEFF, Fox & Dolly, Craig Campbell, Avon Comedy 4.

MACMILLEN
Violin Recital Aeolian Hall. Mon. Eve., Oct. 25.
Seats now at Box Office, 50 cents to $2.00.

THE BATTLE CRY of PEACE
VITAGRAPH, B'way & 44 St. TWICE TODAY, 2:30 & 8:30. Eves. & Sat. Mat., 25c, 50c, 75c, $1.00 and $2.00. Other Matinees, 25c, 50c, and $1.00.
Featuring—CHARLES RICHMAN
School Children's Matinee Saturday Morning at 11. Special prices, 25c and 50c.

Loew's American Roof 42d St. & 8th Av. Every Eve. at 8:15
S. MILLER KENT & CO., WILSON BROS., 10 Others. Enclosed, Heated, Comfortable. ALL SEATS RESERVED 25c, 35c, 50c.

GARRICK 35th St., nr. B'way. BURLESQUE "The Mischief Makers" Mat. Today, 15, 25, 50c. EXTRA—HOOLA-HOOLA DANCERS.

COLUMBIA B'way & 47th. Burlesque Matinee Today. THE SMILING BEAUTIES

YORKVILLE 86th St., at 3d Av. Burlesque BLUE RIBBON BELLES Mat. Today. 15c to 50c. Smoking Permitted.

STRAND B'way & 47th St. Noon to 11:30. 10c to 50c. "THE CHORUS LADY" (Star Cast) Strand Orch. & Soloists Next Week, Blanche Ring, "The Yankee Girl."

IRVING PLACE THEATRE Every night at 8:15. Der Weibsteufel. Sat. Mat., Countess Guckerl.

Bandbox, 57 & 3d Av. Plaza 812. Ev. 8:45. Fri. Mat.
WASHINGTON SQ. PLAYERS $1.00 & 50c.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair today and tomorrow; moderate south to southwest winds.
For full weather report see Page 13.

VOL. LXV...NO. 21,089. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1915.—TWENTY-TWO PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

EMBARGO ON ARMS TO CARRANZA'S FOES

President Issues Proclamation Stopping All Shipments Into Villa Territory.

ARMY TO HELP ENFORCE IT

New Order in Effect Since Tuesday Midnight — Like President Taft's Aid to Madero.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20.—Announcement was made by Secretary of State Lansing today that President Wilson had declared an embargo against the shipment of arms and ammunition into Mexico. The President also signed a supplementary order which excepts the Carranza Government from the embargo and permits arms and ammunition to go to him without restriction. This is similar to the policy in vogue during the Taft Administration, when shipments of arms were passed for the Madero Government, but were prohibited to all persons in insurrection against that Government.

The new embargo has been in effect since midnight of last night. The communications and proclamations emanating from the White House bore yesterday's date, and orders went forth last night to the Collectors of Customs along the border and elsewhere, although announcement was withheld until this morning. The army will assist to the extent necessary to prevent arms going across the border in violation of the President's proclamation. The President's proclamation was as follows:

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.
A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, A joint resolution of Congress, approved March 14, 1912, reads and provides as follows: "That whenever the President shall find that in any American country conditions of domestic violence exist which are promoted by the use of arms or munitions of war procured from the United States, and shall make proclamation thereof, it shall be unlawful to export except under such limitations and exceptions as the President shall prescribe any arms or munitions of war from any place in the United States to such country until otherwise ordered by the President or by Congress";

And whereas, It is provided by Section 11. of the said Joint Resolution "that any shipment of material hereby declared unlawful after such a proclamation shall be punishable by a fine not exceeding $10,000, or imprisonment not exceeding two years, or both";

Now, therefore, I, Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States of America, acting under and by virtue of the authority conferred in me by the said Joint Resolution of Congress, do hereby declare and proclaim that I have found that there exists in Mexico such conditions of domestic violence promoted by the use of arms or munitions of war procured from the United States as contemplated by the said Joint Resolution; and I do hereby admonish all citizens of the United States and every person to abstain from every violation of the provisions of the Joint Resolution above set forth, hereby made applicable to Mexico, and I do hereby warn them that all violations of such provisions will be rigorously prosecuted. And I do hereby enjoin upon all officers of the United States, charged with the execution of the laws thereof, the utmost diligence in preventing violations of the said Joint Resolution and this my Proclamation issued thereunder, and in bringing to trial and punishment any offenders against the same.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington this 19th day of October in the year of our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and Fifteen and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and fortieth.

WOODROW WILSON.

The President's order making an exception in favor of the Carranza de facto government took the form of the following letter to Secretary McAdoo:

The White House,
Washington, Oct. 19, 1915.

My Dear Mr. Secretary: I am informed by the Department of State that the recognized de facto Government of Mexico is now in effective control of all the ports of entry in Mexico, except those along the international boundary in the States of Chihuahua and Sonora, and all the ports in Lower California.

An exception is hereby made to the prohibition against export created by the President's proclamation of Oct. 19, 1915, and you will please instruct the Collectors of Ports and other officers of the Treasury Department to permit to be exported through United States Custom Houses munitions of war for the use of the recognized de facto Government of Mexico, or for industrial or commercial uses within the limits of the territory under its effective control, as above set forth. The embargo, therefore, will be immediately placed against the border ports in the States of Chihuahua and Sonora, as well as all ports in the territory of Lower California, whether or not controlled by the recognized de facto Government of Mexico, and you will so instruct the appropriate Collectors of Customs and other officers of the Treasury Department. Sincerely yours,

WOODROW WILSON.

With reference to the embargo on arms to Mexico, the following letter was sent by Secretary of State Lansing to President Wilson on Oct. 19:

My Dear Mr. President: I have the honor to submit herewith for signature by you, should it meet with your approval, a letter addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury, directing him to permit the exportation of munitions of war to the territory under the control of the recognized de facto Government of Mexico.

The information before this department leads me to believe that the recognized de facto Government of Mexico is now in effective control of all the ports of entry in Mexico, except those along the International Boundary in the States of Chihuahua and Sonora, and all Lower California ports.

In the circumstances it would appear that there should be no objection, for the present, to granting permission to allow the shipment of munitions of war to ports of entry under the control of the recognized de facto Governments of Mexico, except to border ports in the States of Chihuahua and Sonora, and all ports in Lower California, whether not controlled by the recognized de facto Government of Mexico.

I have the honor to be, my dear Mr. President:

Sincerely yours, ROBERT LANSING.

Villa Agency Is Closed.

The Villa Confidential Agency, which has been maintained in Washington for the last year, closed its doors today and members of the junta scattered. It was stated that in view of the recognition of the Carranza government it was futile to continue the Washington agency of the Villa movement. Eliseo Arredondo, confidential agent here of the Carranza government, issued a statement tonight in which he denied that he was going to Mexico to confer with General Carranza with the expectation of immediately returning as Ambassador from Mexico to the United States. It is the understanding and expectation in Washington that Mr. Arredondo will be so returned, but no such statement has been authorized by Mr. Arredondo himself.

"I expect," said Mr. Arredondo, "to leave shortly for Mexico, but the date of my going has not been fixed. I believe my work in Washington as confidential agent of the Constitutionalist government has ended with the recognition of the government of which Mr. Carranza is the chief. Hereafter I will be at the service of the Government of

Continued on Page 6.

FORD TO BUY $1,000,000 WORTH OF WAR BONDS

Pledged to Subscribe to Canadian Loan—"Pro-Ally" in Sentiment, Says His Partner.

Special to The New York Times.

TORONTO, Oct. 20.—That Henry Ford was pro-ally and that his Canadian company would subscribe the first million dollars to the Canadian war loan was an official announcement coming from the company today.

"Tell the people of Canada for me that I am with them heart and soul," said Mr. Ford to Gordon MacGregor, head of the Canadian Ford Motor Company. "You may say also," said Mr. MacGregor, "that Mr. Ford has expressed the strongest pro-ally sentiments to officials of the firm and to hundreds of his friends. A hundred times Mr. Ford has sent for me to come over and bring a bunch of Canadian newspapers, and by the hour we have figured how the Allies were going to win this war.

"Further, if the Canadian Government makes a flotation the Canadian Ford Company will take a million dollars' worth of the bonds."

ASTOR IN SEA-PLANE BAGS TWO SUBMARINES

Young Millionaire's Craft Is Too Fast for D-1 and G-1 in Impromptu War Game.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW LONDON, Conn., Oct. 20.—Vincent Astor put in two hours this afternoon chasing submarines in Long Island Sound. Sailing in his fast hydro-aeroplane he succeeded, according to reports, in theoretically capturing the undersea craft and putting them out of commission.

Mr. Astor's big steam yacht Noma, with the owner on board, arrived in port some time last night, and anchored off the New York Yacht Club station, a few yards north of the cruiser Columbia, flagship of the submarine flotilla. Two of the seven submarines that arrived Monday at the Naval Station here, the new base selected by Secretary Daniels, started out into Long Island Sound this afternoon for diving tests in deep water, but the program was abandoned on account of the heavy fog prevailing. The submarines, however, the D-1 and the G-1, made several plunges off the mouth of the harbor, and for two hours, after the fog had lifted, played a game of hide-and-seek with Mr. Astor and Captain Yates Sterling, commander of the Columbia, who were together in the hydro-aeroplane.

TO PREVENT ENGLISH 'SLACKERS" MIGRATION

Government Will Stop Rush of Men Who Dread Military Service to Colonies and Ireland.

LONDON, Oct. 20.—Immediate steps will be taken by the British authorities, The Evening News understands, to restrict the sudden rush of ablebodied Britons of military age to the colonies, to the islands of Jersey and Guernsey, and to Ireland in order to escape military service.

"It is perfectly obvious," the newspaper says, "that grave damage will be caused to the relations between the mother country and her dependencies if hordes of slackers are allowed to pour into Canada, Australia, and India, which have given their best blood for the Empire."

HOLLIS WON'T CONTEST WIFE'S SEPARATION SUIT

U. S. Senator Asks Court to Give Her Decree with Alimony—Hits at Streeter, Political Foe.

Special to The New York Times.

CONCORD, N. H., Oct. 20.—United States Senator Henry F. Hollis, replying to his wife's suit for separation and maintenance, consents to the separation and to the wife having custody of their daughter, and asks the court to hame a suitable allowance for her. He also hits at Frank S. Streeter, the Republican chief, who is Mrs. Hollis's counsel.

The nature of the answer caused great surprise among the Senator's friends, who expected him to contest the suit.

"I do not wish to be heard," says Senator Hollis, in his answer. "It is my experience in such cases that a personal contest in court serves no useful purpose and is undignified and degrading to both parties."

The answer sets forth that the couple separated in 1912 because of "incompatability," and continues, "for some time up to July, 1915, I paid my wife $4,080 per year for the support of herself and my daughter. About the middle of June, last, further differences arose, which would, I believe, have been amicably adjusted if she had not employed Mr. Streeter. He bears me a personal grudge.

"July 5, 1915, I wrote my wife that if she continued to employ Mr. Streeter I should not pay her another cent except what the Court should award after a hearing. I expected her to discharge Mr. Streeter or to apply to the courts to secure her legal rights at once.

"As long as my wife complied with my desires," the answer says, "it was my wish to make her a generous allowance. To accomplish this I took the very unusual course of continuing to practice law at great personal sacrifice, for more than two years after my election to the Senate.

"I have no income or means of income except my salary of $7,500 a year as Senator. About $1,500 of this sum is required to pay interest, taxes and life insurance, leaving substantially $6,000 for the support of myself and family. Out of this sum I am paying my son and daughter $1,500 a year each for their support and education."

CANNOT SAVE HILLSTROM.

President Advises the Swedish Minister That He Can Do Nothing More

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20.—President Wilson today advised W. A. F. Ekengren, Swedish Minister here, that he could do nothing further for Joseph Hillstrom, a Swedish citizen, under sentence of death in Utah for murder.

At the request of Minister Ekengren, the President several weeks ago asked Governor Spry of Utah to postpone Hillstrom's execution until new evidence could be presented. A stay was granted, but no material evidence having been presented, the State now is preparing to carry out the court's sentence.

FINDS HIGH TAXES ARE DUE TO BABIES

Too Many of Them Born, Says Professor J. F. Johnston, Who Would Discourage Matrimony.

HIGHER TAX FOR HUSBANDS

Senator Boylan Demands to Know if Witness at Mills Committee Hearing Is Serious.

Arguments against a State income tax were heard yesterday by members of the Mills Legislative Tax Committee, which is holding sessions in the Woolworth Building.

Surrogate Robert Fowler gave it as his opinion that an income tax in the State would be a direct violation of a tacit agreement between the State and the Federal Governments by which the State guarantees not to adopt any measure of taxation that will interfere with the Federal income tax.

Alfred E. Holcomb, tax attorney for the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, said that a low tax on intangible personal property would work out better and be more acceptable than a State-wide income tax, which would be difficult to collect and would require an entirely new tax administrative office.

Professor Joseph French Johnson of New York University, a professed believer in the Malthusian theory, said a married man should bear as heavy a tax as a single man and that he did not believe it a good thing to encourage matrimony by lowering taxation.

In arguing for a listing system Mr. Holcomb said:

"If the people know that a tax is likely to be placed on their incomes there will be great opposition to it, but if we go along the line of least resistance a man will pay taxes on his property. It is absurd to think that a tax can be devised that will be a pleasure to the people. The listing system is the head and foot of all forms of taxation. Just as the people can give a true and accurate list of their personal belongings to the Federal Government, so also can they give an accurate list of their personal property to the State government."

Personality Tax a Failure.

"But the listing system is not the line of least resistance, but of most resistance," said Chairman Mills. "It is known that the personal property tax is a failure because of the much opposed and almost always evaded listing of property and because it does not seem that a tax on intangible property would raise the necessary revenue."

Mr. Holcomb said he knew of no prejudice against the listing system. Senator Mills replied that opponents of the proposed new Constitution had sent out forms and notices requesting voters to defeat the Constitution because its adoption would mean an enforced listing system, although, of course, the new Constitution, he said, had nothing whatever to do with the listing system. He mentioned this as an illustration, he said, of the unpopularity of the listing system. Mr. Holcomb thereupon submitted statistics of various States to prove his contention that in most States the listing system is a success.

Surrogate Fowler, who followed Mr. Holcomb, gave his views on a State income tax.

"A State income tax," he said, "would be an addition to the Federal income tax and would therefore be obviously unfair. There is a tacit agreement between the State and Federal authorities that neither should encroach upon the other's method of taxation, and the proposed income tax is a direct violation of this agreement."

Commodore Vanderbilt's Offer.

At another point he said that the present enormous city debt is the result of early mistakes in the municipal government, and he gave this example:

"When Commodore Vanderbilt offered to build free a viaduct railroad around the city in connection with the plan of development of the Harlem River Railroad and of the waterfront facilities, the city fathers wanted to know what was in it for them. Whereupon Commodore Vanderbilt became disgusted and abandoned the idea. Thus New York lost an excellent opportunity of obtaining the viaduct for nothing."

On the other hand Surrogate thought it would be best at present to leave taxation alone.

Professor Johnson said he would discourage matrimony by making the married man pay a heavier tax.

"I think we should not do anything to encourage matrimony and child-bearing," he said.

"Surely you are not serious in that statement, professor?" asked Senator Boylan.

"Yes, I am serious," replied the professor. "I should have to give quite a disquisition to explain my conclusions, and I do not believe it is worth your while. I doubt if it is practical for you to consider it, and you would have to surrender to the public, anyway. If you do put in force any income tax system you will have to treat the married men easily, I suppose.

A Disciple of Malthus.

"I am still a confirmed disciple of Malthus, and I believe that that awful war over in Europe is being fought out because the human race has deliberately refused to see the lessons of his doctrines, which were taught 100 years ago.

"Don't you think if we followed out that theory that in a period of time the population would decrease?" asked Senator Boylan.

"Oh, no, never," replied Professor Johnson. "Nature would take care of that."

Charles F. MacLean and Henry G. Schneider also testified.

The hearing will be continued this morning.

ISLAND THE PRICE OF RUSSIAN ARMS?

Half of Sakhalin Said to Be Ceded to Japan — Output There Greatly Increased.

LONDON, Thursday, Oct. 21.—The Cologne Gazette, a copy of which has been received here, publishes a report which it says passed the Russian censor, that Japan has undertaken to supply Russia with munitions in return for a complete cession of the Island of Sakhalin.

[The Island of Sakhalin, 570 miles long and from seventeen to ninety miles wide, lies between the east coast of Asia and the northern islands of the Japanese archipelago. Russia owns the northern and Japan the southern end of the island.]

TOKIO, Sept. 30.—The output of war munitions for Russia resulting from the recent agreement between Japan and the Allies is already showing a great increase. Russian orders include railroad cars, a large quantity of rails, sleepers, locomotives, as well as guns, rifles, ammunition, boots, and general leather equipment and cloth.

Fleet Will Decide the War, Says Churchill; Britain's Sure Protection, Balfour Declares

LONDON, Oct. 20.—"Germany aims at world domination, and against world domination the British fleet, from the time of Queen Elizabeth to the present day, has always been found the surest and most effectual protection."

This is the contribution of A. J. Balfour, First Lord of the Admiralty, to the Navy League's symposium in connection with tomorrow's observance of Trafalgar Day.

Winston Spencer Churchill, ex-First Lord of the Admiralty and at present Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, writes in part:

"For six months no hostile flag has flown outside the Baltic. We are stronger than ever and incomparably better adapted for war conditions. The great strategic conclusions upon which our naval disposition is based have been vindicated. From its shrouded throne amid northern storms the grand fleet dominates and will finally decide the fate of the warring nations, and by that formidable combination, strength and patience, will secure the victory of our just cause.

"On land good days have not yet come. The valiant Russian front wears thin, the French and British offensive in the West has pierced, but has not ruptured, the German fortified lines. Through our long delays the enemy has seized a new initiative in the Near East, and the Oriental inclination in his war policy raises new perils of peculiar significance to us. A hazardous struggle, vast expense and hard privation lie before us.

"Courage! All's well with the fleet. The destruction of German military manhood is irreplaceable. Under the sure shield of the navy every mistake can be retrieved, every neglect can be repaired.

"The choice to save or to lose the freedom of the world rests still with the British people and their leaders. The spirit of Nelson and the memory of Trafalgar should rouse us now to sustain unwearyingly the darkening conflict and, by proceeding to all necessary extremes, and by laying aside every impediment, to rescue Britain from dishonor and Europe from ruin."

BANDITS AGAIN RAID NEW JERSEY TRAIN

Auto Gang Awaits Erie Freight at Glen Rock, Where Ally Applies Air Brakes.

ESCAPE AFTER PISTOL DUEL

Crew, Detectives, and Police Fire on Robbers, Who Reply as They Flee in Motor Car.

Chief of Police Martin Jenson of Glen Rock, N. J., at 11 o'clock last night sent out a general alarm for five men riding in a brown touring car who had held up an Erie freight train in a deserted spot in the outskirts of Glen Rock, had been fought off by railroad men and police after a pistol battle, and at last had escaped in the automobile, racing away in the direction of Paterson. Chief Jenson and all the police of other towns who received his message believed the bandits were the ones who held up two trains of the West Shore Railroad on Monday night.

Posses in automobiles set out at once from all towns in the neighborhood of Glen Rock, and every road over which an automobile could force its way was watched by armed men. Early this morning not a trace of the car had been found, but the roads still were watched and it was believed the men could not escape. Certainly they could not bring their car into any town without instant capture.

The hold-up was executed as boldly as any of the old Wild West days. The car arrived in Glen Rock about 10 o'clock last night and stopped in Rock Road about 500 feet from the railroad tracks where the Erie trains run over the Bergen County Short Cut on their way from Jersey City to Port Jervis, N. Y. Chief Jenson inquired why the car stood by the roadside. The occupants explained they had broken down and were busy repairing the engine, and the Chief passed on with a word of sympathy. He did not note how many men were in the car, but it is believed now that one of the five, and perhaps two, were elsewhere at that time.

This belief is based on the fact that an Erie freight train due in Glen Rock about 10:30 o'clock halted suddenly as it was opposite the crossing of Rock Road. The air brakes had been applied suddenly, and as they could be applied only by the breaking or cutting of the airhose or its connections, some one other than the crew must have been aboard the train to do this, and it is thought now that one or more of the bandits boarded the train below Glen Rock, probably when it slowed down for a yard or crossing.

With the halting of their train the crew of four men and a railroad detective, who was riding in the caboose, where he had been stationed since the hold-ups of Monday night, jumped down and went along the train seeking the break in the air connections. As they passed one freight car, five men sprang out leveling pistols at their heads.

Three stood on guard while the others broke open the door of a car and jerked out three bales of silk. The attention of the guards wavered for an instant and it was long enough for the detective to begin firing his pistol. The crew joined in with their pistols, and the bandits, taken by surprise, dropped their booty and ran for their automobile, firing over their shoulders as they fled.

The fusillade aroused the whole town. Chief Jenson and all of his men rushed for the railroad tracks. They were in time to join in the pistol battle, but although more than twenty shots were fired, none hit the bandits. They reached their car, jumped into it, and were off at full speed while their pursuers were still some yards behind. The detectives fired at the tires of the flying car, hoping to cripple it, but none of their shots hit, and the motor disappeared in the direction of Maple Avenue, the main automobile highway between Paterson and Suffern, N. Y.

The police caught the number of the car as 17,600 New York. This proved to be the license number of John H. Watkins of Mount Kisco, N. Y. Mr. Watkins could not be reached last night, but the police believe the number was originated by the thieves, and that Mr. Watkins's car, which might have been stolen from him, was not used, since the Glen Rock car was described as of different make from that registered under his name.

YOUNG TRIEST'S TRIAL AGAIN POSTPONED

Indefinite Stay Granted at Request of State Department—May Drop Case Against Him.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20.—The trial of Kenneth G. Triest, the young former Princeton student held in London as a German spy, has been postponed indefinitely, according to a dispatch from London today to the State Department.

It was explained that the postponement did not mean a decision not to bring Triest to trial. State Department officials, however, would not be surprised if the prosecution was dropped ultimately.

The postponement was granted at the request of the department, which had been asked to intercede by Gustav W. Triest of New York, father of the youth.

The elder Triest asserts that his son was not in his right mind when he enlisted in the British naval wireless service and wrote letters in which he was alleged to have said that he was a German secret agent.

GERARD INTERCEDES TO HALT EXECUTIONS

Obtains a Stay of Sentences of Women Condemned to Death in Belgium.

KING ALFONSO ALSO ACTIVE

Wins an Appeal to the Kaiser and Obtains His Promise to Review the Cases.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20.—A dispatch to the State Department today from James W. Gerard, the American Ambassador at Berlin, said that he had made representations to the German Foreign Office in behalf of Countess Jeanne de Belleville and Mlle. Louise Thulier, a teacher, both under sentence of death by the German military authorities in Belgium, and that it was probable that they would be reprieved pending further inquiry. The action of the Ambassador was based on instructions from Secretary Lansing to make informal inquiries with a view to obtaining leniency. The women were convicted of violation of the German code regulating the conduct of civilians in conquered territory.

The instructions were sent to Ambassador Gerard at the instance of the French Government. No direct request that the sentences be annulled was made by the United States through Mr. Gerard, as the Government felt that it had no right, even in the representative of Belgian and French interests in German territory, to question the administration of German military justice. But while officials are not committing themselves on the subject, the execution of Miss Edith Cavell, an English school principal, and the imposition of the death sentence on other women has created a painful impression here that makes the action of the Government more than a mere perfunctory proceeding.

No information concerning the execution of Miss Cavell had been received at the State Department, and no request has been made by the Governments of France and Great Britain to intercede in behalf of male citizens of those countries who are reported to be under sentence of death in that part of Belgium controlled by the German forces.

MADRID, Oct. 20, (via Paris.)—The Foreign Ministry announces that in addition to the instructions given in the King's name to the Spanish Minister at Brussels to endeavor to obtain Emperor William's pardon of the Countess de Belleville, Mlle. Thulier, and the other persons under sentence by court-martial, the Foreign Minister himself telegraphed to the Ambassador at Berlin to intercede with the Emperor.

Notwithstanding all these steps, however, King Alfonso personally telegraphed Emperor William, renewing the request, and has received a telegram from the Emperor stating that he had asked for the papers in the cases and would give his answer after he had carefully studied them.

LONDON, Oct. 20.—The American and Spanish Ministers to Belgium intervened to have commuted the death sentence which was passed by the German authorities at Brussels on Miss Edith Cavell, a British nurse, but their efforts were fruitless, Lord Lansdowne told the House of Lords this evening. In the case of two Frenchwomen, however, who were also sentenced to death, strong representations made by Pope Benedict and King Alfonso of Spain had the effect of postponing the executions until the German Emperor considered the report.

Lord Lansdowne added that the people of this country were being continually shocked by such incidents, the last one always being more shocking than the one preceding. A full report of Miss Cavell's case, he said, had just been received from the American Minister to Belgium.

This report, he said, would be published without delay.

Lord Lansdowne added that Miss Cavell might have, by her conduct, rendered herself liable to severe punishment, but he had no intention in saying that she might, at any rate, have expected that measure of mercy which he believed in no civilized country would be refused to one who not only was a woman, but a very brave and devoted woman, and one who had given all her efforts and energies to the mitigation of the sufferings of others.

BERLIN, Oct. 20, (via Wireless to Sayville, N. Y.)—The Overseas News Agency says that President Wilson, as well as the Pope, interceded on behalf of the Countess de Belleville, Mlle. Thulier and seven other persons who were court-martialed in Belgium and convicted on the charge of having abetted the escape of Belgian and French prisoners and the execution of whose sentences was postponed by Emperor William in order that he might make a detailed examination in the cases.

AIR RAID STIRS SWISS.

Government Demands That Germany Punish Careless Aviator.

BERNE, Oct. 20.—The Swiss Government has instructed its embassy at Berlin to lodge an energetic protest against a new violation of Swiss territory by German aviators.

The protest is occasioned by the act of an aviator in dropping eight bombs over Chaux-de-Fonds on Sunday, causing the injury of four persons and considerable damage to property.

Switzerland demands compensation and the punishment of the aviator.

BRITAIN OFFERS CYPRUS TO GREECE FOR HER INTERVENTION IN THE WAR; ROME REPORTS AN ULTIMATUM SENT

Rumania Sends a Mission to Allied Capitals and London Is Expectant of Her Aid in War

LONDON, Thursday, Oct. 21.—A Reuter dispatch from Odessa says that a military mission, which the Rumanian Government is sending to France with a son of General Oatuneano at its head, arrived there yesterday. The mission will visit Petrograd on its way to France.

Considerable importance is attached here to this mission. Its object is not known, but it is thought that such a mission would hardly be undertaken unless Rumania contemplated action on the side of the Allies.

Dispatches from Bucharest indicate that a violent campaign is being waged in Rumania over the question of that country's intervention in the war. One of the Bucharest Opposition newspapers, according to the dispatches, has gone so far as to threaten the King with a popular rising.

Much indignation has been caused in Rumania by the action of the Austrian authorities at Salzburg in arresting Michael Cantacuzene, former Rumanian Minister of Justice, who was returning from Paris. His arrest, it is alleged, was due to the finding of a letter in his possession, addressed to M. Filipesco, leader of the Conservative Party in Rumania.

HEAR CZERNOWITZ IS EVACUATED

Russian Advance Said to Have Forced Austrians Out of City Near Rumanian Border.

RIGA IN GREATER DANGER

Renewed Talk of Surrender of the Port, Though Defenders Are Still Fighting Stubbornly.

LONDON, Thursday, Oct. 21.—The extreme northern and the extreme southern ends of the Russian front are the scenes of the most important developments in the war news from the east. In battles south of Riga the Germans have made some progress in the new thrust at the Baltic province port, but in Volhynia and Galicia the Russians have gained rather important victories.

General Ivanoff, who has proved himself to be the most aggressive of the Russian commanders, has been striking hard at the Austro-German forces on the Middle Styr and along the fringe of Galicia that is still in Russian hands. At several places he has driven his opponents back, and there is a report tonight that the Austrians have evacuated Czernowitz—a report which finds some confirmation in the following dispatch from Odessa dated yesterday:

"The Russian authorities have decided that the favorable turn in military affairs has rendered it unnecessary to carry out the contemplated evacuation of the three northern districts of the Government of Bessarabia."

As for the northern front the Germans have concentrated very large forces, with a great amount of artillery, south of Riga, and, as a result, a stubborn battle has been in progress for several days. Field Marshal von Hindenburg, who is in command in this region, reported two days ago that his forces had reached the River Dvina, but, as on previous occasions, this broad and fast-running waterway appears to have held him up for the time being.

The situation, however, is considered by the Russians to be more serious than it has been for a long time, and there is again talk of the evacuation of Riga by the military, who have been in sole occupation of the city since the civilian population left a month ago.

Dual Attack on Riga.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Oct. 20, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—Operations on the Riga front are growing more serious. The Germans have brought up reinforcements, partly from the Dvina front and partly from reserves in the rear. They apparently intend once more to undertake the exceedingly difficult task of forcing the Dvina near Riga.

The country along the left bank of the Dvina toward the mouth is thickly wooded and it is impossible to operate here on a front at once broad and compact. The Germans are advancing in separate columns from the Mitau-Windau and Mitau-Neugut railways. On the latter they have advanced about two miles, but are being actively engaged by Russian troops. Near Friedrichstadt their artillery has opened fire from the left bank of the Elisenof Temmul section of the Riga-Dvinsk Railway, which here runs close to the northern bank of the river.

The Russians are pressing on their flanks and bombing the stations between Mitau and Neugut from their Sikorsky biplanes and at the same time are opposing strong resistance to the unceasing fire of the enemy on Dvinsk.

The new Riga operations of the Germans seem for the present to be in the stage of a reconnoissance in force. The development will depend on turns of fortune rather than any definite plan.

CZERNOWITZ NEAR RUMANIA.

Austrian City Important for Possible Balkan Influence.

Czernowitz, the capital of the Austro-Hungarian Crown Land of Bukowina, is situated about twenty-five miles from the point where the boundaries of Austria-Hungary, Rumania, and Russia meet. In a direct line it is about fifteen miles from the Rumanian border and about twenty-five miles from the Russian Province of Bessarabia.

Czernowitz is south of the River Pruth, which would have to be crossed by a Russian army capturing it. Two bridges cross the Pruth into Czernowitz. The city had in 1900 a population of 70,000, composed of a mixture of Germans, Ruthonians, Rumanians, Poles, Jews, Armenians, and Gypsies.

It was taken by the Russians early in the war after their drive through Galicia. An Austro-Hungarian army recaptured it and was a second time driven out. The Russians were a second time forced to evacuate it when von Mackensen's drive forced them to give up the attempt to cross the Carpathians.

Because of its proximity to the Ru-

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BERLIN PREDICTS PEACE BY SPRING

Sound British Business Sense, "High Official" Says, Will End Hostilities.

WHAT THE KAISER WANTS

Huge Indemnity and Colonial Advantages the Chief Points in Present Discussion.

BERLIN, Oct. 5, (Correspondence of the Associated Press.)—"But by spring we shall probably have peace." This remark of one of the most highly placed state officials in conversation with The Associated Press correspondent may be taken as indicative of the view of the probable duration of the war held in German Government quarters, or, at any rate, in certain influential circles of the Government. The person quoted occupies a place which lends much weight to his opinion on this subject. The remark was made incidentally during a discussion of certain future possibilities in the Balkan situation.

Pressed to give a reason for his optimism, the official replied that he based his expectations largely on "the sound business sense of the British," which would lead them to move for peace as soon as they saw nothing was to be gained by continuing the war.

"We now hold in the West," he continued, "a strong fortified line inclosing a great enclave of French and Belgian territory. We shall soon have a similar line fortified in the East. Behind these two lines we can sit tight and defy all efforts of our enemies to break through.

"I have much confidence in the business sense of the British and think that when they have found the Dardanelles cannot be forced, this will lead them to take steps in the direction of peace."

The correspondent suggested that business men usually were unwilling to make a contract wherein all the advantages of conditions were on the side of the other parties to it and that it was customary in business circles to have some definite idea of the terms upon which an agreement would be possible before sitting down to draw up a contract. He asked whether this "business" would not be facilitated if the opponents had some definite information as to the maximum terms upon which Germany would be ready to discuss conditions of peace. The official replied that for Germany to make a statement at this time on the conditions of peace might possibly be interpreted as a confession of weakness, and that for the present he preferred to await overtures from the other side.

Since this conversation the correspondent of The Associated Press has heard similar remarks from other officials. The vigor with which the various political groups and big industrial, commercial, and agricultural organizations are pursuing the discussion of the favored topic of the "aims of the war," which, although public discussion of it in the press is forbidden, is the absorbing topic in German society, indicates, too, that the Government is giving serious consideration to the subject of peace.

This discussion and the oracular utterances of Dr. Karl Helfferich, Secretary of the German Imperial Treasury; Sir Edward Grey, British Foreign Secretary, and other responsible personages on possible and impossible conditions of peace, give color to the suspicion that something may be going on behind the curtain. Such "sounding out," undertaken at the instance of persons in authority, undoubtedly has been done informally and in such a manner as to permit of a disavowal should circumstances require.

Possible Peace Conditions.

No statement whatever as to Germany's peace conditions can be obtained, nor is it even certain that the Government has reached any final conclusion as to the extent of "guarantees" which will be demanded for the future security of Germany, to which the Emperor and the Chancellor have referred repeatedly in public utterances. Should it be permitted, however, to hazard a guess, based not on any authoritative statements, but on personal observations and deductions and remarks dropped from time to time in official circles, The Associated Press correspondent would say Germany's terms at present in view include neither the absorption of Belgium nor other wholesale annexation of the extent demanded by the "blue sky" enthusiasts, who seem bound on adding to Germany practically everything now occupied by German armies.

The cardinal point in the desires of official Germany, if these assumptions are correct, is at present a large indemnity. This is demanded to compensate Germany for the steadily growing war costs and to provide one of those "guarantees" against future attack referred to. The usual reply to arguments that exhausted nations probably would be unable to raise the huge sums in question is that they need only cease paying out the billions spent annually

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BULGAR ARMIES PRESS ON

Are Reported Invading Serbia at Many Points in Great Force.

TAKE 2,000 SERBS IN FIGHT

Also Capture 12 Guns in Drive Toward Kumanovo on the Nish Railroad.

SERBS RECAPTURE VRANYA

Austrians Spread West on the Save River and Menace Shabatz.

Battle Raging in Serbia; Bulgars Strike at Nish

PARIS, Thursday, Oct. 21.—The Athens correspondent of the Havas Agency sends the following dispatch under date of Wednesday:

"A great battle is going on the Heights of Vlassona and Kotchana.

"The Bulgarian object seems to be to march on Monastir so as to cut communications with Saloniki.

"In the Negotin region two Bulgarian attacks have been repulsed.

"The newspapers state that after the occupation of Istip and Kotchana by the Bulgarians the Serbians fell back on Uskup. The population of Uskup has left. Communications between Nish and Uskup are cut.

"The ministers of the Quadruple Entente have left Nish for Krajevo.

"The Bulgarian Army is advancing rapidly on Kumanovo and Uskup, according to information from a Bulgarian source."

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Thursday, Oct. 21.—The Island of Cyprus has been offered by Great Britain to Greece on condition that she joins the war on the side of the Allies. Announcement of this offer is made in two London newspapers this morning.

The Daily Chronicle says in its news columns:

"A message has been received in London from Athens stating that Great Britain has offered to transfer the Island of Cyprus to Greece. We understand that such offer has been made and communicated to our allies. It is made, subject to the condition that Greece joins the Allies. The proposal is now being considered by the Greek Government."

The Chronicle says editorially:

"The attitude of Greece under the Zaimis Cabinet is still obscure. The pledges of the Serbo-Greek treaty bind here, and if she ignores them indefinitely, if she continues to break the treaty, both in the letter and the spirit, she will forfeit her national honor, which no nation forfeits with impunity, though Serbia herself may not be in a situation to resent her betrayal in her hour of need, her allies have every right to resent it on her behalf, and we have no doubt that the point has been courteously, but firmly, brought by them to Zaimis's attention.

"We learn from a trustworthy source that as a proof of good-will they have offered to Greece the Island of Cyprus.

"We are offering something that is already in our hands to give. Belligerents in negotiation with neutrals during this war have often been generous in offering what belonged to their enemies, but there are few instances where any nation has made a large offer like this of something which it had in its own secure possession.

"The offer is a splendid one, and if the Greek action allows the Zaimis Government to reject it the world will have to revise its view of the seriousness of Hellenic aspirations."

The Daily Telegraph comments editorially on the Cyprus offer:

"The transfer is not made contingent upon the final triumph of the Entente. It is an actual and tangible concession, to take effect as soon as Greece should have performed her part in the suggested arrangement. It is a plan that will assuredly be welcomed by Venizelos and his followers as greatly fortifying their already strong position as advocates of the courageous policy, for the formal offer of Cyprus can be a matter of indifference to no patriotic Hellene.

"There is no sentiment in the matter upon our side, and it would be idle to try to give it any such appearance. The sooner we all recognize that purely chivalrous motives are not predominant in Balkan politics today the better.

"The cession of Cyprus, however, to the State to which most of its inhabitants are related by race and history clearly involves no departure from the principles upon which we have taken our stand from the beginning and would come with specially happy effect from the power to which Greece owes her possession of the Ionian Islands."

A dispatch to The Daily News from Rome gives this version of the present attitude of Greece:

"I am informed from a diplomatic source that the Greek Government is willing to give formal assurances to the Allies that Greece's intervention in favor of the Austro-Germans is absolutely impossible in any case."

A dispatch to The Daily Mail from Rome says:

"Much comment is passing in diplomatic circles here on the subject of the ultimatum which the Allies are said to

be addressing to Greece, asking her to give an exactly defined statement of her attitude.

"The whole of the Italian press is now declaring that it is time for Greece and Rumania to take a final decision as to their position in the war."

In the same connection The Times prints a dispatch from Petrograd, which quotes Foreign Minister Sazonoff as saying:

"Although Greece has made a formal protest against the landing of Allied troops at Saloniki, and at the same time has refrained from active opposition, she may find it difficult to maintain this position, which appears to be ambiguous."

SERBS ARE DRIVEN BACK.

Teuton and Bulgarian Invaders Advancing South and East.

LONDON, Thursday, Oct. 21.—The progress of military operations in Serbia is surrounded by considerable mystery. The Austro-Germans and Bulgarians are advancing all along the various fronts, but not with the speed expected.

The Austro-Germans apparently have spread their armies over a wider front, as Berlin reports that they are advancing on Shabatz, which is on the Save River about thirty-five miles west of Belgrade, while for the Bulgarians it is asserted that they have captured Sultan Tepe, southwest of Egri Palanka, and ten miles from the frontier, and that in advancing toward Kumanovo they took 2,000 prisoners. Kumanovo is about forty miles from the border on the Nish-Saloniki Railroad and a score of miles north of Uskub, as the line winds.

There is still some doubt as to whether they have cut the railway near Vranya. The Serbian Government denies the report that they have done so, while other accounts say that the Bulgarians reached the city, but were driven back.

Official Reports of Operations.

The German official bulletin of the operations, issued yesterday, is as follows:

Austro-Hungarian troops are pushing forward toward Shabatz. In the region south of Ripanj, (fifteen miles from Belgrade,) further engagements are in progress. South of Lucica and Bozevac the enemy has been again defeated.

By means of a quick attack the Bulgarians put themselves in possession of Sultan Tepe, to the southwest of Egri Palanka. During an advance on Kumanovo they took 2,000 prisoners and captured twelve cannon.

The Vienna War Office communication reads:

The Austro-Hungarian troops advancing in the Macva region are approaching Shabatz. We have dislodged the enemy from a strongly organized height position near Ripanj and southeast of Grocka.

South of Semendria the German troops have forced a crossing of the lower Ralja and gained new ground southeast of Pozarevac in the direction of Petrovac.

The Bulgarians have ejected the enemy from strong positions on Sultan Tepe, southwest of Egri Palanka. Advancing against Kumanovo they captured 2,000 Serbians and twelve guns.

The Bulgarian War Office made public the following:

Our armies advancing in Serbia have obtained the following successes: In the Timok Valley they have occupied the line of Teherni, the village of Vrh Charbonvec, the village of Ajtchevao, the village of Balinec Novo, and Baltaberilovci. South of Wlassimaswam they took the height of Randjingrob. (All these places are near the frontier.) Our cavalry participated in this attack and sabered 180 Serbians and captured fifty.

Through the gallant attack from the north, in addition to the skillful manoeuvres from the south, our troops seized the important strategical point of Sultan Tepe, near Straum. Two thousand prisoners and twelve guns were captured.

The general opinion is that the Germans in their campaign are aiming in the first place at the Serbian grain country, of which Kozarevac, already reached by them, is the centre, while the Bulgarians are making straight for Macedonia, where they will find part of the population friendly to them.

The Anglo-French forces have been in action near the Greco-Bulgarian frontier, but seemingly the battle was not an important one, as no official reports have been issued with regard to it.

Advices from Athens indicate that Turkey and Bulgaria are undertaking energetic measures to oppose the land and sea operations of the Entente Allies in the Balkans.

The Athens correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph Company reports that Turkish forces are being concentrated in the region of Dedeaghatch, in Southern Bulgaria on the Aegean Sea. Large Bulgarian forces, the correspondent states, are being moved toward the Rumanian frontier.

The French and British Ministers at Athens, the dispatch adds, asked the Greek Government to sanction arrangements to provide for Serbian refugees on Greek territory. Premier Zaimis agreed, with the stipulation that Serbia should guarantee the maintenance of the refugees.

Bulgars in Macedonian Towns.

BERLIN, Oct. 21, (via London.)—Wireless reports from Sofia say that the Bulgarians have entered Macedonian towns.

CYPRUS SEIZED FROM TURKS.

Island Offered to Greece Third Largest in Mediterranean.

Cyprus, which Great Britain has offered to Greece for participating with the Allies in the Balkan war, is the third largest island in the Mediterranean. It is sixty miles from the coast of Asia Minor, and had been Turkish from the middle ages until the convention of 1878 gave it a semi-British administration. On England's declaring war on Turkey, Nov. 5, 1914, the island was annexed to the British Empire.

It has an area of 3,584 square miles and a population of 300,000, consisting principally of the descendants of early Greeks. It has five towns with populations ranging from 17,000 to 8,000, and a splendid system of public schools, and law courts. It has eleven weekly papers, nine in Greek and two in Turkish. It is famous for its archaeological remains and, in mythological days, was dedicated to the worship of Aphrodite.

ARMIES SEEK TO JOIN HANDS.

Teutons and Bulgars Then to Make Joint Drive at Nish.

SALONIKI, Oct. 19, (via Paris, Oct. 20.)—The Entente Allies are marking time, pending the concentration here of a sufficient number of troops for their operations in the Balkans. A large French force is on the way to Saloniki. French forces have succeeded thus far in protecting the lower end of the Nish-Saloniki railway.

The Austro-German expedition is composed of mixed forces, of about twelve divisions. The Austrians have advanced well up the Morava Valley and are endeavoring to effect a junction with the Bulgarians, who are making an attack north of the Nish-Zaiecar sector.

Army officers here believe the combined armies, when a junction has been effected, will not be satisfied with opening a route across northeastern Serbia, but will attack Nish.

Another serious attack also is under way by the Bulgarians with Uskub as its objective. It is admitted that this force already has occupied Istip.

Prince Andreas, a brother of the King, accompanied by his wife, Princess Alice, has joined his regiment here.

PASSAGE OF DANUBE UNIQUE.

Feat Without Parallel in War History, Mackensen Says.

BERLIN, Oct. 20, (by Wireless to Tuckerton, N. J.)—Field Marshal von Mackensen, commanding the German campaign against Serbia, after the storming of Belgrade on Oct. 8 by his troops, is quoted by the Cologne Gazette as saying:

"The passage of so large a river, (the Danube,) without the use of a bridge, and in the face of the enemy, is, in fact, an achievement unknown in war history of all times."

STRUMITZA NOT OCCUPIED.

French Troops Receive Orders Not to Pass Bulgar Border.

PARIS, Oct. 20.—The Saloniki correspondent of the Havas Agency sends the following dispatch under Tuesday's date:

"French troops having received orders not to pass the Bulgarian frontier, Strumitza has not been occupied by the Allies.

"The Bulgarians are concentrating troops in haste in Dodrudja, supposedly because Rumania appears to be leaning more toward the Entente. At the same time three divisions of Bulgarian troops are being concentrated on the Greek frontier.

"Communications by the Uskub Railway now are said to be definitely assured for the allied troops.

"The entire Bulgarian coast on the Aegean Sea has been evacuated by the civilian population and the authorities."

DOUBT AS TO SERB CAPITAL.

Both Prizrend and Monastir Mentioned in Reports from Greece.

ATHENS, Oct. 20, (via London.)—The Diplomatic Corps at the Serbian Court has been compelled to remain in Nish, for the present at least. The expected departure of the diplomats for Monastir, in Southwestern Serbia, near the Greek border, has been postponed on account of the interruption of railway communications between Nish and Saloniki. Traffic between Saloniki and Monastir is also suspended on account of floods.

There has been no telegraphic communication with Nish for four days.

SALONIKI, Oct. 19, (via Paris, Oct. 20.)—The capital of Serbia has been transferred from Nish to Prizrend, in western Serbia, close to the Albanian frontier. The banks and most of the legations are being removed to Prizrend. The Russian Consul at Saloniki has sent an automobile to bring the Russian Minister to Serbia to this city, but owing to the muddy condition of the roads it is doubtful whether this effort will succeed.

BERLIN, Oct. 21, (via London.)—Reports from Nish received at Radulevatz say that the Diplomatic Corps and part of the Foreign Office and national archives have been transferred to Monastir. The Serbian National Bank and the government remain for the present at Nish.

FIGURES 600,000 FOES ARE ATTACKING SERBIA

London Military Critic Thinks Harassed Nation Can Muster Only Half as Many.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Thursday, Oct. 21.—The Times military correspondent, discussing the Serbian situation, says this morning:

"The Austro-Germans have shown some thirteen divisions and probably have sixteen, (320,000 men). The Bulgarian army now has sixteen divisions including the Macedonians, and the Bulgarian division, numbering 24,000 men, is an army corps in all but name. How many divisions have been left to watch Greece and Rumania and the coasts we cannot at present tell, but from the wide front on which the Bulgarians are operating we should judge that not less than twelve divisions (288,000 men) in three armies are acting against Serbia.

"Our little ally, grievously hurt by the loss of 150,000 men in the present war and by the ravages of disease, which swept away 50,000 more, has probably not more than 200,000 men all told, if so many. The enemy has a superiority of two to one at least, and it may be greater if the Turks are lending a hand in the campaign.

"The situation is not desperate unless the main Serbian Army should be defeated, but it is of course most serious, and the Serbians are defending themselves in circumstances of the greatest disadvantage.

"A crisis cannot be long delayed, for even if part of the most southerly Bulgarian army faces south to meet the Anglo-French advance from Ghevgeli, there need be no slackening of the other movements, and though the country is difficult and the roads are both few and bad, the Bulgarian Army is organized for its special work, while the Austro-German pressure from the north will continue to be severe.

SERBS FIGHT TO DEATH

Women and Children Stand With Soldiers—Bulgars Lose Heavily.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Thursday, Oct. 21.—A delayed dispatch to The Daily Telegraph from Rome, under Tuesday's date, says:

"Information received from German sources confirms statements already made here that the campaign in Serbia is assuming a dreadful character, even private citizens, together with women and children taking part in the fighting. In the neighborhood of Mount Branovo a demand for the reopening of the Duma, made at Mount Pasulitch battles were desperately contested and many women, young girls, and boys were shot down by the invaders as they were fighting side by side with the Serbian soldiers.

"It said that up to the present the enemy has not been able to take Serbian prisoners, and that all the Austro-German prisoners taken by the Serbs are wounded. Such stubborn defense is taxing all the energies of Von Mackensen, who again has asked for reinforcements. Three new army corps already have arrived in Serbia from Germany, and these must merely suffice to fill gaps in the ranks.

"Bulgarians, it is true, have been able to occupy Vranya but the town is little more than a mine field and the struggle for the possession of the place was such that Serbian soldiers defending it were killed almost to the last man. Ten thousand Bulgarians are stated to have been killed in the course of attacks on Vranya."

EGYPT IS THE GOAL OF THE BALKAN DRIVE

Capt. Persius Says the British Fleet Cannot Halt the Germans.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Oct. 20.—The high hopes which all Germans entertain of the success of the Balkan operations as the opening of a drive toward Egypt and the breaking of British power in the East are evidenced in the article in today's Tageblatt, entitled "England's Fleet Eliminated," by Captain Persius, the naval expert of that journal.

"For the emancipation of Egypt from English tyranny," says Captain Persius, "the passage of the Mediterranean is no longer necessary. British warships will hardly be able to prevent the crossing of the Suez Canal; and from Egypt, wherever one might then look eastward or southward, one encounters the impotence of the British sea power. Everywhere the way is free for land armies.

"To the submarine and Zeppelin fear is now added the fear of developments in the Balkans. The English fleet is unable to save Serbia and cannot prevent the march of the armies of the Central Powers to Constantinople any more than it can throw a protecting wall about Egypt. The English fleet proved inadequate when the word was given to destroy the German fleet and starve out Germany; inadequate to conquer the Dardanelles, give breath to Russia, and to ward off the more distant danger that lie in threatening Egypt."

BULGARIAN COASTS MINED.

American Minister at Bucharest So Informs Washington.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20.—The Bulgarian coast on the Aegean and Black Seas has been mined, according to a dispatch today from American Minister Vopicka at Bucharest. He also stated that the port of Dedeaghatch had been closed to navigation since Oct. 8. Bulgarian lighthouses have ceased to operate.

President Wilson today signed a proclamation, giving notice of the neutrality of the United States in the war between Serbia and Bulgaria. The proclamation was along the same general lines as those already issued, covering the wars between other nations.

PETER'S PALACE WRECKED BY A SHELL

German Correspondent Describes Havoc Wrought in Throne Room at Belgrade.

THRONE ESCAPED EXPLOSION

Graphic Picture of the Bombarded Serbian Capital as Seen from the Citadel.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Oct. 21.—Leonhard Adelt, the first correspondent to reach Belgrade, wires the Berliner Tageblatt as follows:

"A shell from Semendria struck the heart of the hostile capital, crashing into King Peter's throne room. Entering the second-story balcony window of the yellowish Renaissance palace, it broke through the library floor and appears to have burst in the throne room beneath, in whose yawning emptiness the red upholstered throne seems lost.

"It is as if this bomb had blown the furniture to the winds and hurled books, pictures, letters, and documents over the interior staircase with golden eagles into the foyer below. There they lie in heaps, between bad portraits of King Peter in his coronation regalia, water-colors of court ladies, and visiting cards of 'Conte d'Avala,' as the Crown Prince called himself on the Paris Boulevards. In cabinets are cutglass bottles, plates, &c., intact, and in a washroom are red and blue uniforms dating from the boyhood of the Princes.

"Adjoining the washroom is a chapel with frescoes of sacred subjects, whose windows look into the new park. Where now a young Austrian soldier stands guard, once struck the soulless bodies of King Alexander and Queen Draga, cast from the window on the night of their murder.

"Beyond the modest park is an uncompleted building, a new palace whose future fate arms are now deciding. Opposite the park entrance is the Russian Legation, with a new addition pulverized by a shell. Next to the corner house, into which the field post is just moving, is the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the German Legation, and the Austro-Hungarian Minister's palace. They are sealed and guarded and are undamaged as to their exteriors.

"Nearly all stores are closed, most of their windows having been blown out. Here and there buildings, including all the custom houses and warehouses on the waterfront, the university and the national theatre, have been burned out, but in general the city is intact.

"From the walls of the citadel on whose plateau stand the towers intact and the officers' casino in ruins spreads a panorama of the Danube country that was the battlefield. One sees walls and trenches in which shells tore holes, burned out magazines, sunk pontoons and lighters. One sees a yellow river with motorboats and coal barges. One sees a troop train, cattle, hay, flour bags, ammunition on boats and barges and hears the call of the steersman.

"The Save railway bridge lies in four neat sections in the river with a pontoon bridge nearby as a substitute. Beyond one sees Big and Little Gipsyl Island, whence the Germans pressed toward Belgrade, the Austro-Hungarians crossing the river at our feet."

ARMY TO FIGHT MONTENEGRO.

20,000 Austro-Germans Massing at Sarajevo, in Bosnia.

LONDON, Thursday, Oct. 21.—It is reported from Frankfort that the Central Powers have decided to undertake still another campaign, this time against Montenegro.

According to this report, forwarded from Amsterdam by a correspondent of the Central News, 20,000 Austrian and German infantrymen, with artillery, have arrived from Galicia at Sarajevo, in Bosnia, about sixty miles north of the Montenegrin border.

These troops, the correspondent says, will soon be dispatched against the Montenegrins, with whom there has been only desultory fighting for months.

Reports Riots in Petrograd.

BERLIN, Oct. 20, (by Wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—The Overseas News Agency says: "Private reports from Petrograd state that further riots have taken place there. A crowd led by N. S. Tchekheidze, leader of the Social Democratic Party and a member of the Duma, made a demand for the reopening of the Duma. Cossacks dispersed the rioters and many were wounded."

HEAR CZERNOWITZ IS EVACUATED

Continued from Page 1.

manian frontier it is a point of great political importance at the present stage of Balkan negotiations.

OFFICIAL WAR REPORTS.

Berlin Claims Progress at Riga—Austrians Take Armored Train.

BERLIN, Oct. 20, (by Wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—The German official report says today:

Army Group of Field Marshal von Hindenburg: Our troops made further progress northeast and northwest of Mitau, and captured several positions of the enemy.

Army Group of Prince Leopold: There is nothing new to report.

Army Group of General von Linsingen: Local battles on the Styr still continue.

PETROGRAD, Oct. 20, via London, Oct. 21.—The War Office today issued the following official communication:

Fighting continues in the region of the Mitau road and the environs of Olai, and also at many points in the forest east of Roed.

Our aeroplanes yesterday raided the station of Friedrichshu, southwest of Mitau, and dropped several dozen bombs on the buildings and rolling stock.

On the Dvinsk front the Germans delivered an attack in the region of the road from Dvinsk to Novo Alexandrovsk and toward the south of Lake Medum, but it was repulsed. North of Lake Boginskoye the enemy attacked the village of Ourmitzki. Our fire drove him back.

On the left bank of the Styr our troops have continued their pursuit of the enemy, who is retiring in disorder and scattering through the forest. We captured yesterday after a fight the Mulczicki Farm, south of Mulczicki Village, and repulsed enemy attacks near the village of Soviescitza, on the Styr below Rafalowka, making a further haul of prisoners and machine guns.

From a supplementary report it appears that the officers belonging to the first German grenadier corps reported yesterday as taken prisoners included one battalion commander and his adjutant and seven company commanders. The guns captured included a battery of four howitzers, completely intact, with a large quantity of cartridges.

VIENNA, Oct. 20, (via London, Oct. 21.)—The following communication has been issued by the War Office:

In the region of Koliki fighting continued yesterday without change in the general situation.

On the Putilowka an infantry scouting party demolished a Russian armored train, the locomotive of which was hit by a shell some 100 yards before our position.

The party seized two machine guns and numerous Japanese firearms and much ammunition and war materials. Otherwise in the northeast there are no events to record.

RUSSIA DENOUNCES FERDINAND AS TRAITOR

Hopes Bulgars Will Not Turn Against Sons of Russia Who Died for Them.

PETROGRAD, Oct. 20.—An Imperial manifesto declaring war against Bulgaria appeared today under date of Oct. 18. It was accompanied by a communication reviewing the friendly services of Russia for Bulgaria in the past, and pointing out the "treachery" of King Ferdinand. This communication says:

"When Turkey and Bulgaria were threatened with war on account of financial relations the Russian Government intervened in an amicable manner. Part of the Turkish debt to Russia was transferred to Bulgaria, whereby the latter, on advantageous conditions, was freed of all obligations to Turkey.

"Thus having realized for Bulgaria its actual independence, Russia further displayed magnanimity toward the Bulgarian people by recognizing Ferdinand as the Bulgarian ruler. While well aware of the real aims of the Coburg Prince, Russia refrained from interference with Bulgaria's internal affairs, firmly believing that sooner or later the eyes of this emancipated people would be opened and that it would find a way to save itself from the new servitude threatening it.

"The victorious war of the united Balkan peoples against their ancient enemy, Turkey, assured to Bulgaria an honorable place in the Slavic family. But under Austro-German suggestion, contrary to the advice of the Russian Emperor and without the knowledge of the Bulgarian Government, the Coburg Prince, on June 29, 1913, moved Bulgarian armies against the Serbians. This treacherous act of King Ferdinand raised a gulf between two fraternal allied peoples. On this day, a black day for all Slavdom, Ferdinand wrecked the country, but rendered invaluable service to Germany.

"The defeat of Bulgaria and the punishment imposed upon that unhappy country by the Bucharest treaty, which deprived it of almost all the fruits of victory, deeply wounded Ferdinand's self-esteem. He became intent on regaining Macedonia, which he had lost by his own folly, and extending his possessions at the cost of other Balkan States. Consequently he completely and finally subordinated a free country to German influence. For an entire year the Allies tried to free the unhappy Bulgarian people from German hands, but Ferdinand remained deaf to all advice."

LONDON, Oct. 20.—A dispatch from the Petrograd correspondent of Reuter's Telegram Company says:

"The Official Messenger will tomorrow publish a long communication from the Russian Government concerning the rôle played by Kink Ferdinand, who remained a German Prince, although reigning in Bulgaria. The communication terminates thus:

"'During almost thirty years the Prince of Coburg has stood between Russia and Bulgaria. Throughout this period Russia never ceased to hope that brother people would at last open their eyes. Even now, when Bulgaria sacrifices itself to German perfidy, Russia still has not abandoned the hope that the Bulgarians, faithful to their historic traditions, will not lift their hands against the sons of the Russian warriors who died for Bulgaria.'"

ZEPPELINS IN THE BALTIC.

One Drives Off a British Submarine Chasing a Steamer.

From a Staff Correspondent.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Oct. 20.—As a result of the continued activity of British submarines in the Baltic Sea and the possibility that England may declare a submarine blockade, an official statement reassures the public that the countermeasures of the German Admiralty permit of a confident expectation that the submarines will not succeed in appreciably impairing Baltic shipping, let alone accomplishing the purpose of causing a cessation of shipping.

That these measures may include the use of Zeppelins as first aid to endangered German steamers is indicated by a telegram from Stettin reporting that a German steamer, the Scortia, coming from Sweden, was chased by a British submarine. The Scortia sighted a Zeppelin and signaled her plight. The Zeppelin drove off the submarine, rescuing the Scortia, which safely reached her destination.

BERLIN PREDICTS PEACE BY SPRING

Continued from Page 1.

on armaments, or materially reduce such payments, to finance the required indemnity.

The second cardinal point is the restoration of Germany's Colonial empire in undiminished form, with certain additions, presumably at the expense of Belgium. That nation would be permitted to retain its independence and territories, with the exception of the Meuse line of fortresses. The demand for annexation of a strip of territory down to the coastline has been dropped; if, indeed, it ever formed part of the Government's program. Even naval experts no longer are agreed on the necessity or advisability of obtaining the much-discussed naval base on the English Channel, particularly in view of the development of submarines and the increase in their radius of action.

An insistent demand is heard in some quarters that in case of withdrawal from Belgium, Germany should retain control of the railroad for a number of years, but this, so far as is ascertainable, is not an essential condition.

France is expected to provide a large part of the expected indemnity. Territorial demands against France apparently are confined to rectifications of the frontier for strategic reasons.

In the East the situation is less clear. Earlier in the war the Government apparently did not contemplate or even desire accessions of territory at Russia's expense, beyond a possible advance of the frontier for strategic reasons to the strong defensive swamp and river line formed by the Bug, Narew and Warta rivers. It was felt that retention of Russian Poland by Russia would present certain advantages from the viewpoint of German internal politics. The steady chain of victories and the insistence of Austria, however, produced a change. Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg in his August speech indicated clearly a determination to deprive Russia of her Polish territories, but whether these districts would have some form of national autonomy, be annexed to Austria-Hungary, or administered by Germany and Austria-Hungary jointly is still uncertain.

German People Confident.

This statement of German demands may seem to be a cool assumption of certain ultimate victory at a time when Germany's opponents are announcing their firm determination to prosecute the war to a successful end. However, it is symptomatic of the positive assurance of practically all Germans, who are convinced that the German armies cannot be beaten, and that the Balkan situation soon will clear up in their favor, giving them a road to Turkey, whence copper, cotton, foodstuffs, and other supplies may be obtained. Then, they say, Germany can wait until her opponents are ready to acknowledge themselves beaten.

To all arguments as to the impossibility of keeping the manhood of the nation on the firing line for a protracted period, as to the steadily growing financial burden of the war, as to the paralysis of German business life, except as devoted to war purposes, and as to the general desire for peace, they reply that other nations are suffering equally and that Germany will not be the first to crack.

CHAMPAGNE FIELD A VISTA OF RUIN

Scene of the French Victory Studded with Graves and Mine Craters.

GERMAN LOSS PUT AT 150,000

"Impregnable" Positions Easily Rushed, French Soldiers Say, After the Bombardment.

PARIS, Oct. 20.—"We took everything to the edge of the horizon the first day," said an officer standing on the first-line French trench whence a wave of men fifteen miles long rose on the morning of Sept. 25 and dashed on from one to five miles before the tidal rush of soldiery was stopped.

The correspondent in his first view of the field of the great battle in Champagne looked across a rolling land whose thin soil was studded with graves and thickly sprinkled with dwarf pines which stood out against the almost snow-white system of chalk-like redoubts, trenches, traverses, communication ditches and other defensive constructions by which German military science had in vain sought impregnability. The population was meagre in this camp of Châlons, where the French army fought to regain the old review ground which, for a year, has been the theatre of relentless sap warfare. Only the village of Perthes, whose slight cluster of houses has become typical ruins through shellfire, was in sight from the spot.

Important German Supply Line.

Walking over the course of the French advance, the correspondent witnessed the results of the most powerful defense against the most powerful attack of the war. The famous hill, the Butte of Tahure, the occupation of which clinched the French success, resembled a small wooded hill in an Eastern American State. Shells were seen bursting at a distance over the railroad at Somme-Py. Thus this important German transport line has been cut or destroyed by French gun-fire, rendering the railroad useless.

The prodigious labor done by the French before the attack is indicated by the transport road ten miles long and a winding communication ditch six feet deep, six feet broad, and five miles long, which they had cut through chalk of the consistency of soft stone to enable them to move rapidly under the cover of their shell fire for the assault. Though the visit was made three weeks and more after the battle, the ground was still strewn with German shells and hand grenades that had not exploded, and French soldiers were yet gathering and sorting piles of German accoutrements and other war material.

The Dead Buried in Shell Holes.

Here and there, sometimes in a shell hole, sometimes in a dug-out, the German dead had been buried. At one place thirty-four and at another sixteen, as a cross over the common grave revealed, unidentified French dead had also been laid to rest. Close to the cemeteries where were buried Germans who had fallen in preceding battles are newer cemeteries for the French, the graves in both being marked by wooden crosses bearing the names of the fallen. Thus are one-time enemies now sleeping close to one another.

The cross over the grave of one French soldier was surmounted by huge wreaths such as are seen in the cemeteries of Paris, which relatives had sent. In cases where there had not yet been time for the placing of crosses, bottles containing pieces of paper bearing the names of the fallen had been thrust neck downward in the fresh earth of the graves, so that the rains might not render the writing undecipherable. Nearly every cross seen bore the inscription, "Killed on the field of honor." In one case a priest had built a garland bower of pine branches on the hillside for the dead of his regiment.

German Loss Estimated at 150,000.

Considering the immensity of the operation—at least 1,000,000 men were engaged on both sides along the narrow front—it was amazing how apparently small had been the number of French casualties. Officers who had participated in the charge said the German losses had been heavier than the first official estimate, and must have reached 150,000. Twenty-five thousand German prisoners, they said, was a small proportion to the number of Germans killed by the high explosive shells and in hand-to-hand fighting in the trenches.

The barbed-wire front of the first-line trenches had been cut to bits, and it was impossible to live or to make resistance during the preparatory bombardment. Soldiers agreed that the rushing of the first line was a walk-in, there being neither rifle nor machine-gun fire to stop them, so excellent had been the work of the enormous concentration of French artillery. Serious resistance developed at the second line, where the trenches for the entire fifteen-mile sector had not in all places been smashed, and the wire not always cut, so that the advancing troops had to pauses at places and slowly cut their way. By the state of the ugly masses of wires, rusted from a year's rain, the correspondent was able to tell where the tide had advanced, halted and flowed through the opening made before rolling on.

'Impregnable' German Position Taken.

The labor that had been expended in constructing the German trenches and fortifications was enormous. It was as if hundreds of thousands of human beavers had never ceased their toil in preparing for their protection. French officers said that the Germans knew that the attack was coming, and thought their positions were impregnable, but were overwhelmed by the number of the French guns and the masses of French troops. The most formidable defense seen by the correspondent was the redoubt Trou Bricot, which had on all sides mitrailleuses, a labyrinth of dungeon-like cellars, and sand-bag galleries, which had been pounded into heaps of earth by the high explosives. The sand-bags had been turned into rags mixed with dust before the position was surrounded by French infantry, which marveled to find a few men still alive. What few were left had had their senses numbed.

"If we can take that with our guns," said a soldier, "we ought to be able to take anything the Germans can build."

In the midst of what remains of this result of colossal labor and the use of probably 500,000 sandbags, was a mine crater 100 feet deep and 300 feet across, which the French had created by an explosion after the guns had finished their work and just before the infantry charge. Many such mine craters were seen at formidable points along the German and French lines. Significant of German strategy in preparation to receive the attacks was a long ditch through the woods in which the charging French soldiers naturally took cover. At the end the ditch branched into blind alleys, while a concealed machine gun commanded it. "However, we took the gun," said an officer who had led the attack in this section.

Roads and light railways which the Germans had built to supply their trenches with food and material are now used by the French. German trenches are being reversed into French defenses. Deep dugouts made by the Germans twenty feet under a parapet now give the French reserves protection from shell fire. An underground habitation, fitted with lace curtains, tables, and chairs, which German officers had used, is now occupied by French officers. In a dugout labeled 'Schrubstube,' where German soldiers wrote home to Posen or Hanover, French soldiers now write to Marseilles or Bordeaux. Tanned, sturdy "pollus" appeared from burrows of chalk, welcoming the latest newspaper which the correspondent brought and all exhibiting confidence that what they had done once they could do again.

An officer pointed out the spot near a clump of trees where General Marchand, standing on a parapet of one of the German trenches, fell wounded as he was directing the charge toward the next trench. Tales of heroism, showing the qualities of leadership and initiative of both officers and privates, were heard without end, and from the lips of those who had been in the battle. A Brigade General of Zouaves, who had seized a rifle and led the charge of a regiment after its Colonel had been killed, retrieving a critical situation, has now been promoted to be commander of a division.

On the front line the French and Germans have settled down for the present, their trenches being about the same distance apart as before the battle, this varying from fifty to three hundred yards, according to the ground. Occasionally there are machine gun duels of aeroplanes, seven to eight thousand feet high, the sound of their firing being audible on the ground; or a shell will burst, sprinkling the landscape with its contents during desultory artillery fire, as both sides continue to organize their positions.

52 MUNITIONS WORKERS KILLED IN PARIS BLOW-UP

Many Others Injured Through a Workman's Clumsiness—Victims Mostly Women.

PARIS, Oct. 20.—Fifty-two persons are reported to have been killed in an explosion this afternoon in a munitions factory in the Rue de Tolbiac, while one hundred or more were injured. Many of the victims were women workers in the factory, which was wrecked, as were buildings in the vicinity.

President Poincaré and Minister of the Interior Malvy, who were immediately informed of the disaster, visited the scene and gave directions to the rescuing forces.

An automobile truck was being loaded when workmen accidentally dropped one grenade causing an explosion, which was followed by two others in quick succession.

The explosion destroyed not only the main factory and other buildings connected with it, but everything within a radius of 100 yards, and damaged buildings 500 yards distant. The explosion was followed by fire, but the flames were soon extinguished.

Of the fortyone bodies already recovered thirty-one are those of women. Forty injured persons were treated at the emergency hospital, which was quickly installed at the scene. Twenty others were removed to another hospital. It was said that the injured would exceed 100 in number.

Reports that the explosion was the result of the work of spies were absolutely denied.

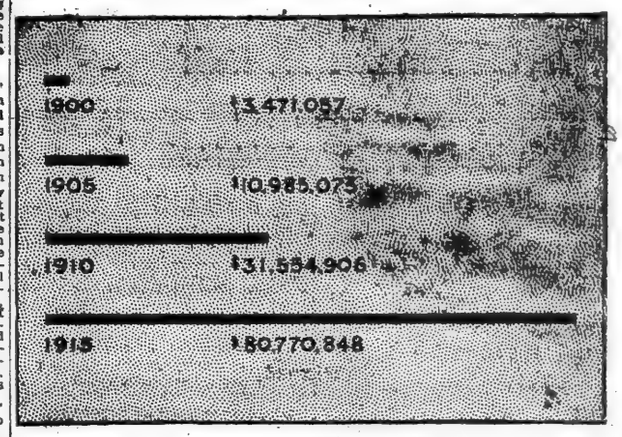


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IRVING NATIONAL BANK

Strictly a Commercial Bank—Capital and Surplus $7,000,000

WOOLWORTH BUILDING NEW YORK

BRITISH REPULSE ATTACKS NEAR LOOS

Inflict Heavy Losses on Germans Charging the Hohenzollern Redoubt.

BIG GUN DUEL NEAR RHEIMS

French Reply Vigorously to a Bombardment with Heavy Projectiles and Gas Shells.

LONDON, Oct. 20.—The checking of a determined German assault upon the Hohenzollern Redoubt and other British positions to the north of Loos, delivered yesterday after a heavy bombardment, is reported by Field Marshal Sir John French. The losses of the Germans, who charged across the open ground under fire from the British big guns, machine guns, and musketry, are said to have been very severe.

Yesterday's artillery and infantry attack upon the French positions east of Rheims was followed today by a violent German bombardment, in which gas shells were used, the French guns replying with vigor. Berlin reports the capture of 308 French in yesterday's assault on this front, which is described as "a reconnoitring advance." French artillerymen exploded large ammunition depots in the rear of the German lines.

Sir John French's report is as follows:

An enemy attack yesterday afternoon was made against our front from the quarries at Hulluch. After a heavy bombardment of our trenches, infantry attempted to attack across the open ground, but was completely stopped by our combined artillery, machine gun, and rifle fire.

This was followed by a number of bombing attacks in the neighborhood of the Hohenzollern Redoubt and Fosse No. 8. All these attacks were also repulsed. The enemy's losses were very severe.

Following is the text of the Paris night report:

The artillery actions during the course of the day were particularly violent to the north of Arras, in the sector of Loos, the Givenchy Wood, and in the neighborhood of the road from Lille.

The concentrated fire of our batteries exploded large depots of munitions in the German lines to the north of the Aisne and to the north of the Navarin farm.

To the east of Rheims, on the front which extends from the Butte de Tir to Prunay, a new and very violent German bombardment with shells of all calibres and projectiles of a suffocating nature is reported. Our artillery replied energetically.

There is nothing to report on the rest of the front.

This is the text of the French afternoon communique:

There was no important action in the course of the night.

In the sector of Lihons our artillery directed against the German trenches a repressive bombardment which silenced the machine guns in those trenches, which had been attacking our lines.

In Champagne, in the vicinity of the Butte of Tahure and between the Meuse and the Moselle, to the north of Flirey, the enemy bombarded our positions several times. Our batteries responded with great energy.

The Belgian official communication reads:

The enemy artillery did not display much activity today. There was a feeble bombardment of our advanced posts and of the region around Caeskerke, as well as in the neighborhood of Oudecapelle. Our artillery replied to the German batteries and dispersed some military pioneers to the north of Dixmude.

The text of today's official German report follows:

During a reconnoitring advance northeast of Prunay, in Champagne, we made prisoners of four officers and 364 men, and captured three machine guns and three mine-throwers, together with much material.

At Middelkerke a British flying machine was shot down and the occupants were captured.

Zinn Is Still in the Foreign Legion.

PARIS, Oct. 20.—Having learned that his name was included in a list of Americans, formerly with the French Army, who were missing, Frederick W. Zinn, of Battle Creek, has sent to Paris from the front a letter asking that the report be corrected. Mr. Zinn, a volunteer in the Second Regiment of the Foreign Legion, was struck by a fragment of a shell in a recent battle in Champagne. He is recovering.



Speed Contest for Dictaphone Operators

Open to any Dictaphone operator.

Time: 7.30 P. M., Tuesday, October 26th.

Place: 69th Regiment Armory, 26th Street and Lexington Avenue.

Occasion: The Business Show.

Here's your chance to be crowned the world's fastest Dictaphone operator—and win a trophy that will be a constant reminder of your superiority.

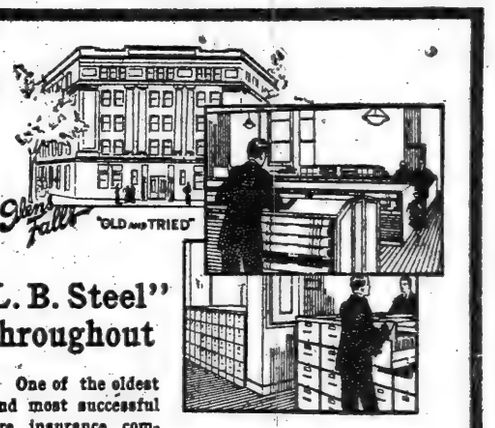
You are cordially invited to enter. The only thing you have to do is register at the Dictaphone, 83 Chambers Street. Write or call any time up to closing, Saturday, October 23. We will furnish, free, any typewriter you want—or, bring your own.

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(This advertisement was dictated to the Dictaphone)

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COMMONS CHEER CARSON DEFENSE

Former Minister Explains He Resigned Because He Wanted Decisive Eastern Policy.

NO PERSONAL DISSENSIONS

Premier Asquith Better—Announcement Made That Suvla Bay Commander Was Removed.

LONDON, Thursday, Oct. 21.—Sir Edward Carson, who resigned his post of Attorney General on Monday, handed the seals of that office to the King yesterday afternoon, and immediately afterward made a statement in the House of Commons which explained the reasons for his resignation. He declared that he had found himself at complete variance with the Cabinet over questions of Near Eastern policy, and he therefore felt that his presence in the Cabinet would be a source of weakness and not of strength.

Sir Edward spoke from his old seat on the front Opposition bench. He stated that he had never had the slightest personal differences with any of his colleagues in the Ministry.

After expressing regret at the absence of Premier Asquith and stating that for this reason he would give a briefer explanation than he had intended, Sir Edward said:

"I am well aware of the difficulties under the existing circumstances of making any full statement or of saying anything that might be taken hold of as showing any signs of weakness or divergence in the main object we have in view—of carrying the war at all sacrifices to a final and conclusive issue. I need hardly say that upon that issue there is not and never has been either in the Cabinet or in this House or in the country any disagreement or divergence of opinion.

"The real unity which the country wants is that steadfast unity of purpose to defeat our enemies and to save our country, and I entirely deny that the fact of holding a divergent view as to the best policy and methods to adopt in the various war theatres in order to bring the war to a successful conclusion is in any sense an element of disunion.

"I have seen criticisms of myself and reasons for my resignation of a very petty and malicious character, attributing the motives to party and political nature.

"I do not desire to deal with these ridiculous assertions except to say now, in the presence of many of my late colleagues, that since I entered the Cabinet I never heard a word of discussion or dispute on those party questions which divided us before the war. In every Cabinet meeting I attended we all devoted our energies wholly and solely to the discussion of questions which arose with reference to the prosecution of the war.

Praises Asquith's Courtesy.

"I also desire to say that during the whole time I have been in the Cabinet I never have had any personal differences either with the Prime Minister, whose unvarying courtesy I desire to acknowledge, or with any one of my late colleagues. May I also add that no one realizes more than I the great difficulties under which we labor owing to the fact that our policy and methods must at all times be adopted in concert and co-ordination with our various allies, and that must frequently be framed with a view to consulting sentiments and feelings in those neutral countries with whom we remain on friendly terms. This often has been lost sight of by critics of our actions who cannot possibly know the difficulties which arise from time to time.

"Difficulties which have arisen in the eastern war theatres have created a situation, which, to my mind, must necessarily lead to far-reaching results. At the time I entered the Cabinet we already were committed to what may be called the operations in Gallipoli. It is not, of course, my intention to deal either with the inception or the carrying out of these operations, but it must be plain to any observer that the new war theatre in the Balkans created a situation which could not be divorced from our position on the Gallipoli Peninsula, and the statement made in this House by the Foreign Minister, with the sanction of the Cabinet, appeared to me to be an announcement of a policy of the highest importance with regard to our obligations in the Balkans involving our prestige and honor.

"That situation, with all its complications, necessitated, in my opinion, a clearly defined, well-thought-out, and decisive policy on the part of the Government, and, finding myself unable to agree in any respect with what I understood to be laid down as a policy approved by the Government, I felt that my presence in the Cabinet could not be of any use in the critical situation in which we were involved.

"I need hardly say I am not suggesting that my views could possibly be compared with the views of those who have much more experience and greater wisdom in dealing with such situations, but at the same time I held and hold the views I have expressed very strongly, and, I hope the House will believe, conscientiously and patriotically. I did not think that in the circumstances I could be anything but a source of weakness at a time requiring great strength and consistency.

"That is all I can say, and I ask the House to believe that in the course I have taken I have been actuated by no personal or party motive, but that I have acted to the best of my ability solely in the interests of my country."

Sir Edward Carson's speech was punctuated with cheers, and was concluded amid loud cheers.

Suvla Bay Commander Punished.

Cabinet Ministers were again bombarded with war questions in the House of Commons yesterday, but for the most part they managed to escape an intended frontal attack.

In the course of the replies it developed that the officer who commanded the landing of British troops at Suvla Bay, on the Gallipoli Peninsula, has been shelved, and that he holds no command in the army at present, but Harold J. Tennant, Parliamentary Under-Secretary for War, declined to give further information on the ground that it would be against the public interest.

The suggestion made by William Joynson-Hicks, (Unionist,) Member for the Brentford Division of Middlesex, of a policy of reprisals as a deterrent to Zeppelin raids was frowned upon by the War Office, Mr. Tennant remarking that such a policy had always been the subject of considerable controversy.

"The Royal Flying Corps," he said, "is a military organization in England for military operations. The dastardly raids by the enemy on undefended towns and defenseless people should not be allowed to divert the energies of this fighting force from its primary military purpose."

The condition of Premier Asquith, who was suddenly taken ill on Tuesday, was described by his physicians yesterday as satisfactory. The following bulletin was given out:

"The Prime Minister passed a satisfactory night. His condition is improved. He will be confined to his room all day."

SAYS ENGLAND IS "IN A HOLE."

Country Knows It Now, Asserts The London Evening Standard.

LONDON, Oct. 20.—"We are in a hole," says the military correspondent of The Evening Standard, in commenting on the present situation. "It is not the first time we have been in a hole, for it was touch and go at Cambrai and Landrecies on Aug. 26, 1914, and again in Flanders a year ago, but we did not know it then. This time we do know it.

"We have lost faith in the ability of our statesmen and in the strategic conduct of the war and in the willingness of the people to support the war. Three or four very serious questions now exercise the minds of politicians and public alike, and threaten to wreck the Government. In France the best-known Minister has resigned; in Russia public opinion is shaken. * * * Four great powers are full of good-will for one another, but each is a law unto itself.

"On the enemy's side we find unity of purpose, singleness of control, and constant willingness to sacrifice everything and to take all risks. The Germans have been held up here and repulsed there, but they can claim that, whereas they have never been badly beaten anywhere since the battle of the Marne, they have added Poland to their conquests, and threaten to overrun Serbia."

The writer goes on to argue that the only way for Great Britain to meet the situation is to cease attacks on her statesmen and face the facts with quiet determination, bearing in mind that, if England is suffering, Germany is suffering more, and that "on the fronts which matter most they (the Germans) are doing no more than holding their own," and are now unable to increase their forces in the field, and soon will be unable to maintain them.

Of the Serbian situation the writer says: "The question of the moment is the extent to which we can or should assist Serbia with reinforcements. Unfortunately, the long southern arm of the railway crossing Serbia runs very close to the Bulgarian frontier at several places, and troops are urgently needed to protect this line throughout its length; but to do any real good we must send her at least 200,000 men. If that number is immediately available, well and good; if not, we must remember that it will take time to withdraw men from the western front and get them in action in the Balkans, and therefore we may be powerless to save Serbia as we were to defend Belgium.

"Moreover, Russia will not be able to do much until the frosts of December render the country passable and the slow equipment of her armies enables them to advance. Thus Germany has time to settle Serbia's business unless the Entente powers can quickly land 200,000 men at Saloniki or can deal the Germans such a smashing blow in the west as will cause the immediate withdrawal of all Germanic troops from the Serbian front.

"Some people suggest that we should use our sea power to force Greece to go to the aid of Serbia, but the Serbian Army may yet need an asylum and may not be able to find it in Montenegro, and Greece may join us as soon as we have landed enough troops to give her efficient protection.

"We understand it is munitions and not men that Russia lacks. Her ports are still open. Why should she not send troops by sea to Saloniki or Flanders, where they would meet their munitions and transports?"

SUGGESTS A CARSON PARTY.

Morning Post Says Present Government Shirks Responsibility.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Oct. 20.—The Morning Post says in an editorial article:

"The Coalition has failed because it was formed, not on national but on party lines. The men were chosen, not for their qualities but on the basis of proportional representation—so many men for one party, so many for another. The whole thing is rotten, and the best men in the country should unite to make an end of it.

"This might be done by the creation of a national Government selected, not on claims of party but on grounds of efficiency. Here is a work which his Majesty the King might do well to consider, for he ought to know by this time what men are to be trusted to conduct the war with efficiency and courage.

"The party claim must be swept away. Mr. Lloyd George, for example, seems to be as much in earnest as Sir Edward Carson. If they are both patriots and both with the same clear, overmastering end in view, then they would both work together, irrespective of the past. These two men and Lord Kitchener might find others to work with them of the same mettle and might be able to form a small, efficient Cabinet for the purpose of fighting Germany and not for the purpose of keeping two effete political parties in a state of suspended animation.

"What is most urgently required is that those who think with Sir Edward Carson range themselves upon his side and organize themselves into a possible alternative Government, strong enough in men and interests to take over the heavy responsibilities which are being shirked by the present holders of office."

SEES 'A SINISTER MOVEMENT.'

Daily Chronicle Charges a Plot to Oust Asquith and Grey.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Thursday, Oct. 21. — The Daily Chronicle's Parliamentary correspondent says:

"I am told Sir Edward Carson's own view is that we ought to send 300,000 men to the Balkans and adopt conscription forthwith. His personal statement, so restrained in tone, so modest, so free from any suspicion of asperity, created a favorable impression in the House, though subsequently in the lobby the members were disposed to revise their first impressions and say its courteous form marked a very artful and adroit performance.

An old Parliamentary hand tells me in his belief Carson is playing a bold hand with a view to future developments, and that his retirement simply is a case of "reculant pour mieux sauter." That may be so; what is certain is that Carson's retirement has not caused a ripple on the surface of public opinion.

"Despite the lull caused by the Asquith's illness symptoms of political unrest are very perceptible. It is useless disguising the fact. There is a sinister movement afoot to get rid of Asquith, Grey, and other Ministers. It is a movement with no authority behind it, originating in newspaper offices and London clubs, and without any national backing.

"If those who promote it think by driving out Asquith and Grey they will be able to get conscription more easily they are laboring under a great delusion. Their initial success would mean the doom, not the dawn, of conscription. What these hotheads may, however, succeed in doing is to cleave the nation in twain."

WOULD DRAFT AUSTRALIANS.

Many Prominent Men Join the New Universal Service League.

MELBOURNE, Sept. 30.—Agitation over the question whether the Australian Commonwealth should adopt conscription has been caused by a manifesto issued recently by the Universal Service League. The league, which has but lately been formed, has established itself in all the States of the Commonwealth, and contemplates a vigorous campaign.

The league has the support of many prominent Australians in every walk of life, but the Federal Government has not thus far signified what its position is either toward the league or toward conscription. It is presumed that it will await action by the Imperial Government in regard to compulsory military service. It is held that until England herself declares for conscription there is no occasion for any of the overseas dominions to do so.

NO NOBEL PRIZES THIS YEAR

Committee Said to Have Heard That English Candidate Was Slain

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

STOCKHOLM, Oct. 20, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—The distribution of Nobel prizes will probably, as in 1914, be suspended this year owing to the war.

It is reported that a prominent English scientist was placed as a candidate, but that the committee received news that he had fallen in battle.

CLYSMIC
THE KING OF TABLE WATERS

WOULD ASK EUROPE TO QUIT AMERICAS

C. H. Sherrill Wants Us to Seek Freedom for Colonies on This Hemisphere.

THINKS THIS THE RIGHT TIME

Credits, Sought Here by Belligerents, Called a Lever by Which to Obtain the Favor.

BUFFALO, Oct. 20.—Now is the time for the United States to ask European countries to relinquish possession of their colonies in the Americas, according to Charles H. Sherrill, former Minister to Argentina, who made an address along this line before the University of Buffalo today.

"It is very doubtful if ever again the United States will be in a better condition to ask favors of Europe than it is at present," said Mr. Sherrill, in referring to the fact that European nations were seeking financial assistance in this country, and he asserted that the United States owed it to her sister republics to ask Europe "to release to the sovereignty of the peoples themselves all colonial territory in the Western Hemisphere."

Mr. Sherrill's subject was "Buffalo and Her Opportunity in Pan-Americanism," but after referring to the local pride that Buffalo had in Pan-Americanism by reason of the fact that she was the first among the cities of the United States to hold a Pan-American Exposition, and, further, that it was at Buffalo's doors that the recent "A B C" conference was held, the speaker outlined his proposition of asking Europe to release her hold on her American colonies, and went so far as to suggest that if financial considerations were involved, the United States might meet the cost.

The speaker did not make it entirely clear whether he would include Canada in the bargaining for independence, saying only: "Canada can have her independence whenever she likes it, but continues her connection with the British Empire by her own volition." Mr. Sherrill spoke more particularly of Europe's for the Guianas, British Honduras, and such European colonies. He said in part:

"Let us give a glance backward before looking forward, and consider for a moment the condition in which Pan-Americanism finds itself today, and the path by which it has advanced. For us of the most northerly republic, Pan-Americanism has always been linked with the Monroe Doctrine, which doctrine is not only an important international fact, but also one founded upon a great principle.

"The next logical step, after the general recognition across the ocean of the Monroe Doctrine, was that our fellow-American republics should come to agree that the Monroe Doctrine ought to be a continental one, with mutual responsibilities they must join with us, so that the doctrine should no longer be unilateral, and its operation (defensive or otherwise) be left to us alone. That step in advance has already been taken, thanks to the success of the A B C mediation in preventing war between the United States and Mexico.

"Pan-Americanism has produced a practical method for conserving international peace in this hemisphere, but can it not also produce an equally practical method of insuring peace for this hemisphere with Europe? I believe that there is such a step, and that now is the psychological moment to take it. Last December our South American friends initiated a joint effort to disembarrass all Pan-American waters from armed conflict between outsiders—an excellent suggestion and formulated in practical terms, as might be expected from nations so long trained in the study of international questions, a field which has interested our own people but recently.

"Our South American brothers objected to the naval battle off the Falkland Islands being fought in Pan-American waters, but if those islands had been returned to Argentina, to which they are allied by propinquity and origin, they could not have been used as a naval base by a European power, and the battle of the Falkland Islands would have been fought elsewhere.

"The time is ripe for such a request to free the soil of all the Americas, and none knows it better than the European Governments. We are being asked to list on our exchanges many of their securities, a privilege which every foreign Government controls, and for the concession of which they always require compensation. Let any one who doubts this statement study why Argentine bonds lost their quotation on the Paris Stock Exchange a few years ago, and how that quotation was regained, or inquire into any one of many similar episodes abroad. In compensation for opening our exchanges to all these European securities, which means opening our pockets to Europe, it is our duty to our fellow-American republics and to our children's children so that they may enjoy in peace their inherited liberties—it is our duty, I say, to complete and round out the immunity from entangling foreign allies, proposed by Washington and Monroe, by asking our European friends to liberate all territory in any of the Americas now held by them."

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20.—Official Washington was much interested in the remark at Buffalo today of Charles H. Sherrill. Officials who read his speech doubted, however, that European nations having possessions in the Western Hemisphere would look with favor upon a plan such as suggested by Mr. Sherrill. None seemed to agree that the time was ripe for the United States to request the European nations to relinquish their possessions.

RED CROSS DAY IN ENGLAND.

Efforts to Raise a Big Fund Today —King George Gives $25,000.

LONDON, Oct. 20. — Throughout the British Isles tomorrow, "Our Day," efforts will be made to raise a great fund for the work of the British Red Cross Society and the Order of St. John of Jerusalem.

King George has subscribed $25,000, and by the sale of badges and many other articles, it is expected that a very large sum will be realized. Many of the theatres are to give the total receipts of their afternoon and evening performances, and the owners of big game preserves have sent game into the city to be sold to the highest bidders. There will also be special concerts and exhibitions, the receipts from which will be turned over to the fund.

Since the commencement of the war upward of $10,000,000 has been raised by these societies, not including the funds recently collected in the colonies.

BOY-ED IS PROMOTED.

German Naval Attache Gets the Full Rank of Captain.

BERLIN, Oct. 20, (via Wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—Captain Boy-Ed, naval attaché of the German Embassy at Washington, has been promoted to a full Captaincy, according to the Overseas News Agency.

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DU PONT SHARES LEAP.

Advance on Report of Powder Contracts for $100,000,000.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., Oct. 20.—A report, which was said to be based on good authority, that the du Pont Powder Company had obtained powder contracts in excess of $100,000,000, the powder to be delivered by 1917, today sent the new du Pont common stock up to $410 a share, with little for sale at that price. This is equivalent to $920 a share for the original common stock, which had a par value of $100 a share.

It is probable that a number of new units will be added to some of the present powder plants. Plans are under consideration for the construction of a smokeless powder plant at Hopewell, Va., generally known as the City Point plant.

MINE ACTIVITY AT GALLIPOLI.

Five English Sappers Buried Three Days by an Explosion.

LONDON, Oct. 20.—A British official communication dealing with the operations on the Gallipoli Peninsula, made public tonight, says:

"The General Officer commanding the Mediterranean expedition reports that during the last week there has been little to report as regards the opeartions above ground, but that on both sides mining activity has been considerable.

"At Hill 60 the Turks exploded a mine at an evidently predetermined hour. Unfortunately for the enemy, the mine exploded beneath his own lines and entanglements, causing much damage to his own trench, but none to ours.

"In another part of our line the enemy succeeded in exploding a mine under our trenches. The garrison, however, had already been withdrawn, but five of our miners working underground were buried and given up as lost. Three days later, having dug themselves out, they reappeared, little the worse for their ordeal."

BIG GUNS FOR NEW SHIPS.

Navy Considering the 16-Inch Type for Dreadnoughts of Future.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20.—From a high naval source it was learned today that the department was considering the advisability of mounting 16-inch guns on the next group of dreadnought battleships to be authorized by Congress. The ordnance experts of the navy have designed and built a model naval gun of 16 inches bore. The diameter of this weapon is two inches greater than that of any gun now mounted in the navy, and an inch greater than the latest guns which have been mounted on some of the more recent ships of the British Navy, including the Queen Elizabeth.

Whether the new gun will be used on the dreadnoughts will depend first on the General Board, of which Admiral Dewey is President.

The Army has decided—the determination having been reached last Summer—to mount nothing but 16-inch guns in coast defenses in the future, that is, nothing but 16-inch guns for direct firing, in addition to the mortars and howitzers for high-angle firing.

Ordinarily, it was pointed out today, it might not be thought wise to introduce 16-inch guns into the armament of dreadnoughts. The battle range today is from 6,000 to 8,000 yards, and the 14-inch gun is considered in about as effective at those ranges as the 16-inch, while more of the 14-inch guns can be mounted. The latest American dreadnoughts are each to mount twelve of the 14-inch guns. Not more than eight of the 16-inch guns can be placed on a dreadnought on account of increasing the ship's displacement.

Without the aid of aerial adjuncts battle ranges will be regulated by the distance at which an enemy's ship can be seen. The 16-inch gun, it is estimated, has an extreme range of about twenty-five miles. Two fleets, twenty-five miles apart, would be invisible to one another. Thus the 16-inch gun could not be used for its extreme range in a naval battle without some means for indirect firing.

A high navy official said today that experts were now calculating upon longer battle ranges through the aid of aviation. He pointed out that plans were being worked out for the use of balloon spotters, for sending men aloft in dirigibles, from which they might observe the position of an enemy's vessels below the horizon. It is thought this can be done and the range sent to the defending fleet by radio-telegraphy. It then would be possible for naval vessels to fight battles by indirect fire at much greater distances than are possible under older methods of warfare.

ASKS AID OF COLLEGES.

Americanization Committee Wants Students Prepared.

The co-operation of 150 universities and colleges in the "America First" campaign was invited yesterday by the National Americanization Committee, which was organized by a large group of prominent men and women on Oct. 15, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Vincent Astor, to develop ideals of American citizenship, efficiency and the civilian side of preparedness throughout the country. Accompanying the requests sent to the many educational institutions for aid in the work, the committee inclosed a definite and thoroughly worked-out course for the educational campaign.

"It is an emergency call," says the committee, summarizing the chief objects of the movement, which is being directed from the headquarters of the organization at 20 West Thirty-fourth Street, "and it is believed that if the colleges can prepare students for politics, finance and social service they may well prepare them for the work of Americanization, which includes all these things."

DANIELS WANTS NAVY TO MAKE MUNITIONS

Will Ask Congress to Authorize Government Armor Plant and Shell Factories.

SEES A SAVING IN IT

Does not Favor a Federal Monopoly, but Demands More Competition.

RALEIGH, N. C., Oct. 20.—What the navy expects to do toward preventing private manufacturers reaping excessive profits on the expenditure of hundreds of millions involved in the Administration's national defense program was outlined here today by Secretary Daniels in a speech at the North Carolina State Fair. Mr. Daniels said his annual report to Congress would recommend legislation to enable the Government to equip itself to build more naval craft, make its own armor plate, and greatly extend its manufacture of munitions.

"The Government has invested many millions of dollars in navy yards," said the Secretary, "and unless this investment is utilized for new construction much of it is wasted. If the Government is prepared to construct naval craft, private shipbuilding companies desiring contracts must compete with Government yards. This tends to secure competitive prices and prevent combinations between private corporations to charge higher prices than conditions justify.

"Not only must the yards be able to build ships, but naval establishments should be equipped to manufacture a portion of all munitions of war."

In this connection Mr. Daniels pointed out that the Government paid 80 cents a pound to a private manufacturer a few years ago for making powder, but the navy now was making it at a cost of about 25 cents a pound. Torpedoes and mines, he said, also were being manufactured by the navy at a great saving of money.

"These cases could be multiplied," he added. "Do not understand me to advocate any monopoly by the Government in the manufacture of munitions. There are many things we can buy from private manufactures at a reasonable price. The navy, however, should be free to make a large part of its own munitions if private concerns charge excessive prices, as has sometimes been the case when the Government is shut up to buy from only two or three manufacturers.

Saving in Armor Plate.

"It has been ascertained by a special commission that the navy with a modern plant can manufacture armor plate from $230 to $260 as against the non-competitive prices of $425 to $486 a ton charged in the last contract. Experience in Europe teaches that the navy should not longer rely upon private manufacturers for projectiles. And, if Congress approves we will erect a large factory which will turn out a large product of fourteen-inch armor-piercing shells, as well as smaller projectiles. This will insure better shells and better competition."

The Secretary particularly directed the attention of Southern farmers to the lack of ships in the American merchant marine to carry their produce abroad.

"What the navy needs and, in case of trouble, would need sorely," he added, "are auxiliaries properly built and equipped with trained Americans. A merchant marine with foreign crews is not an American need, either for commerce or defense."

Scientific Naval Program.

Explaining why a five-year building program for the navy was decided upon Mr. Daniels said:

"Wise men, in and out of the navy, believe that the program, involving an expenditure of $500,000,000, will give us a navy well proportioned and far better than so large a program if it should be authorized in piece-meal, year by year. The program is based upon all that could be learned by naval experts in Europe and our naval statesmen in America."

Hope that an international understanding eventually might be reached by the naval powers was expressed by the Secretary. "I trust," he said, "that this country will take the initiative and that steps will be taken by a conference of all the powers to discuss reduction of the heavy cost of the army and navy."

EMPLOYERS OFFER ARMY AID.

Some Agree to Give Their Men Full Pay While in the Continentals.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20. — Indorsements of the Administration's plan to create a great Continental army for defense are beginning to reach Washington from large employing firms and corporations. It was learned tonight that approving letters had been received from several such concerns, and that at least one had expressed willingness to grant to its men leave on full pay for service in the proposed organization.

Enlistments in the Continental army as contemplated in Secretary Garrison's program would be for six years, but the men actually would be required to serve only two months a year for the first three years, during which time they would undergo intensive military training in field camps. Officials realize that the success of the scheme depends to a considerable extent on the co-operation of the employers of the country's young men.

One of the companies wrote that it would gladly grant leave with pay to any of its men desiring to enlist, not only for reasons of patriotism, but because it was regarded as a good business proposition to permit the men to take advantage of an opportunity to spend two months in vigorous camp life with military training.

Further details of the army program became known tonight. To obtain officers for the increase in the regular establishment, the addition of 144 cadets to the present corps at West Point would be recommended, bringing the corps up to the full capacity of the academy, 770 men. By this means promotion of qualified men from the ranks and appointment to the regular service of graduates from military schools whose courses are approved by army officers, at least 1,000 officers soon can be added.

URGES MORE NAVY AIRCRAFT.

Alan R. Hawley Thinks Appropriation Should Be $20,000,000.

Alan R. Hawley, President of the Aero Club of America, with which is affiliated twenty-six other aeronautical organizations, said yesterday that the contemplated appropriation of $6,000,000 for aviation equipment in the estimate of $500,000,000, which it is proposed to spend during the next five years in increasing the United States Navy, was less than one-third the amount really needed.

In support of his criticism, he quotes Senator Duncan U. Fletcher of Florida, who has gone into the needs of the navy in a thorough manner, and who insists that at least 676 aeroplanes of all kinds are needed before the navy is properly equipped.

"Instead of $6,000,000 spread over a period of five years," Mr. Hawley said yesterday, "the navy needs not less than $20,000,000 with an initial expenditure of $7,500,000 to start its aerial equipment. To properly protect our coasts and give our navy the greatest efficiency, there should be thirty-three aeronautical stations on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts, the Panama Canal, and our island possessions. These should have not less than twelve aeroplanes apiece, making a total of 396. Then there should be not less than 80 aeroplanes on floating bases. These bases should consist of cruisers capable of making better than thirty knots, who would act just as the 'mother ship' does for submarines and would carry not less than 16 aeroplanes apiece.

"Fifty machines would be necessary for the aviation schools, and there should be a reserve for the schools in case of breakage. In addition, 150 aeroplanes would be required for merchant vessels converted into scouts or supply ships, making a total of 676, before it could be even thought that the navy had begun to be properly equipped.

"The recent naval manoeuvres were conducted without aeroplanes and were on the lines of war that were correct ten years ago. None of the manoeuvres would have been possible if they had used aeroplanes, as every naval officer knows. The British abandoned their manoeuvres two years ago, because they found that it was impossible to hide from the fliers. The attacking fleet knew all about the defenders and vice versa, with the result that the manoeuvres became a joke.

"This fact alone shows the pressing need of proper aerial equipment for our navy."

PLAN NAVAL RESERVE WEEK.

Move to Organize 30,000 Ex-Members of the Navy for Defense.

Plans for a campaign to round up 30,000 former bluejackets and officers of the navy now in civilian life in this country and weld them into an organized, coherent reserve body for the service of the nation in case of war were discussed at a meeting of the Naval Reserve Committee of the Navy League of the United States at the Recess Club, 60 Broadway, yesterday afternoon. As part of the campaign, a naval reserve week is to be held simultaneously in all parts of the country early in December, in conjunction with the week of national defense celebrations planned by the Navy League and its woman's section, during which each member of the league and the woman's section will be asked to obtain the registration of at least one former bluejacket or officer in the Naval Reserve.

Committees will also be organized in every seaport and lake city to ascertain the number, speed, and tonnage of the ships, yachts, motor boats, &c., which would be available for use as auxiliaries to the navy.

Members of the Naval Reserve Committee are Henry H. Ward, J. P. Morgan, C. L. Poor, W. A. Clark, Ambrose Cramer, Samuel Insull, Henry B. Joy, A. E. Lamberton, R. A. Long, J. Staurt Blackton, and Ralph Beaver Strassburger.

Among the New York men who have volunteered for active committee work in response to the inquiries of the Navy League are Robert W. Watson, A. B. Humphrey, Walter Damrosch, Charles H. Sherrill, Elbridge G. Snow, James A. Burden, Charles P. Steinmetz, James B. Ford, James Speyer, Samuel Thorne, Jr., Frederick G. Delafield, and Chester W. Chapin.

O'GORMAN FOR BIGGER NAVY.

Thinks Daniels's Program Will Have the Nation's Support.

Referring to the plans outlined by the Navy Department Senator James A. O'Gorman gave out this statement yesterday:

"The naval program is inspiring and is sure to have the support of the nation. The recommendations of Secretary Daniels evince an intelligent and patriotic conception of the country's needs and make ample provision for a naval increase which, with an adequate army, will preserve the peace and security of the United States. We can no longer ignore the necessities which new world conditions have imposed upon us. If we would escape the disaster that has fallen upon other nations, we must at once provide an adequate naval and military establishment."

"The Drizzler"
For All Occasions

LIKE a limousine body on an automobile, "The Drizzler" is ready for all kinds of weather and all occasions.

* *

As an overcoat, it is as good over a dress suit as it is to wear to your office.

And it is ALWAYS ready for the unexpected downpour.

* *

It is the new Weber and Heilbroner medium weight Fall overcoat, made of the smartest materials and in the smartest fashion.

That it has been "cravenetted" is but an added value—but it is a BIG added value.



Brown and gray herringbones, heather mixtures and plain colors.

Prices, $20 to $30.

Largest Distributors of "Neverbreak" Wardrobe Trunks—$15

Weber and Heilbroner
Eleven Stores

241 Broadway 345 Broadway 757 Broadway 1185 Broadway
44th and Broadway 1363 Broadway 58 Nassau 150 Nassau
20 Cortlandt 27 New 42nd and Fifth Ave.
Clothes at 27 New, 241 B'way, 1185 B'way, 44th and B'way, 42nd and 5th Ave.



Red Riding Hood Without the Wolf

CLOTHES without style would be like Red Riding Hood with the wolf left out.

For spruce New York style, polished and perfected with the ingenuity of refinement, I commend you to these Suits and Topcoats at $20 and $25.

The low price is no clue to their smart, soft style. If I took off the price-tag, you'd guess $35.

$1.50 for *Gray Mocha Gloves* with ditto backs or smart black embroidery.

Town-and-Country Suits and Topcoats
$20.00 *to* $65.00

JOHN DAVID
STEIN-BLOCH SMART CLOTHES
Broadway at 32nd Street

WOULD USE PISTOL TO RULE SOLDIERS

General O'Ryan Says It May Be Necessary to Enforce Discipline on Troops.

CRITICISES MILITIA SYSTEM

Tells the Technology Club That Men Must Be Trained to Lose Initiative and Forget Fear.

Major General John F. O'Ryan, commanding the New York National Guard, told the members of the Technology Club at their fifth "war luncheon" yesterday that the greatest value of a trained soldiery came from the process which made them mere automatons, trained to do the bidding of their officers. The first thing that must be done, he said, is to destroy all initiative, and that, with the training, fits men to be soldiers.

"The war in Europe," he said, "has demonstrated that the conduct of war requires absolute co-ordination, unity of purpose and absolute command. In this country we are very much better off for material things than we are for soldiers. The recruit does not know how to carry out orders. His mental state differs from that of the trained soldier, who obeys mechanically. We must get our men so that they are machines, and this can be done only as the result of a process of training.

"When the feeling of fear—the natural instinct of self-preservation—comes over a man there must be something to hold him to his duty. We have to have our men trained so that the influence of fear is overpowered by the peril of an uncompromising military system, often backed up by a pistol in the hands of an officer. We must make the men unconsciously forget their fear. All these matters of standing at attention and 'Sir, I have the honor to report,' are valuable to put him through the biological and social process by which he becomes a soldier.

"That is the reason why we cannot have any military force simply by having dinners and entertainments. The recruits have got to put their heads into the military noose. They have got to be 'jacked up'—they have got to be 'bawled out.'

"It is a principle of military tactics that a second-rate tactical plan, loyally supported and efficiently carried out, is more successful than the best possible plan not carried out in that manner. Our military organizations are getting more of the spirit of discipline every year. Regiments which formerly were composed of stout business men are now filled with slim-waisted, athletic young men, who are ready for business.

"The great weaknesses of the militia, or the National Guard, are legal defects. The greatest defect is that the President and Congress have not the power to send the militia outside of the continental limits of the United States before the guardsmen change their status to that of volunteers. Therefore, at the outbreak of a war, there is a delay because of this change of status. In other words, we have soldiers to a limited extent, and that violates the military principle that there should be no limitations. That defect is not peculiar to the United States, however. The German Emperor has not this power to send troops outside of Europe. A Japanese officer told me recently that it was practically impossible for his country to send troops to Europe. The men must first volunteer, and I have not enough interest in European affairs individually to cause them to give up their homes and families and go abroad.

"A second defect is that the National Guard of the forty-eight States constitutes forty-eight armies, each with its own ideals and methods. In most of the States the National Guard is run by an Adjutant General who is a political officer. Viewing the matter broadly, this proposition of forty-eight little armies violates the military principle of unity of control. It must be a one-man power."

Colonel Lucas of the Twenty-second Regiment of Engineers urged the members of the Technology Club to join his regiment, service in which, he said, would fit them for valuable military service and would qualify many of them for officers' positions.

Of New York
For New York
By New York

¶ Saks Clothes are made by Saks & Company, in New York, and are typically New York Clothes.

¶ To paraphrase Lincoln's immortal line—*they are of New York, for New York and by New York.*

¶ They are metropolitan in origin, metropolitan in purpose, and therefore truly metropolitan in character.

¶ They are authority for what's what in the Fall and Winter wardrobe of Manhattan, reflecting in every detail of their treatment the taste and temper of the town.

¶ And yet Saks Clothes cost no more and sometimes cost less than clothes whose origin is a secret and which cannot hold a candle to them for individuality and style.

Suits.....$17.50 to $50
Overcoats....$15.00 to $38

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th Street

27

Another safety measure—the independent auditor

THE auditor of a Trust Company or Bank should be free to make unexpected examinations of any records at any time.

The auditor of the Columbia Trust Company is independent of the authority of any one department.

He maintains what is called a "running audit" of all the Company's assets. He knows without consulting the different departments exactly what the individual records should show. By means of his books, all liabilities of the bank are similarly controlled.

The auditor's work is a safety measure primarily for the Company's depositors.

COLUMBIA TRUST COMPANY

IN FINANCIAL DISTRICT:
60 BROADWAY
IN SHOPPING CENTER:
FIFTH AVENUE AND 34TH STREET
IN HARLEM:
125TH STREET AND LENOX AVENUE
IN BRONX:
149TH STREET AND THIRD AVENUE

Interest credited monthly on interest-bearing deposits.

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th Street

¶ Being specialists in Motor Apparel as we are, and counting among our customers some of the most critical motorists of New York and elsewhere as we do, there is special interest in these

Chauffeurs' Complete Outfits,
Overcoat, Suit and Cap
at $43.50

¶ Their correctness of style, perfection of fit and excellence of making and materials are such as only long experience and exceptional facilities afford.

¶ A $25.00 SUIT—Norfolk or plain model, with trousers or breeches. Oxford gray whipcord.

¶ A $25.00 OVERCOAT—Heavy weight Oxford gray whipcord to match the Suit. Double-breasted with convertible collar, lined with wool suiting.

¶ A $2.50 CAP—To match Suit and Overcoat.

Motor Apparel Shop—Sixth floor.

BELL-ANS
Absolutely Relieves Indigestion. One package proves it. 25c at all druggists.
Contains no harmful or deleterious substance

CLEARS THE SKIN
Soothes. Heals. Works Quickly.
POSLAM
At All Druggists.
An effective treatment for all Skin Troubles, serious or slight.

HAIR and Its Preservation by Dr. Richard W. Muller. Fred. Illus. 2d edition. $1.50 postpaid.

LOSS OF HAIR Scientific Facts Premature gray hair and its Treatment by the Quartalamp. Dr. F. Nagelschmidt. Translated and edited by Dr. Richard W. Muller. 87 Illustrations. Price $1.00. W. B. Jenkins Co., Pub., Sixth Ave. and 48th St., New York.

HISTORY OF THE MONTH.

The New York Times Current History Magazine, published monthly, gives the stirring events in Europe from all viewpoints by the most eminent representatives of the nations engaged. Profusely illustrated. 25c. a copy. $3.00 a year. Handsomely bound volume of 6 issues, constituting an immense book of facts about the war, $2 (postage extra.) Times Square, New York.—Advt.

SHADOWS OF HAIRS

"There is no hair so small but hath its shadow."

SOME title defects may seem very small—shadows of hairs—but they loom larger when they prevent a sale or a mortgage on your property.

When you hold our title policy there can be no unexpected trouble for you. Such trouble will belong to us.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST Co

Capital . . $ 5,000,000
Surplus (all earned) 11,000,000

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350 Fulton St., Jamaica.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.

Macy's

Herald Square, Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

Custom Stock Dress Shirts at $1.98

At Macy's a man can walk into the men's furnishing shop and ask for "his" full dress shirt just as if he had been measured for a custom-made garment. And he gets without the least delay a shirt with the right size neckband, and sleeves just the proper length.

Why? Because Macy's has made a specialty of Custom Stock Dress Shirts.

Any man who has worn a dress shirt will appreciate the convenience of being able to get, at a minute's notice, a dress shirt that fits, whether he needs a long sleeve on a No. 14 neckband or a short one for No. 18.

Perfectly finished down to the last detail—bosoms are of excellent linen, bodies of long cloth and buttonholes hand sewn.

Sizes run from 14 to 18 neckband; sleeve lengths 34, 35 and 36.

Our Custom Stock Tuxedo at $1.98 embodies all the features of our custom stock Dress Shirt. Semi-laundered, pleated-bosom and French cuffs.

Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St.



Stylish Comfort

In making the most comfortable shoe on earth we have not sacrificed one bit of style. In this shoe a full measure of Dr. Reed comfort is combined with unusually good lines. With your first step in it foot discomfort will vanish forever.

If you do not already know the pleasure of wearing Dr. Reed Cushion Shoes—try them the next time.

$6

Dr. A. Reed Cushion Shoes

1372 Broadway, at 37th St.
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ADVERTISEMENT.

Resinol Surely Relieves Sick Skins

When you know physicians have prescribed Resinol for over 20 years in the treatment of itching, burning, unsightly skin eruptions, and have written thousands of reports saying: "It is my regular prescription for itching," "Resinol has produced brilliant results," etc., doesn't it make you feel, "This is the treatment I can rely on for MY skin-trouble?"



When Resinol Ointment touches itching skins, the itching is relieved and healing begins. With the aid of Resinol Soap, it almost always clears away every trace of ringworm, pimples, or other distressing eruption quickly, leaving the skin clear and healthy. Sold by all druggists. For trial free, write to Dept. 6-R, Resinol, Baltimore, Md.

ITALIANS PUSH WAR TO AID THE SERBS

Berlin Reports, However, That They Have Been Decisively Defeated on the Isonzo.

ALSO BEATEN AT GORIZIA

But Their Capture of Positions in Trentino Are Said to Threaten Riva and Rovereto.

BERLIN, Oct. 20, (via London.)—The Tageblatt's war correspondent in the Austrian Southwestern theatre says:

"The third Isonzo battle is in progress. A decision has already been reached at the points where the Italians made their strongest attacks. They were compelled to flee on the front between Kargreit and Tolmino, leaving piles of dead. The Italians have also met with heavy losses before Gorizia and on the Doberdo Plateau.

"They have not the slightest prospect of obtaining a better result by repeating the attacks. They appear to be preparing for an attempt at a forward movement in Carinthia and Tyrol, where a heavy bombardment is under way."

VIENNA, Oct. 20.—Concerning the operations on the Italian front, the War Office tonight issued the following:

On the Izonso front yesterday there was an uninterrupted cannonade against our positions. The violent sunfire against the Doberdo Plateau increased during the afternoon.

In the Krn region Italian infantry attacked the Tolmino Bridgehead and subsequently Monte Sabotino and Monte San Michele and east of Vermigliano. They were everywhere repulsed, losing heavily.

Big engagements also developed on the Tyrolean front near Tressassi, and on the Vielgereuth Plateau. Our troops repulsed two attacks in each sector.

In Judicaria, where recently there has been increased activity, our advanced detachments retreated to the main line of resistance.

BERLIN, Oct. 20, (by Wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—The official statement issued yesterday by the Austrian War Office, after describing the repulse of several Italian attacks, says:

"'Italians! infantry shouted 'Avanti!' (Forward!) from their trenches, but did not advance."

VERONA, Oct. 20.—The Italian offensive along the Tyrolean front is believed here to be the beginning of the execution of the plan of General Cadorna, Chief of the Italian General Staff, for an invasion of Austrian territory, which he is declared always to have held to be the best way of assisting Serbia.

The capture by Italian forces of Pregasina threatens Riva, while the taking of Monte Brentonico Castle, Doss, 2,500 feet above it, threatens Rovereto, meaning Italian command of the route to Mori and the railway to Trent.

The results of this offensive movement thus far are held here to indicate that the Austrians may be obliged to triple their forces to meet it.

NEW ITALIAN WAR TAXES.

20 Per Cent. on Incomes Above $8,000—Noncombatants Assessed.

ROME, Oct. 20, (via Paris.)—A royal decree has been issued creating new taxes and increasing the existing taxes for the duration of the war. Those persons exempted from military service, except for total physical disability, must pay an annual tax of 6 lire, ($1.20,) plus a surtax of from 6 to 8,000 lire, ($800,) according to their income. Directors of stock companies must pay an income tax, on a graduated scale, of 5 per cent. on incomes of $2,500 and 20 per cent. on those over 40,000 lire, ($8,000.)

Special stamp dues are provided for, as well as increased taxes, on Government concessions and land. Certain telegraphic and postal rates have been raised.

ABRUZZI AT WAR COUNCIL.

Italian Admiral Confers with King and Military Chiefs.

UDINE, Italy, Oct. 20.—King Victor Emmanuel today held a council with Lieut. Gen. Count Cardona, Chief of the General Staff, and General Porro, the Under Chief of the General Staff, and Admiral the Duke of the Abruzzi.

Nothing has become known as to the subjects discussed or the decisions arrived at, but it is inferred from the presence at the council of the Duke of the Abruzzi, who is Commander in Chief of the Italian Fleet, that Italy's participation in the Balkan campaign was the subject of the deliberations.

EAGER TO FIGHT TURKS.

Albanians and Armenians in Italy Want to Go to Balkans.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Oct. 20.—All Albanians living in Italy, numbering about 200,000 descendants of those Albanians who left their country at the time of Scanderbeg declare themselves ready to contribute a contingent to fight on the side of the Allies in the Balkan expedition.

Not because they have any special sympathy for Serbia, but they wish to again face the eternal enemy of their race, Turkey, and frustrate the Bulgarian plan to stretch across the Balkans from the Black Sea to the Adriatic.

All Armenians residing in Italy also support enthusiastically any undertaking against Turkey.

MONTH'S WORK OF U-BOATS.

Berlin Announces 29 Merchant Ships Were Sunk in September.

BERLIN, Oct. 19, (by Wireless Telegraph to Sayville, N. Y., Oct. 21.)—The Overseas News Agency today gave out the following item for publication:

"During September German submarines sank twenty-nine enemy merchant ships of 103,316 tons, transports aggregating 18,949 tons, and seven trawlers of 1,200 tons. By mines were destroyed six enemy merchant ships of 20,612 tons. Altogether these vessels aggregate 144,977 tons, which is the best proof that the English report that the activity of our submarines has ceased on account of losses is incorrect."

LONDON, Oct. 20.—Official announcement was made today that the total number of British merchant vessels, exclusive of fishermen, sunk by submarines to Oct. 14 was 183. The number of fishing vessels sunk to that time was 175.

SKINNER MAY KEEP HIS POST

Daily Mail Hears the Consul General Will Return to London.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Thursday, Oct. 21.—Mr. Skinner, the United States Consul General in London," says The Daily Mail, "is sailing for the United States from Falmouth today on the Holland-America liner Rotterdam. Mrs. Skinner accompanies him. We are informed that the Consul General is expected to return to England and resume his official duties at the end of six or seven weeks.

"His visit to the United States is believed to be exclusively for the purpose of consultation with the trade division of the State Department."

BAGDAD THREATENED BY BRITISH FORCES

East Indian Expedition Reported Only a Few Miles from the City.

LONDON, Oct. 20.—It is unofficially reported from Mesopotamia that the British are within a few miles of Bagdad.

Until last night's announcement the most recent news to come from the seat of operations of the Anglo-Indian force in Mesopotamia was imparted in the House of Commons on Sept. 20 by Austen Chamberlain, Secretary of State for India—for it is the Indian Office which is directing the campaign.

It was then stated that General Sir John Eccles Nixon, who was in command of the whole force and the leader of the column operating on the Tigris, had defeated the Turks near Kut-el-Amasa and caused them to retreat on Bagdad, 90 miles to the northwest. It had been previously reported that Major Gen. George Gorringe, (a cousin of the late Commander Gorringe, U. S. N., who brought over from Egypt "Cleopatra's Needle," now in Central Park,) operating on the Euphrates, had, on July 1, reached a point on that river only 75 miles southeast of Bagdad. He had refrained from advancing further owing to a curious strategic obstacle which had confronted Sir John.

This was that the Turks at Kut-el-Amasa has threatened to leave the river, and, by a detour in the direction of Persia, get in the rear of the Tigris column. By a series of outpost engagements, lasting nearly a week, Sir John had finally, on Sept. 27, engaged the entire force confronting him, capturing 1,650 men, slaying and wounding 5,000, and putting the rest to flight in the direction of Bagdad, as has already been stated.

This left Gorringe seventy-five miles and Sir John ninety miles from Bagdad, proceeding by two routes, with a desert of fifty miles between, and converging upon the famous City on Caliphs.

BRITISH MUNITIONS OUTPUT QUADRUPLED

Army Now Amply Supplied as Result of Lloyd George's Work.

LONDON, Thursday, Oct. 21.—The success attending the appointment of David Lloyd George as Minister of Munitions is testified to today by the Times's parliamentary correspondent, who says that the production of munitions has increased fourfold, and in one highly important branch, over thirtyfold.

"The Ministry of Munitions," the correspondent adds, "justified itself in the recent heavy fighting on the Artois front. There were no complaints this time of advances having to be stopped for lack of ammunition. A prodigious amount of high explosives was shot away in the advance to Loos, but still the supply was not exhausted. The authorities at home received no complaints whatever from the Generals in the field. When the fighting ceased they had a great deal more ammunition left than they expected, and in certain departments there was actually a greater quantity ready for the gunners at the end of the struggle than at the beginning, which proves excellent transport arrangements.

"It is a feather in the cap of Mr. Lloyd George, who set himself up in an old-fashioned house in Whitehall with two chairs, a table, and a secretary, and in a short interval has created a wonderful organization at the Ministry of Munitions. Gathered around him is, perhaps, the strongest company of business and scientific brains that has ever been applied to any Government department in this country.

"At present 1,000 industrial works and factories have been scheduled as controlled establishments, and the number of men employed in them is little short of 1,000,000. In addition, 5,000 skilled soldiers have been released for munition work.

"The unlimited supply of munitions which the army requires, however, has been by no means reached yet. The labor problem still presents difficulties which the Ministry is now devoting special attention to. The personnel of the Department also is being constantly strengthened.

Colonel Arthur H. Lee, former Civil Lord of the Admiralty, becomes a secretary of the Munition Minister, charged with the duty of co-ordinating the work of the Ministry with that of the army in the field. Sir Leo C. Chiozza Money has been appointed Parliamentary private secretary to Mr. Lloyd George.

ENGLAND TRIES OUT NEW TYPE OF AIRSHIP

Noiseless Craft Speeds Along Before Londoners, Ready to Meet Next Zeppelins.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Thursday, Oct. 21.—The Daily Express says this morning:

"The Admiralty yesterday afternoon announced that Londoners would have an opportunity of seeing Great Britain's mystery ship of the air on her trial flight over the metropolis.

"At 3:43 P. M. a small, dark, cigar-like shape was suddenly discerned over the Thames traveling at considerable speed eastward and apparently following the course of the river. It seemed to be flying at a much greater height than the Zeppelins, whose two recent visits to the London district were observed by the same Daily Express watcher. Its altitude, indeed, might have been 10,000 feet or more. The engines were inaudible, even to the keenest ears. The airship seemed to be somewhat smaller than the German machine."

ARMENIANS THANK POPE.

Patriarch Is Grateful for Benedict XV.'s Plea to the Sultan.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Oct. 20.—The news that the Patriarch of the Armenians had thanked the Pope for his intervention in favor of the Armenians in Turkey was received here with great satisfaction, as it was thought that had the Papal remonstrance to the Sultan had no effect the Patriarch would have kept silence.

The agitation in favor of the Armenians has not ceased, however, as the people here have had too much experience with Turkish promises to believe the danger of outrages over.

The plan of an Armenian Captain to organize a corps of his countrymen from all countries to fight the Turks was received with enthusiasm here, and he would have no difficulty in getting volunteers among the Armenians in Italy.

HONORS JEWISH SOLDIERS.

Germany Gives Officers Commissions and Confers Iron Crosses.

BERLIN, Oct. 20, (by Wireless Telegraph to Sayville, L. I.)—Two hundred and eighty-six Jews in the German Army have been promoted to be officers, and 4,000 Jewish soldiers in the army have been decorated with Iron Crosses, 16 of them with the Iron Cross of the First Class, according to an Overseas News Agency announcement today.

Kaiserin's Birthday Is "Jam Day."

LONDON, Oct. 20.—Berlin newspapers say that the German Empress has asked that her birthday, which falls on Friday, be celebrated as "Marmalade Day." The Empress suggests that gifts of jam be sent to the troops in the trenches and in military hospitals as gifts from her.

SUFFRAGISTS LOOK TO THE LEGISLATURE

Beaten by 51,000 in Vote of More Than 300,000, They Start New Campaign.

WILL FIGHT AT TRENTON

Hope to Get Law Passed Permitting Them to Vote at Presidential Primaries in 1916.

Revised returns from the New Jersey woman suffrage election with 113 out of a total of 1,891 voting precincts missing give a majority of 48,850 against the constitutional amendment, which would have given women in that State the right to vote.

The total vote cast for the amendment in the districts already heard from was 125,803. The total vote against was 174,153. Should the same ratio hold good throughout the missing 113 election districts, the vote cast for the amendments would be 133,203 and the vote against, 184,397, giving a total vote of 317,600 in the entire State and a majority against the amendment of 51,194. This is within 1,000 votes of the figure given in the returns printed in THE TIMES yesterday morning.

The revised returns from the special election are given by counties in the following table:

Suffrage Vote by Counties.

County.	For.	Against.	Dists. Missing.
Atlantic	2,883	6,432	2
Bergen	7,572	8,521	23
Burlington	3,508	4,862	23
Camden	9,704	12,272	0
Cape May	1,438	1,781	0
Cumberland	2,028	3,618	0
Essex	24,038	38,411	0
Gloucester	2,999	3,038	4
Hudson	24,100	31,476	0
Hunterdon	1,997	2,507	0
Mercer	7,025	10,301	0
Middlesex	5,011	7,238	4
Monmouth	4,642	6,720	13
Morris	1,817	2,956	34
Ocean	1,353	1,161	4
Passaic	10,766	12,989	0
Salem	1,239	1,934	0
Somerset	1,883	3,259	0
Sussex	1,137	2,051	0
Union	8,069	11,850	0
Warren	1,638	2,236	9
Totals	125,803	174,153	113

Majority against suffrage, 48,350.

Developments yesterday indicated that despite the decisive defeat which was administered by the voters at the polls, the leaders in the woman suffrage organizations in New Jersey intend that the enfranchisement of women shall remain an issue in that State. The opening gun in a suffrage campaign along new lines was fired in Newark yesterday, even before the full extent of the disaster that befell the suffrage cause at the polls was known.

Suffragists Have New Plan.

The new plan of the suffragists contemplates a campaign on the doorstep of the New Jersey Legislature with a view to getting the lawmakers to enact a statute to give the women the right to vote for Presidential Electors next Fall. In this campaign the woman suffrage leaders will have assistance from their sisters in other States. Mrs. William Post of California and Miss Mary Green of Cleveland, Ohio, who have been in New Jersey to assist the Woman's Political Union in the fight for the woman suffrage amendment, announced in Paterson yesterday that headquarters would be established at Trenton within a few days from which the fight to secure Presidential suffrage for the women would be conducted.

This suggests that the suffragists of New Jersey would ally themselves with those who are seeking an amendment to the Federal Constitution and that will labor with the delegates to the National Conventions of the leading parties next year with a view to having a plank indorsing a woman suffrage amendment national in scope enacted and submitted to the various States.

The eleven States where women already have the ballot, the advocates of this plan say, would give them the nucleus of a support were such an amendment to be submitted to the various States.

Open Air Meeting in Newark.

The southern apex of Military Park in Newark, the very spot where the Victory Van Band of suffrage orators held forth before woman suffrage met its Waterloo, was the scene of the first battle in the new campaign. Mrs. Mina C. Van Winkle, President of the New Jersey Branch of the Woman's Political Union, and a number of her lieutenants in the suffrage movement went there yesterday in an automobile from which the green, white, and purple of the Union fluttered quite as gayly as before the battle of the ballots had resulted in shattered hopes. From their motor car they addressed a large crowd at their first open air rally. The meeting had been arranged for at a midnight conference held by the suffragists, while the avalanche of adverse reports was coming in to their various headquarters.

Besides Mrs. Van Winkle, the speakers were Mrs. Frank H. Sommer, President of the Newark branch of the Woman's Political Union; Mrs. Helen Hoy Greeley, a New York lawyer; Mrs. Helen Hill Weed of Washington, D. C., a daughter of Congressman Ebenezer J. Hill of Connecticut; Miss Elsie Mears, Mrs. Warrington Lawrence of Roselle, N. J.; Mrs. Lieka Churchill of Colorado, Mrs. Ella Reeve Bloor of Ohio, and Miss Viola Dean. Miss Dean acted as Chairman of the meeting, and introduced Mrs. Bloor as the first speaker.

Mrs. Bloor said she was proud to be the first speaker to open the new campaign in New Jersey. She expressed confidence that "underneath the soil of political corruption" that caused Tuesday's temporary reverse, "the seed of a new, clean citizenship" was sown.

"This is only one battle," said Mrs. Greeley, "nothing more than the preliminary battle in the open between the suffragists and the interests that are against them. We have brought them out in the open. We know now as everybody in the country will know today what those interests are. We are in the fight to stay. It is the opening of a campaign that will go on Winter, Summer, Spring, and Autumn—go on until we win by the grace of God."

Attacks on Nugent.

Mrs. Weed attacked James Nugent, the Democratic leader of Essex County, who directed the big fight against the suffragists in Newark and Essex. Nugent had criticised Mrs. Weed for coming into the State to campaign. She declared that she had no apology to make; that she fought for the freedom of women abroad and in Mexico, and that she promised to do it whenever the chance presented itself. She concluded by saying that President Wilson's action in favor of suffrage was but a forerunner of favorable action by Congress on the Federal amendment.

Mrs. Van Winkle launched a broadside at Nugent and what she called his "gang" of anti-suffragists, whom she referred to as "the little vermin" to cover up the rottenness of the political leaders who conducted the campaign against us." She declared that there was colonization of voters in Milburn and districts in the eastern and central sections of Newark. She added that "if the election had been an honest one we would have swallowed defeat gracefully."

Won't Have Five Years' Wait.

The revised returns yesterday made it definite that as far as New Jersey is concerned, the suffragists will not be able to have another amendment providing for the enfranchisement of women submitted for at least five years. The Constitutional amendment which was designed to wipe out this restriction went down to defeat by about the same majority as did the woman suffrage amendment.

The suffrage leaders believe that while it would require a Constitutional amendment to give them the right to participate in the election of any candidates, a bill permitting the women to participate in the preferential primaries in the Spring, when the parties in New Jersey will express their choice for the Presidential nomination, could be legally passed by the Legislature.

The suffrage leaders at a conference held after the open air rally decided to launch a campaign with the purpose in view of at once seeking pledges from all candidates for the Senate and Assembly who are to be voted for this Fall that they will support such a measure.

PUSH FEDERAL AMENDMENT.

Congressional Union Hopeful of Action by Next Congress.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20.—The fight for the submission of the Susan B. Anthony constitutional amendment for woman suffrage will be renewed at the next session of Congress with redoubled vigor, following a general strengthening of organizations in all the States. The defeat of suffrage in New Jersey apparently has not daunted or discouraged the militant suffrage workers. Miss Lucy Burns, Chairman of the Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage, commented today on the result in the President's home State as follows:

"For more than sixty years women have been trying to win suffrage by the State referendum method, advocated by President Wilson. This has meant the expenditure of an enormous amount of energy, of time, and of money. Women are now beginning to feel that the State referendum campaigns in which the question of woman's political freedom is left in the hands of the most ignorant men voters in the State are too wasteful and indirect to be much longer continued. They are turning to the national Government, asking enfranchisement by action of the United States Congress.

"We approach the next session of Congress full of hope that the leverage which the suffrage movement possesses in Congress as a result of the fact that one-fourth of the Senate, one-sixth of the House and one-fifth of the electoral vote for President now comes from suffrage States, will mean the passage of the national suffrage amendment, thus doing away with costly and laborious State campaigns such as has just been unsuccessfully waged in New Jersey."

TO RULE SUFFRAGE MARCH.

Miss Ethel Stebbins to be Grand Marshal of Saturday's Parade.

The Grand Marshal of the suffrage parade on Saturday will be Miss Ethel Stebbins, it was announced last night by the Empire State Campaign Committee.

Miss Stebbins is a daughter of Henry G. Stebbins, Vice President of the New York Stock Exchange and member of Congress during the civil war. She is a Cornell graduate and President of the Alumnae Association, and acts as Vice Chairman of the Twenty-fifth Assembly District of the Woman Suffrage Party. On parade she will wear a white suit and an official suffrage hat.

Among the prominent men who will march in next Saturday's big suffrage parade are Judge William H. Wadhams, Justice Charles L. Guy, Dr. Henry Moskowitz, Civil Service Commissioner; Frederick C. Howe, Immigration Commissioner; Robert Adamson, Fire Commissioner; Julius Frank, Mayor of Ogdensburg; John A. Kingsbury, Charities Commissioner, and Frederick Shipley, Tax Commissioner. A recent convert to suffrage is the Rev. Father Thomas Murphy, formerly of St. Patrick's Cathedral, who will make his first speech for the cause next Sunday night at his own church, the Church of the Resurrection, 151st Street and Broadway.

Edith Wynne Mathison is to be "New York" in the parade. She will walk alone with spear and shield and a banner asking the men of New York to grant the vote on Nov. 2.

CALLS JERSEY "PUNK STATE."

Massachusetts Leaders Think Defeat Won't Hurt Their Fight.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 20.—Massachusetts suffrage leaders claim to see in the result in New Jersey only encouragement so far as the result in this State is concerned.

"I don't want to abuse New Jersey, but she is a punk State," said Mrs. Susan W. Fitzgerald, head of the Political Equality Union.

"We realize, of course," said Mrs. Gertrude Halladay Leonard, Chairman of the Massachusetts Equal Suffrage Association's Executive Committee, "that the conditions in New Jersey are much different from the conditions here. We know it to be a boss-ridden State, with the vicious interests strongly intrenched."

"The question is much better understood in this State," said Miss Alice Stone Blackwell.

SAW VOTES BOUGHT IN JERSEY ELECTION

Mrs. Helena Hill Weed Says Money Was Passed Before Her Eyes in Newark.

SUFFRAGISTS ARE HOPEFUL

New York Women Blame Politicians for Defeat of Tuesday—Expect Fair Election Here.

New York suffragists were working as cheerfully yesterday as if they had never heard of a suffrage defeat in New Jersey. At the Women's Political Union they were going ahead with preparations for a gay and glorious election night on Nov. 2 at the Suffrage Shop, 663 Fifth Avenue.

"The respectable men in New Jersey tell me that it was the rawest political deal that was ever put over," said Mrs. Helena Hill Weed, daughter of Representative Hill of Connecticut, who was a watcher at one of the polling places in Newark. She told of seeing the bars down in the place where she was watching, any number of voters admitted at one time, electioneering, and money passed for votes before her eyes. She was at her post before 6 o'clock in the morning and finished up a little before 11 o'clock at night, going with the policeman and the ballot box to the Court House.

Mrs. Weed Saw Corruption.

"And we have absolutely tied up the women antis with Jim Nugent's party," she said, "though they have all along resolutely denied it. We knew that Nugent had all through the campaign been distributing their anti-suffrage literature, but yesterday his men acted as watchers for the women. I saw Charles M. Jessup of 99 Hedden Place, a Democratic district leader, and Nugent's official representative and henchman, wearing the badge of the New Jersey State Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage, with the name of the association upon it and that of its President, Mrs. E. Yarde Breese, all day, and alternately acting as watcher for the women and for his own party."

Mrs. Weed said that the first ballots cast, which could be recognized by their position in the box before the rough element came in and the really corrupt practices began, were for the women.

Mrs. Harriot Stanton Blatch, speaking for the New Jersey Branch of the Women's Political Union, of which she is President, told of corrupt practices and that there would be many prosecutions. Her society, she said, was in possession of the names of repeating voters and the times at which they voted. The voters were openly bought, she said. The women saw money passed, and they saw sample ballots marked and carried into the polls.

"This will make an impression upon New Yorkers," said Mrs. Blatch. "It will bring out a big vote, will influence the men and make the women watchers more alert. Wavering votes will be turned in our favor."

James Lees Laidlaw, President of the Men's League for Equal Suffrage, said yesterday:

"Since the returns from the New Jersey election have come in a number of New York men who had been undecided have been so disgusted with the conduct of the elections over there that they have come out for the women."

Mrs. Catt Expected the Defeat.

Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, who has had the widest general experience of any one of the suffrage workers, yesterday reiterated her belief that New York would be carried for the women.

"We did not expect to win in New Jersey," she said, "for all the forces of wickedness were against the women. The whole campaign of the men was one of intimidation. I believe that the men of the political parties of New York have told the truth when they said they would not interfere with the vote in this State, and I think we shall win.

"As a New Jersey woman I have been so fond of my State that I have defended it against everything of which it has been accused, from the raids of the mosquito up to politics," said Mrs. Henry Wade Rogers, treasurer of the National Woman Suffrage Association. "I did hope that it was coming out as leading in democracy among the Eastern States. But I am not discouraged. There must be a further educational campaign to overcome ignorance, indifference, and wrong political influence."

"I am perfectly sure that the men have had their last chance to show their chivalry to the women in New Jersey," said Mrs. William L. Colt of the Congressional Union. "And this is their last referendum campaign. The women will now see the value of working for the Federal amendment, and the Congressional Union will have the aid of the New Jersey women."

Dr. Anna Howard Shaw said yesterday that the New Jersey defeat would give a great impetus to the work of the National Association for the Federal Amendment.

"The one other thing the New Jersey women can do now," she said, "is to work for Presidential and municipal suffrage which can be granted by the State Legislature. All State work pushes on national suffrage work and vice versa."

Antis See Effect in New York.

Mrs. Arthur M. Dodge, President of the National Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage, said yesterday that the contagion of the successful opposition to woman suffrage in New Jersey must have its effect in New York State.

"I have been surprised to find within the last two weeks the number of men who are asking each other how they shall vote on the suffrage amendment in New York, and five out of every six are against it," she said. "I think New York City will go against woman suffrage by a very large majority. Up-State the majority will not be so large, though we are splendidly organized. I do not think there is any chance for the New Jersey women to get the Presidential suffrage next year. This defeat has been too decisive."

"There was great interest in this election," said Miss Clara Vezin, Campaign Manager for the anti-suffragists in New Jersey. "Men left their business in New York and went to remote parts of New Jersey to cast their vote. In deciding how to vote the men asked the women of their families and voted accordingly. I have been delighted with the results of the campaign. All sides must agree that it was a good thing to call out so large a vote. There will be no chance of the suffrage question coming up again next year."

UNDAUNTED IN SISTER STATE.

Pennsylvania Suffragists Spurred On by Jersey Defeat.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 20.—The defeat of woman suffrage in New Jersey yesterday left local workers for the cause undaunted and, if anything, stirred them to still greater efforts for success at the general election in Pennsylvania next month.

Between comment on the result of the Jersey vote, which was uniformly referred to as a "delay and not a defeat," the leaders and their assistants at the various headquarters were busy on the final details of a street parade, and demonstration in the Academy of Music on Friday night, when the women's liberty bell arrives here. Noon meetings were held at different points, while tonight members of the Equal Franchise Society and the Woman Suffrage Party were on Broad Street, conducting ten meetings at points between Porter Street and Erie Avenue.

That the result in New Jersey would only make Pennsylvania suffragists work harder for victory in this State was the opinion expressed by Mrs. Wilfred Lewis, President of the Equal Franchise Society. The outcome, she said, only indicated how hard the task is and what must be accomplished before the coming election.

WOULD DISSOLVE REICHSTAG

German Conservatives Think It Unfit to Discuss War Aims.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 20.—In some Conservative circles in Germany the idea has been suggested that steps should be taken with the object of bringing about the dissolution of the Reichstag. The organ of the Conservatives in Saxony, the Vaterland, even demands a speedy dissolution on the ground that the Reichstag, owing to its composition, is not fitted to discuss terms of peace.

In this connection it should be noted that a Conservative Deputy, Herr von Brockhausen, has proposed the creation of an Imperial Council to be composed of prominent military men, diplomatists, high officials, and representatives of the political parties in the Reichstag, and of great commercial bodies. This council, he says, should discuss the aims of Germany in the war and the terms of peace. These suggestions with regard to setting aside the Reichstag have aroused much discontent in the Liberal and Socialist press in Germany, which asserts that the people will not allow the Reichstag to be eliminated and points out the impossibility, in the event of the Reichstag being dissolved, of holding elections in war time. The Kreuzzeitung, a Conservative newspaper, says that in influential Conservative circles the idea of the dissolution of the Reichstag is not entertained. Count Reventlow's organ, the Deutsche Tageszeitung, also Conservative, expresses doubt regarding the fitness of the Reichstag to discuss the war policy of the country.

HYPHENS TO 'HAZE' WILSON.

B. Ridder Threatens President with "German-American" Disfavor.

Under the auspices of the American Truth Society about 200 persons having deposits in banks or holding insurance policies met last night to protest against the loan to the Allies. Bernard Ridder, Chairman of the Bank Depositors' Committee of One Hundred, said a small group of bankers had turned traitors, and the Administration by its silence had given tacit assent to the loan.

"The President," he continued, "in a moment of peevishness turned on the German-Americans in a thinly veiled speech and urged that they be 'hazed.' Perhaps if the President insists on 'hazing' us we can do a little 'hazing' ourselves."

The decision of Bulgaria to join the Central Powers, Mr. Ridder said, was evidence of the most expert opinion obtainable as to which side was making the best showing. Therefore, in his belief, the people buying bonds of the Allies are "backing the wrong horse."

How to Speak in Public!

Practical training for business and professional men and after dinner speakers.

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Speaks at Opening Meeting,

Friday, Oct. 22d, at 8:15 P. M.

Free Pass at West Side Y. M. C. A.
302 W. 57th St. (Phone 7920 Col.)

$50,000 OFFER TO LINDSEY.

Judge May Quit Juvenile Court and Go on Lecture Platform.

Special to The New York Times.

DENVER, Col., Oct. 20.—Judge Ben B. Lindsey has received an offer of $50,000 for a three-year contract on the lecture platform.

"I have received a very flattering offer from America's largest lecturing bureau," he said in confirming the news. "It is an offer which no man in my circumstances could overlook. For many years I have been fighting certain interests in this city and State, and as a result I am a poor man. I have spent on an average $40 a month more than the salary I have received as Juvenile Judge to carry on the work of my court, and for years have depended for my living upon the money I have earned on the lecture platform during my vacations.

"I am giving the offer very serious consideration; I have not yet made up my mind whether to accept or reject it. I have until the end of the week to give a reply to the New York people who made it. It is a very serious matter for me to decide, for I love my work here in the Juvenile Court, and I love to fight for it when it is assailed by those whose equity I have incurred."

It is considered highly probable by Judge Lindsey's close friends here that he will accept.

SING SING OFFICIAL OUSTED.

Supt. White's Dismissal Attributed to Convicts' League.

Special to The New York Times.

OSSINING, Oct. 20.—Luther B. White, Superintendent of Industries at Sing Sing Prison at $3,600 a year, has been removed by Warden Osborne. Although no reason has been assigned, the dismissal is said to be a result of the activities of the Mutual Welfare League, the prisoners' organization. Mr. White was discharged last night shortly before midnight by a note from the Warden, which read:

You are hereby discharged from your position, to take effect immediately.

Mr. White would not discuss his removal tonight, saying he had no comment to make until he received official notice of the reason for his dismissal. Warden Osborne was said to be out of town, and Deputy Warden Church had nothing to say.

Warden Osborne appointed Mr. White to his post, saying that he was fitted particularly for the work by virtue of his experience as a manufacturer. Mr. White came to Sing Sing from Amsden, Vt.

DISCUSS CITY BEAUTIFUL.

Speakers Tell How a Municipality May Be Made Attractive.

The union of the useful and the beautiful in city planning was the theme of the first meeting this season of the Municipal Art Society last evening in the galleries of the National Arts Club, 119 East Nineteenth Street.

Charles R. Ashbee of London, England, an architect and art authority, spoke of the work which had been done in his country in laying out villages and towns for workingmen. Although these settlements met every requirement of utility, they at the same time were as attractive as the homes of many of the wealthier classes.

Carl Bannwart, Secretary of the Shade Tree Commission of Newark, N. J., a city which is said to have planted more trees in its streets in the last decade than any other American municipality, made an address, telling how the interest of the public was enlisted in the project.



The Stroud Piano

"A MUSICIAN'S PIANO"

Price, $285

WHEN you have heard the beautiful, full round tone of The Stroud, the price of the instrument comes as a great surprise. Such musical excellence usually costs much more money.

MORIZ ROSENTHAL, world-famous concert pianist, says of the Stroud

"The Stroud Upright Piano has a clear sound tone, a quick and correct action and I feel astonished you can sell such a good instrument at such a comparatively low price."

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Are Introducing Many New Ideas In

French Millinery

from models which have just been brought into this country—

Prominent among which are:

NEW HIGH CROWNED TURBANS FROM REBOUX AND MARIA GUY—A MILITARY TURBAN FROM LUCIE HAMAR—A SMART FEATHER-BANDED CAPELINE FROM TALBOT—

and OUR OWN DESIGNERS have executed many new developments of the late French ideas—Mlle. Frances is making the BUTTERFLY TURBAN—while Mme. Georgette is specializing in FASHIONABLE WHITE HATS—and Gerard is featuring FRUIT and FLOWER-TRIMMED styles.

ALSO NEW DESIGNS IN SKATING SETS—NOVELTY SCARFS—BOAS—MUFFS and VEILS.





Chain Fixture of Colonial Design.

Extraordinary Value at Dale's

Quality and exclusiveness of design are the keynotes of Dale Lighting Fixtures—the fact that we sell direct from factory at a saving from 20 to 35 per cent. is simply an added inducement. Our lighting engineers will lend any assistance.

Write for booklet, "Lighting the Home"

Or, better still, call at our showrooms.

Dale Lighting Fixture Co.,
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OUR FINAL 18 DAY REMOVAL CLEARANCE SALE

Immediately Preceding Our Removal

HAS BEGUN AND WILL CONTINUE UNTIL THE OPENING OF OUR NEW STORE

On November the Eighth, at Fifth Avenue and Fortieth Street

Adhering to our plan as previously announced, and in keeping with the spirit of the occasion, we shall open the new store with new merchandise entirely in harmony with the new surroundings. This policy necessitates the immediate sacrifice of present Fall and Winter Stocks of the finest type and in splendid assortments. Included is apparel in the latest Fashion for Men, Women and Children, offered at the height of the season at unprecedented concessions in price.

$15,000.00 Stock in our MEN'S FURNISHING DEPARTMENT

at 1/3 to 1/2 Savings in price

Shirts

Finest Silk Crepe de Chine Shirts—Made from the most expensive of all silk shirtings. Most exquisite patterns and the finest making throughout. *Value $7.50.* — Each 3.95

Satin Striped Tub Silk Shirts—Balance of our entire silk shirt stock of all kinds (crepes excepted). Weighty silks that will give good service. Good assortments in most sizes. *Values $4.50, $5.00.* — Each 2.45

Soft Cuff Negligee Shirts—Complete assortments of the newest Fall patterns and fabrics and every shirt of this style from our better grades. *Values $1.50, $2.00.* — Each 95c

All Odd Shirts to Close—Broken lines of dress shirts—tucked shirts — short bosom shirts; stiff cuff shirts and the balance of our Summer stock of soft cuff and sport shirts. (Not all sizes in each lot.) *Values $1.35, $1.65.* — Each 65c

Underwear and Sleeping Garments

Natural Merino Underwear—A fine medium weight garment that is soft and smooth in finish. Long sleeve shirts and regular and stout ankle length drawers. *Value $1.25.* — Each 85c

Muslin and Cambric Night Shirts—"Fruit of Loom" and other standard qualities—made with collar on or V neck. Liberal sized patterns and best buttons and finish. *Values $1.00 and $1.25.* — Each 75c

Men's Fall Pajamas—White madras, white and plain self designed mercerized materials and the always popular mercerized pongee cloth. Finely finished and trimmed and cut on very liberal patterns. *Value $1.65.* — Each 95c

Neckwear and Accessories

High Grade Silk Neckwear—Made from the richest foreign cravatings and in the best prevailing shapes. Plain and the newest Fall fancy effects. *Values $1.50, $2.00.* — Each 85c

High Grade Silk Neckwear—Best of all plain cravatings in twenty-two of the best shades. Hundreds of the choicest and newest fancy silks included. Extra large folded four-in-hands. *Values $1.00.* — Each 45c

Men's Silk Suspenders—Final clearance of our silk suspender stock — finest leather and kid ends. Gilt buckles and strong live elastic backs. *Values $1.00, $1.50.* — Each 50c

Half Hose

New Fall Silk Half Hose—Early arrival of our special and exclusively made silk thread half hose with double full fashioned lisle feet. All sizes in black, white and colors. *Value 65c.* — Pair 39c

3 pairs for 1.15; 6 pairs for 2.25

Silk and Cashmere Mixed Hose—A light weight, strong and comfortable sock for present and Winter wear. Does not crowd the shoe and affords protection against dampness and cold. Plain and mixed shades. *Value 50c.* — Pair 33c

3 pairs for 90c.; 6 pairs for 1.75

Pure Thread Silk, of medium weight, with lisle soles; in black and assortment of Fall shades. *Regularly $1.00 pair.* — Pair 68c

3 pairs 1.95; 6 pairs 3.80

Sale of Men's Newest Fall Raincoats

Distinctly Different and Best Value of the Season

Top Coats from Imported Fabrics—A limited number, in colors that are new in raincoats, and styles that are most suitable for utility wear. Tailoring is the finest and coats will always hold their shape. *Actual value, $25.00.* — Sale Price 18.50

Utility Coats—Made from unusual Cravenette Coat Fabrics in diagonal and neat striped effects, woven to resist rain. Finest tailoring and silk yoke and sleeve lining. *Value $22.50.* — Sale Price 13.50

$25,000.00 Stock WOMEN'S AND MISSES' WEARING APPAREL

At Extraordinary Reductions in Price

Tailor Suits

Women's Suits—Made of English Tweeds, all choice models and colorings. *Actual value $22.50.* — 16.50

Women's Suits of Broadcloth and Whipcord, handsome, fur trimmed models. *Actual value $30.00.* — 22.50

Misses' Suits of Broadcloth, Whipcord and Gabardine, in Russian, African, Mouse, Navy and Black, presenting a smart fur trimmed Russian model, also the newest examples of decidedly Chic Sport Suits. Sizes 14 to 20 years. *Value $30.00.* — 22.50

Women's Blouses

Georgette Crepes, Chiffons, Crepe de Chines and Taffetas, in dressy and Tailleur models. *Values $8.50 and $10.* — 5.50

Crepes de Chines, Chiffons and Pussy Willows, also hand made blouses in Organdie, Crepe, Voile and Batiste. *Values $6.00 to $8.50.* — 3.95

Coats

Women's Utility Coats — High class; belted models of Scotch Tweeds in Heather mixtures. *Actual value $21.50.* — 14.50

Women's Semi-Dress Coats of the new Velour Worsted, in rich Autumn tones, half lined, with Beaver or Seal collar. *Actual value $30.00.* — 22.50

Misses' and Children's Coats of Covert, Ladies' Cloth, Gabardine, heavy Worsteds and Corduroy in a number of styles, including coats of medium weight. Sizes 4 to 20 yrs. *Formerly $25 to $45.* — 8.75

Lingerie

French and Domestic

Imported Night Gowns, *Regularly $3.25 and $3.75.* — 1.65

Imported Petticoats, *Regularly $1.75 to $6.25.* — 95c to 3.50

Imported Corset Covers, *Regularly $1.25 to $1.75.* — 90c to 1.15

Imported Drawers, *Regularly $1.65 to $4.75.* — 95c to 3.50

Domestic Crepe de Chine Night Gowns, *Regularly $4.50 to $9.00.* — 3.45 to 6.75

Women's Robes and Negligees

Beacon Blanket Robes for bath or house wear; light weight, warm, well made. Shades range from pastel to dark colorings. *Regularly $2.95.* — 2.15

Crepe de Chine Negligees in a delightful assortment of unusually attractive Models, trimmed with lace, net and ribbon. *Reg. $9.50 to $32.50.* — 6.95 to 25.00

Japanese Silk Boudoir Robes in black and dainty colors; silk lined and lightly interlined. *Regularly $6.75.* — 4.95

Women's Wool Sweaters

Sweaters of Pure Wool in the latest model with scarf. Colors are the most fashionable of the season, including heather mixtures. *Regularly $5.75.* — 4.95

Angora Sweaters of beautiful quality, soft, roomy and very warm, in Heather mixtures and plain shades. *Regularly $6.75.* — 5.95

Raincoats

The Celebrated "Waterberry" Rubberless Raincoats

Made from Priestley's practical cravenette coating in tan, navy and black, featuring the latest Fall models, with belted back and raglan or set-in sleeves. Sizes 14 years to 44 bust. *Regularly $15.00.* — 9.50

Utility Covert Coats—Cravenetted by the Priestley process. A new semi-belted model, in tan and Oxford, suitable for rain protection and utility use. *Value $15.50.* — 10.50

Fine Furs and Fur Coats

Persian Paw Scarfs, *Regularly $9.00 to $20.00.* — 5.00 to 10.00

Persian Paw Muffs, *Regularly $10.00.* — 5.00

Mole Skin Scarfs, *Regularly $20.00 to $28.00.* — 15.00 to 18.00

Mole Skin Muffs, *Regularly $65.00.* — 35.00

Caracul Coats, *Regularly $110.00.* — 78.00

$50,000.00 Stock of RICH SILKS, VELVETS, LACES, DRESS FABRICS

Thousands of yards to go at a Fraction of Former Prices

Silks and Velvets

Fancy Velveteens—Neat striped effects in black, white and colors, 24 inch. *Formerly $2.00 yard.* — 98c

Black Panne Velvet—24 inch. *Regularly $1.75 yard.* — 1.45

Black Chiffon Velvet—41 inch. *Regularly $3.75 yard.* — 2.95

Brocaded Velvets—on Satin and Chiffon grounds, 39 inch. *Formerly $11.00 to $15.00 yard.* — 5.50

Printed Crepes—in Colors, 42 inch. *Formerly $4.00 and $4.50 yard.* — 1.25

Printed Taffetas—26 inch. *Regularly $1.50 yard.* — 95c

Tan Moire Pongees—27 inch. *Formerly $3.50 yard.* — 1.50

Figured Colored Foulards—23 inch. *Regularly 75c. yard.* — 45c

Figured China Silks — on white grounds, 26 inch. *Regularly 95c. yard.* — 45c

Remnants of Silk and Satin

in various colors and designs, 1 to 5 yd. lengths NOW HALF PRICE.

Dress Fabrics and Coatings

Black Dress Serge—50 and 48 inch. *Regularly $1.00 and $1.25 yard.* — 78c and 90c

Colored Serges—50 in.; Copen, Navy, Wine, Green and Brown. *Regularly $1.00 yard.* — 78c

Fall Suitings—44 to 54 inch. In an assortment of weaves and colorings. *Formerly $1.75 and $2.00 yard.* — 1.15

Colored Broadcloth—54 inch; of high lustre, in the most wanted Autumn shades and black. *Regularly $2.00 yard.* — 1.65

Black Broadcloth—54 inch; fine imported quality. Charmeuse finish, sponged and shrunk. *Regularly $2.25 yard.* — 1.75

Black Caracul Cloth for Coats. *Formerly $7.50 and $9.50 yard.* — 5.75 and 7.75

Seal Plush—48 inch; high grade imported goods in Black, Brown and Taupe. *Formerly $12.50 yard.* — 9.50

Black Silks

Black Faille Silk—35 inch. *Regularly $1.75 yard.* — 1.25

Black Gros Grain Brilliant—35 inch. *Regularly $2.00 yard.* — 1.75

Black Charmeuse—42 inch. *Regularly $3.50 yard.* — 2.95

Black Satin—36 inch. *Regularly $1.75 yard.* — 1.25

Black Satin—40 inch. *Regularly $2.25 yard.* — 1.85

Black Crepe de Chine—40 inch. *Regularly $1.75 yard.* — 1.35

Lace Flouncings

High Grade Flouncings in most effective designs, including Lyons, Maline, Chantilly, Oriental and Princess.

18 to 40 inches wide.

Reg. $4.25 to $5.75 yard. — 2.95
Reg. $6.50 and $6.75 yard. — 3.95
Reg. $7.25 to $8.25 yard. — 5.75
Reg. $8.50 to $9.25 yard. — 6.25
Reg. $9.50 to $10.75 yard. — 7.50

$125,000.00 Stock of HOUSE FURNISHINGS

Opportunity for Extraordinary Savings in this Great Clearance Sale

Famous Bigelow Carpets

Brussels and Axminster in an attractive range of colors and designs in our own private patterns. *Formerly $1.65 to $2.00 yard.* — 1.10 to 1.50

Bigelow and English Wilton in an assortment of colors and patterns suitable for Fall furnishings. *Formerly $3.00 & $4.00 yard.* — 1.75 to 2.75

"Made-Up" Rugs

1/3 to 1/2 Less Than Regular

Made up in our own workroom from high grade Velvet, Brussels, Wilton and Axminster carpets.

Approximate Sizes	*Present Prices*
Size 4.6x4.6	4.00 to 6.00
Size 6.4x4.6	5.00 to 9.00
Size 8.6x3.0	7.50 to 10.00
Size 7.5x5.3	7.50 to 12.50
Size 12.6x3.0	9.00 to 13.00
Size 11.0x9.0	20.00 to 30.00

Oriental Rugs

A special Collection of beautiful specimens in medium and small sizes.

Now at 1/4 Off Their Usual Prices.

Beluchistans, 4.4x2.4	12.50 to 22.50
Mousouls, 3.6x6.4	17.50 to 37.50
Daghestans, 4.0x5.8	30.00 to 85.00

Antique Kelley Persian Pieces

Dark rich colorings in small Serebend and Fereghan designs. Sizes approximately as follows:

9.7x5.3	125.00
11.2x5.0	150.00
16.10x4.8	250.00
16.10x6.9	350.00 to 700.00
20.6x7.8	450.00 to 1000.00

At 1/3 Off the Above Prices

Velour Portieres

Open Edges—and the finest workmanship.

Reversible Velour Portieres—Plain colored, highly lustrous velour, of exceptional quality, with Jaspe centre and figured borders. *Value $30.00 Pair* — 19.75

Blankets and Comfortables

California Wool Blankets of specially selected fine white wool in weights for present and Winter use.

SINGLE BED SIZE

Regularly $4.50 pair. — 3.65
Regularly $5.50 pair. — 4.50

DOUBLE BED SIZE

Regularly $4.75 pair. — 3.95
Regularly $5.60 pair. — 4.65

Comfortables—Fine Silkoline Tops—Floral or Persian effects, full size cotton filled. *Regularly $2.25* — 1.65

Same style—Wool filled. *Regularly $3.50* — 2.95

Upholstery

Exceptional values in Fall furnishings, in many instances below cost.

Tapestries, Damasks, Armures—Suitable for handsome Furniture Coverings, Draperies, Cushions, etc. *Formerly $2.75 to $6.50 yard.* — 1.50 to 2.75

Household Linens

(1/4 to 1/3 Reductions)

The remainder of our high grade stock, purchased prior to the recent sharp advance in price.

TABLE CLOTHS

Fine Irish Satin Damask.

2x2 yards. *Regularly $4.00 each.* — 3.00
2x2½ yards. *Regularly $5.00 each.* — 3.75
2x3 yards. *Regularly $6.00 each.* — 4.50
2½x2½ yards. *Regularly $8.50 each.* — 7.00

NAPKINS TO MATCH

⅝ Size. *Reg. $4.85 doz.* — 3.75
¾ Size. *Reg. $6.00 to $7.75 doz.* — 4.50, 4.75, 5.00, 6.50 dozen

OTHER IMPORTANT SPECIALS

Silk Umbrellas

For Men and Women

Women's Taffeta Silk Umbrellas of Natural finish for actual service. Long stylish plain, carved and natural handles. *Value $2.95.* — 1.95

Women's Very Fine Taffeta Silk Umbrellas — A collection of the choicest and newest sterling trimmed handles. Black or colors. *Value $4.00 to $5.00.* — 2.95

Men's Good Quality Taffeta Silk Umbrellas — 28 inch paragon frame. Prince of Wales, hooks and crooks of the best natural woods. *Value $3.00.* — 1.95

Men's Special Weight Pure Silk Umbrellas —With sterling trimmed handles. *Value $4.00.* — 2.95

Travelling Bags and Purses

High Grade Travelling Bags—Smooth and rough grain leathers in black or tan shades. All the best imported frames sewn in flush with the bag. Trimmings of solid brass and thorough reinforcing throughout. *Values $13.50 and $15.* — 9.75

Special Travelling Bags—A fine appearing smooth cowhide bag of the better grade. Light, strong, stylish and serviceable. Black or tan shades. *Value $10.00.* — 6.95

Women's Newest Silk Hand Bags—Celluloid and imitation Tortoise shell frames that are new. Also the newest shapes of gilt and gun metal frames. *Values $3.95 to $5.00.* — 2.95

Women's Hosiery

Reinforced—Regular Sizes.

Lisle Thread — Mercerized, medium weight, black only. *Regularly 38c pair.* — 28c

3 prs. 80c; 6 prs. 1.50.

Silk Lisle—Very lustrous, medium weight, black or tan. *Regularly 55c pair.* — 38c

3 prs. 1.05; 6 prs. 2.00.

Fibre Silk — Light weight, very brilliant, black only. *Regularly 50c pair.* — 35c

3 prs. 95c; 6 prs. 1.85.

Pure Thread Silk — Desirable weight for all seasons, in black or white with cotton tops and soles. *Regularly $1.00 pair.* — 78c

3 prs. 2.25; 6 prs. 4.40.

Women's Knit Underwear

Low Neck Models

Vests—Swiss ribbed, extra fine cotton. Sizes 4, 5, 6. *Regularly 35c each.* — 25c

3 for 70c; 6 for 1.35.

Vests — Swiss ribbed silk lisle. Sizes 4, 5, 6. *Regularly 50c* — 35c

3 for 95c; 6 for 1.85.

Vests — Glove silk, white or pink. *Regularly $1.25.* — 95c

3 for 2.80; 6 for 5.50.

Union Suits—Light weight, fine ribbed cotton, knee length; regular and extra sizes. *Regularly 75c.* — 55c

3 for 1.60; 6 for 3.15.

Children's Hosiery

Sizes 6 to 9½

At These Very Low Prices

Fine Ribbed Cotton—Black or white; medium or heavy weight; a splendid school stocking. *Pair.* — 23c

3 pairs for 65c; 6 pairs for 1.25.

Misses' Stockings—Superior quality, imported, fine ribbed, light weight, black, white or tan. *Pair.* — 35c

3 pairs for 95c; 6 pairs for 1.85.

Winter Weight Wool—Black only; fine ribbed. *Pair.* — 35c

3 pairs for 95c; 6 pairs for 1.85.

Imported Dress Trimmings

Comprising a variety of Novelty Bands, Edgings, Ornaments, Tassels and Fringes, also short lengths of All Over Figures and Tinsel, and all black.

At 60 Per Cent. Less Than Original Cost to Import

Also Remnants of Trimmings and Braids and a variety of fancy Buttons, Jeweled and Enameled, large and small sizes.

At 1/4 to 1/2 Below Import Cost

Also an Assortment of

FASHIONABLE FUR TRIMMINGS

At Lowest Prices

Women's Neckwear

Guimpes of fine white net with high neck and long sleeves. *Regularly $1.25.* — 95c

Organdie Collars — All the new shapes, hand embroidered, trimmed with Val. lace. *Regularly $1.50.* — 1.15

Vestees of fancy Net Top laces, with high and low collars. *Regularly $1.15 to $3.25* — 95c to 1.75

Coat Sets — Shawl and Shoulder collars of embroidered Batiste. *Reg. $3.50 and $4.65.* — 2.00 and 2.75

Feather Neckwear

Ostrich Boas—Odd pieces in black and street shades. *Regularly $3.50.* — 2.95

Women's Gloves

Some Sizes Lacking.

Glace Kid — One clasp, Pique in the most desirable shades for present wear. *Value $1.25 pair.* — 95c

Glace Kid — Two clasp, overseam, in white, black and tan, extremely smart for street wear. *Value $1.25 pair.* — 95c

Glace Evening Gloves —16 button length, of finest quality in white only. *Value $3.00 pair.* — 2.00

Chamois Lisle — 16 button length, also two clasp in white, grey and a light cream. *Value $1.00 pair.* — 85c

Silk Gloves — 16 button length, of extra wearing quality, in black and white. *Regularly $1.00.* — 65c

Broadway & 19th Street

A New Industrial City
MANUFACTURERS

THE HIGH COST

of operating a plant combined with keen competition has caused many a manufacturer to seek a nerve specialist instead of having his present factory condition diagnosed by an expert. We offer this service without charge. Let us prove our claims as to savings in Rent, Power, Insurance, Trucking and Labor.

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Experience

If you have an advertising problem or wonder if you have one, the Butterick Organization can help you.

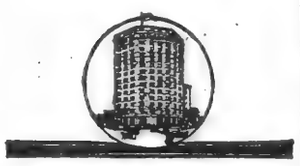
We have taken an active part in advertising history for more than twenty years. Naturally we have gained some knowledge of basic principles and of present conditions which should be of service to any interested manufacturer.

The Advertising Department of The Butterick Publishing Company is glad to confer with any merchant or manufacturer with regard to the selling aspects of his business. You can confer with our representatives with confidence both in their experience and sincerity.

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Retailers 30¢ Quality
COFFEE
Fresh off The Roaster
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You Save the Retailer's Profit

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CIVIL SERVICE ADVERTISEMENT.

This Job Pays $1,050

Applications for ACTUARIAL CLERK will be issued from and received at Room 1400, Municipal Building, until noon SATURDAY, OCT. 30. Knowledge of mathematics, including logarithms, interest and annuities, permutations and combinations, actuarial terms, etc., are necessary.
Candidates must have had one year's experience in actuarial department of a life insurance company or work of similar character. Subjects and weights: Duties, 4; Mathematics, 4; Experience, 2.
VACANCY AWAITS BEST CANDIDATE
For application blank by mail send self-addressed, stamped envelope (9¼x4½ inches) bearing four cents in stamps. Applications for this position filed since September 28 need not be duplicated. Minimum age is 20 years.
Municipal Civil Service Commission.

7-20-4
R. O. SULLIVAN'S
Sales have shown a continuous increase for forty years. Quality counts.
Largest selling brand of 10c. Cigars in the world.
FACTORY, MANCHESTER, N. H.

MELLEN, IMMUNE, STARTS HIS STORY

Former New Haven Head, Smiling at Old Associates, Takes Stand Against Them.

TO TELL HOW SYSTEM GREW

Government Wins Fight for the Introduction of Evidence Dating Back to 1890.

Charles S. Mellen, President of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad during its expansion, but now "a farmer," appeared yesterday in the Federal District Court before Judge Hunt as a Government witness in the trial of eleven of his former Directors on a charge of having conspired to monopolize the transportation facilities of New England. He greeted his old associates cheerily when he walked into court.

For two hours in the afternoon Mr. Mellen was on the stand, and his testimony laid the foundation for the tale of financial deals he is expected to unfold. He explained the railroad situation in New England in 1890, the date the Sherman Act went into force. Standing before a large map with a pointer, he pictured the competitive conditions that prevailed at that time with a facility and speed that Frank M. Swacker, of counsel for the Government, who was examining him, found it hard to follow. He expounded to the jury the interconnections of no less than sixty railroads.

It was not, however, without a fight that the Government obtained permission to go back to 1890 in its exposition of the case. At the beginning of the hearing Thomas Thacher objected on behalf of all the defendants against the order of presentation of evidence made by the Government. It could not be contended, he argued, that the defendants could be convicted for anything they had done more than three years before the indictment was found on Feb. 26, 1915. Judge Hunt, however, said the Government's theory was that in 1912 there was a continuing conspiracy, and that the defendants had become Directors of the New Haven knowing the conspiracy existed, and so assented to it. So the Government was within its right in illustrating the nature of that conspiracy before 1912, he said.

Thinks "Child" May Be Dead.

J. G. Milburn of counsel for C. M. Pratt, then said the question of the order proof came up in the trial of Aaron Burr for treason, and Chief Justice Marshall said with great solemnity that it would be a violation of all the understandings of evidence if, when the main charge was treason, the Government, before it gave evidence concerning that, should produce other testimony which would be confirmatory of the treason only if it were found to exist.

"The existence of this child must be shown in 1913. That's simple," he said.

"I will say," said the court, "that the existence of the parent may be proved before the existence of the offspring."

"But, your Honor, in this way you might begin with the great-great-grandfather and then come down to the grandfather and the father, and then, after proving their existence, say: 'We will now consider whether the child was alive in 1912, but I am sorry to find that after all he died in 1911.'"

Judge Hunt, however, quoted the public land cases to show that it was proper to introduce evidence to explain the conspiracy, even though that evidence related to events before the period in which the conspiracy was said to have existed, provided it was also proved later that there was a conspiracy.

R. L. Batts, for the Government, explained that the prosecution wished to proceed in chronological order in order to make its presentation of the case clear, and the objections of the defense were overruled.

The Government then proceeded to identify by means of A. E. Clark, Secretary, and Arthur P. Russell, Valuation Counsel of the New Haven, a great mass of books and papers of the company. Altogether there were more than 1,900 of them, and in some cases it was impossible for the witnesses to identify the signatures. They gave the entire history of the New Haven line from 1890 until the day on which the indictment was found. They included the minutes of the directors of all the companies connected with the New Haven, and agreements and other documents.

Mellen Takes the Stand.

Mr. Mellen took the stand an hour after the court reassembled after luncheon. He spoke in a low voice, which it was hard for the jury to hear. For most of the two hours he was under examination, he stood by a map, picking out with a pointer, the lines over which he once held sway.

Frank M. Swacker, who conducted the examination, first asked Mr. Mellen his occupation.

"Making two blades of grass grow where one grew before," was the reply.

"What was that?" asked Mr. Lindabury.

"I am a farmer—agriculturist"—was the answer.

"How long have you been an agriculturist?" asked Mr. Swacker.

"Since I left the New Haven Presidency."

Then Mr. Mellen was asked to sketch his business career. He told of his beginning in the cashier's office of the Northern Railroad of New Hampshire at Concord, N. H., and how he went in 1889 to Boston, as assistant to the manager of the Boston & Lowell Railroad. In 1888 he was made auditor of the Boston, Lowell & Concord Railroad, and from 1883 to 1888 was General Superintendent of the Boston & Lowell Railroad.

"Then I was general traffic manager of the Union Pacific at Omaha until 1892," he went on. "Then I was General Manager of the New York & New England Railroad at Boston for the last part of the year 1892; then Second Vice President of the New York, New Haven & Hartford until 1897; then I was President of the Northern Pacific Railway Company from 1897 to 1903, when I came back to the New Haven Railroad as President and remained until Aug. 31, 1913."

"What degree of familiarity have you with the railroad situation of New England since 1890?" asked Mr. Swacker.

"Well, I have tried to be posted regarding the whole of it. My connection with the steamboat business, however, was entirely due to my connection with the New Haven."

Mr. Mellen then described for Mr. Swacker the lines in 1890 of the New York and New England, at that time one of the principal competitors of the New Haven and the absorption of which was part of the alleged conspiracy.

Asked as to the lines leased or held by the New England at that time, Mr. Mellen said that the Hartford, Providence & Fishkill became a part of the New England on its reorganization and was merged in the lines between Worcester and Allen's Point. These were known as the Norwich & Worcester, and as it controlled the Norwich & New York Transportation Company, that also came under the control of the New York & New England.

Remarking that Mr. Swacker was giving him "a good deal of a contract," when he asked for a description of other railroad systems in 1890, Mr. Mellen took up the Old Colony Line and other smaller lines, telling where they ran and what they amounted to.

The New Haven in 1890.

Then Mr. Swacker took Mr. Mellen to the New Haven System as it existed in 1890, the date when the Sherman law was passed, and when it only owned or controlled 526 miles. Describing it the witness said:

"It ran from Woodlawn, on the New York & Harlem, to Stamford, and thence had a branch to New Canaan. It ran from Stamford to New Haven, and thence by its main line to Springfield, with a branch to New Britain and a branch to Middletown. Then it had leases of the Shore Line from New Haven to New London, of the Norwalk Railroad to Woonsocket, with a branch to Watertown. It also had leases of the New Haven & Northampton from New Haven to connect with the Pittsburg Railroad, and a lease in perpetuity of the Holyoke & Westfield, and owned the branch at Northampton. It also leased the old New Haven, Wilmington & Willimantic, which was organized as the Boston & New York Air Line. I should also have mentioned the old Hartford & Connecticut, which was owned by the New Haven."

"Did the New Haven have at that time any steamboat lines?"

"I do not think in 1890 the New Haven had a dollar invested in steamboat lines."

Then Mr. Mellen described the Housatonic system, another competitor of the New Haven twenty-five years ago. The Housatonic, he said, had no steamboat interests, but a half interest in the New England Terminal Company, which handled business from Wilson's Point by boat to New York and by transport steamer to Oyster Bay, and thence to Brooklyn by the Long Island Railroad, which had just been started in 1890. The New York & New England owned the other half interest in that concern.

Mr. Swacker then got a description of the Connecticut River Railroad, of the Concord & Montreal, and of the White Mountain Railroad. None of these lines had any steamboat interests except the Concord & Montreal, and of this Mr. Mellen, with his wonderfully detailed knowledge, said:

"It had the steamboat called The Lady of the Lake, which used to ply on a lake in New Hampshire."

The witness said the Rutland Railroad in 1890 controlled the Central Vermont and a leased line from St. Albans. After saying that the Grand Trunk of Canada controlled the Vermont Central, Mr. Mellen took up the Boston & Maine. It ran from Boston to Portland, Me., by two lines, one of its own and the other the old Eastern Railroad.

Describes 1890 Traffic System.

The general railroad situation in New England having been described, Mr. Swacker asked about traffic arrangements.

Mr. Mellen said the New Haven took its Western business from the Pennsylvania at Jersey City, moved it to New Haven, and thence by the New York & New England to Boston. It also had connections with the New York Central at Springfield.

"Was there any traffic arrangement between the New Haven and other roads to New York?"

"Yes, for traffic to local points on these roads. The New Haven had no through freight connections at New York with through rates with the exception of the Pennsylvania," he said. "The New Haven also had through rates with the Boston & Albany on a portion of the business, and it had through rates with the Boston & Maine over a few of its lines."

"What passenger routes were there for interstate business of the New Haven?"

"Only the Federal Express of the Pennsylvania, which used to be a ferry between Jersey City and the Harlem River. There was through ticketing with the Pennsylvania and all lines that came with the Pennsylvania," Mr. Mellen said.

Mr. Mellen said there may have been ticketing through the Grand Central Terminal, but there was no feasible connection between the roads over which the tickets were issued and two stations had to be used.

As for traffic going north beyond the New Haven territory, Mr. Mellen said tickets were sold to points north of the Connecticut River line, and he thought there was through baggage checking. There were, however, through trains between New York and Boston run on the Boston & Albany, and Mr. Mellen gave the hours on which they were operated twenty-five years ago.

In the same way he spoke of the connections between the New Haven and the New York & New England to Boston, one by Hartford and the other by the Air Line to Willimantic. Also he gave particulars of the Shore Line train which left New York at 5 o'clock and went to New Haven and New London to Boston, and he described the interchange of passengers between the New Haven and the New England at Hartford and Willimantic as the best possible.

In the same way Mr. Mellen went into details concerning the freight and passenger arrangements of the New Haven with the Old Colony, the Fitchburg, the Connecticut River Railroad, and other lines.

As Mr. Mellen discussed the steamboat lines of 1890 he brought out the fact that it does not always follow because three or four lines are running out of a certain port to New York they are competitive. They run to different piers in this city, and they will be selected by the shippers according to whether their piers are convenient for the landing of freight.

What was the traffic status of the Philadelphia, Reading & New England?" was asked.

"Well," answered Mr. Mellen with a smile, "if it got a carload of freight once in a while it tried to get it through. Mostly it failed."

"Did it have any passenger traffic?"

"Well, there were some passengers who could not travel by any other route. It got their business."

Mr. Mellen said that in 1890 the New Haven was of no particular moment in the freight business.

Mr. Mellen was giving technical particulars as to the fast freight lines which in 1890 were known as the Red, White and Blue lines and the Star-Union lines, when the case was adjourned until this morning at 10:30 o'clock.

Warren D. Chase, who acted for E. D. Robbins, counsel for the New Haven in many of its intricate deals, and who had been subpoenaed to tell what he knew about them, was in court yesterday. He had not answered his name when it was called on Tuesday.

EMBARGO ON ARMS TO CARRANZA'S FOES

Continued from Page 1.

Mexico and shall serve General Carranza in accordance with his orders."

Señor Arredondo today was notified that reports received in Mexico City recited that Lagos Chagaro, former Conventionist Provisional President of Mexico, had died from wounds received in a recent encounter between Constitutionalist troops and a band of Zapatista irregulars, who were trying to protect Chazaro from capture. The report also said that many former Zapatista leaders were applying for amnesty.

The Carranza Agency tonight issued this statement regarding the manner in which the recognition of the Carranza Government was celebrated in Mexico City last night:

"Every species of noise making signalized the triumph of the cause of Constitutionalist government tonight. Bells were rung, whistles tooted, rifles cracked, pistols banged, and cannon roared. Fireworks were discharged in the plazas and in the streets of the capital, while youngsters enjoyed themselves with firecrackers and squibs. Until dawn the streets were alive with people. Formal parades and informal marches by the populace, with blaring bands of music and rousing cheers for General Carranza and Woodrow Wilson alternately resounded through the city. The season of good feeling and happiness was the source of great gratification to the foreign residents of the city, most particularly the Americans. Secretary Lansing's short but expressive note was later received, and then the Constitutionalist supporters turned themselves loose in a delirium of joy over the consummation of their efforts, which have covered a period of thirty-two months. The celebration, which amounted to an actual carnival, did not end until every participant was exhausted with happiness."

"It was considered an appropriate coincidence that the occasion of the recognition of Mexico in the sisterhood of American Republics should have taken place while General Carranza was at Saltillo, where the first blow for Constitutionalism and in opposition to Huerta was struck."

Mexican Press Lauds Wilson.

MEXICO CITY, Oct. 20.—Formal recognition by the United States of the de facto Carranza Government resulted in all the morning newspapers of Mexico City being printed in American colors and containing extremely laudatory articles on President Wilson and the American nation.

On all sides and in all circles cheers and praise for the American Executive and for the people were heard.

Enthusiasm over the recognition of the Carranza Government is growing, and the feeling of pessimism long prevalent is everywhere being supplanted by one of hope for the future.

Salutes Exchanged in Vera Cruz.

VERA CRUZ, Oct. 20.—The ringing of bells, the playing of bands, parades, and shouts of "Long live the American Union" were continuous today as a result of the recognition of General Carranza's Government by the United States and the other American republics.

At 6 o'clock this evening the American battleships outside the harbor raised the Mexican flag and fired a salute of twenty-one guns, which was immediately answered by the Mexican gunboat Zaragoza, which raised the Stars and Stripes.

$10,000,000 FOR CARRANZA.

New Orleans Bankers to Make a Loan and Handle Sisal Crop.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 20.—New Orleans bankers announced tonight that as a result of the recognition of the Carranza Government they closed contracts today to lend $10,000,000 in gold to the Mexican Administration.

It also was announced that arrangements had been made to handle the entire Mexican sisal crop through New Orleans; that the sisal operators of Yucatan and Campeche were to erect a million dollar manufacturing plant here for the purpose of handling their raw product, and that Mexican capitalists were to establish a new transportation line operating six steamships between New Orleans and Mexican Gulf ports.

YTURBIDE IS SKEPTICAL.

Doubts Carranza's Success, but Won't Interfere with It.

Eduardo N. Yturbide, who several months ago was said to be the man most favored by the Wilson Administration for the Provisional Presidency of Mexico, announced yesterday that he would do nothing to interfere with Carranza's attempt to pacify the country, although he could not support his Administration.

"I sincerely wish I could believe that the recognition of Mr. Carranza's Government would bring peace to my country," said Mr. Yturbide. "Unfortunately, I cannot do so, as, although Mr. Carranza's conduct toward me has been most courteous, I fear that the extreme radical tendencies of the faction he heads, its opposition to a policy of conciliation, its lack of men capable of forming a Constitutional Government which will respect the rights of all, and the extreme difficulty of Mexico's situation from every point of view, constitute obstacles insurmountable for his Government.

"Nevertheless, in view of the danger which has threatened and still threatens the autonomy of our country, in the midst of all its misfortunes, it is the duty of every patriotic Mexican not to hinder or obstruct the new Government so long as there is the slightest chance that it may become properly constituted and thereby save us from further disaster, in spite of my conviction to the contrary. Henceforward such will be my attitude, and if there be any Mexican or any friend of mine who seeks my advice, I will always counsel him to help the new Government in the right direction if he can, and if his convictions prevent him from doing so, as mine do, at least to place no obstacles in its way."

It was understood in Mexican circles yesterday that several other well-known Mexicans now in New York would follow Mr. Yturbide's example and issue statements advising all Mexicans to do nothing to embarrass the efforts of General Carranza.

It is understood that the Villa agency in the Whitehall Building will be discontinued in the next few days.

CALLS CARDEN VICTIM OF AMERICAN INTRIGUE

Pall Mall Gazette Also Blames British Government for Refusing to Support Envoy in Mexico.

LONDON, Oct. 20.—Under the heading, "The Tragedy of Sir Lionel Carden," The Pall Mall Gazette, commenting on the death of the late British Minister to Mexico, severely criticises both President Wilson and the British Government for the Huerta incident of 1914, relating how Sir Lionel Carden went to Mexico at the request of Sir Edward Grey, the Secretary for Foreign Affairs, and saved hundreds of British and American lives, only to be subsequently broken, it declares, because he insisted upon the retention of General Huerta as Provisional President at the Foreign Secretary's dictation.

"This proved to be the rock upon which he split," adds The Gazette. "The intrigues of the Washington administration were too strong for him, and as he was not supported by his own Government, he was compelled to return to England.

"Like Regulus, he had kept his oath, going out to Mexico much against his will. Also, like that brave Roman who went back to Carthage to face punishment, Sir Lionel returned home to find his influence undermined, his reputation assailed and his appointment forfeited." The appointment was the post at Rio de Janeiro, which never materialized for him.

"Thus was sacrificed," continues The Gazette, "one of the most able, active and accomplished public servants. • • • By his own Government alone did his great abilities seem to have been undervalued."

TAFT RAISES HUERTA ISSUE.

Our Landing at Vera Cruz as an Act of War.

President Wilson's act in ordering the landing of regular troops of the United States Army in Mexico was an act of war, according to the view taken by ex-President Taft, in a lecture last night in the Horace Mann Auditorium before the Columbia University Institute of Arts and Sciences. The ratification of this move by Congress, he said, avoided the raising of the question of President Wilson's having exceeded his powers under the Constitution.

"It would be difficult," said Mr. Taft, "to explain the landing of our army in Vera Cruz by force as anything but an act of war to punish the Government of Huerta in Mexico for its refusal to render what was deemed by President Wilson as a proper apology for a violation of our international rights in the unjust arrest of some of our sailors. This act was committed before authority was given by act of Congress, but the necessary authority for it had passed one house, and was passing another at the time, and the question as to the right of the Executive to take the action without Congressional authority was thus avoided by full and immediate ratification."

SENTENCE CARRANZA AGENTS.

Three Found Guilty of Conspiring to Violate American Neutrality.

EL PASO, Oct. 20.—Victor L. Ochoa, José Orozco, and E. L. Holmdahl, Carranza adherents convicted in the Federal District Court of conspiracy to violate neutrality laws, were sentenced today to eighteen months each in the Federal prison at Leavenworth. They furnished $7,500 bond each pending an appeal.

The defendants were charged with organizing a Carranza expedition against Villa and shipping munitions to Columbus, N. M., about a year ago.

WIDE HUNT FOR BANDITS.

Rumors of More Executions of Outlaws Along the Border.

BROWNSVILLE, Oct. 20.—Rumors of more execution of Mexicans suspected of being implicated in the wrecking and robbing of a St. Louis, Brownsville & Mexico passenger train Monday night were current in Brownsville today. There was no confirmation from any source. Texas Rangers and civilian posses continued their scouting through the brush in search of outlaws who slew two men and caused the death of a third when they wrecked the train.

Virtually 1,000 United States troops continued to search the country near where the wreck took place. General Lopez, Carranza Commander, is co-operating with American troops in patrolling the border for bandits suspects.

Stops Money Speculation.

VERA CRUZ, Oct. 20.—Governor Millan has decided to put a stop to reckless speculation in the money market. He issued a decree today declaring unlawful any money exchange established in Vera Cruz since April 21 of last year.

Political Execution in Capital.

GALVESTON, Oct. 20.—Gustavo Navarro was executed in Mexico City yesterday morning after having been convicted on charges of complicity in the Huerta uprising against Madero, according to information reaching the Mexican Consulate here today.

FIND ROBBERS' LOOT IN HOUSETOP CACHE

Small Boys Who Planned to Plunder It Disclose Its Position to Police.

$65 AND CHECKS IN SATCHEL

Supposed to be Part of the Proceeds of the Robbery in Harlem of Maloney, a Bank Messenger.

Policeman Burke, of the East 126th Street Station, standing at Madison Avenue and 125th Street before daylight yesterday morning, noticed three small boys darting from doorway to doorway down the avenue. He overtook the youngsters and, when they gave no satisfactory reason for being out made them prisoners. He found an electric flashlight, made to resemble a pistol, on each, but none would explain the intended use of the light.

After the boys had been held in the Juvenile Court later on charges of improper guardianship they volunteered to talk. They said they had been on their way to the tenement house at 312 East 103d Street, on the roof of which was hid a satchel of money which the police decided later had been stolen by robbers from Vincent J. Maloney, messenger for the Chatham and Phenix National Bank branch at 116th Street and Lexington Avenue, who was assaulted and robbed on the morning of Sept. 20 last in 106th Street, between First and Second Avenues.

Detectives Conroy and Kahn went to the roof of the building named and there, in the bottom of an empty water tank, they found $65 in currency, the satchel carried by Maloney, and a number of checks.

How the boys knew the money was in the tank, or whether they had made previous trips to get part of it, the police have not learned. Their theory is that the boys either saw the robbers who attacked Maloney hide the money or saw them going to the tank to get some of it. Evidently, the police say, the robbers, who took $900 in cash and $2,000 in checks from Maloney, feared to keep all of the money with them and used the water tank as a repository, to which they went for money as they wanted to use it.

The police hope to obtain information from the boys that will lead to the capture of the robbers.

The boys said they were Dominic Cirino and Joseph Suozzo of 805 East 103d Street and Antonio Di Nunzio of 301 East 103d Street.

Maloney was robbed in broad daylight as he was returning to the bank from the Harlem Market, where he had collected money and checks for deposit. He was attacked by two men, who beat him on the head with revolvers. He fought his assailants until almost unconscious, and, he said, obtained such a good look at them that he would be able to identify them.

GALLOWAY CAN'T PAY WIFE.

And So Justice Rules Musician May Leave "Alimony Club."

J. Armour Galloway, the musician, is to be released from Ludlow Street Jail. Justice Pendleton of the Supreme Court ruled yesterday that inasmuch as Mr. Galloway was not able to pay the alimony due his divorced wife he could not be kept in jail for contempt of court in not doing something that he was not able to do. Mr. Galloway was sent to jail about three months ago on the complaint of his wife, who said that he owed her about $18,000 back alimony, and that he had escaped paying any of it by going to Europe after the court order fixing the alimony had been filed.

Last week Mr. Galloway complained that he was too ill to remain in jail and that further confinement might cause serious results. A physician was appointed to examine him. The report was to the effect that he was not too ill to remain in jail for another three months, when he would be automatically released. Then Otto A. Glassberg, his attorney, applied for his release on the ground that he could not pay the accrued alimony nor even pay the $600 which he was technically charged with owing.

RUNAWAY GIRLS STRANDED.

Found in Park, Three Admit They Are Wanted in Brooklyn.

Agnes Knox, 19 years old; Margaret Clark, 16, and her sister, May, 14, all of 706 Evergreen Avenue, Brooklyn, were sitting on a bench in Madison Square Park last night with only 40 cents left of $10 they had had when they ran away from home last Saturday.

When Detectives Dwyer and Riordan of the Second Branch Bureau recognized them by description sent out in a general alarm, questioned them, they readily admitted their identity, and said they would be glad to go home again. They said they had hired a room at 247 Avenue A and had intended to support themselves by working. None of the three had been able to find employment. The girls were taken to the Detective Bureau, where Brooklyn detectives took them to their own borough.

KEPT WIFE LOCKED UP.

Husband and Friend Arrested After Mrs. Bouloukis Escaped.

Peter Bouloukis, a peddler, of 241 West 109th Street, was locked up in the West Sixty-eighth Street Police Station last night charged with "detaining his wife, Theodora, and keeping her without proper nourishment." Later Paul Laungas of the same address was locked up at Police Headquarters charged with kidnapping the woman.

Mrs. Bouloukis came from Plattsburg on Sept. 24 at her husband's request, and was taken to Laungas's room, where she was locked up, the police say. Five days later she escaped from a rear window down a rope made from her bedclothes, which broke and dropped her two stories to the ground. Her right leg and several ribs were broken, and she was taken to the Knickerbocker Hospital. After recovering from her injuries she told her story to the District Attorney, who assigned Detective George Moran to the case.

Little Boy Crushed by Auto Truck.

Louis Sacco, 5 years old, of 333 Seventeenth Street, West New York, N. J., was crushed to death last night when an auto truck skidded into the telegraph pole against which he was leaning. The truck had collided with the motor car of Dr. Tedesco of 825 West Twenty-fourth Street, which caused it to swerve out of the road. Dr. Tedesco was arrested, because his motor was alleged to have been running too fast, and held in $1,000 bail, which was furnished late last night. Both machines were badly damaged by the collision, but beside the little Sacco boy no one was hurt.

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TO RATIFY DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS
UNDER AUSPICES OF DEMOCRATIC COUNTY COMMITTEE
—At—
TAMMANY HALL
TO-NIGHT
Hon. William Harman Black Will Preside

Speakers Will Include:

HON. EDWARD SWANN, HON. JOHN G. SAXE,
HON. ALFRED E. SMITH, HON. HENRY M. GOLDFOGLE,
HON. GEORGE GORDON BATTLE HON. WILLIAM SOHMER,
HON. ROBERT F. WAGNER, HON. SALVATORE A. COTILLO,
HON. JAMES A. FOLEY, HON. MORRIS CUKOR.

The Provisions of the Proposed New Constitution Will Be Thoroughly Discussed.

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LET the great piano masters play for you—and your friends—in the intimacy of your home
AT YOUR PLEASURE
Every shade of tonal expression is reproduced on the Knabe Stoddard-Ampico so accurately that famous critics declare it is impossible to believe that the artist, in person, is not playing.
No pumping or personal effort is required.
In addition to the Artist records, it will play any standard 88-note roll, as the ordinary player, or may be played by hand.
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YOU CAN SAVE MONEY BY WEARING W. L. DOUGLAS SHOES
VALUE GUARANTEED
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For 32 years W. L. Douglas name has stood for shoes of the highest standard of quality for the price. His name and the price stamped on the bottom guarantees full value. They are the best known shoes in the world.

W. L. Douglas shoes are made of the most carefully selected leathers, after the latest models, in a well equipped factory at Brockton, Mass., under the direction and personal inspection of a most perfect organization and the highest paid skilled shoemakers; all working with an honest determination to make the best shoes in the world.

W. L. Douglas $3.00 and $3.50 shoes are the best that can be produced for the price.

W. L. Douglas $4.00, $4.50 and $5.00 shoes are just as good for style, fit and wear as other makes costing $6.00 to $8.00, the only perceptible difference is the price.

None genuine unless W. L. Douglas name and the retail price is stamped on the bottom.

If you do not live near one of W. L. Douglas retail stores, and your local dealer cannot supply you, write for Illustrated Catalog, showing how to order by mail. W. L. DOUGLAS, 169 Spark Street, Brockton, Mass.

W. L. DOUGLAS WAS PUT TO WORK PEGGING SHOES AT SEVEN YEARS OF AGE. HE BEGAN MANUFACTURING IN 1876, AND IS NOW THE LARGEST MAKER OF $3, $3.50 AND $4. SHOES IN THE WORLD.
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*2202 Third Av., cor. 120th Street
*2779 Third Av., bet. 145th & 147th Sts.
347 Eighth Avenue.
*250 West 125th Street.
JERSEY CITY—18 Newark Ave.
*UNION HILL—276 Bergenline Av.
*NEWARK—831 Broad Street.
*PATERSON—192 Market Street.
*TRENTON—101 E. State St. cor. Broad

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BUSINESS PRINCIPLES IN NEW CONSTITUTION

Merchants' Association Hears from Stimson and O'Brien of Financial Reforms.

PRAISE FOR BUDGET SYSTEM

Short Ballot to Give Concentration of Policy Responsibility and Management.

Henry L. Stimson and Morgan J. O'Brien told 1,200 members of the Merchants' Association at a luncheon at the Astor yesterday why it was good business policy to adopt the new Constitution on Nov. 2. Mr. Stimson pleaded with his hearers to answer for themselves whether they would permit their own money to be spent in the slipshod manner now in vogue in making up the State's appropriation bills, or whether they would contract to pay interest for fifty years on a loan for improvements that would be worn out in five years. He pointed to the budget system and other features of the proposed Constitution as the remedy for these conditions.

Mr. O'Brien advocated the short ballot and the conservation articles as good business policies.

"As Senator Root said, this State has outgrown its machinery; it is trying to do a railroad business with a stage coach equipment," began Mr. Stimson. Twenty years ago this State had practically no State debt. Today it has the largest debt both in the aggregate and per capita of any State in the Union. Its local indebtedness, of its cities and villages, and towns and counties, is very much larger than that of any other State. The per capita debt of New York, taking in all these factors is $109. Twenty years ago it cost $7,000,000 a year to run our State Government, now it takes $42,000,000.

Responsibility First Principle.

"The first principle we tried to apply was responsibility, the principle that to make a business go right it must be some one's duty to see that it does go right. The Constitution attempts to solve the problem of the State finances by an application of this system. We found the sinking fund system was not working well because it permitted fifty-year bonds to be taken care of by other hands. The convention decided that State debt shall be incurred only upon serial bonds, which provides for the administration incurring the debt to make provisions right off for the payment of the first installment. If the $118,000,000 in bonds for the Barge Canal had been issued in the new form instead of the old, it is estimated that the State would have saved $46,000,000 in interest.

"Also it is provided that the life of State bonds shall not run beyond the life of the improvement. As business men you can see the importance of this when I tell you we have outstanding $53,000,000 of fifty-year bonds for highways, the life of which has been less than five years.

"But the most important new thing in the Constitution is the budget system. The Executive is put under the responsibility of proposing a budget and the Legislature of granting the money. That will take the place of the present atrocious system. The estimates now are made by subordinates and shoveled into the Legislature without revision. Under the new system it is made the business, first of the department heads, and second, of the Governor, to decide upon a plan which must be submitted to the Legislature early in the session, before the first of February, and then must be discussed in the open, instead of in committee rooms.

"That means that everybody in the State has a chance to know the amount and purpose of proposed expenditures. The budget reform is the centre of the system of responsible government."

Home Rule and Short Ballot.

Mr. O'Brien pointed to home rule and the short ballot as two great reforms, and said that good citizens of all parties should support them. "You know about the home rule provision," he said, "let me say something about the short ballot.

"The growth of office has got to a point in this State where there is no relation of one department to another. There has grown up in commissions, departments, bureaus, and officials, more than 150 in number, which in order to produce responsible and efficient service we have reduced to seventeen. That is a long step toward good government.

"Again under the new Constitution the Governor can inaugurate a policy and he can carry it out. Now he can only suggest. In the past he could urge but he could not force the enactment of reforms."

At the conclusion of Mr. O'Brien's address, William Hamlin Childs, who presided, said that inasmuch as the taxation article had been drafted on behalf of New York City, there could be no excuse for any of his hearers neglecting to vote for it.

The following sat at the speakers' table: William Goldman, Thomas L. Cheney, George Naumburg, Laurence M. D. McGuire, Charles R. Lamb, J. Crawford McCreery, Lee Kohns, J. G. White, Michael J. Drummond, Eugene Lamb Richards, Edward D. Page, Frederick C. Tanner, William C. Breed, George Gordon Battle, Henry R. Towne, William Fellowes Morgan, Congressman William M. Calder, Clarence Whitman, William A. Marble, E. H. Outerbridge, J. Noble Hayes, Henry Ives Cobb, Silas D. Webb, Arthur J. Baldwin, Charles H. Young, Lincoln Cromwell, William R. Willcox, Professor Joseph French Johnson, George R. Burr, Richard S. Childs, Paul Starrett.

HOME RULE PROVISION UPHELD

Wallstein and Hedges Defend Revision of Constitution.

The home rule specifications in the proposed new Constitution were defended last night by speakers at a dinner at the City Club, who maintained that the responsibility which the provisions would throw on the voters of the city would be such as to increase their capacity for self-government. Leonard M. Wallstein, Commissioner of Accounts, supported the home rule clauses as marking a distinct improvement, though he thought they might have gone further; Nathaniel A. Elsberg apparently was afraid that if anything the convention had intrusted the city voters with a little more than they could handle safely, and Job E. Hedges favored the new provisions because they would "increase the power of the minority—the men who have the power of affirmative thought—as well as of the great majority to whom things have to be explained."

"The business of men such as are gathered here is to stop arguing about the home rule article and get together to pass the Constitution," Mr. Hedges said. "Nobody in the convention was trying to put up a game on this great State. They were only trying to make a State out of it. Home rule will give this city so many intricate problems that ultimately they will have to be decided by people who can and will give thought to them, and the great problem of this city and this country is to get the majority of the people to think about anything.

"Prima facie the Constitution should be adopted because the majority of all elements of the convention voted for it, and they were sent there to do something which was to be approved by the people unless they did something outrageous. But one of the arguments that will carry it, if it is carried, is the conviction that if we don't take this we'll have to keep what we have. And the man who accepts that argument doesn't know what we have."

Mr. Elsberg said that the removal of permission to make legislation for some cities and not for others wipes out nine-tenths of the legislative interference with cities, most of which originated with representatives from the cities themselves.

Commissioner Wallstein said he did not believe any legislature would dare to veto a charter passed by the city, and said that the home rule provision cleared the way for a tremendous advance over present conditions.

Sportsmen Urged to Vote "No."

In a circular recently sent out by the New York State Fish, Game and Forest League, from its headquarters at Watertown, hunters, fishermen, and sportsmen are asked to vote against the amendment of the Constitution, which would substitute for the present Conservation Commission, one of nine unpaid members, with exclusive power to make fish and game laws. The circular says that this amendment was fathered in the constitutional convention by the lumber interests, being introduced by Ferris J. Meigs, President of the Santa Clara Lumber Company, which is now being sued for damages by the Conservation Commission. Mr. Meigs was a delegate to the convention and a member of the Conservation Committee.

Marsh Attacks Constitution.

At a meeting of the Stationary Engineers' Association last night in Moose Hall, 114 West Fourteenth Street, Benjamin C. Marsh, Secretary of the New York Congestion Committee, attacked the proposed new constitution as an instrument directly opposed to the interests of working men. He said it would facilitate grafting and log rolling; that it would place the State in the hands of corrupt corporations; that it repudiates the pledges of the Republican and Democratic parties to grant substantial home rule to cities, and that it continues a discrimination against New York City in the Legislature.

FISH AT $14 A POUND.

Chicago Epicures Buy Fast Train Ticket for Rare Atlantic Product.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 20.—Two well-known Chicago epicures today enjoyed fish at approximately $14 a pound. It was the first time this kind of fish had been put on the table in Chicago; it has only recently returned to the Atlantic coast waters after a long absence.

The specimen which arrived in Chicago weighed two and one-half pounds, and was prepared for luncheon by the chef of a fashionable restaurant.

The fish arrived on the Twentieth Century. To get it on this train, the men who enjoyed it at luncheon had to buy a straight single-trip railroad ticket from New York to Chicago; they had the fish put on the train as a passenger, as the train carries no express. Thus the fish cost about $14 a pound.

Leaves Jewels to Cardinal Gibbons.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 20.—The will of Anna S. R. Rasin was filed for probate here today. Among the bequests was one to Cardinal Gibbons of a bar diamond breastpin, a pair of diamond earrings, a breastpin, and a pair of bracelets. She left $25 to the Sisters of Mercy in Philadelphia and $100 for masses.

Miss Morgan Heads Committee.

The annual meeting of the Vacation War Relief Committee was held yesterday, when the following officers were elected for the year: Miss Anne Morgan, Chairman; Miss Mayr Parsons, Vice Chairman; Mrs. Kenneth Frazier, Secretary; Miss Robinson Smith, Treasurer; Mrs. Montgomery Hare and Miss Maude Wetmore, Executive Committee. There will be a birthday rally of the Vacation Association members on Nov. 9, in celebration of the fourth anniversary of the founding of the organization.

ABSCONDER GIVEN UP BY BRIDE OF 3 WEEKS

Girl Who Eloped with Ticket Agent Who Had Stolen $5,000 Causes His Arrest.

TEARS BREAK HER STORY

Knew Nothing of Theft Till After Honeymoon Had Begun, Then Urged Restitution.

There was a telephone call late yesterday afternoon for Edward F. Walsh, for many years a baggageman at the Grand Central Station, and the father of young Edward F. Walsh, Jr., who disappeared on last Oct. 1 from his post as a ticket agent in the station simultaneously with the disappearance of almost $5,000 from his safe. A girl's voice, shaking with sobs, came over the wire, to Walsh telling him:

"This is Mollie. Mollie Donovan. Your daughter-in-law. Oh, don't you know? Ed and I ran away and were married. And I just found out today. I never knew the police were looking for us. I never knew they thought he had stolen the money. I never knew anything about it until I saw our pictures in a newspaper today. Please come and get him. We're here at 570 West 156th Street. Please come. Oh, I was so happy and now—"

The girl's voice died away over the 'phone, while the father, heart-broken himself, turned away to notify Chief Charles Stein of the New York Central Railroad detectives. Stein got Detectives Armstrong and Van Twistern and hurried to the flat. They found Walsh awaiting them. His bride had gone, where, Walsh couldn't say, though the detectives believed she had gone to her mother at their old home, 760 East 169th Street, from which she eloped with Walsh before daylight on the morning of Oct. 1.

Walsh, according to the detectives, was heart-broken, not so much over his own troubles as at the trouble he had brought on his wife. He told how she had tried to persuade him to give himself up and face the music after she had read of their case in the paper, and how finally she had told him she meant to notify his father. Then she had gone away.

Walsh and the girl, who was formerly a telephone operator in the 125th Street station of the Central, had been sweethearts for some time. He was a frequent visitor at her home, but even so Mrs. Donovan, the girl's mother, thought it a little strange when he called so early in the morning of last Oct. 1. However, she summoned her daughter to speak to him and returned to bed.

When she awoke she found her daughter gone, and she did not hear from her again until a letter came from an Indiana town telling how happy the girl was on her honeymoon and how they intended visiting the San Francisco Fair. Why they turned back the police do not know.

Walsh said they went first to Philadelphia, where they were married and then kept on to Pittsburgh, Chicago, and Denver, turning back from there to this city, where he rented the apartment in 156th Street. He had nearly $ in his pockets, but he could not or would not tell what had become of the rest of the money. He was locked up, charged by Stein with grand larceny.

Bryan Lands a Postmaster.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20.—Samuel G. Hudson was today appointed Postmaster of Lincoln, Neb. His selection was urged by William J. Bryan.

This Season's Big Hit!

KNITTED OVERCOATS FOR MEN.



¶ The very newest and most popular coats for Fall and Winter wear.

¶ Smart, swagger, slim-shouldered coats, with patch pockets, cuffed sleeves, silk sleeve linings and yokes, stitched collar and smart flaring skirt, stitched around the bottom.

¶ Brilliant with Brill fit, finish and style, perfectly tailored and decidedly distinctive—coats for Men and Young Men with a pronounced preference for Individuality in Clothes.

$15.00 and $20.00

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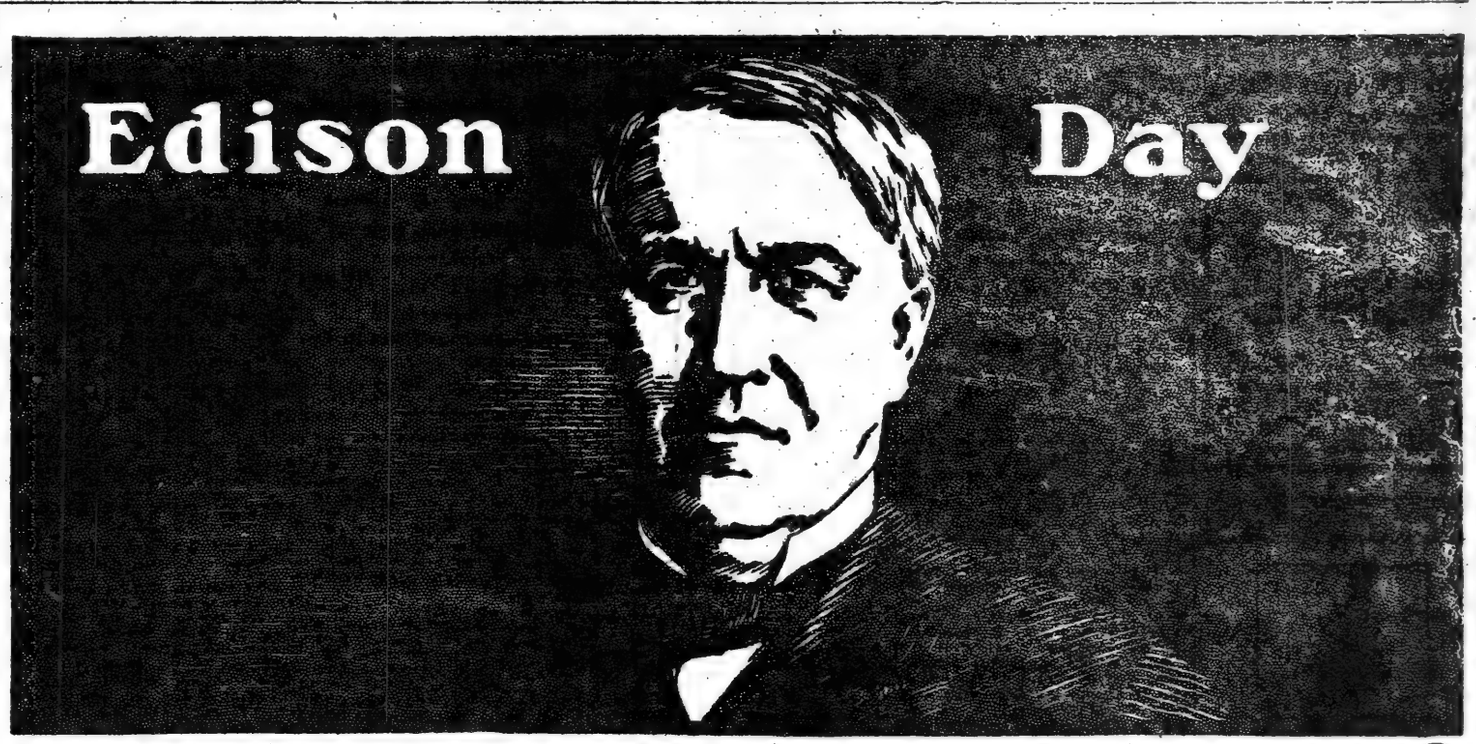




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STRAIGHT PURE RYE

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will be played at the Edison Shop

Today and Tomorrow

Come in and hear the phonograph records which the master inventor has called his favorites. See if you can tell why he prefers these records. See if your judgment agrees with his.

Today, and every day this week, is a day of celebration for Mr. Edison's great scientific achievements. Everywhere in this country people are bowing their thanks for the benefits which his genius has brought them.

What Is Edison's Greatest Invention?

Electric light? The phonograph? Motion pictures? Improvements in the telephone and the telegraph? Which of these or his many other inventions do you consider the greatest? Perhaps it is hard for you to decide. *But one thing is sure.* Mr. Edison's pet and hobby for 38 years—the invention to which he gave most of his time for the last four years is the

New Edison

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The *perfect* phonograph at last. Mr. Edison, with his superlative knowledge of chemistry, physics and acoustics, has perfected laboratory processes so that each instrument produced by the Edison laboratories is as truly scientific as Mr. Edison's original laboratory model.

The wonderful diamond stylus brings out the delicate overtones and fine shades heretofore lost. The artist's distinctive character is faithfully reproduced. Actual tests have proven repeatedly that the music of the New Edison is the very *re-creation* of the original.

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Come in and hear Mr. Edison's favorite records on the New Edison. Or ask to hear *your own favorites* from the great library of Edison records. We will be glad to play them without obligation. Judge why music lovers say that the New Edison marks the dawn of a new era in music. Hear it at the special Edison Day concert today and tomorrow.

Here Are Mr. Edison's Favorite Records:

Ah, Mon Fils—Le Prophete, *Meyerbeer*, Contralto in French.....*Maria Delna*

Ave Maria, *Schubert-Wilhelm*, Violin.....*Carl Flesch*

Caro Nome (Dearest Name)—Rigoletto, *Verdi*, Soprano, in Italian.....*Alice Verlet*

Teenie, Benie, Weenie—Suzi, *Lincke*, Contralto and Baritone...*Helen Clark and Joseph A. Phillips*

Forgotten, *Cowles*, Baritone.....*Thomas Chalmers*

Hungarian Dance No. 7, *Brahms-Joachim*, Violin.....*Albert Spalding*

I'll Take You Home Again, Kathleen, *Westendorf*, Tenor.....*Walter Van Brunt and Chorus*

Jolly Fellows Waltz, *Vollstedt*.....*American Symphony Orchestra*

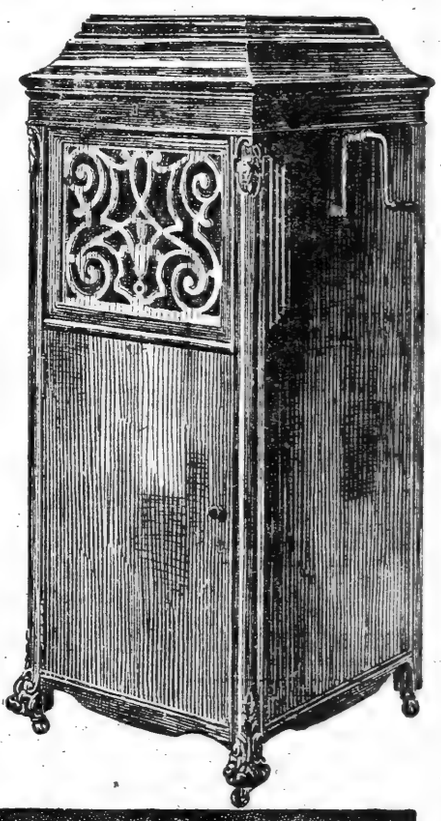
Kathleen Mavourneen, *Crutch*, Violin, Violoncello, Flute and Harp...*Venetian Instrumental Quartet*

Southern Roses Waltz, *Strauss*.....*American Symphony Orchestra*

Oh, That We Two Were Maying, Soprano and Baritone, *Elizabeth Spencer and Thomas Chalmers*

William Tell Overture—Part 1, *Rossini*, Edison Concert Band, Reverse;

William Tell Overture—Part 2, *Rossini*, Edison Concert Band.



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THE FOLLOWING DEALERS ARE MAKING A SPECIAL WINDOW DISPLAY OF THE EDISON DIAMOND DISC DURING EDISON WEEK:

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Audubon Art Store, 1404 St. Nicholas Ave.
George Bergmaier, 77 East 125th St.
George Fennell & Co., 2931 Third Ave.
Globe Talking Machine Co., 9 W. 23rd St.
Louis M. Greenberg, 3891 Third Ave.
Harlem Furniture Co., 145 W. 125th St.
Bernard A. Kahn, 2659 Third Ave.
Fred Kraft, Inc., 38 Cortlandt St.
Krakauer Brothers, 17 E. 14th St.
Theodore Lohr, 286 Grand St.
Henry Saletan, 2163 Broadway.
I. Zion, Inc., 2598 Broadway.

BROOKLYN:
Louis F. Barg, 7810 Third Ave.
Royal Fish, Inc., 96 Seventh Ave.
Hardman, Peck & Co., 524 Fulton St.
Bernard Poehland, 1592 Broadway.
C. G. Rosewall, 93 Flatbush Ave.
Alphonzo Smith Piano House, 25 Flatbush Ave.
B. Guy Warner, 1228 Bedford Ave.
Weser Brothers, 1338 Broadway.

STATEN ISLAND:
Manhattan Carpet & Furniture Co., 1923 Richmond Terrace, Port Richmond.
W. B. Thompson, 91 Richmond Ave., Pt. Richmond.

LONG ISLAND:
H. A. L. Fowler, 96 Main St., Flushing.
C. E. Fritts, Sag Harbor.
Huntington Music Store, Huntington.
Ben Rosen, Southampton.

NEW YORK STATE:
Walter E. Clarke, 48 Lawton St., New Rochelle.
Jos. V. Flynn, 25 New Main St., Haverstraw.
Hunt's Leading Music House, 52 Martine Ave., White Plains.
J. Schoonmaker & Son, 106 Walter St., Newburgh.
Yonkers Talking Machine Co., 37 Palisade Ave., Yonkers.

CONNECTICUT:
The Phonograph Shop, 165 Greenwich Ave., Greenwich.

PENNSYLVANIA:
Fulkerson Music House, 62 Salem Ave., Carbondale.
F. A. Hintermister, 222 Wyoming Ave., Scranton.
F. A. Jenkins, Honesdale.
C. F. Murray-Smith Co., 116 So. Main St., Wilkes-Barre.
Alex. Stirling, 28 E. Broad St., Hazleton.
Stoehr & Fister, 121 Washington Ave., Scranton.
Stroudsburg Music Co., 556 Main St., Stroudsburg.

NEW JERSEY:
L. Bamberger & Co., Market St., Newark.
A. Galuchie, 724 Bergen Ave., Jersey City.
Hyde Music Co., 368 Central Ave., Jersey City.
Herman Jaffee, 118 Washington St., Hoboken.
T. H. Keffer, 801½ Broadway, Bayonne.
M. L. Kortz, 188 William St., Newark.
F. G. Loeffler, 200 Bergenline Ave., Union Hill.
Henry A. Maas, 417 Spring St., W. Hoboken.
R. Montalvo, Jr., 209 Nelson St., New Brunswick.
R. Montalvo, Jr., 77 Smith St., Perth Amboy.
W. H. Morehead, 141 W. Main St., Somerville.
Wm. K. Muchmore, 3 & 4 Merchants' Block, Morristown.
V. G. Paradiso, 294 Main Ave., Passaic, N. J.
The Phonograph Shop, 430 Bloomfield Ave., Montclair.
Phonograph Sales Co., 861 Broad St., Newark.
Quackenbush & Co., Main St., Paterson.
George A. Rahner, Main St., Millburn.
Henry Rau, 110 Monticello Ave., Jersey City.
James Rigby, 2 Crosby Place, Paterson.
William Ricker, 628 Newark Ave., Jersey City.
H. W. Thompson Co., 160 Main St., Hackensack.

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35 W. 14th St., bet. 5th & 6th Avs.

HARDY TO SWING AXE ON CITY LAW STAFF

Corporation Counsel Will Drop 9 Assistants, 17 Clerks, and Cut 71 Salaries.

BLOW WILL FALL ON JAN. 1

Means $105,980 Saving a Year, Budget Examiners Hear—Bronx Payroll Is Taken Up.

That an entire reorganization of the Corporation Counsel's office is to be made by Jan. 1 became known last night when that department's budget request for next year was approved by the sub-committee as recommended by the examiners from the Bureau of Standards. For the coming year Corporation Counsel Lamar Hardy asked for $1,015,410, or a slight decrease under the 1915 allowance of $1,042,913. The budget examiners recommended that only $968,465 be allowed, or $46,945 less than was requested.

Mayor Mitchel was present with the members of the sub-committee when the request of the law department was taken up. Director Tirrell of the Bureau of Standards explained to City Chamberlain Bruere. Acting Chairman of the sub-committee, that the Corporation Counsel had agreed to all the recommendations made by the examiners. Mr. Hardy, who has been in office less than two weeks, said the estimates of the examiners were satisfactory to him. On these grounds the Chairman moved that the budget be accepted as prepared by the examiners, and it was adopted without discussion.

The reorganization of the department will entail the abolishing of the posts of nine Assistant Corporation Counsels, receiving a total of $32,450 a year. Reductions in salaries of seventeen other assistants are included in the reorganization, with a further saving of $45,410 a year. In addition seventeen clerical positions will be abolished and the salaries of fifty-four other similar positions will be reduced, these two recommendations making a possible additional saving of $28,120. The total amount to be saved is $105,980.

Hardy Keeps Plan Secret.

One new Assistant Corporation Counsel will be appointed at $1,020, and increases in salaries will be granted to thirty other members of the legal staff. Corporation Counsel Hardy would not discuss the reorganization plan. He explained that none of the members of the department knew just what posts were to be abolished, and that he wanted to talk to the members of his staff personally before they found out that their places were to be abolished. He said he would deal with the subject at length today.

At yesterday's session of the main Budget Committee the Mayor, Controller Prendergast, and President McAneny had frequent controversies over the salary reduction plan. Although the Mayor and the Controller have been voting together on most of the proposals for reductions, there were times at the session when even the Mayor and the Controller disagreed. As usual the Controller voted in the negative on motions either to keep the salaries at the present figure or to effect a compromise.

Frank W. Smith of the Court of Special Sessions appeared, and protested the cutting of the salaries of the Chief Clerk from $6,000 to $5,160, John P. Hilley from $5,000 to $2,820, and William M. Fuller from $4,000 to $2,820. The committee came to no decision, but laid the question over. When the office of the President of the Bronx was taken up, President Mathewson had most of the cuts either replaced or compromised them, so that the salaries of his staff will not be reduced materially.

The first recommendation Mr. Mathewson objected to was the reduction of the salary of John Osborne, general bookkeeper, from $4,000 to $3,660. Mr. Mathewson thought that as Mr. Osborne had been thirty-four years in the service of the city a salary of $3,750 would be about right. The Controller objected to the compromise, and Mr. Mathewson said:

"Well, then, leave it at $4,000, so long as my efforts at standardization are not to be seriously considered."

"I think it had rather be put at $3,750, rather than $4,000," suggested the Mayor, and the compromise was accepted, the Controller voting in the negative.

Mathewson Wins Point.

The salary of Charles J. McCoy, contract clerk, who has been in the city's employ eighteen years, was recommended to be cut from $2,400 to $1,800, but was kept at the present figure, the Controller alone voting to have it reduced. President Mathewson had another fight to keep the salary of Wilson S. Custard, a clerk, from being reduced from $1,350 to $1,200. He said the clerk's services were worth the money paid him and that his grade was the same as that of other clerks receiving the same amount.

"It is very hard to deal with those cases and deal with them fairly," said the Mayor, and on the Borough President's motion the salary was not reduced.

The salary of Henry Haffon, general inspector, was reduced from $2,400 to $2,100, Mr. Mathewson recommending the cut. At this point the Mayor said he was willing to take the judgment of a head of a department that a salary should not be reduced.

"Where department heads have admitted that cuts are right, I agree," said Mr. McAneny, "but I cannot accept cuts by yard measurement."

"I know that," responded the Mayor. "We did not intend that these cuts should be made all in one year, and we are doing this because of the direct State tax."

"Now, Mr. Mayor, don't put it on the State," said the Controller, "because standardization was decided upon two years ago, long before a State tax was thought of."

Judges Rosalsky and Crain of the Court of General Sessions protested against a cut in the salaries of thirteen court clerks from $4,000 to $3,000. The matter was laid over.

"FAIRY GODMOTHER" WORKED AS A COOK

Alleged Mrs. Flagler Makes No Defense to Charge of Swindling.

After a witness had identified her as a cook and laundress, Assistant District Attorney Minton yesterday rested his case against Mrs. Zora Emma Johnson, on trial before Judge Mulqueen in General Sessions for swindling Frank Mahoney, a telephone boy, out of $4,000 by pretending to be the widow of Henry M. Flagler, the Standard Oil man, and promising to be the boy's "fairy godmother." The prosecution's star witness as to Mrs. Johnson's past life was Ada O. Viall of Painesville, Ohio.

Mrs. Viall looked at the alleged "Mrs. Flagler" and recognized her as a woman whom she had employed to do her laundry work in 1909. She said the woman came to her home as Emma Johnson, seeking employment as a domestic. She was with her husband, for whom she also sought a job. Mrs. Viall engaged both of them, Mrs. Johnson to do cooking and laundry work and Mr. Johnson to take care of the stable. Both of them lived until they left Mrs. Viall in a room over the stable.

In summing up for his client, Abe Levy, who interposed no defense, contended that the State had failed to make out a case. An adjournment was taken until this afternoon, when the case will be sent to the jury.

KING'S LETTER BRINGS $120.

Good Prices Paid at Joline Library Sale.

George D. Smith was the chief buyer at yesterday's sale of the late Adrian H. Joline's library in the Anderson Galleries.

He paid $120 for an official letter signed by Henry VIII., dated Greenwich, May 27, 1533. It is addressed to Pope Clement VII. and is signed "Henricus." This is an unusual example of his autograph, his general signature being "Henry R." A document signed by Edward IV. of England, dated April 28, 1468, and relating to Richard Beauchamp, Bishop of Salisbury, brought $115. His autograph is very scarce. A quittance delivered by Edward III. to his son-in-law, John, Duke of Brittany, sold for $41.

A letter signed by Queen Elizabeth, written in French, in May, 1594, and addressed to the Duke of Wirtemberg, went to Mr. Smith for $112.50. He also obtained for $21 a letter of the poet, William Cowper, dated Jan. 11, 1759, and written in his most graceful manner. For a receipt, Aug. 23, 1697, signed "Jno. Driden" (John Dryden) he gave $21. An original manuscript poem, "Chivalry at a Discount," by Edward Fitzgerald, of "Omar Khayyam" fame, brought $15.

An autograph letter signed by George III. addressed to Frederick, Duke of York, and dated Dec. 5, 1796, in which he says, "The subject of your letter is another proof of the very slovenly method in which business is carried on in this country," was obtained by Mr. Smith for $21.

John Heise of Syracuse paid $17.50 for a document signed by Georges J. Danton. P. F. Madigan gave $29.25 for two letters of Thomas De Quincey.

The sale will be continued this afternoon. The total to date for this part of the library is $3,279.

MILLIONS MORE IN TAX CUT.

Tentative Total of $201,618,300 Now Down to $2,751,791.

The Tax Commissioners yesterday examined 394 persons who are on the 1916 tentative personal property tax roll for $28,754,800. Sixty were held for a final assessment of $312,600. Fifty swore they were exempt on the ground of non-residence, while it was found that three had died since the assessment was made. Since Oct. 1, when the Manhattan books were opened, 2,572 persons have been examined. Their total tentative assessment amounted to $201,618,300. Out of the number 414 have been held for a final assessment of $2,751,791.

MAY ASK GERMANY FOR SHIP FUGITIVES

Our Government Likely to Request Return of Officers Who Fled from Norfolk.

SEARCH SEAS FOR ECLIPSE

No Trace of Craft in Which Six Escaped—Navy Instructed to Keep Sharp Watch.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20.—Secretary of State Lansing and Franklin D. Roosevelt, the Acting Secretary of the Navy, conferred informally this afternoon regarding the disappearance of six warrant officers of the Kronprinz Wilhelm and two officers of the Prinz Eitel Friedrich, auxiliary cruisers of the German Navy now interned at the Norfolk Navy Yard.

After the conference Mr. Roosevelt sent to the State Department an official report giving the circumstances of the disappearance of the eight officers. This brought the matter to the official attention of Secretary Lansing, who is now considering the case from every angle and determining the action to be taken by the Government.

The indications are that the State Department will call the matter to the attention of the German Government for its information, with a request that if the officers return to German jurisdiction they be returned to the Norfolk Navy Yard. In calling the matter to the German Government's attention it is probable that a summary of the Navy Department's report will be sent to Ambassador Gerard for delivery to the German Government.

When the Kronprinz Wilhelm and the Prinz Eitel Friedrich were interned the commanders of these vessels, understanding the laws and customs governing internment of belligerents in neutral ports, gave assurances that none of the officers or enlisted men of either vessel would be permitted to leave their ships except with the consent of the United States Government. This consent was to be obtained from Rear Admiral Beatty, the Commandant of the Norfolk Navy Yard.

From time to time officers and enlisted men have been permitted to leave the interned warships. In each instance their names were given by the German commanding officers to the authorities at the Norfolk Navy Yard and permission was obtained for the men to leave, with the understanding that they would return to their respective ships by specified dates.

The six warrant officers who left in the sloop Eclipse and now are missing were scheduled to return to Norfolk on Oct. 11. The two officers who are missing from the Eitel Friedrich were scheduled to return to their ship on Oct. 17. On Oct. 14 strict orders were sent from Washington to Rear Admiral Beatty to permit no more officers or men of either of the interned vessels to have leaves of absence. This order was not issued until after the two men who are missing from the Eitel Friedrich had disappeared. It was learned today that these two men obtained their leaves of absence and were permitted to leave before the six missing men of the Kronprinz Wilhelm were due to return. Consequently the leaves of absence were not in violation of the order.

It was also learned to day that Dr. Kruger Kroneck and Lieutenant Koch were seen in Norfolk and Newport News on Sunday, Oct. 17, the day they were due to return to their ship. When they returned to Norfolk, it is understood, they heard of the order which permits no more leaves of absence and they refrained from going back to their ship.

Captain Thierichens, commander of the Prinz Eitel Friedrich has expressed to Rear Admiral Beatty his regret over the disappearance of the men from his vessel. He has indicated that he has no sympathy with their failure to return.

Instructions have been sent to all naval vessels and other Government vessels in the Atlantic Ocean and Gulf of Mexico to be on the lookout for the sloop Eclipse and the six missing officers from the Kronprinz Wilhelm. Since their departure the Government has had no authentic information concerning them. There was an unconfirmed report that theq had been seen near Sparrow's Point, at the entrance to the Patapsco River, near the Chesapeake Bay, and also that they had been seen off Hatteras. This information was sent by Rear Admiral Beatty but has not been confirmed. A press report indicated that a sloop resembling the Eclipse was seen along the Brazil coast. It was pointed out at the Navy Department today that since the Eclipse was capable of making only seven knots an hour the missing men could not have reached the Brazilian coast by this time.

The missing men were not prisoners of war. The vessels were interned partly as an act of hospitality to a friendly nation, but mainly because international law does not permit belligerent vessels to make neutral ports a base of operations. Under international law both these warships and their men must remain intended and refrain from participating in the present war.

During the war between Russia and Japan in 1904 three Russian vessels were interned at Manila, and the Russian auxiliary cruiser Lena was interned at San Francisco. Several officers of one of these vessels, on parole, returned to Russia. The Russian Government was notified and the officers were returned. The Russian Ambassador to the United States asked that the officers and crew of the Lena, except five officers and 100 seamen who were necessary for her care, be permitted to leave the United States. The Japanese Government asked that all the officers and crew be detained in the United States until the termination of hostilities. President Roosevelt decided that it would not be consistent with neutrality to grant the request for the repatriation of any of the officers of crew of the Lena unless both belligerents agreed to it. Without such an agreement he regarded the position of the men as being identical in principle with that of a military force entering neutral territory and there necessarily held to be neutral.

None of the officers or men of the interned German cruisers can be permitted to return to Germany without the consent of the belligerent with whom Germany is at war. In the war between Russia and Japan, a sub-Lieutenant of the Russian naval vessel Aurora, interned at Manila, was, as a favor, permitted to return to Russia on his parole that he would not take further part in the war against Japan. This request was not granted until after the Japanese Government gave its assent.

WINS SUSPENDED SENTENCE

Chauffeur, Who Names Noble Employers, Convicted of Theft.

Arthur Edward Thorne, a chauffeur who was convicted of grand larceny in the first degree, won a suspended sentence in General Sessions yesterday after writing a letter asking Judge Rosalsky for another chance. The complainant, Louise Alexander Strang of the Hotel Cumberland, who charged him with stealing her $6,000 limousine, also urged clemency.

Thorne came to this country from England four years ago. He asserts he was employed in England as chauffeur by Queen Alexandria, the Earl of Saltoun, Lord and Lady Belper, and Baron de Forest. He also gave Judge Rosalsky the list of his employers in this country, naming Vincent Astor, Mrs. John Astor, Mrs. Edward N. Breitung, E. S. Salzberger, Vernon Castle, and Isaac Guggenheimer.

Before he was arraigned for sentence, Thorne informed the court that he was employed now by W. J. Ormond of Prides Crossing, Mass., who was willing to take him back and who was hurrying down from Boston to intercede in his behalf. Mr. Ormond did not appear in court.

DROP HORSE AMBULANCES.

City Hospitals in Manhattan and Bronx to Use Motors Only.

Motor ambulances will replace the horse-drawn vehicles at all the city hospitals in Manhattan and the Bronx tomorrow morning, which include Bellevue, Gouverneur, Harlem, and Fordham Hospitals. Efficiency and economy are the objects of the change. It is expected that territory may be covered more speedily with the automobile ambulances and with fewer of them.

Some of the horses have been in the service twenty years. The animals will not be sold, but are to be transferred to more easy work or none at all at the city's inebriate farm at Warwick, N. Y. Other work will be found for some of the oldest drivers who are not chauffeurs. Among them are John Collins, Superintendent of the ambulance service at Bellevue, and J. J. O'Neill.

William Allen Recovering.

William Allen, referee in bankrutcy, who has been dangerously ill for a week at his home, 51 East Sixty-fifth Street, has passed the crisis and is on the road to recovery.

$2,431,562 LEFT BY EX-MAYOR SCHIEREN

$800,000, His Widow's Share, Must Pay a Double Tax to the State.

SURVIVED HIM ONLY A DAY

57 to 61 Cliff Street Appraised at $400,000—Paintings Valued at $22,575 to Brooklyn Institute.

An appraisal of the estate of Charles A. Schieren, leather manufacturer and one-time Mayor of the old City of Brooklyn, was filed yesterday in the office of Surrogate Ketcham in Kings County. Mr. Schieren left a gross estate of $2,528,385.55 and a net estate of $2,431,562.07. Each one of his four children receives $355,565.88.

Most of Mr. Schieren's real estate, which was appraised at $1,009,000, is in Manhattan. The factory property of the Charles A. Schieren Company at 30 Ferry Street is valued at $70,000. Other realty holdings in Manhattan are three parcels of property, one at 67 to 71 Cliff Street being appraised at $400,000. Mr. Schieren owned three parcels of property in Brooklyn and the Schieren country estate at Islip, L. I., which is valued at $65,000.

The largest holding of his personal property consisted of 5,400 shares of stock of the leather business of the Charles A. Schieren Company, which the Transfer Tax Appraiser's report values at $540,000. The entire personal holdings of Mr. Schieren were appraised at $1,519,385.55. He had $100,000 invested in New York City bonds, and he owned bank and railroad stock.

While the children of Mr. Schieren receive the bulk of his estate, there were several charitable bequests in his will. The Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences receives the Schieren collection of paintings at the institute museum, valued at $22,575, and 100 shares of stock in the Brooklyn Academy of Music. This stock was appraised at $1,200.

Mrs. Louise Schieren, wife of the testator, survived her husband by a day. Her share of her husband's estate was $800,997.25.

This inheritance will be taxed twice by the State of New York. While the first inheritance tax is to be collected on the property left to Mrs. Schieren, the second tax will be collected on the same property which she left to her heirs. Her estate has not yet been appraised.

Railway Surgeons Elect Officers.

The Railway Surgeons' Association of the Pennsylvania Lines East, which has been in convention at the Hotel Martinique, held its annual election of officers yesterday and chose Dr. J. B. Siggins of Oil City President. Drs. J. B. Henderson and C. J. Roberts were elected Vice Presidents, Dr. A. W. Colcord Secretary, and Dr. J. C. Egbert Treasurer. A clinic for the visiting surgeons will be held this morning at the New York Post-Graduate Hospital.

MAY LET MELBA INTO CLUB.

Taft, Bryan, and Other Circumnavigators to Decide the Question.

The question of admitting women to membership in the Circumnavigators Club was the principal topic of discussion at a special meeting of the around-the-worlders at the Reform Club in South William Street yesterday. The matter became an issue in the club because of the application of Mme. Nellie Melba of Melbourne, Australia, who asked to be allowed to join the Australian branch of the club. After discussion it was decided to hold it over until the annual meeting of the club next month, when a vote of the entire membership can be taken. Among those members of the club who will be asked to express an opinion on the subject will be ex-President Taft, William Jennings Bryan, Thurlow Weed Barnes, W. Tyrie Stevens, Richard Harding Davis, and Poultney Bigelow.

A new constitution was unofficially adopted to be presented at the annual meeting. The question of permanent quarters for the club occupied a part of the session, and a number of plans were considered. Several uptown clubs have offered their quarters to the circumnavigators under certain conditions. Other propositions came from hotels.

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A Boy of 12 in Two Years passed the following Regents subjects:

Arithmetic	U. S. History
Geography	Writing
Spelling	Elementary Algebra
Reading	Plane Geometry
Elementary English	English, Three Years

A Boy of 16, between October, 1914, and June, 1915, did

Four Years' Work in One

and earned the 70 Regents counts indicated below:

Algebra	100%	Plane Geometry.	95%
Intermediate Algebra	82%	Solid Geometry.	82%
Adv. Algebra.	64%	Caesar	88%
French, 2d year.	80%	Physics	85%
American History	83%	French, 3d year.	75%
		Chemistry	82%
		English, 4 yrs.	85%

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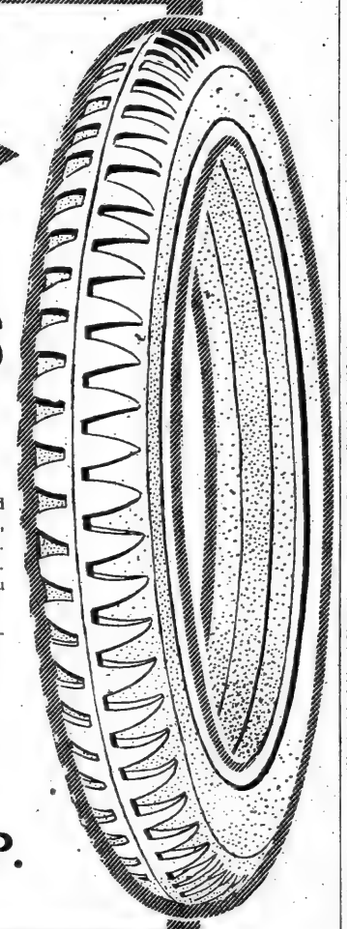
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SAYS SWANN BIDS FOR CRIMINAL VOTE

William D. Guthrie Attacks His "So-Called Humanitarianism" Before Lawyers.

PREDICTS WIDE-OPEN TOWN

George W. Wickersham and William Rand, Jr., Praise District Attorney Perkins at Meeting.

George W. Wickersham, William D. Guthrie, and William Rand, Jr., addressed a gathering of several hundred lawyers at 27 Cedar Street yesterday in the interest of District Attorney Charles A. Perkins. All attacked Judge Edward Swann, the Tammany candidate for District Attorney, and accused him of being under Tammany influence.

"In the case of a tremendous city like New York, with its great accumulations of wealth," said Mr. Wickersham, "there is no office more important to the well-being, prosperity, and safety of the citizens than that of District Attorney. It is long since Tammany Hall has ventured to reach out its hand for that prize; in fact, not since the days of Gardiner has Tammany Hall been able to boast possession of it—and Gardiner, you may remember, was removed from office by Governor Roosevelt.

"As for Judge Swann, Mr. Perkins's opponent, it can only be said that he is a respectable nonentity, exactly the kind of man behind whom Tammany always seeks to cover its reputation. It is for you to decide between the two, and I cannot help believing that the quiet voters of New York will do what those quiet men did in New Jersey yesterday, who let their wives do the talking, but quietly decided the issue in their own way."

Mr. Guthrie discussed at length the qualifications of Mr. Perkins and then launched an attack on Mr. Swann.

"It is a truism," he said, "that if the criminal laws, however sufficient and comprehensive in themselves, are feebly, inefficiently, or sentimentally enforced, the community is at the mercy of the lawless. Let politics again re-enter that office and control its policies, as was the case during the last Tammany administration, and at once we shall have the wide-open town and comparative immunity to those criminals who have political influence. I venture to say that there is not a professional criminal in the city today of any class who does not want a political District Attorney and who will not work from now until election day for the success of such a candidate.

"Now, if the people of the city after fifteen years of competent, impartial, non-partisan, and incorruptible District Attorneys desire that the criminal laws shall continue to be strongly and effectively and impartially enforced, then they should vote to continue in the office of District Attorney the man who now occupies that office.

"If, on the other hand, the people want a lax administration of the criminal laws under the feeble direction of a candidate who openly bids for the votes of the criminal and law-breaking classes by professing so-called humanitarianism, by suggesting that he will mitigate the rigors of the law or put himself up as wiser than the law, by intimating that he will liberally exercise the power of dismissing indictments found by the Grand Jury, and if the people want a District Attorney who has been affiliated with Tammany Hall the whole of his political life, not only under Murphy but under Croker, and who is reasonably certain to fill the great office of District Attorney and his numerous staff of assistants with what are known to the disgrace of the bar as Tammany lawyers and Murphy henchmen, let them vote for the nominee of Tammany Hall."

Mr. Rand said that while no one doubted that Judge Swann was personally honest, personal honesty was but a small part of the qualifications required in the position of prosecuting attorney of this county.

District Attorney Perkins spoke last night at six meetings in various parts of the city.

Frank Moss, Progressive candidate, spoke at six noonday meetings and last night at twelve meetings.

At Tammany Hall tonight Judge Swann, Alfred E. Smith, Senator Robert F. Wagner, and John Godfrey Saxe will discuss the new Constitution.

Boy Romancer's Picture for Movies.

Two weeks ago a thirteen-year-old boy was picked up by the Yonkers police. To date he has given six different names and addresses, all of which have proved fictitious. The lad's latest story is that he is a cousin of Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria. In hopes of finding the parents or guardian of the romancer, City Judge Beall had a photograph of the lad sent to several moving picture syndicates in New York, with a request that they be shown throughout the country.

STREET ROW BETRAYS WOMAN IS SPIED ON

White, She Argues with Negro, Who Later Explains Her Protector Employs Him.

A group of men watching the demonstrator of a patented article in the display window of a drug store at Broadway and Sixty-fifth Street last night heard a dispute between a negro and a well-dressed, white woman nearby. Two men in the crowd by the window resenting the negro's remarks to an apparently refined white woman, interfered in the altercation and told him to leave the corner. When he insisted on talking to the woman one of the men gave him a light push.

The crowd began to take notice of the incident, and the negro, as he explained later, feared that the white men would turn against him in a body. So he called out for a policeman, and Policeman Kiernan of the West Sixty-eighth Street Station appeared. On the negro's complaint Kiernan arrested the man who had pushed him. In the confusion the arrest the woman slipped into a taxicab, in which she was driven away.

At the police station the negro said he was Samuel M. Gibbs of 306 West 119th Street, and the prisoner said he was Gordon McGregor, 38 years old, of 148 West Sixty-seventh Street. As soon as the two men entered the station Gibbs withdrew his complaint against McGregor, saying that the man had not harmed him, and that he had caused his arrest only to "get the jump on" the crowd of white men.

McGregor was released, and the incident was closed as far as the police were concerned, but when asked by newspaper reporters why he had been in altercation with the woman, Gibbs said that he had been employed to watch her by a man well known in society. His employer, he said, told him early in the evening that the woman was drinking in a restaurant in Columbus Avenue, and that he should induce her to return to her hotel, or at least watch her until she returned of her own volition. She was stopping, the negro said, at a hotel in Madison Avenue.

The woman left the restaurant at 9:30 o'clock, according to Gibbs, and went to the office of a physician in West Sixty-fifth Street, where the negro, after following her from the restaurant, urged her to go to her hotel. She refused, he said, and walked to Sixty-fifth Street and Broadway, where he once more remonstrated with her. It was when he was talking with her this time that the interference occurred.

The negro refused to give the name of the woman, but declared that she belonged to a well-known family of Wilmington, Del., and had been in trouble once before because of her liking for the night life in restaurants. The man by whom the negro said he was employed could not be found last night.

JOHN D. JR.'S GIFT TO MINERS

$100,000 for Y. M. C. A. Building in Southern Colorado Camps.

Special to The New York Times.

DENVER, Oct. 20.—The Rockefeller Foundation, at the request of John D. Rockefeller, Jr., has arranged to give $100,000 for the erection of model Y. M. C. A. buildings in the coal camps of Southern Colorado to further Mr. Rockefeller's plans to better the living and working conditions of the employes of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company.

This was announced today by men connected with the Y. M. C. A. Ever since Mr. Rockefeller's visit to the State it has been known that he was contemplating such a move, and was only hesitating until he had decided upon the best way to make the donation.

These structures will not take the place of the club houses which the company now has or is erecting in the principal camps. The Y. M. C. A. buildings will be separate and will belong outright to and will be maintained by the Young Men's Christian Association. The buildings, it is said, will be models for their size. There will be a gymnasium and a library in each, and in a few of the buildings in the larger camps there will be swimming pools.

It is hinted that if the $100,000 donation is not sufficient to equip these buildings as Mr. Rockefeller wants them equipped, another contribution will be forthcoming.



7 FIREMEN SAVED BY RESCUE PARTY

Ludgate and Companions Found in a Cellar, Overcome by Smoke and Gas Fumes.

ARE REVIVED BY PULMOTORS

Explosion of Meter the Cause of the Mishap — Fire Drives Sixty Tenants from Building.

The members of Engine Company 221 dropped into the cellar of the four-story brick double tenement at 281 Wythe Avenue, Williamsburg, at 8 o'clock last night through a sidewalk grating after they had found the cellar stairs eaten away by a blaze which had filled the house with smoke and driven the sixty tenants to the sidewalk by stairs and fire-escapes. Acting Assistant Chief Isaac Ludgate was at the head of his men when a gas meter exploded and the cellar was flooded with fumes.

Ludgate shouted for the men to save themselves, and there was a rush for the ladder which had been dropped into the areaway, but when some of the men reached the sidewalk it was found that Ludgate and six companions had not come up. Men of Engine Company 212 went after them and brought the seven to the sidewalk senseless from the smoke and gas they had inhaled.

Dr. Nathanson from Williamsburg Hospital, Dr. Horowitz from the Eastern District, and Dr. Matthews from the Greenpoint Hospital worked over the men with two pulmotors and resuscitated all except Henry Gallagher, who was hurried to Williamsburg Hospital. There it was said later that he would recover, though his condition was serious.

There have been fourteen fires in the same neighborhood in the last two weeks, most of which have been of suspicious origin, and Fire Marshal Brophy announced after an investigation last night that he could not account for this fire on any natural cause. It was confined to the cellar and, except for the dense smoke, did little damage.

SIGNS FOR 17 BULL MOOSE.

Polo Arrested for Alleged Fraud in Progressive Petition.

Florindo S. Polo, an insurance agent with an office in the Equitable Life Building at 120 Broadway, was held in $1,000 bail by Magistrate Cobb in the Tombs Court yesterday on the charge of falsely acknowledging a petition indorsing J. J. O'Connell for the Progressive nomination for District Attorney. He was arrested on the affidavit of Ciro Arrigo of 322 Bowery. Arrigo said he met Polo on Aug. 31 last, and, being a Progressive himself, willingly signed the petition which Polo presented to him. According to Arrigo, Polo then said:

"You seem to have a very good handwriting. Won't you kindly write these names on the petition also?"

Arrigo said Polo gave him a list of seventeen names, which he copied into the petition, and which were duly acknowledged by Polo as a Commissioner of Deeds.

SEVEN PLEAD GUILTY OF "MOONSHINE" FRAUD

Abandon Defense in Whisky Conspiracy Cases—Two Former Federal Employes Own Up.

FORT SMITH, Ark., Oct. 20.—Seven men, charged with conspiracy to defraud the Government in the manufacture of so-called moonshine whisky, pleaded guilty in the United States District Court today. They will be sentenced tomorrow. The case against Fred Bowles of Fort Smith, the eighth defendant, was dismissed. The cases went to trial yesterday, and the action taken by the defendants today was a surprise.

Those who pleaded guilty were: John L. Casper, Kansas City, alleged head of the conspiracy; George Hartman, Charles Brewbaker, and John Farrabee, all of Kansas City, employes of Casper; J. Henry Brown, Harrison, Ark., formerly a Government gauger; S. L. Williams, Winston-Salem, N. C., former revenue agent, who resigned from the Government service to enter business with Casper, and John Coffey of Fort Smith.

The Government authorities predict that out of the cases may grow a prosecution of many other men who it is alleged have swindled the Government out of $13,000,000 in the last ten years. The Fort Smith plant, the basis of the present prosecutions, the Government found was connected with a large sewer, with outlets so arranged that the contents of its eight 10,000-gallon tubs could be discharged into the Arkansas River within a few minutes.

CANCER REMEDY PUTS BEBEE OUT OF CORNELL

College Objects to Doctor's Exploitation of Autolysin and Ends His Department.

Dr. Silas P. Beebe has been eliminated from the Faculty of Cornell University Medical College, according to a statement made yesterday by the Dean, Dr. William M. Polk, on account of his alleged "commercial exploitation" of autolysin, sold as a remedy for cancer.

He had been at the head of the department of experimental therapeutics for six years and is an alumnus of the college. In connection with his experiments he investigated a poultice powder composed of various herbs and compounded originally by an Austrian physician. An extract was made from the mixture and under its new name of autolysin was used by Dr. Beebe in the form of an emulsion for injection into the blood.

Dean Polk said last evening that the department of which Dr. Beebe had been in charge had been discontinued, and that the connection of Dr. Beebe with the institution had thus been automatically severed.

"The issue between Dr. Beebe and Cornell," said Dr. Polk, "is merely that he announced it as his intention to exploit a remedy which was not indorsed by the Medical Board of the General Memorial Hospital. There was a difference of opinion concerning it. Whether or not this remedy has any virtue is not the point at issue. The point is that, as he was then one of our professors, we did not consider it in accordance with ethics that he should enter into the exploitation of the remedy on a commercial basis. The by-laws of the General Memorial Hospital also provide that no publication of the results of any experiments there are to be made without the approval of the Advisory Board. The publication concerning this preparation was made without that consent and before the staff had reached any conclusion."

Dr. Beebe said last evening that although he had reason to believe that the Cornell authorities were displeased with the manner in which the remedy had been employed, he had never received any official communication to that effect. He declared that all that he knew was that the President of Cornell University, Dr. Jacob Gould Schurman, had told him that the department of experimental therapeutics had been abolished. He had not gone near the college since, he said.

RECOVER LOUDEN PASSPORT

"Count" Pleads Not Guilty to Bigamy Charge, Held for Trial.

"Count" Max Lynar Louden was arraigned before Judge Crain in General Sessions yesterday and pleaded not guilty to two indictments charging him with bigamy. He was remanded to the Tombs for trial, bail remaining fixed at $10,000, although his lawyer requested that the amount be reduced. The three women who say they are wives of the "Count"—Mrs. Fred Arnold, Mrs. Rose O'Brien, and Mrs. Lalia Florence Jansen, were not in court.

Agents of the Department of Justice succeeded yesterday in recovering the passport which was issued to the "Count" last July under the name of Chimang. They will also try to recover the passport issued to his present wife, Lalia Florence Jansen, who since the "Count's" arrest has disappeared.

Several persons appeared yesterday and confirmed the reports of Louden's operations as a swindler. One man declared he was the inventor of at least three of the devices for which the "Count" appears to have claimed the credit. These were the unsinkable battleship, the armored automobile, and a pontoon bridge. He said he intrusted his ideas to the "Count" with the hope that Louden could interest the United States Government in purchasing the inventions. The Department of Justice has also been informed that "Louden" was not the inventor of the patent army kit and the "self-starting lantern" and the flying machine in which he is said to have induced persons to invest substantial sums of money.

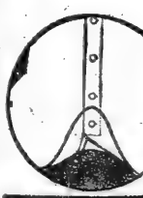
Women As Bus Conductors.

LONDON, Oct. 20.—In order to release men of military age in London, it was announced at the Police Department this evening, hereafter licenses will be issued to women to work as omnibus and street car conductors.

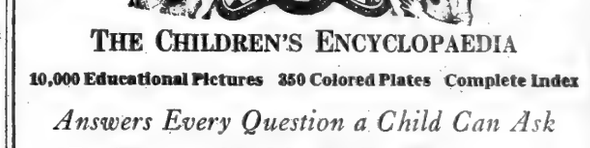
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Address: THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Publication Office.....Times Square
Times Annex...43d St., west of Broadway
Downtown.....7 Beekman Street
Wall Street.....2 Rector Street
Harlem.....268 West 125th Street
Bronx.....2,960 Third Avenue
Brooklyn.....Room 605, 367 Fulton Street
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NEW YORK, THURSDAY, OCT. 21, 1915.

THE NEW JERSEY VOTE AGAINST SUFFRAGE.

After his defeat in 1872 HORACE GREELEY found, or, as the tale has been told, there were found for him, "grumbs of comfort." In the returns of the vote in New Jersey on Tuesday, when the woman suffrage amendment was lost by an adverse majority of 55,000, the champions of the cause profess to find whole loaves of consolation and encouragement. They are gratified that so many as 135,000 New Jersey voters should have voted for the woman suffrage amendment; they insist that from the vote in New Jersey no particular inference is to be drawn as to the coming vote in Pennsylvania, in New York, and in Massachusetts; anyway, though States may deny them they will go to Congress and get a Federal amendment.

It is all very well to keep up a stout heart, but the wisest politicians of the male sex make it a practice to look the facts and the figures in the face. The figures tell their story with unmistakable plainness. There were in approximate numbers 133,200 votes cast for the amendment, 184,400 against it, giving a majority against of 51,200, a proportion of practically 3 to 2. The total vote was 317,600. In the Presidential year of 1912, the total vote cast in New Jersey was 432,000, although in 1908 the total had risen to the record figure of 467,000. The total vote for Governor in 1910 was again 433,000. This may be taken as about the measure of the New Jersey vote in years when the people are aroused. It appears, therefore, that something more than 100,000 qualified voters of New Jersey did not vote on Tuesday. The workers in the suffrage cause insist that the two party organizations ordered out the faithful to vote against the women, and that this accounts for the large majority against them. But the organizations certainly did not command men to stay at home, and the inference as to the 100,000 absentees is reasonably plain. Voters who sincerely believe that the ballot should be given to women would pretty certainly have had interest enough to go to the polls and vote. It is fair to conclude that of the 100,000 who did not vote, a very great majority are against the amendment. On a full vote the women would have suffered a more severe defeat.

The vote for the amendment, 135,000, is less than one-third the number of votes cast at the election of 1912. If comfort can be found in that fact, the women are entitled to it. In some of the Western States they have won in years when a small vote was cast. suffrage receiving the support of far less than a majority of the voters. On a small vote in New Jersey they were beaten. As men figure in their political prognostications, that fact is one from which no encouragement can be drawn. The majority against the amendment was a greater majority than has been recorded in New Jersey for either party in a generation, with the exception of the Presidential years when Mr. BRYAN was a candidate—for Mr. BRYAN New Jersey is distinctly the enemy's country—and in 1904 when Mr. ROOSEVELT had a majority of 80,000. Mr. WILSON'S plurality in 1912 was 32,000, and in 1910 his plurality for Governor was 49,000. In 1913, in a total vote of 375,000, Governor FIELDER had a majority of 32,000.

To the cold and critical male judgment not affected with a tender sympathy for the suffrage cause, or by undue prejudice against it, this New Jersey defeat seems to take its place with the decisions against suffrage of States like Ohio, Michigan, and Wisconsin. It was not to a Wyoming, a Colorado or a California electorate that the question was submitted on Tuesday, it was an Eastern electorate. Western States, with their vast areas and sparse populations, have given the suffragists an opportunity to construct maps that are more impressive geographically than they are in the accompanying tables of population. In the more densely settled Eastern States the cause encounters an evil fortune. Ocean County was the only New Jersey County which gave a majority for the amendment, and in Ocean County the settlers are few and far between. Whatever the advocates of the cause may say or feel, the inference from New Jersey to the three other Eastern States in which a vote is to be taken next November, is very direct, and it can hardly be denied that it foreshadows the future. The minds of the men of the East have not been convinced that it is well for the State that women should vote; they appear to believe that it is not well for the women themselves. In New Jersey the cause cannot have another trial for five years, as the amendment which would have allowed another appeal to the people in two years was also defeated.

Nevertheless the women of New York, Pennsylvania and Massachusetts will keep up the fight. They ought to continue their campaign in order that when they have done their best the decisions may have some meaning. It remains for them to say whether, when the judgment has been rendered, they will accept it or will continue to fight against it, to keep up their agitation for rehearing and further votes. Their striving will end some time, for they will either win their cause or lose it beyond hope. The result in New Jersey cannot be said to justify the hope that the East is a favorable field for their endeavor.

THE RECOMMENDATION.

What citizen would employ a plumber or a painter who hadn't learned the trade? Who wouldn't prefer an experienced physician or lawyer to a novice whose sheepskin was still fresh? Tried skill is what we are all looking for in all skilled employments.

The same rule obtains, or should obtain, in public employments. Between a District Attorney who worthily and admirably fulfills the duties of that office, who by long service as an Assistant in that office is intimately familiar with its workings, and an untried man who has all to learn; between a highly qualified candidate and another transferred for political convenience from a different post, what voter who does not surrender his judgment to party orders can hesitate?

What District Attorney PERKINS has done is his sufficient and authoritative recommendation.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The sequel to the floating of the Anglo-French loan is more surprising than the fact itself. London in its prime could not have been more imperturbable than New York in its failure to reflect the largest transaction of the sort in financial history. The newspapers reported unprecedented figures as part of the current news, but the money market was unruffled and the commentators have been silent. Instead of being baled out of funds this market continues to accumulate them. There is announced the receipt of $25,000,000 more of British gold, and a like amount is expected today. That makes an addition this year of $300,000,000 in gold to banking resources, which are in no need of them.

This accumulation of cash is in addition to the growth of domestic credits. The Anglo-French commercial credit is spoken of as huge. In fact, it is less than half of the increase in New York Clearing House business since New Year's. This growth is the reflection of the Anglo-French loan in small part only, and the banks are doing their best to make it smaller yet. Each of them wishes to realize the handsome investment return in full and dislikes to pay the usual 2 per cent. for bank balances for interior customers, whose funds swell the funds here. Since August, at the period when it has been customary for the country banks to ask accommodation to move the crops, they have sent here $130,536,000, and the movement before August was of the same sort. To complete the picture it is necessary to recall our huge excess of exports over imports of merchandise at the rate of more than a billion a year. England has long surpassed this country in volume of foreign trade, but seldom, if ever, has it had such credits on movement of goods as now are due us. The best trade is that which approximately balances itself and requires small loss of liquid banking funds. Traders who take too much of a customer's cash are in a way to discourage further purchases. In fact, we have seen that our exports would stop if we did not give commercial credits in the manner of the Anglo-French loan.

Today the Bank of England is borrowing money from the open market in a futile effort to correct the exchanges, the key to which lies no longer there. The world's money market is where the world's business is done, and that is here. Only the money acceptable here is world money. The funds which congest the London money market, although in less degree than Berlin, are of the sort to which we were accustomed when we were flooded with paper issued illimitably when business was declining, and needed no such facilities of exchange. What London needs is what it is parting with valiantly at a time when its means of filling its stores are smaller than customary. We need nothing less than what we are compelled to take, and in fact would suffer if we were forced to keep what we are exporting. We could not eat eleven billions' worth of farm produce, and have no use for war supplies. The situation, in short, is such as to recall the prayer to be delivered from too much prosperity.

It is almost too much good fortune to add that the corrective of the dangerous situation exists and is in operation. We are passing from security banking to commercial banking, and the beginnings of excesses upon the security market are discouraged by bankers who once would not have known what to do with their idle credits. The same bankers who now are discouraging a merely speculative use of the funds in their care are seeking to turn them to manufactures and trade, under the leadership of the Federal Reserve Board and the Federal Trade Commission. The Federal banking system is for the little man, the trader or manufacturer who has been accustomed to hundreds of personal credit where he might have thousands of commercial credit if he kept accounts to show his solvency. Our banks formerly did business too much on securities. That, with an inelastic currency which refused to contract, was the root of our alternate orgies and collapses. We now face the singular experience of credits which fail to be absorbed, and of restraint in speculation in face of the war's great incentives. If the bankers will keep the funds out of Wall Street, and if traders will only take the funds which the Federal system is pressing upon them, we are likely to see a commercial stimulation which would stimulate Wall Street better than unlimited credit. A trade revival is the best corrective to speculative excesses. If a time of expansion lies ahead, still further ahead lies the means of contraction without panic and collapse. Our bankers are keeping their heads, and our business men are almost too calm. It would be almost too much to hope that the lawmakers and prosecutors also should take a course of sanity and safety. Then, indeed, there would be an outlook needing no gilding because pure gold.

A GERMAN INTERVIEW.

"Then why keep up this senseless slaughter of humans?" asks MAXIMILIAN HARDEN, the brilliant, sometime inspired German journalist, in an interview with the Berlin correspondent of The New York World. All must see that the Central Powers have not been crushed, that the situation of their enemies was never more discouraging than is now the case, that events political and military portend the beginning of the end. Why, then, go on with the killing? The editor of Die Zukunft asks the correspondent. Why are there yet no indications of peace? Why will not Russia, France, Italy, and England realize that they are defeated? The questions are self-serving. The answer is forthcoming. England is the obstacle. She is not ready to talk peace, and peace depends wholly upon England. Having failed to defeat Germany in the field, she wants to drag the war out interminably, hoping to wear Germany down economically until she shall be willing to accept better terms. In the meantime, HARDEN insists, for England's obstinacy Europe is "bleeding to death."

Yet there is hope. One man in England is of a peace-loving nature, has high ideals, received the gifts of reason and sense, and doubtless knows what the situation is. He is Sir EDWARD GREY, Minister of Foreign Affairs, who is believed in Germany to have said to the German Ambassador that England, by entering the war, might ultimately be in a position to do more for Germany and for peace than if she kept out of it. "I am inclined to think," says MAXIMILIAN HARDEN, "that he [GREY] sees the "utter uselessness of letting Europe "bleed itself to death, as it is doing."

It is the most interesting utterance out of Germany for some time, and, if inspired, as is possible, it may be also the most significant. The correspondent added at the end: "HARDEN was "of the opinion that people of every "country involved—men who fight "and bleed and die, women and chil"dren who at home work and suffer—"are praying for peace." That is to say, the people of Germany pray for peace, all the more earnestly, perhaps, in consideration of the fortunes of war to date. The aggressor alone can afford to stop where he is. He possibly now is at the very pinnacle of his achievements. True, as HARDEN says, the Central Powers have not been crushed. True, also, even as he says, Europe is bleeding to death. The allied enemy has more blood to spare. That was probably what the editor of Die Zukunft was thinking of and did not say.

Germany undoubtedly wishes to parley for peace. She has won everything so far that has been lost on land. She has spoils to trade. If she should succeed in opening a corridor to Asia, that might prove to be of no great strategic value, but it would be something more to trade. And meanwhile one recognizes certain psychological phenomena. There is first the desire, then the strange, egotistical expectation of its direct and immediate gratification, and, thirdly, the delusion that the world is diabolically and wantonly resolved to withhold the very thing Germany wants. She wants peace. Therefore, why shouldn't all this hideous killing immediately stop? Let the whole world hear. Germany is willing. England is not. Therefore, according to HARDEN, England is the monster.

CHICAGO'S PURITAN MAYOR.

The closing of the Chicago saloons on Sunday seems to have been received without excitement by most of its citizens. A State law provides that "whoever keeps open any tip"pling house or place where liquor is "sold or given away upon the first "day of the week, commonly called "Sunday, shall be fined not exceeding "$200." Until this October the tippling houses of Chicago have been open under a city ordinance. Mayor WILLIAM HALE THOMPSON, having discovered that the statute in question has been on the books for some seventy years, that the Chicago tippling houses are not closed to Sunday tipplers, and that Chicago is in Illinois, issued an executive order directing that the law be enforced, and enforced it has been, to the satisfaction of a large part of the community, the amazement and envy of cities less virtuous and law-abiding.

Whether Chicago will not backslide from its present moral elevation, is another matter; but nothing can take from her the distinction, the very rare distinction, of carrying out the provisions of a law offensive to local habits and that treads on many toes. In New York, such a task is regarded as hopeless, is only sporadically undertaken, and is assumed to be beyond the energies of the police.

Whatever views, rigid or tolerant, men may hold of sumptuary legislation, whatever concessions some of them may be willing to make to elements of the population whose practice in respect to the use of strong or mild drink is different from theirs, the habitual disregard of law by a great city is a sorry spectacle. No matter what we may think of "Puritanical" laws, a good citizen should be willing to put up with more than a slight inconvenience for the sake of upholding the law. Chicago deserves to think well of herself; and even if her conversion should not be durable, only hardened sinners will gibe her.

Yet, as in most things mortal, the bitter goes with the sweet. WILLIAM HALE THOMPSON is one of the practice squad of Republican candidates for the Presidential nomination in 1916. New and strange to the East, he appeals to the hospitality of every unprejudiced or uncommitted Republican mind. Will it be believed that the friends of illicit thirst have published facsimile prints of certain promises said to have been made by him in March? For instance:

> That he will oppose all laws known as "Blue Laws," and that he especially declares that he is opposed to a closed Sunday, believing that the State law referring to Sunday closing is obsolete and should not be enforced by the City Administration. And that he is opposed to all ordinances tending to curtail the citizens of Chicago in the enjoyment of their liberties on the weekly day of rest.

No doubt this is a forgery, begotten of the wicked. It reveals "the desperate straits" to which the anti-Thompsonians are "forced to resort." But suppose it to be true? Doesn't it show that Mr. THOMPSON is an experienced and a capable politician, who knows all the difference between long promise and short performance? We should hate to see the waiting list bereaved of his august name.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Really Was Candy of Babies.

Small as seem to have been, in comparison with the operations of the now almost forgotten CASSIE CHADWICK, those of the "fairy godmother" whose exploits are now having revelations in General Sessions, they nevertheless almost as brilliantly illustrate the amazing possibilities of human credulity when large amounts of unearned or easily earned money are promised as a lure to faith.

The several and various young men and older ones who lent trusting ears—and all the money they had or could borrow—to the MRS. JOHNSON who said she was a MRS. FLAGLER, were not unsophisticated rustics of the sort so often described as "gaping." They were all well-broken urbanites, and metropolitans as well, presumable readers of the newspapers, and more or less acquainted with the ways and wiles of a wicked world. Yet they asked no credential except a name associated in their minds with millions; they did not notice the ludicrous disproportion between the rewards offered and the services rendered, and never a one of them was once struck by the unlikeness of "MRS. FLAGLER'S" behavior to that of any men or women with real money whose habits they had been privileged to observe from near or far.

They believed her because they wanted to believe. They were not the first nor will they be the last to do that in matters even more important than those in which they thought themselves concerned. One wonders whether their elderly deceiver has a sense of humor and smiled as she worked her charms, or whether the explanation of her strange efficiency lay in the fact that before she convinced others she had convinced herself.

Were They Helped by a Swede?

Latest and perhaps most plausible of the several theories in regard to the fugitive officers of the German ships interned at Norfolk is that they boarded a Swedish ship well out to sea, sinking as they quitted it the boat in which their flight began.

This would account for the otherwise mysterious disappearance of the small but stanch and well-equipped Eclipse, and it is not impossible that arrangements for the taking of such passengers in such a manner could have been made with one of the many Swedish captains using that port. His consent to undertake the rather ticklish job might have been a matter of money alone, or of money combined with the sympathy which not a few Swedes—the majority of them, however, not in the seafaring class—feel for the German cause.

Of course the Captain who took a hand in laying a plot to break our laws, and to bring upon us heavy responsibilities and serious embarrassments, would incur some risk of future penalties for himself and his owners, but the danger is not great. Proof of his participation in the conspiracy would be next to impossible, while it would be the easiest thing in the world to tell a story colorable if not convincing of having encountered the Germans in a disabled boat far from land and of having taken them aboard in common humanity.

That tale might even serve the missing officers as an answer to the charge that they have committed the deeply disgraceful crime of breaking parole. Nobody would believe it, but probably none could demonstrate its falsity in court. It's a long road, however, from Norfolk to Germany, or even to Sweden, and there are British as well as American cruisers looking eagerly for these men so forgetful of the plighted word. Their conscience may not be saying much now, but a lot will be heard from it should the voyage so ill begun end in capture. Then, even though they should evade remorse, regret would certainly overtake them.

Massacre Reported Officially.

That the Germans should charge the Russians with showing ferocity in ways unauthorized by the laws of war as set down in the books was to be expected, partly because of the peculiar and interesting sensitiveness shown by the Germans whenever they are themselves the victims of "irregular" conduct, and partly because few of us doubt the tendency of Russia's wild horsemen to ignore the amenities of military conduct. What is surprising is that an official Russian report should, at least in seeming, admit a slaughter by Russian troops of captured German soldiers.

Such a report did that yesterday; or almost did it, for after describing the taking, in the Styr River region, of 700 men and twenty-eight officers of the First Kronprinz Grenadier Regiment, the account went on to say that "owing to the exasperation caused among our men by an almost general use of explosive bullets by the Germans, a large number of men from the above regiment were bayoneted." This is not quite the same thing as saying that the bayoneting took place after surrender had been formally made and formally accepted. It might be interpreted as meaning that the killing was done as the last act of a triumphant rush on the enemy, and in refusal to recognize surrender rather than in violation of the claims to mercy which its acceptance is supposed to create for civilized conquerors. To give that significance to the words, however, puts charity under severe strain—more severe, indeed, than it can bear quite safely.

The fact of the bayoneting of men in one way or another helpless, and as an act of reprisal, remains on either theory of the grisly episode, and the best that can be said for it, perhaps, is that the military authorities at Petrograd, who know very well the need to make the world believe, if they can, in the thoroughness of Russia's civilization, did not see harm or danger in telling about what happened to the German Grenadiers.

Similar massacres have been charged again and again to German soldiers since the war began, and what seemed to be documentary proof that they were the result of orders issued by a commanding officer of high rank has been presented in at least one case. There are so many black pots in the Europe of the day that none of them can well afford to discuss either loudly or at great length the dark color of the other kettles.

Ghastliness in Movies.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

May I say a few lines regarding pictures passed by the National Board of Censorship?

My little boy, being very fond of animal pictures, I thought I would take him to one of our best moving picture houses uptown. We thoroughly enjoyed the Hearst-Selig Weekly and the comedy films. The headline picture, "The Campbells Are Coming," featured Miss Grace Cunard, who was splendid, but of all the terrible, blood-curdling details of the several battles taking place, the awful sight of men nearly dead from loss of blood and still fighting, women of their families frantically fighting among themselves right amidst the men—all this in front of a door on the other side of which we saw the enemy in a similar condition of combat—men biting and tearing each other literally to pieces—really, it was the most atrocious affair I have ever witnessed, and in order that the audience might be duly impressed the same frightful scene was flashed two or three times at intervals. I was horrified to look around me and see the expressions of horror on the faces of some of the small tots, my own included.

MARIE A. KELLY.

New York, Oct. 19, 1915.

Stonehenge.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I beg to differ with Ernest P. Horrwitz in reference to the meaning of Stonehenge. He states that it is from "Stan Hengest, that is, stone horse." Hengest and Horsa were, as he states, the first Saxon invaders of Britain, and, in their language, stan was certainly stone, but horse was simply hors. In the Anglo-Saxon chronicle, entry of 894 A. D., in an account of one of the wars of Alfred the Great, the statement is made that (the besieged army) "haefdon micine dael thara horsa freten." That is, they "had the greater part of their horses eaten."

It would be interesting to learn the real derivation of Stonehenge.

ANGLO-SAXON.

New York, Oct. 15, 1915.

THE CHANTY MAN.

Where is the chanty man of yore?
(Heave ho, we're outward bound!)
Where is the chanty man of yore,
So versed in songs of deep-sea lore?
His time is swiftly passing;
(The wild winds roar!)
The chanty man is passing—
He'll sing no more.

Now man the capstan, sailors all!
(Heave ho, we're outward bound!)
Now man the capstan, sailors all,
The chanty man will heed our call
For one more song together,
(Now, heave and haul!)
In fair or stormy weather,
He'll heed our call.

Oh, sing us sailors "Mobile Bay,"
(Heave ho, we're outward bound!)
Oh, sing us sailors "Mobile Bay,"
Or "Whisky! Johnny!" *(heave away)*
And "Sally Brown" is pretty.
So sing, boys, sing!
All hands, a deep-sea ditty!
Now, let 'er ring!

Where is the chanty man today?
(Heave ho, we're outward bound!)
Where is the chanty man today?
Oh, let some merchant seaman say,
The while we sing together—
(Now, hands all round!)
In fair or stormy weather,
(We're outward bound!)

BEATRICE BARRY.

MR. McANENY'S WORK.

Editorial Comment on His Change from Public Life to Journalism.

From The Evening Post.

George McAneny has won such a hold on the confidence of this city that it will not doubt that good reasons and high motives actuate him in resigning his office. Yet this morning's announcement of his purpose must have been felt by thousands to be a piece of depressing news. Besides meaning a break in the Fusion Administration, it seems to imply Mr. McAneny's definite retirement from public life. This, we may hope, does not necessarily follow. That a private enterprise should have sought to enlist the kind of ability he has displayed is but natural. THE TIMES is to be heartily congratulated on having secured him; and he, on his part, will surely find an ample and congenial field of labor with that newspaper. But the regret will linger that the city is to lose his official services. No man in recent years has revealed a greater aptitude for public affairs. His clear head and power of lucid statement have more than once guided perplexed citizens through tangled municipal questions; while his industry, his imperturbable good temper, and his gifts of persuasive speech have also shown him fitted for political life. That he should now be irrevocably lost to it would seem a grievous thing. The public has no right to expect a man to go on indefinitely making sacrifices in order to serve it; yet when it has its eye upon one so markedly qualified for office as Mr. McAneny, and whom it had been thinking of as a man who could not fail to be called upon to go up higher, it cannot be blamed for feeling sorry that he is giving up to private business—even a business in which useful work for the public may be done—what was meant for the Commonwealth. Even so, the State may yet apply conscription to him!

A Loss to Public Life.

From The Brooklyn Eagle.

George McAneny announces that he will be associated, after Jan. 1, with Adolph S. Ochs in the publication of THE NEW YORK TIMES, and that his resignation as President of the Board of Aldermen only awaits the final disposal of some questions now before the Board of Estimate. For six years Mr. McAneny has served the city. As Borough President of Manhattan he had two votes in the Board of Estimate. As President of the Board of Aldermen he has three. His place will be filled for a year by the vote of the Board of Aldermen to be chosen next month.

The city loses much in the retirement of a faithful, diligent, and clear-headed public servant. Utterly incapable of being swayed by party or faction politics, always with an eye single to the establishment and maintenance of business efficiency, broad in his views of education and of social service, kindly and courteous to those with whom he had radical disagreements, George McAneny has been appreciated and applauded by our most intelligent citizenship.

Mr. Ochs and THE NEW YORK TIMES gain much by the acquisition of such a man. The administration of a great newspaper has many phases. Mr. Ochs has always realized that success lies in the choice, the securing, the retaining of the strongest men; men who will not be echoes of the voice of any chief, though loyal to policies after policies have been fixed. The vanity of omniscience has been conspicuous by its absence in his control of a newspaper which deserves its prosperity.

Is the field that Mr. McAneny enters broader and with more opportunities for usefulness than the one he leaves? That is hard to determine. It was Burke who coined the expression, "The Fourth Estate," holding the newspaper press as co-ordinate with the lords spiritual, the lords temporal, and the Commons. Macaulay said: "The gallery in which the reporters sit has become the Fourth Estate of the Realm." Carlyle said: "The press is the Fourth Estate of the Realm." To Napoleon the Great is attributed the apothegm: "Four hostile newspapers are more to be feared than a thousand bayonets." Our own Wendell Phillips declared: "Let me make the newspapers and I care not what is preached in the pulpit or what is enacted in Congress." That the newspaper in America has greater power than anywhere else is probably true.

At any rate, we are sure Mr. McAneny honestly believes he has chosen the better part; not for himself, but for his usefulness. He is one of those men who are capable of subordinating self, and do subordinate self, to the accomplishing of what will best serve the community in which they live.

Congratulations.

From The Brooklyn Standard-Union.

After twenty-three years of active service outside the ranks of newspaper men, where he began his career, George McAneny, President of the Board of Aldermen and formerly Borough President of Manhattan, at the age of 46 announces his prospective return to his former field of activity. It was as head of the Transit Committee of the Board of Estimate that Mr. McAneny did his most notable public work, co-operating with the Public Service Commission in the successful effort to secure the Dual Subway System from which so much is hoped for in all parts of the city. His retirement from the office he holds, which he took with reduced salary to continue his public work, will be a distinct loss in many ways. But in his association with the guiding policy of a great newspaper even more effectual efforts for the general good may be anticipated. Most sincere and hearty congratulations to George McAneny, President of the Board of Aldermen; most sincere and hearty congratulations to THE NEW YORK TIMES, and most sincere and hearty congratulations to Mr. Adolph S. Ochs. All are gainers by their business combination, and let us hope the people of the City of New York will not suffer by the loss of Mr. McAneny from the Board of Estimate.

A Story of Greaves.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As a fellow reporter with Arthur Greaves on THE TIMES in the old quarters on Park Row, under City Editor Henry Loewenthal, twenty-six years ago, permit me to pay a tribute to the memory of a man who, even then, in the strenuous old days, evinced the qualities that marked him as the born newspaper man and later insured his success. Among these qualities chiefest was honor—a rather delicate sense in the matter of keeping faith with his associates. One important assignment of his I recall when he covered it in conjunction with a friend on another paper, a form of collaboration discountenanced by City Editors, but much in vogue, particularly among old cronies. His friend failed to show up at the appointed time and place to exchange notes, but Greaves had the whole story. He wrote it while waiting, and turned it in. It was then getting late and still no sign of his friend. Finally he knew it would be too late if he waited longer, so he rewrote the story and handed it in to the City Editor of the other paper, as coming from his friend and with plausible excuse for the delay. Next day he found his fellow reporter unconscious in a hospital. He had been run over the night before, but Greaves had covered him.

JAS. A. ROONEY, LL. D.

Brooklyn, Oct. 20, 1915.

England to a Britisher.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Permit me, as an Englishman first and a Britisher afterward, to correct your correspondent, Mr. Edward Howard, of Ottawa, Canada, in regard to his meaning of the terms English and British.

The word English is a national term; the word British is an imperial one. The natives of every British possession are British but not English. The Singhalese and the Canadians, the Fijians and the Australians, the Kaffirs and the Irish, the Bermudians and the Hindus, the Jamaicans and New Zealanders are all British, but not English. Britain proper is the island of England, Scotland and Wales. An Englishman never calls himself a Britisher in an imperial sense.

ARTHUR E. HAZARD.

New York, Oct. 18, 1915.

WE ARE AS OTHER PEOPLE, ONLY MORE SO.

Generous When Excited and Until the Novelty Wears Off, Then Frankly Selfish, Seeing Where Our Interests Lie.

By GERTRUDE ATHERTON.

New York, Oct. 19, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Baroness Leonie de Rauch, an eminent European author and humanitarian, made an eloquent appeal in a recent number of The Tribune in behalf of an armistice among the European belligerents. Recognizing that all hope of an immediate peace is out of the question, she builds her own hopes on a three months' armistice, and asks us to use our influence to bring it about. She has now been several months in this country and has conceived a most exalted opinion of it, an opinion founded largely on the early history of the United States, on what a country of such beginnings and achievements should be, and upon the reasonably large number of highly civilized friends she has made since her arrival. She finds it hard to understand why such a people have not revolted against the barbarous condition of affairs in Europe, boycotted the belligerents, visited them with our wrath. It is not only our duty, as she conceives it, to use our concerted influence to force the warring powers to call a halt and take three months to think it over, but it should be our master and our universal inclination.

But alas! if we are Americans we are all the descendants of Europe, we have her traditions in our blood, and are made up of precisely the same mental ingredients which in their sum is called human nature. We are greedy, extravagant, sentimental, practical, generous when our imaginations are excited, and quite ingenuously selfish when the novelty has worn off—as witness the slow response to the sufferings of Poland—and, in spite of much tall talk, for ourselves first, last, and all the time. So is every other nation on earth, only we are less hypocritical about it—or shall I say more naïve? We have surface virtues and rooted divergences from the higher ideals, and we have an infinity of surface faults and sound, immovable principles underneath. We go our own way, and it is a national policy to let Europe manage her own affairs.

Therefore, and for the following reasons, I do not believe that the United States, either centrally or generally, will put its full deliberate strength into a demand upon the warring powers to declare an armistice:

(1) Great Britain never would consent. No one knows better than she that with a Russian Winter coming on an armistice would give Germany more satisfaction than anything else except victory. Moreover, the Germans do as they are told and the British do not. When the armistice was over, the central powers, refreshed and recuperated, would march back to the trenches singing "Deutschland über alles," and Tommy Atkins, after three months' loafing and drinking, or enjoying the delights of home, might have come to the conclusion that the game was not worth the trenches and refuse to return. He might, indeed, employ his leisure in remaking internal history. Great Britain knows perfectly well that, avoiding revolutions, there is no question of which side will win in the end, and she will do nothing so stupid as to give the enemy such a magnificent advantage as an armistice.

(2) It would be opposed, silently perhaps, but still opposed by the business men of this country. Last year, just as the United States, after several years of depression, was on the turn, it was almost paralyzed by the outbreak of the European war. For nearly a year this gloomy condition prevailed, but now the turn has come and business is booming. And by no means in war supplies only. The other day, when buying furniture, I asked how soon I could have certain things that had to be specially made. "Not for three weeks, and, indeed, you may be lucky to get them in six," the man replied. When I demanded why it should take so long for comparatively simple work, he replied: "Well, prosperity struck the country suddenly, you see. The factories are running day and night, and can't begin to supply the demand."

There you are. Figure to yourself the American business man consenting to a condition that would paralyze the country a second time. An armistice would mean that every sort of factory would slow down. Thousands of men, moreover, would be flung out of work. The laboring class would be the first to oppose an armistice which threatened to prolong itself into a permanent peace. For that is the truth of the matter: the moneymakers of this country no longer want peace.

All this is very terrible, of course. It should not be, but it is; that is the point. The reasons are not complicated. Only a select few in the world today are really civilized; the masses, even the educated masses, are almost primitive, driven by the primitive emotions and desires. Moreover, only the densely ignorant are unfamiliar with history, and what is history but warfare? What are the pictures that leap into the mind when recalling any period of history? Battles. Therefore, as soon as we recovered from our initial horror—the result of that fine veneer which a laudable desire for civilization has spread over the surface of life—we unconsciously settled back into the belief that war, not peace, is the normal condition of mankind, realized that we happen to be living in great history for once instead of reading about it between calf. Moreover, from being outraged, we have become intensely interested—unless we happen to be unintelligent—and even wonder if we shall ever be able again to take the same interest in the first page of our daily newspaper after the war is over.

And when will that be? Has it occurred to any of the prophets that we may be entering upon one of those war cycles, so familiar in written history? Heaven knows I am no prophet, but I recognize this possibility, for the tangle in Europe grows more complicated daily. Germany cannot win, but it will take many years to crush her. We will grow more philosophical, and more so, even the peace-at-any-pricers. Nothing is so blunting as habit, and Europe fighting will become Europe normal. And if at any time we are threatened—to the extent of actual war—our one idea will be to win, to kill, to annihilate, and we could witness the burning of the enemy's fleet in flames of oil without turning a humanitarian hair. I am sorry that the Baroness de Rauch will be disappointed in us, for she has a noble mind and a noble style, but she will accept us as we are and like us none the less.

GERTRUDE ATHERTON.

PREHISTORIC ENGINEERS.

Evidence of How They Might Have Dealt with Slides at Panama.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The question of the slide at Panama is more serious than is realized. It is becoming apparent that other methods might be employed with advantage.

Sir William Willcocks, K. C. M. C., who designed and built the great Assouan Dam on the Nile, stated while on a visit to this country, we, meaning the engineers, could learn something from the Mesopotamians mentioned in Biblical times about the care of our flood rivers. This was a jolt to our sensitive professional feelings, and some of us still feel the shock. Now, it would appear that we could learn something in preventing landslides on our Panama Canal if we would study the work of the prehistoric people in South America, for the want of a name we call Incas.

The geological formation of the towering hills at Culebra is quite common in all the foothills in the mountain range near the Pacific Coast. Having devoted some time in explorations and mining in the locality mentioned, numerous examples of sliding hills have been met with where large areas on slopes have slid down after a downfall of rain. At Buenaventura, south of Panama, there is a tradition among the inhabitants that a landslide took place years ago at a place which is now quite level; a high hill existed which gradually slid into the sea. While mining somewhat further south our plant disappeared during the night and was engulfed by a landslide on the slopes of a hill of a considerable area. This occurred after a heavy rain. Later we reached the ore bed by means of a tunnel. We advanced some distance into the hill. Whole trees were found imbedded therein reduced to carbon by the immense pressure and heat. This material we used in our forges in place of charcoal. The occurrence of whole trees imbedded a long distance in under this hill was evidence of other slides having taken place at remote periods.

The unknown prehistoric people left unmistakable evidence of their mining operations in this locality. This led to examinations of extensive workings and their methods. Parallel ditches were found placed on terraces raised one above the other on the slope from top to bottom. The rain was conducted away and probably utilized. This was evidently to protect the hill from sliding. It prevented seepage into the lower strata, which is the main cause of all slides. The evidence also indicated coverings of clay in the ditches, and also on the slope, hard enough to stand for centuries. This clay had been baked by building fires on top of it when it was spread out, and had resisted erosion up to the time of our examination. We resorted to prehistoric methods such as described. The laugh was on us, we had to admit.

The policy employed now at Culebra to let it slide and dredge it out has proved a failure. To go back and adopt methods used ages before revives the recollection of what Sir William Willcocks intimated, even if it is sad to realize.

ALEXANDER CRAWFORD CHENOWETH.

New York, Oct. 20, 1915.

The Family Weasel.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In THE SUNDAY TIMES I noticed the inquiry regarding the following:

> Up and down the City Road
> In and out the Eagle,
> That's the way the money goes,
> Pop goes the weasel.

The explanation of this is that the people, especially those from the country, who had gone to London, quickly spent their money by frequenting the Eagle Hotel and when it was gone they popped the weasel, pop being cant for pawning and weasel the family plate, another slang term.

H. L. PATTISON.

Passaic, N. J., Oct. 18, 1915.

THE RED CROSS RELIEF.

Continuing Need of Supplies to Mitigate Suffering in Europe.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The American Red Cross is receiving many urgent appeals from Europe for hospital supplies. From the American Relief Clearing House, Paris, H. O. Beatty, the Director General, writes:

> I think it will not be amiss to call to your attention the present situation in hospitals, in view of the coming Winter campaign. The hospitals that have benefited so largely through the generosity of the American Red Cross are beginning to find themselves in a condition of real want for the common necessities. The demand for sheets, pillow cases, and shirts is greater than ever. This is due to the fact of hard usage, and we should like to ask you to let us have as much of a supply as possible. The hospital organizations are much better than they were last Winter, when in process of formation. The supplies, however, have been used up, and we make as strong an appeal as possible to your generosity for the common articles that I have mentioned. We have a never-ending list of applications also for absorbent cotton, cotton batting, and gauze. Of these we can never have enough. Chloroform and iodine, of course

SOCIETY WOMEN JOIN ART SCHOOLS

Mrs. A. C. Wellman Among Those Studying House Decoration and Costume Designing.

MISS McALPIN A STUDENT

War Conditions in Europe Give Opportunities for Developing American Ideas and Ideals.

Young women prominent in society, it became known yesterday, have entered art schools this Autumn for the purpose of studying interior decoration and costume designing.

Some of them are to use their knowledge in the adornment of their own homes or in giving individuality to their own wardrobes, while others intend to embark on professional careers. Their attention has been drawn to this new phase of activity largely through the European war, for they see before them opportunities of developing American tastes and American ideals in both fashions and in the furnishing of their homes.

Miss Allen Gouverneur Wellman, daughter of Mrs. William Alexander, has entered the New York School of Fine and Applied Art, where she is making an intensive study of house decoration in all its forms. She intends to devote three years to preparation for a life work along these lines. Similar instruction is received by Miss Dorothy McAlpin, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George L. McAlpin of this city, who is studying with the intent of directing the decoration of her own home.

Among the students who are attending lectures at this school are Mrs. Alexander Dallas Bache Pratt, a granddaughter of the late H. H. Rogers, who, as far as her many home and social duties will permit, is studying the history and development of decoration.

Another enthusiastic student is Miss Gertrude Mali, daughter of Pierre Mali, the Belgian Consul in this city.

Miss Louisa A. Ceballos, the daughter of Mrs. J. M. Ceballos, a member of a prominent Spanish family, has just entered the school, where she will learn artistic dress designing in all its forms, as she intends to become a professional designer of creations for women.

Frank Alvah Parsons, the director of the school, said yesterday that in every direction this Fall women of well-known New York families were showing their interest in practical work along artistic lines to a degree which he had never known. This was, in his opinion, due to the many changes which were developing from the European conflict and the wish to find a substitute for merely social activities.

Other schools where the practical arts of decoration are taught are also receiving students of much prominence from all parts of the United States and from foreign countries as well. This is due to the fact that the opportunities for study in Paris and other European art centres has been cut off by the conditions which now prevail on the Continent.

MISS MARY PYATT A BRIDE.

Marries Harold F. Jung at the St. Regis—The Attendants.

The marriage of Miss Mary Pyatt, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Pyatt of Euclid Hall, Broadway and Eighty-sixth Street, to Harold Frederick Jung took place at 8 o'clock last night at the St. Regis. The Rev. Dr. Henry Lubeck officiated.

The bride, whose father gave her in marriage, wore a gown of white satin trimmed with old point lace that had been in the family for four generations. A court train depended from the shoulders and over this fell a tulle veil, which was caught up with sprays of orange blossoms. She carried a bouquet of lilies of the valley and orchids.

Miss Lois Owsley acted as maid of honor, and the bridesmaids were the Misses Gladys Moon, Jane Christian, Edith Koch, Sara De Long, and Dorothy Allen. All of the attendants wore gowns of yellow and pink tulle. Short veils of yellow tulle were caught at the waist with tiny bouquets of pink roses and they carried arm bouquets of pink and yellow roses.

Mr. Jung had as best man Ross Craig. The ushers were Louis Kniffen, Howard Alexander, Guy Robinson, and Kenneth Pyatt. The ceremony was followed by a reception. Mr. and Mrs. Jung will spend their honeymoon traveling through the South and West and upon their return will reside in this city.

MRS. RONALDS WEDS AGAIN.

Divorcee Marries Richard P. H. Durkee, Union Club Member.

Mrs. George Lorillard Ronalds of 925 Park Avenue and Richard P. H. Durkee of 37 Fifth Avenue were married yesterday at noon in St. James's Church, Madison Avenue and Seventy-first Street.

Owing to the illness of the bride's mother, Mrs. Russell H. Hoadley, the wedding was quiet and was attended only by the immediate relatives.

R. H. Hoadley gave his sister in marriage, and the Rev. Frederick Courtney performed the ceremony. The bride wore a costume of black silk taffeta, with a large black hat.

After their bridal journey Mr. and Mrs. Durkee will live at 37 Fifth Avenue.

Mr. Durkee's first wife died in January, 1912. He is a member of the Union, Brook, and South Side Sportsmen's Clubs.

This is Mrs. Ronalds's second marriage. Her first husband, from whom she was divorced, died in the Fall of 1910 at Tuxedo Park.

Smith-Hurry Wedding Plans.

The wedding of Miss Dorothy Whiteside Hurry, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Randolph Hurry of 242 Lexington Avenue, to Robert Beaver Smith, son of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas B. Smith of Brooklyn, will be celebrated at 4 o'clock on Thursday afternoon, Oct. 28, in the Church of the Epiphany.

The bride will be attended by Miss Fay Peters of Atlanta, Ga., as maid of honor. Her only other attendants will be her two little nieces as flower girls, the Misses Mary Lawrence Swift and May Elizabeth Hurry.

After the ceremony a reception will be held at the home of the bride's parents. When they return from their honeymoon Mr. and Mrs. Smith will make their home at 118 East Fifty-fourth Street.

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in ROYAL
BAKING POWDER
Made from Cream of Tartar
Absolutely Pure

GERMANS IN SOMBRE PLAY.

Three Flawlessly Act "The She-Devil" in Irving Place Theatre.

"Der Weibsteufel," ("The She-Devil,") a drama of unusual force and novel construction, was acted for the first time in America in the Irving Place Theatre last night. It was written by Karl Schönherr, whose "Glaube und Heimat" was presented in the same playhouse several years ago, and when it was first produced by Max Reinhardt in his Kammerspeil Theatre in Berlin about a year ago, it created a deep impression. It ran for more than 200 performances there and was subsequently performed in the Hofburg Theatre, Vienna. The Irving Place is the third theatre in which this excellent specimen of modern German drama has ever been acted.

Aside from being a fine genre study, it has the novelty of presenting only three characters to commend it. They are a country tailor, his wife, and a customs officer on duty at the point of the frontier where the action of the five acts passes. The tailor is also a smuggler and in order to carry on his illicit trade with greater safety he instructs his wife to interest the officer by making love to him and so hold his attention from his duty. This she does to such good effect that the guard falls madly in love with her. He returns repeatedly and pleads his case so effectively that the wife in turn falls in love with him and tells her husband's secret. The husband, returning unexpectedly, discovers his wife's perfidy, and draws his knife, but is cowed by the lover.

The wife now urges the jäger to kill her husband, but he refuses to do this, and finally, to extricate himself from the difficult position into which he has been unwittingly drawn, he plans to leave the district. But the woman has now turned against him. She manages to bring the two together and with drink to embroil them. The descending curtain shows the husband killed, the lover a murderer, and the she-devil free to go to the city home her husband had purchased with his illicit wealth.

Here is no happy ending, and scarcely a word in the five acts to brighten the sombre gray of the tragedy. But it is thoughtful, compelling drama, and the audience followed it rapt attention. The performance was without a flaw. Christian Rub acted the husband, Grete Meyer the wife, and Direktor Rudolf Christians was the grenzjäger. Arnold Korff was to have acted the last-named rôle, but illness prevented, and Direktor Christians assumed it on short notice. There was nothing in his finished performance to indicate this, however. The one setting, a room in the house of the tailor, was realistic.

CAPTAIN STAVER MARRIES.

Illinois National Guardsman Weds Mrs. Cornelia H. McLaughlin.

Roy B. Staver of Chicago, Captain of Company C of the Illinois National Guard, and Mrs. Cornelia Hood McLaughlin, a daughter of Mrs. Cornelius Hood, were married last evening at the home of the bride's brother-in-law, Stanley B. Cohen, 63 West Seventy-third Street, by the Rev. Dr. Hall of the First Unitarian Church.

Mrs. McLaughlin, in a reception gown of silver brocade, carrying lavender orchids, was attended by her sister, Mrs. Cohen, as matron of honor, and the little Misses Frances Josey and Elizabeth Kendall, in pink frocks, carrying old-time nosegays as flower girls.

The best man was Charles S. Hart of New York, and the ushers were McCall Lamson and Victor Phillips, and Major Adam F. Casad of the Ordnance Department, Washington, D. C.

After their honeymoon trip in the Far West Mr. and Mrs. Staver will live on the North Shore in the Lake Forest section of Chicago.

2,000 AT DUNNE WEDDING.

Daughter of Governor of Illinois Marries Wm. J. Carboy of Chicago.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Oct. 20.—Miss Eileen Mary Dunne, daughter of Governor Edward F. Dunne of Illinois, and William J. Carboy of Chicago were married here today in the Church of the Immaculate Conception.

Two thousand guests were invited to the wedding. The ceremony was performed at 10:30 in the Church of the Immaculate Conception, the Rev. Father Timothy Hickey, pastor, officiating. Afterward the wedding party returned to the executive mansion for a breakfast and reception.

The bride received stacks of congratulatory letters, including communications from President Wilson and Colonel Theodore Roosevelt. The couple left the city this afternoon. Their destination is a secret.

MISS BESSIE BRADY WEDS.

Wears Her Mother's Bridal Veil at Her Marriage to Manuel Quevedo.

The marriage of Manuel Quevedo of San Juan, P. R., and Miss Bessie Brady, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank F. Brady, took place last night at the home of the bride's parents, 230 Mt. Hope Place, Bronx. The bride wore a white silk frock trimmed with old lace that had been worn by her great-grandmother when she was married, and a cap and veil that her own mother wore twenty-five years ago, when she married.

Miss Marie Brady, a sister of the bride, gowned in pompadour crepe, was her only attendant. Frank Berte Brady was Mr. Quevedo's best man. A small reception followed the ceremony.

On their return from their honeymoon Mr. and Mrs. Quevedo will live in Mt. Hope Avenue, Bronx.

Douglas-Plummer Engagement.

Mr. and Mrs. William Harris Douglas of 317 West Seventy-sixth Street, have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Ruth Douglas, to Howard A. Plummer, son of Mrs. John F. Plummer and the late Mr. Plummer.

Mr. Plummer is a graduate of Yale University, class of '03, and is a member of the New York Stock Exchange firm of Low-Dixon & Co., 37 Wall Street. He resides at Carlton House, 22 East Forty-seventh Street. No date has been set for the wedding.

A Luncheon for Southern Women.

Mrs. John A. Harris of 140 Riverside Drive gave a luncheon yesterday at Sherry's for a group of Southern women. The guests included Mrs. Lamar-Cunningham, Mrs. T. M. Cunningham, and Mrs. Joseph Hull of Savannah; Mrs. A. D. Schofield of Macon, Ga.; Mrs. T. B. Neal of Nashville, Tenn.; Mrs. Louis Beck of Atlanta; Mrs. Annie Russel Cowl of Washington, D. C.; also Mrs. John C. Calhoun, Mrs. Robert Adamson, and Mrs. St. Julien Ravenel.

HAMMERSTEIN'S DAY SAW BIG VAUDEVILLE

Testifies to Taking $6,250,000 a Year in the Victoria and of $650,000 Offer for Lease.

FORCED INTO THE 'TRUST'

Says B. F. Keith Made Varieties Respectable—Sticks to Hat He Made Famous.

Oscar Hammerstein told yesterday why he, as owner of Hammerstein's Victoria Theatre, did business with the "Vaudeville Trust," and also the attempts made to buy out his theatre, in his testimony in the Federal District Court before Judge Learned Hand in the Sherman law suit for $300,000 triple damages, which Clifford C. Fischer is prosecuting against the United Booking Offices and others. Mr. Hammerstein gave credit to B. F. Keith for making vaudeville houses reputable amusement places.

The impresario of insurgent opera in New York had one of the famous Hammerstein hats in one hand and the big cigar of the old days in the other. He looked much as he did before his long sojourn in the hospital, possibly a little older, but hearty and good for many more turbulent years.

"I have no occupation at present," said Mr. Hammerstein as he took the stand. "I was for twenty-seven years in the theatrical business, and eighteen years ago, and then ten years ago, I was in the vaudeville line. Vaudeville began as variety, and was originally put on only in questionable resorts, and it is to the late B. F. Keith that credit is due of having made it a respectable family entertainment. Twenty years go there were many continuous performances, and the show, which began at 11 in the morning, was repeated over and over until 11 at night."

Then Mr. Hammerstein told how his son, William, who is now dead, became the manager of the Victoria, which was the property of the Hammerstein Amusement Company, of which the witness was the sole proprietor. At that time all the performers were engaged through agents, and the business amounted to from $100,000 to $125,000 a week, or approximately $6,250,000 a year. He was informed later of the organization of several managers for booking purposes and he was asked to engage his acts through them.

"I had," went on the witness, "a talk with Percy S. Williams about the organization at the time the United Booking Offices of America was being formed. Mr. Williams told me that the combination could fix salaries, extend vaudeville and stop actors from going to our rivals. We were doing well enough, however, and we decided at that time to leave it alone.

"A few days later my son William told me the managers had united and had divided New York City into zones. Then I threw up my hands. I couldn't help myself any more, and I went in."

The zone allotted to the Victoria, said Mr. Hammerstein, was all the territory west of Fifth Avenue, between Thirty-eighth and Fifty-sixth Streets. Later he obtained another zone for the Manhattan Opera House. Managers under the contract were to run their theatres as they pleased, but must not go outside their zones, and the number of theatres that might be opened was limited. The contract was for twenty years and the penalty for each violation was $25,000.

Several offers were made to Mr. Hammerstein for his Victoria Theatre. In 1910 Martin Beck wanted to take over its lease and zone for $650,000. He got a refusal and renewed the offer several times, promising to give William Hammerstein a 10 per cent. interest in the house. When that was also declined he built the Palace Theatre in Mr. Hammerstein's zone.

Mr. Hammerstein will continue his testimony this morning.

William Gillette, who had been on the stand for a day or two, concluded his evidence yesterday. He defined high-class vaudeville as a show that cost from $2,500 to $7,500, with from eight to fifteen acts, and for which the admission charge was from 25 cents to $1.50 or $2. At the opening of Harry Lauder at the Manhattan Opera House, he said, he put on twenty-two acts, a number of the artists volunteering their services. Popular vaudeville, said Mr. Morris, cost $700 a week on the stage, and the admission prices varied from 10 to 50 cents. However, the nature of shows differed with the terms in which they were given, and any manager might give away what he pleased.

The suit will continue this morning.

DANA CENTENARY OBSERVED

Choate Extols the Civic Services of the Teller of Sea Tales.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Oct. 20.—The one hundredth anniversary of the birth of Richard Henry Dana, Jr., author of "Two Years Before the Mast," was celebrated tonight by a meeting at Memorial Hall, Harvard University. Bishop Lawrence presided and Joseph H. Choate, former Ambassador to Great Britain and a legal associate of Dana, spoke of the latter's great achievements as a lawyer in addition to and in other days when, at the cost of social position and profit, he sided with abolitionists and conducted, without charge, the cases of fugitive slaves before the Federal courts.

Professor Bliss Perry of Harvard discussed Mr. Dana's contributions to literature, which, apart from his speeches, consisted of two books on the sea. Moorfield Storey reviewed Mr. Dana's achievements as a leader in the fight against slavery.

The centenary celebrated was held under the auspices of the Cambridge Historical Society, which has placed on exhibition in the Widener Memorial Library, to remain there through Friday, a large collection of paintings, books, clothes, letters, medals, and other articles of interest associated closely with Dana's life. The collection includes a silver plate which Wendell Phillips and other abolitionists presented to Dana for his eloquent defense of Anthony Burns, a fugitive slave. There are paintings and a model of the ship Alert in which Dana went to sea in 1834 as a common seaman at the age of 19, in preference to finishing his course at Harvard.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

William Gillette will give the last performance of "Sherlock Holmes" at the Empire Saturday night, Nov. 6. The following Monday "Secret Service" will be revived for a brief season.

Marguerete Matzenauer and her husband, Edoardo de Perrari Fontana, will entertain with a box party for tonight's performance of "The Girl Who Smiles" at the Longacre.

Fred Stone has invited the members of the company appearing with him in "Chin-Chin" to be his guest at an old-fashioned barbecue to be held on his ranch at Amityville next Tuesday.

Two hundred Holy Name cadets of the Our Lady of Grace Church, Hoboken, will march from the mouth of the Hudson tubes in Thirty-third Street to the Vitagraph Theatre tonight to see the picture "The Battle Cry of Peace." The cadets will be in uniform and will be preceded by their band.

Emmet Corrigan has been added to the forces of the Equitable and will make his first appearance under the direction of this firm in a five-part picture.

The movies are to have fashion shows of their own. The Strand has arranged to show pictures in colors of the latest Paris modes every afternoon as a part of the regular program.

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LOUIS GRAVEURE SINGS.

"Belgian" Baritone, Erstwhile Wilfred Douthitt, Gives Recital.

There was a recital at Aeolian Hall yesterday afternoon distinguished above other events of its kind by the fact that a ticket carried not only the right of hearing the singing but, free of additional cost to the audience, the privilege of guessing whether the singer was the man the program announced him to be, or another. The advance notices had gravely set him forth as Louis Graveure, a ("newly discovered") Belgian baritone, yet there are those who say this identity is but a reincarnation of the spirit of a young Englishman who appeared in musical comedy here last season under the name of Wilfred Douthitt. Since there might be a feeling on the part of the sponsors of Louis Graveure that future audiences should not be deprived of the same privilege of guessing that lent an additional zest to yesterday's recital, it would be ungracious to contribute anything here in the way of speculation that might tend to deprive them of it.

Mr. Graveure, to grant him at once the personality he advances, sang a program composed of a group of Schubert's songs, another of old English songs, three songs of Bemberg and von Feilitz's song-cycle, "Eiliand," concluding, as is the custom of Belgian baritones, with a group of modern English ballads. In this program he displayed vocal gifts that were considerable when applied to stirring and impassioned matter, but less marked when the mood was purely lyrical. He has a powerful voice that can thrill and impress in its robust moments, but its lower range and in its pealing high notes. But it is not distinguished for warmth or color, and at times it is unpleasantly hard.

The singer has the power to sing authoritatively and interestingly when his material comes within the scope of his best powers. When atmosphere is to be conveyed or a quiet mood to be sustained it is felt that his style is less a matter of feeling than a matter of mechanical principals. His German diction was good, his French excellent, his English unimpeachable. On the whole, Mr. Graveure is an interesting artist, whose recital showed a distinct improvement in aims and methods over the single concert appearance of his British ally, Mr. Douthitt, last season. The accompaniments were excellently played by Francis Moore.

BERNHARDT IN PHOTO PLAY.

Her Lameness Hidden in "Jeanne Dore," Shown Privately.

The first acting done by Sarah Bernhardt since the loss of one of her legs by amputation last Summer was shown in motion pictures exhibited privately yesterday afternoon at the offices of the Universal Film Company in the Mecca Building. The film was a screen arrangement of Tristan Bernard's drama, "Jeanne Dore," and was taken in France.

It was in this play that Mme. Bernhardt was appearing in her theatre in Paris when the trouble with her leg forced her to leave the stage. Mme. Bernhardt's rôle is that of a middle-aged woman, and while she appears a trifle older in the photoplay than on her last visit here, otherwise she looks the same wonderful artiste of other years. Her great visual charm and her marvelous facial expression are still potent.

The film itself was so arranged before it was sent to this country that all evidences of the actress' lameness because of her artificial leg have been deleted. So the film, as it reached America, never shows the actress walking. In every scene in which she appears she is shown either seated or standing, and whenever she starts to walk the scene is immediately changed through the devices of the switchback, the cut-in, or the printed legend. Thus, if Madame rises from a chair and starts to walk across the room to a window, she is seen to rise, the picture is snuffed out for an instant, and when it again covers the screen the actress is shown at her destination.

The effect is no more confusing than in the average picture, which often baffles and irritates all but the incorrigible movie fan. The picture is so focused that the feet of the actress do not appear, or if they do only for short intervals, so there is nothing in the many scenes of the protodrama, which is melodramatic in the extreme, that would apprise the uninformed of her misfortune.

According to the motion picture people Mme. Bernhardt will never be able to act again on the legitimate stage. The directors who took the film so informed the company controlling the American rights. But William F. Connor, Mme. Bernhardt's personal representative, says this, and insists that she will make her American tour this Winter as planned. "Jeanne Dore" has been announced as one of the new offerings of her répertoire when she arrives. The picture shown yesterday, after further excisions and rearrangement, will be exhibited publicly within the month.

JEANNE BROLA SINGS TOSCA.

Daughter of Gen. Brooke, U. S. A., Appears in Opera Sung in English.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Oct. 20.—Miss Jeanne Brola, daughter of General Brooke, United States Army, appeared tonight in the title rôle in "La Tosca" at the Shaftsbury Theatre. This is the first time this opera has been sung in English in London.

Miss Brola made a favorable impression as Mimi in "La Boheme."

Hall Caine Play for Billie Burke.

It has been decided tentatively that the next play in which Billie Burke will be seen will be a dramatization of Hall Caine's "The Woman Thou Gavest Me." Flo Ziegfeld, Jr., Miss Burke's husband, under whose management she is to appear since she has left the Frohman fold, is en route West to meet Miss Burke, who has been acting for pictures in California. Mr. Ziegfeld has the manuscript with him and will submit it to Miss Burke. Joseph Brooks owns the American rights to the play.

White Rats to Try Peace Plan First.

The White Rats' meeting, begun Tuesday night after the theatre, did not end till early yesterday morning. At the close of Harry Mountford's speech, in which he made a plea for the remembers of the profession to stand unitedly for their rights, a resolution was passed in which it was agreed that the actors should first try to adjust matters with the booking offices peaceably, and in the event of failure to use force.

WEDDING REVEALS DIVORCE.

Mrs. Elizabeth Revell McCallum Married Max Shupe Oct. 16.

It was announced yesterday that Mrs. Elizabeth Revell McCallum, daughter of Fleming H. Revell, the publisher, was married on Oct. 16 to Max Shupe, a young lawyer of this city. This was the first intimation her friends received that she was divorced from George Bliss McCallum, son of the wealthy hosiery manufacturer, to whom she was married fifteen years ago at her home in Evanstown, Ill. They have a son, now 13 years old, who is at school in California.

Mr. and Mrs. Shupe are on their honeymoon, and when they return to the city will make their home at 36 West Twelfth Street.

Mr. McCallum is living with his father, Alexander McCallum, at his home, 1 East Thirty-ninth Street.

Voter Dies at Polls at 104 Years.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Oct. 20.—News was received here today of the death of Patrick McBriarity, aged 104, at Melford, N. B. McBriarity, it appears, went out to record his vote in the municipal elections and collapsed as he entered the polling booth.

Passengers for Europe.

Transatlantic liners sailing today, and some of those booked to be on them, are:

RYNDAM, (Rotterdam.)—W. Abbott, W. M. Anderson, D. E. Austin, Miss R. Ayre, William Barlow, F. J. Bell, H. E. Brittain, E. A. Brown, Mrs. H. S. Carbeek, Mr. and Mrs. S. B. Conger, Mrs. C. Cotton, Miss Cotton, G. S. Duty, Miss N. Edmett, J. R. Evans, Miss M. Goodrich, Nathan Harris, Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Jackson, Miss Edith Jackson, Miss E. Jones, Miss K. Jones, Miss R. McMillan, J. C. Manning, J. F. Montgomery, C. F. North, H. E. Atting, Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Payne, Mr. and Mrs. S. W. Porter, W. E. Simpson, Mrs. L. C. Slack, G. R. Thomas, Mrs. C. W. Thomas, Mr. and Mrs. T. Willford, Mrs. E. Wilson.

OSCAR II., (Copenhagen.)—Miss M. Berlin, Mrs. W. Coffin, V. F. Holmes, Dr. K. Muller, Prof. J. Poulsen, J. H. Roberts, H. P. Russel, T. O. Clawson, Miss M. S. Myer.

WILL WED A LIEUTENANT.

Miss Claiborne Foster, Actress, to Marry James McD. Cresap.

Miss Claiborne Comegys, a young actress whose stage name is Clairborne Foster, and who made her début in "The Blue Bird" five years ago, will be married on Tuesday, Nov. 9, to Lieutenant James McDowell Cresap, U. S. N., in St. Saviour Chapel of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, Morningside Heights. The wedding is to be a naval affair, and many relatives and friends from the South are expected. Lieutenant Cresap, who is on the torpedo boat Balch, is a so of the late Commander James C. Cresap of Annapolis, Md.

Miss Comegys is a niece of Benton McMillin, Minister to Peru and formerly Governor of Tennessee, and whose daughter, Miss Elinor McMillin, will be one of Miss Comegys's wedding attendants. The maid of honor is to be the bride's sister, Miss Kathleen Comegys. Lieutenant Cresap will have his brother, Lieutenant Logan Cresap, U. S. N., as his best man, and the ushers will include Lieutenant George Lowry, U. S. N., and Ensign Ralph Davis, U. S. N.

Miss Comegys played in "Romance" with Doris Keene, with Julian Eltinge in "Cousin Lucy" and in "A Full House." She is related to several old Southern families.

JAMES BLAKELEY DEAD.

English Comedian Last Appeared Here in "Tonight's the Night."

LONDON, Oct. 20.—James Blakeley, the actor, died in London yesterday afternoon.

James Blakeley was a popular comedian in England, and was known in New York from several visits here. The last of these was in "Tonight's the Night," presented last Winter in the Shubert Theatre. In this Mr. Blakeley played the rôle of Montagu Lovitt-Lovitt. The comedian's first visit to America was in 1904, when he toured in "The School Girl" in the rôle of Tubby, a part he created in London. He played with Hattie Williams in "The Little Cherub" in 1906-8, and in the latter year appeared at the Knickerbocker in "The Girls of Gottenburg" in the rôle of Max Moddelkopf.

Mr. Blakeley was born in Hull in 1873. He became associated with the theatre as call boy at the Criterion, London, in 1889. In 1891 he appeared at the Theatre Royal, Brighton, in pantomime. He was a member of the Clifford Essex Pierrots for ten years, and for three years was with the Musketeers Concert Company. His first appearance on the London regular stage was in "The School Girl."

G. S. TAYLOR DIES IN LONDON

New Yorker Who Served in Red Cross Was Married Recently.

George Stetson Taylor of 130 East Sixty-seventh Street, who had served for the last year with the British Red Cross in France, where he was stationed at Yvetot, died on Tuesday from mastoiditis in London, England, in his twenty-ninth year.

He was born in Orange, N. J., and was a son of Thomas Fenton and Mary Stetson Taylor. Mr. Taylor was graduated from Harvard University in 1908, and before giving his services to the Red Cross was a contractor, with offices at 1 Broadway. He was a member of the Harvard and Engineers' Clubs. In addition to his parents he is survived by his wife, who was Miss Hilda Vanoocks and whom he married in England on Sept. 30 last. His sister, Miss Margaret H. Taylor, and brother, Dr. Fenton Taylor, of the Presbyterian Hospital, also survive him.

Christian Lotz.

Christian Lotz, a well-known druggist of Brooklyn, died from paralysis on Tuesday, his sixty-eighth birthday, at his home, Fifteenth Avenue and Seventy-first Street, Brooklyn. Born in Eisenach, Germany, he was a son of Dr. Hugo Lotz, at one time town physician of Eisenach, and was educated at the Eisenach, University and at Leipsic University as pharmacist and chemist. Mr. Lotz served throughout the Franco-Prussian War with this country and opened a drug store in the Bronx. In 1900, he went to Brooklyn, where he had been in business ever since. Mr. Lotz was a collector of rare postage stamps and coins, of which he possessed a large and valuable collection. He is survived his widow, a son and a daughter.

Robert Livingston Fryer.

Robert Livingston Fryer, President of the Manufacturers' and Traders' Bank, and the Fidelity Trust Company of Buffalo, N. Y., died yesterday at his home in that city, in his seventy-first year. He was born in Albany, and was a son of the late William J. and Margaret L. Fryer. Mr. Fryer started his business career in the wholesale lumber business in Albany, later owning extensive timber lands and saw mills in Michigan and Louisiana. He was Vice President of the Buffalo Gas Company, and a Director in the Nations' Commercial Bank of Albany, the International Traction Railway of Buffalo, and the Western New York and Pennsylvania Railway. Mr. Fryer was also a trustee of the American Acrine and Preservation Society, and the Buffalo State Normal School, and was a member of the Metropolitan and Manhattan Clubs of this city.

Dr. Robert Vanderburgh McKim.

Dr. Robert Vanderburgh McKim of 50 East Eighty-second Street, formerly of Baltimore, but for the last twenty years a resident of this city, died after yesterday afternoon at the Metropolitan Club, in his seventy-sixth year. His wife was Miss Mary Albert of Baltimore, who died eight years ago. Dr. McKim was a member of the Union and the Metropolitan Clubs and Secretary of the Westminster Church. He is survived by two sons, Dr. William F. A. McKim of Jersey City, and Robert A. McKim of this city, and by a daughter and grandaughter. His body will be taken to Baltimore tomorrow, where the interment will take place.

Ex-Police Capt. Stephen E. Brown.

Captain Stephen E. Brown, who retired from the Police Department in 1903, after serving for thirty-five years, died yesterday at his home, 1,227 Woodycrest Avenue, Bronx, in his sixty-third year. He was born in this city and was a friend of former Chief of Police Devery. Captain Brown was at various times in charge of the East 104th, East Sixty-seventh, and West 125th Street stations. He was an uncle of Assemblyman Donohue of the Ninth Assembly District. Captain Brown was connected with the New York Butchers' Dressed Meat Company at the time of his death and was said to be wealthy. Four daughters and three sons survive him.

Guy S. Comly.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Oct. 20.—Guy S. Comly, for many years in charge of the Wall Street Bureau of The Associated Press, and an authority on financial topics, died early today at his home here. He was a son of the late General James M. Comly, editor of The Ohio State Journal and at one time Minister to Honolulu. Before joining the Wall Street Bureau Mr. Comly was a member of the Washington staff of The Associated Press. In 1911 his health broke down and for the last four years he had not been active in newspaper work.

Henry Clay Carrel, Architect, Dies.

Henry Clay Carrel, a member of the firm of Gillespie & Carrel, architects, of 1,123 Broadway, died on Tuesday at the University Hospital in Philadelphia, in his forty-seventh year. He was born in Cincinnati, O., and was educated in the public and high schools there. Mr. Carrel lived at 93 Hicks Street, Brooklyn, and was a member of the New York Architectural League, a Fellow of the American Institute of Architects, and a member of the Ohio Society, the Japan Society, the Hamilton Club of Brooklyn, and the Masons.

Gen. Luis Alonzo Darahona.

SAN SALVADOR, Oct. 20.—General Luis Alonzo Darahona, the Minister of War of Salvador, died today. He had occupied a prominent place in public life and was a candidate for the Presidency of the republic. The late Minister will be buried with national honors.

Dr. William Noyes.

BOSTON, Oct. 20.—Dr. William Noyes, a specialist in mental diseases, who was widely known through his work in Boston, Baltimore, and New York, died here today after a brief illness. He was born in this city in 1857.

REV. M. J. TULLY, S. J., DIES.

Regent of Fordham University Medical School Was in His 40th Year.

The Rev. Father Michael J. Tully, S. J., Regent of the Fordham University Medical School and Professor of Chemistry, died yesterday from apoplexy, in his fortieth year. He was born here and joined the Faculty at Fordham in 1911.

Father Tully was graduated from St. Francis Xavier's College, later entering the Novitiate of St. Andrew's in Poughkeepsie. Not long after, he was sent to Georgetown University, where he taught Chemistry. From there he went to Woodstock College, and finished his clerical education, being ordained in 1900 by Cardinal Gibbons.

In the latter part of that year, Father Tully went to Holy Cross College, where he remained until sent to Fordham. Two brothers, one of whom, the Rev. Thomas J. Tully, is a Jesuit, survive him.

Obituary Notes.

Dr. FRANCIS C. BONE is dead at his home in St. Catherines, Canada, from Bright's disease. Dr. Bone, who was for thirty years a clerk in the late James Coutant's pharmacy in New Rochelle, N. J., inherited a half interest in the business. He was about 50 years of age, and had traveled around the world six times. Dr. Bone was a Past Master of Huguenot Lodge, F. and A. M., of New Rochelle, a Knight Templar and a Shriner.

GEORGE BENZ, a retired builder, is dead at his home, 215 Washington Avenue, New Rochelle, N. Y., aged 71 years. He was born in Germany and had lived in New Rochelle thirty-five years. He was President of the New Rochelle Freundschaftsbund.

Mrs. ELIZA FANNIE W. CLAPP, widow of George Shepard Clapp, for many years a member of the firm of Carter, Macy & Co., tea importers, died yesterday at her home, 501 West 110th Street.

Mrs. ANNE TAYLOR, wife of R. L. Taylor, a publisher of this city, died on Monday at her home in Whitestone, L. I., in her forty-ninth year. She had lived there for the last five years, and was active in church and charitable work.

WILLIAM J. GLAZEBROOK, proprietor of a hotel in Woodhaven, L. I., for the last twenty-two years and formerly Chief of the Woodhaven Volunteer Fire Department, died in the Lutheran Hospital in East New York on Monday. He was 52 years old, a member of the Elks, and left a widow and a son.

Mrs. FLORENCE REYNOLDS, wife of Frank Reynolds, employed in the Sewer Department in Queens, died in St. John's Hospital, Long Island City, on Monday. She was born in Philadelphia 30 years ago and lived at 49 Broadway, Astoria.

EDWARD M. IVES, in the fire insurance business, with an office at 290 Broadway, Manhattan, died from heart disease on Tuesday at the Hotel St. George in Brooklyn. Mr. Ives was a native of Windsor, Vt., and had lived in the Heights section of Brooklyn for fifty years. He is survived by his wife, Mrs. Ida Mann Ives.

Mrs. DOROTHEA CLARA FROELICH, widow of Andrew Froelich, who was for many years connected with the German Exchange Bank, died from pneumonia on Monday at the home of her daughter, 1,565 Union Street, Brooklyn. She was born 69 years ago in Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, and was a member of the Ladies' Aid Society of St. Catherine's Hospital, the Third Order of St. Francis, and of the Christian Mothers' Society of the Church of St. Barbara.

Mrs. MARY JOSEPHINE SENNE, 54 years old, wife of Frederick A. Senne, a retired liquor merchant, died on Tuesday at her home, 483 Myrtle Avenue, Brooklyn, from kidney disease.

Miss MARY M. DRISCOLL, a daughter of the late Cornelius Driscoll, who was prominent in Democratic circles and a member of Tammany Hall, died on Tuesday at the home of her sister, 5 Ditmas Avenue, Brooklyn, aged 49 years.

Mrs. MARIE FLEISCHBEIN, widow of August Fleischbein, is dead at her home, 224 Jerome Street, Brooklyn, aged 71 years. Her husband, who died three years ago, owned the Grand Central Hotel at Hicksville, L. I., which Mrs. Fleischbein ran after his death. She left a son and four daughters.

ATILIO SPINETTI, who died at his home, 452 Twelfth Street, Brooklyn, on Tuesday, was head of the firm of Spinetti & Co., at 135 Front Street, Manhattan, exporters of druggists' sundries. He was a native of Trujillo, Venezuela, and had lived in Brooklyn for the last fifteen years.

Miss SARAH ELIZABETH STORY, a member of one of the oldest families of Brooklyn and for many years active in church work in that borough, died on Monday at her home, 445 Greene Avenue, at the age of 76 years. She was a daughter of Rowland Story, a Manhattan warehouse owner and one of the originators of the Society of Old Brooklynites. Miss Story is survived by a brother, George H., and a sister, Mrs. Alfred F. Britton, wife of a well-known lawyer of Brooklyn.

Mrs. MARY DOMINY TYSON, widow of Washington L. Tyson, who was a slave-trader at Seabright, N. J., until the end of the civil war, died on Tuesday at the home of her great-great-grandniece, Mrs. Emmet Drake, at Long Branch, N. J. She was a sister of Captain Arthur Dominy, a veteran life saving superintendent.

Mrs. EMILY PARK REQUA, wife of L. Frederic Requa of 24 East Eighty-fourth Street, died on Monday at her home, Camp Tanglewood, Loon Lake, N. Y. With her husband, she had passed the Summer in the Adirondacks. Mrs. Requa was a daughter of the late Charles Park of the firm of Park & Tilford, and was married in 1889.

HENRY L. DAVIS, an organ builder, died yesterday at his home, 1,784 Eastburn Avenue, Bronx, in his sixty-fourth year. He was a son of William H. Davis, who founded the organ business in 1840. Morgan Davis, his grandfather, was a pioneer piano manufacturer, and came to this country in 1796. Mr. Davis was a former superintendent of the Christ Congregational Church.

Mrs. JOHN McKIM, wife of the Protestant Episcopal Bishop of Tokio, died on Oct. 9, according to information received here yesterday. She went to Japan in 1880.

ARTHUR REED, a member of the fire insurance firm of Thompson & Reed of Boston, Mass., died on Monday night at his home in Brookline, in his seventy-fifth year. He was graduated from Harvard in 1882, and was Secretary of the Alpha Delta Phi Fraternity for the last two years.

JOHN H. WALKER, a paper manufacturer, living at 37 East Eighty-third Street, died on Monday in the Harlem Hospital. He was born here and was graduated from Columbia in 1864. Mr. Walker was a life member of the New York Athletic Club and a Trustee of the American Institute.

ROBERT L. STIX, wholesale tobacco merchant, died on Tuesday at his home, 465 West End Avenue, in his fifty-eighth year. He was a son of the late Louis Stix, founder of Louis Stix & Co. of Cincinnati, Ohio, and was born in that city. Mr. Stix was in business for many years at

WET GRIDIRONS FOR FOOTBALL PRACTICE AT COLLEGES—BASEBALL

FORDHAM PRACTICES WITH N. Y. U. ELEVEN

Teams Well Matched in Scrimmage on Ohio Field—No Scoring Allowed.

The New York University football team went through another strenuous workout yesterday, when the regular Fordham University eleven lined up in opposition on Ohio Field. The Violet and the Maroon players scrimmaged for over three-quarters of an hour and the teams were well matched, both showing brilliant work at times along offensive lines. Although the scrimmage contest was opened by a kick-off and had all of the formalities of a regular game, it was previously agreed that neither eleven was to cross the other's goal line.

On the attack the Violet proved a difficult proposition for the Fordham team to handle and gave another demonstration such as was seen at the conflict with Union on Saturday and against the Columbia eleven in Tuesday's workout. Coach Reilley made an important change in the 'Varsity lineup before commencing the work with Fordham when he shifted Sokolower, the regular centre, to right tackle, where Captain Somers had been playing. The latter was put in at right guard in place of House, who in turn went in at centre. The shake-up, however, only affected these players on offensive playing, as the line-up was the same as usual when the Fordham team had the ball.

Yule, who made the longest gains for the Maroon team, bit the Violet line and gave the New York offensive some hard work in tackling. On one occasion, he worked his way through left tackle and evaded the secondary defense for a distance of thirty yards. Captain Dunn of the Fordham eleven also put the New York defense to a severe test, when he repeatedly circled the end or shot through the right side of the line for long gains. When the Violet began its attack, Kendrick, te Maroon left guard, made several effective tackles and frequently prevented the University Heights players from advancing their position.

The practice was closely followed by many students of both institutions who filled the Violet grandstands and side lines to witness the first clash between teams representing the two Bronx institutions that has taken place in several years. Coach Reilley is depending upon the scrimmages against both Columbia and the Fordham elevens as a test for the 'Varsity which is in need of a more formidable opposition than the scrub players to offer in order to develop a strong defensive aggregation. The line:

New York.	Position.	Fordham.
McCullough	Left end	Corriden
Williams	Left tackle	Mulcahy
Zimmerle	Left guard	Kendrick
Sokolower	Centre	Delehanty
House	Right guard	Benson
Somers	Right tackle	May
Exan	Right end	Conklin
Manly	Quarter back	Dunn
Cann	Left half back	Cantwell
Erwin	Right half back	Butler
Bernstein	Full back	Yule

Substitutes: New York—Waldman for McCullough, Fordham—Maguire for Kendrick; Morcalli for Dunn; Gillis for Cantwell; Donnelly for Butler, Zutler for Yule.

CORNELL DEFENSE BRITTLE.

Second Team Crashes Through 'Varsity Line.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., Oct. 20.—The Cornell second team waded through the 'Varsity in a defensive scrimmage this afternoon and showed up the weak spots of the defense as they have not been revealed at any other time this season.

Jack O'Henrn, who has been working with the scrubs for a couple of days, drilled them in a number of Harvard formations, and when these were tried on the 'Varsity big gains resulted. From the twenty-five-yard line the second team went over for several touchdowns, frequently getting by the main line of defense by shading the ends, foiling them by feints and passes, and were not caught until nabbed by Schiverick, Schlicter, or Mueller on the secondary defense.

The 'Varsity exhibition was far from satisfactory, and although they improved toward the end of the game, the coaches decided that another long defensive work-out would have to be staged early tomorrow afternoon before the men packed up for the trip to Cambridge.

The scrubs' plays were new to the 'Varsity and they fooled the regulars often. Lewis, Benedict, and Shock circled the ends or got by the tackles for long gains on a number of occasions. Though the 'Varsity line broke through vigorously, it could not reach the man with the ball, while neither Shelton nor Eckley were at all sure in getting him. However, this sort of work coupled most of the time today, the 'Varsity not being allowed to take the offense at all. Every regular was in the line-up today, and Dr. Sharpe said that he would start the same team against Harvard that played Bucknell and Williams.

Wet Ball and Field Retard Army.

Special to The New York Times.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Oct. 20.—Loose handling of the ball marred the work of the Army eleven today in its workout. The men found some excuse for the fumbling from the fact that the gridiron was wet and soggy and the ball slippery. One touchdown, from which a goal was registered, was the 'Varsity's only score after a hard forty-minute scrimmage with the scrubs. Excellent work by Walker, Bringham, and Oliphant led up to the tally, the big team starting at midfield in its drive for the score. Walker took it across and Oliphant kicked the goal. More changes were made in the line-up. Coffin and Ford were in togs, but slight injuries kept them idle. Mitchell was in at half back for a while and did the punting. The handling of punts was better today in spite of the wet ball, but the 'Varsity backs had trouble in holding on to the leather in the line drive plays. Meacham also rested and Engeldinger, Holmes, and Knight were all tried out at guard. The latter was brought over from the scrub eleven when O'Hare was hurt. Goodman and Timberlake, teh latter who returned to the squad today after a week's absence on account of classroom work, were both used at tackle. Goodman afterward went to centre for McEwan, who retired after the first period. Britton and Neyland were the ends.

Ninety-Yard Run for Navy Player.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Oct. 20.—Spectacular football was exhibited by two backs from the new fourth class at the Naval Academy this afternoon. Von Heimburg started the good work by receiving the opening kickoff and running through or around every player of the scrub, scoring a touchdown after a run of ninety yards. Martin, a classmate, made gain after gain throughout the practice, while Von Heimburg did some excellent punting, in which line he shows improvement every day. It is now felt that the time has come to begin winning games, and every effort will be made to defeat the eleven of Virginia Polytechnic Institute on Saturday. Captain Miles returned to his old position at quarter back this afternoon, handling the team well and doing his part in carrying the ball. Westphal, a rugged and fairly fast man, completed the backfield, and, barring accidents, it is the one which will probably start Saturday's game.

Grads at Fordham-Holy Cross Game

At a special meeting at Fordham yesterday plans were completed by representatives of Holy Cross and Fordham for a joint reunion of the old grads of the two big Catholic colleges at Saturday's game. The Rev. Joseph Dinand, S. J., President of Holy Cross, will attend the game as a guest of President Joseph Mulry, S. J., of Fordham. Special sections have been reserved for both the alumni bodies, and they will each march to the field behind a brass band. After the game a reception will be tendered to the Holy Cross team and graduates by their Fordham rivals in the Alumni Hall.

HARVARD TEAM BACKWARD.

Scrubs Drive 'Varsity Almost to Its Own Goal Line.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Oct. 20.—Soldiers Field was soft and slippery today, but this did not prevent the Harvard coaches from sending the first team out for a driving scrimmage against the scrubs. The session was not as long as had been planned, but was long enough to convince Percy Haughton and his assistants that this year's team is still a great distance behind last year's team in its midseason stride. Try as they would, the 'Varsity men could not score against the scrubs, who, in turn, and with the Cornell attack, made some big gains through the regulars' line and drove them almost down to their own goal.

The 'Varsity was held at the blackboards longer than usual today and then went out to the baseball cage for signal drill and defensive instruction. The limits of the cage would permit little hard football, and this was reserved until the eleven came out onto the stadium field. In the cage Enwright got back into the first string back field, running through signals with King and Mahan. He is not likely to play against Cornell, although he is getting about in fairly good fashion. Horween is more likely to be in the back field Saturday. His weight of 188 pounds is much needed, both on attack and defense. The continued presence of R. Curtis, last year's substitute tackle in the regular line-up, indicates that he, rather than Parson, the veteran, will start on the rushline against the Ithacans. Parson, however, is ready to play and will get into the game. Bigelow's work at guard was watched closely. He will not displace Cowan on Saturday, but he looks better at guard than he did at tackle.

Wallace's case remains unsettled, but there seems much more chance than before that last year's centre rush eventually will be allowed to play. Harvard figures on using him providing Yale and Princeton make no objection, and neither is expected to protest. Wallace's return to the line-up may mean placing Taylor at guard, but no shift is likely until after Harvard meets Cornell. Harte was back at end today and Willcox directed the play as quarter back. Watson is still under the weather and Wilcox has a big lead over the field of quarter backs, who are working for a regular place on the team.

PRINCETON NEEDS ENDS.

Present Candidates Lack Weight—Team's Biggest Problem.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 20.—John Rush, the Tiger football coach, has not been entirely satisfied with the work of the ends in the last few games, and is consequently devoting a great deal of his time to these positions. The squad is in need of ends with more weight, and this fact probably influenced the Tiger coaches in their decision to shift Moore from behind the line to end. There is a scarcity of end men that possess weight and at the same time can use their feet to advantage. Highley and Wilson, the two best ends on the 'Varsity squad, are both fast and quick in diagnosing plays, but both are lacking in weight and are not built for heavy work.

Harold Brown possesses an ideal build for an end, and is one of the hardest fighters on the squad, but is a trifle slow on his feet and in diagnosing a play. Moore is the fastest man on the Princeton squad, but is not very shifty in carrying the ball, and the coaches figured that he could make better use of his speed in covering the lengthy kicks of Law and Driggs and in getting down under the long forward passes.

Ham Andrews, who handles the end candidates, had his men out on University Field at 2 o'clock this afternoon, and worked them until it was difficult to follow the ball on account of the darkness.

The coaches took both the 'Varsity and freshmen squads down to the stadium today and had them engage in a fifteen-minute tussel. The offensive of the 'Varsity was in good working order, and the 'Varsity succeeded in crossing the cub goal line four times. Dave Tibbott was back in the scrimmage and was responsible for three of the 'Varsity's touchdowns. Tibbott broke loose for several sensational runs of the same nature that allowed him to score on Rutgers. The fourth touchdown came when "Red" Gennert, the first team centre, blocked a kick, recovered the ball and ran fifty yards for a touchdown. Gennert is an accurate passer, and is also an alert, aggressive player on the defensive.

Scrub Holds Union 'Varsity Safe.

Special to The New York Times.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Oct. 20.—For sixty minutes today Union's 'Varsity and scrub elevens battled to a scoreless tie. It was one of the most gruelling scrimmages of the year. A muddy field reduced the chances of scoring, and perhaps saved the scrub from a couple of touchdowns, for the 'Varsity backfield combination of Stoller, Rosecrans, and Girling tore up the line repeatedly. Mallen, Tavis, and Deleplant, the backfield for the second team, did some hard charging on their own account. It was difficult to decide which line played the stronger: football, and the only edge, if any, was in the backfield. The squad spent over two hours in all on Alexander Field, the first half of the time being devoted to a general drill. Union is anticipating a hard game with Stevens Tech Saturday, since reports state that the Jersey team has the strongest eleven turned out at Hoboken in fifteen years.

New Plays for Lehigh Eleven.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTH BETHLEHEM, Penn., Oct. 20.—Lehigh's heavy work for the Muhlenberg game was finished today on a soggy field during two hours of hard work. The new plays that Coach Keady has been feeding the men for several days were tried out for the first time today in a dummy scrimmage and, taking into consideration the state of the playing ground, coupled with the fact that the scrubs knew what was being pulled off, the new plays were satisfactorily worked out. There seemed, however, to be a tendency today on the part of the men to get signals mixed, so a night signal drill has been called for tomorrow. There is not an injured man on the team today, even Jim Keady having recovered so nicely that he will start against Muhlenberg. Halstead also getting into he game at full back. Tomlinson, a quarter back, got a chance to prove his ability as a 'Varsity half back today, and Kennady, a scrub back field man, was shifted to 'Varsity end. Both look promising.

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YALE DEFEATS TWO TEAMS ON GRIDIRON

'Varsity Makes Four Touchdowns Against Ineligibles and Scrubs in Scrimmage.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 20.—Yale's 'Varsity eleven today faced two opponents, the ineligibles and the scrubs. They were treated impartially, the regulars scoring two touchdowns against each team in twenty minutes' scrimmaging, of which ten minutes were devoted to each opponent.

When the Yale coaches on Sunday evening outlined plans for the week they decided to handle the eleven cautiously in preparation for the game next Saturday with Washington and Jefferson. Just two days of hard scrimmage work was decided upon, for Tuesday and Wednesday, with protracted signal drill on the remaining afternoons. Today's scrimmaging closed severe practice for the Washington and Jefferson game, although a few minutes' scrimmaging tomorrow is possible. The two Sheldons, Jim and "Chub," were detained by recitations today, Schmidt playing in "Chub's" berth, and Kent taking Jim's place. Otherwise the line-up has remained unchanged this week.

Today's practice, which was entirely in secret, consisted of straight football, the lateral pass being used twice and the forward pass three times. The attack gained ground almost irresistibly, however, the backs rarely failing to puncture the opposition defense for ten yards.

Scovil crossed the line for two touchdowns, and Kirk Smith and Joe Neville once. Neville, as the successor of Harry Legore, has developed rapidly this week. He will do Yale's punting on Saturday, and will be used mostly in end running. Instead of playing full back, however, he will be used as right half back, Scovil being placed in the full back position to do the heavy plunging. Neither the ineligibles nor the scrubs were able to make much impression through the 'Varsity line.

The promotion of Church to right end on Monday will be continued through the week. Frank Butterworth, full back on three winning elevens twenty or more years ago, joined the coaches today, and Johnny Kilpatrick and Jack Field were also present as visiting advisers.

Harry Legore joined the ineligibles in the backfield, and said that he would play regularly on that eleven all the season in the hope of helping to develop the 'Varsity. Billy Easton, the other football star who was disqualified by playing baseball in Georgia last Summer, will assist Billy Marting in developing the freshmen the remainder of the season.

Yale Captain Very Optimistic.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 20.—Captain Aleck Wilson of the Yale eleven tonight in talking to 2,000 undergraduates in the first football mass meeting of the season said that Yale would be victorious this season because nothing could stop a fighting eleven. He added:

"We're just getting together. The team is a unit now and is a fighting team, and nothing can whip us. We have had our reverses. Lehigh had us 3 to 0 and we went back and trimmed them up, with three men in the line at the end. Our team is the greatest that's been in Yale in years. Against Springfield we were penalized 150 yards, and you never heard a complaint from us."

Dartmouth Priming for Tigers.

Special to The New York Times.

HANOVER, N. H., Oct. 20.—With the Princeton game only three days off, Coach Cavanaugh has been putting the finishing touches on the Dartmouth squad. Hard scrimmages and signal practice have been held late every afternoon, though darkness has made the use of a whitewashed football necessary. Particular attention has been devoted to the ends and quarter backs. McDonough, Worthington and Holbrook have been working steadily under the direction of "Charley" Boyle, the star quarter back of 1900, and great improvement has been shown. McDonough has recovered entirely from the effects of his recent injury, and Worthington has been showing up well. Connolly as a broken-field runner. Emery and Hagar have been playing the end positions on the 'Varsity since the Vermont game. Both are light but fast and hard-working players. Baxter has recovered from his injury and was back at centre today. Signal rehearsal and practice in defenses for Princeton plays constituted most of the 'Varsity's work today. Coach Cavanaugh has been working the punters and drop kickers constantly, and considerable advancement has been made along this line. Gerrish leads the punters, both in distance and accuracy.

Investigating Minnesota Captain.

MINNEAPOLIS, Oct. 20.—Lorin Bolon, Captain of the University of Minnesota football team, charged with playing professional baseball at Havre, Mon., last Summer, today asserted the charge was false. He said:

"In September I took a trip to Glacier Park. On the way back I met a number of the Havre ball players on the train. Later a number of Chicagoans, whom I knew, boarded the train. I naturally jumped at the conclusion that I was a Havre ball player. On reaching Minneapolis they then spread the false report that I had been playing ball."

Members of the Faculty, beyond admitting the case was under investigation, refused to make any comment.

Undismayed by the chance that they might have to play Iowa Saturday without their star and captain, the Gophers this afternoon went into an extra practice. Bernie Bierman was generally believed to be the man Coach Williams would play in the place of Bolon, should the Eligibility Board decide against the captain.

Hard Work for Williams Eleven.

Special to The New York Times.

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., Oct. 20.—Four touchdowns were scored by the Williams 'Varsity football eleven against the freshman this afternoon on Western Field. Coach Daly kept the men working for nearly two hours, with only an occasional substitution of players. Hard and repeated line drives were the telling factors in the regulars' offense. J. A. Wright took Captain Tomkins's position at right tackle. Jones played quarter back and Cochran full back. Numerous substitutions were introduced, emphasizing the open style of play. A short signal drill in the dusk concluded the 'Varsity workout for the day.

Hard Practice for Stevens.

Stevens Tech had a long scrimmage yesterday in preparation for the game with Union next Saturday. The 'Varsity was strong at running around the ends, and the scrubs were unable to stop them when they used this form of attack, but the line seemed unable either to hold the scrubs on defense or open up holes on the offense. All this season the right side of the line has been a constant source of worry, and as a last resort Coach Rodgers is trying out Musk at end and Grymes at tackle, both of whom are far below the size of the men who have been playing these positions. The team realizes fully that it will have to play better football than it has so far shown to defeat a team of Union's class.

Indians "Preping" for Bucknell.

Special to The New York Times.

CARLISLE, Penn., Oct. 20.—In preparation for the largest home game of the season, that against Bucknell here on Saturday, the Carlisle Indian football coaches, Kelley and Welch, put the 'Varsity eleven through a hard scrimmage against the scrub and reserve elevens. The field was rain-soaked, and it gave the aborigines a chance to handle a wet pigskin. Considering the conditions there were few fumbles, and the substitutes acquitted themselves creditably, making several gains both in line plunging and end runs. Forward passes did not work successfully, as it was almost impossible to get a good grip on the ball.

Yale Freshman Eleven Leader.

NEW HAVEN, Oct. 20.—Charles A. Comerford of Brookline, Mass., was elected Captain of the Yale freshman football eleven to-night. He prepared for college at Exeter Academy and has played end rush for three seasons.

TEAM LACKS QUARTER BACK.

Columbia Regular and Substitute Disabled—To Try Calder.

Secret practice was ordered for the Columbia football squad yesterday afternoon on South Field for the first time this season. Some new formations and plays got a practical tryout for the first time, and after the usual signal drill the 'Varsity and scrubs went through a short scrimmage practice.

Columbia finds itself on the eve of its first game in a decade without a first or second string quarter back. Howard Mifler, the 'Varsity man, has been nursing an injured knee for several days and did not get into the scrimmage with New York University Tuesday. He appeared on the field yesterday for a short time and was replaced by a substitute. Coach Nelson Metcalf will use every endeavor to save him for the opening, but another bruise on his knee would be likely to keep him out.

Dink Stover, who has been alternating with Miller and who was regarded as a close second for the job of running the Blue and White eleven, received an injury Tuesday that will keep him out of practice for at least two weeks. In tackling a New York University runner he was crushed beneath a pile of players and when he was helped to his feet it was found his right shoulder had been dislocated.

In scouting around for another quarter back yesterday in place of Miller and Stover, Coach Metcalf was obliged to make an entire rearrangement of the left side of the line. Calder, basket ball star, who had been placed at left end, was brought back to call the signals. Healey, the acting Captain, was moved over from left tackle to end, and Kennedy was taken from left guard to Healey's position. Van de Water, a husky substitute lineman, took Kennedy's place. The changes appeared to work satisfactorily, but it will be a couple of days before the men can accustom themselves to the new combination. Captain Simonds was still unable to return to practice on account of his recent illness, and it is improbable that he will play Saturday. Wadleton was at left half back yesterday and Donoho went back to the scrubs.

The Columbia players appeared at practice with the numbers on their jerseys.

Prominent students engaged in the monster campus campaign to arouse Columbia's spirit held a meeting last evening in the Commons. Nearly 400 new subscribers for the athletic association have been obtained this week and the goal of the campaign is 1,000 undergraduate members for a cheering section at the football games. A mass meeting will be held Friday to tone up spirit for the St. Lawrence University game on South Field Saturday, the first football game since the 1905 'Varsity beat Cornell at Ithaca 12 to 6.

Lafayette Has an Easy Opponent.

Special to The New York Times.

EASTON, Penn., Oct. 20.—Lafayette made a fitting climax to her inauguration season by defeating Delaware State College in a football game this afternoon on March Field by a score of 31 to 0. Many of the guests of the inauguration witnessed the game. Lafayette scored at the start of the opening period, and never threatened the goal for the Maroon and White except once, when Smart took a fumbled forward pass from Hill in midair and ran to the 18-yard line. Lafayette's play was featured by successful long forward passes and long runs through the broken field. Despite the fact that the Delaware team was not a powerful one, Lafayette's line showed considerable strength. This is partly attributed to the coaching of Harold Ballin, the Princeton coach, who has come to Lafayette to take charge of this department of the game. The line-up:

Delaware State.	Position.	Lafayette.
Fitzpatrick	Left end	Blackburn
Waldon	Left tackle	Livzey
Newton	Left guard	Gulick
Crothers	Centre	Lubz
T. Wilson	Right guard	Overton
R. Wilson	Right tackle	Mummert
Smart	Right end	Hartman
Pidance	Quarter back	Taylor
Braton	Left half back	Hill
Taylor	Right half back	Weldon
Handy	Full back	Lake

Touchdowns—Lake, Taylor, Weldon, Hill, and Blackburn. Goals from touchdown—Luhr. Substitutions—Lafayette, Diamond for Weldon, Smith for Diamond, Martin for Lake, Gaynor for Gulick, Ryan for Overton, Williams for Smith, Harris for Mummert, Woodruff for Hartman, Stegman for Luhr, Brown for Williams; Delaware, O'Daniel for Fidance, Flanigan for O'Daniel. Referee—Mr. Maxwell of Swarthmore. Umpire—Mr. Zeigler of Pennsylvania. Linesman—Mr. Price of Swarthmore. Time—Four periods of ten minutes each.

What Hamilton Is Doing.

CLINTON, N. Y., Oct. 20.—Coach "Pete" Reynolds, the former Syracuse star, is drilling Hamilton's eleven for the Hobart game at Clinton Saturday. Hobart is not rated as a hard opponent for Hamilton, and the locals expect to score as clean a victory as the 26 to 0 score on Rensselaer Poly last week. Hobart is lighter than in many seasons, and aside from a 6 to 0 win from St. Lawrence has shown little strength so far. For Hamilton Captain Pope and Right Half Back Schwartz are playing stellar games. Pope's best work being done in line plunging. Schwartz's ability to circle the ends has won him a reputation. Reynolds has drilled them into rapid attack, and is making a successful season with a light squad to work with.

Cycle Champion Killed In War.

The name of Leon Hourlier, the French bicycle champion, has been added to the list of prominent athletes killed in the European war. The French cyclist was killed in an aeroplane battle in the Champagne district last Sunday, says the report. Hourlier was popular with the European cycle enthusiasts and was the possessor of an enviable reputation as a rider. He was unknown in this country, and in 1913 it was thought that he would be seen in competition with Frank Kramer, the American champion, in a race for the world's title. His friends requested him to remain in France for the races, however, and finally induced him to abandon his proposed trip to this country. Hourlier, who, like other bicycle riders, joined the aeroplane corps when the war began, has distinguished himself several times since his enlistment for gallantry and daring. He was among the first to answer the call to arms.

New Way to Keep in Limelight.

CHICAGO, Oct. 20.—The members of the Chicago team of the Federal League will be presented with medals by the league, declaring them champions of the world for 1915, according to a letter received today by Joe Tinker, Manager of the team, from James A. Gilmore, President of the league.

"Inasmuch as the National Commission failed to accept our challenge for a series to decide the championship, your team is the unquestioned champion of the world," says the letter.

College Wants Physical Director.

Several baseball men, college graduates, are being considered for the position of Physical Director of the University of the South. Cy Williams of the Cubs is spoken of for the place. The term of service is for the Winter season so that it does not interfere with baseball playing. Bishop Knight, head of the university, has asked Captain Huston of the Yankees to select a man for the position.

San Francisco Club Champion.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 20.—By winning today's game from Oakland, 9 to 4, the San Francisco Club won the championship of the Pacific Coast League. Should San Francisco lose all the remaining games of the season, which closes this week, they still would continue at the head of the percentage column.

No Yankees Playing Here.

At the Yankees' offices yesterday it was said that there was only one member of the baseball team in this city and that Yankee players were not participating in any games in New York or its vicinity.

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JOHNSON TO STOP ALL BARNSTORMING

American League Leader Says Players Make Hippodrome of the Sport.

CHICAGO, Oct. 20.—The post-season tour of picked teams of the American and National Leagues, which was to open today at Oshkosh, Wis., will be the last in which American League players will be allowed to take part.

President B. B. Johnson of the American League, in making this announcement today, said that the players gathered together to represent the American organization were a "joke team" and that the practice of continuing baseball half through the Winter is an injury to the sport and to the players themselves.

"We will stop this masquerading," President Johnson said, "as there is too much baseball now in the regular season. I am strongly opposed to it. The only way to increase the public's interest in baseball is to reduce the quantity and improve the quality, instead of increasing the quantity and reducing the quality.

"Nothing like a representative team has been picked from either of the major leagues. The one gathered to represent the American League is a joke."

President Johnson said that the present tour was being made without the consent of the National Baseball Commission, only the consent of the club owners whose players were selected having been obtained.

These club owners, although opposed to their players making post-season tours, preferred to give a reluctant consent rather than make an individual stand against it, Mr. Johnson said. Consequently the National Commission will draft legislation to forestall plans for future post-season tours.

McGRAW AND THE CUBS.

Once Before Wished to Buy Interest—Chicago Sale Denied.

It was denied yesterday by Charles P. Taft, owner of the Chicago National League Club, that he had sold his interest in the Cubs. But this rumor was no sooner silenced than it was supplanted by another which still connected the name of John J. McGraw with the Chicago club. This was to the effect that McGraw next season would join the Cubs in some official capacity, not specifically indicated, but possibly as a successor in the club's affairs to the position which was one time held by Charles Webb Murphy, who is even now presumed by many to be a directing force. At the same time it was implied that McGraw would receive the privilege to buy a minor interest in the club. As is the case with most baseball rumors nothing definite could be learned either in affirmation or denial and even though there was the one or the other, judging from the past, it would probably not be dependable.

Some credence is lent to the rumor by the fact that it is known that John J. McGraw as a partner with Captain T. L. Huston, now one of the owners of the Yankees, tried to purchase the Chicago club about fifteen months ago. The deal failed then, only because McGraw found it impossible to sever his connection with the Giants. This would indicate that McGraw has for some time been thinking of leaving the New York club. His manner during the past season, when he was seldom on the playing field, may be another straw to point the way of the wind. Also it is known that the Giant's manager said recently that he was tired, mentally, of baseball and he did not attend any of the games of the World's Series. This may presuppose that he is at least tired of the active managerial duty.

Practically nothing is known as to McGraw's contract with the Giants, but it is assumed that if he was thinking of withdrawing fifteen months ago that it must then have been drawing to a close, else he would hardly have thought of purchasing an interest in the Chicago club. Perhaps with the close of his season his contract expired, or that it is due to expire before another playing season begins, thus giving him the opportunity of making a connection with the Chicago club. In the denial by Charles P. Taft, the name of McGraw is not mentioned.

While as far as official statement goes, Charles Webb Murphy is out of the Chicago club, the fans in the Windy City and elsewhere, for that matter, have been prone to consider that he still has a power behind the throne. In view of Murphy's unpopularity in Chicago following the dropping of Johnny Evers as manager of the Cubs in 1913, it may have been considered advisable to engage McGraw or give him a part interest in the club in a capacity not so much managerial as that of a practical director.

Another Yankee Pitcher Signs.

The Yankees yesterday received the signed contract of Bert Shocker, a right hand pitcher, who was drafted by the New York Club from Ottawa of the Canadian League. He has made a great record during the past season in the Dominion League. His most recent feat was to strike out nineteen men in a game against the All-Leaguers at Milford, Penn., on Sept. 29. Pitching for the Redford team he allowed only four hits, and the contest was won by a score of 4 to 1, due to his excellent work. During the past season Shocker pitched a total of 303 innings. His opponents scored 95 runs and made 186 hits. He gave 43 bases on balls and struck out 186 men. He won nineteen games and lost ten. Shocker also proved himself a success as an outfielder, taking part in 28 games. He had a fielding average of .938, and his batting averages in the 54 games in which he participated as a pitcher was .277. Shocker is 24 years old. During 1913 he was with the Windsor Club and with Fort Wayne and Ottawa during the season of 1914.

New Players for White Sox.

CHICAGO, Oct. 20.—Secretary Harry Grabiner of the Chicago American League team announced today that the White Sox had obtained Outfielder Chappell and Pitcher Shackleford from the Milwaukee team of the American Association. He denied, however, that "Nemo" Liebold, outfielder, would be sent to Milwaukee as part of the deal. It is rumored that Chappell is to be turned over to Cleveland in part payment for Joe Jackson, Roth, and Klepfer, already having been turned over in connection with the trade.

All-Americans Win First Game.

OSHKOSH, Wis., Oct. 20.—The All-American baseball team defeated the All-Nationals here this afternoon, 4 to 2. Score by innings:

										R.	H.	E.
All-Americans	0	0	0	1	0	3	0	0	0	4	7	0
All-Nationals	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	2	6

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COLUMBIA ROWS WELL

Crew Developing Rapidly for Race with Yale on Nov. 12.

Columbia crews took advantage of the smoothest water of the Fall rowing season yesterday for a long and stiff row. Coach Jim Rice had the 'Varsity pull more than six miles and was very optimistic over its showing. The Blue and White oarsmen have developed greatly the past week despite the many changes in the boating and will enter the dual regatta with Yale at New Haven on Nov. 12 with a well-balanced boat of experienced men.

The Yale rowing authorities have asked the Columbia management for permission to enter two shells in the race three weeks from today. The Columbia answer will probably be in the negative. Coach Rice would ordinarily enter his junior boat but for the fact that several of the oarsmen have had to leave the squad on account of sickness, ineligibility, and parental objections, and that the present combination could not be developed in time for the race. The Blue and White crew will go to New Haven two days before the race and will go over the course in New Haven harbor on Thursday, Nov. 11. An invitation has been received from the Yale authorities inviting the Columbia men to stay over for the football game with Princeton on the day after the race.

HIPPODROME DOG SHOWS.

Competitions Will Be Held on Three Afternoons Next Week.

Dog show competitions may be made a permanent feature at the Hippodrome. The first events will be held on the afternoons of Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday of next week. The size of the entry will determine the future of the events which promise to take the place of the dog show teas which were so popular last Winter.

Charles Dillingham offers the prizes for the best dogs of any breed exhibited. These awards are expected to stimulate the interest in breeding, but the chief object is to bring the audience in the Fifth Avenue scene of "Hip Hip Hooray."

Two silver trophies will be awarded on each of the three days, one to the best dog of any breed and one to the reserve winner. No formal entry is required.

Columbia Tennis Tourney.

The first round of the annual Fall tennis tournament at Columbia University was finished yesterday afternoon. Seventeen players will pass into the second round of play, and the unfinished matches will be called off because of the regulation made last week. The doubles will begin today and must be finished by Saturday. The summaries:

H. P. Guller defeated A. H. Frey, 6—1, 6—1; O. Hammerstein defeated A. Mayer, 6—0, 6—2, 7—5; W. F. Cornett defeated J. F. Gardiner, 6—1, 6—0; G. James defeated G. R. Kenyon, 4—6, 8—0, 3—5, 6—0; F. Conger defeated N. Alexander, 6—0, 6—3; E. T. Dana defeated H. L. Feiss, 6—4, 6—0; W. M. Chester defeated G. E. Jones, 4—6, 6—8, 8—4; H. W. Greene defeated S. M. Kempner, 6—3, 6—3; J. F. Condon defeated W. J. Manion, by default; J. C. Hegeman defeated H. Binski, 6—1, 6—0; A. F. Von Bermuth defeated W. F. Collins, 6—3, 4—6, 6—4; W. R. Chapman defeated R. E. Wilson, 6—3, 6—2; W. D. Cunningham defeated C. Punke, 6—2, 6—2; H. P. Shaw defeated R. Shaw, by default; R. Haines defeated L. Knox, 6—2, 6—2; T. A. Clubs defeated E. T. Appleby, 6—3, 6—0; F. S. Appleby defeated D. J. Richer, 6—2, 7—5.

Jamaica Bay Y. C. Election.

The annual meeting and election of officers of the Jamaica Bay Yacht Club was held at their club house, Holland Station, Rockaway Beach, last Sunday. The popularity of Commodore Effingham Wilson was demonstrated by the large turnout of members and his re-election without contest. The reports of the Board of Directors and various committees proved the club to be in better condition than ever before, and by a unanimous vote the dues were reduced to $20 per annum, payable quarterly, and the old initiation fee of $25 was restored.

The fact that the club had added trap shooting to its activities caused much enthusiasm, as there are many devotees of that sport in the district. The election resulted as follows: Commodore, Effingham Wilson; Vice Commodore, John J. Hanson; Rear Commodore, William T. Wheeler; Fleet Captain, Stanley G. Fowler; Recording Secretary, Harold E. Wilson; Treasurer, Charles B. Paul, Jr.; Financial Secretary, Charles Donaldson; House Committee, Edward E. Blohm; Membership Committee, C. V. Dykeman; Entertainment Committee, William Wood; Regatta Committee, George H. Fletcher, Jr.; Directors, George Emener, John A. Still, A. O. Hoddick, Thomas A. Brennan.

Basket Ball Dropped in Newark.

Basket ball as a Winter sport received a severe setback when the executives of the Newark High Schools' Athletic Association announced at the conclusion of their recent meeting that they had decided to drop the sport from the calendar and, as a result, there would be no basket ball league this season. The game has been played on the courts of the Newark high schools for the last fifteen years. Early in the year Barringer High School surprised scholastic supporters in Newark by the announcement that it would drop the indoor game from its schedule of athletics. Central and East Side High Schools announced their decision at the meeting. The general attitude taken by the Principals was that basket ball caters to a few and that the rest of the student body derives small benefit from the gymnasium.

First "Kill" in Long Island Hunt.

The first kill of the season was made yesterday by the Meadow Brook Hunt Club. Forty riders participated in the hunt, twenty of them being women. The chase covered a course of forty miles and lasted for four hours. The first fox was jumped on the estate of Harry Payne Whitney, but the fox went to cover and was lost. Another fox was jumped on the same estate and led the pack and hunters a pace so rapid that the party became separated in the chase. Only five of the party were in at the kill. M. Simon, a French army officer, here on official business, secured the brush. J. F. Cooley, Master of the Hounds, took the head. Huntsman Allen and the two whips were also in at the kill. Among those who participated in the hunt were Harry Payne Whitney, Mrs. Julien A. Ripley, Harry T. Peters, Mrs. A. M. Tinkin, Harry F. Medew, Mrs. Ambrose Clark, Miss Marion Hollins, F. S. von Stade, and Mrs. Arthur Scott Burden.

Stevens Freshmen Win Flag Rush.

The freshman class at Stevens Tech took just fifteen seconds yesterday to wrest from the top of the pole the flag that the class of 1918 had hoped to keep flaunting for sixteen minutes. The lower class formed a flying wedge, and with the weight of nearly a hundred of their men behind it, swept the sophomores away from one side of the pole and boosted one of their lighter members, Zobel, to the top, whence he wrested the pennant which had been nailed there but a few minutes before. Although this officially terminated the rush, it was only the beginning of a struggle for the possession of the flag, and the battle continued for nearly three-quarters of an hour.

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WOULDN'T BOX WITH RECEIPTS ATTACHED

Fred Wenck Gets Moran's Guarantee and Beats McKetrick's Court Order.

The power of the State Athletic Commission rose superior to that of the City Court of New York on Tuesday night and saved more than 8,000 boxing en

UNIVERSITY CLUB GOLF—BILLIARDS

COLLEGE GRADS PLAY GOLF ON TWO LINKS

Ellis Knowles of Yale Wins Chief Honors at Piping Rock and Nassau.

Ellis Knowles of Yale, former intercollegiate golf champion, won the chief honors of the day in the 36-hole medal play competition of the University Club of New York over the Nassau and Piping Rock links yesterday, with rounds of 83 and 78 for a total of 161. His first round was played at Piping Rock and the second at Nassau.

Probably for the first time near this this city, two courses were used for one tournament. Half of the field played at Nassau in the morning, and the other half at Piping Rock, while the second rounds were played in the opposite manner, the players being transported from one links to the other in automobiles.

It was the first time that Knowles has competed in the events of the University Club. His chief difficulty came during the early round at Piping Rock, for he got away to a bad start and his ill luck lasted through several holes. Thus he needed 46 for the outward journey. He braced on the last nine, however, and came in in 37. Outside of a seven on the fifth hole at Nassau, little fault could be found with his round there, except that his putting and the darkness cost him two sixes at the finish.

There was a triple tie for the best eighteen hole gross, no player being permitted to take two prizes, George T. Brokaw, Percy R. Pyne, 2d, and S. Clifton Mabon were those involved, each having 83. This will be decided later. Knowles was the leader for the first net award, with 161, 6—155, but the trophy went to H. T. Lond for his 167, 48—159. W. Willis and Dr. J. A. Miller tied for second and third net, with 177, 16—161 and 191, 30—161, respectively. E. Q. Trowbridge had the best net in the afternoon at Nassau, a 74, while A. Cass Canfield, Jr., fared similarly at Piping Rock, with 80.

A special train carried the golfers from New York to Glen Cove and Locust Valley and return. The experiment of using two links probably will be attempted again next Spring, for it was a success. An entry of 111 was obtained. The scores:

Ellis Knowles, Yale, 161, 6—155; H. S. Lond, Stevens, 207, 48—159; W. Willis, Cornell, 177, 16—161; J. A. Miller, Yale, 191, 30—161; E. Q. Trowbridge, Yale, 191, 28—163; J. J. Hazan, Yale, 180, 16—164; R. M. Tarleton, Johns Hopkins, 181, 16—165; S. C. Mabon, Rutgers, 171, 6—165; G. K. B. Wade, Yale, 185, 20—165; Howard Hasbrouck, Cornell, 182, 16—166; William Darnell, Yale, 206, 40—166; William Byrd, Harvard, 211, 34—167; G. Colgate, Yale, 207, 40—167; J. A. Edwards, Columbia, 195, 18—167; V. W. Hungerford, Columbia, 207, 40—167; C. W. Tiffany, Yale, 167, 30—167; C. C. Auchincloss, Yale, 186, 18—168; G. H. Abbott, Yale, 185, 16—169; E. H. Hart, Yale, 173, 4—169; G. H. Milliken, Yale, 191, 22—169; T. H. Harris, Princeton, 189, 20—169; Percy R. Pyne, 2d, Princeton, 170, 0—170; McLane Van Ingen, Yale, 194, 24—170; W. C. Hill, Princeton, 205, 34—171; J. Couper Lord, Harvard, 189, 16—173; C. R. Dean, Harvard, 204, 30—174; A. B. Smith, Jr., Stevens, 211, 36—175; George T. Brokaw, Princeton, 175, 0—175; A. L. Everett, Trinity, 195, 20—175; G. D. Hamlen, Wesleyan, 200, 24—176; R. S. Hooker, Hobart, 214, 38—176; B. B. Tuttle, Columbia, 196, 20—176; A. L. Curtiss, Yale, 208, 32—176; H. J. Wright, New York University, 195, 18—177; R. Bobden, Columbia, 213, 36—177; James A. Stillman, Harvard, 189, 12—177; R. H. Wylie, Yale, 190, 12—178; J. T. Gillespie, Yale, 194, 16—178; R. E. Walradt, Yale, 218, 40—178; Richard Devans, M. I. T., 219, 40—179; J. B. Baker, Lafayette, 197, 18—179; T. Pratt, Amherst, 216, 36—179; D. L. Elmendorf, Princeton, 219, 40—179; F. H. Simmons, Yale, 199, 20—179; Arthur Man, C. C. N. Y., 192, 12—180; Arthur H. Rickett, Harvard, 199, 18—181; Alexander Sinclair, Princeton, 209, 28—181; M. Delano, Yale, 213, 32—181; Seney Plummer, Harvard, 183, 12—181; J. C. Greenleaf, Yale, 218, 36—182; F. A. Moore, M. I. T., 196, 14—182; Randolph Hurry, Columbia, 222, 40—182; S. H. Ting, Jr., Williams, 222, 40—182; Alfred B. Meacham, Brown, 203, 20—183; Harold Godwin, Princeton, 207, 24—183; C. A. Corliss, Williams, 214, 30—184; A. B. Halliday, Yale, 224, 40—184; R. S. Thomas, Yale, 211, 28—185; T. B. Bryson, Cornell, 223, 38—187; C. W. Lyman, Yale, 237, 50—187; A. D. Vibbert, Trinity, 238, 50—188; M. E. Haviland, Cornell, 220, 32—190; M. Scudder, Yale, 228, 36—190; H. D. Buckley, Columbia, 224, 32—192; F. S. Male, Yale, 233, 38—193; R. L. Harrison, Virginia, 234, 36—198; P. Van Ingen, Yale, 259, 58—200; T. Denny, Yale, 240, 40—201; H. Sanford, Williams, 244, 36—208.

NEWS FOR THE ATHLETES.

The investigation of the amateur status of Abel Kiviat and Harry Smith will be continued by the Registration Committee of the Amateur Athletic Union at the headquarters of the American Express Company Employes Association, 67 Madison Avenue, at 10 A. M. to-morrow, instead of next week as requested by John T. Dooling, counsel for the accused athletes. Dooling applied yesterday to President Rubien of the Metropolitan Association to have the case held over for another week, but Rubien did not even bring the request before the Registration Committee. Roscoe C. Campbell, the Troy handicapper, who will be the chief witness for the Amateur Athletic Union, can't come here tonight, but it would be impossible for him to come down next week.

Newark's contribution to the James E. Sullivan memorial fund in the form of a big athletic meeting will take place at the Federal League baseball park at Harrison, N. J., on Sunday afternoon, Nov. 7, instead of Election Day, as first announced. This was decided upon yesterday at a conference between Patrick T. Powers, owner of the Federals; Hobart J. Cobb, and John P. O'Hara, chairman of the Newark Committee, and F. W. Rubien, Secretary-Treasurer of the Amateur Athletic Union. The committee in charge of the sports will communicate once to arrange what is expected to be the largest athletic meeting ever held in New Jersey. Eight handicap events, one novice, and three special events, as follows, will make up the programme: Handicap events: 100 yards, 300 yards, 600 yards, 1,000 yards, mile run, mile walk, throwing the javelin, 800-yard novice run; four-mile special race, standing jump contest, and an all around athletic throwing competition. Invitations have been sent to Ted Meredith, Tom Halpin, Joe Higgins, Willie Gordon, Roy Morse, Hannes Kolehmainen, Eddie Renz, George Bronder, Jim Lindsey, Platt Adams, Eddie Emes, Pat McDonald, Pat Ryan, Matt McGrath, and John Cahill to compete.

Frank Zuna, the long distance runner of the Irish-American A. C., who recently triumphed in the Brockton marathon, has been added to the athletic staff of the Fourteenth Regiment, N. G. N. Y. Sergt. Lawson Robertson, the winged foot trainer, is coach of the Fourteenth Regiment.

The Monument Club has cancelled the 10-mile professional race it had scheduled for Nov. 7, and has substituted a 25-mile team bicycle race, for which two sets of watches will go to the first, second, and third teams. The race will be conducted under the same rules which govern the six-day race in the Garden. In addition to this race there will be a championship gaelic football match between two teams from the big four, probably Kerry and Kilkenny.

The entry for the amateur boxing tournament at the New York A. C., in which the preliminaries will be decided tonight and the finals on Saturday, is so large that two rings will have to be used to weed out the list. One hundred and ten boys are entered in the four classes.

Paul Pilgrim has recruited a number of new harriers for his New York A. C. cross country squad and will give them a trial Sunday morning at Van Cortlandt Park. Already the Mercury Foot Organization has excellent runners in Strobino, Ackerman, Honohan, Bailey, and a number of other youngsters and veterans.

Boys' High Outclassed in Soccer.

Soccer elevens representing Boys' High School and Erasmus High School played in a championship game of the High School Soccer League at Prospect Park yesterday afternoon. Erasmus, playing a very fast game, snowed under the opposing eleven, 8 goals to 0. Two were shot in the first half and three in the second. Of the points scored, however, two were put into the net by members of the B. H. S. team.

English Breeding Horses Arrive.

Ten English horses arrived yesterday at Philip Hexamer's stable, 211 Hudson Street, Hoboken, valued at $100,000, which have been imported for breeding purposes, and after completing the ten days' quarantine they will be shipped to Reno, Nev. The pride of the bunch is Honeywood, a fine stallion, which is valued at $30,000. The next is King George, said to be worth $20,000, and the others are all fine animals of pure English racing stock.

HOPPE LEADS YAMADA.

Champion Billiardist at 14.1 Wins First Block of Match.

BOSTON, Oct. 20.—Willie Hoppe, the champion, led Koji Yamada, the challenger, 500 points to 396, at the end of the first of three blocks in a match for the 14.1 balk line billiard title tonight. Neither player was in his best form.

Hoppe had a high run of 123 in the sixth inning, which gave him an early advantage. His opponent narrowed the margin in the twentieth, when he ran the balls for a high mark of 118, but was unable to maintain this high play.

The second and third blocks of the match will be played tomorrow and Friday nights, respectively.

SPORTS NEWS IN BRIEF.

Pat Moran thinks a lot of his big chief, Alexander. "There never was a better loser than Alexander," says Moran. "Most pitchers sulk when they lose, and if it happens to be the fault of their team mates they howl like a wounded sea lion. But Alexander is different. After a defeat he's just as good-natured as after a victory. If the boys bobble away a game behind him Alex never says a word. If the boys come up and start to tell him how sorry they are he just laughs and tells them to forget it and that such things are part of the game."

"You may talk about your greatest pitchers," said Gavvy Cravath in a discussion of slabmen, "but I will tell you of one who never was classed as a great pitcher, but he was the greatest and the worst that ever pitched to me. He was Charley Smith, a big, lanky chap with the Cubs two years ago. I could hit most any of them once in a while, but off that big fellow I could hardly average two foul tips a game."

California is grooming another high jumper to take the place of George Horine and Eddie Beeson. He is Ira Jacobs, an 18-year-old schoolboy, who has cleared more than six feet consistently.

George Lowe, the professional golfer of the Baltusrol links, was approached by the wife of a man who was about to purchase about fifteen golf clubs from Lowe. "Mr. Lowe," she said, "I don't mind if my husband gives all his spare time to golf. I have no objection if he spends a certain portion of the family funds in the purchase of golf balls, but please, Mr. Lowe, don't sell him any more golf clubs. If you do you are only inviting trouble for yourself. He has 127 clubs cluttering up the house now, and if he buys any more I won't have any place to put my hats."

Mike Kehoe of Cincinnati, the Boston Braves' scout, says that promising ball players are harder to find this year than ever before. Most of the players who eventually prove best after getting to the big league clubs come from the little minor league teams, and there are a lot of minor leagues—twenty-three or twenty-four of them—that are out of business this year. This makes the supply of material for the inspection of the scouts very limited, and there are really very few players in sight worth considering for the big league.

Pauline Siebenthal, a student in the junior class of Indiana University, broke the world's record for woman's pole vaulting recently. At a meet at Bloomington she broke the record of 9 feet 6 inches for pole vaulting 6 feet 1 inch, excelling the best record by 5 inches. When Miss Siebenthal first vaulted for height she cleared the bar at 5 feet 6 inches.

Coach "Speedy" Rush, the new tutor of the Princeton football eleven this year, is nothing if not original. One of the many new methods introduced in Princeton football training by Rush has been discovered by a visitor to the new field house at the Palmer Memorial Stadium. In the basket room of the football players hangs a big placard, headed: "Things to remember." It includes bits of advice on how to tackle and how to carry the ball. At the top of this sign are two significant lines; "Harvard, 20; Princeton, 0. Yale, 19; Princeton, 14."

Eight new three-year-old trotters in the 2:10 class this season indicates the trend of the times in harness racing. Horsemen are now predicting that the time is coming when two-year-olds and three-year-olds will dominate the programs, as they do on the running tracks. The first three-year-old entered the 2:10 list in 1898. The newcomers thus far this year are: Deroche, (2:07¾,) by John A. McKerron (2:05¾;) Boudella, (2:07¾,) by Walnut Hall, (2:08¼;) Rusticoat, (2:08¾,) by Axworthy, (2:15¼;) Mary Putney, (2:08¼,) by San Francisco, (2:07¾;) Peter Todd, (2:08¾,) by Jim Logan, (2:08¾;) Bacolli, (2:09¼,) by Bertini, (2:22¾;) Colorado Range, (2:09¼,) by Colorado E., (2:04¾,) and Henry Todd, (2:10,) by Henry Seltzer, (2:10¾.)

Norman Tabor, who ran a mile in 4:12 3-5, breaking the professional and amateur records, gives this advice upon training: "If you would make a success of anything, concentration and stick-to-itiveness are necessary. I doubt if I could have gained my ambition of breaking the world's record for the mile had I not devoted much time to training. To be a mile runner one must realize that he cannot go out on a track and run the distance without some preparation."

Poor old Hans Wagner may be entering his forty-second year, but for faithfulness and a consideration for his employers and the public he ranks with baseball stars. Believing that the club's full strength and representation should be shown all the time, Honus never misses an exhibition game away from home. He cares not whether he is playing in the handbox park before 300 fans or whether he is snaring them up or slamming 'em out in the Polo Grounds before multitudes. He gives them all his best though he is reaching 42.

Fred Clarke's mother still chides him about the evils of baseball, and prefers to link it with gambling and horse racing. As a boy Fred found the job of painting a monotony, particularly when the people of Carroll, Iowa, wanted to pay him $40 a month to play ball. At the age of 19 he ran away from home and took the job. With $40 a month for playing Saturdays and Sundays, and $8 a day for painting on other days, the youngster amassed a little bank roll by the close of the season. Fred protested that baseball was a legitimate profession, with great earning powers. Even now "Ma" Clarke shakes her head and will not admit that baseball is a good thing for the boys.

Playing managers are disappearing from major league baseball. In the National League now there are only three, while the American League has only two. In the American League Carrigan of the Red Sox and Donovan of the Yankees play only occasionally. Huggins of the Cardinals, Herzog of the Reds, and Bresnahan of the Cubs are the three playing managers in the National League.

"I always considered Clark Griffith among the best pitchers of the last twenty years," says Honus Wagner. "Grif wasn't what they call a 'smoke king,' but he had an assortment of good curves and a wise old head. I don't wonder that they called him 'The Fox.' There never was a headier man in the box."

Harvard will invite the Intercollegiate Association to hold its annual championship track and field meeting in the stadium next Spring. Undergraduate Manager Clement has said that the Crimson team would go to Ithaca for a dual meet with Cornell on May 15, and meet Yale a week later.

Al Shrubb, coach of the Harvard cross-country team, expects the Crimson to have one of her strongest squads this year. No less than seventy-five candidates are reporting daily for the team. While there are no stars in the bunch, Shrubb will follow the Moakley plan of trying to develop a team of consistent performers, instead of relying upon individual performers.

$1,000 for Sullivan Fund.

The committee in charge of the James E. Sullivan Memorial Fund games at Reservoir Park, Jersey City, N. J., on Sunday had not made a financial report to Secretary-Treasurer Rubien up to yesterday, but Tom Cassidy, secretary to the committee, announced that he expected $1,000 would be realized from the meet. This includes a number of donations from friends of the late athletic chieftain. Eugene F. Kinkead, Sheriff of Hudson County, and a member of the Games Committee, contributed $100 to the fund, while $20 was received from "an old has-been," who requested that his name should not be mentioned.

Union Settlement A. C. Activities.

The Union Settlement A. C. has completed plans for a busy Winter season. The annual handicap doubles handball tournament is now under way with twenty-one teams in competition. The monthly indoor members' games will start Saturday evening, Nov. 13. Five cups have been donated for the members scoring the most points during the season. The Games Committee, of which J. V. Hoole is Chairman, is arranging a number of interesting athletic features for the Winter.

SLOSSON DROPS BACK IN BILLIARD MATCH

De Oro Wins Third Block and Now Leads at Three Cushions, 150 to 137.

Alfred De Oro retained his lead in the third night's play of the three-cushion billiard match against the veteran George Slosson at Doyle's Academy last night, taking the third block by a score of 50 to 41. The total scores for the three nights' play are: De Oro, 150; Slosson, 137. The match is for 250 points.

The Cuban's vigorous stroke, which has carried him to the three-cushion championship so often before, was much in evidence last night, and although the play was close most of the way and once or twice Slosson was in front, De Oro's splendid judgment of angles and his accurate execution gave him the advantage. Slosson played very carefully and had four safety plays, while De Oro did not once have to resort to safety play.

The Cuban reached the end of his string of 50 in seventy-four innings, and his best runs were 5 and two 4s. It was the run of 5 in the sixty-seventh inning that decided last night's play and gave him an advantage which "the Student" could not overcome. Slosson made several carefully studied shots when he resorted to the use of four and five cushions before registering his carroms. Two of his bank shots were unusually spectacular.

Three-cushion play seemed like second nature to the Cuban, and he was quick to chose his plays and carry them out. In the twenty-seventh inning Slosson, with a run of 8, went to the front by a score of 18 to 15.

For several innings after that the advantage see-sawed from one player to the other until the fifty-third inning, when De Oro, after executing a difficult play around the table, went into the lead by a score of 30 to 28, and from that time until the end he held a slight advantage. De Oro had clusters of threes in the fifty-sixth, sixty-first, and sixty-sixth innings, and a run of 5 in the sixty-seventh.

The match was witnessed by a large gallery, which included many of the well-known figures in various branches of sports. The score by innings follows:

Alfred De Oro—(100)—0 1 0 1 1 0 0 2 0 1
0 0 1 0 2 2 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 1
1 0 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 2 1 0 3 0
0 1 3 0 0 1 0 3 5 0 0 0 1 1 1. Total—50.
High runs, 5, 4, 3. Total—150.

George Slosson—(95)—1 1 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0
0 1 0 0 0 1 0 2 0 0 2 3 0 0 1 0 1 0 0
0 0 1 0 1 0 0 0 0 1 0 4 0 0 0 1 2 1
2 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 0 1 2 1 0 1 0 0. Total—41.
High runs, 4, 3, 3. Total—137.
Referee—Coleman Madden.

Other Winners with the Cue.

Consistent playing on the part of Claude R. Lewis gave him a victory over Charles Worcester in their game in the amateur handicap 18.2 balkline billiard tournament at the Knickerbocker Academy in Brooklyn last night, the score being 185 to 60. The men were playing on equal terms, each having to score 185 points to win, and Lewis completed his string in thirty innings. This gave him an average of 6 5-60, and he had high runs of 20 points twice, and one of 16. Worcester's highest run was 14, and he made an average of 2 points. This evening Dr. H. D. Jennings will attempt to score 215 points before Lewis can tally 185.

A handicap of 1 point accounted for E. Cohn's defeat by B. Cohn last night in the amateur handicap three-cushion carrom tournament at the Morningside Academy, 125th Street and Lenox Avenue. The former was playing for 15 points, while E. Cohn needed 14 to win, and the latter won by the score of 14 to 14. He completed his string in fifty innings, making a high run of 2. E. Cohn's high run was 3.

R. Sulzer failed in his endeavor to concede a handicap of 6 points to Dr. H. M. Pope last night in the amateur handicap three-cushion carrom tournament at the Audubon Academy, and lost by the score of 25 to 25. Sulzer had agreed to score 34 points before Pope could tally 28, and the latter ran out his string in eighty-three innings. Pope had three runs of 3 points as his high mark.

Australian Athletes Killed in Battle.

Most of Australia's crack swimmers have enlisted in Britain's army. Beaurepaire, Healey, Longworth, Boardman, Adrian, and Fox are all soldiers. Some of these men were competitors in the Olympic games at Stockholm, and were pitted against Kahanamoku in Sydney less than eight months ago. McEvilley, not long ago a winner of the Diamond Sculls at Henley, has also enlisted.

In Rugby football ranks the loss in battle of international and Australian players has been heavy. D. R. Bedell-Sivright, one of the greatest of forwards, has been killed in action. "Darkie" Bedell-Sivright captained a British team that toured Australia and New Zealand in 1904. He played for the Scottish international team against England, Ireland, Wales, New Zealand, and South Africa, during the thirteen years he played for nine consecutive seasons. Before that he had played for both Cambridge and Edinburgh Universities.

Blair I. Swannell, Major in the Australian force which first reached the Gallipoli peninsula, and Harold George, another member of the same unit, were killed in battle recently. Swannell was a player of wonderful dash and skill, and had been a member of Sivright's team. George was well known among Rugby players in California. A few days later Fred Thompson, another international, was also killed on the Gallipoli. Dr. Brian A. C. Pockley of Sydney, the first Australian killed on the expedition against the Germans in German New Guinea, was a Rugby player. Other players killed in action were: A. Downing of the famous "All Blacks" of New Zealand, T. M. Grace, a New Zealand forward of the Maori; B. C. Rodgers, who was a member of Bedell-Sivright's team that visited Australia in 1904; Ronald Poulton of England, one of the best three-quarters; Basil Maclear, an Irish player, and Kenneth McLeod of Scotland, who almost gave his team victory over the "All Blacks" in 1906.

Foster Delights "Home Folks."

When the news of the victory of the Red Sox in the second game of the world's series was telegraphed to Bonanza and Bokoshe, Okla., both towns declared a holiday. George Foster, Boston's pitcher, had fulfilled the prediction of the "home town boys" that he would be a great pitcher some day. Even when Foster's admirers learned that he was going to do the twirling, business in both places ended abruptly so that the baseball enthusiasts could discuss the probable outcome of the contest. No one in either town could see how the Red Sox had a chance of losing with Foster in the box. At Bonanza the returns of the game were received at the company store. A drug store proprietor "bulletined" the game for the crowd at Bokoshe. When news of the Boston victory was flashed over the wires a telegram of congratulation bearing the names of more than a hundred enthusiastic admirers was sent to Foster.

Foster and Tom Wilson, now playing for Galveston in the Texas State League broke into the game together as a reversible battery. Foster pitching one day and Wilson catching, and vice versa. In 1911 they joined an independent team at Stigler, Okla., exchanging positions every day. The Muskogee (Okla.,) team of the Western Association stopped off at Stigler for an exhibition game and Manager Lon Ury decided to hire the "reversible" battery. The association failed before the schedule had been completed, and Foster and Wilson, with Pitcher Jim Sewell, were sold to the St. Louis Browns. They remained with St. Louis until the season closed. In 1912 Foster and Wilson went to Houston of the Texas League and helped that team win the league pennant.

Foster was then sold to Boston for $5,000.

Scarlata Leads in C. C. N. Y. Run.

J. Scarlata, Captain of the College of the City of New York cross-country team, led the team over the 177th Street course yesterday in the tryouts for the run with Lafayette at Easton on Saturday. Scarlata was followed closely by Cohen. The remainder of the team finished in good condition. J. Landis, who was third, is ineligible, due to academic standing. The prospects for victory over the Easton boys is excellent, as the first three men this year are much faster than the men last year who defeated Lafayette. The times of the first eight men are as follows: J. Scarlata, 33:15; S. Cohen, 33:45; E. Landis, 34:45; A. Schroeder, 35:15; I. Natapoof, 35:50; R. Guinness, 38:05; A. Soos, 40:05.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20.—With the exception of rains in the Atlantic States and on the extreme North Pacific Coast, fair weather prevailed throughout the country during the last twenty-four hours. Pressure is moderately high over the Central West, but there are no well-defined disturbances, although one is apparently approaching the North Pacific Coast. Temperatures remain high on the Atlantic and Gulf States, the lower lake region, and the Ohio Valley, and they have again risen in the Northwest and the extreme West. Fair weather will prevail Thursday and Friday over the east part of the country without decided temperature changes.

Winds for Thursday and Friday: North Atlantic, Middle Atlantic—Moderate south and southwest; South Atlantic—Moderate mostly east and southeast; East Gulf—Gentle to moderate, mostly east.

FORECASTS FOR TODAY AND FRIDAY.

Western New York—Fair, slightly cooler Thursday; Friday fair.

Eastern New York, New England, Western Pennsylvania—Fair Thursday and Friday.

New Jersey, Eastern Pennsylvania, Delaware—Partly cloudy Thursday; Friday fair.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1914.	1915.		1914.	1915.
8 A. M.	56	60	4 P. M.	66	67
6 A. M.	55	63	8 P. M.	61	65
9 A. M.	59	63	9 P. M.	61	65
12 M.	65	65	11 P. M.	59	65

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 64; for the corresponding date last year it was 62; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 54.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 62; at 8 P. M. it was 66. Maximum temperature, 68 degrees at 2:30 P. M.; minimum, 60 degrees at 3 A. M. Humidity, 99 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 80 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.01 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.00 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M.		Loss.
12:20—147	Forsyth St.; — Rischbaum...	Slight
12:20—55	Forsyth St.; S Rosenfeldt....	Slight
1:20—1,424	5 Av.; D. Pfeiffer.....	$300
4:50—106	E. 126 St.; — Pannish.....	Slight
5:05—1,567	B'way; Horn & Hardart...	None
9:20—341-343	E. 119 St.; Isidore Solomon..	Slight
11:25—2,070	5 Av.; Philanthropin Hospital..	None
P. M.		
2:20—402	E. 75 St.; Geo. Schwartz....	Slight
3:45—4,298	Park Av.; Frank Lauler.....	Slight
4:25—64	St. Mark's Pl.; Fannie Lukinsky.....	Slight
4:50—1,356	5 Av.; Fannie Dublin.....	Slight
5:15—3,800	Park Av.; Louis Silverman...	Slight
6:00—215	W. 48 St.; Morris Bonsole....	$200
7:20—109	W. 26 St.; Olanger & Reis...	Slight
7:45—236	E. 78 St.; Adolph Henigli...	Slight

ESTATES APPRAISED.

CHAMPLIN, JOHN DENISON, (Jan. 8, 1916;) net estate, $36,225; John Denison Champlin, Jr., son, given $5,000; rest of estate passed to Mrs. Franka L. C. Champlin, widow. Assets: Deposits, $1,815; personality, $1,075; corporate bonds, $9,170; decedent was a writer; schedules show he had on deposit with Andrew Carnegie $20,000, upon which there was due interest amounting to $26; money in pocketbook, $40; royalty contracts with Henry Holt & Co., publishers, appraised at $6,000, largest being contract on Young People's Encyclopaedia of Persons and Places, appraised at $2,500, and contract for Young Folks Encyclopaedia of Common Things, $2,500.

FRANK, MARK H., (April 3, 1914;) net estate, $361,463; Lewis S. Frank, Beatrice L. Frank, Josephine Rosenstein, and Daniel Gordon Frank, children, each received life estate in shares placed at $80,740; Lucy Frank, sister, given $4,000; Jennie M. Frank, sister, $5,000; several minor bequests to other relatives and to institutions. Assets: 158 West 73 St., appraised at $24,500; deposits, $2,300; notes and insurance, $222,960; stocks and bonds of 1 point accounted for by M. H. Frank & Co., importers of art embroideries, $135,196. Largest holdings of stocks were: 600 shares Utah Copper, appraised at $33,900, and 1,320 shares Guggenheim Exp. Co., $74,220; bonds: Braden Copper Co., appraised at $24,146; bonds, Braden Copper Co., $31,709.

FOOTE, MARGARET L., (Oct. 22, 1913;) net estate, $8,441. Three children beneficiaries. Assets: Equity $14,712 in 20 Beekman St., appraised at $65,000; cash, $25; personality, $480.

KELLY, THOMAS, was head of Thomas Kelly & Co., installment plan, 464-470 Fulton St., Brooklyn, (May 6, 1914;) net estate $737,245. Beneficiaries: Elizabeth H. Kelly, Marion W. Malone, Agnes S. Michaux, Viola Antonio Delaney, Georgiana M. Bowe, Thomasine C. Kelly, and Margaret Kelly, daughters, each given $91,732, shares to be held in trust for eight years; they are to be paid income and receive principal at end of that period; John T. Kelly, son, $10,000; $40,000 Richard F. Kelly, specific bequest in Brooklyn business, $41,118; two grandchildren, $5,000 each; Richard Kelly, nephew, $1,000; employes given $4,000 each. Assets: 19 West 75th St., appraised at $45,000; 453 6th Av., appraised at $50,000; equity, $12,687, in 346 West 56th St., appraised at $42,000; equity, $6,226 in 263 Sixth Av. and 104-109 West 17th St., appraised at $155,000; vacant lot, 40th St., Brooklyn, $3,200; vacant lot, 41st St., Brooklyn, $3,600; equity, $184,375 in 464-466 Fulton St., Brooklyn, appraised at $225,000; leasehold, 468-476 Fulton St., Brooklyn, $20,000; decedent also owned realty at Hollywood, N. J., but it is not appraised in report; deposits, $93,523; life insurance, $15,000; claims, $700; contents of residence, 19 West 75th St., $5,023; stocks and bonds, $224,678; business, 464-470 Fulton St., Brooklyn, appraised at $41,118; largest item of stock was 240 shares of the Thomas Kelly Co., appraised at $154,612; 201 shares Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R., common, appraised at $28,595; 200 shares Interborough Metropolitan, pref. and smaller blocks of stock in other corporations.

LANDERS, MARGARET M., (Oct. 24, 1914;) net estate, $1,191; Patrick, husband, and Margaret M. Landers, daughter of decedent, were the beneficiaries. Assets: Plot at Wakefield Park, Westchester County, $175; deposits, $798.

MOSES, MAX, (March 21, 1914;) net estate, $24,550; Mrs. Fannie Moses, widow, is the beneficiary. Assets: Lot northwest corner of Broadway and McDonough St., Brooklyn, equity $5,132, value $22,500; equity, $4,149, in lot southeast corner of Broadway and McDonough St., Brooklyn, appraised at $16,000; equity, $3,043, in 348 Houston St., appraised at $20,000; equity, $11,000, in 185 East 80th St., appraised at $37,000; deduction for dower was $3,983; deposits, $145; law library, $100; stock, $7,675.

NOONAN, CORNELIUS G., (March 17, 1914;) net estate, $25,056; Mrs. Maury N. Noonan, widow of decedent, was the beneficiary. Assets: Two lots, Lorillard Place, the Bronx, $6,000; salary due from City of New York, $51.

OWENS, CORNELIUS W., (March 18, 1915;) net estate, $2,687; Mrs. Julius L. Owens was the beneficiary. Assets: Two lots, Huntington L. I., $340; deposits, $1,187; personalty, $155; trucking business, 516 West Broadway, $4,639; two lots, Huntington, L. I., $637.

POWERS, ELLEN, (March 16, 1914;) net estate, $34,709. Frances F. Powers, Sarah Ella Powers, Edward A. Powers, Ida F. Powers, Melora L. Powers, and Mabel O. Powers, the six children of decedent, were beneficiaries. Assets: Equity, $5,831, in 206 West 114th St., appraised at $26,000; an equity, $23,658, in 228 West 105th St., appraised at $30,000; property at Mt. Vernon, $3,330; a lot at Babylon, L. I., $40; deposits, $331, and accrued rents, $116.

READ, WILLIAM, (Nov. 9, 1914;) net estate, $34,181. Mrs. Emma S. Read, widow, and the three children were beneficiaries. Assets: One-half interest, $4,192, in the equity in 147 Bleecker St., appraised at $37,500; deposits, $11,836; mortgages and personalty, $5,125; stocks and bonds, $17,497; one-half interest in Read's Restaurant, 147 Bleecker St., $570.

SIMON, SETTE, (Sept. 26, 1914;) net estate, $42,576. Isaac G. Simon, Moses Simon, Carleton Simon, Bertha Chuck, and Amelia Bonheur, five children, received the bulk of the estate in equal shares, and there were bequests to Lucien L. Bonheur, son-in-law, and six grandchildren. Assets: 114 East 56th St., appraised at $40,000; deposits, $8,805; personalty, $1,616.

SLOANE, MARGARET B., (April 18, 1914;) net estate, $25,635. Hannah Sloane, daughter, given $14,679; Sarah B. Black, daughter, $5,385; Foster Black, grandson, $1,898, and there was a life estate of $5,000 provided for Alice Twaites, not related. Assets: Equity, $35,583, in 64 West 53d St., appraised at $52,500; deposits, $31; stocks, $5,242.

STILLMAN, Mrs. CHARLOTTE, (Oct. 5, 1914;) net estate, $41,406. Charlotte Moore and Enoch S. Moore, grandchildren, each received $16,361; two sisters were each given $2,000 and personalty, and there were several minor bequests. Assets: 48 Morton St., $10,730; 78 Bedford St., $9,000, and the rest of the assets consisted of deposits, notes and personalty.

TYRRELL, JOHN, of Rahway, N. J., (May 22, 1915;) entire estate not disclosed. Assets taxable in New York State: 192 Lexington Av., Brooklyn, appraised at $5,500, and one-half interest in 11½ West 119th St., $2,250; total N. Y. assets, $8,350; no deductions are enumerated. Two sisters were the beneficiaries.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

Sun rises..6:17|Sun sets..5:13|Moon sets..4:52

THE TIDES.

	High Water.		Low Water.	
	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	6:16	6:35	12:04	12:36
Governors Island	6:49	7:07	12:35	1:07
Hell Gate	8:59	8:57	2:15	2:47

Arrived—Wednesday, Oct. 20.

SS Reimer, St. Raphael, Sept. 26.
SS Bayamon, San Juan, Oct. 13.
SS Bowden, Jamaica, Oct. 15.
SS Olinda, Antilles, Oct. 15.
SS Colbert, La Pallice, Oct. 5.
SS Palacine, Brixham, Oct. 2.
SS Apache, Jacksonville, Oct. 15.
SS Glenmorag, Norfolk, Oct. 19.
SS Alexandra, Philadelphia, Oct. 19.
SS Santiago, Brunswick, Oct. 16.
SS Kotonia, Progreso, Oct. 12.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

Orduna	Liverpool	Oct. 12
Baltic	Liverpool	Oct. 13
Sebastinos	Palermo	Sept. 28
Seapool	Gibraltar	Oct. 4
Polykta	Genoa	Oct. 1
Daybreak	Sierra Leone	Sept. 30
Mongincevaro	Naples	Oct. 8
Progreso	Ardrossan	Oct. 6
Rapidan	Dundee	Oct. 5
Europa	Genoa	Oct. 7
Samland	London	Oct. 9
Tronto	London	Oct. 6
Ardgorm	London	Oct. 5
Southerdown	St. Nazaire	Oct. 5
Santa Marta	Kingston	Oct. 16
Comanche	Jacksonville	Oct. 18
El Mundo	Galveston	Oct. 25
Creole	New Orleans	Oct. 16

DUE TOMORROW.

Narragansett	London	Oct. 8
Zulia	Porto Rico	Oct. 16
Dwinsk	Archangel	Oct. 8
El Norte	Galveston	Oct. 16
City of Savannah	Savannah	Oct. 19
Concho	Galveston	Oct. 16

DUE SATURDAY.

Touraine	Bordeaux	Oct. 11
Advance	Cristobal	Oct. 16
Mohawk	Jacksonville	Oct. 20
Justin	Barbados	Oct. 15

DUE SUNDAY.

St. Paul	Liverpool	Oct. 16
Nordhvalen	Copenhagen	Oct. 9
Breibond	Cardiff	Oct. 7
Baron Blantyre	Oran	Oct. 19
Morro Castle	Havana	Oct. 19
Oranje Nassau	La Guayra	Oct. 8
Ardgowan	Bordeaux	Oct. 8
Alanton	Oran	Oct. 5
St. George	Palermo	Oct. 5
City of St. Louis	Savannah	Oct. 21

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Ryndam, Rotterdam	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Oscar II., Christiania	10:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Lewis K. Thurlow, Montevideo	2:30 A.M.	8:00 A.M.
Esperanza, Havana	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Sixaola, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Colon, Colon	11:30 A.M

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyer's Wants

30 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

WANTED—Cotton rags in long strips and narrow lengths from mechanical rubber goods, book binders, neckwear manufacturers, stationery mfgrs., trunk mfgrs., tag mfgrs., handkerchief mfrs., shirt mfgrs., ladies' underwear mfgrs., corset mfgrs., flour bag mfgrs., flag and bunting mfgrs., rubber tire mfgrs.; prompt cash; please send samples with full details. Chas. W. Becker, Commission Merchant, P. O. box 516, Amsterdam, N. Y.

WE ARE INTERESTED in having makers submit express paid samples of crepe de chine waists, $16.50 to $18, on 10-10 basis. Kutner-Goldstein Co., Fresno, Cal.

OPEN TO BUY for cash quantity of Julliard's French Serge 4408; must be cheap. Address H 210 Times Downtown.

WANTED, RAINCOATS, cheap line. Call 8-11 A. M., American Bargain House, 30 East 4th St.

SPOT CASH for job of serge and velvet combination dresses. Rich, 16 West 22d.

WILL PAY CASH for black 7614 serge, Queen Skirt Co., 132 West 22d.

WILL BUY plush coats for cash. 145 West 30th, 11th floor.

WANTED—Sport coats, plaids, mixtures; spot cash. People's Outfitters, 537 8th Av.

200 DRESSES, ASSORTED. Charmeuse, crepe de chine, taffeta, velvet, combinations, serges; to close out at very low figures. National Costume Company, 148 West 24th.

LOT OF 75 crepe meteor and crepe de chine dresses to close out at a sacrifice price. Astor Costume Co., 129-131 West 22d St.

JOBS ON black and white $9 and $18 waists to close out cheap. Louis Schenker, 291 Greene St.

OVERALLS! JUMPERS! SHIRTS! Special lot brown and white; will close out cheap! Reeves, 1,657 Broadway.

LARGE QUANTITY crepe de chine waist to close out at a very low price. Schwartz Bros., 39 West 19th St.

ON HAND for immediate delivery, plush coats, corduroy coats, and velvet suits; also a variety of mixture coats. M. & H. Gordon, 22 West 26th St.

SPECIALIZERS in black waists: we are in a position to bid and accept quantity orders. Reliable Waist Co., 65 West Houston St.

MOURNING WAISTS.
We are ready for bids on any quantity business. The largest and most progressive out of town $9 per dozen waist house in the East. Y 298 Times Annex.

FOR SOUTHERN BUYERS.
Have sport coats to close out below cost; also fur-trimmed suit for immediate delivery. Bernstein & Co., 452 6th Av.

WE HAVE enough plush at a low price for 5,000 infant's or intermediate coats; 10-day delivery. A. and L. Rosenfeld & Co., 40 Wooster St.

WE HAVE SERGE, CREPE DE CHINE, satin, and taffeta dresses to close out. Tip-Top Dress, 134 West 37th St.

FUR-TRIMMED PLUSH and corduroy coats for immediate delivery. L. Arbus & Sons, 138 West 27th.

FOR SALE—Narrow wale corduroy; bring cash. Emil Mayer, Baby Cap Co., 28 West Houston St.

BLACK TWILLBACK velveteen, sell 70 cents a yard. Phone 8870 Madison Square.

DESIRE AT ONCE, on cash terms, high-grade Dresses, Suits, Skirts, Waists, Petticoats, Sweaters. Sumner, 8 Lispenard St. Franklin 4243.

DESIRE at once jobs ladies' suits, dresses, skirts, and waists; will pay cash. Eastern Merchandise Co., 456 Broadway. Spring 358.

JULLIARD'S French serge, 42-inch navy, red and brown; price, 43½ cents. 101 5th Av., tenth floor.

HAVE plaid and velvet waists stock; immediate delivery. Daily, 10 West 19th St.

BARGAINS, high grade skirts. We make jobs only. Bender Skirt, 35 Walker.

WILL BUY woman's wearing apparel. Harris Bros., 40 West 22d St. Gramercy 2597.

OPEN FOR JOBS, coats, suits, and dresses, for cash. Handel's, 336 6th Av.

Help and Situations Wanted.

YOUNG MAN wanted, to buy muslin underwear, infants' wear, and kindred lines in resident buyer's office; prefer one that has had experience in the above line; state salary and how long employed in last position; full details. L 46 Times.

MANAGER.—Young man wanted, live wire, experienced assistant coat and suit manager, for Richmond (Va.) department store. Call today, 7 F. M., Room 135, Imperial Hotel.

SALESLADY, experienced, wanted by Mfgr. to sell silk waists and dresses to the city and office trade. X 294 Times Annex.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday, 3@3¼ per cent. for the best names. Wednesday, [illegible]

The quotations are for six months' paper.

Drug Prices Shoot Upward.

Weekly Drug Markets will say today that quinine, opium and glycerin led in the sensational price advance recorded in the drug market in the last week. Increasing shortage of supplies, together with an active speculative demand, are forcing prices still further upward. There was activity also in quicksilver, salicin and other products, and sharp gains are noted. It is generally conceded by leading drug and chemical interests that so long as the war demand continues there is no hope for a return to anywhere near normal prices.

East India Wools Can Be Had.

The Textile Alliance, Incorporated, of this city, has received the following cable from England: "The war trade department will be prepared, subject as hereinafter stated, to consider applications for licenses to export to the United States East India wools purchased at the forthcoming Liverpool wool sales, up to a maximum of 10,000 bales. Licenses will not be granted to these classes of wools, which are required for military purposes: black, gray and brown wool, yellow pieces, low and medium hard, white blanket wool and ginned wool."

Passing of Style Uniformity.

Women's wear manufacturers ascribe much of the prosperity enjoyed in the various trades to the passing of the idea that every woman should be dressed in a uniform. The styles this season offer an exceptionally wide assortment and, if this individuality grows, there are manufacturers who believe that Paris will lose much of its prestige in fashions. While the uniform idea prevailed, the Parisian dressmakers could control the situation; since the models were restricted to modifications of one general design originating in the French capital. With a wide range of fashions the manufacturers here will become much more independent.

About the Spring Shoes.

There is a division of opinion at present among manufacturers, wholesalers and retailers concerning the proper style of women's boots for Spring wear. The majority favor the one-color shoe, such as is selling now—with the exception of small changes—though many claim that black vamps with colored tops will sell again. One thing is settled, however, and that is that the height of the Spring shoes will be eight inches or over. As for current styles, some of the new gypsy patterns are now made with heel foxing. This does away with the extreme plain effect on the sides and gives the shoe a better appearance. African brown shoes are selling very well. Fur cuffs are now worn around the ankle instead of the top of the shoe.

Chance for Domestic Fabrics.

The great amount of dissatisfaction expressed by users of foreign fabrics in the women's apparel lines makes it doubtful if the manufacturers will rely on the importers in the future. Orders placed as far back as last Spring have failed to bring the supplies contracted for, although the importers promised to make prompt deliveries. The opportunity afforded the domestic fabric producers is the best they have ever had to branch out into lines they have permitted the foreigners to monopolize for one reason or another in the past. The cutting up trade as a whole is inclined to believe that some of the importers have acted in bad faith by selling the goods they received to other firms than those that originally ordered them, so that they might get better prices.

Will Buy Japanese Cotton Goods.

A clipping from The London Times of recent date, reproduced in a commerce report, calls attention to the fact that an interesting experiment is about to be made by obtaining from Japan certain goods of the kind formerly imported from the Continent. A prominent English firm some months ago sent a representative to Japan to visit the leading manufacturing centres, and the result has been that fabric gloves and cotton wear have been purchased and are expected to reach England in a short time. The goods are coming from Osaka, Kobe, Tokio, Kyoto and Yokohama. The cotton underwear is not of very high grade, and is not trimmed, but it is said to be good of its kind.

Organdies Dispute Settled.

A long standing dispute between the customs officials at this port and Levor & Igstaedter regarding the values at which organdies from St. Gall were to be admitted was ended yesterday by the Reappraisement Division of the Board of General Appraisers when it was held that the entered prices were correct. When the goods, which were from Stoffel & Co., St. Gall, reached here, the Government officials made heavy advances on the theory that there was no wholesale market value for the fabrics in St. Gall. The Government finally conceded that there was a market, but the board held that regardless of cost of production the entered values must be upheld, thereby reversing the advances imposed by the port officials.

Linoleum Makers Optimistic.

Reports from makers of linoleums and floor oilcloths indicate that they view the coming season with optimism. While little is being done at the moment in the booking of orders, the factories are still busy making shipments of goods previously bought. One interesting feature of the trade is that the demand for battleship linoleum has become so heavy that higher prices are being asked for it. There have been no further advances in consumers' lines, and the chances are that the opening of the new season will find goods at their present levels in spite of the increasing cost of raw materials. An order for wide burlaps, which are used for backing linoleum, was placed very recently in Dundee for quite distant delivery at the highest price the firm ordering the goods has ever paid.

Ready for Carpet Opening.

Quite a few jobbers and some retailers are reported in this market already in preparation for the Spring carpet opening, which will occur next week. It was said yesterday that a fair volume of orders for the new merchandise had been placed to date, even though it has not been officially shown. While it was said that it was not definitely known where opening prices would stand in comparison with those now in existence, it was thought that advances were imperative because of the higher cost of production. Whether an advance of any consequence would hold in the face of impending trade happenings, on the other hand, was thought to be questionable. As indicated by the orders already placed, a wide variety of merchandise will be taken freely during the coming season.

Sheetings Were Wanted.

The feature of the gray goods demand in this market yesterday was the call for sheetings from the converting trade. Some liberal sales were told of, especially on four-yard 56-60s, for which the market was 6 cents. A good demand was also told of for four-yard, 48-square sheetings, at 5½ cents, these goods having also sold well on Tuesday. Drills were quiet. The call for printcloths was none too heavy, though a fair business for spot and nearby delivery was reported on 39-inch 68-72s, 39-inch 56-44s, 38½-inch 64-60s, and 28½-inch 80-52s at the prices quoted below. Fine goods continued very active, especially piques, which are in some cases sold ahead for four or five months. Staple printcloths prices were:

39-inch, 80-80s....6¾c; 38½-inch, 64-56s, 4¾c
39-inch, 72-76s....5¾c; 38½-inch, 60-52s, 4¾c
39-inch, 68-72s....5¼c; 38½-inch, 80-48s, 4¼c
39-inch, 56-44s....*4c; 27-inch, 64-60s....3¼c
38½-inch, 64-60s, 4¾c; 27-inch, 56-52s....3c
*Asked.

Competing with Mail Order House.

A merchant in a small town found that the mail order houses were cutting into his business seriously. He knew from investigation that the values he had to offer compared favorably with those of his big competitors, and in some cases he was able to make lower prices. His service naturally was superior to that of the mail order house. He concluded that it was woman's curiosity that was weaning them away from patronage at his store. The mail order catalogues exerted a potent influence with his feminine customers, who, after looking with a banquet on the evening of the 11th. This meeting, will be known as the "Home Coming Convention," the association having been formed in St. Louis five years ago.

The Secretary of the National Canners' Association has received a letter from the Central Passenger Association saying that in connection with the annual convention of the Canners' Association, which is to be held in Louisville in February, a rate of 2 cents per traveled mile in each direction from points in the territory of the Central Passenger Association will be established. Tickets will be of the signature, non-transferable form, and will be sold on Feb. 5, 6, and 7.

The local office of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, 409 Custom House, has received detailed manuscript reports on the market for American harness and saddlery in practically all the countries of the world. These reports will be in the local office of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, 409 Custom House, until Nov. 6, and may be there examined by those interested.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

The Showing Made by Those from This Port in September.

September exports of domestic production, largely war supplies, at this port exceeded the corresponding month of 1914 by more than $100,000,000, according to a statement issued yesterday by J. H. Cant, Chief Statistician of the Custom House, covering New York's foreign commerce for the month. Total outward shipments of domestic merchandise last month reached the enormous total of $160,785,868, compared with $60,490,197 in September, 1914. Import of raw materials showed a gain over the same month a year ago, while dutiable imports were only $1,400,000 behind those in September of last year. Detailed statistics follow:

Gold and Silver.

IMPORTS.

	1914.	1915.
Gold, foreign	$810,392	$7,271,008
Gold, domestic	94,604	1,721,564
Silver, foreign	852,182	1,579,559
Silver, domestic	1,973	1,615

EXPORTS.

Gold, foreign	500	311,500
Gold, domestic	765,396	1,506,000
Silver, foreign	199,090	356,380
Silver, domestic	4,701,669	2,748,281

Merchandise.

IMPORTS.

For consumption, free	37,004,740	54,061,241
For consum'n, dutiable	23,038,478	22,491,615
For warehouse	15,175,323	8,164,659
Withdrawals from warehouse for consumption	11,875,047	11,757,432

EXPORTS.

Domestic	60,480,197	160,785,868
Foreign, free	708,386	.....
Foreign, dutiable	636,823	2,822,259

Duties.

Collected on direct importations	7,258,237	6,766,030
Collected on withdrawals from warehouse	4,884,856	4,264,673

BUSINESS NOTES.

The fifth annual convention of the National Coffee Roasters' Association, of which Ross W. Weir of this city is President, will be held at the Planters' Hotel, St. Louis, Nov. 8 to 11, concluding with a banquet on the evening of the 11th. This meeting, will be known as the "Home Coming Convention," the association having been formed in St. Louis five years ago.

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BOOM IN WOOL MARKET.

Strong Foreign Market and Approach of Winter Season Help Trading.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Oct. 20.—The American Wool and Cotton Reporter will say tomorrow:

"A decided uplift in the tone of the market took place during the week under review. It is felt that the prospect of export duty on wool from England, the possibility of an import duty in this country, the strong foreign market, and also the approach of the heavy-weight season, all contributed to the boom feeling. Fine staple wools are very valuable. Decidedly more wools in the aggregate were sold than for the previous week.

"Relatively high prices are being secured for stock goods, and the big Fall demand has not yet arrived. The market is distinctly a sellers' one, with prospects of its becoming even more so. Prices are likely to be regulated accordingly. A particularly good heavy-weight season is indicated by all the features in the market.

"The recent order for 5,000,000 yards from the Russian Government has awakened a great many sellers who have been inclined to believe that war order business is over. In the women's wear market there has been much more activity than for several past weeks.

"The cotton goods market is more active than it was a short time ago. The fine and fancy goods situation is improving. Much higher prices have been demanded by manufacturers."

LUTHER'S PAYS 8 PER CENT.

Due to Prosperity, Say Cotton Mill's Directors.

Special to The New York Times.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Oct. 20.—The Directors of the Luther Manufacturing Company, a cotton cloth manufacturing concern, have declared a quarterly dividend of 2 per cent., an increase of one-half of 1 per cent.

The management has stated that the corporation will be put on an 8 per cent. basis, rather than 6, as the mill's financial condition, as the result of good business, warrants it.

The Luther is capitalized at $525,000, so the annual disbursements will amount to $42,000.

This corporation in 1913 paid 24½ per cent. in cash dividends, in addition to a special stock dividend of 50 per cent., so the stockholders received, in both cash and stock, practically 75 per cent. in benefits.

The plant is equipped with 52,048 spindles and 1,157 looms.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Decisions Rendered on Textiles, Metals, Hose, and Beads.

J. M. Bostwick & Sons, Chicago, lost yesterday before the Board of General Appraisers in a protest against the Collector's action in taking 60 per cent. ad valorem duty on goods returned by the Appraiser as "cotton nets." The importers denied that the goods were of the character designated by the customs men and asked for a lower rate. No testimony was given, but an examination of the official record satisfied the board that proper assessment had been made.

Morgan's Louisiana & Texas Railroad and Steamship Company, New Orleans, protested the Collector's rate of 60 per cent. on silk hair nets. The Custom House authorities based their assessment on the ground that the goods were "nets of whatever yarns, threads, or filaments composed," while the importer asked a rate of 50 per cent. as silk wearing apparel. Judge Howell upheld the Collector's rate.

The George W. McCutcheon Company was partly sustained regarding the rates of duty on cotton table damask, woven on a Jacquard loom, and certain union damask composed of cotton and flax, cotton chief value. Both fabrics were returned at 30 per cent. ad valorem on account of the machine weave used in making them. The importers claimed 25 per cent. duty as "cotton table damask." The board decided that the table damask was properly dutiable as claimed, while the Collector was affirmed as to the union damask.

The board yesterday decided for the first time the status under the present tariff of the outer casings or covers of electric flash lights. As imported, the goods lacked only batteries and light bulbs to render them completed articles. The Collector classified the covers as metal articles valued at above 20 cents per dozen pieces, intended to be carried on or about the person, and the 60 per cent. duty. The board sustained the claims of A. H. Ringk & Co. and the International Forwarding Company, that the articles were properly dutiable at 20 per cent. ad valorem as manufactures of metal not plated with gold or silver.

R. L. Swearer, Pittsburgh, lost in a contention for a rate of 15 per cent. ad valorem on silk garter hose, leggings, knee caps, and anklets. The Collector took duty at 45 per cent. as silk manufactures. It was claimed at the trial that, because the articles contained a certain amount of rubber, they fell under the 15 per cent. rate as "manufactures of india rubber or gutta-percha, commonly known as druggists' sundries." As the testimony was insufficient Judge Howell said the board was unable to determine the provisions of law applicable to the articles. The Collector was accordingly affirmed.

The American Bead Company was partly sustained in the claim that beads were properly dutiable at 20 per cent. ad valorem as imitation precious stones for use in the manufacture of jewelry—in this case rings. The above rate was allowed to the merchandise proved to be used for jewelry-making, and the Collector reversed in taking 35 per cent. ad valorem duty as "beads." The balance of the importations were held dutiable as assessed.

TUBE TO HOBOKEN BLOCKED

Broken Axle Interrupts Jersey Commuting Traffic Eight Hours.

New Jersey commuters living in Hoboken and near-by places experienced yesterday the inconveniences of the day prior to the opening of the Hudson River tube because of an eight-hour suspension of the underground service between Manhattan and the Lackawanna station, Hoboken. The axle of a truck on the rear car broke shortly after 1 o'clock in the afternoon as a train was pulling into the Hoboken station. The score or more passengers in the train had to walk the tracks to the station platform, a distance of only 100 feet or so. Trains about to leave Thirty-third Street and the Hudson Terminal Building for Hoboken were stopped by telephone, and the only other train running in the tube to Hoboken at the time of the accident pulled up behind the stalled cars to discharge its passengers.

Traffic was light when the tie-up occurred, and there was comparatively little public inconvenience or confusion. Early in the evening, when the usual crowds rushed from office buildings to the tube stations. Guards with megaphones warned them that trains were not running to Hoboken, and the commuters were forced to use the ferries or go by tube to Jersey City, and thence by surface cars to Hoboken. None of the tube lines except that to Hoboken was affected by the accident. The Hoboken service was resumed at 9 o'clock last night.

Woolens Not to Be Withdrawn.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass, Oct. 20.—President Wood, of the American Woolen Company, tonight declared baseless the report that obtained currency today, that the company had decided to withdraw the spring lines of eighteen of its mills on account of war orders. The company closed an order last week with the Russian Government calling for 5,000,000 yards of heavy overcoating, and is also understood to have obtained another large contract from Great Britain.

REGISTER FOR DEFECTIVES.

Whitman Favors It, Speaking at Letchworth Cornerstone Laying.

THIELLS, N. Y., Oct. 20.—Further progress toward the completion of Letchworth Village, in Rockland County, the State home for mental defectives, which will be the largest institution of its kind in the country, was made today when Governor Charles S. Whitman laid the cornerstone of the attendants' home.

Governor Whitman, in an address, said that New York was one of the pioneer States in providing for the feeble-minded, and that only three States, California, Massachusetts, and Minnesota, exceeded New York in the accomodations provided. He said he thought all defectives soon would be registered, and those who were without means of support would be cared for by the State. The Governor added that the conservation of health was not a matter of politics, but should be indorsed by all the people.

Frank A. Vanderlip, President of the Board of Directors, said that more than $750,000 had been expended on permanent improvements for the village, and that the total cost will be about $3,500,000.

LAST JEROME AVE. STEEL UP.

New Elevated Line May Be Ready for Use by Summer.

The last steel beam to complete the Jerome Avenue elevated structure was hoisted into place at noon yesterday at East 183d Street. The work on this section has been in progress for eighteen months, and the line should be ready for operation by next summer.

The question how it is to be utilized will then arise. Ultimately it will have two connections with the south, one by the new Lexington Avenue subway, the other by a connection with the Manhattan elevated line at 155th Street and Eighth Avenue. The north end of the Lexington Avenue subway will not be ready for two years, and the Interborough has not begun the connecting link between its elevated line and the Jerome Avenue line.

Corse Payton Cut Off by Wife.

The will of Etta Reed Payton, actress, who died last week in Springfield, Mass., was filed yesterday with Surrogate Ketcham in Brooklyn. Her husband, Corse Payton, is not mentioned in the will, the entire estate being divided equally between her mother, Mrs. Carrie L. Reed, of Ravenna, Ohio, and her son, Gustave Reed Payton. The most important part of the estate consists of Jones Theatre, Fulton Street and Grand Avenue, Brooklyn. Abner B. Stupel, executor, stated that he had been unable to find the son, Gustave Payton.

BUSINESS TROUBLES

In Town.

H. BARON & CO., manufacturers of cloaks and suits at 4 West Twenty-second Street, has made an assignment to Joseph Steinberg. A petition in bankruptcy has also been filed against them by David Aaronson, Rothschild, and Theodore Schiegall. Liabilities are $8,000 and assets $4,500.

BRAUNSTEIN & HERSKOWITZ.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Louis Braunstein and Meyer Herskowitz, manufacturers of suit cases at 70 Duane Street, by A. Hamburger, Harry W. Goodman, and Emil Garfinkel. Judge A. N. Hand appointed Augustine Derby receiver. Liabilities are $10,000 and assets $3,000.

RAYMOND L. KINGSTON, boat builder, under the name of the Standard Auto Boat Company, who resides at 601 West 144th Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities $1,938, and assets $484.

CHARLES A. SOTELDO, residing at 2,028 Concourse, Bronx, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities $3,651, and no assets.

SAMUEL HELFGOTT, salesman of 187 Madison Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities $2,087 and assets $12.

CHARLES ROSNER, jobber in tobacco, at 752 East 152d Street, has filed schedules showing liabilities of $5,657 and assets of $2,507.

LITWIN BUTTON COMPANY, manufacturer of buttons, at 1,158 Broadway, has made an assignment to Max Cedarbaum.

SAMUEL SHAPIRO, grocer, at 623 East Twelfth Street, has made an assignment to Charles Goldenberg.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Oct. 20.—Schedules in bankruptcy of the Werner-Pazolt Company, furriers, Boston, disclose liabilities of $52,242, of which $31,529 is unsecured, and assets of $62,635, including stock in trade of $44,589.

Involuntary petition in bankruptcy was filed today by J. H. White Company, Watertown, stone crushers. The liabilities are $12,689 and the assets uncertain.

Harry Bebell of Salem, salesman, has filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy. His liabilities are $11,410 and the assets uncertain.

CHICAGO, Ill., Oct. 20.—Thomas G. O'Connor, a saloon keeper; liabilities, $34,893; assets unknown. The enforcement of Sunday closing law was a factor in his failure.

WACO, Texas, Oct. 20.—Richard Journey, vehicle and implement dealer; voluntary petition; liabilities, $17,410; assets, $21,381; exemptions, $7,559.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

Ahrweiler, Julius—Guaranteed Awning Co., Inc. $122.49
Auto Efficiency Engineering Co., Inc.—Krieger Press, Inc. 211.52
Allen, Edgar—B. Kanser 282.41
Bernhard, Reuben—J. Lippman 280.41
Briant, Leon—S. Rosenthal 196.41
Boyd, William and Margaret—D. M. Kent 162.02
Brennan, Celia F.—L. Lipker 331.82
Beckett, Edward—J. Polinsky 188.79
Bennett, Josephine—Long & Shaw, Inc. 803.05
Bertone, Salvatore—Avaznaziaplema 727.91
Burke, Thomas J.—E. Burke 2,000.00
Brown Bros., Inc.—Lord Electric Co. 652.50
Bruguiere, Maryon—Howard & Co. 434.82
Bystrom, Ernst—H. G. Ward, costs 118.45
Bluestein Co.—Henry George Rosenbaum Co. 660.97
Cahane, Harry—A. Furman 121.91
Conway, Joseph F.—W. M. Conway 790.81
Chiottes, Frank—O. H. Koster 151.71
Carroll, Daniel J.—M. A. Goodwin 166.57
Doelger, Charles—Public Bank of N. Y. City 581.08
Department Store Press, Inc.—Brieger Press, Inc. 411.80
Delamater, Roswell A.—F. A. Richmond 171.91
Edelstein, Louis, and Samuel Hahn—I. Sandler 105.65
Estates Contracting Co.—E. Bellow 1,060.18
Ennis, Mary J.—J. Ruppert 359.97
Eckhardt, F. Chas.—A. A. Koster 271.55
Empire Infants' Wear Co., Inc., and Hyman Goldstein—J. Potar 443.09
Foote, Thomas M.—H. C. Jenkel 321.68
Fisher, Peter J., Jr.—Auto Supply Co. 125.28
Froman, Saul, and Bernard H. Hacker, —E. Gold 200.00
Goodsell, Harry—Thermoid Rubber Co. 170.84
Goldstein, Joseph—J. D. Silverstein et al. 572.54
Goldan, S. Ormand—E. Thompson 991.71
Gartner, Alfred—M. F. Kern 2,378.26
Goldstein, Robert—Longacre Land Co. 154.03
Hallman, Benjamin—B. Hunter 124.93
Hazard Construction Co.—J. A. McCafferty 145.25
Heitshusen, John—Suburban Transfer Co. 306.91
Hitchcock, Cabot & Rollins Corp.—B. Kuloschik 4,291.42
Holzwasser, Chas. S.—M. L. Collat 853.91
Holzwasser, Chas. S., and Holzwasser, Inc.—M. L. Collat 860.35
Hobart, Fred, Charles Ihrig and Charles Mietanberg—People, &c. 500.00
Hilk, Wm. F.—United Distillers Co. 151.15
International Code Co. and Jerome Intermoecia—Trow Directory Printing and Bookbinding Co. 2,928.28
Illinois Surety Co.—I. Cohen 584.82
Same—A. Black 138.28
Same—M. Leder 323.75
Same—F. Worthman 378.33
Same—S. Resch 507.50
Same—R. Feiner 175.00
Same—Auerbach Sniatyner Ladies' Sick Benevolent Ass'n. 402.50
Same—F. Reiter 152.12
Interborough Rapid Transit Co.—I. Greenstein 314.61
Jochen, Ernest M. B.—Foster 328.63
James Butler, Inc.—K. F. Hanley 12,825.46
Jaffe, Benjamin B.—H. Heinrich et al. 129.00
Koletkin, Louis—Long Dock Mills 408.04
Kronfeld, Harry—Michael and Maxim D. Baltimore 174.82
Kostakewsky, Wolf N.—J. E. Bates et al. 217.94
Katz, Benjamin—H. Weprinsky 577.61
Kessler, David—L. Hassler 704.87
Kauffman, Louis—C. T. Paterno 397.62
Krulewitch, Samuel A.—Lincoln Trust Co. 860.79
Lithauer, Leo—Wittnauer Realty Co., Inc. 294.10
Letterhead Press, Inc.—J. E. Linde Paper Co. 567.16
Lewis, Albert S.—W. K. G. Co., Inc. 212.08
Litke, Samuel—Apex Leasing Co., Inc. 1,045.47
Max Bonwit & Co., Inc.—J. Felicetti 1,225.53
Macri, Felice—G. B. Feracco 22.96
Moreaberg, Wolf, as exec.—B. Monstein 818.15
Menge, Frank B.—V. A. Schutz 104.65
Mooney, Thomas J., and Mary—T. F. Devine 1,540.82
Mulford, Chas. L.—M. S. Doroff et al. 486.83
McCormick, Clarence K.—E. Charvet et al. 927.92
Neilson, Theophilus—M. H. Neilson, costs 120.84
Neal & Scott Co.—L. A. Antopolsky 3,698.38
Newcomb, Josiah T.—Encyclopaedia Britannica Corporation 168.71
Natale, James—Modern Tile and Marble Co., Inc. 260.36
O'Day, Catherine—M. T. Fayou 226.51
Pedro Warncke Co.—S. Loewenthal et al. 209.02
Pollack, David—A. A. Wohlauer 284.61
Prince, Felix, and John G. Pearse—Farmers and Manufacturers National Bank of Poughkeepsie 384.49
Railroad Steamboat Sanitary Supply Co.—Dechler Die Casing Co. 121.38
Reichenbacher, Frederick W.—S. L. Frank 186.83
Strasburger, Bertha M.—Union Exchange Bank of N. Y. 575.00
Riker, Carroll L.—Harvey Press, Inc. 1,511.92
Siegel, Louis and George—H. Roth 137.50
Smith, John—Joe H. Kronich Commission Co. 141.28
Silver, Leon—H. B. Claflin Corp 161.75
Smyth, Neptune B.—E. P. Galer 229.41
Fredericks Co.—G. Forman 102.98
Same—J. G. Ladue et al. 851.84
Toplitz, Berthold L.—J. A. Harris 164.16
Unger, Samuel and Anna—F. White 4,581.92
Utility Car Co.—O. H. Bauer 3,866.29
Universal Manifold Book Co., Inc.—A. Burton 177.48
Wilben Amusement Co., Inc.—E. C. Mayers 372.64
William Meeker, Inc.—Kirmiss Art Bronze Co., Inc. 140.88
Wurm, William, and Samuel Ortner—L. Dukor 524.60
Wolf, Richard—J. E. Rustin 139.48
Woodcock, Daniel—L. F. A. Magilligan 148.10
Woodcock, Daniel—J. J. Magilligan 483.27

In Bronx County.

Charles Herrmann & Co. and Jacob Meyer—D. I. O'Brien $135.10
Dillon, Edward J.—A. M. Becker 373.66
Dello, Tony—L. Valentini 51.16
Forster, Charles—Francis H. Leggett & Co. 62.58
Gollinger, John—M. J. Gordon 221.80
Hahn, Charles F.—D. Segal 171.72
Horenburg, George—E. T. Burrowes Co. 84.62
Kolotkin, Louis—Long Dock Mills 408.04
Mann, Abraham—M. Kramer 105.72
Martini, William—A. Kern & Co., Inc. 143.07
Meyer, Jacob, and Jacob Levin—R. J. Metzler 169.51
Same—Same 195.00
McCullough, Samuel J.—Columbia Metal Box Co. 136.27
O'Neill, John L.—O'Neill-Adams Co. 59.76
Quinn, Bruce—McDermott Dairy Co. 143.21
Roseno, Louis—M. Chambers et al. 69.72
Rann, Abraham—M. Baer et al. 91.51
Rosen, Nathan—E. W. Zentgraf et al. 24.97
Silberman, Kalman—J. Goldstein 357.53
Sochat, Lena, and Ida Hewitz—J. Perlman 28.72
Wallas, Charles H.—Clompoos House Wrecking Co., Inc. 117.22
Zalaznik, Joseph—J. Israel 63.41

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor and date that when judgment was filed:

In New York County.

Breiner, Morris, and Abraham Stattmeier—I. Bendes, Oct. 5, 1915 ..... $182.44
Bacon, Charles G., and Graham Bacon, Jr.—H. J. S. Hall et al., March 1, 1901 ..... 8,208.63
Carroll, Daniel J.—American Carbonate Co. 329.70
Coogan, James J., Jr.—R. Pickpenpack, July 6, 1914 ..... 120.65
C. H. Southard Wrecking & Trucking Co.—G. Priolo, June 18, 1915 ..... 3,700.00
de Maurlac, Norman P.—G. M. Minzenheimer, Jan. 12, 1912 ..... 10,975.92
Einstein, Tracy—G. H. Schmales, Nov. 23, 1910 ..... 188.02
Henry, William S., guardian—J. B. Gere, Feb. 14, 1907 ..... 147.40
Horne, Benjamin and Meyer—International Handkerchief Mfg. Co., Oct. 16, 1915 ..... 132.83
Miller, Samuel S.—A. M. Miller, Dec. 4, 1912 ..... 346.25
Prudential Outfitting Co.—I. Freedman, Oct. 5, 1915 ..... 666.56
Tresca, Ettpre and Carlo—A. Aliani, July 12, 1915 ..... 219.67
Tennant, Mark R.—C. O. Dunaway, Oct. 9, 1914 ..... 827.06
Wishart, George—W. Knauth et al., Aug. 9, 1912 ..... 2,000.00
Wheeler, Wm. D., and John M. Ewen—M. G. Iskendarian, April 12, 1915 ..... 372.56
Weill, Henry M., Margaret E. Weill, and Mortimer L. Lask—J. Spaks, Jan. 19, 1914 ..... 163.41
Weil, Margaret E., and Henry M. Weill —H. Bean, July 16, 1915 ..... 412.19
Altman, Louis H., and Harry Davie—People, &c., Oct. 14, 1915, (vacated) 300.00
Siele, Henry—Mutual Bank, Feb. 1, 1914, (canceled) 2,337.77
Shenk, Joseph—Sunlight Gas Machine Co., March 6, 1909, (canceled) 178.54
Vogel, Lillian R.—Guaranty Trust Co., June 8, 1915, (released) 26,860.78

In Bronx County.

Capussi, Rocco—A. E. Sheridan, Jan. 9, 1915 ..... $1,820.25

Sunlight Lofts

With 100% Sprinkler System

Permanent light on all sides; 92 ft. frontage; centrally located.

220-230 West 19th St.

Near 7th Avenue

Four fast elevators; suitable for publishers, importers, light manufacturing; high class, satisfied tenants now in building. New 7th Av. Subway to have station at 18th St.

Possession now Rents reasonable

Full commission to brokers

E. S. Willard & Co

Phone 5989 Hanover 52 William St.

YONKERS GROWING UP FAST.

Five-Year Increase in Population Excelled Only by Rochester.

Special to The New York Times.

YONKERS, N. Y., Oct. 20.—An official statement received today from Secretary of State Hugo shows that Yonkers is the fastest growing municipality among the second-class cities of the State, and shows, furthermore, that among the first-class cities she has been outplaced only by Rochester. It is the first time since Yonkers became a city in 1872 that she has won such a distinction.

In 1910 Yonkers's population was 79,803. In 1915 the population had swelled to 91,418, a percentage of .145. Compared with this figure New Yorkk City has a percentage of .048, and Utica has the next largest to Yonkekrs among the second-class cities with .107. Rochester leads with .164.

The official figures are based on the States census taken last Summer.

CHARGE IMMIGRANT FRAUDS.

Crusaders Arrest Three More Men Accused as Bogus Lawyers.

Three more arrests were made yesterday in the crusade of the New York County Lawyers' Association and the Bureau of Industries and Immigration of the State Industrial Commission against alleged bogus lawyers. The three prisoners described themselves as Carmelo Amoruso, a steamship agent, in business at 60 East Houston Street, living at 2,091 Second Avenue; Harry Tanzer, a real estate broker, of 90 East Tenth Street, and Joseph Lavitt, a druggist, of 74 Stanton Street. Amoruso waived examination in the Tombs Court and was held in $300 bail. The other two were paroled in the Essex Market Court and will appear for examination tomorrow.

George R. Adams, counsel for the Committee on Practice of the Lawyers' Association, was the complainant against all three prisoners. They, with the seven men arrested on Tuesday and others, according to the association, have been obtaining money from ignorant immigrants by falsely representing themselves as lawyers.

Hol

Conservatism in Buying Stocks

prompts the purchase of such investments as the preferred stock of the Consumers Power Co. (Michigan).

This stock is commission approved, protected by earnings over 2½ times the amount necessary to pay dividend charges after paying all fixed charges and yields at its present price well over 6%.

Send for Descriptive Circular No. A-59

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Incorporated
Investment Securities
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INCOME or PRICE FLUCTUATION—

Which are you looking for?
If you are looking for income, safe and sure, paid to you quarterly, you owe it to yourself to look into

COMMERCIAL SECURITY COMPANY BONDS

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Interest at 6%. $500 denominations. 1, 2, and 3-year maturities. Call or write for circular T-24.

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(Est. 1906. Resources $7,000,000) Keabe Building. 5th Ave. & 39th St.

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Why not bring your problems to us?

We have trained men to answer your questions.

Their time is at your disposal.

One share or ten thousand shares will receive the same expert study and courteous attention.

Send for our weekly **Market Observations** *free upon request*

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5% Convertible Bonds
Due April 1, 1920
To Yield 5½%
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Members New York, Boston, and Chicago Stock Exchanges.
49 WALL STREET
Boston New York Chicago

New Secured Debts Tax Law

The text of the New York law and a summary of the essential details of the tax and tax exemption statutes, which directly affect bonds and similar securities owned by residents of New York State, will be furnished on request.

Send for Booklet 60

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of the Partial Payment Method of buying sound dividend-paying securities is that it encourages systematic saving. Write for Booklet No. 28.
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FINANCIAL MARKETS

The Steel Trade as a Barometer of Business Revival—No New Russian Credits.

Of yesterday's stock market it can be said that, if the advances were fewer and of less significance than traders have grown accustomed to through several weeks of almost uninterrupted gains, the declines were disappointing to brokers, who have expected a wide break throughout the list. Traders who thought that the public was about satiated with the bull market have been making a great ado over the weak technical position in which stocks have been left, and have been urging their friends to sell their holdings before a wave of liquidation carries away their profits.

That the market has not yielded more easily to such influence is perhaps due in large measure to the strength of the steel trade. Not even the information unofficially distributed yesterday that next Tuesday's meeting will not result in a resumption of the Steel dividend served to chill the growing popularity of the Steel stocks. United States Steel was again very active, and although it yielded ⅞ from the closing price on Tuesday, in view of the recent advance the reaction was of little importance. The expectation that Chairman Gary, in his address to the Iron and Steel Institute Friday, will show greater optimism than for years past, coupled with the favorable tone of the weekly reviews of the organs of the trade, checked the selling of Steel, and gave rise to fresh estimates of the net earnings which will be reported next week.

The Iron Age says that reports from every branch of the finished steel trade are of the most inspiring character. In many branches manufacturers are swamped with work, and the new orders are being taken at higher prices. The railroads, having already begun to feel the stimulus of augmented traffic, are tardily entering the market for large amounts of rails, bridge steel, and cars.

It was learned yesterday that of the $490,000,000 of cash to be paid into the syndicate managers handling the Anglo-French loan, $350,000,000 was paid on the first day. This sum represents, of course, not only the full amount for the bonds withdrawn, but the 25 per cent. payment made by other syndicate members. A number of syndicate subscribers who participated in the underwriting on a considerable scale asked as late as yesterday to be allowed to withdraw their bonds from the public offering.

The proposed new Russian credits are still in a visionary stage. The Government would like to float a bond issue, here, but tentative suggestions along that line met with no encouragement. It was then proposed that credits be granted in connection with purchases here, the arrangement offered amounting in effect to the payment of manufacturers' bills in notes. This did not seem feasible, and it is not likely that any new Russian credit will be established, at least in the near future. There are open banking credits through which Russia is provided with large sums as needed, and these have been kept good by settlement through London.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	Days. 10 or Less.	Over 10 up to 30.	Over 30 up to 60.	Over 60 up to 90.	Over 90.
Boston	3	4	4	4	5
New York	3	4	4	4	5
Philadelphia	3	4	4	*4½	5
Cleveland	3½	4	4	4½	5
Richmond	..	4	4	*4½	5
Atlanta	..	4	4	*4	5
Chicago	..	4	4	4½	5
St. Louis	3	4	4	4½	5
Minneapolis	..	4	4	5	5
Kansas City	..	4	4	5	5
Dallas	..	4	4	*4½	5
San Francisco	3	3½	4	4½	5

*Notes maturing in not more than 90 days secured by cotton or other staples, warehoused and insured, or in course of shipment, are discountable at the special rate of 3 per cent.

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Sixty days	2½@2¼
Ninety days	2¾@2½

COLLATERAL LOANS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Renewal Rate.
On Call	2	1¾	2	1¾

ON TIME.

60 days	2¼
90 days	2¾
4 months	3
6 months	3

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Best Known Names.

4 months	3 @3¼
60 to 90 days	3
4 months	3¼@3½
6 months	3½@3¾

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES.

Range of Sterling.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Chge.
Demand	$4.68⅜	$4.67¾	$4.67⅞	— .00
Cables	4.68¾	4.68⅛	4.68⅜	— .01

Closing Rates.

	Demand. (or check.)	Cable.
London	$4.67⅞	$4.68⅜
Paris	5.87½	5.87
Switzerland	5.32½	5.31¾
Scandinavia	25.95	26.00
Berlin	.32½	.32⅝
China—		
Hongkong	48.35	48.50
Shanghai	56.00	..
Singapore	57.50	..
Greece	5.16	5.17
Holland	.41	41⅛
India—		
Bombay	38.00	..
Calcutta	38.75	38.88
Italy	6.39	6.38
Japan—		
Kobe	49.37	49.45
Yokohama	49.12½	..
Philippine Islands—		
Manila	49.62	49.75
South America—		
Buenos Aires	41.87	41.93
Rio	26.72	25.80
Spain	19.00	19.00
Austria	14.70	14.80
Russia		38.37

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers.— 60 Days.	90 Days.	Commercial.— 60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.64½	$4.62¼	$4.63	$4.61

Clearing House Figures.

New York Clearing house exchanges, $519,328,800; balance, $29,745,569; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $10,441,537.

The local banks have gained $5,447,000 on their Sub Treasury operations since Friday.

Domestic Exchange.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, par; St. Louis, par; San Francisco, 85c premium; Montreal, par.

Bar Silver.

London, 23⅞d, off 1-16d; New York, 49⅝c, off ⅛c.

STOCK MARKET AVERAGES.

The average quotations of twenty-five leading railroad and twenty-five industrial issues yesterday, and of those two groups of stocks combined, with comparisons:

	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Railroads	78.28	77.57	77.85	— .20
Industrials	105.61	103.10	104.45	+1.95

COMBINED AVERAGE.

Oct. 13	90.74	88.71	89.60	+ .30
Oct. 14	90.07	88.41	88.91	+ .69
Oct. 15	90.14	88.27	89.03	+ .12
Oct. 16	89.67	88.55	89.34	+ .31
Oct. 18	90.90	89.45	90.62	+1.28
Oct. 19	91.52	90.10	90.36	— .26
Oct. 20	91.92	90.33	91.24	+ .88

Range of Fifty Stocks.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Chge.
*Oct., 1915	91.92	Oct. 20	82.93	Oct. 6	91.24
Oct., 1914	Exchange closed.				
Oct., 1913	70.79	Oct. 2	66.20	Oct. 17	67.73
Oct., 1912	85.76	Oct. 4	81.47	Oct. 30	82.80
Oct., 1911	75.88	Oct. 16	72.01	Oct. 4	73.89
*Year, 1915	91.92	Oct. 20	58.80	Feb. 24	91.24
Year, 1914	78.70	Jan. 31	57.47	July 30	60.20
Year, 1913	79.10	Jan. 2	63.09	Feb. 1	68.04
Year, 1912	85.52	Sept. 30	75.24	Feb. 1	78.39
Year, 1911	84.41	Jun. 26	69.57	Sep. 23	77.60

*To date.

Prices Firm on Bourse.

PARIS, Oct. 20.—Prices were firm on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes, 66 francs 50 centimes for cash. Exchange on London, 27 francs 56 centimes.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 20, 1915.

	Stocks, (Shares.)
Total sales	1,899,216
Same day last year	Exch. closed
Year to date	132,739,399
Same period last year	45,989,158
Average price and change 50 stocks	91.24 + .88
Same day last year	*Exch. closed

	High.		Low.	
Year's range to date	91.92	Oct. 20	58.99	Feb. 24
Range year 1914	73.30	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30
Range year 1913	79.10	Jan. 9	68.09	June 10

*Closing average July 30, 57.77.

Closing. Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
101	104	100	Adams Express	102½	102½	102½	102½	— ½
101	104	10	Do., odd lot	104	104	104	104	...
32⅜	33	1,600	Alaska Gold Mines	32¾	33⅛	32⅜	32⅞	— ⅛
44¼	44½	21,200	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	42⅝	44⅝	42¼	44¼	+1⅛
74¼	74⅝	2,300	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	73	75	73	74⅛	+1⅛
69⅜	69⅝	3,200	Am. Agricul. Chem	68⅝	70	68⅜	69⅞	+1⅛
66⅜	66⅝	2,200	Am. Beet Sugar	66⅛	66⅝	66⅛	66½	— ⅛
105	106	100	Am. B. S.& F.pf.tr	105	105	105	106	— 3
63¼	63¾	8,000	Am. Can	64⅜	64½	63⅜	63½	— ⅛
106	107	200	Am. Can pf	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞	+ ⅛
87	87⅜	22,000	Am. Car & Fdry	86¼	89	85	87	+1⅛
115½	117	200	Am. Car & Fdry pf	116	116	116	116	— ⅛
154½	156	900	Am. Coal Products	150½	156½	150⅞	156	— ⅞
59½	60¼	700	Am. Cotton Oil	60¼	60¼	60	60¼	+ ⅛
11¼	11⅜	1,500	Am. H. & Leather	11⅜	11⅝	11⅜	11⅝	+ ⅛
51⅝	52	4,000	Am. H. & Leath. pf	51⅜	52	51⅜	52	+1⅛
23¾	24	200	Am. Ice Securities	24	24	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅛
22⅜	22⅝	11,400	Am. Linseed	20½	22⅞	20½	22⅝	+1⅛
30⅝	30⅞	6,100	Am. Linseed pf	37	39⅜	37	39⅝	+2⅛
71⅝	72	89,200	Am. Locomotive	70⅜	72½	70⅜	71⅝	+1⅛
99	100	200	Am. Locomotive pf	99½	99½	99½	99½	+ ⅛
6⅞	7	100	Am. Malt	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
93¼	93¾	15,100	Am. Smelt. & Ref	94⅛	95¾	93¼	93½	— ⅞
108½	109½	200	Am. Smelt. & R. pf	109	109	109	109	...
108½	109½	22	Do., odd lot	106½	109½	106½	109½	...
86	86½	100	Am. Smelt. S. pf. A	86½	90½	86½	86½	+ ½
81½	82½	200	Am. Smelt. S. pf. B	82½	82½	82½	82½	+ ½
72¼	72¾	16,400	Am. Steel F'dries	72½	74	71⅞	72¾	— ⅛
111⅞	112½	1,500	Am. Sugar Ref	112½	113⅜	111¼	112	— ⅞
115	116	200	Am. Sugar Ref. pf	116	116	116	116	— ⅛
124½	124⅝	1,300	Am. Teleph. & Tel	124⅜	124⅞	124⅜	124⅝	+ ⅛
232	233	500	Am. Tobacco	230	232½	230	232½	— ½
109	110½	600	Am. Tob. pf., new	109¼	110	109¼	110	+ ⅞
56	56½	25,700	Am. Woolen	56¼	57⅛	56	56⅞	+ ⅛
54	54½	2,500	Am. Woolen t. f	54	56	54	54⅞	+1⅛
97	98¼	300	Am. Woolen pf	96¾	98¾	95½	98¼	+ ⅞
75½	75⅝	22,080	Anaconda Cop. Co	76¼	76⅞	75½	75⅞	— ½
106¼	106½	1,900	Atch., Top. & S. F	106¾	106⅞	106¼	106½	...
100	100⅜	100	Atch. T. & S. F. pf	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼	+ ⅛
132	132⅝	31,700	Baldwin Loco	132⅜	135	130½	132¼	— ¾
108¾	110	100	Baldwin Loco. pf	109¼	109¼	109¼	109¼	+ ¼
92	92½	3,800	Baltimore & Ohio	92¼	92⅝	92	92⅛	— ⅛
74½	75	200	Baltimore & O. pf	74⅞	74⅞	74¾	74¾	— ⅛
1¼	1⅜	100	Batopilas Mining	1½	1½	1½	1⅜	— ⅛
525	529	2,250	Bethlehem Steel	510	529	501	529	+37¾
161	165	300	Bethlehem Steel pf	166	166	165	165	— 1
86¼	87½	500	Bklyn Rapid Tran	87¾	87¾	87	87	— ⅝
91¼	92	800	Burns Brothers	92	92¾	91	92	+ ⅛
69⅜	69½	800	Butte & Superior	69¼	69¾	69¼	69¾	+ ⅛
30	33	400	Butterick Co	31½	31½	30½	30½	—1½
18½	18⅝	500	California Petrol	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾	...
41½	42½	300	California Pet. pf	42½	42½	42	42	— ⅝
167¼	167⅝	2,050	Canadian Pacific	167¼	167⅞	166⅝	167	— ⅛
8,200	55¾	200	Central Leather Co	56	56	55½	55½	+ ⅝
107	108	300	Central Leather pf	107¼	107¼	107¼	107¼	— ¼
57	57½	2,100	Chesapeake & Ohio	57¾	57¾	56⅝	57	— ¼
13⅜	13⅝	200	Chi. Great Western	13⅜	13½	13⅜	13½	...
34½	34½	910	Chi. Gt. West. pf	34¾	34¾	34	34½	— ¼
92½	93	2,400	Chi., Mil. & St. P	92⅝	92⅝	92	92¼	— ½
127¼	128½	100	Chi., M. & St. P. pf	127⅞	127⅞	127⅞	127⅞	...
129½	130	1,100	Chi. & Northwest	130	130	128	128	—1
18⅝	19	16,000	Chi., Rock Isl. & P	18¾	19⅛	18⅜	19	— ¼
49¼	49½	3,400	Chino Copper	50	50	49¼	49⅝	— ⅝
50	52	600	Clev., C. C. & St L	49	50	49	50	+5
76	80	100	C., C., C. & St.L.pf	77	77	77	77	+1
77¼	77⅞	1,300	Cluett, Peabody Co	73	73½	77⅛	77⅛	+2
110	111	100	Cluett, Peabody pf	110	110	110	110	+2
11,200	58	800	Col. Fuel & Iron	58⅜	58⅞	57	57½	— ¼
34⅝	35	800	Col. & Southern	34⅞	35	34½	34⅝	— ⅞
143⅜	144¼	5,500	Consolidated Gas	142	144¼	141	144¼	+2
107½	108½	800	Continental Can	106½	109	108	108	—1
18¼	18½	1,100	Corn Products Ref	18⅜	18⅜	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
92¼	92⅞	16,750	Crucible Steel	93¾	94½	91⅝	92½	—1
107⅛	108	800	Crucible Steel pf	108	108	108	107⅜	...
118	120	500	Cuban-Am. Sugar	120	120	119½	119½	—1⅜
210	215	200	Del., Lack. & West	212½	212½	212½	212½	+2½
17	17½	400	Den. & Rio Gr. pf	17¼	17⅞	17¼	17¼	...
125¼	126½	100	Detroit Edison Co	123½	125½	125½	125½	...
41⅛	41⅞	28,800	Distillers' Secur	40	42¾	40	41½	+2¾
22½	22⅝	500	Dome Mines	22	22	21⅞	22	+ ⅛
5	7	100	Duluth, S. S. & A	..	6¼	6¼	6¼	+ ¼
35	35½	5,700	Erie	34⅝	35⅛	34⅝	35	...
53⅜	54	3,500	Erie 1st pf	53⅜	54¼	53⅜	53⅜	...
44½	44⅜	800	Erie 2d pf	44	44½	44	44½	...
170	170¾	2,525	General Electric	170	170¾	173½	179	— ⅛
344	350	250	General Motors	340⅝	344	340⅝	344	+4⅛
75¼	76½	7,000	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	70	77⅛	73⅝	76	+ ⅝
110	110½	200	Goodrich pf	111	111	110⅜	110⅝	+ ⅝
121¼	122	1,500	Great Northern pf	122½	122½	121½	121½	— ½
48¾	49	7,500	G. N. certs.ore prop	49⅜	49⅜	48⅝	48⅝	— ½
41	41½	500	Greene-Cananea	41	41⅜	41	41⅜	+ ⅛
41	41½	10	Do., odd lot	40⅜	40⅜	40⅜	40⅜	...
67¼	67⅝	1,800	Guggenheim Explor	68⅜	68⅜	67¼	67¼	...
106	108	300	Illinois Central	107	107	107	107	—1
4⅞	4¾	89,200	Inspiration Copper	4¼	4⅝	4¼	4⅝	+⅛
22⅜	22⅝	200	Interb.-Met.	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜	— ⅛
82½	100		Interb.-Met. pf	82⅜	82⅜	82⅜	82⅜	— ⅛
22⅜	22⅝	3,300	Interboro Consol	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜	— ⅛
78⅞	72½	1,700	Interboro Consol.pf	79	79½	79	79	...
53⅞	53½	100	Int. Agricultural pf	53⅜	53⅜	53⅜	53⅜	+ ⅝
111	111	500	Int. Harvester, N.J.	111	111	110	110	— ¾
116	117	200	Int. Harv. N. J., pf	117	117	117	117	...
208	209	1,400	Int. Nickel v. tr.cts	203	208	198½	198½	—2½
10	10½	450	Int. Paper	10	10½	10	10	— ⅛
28	28	700	Kansas City South	28	28	27½	27¾	— ⅛
83	83	100	Kayser (J.) & Co	83	83	83	83	...
196	196	100	Kresge (S. S.) Co	196	196	196	196	+ ½
85¾	87½	9,400	Lackawanna Steel	85¾	87½	85¾	86	...
10	10	50	Lake Erie & West	10	10	10	10	...
75¼	75½	400	Lehigh Valley	75¼	75½	75¼	75⅜	— ⅛
245	246	100	Liggett & Myers	245	245	245	245	—5
24¾	26	100	Long Island	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾	— ¼
77¼	79	100	Mackay Cos	77¾	77¾	77¼	77¼	— ⅛
62¾	62⅝	5,480	Maxwell Motors	62¼	62⅝	61⅜	62⅛	— ⅛
96	96½	300	Max. Motors 1st pf	96¼	96⅝	96¼	96¾	— ¼
50⅜	51½	2,900	Max. Motors 2d pf	51½	52	50⅜	50⅜	—1
90¼	90¾	6,600	Mexican Petroleum	91½	91⅝	90⅜	90⅜	—1½
33⅞	34	2,500	Miami Copper	33⅞	34	33⅜	33⅜	— ⅞
12¾	13⅜	100	Minn. & St. Louis	13	13	13	13	—1
120¼	122	200	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	121¼	121⅝	121¼	121⅝	+ ⅛
14½	15⅝	100	Mo., Kan. & T. pf	15½	15½	15½	15⅝	...
14¼	15⅝	10	Do., odd lot	15	15	15	15	+ ⅛
5	5¼	2,700	Missouri Pacific	5	5⅛	4⅞	5¼	+ ⅛
59¼	60	2,200	Montana Power	58	60	59	59¾	+1½
128	130	200	Nat. Biscuit Co	128	128	128	128	...
83	84	100	Nat. Cloak & Suit	83	83	83	83	...
...	...	100	Nat. City Bank, cash	395	395	395	395	...
30	30¼	900	Nat. En. & St. Co	30¾	30¾	30	30¼	— ¼
90	92	100	Nat. E. & S. Co. pf	91	91	91	91	— ¼
67	67⅜	2,500	Nat. Lead Co	68⅝	69	67½	67½	— ⅛
9½	9¾	1,120	N. Rys. of M. 2d pf	9½	9⅝	9½	9½	...
15	15¼	440	Nevada Con. Cop	15½	15⅝	15	15	— ⅛
148	150	2,100	N. Y. Air Brake	152	152½	150	150	— ⅝
100	100⅜	1,700	N. Y. Central	100	100⅜	99½	99¼	— ⅞
30	42	200	N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	42⅜	42⅜	42	42⅜	+ ⅛
80	82⅜	5,750	N. Y., N. H. & H.	82½	82⅞	82	82½	— ⅛
29¾	30	200	N. Y. Ont. & West	30	30	30	30	— ⅛
18	26½	100	Norfolk Southern	20	20	20	20	...
113¾	115¾	9,000	Norfolk & Western	115	115¾	114	115¾	+ ⅞
72¼	73	100	North American	72	72	72	72	— ½
111¾	112	1,200	Northern Pacific	112¾	112⅞	111¼	111⅞	— ⅜
30⅞	31	400	Pacific Mail	30¾	31	30¾	30⅞	+ ⅛
45¾	46	600	Pacific Tel. & Tel	45	46	45	46	+ ⅛
57¾	57⅝	2,500	Penn. R. R.	57⅜	58	57¾	58	+ ⅛
118¾	118¾	100	People's Gas, Chi.	118¾	118⅞	118⅝	118⅝	+ ⅛
46¾	47	2,400	Philadelphia Co.	47¼	47⅜	46⅝	46⅝	+⅛
78	80	100	P., C., C. & St. L.	..	..	80	80	+2
40	40⅜	8,630	Pittsburgh Coal	40	40⅜	39¼	40	+ ⅜
108	110	1,200	Pittsburgh Coal pf	110	110	107½	109	—1
71⅞	72	3,400	Pressed Steel Car	72	73	71⅞	72¼	— ¼
2	3	110	Quicksilver	3	3	3	3	+ ⅛
49¼	49¾	2,000	Railway Steel Sp	50¾	50⅞	49¼	49¾	— ⅛
25¼	25⅞	5,300	Ray Con. Copper	25½	25⅝	25¼	25⅝	— ⅛
78¼	78½	7,400	Reading	79	79¾	78¾	78⅝	— ⅜
54⅞	55	12,000	Rep. Iron & Steel	55	55⅝	54¾	54⅞	— ⅜
104	104½	300	Rep. Iron & S. pf	104¾	104¾	104	104	...
4¼	4½	400	Rumely, (M.,) Co	4¼	4¾	4¼	4¼	— ¼
4¼	4½	100	Rumely, (M.,) Co. t.f.	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼	—1⅛
8¼	9	200	Rumely (M.,) Co. pf	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼	...
6¼	6½	5,400	St. Louis & San F.	5⅜	6¼	5⅜	6¼	+ ⅛
11	11½	900	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf	10⅝	11	10⅝	11	+ ⅛
8¼	8½	2,900	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	7⅞	8⅜	7⅞	8⅛	+ ⅛
38½	39½	100	Seab. Air Line pf	39	39	39	39	— ⅛
155½	156½	200	Sears, Roeb. & Co	156¾	156¾	156¼	156¼	+ ⅞
60¾	61¼	600	Sloss-S. S. & I. Co	62⅛	62⅛	61	61	—2
98	98⅞	7,800	Southern Pacific	98⅜	98⅝	98	98	— ⅛
		100	So. Pacific t. r.	114⅜	114⅜	114⅜	114⅜	— ⅛
135	139½	600	So. Porto Rico Sug	140¼	140½	135¼	137	—4
135	139½	175	do. odd lots	140⅜	141	137⅜	137⅜	...
20⅜	20⅝	5,900	Southern Railway	20⅞	20⅞	19⅞	20⅜	+ ⅜
59	60	1,200	So. Railway pf	59⅜	60¼	59	60	+1
83	84	300	Standard Mill. pf	..	84	83	83	...
176	176¾	37,400	Studebaker Co	169	176¾	167½	176	+7
111	112	400	Studebaker Co. pf	111	111½	111	111½	+ ¾
68¾	67	7,800	Tennessee Copper	68¼	67¾	66¾	66¾	+ ⅞
165	166	1,000	Texas Co	166½	166⅝	165	165	—2
13	13½	100	Texas & Pacific	13½	13½	13½	13½	...
61¾	62	1,900	Third Avenue	62⅜	62⅜	61⅝	61¾	+ ⅛
82	85	500	Underwood Typew	84	85	84	85	+ ½
6½	6⅝	300	Union B. & P. Co	6⅝	6⅝	6¼	6½	+ ⅛
135	135¼	10,300	Union Pacific	135¼	135½	134⅝	135¼	+ ⅛
81¼	81⅜	400	Union Pacific pf	81½	81¾	81½	81½	...
59	60	400	United Cigar Stores	59⅜	59⅝	59⅜	59⅝	...
68	78	200	Un. Dry Goods pf	74⅞	75	74⅞	75	+ ⅛
10¾	10½	18,700	United Cigar Stores	10⅜	10½	10⅛	10½	— ⅞
25	25¾	900	United Rys. Inv.	26	26	25¾	25⅝	...
42½	43	700	United Rys. Inv. pf	43	43	42¾	42¾	—1½
25¾	26½	200	U. S. C. I. P. & F.	26⅜	26⅜	26	26	— ⅛
45	45¾	200	U. S. I. P. & F. pf	43⅝	45⅝	45¼	45¼	— ⅛
111⅜	112	7,200	U. S. Ind. Alco.	110	112	110	111⅞	+1⅛
104	105	100	U. S. Ind. Alco. pf	105	105	105	105	...
53⅜	54½	500	U. S. Rubber	54	54	53⅜	54	...
106¾	108⅜	387	U. S. Rub. 1st pf	106	106	106	106	— ⅛
85⅞	85⅞	118,300	U. S. Steel	86¾	86⅞	85⅝	85⅞	— ⅛
115¾	115⅞	500	U. S. Steel pf	115⅜	116¼	115¼	115⅞	+ ⅛
69¾	70	7,200	Utah Copper	70½	71	69⅞	70⅛	+ ⅛
45¼	45½	5,400	Va.-Car. Chemical	45	46⅛	44⅞	45⅞	+ ⅛
67	69½	300	Va. Iron, Coal & C.	69½	69½	68⅞	68⅞	— ⅛
13¾	13⅞	1,400	Wabash w. i	13½	13⅝	13¼	13⅜	...
45	45½	2,800	Wabash pf. A w. i.	45	45½	44⅜	45	...

Chain Store Securities

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COTTON MARKET QUIET AND EASY

Professionals Think It Is Overbought, Since the Bull News Fails to Advance It.

DAY'S LOSS 1 TO 2 POINTS

Memphis Report Estimates 60 Per Cent. of Crop Ginned for a Total of About 5,700,000 Bales.

There was a small market in cotton yesterday, but while the undertone was somewhat easy in the forenoon the rally toward the close left prices only one to two points net lower. There is a feeling in professional quarters that the market is overbought and that bull news now in circulation fails to stimulate fresh buying.

Reports from Memphis yesterday stated that President Taylor of the National Ginners' Association put the amount of cotton ginned to Oct. 18 around 5,700,000 bales, which was estimated to represent about 60 per cent. of the crop. Theodore H. Price in his weekly magazine, Commerce and Finance, calls attention to the fact that the highest previous percentage ever ginned was 54. Mr. Price takes the view that the crop can easily be around 12,500,000 bales, including linters.

Some of the largest yarn dealers in the country state that business is on a very large scale both for export and domestic account. Large sales are being made to Argentina, Italy, and even to Lancashire. Prices are irregular, but satisfactory.

Southern spot markets, as officially reported, were unchanged, seven points lower to twenty points higher. The local market for spot cotton was steady and unchanged, with middling 12.63. Sales, nil.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Oct.	12.45	12.38	12.50@12.52	12.52@12.53
Dec.	12.70	12.52	12.67@12.68	12.67@12.68
Jan.	12.84	12.67	12.81@12.83	12.82@12.84
March	13.08	12.88	13.04@13.06	13.07@13.08
May	13.22	13.02	13.18@13.19	13.20@13.21
July	13.25	13.07	13.23@13.24	13.24@13.25

Total port receipts, 42,303 bales. Last week, 45,306 bales. Last year, 47,090 bales.

RECEIPTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
New Orleans	5,846	8,459	3,080
Galveston	12,664	18,577	25,997
Mobile	691	284	377
Charleston	3,036	1,807	1,032
Savannah	6,442	7,504	5,819
Wilmington	2,799	1,026	680
Norfolk	2,725	1,998	1,173

INTERIOR RECEIPTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
August	4,185	2,776	4,332
Memphis	6,274	8,300	6,377
St. Louis	863	879	5,179
Houston	8,786	14,735	13,618

Exports, 36,185 bales. Total thus far this season, 1,056,305 bales. Total last season, 365,745 bales.

SOUTHERN SPOTS AND STOCKS.

Sales.		Spots.	Stocks.	Last Yr.
766	Galveston	12.45	293,579	192,907
3,495	New Orleans	12.00	197,813	81,332
50	Mobile	12.00	17,238	22,342
2,590	Savannah	12.00	171,715	87,321
—	Charleston	12.00	87,370	42,380
—	Wilmington	11¾	39,379	17,434
659	Norfolk	12.00	47,637	23,125
1,366	Augusta	12.00	149,915	92,430
4,000	Memphis	12.25	122,772	117,993
—	24 St. Louis	12¾	6,391	15,314
3,792	Houston	12.35	161,986	96,213

Etienne, Brest and Oran (Algeria.) steady. There was a good business in spot cotton with middling 3 points advance at 728d. Sales 12,000 bales. Receipts 13,000 bales, all American. Market closed barely steady.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

A good deal of irregularity was presented in the market on the Consolidated Stock Exchange. The list, as a whole, tended toward reaction, but there were many spots of strength. American Locomotive, American Car & Foundry, Allis Chalmers, Studebaker, Tennessee Copper, and Inspiration Copper were among the stocks that advanced. United States Steel common, which was the most active issue, more than 21,000 changing hands, failed to make any headway, although it showed firmness at times during the day. Continued talk of the large profits accruing from war business was the main factor influencing stocks in the "war group."

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
30	Alaska Gold	32¾	32¾	32¾	32¾
2,810	Allis-Chalmers	42¾	44⅝	42¾	44⅝
90	Am. Beet Sug.	66½	66¾	66	66
950	Am. Can	64½	64½	63½	63⅝
760	Am. Car & F.	86½	88½	84⅞	87¼
20	Am. Cot. Oil	60¾	60¾	60¾	60¾
100	Am. Hide & L.	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾
90	Am. Linseed	20¾	22½	20¾	22½
3,740	Am. Loco.	70¾	72⅝	70	71¾
1,080	Am. Smelting	93½	96⅛	93¼	93¼
110	Am. Sugar	111½	112½	111½	111½
10	Am. Woolen	57	57	57	57
2,100	Anaconda Cop.	76¼	76¾	75½	75⅝
390	Baldwin Loco.	134	135¼	131	131½
90	Balt. & Ohio	92½	92¾	92¼	92¾
10	Brook. R. T.	87¼	87¼	87¼	87¼
980	Cent. Leather	55⅜	55⅞	55⅛	55½
130	Ches. & Ohio	57½	57½	56½	57⅛
50	C., M. & St. P.	92⅜	92½	92	92
960	C. R. I. & P.	19	19½	18⅝	18⅞
100	Chino Copper	50	50	49¼	49⅝
630	Col. Fuel & I.	58⅜	59¼	57⅝	57½
60	Corn Products	18⅜	18⅜	18¼	18¼
900	Crucible Steel	94	94½	91⅝	92¾
200	Dist. Securities	40½	42	40½	42
310	Erie	35	35½	34⅜	35
770	Goodrich Co	76½	77	75¾	76½
260	Gt. Nor. Ore	49½	49¼	48¾	49¼
50	Guggenheim Ex	68	68	67¾	67¾
1,470	Inspiration Con	44⅜	45⅜	44⅛	45⅜
10	Inter.-Met.	22½	22½	22½	22½
80	Interbor. Cor	22⅜	22½	22⅜	22⅜
10	Lack. Steel	87⅜	87⅜	87⅜	87⅜
180	Lehigh Valley	75½	75½	75	75
90	Max. Motors	61⅜	62¾	61⅜	62½
290	Mex. Petrol	91½	91½	90	90
130	Miami Copper	34	34¼	33⅞	34
230	Mo. Pacific	5	5¼	5	5¼
10	Nat. Enamel	30½	30½	30¼	30½
10	Nat. Lead	69¼	69¼	69½	69¼
120	N. Y. Central	100¼	100¼	99¾	99¾
280	N.Y.,N.H.&H.	83	83	82¼	82¼
10	Nor. Pacific	111½	111¼	111½	111½
40	Pennsylvania	57½	57¾	57½	57¾
10	Pr. Steel Car	72¾	72¾	72¾	72¾
380	Ray Copper	25¾	25¾	25⅜	25⅜
860	Reading	79	79¼	78⅝	78½
630	Rep. I. & S.	55	55¾	54½	54⅝
490	So. Pacific	98⅜	98⅝	97¾	98¼
130	Southern Ry.	20½	20⅝	20	20⅜
610	Studebaker	167⅝	176¼	167⅝	176
80	Third Ave.	61⅞	61⅞	61⅝	61⅝
350	Union Pacific	135	135½	134⅝	135
140	U. S. Rubber	54	54½	53⅝	54⅛
21,110	U. S. Steel	86¼	86⅞	85½	85⅞
200	Utah Copper	70⅜	70⅞	70	70
200	Va.-Car. Chem.	46¼	46¼	44½	46¼
10	West. Un. Tel.	78⅜	78⅜	78⅜	78⅜
3,040	Westing. Elec.	71½	72⅛	70½	71
49,400					

MINING STOCKS.

1,800	Atlanta	26½	26½	.26	.26
150	Belmont	3.87½	3.87½	3.87½	3.87½
500	Booth	.38	.38	.38	.38
300	Goldf. Con	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30
500	Hale & Nor.	.10	.10	.10	.10
1,000	Kewanaw	.04	.04	.04	.04
600	Mexican	.40	.40	.40	.40
600	Ophir	.39	.39	.38	.38
300	Sierra Nevada	.50	.50	.50	.50
500	Ton. Exten.	2.42½	2.42½	2.42½	2.42½
100	Ton. Mining	5.75	5.75	5.75	5.75
300	Vernal	.05	.05	.05	.05
6,650					

METAL MARKET REPORTS.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Wednesday. Bid.	Ask.	Tuesday. Bid.	Ask.
Tin	33.25	33.75	32.12½	33.50
Lead		4.55		4.52½
Spelter	*13.50		*13.25	
Antimony	29.00	30.00	28.50	29.50
Q'silver	$92.00	$94.00	$92.00	$94.00
Aluminium	†50.00	55.00	†50.00	55.00
Iron No. 2 X fdy	16.25	16.50	16.25	16.50

*Sales. †Nominal.

Electrolytic copper, 30 days, was quoted at 18@18¼c. per pound, in the open market. London quotations were:

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Copper, spot	73	0	0	72	12	6
Copper, futures	73	10	0	73	7	6
Tin, spot	152	15	0	152	5	0
Tin, futures	154	0	0	153	15	0
Spelter	63	0	0	63	0	0
Lead	24	10	0	24	8	9

Usual weekly cable to local Metal Exchange quoted Hallett's antimony in London at £100.

'FRISCO ASSESSMENT $50.

Factions Unite on Plan for Reorganization of the Railroad.

It was stated authoritatively yesterday that the reorganization plan of the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad had been adopted by all interests and that it would be presented for approval next week to the Railroad Commission of Missouri.

The last interests to comply with the plan were two factions of stockholders in St. Louis. They had threatened to bolt, and did so when the bondholders' committees in this city refused to deal with them longer. It was only after all hope of reconciliation had passed that these St. Louis factions agreed to assent to the plan.

Details of the reorganization plan have not been published. The main features of the plan are an assessment of $50 on the stock and the issuing of a new mortgage and an income bond issue. The refunding mortgage 4 per cent. bonds of the old company, it is understood, will get 75 per cent. of their holdings in the new mortgage bonds and 25 per cent. in the new income bonds; the general lien 5 per cent. bonds will get 75 per cent. in income bonds and 25 per cent. in mortgage bonds. There is also a provision for a syndicate which will advance $45 of the $50 assessment on each share of stock.

NATIONAL SURETY EXPANDS.

To Increase Capital Stock $1,000,000 at $150 a Share.

At a meeting of the stockholders of the National Surety Company yesterday it was voted unanimously to increase the capital from $2,000,000 to $3,000,000. The additional $1,000,000 stock will be issued at $150 a share, giving the company an additional surplus of $500,000.

The total capital and surplus is now $3,500,000, and the resources are given as more than $9,000,000. Twenty years ago the company had a capital of only $500,000.

STANDARD OIL STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
Anglo-American	16⅝	17¼	16⅝	17¼
Atlantic Refining	640	650	640	650
Borne-Scrymser	265	276	265	275
Buckeye Pipe Line	110	112	110	112
Chesebrough Mfg.	710	730	720	735
Colonial Oil	135	145	135	145
Continental Oil	250	255	250	260
Crescent Pipe Line	45	48	45	48
Cumberland P. L.	64	67	64	67
Eureka Pipe Line	250	255	250	255
Galena S. Oil	160	162	159	161
Galena S. Oil pf	135	140	135	140
Illinois Pipe Line	148	152	149	152
Indiana Pipe Line	111	115	112	115
Inter. Pet. Co., Ltd.	9¾	10	9¾	10
National Transit	32	34	32	34
N. Y. Transit	220	225	222	228
Northern P. L.	105	108	105	108
Ohio Oil	156	158	156	158
Penn.-Mex. Fuel Co.	58	60	58	60
Prairie O. & G.	405	408	407	410
Prairie Pipe Line	201	203	200	203
Solar Refining	285	295	285	295
Southern P. Line	233	238	235	238
South Penn. Oil	335	340	335	340
So. W. Penn.	125	130	125	130
Stand. Oil of Cal.	308	312	308	312
Stand. Oil of Ind.	455	460	460	465
Stand. Oil of Kan.	430	440	430	440
Stand. Oil of Ky.	330	335	330	335
Stand. Oil of Neb.	350	355	350	360
Stand. Oil of N. J.	478	480	477	481
Stand. Oil of N. Y.	199	201	200	202
Stand. Oil of Ohio	510	520	516	520
Swan & Finch	125	135	125	135
Union Tank	83	85	82	84
Vacuum Oil	217	220	217	220
Washington Oil	43	46	43	46

ITALIAN LOAN SYNDICATE.

Banks and Bond Dealers Offering the $25,000,000 Notes.

The syndicate offering the $25,000,000 one-year 6 per cent. Italian Government notes consists of Lee, Higginson & Co., the National City Bank, the Farmers Loan and Trust Company, Kean, Taylor & Co., Kissel, Kinnicutt & Co., the Guaranty Trust Company, the Mechanics and Metals National Bank, Potter, Choate & Prentice, and J. & W. Seligman & Co. A prospectus on the issue sent out yesterday said that the offering price was par and interest.

A feature of the desirability of the notes as an investment is noted in the statement that the total interest charges anually on the Italian national debt is only about $3.28 per capita while the total present debt principal amounts to no more than $90.21 per capita, against $202.34 for Great Britain and $110.44 for Germany.

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Atlantic Coast L.	1916-'23	4@4½	4.50	4.38
Baltimore & Ohio	1916-'23	4½	4.50	4.40
Buff., Roch. & P.	1916-'30	4½@5	4.57	4.40
Canadian Pacific	1916-'23	4½	4.88	4.70
Car., Clinch. & O.	1916-'24	5	5.20	4.90
Chesapeake & O.	1916-'24	4½	4.80	4.60
Chicago & N. W.	1916-'23	4½	4.50	4.25
Chicago, Ind. & L.	1916-'23	4½	5.00	4.75
C., St. L. & N. O.	1916-'24	5	4.65	4.45
C., C., C. & St. L.	1916-'29	5	5.05	4.90
Delaware & Hud.	1922	4½	4.50	4.38
Erie Railroad	1916-'23	4½@5	4.95	4.70
Hocking Valley	1916-'23	4@5	4.75	4.60
Illinois Central	1916-'23	4½@5	4.50	4.38
Louisville & N.	1916-'29	5	4.50	4.25
Missouri, K. & T.	1916-'23	5	6.50	5.50
Missouri Pacific	1916-'22	5	7.00	5.75
N. Y. Cent. Lines	1916-'28	4½@5	4.88	4.65
Norfolk & West.	1916-'24	4½	4.50	4.25
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1916-'28	6	4.80	4.60
Penn. Gen. Frt.	1916-'23	4@4½	4.35	4.15
St. L., I. M. & S.	1916-'24	5	6.00	5.00
Seaboard A. L.	1916-'23	5	4.90	4.75
Southern Railway	1916-'24	4½@5	4.85	4.65
Southern Pacific	1916-'23	4½	4.55	4.40
Virginian Railway	1916-'19	5	4.70	4.50

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alta	.05	Julia	.02
Alpha Con.	.02	Justice	.02
Andes	.12	Kentucky Con.	.02
Best & Belcher	.09	Mexican	.38
Bullion	.01	Occidental Con.	.78
Caledonia	.68	Ophir	.40
Challenge	.02	Overman	.11
Confidence	.22	Potosi	.03
Con. Cal. & Va.	.24	Savage	.08
Con. Imperial	.02	Seg. Belcher	.05
Gould & Curry	.04	Sierra Nevada	.04
Hale & Norcross	.06	Union Con.	.76
Jacket Con.	.17	Utah Con.	.04

TONOPAH.

Belmont	3.00	Comb. Fraction	.07
Jim Butler	.75	D'df'd Daisy	.03
MacNamara	.02	D'df'd B. Butte	.05
Midway	.12	Florence	.44
Mizpah Ext.	.20	G'df'd Con Mines	1.30
Montana	.27	G'df'd Kewanas	.33
North Star	.10	G'df'd Merger	.17
Rescue Eula	.07	Jumbo Ext.	1.25
Tonopah Ext.	2.45	Lone Star	.04
Tonopah Merger	.35	Silver Pick	.08
Victor	.25	Nevada Hills	.16
West End	.55	Rochester Mines	.58

GOLDFIELD.

Atlanta	.25	Round Mountain	.40
Booth	.36	MANHATTAN. Man. Big Four	.05

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Dr. J'pot	9¾	9½	Isabella	14¾	17¼
Elkton	24	25	Jackpot	6½	7½
El Paso	75	84	McKinney	36½	38
Swan & Finch	3½	4½	Portland	165	172
Golden C.	178½	180	Vindicator	149	151
Gold Dol.	1½	4	R. B. H.	3½	3⅝
Gold Sov.	4⅞	5¼			

OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS

BALTIMORE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
120	Con. Coal	98	98	97⅞	98
80	Cons. Power	108	108½	108	108⅛
125	Cons. Power pf.	110½	110½	110¼	110½
1,225	Cosden	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
690	Elkhorn Fuel	19¾	19¾	19	19½
60	Fairmont G. pf.	45	45½	45	45½
56	Fidelity & Dep.	135	135	135	135
830	Houston Oil	19⅞	19⅞	19½	19⅞
40	Mercantile Tr.	200½	200½	200	200
10	Mer. & M. Bk.	29	29	29	29
109	Norfolk Ry.	24	24	24	24
30	Northern Cent.	84½	84½	84½	84¾
315	Penn. W. P. pf.	72½	74	72½	74
5	Sapulpa Oil pf.	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
11	Union Trust	67	67	67	67
602	United R. & E.	24½	24½	24½	24½

BONDS.

$5,000	A. C. L. cv. 4s	90	90	90	90
1,000	At. & C. 1st 5s.	100	100	100	100
1,000	Cent. Ry. ex.5s.	106½	106½	106½	106½
600	C. of B. 4s/51, p.l.	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝
9,000	Elkhorn F. 5s	98¼	98¼	98¼	98¼
2,000	G. & A. cn. 5s.	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾
1,000	Md. Elec. 5s	96⅜	96⅜	96⅜	96⅜
5,000	M. & St. P. jt. 5s.	101	101	101	101
5,000	Minn. & M. 5s.	100	100	100	100
2,000	N. & P. Tr. 5s.	82½	82½	82½	82½
1,000	Petersb. ser. A.	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾
2,000	St. P. Cable 5s.	101½	101½	101½	101½
1,200	U. R. & E. fg. 5s.	85	84	84	84
2,000	U. R. & E. fg. 4s	81	81	81	81
1,000	U. R. & E. inc.	60	60	60	60

PHILADELPHIA.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
900	Allis-Chal.	43⅝	44½	43⅝	44½
300	Am. C. & Fdy.	86¾	86¾	85¾	85⅝
8	Am. Gas	117	117	117	117
15	Am. Rys.	27	27	27	27
8	Am. Rys. pf.	95	95	95	95
2,160	Am. Locomo.	71	72½	70¾	72¾
50	Baldwin Loco.	133½	133½	132	132
10	Bald. Loco. pf.	109	109	109	109
46	B. & Sus. t. c.	13	13	13	13
97	B. & Sus. pf.	44	44¼	42	44¼
690	J. G. Brill	64	67	64	67
100	Cambria Iron	42	43	43	43
9,378	Cambria Steel	67⅝	67⅝	67¼	67⅝
10	Col. F. & I.	58	58	58	58
250	C., R. I. & P.	18⅝	18⅝	18⅜	18⅝
46	Catasw. 1st. pf.	52⅝	53	52⅝	52⅞
115	Elec. Storage	71⅝	72	71⅝	72
405	Lake Sup. C.	9¼	9¾	9¼	9¾
100	Lehigh Nav.	78¼	78½	78¼	78½
58	Lehigh Valley	75¾	76⅜	75¾	75½
100	L. V. Tr. pf.	37⅜	37⅝	37⅛	37⅜
1	Minehill	56½	56½	56½	56½
100	Max. Motors	62	62	62	62
99	Miami Copper	33⅞	33⅞	33⅞	33⅞
175	Nev. Cons.	15	15	15	15
776	Penna. R. R.	58	58	57½	58
281	Penn. Salt M.	101½	101½	101½	101½
243	Penn. Steel	86	86	85	86
75	Penn. Steel pf.	91	91	91	91
10	Phila. Co. pf.	37½	37½	37½	37½
3,898	Phila. Elec.	26¾	27⅜	26½	27
115	Phila. R. T.	14½	14½	14	14
800	P. R. T. t. c.	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛
65	Phila. Trac.	76	76	76	76
20	Ray Con.	25½	25½	25¼	25½
663	Ton. Belmont.	3⅜	4	3½	3½
365	Ton. Mining.	5⅞	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝
100	Utah Copper.	71	71	71	71
30	Union Traction	42	42	41⅝	42
219	United G. Imp.	86⅜	86⅜	86⅜	86⅛
105	U. C. of N. J.	222	222	222	222
8,357	U. S. Steel.	86⅜	86½	85½	85⅝
10	U. S. Steel pf.	115¼	115¼	115¼	115¼
35	War. I. & S.	10¾	10¾	10½	10½
270	W. Cramp & S.	88	88	87½	88

BONDS.

$4,100	A. G. & E. 5s.	87	88¼	87	88¼
500	City 4s, 1941.	102	102	102	102
300	City 4s, '43, rg.	102	102	102	102
500	City 4s, '44, rg.	102	102	102	102
6,000	E. & Peop. 4s.	76¾	76	75½	76
3,000	Eq. Ill. G. 5s.	105¾	105¾	105¾	105¾
3,000	Int. Ry. 4s.	59½	59½	59	59⅛
1,000	L. N. con. 4½s.	100	100	100	100
2,000	L. V. g. m. 4s	89	89	89	89
2,000	L. V. con. g.m.	98¼	98¼	98¼	98¼
40,000	Penn. gen. 4½s.	98½	98½	98½	98½
19,000	Penn. cn. 4½s.	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
9,000	Phila. Co. 5s.	86	86	86	86
2,000	Phila. El. 4s.	79¾	79¾	79¾	79¾
12,000	Ph. Elec. 5s.	102⅝	102⅝	102	102⅝

PITTSBURGH.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
80	A. W. Gl. pf.	90	90	89½	89½
715	Am. W. G. Ma.	21¾	21¾	21	21¼
345	A. W. G. M. pf.	109¾	110	109½	110
360	Col. Gas & El.	14	14	13¾	13¾
20	Harbison Wal.	60	60	60	60
500	Independ. Bre.	3½	3¾	3½	3¾
195	Ind. Brew. pf.	16½	17	16½	17
2,274	La Belle Iron.	51⅝	54¼	51⅝	54
320	La Belle I. pf.	115	119	115	119
305	M. Light & H.	49	49	49	49
2,100	Nat. Firepf.	10⅞	11¼	10⅞	11¼
35	Nat. F. pf.	23	23	23	23
80	Ohio Fuel O.	15½	15½	15⅝	15⅝
70	Ohio F. Sup.	15½	15½	15⅝	15⅝
15	Okla. Nat. G.	70	70	70	70
50	Osage & O. G.	80	80	80	80
155	Pittsburgh Br.	5¼	5¼	5¼	5½
10	Pitts. Bre. pf.	16	16	16	16
440	Pitts. Coal.	39¾	40¾	39½	40¼
20	Pitts. C. pf.	108	108	106	108
10	Pitts. O. & G.	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾
104	Pitts. P. & G.	108	108	106½	108½
700	Pitts. Sil. P.	8c.	9c.	8c.	9c.
1,130	Pure Oil.	18½	18¼	18	18¼
39,600	San Toy	14	20	14	20
100	Un. Nat. Gas.	133	133	133	133
165	Un. Sw. & Sig.	129¾	130	129¾	130
160	U. S. Steel.	86¼	86¼	85¾	86¼
100	U. S. Steel pf.	115½	115½	115¼	115¼
235	Westing. A. B.	144	144	143¾	143¾
165	Westin. Elec.	71¾	71¾	71	71½
25	Westin. E. pf.	80	80	80	80

BONDS.

$1,000	P. McK. & C. 5s.	100	100	100	100

CHICAGO.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
24	Am. Radiator	356	356	356	356
435	Chi. Pneu. Tool	87½	87½	86	86¼
5	Chi. R'way. S.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
45	Com. Edison	138	138	138	138
150	Dia. Match	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾
125	Illinois Brick	72	72	72	72
200	Lindsay Light	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
20	Nat. Carbon	120	120	120	120
20	Pacific Gas	54	54	54	54
5	People's Gas	119	119	119	119
15	Quaker Oats	265	265	265	265
605	Stewart War.	76	76	76	76
48	Swift & Co.	118½	118¾	118½	118¾
85	Union Carbide	159¼	159½	159½	159½
200	Studebaker	169	169	168½	168¼

BONDS.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---

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OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Very Large Gains in the Industrial Issues the Feature of Curb Trading.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 481,210 shares of stock and $63,000 of bonds.

The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 236,210; oil, 8,922, and mining, 186,015. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
7,500	Am. Brit. Mfg.	50	52	44	52
500	Am. Br. M. pf.	100	100	90	90
110	‡Can. Car & F.	108	109	108	109
250	‡C. C. & F. pf.	120	121	120	121
775	‡Carbon Steel.	102	105	100	103
2,900	‡Car, Lt. & P.	9⅝	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞
100	‡Cen. Fdy. pf.	85½	85¾	85¾	85¾
2,030	‡Chevro. Mot. Car Co., w. i.	127	*130	*121	126
25	‡Crocker Wh.	95	98	95	98
200	‡Dom. Steel	47	47	47	47
2,250	Driggs-Seab'y.	125	131	125	129
300	Emer. Phono.	11¼	11¾	11¼	11¾
215	Guanta. Sugar.	64½	65	64½	65
1,800	‡Hall Signal	29	32	27	32
975	‡Hall Sig. pf.	40	47	40	47
10	‡Hendee Mfg.	30½	30½	30½	30½
170	Hopkins A.	44	46	44	46
7,500	‡Int. Mer. M.	7⅞	8¼	7⅞	8¼
12,000	‡Int. M. M. pf.	34	36½	33½	35¾
3,040	‡Int. M. Cent. Trust ctfs.		33	26	33	26
5,600	‡Int. Motors.	30½	35¼	30	34½
750	Kathodian B.pf	4½	4½	4½	4½
10	Kelly Sp. Tire.	215	215	215	215
4,200	‡Lake Torp. B.	18	*19¾	18	19¾
2,000	‡Lake T. B. pf	20	19	18	19¼
1,200	Marc. of Am.	*4⅜	4⅜	4	4¼
70,000	‡Midvale Steel	94	95½	93	94
3,000	Corp. of R.&H.	6½	6½	5⅞	6
1,800	‡Stand. Motors	12⅜	12⅜	11⅝	12
1,200	‡St. J. Lead	12⅝	12⅝	12½	12⅝
5,400	Submarine B.	44⅛	45	43	43⅜
3,500	‡Tob. Prod.	42¾	43½	42¾	42¾
25,000	Tri. Film cfs.	7¼	7½	6⅞	7⅛
3,000	Un. Prof. Sh.	2½	2¾	2⅜	2⅜
60,000	‡U. S. L. & H.	5⅞	6¾	5¾	6¾
5,000	‡U.S.L.&H.pf.	6¾	6⅝	6¼	6⅝
2,000	World Film.	4	4	4	4

OIL ISSUES.

		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
18	Buckeye P. L.	112	110	110	— 1
4	Continental Oil.	255	252	252	..
8,600	‡Houston Oil.	21	20	20¾	+ ⅛
40	Illinois P. L.	150	149	149	— 2
1,000	‡Intern. Petrol'm	10	9⅞	10	..
50	Midwest Ref.	85½	83½	85½	+ ½
250	Pierce Oil	13½	13¾	13¾	— ⅛
15	Prairie Pipe L.	203	202	208	— 1
3,800	Victoria Oil.	1⅛	⅞	1	..

MINING STOCKS.

		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
28,000	‡Alta Con. M. Co.	18	20	18	19
700	‡Am. Com.	10	10	10	10
3,000	‡Atlanta	26	27	26	26
500	‡Big Cat'wood	4	4	4	4
1,600	Big. L. Dev.Co	3¼	3⅜	3¼	3½
3,900	††Booth	40	40	38¼	38½
4,500	Braden Copper.	9½	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
2,340	Butte & N. Y.	2⅝	3	2⅝	2⅞
4,000	†Caledonia	99	98	97	97
4,000	‡Chile Copper.	22⅝	22¾	22⅜	22⅝
10,000	Con. Ariz. Sm.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
600	‡Con. Cop. M.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
800	Canada. Cop.	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
100	Davis-Daly	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
8,000	††Emma. Cop.	25	28	24	25
2,500	†First Nat. Cop.	4⅞	5⅜	4⅞	5
100	†Florence	45	45	45	45
1,100	Goldf. Con.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
10,000	††Goldfield M.	18	18½	17⅞	18
200	Hecla Mining	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
1,000	Howe Sound	4⅞	4⅞	4⅛	4⅛
3,800	††Internat. M.	11	11	11	11
2,500	††Iron Blossom	71	72	71	72
5,000	Jumbo Ext.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
5,000	Kennecott Cop.	52½	53	52	52⅝
10,000	††Kewanas	34½	34½	33	33
500	Magma Copper.	14⅞	14⅞	14½	14⅝
3,000	†McKin.-Dar.	30	31	29	31
100	††Marsh. Min.	32	32	32	32
1,300	Mines of Am.	2¾	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝
19,800	††Mother Lode.	34	34½	33½	34
800	††Nat. Z. & L.	51	53	51	52
500	†Nev. Hills.	20	20	20	20
525	N. Utah Bing.	3¼	3¼	3⅜	3⅜
600	Nip. Mines Co.	6⅞	7	6⅞	6⅞
1,700	†North Star.	10	11	9	11
5,000	††Oro	6	6	6	6
1,800	Ray Hercules.	4½	4½	4⅜	4⅜
11,000	††Rex Con. M.	50	50	46	47
8,000	††S'storm Ken.	11	11	10	10
1,000	†San Toy.	17½	18	17½	18
2,900	Stan. Silv.-Ld.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
1,000	Stewart.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
15,000	††xSuccess M.	82	82	80	80
8,400	†Super. M. Co.	24	25	24	24½
500	Tono. Belmont.	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
500	Tono. Exten.	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
——	††Tono. Merger.	..	..	..	18½
1,000	Tono. Mining.	5⅝	5¾	5⅝	5¾
800	‡White Knob Copper pf.	1⅞	2	1⅞	2

BONDS.

$63,000	Kennecott Copper 6s.	166	170	166	169

†Sells cents per share. xEx-dividend. ‡Unlisted.

Note—100 Alaska Juneau sold Saturday at 11¾.

Bid and asked quotations of issues not traded in compared with those of previous week:

INDUSTRIALS.

	Oct. 20. Bid.	Asked.	Oct. 19. Bid.	Asked.
American Zinc	60½	62	60¾	62
B.-A. Tob. Co., ord.	14	15	14	15
B.-A. T. Co., ord. b'r.	14	15	14	15
Carbon Steel 1st pf.	78	82	74	78
Carbon Steel 2d pf.	85	96	..	..
Carriage Fact., Can.	43	47	48	47
Central Foundry	17½	18	17⅞	18
Chalmers Motor Co.	162	170	165	170
Cramp Shipbuilding.	87	89	88	90
Fisk Tire	122	125	122	125
Fr.-Sp. Pet. (A Pr.)	1	1¾	1	1¼
Intercon. Rubber	12	13	12	13
Inter. Motors pf.	64	66	63	65
K. S. T. new 1st pf.	91	91½	91	91½
Manh. H. P. Mar.	104½	105½	104½	105½
Mutual Pr. Sharing.	9	9½	9	9½
New York Trans.	14	18	14	18
Pacific Gas & Elec.	58	58	53	53
Pyrene Mfg. Co.	15⅛	16	15⅛	16
M. Rumely, w. i.	23	26	23	26
Sherman Carbide	7¼	8½	7¼	8½
Sherman Carbide pf.	8	15	8	15
Steel Co. of Canada.	83	84	83	84
Sterling Gum	2½	2⅝	2¼	2⅝
Wayland O. & Gas.	3½	4	3¼	4

OIL ISSUES.

Anglo-American	16¼	17	16½	17
Pierce Oil	13	13½	13¼	13⅝
Ventura cons.	12	12½	12	12½

MINING STOCKS.

Alaska Juneau	12	12¼	12	12⅛
Arizona Duquesne.	37	40	37	40
Butte Cop. & Zinc.	4	4¼	4	4¼
La Rose Consolidated	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
McIntyre	50	52	49	50
Majestic Mines	70	80	70	80
Pacific Smelters	⅛	⅜	⅛	⅜
Silver Pick	8½	9	8½	9½
Tonopah Merger	85	88	85	87
Tri-Bullion	⅝	⅞	⅝	⅞
Tuolumne Copper	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
West End Cons.	55	57	56	57

BONDS.

Anglo-French 5s.	97¾	98	97⅞	98
Con. Arizona 5s.	30	32	30	32
Inter. Mer. M. n. 5s.	86	90	85	90
Western Pacific.	31	33	31	33
Pierce Oil 6s.	79	80	79	80

MUNITIONS STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
Aetna Explosives.	154	159	154	157
Aetna Explosives pf.	86	87	86	87
Atlas Powder	235	245	247	256
Atlas Powder pf.	95	99	95	99
Bliss (E. W.)	325	345	320	340
Bliss (E. W. pf.	72	78	72	78
Canadian Explosives.	390	415	390	415
Can. Explosives pf.	100	110	100	110
Colts Arms	830	840	830	840
Du Pont Pow., new.	405	415	388	395
Du Pont Powder pf.	102	104	102	104
Hercules Powder	430	435	430	435
Hercules Powder pf.	114	118	114	118
Midvale Steel	300	375	350	450
Niles-Bement-Pond	148	153	149	153
Niles-Bement-P. pf.	101	105	101	105
Savage Arms	373	385	375	390
Scovill Mfg.	375	390	375	390
Winchester R. Arms.	2,650	3,000	2,750	2,850
Midvale Steel & Ord.	93	94	94	97

NEW YORK CITY NOTES.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
6s —Sep., 1916	102⅜	102½	102⅜	102½
6s —Sep., 1917	103⅞	103¾	103⅞	103¾
4½s—June, 1965	101⅞	102	101⅞	102
4½s—Mar., 1963	101¾	102	101⅝	102
4½s—Nov., 1957	101¾	102⅛	101⅝	102⅛
4½s—May, 1957	101¾	102⅛	101⅝	102⅛
4½s—Nov., 1917	100⅝	..	100⅝	..
4½s—May, 1917	100⅝	..	100⅝	..
4½s—Mar., 1964	98¾	98¾	99¼	98¼
4½s—Mar., 1962	98¾	99	98¼	98⅞
4½s—Sep., 1960	98¾	99	99	99
4½s—Mar., 1930-60	98⅞	99⅛	99⅞	99⅛
4s —May, 1959	95½	95⅝	95¾	95½
4s —Nov., 1958	95¼	95½	95¼	95⅝
4s —May, 1957	95¼	95½	95¾	96⅛
4s —Nov., 1956	94⅝	95½	94⅝	95¾
4s —Nov., 1955	94⅝	95¼	94⅝	95⅛
4s —Nov., 1936	95	..	95	..
3½s—Nov., 1955	85½	88	85¾	86
3½s—Nov., 1954	85¼	88	85¾	86
3½s—May, 1954	85¼	86	85¾	86

FINANCIAL NOTES.

Kean, Taylor & Co. have issued a pamphlet on low-priced railroad bonds.

J. Frank Howell is distributing a circular explaining the new movement to standardize freight cars with a view of obtaining greater economy in railroad transportation.

The gross earnings of the Pacific Gas and Electric Company for September were $1,555,689, an increase of $187,055. The surplus was $333,045, an increase of $100,357.

The Board of Directors of the Middletown & Unionville Railroad yesterday declared the first full semi-annual interest of 1 per cent. on the adjustment income bonds of the company, payable Nov. 1.

The Bankers Trust Company, as trustee under the first mortgage of the National Car Wheel Company, is inviting proposals for the sale to itself of $50,000 of the first mortgage bonds at a price not to exceed 115.

STEEL PRICES ADVANCING.

Mills Seek to Check the Inflow of Orders for 1916 Delivery.

Congestion at the steel mills is bringing about a substantial price advance, according to this week's reports from trade centres, and prospects are seen of greater pressure from inflowing orders. Reports that Great Britain is considering an embargo on steel are thought to forecast heavier buying from abroad. The Iron Age says:

Reports from every branch of the finished steel trade are of the most inspiring character. The advances in price now being made are partly for the purpose of checking the heavy influx of orders for delivery in the first quarter and half of 1916. The wire manufacturers state that their trade is the largest in its history. In other branches of the steel business manufacturers are so swamped with work that they are back in deliveries four weeks or more, some products not being available for shipment on new orders under less than ten weeks. Much new business is of course coming from manufacturers having contracts for munitions of war for which they must purchase rounds and other finished forms, but in addition to this inquiries continue to be received from abroad for large quantities of the same class or material for use in foreign munition plants.

The Iron Trade Review says:

With steel works operations continuing at high speed and with no abatement of the pressure of orders upon the mills, plans for enlargements of capacity are beginning to appear on all sides. The Steel Corporation continues to produce steel at a rate considerably in excess of its previous high record, and announcement that a large new tin plate plant will be built at Gary is believed to be the forerunner of an extensive program of new construction. Rail orders of the week have amounted to 150,000 to 200,000 tons.

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Government Issues.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Argen. Gov't.	6	Dec., 1915	100⅛	100⅛	2.00
Argen. Gov't.	6	Dec., 1916	101⅛	101⅞	4.60
Argen. Gov't.	6	Dec., 1917	101	101⅛	5.35
Argen. Gov't.	6	May, 1920	99	99⅛	6.20
City of Mont.	5	Dec., 1917	99	99⅜	5.15
City of Q'b'c	5	Apr., 1920	98¾	99⅜	5.20
Dom. of Can.	5	Aug., 1916	100	100¼	4.60
Dom. of Can.	5	Oct., 1917	99⅞	100¼	4.80
French Gov't.	5	Apr., 1916	99	99¼	6.75
German Gov't.	5	Jan., 1916	99⅛	100	5.00
Norway Gov't.	6	Oct., 1916	100	100⅛	5.45
Norway Gov't.	6	Oct., 1917	100	100½	5.70
Swedish Gov't.	6	Dec., 1916	98½	99½	6.45
Swiss Gov't.	5	Mar., 1916	99¾	100	5.00
Swiss Gov't.	5	Mar., 1918	96½	97	6.40
Swiss Gov't.	5	Mar., 1920	95½	96¾	6.05

Company Issues.

Ala. Power	6	Feb., 1918	100	101	5.80
Am. Cot. Oil	5	Nov., 1917	100⅝	100⅞	4.50
Am. Loco. Co.	5	July, 1916	100⅛	101¼	3.00
A. T.& T. sub.	5	Apr., 1916	100⅞	101⅛	2.75
Ana. Cop.	5	Mar., 1917	100⅞	101⅛	4.10
Balt. & Ohio.	4½	June, 1917	100¼	100⅜	4.40
Balt. & Ohio.	4½	June, 1918	99⅝	100	4.50
B. R. T.	5	July, 1918	99⅛	100¼	4.95
Can. North'n.	5	Sep., 1917	98	98⅜	5.75
Can. Pacific.	6	Mar. 2, '24	102½	102⅝	5.60
Ches. & Ohio.	5	June, 1919	95	95¼	6.30
Chi. & W. I.	5	Sep., 1917	93⅞	99¼	5.25
Chi. El. Rys.	5	July, 1918	91½	93⅛	18.05
Con. Pow. Co.	6	May 1, '17	99	100	6.00
Con. Gas. Bal.	5	May, 1917	100¼	100⅛	4.70
C. P. R. & L.	6	June, 1918	100	100⅛	5.80
Erie R. R.	5	Apr., 1916	100⅝	100⅝	3.75
Erie R. R.	5½	Apr., 1917	100⅝	100⅞	4.55
E. Pr. & Lt.	5	1918	96	96¾	6%
Gen. Rubber.	5	Dec., 1918	100	100⅛	4.90
Gr. Rap. Ed.	5	May, 1916	100	100⅜	4.75
Gr. Rap. Ry.	5	June, 1916	100	100⅜	4.88
Hav. El. Ry.	6	Sep., 1919	98½	100	6.00
Hock. Val. Ry.	5	Nov., 1917	100	100⅛	4.90
Int. Harv.	5	Feb. 15,'18	100⅞	101⅛	4.55
Lack. Steel.	6	Mar., 1917	100⅛	101	5.35
L. S. & M. S.	5	Dec., 1915	100⅛	100½	2.00
Louis. G. & E.	6	Apr., 1918	98¾	99⅜	6%
Mich. Ry.	6	June, 1916	99¾	100⅛	5.84
Minn. Gen. E.	6	June, 1917	100¼	101	5.50
Mont. T. & P.	6	Apr., 1917	96	97½	7.95
N. E. Nav.	6	May, 1917	99¾	97⅜	6.90
N.Y..N.H.&H.	5	May, 1916	100⅜	100⅞	3.50
North. S. P.	6	June, 1917	99¼	100	6.00
Penn. Co.	4½	June 15,'21	99⅜	99⅞	4.65
P. S. C., N. J.	5	Mar., 1916	100⅜	100⅝	2.65
Sea. Air Line.	5	Mar., 1916	100⅜	100⅞	2.65
Southern Ry.	5	Feb., 1916	100⅛	100½	2.80
Southern Ry.	5	Mar., 1917	98⅞	99¼	5.60
Suiz. & Sons.	6	June, 1916	100⅜	101	4.40
U. S. Smelt.	5	June, 1918	98⅛	99½	5.25
U. S. P. S. Co.	6	Apr., 1918	89¾	90	6.40
Union Typew.	5	Jan. 15,'18	93½	94½	20.35
United Fruit.	6	May, 1917	101½	101¾	4.75
United Fruit.	5	May, 1918	99⅛	99⅝	5.10
Utah Co.	6	Apr., 1917	100	100½	5.55
West. E. & M.	5	Oct., 1917	101	101½	4.35
W. Penn. Tr.	6	Mar., 1917	97	100	6.00
W. Pr. Co.	6	Mar., 1917	98¼	99⅛	6.25
W. S. G. & E.	6	Oct., 1917	98¼	99¼	6.55
W.V. T. & E.	6	June, 1917	96	98	7¼

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

The railroads reporting so far for the second week of October show these aggregate changes in gross earnings, those showing gains and those showing losses being stated separately:

Thirteen roads	$10,882,751	+$1,342,281
Four roads	711,912	— 38,084
Total (17 roads)	11,094,663	+ 1,303,597

BROOKLYN RAPID TRANSIT COMPANY for the quarter ended Sept. 30—

	1915.	1914.	Increase.
Gross	$7,801,318	$7,239,787	$61,531
Expenses	3,862,167	3,837,865	24,302
Net	3,439,151	3,401,922	37,229
Taxes	431,981	434,870	*2,889
Net	3,007,219	2,967,051	40,168
Other income	129,535	115,707	13,828
Total income	3,136,754	3,082,758	53,996
Charges	1,162,863	1,162,535	*172
Surplus	1,974,892	1,920,223	54,169

*Decrease.

WESTERN MARYLAND for the year ended June 30—

	1915.	1914.	1913.
Op. rev.	8,683,459	8,267,730	7,622,679
Op. exp.	6,257,412	7,848,631	6,019,147
Net op. rev.	2,426,047	419,106	1,618,582
Outs. op. deb.	930	1,754	*2,841
Total op. rev.	2,425,117	417,352	1,615,873
Taxes	306,000	283,205	240,000
Uncoll. rev.	850	..	..
Op. income	2,118,258	154,147	1,375,873
†Other income	268,866	227,435	1,084,050
Total income	2,387,124	381,602	2,459,923
Charges	3,295,029	3,097,287	2,574,896
Deficit	907,905	2,715,685	414,972

*Credit. †Includes interest on capital advances for construction of new lines and work in progress.

Miscellaneous Earnings.

CITIES SERVICE CO. for September—

	1915.	1914.	Increase.
Gross	$540,456	$279,412	$70,044
Net earn'gs.	335,155	268,836	66,319
Sur. af. chg.	294,821	228,003	66,818
Bal. aft. pfd. divs.	163,483	91,169	72,319
12 mos. gross	4,121,622	3,803,196	318,426
Net earn'gs.	3,962,051	3,701,771	260,279
Sur. af. chg.	3,472,051	3,330,110	141,941
Bal. aft. pfd. divs.	1,890,055	1,761,411	128,644

MONTANA POWER CO. for the quarter ended Sept. 30—

Three months:			
Gross	1,062,319	918,170	169,148
Net	784,624	631,645	152,979
Sur. af. chg.	487,360	383,520	103,830
Nine months:			
Gross	2,992,526	2,856,528	135,996
Net	2,129,819	2,016,883	112,957
Sur. af. chg.	1,276,628	1,200,390	76,787

PUBLIC UTILITY SECURITIES.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Gas Co.	116	..
†American Light & Traction	340	345
†American Light & Traction pf.	107	109
Adirondack Electric Power	14	16
Adirondack Electric Power pf.	53	56
*American Gas & Electric	103	105
*†American Gas & Electric pf.	48½	50
American Power & Light	60	63
American Power & Light pf.	78	80
American Public Utilities	30	35
American Public Utilities pf.	64	66
American Waterworks & Electric.	6	7½
Am. W. W. & E. participating pf.	13	16
American W. W. & E. 1st pf.	50	58
Atlantic P. & Lt. 7 p. c. cum. pf.	92	95
Cities Service	50	53
Cities Service pf.	60	62
Colorado Power	22	26
Colorado Power pf.	95	97
†Commonwealth P., R. & L.	55	77
†Commonwealth P., R. & L. pf.	81	83
Consumers Power Co. 5s, 1929.	90¾	91¾
Consumers Power (Mo.) pf.	90	94
Dayton Power & Light.	38	42
Dayton Power & Light pf.	83	93
Denver Gas & Electric gen. 5s.	92	95
Electric Bond Deposit pf.	60	70
Electric Bond & Share pf.	93½	100
Empire District Electric 5s.	76	80
Empire District Electric pf.	65	..
Federal Light & Traction.	10	14
Federal Light & Traction pf.	50	70
Gas & Electric Securities.	50	70
Gas & Electric Securities pf.	60	75
Great Western Power Co. 5s, 1946.	81¼	83
Lincoln Gas & Electric.	10	20
Northern Ontario Light & Power.	10	15
Northern Ontario Light & P. pf.	53	57
Northern States Power.	29½	30½
Northern States Power pf.	86	87¾
Ozark Power & Water.	15	25
Pacific Gas & Electric.	54	54½
Pacific Gas & Electric pf.	87½	88
Republic Ry. & Light Co.	13	15
Republic Ry. & Light Co. pf.	59½	63
Southern California Edison.	75	78
Southern California Edison pf.	92	96
*Standard Gas & Electric.	5½	6½
*Standard Gas & Electric pf.	27	28
Tennessee Ry., Light & Power.	7	8
Tennessee Ry., Light & Power pf.	25	28
United Light & Rys.	37	41
United Light & Rys. 1st pf.	67½	69¼
Utah Securities	14	15
Western Power	15¾	17¼
Western Power pf.	46	50

*Par value $50. †No dividend.

Paying Dividends at the Rate of 12%.

Yielding better than 10% on the Investment.

Earning dividend requirements three times over.

Guantanamo Sugar Co.

offers an opportunity for investment where a high rate of income may be obtained. The management of the company is most conservative and the earnings for the coming year are estimated at from 20% to 25% over previous years.

The market value on account of foreign liquidation has been depressed, but as this liquidation has now run its course, the market for this stock, without doubt, will show appreciation more commensurate with its intrinsic value.

No Bonded Indebtedness

No Preferred Stock

Listed on the New York Curb

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A stock that possesses an inherent value much above its present selling price. A substantial dividend payment is expected in the near future.

Our special circular, just issued, gives much interesting information about this company, its business, and its future prospects.

Our latest MARKET CIRCULAR NO. 929 gives facts regarding

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Chevrolet Motor Cons. Arizona
Midvale Steel St. Joseph Lead
Canadian Car and Foundry
and other active market specialties

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$500,000,000

Anglo-French Five Year 5% External Loan

THE JOINT AND SEVERAL OBLIGATION
OF THE GOVERNMENTS OF
THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND
AND
THE FRENCH REPUBLIC

DATED OCTOBER 15, 1915 DUE OCTOBER 15, 1920

INTEREST PAYABLE APRIL 15 AND OCTOBER 15

Both principal and interest payable in New York City in United States gold coin, without deduction for any present or future British or French Taxes

Coupon bonds in denominations $100, $500, and $1,000, which may be registered as to principal.
Registered bonds in denominations of $1,000, $10,000, and $50,000 and authorized multiples.
Coupon and registered bonds interchangeable.

Convertible, at the option of the holder, on any date not later than April 15, 1920, or (provided that notice be given not later than April 15, 1920) at maturity, par for par, into 15-25 Year Joint and Several 4½ per cent. Bonds of the Governments of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and the French Republic. Such 4½ per cent. bonds will be payable, principal and interest, in United States gold coin, in New York City, free from deduction for any present or future British or French

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

NOTICE OF SPECIAL MEETING
TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF
Sheepshead Bay Speedway Corporation

Notice is hereby given that a special meeting of holders of stock, both preferred and common, of Sheepshead Bay Speedway Corporation will be held on Thursday, October 28, 1915, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at the office of the corporation, at No. 17 Battery Place, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, for the purpose of acting upon a proposition to increase the capital stock from two million five hundred thousand dollars ($2,500,000), consisting of ten thousand (10,000) shares of preferred stock of the par value of one hundred dollars ($100) each, and fifteen thousand (15,000) shares of common stock of the par value of one hundred dollars ($100) each to three million dollars ($3,000,000), consisting of one hundred and fifty thousand (150,000) shares of preferred stock of the par value of ten dollars ($10) each, and one hundred and fifty thousand (150,000) shares of common stock of the par value of ten dollars ($10) each, and to change the present par value of the shares of both preferred and common stock of said corporation from one hundred dollars ($100) per share to ten dollars ($10) per share, and for the classification of the capital stock of the corporation so that all of said increased capital stock, to wit, five hundred thousand dollars ($500,000), if authorized, shall consist of preferred stock, and the capital stock of said corporation as increased shall consist of one hundred and fifty thousand ($50,000) shares of preferred stock of the par value of ten dollars ($10) each, and one hundred and fifty thousand (150,000) shares of common stock of the par value of ten dollars ($10) each, and the preferred stock shall be entitled to seven per cent. (7%) dividends, and shall have preference over the common stock, and have all the rights and privileges and be subject to all the restrictions which attach to the present issue of preferred stock in accordance with the certificate of incorporation and the by-laws of said corporation, and to act upon any other proposition that may be presented in place thereof, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting.

The books for the transfer of stock will remain closed from the close of business on October 6, 1915, until October 22, 1915.

Dated New York, the 6th day of October, 1915.

HARRY S. HARKNESS, President.
SHERMAN DAY, Secretary.

First National Copper Company.

Notice of Annual Meeting of Stockholders.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the First National Copper Company will be held at the office of the Company, at Carson City, Nevada, on Thursday, the 28th day of October, 1915, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting.

The transfer books of the Company will be closed at the close of business on the 8th day of October, 1915, and reopen upon the final adjournment of the meeting.

WILLIAM A. KERR, Secretary.

THE CLEVELAND, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS RY. CO.

Cincinnati, O., October 7, 1915.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of The Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway Company, for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting, will be held at the principal office of the company, in the City of Cincinnati, O., on Wednesday, the 27th day of October, 1915, at 10 o'clock A. M.

DWIGHT W. PARDEE, Secretary.

FORT GEORGE & ELEVENTH AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the FORT GEORGE & ELEVENTH AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company, No. 165 Broadway, (Room 1,209,) New York City, on Monday, November 1st, 1915, at 12 o'clock noon, for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting.

H. M. FISHER, Secretary.
Dated October 21st, 1915.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

H. C. DU VAL & COMPANY.
CERTIFICATE OF LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.

The undersigned hereby declare, for the purpose of forming a limited partnership pursuant to and in conformity with the provisions of the Statutes of the State of New York, DO HEREBY CERTIFY as follows:

I. That the name of the firm under which said partnership is to be conducted is H. C. DU VAL & COMPANY, and the County wherein the principal place of business is to be located is in the County of New York.

II. The general nature of the business intended to be transacted is that of brokers, buying and selling, on commission, stocks, bonds, investment securities, cotton, coffee, and grain, and such other business as may be properly incidental thereto.

III. The names of all the general and special partners interested therein and their respective places of residence are as follows:

GENERAL PARTNERS.

Horace C. Du Val, 8 Monroe Place, Borough of Brooklyn, City of New York.
Clive L. Du Val, 8 Monroe Place, Borough of Brooklyn, City of New York.

SPECIAL PARTNER.

Robert Graves, Mineola, New York.

All of the said partners are of full age.

IV. The amount of capital which Robert Graves, the special partner, has contributed to the common stock is One hundred thousand Dollars, ($100,000.)

V. The time at which the partnership is to begin is the 1st day of October, 1915, and the time at which it is to end is the 30th day of September, 1918.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, we, the undersigned, have hereunto set our hands and seals the twenty-ninth day of September, one thousand nine hundred and fifteen.

HORACE C. DU VAL, [L. S.]
CLIVE L. DU VAL, [L. S.]
C. AUSTIN WHITEHOUSE, [L. S.]
ROBERT GRAVES, [L. S.]

State of New York, City and County of New York, ss.:

On this 29th day of September, one thousand nine hundred and fifteen, before me personally came HORACE C. DU VAL, CLIVE L. DU VAL, C. AUSTIN WHITEHOUSE and ROBERT GRAVES, each to me personally known and known to me to be one of the individuals described in and who executed the foregoing certificate and each of whom acknowledged to me that he executed the same.

ALBERT W. PROSS,
Notary Public, Kings County, Clerk's No. 39, Register's No. 7013. Certificate filed in New York County, Clerk's No. 49, Register's No. 7059.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED BY the Board of Water Supply, at its offices, twenty-second floor, Municipal Building, Park Row, Centre, and Chambers Streets, New York City, until 11 A. M. on Tuesday, October 26, 1915, for CONTRACT 128, for the construction of two concrete stone and brick buildings at the Uptake and Downtake chambers of Hill View Reservoir, in the City of Yonkers, Westchester County, New York. The larger one of the buildings is, approximately, 125 feet by 88 feet by 35 feet and the other is somewhat smaller. The substructures or foundations of these buildings have been built and the City will furnish and erect the roof covers for the buildings.

At the above place and time the bids will be publicly opened and read. Pamphlets containing information for bidders and contract drawings can be obtained at the above address, at the office of the Secretary by depositing the sum of ten dollars ($10) in cash or its equivalent for each pamphlet. For further particulars apply to the office of the Principal Assistant Engineer at the above address.

CHARLES STRAUSS, President;
CHARLES N. CHADWICK,
JOHN F. GALVIN,
Commissioners of the Board of Water Supply.
GEORGE FEATHERSTONE, Secretary.

PROPOSALS FOR THE PURCHASE OF Miscellaneous Iron and Steel Scrap offered for sale by The Panama Canal and which is no longer needed.—Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the General Purchasing Officer, The Panama Canal, Washington, D. C., until 10:30 A. M., November 22, 1915, at which time they will be opened in public, for purchasing the above-mentioned articles. Blanks and general information relative to this Circular (No. 986) may be obtained from this office or the offices of the Assistant Purchasing Agents, 24 State Street, New York City; 632 Whitney-Central Building, New Orleans, La., and Fort Mason, San Francisco, Cal.; also from the U. S. Engineer Offices in the following cities: Seattle, Wash.; Los Angeles, Cal.; Baltimore, Md.; Philadelphia, Pa.; Pittsburgh, Pa.; Boston, Mass.; Buffalo, N. Y.; Cleveland, Ohio; Cincinnati, Ohio; Chicago, Ill.; St. Louis, Mo.; Detroit, Mich.; Milwaukee, Wis.; St. Paul, Minn.; Chattanooga, Tenn.; Louisville, Ky.; Mobile, Ala., and Galveston, Tex.; Commercial Club, Kansas City, Mo.; Chamber of Commerce, Quincy, Ill., and Commercial Club, Tacoma, Wash., or C. Boggs, Major, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., General Purchasing Officer.

ASSIGNEE NOTICES.

CHARLES BRUNIG.—The people of the State of New York to all persons interested in the estate of Charles Brunig, assigned to Charles H. Meyer for the benefit of creditors, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear at a Special Term, Part I., of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, in and for the County of Kings, in New York, to be held in the County Court House, in the City of New York, Borough of Brooklyn, on the 22d day of November, 1915, at ten-thirty o'clock A. M., there and then to show cause why a settlement of the accounts of Charles H. Meyer, assignee of above named Charles Brunig, insolvent debtor, should not be had, and if no cause be shown, why to grant the settlement of the assignee's accounts.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto caused the seal of the said Supreme Court for the County of Kings, New York, to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Joseph Asphall, a Justice of the said court, this 27th day of September, 1915.

(Seal) By the Court,
CHARLES S. DEVOY, Clerk.
GEORGE W. SIMPSON, Attorney for Assignee, 51 Chambers St., New York City.

FOR SALE.



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On Easiest Terms.
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Complete stock of records.
Open Evenings.
Write, call, phone 632 Colo.
A. H. MAYERS,
1,988 B'way, near 67th.
790 8th Ave., near 48d St.

MACHINISTS STRIKE AT WAR AUTO PLANT

Quit at General Veihcle Co.'s Factory, Subsidiary of the General Electric.

40,000 MAY SOON BE OUT

Keppler Says Sympathetic Walk-Out Against Schenectady Company Will Spread.

The plant of the General Vehicle Company in Long Island City was seriously crippled yesterday by a strike of machinists who went out in sympathy with the strikers at the Schenectady plant of the General Electric Company, of which the General Vehicle Company is a subsidiary.

The men struck without presenting any demands, and Vice President J. J. Keppler of the International Association of Machinists, who is directing a national campaign for the eight-hour day for the metal trades workers, said last night that they would not go back until their fellow-workers at Schenectady had got the forty-eight-hour week and other concessions which they asked when they went on strike more than two weeks ago. Keppler said that the strike would be extended to embrace the walkout of 40,000 men employed in General Electric plants throughout the country, unless the company yielded soon.

The Long Island City plant manufactures chassis for electric and gasoline automobile trucks, the engines for which are supplied by the General Electric Company. The strike comes at a time when the factory is working at full blast on orders for the allied armies, it is said, with contracts amounting to several hundred thousands of dollars. It is one of the largest plants for the manufacture of automobile chassis in the country.

The estimates made last night of the number of men who went on strike at the General Vehicle's plant differed. Officials of the company thought about 250 were out; officials of the union said that of the 1,000 metal trades workers in the plant 600 were out. At any rate, the plant will reopen for work this morning, a number of the machinists being non-union men.

Vice President George W. Westley of the General Vehicle Company said that on demands had been made, and that he first knew of the trouble on Tuesday afternoon when ninety machinists quit work. He said that 250 failed to report for work yesterday.

The police reserves were ordered to the plant yesterday, but there was no disorder. The strikers met at Divine's Hotel, Long Island City, where their leaders cautioned them against disorder and told them to use nothing but persuasion in trying to get other men not to work. The men were told that before they returned they would receive a guarantee of an eight-hour day.

"The strike of the men at the General Vehicle Company's plant has effected a complete tie-up," said Keppler. "It means substantial support for the fight of 13,000 workers who have been out of the General Electric Schnectady plants for two weeks. They will all fight to the finish, and I am frank to say that if the thing is not settled soon 40,000 men working in shops owned by the General Electric throughout the country soon may be in volved in the strike. At the Pittsfield, Mass., plant, 6,000 men; at the Lynn, Mass., plant, 10,000 men, and at the Fort Wayne, Ind., plant, 2,000 men are all ready to make the eight-hour demand and to walk out if it is refused, as it was at Schnectady.

"The shrapnel department of the General Electric Company in Schnectady is completely tied up."

Keppler said that he had arrived in New York just in time to avert a strike of 1,500 Otis Elevator Company mechanics in the New York and Harrison, N. J., plants.

"I believe the eight-hour controversy with the Otis people can be settled without a strike," he said, "and the eight-hour day will also be gained in the plant of the Elevator Supply Company in Hoboken without a strike.

"A war material strike is also on in Rochester. The machinists at the Davis & Riker Company's plant have struck where they were making shrapnel.

"I wish to repeat again that the only reason machinists are striking in war factories is that that is where it is easiest for us to secure our demands."

$25,000 for Her Leg and Toes.

A jury in Justice Whitaker's part of the Supreme Court gave Charlotte Andrews a verdict yesterday for $25,000 against James C. Fargo as President of the American Express Company. The plaintiff testified that at Ninety-eighth Street and West End Avenue in May, 1912, an express truck, owned by the defendant's company, ran over her and injured her so that she lost her left leg and three toes of her right foot. The suit was for $50,000.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Oct. 20.—Twenty-six corporations with aggregate capital stock of $383,500 were chartered today. They include:

Aurora Film Plays Corporation, motion picture theatricals, $100,000; C. Kimball, W. L. Roubert, C. Mundt, 1,475 Broadway.

The Moore Rifle and Arms Co., munitions of war, $50,000; F. B. Wilson, H. D. and H. Thursh, 330 1st St., Brooklyn.

Rensselaer Knitting Co., Troy, knit goods, $30,000; J. G. Brush, R. H. and G. W. Cummings, Jr., 381 5th Av., Troy.

W. M. Schwenker, Inc., brewers' engineers' supplies, anhydrous ammonia products, $25,000; A. Feser, W. M. and E. J. Schwenker, 340 East 92d St.

Hudson Engineering Corpn., engineering specialties, refrigerating apparatus, $30,000; M. Dittenhoefer, W. F. Brothers, W. P. Scully, 865 5th St., Brooklyn.

Clairville, Inc., millinery, tailoring, wearing apparel, $10,000; Ben Bellion, Edgar and C. C. Beekman, 257 Broadway.

George G. Dodge, Inc., horses, other domestic animals, $20,000; H. Gordon Miller, J. P. Connolly, G. G. Dodge, 527 6th Av.

Ravenswood Associates, Long Island City, realty, agency, brokerage, hotels, garages, warehousing, $10,000; T. J. O'Hanlon, Jr., L. W. Sanford, H. T. Weeks, 85 Fulton Av., Long Island City.

North Atlantic Metal Corpn., refining, smelting, brokerage, $10,000; D. M. Lambert, D. A. Ticktin, H. W. Pollock, 233 Broadway.

Sokol Cigarettes Mfg. Co., tobacco, $15,000; F. Horacek, A. Lenart, J. Petock, 324 East 70th St.

Savoy Specialty Co., novelties, perfumeries, toilet articles; $10,000. J. Alexander, W. Druckman, E. Newbauer, 492 East Convent Av.

Imperial Linen Supply Co., Buffalo, linen, cotton, other cloth goods, laundry; $10,000. J. A. Barone, A. G. Hinkley, F. A. Baroue, 420 Front Av., Buffalo.

Westchester Coffee Mills, Yonkers; $5,000. S. and M. Benjamin, L. Harrison, 51 Chambers St.

Star Handle and Cane Co.; $5,000. E. Jacob, S. C., D., A. Sachs, 228 West 113th St.

Sunset Dairy Co., Brooklyn; $5,000. F. C. Albee, W. Irving Glover, R. Sipp, 115 B'way.

Martin Livingston and Jones, Brooklyn, furniture, undertaking, realty, construction; $5,000. M., C., A., and M. Livingston, Jr., 148 Martense St., Brooklyn.

Dimon Bros. & Co., furs, skins; $5,000. F. A. Ast, S. Sidney, and H. H. Silver, 884 Riverside Drive.

Riverside Engineering and Supply Co., plumbing, steam fittings; $5,000. W. A. Vannese, R. A. McEntee, J. W. Tracey, 70 West 107th St.

Authorizations—Foster Construction Co., Dover, Del., engineering, construction; $250,000. Representative, H. J. Packer, 44 Pine St., New York.

Capital Increases—Harton Theatre Co., Elmira, $50,000 to $75,000; Terminal Warehouse Co., Manhattan, $1,200,000 to $2,000,000.

Voluntary Dissolution—Behr Bros. & Co., Manhattan.

WAR FACTORY STOCK JUMPS.

American - British Manufacturing Securities Up 19 Points.

Rumors that Charles M. Schwab and his associates in the Bethlehem Steel Corporation were buying a substantial interest in the American & British Manufacturing Company, brought about a sharp rise of the company's stock on the Curb yesterday. From a closing price of 38 on Tuesday, and of 9 a month ago, the common stock advanced to 54 before the market closed, and thereafter buying on a heavy scale carried the quotation up to 57. The brokers were still busy in Broad Street when darkness brought an end to trading. The preferred stock, which had advanced from around 70 to 110 from Saturday to Tuesday night, moved contrary to the common, closing at 90, with a loss for the day of five points.

The American & British Manufacturing Company has outstanding $8,000,000 common and $2,000,000 preferred stock, the majority of which was held in the treasury of the International Power Company when this concern went into receivership last year. J. H. Hoadley was President of both concerns. The status of the American & British stock has been the subject of litigation in New Jersey since the controlling company fell into difficulties.

The American & British Company controls the American Ordnance Company and the Corliss Engine Company among others, and has received large sub-contracts from the Bethlehem Steel Corporation for the manufacture of field guns and small arms. When the war broke out this was one of the few concerns in the country in a position to begin work immediately on ordnance contracts. The Bridgeport Projectile Company, a constituent formed a few months ago, was mentioned in reports of German efforts to buy control of certain arms companies.

One theory behind the Schwab stories was that the Bethlehem Steel head would like to get control of the Corliss works to further his shipbuilding projects. The company owns all the patents for one of the highest grade marine engines manufactured in this country.

COMMODITIES MARKETS.

WHEAT.

The receipts of wheat at interior points, especially in the Northwest, have assumed sufficient proportions to make some impression on the cash position and in consequence there was heavy liquidation during yesterday's operations and prices lost 1½ to 1¾c. in the local cash market No. 1 Northern Duluth was quoted at $1.08¾ and No. 1 Northern Manitoba $1.07¾, cost, insurance and freight, Buffalo.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Dec.	..	..	1.12	1.18⅝	1.24½

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Dec.	1.06¾	1.04¼	1.04¾	1.06¼	1.16¼
May	1.07⅝	1.05	1.06⅝	1.07⅝	1.22

CORN.

Corn prices declined ¼c to 1c early in the day under commission house selling prompted by favorable weather, which was expected to result in early offerings of new corn, and in sympathy with wheat. Receipts were light, however, and toward the close of the session the market developed a steadier tone, and at the close was net unchanged to ⅝c lower. In the local market No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at 77¾c, prompt shipment.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
December	58⅝	57⅜	58¼	58⅝	69
May	60¼	59⅜	59⅞	60¾	71⅝
October	64	63¾	64	64	..

OATS.

Oats were quiet and, after showing a firmer tone early, prices eased off with the other markets and closed at ⅜c net decline. Export sales were reported at about 200,000 bushels. The local cash market was easy; No. 3 white quoted at 41½@42½c; No. 4 white, 40@41c; ordinary to fancy clipped, 40@44c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
December	39¼	38¾	38⅝	38¾	50¾
May	40	39½	39⅝	39¾	53⅛

PROVISIONS.

A decline of about 50 points in the hog market caused heavy general selling throughout the provision list, which unsettled stop loss orders and resulted in a sharp break in prices. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 27,000; estimated for Thursday, 25,000; Kansas City received 12,000, and Omaha 5,000.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Lard—					
October	..	..	8.82	9.27	10.35
January	9.07	8.95	8.95	9.12	9.87
Ribs—					
October	..	..	9.35	9.80	10.75
January	9.07	8.92	8.92	9.12	9.77
Pork—					
October	13.75	13.52	13.75	14.40	..
January	16.50	16.12	16.25	16.80	18.75

COTTONSEED OIL.

The market for cottonseed oil was active and weak, closing prices showing losses of from 12 to 15 points. Crude oil was being offered at slightly lower figures, and reports from the South indicated some weakness in the seed market. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	..	..	7.75@7.80	7.60
October	..	..	7.70@8.00	7.74
November	7.65	7.64	7.71@7.75	7.67
December	7.68	7.68	7.65@7.68	7.78
January	7.77	7.68	7.72@7.73	7.85
February	..	..	7.75@7.85	7.92
March	7.90	7.79	7.83@7.84	7.95
April	7.90	7.90	7.89@7.89	8.01
May	8.06	7.92	7.96@7.97	8.11

COFFEE.

The outside interest in coffee appears to be broadening a little each day, and the volume of business yesterday was slightly larger, total sales aggregating 40,250 bags, and prices were firmer, closing at 7 to 9 points net advance. The local spot market was firmer for Rios, owing to the small amounts afloat for the United States, and No. 7s were advanced to 7¼c.

Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Oct.	..	..	3.30@3.40	3.28
Nov.	3.37	3.32	3.35@3.38	3.30
Dec.	3.37	3.24	3.33@3.34	3.25
Jan.	3.10	3.10	3.13@3.13	3.06
Feb.	3.08	3.08	3.06@3.08	2.99
Mar.	3.14	3.10	3.09@3.11	3.03
Apr.	..	..	3.13@3.15	3.06
May	3.18	3.18	3.17@3.19	3.10
June	..	..	3.21@3.23	3.14
July	3.25	3.25	3.25@3.27	3.18
Aug.	..	..	3.27@3.29	3.23
Sept.	..	..	3.30@3.34	3.22

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 8,749 packages. The firmness noted Tuesday morning on high-grade creamery disappeared in the afternoon, and yesterday morning, with weaker Western advices, speculative interest was withdrawn, and prompt selling values on higher grades showed some decline. The latter use of storage butter by the local jobbing trade is tending to curtail the demand at the moment, and we hear of no further export business. There is good demand for medium and lower grades of fresh creamery, and on such the market still appears to be steady. Renovated unchanged. Ladles quiet. Average run of packing stock easier. Creamery, extras, (92 score), 29c; higher scoring, 29½@29c; firsts, 28½@27¾c; seconds, 24@26c; thirds, 23@23½c; State dairy, finest, 27½@28c; good to prime, 26@27c; common to fair, 23@25½c; renovated, extras, 24½@25c; firsts, 23½@24c; lower grades, 21¼@23c; imitation creamery, firsts, 23@24c; ladles, current make, firsts, 22@22½c; seconds, 21@21½c; lower grades, 19½@20½c; packing stock, June make, fine, 21c; current make, fine, 20½@21c; No. 2, all grades, 17@19½c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 3,800 cases. Receipts light. High qualities of fresh-gathered are scarce and held firmly, with the tendency slightly in sellers' favor. Liberal offerings of medium and lower grades, which are generally quiet, though trading in stock ranging from 28c downward, is reported a little better. Storage eggs quiet and barely steady. Nearby whites scarce and fancy qualities wanted at firm prices. Fresh-gathered, extras, per dozen, 35@38c; extra firsts, 33@34½c; firsts, 28@32c; seconds, 23@27c; thirds and poorer, 20@22c; dirties, No. 1, 21@22c; No. 2 and poorer, 18@20½c; checks, good to choice, dry, 20@20½c; culls and inferior, 13@19c; refrigerator, special marks, fancy, 26c; firsts, 24½@24½c; seconds, 23@24c; thirds or poorer, 20@22½c. State, Pennsylvania, and near by, hennery whites, fine to fancy, 51@52c; ordinary to good, 35@50c; gathered whites, as to size and quality, 35@36c; Western, gathered whites, 32@36c; State, Pennsylvania, and near by, hennery browns, 38@40c; gathered browns and mixed colors, 28@38c; near by, refrigerator whites, 29@30c.

SUES LAWYER FOR $3,540.

Clergyman Alleges That Money Was Withheld in Real Estate Deal.

Elbert S. Boughton, a lawyer, was directed yesterday by Justice Ford to show cause today why he should not pay to Luther T. Townsend $3,540 with interest from Aug. 1, 1913.

Mr. Townsend is a clergyman, a college professor, and an author. In his petition he said he was more than 75 years old and for ten years had lived at Brookline, Mass.

The money he wants the defendant to pay came from the sale of real estate, he said, in which the defendant represented him. The defendant is also required to produce certain papers which the plaintiff charges him with withholding from him.

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

The following securities were sold at auction yesterday by Adrian H. Muller & Sons, auctioneers, Exchange Salesrooms, 14 Vesey Street:

18 shares Eighth Avenue Railroad Company, $100 each, 298.

$1,000 Pacific Coast Biscuit Company first mortgage 6 per cent. gold bond, due Sept. 15, 1919, coupons March 15 and Sept. 15, 90.

5 shares Inland Realty Company, $100 each, and all right, title, and interest of Philipp W. Leonhardt in and to the estate of Ludwig B. Leonhardt, $10 lot.

900 shares Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad, $50 each, $210½ per share.

$30,000 Pere Marquette Railroad refunding 4 per cent. bonds, due 1955, guaranteed, 9¼.

163 shares Pacific Coast Company second preferred, $100 each, 50.

$5,000 Lima Locomotive Corporation first mortgage 6 per cent. bonds, due 1932, coupons May and November, 85.

500 shares Anglo-American Zinc-Lead Company, $100 each; 77 shares Pittsburgh and American Tin Mining Company, $100 each; 125 shares Ottoman-American Development Company, $100 each; 24 shares Van Wagoner & Williams Hardware Company, guaranteed, $100 each; 1,000 shares Cobalt-Gowganda Consolidated Mining Company, $1 each; 10 shares Madison Trust Company, $100 each; 10 shares Nineteenth Ward Bank, $100 each; 93 shares American Wood Fireproofing Company common, $100 each; 5 shares Hampton Roads Hotel Company; 2 shares Old Point Comfort Hotel Company, $100 each; 1,850 shares Taylor Creek Ditch Company common, $10 each; 92 shares Taylor Creek Ditch Company preferred, $10 each, and 90 shares United Coal Company, $100 each, $300 lot.

480 shares Thermotop Company common, $100 each, and 46 shares Thermoton Company preferred, $100 each, $20 lot.

$9,000 Iowa Loan and Trust Company (Des Moines, Iowa,) debenture 4½ per cent. bonds, (secured by real estate first mortgage,) due 1919, 91.

$2,000 Central Illinois Public Service Company first and refunding mortgage 5 per cent. bonds, due 1952, 70½.

$13,000 Sioux Falls Traction System first mortgage 6 per cent. gold bonds, due 1930, 72.

$4,000 Western New York Farms Company first mortgage 6 per cent. gold bonds, due 1926, 94.

$2,000 Midway Gas Company first mortgage 6 per cent. gold bonds, Series A, due 1917, December, 1914, coupons attached, 85.

$2,000 Midway Gas Company first mortgage 6 per cent. gold bonds, Series B, due 1922, December, 1914, coupons attached, 80.

$2,000 Lincoln Gas and Electric Light Company first consolidated mortgage 5 per cent. bonds, due 1941, 66.

$2,700 Cafetal Carlota Company first mortgage 6 per cent. bonds, (Michigan Trust Company certificate of deposit,) $9 lot.

$10,000 Pittsburgh, McKeesport & Westmoreland Railway Company first mortgage 5 per cent. gold bonds, due 1931, ($69.90 paid in liquidation on each $1,000,) $11 lot.

$2,000 Sierra Madre Land and Lumber Company first mortgage 6 per cent. sinking fund gold bonds, due 1955, ($26.68 2-3 per $1,000 paid on account of principal and interest,) $9 lot.

$200 Township Electric Company first mortgage 6 per cent. gold bonds, due 1915, May, 1912, coupons attached, $3 lot.

$10 shares Alabama and Georgia Iron Company common, $100 each, and 10 shares Alabama and Georgia Iron Company preferred, $100 each, $7 lot.

200 shares Buffalo Gas Company common, $100 each, and 10 shares Cafetal Cariota Company common, $100 each, $105 lot.

10 shares Horn Silver Mining Company, $25 each, $6 lot.

100 shares Pittsburgh, McKeesport & Westmoreland Railway, $50 each, $18 lot.

10 shares New York Farms Company second preferred, $100 each, $35 lot.

8 shares Standard Cordage Company, $100 each, 4 shares Chicago Terminal Transfer Railroad Company common, (New York Trust Company certificate of deposit,) $100 each.

7,900 shares Bonanza and Union Tunnel and Mining Company, $1 each; 1½ shares Edison Ore Milling Company, Ltd., $100 each, and 5 shares New York and Liverpool Petroleum Company, $10 each, $25 lot.

30 shares Hydrogen Company of New York, $100 each; 30 shares Empire City Petroleum Company, $5 each, and 6 shares Boston Cold Storage and Freezing Company, $100 each, $13 lot.

20 shares Albemarle Fertilizer Company, $100 each, and 50 shares Boynton Bicycle Electric Railway Company, $100 each, $6 lot.

$8 demand note of Oliver A. Cheatham, dated Nov. 3, 1911; $230 note of W. A. Britton, dated Dec. 3, 1909, due Feb. 1, 1910; $250 note of Salome A. Britton, Jan. 7, 1879, due on demand; $100 note of B. A. Cook, Feb. 26, 1887, due twelve months after date, and $45 note of J. H. Van Buskirk, Jr., Oct. 21, 1895, payable $5 per month beginning Dec. 1, 1895, $1 lot.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

Army.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20.—Name of Maj. M. McNamee, Cav., to detached, and name of O. Young, Cav., removed. Maj. Young is assigned to 10th Cav.

1st Lt. R. H. Hagood, Jr., M. C., will report to comdg. general, 5th Brig., for duty.

Promotions in Cav. Arm.: G. Carleton, Lt. Co., 3d, to Colonel, unassigned; G. L. Byram, Maj., 10th, to Lt. Col., 3d, and R. C. Williams, Capt. 14th, to Major, 14th.

Capt. F. R. Hill, M. C., to Washington Barracks, D. C., as a member of Board to meet there on Oct. 25 for examination of candidate for appointment for 2d Lts. in C. of E., then to his station.

1st Lt. J. S. Davis, 19th Inf., to recruiting service, at Pittsburgh, Pa., relieving Capt. H. B. Hathaway, retired.

Promotion of 1st Lt. H. C. Rexach, Porto Rico Regt. of Inf., to grade of Captain, is announced.

Leave: Chaplain S. J. Smith, C. A. C., 5 days extension; 1st Lt. C. S. Caffery, 5th Inf., 14 days extension; Col. J. H. Beacom, Inf., 2 months; Capt. F. N. Cooke, C. A. C., 2 months; Capt. C. C. Smith, Cav., Columbia, 2 months; Capt. D. H. Biddle, Cav., 3 days, and Lt. Col. W. C. Davis, C. A. C., 7 days.

Navy.

Rear Admiral A. W. Grant, commissioned Sept. 7.

Capt. S. E. V. Kittrelle, commissioned from Sept. 7.

Jr. Grade Lts. P. C. Ridgley, the San Francisco to connection fitting out the Delong, and in command when commissioned; G. H. Cobb, the Washington, to connection fitting out the Dahlgren and in command when commissioned, and J. A. L. Zemor, commissioned.

Ensgs. E. H. Henning, commissioned; S. H. Matteson, the Tennessee, to temp. duty rec. ship at Norfolk; E. P. Luker, the Kansas, to temp. duty naval training sta., Newport, R. I.; W. A. Teasley, the Kansas, to naval training sta., Great Lakes; C. F. Martin, the Kansas, to temp. duty naval training sta., Great Lakes; W. H. Porter, jr., and Lt. (j. g.) D. E. Thomas, the Tennessee, duty naval training sta., Newport, R. I.; J. H. Hoffman, naval training sta., Great Lakes, to the Kansas, and R. E. Thornton, to treatment Naval Hosp., Los Animas.

Surgns. F. P. McCullough, San Francisco Training Sta., to the Florida, and T. W. Richards, the Florida, to the Maine.

P. A. Surgns. C. W. G. Bunker, to Portsmouth (N. H.) Yard, to the Utah, and L. W. McGuire, the Maine, to the Rhode Island.

Chef. Carp. J. J. Murphy, the Iris, to Mare Island Yard.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Lawrence at San Pedro, Columbia at New London, Terry at Whitestone, Panther at Tompkinsville, San Francisco at Portsmouth, N. H.; Cushing at Newport, and the Callao at Hongkong.

Sailed—Saturn, San Francisco, for San Diego, and the Cyclops, Norfolk, for New York.

The Vulcan will leave Hampton Roads for Haitien waters about Nov. 5.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20.—Forecast:

N. Car.—Cloudy Thurs. Fri. fair; gentle winds; mostly s. e.

S. Car. and Ga.—Cloudy Thurs. Fri. fair; gentle n. e. to e. winds.

Fla.—Showers Thurs., except fair in n. w. Fri. fair; gentle to moderate e. winds.

Ala. and Miss.—Fair Thurs. and Fri.; gentle n. e. to e. winds.

Tenn.—Fair Thurs. and Fri.; gentle n. e. to e. winds.

West. Tex., Okla., Ark., Tenn., and Ky.—Fair Thurs. and Fri.

Ohio—Fair Thurs. and Fri.; gentle to moderate shifting winds.

Ind.—Fair Thurs. and Fri.; gentle n. w. winds, becoming variable.

Lower Mich.—Fair Thurs., warmer in n. Fri. fair; gentle to moderate winds, becoming e.

Upper Mich.—Fair Thurs. and Fri.; gentle to moderate shifting winds.

Wis., Mo., Ill., and Minn.—Fair Thurs. and Fri.

Iowa—Fair Thurs. and Fri.; warmer in e. Thurs.

N. Dak., S. Dak., Neb., and Kan.—Fair Thurs. and probably Fri.

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(c) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20.—16—City of Monroe v. State of Louisiana ex rel.; the Parish Board of School Directors of the Parish of Ouachita, La.—Passed temporarily.

17—The State ex rel. Willis J. Rousseel v. J. Y. Sanders, Governor, et al.—Passed temporarily.

239—A. Steinfeld et al. v. L. Zeckendorf et al.—Argument continued.

465—The Cuyahoga River Power Co. v. City of Akron.—Argued.

189—Pennsylvania Ry. v. W. F. Jacoby & Co.—Argument commenced.

528—Provident Savings Life Assurance Society v. Commonwealth of Kentucky, by H. M. Bosworth, auditor.—Argument commenced. Adjourned until tomorrow.

Call for Oct. 21: Nos. 328, 451, 1, 11, 13, 18, 19, 20, (and 455,) 24, and 25 and (26.)

Southern District.

CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Second Circuit—Lacombe, Coxe, Ward, and Rogers, JJ.—At 10:30 A. M. in Room 433, P. O. Bldg.

Re N Y Commercial Co.
U S<Tug J R Steers.
U S<Tug Princess.
Irving Iron Works Co<Hebberd & Wenz, Inc.
Rockwell Co<Naumburg.

Ramsdell<Goumis.
Re Hollins.
Harm<Stern.
Luchnick<Lehigh Valley Coal Co.
Hamilton Coal Co<Watts.
Mitchell<U S.

DISTRICT COURT—Hough, J.—Courtroom No. 3, Woolworth Bldg., 12th Floor, at 10:30 A. M. Admiralty.

Lynch<Dittmar.
For call:
Martino<Bull SS Co.
Vorkay<Sbt Ben Franklin.
Owners Tug Roselle, "Limitations."
Donovan<Tug John A Seeley.
Clan<Bank Line.
Burke<Empire Eng.

Corn Products Co<V T Thompson SS.
Munson SS Co<Natl Nav Co.
Hamilton Storage Co<C RR of N J

A GREATER NEWARK IN RECLAIMED LAND

30,000 Celebrate Filling In of 4,000 Acres of Useless Meadows.

PLAN INDUSTRIAL CENTRE

Docks, Streets, and Factories Are Planned for Territory Taken from the Harbor.

By proclamation of Mayor Thomas L. Raymond of Newark, that city virtually took a holiday yesterday to celebrate the first public inspection of the great municipal work which is being done to reclaim thousands of acres of Newark meadows. The day was celebrated as Port Newark Terminal Day, for the city authorities, the members of the Board of Trade, the Traffic Club and other business organizations plan to make the onetime meadows one of the busiest shipping marts in the world, as well as a manufacturing and industrial centre.

The section now being developed includes nearly 4,000 acres of Newark Bay about midway between Elizabethport and the confluence of the Passaic and Hackensack Rivers at the head of the bay. Over three hundred acres have been filled, a channel two hundred feet wide and twenty feet deep at low water has been dredged from the Government channel, and facilities are being provided for docks and industrial plants. This work has been in progress a little over a year, and the cost to date has been nearly $2,500,000. Of this tract the city of Newark owns 1,000 acres.

Special railroad trains, tugs, steamboats, scores of jitney buses and hundreds of private automobiles carried fully 25,000 persons to the new terminal site yesterday. In addition to all the public officials of Newark, Naval Officer H. Otto Witpenn of New York went down in a gayly decorated revenue cutter. One of the sightseeing yachts which plies around Manhattan Island took a large party from New York City, making the trip through the Kill von Kull and steaming easily through the newly dredged channel from the main channel in Newark Bay.

Patrick J. Ryan, President of the Board of Street and Water Commissioners, presided. The leading speakers were Mayor Raymond, former Mayor Haussling, under whose administration the work began of putting the deserted meadows to useful purposes, and James R. Nugent, Democratic "boss" of the county. All paid a high tribute to the engineers who carried on the work, and predicted that in a few years business and shipping interests aggregating several hundred millions of dollars would be engaged in domestic and international trade on the Newark terminal.

The dockage facilities will have a total length of 4,500 feet. Several piers, 1,200 feet in length, to accommodate the largest vessels afloat, are also planned. On the reclaimed area streets and connecting highways will be laid out, sewage and water facilities provided with fire protection and convenient transportation. The tracks of the Central Railroad of New Jersey run through the tract and the Pennsylvania system is nearby.

Among the amusement features yesterday was a flight by Oscar Olson in a Curtiss hydroplane.

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

45TH ST. 357 West, n s, 100 ft e of 9th Av, 25x100.5; Frank C. J. Becker to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank, 51 Chambers St, Oct. 19, 5 years; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$2,000

45TH ST, s s, 174.8 ft e of Broadway, 20x100.5; William S. Coe to Franklin Savings Bank, 656 8th Av, Oct. 20, 3 years; attorney, W. M. Powell, Jr., 7 Wall St...;$24,000

Bronx.

CARROLL ST, n s, 140 ft w of City Island Av, 35x110; Samuel S. Miller to Emily V. Lock, 1,937 Anthony Av, Oct. 19, three years, 6 p. c.; attorney, H. W. Kennedy, 366 Broadway.....$1,500

FOX ST, 651, n s, 40.7x125; Utopia Realty Co, Inc, to M. Montgomery Maze, 207 West 100th St, prior mtg $29,000, Sept. 28, due as per bond; attorney, M. M. Maze, 2,650 Broadway.....$5,000

HUGHES AV, e s, 100 ft. s of 187th St, 25x87.6; Adelina Marinucci Ciampoli and another to Vito Baolito, 56 Macdougal St, prior mtg $15,000, Oct. 15, due Nov 1, 1916, 6 p. c; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co, 160 Broadway.....$1,750

LOT 25, Block A, map Lester Park; Mary McGarry to Bronx Security and Brokerage Co., 258 East 138th St, Oct. 19, due April 19, 1916, 6 p. c.; attorney, L. Levinson, 258 East 138th St.....$500

TIFFANY ST, w s, 43 ft n of 165th St, 50.4x74.11; Frankfeldt & Lippmann, (a corporation,) to Herman Farman, 158 Bowery, prior mtg $30,500, Oct. 19, three years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Fischer & R., 115 Broadway.....$5,600

WINTON Av, 1116, e s, 48.10x99; Adolphus Realty Corporation to German Savings Bank, 157 4th Av, Oct 20, 5 years; attorneys, Amend & A, 119 Nassau St...;$30,000

SAME PROPERTY; same to Leonhard Denmar, 778 9th Av, prior mtg $30,000, Oct. 20, 5 years, 6 p. c.; same attorneys.....$8,000

WAVERLY ST, n s, 275 ft e of Courtlandt Av, 50x100; J. T. Construction Co., Inc., to Manhattan Mortgage Co., 200 Broadway, Oct. 19, due as per bond; attorney, Manhattan Mortgage Co., 200 Broadway..$35,000

169TH ST, 422 East, s s, 25x98; John Corliss to Walter E. Corrigan, 2 East 10th St, Brooklyn, Oct. 14, three years, 6 p. c.; attorney, G. F. Lewis, 37 Wall St.....$2,500

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

EAST HOUSTON ST, 346, and 249 East 2d St; Rebecca Aprill against Rubin Stillman et al; (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, N. April.

8TH AV, e s, 49.9 ft n of 29th St, 21x70x irregular; Loretto E. Cosgrove against Anna Duffy, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. F. Clare.

20TH ST, s s, 153.8 ft w of 6th Av, 100x184 to 19th St; 6th Av, n w corner of 19th St, 68.8x153.8; 19th St, n s, 253.8 ft w of 6th Av, 152.10x92; Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States against Simpson Realty Co. et al., (foreclosure of three mortgages;) attorneys, Alexander & Green.

50TH ST, 217 and 219 West; Katherine F. Lindemann against Helena M. Richter et al., (action to cancel devise, &c.;) attorneys, Ferguson & Ferguson.

50TH ST, 409 East; German Savings Bank in the City of New York against Annie Kumrok et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, A. Roelker, Jr.

52D ST, 551 and 553 West, two actions; Joseph M. L. Striker against Patrick H. McNulty et al., (two actions to regain possession of ¼ part;) attorney, G. R. Hawes.

74TH ST, s s, 36 ft e of Park Av, 18x74; Edmund J. Levine et al. against Louis Werner et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, S. C. Steinhardt.

76TH ST, 46 West; Mary E. Prior against Sarah E. Crowell et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, G. E. & E. C. Brower.

116TH ST, 562 West; City Real Estate Co. against Michael J. Farrell et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, H. Swain.

131ST ST, 107 West; Cortlandt de P. Field et al. against Lawrence Davis et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, H. Swain.

Bronx.

BARNES AV, e s, between Morris St and Adee Av, known as Lot 306, Adee Park, 24th Ward; Adelaide A. Walbst against Philomena Cipolla et al, (action to foreclose transfer of tax lien;) attorney, C. C. Fowler.

MORRIS ST, s s, between Wallace Av and Barnes Av, known as Lot 238, Adee Park, 24th Ward; Adelaide A. Walbst against Philomena Cipolla et al, (action to foreclose transfer of tax lien;) attorney, C. C. Fowler.

SHERIDAN AV, s e corner of 168th St, 46.2x200.8; Frederic Ashton de Peyster et al against Lillian B. Rogers et al, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, L. S. Morris.

4TH ST, s e s, 160 ft n e of Union Av, 20x100; Elijah R. Dyer against Minnie Parisen et al, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Clocke, Koch & Reidy.

FOR BUSINESS MEN.

The Annalist provides for thoughtful business men articles full of matter for earnest consideration. The Open Security Market brings together buyers and sellers of all kinds of unlisted bonds and stocks. The Annalist. Every Monday. 10 cents—$4 a year. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

Equitable Society Files Foreclosure Suit Against Simpson-Crawford Property for $1,400,000—Upper Seventh Avenue Sale—Times Square Rental Increase—Builder Buys Bronx Site.

Suit was instituted yesterday by the Equitable Life Assurance Society in the Supreme Court to foreclose three mortgages aggregating $1,400,000, on the old Simpson-Crawford store property, covering the westerly block front on Sixth Avenue, between Nineteenth and Twentieth Streets. The suit is brought against the Simpson Realty Company, Simpson Crawford Company, Annex Realty Company, William Crawford and others.

The mortgages are one for $1,000,000, made on May 11, 1900, by William Crawford, and two aggregating $400,000, executed by the Annex Realty Company on April 10, 1902. Alexander & Green of 120 Broadway are the attorneys for the Equitable Society.

The officers of the Simpson-Crawford Company, when the firm retired from business a few months ago, were: President, Alexander MacLachlan; Vice President, Frederick W. Wakefield; Secretary, Robert G. McMeekin, and they are also the officers of the Simpson-Crawford Realty Company.

The greater part of the land covered by the building is owned by the Chisholm estate. The property last year was assessed at $1,100,000 for the land, and with the improvements at $1,750,000.

$125,000 Seventh Avenue Deal.

Paul A. McGolrick has bought from Pasquale Angarola 2,424 Seventh Avenue, a six-story elevator apartment house, on a plot 75 by 75 feet. This was an all cash transaction over one mortgage, and the consideration was about $125,000.

$8,000 Increase in Rental for Times Square Corner.

The Windolph estate has leased to Charles Furthman the southwest corner of Seventh Avenue and Forty-second Street, 20 by 50 feet, for café purposes, from May 1, 1916. P. Paddel, the present tenant, is paying $12,000 per annum, while Furthman's lease calls for a net rental of $20,000 a year for twenty-one years and two renewals.

$120,000 Lease in West 58th Street.

Manning & Trunk closed simultaneously with the sale of 43 West Fifty-eighth Street, announced on Monday, a lease for Mrs. Barbara F. Schurman of the three houses 41, 43 and 45 West Fifty-eighth Street for a period of ten years.

The tenant is Mariana Berggren, who conducts the Madison Arms at 142, 144 and 146 Madison Avenue, which property was recently sold by Dr. William F. Mittendorf to George Backer, who is to erect a sixteen-story loft building, starting Dec. 1.

Miss Berggren is to make extensive alterations to the Fifty-eighth Street houses, including the building of a large extension, installation of an elevator, &c. She is to get possession of 41 and 43 Nov 1 and of 45 in October, 1916, when the present lease expires. The aggregate rental of the lease was approximately $120,000.

Builders Buy Big Bronx Plot.

As a site for five five-story apartments of three, four, and five rooms the Gotham Engineering Corporation, of which T. W. Stemmler, Jr., is President, has purchased through Foody & Gibbon a plot 250 by 100 feet on the east side of Webster Avenue, 226 feet north of 184th Street.

Ground will be broken at once, for the operation plans having been prepared by George Keister, and a building and permanent loan secured.

Bronx Sales.

Schwab & Co. sold for Jackson & Stern for cash 442 East 186th Street, a two-family brick dwelling, on a plot 20 by 100. Also resold for the Max Building Company the old Zeltner mansion, 1,381 Fulton Avenue, on a plot 73.6 by 208, to Morris Polsky. The buyer will make extensive alterations to the old structure and occupy.

Kurz & Uren have sold, in conjunction with D. A. Trotta, 1,914 Daly Avenue, near 177th Street, a four-story new law tenement on a lot 32 by 100.

Brooklyn.

Walter S. Ross has sold for Theo. Ficke to Frank A. Herting, a builder, the plot 80 by 100 on the south side of Sixty-eighth Street, 98 feet west of Fourth Avenue.

Isaac Bloomgarden has sold to the Stuyvesant Building Company the southwest corner of Avenue U and East Fifteenth Street, to be improved with four business buildings. The seller acquired this plot in 1898 for $1,000, when Homecrest was opened. The selling price was nearly twelve times that of the original amount.

J. D. O'Connel, Jr., has sold for Peter J. Collins to a client for occupancy a two-story and cellar brick dwelling on Caton Avenue and East Fourth Street, Flushing; also, for A. Newell to a client the vacant plot on the northeast corner of Brooklyn Avenue and Maple Street.

Buys Fine Great Neck Plot.

Ten acres of the Corwith & McBee property at Great Neck has been sold by Frank Crowell to Albert A. Cohen, Vice President of the Consolidated Card Company. The price was said to be about $75,000. The plot has a frontage of 410 feet on the Sound. The buyer will erect a residence on the property.

New Jersey.

The Meister Builders, Inc., have purchased from the Brookside Realty Company eighty lots at New Brunswick, N. J., to be developed in the Spring with small dwellings.

Simpson, Merritt & Co. report the sale of a residence on the mountain side to Charles E. Francis of New York City. The residence occupies a lot 90 feet front by 180 feet deep, and faces North Mountain Avenue, which is one of Montclair's desirable thoroughfares.

Big Hoboken Factory Lease.

The Ruland & Whiting Company have leased the twelve-story building known as "Unit D" of the Hoboken Factory Terminal at Hoboken, N. J., adjacent to and just north of the grounds of the Stevens Institute of Technology. The building contains 275,000 square feet, and is of the most modern type, having just been completed by the Hoboken Land and Improvement Company. The brokers withheld the name of the lessee, but it was said that occupancy will be taken at once.

Westchester County.

The Robert E. Farley Organization has sold a plot belonging to L. Ward Prince and near the Gedney Farm Hotel at Gedney Farm, White Plains, to J. R. Whitehead of New Rochelle. The purchaser will begin the construction of a large Dutch Colonial residence immediately.

Seaman Lowerre & Co. have sold for Mary C. Knowles her property at Bedford, consisting of seventy-five acres on the Armonk Road, to a New York investor. The property was held at $40,000.

Commercial Leases.

John J. Kavanagh leased for a long term for the Rev. Anthony Loux the five-story building, 25 by 100, at 826 Seventh Avenue, adjoining the northeast corner of Fifty-third Street, to Milton Newitter and Herman Witt for a furniture salesroom. H. F. Mead represented the owner.

Pease & Elliman have leased for the Schulte Realty Company to the Macniff Horticultural Company the store at 182 Fulton Street.

Private Dwellings Leased.

Slawson & Hobbs have leased for a term of years, 136 West Eighty-eighth Street, for Mrs. T. Foote, to William L. Lyon.

Douglas L. Elliman & Co. have leased, furnished, for the Winter, the residence on Hilton Avenue, Garden City, of William H. Mills, President of Naylor & Co., to Herbert L. Smith of the New York Stock Exchange.

$140,000 for Queens Buildings.

During the past couple of days applications for the erection of new buildings have been filed with the Building Bureau in Queens in which the total estimated cost of the proposed buildings is more than $140,000.

All of the applications are for dwellings, and an interesting feature is the revival of the applications for tenements and detached dwellings.

In the Long Island City section, Frank Novotony will erect four-story brick tenements on Webster Avenue, east of Third Avenue, at a cost of $10,000.

Thomas Daly will build four houses on Fourty-first Street, south of Park Avenue, Corona, at a cost of $14,000.

Mary A. Iarecci will erect seven two-story brick dwellings on Fairview Avenue, west of Granger Street, Corona, at a cost of $11,200, and John F. Graham will build five two-story houses on Garrison Street, Maspeth, at a cost of $15,000.

Bachman & Metzger will erect five two-story brick dwellings on Deyo Street, east of Ford Avenue, Ridgewood, at a cost of $18,000.

Realty Notes.

At a sale of tax liens on Long Island City properties Tuesday, under the direction of Daniel F. Moynihan, about $600,000 in cash was gathered in for the city on bills, some of which have been outstanding since 1876.

Justice Erlanger has granted permission to the St. Matthews Roman Catholic Church to sell the property on the north side of Sixty-seventh Street, 125 feet east of West End Avenue, 100 by 100.5, for $55,000, to Charles D. Weed.

Charles F. Noyes Company were associate brokers with the Brett and Goode Company in the lease of four floors in the new twenty-story Printing Crafts Building, Eighth Avenue, Thirty-third to Thirty-fourth Street, to the Bartlett-Orr Press, Rogers & Co., and Eugene C. Lewis & Co.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

80th St, 71 East, n s, 60.6 ft w of Park Av, 20x82.2; four-story dwelling, with extension; executors' sale; knocked down at $43,750.

Far Rockaway, L. I., tract of 1¼ acres with dwelling on Wavecrest Av, through to Brinckerhoff Av, near Cedar Av; to John H. McKay for $21,750; also stable, 40x111x irregular, on w s of Wavecrest Av, 120 ft s of Atlantic Av; executors' sale, estate of B. F. Einstein, deceased; to Thomas J. Goodwin for $1,800.

Far Rockaway, L. I., Wavecrest Av, n s, through to corner of Atlantic Av, 105.6x 133.2x irregular three-story dwelling; voluntary sale; knocked down to S. B. Rogers for $42,750.

Villa Av, 3,164, e s, 135.8 ft n of 205th St, 18x100; two-story frame dwelling; trustee's sale, estate of Patrick Cannon, deceased; knocked down at $1,400.

Dyckman St, s s, 488 ft w of Broadway, 150x158x irregular, vacant; voluntary sale; to William O. Gantz for $11,650.

Monticello Av, 135 ft n of Strong Av, 50x100, vacant; withdrawn.

Hoe Av, e s, 100 ft n of Jennings St, 25x 100, vacant; administrator's sale, estate of Martin Nealon, deceased; knocked down to J. F. Flynn for $2,750.

By Joseph P. Day.

Pearl St, 450, e s, 148.8 ft s of Park Row, 25x97.9x25x94.8; three-story lodging house and stores; Charles M. Cannon, trustee, against T. F. Connery et al.; W. N. O'Neil, attorney; J. F. Walsh, referee; due, $21,-040.83; taxes, &c., $312.69; to Henry De Forest Weeks, a party in interest, for $22,300.

109th St, 160 East, s s, 106 ft e of Lexington Av, 19x100.11, four-story tenement; City Real Estate Co. against Gusta Jagendorf; Harold Swain, attorney; John R. McMullen, referee; due, $8,630.80; taxes, &c., $93.50; to the plaintiff for $8,500.

By Samuel Goldsticker.

Spring St, 11, n e corner of Elizabeth St, 25.8 x95x25.3x89, five-story stable; right, title, and interest; H. W. Lichtenstein against Amie Davis; S. L. Josephthal, attorney; Joseph Ullman, referee; due, $2,255.25; to the plaintiff for $400.

By Daniel Greenwald.

Rivington St, 75-77, s s, 58.1 ft e of Allen St, 42.2x77, seven-story tenement and stores; Adjourned to Nov. 3.

AT 3,206 THIRD AVENUE.

By Henry Brady.

Adams St, w s, n of Van Nest Av, 309.11 x14.7x411x168.10; Regent Realty Co. against M. J. Adler et al.; Lachman & G., attorneys; A. I. Rorke, referee; due, $12,783.92; taxes, &c., $5,476.96; to the plaintiff for $6,000.

By James L. Wells Co.

Adams St, n e corner of Van Nest Av, 172.2x100x irregular, and Columbus Av, n s, 53.2 ft e of Adams, 53.2x96.1x52.3x99.1; Regent Realty Co. against Nonpareil Realty Co, et al.; Lachman & G., attorneys; G. W. M. Clark, referee; due, $5,859.16; taxes, &c., $1,585.10; to the plaintiff for $3,000.

TODAY'S AUCTION SALES.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Henry Brady.

East 55th St, 327, n s, 306.9 ft e of Second Av, 18.11x100.5, three-story dwelling; Joseph Pronick against Amelia M. Mark et al.; Cary & Carroll, attorney; Phoenix Ingraham, referee; due, $8,900.90; taxes, &c., $614.58.

Madison Av, 2,050, w s, 550.10 ft s of 104th St, 16.5x75, three-story tenement; Astor Trust Co., trustee, against Isabel A. McKinstry et al.; White & Case, attorneys; George W. Olvany, referee; due, $8,823.41; taxes, &c., $81.80.

86th St, 346 East, s s, 124 ft w of 1st Av, 18x18, four-story tenement; New Jersey Title Guarantee and Trust Co., exr., against Amelia M. Mark et al.; Cary & Carroll, attorneys; Arthur N. Giegerich, referee; due, $7,306.11; taxes, &c., $519.25.

114th St, 319 East, n s, 238 ft e of 2d Av, 22x100.11, two-story shop; Stephen Baker, trustee, against Santo Reda, individually and administratrix, et al.; Cary & Carroll, attorneys; Warran Leslie, referee; due, $5,-719.80; taxes, &c., $987.57.

By Joseph P. Day.

Delancey St, 220, n s, 76.8 ft e of Pitt St, 73x27x irregular, five-story tenement and stores; Walter S. Gurnee et al., trustees, against Yetta Lanner et al.; Sullivan & Cromwell, attorneys; Elek J. Ludvigh, referee; due, $23,243.56.

138th St, 634 West, s s, 360 ft w of Broadway, 15x99.11, three-story dwelling; Anna M. Terwilliger against Margaret E. Weild et al.; Blandy, Mooney & Shipman, attorneys; Bainbridge Colby, referee; due, $8,-730.36; taxes, &c., $675.91.

Duane St, 42, s w corner of Lafayette St, 31.3x18.3x irregular, six-story loft and store building; Hermine E. Clark et al. against Madison Av Real Estate Co et al; Harrison Clark, Jr., attorney; Lawrence H. Sanders, referee; due, $9,597.06; taxes, &c., $1,830.81; subject to mortgage of $42,000.

Broome St, 182, n s, 75 ft w of Pitt St, 26x 100, four-story tenement; Emanuel Moses, executor, against Henry Hyman et al.; Alexander Appel, attorney; James W. Hyde, referee; due, $18,272.50; taxes, &c., $1,174.58.

By Herbert A. Sherman.

Houston St, West, 25 and 27, s s, 50 ft w of Mercer St, 50x100, six-story loft and store building; United States Trust Co. of New York against Ferdinand H. Mels et al.; Stewart & Shearer, attorney; Macgrane Coxe, referee; due, $83,189.16; taxes, &c., $1,640.25.

By Samuel Marx.

118th St., 232 East, s s, 210 ft w or Second Av, 21x100.11; six-story storage; Payne Estate against Alice M. Lynch et al.; Reeves & Todd, attorneys; Timothy A. Leary, referee; due, $22,589.11; taxes, &c., $668.77.

By Jacob M. Mayers.

49th St, 235 East, n s, 224 ft w of Second Av, 18x100.5; three-story dwelling; K. George Falk against George Kilian et al.; K. Richard Wallach, attorney; Kneeland Moore, referee; due, $9,649.31; taxes, &c., $228.04.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

70th St, w s, 70 ft e of West End Av, for a one-story film storage house, 15x9; E. M. Kingston, Larchmont Manor, N. Y., owner; Moore & Landsiedel, 148th St and 3d Av, architects; cost, $600.

188th St, n s, 50 ft e of Belmont Av, for a one-story brick store and amusement hall, 50x83; Peter Indelli, 1,755 Clay Av, owner; E. Wilbur, 562 West 164th St, architect; cost, $6,500.

Alteration.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

18th St, 438 to 454 West, to a one-story storage house; Consolidated Gas Co., 4 Irving Place, owner; J. S. Maher, 431 West 14th St, architect; cost, $20,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 20.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

AMSTERDAM AV, n w corner of 187th St, 94.10x160; Morris Rosenfield to Ryzo Realty Co., 290 Broadway, (mtg $70,000,) Oct. 8; attorney, H. Gottlieb, 299 Broadway....$100

AVENUE A, w s, 75.10 ft s of 91st St, 50x 94; James Higgins to Mary S. Higgins, New York, May 16, 1906; attorney, Lawyers Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

SAME PROPERTY; Mary S. Keveney to John E. Keveney, New York, Jan. 24, 1908; same attorney.....$100

CHRISTIE ST, 118, e s, 75.5 ft s of Broome St, 25x100; Potential Realty Corporation to Delancey Holding Co., 74 Broadway, all title, (mtg $27,000,) Oct. 20; attorney, S. Wacht, Jr., 74 Broadway.....$100

DELANCEY ST, 222-226, n w corner of Willett St, 88x44.8; Potential Realty Corporation to Delancey Holding Co., 74 Broadway, all title, (mtg $75,000,) Oct. 20; attorney, S. Wacht, Jr., 74 Broadway.....$100

HENRY ST, 43, n s, 315 ft w of Market St, 25x100; Jennie D. Wallach and ano, to Annie Shapiro, 720 Riverside Drive, (mtg $29,250,) Oct. 6; attorney, David I. Shapiro, 93 Nassau Street.....$1

LENOX AV, 7th Av, 139th and 140th Sts, the block; Benno Lewinson, referee, to New York Life Insurance Co., 346 Broadway, Oct. 14; attorney, George W. Hubbell, 346 Broadway.....$500,000

WADSWORTH AV, w s, 84.10 ft n of 177th St, 40x100; Mary Barry to Barry Realty Co., 15 William St, (mtg $30,000,) Oct. 2; attorneys, McLaughlin & S., 15 William St..$100

2D AV, 2,256, e s, 80.11 ft s of 116th St, 20x 80; Moses Oppenheim to Hannah Oppenheim, 600 West 133d St, quitclaim, all liens, Oct. 20.....$100

3D ST, 121 West, n s, 65.0 ft w of Macdougal St, 25x78.4; Luigi di Francesco to Carmela, his wife, 218 Thompson St, ½ part, (mtg $12,700,) Oct. 19; attorney, Americus C. Stabile, 41 Park Row.....$100

7TH AV, 2,422-6, w s, 74.11 ft s of 142d St, 75x75; Pasquale Angarola to Joseph B. Peck, at Mt. Hope, N. Y., (mtg $65,000,) Oct. 9; attorney, P. A. McGolrick, 261 Broadway.....$1

35TH ST, 270 East, n s, 100 ft e of 3d Av, 20x88.9; James E. Dillon to Mary L. Campion, 130 West 74th St., Oct. 19; attorneys, Myers & G., 100 Broadway.....$1

45TH ST, 158 West, s s, 174.8 ft e of Broadway, 20x100.5; Fred V. V. Shaw to William S. Coe, 50 West 76th St, quitclaim, Oct. 20; attorney, W. M. Powell, 7 Wall St.....$1

50TH ST, 536 West, s s, 450 ft w of 10th Av, 25x100.5; Mary C. Gulden (Franklin) to Rufford Franklin, 29 Norwood Av, Summit, N. J., trustee of John F. Kellera, (mtg $24,500,) Oct. 14; address, 34 Nassau St.....—

51ST ST, s s, 150 ft w of 1st Av, 25x100.5; George J. Freudenberger et al., heirs of John B. Freudenberger, to Kunigunda Freudenberger, 508 West 51st St., Sept. 30; attorney, Charles D. Donohue, 1 Liberty Street.....$1

106TH ST, n s, 158.4 ft w of Lexington Av, 16.8x100.11; Maria Lutz to William Kappenburg, 2,334 Webster Av, (mtg $8,500,) Oct. 9; attorneys, O'Hara Brothers, 200th St and Webster Av.....$100

136TH ST, 150 West, s s, 266.8 ft e of 7th Av., 16.8x99.11; Isidor Simon to Rudolph J. Muller, at Monticello, N. Y., Oct. 7; attorney, Lawyers Trust Co, 160 Broadway.$1

178TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of Audubon Av, 75x 94.11; Charles A. Clinton to Ellie S. Donelan, 78 Charles St, (mtg $13,500,) all liens, Oct. 21, 1912; attorneys, Reeves & Todd, 165 Broadway.....$100

Bronx.

AUSTIN PLACE, s s, 37.6 ft s of 147th St, 37.8x100; Irene E. Riessick to Henry Weber, 517 Timpson Place, (mtg $13,500,) March 5; attorneys, Clarke, K. & R., 391 East 149th St.....$100

BATHGATE AV, s e corner of Fordham Road, 100x82x100.7x82; Joseph T. Ryan to Southside Construction Co., 267 Audubon Av, (mtg $11,000,) Oct. 1; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

CLINTON AV, 1,820, e s, 19.5x90.2; Joseph A. Shay to Frank S. Summer, 308 West 82d St, (mtg $8,000,) Aug. 25; attorney, Frank S. Summer, 405 Lexington Av.....$1

CRESTON AV, e s, 332.11 ft n of 196th St, 25x94; Max Bendit, (referee,) to Wilhelm Nippold, 209 East 90th St, et al., Oct. 18; attorney, M. F. Johnson, 111 Broadway...$6,500

EAGLE AV, e s, 405 ft s of 156th St, 2ux115; Michele Di Benedetto to Emilo Mele, 680 Eagle Av, (mtg $6,200,) Oct. 19; attorney, Title Guarantee & Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

FULTON ST, n w s, being Lot F, map of Washingtonville, 56.4x100x37.10x—; Francis B. McAvoy, referee to William P. McCarthy, 4,761 Richardson Av, Oct. 15; attorneys, Siegel, C. & S., 395 Broadway.....$100

FULTON ST, n w s, being Lot 116, same map, 50x100; same to same, Oct. 15; same attorneys.....$100

HEATH AV, e s, 40.8 ft n of centre line of 229th St, 20.2x101.10; also Heath Av, e s, 60.10 ft n of centre line of 229th St, 20.3x 101.3; also Heath Av, e s, 81 ft n of centre line of 229th St, 20.2x100.10; George E. Murphy to South Side Construction Co., 267 Audubon Av, (mtg $7,800,) Oct. 14; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

LOT 186, map of Lohbauer Park; C. J. Louis Reichart to Emily Just, 2,520 8th Av, (mtg $300,) Oct. 15; attorney, Emily Just, 2,520 8th Av.....$100

LOTS 108 to 110, map of Ruser estate; Thomas A. Kenny to Jane A. Kenny, 1,057 Lexington Av, Oct. 20; attorney, Jane A. Kenny, 1,057 Lexington Av.....$1

ORCHARD ST, s s, 100 ft e of City Island Av, 50x103; also City Island Av, e s, 50 ft n of Orchard St, 17.6x100; also Carroll St, n s, 140 ft w of City Island Av, 35x110; John L. Thomas to Samuel S. Miller, 152 Orchard St, City Island, (mtgs $14,800,) Dec. 16, 1912; attorney, H. M. Kennedy, 98 Broadway.....$1

PROSPECT AV, e s, 65.11 ft n of Dawson St, 25x irregular; Lillian Stimel to Talmud Torah Torath Moses, Inc., 843 Union Av, (mtg $3,750,) Oct. 19; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway....$100

142D ST, 367 East, n s, 25x100; Frederick W. Hunt to Henry Wendt, 171 West 85th St, (mtg $17,750,) Oct. 15; attorney, Henry Wendt, 99 Nassau St.....$1

159TH ST, 381 East, n e s, 25x100; Joseph Theiss to J. T. Construction Co., Inc., 584 East 169th St, (mtg $8,500,) Oct. 16; attorney, Manhattan Mortgage Co., 200 Broadway.....$1

159TH ST, 379 East, 25x100; also strip, 1.5x 25; same to same, (mtg $8,500,) Oct. 16; same attorney.....$1

RECORDED LEASES.

Manhattan.

With name and address of lessee.

AMSTERDAM AV, 1,726, n store and basement; Charles F. Coy to Mary MacGuire, 1,726 Amsterdam Av, 5 5-12 years from May 1, 1916; attorneys, Burger & B., 233 Broadway.....$1,500

BROADWAY, 1,628 and 1,630, 1st floor; Lina Schultz to Lee Foo, 30 Pell St, 4 9-12 years from March 1, 1916; attorney, F. W. Fulding, 233 Broadway.....$3,000

3D AV, 515, store and basement; Fannie C. Sackett to Frederick Frenz, 515 3d Av, 5½ years from Nov. 1, 1915.....$1,700

7TH AV, 2,522, store and basement; Abraham Kornbluth to Annie O'Brien, 220 East 33d St. 5 years from Sept. 1, 1916; attorney, L. W. Coatsworth, 200 5th Av.$1,275 and $1,425

8TH ST, s s, 175 ft e of 5th Av, 25x90, the land; Trustees of Sailors' Snug Harbor to Archibald J. C. Anderson, 38 East 24th St, 21 years from Nov. 1, 1915; address, 90 Wall St.....$950

23D ST, 430 East, all; 23d St, 426 East, shed, &c; Carl R. Schultz et al., trustees, to Aimone Manufacturing Co., 5 years from May 1, 1916; attorneys, Anderson, L. & A., 25 Broad St.....$4,000

37TH ST, 158 East, front building; the Ess Eff Realty Co. to Frank Gordon, 158 East 57th St, 5 5-12 years from May 1, 1914..

116TH ST, 10 West, 2 stores and basement; Clara Schloss and another to Abraham Nissenshall, 19 East 115th St, 5 5-12 years from May 1, 1916; attorney, Jacob Newmark, 291 Broadway.....$1,800

126TH ST, 227 West, all; Ruth N. Smith to Hattie Zelenko, 227 West 126th St, 3 years from Oct. 1, 1915; attorneys, Tomes, S. & P., 44 Court St, Brooklyn.....$660

Bronx.

HOE AV, 1,056; 156th St, 978 to 982 East, and Faile St, 1,067; W. C. Construction Co. to Pincus Brenner, 3,817 3d Av, 2 years and 11 months from Nov. 1, 1915; attorney, Pincus Brenner, 3,817 3d Av....Total rent, $84,462

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

BOWERY, 201; Pierce Butler and Pierce Manufacturing Co. against Estate of Henry Miner, owner; David Brandt, contractor.....$62.23

ELDRIDGE ST, 133; Sam Braunstein against Frederick Storm, owner; Max Kempler, contractor.....$100

MADISON AV, 806; H. Bernstein, Inc., against Mary B. Pinchot Estate, owner; E. Perlman Iron Works, Inc., contractor..$870

5TH AV, 572; H. Bernstein, Inc., against R. A. Rudd, owner; A. Perlman Iron Works, Inc., contractor.....$300

97TH ST, 12 West; Howard R. Cummings against Jean McH. Johansen, owner; Clieshugh & Clieshugh, Inc., contractors..$719.50

38TH ST, 208 West; Simon Solloway against Sun Hip Chong, owner; Philip Mindle and John Cantor, contractors.....$35.13

48TH ST, 5 East; Jennings & John against Ella Hawk, owner; Richard Pickard, Jr., Wilfred P. Ellison & W. P. Ellison, Inc., contractors.....$400

111TH ST, 244 West; Gelband Contracting Co., Inc., against Frances S. Mann et al., owners; Horace E. Simon, S. & R. Amusement Co., Inc., and Mr. Longo, contractors, (renewal).....$150

116TH ST, 60 and 62 West; East Star Roofing Co., Inc., against Frederick I. Unger, owner; Tager Co., Inc., contractor....$276.50

Bronx.

BRONXWOOD AV, n e corner of 228th St, 65x109.2; Cipolla Contracting Co. against Eugene Metzger, Hugo N. Schloss, and Liberty Lace and Netting Works, owners; James Quinn Construction Co., Inc., contractors.....$276

WASHINGTON AV, 1,243; American Wood Carpet Flooring Co., Inc., against Sarah Goldberg, owner; Abelman & Abelman, contractors.....$58

WESTCHESTER SQUARE, 38, 39, and 40; American Stone Renovating and Stucco Co. against Thomas J. McMahon, owner and contractor.....$1,385

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

AUDUBON AV, n e corner of 180th St; Joseph von Rehder against N. S. & J. Corporation et al., Oct. 15, 1915.....$117

WALKER ST, 116; East Side Iron Works Co. against Moe Levy & Son et al., June 17, 1915.....$55

WEST END AV, n w corner of 69th St; James McLaughlin against Dennis F. Lavelle et al., June 2, 1891. (canceled).....$1,135

187TH ST, 208 and 210 West; S. B. Miller, Inc., against Kennedy Estate et al., Sept. 20, 1915.....$152

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS.

Bronx.

MARTHA AV, s e corner of 240th St, 75x 100; Railroad Co-operative Building and Loan Association loans Louette D. Failing, to erect one-story apartment.....$6,500

159TH ST, n s, 275 ft e of Courtlandt Av, 50x101.3; Manhattan Mortgage Co. loans J. T. Construction Co., Inc., to erect one five-story apartment.....$35,000

183D ST, s s, 116 ft w of Bathgate Av, 16x 92.4; Railroad Co-operative Building and Loan Association loans Edward Emden, to make certain alterations upon said premises.....$1,900

BROOKLYN—FOR SALE OR TO LET

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SAGE FOUNDATION HOMES CO., 47 W. 34th St., or Forest Hills, L. I.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

NEW BUILDING

Sixty-six Feet Eight Inches by Ninety-eight Feet Nine Inches.

Leases from Feb. 1st. Ready for occupancy Nov. 15th.

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116-118-120 East 27th St., Near 4th Ave.

Centrally located in the wholesale dry goods district. Absolutely fireproof. Two fireproof stairways. Smoke-proof fire tower. Three electric elevators. A complete, approved sprinkler system. Windows on four sides in each of the upper ten floors, assuring light and air. Every convenience and improvement for the comfort and safety of the tenants. The building will furnish the highest class service. Superintendent of the building will live on the premises.



Store, Basement and Mezzanine, $7,000 per annum
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Renting Agent on premises. Apply to your own broker, or to

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BACHELOR APT'S

Furnished and Unfurnished.
2 & 3 rooms & bath, with service.
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TO SUBLET,
BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED
2 and 5 Room Apts.
In a high class, fireproof building.
Inquire on premises, 507 West 113th St.

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2-3, OR 6 ROOM KITCHENETTE APTS.

SAN JACINTO

18 EAST 60TH ST.

Any number of Rooms; Complete Service.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bangruptcy.—In the matter of JULIAN O. HANFT and J. FREDERICK HANFT, individually and as co-partners trading as HANFT BROS., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Banruptcy, sells Wednesday, Oct. 27th, 1915, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 685 Madison Av., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of florist fixtures, ice box, safe, vases, baskets, plants, etc., and partner safe at 58th St., Borough of Manhattan, on October 27th, at 11 A. M., two delivery wagons. Open for inspection from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M., Oct. 22d and 23d, at above places.

FREDERICK C. LEUBUSCHER, Receiver.
OTTERBOURG, STEINDLER & HOUSTON, Attorneys for Receiver, 200 Fifth Av., New York.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE!

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.
In the matter of the General Assignment for the benefit of creditors of Max Kass.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned Assignee will sell at public auction, through Charles Shongood, Auctioneer, on Monday, the 1st day of November, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., at 632 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, property and assets of the above estate, consisting of ladies' hats, millinery supplies, fixtures, &c.

MAX BERG, Assignee.

SAMUEL S. BRESLIN, Attorney for Assignee, 320 Broadway, New York.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.
In the matter of the General Assignment for the benefit of creditors of Josef Klein.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned Assignee will sell at public auction, through Charles Shongood, Auctioneer, on Wednesday, the 3d day of November, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., at 107 Division St., Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, property and assets of the above estate, consisting of cloaks, suits, skirts, desk, chairs, fixtures, &c.

LOUIS M. PICKER, Assignee,
116 Nassau St., New York.
SAMUEL S. BRESLIN, Attorney for Assignee, 320 Broadway, New York.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.
In the matter of the general assignment for the benefit of creditors of DANIEL GREEN.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned assignee will sell at public auction, through Charles Shongood, Auctioneer, on Thursday, the 4th day of November, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., at 24-26 Wooster St., Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, property and assets of the above estate, consisting of electrical supplies, metal goods, machinery, typewriter, safe, fixtures, etc.

HARRY OSTERMAN, Assignee.
SAMUEL S. BRESLIN, Attorney for Assignee, 320 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of GEORGE M. GARSSON, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells this day, Thursday, Oct. 21, 1915, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 307 Canal Street, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of cotton, linen, and woolen piece goods, trimmings, safe, typewriter, office furniture, fixtures, etc.

ALBERT C. PECK, Assignee.
ROSENBERG, LEVIS & BALL, Attorneys for Assignee, 74 Broadway, New York.

NEW YORK STATE—SALE OR LET.

AN IDEAL COUNTRY HOME OVERLOOKING THE HUDSON.

For sale or rent, furnished or unfurnished, modern country home, overlooking the most beautiful portion of the Hudson Valley and commanding an extensive view of the mountains of Orange and Sullivan Counties; only 38 minutes from Grand Central Station; the house is white stucco, Italian and Moorish, three years old, hollow tile construction, hot water heating plant; six master's bedrooms, five servants' rooms, two sleeping porches, five tiled baths, three separate lavatories, glass inclosed sun parlor; roomy garage, accommodating two cars; an ideal, fashionable home, with exclusive environment and within easy access of every Westchester resort, country club, golf course, &c. Address R. D. CORTINA COMPANY, 1,600 Broadway, New York.

Commuters!

Send for list of the five best country home offerings in Rockland County.
HOWARD GOLDSMITH, 110 West 34th St.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

526-530 W. 25th St.

6 STORIES & BASEMENT, 75x100.
Sprinkler system; exceptionally fine light; suitable any business; large driveway for unloading inside of building. Occupied by Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Co.

Long Lease; Rent Reasonable.

Particulars own broker, or ROOM 604, 51 CHAMBERS ST.

LIGHT STORE

In high-class sprinklered building on East 23d St., near Second Avenue. Size, 72x90. Will carry heavy weights. Very low insurance.
E. W. Bliss Bldgs., 312 E. 23d St.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

BACHELOR APARTMENTS SPENCER ARMS

S. E. cor. B'way & 69th St.
2, 3 & 4 ROOMS
or larger combinations — maid service included, and meals served in apartments.
Every room with permanent outside light and large closet space.
Most Convenient Location in City
Rental, $70 to $125
C. F. de Casanova, Agt., on premises, or your own broker. Tel. Columbus 3096.

57 W. 57th Street

We offer a few small studio and living apartments, furnished or unfurnished; 2 or 3 rooms, bath and hall; elevator, steam heat, electric and gas lights, fireproof equipment, telephone and exceptional restaurant. Rates $75 and upwards. Includes maid and man service. Yearly lease and references required. Brokers recognized. H. T. GALPIN.

Concessions

36 Central Park South

Between 5th and 6th Aves.
1-2 Rooms and 1 Bath
1-3 Rooms and 2 Baths
Dining Room on First Floor.
Geo. K. Rose, Treas. & Resident Mgr.

14 to 20 W. 107th St.

HIGH-CLASS ELEVATOR APARTMENTS
4 to 8 Rooms. Extra Large. Light Rooms. $35 to $65
Best in New York at Price

Very Desirable
7-Room Apartment, 2nd Floor,
59 West 87th Street,
Private house street. $900.
LEWIS B. PRESTON, Inc.,
165 Broadway. Tel. 7475 Cortlandt.

THE ANICO,

1690-1696 B'way (cor. 53d)

Two, three, five rooms, extra large; high-class elevator building; parquet floors throughout; baths, $50, $70.

Skylight Studios

5 West 16th Street
Bachelor Apartments
$30 to $60

WHITE COURT
203 WEST 107TH ST.
6 Rooms, Bath. Large and Light. Select. Fireproof. Elevator Apartment. $68—$80. Efficient Service.
HALL & BLOODGOOD, 542 5th Ave. Bryant 7632.

61ST ST., 42 WEST.

Corner Apartment, 6 large, light rooms and bath, rent $60.
GOODALE, PERRY & DWIGHT, Inc.
1,133 Broadway, at 26th St.
Phone Farragut 9494.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. | APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

The Belnord

86th Street—Broadway—87th Street.

A magnificent fireproof building, embodying every known improvement. Complete in all details. Private house rooms. A location second to none. Centrally located. Immense closet space. Largest open air garden, assuring light at all times. Manager on premises.



THE APARTMENT HOUSE COMPLETE

7 to 11 ROOMS,
2 to 4 BATHS
Rental $2,100 to $7,000
F. R. Wood,
W. H. Dolson Co.
AGENTS,
80th St., Cor. Broadway.
Tel. Schuyler 3800.

New Artistic and Convenient Apartments

310 & 320 West 86th St.

(Just west of West End Avenue)

A seven-room suite at $2,300
One eight-room suite at $2,400
Three Bathrooms in each suite
Loton H. Slawson Company 171 Madison Avenue, New York
Agent and Manager.

Corner Apartment 10 Rooms 3 Baths
$2,600

495 West End Avenue

(Southwest corner 84th Street)

Exceptionally well-managed building. Continuous hall, elevator and telephone service.

JUST COMPLETED

Jackson Heights Apartments

4-5 Rooms and Bath
$28 to $45 a Month

These apartments are located at 120 and 128 25th St., in Jackson Heights, Elmhurst, Boro of Queens

20 Minutes from Manhattan

One and a half blocks from New Dual Subway Station.

Take trolley at Manhattan end of Queensboro Bridge (59th St. and 2d Av.) marked "Flushing" or "College Point." Leave car at Jackson Av. and 23th St. Renting office on corner. Or take Queensboro subway, 42d St. and Lexington Av., transfer at Jackson Av., Long Island City.
Twenty Minutes' Ride by Either Route
THE Queensboro Corporation
Bridge Plaza, Long Island City.
Telephone Astoria 801.
Renting Office, Jackson Av., corner of 25th St.
Telephone Newtown 1214.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

El Dorado

Situated Best Section Central Park.
ELEVATOR APARTMENTS
300 Central Park West
90th to 91st St.
SUITES OF
10 Rooms, 3 Baths
13 Rooms, 3 Baths

An apartment house of the highest class, modern in every detail. Rooms are exceptionally large and well arranged.

Apply Superintendent, on Premises, or
M. RAYMOND,
507 W. 113th St. 'Phone, Morn.—8240.

TERRACE COURT

202 Riverside Drive,
S. E. Cor. 93d St.

Only one apartment of 8 rooms and one apartment of 9 rooms, 2 and 3 baths, remain to lease in this modern fireproof building. Apply to Manager on premises or SLAWSON & HOBBS, Agts., 162 W. 42d St., or
J. AXELROD,
OWNER,
200 W. 72d Street, Cor. B'way.

Apartments for Comfort and Service

7—Rooms—8

With 2 Baths
Central Park West
Cor. 90th St
"The Cayuga"
Modern Elevator Apartment
Inquire on premises or E. S. WILLARD & CO 52 William Street Telephone Hanover 5989

BIG CONCESSIONS

HIGH-CLASS ELEVATOR APARTMENTS. IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.
4 & 6 rooms, $40 & $60; 3 & 5 W. 104th St.
5 & 6 rooms, $45 & $50; 40 W. 127th St.
4, 5 & 7 rooms, $35 to $60; 30 E. 128th St.

587 RIVERSIDE DRIVE,

Corner 136th St.
7 Rooms, Rental $960
8 Rooms, Rental $1,380

1100 PARK AVE.,

Corner 89th St.
9 Rooms, Rental $1,500
EDGAR A. LEVY,
505 Fifth Ave. Tel. Murray Hill 6960.

KENSINGTON COURT

555 West 151st St.
ELEVATOR APARTMENTS.
6 Rooms, $55.
7 Rooms, $65 to $75.
Inquire on premises.
Saguenay Realty Co.

THE ADRIAN,

58 West 72d.

Eight large, light rooms, bath; parquet floors, electric light; elevator service day and night; convenient subway, elevated, and surface lines. $1,100-$1,300. Inquire Superintendent.

THE AYLSMERE,

60 West 76th St.

Seven and eight large, light rooms, bath; 2 elevators; night and day passenger service; steam dryer; convenient all traction lines; $1,200-$1,500. Supt. on premises.

Parthenon and Hesperus
117th to 118th St. and Manhattan Ave.

Most convenient location in city; elevated express trains two blocks; 2, 4, and 6 rooms; rents, $30 to $65; restaurant.

West Side, Above 110th Street.

KEMPE & CO.

87th St. and Broadway.

DUE to the lateness of the season we offer extraordinary values in the following New Elevator Houses. Positively Best Values on Washington Heights.

The Duncraggan,

181ST ST. & RIVERSIDE DRIVE.
Just completed. On Plaza 120 feet wide commanding elegant view of Hudson River and Palisades.
3 Rooms, $30-$35
5 Rooms, $45-$55
Short walk to subway, surface lines. New bus line will pass door.

THE TROSSACHS,

106 Northern Av., at 181st St.
Unexcelled view of prettiest part of Hudson River and Palisades.
5 Rooms, $45-$50
6 Rooms, $55-$65
Near Broadway subway and surface lines.

HOLYROOD COURT,

486 Ft. Washington Av., Cor. 180th St.
On a tree-lined avenue under supervision of Park Department.
3 Rooms, $35
5 Rooms, $50-$55

Each of these Houses is thoroughly modern; rooms are large and light, with abundant closet space. Service of the highest type is assured.

Fordham Heights

WEST BRONX AND BEDFORD PARK
183D STREET AND VALENTINE AVENUE

2246-2250 Grand Boulevard and Concourse, 3-4-5 and 6 rooms, $21 to $48; high altitude. Southern exposure, every conceivable improvement; large, light, airy rooms; vacuum cleaners.
COUNTY ESTATES, Owners & Builders,
W. L. PHELAN, President, on Premises.

LEAH AND NORA

Just completed. Beautiful apt. occupying square block front; east side of Grand Concourse, 184th St. to Field Place. Suites of 3-4-5-6 rooms, all improvements, tile baths. Plenty of closet room. 'Phone in each apt. Hall service. Every apt. facing Grand Concourse; the most reasonable rents in this section. Must be seen to be appreciated. Don't forget the address, 2356-2366 Grand Concourse.
Agent on Premises.

The Riviera

Riverside Drive, 156th to 157th St.

Modern 12-story Fireproof Apartment. Subway Station Half Block Distant.
5 rooms $660 to $750 per annum
7 rms. $1000 to $1200 per annum
8 rms. $1200 to $1500 per annum
9-10 rms. $1600-$2000 per annum
A. J. ODELL, Resident Manager.
Telephone, Audubon—5400.
Service and management under direct supervision of owners.
Manhattan Leasing Co.,
149 Church St. Tel. 6390—Barclay.

These are exceptional apartments and positively represent the best value on Washington Heights.
Liberal arrangements to desirable tenants.

BROCKTON—Elevator
661 WEST 180TH STREET,
N. E. CORNER BROADWAY.
4 Rooms .....$38-$40
4 Rooms, corner, top floor.....$50
5 Rooms $50

SWAMPSCOTT—Elevator
660 WEST 180TH STREET,
S. E. CORNER BROADWAY.
4 Rooms $37.50
5 Rooms $47.00
KNAP & WASSON CO., AGENTS,
4,249 BROADWAY, AT 181ST ST.
3,759 BROADWAY, AT 166TH ST.

THE ROXBURY

S. E. Cor. B'way & 122d St.
Only one 5-room suite remaining. Rent, $660 yearly.

205 to 211 West 107th St.

Near Broadway.
Splendid large apartments, 7 rooms and tiled bath. Strictly modern, high-class. Rent, $630 to $660 yearly.

WILLIAM P. SHERIDAN, Agt.

Riverside Drive and 127th Street.
Phones 434-4960 Morn.

ROCKLEDGE COURT,

3,044 Albany Crescent
B'way and 231st St. Sub. Station.
APARTMENTS TO LEASE
Large rooms, big closets; all improvements.
4 Rooms, $28 to $31 Month
Class of tenants absolutely restricted.
Michael J. Martin Corporation
Owner on Premises.

THE HUNTINGTON,

218 WEST 112TH ST.
HIGH-CLASS ELEVATOR APARTMENT.
6-7 light rooms, $600-$840.
Apply on premises, or HALLAHAN & AHEARN, 371 West 125th St.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. | APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

118 East 54th St.

2 Doctors' apartments, 3-5 rooms and bath, $1,100, $1,380.

115 East 53rd St.

1 apartment, 8 rooms, 3 baths, $2,700.
Doctor's Office, 3 Rooms and Bath, $1,380.

123 East 53rd St.

2 apartments, 7 rooms, 2, 3 baths, $1,980, $2,250.

Moore & Wyckoff,
Phone 1263 Bryant—546 Fifth Avenue—Cor. 45th St.

160th St.---Riverside Drive---161st St.

and 654 West 161st St.
Overlooking the Hudson and Palisades

ROMAINE AND LOYAL

NEW BUILDINGS READY FOR OCCUPANCY
Suites of 4-5-6-7-8 Rooms, 2 Baths
Rentals $480 to $1320
Renting Agent on Premises— OPEN EVENINGS PHONE AUDUBON 9045
Friedman Construction Co. Phone Cortlandt 839 189 Broadway

ALWYN COURT

New York's Most Exclusive Apartment House.

One Luxurious Suite of 14 Rooms, 5 Baths.
One Furnished Apartment to Sublet.
Special Terms for One or More Years.
182 WEST 58TH STREET.

West Side, Above 110th Street.

780 Riverside Drive

Corner 155th St.
5 & 6 Rooms | $750 to $1250

630 W. 141st

Corner Riverside
5-6-7 Rooms | $700 to $1300
Furnished Apts. $1000 and up
Manhattan Av. & 123d St.
Near 125th St. "L" and Subway.
High Class Elevator Apartments.
2-3-4 & 5 Rooms
Kitchens and Kitchenettes,
$28 to $60 Per Month.
Large Rooms, Unusual Closet Space.
'PHONE 3827 MORNINGSIDE.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

829 Park Ave.

CORNER 76TH STREET
Modern Fireproof Building.
Plenty of closet room. Every modern convenience. Popular duplex apartments.

7 Rooms	and 2 Baths (Simplex)	$1,400-$2,200
7 Rooms	and 3 Baths (Duplex)	$2,100-$2,300
8 Rooms	and 3 Baths (Duplex)	$2,600-$2,800
6 Rooms	and 2 Baths (Duplex)	$2,000

145 E. 35th St.

THE SOUTHFIELD
Modern Fireproof Building, Southern Exposure.
Large, bright rooms. Extra maids' rooms. Exclusive features usually only found in higher priced apartments.
7 Rooms and 2 Baths (Simplex) $1,800-$2,500
3 Rooms and Bath $900

116 E. 58th St.

NEAR PARK AVE.
A strictly up-to-date apartment house. Ideal location. Eight large, bright rooms and 3 baths. Shower attachments; improved range; large sanitary refrigerators; kitchen tiled to ceiling; ample closet room. Decorated to suit tenant.
Rentals, $2,400 to $3,000.

PEASE & ELLIMAN
Agents
340 Madison Avenue
'Phone, Murray Hill—4300.

Bachelors Apartments

22 EAST 62D ST.
BET. 5TH & MADISON AVES.
Building Just Completed.
SUITES OF 1-2-3-4 ROOMS and BATHS
1st Floor Physician's Suite with complete offices.
All night elevator service.
Meals served in rooms.
Professional service in full livery.
E. de FOREST SIMMONS, Agent.
Telephone, Plaza—317.
31 West 58th St., N. Y.

Non-Housekeeping Apartments

A few Apartments available for fall renting. 1 and 2 large, airy, outside rooms with bath; modern in detail. Day and night attendance. Vacuum cleaning system, maid service, mail chute, open fireplaces, ample closet room. Meals served in apartments. Agent always on premises. 'Phone, Plaza—9070.

Rents, $800 to $1,000.

507 Madison Avenue At 53d St.

RUTHERFORD

206 East 17th Street.
4 all light, outside, cosy rooms; elevator and telephone service night and day. Rent $35.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

Gramercy Park

APARTMENTS
36 Gramercy Park East
Only two apartments vacant.
A quiet, refined locality.
Special Park Privileges.
Very Attractive.
Suites of 8 & 9 Rooms
Light & Airy. Unobstructed view.
Rental price, $1,800-$2,400
Inquire of
Superintendent on premises.

THE HILLHURST

160 EAST 91ST STREET

LOVELY SUITES FOR REFINED TENANTS OF MODERATE MEANS. TASTEFUL DECORATIONS. POLITE ATTENDANCE.

UNFURNISHED HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENTS

TO LET; IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.
2 Rooms, inside and bath..... $20.00
4 Rooms, outside and bath..... 33.00
5 Rooms, outside and bath..... 35.00

MAGNIFICENT ROOF GARDEN EXCLUSIVELY FOR TENANTS.
TWO OTIS PASSENGER ELEVATORS.
Free Private Phone in Each Apartment, Night and Day Service.
MEALS SERVED IN HANDSOME DINING ROOM IF PREFERRED.
$1.00 DINNERS FOR 50C.

OPPORTUNITY

Corner Apartment.
Every room faces street.
8 Rooms, 2 Baths, Elevator, Etc., $1,200
Liberal inducements to good tenant.

1229 Park Ave.

S. E. Corner 96th St.
Apply to Superintendent, on premises, or A. BRANDSTEIN, Agent, 74 Broadway.

BROOKLYN.

Best Renting Value in Brooklyn

HIGH CLASS ELEVATOR APARTMENTS

OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE HALLS
3-4-5 Rooms.
NEW ELEVATOR APARTMENTS
3-4-5 Rooms, $30 to $60
ST. REGIS
S. W. Cor. Bedford Av. and Dean St.
Facing Grant Square.
4-5 Rooms, $40 to $55
NEW ELEVATOR APARTMENTS
203-209 Underhill Av.
Cor. St. John's Place.
Overlooking Prospect Park Plaza.

ROYAL ARMS

186 PROSPECT PLACE
NEAR FLATBUSH AV., BROOKLYN.
The best elevator apartment in Brooklyn, containing all latest improvements.
3 rooms, $36; 4 rooms, $45; 5 rooms, $55.
COURTEOUS ATTENDANTS IN UNIFORMS
Supt. on premises, or J. J. BROOKE, 215 Montague St., Brooklyn. Booklet on request.

BRONX.

5 GRAND ROOMS $32—$38
JUST COMPLETED
University Heights Apartments
1918-1928 LORING PLACE,
BET. WEST BURNSIDE AVE. AND WEST 179TH ST., WEST BRONX.
Broadway Subway, 181st St., to University Av. trolley, 8 cents. Parquet floors; two families on floor; tenants restricted. Booklet.

GRAYLOCK COURT

631 East 168th St.
Cor. Boston Road.
5 Rooms, $40.
6 Rooms, $45-$50.
Inquire on premises or 555 West 151st St.
Estate C. M. Silverman.

TILBURY COURT

719-723 WEST 180TH ST.
6 large, light rooms; high-class elevator apartments; modern improvements.
$45—$55.

Mortgage Loans

Forty-five cents an agate line.

Money advanced on rents, first and second mortgage money. De Leeuw, 15 Broad St.

ALBERT B. ASHFORTH, 14 WALL ST.
MORTGAGE LOANS.

City Property

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Real Estate.

J. CLARENCE DAVIES,
Real Estate. 149th St. and 3d Ave.

MARK RAFALSKY & CO.,
56 West 45th Street. Tel. Bryant 7348.

RULAND & WHITING CO.,
5 Beekman St. 693 Madison Av.

LOTON H. SLAWSON COMPANY,
171 Madison Avenue, New York.

WM. A. WHITE & SONS,
Real Estate. 46 Cedar St.

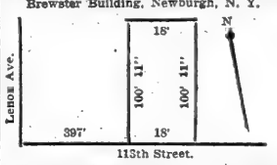
REFEREE'S NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, ORANGE COUNTY.—J. BLACKBURN MILLER, Plaintiff, against MINNIE A. COHEN, individually and as Administratrix, etc., et al., Defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly granted in the above entitled action on the 25th day of September, 1915, and entered in the office of the Clerk of the County of Orange, N. Y., I, the subscriber, the Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the Exchange Salesroom, Nos. 14-16 Vesey Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 5th day of November, 1915, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by Joseph P. Day, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County and State of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the north side of One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, distant three hundred and ninety-seven feet easterly from the northeasterly corner of Lenox Avenue and One Hundred and Thirteenth Street; running thence northerly parallel with Lenox Avenue, and part of the way through a party wall, one hundred feet eleven inches to the center line of the block; thence easterly along said center line and parallel with One Hundred and Thirteenth Street eighteen feet; thence southerly parallel with Lenox Avenue, and part of the way through another party wall, one hundred feet eleven inches to the northerly side of One Hundred and Thirteenth Street; and thence westerly along the northerly side of One Hundred and Thirteenth Street eighteen feet to the point or place of beginning.

Dated Newburgh, N. Y., October 11th, 1915.
T. V. W. ANTHONY, Referee.
GRAHAM WITSCHIEF, Plaintiff's Attorney, Brewster Building, Newburgh, N. Y.



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold is Ten Thousand Five Hundred Ninety-eight and 03-100 Dollars, with interest thereon from the 25th day of September, 1915, together with costs and allowances amounting to $578.50, with interest thereon from the 25th day of September, 1915, together with the expenses of the sale.

The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments and water rates or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the Referee, is $685.15 and interest.

Dated Newburgh, N. Y., October 11th, 1915.
T. V. W. ANTHONY, Referee.

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY. MERRY LOEB, plaintiff, against DORA GILBERT, Caroline Amelia Rosenmiller, sometimes known as Caroline Amelia Rosenmuller, individually and as sole executrix under the last will and testament of Adolphus Rosenmiller, deceased; Royal P. Hammerschlag, William Koch, sometimes known as William F. Koch; "Mary" Koch, wife of the defendant, William Koch, said first name "Mary" being fictitious, her true first name being unknown to plaintiff; Ella T. Jackson, Israel Joel, Florence Joel, and Helena W. F. Koch, as surviving executrix and trustee under the last will and testament of William Koch, deceased, defendants.—Supplemental summons.

To the above-named defendants and each of them:

You are hereby summoned to answer the supplemental complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this supplemental summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the supplemental complaint.

Dated New York, July 8, 1915.
COHEN BROTHERS, Attorneys for Plaintiff, office and P. O. address, 64 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the defendants, William Koch, sometimes known as William F. Koch; "Mary" Koch, wife of the defendant, William Koch, said first name, "Mary," being fictitious, her true first name being unknown to the plaintiff, and Ella T. Jackson, the places of residence of the said persons being unknown to the plaintiff.

The foregoing supplemental summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. Francis K. Pendleton, Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 27th day of September, 1915, and filed with the supplemental complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, Borough of Manhattan, City and State of New York.

Dated New York, September 28th, 1915.
COHEN BROTHERS, Attorneys for Plaintiff, office and P. O. address, 64 Wall Street, New York, N. Y.

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—Notice.

On October 9, 1915, a libel of information was filed in the above named Court on behalf of the United States against Sixty Cases of Condensed Milk upon a seizure thereof, setting forth the said seizure and praying the condemnation and forfeiture of the property seized to the use of the United States for violation of Food and Drugs Act, June 30, 1906, of the United States.

Pursuant to the monition of said Court therein, I hereby notify all persons claiming said goods, wares, and merchandise or interested therein, to appear before said Court in the General Post Office Building, on October 25, 1915, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., (provided the same shall be a day of jurisdiction, otherwise the next day of jurisdiction thereafter,) at which time and place the process will be returnable, and the trial had, and to interpose their claims and allegations, or they will be defaulted and said property condemned.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY, October 9, 1915. United States Marshal.
H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.

NOTICE.

On October 11, 1915, a libel of information was filed in the above named Court on behalf of the United States against one thousand cases of canned tomato puree upon a seizure thereof, setting forth the said seizure and praying the condemnation and forfeiture of the property seized to the use of the United States for violation of Food and Drugs Act, June 30, 1906, of the United States.

Pursuant to the monition of said Court therein, I hereby notify all persons claiming said goods, wares, and merchandise or interested therein, to appear before said Court in the General Post Office Building, on November 1, 1915, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., (provided the same shall be a day of jurisdiction, otherwise the next day of jurisdiction thereafter,) at which time and place the process will be returnable, and the trial had, and to interpose their claims and allegations, or they will be defaulted and said property condemned.

October 11, 1915.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY, United States Marshal.
H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 22,323.—In Bankruptcy.—LUDWIG ARMBRUSTER, Bankrupt.

Ludwig Armbruster was duly adjudicated bankrupt on October 18th, 1915, and the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 71 Broadway, City of New York, on November 3d, 1915, at 11:30 A. M. Creditors may then attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

Dated, October 19th, 1915.
STANLEY W. DEXTER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

NO. 22,238.—U. S. DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of LOUIS ZEIGER and JACOB WALD, individually and as copartners trading as WALD & ZEIGER, Bankrupts.

Louis Zeiger and Jacob Wald, individually and as copartners trading as Wald & Zeiger, were duly adjudicated bankrupts on October 1st, 1915. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 233 Broadway, City of New York, on November 3rd, 1915, at 11:30 A. M. Creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MAURICE COOKE, Referee in Bankruptcy.
Oct. 20, 1915.

To Let For Business

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Looking for OFFICES or a LOFT? We can save you both TIME and MONEY. Large or small space. All parts of city. Long or short terms. THE SUB-LEASING CO., 1,476 B'way, (cor. 42d.) Bryant 5790.

STUDIO.
77 IRVING PLACE, (S. W. COR. 19TH ST.)
Rental $25. Apply on premises, or to Wm. A. WHITE & SONS, 46 Cedar St. Tel. 5700 John.

24TH ST., 27-35 WEST.
Lofts, 100x100. Automatic sprinklers.
LOWEST PRICES IN NEIGHBORHOOD.
A. J. KERWIN, 1,133 Broadway.

STORES! STORES! STORES! ! !
Choice business location, transfer point, Madison Av., cor. 86th St.; suitable cigars, stationery, florist, confectionery, &c.

Shop, 40x80, and large yard suitable for any rough manufacturing; will rent cheap. T 36 Times.

Wanted—Large ground floor studio, north light. T 39 Times.

Offices to let—Transit Bldg. & Annex; 7 E. 42 St. & 10 E. 43 St. Homer Foote, Jr., Agt.

WM. H. WHITING & CO., 41 PARK ROW.
Business Property—Sale, Rental, Management.

Property Out of the City

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

For Sale, at Mt. Vernon, in the exclusive Chester Hill section, three-story detached house, 10 rooms, two baths, three toilets, laundry, and garage; lot 62x90. Will sell to quick purchaser for $13,500. Write or call, M. W. Robinson, 212 5th Av., New York.

HOMES AND ESTATES
FOR SALE OR RENT.
ANGELL & CO., SCARSDALE, N. Y.

Country Estates.—Westchester, Orange Counties. Seaman Lowerre & Co., 15 East 40th.

Come and see homes and bungalows at Larchmont. Leo Buss, 40 West 32d St.

New Houses in van Cortlandt Terrace, Rollins Bros., 3,311 Broadway & Oakmont Av.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

NEW MODERN HOUSE, $5,850.
Bungalow type, 8 rooms and tile bath, sun parlor and porches; 23 minutes out; 100-trains; restricted property; easy terms. J. Mead Briggs, 200 Broadway, N. Y. 'Phone 3876 Cortlandt.

FOR SALE—Gentleman's Country Estate, twelve (12) acres, situated on high ridge, half way between Englewood and Hackensack; about 15 miles from New York; brick and stone dwelling, with slate roof, 18 rooms, three baths; two small cottages; large barn and garage; this is a great opportunity to acquire attractive home or for investment; property free and clear; will sell at most attractive price. Call or write for full particulars. M. W. Robinson, 212 5th Av., New York.

A Bargain.—Six-room house, $4,000, $500 cash required; new, modern house, tiled bathroom, steam heat, hardwood floors; must be sold this month; thirty minutes out; good transportation; schools, &c. Coles, Room 520, 1,328 Broadway, city.

A Real Farmer's Opportunity!—198 acres; all but 3 acres in high state of cultivation, producing enormous crops; cost $186 an acre; price $68, to close estate. E. E. Slocum, 141 Broadway.

Cranford, N. J.—If you want a home do not overlook Cranford, the most beautiful town in New Jersey; have now a few houses at a bargain price and easy terms. Droescher, 79 Warren St., New York City.

BIG BARGAIN FOR SOMEBODY.
Factory, 4-story, brick, 54x100, on plot 54x200; every improvement.
ASHFORTH & CO., 11 EAST 42D ST.

Builder forced to take eight-room house, all improvements, hot water heat, best section, will sell $4,250; value $5,500. Smith-Singer Co., Ridgewood, N. J.

FARMS, acre upward, hour out, for poultry, fruit, vegetables; $10 monthly. Write for pictures. Room 1,701, 141 Broadway.

ALL THE ORANGES — Modern houses, every description, sale or rent. Frank H. Taylor., Op. Brick Church Station.

Ridgewood, N. J.—Five-acre model poultry farm; new house. Y 272 Times Annex.

Florida—For Sale or To Let.

For Sale.—Eight-room cottage on Indian River, Rockledge, Fla. Inquire Miss Lowrie, 113 Silver St., Bennington, Vt.

For Sale—20-room hotel, $10,000; private house, (Florida,) $2,600; Y 800 Times Annex.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

Westport.—10 acres fine shore front, only $30,000. John Crawford, 7 East 42d St.

Real Estate—Out of City.

$350 for small farm containing 22 lots; $25 down, balance $3 monthly; good for small chicken and truck farm; best soil for cultivation; near station and bay; near town of 5,000, hour out. Small Farm, Box 176 Times Downtown.

Real Estate for Exchange.

Want good farm; net rocks; have good income property and mortgages to exchange. Piquet, 324 Fulton St., Jamaica.

City Property

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To

Apartments to Let
Furnished.
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

AN EXCLUSIVE apartment, 5 rooms and bath, for bachelor; very exceptional. 23 East 52d St.

Desire to sublet my apartment, consisting of three rooms and bath, nicely furnished, at $140 per month. Apartment 11, 18 East 60th St.

NEAR PLAZA HOTEL, three rooms, bath, kitchen; furnished; six months, longer; $90 month. Telephone Owner, Murray Hill 9726.

West Side

THE WILSONIA.

225 West 69th St., near Broadway. 2 rooms, bath, and kitchenette, $45 up; 3 rooms, bath, and kitchenette, $50 up.

Apartments by the Month or Year. Also Unfurnished. SPOTLESSLY FRESH AND CLEAN.

No questionable or objectionable tenants. Phone, elevator service; maid service optional. Near Subway, "L," 5th Av. bus, street cars. REFERENCES ABSOLUTELY ESSENTIAL.

THE VAN DYCK AND SEVERN APARTMENTS,
at Broadway, 72d to 73d Sts., overlooking Sherman Square, offer finely appointed furnished apartments of six, eight, and nine rooms, two and three baths. Manager's Office, 175 West 72d St. Telephone Columbus 3547.

Alcazar, 215 Manhattan Av., Corner 109th. Capitol, 107 West 109th St.
Elegantly furnished, 2, 3 rooms, kitchenette, bath, modern elevator building, near "L" subway; Central Park; rents $60 monthly up; references essential. Phone 10200 and 9735 Riverside. Restaurant in building, open evenings.

AN IDEAL HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENT.
New building; eight large, sunny rooms; 3 baths, 3 master's bedrooms; luxuriously furnished; Winter or longer; 72d Subway. 7674 Columbus.

OVERLOOKING CENTRAL PARK.
85th St., 1 West.—Superbly beautiful seven-room furnished apartment; modern, high-class building. Frederick L. Hurt, 30 East 42d St. Murray Hill 5726.

Five to nine rooms upward, $100 to $350 upward; private parties subleasing; completely furnished; chiefly in new buildings; west side, 70s to 100s. Wickliffe Gray, 289 West 73d. Columbus 8974.

If you have a nicely furnished, high class apartment and want to rent it for 5 or 6 months send full particulars to Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.

Beautifully furnished new apartment, 3 large rooms, bath, kitchenette; electric service, telephone; unusual. 449 West 23d. London Terrace.

Individual requirements fulfilled; exclusive listing, personally inspected. CLAREMONT MORRIS, 30 East 42d.

Sublet handsomely furnished apartment, three rooms, bath, kitchenette; $125 per month. ALLEN, 38 WEST 59TH ST.

Beautifully furnished ten-room corner apartment, central location, overlooking park. R. de Florez, 501 5th Av. Murray Hill 8850.

179th St., Broadway.—Will share elegant apartment, refined lady; $35 month. P. O. Box 1,491.

Handsomely furnished apartment, modern building; West End Av., below 86th. 8 rooms, 3 baths. Telephone Murray Hill 9726.

APARTMENTS OF QUALITY.
EVERETT M. SELKAS CO.
4620 Murray Hill. 507 5th Av.

Handsomely furnished apartments; long, short leases; choice localities. Clark Realty Co., 30 East 42d. Phone Murray Hill 5392.

Riverside Drive, No. 120, (north corner 84th.)—Eleven all light, well-furnished rooms. Call or address W. R. Stewart.

Distinctive apartments, all sizes, desirable localities. R. DE FLOREZ, 501 5TH AV. Telephone Murray Hill 8850.

We have furnished apartments for rent, 5 or 6 months or longer. Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.

122D, 500 WEST.—Seven outside rooms; newly furnished, decorated; elevator; reasonable. Whyte.

86th, 200 West.—Handsomely furnished high-class 5-room front apartment. Fanning.

High-class five rooms; view Riverside; $115. Murray, 611 West 111th St.

Seven sunny rooms; elevator. 418 Central Park West, Apartment 64. Riverside 4164.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS.
Frederick L. Hurt, 30 East 42d St., N. Y.

119th, 410 West.—Five outside rooms, (bath,) completely, beautifully furnished; $55.

Handsomely, newly furnished apartment, 7 rooms, 2 baths. Coyle, 137 West 82d St.

113TH 501 WEST.—Delightful 2 rooms, beautifully furnished; high-class elevator house.

67th, 16 West.—Small kitchenette apartment; heat, hot water, good service; $50.

Apartments to Let
Unfurnished.
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

140 EAST 84TH ST.
Two rooms, bath and service. Reduced rents; southern exposure; good ventilation.

1,186 MADISON AV., CORNER 87TH ST.
Seven unusually large rooms, electric light, elevator service, &c.; $100. Superintendent.

81st, 157 East, (near Lexington Av.)—Nice apartment 5 and 6 rooms, bath; $35-$40.

81st, 157 East, near Lexington.—Modern steam heated apartment, 6 rooms, bath, $40.

FOR HIGH-CLASS APARTMENTS.
A. L. Mordecai & Son, 30 East 42d St.

Madison Av., 121.—Desirable housekeeping and non-housekeeping apartments.

2 East 81st.—Small apartment, $50; janitor. Claremont Morris, 30 East 42d St.

THE SCHERMERHORN, Madison Av., 82d to 83d, 9 and 10 rooms, 3 baths.

West Side

RIVERDALE.—Beautiful seven-room apartment, $40 month; latest improvements; new fireproof two-family house; city, country life; garage. 285 West 261st.

$24—5 ROOMS, BATH.
265th, 8 West, Near Central Park.—Steam heat, hot water; location unexcelled; small families only; no dogs. Janitor.

St. Nicholas Av., 430, (facing St. Nicholas Park.)—Seven large, light rooms; steam heat; modern plumbing; location first class; $30. Janitor.

THE LANGHAM.
72d to 74th St. and Central Park West.
10-11 room apartments, $4,000-$6,000.
Apply Superintendent or phone Col. 4020.

57th St., 140 West.—Large living room, two bedrooms, two bathrooms, kitchenette, dining room; modern building; $1,400. Meyrowitz.

140th St., 503 West.—Seven rooms, front; bath; electricity; convenient subway and "L;" refined house; owner on premises; $45; inducements to desirable tenants.

72d, 118 West.—Two rooms, ground floor front, street level; new, modern building suitable doctor or dentist; $75.

94TH ST., 15 WEST.—7 large rooms and bath; newly decorated; immediate possession; rent, $45 to $60.

179TH, 709 West, Alview, 4 rooms, all improvements; rent $31-$32; class of tenants absolutely restricted.

Ask Lewis B. Preston, Inc., 105 B'way, N. Y. C., for illus. bklt. on The Roxborough, 251 W. 92d St.

Grand Concourse Apartments.—See H. A. Douglas, 187th St. and Grand Concourse.

SKYLIGHT 5 West 16th St. BACHELOR STUDIOS. $30 to $80. APARTMENTS.

Apartments to sublet on the upper west side, 4 to 10 rooms. Write Z., Box T 25 Times.

91st, 203 West.—Two front connecting rooms, adjoining bath; private entrance. Stobbie.

182 West 58th St.—An apartment most attractive; 14 rooms and 5 bathrooms.

Apartments wanted for waiting clients. Everett M. Selkas Co., 507 Fifth Av.

99TH, 307 WEST.—8 rooms, 2 baths; $1,500-$1,800. Superintendent on premises.

Elevator apartments of 7 and 8 large rooms, $1,000-$1,500. 102 West 75th St.

838-844 Riverside Drive; near 158th St.; 6 and 7 rooms; $780 to $1,100.

150 West 79th.—High-class apartments, nine rooms, duplex and simplex, $2,600.

86th St., 300 West.—4-5 rooms, $1,400 to $2,000. Apply Supt.

180th, 660 West.—Elevator apartments, 5, 6, 7 rooms, $45 to $70.

Brooklyn.

ST. JAMES PLACE, NEAR FULTON ST.
Delightful 6-room apartment, $42; 7-room, $45; electricity, steam; parquet floors; near subway and L. Booklet. GOLDEN REALTY CO., 238 St. James Pl.

Bronx.

Walton Av., 1,017, south of Tremont Av.—3, 4, 5 large rooms, $22 to $32; latest improvements. Phone 2794 Tremont.

Apartments to Let
Unfurnished.
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Three minutes to 116th St. Express Station, 6th and 9th Av. "L."
MORNINGSIDE PARK APARTMENTS
Facing Most Picturesque Park in Manhattan
5 ROOMS, $50-$80
6 ROOMS, $60-$70
7 ROOMS, $80-$85
Every modern housekeeping convenience; restaurant in building; first-class service; reasonable prices.
40 Morningside Av., N. E. Cor. W. 118th St.

THE CLEBURNE, 924 WEST END AV.
HIGHEST TYPE 8, 9, 10 ROOM APARTMENTS, 3, 4 BATHS.
APPLY ON PREMISES OR
L. J. PHILLIPS & CO., 158 BROADWAY.

GEORGETTE COURT, 315 West 113th St.
$35.00—5-room apartments—$45.00.
All modern improvements; elevator service day and night; subway, "L," car, and bus service within one block.

Great Opportunity.—Bargain; will sublet beautiful, newly decorated apartment, ten large, light sunny rooms, three baths, eighth floor, West 71st St., $1,850. Telephone Zinck, 5980 Bryant for particulars.

230 WEST 55TH ST.
5, 6 large rooms; elevator, electricity, telephone; overlooking Broadway; $58-$75.

Apartments Wanted
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished.

Gentleman and wife, no children, desire rent for season seven, eight room furnished apartment, large rooms and centrally located, approximately $200 month. Address G 371 Times Downtown.

Wanted—8 or 9 room furnished apartment, first class in every respect; not above $300; on west side; for 4 months; by desirable private family. Private, 116 Times.

WANT IMMEDIATELY, 5 to 7 room apartment, well furnished, in modern building, for thoroughly responsible client; $150 to $200. Fredk. L. Hurt, 30 E. 42d. M. H. 5726.

High-class furnished apartments wanted in new buildings. Let me list yours. R. DE FLOREZ, 501 5TH AV.

Gentleman wants furnished apartment, three rooms, near Central Park, Winter months, commencing Nov. 1. Box 383 Times Downtown.

Floor, kitchenette; large room, kitchenette; responsible adults want; apartment; reduction careful use; not over $50. T 42 Times.

Apartment 2 rooms, kitchenette, and bath, between 54th and 59th Sts.; young couple. Jassey, Wyandauch, L. I.

Small furnished housekeeping apartment till Jan. 1; 3 adults. S., 2,045 Broadway.

Boarders Wanted
Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

5TH AV., 47.—Unusual location; double, single room; steam heat; private bath.

15TH, 210 EAST, (Stuyvesant Park.)—Single, double rooms; home cooking; table guests.

19TH, 110 EAST, (Gramercy Park.)—Large connecting and small rooms; southern exposure; sunny dining room; block subway; references.

21ST ST., 145 EAST, (Gramercy Park.)—Unusually large rooms; ample closets; private baths; excellent table; 'phone; references.

34TH, 117-119 EAST, (Near Park Av.)—Large and single rooms, with board.

45TH ST., 8 EAST.
Table board; rooms; references.

53D ST., 37 EAST.
Rooms, with board; references; table board.

61ST, 159 EAST.—Fine second floor, other rooms; conveniences; excellent table. Weinberg.

62D, 38 EAST.—Second floor; three rooms, bath; excellent board; prices reasonable.

86TH, 58 EAST.—Large front room; excellent table; clean, well-furnished house.

86TH ST., 23 WEST.
Superior accommodation; table board.

MADISON AV., 839.—Large, handsome rooms, with board; breakfast in room; appointments those of a high-class house; references.

West Side

16TH, 20-22 WEST.—Large, small rooms, private baths; excellent board; telephone.

43 WEST 47TH ST.
Attractively furnished rooms; first-class service; table unexcelled; every convenience; table guests.

54TH, 54 WEST.—Large rooms, suites; private baths; also single room; electricity.

55TH, 62 WEST.—Desirable large, small rooms, with board; suite, with bath; references.

58TH, 37 WEST.—Attractive rooms; private baths; excellent cooking and service; table guests.

58TH ST., 149 WEST.—Newly furnished large and small rooms; table guests; references.

64TH ST., 215 WEST.—Large, pleasant room; running water; suitable one, two; moderate.

71ST, 116 WEST.—Attractive third-story back and front room; small room; board.

72D, 266 WEST.—Attractive location; large, small rooms; excellent meals; references; telephone; transients.

72D, (Broadway, West End.)—Beautiful private residence; accommodate refined couple. Columbus 2380.

72D, 52 WEST.—Superior location and surroundings for those desiring a Winter home.

75TH, 147 WEST.—Beautiful, second floor, other rooms; refined surroundings; references exchanged.

75TH, 115 WEST.—Desirable rooms, with board; references exchanged.

76TH, 111 WEST.—Large room; attractively furnished; excellent table; table guests accommodated.

76TH ST., 237-239 WEST.—Suite, private bath; single room; table boarders; excellent location.

77TH, 301 WEST, (Pension Luquella.)—Elegant suites, private baths, south, front; double, single rooms; best home table; electricity.

79TH, 114 AND 132 WEST.—Unusual and attractive pensions, with large parlors, tea room, and lounge; steam heat; private telephones; booklet on request.

80TH, 121-123 WEST.—Well-furnished, newly decorated large, small rooms; private bath; continuous hot water; parlor dining; exclusive.

80TH, 106, 108, 110 WEST.—A satisfactory home for refined people; all new high-type furnishings; pure food, wholesome, generous, well-balanced meals; table guests.

80TH, 134 WEST.—Large room; refined home; parlor dining; reference; table guests received.

80TH, 124 WEST.—Attractive large, small rooms; electricity; good table; parlor dining.

82D, 54 WEST.—Newly decorated, sunny, single rooms; excellent home table; references.

82D, 19 WEST, (Kenilworth.)—Desirable rooms; excellent table; parlor dining; table guest.

82d, 124 West. (Graycourt.)—New and attractively decorated; modern; table guests; booklet.

82D, 146 WEST, (The Barrett.)—20th year; rooms furnished, unfurnished; elevator; table; ref.

82D, 20 WEST.—Beautifully furnished rooms; excellent home cooking.

82D, 55 WEST.—Second floor front, private bath; third floor rear; refined house.

83D, 17 WEST.—Exclusive Jewish house; attractive single room; electricity; superior table; gentleman.

84TH, 58 WEST.—Beautiful large room, private bath; electricity; excellent table; Jewish family.

86TH ST., 55 WEST.—Handsome large, small rooms; private baths; hot water; refined neighborhood.

86TH ST., 114 WEST.—Owner's home, large and small rooms. "L" and subway.

87TH, 138 WEST.—Refined home; large, small rooms; electricity; references; table guests.

87TH, 310 WEST.—Elegant large, also small, room; gentlemen; private family; references.

89TH, 318 WEST.—Attractive, large room; every convenience; exclusive house; excellent home cooking; references; table guests accommodated.

91ST, 56 WEST.—Select neighborhood, near park; electricity; telephone; excellent cuisine; table guests.

97TH, 220 WEST.—Handsome front room; superior table; reasonable; couple, two gentlemen. Chaurant.

100TH, 233 WEST.—Attractive, newly furnished rooms, with bath; private American home; suitable for couple or gentlemen seeking quiet; well appointed home; very best cooking.

102D, 253 WEST.—Saloon floor, elegantly furnished; private bath; also one single room with bath; Jewish family. R. Aarons.

102D, 811 WEST.—Large, attractive room, suitable gentlemen, couple; excellent board; private family.

103D, 246 WEST.—Large room, dressing room; suite; table guests; New Englanders.

105TH ST., 76 WEST.—Thirty guests with us from one to nine years; comfortable rooms and good food and agreeable associates hold them; vacancies because parties left city; reasonable; Southerners.

106TH, 314 WEST.—Unusual accommodations in private home for bachelor or family; two large rooms and bath; also single room; near Riverside.

107TH, 322 WEST.—Unusual opportunity for bachelor or family to live in luxurious economy; 3 large rooms and bath; also single room; between Riverside and Broadway.

121ST ST., 148 WEST.—Beautiful large room, suitable two; southern exposure; American; references.

Boarders Wanted
Twenty-five cents an agate line.

Brooklyn.

NURSE takes invalid, aged, infirm, in detached cottage; home-like. 857 78th St., Brooklyn.

Board Wanted
Twenty-five cents an agate line.

American Jewish gentleman desires large outside room, two meals, modern apartment, below 110th West; small private family; $50 monthly; references exchanged. Permanent. T 52 Times.

Room, with bath, also meals, by refined young lady, at business during day; west side, between 60th and 80th Sts., preferred. T 53 Times.

Two young men desire two rooms, with private bath, breakfast, and dinner, vicinity Broadway and 70th preferred; state price. T 61 Times.

Furnished Rooms
Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

11TH, 10 EAST, (Near 5th Av.)—Desirable steam-heated room; breakfast optional.

17TH, 222 East.—Desirable furnished room for bachelor or employed woman.

23D St., 20 EAST, (Madison Square South.)—Suite, two rooms and bath.

45TH, 16 EAST.—Comfortable room; private bath; square room, single room; references.

55TH, 71 EAST.—Large, newly decorated rooms; electric lights; all conveniences; references.

75TH, 1,044 Lexington Av.—Handsomely furnished room, bath, connecting; gentlemen only; references.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box spring beds; tiled bathroom; absolute cleanliness.

MADISON AV., 220.—Large, attractive studio for music or dancing, meetings; subrenting for hour or month; rooms furnished, unfurnished.

SEVENTIES, (Near Park Av.)—One, two large rooms, adjoining bath. N 96 Times.

West Side

97TH, 64 WEST.—Daintily, newly furnished, renovated single, double rooms; elegant bath; steam, electricity, telephone; exceptionally clean; moderate.

32D ST., (between Broadway and 5th Av.)—Rooms with private bath, $9 to $12 per week; parlor, bedroom, bath, $15 to $21 per week; same rate for one or two persons; rooms with running water and use of bath, $7 per week. Hotel Aberdeen. Telephone 3400 Madison Square.

32D ST. AND BROADWAY.—Permanent rates; rooms, with and without private baths, 1 or 2 persons, $9 to $12 per week; single room, $7 per week; parlor bedroom and bath, 1 or 2 persons, $15 per week. Hotel New Strand.

40TH, 66 WEST.—Floor 2 rooms; bath, single, en suite; exclusive; electricity; references; bachelors.

47TH, 31-41 WEST.—Attractive, large, small rooms; steam heat; exclusive service; private bath.

49TH, 48 WEST.—Parlor floor, three rooms, furnished or unfurnished; physician, business; electricity.

53D, 62 WEST.—Desirable double and single rooms, or en suite; private bath.

55TH ST., 61 WEST.
ROOM, PRIVATE BATH; GENTLEMEN.

58TH, 49 WEST.—Large, elegantly furnished rooms, with bath; select house; electric.

55TH, 128 WEST.—Handsome room and alcove, bath adjoining; also studio, with piano.

68TH, (Central Park West.)—Attractive room; gentleman; Jewish family. Phone 2586 Columbus.

60TH ST., 118 WEST.
WEST HALL.
Large room, with private bath and saloon dressing room; also smaller room; high-grade house and superior service.

69TH, (Central Park West).—Desirable front room; exclusive elevator apartment. Phone Columbus 6277.

69TH, 139 WEST.—Attractive, light rooms; private baths; beautiful parlor suite; references.

70TH, 220 WEST.—Desirable large room; electricity; private residence; gentlemen only; references.

70TH, 134 WEST.—Beautiful, large, sunny rooms, bath, plenty hot water; reference.

71ST, 66 WEST.—Large furnished rooms; telephone; improvements; near subway, "L" stations.

71ST, 213 WEST.—Double room, alcove; closets, parquet floors, electricity, hot, cold water.

71ST, 218 WEST.—Double room, alcove, closets, parquet floors, electricity, hot, cold water.

72D SUBWAY.—Attractively furnished large front room, opposite bath; single room; high-class apartment; gentleman; references. 'Phone, 684 Columbus, apartment 1C.

72D, 248 WEST.—The Greystone, 'phone Columbus 1894; furnished room; excellent table.

73D, 121 WEST.—Quiet, attractive room; all conveniences; telephone; private house; subway, "L."

73D, 103 WEST.—Nicely decorated rooms; running water; large closets; gentlemen; moderate.

74TH, 165 WEST.—Elegantly furnished rooms, Separately or suite; bath; electricity; gentlemen.

75TH ST., 147 WEST.—Beautiful second floor; other rooms; refined surroundings; references exchanged.

75TH, 124 WEST.—Large room; private bath; southern exposure; other rooms; telephone; references.

76TH, 159 WEST.—Large, elegantly furnished rooms; private or adjoining baths; all conveniences.

75TH, 40 WEST.—Just opened newly furnished house; large rooms; also two-room suite; electricity, telephone; $7, $8, $12.

76TH ST., 140 WEST.—Furnished rooms, bath, modern improvements, $5 up; references exchanged.

76TH, 171 WEST.—Homelike, sunny rooms, continuous hot water, private baths, electricity.

76TH, 125 WEST.—Sunny, front rooms; handsome back parlor, with private bath.

77TH, 102 WEST.—Very attractive, pleasant rooms; home comforts.

78TH STREET, 188 WEST.
Large, front parlor bedroom and connecting dressing room; also small room; electricity.

80TH, 104 WEST.—Large, attractive room, private bath; steam, electricity, telephone; continuous hot water.

80TH, 126 WEST.—One large, also small room; every convenience; references.

81ST, 3 WEST.—Large back parlor, kitchenette; steam, electricity; references; homelike.

82D, 152 WEST.—Moderate prices, handsomely furnished rooms; every convenience; "L" and subway.

Furnished Rooms
Twenty-five cents an agate line.

West Side

82D ST., 134 WEST.—Large and medium second floor rooms; rates reasonable; references.

82D, 56 WEST.—Large, well-furnished room, private bath; electricity; suitable two.

84TH, 31 WEST.—Unusual southern exposure, 2d floor room; newly furnished, every convenience.

84TH, 56 WEST.—Newly decorated, sunny rooms; exclusive house; parlors for guests' use.

85TH, 207 WEST.—Large rooms, refinement, cleanliness, elevator; breakfast served; reasonable. Sharples.

91ST, 54 WEST.—Newly furnished private residence; large rooms, with baths; front parlor, connecting bedroom, electricity; $9-$11.

91ST, 38 WEST.—Newly furnished residence, sunny rooms, private baths; electricity; $10, $12.

91ST, 66 WEST.—Large alcove room on bathroom floor; also skylight room.

94TH, 153 WEST.—Beautifully furnished rooms; single, double; running water; private house; bachelors.

94TH, 162 WEST.—Entire floor, sitting room, bedroom, bath. Owner. References.

95TH, 317 WEST.—Lady alone, will rent newly furnished room to a congenial young woman. Apt. 24.

97TH, 145 WEST.—Private house; unusually attractive; well furnished room, bath; telephone.

101ST, 230 WEST.—Corner Broadway, front room; all conveniences; gentleman; references. Reilly.

102D, (West End-Riverside.)—One, two rooms, private bath; Christian family, owning elegantly furnished residence; board optional. Address "T," 852 Columbus Av. Phone 2007 Riverside.

102D, 202 WEST.—Large front, and sunny outside rooms for responsible gentlemen desiring refined surroundings with private family; one block subway; references exchanged. Halsted.

105TH, 248 WEST, (B'way.)—Pleasing, sunny room; 3 windows; select; elevator apartment. Phillips.

107TH ST., 205 WEST.—Attractive parlor suite; also single room; private family. Virtue.

107TH, 230 WEST, (Apt. 1.)—Handsomely furnished rooms; elevator apt.; for gentlemen.

108TH, 7 WEST.—Newly furnished room, adjoining bath; elevator apartment. Riverside 7010. Clinton.

111TH, 5-6 WEST.—Large Southern room, running water; small, with bath. Apt. 6D.

120TH, 116 WEST.—Elegant large room with beautiful private bathroom; another large room; excellent Vienna cooking. Morningside 2123.

121ST, 17 WEST.—Two beautiful rooms; private family; reasonable; telephone; fine neighborhood.

121ST, 414 WEST.—Large, sunny, outside room; highclass apartment; shower. Fuller.

121ST, 501 WEST.—Single room in high-class apartment; elevator.

122D, 500 WEST.—Attractive, outside rooms, en suite or singly; freshly furnished and decorated; large closets; lavatory. Whyte.

128TH, 18 WEST.—Pleasant, sunny room, and also hall room; private house; references.

129TH, 13 WEST.—Nicely furnished large and small rooms; telephone; moderate rates.

136TH, 530 WEST.—Beautiful front room, private family; elevator, conveniences, Apartment 34.

136TH, 607 WEST.—Nicely furnished room with board; home comforts, Apartment 42.

139TH (574 St. Nicholas Ave.) near 140th St. "L".—Large outside room; high class elevator apartment for one or two gentlemen; board optional. Bachrach, Apt. 46.

BEAUTIFUL, large, neatly furnished room in quiet, select neighborhood; private bath adjoining; ward room; excellent furnishings; strictly PRIVATE HOUSE; references required; prefer gentleman. T 50 Times.

BROADWAY, 2,880, (112th.)—Two fine and unusually large rooms, adjoining bath; high-class apartment. Vosburgh. Telephone 3903 Morningside.

BROADWAY, 3,810, (159th St.,) Apartment 44.—Pleasant room; conveniences; private family; references.

BROADWAY, (168th)—Seven rooms; two baths; 2, 3, rooms, bath. Audubon 3515. Ellsworth.

EXCEPTIONALLY large, beautiful, well furnished and lighted room adjoining dressing room; southern exposure; STRICTLY PRIVATE HOUSE; gentleman preferred; suitable for two; references required. L 37 Times.

NICELY furnished small room; conveniences; PRIVATE house; west side. L 18 Times.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 126, Apt. 5H.—Desirable room for refined business woman or teacher; out during day; references.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 244.—Large, small rooms, overlooking Hudson; exceptional; gentlemen. Meek, Apartment 6B.

SOUTHEAST CORNER 118TH ST. AND ST. NICHOLAS AV.—Handsomely furnished rooms, with or without bath, from $8 to $10 per week; full hotel and elevator service; restaurant; very moderately priced.

WEST END AV., 569, (86th.)—Subway; exceptionally good rooms; lavatory; gentlemen; references.

WEST END, 611.—Large front, single or suite; private bath; electricity; private house.

WEST END AV., 936, (corner 106th.)—Corner living room, bedroom adjoining; gentlemen preferred.

WEST END, 936, (106th.)—Room facing park, 2d floor; no other roomers.

WEST END AV., 676.—Two elegantly furnished rooms with bath, private house.

Unfurnished Rooms
Twenty-five cents an agate line.

40TH ST., 66 WEST.—Floor, 2 rooms, bath; single, en suite; exclusive; electricity; references; bachelors.

82d St., 105 West.—Large room; private bath; telephone; maid service; $33; bachelor.

83D, 4 WEST.—3 large connecting rooms, partly furnished or unfurnished; private family; electricity; parquet floor; suitable for bachelors.

WASHINGTON SQUARE, 41.—Two large connecting rooms, newly decorated; electricity; studio building.

Rooms Wanted
Twenty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished.

REQUIRED FOR BUSINESS GENTLEMEN, two well-furnished rooms, private bath; phone; Central Park, Riverside Drive, or Staten Island; must be first-class neighborhood. Reply, Room, care A. O. Andersen & Co., Produce Exchange Building.

Single gentleman wishes two furnished rooms and bath, location from 85th St. to 15th St.; must be light, cool, and well kept; please describe and state price. T 40 Times.

WANTED BY COUPLE, large room; good closets; electricity; private bath; in high-class apartment or private house; between 57th and 110th West; about $40 monthly; permanent. T 47 Times.

Young man wants room and bath with private family, below 96th St.; state terms. T 44 Times.

2 TO 4 ROOMS, $40 to $60, by responsible party. Address Box 276 Times, 2 Rector St.

Situations Wanted, Female
Fifteen cents an agate line.

BOOKKEEPER, double entry, Christian, 11 years' experience, at present employed, seeks position with reliable firm; best references; entire charge; $18. M. M., T 6 Times.

HOUSEWORKER, capable, colored, experienced, excellent cook; city, country; best references; telephone. Columbus 5165, Domestic Agency, 320 West 59th St.

BOOKKEEPER.—Double entry, typist, capable figuring costs, foreign moneys; quick; 18 years one concern; $12. G 267 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Controlling accounts; modern methods; trial balance; good reference; $10-$12. T 30 Times.

BOOKKEEPER and Typist; controls accounts; long experience; not afraid hard work. S 88 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, 8 years' experience; will work evenings week. S 89 Times.

CHILD'S NURSE.—Norwegian girl wishes position as child's nurse; references. T 48 Times.

COMPANION, &c.—Lady recommends refined, capable companion, maid to child or adults; can take full charge of secretarial work. 575 West End Av., Apartment 6B. 7171 Schuyler.

COMPANION.—Refined young woman wants positon as companion to elderly lady; capable and agreeable. 66 West 49th St.

COMPANION.—Bright, refined American; educated. Phone 9278 Cathedral. References.

DRESSMAKER.—Artistic; expert fitter; reception, evening gowns; remodels; latest fashion-made suits. Kelly, 878 6th Av. Telephone 1158 Circle.

DRESSMAKER.—High-class designer, master builder, Ligne, exclusive creations. Rumble, 254 West 84th St.

FEMALE STENOGRAPHER. — Christian; wide awake, cultured; 2½ years' mechanical, mercantile experience; proficient card indexing, filing, punctuate, paragraph, transcribe letters accurately; $8; agencies ignored. F 334 Times Downtown.

GOVERNESS.—Reliable English governess, capable and experienced, wish a position; disengaged Oct. 1; highest creds. als; city references. Y 301 Times Annex.

Automobile Exchange
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Dodge touring car, overhauled and guaranteed; special painting job; bargain. Bishop, McCormick & Bishop, 18 Halsey St., Brooklyn.
Distributors for
Cole & Dodge Bros. Motor Cars.

FOR twin-cylinder motor cycle, run 150 miles; searchlight; Presto tank; speedometer; excellent condition; $175 cash. N 129 Times.

WINTON SIX, 1913; PERFECT CONDITION; SEVEN-PASSENGER; FULLY EQUIPPED; MUST BE SACRIFICED IMMEDIATELY; $650. T 36 TIMES.

Hupmobile, 1915 model 32, practically new, fully equipped; sacrifice price, $725. Chas. E. Riess & Co., Inc., 1,690 Broadway.

Hupmobile, 1916 demonstrator, full equipment, slip covers, etc.; a bargain. Chas. E. Riess & Co., Inc., 1,690 Broadway.

For sale, town Renault, 1916; never been off the floor; attractive discount. D. Burrelle, 1,790 Broadway.

Mitchell, 5-passenger touring car; good condition; fully equipped; $275; bargain. P. O. Box 1306, N. Y. City.

Hupmobile, 1913 touring car, full equipment, A1 condition; will sacrifice, $450. Chas E. Riess & Co., Inc., 1,690 Broadway.

Hupmobile, 1913 roadster, full equipment, A1 condition; will sacrifice, $450. Chas. E. Riess & Co., Inc., 1,690 Broadway.

Practically new Packard, $2.50 hour, $300 monthly; owner drives; references. Morningside 8883.

Ford delivery cars, bodies, every description. Automobile Manufacturers Exchange, 406 E. 149th.

STUDEBAKER CAR, limousine body; good condition; bargain. N 131 Times.

Fiat-landaulet 30 h. p., excellent condition; great bargain; $750. Bord, 114 West 50th.

Automobiles for Rent.

EGIDI AUTO SERVICE.
Pierce-Arrows, Packards, Renaults; high-class service offering more advantages than private ownership; polite, liveried chauffeurs; hour, day; special rates week, month, year. 123 West 52d St. Phone Circle 7100.

Classy Packard or Renault closed or touring cars for hire, $3 and up; reliable chauffeurs. Hotchkiss Co., 20 West 60th. Phone Columbus 1509 and 10159.

Beautiful Garford Six, seven-passenger touring; like new; wire wheels; hour, week, or month; owner drives. Lenox 8767.

Packard, 7-passenger; $2.50 per hour, with chauffeur. 15 E. 30th. Tel. 886 Madison.

New Berlin Packard, very reasonable. Ray Mead, 212 West 89th. Riverside 6200.

For Rent—Elegant Packard limousine; reasonable. Duff, 127 East 83d. Lenox 6073.

Beautiful private limousine car; $300 monthly. Duane, 12 East 85th. Lenox 8176.

Automobile Repairing.

Auto Welding.—We successfully repair broken aluminium cases, cracked cylinders and housing as good as new; we have a complete machine shop for repairs to the trade. Smith, 304 West 52d. Phone Columbus 2036.

Automobiles Wanted.

Automobiles wanted; several cars; will pay cash or take in part payment on sale. Times Square Automobile Co., Broadway and 56th St.

Automobile Instruction.

Largest and Best School in WEST SIDE U. S. Send for Booklet and Y. M. C. A. Pass to Visit School. Tel. 7929 302 W. 57th St. Col. Special class for women.

Best school for automobile owners; trial lesson and descriptive booklet free. Bedford Branch Y. M. C. A. Auto School, Bedford Av. and Monroe Pl., Brooklyn.

Situations Wanted, Female
Fifteen cents an agate line.

GOVERNESS.—French visiting governess; refined, painstaking woman; purest accent; good English; desires position; best references. H 307 Times Downtown.

GOVERNESS.—Refined, young German lady wishes position as Governess; first-class references. T 494 Columbus Av.

HOUSEKEEPER, &c.—Refined, capable young woman, assist light housekeeping and sewing; to sleep out. T 29 Times.

LADY'S MAID wishes position; dressmaker, packer, manicurist; excellent references; city or country. T 33 Times.

NURSE.—Infant's nurse; hospital trained; good family, city; $35-$40. Stumpf, 710 3d Av.

SEAMSTRESS, first-class, accustomed to dressmaking, wishes a position. T 43 Times.

SECRETARY, &c.—American Protestant young woman, under 30, non-resident N. Y. C., with normal business school education, thoroughly competent, natural executive ability, desires position secretary, (stenographer,) confidential assistant, social or business, to man, woman of means, executive of corporation, or with family; travel; several years' experience; any location; highest reference; open for engagement. Y 297 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER.—4 years' construction, chemical experience; well versed office details; high school education; accustomed technical rapid dictation; seeks permanency where knowledge will bring advancement; highest credentials; $10. F 333 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY; young business woman; eight years' experience law, electrical, general office work; capable correspondent of unquestionable character and references; American; $15. F 375 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, Confidential Assistant.—Five years' experience; age 23; competent, reliable, punctual; seeks situation any capacity where competency, intelligence are mandatory; $12. F 338 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—20; 3 years' real estate brokerage experience; American; understands all office details; absolutely reliable; needs employment; $8; good reference. G 263 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, (19,) 8 years' experience with law firm specializing in forming and managing corporations. H 203 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-TYPIST.—Thoroughly experienced; American, (18;) unquestionable references; office work; $9. Durham, 134 West 60th. Phone Columbus 3941.

STENOGRAPHER.—Typewriting preferred; high school graduate; 3 years' experience; office assistant; excellent references. Miss Reis, 2,424 7th Av.

STENOGRAPHER.—Good English education; thoroughly trained in office duties; pleasant personality; willing worker; $7 per week. Miss J., 36 West 123d St. Phone 518 Harlem.

STENOGRAPHER-TYPEWRITER; neat, exceptional beginner; good penman and figuring; 3 years high school; no agency; $3. G 290 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER. — Also assistant bookkeeper; 8 years' practical experience; quick, accurate, and reliable; $15. Miss Oliver, 123 Tuers Av., Jersey City.

STENOGRAPHER.—Seven years; take charge of office and mail if required; now employed; firm dissolving; $12. H 201 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, expert, 8 years' experience, well educated, first-class references, wants permanent position; $15. A 215 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPIST.—Technical, law, engineering, chemistry; capable. J 150 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Competent and accurate; capable handling office details; $10. H 205 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, assistant bookkeeper; 3 years' experience; neat, accurate; references; $10. G 373 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Beginner, (17;) familiar with office work; salary $6. G 377 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Five years' practical experience; reliable; references; $12; no agency. F 367 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, office assistant, (19;) two years' experience; references; $9. G 372 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—American, 3 years' experience, knowledge Spanish; references; $12. C. S., 173 6th Av.

STENOGRAPHER, bookkeeper, typewriter, neat, accurate; salary reasonable; references. Stenographer, 311 East Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER.—Five years' experience; competent, rapid, and accurate; best references. G 367 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER. — 1 year's experience; neat, rapid, accurate; thoroughly competent; $8. G 362 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, assistant bookkeeper; 6 years' experience; excellent references. K., 256 West 109th St.

STENOGRAPHER.—6 years' experience, wishes position reliable firm; salary $15. L 368 Times Downtown.

USEFUL COMPANION by refined American woman; sewing, &c.

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.

EMPIRE Broadway and 40th St. Evs. at 8. Matinees Sat. & Wed. 2 Sharp.
WM. GILLETTE
IN FINAL PERFORMANCES OF His Great Success, SHERLOCK HOLMES

LYCEUM West 45th Street. Evs. at 8:20. Mats. TODAY & Saturday 2:20.
FIRST MATINEE TODAY
ETHEL BARRYMORE
IN HER GREAT COMEDY SUCCESS, OUR MRS. McCHESNEY

HUDSON West 44th Street. Evenings at 8:15. Matinees Sat. & Wed. 2:15.
"THE 'SHENANDOAH' OF 1915."—Times.
UNDER FIRE
With WILLIAM COURTENAY.

HARRIS West 42d St. Evenings at 8:15. Matinees Sat. & Wed. 2:15.
ROLLING STONES
HARRIS THEATRE Special—4 AFTERNOONS. TODAY, TOMORROW, Mon. & Tues. 2:30.
BISPHAM as BEETHOVEN
in The Musical Drama ADELAIDE, preceded by THE REHEARSAL.

FULTON 46th St. near B'way. Evs. 8:25. Last Matinee Saturday 2:15.
SOME BABY! LAST 4 TIMES
TUESDAY, OCT. 26—SEATS TODAY.
"SHERMAN WAS RIGHT"
A NEW FARCE by FRANK MANDEL.

GEO. M. COHAN'S B'way, 43d St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Sat. & Wed. 2:15.
ELSIE JANIS in "MISS INFORMATION"

After the Play Visit DANSE DE FOLLIES.
ZIEGFELD MID-NIGHT FROLIC "Meeting Place of the World"
Atop New Amsterdam Theatre

COHAN & HARRIS SAY:
ANYBODY WHO LIKES ROAST BEEF WILL LIKE
Young America
(The-Play-That-Makes-You-Young)
At the GAIETY B'way, 46th St. 210 Bryant. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Sat. & Wed.

AT THE LIBERTY W. 42d St. 2:15 & 8:15.
BIRTH OF A NATION
TWICE Daily, Includ. Sunday. Ev. & Sat. Mat. 25-50-75-$1-$2. Other Mats.....25c, 50c & $1.
D. W. GRIFFITH'S
GIGANTIC SPECTACLE. Symphony Orchestra of Forty.

CANDLER West 42d St. Evs. 8:15 Sharp. Mats. Saturday & Wed. 2:15.
"The House of Glass"
"HUMAN STORY, DRAMATICALLY TOLD."
With MARY RYAN
AND THE GREAT ALL-AMERICAN CAST
Orchestra Seats, $1.50 and $2.00
500 GOOD SEATS 1st Balcony, 50c, 75c, $1

ASTOR Broadway & 45th Street. Bryant 287. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Sat. & Wed. 2:20.
GEO. M. Cohan's Great American Farce
HIT-THE-TRAIL HOLLIDAY
"Most Delightful of all Cohan Plays."
With Fred Niblo as "Billy Holliday."

REPUBLIC West 42d Street. Evenings 8:20. Mats. Sat. & Wed. 2:20.
COMMON CLAY with JOHN MASON and JANE COWL
SEATS SELLING 8 WEEKS IN ADVANCE.

BELASCO West 44th Street. Evenings 8:30. Mats. TODAY & Saturday 2:20.
MATINEE TODAY AT 2:20.
THE BOOMERANG
GLOBE EVERY NIGHT AND WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY MATINEES.
MONTGOMERY & STONE CHIN CHIN

HIPPODROME
MANAGEMENT CHARLES DILLINGHAM
MAT. TO-DAY & EVERY DAY.
Evenings at 8:10 & Sat. Mat. Best Seats $1.50
Afternoons 2:10. Best Seats $1.00 Except Sat.
30 Musical Comedies in One.
1500 Good Seats every performance 50c.
200 PRETTY GIRLS ON ICE IN THE SENSATIONAL ICE BALLET.
SOUSA and His BAND and 100 Other NOVELTIES.
Production Staged by B. H. Burnside
SUNDAY NIGHT SOUSA and His Band, Soloists & the "HIP, HIP, HOORAY" STARS, incl. THE SKATING BEAUTIES.

GLOBE THEATRE—B'way & 46 St.
Special CASTLE Mat. Today AT 2:30.
Every Afternoon When Chin Chin Is Not Playing, including Sunday at 2:30, also Sunday Nights at 8:30
AND
MR. and MRS. Vernon Castle
In "The Whirl of Life," a Photo Drama in 6 Parts. Triumph on the Screen. "The Picture Was a Great Success."—Sun. "Castles Show Versatility."—Tribune. "The Castles Produce a Thriller."—Eve. Sun.
25c-50c-75c AND $1.00.
Note: MONTGOMERY and STONE in CHIN CHIN every night & Wed. & Sat. Mats.

CORT West 48th Street. Phone Bryant 46. Evs. 8:10. Mats. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat. 2:15.
THE PRINCESS PAT Eleanor Painter
"BEST COMIC OPERA IN YEARS."—Chas. Darnton, Evening World.

LEXINGTON 51st St. & Lex. Evs. 25c to $1. Mats. Today 25c & 50c.
"TWIN BEDS"
Next Week—"THE NATURAL LAW."

STANDARD B'way & 90th St. Evs. 25c to $1. Mat. Today 25c & 50c.
CYRIL MAUDE in "GRUMPY."
Next Week—"THE SHOW SHOP."

NEXT SUNDAY CREATORE & His Band at 3 & 8:30 of 50.

YORK 48th St., nr. Lenox Av. Evs. 25c to $1. Mat. Today 25c & 50c.
A PAIR OF SIXES
Next Week—"THE LAW OF THE LAND."

LONGACRE W. 48th St. Bryant 23. Evs. 8:20. Pop. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:20.
THE GIRL WHO SMILES
Musical Hit by authors of "Alma," "Adele," &c.

THE BATTLE CRY of PEACE
VITAGRAPH, B'way & 44 St.
TWICE TODAY, 2:30 & 8:30.
Evening Prices, 25c, 50c, 75c, $1.00 and $2.00. Matinee Prices, 25c, 50c, and $1.00.
Featuring
CHARLES RICHMAN
School Children's Matinee Saturday Morning at 11. Special prices, 25c and 50c.

Triangle Plays This Week: Charles Murray in "A Game Old Knight." Tully Marshall in "The Sable Lorcha." Hale Hamilton in "Her Painted Hero." William S. Hart in "The Disciple." Evenings at 8. Matinees at 2. Prices—Evening, 25c, 50c, 75c, $1 and $2. Matinees, 25c and 50c.
Knickerbocker Theatre, B'way & 38th St.

CENTURY Cent. Pk. W. 62d-63d. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Tues., Thurs. & Sat. 2:15
Seats on Sale Eight Weeks in Advance.
"ONE GREAT BIG HIT."—N. Y. Press.
Ned Wayburn's Town Topics
MATINEE TODAY 25c to $1.00.
SUN. NIGHT CONCERT (SINGER'S MIDGETS).

B. F. KEITH'S PALACE B'WAY, 47 ST. Daily Mat. 25c to $1
EVELYN NESBIT and JACK CLIFFORD. FALL FASHION SHOW. RAY SAMUELS, others.

COLONIAL Mats. Daily 25c.
DOROTHY JARDON, MASON & KEELER, Quiroga, "Bride Shop."

ALHAMBRA Mats. Daily 25c.
Fritzi Scheff, Ernest Hall, Craig Campbell, Avon Comedy Four.

Home Builders' Exposition
Model Houses, Decorated Rooms, Fireplaces, Pergolas, Garden Furniture, Gifts. 9 to 6 Daily. No Admission Fee. Craftsman Bldg., 6 W. 38th St., near 5th Ave.

6 GIRLS KISS HIM IN STREET.

Waldorf Manager Bears Up Bravely in After-Wedding Ceremony.

A slim, smooth-faced young man, who stood in front of the Waldorf about the middle of yesterday afternoon, was the envy of many who thronged the thoroughfare, as half a dozen pretty young women, wearing huge bouquets of white roses, trooped out of the hotel, followed by an equal number of young men, and grouped about the door of a taxicab at the curb. Then, amid jolly laughter, each of the pretty girls stepped up to Frederick Eisler, an assistant manager of the hotel, and one after another gave him at least one kiss.

Mr. Eisler refused to reveal the names of the young women or the reason for all the sidewalk osculation, saying he was pledged to secrecy, but it was learned that they were part of a wedding party who had just been having breakfast in the hotel. All had come over from Philadelphia, a habit that is growing upon young Philadelphians who want to get married.

The bride was Mrs. Helen MacCoy and the bridegroom Edward F. Sautter. They were married at the Marble Collegiate Church, at 11 o'clock. The wedding breakfast was served in the Astor dining room. Frank M. Ferguson was best man at the ceremony and Mrs. Adelaide E. High acted as matron of honor. There were about twenty in the party, among them being Mrs. Doris Way, Miss Marcelle Lamb, Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Fellen, John Patten, Carl C. Sautter, Dr. Albert C. Sautter, Frank R. Maxwell, and George Carlton.

KILLS AND CUTS UP ADMIRER

Woman Says She Hid Cripple's Body in Box.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 20.—Mrs. Mary Pamias, wife of a street car conductor, surrendered to the police today, and was held in connection with the murder of Michael Weinstein, a crippled peddler, whose body, cut into pieces, was found in a box couch in Mrs. Pamias's bedroom. The man's wooden leg and crutch were found on the couch.

Mrs. Pamias, according to the police, said she killed Weinstein with an axe last night when he attacked her after she had refused to elope with him. She said she lived with the Weinstein family in Atlantic City, N. J., four years ago. Weinstein, she said, arrived here Sunday.

SYMPHONY
Society of New York
WALTER DAMROSCH, Conductor
FIRST CONCERTS
To-Morrow (Friday) Aft. at 3 and Sunday Aft., October 24th, at 3.
ELMAN
(FIRST APPEARANCE IN TWO YEARS)
Beethoven, Symphony No. 5; Goldmark, Concerto for Violin; Ravel, Excerpts from "Daphnis and Chloe" (new; first time).
Seats at Box Office, Aeolian Hall

MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE
2 Weeks Beginning NEXT MONDAY at 8.
BOSTON GRAND OPERA COMPANY
WITH PAVLOWA BALLET RUSSE
Repertoire: "Dumb Girl of Portici," "L'Amore dei Tre Re" with "Orfeo," "Madam Butterfly" with "Snow Flakes," "Carmen" with Complete Ballet, "Boheme," "Otello." Divertissements.
SEATS NOW ON SALE, 50c. to $5.

ANN SWINBURNE
AEOLIAN HALL, TONIGHT at 8:15. SONG RECITAL
Seats at Box Office. Mgt. Wolfsohn Bureau.
Aeolian Hall, Mon. Aft., Oct. 25, at 3
Piano Recital by MARGUERITE MELVILLE LISZNIEWSKA
Seats at Box Office. Mgt. Wolfsohn Bureau.

AEOLIAN HALL.
KNEISEL QUARTET
6 CHAMBER MUSIC CONCERTS
TUESDAY EVENINGS.
Nov. 9, Dec. 7, Jan. 11, Feb. 8, March 7, March 21, General Subscription Sale Now Open. Subscriptions, $10, $8. Helen Love, 1 West 34th St.

Sun. Aft., Oct. 24, People's Symphony announces LEGINSKA Pianiste
Soloist at Carnegie Hall
First Orchestral Concert. Tschaikowsky Fifth Symphony, Beethoven "Egmont," Bach. Lowest Prices. Tickets at R. H. Macy & Co., Inf. & Public Ser. Dept. Mail and 'phone orders office of Society, 32 Union Sq. 'Phone 737 Stuyvesant.

MACMILLEN
Violin Recital Aeolian Hall, Mon. Eve., Oct. 25.
Seats now at Box Office, 50 cents to $2.00.

SPALDING
VIOLIN RECITAL AEOLIAN HALL TODAY AT 3 P. M.
Tickets at Box Office or 1439 Aeolian Hall.

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN World's Wrestling Championship MON. EVE., OCT. 25
ZBYSKO vs. ABERG TO A FINISH
5000 Seats, 50c. Res. Seats, $1 to $3. On Sale Now

AEOLIAN HALL, Thurs. Eve., Oct. 28, at 8:30. SONG RECITAL
FREDERIC MARTIN BASSO.
Tickets, 50c. to $1.50. Mgt. Foster & David.

Aeolian Hall, Tues. Aft., Oct. 26, at 3. SONG RECITAL
D'ARNALLE
Seats at 3ox Office and dir'n Idelle Lawlor Allied Arts. Tel. Plaza 5301

Aeolian Hall, Fri. Aft., Oct. 29, at 3. Song Recital by Mme.
GADSKI
50c to $2. Management Loudon Charlton.

Aeolian Hall, Fri. Eve., Oct. 22, at 8:30. Violin Recital.
Alexander Bloch
Tickets, 50c to $2. Mgt. Foster & David.

OPERA TICKETS, Phone 4189 Groeley. Subscriptions bought, sold and exchanged. Jacobs, Theatre Ticket Office, Normandie Hotel, B'way & 38th St.

Loew's American Roof 42d St. & 8th Av. Every Eve. at 8:15
"DREAM DANCERS," AL WOHLMAN, 10 Others. Enclosed, Heated, Comfortable.
ALL SEATS RESERVED 25c, 35c, 50c.

GARRICK 35th St., nr. B'way. BURLESQUE "The Mischief Makers" Mat. Today. 15, 25, 50c.
EXTRA—HOOLA-HOOLA DANCERS.

COLUMBIA B'way & 47th. Burlesque Matinee Today.
THE SMILING BEAUTIES

YORKVILLE 86th St., at 3d Av. Burlesque
BLUE RIBBON BELLES
Mat. Today. 15c to 50c. Smoking Permitted.

STRAND B'way & 47th St. Noon to 11:30. "THE CHORUS LADY" (Star Cast) 10c to 50c. Strand Orch. & Soloists
Next Week, Blanche Ring, "The Yankee Girl."

EDEN WORLD IN WAX European War Heroes. Xtra Attractions MUSEE
OPEN EVERY DAY FROM 10:30 TO 10:30.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE Every night at 8:15.
Der. Weibsteufel. Sat. Mat. 2:15, Comtesse Guckerl.

Bandbox, 57 & 3d Av. Plaza 812. Ev. 8:45. Fri. Mat.
WASHINGTON SQ. PLAYERS $1.00 & 50c

BROOKLYN AMUSEMENTS.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
DEBATE ON
"SOCIALISM"
AFFIRMATIVE,
Scott Nearing
Late of the University of Pennsylvania,
and
MORRIS HILLQUIT
NEGATIVE,
Father Belford
of Brooklyn,
and
Prof. Frederick M. Davenport
TONIGHT, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 21
8:15 P. M.
ADMISSION 50c.

INDUCT MACCRACKEN AS LAFAYETTE HEAD

Exercises Attended by Prominent Educators and Citizens from Many Cities.

COLLEGE'S 9TH PRESIDENT

New Executive Praises Voluntary Institutions—Judge Gary Attacks Agitators.

EASTON, Penn., Oct. 20.—Dr. John Henry MacCracken was installed today as ninth President of Lafayette College in the presence of a large gathering of prominent citizens and educators from all sections of the United States and Canada.

Israel P. Pardee of Hazleton, Penn., President of the Board of Trustees of Lafayette, presided at the exercises which were held in Pardee Hall, and besides Dr. MacCracken's inaugural address there was a speech by Judge Elbert H. Gary, Chairman of the United States Steel Corporation. Professor F. A. Marsh, Jr., made the speech of welcome to the new President at the formal reception to the delegates from the 200 colleges represented.

In connection with the inauguration nineteen honorary degrees were conferred upon men prominent in various walks of life whose names were made public yesterday. The presentation remarks were made by Professor Edward Hart of the department of chemistry, Dr. W. B. Owen of the department of Latin, and David Bennett King of New York.

The day's exercises began with the presentation of the delegates and the formation of the academy's procession, and closed with a luncheon and a football game between Lafayette and Delaware Colleges.

Dr. MacCracken is a brother of Dr. Henry Noble MacCracken, recently inaugurated as President of Vassar, and a son of Dr. H. M. MacCracken, Chancellor emeritus of New York University.

The new President devoted his inaugural address largely to considering the service rendered to the Commonwealth by voluntary colleges, such as Lafayette, in contradistinction to those controlled and financed by the State, and concluded that the body politic was a gainer by the freedom accorded to voluntary independent institutions of learning.

Too Early to Judge War's Effects.

In opening his speech, Dr. MacCracken said:

"Coming in this second year of world war to a college founded largely by the efforts of a great American Secretary of War, who wrote into its original charter specific mention of military tactics as a subject of instruction; to a college whose seal bears the epaulet of a great soldier of freedom (with a somewhat contradictory legend—veritas liberabit); to a college whose name is that of a great Frenchman, beloved of Washington and remembered by the American people as General La Fayette rather than as the marquis of high lineage, as statesman or as reformer; to a college situated in this narrow valley, which resounds day and night with the straining, agonizing efforts of locomotives, to set forward on their way of destruction tons of shells and projectiles, it might be expected that I should speak of education for war, or appraise the place of the college in a civilization where the steel shell seems final arbiter and the scholar's position no whit different from that of Archimedes in Syracuse, twenty-two centuries ago, whose scholar's boast, 'Give me where I may stand and I will move the world,' was quickly brought to nought by the ignorant soldier of Marcellus.

"But the time is not yet ripe for such appraisement, nor can the still, small voice of God be heard until the rock-blasting winds, the earthquake and the fires have passed. The times are too much out of joint, passion still too rampant in porch and grove to attempt at this time the answer to that cry which finds echo in all our hearts today, 'Who will build the city of our dream, where beauty shall abound and truth avail, with patient love that is too wise for strife; who now will speed us to its gate of peace and reassure us on our doubtful road?'

"I limit myself, therefore, to the topic of College and Commonwealth."

Scores Materialistic Sociologists.

Dr. MacCracken deprecated the present tendency of certain political philosophers, who would solve all society's ills by extending the functions of the State, in the following words:

"As a rule the sociology of these philosophers is so narrow that they know no men in whom the real reason for acts purporting to be acts springing from a sense of duty or from natural benevolence is not either love of gain or love of fame or love of power. They mistrust without a hearing any financial relation between the State treasury and voluntary enterprises. In New York they even questioned at the Constitutional Convention the exemption of voluntary colleges and voluntary churches from taxation. They not only contend for Government ownership of express companies, railroads, and telephones but regard the altruism of the carrier on the rural free delivery route as more orthodox than that of the circuit rider and confound the Government payroll with the angel's list of those who, like Abou, love their fellow-men.

"They have replaced the outworn creed, 'The King can do no wrong,' with the modern, extremely socialistic doctrine, no one can do right unless he be in the pay and wear the uniform of the State. Much, I admit, is to be said for the Greek ideal of the commonwealth, founded that we may live and continue, that we may live well a moral personality, undertaking whatever shall make its citizens better and happier. It is an ideal, however, possible only in a far more homogeneous population than any modern republic has yet possessed."

Judge Gary Warns Against Agitators.

Judge Gary also referred to the more or less widespread agitation against the present order of society and said:

"Though less noticeable and perhaps temporarily interrupted by the conflagration of Europe, which has diverted the attention and ordinary pursuits of so many, there has been, for many years, an increasing agitation throughout the world, including the United States, in favor of certain 'isms' which are calculated to sap the very foundations of economic justice.

For the purpose of briefly discussing the subject, the people of this country, at least, may be divided into three general groups. Those who advocate the forcible distribution of the property of others without offering any equivalent; those who are designated capitalists; and others comprising the large majority who should and must eventually solve these questions, on the basis of universal and eternal justice.

"It is believed the dogmas which have been adverted to have received more or less encouragement in a few institutions of learning, and perhaps in some so-called religious bodies in this country and other countries. If this be true, it is unfortunate and inexcusable. The support of a bad cause under the guise of education or religious teaching is harmful in the extreme. It is a travesty on morality. The efforts of those engaged in these practices have been harmful and should be combatted in every fair and reasonable way. It would seem that one method of overcoming the tendencies mentioned is to offer something better as a substitute, and this leads me up to the high position in educational circles which Lafayette College occupies.

"It is a fine thing for the business world that such institutions as this exist. Nay, more, it is of immeasurable benefit to the whole community, to the State, and to the nation that there are colleges of such character and influence.

Time for High Ideals in Trade.

"Because I concede it to be my duty, as it is my pleasure, I will mention the other group, those who are possessed of more or less capital and with whom are connected the fraternity known as the business men. They are vitally interested in the solution of the problems which have been particularly referred to. They may also be teachers of men, by example, at least. If not, certainly many of them are not entitled to the honorary degrees which are occasionally bestowed upon them by the great educational institutions. The time is ripe for the introduction into business methods of high ideals, and this has been recognized by a large majority of the business men of the United States. They must admit that in the past they have not always been just in their treatment of others. They have been selfish and arrogant. They have occasionally given good ground for complaint. It is not certain that business men have always treated their employes exactly right. I am not sure that employes have always been paid adequate compensation for their services.

"If it be said employers have paid as much as their business would afford, the answer is the producer should have charged more for his commodities and the general purchasing public should have shared the burden of increased wages. The major part of the workingmen are conscionable and rational and if fairly treated are disposed to reciprocate. The average employer of the day is giving thought and consideration, as never before, to the interests and welfare of the employes and the wages which should be paid.

"There is one way, and perhaps only one way, of preventing the advance to the danger point of some of the vicious tendencies of the times, and that is by the attitude and action of those who undertake to contest it. If they themselves give no ground for complaint; if they are fair and magnanimous in their treatment of others; if they place right above power; if they show a disposition to work with and not against others, then, under these circumstances, they may appeal, with hope of success, to the intelligent masses, to the large majority of the people for consideration and judgment. When all causes for reasonable complaint are removed it is difficult for the agitator to make much headway in an effort to create prejudice and hostility."

KEEP MUST STAND TRIAL.

Posed as Minister, but Is Accused of Annoying Florence Lennon.

Richard Keep of 152 Prospect Park West, Brooklyn, who was arrested last week on a charge of annoying a fifteen-year-old schoolgirl while riding on a Flatbush Avenue trolley car, and who was said at that time to be a Swedenborgian minister, was arraigned yesterday in the Butler Street Police Court, and after an examination before Magistrate Nash was held in $500 bail for trial in Special Sessions.

Florence Lennon of 2,088 Nostrand Avenue, who attends Erasmus Hall High School, testified that she was on the car when Keep boarded it. He sat next to her and at once began to annoy her. When the car arrived at the Long Island Station the girl left it and called a policeman, who put Keep under arrest.

Lawyer Francis X. Carmody, who appeared for Keep, asked Miss Lennon if she wished to see Keep sent to jail. The girl answered that she did not.

"Are you sorry that you made the charge against him?"

"No," replied the girl very determinedly, "I am not sorry that I made this charge."

Mr. Carmody moved for the dismissal of the complaint on the ground that his client should not be held on the testimony of the girl. Magistrate Nash denied the motion.

Sergius M. Ellis, Superintendent of the Law and Order Union, who knew Keep, testified that the latter called on him two days after his arrest and admitted his guilt.

At the time of his arrest Keep, who is 48 years old, declared he was a minister. Friends yesterday said that he studied at the Norwich Academy at Norwich, Conn., but did not finish the course.

START ON RETURN JOURNEY.

Canadian Northern's Transcontinental Party Leaves Vancouver.

Special to The New York Times.

VANCOUVER, B. C., Oct. 20.—The Canadian Parliamentary party, this afternoon, began the return journey from coast to coast, over Canada's new transcontinental railway, the Canadian Northern. Prior to their departure, the visitors were entertained at a luncheon at the Hotel Vancouver, by the Board of Trade, Rotary Club, and other local organizations.

In paying high tribute to Sir William Mackenzie and Sir Donald Mann, "that pair of empire builders," Senator Casgrain of Montreal said that their route was through the lowest pass in the Rocky Mountains, the one originally selected by Alexander Mackenzie. W. S. Middlesboro, M. P. for North Grey, Ont., and F. B. Carvell, M. P., of New Brunswick, also addressed the gathering.

PRESIDENT MAY GO TO THE EXPOSITIONS

Does Not Utterly Decline the Invitation Given by a Girl Delegate.

GOLD FOR WEDDING RING

Party from the Pacific Coast Brings Mr. Wilson a Piece of Quartz Gold Fashioned Like a Rose.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20.—There is a bare possibility that President Wilson will make a hurried trip to California to attend the Panama-Pacific Exposition at San Francisco before it closes on Dec. 4; most probably the San Diego exposition also. This was indicated today after the President had received a delegation of young women from California, who urged him to visit the Panama-Pacific Exposition. If the President should go it would be with the understanding that no stops should be made going or returning. To the cordial invitation of the young women, backed by a petition signed by 300,000 California school children, the President was noncommittal; he did not say outright that he would not accept.

Miss Dorothy Starr and Miss Esther Bull comprised the delegation. With them was Miss Altha McCuen of San Francisco, aged eleven, who was selected to make the trip to Washington because her essay was regarded as the best in a competition of school children who gave reasons why President Wilson should visit the Panama-Pacific Exposition. Miss Gaillard Stoney, Director and Secretary of the Women's Board of the Exposition, is chaperoning the girls on their trans continental trip.

Miss Starr is a daughter of the owner of the oldest working gold mine in California, and she gave to the President a bar of gold from this mine which she hoped, she said, would be made into Mrs. Norman Galt's wedding ring.

"That's a very good idea," said the President.

Miss Bull had brought from California a cluster of orange blossoms with the intention of presenting them to the President, but she left them at her hotel when she went to the White House. She told the President about them and said that she thought of giving them to Mrs. Galt.

"An excellent idea," said the President. Another present to the President was a piece of quartz gold fashioned like a rose.

The party from the Pacific Coast was fifteen minutes late in reaching the White House. President Wilson had other engagements, but he waited. When a reporter asked Miss Bull what had detained her, she said: "Well, it was this hat, for one thing. And we were so excited that we just couldn't make haste."

PRESIDENT SEES VAUDEVILLE.

Attends Theatre Unannounced, Accompanied by Fiancee.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20.—President Wilson and his fiancée, Mrs. Norman Galt, this evening attended the vaudeville performance at Keith's Theatre, following a family dinner party at the White House. No notice had been given of the coming of the White House party. When they arrived the lobby was filled with arriving playgoers. At a word from the attendants the crowd separated, and formed a broad aisle from the street to the grand stairway. Dr. Cary Grayson led the way, followed by Mrs. Galt, her mother, Mrs. William H. Bolling; Miss Smith of New Orleans, and Miss Helen Woodrow Bones, the President and his cousin, John A. Wilson of Franklin, Penn., bringing up the rear.

That the date of the wedding was decided upon more than a week ago is known to the friends of Mrs. Galt and the President. All, however, are under solemn promise not to reveal any knowledge they may have of the date owing to the fact that a change may be made at the eleventh hour. It is the desire of the bride-elect that certain changes in the jewelry purchased for her late husband be made before her wedding. The uncertainty attending these negotiations is the chief reason for withholding the date selected.

Miss Margaret Wilson is expected at the White House tomorrow to remain several weeks. She concluded her song recitals in Cleveland last evening.

HIGHWOOD
The diamond point collar
The Season's smartest wing
AN E&W
RED-MAN 2 for 25c
TROY'S BEST PRODUCT

Our Birthday Token

This week is our anniversary.

In accordance with our custom, we are celebrating it by offering our patrons something of unusual value. This year it is an especially fine selection of

Hart Schaffner & Marx
Varsity Fifty Five Suits
at $21.50

They comprise some of the most attractive models in our stock. Some are yoke-lined with silk—and have trousers with belts of the same material, with the smart slant top pockets. Many of the vests have new style soft roll collars.

¶ Staple Grays, Pin Checks, new Tartans in combinations of Greens, Blues, Browns—a wonderful assortment.

This opportunity exists only during our Birthday Week

Wallach Bros.
Broadway, cor. 29th St. Broadway, below Chambers St.
Third Av., cor. 122d St. } Open
246-248 West 125th St. } Evenings

WESTPORT
2 1/4 IN.
THE CORRECT CUT-A-WAY SHAPE.
Lion Collars
OLDEST BRAND IN AMERICA.
UNITED SHIRT & COLLAR CO., TROY, N. Y.

If You Need An Overcoat, Now's Your Opportunity

A special purchase of 47 styles of material—enough for 700 coats to be made to measure—enables us to make a special offer which ends Saturday.

$25 Overcoats, Satin-Lined $25

There are Meltons, Kerseys, Vicunas, Moules, Chinchillas, Irish Friezes, Velours and Elysians, in black, blue, gray, brown and Oxfords, also many mixed Cheviots. Displayed on second floor.

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You will find at Shanley's those dishes you like best served the way you best like them.

From seven to one—a cabaret of life and go.

An excellent luncheon of seven courses—75c. (Music)

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GO WHERE EVERYONE GOES

An Exceptional TABLE D'HOTE DINNER $1.00
Served every ev'g, 6 to 9, and Sundays, noon to 9.
A LA CARTE PORTIONS COOKED TO YOUR ORDER.
DANCE DURING COURSES.
Dancing 4 P.M. to Close. Afternoon Dances 4-7.

Midnight Cabaret
In the Grand Ballroom. Refined Parisian Atmosphere.
Whirlwind Cabaret
Nightly, 6:30 to Close.
Beginning Sat'y, Oct. 23,
"Full of Speed"
The most fascinating entertainment, replete with beautiful girls and snappy music.
TWICE NIGHTLY, AT 7:30 AND 12:00.
Private Banquet Halls, Ballroom, Beefsteak Garret. Catering.

A genuine old-fashioned Beefsteak Dinner $1.25
MENU:
Assorted Relishes
Steamed Lynnhaven Bass
Virginia Pepper Hash
Dixie Biscuits
Luscious Steak
Baked Potato
A Thick, Juicy Lamb Chop
Alabama Waffle
Coffee

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Also Attractive Suites at Very Reasonable Rates.
All the leading theatres within 5 minutes' walk.
And a Restaurant That's Known from Coast to Coast for Quality at Moderate Prices.
Dancing in the Pierrot Room—Afternoon and Evening

Jansen wants to see you
At the Famous
HOFBRAU HAUS
BROADWAY AND
GREATEST LUNCHEON AND DINNER PLACE
30TH ST. Highest Class Music from Noon Until After Theatre. 30TH ST.
Finest Table d'Hote in City, $1

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$1.50 DINNER $1.50
FROM 6 TO 9
ALSO SERVICE A LA CARTE
Restaurant Under the Supervision of Messrs. L. CANTONE and C. PIERRE
J. R. Europe's Famous Orchestra Playing
NO ADMISSION CHARGE

Hotel Ansonia
Broadway, 73d to 74th Street.
Overlooking the Hudson River.
Single rooms, $2.00 per day; with bath $2.50 per day; double rooms with bath, $4.00 per day; parlor, bedroom and bath, $5.00 per day.
Club or a la Carte Breakfasts served in rooms without extra charge for service.
17 Stories.
1,400 Rooms, All Outside.
Largest Transient and Family Hotel in New York City. Absolutely Fireproof.

HOTEL BRISTOL 122-124 W. 49th St.
European Plan, $1.50; American Plan, $3.00 Per Day up. Weekly rate, 2 persons, 2 rooms with bath, European, $17.50; American, $27.50 up.

Special $1 Dinner Served Every Evening We Aim to Please. DALY'S RESTAURANT & GRILL 20 E. 42D ST. MUSIC

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Cuisine and service of the highest standard. Average charge per entree, thirty-five cents. Restaurant prices fifty per cent. less than elsewhere.
RATES
Room with use of Bath.....$1.00
Room with Private Bath..... 1.50
Parlor, Bedroom and Bath ... 2.50

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The largest and most beautifully appointed hotel in Harlem.
One block from "L" and Subway. Surface cars to all points at door. Within a few minutes' walk of N. Y. Central R. R. Station.
FAMILY AND TRANSIENT
Special Rates by Month or Season (Board $10.50 per week.)
Single rooms with running water and shower .....$1.50 per day
Single rooms with bath .....$2.00 per day up
Double rooms with bath .....$2.50 per day up
All outside rooms with every comfort and convenience. Excellent cuisine and service. Breakfast, 50c; Lunch, 50c; Dinner, $1.00. E. P. Leube, Mgr.
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Every Tuesday & Thursday
12 to 1:30 P. M.
50 cents.

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Transient Rates, $2.50 per Day Up
No Extra Charge When Rooms Are Occupied by Two Persons.

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Lexington Ave. at 30th St.
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All Outside, Light, Sunny Rooms.
EUROPEAN PLAN.
Room, running water $1.00 per day
Room with Bath, $2.00 per day
AMERICAN PLAN.
(Including all meals.)
Room, running water, $2.50 per day
Room with Bath, $3.00 per day
Special weekly rates to permanent guests. All meals included. $12.00 to $25.00 per week.

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AFTER THE THEATRE
Nightly at 10:30 (Ex. Sun.)
Supper & Dancing $1. Adm.
WORLD'S CHAMPION ICE SKATERS
Tea 4 to 6 Wed. & Sat. Adm. Free at Dinner, 6 to 9.
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UNLISTED SECURITIES.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair, much colder Friday; fair Saturday; moderate northwest winds, becoming variable.
For full weather report see Page 12.

VOL. LXV...NO. 21,090. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1915.—TWENTY PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

WIRELESS SENDS VOICE OVER ATLANTIC; SPEECH FROM ARLINGTON, VA., TO PARIS HEARD AT THE SAME TIME IN HONOLULU

VISION OF YEARS ACHIEVED

French Army Officers In Eiffel Tower Verify the Results.

VOICE RECOGNIZED IN HAWAII

"Hello" and "Good-bye" Are Distinctly Understood in France on Three Nights

UNDER ADVERSE CONDITIONS

Use of Foreign Station Restricted Owing to War—Static Disturbances Are Overcome.

Words uttered in Arlington, Va., have been heard in Paris, France, on three different occasions within the last ten days. On Tuesday and Wednesday nights of last week, and again on Wednesday night of this week, the human voice was projected across the Atlantic for the first times in history, and "Hellos" and "Good-byes" said in Arlington were heard and understood in the French capital, 3,800 miles from the point of transmission.

Announcement of the epochal achievement was made officially by the American Telephone and Telegraph Company last night, following cabled confirmation of the success of the wireless telephone experiments received in New York and in Washington from the company's engineers in Paris.

H. E. Shreeve and A. M. Curtis, of the staff of John J. Carty, the Chief Engineer of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, went to France to represent the company in the transatlantic experiments. For several weeks they have been severing red tape and making other arrangements for the tests.

Eiffel Tower Station Used.

Owing to the facts that France is at war and that wireless is playing a most important part in the working out of the French military communication system, it was with difficulty that officials were persuaded to permit the use of the Eiffel Tower station in Paris for the receipt of the messages from Arlington.

Only a few seconds at a time, in periods far apart, were allowed the American engineers, during which they were permitted to listen for the greeting from far-away Arlington. In order that there could be no doubt of the genuineness of the tests, officers of the French Government, two or more of whom represented the army, were with Messrs. Shreeve and Curtis in Paris, while Colonel Samuel Reber of the United States Army Radio Service, Captain W. H. G. Bullard, head of the United States Naval Radio Service, and other American Army and Navy officers watched the experiments at Arlington.

Mr. Carty, who not only heads the engineering staff of the telephone company but is President of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, directed the experiments. Following the announcement of the success of the tests, he predicted that wireless telephonic communication between New York or any other American city and all the great cities of the world was but a matter of time.

Official Announcement Made.

The announcement given out at the offices of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, 15 Dey Street, follows:

Transatlantic wireless telephony is an accomplished fact. Observers listening at the Eiffel Tower in Paris have heard speech sent out by engineers of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company from apparatus developed by that company and the Western Electric Company and installed at Arlington, Va. The equipment used was that employed a few weeks ago in talking by wireless telephony to San Francisco and Honolulu. The antenna employed at Arlington was that of the United States Navy Department, which was placed at the disposal of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company's engineers through the courtesy of the department.

At the time of the announcement of successful wireless telephony from Arlington to Mare Island, Panama, San Diego, and Honolulu on Sept. 29, John J. Carty Chief Engineer of the American Telephone and Telegraps Company, made the announcement that the achievement then accomplished demonstrated the possibility of transatlantic wireless telephony from Washington or New York to London, Paris, and other European capitals. He stated that were it not for the conditions of war existing in Europe, the accomplishment of transatlantic wireless telephony would undoubtedly have preceded the much more difficult feat of transmission to Honolulu.

By Courtesy of France.

The announcement that speech has actually been transmitted from Arlington to observers stationed at the Eifel Tower, Paris, marks the conclusion of another chapter in the experiment undertaken by the American Telephone and Telegraph Company. When Mr. Carty's engineers commenced work on the long-distance wireless telephone experiments, observers with receiving apparatus were sent not only to Panama, San Diego,

Continued on Page 3.

Paris and Honolulu Cable Tidings Of Marvel of Wireless Telephony

These cable messages from Paris and Honolulu tell how words spoken in Arlington, Va., and carried by wireless were heard across the Atlantic and half way across the Pacific at the same time:

Paris, Oct. 21, 1915.

American Telephone and Telegraph Company, New York:

Received your call 12:20 A. M. and thereafter. Though gaps and statics heard the words: "Hello! How?" etcetera. Heard at approximately 12:55, "Good-bye, Shreeve." several times repeated.

HERBERT E. SHREEVE.

Honolulu, Thursday, Oct. 21, 1915.

American Telephone and Telegraph Company, New York:

Heard well entire schedule. "Hello Shreeve. This is Webb talking," etcetera. Voice easily recognized. LLOYD ESPENSCHIED.

MRS. F. J. SHEPARD ADOPTS FOUNDLING

Waif from a Dobbs Ferry Home Becomes Heir Apparent to 20 or More Millions.

BOY OF 5, BRIGHT, PRETTY

"Austin McCleary" Sewed in Clothes of Child Abandoned Here on Cathedral Steps.

A small boy, so small he was little more than a baby, sat crying one evening on the steps of St. Patrick's Cathedral. Crowds passed him by, but presently a woman spoke to him. He was lost, he told her. He did not know how he got on the cathedral steps. He did not even know who he was, though the name of Austin McCleary was sewed in his clothes. The woman turned him over to the police; clearly he had been abandoned, and, as a foundling, he was sent to St. Christopher's Home in Dobbs Ferry, N. Y.

That was in September of last year. Yesterday Finley J. Shepard and his wife, who was Miss Helen Gould, appeared before Surrogate William A. Sawyer of Westchester County, sitting in White Plains, and formally adopted the youngster as their son, to be known in future as Finley Jay Shepard. With the signature of Mr. Sawyer to the papers of adoption young Austin McCleary, if that were ever his name, was changed from a foundling officially known as "John Doe, No. 104," to the son and probably heir of one of the wealthiest couples in this country.

The new Finley Jay Shepard slept last night at Lyndhurst, Mrs. Shepard's estate at Tarrytown. He has a governess to look after him, and already Mr. and Mrs. Shepard are planning to send him to college. At present, however, he must learn to spell and do a little "readin', writin,' and 'rithmetic," for he is just a little more than 5 years old, a pretty, blond-haired, and blue-eyed youngster who does not realize how lucky he has been.

Mrs. Shepard admitted to inquirers last night that she and her husband had adopted the boy because they had become interested in the bright little fellow on frequent visits to St. Christopher's Home. But that was all Mrs. Shepard would say. Both she and Mr. Shepard had hoped that the adoption might be kept secret for a time, and both are disappointed when they were told that this was impossible, since all adoption papers are public property.

With a representative of the law firm of Leonard & Walker of 135 Broadway, Mr. and Mrs. Shepard appeared before Surrogate Sawyer yesterday, and, after reading their petition and the necessary documents signed by Emily Fowler, as President, and Mary E. Cooper, as Secretary, of St. Christopher's Home, the Surrogate issued the order which gave the small boy to the Shepards. In conclusion the order expressed Mr. Sawyer's belief that "the proposed foster parents are persons of good moral character and of reputable standing in the community and of sufficient means properly to maintain and educate said child."

The news of the adoption was a great surprise to the many friends of Mrs. Shepard, though all immediately recalled her fondness for children and the motherly care she had given to the two children of her brother, Frank J. Gould, who always have made their home at Lyndhurst.

Finley Jay Shepard, as he is to be known henceforth, could scarcely have selected more satisfactory parents had he had the choosing to do himself. From a motherless youngster he has been changed suddenly into the son of one of the richest women in the United States. Miss Helen Gould inherited between $10,000,000 and $15,000,000 from her father, Jay Gould, and this fortune, despite Mrs. Shepard's many gifts to charity, has been increasing ever since. It has been estimated at between $20,000,000 and $30,000,000.

ALLAN LINER AGROUND ON COAST OF FRANCE

The Pomeranian, from Montreal for London, Goes Ashore in a Fog Near Havre.

HAVRE, Oct. 21.—The Allan Line steamer Pomeranian, from Montreal for London, went ashore today in a fog near Coteville, five miles northwest of Havre.

The vessel is lying on a strip of the beach strewn with large gravel and appears not to be straining.

It is hoped she will get off shortly.

The Allan Line steamship Pomeranian, a vessel of 3,000 tons, built in 1882, arrived at Montreal on Oct. 4, after having left London on Sept. 18 and left shortly afterwards on her return trip. She has been used as a munitions and troop transport ship in the British service.

AUGUSTA SPECIAL
Aiken and Augusta. Inaugurated Oct. 24. Lv. N. Y. daily 1:08 P. M. via P. R. R. and SOUTHERN RAILWAY. Dining and sleeping cars. N. Y. Office, 264 Fifth Ave.—Advt.

MELLEN IS HOSTILE, GOVERNMENT SAYS

Prosecutor Swacker Asks Court to Caution Witness Against Discrediting Case.

NEW ENGLAND DEAL BARED

Ex-President Says New Haven Hired Him Because He Was a Nuisance as Rival.

How the New Haven choked the New York and New England Railroad by shutting it out of New York and thereby took the first step in building up its tentacular system, was told yesterday by Charles S. Mellen, former President of the road, before a jury in the Federal District Court, where eleven of his former associates are being tried for a conspiracy to monopolize the traffic of New England.

Mr. Mellen drew the accusation of Counsel for the Government that he was hostile to the prosecution when he seemed to defend the policies which led to the extension of the system. Judge Hunt said he did not think the witness was hostile to the Government.

Then Mr. Mellen brought violent protests from counsel for the defendants when he pulled away the curtain from 1890-1895 methods of railroading in New England and told how he had been hired at a big salary by the New Haven to sit still and do nothing because he had caused that road trouble as general manager of the New England. How he made trouble was told when the witness described the scheme by which he blocked the move of the New Haven to give the public faster trains from New York to Boston.

Calls Witness Hostile.

It was after Mr. Mellen could not remember just what rôle the late J. P. Morgan played in the purchase of the bankrupt New England Terminal Company that Mr. Swacker of counsel for the Government said:

"I think the Court might caution the witness to make his answers responsive. He is frankly hostile to the Government."

Mr. Lindabury of counsel for the defendants objected to the remark, and Judge Hunt said that he had not considered Mr. Mellen at all hostile to the Government.

"It seems to me," the Court said, "he is trying to answer every question where his recollection is within his reach and he has testified very fully."

During the afternoon Charles W. Morse, who was once so intimately connected with the New England steamship lines, appeared in court. He sat for a time listening to the evidence among the other spectators, but he declined to say whether he had been subpoenaed by either side.

It was after the witness had finished telling how traffic was handled in New England twenty years ago that Mr. Swacker asked:

"What was the state of competition between the New York and New England and the New Haven when you were general manager of the former?"

"It was the worst form of cut-throat competition I ever had any experience with in forty-four years."

"What form did it take?"

"Any form you can imagine—one man cutting the heart out of another, except these were two railroads."

"For what traffic in particular?"

"All traffic in particular and in general, and between all points they could reach directly or through their connections."

This led to the recital of a clash between Mr. Mellen as General Manager of the New England, Charles P. Clark as President, Lucius Tuttle, Vice President of the New Haven, which Mr. Lindabury, as counsel for the defence, tried his hardest to keep out.

Hired to do Nothing.

Mr. Mellen said that in the early part of 1892, just before he returned to the New England from the Union Pacific, the New Haven had leased the New York, Providence & Boston Railroad, which controlled the Providence & Stonington Steamship Company. By this the New Haven extended its line 125 miles to New London and eighty-five miles to Providence, and wanting to get the long haul on its business, favored the line by way of Providence.

Consequently it sent over its own lines certain business that had been moving over the New York and New England lines which Mr. Mellen admitted improved the service to the public. Additional trains were put on by the Shore Line and an attempt was made to shorten the time by way of Springfield and by the Shore Line.

To these changes the witness said "the New England protested very much and effectively." He explained that there were three six-hour trains from New York to Boston and he found that the New Haven officials proposed to reduce the time of the Boston & Albany and the Shore Line train to 5 hours and 40 minutes, while the third train, which ran over the New England route, was to be kept at six hours.

"I exhausted myself," he said, "in showing them the unfairness of the proposition, and I persuaded them not to do it."

The curiosity of Mr. Swacker was

Continued on Page 4.

An Important Article by Sir A. Conan Doyle
Surveying Great Britain's part in the war and contesting the pessimistic arguments now prevalent in England.
In Next Sunday's Times
Order It Today. The Sunday Times is Always Sold Out Early.

3 TROOPERS KILLED 8 SHOT BY MEXICANS

Violent Border Battle Is Fought in Darkness Near the Rio Grande.

JAPANESE AMONG THE DEAD

Five Mexicans Also Slain—Brownsville Citizens Demand an End of Raids.

BROWNSVILLE, Tex., Oct. 21.—Three American soldiers, five Mexicans and one Japanese were killed in this morning's fight between United States soldiers and Mexican bandits at Ojo de Agua. The Japanese had apparently been shot in the fight, but there is nothing to indicate that he belonged to the raiders. Eight American soldiers were wounded.

The Rio Grande was used twice today by two separate bands of Mexican bandits to stop pursuit of American soldiers, most of the bandits crossing into Mexico in both instances. The first crossing was in the retreat from the Ojo de Agua fight, sixty miles up the river, about 3 A. M., and the second occurred about thirty miles up the river, where soldiers and a civilian posse chased a small body of Mexicans to the river. They crossed in a boat.

Captain Frank R. McCoy of the Third Cavalry, commanding the Mission Patrol District, reported tonight his belief that there were not more than thirty Mexicans in the party which attacked Ojo de Agua. All eight of the American wounded were expected to recover, he said. Not all the bandits appear to have crossed the river after this fight, for a trail of blood, made apparently by at least two wounded men, was followed for several miles until it finally was lost at a point where the bandits obtained horses from some source.

The fifteen American soldiers in camp at Ojo de Agua received their first warning of the bandits' approach from screams of Mexican women. Soon afterward, according to the story of a trooper at Mission, a sentry saw a brush moving suspiciously and slipped over beside the cot of Sergeant Shaefer, in command of the detachment, saying, "Things are looking bad out in the brush."

He had hardly finished speaking when the bandits opened fire from all sides. One of the first volleys killed Sergeant Shaefer. The attacking party seemed to advance, to retreat, and to manoeuvre by bugle, like seasoned soldiers. The army wireless operator ran to his machine to send out a call, but a bullet penetrated his arm and the same bullet broke the wireless. Captain McCoy was notified of the fight by N. C. Cavasos, a merchant at Penas, three miles from Ojo de Agua, who said he heard heavy firing.

Among hatband ribbons left by the bandits after the fight were inscriptions reading: "Viva the independence of Texas" and "Viva Villa."

One of the Mexican dead was an old man with beard neatly trimmed, who appeared to be of a more intelligent class than the bandits heretofore observed in the raids.

Reports today of a bandit raid near Sebastian were discredited tonight.

General Funston's Report.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.—An official telegram received today by Secretary of War Garrison from Major General Frederick Funston, commanding the American Army Patrol along the border, reads as follows:

Fort Sam Houston, Tex., Oct. 21, 1915.

Adjutant General, Army, Washington, D. C.

Following preliminary report of action at Ojo de Agua sent by wireless by Captain McCoy from Mission, Texas, received here 7:30 this morning.

Detachment of Troop G, Third Cavalry, Wireless Section Company D, Signal Corps, guarding the Mexican village, attacked by large band Mexican raiders at 2 A. M. Enemy driven off, five killed already found in darkness. On my arrival with relieving troops, Scott and Bane, Sixth Cavalry, they scattered in chaparral between here and river; detachments in pursuit. Sergeant Schaffer, Troop G, Third Cavalry; First Class Privates Joyce and McConnell, Company D, Signal Corps, killed in action. The following wounded: Privates Bowner, Behn, Langlands, Kubly, all of Troop M, Third Cavalry; First Class Sergeant Smith and Corporal Cansler, Signal Corps.

Following just this moment received by wire from Captain Wells Mission. In addition to radio of Captain McCoy this morning, Private Shallenback, Troop G, Third Cavalry, and Steward, Company D, Signal Corps, found wounded.

SKIDDING MOTORCYCLE HURLS GIRL TO DEATH

Miss May Buckley Flung from the Basket and Crashes Head-On Against Subway Pillar.

Policeman Kennedy of the West 177th Street Station heard a crash and then calls for help last evening and ran to 210th Street and Tenth Avenue, where he saw the wreck of a motorcycle which had run into one of the pillars of the subway structure, elevated at that point, and beside it two young men bending over the body of a girl whose head was crushed. The girl was evidently dead, but Kennedy called Dr. Jacobs from Washington Heights Hospital, and the surgeon said she had been killed instantly when, as the young men explained, the motorcycle had skidded, run into the pillar, and sent the girl flying from the basket beside the wheel, head-on against another pillar.

The young men said she was Miss May Buckley, 20 years old, who lived with a widowed mother and younger brother at 1,174 Burnett Place, Bronx. The men were Charles and John McIntosh, who live in Harlem River Terrace.

Charles McIntosh owned the motor cycle and said he had invited the girl and his brother for a ride last evening. He and John were cut and bruised, for they had been thrown off the machine, but neither was seriously injured, and they went home in a car after Dr. Jacobs had treated them.

BOSCA ITALIAN SPARKLING WINES. Equal to the best Champagne.—Advt.

ALLEGES CONSPIRACY TO OUST ASQUITH

London Chronicle Says Northcliffe Heads Plot to Drive Out Grey, Kitchener, and Balfour.

LLOYD GEORGE FOR PREMIER

Newspaper Proprietor Said to Have Boasted Cabinet Would Be Out In a Fortnight.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Friday, Oct. 22.—The Daily Chronicle's Parliamentary correspondent, under the heading "Conspiracy Against the Government," says: "It is time to speak out. A powerful conspiracy with widespread ramifications is afoot for the purpose of destroying the present Government.

"One of the chief conspirators is Lord Northcliffe. For several months he has been using all his newspapers to cast discredit upon the present Administration. He thinks now that he has succeeded in undermining the nation's confidence in it and that the hour to strike a fatal blow has come.

"This week Lord Northcliffe has been openly boasting that the Government will be destroyed in a fortnight's time. He flatters himself that it was he who was responsible for the euthanasia of the Liberal Administration last Spring. Never was there a greater delusion. When the secret history of those fateful weeks can be told it will be found that his influence on the transition from a Liberal to a Coalition Administration was quite negligible. That change had become inevitable in the nature of things. The war had assumed such a character that for its efficient conduct we needed a Cabinet representative of all parties in the State.

"It is this Cabinet that Lord Northcliffe and his fellow intriguers have now marked down for destruction. They are so confident of the success of their subterranean plot that they have even planned out an alternative Government with a cabinet which would include Lord Milner and Sir Edward Carson, but not Mr. Asquith, not Sir Edward Grey, not Lord Kitchener nor Mr. Balfour, and of course there would be no representative of labor.

"Such a cabinet would not command a majority in the House of Commons, but the conspirators think they might engineer a general election—a mad gamble if ever there was one.

"It passes understanding how anybody can seriously imagine that a Cabinet so composed will command more confidence than the present one. Labor, chafing under the bridle of the Munitions act, is restive even now, when it has strong friends and champions in the Cabinet. Are Carson and Milner the type of men to soothe the unquiet spirit of our industrial democracy?

"Mr. Lloyd George is regarded as the favorite for the Premiership in this speculative administration.

"So much for the aims of the conspiracy, but how is it to be brought to a head? Mr. Asquith has the confidence of the country. He has a majority in the House. There can be no dissolution without his wish, at any rate not until Parliament expires by the effluxion of time next January. Its expiration could be delayed by a bill amending the Parliament act, but the Lords might refuse to pass the amending measure, in which case there would have to be a general election in January or February next.

"A crisis could, however, be accelerated by a rupture in the Cabinet, which might come next week or the week after. It could only come on one issue, viz., conscription, for there is absolute unanimity in the Cabinet in the determination to wage the war at any sacrifice to a victorious conclusion.

"It is undeniable that the mournful blunders in the Gallipoli Peninsula, the irritating stupidity of the censorship, and the veil of secrecy enshrouding our military operations on the Continent have acted in a way to discredit the Government, which could take the nation into its confidence to a far larger extent without detriment to the military operations. It is absurd of the scaremongering press to suggest darkly that the Government are 'hiding the truth,' as though some terrible things were being kept back from public knowledge.

"The favorite target for the attacks of the Northcliffe press in recent weeks has been Sir Edward Grey because of the alleged failure of our Balkan diplomacy. The plain truth about the Balkans is that the situation there today is simply the other side of the Russian reverses. Arms, not diplomacy, is the explanation. What the critics of Sir Edward Grey forget is that in the diplomacy of the Allies in the Balkans Russia as the power most vitally interested, has had the largest say. The fall of Sir Edward Grey would be hailed with jubilation from one end of Germany to the other.

"The position of Mr. Lloyd George in all this wirepulling behind the scenes is a popular one. He is and has always been devotedly loyal to Mr. Asquith, and would be no party to any intrigue against him. Nevertheless some of the Conservatives who are not Mr. Asquith's head openly say that Mr. Lloyd George is the only possible Prime Minister of a new Administration.

"Last night came the announcement that Col. Arthur Lee had been appointed Military Secretary to the Minister of Munitions. Like Mr. Lloyd George and Colonel Lee are both strong conscriptionists.

Mr. Lloyd George is ready to accept, in the interests of national unity, a very much modified scheme of compulsion. "In the speculative Cabinet that the schemers are forming the distribution of some of the offices is as follows: Prime Minister, Lloyd George; Foreign Secretary, Lord Curzon; Chancellor of the Exchequer, J. Austen Chamberlain; Colonial Secretary, Bonar Law; Home Secretary, Sir Edward Carson; Secretary for India, Lord Milner.

"For the time being the conspirators propose to retain Lord Kitchener as Secretary of State for War, but he would be shunted at the first opportunity."

KAISER ON BELGIAN COAST.

Visit to Ostend and Other Points Veiled in Much Secrecy.

LONDON, Friday, Oct. 22.—A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company from Amsterdam says:

"Emperor William visited Ostend and the Belgian coast defences last week, accompanied by Prince Eitel Friedrich and General von Falkenhayn. The party spent one night in Brussels, and also visited the Duke of Wurttemburg's headquarters at Ghent.

"The Emperor distributed a number of decorations in the courses of his trip, which was veiled with the closest secrecy on account of a fear of aeroplane attacks."

PATRONIZE HOME INDUSTRIES. Dewey's American Wines unsurpassed in quality. DEWEY'S, 138 Fulton St. and 81 Nassau St., N. Y. —Advt.

HURRIED EDITH CAVELL TO DEATH AT NIGHT, IGNORING THE PROTESTS OF DIPLOMATS AND TRYING TO HIDE HER FATE FROM THEM

London Contrasts the Execution of Edith Cavell With Mild Treatment of Woman Spy in England

LONDON, Oct. 21.—English newspapers draw a parallel between the summary execution of Miss Cavell in Belgium and the course taken in England concerning Mrs. Louise Herbert, who was sentenced to six months' imprisonment as a spy.

Mrs. Herbert's appeal was heard at Durham yesterday. She is a German, and the wife of an English curate at Darlington. She admitted that she had sought information regarding munitions and intended to send this information to Germany. The Judge asked her yesterday:

"Did you intend to send the information to Germany if you got the chance?"

"Yes, I did," she replied.

Mrs. Herbert also admitted that she had corresponded with Germany through friends in Switzerland.

The Judge, astonished by her frank answer, remarked: "This woman has a conscience—she wishes to answer truthfully and deserves credit for that. At the same time, she is dangerous."

He affirmed the sentence of six months' imprisonment.

RUMANIA READY TO JOIN ALLIES

Has 600,000 Men Prepared for Service, Says Special Envoy at Petrograd.

HAD TO WAIT FOR SUPPLIES

An Army of 320,000 Is Waiting in the Passes on the Hungarian Border.

PETROGRAD, Oct. 21, (Via London, Oct. 22.)—The Novoe Vremya prints an interview with the Rumanian Envoy, who has arrived on a mission from the Rumanian Foreign Office. The Envoy is quoted as stating that the Rumanian Army and the nation are wholly on the side of the Entente and that he is convinced that Rumania will soon abandon neutrality.

Regarding Russian reproaches at Rumania's delay, he points out that premature action in the absence of an adequate supply of munitions might have placed the country in a terrible situation.

"Now that we are almost ready," the Envoy is quoted as adding, "we can reckon on an army of 600,000 men, which could be increased to over 1,000,000 but for the question of munitions. Our War Office has already adopted appropriate measures in the Carpathian defiles, where an army of 320,000 is concentrated."

LONDON HEARS GREECE REJECTS CYPRUS OFFER

Rome Says the Allies Will Force Her to Act or Demobilize.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Friday, Oct. 22.—The Times says this morning:

"The statement published yesterday to the effect that the British Government had made a formal offer to cede to Greece the Island of Cyprus on condition that Greece forthwith fulfill her obligation under the Greco-Serbian treaty are partial revelations of proposals which have been under consideration for some time.

"The specific proposal in regard to Cyprus was communicated to the Greek Government last Sunday. Greece was clearly informed by a British note that the fulfillment of her treaty obligations to Serbia would entail the cession of Cyprus without prejudice to any other eventual advantages which the Allies might share with Greece.

"It is understood that the Greek Government has already been assured of large military and adequate financial support from the Allies and had been given to understand that the condition of a guarantee of Greek possessions for a term of years, recently mentioned by Venizelos in the Greek Chamber, would be fulfilled.

"Though the acquisition of Cyprus has long been a cherished Hellenic aspiration, no indication has yet been received that the British offer has been accepted. Indeed, in well-informed quarters it was understood last evening that the proposal had been rejected."

GREECE MUST ACT OR DEMOBILIZE

Rome Hears Allied Fleets Will Attack Her Coasts if Necessary.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Oct. 21.—It is understood that English diplomacy has taken the lead both in Greece and Rumania to induce the two countries to make a prompt decision to support the cause of the Allies. It is asserted that the arguments used now are quite different from those employed in the Balkans during the last few months, so that within October Greece either must reduce her army to a peace footing or further push her mobilization, fulfilling the pledges contained in her treaty of alliance with Serbia.

If Greece refuses, maintaining her

Continued on Page 2.

MAIN SERB ARMY IN GRAVE PERIL

Cut Off from Allies by Rapid Advance Westward of Bulgarians.

FRENCH RUSH TO RESCUE

Cross the Vardar River and March on Istip—Teutons Press South.

LONDON, Friday, Oct. 22.—While it was believed that the greatest danger to Serbia lay in the Austro-German onslaught in the North, as a matter of fact the Bulgarian attacks against the Serbians through the valleys from the East are proving the more formidable. It is now definitely settled that the Bulgars have cut the Saloniki-Nish railway to the north of Vranya, thus driving a wedge between the main Serbian Army and the Anglo-French forces which landed at Saloniki.

There is another railway, which, branching off at Uskub, runs up the western side of Serbia, but it is a considerable way around and, besides, another Bulgarian army, which is now approaching Kumanovo, is threatening the junction at Uskub.

In the latter region, however, the Serbs are reported in advices from Saloniki last night to have repulsed the invaders between Egri Palanka and Statzin, as well as near Volosso, south of Varnya, while the French reinforcements, moving up rapidly from Gievgeli, have advanced beyond Demir Kapu, crossed the Vardar River, and are threatening the Bulgarian Army south of Ishtip.

The Saloniki correspondent of The Daily Mail asserts that many of the reports current concerning Bulgarian successes are pure fabrications.

Bulgarian irregulars who attacked Vranya, says the correspondent, succeeded in damaging the railway so that it cannot be used for the present, but these irregulars were defeated, and the entire force exterminated. The French force, he continues, is executing a brilliantly planned movement in the rear of a large Bulgarian force for the purpose of cutting off a Bulgarian retreat on Istip. The Bulgarians are said to have suffered a notable reverse at the hands of the Serbians near Kopruliu.

Serbs Admit Peril of Army.

The seriousness of the position in which the Serbian Army is placed is admitted by the War Office at Nish which on Wednesday issued the following communication, as forwarded to Paris by the Havas Agency correspondent in the capital:

The situation grows more and more serious. The resistance of the Serbian troops is desperate and heroic, but the strong pressure of the Austrians and Germans from the north and of masses of Bulgarians from the east is menacing seriously the Serbian Army, which is now cut off from Saloniki. The arrival of Allied troops is awaited anxiously.

The Serbians in the north hold the Rakhanatz-Alexanderovatz-Daihgolobovi and the Asagna-Kosmai lines and the right bank of the Kolonbaza. On the eastern front they hold the Zaidotchavi-Kolaizovatz-Pirot-Vlassina line, but the Bulgarians have taken the towns of Vranya and Volosso, cutting the line to Saloniki in two places.

The German official account of latest operations, issued in Berlin by the War Office yesterday, follows:

On the entire front our allied troops are slowly pursuing the retreating enemy. The Serbians have been driven in a southerly direction, out of their strongly fortified positions south and east of Ripanj. Our advance guards have reached the Stepojevac-Leskovac-Babs line. West of the Morava German troops are pushing forward by way of Selevac.

Bulgarian troops are fighting at Negotin, further south they have reached the Zaiecar-Knjazevac high road.

Negotin is in Northeastern Serbia, five miles from the border. The Bulgarian drive to this point and the simultaneous Austro-German advance to the Stepojevac-Leskovac-Babs line shows that vigorous efforts are being made to effect a junction between the Bulgarian and Teutonic forces. Negotin is only about twenty-five miles from the Austro-German line.

The Vienna official report on the Serbian operations says:

Our troops have entered Sabac. The Macva plain has been cleared of the enemy.

The army of General Kevess and the German forces are advancing on both

Continued on Page 2.

WHITLOCK MAKES REPORT

News of Sentence Was Kept From Him for Several Hours.

HIS FINAL APPEAL WAS VAIN

Nor Had He Been Able to Gain for Miss Cavell a Chance to Consult Her Counsel.

NO CHARGE OF ESPIONAGE

But Prisoner Admitted Having Aided Allied Soldiers to Escape to England.

LONDON, Oct. 21.—The full report of the circumstances of the condemnation and execution of Miss Edith Cavell, an Englishwoman and head of a training school in Brussels, for helping English, French, and Belgian soldiers to escape from Belgium, made by Brand Whitlock, the American Minister at Brussels, to Walter H. Page, the American Ambassador at London, was issued by the British Government this evening.

How the Secretary of the American Legation, Hugh S. Gibson, sought out the German Governor, Baron von der Lancken, late at night before the execution, and, with the Spanish Minister, pleaded with him and the other German officers for the Englishwoman's life, is graphically related in a memorandum from Mr. Gibson. This document makes reference to an apparent lack of good faith on the part of the German authorities in failing to keep their promises to inform the American Minister fully of the trial and sentence.

Minister Whitlock telegraphed to Ambassador Page on Oct. 12: "Miss Cavell sentenced yesterday and executed at 2 o'clock this morning, despite our best efforts, continued until the last moment."

Final Appeal Just Before Execution.

Mr. Whitlock's final appeal was in the form of a note sent by a messenger late on the night of the 11th to Governor von der Lancken, reading as follows:

"Mon cher Baron: Je suis trop malade pour vous présenter ma requête moi-même, mais je fais appel à votre générosité de coeur pour l'appuyer et sauver de la mort cette malheureuse. Ayez pitié d'elle.

"Votre bien dévoué.

"BRAND WHITLOCK."

[Translation.]

"My dear Baron: I am too sick to present my request myself, but I appeal to your generosity of heart to support it and save from death this unhappy woman. Have pity on her.

"Yours truly.

"BRAND WHITLOCK."

Mr. Whitlock also called the attention of the Governor to the fact that Miss Cavell had nursed German soldiers:

Mr. Deleval, Counselor of the American Legation, reported to Minister Whitlock:

"This morning Mr. Gahan, an English clergyman, told me that he had seen Miss Cavell in her cell yesterday night at 10 o'clock and that he had given her Holy Communion and had found her admirably strong and calm.

Happy to Die for England.

"I asked Mr. Gahan whether she had made any remarks about anything concerning the legal side of her case, and whether the confession which she made before trial and in court was in his opinion perfectly free and sincere. Mr. Gahan said she told him she was perfectly well and knew what she had done; that, according to the law, of course she was guilty, and admitted her guilt, but that she was happy to die for her country."

Secretary Gibson's report says that Conrad, an official of the German civil branch, gave positive assurances on the 11th that the American Legation would be fully informed of the developments in the case, and continues:

"Despite these assurances, we made repeated inquiries in the course of the day, the last one being at 6:20 P. M. Mr. Conrad then stated that sentence had not been pronounced, and specifically renewed his previous assurances that he would not fail to inform us as soon as there was any news.

"At 8:30 it was learned from an outside source that sentence had been passed in the course of the afternoon, before the last conversation with Mr. Conrad, and that execution would take place during the night."

Secretary Gibson thereupon sought:

the Spanish Minister, with the American Minister's note for clemency, and, with Mr. Deleval, they went to von der Lancken's quarters. Finding the Governor and his staff absent, they telephoned to them, asking them to return on a matter of the utmost urgency. The Governor with his staff returned shortly after 10 o'clock.

Governor Denied the Sentence.

Secretary Gibson's report to Minister Whitlock continues:

"The circumstances of the case were explained to him, and your note was presented. He read it aloud in our presence. He expressed disbelief in the report that sentence had actually been passed, and manifested some surprise that we should give credence to any report not emanating from official sources. He was quite insistent on knowing the exact source of our information, but this I did not feel at liberty to communicate to him.

"Baron von der Lancken stated that it was quite improbable that sentence had been pronounced, and even if so it would not be executed in so short a time, and that, in any event, it would be quite impossible to take any action before morning.

"It was, of course, pointed out to him that even if the facts were as we believed them to be, action would be useless unless taken at once. We urged him to ascertain the facts immediately. This, after some hesitancy, he agreed to do. He telephoned to the Presiding Judge of the court-martial, and returned to say that the facts were as we had presented them, and that it was intended to carry out the sentence before morning.

"We then presented as earnestly as possible your plea for delay. So far as I am able to judge we neglected to present no phase of the matter which might have had any effect, emphasizing the horror of executing a woman, no matter what her offense, and pointing out that the death sentence had heretofore been imposed only for actual cases of espionage, and that Miss Cavell was not even accused by the German authorities of anything so serious.

Gibson Warned of Reprisals.

"I further called attention to the failure to comply with Mr. Conrad's promise to inform the legation of sentence. I urged that, inasmuch as the offenses charged against Miss Cavell were long since accomplished, and as she had been for some weeks in a prison, delay in carrying out the sentence could entail no danger to the German cause. I even went so far as to point out the fearful effect of a summary execution of this sort upon public opinion, both here and abroad; and, although I had no authority for doing so, called attention to the possibility that it might bring about reprisals."

Spanish Minister's Urgent Appeal.

Mr. Gibson's report continues:

"The Spanish Minister forcibly supported all our representations and made an earnest plea for clemency. Baron von der Lancken stated that the Military Governor was the supreme authority in matters of this sort, and that an appeal from his decision could be carried only to the Emperor. the Governor General having no authority to intervene in such cases.

"After some discussion he agreed to call the Military Governor on the telephone and learn whether he had already ratified the sentence, and whether there was any chance for clemency.

"He returned in about half an hour and stated that he had been to confer personally with the Military Governor, who said he had acted in the case of Miss Cavell only after mature deliberation; that the circumstances in her case were of such a character that he considered the infliction of the death penalty imperative, and that he must decline to accept your plea for clemency or any representation in regard to the matter.

"Baron von der Lancken then asked me to take back the note which I had presented to him. To this I demurred, pointing out that it was not a requête en grâce, but merely a note to him transmitting a request to the Governor, which was itself to be considered as the requête en grâce.

"I pointed out that this was expressly stated in your note to him and tried to prevail upon him to keep it. He was very insistent, however, and I finally reached the conclusion that, inasmuch as he had read it aloud to us, and we knew he was aware of its contents, there was nothing to be gained by refusing to accept the note, and accordingly I took it back.

"Even after Baron von der Lancken's very positive and definite statement that there was no hope, and that under the circumstances 'even the Emperor himself could not intervene,' we continued to appeal to every sentiment to secure delay.

"The Spanish Minister even led Baron von der Lancken aside in order to say very forcibly a number of things which he would have felt a hesitancy in saying in the presence of the younger officers and of Mr. Deleval, a Belgian subject.

Our Services to Germans Recalled.

"His Excellency talked very earnestly with Baron von der Lancken for about a quarter of an hour. During this time Mr. Deleval and I presented to the younger officers every argument we could think of. I reminded them of our untiring efforts on behalf of German subjects at the outbreak of the war and during the siege of Antwerp. I pointed out that, while our services had been gladly rendered, and without any thought of future favors, they should certainly entitle you to some consideration for the only request of this sort you had made since the beginning of the war.

"Unfortunately our efforts were unavailing. We persevered until it was only too clear that there was no hope of securing any consideration for the case. We left shortly after midnight, and I immediately returned to the legation to report to you.

"HUGH GIBSON."

Counselor of Legation Deleval reported to Mr. Whitlock that on the failure of the German authorities to reply to Mr. Whitlock's request of Aug. 31 that Mr. Deleval be permitted to see Miss Cavell in order to have all necessary steps taken for her defense, another letter was dispatched on Sept. 10, to which a German reply on Sept. 12 refused the request, but referred him to Attorney Kirschen, who had been assigned for the defense.

Documents Kept from the Defense.

Attorney Kirschen, Mr. Deleval reported, stated that Miss Cavell was being prosecuted for helping soldiers cross the frontier, and that lawyers defending prisoners before a German military court were not allowed to see their clients before trial, and were not permitted to see any document of the prosecution, but that trial was developed so carefully and slowly that it was possible to have a fair knowledge of all the facts and present a good defense for the prisoner.

"I informed Mr. Kirschen," Mr. Deleval's report continues, "of my intention to be present at the trial so as to watch. He dissuaded me from taking such an attitude, which, he said, would cause great prejudice to the prisoner, because the German judges would resent it and feel that it was almost an affront if I was appearing to exercise a kind of supervision on the trial."

Mr. Deleval's report says that Attorney Kirschen assured him repeatedly that the Military Court of Brussels was always perfectly fair, and that Herr Kirschen would keep him informed of all developments in the case, but that Herr Kirschen failed to give him any information, and that after the trial Mr. Deleval learned from other sources the following:

Miss Cavell Admitted the Charges.

"Miss Cavell was prosecuted for having helped English and French soldiers, as well as Belgian young men, to cross the frontier and go to England. She admitted by signing a statement before the day of the trial and by public acknowledgment in court that she was guilty of the charges, not only that she had helped these soldiers to cross the frontier, but also that some of them had thanked her in writing when arriving in England.

"This last admission made her case more serious, because if it had only been proved she had helped soldiers to traverse the Dutch frontier, and no proof was produced that those soldiers had reached a country at war with Germany, she could have only been sentenced for an attempt to commit the crime, and not for the crime being duly accomplished.

"As the case stood, the sentence fixed by the German military law was the sentence of death."

The report of Mr. Deleval says that Miss Cavell, in her oral statement before the court, disclosed almost all the facts of the prosecution. She spoke without trembling and showed a clear mind, and often added some statement of greater precision to her previous depositions.

"When she was asked why she helped these soldiers to go to England," the report of Mr. Deleval continues, "she replied that she thought if she had not done so they would have shot by the Germans. Therefore she thought she only did her duty to her country in saving their lives.

"The military prosecutor said the argument might be good for English soldiers, but that it did not apply to Belgian young men, who would have been perfectly free to remain in the country without danger to their lives."

Herr Kirschen made a good plea for Miss Cavell, says the report, but the military prosecutor asked the court for a death sentence for her and for eight others of the thirty-five persons on trial. The court seemed not to agree, and judgment was postponed. The trial lasted two days, ending Oct. 8.

Not Allowed to See a British Clergyman.

Mr. Deleval's request on the 10th for permission for an English clergyman to see Miss Cavell was denied, the report says. He was told she could see the three Protestant clergymen attached to the prison.

On the evening of the 11th Mr. Deleval learned from unofficial sources that the sentence of death had been passed at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, and that Miss Cavell would be shot at 2 o'clock in the morning.

On Oct. 9 Mr. Whitlock notified Ambassador Page that a sentence of death had been asked for, but that he had hopes the Court might decline to grant it. Mr. Whitlock added that he felt it would be useless to take any action until the sentence was pronounced.

Whitlock's Appeal to Germans.

The letter sent by Mr. Whitlock to Baron von der Lancken at the hands of Mr. Gibson on the night of the 11th, follows:

"Your Excellency:

"I have just learned that Miss Cavell, who is a British subject and consequently under the protection of my Embassy, was this morning condemned to death by sentence of court martial. Without going into the causes which led to such a severe sentence, and one which, if all the reports which have reached me are correct, is more severe in this case than in all others which have been tried by the same tribunal, I hope to be able to appeal to the sentiments of humanity and generosity of His Excellency, the Governor General, on behalf of Miss Cavell, in order that the sentence of death which has been passed against her may be commuted, and that this unhappy lady be not executed.

"Miss Cavell is the head nurse of a surgical institute of Brussels. She has spent her life in alleviating the sufferings of others, and at her school have been trained numerous nurses who, throughout the world, in Germany as in Belgium, have kept watch at the bedsides of patients. At the beginning of the war Miss Cavell gave her services to German soldiers as well as to others.

"Failing other reasons, her humanitarian career is of a nature to inspire pity for her, and, in advance, to secure her pardon.

"If the information given me is correct, Miss Cavell, far from hiding herself, with laudable frankness admitted all the facts laid to her charge, and the information she supplied was the cause of aggravating the sentence passed upon her.

"It is with confidence and hope of its being favorably received that I pray your Excellency to present to the Governor-General my request for grace in favor of Miss Cavell.

"I take this occasion to renew to your Excellency assurances of my high consideration.

"BRAND WHITLOCK."

Every Possible Effort Made.

In a report to Mr. Page Mr. Whitlock wrote:

"I know that you will understand without my telling you that we exhausted every possible effort to prevent the infliction of the death penalty, and that our failure has been felt by us a very severe blow. I am convinced, however, that no step was neglected which could have had any effect.

"From the date we first learned of Miss Cavell's imprisonment we made frequent inquiries of the German authorities and reminded them of their promise that we should be fully informed as to developments. They were under no misapprehension as to our interest in the matter."

The British Foreign Office, in a note to Ambassador Page asking him to express to Mr. Whitlock and his staff the British Government's grateful thanks for their efforts in behalf of Miss Cavell, says:

"Sir Edward Grey is confident that the news of the execution of this noble Englishwoman will be received with horror and disgust, not only in the allied States, but throughout the civilized world.

Not Even Charged with Espionage.

"Miss Cavell was not even charged with espionage, and the fact that she had nursed numbers of wounded German soldiers might have been regarded as a complete reason in itself for treating her with leniency.

"The attitude of the German authorities is, if possible, rendered worse by the discreditable efforts successfully made by officials of the German civil administration at Brussels to conceal the fact that the sentence had been passed and would be carried out immediately.

"These efforts were, no doubt, prompted by a determination to carry out the sentence before an appeal from the finding of the court-martial could be made to a higher authority, and show in the clearest manner that the German authorities were well aware that the carrying out of the sentence was not warranted by any consideration. Further comment on these proceedings would be superfluous."

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"The documents issued are a record of such foul and damnable infamy as all Germany's bloody crimes in this war cannot equal, for this was cold, calculated, and deliberate murder. Not heaven itself, nor all the mercy of all the angels, could find a mediatory expiation."

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"Only less amazing than the futile cruelty of the thing is the series of lies and subterfuges whereby it sought to trick the American Legation and to secure that Miss Cavell should be dead before they could finally protest. The sense of the whole civilized world can be left to judge between this helpless woman and her murderers."

The Morning Post says: "It is quite useless to look for any colorable pretext for the German remorselessness in this matter, because the whole correspondence shows that they had no plea to offer. They were resolved from the first to commit this deed of cruelty, but they were feverishly anxious that it should be kept secret until beyond recall.

"When we think of the scene in that Brussels jail we may well wonder that at this time of day it should be possible to get men to participate in such a deed."

The Daily News comments:

"Miss Cavell's death is a final revelation of the monstrous thing which England and her allies are fighting. The end of the spectacle which began at Zabern with the revelation of a young officer cutting down a cripple with his sword for the honor of the German Army is here, the end in every sense, for humanity cannot tolerate its continuance. However terrible may be the cost of its destruction, it is less terrible than that."

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"The whole empire will echo Sir Edward Grey's thanks to Brand Whitlock for his splendid efforts to save Miss Cavell. He prayed for mercy in the name of humanity; he forgot all personal considerations in his eagerness. The killing of Miss Cavell is an affront to American and Spanish humanity, which will surely demand more than President Wilson's usual note. Germany is the pariah of the nations. No other nation can continue relations with her without losing self-respect."

The Times says:

"The ordinary German mind is doubtless incapable of understanding the 'horror and disgust' which the military execution of Miss Cavell will arouse throughout the civilized world. The papers issued this morning by the Government, despite the restraints of official correspondence, disclose something of the feeling which the deed excited in the members of the American and Spanish legations in Brussels, who strove with chivalrous zeal to save our countrywoman's life. We shall be surprised if within the next few days the press of all neutral lands does not re-echo these feelings with an intensity which will astonish the disciples of Kultur. There is not in Europe outside of Germany and her allies a man who can read of it without deepest emotions of pity and of shame."

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RUSSIAN CENTRE DEFEATS TEUTONS

Czar's Forces Win Important Successes North and South of the Pripet.

CAPTURE 3,500 PRISONERS

Berlin Admits Retreat and Loss of "a Few Cannon" in Battles West of the Styr.

GERMANS ARE NEARING RIGA

Hindenburg Claims Further Progress, While Petrograd Reports Repulse of His Attacks.

LONDON, Friday, Oct. 22.—Field Marshal von Hindenburg, in his attack on Riga, has reached Olai, which is half way between Riga and Mitau and only a dozen miles southwest of the Baltic port. The German offensive extends along a front of about seventy miles, and the German flanking movement on the right has reached the Dvina River, thirty miles southeast of Riga, from which point the Dvinsk-Riga railway is being bombarded.

As an offset to this the Russians, by a dashing attack, have carried the German position southeast of Baranovichi, an important railway junction east of Slonim on the Lida-Rovno railway, taking more than 3,500 prisoners and, according to a German official admission, have continued their success on the middle Styr, where the Berlin report says "a few cannon" were lost.

The important Russian success in the region of Baranovichi was announced in the following official statement issued yesterday at Petrograd:

In the districts southeast of Baranovichi our troops, after a dashing surprise attack yesterday, captured German positions near the villages of Ekimovichi, Odokhorschina, Noviki, and Nagornia. In the course of the day we took eighty-five German and Austrian officers and 3,562 men prisoners, in addition to capturing ten quick-firers and one gun.

Gas Receptacles Captured.

Last night's official Russian report shows that the Russians have followed up their successes. It adds that a quantity of asphyxiating gas was taken in receptacles at the scene of the fighting near Baranovichi, and accuses the Austrians and Germans of using explosive bullets nearly altogether in the battles along the Styr. The text of the report follows:

In the region of the Riga front there has been an artillery duel. A German offensive east of the village of Olai on the Mitau road was repulsed. On the front east of Olai there has been an incessant cannonade.

Our Ilyamouretz aeroplane threw dozens of bombs on the outskirts of Mitau, causing, according to reliable reports, great damage to the railway and enemy stores. In the region of Olai our troops brought down a German aeroplane. The aviators were killed.

In the region of the village of Palakanen, east of Olai, the Germans, under cover of a cloud of smoke, made four unsuccessful attacks.

In the region of Friedrichstadt and Jacobstadt, and on the front of the region of Dvinsk, there is nothing of importance to report.

North of the town of Postava, after stubborn fighting, the Germans were ejected from the village of Boussakl. We took 200 prisoners.

When we captured the German and Austrian positions in the region southeast of Baranovichi it was found that the enemy was preparing to use asphyxiating gas against us. Receptacles full of it fell into our hands.

South of the Pripet marshes we took by assault a series of villages on the left bank of the Styr below Rafalovka. On the occupation of the village of Komorovh we captured over 400 soldiers and two machine guns.

German counterattacks in the region of Kolki were repulsed with heavy losses. In the region north of the village of Tchernysh, southeast of Kolki, heavy fighting is proceeding.

The Austrians and Germans in the fighting on the left bank of the Styr continue to use virtually nothing but explosive bullets.

Berlin Admits Loss of Guns.

The official German report on the eastern theatre is as follows:

Army Group of Field Marshal von Hindenburg: Northeast of Mitau we occupied the bank of the Dvina from Borkowitz to Bersemünde. The booty taken up to the present time in the engagements in this district amounts to 6 machine guns and 1,725 prisoners.

Army Group of Prince Leopold: East of Baranovichi a Russian attack was repulsed by a counterattack.

Army Group of General von Linsingen: On the Styr, in the region of Chartorysk, local engagements developed to a great extent. Part of a German division fighting there was forced by the numerical superiority of the enemy to retreat to a position further to the rear, whereby a few cannon, which had been held in their positions to the last moment, were lost. A counterattack is proceeding.

JOFFRE PRAISES CHAMPAGNE FORCES

'Proud to Command the Finest Troops France Has Ever Known,' He Says.

PARIS, Oct. 21.—The War Office today published the text of an order of the day issued by General Joffre on Oct. 3, expressing his high appreciation of the achievements of the French troops in the Champagne offensive. The Commander in Chief said:

The Commander in Chief expresses to the troops under his orders deep satisfaction at the results obtained up to the present by their attacks.

Twenty-five thousand prisoners, 350 officers, 150 cannon, and material which has not yet been enumerated are the trophies of the victory, the measure of which may be gauged by the impression made throughout Europe.

None of the sacrifices so readily made has been in vain. All have borne a share in the common task. The present is a sure guarantee to us of the future. The Commander in Chief is proud to command the finest troops France ever has known.

J. JOFFRE.

An order of the day, issued by General Joffre before the beginning of the offensive, is published here today as follows:

General Headquarters, Sept. 23.

General Order No. 43.

Soldiers of the Republic: After months of waiting, which has enabled us to increase our forces and resources while our adversary has used up his, the hour has come to attack, to win, and to add fresh pages of glory to those of the Marne, Flanders, the Vosges, and Arras. Behind the whirlwind of iron fire let loose—thanks to the toil in the factories of France, where your brothers have worked for us night and day—you will go to the assault all together along the whole front, the close union with the armies of our allies.

Your élan will be irresistible. It will carry you with the first effort to the adversary's batteries beyond the fortified lines he opposes to you. You will give him neither peace nor rest until victory has been gained. Go forward with stout hearts for the deliverance of your native soil, for triumph, justice, and liberty.

J. JOFFRE.

BRAVE FRENCHWOMEN GET MILITARY CROSS

Two Members of French Aristocracy Among Those Honored With Decorations.

PARIS, Oct. 21.—The Military Cross, with commendation in army orders, has been conferred on a long list of heroic women who, as nurses, stayed at their posts at Compiègne, Senlis, and Villers-Cotterets, some during the German occupation, and all under fire. Among them are two women belonging to the French aristocracy—Baroness Fain and Countess Pillet-Will.

The Baroness was at Château Compiègne when it was occupied by the Germans, and, in the words of an army order, "faced difficulties of every kind with calmness, dignity, and firmness, by encouraging the staff."

Ready for all eventualities and constantly on duty, the Countess Pillet-Will returned to Compiègne, after accompanying British wounded soldiers to Rouen, to find the Germans in occupation, but resumed her duties the moment they left, in spite of the continuous heavy bombardment.

Mme. Carrel-Billiard devoted herself unsparingly to the care of the wounded in an annex outside the Rockefeller Institute.

Mme. de St. Martin "ran about the streets at Senlis in peril of her life, looking for a German doctor to attend the wounded."

The Superiors of the Convents St. Joseph and St. Vincent, at Senlis, and of Compassion, at Compiègne, also have been decorated for their courage or their help as organizers.

GERMANS WORSTED IN THREE ATTACKS

French Repel Successive Charges on Their Lines to the East of Rheims.

LONDON, Oct. 21.—German charges, renewed today upon the French lines to the east of Rheims, though preceded by a violent artillery fire and the use of suffocating gases, made no impression, the assailants, who attacked over a front of five miles, being thrice thrown back with considerable losses. German attacks in Lorraine and in the neighborhood of Souches were also repulsed by the French.

The text of the French afternoon communication follows:

Following the bombardment reported yesterday evening to the east of Rheims, along the front of eight or nine kilometers, (about five miles,) stretching between the Butte de Tir and Prunay, the Germans have renewed their attack, which failed miserably before, in the same region.

In spite of the violence of the preparatory fire on the part of the artillery and the increased density of the blanket of suffocating gases, the enemy suffered a further check. On three distinct occasions our assailants endeavored to penetrate our positions.

Decimated by the fire of our machine guns and the concentrated fire of our artillery, they finally were brought to a halt in front of our barbed wire entanglements, and they were not successful in gaining possession of any point in our first lines of trenches.

There is nothing to report from the remainder of the front.

The official communication issued by the French War Office tonight says:

There was no important action along the entire front.

The Belgian official communication reads:

Except for a violent bombardment of our trenches to the north of Steenstraete, the day was calm.

From Berlin comes only this statement:

Western theatre of war: There were no incidents of special importance.

CENSORS DIDN'T KNOW VERSES OF KIPLING

Did Not Recognize Browning's Lines Either, Commons Is Told.

LONDON, Oct. 21.—The British censor's antipathy to poetry, as evidenced recently by deletions of lines of Kipling and Browning, when quoted in dispatches from the front, was gravely considered in the House of Commons this afternoon, when Ronald McNeill, author and Unionist Member of Parliament for the St. Augustine's Division of Kent, asked Sir John A. Simon, Secretary for Home Affairs, what poets could be quoted with immunity.

Sir John explained that the difficulty lay not in a military objection to poetry, but to the censors' failure to recognize the same. The censors' attention had been called to the matter, he added, with the suggestion that they cultivate the muse.

The quotation from Kipling referred to in the foregoing dispatch is cited in a recent issue of The London Daily News, received here:

"A correspondent," says The Daily News, "had the audacity to quote the not wholly unknown lines:

The tumult and the shouting dies,
The captains and the kings depart.

"The revised version of the second line after submission to the censor read as follows: 'The captains * * * depart.' One might not mention kings."

MAIN SERB ARMY IN GRAVE PERIL

Continued from Page 1.

sides of the Morava River and continually pressing further into Serbian territory. Of General Kevess's Austro-Hungarians the western group has advanced on the heights of the Kolubara as far as the Turrija estuary. The eastern group has advanced fighting and crossed the Railja estuary.

The Bulgarian advance in the Timok Valley, between Zaecar and Knjazevac, has reached the west of Pirot, the principal works of which fortress are in the range of their guns.

One of their armies yesterday entered the Vardar Valley, in the region of Kumpovo.

Details of the rapid sweep westward of the Bulgarians is given in the latest official communication from Sofia, which is dated Oct. 19. It reads:

Our troops, advancing step by step in the Timok Valley, are now before Negotin, from which the Serbians, after they were defeated, fled in panic, leaving in our hands one officer and fifty men prisoners. One officer and 150 men were killed.

Near Pirot our troops after a stubborn battle took possession on Vidlic Planina of the Kolivabe Towers, which are very important strategical points.

Round about Vranya our troops are strongly established, having cleared the valley of the Morava for a distance of twenty one kilometers (about thirteen miles) to the north and northeast. Our booty at Vranya has not yet been determined, but it is known to comprise two million cartridges for Berdan rifles and a million francs' ($200,000) worth of tobacco. In the station of Bojanowitz we found about one million kilograms of hay. (A kilogram is 2.20 pounds.)

Our troops advancing by way of Egri Palanka attacked a strong Serbian position and repulsed the enemy, who is being rapidly pursued toward Kumanovo.

In the Valley of the Bregalnitza River our offensive is progressing with lightning-like rapidity. The whole of this valley and the plateau of Outsche Polje is in our hands, as well as the towns of Kotchana, Radulevatz, Tipkilissee, and Nikratovo. Our cavalry overtook the retreating Serbians near Kissell and completely dispersed them. About 2,000 were captured and the others were only able to escape through the darkness.

The troops are being received with indescribable enthusiasm in the liberated regions.

King Ferdinand, acording to a dispatch from Sofia, has gone to the front, "where," says the correspondent, "he assisted in the artillery battles before Statzin, the capture of which position opens the way to Kukmanovo."

Offers Are Allies' Last Word.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Oct. 21, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—No doubt is entertained here that a powerful effort is being made to arrive at a definite conclusion of the Greek situation one way or another.

The offers, which are believed to include a considerable prolongation of Greek territory along the Aegean Sea, together with Greek colonies in Asia Minor and Cyprus, represent the last word of the Allies.

The necessary guarantees of possession and against attack would be forthcoming as a matter of course, not to speak of financial help.

HANOTAUX DEMANDS ACTION.

Ex-Foreign Minister of France Assails Allies' Balkan Policy.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Oct. 21.—Gabriel Hanotaux, ex-Foreign Minister, in a Figaro editorial this morning, despite the Figaro's general allegiance to the Government, criticises the conduct of affairs in the Near East since the outbreak of the war. After asserting that there is a national lack of confidence due to the Government's silence, which, he argues, ought to be broken by a direct pronouncement, continues:

"In diplomatic and military affairs our complaisance seems to have been extreme toward Greece and Rumania at a moment when we might have obtained their support by further insistence, while toward Turkey we have been entirely too amiable. We actually lent Turkey $100,000,000 a few days before hostilities opened.

M. Hanotaux asser

SAYS CONSCRIPTION MENACES WORKERS

British Labor Leader Here, Fears It Would Be a Strike-Breaking Weapon.

CALLS IT USELESS, ANYHOW

Since Britain, He Asserts, Now Has All but 300,000 Available Men Under Arms.

The fear that compulsory military service, once introduced, would mean that strikes and labor disturbances which are certain to follow the war would be quelled by calling strikers to the colors on pain of being shot is the reason why organized labor in England is unalterably opposed to conscription, according to Charles G. Ammon and Edwin Bevin, who arrived on the Orduna yesterday. They are on their way to San Francisco, where they will represent the British Trades Union League at the convention of the American Federation of Labor at the Panama-Pacific Exposition in November.

"Those who urge conscription the most strongly urge it for economic and not military reasons," said Mr. Ammon. "We believe that they are seeking conscription chiefly as a powerful weapon to be used in domestic affairs after the war. Labor has not forgotten how the strike of the French Government railroad employes was broken by the Briand Ministry by calling the men to the colors. They had to go or be shot as traitors. The pretext was not even put forward then that France was threatened by an enemy on the outside, but the men were called out to put a stop to internal troubles—that is, the strikers were called to arms to put down by force their own strike.

"Conscription would not be of any military value to England today. Men have been volunteering more rapidly than they can be equipped. Considering the various classes of labor who have to be kept at their jobs to keep the war going, England has now in her armies within 300,000 of her total strength in men between the ages of 19 and 30 years.

"While the military authorities have not made known the exact number of men in the field, we know by the proportions of men remaining in various occupations that there are about 4,000,000 men in the line of battle and in training. Conscription, we believe, could not raise more than 300,000. In giving these estimates, I am referring to Great Britain—that is, England, Scotland, Ireland, and Wales.

"In spite of the reports that you get here, volunteering has been very heavy in Ireland. There are comparatively few able-bodied men of military age who would be exempted from the army by conscription. England cannot put her total war strength into the field. The mines of France and Belgium, for instance, are in the hands of Germany, and more workers are required in the English coal and iron mines in order to supply France. Part of England's output of munitions goes to Russia. England's shipping requires great numbers of her able-bodied men. Because of the necessity of keeping more men at work in the shops and mines, because of the economic and financial dependence of our allies on England, England is not in a position to put soldiers in the field in as high a proportion, although England will not fall very short."

Mr. Ammon was asked whether organized labor would still oppose conscription if England, after putting into the field all the strength which she could muster by the volunteer system, was still unable, with the help of her allies, to gain any important decision over Germany.

"If it ever comes to a case like that," he said, "I should say the game was up. To get more men for soldiers it would be necessary to cripple industries which are just as important for the conduct of the war as the armies themselves.

"Further than that, long before that time comes, most of the 300,000 who could now be raised by conscription would have volunteered, and the age limit would have been raised.

"Don't get the impression that organized labor is unpatriotic. The laborers have volunteered in unprecedented numbers. I am told that the volunteers who have joined the English Army have joined more rapidly and in greater numbers than they joined the armies of the United States during the civil war. The volunteer system has done with us almost as much as the conscript system could."

"The labor troubles in England have been much exaggerated. The English laboring man is ready to live or go down with his country, but he will not permit his rights or liberties to be taken away under any pretext which the war enables employers to put forward."

Mr. Bevin disagreed with the figures of his colleague, insisting that the number of the men in the English armies was nearer 5,000,000 than 4,000,000.

"Consider that we have armies in Flanders, in France, in Egypt, at the Dardanelles, along the Euphrates, in Serbia, and elsewhere in the Balkans, and great numbers of men in the increased navy—all these in actual service—and a million or more in training, and you will have a better idea of the part that England is playing in this war."

Mr. Bevin said that the cause of votes for women in England was sure to win after the war.

Mr. Bevin and Mr. Ammon will spend a few days in this city at the Hotel McAlpin and may address labor gatherings here.

DERBY SENDS LETTERS TO ALL ELIGIBLE MEN

British Recruiting Director Asks Them to Heed the Call to Enlist.

LONDON, Oct. 21.—The enlistment of recruits under the plan of the Earl of Derby, the Director of Recruiting, cannot begin until early next week, it is officially announced, "as a royal warrant is necessary before the men could be passed to the reserve and classified in their proper groups."

Meanwhile, Lord Derby, with the concurrence of Premier Asquith and Earl Kitchener, the Secretary for War, has sent a letter to every man eligible for military service, who is not engaged in munition work, in which he says:

"Mr. Asquith has pledged the country to support our allies to the fullest extent of our power. It was a pledge given on behalf of the nation and indorsed by all parties. Every man of military age and fitness must equally bear his share in redeeming it.

"May I, as the Director General of Recruiting, beg you to consider your own position. Ask of yourself whether in a country fighting as ours is you are doing all you can for its safety, and whether the reason you have hitherto held valid as one for not enlisting holds good at the present crisis?

"Lord Kitchener wants every man he can get. Will you not be one of those that responds to your country's call?"

Lord Derby has also addressed an appeal to employers to facilitate the enlistment of their employes. This appeal concludes:

"While making a most earnest appeal to secure men under the voluntary system, I cannot help pointing out to employers what must be the alternative if I fail. If they will only realize their position and act under the voluntary system as they would have to act under a compulsory one, the success of this present recruiting campaign is certain. I especially beg employers to assure any of their men who patriotically undertake the duties of a soldier that their places will be kept open for them to return to when the war ends."

YALE HEAD ADVOCATES CREDIT FOR ARMY WORK

Hedley Would Count Students' Military Training in Granting Degrees.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 21.—President Arthur T. Hadley of Yale is the first college President formally to commit himself not only to military camps for students as a regular feature of college life, but to recommend that the work done in them and in college, the latter consisting of lectures on military duties, be made a part of the studies for which a college degree is given. At the same time President Hadley voices his opposition to any plan to make such military training compulsory for the students.

Dr. Hadley's annual report, issued today, refers to the subject, in part, as follows:

"This system has now been in operation for three years. The course of instruction has been carefully planned by General Wood and an able body of younger officers, and I have no hesitation in saying that, wholly aside from their military value in preparing a reserve of partly trained officers for possible service in the event of war, the camps have an educational value that much more than justifies their organization and their maintenance.

BALLIN APOLOGIZES FOR GERMAN FLEET

Because It Can't Go Out, He Thinks British Should See Their Duty and Come In.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 21.—Albert Ballin, Director General of the Hamburg-American Steamship Company, in an address to the Hamburg Shipowners' Association, today contended that it was impossible for the German Fleet to go out and seek the British Fleet in its hiding place.

He said the numerically superior English Fleet must rather consider it a self-evident task to seek out its enemy in an operation in a zone to which a not very friendly fate had confined him.

SIR C. HENRY'S SON MISSING.

Lieut. Henry's Mother Was Formerly Miss Lewisohn of New York.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Oct. 21.—The casualty lists, covering the recent fighting in France, announce as "wounded and missing" Lieut. C. Henry of the Second Worcestershire Regiment, only son of Sir Charles and Lady Henry.

Sir Charles Solomon Henry, M. P., who was created a baronet in 1911, married, in 1892, Miss Julia Lewisohn, eldest daughter of the late Leonard Lewisohn of New York.

Lieut. Cyril C. Henry, Sir Charles's heir, was born in 1893.

FORD DENIES CANADIAN LOAN

Says That He Would Give a Million Dollars to Prevent It.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Oct. 21.—Henry Ford denied today the report from Toronto, credited to the manager of his Canadian factory, that he had offered to take $1,000,000 worth of the Canadian loan.

He said that he would give a million to prevent the loan.

ACCUSE ARMENIANS OF WRONGING TURKS

Ottoman Authorities Give Out Formal Charges of Widespread Outrages

ALONG CAUCASIAN FRONTIER

Russian Troops Linked with Greek and Armenian Civilians as the Perpetrators.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.—Following world-wide accusations of barbarous treatment of the Christians of Armenia, the Turkish Government has filed countercharges here, in which it is alleged that barbarous acts have been committed on Moslems along the Caucasian frontier by Russian troops, aided by members of the Greek and Armenian population of that region.

The countercharge was sent by the Turkish Government to its Embassy at Washington. It took the form of a communication which was delivered to Secretary Lansing today by Abdul Hak Hussein Bey, First Secretary and Chargé d'Affaires of the Embassy since Oct. 4, 1914, when he took charge upon the return of Ambassador A. Rustem Bey to Turkey.

After delivering the communication to Secretary Lansing, the Turkish Chargé handed a summary of it to the press.

Secretary Lansing refrained from commenting upon the Turkish Government's communication, beyond saying that he had not had opportunity to examine the document. It is not expected that the State Department will take any action on the communication at this time, but will file it for future reference.

The summary given out by Hussein Bey says:

"The Ottoman Embassy has just received an official report from the General Ottoman headquarters concerning the barbarous acts perpetrated by the Russian troops, assisted by the Greek and Armenian populations, against the Moslems dwelling along the frontier of the Caucasus. These atrocious acts, committed under the eyes of the Russian authorities in the districts of Tavashguerd, Pensguerd, Olti, and Ardanuche have been well ascertained after a careful inquiry by Seifullah Effendi, a member of the Ottoman Parliament from Erzerum. Some of the most typical cases are related below, with omission however of certain details which could not be printed on account of their indescribable horror.

"A band of Russians and Armenians repaired to the house of Murad Bey, a wealthy man of the village of Kirechud, well known for his charitable acts toward all the inhabitants, without distinction of race or creed, with the obvious intention of assaulting his old wife. Murad Bey realized the impossibility of rescuing her from dishonor, killed her with his own gun, and was himself later murdered by the aggressors. The fury of the latter was then directed against the daughter-in-law of Murad Bey, whose son, Sulleyman, following the example of his father, was also murdered.

"The offenders went afterward to the village of Izensur, and in order to prevent the repetition of similar acts, began by shutting up in a barn the male part of the population and after that assaulted the women. The Moslems of the surrounding villages, being forewarned of the danger, rushed to the spot, but too late to rescue the women, among whom two girls 13 years of age died from disgrace and torture.

"Moslem women who took refuge in the village of Parishur were assaulted by Greeks and Armenians, and some of them had to submit to the worst treatment. Most of them, however, preferring death to disgrace, threw themselves from a hill 200 meters high into a rocky precipice, where they all perished.

"A great number of Moslem women of Ardanuche who had fled to Tavasguerd had to endure the same fate. Whilst they had been left half dead, their Russian, Armenian, and Greek aggressors carried the cruelty to the point of piercing with their bayonets the cheeks of their babies in order to prevent them from taking the milk of their mothers. In this wise, mothers and children perished by a slow and terrible death under the eyes of their persecutors.

"The wife and the daughter of Ibrahim Alias Ibo were carried away by Greeks and Armenians from the village of Kadjalar to the village of Pertek in the district of Olti, and there they were assaulted. Two Mussulmans, rushing to their aid, rescued the young girl. The mother died after having received twenty-one wounds. The young girl lost her life two months later as a consequence of the shock she had experienced.

"Armenians and Greeks serving as guides to the troops, in the attack on the village of Erghenes, have assaulted with unheard of orutality the wife of Imam Oglou Osman Agha, under the eyes of her helpless husband. The latter was afterward murdered and his body cut to pieces.

"Zebra, wife of Mouhib Oglou Mohammed Ali, equally from the village of Erghenes, 18 years old, was tortured by the same malefactors during three days, after which she was killed and her body horribly mutilated.

"The Armenians dwelling in the village of Dauzote beheaded a certain man, Cherif by name, and four other Mussulmans, who had taken refuge in that village.

"A Greek, named Yani, murdered in the middle of the street and before a numerous assemblage, Garib Agha of the village of Karnavas, in the district of Tavasguerd, who had fled to the village of Azort, in the district of Tortum. The Armenians who were witnessing this scene joined Yani at once and dragged twenty-five Mussulmans out from the houses where they had concealed themselves. Driven into the street, these unfortunate people were called together and all of them killed, after having experienced horrible tortures recalling the Middle Ages. Their bodies, cut to pieces, were then exhibited on every street corner.

"The same murderers proceeded to the village of Djihan, and there they attacked five aged men, 70 years old. These were first covered with wounds, and afterward, being smeared over with kerosene, were burned alive.

"These few instances could be multiplied, but they are sufficient to show the barbarous spirit with which the Russians, aided by Armenians and Greeks, are carrying on the war in the Caucasus."

ONLY 200,000 ARMENIANS NOW LEFT IN TURKEY

More Than 1,000,000 Killed, Enslaved or Exiled, Says a Tiflis Paper.

TIFLIS, Transcaucasia, Oct. 19 (via Petrograd and London, Oct. 21).—The estimate is made by the Armenian newspaper Mshak, that of the 1,200,000 Armenian inhabitants of Turkey before the war there remain not more than 200,000. This residue, the Mshak says, may disappear before the end of the war, on account of the Turkish policy of extermination.

The figures of the Mshak are based on the estimate of the Armenian Patriarch at Constantinople that 850,000 Armenians have been killed or enslaved by the Turks, in addition to which 200,000 Armenians are believed to have fled to Russia.

DUMBA AT THE HAGUE.

Ex-Ambassador Denies Predicting War with America.

LONDON, Oct. 21.—The arrival at The Hague of Dr. Dumba, lately recalled as Austrian Ambassador to the United States, is reported in a dispatch from the correspondent there of Reuter's Telegram Company. Dr. Dumba was escorted by the Austrian Minister, who met him at Rotterdam.

Dr. Dumba issued a brief statement to the press saying that he intended to make a short stay in Holland and would abstain from any political conversations. He called the statement attributed to him that "Austria-Hungary should declare war on the United States" an absurd invention.

STEFANSSON WRITES OF NEW POLAR FINDS

Oil-Smeared Letters Add to Knowledge of Lands in the Region of Beaufort Sea.

TELLS OF ANCIENT VILLAGE

Expects to Penetrate Unexplored Region Between Alaska and North Pole Next Summer.

Two letters from Vilhjalmur Stefansson, commanding the Canadian Arctic Expedition, just received in this city by a man associated with a scientific society, give many additional details of the explorer's work which he recently described for THE TIMES in a message from Herschel Island.

The letters emphasize the explorer's success in his endeavors to add what little is known of the region about Beaufort Sea away from the coast and of the lands east of it. Mr. Stefansson gives many new facts about Bank's Island and supplies details of his soundings in Beaufort Sea, the first knowledge of whose depths was told in the explorer's earlier report.

The first letter was written at Mr. Stefansson's Winter quarters near Cape Kellett, Banks Island, on Feb. 12, and the second on the west coast of Melville Island, near north latitude 75 degrees 50 minutes, on July 4, while the explorer was on his way back from a sled trip that began at Cape Kellett shortly after the first letter was written. Mr. Stefansson's narrative in THE TIMES from Herschel Island was written on Aug. 22 and was received here on Sept. 17.

Concerning Banks Island Mr. Stefansson says in his first letter:

We saw no rock in situ in Banks Island north of 72 degrees. The west coast is deeply embayed with many estuaries. Considering this fact, together with the terraces shown by our soundings, this is likely to be a sinking coast. South of Cape Kellett the land becomes higher. There are no bays or harbors, and it may be that south of Cape Kellett the land is rising.

I have as yet seen no certain cases of reinvented valleys or raised beaches. In my opinion the mountains we crossed in latitude 71 degrees 40 minutes, approximately, going east to De Salis Bay, Banks Island, are 1,000 feet high at least. The rolling hills anywhere north of Cape Kellett rise from 500 to 700, or possibly 800, feet. I think that near 74 degrees north they may reach 1,000 feet near the middle of the island. The land appears glaciated, but there are no glaciers now, though many snowbanks in shaded places probably persist through most, if not all, of the Summer.

The musk oxen of McClure's time are probably extinct; caribou are more scarce here than about Cape Rollinson (on the south coast of Banks Island,) or in any place I have seen east of the Colville River, (Alaska.) Bears are plentiful in the Fall in the southern part of the island. Apparently there are not many seals near the parts of the coast where we have been.

We found but one ancient village ruin in our travels on Banks Island. That was at Cape Kellett. North of there the traces seem to be of transient Eskimo, and probably less than a century old. There are no Eskimo on the island this Winter, though I was informed three years ago that the Prince Albert Sound Eskimo spend their Winters near De Salis Bay.

Mr. Stefansson, in his second letter, writes of the land discovered by his party. He says:

As far as we could tell, the land we later found north of Prince Patrick Island has a coastline extending in a northwesterly direction; but from the facts noted as to currents caused by winds I would be more inclined to expect a limited westward extension of that land and a strait separating it from another land of considerable extent lying to the westward. However, the land we found appears to be of considerable size—from an elevation of about 1,500 feet, twenty miles inland, I saw large hills or mountains that must have been over fifty miles away—probably much further—in all directions from north by east to east by north.

"One of the most, if not the most, interesting thing to speculate on of everything we learned on the ice," the explorer wrote in the letter from the coast of Melville Island, "is that a violent southerly gale caused a strong current to run north, but did not cause the ice to move further north appreciably with the current—just the result one would expect if there were to the north a narrow strait, but fairly deep, so that water could run through, but heavy ice would jam."

Of his soundings in Beaufort Sea the explorer gives new details in both of the letters. He writes:

Off the mainland of Alaska we found the continental shelf had a steep slope, and the edge of the shelf was about fifty miles off shore in 140 degrees west longitude. In latitude 74 degrees north we found the edge of the shelf about the same distance from Banks Island, but the slope to oceanic depths was much more gradual and showed three terraces between the depths of 700 and 100 meters. The shelf at a depth of 100 meters appeared to have hills (or channels) differing by as much as 10 meters from the general level. With depths of 668 meters to 100 meters toward Banks Island we took soundings at intervals of a half to five miles. In every case we kept bottom samples.

"A thing which cannot be too much regretted," the second letter says, "is that we had to take our many soundings in deep water, with only some 800 meters of wire, but that was all we had. Still, we have determined the edge of the continental shelf in two places in the northwestern segment of our journey—to the east of Prince Patrick Island, and northwest of Banks Island. Drifting about as we did, we got many soundings on the shelf west of Prince Patrick Island, and they were pretty well located by almost daily sextant observations.

"My main reason for not staying longer on our new land this Summer was that I wanted to get back to cure skins for next year's clothing and to put up dried meat for man and dog food on the north coast of Banks Island, to use in case the North Star should not get here."

Mr. Stefansson, in his second letter, referred to the help received by the strong current west of Prince Patrick Island. He writes:

We had expected this current on account of our encounter with it west of Banks Island last year, but we had to face it, and, on account of our too southerly base, the weather was too warm when we got into the current area to give us chance of stemming it. Ice did not form quickly enough on the numerous leads formed by the motion of the ice. The current that carried us back in May would only have lessened our forward speed in March.

Mr. Stefansson's messages were greasy with seal oil and smudged with smoke. Some parts of them are barely legible, particularly sections in which figures occur frequently.

Mr. Stefansson is now wintering at Banks Island, where he has a large power schooner and a smaller one. During the Winter he expects to explore the new territory found by him, and next Summer he will try to penetrate the region between Alaska and the north pole, where no ship has ever gone.

TO MAKE BELGIANS PAY FOR AEROPLANE RAIDS

Germans Will Hold Them Responsible for Damage Done in Belgian Cities.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 21, (via London.)—German authorities in Belgium have announced, says the Echo de Belge, that on the occasion of any Anglo-French aeroplane raids on Belgian cities under German occupation the inhabitants of the city will be held responsible. If bombs fall on the barracks the soldiers, according to the announcement, will be billeted in civilian homes, and a fine corresponding to the damage will be imposed upon the city.

Advices from Paris last July said the German officials in Belgium had imposed a fine of $1,000,000 on the City of Brussels in consequence of the destruction of a Zeppelin dirigible balloon in sheds at Evere, to the north of Brussels, by aviators of the Allies.

WOMAN AUTHOR SEES FRENCH BATTLE FRONT

Marika Stjernstedt Says the Soul of an Old, Soldierly People Is Awakened.

PARIS, Oct. 21.—"Soldiers who had not seen a woman for months crowded around me to pay their respects," said Marika Stjernstedt, a Swedish author, and the first woman to visit the French battlefront by invitation of the General Staff, on returning to Paris today. "Their bearing proved," she added, "that they have not lost a particle of the traditional French polish in the months of burrowing in the earth far from refining influences. Their mothers, wives, sisters, and sweethearts may be proud of them."

Miss Stjernstedt is not only the first woman to suspend where so many men have failed, but she is likely to be the last of her sex to enjoy the privilege of being specially conducted to the front. The French General Staff is opposed to the presence of women in the zone of operations.

"The party will be within range of the enemy's artillery," objected the official to whom she appealed. "Won't you be afraid?"

"What I fear most," Miss Stjernstedt replied, "is that I shall not be permitted to get close enough to show you I am not afraid."

The party approached close enough to inspect thoroughly the field of the recent operations in Champagne, and what Miss Stjernstedt saw of it, she said, surpassed all imagination. She added:

"I went so rapidly from one strong impression to another that it is difficult to recall them all. I traversed miles of devastation over ground every rod of which had been heaved up, and where remained not a sign of vegetation. There, where should have been shrubs and trees or crops and flowers, an arm stuck out here and a leg there, and all was pervaded by an odor that oppressed.

"An undefinable sadness in the presence of so many evidences of death diminishes somewhat as you get in contact with the indifference of those who have lived amid it for more than a year. Perhaps the strongest impression came from the sight of two inert bodies, that we took to be those of wounded, being carried back from the lines. They were two heroes who had made the supreme sacrifice. Nothing more could be done for them.

"Every member of the visiting party was moved, but for all you could see it was to the stretcher bearers and to the soldiers who saw them pass, nothing but a daily incident. They carried them back from the lines to the little cemeteries that can be seen everywhere on approaching the front. A bottle stuck into each mound contains the individual history of each actor in the tragedy for his loved ones to learn after it is all over.

"The din becomes so soon familiar that one pays little attention to the field batteries firing close at hand, though the three-inch guns make a noise quite in proportion to their deadly execution.

"Though we were in range of heavy and light German guns, none of the big shells, called 'marmites,' came our way. The officer conducting the party said jokingly he would be glad if one exploded near enough, so he could see how I would take it, but we were not to have that luck.

"The soldiers I saw while passing through Germany on my way to France cannot stand comparison with the men I saw in Champagne. The latter are admirable in quality and in spirit. They are not only the same polished, polite Frenchmen of times of peace, but their eyes flash an intelligence that prevails over the simple discipline. Any French soldier can tell you what he is doing and why he is doing it. There is no roughness about him, but his eyes are full of energy.



Kerstone Warehouse Co., Buffalo.
Colson & Hudson, Architects.

"Turner for Concrete"

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WIRELESS BY PHONE ACROSS THE OCEAN

Continued from Page 1.

Mare Island, and Honolulu, but also two engineers, H. E. Shreeve and A. M. Curtis, were sent to Paris. Through the courtesy of the French Government, limited facilities for listening at the Eiffel Tower station were placed at their disposal.

Full appreciation of the interest and extreme courtesy of the French Government can be understood when the great value of the Eiffel Tower station for military purposes is remembered. Due to the military necessities, the amount of time available for the wireless telephone experiments was so limited as to constitute a serious handicap to a speedy completion of the work. Added to this was the handicap resulting from the fact that all regular communication between Mr. Shreeve and the engineers in America had to be by cable and was subject to long delays.

Notwithstanding the difficulties of communication, the limited amount of time available for receiving, and despite heavy interference from high-power stations in the neighborhood and from static disturbances, speech was successfully transmitted from Arlington to Paris over a week ago, and has been repeated on several occasions since. Officers of the French Government have listened to and verified the results obtained by Mr. Shreeve and Mr. Curtis. Although Mr. Carty had received full cable reports of all of the results obtained in Paris, no announcement has heretofore been made out of courtesy to the French Government.

Heard in Honolulu Also.

In a cable received by Mr. Carty today concerning the results of tests made early this morning, Mr. Shreeve reported speech received by him and the time of its reception. The matter received at Paris was that sent from Arlington, where R. A. Helsing, B. B. Webb and other telephone engineers were manipulating the apparatus at the transmitting station. Mr. Webb did the talking throughout the experiments this morning.

Simultaneously with the reception at Paris, speech sent out from Arlington was received on the wireless antennae at the Western Electric Laboratories in New York and at the temporary station of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company at the Pearl Harbor Navy Yard, Honolulu. Mr. Espenschied at Honolulu reported that he heard the conversation throughout the entire schedule and that Mr. Webb's voice was easily recognized.

After the announcement was issued Mr. Carty, who was in Chicago, was called up on the long distance telephone and asked to tell the story of the achievement.

"Tell us all about the Paris achievement," said an officer of the company in New York.

"Is anybody 'listening in'?" Mr. Carty asked, quickly guessing that newspaper men also were at the New York end of the line.

Mr. Carty laughed when told he had guessed rightly, and after a little persuasion told the story of the tests.

Carty Describes Tests.

"In June last, as you may or may not know," he said, "we sent out several expeditions to test the possibilities of wireless telephony over great distances. One of these expeditions went to Panama, another to San Diego, still another to San Francisco, one to Honolulu, and the last to Paris. All have now been heard from, and to each of the places named wireless telephony has been successfully operated.

"The story, so far as it relates to Honolulu, San Diego, Panama, and San Francisco, has been told, and now only Paris is left, and when Shreeve and Curtis reported from there the entire field mapped out for the first tests had been covered. I shall confine myself to the Paris part of the experiment.

"In the first place, I want to say that under normal conditions Paris will be easier to communicate with than is Honolulu, and yet the words flashed to Paris were just as plainly and distinctly heard at Honolulu, which is 4,900 miles from Arlington and about 1,100 miles further than is Paris from that place. It was only through the courtesy of the French Government that we have been able to use the great Eiffel Tower station in the carrying out of our experiments and tests.

"It was a courtesy that was extraordinary when you realize the fact that France is at war, that her great military high-power stations are in constant operation, and that of all these stations is perhaps the one in the Eiffel Tower. The French Government was able to allow us only a few moments at odd times, so the tests, for that reason alone, had to be exceedingly limited.

"Then again static conditions on the Atlantic were not good, and cable reports show that great electrical disturbances have prevailed in France during much of the time set aside for experimentation. Had we been able to enjoy the use of the Eiffel Tower station for considerable periods at a time the Paris experiments would have been brought to a successful end many days ago.

Knew Voice 4,900 Miles Away.

"It was Tuesday night of last week when the first signal from Arlington was caught by Shreeve in Paris. Shreeve heard the 'Hello' of Webb at Arlington several times. Again, the following night, the words were heard, and last night the words were again heard, not only in Paris, but in Honolulu, by Lloyd Espenschied, who cabled today that he heard the 'Hello, Shreeve,' and the 'Good-bye, Shreeve,' uttered by Webb in Arlington so plainly that he was able to recognize the voice as that of Webb.

"The announcement of the success of the experiment was deferred through courtesy to the French Government, and it was not until today when further cable confirmation of the success that has attended our efforts made it possible for us to take the public into our confidence and tell what has taken place.

"Last night while Webb was talking to Shreeve he repeated the 'Hello' and 'Good-bye' several times, and they were heard each time in Paris and also in Honolulu.

"We have now heard from all our expeditions, and it is interesting to note that the circle of the area covered by these expeditions was about 10,000 miles in diameter. Never in history was such an expedition ever undertaken as was this one.

"How long was it before Webb in Arlington was able to establish communication with Shreeve in Paris, and what testing words were used?" Mr. Carty was asked.

"Owing to the very limited time at their disposal, it was necessary to cable the exact minute during which the Eiffel Tower plant was available," he replied, "and in those few seconds Webb did his talking. Signals had been previously arranged, first by numbers, and then followed by words. Shreeve was to cable what he got after each test—that is, provided he got anything—and, as you know, the signals were heard on three different nights. Owing to the fact that there is now in existence only one set of transmitting instruments, and that at Arlington, the talk of necessity, as was the case with San Diego, Honolulu, and the other places reached by the expedition, had to be one-sided."

Cable Told of Success.

It was explained that the cablegram from engineers in Paris arrived late in the afternoon announcing that the "hellos" and "good-byes" of Webb had been heard distinctly by Shreeve, Curtis, and French officers who were "listening in" during the experiment of Wednesday night.

"Do you think there is a possibility of the commercial use of the wireless telephone between New York and Paris or London?" Mr. Carty was asked.

"It is a pretty hazardous question to answer just at the present time," he said, "and I would not like to make a positive prediction, for I would have to make good. However, we have proved that the talking can be done and can be heard, and I am convinced that the day is coming when we can talk from New York to Tokio in fact, clear around the world. I would not like to say how soon this will be realized, for there is still a vast amount of hard work and experimentation ahead of us. You must keep in mind that what has already been accomplished represents hard work covering a period of several years."

"Well, is the hardest part of the work done yet?"

"I don't know, but I do know there is plenty ahead yet. It has been proved beyond all doubt that it can be done, and still it is all in the early stages. I could not tell you when we shall reach Tokio from New York, but I can assure you we shall some day. It is possible also to reach Paris from Honolulu by wireless from Honolulu to San Francisco, by wire from San Francisco to Arlington, and thence by wireless to the Eiffel Tower. We know how to talk around the world now, but when we shall be able to do so is another question the answer of which is not ready."

"Do you intend sending a transmission set to Paris for use in talking to this country?"

"I cannot answer that now. It would certainly be very desirable."

"Will the war delay the working out of the wireless telephony problem?"

"It certainly won't delay us on this side, although it may cause delay over there. But it can't go on forever."

"I want to say," added Mr. Carty, "that in my opinion the great value of the wireless telephone lies in its operation in conjunction with the land wire system."

Mr. Carty stated that the successful experiment on Wednesday night was the official test of the series. That was the one during which the American and French officers officially "listened in."

Lieut. Col. Reber, who witnessed the test at Arlington, issued the following statement:

The successful transatlantic radio telephonic experiments last night, while possessing great historic interest as the first authentic instance of the transmission of audible speech across the Atlantic Ocean, have less scientific significance than the recent radio telephonic transmission from Arlington to San Francisco and Honolulu. The distance covered was much less than that from Arlington to Honolulu, and the transmission, almost entirely over water, a much easier condition. Had it not been for war conditions the engineers of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company would have talked to Paris from Arlington before they did to San Francisco and Honolulu. SAMUEL REBER.

Lieutenant Colonel, U. S. A.

Captain Bullard, who is the officer who seized the Telefunken station at Sayville for the Government, and since that time he has refused to discuss for publication anything that has to do with wireless.

Theodore N. Vail's Prediction.

The following dispatch was received last night from Theodore N. Vail, who was at the Hotel El Tovar, Grand Cañon, Arizona:

The talk from Washington this morning, heard both in Paris and Honolulu, is but an amplification of the talk previously had between New York and San Francisco, via Washington, which was heard at Honolulu and many other wireless stations.

It establishes as a fact that under favorable atmospheric and electrical conditions, with proper equipment, which the engineers of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company have developed, we will be able to carry on conversation between New York and European points, as well as to the Western coast and points across the Pacific Ocean.

THEODORE N. VAIL.

Following the talk with New York Mr. Carty conversed over the long distance telephone with Thomas A. Edison, who was in San Francisco, where he was the guest at a dinner arranged to celebrate the thirty-sixth anniversary of his invention of the incandescent light. The anniversary was celebrated in Edison laboratories at Orange, N. J., as well as in San Francisco. During the dinners the transcontinental telephone communication was utilized to keep the diners on the two coasts in touch with each other.

Mr. Carty, at the request of the diners at both ends, "listened in" at Chicago. He congratulated Mr. Edison on his achievements, and the inventor said he had heard very plainly the music of phonograph records transmitted from Orange.

Mr. Carty announced to Mr. Edison the success of the Arlington-to-Paris experiments.

Mr. Edison could hardly believe that this had been accomplished. When Mr. Carty repeated his statement the inventor said:

"That is wonderful! That is wonderful!"

After Mr. Edison and Mr. Carty had exchanged greetings, William H. Meadowcroft of the Edison Company talked to his chief in San Francisco, and Charles Edison and Theodore Edison, sons of Thomas Edison, talked from Orange to their mother.

Among others who assisted in the transcontinental celebration of Edison Day were Carl H. Wilson, Vice President and General Manager of Thomas A. Edison, Inc.; Robert Morrison of the Edison Incandescent Lamp Works, Harrison, N. J., and James Mallory, President of the Edison Portland Cement Company; John W. Lieb, Vice President of the New York Edison Company, and N. C. Kingsbury, Vice President of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company.

SEND GREETINGS TO EDISON.

Good Wishes Telephoned Across the Continent to Famous Inventor.

Special to The New York Times.

WEST ORANGE, N. J., Oct. 21.—This was "Edison Day" at the Panama-Pacific Exposition in San Francisco, where Mr. and Mrs. Edison are guests, and to celebrate it here a telephone connection was made between Mr. Edison's home and the fair grounds. While the inventor, aided by a special sound amplifier, listened in San Francisco, a long message from Miller Reese Hutchinson, Superintendent of the Edison Works, was transmitted by Mr. Edison's own phonograph.

The message congratulated Mr. Edison on the thirty-sixth anniversary of his invention of the incandescent light, and told him that several hundred of his friends had gathered in his home to do him honor.

Mr. Edison's reply was received by his latest invention, the telescribe, and later every one in the room received a cylinder on which the words of the inventor had been transcribed automatically.

Among those who journeyed to Edison's home and found the streets about it lighted by 5,000 candle-power lights, while immense searchlights played on it from the roof of the laboratory, were: Charles and Theodore Edison, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas A. Edison, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. William Edison, the last two being children by the inventor's first wife; John B. Miller, brother of Mrs. Edison; Charles Edison Poyer, a nephew of the inventor; Mr. and Mrs. Henry Nicholl of New York, Mrs. Nicholl being a sister of Mrs. Edison; Dr. Peter Cooper Hewitt, Spencer Miller, and Dr. Elmer L. Sperry of the Naval Advisory Board, themselves inventors; Benjamin S. Whitehead of Newark; Captain George E. Burd, U. S. N.; Charles Wirt of Philadelphia; M. F. Moore of Rosell, an electrical expert; T. Comerford Martin and Edward H. Johnson of New York, Mr. and Mrs. Frank A. Potter of East Orange, Dr. G. F. Kunz, Mr. and Mrs. George Merck of Llewellyn Park, Dr. and Mrs. John H. Bradshaw of Orange, and Mrs. William G. Bee, whose husband was at the other end of the wire with Mr. Edison.

Among the old associates of Mr. Edison were George F. Morrison of Harrison, general manager of the Edison Lamp Works; Dr. Frank A. Sprague of New York, Sidney B. Payne of the General Electric Company of Schenectady; J. C. Walker, lighting expert; Charles Bradley, William J. Hammer, Charles L. Clarke, John Ott of West Orange, who has been with Mr. Edison forty years, the longest term of any in his employ.

Others included Dr. Schuyler S. Wheeler, President of the Crocker Wheeler Company; W. H. Chadwick, also of that company; Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Hutchinson of Mobile, Ala.; Mr. and Mrs. Tebbetts, also of Mobile; the Rev. Dr. Stephen Joseph Herben, pastor of the Orange Methodist Church supported by the Edisons; Gerard S. Swope, Vice President of the Western Electric Company; Frederick A. Stevenson, general superintendent of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company; Henry F. Thurber, Vice President of the New York Telephone Company, and the corps of engineering experts at the Edison works.

The wire worked perfectly and the words of all those who spoke were heard distinctly. Mr. Edison's voice preserved all its characteristics in the transmission over 3,400 miles, and those who knew him instantly recognized the speaker. Mr. Edison, in turn, assured those in his laboratory that he heard perfectly. Mr. Edison then said:

"It may seem strange to those who know of my work on the telephone carbon transmitter that this is the first time I have ever carried on a conversation over the telephone. Trying to talk 3,400 miles on my first attempt at a telephone conversation seems to be a pretty big undertaking, but the engineers of the Bell System have made it easier to talk 3,400 miles than it used to be to talk thirty-four miles. In my research work I have spent a great many years listening to the phonograph, but it gives me a singular sensation to sit here in California and hear the phonograph over the telephone all the way from Orange, N. J. I heard the record of Hutch's talk very plainly. I should now like to hear a musical record."

"That's fine," he said, after a record had been played. He was asked to play the record back from San Francisco and a machine at that end was started and the West Orange audience heard the music.

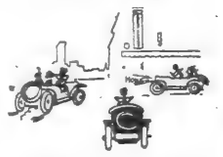
After several had spoken to Mr. Edison he was compelled to leave to attend a dinner in his honor at the exposition. Earlier he had had a private conversation with his son Charles.



A Corporal's Guard From An Underwear Regiment

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See two other R. H. Macy & Co. advts. on Page 6.

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WILSON CONFIDENT DEFENSE WILL WIN

Tells Conference Committee He Is Certain the People Want Country Adequately Prepared.

DEVISING REVENUE PLANS

Kern Suggests Sugar Duty and More Stamp Taxes—Experts' View of Proposed Navy.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.—Confidence that the country would approve of the Administration's plans for strengthening the national defenses was expressed by President Wilson today in addressing a committee from the Conference on National Defense, which called at the White House. The committee presented resolutions urging "adequate and quick" increases in every department of the national defenses.

The President said he was certain the people of the nation wanted the country adequately prepared for defense, although there might be some differences of opinion as to just how to go about the strengthening of the army and navy.

The Conference Committee included representatives of the National Defense League, the National Rifle Association, the Grand Army of the Republic, the Army and Navy Union, the Southern Commercial Congress, the Union Veteran Legion, the United Spanish War Veterans, and the Navy League. Mr. Wilson was told that his callers reflected the views of practically every veteran and patriotic organization in the country, having several million members.

Senator Kern, Democratic leader of the Senate, will discuss national defense tomorrow with President Wilson. He returned today from a visit to the Middle West, and said he thought the defense program could be put through Congress without much difficulty. Regarding ways of raising additional revenues to pay for strengthening the army and navy, Senator Kern said he believed the free sugar provision of the Tariff law, which would become effective next May, would be repealed and that there might be some changes in the Emergency Stamp Tax act.

Strength of New Navy.

What the United States Navy would be in 1925 if Congress approved the defense program was described today by naval experts. The strength of the navy will be:

Battleships of the first line, twenty-seven. These ships would all carry more than eight big guns each, most of them mounting twelve 14-inch 50-calibre rifles, which are believed by the Ordnance Bureau to be the equal or superior of any navy gun now in use.

Battleships of the second line, fourteen. These ships all carry four heavy guns each, and some of them have a speed of nearly twenty knots.

Reserve battleships, nine. These ships are all now in commission or in reserve. The oldest ship is the Iowa, commissioned in 1897. Three older ships, the Oregon, Massachusetts, and Indiana, will have gone to the scrap heap within two or three years.

Battle cruisers, 6. They will mount eight 14-inch 50-calibre rifles and have a speed of 35 knots an hour.

Scout cruisers, 13. This includes the Salem, Chester, and Birmingham, the only scouting ships now in the navy.

Destroyers, 96. This figure allows for the retirement of 16 destroyers built before 1898 and does not take into account 19 torpedo boats, many of which are still in service.

Fleet submarines, 18. The Schley, first vessel of his type designed for any navy, will be launched in a few months. She will make 20 knots on the surface, while the others will make 25 knots or more.

Old Submarines Useful.

Coast defense submarines, 149. This figures all submersibles of this type now built or building and allows for the retirement of nine boats of the A and P classes which are now doing duty in the Philippines and at Panama and giving satisfactory service, despite the fact that they are 12 years old. Navy officers believe most of them will still be available for harbor defense in eight years' time.

Gunboats, 31. These vessels are for river and shallow harbor use. The new program will add only two vessels of this type.

In addition to the foregoing there are ten armored cruisers, five protected cruisers, four second-class cruisers, twelve third-class cruisers, and nine coast defense monitors available for reserve fleet duty. It is not intended to build any more ships of these types.

The navy estimates will include $1,000,000 for a start on the $5,000,000 laboratory for the Navy Advisory Board hearded by Thomas A. Edison.

The War Department estimates will include an appropriation for fortifications at San Pedro, Cal., where sixteen-inch guns will be mounted. Additions to the San Francisco defenses with sixteen-inch guns to command the harbor and a wide reach of the coastline to the north and south also will be proposed to Congress. Other defenses of the same character will be proposed for Puget Sound.

Friends Seek Candidate Daubert.

The Democrats of the Eighteenth Assembly District in Brooklyn are thinking of offering a reward for information as to the whereabouts of their candidate for Alderman. The missing nominee is "Jake" Daubert, first baseman of the Brooklyn National League Baseball Club, and the idol of the local fans. It was said yestefday that he was somewhere out West on business. The Democrats of the district fear that "Jake" thinks that because he won in the primaries he is already an Alderman and is busy arranging his affairs preparatory to taking his seat in the board.

Our Peace, Prosperity and Helpfulness, President's Theme in Thanksgiving Proclamation

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.—President Wilson in a proclamation today, designating Thursday, Nov. 25, as Thanksgiving Day, called attention to the fact that the United States had been at peace while most of Europe had been at war. The proclamation reads:

It has long been the honored custom of our people to turn in the fruitful Autumn of the year in praise and thanksgiving to Almighty God for His many blessings and mercies to us as a nation. The year that is now drawing to a close since we last observed our day of national thanksgiving has been, while a year of discipline because of the mighty forces of war and of changes which have disturbed the world, also a year of special blessing for us.

Another year of peace has been vouchsafed us; another year in which not only to take thought of our duty to ourselves and to mankind but also to adjust ourselves to the many responsibilities thrust upon us by a war which has involved almost the whole of Europe. We have been able to assert our rights and the rights of mankind without breach of friendship with the great nations with whom we have had to deal, and while we have asserted rights we have been able also to perform duties and exercise privileges of succor and helpfulness which should serve to demonstrate our desire to make the offices of friendship the means of truly disinterested and unselfish service.

Our ability to serve all who could avail themselves of our services in the midst of crises has been increased, by a gracious Providence, by more and more abundant crops; our ample financial resources have enabled us to steady the markets of the world and facilitate necessary movement of commerce which the war might otherwise have rendered impossible; and our people have come more and more to a sober realization of the part they have been called upon to play in a time when all the world is shaken by unparalleled distresses and disasters.

The extraordinary circumstances of such a time have done much to quicken our national consciousness and deepen and confirm our confidence in the principles of peace and freedom by which we have always sought to be guided. Out of darkness and perplexities have come firmer counsels of policy and clearer perceptions of the essential welfare of the nation. We have prospered while other peoples were at war, but our prosperity has been vouchsafed us, we believe, only that we might the better perform the functions which war rendered it impossible for them to perform.

Now, therefore, I, Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States of America, do hereby designate Thursday, the twenty-fifth of November next, as a day of thanksgiving and prayer, and invite the people throughout the land to cease from their wonted occupations and in their several homes and places of worship render thanks to Almighty God.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington this twentieth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and fifteen, and of the independence of the United States of America one hundred and fortieth.

WOODROW WILSON.

By the President: Robert Lansing, Secretary of State.

MELLEN IS HOSTILE, GOVERNMENT SAYS

Continued from Page 1.

aroused by the word "persuade," and he wanted to know how it was managed.

"Well," Mr. Mellen said, "I told him all the things I thought were likely to happen if he did, and he took them under consideration and decided not to do it."

Mr. Lindabury protested for the third time, but the court permitted Mr. Mellen to go on, and he said:

How He Beat New Haven.

"I told Mr. Clark I had prepared a train from Boston to Allen's Point to connect with the steamer City of Worcester for New York, and that I had an advertisement in my pocket which had been set up, ready to go into the evening newspapers, announcing that the fare between Boston and New York would be $1.

"Mr. Clark looked at my papers and wanted to know if it was 'Honest Injun,' and I told him it was, and I hoped he would reconsider. He said he had to go to New York and he says, 'Tuttle, you fix this up with Mr. Mellen.' And he fixed it up with Mr. Mellen."

Mr. Lindabury protested once more against the way in which the Government was jumping into the middle of a "cut-throat" war, in which things were done of the most strenuous character "without showing the genesis of it," but he could not prevent Mr. Swacker from bringing out the sequel to Mr. Mellen's threat. His discussion with the New Haven officials occurred in June, 1892, and in November of the same year he became Second Vice President of that company.

"What duties were assigned to you at the start?" Mr. Swacker wanted to know.

"Well I was appointed Second Vice President in charge of traffic."

"Did you have anything to do in that respect?"

"Not enough so I could remember it."

"Did you have any conversation with Mr. Clark about it?"

"I complained I was apparently doing nothing. I didn't see how I was earning my salary and I was told I ought to be pretty well satisfied to be able to draw my salary and if the company was satisfied they didn't see why I should complain."

"Did he say anything about why he employed you?"

"He said I made too much of a nuisance of myself on the New England."

New Haven Gets Housatonic.

Mr. Swacker then took up the traffic arrangements between the New York and New England and the Housatonic on New York business. There was a through passenger train between Brooklyn and Boston by ferry from Wilson's Point to Oyster Bay, and Mr. Mellen cordially denounced it as a nuisance, as it only carried a passenger or two. Then there was a freight business which was obtained, the witness said, only by urgent solicitation.

Then the Housatonic was leased to the New Haven and soon after that the New England Terminal Company, which had handled the traffic between the Housatonic and the New York & New England, was discontinued, all its business going to the New Haven.

Mr. Swacker went into this discontinuance of the Terminal Company and brought out that the New Haven was not disposed to take over the share of the Terminal Company's expenses, which the Housatonic had borne and that there had been some difficulty in its getting supplies. It was sold under foreclosure. Mr. Lindabury objected to the Government's line of questioning, saying if the New Haven had bought up the Terminal Company at foreclosure that was all there was to it.

Mr. Swacker suggested that there was an understanding connected with the foreclosure, and that the late J. P. Morgan was connected with it, but here Mr. Mellen's memory failed him, and he could not assist the Government as to the nature of the alleged bargain. He had an idea, he said, that Mr. Morgan was one of those who bought in the Terminal Company, but he could only say that he had that information "from the air."

In the morning Mr. Mellen had told how the cities of New England were served by the railroads and steamboat lines from 1890. Mr. Swacker showed by his questioning what steamboat lines in 1890 were of importance to the New England trade. There was the Metropolitan Steamship Line, which ran 'round Cape Cod and handled only freight. Then there was the Windsor Line, the Boston and Philadelphia Steamship Company, which also was concerned only with freight, and the Merchants and Miners Line, which carried passengers as well as freight between Boston and Providence to Baltimore, Norfolk, Newport News, and Savannah. Moreover, there were other steamboat lines which ran from Boston to the northeast along the Maine coast.

Having thus sought to establish the amount of competition in the coasting business Mr. Swacker proceeded to ask Mr. Mellen about the railroads which served the principal New England points in 1890 before the era of alleged monopolization by the New Haven. Boston, said Mr. Mellen, was served by the Boston & Maine, the Fitchburg, the Boston & Albany, the New York & New England, the Old Colony, and the Metropolitan, the Windsor, and the Merchants and Miners' Steamship Lines. Providence had connections by the Windsor line, the Merchants and Miners, the Providence and Stonington Steamship Company, by water and by rail by the New York & Providence & Boston, and the New York & New England, which connected with the Boston & Albany.

New London was reached, said Mr. Mellen, by the New York & New England and by boat from New York. The Grand Trunk of Canada also served it through the Central Vermont, as well as the New London Northern, the New Haven, and the New York, Providence & Boston.

Only Mosquitos at Saybrook.

Mr. Swacker wanted to know about Saybrook, but Mr. Mellen cut him off.

"Nothing but mosquitos there," he asserted, but finally admitted that it had a steamboat line, the Hartford and New York Transportation Company, which operated two steamboats.

Although Mr. Mellen knew what railroads and steamboat lines ran from the different New England cities, he was not ready to say how far they enabled goods to be carried from them to other points in the United States. He pointed out, however, that the Merchants and Miners' Line and the Windsor Steamboat Line brought to New England its raw material, such as cotton and lumber, and carried away its manufactured products, much as the railways did.

As Mr. Swacker followed up this line of questioning, he obtained from Mr. Mellen an opinion concerning the New York & New England, the absorption of which is one of the principal points in the Government's case, which seemed to add considerable comfort to the defense. He spoke of the New York & New England almost slightingly as necessarily dependent on the New Haven.

"The New York & New England in 1890 was an adjunct or an extension of the New Haven, practically nothing else," said Mr. Mellen.

"Had it no traffic independent of the New Haven on the Hudson?"

"It did. But its profitable business was that done by way of the New Haven. The New Haven could have lived without the New England, but the New England could not have lived without the New Haven."

"What trunk lines were radiating from New York in 1890?" asked Mr. Swacker.

Sees Plenty of Competition.

"Substantially what they are now—the Lackawanna, Erie, Lehigh Valley, Jersey Central, Pennsylvania, and New York Central. Further up the Hudson at Mechanicsville, the Boston & Maine connected with the Delaware & Hudson, and at Rotterdam Junction with the West Shore, and at Troy with the Delaware & Hudson and the New York Central."

Mr. Swacker then named six or seven different steamboat lines which ran from New England points to New York in order to show that there was plenty of competition twenty-five years ago for New England business, and in a discussion that followed it was brought out that when the freight was too bulky to come by steamboat it could reach New England by the connections across the Hudson as an alternative route to the New Haven Railroad.

At the beginning of the afternoon session Mr. Lindabury presented to Judge Hunt Charles F. Choate of the Boston bar, who has been associated with the defense.

Then as Mr. Swacker presented in evidence the famous tripartite agreement which regulates the use of the Grand Central Terminal by the New York Central and the New Haven, and after objections from the defense Mr. Swacker read to the jury certain sections from it. It was followed by a number of extracts from the minutes of the Directors' meetings of the New Haven. This brought forth a long legal argument from the defense, but Judge Hunt overruled them and the documents were admitted.

This led to the examination of Mr. Mellen with regard to the relations between the New Haven and the Boston & Maine, but the Government had only just begun when an adjournment was taken until this morning at 10:30 o'clock.

REGENTS TO CONFER DEGREE ON ROOT

Vote to Award an LL.D., the Twentieth in Their 131 Years.

DISCUSS SCHOOL PROBLEMS

Gov. Whitman, at Convocation Exercises, Urges Better Educational Facilities in Rural Districts.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Oct. 21.—The Regents of the University of the State of New York today voted to confer the degree of Doctor of Laws on Elihu Root, former United States Senator and President of the Constitutional Convention. He is the twentieth man thus to be honored by the Regents in the 131 years of their existence. The degree will be conferred on Mr. Root in person by Dr. John H. Finley, as President of the University, at the close of the fifty-first convocation tomorrow night.

Previous recipients of the degree were Robert R. Livingston, 1792; William Patterson, 1792; William A. Duer, 1829; Benjamin F. Butler, 1834; William L. Marcy, 1844; Alexander H. Stevens, 1849; Harvey Prindle Peet, 1849; Salem Town, 1849; Joseph Henry, 1850; Valentine Mott, 1851; John McLean, 1854; Mark Hopkins, 1857; Peter Cooper, 1878; Thurlow Weed, 1879; Martin Brewer Anderson, 1881; Aaron Lucius Chapin, 1882; Seth Low, 1889; Clarence A. Walworth, 1887, and William P. Letchworth, 1893.

The public exercises of the convocation began at 2:30 o'clock this afternon, when the Regents, robed in their academic costumes, entered the auditorium of the State Education Building. In the absence of Chancellor Pliny T. Sexton, who was detained by illness in his family, Vice Chancellor Albert Vander Veer of Albany presided. The afternoon services were in memory of the late Chancellor St. Clair McKelway.

Addresses were delivered by Edgar M. Cullen, former Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals; Oswald G. Villard, and Chester S. Lord. Following the memorial services Charles W. Bardeen read a necrology of the New York State teachers for the year. Then came an address of welcome to the college and university Presidents entering upon office since the last convocation by Dr. John H. Finley. These Presidents were Frank D. Blodgett, Adelphi College; A. R. Brubacher, State College for Teachers; Henry N. MacCracken, Vassar College; Sidney E. Mezes, College of the City of New York; Joseph A. Mulry, Fordham University, and John Balcom Shaw, Elmira College.

Wants Better Rural Schools.

The speakers at this evening's session were Governor Charles S. Whitman and President George E. Vincent of the University of Minnesota. Governor Whitman took as his text, "The Interest of the Executive in the Education of the People." In part he said:

"This generation witnesses a growing concern for the elementary schools—the schools of the people—and it is a most wholesome indication of our democratic citizenship. There were days when the boy who sat in the little country schoolhouse received an education as good perhaps as could be obtained in any school in the land, but the little red country schoolhouse has not kept pace in progress with the institutions in the larger centres of population. In these days, when transportation, even in the rural districts, has become comparatively easy, the movement for central rural schools, with trained and well-paid teachers, should make rapid headway.

President Vincent spoke on "The University and the State," saying that the development of universities had been hailed as a triumph of democracy.

"The State," he said, "has created an organ of intelligence for the service of all; has set up a kind of West Point of science for training the soldiers of agriculture, industry and the professions; has brought into being an expert adviser prepared to supply accurate information and constructive suggestions with respect to all the problems of community life. This ideal has naturally impressed the imaginations of many friends of progress, as it has aroused the enthusiasm of the men and women immediately concerned with the work itself.

"Certain evidences, if not of reaction at least of skepticism, have therefore been greeted with surprise. Such evidences do exist. Surveys have raised doubts. In several States new forms of university control have been adopted; the very principle of State-supported college and university education has been here and there attacked; the activities of experts have been resented; fear that the university is building up machines of alumni and officials to dominate the State have been freely expressed.

"If we lack faith in democracy itself we can have little hope for the highest success of State universities. If we accept the views of Paguet in his Cult of Incompetence we must despairingly conclude that the best ability, the finest talents will seek the service not of the public but of private groups and corporations. This would mean the gradual drift of the best types of teaching and research men from the State universities into the endowed institutions. A certain amount of this is to be expected. The greater prestige, the richer library resources, the larger leisure for private study, the tranquillity will attract many of these older seats of learning. But there will remain men and women with faith and courage; others of an adventurous and hopeful type will rally to their support; the struggle for better things will go on. The ideals of the State university will be more clearly defined and more convincingly presented to the people."

EXPORT BUSINESS TAXES RAILROADS

Traffic Largely Increased by Foodstuffs and Munitions for Nations at War.

ROADS EMPLOY MORE MEN

New York Central Rushing 5,000 New Cars—Sidings of Jersey Central Choked for 35 Miles.

Officers of practically all the railroads coming into New York stated yesterday that traffic was heavier than at any previous time since 1907. Steel products, consisting largely of ordnance and shells for the allied armies, wheat and corn, horses and other livestock for export, and clothing shipments are taxing the facilities of all the roads. The operating forces of several trunk lines have been increased largely since Sept. 1, and further additions will be made if export business grows heavier.

At the Erie Railroad offices it as said tonnage figures for September showed that the traffic handled was greater than ever before recorded for a single month in the company's history. The Erie brings to the seaboard a substantial part of the product of the anthracite coal field of Pennsylvania, but this business has been only a fair part of the general haul picked up from Chicago on through the Eastern States.

The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad's freight tonnage increased 40 per cent. in the last ninety days in so far as shipments to New York for export are concerned. The New Haven Railroad is moving more freight down from the New England States than it has for the Fall period in many years. The New Haven's tonnage has been vastly increased since the end of August by shipments from the arms and munition factories of Connecticut. It brings to this port the output of the Remington Arms Company, the American Ordnance Company, and other concerns with works at Bridgeport and New Haven, and the rifles and cartridges being made by the factories in Massachussets and Connecticut which were bought and put to making rifles by the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company last Spring.

The New York Central Railroad reports business so good that several hundred extra men have been taken on to handle the traffic, and deliveries of 5,000 freight cars, recently ordered from equipment concerns, are being rushed. The Central is bringing in from Western elevators a vast quantity of wheat, billed through to London, Liverpool, and the ports of France and the Scandinavian countries. On the New Jersey Central Road lines of loaded freight cars extending for thirty-five miles are held up because of the congestion.

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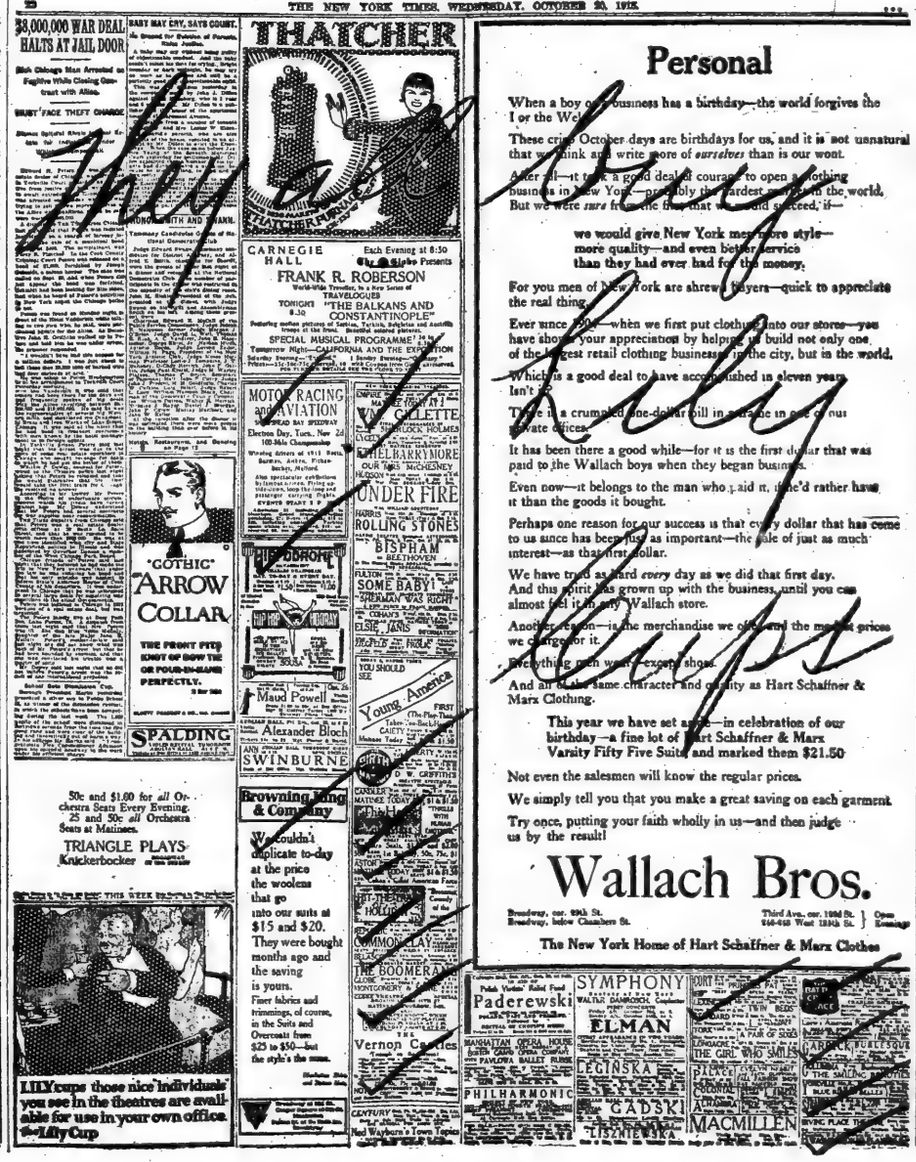
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ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT.

23 THE NEW YORK TIMES, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1915. 23



Personal

When a boy of [illegible] business has a birthday—the world forgives the l or the Wo[illegible]

These cri[illegible] October days are birthdays for us, and it is not unnatural that we think and write more of *ourselves* than is our wont.

After all—it took a good deal of courage to open a clothing business in New York—probably the hardest city in the world. But we were *sure* from the first that we would succeed, if—

we would give New York men more style—more quality—and even better service than they had ever had for the money.

For you men of New York are shrewd buyers—quick to appreciate the real thing.

Ever since 1909—when we first put clothing into our stores—you have shown your appreciation by helping us build not only one of the largest retail clothing businesses in the city, but in the world.

Which is a good deal to have accomplished in eleven years. Isn't it?

There is a crumpled one-dollar bill in a frame in one of our private offices.

It has been there a good while—for it is the first dollar that was paid to the Wallach boys when they began business.

Even now—it belongs to the man who paid it, if he'd rather have it than the goods it bought.

Perhaps one reason for our success is that every dollar that has come to us since has been just as important—the sale of just as much interest—as that first dollar.

We have tried as hard *every* day as we did that first day. And this spirit has grown up with the business, until you can almost feel it in any Wallach store.

Another reason—is the merchandise we offer, and the modest prices we charge for it.

Everything men wear, except shoes.

And all of the same character and quality as Hart Schaffner & Marx Clothing.

This year we have set aside—in celebration of our birthday—a fine lot of Hart Schaffner & Marx Varsity Fifty Five Suits and marked them $21.50

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We simply tell you that you make a great saving on each garment.

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Spelling	Elementary Algebra
Reading	Plane Geometry
Elementary English	English, Three Years

A Boy of 16, between October, 1914, and June, 1915, did

Four Years' Work in One

and earned the 70 Regents counts indicated below:

Algebra	100%	Plane Geometry	96%
Intermediate Algebra	82%	Solid Geometry	82%
Adv. Algebra	84%	Caesar	83%
French, 2d year	80%	Physics	85%
American History	83%	French, 3d year	75%
		Chemistry	82%
		English, 4 yrs.	85%

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HISTORY DAY BY DAY

The future historian of the great European War will have a mass of material that will call for his consideration, but his account will lack the thrill and vividness that are such striking features of the first-hand accounts of the great struggle now appearing in

Current History Magazine
of The New York Times.
25c a Copy. $3.00 a Year.
Times Square, New York.

CHAMBER INDORSES NEW CONSTITUTION

Commerce Body Approves Proposed Changes as Good Business Move.

ACTS AFTER INVESTIGATION

Labor Plans Fight on Proposals—Quigg Condemns Recommendations of Convention.

The Chamber of Commerce at a special meeting at noon yesterday approved the main part of the proposed Constitution with only one dissenting vote. The taxation article was approved by the Chamber three weeks ago. No action will be taken on the apportionment article.

The action was taken after the 500 members present had heard the report of a special committee on the Constitution, headed by Eugenius H. Outerbridge, and had listened to Morgan J. O'Brien, Vice President of the Constitutional Convention; Martin Saxe, Chairman of the Committee on Taxation, and Seth Low, President of the Chamber of Commerce and delegate to the convention, all of whom argued that the proposed Constitution represented the embodiment of the best business sense in its provision for the government of the State.

The report of the Constitution Committee said in part:

"After many months of consideration by eminent representatives elected from all parts of the State the proposed Constitution was adopted by a non-partisan vote and by a large majority of the members of the convention.

"With the rapid growth of population, and especially with the large increase in the area and population of municipalities, new problems of administration have arisen and experience has proved the necessity for material changes in the fundamental law of the State if real efficiency and just and economic government is to be accomplished in State and municipal administration."

Indorsed in Resolution.

The following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York, recognizing that the magnitude of the political, commercial, industrial, and social affairs now embraced within the administration of the State and its municipalities necessitated a revision of the Constitution in order that more efficient means of government might ensue, and that the proposed Constitution as amended and revised has been prepared after full discussion and mature deliberation by a body of men thoroughly competent to deal with this intricate subject, hereby approves the proposed Constitution adopted by the convention on Sept. 10, 1915, and recommends its adoption by the vote of the people at the election to be held on the second day of November, 1915.

Mr. Low appealed to his hearers to support the Constitution on the grounds of public business policy.

Mr. O'Brien emphasized the non-partisan character of the body of the proposed Constitution to be voted on as Question 1, and said that while he had protested in the convention against not giving New York the representation to which the city was entitled, the apportionment article had nothing to do with the main part of the Constitution.

Mr. Saxe thanked the chamber for its previous indorsement of the taxation article.

"It is high time for a change in our taxation system," he said. "We are using the same system that England used in the twelfth century, and that is the general property taxation system. We all know that general property taxation, so far as personal property is concerned, is a failure. We have got to get away from it. Now in the revised Constitution we make it possible to extend the tax district to the county line so that tax districts may be consolidated, and so that there may be a tax board for the entire county.

"We provide also for the supervision, review, and equalization of assessments. It is a notorious fact that up-State property is not assessed, as the law provides, at its full value. Yet here in the City of New York property is assessed close to its full value, and I have heard some people say that much of it is assessed beyond its full value. I think New York is really subject to some discrimination, but all that can be cured by having a central body with the power of equalization and review of assessments. There these questions of assessment can be thrashed out in the making. That is the place to correct them."

LABOR PREDICTS DEFEAT.

Committee Answers Complaints of Central Federated Union.

The Joint Campaign Committee of the Central Federated Union of New York and of the Central Labor Union of Brooklyn met at campaign headquarters, 210 Fifth Street, yesterday afternoon to hear the report of a committee headed by President Holland of the New York State Federation, which had finished a tour of the State, lining up labor organizations against the proposed Constitution. Mr. Holland reported that the Constitution would be overwhelmingly defeated.

The Citizens' Union Non-Partisan Committee for the Adoption of the Constitution issued a statement refuting the assertion of organized labor that it had got no consideration from the convention.

"The State Federation of Labor filed twenty-four suggestions," said the statement. "The proposed Constitution carries out the following requests:

Retains annual sessions of the Legislature.

Raises the salaries of Assemblymen and Senators.

Abolishes the Governor's emergency message power.

Puts the State Labor Department into the Constitution.

Makes sure that workmen's compensation can be made to cover occupational diseases as well as accidents.

Strengthens the power of the Legislature to prohibit manufacturing in tenement houses.

Keeps short terms for the Governor and the members of the Legislature.

Keeps an elective judiciary.

MARSHALL ANSWERS LAWYER.

Calls His Attack on Conservation Article Most Absurd.

Louis Marshall, delegate to the Constitutional Convention, and a member of the Conservation Committee, issued a statement last night answering the attack made by George A. Lawyer, head of the New York State Fish, Game and Forest League, with headquarters at Watertown, N. Y., against the Constitution because of its article on conservation. Mr. Marshall pointed out that when the convention invited officials of every organization in the State interested in conservation to appear before the committee, Mr. Lawyer did not appear.

"In spite of the efforts made by the lumbermen to commercialize the forests, to permit the cutting of timber and to divide the preserve into zones," said Mr. Marshall, "every effort made in that direction in the convention was voted down peremptorily. The convention removed every incentive on the part of any one to destroy the forests. Not even dead trees or dead timber may be taken away except for the sole purpose of reforestation and fire prevention, and even then they may not be sold. How can any honest man contend that under such provision, it is within the range of possibility for the lumbermen to encroach upon the forests?"

Mr. Marshall said it would be interesting to know who supplied the fund of $50,000 he quotes Mr. Lawyer as saying was available to help defeat the constitution.

QUIGG REPORTS ADVERSELY.

Tells Constituents Constitution Is Not Worth Voting For.

Lemuel Ely Quigg in a pamphlet with the title "Mr. Quigg to His Constituents" yesterday reported to his followers in Columbia, Putnam and Dutchess Counties just what he thought of the proposed Constitution. He comments on the short ballot:

"I am obliged to report to you that in my view this is an attempt to create in New York a novel government, the like of which does not today exist on earth; that it provides absolute despotism, with permission to you to change the despot once in two years, if, with his complete control over the Government, he does not prove stronger than you are."

On Question 1, involving the main body of the Constitution, Mr. Quigg will vote no; Question 2, relating to reapportionment, he says, is a case of tweedledum and tweedledee, doesn't amount to a hill of beans, and he will not vote on it at all; on Question 3 the taxation article, he may vote yes.

APPEAL TO BRONX VOTERS.

Constitution Urged as Good Business Policy for the State.

George W. Wickersham, Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, and Morgan J. O'Brien, leader of the minority of the Constitutional Convention, told 300 members of the Bronx Board of Trade at Ebling's Casino, 156th Street and St. Ann's Avenue, yesterday that a business man needed only to study the proposed Constitution carefully to be persuaded to vote for it.

Mr. Wickersham told of the great growth in the State's expenses—from $12,000,000 in 1895 to $42,000,000 in 1915, and of the growth of the State debt from $8,000,000 in 1895, to $186,000,000 in 1915. After telling some of the evils in State Government which the convention tried to cure, among them the growth in departments, the abuse of the emergency message, and the slipshod compilation of the appropriations, he said:

"We have tried to stem this waste and put the State Government on a business basis. The suggestion that the articles should have been voted on separately was impracticable, as the articles were linked with one another. We have attempted a general revision of the Constitution, a complete reformation of the Government of the State."

POLICE ARE PROTECTED.

New York City Force Loses Nothing in Constitution.

The police of New York City have nothing to fear from the proposed Constitution, according to Meier Steinbrink, a delegate to the convention, who issued a statement yesterday contradicting assertions made by opponents of the proposed Constitution that the police would lose the right to have their dismissals subject to court review.

"I cannot conceive for what reason any one should attempt to mislead either the police or firemen by a statement so utterly unfounded," he said. "There is nothing in the new Constitution which takes from either the police or firemen the right to court review which they enjoy by the provisions of the Greater New York Charter, and I think that without egotism I may address the police on this subject, since I championed their cause before the Constitutional Convention."

O. K. OF YOUNG REPUBLICANS.

Club Urges Business System in Revised Constitution.

The Young Republican Club yesterday issued to its members a report on the new Constitution, in which it urged the adoption of the proposed reforms. The letter said in part:

"The opportunity is now given the State of New York to lead the other States in the practice, as well as the principle, of the budget system, of business administration of State affairs, and of the short ballot and responsible, visible government, and to take a great step toward home rule and an effective judiciary."

TAMMANY BRAVES HOOT CONSTITUTION

Smith, Wagner, and Foley Condemn Proposals—No Organization Action.

'BETTER CHANCE NEXT TIME'

Wigwam Indorses Candidates and Cheers for "Al, the Next Sheriff."

Tammany held its first ratification meeting of the campaign in Tammany Hall last night. Although Judge Swann, candidate for District Attorney, and other county candidates spoke, the meeting was decidedly cold until Alfred E. Smith, candidate for Sheriff, got up and turned the affair into an uproarious meeting.

There was little enthusiasm for Judge Swann. He was listened to with respect while he told about what he expected to accomplish if elected, and State Senator Robert F. Wagner, one of Tammany's best orators, fared little better. The hall, which was comfortably filled, was manifestly a Smith crowd, and when the candidate for Sheriff took the platform the audience cheered him for fully five minutes.

Secretary Tom Smith started the proceedings by reading a resolution to the effect that the New York Democracy indorsed all the Tammany candidates. This was greeted with howls of approval.

Tammany Hall as an organization did not go on record on the proposed Constitution, but the speakers did not hesitate to condemn the proposition from beginning to end. Senator Wagner condemned it in unmeasured terms, and Assemblyman Smith told how he had fought to get a real apportionment. Mr. Smith said he had fought hard for three propositions—the demands of labor, the sinking fund provision, and the minimum wage scale, but that all had been defeated by the Republican members. Regarding the home rule provision, Mr. Smith said:

"We were willing to take the best we could get for New York. That's what we went there for."

The brought down the house, and it was some time before the Assemblyman could proceed. He condemned the scheme of reapportionment as unfair to the Democrats, and said that if the Constitution was defeated this year, Tammany would have a better chance next time. When he referred to the reapportionment clause as a "gold brick" he was cheered for a long time.

Judge Swann said in part:

"A District Attorney of this county who places himself abreast of the times in the treatment of crime and criminals, instead of following the old course of prosecution and prosecution alone, would become a power for good in the great desired end of crime prevention."

Senator James A. Foley, another member of the Constitutional Convention, and Alexander Yorke also attacked the proposed Constitution.

Rent Names Aid Committee.

Elihu Root, President of the Union League Club, has appointed the following committee of ten to co-operate with similar committees of other organizations in presenting the merits and advantages of the proposed Constitution for the State of New York to the citizens of the State: Reuben Leslie Maynard, Chairman; George B. Agnew, Roscoe C. E. Brown, Samuel W. Fairchild, Austin B. Fletcher, Chester S. Lord, Robert C. Morris, Elihu Root, Jr., Charles E. Rushmore, and William R. Willcox.

WAR FAILS TO HALT HEBREW CHARITY AID

Trustees Report Organization's Great Strides in Encouraging Self Help.

MORE GIFTS THAN IN 1914

Kind Word for Gary Plan—Help for Evicted Jews — Big Returns from Waste Materials.

Reports submitted last night at the forty-first annual meeting of the United Hebrew Charities at Temple Emanu-El showed that the organization, despite the European war, had given more aid and accomplished more along constructive lines during the past year than in 1914.

Leopold Plaut, President of the Board, read the annual report of the Trustees, which called attention to the fact that, although a few contributors had felt obliged to curtail or discontinue their support, the great majority continued their activity undiminished, and many of them had increased it. The receipts in the form of donations and memberships, the report said, amounted to $212,560.86, compared with $189,014.62 in the previous year. In relief work the organization paid out $271,524.43 to meet extraordinary demands.

Aid to self-help had been the primary principle underlying the work, the Board reported, and this had caused the organization to take a strong interest in plans for providing open markets, the establishment of a vocational guidance department and other efforts along constructive lines.

Answering those who have attacked organized charity the report read:

Relief societies during the past five or six years have run a gauntlet of abuse and criticism that has made the position of trustee very disagreeable at times. We have borne with equanimity the contempt of some social reformers for the necessary palliative measures of organized charity in the place of far-reaching political changes, knowing that until the millennium arrives provision must be made to succor victims of social and economic maladjustment.

Of the movement started to raise a fund independent of organized charity to save families on the east side from eviction the report says:

Unhappily, however, we have not yet reached that stage where we have money enough to provide adequate or efficient aid to all our families. We have been provided with enough to supply the elemental needs, that is, shelter, food, clothing, and fuel, sufficiently to keep body and soul together. This was demonstrated to the satisfaction of the city authorities when, acting upon the sensational reports to the contrary of a certain Municipal Judge on the east side, they quietly, without our knowledge, kept tab on several hundred Jewish eviction cases and found, as they subsequently announced, that the reports were unfounded and that the United Hebrew Charities was fully meeting the needs as they were disclosed, preventing evictions by paying the rent of families too poor to pay it themselves.

The Widows' Pension law enacted by the Legislature, the report said, would be a desirable adjunct to the work of private societies, but not more than 20 per cent. of the widowed mothers now cared for by the United Hebrew Charities would meet the requirements set forth in the law. Commenting on future plans the report said:

We do not appeal to you any longer on the negative ground of merely satisfying hunger and preventing cold, but on the positive ground of providing normal living conditions for such of our people as cannot provide them themselves.

The report of the treasurer showed that the society had $371,872 available during the year, and had disbursed $383,104. Of the money received, $153,485 was in membership contributions and $52,145 in voluntary donations. The item of cash relief dispensed was $218,052.

During the year the society dealt with 9,574 cases, involving 41,079 individuals. In 4,599 cases cash relief was granted, and other relief was given in 855. In 3,820 cases it was found that aid was not necessary.

The report of the Committee on Vocational Guidance had a good word to say for the Wirt system of education. The committee felt that permanent aid was best given to a family not by sending a child to school at an early age, but by equipping the child for industrial life so that destitution would be unknown in future years. On this point the report read:

It is with pardonable pride, perhaps, that your committee calls attention to the fact that the United Hebrew Charities, so far as it knows, is the first organization of its kind that has recognized this principle by organizing a vocational guidance department.

The report goes at length into the findings of the committee and the tests it is making with several children. A report of the industrial department, which was started to collect waste materials, to give the useful articles to the poor, and disposing of the rest showed surprising results. Articles collected, and they included almost everything, from toys to an artificial leg, were sold for $10,578, and much was still unsold. In all, 12,417 "bags" had been contributed and a great quantity of clothing had been obtained for needy families.

These Trustees were re-elected for three years: Mrs. J. B. Greenhut, Louis J. Grumbach, Morris Mayer, Alexander New, Daniel Richter, Jack W. Schiffer, Louis Stern, and Edwin C. Vogel.

SELIGMAN FOR PERKINS.

Says Moss Indorsement Was Given Before Primaries.

Isaac M. Seligman has written to Frank Moss and to the Perkins Campaign Committee, calling attention to the fact that his indorsement of Moss for District Attorney was only before the primaries, and saying that in his opinion Mr. Moss acted unwisely in undertaking to run on a separate ticket after the primaries.

"The effect of such a course will only be to endanger the election of Mr. Perkins, and to strengthen the hope of Tammany's success at the polls," Mr. Seligman wrote. "Mr. Perkins is a faithful and able public servant. I shall cast my vote for him and trust that he will be elected."

Are You Looking for OFFICES or a LOFT?

We have offices and lofts to SUBLET for unexpired terms. All parts of city. Large or small. Long or short periods. See us first; we can save you both TIME and MONEY. No charge to you for the service.

Have YOU an Office or Loft to SUBLET?

We will relieve you of your lease by securing a good tenant promptly. No charge until rental is made.

THE SUBLEASING CO.
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1476 Broadway, Corner 42nd Street
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GREENHUT'S "THE BIG STORE" Meet me at the Fountain
BOTH SIDES SIXTH AVE., 18TH TO 19TH STREET

50 S&H Green Trading Stamps FREE today with purchases of $1 or more. Present Coupon.

THIS COUPON GOOD TODAY

Cut out this coupon. It is good for 50 (FIFTY) S&H Green Trading Stamps FREE with purchases of $1 or more Today, Friday, Oct. 22.

These 50 FREE Stamps are of the same kind as those which you would ordinarily obtain with your purchases.

N. Y. T., 10-22-15. Greenhut's. 91

FOR MEN—TODAY!

Fall and Winter

Overcoats, Suits and Raincoats, at $8.95

The Sale Price is Very Low for Such Fine Garments

1,560 high-class garments—1,560 matchless bargains.

The selling price is in many instances actually lower than the figure that these garments can be bought for in the open market today at wholesale.

The Overcoats at $8.95

Beauties—full or half lined; single or double breasted; loose back or form-fitting. Scores of styles for your choice.

Many of these are samples—and therefore only one of a kind.

Black or Oxford Gray in Fall or Winter weights; also fancy back Winter Overcoats. Plenty of plain gray, blue and fancy mixtures.

The Suits at $8.95

Popular Fall and Winter styles and materials in all sizes for men and youths. At least a score of smart patterns for your choice.

The range of materials is comprehensive and embraces the season's favorites.

Raincoats at $8.95

Standard $12 and $15 values.

Handsome and serviceable double-texture raincoats, guaranteed to give long and satisfactory service. All sizes in this sale.

Now, gentlemen, this sale has been planned for weeks. The values are the biggest offered this year. "A WORD TO THE WISE."

Double S&H Green Trading Stamps in Forenoons—Single Stamps Afternoons

GIMBELS
Broadway and 33d Street

SPECIAL!--Men's Fall and Winter Suits and Overcoats

$19.50

SPLENDID Suits, in the season's best models for men and young men. All the most fashionable fabrics, in popular colorings and a range of fifty patterns. All sizes from 33 to 44.

Bought Specially—both Suits and Coats—to make you a REAL 5th Birthday present of value.

The Overcoats—really FINELY made and full of distinction—are here in fullest range of choice whether for dress or business, town or country. The loose-fitting models are especially attractive. Also the Chesterfields, ¾ length, full silk lined, in Oxford grey, vicuna cloths, and other good fabrics.

Every garment is the season's latest production.

Fourth Floor.



RARE Values in Men's Shirts and Scarfs

The 4000 Scarfs at 65c

A maker of fine scarfs for men sold us his surplus stock of $1 and $1.50 qualities and reinforced them with scarfs of the same grade made from his sample "blankets"—(the large squares of silks used for display purposes).

We made the purchase some time ago, for deliverey NOW. Had we waited, we would have had to pay considerably more in the face of a rapidly rising silk market.

The 2400 Shirts at $1

Ordered from one of our best Shirt-makers, who made them up at concessions during his less busy season, over our own generous measurements. Splendid fabrics, such as high count percales, printed and woven madras, etc., in a wide assortment of handsome stripe effects. Stiff cuffs. Sizes 14 to 17. Main Floor

Introducing Another GIMBEL Achievement

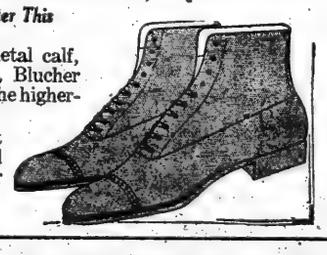
Custom Last Shoes for Men, $3.95

No $5 Shoe That Our Experts Have Seen Can Better This Excellent Footwear.

MAHOGANY Russia calf, patent leather, gun metal calf, glaze kid, black Russia calf, and tans. Lace, Blucher and button styles and the swagger lasts you see in the higher-priced lines. All sizes and widths.

The assortment of lasts and leathers is such that whatever a man desires in foot wear he can be fitted and satisfied in such a way that he will remember GIMBEL Shoes.

Men's Shoe Section, Second Floor



Broadway Saks & Company at 34th Street

'Phone 2626 Greeley. Specialists in Apparel for Men, Women and Children.

Saks Suits for Men, at $20

are ahead of any argument we can offer in their behalf

¶ Most clothing arguments are ahead of the clothes. Saks clothes are always ahead of the argument. Nothing that we can tell you here about Saks $20 suits can quite come up to the suits themselves. The performance is better than the promise. *The tailoring is better than the telling.*

¶ We have gone deeper into this $20 proposition than ever before. We have increased our assortments liberally. *We had to.* Last season's business proved that. But we have done more than increase the selections. We have increased the value to a point *never before reached in $20 clothes.*

¶ In every iota of their making they are essentially better than $20 clothes, and whether they are shown in close-fitting, soft roll effects, or in models of more conservative cut, this one unalterable fact holds true of every $20 suit in the Saks stock this Fall—*its style is so far ahead of the price that nobody will suspect how little you paid for it.*

All the new features—soft roll collars—classy innovations in lapels—sporty pockets—soft roll vests—some with flapped pockets on them—others plain—and a range of choice in fabrics, patterns and colors which you cannot match anywhere in town—and that goes, North, South, East and West of Saks'.

Attention is directed to a particularly comprehensive showing of

Men's Negligee & Pleated Bosom Shirts at $1.50

Choice of soft or starched cuffs; made of fine imported and American fabrics in a wide variety of patterns and colorings, each in particularly good taste. While patterns range from the bright to quite plain and subdued effects, there is not one that may be classed as garish. Sizes 13½ to 18½; all sleeve lengths to 36.

Men's Imported "Cross Bar" Handkerchiefs, 6 for 95c

Sheer all-linen, embroidered initial.

Men's Imported Hand-Embroidered Initial Handkerchiefs, 6 for $1.15

Men's $4 and $5 Derbies at $1.95

The maker thinks they are too light; we think they are just right. How about you?

Made by one of the most famous hatters in the business—lives on his reputation and makes hats on the side—his name is all you need to look for in a Derby—the rest is individuality and style. But these particular Derbies are a little lighter than he likes them—just an excess of fastidiousness. Blocked in eight of the newest models. All have the character and finish which their name implies—and the lightness referred to as a fault we regard as a virtue, for the lighter a Derby the more comfort.

Also about 300 fine soft Hats—that have been selling at $3.00, and a fine assortment of tweed Hats at the same price.

An unusual offering of

Men's Canes at $1.00

Beech, maple, silver ash, Castania, Cornell, Malacca, bamboo and pimento. Neatly trimmed with etched or engraved sterling silver caps, bands and applied designs. Some with smart leather caps or bands.

Cane Umbrellas at $2.95

A very special price.

In dry weather a walking stick, in rain an umbrella. Outside case telescopes into small space. Finished in the desirable Malacca color.

A very Special offering of

Men's Wool Blanket Robes at $2.95

All have wide, luxurious Russian collar, pearl buttons, with reinforced buttonhole at neck. Some are handsomely trimmed with silk cord on edges of pockets and cuffs. Mercerized girdle. Plain tan, gray or brown, and in rich combinations of blue, gray, brown, tan, maroon and red. Very roomy, warm and comfortable. Generous, useful garments of great utility that will wear a long time.

An important Sale of

Men's Dancing Oxfords and Pumps

Made by James A. Banister of Newark, N. J.

at $3.45

Patent leather or gun metal calfskin; flexible, hand-turned sole.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.

Macy's

Herald Square, Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

The Overcoat in the Expense Account

MOST men have already, or soon will, spend a part of their expense accounts for a winter overcoat. The question comes up, where to buy it.

Last week an otherwise worthy New York store advertised overcoats at $9.75 and one of our Comparison Department experts bought several coats.

These garments were so thoroughly poor that we take the occasion to call attention once again to the fallacy of judging an article alone on the basis of price.

Macy's advertising does lay stress on price—and so do you. What a thing costs is always important to you. But, what it is worth is even more important. Hence this sermon on quality.

A Low Price is Often the Highest Price

The price in itself is never a safe basis for judgment. An overcoat at $9.75 may be the best bargain you ever had; or it may be a rank extravagance.

For 57 years this store has had the reputation for selling *dependable* merchandise at prices lower than any other store in the city.

And in that time we have never lost sight of the importance of quality. Our "low price" is always the result of merchandising ingenuity; it is never made by skimping quality.

The Macy reputation for "lowest prices" is built on the solid rock of dependability, for the goods we sell must give satisfaction no matter how much the price.

We sell at "Lowest-in-the-City-prices," but—

We Never Slight Quality at Macy's

DENIES HUNTINGTON GOT A FAKE ROMNEY

Isaac Simmons of Art Firm He Sues for $100,000 Insists Painting Is Genuine.

SAYS EXPERTS CERTIFIED IT

Connoisseur Here Recovering from Severe Operation—Must Go to London for Trial.

Art circles in this city are stirred over the $100,000 suit brought by Henry E. Huntington of this city, bibliophile and connoisseur, against Lewis & Simmons of London, Paris, and 581 Fifth Avenue, New York, on the allegation that a painting which he bought from them is not a genuine Romney. He also questions that the work is a true likeness of Mrs. Siddons and her sister, Fanny Kemble, the English actresses, which it is called.

Isaac Simmons of Lewis & Simmons, at his galleries here yesterday, denied the charges made by Mr. Huntington and said that his firm would fight to the last to maintain the authenticity of the work. The suit disclosed that Mr. Huntington is recovering from a severe operation. On account of his illness his London attorneys proposed that his testimony be taken by commission in this country. The application was granted and then reversed by the Court of Appeals, King's Bench. Mr. Huntington, when his health permits, will have to go to England to appear in the suit. It is thought the matter will be before the courts within six weeks.

Mr. Simmons said that he himself would consent to no compromise and that he had overwhelming proof to sustain the position of his house.

"This picture," said he, "was sold to Mr. Huntington in 1912 by this firm and guaranteed to be a Romney. It was accompanied by a written expert opinion of the best English authority on Romney. After the picture was sold it was hung in the Metropolitan Club in this city and in Mr. Huntington's private apartment. It was seen by several well-known dealers who were advising him and all of them pronounced upon it most favorably. After hanging in the club for some time it was sent to the house of Mr. Huntington at San Gabriel, Pasadena County, Cal. The following year I met Mr. Huntington in Paris and he told me how pleased he was with the picture.

"A well-known firm of art dealers in this city held an exhibition of old English masters which consisted mostly of pictures bought from that firm by Mr. Huntington. It refused to hang the Romney in this exhibition and cast doubt upon its authenticity.

"This poisoned Mr. Huntington's mind, and he asked us to take back the picture and return his money. This we refused to do, assuring him that the picture was absolutely as represented, and that we certainly would not take back a canvas on which a slur had been cast. We offered, however, to submit it to any expert or experts whom Mr. Huntington might name. After this the picture was sent to England under the direction of the firm mentioned, and the matter was placed in the hands of lawyers. There had until now been no publication concerning the controversy. After this action was brought we had the painting examined by the best authorities on Romney in England, and they all pronounced it to be absolutely genuine.

"The integrity of this firm has never been assailed before. We have been established since 1860 with well-known branches in Paris and London. We feel that we will demonstrate to Mr. Huntington, as well as to the art lovers of the world, that this great picture is by Romney.

"In fact, we are pleased that this action has been brought, as it will clear the air and prove to Mr. Huntington beyond a doubt that he has a perfectly genuine and authentic work."

At the home of Mr. Huntington at the southeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Fifty-seventh Street it was said yesterday that he was unable on account of ill health to discuss the case. At his office, 25 Broad Street, reference was made to his American attorney, who, however, could not be found. It is understood that the matter is entirely in the hands of his English lawyers.

ASIATIC ASSOCIATION MEETS

W. D. Straight Re-elected President —Fears Loss of Oriental Trade.

The American Asiatic Association at its annual meeting in the Chamber of Commerce rooms yesterday re-elected Willard D. Straight President for the ensuing year. These Vice Presidents were chosen: Charles M. Schwab and Eugene P. Thomas of New York, Alba B. Johnson of Philadelphia, Theodore B. Wilcox of Portland, Ore.; John B. Cleveland of Spartansburg, N. C., and Ellison A. Smythe of Pelzer, S. C. Albert Cordes and John Foord of New York were elected Treasurer and Secretary. Mr. Straight in his address said that the general commercial situation in the Far East had appreciably improved during the last year.

"Aside from the question of financing, the importance of which cannot be overemphasized," he added, "the general prospect for increasing our business with the Orient seems more promising than at any time in recent years. But, notwithstanding this fact, we are confronted by a situation which may make it almost impossible for us to take advantage of the present opportunities. The Pacific Mail Steamship Company and the Robert Dollar Company, which have long been among the principal carriers of our export trade to and our import trade from the Orient, are no longer operated under the American flag. The Pacific Mail steamers, for years run at a considerable loss, have now been sold because the provisions of the La Follette Seamen's Bill imposed an increased cost of operation which was absolutely prohibitive. Captain Dollar has placed his steamers under the British flag.

"The situation occurs at a time when there is little British or trans-Pacific shipping available, and American merchants are therefore obliged to rely upon the Japanese carriers. The Japanese lines are heavily subsidized, and necessarily prefer their cargo to our own. They would in any case be unable to provide us with the facilities which we require. The association has already brought this matter to the attention of the Government of the United States. It remains to be seen whether our efforts will be effective."

VICTOR GIVES 8-HOUR DAY.

Talking Machine Company Says It Will Cost a Million First Year.

The Victor Talking Machine Company announced yesterday that it would soon place its 7,500 employes on an eight-hour day with no reduction in pay. It estimates the cost of the concession of labor will be $1,000,000 for the first year. A statement issued by the company giving the reasons for the change said:

"The Directors concluded it was the right thing to do and the right time to do it. There has been no demand for the change on the part of our employes. The change will reduce the company's profits about $1,000,000 for the first year. The company expects that it can, however, by adjustments and improvements, restore its profits to normal. The company believes that shorter hours will result in the production of goods of a better grade and will increase the spirit of co-operation which it is anxious to promote in its organization."

ORPHAN IN ASYLUM INVENTS A SWEEPER

Boy of 13, at Pleasantville, Devises a Combined Broom, Brush, and Dustpan.

IT IS APPROVED BY EXPERTS

Freddie Stark's Secret Revealed by Official Letter from United States Patent Office.

Freddie Stark and the other boys were told that they must learn to think and act for themselves. So at the age of 13, Freddie is the inventor of a device which promises to give him a start in life.

Freddie Stark is a half orphan under the care of the Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Society at Pleasantville, N. Y. He came from the east side of the city, where his parents had much the worst of life, and the boy was sent to the country for a new start.

Many harsh things are said about the wooden ways of institutions, some of which turn out human beings all alike as if from some sociological lathe. Hence the cottage plan, such as is used at Pleasantville and other progressive orphan asylums, and the stress which the teachers put upon the doctrine of self-help. Freddie heard much of "energy" and "drive" and "initiative" from his teachers.

The first his instructors knew that he had taken their precepts so much to heart was the other day, when there came a big envelope from the United States Patent Office advising "Mr. Frederick Stark," addressing him "My Dear Sir," that as far as could be learned there was no prior claim on file for his combination of broom, brush, and dust pan, for which the working drawings had been received.

Dr. L. B. Bernstein, the Superintendent, who, under the rules, has authority to open the mail of the children, was amazed when he examined the documents and asked the boy to bring out his invention. The youngster had made his practical three-in-one sweeping appliance in the shops, but unknown to any one but himself.

It looks not unlike a broom, and is used as such. As soon as a pile of dust is accumulated, the sweeper may press a button, which releases a spring. This operation lets down a dustpan. Another motion, and the operator takes from the back of the dustpan a small handbrush, with which he transfers the sweepings into the pan. The boy had noticed that the sweeping about the cottages required three tools, and hence the combination. The apparatus is now used in sweeping in the cottages.

The director of the technical school at Pleasantville says the device works to perfection, and can be used in sleeping cars, shops, and offices. He thinks that this ingenious efficiency device can be placed on the market at a price within the means of every householder. A lawyer of this city has taken charge of the application for a patent, and it is thought that in a few days the necessary papers will be signed.

The institution keeps the children until they are 16 years of age, and then sends them out into the world. If everything turns out as well as experts who have examined the boy's invention think, young Stark will have enough money by the time he is 16 to pay his expenses through college or to start in business.

Dr. Bernstein said last evening that the success of the boy was the outcome of modern methods in teaching and a good example of the way in which up-to-date institutions for orphans are keeping the minds of the children from getting into set grooves. The Stark youngster had done everything connected with his invention on his own motion, and had thereby shown the value of his training.

STUDENTS TO OPPOSE NIGHT SCHOOL CLOSING

Hold Meetings of Protest and Will Appeal to Board of Estimate for an Appropriation.

Students in the evening high schools in Brooklyn and Manhattan held meetings of protest last night as the result of the order by the Board of Education to close the evening schools of the city unless the Board of Estimate grants an appropriation of $270,000 to keep them and the day schools open until the end of the year.

The general students' organization of the Brooklyn Evening High School at Albany Avenue and Bergen Street decided yesterday to appear at the City Hall today in a body and try to convince the Board of Estimate that the appropriation should be granted.

President Churchill of the Board of Education has been authorized to close the evening schools on Monday night if the amount asked for is not voted by the Board of Estimate. This action will deprive thousands of pupils of the opportunity to continue their studies until the Christmas holidays.

"No one regrets more than I," Mr. Churchill said yesterday, "the necessity for the action, but we have not the funds to keep the evening schools going."

PLOTZ TYPHUS GERM THEORY CONFIRMED

New York Pathologist's Discovery of Bacillus Is Verified by Physicians in Serbia.

Reports of physicians who had been in Serbia, submitted last night at a meeting of the New York Academy of Medicine, confirmed the discovery of the germ of typhus made by the brilliant young pathologist, Dr. Harry Plotz of Mount Sinai Hospital.

Dr. Hans Zinsser, Professor of Bacteriology at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, who spent several months in Serbia in direct contact with the typhus epidemic, spoke of two cases under his observation in which the bacillus had been found. His observations in the field thus verify the laboratory experiments made in this city. His report was regarded by the physicians present as being of especial interest, as he had worked under adverse conditions and without the aid of the best equipment.

The discoverer of the typhus germ is now in Serbia, that hotbed of the disease, conducting his researches. A letter from the field read by Dr. E. Libman reported how Dr. Plotz and an associate, guided by a Serbian physician of experience, had selected typical cases of typhus and had succeeded in finding the bacillus.

FIND 'MRS. FLAGLER' STOLE BOY'S $4,000

Jury Convicts Woman Who Posed as Oil Man's Widow of Grand Larceny.

A POOR GIRL'S $500 LOSS

District Attorney Hears of Many More Swindles Charged to "Fairy Godmother."

Mrs. Zora Emma Johnson, on trial before Judge Mulqueen in General Sessions for swindling Frank Mahoney, a telephone boy, out of nearly $4,000 by pretending to be the widow of Henry M. Flagler, the Standard Oil man, was convicted yesterday of grand larceny in the first degree. The jury returned its verdict after being out an hour and twenty minutes.

The indictment on which Mrs. Johnson was convicted recited as a specific act of larceny a loan of $850 which Mrs. Johnson got from Mahoney on May 6 last after she had assured him that she was the widow of Henry M. Flagler and that she would make him her secretary at $20,000 a year salary when she came into possession of her $15,000,000 estate.

The evidence presented showed that the defendant between April 30 and June 3 procured from Mahoney a total of $3,886, most of which he had borrowed from friends, convincing them as he had been convinced that his "fairy godmother" was what she professed to be.

In his charge to the jury yesterday Judge Mulqueen, acting on the request of Abe Levy, the woman's lawyer, emphasized that no inference of guilt was to be drawn from the fact that the defendant interposed no defense. But the Judge also urged the jury to remember that the absence of a defense left the evidence presented by the prosecution uncontradicted.

Mrs. Johnson, who is 51 years old, was remanded to the Tombs for sentence. She was not in the least disconcerted by the verdict and declined a glass of water offered to her by an attendant. She turned to Abe Levy, her lawyer, as she was being led out of the courtroom and remarked:

"I'll prove that I am Mrs. Flagler yet."

Since Mrs. Johnson was brought to trial Assistant District Attorney Minton has heard of other swindling operations not mentioned in the trial. He has been informed that Mrs. Johnson passed bad checks on banks in Washington, one for $5,000. Various hotels in this city where she lived as Mrs. Flagler have bills against her, and one clothing firm where she purchased several suits of evening clothes for the telephone boy to keep up her show of munificence has a claim for $762.

Among the papers in the case Mr. Minton has a letter from "William A. Clark," who says that Mrs. Johnson once tried to interest him in the sale of some Persian rugs. Mr. Minton said yesterday that he understood the writer to be former United States Senator Clark.

Stern Brothers

42nd and 43rd Streets, West of Fifth Avenue.

Men's Custom Tailoring

(Third Floor)

SPECIAL, TO-DAY AND SATURDAY

Men's Sack Suits

(made-to-measure)

$30.00

Regularly $35.00 and 37.00

Smart materials in browns, blues, black, greys, fancy and neat mixtures.

An additional charge of 10% for sizes over 44 chest measure.

J. M. Gidding & Co.

504-506 and 508 Fifth Avenue, 46th and 47th Sts.

Exact reproductions and *delightful variations* of latest Paris models—are now on display in great profusion—

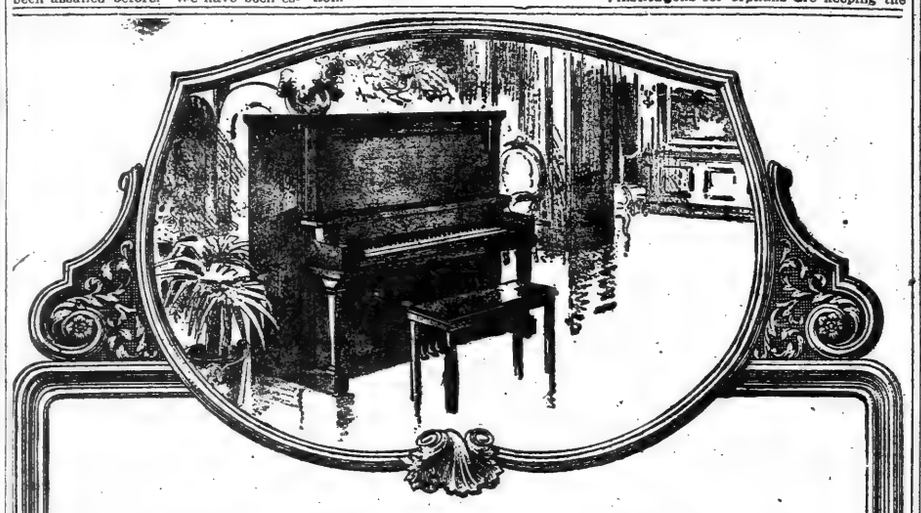
For immediate selection

SUITS COATS WRAPS

GOWNS DRESSES BLOUSES

FURS AND MILLINERY

Distinguished by a *nicety of detail* that does credit to the Gidding standard.



THE STROUD PIANO

In tone and action a musician's piano"

PRICE $285

MORITZ MOSZKOWSKI, famous pianist, orchestral conductor and composer of many widely-known musical works, says of The Stroud—

"I had the opportunity of playing for the first time an upright Stroud Piano, and I acknowledge to have had quite a pleasant surprise. This piano pleases by a very equal touch, a great and fine quality of tone, its beautiful design — in a word by all the desirable qualities, among which one must mention especially an extremely moderate price."

Heretofore only a very small group of pianofortes has shown sufficient musical quality to satisfy the discriminating taste of great musicians and composers. But The Stroud has achieved this difficult pinnacle—it approaches the greatest pianos in all but the subtlest refinements.

THE AEOLIAN COMPANY

AEOLIAN HALL, 29-33 W. 42nd St.

"Makers of the Aeolian-Vocalion and the famous Pianola—the largest manufacturers of musical instruments in the world".

The Stroud, the famous Steck and the magnificent Weber pianos are on sale in New York City only at Aeolian Hall.



Very liberal charge terms are accorded piano purchasers — a cash payment as low as $8 secures the delivery of a piano to your home.

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M. MOSZKOWSKI

Hotel Webster

40 West 45th Street

Near 5th Avenue

1 Suite—Parlor, Bedroom, Bath

1 Suite—Parlor, 2 Bedrooms, Bath

1 Suite—Parlor, 4 Bedrooms, 2 Baths

Suitable for Permanent Occupancy.

Unusually attractive accommodations for transient guests.

PAUL L. PINKERTON

Proprietor

LOST PROPERTY RECOVERED. To regain lost articles insert a small advertisement in The New York Times. Telephone 1000 Bryant.—Advt.

R. H. Macy & Co.

The Man Who "Shops" Before He Buys!

USUALLY a store evades the question of comparison. Most stores have the idea that if you go elsewhere to look you won't come back, the theory being that salesmanship instead of value is what "sells" Clothing.

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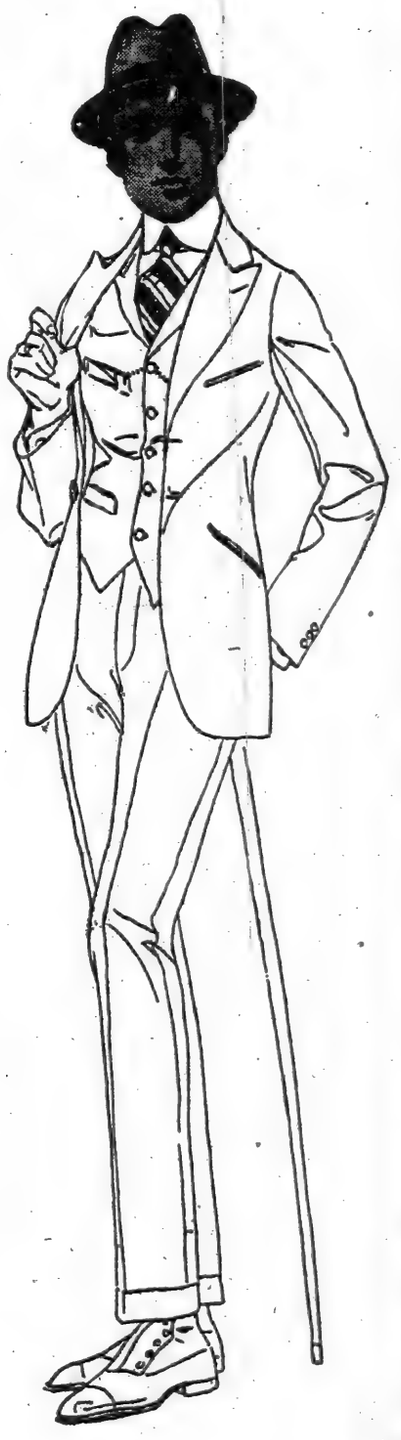
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For November

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CALLS INCOME TAX BY STATE CRIMINAL

B. C. Marsh Tells Mills Committee Proposed Plan Is Tantamount to Robbery.

MANY THEORIES EXPOUNDED

Panic Predicter Hits at Silver Tubs in Newport—Hearings Now to Move Up State.

The Mills Legislative Tax Committee in the Woolworth Building yesterday heard exponents of many tax theories. It was the last day of the Committee hearings in the city before its return from its up-State sessions. The first witness was Benjamin C. Marsh, Secretary of the Lower Rent Society. He said that the proposition to levy a State income tax on all incomes exceeding $600, or even $1,200, was criminal.

"Any party which sponsors this proposition," he said, "will be decisively beaten. It is tantamount to robbery under the guise of taxation. Professor Seligman admits that the proposal has no basis in justice, but only in expediency. There are nearly a million families in New York City which get an income from $600 to $2,000 a year. Every dollar they pay as a direct income tax reduces the amount they can spend for food, clothing, and shelter, and affects the up-state farmers and the producers. They consider $10 as an important item, but the wealthy do not consider a matter of $10,000 at all."

Mr. Marsh said that the workingmen paid $66,000,000 annually in taxes while the wealthy paid only $41,100,000.

"I am not a single taxer," he said. "The only real service that this Committee can render, is to show the injustice of the present system of taxation. I ask that you recommend the abolition of State taxes on labor and help us to get real home rule through the referendum in taxation."

No Power for Referendum.

The witness asked Mr. Mills if he was willing to submit the income tax question to the people through referendum. Mr. Mills replied that the Committee had the power to submit the question not to a referendum, but only to the Legislature.

"Of course," said Mr. Marsh, "it would help land speculators here, and the city and State Governments have been run for their benefit for many years. The city and State have no right to an income tax, because the Federal Government would get at least $500,000,000 from taxing large incomes, and the city should make those who get the financial benefit of all municipal expenditures—the land owners—pay for them, instead of robbing the workers under the pretense of solicitude for their civil morals, and under the guise of taxation."

Mr. Marsh said that he believed in abolishing speculation in land as well as in free trade between nations and that he was against the high tariff of the Republican party.

"Would the working man be prosperous under free trade?" asked Senator Mills.

"No," said the witness, "he would only be prosperous until the freedom of production and land speculation was abolished."

"But the country did not vote that way, and only a minority voted for President Wilson," remarked Chairman Mills.

"Well, they certainly did not support the high tariff views of Mr. Taft," replied Mr. Marsh.

"Well, how about Mr. Roosevelt?" the witness was asked.

"Oh," replied Mr. Marsh, "he never advocates anything but straddling and large families!"

The witness said that his organization had opposed the new State Constitution because he said it was full of "jokers, trickery, and deceit."

He favored local option in taxation through the referendum, and hoped the committee would favor it also.

Stenographer Gives Up.

James P. Kohler, the next witness, talked so rapidly about his particular theory that the stenographer threw down his pencil in despair. Mr. Kohler, it was learned, was in favor of taxing anybody who could contribute anything. He characterized Professor Johnson's Malthusian theory as "irate nonsense."

"The people are getting millions out of New York and spending it in silver tubs at Newport," he said.

The witness passed around copies of a book relating to panics. He said he predicted the panic of 1907 as well as that of 1893.

"When will we have the next panic?" somebody asked.

"In 1920!" the witness replied with emphasis.

The next witness, Herman E. Goldschmidt, of 1,182 Broadway, said that a committee of experts should have the power to examine all business conditions and should be under civil service rules.

Josiah A. White of Brooklyn charged Lawson Purdy, President of the Tax Board, with playing favorites in making assessments.

"This man has paid no taxes since he moved into my neighborhood," said Mr. White. "I hereby charge openly that Lawson Purdy has discriminated and shown favor to people who are his friends. Pastor Russell of the Brooklyn Tabernacle has an income of nearly $400,000, but he has covered it up in various corporations. He has divided up his property between his carpenter and the workmen. He was assessed for $10,000, but Mr. Purdy exempted him, and now he pays nothing."

James F. Larkin, one of Mr. Purdy's deputies, said Mr. Russell was exempted because the property he owned was church property, and was entitled to exemption. He said that Pastor Russell's securities were non-taxable.

Exchange President Heard.

Joseph Schwab, former State Tax Commissioner, and George Wheelock, who owns real estate in the Murray Hill district, also gave testimony. M. E. de Aguero, President of the Consolidated Stock Exchange, said that it was unfair to tax the "floor trader" of an exchange, because it meant the taxation of that man's ability. He thought that an occupation tax of $10 to $20 a year would be fair, and would amount to more than the revenue derived from the stamp tax on stocks now in vogue. Salaries of $20,000 or less should be taxed $10 a year; $50,000, at $18 a year, and $100,000 at $25 a year. It would certainly not be a burden on any man, he said, to pay such a low rate of taxation. The witness estimated that the stamp tax on sales on the Exchange amount to $400,000 a month. He thought $20,000 a year for the privilege of doing business was not excessive.

"But it must be a pretty profitable business when men pay $75,000 for a seat," remarked Senator Boylan.

"Well, that is because there is a great demand for seats, and there are very few of them," said Chairman Mills.

Mr. de Aguero said that real estate should not be taxed.

The committee will not hold any more sessions in the city until the middle of December. The next hearing will be held up-State, on Nov. 29. By that time the committee will have decided on a plan of taxation and will be ready to hear the opinions of the public regarding it.

BRINGS $1,250,000 IN GOLD.

Steamship Orduna Will Carry 2,000 Canadian Troops to England.

After being delayed for twelve hours by fog at the entrance to the harbor, the Orduna of the Cunard Line docked at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon and landed nearly 6,000 bags of mail with 204 passengers, of whom thirty were saloon passengers and 117 second cabin. The Orduna carried $1,250,000 in gold consigned by British to American bankers.

After unloading here the Orduna will proceed to Halifax, N. S., where it will take aboard between 2,000 and 2,500 Canadian troops for England.

FERRY CRASH IN FOG INJURES 50 IN PANIC

800 Passengers Terrified When the Netherland Rams Pier at Barrow Street.

HURT BY PLUNGING HORSES

Persons Thrown Under Their Feet in Driveway—Sinking Feared by Struggling Throng.

Confused by the dense fog which had shut down over the harbor, Captain George S. Tuthill, in charge of the ferryboat Netherland of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad, strayed from the charted course on a rush-hour trip from Hoboken to Manhattan yesterday morning, and sent his craft, with 800 passengers on board, crashing into the recreation pier at Barrow Street, a block from the Christopher Street slip, at which he was attempting to dock.

In a panic, which followed, five persons were injured gravely, and at fewest fifty more suffered broken bones or contusions. Most of those badly injured were thrown under the feet of horses that reared and plunged in the driveway. Others were trampled by fellow passengers, who became hysterical and fought to save themselves, believing in their terror that the Netherland might sink.

The Netherland, according to the Captain, was under reduced speed and on that point most of the passengers agreed. But the impact tore away part of the railing on the lower forward deck, and badly damaged the pier. Hundreds of the passengers had crowded forward, ready to disembark.

Of the injured, five were taken to St. Vincent's Hospital, which sent three ambulances to the pier. They were:

APPLEGATE, WILLIAM, 75 years old, of 12 Prospect Terrace, East Orange, N. J.; compound fracture of right leg and ankle.

GAGLIASTRO, JOSEPH, 39, of 506 Grand Street, Jersey City; compound fracture of right leg and shock.

LEE, JOHN, 44, of 29 Jackson Street, Jersey City; compound fracture of right leg.

PHILIPS, EUGENE, 19, of 75 Grant Avenue, Jersey City, fracture of left ankle and possible internal injuries.

WALLACE, JOHN, 30, of 544 Willow Avenue, Hoboken; compound fracture of right leg and ankle.

Others Seriously Hurt.

The police obtained the names of many others injured who were attended but refused to go to the hospital. Among the more seriously hurt, according to these lists, were:

ARZINGER, A., 38 years old, of Wyoming, N. J.; fracture of right leg and contusions of back.

BURNS, EDMUND, 31, of 27 Bergenline Avenue, Union Hill, N. J.; fracture of left ankle and injury to back.

BLUMFIELD, MAX, 29, of 155 Third Street, Jersey City; fracture of left foot.

FROMME, ADAM, 41, of 137 Park Avenue, Jersey City; injury to right hip.

LEHR, RAY, 18, of 8,223 Hudson Boulevard, North Bergen; injury to right leg and back.

NEGLIA, JOSEPH, 30, of 309 Greene Avenue, Lyndhurst, N. J.; possible internal injuries.

NICHOLSON, CHARLES, 42, of 204 Park Avenue, Hoboken; injury to back and possible internal injuries.

RHEINHOLD, JAMES, 28, of 227 Central Avenue, West Hoboken; contusions and injury to right leg.

According to the stories obtained by the police the ferryboat left her slip at Hoboken at 7:53 o'clock after being held back eight minutes by the fog. Captain Tuthill, as an extra precaution, stationed two mates, George Holland and George Rheinbeck, on either side of the pilot house. In midstream the fog lifted a bit, but only for a minute, and the boat proceeded cautiously with fog horns blowing.

The recreation pier, which juts out 300 feet from Barrow Street, was not visible until the Netherland was within fifteen feet of it, and then the mates shouted a warning. The engines were reversed, but there was a strong tide and the action was taken too late. A woman, seeing that the crash was inevitable, screamed and her cry was taken up by many others as they fought to retreat from the forward railings.

The Netherland sideswiped the pier, ripping away ten feet of planking and smashing the overhanging girders and front of the boat, but not doing serious damage below the waterline. The force was sufficient to throw scores of passengers to the decks.

Trampled by Horses.

In the driveway of the craft were ten teams of horses attached to heavily loaded wagons, also a small delivery wagon and an automobile. The horses in the forward section were thrown sprawling, crushing or bruising the passengers who were tossed beneath them. In the panic which followed clothing was torn and many persons were bruised and cut. Quickly the word was shouted that the boat was in no danger, but in the fog it was difficult to reassure the frightened crowd until the powerful engines forced the boat back and swung her into her slip at Christopher Street.

Policeman Moore of the Charles Street Station had heard the screams, and by the time the boat docked he had ambulances on their way from St. Vincent's Hospital and the police reserves called out. They were needed to handle the rush to get off the boat. The waiting room was turned into a temporary hospital and the railroad officials had physicians to attend all the injured. Transportation by taxicab or boat was provided for those who, after being attended, refused to go to the hospital and returned to their homes.

Captain Tuthill reported the accident as unavoidable because of the fog, and at night Captain William Emery, in charge of the marine department of the railroad, said that he was not ready to make a statement.

$2,000,000 FORTUNE WON BY MRS. KIELEY

Relatives Contesting Her Husband's Will Unable to Produce Vital Witness.

COURT DECIDES FOR WIDOW

Orders Verdict by Jury Giving Her Inventor's Estate Ten Times as Large as Expected.

All of the fortune of Timothy J. Kieley, whose home was at 246 Waverley Place, amounting to a little less than $2,000,000, will go to his widow, Margaret. Mr. Kieley died in August, 1913. His will consisted of only fifty words, and left everything he owned to his wife. The will made no mention of his nephews, John and Daniel Kieley, or of his niece, Josephine Waters.

Mr. Kieley began life as an engineer. He formed a copartnership with a man named Mueller to put on the market a number of steam appliances which Mr. Kieley had patented. Money rolled in rapidly. As fast as he got it he bought real estate in Greenwich Village and securities. When he died it was thought his fortune would not exceed $200,000.

The will was probated, and then Mr. Kieley's nephews and nieces began suit in the Supreme Court to break the will on the ground that he was mentally incompetent when it was made. They also charged that undue influence was used by Mrs. Kieley, who was a second wife. There were several postponements of the trial, once because a handwriting expert could not be present, and at other times because of the absence of other witnesses. The trial was set down for yesterday, and when it was called counsel for the plaintiffs asked for another postponement because Dr. Edward C. Titus, who was Mr. Kieley's physician, had left town on a vacatio and could not be reached.

It was explained that Dr. Titus was a necessary witness because it was hoped to prove by him that Mr. Kieley was a drinker, and that Dr. Titus had once warned him that unless he quit drinking so much he would not live long.

John Quinn, attorney for the estate, vigorously objected to another postponement, and said that the failure of the plaintiffs to have their witnesses in court ought not to be considered.

Supreme Court Justice Cohalan ordered the trial to proceed, and when the plaintiffs replied that they could not go on, the jury was directed to bring in a verdict for Mrs. Kieley.

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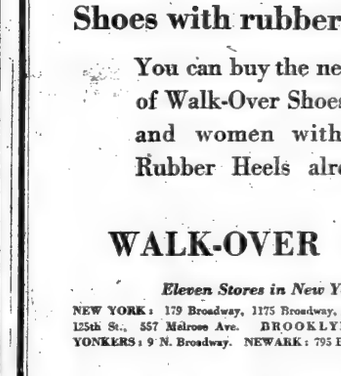
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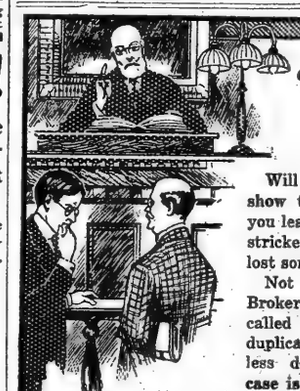
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ATHLETES UNDER BAN—WOMEN PLAY IN ONE-DAY GOLF TOURNAMENT

KIVIAT AND SMITH CONVICTED BY A. A. U.

Athletes Disqualified for Demanding Excessive Expense Money for Competition.

Abel R. Kiviat of the Irish-American A. C., one of the best mile runners in history, and Harry J. Smith of the Bronx Church House, several times a national champion, were disqualified from further competition in amateur athletics last night, when they were found guilty of professionalism by the Registration Committee of the Metropolitan Association of the Amateur Athletic Union for demanding exorbitant expense money to compete at a track and field meeting in Schenectady, N. Y., on Sept. 18.

The decision of the committee cancelling the registration cards of Smith and Kiviat was not unanimous, and was not reached until more than two hours of discussion followed the closing of the testimony. It was said that John F. O'Hara, the Newark member of the board, and Charles Ericksen of Brooklyn voted to acquit the accused athletes.

The case against the athletes was completed last night when Roscoe C. Campbell, the A. A. U. handicapper for Troy, appeared before the Registration Committee and testified that he had received letters from Smith and Kiviat in which they demanded expenses in excess of those allowed by the A. A. U. to compete in the championships of the Eastern New York State Athletic Commission. Smith was charged with demanding $40 and Kiviat $75 for competing in the Schenectady games.

Neither of the athletes was present at the continuation of the investigation of their amateur status last night, nor was John T. Dooling, their chief counsel. They were represented by Congressman Murray Hulbert, who asked for an adjournment, and when it was denied by Chairman Mathews, Hulbert walked out of the room.

The case takes on wide importance through the fact that both Kiviat and Smith represented this country in the Olympic games at Stockholm, Sweden, in 1912.

The Rev. M. A. Galanti, now pastor of St. Antony's Roman Catholic Church in Troy, but in 1912 one of the clergy of Our Lady of Mount Carmel's Church in Watervliet, N. Y., did much to convict Kiviat. He was unable to attend last night's hearing, but turned over to the committee a statement that Kiviat had received $25 from him, through Campbell, to compete in the church sports in September of 1912. In his statement, the priest testified that he saw Kiviat receive the $25 from Campbell, which was in addition to his legitimate expenses for traveling to Watervleit. The expenses were paid Kiviat by Harry Smith, who presumably took a big hand in the securing of athletes from New York for the games. It was Smith who interested handicapper Campbell in the meet and had him direct it for Father Galanti.

Lieutenant John Livingstone, A. A. U. Commissioner for Troy and other upState cities, and James P. Eaton, who holds a like position in Schenectady, gave testimony against the athletes. It was Eaton who verified that Kiviat, on a yellow slip of paper, asked Campbell for $75 to compete in the district championships. The slip was not produced and it was learned from Campbell that it had been burned by his wife, who found it on the floor in Campbell's room and regarded it as insignificant.

In the Mount Carmel games, which resulted in the conviction of Kiviat, representatives of the Dartmouth A. A., Boston A. A., Fordham A. A., New York A. C., Union A. A., Hamilton A. A., numerous small clubs, and Harry Smith competed, but according to Campbell's testimony Kiviat was the only athlete who received more money than he was entitled to

Owing to the absence of counsel for the athletes, no decision could be announced whether an appeal of the Registration Committee's decision will be taken. The Irish-American A. C. will make known its stand today. An appeal may be taken to the Board of Managers of the Metropolitan Association and should they deny the appeal the matter will be placed before the Registration Committee of the National A. A. U.

OFFERS REPLICA OF CUP.

Sir Adam Beck Will Replace Canadian Trophy for Horse Show.

Sir Adam Beck, Director of Remounts for Canada in the Department of Militia and Defense, has offered a replica of the Canadian Challenge Cup for competition at this year's National Horse Show at Madison Square Garden. This announcement was made yesterday after a meeting of the Executive Committee of the National Horse Show Association. The trophy will replace the original cup if the latter is not found in time for the Garden show.

Lord Decies is making every effort to locate the trophy from England, but has met with little success. The Executive Committee has applied to the French Government for its aid in tracing the cup, which was won at the last National Show at the Garden by a French officer now at the front. The desire of the officials to recover the Challenge Cup is due to the greatly enhanced sentimental value now attached to it as a result of its disappearance in the war. Alfred B. Maclay, Chairman of the Executive Committee, presided at the meeting.

Earlier in the day a party of Horse Show officials and judges, which included Reginald C. Vanderbilt, Robert A. Fairbairn, Alfred B. Maclay, John Mc. E. Bowman, and E. von der Horst Koch, were the guests of Charles A. Baudouine, one of the judges of harness ponies at the Garden, who is the only amateur whip in New York now driving four in hands daily in the park. Mr. Baudouine took his guests to the Claremont on his coach, starting from the Biltmore.

Freshmen Swim Best of C. C. N. Y.

By scoring all the points in three events the freshmen of the College of the City of New York defeated the sophomores in the annual freshman-sophomore swimming meet in the college natatorium. The showing of the freshman team brightens the swimming outlook at the college. Liebner, who won the dive, bids fair to surpass the form displayed by O'Connell, who has graduated. The point score was: Class of 1919, 32 points; class of 1918, 21 points. The best contest was the 100-yard swim. Schoenberg of the lower class pressed Bosworth, who holds the college record for the distance all the way. The sophomore swimmer proved the strongest near the finish, and won by a yard. The 50-yard swim proved a disappointment. The sopha' best swimmer slipped on his start and was unplaced, three freshmen finishing within inches of each other in slow time. The summaries:

300-Foot Relay.—Won by 1918, (Hays, Cording, Howay, Bosworth;) 1919, second. Time—2:52.

50-Yard Swim.—Won by Edelman, 1919; Kurzman, 1919, second; Friedlander, 1919, third. Time—0:32 2-5.

Fancy Dive.—Won by Liebner, 1919, with 69 points; Chambers, 1919, second, with 35¼ points; Goldberg, 1918, third, with 33 points.

Plunge for Distance.—Won by Lewis, 1919, 52 feet; Auerbach, 1919, 51½ feet, second; Pepple, 1919, 46 feet, third.

220-Yard Swim.—Won by Howay, 1918; Baehr, 1919, second; Karston, 1918, third. Time—3:07 2-5.

100-Yard Swim.—Won by Bosworth, 1918; Schoenberg, 1919, second; Bornoman, 1918, third. Time—1:05 4-5.

N. Y. A. C. to Aid Sullivan Fund.

The New York Athletic Club has come to the aid of the James E. Sullivan Memorial Fund, and a campaign has been started in the Mercury Foot organization which, it is thought, will add at least $2,000 to the fund now being raised by the Metropolitan Association of the Amateur Athletic Union. Through Martin S. Paine, treasurer of the Mercury Foot club, the members have been asked to contribute from $1 to $5, or any sum exceeding that amount, to the fund. This move was approved at the special meeting of the club held last week, and although notices were issued only Tuesday, money is already being turned into the fund. No announcement to the effect has been made yet, but it is probable that the money subscribed by the New York A. C. members will go toward a fund which will be placed in trust for Mr. Sullivan's widow.

RECORD BOXING ENTRY.

Amateur Season Starts with Almost 100 in New York A. C. Tourney.

A record for entries was established at the first Winter amateur boxing tournament held under the auspices of the New York Athletic Club last night in the club's gymnasium. Almost 100 aspirants for pugilistic honors of various weights took part in the preliminary bouts.

The entries were so numerous that two bouts were put on at the same time. The large gymnasium was crowded with members and their friends and the overflow went to the boxing room on the next floor, where a temporary ring had been built, and where between fifteen and twenty bouts were held.

Of the individual classes, the 110-pound division had the largest representation, and these youngsters put up some fast and interesting bouts. C. Leonard, a brother of Benny Leonard, the professional boxer, had an easy task in the 130-pound class. He was scheduled to box L. Kurtz of St. Bartholomew's Club, but the pace was too fast for the latter, and he quit before the first round was half over.

C. Pilkington easily defeated J. Nieburh, unattached, in the 120-pound division, while the judges gave S. E. Lipsky the decision over R. G. Sauer after three fast rounds. The summary:

110-Pound Class, Preliminaries.—M. Hockstein, Jersey Harriers, defeated M. Silverman, Educational Alliance, three rounds, judge's decision; E. Neithardt, Wornoss C. C., defeated J. Bowdan; unattached, three rounds, judge's decision; M. Smilowitz, Educational Alliance, defaulted to G. Denette Ozanam A. A.; W. Segelman, unattached, defeated J. Multz, unattached, stopped by referee in second round; T. Eisenstadt, New West Side A. C., defeated A. Morris, East Side House, judges' decision; G. Ratz, Glenco A. C., defeated B. Rambler, East Side House, referee's decision; E. Guimetti, Ozanam A. A., defeated S. Osborne, unattached, referee's decision; J. Seigleman, unattached, defeated A. Leifmenstein, unattached, three rounds, judges' decision; T. Eisenstein, unattached, defeated F. Prienzenzio, Y. M. C. A., in one round.

130-Pound Class.—C. Leonard, unattached, defeated L. Kurtz, St. Bartholomew's Club; latter quit in first round. M. Leitz, Educational Alliance, defeated E. Weinstein, unattached, in one round; G. Schroder, East Side Y. M. C. A., defeated W. Dickinson, unattached, three rounds, judges' decision; P. Comerford, Ozanam A. A., defeated G. Mazzio, unattached, three rounds, judges' decision; C. Leonard defeated S. Brads, in one round; H. Richards, unattached, defeated M. Eddleman, unattached, in one round.

140-Pound Class.—M. Stark, Ninety-second Street Y. M. H. A., defeated M. Kline, Union Settlement, judges' decision.

20-Pound Class.—P. Farrell, unattached, defeated Joe Recht, unattached, three rounds, judges' decision; S. E. Lipsky, unattached, defeated R. G. Lauer, unattached, three rounds, judges' decision; J. Fischella, E. R. C. 21, defeated H. Strangler, Ruis House; stopped by referee in first round. A. Enz, Paulist A. C., defeated S. Neichanberg, unattached, three rounds, referee's decision; C. Pilkington, Union Settlement, defeated J. Nieburh, unattached, three rounds, judges' decision.

Dundee and Ritchie Are Next.

Johnny Dundee and Willie Ritchie, two of the best lightweights before the public, are putting on the finishing touches to their training for their ten-round bout on Tuesday night at Madison Square Garden. Both are boxers of the sensational order, and as a result an interesting contest should be witnessed. Dundee, who boxed Freddie Welsh at New Orleans about eighteen months ago, is after another bout with the lightweight champion, but the latter refuses to consider Dundee unless he wins from Ritchie. Joe Mooney and Paul Freda were matched yesterday for the semi-final of ten rounds.

WESTFIELD LINKS TEST FOR WOMEN

Hills and Dales Too Difficult for Many Players—Mrs. Lawrence Wins.

A new gross score prize-winner came forward yesterday in the one-day tournament of the Women's Metropolitan Golf Association on the links of the Westfield Golf Club when Mrs. C. B. Lawrence of Plainfield carried off the prize with a score of 101. Her net of 101, 14—87 also led the field, but the two prize rule prevented her from getting it.

Another player who never has won a cup came to the fore when Mrs. A. E. Keller of the home club, with 109, 14—95, took the net. After the medal round a driving competition was run off, the professional, A. J. Conway, donating a club for second place. Mrs. H. Reeve Stockton of Plainfield won, with Mrs. Irving Brown of Haworth, second.

The Westfield course is only a nine-hole circuit, so the competitors had to play twice around to obtain an eighteen-hole total. There were many players who found the hills and dales too difficult for them, and as a result fully two dozen failed to return cards. Mrs. Stockton, after difficulty on the seventh and again on the ninth green, picked up. Mrs. F. B. Ryan of Cranford, who had 49 for the first round, might have taken the gross prize of the day, but she became discouraged at the pond hold and also picked up.

The next one-day tournament, which will be the last this season, is scheduled for Monday at the Hackensack Golf Club. Yesterday's scores:

Name and Club.	Gr.	Hdp.	Net.
Mrs. C. B. Lawrence, Jr., Plainfield	101	14	87
Mrs. A. E. Keller, Westfield	109	14	95
Miss Mary R. Wilson, Westfield	110	14	96
Mrs. W. H. Loftus, Montclair	116	20	96
Miss Margaret Miller, Baltusrol	119	22	97
Mrs. W. H. Cane, Arcola	113	15	98
Mrs. F. E. Donohoe, Montclair	105	7	98
Miss Edith Hillier, Cranford	106	7	99
Mrs. C. J. S. Fraser, Baltusrol	102	3	99
Mrs. E. C. Koempel, Glen Ridge	107	7	100
Mrs. F. F. Shuford, Essex County	106	6	100
Mrs. J. H. Drake, Westfield	114	14	100
Mrs. A. McDonald, Plainfield	109	8	101
Miss Emma Spencer, Glen Ridge	122	18	104
Mrs. S. N. Wager, Haworth	119	15	104
Mrs. R. B. Neff, Montclair	119	15	104
Mrs. H. E. Salmon, Forest Hill	116	12	104
Mrs. E. W. Randall, Westfield	126	20	106
Mrs. W. B. Hutchinson, Forest Hill	126	20	106
Mrs. F. P. Young, Forest Hill	132	25	107
Mrs. W. R. Davis, Westfield	121	14	107
Miss Marion Worth, Fox Hills	115	7	108
Mrs. H. Gardner, Westfield	126	18	108
Mrs. C. P. Worth, Westfield	134	25	109
Mrs. H. E. Manvel, Westfield	117	8	109
Mrs. J. H. Raven, Westfield	137	25	112
Mrs. Douglas Smyth, Westfield	137	25	112
Mrs. D. J. O'Connell, Hackensack	128	16	112
Mrs. A. E. Mattiach, Westfield	125	11	114
Mrs. R. L. McIntosh, Westfield	138	20	118
Mrs. A. A. Clement, Westfield	136	20	116
Mrs. C. T. Revere, Westfield	135	18	117

Training Camp for Chifeds.

CHICAGO, Oct. 21.—Joe Tinker, manager of the Chicago Federals, left for Shreveport, La., today to arrange for the training trip of his men and to look after his oil interests in the neighborhood.

SQUASH TENNIS SCHEDULE.

Fall Invitation Tourney at Columbia Club to Open Season.

The playing season of the National Squash Tennis Association will start next month, when the Fall invitation scratch tournament will be held at the Columbia University Club, beginning Nov. 6. During the last few seasons the interest in the game has grown considerably, and it is now one of the leading sports among the college clubs. The annual handicap tournament will be played at the new Yale Club, starting on Dec. 6, while on Jan. 15 the Class B championship will begin at the Brooklyn Heights Casino. The national championship tournament is scheduled for the Harvard Club on Feb. 5.

The Class B championship is a new feature on the squash schedule and was inaugurated because of the increased interest among Class B players. The new Yale Club has three standard courts and the Harvard Club has two new courts and has standardized two old ones. The Columbia Club has also added a new court and standardized two old ones. The Princeton Club and the Squash Club have combined this season to enter a Class A team, which will increase the class to four teams, one more than last season.

The Princeton and Yale Clubs will be new entries in the Class B event, which will give a total of five entries. The schedule for the Metropolitan League team matches follows:

CLASS A TEAM MATCHES.

Four Teams of Seven Each.—Dec. 2, Princeton-Squash at Casino, Harvard at Columbia; Dec. 16, Columbia at Squash Club, Casino at Harvard; Dec. 23, Harvard at Princeton Club, Columbia at Casino; Jan. 6, Casino at Squash Club, Columbia at Harvard; Jan. 13, Princeton-Squash at Columbia, Harvard at Casino; Jan. 20, Princeton-Squash at Harvard, Casino at Columbia.

CLASS B TEAM MATCHES.

Five Teams of Five Each.—Nov. 30, Princeton at Columbia, Casino at Yale; Nov. 14, Columbia at Harvard, Yale at Princeton; Nov. 21, Princeton at Casino, Harvard at Yale; Jan. 4, Casino at Columbia, Princeton at Yale; Jan. 1, Harvard at Casino, Yale at Harvard; Jan. 18, Columbia at Princeton, Casino at Harvard; Jan. 25, Yale at Columbia, Casino at Princeton; Feb. 1, Harvard at Princeton, Columbia at Yale; Feb. 8, Columbia at Casino, Princeton at Harvard; Feb. 15, Harvard at Columbia, Yale at Casino.

Loomis Wins Cross-Country Run.

J. Loomis of the Erasmus Hall High School won the three-mile cross-country run held over the Prospect Park course yesterday afternoon in 20:37. The run was closed to athletes from Erasmus Hall and Manual Training High School, and the Erasmus runners defeated their opponents in the point score by one point, Erasmus getting 28 to Manual's 27. A field of thirty-nine athletes started and ten finished. The ten to finish were: J. Loomis, Erasmus, 20:37; C. Beggs, Manual, 20:38; P. Laubes, Erasmus, 20:39; R. Swayne, Manual, 20:45; R. Halstead, Manual, 20:48; J. Rogers, Erasmus, 20:50; V. Curnaw, Manual, 20:53; L. McGourgle, Erasmus, 20:58; A. L. McMulkin, Erasmus, 20:59; A. Mahalson, Manual, 21:09.

Fitzgerald as Presiding Steward.

Christopher J. Fitzgerald has accepted a position as presiding steward of the race meeting to be held in Cuba this Winter under the auspices of the Cuba-America Jockey Club. For many years Mr. Fitzgerald has been a conspicuous figure on the Eastern race tracks, officiating as starter and filling other positions. He is well qualified for the position and is regarded as a high-class man by horsemen and racegoers, and his presence in Cuba will add prestige to the racing game there. Mr. Fitzgerald's appointment should attract many horsemen to Cuba.

JUNIOR AND SENIOR RUNS.

Both the junior and senior national cross country championships of the Amateur Athletic Union will be contested over the three-mile course at Van Cortlandt Park this Winter, if the suggestion of Frederick W. Rubien, Chairman of the National Championship Committee, is adopted by his associates. Rubien yesterday asked for a mail vote on the question of holding the junior and senior events on the Van Cortlandt course on Dec. 11 and 18, respectively.

The New England Association, through Edward L. Babb, the Boston member of the Championship Committee, some time ago made application for permission to conduct the junior title contest in Boston. The application was withdrawn, however, when Rubien called the attention of the association to the heavy expense the New York clubs were under this year in sending track teams to the Panama-Pacific exposition championships, and how impracticable it would be for them to send teams to Boston.

Babb then assured the Championship Committee that the New England Association would defray the expenses of a junior team to the title run, and probably will select the harriers of the Dorchester Club which has made a sweep of the more important distance runs around Boston this year as its representatives. The Dorchester Club is scheduled to compete in a dual, hill and dale chase with the Harvard cross-country team on Nov. 13.

The selection of Van Cortlandt Park as the scene of both the national championships may eliminate Prospect Park from the list of cross country courses. Last year the junior metropolitan and junior national races were contested over the rough Brooklyn trail. The Metropolitan Association has not yet decided definitely on the dates for their titular events, but just now the opinion prevails that both events should be held at Van Cortlandt Park. The present plan is to stage the races on Nov. 20 and Dec. 4, and it is not improbable that one of the events may be awarded to Brooklyn.

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THIS is the best time of year to buy your motor car.

Don't wait until spring.

There is nothing to be gained by waiting—and something may be lost.

For you may pay more for your car in the spring.

Materials Going Up

A great flood tide of prosperity has set in and raw materials are advancing very rapidly.

If we had to buy material for the Chalmers Six-40 in the present market we would surely have to price the car at least $100 more.

You are thus saved a considerable amount. You are buying a car for $1350 that is worth a great deal more.

We Foresaw the Rise

For we bought ten months ago, in a much lower market, and therefore can leave the wonderful price of $1350 undisturbed—for the present.

We are building a great quantity of these cars. But the tremendous demand for the first three months—an increase of over 300 per cent—has been such that we now seriously doubt whether we can meet the balance of the season's requirements with material already bought.

And if we have to buy another "making order," at present prices the price of the Six-40 will simply have to go up nearly, if not quite, $100.

We can guarantee every buyer that there will be no *reduction* in the price of this car next spring.

But we are sorry we cannot guarantee there will be no increase.

A Better Reason for Buying Now

There is, however, another reason wholly aside from price why you should buy your car now.

Those who own motor cars are really getting the most enjoyment out of them just now.

For there is no better time to tour in the country or drive in the city than the beautiful autumn days we will have between now and December first.

Improves Your Health

The air is crisp. It gets into your blood—brings the color to your cheeks.

Motoring in its coolness rests the tired body and throws off the fatigue of the day's work.

It will do you and your entire family more good than anything else you could do.

And think of the delightful surprise for the family—a car out in front they did not expect until spring.

But we suggest that you do not attempt to surprise your wife. Take her along when you buy the car. For one woman's judgment on quality, comfort and easy riding is worth that of a hundred men.

A Touring Car and Closed Car—One Price

Then, when winter comes, for only $350 we can fit your Six-40 touring car (Price $1350) with the handsome Chalmers Palanquin, which will make it look like a "built-to-order" limousine. It will give you all the pleasure and comfort the highest priced closed car could give. Think it over—only $350! Isn't it really a fine investment for winter?

In the spring you can take off the Palanquin top and have the perfectly appointed touring car for summer service. This top is so built that it can be taken apart and stored in a small corner of your garage, which removes the objection of bulk.

Have the Added Pleasure Now

Again we say there is nothing to be gained by delaying your purchase. The chances are you will pay more for your car in the spring; and you will be out not only the extra money, but the added pleasure and enjoyment that will be yours if you buy a car now.

A visit to our sales room will show you all the latest Chalmers models and implies no obligation to buy. We guarantee you will not be importuned by a salesman.

Just drop in and see the cars while it is on your mind. And don't forget—materials are going up.

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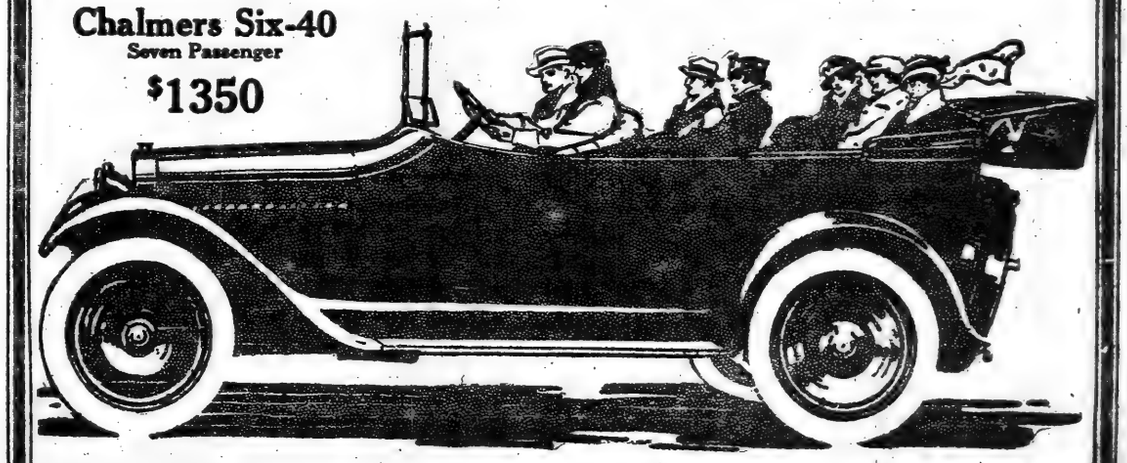
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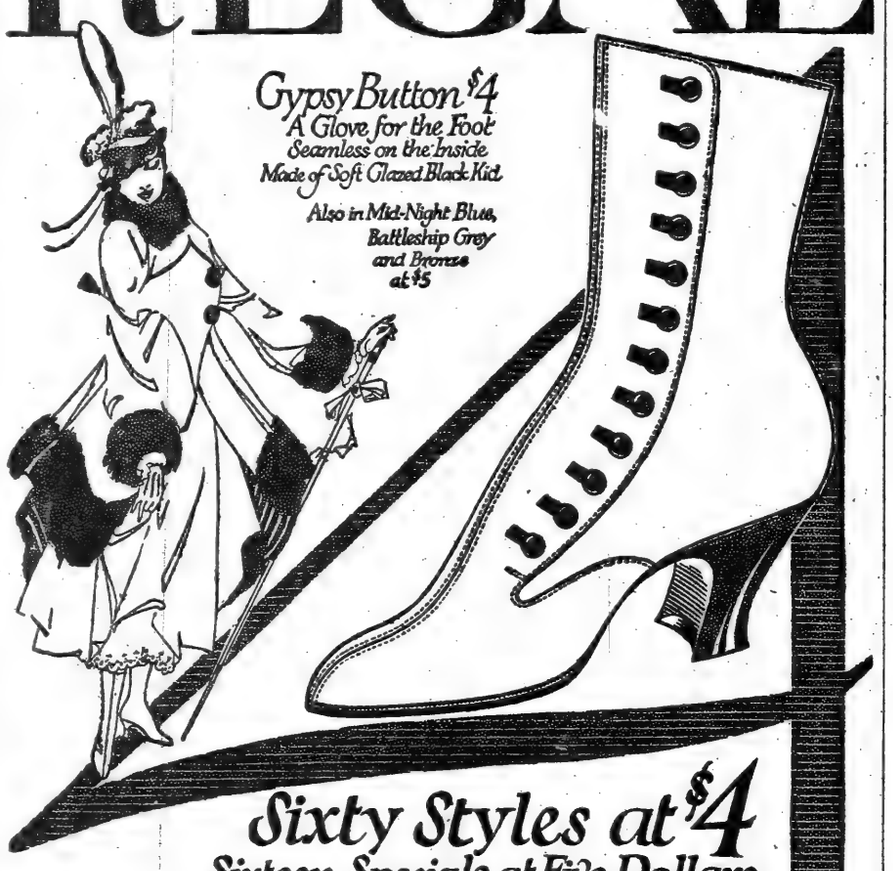
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This year America is setting its own fashions, and REGAL was the first to translate them into leather.

The GYPSY pattern, which we introduced in all Regal Stores this Fall, has become the undisputed Style Leader throughout the United States.

Women who are keen judges of value will do a little Window Shopping and compare this Black Kid Gypsy pattern at $4.00 with similar patterns which may now be found in nearby shops selling at $6.00, $7.00 and $8.50—and remember that we make the shoe and guarantee the quality.

We can sell at $4.00 the identical shoes sold elsewhere at $6.00 and $7.00 on account of our National Distribution, World-Wide Knowledge of Style Requirements, Volume Production and Manufacturing Efficiency.

Accept this as your personal invitation to come into the Regal Store and try on as many styles as you like, without obligation to purchase.

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All stores sell men's shoes.
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COLLEGE FOOTBALL TEAMS COMPLETE HARD WORK FOR THEIR GAMES TOMORROW—BILLIARDS

YALE FRESHMEN DEFEAT 'VARSITY

Youngsters Frequently Smear Attack Before It Gets Under Way.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 21.—Closing their preparation for the Washington and Jefferson game with a scrimmage against the freshmen, the Yale 'Varsity were today defeated 6 to 0. A 20-yard side-line run and the tackle plunge by Wallace Charles Winter, Jr., took the 'Varsity's measure. Winter is the son of one of Yale's most famous tackles who was graduated twenty-two years ago. He came down from the Hotchkiss School this Fall, and is one of the most aggressive members of the Yale Cubs' back field. He is the first freshman to score a touchdown against the 'Varsity this year.

Although the 'Varsity took the ball from their 20-yard line to the freshmen 10-yard line, they lost possession of it on a forward pass, and did not score during the afternoon. Because of the warm weather and the absence of Wilson, the 'Varsity machine moved slowly, and the attack was frequently smeared by the freshmen before it got under way. The 'Varsity made no long gains.

Church and Blodgett were used as the 'Varsity ends. The coaches decided to rest Captain Aleck Wilson, and, as his understudy, Bill Savage, slightly injured his knee yesterday, Ames of the third team ran the eleven. Guy Hutchinson assisted in the quarter-back coaching, and Jim Rodgers in the rush-line instruction.

The practice was open and the scrimmaging lasted fifteen minutes. Tomorrow the squad will go to the Bowl for half an hour's signal rehearsal. Today's line-up, which is expected to be the one used Saturday, except that Moseley will return to left end Wilson to quarter back, was as follows:

Left end, Blodgett; left tackle, "Chub" Sheldon; left guard, Von Holt; centre, Way; right guard, Jim Sheldon; right tackle, Gates; right end, Church; quarter back, Ames; left half back, Smith; right half back, Neville; full back, Scovil.

WALLACE IS ELIGIBLE.

Harvard Centre Rush Acceptable to Yale and Princeton.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Oct. 21.—The Harvard Athletic Committee announced this evening that, after due consideration and conference with the Yale and Princeton athletic authorities, Don J. Wallace, last year's 'Varsity centre rush, had been declared eligible to play with the University team this Fall. Wallace came to Cambridge from the University of Southern California three years ago, and while on the Coast played soccer football for his university.

The Harvard A. A. contends that playing soccer, which is considered a minor sport, should not make Wallace ineligible to play three years of Rugby football at Cambridge. The committee decided that, according to the Harvard rules, Wallace was eligible, but put the matter up to Yale and Princeton. The rulers several days ago sent word that Wallace was regarded as eligible to play against them, and tonight word to the same effect was received from those in authority at New Haven.

Wallace has been keeping in trim all Fall, and is ready to get into the Harvard line-up at any time. Whether he will be used, however, probably will not be decided until after the Cornell game on Saturday.

Changes in Lafayette Lineup.

Special to The New York Times.

EASTON, Penn., Oct. 21.—For the first time this year Coach Crowell closed the gates of March Field and worked the Lafayette team in secret. The team was in splendid physical condition and showed more vigor than they have in the practices for some days. There were a number of important changes in the line-up, and Coach Crowell with the assistance of Coach Baillin, is evidently planning to build an entire new aggregation for the game with Pennsylvania on Oct. 30. Lowe was shifted from his position on the line to that of left end, in the quarter post. Hartman took his place at the extremity. Ryon was placed at guard, instead of tackle. Livzey and Mummert were placed at tackle. Scott was back in uniform this afternoon, but he did not get into the scrimmage, which was marked by sensational running in the broken field by Hill, the clever half back, who starred in the Delaware game yesterday.

Building Team Around Cahall.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTH BETHLEHEM, Penn., Oct. 21.—The plays which are being built around Cahall, Lehigh's quarter back, were perfected to quite a satisfactory degree this afternoon at Lehigh. In building up this strong defense around his premier drop-kicker Resident Coach Keady kept his men out in Taylor Stadium until it was too dark to see the ball. The tendency yesterday of the men to get mixed up in their signals was absent today. Still, to be on the safe side, the men were told to come to the gymnasium after supper, where an hour was spent in signal work and a general school of instruction. What is considered the most powerful backfield Lehigh has had in years, because of their triphammer plunging ability, Coach Keady has now been able to get together in Halstead, full back; Maguinnes and Keady, half backs, and Cahall, quarter back. There are few better back-field quartets in college ranks.

Williams Rips Up Scrub Line.

Special to The New York Times.

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., Oct. 21. — The most marked improvement in form of the entire season was displayed by the Williams 'Varsity football team here this afternoon on Weston Field. Assisted by Captain Payson of the 1914 eleven and Howard E. Ellis, star tackle on the same aggregation, Coach Daly instilled considerable "pep" and fight into the first string men, with the result that they tore up the scrub team on both offense and defense. Repeatedly the veteran backs smashed through the scrub line for large gains, and when on the defense completely smothered every play directed against them. Only once, on a forward pass, were the second string men able to make a long gain, and on other occasions were thrown for a loss once probably out of every three trials. Only one shift was made in the line-up today, H. Wright taking the full back position while Captain Tomkins coached from the sidelines.

Stevens Has Long Practice.

It was after dark when the Stevens team left the field last night after the hardest workout they have had this season. The engineers cannot get on the field for practice until 4 o'clock, so they have to use every available minute. The 'Varsity and Scrubs had their daily scrimmage, and although neither side scored the Scrubs showed up the weakness of the 'Varsity line. The first team backs made some long gains around the ends. Rogers is still undecided about two positions in the line, and there may be a general shake-up before the game with Union.

Dies of Football Injury.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 21.—Bryan Scott, who was injured in the St. Louis University-Knox College football game here last Saturday, died late today. Scott was on the Knox team and was injured while making a tackle. He struck the opposing player with his head, instead of with his shoulder, and dislocated vertebrae in his neck.

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TIGERS TAKE A REST.

Only Second and Scrub Elevens Do Hard Work on Gridiron.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 21.—The excessive heat today interposed to give Princeton's 'varsity rest from their hard practice of the week. Although Coach Rush had planned for a fairly hard workout the heat caused him to spare his men, and the 'varsity took part in no scrimmage. The second team was lined up against the scrubs for a short while, and after everybody else had been excused two scrub teams scrimmaged together.

The program for the afternoon mainly called for signal practice and a demonstration of known Dartmouth plays by the scrubs. The signal practice was the feature of secret practice on the old field and little else was attempted there. Three 'varsity elevens, one generaled by Captain Flick, one by Ames, and another by Blake, ran through their plays for one hour.

Although the emphasis appeared to be mainly on the simple plays, there was more open work in evidence than usual. All of the backs took turns tossing the ball in these plays. The nearest approach to 'varsity scrimmage was seen when the scrubs were lined up against the regulars on the open plays, but no tackling was allowed.

Moving down to the new stadium the kicking game attracted the attention of the men. Driggs and Law were put at the punting end, while Tibbott, Shea, and Ames tried some field goals from within the forty-yard line. Tibbott proved the steadiest of the trio, but Shea put one over the bar from the 33-yard line at a difficult angle. Several punts were tried with the team lined up, and the ends got a tryout on getting down the field. Both Highley and Brown showed to advantage in this line.

As a defensive measure Rush had his scrub eleven coached in all the Dartmouth plays that they knew, and had them go through the repertoire against the 'varsity. Again no tackling was allowed. Defense against forward passes came in for its share of the day's work. In this department the improvement was very marked and several of the attempts of the scrubs were intercepted by the 'varsity backs.

While the team was having an off day the Princeton rooters were put through a hard drill by Haskell, head cheer leader. A band of 500 marched down to the stadium, where they practiced their songs and yells throughout the practice.

Dartmouth to Practice Here.

Special to The New York Times.

HANOVER, N. H., Oct. 21.—After running through light signal practice thirty men of the Dartmouth football squad left this afternoon for the Princeton game on Saturday. Over 700 men from the undergraduate body marched to the field and cheered the team as it left. In spite of fears for the team's defeat, enthusiasm is high, and over 200 men will follow the team by special train tomorrow. The team that will start the game is: Emery, left end; Captain McAuliffe, left tackle; Merrill, left guard; Baxter, centre; Spears, right guard; Cotton, right tackle; Ducossoit, right end; McDonough, quarter back; Gerrish, left half back; Thielscher, right half back; Duhamel, full back. Many second-string men will probably get into the game, especially in the backfield and at the ends. The ends are the weakest spots in the New Hampshire team. Both of the men, though hard players, are inexperienced, and will probably be replaced before the end of the game. Hager and Soutar will probably get a chance to make their letters. McDonough will start at quarter back, but Coach Cavanaugh is likely to use Worthington before the end of the game. The substitutes taken were: Ends, Hager, Soutar, Gibson, F. McDonough, Burns; tackles, Fishback, Trier; guards, Colby, Scully; centres, Gile, Youngstrom; quarter backs, Worthington, Holbrook, White; backs, Carolan, Pender, Tyler, Duhamel, Lehman, Barrows. The team will stay at the Hotel Cumberland in New York and practice tomorrow at Ebbets Field in Brooklyn.

It is generally believed that the Big Green team which faces Princeton in Tigertown on Saturday will not be up to the standard of Dartmouth elevens which Cavanaugh has been turning out during the last few years. The fact that the Dartmouth team has had no real test so far this year makes it difficult to get a line on its scoring power against a foe such as Princeton, but it is well known that the coaches have been experiencing great difficulty in getting backfield men to fill the places made vacant by the graduation of such stars at Whitney and Ghee. A factor which has dampened the enthusiasm of the Dartmouth followers is the large number of injuries which the team has suffered this year. Every game has added one or two cripples to the list, and, while most of them will be able to go against Pennsylvania and Syracuse, they won't get a chance against the Tigers.

Rutgers Resumes Drilling.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Oct. 21.—After a three days' rest, during which none of the regulars donned a suit, the Rutgers football squad resumed practice this afternoon on Neilson Field. The lay-off has done the men a world of good, and the work was characterized by snap and dash. In the scrimmage with the scrubs the 'Varsity showed to advantage and had little difficulty in penetrating the opposing line. George Foster Sanford is spending considerable time on Jackson, the former Andover Captain, who gives promise of developing into a star tackle. He played part of the game against Muhlenberg on Saturday and showed up well. Another man who is attracting attention by his aggressive work is Cole, the Erasmus Hall boy who started the Muhlenberg contest in preference to several of last year's regulars. Miller, the chubby centre, is again out in uniform after a three weeks' absence, and will probably play the pivot position for the remainder of the season. Kelley, the Stamford High School "phenom," who has been unable to play all season, because of a sprained ankle, is doing light work and will be in shape in a few days. Rutgers will not play this Saturday, but on Oct. 30 the team will play the Springfield Y. M. C. A. College at Newark.

Two Dog Shows at McAlpin.

Two dog shows are scheduled for the Hotel McAlpin by next week and will formally open the season. On Wednesday the Pomeranian Club will hold forth and on Friday The Toy Dog will stage its first show. A number of novelties will be introduced by the latter organization both in entertainment features and competitive classes, while several trophies have been offered for coming Pomeranians, most of which must be won three times before becoming the absolute property of the exhibitor. The judges for Friday's event are Miss Clarice Litthaur, English toy spaniels and Japanese; Miss Ellen Lafin, Pomeranians; Mrs. A. McClure Halley, Pekingese; H. L. Hoffman, French bulldogs; A. B. Webb, Boston terriers and English bulldogs; and A. B. Rosenberg, all other breeds and unclassified specials. As an innovation this season litter classes for puppies under three months will be added at each show.

Barnard A. A. Elects Officers.

At a meeting of the Barnard School Athletic Association the following officers were elected for this year: Perry R. F. Marshall, President; Clinton Brown, Vice President; William Backer, Secretary; Giles Tasman, Treasurer, and Robert Archbold, to membership on the Executive Committee. It is planned to have the interclass track meet in the near future.

BEST CORNELL TEAM OFF FOR CAMBRIDGE

Coach Al. Sharpe Says "It Will Take All That Harvard Has to Beat Us."

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., Oct. 21.—"It will take all that Harvard has to beat us," said Dr. Albert H. Sharpe, Cornell's head football coach, this evening in addressing a crowd of 2,500 Cornell students who marched to the station to give the team its biggest send-off in history. "It will take all that Harvard has got," repeated the Cornell leader, as the big crowd cheered itself hoarse.

"In all my fifteen years of experience here this is the best lot of football material that has ever gone out of Ithaca," said Dan Reed, the veteran line coach.

"I promise that the team will do its very best, and we hope to bring that football here to add to our trophies in Schoellkopf Hall," said Captain Barrett.

This was the optimistic tenor of the farewell speeches made by the leaders of the Cornell football team just before the squad left for Cambridge. While Dr. Sharpe and his assistants are not confident of a victory they expect a tight game, and they are sure that Cornell will score both by touchdown and field goals.

The team held a final practice this afternoon, running through signals. Every man reported in good condition, and the coaches feel certain that they have come out of the slump in which they have been struggling for the past few days. Cornell is confident that her line is stronger than Harvard's and that the backfield is better balanced, but in generalship and in the fact that the game is to be played in Harvard territory admits that she is at a disadvantage.

The Cornell squad, which left here tonight headed by Coaches Sharpe, Reed, and Vanorman, and Jack Moakley, was as follows:

Ends—Shelton, Eckley, Zander, and Ryerson; tackles—Jameson, Gillies, Welles, Fisher, and Jewett; guards—Miller, Anderson, Bard, McKeage, and Tilley; centres—Cool and Brown; quarter backs—Barrett and Shock; half backs—Collins, Shiverick, Schlichter, Lewis, Benedict, and Hoffman; full backs—Fueller and Kleinert.

HARVARD BACKS LIGHT.

Crimson Not in Good Trim for Cornell Game Tomorrow.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Oct. 21.—Harvard completed its preparation for the Cornell game this afternoon, tomorrow's practice being reserved for getting smoothness into the Crimson's own plays. There was a long scrimmage, and one which was the hardest of the week, but several of the regulars were missing from the line-up. Neither Harte nor Soucy was at end, L. Curtis and Weatherhead taking their places, while Duncan filled in at Cowan's place at right guard, and Rollins was in the back field in place of Mahan, with Whitney at full back.

Captain Mahan did not work in the hard scrimmage, but he did get into the play when the scrubs held up the regulars' attack at midfield. The Harvard leader tried a drop kick goal standing exactly in the middle of the field, and the ball passed over the centre of the crossbar. The 'Varsity scored a touchdown finally on line plays, with Wiggin, the former centre rush, taking the ball in the last play. Robinson also added a score for the 'Varsity, this coming on a drop kick from the 40-yard line. Robinson was taken for a time as quarter back. He played in this position as a substitute on the freshmen last year, and was pressed into service today because neither Watson nor Boles is in the best of shape. It is hardly likely, however, that he will be used in any of the remaining games.

Harvard, it appears, will have to rely on a light back field for the Cornell game. Horween was not in trim to work today, and his defensive play and interference this week has not been very good. Whitney was at full back today, while Rollins, who is a good ball runner, and especially fast on fake kick plays, was very effective in the running attack. Harte and Soucy will be all right for Saturday, but are not expected to go through the entire game. Parson can play for a time, but Curtis is in far better condition to rough up things. Dr. Campbell, the 1901 Captain, joined the coaching staff today. The end situation here is one that needs a lot of attention, and Campbell has been very successful in getting a lot of speed out of the Crimson's wing material. Nelson played some good defensive football this afternoon, and is likely to be used soon after the game begins on Saturday.

Army Team Badly Crippled.

Special to The New York Times.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Oct. 21.—Two sessions of football were engaged in by the Army football men today in preparation for the Georgetown game on Saturday. The squad reported for an hour's drill and a talk at 3 o'clock, and after the military drill tonight the men were sent out on the gridiron for a short workout. It was more of a substitute for the "real thing," as a half dozen of the headliners were missing on account of injuries. The hospital list in the Army camp has assumed such proportions this week as to cause real apprehension with the Georgetown game so close at hand. Yesterday's rough work incapacitated Oliphant, Mitchell, Weyand, and O'Hare. Ford, Coffin, and Parker have done no work since the Colgate game, and the line-up tonight was very much patched up. The back field was made up of Bringham, Hoge, and Page, the latter another new man who is showing up strongly of late. Almost everybody got a chance at one time or another in the play of the forwards, Captain Ernst Graves, the new line coach, following the game closely and criticising the play time and again. There was no scoring.

Indians' Charging Unsatisfactory.

Special to The New York Times.

CARLISLE, Penn., Oct. 21.—Carlisle Indian Coaches Kelley and Welch put the 'Varsity through a strenuous workout this afternoon on Indian Field. The coaches are not satisfied with the charging of the line, and these players were put at the heavy bucking sled and shoved it around the field for thirty minutes. The back field and ends had twenty minutes at tackling the dummy, followed by running down the field under punts. Hawk Eagle, the aborigine guard, has been called home, and his place is being filled by Mays. Lassa, the other guard, has been shifted to end, and J. Morrin takes Lassa's position. Signals required considerable attention this afternoon in order to accustom the players to their new positions, and a thirty-minute scrimmage against the reserves completed the afternoon's practice.

TWO FORDHAM CRIPPLES.

Corriden and Kane Hurt in Practice with N. Y. U. Eleven.

Weakened by the loss of Corriden from right end and Kane from right guard, both of whom were injured in the practice game against New York University on Wednesday, and with Delehanty still at centre in place of Treanor, the regular centre rush, the Fordham eleven yesterday opposed the "prep" team in its last scrimmage before the battle with Holy Cross at Fordham Field tomorrow. Benson, who got in against Connecticut Aggies last Saturday, took Kane's place, while Billy Grace was at right end. Grace played on Brooklyn Prep two years ago.

Although the patched-up team was strong enough against the prep yesterday, during the last part of the practice game the rooters were considerably worried over the probable outcome of tomorrow's game. For two years, ever since the 65 to 0 victory by Holy Cross over the weak team then representing Fordham, the Bronxites have been looking forward to tomorrow's battle. So far this year Holy Cross, with Anderson and Devlin as the two big factors, has been depending on the forward pass for most of its gains. As a result, when the "prep" started off yesterday by getting two first downs on heaves over the line, the coaches were considerably worried. A brief lecture by Harry Vaughn saw the 'Varsity brace, and after that the high school players were almost all the time on the defense. Dunn ripped off forty yards through right tackle, while Yule proved a veritable battering ram through centre. Grace showed up well in his new position, and was used to good advantage for interference.

The line-ups for both Holy Cross and Fordham have been announced. The Bronxites will have J. Conklin, left end; Mulcahy, left tackle; Kendrick, left guard; Delehanty, centre; Benson or Kane, right guard; May, right tackle; Corriden or Grace, right end; Dunn, quarter back; Coatwell, left half back; Butler, right half back, and Yule, full back. Holy Cross will depend on McCarthy, left end; O'Keefe, left tackle; Leach, left guard; Bradley, centre; O'Connor, right guard; Zimmerman, right tackle; Anderson, right end; Devlin, quarter back; Foley, left half back; Bonnellen, right half back, and Brady, full back. Tickets for tomorrow's Fordham-Holy Cross game have been placed on sale at Spalding's and Taylor's stores in this city.

COLUMBIA BATTERED UP.

Five of 'Varsity Men Will Not Be Able to Play Tomorrow.

Columbia football practice yesterday was very light. Three scrimmages have been held this week, and Head Coach Metcalf wanted to give his men a rest. After the usual signal drill the Varsity had final instructions in the offensive, and particularly in making interference. This afternoon the work will be confined to a short signal drill.

Announcement was made yesterday that at least five of the 'Varsity men will not play in the first game tomorrow against St. Lawrence on account of injuries. Captain Simonds has not recovered from his recent attack of blood poisoning, Monroe has an injured hip, Sullivan'el and Glover have dislocated shoulders, and Kovasand's leg is still giving him trouble.

There are still two or three positions over which there is an uncertainty. Left half back will be filled by either Donoho or Wadleton. Donoho will probably start and Wadleton will be substituted later in the game. It will be either Donaldson or Wilber for right tackle. The former is a slight favorite because of his weight. Miller has sufficiently recovered from an injured knee to start at quarter back, and Calder at left end will probably be substituted for Miller when his knee is strong enough to take place Healey will move from left tackle to end and Kennedy from guard to tackle. Van de Water will "sub" for Kennedy. Brown is likely to start at centre, Cleveland at right guard, Buermeyer at right end, Littauer at full back, and Kansbach at right half.

Middies Full of Fighting Spirit.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Oct. 21.—Friends of the Navy football team saw no lack of the fighting spirit of the old Navy teams in the work of the squad this afternoon. After a long spell of signal work, the first and second teams lined up for about a quarter of an hour, most of the time being spent in sending the line man down the field under Von Heimburg's punts. Later the third team and fourth-class eleven had a lively encounter. The improvement of Von Heimburg in his kicking has been notable line by line in the game. It will be either this afternoon was good, and he also sent them high in the air, giving his ends and other linemen plenty of time to get to the receiver. Captain Miles was at quarter back during the signal practice, but Luth succeeded him when the scrimmaging began. There were also changes in the line. H. Jones, the big fellow who has played well at centre during the season, but who was slightly hurt in the Pennsylvania game on Saturday, was back in his place, and Harrison was at right end in place of Blodgett, who rested today.

Shake Up Union College Team.

Special to The New York Times.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Oct. 21.—A general shake-up seems to be in the air for the Union College 'Varsity. This afternoon in practice a number of new men were tried out, the 'Varsity line in particular looking unfamiliar. Phil Mallen, formerly a backfield man, worked at end, with Young, a freshman, at the other wing. Captain Jean Bell did not report, and Dubois took his place at tackle. Gardner, who has been at centre all year, went in at guard for Dubois, while Jackson, a veteran of two seasons on the 'Varsity, took Gardner's place at centre. Price was the other guard and Hay the other tackle. On the scrub opposing Price was a freshman, Bellinger, who showed up remarkably well for his first time in scrimmage as the price of the game of his life. Girling, whose work at halfback for the past two seasons has been excellent, shifted to quarterback, in place of Goff, for some time during scrimmage. This change, however, in no way reflected upon Goff's handling of the team, but seems to be a precaution taken by Fred T. Dawson, the coach, in case of injury to the clever freshman. Further changes are predicted by those on the inside, and the college may be handed a big surprise by the team that will oppose Stevens Tech on Saturday. Scrimmages tonight lasted till long after dark. The 'Varsity scored one touchdown, due to Dow Roof's brilliant line bucking, but the way was hard owing to the new material playing.

Columbia's Cross-Country Runs.

Cross-country work at Columbia will get under way this afternoon with the first of the annual series of Van Amringe runs, open to students in all four classes. About thirty have entered. The course is nearly four miles long and extends from South Field to Riverside Drive, around Grant's Tomb, to Ninety-seventh Street, and return to the field. The second run will be one week from today. These events have a blind handicap, and the winner is declared only after the aggregate scores of the series are computed.

Three-Day Dog Show.

A large entry is expected for the first of the dog shows which will be held at the Hippodrome this Winter. The event is set for the afternoons of Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday of next week, with two silver cups as the trophies for each day. The competitions are open to thoroughbred dogs, which will be judged by three experienced men, Frank S. Sternberg, Harry A. Baxter, and H. E. Hoffman. No entry fee is required, and a dog is eligible for the show if it is at the Hippodrome by 2:30 in the afternoon. The entrance for owners with their dogs is on the West Forty-third Street side of the building. Many of the theatrical profession will take this opportunity of showing their dogs. Olive Fremstad of the Metropolitan Opera Company will enter one of her dogs. The exhibitors will have the opportunity of showing their entries to the audience in the Fifth Avenue scene of "Hip Hip Hooray."

N. Y. U. SEEKS MORE MEN FOR FOOTBALL

Good Substitute Material Lacking—Will Urge Eligibles to Come Out.

New York University is making further efforts to get more candidates out for the 'Varsity football team in order to meet the difficulties which the coaches have encountered in finding good substitute material for the regular team. Coach Reilley has devoted some attention to the matter, and as a result a list has been made of twenty-eight men who are in college and who, according to Reilley, are on the average better material than the men who have been reporting for the daily practices. In many cases it is felt that a little encouragement will induce these men to come out for the Violet eleven, as many are remaining out of the game because of ineligibility, parental objection, and for other reasons. The student body took the step yesterday of appointing a committee to look into the individual reasons that have been responsible for the failure of these men to appear on the field, and will try to induce most of them to come out while the season is still in its early stage.

Coach Tom Reilley put the Violet squad through a varied program yesterday afternoon, the practice period being divided between rudimentary drill in handling the ball and a rigorous scrimmage. It was the first time in several days that the coaches have had the players on the field without the prospect of scrimmaging with an outside eleven, and the opportunity was used to correct weak points in the Violet's playing which came out in the practices with Columbia and Fordham. Before beginning the scrimmage between the 'Varsity and scrub elevens the coaches gave the men a long drill in passing and catching the leather, with the idea of remedying the many fumbles which in the recent work-outs have marred the forwarding passing game. Cann, the principal figure of the New York back field, did the greater part of the tossing, and from the demonstration which he gave the Violet should experience no difficulty as far as accuracy in hurling the leather is concerned. In the work-out with the scrub plays the regular eleven reviewed most of its offensive tactics, using a variety of straight-line plunging with which to gain ground.

The shift in the line, by which Captain Somers has been moved into the guard position instead of right tackle, was repeated again yesterday when the 'Varsity had the ball, but Somers remained out of the scrimmage during a greater part of the period in order to rest up for the game with Haverford on Saturday.

Columbia Rows Seven Miles.

Columbia crews increased the length of practice from six to seven miles yesterday afternoon on the Hudson. The water was rough and the work was rather hard. For the first time in more than two weeks the junior 'Varsity was ordered out. Owing to the many resignations in the squad, there were several changes in the boat of the second crew. It was as follows: Bow, Trowbridge; No. 2, Burghardt; No. 3, Piel; No. 4, Rene Wormser; No. 5, Lorenz; No. 6, Hooven; No. 7, Munroe; stroke, Felix Wormser; coxswain, Paddock. Munroe, who has been in the 'Varsity and who took a physical examination yesterday, was found to be in good condition and not suffering from stomach trouble, as was feared. For the present he will be seated in the second crew.

THE WRESTLERS MEET.

Zbyszko and Aberg Tax the Fitzgerald Building Elevators.

The tiny elevator in the Fitzgerald Building sagged and almost bulged yesterday afternoon when Alexander Aberg, accompanied by "the Russian Giant," Fukelofski, Waldek Zbyszko, and his 142-pound mulatto trainer, Bobby Dobbs, stepped into it. The lift operator was pushed into his corner until he looked little thicker than the rope with which he operated the machine. There was a groaning of machinery, a stuttering, staggering trip to the eleventh floor, where are the offices of Herr Rachmann, theatrical manager in Berlin when there is no war; American promoter when a wrestling match is on the tapis.

When those guys come down, they come down in chunks, not in a lump. Safety first," snapped the elevator man, as he deposited his cargo. "Must be some new stunt on at the Hip; Coney Island's closed."

Those are the champion wrestlers of the world, who are going to thrash it out at Madison Square Garden Monday night," volunteered the ubiquitous reporter. "It would be good medicine, young man, to treat them with a heap of respect, or they're liable to eat you alive. They use men like Moran and Coffey for dumb bells in morning practice."

"And to think I didn't know I was lugging up real champs. My head must be a kidney bean. No wonder I'm nothing but an elevator boy."

In Herr Rachmann's office things were different. Hats came off with a low obeisance. The best, and biggest, and softest chairs were dragged into the den of Herr Rachmann. Gold pens took the place of steel nibs. Even the nap on the rugs brightened up on the worn spots. George Bothner smiled amiably at the mastodonic wrestlers. He seemed a pigmy beside them, and time was when the boys at the New York Athletic Club, who were trying to learn the mysteries of wrestling, deemed Bothner a mountain of flesh, as they tried to turn him over with any old kind of a hold they could get. A half dozen more giants of as many nationalities, but all gutturally German in speech, drifted in. That office looked as if Brobdignag had been transferred from a musty volume of Gulliver's Travels into the office up near the tip of the Fitzgerald Building. The live press agent was for sending up to the Museum of Natural History for the restorations of the mastadon, the megatharium, the dinosaur, and their lapdog kins, the mounted Jumbo and the Colonel's white rhinoceros. "What a chance for a suitable setting for a page picture in every paper in the city, I've missed," he groaned.

With the office attendants recovered from their surprise, the assembled company were ready for business. That was to sign articles of agreement for the wrestling bout to a finish at Madison Square Garden on Monday night next. The articles were read to them, met with their approval, and Zbyszko and Aberg attached their names to the document, and agreed that, comparatively small as he was, Bothner was just about the right size for a referee. He had served them as such last June. Then after grappling, and puffing, and struggling for three hours and forty minutes, these two giants failed to get a throw out of it, and their bout, which was to end the international contest which had run for five weeks, had to be called a draw, because the crowd of spectators would let it go no further, as both of the big men had seemingly reached the limit of human endurance.

Wrestlers' Money for Charity.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., Oct. 21.—Mayor Bosse today was holding the box office receipts of a wrestling match held here last night, in which Joseph Stecher, Dodge, Neb., defeated "Strangler Ed" Lewis, Lexington, Ky. Claiming that the promoters did not live up to their guarantee of a fair match, the Mayor says a settlement will be offered the wrestlers and promoters by which two-thirds of the proceeds will be given to local charities. The match last night ended in a decision for Stecher when Lewis fell through the ropes and said he had been injured.

Notes for the Boxers.

Twenty-eight rounds of boxing are offered the patrons of the New Polo Athletic Association tonight. The program consists of two ten-round bouts and two fours. The feature event will bring together Terry Miller of the east side and Young Seiger of Hoboken. The second ten-round contest will see Bobby Dunn of the Bronx and Frankie Young of the east side in action. The other bouts will be between Smiling Willie and Buddy Brown and Laughing Larry and Frankie Farmer. The American Sporting Club will make another bid for local patronage on Monday night when Jack McCoy and Tom Kelly will be the headliners. The semi-final bout of ten rounds between Harry Gattle and Tommy Hogan of Buffalo should provide a lively contest.

Professor Mike Donovan, former boxing instructor at the New York Athletic Club, will second his son, Young Mike Donovan, in the latter's ten-round bout with Charlie Shands, the Verona middleweight, on Monday night at the Olympic Club of Harlem. Marty Cross and Farmer Sullivan are scheduled for the semi-windup. The curtain raiser will bring together Scotty Weiss and Young Galligan.

Manager Weismantle of the Broadway Sporting Club of Brooklyn offers three attractions to the patrons of his club. For tomorrow night Leach Cross, the fighting dentist, and Harry Pritzpatrick will furnish the fireworks in the windup. The six-round preliminaries will bring together Jimmy Dunn and Young Irving Murray, Sailor Krug and Willie Barton, and Young Bruno and Kid Lewis. The matinee entertainment on Monday afternoon will consist of a ten-round bout between Jack Coyne of Orange, N. J., and Charles Zappos, the Greek lightweight, and semi-professional try-outs, while Next Monday night's bill will be headed by Jack Dillon and Jim Flynn, with Sally Woods of Bay Ridge and Shaw of Brooklyn in the semi-windup.

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DE ORO INCREASES LEAD OVER SLOSSON

Cuban Again "The Student's" Master in Three-Cushion Match at Doyle's.

Alfred De Oro increased his lead over George Slosson to 28 points in the fourth night's play of the 250-point, three-cushion billiard match at Doyle's Academy last night. The Cuban defeated Slosson last night by a score of 50 to 35, the totals for the match now standing De Oro 200 and Slosson 172. The match will be finished this evening.

De Oro's billiards last night was both good and bad. He started off well and for the first seven innings averaged two and had runs of 4, 8, and 8. Then he started a long string of misses and for twenty innings was able to gather only three carroms. The Cuban lost his control of the balls and was a long time recovering his form. It wasn't until the fortieth inning that he got going with a string of 4 and another of 5 in the forty-second trip to the table.

Slosson was not up to his usual form at any time. "The Student's" stroke was so weak at times that he fell short of his object ball by several inches. Three times he was lucky and made his point with unexpected kiss shots which brought forth much applause from the gallery. Twice during the match Slosson resorted to safety play.

De Oro had an unusually large number of zero innings. Although he ran out his 50 points in 50 innings, he had 41 innings of monotonous misses. If Slosson had played as well as he did in other periods of the match he could have gained much ground because of De Oro's lapse of play last night, but instead of taking advantage Slosson's stroke was so poor that he made miscues and several misses of simple shots. When Slosson did manage to count the carroms, however, it was usually the result of clever play. Last night's spectators included a number of women. The score by innings:

Alfred De Oro. (150)—3 1 0 4 2 1 8 1 2 0 0
0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
0 0 1 0 4 0 2 1 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 2 1 0 0 1 1 0 0
2 0 0 1 0 9 3 0 2 1 1—50. Total—200. High runs—5 4 4.

George Slosson, (137)—0 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 3 0
0 0 2 3 1 0 1 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
0 1 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 2 0 4 0 0 0 1
0 0 4 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 2—35. Total—172.
High runs—4 4 3.

Referee—J. Ferdinand Poggenburg.

Other Winners with the Cue.

Charles Otis, who represents Brooklyn in the Interstate Three-Cushion-Carrom Billiard League, defeated W. R. Cullen, the representative of Buffalo, in an interesting match last night at the Brooklyn Billiard Academy, by the score of 50 to 36. Otis was in excellent stroke, and during the early part of the contest he made several long runs. In the fourth inning he came within one point of equaling the league record for this season, when he scored a string of eight points before missing. His convistent playing enabled him to complete his string of fifty points in sixty-eight innings. Cullen had a high run of four points.

M. Isaacs conceded a handicap of six points to T. A. Curtis last night in the amateur handicap three-cushion-carrom billiard tournament at the Morningside Academy, 125th Street and Lenox Avenue, and won by the score of 20 to 13, after forty innings of close playing. Isaacs had agreed to score twenty points before his opponent could tally fourteen. The highest run of the game was two points, which was tallied by each contestant.

W. Miller defeated A. Bennett in last night's game of the amateur handicap three-cushion tournament at the Hudson Academy by the score of 42 to 17. Miller was playing for forty-two points, while Bennett had to score thirty-four to win, and the former ran out his string in thirty-two innings. The winner had a high run of four points and three runs of three points each as his best efforts.

Yamada Poor Match for Hoppe.

BOSTON, Oct. 21.—Willie Hoppe tonight went further toward retaining his 14.1 balkline billiard championship, again leading the challenger, Koji Yamada, at the end of the second of the three blocks of the championship match. The score tonight was 500 to 347, making the total for the two nights played: Hoppe, 1,000; Yamada, 743. Hoppe had the highest run with 104, Yamada's best sustained effort being 82. The match will be finished tomorrow night.

Yankees Not to Trade Maisel.

It is denied at the Yankee offices that there is any deal pending which involves the trading of Fritz Maisel. According to the report, Harry Gardner of the Red Sox was to be traded to the Athletics, Maisel going to Boston and the Yankees securing "Home Run" Baker. Captain Huston said yesterday that the New York club would not trade Maisel for Gardner or Baker. Maisel, he said, is young, with a bright future, while Baker and Gardner are not likely to improve. The Yankees have practically given up any effort to secure the services of Baker, believing that his future in baseball is uncertain after his long absence from league playing.

All-Nationals Win Game.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Oct. 21.—The All-National baseball team today defeated the All-American nine here, 4 to 2.

NATIONAL TO STOP TOURS.

Old League Likely to Prohibit Men from Taking Post-Season Trips.

When the National League meets in December one of the questions to be considered will be that of forbidding ball players to take part in any games

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY.

ADOLPH S. OCHS, Publisher and President.
B. C. Franck, Secretary.

Address: THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Publication Office.....Times Square
Times Annex...43d St., west of Broadway
Downtown.....7 Beekman Street
Wall Street.....2 Rector Street
Harlem.....268 West 125th Street
Bronx.....2,960 Third Avenue
Brooklyn.....Room 605, 367 Fulton Street
Staten Island..93 Stuyv. Pl., N. Brighton
Queens...317 Fulton Street, Jamaica, L. I.
Jersey City.....538 Jersey Avenue
Hoboken.....61 Second Street
Paterson.....13 Park Avenue
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SAN FRANCISCO.....742 Market Street
LONDON.....Marconi House, Strand, W. C.
PARIS.....32 Rue Louis le Grand

ONE CENT New York, Jersey City, Newark. Elsewhere Two Cents. Five Cents Sunday.

Subscription Rates:

Postage free in United States, Canada, Mexico, Panama, Canal Zone, Cuba, Porto Rico, Hawaii, Philippines, Guam, Samoa, Shanghai.

	1 Yr.	1 Mo.
DAILY AND SUNDAY	$8.50	$0.75
DAILY, without Sunday	6.00	.50
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THE NEW YORK TIMES BOOK REVIEW. (Weekly.) per year, $1; Canada, $1.50; other countries, $2.

THE NEW YORK TIMES MID-WEEK PICTORIAL. (Thursdays,) three months, $1.25; six months, $2.50; one year, $5. Canada, $6; other countries, $6.50. Binder for 52 issues, $1.25. Bound volumes, ten numbers, Cloth, $1.

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THE NEW YORK TIMES INDEX. Quarterly—Full Cloth, per copy, $2; per year, $8.

Entered as second-class mail matter.

NEW YORK, FRIDAY, OCT. 22, 1915.

TRUST PROBLEMS, NEW AND OLD.

So long as neither politicians nor men of business will let the trust problem alone the pot will bubble, and seldom more vigorously than in these present days. It is needless to emphasize the part the Government is playing. It suffices to mention the railway conspiracy trial which will run for weeks or months, and the third case against the Shoe Machinery Trust just begun in St. Louis. Already there were pending civil and criminal cases against these alleged conspirators in restraint of trade, and that the Government is persistent is indicated by the fact that the third case was brought under the Clayton law because the defendants refused to allow amendment of the case against them under the Sherman law. The activity of the Government is beyond doubt.

On the other hand, the new combination in the steel trade is proceeding regardless of the official declaration that the eagle's eye was upon the combination. It is announced this week that all the sugar refiners had agreed upon their price policy. The American company led the way, and the "others," sometimes called the independents, "agreed to adopt and adhere" to it. The prices are not to be fixed "harmoniously," not at all. But having been fixed independently nobody will be able to get a cut price. Also there is forming a combination in the sugar trade resembling the combination, sometimes spelled conspiracy, in the steel trade, the idea being to consolidate and control the neighboring supply of raw sugar in adjacent islands which enjoy a preference under the present tariff. Of a different sort is the International Manufacturers' Sales Company of America. Fifty manufacturers are uniting to promote their exports by unity of action, especially in Russia. Together they can endure costs and realize benefits impossible to them otherwise, and also unavailable to those not in the combination. They are preparing not only to assist each other in selling, but also in financing. The company is preparing to sell on credit against notes guaranteed by foreign banks. Upon the security of these notes American banks will be guaranteed in paying the American sellers, the cost of the operation being absorbed in the price to the Russian buyers.

These are only some of the developments of the current days. Government is discrediting its own operations by lack of teamwork between its branches. For example, Congress passed the Clayton law and its twin, the Trade Commission Bill. Yet the prosecuting arm of the Government proceeds under the old Sherman law in some cases, under the Clayton law in other cases, and never consults the Trade Commission. One of the breakfast food companies considers that it is suffering from unfair competition from a company including former employés that is selling a product of a similar sort and in a similar package. Is there any application to the Federal Trade Commission? Is there any resort to the Clayton law? Both were enacted to meet such cases, and business waves both aside, and also the Sherman law. Remedy against fraud and unfair competition is sought in a Federal court "in equity and at common law." As for the various combinations in defiance of the Attorney General and the Sherman law, it is probable that they think they know the law as well as either the Government attorneys, or perhaps even, with the assistance of the Supreme Court of the United States, as well as the Judges of the lower courts. Apparently we have passed the days when the law was to be learned by inquiry of an Attorney General, or even of a President. Apparently business men have reached the conclusion that the law is not in the keeping of any man or men, and that one man may know it as well as another, if he seeks to learn it and follow it.

Business cannot stand still and is seeking hard to go ahead. Across the path stand prosecutions which are unsuccessful oftener than successful, and which are pressed even after defeats showing that business men were sustained by judicial authority. It is to be desired that bad men shall be punished, but there is little to be said in support of persistence with prosecutions in cases where it is found to be a fact that the public has been benefited and that compliance with the law was the intention of defendants. It is lamentable that Government and business should be at cross purposes. It is so even when Government prosecutions are sidetracked and ignored, or defied. The very latest twins of Congress appear to have gone the way of the forgotten Seven Sisters of New Jersey. Yet there are those who contend that new laws are the proper remedies for our economic troubles, and arraign business for doing the best it can under the redundancies and inconsistencies of uncounted statutes.

THE ACTORS' FUND.

The announcement this morning that a systematic country-wide campaign has been opened to obtain a large sum of money for the Actors' Fund of America will surprise nobody who comprehends how gravely a period of bad business affects the fortunes of the players. The Fund, which aims to care for the sick and destitute in the theatrical calling and provide means of sustenance for actors temporarily in need, expends about $70,000 yearly. Its treasury at present contains scarcely enough money to carry on its work for another year, and its requirements are increasing. No great charity could be more economically administered. The sums paid out annually for salaries and rent are insignificant, yet the aged and infirm in the profession are comfortably housed, the sick are provided with nurses and medical attention, and the actual wants of others are relieved.

A crisis has been reached in the history of the Actors' Fund. It is true that more capital is now invested in theatrical enterprises in this vast country than ever before, that money enough is annually lost and made in theatres to support respectably a small but not too economical national government. The actors have multiplied and in ordinary times the proportion of needy ones among them might be large; in these times it is too large for the resources of the Fund to supply all their wants. As the theatre exists everywhere the campaign for the Fund is to be carried on all over this country. The object is to secure a permanent endowment for the worthy charity which has always depended for its maintenance upon the occasional contributions of its well-to-do members and the profits of benefit performances. The movement has been taken up zealously and we have no doubt that it will be successful. The details of the plan are published elsewhere in THE TIMES today.

"A PUNK STATE."

The grapes in New Jersey are sour in the mouths of some of the champions of the Cause there and elsewhere. The acerbity of the beaten women politicians will be sweetened later. The brokers call women "bad losers," but the wail of the walloped on the morning after election is stereotyped. The suffragists have been defeated in the Jerseys, it seems, by the same old league of all the iniquities that always licks "our side." The "corrupt bosses," "the interests," the dear old truepennies, the Rum Power, the machine—the World, the Flesh, and the Devil against the children of light. Fraud and Corruption were "rampant," as usual. That great anti vote and majority in New Jersey could all plausibly be attributed to the ignorant, the political machine, the saloon keepers. Woman suffrage is right, therefore those who oppose it must be wrong, but there is no good in them. New Jersey is an unprogressive, a backward State. A distinguished Bay State suffragist calls New Jersey, in that urbane and polished English to be expected of the Boston Pale, "a punk State." Can there be so great angers in celestial minds?

Only with regret must Fact be summoned to testify against Poetry. New Jersey, as the Massachusetts indignant one knows on any day but the day after election, is the State of Mr. WILSON, of reform, progressive and even radical, and still forward-looking in its policies and its parties. It was because of his liberal and advanced theories and official action that he was named for President. To assail New Jersey as unprogressive because she has beaten woman suffrage is to forget the record. If they will forgive us for saying so, the woman campaigners who abuse Mr. WILSON'S State irresistibly remind us of angry children kicking at the chair against which they have bruised their shins. The decision of New Jersey against woman suffrage is especially significant because it is the decision of a progressive State, a soberly progressive State, not given to the worship of novelty for the mere sake of novelty. Deaf to voices that are always heard with respect, refusing to follow Mr. WILSON and Mr. GARRISON, New Jersey rejects a political experiment untried in the East and of at least doubtful service anywhere. When the country has so many vital questions, national and international, before it, when it needs all its thought and energy to adapt itself to the new financial and commercial situation made by the war, when the extension of its trade and banking demands the wariest attention, when tariff changes, new taxation, and the momentous issue of military and naval preparedness are discussed in every hamlet, when everybody waits for the revived general domestic prosperity which mighty crops and mighty export trade are sure to bring, what place has woman suffrage in the immediate program of politics?

In every State the public mind has more than enough to do without being distracted by that. And the case of New Jersey seems to show that the electorate, satiated with the unsettling and reforming movement that has been going on for fifteen years, is resolved for the present to prefer safety to adventure. After protracted, and on the whole fruitful, reform legislation, the conservatism which is at the bottom of the American political temperament, in spite of the fervors of the moment, reasserts itself. The postponement of woman suffrage, if it be merely postponed, causes no injury. Whereas, its adoption might.

This year is probably the most unfortunate time in which to try to persuade the voters to grant Votes to Women. Men's minds are occupied with matters much more important. Doubtless that delightful Massachusetts critic of New Jersey will be able to add three more "punk States" to her collection in November.

THE CITY'S PASSENGER TRAFFIC.

The traffic returns of the local railways show that the city is losing its elliptical form, and is becoming rounder. Ten stations north of Ninety-sixth Street report a decrease of travel on the subway, both the Broadway and the Lenox Avenue branches contributing to the number. There is only one station showing a decrease south of Ninety-sixth Street until Twenty-third Street is reached. There begins another series of eleven decreases, with but three exceptions, and only one of them considerable. The decreases at the southerly tip of Manhattan reinforce the inference from the decreases at the northern end, and further north.

That there are not fewer people riding sufficiently appears from the increase of over 5,000,000 fares. If more people are riding, despite numerous stations which show decreases over the length of the city, it follows that they must be riding in different directions. This idea is supported by the fact that a single station in Brooklyn now has a traffic approximating the entire branch on Broadway above Ninety-sixth Street. The riders are using increasingly the stations taking them southerly and easterly. The dividing line, the crest of the movement on Manhattan, the "great divide" of the riders on Manhattan Island, is at the two stations on Forty-second Street which, between them, furnish 45,000,000 fares.

There is no third in comparison with them. The Grand Central traffic is not separated regarding its directions, but at the Times Square station, although it has only local facilities, there are just about 7,000,000 riding each way, the southerly travel being a quarter million larger, whereas it used to be much smaller. It is now oftentimes as necessary to stand up to ride to Brooklyn as it used to be to ride to the Bronx. The trend to the east is as marked as to the south, and promises to be much emphasized in the near future. The Steinway tunnel is carrying large and increasing traffic, although it ends nowhere. The Queensboro Bridge is increasing its traffic, although it is still in the infancy of its usefulness, and kept there by the fact that it does no rapid transit business. Queens residents now are pressing for the extension of the facilities of the Steinway tunnel to the Long Island Railway, and for the operation of the elevated lines over the Queensboro Bridge before the subway trains can reach it.

When that is done it may be supposed that much of the travel which now goes south to get east may ride directly eastward. It would be rash to say that the northerly growth has been seriously checked. It would be more true to say that hereafter it will be less abnormally great, and that the easterly travel will assume its proper proportions under an equality of accommodation. It is all the same to Manhattan which ever way people ride, provided that they are kept within the city, and no compelled to live elsewhere by deficiency of transit or by oppressive financial legislation.

THE COURT HOUSE.

The appeal of the Court House Board to the Board of Estimate for final approval of the new Court House plans is based on sound and practical arguments. The almost useless delay since the plans were submitted, June 18, has caused a loss of $557,460, more than the cost of constructing the foundations of the building. Reports made to the Court House Board by its expert advisers, including Mr. GUY LOWELL, the architect; Mr. WALTER COOK, the consulting architect; Mr. GOODRICH, the consulting engineer, and others, dispose completely of the statements, charges, and suggestions made by Mr. TILDEN ADAMSON, Director of the Bureau of Contract Supervision, last Summer.

We thought at the time that Mr. ADAMSON had discovered a mare's nest in the Court House plans, and said so. But with his statements about clubrooms, extravagant library space, palatial dining rooms, a bar and a buffet, and various other supposed features of the plan, there has come a delay in the work for some months. The experts declare that Mr. ADAMSON'S statements were predicated upon "misinterpretations of the plans, specifications, and contracts." Some modifications have been made in the original plans of the building, its cost complete will be less than $10,000,000, and, although this is a huge sum, the city is practically committed to the expenditure, and there is no reason why more money should be wasted by delays.

MR. QUIGG AND THE BOGEY.

Mr. QUIGG, explaining to his constituents his part in the deliberations of the Constitutional Convention, tells them why he opposed the short ballot and will vote against the not very short ballot provision in the proposed Constitution. It is because in the hands of a strong Governor it would prove a mighty instrument of boss control and for the furtherance of his personal ambitions, and in the hands of a corrupt Governor the power of appointing so many officeholders would be an instrument of personal profit.

If the question of creating the President's Cabinet had come up in the Constitutional Convention of 1787 it is easy to imagine what lines the debate would have taken. Some one would have been sure to propose that the President appoint the members of his Cabinet, and some one else that they be elected in the same manner as himself. This is certain, because men's minds work in the same way, however the centuries change, and there are Quiggs as well as Roots in every age.

It is easy to imagine the argument that the Quigg of 1787 would have made. "In the hands of a strong President," he would have said, "it would prove a mighty instrument of boss control and for the furtherance of his personal ambitions, and in the hands of a corrupt President the power of appointing so many officeholders would be an instrument of personal profit. It is dangerous and undemocratic. Let the people rule."

If the Convention of 1787 had acted on this proposal as did the New York Convention of 1915, it would have compromised. It would have allowed the President to appoint, say, the Secretaries of State, War, and the Treasury, and made the rest of the Cabinet places elective. That would have been a senseless compromise, but giving the President the power to appoint even a few of his Cabinet would have been better than nothing. Then would the Quigg of that day have issued an address to his constituents explaining that his forebodings over giving the President even this meagre power were such that he must vote against that provision of the Constitution?

Mr. QUIGG is seeing things. What, after all, is the essential difference between the heads of departments in the State and the heads of departments in the nation?

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Necessity Learns of a Law.

From the strictly military point of view, which sees obvious justification for the exercise of any severity that may be needed for the enforcement of military decrees and the carrying out of military plans, probably every one of the civilians recently put to death or sentenced to death by the Germans in Belgium has deserved his fate. The women among them, no less than the men, have been doing things forbidden by the army in possession, and, to the extent of their abilities, they have been endangering the occupation of the country by its conquerors and giving aid and comfort to Germany's foes.

To the military mind, therefore, it is right to stop those activities in the simplest and promptest way, and in the way which is final—as far as concerns the individual whose insubordination has been discovered. As all German minds just now seem to be military, there is presumably almost as much surprise as resentment in them as a result of the indignation which is finding expression in other lands since news of these executions, accomplished and proposed, have reached them, and of the several attempts at interference which have started.

There are, however, other necessities than military necessity, and this fact the rulers of Belgium, no matter how reluctantly, have had to recognize. They find that critics whom they cannot ignore, while understanding the argument of military necessity, deny the adequacy of its justification for the shooting, for instance, of women against whom nothing can be charged except that they have resisted an authority which they had many reasons for holding illegitimate. Their acts have been in accord with the dictates of humanity and patriotism. With courage and devotion they have been trying to mitigate a little the sufferings of an unfortunate people, and while in one sense what they did was criminal, in all except German eyes it was noble and heroic.

When such spies and rebels are made to face a wall and then are shot, it shocks the universal, as distinguished from the military, conception of right and justice, and from one capital after another there are reaching Berlin carefully worded protests and strong suggestions that the executions be at least delayed. They have been heeded, and the indications are that in not a few of these cases military necessity will yield to a higher law.

They Are Occupied Otherwise.

In the course of a public address answering critics of the League to Enforce Peace, SAMUEL J. ELDER, one of the league's organizers and President of the Boston Bar Association, made a statement that ought to be provocative of no little thought. What he said was:

> If it were a pestilence instead of a war which in one year had killed off 2,000,000 of the strongest young men of a nation, and disabled many millions more, the wisdom and science of the age would assuredly devote themselves to find a remedy or at least some safeguards.

Pestilences with any such number of victims as that are things of a past now rather remote, but that great plagues do not and cannot occur in these days is unquestionably due to the slow growth and increasing application of wisdom and science which, to an ever greater and greater extent has ignored the existence of national boundaries.

Until more than a year ago it was thought, or at least hoped, by a considerable fraction of the world's inhabitants calling themselves civilized, that the plague of war in its severer manifestations had also been conquered. The analogy between war and disease, however, is not very close. If the only difference were that most fighting, that done defensively included, is voluntary and even eager, it still would be so important as to make unsound any argument based on the likenesses of the two.

Recent experience has made terribly clear that "science," as commonly understood, lends itself readily to increasing the efficiency of war, and, effectual as it has been in that direction, it has not met the often uttered expectation that this very efficiency would make war impossible. As for "wisdom," it seems to be about as much occupied as ever with the old, old task of getting victory, and peace only as the outcome of it. Disease, we are all agreed, is bad—something to be cured or avoided as much as possible, but there is no such unanimity as to war.

Why Should They Be "The Allies"?

That language is a curiously illogical thing is a fact that finds new illustration in the use we have all come to make of the word "Allies." For some truly mysterious reason we have come to mean by it, not the two nations that before the war were in a formal and explicit "alliance," and have since been "allied" in the full sense of the term as it has always been understood, but first the three, and now the four, countries, that had only an "entente" to start with, and even now are not as closely or even as truly "allied" as are Germany and Austria-Hungary.

The latter, indeed, we sometimes call "allies," but more often they are named as "the Central Powers," or "the Teutonic Powers," characterizations both clumsy and inaccurate, and never are they referred to as "Allies." That word, with a capital letter, is reserved for Great Britain, France, Russia, and Italy, wherever and whenever they act in conjunction.

Of course it is too late now to change the custom, and in language, if in nothing else, whatever is, is right, usage being supreme and etymology merely a humble and helpless commentator.

An Opinion Made in Germany.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Some six or eight weeks ago reports were published in the newspapers to the effect that the German Emperor, addressing the prominent bankers of the empire, predicted peace in October.

Inasmuch as I doubted the veracity of this report, I sent an inquiry to one of my German correspondents, requesting a confirmation of the above statement, and just received a reply under date of Sept. 21, as follows:

> That the German Emperor expects the end of the war in October, and that he should have expressed himself to that effect, is not known to us. We do not consider a remark to that effect very probable, because, according to all appearances, the war is likely to continue for a number of months, inasmuch as our opponents, in their blindness and self-conceit, are not as yet willing to admit that they have lost the game.

I quote the above lines just as they have been transmitted to me, and leave it to your own judgment to publish the above, should you consider it of sufficient interest to your readers. WALTER SCHMIDT.

New York, Oct. 19, 1915.

One of Belgium's Rich Exiles.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I note that the only thing that Professor McClellan condemns the Belgian people for is the lack of patriotism shown by the rich Belgians in not returning to their country. I recently belonged to this class and would be very glad to return to my native soil, dear to the heart of every Belgian, if I could be assured that I would not be sent to Germany, or be imprisoned, the fate that has befallen so many of my countrywomen. I have two homes in Belgium, one has been despoiled and stripped by the invaders, the other was seized and is now occupied by them. Would he have me be the guest of an enemy in my own home? MARIE de H.

New York, Oct. 15, 1915.

When Children Play.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

So A. T. E. would coop up the kiddies and not allow them the use of the better paved streets for their roller skating! Doubtless when he was a boy (or girl) he roller skated. Or if he lived in the age before roller skates, he played games in the streets, and it was there that he most enjoyed himself in those gladsome days of youthful freedom.

But perhaps I have read him all wrong. He may have sat on the front stoop and twiddled his thumbs, or walked in the park with his hands clasped ministerially, and an almost angelic expression of meek submission on his countenance.

Life is too short and beautiful to take the harmless play of children so seriously, whether it be noisy or quiet.

HARRY D. GRAY.

New York, Oct. 20, 1915.

Inconsistent.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Considering the fact that the antis claim that women are represented at the polls by their husbands, brothers, and fathers, it would appear rather inconsistent on their part to find comfort in the fact that a certain lady and her eminent husband-to-be disagree on a political issue.

BRONWEN CHUBB.

New York, Oct. 20, 1915.

TO THE MEMORY OF ARTHUR GREAVES.

I never met him, but no poet knew
Better than I how kind and just he was;
He smoothed the feathers of my little muse
And taught its faltering wings to boldly spread
T'ward greater heights than I had ever hoped
It could have reached alone.
I am but one:—
How many, many more, ah, many more.
Must owe the thrilling sweetness of success
To his encouraging and guiding mind!
Would I could lay a fitting classic ode
Of deep Pindaric resonance and charm
Upon his honored tomb, instead of these
Unworthy lines, tear-stained and tremulous,
Yet (and for this virtue pardon their defects)
Straight from my heart where droops a mourning wreath.

CAROLINE RUSSELL BISPHAM.

PROFESSORIAL FREEDOM.

Teachers Whom Trustees Can Fire Are Morally Public Employes.

Columbia University, Oct. 11, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is doubtless fitting and natural that THE NEW YORK TIMES should find university professors "chartered libertines of speech," given to "too much foolish babbling," whenever the results of the investigations of university scholars lead them to question any features of the existing economic order. The position of THE TIMES in such matters is firmly established, and no one, I am sure, grudges economic interests such a competent organ.

Certain statements and implications of your editorial of Oct. 10, on academic freedom, entitled "The Philadelphia Martyr," seem, however, open to discussion. You apparently take the ground that a modern university is a personally conducted institution like a factory, and that if for any reason the utterances of any teacher, within or without the university walls, are objectionable to the Trustees, there is nothing more to be said. This view virtually makes the Trustees owners of a private undertaking. Perhaps I am mistaken in my understanding of the position of THE TIMES, I hope I am. But your statements that it was the "right" of the Trustees not to renew the appointment of Dr. Nearing; that many teachers profess views which set on edge the teeth of the sedate members of the corporation"; that "the Trustees are not obliged to give reasons for dismissal," give that impression.

In any case, a discussion by THE TIMES of whether modern universities should be conceived as privately owned and managed institutions, or as essentially public institutions, with responsibilities to the public, would be welcome.

Doubtless college professors are attached to their jobs and salaries. Even if they are as unique in that regard as THE TIMES would imply, I am quite sure that they will be satisfied with any adjustment of the difficulties connected with the control of universities which is based upon recognition that the modern university is in every respect, save its legal management, a public institution with public responsibilities. They are only too well aware that in many of our institutions of learning it is the legal right of a body of men (who are, educationally speaking, outsiders) to dismiss any teachers whose views set their teeth on edge, and give no reason. But they have been trained to think of the pursuit and expression of truth as a public function to be exercised in behalf of the interests of their moral employer—society as a whole. Consequently they regret, and are fast coming to resent, arbitrary exercises of a legal right based upon the conception of the relation of a factory employer to his employe. They ask for no special immunities or privileges for themselves. They will be content, for their own protection, with any system which protects the relation of the modern university to the public as a whole.

JOHN DEWEY.

President American Association of University Professors.

A PARENT'S OBSERVATION.

What May Happen to a Child in the Exciting Gary System.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I would like to describe one parent's experience with the Gary system. My daughter had a term in a school where the principal has been quoted as saying that there are no complaints from parents and that every one is satisfied. I not only complained to this same principal, but I wrote to the Board of Education. At the time I made the complaints my main reasons were:

The system compels children to carry their clothing from one classroom to another. As departmental work is part of the plan, the children change rooms about every forty minutes. In her migrations from one end of the building to the other my daughter has lost a hat, an umbrella, a pair of gloves, fountain pen and numerous books. I found, too, that she was wearing her coat and rubbers all day to avoid losing them.

My objections to men teachers for girls, founded on excellent reasons, prompted me to request women teachers for my daughter. The principal met the situation by putting the child in classes where for several periods each day she was the only girl in the class.

As evidence that one parent, at least, is dissatisfied with the Gary system, I moved from that district to another, where the old system is still in operation. I find from my daughter's first monthly report that she is a term behind her class in all the essentials; so much so in arithmetic that I am compelled to engage a private instructor so that she may catch up with her class. A deficiency in grammar, spelling and history is a result of one term where an hour and forty minutes a day was spent taking photographs in vacant lots or in working in a mixed class of boys and girls in a laboratory with a science teacher; forty minutes in assembly, where the pupils listened to a phonograph; forty minutes in the gymnasium, where dancing was indulged in but never taught, and forty minutes in the zoological garden for nature study.

So much for the Gary system.

AGNES F. CAMP.

New York, Oct. 19, 1915.

Stories of Arthur Greaves.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I should be sorry to have one chapter in the life of my old friend Arthur Greaves, late city editor of THE NEW YORK TIMES, pass unnoticed. He was one of the original members of the First Battalion, Naval Militia, State of New York. He enlisted, and served his term out, as a seaman, performing laborious, exacting, and even disagreeable duties with that spirit of unquenchable gayety which made all his acquaintances love him. Furthermore, he was the first New York naval militiaman to score a hit at target practice at sea. This he did south of Fisher's Island, in the summer of 1891, with a shot fired from a six-pounder rapid-fire gun on the deck of the cruiser Newark. He was thereupon summoned to the bridge and congratulated by Capt. Silas W. Casey, commanding officer. Since Mr. Greaves never told of his own deeds, it remains for his sorrowing friends to recall some of them now. W. J. HENDERSON.

New York, Oct. 20, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the death of Arthur Greaves the city loses a man of fine public spirit and of exceptional discernment where public opinion needed to be studied. When the Legislature of 1888 (I think) passed a law permitting a speedway for trotting horses through Central Park, and the City Reform Club protested, we got Arthur Greaves to tell us how to engineer the fight. He kept inventing new methods of warfare. I wish I could recall them all, but a few mass meetings and trainloads of irate citizens headed for Albany were mere humdrum details to his fertile mind. Members of the Legislature were pilloried and made to vote for repeal of the obnoxious act until, finally, the very same Legislature repealed its own act.

This fight is an inspiring tradition, and it was engineered by him.

RICHARD WELLING.

New York, Oct. 19, 1915.

Mr. McClellan's French.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In a recent article on Belgium, George B. McClellan of Princeton University uses a plural verb with a noun in the singular: "Le monde chic sont les vrais coupables."

What authority in French grammar is there for such construction? Never have I, in the course of my reading, seen the expression "le monde sont," nor does the dictionary employ the word except in a singular form—that is, "le monde est." T. E. W.

Glen Ridge, N. J., Oct. 19, 1915.

White Socks.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Is there anything more perturbing to one's sense of appropriateness of dress for man, than white socks, and worse still, in evening dress? J. F. B.

New York, Oct. 20, 1915.

WHY GRASS GROWS IN ANTWERP'S STREETS.

The Belgium That Was and the One That Is—Strange Efforts of the Conqueror to Conciliate a Captive People.

By J. L. BORGERHOFF,

Professor of Romance Languages, Western Reserve University; formerly at Louvain.

Cleveland, Oct. 12, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your optimistic contributor, Mr. McClellan, writes that "the Germans are certainly doing their best to conciliate the Belgians." Yet those same Belgians are not allowed to move freely within the limits of their country, to cross the frontier, to send letters in or out of the country, despite the fact that the postal service is completely disorganized, all of which makes business on any scale impossible. They are not allowed to correspond at all with even their nearest relatives or friends abroad. I have tried repeatedly to communicate with my brother and sister, and had it not been for the kind efforts of our Minister in Brussels I should not now know whether those members of my family are dead or alive.

The report of the Rockefeller Foundation paints a picture strangely at variance with McClellan's, one from which the grazing cows, "as sleek and numerous as usual," are quite absent. That report states that the Germans have requisitioned grain, foodstuffs, cattle, and horses in all towns and villages; also stocks of cotton and wool, raw material as well as manufactured objects. And it adds: "In the course of our travels through Belgium we have seen no cattle, pigs, or horses." Did the Germans at least pay for what they took, as required by the laws of civilized warfare? An authentic report by the Antwerp Chamber of Commerce affirms that in March last 85,000,000 francs worth of goods had been seized in that city alone, 80 per cent. of which had not been paid for.

Those requisitions, contrary to international law, were not made for the use of the army, but were shipped to Germany, and comprised among all other conceivable articles, ivory, typewriters, and—toys. Do you wonder the grass is growing six inches high in the once so busy streets of Antwerp? At that time, as today, Belgium was paying a war indemnity, or fine, whatever you wish to call it, of $8,000,000 a month!

McClellan does not actually state that Belgium is happier under German rule than it was in its days of freedom, but any one reading his article might almost believe that such is the case. Those good and gentle soldiers throwing down lumps of coal from a railroad car to a smiling crowd—a picture much overworked by the apologists of the German perpetrators of Belgium's ruin—look so benign that one wonders how it is possible that ungrateful Belgians should call them *sales Allemands*, as Mr. McClellan admits they do. We read further: "The immediate result of the war was to increase the destitution which already existed, and the immorality and vice which always accompany great poverty." Where did the writer get his facts? Great destitution in Belgium before the war! And why, pray, are there so few Belgians to be found in prosperous America, when they have a very enterprising steamship line, the Red Star, constantly advertising for immigrants, and willing and eager to take them to the land of wealth and happiness any Saturday, all for $25? Immorality and vice! Does he know that divorce is almost unknown in Belgium, and totally unknown among the working classes? That at midnight practically every café or restaurant in Brussels is either closed or empty? That nowhere in Europe are churches better frequented, not only on Sundays but every day in the week? That there is nowhere in Brussels, Ghent, Antwerp, or Liége any display of immoral literature or pictures tolerated, and that it is unlawful to send immoral literature by mail or by any other public vehicle?

Extreme poverty and attendant immorality are generally the result of congested housing conditions. But did they exist in Belgium, this overpopulated country? Judge for yourself. There are no large landowners. Nowhere has the subdivision of the soil been carried on to such an extent, for one out of every ten is a landowner.

As to the overcrowding of cities, you will easily see how little there is of that if I state that nowhere are city rents so low as in Belgium. Towns like Bruges and Ghent have room to house 100,000 more people than they now number; the same might be said in varying proportions of numerous towns, including the capital, where apartments were up to very recently non-existing. Why is this so? Because the Belgian railroad system is so developed—30 kilometers per 100 against Germany's 12 kilometers per 100—and the rates of fare so low that the industrial laborers need nowhere live in the cities where they work, but can and do live miles away in the country, where they cultivate gardens in their leisure time, and where their wives keep poultry, a cow, or pigs, and thus make the small wages go a long way.

Belgian lacemaking was not a sweatshop affair, as your writer asserts. There are two or three large lace ateliers in Brussels; work there is carried on under tolerable conditions. In Malines, Bruges, and Ghent one could see any Summer's evening hundreds of women sitting outdoors weaving lace with their cobbins and cushions. It is true that they earned little, but this was due to lack of organization rather than through exploitation by middlemen. Hand-made Flemish lace edging could be bought in any store for 4 cents and upward a yard, according to width and complication of design. Again it must be stated that in but few cases was lace weaving the only source of income of the families engaged in it. Still, if the Germans have organized this industry so as to make it more profitable to the workers, they will have done at least one good thing in Belgium. Let me add that the general low scale of wages is due in part to the circumstance that Belgium was a late comer in the international field of commerce and industry, and that its only hope to compete successfully with England and low-selling Germany was to produce at a lower price, which could be achieved only at the expense of the laborer. But then living was cheap, rent, foodstuffs, clothing, building material were all considerably below what they are in other highly civilized countries.

Mr. McClellan attempts to minimize the destruction wrought so ruthlessly by the Germans. Dr. Bode, the Director of the Berlin Museum, states that no more than 26,000 buildings, affecting 150,000 people, were damaged. This estimate is probably too low. But, think of it, 26,000 houses in an area a little over a fourth of Ohio, or rather much smaller, for there are considerable parts of the country that have escaped the visitation of German Kultur altogether! Those 26,000 houses have been destroyed mainly between Visé and Termonde, and between Visé and the French frontier. Over the massacred civilians your contributor, charitably for his friends, throws the cloak of oblivion. In an article on Belgium under German rule, it would have been appropriate to make at least a passing mention of this effect of their benevolence. Nine hundred civilians killed at Dinant alone! Among them many men of 80, many women, and many little children. The names of all the victims are at present known, and may be had for the asking. We have had too much atrocity talk, it seems; we have heard more still about the wonderful achievements of the Germans. By the side of the latter it is useful sometimes to recall the former—lest we forget.

J. L. BORGERHOFF.

Western Reserve University, Cleveland.

A DOLLAR FOR BELGIUM.

A Christmas Fund to Buy Shoes and Clothes for the Destitute.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Twelve months ago I made an appeal to Americans in behalf of the Dollar Christmas Fund for Belgians—one of the many efforts made here and in Europe to avert the threatened starvation of a nation. The response was prompt and generous.

To the American Commission for Relief in Belgium has been left the vital task of solving the food problem, and though the future of Belgium in 1916 is beyond prophecy and must apparently depend to a larger extent than ever upon American help, one may feel reasonably assured that the prospect of famine, for this year at least, has been definitely removed.

The task now undertaken by the Dollar Christmas Fund is to collect money for shoes, boots, and clothes which are most urgently needed, and for which special money must be provided. The necessity is appalling, because at the present time there are roughly 3,500,000 destitute people in Belgium and the number increases as the Winter approaches. The Belgians are unable to buy shoes, boots, and clothes themselves. Many even of the former wealthy are now in the daily bread line.

This year, as last, our fund has the warm approval and valued co-operation of a committee of representative citizens, including Colonel George Harvey, Dr. William T. Hornaday, Victor F. Lawson, Adolph S. Ochs, Professor Henry Fairfield Osborn, William C. Reick, Melville E. Stone, Oscar S. Straus, and George T. Wilson. All our workers are honorary, and all money collected will be expended by the American Commission for Relief in Belgium. No better guarantee can be given that every penny subscribed will be wisely spent. Percy Bullen of 66 Broadway, New York, has again undertaken the office of Secretary.

If, as many have forecast, Belgians have heights of sacrifice and martyrdom so far unattained to scale this Winter, we can, at least, insure that the old men, the frail women, the little children—many of them "orphans of war"—shall not be unshod and without your aid, as we know, the bare-footed in Belgium this Winter will be the rule rather than the exception. I ask, therefore, with great earnestness that you send along your dollar bill—and send more if you can! All contributions should be addressed to HENRY CLEWS,

Treasurer Dollar Christmas Fund for Destitute Belgians.

Broad Street, New York, Oct. 20, 1915.

An Example of Public Stupidity.

(From The World.)

George McAneny, in our opinion, is the ablest administrative expert in the public life of New York City or New York State. Neither the city nor the State, however, is able to find a way to employ his exceptional talents for public service. The best that municipal stupidity does with him is to make him President of the Board of Aldermen at an annual salary of $5,000.

Our neighbor THE TIMES has, therefore, engaged Mr. McAneny, who was once a member of The World's staff, as assistant to Mr. Ochs. THE TIMES may need Mr. McAneny very much, but New York City needs him a great deal more. THE TIMES, however, has enough intelligence to take him, and the city is stupid enough to let him go.

Yet New York is forever puzzled to understand why its public affairs are habitually mismanaged.

THE SERVILE STATE.

Is That Not What Mass Efficiency Tends to Bring About?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Some of the opinions of notable men called forth by the present war have dealt with what seem to be fundamentals, and among such is a saying of Charles W. Eliot. He has pointed out that the war will be a supreme test of two kinds of efficiency, namely, what we have learned to know as German efficiency on one side and what we may call democratic efficiency on the other side. The first being produced by regulation, drill and authority, and the second by the individual initiative which is efficient even in the absence of regulation and authority. Of course the question of race has something to do with efficiency, and our own experience with slavery proved that as a slave the negro became very efficient and useful, and that he lost efficiency in gaining political freedom.

There is no question that before the present war both England and America had begun to copy German efficiency. Nothing succeeds like success, and Germany's sudden jump into industrial success and great wealth naturally led to a study of her methods. England had gone much further than had we in regulating, by law, the relations of labor and capital; she had embarked on a course which tended to give a legal status to labor, to bring it under legal control. In America we have not definitely decided on the w

FRIARS' CHEER RINGS TO SAN FRANCISCO

George McAneny Exchanges Greetings with Mayor Rolph Before Laying of Cornerstone.

FAIR GIVES COHAN A MEDAL

Abbot Dedicates New Home in West 48th St. to "Art, Literature, Good Fellowship"—A Flag Parade.

The Friars laid the cornerstone of their new monastery at 108 and 110 West Forty-eighth Street yesterday with ceremonies the echoes of which were heard across the continent. Sounds improbable, doesn't it? But then the Friars do things that way. The echoes were carried over telephone wires from the old clubhouse in West Forty-fifth Street to the Administration Building of the Panama-Pacific Exposition in San Francisco. A battery of fifty or more receivers had been rigged up in the clubrooms, and when George McAneny, President of the Board of Aldermen, opened up the cross-country conversation with Mayor James Rolph, Jr., of the Western city, as many Friars were seated on long benches along the walls with the little black disks plastered to their ears, while several hundred more stood waiting for a chance to relieve them, so they could boast when they went home at night that they had heard the Mayor of San Francisco talking 3,000 miles away.

When Mr. McAneny had received the congratulations of San Francisco through Mayor Rolph, George M. Cohan, Abbot of the Friars, faced the transmitter. Thereupon the Panama-Pacific Exposition conferred its first long-distance medal, Frank L. Brown, a Director, figuratively pinning it on Abbot Cohan's cheek with a wreath of flowery words.

Their President, Edward Percy Howard of the New York Press Club, exchanged compliments with C. E. Parsons, President of the San Francisco Press Club.

After that everybody who could think up any kind of an excuse to try his voice on the transmitter did so. James J. Corbett and Jack Gleason discovered acquaintances at the other end of the line; Irving Berlin sang some of the song that made him rich and famous, "Alexander's Rag Time Band"; Sam Harris exchanged repartee; the San Francisco crowd attached a phonograph, which played "Then You'll Remember Me," and many long lost brothers and cousins were reunited and asked all about the folks.

The telephone celebration lasted till after 12, and then the Friars piled into Forty-fifth Street, where a band was waiting. Any stranger could have told that Mr. Cohan had had a hand in the arrangements, for as he came on emerging from the clubhouse, each Friar received an American flag to carry.

As the procession swung through Forty-fifth Street, up Seventh Avenue and into Forty-eighth, scores of touselled heads were poked out of four and fifth story windows, and the brown-stone fronts that line the late Forties, and the parade might have been much longer passing several given points, had not there been important work ahead, for some of the visions at said points were most interesting.

Encouraged by the band, which kept reiterating Mr. Berlin's "When I Leave the World Behind," the marchers soon reached the new building, which was decked out in flags as giddy as a dreadnaught on parade. Negligees filled the windows up and down the block and perched on scaffolding were cameramen of camera and movie men shooting with the regularity of mitralleuse operators.

Again Mr. McAneny opened the meeting, telling in one of his neatest speeches how proud the city was of the Friars, and pinning on some more verbal medals on Abbot Cohan, the cornerstone of the club. Then Daniel Frohman said a few words, the Rev. Father Joseph F. Delaney, Chaplain of the Catholic Actors' Guild, made a prayer, and Brother Cohan tapped the cornerstone with mallet and champagne bottle, proving again his versatility, while the movie men howled for him to face the camera.

"I am not a speechmaker," said Mr. Cohan with his usual modesty and bending the truth a bit, "so I will merely dedicate this building to Art, Literature, and Good Fellowship."

Cheers, the Friars' song, and a march back to the old home, where there was more speechmaking, led by the Rev. Dr. Joseph Silverman, and a luncheon.

The new building, which is of steel construction, will be ready for occupancy early in the new year. It will be one of the finest and most commodious clubhouses in the city.

Burton Holmes's Travel Lectures.

Burton Holmes has announced a preliminary series of Fall travel lectures to be given in the Candler Theatre beginning Sunday night, Nov. 21. The Sunday lectures will be repeated the following Monday afternoons. The subjects will be "The Yellowstone Park," "England," "Scotland," "Rio de Janeiro and Brazil," and "Buenos Aires and Argentina."

A Dinner to Mary Austin.

Miss Elizabeth Jordan gave a dinner of twelve covers last night at the Cosmopolitan Club for Mary Austin, the author. The guests were Kate Douglas Wiggin, Ruth McEnery Stuart, Anne Crawford Flexner, Ruth Sawyer, Elizabeth Cutting, Ida Tarbell, Mrs. Samuel H. Ordway, Mrs. Charles M. Dewey, Miss Charlotte R. Lowell, and Baroness de Seisiitz of Petrograd.

SOCIAL NOTES.

Mrs. John E. Alexandre has taken the house at 3 East Fifty-sixth Street for the season.

Mrs. George R. de Forest will chaperone a luncheon for her débutante niece, Miss Kate Wyman Griffin, to be given at Sherry's on Thursday, Dec. 9. Miss Griffin is a daughter of Dr. Henry A. Griffin of 91 Park Avenue.

Mrs. James R. Jesup, who has been at Lenox, has opened her house at 555 Fifth Avenue.

Mrs. Henry Clews, Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Peabody, Mrs. Paul Morton and Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Harriman are among those who have gone to the White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., for the late Autumn.

Mr. and Mrs. Lucius K. Wilmerding will be at 32 West Fifty-third Street for the Winter.

Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt plan to sail for Paris tomorrow, where Mrs. Vanderbilt will take up her work in the American Ambulance Hospital.

Mme. Menocal, wife of the President of Cuba, is sailing tomorrow for Havana. She came here in September to enter her sons at School. The Cuban Minister and Mme. de Cespedes have come from Washington, D. C., to be with Mme. Menocal until she sails.

Mrs. Samuel Riker, Jr., of 206 Madison Avenue, will introduce her daughter, Miss Frances T. Riker, and Miss Constance Chappell, daughter of Dr. Walter F. Chappell, at a reception on Saturday, Dec. 11. A dance for these débutantes will also be given at the Colony Club on Tuesday evening, Jan. 11.

ACTORS' FUND PLANS TO RAISE $1,000,000

Begins Campaign for an Endowment to Relieve Its Stress—President Wilson a Patron.

A nation-wide movement has been begun to raise an endowment fund of a million dollars for the Actors' Fund of America. Offices have been established in the Hotel Astor, through the courtesy of William C. Muschenheim, to be known as the National Campaign Committee of the Actors' Fund of America, and from these headquarters the campaign will be carried on. Mrs. Florence O'Neil has been placed in charge of the committee, and associated with her will be William Charles O'Donnell, editor of Educational Foundations.

Before the outbreak of the European war the Actors' Fund was hard pressed for money to carry on its work, but the war increased the demands for help made upon it to such an extent that the treasury was depleted and its financial condition became precarious. A series of benefits was arranged by President Daniel Frohman and the Finance Committee, while considerable sums were realized from entertainments given in New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and Chicago, the aggregate was not sufficient to place the organization on a sound financial basis.

The fund is spending nearly $70,000 a year in helping members of the theatrical profession, and the expenditure is increasing annually. As the income from benefits and similar sources can never be depended upon, the endowment fund is proposed as a means of freeing the charity from the constant danger of disintegration for lack of money. The committee has begun its work and has already addressed letters to many prominent persons throughout the country. The responses have been immediate and enthusiastic and have given rise to the hope that the project will meet with ultimate success.

The list of patrons will be headed by Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States, and Governor Charles S. Whitman of New York. Responses have already been received from ex-President William H. Taft, Governor Dunne of Illinois, Governor Capper of Kansas, Governor Kendrick of Wyoming, Governor Craig of North Carolina, Governor Stewart of Montana, Governor Hunt of Arizona, Governor Hanna of North Dakota, Mrs. Clarence Burns, President of the Little Mothers' Aid Association, the Rev. Dr. Joseph Silverman, Jacob H. Schiff, Mrs. George J. Gould, Mrs. James Speyer, Miss Anne Morgan, Adolph Lewisohn, Governor Mitchel, Paul D. Cravath, Henry Clews, Frank Tilford, Otto Kahn, Mr. and Mrs. Henry C. Frick, Mr. and Mrs. Vincent Astor, Mr. and Mrs. August Belmont, Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Gary, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Flagler, Mrs. J. S. Bache, Mr. and Mrs. Anthony Drexel, Jr.; Mrs. Helen Black Boswell, President Woman's Forum; Miss Anne Rhodes and Mrs. Jennie Grant, President New York Federation of Clubs.

The committee has been at work a week and some results will be announced shortly.

BISPHAM AS BEETHOVEN.

First of Four Matinees at the Harris Theatre.

In the rôle of Beethoven, David Bispham, gave a praphic performance yesterday afternoon that added both dignity and pathos. The occasion was the presentation at the Harris Theatre of "Adelaide," an old-fashioned one-act play adapted by Mr. Bispham himself from the German of Hugo Miller. It is a romance played in the shadow of the cross the great musician bore.

The performance of "Adelaide" was preceded by a miscellaneous concert, of which the sundry numbers were somewhat dubiously embedded in a dark plot. The plot was rather more amusing than the book of the ordinary musical play, but it is difficult to escape the impression that this was quite unintentional.

Yesterday's matinée was the first of four. The others will be this afternoon, Monday and Tuesday. It was this program Mr. Bispham was warned he must not give on Sunday evenings, and the performance takes on an added interest from the light it casts on the Sunday theatre law, thus moving in mysterious ways its wonders to perform.

WAR BENEFIT IN MT. KISCO.

Society Women to Aid the American Ambulance in Paris.

An entertainment is to be given tomorrow night at Civic Hall, Mount Kisco, N. Y., by a group of society women, for the benefit of the American Ambulance in Paris.

Motion pictures of the work at the hospital are to be shown, followed by those of Elliot C. Cowdin, 2d, pilot of the French Aviation Corps. Eric F. Wood is to tell of his own experiences in the war zone, and Miss Loraine Wyman will sing some French songs in costume. Tableaux of the Allies will close the program.

Mrs. Henry Marquand of Bedford Hills, N. Y., is receiving applications for tickets. The committee in charge is composed of Mrs. Marquand, Mrs. Winthrop Cowdin, Mrs. John A. Dix, Mrs. E. Rush Duer, Mrs. Grenville T. Emmet, Mrs. Benjamin W. Morris, Mrs. George L. Nichols, Mrs. Frank M. Potter, Mrs. Rollin S. Saltus, Mrs. Moses Taylor, and Mrs. Henry Whitehouse.

Mrs. Robert Bacon, Mrs. Gordon Knox Bell, Mrs. Morgan Dix, Mrs. Hamilton L. Hoppin, Mrs. Seth Low, and Mrs. Whitelaw Reid are among the patronesses.

BAZAARS FOR WAR BENEFIT.

A Fashion Revue Also to be Held at the Ritz in Aid of French.

A bazaar and fashion revue will be held at the Ritz-Carlton on Oct. 28 and 29 for the benefit of the war sufferers. The entertainment is under the direction of Miss Anne Morgan, Chairman of the Vacation War Relief Committee, and Mrs. Ethelbert Nevin, Chairman of the French War Emergency Fund.

Eminent musicians will give the program. Dinner will be served, and during the course of the evening there will be the fashion revue of costumes and gowns which have been donated to be sold for the benefit of the French wounded soldiers. The ballroom is to be decorated with the colors of France.

Among the patronesses are Mrs. Charles R. Huntington, Mrs. John Ellis Roosevelt, Mrs. Walter B. James, Mrs. Elbert H. Gary, Mrs. Henry Phipps, Mrs. Rogers H. Bacon, Mrs. Charles A. Post, Mrs. F. Gray Griswold, Mrs. Lyttleton Fox, Mrs. Frederick C. Havemeyer, and Mrs. John R. Drexel.

TROTHS IN TWO FAMILIES.

Misses Fields, Sisters, to Marry M. and J. Ginsberg, Brothers.

A double engagement in two families was made known yesterday when Mr. and Mrs. Henry Fields of 410 Riverside Drive announced the engagement of their daughters, the Misses Rosalynd and Sylvia Fields, to Meyer and Jacque Ginsberg, the two sons of Mr. and Mrs. S. Ginsberg of Montreal, Canada.

The Misses Fields are nieces of Lew Fields, the actor.

1% Per MONTH ON PLEDGE OF PERSONAL PROPERTY

THE PROVIDENT LOAN SOCIETY OF NEW YORK

MANHATTAN
Fourth Avenue, cor. 25th Street.
Eldridge St., cor. Rivington St.
Seventh Av., bet. 48th & 49th Sts.
Lexington Av., cor. 124th St.
Grand St., cor. Clinton St.,
E. 72d St., bet. Lexington & 3d Avs.
East Houston St., cor. Essex St.

BRONX
Courtlandt Av., cor. 148th St.

BROOKLYN
Smith St., cor. Livingston St.
Graham Av., cor. Debevoise St.
Pitkin Av., cor. Rockaway Av.

½ PER CENT. CHARGED ON LOANS REPAID WITHIN TWO WEEKS FROM DATE.

FUNERAL SERVICES OF ARTHUR GREAVES

Last Rites for the City Editor of The Times Conducted at St. Stephen's Church.

BODY TAKEN TO HARTFORD

Journalistic Associates and Men in Public Life Pay Respect to the Memory of Their Friend.

The funeral services for Arthur Greaves, city editor of THE TIMES for fifteen years, who died early Tuesday morning at his home at 220 West 107th Street, were held yesterday morning. Among those who attended the services at St. Stephen's Episcopal Church, on Sixty-ninth Street between Broadway and Columbus Avenue, were present and former members of THE TIMES staff, newspaper men from other papers, officials and politicians who had become friends of Mr. Greaves during his career as a political writer, and men from many other callings who had come to know and respect him in his twenty-seven years as a New York newspaper man. Men were there who had been on the staff of THE TIMES since he first joined it in 1888, and young reporters whom he had hired only a few months before his death; men who had started their careers under him and had worked up, in many cases passing out from direct connection with him, but always retaining their friendship for the man whom they had learned to know as gentle and just in the exercise of authority.

At the altar, around a floral arch sent by a number of friends and arranged by Miss M. A. Taft of THE TIMES staff, were many other floral pieces from friends. Some of those who sent flowers were the staff of THE TIMES, the staff of The World, with which paper Mr. Greaves was connected from 1891 to 1900; the New York City News Association, of which he was President; the City Hall Reporters' Association, the Amen Corner, an organization of older political writers; Adolph S. Ochs, publisher of THE TIMES; Charles R. Miller, editor in chief; C. V. Van Anda, managing editor, and Louis Wiley, business manager, and the squad of day office boys who worked for Mr. Greaves.

The honorary pallbearers—Dr. Van Buren Thorne, Henry Loewenthal, W. Axel Warn, and T. W. Williams of THE TIMES staff; and Isaac D. White, Luther B. Little, Charles Steckler, Edward Rascovar, and Thomas Healy—met at the house at 9 o'clock with a few friends. Here the services began with a short prayer by the Rev. John C. Green of the First Congregational Church of Far Rockaway, an old friend of the family. The party then proceeded to St. Stephen's Church, where the Episcopal burial service was read by the Rev. Dr. Nathan A. Seagle, rector of the church, and the Rev. Mr. Green delivered a short eulogy of Mr. Greaves's character. The hymns, "Lead, Kindly Light," and "Abide With Me," were played by the church organist, Kendrick Lejeune.

Before 10 o'clock the funeral procession was on its way to the Grand Central Station to take a train to Hartford, Conn. It passed down Central Park West and Eighth Avenue to Forty-third Street and then turned east. As it passe THE TIMES Annex all work was suspended, and the employes of all departments formed on the sidewalk and stood barehead until the cortège had passed.

The body was accompanied to Hartford by Mrs. Greaves, Mr. and Mrs. James Greaves, a brother and sister-in-law; the honorary pallbearers, Mrs. Isaac D. White, Mrs. Van Buren Thorne, Miss Hunt, Mrs. Percy, and the Rev. Mr. Green, who conducted a brief service before the burial in Spring Grove Cemetery.

Practically all the members of the news and editorial staffs of THE TIMES were present at the church. Of the present staff of The World there were Alfred E. Wood, Dr. E. P. Cohen, Isaac D. White, J. Angus Shaw, Herbert Bayard Swope, Reginald L. Foster, E. W. Osborn, and Arthur C. Clarke. The New York City News Association was represented by J. E. Hardenbergh and W. G. Henderson. Members of the Amen Corner were Tax Commissioner Charles T. White, Job E. Hedges, Secretary Thomas F. Smith of Tammany Hall, John W. McDonald, Charles Steckler, Luther B. Little, and Thomas O. McGill.

Among the former members of THE TIMES staff were Aimuth C. Vandiver, former Deputy Labor Commissioner Thomas F. Keith, E. B. Lynde, John A. Moroso, Clerk William N. Penney of the Supreme Court, Supreme Court Justice Clarence J. Shearn, Dr. Raymond C. Ditmars of the Bronx Zoological Garden, George R. Miner, Professor Franklin Matthews of the Pulitzer School of Journalism, Louis Graves, Francis W. Halsey, and Secretary Louis W. Fehr of the Park Board.

Others present were Caleb Van Hamm of The Evening Journal, Thomas M. Dieuaide of The Evening Sun, Alfred A. Cook, Frank S. Perley, ex-Supreme Court Justice Alfred Steckler, Dr. John H. Girdner, Dr. Louis Livingston Seaman, George W. Wanmaker, Caleb Redfern, Judge Otto A. Rosalsky, Gustav Dorval, W. J. C. Meighan, Fire Commissioner Robert Adamson, ex-Fire Commissioner Joseph Johnson, Robert E. Livingston, George F. Lyons, Jacob Dreyfus, Raymond H. Hyde, William Raymond Sill, Louis Steckler, Ernest K. Coulter, C. Tracy Bronson, Harry Walker, John Messenger of The Washington Star, Patrick F. Roach, Harry Rascovar, Samuel C. Austin, James Rascovar, Frank Leroy Henry Allaway, and Mrs. Edward A. Dithmar.

ACTRESSES TO AID POLAND.

Will Sell Souvenirs at Paderewski's Talk and Recital.

A number of well-known actresses will sell souvenirs in Carnegie Hall tomorrow afternoon when Ignace Jan Paderewski talks on "Poland, Past and Present," at an entertainment to be given for the benefit of the Polish Victims' Relief Fund. After his address the pianist will give a recital.

Among the players who have offered their services are Lillian Albertson, Blanche Bates, Dorothy Donnelly, Blanche Duffield, Grace Elliston, Louise Closser Hale, Crystal Herne, Grace Heyer, Mrs. and Mrs. Kenneth Hunter, Mary Lawton, Florence Reed, Amelia Summerville, Charlotte Thompson, Josephine Victor, and Hattie Williams.

After the concert Mme. Paderewski will sell her Polish refugee dolls. The dolls were made by the colony of Polish refugee artists in Paris under the direction of Miss Mickiewicz, granddaughter of the great Polish poet, Adam Mickiewicz. The proceeds of the sale will go toward paying these men and women for their work and for buying milk for the starving babies of Poland. Mr. Paderewski has personally taken charge of the sale of boxes at his office in the Hotel Gotham.

Miss Keane Plays Before Royalty.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Oct. 21.—Doris Keane appeared today in "Romance" before Queens Mary and Alexandra at a Red Cross benefit performance.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

David Sapirstein, the pianist, will be included on next week's bill at the Palace. This will be his first appearance in vaudeville.

Arthur Hammerstein engaged by cable yesterday Henry Weldon for the bass role in the new Hauerbach-Friml operetta, "Katinka." When Oscar Hammerstein gave opera in London Mr. Weldon was one of his principals.

B. S. Moss has contracted with the Triangle Film Corporation to present their pictures in his theatres beginning Nov. 15. The program as given in the Knickerbocker will be shown in the Regent, Hamilton, Jefferson, and Eighty-sixth Street Theatres in conjunction with popular price vaudeville. The contract is for two years and involves $312,000.

S. L. Rothapfel, director of the Strand Theatre during the first year of its existence, left yesterday on a lecture tour which will take him to the Pacific Coast. He will lecture in twenty-five cities to the motion-picture producers, giving them the benefit of his experience. The Mutual Film Corporation arranged the tour.

ROB TIFFANY'S EXHIBIT AT SAN FRANCISCO FAIR

Baker & Co. of Newark Also Lose Rich Metal Samples from Guarded Showcases.

The fact that two big exhibits of precious metals at the San Francisco Fair had been robbed recently became known here yesterday. The first concern to suffer was Tiffany & Co., and the other Baker & Co. of Newark.

In the Baker & Co. robbery a thief eluded the guards in the Mines and Metallurgy Building, cut a panel from a glass case containing 300 gold and platinum pieces and got away with five of them, including one of the treasures of the exposition, a platinum nugget said to be the largest ever mined. The robbery was committed within a few feet of the exhibit of Tiffany & Co., which had been robbed in a similar way a short time before.

The articles taken were under Government supervision, but were insured against burglary and fire by Baker & Co. The lost nugget was more than two inches across and weighed twenty troy ounces. It had an intrinsic value of $1,200, but because of its size and rarity it had a much larger value to collectors.

Up to yesterday the only information received by the firm from the chief of the Department of Mines and Metallurgy was that the theft had been effected in a very Skillful manner at night, and that the other articles known to have been taken were a platinum nugget from a mine at Ecuador, a five-ounce bottle of platinum ore from a Russian mine; a bottle containing one and one-fourth ounces of refined gold, and one of pure gold, all valued at approximately $500.

"The large nugget was mined in Colombia in 1836," said A. M. Williams, Assistant Manager of Baker & Co. "It was sent with the other articles at the opening of the exposition. All were kept in a glass case secured with locks. We do not know how the robbery was effected, as we understood the entire building was patrolled day and night by watchmen."

None of the articles stolen from the Tiffany exhibit has been recovered. It is supposed both thefts were committed by the same persons, as the glass was cut out and replaced in the same way in both cases. Dr. George F. Kunz of Tiffany & Co. said the firm's exhibit was not a gem collection, but a metallurgical display.

MR. SPALDING'S RECITAL.

Young American Violinist Shows an Increase in Artistic Mastery.

It is now seven years since Albert Spalding first appeared before a New York audience as a violinist, and in the succeeding seasons he has made many appearances. It is hardly too much to say that every time he has played he has played better than he did the time before. That is something pregnant with significance for an artist's career.

He gave a concert yesterday afternoon in Aeolian Hall and showed himself to have gained a still greater power and to have reached a still higher stature as an artist. His progress has been not only in technical skill; it is still more significantly and potently shown in more elusive matters that make for an artist's distinction and power; in emotional feeling, in imagination, in maturity and fullness of expression, in the subtle differentiations of style.

Mr. Spalding, by his playing yesterday, read his title clear to a higher rank as an artist than he has ever before established for himself. It is this gain that comes from an inner growth, from the development of an individuality that keeps the highest ideals in view and yields in nothing to the temptations that beset the virtuoso. It has been a pleasure to note this young American artist's gain in the essentials of his art. On the technical refinement of his playing, in the certainty and accuracy of his technique, in the beauty of his tone, and especially in the intellectual and emotional insight of his readings.

Mr. Spalding played César Franck's sonata for piano and violin, with André Benoist, with much of the soaring imagination of the poetical feeling and with the touch of mystical rapture that belong to the music—an admirable performance. In the sarabande and its "double," in six-eight time, and the bourrée, from Bach's B minor sonata for violin unaccompanied, there was a fine strength and spirit, as well as a dexterous command of double stopping; and the sonata in D, by Handel, was played in a minner truly masterly in its breath and repose and fine taste, the feeling, and not too much feeling, that permeated the larghetto.

In Saint-Saëns's Havanaise Mr. Spalding displayed the more brilliant side of his powers, and especially some very clear harmonics, to advantage. He appeared also as a composer in a "plantation melody and dance," entitled "Alabama," in which he has made use of more or less familiar material, including the rhythm of "rag time," not without distinction.

BARNARD NEW STAGE ART.

No Need for Scenery for the Drama, Says Brander Matthews.

Professor Brander Matthews of Columbia addressed an open meeting of Wigs and Cues of Barnard College on "Dramatic Conventions" yesterday afternoon. Wigs and Cues has made a distinct departure this year, and for the first show, Dec. 12, will present three Irish plays, "Dierdre," "Jackdaws," and "The Pot o' Broth." In these the new draped scenery will be used. The new stage art will be discussed at later meetings.

"Just as grammar has its conventions," said Dr. Matthews, "just as sculptors cause a tree-trunk to grow up into the middle of a galloping horse to support it, so the drama, too, has its conventions. In Japanese tragedy each performer has a (supposedly) invisible attendant clad in black. They hand a fan, lift a cloak—and by the middle of the play you do not see them. The Mexicans always have the devil dressed in a United States Cavalry officer's uniform. Is this any more peculiar than, as I have seen in Irving's production, buildings coming down from the sky and settle down on the stage for a change of scene during an act. Certain conventions are necessary, but some are non-essential, and these the new scenery is trying to do away with. There are traditions of costume—it took Sir Walter Scott to remove the tall ostrich plumes from Kemble, playing Macbeth, and replace it by a single plume.

"There is really no need for scenery if you agree to it. To do a favor to the Commandant of Cadets at West Point Sir Henry Irving took Ellen Terry and the whole company up to West Point and played the Merchant of Venice, in the messhall, draped with American Flags. Worse that that, Edwin Booth once played 'Hamlet' most successfully without costumes.

"But there are some inescapable conventions. You always expect to leave the theatre in two hours and a half. Playwrights, therefore, always condense. The characters say just the right things in the right order, which is absolutely untrue to life. Moreover, every one always understands everything the first time it is said. The convention of condensation leads to that of wit, where every one is as witty as the author. Take the convention of Shakespeare, where every character speaks blank verse. This would not be so in life—there was only one Shakespeare. But we are perfectly willing to make a bargain that all the characters shall partake of his imagination and brilliance. There are the conventions of opera and pantomime."

AMOS F. ENO DIES; PIONEER MERCHANT

Stricken Suddenly in His Fifth Avenue Home, He Is Lifeless When a Doctor Arrives.

NOTED FOR HIS HONESTY

He Paid Civil War Debts 36 Years Afterward—Gave Mechanics and Tradesmen Society $65,000.

Amos F. Eno, one of the pioneer merchants of this city and the owner of much real estate, died suddenly yesterday from acute indigestion, at his home, 32 Fifth Avenue, in his eighty-second year. He had been in good health until today when he was suddenly stricken. Owing to his objection to having a telephone in his home, the servants were unable to summon medical aid immediately, and were forced to go out to get a physician. When the doctor arrived, Mr. Eno was dead. On Wednesday he visited his office at 13 South William Street, as he had done for the last thirty years.

Mr. Eno was a son of the late Amos R. Eno, a business man of this city, and was born in Simsbury, Conn. He was the eldest of six children, two of whom, William P. Eno, and Mrs. C. B. Woods, survive him.

His career was remarkable for an example of old-fashioned honesty. When the civil war began, he was head of the firm of Eno, Van Buren & Valentine, with offices at 31 Broadway, doing business in silks and dress goods with South America and the Southern States of this country. The repudiation of its claims by the Southern merchants led to its bankruptcy, and it went into the hands of a receiver. A settlement was effected with the firm's creditors, and Mr. Eno went to war with the Seventh Regiment. Later he was promoted, and at the end of the war was a Colonel in the Union Army.

Mr. Eno returned to this city after the war and went into business, in which he was very successful. Thirty-six years after his firm had failed and settled with its creditors Mr. Eno personally paid off the debts of the firm, although not obligated in any way to do so. His old creditors received checks from him, and he expressed himself as very annoyed when the story became public.

On Oct. 7, two weeks ago, Mr. Eno gave the General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen $25,000 and the property at 94-96 Thompson Street, or an equivalent of $65,000.

He was unmarried, and was a member of the Century, Union League, Manhattan, Downtown, and Turf and Field Clubs. Only his sister and brother survive him.

John Wells James.

John Wells James, for more than fifty years a spice merchant in this city and a brother of the late Darwin R. James a former Congressman and at one time Park Commissioner of the old City of Brooklyn, died on Tuesday at his home, 1,493 Pacific Street, Brooklyn, in his seventy-seventh year. Mr. James was born in Williamsburg, Mass., and was graduated from Williams College with the class of 1859 and from Bellevue Medical College in 1863. He never practiced the medical profession, and soon after his graduation he went into the spice business with his brother as a member of the firm of Darwin R. James & Brother. Mr. James was a Trustee of the East Brooklyn Savings Bank and for many years Treasurer of the Bushwick and East Brooklyn Dispensary. For more than half a century he was a member and the Treasurer of the Central Congregational Church. Mr. James is survived by his wife and four sons, William, John W., Warner, and Halstead James, all in the wholesale drug business and members of the firm of Towns & James of Brooklyn.

Eugene Thurston Bogert.

Eugene Thurston Bogert of 145 East Thirty-fifth Street and a former member of the New York Stock Exchange died yesterday at the Hotel Seymour, 50 West Forty-fifth Street, from heart disease. He had been ill for the last two years and returned yesterday from his Summer home at Saratoga.

He joined the Stock Exchange in the late sixties and for years was a prominent operator on the floor. Mr. Bogert was widely known in the financial district and retired from active business seven years ago. He was a member of the Manhattan Club. He is survived by his wife and daughter.

Mrs. Emily K. Baer.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Oct. 21.—Mrs. Emily K. Baer, 75 years old, widow of George F. Baer, late President of the Philadelphia & Reading Railway Company, died at her residence, Hawthorne, at Reading, tonight, from heart disease. Mrs. Baer was stricken a week ago. She was born in Somerset, Penn., and was a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John O. Kimmel, the former a prominent attorney. She was wedded to Mr. Baer in 1876. Until the death of her husband Mrs. Baer lived in Philadelphia, but since then had resided at Hawthorne, the Baer estate at Reading, which was bequeathed to her by her husband. She left five daughters, all married.

Rear Admiral Joseph B. Parker.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 21.—Rear Admiral Joseph Benson Parker, former Medical Director of the United States Navy, died at his home here today in his seventy-fifth year.

He was born in Carlisle, Penn., and received the degree of A. B. from Dickinson College, and three years later the degree of A. M. In 1862 he was graduated from the Bellevue Medical College in New York. Admiral Parker was appointed an assistant surgeon of the United States Navy in 1863 and was advanced through the various grades until retired in 1903 with the rank of Rear Admiral.

John T. Nolan, School Principal.

John T. Nolan, Principal of Public School 8 for the last nine years, died yesterday at his home, 1,917 Davidson Avenue, Bronx, in his sixty-second year.

He was born here and was a graduate of Cooper Union. Mr. Nolan commenced teaching twenty-eight years ago, and for several years taught under Evander Child, the noted educator. He was a former President of the Brownson Club and a member of the Emil Association. His wife, three sons, and a daughter survive him.

Obituary Notes.

ADOLPHUS D. WILCOX, a native of Chenango County, N. Y., and at one time Chief Clerk of the Bureau of Insular Affairs in the War Department, died in Washington Wednesday, aged 59 years.

HORACE B. WARNER, formerly State Assemblyman from the First District, Monroe County, died in Rochester, N. Y., yesterday, aged 59.

Mrs. FLORENCE SWIFT, widow of E. C. Swift, founder of the Swift Packing Company of Chicago, died at her Summer home at Pride's Crossing, Mass., yesterday. Mrs. Swift was formerly Miss Bailey of Lowell.

Captain JAMES T. BORLAND, aged 92, said to be the oldest Mason in New York State, died yesterday at his home at Cape Vincent.

HORACE G. WILLIAMS, 54 years old, for many years identified with the coal and lumber business of the South, died yesterday at his home in St. Davids, near Philadelphia. Mr. Williams at one time was President of the Portsmouth, Va., Street Railway Company.

WILLIAM CONOVER, a retired merchant, died yesterday at his home, 20 Mt. Hope Place, Bronx, in his seventieth year. He was born in Trenton, N. J., but had lived nearly all his life in this city.

Mrs. CORNELIA STEWART BUTLER, widow of Prescott Hall Butler, who was a member of the firm of Evarts, Choate & Beaman, died yesterday at her home in St. James, L. I., in her seventieth year.

CHARLES L. MATTHEWS, assistant manager of the McAlpin Hotel, died on Wednesday at the home of his sister, Mrs. Louis R. Smith, in New Rochelle, in his forty-seventh year. He was formerly cashier of the Waldorf-Astoria.

ALLEN M. SUTTON of San Francisco died on Monday at his home there in his fifty-seventh year. He was associated for many years with Williams, Diamond & Co., of which he was formerly traffic manager.

Mrs. ADA R. SMITH, widow of Joseph Smith, President of the Reorganized Church of Latter-Day Saints, died on Wednesday at Independence, Mo.

WILLARD D. DOREMUS, an inventor, died suddenly on Wednesday in the Patent Office at Washington. He is credited with inventing the letter box now in general use, and also a stamp-canceling machine.

CHARLES W. HODGES, President of the Civitr Press Club of Cincinnati and for thirty-five years with The Cincinnati Enquirer, died on Tuesday at his home there, in his sixtieth year.

GEORGE VAN TASSEL, with the Folsom Arms Company, died on Tuesday at his home in Richmond Hill, L. I., in his forty-eighth year.

ABRAHAM ROTHSCHILD, a retired real estate dealer, died on Tuesday at his home, 29 West 118th Street, in his eighty-seventh year. He was born in Germany and came here when seven years old. Mr. Rothschild was a member of the Mendelssohn Benevolent Society and the Gad Lodge, Independent Sons of Israel.

EDWIN DRESSER, former President of the National City Bank of Cambridge, Mass., died on Wednesday at his home there in his ninetieth year.

Mrs. ELIZABETH H. JACKSON, widow of William A. Jackson and a daughter of the late Jesse Fellowes Tapley, died on Wednesday at her home, 464 Beverly Road, Flatbush, in her 91st year. She was a member of the Classon Avenue Presbyterian Church, and left a son and a daughter.

FRANKLIN QUINBY, 71 years old, a retired grain commission merchant, died on Wednesday at his home, 903 Park Place, Brooklyn, from heart disease. Mr. Quinby was for many years a member of the firm of Rice, Quinby & Co., and of the New York Produce Exchange. His partner, the late Edward Rice, was formerly Treasurer of the Exchange. Up to a year ago Mr. Quinby was a Director of the Seaboard National Bank in Manhattan. He was a member of the New York Chamber of Commerce, and formerly of the Oxford and Union League Clubs of Brooklyn. He is survived by his wife and a daughter, Mrs. William F. Ross, Jr.

Mrs. ELIZABETH FRANCES SCANLON, wife of Peter B. Scanlon, an examiner for the State Banking Department, and a daughter of the late Daniel McCarthy, who was connected with the Chesebrough Manufacturing Company from its beginning, died on Tuesday at her home, 43 Second Place, Brooklyn. Mrs. Scanlon was 32 years of age, and had been married only nine months. She is survived, besides her husband, by her mother, four sisters, and two brothers, one of whom is the Rev. Daniel J. McCarthy, rector of the R. C. Church of St. Mark, at Sheepshead Bay.

Mrs. MARY JANE ZELL, widow of William J. Zell, who was for thirty years with the New York and Cuba Steamship Company, died from paralysis on Wednesday at her home, 135 Bay Seventeenth Street, Bath Beach, aged 76 years. Mrs. Zell was born in Nova Scotia, of Scotch parentage.

EDWARD THOMAS MORAN, 64 years old, a carpenter and builder, and a member of the Stuyvesant Board of Trade, the Carpenters' Association of New York, and of the Fireman Club in Brooklyn, died from heart disease on Tuesday at his home, 783 Lexington Avenue, Brooklyn.

Mrs. ELIZA TAYLOR HOUSE, widow of Charles W. House, who, before his death in 1906, was senior partner of the firm of Charles W. House & Sons, died recently at her home, 434 Grand Avenue, Brooklyn, in her seventy-third year. She is survived by three sons and three daughters.

Mrs. MARY REILLY, 76 years old, widow of James Reilly, a merchant tailor, died at her home, 59 Greenpoint Avenue, Brooklyn, on Wednesday.

Mrs. ADELAIDE BURLING NARAMORE, wife of Harold B. Naramore, and a daughter of William B. and Maria A. Weeks of Brooklyn, died on Wednesday at her home in Bridgeport, Conn., of pneumonia.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Engaged

CAFFREY—BELLOWS.—Mary A. Bellows to Frederick I. Caffrey.

Married

CURRIE—SERRE.—Dr. and Mrs. Jules E. Serre announce the marriage of their daughter, Phyllis, to Dr. William Stuart Currie by the Rev. Dr. Henry Mottet at Seaside Beach, Conn., Wednesday, Oct. 20, 1915.

ENDICOTT—MITCHELL.—On Tuesday, Oct. 19, 1915, at Grace Church, Orange, N. J., by the Rev. Charles T. Walkley, Rector, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Octavius Applegate, Beatrice, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Winthrop Mitchell, to George Endicott.

MULLINS—DE STEPHANO.—Married, Oct. 21, Church of the Blessed Sacrament, by Father Gilmartin, Miss Flora De Stephano and William Francis Mullins of Boston, Mass.

TEMPLETON—USHER.—Alexander Templeton to Elizabeth Usher, Oct. 21, in New York.

Hoboken and Jersey City.

BAUER—STERNKOPF.—Oct. 19, West Hoboken, Caroline Sternkopf to Frederick E. Bauer.

BIEHLER—KILLOUGH. — Oct. 19, Jersey City, Etta Killough to Arthur Biehler.

Brooklyn.

CRUIKSHANK—LOTT.—Oct. 20, Anita L. Lott to Russell V. Cruikshank.

DEL PAPA—CULOTTA.—Oct. 20, Nita Culotta to Joseph Del Papa.

HORSTMANN—KESSLER.—

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.—Unsettled barometric conditions in the Atlantic States caused a continuation of the local rains in that section, followed by clear weather over the northern districts. Over the remainder of the country the weather was fair, except in the North Pacific States, where there were rains and southerly gales, caused by a marked disturbance that is now over British Columbia. Temperatures are much above the seasonal average in the Atlantic States, the upper Mississippi and Ohio Valleys, and the interior West. With the exception of local rains Friday in the South Atlantic States, the weather will be fair during the next two days east of the Mississippi.

Winds for Friday and Saturday—North Atlantic, Middle Atlantic, moderate west and northwest; South Atlantic, moderate, mostly northeast, except southeast off Florida coast; East Gulf, gentle to moderate northeast.

FORECASTS FOR TODAY AND SATURDAY

Eastern New York—Fair Friday; cooler east. Saturday fair.

Northern New England, New Jersey, Eastern Pennsylvania, Delaware—Fair, somewhat cooler Friday. Saturday fair.

Southern New England, Western New York—Fair Friday and Saturday.

Western Pennsylvania—Fair Friday and Saturday; warmer.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1914.	1915.		1914.	1915.
8 A. M.	57	63	4 P. M.	73	73
6 A. M.	60	62	6 P. M.	72	72
9 A. M.	62	62	9 P. M.	65	66
12 M.	71	66	11 P. M.	66	64

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 68; for the corresponding date last year it was 64; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 54.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 63; at 8 P. M. it was 68. Maximum temperature, 75 degrees at 2:30 P. M.; minimum, 61 degrees at 7:30 A. M. Humidity, 97 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 61 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 29.99 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 29.92 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A.M.		Loss.
12:45	139 St. & Ryder Av.; G. Davison	Slight
12:45	286 Morris Av.; Reeber Bros.	Slight
4:10	255 Av. E; Wm. Hyman	Slight
10:32	Front of 15 E. 75 St., (auto.) Ralph J. Prestin	Slight
10:50	30-32 Post Av., Frank Garazali	Slight
P.M.		
2:20	212 E. 119 St.; Abr. Narwitch	Slight
3:35	148 E. 112 St.; Isaac Rosenfeld	Slight
4:50	595 Aldus St.; Ida Golding	$50
5:05	311 4 Av.; E. Philipson	Slight
5:30	26 Desbrosses St.; Mrs. Hannon	Slight
6:05	40 Broad St.; Mentasti & Ubertino	None
6:35	1,667 B'way; Isotta Freschi Motor Co.	Slight
7:30	435 6 St.; Wm. Gardenick	None
8:40	91 Merton St.; Anger Baking Co.	None
8:45	324 E. 143 St.; Wm. Bernstein	Slight
9:25	151 St. at Riverside Drive; (auto.) J. M. White	Slight
9:50	170 St., at Boston Rd.; Van Bueren Co.	Slight
11:50	67 W. 101 St.; N. Cantarelli	Slight

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

Army.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.—Capt. J. E. Munroe, O. D., from Philippine Dept., Feb. 1; U. S. report to Comdg. General Western Dept.

Capt. A. L. Fuller, C. A. C., from Asst. to Chief of Coast Art., about Dec. 1; is assigned to 126th Co.

Capt. F. W. Clark, C. A. C., from 139th Co. to unassigned, about Dec. 1, then report to Chief of Staff for duty as Asst. to Chief of Coast Art.

1st Lt. T. O. Humphreys, C. A. C., from 123th Co. to unassigned.

Assignment of 1st Lt. T. S. Proxmire, M. R. C., to active duty at Ft. Sheridan, Ill., from Oct. 1 to 4, inclusive, is confirmed and approved.

Maj. J. F. Hall, Med. Cor., to Boston as Inspr.-Instr. of 8th Sanitary Dist.

Maj. S. H. Wadhams, M. C., is relieved from further operation of orders of Nov. 4, 1914. He will turn over to Maj. J. F. Hall, M. C., all retained records.

Maj. De Witt, M. C., is relieved from further operation of orders of June 4, last. He will turn over to Maj. J. F. Hall all retained records.

Capt. A. C. Wright, 27th Inf., upon expiration of present leave, to Letterman Hosp. for examination.

Maj. W. E. Vose, M. C., is relieved from further operation of orders of Jan. 2 relating to him. He will turn over to Maj. J. F. Hall, M. C., all retained records.

Lt. Col. P. B. Buck, 9th Inf., from Org. Militia of Mass., to this city about Jan. 1 for duty in office of Chief, Div. of Military Affairs.

Assignment of 1st Lt. J. S. White, M. R. C., to active duty on Sept. 15 confirmed and approved.

Assignment of 1st Lt. W. W. Ellis, M. R. C., to active duty Oct. 10 to 12, inclusive, confirmed and approved.

Following additional 2d Lts. of Inf. assigned to present regt. as 2d Lt., on date indicated: J. R. Mendenhall, 7th, Oct. 2; N. Randolph, 28th, Oct. 3; J. M. Murphy, 3d, Oct. 6, and G. E. Stratemeyer, 7th, Oct. 6.

Assignment of additional 2d Lt. L. H. Watson, 22d Inf., to Inf. arm as 2d Lt. is announced. He will remain with 22d Inf. until Nov. 2, then join the 11th.

Maj. F. J. Koester, Adjt. Gen., from Adjt. of 2d Brig., to Manila for duty.

Orders of Sept. 14 directing Maj. H. E. Wilkins, Q. M. C., to return to his station on arrival of Maj. J. F. Madden, Q. M. C., at Ft. Sam Houston, is revoked; Maj. Wilkins is relieved as asst. to Depot Q. M., Chicago, and will report to Comdg. Gen., Southern Dept., as asst. to Dept. Q. M.

Leaves: Capt. C. F. Crain, 13th Inf., 2 months, and 1st Lt. J. O'Hara, 11th Cav., 1 month.

Navy.

Comdrs. R. G. Bulmer, the Michigan, to command the Sacramento, and L. McNamee, from command the Sacramento, home await orders.

Lt. Comdr. W. C. Watts, the New York, to the Michigan.

Lts. R. R. Rodgers, to command the Ammen; C. Belknap, Jr., from command the Ammen, to Inspr.-Instr. of Naval Militia at New York; J. A. Monroe, the Colorado, to the Charleston, and R. L. C. Stover, commissioned.

Jr. Grade Lts. G. B. Whitehead and H. C. Wick, commissioned.

Ensgs. E. C. Rose, the Colorado, to the West Virginia.

Surg. P. S. Rossiter, the Colorado, to San Fran. Training Sta.

P. A. Surg. R. I. Longabaugh, to Mare Island Yard.

Marine Corps.

Maj. P. M. Bannon, Mare Island Barracks, to duty Div. Marine Officer, 2d Div., Atlantic Fleet.

Capt. E. B. Manwaring, Naval Barracks, Port Royal, S. C., to Mare Island Barracks.

2d Lt. E. Talbot, Norfolk Barracks, to Mare Island Barracks.

Capts. E. R. Beadle, Norfolk Barracks, to command Port Royal Recruit Depot, S. C.; E. L. Bigler and H. N. Manney, Jr., 1st Lt. P. A. Caperon, and 2d Lt. D. L. S. Brewster, Norfolk Barracks, to Port Royal Recruit Depot, S. C.

Capt. T. C. Turner, 10th Inf., Phila. Barracks, to the Texas.

Capt. R. P. Williams, the Texas, to Marine Barracks, Washington, D. C.

1st Lts. J. C. Fegan, rec. ship at Puget Sound, to the Philippines, via December transport; and T. D. Barber, San Fran. Barracks, to rec. ship at Puget Sound.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Terry at New York City, Baltimore at Hampton Roads, Orion at Norfolk, Utah at New York Yard.

Sailed—San Diego, Guaymas for Santa Rosalia; Prairie, Philadelphia for Norfolk; Mackenzie, Key West for Havana; Worden, Newport for New London; Des Moines, Rhodes for Piraeus, and in Nero, Topolobampo for La Paz.

Coast Guard.

1st Lt. J. Boedeker, the Pamlico to Department.

2d Lts. of Engrs. C. H. Johnson, the Unalga to the Pamlico, and seven days' leave en route, and F. C. Allen, the Manning, upon arrival of vessel at Seattle, to resume duty on the Unalga.

2d Lts. J. A. Frost, Jr., the Windom, assigned to temp. duty on the Mohawk, and F. J. Gorman, the Pamlico, to waiting orders.

Resignation of Cadet Engineer R. D. Carr accepted.

EDUCATION NOTES.

Shakespeare's "A Winter's Tale" will be given by students of the Washington Irving High School on Dec. 16 and 17 under the auspices of the Department of English.

A practical course in structural steel drawing and detailing is being given at the Morris Evening High School.

The Board of Education will hold a meeting on next Wednesday.

The services of the following named persons in the School Buildings Bureau have been dispensed with for the reason that lack of work renders their further employment unnecessary: L. M. Denis, Albert D. Chrisler, Edgar L. Messenger, and Edward G. McElroy, architectural draughtsmen, and William A. Farrell, Alexander Loewy, and James Quinn, inspectors of masonry and carpentry.

The report of the Committee on Elementary Schools in reference to changing the regulations regarding kindergartens and kindergarten teachers will come up for consideration at next Wednesday's meeting of the Board of Education.

The absence of ten Principals and two teachers in Richmond Borough, caused by attendance at the funeral services of Darwin L. Bardwell, has been allowed with pay.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

Sun rises..6:18|Sun sets..5:18|Moon rises., —

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	6:05	7:16	12:45	1:19
Governors Island	7:28	7:47	1:17	1:50
Hell Gate	9:18	9:37	2:57	3:30

Arrived—Thursday, Oct. 21.

SS Orduna, Liverpool, Oct. 12.
SS Southerdown, St. Nazaire, Oct. 5.
SS Tregarden, Naples, Sept. 30.
SS Franklyn, Marseilles, Oct. 9.
SS Pinroe, Valencia, Sept. 30.
SS Neptune, Jamaica, Oct. 16.
SS Creole, New Orleans, Oct. 18.
SS Santa Marta, Cristobal, Oct. 14.
SS El Mundo, Galveston, Oct. 15.
SS Botnia, Iceland, Oct. 8.
SS Aymeric, Philadelphia, Oct. 20.
SS Porto Rico, Baltimore, Oct. 20.
SS Comanche, Jacksonville, Oct. 18.
SS Madison, Norfolk, Oct. 20.
SS Ardgorm, London, Oct. 5.
SS Times, Cardenas, Oct. 10.
SS Strathtay, Lisbon, Oct. 6.
SS Baton Rouge, Tuxpam, Oct. 12.
SS Annapolis, Philadelphia, Oct. 18.
SS Almirante Lobo, Cadiz, Oct. 4.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

Baltic	Liverpool	Oct. 13
Seapool	Gibraltar	Oct. 4
Daybreak	Sierra Leone	Sept. 30
Mongineyaro	Naples	Oct. 8
Progreso	Ardrossan	Oct. 6
Rapidan	Dundee	Oct. 5
Europa	Genoa	Oct. 7
Samland	London	Oct. 9
Tronto	London	Oct. 8
Narragansett	London	Oct. 6
Zulia	Porto Rico	Oct. 16
Dwinek	Archangel	Oct. 8
El Norte	Galveston	Oct. 16
City of Savannah	Savannah	Oct. 19
Concho	Galveston	Oct. 16

DUE TOMORROW.

Touraine	Bordeaux	Oct. 11
Advance	Cristobal	Oct. 16
Mohawk	Jacksonville	Oct. 20
Justin	Barbados	Oct. 13

DUE SUNDAY.

St. Paul	Liverpool	Oct. 16
Nordhvalen	Copenhagen	Oct. 9
Breibond	Cardiff	Oct. 7
Baron Blantyre	Oran	Oct. 7
Morro Castle	Havana	Oct. 19
Oranje Nassau	La Guayra	Oct. 9
Ardgowan	Bordeaux	Oct. 8
Alanton	Oran	Oct. 7
St. George	Palermo	Oct. 5
City of St. Louis	Savannah	Oct. 21

DUE MONDAY.

Tuscania	Liverpool	Oct. 16
Bankdale	Bordeaux	Oct. 6
Cheniston	Genoa	Oct. 9
Maroni	Bordeaux	Oct. 11
Pheoda	Amsterdam	Oct. 10
Brazos	San Juan	Oct. 20
Borinquen	San Juan	Oct. 25
Proteus	New Orleans	Oct. 20
Rio de Janeiro	Barbados	Oct. 17

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Stephano, St. John's	10:30 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Athualpha, Para	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Guiana, St. Thomas	11:30 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Roma, Azores	—	3:00 P.M.
Apache, Jacksonville	—	1:00 P.M.

SAIL TOMORROW.

America, Naples	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Saratoga, Havana	8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Comino, San Juan	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Tenadores, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Bowden, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Algonquin, Turks Isl'd.	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Scottish Prince, Argentina	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Oosterdyk, Amsterdam	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Neches, Galveston	—	1:00 P.M.
Alamo, Tampa	—	1:00 P.M.
Comanche, Jacksonville	—	1:00 P.M.
City of Savannah, Savannah	—	3:00 P.M.
Arlosto, Hull	—	12:00 M.
Momus, New Orleans	—	12:00 M.
El Occidente, Galveston	—	12:00 M.

SAIL SUNDAY.

Finland, London	8:00 A.M.	12:00 M.

SAIL MONDAY.

Dante Alighieri, Naples	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.

By Marconi Wireless.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP, N. Y., OCT. 21.

SS Sabine, Mobile to New York, was 86 miles N. W. of Tampa, Bar at noon.
SS Proteus, New Orleans to New York, was 190 miles N. W. of Tortugas at noon.
SS Caloria, Tuxpam to New York, was 23 miles S. W. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS Radiant, Port Arthur to New York, was 123 miles N. of Jupiter at noon.
SS El Cid, Galveston to New York, was 44 miles S. of Jupiter at noon.
SS Brilliant, Port Arthur to New York, was 73 miles S. of Jupiter at noon.
SS Gulfoil, Port Arthur to New York, was 165 miles S. of Jupiter at noon.
SS Caracas, La Guayra to New York, was 40 miles S. of Mona Passage at 8 P. M.
SS Guantanamo, New Orleans to New York, (via Mexico,) passed Fowey Rock at 5:30 P. M.
SS City of Montgomery, Savannah to New York, passed Tybee at 5:50 P. M.
SS Medina, Galveston to New York, was 830 miles E. of Galveston Bar at 7 P. M.
SS El Rio, bound to New York, crossed Galveston Bar at 5 P. M.
SS El Norte, Galveston to New York, was 236 miles S. at noon.
SS Zulia, La Guayra to New York, was 181 miles S. at noon.
SS Energy, Tuxpam to New York, was 180 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS J. L. Luckenbach, Balboa to New York, was 900 miles N. of Colon at noon.
SS Mohawk, Jacksonville to New York, was 485 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Concho, Galveston to New York, was 308 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Brazos, San Juan to New York, was 1,154 miles S. at noon.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Chipana, at Bahia Blanca, Oct. 19.
SS Kingston, at Glasgow, Oct. 21.
SS Hellenes, at Barbados, Oct. 20.
SS Capic, at Bahia Blanca, Oct. 19.
SS Burnby, at Palermo, Oct. 18.
SS Brisbane River, at Rotterdam, Oct. 18.
SS Hjelteford, at Landskrona, Oct. 19.
SS Westminster, at Sydney, N. S. W., Oct. 19.
SS Beacon, at Queenstown, Oct. 20.

Sailed.

SS Adriatic, from Liverpool, Oct. 19.
SS Kanagawa Maru, from Naples, Oct. 21.
SS Herm, from Seville, Oct. 13.
SS Jemtland, from Gothenburg, Oct. 18.
SS Roddam, from Montevideo, Oct. 20.
SS F. J. Lisman, from Santos, Oct. 20.
SS Thode Tagelund, from St. Lucia, Oct. 20.
SS City of Columbo, from St. Lucia, Oct. 20.
SS Minneric, from Calcutta, Oct. 19.
SS Kristianiafjord, from Bergen, Oct. 20.
SS Bloomfield, from London, Oct. 20.

Passed.

SS Noordam, New York for Falmouth, passed Scilly.
SS Alfonso XIII., New York for Cadiz, passed Sagres.
SS Ioannina, New York for Piraeus, passed Gibraltar.

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

France—Close at 11 A. M. Oct. 23, SS Touraine.
Belgium—Service suspended.
Gibraltar—Close at 6 P. M. Oct. 30, SS Cretic.
Greece—No sailing at present.
Liberia—No sailing at present.
Netherlands—Close at 7:30 A. M. Oct. 21, SS Ryndam.
Germany, Austria, and Hungary—Close at 7:30 A. M. Oct. 23, SS Oosterdyk.
Norway, Sweden, and Denmark—Close at 9 A. M. Oct. 21, SS Oscar II.

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close at 6:30 P. M.
Hawaii, Samoan Islands, Australia, (except West,) and New Zealand (specially addressed) (via San Francisco)—Ventura.....Oct. 21
Hawaii (via San Francisco)—Manoa...Oct. 21
Hawaii, Fiji Islands, New Zealand, and Australia, (except West,) (via Vancouver)—Makura.....Oct. 23
Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands—Canada Maru.....Oct. 28

Pacific Mails.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates—Mukden, Sept. 23; Shanghai, Sept. 26; Kobe, Sept. 29, and Yokohama, Sept. 30—which arrived per steamer Canada, were dispatched east from Seattle on Oct. 16, and are due in New York on the morning of Thursday, Oct. 21.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MAX APOTHEKER, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Thursday, Oct. 28th, 1915, by order of the Court, at 2 P. M., at 418 West 42d St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of barber's supplies, such as razors, brushes, soaps, hair tonics, show cases, fixtures, etc.

WALTER L. BRYANT, Receiver.
DAVID HAAR, Attorney for Receiver, 261 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of FALZMAN & LEVY, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Wednesday, Oct. 27th, 1915, by order of the Court, at 2 P. M., at 118 West 23d St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of dress goods, machines, counters, shelving, fixtures, &c.

GERVASE GREEN, Receiver.
GRAHAM FOSTER, Attorney for Receiver, 14 Wall St., New York.

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Special Dinner at $1.50 a Cover

All the skill and experience of Rector's unsurpassed cuisine is fully expressed in this special dinner at $1.50 a cover. Served in the Ballroom de Luxe, from 6 to 9. Faultless service. Pleasant surroundings. High Class Entertainment. Music. Dancing.

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EXCEPTIONAL APARTMENTS OF ALL SIZES,
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Transient Rates, $2.50 per Day Up
No Extra Charge When Rooms Are Occupied by Two Persons.

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RESTAURANT
11th St. & B'way near Wanamaker's. Duane St. & B'way Convenient for Jurors and others at Court.

CASTLES IN THE AIR AND ICE PALACE
ATOP 44TH ST. THEA.
AFTER THE THEATRE
Nightly at 10:30 (Ex. Sun.)
Supper & Dancing. $1. Adm
WORLD'S CHAMPION ICE SKATERS
Tea 4 to 6 Wed. & Sat. Adm. Free at Dinner, 6 to 9.
Restaurant, Direction of Pierre & Cantone.

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14th Street, near Fourth Ave.

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Cafeteria Lunch 11:30 AM. to 2 P.M.
Afternoon Tea 4:30 to 6:30.
Evenings 8 P. M. to 12 P. M.
Children's Day Friday Afternoon

WASHINGTON, D. C.
HOTEL GRAFTON
Washington, D.C. Harrington Mills, Mgr. Am. Plan

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MODERN DANCES
ONE FULL HOUR'S PRIVATE LESSON..... $1
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All Ball Room Dances guaranteed for $5; 4 class lessons, $1.
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ALL MODERN DANCES TAUGHT.
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John A. Ross. Miss Mabelle C. Joyce.
Studio closed for the summer.
Mansfield Studios, 33 West 44th.—All dances taught, absolute privacy. Terms reasonable.
The New York Society Teachers of Dancing—Standardized Dances.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.
SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—In the matter of the general assignment for the benefit of creditors of BARNETT I. ABRAMS.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned assignee will sell at public auction, through Charles Shongood, auctioneer, on Monday, the 1st day of November, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., at 266-268 Division St., Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, property and assets of the above estate, consisting of window glass, fixtures, etc.

MAX E. LEVINE, Assignee.
MORRISON & SCHIFF, Attorneys for Assignee, 320 Broadway, New York.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.
SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—In the matter of the general assignment for the benefit of creditors of JACOB PEREIRA.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned assignee will sell at public auction, through Charles Shongood, auctioneer, on Monday, the 1st day of November, 1915, at 2 P. M., at 1,597 Madison Ave., Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, property and assets of the above estate, consisting of dry goods, ladies' furnishings, fixtures, etc.

SIMON H. COHEN, Assignee.
NATHAN LIEBERMAN, Attorney for Assignee, 302 Broadway.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHern District of New York.—No. 22,068.—SAMUEL JACOBSON and ROBERT SCHOEN, individually and as copartners under the firm name of JACOBSON & SCHOEN, Bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that the above-named bankrupts have filed their petition, dated September 30, 1915, praying for a discharge from all their debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, November 22, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupts thereon.

WILLIAM ALLEN, Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, October 20, 1915.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 22,159.—In Bankruptcy.—WILLIAM W. BALKE, Bankrupt.

William W. Balke was duly adjudicated bankrupt on September 27, 1915. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 67 Wall Street, City of New York, on November 4, 1915, at 11:15 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.

WILLIAM ALLEN, Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, October 20, 1915.

TONIGHT and EVERY NIGHT
AFTER THE THEATRE
"Quartier Latin Nights"
AT
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(39th St. opp. Maxine Elliott's Theatre)
An entertainment will be furnished thoroughly in accordance with the best traditions of this interesting feature of Paris—
Most appropriate souvenirs presented to ladies. For reservations telephone 6780 Greeley.
Evening dress for dancing, "de rigueur."

GO WHERE EVERYONE GOES
An Exceptional TABLE D'HOTE DINNER $1.00
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A LA CARTE PORTIONS COOKED TO YOUR ORDER.
DANCE DURING COURSES.
Dancing 4 P.M. to Close. Afternoon Dances 4-7.
Midnight Cabaret
in the Grand Ballroom. Refined Parisian Atmosphere.
Whirlwind Cabaret
Nightly, 6:30 to Close.
Beginning Sat'y, Oct. 23,
"Full of Speed"
The most fascinating entertainment, replete with beautiful girls and snappy music.
TWICE NIGHTLY, AT 7:00 AND 12:00.
Private Banquet Halls, Ballroom, Beefsteak Garret. Catering.
A genuine old-fashioned Beefsteak Dinner $1.25
MENU:
Assorted Relishes
Steamed Lynnhaven Bluepoints
Virginia Pepper Hash
Dixie Biscuits
Luscious Steak
Baked Potato
A Thick, Juicy Lamb Chop
Alabama Waffles
Coffee
REISENWEBER'S COLUMBUS CIRCLE & 58TH ST.

CASTLES IN THE AIR ATOP 44TH ST. THEATRE—DANCING AND ICE SKATING
$1.50 DINNER $1.50
FROM 6 TO 9
ALSO SERVICE A LA CARTE
Restaurant Under the Supervision of Messrs. L. CANTONE and C. PIERRE
J. R. Europe's Famous Orchestra Playing
NO ADMISSION CHARGE
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BROADWAY AND FORTY-THIRD STREET.
Positively the Best Location and Values in New York.
Rooms, with Bath, $1.50, $2.00, $2.50, $3.00
Also Attractive Suites at Very Reasonable Rates.
All the leading theatres within 5 minutes' walk.
And a Restaurant That's Known from Coast to Coast for Quality at Moderate Prices.
Dancing in the Pierrot Room—Afternoon and Evening
Dinner $1.25 Luncheon 75c
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Cuisine Francaise No Cabaret CLOSED SUNDAYS.
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One of the most beautifully appointed hotels in New York.
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Breakfast 35c-50c
Luncheon 60c
Tea with Waffles 35c
Club Dinner .....75c & $1.
Open Sundays & Holidays.
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The Oldest Tea Room in New York. Bet. 5th & Mad. Aves. Smoking in the Conservatory.
Miss Tucker, 73 East 53d Street.
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BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHern District of New York.—No. 21839.—BENJAMIN NEWMARK and MILTON A. NEWMARK, individually and as members of partnership, trading as MANHATTAN UNDERGARMENT CO., Bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that the above named bankrupts have filed their petition, dated September 8, 1915, praying for a discharge from all their debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, November 22, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioners should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupts thereon.

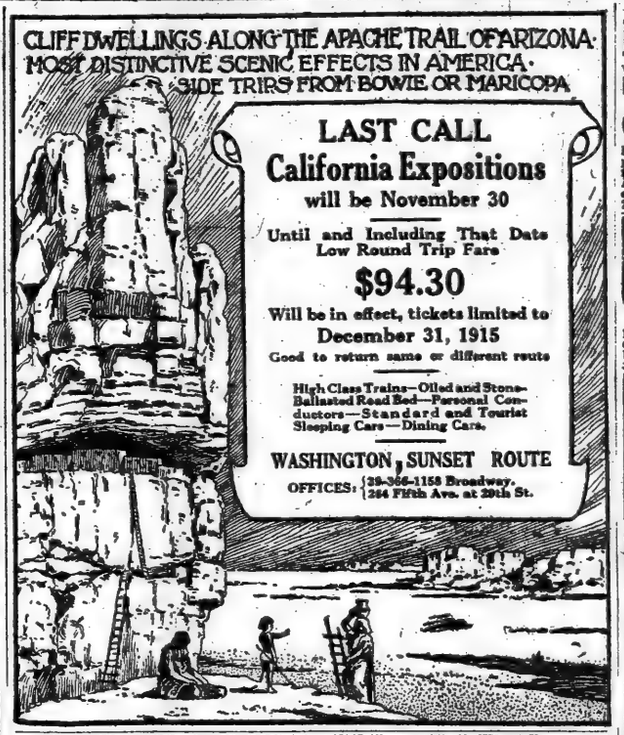
WILLIAM ALLEN, Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, October 20, 1915.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—No. 20,849.—HARVEY CONOVER and THOMAS TRANGELY, individually and as co-partners, doing business as CONOVER & TRANGELY, Bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that the above-named bankrupts have filed their petition, dated October 14, 1915, praying for a discharge from all their debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, November 22, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioners should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupts thereon.

WILLIAM ALLEN, Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, October 20, 1915.



LAST CALL
California Expositions
will be November 30
Until and Including That Date
Low Round Trip Fare
$94.30
Will be in effect, tickets limited to December 31, 1915
Good to return same or different route
High Class Trains—Oiled and Stone-Ballasted Road Bed—Personal Conductors—Standard and Tourist Sleeping Cars—Dining Cars.
WASHINGTON, SUNSET ROUTE
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SPECIAL SAILING
American Steamer
22,000 Tons Displacement
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12,185 Tons Register
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TO ENGLAND
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SUNDAY, OCTOBER 24 (PIER 61, N. R. 12 NOON)
Carrying 1st Class, 2nd Class and 3rd Class Passengers and United States Mail
AMERICAN LINE OFFICE
9 BROADWAY NEW YORK

American Line
AMERICAN STEAMERS
Under the American Flag
New York to London
FINLAND, SUNDAY, OCT. 24, NOON
N. Y.—Liverpool, Pier 62, N.R., Noon
St. Paul....Oct. 30 | New York....Nov. 6
White Star Line
N. Y.—Liverpool, Pier 60, N. R., Noon
Baltic.....Oct. 27 | Adriatic.....Nov. 3
Azores—Gibraltar—Naples—Genoa
Cretic, Oct. 30, 10 A. M. | Canopic, Nov. 16
Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y. Tel. 9000 Rector.

FRENCH LINE
Compagnie Generale Transatlantique
POSTAL SERVICE
Sailings for BORDEAUX
LA TOURAINE Oct. 26, 3 P. M.
ROCHAMBEAU Nov. 6, 3 P. M.
LA TOURAINE Nov. 20, 3 P. M.
THE NEW QUADRUPLE SCREW
S. S. LAFAYETTE
Maiden Trip from N. Y. Nov. 13
FOR INFORMATION APPLY
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TRANSATLANTICA ITALIANA
DIRECT Regular Service Between NEW YORK GENOA NAPLES
The New Twin Screw Steamer, 14,000 tons,
Dante Alighieri Sailings from NEW YORK Oct. 25
1st Class, $90 up; 2d Class, $65 up.
S. S. GIUSEPPE VERDI NOV. 22.
(Maiden Trip.)
McDONNELL & TRUDA, General Agents, 8 State Street, New York.

ANCHOR LINE
Royal Mail Twin-Screw Steamships
NEW YORK to GLASGOW
Calling at Liverpool.
Tuscania, Fri., Oct. 29, 5 P. M.
Cameronia, Fri., Nov. 5, 4 P. M.
COMPANY'S OFFICE, 21-24 State St., N.Y.

FABRE LINES TO Azores & Spain Naples, Italy
BROADWAY AND FORTY-THIRD STREET.
S. S. Roma, Oct. 22, to Azores, Lisbon, Gibraltar and Barcelona.
S. S. Patria (new), Nov. 15, to Naples, Italy.
Jas. W. Elwell & Co., G. A., 17 State St., N. Y.

High Grade Personally Conducted California Tour, leaving Nov. 4. Circular on request of McCann's Tours, 1328 B'way, N.Y.

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EUROPE via LIVERPOOL
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*CAMERONIA . . FRI., NOV. 5, 4 P. M.
SAXONIA . . SAT., NOV. 20, 10 A. M.
*TUSCANIA . . FRI., NOV. 26, 4 P. M.
*En Route to Glasgow.
NEW YORK to LONDON
PANNONIA . . SAT., NOV. 13, 10 A. M.
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Through bookings to all principal Ports of the World
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Shortest Line (19 days) Quickest Time
"VENTURA"—"SONOMA"—"SIERRA"
10,000-ton American Steamers—Rated Lloyds 100 A1
$130 Honolulu Round Trip Sydney, $337.50
First Class
SAILING DATES
HONOLULU—Nov. 9, Nov. 25.
SYDNEY—Nov. 23, Dec. 21.
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Unlimited Attractions for Vacationists.
Twin Screw "Bermudian"
Safety—Speed—Comfort
Sails Alternate Weds. & Sats.
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SOUTH AMERICA
BARBADOS, BAHIA, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MONTEVIDEO & BUENOS AYRES
LAMPORT & HOLT LINE
S.S. Voltaire, Oct. 30, 1:30 P.M.
S.S. Vauban, Nov. 13,

First Mortgage Railroad Bond

Earnings over twice interest

Serial maturities and stringent mortgage provision assure constantly increasing equity.

Yield 4.50% to 5.50%

according to maturities

A standard railroad bond yielding a public utility basis

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2. Does the company supply a growing, diversified and stable demand?
3. Is the security ample both as to equity and collateral?

These factors are combined to a strong degree in the 5% Bonds of the

UNITED LIGHT & RAILWAYS COMPANY

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A.H.Bickmore & Co.
111 BROADWAY, N.Y.

Interesting Comparisons for Holders of Preferred Stocks

Owing to large advances in many preferred stocks while others have lain dormant the market presents some excellent opportunities to secure accrued profits and increase income return. We have prepared a table illustrating the market position of leading industrial preferred stocks and suggesting an advantageous investment policy.

Send for Table No. 185

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Philadelphia Boston Detroit
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SPECIAL CIRCULAR DESCRIBING 105 ISSUES

Listed Stocks

The circular also contains suggestions as to how to effect a purchase or sale of stocks, and tables showing net returns from dividend-paying stocks.

Write for Circular 1493
"Railroad and Industrial Stocks"

Spencer Trask & Co.
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ALBANY BOSTON CHICAGO

Anglo-French External Loan 5s

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Harvey Fisk & Sons
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List "T" sent on request

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

New Tops for War Specialties Made—Foreign Exchange Rates Off Further.

The stock market was very active and, through most of the day, strong yesterday, with no new influences to change its course. The gains which some of the war stocks showed at the end of the session were a reminder of the spectacular advance that was in progress when the sinking of the Lusitania caused a setback that has not been entirely forgotten even yet. There appears to be no level for the leaders in the war stock enthusiasm at which many well-informed people will not pronounce them cheap. This is particularly true of Bethlehem, which gains in strength as it climbs to new high records. Yesterday's performance in this issue was especially remarkable, even remembering the previous big gains, for it sold up to within a single eighth of $600 a share and closed at 588, with a net advance for the day of 59 points. The floating supply of this issue is so small that, if the larger holders wait the movement out, it is not difficult to imagine the stock selling at any price which its excited friends predict for it.

Bethlehem was, however, but one of the issues which spurted ahead yesterday. The automobile issues were uniformly strong under the leadership of Studebaker. That issue closed at 191, with a net advance of 15 points. General Motors gained 21, Willys Overland 5½ and Maxwell 4¼. Industrial Alcohol sold up 8% at the close, with Distillers up 5%. The action of these specialties gave the rest of the market an appearance of much greater strength than it had. As a matter of fact, many of the standard issues suffered fractional losses. Steel sold up to 87¾, a new high record for recent years, but retained only half of its gain at the close, made at 86¾.

War stocks were helped materially by the publication of the September foreign trade figures, although the reflection of increased activity at industrial centres which they furnish did not increase the popularity of the rails. The September merchandise exports were the largest on record, with the single exception of those for last February. They totaled $297,766,000, and made the favorable trade balance for the month $146,343,000. The same influence was probably at work under the foreign exchange market, for demand sterling sold down to $4.66⅞, the lowest price made in the last five weeks, and about 6 cents below the price made on the upturn following the beginning of credit negotiations. Bankers are becoming reconciled to these rates, and few of them are optimists enough to believe that even the establishing of large banking credits will do more than hold rates at about their present levels.

Foreign exchange men saw in yesterday's weakness not only the result of record-breaking export figures, but a lessening of foreign sales of American securities. It is quite plain that the credit arrangements so far made are not sufficient to care for the purchases being made here, and bankers are prepared to see this week's gold shipment of $25,000,000 repeated, not once but several times in the next few months. It is expected that the next consignment will reach this city next week.

LONDON MARKET IS ACTIVE.

War Loan a Feature of Exchange Dealings.

LONDON, Oct. 21.—The efforts of the Bank of England to control the money market are meeting with success, and floating supplies are diminishing rapidly. Discount rates have advanced to 4⅞ per cent. for three months, and it is believed the quotation for Treasury bills will be raised to over 4½ per cent. And the war financed temporarily thereby. American exchange was weak, with few buyers, at $4.67⅛.

The war loan continued a buoyant feature on the Stock Exchange. A huge investment business was done, while holders of consols were buyers for conversion purposes. Colonial bonds, Brazilian and Japanese issues, and a few American shares were firm. Mexican rails and mines were in active demand.

American securities were quietly steady and featureless.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	Days. 10 or Less.	Over 10 up to 30.	Over 30 up to 60.	Over 60 up to 90.	Over 90.
Bostbn ...	4	4	4	5	5
New York	4	4	4	5	5
Phila.	3	4	4	5	5
Cleveland.	3½	4	4	4½	5
Richmond.	4	4	4	5	5
Atlanta...	4	4	4	5	5
Chicago..	3	4	4	4½	5
St. Louis.	3	4	4	4	5
Minneap..	4	4	4	4½	5
Kan. City	4	4	4	4	5
Dallas ...	4	4	4	5	5
San Fran.	3½	4	4	4½	5

*Notes maturing in not more than 90 days secured by cotton or other staples, warehoused and insured, or in course of shipment, are discountable at the special rate of 3 per cent.

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Sixty days	2⅛@2¼
Ninety days	2⅛@2¼

COLLATERAL LOANS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Renewal Rate.
On Call	2	1½	2	1½

ON TIME.

60 days	2⅛@2¼	5 months	3
90 days	2⅛@3	6 months	3
4 months	3		

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Best Known Names.

4 months	3 @3¼	6 months	3 @3½
60 to 90 days	3		

Other Names.

4 months	3¼@3½	6 months	3½@4

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES.

Range of Sterling.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Chge.
Demand	$4.67⅝	$4.66⅜	$4.66⅝	— .01
Cables	4.69	4.67⅞	4.67⅞	— .01⅛

Closing Rates.

Demand, (or check.)	Cable.
London	$4.66⅜ $4.67⅛
Paris	4.90¼ 5.89½
Switzerland	5.32½ 5.31¾
Scandinavia	.25.88 25.95
Berlin	.82¼ .82¼
China—	
Hongkong	48.35 48.50
Shanghai	.56.00 ..
Singapore	.57.50 ..
Greece	5.16 5.17
Holland	.40⅛ .40⅜
India—	
Bombay	.38.00 ..
Calcutta	.38.75 ..
Italy	5.39 5.38
Japan—	
Kobe	.49.37 49.45
Yokohama	.49.12½ ..
Philippine Islands—	
Manila	.49.62 49.75
South America—	
Buenos Aires	.41.62 41.75
Rio	.23.62 23.75
Spain	19.12 19.25
Austria	14.60 14.70
Russia	34.12 34.25

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers. 60 Days.	90 Days.	Commercial. 60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.63⅛	$4.61½	$4.61¾	$4.59¾

Clearing House Figures.

New York Clearing House exchanges, $492,026,863; balance, $20,020,919; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $785,660.

The local banks have gained $19,194,000 on their Sub-Treasury operations since Friday.

Domestic Exchange.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, par; St. Louis, par; San Francisco, 35c premium; Montreal, par.

Bar Silver.

London, 23½d, off ¼d; New York, 49c, off ⅝c.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

THURSDAY, OCT. 21, 1915.

	Stocks, (Shares.)
Total sales	1,056,823
Same day last year	Exch. closed
Year to date	133,796,222
Same period last year	45,989,158
Average price and change 50 stocks	91.93 + .69
Same day last year	*Exch. closed

	High.		Low.	
Year's range to date	93.55	Oct. 21	58.99	Feb. 24
Range year 1914	78.30	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30
Range year 1913	79.10	Jan. 9	63.09	June 10

*Closing average July 30, 57.77.

Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
32¼	32⅝	2,700	Alaska Gold Mines	32⅜	33	32¼	32½	— ⅜
43⅞	44⅛	17,200	Allis-Chalmers Mfg.	44⅝	45½	44	44	— ¼
73⅝	74½	2,200	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	74⅞	75	74	74	— ⅛
71⅝	71¾	12,200	Am. Agricul. Chem.	70	72⅞	70	71⅞	+2
98	99½	275	Am. Agri. Chem. pf.	96	97	96	97	+1
66	66½	1,500	Am. Beet Sugar	66¼	68¾	66	66	— ½
92½	93	100	Am. Beet Sugar pf.	92⅝	92⅞	92¾	92⅞	+ ½
92¼	93	50	Do., odd lot	92⅞	92⅞	92⅞	92⅞	...
185	190	100	Am. B. S. & F.pf.tr.	195	195	195	195	...
62¼	63⅜	11,000	Am. Can	63½	64¾	63½	63⅜	+ ⅛
106	106¼	400	Am. Can pf	106½	106⅝	106½	106½	...
106	106¾	7	Do., odd lot	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞	...
86¾	87	9,000	Am. Car & Fdry	87¾	88⅜	86¾	86⅞	— ½
20	...	100	Am. Coal	23	23	23	23	...
150	156½	100	Am. Coal Products	157	157	157	157	+1
59⅞	60⅜	520	Am. Cotton Oil	60	60	60	60	— ½
96½	100	400	Am. Cotton Oil pf	98½	99¼	98½	99¼	+2½
108	115	100	Am. Express	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾	+1½
13	13¾	15,550	Am. H. & Leather	11⅝	13⅜	11⅞	13⅛	+1⅝
53	53	20,200	Am. H. & Leath. pf.	52⅝	58⅝	52⅝	58½	+6⅝
23½	24	100	Am. Ice Securities	23⅞	24	23⅝	23⅝	...
22	22⅞	7,900	Am. Linseed	22⅜	23½	22⅞	23⅞	+ ⅛
40⅜	41	5,400	Am. Linseed pf	40	42	40	41	+1⅝
71	71¼	21,900	Am. Locomotive	72½	72½	71	71	— ⅝
98	99½	100	Am. Locomotive pf	99½	99⅝	99½	99⅝	...
92⅞	93¼	9,000	Am. Smelt. & Ref	93	94⅛	92⅝	92⅞	— ⅜
100	100¼	200	Am. Smelt. & R. pf.	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	+ ⅜
96¼	96⅞	200	Am. Smelt. S. pf. A.	96⅞	96⅞	96⅞	96⅞	+ ⅛
81½	82⅜	100	Am. Smelt. & F.	82¾	82¾	82¾	82¾	...
70⅜	71½	6,500	Am. Steel F'dries	73	73	70½	70½	— 2
110½	111½	600	Am. Sugar Ref	112¼	112⅜	111½	111½	— ½
124½	124⅝	300	Am. Teleph. & Tel.	124⅜	124⅝	124⅜	124⅜	— ⅜
230½	232	200	Am. Tobacco	230¾	230¾	230¾	230¾	— 2½
290½	292	50	Do., odd lot	290	290	290	290	...
56⅜	57	14,200	Am. Woolen	57	57½	56¼	56⅜	+ ⅛
53¾	53⅝	1,400	Am. Woolen pf.	55	55⅜	53⅝	53⅝	+ ⅜
97½	98¼	300	Am. Woolen pf.	97½	97⅞	97½	97⅞	— ⅛
9⅞	10	340	Am. Writing P. pf.	9⅝	9⅞	9¼	9⅞	+1⅝
75⅜	75¾	11,700	Anaconda Cop. Co.	76	76⅜	75½	75½	— ⅜
106¾	106⅞	2,000	Atch., Top. & S. F.	106½	106⅝	106½	106⅝	— ⅜
100¼	101	400	Atch., T. & S. F. pf.	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	...
132¾	133¼	15,500	Baldwin Loco	133½	134	132	132⅝	+ ⅜
92¼	92¾	2,500	Baltimore & Ohio	91⅞	92½	91⅞	92⅜	+ ⅜
74½	75	100	Baltimore & O. pf.	74⅞	74⅞	74⅝	74⅝	+ ⅛
...	...	8	Bank of Commerce	160	160	160	160	...
583	590	3,900	Bethlehem Steel	550	590⅞	550	588	+59
156	163⅞	800	Bethlehem Steel pf.	164½	166	163¾	166	+3
39½	42	100	Brown Shoe	40	40	40	40	—1
6⅝	7¼	100	Bruns. Ter. & Ry.	7	7	7	7	+ ⅛
85	...	11	Buff., Roch. & Pitts.	85¼	85¼	85¼	85½	...
90	90½	800	Burns Brothers	91	91	90	90	—2
60	60¾	1,300	Butte & Superior	60	60¾	60	60⅝	— ½
18⅞	18½	900	California Petrol	18½	19	18⅝	18½	— ¼
42	42½	100	California Pet. pf.	41½	43½	41½	41½	— ½
166¾	167½	1,100	Canadian Pacific	167	167½	167	167	...
51⅝	51⅞	27,900	Central Leather Co.	53⅞	58½	53⅞	57⅛	+1⅝
106½	106	100	Central Leather pf.	107⅜	107⅛	107⅛	107⅜	— ⅜
56⅜	57	3,100	Chesapeake & Ohio.	56⅞	57⅛	56⅞	56⅞	— ⅛
13	13¼	100	Chi. Great Western	13½	13⅜	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
34¼	34½	500	Chi. Gt. West. pf.	34½	34½	34	34⅛	— ⅛
91	92	2,400	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	92⅜	92½	90⅜	91	—1⅜
127⅜	127⅞	1,100	Chi., M. & St. P. pf	127½	127⅞	127⅜	127⅜	+ ⅜
127½	128½	300	Chi. & Northwest.	128	128	127¾	127¾	— ⅞
16	16⅛	41,850	Chi., Rock Isl. & P.	15¾	16¼	16	16	—3
49¼	49¾	1,900	Chino Copper	49¾	49½	49	49¼	— ⅛
...	...	100	C., C., C. & St.L.pf	77	77	77	77	...
72½	74½	1,900	Cluett, Peabody & d.	74	74½	73½	73½	—1½
110	111	100	Cluett, Peabody pf.	110½	110⅝	110½	110⅝	+ ½
59	59½	42,300	Col. Fuel & Iron	58½	60⅛	58	59⅜	+1½
34¼	34⅝	400	Col. & Southern	34⅝	34⅞	34⅛	34⅛	...
142⅞	143½	2,315	Consolidated Gas	144½	144⅝	142⅞	142⅞	—1⅝
110	111	10,500	Continental Can	109½	113½	108½	110	+2
106	107½	100	Continental Can pf	107	107	107	107	+1½
18½	18⅝	1,700	Corn Products Ref.	18½	18¾	18	18¾	+ ⅛
86⅞	87	300	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	86⅞	87	86⅞	87	+ ⅛
92	92¾	10,100	Crucible Steel	92	93	90	92⅛	— ⅛
117	119	300	Cuban-Am. Sugar	118	118	116	116	—1½
15	16	900	Den. & Rio Gr. pf.	17	17	15	15	—2½
46⅞	47	47,900	Distillers' Secur.	42½	47⅜	42¼	46⅞	+5⅜
22¼	22⅜	800	Dome Mines	22	22½	22	22¼	+ ¼
71½	72½	300	Elec. Storage Bat.	71⅜	72½	71⅜	72	+1
35⅜	35	7,200	Erie	35	35¼	34⅞	34⅞	— ½
53⅜	54	500	Erie 1st pf	54	53½	53½	53½	— ¼
44½	45	400	Erie 2d pf	44⅜	44⅞	44½	44½	...
49	52	500	Federal M. & S. pf.	51⅛	52	51	51	+ 1½
348	355	20	General Chemical	349	349	349	349	...
177	178	4,200	General Electric	178	178½	176¼	178	—1
364⅜	370	2,200	General Motors	350	370	350	365	+21
112⅞	114	200	General Motors pf.	113½	113½	113½	113¾	+ ⅝
76⅜	76⅞	23,300	Goodrich (B. F.) Co.	77	78⅜	76¼	76¼	+ ½
110	110½	100	Goodrich pf.	110¼	110¼	110¼	110¼	...
80	85	200	Granby Consol.	84⅜	84⅜	84⅜	84⅜	—3½
121	121⅜	500	Great Northern pf.	121⅜	127⅜	121¼	127⅛	+ ⅛
51⅞	52	73,300	G. N. certs.ore prop.	49	52⅜	48¾	52	+3½
40	40⅜	300	Greene-Cananea	41	41	40¾	40⅝	— ⅞
67½	67⅝	2,100	Guggenheim Explor.	67⅜	68⅛	67½	67⅝	— ⅛
106	...	200	Illinois Central	106	106	106	106	—1
44⅝	44⅞	57,700	Inspiration Copper	47⅝	46¼	44¼	44¾	— ⅝
22	22¼	200	Inter-Met.	22¼	22¾	22¼	22¾	+ ⅜
22	22¼	2,300	Interboro Consol.	22¼	22⅝	22	22	— ⅛
78⅜	78⅞	1,100	Interboro Con. pf.	78½	78⅝	78½	78½	— ½
23	23⅞	200	Int. Agricultural	23⅛	23⅞	23⅝	23⅞	+1⅛
52	52½	200	Int. Agricultural pf	53	53	52¼	52¼	—1⅝
108¾	110	900	Int. Harvester, N.J.	110	110½	110	110	...
194	196	900	Int. Harv. Corp. cfs.	193	196	193	196	—3½
194	195	50	Do., odd lot	193¾	193⅞	193¾	193¾	...
10⅜	10¼	400	Int. Paper	10¼	10⅜	10¼	10⅜	+ ⅛
39⅜	39⅝	300	Int. Paper pf	39½	39⅝	39½	39⅝	+ ⅛
27⅜	28	400	Kansas City South.	27⅜	27⅝	27⅜	27⅝	...
61¼	61⅜	100	Kan. City South. pf.	61¼	61¾	61¼	61¼	—1½
61¾	61⅝	25	Do., odd lot	62	62	62	62	...
203	223	200	Kresge (S. S.) Co.	198¾	200	198¾	200	+1
85½	86	4,700	Lackawanna Steel	86	87¼	86⅝	85½	+ ⅛
75¼	75½	1,000	Lehigh Valley	75½	75½	75¼	75¼	+ ⅛
245	255	200	Liggett & Myers	250	253	250	250	+5
24	26	100	Long Island	25½	25½	25½	25¼	+ ¾
91	95½	100	Loose-W. Ris.1st pf.	95	95	95	95	...
175	180	100	Lorillard (P.) Co	175	176	175	175	...
112	115	100	Lorll., (P.) Co. pf.	113	113	113	113	—2
79	79	100	Mackay Cos	77½	77⅞	77½	77⅞	+ ⅜
66	66	100	Mackay Cos. pf.	65½	65⅞	65½	65⅞	+ ⅜
66⅜	66⅞	22,900	Maxwell Motors	67	67¾	62¼	66⅜	+4½
96⅞	97	2,300	Max. Motors 1st pf.	96½	98	96½	96⅞	+1⅞
52⅞	53	7,900	Max. Motors 2d pf.	50½	53½	50½	52⅞	+2½
50	52	200	May Dept. Stores	51	51¾	51	51⅞	+1⅞
89⅞	90	9,500	Mexican Petroleum	90¼	90⅝	89¼	90	+ ½
33⅞	34	2,800	Miami Copper	33⅞	34½	33⅞	34	+ ⅜
25	29	100	Minn. & St. Louis	26	26	26	26	—3½
25	29	50	do., odd lot	26½	26½	26½	26½	...
...	5⅛	500	Mo., Kan. & Texas	5¼	5⅛	5	5	—1
...	4⅞	2,800	Missouri Pacific	5⅛	5⅛	4¾	4¾	— ⅝
57	59	3,000	Montana Power	60	61	57½	57½	—2⅜
128	135	200	Nash., C. & St. L.	125¼	126¼	125¼	125¾	+2⅜
128	128	100	Nat. Biscuit Co	128	128	128	128	...
83	85	100	Nat. Cloak & Suit	83⅞	83⅞	83⅞	83⅞	+ ⅞
...	...	25	Nat. City Bank	400	400	400	400	...
...	30	800	Nat. En. & St. Co.	30¼	30¼	30	30	— ¼
67¾	68¼	1,900	Nat. Lead Co	68½	68½	67¾	68	+ ⅜
20	27	100	N. Rys. of 1st pf	23	23	23	23	...
...	99½	200	N. Rys. of M. 2d pf.	99½	99½	99¼	99¼	+ ¼
15	15¾	1,000	Nevada Con. Cop.	15½	15⅝	15	15	...
148	149	1,000	N. Y. Air Brake	150	150	150	150	...
98⅝	100	2,000	N. Y. Central	99⅜	100¼	99⅜	100	+ ⅛
40	43	200	N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	42	42	42	42	+ ⅛
81	82	2,000	N. Y., N. H. & H.	82½	82¾	80¼	81	—1½
29¼	29¾	700	N. Y., Ont. & West.	29½	29½	29¼	29¼	...
114⅜	115¼	1,500	Norfolk & Western	115¼	115¼	114¾	114¾	— ¾
71⅜	72½	100	North American	72	72	72	72	...
111	111½	1,000	Northern Pacific	111⅜	111⅞	111¼	111½	— ⅜
30⅞	31	100	Pacific Mail	30⅜	30⅞	30⅞	30⅞	...
43½	45½	100	Pacific Tel. & Tel.	45	45	45	45	—1
67⅝	68	3,720	Penn. R. R.	67⅝	68¼	67⅝	67⅝	— ⅜
118⅞	120	2,100	People's Gas, Chi.	118⅞	120¼	118⅜	118⅜	+ ⅜
46⅞	47½	300	Philadelphia Co.	46½	47	46½	46½	— ⅛
39¾	40	7,000	Pittsburgh Coal	40⅜	40⅞	39½	40	...
108	109	500	Pittsburgh Coal pf.	109	110	108½	108½	— ½
71⅜	71⅝	3,650	Pressed Steel Car	72¼	72¼	71½	71⅝	— ⅜
164	165	200	Pullman Co.	163⅜	163⅜	163½	163½	— ½
2⅝	3	200	Quicksilver	3	3	3	3	...
49¼	49¾	3,500	Railway Steel Sp.	49¼	49¾	48½	48¾	— ½
95	96	10	Railway St. Sp. pf.	95	96	95	95	...
25¼	25¼	3,400	Ray Con. Copper	25½	25¼	25¼	25¼	— ¼
78⅝	78⅞	2,200	Reading	78⅝	78⅞	78¼	78¼	— ½
43½	43¾	100	Reading 1st pf	43½	43½	43¼	43½	+1⅛
54¼	56	14,600	Rep. Iron & Steel	54¼	56	54¼	55	+ ¾
104	104	100	Rep. Iron & S. pf.	104	104	104	104	...
...	½	40	Rock Island Co. pf.	½	½	½	½	...
4¼	4½	1,100	Rumely, (M.,) Co.	4¼	4⅜	4	4	— ¼
4	4	100	Do., 1st pref.	4	4	4	4	— ⅛
6	6¼	1,400	St. Louis & San F.	6	6	6	6	— ⅛
9½	10½	100	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf	10	10	10	10	—1
7⅝	8	400	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	8½	8½	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅝
32	35	300	St. L. Southw. pf.	34	34	34	34	+2
16⅝	16⅞	500	Seaboard Air Line	16⅝	16⅞	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅜
39½	40	200	Seab. Air Line pf.	39½	39½	39½	39½	+ ½
157	157	1,000	Sears, Roeb. & Co.	158	158	158	158½	+ ½
...	...	400	Sears, R. & Co. pf.	125	125	125	125	+ ½
61⅜	61⅝	800	Sloss-S. S. & I. Co.	61⅜	61⅝	60⅞	61	...
98⅛	98⅜	7,000	Southern Pacific	98⅛	98⅜	97⅜	97⅜	— ⅛
135	137	100	So. Porto Rico Sug.	136⅜	136⅜	136⅜	136⅜	— ⅜
135	137	50	Do., odd lot	136⅜	136⅜	136⅜	136⅜	...
20⅝	20⅞	1,100	Southern Railway	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	+ ⅛
58⅝	59	200	So. Railway pf.	59	59	59	59	—1
80¼	81	100	Standard Milling	80¾	80¾	80¾	80¾	— ¼
83¼	84	200	Standard Mill. pf.	83⅞	83⅞	83⅞	83⅞	+ ⅜
39,700			Studebaker Co.	176¾	194½	175½	191	+15
112	112¼		Studebaker Co. pf.	112	112	112	112	+ ¼
7,100			Tennessee Cop. x r.	64½	64¾	63¼	63¾	—1¾
600			Texas Co.	165	165	164	164	—1
100			Tex.Co. sub. cfs.r.p.	160	160	160	160	—10
2,500			Third Avenue	61⅝	61⅞	61	61	— ⅝
1,000			Tobacco Prod. pf.	100¼	100¼	100¼	100½	+ ½
200			Twin City R. T.	96½	96½	96½	96½	+ ½
100			Underw. Typew. pf.	104	104	104	104	...
200			Union B. & P. Co.	6½	6½	6¼	6½	...
2,400			Union Pacific	135	135¼	134⅞	133	— ¼
200			Union Pacific pf.	81¾	81¾	81½	81½	...
100			Un. Dry Goods pf.	74¼	74¼	74¼	74¼	— ⅝
57			do., odd lot	76¼	76¼	76¼	76¼	...
2,400			United Cigar Stores	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾	...
1,300			United Rys. Inv.	25	25⅜	25	25	— ¾
700			United Rys. Inv. pf.	42½	43	42¼	42½	...
400			U. S. C. I. P. & F.	26½	26¼	25	25⅜	— ½
10,800			U. S. Ind. Alco.	112	123	111	120⅝	+8⅝
100			U. S. Ind. Alco. pf.	105	105	105	105	...
17,000			U. S. Rubber	54	56¼	54	54¼	— ¼
188,800			U. S. Steel	86	87¾	86	86¾	+1
1,700			U. S. Steel pf.	115½	115½	115½	115½	...
2,900			Utah Copper	70½	70½	69¾	70¾	...
8,900			Va.-Car. Chemical	46	46¾	45¾	45½	+ ⅝
700			Va. Iron, Coal & C.	67⅝	69	67⅝	68¼	— ⅝
200			Wabash pf.	...	...	...	...	...
3,000			Wabash pf. A w. i.	13¼	13¼	13	13	+ ¼
1,300			Wabash pf. B w. i.	45	45¼	45	45¼	+ ½
1,200			Wabash pf. B w. i.	26¾	26¾	26¼	26¾	— ⅛
200			Wells Fargo Exp.	120	120	120	120	+1
800			Western Maryland.	33	33¼	32¼	32¼	...
100			West. Maryland pf.	48¼	49¼	49¼	49¼

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BREAK IN COTTON WROUGHT BY BULLS

Unable to Put Up Prices, They Attack Market to Better the Technical Condition.

DAY'S LOSS 23 TO 34 POINTS

About 50,000 Bales of December, January, and March Sold in First Two Hours—No Vital News.

Heavy liquidation took place in the cotton market yesterday, and as a result prices declined 23 to 34 points from the closing of Wednesday. There was no particular news to accompany the break. Some of the big bulls, including a prominent Texas operator, came to the conclusion that the market was in an overbought condition and that higher prices could not be brought about until the technical position had been readjusted.

Selling began immediately on the opening and prevented a response to a fairly good set of Liverpool cables. About 50,000 bales of December, January, and March were sold in the first two hours, and prices were hammered down about 20 points. There was a further decline of 10 points or so before the close.

Accompanying the selling was a rumor that P. M. Cordill, the well-known traveling crop expert, had issued a crop estimate of 13,000,000 bales. A Memphis wire received a little later in the day contained a denial of this rumor. In addition to the over-bought speculative position it was felt that too much cotton was being bought by speculative country merchants and that too little was reaching the legitimate trade channels.

It is only fair to state, however, that the chief sellers of yesterday are bullish for ultimate results and that they believe the market will be in a position for a sharp advance as soon as liquidation has relieved its present stale condition.

Southern spot markets, as officially reported, were easy, 7 to 15 points decline. The local market for spot cotton was quiet, 25 points decline; 12.40c for middling. Futures closed easy.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Oct.	12.50	12.29	12.27@12.29	12.50@12.52
Dec.	12.65	12.40	12.40@12.41	12.67@12.68
Jan.	12.78	12.52	12.52@12.54	12.81@12.83
March	12.96	12.73	12.73@12.74	13.05@13.06
May	13.09	12.84	12.88@12.89	13.18@13.19
July	13.13	12.90	12.90@12.92	13.23@13.24

Total port receipts, 49,745 bales. Last week, 56,704 bales. Last year, 32,618 bales.

RECEIPTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
New Orleans	10,517	9,941	3,977
Galveston	13,078	12,037	15,383
Mobile	224	109	333
Charleston	3,049	1,527	345
Savannah	4,354	6,591	6,196
Wilmington	2,369	1,266	1,584
Norfolk	2,682	3,225	1,416

INTERIOR RECEIPTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Augusta	4,166	2,781	3,701
Memphis	2,841	5,907	7,482
St. Louis	.....	3,154	3,027
Houston	12,883	12,977	11,271

Exports, 18,450 bales. Total thus far this season, 1,074,755 bales. Total last season, 369,893 bales.

SOUTHERN SPOTS AND STOCKS.

Sales.	Spots.	Stocks.	Last Yr.
957	Galveston	12.30	304,057	197,946
3,445	New Orleans	11.93	202,954	85,359
150	Mobile	11.88	16,614	22,761
1,473	Savannah	12.00	175,918	93,517
——	Charleston	12.00	87,119	42,730
44	Wilmington	11¾	41,748	19,038
1,134	Norfolk	12.00	49,507	23,965
1,273	Augusta	12.00	153,383	94,971
1,000	Memphis	12.25	124,488	121,416
1	St. Louis	12¾	5,910	16,311
6,137	Houston	12.25	157,743	94,293

The Liverpool market opened quiet. There was a good demand business in spot cotton, with middling unchanged at 7.28d. Sales, 10,000 bales; receipts, 15,000 bales, including American, 14,000. Market closed barely steady.

OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
10	Adventure	2	2	2	2
50	Ahmeek	98	98½	98	98½
200	Alaska Gold	33	33	32⅝	32⅝
100	Algomah	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
37	Allouez	55	55	54	54
2,340	Am. Zinc	62¼	62⅝	61⅝	62⅝
415	Anaconda	76	76¾	75½	76½
570	Ariz. Com'l	8¼	8⅜	7⅞	7⅞
601	Butte & Sup	60¼	60⅝	60⅛	60½
295	Cal. & Ariz	63¼	63¾	63	63
10	Cal. & Hecla	540	543	540	543
45	Chino	49	49½	49	49½
30	Copper Range	56¼	56⅝	56	56
490	East Butte	12½	12¾	12¼	12¾
67	Franklin	10	10	9	9
225	Granby	84	84	83¼	83½
334	Greene-Can	40	41	40	40
135	Hancock	17	17	16⅜	16½
1,732	Inspiration	45⅞	46½	44½	44½
110	Isle Royale	23⅝	23⅝	23¼	23¼
10	Island Creek	44½	44½	44¼	44½
20	Island Ck. pf	86	86	86	86
160	Kerr Lake	3⅝	3⅝	3½	3½
50	La Salle	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼
30	Mass Cons	11	11	11	11
10	Mayflower	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
115	Miami	35⅜	35½	35⅜	34⅝
40	Michigan	2⅜	2⅜	2¼	2¼
75	Mohawk	78½	78½	78	78
15	Nevada Con	15½	15½	14⅞	14⅞
270	New Arcadian	10½	10½	10¼	10¼
120	New Idria	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼
10	Nipissing	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
305	North Butte	29¾	29¾	29¼	29½
100	North Lake	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
100	Old Colony	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
20	Old Dominion	54	54	54	54
55	Osceola	85	85	85	85
150	Ray Cons	25½	25½	25¼	25¼
7,075	Santa Fe	3⅜	4⅛	3⅜	3⅜
240	Shannon	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
75	Shattuck	26½	26½	26⅛	26½
55	St. Mary's	55	55	55	55
50	Sup. & Boston	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
35	Sup. Copper	27	27	26⅝	26⅝
195	Tamarack	53	53¾	51½	51½
445	Trinity	9	9	8¾	8¾
550	U. S. Smelt	43	43¼	43	43
288	U. S. Sm. pf	47⅞	47¾	47⅜	47⅝
850	Utah Apex	3	3	2⅞	2⅞
60	Utah Cons	12⅝	12⅝	12¼	12¼
960	Wolverine	58	58	57	58

RAILROADS.

10	A., T. & S. F.	106½	106⅝	106½	106½
15	Bos. & Lowell	133	133	133	133
80	Bos. & Maine	34	34	33	33
5	Chi. Jct. & S. Y. pf.	104	104	104	104
50	Fitchburg pf.	70	70¼	70	70½
10	Maine Central	100	100	100	100
15	Mass. Elec. pf.	42	44	42	44
153	N.Y., N.H. & H.	82½	82⅞	81⅜	81½
115	W. E. St. Ry.	64½	65	64½	65
3	W. E. S. R. pf.	82½	82½	82½	82½

MISCELLANEOUS.

242	Am. Ag. Chm.	69½	72⅞	69½	73⅞
363	Am. A. C. pf.	96	96	96	96
1	Amoskeag pf.	99	99	99	99
10	Am. Pn. Serv.	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
90	Am. P. S. pf.	15	15	15	15
67	Am. Sugar	112	112	112	112
10	Am. Sugar pf.	115½	115½	115½	115½
323	Am. T. & T.	124½	124⅝	124¼	124¼
291	Am. Woolen	57	57¼	56⅝	57
321	Am. Wool. pf.	98	98	97½	97½
5,615	A. G. & W. I.	17	22	16⅞	21
5,100	A. G. & W.I. pf.	33	37½	33	36¼
11	Gen. Electric	178	178	177	177
195	Mass. Gas	88	89½	88	88
5	Mass. Gas pf.	86¾	86¾	86½	86¾
12	Mergenthaler	185	185	182½	182⅝
221	N. E. Tel.	134½	135	134½	135
5	Pullman	164	164	164	164
161	Swift & Co.	119	119	119	119
8	Torrington pf.	29	29	29	29
403	United Fruit	134½	134½	134	134
140	Utn. Mach.	49½	49½	49½	49½
2,961	U. S. Steel	86	87¼	86	86⅜
25	U. S. Steel pf.	115¾	115¾	115¾	115¾
940	Ventura Oil	11⅜	11⅜	11¼	11⅜
135	Western Un	79¾	79¾	79⅜	79⅜
100	Wollas. Land	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞

BONDS.

$1,000	Am. Ag. C. 5s	102¼	102¼	102¼	102¼
7,000	A. T. & T. 4s	89½	89⅝	89½	89⅝
97,500	A.G. & W.I. 5s	74	76	74	75⅝
21,500	Swift 5s	97	97	96⅞	96⅞

PITTSBURGH.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
10	Am. Sewer P.	16½	16½	16½	16½
10	Am. W. G. pf.	90	90	90	90
695	Am. W. G. Mach.	21½	22	21¼	22
320	Am. W. G. M. pf.	110	113½	110	113½
60	Col. G. & E.	14	14	14	14
50	Har. W. pf.	89½	89½	89½	89½
606	Ind. Brewing	4	4½	4	4½
80	Ind. Brew. pf.	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾
1,785	La Belle Iron	54	54	53½	53½
240	Mfrs. L. & H.	49	49	49	49¾
175	Nat. Firepf.	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝
390	Nat. Firep. pf.	22¾	23	22¾	23
255	Ohio Oil	15½	15¾	15⅜	15¾
120	Okla. Nat. Gas	70	70	70	70
420	Pitts. Brewing	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
135	Pitts. Brew. pf	17	17	17	17
390	Pitts. Coal	40	40½	40	40½
100	Pitts. Coal pf.	108¾	108¾	108¾	108¾
10	Pitts. Plate G.	108¼	108½	108½	108½
5,000	Pitts. Silver P.	9c	9c	9c	9c
17,930	Pure Oil	18½	18¾	18¾	18¾
57,900	San Toy	23c	24c	19c	20c
310	Union S. & S.	129	129½	129	129½
285	U. S. Steel	86⅝	87	86½	87
350	West. Air B.	144	144	144	144
205	West. Elec.	71¼	71¼	71	71
20	West. Elec. pf.	85	85	85	85

BONDS.

$1,000	Pitts. Brew. 6s	61	61	61	61
2,000	Pitts. C. deb. 5s	96	96	96	96

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

Closing quotations for United States Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
2s, r. 1930	97	98	Pan 2s, r, 1938	....	96 ..
2s, c. 1930	97	..	Pan 3s, r, 1961	....	100½ ..
3s, r. 1918	100¾	..	Pan 3s, c, 1961	....	100½ ..
3s, c. 1918	100¾	..			
4s, r. 1925	109	110			
2s, r. 1936	96	..			

Closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adams Ex.	101	105	M & Cm.	118	120
Am B S & F pf.	100	105	Do pf.	127	140
Am C & F pf.	116	116½	C. C. C & St L.	52	55
Am Coal P pf.	115	..	Cleve & P.	77	..
Am Malt.	6¼	7	C & S 1st pf.	53½	54
Do pf.	28½	27½	Do 2d pf.	41	45
Am Snuff.	150	156	Crex Carp.	40	60
Do pf.	107	109½	Crue S pf.	107	107½
Am Steel Fdy pf.	.....	96½	C-Am Sug pf.	.....	100
Am Tob pf.	115	116	D & Co pf.	94	97
A T & O.	63	64	Del & H.	143½	147
Am T pf.	109	110	D, L & W.	200	212½
Am W pf cfts.	95	98	D & R G.	8	10
Assets R.	5	6½	D M & Ft D.	6	..
A M 1st pf	92	95	Det Ed.	126	126¼
Atl C L.	115	115	Det U R.	62	..
Batop M.	1½	1¾	D, S S & A.	5	7
Booth Fish	30	40	Do pf.	9	12
Do pf.	79	90	East Kod.	500	..
Brkln R T	86½	87	E M & S pf.	28	29
B Un Gas.	131	135	Gen C pf.	112½	114¾
Brown Sh pf.	84⅞	91	Hav E Ry, L & P.	86½	..
Burns B pf.	110	119	Do pf.	100½	..
But'k Co.	30½	33	Hock Val.	....	112
Canada So.	64½	58½	Homest'ke.	120	..
Case (J I) pf.	79½	81	Int-M pf.	82	..
C F & I of N J.	370	..	I H N J. pf.	116	118
C & S A Tel	130	135	Int H C.	66	71
Chi & Alt.	8	14½	Do pf.	....	116
Do pf.	17	25	Int N pf.	106	106½
C & N W pf.	....	168	Iowa Cent.	8	10
Chi, St P,			Do pf.	10	20
			K C, Ft S & M pf.	60	..
Kayser (J & Co.	83	86	P, C, C & St L.	78	83
Do 1st pf	100	112	Do pf.	91	99
K & D M pf.	1½	..	P, Ft W & C.	154½	..
Do pf.	30	..	Pitts S pf.	95	97
K'gs Co El L & P.	127½	129½	Pr St'l Car pf.	104½	106
Kresge(SS) Co pf.	110	112	P S. N J.	111	112½
Lacl Gas.	105	106	Q'ksil'r pf.	2½	4½
L E & W.	10	11	Rdg 2d pf.	42	43½
Do pf.	24	..	Rock Isl'd.	⅛	⅜
L & M pf.	116	119	Rumely(M) pf.	8	9½
L-W Bla.	24½	28	Do pf cts.	8	9½
Do 2d pf.	60	63	St L S W.	16	16¾
Louis & N.	124	127	St S S & I pf.	90	93
Man B'ch.	2	8	So P R S pf.	105	112
Man Elev.	128	130	So R & M & O cfts.	60	75
Man Shirt.	54½	65	Tex Pac.	13	13½
Do pf.	103	..	T P L Tr.	106	..
M Dep Sts pf.	97	99	T, St L & pf.	....	14
Mex P pf.	85½	87	West	4¼	5¾
Mich Cent.	..	150	Do pf.	10	12
M & St L	12	13¼	Und Type.	82	87
M, St P & S S M.	120	122	Un B & P pf.	24	25
Do pf.	123	127	Un Cig Sts pf.	....	12
Do 1 l.	70	75	Un Cig M.	59	59⅝
M, K & T pf.	14	15	Do pf.	103	107
Mon P pf.	107	109	Un Dry G.	29	50
Mor & Es.	81	83	U S C I P pf.	45	47
M & E pf.	60	75	U S Exp.	65	67
Nat B pf.	121½	..	U S R & Imp	26	36
N C & S pf.	107	112	U S R & Ref	2¾	3½
Nat En pf.	90	92	Do pf.	3¼	3½
Nat L pf.	111	113	U S R 1st pf.	106¼	106⅜
N Y, C & St L 1st pf.	80	90	Va-Car Ch pf.	108¾	109
Do 2d pf.	52	65	Va R & P.	40	47
N Y, L & W pf.	112½	..	West & B	140	145
N Y S R.	49½	..	W & L E 1st pf.	5	10
Nort So.	18	28½	Do 2d pf.	3¾	4¼
N & W pf.	82	92	Wis Cent.	34	35
N W Tel.	51	..	W'st'n (F W)	110¾	111
Ont Mn.	3¼	3¾	Do pf.	120	122
P T & Tel pf.	92	95			
Pec & E.	9	12			
Pett-Mull.	75	80			
Do 1st pf	95	100			

PUTS WABASH ROAD IN CREDITORS' HANDS

Court Orders Equitable Trust to Turn It Over to Reorganization Committee.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 21.—Judge Elmer B. Adams of the Federal District Court today ordered the Equitable Trust Company of New York to turn over to the Reorganization Committee of the creditors of the Wabash Railroad the entire railroad and property which the trust company recently bought for $18,000,000 at a foreclosure sale. This, it is believed, will pave the way to a speedy termination of the receivership and the reorganization of the road.

Tonight Winslow S. Pierce, Chairman of the Reorganization Committee; Lawrence Greer, attorney for the company, and representatives of Kuhn, Loeb & Co., bankers, of New York, who are financing the reorganization plans, went to Indianapolis, and it was said that they would apply to the Secretary of State of Indiana for a charter for a new Wabash Railroad Company. It was learned that E. F. Kearney, President, and co-receiver of the present Wabash Company, would be President of the new company.

The new company, it is understood here, will take charge of the Wabash properties on Nov. 1. The present company is incorporated in Ohio. E. B. Pryor is co-receiver with Mr. Kearney. Receivers of the road and New York bankers who for more than a year have been attempting to finance the reorganization held a long conference here today with Judge Adams, under whose jurisdiction the receivers operate.

No formal announcement of what transpired at the conference was made, although it was understood that the details of the proposed plan of reorganization were being submitted to the Federal Court for approval.

Steps preliminary to the reorganization of the Wabash Railroad were completed two weeks ago, when the Reorganization Committee announced that a plan had been put into operation. Under the original scheme for putting the property on its feet an assessment of $30 a share on the stock was ordered by the committee. The shareholders did not take kindly to this, and after negotiations covering several months the bondholders consented to meet the assessment themselves. The figure was $300 upon each $1,000 bond, and the funds raised amounted to $27,300,000.

From this the Equitable Trust Company will be reimbursed to the amount of $18,000,000. The balance will be used as working capital for the new company and to pay for constructive operations.

New Carnegie Trust Co. Dividend.

If the Supreme Court permits, a 5 per cent. payment will shortly be made to the depositors of the defunct Carnegie Trust Company. The payment will aggregate about $300,000. The State Superintendent of Banks has about $780,000 on hand, and all of it would be paid but for the claim of Jacques Lebaudy, "the Emperor of Sahara," that he be made a preferred creditor for $237,000. Lebaudy lost his suit in the Supreme Court and the case is now pending in the Appellate Division. Enough of the money will have to be withheld to meet this claim if Lebaudy wins. An application for permission to make the payment of 5 per cent. will be argued next Thursday.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

The railroads reporting so far for the second week of October show these aggregate changes in gross earnings, those showing gains and those showing losses being stated separately:

Sixteen roads	$11,964,017	+$1,502,845
Four roads	711,912	— 38,684
Total (20 roads)	12,675,929	+ 1,464,161

BALTIMORE & OHIO for September—

	1915.	1914.	1913.
Gross	$9,617,819	$8,782,332	$9,382,046
Net	3,193,673	2,634,129	2,704,418
3 mos. gross	27,637,429	25,629,396	28,043,933
Net	9,665,094	7,673,469	8,358,735

CHICAGO & ALTON for the year ended June 30—

Operating rev.	14,245,624	14,259,479	15,254,865
Operating exp.	11,072,707	12,307,744	12,840,072
Net. op. rev.	3,172,917	1,951,735	2,414,793
Taxes	508,839	568,938	486,761
Uncoll. rev.	3,494	.....	.....
Operating inc.	2,660,584	1,382,797	1,928,032
Other income.	97,237	85,310	43,480
Total income.	2,757,821	1,478,107	1,937,094
*Interest	4,447,977	4,240,397	3,820,384
Prev. deficit	5,715,442	2,460,291	324,521
Mis. adj. net.	268,738	492,861	252,470
P. & L. def.	7,674,340	5,715,442	2,460,291

*Interest, dividends on stock of subsidiary companies, and discounts.

KANSAS CITY SOUTHERN for September—

Gross	870,730	859,165	876,352
Net after tax.	318,264	251,018	298,324
3 mos. gross	2,509,492	2,690,074	2,690,849
Net after tax.	927,267	851,117	875,453

Miscellaneous Earnings.

GEORGIA RAILWAY & POWER for September—

	1915.	1914.	Increase.
Gross	$522,935	$523,160	*$225
Exp. & taxes	295,221	341,069	*45,848
Net earnings	227,714	182,091	45,624
9 mos. gross	4,693,457	4,664,047	29,410
Exp. & taxes	2,745,538	2,767,761	*22,202
Net earnings	1,947,898	1,896,287	51,612

PACIFIC GAS & ELECTRIC for September—

Gross	1,538,059	1,421,034	137,055
Net aft. taxes	647,335	605,971	41,364
Other income	29,024	22,759	6,265
Total income	676,360	628,730	47,630
Bal. aft. chgs.	546,759	273,055	73,704
Sur. aft. disc. & exp. chgs.	333,046	232,688	100,358
12 mos. gross	18,126,148	16,745,303	1,380,844
Net aft. taxes	7,765,147	6,822,303	1,142,844
Other income	351,224	321,603	29,621
Total income	8,116,371	6,943,906	1,178,465
Bal. after interest chgs.	4,117,690	2,750,304	1,367,386
Sur. after disc. & exp. chgs.	3,876,340	2,304,264	1,572,076
Bal. after pref. dividends	2,085,712	1,704,264	1,281,449

SOUTH PORTO RICO SUGAR COMPANY for the year ended Sept. 30—

	1915.	1914.	1913.
Gross	7,077,904	5,233,025	5,233,55b
Exp., tax., &c.	5,264,372	4,627,779	4,297,079
Net	2,413,532	711,246	1,036,476
Bond interest	24,060	30,360	30,360
Surplus	2,389,472	680,886	1,006,116
Depreciation	1,168,701	301,406	55,312
Balance	1,220,771	379,480	950,804
Dividends	830,780	431,520	498,420
Surplus	586,991	†52,040	452,384

*Decrease. †Deficit.

NEW YORK CITY NOTES.

		Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
6s	—Sep., 1916	102⅝	102⅞	102⅜	102⅝
6s	—Sep., 1917	103⅛	103¼	103⅛	103¼
4½s	—June, 1965	102¾	102⅞	101⅞	102
4½s	—Mar., 1963	101⅞	102¼	101⅜	102
4½s	—Nov., 1957	101⅞	102¼	101⅜	102¼
4½s	—May, 1957	101⅞	102¼	101⅜	102⅛
4½s	—Nov., 1917	100⅝	..	100⅝	..
4½s	—May, 1917	100⅝	..	100⅝	..
4½s	—Mar., 1964	98⅛	99	98⅝	99⅛
4½s	—Mar., 1962	98¾	99	98⅜	99
4½s	—Sep., 1960	98⅜	99	98⅜	99
4½s	—Mar., 1930-60	98⅞	99⅛	98⅝	99⅛
4s	—May, 1959	95⅛	95⅜	95⅛	95⅜
4s	—Nov., 1958	95¼	95⅜	95⅛	95⅜
4s	—May, 1957	95¼	95⅜	95⅛	95⅜
4s	—Nov., 1956	94⅝	95¼	94⅝	95¼
4s	—Nov., 1955	94⅝	95¼	94⅝	95¼
4s	—Nov., 1955	95	..	95	..
3½s	—Nov., 1955	85½	86	85½	86
3½s	—Nov., 1954	85½	86	85½	86
3½s	—May, 1954	85¼	86	85¼	86

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Alvarado	.80	1.00	La Rose	.41	.47
R. St. Gas.	.20	.21	Majestic	.70	.75
Bingham	7	7⅛	McK.-D.	.29	.31
Bohemia	2	2½	Mex. Mets.	.21	.23
Begole	.50	1.00	M. of Am.	2⅝	2⅞
Bost. Ely	.20	.23	N. Baltic	3	3½
Butte & L.	.42	.46	N. Cornelia	8¼	8⅝
Chief Con.	.80	.91	Nev. Doug.	.70	.75
Con. Ariz.	1⅞	1⅝	O. D. rcts.	.50	.60
Con. Cop.	1½	1⅝	Ob.o Cop.	.13	.14
Cortez	.40	.90	Osceo	1	1¼
Cal. Corbin	.02	.05	S'west M.	.50	1.00
Crown Res.	.35	.45	Stew't M.	.67	.72
Davis-D.	1⅜	1⅝	Utah Mets.	8	8¼
Eagle-B.E.	1½	1⅝	Ton. Bel.	3¼	3⅜
First N. C.	4⅝	4⅞	Tom. Min.	5⅝	5⅞
Goldfield	1⅞	1½	Verde	5⅞	6
Houghton	3⅛	3¼	Yukon	2¼	2½
Iron Blos.	.70	.75			

TOBACCO STOCKS.

Closing quotations of stocks not quoted elsewhere were:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
American Cigar	111	115	111	115
American Cigar pf.	98	100	98	100
Am. Mach. & F'dry	85	95	85	95
Conley Foil	350	400	350	400
Johnston Tin F. & M.	120	140	120	140
J. S. Young	155	170	155	170
J. S. Young pf.	105	109	105	109
MacAndrews & F.	145	153	145	155
MacAndrews & F. pf.	95	100	95	100
Porto Rico-Am. Tob.	185	190	185	185
R. J. Reynolds Tob.	400	420	400	420
R. J. Reyn. Tob. pf.	119	122	119	122

GUANTANAMO
SUGAR

Bought—Sold—Quoted

Gilbert Eliott & Co
27 Pine St., N. Y. Tel. John 6210

Maxwell
Motor Company
First Preferred
Second Preferred
Common

The Maxwell Motor Company has no bonded debt. Earnings are now sufficient to provide for seven per cent. dividends on the First Preferred Stock, six per cent. on the Second Preferred, and an amount, we believe, on the Common to make the stock very attractive. The cash position of the Company is strong. The business is expanding with great rapidity. We have a special circular which we will supply on request.

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Common Stock

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Midvale Steel
New York Shipbuilding
New Jersey Zinc
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J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Buy

200 Aeolian Weber P. & P. Com. Stk.
50 Babcock & Wilcox Stock
25 Continental Insurance Stock
25 Du Pont Powder Com. Stock
100 E. W. Bliss Com. Stock
50 Gas En. & P. & C. L. Seabury Stk.
500 Guantanamo Sugar Stock
100 Ingersoll-Rand Com. Stock
100 Milliken Bros. Pfd. Stock
100 New York Shipbuilding Stock
15 Winchester Repeating Arms Stk.

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Sell

100 Aeolian Weber P. & P. Com. Stk.
50 Babcock & Wilcox Stock
25 E. W. Bliss Com. Stock
25 German American Insur. Stock
100 Milliken Bros. Com. & Pfd. Stock
100 New York Shipbuilding
50 New Jersey Zinc Stock
50 Phelps Dodge & Co. Stock
100 Remington Typewriter Stocks
50 Safety Car Htg. & Ltg. Stock
10 Winchester Repeating Arms Stk.

J.K. Rice, Jr. & Co.
Phones 4001 to 4010 John. 36 Wall St., N. Y.

Hale & Kilburn Com. & Pfd.
Semet Solvay
Standard Screw Com. & Pfd.
Manning-Maxwell & Moore
Joseph Dixon Crucible
Gulf States Steel
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OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Further Sharp Rise in Prices in Many of the Industrials the Market Feature.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 391,515 shares of stock and $14,000 of bonds.

The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 227,675; oil, 8,945, and mining, 154,895. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
8,780	Am. Brit. Mfg.	60	66	62	61
1,850	Am. Br.Mfg.pf.100		130	95	125
400	Am. Zinc.....	62½	62½	61	61
200	Can. Gen. El..130		130	128	128
8,800	†Carbon Steel..105		110	102	109
5,900	†Car. Lt. & P.	9⅝	10	9⅛	10
925	†Carriage Fact. Canada	48	51	48	50
200	†Cent. F'dry...	17⅛	18	17½	18
100	Chalmers Mot.163		165	163	165
1,800	†Chev. Mot. Car w. i.....	*128	133	128	130
25	†Cramp Ship..	86	88	86	86
100	†Dom. Steel...	47½	47⅝	47⅛	47⅛
3,100	Driggs-Seab'y..131		143½	131	140
30	Emsr. Phosp..	11⅝	11⅝	11	11
250	Guan. Sugar...	64½	65	64½	65
6,000	†Hall Signal...	31½	35	32½	34
2,000	†Hall Sig. pf..	45	49	45	48
15,700	†Int. M. Ma...	8¼	9⅝	8¼	9⅜
30,000	†In.M.M.pf.36½-37		41⅝	36	40
5,700	†Int. Mer. Ma. Cent.Tr.ctfs.	36½	41½	36½	41
14,800	†Int. Motors...	35	38	34½	39
1,300	†Int. Mot. pf..	93	99½	94	99½
1,800	Kath. Br. pf..	4⅛	4⅜	4	4⅜
300	Kelly Spr. T..221		235½	221	235½
2,200	†L. Torp. Boat.	19⅜	19⅜	18⅜	19
500	†L. T. B. 1st pf.	19½	19½	19	19
50	†Lima Locom..	30	30	30	30
8,000	Manh. Transit	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
2,000	Marconi of A..	4⅛	4⅛	4	4⅛
20	Mex. Lead pf..	42½	42½	42½	42½
30,000	†Midvale Steel.	94½	94⅝	92⅝	93⅛
1,000	Cor. of R. & H.	6	6	5⅞	5⅞
1,500	†Stand. Motors	12⅜	12⅜	12	12⅛
6,000	Submar. Boat..	44⅛	44⅞	43⅜	44
1,200	†Tobacco Prod.	43⅛	43⅝	42⅜	42⅝
25,000	Trian. F. ctfs.	7⅛	7⅛	7	7⅛
1,500	Un. Prof. Sh...	2⅜	2⅜	2⅛	2⅜
35,000	†U. S. L.& H.6½-6⅝		7	6¼	6⅞
5,000	†U.S.L.& H.pf.	6⅞	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝
140	U. S. Wor.2d pf.	15	15	15	15
11,000	World Film....	4⅛	4⅛	4	4

OIL ISSUES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
10	Buckeye P. L..111	111	111	+ 1	
10	Crescent P. L. 46	46	46		
1,700	†Houston Oil.. 20	19⅞	19⅞	— ⅛	
1,500	†Int. Petrol'm. 10⅛	10	10		
20	Nat. Transit... 33	33	33	+ 1	
550	Pierce Oil 13⅛	13⅛	13½	+ ⅛	
245	Prairie O. & G.406	393	393	—15	
100	Prairie P. L...204	202	204	+ 1	
10	S. O. of Cal...308	308	308		
45	S. O. of N. J..478	478	482	+ 2	
55	S. O. of N. Y..200	198	200		
200	Ventura Con... 12	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛	
4,500	Victoria Oil.... 1⅛	1	1⅛	+ ⅛	

MINING STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
16,500	††Alta Con. M.	20	22	20	21½
1,100	††Am. Com'd'r.	9	10	9	10
5,000	††Atlanta	26	26	26	26
1,000	†BigCottonwd.	4	4	4	4
2,800	Big Ledge Dev.	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
1,500	†Booth	87½	87½	85	85
1,975	Braden Copper	9½	9⅝	9⅜	9½
400	Butte & N. Y..	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
3,700	Canada Cop ..	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
3,000	†Caledonia	99	99	98	98
2,000	†Cashboy	4½	5	4½	4½
4,400	‡Chile Copper.	22⅜	23	22⅝	22⅝
3,500	Con. Ariz. Sm.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1½
100	†Dmnd.B.Butte	6	6	6	6
5,800	†Emma Cop..	27	28	25	28
1,500	First Nat. Cop.	5¼	5⅝	5¼	5⅝
500	†Florence	45	45	45	45
800	Goldfield Con.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜
800	†G'ld'f'd Merg.	17½	17⅞	17½	17½
1,000	†G'ld'f'd Mi.Pick	9	9	9	9
400	Howe Sound...	4¼	4⅝	4¼	4⅝
520	Hecla Mining.	3¼	*3¾	3¼	3¼
1,000	††Iron Blos ..	71	71	71	71
7,000	Jumbo Ext	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
14,000	Ken'cott Cop..	52⅞	54	52⅝	53⅛
5,000	††Kewanaa ...	34	34	32	33
100	La Rose Con..	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
600	Magma Cop ..	14¼	14⅜	14¼	14⅜
1,800	†McIntyre	82	82	82	82
1,000	†McKin.-Dar...	29	30	29	30
9,000	††Mother Lode.	34	34½	34	34
1,900	††Nat. Z. & L.	52	54	52	53
500	†Nev. Hills ..	20	20	20	20
9,000	N. Y. & Bing..	3¼	3¾	3	3
600	Nip. M. Co....	6⅞	7	6⅞	7
6,500	†North Star...	11	14½	11	13½
1,000	Oro	6	6	6	6
100	Penn. M. Fuel	60	60	60	60
2,200	Ray Her., w. i.	4½	4¾	4⅝	4¾
2,800	††Rex Con. M.	46	48	46	48
1,000	††Sand. Ken..	11	11	11	11
2,200	S. Fe Mining..	3¾	4⅜	3¾	4⅜
2,500	Stand. S.-L...	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
3,600	Stewart	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
14,000	††Suc. Min...	81	82	80	82
3,200	†Sup. M. Co..	24½	24½	23½	24
2,000	†San Toy	18	19	18	19
200	Tono. Ext. ..	27	27	27	27
600	‡W. K. C. pf	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞

BONDS.

$13,000	Ken. Co. 6s..170	170	189	189	
1,000	West. Pac ...34½	34½	84½	84½	

*Odd lot. †Sells cents per share. ‡Unlisted. $Ex dividend.

Bid and asked quotations of issues not traded in compared with those of previous week:

INDUSTRIALS.

	Oct. 21. Bid.	Asked.	Oct. 20. Bid.	Asked.
American Zinc.....	60½	62	60¾	62
B.-A. Tob. Co., ord..	14	15	14	15
B.-A. T. Co. ord. b'r..	14	15	14	15
Can. Car & Foundry.	108	109	108	109
Can. Car & F. pf....	121	122	120	122
Carbon Steel 1st pf...	76	82	76	82
Carbon Steel 2d pf...	85	95	85	95
Central Foundry pf...	94½	95	95⅝	95⅝
Crocker Wheeler.....	93	98	93	98
Fisk Tire	122	125	122	125
Fr.-Sp. Pet. (A Pr.)	1	1¼	1	1¼
Hendee Mfg.	30½	32	30½	31½
Hopk. & Allen Arms..	45	47	45	45
Intercon. Rubber...	12	18	12	13
K. S. T. new 1st pf..	91	91½	91	91½
Manh. R. P. Mar...	104½	105½	104½	105½
Mutual Pr. Sharing.	9	9½	9	9¾
New York Trans....	14	18	14	18
Pacific Gas & Elec.	53	55	53	55
Pyrene Mfg. Co.....	15½	16	15½	16
M. Rumely, w. i.....	23	26	23	26
Sherman Carbide ...	7⅛	8½	7⅛	8½
Sherman Carbide pf.	8	15	8	15
Steel Co. of Canada.	83	84	83	84
Sterling Gum.....	2½	2¾	2½	2⅝
St. Joseph Lead....	12¾	12⅞	12½	12⅝
Wayland O. & Gas..	3½	4	3½	4

OIL ISSUES.

Anglo-American	16¼	17	16⅛	17
Pierce Oil	13	13½	13	13¼

MINING STOCKS.

Alaska Juneau	12	12¼	12	12¼
Arizona Duquesne...	37	40	37	40
Howe Sound	4¼	4⅜	4⅛	4½
Majestic Mines.....	70	75	70	80
Pacific Smelters	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
Ray Hercules	4½	5	4⅜	5
Sandstorm Kendall...	10	10½	10	11
Tri-Bullion	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜
Tuolumne Copper...	1/16	1/16	1/16	1/16
West End Con.....	54	57	55	57

BONDS.

Anglo-French 5s.....	97¾	98	97⅝	98
Con. Arizona 5s.....	30	32	30	32
Inter. Mer. M. n. 5s.	85	90	88	90
Pierce Oil 6s.....	79	82	79	82

MUNITIONS STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
Aetna Explosives.....	155	158	164	169
Aetna Explosives pf..	83	87	83	87
Atlas Powder.....	251	256	260	265
Atlas Powder pf.....	98	99	95	99
Bliss (E. W.).....	325	350	325	345
Bliss (E. W. pf.....	75	78	72	78
Canadian Explosives.	400	415	390	415
Can. Explosives pf...	100	110	100	110
Colt's Arms	820	830	830	840
Du Pont Pow., new..	410	415	405	415
Du Pont Powder pf..	108	108	102	104
Hercules Powder....	429	435	430	435
Hercules Powder pf..	114	118	114	118
Midvale Steel.....	360	375	360	375
Niles-Bement-Pond ...	150	152	148	153
Niles-Bement-P. pf...	101	105	101	105
Savage Arms.....	378	400	375	395
Scovill Mfg. Co.....	375	390	375	390
Winchester R. A....	2875	2950	2850	3000
Midvale Steel & Ord.	94	95	93	94

STANDARD OIL STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
Anglo-American	16¾	17¼	16¾	17¼
Atlantic Refining...	630	640	640	650
Borne-Scrymser	265	275	265	275
Buckeye Pipe Line...	110	112	110	112
Chesebrough Mfg.....	710	730	710	730
Colonial Gas	135	145	135	145
Continental Oil.....	250	255	250	255
Crescent Pipe Line...	45	48	45	48
Cumberland P. L....	64	67	64	67
Eureka Pipe Line....	250	260	250	255
Galena S. Oil pf....	135	140	135	140
Galena S. Oil.....	150	162	160	162
Illinois Pipe Line...	148	152	148	152
Indiana Pipe Line...	111	115	111	115
Inter. Pet. Co., Ltd.	10	10¼	9¾	10
National Transit....	23	24	23	24
N. Y. Transit.....	220	225	220	225
Northern P. L.	105	108	105	108
Ohio Oil	158	158	156	158
Penn.-Mex. Fuel Co..	58	60	58	60
Prairie O. & G.....	395	405	405	408
Prairie Pipe Line...	202	205	201	203
Solar Refining	285	295	285	295
Southern P. Line....	230	235	233	238
South. Penn. Oil....	335	338	335	340
So. W. Penn.....	125	130	125	130
Stand. Oil of Cal....	308	310	308	312
Stand. Oil of Ind....	440	450	455	460
Stand. Oil of Kan...	430	440	430	440
Stand. Oil of Ky....	325	335	330	335
Stand. Oil of Neb...	345	355	350	355
Stand. Oil of N. J...	475	478	478	480
Stand. Oil of N. Y..	199	201	199	201
Stand. Oil of Ohio...	505	515	510	520
Swan & Finch.....	125	135	125	135
Union Tank	83	85	83	85
Vacuum Oil	217	220	217	220
Washington Oil	43	49	43	49

DENY NEW LOAN FOR ALLIES.

J. P. Morgan & Co. Admit There Will Be Banking Credits.

Publication of reports based on an interview with Lord Reading, Chairman of the Anglo-French financial mission, that Great Britain and France had other loans under contemplation was responsible yesterday for an official denial that any such new financing was in mind. The denial was made by J. P. Morgan & Co., and was accompanied by an explanation that the stories referred to were evidently due to a misunderstanding of Lord Reading's remarks regarding the proposed banking credits practically arranged before his departure. This is the statement:

Neither Great Britain nor France has any intention, so far as we are aware, of offering further loans to investors in this country in the near future. Their representatives have stated to us that with the $500,000,000 loan already arranged and now being steadily absorbed by investors, together with such supplemental banking credits as may be under way, they have no plan of taking steps toward a further loan.

An announcement is looked for early next week of the creation of bank credits here by the joint stock banks of London, to be used for exchange operations. It is not expected that the initial credit will be large.

We Buy, Sell and Quote

USL
U.S Light & Heat Corporation

Common & Preferred

Descriptive Circular T-1 sent on request.

Slattery & Co.
SPECIALISTS
40 Exchange Place New York
Telephone 4961 Broad.

Carbon Steel
Gulf States Steel
Am. & British Mfg.
International Power
Aetna Explosives
Du Pont Powder
Am. Graphophone

C.C. Kerr & Co.
15 Wall St., N. Y. Phone 2622 Rector

International Mercantile Marine Company

This stock sold yesterday as high as $45, an advance of $10 per share over the opening price of the day.

Since our special circular on this subject, issued October 7th, we have prepared another circular containing additional information of particular importance concerning this Company, copy of which will be sent on request.

E. BUNGE & CO.
44 Broad St., New York
Phones Broad 6951—2—3—4—5—6.

Carbon Steel Crocker-Wheeler

H. DUNCAN BULKLEY
Specialists Steel Securities
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Cumberland Tel. & Tel. Co.
1st Gen'l 5s
due Jan. 1937
Price 97½ & int. yielding 5.20%
Lien of $15,000,000 on property worth $35,000,000.
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We Specialize in

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All Issues

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Winchester Arms

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Gilbert Elliott & Co
SPECIALISTS
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International Power
Bought & Sold
SIEGEL & CO.
Tel. 3354-5 Broad. 40 Broad St., N. Y.

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John Burnham & Co.
Private Wire to All Markets.
115 Broadway. Tel. Rector 9876. New York.

Am. & Brit. Mfg. Pfd.
Am. Tube & Sta'p. Com.
Am. Tube & Sta'p. Pfd.
Iroquois Iron Co.
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DIDRICHSEN & CO
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Wanted
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International Mercantile Marine
Issues
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EST. 1905 Warren R. R. EST. 1905
Guaranteed Stock
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10 Wall St., N. Y. Phone Rector 77.

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Pfd. & Com.
Stranahan & Co.
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Atlas Powder
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Du Pont Powder
(New Stocks)
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Bought—Sold—Quoted
HOSMER & WEBB
Tel. 6962-6 Broad. 30 Broad St., N. Y.
Your inquiries respectfully solicited.

Benjamin Franklin says:
"Spare and have is better than spend and crave."

A SEPARATE BANK Account is often desired for surplus funds set aside for a special purpose.

To those who contemplate opening such an account the *Franklin Trust Company* offers its services as depositary.

Its Officers will be glad to confer with prospective depositors and to advise them of the best methods to be followed in individual cases.

Established 1888
Franklin Trust Company
New York Office: 46 Wall Street
Brooklyn } 166 Montague Street
Offices: } 569 Fulton Street

OUTLOOK FOR COPPER STOCKS

Right through the present year our frequent analyses of the copper situation have proven absolutely correct. This is because our judgment is based on expert study and not on guesses. We have now issued a further analysis covering this situation, which should be of unusual interest to all holders of the standard issues, such as Utah, Ray, Inspiration, Chino, Miami, Tennessee, etc. Send for a copy while the reserve supply lasts.

Moody's Investors Service
John Moody, President.
35 Nassau St., New York.
Tel. 1300 Cortlandt.

5½%
Re-invest your interest money in our Guaranteed Mortgages netting 5½%. We are under the supervision of the Banking Department of the State of New York. Booklet "A" gives details.
FIRST MORTGAGE GUARANTEE CO.
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Keystone Ordnance
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Stocks and Bonds
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Phones, 2427-2428 Broad.

Consumers Electric Light & Pw. 5s
Central States Elec. Corp. 5% Notes
Pacific Gas & Electric Gen. 5s
Tri-City Railway & Light Rfdg. 5s
GEO. REITH & CO
50 BROAD ST, N.Y. PHONE BROAD 3665

SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATION.

SAVE AND BE SAFE

For your savings the great consideration should be Safety First.

The old reliable Franklin Society for Home Building and Savings operates under New York's revised Banking Law, which provides the strictest known system of supervision. Thrifty thousands have found the Society a help and a blessing during more than a quarter of a century.

On sums of $10 or over (up to $5,000) the Society has always paid dividends as large, and usually larger, than are paid by the best savings banks. The usual rate has been 4½% per annum. Payments made before Nov. 1st earn from that date.

Begin NOW. Join the savers. Easy mailing system. A dollar will do to start. Anyhow, ask for Booklet A.

THE FRANKLIN SOCIETY
38 PARK ROW, NEW YORK

Your Investment in

Pacific Gas & Electric Co.
General & Refunding 5s of 1942,
and the First Preferred 6% Stock
will probably grow in value, because:

1. The Company has no floating debt.
2. Its property is owned in fee.
3. Its territory is equivalent to 75% of the area of New York State.
4. It serves 380,000 consumers.
5. It sells electricity, gas, or water to 175 cities and towns.
6. The net earnings have increased at an average rate of $100,000 a month for many months, and its gross earnings have doubled since 1906.
7. The California Railroad Commission has approved these securities.

These investments are so safeguarded that they deserve your prompt investigation.

Our descriptions A. & 2 outline fully their intrinsic value and their possibilities. Send for them to-day.

JOHN NICKERSON, JR.
60 Broadway, New York. 300 N. Broadway, St Louis.

Central of Georgia Railway Co.
First Mortgage 5% Bonds, due 1945
Authorized and outstanding, $7,000,000

Secured by a closed, first mortgage on the main line of the Central of Georgia, extending from Atlanta to Savannah. Underlie, as to property covered, the $18,500,000 Consolidated Mortgage Bonds and the General and Refunding Mortgage Bonds; followed by $20,000,000 Capital Stock, practically all of which is owned by the Illinois Central Railroad Company.

Price 106½ and int., yielding 4.60%

Redmond & Co.
33 Pine Street New York

Executor Trustee
Chartered 1822
The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company
Nos. 16, 18, 20 & 22 William Street
Branch Office, 475 Fifth Avenue
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LONDON, 15 Cockspur St., S. W.; 26 Old Broad Street, E. C.
PARIS, 41 Boulevard Haussmann. BERLIN, 56 Unter den Linden, N. W. 7
Travelers' Letters of Credit. Foreign Exchange.
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On The Strength

of our ample resources we solicit, and shall be pleased to fully consider, new business propositions, whether domestic or foreign. Our aim is to serve our clients acceptably and efficiently.

The Mechanics & Metals National Bank
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK
20 NASSAU STREET
Capital, Surplus and Profits, $14,000,000

TO THE HOLDERS OF
LEROY & CANEY VALLEY AIR LINE
First Mortgage 5% Bonds Due 1926

A Receiver has been appointed for the property covered by your bonds together with that of the Missouri Pacific System, and the plan for reorganization of that system offers only stock at par in exchange for your bonds; a large number of bondholders being convinced that they are entitled to better treatment in view of the protection offered by your mortgage have asked the undersigned to act as a Committee to represent the interests of all bondholders who may wish to unite for mutual protection. Bondholders are, therefore, requested to communicate at once with the Committee, stating the amount of bonds held by them and whether they wish the Committee to represent them.

Chairman—EDWARD C. DELAFIELD, Vice-Pres. Franklin Trust Co., New York.
Secretary—WM. RUTGER BRITTON.
Counsel—DELAFIELD, HOWE & ROGERS.
L. M. CHILDS, President Montgomery Trust Co., Norristown, Pa.
J. C. BELL, Bell Bros., Yonkers, N. Y.
JAMES IMBRIE, of Wm. Morris Imbrie & Co., Bankers, New York.
WM. RUTGER BRITTON of Wm. Rutger Britton & Co., Bankers, New York.
Address communications to
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Wall & William Streets, New York.

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[Common]
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Tel. 3354 3355 Broad. Siegel & Co. 40 Broad St., New York.

Amer. Light & Trac.
In the current issue The Financial World publishes another of W. M. Evan's interesting reviews of our leading public service corporations. In his article on the American Light & Traction Co. he lays before his readers the salient facts explaining the great success this well managed holding company has made of its business.
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FINANCIAL.

GENERAL MOTORS COMPANY

Dissolution of Voting Trust

General Motors Company, having deposited with Central Trust Company of New York, Trustee under the Trust Agreement securing its Six Per Cent. Five Year Notes, which mature October 1, 1915, the full amount necessary to pay all of said Notes, principal and interest, the undersigned Voting Trustees hereby give notice to all holders of stock trust certificates issued under the agreement dated October 1, 1910, and representing stock of General Motors Company, that on presentation and surrender thereof on or after October 1, 1915, at the office of Central Trust Company of New York, 54 Wall Street, City of New York, such holders will receive stock certificates of General Motors Company for the number of shares, and of the class, preferred or common, represented by their stock trust certificates surrendered. No delivery of stock certificates, however, can be made for stock trust certificates presented to said Trust Company after the close of business on October 26, 1915, when General Motors Company will close its stock transfer books, until November 17, 1915, the day following the annual meeting of the Company, when its stock transfer books will be reopened. Temporary receipts may be delivered for the surrendered stock trust certificates, entitling the holder to receive stock certificates as soon as prepared.

All stock trust certificates so surrendered must be endorsed in blank or be accompanied by proper instruments of assignment in blank.

Dated New York, October 1, 1915.

JAMES N. WALLACE,
FREDERICK STRAUSS,
JAMES J. STORROW,
WILLIAM C. DURANT,
EMORY W. CLARK,
Voting Trustees of Stock of General Motors Company, acting under the agreement dated October 1, 1910.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

MAXWELL MOTOR COMPANY, INC.
NOTICE OF MEETING
of
HOLDERS OF STOCK TRUST CERTIFICATES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a meeting of the holders of Stock Trust Certificates issued under the agreement, dated January 2, 1913, between stockholders of Maxwell Motor Company, Inc., and Charles H. Sabin, Harry Bronner, and James C. Brady, as Voting Trustees, will be held at No. 54 Wall Street, New York City, at three o'clock P. M., on November 1, 1915, for the purpose of considering and acting upon the question of whether or not the amount of the authorized First Preferred Stock of Maxwell Motor Company, Inc., should be increased to the extent of $1,050,000 for the purposes and otherwise as set forth in the circular letter from said company to its stockholders, dated October 14, 1915, and of taking such further action as may be necessary or proper to carry into effect the plan therein set forth in case it should be deemed advisable so to do.

Only those holders of Stock Trust Certificates who shall be registered as such on the books of the Voting Trustees at the close of business on October 25, 1915, will be entitled to vote at said meeting.

Copies of the circular letter above referred to may be obtained from Guaranty Trust Company of New York, the agent of the undersigned Voting Trustees, at its office, No. 140 Broadway, New York City.

Dated New York, October 14, 1915.

CHARLES H. SABIN,
HARRY BRONNER,
JAMES C. BRADY,
Voting Trustees.

THE CLEVELAND, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS RY. CO.
Cincinnati, O., October 7, 1915.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of The Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway Company, for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting, will be held at the principal office of the company, in the City of Cincinnati, O., on Wednesday, the 27th day of October, 1915, at 10 o'clock A. M.

DWIGHT W. PARDEE, Secretary.

NORTHERN SECURITIES COMPANY,
26 Liberty Street, New York, October 4, 1915.

The books for transfer of the capital stock of the Northern Securities Company will be closed at twelve (12) o'clock noon, October 18, 1915, for the purposes of the annual meeting of the stockholders to be held November 8, 1915, and will be reopened at ten (10) o'clock A. M., on Tuesday, November 9, 1915.

NICHOLAS TERHUNE, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKholders of the Fulton Market Refrigerating Company will be held at its office, 282 Front Street, New York, on Friday, November 5, 1915, at 2 P. M.

LOUIS M. BEETEN, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

F. W. WOOLWORTH CO.
COMMON STOCK DIVIDEND NO. 14.
October 13, 1915.

The Board of Directors have this day declared the regular quarterly dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS (1¾) PER CENT. on the Common Capital Stock, payable December 1, 1915, to stockholders of record at the close of business November 16, 1915.

The stock books will not be closed. Checks will be mailed.

H. T. PARSON, Secretary.

HAVANA ELECTRIC RAILWAY, LIGHT & POWER COMPANY.

A semi-annual dividend of $3.00 per share on the Preferred Stock and a dividend of $3.00 per share on the Common Stock will be paid on November 13th, 1915, to stockholders of record at the close of business on October 23d, 1915. Checks will be mailed.

Stock transfer books will be closed from October 24th to November 13th, 1915, both inclusive.

H. KRAEMER, Treasurer.

THIRD AVENUE RAILWAY COMPANY.

The Board of Directors of Third Avenue Railway Company has this day declared from and out of the surplus earnings and profits of the

OGDEN MILLS FILES DENIAL.

Answers Suit of Sadie E. Hidden to Recover Rock Island Funds.

Ogden Mills filed his answer with the Supreme Court yesterday in the suit of Sadie E. Hidden, who wants him to return to the treasury of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Company, known as the Illinois Company, a large amount of money which she says he as a Director voted to expend in violation of law. She also accuses him of having countenanced various other unlawful transactions, such as the delivery of bonds of the company without consideration. Mr. Mills is sued as a Director. His co-defendants are the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Company, known as the Iowa Company, the Illinois Company, and the Central Trust Company as trustee.

In his answer Mr. Mills denies practically all of the charges made against him, and as a defense he says the plaintiff was not a stockholder of the Illinois Company prior to Jan. 20 last; that prior to that date she was only the holder of a few bonds of the Iowa Company, and that as she made no objection to any of the transactions charged in her suit she should be barred from suing. In her complaint the plaintiff said she owned $3,000 worth of 4 per cent. bonds of the Illinois Company and that her action was brought for herself and in behalf of any others who cared to join her.

Concerning one transaction charged against him Mr. Mills admits that on Dec. 1, 1909, as a Director of the Illinois Company he voted to authorize or ratify a loan to the Iowa Company of $7,314,-860, and that the latter company delivered to the Illinois Company "to represent the loan" unsecured debentures of the Iowa Company of the par value of $7,500,000. He also admits that $6,112,000 of the principal of these bonds has not been paid. As a defense to this transaction he says that the interest on the bonds, which matured on Sept. 1, 1913, had been punctually paid and that the bonds were refunded with a new issue of similar debentures of the Iowa Company due on Sept. 1, 1917.

Mr. Mills says that when these debentures were purchased the Iowa Company owned assets exceeding in value all of its debts, that it was solvent on Dec. 1, 1909, and continued so for several years thereafter.

EXCHANGE SEATS AT $72,000

Norman P. Ream Pays That Price to be a Stock Broker.

Notice of transfer of the Stock Exchange membership of Adolph H. Borman, deceased, to Norman P. Ream was posted in the Exchange yesterday. Mr. Ream is a son of Norman B. Ream, also deceased, who was one of the original Directors of the United States Steel Corporation and the National Biscuit Company. The price of the seat bought by Mr. Ream was $72,000, a new high record for the year.

Other seats to sell at this price and posted for transfer yesterday were those owned by Edward S. Bonbright, Franklyn L. Hutton and the late Frederic S. Rook. They were bought by Arnold L. Schieuer, Robert W. Morgan, and J. Ynshur Moorehead.

The Committee on Admissions announced that these men had been elected to membership in the board: George P. Bissell, Frederick F. Ristine, Marshall Adams, and Charles S. Unterineyer.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 21.—Forty companies, having aggregate capital stocks of $1,408,500 were incorporated today. They include:

Lawrance Improvement Company, Yonkers, realty, construction, $350,000; Charles H. Turner, Eleanor T. and Arthur D. Lawrence, 941 North Broadway, Yonkers.

George Miller Spring Tire Company, Buffalo, tires, springs, vehicles, $100,000; William L. Williams, Olitta and George Miller, 2,268 Bailey Av., Buffalo.

Macaro Corporation, realty, construction, $105,000; John J., Mary C., and Lawrence M. D. McGuire, 152 West 58th St.

Gowanda Light and Power Corporation, no principal office given, $100,000; George A. Larkin, Edmund Wisnewski, G. M. Gest, 201 West 105th St., Manhattan.

Manufacturers' Amalgamated Motion Pictures Corporation, theatrical, motion pictures, $100,000; Arthur J. Evans, George B. Sears, William R. Coleman, 110 West 40th St.

E. Vogel, Inc., footwear, $50,000; Ira Maier, Jacob and Louis Weinberger, 5 Beekman St.

Broadway-94th St. Realty Co., realty, construction, $50,000; Saul H. Max and Harry Schiff, Broadway and 94th St.

Sidney Rosenstein & Co., shirts, pajamas, merchandise, $60,000; Sigmund Broada, Charles M. Sexton, Sidney Rosenstein, 87 Franklin St.

Lewali Realty Co., realty, construction, $50,000; John J. Matthews, Joseph L. Johnson, Arthur S. Doying, 32 Liberty St.

W. F. Martens & Co., Rochester, realty, construction, $50,000; George W. Huribart, Allyn T. Gilbert, William F. Martens, 79 Culver Road, Rochester.

E. P. Herbert, Inc., Buffalo, realty, construction, $20,000; Mary, Katherine and Margaret Herbert, Winton Road, Rochester.

Segelbaum-Espis, wearing apparel, $18,000; Sidney Seifert, Solomon Espis, Solomon L. Segelbaum, 223 St. and Broadway.

Howard Motor Car Co., Watertown, autos, motor cycles, vehicles, garage, $10,000; Walter S. Privo, Eugene F. Livermore, Turner Howard, 118 North Pleasant St., Watertown.

Humphreys Paint Co. of the City of Rochester, paint, varnish, stains, $25,000; Ernest Dreger, Mary and Robert Humphreys, Rochester.

Capitol Metallic Bed Co., watervliet, brass, iron beds furniture, $15,000; Meyer Boskey, Nathanie. J. Schneider, Louis A. Brown, 299 Broadway.

S. Amoursky Corporation, wines, liquors, beverages, $14,000; Abraham M. Grill, Irving I. Grossman, Simon Amouraky, 278 Hooper St., Brooklyn.

Mitchell Publications, printing, publishing, fashion plates, patterns, $20,000; Charles G. Phillips, Horace M. Swetland, Andrew C. Pearson, 239 West 39th St.

Davis Advertising Co., silverware, jewelry printing, specialties, $10,000; Wilfred Della, and Louis Davis, 1,117 Westchester Av.

Sea Breeze Realty Co., Brooklyn, merchandise, real, personal property, $10,000; David Morgen, Ralph H. Blum, David E. Hurwitz, 99 Nassau St.

G. K. Souvenir Novelty Co., souvenirs, novelties, $10,000; Martin Kommertz, Henry Schulz, Gustav Ketch, 347 Third Av.

Troy Mechanical Amusement Device Co., Troy, $10,000; Alfred H. Sherry, Philip and Philip J. Riley, Troy.

Haywang Tailoring Co., garments, $10,000; William Metkiff, Michael Meyer, Frederick Kafka, 391 East 149 St.

Manhattan Casino, caterers, restaurant keepers, hotels, picnic parks, $10,000; Louis Marks, Robert W. Maloney, Oliver F. Strunk, 845 St. Nicholas Av.

M. H. Kemble Theatres Corp'n, Brooklyn, theatrical, motion pictures, $10,000; George C. Wildermuth, Fletcher F. Miller, H. Clark Mooney, 101 West 78 St., Manhattan.

Big Feature Film Corp'n, Brooklyn, theatrical, motion pictures, $10,000; George G. Dalton, James O. Miller, H. Clark Mooney, 101 West 78 St., Manhattan.

Mutoplex Secretor Co., electric devices, microphone, wireless instruments, $10,000; Frank O'Donnell, R. H. Waddell, H. H. Nieman, 220 B'way.

Williamsburg-Manhattan Restaurant and Lunch Co., Brooklyn, restaurant, lunch, $6,000; Samuel, Abraham and Dora Mandlberg, 706 B'way, Brooklyn.

Dumont Amusement Co., Bronx, motion pictures, theatrical, $5,000; William A. Morschhauser, Frank C. Bangs, Robert W. Dasey, 2,102 Broadway.

Authorization: Wood & Selick, Portland, Me., grocery, bakery, confectionery, soda fountains, $1,000,000; representative, Philip R. Corell, 38 Hudson St., Manhattan.

Capital increases: Central Avenue Realty Corporation, Queens, $1,000 to $20,000; Empire Tanning Co., Manhatttan, $200,000 to $500,000.

Voluntary dissolutions: Collection Bureau, Inc., of National Jewelers' Board of Trade, Manhattan; Chatham Press, Manhattan; Van Arsdale Chemical Co., New York; Tacoma Cafe, Brooklyn; Rene Place Theatre, Brooklyn; Pavonia Realty Co., Manhattan.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., Oct. 21.—Charters filed here: The New York Mexican Oil Company, $3,000,000; to acquire, own, and develop oil lands in the Republic of Mexico; to construct, maintain, and operate railways, telegraph and telephone lines, &c.; incorporators, local Wilmington, Del., parties, J. H. Nixon, Clarence J. Jacobs, and Harry W. Ellis.

Capital increase: Chevrolet Motor Company of New York, $5,000 to $20,000,000. The company was first incorporated here Sept. 22, 1915. The state tax paid with the filing was $1,099.75. The increase is made in the charter are local Wilmington, Del., parties, Norman P. Coffin, Herbert E. Latter, and Clement M. Egner.

DENIES SCHWAB IS BUYING.

Says He Is Not Seeking American and British Company.

Persistent rumors that Charles M. Schwab and his associates had bought control of the American and British Manufacturing Company were denied yesterday by J. H. Ward, Mr. Schwab's assistant in the Bethlehem Steel Corporation. Mr. Ward was told that confirmation of the story had been given in quarters of apparent authority.

"Well, this office is the place of highest authority," he replied, "and I can say that the rumor has no basis in fact. Neither Mr. Schwab nor the Bethlehem Steel Corporation has bought or is seeking control of the American and British Company."

The American and British shares were again active and strong on the Curb yesterday, the common selling as high as $65, a rise from the previous day's official close of $13, while the preferred advanced to $130, compared with $95 at the close Wednesday afternoon. The common sold a few years ago as low as 33 cents a share at auction, and sales at 10 cents a share have been reported. The company is working on contracts for ordnance and ammunition for the allied Governments.

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Transfers and assignments, 4 P. M., Oct. 22: Sergts.—F. R. Morris, 21 to 66; J. J. McCarthy, 66 to 81, from mounted to motor cycle duty; F. J. Reilly, 81 to 21, assign. to motor cycle duty discon. Patrol.—J. Dondero, 39 to 167; T. Kelly, 167 to 171, mounted duty; F. McAuliffe, 171 to 39, assign. to mounted duty discon.; 4 P. M., Oct. 20—G. M. Rensselaer, 61, clerical duty.

Temporary assignments: Sergts.—W. F. Shea, 18, to T. S., 11 days, 8 A. M., Oct. 21; T. F. J. O'Grady, 79, and J. F. Coutant, 167, to T. S., 10 days, 8 A. M., Oct. 21. Patrol.—G. F. Chiquette, 63 to C. O., duty in Special Squad 3, 10 days, 4 P. M., Oct. 23; P. J. Walsh, 152, to 11 In. Dis., 10 days, 4 P. M., Oct. 22. To Training School from precincts indicated, 10 days, 8 A. M., Oct. 21: J. Broderick, 18; W. Cerny, 68; J. Flood, 80; W. J. Sheehan, 81; J. L. Joyce, 36; F. C. West, 80; J. F. Cook, 81; W. Myer, 149.

Assignment discontinued: Patrol.—M. A. Stern, 183, to 11 In. Dis., (temporary.) 4 P. M., Oct. 22.

Leaves of absence, without pay: Patrol. S. Rosenfeld, 21, 1 day, 4 P. M., Oct. 30; E. Flath, 164, 1 day, 4 P. M., Oct. 23; M. Blessman, 174, 1 day, 4 P. M., Oct. 23; J. J. Haverlin, Traf. Div., Subd. B, 1 day, 8 A. M., Oct. 25.

Full pay while on sick report: Patrol. H. W. Goodale, 10, 9:30 P. M., Sept. 28, to 12 P. M., Oct. 4; H. Hauser, 37, 6:30 P. M., Sept. 1, to noon, Sept. 29; W. Leatherman, 38, 10:20 P. M., Sept. 27, to 12 P. M., Oct. 2; W. J. Forristall, 42, 11:45 A. M., July 17 to noon, Aug. 29; J. Cantin, 51, 9:10 A. M., Sept. 28, to 12 P. M., Oct. 11; J. M. Carey, 89, 1:50 P. M., Sept. 28, during disability; J. P. Pecier, 144, 9 P. M., Sept. 27, during disability; F. M. O'Keefe, 180, 12:30 P. M., July 4, to noon, Aug. 11; D. Moloney, 101, 11:15 P. M., Sept. 10, to 12 P. M., Oct. 4; H. Johann, 281, 12:50 P. M., Sept. 11, to noon, Sept. 23; S. Berney, 285, 4:10 P. M., Sept. 23, to noon, Oct. 18; A. D. Downs, Traf. Div., Subd. B, 10:20 A. M., Sept. 28, to 12 P. M., Oct. 16.

Suspended without pay: Patrol. J. Jagel, 171, 2:05 P. M., Oct. 20.

Fire Department.

The following having filed applications for examination for promotion to the position of Engineer of Steamer will report to Chief of Battalion J. J. Henry, Supervising Engineer, at the foot of Grand St., East River, on date and time specified, for practical test in operating steam fire engines: At 9 A. M., Oct. 23: M. V. Corbett, Eng. 48; J. J. Jones, No. 1, Eng. 285; C. F. Brown, Eng. 284; S. W. Sadler, H. & L. 1; J. J. Schoppmeyer, H. & L. 22. At 10 A. M., Oct. 25: D. Hehn, Jr., Eng. 60; P. E. Howe, Eng. 93; J. J. Merrigan, Eng. 54; T. Farrell, No. 2, Eng. 269; C. A. Wilson, H. & L. 147.

Resignation accepted: Asst. Fire. F. Schuh, H. & L. 21, 8 A. M., Oct. 25.

Special Leaves of Absence (without pay): Fire. 3d gr. A. King, Eng. 34, 12 hours, 8 P. M., Oct. 22; Fire. 1st gr. J. T. Dunleavy, Eng. 36, 12 hours, 8 P. M., Oct. 23; Fire. 1st gr. C. Hardwick, Eng. 244, 12 hours, 8 A. M., Oct. 22.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

The following promotion lists are announced:

To assistant engineer, Grade E, President of Queens: Topographical Bureau—William J. Savacool, 88.25; Albert E. Chandler, 84.07; L. B. Manheimer, 82.65; F. L. Hurlbut, 80.30. Bureau of Sewers—Charles S. Shaughnessy, 83.30.

To foreman of pavers, Grade 2, President of Manhattan: Bureau of Highways—Hugh J. McNally, 87; Thomas O'Reilly, 85; William Devine, 84.50; L. S. Cohen, 81.50; Thomas J. Scarry, 81; John F. Schiller, 74.20.

State.

The State Civil Service Commission held its monthly meeting in the room of the Municipal Commission in the Municipal Building yesterday. No public routine business was done. The application of the Municipal Civil Service Commission of Binghamton, which becomes a city of the second class Jan. 1, 1916, for permission to change its rules providing for the terms of office of the Commissioners came up and was reserved.

United States.

The commission announces for Nov. 2 an examination for senior electrical engineer, Grade 2, for men only, to fill vacancies as they may occur in the Interstate Commerce Commission under the act providing for the valuation of the property of common carriers, at salaries ranging from $1,800 to $2,700 per annum, with necessary expenses when absent from headquarters in the discharge of official duties. Appointments to these positions will be almost entirely for duty in the field. Competitors will not be assembled for examination, but will be rated on general and technical education, and preliminary or apprenticeship training, and responsible experience and fitness. Applicants must have reached their twenty-fifth but not their forty-fifth birthday on the date of the examination. Further information may be obtained from the commission, Washington, D. C.

ESTATES APPRAISED.

HOLDEN, EDWIN R., (Feb. 15, 1914;) net estate, $1,674,622. George A. Holden, son, given property of decedent, real and personal, at Wellesly Island, Jefferson County, valued at $12,613; contents of decedent's residence, 13 East 79th St., valued at $6,844, and $550,-719, this amount being third residuary estate; Mrs. Edith Babcock, daughter, given life estate in $550,719; third of the residuary estate ($550,719) was placed in trust for three children of Edwin B. Holden; three legacies of $1,000 each to three employes. Assets: 13 East 79th St., appraised at $85,000; 311 West 82d St., appraised at $26,000; leasehold of four lots at Thousand Island Park Association, $6,000; deposits, $21,827; mortgages, notes, and personalty, $134,128; stocks and bonds, $1,435,201. Largest holdings: 1,000 shares N. Y. Central & Hudson River R. R., appraised at $89,000; 2,300 shares Pennsylvania R. R., appraised at $129,375; 3,220 shares Delaware, Lackawanna & Western R. R., appraised at $433,950; 500 shares D., L. & W. Coal Co., $62,500; 100 shares National City Bank, $37,500; 1,820 shares Northwestern Fuel Co. of Wisconsin common, $91,000; 250 shares Northwestern Fuel Co. pref., $46,500, and large blocks of Standard Oil companies.

KIRTLAND, Mrs. ANNA T. E., of East Orange, N. J., (Oct. 23, 1912;) entire personal estate was valued at $151,901. Assets—Realty, taxable in New York State, equity, $46,577, in 23-37 East 27th St., appraised at $146,000; equity, $28,438, in 78 West 68th St., appraised at $70,000; equity, $13,248, in 526-528 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn, appraised at $44,000; gross New York estate, $88,255; net New York estate, $84,182. Appleton D. Palmer, nephew, was principal beneficiary, receiving life estate in $57,074 of the New York assets; Anna Humioke Manley, grandniece, was given life estate in trust fund of $40,000 and other bequests; Elizabeth D. Palmer, niece, given $5,000, and Susie Gregg given $2,000.

SCHLESINGER, ESTHER, (Oct. 19, 1914;) net value, $19,225. Mount Sinai Hospital given $18,525; Hebrew Orphan Asylum, $500; Temple Emanu-El, $200. Assets—Deposits, $1,777; jewelry, $1,000; stocks and bonds, $18,895.

TELFEYAN, SARKIS G., (Jan. 21, 1914;) net estate, $257,005. Mrs. Agavy S. Telfeyan, widow, given personalty amounting to $1,930 outright and remainder after two of life estates, and $125,037, being half interest in residuary estate. Asanet Bashbazirganian, sister, $5,000; Daniel G. Sarafin and Hovannes G. Sarafin, uncles, each received $5,000 for life, and the remainder after their death passes to the widow of decedent; Armenian Evangelical Church, $12,503; Euphrates College, $18,755; Anatolia College, $12,503; Trustees of Donations for Education in Turkey, $18,755; American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, $43,763, and for other religious and missionary corporations, $18,755. Assets, 375 shares stock of S. Telfeyan & Co., 114 Fifth Av., importers of rugs, $28,125; note of S. Telfeyan & Co., $108,329; interest, $361; balance of decedent's drawing account with Telfeyan & Co., $27,-341; salary due, $483; stocks and bonds, $61,-795; insurance, $60,203; personalty, $1,930.

WILLS FOR PROBATE.

FURST, Isidor, (Oct. 15;) personalty, over $15,000; all to widow, Mathilde, and daughter, Gladys B.

SELIGMAN, MATHILDE, (Oct. 7;) personalty, over $10,000; maid, Marlette Cambray, $4,000; former coachman, James Dolan, $500; former employes, Annis Slevine and Josephine Beuerault, $250 each; the Association for the Improved Instruction of Deaf Mutes, $3,000; Blanche Fleischer and Lucy Auscher, sisters, certain jewelry and certain trust funds for life, and then to their children; residue equally to sons, George and Arthur, and then to their children.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Settling the Duties on a Variety of Imported Articles.

Adverse action was taken yesterday by the Board of General Appraisers in protests by Richards, Atkinson & Haserick, Boston, claiming free entry for paper claimed to be parchment and vellum. The customs officials described the merchandise as parchment paper and took duty under the tariff at the rate of 25 per cent. ad valorem. Testimony of the Boston customs examiner convinced the board that the proper duty had been levied.

Sussfeld, Lorsch & Co. won their contention that telescopes imported by the firm were the kind of "telescopes" specified in the Tariff act and accordingly dutiable at 35 per cent. ad valorem. The Collector returned the articles at 35 per cent. as "toys." At the trial witnesses for the importing firm testified that the articles in dispute had never in the trade been known otherwise than as "telescopes." Judge Sullivan held that the evidence on this point was absolutely convincing, and that no justification existed for the Collector's classification. A reliquidation was ordered.

Hight & Page, Portland, Me., imported merchandise invoiced as "hardwood lumber." The Collector levied 15 per cent. duty as manufactures of wood, whereas the importers claimed free entry as sawed or rough lumber. The Collector reported to the board that the merchandise is not commercially bought and sold as lumber by the thousand feet, but is commercially known as "stair treads," and sold at 55 cents each as such. Judge McClelland, overruling the claim, held that the protestants failed to overcome by evidence the classification made by the Collector.

Morgan's Louisiana and Texas Railroad and Steamship Company, New Orleans, went before the board with the claim that so-called Nordica extract was non-alcoholic, and as such entitled to entry at 60 per cent. ad valorem. The Collector was reversed in returning the commodity at 40 cents a pound and 60 per cent. ad valorem as alcoholic perfumery.

The New York Merchandise Company lost in the claim that one-piece table knives and table forks with handles composed of aluminum were properly dutiable at 25 per cent. ad valorem as table utensils of aluminum, at 35 per cent. as manufactures of metal. Judge Fischer, affirming the Collector's assessment of 30 per cent. ad valorem, pointed out that the paragraph under which duty was taken provided specifically for articles imported with handles.

The board upheld the claim of the American Express Company that extra or repair parts of sprocket chains are properly dutiable at 20 per cent. ad valorem as manufactures of metal not specially provided for. The Collector was reversed in levying 25 per cent. duty under the provision for "sprocket chains."

Hugo Cahn & Co. claimed that metal bottle caps were not decorated, and should be admitted at 30 per cent. ad valorem. It appeared that the caps were decorated with a design in the form of a bunch of grapes, crown, or similar design. On this account, the board affirmed the Collector in taking 40 per cent. duty.

Great Activity in Coke Region.

CONNELLSVILLE, Penn., Oct. 21.—The production of coke in this region last week amounted to 421,000 tons, an increase of nearly 4,000 tons over the previous week. Shipments amounted to 422,000 tons, an increase of about 5,000 tons. Ovens are being fired as fast as labor can be found for them, 330 being blown in last week.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

Antico, Francesco—R. Graziano et al., costs $117.38
Abramson, Louis—A. H. Ringh et al. 271.45
Brescia, Tore and Rosina—F. S. Astarita 420.41
Biglin, Andrew—E. Eising & Co. 126.41
Brown, Alexander, Jr.—H. Bendel 174.41
Butler, Joshua T.—F. J. Welton 488.10
Bode, Herman—D. Heilmers 168.17
Buhl, William, and William Buhl, Inc.—German National Bank of City of New York 53.750
Bauer, Otto—M. I. St. John 433.52
Baldassano, Paolo and Catrina M.—G. Sabella 488.14
Charles Wilkens Co.—Harris Flooring Co. 406.69
Davis, Ralph W.—Empire City Gerard Co. 1,611.70
De Roode, Eugene T.—S. Hirschman 416.11
Distano, Anfrio—Peppo, &c. 206.67
D'Jorup, Erhardt—W. Lowe 2,768.37
Dazie Construction Co.—Globe Indemnity Co. 234.14
Donnelly, Joseph—City of New York 202.47
Evans, Ernest P.—W. Forman 175.01
Elsner, Theodore E.—A. Gentiella 186.91
Faller, Thao L.—M. T. Bryan 121.04
Failing, Rufus W.—M. T. Bryan 111.79
Froman, Saul, and Bernard H. Hacker—J. Gold 1,136.28
Frank, Harold A.—E. V. Eskesen 500.91
Gussow, Abraham—S. Siegel 265.99
Goldstein, Berina—American Exchange Cigar Co. 108.08
Hahn, Charles F.—D. Segal 171.72
Haight, Allen T.—Hoffman Merchant Tailor, Inc. 229.87
Haselbusch, Henry—D. Hellmers 110.17
Hoadley, Emily—C. Gulden 1,177.72
Hurwitz, Philip—L. Weber 345.25
Hirsch, M. Harry—M. Radt 897.93
Janetopulos, Earil—Felix Isman, Inc. 139.36
Hedwig, Wm. H.—J. Schwarzwalder & Sons 166.41
Joseph Balaban Co.—Stockinger Bros., Inc. 217.57
James A. Kellock Cut Stone Co.—and Harriet K. Wiggins—Goodwin Gallagher Sand & Gravel Corp. 500.10
James A. Kellock Cut Stone Co.—Same 154.74
Jordan, Arthur M., & Arthur M. Jordan Hotel Co.—B. Altman & Co. 502.40
Kantor, Saul D.—D. Berger 226.85
Keaus, Oscar—Smith Gray & Co. 126.51
Kempelmacher, Joseph, & Abraham Rosen—S. Tauber et al. 188.05
Levey, Fannie—Simcox, Inc. 106.56
Leschminer, Eugene—N. Grad 146.91
Looney, John P.—L. S. Murray 175.25
Menke, Abraham, & Ida M. Fishton-Jane & Andree 1,033.24
Same—Same 1,032.71
Same—Same 321.41
Montani, Emilio—Foster Scott Ice Co. 126.10
Monron Drug Co., Ltd.—Urving W. Rice & Co. 130.66
Melover, Isaac—M. Nadler et al. 111.88
Malloy, Patrick J., & James Cassidy—American Surety Co. of N. Y. 128.91
Mulligan, Lawrence, executor — M. Schwartz 2,988.00
Melover, Isaac—M. Nadler 111.88
Marie Antoinette Hotel Co.—Chamberlin Metal Weather Strip Co. 674.98
McHugh, Patrick J.—Hannis Distilling Co. 215.71
McBean, Duncan D.—S. M. Hoye 4,177.02
Maier, Carl—E. W. Mente et al. 750.00
Pye, John E.—A. H. Meyer 1,158.03
Robb, William A.—A. A. Berg 198.76
Rassler, Jacob and Anna—M. J. Rubin 670.16
Rosenthal, Eva—Saks & Co. 113.61
Rosen, Louis—R. Perlman 144.75
Reuz, Adam—Fark & Tilford 146.90
Rudolph, Otto and Hans—G. Niebal 453.91
Schuyler, Charles E.—T. J. Harris 161.23
Sabesvitz, Louis—N. Goldstein 200.91
Squire, Elizabeth T.—F. W. Rouss 422.22
Sherzon, Isup—Holbrook, Cabot & Rollins Corporation 109.13
Strauss, William L.—M. L. Shearer 317.05
Sklar, Joe—Barker Bond Lumber Co. 259.06
South Third St. Building Corporation—L. Greenberg 524.75
Sterling Wholesale Oilcloth and Specialty Co., Inc.—H. L. Judd Co. 138.91
Svoboda, Joseph—H. Koehler & Co. 298.46
Theatre Holding Co., Inc.—M. J. Grossman et al. 874.78
United Corrugated Case Co., Inc.—Philadelphia Quartz Co. 411.90
United Secret Service Agency—Mary—Hall Enamel and Sign Co. 195.56
Von Bach, Eugene—E. C. Burns 318.41
Van Dyke Film Production Corporation—A. Pertian 534.34
Wilkenfeld, Morris, and Max Freedman—W. I. Rosenfeld 226.76
Willoughby, Dillon C.—G. Miller 781.38
West, Adele L.—R. G. Leeds 202.41
Walsh, Anna R.—M. Hartmann 240.16
Wagner, Harry and Hyman—D. Mandel 322.06
Williamson, John T.—J. L. Danziger 978.46
Zeni, Adolfo, and Pericles Ziongo—R. Rothlisberger et al. 119.79
H. S. Houpt Co.—City of N. Y. 713.21
J. Weinberg & Co.—Same 216.73
Quinlan, John C.—Same 260.67
Stern, Samuel—Same 268.88
Zagat, George H.—Same 260.67
Sewell & Alden—Same 259.31
Weber, Lawrence—Same 361.45
White, Louis H.—Same 260.68
Waterbury, James M.—Same 258.74
Westervelt, Isaac—Same 982.59
Waterbury, Nelson J.—Same 619.48
Wertheimer, Samuel—Same 134.00
Welsh, Thomas—Same 249.89

In Bronx County.

Biegen, Peter L. and Mary S.—B. Kumpf $2,158.58
Doyle, John J.—J. Maher 808.12
Jaccard, Jules—T. F. Hayden 303.43
Kunstler, August—L. Weber 64.72
Kinbowitz, Samuel—L. Edison 105.72
Otner, Ida—New York Telephone Co. 25.20
O'Heir, John F.—Standard Blue Stone Co. 66.03
Stein, Stanley J.—B. Lustgarten 267.71
Seeger, Harry—I. Keiser 54.60
Sacanoff, Max—D. Krantz 135.79
Salzano, Raffaele—W. D. Thompson et al. 118.20
Vail, Elizabeth A.—A. Miller 284.51
Wugstaff, Lue K.—V. Rosenthal 82.72
Watson Contracting Co.—National District Telegraph Co. 243.86

GOODS PROPERLY GRADED.

A Rather Unusual Occurrence in Imports of Panama Hats.

A reappraisement made yesterday by General Appraiser McClelland revealed the rather unusual fact that a South American shipper of Panama hats had correctly graded the goods on the invoices. The failure of foreign exporters in the past to indicate on invoices the different grades of hats has proved a fruitful source of conflict between the customs officials here and importers.

It happens that the average shipment of Panamas contains a great variety of hats, some selling in this country at retail for as much as $100 or more, and others of inferior grade sold to the user for a few dollars. As the hats are made by hand and gathered up by the shippers in many localities, their appraisement in the United States has been a difficult problem. In many instances where the customs officers were uncertain as to the values to be put on the goods for dutiable purposes they struck the best average their information warranted.

The values under this system were almost invariably higher than the importers conceded, with the result that innumerable controversies followed, resulting usually in increased valuations, with attending higher duties and accruing penalties. While the name of the importer figuring in yesterday's reappraisement was withheld by the customs officials, the hats in question were sent to this country by Luis Olarte & Hyos, Barranquilla, Colombia.

Appraiser Sague examined the goods at the Public Stores and advanced the invoice values, on the ground that the hats were not graded on the invoice and that it was impossible to determine the exact values of the individual classes. Collector Malone accordingly took higher duties. At the hearing before Judge McClelland it was shown to the satisfaction of the reviewing officer that the hats had been correctly graded. This being so, the entered value of the goods was sustained and the Collector reversed.

War Has Hurt Our Shoe Trade.

CHICAGO, Oct. 21.—Notwithstanding enormous war orders received here for shoes and boots, the European conflict has greatly injured the foreign shoe trade of the United States, according to members of the Western Association of Shoe Wholesalers, who are holding their annual convention here.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

In Town.

HYDROX CHEMICAL CO.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the Hydrox Chemical Company, manufacturer of chemicals at 11 Cliff Street, by Victor R. Milderberger, $19,000; Stanley V. Gibson, $350, and Berlin Dutcher, Inc., $232. Judge Hand appointed Frederick W. Stelle receiver, bond $2,000, with authority to carry on business for twenty days. It was stated that the liabilities are $25,000 and assets $2,000.

GREENBERGER & KEST, INC., cloaks and suits, 78 and 80 Avenue B, have assigned to Max S. Weinberg. A petition in bankruptcy was also filed by A. Cohen, $222; A. Storch, $91, and V. Karpes, $216.

ECONOMICAL LADIES' HAT WORKS, INC.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the Economical Ladies' Hat Works, Inc., 41 Bond Street, by J. & H. Zinkowitsky, $382; Kamen & Forman, $109, and Raphael Goldberg, $100. Liabilities are said to be $7,500.

WHITESIDE BOCKELMAN CO.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the Whiteside Bockelman Co., metalware, 612 West Fifty-fifth Street, by Manhattan Brass Co., $933; Sanitary Raincoat Co., $137; Seebach Co., $75.

ADELBERT B. ALLEN, physician, 717 West 177th Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $1,690 and assets $945.

ISAAC SCHWARTZ.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Isaac Schwartz, metals, 51 Forsyth Street, by Abraham Schiff on an assigned claim from the United Dressed Beef Co. for $2,711.

ROBERT S. FINNEY, builder, 149 West Thirty-sixth Street, formerly President of the Finney Building Company, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $50,412 and no assets.

HENRY PASS, bartender, 347 Park Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $5,984 and no assets. He formerly had a saloon at 501 Grand Street, Brooklyn.

LOUIS COHEN, 955 Prospect Av., Bronx, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $5,490 and no assets.

MATHILDE MEYER, 312 Manhattan Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $2,971.

LEVINSON BROTHERS & NEVINS, kimonos, 54 West Twenty-first Street, have filed bankruptcy schedules showing liabilities $24,-122 and assets unknown.

SILVERMAN BROTHERS, dry goods, Olive Bridge, N. Y., have filed schedules showing liabilities $6,122 and assets unknown.

MAX L. KATZ, boys' apparel, 48 West Twenty-second Street, has filed schedules showing liabilities $6,192.

HARRY GOODMAN, dry goods, 767 Columbus Avenue, has filed schedules showing liabilities $3,637 and assets $864.

JOSEPH SCHUSS & CO., skirts, 15 and 17 West Sixteenth Street, have assigned to Harry Zalkin.

LOUIS HIRSHLER, trading as Hirshler & Son, waists, 36 West Twenty-fifth Street, has assigned to Morris Weintraub.

MAX BERMAN, trunks, 330 7th Avenue, has assigned to Mirris Weintraub.

JACOB PEREIRA, dry goods, 1,597 Madison Avenue, has assigned to Simon H. Cohen.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 21.—A voluntary petition in bankruptcy was filed today by Joseph Bloomberg of Fall River, haberdasher and cooperage. The liabilities are $18,760, all unsecured. There are no assets.

An involuntary petition in bankruptcy was filed today against the J. E. Parks Company of Fitchburg, at the instance of three creditors represented by Horbilt & Wasserman, with claims of $672. An assignment was made Monday to Joseph Monetta of Lawrence.

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and date that when judgment was filed:

In New York County.

Andrews, Champe S.—New York Times Co., Nov. 9, 1914 ..... $111.65
Bernstein, Louis, and James Downs—People, &c., Oct. 11, 1915 ..... $500.00
Butts, Stephen H.—Van Schaick Realty Co., March 19, 1912 ..... $214.65
Forest, Louise G.—G. A. Vanderbeck, Oct. 20, 1913 ..... $250.00
Glassey, William J.—P. Jacob et al., March 16, 1915 ..... $119.41
Hecht, Rudolph—Black, Starr & Frost, July 13, 1915 ..... $378.92
Ikkind, William—H. Michaelson, Oct. 1, 1915 ..... $111.65
Levenson, Joseph, and Isidor Dorf—I. Kramer et al., Feb. 27, 1914 ..... $368.22
Odel, Mary J.—L. H. Kane et al., Nov. 13, 1912 ..... $1,375.70
Rigby, George—A. Holmes, Jan. 16, 1918. $1,284.43
Villard, Harold E.—Mutual Life Insurance Co., June 2, 1914 ..... $1,067.75
Wilkinson, Anna M., or Anna M. Machia—L. Queen, Jan. 30, 1915 ..... $104.41
Warner, Mary A.—City of New York, Dec. 22, 1905 ..... $180.59

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyer's Wants

50 *Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.*

OPEN FOR QUANTITY COTTON WARP SERGES; all widths and colors. See Mr. David, Joseph Rosenberg & Co., 134 Spring St.

WILL BUY PLUSH and pay cash, all week. Rineberg, 38 West 18th St.

WANTED.—Fifty gross knitted ties, retail 50c and $1. F 63 Times Annex.

WILL BUY plush coats for cash. 145 West 30th, 11th floor.

JOB ON DRESSES, serges, combinations, and velvets at a closing price. Rosenfeld-Shaffron Co., Inc., 37-39 West 28th St.

OVERALLS! JUMPERS! SHIRTS! Special lot brown and white; will close out cheap! Reaves, 1,657 Broadway.

LARGE QUANTITY crepe de chine waist to close out at a very low price. Schwartz Bros., 39 West 19th St.

WE HAVE 200 serge dresses to close out at $2; wonderful bargains. Jos. Rosenberg & Co., 141 West 36th St.

WE CARRY LARGE QUANTITIES OF plushes; all kinds of mixture coats on hand for immediate delivery. Weinstein & Klipstein, 139-141 Spring St., Corner Wooster St.

ON HAND for immediate delivery, plush coats, corduroy coats, and velvet suits; also a variety of mixture coats. M. & H. Gordon, 22 West 26th St.

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(c) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.—500—N. Arrigo v. G. A. Hyers. Dismissed with costs.
591—M. Indovina v. same. Dismissed with costs.
18—The Long-Bell Lumber Co. v. W. Moses. Submitted.
19—R. Gundall v. The Manhattan Ry. Dismissed.
24—Latta & Terry Construction Co. v. British Steamship Raithmoor, &c. Passed temporarily.
328—Provident Savings Life Assurance Society v. Commonwealth of Kentucky. Argument continued.
481—U. S. v. J. Freeman. Argued.
1—Morris Canal & Banking Co. v. D. Baird. Argument commenced.
11—U. S. Fidelity and Guaranty Co. v. C. J. Riedler. Argued.
Adjourned until tomorrow.
Call for Oct. 22: Nos. 13, 20 (and 455,) 25 (and 26,) 27, 28, 29, 32, 33, 34, and 35.

Southern District.

CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Second Circuit—Lacombe, Coxe, Ward, and Rogers, JJ.—At 10:30 A. M. in Room 433, P. O. Bldg.

Re Hollins, Harm<Stern, Duchnick<Lehigh Valley Coal Co, Lamar<US, N Y & Porto Rico Co<Centrale.
Vellore SS Co<Steengreafe, Hallenbeck<Develin, Re Valentine Bohl, Watts<Unions Austriaca.

DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J.—In Room 227, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Jury calendar.
Smolik<P & R C & L Baum<Int Merc M.

US<350 Bags of Shell Peanuts, Girne<Penn RR, Noot<Int Merc M.
US<Lupis, US<Israel, Barbagallo<Penn RR, Gleason<Thaw.

DISTRICT COURT—Learned Hand, J.—At 10:30 A. M., in Room 337, P. O. Bldg.

Kendall<Southern Pacific Co, Wagner<Penn RR.
(Barrett<Clinches, Schwartzmau<B T Babbitt.

DISTRICT COURT—Hazel, J.—In Room 1, 12th floor, Woolworth Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Equity calendar.

Case on—Universal Sav Corp<Morris Plan Co. No day calendar.

DISTRICT COURT—A. N. Hand, J.—Room 235, 2d floor, P. O. Bldg., at 10 A. M. Adjourned motions: N Y & Bermuda<

Maxwell<N Y, N H & H RR, White<same, Clau<Bacek Line, Re SS Oklahoma, Church<Siveland, B V D Co<Levinson, Politzer<Nail & French, Fancy Nov Co, Dutrien<Jefferey, Plantan<Gedney, Clarke<Rapp, Battle<Prince Line, Notice motions: Fidangul<United Fruit Co.
Mowinkel, Berwind White<Eastern SS Co, US for Brown Kitchen<Robinson, Iron St'boat Co<N Y Edison Co, Bert<Banana, Friedley<Reliance (2,) Am Steel Foundries<C, R, I & P Ry, Johnson<Warsaw, Rogers<Benedict, Keystone<Goldstein, US<Johnson, McManus<Sawyer.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Vesder, J.—Criminal calendar at 10:30 A. M., Room 812, P. O. Bldg.

US<White & Roach, Same<Van de Sand, Same<Oltman.
Same<J A Blanchard (3.)

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—Bankruptcy calendar at 2 P. M., Room 323, P. O. Bldg.

Discharges: Julius Rosen & Sons, Arthur D Francis, Ludovic Pignatelli.
Motions: Terra Marine Co, G H Gardiner, J C Arthe, Wm Fox, Leonardo Marotta, Manchester Bubber, Those Slade, Roller & Co, G F Stringer (2,) Isaac Levine, Alexander Baum, Chas J Geiser, Philip Rosenstern, Abraham L Kass, Morris Greenstein, Philip C Scherer.

STATE.

Court of Appeals.

DAY CALENDAR.
Peel et al<Brunswick Balke Collender Co.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Ingraham, P. J.; Laughlin, Clarke, Scott, and Dowling, JJ.—At 10 A. M.—Motions.

Adams<Stewart, Siegel<Lese, Blumberg<Corday, First Nat Bk of Brownsville<Fleitman, Geo F Root Co<N Y C & H R RR, Elliott, Jr<Paine, Daniel, Jr<Conklin, Bellurdo<Sou Pac Co, Toltec Mexican Oil Co, East Coast Oil Co, Non-Enumerated Motions at 10:30 A. M.
Mallett<J Michej S F & Humane Soc'y, Hand<Von Clausen, McGilveay<Bell as Comm, Matter of Reich, Woolicott<Schubert, Beatty<Guggenheim Exploration Co, Jacobson<Jacobson.

Heymann<Kaplan, Legardo<Warden of House of Detention, Guraky<Blair, (2,) Silverstein<Astoria Boat Works, &c, (2,) Re Varian, Male<Atchinson, T & S F Ry, Re Dunn, &c, People<Levy, Wiebirt<Miller, M Fleischmann Co<Mad Av Real Co, James McCreery Real Corp<Assoc Mer Co, Morgan<Richmond Cedar Works, Hand<Von Clausen.
Fribourg<Emigrant Ind Sav Bank, James McCreery Corp<Assoc Mer Co, (2,) Freed<Heaney, Woolicott<Shubert, Kratowsky<Krat'ky, M Fleischmann Co<Mad Av R E Co, Re Standard Computing Scale Co, Grieme<Grove Hill Realty Co, Mancini<Clermont Iron Works, Rosenblum<Paige, Chartered Co<Romlette, F B Stearns Co<Hart.

APPELLATE TERM — First Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Philbin, J.—Litigated motions.

Re Ross<McInerney, Cook<Duran, Wisch<Rudiger, Robinson<Textile Pub Co, Robinson<Tribune Assn, Robinson<Textile Pub Co, Alfert<Holbrook, Cabott & Rollins Corp, Piero<Degnan Cont Co, Levy<Kalikow, Spiro<Haraskowitz, Bakken<Bakkan, Riegler<Dennis, Renick<Feldman, Twang<Underwood Typewriter Co, Belmont<N Y Press Co, Laundry<Carnegie Trust Co, Simon<Rosenbaum Grain Co, (2,) Hoisting Machinery Co<Federal Terra Cotta Co, Re Louis Bauer Co, Inc, Dahlgren<Dahlgren, Robel<Sobel, Re Nat'l Lith Co, &c, Gelbtrunk<Gelbtrunk, Dreier<Horowitz, Nat'l Lith Co, McClure Audience, Cooper N Y Ry, Rolle<Rohde, Mayerson<Garden Taxicab Co, Mutual Life Ins Co<De Sabla, De Granable<Weber, Re Hart, (Huggins,) Rabinowitz<Rabinowitz, Kurshenowitz<Kurshenowitz, Carpenter<Roxbury Realty Co, Dinsdorf<Wuest, Kirshner<Waldman, (2,) Commonwealth Ins Co<Horwitz, Amgott<Amgott, Damon<Amer Surety Co, Re Jacobs & Schemberg, Inc, People ex rel Martorana<St Benedict Mutual Aid Soc, Drilich<Drilich, Greswell<H Sussman & Co.
Pearson<De La Vergne Machine Co, Waidich<Waidich, Striker<Barrington, Greenwich Sav Bank<McAleer, Blake<Hopkins Sec Co, Kenyeres<Kenyeres, Globe Storage & Carpet Cleaning Co<McKenna, Guaranty Trust Co<Second Av RR, Faust<Faust, Danziger<Musical Mutual Prot Union, Allenel Const Co<Tatonetti Const Co, Rosenthal<Siegel, Rosenberg<Bronston Bros, Re Caridi, (Lnch,) Giovannotta, (Linch,) S D Wolfson, Inc<Stark, Greenberg<Waldes, Gillen<Brown, Prochaska<Prochaska, Brandreth<Brandreth, Same<Brandreth, Makepeace<Brandreth, Greth, Clavin<Arthur McMullen Co, Farrell<Phillips, Goodman<Hayes, Burr<Willoughby, T B Harms & Francis<Werblow & Fisher Corp, Flum<Flum, Israel<Alkins, Re Shepard, Fay<McGivney & Corr, Bell<Ellis, Herrlich<Herrlich, Standard Sanitary Mfg Co<Robertson, Forman<Forman, Gottlieb<Gottlieb, Cooke<Cooke, Hotel Realty Co<Molenaor, Clark<Guyon, Frick<Frick, Kunec<Kupec, Baldwin<Amer Fin & Sec Co, Rush<Fields, Norton<Univ Film Mfg Co, Abarbel<Liberfield, Ramaport<Liberman, Musicant<Bradley Cont Co.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—Bankruptcy calendar at 2 P. M., Room 323, P. O. Bldg.

Discharges: Julius Rosen & Sons, Arthur D Francis, Ludovic Pignatelli.
Motions: Terra Marine Co, G H Gardiner, J C Arthe, Wm Fox, Leonardo Marotta, Manchester Rubber, Those Slade, Roller & Co, G F Stringer (2,) Isaac Levine, Alexander Baum, Chas J Geiser, Philip Rosenstern, Abraham L Kass, Morris Greenstein, Philip C Scherer.

STATE.

Court of Appeals.

DAY CALENDAR.
Peel et al<Brunswick Balke Collender Co.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Ingraham, P. J.; Laughlin, Clarke, Scott, and Dowling, JJ.—At 10 A. M.—Motions.

Adams<Stewart, Siegel<Lese, Blumberg<Corday, First Nat Bk of Brownsville<Fleitman, Geo F Root Co<N Y C & H R RR, Elliott, Jr<Paine, Daniel, Jr<Conklin, Bellurdo<Sou Pac Co, Toltec Mexican Oil Co, East Coast Oil Co, Non-Enumerated Motions at 10:30 A. M.
Mallett<J Michej S F & Humane Soc'y, Hand<Von Clausen, McGilveay<Bell as Comm, Matter of Reich, Woolicott<Schubert, Beatty<Guggenheim Exploration Co, Jacobson<Jacobson.

Heymann<Kaplan, Legardo<Warden of House of Detention, Guraky<Blair, (2,) Silverstein<Astoria Boat Works, &c, (2,) Re Varian, Male<Atchinson, T & S F Ry, Re Dunn, &c, People<Levy, Wiebirt<Miller, M Fleischmann Co<Mad Av R E Co, James McCreery Real Corp<Assoc Mer Co, Morgan<Richmond Cedar Works, Hand<Von Clausen.
Fribourg<Emigrant Ind Sav Bank, James McCreery Corp<Assoc Mer Co, (2,) Freed<Heaney, Woolicott<Shubert, Kratowsky<Krat'ky, M Fleischmann Co<Mad Av R E Co, Re Standard Computing Scale Co, Grieme<Grove Hill Realty Co, Mancini<Clermont Iron Works, Rosenblum<Paige, Chartered Co<Romlette, F B Stearns Co<Hart.

APPELLATE TERM — First Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Philbin, J.—Litigated motions.

Re Ross<McInerney, Cook<Duran, Wisch<Rudiger, Robinson<Textile Pub Co, Robinson<Tribune Assn, Robinson<Textile Pub Co, Alfert<Holbrook, Cabott & Rollins Corp, Piero<Degnan Cont Co, Levy<Kalikow, Spiro<Haraskowitz, Bakken<Bakkan, Riegler<Dennis, Renick<Feldman, Twang<Underwood Typewriter Co, Belmont<N Y Press Co, Laundry<Carnegie Trust Co, Simon<Rosenbaum Grain Co, (2,) Hoisting Machinery Co<Federal Terra Cotta Co, Re Louis Bauer Co, Inc, Dahlgren<Dahlgren, Robel<Sobel, Re Nat'l Lith Co, &c, Gelbtrunk<Gelbtrunk, Dreier<Horowitz, Nat'l Lith Co, McClure Audience, Cooper N Y Ry, Rolle<Rohde, Mayerson<Garden Taxicab Co, Mutual Life Ins Co<De Sabla, De Granable<Weber, Re Hart, (Huggins,) Rabinowitz<Rabinowitz, Kurshenowitz<Kurshenowitz, Carpenter<Roxbury Realty Co, Dinsdorf<Wuest, Kirshner<Waldman, (2,) Commonwealth Ins Co<Horwitz, Amgott<Amgott, Damon<Amer Surety Co, Re Jacobs & Schemberg, Inc, People ex rel Martorana<St Benedict Mutual Aid Soc, Drilich<Drilich, Greswell<H Sussman & Co.
Pearson<De La Vergne Machine Co, Waidich<Waidich, Striker<Barrington, Greenwich Sav Bank<McAleer, Blake<Hopkins Sec Co, Kenyeres<Kenyeres, Globe Storage & Carpet Cleaning Co<McKenna, Guaranty Trust Co<Second Av RR, Faust<Faust, Danziger<Musical Mutual Prot Union, Allenel Const Co<Tatonetti Const Co, Rosenthal<Siegel, Rosenberg<Bronston Bros, Re Caridi, (Lnch,) Giovannotta, (Linch,) S D Wolfson, Inc<Stark, Greenberg<Waldes, Gillen<Brown, Prochaska<Prochaska, Brandreth<Brandreth, Same<Brandreth, Makepeace<Brandreth, Greth, Clavin<Arthur McMullen Co, Farrell<Phillips, Goodman<Hayes, Burr<Willoughby, T B Harms & Francis<Werblow & Fisher Corp, Flum<Flum, Israel<Alkins, Re Shepard, Fay<McGivney & Corr, Bell<Ellis, Herrlich<Herrlich, Standard Sanitary Mfg Co<Robertson, Forman<Forman, Gottlieb<Gottlieb, Cooke<Cooke, Hotel Realty Co<Molenaor, Clark<Guyon, Frick<Frick, Kunec<Kupec, Baldwin<Amer Fin & Sec Co, Rush<Fields, Norton<Univ Film Mfg Co, Abarbel<Liberfield, Ramaport<Liberman, Musicant<Bradley Cont Co.

DISTRICT COURT—Hazel, J.—In Room 1, 12th floor, Woolworth Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Equity calendar.

Case on—Universal Sav Corp<Morris Plan Co. No day calendar.

DISTRICT COURT—A. N. Hand, J.—Room 235, 2d floor, P. O. Bldg., at 10 A. M. Adjourned motions: N Y & Bermuda<

Maxwell<N Y, N H & H RR, White<same, Clau<Bacek Line, Re SS Oklahoma, Church<Siveland, B V D Co<Levinson, Politzer<Nail & French, Fancy Nov Co, Dutrien<Jefferey, Plantan<Gedney, Clarke<Rapp, Battle<Prince Line, Notice motions: Fidangul<United Fruit Co.
Mowinkel, Berwind White<Eastern SS Co, US for Brown Kitchen<Robinson, Iron St'boat Co<N Y Edison Co, Bert<Banana, Friedley<Reliance (2,) Am Steel Foundries<C, R, I & P Ry, Johnson<Warsaw, Rogers<Benedict, Keystone<Goldstein, US<Johnson, McManus<Sawyer.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Vesder, J.—Criminal calendar at 10:30 A. M., Room 812, P. O. Bldg.

US<White & Roach, Same<Van de Sand, Same<Oltman.
Same<J A Blanchard (3.)

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—Bankruptcy calendar at 2 P. M., Room 323, P. O. Bldg.

Discharges: Julius Rosen & Sons, Arthur D Francis, Ludovic Pignatelli.
Motions: Terra Marine Co, G H Gardiner, J C Arthe, Wm Fox, Leonardo Marotta, Manchester Bubber, Those Slade, Roller & Co, G F Stringer (2,) Isaac Levine, Alexander Baum, Chas J Geiser, Philip Rosenstern, Abraham L Kass, Morris Greenstein, Philip C Scherer.

STATE.

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DAY CALENDAR.
Peel et al<Brunswick Balke Collender Co.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Ingraham, P. J.; Laughlin, Clarke, Scott, and Dowling, JJ.—At 10 A. M.—Motions.

Adams<Stewart, Siegel<Lese, Blumberg<Corday, First Nat Bk of Brownsville<Fleitman, Geo F Root Co<N Y C & H R RR, Elliott, Jr<Paine, Daniel, Jr<Conklin, Bellurdo<Sou Pac Co, Toltec Mexican Oil Co, East Coast Oil Co, Non-Enumerated Motions at 10:30 A. M.
Mallett<J Michej S F & Humane Soc'y, Hand<Von Clausen, McGilveay<Bell as Comm, Matter of Reich, Woolicott<Schubert, Beatty<Guggenheim Exploration Co, Jacobson<Jacobson.

Heymann<Kaplan, Legardo<Warden of House of Detention, Guraky<Blair, (2,) Silverstein<Astoria Boat Works, &c, (2,) Re Varian, Male<Atchinson, T & S F Ry, Re Dunn, &c, People<Levy, Wiebirt<Miller, M Fleischmann Co<Mad Av R E Co, James McCreery Real Corp<Assoc Mer Co, Morgan<Richmond Cedar Works, Hand<Von Clausen.
Fribourg<Emigrant Ind Sav Bank, James McCreery Corp<Assoc Mer Co, (2,) Freed<Heaney, Woolicott<Shubert, Kratowsky<Krat'ky, M Fleischmann Co<Mad Av R E Co, Re Standard Computing Scale Co, Grieme<Grove Hill Realty Co, Mancini<Clermont Iron Works, Rosenblum<Paige, Chartered Co<Romlette, F B Stearns Co<Hart.

APPELLATE TERM — First Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Philbin, J.—Litigated motions.

Re Ross<McInerney, Cook<Duran, Wisch<Rudiger, Robinson<Textile Pub Co, Robinson<Tribune Assn, Robinson<Textile Pub Co, Alfert<Holbrook, Cabott & Rollins Corp, Piero<Degnan Cont Co, Levy<Kalikow, Spiro<Haraskowitz, Bakken<Bakkan, Riegler<Dennis, Renick<Feldman, Twang<Underwood Typewriter Co, Belmont<N Y Press Co, Laundry<Carnegie Trust Co, Simon<Rosenbaum Grain Co, (2,) Hoisting Machinery Co<Federal Terra Cotta Co, Re Louis Bauer Co, Inc, Dahlgren<Dahlgren, Robel<Sobel, Re Nat'l Lith Co, &c, Gelbtrunk<Gelbtrunk, Dreier<Horowitz, Nat'l Lith Co, McClure Audience, Cooper N Y Ry, Rolle<Rohde, Mayerson<Garden Taxicab Co, Mutual Life Ins Co<De Sabla, De Granable<Weber, Re Hart, (Huggins,) Rabinowitz<Rabinowitz, Kurshenowitz<Kurshenowitz, Carpenter<Roxbury Realty Co, Dinsdorf<Wuest, Kirshner<Waldman, (2,) Commonwealth Ins Co<Horwitz, Amgott<Amgott, Damon<Amer Surety Co, Re Jacobs & Schemberg, Inc, People ex rel Martorana<St Benedict Mutual Aid Soc, Drilich<Drilich, Greswell<H Sussman & Co.
Pearson<De La Vergne Machine Co, Waidich<Waidich, Striker<Barrington, Greenwich Sav Bank<McAleer, Blake<Hopkins Sec Co, Kenyeres<Kenyeres, Globe Storage & Carpet Cleaning Co<McKenna, Guaranty Trust Co<Second Av RR, Faust<Faust, Danziger<Musical Mutual Prot Union, Allenel Const Co<Tatonetti Const Co, Rosenthal<Siegel, Rosenberg<Bronston Bros, Re Caridi, (Lnch,) Giovannotta, (Linch,) S D Wolfson, Inc<Stark, Greenberg<Waldes, Gillen<Brown, Prochaska<Prochaska, Brandreth<Brandreth, Same<Brandreth, Makepeace<Brandreth, Greth, Clavin<Arthur McMullen Co, Farrell<Phillips, Goodman<Hayes, Burr<Willoughby, T B Harms & Francis<Werblow & Fisher Corp, Flum<Flum, Israel<Alkins, Re Shepard, Fay<McGivney & Corr, Bell<Ellis, Herrlich<Herrlich, Standard Sanitary Mfg Co<Robertson, Forman<Forman, Gottlieb<Gottlieb, Cooke<Cooke, Hotel Realty Co<Molenaor, Clark<Guyon, Frick<Frick, Kunec<Kupec, Baldwin<Amer Fin & Sec Co, Rush<Fields, Norton<Univ Film Mfg Co, Abarbel<Liberfield, Ramaport<Liberman, Musicant<Bradley Cont Co.

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

Deal Reported Pending for the Sale of the Kennedy Property on West Fifty-seventh Street—Investor Buys Apartment House in Washington Square Section—Bronx and Suburban Trading.

Negotiations are reported pending for sale of the home of the late John S. Kennedy, at 6 West Fifty-seventh Street, and the adjoining property owned by the estate as a site for a commercial structure.

Besides the family at No. 6, a large house 40.6 feet wide, the plot includes the adjoining 25-foot house at No. 8 and the abutting parcel at 7 West Fifty-sixth Street, giving a total frontage of 65.6 feet on Fifty-seventh Street and 25 feet on Fifty-sixth Street.

Edward B. Bruch, who was reported as having acted as the broker in the transaction, declined to discuss the deal. The property is assessed at $557,000 and has been held lately at over $600,000. Adjoining the Kennedy holdings on Fifty-seventh Street is the Hecksher plot, at the southwest corner of Fifth Avenue, the former site of the Whitney mansion, and lately improved by August Hecksher with a two-story commercial building, while on the other side, at 10 and 12, is the new business building erected about two years ago by Michael Dreicer.

More Buying in Washington Square Section.

Another interesting deal in the Washington Square section, where several valuable parcels have changed owners during the past week or ten days, was reported yesterday by G. Reynolds Gibbons, who purchased for an investing client 20 and 22 West Tenth Street.

The property, which was sold by the Twenty West Tenth Street Corporation, of which Richard S. Elliott is Treasurer, consists of a five-story flat on a plot 42 by 92.3 feet, located between Fifth Avenue and Sixth Avenue.

The sellers purchased the property a couple of years ago from the estate of Francis Bacon. On the site was a four-story dwelling, which the new owners converted to apartment use, the operation representing the largest alteration undertaken in that district in recent years. The house proved a ready renter, many of the apartments having been leased during the construction stage.

On Tuesday the old Daniel B. Sickles home, on the corner of Ninth Street and Fifth Avenue, was purchased by William Lustgarten & Co. as a site for a twelve-story apartment house, and the private dwellings 52 and 54 West Ninth Street were sold to investors for occupancy.

Bronx Sales.

Charles B. Farwell sold for the Kouwenhoven Estates, Inc., 581 East 137th Street, a four-story and basement tenement on a plot 27 by 100, to an investor.

The Lewis H. May Company has sold for H. Breslin 1,091 Union Avenue, a three-family dwelling, to N. Brosman, who gave in part trade 37 Seneca Street, Far Rockaway, L. I., a dwelling on a plot 60 by 100.

The E. C. Jackson Building Company, Harry C. Jackson, President, sold to Isaac Hyman 1,904 Vyse Avenue, a five-story structure, containing twenty-five apartments, occupying a plot 72 by 72 by irregular, between Boston Road and Tremont Avenue. The new owner gave in part payment a vacant plot, 100 by 150, on the south side of Laramie Road, located 950 feet west of Park Avenue, Plainfield, N. J.

Brooklyn.

I. Salzberg sold for J. Johnson to T. Rubin a plot 35 by 100 feet on the southeasterly side of Forty-fourth Street, 315 feet west of Thirteenth Avenue. Also, for M. Tosbell to L. Gold a plot 44 by 100 feet on New Utrecht Avenue, 100 feet from the southeasterly corner of Sixty-ninth Street.

The Realty Associates sold 264 Sterling Street, between Rogers and Nostrand Avenues, a two-story brownstone, 20 by 42, on a lot 20 by 100, sold to George W. Tucker through Caleb K. Kellogg.

B. J. Sforza has sold for Nicola Capone the two-story brick dwelling 8,004 Tenth Avenue, on a lot 20 by 100.

Long Island.

A dwelling on the corner of Butler and Henry Streets, Westbury Manor, 80 by 100, has been sold by the Westbury Manor Company to Thomas Rayfield and a plot on Butler Street to W. J. Gochens.

Plots at Brightwater have been sold by the T. B. Ackerson Company to Robert Graves, Mrs. Jessie R. Dunn, and Mrs. Ethel Louise Petersen.

The Windsor Realty Company, Harvey B. Newins, President, has sold the Schwarting fruit farm north of Patchogue, L. I., to Harry Jaffe & Co. of Manhattan.

New Jersey.

The Simpson-Merritt Company has sold a residence on Lexington Avenue, Montclair, near the D., L. & W Railroad station, to Dr. J. T. Eddy of Newark.

F. M. Crawley & Brothers have sold to W. A. Barnaby a residence and garage at Essex Fells, on Roseland Avenue and Wooten Road, the plot fronting 500 feet. The property was held at $40,000.

Plots at Garwood have been sold by the New York Suburban Land Company to M. Moran and J. Barker.

Recent Buyers.

Joseph Berger is the buyer of 421 West Fifty-sixth Street.

Margaret Gerard is the buyer of 1,323 Madison Avenue.

John Juehrs is the buyer of 229 East 107th Street.

Stern Brothers' Old Twenty-third Street Store Now Completely Rented.

M. & L. Hess, Inc., have leased for Louis Stern, Benjamin Stern, and the estate of Isaac Stern the entire fifth floor at 28 and 30 West Twenty-third Street, extending through to 9 to 19 West Twenty-second Street, covering a floor area of about 21,000 square feet, for a term of years at an aggregate rental of $50,000. The lessees are book publishers.

This is the second book publisher who has leased floors in this building within the past few weeks, the top floor having been leased a few weeks ago to Barse & Hopkins. This completes the rental of this entire building, formerly occupied by Stern Brothers' Department Store, of over 275,000 square feet, and involves a total rental of $110,000 per annum.

John Wanamaker Leases Two Buildings.

The corporation of John Wanamaker has leased for a term of two years two entire buildings, approximately 120,000 square feet, at Twenty-seventh Street and Eleventh Avenue from the Terminal Warehouse Company.

The corporation of John Wanamaker had under lease one or more buildings of the Terminal Warehouse Company for the past seventeen years. The original lease was made through John N. Golding.

Advisory Council Elects Two New Members.

The Advisory Council of Real Estate Interests announced yesterday the election to the council of two new members, Robert Walton Goelet and Frederick H. Ecker. Mr. Goelet is one of the largest property holders in the City of New York, and will represent the interest of large owners upon the council; Mr. Ecker is the Treasurer of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, and the Vice President of the Union Dime Savings Bank, and thus will represent life insurance companies and savings banks upon the council.

Dwellings Leased.

Pease & Elliman have leased for Philip Livingston to Mrs. John E. Alexandre the five-story dwelling at 3 East Fifty-sixth Street, one of the group of Astor houses forming the northeast corner of Fifty-sixth Street and Fifth Avenue.

Douglas L. Elliman & Co. have leased for Mrs. F. R. Bain her residence at the northeast corner of Park Avenue and Ninety-fourth Street to Milton H. Kohn.

Olney B. Mairs of Briarcliff, N. Y. rented furnished for the Winter through William B. May & Co. the six-story American basement residence at 1,093 Fifth Avenue, south corner of Eighty-eighth Street. The house, whic is owned by Josepine F. V. B. R. Thomas, was held at an annual rental of $20,000.

Commercial Leases.

The E. Tanenbaum Realty Corporation has leased for estate of Eugene A. Hoffman to Hydeman & Lassner, importers of veilings and nettings, the store and basement 105 and 107 Fifth Avenue, southeast corner of Eighteenth Street, for a long term of years. This store has been vacant for three years, and had been formerly occupied by the woolen concern of S. Stein & Co., who paid $25,000 per annum therefor.

Pease & Elliman have leased for the Horn & Hardart Company at 250 and 252 West Forty-second Street the entire second floor, having an area of 5,000 square feet, to George Bothner, who after extensive alterations will conduct a physical culture school.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

Duane St, 42, s w corner of Lafayette St, 18.3x23.3x irregular, six-story loft building; adjourned to Oct. 29.

Broome St, n s, 75 ft w of Pitt St, 25x100, four-story tenement; Emanuel Moses, executor, against Henry Hyman et al.; Alexander Appel, attorney; James W. Hyde, referee; due, $18,272.50; taxes, &c., $1,174.58; to the plaintiff for $11,500.

Delancey St, 220, n s, 76.3 ft e of Pitt St, 73x27x irregular, five-story tenement and stores; Walter S. Gurnee et al., trustees, against Yetta Limmer et al.; Sullivan & Cromwell, attorneys; E. J. Ludvish, referee; due, $22,243.56; to the plaintiff for $23,000.

138th St, 634 West, s s, 360 ft w of Broadway, 15x99.11, three-story dwelling; Anna M. Terwilliger against Margaret E. Weill et al.; Blandy, Mooney & Shipman, attorneys; Bainbridge Colby, referee; due, $8,730.36; taxes, &c., $675.91; to the plaintiff for $6,000.

By Henry Brady.

Madison Av, 2,060, w s, 50.10 ft s of 130th St, 16.5x75, three-story tenement; Astor Trust Co., trustee, against Isabel A. McKinstry et al.; White & Case, attorneys; George W. Olvany, referee; due, $4,823.41; taxes, &c., $81.80; to the plaintiff for $6,000.

55th St, 327 East, n s, 306.9 ft e of 2d Av, 18.11x100.5, three-story dwelling; Joseph Pronick against Amelia M. Mark et al.; Cary & Carroll, attorneys; Phoenix Ingraham, referee; due, $8,900.90; taxes, &c., $614.38; to the Lawyers' Mortgage Co., a party in interest, for $7,000.

56th St, 346 East, s s, 124 ft w of 1st Av, 18x80, four-story tenement; New Jersey Title Guarantee and Trust Co., exr., against Amelia M. Mark et al.; Cary & Carroll, attorneys; Arthur N. Giegerich, referee; due, $7,305.11; taxes, &c., $519.25; to the Lawyers' Mortgage Co., a party in interest, for $7,000.

114th St, 319 East, n s, 228 ft e of 2d Av, 22x100.11, two-story shop; Stephen Baker, trustee, against Santo Reda, individually and as administratrix, et al.; Carey & Carroll, attorneys; Warren Leslie, referee; due, $9,719.50; taxes, &c., $367.37; to Salvatore Luckes for $5,925.

By Herbert A. Sherman.

Houston St, West, 25 and 27, s s, 50 ft w. of Mercer St, 50x100, six-story loft and store building; adjourned to Oct. 28.

By Samuel Marx.

118th St, 232 East, s s, 210 ft w of Second Av, 21x100.11; six-story storage; Payne Estate against Alice M. Lynch et al.; Reeves & Todd, attorneys; Timothy A. Leary, referee; due, $22,589.11; taxes, &c., $688.77; to the plaintiff for $22,500.

By Jacob H. Mayers.

49th St, 235 East, n s, 224 ft w of Second Av, 18x100.5; three-story dwelling; K. George Falk against George Killan et al.; K. Richard Wallach, attorney; Kneeland Moore, referee; due, $9,649.31; taxes, &c., $228.04; to the defendant for $10,250.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By James Donovan.

Boston Road, 1,033 to 1,043, w s, 465.1 ft s of 198th St, 140.4x170.7x irregular; two five-story flats; Daily Realty Co. against W. E. Woodhead et al.; Albers & A., attorneys; M. J. McCarthy, referee; due, $6,068.27; taxes, &c., $1,365.50; subject to prior mtg of $145,000; to the plaintiff for $146,000.

Beach St, s s, block front between Minneford Av and Main St, City Island, 100.11x 25x irregular; C. F. Gulon, individually and as administratrix, against Helen Arnow et al.; W. L. Post, attorney; J. H. Goggin, referee; due, $4,254.28; taxes, &c., $1,411.78; to the plaintiff for $2,100.

By J. H. Mayers.

Bronx Park Place, s w corner of White Plains Road, 91.6x100.11x101.1; M. S. Weil against Joseph Hahn et al.; Arnstein & L., attorneys; Harry Bijur, referee; due, $2,008.98; taxes, &c., $746.51; to the plaintiff for $2,000.

TODAY'S AUCTION SALES.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

32d St, 140 West, s s, 415 ft w of Sixth Av, 20x48x20x45.11; three-story tenement; David Wesson, sub. trustee, against Penniane Realty Co. et al.; Oudin, Kilbreth & Schackno, attorneys; Robert M. Miller, referee; due, $49,017.74; taxes, &c., $2,125.80.

By Samuel Marx.

47th St, 32 West, s s, 228.6 ft e of Sixth Av, 21.6x98.9; five-story tenement and stores; Joseph C. Levi et al., trustees, against Millie Isaacs et al.; Walter S. Newhouse, attorney; Isidor Wasservogel, referee; due, $64,630.39; taxes, &c., $755.40.

By Jacob H. Mayers.

120th St, 339 East, n s, 225 ft w of 1st Av, 16.8x180.10, three-story dwelling; Free Home for Young Girls against Louise Lese et al.; Olney & Comstock, attorneys; Harry A. Goldel, referee; due, $5,002.97; taxes, &c., $200.34.

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

AMSTERDAM AV, 3,735, s e corner of 78th St, 170 West, 53.1x irregular x100; Samuel Bookman to Louise B. Jonas and another, executors Louis A. Jonas, 2 West 89th St, Oct. 20, 5 years; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$82,000

CONVENT AV, n e corner of 146th St, 19.11 x50; William S. Driver to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, Oct. 21, due as per bond.....$8,000

MADISON AV, w s, 60 ft n of 116th St, 40.11x110; Charles Church to William F. Donnelly, 400 West 22d St, Oct. 15, prior mtg $50,000, 2 years, 6 p. c.; address, 99 Nassau St.....$18,500

MONTGOMERY ST, w s, 25 ft s of Monroe St, 25x93.4; Madison St, n s, 47.3 ft e of Clinton St, 46x—; Annie Levy to Abraham Weiss, 425 New Jersey Av, Brooklyn, prior mtg $61,000, due as per bond, Oct. 20; attorney, Morris Weis, 5 Beekman St..$1,500

WEST BROADWAY, 361, s e corner of Broome St, 49.3x20.10; Walter P. Pendleton et al. to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, Oct. 20, due, &c., as per bond.....$6,000

3D AV, n e corner of 102d St, 25.9x80; Harry Sarazon to Rosa Sarazon, New Haven, Conn., Oct. 20, prior mtg $21,000, installments, 6 p. c.; attorney, Jacob Goldman, 34 Pine St.....$1,525

14TH ST, n s, 79.8 ft w of 2d Av, 26.2x 103.3; Herman W. Hoops and another to New York Savings Bank, 81 8th Av, Oct. 21, due as per bond; attorney, J. A. Dutton, 80 Maiden Lane.....$16,000

33D ST, n s, 120 ft w of 8th Av, 20x98.9; Alice A. McCann to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank, 51 Chambers St, 5 years, Oct. 21; attorney, Edw. J. McGuire, 51 Chambers St.....$6,000

50TH ST, 234 West, s s, 225 ft e of 8th Av, 25x100.5, one-half part; Margaret T. Ranz to Charles H. Benner, Jr., 1,212 Seneca Av, Oct. 20, due, &c., as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway...$1,000

SAME PROPERTY, one-seventh part; Charles R. Timpson to same, Oct. 20, due, &c., as per bond; same attorney.....$1,000

56TH ST, 339 West, n s, 118 ft e of 9th Av., 17.10x100.5; John T. Fenlon to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, Oct. 20, due as per bond.....$12,000

70TH ST, n s, 84.7 ft e of West End Av, 15.5x100.5; Charles F. Bostwick to Julius M. Mayer, 288 West 73d St, prior mtg $7,500, Oct. 20, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway...$1,000

103D ST, 109 West, n s, 168.9 ft w of Columbus Av, 18.9x100.11; Elizabeth Donovan to Hugh Reilly, 358 West 51st St, Oct. 21, due, &c., as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$12,000

Bronx.

HUGHES AV, 1,968, e s, 25x93; Anna M. Engelson et al. to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., Oct. 20, due, &c., as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$2,000

LOT 157, map portion Hunt estate; Domenico Zampath to Jennie Y. Hallock, 2,244 Bronx Boulevard, Oct. 20, one year, 6 p. c.; attorney, C. P. Hallock, 999 E. 180th St..$150

MORRIS AV, e s, 134.1 ft s of 169th St, 39.6x 100; Alotto Realties, Inc., to George Schweiger, 1,342 Franklin Av, Oct. 20, five years; attorneys, A. & H. Bloch, 99 Nassau St.....$21,000

PROSPECT Av, w s, 117.5 s of 163d St, 23.6x 97.9; Francisco & Pietro De Maleo to Margaret McSweeney, 2,261 Prospect Av, Oct. 20, two years, 6 p. c.; attorney, W. J. Kahl, 238 Broadway.....$500

WEBSTER AV, e s, 25 ft w of 204th St, 100x100; Peter Seary to Central Brewing Co., 535 East 68th St, prior mtg $14,000, Sept. 21, demand, 6 p. c.; attorney, Central Brewing Co., 535 East 68th St.....$1,000

147TH ST, n s, 118.9 ft e of Boston Road, 38x99.6; William C. Grahl, 586 East 164th St, to Robert J. Moorehead, 571 East 200th St, Oct. 14, due, &c., as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$2,000

148TH ST, s s, 265 ft w of Brook Av, 75x 99.11; Abr Realty Co., Inc., to Emma D. Kemeys, Morristown, N. J., Oct. 20, 3 years; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$12,000

SAME PROPERTY; same to Samuel Stern, 938 St. Nicholas Av, Oct. 20, 3 years, 6 p. c.; same attorney.....$3,500

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

BROADWAY, 1,562; James Connolly against George B. Burnett, owner; Paramount Contracting Co., H. H. Moss & F. H. M. Co., contractors.....$683

BROADWAY, 2,708; Henry H. Meier & Son, Inc., against Harry Lowenthal, owner and contractor; General.....$24

GREENWICH ST, 465 and 467; National Sash and Door Co., Inc., against Henry Welsh estate, owner; Joseph Bauman & Son, contractor.....$660

MADISON AV, 713; McGivney & Carr, Inc., against Julia A. Chase, owner; Morton Stevens, contractor.....$90

48TH ST, 153 West; Garland Painting and Decorating Co. against Edw. G. Glenon, owner; Alys Cafe and Restaurant Co., Inc., contractor.....$164

115TH ST, 75 to 79 West, and 116th St, 60 and 62 West; Tager Co., Inc., against Sixty Two West 116th St, Henry Fuchtwanger, owner; Frederick I. Unger, contractor.$1,096

SAME PROPERTY; George Gotthelf et al. against Sixty Two West 116th St, Henry Fuchtwanger and Henry I. Unger, owners; Sammartano & Raccuia, contractors.....$118

125TH ST, 69 West; Independent Mosaic and Tile Co. against Nathaniel L. McCready et al., owners; Samuel Zlot, contractor.....$77

Bronx.

KELLY ST, 1,013; Rothberg & Rosenblett against Kelbert Construction Co., owners and contractors.....$43

WASHINGTON AV, 1,243; Empire Fire Proof Door Co. against S. Goldberg, owner; Nathan Zwerdling, contractor.....$120

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

46TH ST, 309 and 311 East; Philip Rosenberg against Frances Marks et al., June 19, 1912.....$171

LEWIS ST, 13; James J. Mooney Co. against M. & G. Realty Co. et al., Sept. 23, 1915.....$379

25TH ST, 44 and 46 East; Globe Automatic Sprinkler Co. against John M. Slattery Building and Construction Co. et al., June 4, 1915.....$4,725

103D ST, 163 East; Morris Siegel against Arthur J. Taylor et al., Jan. 5, 1915..$620

133D ST, 107 and 109 East; Moses Asen against Lula R. Shepherd et al., Oct. 15, 1915.....$50

114TH ST, 417 East; Louis Robin against Charles H. Parmly et al., Sept. 30, 1915..$157

133D ST, 107 and 100 East; Louis Robin against Lula R. Shepherd et al., Sept. 30, 1915.....$173

Bronx.

ST. ANN'S AV, whole block, bounded by 142d St, 143d St, and by Brook Av; Anthony Grogan against St. Francis Hospital et al., Oct. 8, 1915.....$45

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

MORTON ST, 40; Eugene A. Philbin et al. against Prudential Bond and Mortgage Co. et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, S. S. Menken.

SOUTH ST, 20; Rector Church Wardens and Vestrymen of Trinity Church in the City of New York against Joseph L. Stern et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Zabriskie, Murray, Sage & Kerr.

SPRING ST, n s, 75 ft w of Mercer St, 37.6x100; Mutual Life Insurance Co. of New York against Eugenie Rothschild et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, F. L. Allen.

WILLIAM ST, 264; Frank J. Bauer against John Bauer et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Wakelee, Thornall & Wright.

6TH AV, n w corner of 11th St, 25x60; Orphan Asylum Society in the City of New York against Helena Berk et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, De Forest Brothers.

110TH ST, 215 East; J. Frederic Kernochan et al. against Martha Schlesinger et al., foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, H. F. Miller.

110TH ST, 213 East; J. Frederick Kernochan et al. against Irving G. Schreyer et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, H. F. Miller.

Bronx.

LOTS 13, 14, and 15, map showing the subdivision of property of estate of William B. Ogden; American Swedenborg Printing & Publishing Society against Maurice Stierer et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, McLoughlin & Martin.

LOTS 13 and 14, (portion of,) map of Central Morrisania; Florence S. Dressel against David Rothstein et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, E. H. Carpenter.

161ST ST, 275 East; Madeline D. Morschhauser against Marie J. Peters et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. C. Hoenninger.

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THIS APPLIES TO LOTS AS WELL AS LADIES

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They lie below grade but have a good sandy bottom.

No time or money is lost in excavating.

They build up quickly and increase in value rapidly.

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Sixty-six Feet Eight Inches by Ninety-eight Feet Nine Inches.
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FINEST LOCATION IN THE CITY.
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Owners of Seashore Developments
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A BEAUTIFUL FURNISHED HOUSE
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Lease, Rent Reasonable.
Apply superintendent on premises.
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Between 5th and 6th Aves.
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Dining Room on First Floor.
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FOR SALE—Gentleman's Country Estate, twelve (12) acres, situated on high ridge, half way between Englewood and Hackensack; about 15 miles from New York; brick and stone dwelling, with slate roof, 18 rooms, three baths; two small cottages; large barn and garage; this is a great opportunity to acquire attractive home or for investment; property free and clear; will sell at most attractive price. Call or write for full particulars. M. W. Robinson, 212 5th Av., New York.

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Factory, 4-story, brick, 54x100, on plot 54x200; every improvement.
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HOHOKUS, N. J.—Forty-five minutes out. ERIE; new cottage, six rooms, all improvements; rent $28; five minutes from station. SHERWOOD, Telephone Broad 3098.

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We specialize in Bergen County real estate. Write for Booklet A. N. J. Title Ins. Co., Hackensack, N. J.

Woodcliff-on-Hudson.—Homes, modern improvements; little cash. Thomson, 330 33d st.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Property My Specialty. Harvey R. Linbarger, 197 North Av.

Real Estate for Exchange.

Want good farm; not rocks; have good income property and mortgages to exchange. Piquet, 356 Fulton St., Jamaica.

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF New York.—ARTHUR H. LAMSON, Plaintiff, against AMELIA DUNLAP, individually and as executrix of the Last Will and Testament of Robert Dunlap, deceased; MINNIE DUNLAP BAKER, WILLIAM ALLEN DUNLAP, DAISY DUNLAP BRADSHAW, now known as DAISY DUNLAP THOMPSON; FANNIE LAWSON JOHNSTON, ROBERT DUNLAP LAMSON, MARION BAKER, now known as MARION BAKER DELAMATER; GEORGE CARLYLE BAKER, GORDON ABBOTT BAKER, JOHN ROBERT LAWSON JOHNSTON; ARTHUR H. LAMSON, individually and as sole executor and trustee under the will of Grace Dunlap Lamson, deceased, and LAVENDER AMELIA DUNLAP, Defendants.—Trial desired in New York County.
To the above-named defendants:
You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the Plaintiff's Attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint.
Dated the 18th day of June, 1915.
R. FLOYD CLARKE,
Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 37 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, New York.
To the defendants: William Allen Dunlap, Lavender Amelia Dunlap, Fannie Lawson Johnston, and John Robert Lawson Johnston:
The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. MITCHELL L. ERLANGER, Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 21st day of October, 1915, filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, Borough of Manhattan, City and State of New York.
Dated New York, October 21st, 1915.
R. FLOYD CLARKE,
Attorney for Plaintiff, Office and Post Office Address, 37 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, New York.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT,
NEW YORK COUNTY.
Augusta Allen, Plaintiff, against Albert Allen, Defendant.
Action to Annul Marriage.
To the Above Named Defendant:
You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint.
Dated, New York, August 24th, 1914.
LEON FORST,
Attorney for Plaintiff, 135 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.
To the Defendant Albert Allen:
The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Edward G. Whitaker, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 4th day of September, 1915, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
Dated, New York, September 7th, 1915.
LEON FORST,
Attorney for Plaintiff, 135 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.
NOTICE.
On October 11, 1915, a libel of information was filed in the above named Court on behalf of the United States against one thousand cases of canned tomato puree upon a seizure thereof, setting forth the said seizure and praying the condemnation and forfeiture of the property seized to the use of the United States for violation of Food and Drugs Act, June 30, 1906, of the United States.
Pursuant to the monition of said Court therein, I hereby notify all persons claiming said goods, wares, and merchandise or interested therein, to appear before said Court in the General Post Office Building, on November 1, 1915, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., (provided the same shall be a day of jurisdiction, otherwise the next day of jurisdiction thereafter,) at which time and place the process will be returnable, and the trial had, and to interpose their claims and allegations, or they will be defaulted and said property condemned.
October 11, 1915.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
United States Marshal.
H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

ASSIGNEE SALES.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—In the matter of the general assignment of LITWIN BUTTON CO. to MAX CEDERBAUM for the benefit of creditors.
The assets herein, consisting of machinery, stock, dies, etc., for the manufacture of buttons, will be sold at public auction by Daniel Greenwald, auctioneer, at 19 W. 27th Street, on the 3rd day of November, 1915, at 10:30 A. M.
Property can be inspected two days before the sale. MAX CEDERBAUM, Assignee.
J. NATHAN HELFAT, Attorney for Assignee, 253 Broadway, New York City.

Mortgage Loans

Forty-five cents an agate line.

Wanted.—Building loans in Queens County; 50 per cent. valuation. "Attorney," H 223 Times Downtown.

Money advanced on rents, first and second mortgage money. De Leeuw, 15 Broad St.

ALBERT B. ASHFORTH, 14 WALL ST.
MORTGAGE LOANS.

City Property

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Real Estate.

Clifford B. Harmon & Co., Real Estate, Vanderbilt Avenue Bldg., opposite Grand Central.

JERE JOHNSON, JR., CO., AUCTIONEERS, 187 B'way, N. Y., 198 Montague St., B'klyn.

ARCHITECT. Country Houses Exclusively. Rousseau Company, 2 E. 23d St., N. Y. City.

MARK RAFALSKY & CO.,
56 West 45th Street. Tel. Bryant 7848.

J. CLARENCE DAVIES,
Real Estate. 149th St. and 3d Ave.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

For sale or lease for manufacturing purposes, plot 100x168 feet, with three fronts, at northeast corner 96th and 1st Av. John D. Crimmins, 624 Madison Av.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

Craftsman Homes in the heart of Flatbush; only $4,250; send for booklet. Otto Singer, on premises, East 18th St. and Av. K, Brooklyn. Avenue J station, Brighton Beach "L."

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

HANDSOME SEVEN-ROOM COTTAGE, bath, heat, all improvements, near trolley, schools, stores, churches; 28 minutes' ride from Manhattan. Will accept as low as $100 down, balance $17 monthly. Title guaranteed. C. Beebe, 1,218 Broadway, Brooklyn.

Real Estate Wanted.

Bargains and property liable to foreclosure bought quickly for cash. Address Reliable, 163 Times Downtown.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

West 118th, 253.—Ten rooms, two baths, recently enlarged and renovated throughout; exceptionally desirable for doctor or dentist. For terms telephone Plaza 6782.

To Let For Business

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Shop, 40x80, and large yard suitable for any rough manufacturing; will rent cheap. L 36 Times.

Wanted—Large ground floor studio, north light. T 39 Times.

Private office for rent; use of telephone and stenographer. Room 1,903, 220 West 42d.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

NEAR PLAZA HOTEL, three rooms, bath, kitchen; furnished; six months, longer; $90 month. Telephone Owner, Murray Hill 9733.

West Side

THE WILSONIA.

225 West 69th St., near Broadway.
2 rooms, bath, and kitchenette, $45 up;
3 rooms, bath, and kitchenette, $50 up.

Apartments by the Month or Year.
Also Unfurnished.
SPOTLESSLY FRESH AND CLEAN.

No questionable or objectionable tenants. Phone, elevator service; maid service optional. Near Subway, "L," 5th Av. bus; street cars. REFERENCES ABSOLUTELY ESSENTIAL.

NEW AND
ELEGANTLY FURNISHED
5-ROOM APARTMENT
FOR WINTER SEASON OR LONGER PERIOD; MODERN NEW APARTMENT HOUSE; BEST OF REFERENCE REQUIRED; $260 PER MONTH; EXTRA ACCOMMODATIONS FOR SERVANT CAN BE ARRANGED. APPLY SUPERINTENDENT, 226 WEST 70TH ST.

98th St. 305-307 West.—Schuyler Arms Hotel, between Riverside and Broadway; strictly high-class house; beautifully furnished apartments; shower baths; 2, 3, 4, and 5 rooms, with or without kitchen, fully equipped for housekeeping; all night elevator; telephone; hallboy and maid service; restaurant in building. Phone 3964 River.

LEAVING CITY. WILL SUBLET MY COMPLETELY FURNISHED APARTMENT, 7 ROOMS, 2 BATHS, COMFORTABLE, HOMELIKE, JUST DECORATED, SUNLIGHT IN EVERY ROOM, AT $150 PER MONTH FOR 6 MONTHS OR LONGER. APT. 72, WENONAH, 823 WEST 112TH ST.

Five to nine rooms upward, $100 to $350 upward; private parties subleasing; completely furnished; chiefly in new buildings; west side, 70s to 100s. Wickliffe Gray, 289 West 73d. Columbus 3974.

Beautifully furnished, all outside, six rooms, two baths, new building, West Eighties; southern exposure. Details from Columbus 3974.

OVERLOOKING CENTRAL PARK.
55th St., 1 West; a superbly beautiful seven-room furnished apartment; modern, high-class building. Frederick L. Hurt, 30 East 42d St. Murray Hill 5726.

If you have a nicely furnished, high class apartment and want to rent it for 5 or 6 months send full particulars to Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.

Individual requirements fulfilled; exclusive listing, personally inspected.
CLARENCE MORRIS, 30 East 42d.

Beautifully furnished ten-room corner apartment, central location, overlooking park. R. de Florez, 501 5th Av. Murray Hill 8850.

Handsomely furnished apartment, modern building; West End Av., below 86th, 8 rooms, 3 baths. Telephone Murray Hill 9726.

APARTMENTS OF QUALITY.
EVERETT M. SEIXAS CO.,
4520 Murray Hill. 507 5th Av.

Attractive, completely furnished seven sunny rooms; piano; immediate possession. 243 West 98th, 6B.

Distinctive apartments, all sizes, desirable localities. R. DE FLOREZ, 501 5TH AV. Telephone Murray Hill 8850.

We have furnished apartments for rent, 5 or 6 months or longer. Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.

86th, 200 West.—Handsomely furnished high-class 5-room front apartment. Fanning.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS.
Frederick L. Hurt, 30 East 42d St., N. Y.

Handsomely, newly furnished apartment 7 rooms, 2 baths. Coyle, 137 West 82d.

113TH, 501 WEST.—Delightful 2 rooms, beautifully furnished; high-class elevator house

Woman wants business woman to share apt. downtown; $45. F 62 Times Annex.

47th, 16 West.—Small kitchenette apartment; heat, hot water, good service; $50.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

L.186 MADISON AV., CORNER 97TH ST. Seven unusually large rooms, electric light, elevator service, &c.; $100. Superintendent.

81st, 157 East, near Lexington.—Modern steam heated apartment, 6 rooms, bath, $40.

West Side.

140th St., 503 West.—Seven rooms, front; bath; electricity; convenient subway and "L"; refined house; owner on premises; $45; inducements to desirable tenants.

THE LANGHAM,
73d to 74th St. and Central Park West.
10-11 room apartments, $4,0000-$6,000.
Apply Superintendent or phone Col. 4020.

236 WEST 55TH ST.
5, 6 large rooms; elevator, electricity, telephone; overlooking Broadway; $55-$75.

218T ST., 210 WEST.—ELEVATOR APARTMENTS; 5 AND 6 ROOMS, ALL IMPROVEMENTS. $35 UP.

SUBLET.
Three rooms and bath.
HOTEL WALTON, 104 West 70th St.

170TH, 709 West, Alview, 4 rooms, all improvements; rent $31-$32; class of tenants absolutely restricted.

Grand Concourse Apartments.—See H. A. Douglas Co., 187th St. and Grand Concourse.

40th, 58 West.—One-room studio apartment, bath, kitchenette; overlooking Bryant Park.

91st, 203 West.—Two front connecting rooms, adjoining bath; private entrance. Stobbie.

120th, 349 West.—Two rooms, bath; outdoor sleeping porch; all sunny; $30.

Studio, $50; living rooms, bath, kitchenette; lighting; $45 monthly. 40 West 36th St.

The Chepstow, 215 West 101st St.—Choice corner apartment, 8 rooms and 3 baths.

94TH, 163 WEST.—Entire floor, sitting room, bedroom, bath. Owner. References.

For apartments of from 3 to 10 rooms consult Paterno, 601 West 115th St.

156th, 601 West.—Elevator apartments, 4, 6, 7, 8 rooms; $38 to $100.

Audrey Hall, 575 West 172d.—Large six-room apartment; all outside.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

West Side.

THE CHESTERSHIRE,
668-670 West 183d St.
1½ blocks from subway station; modern six-story elevator apartment, 6 and 7 rooms and bath; $45 to $65. Superintendent on premises.

GEORGETTE COURT, 315 West 118th St. $55.00—5-room apartments—$45.00.
All modern improvements; elevator service day and night; parks, subway, "L," car, and bus service within one block.

Great Opportunity.—Bargain; will sublet beautiful, newly decorated apartment, tan large, light sunny rooms, three baths, eighth floor, West 71st St., $1,850. Telephone Zinck, 5980 Bryant for particulars.

9 ROOMS, 3 BATHS; THE WELLWYN, 5TH FLOOR, SOUTH, 200 WEST 72D; SUNSHINE IN ALL ROOMS. APPLY BARLE & CALHOUN, BROADWAY AND 72D ST.

Elegant unfurnished six-room elevator apartment to sublet; rental, $1,350; up to Oct. 1, 1916; immediate possession. Bonwit, The Cleburne, 924 West End Av., Apt. 12E.

$24—5 ROOMS, BATH.
105th, 8 West, Near Central Park.—Steam heat, hot water; location unexcelled; small families only; no dogs. Janitor.

St. Nicholas Av., 430, (facing St. Nicholas Park.)—Seven large, light rooms; steam heat; modern plumbing; location first class; $80. Janitor.

Bronx.

Walton Av., 1,917, south of Tremont Av.—3, 4, 5 large rooms, $22 to $32; latest improvements. Phone 2784 Tremont.

Apartments Wanted

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished.

Want, for a thoroughly responsible and desirable couple, a well-furnished three to five room apartment, in modern building. Price around $125. ANSWER IMMEDIATELY. Frederick L. Hurt, 30 East 42d. Murray Hill 5726.

High-class furnished apartments wanted in new buildings. Let me list yours. R. DE FLOREZ, 501 5TH AV.

Small housekeeping apartment for six months or longer. Plaza district. H 219 Times Downtown.

Wanted—Furnished apartment, one room and bath; modern improvements; state price. S. M., 27 Times.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

6TH AV., 47.—Unusual location; double, single room; steam heat; private bath.

15TH, 210 EAST, (Stuyvesant Park.)—Single, double rooms; home cooking; table guests.

19TH, 116 EAST, (Gramercy Park.)—Large connecting and small rooms; southern exposure; sunny dining room; block subway; references.

45TH ST., 8 EAST.
Table board; rooms; references.

53D ST., 37 EAST.
Rooms, with board; references; table board.

62D, 38 EAST.—Second floor; three rooms, bath; excellent board; prices reasonable.

86TH ST., 23 WEST.
Superior accommodation; table board.

West Side.

16TH, 20-22 WEST.—Large, small rooms, private baths; excellent board; telephone.

19TH, 128 WEST.—Newly decorated, newly furnished; electric light; telephones; opened Oct. 1.

43 WEST 47TH ST.
Attractively furnished rooms; first-class service; table unexcelled; every convenience; table guests.

54TH, 54 WEST.—Large rooms, suites; private baths; also single room; electricity.

56TH, 62 WEST.—Desirable large, small rooms, with board; suite, with bath; references.

58TH ST., 146 WEST.—Newly furnished large and small rooms; table guests; references.

70TH, 200 WEST, (Overlooking Broadway.)—Attractively furnished rooms, singly, en suite; gentlemen or business women; excellent cuisine; table board. Hubbell.

71ST, 30 WEST.—Newly furnished, decorated large room, bathroom; electricity; excellent cuisine.

72D, 266 WEST.—Attractive location; large, small rooms; excellent meals; references; telephone; transients.

72D, 52 WEST.—Superior location and appointments; private family desiring Winter home. Telephone; hallboy and maid service; restaurant in building. Phone 3964 River.

72D, 266 WEST.—Attractive location; large, small rooms; excellent meals; references; telephone; transients.

75TH, 147 WEST.—Beautiful, second floor, other rooms; refined surroundings; references exchanged.

76TH, 111 WEST.—Large room; attractively furnished; excellent table; table guests accommodated.

76TH, 249 WEST.—Attractive rooms; parlor dining; table guests; references.

76TH ST., 237, 239 WEST.—Large rooms, bath, single; excellent table; fine location.

77TH, 301 WEST, (Pension Luquelle.)—Elegant suites, private baths, south, front; double, single rooms; best home table; electricity.

79TH, 114 and 132 WEST.—Unusual and attractive "pensions," with large parlors, tea room, and lounge; steam heat; private telephones; booklet on request.

80TH, 121-123 WEST.—Well-furnished, newly decorated large, small rooms; private bath; continuous hot water; parlor dining; exclusive.

80TH, 106, 108, 110 WEST.—A satisfactory home for refined people; all new high-type furnishings; pure food, wholesome, generous, well-balanced meals; table guests.

80TH, 134 WEST.—Large room; refined home; parlor dining; reference; table guests received.

80TH, 124 WEST.—Attractive large, small rooms; electricity; good table; parlor dining.

82D, 54 WEST.—Newly decorated, sunny, single rooms; excellent home table; references.

82D, 124 West, (Graycourt.)—New and attractively decorated; modern; table guests; booklet.

82D, 19 WEST, (Kenilworth.)—Desirable rooms; excellent table; parlor dining; table guest.

82D, 146 WEST, (The Barrett.)—20th year; rooms furnished, unfurnished; elevator; table; ref.

82D, 20 WEST.—Beautifully furnished rooms; excellent home cooking.

82D, 55 WEST.—Second floor front, private bath; third floor rear; refined house.

84TH, 53 WEST.—Beautiful large room, private bath; electricity; excellent table; Jewish family.

86TH ST., 55 WEST.—Handsome large, small rooms; private baths; hot water; refined neighborhood.

86TH ST., 114 WEST.—Owner's home, large and small rooms. "L" and subway.

87TH, 138 WEST.—Refined home; large, small rooms; electricity; references; table guests.

91ST, 56 WEST.—Select neighborhood, near park; electricity; telephone; excellent cuisine; table guests.

94TH ST., 18 WEST.—Newly renovated connecting and single rooms; electricity; table boarders.

97TH, 230 WEST.—Handsome front room; superior table; reasonable; couple, two gentlemen. Chaurant.

100TH, 253 WEST.—Attractive, newly furnished rooms, with bath; private American home; suitable for couple or gentlemen seeking quiet, well appointed home; very best cooking.

103D, 246 WEST.—Large room, dressing room; suite; table guests; New Englanders.

105TH ST., 76 WEST.—Thirty guests with us from one to nine years; comfortable rooms and good food and agreeable associates hold them; vacancies because parties left city; reasonable; Southerners.

106TH, 314 WEST.—Unusual accommodations in private home for bachelor or family; two large rooms and bath; also single room; near Riverside.

107TH, 322 WEST.—Unusual opportunity for bachelor or family to live in luxurious economy; 3 large rooms and bath; also single room; between Riverside and Broadway.

115TH, (Cor. Manhattan,) Near 116th "L" and Morningside Park.—Pleasant rooms; good home board; $8 up, (one;) $15 up, (two;) steam heat, electricity; every comfort; social surroundings. Telephone Morningside 4021.

120TH, 116 WEST.—Elegant large room with beautiful private bathroom; another large room; excellent Vienna cooking. Morningside 2128.

The Barrett, 146 W. 82d., 20th year; rooms furnished, unfurnished; elevator; table; ref.

THE WOODBURY, 855 Riverside Drive, (two blocks north 157th subway; wonderful grounds.

WEST END AV., 520.—Residence for young girl students; home care, chaperonage; eleventh year.

Board Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

TWO REFINED young men would like large room, twin beds, in strictly private family, where surroundings would be congenial; best of references furnished and expected; limit, $20 weekly. Address Permanent, 220 Times Downtown.

Board and room by Christian girl in refined private family, on Heights, 113th to 145th; reasonable. T 60 Times.

Country Board

Thirty cents an agate line.

Westchester.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Winter engagements low; unexcelled home cooking; large porches; well-heated house; river view. W. B. Robinson. Phone 2161 Yonkers.

"The Colonial," 7 North Broadway, White Plains, N. Y., spacious rooms; excellent table; select all-year home; beautiful surroundings; easy commutation. Phone 667.

New Jersey.

THE MARLBOROUGH,
45 North Arlington Av.,
East Orange, N. J.
"30 Minutes from Broadway."
Compare this with what you are paying and what you are getting for it—A parlor, bedroom, and private bath, with delicious meals, for $25 per week for two persons; exclusive and homelike; social conditions very pleasant. Take Lackawanna at Roboken, hotel one block from East Orange station. Write for booklet. W. T. Reade, Prop.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

23D ST., 20 EAST, (Madison Square South.)—Suite, two rooms and bath.

55TH, 71 EAST.—Large, newly decorated rooms; electric lights; all conveniences; references.

76TH, 1,044 Lexington Av.—Handsomely furnished room, bath, connecting; gentlemen only; references.

MADISON AV., 220.—Large, attractive studio for music or dancing, meetings; subrenting for hour or month; rooms furnished, unfurnished.

West Side

9TH ST., 11 WEST.—One large, one medium; southern exposure; private house; references.

40TH, 66 WEST.—Floor 2 rooms, bath, single, en suite; exclusive; electricity; references; bachelors.

49TH, 48 WEST.—Parlor floor, three rooms, furnished or unfurnished; physician, business; electricity.

53D, 62 WEST.—Desirable double and single rooms, or en suite; private bath.

55TH ST., 61 WEST.
ROOM, PRIVATE BATH; GENTLEMEN.

57TH ST., 49 WEST.—English home offered a gentleman in private family; large room, suitable two. Mrs. Boden.

58TH, 49 WEST.—Large, elegantly furnished rooms, with bath; select house; electric.

58TH, 120 WEST.—Large and small rooms; reasonable; $5, $7, and $10.

58TH, 128 WEST.—Handsome room and alcove, bath adjoining; also studio, with piano.

64TH ST., 115 WEST.—Large, pleasant room; running water; suitable one, two; moderate.

68TH, 63 WEST.—Large back parlor; private bath; kitchenette; conveniences; other rooms.

68TH ST., 71 WEST.—Beautiful sunny rooms; every convenience; perfectly kept; moderate; references.

69TH, (Central Park West).—Desirable front room; exclusive elevator apartment. Phone Columbus 5277.

70TH, 127 WEST.—Attractive, newly furnished, redecorated rooms, with and without bath; exceptional table and service; table guests.

70TH, 220 WEST.—Desirable large room; electricity; private residence; gentlemen only; references.

71ST, 66 WEST.—Large furnished rooms; telephone; improvements; near subway, "L" stations.

72D, 248 WEST.—The Greystone, phone Columbus 1894; furnished room; excellent table.

73D ST., 142 WEST.—PARISIAN LADY OPENING NEWLY FURNISHED, ELEGANT, EXCLUSIVE HOME FOR REFINED PEOPLE INVITES INSPECTION; FRENCH CLASS NOW FORMING; EXCELLENT CUISINE; REFERENCES.

73D, 121 WEST.—Quiet, attractive room; all conveniences; telephone; private house; subway, "L."

73D, 103 WEST.—Nicely decorated rooms; running water; large closets; gentlemen; moderate.

74TH, 165 WEST.—Elegantly furnished rooms, Separately or suite; bath; electricity; gentlemen.

74TH, 161 WEST.—Beautiful room, private bath; private home; conveniences; good service.

75TH ST., (329 Amsterdam.)—Large, sunny room, adjoining bath; elevator; telephone; electricity; furnished or unfurnished; no other roomers. Wyeth.

75TH ST., 147 WEST.—Beautiful second floor; other rooms; refined surroundings; references exchanged.

75TH, 124 WEST.—Large room; private bath; southern exposure; other rooms; telephone; references.

75TH, 159 WEST.—Large, elegantly furnished rooms; private or adjoining baths; all conveniences.

76TH, 46 WEST.—Just opened newly furnished house; large rooms; also two-room suite; electricity, telephone; $7, $8, $12.

76TH ST., 100 WEST.—Large, sunny room; private family; elevator, telephone; reasonable.

76TH ST., 110 WEST.—Unusual refined room, adjoining bath; large closets; electricity; private house; $7.

76TH ST., 140 WEST.—Furnished rooms, bath, modern improvements, $5 up; references exchanged.

76TH, 171 WEST.—Homelike, sunny rooms, continuous hot water, private baths, electricity.

76TH, 57 WEST.—Attractive rooms, adjoining bath; table guests. Tel. 9725 Schuyler.

76TH, 125 WEST.—Sunny, front rooms; handsome back parlor, with private bath.

77TH, 102 WEST.—Very attractive, pleasant rooms; home comforts.

78TH, 164 WEST.—Pleasant rooms, excellent table; pure dining; homelike; table guests.

80TH, 126 WEST.—One large, also small room; every convenience; references.

81ST, 8 WEST.—Large back parlor, kitchenette; steam, electricity; references; homelike.

82D, 152 WEST.—Moderate prices, handsomely furnished rooms; every convenience; "L" and subway.

82D ST., 134 WEST.—Large and medium second floor rooms; rates reasonable; references.

82D, 52 WEST.—Large, sunny room; also single; bath, electricity; good table.

82D, 74 WEST.—One large and one small room; every convenience; reasonable.

82D, 33 WEST.—Rent, beautiful large, small front room, newly furnished; references.

82D, 56 WEST.—Large, well-furnished room, private bath; electricity; suitable two.

83D, 22 WEST.—Hall room, large closets, bath same floor; gentleman.

84TH, 31 WEST.—Unusual southern exposure, 2d floor room; newly furnished, every convenience.

84TH, 51 WEST.—Exceptionally comfortable, large front room; southern exposure; refined; reasonable.

84TH, 45 WEST.—Large, small rooms; running water; bath adjoining; breakfast; telephone.

84TH, 56 WEST.—Newly decorated, sunny rooms; exclusive house; parlors for guests' use.

88TH ST., 173 WEST.—Exclusive house; medium-size room; electric light; running water.

91ST, 54 WEST.—Newly furnished private residence; large rooms, with baths; front parlor, connecting bedroom, electricity; $9-$11.

91ST, 38 WEST.—Newly furnished residence, sunny rooms, private baths; electricity; $10, $12.

91ST, 66 WEST.—Large alcove room on bath-room floor; also skylight room.

91ST ST., 208 WEST.—Front suite, adjoining bath; private entrance; piano. Stobbie.

92D ST., 104 WEST.—Front suite, parlor, alcove, bath; private family; reasonable. Westerfield.

94TH, 153 WEST.—Beautifully furnished rooms; single, double; running water; private house; bachelors.

94TH ST., 17 WEST.—Comfortable room in private home of owner; $5.50 per week.

95TH, 317 WEST.—Lady alone, will rent newly furnished room to a congenial young woman. Apt. 24.

97TH, 145 WEST.—Private house; unusually attractive; well furnished room, bath; telephone.

105TH, 248 WEST, (B'way.)—Pleasing, sunny room; 3 windows; select; elevator apartment. Phillips.

106TH, 314 WEST.—Unusual accommodations in private home for bachelor or family; two large rooms and bath; also single room; near Riverside.

107TH ST., 205 WEST.—Attractive parlor suite; also single room; private family. Virtue.

107TH ST., 230 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms for gentleman; elevator. Apt. No. 1.

111TH, 526 WEST.—Large Southern room, running water; small, with bath. Apt. 6D.

118TH ST., 430 WEST.—Handsomely furnished parlor and alcove bedroom for one or two gentlemen; modern improvements; Apt. 2.

121ST, 501 WEST.—Large room, adjoining bath; elevator; Jewish family. Apt. 54.

122D, 500 WEST.—Attractive, outside rooms, en suite or singly; freshly furnished and decorated; large closets; lavatory. Whyte.

Automobile Exchange

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Locomobile 4 passenger, equipped with electric starter and lights; good tires, demountable rims, two extra, perfect condition; price $850.

Bishop, McCormick & Bishop,
18 Halsey St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Distributors of
Cole & Dodge Bros. Motor Cars.

Stearns Knight, 1915, "Light 4" touring; Gray & Davis electric lighting and starting, left hand drive, centre control, one-man top, ventilating windshield; reasonable. New car guarantee. Stearns Co., 417 West 55th St. Telephone 7600 Columbus.

Pierce-Arrow coupe, 1911 six 36; overhauled and generator added at cost of $700, and has luxurious body costing $1,900; magnificent car in full sense of the word; price $1,400. Stutz Agency, 1,261 Bedford Av., Brooklyn. Phone 6930 Bedford.

Dodge touring car, overhauled and guaranteed; special painting job; bargain.
Bishop, McCormick & Bishop, 18 Halsey St., Distributors for
Cole & Dodge Bros. Motor Cars.

WINTON SIX, 1913; PERFECT CONDITION; SEVEN-PASSENGER; FULLY EQUIPPED; MUST BE SACRIFICED IMMEDIATELY; $850. T 56 TIMES.

Rauch & Lang 4-pass. brougham; just overhauled, painted; new battery; $900. Baker R. & L. New York Corporation, 17-19 Central Park West. Coll. 2860.

POPE twin-cylinder motor cycle, run 150 miles; searchlight; Presto tank; speedometer; excellent condition; $175 cash. N 129 Times.

Hupmobile, 1915 model 32, practically new, fully equipped; sacrifice price, $725. Chas. E. Riess & Co., Inc., 1,690 Broadway.

Absolute sacrifice.—1914 Cadillac; wonderful condition; 4,500 miles. Tracy, 512 West 181st. St.

Hupmobile, 1916 demonstrator, full equipment, slip covers, etc.; a bargain. Chas. E. Riess & Co., Inc., 1,690 Broadway.

Mitchell, 5-passenger touring car; good condition; fully equipped; $275; bargain. P. O. Box 1308, N. Y. City.

Hupmobile, 1913 touring car, full equipment, A1 condition; will sacrifice, $450. Chas E. Riess & Co., Inc., 1,690 Broadway.

Hupmobile, 1913 roadster, full equipment, A1 condition; will sacrifice, $450. Chas. E. Riess & Co., Inc., 1,690 Broadway.

Ford delivery cars, bodies, every description. Automobile Manufacturers Exchange, 468 E. 149th.

STUDEBAKER CAR, limousine body; good condition; bargain. N 131 Times.

Automobiles for Rent.

EGIDI AUTO SERVICE.
Pierce-Arrows, Packards, Renaults; high-class service offering more advantages than private ownership; polite, liveried chauffeurs; hour, day; special rates week, month, year. 123 West 32d St. Phone Chelsea 774.

WHITE TRUCK FOR RENT.
1½ tons; will furnish body suitable for your business; we keep truck in repair, furnish chauffeur, in fact take full charge. T 71 Times.

Packards, Limousines, Touring Cars, late models; liveried chauffeurs; lowest prices in city for weekly and monthly rentals. Spencer, 73 West 89th. Phone River 2823.

Classy Packard or Renault closed or touring cars for hire, $3 and up; reliable chauffeurs. Hotchkiss Co., 20 West 60th. Phone Columbus 1509 and 10159.

Beautiful private Packard limousine car for rent, month or season. Call between 2 and 3 P. M. Kaskel, 5074 Columbus.

Practically new Packard, $2.50 hourly, $300 monthly; owner drives; references. Morningside 8833.

New Berlin Packard, very reasonable. Ray Mead, 212 West 89th. Riverside 6200.

For Rent—Elegant Packard limousine; reasonable. Duff, 127 East 83d. Lenox 6073.

Packard, 7-passenger, $2.50 per hour, with chauffeur. 15 E. 30th. Tel. 886 Madison.

Automobile Storage.

AUTO STORAGE.
Live, dead; 1st floor; fireproof; $5-$18.
410 East 52d St. Tel. Murray Hill 369.

Automobile Supplies.

Electric Starting—Lighting Systems.
Installed. Repaired. Delco Specialists.
Jesco Company, 245 W. 55th St. Circle 1558.

Automobiles Wanted.

Automobiles wanted; several cars; will pay cash or take in part payment on sale. Times Square Automobile Co., Broadway and 58th St.

Automobile Instruction.

STEWART Booklet explains WHY our AUTOMOBILE course is BEST, inspect SCHOOL, our plant and be convinced 225 W. 57th St. Ladies' classes.

Largest and Best School in West Side U. S. Send for Booklet and Y. M. C. A. Pass to Visit School. Tel. 7920 302 W. 57th St. Col. Special class for women.

Best school for automobile owners; trial lesson and descriptive booklet free. Bedford Branch Y. M. C. A. Auto School, Bedford Av. and Monroe St., Brooklyn.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

**West

DIVISION FOR BABIES IN SUFFRAGE PARADE

Vote-Seeking Mothers Plan to Refute Antis' Argument Based on Cradle Robbery.

BIG DEMAND FOR TALL GIRLS

Statuesque Beauties to Carry Banners — Cavalry Scuad Will Show New Uniform.

A feature of tomorrow's suffrage parade will be children, although it was at first decided that no child should march. This later was thought a slap at the "antis," who said the suffragists robbed the cradle to feed their parades. It is meant to show the "antis" that the suffragists are mothers.

Mrs. John Rogers, Jr., was a most decided champion of the children. "My Betty shall march," said she, "if there is not another child in the parade. Betty is 9, and she and the children of her age have learned in school about Washington and his fight for liberty, and they are old enough to understand the women's fight for freedom."

The children will fall into line at Twenty-second Street and march to Fifty-eighth Street. Mrs. Benjamin Tilton will open her house, 14 East Fifty-sixth Street, to the little people, and mothers and nurses, if they have not marched with them, can get them and take them home.

"There is no more reason why children should not appear in the suffrage parade than at the Piping Rock Horse Show or at other social events," said Mrs Rogers. "They will be much safer in the parade with police protection than on the sidewalks watching with the crowds."

The little girls will wear a special parade costume, a white dress, white sweater, white felt parade hat, with a green cockade, and will carry little green pennants. Among the children will be the little Misses de Forest, Holland, Rogers, Borg, and Schieffelin. Little Miss Barbara Van Rensselaer is also expected to march.

The parade is expected to be so much bigger than any of its predecessors that the Women's Political Union is planning to take torches in the belief that it will be dark before the last marchers swing into the avenue.

The union will have a parade of its own on the east side, starting at Second Avenue and Houston Street, before it joins the main body. It will have a cavalry brigade of young horsewomen, led by Miss Leslie Johnson. Miss Johnson will carry an American flag, and the riders will wear, with cavalry costumes, black derby hats, sashed with purple, white, and green. Miss Alberta Hill on horseback will be Grand Marshal of the union's division, and Miss Marian Tomkins Assistant Marshal. Some will ride their own horses, and others will have livery steeds.

After the cavalry women will come Mrs. Marcus M. Marks, carrying the big silk banner of the union, assisted by Mrs. Inez Milholland Boissevain, Mrs. Sidney Borg, and Mrs. Evan Evans. Nahan Franko's Band will follow.

The W. P. U. van, "Winner," which helped to get about 125,000 votes for women in New Jersey, driven by Miss Mildred Taylor, its official conductor, will be in the parade. There will be a Vassar group, a teachers' group, and the New Jersey group, headed by the leader of the W. P. U. in that State, Mrs. Mina C. Van Winkle.

Arthur Levy will marshal a men's group, and among others there will be a theosophical group and a high school group.

Mrs. Philip Boileau, wife of the artist, is to be "Victory" on the float in the main division of the parade. There will be nine symbolical figures besides "Victory" — "Liberty," "Equality," and "Justice," and the Six Continents.

Lillian Russell was at the Woman Suffrage Headquarters yesterday getting regalia for herself and her two sisters for the parade. She will march in the International Alliance Division.

Tall handsome women to carry banners are in demand and when a fine-looking girl of 6 feet 2 came into the headquarters from Brooklyn yesterday she was held for a banner-bearer in the International Division. There will be seventy-eight banners in the division.

Miss Ethel Stebbins, wearing a white suit and a suffrage hat, will be Grand Marshal of the parade. She is the daughter of Henry G. Stebbins, an old New Yorker, who was Chairman of the Committee of Seventy in the days of the Tweed Ring. Mrs. Leonard Thomas will carry the flag of the International Alliance, representing twenty-six nations, and Mrs. John Minturn and Mrs. Malcolm Duncan have been chosen as distinguished beauties to carry the new banners, designed by Mrs. John Alexander, blue, yellow, and white, with the United States shield. They will walk back of Mrs. Thomas.

A new division is to be presented by Miss Hope FitzGerald. She has organized a group of women in domestic employments, housekeepers, chambermaids, parlor maids, ladies' maids, and nurses.

The Catholic women will be in a group and they urge others of their faith to join them as a protest against the result of the vote in New Jersey on Tuesday. The division has been assigned to East Ninth Street, at Broadway.

ANN SWINBURNE IN RECITAL.

Light Opera Prima Donna Appears as a Concert Singer.

Ann Swinburne, who has graced the boards of the light opera stage as a prima donna of personality and charm, made her first appearance last night as a singer of the concert platform in a recital she gave at Aeolian Hall. There was a large and what would be called "brilliant" audience, a profusion of flowers handed over the footlights, much friendly applause—in short, all the accessories which are customary and pleasant on an occasion of the kind. And into this setting Miss Swinburne fitted gracefully, adding just the touch necessary to complete the picture satisfactorily in her charming stage presence.

But Miss Swinburne did not by this one appearance demonstrate a mastery of the task she has undertaken. Once again it was proved that the concert stage is more exacting than the theatre stage. If she did show herself possessed of the qualities of sincerity and directness, taste, and even distinction in a certain sense, it is equally true that she has serious shortcomings. These are principally vocal. Her tone last night was conspicuously lacking in warmth, resonance and color, nor was her execution as flexible as it might have been. Her program, commendably restrained as to length and mood, called insistently for just the qualities that were lacking. Some of the difficulty may have been caused by nervousness, especially occasional singing off pitch or a slight hoarseness that began to show in the third group, where, however, she did some of her best singing.

Richard Hageman played the accompaniments with distinction.

1,500 Freight Men Strike.

BOSTON, Oct. 21.—While a new wage scale was being discussed by representatives of both sides, 1,500 freight handlers in the Boston & Maine Railroad terminals, in Charlestown and Somerville, quit work today. President White and Secretary Ryan of the union, who were in conference with railroad officials, said they were much surprised when informed that the men had walked out.

Eagle Lock Co. Workers Return.

TERRYVILLE, Conn., Oct. 21.—The 1,200 striking employes of the Eagle Lock Company returned to work today under the agreement reached yesterday, by which they obtain a fifty-five hour week with sixty hours' pay.

Van Nostrand Estate Wins $25,880.

Before Supreme Court Justice Crane in Long Island City yesterday the estate of David L. Van Nostrand, who was County Clerk of Queens and a banker at Jamaica, recovered a judgment for $20,000 and interest of $5,880 against Edmund K. Stallo, H. F. Jennings, and Richard W. Jones, Jr., on notes. The defendants are well known in financial circles, and at one time had extensive interests in the Manhattan Securities Company.

TRIBUTES TO McANENY.

Speaker Hails Head of Aldermen as the Next Governor.

George McAneny, President of the Aldermen, heard himself referred to last night as "the next Governor of New York" at the celebration of the 250th anniversary of the establishment of the Reformed Church at Port Richmond, S. I. The celebration has been going on all this week, and last night was "civic night." Letters of regret were received from President Wilson, Governor Whitman, and Mayor Mitchel, who had been invited to attend.

The Rev. Otto Mohn, pastor of the church, in introducing Mr. McAneny, said the people of Staten Island had had but one opportunity to vote for him.

"But you will soon have a second opportunity to vote for him," said the pastor, amid applause.

Calvin D. Van Name, President of the Borough of Richmond, in a short address, made the reference to Mr. McAneny as "the next Governor of New York."

Mr. McAneny spoke of the good work that had been done for the greater city in the past, and said this Administration had planned many improvements for the future. In concluding, the speaker said his retirement as President of the Aldermen, which takes effect on Jan. 1, would not take him out of public life.

The Reformed Church was established on Staten Island in 1665, and the original building occupied the same site as the present church, which is the third in the history of the parish.

THREATENS GOV. SPRY.

If Hillstrom Dies, So Will Executive, Letter Writer Says.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, Oct. 21.—A letter mailed at Salt Lake received today by Governor Spry threatens death to the Governor and destruction to the city if Joseph Hillstrom's sentence is not commuted. Intercession by President Wilson at the request of the Swedish Minister brought Hillstrom a reprieve, but recently he was re-sentenced to be shot on Nov. 19.

The latter was signed "K. O. D." and is the fourth of like nature received over the same signature in the last six weeks. Another letter, mailed at Kennet, Cal., and signed "J. F. Little," threatens a national revolution unless Hillstrom is released.

Hillstrom was convicted of the murder of J. G. Morrison here in 1914. Extra police precautions, established a month ago, have been maintained ever since and will continue until after the execution.

Hotels, Restaurants, and Dancing on Page 12.

DEMAND FOR 'ALL WOOL.'

Jesse I. Straus Tells Skirtmakers How to Work in Good Faith.

An organization dinner of the National Association of Separate Skirt Manufacturers was held yesterday evening at the McAlpin "to secure co-operation and united effort in the creation of ideas and fashions, so as to maintain and stimulate the demand for separate skirts."

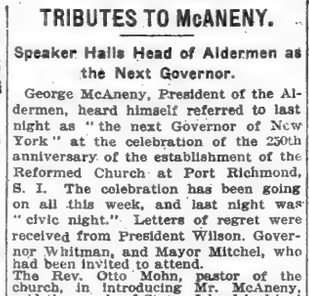
Jesse I. Straus of R. H. Macy & Co., and John R. Simpson of William Filene's Sons Company, Boston, made speeches. Mr. Straus said:

"We have frequently noticed a tendency to use expressions not strictly in accordance with facts. Let me give a concrete example. One time I noticed that the head of a department was preparing to advertise a garment as 'all wool.' I asked whether it was really all wool and he assured me that the manufacturer had said it was. I saw the manufacturer and he assured me that the cloth salesman had told him it was all wool. Later he came to me and said that the garment was 'commercially all wool.'

"The deduction is this. If you as manufacturers will insist that the cloth dealer tell you the whole truth, and will pass it on to us it will lead to better feeling and we will co-operate with you to the ultimate good of both sides, and the consumer as well."

The Lambs Re-elect Officers.

The Lambs held their annual election of officers yesterday. There was no contest, and last year's officers were re-elected without exception. Three new Directors—Paul Turner, William Farnum, and William Sampson—were elected to take the places of Directors whose terms had expired. The officers are William Courtenay, Shepherd; Dudley Field Malone, Boy; George V. Hobart, Corresponding Secretary; Percy G. Williams, Treasurer, and Walter Hale, Librarian.



"GOTHIC" an ARROW COLLAR

THE FRONT FITS KNOT OF BOW TIE OR FOUR-IN-HAND PERFECTLY.

2 for 25c

CLUETT, PEABODY & CO., INC. MAKERS

Browning, King & Company

You can't beat a combination like this:
When you think of clothes it's Browning, King & Co., of course.
Shirts mean Manhattan Shirts.
Hats are always Stetson's.
And you'll find full assortments of models, patterns and colors in our stores.

Our Suits at $15 and $20 are wonders for style and value.
Added Quality at $25 to $40.
Overcoats up to $50.

We'll buy back whatever you don't like.

B&K

Broadway at 32d St.
Cooper Square at 5th St.
Manhattan
Fulton St. at De Kalb Av.
Brooklyn.

Two Specials.

These two items are contributed by our Furnishings Department to our Birthday Party.

Medium Weight Underwear
$1.05
Friday and Saturday Only

Fine medium weight Worsted Shirts and Drawers in regular and stout sizes—in natural gray color.

Blanket Bath Robes
$2.45
Friday and Saturday Only

Heavy Blanket Robes in Navy, Gray, Tan, Blue, Green, Mode and several color combinations.

Our weekly specials are famous for big value—but we've never had one as good as this timely brace of bargains.

Wallach Bros.

Broadway, Cor. 29th St.
Broadway, below Chambers St.
Third Ave., Cor. 122d St.
246-248 West 125th St.
647 Eighth Ave.
Open Evenings.



GLOBE THEATRE—Broadway at 46th St.
SPECIAL CASTLE MAT. TODAY AT 2:30
And Every Afternoon When "Chin Chin" Is Not Playing, Including Sundays at 2:30, Sunday Nights 8:30.
MR. & MRS. Vernon Castle
In "The Whirl of Life," in 6 Parts.
"Unusually Attractive Picture."—Mail.
25c, 50c, 75c AND $1.00.
NOTE: MONTGOMERY & STONE in CHIN CHIN. Every Night & Wed. & Sat. Mats.

PALACE B'WAY, 47 ST. Daily Mat. 25c to $1 | EVELYN NESBIT and JACK CLIFFORD FALL FASHION SHOW RAY SAMUELS, others.
COLONIAL Mats. Daily 25c. | DOROTHY JARDON, MASON & KEELER, Quiroga, "Bride Shop."
ALHAMBRA Mats. Daily 25c. | Fritzi Scheff, Ernest Ball, Craig Campbell, Avon Comedy Four.

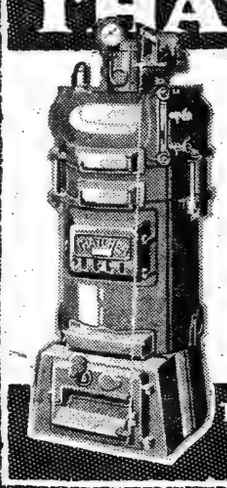
THE BATTLE CRY of PEACE
VITAGRAPH, B'way & 44 St.
TWICE TODAY, 2:30 & 8:30.
Evening Prices, 25c, 50c, 75c, $1.00 and $2.00. Matinee Prices, 25c, 50c, and $1.00.
Featuring
CHARLES RICHMAN
School Children's Matinee Saturday Morning at 11. Special prices. 25c and 50c.

CENTURY Cent. Pk. W., 62d-63d. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Tues., Thurs. & Sat. 2:15
Seats on Sale Eight Weeks in Advance.
"'Town Topics' Has the Punch."—Tribune.
Ned Wayburn's Town Topics
MATINEE TOMORROW, 25c to $1.50.
SUN. NIGHT CONCERT SINGER'S MIDGETS.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE RALLIES
EUGENE V. DEBS, SPEAKER.
TO-NIGHT AT 8:15.
Lenox Casino, 100 West 116 St. | Brady's Hall, 181 St. & St. Nicholas Av.
And at Bernard Hall, 1941 Madison Av.
ADMISSION 10c RESERVED SEATS 25c.

Strand Roof Garden B'way & 47th
Cafeteria Lunch 11:30 A.M. to 2 P.M.
Afternoon Tea 4:30 to 6:30.
Evenings 8 P. M. to 12 P. M.
To-night Exhibition Night

THATCHER



Makers of GOOD House Heaters and Kitchen Ranges
Since 1850
THATCHER FURNACE CO
131-137 West 35th Street
NEW YORK

PARK THEATRE, 59th Street and Columbus Circle
FOR WOMEN ONLY
BEGINNING TOMORROW AFTERNOON AT 2,
Twilight Sleep
IN MOTION PICTURES
and LECTURE BY DR. KURT E. SCHLOSSINGK.
OF THE FREIBURG FRAUEN KLINIC.
DAILY (INCL. SUNDAY) AT 2, 3:30, 5, 7:30 AND 9 P. M.
General Admission 25c.

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.
EMPIRE Broadway and 40th St. Evs. at 8. Matinees Tomor'w & Wed. 2 Sharp.
WM. GILLETTE
IN FINAL PERFORMANCES OF
His Great Success, SHERLOCK HOLMES
LYCEUM West 45th Street. Evs. at 8:30. Mats. Tomor'w & Thurs. 2:30.
ETHEL BARRYMORE
IN HER GREAT COMEDY SUCCESS,
OUR MRS. McCHESNEY
HUDSON West 44th Street. Evenings at 8:15. Matinees Tomor'w & Wed. 2:15.
"THE 'SHENANDOAH' OF 1915."—Times.
UNDER FIRE
With WILLIAM COURTENAY.
HARRIS West 42d St. Evenings at 8:15. Matinees Tomor'w & Wed. 2:15.
ROLLING STONES
HARRIS THEATRE Special—4 AFTERNOONS. TODAY, Mon. & Tuesday Aft. at 2:30.
BISPHAM as BEETHOVEN
in The Musical Drama ADELAIDE, preceded by THE REHEARSAL.
FULTON 46th St., near B'way. Evs. 8:25. Last Matinee Tomorrow 2:15
SOME BABY! LAST 3 TIMES
TUESDAY, OCT. 26—SEATS NOW.
"SHERMAN WAS RIGHT"
A NEW FARCE by FRANK MANDEL.
GEO. M. COHAN'S B'way, 43d St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Sat. & Wed. 2:15.
ELSIE JANIS in "MISS INFORMATION"
After the Play Visit DANSE DE FOLLIES. ZIEGFELD MID-NIGHT FROLIC "Meeting Place of the World"
Atop New Amsterdam Theatre
COHAN & HARRIS RECOMMEND
Young America
TO EVERY AMERICAN
(The-Play-That-Makes-You-Chuckle)
at the GAIETY B'way, 46th St. Bryant 210. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Tom'w & Wed.
AT THE LIBERTY W. 42d St. 2:15 & 8:15.
BIRTH OF A NATION
TWICE Daily, Includ. Sunday. Ev. & Sat. Mat. 25-50-75-$1-$2. Other Mats.....25c, 50c & $1.
D. W. GRIFFITH'S
GIGANTIC SPECTACLE.
Symphony Orchestra of Forty.
CANDLER West 42d St. Evs. 8:15 Sharp. Mats. Tomorrow & Wed. 2:15.
"The House of Glass" "FULL OF LAUGHS AND THRILLS"
With MARY RYAN AND THE GREAT ALL-AMERICAN CAST.
Orchestra Seats, $1.50 and $2.00
500 GOOD SEATS 1st Balcony, 50c, 75c, $1
ASTOR Broadway & 45th Street. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Tomor'w & Wed. 2:20 | Bryant 287.
GEO. M. Cohan's Great American Farce
HIT-THE-TRAIL HOLLIDAY
"ALL LAUGHING RECORDS BROKEN"
With Fred Niblo as "Billy Holliday."
REPUBLIC West 42d Street. Evenings 8:20. Mats. Tomor'w & Wed. 2:20.
COMMON CLAY with JOHN MASON and JANE OWL
SEATS SELLING 8 WEEKS IN ADVANCE.
BELASCO West 44th Street. Evenings 8:30. Mats. Tomor'w & Thurs. 2:20.
THE BOOMERANG
GLOBE EVERY NIGHT AND WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY MATINEES.
MONTGOMERY & STONE CHIN CHIN
CORT West 48th Street. Phone Bryant 46. Evs. 8:10. Mats. To-Mor'w & Wed. 2:15
THE PRINCESS PAT Elenor Painter
"BEST COMIC OPERA IN YEARS."—Chas. Darnton, Evening World.
LEXINGTON 51st St. & Lex. Evs. 25c to $1. Mat. To-m'w 25c. & 50c.
"TWIN BEDS"
Next Week—"THE NATURAL LAW."
STANDARD B'way & 90th St. Eve. 25c to $1. Mat. To-m'w 25c to 75c.
CYRIL MAUDE in "GRUMPY."
Next Week—"THE SHOW SHOP."
NEXT SUNDAY CREATORE & His Band of 50.
YORK 116th St., nr. Lenox Av. Evs. 25c to $1. Mat. To-m'w 25c-75c.
A PAIR OF SIXES
Next Week—"THE LAW OF THE LAND."
LONGACRE W. 48th St. Bryant 23. Evs. 8:20 Pop. Mats. To-m'w & Wed. 2:20
THE GIRL WHO SMILES
Musical Hit by authors of "Alma," "Adele," &c.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN World's Wrestling Championship | MON. EVE., OCT. 25 TO A FINISH
ZBYSKO vs. ABERG
5000 Seats, 50c. Res. Seats, $1 to $3. On Sale Now
GARRICK 35th St., nr. B'way. BURLESQUE "The Mischief Makers" Mat. Today. 15, 25, 50c.
EXTRA—HOOLA-HOOLA DANCERS.
Loew's American Roof 42d St. & 8th Av. Every Eve. at 8:15
"DREAM DANCERS," AL WOHLMAN, 10 Others. Enclosed. Heated. Comfortable. | ALL SEATS RESERVED 25c, 35c, 50c.
COLUMBIA B'way & 47th. Burlesque Matinee Today
THE SMILING BEAUTIES
YORKVILLE 38th St., at 3d Av. Burlesque | Mat. Today. 15c to 50c.
BLUE RIBBON BELLES | Smoking Permitted
STRAND B'way & 47th St. Noon to 11:30. 10c to 50c. | "THE CHORUS LADY" (Star Cast) Strand Orch. & Soloists
Next Week, Blanche Ring. "The Yankee Girl."
IRVING PLACE THEATRE Every night at 8:15. Der. Weibsteufel. Sat. Mat. 2:15, Comtesse Guckerl.

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.
HIPPODROME
MANAGEMENT CHARLES DILLINGHAM
MAT. TO-DAY & EVERY DAY
Evenings at 8:10 & Sat. Mat. Best Seats $1.50 | Afternoons 2:10. Best Seats Except Sat. $1.00
10 Musical Comedies in One. 1500 Good Seats every performance 50c.
HIP! HIP! HOORAY!
200 PRETTY GIRLS ON ICE IN THE SENSATIONAL ICE BALLET.
SOUSA and His BAND and 100 Other NOVELTIES.
Production Staged by R. H. Burnside
SUNDAY NIGHT SOUSA and His Band, Soloists & the "HIP, HIP, HOORAY" STARS, incl. ENTIRE ICE BALLET.

Those Desiring to Make Early Applications for Seats for the Opening Performance, Nov. 4th of
Mr. Arnold DALY
In the London Success, "THE ANGEL in THE HOUSE"
MAY APPLY TO JOSEPH L. PLUNKETT, 15 East 40th St. Phone 4288 Murray Hill.

SYMPHONY
Society of New York
WALTER DAMROSCH, Conductor
FIRST CONCERTS
This Afternoon at 3—Aeolian Hall
and Sunday Aft., October 24th, at 3.
ELMAN
(FIRST APPEARANCE IN TWO YEARS)
Beethoven, Symphony No. 5; Goldmark, Concerto for Violin; Ravel, Excerpts from "Daphnis and Chloe" (new; first time).
Seats at Box Office, Aeolian Hall

Carnegie Hall, Sat. Aft., Oct. 23, at 2:30
IN AID OF
Polish Victims' Relief Fund
Paderewski
will deliver an address on POLAND, PAST AND PRESENT,
Followed by
RECITAL OF CHOPIN'S MUSIC

MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE
2 Weeks Beginning NEXT MONDAY at 8.
BOSTON GRAND OPERA COMPANY
WITH PAVLOWA BALLET RUSSE
Repertoire: "Dumb Girl of Portici," "L'Amore dei tre Re" with "Orfeo," "Madama Butterfly" with "Snow Flakes," "Carmen" with Complete Ballet, "Boheme," "Otello." Divertissements.
SEATS NOW ON SALE, 50c. to $5.

Sun. Aft., Oct. 24, People's Symphony announces LEGINSKA Pianiste Soloist, at Carnegie Hall
First Orchestral Concert. Tschaikowsky Fifth Symphony, Beethoven "Egmont," Bach, Liszt. Lowest Prices. Tickets at R. H. Macy & Co., Inf. & Public Ser. Dept. Mail and 'phone orders office of Society, 32 Union Sq. 'Phone 737 Stuyvesant.

Aeolian Hall Ent. W. 43d St. | Tuesday Eve. at 8:15 | Oct. 26
Maud Powell Violin Recital
Seats $1.50 to 50c. at Box Office. Mgr. H. Godfrey Turner, 1400 B'y. Steinway Piano Used.

MACMILLEN
Violin Recital Mon. Eve., Aeolian Hall, Oct. 25.
Seats now at Box Office, 50 cents to $2.00.

Aeolian Hall, Tues. Aft., Oct. 26, at 3.
SONG RECITAL
D'ARNALLE
Seats at Box Office and dir'n Lillie Lawlor Allied Arts. Tel. Plaza 5501

AEOLIAN HALL, Thurs. Eve., Oct. 28, at 8:30.
SONG RECITAL,
FREDERIC MARTIN BASSO.
Tickets, 50c. to $1.50. Mgt. Foster & David.

Aeolian Hall, Fri. Aft., Oct. 29, at 3.
Song Recital by Mme. GADSKI
50c to $2. Management Loudon Charlton.

AEOLIAN HALL, This Evening at 8:30.
Violin Recital. Alexander Bloch
Tickets, 50c to $2. Mgt. Foster & David.

Aeolian Hall, Mon. Aft., Oct. 25, at 3.
Piano Recital by MARGUERITE MELVILLE LISZNIEWSKA
Seats at Box Office. Mgt. Wolfsohn Bureau.

CARNEGIE HALL.
WOMAN SUFFRAGE MEETING.
Tonight, Friday, Oct. 22, 8 o'clock.
Speakers: Mayor Mitchel, Hon. Dudley F. Malone, Senator William E. Borah, Congressman F. W. Mondell, Dr. Anna Howard Shaw.
Admission Free.

Triangle Plays This Week: Charles Murray in "A Game Old Knight," Tully Marshall in "The Sable Lorcha," Hale Hamilton in "Her Painted Hero," William S. Hart in "The Disciple." Evenings at 8. Matinees at 2. Prices—Evening, 25c, 50c, 75c, $1 and $2. Matinees, 25c and 50c. Knickerbocker Theatre, B'way & 38th St.

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The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair today and Sunday; modera's northwest to north winds.
For full weather report see Page 13.

VOL. LXV...NO. 21,091. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1915.—TWENTY PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

SOLDIERS MISSED EDITH CAVELL, OFFICER IN COMMAND KILLED HER; MOVING STORY OF HER LAST HOURS

HER CHAPLAIN'S NARRATIVE

She Was Calm and Resigned and Forgave Her Executioners.

CHEERFUL AT THE PARTING.

German Chaplain, Who Saw Her End, Says She Died Like a Heroine.

EXECUTION A SHOCK HERE

Prominent Men and Women Denounce It—Washington Feels It Has Done Its Utmost.

LONDON, Saturday, Oct. 23.—The British Foreign Office last evening made public the report of the Rev. H. S. T. Gahan, the British Chaplain in Brussels who visited Miss Edith Cavell just before her execution, and another letter from Minister Whitlock to Ambassador Page. In his letter Mr. Whitlock says he requested that the body of Miss Cavell be delivered to the School for Nurses, of which she was the directress, and that his request was referred to the Ministry of War in Berlin.

The Rev. Mr. Gahan in his report says:

"On Monday evening, the 11th of October, I was admitted by a special passport from the German authorities to the Prison of St. Gilles, where Miss Edith Cavell had been confined for ten weeks. The final sentence had been given early that afternoon.

"To my astonishment and relief I found my friend perfectly calm and resigned, but this could not lessen the tenderness and intensity of feeling on either part during that last interview of almost an hour.

"Her first words to me were upon a matter concerning herself personally, but the solemn asseveration which accompanied them was made expressly in the light of God and eternity. She then added that she wished all her friends to know that she willingly gave her life for her country, and said:

"'I have no fear nor shrinking. I have seen death so often that it is not strange or fearful to me.'

"She further said:

"'I thank God for this ten weeks of quiet before the end. My life has always been hurried and full of difficulties; this time the rest has been a great mercy. They have all been very kind to me here, but this I would say, standing as I do in view of God and eternity: I realize that patriotism is not enough. I must have no hatred or bitterness toward any one.'

"We partook of Holy Communion together, and she received the Gospel message of consolation with all her heart. At the close of the little service I began to repeat the words 'Abide with Me,' and she joined softly in the end.

"We sat quietly talking until it was time for me to go. She gave me parting messages for relations and friends. She spoke of her soul's needs at the moment, and she received the assurance of God's words as only a Christian can do.

"Then I said good-bye, and she smiled and said: 'We shall meet again.'

"A German military Chaplain was with her at the end and afterward gave her a Christian burial. He told me:

"'She was brave and bright to the last. She professed her Christian faith and said she was glad to die for her country. She died like a heroine.'"

Mr. Whitlock, in inclosing the letter he wrote to Baron von der Lancken, the German Governor, at the request of President Faider of the Court of Appeals in Brussels and the President of the Belgian School for Nurses, asking that Miss Cavell's body be delivered to the school, says:

"I have not received a written reply to my note to Baron Lancken on the subject, but he came to see me yesterday afternoon and stated that the body had been interred near the Prison of St. Gilles, where the execution took place, and that under the regulations governing such cases it was impossible to exhume the body without written permission from the Minister of War at Berlin. He added that he had no authority to ask for permission to exhume the body, but that immediately upon the return of the Governor General he would request him to take the matter up.

"I shall hope to be able to tell you that we have at least been able to accomplish this small service."

HORRIFIED DUTCH PROTESTS.

The Press, Scorning Neutrality Regulations, Denounces Germans.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 22, (Dispatch to The London Daily Mail.)—I have no hesitation in saying that the execution of Miss Cavell has evoked consternation among the people of Holland; who feel that it will probably do more damage to German sympathies in Holland,

Continued on Page 3.

German Soldiers Fired Low at Miss Cavell; Then Officer Shot Her, Amsterdam Says

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 22, (Dispatch to The London Daily Mail.)—The Telegraaf states tonight that the Germans executed a French woman, Mlle. Louise Frenay, at Liege a fortnight ago. The firing party purposely aimed low, and she was hit in the legs. An officer then shot her through the head with his revolver.

The Telegraaf says the same thing happened in Miss Cavell's case. She was fired at by a party of twelve, but only one bullet touched her, and that did not kill her. It was after this that the officer of the firing party drew his revolver, and, putting it to her ear, fired. The priest who was present at the execution, overcome with horror, is now suffering from a nervous breakdown.

WIDE CONSPIRACY SEEN BY GERMANS

Miss Cavell Was Believed to Have Had Many Confederates.

PRINCE ALLEGED LEADER

"Underground Railway" Said to Have Been Operated With Hospital as Centre.

From a Staff Correspondent.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Oct. 22, (via The Hague.)—The Vossische Zeitung's Brussels correspondent telegraphs the first details received here of the sensational Brussels espionage case. He says:

"The trial, lasting three days, gave a clear picture of the methods employed by a regular organization to recruit men, subject to military service in the allied armies, who had been left behind in Belgium, and send them across the Dutch frontier. It also proved that the leading spirits of the enterprise must be sought in high Belgian and partly French aristocracy. I had occasion to be present at the first day's trial before the Court of War Justice.

"The leader of the band, which, of course, had many more members than the German police could arrest was Prince Reginald de Croy of Bellingnies, who was not apprehended, though his wife, Princess Marie de Croy, sat on the bench with the other accused.

"Besides the Prince, an Englishwoman, the head of a Brussels medical institution, was the principal moving spirit in the undertaking. Scattered English and French soldiers, hidden in the provinces, principally in the province of Hennegau, were spirited over the border by agents of the princely pair, who found in a French Countess, Jeanne de Belleville, a particularly zealous assistant. They had organized regular stations of an 'underground railway,' and trusty leaders accompanied those subject to military service or the soldiers, among them English and French officers, from station to station to Brussels, where they were hidden till the coast was clear and they could be hurried over the Dutch border.

"The central station was located in the house occupied by the English clinic in Brussels, whence in the dead of night they were escorted to a street car line in the heart of Brussels, at the Church of St. Marie, in the Rue Royale, going from the terminus of the street car line to the Dutch border by the narrow-gauge railway.

"During the trial in the Senate Chamber the accused, almost without exception, gave the impression of persons cleverly simulating naïve innocence. It was not a mere coincidence that two-thirds of the accused were women.

"The Englishwoman, Edith Cavell, who has already been executed, declared that she had believed as an Englishwoman that she ought to do her country service by giving lodgings in her house to soldiers and recruits who were in peril. She naturally denied that she had drawn other people into destruction by inducing them to harbor refugees when her own institute was overtaxed.

"Her principal agent was an architect, Philippe Bancq, who confessed that he was a good Belgian patriot who believed himself compelled to sacrifice himself for the fatherland. A provincial lawyer, condemned to imprisonment, admitted forging identification cards for travelers. A mining engineer, also condemned to imprisonment, did the same thing. A Brussels druggist who for months concealed recruits subject to military service pleaded his goodness of heart. He and his wife could not say no when asked to conceal compatriots from the German police.

"The Countess de Belleville admitted that she always made reports about her journeys to a French Abbé, who escaped the police. Every time she came to Brussels she met the Abbé in a different coffee house; but she tried to make the court believe that the priest interested himself only in her business trips.'

"From the patriotic feelings aforementioned a lawyer also admitted that he had concealed some of his protegés in a nunnery.

"From the proceedings one gathered the impression that the court had to do with a highly organized association which has been doing business regularly for months."

POPE MAKES PROTEST AGAINST KILLING WOMEN

Directs German Cardinal to Communicate His Views to the Kaiser.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Oct. 22, (Dispatch to The London Daily Express.—I am told that the Pope has instructed Cardinal Hartman of Cologne to protest to the Kaiser against the execution of women as being against the principles of Christianity and humanity.

SEES SEA RAIDER IN ZEALANDIA

Germans to Use Steamer as Commerce Destroyer, Ship Broker Streeter Hears.

CUSTOMS STARTS INQUIRY

Told That Escaped German Officers Would Join Ship—Name and U. S. Flag Painted Out.

The customs officials are investigating through the Law Department a remarkable statement made yesterday afternoon by E. W. Streeter, a ship broker of 17 South Street, regarding the American steamer Zealandia, which sailed from Pensacola, Fla., on Oct. 7 for Tampico, Mexico, to load with oil for Malmo, Sweden. He declared that the American flag on the side of the ship and her name had been painted out and that she had been fitted out as a commerce destroyer to fly the German flag.

Mr. Streeter also said the German officers who escaped from the auxiliary cruiser Kronprinz Wilhelm at Newport News in a small yacht had arranged to meet the Zealandia at a point off the coast and had been taken on board. He said the information had come to him from a reliable member of the engine room department on the steamer who had refused to sail from Pensacola on the Zealandia when he found out for what purpose she was intended. Mr. Streeter declined to give the name of his informant, saying he did not wish to do him any injury by making it public.

When inquiry was made at the Custom House regarding the statement made by Mr. Streeter one of the officials said that a request had been sent to the customs officials at Tampico to investigate the matter when the Zealandia arrived there. She was expected at Tampico last night. The official added that although the Fiske Trading Company of 95 William Street was listed as the owner of the Zealandia, facts had come to their knowledge indicating that the vessel really was owned by German interests. The Zealandia left Pensacola under command of Captain Devantier, said to be a former Captain in the Hamburg-American Line service between New York and the West Indies.

H. V. Dixon, one of the members of the Fiske Trading Company, said that it was ridiculous to say that the Zealandia was owned by German interests or that she had been fitted out to be a commerce destroyer; her top speed, he said, was only 12 knots. He admitted that the steamer had been chartered for this voyage, but declined to give the name of the charter party. Mr. Dixon, who was at Pensacola when the Zealandia was loading early this month, said that it was true that her name and the American flag had been painted out on her side, but it had been done by accident.

When asked by the Law Department of the Customs late in the afternoon if the Zealandia had arrived at Tampico, Mr. Dixon replied that he had received a cablegram that the steamer had arrived off the port but could not enter the river yet on account of a new sand bar which had been raised by the recent hurricane.

The Zealandia is a four-masted iron steamer of 5,000 gross tonnage. She was built in 1875 by John Elder & Co. for the Pacific trade, and for many years ran between San Francisco and Sydney, Australia. She is 377 feet long, 37 feet beam, and 18 feet 6 inches depth of hold.

THINK WRECKED YAWL BORE MISSING GERMANS

Vessel Like Eclipse Sighted Overturned Near Bermuda—Fugitives Drowned or Picked Up.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 22.—A wreck which local shipping men believe to have been that of the auxiliary yawl Eclipse, upon which six of the German officers interned on the Kronprinz Wilhelm at Norfolk are supposed to have made their escape, was sighted last Sunday about seventy-five miles northeast of Bermuda by the officers and crew of the Italian steamship Labor, which arrived here today from Genoa. In a report to the Hydrographic Office Captain Monzali of the Labor said that he sighted an overturned white vessel in latitude 33.20 North and longitude 64.23 West, which answered in every way the description of the Eclipse.

The Italian ship passed the wreck at a distance of about six miles. As there was no sign of life to be seen about her, Captain Monzali proceeded to Norfolk. He had not then heard of the escape of the Germans, and he did not make a report at the Virginia port.

The theory is advanced in shipping circles here that the Eclipse was capsized and its occupants drowned, or the German officers abandoned their boat when picked up by a friendly ship.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22.—An official list of missing members of the crews of the two German auxiliary cruisers interned at Norfolk, Va., issued tonight by the Navy Department, shows that out of a total of 785 officers and men, one commissioned officer, two doctors and six warrant officers have broken parole. Not one bluejacket is missing. Following is the Department's statement:

"Below is a list of the names of the six warrant officers of the German

Continued on Page 3.

Sir A. Conan Doyle on England's Fantastic Fears

An important and interesting survey of her part in the war, in which he contends that she is now ready on land and sea and that her victory is only a question of "one successful pounce."

IN TOMORROW'S SUNDAY TIMES
Order It Today

GERMANY SHUTS OFF MEAT 2 DAYS A WEEK

On Two Other Days No Fats May Be Used in Cooking and on Another No Pork May Be Sold.

FOOD SITUATION CRITICAL

Rigid Card System Such as Is Applied to Bread to be Extended to Many Other Commodities.

From a Staff Correspondent.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Oct. 22.—Germany's food supply has suddenly become the most important internal question of the day, the press devoting more space to butter, milk, eggs, and meat than to war news. Meanwhile the highest State and municipal authorities, aided by hundreds of experts, are hard at work trying to cut the Gordian knot of supply and demand with sharp socialistic measures for price regulation and distribution. This is likely to prove the supreme test of German genius for organization.

A beginning probably will be made next week to "stretch" the meat supply along the following novel lines: There will be two no-meat days each week on which dealers will be forbidden to sell any kind of meat or foods composed wholly or partly of meat ingredients. This applies not only to hotels and restaurants, but also to butchers' shops, delicatessen stores, &c. On these days banned goods may not even be displayed in show windows. On two other days restaurants may not serve food fried or otherwise prepared with any fats, including butter or lard. On one other day—making five in all—the sale of pork is forbidden. Heavy fines will be imposed for violation of the regulations. The police and commissions of experts have forgoing rights of entry and search of stores, restaurants, and other premises.

Maximum prices for meats are expected to be put in force next week, and if it is not possible to regulate the distribution there will be a system of meat cards similar to the bread cards which have been in use for the past thirty-five weeks. Milk cards for babies and sick persons are also coming, and if this works out milk cards may be extended to the whole population. Petroleum cards are also a possibility in the near future, so that life in Berlin may acquire the fascination of a card game.

The new food measures are being hailed with approval by all parties and classes, and many persons are criticising the Government for not having taken up the problem and put the measures in force long ago. The general belief is that there is food enough for all at reasonable prices if the speculators and cold storage can be eliminated as factors.

'CHANT OF THE SWORD' IS NEW HYMN OF HATE

Expresses Pride in Slaughter of Children, According to an English Version.

LONDON, Oct. 7.—The Berne correspondent of The Pall Mall Gazette says Germany's "Hymn of Hate" has been supplanted by "The Chant of the German Sword,"—a composition brought out in Leipsic a week or so ago, which has already run into half a dozen editions.

This is what its anonymous author makes the "German sword" say:

"It is no duty of mine to be either just or compassionate; it suffices that I am sanctified by my exalted mission, and that I blind the eyes of my enemies with such streams of tears as shall make the proudest of them cringe in terror under the vault of heaven.

"I have slaughtered the old and the sorrowful; I have struck off the breasts of women; and I have run through the body of children who gazed at me with the eyes of the wounded lion.

"Day after day I ride aloft on the shadowy horse in the valley of Cypresses; and as I ride I draw forth the life blood from every enemy's son that dares to dispute my path.

"It is meet and right that I should cry aloud my pride, for am I not the flaming messenger of the Lord Almighty?

"Germany is so far above and beyond all the other nations that all the rest of the earth, be they who they may, should feel themselves well done by when they are allowed to fight with the dogs for the crumbs that fall from her table.

"When Germany the divine is happy, then the rest of the world basks in smiles; but when Germany suffers, God in person is rent with anguish, and, wrathful and avenging, He turns all the waters into rivers of blood."

CHINA ON VERGE OF A REVOLUTION

Arms Smuggled Into Three Provinces by Those Opposed to Establishment of a Monarchy.

MANILA, Oct. 22.—The Chinese provinces of Kwantung, Kwang-Si and Hunan are on the verge of a revolution prepared by those who are opposed to the establishment of a monarchy, according to information received from a private source which is believed to be reliable.

It is stated that many arms recently have been exported into Canton.

Asheville, N. C.—"The Land of the Sky." New train—superb service—via Southern Railway. Lv. N. Y., 1:08 P. M. daily commencing Oct. 24. N. Y. Office, 264 Fifth Av. —Advt.

GREECE REJECTS OFFERS OF ALLIES; BULGARIAN COAST SHELLED BY FLEET; GERMANS PRESSING SERB ARMY BACK

SERBS DIE, WON'T YIELD

Engage Teutons Hand-to-Hand in Desperate Fights Till Overcome.

FIGHT WITH ANTIQUE ARMS

Flintlock Muskets and Long Arab Rifles Among Weapons Taken from Defenders.

DESERTED BY MACEDONIANS

German Correspondents Say Invaders Are Mostly First Line Troops, Splendidly Equipped.

By WILHELM CONRAD GOMOLL.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
[The Cologne Gazette Dispatches.]

HEADQUARTERS OF GENERAL GALLWITZ'S ARMY ON THE SERBIAN FRONT, Oct. 19, (via Cologne and London, Oct. 22.)—On the whole front from Moldawa Island to the frontier town of Obrenovatz, which lies southwest of Belgrade, there has been the severest fighting. In spite of the difficult mountain country an attack made on a broad front resulted in securing to us an important extension of the territory which we were occupying north of Belgrade. West of the Danube and south of Bosevac about forty square kilometers were occupied. The attack was pressed to a point behind Golubac and southeast of Semendria. The territory actually acquired was approximately 100 square kilometers, as in this region it was possible to force the enemy from their positions along the Danube west of Semendria.

"The Hungarian troops fought there bravely against the stubbornly resisting enemy, especially in the vicinity of Hills 254 and 202. South of the mountain village of Ripanj and about Grodska extremely severe fighting took place, the Teuton allied troops ultimately succeeding in establishing connections and closing their lines. In this section of the front there was a gain of nearly 200 square kilometers.

"Through the clearing of the heights on the Serbian shore of the Danube increased security has been gained for our reserves, as the enemy's artillery can no longer threaten them. Kolars and Malakrsna form supporting positions for the right wing of the army of General Gallwitz at Gobulac. Those of the left wing in the region of Luschitza and Bosevac form the centre over which the army is advancing toward Morovatale, the chief line of traffic in Serbia. The mountainous country of Gorndjak, Klissura, and the Zrna Gora still separate the allied armies, but their eventual union at Timok may be considered a certainty.

"The fighting abilities of the German Army in the Balkans have been proved magnificently. Against the stubborn resistance of the Serbian troops they fought their way inch by inch from one position to another. The Serbians stood their ground, rigidly obeying their orders, which were to defend their positions to the last man. They were finally brought to submission only by the use of bayonets and rifle butts.

While the Danube positions were defended by third-line reserves the defensive force in the latest battles consisted entirely of splendidly equipped troops of the first line. Even after the enemy had been driven from his positions there were constant severe rearguard actions and the extent of our success may be judged by the fact that along the entire front he was ultimately thrown out of carefully prepared and strongly fortified defenses.

The reserves now co-operating with the army give one the impression of active and entirely fresh troops. I myself saw them at Bazias and Palam during the crossing of the Danube. It may be asserted that all of the Prussians, Thuringians, Württembergers, Saxons, Bavarians, Hessians, and especially men of the mark of Brandenburg, have won the recognition of their officers. A high staff officer of the army of General Gallwitz said to me:

"You may call this army a triumph of Germany, both as regards its men and its equipment. Difficult obstructions lie at every road crossing in Serbia, but for these troops there is no difficulty which cannot be overcome."

Among other interesting details I learn that in the last battles the equipment of the Serbian troops was exceedingly varied. It is said that among the captured rifles were implements of all kinds, including even old flintlock guns and long Arabian rifles used in the desert. Among the cannon taken, aside from the French guns were chiefly guns of English make.

The Serbians destroy nothing more than is necessary in their conduct of the war and do not follow the example of their Russian tutors, who devastate occupied territory with fire and rapine. The inhabitants of the country have already accepted the fate of their land. In the conquered district of Posarevtaz the majority of the residents are following the example of the Burgomaster, who stuck to his post.

The Bulgarians operations are making

Continued on Page 2.

George V., Appealing to Britons to Volunteer, Says More Men, and Yet More, Are Needed to Win

LONDON, Oct. 22.—King George has issued this appeal to his subjects to come forward voluntarily and aid Great Britain in her fight against the Germanic allies:

"To My People: At this grave moment in the struggle between my people and a highly organized enemy who has transgressed the laws of nations and changed the ordinance that binds civilized Europe together, I appeal to you.

"I rejoice in my empire's effort, and I feel pride in the voluntary response from my subjects all over the world who have sacrificed home and fortune and life itself in order that another may not inherit the free empire which their ancestors and mine have built. I ask you to make good these sacrifices.

"The end is not in sight. More men, and yet more, are wanted to keep my armies in the field, and through them to secure victory and an enduring peace. In ancient days the darkest moment has ever produced in men of our race the sternest resolve. I ask you, men of all classes, to come forward voluntarily and take your share in these fights.

"In freely responding to my appeal you will be giving your support to our brothers who for long months have nobly upheld Great Britain's past traditions and the glory of her arms."

ITALIANS LAUNCH TERRIFIC ATTACKS

Fifty-Hour Artillery Fire Paves Way for Great Drive in the Coastal Region.

ROME TELLS OF BIG GAINS

Official Vienna Report Says Attacks Were Repulsed with Great Loss to the Italians.

ROME, Oct. 22.—An official statement, issued tonight by the War Office, says that "the offensive, successfully begun in the Tyrol and Trentino, has been extended all along the line to the sea," and that "many Austrian positions have been taken." The statement adds:

"On the Carso the enemy's lines have been broken at several points and the enemy's forces annihilated. Twenty-five officers and 1,184 men have been made prisoners."

VIENNA, Oct. 22.—The official bulletin of the War Office, issued tonight, says of operations in the Italian theatre:

As expected, yesterday forenoon after an artillery preparation of more than fifty hours, the main forces of the Italian Army began generally to storm against our positions in the coastal district, the third attack since the war began.

Bitter fighting is proceeding at the Krn-Tolmino Bridgehead, and especially at the edge of the Doberdo Plateau.

An attack by Mobile Militia Regiment 119 against the Krn point of support miscarried under heavy losses. A second attack in this region after a short time was unsuccessful owing to our fire. The field before our position was covered with Italian corpses.

The Tolmino Bridgehead attacks were chiefly directed against Mrz Lavrh (Nero,) and the southern part of our defensive front. All the attacks were sanguinarily repulsed. The Italian losses were also very heavy here.

At Monte San Michele strong hostile forces in the afternoon penetrated the covers of our trenches, but were everywhere repulsed by our counter-attacks and our former positions are again in our possession. After several attacks the Italians also succeeded in penetrating trenches in a neighboring sector, but none of them returned.

The southwest plateau likewise was the scene of a sanguinary struggle. There were repeated hand-to-hand encounters and the losses were particularly heavy.

During the previous night the fighting on the Plateau of Doberdo continued with undiminished violence.

In the Carinthia, Hochweissensteen, Monte Peralba, and Plocken regions and the Subach Valley weaker attacks were repulsed. There is continual violent artillery fighting on the Tyrolean front.

On the Dolomites front new Italian attacks broke down against our strong positions.

SWEDISH SUBMARINE SHELLED IN HOME WATERS

Hvalen Flying Own Flag and Weather Clear When Germans Fired, Says Captain.

STOCKHOLM, Oct. 22.—The report of the Commander of the Swedish submarine Hvalen, which was attacked yesterday in the North Sea, says:

"The Hvalen was fired on by a German trawler in broad daylight at 7:30 o'clock in the morning. The weather was clear, but the sea rather rough. The shots were fired while the Hvalen was still in Swedish territorial waters and with the Swedish flag hoisted.

"From six to nine shots were fired, seriously wounding the man at the wheel. The submarine returned to port at full speed."

The Chief of the German Naval Staff has informed the Swedish Naval Attaché at Berlin that a searching inquiry into the affair has been instituted.

A telegram from the Swedish Minister in London says that Sir Edward Grey has assured him, in connection with the sinking by a British submarine of the German steamer Germania within Swedish waters, that any violation of Swedish territory by a British warship would be a matter of the greatest regret to the British Government. Sir Edward requested the Swedish Government to await further action in the case until the British Government received a report from the British officers concerned in the Germania incident.

BOSCA ITALIAN SPARKLING WINES. The Wines for the Connoisseurs.—Advt.

RUSSIANS CAPTURE 15,000 IN 3 DAYS

Defeat the Austro-Germans on Galician Border, Taking 7,500 Prisoners and Guns.

HINDENBURG HELD AT RIGA

While Czar's Forces Win New Successes South of Dvinsk and in the Centre.

LONDON, Oct. 22.—The Russians, taking advantage of the removal of German troops from other points on the front to reinforce Field Marshal von Hindenburg for his drive at Riga, which seems to have been checked, have been delivering some fierce strokes at the German centre, on the Styr, and in Galicia. In all these they have had at least initial successes.

The most successful offensive by the Russians was assumed north of Tarnopol, just inside the Russian border, where the carrying of Austro-German positions gave the Russian soldiers nearly 8,000 prisoners, two howitzers, and a number of machine guns. These prisoners, added to those taken near Baranovichi and on the Styr make a total of more than 15,000 Austrians and Germans captured in three days.

The official Russian report on the southern operations says:

By an energetic surprise attack in the region of Novo Alexinetz, 30 versts (20 miles) north of Tarnapol, (Eastern Galicia,) we captured portions of the enemy's positions yesterday.

Similarly, we seized part of the enemy's positions in the region east of Lopouschno, which is north of Novo Alexinetz.

In the course of the day we made prisoners in these combats of 148 officers and about 7,500 soldiers. We captured two howitzers and numerous machine guns.

Tonight's official report from Petrograd shows fresh advances in the Baranovichi region and toward the Dvinsk-Vilna railroad. The Russians, after fierce fighting, have taken Postavy, only twenty-five miles from the railroad. They have stopped attacks toward Riga, and south of Dvinsk. The text of the report follows:

On the western front in the region of the village of Zalay and west of Olai, on the Mitau road, we yesterday repulsed a fresh violent attack by the enemy. In the regions of Friedrichstadt and Jacobstadt, and on the front in the region of Dvinsk, there is no change.

On the front south of Lake Boginskoie, our troops progressed at some points toward the West. German counterattacks were launched several times, but in many cases they were repulsed with heavy losses, simply by the well-sustained fire of our troops.

A violent combat near the village of Douki, west of the village of Postavy, ended in the taking of this village by our troops.

Southeast of Baranovichi our troops, fighting, crossed to the west bank of the Upper Sczara and occupied the heights opposite the village of Mazourki, taking, in the course of the fighting, twenty officers and 1,568 men and three machine guns.

On the left bank of the Styr the fighting continues. According to later information, the number of prisoners made in the different districts in this region has increased to sixty-seven officers and 2,025 men.

On the remainder of the front more to the south, and in Galicia nothing of importance has occurred with the exception of fighting to our advantage near Novo Alexinetz and more to the north.

Austrians Admit Falling Back.

Where the Russians report the capture of 7,500 men, the following Vienna communication admits a forced retirement on a front of three miles:

In East Galicia calm prevails. Near Novo Alexinetz, the Russians continued their attack. We retired to our front before the pressure of superior forces over a length of five kilometers (3.11 miles) and a depth of 1,000 paces. All attacks against this new position were unsuccessful, as likewise were attacks against our front east of Zalocze, owing to the crossfire of our batteries.

The fighting on the Styr has increased in violence. The Russians, employing strong forces, lately had driven a wedge into the German and Austro-Hungarian front west of Czartorysk. Yesterday, after reserves had been brought up, we counterattacked. Near Okonek the enemy was caught and thrown back on three sides.

The enemy's attempt to create a diversion in his favor by attacks northwest of Czartorysk and against Kolki was unsuccessful owing to the resistance of the German troops. The forces of General Count Herberstein, fighting south of Kolki, suddenly left the trenches and put the enemy to flight, capturing 2 officers and 600 men.

During the fighting between Kormyn and the Styr, which has not yet

Continued on Page 2.

BALKANS FEAR GERMANY

Rumania and Greece Think Allies Too Few to Check Teutons.

INVADERS ARE PUSHING ON

Four Teuton and Several Bulgar Armies Converging on Heart of Kingdom.

STRONG GRIP ON RAILWAY

One Report Says That 100 Miles of Road Are Already in Their Hands.

Forces of Great Britain Have Already Reached Serbia

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Saturday, Oct. 23.—The Paris correspondent of The London Daily Telegraph says that he has the best authority for stating that British forces have entered Serbia.

LONDON, Saturday, Oct. 23.—Greece has declined for the present the Allies' offer to her of Cyprus and other concessions, territorial and financial, in return for her adherence to the Serbo-Greek treaty of alliance, which would mean her military aid to assist in meeting the Bulgarian and Austro-German attacks against her former ally.

While the Cabinet at Athens was framing its answer the fleets of the Allies were shelling the Bulgarian coast from Dedeaghatch to Porto Lagos, a distance of thirty-eight miles. The bombardment which began on Thursday continued yesterday. Advices from Sofia assert that no damage was done to Dedeaghatch.

The reply of Greece to the offer, which reached the Foreign Office last night, is a lengthy one, and, while it has not been made public, there is reason to believe that the Hellenic Kingdom bases its decision not to join the Allies on the ground that the Anglo-French force landed at Saloniki is not, in the Greek Government's opinion, strong enough for the task allotted to it.

The refusal to accept the Allies' offer was not unexpected, as it has been often stated in official circles that both Rumania and Greece were withholding their assistance until the Allies either won a decisive victory or proved to the Greeks and Rumanians their ability to do so, or until the operations had reached a stage which would assure them that their countries would not be overrun by the forces of the central powers or their Turkish and Balkan Allies.

Big Army May Change Situation.

While Greece's refusal of the offers is definite so far as the present is concerned, it is felt by London commentators that a material strengthening of the Entente allied contingent at Saloniki would have a very material influence upon the attitude even of the Greek Government. It is also believed that Greece cannot persist in her present ambiguous position, and that public opinion, which is generally understood to favor the Entente Allies, will probably exercise its influence.

Negotiations with Rumania still continue. A dispatch from Budapest to the Giornale d'Italia of Rome yesterday said that the Rumanian Ministry was discussing a proposition of a military and political character made to the Government by one of the powers of the Quadruple Entente.

Teuton Campaign Plans.

Meanwhile there is no inclination here or in the capitals of the other members of the Quadruple Entente powers to minimize the seriousness of the situation of Serbia.

The Austro-German and Bulgarian campaign is developing slowly, but the plans are now fairly clear. The Austro-German centre is advancing down the Morava Valley from Semendria, while the Bulgarians have got across this valley to the south and command the Belgrade-Nish-Saloniki Railway. The Austro-Germans have three other forces engaged, one in the northwest, near Shabetz, one at Belgrade, and the third, which has not yet crossed the Danube, near Orsova.

The Bulgars also have other armies moving across the frontier, near Zaicar, Pirot, and Nish, and further south, near Egri Palanka and Kohane, and claim to be already in Velege, on the Vandar River and Nish-Saloniki Railroad. It is this latter force the Anglo-French troops landed at Saloniki will probably first encounter. It is reported that Turkish cavalry is co-operating with the Bulgarians.

According to The Times, 100 miles of railway running from Saloniki to Nish are now in the hands of the forces invading Serbia, who, it adds, are threatening Uskub in strength.

A dispatch from Sofia to Geneva says that the Bulgarians have captured the town of Kopriulu, on the railway line south of Uuskup.

Official Reports of Operations.

The German Army Headquarters' statement regarding operations in Serbia of war reads as follows:

Army group of Field Marshal von Mackensen. The army of General von

Koevess is holding the Arnayevo-Slatina line.

The army of General von Gallwitz has pushed forward as far as Selevac, Savinovac, and Trnovca in the region north of Ranovac.

The army of General Boyadjieff is making further progress north of Kniacsyevac.

Reports regarding other sections of the armies have not yet arrived.

Kumanovo has been occupied by other Bulgarian army divisions, Veleze has been taken.

South of Strumitza the enemy has been driven across the Vardar River.

The last paragraph in the official report may refer to the French troops which were reported in dispatches from Athens on Thursday as having crossed the Vardar River.

The Austrian version of the advance issued by the Vienna War Office yesterday is as follows:

The allies' offensive in Serbia proceeded everywhere yesterday. The Austro-Hungarian troops under General Koevess stormed the height of Slatina, south of Raija, and advanced upon the Kosmaj position.

On both sides of the lowar Morava the German forces gained terrain north of Palanka and Petrovac.

Vranya, Kumanovo, and Veleze, in the Vardar Valley, are in the hands of the Bulgarians.

HELD BY FEAR OF GERMANY.

Position of Greece and Rumania as Viewed by London Press.

LONDON, Oct. 22.—The Morning Post says editorially:

"Our strength in the Balkans seems to have been in nerveless, incompetent hands. Meanwhile Serbia struggles desperately against great odds and the chances of saving her grow more remote. The desperate position in the Balkans is not the result of mere mistakes, but of inability to stand by our friends or to stand up to our enemies.

"There is a field here for courageous strategy and able diplomacy, but if strategy takes the form of driblets and diplomacy the shape of gifts, our natural advantages and superior resources will not suffice."

The Evening Standard says:

"The only way in which the Allies can induce Greece to comply with her treaty obligations is by pressure. If Greek intervention is necessary for us we must make Greece realize the unpleasant consequences of treaty breaking. Our command of the Mediterranean gives us a powerful weapon, and weapons are made to be used."

PARIS, Oct. 22.—The Athens correspondent of the Matin sends the following under date of Wednesday:

"The only way of inducing Greece to take military action is to send troops to Saloniki in sufficient numbers. Ministers Elliot and Demidoff (Sir F. E. H. Elliot and Prince Ellm Demidoff, respectively British and Russian Ministers to Greece) have called on Premier Zaimis, but no collective action by the allied Ministers is probable at present, for it would have little chance of success.

"The Rumanian Military Attaché here is daily in close relation with his German colleague and the German Minister."

TEUTON LOSSES 60,000.

Many Officers Reported to be Among Prisoners Taken by Serbs.

LONDON, Saturday, Oct. 23.—A dispatch from Nish says official announcement has been made at the Serbian capital that the losses of the Austro-German army of invasion have reached 60,000 dead, wounded, and prisoners. The Serbians are said to have repulsed the invaders.

The message was forwarded to the Exchange Telegraph Company yesterday from its Athens correspondent, who says this information was contained in an official telegram from Nish to the Serbian Legation at the Greek capital. It is stated that among the Austrian and German prisoners are many officers.

SERB FAITH IN ALLIES FIRM.

General Staff Officer Says Troops Will Fight Till They Die.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Oct. 22.—An officer of the Serbian General Staff, who is passing through Rome, gave some interesting particulars today of the Serbian point of view regarding the war in his country.

"Serbians have never had illusions regarding Bulgaria's aggressive intentions," he said. "We well knew that they would have attacked us a year ago, if instead of being defeated the Austrians had vanquished us. Serbian military circles knew that the Austro-German-Bulgarian attack depended on the progress against Russia. Therefore, we had expected the attack since the beginning of September, and have been doing our utmost to prepare to meet it. What Serbians did not suspect was that the Greek Government would fail to respect its sacred treaty of alliance."

The officer pointed out that now, as before, the Serbian conflict was defensive with one important difference.

"Our duty," said he, "is now, not only to defend our fatherland, retiring to a favorable position in the interior of the country, but from dyke to dyke, so to speak, withstand the advancing flood of the central empires toward Constantinople. This we are prepared to do until every Serbian dies at his post. I believe firmly that the Serbians will be able to resist until the Entente Allies, in whom we have absolute faith, arrive in sufficient force to give victory to our side."

SERBS NOT DISCOURAGED.

And Their Line Is Absolutely Intact, Allied Officers Report.

SALONIKI, Oct. 20, (via Paris, Oct. 22.)—Officers of the French and British expeditionary force in the Balkans who returned today to Saloniki from the Serbian front assert that, notwithstanding the odds against which they are fighting, the Serbians are not discouraged.

"I would not advise you to bet 10 cents that Serbia will be crushed," said one of these officers. "Last Thursday we were north of Ralja, in the sector where the Austrians and Germans are making their principal attack. It took them nine days to gain eight miles on that front.

"We saw long lines of Prussian and Austrian prisoners going to the rear. The Serbian line is absolutely unbroken. The Serbians are fighting every inch of the way.

"Only five cannon of the Allies and eight of the Serbians were lost around Belgrade, notwithstanding German reports. Seven of these cannot have destroyed before the city was captured.

"The Bulgarians occupy Pirot on the route to Nish. They hope to effect a junction with the Germans. At the present rate of progress it will be next year before this can be done.

"We left Nish on Sunday. At that time the only interruption to railroad traffic was that occasioned by the passage of French troops from Saloniki northward. Bulgarian raids on the railroad were repulsed promptly. No Bulgarians were near the railway around Kumanovo.

[Since that time the Serbian War Office has acknowledged that the Bulgarians have cut the Saloniki-Nish Railroad in two places.]

"The Serbian troops who were dispatched to the eastern front to face the Bulgarians marched forward singing, being overjoyed at the chance to come to grips with their ancient enemy and confident of victory.

"Throughout Serbia there is a conspicuous sentiment of gratitude to America, on account of the assistance extended by the medical commissions, which are believed to have saved the people from annihilation by the typhus epidemic."

The French General Staff has issued a warning against rumors "either of bloody defeats or of brilliant victories." It points out that in many instances the same names are given to various localities. One instance of the confusion resulting from this fact is the widespread report that the allied troops had captured the city of Strumitza, in southern Bulgaria, whereas in fact the skirmish occurred at Strumitza Station, far to the west of the city.

OUR ATTACHE OFF TO SERBIA.

With Other Neutral Officers Will Watch German Operations.

BERLIN, Oct. 22.—Lieut. Col. Joseph E. Kuhn, Military Attaché of the American Embassy here, will leave Saturday night for the Serbian front in company with the Military Attachés of the other neutral countries stationed in Berlin. The officers will make their headquarters in Belgrade, from which city trips to the various fronts will be made.

Lieut. Col. Kuhn has just returned from a two months' stay at the Western Grand Headquarters, where he was presented to Emperor William last Sunday. The Emperor chatted with the American officer for ten minutes and evinced particular interest when he learned that Lieut. Col. Kuhn belonged to the Engineer Division of the American Army.

An opportunity was given to the Military Attaché to see that part of the French and British offensive against the Germans which was directed against Prince Rupprecht's Sixth Army.

MUST USE FORCE ON GREECE.

Dr. Dillon Indicates Nothing Else Will Insure Her Aid.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Saturday, Oct. 23.—Dr. Dillon sends this dispatch to The Daily Telegraph:

"Significant movements of Greek troops are reported. One of my informants writes: 'I am inclined to interpret this as a good omen for the Allies,' but personally I am unable to share his optimism.

"Knowing the simple psychology of the Greek monarch and his firm resolve to redeem his plighted word to his imperial brother-in-law, even at the cost of the nation's plighted word to Serbia, I am disposed to regard Greece's spontaneous co-operation with the Allies as no longer to be hoped for.

"Constrained she may yet be, if indeed the allied nations in the desperate struggle for their lives are ready to employ any means more potent than argument and suasion."

KAISER'S CHRISTMAS IN CONSTANTINOPLE

Budapest Paper Predicts It—Hungary's Peace Hope Lies in Blow at Britain.

BUDAPEST, Oct. 23, (via London.)—The military experts on the newspapers here estimate that not more than six months more will be required to establish communications with the Turkish Army. The Pesti-Napolo, however, says:

"The German Emperor will spend Christmas in Constantinople at the head of his victorious troops."

The editorials in the newspapers dwell on the importance of the Balkan campaign as a means of establishing a basis for an early peace. The Pestihirlap says in this connection:

"The stroke through the Balkans will bring peace nearer, for it is a stroke aimed directly at England, which heretofore has stood safe and isolated, boasting of her ability to continue the war three years or more. England lately has been the only obstacle in the way of an early peace. As soon as her world power is threatened she will manifest a willingness to consider the question of peace."

The Azest says:

"The Balkan campaign is the easiest task ever intrusted to an army leader. If the present plan is carried out it will be impossible for the allies to escape capture or disaster, and the only real military task is to accomplish all this with the smallest possible loss to ourselves."

The newspaper adds that even with the greatest force the Anglo-French Governments can muster the German armies will outnumber them two to one, while the Austro-German artillery is in the proportion of five to one.

DEDEAGHATCH A STRONG PORT

Terminal of Two Railroads Under Fire of Allied Guns.

Dedeaghatch, which is being bombarded by the British fleet, is near the delta of the Maritza, which forms the lower part of the Bulgarian-Turkish frontier, and is the terminal of two railways—the line from Saloniki coming from the west and the branch of the Nish-Sofia-Constantinople or Orient Express Railway, dropping from the north at Kuleli Burgas.

The former making a detour from the few coast towns of the Aegean—Rendina, Orfano, Kavala—which are connected with it by highways, is 250 miles long. The latter is sixty. The place is strongly fortified.

Enos, twelve miles southeast of Dedeaghatch, in Turkish territory, on the other side of the Delta, has been in the possession of the Allies since April 21.

Since the date of the Turkish territorial concession to Bulgaria, July 22, the Dedeaghatch-Kuleli Burgas line has run entirely through Bulgarian territory. About eight miles north of Dedeaghatch a single-track railway, running through Ferejik, forms the base of the triangle made by the two roads that have their termini at Dedeaghatch.

Dedeaghatch has a population of 3,000, which, before the Balkan wars of 1912-13 that gave the town to Bulgaria, was principally Greek, although under Turkish rule. Until 1871 the place was little more than a hamlet of fishermen's huts. It had begun to grow rapidly on account of the forests of valonia oak in the vicinity, when, in 1896, the railways were opened, which diverted much trade from Enos, which had only the river traffic north. Owing to the lack of shelter in its open harbor, the port has not become the commercial centre the railway connections qualified it to be.

RUSSIANS CAPTURE 15,000 IN THREE DAYS

Continued from Page 1.

ended, we have captured since Oct. 18 15 officers and 3,600 men and 1 gun and 8 machine guns.

The enemy several times attacked our forces in Lithuania, and succeeded in some places in entering our positions, but all his attacks were finally repulsed.

Germans Making Counterattacks.

The text of today's announcement by German Army Headquarters dealing with the eastern theatre of the war, is as follows:

Army group of Field Marshal von Hindenburg: Strong Russian attacks against our positions at Sadewe, west of Kosziany, were repulsed.

Army group of Prince Leopold of Bavaria: The Russians attacked northeast, east and southeast of Baranovichi. They were repulsed during a successful counterattack. East of Baranovichi eight officers and 1,140 men were taken prisoners.

Army group of General von Linsingen: Our counterattack, begun on an extensive scale west of Czartorysk, was successful, the Russians being repulsed. We have begun pursuit of them. During the battles of the last few days 19 Russian officers, 3,500 men, one cannon, and eight machine guns were captured. The loss of some of our cannon which we reported yesterday was due to an attack by Russian divisions to the rear of our artillery lines. Six cannon have been lost.

The following dispatch was received today from Reuter's Petrograd bureau:

"The Germans have informed the inhabitants of Mitau, Courland, that if they are unsuccessful in their attack on Riga and are compelled to retire they will raze all villages in the line of retreat.

"German reinforcements which have been sent to the Riga district include Landsturm called out in September, who have received little training.

"A German officer captured by the Russians at Czartorysk, in the Pripet region, spoke disparagingly of the Austrian troops."

GERMAN CHECK AT RIGA.

Russians Predict Teuton Retreat in Centre and South.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Oct. 22, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—The Riga region, where the Germans have based their latest hopes of success, is proving a new source of disappointment to them. The sudden intensity of their operations on this northern end of the line has not taken the Russians unawares.

On German prisoners have been found copies of orders urging them onward and saying: "If you wish to pass the Winter comfortably, not in trenches filled with snow, but in warm huts, it is necessary for you to hold the banks of the Dvina. Behind this cover, impregnable to the Russians, we should be absolutely safe."

Despite the use of a smoke screen, under cover of which the Germans conducted four attacks on the village of Plakanen, east of Olai and eight miles from the Dvina, they were unable to silence the Russian batteries, which showered shells on the enemy's assaulting columns, compelling them each time to retreat. Regarding the success gained in the region of Baranovichi, experts of the staff say the Germans will probably be compelled to evacuate the whole region, which is very important to them, as it serves to link the southern and northern fronts.

Further south, by means of counter-attacks, near Kolki, the Austro-Germans are endeavoring at all costs to retain the left bank of the Styr. It is probable, however, they may be bound to retreat to Kovel in the face of the continuous stubborn pressure of the Russians.

2 ZEPPELINS, 17 PLANES GERMAN BALTIC LOSS

Petrograd Counts the Cost of Operations There to the Kaiser's Air Fleet.

PETROGRAD, Oct. 22, via London.—The Bourse Gazette says that the losses of the German air fleet in the Baltic region to date have been two Zeppelins, four albatross, and twelve Taube aeroplanes, and one seaplane.

STUDENTS TO AID POLES.

Horace Mann School Hears Pleas of Mmes. Sembrich and Arctowska.

Marcella Sembrich, the singer, made a strong plea for Poland in a speech yesterday morning in the Horace Mann Auditorium. Mme. Arctowska, wife of the distinguished scientist from Poland, gave a history of the Polish nation, and added a stirring appeal for American assistance for the stricken country.

In response to the appeal made at the meeting, committees were formed from among the students and their parents to devise ways and means of receiving funds and otherwise aiding the Polish people now in the war zone.

RENNENKAMPFF RETIRED.

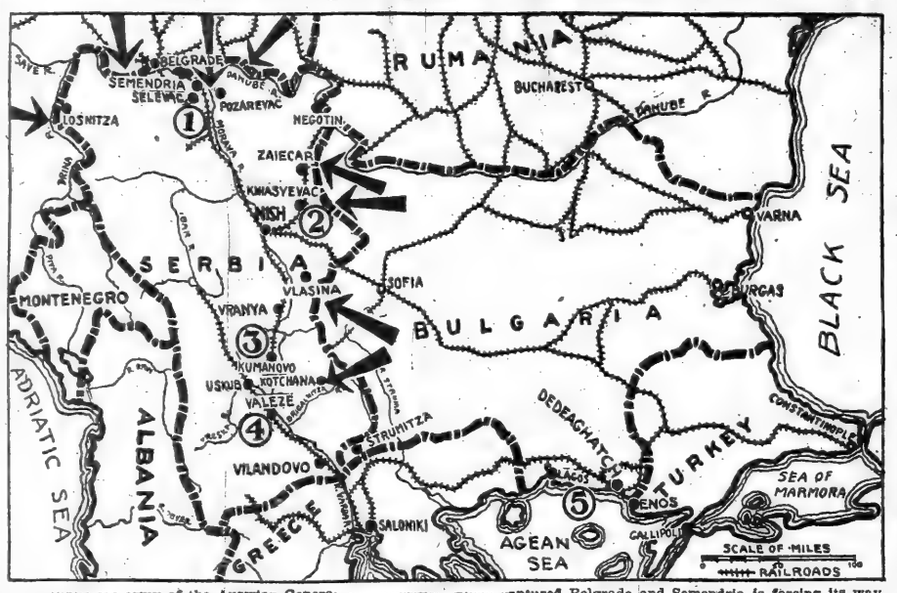
Russian General Was Reported Superseded Last December.

PETROGRAD, Oct. 22, (via London.)—General Rennenkampff has been placed on the retired list.

General Rennenkampff came into great prominence during the Russo-Japanese war, being regarded as one of the ablest of the Russian commanders. Early in the present war he led the Russian invasion of East Prussia. It was reported in December that he had been superseded because he was two days late in taking up a position through which the German armies advancing on Warsaw were to have been hemmed in. Little has been heard of him in recent months. The Tageblatt of Berlin said last June that he was a prisoner in Petrograd.

CLYMIC
THE KING OF TABLE WATERS

Map Showing Progress of the Balkan War



While the army of the Austrian General [illegible], which captured Belgrade and Semendria is forcing its way slowly down the Morava Valley, General Gallwitz with his German legion fighting down from the Save has reached Selevac (1) and is moving on.

The army of the Bulgarian General Boyadjieff is making progress north of Kniasyevac, (2.) In the southern area the Bulgars have occupied Kumanovo, (3,) and Veleze, (4.) These rapid advances of King Ferdinand's forces have placed the Serbian Army in great danger.

The allied fleets in the Aegean Sea are bombarding the Bulgar coast from edeaghatch to Lagos.

The arrows show the chief points at which the frontiers were invaded.

ALLIED GUNS HALT GERMAN ASSAULTS

Massed Fire Checks Threatened Attacks in Belgium and the Souchez Region.

GERMAN POST BLOWN UP

French Mine Works Destruction in the Argonne—Continuous Cannonade in Champagne.

LONDON, Oct. 22.—Today's operations on the western front were almost entirely confined to the shelling of trenches by both antagonists. The French report that in Flanders their artillery prevented the organization of an infantry attack contemplated by the Germans, and that last night they destroyed an enemy post in the Argonne by a mine explosion. German cannonading in the last-named region and Champagne is said to have been mastered today by the French batteries.

The communication of the French War Office, issued tonight, says:

In Belgium, in the environs of Lombaertzyde, while the German artillery was shelling our trenches, we instantly stopped some preparations for an attack by scattering by our fire the enemy's forces which were concentrating in the neighborhood of our front.

Our artillery, on the other hand, has shelled very efficaciously during the day the German trenches and cantonments between the Avre and the Oise.

In Champagne and the Argonne we have mastered by the fire from our batteries the cannonade directed by the enemy against our positions in the neighborhood of Tahure, Massiges, La Harazée, and Le Four de Paris.

Nothing of importance has been reported on the remainder of the front.

The French afternoon bulletin says:

The enemy undertook yesterday evening, but quite without success, an attack against the salients to the east and to the southwest of the fort at Givenchy. They were easily repulsed in the valley of the Souchez, where they endeavored to advance.

In the Champagne district the German bombardment has been going on with great violence to the west of Tahure; to the east of the Butte de Mesnil, and in the vicinity of Ville-sur-Tourbe. Everywhere we answered this bombardment by a fire of repression directed against the German batteries and trenches, which apparently was very efficacious.

The explosion of one of our mines in the Argonne resulted in the complete destruction of a post of the enemy.

A group of French aeroplanes has bombarded the German aviation park at Ounel, between the Argonne and the Meuse.

The Belgian official communication made public today says that calm prevails along the line in Belgium.

Regarding the western theatre of war the official announcement from Berlin says:

"Nothing of special importance has occurred."

FRENCH DRIVE AIDED RUSSIANS

And Wrecked Plans to Reinforce Teuton Balkan Forces.

PARIS, Saturday, Oct. 23.—The Temps publishes an article concerning the recent Champagne drive and its effects, saying:

"The Germans expected the French thrust and hoped to parry it, for which purpose they withdrew from the eastern front two of their best corps, the Tenth and the Guard. When the action began the Seventeenth Corps also was dispatched westward. The direct effect of this was first to slacken and then to stop altogether the offensive against Russia and give the Russians a chance to take it in their turn.

"Furthermore, before the Allies' offensive began, the eleventh German corps had been ordered to Serbia. One division had already gone there. Another, which was about to start, was rushed to France, and the renewed Russian activity forced the Austrians to hold back the 42d and 45th divisions, sent to Serbia on the 25th of September.

"There were 108 German battalions on the Artois front, and on the 15th of October 162 were counted. In Champagne there were seventy battalions at the beginning of the month, while on the 15th 193 were identified.

"The manner in which the troops were engaged shows that they were flung in anyhow to fill up the breaches. We found on one part of our front a battalion of infantry split into three unequal groups, general arrangements by no means in keeping with the famous methods of the German Staff which improvises nothing but foresees everything."

AMERICAN BATTALION TO GO FROM CANADA

New Force for the Front to be Composed of Former United States Citizens.

Special to The New York Times.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Oct. 22.—General Sir Sam Hughes issued authority today for the raising of a crack battalion of former citizens of the United States for service at the front. He has had repeated requests from former citizens of the United States to be allowed to fight together as a regiment for the glory of their new home.

"Hitherto," said General Hughes, "men who settled in Canada from the United States, Russia, and Italy have fought side by side with our own boys and those who came from England, Ireland, Scotland, and France, but now the Americans want a battalion of their own. Many gallant deeds have been performed at the front by former citizens of the United States, but now for the first time a regular battalion of these new citizens of Canada is to be formed, and it promises to be a crack regiment."

DETAINED SHIPS SUNK.

Germans Destroy British Steamers Berlin, Auk, and Iris.

LONDON, Oct. 22.—"The British steamers City of Berlin, Auk and Iris, which were detained at Hamburg at the outbreak of the war, have been sunk by the enemy."

This statement from Lloyd's is all that the censor will permit to be published at present.

Four Germans Must Quit Japan.

YOKOHAMA, Oct. 22.—The Japanese authorities have ordered the deportation of four Germans who are connected with the firm of Otto Reimers & Co. on account of "conduct detrimental to the interests of Japan and her allies."

BELL-ANS
Absolutely Relieves Indigestion. One package proves it. 25c at all druggists.
Contains no harmful or deleterious substance

GERMANS LOSE 4 SHIPS; SINK ONLY ONE IN WEEK

British Submarines Push Baltic Campaign While U-Boats Make Low Record.

STOCKHOLM, Oct. 22.—The British submarine campaign against German shipping in the Baltic is being carried on actively.

The sinking of four more German steamships is reported: the Hernoesand, 1,182 tons gross; Plauen, 4,210 tons; Rendsburg, 4,639 tons and Electra, 1,261 tons.

LONDON, Oct. 22.—During the week ended Oct. 20 only one British steamer, the Salerno, was sunk by a German submarine. This is the lowest record in British ships sunk for months.

Since the German war zone decree went into effect in February, no week has passed without the sinking of at least one vessel, if only a British trawler. Since the week of Aug. 26, when twenty-one vessels were sunk, there has been a general falling off in the German submarine campaign. The record of the last three weeks, so far as the records are available, shows these vessels sunk: Sept. 30, three vessels; Oct. 7, one vessel; Oct. 14, two vessels. These totals may not include trawlers that have been sent to the bottom.

ATTACKS GERMAN WAR USURY

Cologne Gazette Also Says Farmers Are Holding Back Produce.

LONDON, Oct. 22.—The Cologne Gazette, as quoted by Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam, says that the economic condition of Germany is endangered seriously by burdens imposed by war usurers.

"Exasperation festers in the people," the Gazette is quoted as saying, "because the task of holding out in the long war is rendered difficult by those who see in the present economic conditions a wonderful opportunity to make money. War usury remains an unsightly stain on the white shield of German honor, and war usurers incur the responsibility of gradually producing in a people who are self-sacrificing, enduring, and conscious of victory a gloomy and exasperated feeling."

The Gazette also attacks agricultural interests, asserting that farmers are holding back their produce for higher prices. It predicts that if an improvement in conditions is not effected immediately the Government will proceed to a general seizure of stocks.

BRITISH HAVE LOST 52,377 SINCE OCT. 1

2,285 Officers Among Them—Casualties Nearly 2,500 a Day, a Big Increase.

LONDON, Oct. 22.—British casualties, published since Oct. 1, total 2,285 officers and 50,092 non-commissioned officers and men.

The foregoing figures show an average loss to the British Army of nearly 2,500 men a day. This is considerably in excess of the casualties earlier in the war, and indicates the heavy losses of the British in the recent severe fighting in Flanders. During the Summer the losses averaged about 1,500 daily. In April and May, when the heaviest fighting at the Dardanelles was in progress, the daily average was about 2,000.

TO CURB LANDLORDS' GREED

British Government to Introduce Bill Against Raising of Rents.

LONDON, Saturday, Oct. 23.—As an outcome of the agitation against the action of landlords in raising rents, especially those of the dwellings of workmen in munitions areas, the Government intends to introduce a bill in Parliament to prohibit the raising of rents throughout the country during the war, according to The Daily Telegraph.

ENGLISHWOMEN'S WAGE EQUALITY IN WAR WORK

Skilled Munition Workers Receive Same Rates as Men, Lloyd George Says.

LONDON, Oct. 22.—In a statement issued today, David Lloyd George, Minister of Munitions, announces that women 18 years of age and over engaged in munition work receive a minimum wage of £1 weekly. When doing skilled work, on time or by piece, women get the same pay as men.

This official recognition of the right of women to receive the same pay as men for the same work is hailed as a great victory by militant suffragettes who have long been agitating the question.

DISCUSSION AIDS ZEPPELINS

Pilots Familiar with London Watch Parliament Debate on Defenses.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERNE, Oct. 22, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—A Swiss airman assures me that the questions and answers in the English Parliament about the measures taken to foil the Zeppelin raids are very useful to the Germans, because they give the exact information about lights and other details, the knowledge of which is of the utmost importance to the enemy. This is especially true, because most of the Zeppelin pilots are men who for long periods resided in London.

In Berlin cafés, where English newspapers are taken, there has been a great rush to read accounts of the inquests on the Zeppelin victims.

Baltic's Name Read in Sky.

When the White Star liner Baltic came up to her pier yesterday afternoon from Liverpool, it was seen that she had a big black board on the front of the wheel house with her name painted in white letters. The officers said this had been done so that the British and French warships could read it at night with their searchlights. The Baltic is commanded by F. E. Beadnell, in place of Captain J. B. Ransom, who has been transferred to the Adriatic, due here next week. On the ship there were 56 first, 121 second, 108 third, class passengers, and 2,550 sacks of mail.

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PRESS DRIVES HOME APPEAL OF THE KING

British Newspaper Emphasizes Grave Military Position With End Not in Sight.

IS NOW THE DARKEST HOUR.

Daily Telegraph Sees In It Also a Call to Stop Dangerous Attacks on the Government.

LONDON, Saturday, Oct. 23.—The appeal issued yesterday by King George to aid the Earl of Derby's recruiting campaign [printed on the first page of THE TIMES this morning] as "a final effort to obtain the required men for military service without recourse to compulsion is framed in a tone bringing home to the nation the extreme gravity of its military position, and the frankness of the appeal in this respect is emphasized in the editorial columns of the newspapers today.

The Times, in an editorial on what it calls "The King's Stern, Stirring Appeal," says that "many conflicting ideas are current regarding the number of men really required."

It is variously estimated, The Times Adds, that between 25,000 and 35,000 men a week are required, and demands that the Government would put an end to this uncertainty by definitely prescribing some test number whereby the Earl of Derby's scheme must eventually be held to have succeeded or failed.

Most of the other London morning papers comment on the strikingly frank character of the King's appeal and the urgency of the situation which produced it.

Baron Wimborne, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, has placed himself at the head of the movement in Ireland by assuming the position of Director General for Recruiting and by appointing and organizing committees.

Appeal Applied to Politics.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Saturday, Oct. 23.—The Daily Telegraph, in an editorial on the King's appeal to the people, describes it as "a noble document inspired by a great and critical occasion," and expresses the hope that the King's words will be deeply pondered. The article proceeds:

"Those who pretend that they can assign a termination to hostilities are false and lying prophets. 'The end is not in sight,' and the impenetrable veil has grown blacker since events in the Balkans took their present turn.

"Let there be no illusions. The present is the darkest moment since the war began.

"We earnestly trust that the King's appeal will be answered by the manhood of Great Britain in such a way as to assure the success of the recruiting campaign at home and the triumph of the fiercer campaign of the field.

"But it is not only the recruitable men of military age who may be invited to consider what lies behind the King's emphatic declaration, 'the end is not in sight.' Cabals are afoot and under the cover of anxiety for the public good, politicians are plotting and intriguing. A semblance of unity is still left, but what was for months a firm and solid reality now shows signs of splintering before our eyes. While the coalition government endures the old strife of party is necessarily hushed, but something just as bad and dangerous seems to be fast taking its place. The malcontents are forming into groups.

"Factions are rising not merely around principles, but also around personal ambitions. Political activities are crystallising into agitations directed against further continuance in office of certain leading Ministers. The general atmosphere at Westminster is in danger of becoming tainted, and if the rumor is true, the Cabinet itself is by no means free from the current infection.

"We frankly admit that the position is very perplexing and difficult. The British Government has made serious mistakes in these fourteen months of war. There are certain features in the conduct of Government departments which it is most exasperating to be required to watch in silence. Nevertheless we hold it to be the duty of every loyal Briton in these days loyally to support the Government, which is not merely a government of all parties, but the only government which could command a majority of the House of Commons in the present crisis of affairs, and when the Ministers make mistakes to help in their redemption.

"It is deplorable to think what harm has been done not only in this country but throughout Europe in the way of spreading needless discontent and a vague dissatisfaction. We hope that the King's earnest appeal to his people will at least lead to a temporary suspension of tactics which distract people at home and have a painful effect upon neutrals and friends abroad."

BOTHA WINS BIG VICTORY.

Nationalists Badly Defeated in South Africa Union Elections.

CAPE TOWN, Oct. 22.—The followers of the Premier, General Louis Botha, and the Unionists, who are supporting the Premier, are assured of a safe majority in the House of Assembly of the Union of South Africa.

The Nationalists, who opposed the military operations against German Southwest Africa and are attempting to defeat the plan of dispatching a contingent of the Union forces to Europe, have thus far obtained only twenty-one seats, mostly in the Free State. Their victories there were expected, as sentiment in that State is largely in favor of General Hertzog, one of the Premier's most bitter opponents. He is regarded as the most influential boer General, although in the uprising of last year he placed his services at the disposal of General Botha.

Contests for forty-two seats are still undecided. Returns from the rural districts, however, are overwhelmingly in favor of the Premier. At Witenhage Professor Hes Fremantle, a Lieutenant of General Hertzog, was defeated by 1,646 to 1,061. At Paarl, a Dutch centre, ex-Premier Merriam of Cape Colony, a supporter of General Botha, was elected by a majority of 2 to 1. At Losberg the Premier received 1,451 votes against 788.

Returns from the Free State indicate that the Nationalists have won all but one of the seventeen seats.

EXCHANGE WORRIES LONDON

Surprised That Weakness Doesn't Bring Out American Stocks.

LONDON, Saturday, Oct. 23.—"There is much concern in financial circles about the renewed weakness in the American exchange," says the Economist. "Some sharp criticisms are being passed on the management of the exchange loan, which ought to be skillfully employed whenever weakness develops. It is also a matter of comment that Friday's weakness did not bring American shares into the London market."

The Times in discussing the financial situation declares that "a rather uncomfortable state of suspense reigns in the money market owing to the uncertainty about the policy of the Government as to the form which its next borrowings will take."

Continuing, the Times expresses the hope that next week will see the matter cleared up, for the Exchequer, it declares, is nearly at the end of its loan money, and there is nothing more dangerous than drifting.

"It is plain," The Times says, "that a fixed policy exists for keeping money rates up, but this has not prevented weakening the American exchange. We understand, however, that the official view is that this policy is really helping foreign exchange in a general way. There are rumors of an issue of Exchequer bonds on a popular basis."

ANSWER GERMAN PROTEST.

British Say Ship Flying Our Flag Was Transferred a Year Ago.

LONDON, Oct. 22.—The Foreign Office, in a statement tonight, says the German Government on July 28 complained to the American Ambassador at Berlin that the British steamer Buena Ventura, flying the United States flag, left Santa Rosalia, Mexico, for England on May 31 with a cargo of ammunition and rifles shipped from the United States, and requested the United States Government to be informed of this misuse of its flag."

The statement of the Foreign Office adds that the Buena Ventura was transferred from British to American registry on Sept. 9, 1914, and was purchased by the United States Steel Products Company.

"From the above," the statement continues, "it is clear that the German Government permits themselves to make complaints to neutral Governments without troubling to ascertain the real facts, even when they can be so easily verified as in the present incident."

GEN. HAMILTON IN LONDON.

Former Dardanelles Leader Returns as Successor Sails.

LONDON, Saturday, Oct. 23.—General Sir Ian Hamilton, who was recently relieved of the command of the Dardanelles expeditionary force, returned to London from the Dardanelles last night.

General Sir Charles Carmichael Monro, who has been named to succeed General Hamilton, left London yesterday morning to assume command on the Gallipoli Peninsula.

On Oct. 19 the War Office announced the change in commanders of the Dardanelles Expedition. The announcement stated that General Sir Ian Hamilton, who would be relieved by General Sir C. C. Monro, had been ordered to return to England to make a report on the Gallipoli campaign. Pending the arrival of General Monro at Gallipoli, it was announced that Major General William Riddel Birdwood would temporarily command the troops.



YOUNG man, go to Best's:

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—where garments are tailored to keep that style:

—where every purchase indicates that "You Never Pay More at Best's."

Important Saturday Sales
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Single Breasted Suits of all wool mixture; cheviots or blue serge; 34 to 39 chest measure. Regularly 21.50 and 23.50 ..... 17.75

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Guaranteed All Wool.

And, of course, everything else that a real boy wears—hats, gloves, shoes, underwear, and furnishings.

"You never pay more at Best's"

Fifth Avenue, West Side, Corner of 35th Street.

GERMANS PREPARING NEW FRONT IN BELGIUM?

Dutch Report Says They Are Compelling Belgians to Work on Defenses.

LONDON, Oct. 22.—The Antwerp correspondent of the Telegraaf, according to a dispatch to the Reuter Telegram Company from Amsterdam, says that Belgian workmen are being forced to perform military work. The dispatch follows:

"All reports from various districts agree that workmen are building a new front behind the Scheldt to provide for the eventuality of the Germans being obliged to retreat.

"That they are already preparing for such a possibility is gathered by a proclamation issued at Brussels, according to which all ex-soldiers, former members of the Civil Guard, and all men of military age were summoned to report themselves. Hundreds who obeyed the summons were arrested and sent to an unknown destination."

Germans Lighten Prisoners' Lot.

PARIS, Oct. 22.—The German Government has lifted its interdiction on correspondence with allied prisoners of war detained in the occupied portions of Belgium and France, which previously it had resolutely refused to do. Letters and parcels may now be sent to these prisoners in the same manner as is permitted in the cases of Germans held in internment camps in France.

SEEK AMERICAN'S RELEASE.

Friends Ask State Department Aid for Lish, Held in British Camp.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 22.—The State Department has been asked to endeavor to obtain the release of William Lish of St. Louis, an American by birth, who is held prisoner in an English camp because of his German name.

Lish left St. Louis three months ago with a trainload of mules destined for a European port. When the ship on which he was a muleteer reached English waters, Lish was made a prisoner. A copy of his birth certificate, on file at Edwards, Ill., and affidavits of residents of that city who knew him as a boy have been forwarded to Washington in substantiation of Lish's claim to American citizenship.

ITALY GOT OUR COTTON.

$6,000,000 Worth Intended for Germany Was Seized by Her.

Captain J. W. Batchelor of the Liverpool Salvage Association, who arrived yesterday on the White Star liner Baltic, said he had just come from Italy, where he heard of the sequestration of $6,000,000 worth of American cotton by the Italian Government.

The cotton had been intended for Germany, Mr. Batchelor said. Before war was declared by Italy Germany had sent cars through to Naples and Genoa to load the cotton, but the arrangements were made too late. Now Italy has the railroad cars and the cotton too, Mr. Batchelor added.

SERB SOLDIERS DIE, BUT WILL NOT YIELD

Continued from Page 1.

good progress, as is shown by the capture of Zaiccar, Huiazevac, and Vranja in the upper part of the Morava Valley.

Says Serbia is Lost.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
[The Cologne Gazette Dispatches.]

GERMAN ARMY PRESS HEADQUARTERS IN SERBIA, Oct. 21, (via Cologne and London, Oct. 22.)—Owing to the success of the allied Teutonic armies, the future trend of developments in the Serbian seat of war is no longer dependent upon any powers.

In the north the Austro-Hungarian-German armies under command of General von Mackensen, after heavy fighting and breaking through what were supposed to be impregnable defenses to the south of the river, have secured two strong positions which they stormed with irresistible force.

Through this sudden extension of occupied territory the allied armies have already advanced inland far from the frontier, where, owing to the geographical nature of the country, communication between the different parts of the front is assured. Every gain of ground made by Austro-Hungarian-German armies now endangers adjacent parts of the enemy's lines, which must become untenable.

As the Bulgarian Army, which, superior both numerically and in military capacity, is cutting into the heart of the Serbian field operations and will soon cause a suspension of Serbian railway traffic, it may be safely assumed that any successful intervention in favor of Serbia has been made impossible.

Macedonians Deserting Serbs.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
[The Cologne Gazette Dispatches.]

SOFIA, Oct. 20.—Upon the entrance of the Bulgarians into Serbia enormous numbers of Macedonians deserted from the Serbian troops, fully 1,000 having already surrendered. Macedonia's population received the Bulgarians with jubilation as liberators. One Macedonian deliberately led a detachment of Serbians into Bulgarian territory, where they were captured.

It is reported from Saloniki that a fresh struggle has broken out there between Cretan gendarmes and English soldiers. A new violation of Greek

1,000 AIR PILOTS IN BRITISH SERVICE

The Twenty-third Squadron Is Being Formed in France, Says Lieut. Arbon.

HERE TO INSPECT MACHINES

Tells of a New German Anti-Aircraft Gun with an Accurate Range of 10,000 Feet.

Among the passengers who arrived yesterday from Liverpool on the White Star liner Baltic was Lieutenant Paul Sydney Harold Arbon of the British Army Aviation Corps, who was carried down the gangway to the pier on an invalid chair owing to an injury to his left leg that he received at Hendon two weeks ago. He said a machine fell with him and a piece of the skid, which had snapped, struck his leg and ripped it open from the ankle to the knee. He hoped to be able to walk about in a few days.

When the war began, Lieutenant Arbon said, he joined the Navy Aviation Corps and remained in it four months. Since then he had been with the army in France, flying across to London and back with dispatches about once a week. He added:

"A great deal has been accomplished in aviation by the British Government since August, 1914. At that time there were only 300 pilots altogether. Now, without counting the number killed and wounded, there are 500 pilots in the navy and 500 in the army, and when I left France we were forming our twenty-third aviation squadron for the army. There are forty pilots in each squadron, and each pilot has three machines and three mechanics to a machine. James C. Porte is now the commander of the North Sea squadron of aeroplanes."

When asked about the attacks on German cities by the aircraft of the Allies, Lieutenant Arbon said one reason why none had been made recently was that the Germans had invented a new anti-aircraft gun, which had an accurate range of over 10,000 feet.

He said that Claude Grahame-White had resigned from the Naval Aviation Corps and was now making aeroplanes for the Government at his own factory at Hendon.

The lieutenant has come over to inspect some machines that are being constructed in this country and Canada and expects to be here two or three weeks.

F. S. Chanonhouse, a manufacturer of Hyde Park, Mass., who returned on the Baltic, said that he had seen one of the new French tri-planes at Issy-les-Moulineaux. It carried eleven persons and was driven by four motors of 200 horse power each. It had a wing spread of 120 feet, and the top of the planes was eighteen feet from the ground. The tri-plane carried a three-inch gun.

Mr. Chanonhouse said that when he was at Buc he saw a French biplane with four motors of 110 horse power each. The French Army would not use any aeroplane now unless it had two motors. The value of the two motors had been recently shown, he continued, when a bi-plane was attacked by a German anti-craft gun, which destroyed one motor and killed one aviator. The other aviator was able to return to the ground on the French side by using the remaining motor.

R. B. Foster, a Chicago business man who was a passenger on the Baltic, said that the German Zeppelins which raided London threw out clouds of steam behind their machines which hid them from the view of the anti-aircraft guns.

"I was at my house on the Hampstead Heath," he said, "on the night of Sept. 8, when an aerial bomb fell at 2 A.M. about 300 yards away, and shattered all my windows and knocked me down. I could see the Zeppelins afterward against the clear sky when the guns were firing at them. They suddenly disappeared from view in a sort of haze, apparently of their own creation, and fearful searchlights were being played on the aerial raiders, but the rays did not seem to be able to pierce the haze or fog which enveloped them, and they got away."

FIGHT WICKEDLY BEGUN ON US, SAYS KAISER

But He Confidently Trusts God, the Lord, Will Continue to Aid a Just Cause.

AMSTERDAM, (via London, Saturday, Oct. 23.)—Emperor William, replying to the congratulations extended by the King of Bavaria on the occasion of the five hundredth anniversary of the Hohenzollern dynasty, telegraphs:

"Although it is painful to me after my long reign of peace to be obliged to take up arms in defense of the freedom and honor of the Fatherland, I, with your Majesty and all the German Princes, confidently trust that God, the Lord, will continue in support of a just cause and grant us and our loyal allies a victorious issue of the fight wickedly begun against us."

SWOBODA IS OUT OF PRISON

But Is Detained Till French Determine His Nationality.

PARIS, Oct. 22.—Raymond Swoboda has been discharged from prison, the charge of espionage, on which he was held, having been dropped recently. He has been detained by the Prefecture, however, pending the settlement of the question of his nationality.

Swoboda, who denies that he is a German, as has been charged, and claims American citizenship, was arrested in June on a charge of setting fire to the French Line steamer La Touraine. This accusation was dropped, but he was held on suspicion of espionage. On Oct. 11 it was announced that the French military authorities had decided that there was no evidence on which to hold him. It was reported at that time that he might be sent to a concentration camp.

Denies Papal Appeal to Albert.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Oct. 22.—The Messagero, which was first to give out the news of the Pope's appeal to the King of the Belgians for peace, maintains the truth of its assertions, giving proofs, although the Vatican organ denies their authenticity.

SEES SEA RAIDER IN ZEALANDIA

Continued from Page 1.

cruiser Kronprinz Wilhelm, now interned at the Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va., who recently broke their parole: Heinrich Rudenbusch, Heinrich Hoffman, Walter Fischer, Wilhelm Forstreuter, Julius Lustfeld, Erich Biermann.

"Besides these, the following are reported missing from the Prinz Eitel Friedrich: Lieutenant Zur See Koch, Dr. Kruger Kroneck, Dr. Nulte. This list includes civilian Dr. Nulte, who disappeared May 14, 1915.

"On the Kronprinz Wilhelm were twenty-six officers, of whom six are absent without authority, and there is a crew of 304 men, none of whom is absent. On the Prinz Eitel Friedrich there were twenty-seven officers, of whom three are missing, and there is a crew of 328 men, none of whom is absent."

GERMANY SAYS SHE CANNOT STOP TURKS

Made Representations About Armenian Massacres, But Found Officials Uninterested.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22.—Confidential advices received today by the State Department said the German Government had officially made efforts to alleviate alleged atrocities upon Armenians in Turkey, but that Turkish officials apparently displayed lack of interest in such endeavors.

Representations were made by the United States through Ambassador Morgenthau at Constantinople some time ago, warning Turkey that continued persecution of Armenians would alienate the friendship of the American people. A number of dispatches on the subject have been received from Mr. Morgenthau, but there has been no announcement of a definite answer from the Ottoman Government.

MAY ACQUIT CHARLTON OR FREE HIM QUICKLY

If Found Mentally Irresponsible, He Is Likely to Escape More Punishment.

COMO, Oct. 22.—The trial of Porter Charlton on the charge of having murdered his wife was resumed today. Micelli Picardi, Charlton's chief counsel, was present in court today, although he has not completely recovered from his illness. Charlton's physical condition has improved, and it is expected that there will be no further interruption of the trial. A verdict is looked for on Tuesday or Wednesday.

The court gave an opportunity to Signor Picardi to familiarize himself with the case. He asked many questions concerning the previous sessions.

Twenty witnesses were interrogated. Among them were hotel keepers, boatmen, porters, physicians, a druggist, a milkman, and the owner of the house in which the Charltons were living at the time Mrs. Charlton met her death. The witnesses gave contradictory testimony concerning the mode of life of the Charltons and their quarrels.

The reading of evidence taken in America produced an impression favorable to Charlton, especially the testimony of Drs. Alexander Hamilton, George King, William Arlitz, Edward Fisher, Arthur Hasking, and Alfred Herzog, agreeing as to the irresponsibility of Charlton. A deposition by William Cox to the effect that Mrs. Mary Scott Charlton had at one time attempted to shoot him, and another by John Glinteen, who testified that Mrs. Charlton considered her husband "an infant in her hands," were offered in evidence.

Under the Italian law a Judge submits to the jury a number of questions and pronounces sentence according to the answers. In Charlton's case the main questions will be: First, whether when he killed his wife he was mentally responsible; second, whether he was partially responsible; third, whether there were extenuating circumstances, such as provocation, intoxication, or jealousy.

If the first question is answered in the negative, Charlton will be acquitted; if in the affirmative, he may be condemned to serve about twenty years in prison, the Judge having certain discretionary powers.

If the second question is answered affirmatively the penalty may be reduced by half.

If an affirmative answer is given to the third question, Charlton may be sentenced to imprisonment for six years or less, which would probably mean that he would be released, since on Oct. 24 he will have been five years and four months in prison and would benefit by the year's reduction granted in fixing penalties for all offenses committed before Italy entered the war.

NEW ROOSEVELT MOTTO.

"To Hell with the Hyphen," He Suggests for National Use.

Colonel Theodore Roosevelt expressed his sentiments regarding hyphenated citizens in a single phrase in a letter to Julius Chambers, a writer, of 214 West 110th Street, which was received yesterday.

In reply to a suggestion contained in a letter from Mr. Chambers, the Colonel said that he thought that the motto "E Pluribus Unum" on the coins and seals of the United States might well be changed into "language adapted to the needs and speech of the present day United States," and the motto ought to read "To Hell with the Hyphen."

NO SEAL PROSECUTION.

Secretary Redfield Sees No Reason for Changing His Decision.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22.—In response to an inquiry Secretary of Commerce Redfield has written Attorney General Gregory that he sees no reason to change the opinion formed some time ago that there is no ground for a Government suit against the lessees of the Alaska seal islands. The Attorney General will abide by the view of the Secretary of Commerce.

Repeated efforts have been made to have the Government enter suit on the showing made by a Congressional investigation. When the matter was brought to the attention of Secretary Redfield he went over the charges and came to the decision that there was no ground for interference by the Government with the present leases.

RICHMOND PLACES BLAME.

Ex-Convict's Love Affair Started Church Trouble, Rector Testifies.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 22.—The Rev. George Chalmers Richmond, of St. John's Episcopal Church, took the stand in his own defense before the Ecclesiastical Board trying him on seventy-five charges today, and laid blame for his two years of warfare with the leaders of his congregation and with Bishop Philip M. Rhinelander and other dignitaries to the objections his lay reader, William T. Hamilton, had to the love affair of Mr. Hamilton's daughter with a young protégé of the rector, who had been a convict in Sing Sing Prison.

Mr. Richmond told the story of the ex-convict's attentions to Miss Hamilton, of his discovery that he loved another woman, whom he has since married, and said his faith in the former wrongdoer has been justified by the fact that he was now the secretary to the President of a big corporation and a good husband and citizen. The man is E. Howard Neumer. Yesterday he appeared before the triers in defense of Mr. Richmond.

"Mr. Hamilton objected to Mr. Neumer's attentions to his daughter," said the clergyman. "I thereupon advised Neumer to devote his time to re-establishing himself before the world, and to let girls alone for the present. He did so. Later he informed me that he had fallen in love with another girl, whom he has since married, and with whom he is very happy. When that news reached Mr. Hamilton he renewed his attacks on Neumer and went about the parish telling everybody that we had a convict among us. Then I threatened to depose Mr. Hamilton from the lay readership. He defied me and enlisted others."

HAIR and Its Preservation by Dr. Richard W. Muller. Prof. Illus. 2d edition. $1.50 postpaid.

LOSS OF HAIR Seborrhoea premature gray hair and its Treatment by the Quartziamp. Dr. F. Nagelschmidt. Translated and edited by Dr. Richard W. Muller. 87 Illustrations. Price $1.50. W. R. Jenkins Co., Pub., Sixth Ave. and 48th St., New York.

TELLS LAST HOURS OF EDITH CAVELL

Continued from Page 1.

wherever such sympathies still exist, than any happening during the war.

To estimate fully the significance of Dutch newspaper comments and to show to what temerity Dutch editors have been aroused by this execution, I need only remind you that one Dutch editor comes up for trial next week for having even dared to speak of the Germans as "conscienceless rascals."

The Nieuws van der Dag, a paper which so far has maintained a rather colorless neutrality, published today a whole-hearted condemnation. It says:

"This is news to make one shiver. War had so accustomed us to horrors that it needed a special horror to make us shudder anew; but this special horror is forthcoming in the action of the Germans against a woman who was executed, not for the debased crimes which fall under general condemnation, but merely for collusion with the enemy, who in this case was no more than her own country. We feel that on an issue like naturals and all who try to hold the balance of judgment fairly between the two parties must not allow their words of protest to be smothered. There must be no quibbling about pro-German or anti-German, and no truckling to any side, no matter how powerful. Against such things one must rebel openly in the cause no less of humanity than of Germany herself.

Sees the Reign of Terror Outdone.

The Telegraaf says:

"Under the fatherly government of von Bissing the Belgians at present have cause to envy the Parisians of 1793, in the Reign of Terror. Not a person is sure of his life, and certainly not an honest and brave person, for the German Reign of Terror seeks the most frightful examples to make the whole of Belgium a nation of traitors and cowards. Love of country, which the Germans themselves claim to honor as the highest virtue, they punish in the enemy as the most frightful crime. The sentence executed by them has caused the whole civilized world to shudder with horror. We wrote once in this journal: 'Holland is incapable of shuddering any more.' We were wrong: the death penalty on a brave woman has caused the whole of this country to freeze with horror. The German nation has now given up all make-believe of respect for the laws of nations. Openly and unashamed she makes herself a nation of outlaws against whom in future every possible measure of reprisal must be counted as warranted."

The Echo Belge, published at Amsterdam, says:

"This execution was simply and solely assassination."

CAN LOOK ONLY TO US.

Spectator Hopes We Will Press Inquiries in the Cavell Case.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Saturday, Oct. 23.—The Spectator says of the Cavell case:

"The American action is no stronger proof of the emotions which have been aroused in the United States than we should have expected. We sincerely hope the United States Government will press their inquiries further and be ready to inform Germany in the event of any similar episode that they are sensible of the enormous importance to the world of keeping military acts on a certain level of decency and chivalry. If the only great power outside the war does not do this, we do not know where to look for a champion of humane custom. We say this without any ulterior or mischievous thought whatever of embroiling the United States with Germany. Without coming into the war—a course of action which we have never urged and never shall urge on America—America could do much to recall Germany to forgotten standards.

"No man can say when the time may not come for America herself to profit by the principles of clemency in the conduct of affairs but apart from that we know enough of the American people to be sure that they will follow the steps of their Ambassador with the liveliest good wishes. Nothing will appeal to the American people more powerfully than what is in motive a mission of mercy."

WASHINGTON STIRRED BY EXECUTION STORY

Official Action Unlikely, But Case Makes Bad Impression in Official Circles.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22.—From what was said by officials today there is no likelihood that the United States Government will take any action with respect to the execution of Miss Edith Cavell by the German military authorities in Belgium, but the case will probably tend to revive the feeling that existed here over the reports of German atrocities.

There was a marked disposition among officials to avoid comment, but at the same time it was manifest that the execution had created a very bad impression. The opinion is widespread that the disciplinary and punitive effects of the treatment of Miss Cavell could have been gained as well by exiling her from Belgium or sending her to prison.

Military men, familiar with wartime law and practice, do not question the right of the German military authorities to execute Miss Cavell. They were entirely within their powers, it is said, in imposing the severest penalty, particularly if, as she is said to have done, Miss Cavell admitted the charge against her of having harbored British and Belgian subjects in violation of the German military code now in force in Belgium. But it is pointed out that all such codes are to be applied in accordance with the instincts of humanity and morality, and it is felt that there was a marked disposition to hurry Miss Cavell to her death.

The official reports in the case have taken away much of the feeling of satisfaction that prevailed in Washington over the news that the Kaiser had pardoned Countess Jeanne de Belleville and Mlle. Louise Thulier, two other women sentenced to death for harboring enemies of Germany in Belgium. They obtained clemency through the good offices of the United States, exercised in their behalf by James W. Gerard, the Ambassador in Berlin, in accordance with instructions from Secretary Lansing. The willingness of the Kaiser to annul the death sentence in these two cases has emphasized, in the minds of the people here, the anxiety of the German military authorities in Belgium to hasten Miss Cavell's death, apparently to prevent this Government and the Government of Spain, which acted with it in Miss Cavell's behalf, from appealing to Berlin.

High officials were asked today whether the United States would regard as a breach of good faith the manner in which the American Legation at Brussels had been kept in the dark as to the imposition of the death sentence on Miss Cavell after a promise had been given by a responsible German official that the legation should be notified of the action of the court, but no illuminating response was given. It was evident that the officials did not care to appear as parties in the affair. It was gathered from what was said at the State Department that no decision had been reached with reference to Miss Cavell's case for the reason that the official report of the American Legation in Brussels had not been received there.

The only satisfaction that Washington finds in the accounts of this distressing case comes from the story of the strenuous efforts made by Secretary Gibson, acting in behalf of Minister Whitlock, to induce the German authorities in Brussels to postpone Miss Cavell's execution. The detailed story of the persistent importunities of Mr. Gibson and the Spanish Minister to bring the German authorities to a realization of the horror that would be created by the execution of a woman before any opportunity was given to make an appeal to the Imperial Government in Berlin, excited admiration here, where the opinion prevails that both Mr. Whitlock and Mr. Gibson did everything that was possible to save Miss Cavell's life.

The detailed report of his efforts made by Secretary Gibson to Minister Whitlock, and transmitted by the latter to Ambassador Page, has not been received at the State Department, where it was said today that the Ambassador and the Minister had an arrangement under which matters affecting British subjects in Belgian territory held by the Germans were to be reported directly by the Minister to the Ambassador in London and not by the latter might inform the British Government. The fact that the official reports of Mr. Gibson were made public before they were transmitted to the United States Government is not regarded as constituting any impropriety. Ambassador Page furnished the reports to the British Foreign Office and they were given to the press by the British Government. In giving the reports to the Foreign Office, Mr. Page acted as the medium of Minister Whitlock, who appeared in this case as the agent of the British Government in Belgium, just as Ambassador Gerard would have been acting with perfect propriety if he had made a report to the German Government concerning the execution of a German spy in England.

So far as official notice goes, it is not likely that the case of Miss Cavell will figure in the relations between the United States and Germany. This Government regards its efforts in behalf of enemies of Germany in Belgium or any other territory controlled by the Germans as entirely informal when these enemies have been convicted in accordance with German military law. In instructing Mr. Gerard to use his good offices with the German Government in behalf of the Countess de Belleville and Mlle. Thulier, Secretary Lansing informed the Ambassador that he was to act informally. This meant that the United States Government was not asking clemency for the two women as an act of right, but as an act of grace on the ground of humanity. The action of the United States exercised through Mr. Gerard did not question the right of the German military authorities to execute the women, but was intended to point out that if they were put to death a very painful impression would be created.

CHICAGO WOMEN SHOCKED.

But Mrs. Grace W. Trout Defends the Execution of Miss Cavell.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 22.—The execution of Miss Cavell is regarded by the leaders of the women's movement in Illinois as wanton and ruthless and without justification. There are some exceptions, but they are few.

Mrs. Grace Wilbur Trout, long prominent in the woman suffrage campaign in Illinois, frankly espouses the German side of the question. She says Miss Cavell was guilty of violating the laws imposed by the German Governor General of Belgium, and therefore the Germans were justified in putting her to death, regardless of sex.

This view, however, is not shared by the great majority of public-spirited women of Illinois. They condemn Miss Cavell's execution in unmeasured terms. Mrs. Robert W. Kohlhamer, one of the delegates to the International Woman's Peace Conference at The Hague, says:

"It is barbarism. Those are wickedly extreme measures to take in this age of the world's history."

"A cruel and unnecessary taking out of this world of a wonderful spirit," is the verdict of Mrs. Harlan Ward Cooley, President of the Chicago Women's Club. "Germany probably felt she had her justifiable reasons for doing this," said Mrs. Cooley, "but it must have been that there were no alleviating circumstances if Miss Cavell was considered an enemy by them. She had given aid to Belgians, English, and Germans alike. Her work was greatly merciful."

"If Miss Cavell was convicted of helping prisoners to escape she ought to be dealt with exactly as a man would be under similar conditions," said Mrs. Trout, President of the Illinois Equal Suffrage Association. "We, as women, regret her death exceedingly, but if she was guilty she was engaged in dangerous work, and she should pay the penalty exactly as would a man if caught. But my heart aches for a poor girl who is put to death in this manner. She was a victim of circumstances, she had no voice in bringing on the frightful war; but, as has always been the case in this world, the woman must pay the price just the same as the man who is responsible for the conditions. Her bravery in the face of death and her loyalty to her country compel our admiration and show to the world that, though merely a woman, she could go to the end with the same fortitude as a man."

CALL CAVELL KILLING A CROWNING ATROCITY

Oscar S. Straus and Others Denounce Germans; Suffragists Condemn War.

Condemnation of the execution of Miss Edith Cavell by the German military authorities in Belgium was general in this city yesterday. Herman Ridder, speaking for German sympathizers, said that not even their own people could support the officials at Brussels in their action. Oscar S. Straus and other men spoke of it in terms of horror and detestation. Woman suffrage leaders who expressed their views, however, were inclined to make the killing a text for the denunciation of war rather than of the Germans.

Oscar S. Straus, former United States Minister to Turkey, said:

"It is one of the most shocking and atrocious incidents of this war, and it is one of the most atrocious incidents that any war in modern times has disclosed. It is another evidence in line with the destruction of the Lusitania, that, amid the barbarities of this war, Germany has no appreciation of the public conscience of the world."

Wants Us to Act.

Maurice Léon, an authority on international law, said:

"How many more incidents of German frightfulness will be needed to make us realize what awaits us if Germany wins this war? Miss Cavell was not accused of espionage, but of helping fugitives to escape—an offense for which no woman has been put to death in modern times except with the authority of the German Emperor. The account of our representative in Brussels giving a minute statement of the manner in which this unfortunate woman was railroaded to death gives convincing proof that German officers derive a special pleasure in such human sacrifices. The suggestion has already come from certain quarters that we can do nothing about the matter. From that view I unhesitatingly dissent. Our Minister and his secretary were treated with flagrant discourtesy. They were lied to and rebuffed by people who expect us to look after their interests in the countries of their enemies.

"Are we to pocket that affront and call it another insult, and a light one? In the case of the Lusitania we undertook to act as the spokesman for humanity. Is the limit of that endeavor reached when we have sent two or three harmless notes containing demands that are promptly swept aside with contempt? How much longer must we remain neutral between crime and its victims?"

Hopes Americans Will Protest.

"As a minister of the Gospel and an American citizen," said the Rev. Dr. Charles A. Eaton, pastor of the Madison Avenue Baptist Church, "I join with the rest of mankind in a profound sense of horror at the murder of a defenseless woman, with absolutely no extenuating circumstances so far as we can learn from the newspapers. I believe that the killing of Miss Cavell will do more harm to the German Empire than a long series of defeats on the field of battle. People in Germany, I am sure, share the feeling with the Christians in the rest of the world that the military powers have a hysteria of hate when they resort to cold-blooded assassination. It is the duty of every right-minded man to protest against this awful deed, and I hope American citizens will not be restrained by any considerations of money or policy from voicing their protests to the German nation."

Condemned by Herman Ridder.

"It is a terrible thing," said Herman Ridder. "It seems too awful that such things should have to happen. There should never be a necessity for the execution of a woman under any circumstances. Had Miss Cavell's case been taken before the Kaiser she would probably have been pardoned. There are times when German commanders may do things in the heat of war in which even their own people will not support them."

"The killing of Miss Cavell is all a piece of warfare," said Miss Mary Ware Dennett, chairman of the Committee on New Voters of the Henry George League and former Secretary of the National Suffrage Association. "I cannot see that it is much worse to kill an individual than to kill off an army. It only seems more despicable when we view it in cold blood. If the case of Miss Cavell, horrible as it was, would cure people of the idiotic idea that war ever settled anything, then it would have served a great purpose and have benefited humanity. Such incidents as the shooting of this English nurse always follow the trail of war. There is no such thing as a gentlemanly war. Nations no more than individuals can be expected to remain polite or moral when they are engaged in the business of killing each other."

"The execution of Miss Cavell is an outrageous thing," said Miss Olive Carpenter, who has been prominent in the women's peace movement. "No word can be too strong in condemning it. It shows the attitude toward women that is developed in a militarist nation. It shows that a nation that resorts to force as its final court of appeal develops contempt for weakness and lack of respect for human life."

An Argument for Suffrage.

Mrs. Raymond Brown, President of the New York State Suffrage Association, said that, while she could not enter into the question of the justification for the killing of Miss Cavell, she did see in it an imperative reason why women should have the suffrage.

"The killing of Miss Cavell is only another of the many reasons why women should have the right equally with men to protect themselves," she said. "When it comes to the attitudes women have to suffer and die just as do men. A woman is another human being, and men never could exempt her from paying the price that all must pay for the onward march of progress. Men die upon the field of battle armed, while women die unarmed. There is the full measure of suffering with the men and with woman none of the rights to shape events or defend herself. This is the great lesson that comes to us in the killing of Miss Cavell."

Mrs. Harriot Stanton Blatch, President of the Women's Political Union, who has just returned from England and France, said:

"It is shocking, and I believe unjust, but there is no reason to become sympathetic because the victim was a woman any more than had a good man been done to death. There should be no distinction between men and women. People are being shot every day as spies, and if a woman chooses to act the spy's part she must expect the spy's reward. The Germans have shot many good men."

"When war so brutalizes a people," said Dr. Anna Shaw, "that they will take a woman like Miss Cavell—not because she is a woman, a nurse, a woman who has nursed their own men, and not one who has been found to be a spy, but who has assisted fugitives—when a brutalized people will take such a one out and kill her, then does not such action show the crime of preparedness for war?"

PRESS OF NEW YORK CONDEMNS THE KILLING

Miss Cavell's Offense Held Not to Have Justified the Extreme Penalty.

"Better Have Lost an Army Corps."

From The World.

Germans are forever complaining that Americans do not understand them. It is not worth while for any American to try to understand the mind and purposes that decree in cold blood the shooting of a woman for such an offense as that which Miss Cavell committed. Americans cannot understand it. Americans can never understand the mental processes of a people who are capable not only of tolerating such a military system but of exalting it and of deifying it. German psychology in the Cavell matter is as inexplicable to us as German psychology in the Lusitania matter. What everybody who is not a German knows is that the Germans might better have lost an army corps than to have shot this woman for the comparatively trivial offense that she committed. Her blood will blot the honor of the German Army and the German Government for generations to come. It is one of those stains that cannot be erased, and centuries hence German historians will be apologizing for the ruthlessness of a military commander who was unable to see that common sense is mightier than the letter of military law.

"Has Struck the World with Horror."

From The Sun.

In spite of the manifestations of "frightfulness" with which the record is already crowded, we are not willing to believe that chivalry to women is dead in the German Army. To the rank and file von Bissing can never be a hero. Doubtless the monstrous deed will be justified; nevertheless, it will sicken the soul of many an honest German officer. And the German women—for woman is true to her sex the world over—will deplore the fate imposed upon one who was a victim of her sympathies. Never has there been a war in which women have not played such a part as this Englishwoman did.

Indeed, to all Germans who have not been corrupted by Prussian militarism the hurried, stealthy shooting of hapless Edith Cavell in the dead of night behind prison walls will always be a bitter memory. More than all the counts in the Bryce report of atrocities in Belgium it will weigh in the scale of judgment, for it has struck the world with horror.

"According to German Military Law."

From The Herald.

For the consolation of those weaklings who object to the execution of Miss Cavell it is announced that the black act was done according to German military law, and therefore "legal."

So the slayings in Louvain, Dinant, and other bloodsoaked spots in Belgium were in accordance with German military law, and therefore "legal." The sinking of the Lusitania was, of course, in accordance with German military law and therefore "legal." The desolation of Armenia is, of course, in accordance with Turkish military law, and therefore "legal."

The order of Herod, if re-enacted by the military authorities of Germany, would be in accordance with German military law and therefore would be "legal," but the civilized world would denounce it just as it denounced the Belgian, Lusitania, and Armenian slaughters, and as it is denouncing the execution of Miss Cavell.

"Incomprehensible Stupidity."

From The Tribune.

Alive, Miss Cavell was but an offender against German military rules; dead, dead after summary conviction, dead under circumstances that gave the incident the character of a midnight assassination and the color of an atrocity, she becomes to all men of English blood a martyr and an inspiration to new patriotic devotion.

The killing of like she Zeppelin raids, it is like the Louvain slaughter, it is like the Lusitania massacre. The wrongs done to the women and children of a race do not terrify the men. They only serve to rouse the spirit, strengthen the arm, nerve the will. "Terrifulness" is the emptiest of threats and the weakest of weapons.

There is something almost pathetic in the German dullness to the things that move the world. It begs, whines, pleads for the good will and the approval of neutral mankind. It stands almost as a suppliant for the approval of other races. But in the same moment, without warning, without reason, without anything but an incomprehensible stupidity and folly, it does something that shocks the moral sense, the humanity, of men and women the world over.

"Weighty Reasons" for the Deed.

From The German Herold.

The merits of the Cavell case may be discussed when the German Government publishes its version. We may point out that Miss Cavell confessed her guilt and that, according to a London dispatch, she had been suspected for a long time. Miss Cavell, occupying an official position, (on account of her connection with the Red Cross,) was in German eyes in a far worse position than the other defendants, because she used the prestige and the influence of her office for the benefit of the enemies of Germany.

It is probable, too, that she sent secret information to England or France. She was evidently an ardent patriot and there is no reason to suppose that she would restrict her activities to furnishing new men for the Allies' armies. We are sure that the execution would not have been ordered unless there were weighty reasons, and final judgment in this matter should not be pronounced till we have heard from the German Government.

Compared with Lusitania Horror.

From The Press.

This woman was sentenced to die and was killed because in the presence of the military court she defied it by iterating and reiterating her proud love of her country and her holy devotion to the duty of saving life, contrary to any military law. And the brutal butchers of such a woman under such circumstances will do more damage to the German name, will stamp the barbarism of German militarism more deeply into the memory of mankind, than any other thing, except the Lusitania horror, which that militarism has done to outrage civilization and to inflame with an irrepressible thirst for vengeance those nations and races which are at war with Germany.

VIEWS OF OUT-OF-TOWN PRESS

Offense Merited No Such Fate, According to General Opinion.

Following are comments of representative American newspapers on the execution of Miss Cavell:

Urges Punishment of von der Lancken.

From The St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

The German Kaiser can remove a foul blot from the German escutcheon in one way, by removing General von der Lancken as Military Governor at Brussels and cashiering him as a soldier. And this course of action appears to be more obligatory upon him because of the evidence that von der Lancken, in unceremoniously and brutally hurrying the military execution of Miss Edith Cavell, the English nurse charged with aiding the escape of British, French, and Belgian prisoners, was seeking to forestall more merciful action by the Kaiser.

She had aided her friends without committing any act of downright hostility against the Germans. She had been guilty of a woman's indiscretion under the impulse of a woman's sentiment. Such an execution was an act of barbarous inhumanity, from responsibility for which the German ruler, acting for himself and his people, should free the German name in the degradation of von der Lancken.

A Warning to Our Pacifists.

From The Chicago Tribune.

The execution of Miss Edith Cavell has sent another thrill through this country. People who have taken little exception to Germany's determination to write new international and military law to suit her needs cannot but feel a shudder at this latest development.

Disobey the military dictator even by doing those things which have always been considered noble, and the penalty is death, death by shooting in the chill of the early morning hours—death to a woman alone and separated from relatives and countrymen. Short of torture, the mind can conceive of no more terrible penalty.

This should and may be the cause of mental awakening on the part of those who have hitherto remained obstinately secure in the face of a world of terrors.

* * * Civilization is breaking faster and faster. How far the sword and torch will sweep no man can prophesy, but this we know—the American nation as a nation has given to the German Empire an offense greater than that furnished by Belgium, and has not as yet taken any step to protect itself from retribution.

"An Insult to the United States."

From The Philadelphia Public Ledger.

The Administration has a duty in this matter, which it should not overlook. Miss Cavell, as a British subject, was under the protection of the American Legation. The American Minister made both an official and a personal request that her life be spared. This request was not only refused; it was treated with contempt. Mr. Gibson's report is scrupulously restrained in language, but his indignation may easily be read between the lines. The sentence of the court was carried out with a haste that emphasizes the insults to the United States; the procedure from the beginning was marked by insolence to its representatives. To let the matter drop here would be a confession that this country can neither protect its citizens' interests nor those of other nations whose interests it has undertaken to guard. Is the patience of even the President equal to this strain upon it.

Called a Crowning Atrocity.

From The Baltimore Sun.

It is difficult to speak in temperate language of the execution of Edith Cavell. * * * Coincidently with the publication of the details regarding her execution comes the report of the way in which a woman of German birth, Mrs. Louise Herbert, was treated by an English civil tribunal. She was engaged in a work quite as dangerous to England, to say the least, as Miss Cavell's work was to Germany. Miss Cavell was shot by a squad of soldiers, Mrs. Herbert was punished by six months' imprisonment.

The world will pronounce this one of the crowning atrocities of cold-blooded brutality. It is impossible to think of it without horror, to speak of it without execration.

MEMORIAL TO MISS CAVELL.

Shilling Fund Started in London—Frampton to Make Statue.

LONDON, Saturday, Oct. 23.—The Daily Telegraph with a donation of 1,000s. ($250) has started a shilling fund to provide a memorial statue to Miss Edith Cavell. Sir George J. Frampton, the sculptor, has promised to execute the statue as "a labor of love."

There are many suggestions in the morning newspapers today that a national memorial be erected for Miss Cavell. The Daily Mail suggests the foundation of an institution for trained nurses. Mrs. Humphry Ward, the novelist, proposes that the Queen take the lead in the name of the women of England in the formation of a national committee to erect a memorial tablet to Miss Cavell in St. Paul's Cathedral or Westminster Abbey.

A memorial service for Miss Cavell will be held in St. Paul's next Monday.

GERMANS PUNISH MORE WOMEN OF BELGIUM

Many Imprisoned for Refusing Army Work—Food Supply Reported Stopped.

PARIS, Oct. 22.—A correspondent of the Havas News Agency, telegraphing from Hazebrouck yesterday, said that the town of Harlebeke, Belgium, near Courtrai, was being punished by the German Governor because the women of that locality refused to do military work for the Germans. Twenty-nine women, he said, have been sent to Germany as prisoners.

"The Belgian Food Committee has been forbidden to supply Harlebeke with food," the dispatch added. "All cafés are closed. No Belgian is allowed to go outdoors between 4 P. M. and 7 A. M.

"The town of Lessines has been compelled to pay a heavy fine because the women there declined to do work for the Germany Army."

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 22, (via London.)—The Telegraaf says it has received information from Brussels to the effect that ninety-four Belgians have been sentenced to terms of from two months to five years for refusing to work for the Germans.

GENEVA, Oct. 20, (via Paris, Oct. 22.)—The Strassburg Post describes the manner in which the Belgians received the news of the successes won by the Allies on the Western front last month.

"When the first news of the Allies' victory became known a feverish emotion took hold of Brussels," says the Post. "Boys in the streets shouted the news out. The number of German prisoners taken by the French and British was greatly exaggerated.

"With great effrontery the French and Belgian national anthems were whistled all day in the streets, but on the approach of German patrols there was silence.

"There was general joy at the victory over the 'enemy' among the Belgians. Many rich Belgians from the outskirts of the city went into the capital and ordered champagne. Many of them were accompanied by their women folk in splendid evening costumes.

"At the corners of the streets, where the German official reports were placarded, there were laughing, unbelieving crowds. Then an enemy aviator appeared above the city. The citizens rushed to the roofs of their houses, thinking it was the hour of their deliverance.

"We must educate Brussels and the Belgians."

HELD AS ZEPPELIN SPIES.

Two Men Said to Have Signaled Raiders from a London Roof.

LONDON, Oct. 22.—Two men, whose names are not given, were delivered today by the civil authorities into the hands of the military for court-martial. They are charged with having given signals from the roof of a hotel at the time of a recent Zeppelin raid over the London area.

MANCHESTER A BANKRUPT.

Receiving Order Against the Duke on a Creditor's Petition.

LONDON, Oct. 22.—It was announced here tonight that an order for a receiver had been issued against the Duke of Manchester on the petition of a creditor.

The Duke of Manchester married in 1900 Miss Helena Zimmerman, daughter of the late Eugene Zimmerman of Cincinnati.

Financial difficulties of the Duke of Manchester in this country became acute in September, 1914, with the collapse of the International Social Service League, of which he was the President. Earlier in the Summer the Duke had become Vice President of the Church and School Social Service Bureau, an institution designed to provide moving pictures for school and religious work. Then he suggested that the benefits of such a work ought to be extended to all mankind. The result was the incorporation of the International Social Service League with the Duke as the President.

While the concern was getting under way two events happened which had a disastrous effect on the business. The first was the death in an automobile accident of H. J. Hite, who was to be the practical moving-picture man of the concern, and the other was the outbreak of the war in Europe. In September the Duke went South, and shortly afterward creditors took over the furniture of the Forty-first Street offices.

KEENER ASKS A CHANCE.

Son of Late Judge Promises to Support Wife and Child.

A romance which began in the love of a college student for an actress had an anti-climax before Judge Crain in General Sessions yesterday when Ashley Nixon Keener, 33 years old, a civil engineer, pleaded guilty to abandonment and asked that he receive another chance. Keener is the son of the late William A. Keener, Professor of Law at Harvard, later dean of the Columbia Law School, from which place he was elevated by Governor Odell to fill an unexpired term on the Supreme Court bench.

The wife, who made the abandonment charge, said their six-year-old son, Ashley Nixon Keener, Jr., was in the Knickerbocker Hospital suffering from pneumonia. Before her marriage Mrs. Keener was Adele Hertrais, an actress, who played prominent rôles in old musical comedy favorites. She has worked as a manicurist during the last three years.

The couple met about twelve years ago, when Keener was a student at Williams College and Adele Hertrais was a member of Beauty and the Beast Company which appeared in Williamstown for one night. Keener became infatuated with her and they were married in Arlington, N. J., on Aug. 8, 1908. For several years they lived together very happily, and then, according to the wife, Keener began to drink.

Family dissensions ensued and three years ago Keener deserted his wife and child. She had him arrested and the Domestic Relations Court ordered him to pay $5 a week to his family's support. But he disappeared again and Mrs.

DE PINNA

FIFTH AVENUE
AT THIRTY-SIXTH ST.

Finding New Things for Boys



Shopping holiday for boys—Saturday—makes the De Pinna establishment today's center of attraction to parents, and to the boys themselves.

Suits, coats and sweaters—haberdashery and shoes—outfits for day school and outfits for dancing school—every item of the wardrobe required by the boy of the period.

Academy Boys' School Suits

The same distinctions between these suits, patterned from foreign models, and the Norfolk knickerbocker suits usually encountered, as between men's suits made by leading Fifth Avenue tailors and the ordinary man's suit.

Imported materials and imported ideas, with the well-known tailoring of De Pinna.

Suits for boys from 9 to 15 in a varied assortment of correct styles and colors.

The new Russian and English styles for smaller boys, from 3 to 8, in wash fabrics and navy serge.

Overcoats admirably displaying the individuality of De Pinna styles, for the larger schoolboys—English slip-ons and new belted-back styles.

Also the new foreign-looking styles in overcoats for the smaller boys.

Suits for the Dancing School

Boys' afternoon and dancing-school suits—in the conventional black or blue unfinished worsted.

As punctilious in their correctness as a man's evening suit.

Also the French middy suits, as used abroad for dancing-schools and evening parties.

Boys' Haberdashery

A store that is unique in America—the De Pinna haberdashery shop for young men and boys.

Neckwear in which the finest grades of imported silks are utilized—colors and shapes selected exclusively for boys.

The correct underwear and imported hosiery; shirts of special materials; bath-robes fashioned expressly for boys' use; imported sweaters and golf stockings.

The correct felt hats and cloth hats.

In every case, the special thing which usually is difficult to find.

"Anniped" Shoes for Every Purpose

A shoe department as complete as the haberdashery shop—"Anniped" shoes for school, for afternoon dress, and for the dancing school.

Recognized as the New York standard in boys' shoes.

Just now the stocks are exceptionally complete—the boy may be promptly and correctly fitted in any style shoe.

"Anniped" damp-proof shoe, in tan or black, for all kinds of weather.

Special skating shoes and the proper shoes for all athletic sports, for the younger boys as well as their older brothers.

DE PINNA

Exclusive Outfitters for Young People

Fifth Ave. at Thirty-sixth St.

GOVERNMENT PUTS MORGAN IN COMBINE

Jury Hears That Late Financier Took Away New England's Key to New York.

NEW HAVEN GOT IT AT COST

Mellen Tells Court That Washboilers Brought About Purchase of Rival Road.

By means of the testimony of Charles S. Mellen, former President of the New Haven Railroad, and by records of the road's transactions, the Government yesterday unfolded in the Federal District Court, where eleven past and present New Haven directors are on trial for conspiracy to monopolize the traffic of New England, how the late J. P. Morgan and William Rockefeller, one of the defendants, helped the road to get its hold on New England traffic by buying control of the New York & New England's entrance into New York City—the Housatonic Line, jointly interested in the Wilson's Point route—and reselling it to the New Haven at cost. Mr. Mellen also showed how the rate on washboilers had to do with the purchase of the New England by the New Haven.

With the Wilson's Point line gone, the New England tried to retrieve its position by 'fiddling around' with the New York & Northern, the line which connected with the New York Central and is now its Putnam Division. The New York Central bought control of this company, and then it seemed the New England would get its long-desired entrance to New York by its connections with the New York Central, but here, according to the story as the Government will unfold it, it was shut out by the famous tripartite agreement. This was between the New York Central and the New Haven and the owners of the Grand Central Terminal, and divided between the two big companies the territory from which they might bring traffic into the Grand Central in such a way as to prohibit the New York Central from routing into the terminal traffic from New York and New England points.

New York Central's Role.

That everything was not proceeding as it ought to was, however, revealed to the New Haven by a letter written on Aug. 31 to Mr. Mellen as Second Vice President of the New Haven, by C. Peter Clark, General Freight Agent of the New Haven. He communicated the alarming intelligence that the New England was quoting an eighteen cents a hundred pounds rate on wash boilers in carload lots from Brooklyn to Providence by the Putnam route.

Mr. Lindabury of counsel for the defense objected, but Judge Hunt let Mr. Swacker of the Government counsel go on with his story, and after he had digressed allowed him to give further particulars of the taking over of the Housatonic by the New Haven through Mr. Morgan and Mr. Rockefeller.

Mr. Mellen stated that Mr. Clark, President of the New Haven had informed him "that the New York and Northern was not to be used in any way as a competitor of the New York & New Haven," but that he "found tariffs in effect that were indicative of its intention to become a competitor." So he told Mr. Clark, with the result that the New Haven Directors ordered certain technical alterations in the freight arrangements with the New York Central which might bring it to time.

Negotiations with the New York Central failed, and so in May, 1895, the New Haven Directors directed the purchase of the majority of the stock of the New England for a sum not to exceed $5,000,000.

"Mr. Mellen," asked Mr. Swacker, "did you take any steps to injure the New England?"

"I don't know whether I should call it injuring the New York & New England or helping the New Haven. My business was to look after the New Haven and not the New England."

"Did you order traffic going to or coming from the New England to be prepaid?"

"I don't know. I presume likely if it would add to the revenue of the New Haven it would be my duty to do so. I would not dispute it if any one said so," was the reply.

Mr. Swacker wanted to know if the negotiations with the New York Central concerning the New Haven's traffic grievances ceased when the latter had purchased control of the New England, but Mr. Mellen replied that as he was at that time a Director he could not say.

The Corsair Agreement.

Then the Government brought up what was known as the "Corsair Agreement," which was made on Mr. Morgan's yacht, the Corsair, and covered the division of business interchanged between the New York Central and the New Haven by the Boston & Albany junctions.

Mr. Mellen said that he had written to Mr. Clark, the New Haven President, a letter concerning the traffic situation that that agreement covered which he had ordered to be printed, as he had been much impressed by it. Documents were put in evidence concerning the Corsair agreement and the effect on the traffic situation of the acquisition by the Boston & Maine of the Connecticut River line, but this line of testimony had not been developed when the trial was adjourned until Monday morning.

By the cumbersome method of reading long legal documents and formal Directors' minutes, the Government laid before the jury in the morning the beginnings of the schemes to monopolize the transportation facilities of New England. Mr. Mellen sat most of the day on the steps of the witness stand as Assistant Attorney General Robert Stephenson read the tedious documents, and so hard were the proceedings to follow that Delancey Nicoll suggested they were being held "in camera," and Judge Hunt himself said he found it difficult to hear.

The main document on which the Government laid stress was what was known as the Sound Lines Agreement, which regulated the traffic of the New England steamboats and was first drawn up in 1881. Its age gave the defense an opening, and R. V. Lindabury scoffed at the idea that it could possibly have any bearing upon the criminality of the Directors under an act not passed until after 1890. He was overruled, and Frank B. Swacker of counsel for the Government proceeded to show how it could affect the defendants.

Then the Sound Lines Agreement of Jan. 18, 1881, was read into the minutes. It was formed between the Boston & Providence Railroad, the Providence and Stonington Steamship Company, which constituted the Stonington and Providence Lines; the old Colony Railroad and Old Colony Steamship Company, the New York & New England Railroad Company, controlling the Norwich Line, the Metropolitan Steamship Company, and the New Haven. It was a traffic arrangement determining the rates for both passengers and freight carried by these lines and the territories each line might serve.

There was a penalty attached to any breach of the regulations, and all complaints under it were to be referred for settlement to Charles Francis Adams, Jr. If the agent of any line broke the bargain the company must either dismiss him or pay a $3,000 fine.

In 1891 the New York & New England Railroad Company, the capture of which by the New Haven the Government considers its first important step toward monopolization, proposed to establish its route to New York by way of Wilson's Point and the Long Island Railroad. This the New Haven Directors considered an infringement of the Sound lines agreement, and consequently began their fight with the New England, which ended in its absorption. Moreover, the Government contended that by the resolution of the Directors on April 11, 1891, recognizing the Sound lines agreement, the defendants laid themselves open to whatever of criminality there was in it.

Much of the morning's session was taken up with reading the documentary evidence afforded by the minutes of the Directors of the New Haven as to the purchase by that company of the New York, Providence & Boston Railroad, and the leasing to it of the Providence & Worcester Railroad about 1892. In 1894 it also acquired an interest in the Providence and Stonington Steamship Company, which had been connected with the Providence & Boston Railroad.

Nicoll Wants to Hear.

This was not done without the defense raising technical objections to the admission of the evidence and a protest from Mr. Nicoll concerning the difficulty of knowing what was going on.

"These proceedings," he said, "are almost conducted 'in camera,' except so far as the little group around the witness is concerned. I hear very little. I am certain those behind me hear almost nothing. The gentlemen of the press tell me this morning they hear nothing. If they are to report this trial it is only fair that they should know something about it."

"Well," said Judge Hunt, "it is very hard for me to hear. Long experience tells me it is very hard to hear in these court rooms, and where we have to have air it is still more difficult. Speak up, Mr. Stephenson; do the best you can."

"He's a good, strong, healthy young man," said Mr. Nicoll. "He should talk just as loud as I am talking."

"Mr. Nicoll," retorted Mr. Stephenson, "I don't depend on loudness."

Then the court settled down to listening to the minutes broken only by the formalities of the lawyer's technical objections. These came to a head when Mr. Swacker asked Mr. Mellen to look at the Sound lines agreement, which was drawn up in 1881 and amended in 1887.

Mr. Lindabury objected that it was not illegal, as it resembled the Hamburg-American Line agreement, which had recently been passed upon in that court. Moreover, he urged, the very core of the Government's case depended upon a conspiracy to combine certain concerns which were specifically named in the indictment. But these did not exist in 1881. Moreover, the Sound lines agreement lost all significance after the New Haven had acquired the Boston & Providence and the Old Colony, he said.

Judge Talks of Murder.

He also read a long objection on technical grounds drawn up by some of his colleagues, but Judge Hunt overruled all his arguments. None of the Government's counsel entered any argument, and so far in the trial the court has not seemed to expect counsel for the Government to reply to the objections of the defense. He has ruled directly on the arguments of the counsel for the defendants and has laid down without any solicitation his view of the kind of evidence to be admitted.

In making his ruling Judge Hunt imagined the long continuing conspiracy to murder which was joined from time to time by other individuals, and he held that these might be convicted of murder provided it be proved that the conspiracy existed before they joined the association, that it continued, and that they were parties to it within the period of the limitation, even though they did not know of the existence of the conspiracy until just before they became parties to it. Consequently the Government in this case might offer evidence which at first sight seemed isolated, in order to prove the existence of the conspiracy.

Mr. Lindabury brought out, however, that there was nothing secret about this agreement. It has been on file with the Interstate Commerce Commission for twenty-eight years, and Mr. Adams, the first Chairman of the first Massachusetts Railroad Commission.

Mr. Swacker replied the Government contended that under the agreement the steamship lines gradually lost their independence and the fact that the agreement filed at Washington did not affect its legality under the Sherman law. Then to bring the participation of the defendants in it within the period of the Sherman law, he put in minutes of the New Haven directors on April 11, 1891, showing that when the New York & New England proposed to open up its Wilson's Point line it regarded it as a breach of the Sound lines agreement, and threatened in reprisal to withdraw all joint business with the New England, so far as it lawfully might.

It is expected that Mr. Mellen will be on the stand for another day to cover the first period of his connection with the New Haven as second Vice President. Then, if the Government can have its way, he will be temporarily excused after the defense has had an opportunity to cross-examine him.

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50,000 ARE EXPECTED IN SUFFRAGE PARADE

Fifth Avenue to See Women's Biggest Plea for the Ballot This Afternoon.

GAY REGALIA ALL READY

Titian-Haired Beauty on a Milk-White Palfrey to Lead the Cavalry Brigade.

The suffragists expect to have their greatest parade today with from 45,000 to 50,000 in line. The women will march up Fifth Avenue from Washington Square to Fifty-ninth Street and it is expected that the leading organizations will disband before the last have fallen into line.

By numbers the women hope to impress upon the voters that they want to take upon themselves the duties of citizenship. The marchers are instructed to keep their eyes to the front, to refrain from talking and laughing and to "Remember you are marching for a principle."

The parade will start from Washington Square at 3 o'clock sharp, the different divisions falling into line from the streets along Fifth Avenue. The last body in line will be the Women's Political Union which will have a parade on the east side before beginning the Avenue march.

The parade will take place, rain or shine.

The Women's Political Union, with five bands and a group of cavalry, will form at Houston Street and Second Avenue, and move at 3:30 up Second Avenue to Twenty-second Street which it will cross and join the main parade.

Mrs. Norman de R. Whitehouse gave out last night the number of marchers as the enrollment figures in the different organizations indicated them to her as follows:

International Suffrage Alliance	530
National American Suffrage Association	200
New Jersey women	500
New Jersey State Association	100
Press and Publicity Council, Empire State Campaign Committee	50
Teachers	5,000
Private schools	200
New York State Suffrage Association	1,000
Borough of Manhattan	5,000
Women's Trades Union League	1,500
Germans	1,000
Brooklyn	10,000
Bronx	2,000
Queens	1,000
Patrolmen's Wives	500
Letter Carriers' Wives	200
Richmond	1,000
Equal Franchise Society	550
College Women's League	500
Men's League	10,000
Occupations and professions	1,500
Nurses	500
Civil service	500
Business women	500
Labor women	1,500
Women's Political Union	2,500
Total	47,230

No division will carry itself more proudly than the New Jersey women. Mrs. G. F. Felcert, President of the State Suffrage Association, will be preceded by the band, which the women will provide, and a banner on which will be the words: "New Jersey—Delayed but Not Defeated."

"We are proud of our success," she said yesterday. "We received 140,000 votes in a fight against a corrupt political machine. To have lost by only 25,000 votes is not a bad defeat for women with a small organization and little money to carry on their campaign."

Mrs. Minaa Van Winkle will march with the Women's Political Union, whose fight she headed in New Jersey.

The Presidents or Chairmen of the different organizations will march at the front of their organizations with the officers. Dr. Anna Howard Shaw the veteran President of the National Woman Suffrage Association will be one of them. Dr. Shaw has always refused to ride in any of the parades, saying that she is too proud not to walk. She insisted this year that she must have a band of her own and proposed to hire one, but the National Association took the matter in hands and a very good band will march directly in front of her. She will wear her university cap and gown.

There will be many banners and costumes designed especially for this parade and much brilliant regalia. The women marchers are asked to wear white and the white parade hat which is sold for 50 cents, but they will be welcomed in any costume that may suit them.

Miss Leslie Johnson, who will lead the cavalry corps of the Women's Political Union has Titian hair and will ride a white horse. The Women's Political Union van, which helped the Jersey fight, will be drawn by two white horses in purple, green and white trappings. The Union's bands will play only one air, "Democracy," written for the occasion by Miss Agnes Stout.

All the headquarters were busy with visitors yesterday, and the stocks of buttons, banners, and regalia at the Empire State Campaign Committee headquarters were exhausted.

BUSES GIVE UP TO PARADE.

Fifth Avenue Lines Will Take Other Routes for an Afternoon.

The Fifth Avenue Coach Company, which operates the Fifth Avenue buses, announced last night that while traffic is stopped in Fifth Avenue during the suffrage parade this afternoon, the stages will temporarily take other routes.

The east side lines, embracing the Fifth Avenue, the Seventh Avenue, and the Manhattan and St. Nicholas Avenue lines, will take the following route: From Washington Arch along University Place to Fourteenth Street, to Broadway, to Seventeenth Street, to Fourth Avenue, to Twenty-third Street, to Madison Avenue, to Thirty-eighth Street, to Park Avenue, to Forty-second Street, to Vanderbilt Avenue, to Forty-fifth Street, to Park Avenue, to Sixty-fifth Street, to Fifth Avenue, continuing thence on the regular routes.

The west side line, known as the Riverside Drive line, will run as follows: From Washington Arch through West Fourth Street to Sixth Avenue, to Greenwich Avenue, to Eighth Avenue, to Fifty-ninth Street, to Columbus Circle, thence following the regular route.

8,000 MARCH IN PHILADELPHIA

Suffrage Parade to Welcome the Women's Justice Bell.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 22.—This was woman suffrage night in Philadelphia. Eight thousand men and women advocates of the cause, bearing torches and lanterns and bedecked in a hundred varieties of uniforms, marched on Broad Street in what was called a Festival of Light. One hundred thousand persons witnessed the spectacle, which culminated in a mass meeting in the Academy of Music. Five thousand persons who could not gain admittance to the hall formed the audience in an overflow meeting outside.

The occasion was the arrival after its long tour of the "Women's Justice Bell," resting on a bank of flowers, completely hiding the wheels upon which it rolled, the bell was drawn over the streets by 100 young women dressed in white, flowing garments, garlanded with daffodils. The "Yellow Suffrage" automobile of Dr. Anna Howard Shaw also appeared in the procession.

Women representing every profession, trades union, college, and of course, suffrage organizations, as well as men from every line of endeavor were in line, and only the aged rode. Many costumes were striking and novel.

Speakers in the Academy of Music included Norman Hapgood, George Creel, Commissioner Katharine Bement Davis of New York and Senator Moses E. Clapp of Minnesota.

SUFFRAGE MAJORITY 157.

Ocean County Finishes Counting Tuesday's Vote.

Special to The New York Times.

TOMS RIVER, N. J., Oct. 22.—Ocean County has been prominently mentioned within the last few days, because it was the only one of the twenty-one counties of New Jersey carried by the Suffragists in their campaign for equal franchise.

The actual vote of Ocean County, with all the districts in, shows 1,450 votes for and 1,298 against the proposition to amend the Constitution in New Jersey to allow women to participate in elections. Thus the women carried Ocean County by 157 votes.

SUFFRAGE BILL TO GO IN DAY CONGRESS OPENS

Sutherland of Utah to Offer It in Senate and Mondell of Wyoming in House.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22.—The Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage announced tonight that Senator Sutherland of Utah and Representative Mondell of Wyoming would offer the Susan B. Anthony Equal Suffrage amendment to the Federal Constitution to the Senate and the House on Dec. 6, the day Congress convenes. The amendment provides that the right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex.

The Congressional Union leaders, it was said today, were delighted over the strong support they were finding among new members of Congress and increased sentiment among those who were members of the last Congress.

"I shall urge on the Senate Committee on Suffrage, of which I am a member, to give a speedy hearing on the resolution which I will introduce," said Senator Sutherland today. "I shall press for action on a vote in the Senate. The matter should be disposed of as early as possible. The suffrage resolution received a majority vote in the last Congress. It will receive more the next time.

"It is just as absurd to debar the women from the ballot box as it would be to disfranchise all the redheaded or all the people beyond the certain line.

"It is urged that giving the ballot to woman will destroy her charm and femininity; that she will develop unattractive masculine traits. These are new words set to a very old tune. The same thing was urged against the new woman a hundred years ago when she demanded an equal opportunity for education.

"To my mind, the most convincing argument for the political enfranchisement of women is the absence of any really persuasive argument against it. If it be right to extend the voting privilege to all sorts and conditions of men, I am not quite able to see the justice of denying the same right to all sorts and conditions of women. If we have extended the privilege too broadly in the case of men, and wisdom demands that we should eliminate the unfit, the thriftless, and the illiterate, that is a good reason for denying the privilege to these classes of both sexes. It is no reason for denying it to the women who are fit and capable. In other words, the line which should separate the voters from the nonvoters is one of character and not one of sex."

TAX ROLL GAINS $652,350.

Persons Examined Yesterday Were Assessed for $42,729,300.

Tax Commissioners examined yesterday 401 persons who are on the 1916 tentative personal tax assessment rolls. Their assessment amounted to $42,729,300. Out of the total number examined, sixty-two were held for a final assessment of $652,350. Of those exempted, thirty-five were excused because of nonresidence and six were reported dead.

Since the books were opened on Oct. 1, 3,822 persons have been examined on a total tentative assessment of $276,795,900. Five hundred and forty-three have been held for $4,022,891.

Stern Brothers
42nd and 43rd Streets, West of Fifth Avenue.

An Unusual Offering, To-day, of

Men's Winter Overcoats
FULL AND QUARTER SILK LINED

at $20.00
Actual Value $30.00

The materials include Vicunas, Venetians and Meltons, button through and fly front models, velvet and self collars; sizes 34 to 50 chest measure.

London-made Overcoats, at $20.00
in browns, grays and heather mixtures; single-breasted models; silk trimmed; Value $30.00

Men's Smart Sack Suits, at $22.50
Values up to $35.00

Made of cheviots, cassimeres, silk mixed and unfinished worsteds; neat and fancy mixtures, blue and black included. All the latest and newest models to suit the extreme as well as the conservative dresser, in sizes from 34 to 46 chest.

MAYOR NOW SURE SUFFRAGE WILL WIN

Pledges Himself Anew at Carnegie Hall Meeting to Vote For Amendment.

MALONE OPTIMISTIC, TOO

Urges That Women Be Allowed to Vote to Uphold President's Great Work for Peace.

Mayor Mitchel, Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, Senator Borah of Idaho, Dudley Field Malone and other speakers at Carnegie Hall last night predicted victory for woman suffrage in New York and drew encouragement from the recent defeat in New Jersey. Hundreds of suffragists, grouped under vari-colored banners, applauded Mayor Mitchel and again and again interrupted to cheer his remarks.

Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, who presided, introduced the Mayor as the head of great city who believed women should vote.

At that there was a storm of applause that did not end until the Mayor smilingly begged for silence.

"I believe I can congratulate the women of this State tonight on their prospects for success. I recollect one year ago today upon this platform I had occasion to say that when enough women wanted the ballot they would get it. That statement was taken a little amiss, but so many women have declared themselves that legislators must listen and grant the franchise as a matter of justice. It seems to me tonight that it can be demonstrated that the predominant opinion of the people of this country is that the franchise should be extended to women, and it remains only to translate this statement into law. As I have frequently said before, I shall cast my vote for the suffrage amendment. I sincerely urge upon my fellow-citizens that they vote for this amendment."

In the words of a suffrage worker, Dr. Anna Howard Shaw was the life of the party, and her sallies kept the crowd in good humor. She, like every other speaker, was optimistic, but she did not go as far as Dudley Field Malone, who foresaw the women going to the polls next year to vote for a President.

Dr. Shaw recalled that she came here by way of Castle Garden sixty-four years ago, but that she had the true spirit of the democracy. "When I see the names of many of the men and women who sign anti-suffrage appeals, I think that though they were born here they have repudiated democracy," said Dr. Shaw. "I am reminded of early days in Lawrence when we recited much poetry. Among the lines that are fixed in my memory are: 'I would rather be a dog and bay the moon than such a Roman.' I paraphrase it thus: 'I would rather be a dog and bay the moon than be a woman.'

She told how a week ago a clergyman had threatened to brand her from the public platform because she had charged that a man of low character in California had contributed to the anti's campaign.

"Bad men co-operate to get what they want," said Dr. Shaw, "and good men are sometimes so good that they are good for nothing. A clergyman only recently said that a woman with the vote was an offense to the Almighty. He said that her mental inferiority was shown by her apparel. At the time he was preaching he had on a gown that was as much a woman's as he could get. If a man is going to criticise women's clothes he ought to keep out of them.

"If we lose in this State we will still be the victors. We have discovered our power; we know now our force and know ourselves as never before. This campaign has done more to fit us for the vote than twenty years of voting."

Dr. Shaw read from anti-suffrage literature and raised many a laugh. She analyzed a circular sent out in Pennsylvania in which the antis gave "six reasons among ten thousand" why women should not vote. "They call upon the men to protect them," she added, "but they don't say to protect them from what. Well, I considered this and having no husband and no father, and a brother 3,000 miles away, I looked about to see what I was to be protected from and found a man."

Senator Borah declared it a mistake to say that women did not use the vote. "Those who say the women won't vote," he said, "cannot have lived in a State where they do vote. I have known women to travel miles to a political meeting. Politicians know they will vote and vote intelligently. There was a convention in our State, and the night before a slate was made up. Now nothing usually can break slates, but this slate was not like others. The day of the convention word came that the women objected to one of the candidates and the slate was smashed in fifteen minutes."

Dudley Field Malone declared that the right of suffrage involves the question of justice. The exercise of it raises the question to one of ethics.

"In one generation," he said, "eight million women and children have been compelled to leave their homes to earn enough to support their homes. In New York and New Jersey one-third of all the women of voting age go out to work; in Massachusetts forty out of every 100 women of voting age must work; in Pennsylvania, we find 30 per cent. of the women work.

"Because my ancestors landed not at Plymouth Rock but at Castle Garden I have always had a profound belief that men of all origins and all blood-relationships should be admitted to citizenship after remaining a given period under the influence of our institutions. But it is also desirable to place in the electorate every mature individual, male or female, of brains, character, intelligence, and love of country in order to perpetuate the American traditions and the American idea of democracy."

"If the men of New York will give the women the vote they will contribute a mighty element of moral force to sustain our great President in his unparalleled effort to keep America at peace and actively ready to be a compelling service to all mankind."

CURRAN STRONGLY BACKED.

Mitchel and McAneny Campaign for Republican Chairman.

Mayor Mitchel, George McAneny, and Park Commissioner Cabot Ward last evening urged the re-election of Alderman Henry H. Curran in the Twenty-sixth Aldermanic District at a meeting in the public forum of Public School 41, Greenwich Avenue, near Sixth Avenue. Mr. Curran and Robert McMarsh, candidate for the Assembly, who is running against J. G. Milburn, Jr., in the Twenty-fifth District, also spoke.

"We have had during the past two years a co-operative Board of Aldermen," said the Mayor, "and it is for our best interests that we should continue to have such. We have been conducting our municipal government not merely as a cold-blooded business proposition, but with a humanitarian spirit. In place of being a joke, as in former times, the board has become a real engine of efficiency. Nobody will regret the loss of Mr. McAneny's services more than myself, but if we must part with him I want a man like Mr. Curran to take his place."

Mr. McAneny said:

"We should elect a Board of Aldermen that will conduct the affairs of the city along non-partisan lines. Although a Democrat, I am here to urge Mr. Curran's re-election. It will be my own bad fortune to retire from my present position shortly after Jan. 1, and if I could have my way, I would say, put Henry Curran in my place and I will feel well satisfied.

"I come as a Democrat who feels very strongly his party obligations, but as one who nevertheless believes that in choosing our city officials we should leave politics out."

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A Boy of 13 in Two Years passed the following Regents subjects:

Arithmetic	U. S. History
Geography	Writing
Spelling	Elementary Algebra
Reading	Plane Geometry
Elementary English	English, Three Years

A Boy of 16, between October, 1914, and June, 1915, did

Four Years' Work in One

and earned the 70 Regents counts indicated below:

Algebra	100%	Plane Geometry	95%
Intermediate Algebra	82%	Solid Geometry	82%
Adv. Algebra	84%	Caesar	83%
French, 3d year	80%	Physics	85%
American History	83%	French, 3d year	76%
		Chemistry	82%
		English, 4 yrs.	85%

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Among the smart, new Fall and Winter models are:

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You need never hesitate to use resinol. It is a doctor's prescription that has been used by other physicians for twenty years in the treatment of skin affections. It contains absolutely nothing that could injure the tenderest skin. Every druggist sells resinol ointment and resinol soap. Samples free. Dept. 7-R, Resinol, Baltimore, Md.

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"A very modern, up-to-the-minute novel of society and affairs with its scenes laid in Boston, New York, and Bermuda," says The New York Times. "'The Bachelors' are men twenty years out of college, of widely varying interests and characters, but warm friends. The story deals with their suddenly developed desire to marry, their efforts to win wives and the complications that ensue."—N. Y. Times.

Jan: A Dog and A Romance
By A. J. Dawson

Do you care to read of the bravery and the fierce life of the wilds? Then read this wonderful story of a wonderful dog—of his first training in a quiet English neighborhood, and of his active career in Canada. His endurance, and daring, and his keen delight in the rough life of the North, make of Jan a kind of superdog, whose adventures can thrill as those of a human hero. And the human characters of the novel are shown as they appear in the dog's eyes.

Australian Byways
By Norman Duncan

A chatty, leisurely account of a trip along the outskirts of Australian civilization. The big cities were merely passed through, and the journeying was principally by stage-coach, on camel-back, or small coastal steamers from Western Australia to New Guinea.

In Vacation America
By Harrison Rhodes

America has now become perforce the continent for peaceful vacations. Therefore Mr. Rhodes' delightful picture of the varied possibilities of our own country as a field for every sort of pleasant recreation is sure to be doubly welcome. If you are wondering where to go this winter or looking ahead for next summer you will find suggestions of practical value her Winter and summer resorts, healing springs and bracing mountains, North, South, East, and West, the country is covered in a delightful running narrative.

College Sons and College Fathers
By Prof. Henry S. Canby

You have just sent your son to college, or you will send him next year. What is it you expect him to get out of his four years there to benefit him most and to fit him to best serve the community? Professor Canby who is a professor at Yale University has written a book you cannot afford to miss. "It's up to the fathers," after all, he shows, to demand the most of the colleges.

"The Money Master," Sir Gilbert Parker's new novel, and "Heart of the Sunset," Rex Beach's new book, show the romance of American life—North and South.

"Booth Tarkington's great novel 'The Turmoil' is unmatched."

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NEW NAVY SECRET TO BALK TORPEDOES

Our Next Dreadnoughts to be Provided with Novel Defense Against Submarines.

DANIELS READY FOR BIDS

Wilson Sounding Legislators on Army Increase—Navy to List Merchant and Private Craft.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22.—Secretary Daniels announced today that bids would be opened on Nov. 19 for the construction of two new dreadnoughts, and it also became known that the vessels would be provided with the greatest defense against torpedo attack yet introduced into any American battleship. Several new ideas will be appended in the construction of the hulls to enable the ships better to withstand submarine torpedo blows.

What these innovations are cannot be obtained from Secretary Daniels or higher officials of the Navy Department at this time beyond the fact that they are the result of the caisson experiments which were conducted in the lower Chesapeake Bay last Summer. They consist of several thicknesses of hull, with a number of subdivisions and a provision for the placing of internal armor within the nulls of these vessels.

One lesson learned from the European war is the necessity for greater protection for huge warships against torpedo attacks. In the past this has been attempted, among other ways, by torpedo nets. Nets have not been used in the United States Navy, but Secretary Daniels is planning to use them on some of the new battleships. However it is not with nets but with a different method of hull construction that it is intended to render the new battleships safer against torpedo attacks.

These vessels are now officially known as battleships 43 and 44. After contracts have been awarded they will be named. The policy of the Navy Department for many years has been to name battleships and armored cruisers after States. The board thinks the navy should have forty-eight battleships in the first fighting line. This would enable the navy to have a fleet or fleets in which the name of each State would be represented. The only State not now represented by a ship in the navy is New Mexico.

The new dreadnoughts for which contracts will be awarded on Nov. 19 were authorized by the act of March 4, 1915. The contracts would have been awarded last Summer but for the fact that preliminary plans for the vessels were delayed by the desire to incorporate in the two new ships some lessons of the war in Europe, and also to better safeguard them against torpedo attack. It is understood that the displacements of the new ships will be about 32,500 tons each. They will be about 625 feet long over all, and about 93 feet beam. Their mean draught will be about 30 feet of water. They will carry a full supply of fuel oil, amounting to about 2,200 tons for each vessel, and will have a maximum stowage of 3,271 tons of fuel oil. The speed on trial is to be not less than 21 knots.

The armament of these vessels will be virtually the same as that of the California, Idaho, and Mississippi. In their main batteries each of the new dreadnoughts will carry twelve fourteen-inch guns, arranged in four turrets. There will be three big guns in each of the turrets. Each of the units will have four submerged torpedo tubes. The secondary batteries will consist of twenty-two five-inch rapid-fire guns, four three-pounder saluting guns, two one-pounders for boats, a three-inch field piece for landing parties, and two 30-calibre machine guns.

Wilson Continues Conferences.

Formal announcement of army plans in the national defense program to be laid before Congress by the Administration this Winter awaits word from President Wilson that he has concluded his conferences with Congressional leaders on the subject. While the President has approved the plan which calls for building up an army of more than 1,200,000 men in six years he has not yet had an opportunity to discuss it with all those members of the House and Senate whose views he wishes to obtain.

Senator Chamberlain, Chairman of the Senate Military Affairs Committee, now is en route to Washington from Oregon.

It was learned tonight that, although it had been determined to recommend establishment of several new harbor defenses on both the Atlantic and Pacific, armed with 16-inch guns, final designs for these giant weapons had not been completed. Army ordnance experts say the 16-inch gun in no sense represents the biggest weapon that can be designed. If ships are built that can withstand the blow of a 16-inch projectile, it merely is a question of building a bigger gun. For that reason the new coast-defense guns will be designed only as they are authorized, so as to include latest ideas.

Listing Merchant Ships.

Organization of the naval districts of the United States and the insular possessions to aid the Bureau of Naval Intelligence in gathering information that will be of use to the department in war or peace times is included in plans upon which officers of the Navy Department are at work. There are thirteen of the districts in addition to those at Honolulu, Manila, and Panama, each under the supervision of the commandant of a navy yard in that region.

It is proposed to make this organization active in registering all American merchant vessels that might be of use in war times, including power boats and motor launches, to organize by these districts the various radio stations, public and private, as long-distance eavesdroppers to "listen in" on any wireless conversation at sea off the coasts, and also to make the proposed navy training camps correspond to the district organization.

A proposal has been made and probably will be presented to Congress that all pleasure power boats be required to carry registry by number in order that close track may be kept on them. It has been reported that Great Britain has a fleet of 2,000 armed trawlers and motor launches now patrolling her coasts, manned largely by civilian crews. An additional thousand power boats for this work, it is said, will be completed soon. Navy officers believe a similar organization could be formed among American power boat owners.

The boats would have considerable value as aids to the great fleet of coast defense submarines it is proposed to build up within five years.

CANAL SLIDES WORRY NAVY.

Cruiser Brooklyn, Going to China, Must Use Suez Route.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22.—The gravity of the situation at Panama on account of the slides from the standpoint of national defense and military policy, was brought home to officials of the Navy Department today when they decided to send the cruiser Brooklyn to the Orient by way of the Suez Canal. The vessel is to be used as the flagship of Admiral Albert G. Winterhalter, the new Commander in Chief of the Asiatic fleet. His present flagship is the first class cruiser Saratoga, formerly the New York.

By reason of long service on the Asiatic station the Saratoga is greatly in need of repairs and overhauling and must be brought back to the United States. When Admiral Winterhalter was placed in command of the Asiatic fleet he picked the Brooklyn for his flagship, and this vessel has been thoroughly repaired and overhauled for a long tour of duty in the Orient. For several weeks the Brooklyn has been ready to proceed. She is to be sent direct to Shanghai, China.

Officials of the Navy Department had worked out an tinerary for the Brooklyn to Shanghai by way of the Panama Canal. When she was ready to proceed the slides came, closing the canal. The Navy Department waited patiently for the reopening, but as there is no prospect of this before the first of next year, another route for the voyage had to be chosen. This new route is from New York by way of Gibraltar, the Suez Canal, India and China.

The Brooklyn will leave New York on Oct. 5. The distance to be traveled over the Suez route will be 1,411 miles longer than by way of Panama. This is equivalent to five days of extra steaming by the Brooklyn.

Congress last Winter enacted a law which provided that the Atlantic battleship fleet should be sent through the canal to San Francisco to attend the fair and celebrate the opening of the waterway. Naval strategists objected to this when they learned from Governor Goethals that there was a prospect of more slides at Panama. An equally important reason was that it was believed to be wiser to keep the battleships in the Atlantic while there was a possibility that events growing out of the European war might involve the United States. The Administration withheld its decision until last July, when it announced that the cruise to the Pacific would be abandoned. Naval officers are now very glad that that decision was reached. If the fleet was now in the Pacific it could not return to the Atlantic coast except by way of the Straits of Magellen or the Suez Canal.

THE NEVADA LEAVES QUINCY.

New Dreadnought Coming Here to Begin Her Speed Trials.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22.—The superdreadnought Nevada, which is soon to be added to the Atlantic battleship fleet with her sister ship, the Oklahoma, both of which will be the biggest vessels in the fighting line, left the Fore River Ship Yard, near Quincy, Mass., this morning for the Brooklyn Navy Yard, where she is due tomorrow. The Nevada is to be docked preliminary to her builder's speed trials, which are to be begun next Monday.

Keen interest is being manifested in naval circles in these coming speed performances of the Nevada. One reason is that she is the largest battleship provided with Curtis turbines yet brought to the trial stage for the American Navy. There has been considerable trouble experienced with Curtis turbines in the navy, and for this reason the experts of the department are eagerly awaiting the performances of the Nevada. The only other battleship thus far completed with Curtis turbines for the United States Navy is the North Dakota, which has occasioned the Navy Department much worry on account of her engines. The Navy Department will ask Congress to make an appropriation for an entire set of new engines for this ship.

The second reason for the interest in the trials of the Nevada grows out of the fact that the engineering experts of the navy are anxious to compare the performances by the Curtis turbines with those to be made by the reciprocating engines of the Oklahoma.

The displacement of the Nevada is 27,500 tons. She is 583 feet long, has a beam of 95 feet 2½ inches, and draws 28 feet 6 inches. The draught of the Nevada was so great that she was only able to leave Quincy this morning at high tide. The Nevada is 96.4 per cent. completed. Her sister ship, the Oklahoma, is 98.1 per cent. completed. The Pennsylvania, which is 88.2 per cent. completed and is being finished at the Newport News Shp Yard, will be ready to enter the fleeb next Spring. The Pennsylvania displaces 31,400 tons, and is more than 600 feet long.

Program for Home Nursing Course.

The subjects which will be covered in "The Home Nursing Course" at the Harlem Evening High School for Women, 114th Street, west of Seventh Avenue, are the nurse, the sick room, the patient, accidents and emergencies, first aid to the injured, special medical cases, new-born and sick children, physiology and descriptive anatomy and hygiene. There are still a few vacancies in the class.

ROOSEVELT GIVES HIS DEFENSE IDEAS

Navy Second in World, Army of 250,000, Centralized Control, and Joint Manoeuvres.

ATTACKS WILSON REGIME

Let Navy Run Down, He Says—Germany and Britain Criticised.

Attacks upon the Wilson Administration, Germany, hyphenated Americans, and the pacifists are made by Theodore Roosevelt an an article published today in the November Metropolitan Magazine. The Colonel couples these attacks with a severe criticism of Great Britain, alleging that Great Britain is not doing its full share in the war. Turning to the question of preparedness in this country, he gives suggestions for a constructive policy.

In opening his article, Colonel Roosevelt asserts that had we begun the work of preparation when the war started we should now be able to make our national voice felt effectively in helping to bring about peace with justice. This he follows with an attack on the German-American newspapers and adds:

"The professional German-Americans here, acting, as has been shown by President Wilson's ardent supporters in New York, with the connivance of the Administration and by the direct intigation of the German Government, have deliberately campaigned against the United States, have exulted in the German atrocities, and have openly stated that the support of the German-American vote was conditioned upon the Administration's attitude toward Germany, and that Germany would let President Wilson play a part in the peace negotiations only if he actively or passively helped Germany in the war."

After reviewing briefly the history of our army and navy after the civil war, and answering criticisms which he said had been made that he did not do enough in his Administration to build up our forces, the Colonel made this attack on the Wilson policies:

"During the years 1913 and 1914 our navy had deteriorated with frightful rapidity. This was partly due to the way it was handled in connection with our absurd and humiliating little make-believe war with Mexico. Our ships were not manoeuvred and were never trained in fleet or squadron gunnery during these two years; and in consequence of this, among other causes, our fleet now stands certainly not higher than fifth among the nations in point of efficiency, and is not fit at this moment to defend us from serious attack."

His Program for Defense.

Colonel Roosevelt asserts that a half year's military service would be a priceless boon to young men and would tend to social cohesion. We should, he wrote, make our military preparedness as complete as that of Switzerland, adding:

"This means that first of all we should deliberately enter upon the policy of making our navy the second in size and efficiency among the navies of the world. Every worthless navy yard should be abandoned and every worthless military post; and not a navy yard or a military post should be kept, save from military and naval considerations. The administration of the army and navy should be centralized; no individual Congressman or Senator should interfere in such matters as the posts and navy yards.

"To permit the navy to deteriorate as it deteriorated [illegible] 1913 and 1914 should be accepted as an impeachable offense. The fleet and the army alike should be manoeuvred every year in mass; that is, all the battleships should be manoeuvred together in company with all the auxiliaries of every kind for weeks at a time, and a mobile army of at least 100,000 men should be similarly manoeuvred for at least a month or two. Our professional army should be increased at least to 250,000 men—and unless some form of unuiversal military service is instituted it would have to be increased to a half million men, if our needs are adequately to be served."

In treating of the pacifists Colonel Roosevelt wrote:

"As for the woman who approves the song, 'I Did Not Raise My Boy to be a Soldier,' her place is in China—by preference, in a harem in China—and not in the United States. Every woman who has not raised her boy to be a soldier at need has in unwomanly fashion striven to put a double burden on some other boy whose mother had a patriotic soul.

"Every professional pacifist in America, every representative of commercialized greed, every apostle of timidity, every sinister creature who betrays his country by pandering to the anti-American feeling which masquerades under some species of hyphenated Americanism—all these men and women and their representatives in public life are at this moment working against democracy. A riot of unrestricted individualism in time of peace means impotence for sustained and universal national effort toward a common end in war time."

Criticism of England.

Of England's position in the war the Colonel wrote:

"England at this moment affords a lamentable example of the punishment that will surely in the end befall any nation which fails to take its duties seriously. Her navy has done admirably—thanks to men like Lord Fisher, who built it up, and to Winston Churchill, and especially to Prince Louis of Battenberg, who mobilized it in the nick of time, with an efficiency comparable to that which marked the mobilization of the German Army. Her soldiers at the front have behaved splendidly. But the English people as a whole have appeared to very great disadvantage when compared, for instance, with the French. This is true of their capitalists. It is still more true of their workingmen—compare their striking workmen with the French workingmen, who toil night and day, and exchange brotherly greetings with the Generals at the front. It is most true of their demagogues in Parliament and the press who oppose universal military service.

"After a year of war, wealthy England—England, the home of industrialism, England with its great military past, its tradition of fighting men—has failed to do its duty, as Germany and Austria, as Russia, France, Serbia, Montenegro, and Italy have done theirs. Relatively to her population, she has put an army of utterly inadequate size into the field, compared to what the other powers have done. More lamentable still, she has utterly failed, even with a year during which to work, in the effort to produce the artillery and munitions of war which will make her able to be as effective as her German opponents or her French allies."

Then, turning his guns upon Germany, the Colonel wrote that we should avoid with horror the ruthlessness and brutality and the cynical indifference to international rights which the Government of Germany had shown during the last year.

"But," added the Colonel, "if we value the heritage bequeathed to us by Washington and saved for us by Lincoln, we will at once begin the effort to emulate the German efficiency which is not only military but also social and industrial."

NAVY TO HAVE DIVING SCHOOL

Daniels to Provide Training for Deep-Sea Work.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22.—The successful use of deep-sea divers in the recovery of submarine F-4, which was lost outside of Honolulu Harbor, has convinced Secretary Daniels of the importance of extending and developing the diving service of the navy. With this in view he announced today that he had directed the establishment of a training school for divers at the Newport torpedo station.

The Inspector of Ordnance at the station will be in charge, and Gunner George D. Stillson will be Assistant Inspector of Diving. Stillson, who has been stationed at the New York Navy Yard, is considered the most experienced diver in the navy. He was in charge of the divers who were sent to Honolulu to assist in raising the F-4.

TAFT SAYS AMERICA CAN'T HAVE BIG ARMY

Doubts Half a Million Men Can Be Raised Without Conscription, Even Early in War.

THINKS COST PROHIBITIVE

Ex-President Advocates Large Navy and a Stronger Force for the Nation's Coast Defenses.

Ex-President Taft last night suggested a difficulty which might arise in the increasing of the army in the course of an address on "Our World Relationships," at the Brooklyn Academy of Music.

"The danger of militarism," he said, "is very remote in this country. We couldn't maintain a large army if we wanted to. We pay our soldiers $15 a month, and we have all we can do in good times to get the 80,000 men we have. If we wish to raise an army of half a million men in time of peace we will have to raise the pay from $15 to $25 or $40 a month, and this would be prohibitive. Without conscription we could hardly raise half a million men in peace, or even in the first stages of a war; and how long would an Administration stay in power if it passed a conscription law?

"Militarism is a desire for territorial aggrandizement and a desire to go around trying to pick a quarrel to demonstrate your greatness. We can have a big navy, an adequate navy, without danger of militarism. We are better prepared at present than many enthusiasts will admit, but we do need reasonable preparedness, and the navy and coast defenses are short of men. We need a navy as large as the navy of any other nation which has a standing army big enough to spare 250,000 soldiers within a month for an attack on this country.

"We had a navy in 1902 that was as big as that of Germany, the nation with the biggest standing army, but now we need an increase of 30 per cent. to catch up with the Germans. We have the best coast defenses in the world, but we lack 10,000 men of the number required to man them. We should need a year to train an army for war, but by keeping our navy and coast defenses up to the proper strength we can make the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans bulwarks against unjust aggression from either side. We Americans show our intelligence and ability in many lines of activity, but in matters of government we seem to think God will take care of us, and we shall not have to do anything ourselves."

Mr. Taft expressed his opinion that America certainly would take part in an international conference after the war, "even if some of the belligerents don't want us," and outlined the suggestions made by the League to Enforce Peace. In discussing Mexican relations he said:

"Now we have recognized Carranza, one of the warring contestants, and the question is, Can he establish a government capable of maintaining law and order? If not, our responsibility for Carranza and the further anarchy because of the part we have already played will increase the probability of our having to intervene to stop the persistent international nuisance that Mexico has become to all nations whose subjects or citizens live or have property within her borders."

Mr. Taft expressed the hope that Carranza could establish a stable government, but ventured no opinion on the probability of it.

Prices of Blue Fox Skins Soar.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22.—Brer Blue Fox must lie low. The official report of returns at the Government sale held this week in St. Louis of all pelts gathered in Alaska shows that all fur prices have gone high and the blue fox is highest of all. The average price received by the Government for blue fox skins was $114.47. These skins sold last year at an average of $42.21.

APPEALS FOR PORTO RICANS.

Mohonk Conference Would Grant Them Full American Citizenship.

MOHONK LAKE, N. Y., Oct. 22.—That there is room for improvement in the Government Indian service was pointed out in a platform adopted here tonight at the closing session of the Lake Mohonk conference on the Indian and other dependent peoples.

In answer to an appeal by Governor Yager of Porto Rico and several other officers of the Porto Rican administration, who delivered addresses here, the conference recommended the immediate grant of full American citizenship to the people of that island.

The platform recommended, further, that a careful study be made of methods to improve the standard of living of the masses of the people, and to relieve the increasing congestion of population, which speakers from Porto Rica said was threatening the lower classes with slow starvation.

McGraw Indictment Dismissed.

GRAFTON, W. Va., Oct. 22.—The felony indictment against Colonel John T. McGraw, Democratic National Committeeman and Director of the Grafton Bank, recently closed, charging violation of the State banking laws, was dismissed in the Taylor County Circuit Court here today. Colonel McGraw was accused of having borrowed $5,000 more from the bank than the limit set by law to any one person.

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$25.00

Hand tailored suits that equal in finish suits made to measure. A perfect fit assured. No charge for alterations. As many styles in 2, 3 or 4 button models, single or double breasted vests, as you will care to look at. And a comprehensive selection of rather exclusive pattern designs and shades in plain and unfinished worsteds and other "look well, wear well" fabrics.

Warmth Without Weight Coats
$17.50

A knit wool coat, light in weight, swagger in lines and shower-proof against the weather. It is unsurpassed as an all-around serviceable member of a busy man's wardrobe.

Men's Sack Suits, $18.50 *to* $45.00.
Overcoats, $17.50 *to* $50.00.
Fourth Floor.

MEN'S FINE SHOES
$6.00 to $8.00 Boots
$4.85

Fine selected leathers in tan, black calf or patent leather.

$10.00 Bench Made Boots
$6.85

Dull tan, patent leather in smart styles.

"Cordwainer" Boots
$5.85

The best wearing men's shoes, made in all leathers.
Ground Floor.

Always a Demand FOR GOOD SHIRTS

Shirts of all silk, and others in madras made up to fit right around the collar and with the various sleeve lengths. Plain or pleated, soft or starched cuffs.....$1.95

Correct Dress Shirts with French embroidered bosoms and French cuffs.....$1.95

Good every day shirts of madras. Soft bosoms with French cuffs or plaited and plain bosoms with starched cuffs; others with stiff bosoms and cuffs of imported Russian cords, $1.25

New Neckwear Arrivals

Scarfs of imported and domestic silks with large flowing open ends. The patterns are exclusive with us.....95c

Sleeping Suits for Men

Pajamas made of madras or plain white cheviot with a double row of fasteners....$1.00

Hosiery Needs

These half hose of lisle thread sell regularly for 50 cents. You will need plenty of them this autumn. Plain and fancy colors with clocks or stripes..3 pairs for $1.00..pair, 35c

Men's Union Suits

Made of a fine quality Egyptian ribbed cotton in both regulars and "stout" sizes....$1.25
Ground Floor.

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Men!---TODAY

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THE SUITS, cut in the most distinctive models of the season, cover the entire field of what is correct in fabric, coloring, and effect.

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Every garment embodies the newest style touches that the well-dressed man demands.
Fourth Floor

Men's Shirts, Scarfs, Socks, Underwear

The 4000 Scarfs at 65c
A maker of fine scarfs for men sold us his surplus stocks of $1 and $1.50 qualities and reinforced them with scarfs of the same grade made from his sample squares.
We made the purchase some time ago, for delivery NOW. Had we waited, we would have had to pay considerably more in the face of a rapidly rising silk market.



The 2400 Shirts at $1
Ordered from one of our best Shirtmakers, who made them up at concessions during his less busy season, over our own generous measurements. Splendid fabrics, such as high count percales, printed and woven madras, etc., in a wide assortment of handsome stripe effects. Stiff cuffs. Sizes 14 to 17. **Main Floor**

Men's 50c Cashmere Socks at, pair, 20c
"Seconds" of a celebrated make. Black, Oxford and natural.

Men's Silk Socks at, pair, 50c
Black, white, and tan. Good, strong, durable quality.

Men's Silk Socks at, pair, 28c
Much under price. Black only. Double soles, heels and toes.

Men's Glastenbury Underwear, Garment 95c
Regular $1.50 value. Medium weight silver grey Australian wool. Shirts 34 to 50. Drawers 30 to 50.

Men's English "Wolsey" Underwear, $1.25
Regular $1.50 value. Of fine wools. Shirts 34 to 50. Drawers 30 to 48.

Men's Cotton Union Suits, $1.20
Regular $1.50 value. Heavy grade, bleached white. Short or long sleeves. **Main Floor**

Six Months at Hard Labor

That is the sentence imposed by the Court of "Practical Experience" on every box of Holeproof Stockings or Sox. Six months of the hardest wear and tear that any Man, Woman or Child can give them—and in spite of all that, they are just as smart, soft, comfortable and good fitting as any sox or stockings sold at similar prices.

Holeproof Hosiery FOR MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN

6 Pairs Guaranteed to Wear 6 Months or we will replace them with new hose FREE

For Men, 6 pairs, $1.50; Mercerized, $2; Silk Lustre, $3
Men's Silk Holeproof, 3 pairs, guaranteed for 3 months, $2
For Women & Children, 6 pairs, $2; Silk Lisle for Women, $3
Women's Silk Holeproof, 3 prs., guaranteed for 3 months, $3

HOLEPROOF SILK GLOVES FOR MEN, $1.00
The Tips Are Guaranteed to Outwear the Gloves

Brill Brothers

279 BROADWAY, NEAR CHAMBERS STREET
Broadway, at 49th Street Broadway, at 42d Street
UNION SQUARE, 14th STREET, NEAR BROADWAY
47 Cortlandt St., near Greenwich. 125th St., at 3d Ave.
FLATBUSH AVE., AT FULTON, BROOKLYN.

WHETHER you want to observe the Suffrage Parade from a point of unusual vantage or merely want to sink into a comfortable seat at the end of many miles of asphalt, you will find that the conveyance best designed for either purpose is a

Fifth Avenue Bus

The Delineator in France

The French edition of The Delineator (Le Miroir des Modes) at $2 a year, surpasses in circulation any similar publication at a comparable price in France.

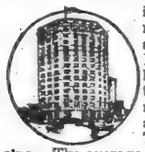
This success at the very temple of fashion is a tremendous fact. It means that whereas Paris is the source of fashion, it remains for The Delineator to best express and interpret it.

Picture for yourself the smart Parisienne with the world of fashion before her eyes, hurrying to the Butterick shop for a Delineator. And then consider how much more eager for it are the American women whose first-hand fashion news comes from The Delineator.

In the women's publications the fashion departments are those of chief importance. We are proud of the general recognition that in this most important department, Butterick leads.

The Butterick Publishing Company
New York

The Delineator



is one of the three magazines called by advertising men The Butterick Trio and bought as an advertising unit. The other members of the Trio are The Designer and The Woman's Magazine. The average monthly net circulation of The Butterick Trio is guaranteed to be in excess of 1,400,000.

MAN-A-CEA WATER promotes good digestion



Sold by first-class druggists and grocers.

STEEL CHIEFS URGE MILLS TO ADVERTISE

George H. Jones Advises Million-Dollar Campaign for More Trade and New Fields.

GARY FAVORS PUBLICITY

Tells American Iron and Steel Convention "Public-Be-Damned Policy" Is Out of Date.

CLEVELAND, Oct. 22.—A million-dollar advertising campaign, stimulating a demand for steel products and opening new selling fields, was urged as a cure for business depressions by George H. Jones of Chicago, before the American Iron and Steel Institute in session here today. He talked on "Underadvertising of the Steel Business."

His address and that of ex-Judge Elbert H. Gary, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the United States Steel Corporation and President of the institute, who spoke on "Publicity in Business Methods," were well received by the steel manufacturers present.

Mr. Jones also urged co-operation among the various steel manufacturers, declaring that the day when competition was the life of trade had passed, and that it was now necessary for men in the same line of business to "get together."

"There is no industry that is so lacking in progressiveness in the most modern method of stimulating trade as the steel business," he said. "More money is spent in advertising toothpaste in this country than in advertising steel products. Steel men can pave the way to make depressions less severe by stimulating a demand for steel products.

Competition Suicidal.

"The badge of sanity today is the ability to co-operate. Competition may have been the life of trade once, but it is no longer. Competition became suicidal when the inventive genius of America devised machines that would manufacture beyond present economic wants."

Judge Gary declared he did not agree with statements that this country might expect a prolonged continuance of the great prosperity now experienced. He said he believed, however, that American industries would recover more quickly from the effects of the war than those of any other nation. He characterized the steel industry at present as "very prosperous."

"The public and corporations have known too little of each other in the past for the good of both," he said.

"Publicity has never done as much harm as secrecy. The corporation with a disposition to publish whatever facts were proper to be known has, without many exceptions, been treated justly."

Judge Gary referred to the famous expression "the public be damned," saying: "Whatever the truth may be in regard to this well-advertised and much-discussed expression, it is no doubt true that the sentiment which it conveys has in days gone by existed in the minds and actuated the conduct of a considerable number of the leading business men of this country and other countries during various periods of their history. Included in this class are men of intelligence and influence in all the various departments of industrial activity."

Publicity Could Prevent War.

Referring to the right of the public to know what its officials were doing and what policies were being considered and enforced, Judge Gary said that proper publicity would have prevented the present situation in Europe.

"If the masses of the people of the different nations engaged in the terrible conflicts that are now waging in Europe," said he, "were fully informed of all the facts, is it to be supposed that wars would be much longer continued? If they and every one of them, in the armies or at home, knew, as now published in our newspapers, that the daily cost of the war is $35,000,000, or at the rate of $30,000,000,000 per year, an annual interest burden, at 5 per cent., of $1,500,000,000, and that the indirect loss is about as much more; if they were aware that, on the basis of the war being prolonged to next February, there will have been killed in battle at least 5,000,000 men, deaths from sickness 2,500,000, and permanently crippled 5,000,000 more and these the very best; if they could see that 75 per cent. of the men in the armies who survive will never fully recover, physically or morally, from the effects of their service and association; if they realized that their countries are drifting, nay, speeding, into bankruptcy and must necessarily hereafter and for many years be at a decided disadvantage in the race with other nations for progress and success; if they understood that on the present basis of pension payments in the United States the amount to be paid for this purpose in consequence of the war will approximate $1,000,000,000 per year; if the leaders, the monarchs, the few who plan and control and command and know in advance and in detail what has been and is being done and is intended for the future, were to communicate all the facts to the public, when it could be done without prejudice to the daily conduct of the war; if all these startling facts and figures were of universal knowledge, would not the masses of the people, including the soldiers in the ranks, rise up in such vigorous protest against a continuance of the conflict as to compel the men in control to find some way of bringing it to a satisfactory termination and for the establishment of a basis which would prevent future, prolonged wars?

"If, indeed, before the wars were started the masses of the people of the different countries had been informed that wars were to be started, and the reasons or lack of reasons for starting them, would they have submitted to their precipitation?"

Business Conditions Here.

Turning to business conditions in this country, the speaker said:

"The business men of this country, particularly those engaged in the iron and steel trade, have reason to be thankful for the present conditions, which are very prosperous. The furnaces and mills are generally operating to full capacity and prices received for many, if not most, of the commodities produced are larger than they have been during the last few years, and should result in profits.

"We are at peace with all the world, and it seems likely that the wise policy which has permitted this state of affairs will be continued. We sincerely hope and pray that the wars which are raging in Europe may soon be brought to a close and a basis reached for the prevention of prolonged wars in the future.

"Apparently we are to have a period of industrial peace in this country. Many of the antagonisms which have hitherto been so hurtful and which have prevented natural business growth have disappeared, and legitimate business will, therefore, have opportunity to progress in accordance with its deserts.

"No doubt the sudden and marked improvement in conditions during the last six months is due, in a large measure, directly or indirectly to the purchasing necessities growing out of the wars; but there are other reasons.

Our Wealth Increasing.

"The total wealth of the United States, according to the last published figures, is more than one-fourth of the aggregate of all the nations, and it is rapidly increasing. Many of us believe that we may become and remain the leading nation financially, commercially, and industrially, provided nothing unnecessary is done by our people to prevent. Personally I do not agree with the statements which have been made that, at the close of the wars, we may expect in this country a prolonged continuance of the great prosperity now experienced, especially if we do not have protection against the results of cheap labor and the impoverished conditions abroad, which are inevitable. I do think that, with wise administraton and with the co-operation of the State and National Governments, our industries will be able to recover from the injurious effects of the wars much more rapidly than those of any other country, and that within a few years we shall be more successful than ever before.

"The value of good crops we all understand and appreciate. Evidently the season's crops are, in most respects, excellent, and with a good market therefor the farming communities will be prosperous and the country at large will be benefited.

"The American Iron and Steel Institute is to be congratulated on the good work it is doing and the high reputation which it deserves and has secured, and particularly on the splendid services which are being rendered by the young men, including those who are producing at our meetings, for our benefit, most admirable discussions of various topics which directly affect our industry."

PREDICTS A TRADE INVASION.

C. W. Fairbanks Demands a Protective Tariff to Meet It.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 22.—Warning that the United States should prepare for "a commercial invasion" as well as for a military invasion was voiced by Charles Warren Fairbanks, former Vice President, in an address delivered at a political meeting here tonight.

"The present prosperity of certain industries based upon war orders is inherently temporary," he said. "Within the period of the next Administration our own national life and the markets of the world are going to be profoundly affected by the great conflict now raging abroad. We must meet that with a constructive pro-American program which consists of:

"First, the restoration of the protective tariff; second, adequate preparedness for national defense; third, the restoration of the American Flag to the oceans; fourth, organization to market our wares in the world markets.

"We must not only have our own ships; we must establish ample banking facilities at strategic points in both hemispheres so as to affect credits more and more through our own agencies and to extend credits. We must send young men to the different countries to learn the language of the people, to learn their wants, whims, and prejudices. If we are to win new trade we must do business as others desire rather than to try and force upon them our methods."

After the war, Mr. Fairbanks said, only one rich neutral market in the world will present itself, America.

"To our shores will roll a tide of commercial invasion which will be paralyzing under a free trade on a tariff for revenue only policy," he said. "We are even more unprepared to resist commercial than military invasion. The weapon of cheapness, wielded by our impoverished commercial rivals, will be irresistible."

STRONGER MEASURES TO PROTECT BORDER

Another Infantry Regiment and Squad of Secret Agents Sent to Stop Raids.

PRESIDENT WILSON ACTS

Troopers Kill Two More Mexicans While Trying to Escape Across the Rio Grande.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22.—The Government took new steps today to put a stop to the Mexican border raids which, in the latest outbreak, caused the death of three American soldiers and the wounding of eight others. While Secretary Garrison ordered the Twenty-eighth Infantry to Harlingen, Texas, near Brownsville, from Galveston, the Department of Justice was called upon to find out the real cause and origin of the disturbances.

President Wilson conferred with Attorney General Gregory, who, it was announced, is preparing to send a large squad of agents of the Department of Justice to the scene.

Officials here are convinced that the Carranza authorities have no connection with the disturbances and are anxious to stop them. The belief prevails that influences on the American side of the line have had much to do with a conspiracy to cause trouble.

Eliseo Arredondo, who received the recognition of the United States and the Latin-American republics for the Carranza Government in Mexico, will leave here tomorrow for the Mexican border to present in person to his chief the communications handed him by Secretary Lansing and the Latin-American Ambassadors and Ministers last Tuesday. Mr. Arredondo has had long talks with Secretary Lansing and members of the Latin-American Diplomatic Corps on Mexican affairs generally, and will make a full report on the negotiations he has conducted here. It is understood that among the subjects he will discuss with General Carranza will be the situation on the border resulting from persistent raids by Mexican bandits into American territory.

BROWNSVILLE, Texas, Oct. 22.—A detachment of the Sixth Cavalry late today fired on and killed two supposed Mexican bandits who were crossing the Rio Grande at the San Pedro ranch, twelve miles up the river from Brownsville. Both were armed. The bodies were not recovered. Lieutenant T. R. Van Natta of Troop L, Sixth Cavalry, was in command of the detachment.

WARNS CARRANZA OF FOES.

Obregon Says Enemies Lie in Wait in Mexico City.

Special to The New York Times.

TORREON, Oct. 22.—General Obregon, in a speech welcoming General Carranza to Torreon, Headquarters of the Army of the Northwest, said:

"On the battlefields they cannot vanquish us, but the enemy lies in wait for you. There, in the city where the mountains are dressed in white snow, you will find the enemy under another form. There reaction will try to drag us down to the ignominy of the times of the tyrant Diaz. But go we will. Be tranquil, even though you are there in that centre of corruption, because you are incorruptible.

"We are going to the north of the republic to annihilate completely the reaction. Should there arise another traitor we shall always be with you."

YAQUIS AMBUSH MEXICANS.

Forty-four Soldiers Reported Killed and Their Bodies Burned.

TOPOLOBAMPO, Mexico, Oct. 21, (by Wireless to San Diego, Oct. 22.)—A detachment of troops has been ambushed by Yaqui Indians between the plantation of the United Sugar Company at Los Mochis and San Blas, Sinaloa, according to reports received here today, and forty-four of the forty-six soldiers were killed.

The Indians then piled the bodies on a railroad bridge and, setting fire to the latter, destroyed all. The band consisted of 150 Indians.

The Indians are now reported crossing the Fuerte River and moving toward one of the United Sugar Company plantations at Aguila, about nine miles from Los Mochis. Carranza troops have been sent from Los Mochis garrison against the Yaquis. Latest reports state that conditions are quiet at Los Mochis.

HUERTA'S ASSOCIATES FREE.

Grand Jury Fails to Find Indictments for Conspiracy.

EL PASO, Oct. 22. — No indictments were returned by the Federal Grand Jury against Frank and Ike Alderete, General Marcelo Caraveo and José Zezaya for the alleged conspiracy of General Huerta.

The Grand Jury was dismissed today and the Alderetes and their associated defendants were released of their bond obligations.

General Huerta, who was arrested at the border for conspiring with the men named in the above dispatch and General Pascual Orozco, is still a prisoner of the United States Army at Fort Bliss. Orozco escaped from his guards in El Paso, fled to Mexico and forfeited his bond. He was later killed by Texas authorities when he led a raid across the border.

FELIX DIAZ WITH ZAPATA?

El Paso Hears Former Is Leading March on Mexico City.

EL PASO, Oct. 22.—A message, said here to have been received in Juarez today, is quoted as stating that Felix Diaz had joined the Zapata forces and was now at the head of 40,000 men with whom he is menacing Mexico City.

Receipt of the message was reported from two different sources.

CARRANZA FAVORS BASEBALL.

Will Encourage American Game and Stop Bullfights and Racing.

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 22.—Venustiano Carranza, head of the de facto Government in Mexico, is going to encourage the American game of baseball in the republic as a substitute for bullfights and other diversions along the border, according to Adolfo Carillo, his Consular agent here.

Carranza, Mr. Carillo said, would shut down on border iniquities as practiced at Juarez, Mexcali, Tiajuana, and other border towns, and would not recognize race tracks or Monte Carlos, or concessions therefor.

TAX DRIVES MINING OFFICES FROM LONDON

Several Companies Remove to New York, Which May Become World's Mining Capital.

LONDON, Oct. 22.—The new budget, which provides for a supertax of 50 per cent. on the profits of all British companies, has already caused the removal to the United States of the headquarters of several companies representing South and Central American gold mines. Mining men here assert that unless the tax is reduced this movement will become so great that New York, instead of London, will become the mining capital of the world.

Mines whose production is just beginning are particularly hard hit. Unlike tea and rubber companies, mining companies have not been enabled by the war to raise their prices. The excess of profits is determined under the new ruling by subtracting from the income for the current year the average income for any two of the last preceding three years. Mining companies just coming into the field have no such opportunity, and will be compelled to pay 50 per cent. of their total profits for the year.

The tendency to remove headquarters to the United States is becoming so pronounced that mining interests here are bringing pressure to bear on the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Reginald McKenna, to have the supertax modified in favor of gold mines.

Directs Sale of Rock Island.

Judge Mayer in the Federal District Court yesterday confirmed the report of Bronson Winthrop, Special Master in the foreclosure suit brought by the Central Trust Company against the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Company. He directed the Special Master to retain on deposit to his credit $85,988 out of the proceeds of the sale of the property for the purposes specified in the decree.

TOO MANY POLICE, CHINATOWN PLAINT

Bluecoats Spill Fan-Tan Beans and Spoil Big Domino Games.

APPEAL MADE TO MAYOR

Realty Owners Say Tenants Move to Jersey to Get More Liberty.

Playing dominoes in Chinatown has become such a rough-and-tumble indoor sport that the Real Estate Owners' Protective Association of the Sixth Ward has made a complaint to Police Headquarters about the practice.

Nearly always now when visiting Chinese business men go behind a red curtain and sit down to a sociable game property damage results. Doors are smashed, partitions are splintered, windows fall in, and furniture is strewn all about the place, the complaint says. The association says that everything would go quietly enough if Inspector Dwyer's men would stop molesting the Celestial tenants. Even a little innocent pastime with beans in a bowl, which some persons call fan-tan, generally results in the chaos of the furnishings, for the police come in and spill the beans.

The association consists of thirty owners of real estate in Mott, Pell, and Doyers Streets, that little tangle of thoroughfares known as Chinatown. It controls about sixty houses, largely tenanted by Chinese at first, but now meagrely so. The Chinese are disappearing rapidly from the quarter, the owners say, because of the activity of the police, and for that reason they made a formal protest to the Mayor. The City Hall referred the complaint to Police Headquarters, and yesterday Third Deputy Police Commissioner Dunham said that he was making an investigation of the matter. There was a hearing Wednesday, at which the association was represented by John F. McIntyre. The attorney declared that acts of oppression against his clients had become intolerable. Unoffending Chinese who were going about their business were often beaten in the streets, and if they sat down to a quiet game of dominoes there was likely to be a swarm of policemen upon them, who would break up the surroundings, he said. He filed another complaint yesterday about the presence of a policeman in full uniform in front of 11 Mott Street, who forbade any one to go into the house unless he lived on the premises. Mr. McIntyre declared that if any charge of gambling or other misconduct were made against his clients, it could easily be met, but there was no definite accusation, but merely destruction. He will, therefore, try to get what redress he can at Police Headquarters before entering upon legal proceedings. He declared that one firm alone, which had been doing a business of $1,500,000 a year, had lost half of its trade through the tactics of the police, which were not only driving the Chinese from Chinatown, but the visitors who bought goods in the quarter.

A. J. Porges, Secretary of the association, said that he did not know whether the tenants were gambling or not when they played dominoes. If they were, he declared that it would be more satisfactory to arrest such as were suspected instead of having the police continually walking in and out and disturbing well-meaning Celestials.

Mr. Dunham observed that there seemed to be a feeling in certain quarters, although not in Broome Street, that the Chinese were more or less privileged in the matter of games of chance and lotteries. He has asked the association for specific cases of alleged police oppression.

Mine Unionists Accuse a Leader.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Oct. 22.—William Stinson, District Board member, was found guilty today of accepting a bribe for signing the permissible powder contract with the operators, when the special convention of District No. 11, United Mine Workers of America, voted 163 to 106 to sustain the charges against him. Stinson accuses district officials of conspiracy to corrupt the last election of mine workers.

JOHN FORSYTHE

SHIRTMAKERS

Ready-to-Wear Shirts That are Custom Made

IN our custom department only imported shirtings of the highest grade are used.

So many odd pieces accumulated that it was found necessary to dispose of them.

So our own custom cutters and shirtmakers made them into shirts equal in every respect to the finest we have ever turned out.

The patterns are different; uncommon might perhaps describe them better.

In all sizes and sleeve lengths with soft or stiff cuffs.

On Sale at Both Stores

At 3.00

201 Broadway
At Fulton Street

20 West 34th St.
Near Waldorf-Astoria

The Life of

Henry Codman Potter

Seventh Bishop of New York

By GEORGE HODGES

Dean of the Episcopal Theological School

The official biography of a great churchman who was a friend of all sorts and conditions of men. His story is the story of a man who touched life at many points and who was an influential and inspiring personality in nearly every important recent movement of Democracy.

Illustrated. $3.50

THE MACMILLAN COMPANY, Publishers, New York

Bargains in Good Books

Purchases from individuals and private libraries. Many desirable and rare items—often as good as new—at bargain prices. It is worth while from time to time to look over this interesting and constantly changing stock.

New Catalogue No. 17 (60 pages) just ready

Persons wishing to sell libraries or smaller collections of books should confer with us.

Putnams, 2 West 45th Street, N. Y.
Just West of 5th Ave.

The Woman's Benefit Association of the Maccabees

The Largest, Strongest and Most Progressive Fraternal Benefit Society for Women in the World.

First Woman's Fraternal Society in the world to erect its own building. Cornerstone laid October 22, 1915.

Total membership May 1, 1915	186,043
Net gain first four months 1915	6,334
Net gain in benefit members last six years to May 1, 1915	41,675
Balance reserve fund	$8,625,800.29
Total death claims paid	$12,742,207.19
Reserve interest earnings for 1914	$328,678.88
Prospective interest earnings for 1915	$400,000.00

NEW BENEFITS FOR NEW YORK MEMBERS.

Free Hospital Service for needy sick. Last Illness and Burial Benefits—Sick Benefits.

Ask the record keeper of any review for rates, or inquire of Mrs. Carrie L. McDannell, Great Commander, 284 Richmond Ave., Buffalo, N. Y., concerning these new features.

MISS BINA M. WEST, Supreme Commander.
MISS FRANCES D. PARTRIDGE, Supreme Record Keeper.

Home Office Building, Port Huron, Michigan.

The Active Man's Underwear



THE Superior locked-crotch can't gap in the seat—can't bind in the crotch.
The Superior buttonless seat opens when you want it open—stays closed when you want it closed.
Always sets snug and smooth and adjusts itself instantly to every position of the body.

$1.50 to $5
At most Haberdashers and Department Stores.

The Superior Underwear Co.
Piqua, Ohio

Superior
THE PERFECT UNION SUIT

The 95th Street Market

"To the upper West Side house managers, the opening of the market was an epoch."—*N. Y. Herald.*

"Prices were a trifle below the average along Broadway in the neighborhood."—*N. Y. Times.*

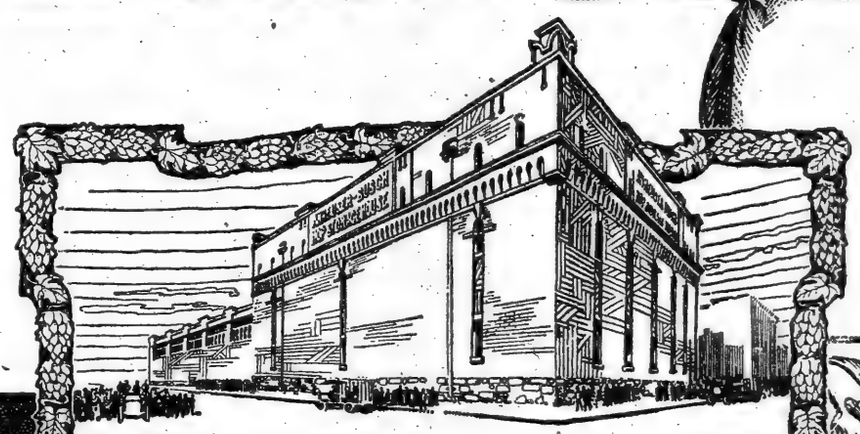
"Inside and out, it is as beautiful as a market could well be."—*Eve. Sun.*

Food of Every Variety

95th Street at Broadway

Operated by VINCENT ASTOR

Budweiser



Hops

—On hop quality depends beer flavor

Those remarkable qualities of Budweiser and Michelob which distinguish them as being superior to other beers are their deliciously refreshing, never varying taste and exquisite bouquet—due to the exclusive use of the very best Saazar (Bohemian) Hops.

And there's no danger of our supply of these vitally important hops failing.

For years it has been an established rule to keep on hand a two-year in advance supply.

During the summer of 1914 our president, while on his annual hop buying trip abroad, selected and purchased 775,000 pounds (1550 bales) of the choicest *Saazar Hops*—and was fortunate in having them shipped to this country before the embargo was rigidly enforced in March, this year. Add this to the 500,000 pounds on hand and you'll see how secure is our position.

This foresight enables us to give to our millions of friends *exactly* the same beer, flavored with *exactly* the same hops that have helped to make *Budweiser* quality and *Michelob* goodness known and liked the world over. Our supply is sufficient to last at least until the closing days of 1917.

Anheuser-Busch St. Louis, U. S. A.

8085

The above illustration shows our tremendous Hop Building—where hundreds of thousands of pounds of Hops are scientifically stored—kept at the same constant temperature by means of perfectly regulated refrigeration. Insuring retention of the unsurpassed fragrance of these world famed blossoms.

Ethel Barrymore is talking



(in her latest comedy success)

"Our Mrs. McChesney"

by EDNA FERBER now playing at the Lyceum Theatre)

"It's graceful, bouffant, practical and serviceable and at the same time elegant. Made in all the fashionable shades."

Thus of HEATHERBLOOM, the petticoat idea of this charming comedy, inspired by the graceful and practical qualities of the world-famous

HEATHERBLOOM

The PETTICOAT that made the play possible.

On sale at all good stores

The SAN LAC SEAL prevents anything from entering or even touching the neck of our Grade B Milk bottle—besides, it is convenient.



MUTUAL MILK

Grade B Pasteurized

NINE CENTS A QUART

Let this milk reveal to you the palatable satisfaction that can be enjoyed from a cleanly pasteurized milk. The SAN LAC SEAL conserves its wholesomeness.

Learn How Good It Is

Let us leave a bottle in the morning. We deliver everywhere in Manhattan and Bronx.

MUTUAL MILK AND CREAM CO.

214 E. 22nd St. Phone, Gramercy 6346.

BETWEEN THE LINES

By BOYD CABLE.

No heroics, no melodrama, no manufactured pathos; but the naked terror and splendor of war brought home to the reader's heart and mind.

At all bookstores. $1.35 net.

E. P. DUTTON & CO., 681 5th Av., N. Y.

HOSPITAL MENACED BY BARREN ISLAND

Health Department Gathering Evidence of the Offensive Fumes.

NEPONSIT, L. I., COMPLAINS

Dr. Emerson Says Modern Equipment, Though Expensive, Would Do Away with the Odors.

Definite steps to put an end to the nuisance caused in the vicinity of Barren Island by the disposal plant there are being considered by the Health Department. Dr. Haven G. Emerson, Sanitary Superintendent, said yesterday that the Department probably would bring a suit against the contractors, charging them with maintaining a public nuisance.

"It would be premature to go into details regarding the Department's plans in this matter at the present time," Dr. Emerson said, "but it can be said that this and the problem of the fumes which come across to Riverside Drive from the Jersey shore are two of the most important problems with which the Department is dealing."

The fumes from Barren Island have long been complained of by residents of Neponsit, L. I., which is just across from the island, but in the past year, since the removal of the old Sea Beach Hospital from Coney Island to Neponsit, where it is known as the Neponsit Beach Hospital, they have become a matter of grave concern to the medical authorities. Persons who have had to inhale the fumes say they are not only highly objectionable, but actually a menace to health, and the Health Department officials say that they are by no means a necessary feature of the work done on Barren Island and could be easily done away with by the expenditure of the amount of money needed to make the disposal equipment modern.

"I took a house in Neponsit during the Summer of 1914, but I certainly would not go back this season," said D. A. Frank, a lawyer with offices at 15 Dey Street, yesterday. "Why the smells were so bad when the wind was blowing across Barren Island toward Neponsit that they sickened a great many people, and naturally disgusted them with the place.

"One evening when my wife and I returned late from a theatre party in Manhattan the wind was blowing directly from Barren Island. Mrs. Frank was actually overcome by the noxious fumes and had to be assisted home. There was one woman living near us for a while who was so seriously affected by the fumes that she had to have medical treatment to get over the effects. The Neponsit Beach Hospital was being built there at that time. There is no wonder invalids in the hospital find life an ordeal with those fumes to contend with; they are as much as the average man in perfect health can stand.

"Needless to say, the foul odors from Barren Island have a very depressing effect on real estate values in the community. Much of the land there no doubt would be readily salable at twice its present price if it were not for the smells. Agents complained often of losing sales because the wind veered around; and if I had bought a $10,000 place there instead of merely renting I would feel that I was 'sticking' a man by selling it to him for $5,000."

The contractors at Barren Island are the New York Sanitary Disposal Corporation, Dr. Emerson said.

"It would all be a very simple matter if the city would take charge of this disposal work," Dr. Emerson said. "Then the city could construct a modern incinerating plant such as the plants used in Europe, which are absolutely odorless.

"The great difficulty has always lain in the fact that this Barren Island work has been let out on short-time contracts, and the contractors complain that to install the new equipment needed to stop the fumes would be too expensive for such short contracts. I believe the contracts have generally been for three years. They should be for at least five years in order to justify the contractor in the outlay of funds for the needed improvements.

"The contractors have spent considerable money on the plants on Barren Island and have continually promised to have the conditions remedied by certain dates, but have always failed in this. We started to bring suit against them last December, but it was finally agreed to postpone any prosecution until they had installed certain equipment they were then ready to put in. The last of the new equipment was installed on Sept. 20 last, but the fumes were still there.

"We sent inspectors to Neponsit and the hospital on Sept. 22, and have been sending inspectors there ever since to gather evidence. We are now trying to collect all of the evidence in the case that we can."

FINLAND ON OLD ROUTE.

Mr. and Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt Among Those Sailing Tomorrow.

The Finland, which sails at noon tomorrow for London by way of Falmouth, will be the first vessel of the American Line to leave New York for that port and the first to carry three classes of passengers to London since the Monarch Line went out of business twenty-seven years ago. The steamers Manchuria, Mongolia, Korea, and Siberia, recently purchased from the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, will also be placed on this service when they arrive from San Francisco by way of the Straits of Magellan.

Among the sixty first-class passengers booked on the Finland are Mr. and Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Alexander Kirk, Assistant Secretary to the United States Embassy in Berlin; Don Luis Enrique Bonilla, Minister from Colombia to Great Britain; Mr. and Mrs. W. Reed Williams, C. F. Valentine, and Mrs. Vernon Hull. The Finland has 75 second-cabin and 150 steerage passengers.

Captain H. Candy, former chief officer of the Philadelphia, will command the Finland, in place of Captain R. Prager, who was born in Schleswig-Holstein, and might be objected to by the British Admiralty officials at Falmouth.

Holiday on German Liners Here.

The German liners in Hoboken were all decorated yesterday with flags to celebrate the five hundredth anniversay of the Hohenzollern reign in Brandenburg, Germany. The bands played on the Hamburg-American liner Vaterland and the North German Lloyd liner George Washington, and the officers received their friends during the afternoon.

DISLIKE OF FASSLER IS NO FLAW IN WILL

Appellate Division Holds Mrs. Oakley Must Abide by Father's Wishes.

FEARED SHE WOULD WED

Egbert B. Seaman Provided That in Certain Contingencies Daughter Should Receive Income Only.

The Appellate Division yesterday affirmed the ruling of Surrogate Cohalan in admitting to probate the will of Egbert B. Seaman, who was a Director in the Mason-Seaman Transportation Company when he died, and who left his entire estate in trust for the life benefit of his widow, Mrs. Maria F. Seaman.

Upon the death of Mrs. Seaman the estate was to be divided into three equal shares. One share each was to be paid to the son, Egbert B. Seaman, Jr., and another share to the daughter, Mrs. Carrie L. Midlitz.

"The third share," the will reads, "I give, devise, and bequeath unto my daughter, Frances B. Oakley, widow of John B. M. Oakley, provided, however, that at the time of my decease my said daughter shall be married to some person other than one Leo Fassler, who now resides in New York and is there engaged in the practice of law, or provided that at the time of my death the said Leo Fassler is dead."

The case went to the Appellate Court after Mrs. Oakley had objected to the validity of the will, and the Surrogate had ruled against her.

The will also contained provisions for various contingencies. If Mrs. Oakley was unmarried and Mr. Fassler living, or Mrs. Oakley married to Mr. Fassler, the trustees must pay her only the income from her third during her lifetime. If she married Mr. Fassler and predeceased him, her share was to be given to her brother and sister. If Mrs. Oakley, however, married Mr. Fassler, and he predeceased her, the third was to be given to her outright.

FILE THOMAS HUNTER'S WILL.

Educator Divided $23,000 Equally Among His Three Daughters.

The will of Thomas Hunter, the educator for whom Hunter's College was named, was filed for probate yesterday. It leaves $20,000 in realty and about $3,000 in personal property in equal shares to his three daughters, the Misses Anna, Jenny, and Margaret Hunter of 2,079 Fifth Avenue, Brooklyn.

Loving cups presented to Mr. Hunter by the classes of Grammar School 35 and the Normal School of New York City are to be kept, under the provisions of the will, by the daughters as family relics. The proceeds of the sale of a narrative history of the United States and of a book on plane geometry are to be divided equally among the daughters.

Epidemic Stops Milk Supply.

Special to The New York Times.

HACKENSACK, N. J., Oct. 22.—More than 400 families in Hackensack, Englewood, Bogota, Leonia, and Maywood had to do without milk this morning, for State Inspector D. C. Bowen of Trenton ordered the Hackensack Board of Health to forbid a dairy company of Hackensack to distribute its usual 3,000 quarts of milk. He asserted that an epidemic of scarlet fever in these places was traceable to the milk supply of a creamery company in West Town, Orange County, N. Y. In fairness to the dairy company it was announced that pasteurized milk would be delivered to all customers tomorrow.

To Welcome First Voters.

A citizens reception in honor of first voters will be given at the Adolph Lewisohn Stadium of the College of the City of New York, 137th Street and Amsterdam Avenue, next Friday evening by the Citizenship Day Committee. Lorne W. Barclay, Executive Secretary, 70 Fifth Avenue, will supply cards of admission.

TWO BOMBS FOUND IN LOT.

Fifty Children Were Playing Near Deadly Explosive Machinery.

Detective Barberi of the Second Branch was walking through a vacant lot adjoining the six-story tenement house at 402 East Twelfth Street yesterday afternoon when he noticed a bundle with newspaper wrappings. He kicked it aside and two bombs fell out.

Barberi called Policeman Healey of the Fifth Street Station and they soaked the bombs in water and notified Inspector Owen Egan of the Bureau of Combustibles.

The bombs were in steel cylinders, ten inches long and six inches in diameter. Each contained three sticks of dynamite joined by fuses and several railroad spikes. They were done up in an Italian newspaper dated April 3 and an American newspaper dated Oct. 17. Egan said they contained about nine pounds of dynamite.

About fifty children were playing in the lot when the bombs were found. There have been several bomb explosions in the neighborhood recently, but the police have not been able to learn the name of any one who has received threatening letters.

WILL TRY TO OUTBID SCHWAB

Cambria Steel Interests Enter Field for Pennsylvania Steel Company.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 22.—Negotiations for the sale of the Pennsylvania Steel Company to Charles M. Schwab have come to a sudden halt. An eleventh-hour decision on the part of William H. Donner, President of Cambria Steel Company, and his associates, that they were prepared to exercise their option of Pennsylvania Steel stock, held by the Pennsylvania and Reading Railroad Companies, to the extent of outbidding Schwab, promises a titanic struggle to prevent this company from falling into the hands of the Bethlehem interests.

Mr. Schwab had virtually completed arrangements for acquiring the property. A few days ago, however, on the very eve of the consummation of the deal, the Donner group made use of its option to be the preferred purchaser, providing its offer was not beaten by Mr. Schwab.

It is understood that the Donner group is not acting in its own behalf in fighting for control of the Pennsylvania Steel. According to good authority these interests are representing a third party which recently appeared in the transaction.

The identity of this new interest cannot be learned, but it is freely predicted that the ultimate ownership of the Pennsylvania Steel Company will be preceded by the straining of the purse-strings of the parties involved.

With the Gods on Mt. Olympus

The first complete account of the great snow-capped peaks of Olympus. Aristides E. Phoutrides and Francis P. Farquhar describe their ascent of this mountain of classical legend in the

November Scribner

Splendid Pictures

All Newsstands

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Poker Sets complete,	$1.66 to $24.75
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Uncle Sam's Mail,	74c
Ring My Nose,	69c
Phoebe Snow,	39c
Fish Ponds,	19c and 39c
Battledore and Shuttlecock,	$1.19 and $1.24
Go-Bang,	59c
Pretty Village,	19c to 74c
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Building Blocks,	49c
Mind Builder Blocks,	94c

Games for Young and Old	
Chessmen—wood,	$2.74 to $3.39
Chessmen—bone,	$1.49 to $2.97
Checkers,	19c to $1.19
Checker Boards,	19c to $4.89
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Dominoes,	34c to $1.39
Crokinole Boards,	98c to $1.49

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Little Verses and Big Names,	1.79
Facts in Jingle—*Stoner, Jr.*,	.89
Picture Book of Wisdom in Pastime Pasters,	1.34
Princess Golden Hair—*Speidelberg*,	1.12
Games for Playtime and Parties, with and without music—*S. V. Wilman*,	1.34
Half Holiday Pastimes for Children—*Grozier*,	1.58
Boy's Book of Pets,	1.58
Just Girls—*Thurston*,	.89
What We Saw at Madam World's Fair—*Gordon*,	1.12
Places Young Americans Want to Know—*Tomlinson*,	1.34
Indian Why Stories—*Linderman*,	1.79
Boys and Girls Ask-at-home-Questions—*Bailey*,	1.12
Testing of Janice Day—*Long*,	1.12
Cinder Pond—*Rankin*,	1.12
Life of Robt. Louis Stevenson for Boys and Girls—*Overton*,	.89
In Camp on Bass Island—*Tomlinson*,	1.12
Boy With the U. S. Life Savers—*Wheeler*,	.98
Tom Strong, Junior—*Mason*,	1.12
Deal Woods—*Griswold*,	1.12
Child's Book of American Biography—*Stimpson*,	.89
Mother Goose—*Volland Edition*,	1.79

Macy's—Book Dept., Main Floor, Rear.

Should There Be A New Marriage Ceremony For Ministers' Wives?

An astonishing question, astonishingly answered with eight new marriage-ceremony promises for ministers' wives. A woman who knows has daringly written an article on what a church has the right to ask of its minister's wife that promises to be the most-talked-of article in church circles this winter.

It is in the November

LADIES' HOME JOURNAL

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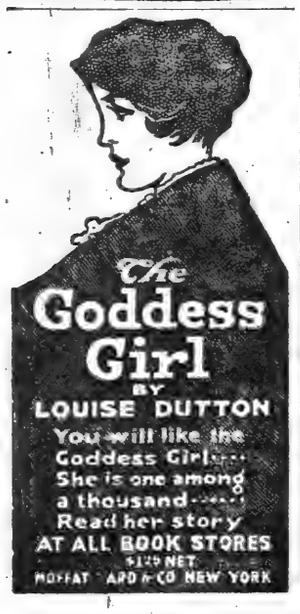
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TIGER CONSTITUTION IS TAMMANY'S HOPE

Fights New Document on Belief That Wilson Will Lift Wigwam Into Power in 1916.

WANTS ITS OWN BASIC LAW

Friends Seek Source of Funds Used to Carry on Broad Propaganda of Opposition.

Tammany Hall is counting on President Wilson's candidacy for re-election to make next year a Democratic year, on the consequent ability of New York Democrats to pass the referendum in 1916 providing for another Constitutional Convention in 1917, and on the Wigwam's getting control of that convention, and thereby to deliver to up-State Republicans the chastisement put into storage by the Republican victory in the 1914 campaign, which gave that party control of the 1915 convention.

This was the conjunction put by Republican leaders yesterday on the repudiation of the Constitution on Thursday night by Assemblyman Alfred E. Smith, candidate for Sheriff, and Senators Robert F. Wagner and James A. Foley, all of whom voted for the Constitution in the convention, but spoke against it in a Tammany Hall meeting and got much applause.

"It all goes to show that the whip has been cracked," said former Attorney General George W. Wickersham, one of the Republican leaders of the Constitutional Convention, last night. "Smith, Wagner, and Foley know the proposed Constitution is a good thing—they all voted for it—but, of course, their personal opinions count for nothing at times, and this is one of the times. I am particularly surprised at the action of 'Al' Smith, who gave us such intelligent help at Albany from the store of his ability. I thought he would stand by his vote."

Tammany Sees Better Chance.

"But Smith hit the nail on the head when he said that Tammany would have a better chance next time. Under the provisions of the present Constitution, if the proposed Constitution fails of adoption, the question of having another Constitutional Convention must be submitted in 1916. Now, Tammany is betting on Wilson's candidacy making it a Democratic year and the ability of the Democrats to order another Constitutional Convention in 1917. Tammany believes it can control that convention, just as it thought it could control the convention this year. It will be remembered that Tammany did not control it, however.

"But this scheme which has brought Tammany Hall out against the Constitution, over the vote of its representatives who endorsed it in convention, is a mere will o' the wisp. In the first place, next year may not be a Democratic year. But if it is, I am confident that if the proposed Constitution is beaten on Nov. 2, the people will not vote for another convention in 1916. A vote against the Constitution would mean that the people had enough of Constitutional conventions.

"Tammany's opposition to the proposed Constitution will not hinder its ratification—quite the contrary."

Republican leaders showed no chagrin at Tammany's open opposition to the Constitution. They pointed out that in their belief it would solidify the Republican vote and mean a great gain for the Constitution up-State, where party lines often fade away when the issue is Tammany Hall. They expressed their confidence that the Republican vote and that of independents and independent Democrats would pass the proposed Constitution. They said they knew all along that Tammany would fight the Constitution in subtle ways, and that the open opposition clarified the situation.

Tammany Opposition a Help.

Frederick C. Tanner, Republican State Chairman, said he was not surprised, and did not think the cause of the Constitution had been injured.

Joseph M. Price, Fusionist, said the open opposition of Tammany would win votes for the Constitution instead of hurting it.

"Tammany is playing a political game and is blind to the economic benefits of the new Constitution," he said. "And the thinking people will gauge their opposition by that standard. The proposed Constitution is nothing less than a charter of liberty for New York City, although it doesn't give the Fourteenth Street organization all it might have gotten if it had controlled the convention.

"If thinking Democrats would study the Constitution—its introduction of business methods into the conduct of State business, its fixing of responsibility in State government, its tax, and many other reforms—they would vote for it, regardless of Tammany. It isn't a partisan proposition, Democrats and Republicans alike voted for the Constitution in convention, and it is an insult to the people of New York to allow politicians to bring in the vagaries of partisanship. I believe the good sense of the people will prevail and that the Constitution will be accepted."

Despite the expressed confidence of the Constitution's friends, it is known that they are perturbed over the activity of its opponents and are planning greater efforts for its adoption. They are trying to find the source of funds which are being used lavishly to defeat the Constitution. Hundreds of thousands of circulars are being sent through the State, especially in up-State counties, setting forth opposition arguments. This propaganda bears the names of many organizations, but appears to be backed by a well-devised system, and advocates of the Constitution do not conceal their belief that much of the money comes from a headquarters they have not been able to locate.

Attack on Conservation.

Among the pamphlets sent out is one which attacks the conservation article as an open sesame to the lumber interests and water-power interests for an entrance into the State forest preserves. Another tells farmers that if the Constitution is adopted they will have to furnish a sworn list of all their possessions, from the family dog to the parlor organ, and be prepared to prove that nothing is undervalued. The "listing system" which aroused so much opposition among farmers in Ohio, is offered as an example of what will follow in New York if the proposed Constitution wins.

Another pamphlet says that raising legislators' salaries from $1,500 to $2,500 and allowing weekly railroad expenses will keep them at Albany the year round to enact laws to vex business men and farmers. These criticisms spread faster than the advocates of the Constitution can contradict them.

Louis Marshall, a delegate to the convention, yesterday challenged President Lawyer of the New York State Forest and Game League to prove his alleged statement in a meeting of the league at Watertown recently that $50,000 was at his disposal to defeat the Constitution. Mr. Marshall says he wants to know just who is putting up this money.

Mr. Wickersham said last night that he was much interested in Mr. Marshall's effort to find where the opposition's money was coming from.

Might Lose Special Favors.

"I don't know the source of it," said Mr. Wickersham, "but one may have his suspicions. It is not hard to make a list of those interests which will be affected by the adoption of the Constitution. Who are the people who have been going to Albany every year for 'pork' and concessions? Who are the people who have representatives in Albany every year working for some special favor? List them and you will probably find those who do not want to lose their old-time unjust privileges through which they preyed upon the taxpayers of the State.

"From reports from all parts of the State, I am convinced that the Constitution will win a substantial victory on Nov. 2."

There was no further declaration from Tammany yesterday, but word will be sent along the line to beat this Constitution and wait until Tammany calls a convention.

GIBBONEY WOULD REJECT IT.

Democratic Lawyer Says Work Should Be Done Again in 1917.

Stuart G. Gibboney, Democrat, issued a statement last night in which he advocated the defeat of the proposed Constitution and another convention in 1917 by "delegates of the people." The statement says in part:

"If the voters do their duty and the Constitution is defeated this Fall, delegates truly representative of the people can be elected to a new convention in 1917, which will draft an entirely different Constitution, both in purposes and provisions—a Constitution which will provide for the good of the many rather than favor the powerful few, and the great State of New York may start life anew with a Constitution which is progressive and forward-looking, fulfilling the needs of the present day, rather than with one which at its best is ten years behind the times.

"The convention, having betrayed the trust reposed in it by the people, should be rebuked by an overwhelming defeat at the polls.

A Critical Examination.

"Fortunately, the proposed Constitution is now being intelligently discussed in every section of the State. This aroused public interest was not expected by the Elder Statesmen of the Republican Party. They would have builded far differently if they could have foreseen the critical examination to which their handiwork is now being subjected. The reactionary spirit of the makers of this Constitution is reflected in all its important provisions.

"An evident distrust of the people to govern themselves through their chosen legislators is apparent throughout, and the most fatal objection to the Constitution as a whole is that it is not in fact a Constitution at all, but a conglomeration of undigested statutory provisions dealing with the details of government with which the fundamental law of the land should have nothing to do. The United States Constitution as originally adopted covers but eight pages; the proposed Constitution covers sixty-nine.

No Objection to Lawyers.

"The convention had no mind to leave anything to legislation. It seeks to copper-rivet upon the people commissions and offices which cannot be altered to meet changed conditions by future Legislatures, but which shall continue without change for twenty years.

"The fact that 134 of the 168 delegates were lawyers is not necessarily a reason for voting against the Constitution, but that the lawyers representing privilege were in control of the convention is evidenced by their scrupulous desire to safeguard great corporate interests. Nor was it strange that a convention under such influences should have turned a deaf ear to labor's plea.

"For a long time the farce was kept up that the proposed Constitution was non-partisan, but the Republican Party, made desperate by the fear of defeat, has now been forced into the open, and the Republican State Committee has been hurriedly called together and made to indorse the work of its delegates. It is a partisan Constitution, placing the interests of the Republican Party above that of the people at large.

Ballot Could Be Shorter.

"Though the convention was in a confused way aware of the necessity of catering in some degree to the spirit of the times, as was evidenced by the brave talk of the President of the convention about our 'Venezuelan' form of Government, of which he had been so prominent a pillar, yet it made itself ridiculous in the sop it has thrown to the populace in the form of the so-called short ballot.

"For it does not provide for a short ballot at all, but only attempts to deceive the people by abolishing as Constitutional elective officers the Secretary of State, State Treasurer, and State Engineer. There was an ostentatious attempt at one time to make the State Controller an appointive officer, but when the present incumbent, a good Republican, showed his teeth, the convention readily capitulated. If the delegates had really meant to adopt the short ballot, it would have followed the Federal system and have made only the Governor and Lieutenant Governor elective officers, and thus have created a centralized responsible Government.

Contains Some Improvements.

"The deeper you dig into this mass of undigested enactments, the more you are convinced that every dictate of reason demands that the citizen without regard to party, who has the true welfare of the State at heart, should vote to defeat a Constitution which has manifestly ignored the true needs of the State and, instead, seeks to serve the privileged few.

"That the proposed Constitution contains some improvements over the present one, it would be foolish to deny. This is particularly true of the new budget system, which is a marked improvement. But the unwise and harmful provisions far outweigh the good."

A. E. SMITH INDORSED BY CITIZENS' UNION

Says Tammany Man Will Improve Conditions in the Sheriff's Office.

THIS ANGERS GRIFENHAGEN

Demands to be Told Where and How His Office Can Be Better Administered.

The Campaign Committee of the Citizens' Union yesterday indorsed Assemblyman Alfred E. Smith, Tammany candidate for Sheriff. The committee said there was no question of his qualification for the office, and that the service he rendered to the State in the Constitutional Convention entitled him to special consideration.

The committee also indorsed Charles A. Perkins, Republican candidate for District Attorney of New York County, and James C. Cropsey, Republican candidate for District Attorney of Kings, as well as several other local candidates.

Regarding Mr. Smith, the committee said:

"In giving this high praise of Mr. Smith we are neither unmindful of his political connection or his record during his earlier career as a member of the Assembly when we repeatedly had occasion to criticise his activities as representing a desire to serve his party's interest rather than the public interest. Although a party leader, Mr. Smith has in recent years been instrumental in obtaining much desirable and important legislation.

Will Improve Sheriff's Office.

"We are indorsing Mr. Smith in the expectation that he will improve the conditions in the Sheriff's office."

Philip C. Samuels is indorsed to fill the only vacancy in the City Court. The committee said:

"By temperament and training he is well fitted for the office. The election of either Mr. Samuels or Charles E. Manierre, the Prohibition candidate, would be far preferable to that of Lorens Zeller, the nominee of the Democratic and Republican Parties, who is clearly not fitted for the office. His record on the bench should have prevented his securing the nomination. His election would be an unfortunate reflection on the intelligence of the voters. The Citizens' Union will urge the united support for Mr. Samuels as the only opportunity to prevent the re-election of Judge Zeller."

George Medalie is indorsed for the Eighth District Municipal Court and Edgar J. Lauer for the Ninth District, the Bronx. Medalie has been in the District Attorney's office since 1910 and Lauer is a candidate for re-election.

Stephen Callaghan is indorsed for Justice of the Supreme Court and John McCrate for Register in Kings County. For County Judges in Kings Robert H. Roy, Harry D. Lewis, and George Friefeld are indorsed. The committee also indorses Lucius S. Bayliss, Edgar M. Doughty, and Charles H. Fuller, candidates for the Sixth District Municipal Court in Brooklyn.

Grifenhagen Is Indignant.

When Sheriff Max Grifenhagen learned that the Citizens' Union had said it was supporting Mr. Smith in the expectation that he would "improve conditions in the Sheriff's office," the Sheriff was indignant and said:

"It is outrageous and contemptible for any officer connected with the Citizens' Union, which is supposed to represent something in our civic life, to make such unfounded representations as were given to the public in that statement. I demand of the Citizens' Union that it as a body or any of its officers indicate to me how and where this office can better be made to serve the interests of the public.

"It is due the people that the Citizens' Union point out any element in this administration which is not for the public good, and which has not been for the public good since we took office. This is due me as well from the Citizens' Union, which has indorsed me for every public office I have held, and which was responsible originally for bringing me into public life."

FORESTS WELL PROTECTED.

Adirondacks Association Indorses Conservation Article.

The Association for the Protection of the Adirondacks, of which John G. Agar is President, has issued an additional statement indorsing the conservation article of the proposed Constitution. The statement says in part:

"The Association believes that the proposed Conservation Commission of nine members, one from each judicial district of the State, serving without compensation and for long terms, with the powers given in the amendment, promises a disinterested administration whose recommendations will be received without suspicion of sinister motives and will be carried into practice without fear of consequences. The amendment will take from the Legislature much of its power to interfere with the management of the forest, fish, game and other natural resources. The commission will have ample power to protect faithful employes from political interference.

"The power to remove dead timber, but not to sell it, and to construct fire trails, the Association believes will conduce greatly to the safety of the forests. The section of the present Constitution, which allows the use of 3 per cent. of the area of the Forest Preserve for water storage, remains with its careful safeguards, unchanged, and is regarded as adequate to meet the requirments of water conservation, while the general powers of the Conservation Commission are ample for the development and protection of the natural resources.

"The association regards the amendment as a whole a safe one. It excludes the most dngerous and most radical of the propositions which have been mooted for the past twenty years for invading the forests, is elastic enough to allow a progressive conservation policy, and at the same time is hedged about with safeguards sufficient to warrant confidence in its operation and to justify popular indorsement at the polls."

SEES FEDERALISM IN LAW.

Realty Owners Say No State or City Men Made Constitution.

The United Real Estate Owners' Association yesterday issued a long analysis of the proposed Constitution, the conclusion of which was:

"As a result of all the above, we most earnestly and urgently advise the people to vote against its adoption for the following reasons:

"Apart from politicians, the people of this State never knew what the present Constitution contained, thereby proving conclusively that there was nothing in it which hurt them in any way, and nothing omitted which might otherwise have benefited them.

"The proposed Constitution as adopted is wholly the work of the Federal Republican Party, who controlled the convention, and not the work of either the State or City Republican or Democratic Party."

$20,000,000 B. R. T. BONDS.

Railway Corporation Gets Permission for New Subway Issue.

The Public Service Commission granted permission yesterday to the New York Municipal Railway Corporation to issue $20,000,000 in 5 per cent. sinking fund gold bonds under its $100,000,000 mortgage to the Central Trust Company of July 1, 1912. As $40,000,000 in bonds has already been issued under this mortgage, this new issue will complete the $60,000,000, which it is reckoned the company will expend on the construction and equipment of its share of the dual subway system.

The bonds will be sold at not less than 97, and will be dated July 1, 1912, and will mature Jan. 1, 1966. They are to be redeemable at 107½ on any semi-annual interest date, and are to be amortized before maturity by the sinking fund provided for in the terms of the mortgage. All these bonds must be sold before Jan. 1, 1916, or the company will have to apply to the commission for further authority.

Threatens Police with Whitman.

The New York Society for the Enforcement of Criminal Law at a meeting yesterday adopted a series of resolutions calling for the suppression of gambling and the enforcement of the excise law. The resolutions say that if the police are not more vigilant in their duty, it will ask the co-operation of Governor Whitman in a campaign to have the law enforced.

MRS. REVELL DENIES ATTACK ON SERVANT

Merely Barred Way to the Nursery, Publisher's Wife Testifies.

FEARED FOR HER BABY

Intimates to Court That Discharged Nurse's Complaint Was Instigated by Offended Neighbor.

Mrs. Marian Revell, wife of Fleming H. Revell, the publisher, testified yesterday before Supreme Court Justice Devendorf and a jury in the suit of Delia Cronin, the nurse who wants Mrs. Revell to pay $5,000 for an assault alleged to have been committed in Mrs. Revell's apartment at 250 West 104th Street on March 21, 1914. Miss Cronin, who is about 50 years old and is a frail, nervous woman, accused the defendant of having beaten her with her fists and feet and with a heavy coat weighted with lead.

Mrs. Revell is a small, slight woman about 24 years old, and was on the stage for half a year before she was married. She denied every one of the charges made against her by the nurse and declared that she had a sweet disposition, as could be testified to by all of her servants. Asked to tell what really occurred on the day of the alleged assault Mrs. Revell said that she had returned to her apartment with her husband at about 6:30 P. M. She had previously discovered, she said, that Miss Cronin, whom she had hired only a week before, was very untidy and careless.

"I went into the nursery," Mrs. Revell testified, "and saw some of the baby's linen hanging on the radiator. I concluded that I wanted a different kind of a nurse, and I discharged the plaintiff on the spot. Miss Cronin became very violent and abusive, and cried out that she hoped my baby would die. She started to enter the nursery, and, fearing that she intended harming the baby, I stood in the doorway and pushed her away. I did not strike her at all."

Mrs. Revell was sharply cross-examined, but she stuck to her story.

Across the hall from the Revell apartment lived Mrs. Stewart M. Brice, widow of the son of the late United States Senator Calvin S. Brice. Miss Cronin said that after the alleged assault she was carried into Mrs. Brice's apartment, where her wounds were dressed. Mrs. Revell intimated that Mrs. Brice's appearance in court to testify for the plaintiff was largely due to the fact that she had not displayed any inclination to know Mrs. Brice or her daughter-in-law, who lived with her. She thought the testimony of the two boys, which appeared to favor the plaintiff, had been influenced by liberal tips from Mrs. Brice.

"I do not tip the boys," explained Mrs. Revell, "because I cannot afford to."

Then Mrs. Revell said that she had received an anonymous letter threatening harm to her baby. She did not know that Mrs. Brice had written the letter, but she thought it very strange because she had not been able to keep a servant since Mrs. Brice came to live in the house.

Mrs. Brice testified that Miss Cronin had been carried into her apartment, and corroborated the story of the plaintiff concerning the extent of the bruises she said she had received. Mrs. Brice admitted having complained to the janitor of the crying of little Millicent, the Revell baby, but she denied writing any letter, anonymous or otherwise, to Mrs. Revell.

Dr. Josephine Walter, who examined the plaintiff two months after the assault by a court order, testified that she had found the plaintiff's condition to be about normal.

"I made a very careful examination of the person of the defendant," said Dr. Walter, "and found nothing that would bear out her story of an assault."

A sealed verdict will be returned on Monday.

SUES ACTRESS FOR $25,000.

Mrs. Mitchell Says Ruth Austin Stole Her Husband Away.

Mrs. Ruth Austin, artist's model and actress, appeared before Justice Pendleton of the Supreme Court yesterday to defend a suit for $25,000 for alienation of the affections of James Murray Mitchell. The plaintiff is Mrs. Anna Mitchell, who is stout and partly gray. Mrs. Austin is much younger and not gray at all.

Mrs. Mitchell testified that she lived very happily with her husband until September, 1913. Her troubles started, she said, while she was dining with him at a Broadway restaurant. Mrs. Austin came in, she said, and stopped at her table long enough to say, "Why there is Murray Mitchell and and there is Mrs. Murray Mitchell, too." Later, Mrs. Mitchell testified, her husband told her to go to Pelham Manor with the children and live with her parents. She did so.

Mrs. Mitchell told of several occasions when the telephone in her hotel apartment rang and a woman's voice asked for her husband. She said she recognized the voice as that of Mrs. Austin. On another occasion she was called to the telephone and a woman's voice told her if she wanted her husband to come and get him.

Mrs. Mitchell said her health gave out and she went to a sanitarium in Stamford and remined there from May 16 to July 14, 1914. Testimony was also offered showing that Mr. Mitchell and a woman registered at the Collingwood Hotel as man and wife, and that they lived there from February to April last. The trial will be resumed on Monday with eleven jurors, Richard C. Patterson, the third juror, was excused because it was discovered after the trial began that he was a friend of the plintiff's brother.

BROKERS ALTER COMPLAINT.

Amend Bill in Conformity with Cotton Futures Act Ruling.

Stephen M. Weld and other members of the brokerage firm of Weld & Melville, who attacked the constitutionality of the Cotton Futures act on the ground that it imposed a duty on exports, have amended their complaint and withdrawn that contention.

The new complaint, filed yesterday in the Federal District Court, asks for the return of the $960 duty collected under the act by John A. Lowe, Jr., Collector of Internal Revenue, on the plea that the act originated in the United States Senate, although as a tax measure it should have been introduced first in the House of Representatives. In this they follow the line of Judge Hough's decision in the Hubbard Brothers' suit.

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CALLS MAYOR'S TALK WILD AND WOOLLY

President Churchill Aroused by Mitchel's Reflections on Board of Education.

ROW OVER EVENING SCHOOLS

Finally, $50,000 Is Appropriated to Continue the Classes for Another Week.

There was a clash before the Board of Estimate yesterday between Mayor Mitchel and Thomas W. Churchill, President of the Board of Education, over the question of obtaining sufficient revenue to enable the evening schools, high and elementary, to continue the rest of the year.

Some 500 students of evening schools who filled the chamber applauded when President Churchill said he would need $270,000 to keep the schools open. At one point the Mayor suggested that the Board of Education Commissioners resign if they could not run the department on the money allotted them. Finally $50,000 was obtained, and the schools will remain open.

"If any gentlemen in the Board of Education entertain the idea that the Board of Education cannot be run on the money allowed them by the Board of Estimate, I invite their resignations, and I will appoint men who can," said the Mayor. "As Mayor I don't purpose for one moment longer to entertain the implication that the responsibility rests here. It does not."

Mr. Churchill replied that he had no intention of resigning. He said he didn't intend to "leave the Mayor in the lurch."

"We need $270,000 right now to conduct the evening schools until the end of the year," said President Churchill. "If we get the money we can go ahead. If we get $150,000 we can keep the evening schools open until Nov. 15. We have curtailed expenses in every way possible. We now have vacancies in 1,260 teachers' places, and we have not been able to appoint a regular teacher during the last year. We have consolidated schools and increased classes to over fifty. We are in a deplorable state. It is impossible for us to reduce expenses further. If we don't get this $270,000 we will have to cut off the evening schools right away."

Mayor Urges Judicious Economy.

"I am in favor," said the Mayor, "of giving the schools $150,000 now, if it is absolutely necessary to continue the sessions, but I do feel that with reasonable and judicious economy the need for new funds would have been obviated."

Mrs. Mathilde C. Ford, educational adviser to the Board of Estimate and secretary of the Committee on Education, whispered to the Mayor at this point, and the Mayor said he had been informed that there was a $200,000 balance unexpended in the general repair and replacement fund, and that some of that amount could be transferred to the evening school fund.

"I am sure," said President Churchill, "that we will be glad to pick up any left-over bits for this purpose."

It was here that the Mayor suggested that the Board of Education members resign if they could not conduct the department within their appropriation. Mr. Churchill replied that he thought the Mayor was indulging in a display of "Irish temper."

"On the contrary," said the Mayor, "I am serious in my belief that a Board of Education can be obtained to run the schools successfully on what the Board of Estimate allows."

"With all due respect to the Mayor," replied President Churchill, "I would suggest that those are wild and woolly words. I don't know how much of a clairvoyant you are, but I do know, Mr. Mayor, that some of the appointments you have made are no better than those made by your predecessor. I don't think it comes with good grace for you to put a blight on the Board of Education. Either it is gross stupidity on our part or we ought to be praised for economy."

"I know," said the Mayor, "that the Board of Education comes down here every year and asks for more money than it needs."

Churchill Challenges Mitchel's Statement.

"Thinking so does not make it so," replied Mr. Churchill. "I do not think we had enough money this year, and today's demonstration shows it."

"Today's demonstration does not show it," retorted the Mayor.

President Churchill asked the Mayor to point to one instance where a saving could have been made. The Mayor said he couldn't do so, but that Mrs. Ford could.

"Yes, Mrs. Ford, that's the trouble," replied President Churchill. "It's because of the Mrs. Fords that we have this distress today. It's the Mrs. Fords who try to wipe out the forty-six members of the Board of Education. You have so much respect for the ladies, Mr. Mayor, that you take their word for everything."

Mrs. Ford was allowed to show where money could have been saved by practicing economy.

A report from the Board of Education to President Churchill showed that there was $107,700 still left in the repair fund, and that the board had already committed itself to contracts for this year which would very largely deplete the fund. Chairman John Greene of the Finance Committee of the Board of Education told the Mayor that if $50,000 were transferred from the repair fund to the evening school fund it would be enough to continue the evening schools for a week. The board allowed the money to be transferred.

Amen Brethren to Celebrate.

The fifteenth anniversary dinner of the Brethren of the Amen Corner will be held at the Waldorf-Astoria on Friday, Dec. 3. The occasion is described as "a red, white and blue dinner, and a celebration of the first dinner of the brethren held at the Fifth Avenue Hotel in 1900." Charles T. White is President of the association; James J. Montague, Vice President; William Leary, Treasurer, and Walter Lauder, Secretary.

$40 FOR VOLTAIRE LETTER.

Total of Sale of Joline Library Already Reaches $58,832.

The sale of the seventh part of the late Adrian H. Joline's library was concluded at the Anderson Galleries yesterday. The total receipts for this part was $5,255.40, and for the entire sale to date it was $58,832.85.

George D. Smith paid $40 for a letter by Voltaire, dated Ferney, July 12, 1764, and addressed to M. Du Pont. In it Voltaire says: "I begin, my dear philosopher, to recover my sight." Mr. Smith also obtained for $42 a letter by Horace Walpole, Earl of Orford, dated Berkeley Square, March 22, 1790, and expressing his condolence on the death of Lady Browne.

A letter of William Wordsworth to Samuel Rogers, the poet, asking him to use his influence among his Parliamentary friends for the support of Talfourd's Copyright bill, went to Mr. Smith for $22. An autograph poem by Paul Verlaine was knocked down to Frederick Coykendell for $29. Mr. Smith paid $26 for a receipt signed by Jean Racine for the fourth part of his income as Prior of Saint Jacques de la Ferté, June 12, 1673. He also gave $18 for a letter of Richelieu, Paris, April 13, 1633, to M. de Pcyanne, notifying him that he was expected by the King at Fontainebleau to receive the order of knighthood.

P. F. Madigan obtained for $18.50 an extract of the verbal process of the National Assembly of July 13, 1790, signed by Maximilien Robespierre. A letter of Jean Jacques Rousseau, Oct. 18, 1782, to the brothers De Luc, merchants in Geneva, sending news about the health of their father, went to Mr. Smith for $30. A letter of Elizabeth Germaine to Jonathan Swift in answer to an application for an appointment sold for $26.

James F. Drake paid $19 for a letter of Lord Alfred Tennyson in regard to his accepting a check. Tennyson says: "I do so, taking it for granted that you will not look upon me as an Oliver Twist asking for more."

A letter of Hester Lynch Piozzi, (Mrs. Thrale,) in regard to Pope Pius VI., brought $10, and a letter of the Duke of Wellington $6.50.

BLACKLISTED, SAYS ACTOR.

Testifies Vaudeville Combine Kept Him Idle for a Year.

Edward Clarke, a vaudeville actor, testified yesterday at the hearing of the Sherman law suit for $300,000 damages which is being brought by Clifford C. Fischer against the United Booking Offices of America and its individual members before Judge Learned Hand in the Federal District Court, that he had been on the stage for twenty-four years, but in 1909, after he had been working for William Morris, Inc., J. J. Murdock told him that the so-called trust would not engage any one who had gone to the Morris agency.

Not until William Morris, Inc., had been absorbed by Marcus Loew, he said, had he obtained any work from the United Booking Offices, after he had been out of work for an entire year. Percy G. Williams, Clarke testified, had told him he was on the "black list" for playing under Mr. Morris, and Edward Darling, secretary for E. F. Albee and booking agent for Procter's Fifth Avenue Theatre, had told him the same thing. Moreover, Edward Keller, manager of the Warburton Theatre at Yonkers, had told him, as he canceled a date with him in 1910, that he had done it under order from Mr. Murdock.

In reply to Max D. Steuer, of counsel for the plaintiff, Mr. Clarke said he was testifying voluntarily, after consulting with Harry Mountford of the White Rats.

REAL BAD BOYS HELD.

Alleged Burglars Say They Scared One Judge to Death.

Two boys, who said they so frightened a Justice of the Peace in Tarrytown, N. Y., that he committed suicide, after which they were sent to Elmira Reformatory—not for frightening the Judge to death, but for robbing his house of $2,000 in valuables—were arraigned before Magistrate Joseph Fitch yesterday in the Jamaica (Queens) Court, charged with robbing two houses at Rockaway Beach. Detectives Charles A. Haraden and Patrick Kehoe said they found a lot of jewelry in the home of one of the boys. They said the two were under parole from Elmira, having left there two months ago.

Anderson and McCabe were arrested as the result of an alleged confession to the detectives by Patrick O'Connell, 15 years old, of 68 Sixteenth Street, Brooklyn. O'Connell had a loaded revolver and an electric flashlight in his pockets when he was arrested Tuesday night. One of his friends dropped a "jimmy," while a policeman was chasing him. O'Connell told the detectives his companions were McCabe and Anderson.

Magistrate Fitch held McCabe and Anderson in $1,000 bail each for a hearing on Monday. The youths said they were friends of Raymond Beck, Brooklyn's "angel-faced boy" burglar, who is under many indictments.

WOMAN SHIELDS GUARANO.

Mrs. Bell for Man Accused as White Slaver.

In an effort to save Ralph Guarano from conviction for white slavery, Mrs. Jenny Bell, who says she has a daughter 10 years old, testified before Judge Mulqueen in General Sessions yesterday that she went to live with the defendant of her own accord.

Guarano was brought to trial on evidence obtained against him by "Miss Helen Davis," a Bryn Mawr graduate, who is really Mrs. Joseph A. Bryant of Boston.

On Thursday Mrs. Bryant, who devotes herself to sociological investigations, told the jury how she gathered evidence against Guarano and others by posing as a keeper of a resort. She returned to Boston yesterday. The trial of Guarano will continue on Monday.

Fewer Fires and Smaller Loss.

A substantial decrease in total loss, as well as a decrease in number of fires, is shown for the third quarter of this year in a report submitted to Commissioner Adamson yesterday. The losses were $1,181,463, or $384,098 less than in the third quarter of last year. The total of fires was 3,063, a decrease of 151.

Ream Estate Escapes Tax here.

The State Controller's office yesterday notified the Surrogates' Court that no opposition would be made by the State to the application of the executors of the estate of Norman P. Ream for exemption from any transfer tax. Mr. Ream died a resident of Thompson, Conn., and any tax must be made in Connecticut, if at all.

STATE UNIVERSITY HONORS ELIHU ROOT

Honorary Degree of Doctor of Laws Conferred as Convocation at Albany Closes.

SETH LOW PAYS TRIBUTE

"No Living Son of New York More Deserving"—John Bassett Moore Speaks of "a Higher Place."

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 22.—The honorary degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred upon Elihu Root by the University of the State of New York at the closing session of its fifty-first convocation here tonight. The degree is the highest honor the university can pay to any person; only nineteen other persons have received it.

The degree was conferred by John H. Finley, President of the university, in the presence of a distinguished audience. Nearly all the members of the Constitutional Convention, of which ex-Senator Root was President, were present.

President Finley, after a brief explanation, gave the degree in the language used in the first bestowal of the honor in 1792. He said:

"Since honor is the reward of merit and for that reason it is customary in all schools of learning for those who surpass all others in character, talent and their knowledge of liberal arts to be endowed with the greatest praise and the highest honors, we, therefore, the Regents of the University of the State of New York, by the power delegated to us by the State, by these presents, desire to bear witness that this honorable and learned man, Elihu Root, has been exalted to the rank of Doctor of Laws, and that to him have been granted all rights and privileges that are wont to be conferred either here or elsewhere upon those raised to high honor of the Doctorate."

Before the degree was conferred, Mr. Root's work was praised by Seth Low of New York, who spoke on "Elihu Root, the Statesman," and by John Bassett Moore of New York, who took as his subject "Mr. Root's Service to the Nation."

Low's Tribute to Root.

"It is always a pleasure," said Mr. Low, "to take part in doing honor to one who has rendered distinguished public service, and certainly there is no living son of the State of New York better entitled to such recognition than the Hon. Elihu Root."

After sketching briefly Mr. Root's public career, Mr. Low, speaking of the ex-Senator's "wide range of ability," said:

"I can think of no one among our contemporaries who illustrates so strikingly the cumulative power that a man acquires through the successful discharge of important duties through a long period of years."

Mr. Low reviewed Mr. Root's work as President of the Constitutional Convention, and spoke of the fact that he took pains to give the minority adequate representation on committees, adding:

"Mr. Root held himself always accessible to every member of the convention for purposes of conference, and he aided by his presence and counsel more than one of the most important committees. On several of the most important propositions which came before the convention he took the floor, and by his wisdom and his great familiarity with affairs he steadied and guided the action of the convention; but his influence never surpassed the legitimate influence of a true leader. He did not command, and he did not dominate in any offensive sense of the word. He simply offered a constructive leadership which the majority of the convention followed willingly because they were convinced that it represented the public interest.

"In his personal relationship with the members of the convention Mr. Root won everybody. Those who had before known him only at a distance were surprised to find how genial he was, and how great a fund he has of merry humor which found an opportunity to display itself in his personal conferences and in the more formal meetings of the convention. When occasion demanded, however, it was clearly seen that good nature did not deteriorate into weakness. I think Mr. Root is entitled to feel that his services as President of the Constitutional Convention of 1915, constitute the culminating service of his life to his native State."

Never "Bid" for Any Office.

Mr. Moore reviewed Mr. Root's work as Secretary of War and his early advocacy of proper preparedness for defense, with the measures undertaken to further that policy. The speaker also sketched Mr. Root's work as Secretary of State and touched briefly upon his services in the Senate. In conclusion he said:

"The name of the guest of the evening has often been mentioned in connection with what is sometimes called a higher place than any he has as yet occupied. I deliberately refrain from saying 'higher honors,' because I conceive that honor consists not so much in the position one holds as in the manner in which he performs its duties. But this much I desire to say: After a careful survey of Mr. Root's services to the nation, I am unable to detect in the record a single act or utterance suggestive of what is popularly termed a 'bid' for any office. No trace is found there of rhetorical jugglery, nor of effort to steal away to the skies in a cloud of dubious phrases. On the contrary, order and lucidity mark every utterance, while intelligent purpose characterizes every act. The office is lost sight of in the man, and honor follows achievement. Of all distinctions, this is the highest and best."

Other presentation speeches were made by Don Ignacio Calderón, Minister from Bolivia, and the Regent William Nottingham. Following the conferment of the degree, the benediction was pronounced by the Right Rev. Thomas Francis Cusack, the new Catholic Bishop of Albany.

Ten Employment Agents Accused.

Commissioner of Accounts Leonard M. Wallstein has filed with the Commissioner of Licenses complaints against ten employment agents for violation of the law. The testimony to be taken during the hearing will be submitted to the District Attorney, Commissioner Wallstein said yesterday.

STARTS BUS FIGHT FOR INTERBOROUGH

Competition Injured Subways in London and Paris, Counsel Tell Estimate Board.

OPPOSES FRANCHISE AWARD

Fifth Avenue Coach Co. Wants a Rehearing Before Rival Concern Gets the New Routes.

The Board of Estmate received yesterday the report of its Franchise Committee, recommending that the franchise for the new motor bus routes should be awarded to the New York Motor Bus Company, in preference to the Fifth Avenue Coach Company or O. C. Brunner and W. T. Gridley, a third set of bidders. The Interborough, which is interested in the Fifth Avenue Coach Company, appeared and entered a protest.

It raised the point that as in London and Paris the subway system had been seriously injured by the competition of the motor bus lines, it was extraordinary that the city which was just about to become a partner in the subway system here should set up a competitor to itself.

The argument for the Interborough was made by W. D. Guthrie and James L. Quackenbush, general solicitor of the company, and they both complained that no public hearing had been held on the advisability of a wide extension of the bus system. It was pointed out to them, however, that the Interborough had been asked to submit briefs on the question, and to inform the engineer of the board what objections there were, but it had not done so.

Mr. Quackenbush replied that the Interborough was accustomed to confer only with principals in such matters, and that the Franchise Committee should have asked him to sit around a table with him and argue the question. It had seemed so important to the company that it had dispatched two of its chief officials, who could ill be spared, to London and Paris to investigate the experience there, and he thought that what they had ascertained should be considered by the city.

Bainbridge Colby, who, with William R. Willcox, appeared for the New York Motor Bus Company, replied that it was for the city to decide the bus question according to the traffic needs of the population and not according to its new vested interest in strap-hangers.

President McAneny wanted to know whether the Interborough would have been as much opposed to the proposed bus routes, if the franchise for them had been awarded to the Fifth Avenue Coach Company and not the New York Motor Bus Company.

"If the Fifth Avenue Coach Company had obtained the franchise," replied Mr. Quackenbush, "and was to enter into competition with the Interborough I should recommend my client to throw its interest in the Coach Company out of the window rather than continue the operation of motor buses."

"Yes," answered Mr. Colby, "but the Fifth Avenue Company was as eager as any bidder for the motor-bus franchise. You wanted the competition as long as you thought you would be the competitor."

The board fixed Nov. 8 as the date for a public hearing on the general question of motor buses and Nov. 10 as the date for a public hearing on the specific application of the New York Motor Bus Company.

A formal protest to the grant of the franchise to the rival concern was handed in by Richard W. Meade, President of the Fifth Avenue Coach Company, with a request for a rehearing. In that he contended that the Franchise Committee had ignored the advantages of one unified bus system throughout the city, and the Coach Company's offer to give the city one half of the net profits.

JITNEYS FOR NEW ROCHELLE

Up-State Public Service Commission Grants Gray's Application.

The jitney bus has gained access to New Rochelle. The up-State Public Service Commission, in a decision handed down yesterday, granted the application of William B. Gray to operate jitneys on four different routes.

All of the routes start at the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Station. One runs into the fashionable Sutton Manor section of the town, and the others into the Stephenson Park, Homestead Park, and the Pelham Road sections. Application to run the buses into Rochelle Park, the most restricted section of the town, was refused, on the ground that a bus line in that direction was not a necessity.

Commissioner Emmet suggested that the buses should be of the "pay as you enter" type, with room for from ten to seventeen persons, and that the fare for a continuous ride be 5 cents. The buses must run on at least a twenty-minute headway.

The application was opposed by the Westchester Electric Railroad Company.

However much Americans may wish the war would stop, or that it had never started, nevertheless it is the most tremendous and thrilling event that has touched this generation, and people need and demand to know about it. And whatever other war-time books you may read, you cannot afford to miss reading the two named below.

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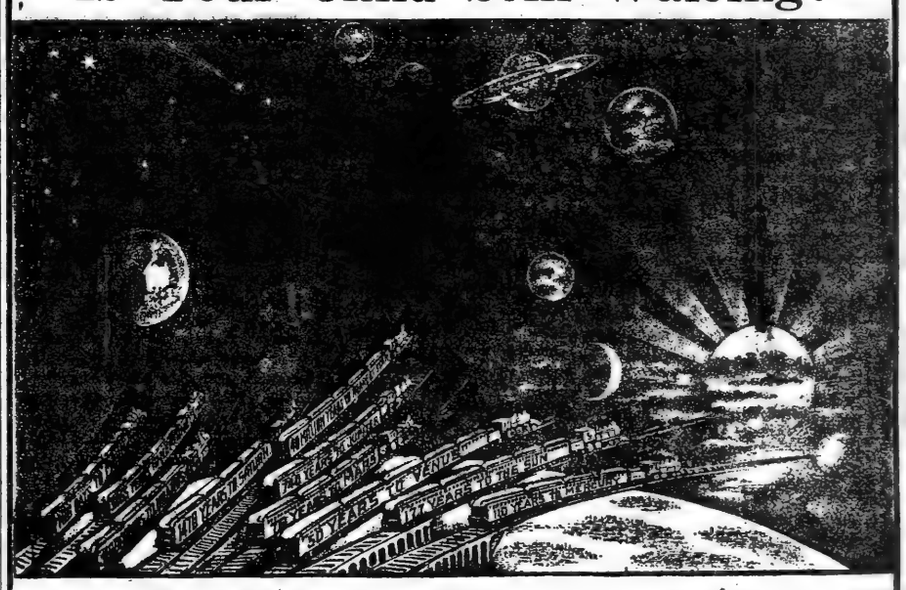
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Address: THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Publication Office.....Times Square
Times Annex...43d St., west of Broadway
Downtown.....7 Beekman Street
Wall Street.....2 Rector Street
Harlem.....209 West 125th Street
Bronx.....2,960 Third Avenue
Brooklyn.....Room 805, 367 Fulton Street
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NEW YORK, SATURDAY, OCT. 23, 1915.

A WOMAN PUT TO DEATH.

Miss EDITH CAVELL, the English woman executed in Brussels after trial and sentence by a German court-martial, had aided English and French soldiers and Belgian young men to escape to England. According to the reports of the trial she admitted the truth of this charge. Her act was a defiance of the authority of the German military government of Belgium. Whatever may be our sympathy with the woman, whatever feeling of horror the shooting of a woman by a file of soldiers may arouse, we must not forget that in Brussels she was subject to inexorable military law, the provisions of which she had flagrantly violated. If a man of the English nation had been executed for this offense the world would have paid very little attention to the matter.

It will be said that the world pays attention to the execution of Miss CAVELL because she was a woman, that the putting to death of a woman for a military offense is shocking to the minds and hearts of civilized peoples. Let us here reproduce Article 102 of the Instructions for the Government of Armies in the United States, issued as General Orders No. 100, April 24, 1863:

> The law of war, like the criminal law regarding other offenses, makes no distinction on account of the difference of sex concerning the spy, the war traitor, or the war rebel.

Miss CAVELL was not a spy, not a traitor or a war rebel, but she had given aid and comfort to the enemies of Germany, she had aided them to escape from German control, she had violated German military law in full force in Brussels. We must candidly take account of all these circumstances, we must keep them in full view, lest we be betrayed by humane sentiments into the erroneous conclusion that in putting Miss CAVELL to death the Germans in Belgium inflicted a penalty not warranted by military law.

Nevertheless it is because of this very act of the Germans at Brussels and because of countless other acts of a like kind, all the fruit of the stern, blind German devotion to the ruthless ideas of militarism and State power, that the civilized world has turned against Germany, unsparingly condemns her, detests the ideals she seeks to attain by such inhuman practices, and hopes and fervently prays for her defeat in arms, lest by triumph her unspeakably horrible ideals should come into dominance and the hands upon the clock of civilization be turned back a thousand years. Miss CAVELL is not by any means the only woman who has been put to death in pursuance of a sentence lawfully imposed. Judge JEFFREYS condemned to death ALICE LISLE, a woman whose tender heart and humane services prompt comparison with the character and beneficent work of EDITH CAVELL. He condemned her to death, indeed, for a somewhat similar offense, that of giving shelter to a Nonconformist clergyman and to a lawyer who had offended against the majesty of JAMES II. But in the long history of England the name of JEFFREYS is the most odious of all. When men would by some appropriate comparison speak their utter execration of one of their fellowmen or of his deeds they invoke the name of JEFFREYS. In Russia the Nihilist, SOPHIE PEROFSKY, and another woman concerned in the plot to assassinate ALEXANDER II. were put to death by hanging. But Mr. JOHN W. FOSTER, who was our Minister to Russia at the time, tells us that after the trial M. DE GIERS told him that there was a great pressure brought to bear upon the Emperor to commute the sentences, and he inquired of our Minister as to the details of the trial and execution of Mrs. SURRATT for complicity in the assassination of LINCOLN. After the execution a high Russian official said that they "had followed the example of the United States in the case of "Mrs. SURRATT." Mr. FOSTER adds that he did not fail to remind these Russian officials that "a large part "of the people of our country con- "demned that execution." In the England of today Mrs. LOUISE HERBERT, the German wife of an English physician, has been sentenced to the extremely mild penalty of six months' imprisonment because of an offense much more serious than that of Miss CAVELL. She had sought information regarding munitions in England with the intent to send the information to Germany. That is a far more serious matter than Miss CAVELL'S transgression. But Mrs. HERBERT was tried before a Judge who is an Englishman, not a German.

In the great tribunal of civilization the Germans have done themselves immeasurable hurt by their savagery against those who opposed them. Putting the interests of State above the interests and the rights of the individual, putting the ends Germany seeks to attain above all other things on earth, destroying the peace of the world, bringing on the bloodiest war in history, a war that has brought to their deaths millions of the people of Europe and threatens to impoverish great nations, all for the attainment of ends the world has denounced in themselves and by means which too often have violated the foundation principles of humanity and justice, Germany has brought herself into a position where the world turns from her in horror and dreads nothing so much as the success of her arms. She has instilled so deeply in the minds of her people the idea of power, of supreme military power, that she has deadened them to the finer and nobler feelings of humanity. Man's love of life, the chivalric sentiment of man for woman, tender consideration for the helplessness of age and of youth, all these she has maimed and bruised and effaced with her mailed fist, all these she has trampled under foot. The executioners of EDITH CAVELL but carried out the spirit and purpose of the Imperial military policy. They did their part in the working of the brutal, monstrous engine. It is because of this spirit, of these purposes, of such deeds as that at Brussels that Germany has lost her standing among civilized nations devoted to the ideals of humanity and of progress, it is because of these things that the prayer goes up in all the peaceful countries of the earth that her enemies may triumph, to the end that such a ruthless rule may not be established in power upon the earth.

RUMANIA OF THE IRON GATES.

It is possible that the issue between Kultur and Civilization in Europe will be decided not in the east, not in the west, nor on the seas, but upon the war-eroded Balkan Peninsula. By the irony of events that is left for Rumania to say; and her policy is frankly one of "national selfishness." She is interested only in herself. The possibility, approaching probability, that she will put her sword on the side of the Allies is an offset to the discouragement they must feel at the course of the Balkan campaign so far, and also to their disappointment in Greece.

Rumania of the "Iron Gates" rises out of the Black Sea like a gigantic lobster's claw. The northern half is called Moldavia, and thrusts itself between Russia and Hungary. The southern half is called Wallachia, and lies between Hungary and Bulgaria, the tip of it touching Serbia. Thus, Rumania separates allies and belligerents in a most tantalizing manner. She hinders Russians, Teutons, and Bulgars all at once. If she were with Germany, the Austro-German forces, instead of fighting their way through Serbia, could march directly and without resistance to Constantinople. If she were with the Allies, the Russians could invade Bulgaria, join the Anglo-French forces in Serbia, and attack Turkey at the same time. So, just thoroughfare across Rumania is of the highest strategic value. Add to this the fact that the Rumanian Army, 600,000 strong, is one of the crack fighting machines of Europe, and you have a situation now both dramatic and fascinating, and bound to become historically celebrated.

Were ever the diplomats of a little Power in such a position as this? They are "negotiating." That is the euphemistic word. If they forbear to practice extortion they are not Rumanians but angels, for they have precious merchandise to sell and the competition of the buyers is intense. Besides, they rather make a point of not being angels at all, but selfish human beings, intent on getting what material things they want. Their natural feelings are anti-Teutonic, as Bulgaria's were believed to be and probably are still. But their Kings have been doubtful. Indeed, King CHARLES at the beginning of the war sought to bring Rumania into an alliance with the Central Powers, but was foiled by the "national selfishness" of his people, calling themselves "greater Rumanians." He died, and was succeeded by FERDINAND, who apparently is somewhat less disposed to commit his country against its prejudices.

Until now Rumania's neutrality has been punctilious, even under the strain of great pressure from her formidable Teutonic neighbors and notwithstanding the tremendous reverses suffered by her only other powerful neighbor, Russia. If she had yielded military thoroughfare on demand it would not have been necessary for the Austro-German forces to go through Serbia. If now she should abandon her neutrality and take up arms against them, Russia for the first time since the war began would be able to make physical contact with her allies. Then Germans, Austrians, Bulgars, and Turks would meet Englishmen, Frenchmen, Russians, Italians, and Serbs on the Balkan Peninsula, in the middle of the world. Would Greece in that case enjoy the rôle of spectator? Her wavering sword is stronger now than it can ever be again.

A CONSTITUTIONAL CAMPAIGN.

The election to be held ten days hence is an unusual one, in that the interest in candidates, in most of the States participating, is subordinated to that in constitutional questions. It is a constitutional election. In some of the States only constitutional questions are involved. In nearly all the questions are of fundamental importance. The States that vote this year have turned aside from the usual campaign of personalities and party policies to debate the question of amending their Governments.

Only eight States will vote—New York, Massachusetts, Maryland, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Kentucky, Ohio, and Mississippi. The Mississippi election is merely a ratification of the nominations made at the Democratic primaries, and may be dismissed as an election only in form. This leaves seven States, and in five of these—New York, Massachusetts, Maryland, Pennsylvania, and Ohio—the people are to vote upon radical changes in the Constitution.

New York is to vote upon the new Constitution proposed by its convention and upon woman suffrage. Massachusetts is to vote upon woman suffrage and an income tax amendment. Pennsylvania will vote only upon the woman suffrage question. The interest of the bystander States is concentrated on these three, because of the large place the suffrage question has come to occupy in the popular mind.

The liquor question comes up only in one State, Ohio, which is to choose between two amendments. One, proposed by the Drys, prohibits not only the sale but the manufacture of intoxicating beverages, and the other, proposed by the Wets, prevents the submission of any constitutional amendment more than twice in six years. Ohio will also vote upon other amendments. The referendum is to be voted upon in Maryland, which will also decide about three other constitutional amendments, including home rule for cities. The referendum has not had much success in invading the East, but has been adopted in many Western States.

Governors are to be elected in four States, Massachusetts, Maryland, Kentucky, and Mississippi, but the Mississippi election does not count. In Massachusetts Governor WALSH, Democrat, is running for re-election against ex-Congressman MCCALL. In Maryland the candidates are OVINGTON H. WELLER, Republican, and EMERSON C. HARRINGTON, Democrat; the present administration is Republican. In Kentucky, whose administration is now Democratic, ex-Congressman STANLEY is the Democratic candidate against EDWIN P. MORROW. Though there is no State election in Pennsylvania, except to fill vacancies on the bench, as interesting a campaign as any in the country is going on in Philadelphia, where the term of the reform Mayor, BLANKENBURG, is ending. GEORGE D. PORTER, one of the chief members of his administration, is the reform candidate for Mayor against ex-Postmaster THOMAS B. SMITH, Republican, and the question is whether to continue BLANKENBURG'S work or return the old machine to power. The New Jersey election is only for members of the Legislature, and the New York election is for members of the Assembly, eleven Supreme Court Justices, and three Congressmen, though there is more interest in the city and county elections.

Off years are generally tame and uninteresting. What makes this year an exception is the coincidence that in most of the States participating alterations in government, and alterations of profound importance, are to be voted upon. It is as important an election as any we have had in recent years.

AN OLD NEW YORKER.

In the death of AMOS F. ENO New York has lost not only one of its oldest citizens, but one to whom the metropolis in all its phases was always interesting. New York City was his hobby, in the pursuit of which his keenest enjoyment lay in collecting old prints of scenes and landmarks long since effaced by modern improvements.

Mr. ENO was one of that small coterie of lovers of New York whose highest ambition is the acquisition of a rare engraving of which it proudly may be said that it is either unique or that but one or two copies are known. He was one of the few great collectors of New York prints, among his genial rivals being JOHN D. CRIMMINS, R. T. HAINES HALSEY, ROBERT GOELET, PERCY R. PYNE, 2d, WILLIAM LORING ANDREWS, SIMEON FORD, ISAAC N. PHELPS STOKES, Ambassador MORGENTHAU, and J. CLARENCE DAVIES. Mr. ENO began when the field had few competitors, and he often related with the true pride of the collector his "find" of some rarity for a few dollars, now worth as many thousands. His investments in these pictorial souvenirs of early New York would doubtless realize, proportionately, a higher percentage of increase than his large real estate holdings.

Mr. ENO was born in New York City, and for the greater part of his long life of eighty-one years he lived, a bachelor, in the old family home at Fifth Avenue and Tenth Street. He resisted successfully many threatened invasions of business into the lower Fifth Avenue centre, and, like other lovers of their old homes in different localities, he purchased adjacent property to preserve the residential character of his neighborhood. His wholesale jobbing firm, organized a few years after his father built the Fifth Avenue Hotel, was ruined by the civil war, but thirty-six years later Mr. ENO voluntarily paid the creditors of his firm in full, although the debts had long been legally wiped out.

CARRANZA'S FIRST DUTY.

The disturbances along the Mexican border are symptomatic of the unrest still extant in Mr. CARRANZA'S domain, but so long as the more distinguished and influential members of the disrupted Villista party persist in their determination to stand aloof from all demonstrations against the newly recognized Government there is little danger of a new revolution. Law-abiding residents of southern Texas, who have never approved of the activities of Mexican revolutionists on United States soil, have feared that the recognition of CARRANZA might be the signal for attacks on Texan towns and villages by the opponents of CARRANZA. But the incident at Ojo de Agua, a small settlement in Texas about seven miles from Brownsville, seems to have been a sequel to the recent border disturbances, believed to have been inspired for the purpose of exciting American anger and precipitating intervention, rather than the beginning of a new movement by adherents of VILLA. The slaughter of American soldiers on American soil, however, is not a matter to treat lightly. Either CARRANZA must find means to prevent the invasion of Texas by Mexican outlaws or the Government at Washington must resort to measures more severe than any that have yet been employed. It is folly to dismiss such an incident as a State affair which should be attended to by local authorities. If the raids continue there may be such an uprising against Mexicans in Texas before long as will have serious consequences. Some unworthy American citizens may have been involved in the circumstances which led to these international troubles, but they are not the victims of the raids.

The raiders are outlaws and bandits, to be sure, but they are Mexicans, and they have committed enough outrages on our side of the border to justify our Government in demanding their suppression in unmistakable terms, and, if the demand is not promptly heeded, in undertaking the work of suppression itself in an orderly way. At present the only serious trouble in Mexico seems to be right in the Brownsville neighborhood. At Toluca, the Zapata contingent has surrendered to GONZALES and amnesty has been granted. There is no news of any Zapatista activity in Morelos. VILLA sulks in Sonora, but none of his abler followers are with him, and he will be compelled to reorganize his forces before he can start another revolution, if he is really so disposed. Ill-feeling against the Carranzistas is plentiful, and it will increase or decrease according to the First Chief's ability as a pacificator. The continuance of the border disturbances should certainly have his early attention. It is as much to his interest to satisfy the people of Texas as to his desire to be regarded as a good neighbor, capable of keeping his house in order, as it is to gain the good will of his own people. By "making good" with the United States as quickly as possible he will do more to discourage and disarm the various juntas which are looking for his early downfall than he can accomplish by a hundred pronunciamentos. It must be admitted, by the way, that the granting of amnesty to the disarmed Zapatistas at Toluca is a hopeful sign of his intention to temper with mercy the needful austerity of his new rule.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Filling a Sphere with Tremors.

Coming as it does after the establishment, or rather the accomplishment, of wireless telephonic communication from Washington to Honolulu, the sending of messages in the same way from the same place to Paris is an achievement so much smaller as to be, from a scientific or technical standpoint, a mere matter of course and of no particular interest. That, however, is not the way in which this latest exploit will be viewed, and, for the vast majority of us, telephoning thus to Paris seems, and in a sense is, a much greater thing than telephoning to Honolulu.

So far as mere distance goes, we do not very clearly differentiate between the two, but in the possibility of actually talking to people in the French capital we can feel vastly more of personal concern than in that of conversation with somebody off in the interminable expanses of the Pacific. So yesterday's announcement wasn't at all the anti-climax which a too critical analysis of the situation would make it.

There is significance, perhaps little ominous as to the future of wireless telephony and as to the extent to which it will replace other and older means of communication, in the fact that the words nominally sent to France were heard as well in Hawaii. This brings to mind the lamentable circumstance that as yet the ethereal impulses cannot be concentrated or directed to this or that destination, but must be distributed through the whole of a sphere that has the sending apparatus for centre—a sphere of colossal magnitude, at any point in which the message could be as well taken as at any other. The waste of energy involved in this method of transmission is rather appalling to anybody who realizes how expensive energy is. But this certainly grave defect is not discouraging in an invention still in the experimental stage. It will, or at least may, be remedied in due time, and then wireless telephony, instead of being the mere adjunct and auxiliary of the present means of communication, which is all that in soberness it now claims to be, will supplant them all. And when that day comes it may be that we shall have to invent and learn a new language, one with words especially adapted to this sort of transmission, and containing no sounds that the vibrations refuse to carry.

A Way to Get Lots of Money.

As a means of creating a regular income, in distinction from an endowment, for the Actors' Fund, there is one very simple expedient that perhaps deserves trying as well as did the many others already devised for the support of this very worthy charity.

The public that supports the theatres of the country is an enormous one, including, as it does nowadays, all except a small minority of our whole population. It spends a huge sum every year for the amusement and edification supplied by the stage, and almost without feeling the further drain on resources in the aggregate not far from incalculably large, it could pay, on one judiciously selected day in each year, a dime in addition to the price of the tickets bought for use that day.

Many, probably most, theatregoers are sufficiently grateful to the player folk for the enjoyment they provide to be glad to have an opportunity for assisting them when deprived of earning power by old age or other disability, and the remainder, a sour and grumpy lot, could either yield to a gentle compulsion toward generosity or they could stay away on the day of contribution.

The sum that could thus be raised would be far up among the thousands of dollars. There are more than a hundred theatres in New York City alone, not counting the innumerable "movies" of the humbler sort that would hardly claim the name, and most villages have at least one "opera house." As the actors serve so nearly all of us, it would be proper for nearly all of us thus to make a direct offering for their needs. The expense of collection would be practically nothing, as the business could be handled without any increase of the box-office forces, and money thus obtained could be accepted and utilized by its recipients without the slightest sense of humiliation.

Perfection a Dread Misfortune.

It is rather strange that of all our readers who have taken part recently in discussing the question whether or not "nature" is "perfect," none has protested against the general assumption that the attainment of perfection would be desirable. As a matter of fact, it would be highly undesirable—a ghastly state of immobility, free from sorrows, indeed, but also without joys, and, worst of all, without hope.

If "perfection" means anything, it means complete adaptation to environment. Now, as it happens, that state was reached by a majority of the world's living inhabitants some millions of years ago, and they have remained in it ever since. So far as we can see, at any rate, the innumerable tribes of water-living animalcula of the simpler sorts are "perfect" in the sense that they are adequately equipped for meeting all the exigencies of existence as they know it. Except for accidents so rare as to be negligible from the individual view, they go on growing and dividing and growing again in what amounts to immortality. There is no reason to believe that they are ever hungry or cold, and they have absolutely nothing to worry about—or with.

The result is that these most unfortunate little beasts are just what and where they were in the remotest ages of life that even the geologists have discovered, and they will go on and on unchanged as long as there is any water for them to go on in. They have never progressed or improved because their perfection made it unnecessary for them to do either.

The very thought of perfection otherwise than as an infinitely remote ideal to be fought for and suffered for, but never to be attained, is utterly demoralizing. Let a human being once get into his or her head the notion of perfection as something realized, and he or she immediately becomes both mad and vile. That has been shown by the followers of every cult claiming to confer the inestimable boon. "Perfect?" Why, instinct tells us that perfection is the worst of imperfections, and few appellations are more bitterly resented by sensible people. They know that they are not perfect, and do not want to be.

Picture Puzzles for the Wounded.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A year ago I made an appeal for picture puzzles for the wounded abroad. The response was immediate and generous. The puzzles donated and those purchased with the small sums given for the purpose totaled 1,760. They were safely sent to England and widely distributed with economy and wisdom among the hospitals of France and England, the convalescent huts and the fleet ships. They gave great help as well as pleasure, and now the demand for more is very urgent. If persons will send to me any puzzles with which they have finished I will gladly forward them over at once.

Mrs. LUCIEN CARR.

163 Brattle Street, Cambridge, Mass., Oct. 18, 1915.

No Test for Muzzles?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

About two weeks ago I witnessed the horrid spectacle of a vicious bulldog shaking the life out of a half-grown, unoffending cat. The flimsy muzzle worn by the dog proved no deterrent to the wearer in securing a death hold on the throat of the cat.

Is there no provision made for determining the efficiency of the muzzles now worn by dogs?

A. J. S.

New York, Oct. 18, 1915.

EDITH CAVELL.

She faced the firing squad alone,
And with unbandaged eyes
Looked upward to the moon that shone—
The moon of English skies.

The prison faded from her view,
The trampling armed men;
And in the lanes her childhood knew
She roamed a child again.

A tiny flag upon her breast
Shewed where her heart did lie;
"I'm glad"—she smilingly confessed—
"For England's sake to die."

A volley!—and her spirit fled
From earth without a groan—
O foemen! wept ye o'er the dead,
Or had ye hearts of stone?

Knew none of you her gentle hand
Had smoothed your comrades' cut?
Shrank none of you from their command
To fire the fatal shot?

Her blood proclaims with crimson stain
The doom of tyranny;
They die for freedom not in vain
Who die as brave as she.

E. S. BUCHANAN.

PICTURES THAT TERRIFY.

Why the Board of Censors Approves Realistic War Movies.

New York, Oct. 21, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The letter to Mrs. Kelly, published in THE TIMES, raises a fundamental question regarding motion-picture regulation. She criticises the realism of the picture, "The Campbells Are Coming," and states that it shocked the children in the audience.

The position of the National Board of Censorship with this class of pictures, as with others, is to register public opinion. It has no right to exclude them because they shock a small minority, including children. What, pray, is war if it is not terrible! The faithful presentation of some details of close fighting should be shown to Americans to satisfy them that it is far from being a game of ping-pong. The great Russian artist, Vereshchagin, has given us paintings of the details which are so ghastly and terrifying that they compel thought. The magnificent picture shown in THE TIMES last Sunday of the storming of the walls of a city in Poland is to be placed along with these paintings as a great educator. This and other still and motion pictures, which carry the American people close to the trenches, will do much to make them count the cost with the facts clearly in hand.

As the agent of public opinion, the National Board of Censorship has never reviewed pictures for children alone. Parents like Mrs. Kelly must assume some responsibility when they take their children to the motion-picture houses where war pictures are exhibited.

ORRIN G. COCKS,
Advisory Secretary, The National Board of Censorship.

So Many Feet of Horror.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A letter in THE TIMES last Sunday on "Murder in the Movies" reminds me of a picture I saw recently where whoever was responsible simply murdered his characters wholesale. There were no vicious villains to give him an excuse either.

A woman in her sitting room was struck by lightning and killed. Another woman died of heart failure. A man was operated upon for appendicitis. The same man later met with an accident and died of his injuries. There were several sick-bed scenes where a life-saving doctor performed miracles. In one case the vision of Death was expelled by prayer. A man went mad and broke up the furniture, tore down draperies, and smashed pictures. He was subdued by the ghost of a woman, who stalked about the screen in a blood-curdling manner. These depressing scenes were punctuated by the appearances of a doleful woman, who was under the harrow from the first. "Misery had marked her for his own." She died of suppressed emotion, or something like it, in the middle of the story. A woman near me whispered to a friend: "She never had a moment's peace." And neither did any one concerned in the story. The suffering of the just and the unjust went on until the final fade out.

AGNES D. CAMP.

New York, Oct. 21, 1915.

The Persecuted Movies.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In this morning's issue there appeared a story of two small boys who wandered away from home and were afterward cared for by the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children until restored to their parents. The caption on the story is misleading and unjust. You say "Movie Posters Lure Boys from Their Home." There is nothing in the story itself, as I have been able to run it down, which in any way shows that these boys were led to wander away from home through the lure of the movie posters.

The motion picture industry has been blamed for every crime on the calendar from the small boy who is lured away from home to murderer Wing of Kansas City, who, after shooting his wife's parents in cold blood claims that he was influenced to the crime by having seen, on the day previous, a screen production of the "Clemenceau Case."

As Executive Secretary of the Motion Picture Board of Trade, it is my purpose to run down each of these stories. This will be done in defense of the good name of the motion picture industry.

Prior to the coming of the motion picture, the cigarette was blamed. Antedating that, the dime novel. Today it is the motion picture. I have made a close and thorough study of this alleged "incentive to crime" phase of the motion picture. I have investigated scores of cases. I have yet to find a single authentic instance where the allegation was proved.

J. W. BINDER.

New York, Oct. 18, 1915.

The German and the Turk.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Those good and humane Americans who intend to write personal letters to the Kaiser asking him to use his influence in Turkey to put an end to the persecution and massacre of the Armenians must have forgotten the German Emperor's journey to Palestine in 1898, and his declaration, in his speech at Damascus, to take all Musselmans under his protection. Meanwhile, Christians were being slaughtered in Armenia, but, much to his sorrow, the Kaiser could not extend his protection to them. Policy is one thing, Christianity is another. See how a German minister of the Gospel knows how to reconcile the two. Pastor Friedrich Naumann, who had gone to Jerusalem to witness the triumphal entry of his imperial master into the holy city, says in his book, "Asia":

> Any weakening in German national energy through pacifist associations or other analogous efforts serves the fearfully increasing power of those who rule today from Cairo to the cape, and from Ceylon to the Arctic Ocean. No fraternity with England! Let us have a national policy!

This is especially what determines our attitude in the Eastern question. That is the profound reason why we must be politically indifferent to the sufferings of Christians in the Turkish Empire, however painful it may be to our feelings.

Bismarck taught us to separate foreign from home policies. It is just the same with Christian missions. As Christians, we desire the spreading of the faith that saves. But it is not the business of our policy to look after Christian missions. The truth is, here as elsewhere, that we must consider which is the greatest, and morally, the most important task. William II. has chosen; he is the friend of the padishah because he believes in a Greater Germany.

R. L. S.

Yale University, New Haven, Conn., Oct. 11, 1915.

Another Kind of Weasel.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There have been several inquiries in your paper regarding the song "Pop Goes the Weasel." I think I can throw some light upon it, for when I was small I lived in an old country house, with all sorts of things in garret and cellar, among them some light-brown stone jugs or bottles, about as large as a tumbler and nearly twice as high, and my father called them "weasels." Perhaps they were like those in use at the "Eagle," and were used for beer and popped when opened. I often heard the song, but never the verse you have given. The two I remember were:

> A penny for a cotton ball,
> A penny for a needle,
> That's the way the money goes,
> Pop goes the weasel.
>
> Johnny Bull is very sick,
> Napoleon's got the measles,
> Sevastopol ain't taken yet,
> Pop goes the weasel.

ANONYMOUS.

New York, Oct. 18, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

May I contribute from my memory also? The poem, I think, read:

> Queen Victoria is sick abed,
> Prince Albert has the measles,
> That's the way the money goes,
> Pop goes the weasel.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Oct. 18, 1915. C. F. S.

THE PREPOSSESSIONS OF JANE ADDAMS.

How They Caused Her to Misunderstand the Attitude of the Young Men of England Toward the War.

A letter from Gilbert Murray of Oxford, Greek scholar and poet, to an American correspondent.

Montclair, N. J., Oct. 20, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Some time ago the New York papers published accounts of the peace meetings held in connection with the return of Miss Jane Addams, and other peace agitators, from Europe. Among the many shocking statements that Miss Addams and Dr. Hamilton made on these occasions was the one that, while practically all the older men in England upheld the Government in the struggle against Germany, many of the younger generation (presumably of clearer vision) were coming to realize how wicked and wanton war is, and did not wholly sympathize with the effort to continue the struggle to a finish. Miss Hamilton quoted "a young relative of Gilbert Murray" as having told her that while he went to the war with great enthusiasm for the cause he came back a "peace-at-any-price" man.

Many admirers of Miss Addams in her social work feel that in her peace mission in Europe she not only belittled herself and all peace loving women, but that she, as well as some of her associates, made so many misstatements and exaggerations, in their enthusiasm for peace, that all sensible and patriotic women felt the sting and insult to their womanhood. I confess the writer is one of these women.

In order to prove to myself that Miss Addams and Miss Hamilton had misrepresented the sentiment abroad, especially in England, I sent the printed reports from The Evening Post and The Outlook to Gilbert Murray at Oxford, and asked him if he would be kind enough to tell me whether or not he and "his young relative" had been correctly quoted. The inclosed letter from Mr. Murray speaks for itself.

REBEKAH WHEELER BAKER.

The Letter.

Beckhythe Manor, Overstrand,
Norfolk, England, Aug. 27, 1915.

Dear Madam—Thanks for your letter. I should like to tell you that I agree warmly with every word of it. As for Dr. Hamilton's story, she seems to have misunderstood me in a rather curious way, owing no doubt to her own prepossessions. My "young relative" would be horrified at the idea that any one could suppose him to be in favor of an immediate peace-at-any-price. What he said had reference to politics in general. Formerly he had been something of a Jingo, but now he was almost a peace-at-any-price man. That is, he recognized the horror and wickedness of war more than he had ever done before. But as for submitting to the war-makers and war-traffickers on that account, and accepting the German warlords as the makers of a new Europe, I am sure that the idea never entered his head.

Miss Hamilton has quite misinterpreted what I told her of the spirit of many of my young friends and pupils at Oxford. She seems to imply that, because they hate war and loathe killing their fellow creatures, they are lukewarm or hesitating about this war. It is just the reverse. They are giving themselves up for a cause which is the cause of ultimate peace as well as of national freedom and international honesty.

For my own part, great as is my admiration of Miss Addams and her work in social matters, I cannot help thinking that her views on the war are vitiated by the fact that she will not consider the question of justice or of right. She considers nothing but peace. Peace is in my opinion almost the greatest and most fundamental of human blessings. But there are cases, and I believe this one of them, in which men should be prepared to fight and die rather than submit to triumphant wrong. We worked for peace to the last moment. We begged Germany to submit the quarrel to any tribunal on earth by any method that she could propose. She refused every proposal and blocked every road toward peace, and when she had succeeded in bringing about the war she waged it in a spirit of barbarity which, in Lord Bryce's measured words, has not been known in Europe for three hundred years. It will be a disaster to all humanity, a disaster greater than the war itself, if we and our allies allow such practices to end in triumph or in successful aggrandizement. That is, we want peace but we intend to scrutinize the conditions of that peace, and there is at present no sign of agreement between our wishes and those of the German Government.

As to the "doping" of soldiers before a bayonet charge, I believe the German soldiers are drugged before those extraordinary charges which they make in close order, the first two ranks unarmed and advancing arm in arm. We never charge in that way; and, as far as I have heard, it is not a usual custom to give our men a drink before a bayonet charge. Of course, it is sometimes done, if men are exhausted or the like. I know of many bayonet charges in which the men were not plied with any spirits, and I do not know for certain of any in which they were. I have consulted two soldiers about the matter, and their report agrees with mine.

GILBERT MURRAY.

HOW SERBIA MAKES WAR.

Preparation of an Army of Women to Meet Invaders a Myth.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of the 19th you published an announcement made by the Lokal Anzeiger of Berlin to the effect that Serbian women and children fought against the Austro-German troops in Serbia. In the same issue you quote from a speech delivered in Chicago on Oct. 18 by a certain John R. Palandech, who is described as a Serbian leader, and who is alleged to have said that, according to his information from home, Serbia is preparing an army of 250,000 women to fight against the Teuton invaders.

Permit me to call attention to the fact that John R. Palandech is not a Serbian, much less a Serbian leader in America. It is true that he publishes several newspapers in the Serb language and that he is the only (alleged) Serb editor who signed the famous petition of foreign newspaper editors urging the American people that the exportation of arms and ammunition to the Allies be prohibited. His statement that Serbia is arming 250,000 women to fight the Teutons is false on the face of it, because where is Serbia going to get the arms and ammunition for this feminine army? And how long would it take to drill this army of women into any sort of fighting condition? I have in my possession the most direct and the most authentic information that this most desperate and obviously impossible measure was never dreamt of in Serbia, and I am certain that all statements like those of the Berlin Lokal Anzeiger and of the bogus Serbian leader John R. Palandech of Chicago are pure inventions, constructed for the purpose of excusing past and future atrocities which may be laid at the door of the Teuton invader. I notice also that the Bulgarians are already announcing how the Serbian civilian population is guilty of treachery, and before long we shall know that this announcement was sent for the purpose of excusing the outrages which the bloodthirsty Bulgarians will undoubtedly indulge in, faithful to their traditions which have come down to us from the second Balkan war. Treachery is a product not native on the Serbian soil.

M. I. PUPIN,
Consul General of Serbia.

New York, Oct. 20, 1915.

Let the Women Decide.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Which ever way the vote on woman suffrage turns out there will be nothing conclusive as to the actual desire of women for the ballot, and there is only one real way to prove the matter once and for all. Let us have a special election for women only. Throw the polls open to every woman of voting age in the State and then if the suffragists can show a clear majority in their favor, their case will be clear.

PTERODACTYL.

Princess Bay, S. I., Oct. 19, 1915.

A Challenge.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of Monday, Oct. 18, you quote the following from the Rev. Dr. William Milton Hess: "The Catholic World has said: 'Education must be controlled by Roman Catholic authorities even to war and bloodshed.'"

Since his statement appeared in the columns of THE TIMES, I would like him to state in the same columns the volume and page of The Catholic World in which this statement is found.

JOHN J. BURKE, C. S. P.,
Editor The Catholic World.

New York, Oct. 19, 1915.

A Blind Man and Seven.

The Brooklyn Bureau of Charities, 69 Schermerhorn Street, Brooklyn, appeals for help for the B. family, which is in desperate need of assistance. Until rendered almost totally blind by trachoma, Mr. B. was able to support a good home for his wife and six children, the youngest a mere infant, born a few months ago. The mother keeps an excellent home, but is unable to do any outside work because of her young children. As the eldest child is but 11 years of age and, consequently, too young to work, the family is with absolutely no means of support. The Bureau of Charities has secured medical treatment for the man and is trying to raise a fund of $100, which will be expended for food and rent. Gifts toward this amount should be mailed to the bureau, marked "for 0238 T."

The bureau acknowledges with thanks the following contributions received from contributors who could not be reached by mail: Appeal 0235 E, M. C. B., for Mrs. S., $1; Cash Anon., $1; 0235 T, Cash Anon., $1; Cash Anon., $1; 0236 and 0237 W, from Mrs. A. C. M., $4; 0238 W, from E. P. M., $4; 0238 T, from J. M., $1; Friend, $1; 0236 and 0237 T, from E. C. D., New York, $2; Cash Anon., $1; Cash Anon., $1; Cash Anon., for Mrs. Stuart, $1.

ARMS AND THE MAN.

Does Not Preparedness Require as Much One as the Other?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Professor Johnson is quoted as having said before the Mills Tax Commission:

> I think we should not do anything to encourage matrimony and child-bearing * * *. I am still a confirmed disciple of Malthus, and I believe that that awful war over in Europe is being fought out because the human race has deliberately refused to see the lessons of his doctrines, which were taught 100 years ago.

Undoubtedly in the mixture of fundamental causes for the European war, that of over-population, from an economic stand, is an important factor. One side expresses it variously as the necessity of spreading, the desire for a place in the sun, the iron band that constricts, the need for colonial outlets—the latter demanded by the commercial classes to conserve a trade that might otherwise be lost to them through unregulated emigration to lands not under the influence of the home Government.

At the risk of provoking the anathemas of those who hark back to the Biblical injunction when the world was young, "Mult

NEW RAVEL MUSIC GIVEN BY DAMROSCH

New York Symphony Orchestra Plays "Daphnis et Chloe" with Power and Finish.

MISCHA ELMAN, SOLOIST

Violinist Reappears and His Playing Rouses Much Enthusiasm at Society's First Concert.

Music of the orchestra, with which New York will not be less fully supplied than usual in the present season, was heard for the first time here yesterday afternoon in Aeolian Hall, when the New York Symphony Society began its series of concerts. Mr. Damrosch and the orchestra both seemed to be in fine form and prepared for the arduous weeks before them. There may have been a few new faces among the players; but the orchestra is the same orchestra, and its playing displayed no unexpected qualities, except perhaps a certain freshness and vigor resulting from a Summer's holiday. Mr. Damrosch's orchestral numbers were Beethoven's fifth symphony and selections from Maurice Ravel's music for the pantomime of "Daphnis et Chloe."

The symphony was played with power and delicacy and finish, all of which were so adjusted that the music did not seem out of proportion to the surroundings of Aeolian Hall. Probably no conductor could bear to think of conducting the fifth symphony without something in the nature of a personal touch in his reading; and there were two or three, perhaps, in this reading of Mr. Damrosch's. Some may have thought the retarded rounding of certain phrases a little more than was their just due, or that the oboist was encouraged or permitted to take his little cadenza in the first movement very deliberately indeed. But the performance suffered in nothing from extravagance in such things, and the delivery of the opening phrase was such as needed no questioning.

Selections from Ravel's music for "Daphnis et Chloe" were played last season and found absorbingly interesting, even stirring. Those heard yesterday seemed somewhat less important and less effective, but the fact should not be forgotten that such music, intended as the accompaniment and the interpretation of action on the stage, necessarily loses something of the effect when played in concerts. The excerpts heard yesterday were two: The first, a "nocturne," intended to suggest the assembling and "slow mysterious dancing" of sundry nymphs, shepherds, comforting the distraught mistress of Pan, and the appearance of the god. The second is a "war dance," rudely animated. There is much curious orchestral coloring in the first that blends before long into the beautiful and the charming, expressed in the delicate French idiom of the day and with much ingenuity of orchestral resource.

The soloist was Mischa Elman, the violinist, who, though in New York last season, did not play here. His reappearance was cordially greeted, and his playing roused more frequent and subsequent enthusiasm. He played Goldmark's concerto in A minor, Op. 28, which has seldom been heard here since Mr. Kneisel first introduced it to New York some twenty-five years ago. It is not a work of the first order, but it is serious and sincere music, and it holds its own surprisingly well in a time that has naturally somewhat passed it by. There are warm and expressive, if not positively eloquent, melodies in its substance, touched with something of the Hungarian color, but it belonged to Goldmark's music, and the three movements are well knit and elaborate in their development, and filled with glowing orchestral color. The work is at least a welcome enlargement of his violinist's repertory. Mr. Elman played it with much zeal and conviction. Repose in the performance of music that interests him—and he has the air of being interested in most music when he plays it—is not a salient feature of his performance, nor was it yesterday. But there was an abundance of fire, of dash and spirit, a reproduction of the warmth of the music; and there was inevitably the bravura, the brilliant and victorious technical command that few other violinists of the day can equal. It interested and aroused the listeners.

SARAH BERNHARDT IS 70.

Birthday Greetings Cabled—To Act in London Before Coming Here.

Today is Sarah Bernhardt's birthday, or maybe yesterday was. William F. Connor, the French artist's American manager, is of the opinion that Mme. Bernhardt was born seventy years ago today, though some of the biographies give Oct. 22, 1844, as the date of her birth. Mr. Connor says that all his records show she was born Oct. 23, 1845, and acting under this belief he sent a cablegram of congratulations yesterday that will be delivered to her today.

Mme. Bernhardt is in Paris. She has again changed her plans, and before coming to America will go to London to play an engagement at the Coliseum. Mr. Connor is awaiting details of the new plan, but his impression is that the actress will come to New York in December.

LAMBS' PUBLIC GAMBOLS.

Two Entertainments Planned in Aid of Club's Building Fund.

The Lambs are going to deviate from their custom of giving only private gambols during the Winter and instead give a series of public performances similar to those given every year in the clubhouse. The dates for two of these entertainments have been set for Nov. 7 and Dec. 14. They will be given in the Hudson Theatre, but will not interfere with the regular performance of "Under Fire."

Sam Hardy and Fred Niblo are arranging the programs for the gambols, which will be made up of original sketches by members of the club. The proceeds of the entertainments will be added to the fund to pay for the addition to the clubhouse in course of construction.

Alexander Bloch's Recital.

Alexander Bloch, who has given violin recitals in Aeolian Hall before, did it again last evening, playing the C minor and A major sonatas of Beethoven and Handel, respectively, and shorter pieces by Juon, Victor Kolar, Cecil Burleigh, Sgambati, Handel, and Tschaikowsky. Mr. Bloch's most excellent qualification is that he plays in tune, and in a world where it is so much easier to play out of tune than in it, this is something to be prized. His tone, however, is small and his style a miniature one, so that his performance of masterpieces cannot be called representative or influential or even mildly stirring. His bearing is modest, his playing unpretentious, and, indeed, it seems hardly in place in the public concert halls of New York.

LINCOLN TRUST Company

SUBURBAN residents who maintain an account at this bank are able to reach those "early morning sales" in time, without being delayed by having to wait for their local bank to open.

204 Fifth Avenue
(Opposite Madison Square)
BROADWAY AT LEONARD STREET
BROADWAY AT 72ND STREET

MRS. GALT BUYS TROUSSEAU

Places Orders for Paris Gowns with a Washington Firm.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22.—A close friend of Mrs. Norman Galt, the President's fiancée, made known today that the majority of the dinner and evening gowns ordered by Mrs. Galt for the coming season would be supplied through a Washington establishment. Mrs. Galt has definitely placed an order that will relieve her of any further shopping.

While a Washington modiste is intrusted with the assembling of this wardrobe, the gowns are coming from New York—that is, through the New York Custom House—for nearly all of them are importations from Paris.

Mrs. Galt has a variety of black gowns which she is wearing at dinners and at the theatre, but she now adds a brilliant evening wrap. One of these wraps, in which she appeared a few evenings ago, was a deep crimson velvet brocade, very full in the skirt, but close-fitting across the shoulders and long enough to come to her ankles. This is lined with delicate green satin.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 22.—Mrs. Norman Galt evaded curious people who followed the White House automobile from store to store here this afternoon in hopes of seeing the next White House bride. Wherever the car stopped a crowd gathered. At no time were there more than two persons in the car, Miss Helen Bones and Mrs. Mead of Dayton, sister-in-law of Mrs. Galt, and while the people were following them Mrs. Galt continued her shopping expedition.

MRS. WYCKOFF'S WEDDING.

Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Tomlinson Weds H. T. Curtiss Today.

Mrs. Esther T. Wyckoff, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John C. Tomlinson of 45 West Fifty-seventh Street, and Henry T. Curtiss, a son of Mr. and Mrs. Julian W. Curtiss of Oak Farm, Greenwich, Conn., will be married today at the country home of Mr. and Mrs. Tomlinson in Goshen, Mass.

This will be Mrs. Wyckoff's second marriage. In April, 1906, she became the bride of Clarence P. Wyckoff. Later they were divorced and on Oct. 25, 1913, Mr. Wyckoff married Miss Margaret Macdona, an actress.

Mr. Curtiss is a Yale graduate, class of 1910. He has several sisters, including Mrs. L. Wallis Gibbons and Miss Margaret B. Curtiss.

MISS GROSE WEDS OCT. 30.

Attendants for Her Marriage to Richard B. Wilson in New Church.

Mr. and Mrs. Waldo Grose of Great Neck, L. I., have sent out invitations for the wedding of Miss Josephine Grose, their sister, to Richard Bartley Wilson, son of Mr. and Mrs. James P. Wilson of Youngstown, Ohio, which is to take place on Saturday afternoon, Oct. 30, at 4 o'clock, in the New Church, in Thirty-fifth Street, between Park and Lexington Avenues. A reception is to follow at the Gramercy Park. The Rev. Julian K. Smythe is to officiate.

Mrs. Grose is to be the matron of honor and Mr. Grose will give the bride in marriage. The bridesmaids will be the Misses Helen B. Rich, Alice Pressbery, and Florence Miller of this city, and Gladys A. McClellan of Youngstown. Virginia Robbins of Pelham Manor, a niece of the bride, is to act as flower girl.

James T. Wilson of Providence, R. I., will be his brother's best man. The ushers will include Howard and Donald Grose of New York, brothers of the bride; Sheldon C. Collins of Great Barrington, Mass., and Harold L. Wilson, another brother, of Youngstown.

Mr. Wilson is a graduate of Brown University, class of 1912, and of the Columbia Law School, class of 1915.

Tufts-Trowbridge Engagement.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward B. Tufts of Los Angeles, Cal., announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Marjorie Alyn Tufts, to Arthur Lusk Trowbridge, son of Mr. and Mrs. James Trowbridge of 57 East Thirty-fourth Street. The wedding is to take place in Los Angeles next April.

WALDO STORY VERY ILL.

Sculptor Is Suffering from a Blood Clot—Bessie Abott with Him.

Waldo Story, the sculptor, is seriously ill at his home, 133 East Sixtieth Street, according to the announcement made by his friends last night. It is said that a clot has formed on his brain, but at his home the only information that could be obtained was that he was in a dangerous condition.

With him is his wife, who is Miss Bessie Abott, he returned to the city recently and took his present home. He is a son of the late William Wetmore Story, the sculptor, and was associated with his father during the latter years of his life, and for several years after his death which took place in 1896, completed the Story Studio in the Barberini Palace in Rome.

Mr. Story did the first statue ever placed in the House of Commons, that of Sir William Vernon Harcourt. Other noted works of his are the golden mosaic memorial to Mr. and Mrs. August Belmont, parents of August and Perry Belmont, which is in Trinity Church at Newport, R. I. Mrs. Story is widely known as a grand opera singer, and Mr. Story's brother, Julian Story, the painter, married Emma Eames, from whom he was later divorced.

1,000 TO MAKE PILGRIMAGE.

Party Leaves Today to Visit Holy Shrines in Washington.

The second New York pilgrimage to the Memorial Church of the Holy Land in Washington, noted for its reproductions of Biblical scenes and places, will take place today when a party of Pilgrims will depart. It is expected that 1,000 Pilgrims will go.

The party, accompanied by a Franciscan priest, will leave the Baltimore & Ohio Terminal in Jersey City at 11 o'clock on a special train in two sections. After breakfast tomorrow in Washington the party will go by trolley to the Franciscan Monastery, at Mt. St. Sepulchre, Brookland, where high mass will be celebrated. After mass the Shrines of Nazareth, Matyr's Crypt Catacombs, Purgatory Chapel, Bethlehem, Mt. Calvary, the Holy Sepulchre, Grotto of the Agony, Grotto of Our Lady of Lourdes, and the Alverna Chapel will be visited.

Encouraged by the success of the present trip the committee will begin immediate plans for a larger pilgrimage early in 1916.

The Neighborhood Dances.

The Neighborhood Dances are to be continued this season at the Hotel Gotham, and the first meeting is set for Nov. 27. Among the patronesses are Mrs. James B. Curtis, Mrs. William Nelson, Mrs. William T. Gibb, Mrs. George Schaefer, Mrs. John E. Weeks, and Mrs. Edwin W. Andrews.

SOCIAL NOTES.

Mrs. Philip Sawyer of 100 East Seventy-eighth Street has arranged two subscription dances for young people, to be known as the 'Two Tuesday Dances. They will be held at the Colony Club on Dec. 28 and Jan. 18.

Mr. and Mrs. Francis M. Whitehouse have returned from their Summer place at Manchester, Mass., and are staying at the Ritz-Carlton. Myron T. Herrick, ex-Ambassador to France, is also at the hotel.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank P. Mitchell of New York and Washington are sailing for Europe on Nov. 2 on the Rotterdam.

Mr. and Mrs. Richard Norris Williams of Philadelphia are at the Waldorf-Astoria.

Mrs. Wheldon Keeling has returned from New Canaan, Conn., and is at 118 East Fifty-fourth Street.

Mr. and Mrs. Carl von Mayhoff, who have been in Monticello, Va., have returned to 17 East Thirty-seventh Street for the Winter.

The wedding of Miss Estelle Y. Romeyn, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles W. Romeyn, and Ernest W. Pittman will take place this afternoon at 3 o'clock in St. Thomas's Church, and will be followed by a small reception at the Women's University Club.

'SONNY' FEELS FINE IN NEW GOULD HOME

Approves of Everything Except Low Temperature of the Water in Bathhouse.

HAS A GOVERNESS NOW

Foster Parents Say Their Son Takes Poor Picture, and Refuse Photographers.

Special to The New York Times.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., Oct. 22.—A blond-headed youngster raced out of the big bath house at Lyndhurst, Mrs. Helen Gould Shepard's estate here, this morning, and tore across the lawn toward Mrs. Shepard.

"Hello, Sonny," she called to him, and the little lad flung himself at her, shouting:

"I had a dandy bath. But, ooh! the water was cold. I'm learning to swim, too. I use white wings. It's great."

A governess and one of Frank Gould's children, who make their home with their aunt, followed after the youngster, and the party walked toward the big house, Mrs. Shepard holding the hand of her adopted son, the little waif who until yesterday was just "John Doe, No. 104," in St. Christopher's Home in Dobbs Ferry.

Mrs. Shepard looked proudly at the little chap as he told her about his bath. He is a sturdy youngster, very manly and good-looking, and, although he is not yet five years old, he uses excellent language to express his ideas. Mrs. Shepard was still holding to "Sonny's" hand when a reporter approached her. She smiled a greeting, and "Sonny" looked on interestedly while she talked, but all Mrs. Shepard would say was:

"Won't you please excuse me from talking about myself or my adopted son? Really there is nothing more to say. The newspapers this morning had a very fair account of all there is to tell at this time."

Then she and "Sonny" went on to the house.

Mr. Shepard was equally reticent when he returned from New York on the 6:49 o'clock train this evening. He said he couldn't give permission to have his adopted son photographed, much as he would like to be obliging.

"Mrs. Shepard and myself have very good reasons for this stand," he said. "And besides, we do not think it would be good for the youngster now. We have taken several pictures of him ourselves, and all of them have turned out poorly."

Mr. Shepard said there wasn't anything more to tell about why he and his wife had adopted the youngster, and then he hurried home to see his wife and "Sonny."

MAY BE BOY'S HALF-BROTHER.

Man in Syracuse Thinks Shepard's Adopted Son Is His Relative.

Special to The New York Times.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Oct. 22.—Edward Edwards of Manlius, nine miles east of this city, yesterday called on Chief of Police Martin L. Cadin here and said he thought that "John Doe No. 104," known also as Austin McCleary, the five-year-old child adopted by Mr. and Mrs. Finley J. Shepard, was his half-brother. He displayed a picture of the lad taken two years ago, and the Chief said that the boy in the picture looked very much like the published pictures of the adopted child.

Edwards said that his father, who he thinks may be the father of the little boy, when he came to this country dropped the name of McCleary for some unknown reason and took that of Edwards. He lived here until 1909, when his wife died, and he went to New York, while he, the son, went to Manlius to live.

The father married again and had two children by his second wife. These were Angus and Gwendolyn, and the father died in the Harlem Hospital in New York on Aug. 13, 1914. Edwards said that he brought his father's body to this city for burial, and while in New York saw his stepmother and her two children for the first time. It was a month later that "John Doe No. 104" was found on the steps of St. Patrick's Cathedral, in New York.

Walter B. Walker of 135 Broadway, the lawyer who arranged for the legal adoption of the child, said last night that any persons asserting they were his relations would have a very difficult time proving their relationship.

"Everything possible was done before steps were taken for the adoption, to make sure that the child has no relatives," he said, "and it will be practically impossible for any one to prove that he has any living."

OPERATION ON MARY GARDEN

Opera Singer's Father Says She Is Suffering from Appendicitis.

R. D. Garden, the father of Mary Garden, the American opera singer, who arrived yesterday from Liverpool, said he had left his daughter in Paris calmly waiting to undergo an operation for appendicitis. She had not done any singing during the Summer, he said, but had been assisting in caring for wounded French soldiers in a small hospital in Paris, maintained by herself and two women friends.

Mary Garden hoped to return to New York next February and sing at a few concerts, Mr. Garden said.

180 in "Around the Map" Company

The company that will appear in Klaw & Erlanger's production of the new musical play, "Around the Map," for which C. M. S. McLellan wrote the words and Herman Finck the music, will go to Washington today on a special train. The production is an elaborate one—there are sixteen changes of scenery painted by Joseph Urban, and the organization, counting the stage force and orchestra, numbers more than 180 persons. The first performance will be given in the National Theatre Monday night, and a week later the piece will be presented here in the New Amsterdam.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

The Eighty-first Street has been added to the list of playhouses in which the Triangle films will be shown. The first program will be given Nov. 8 in conjunction with vaudeville.

Frank Thompson, son of Denman Thompson of "Old Homestead" memory, has revived the famous double quartet of that bucolic drama as a vaudeville act. A number of the singers of the original organization are in the company.

After Anna Held has acted for the motion picture she has contracted to make for Oliver Morosco, she will play twenty-five weeks in vaudeville in the Keith theatres. A percentage of her earnings will be given to the French Red Cross Society.

Clementine De Vere, prima donna of grand opera here and abroad, will make her vaudeville debut at Proctor's Fifth Avenue Theatre the latter half of next week in a condensed version of "Martha."

Plans for the dog show at the Hippodrome next week have been perfected. Frank S. Sternberg, Harris A. Baxter, and H. L. Hoffman, kennel experts, will act as judges, and Dr. Edward N. Leavy, veterinarian of the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, will inspect the pups to see that they are in fit condition to face Hippodrome audiences.

HORLICK'S
The Original
MALTED MILK
Unless you say "HORLICK'S" you may get a Substitute.

ALL WANT TO BE ORATORS

But Chauncey M. Depew Cautions the Would-Be Public Speakers.

"Every man in the United States wants to be a public speaker," said Chauncey M. Depew to the members of the Public Speaking Club of America at its opening in the West Side Y. M. C. A. Building, at 318 West Fifty-seventh Street, last night. "And," continued Mr. Depew, since the suffrage movement began, some women. I have never met a man who wouldn't rather be an orator than what he is, and most men think it's easy until they try it. Then they find it difficult. But very man can be a speaker if he will work hard enough. Public speaking is work, intelligent, persistent work, and a temperament behind the work that finds inspiration in failure."

Mr. Depew drew an emphatic distinction between "the gift of gab" and intelligent public speaking, and said that no man should presume to address his fellow citizens on any subject unless he knew more about the subject than they.

"The success of an orator," Mr. Depew continued, "also lies to a great extent in his ability to think for those who hear him, and make them go away imagining that they have thought it all out for themselves."

Mr. Depew opened his talk with accounts of personal experiences in oratory. He told of the time when he raised his "Peekskill tenor voice" while standing on the rock from which St. Paul addressed "Ye men of Athens," and of how a friend had attributed his success in speaking to his manipulation of a dry cigar.

Mr. Depew was introduced to the club with the recital by the chairman of his page in "Who's Who." When the ex-Senator arose to speak, he said:

"I don't know what to say after that obituary. I suppose that when a man is in his eighty-second year he has to submit to that sort of thing."

SYMPATHY COST HIM $102.

One Man Held on Complaint of Victims of Package Game.

John Bruno, 51 years old, who refused to give his address, was arraigned before Magistrate Murphy in Yorkville Court yesterday on a charge of grand larceny and held in $1,500 bail for examination today.

When arraigned Bruno wept, but Detective Bauerschmidt told the court that the prisoner could cause tears to flow at will, and that he had been crying all morning. Magistrate Murphy ordered the prisoner to dry his eyes, saying that there was no sympathy due him.

Bruno was arraigned on complaint of Max Rosenberg of 231 East Forty-third Street, who, through his sympathy, lost $102 and a gold watch and chain. Rosenberg's story to the court was to the effect that he saw Bruno weeping in Forty-second Street, near First Avenue, some time ago and was told that the latter was carrying $4,000 to the Spanish Consulate and was afraid of being robbed.

Rosenberg agreed to accompany Bruno, and en route to the Consulate office they were joined by a third man. This man suggested that Rosenberg take charge of the $4,000, but put up his money and watch as security, all to be placed in a package. This was done and the package left with Rosenberg, who was to meet Bruno the next day. When the package was opened it was found to contain waste paper.

MISS FARRAR FOR GERMANY.

Singer's Letter Is Being Reproduced in the Papers There.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Saturday, Oct. 23.—The Daily Mail says that Geraldine Farrar has written a letter from the United States which is being reproduced in the German press. She says:

"Everybody who knows me understands how grateful I am to Germany and the German people, because it is only through them I have become what I am in the musical world. None of my German friends can possibly for a moment believe the accusations which have been brought against me in such a hateful manner and which are nothing but untruths and distortions. I am a member of the Royal Prussian Opera and will go there when the right time comes and no poisonous tongue shall hinder me doing so. I am proud of my rank as a Prussian chamber singer and think too highly of it to show disrespect for the country to which I owe so inexpressibly much. I am a Germanophile through and through, although that is not very popular here at present."

ARRESTED IN COLLEGE ROW.

Four N. Y. U. Youths Cught in Interclass Fight in Street.

Special to The New York Times.

YONKERS, N. Y., Oct. 22.—Sylvester Elliott and Francis Potter, sophomores at New York University, and Harold Potter and Raymond Groves, freshmen, were arraigned before City Judge Beall in Special Sessions here today as an aftermath of the annual dinner of the sophomores at Shanley's restaurant last night.

Thirty-nine freshmen tried to break up the banquet which 114 sophomores were having. The collegians staged a lively fight in South Broadway, near the restaurant. Reserves from the Third Police Precinct caught four of the belligerents and shooed the rest over the city line into New York.

The four students arrested were paroled until today, when Judge Beall suspended sentence, after finding them guilty of fighting in the street.

BROADWAY LINES BLOCKED.

Derailed Car at Columbus Avenue Stops Traffic an Hour.

Traffic on Broadway surface lines was tied up for more than an hour during the rush last night when a crowded northbound Broadway-Columbus Avenue surface car jumped the tracks at Broadway and Columbus Avenue, tore up the rail, and narrowly missed crashing into an elevated pillar.

Although there was considerable excitement among the passengers, no one was seriously injured, and the glass windows of the car were unbroken. Patrolman Winnegar of the West Sixty-eighth Street Station, who was on duty at the crossing, escaped being hit only by a few inches.

OFF FOR EUROPE TODAY.

Some of the Passengers on Two Liners—The Arrivals.

Transatlantic liners sailing today and some of those booked to leave on them are:

ROMA, (Barcelona.)—A. Aldunate, Miss Grace Clark, C. N. F. Dos Santos, A. W. Glenck, Mr. and Mrs. H. Harris, the Rev. and Mrs. H. N. Howard, Miss E. Howard, Miss C. Howard, P. Hyland, the Rev. and Mrs. W. E. Kiely, F. M. Seeger, M. Sullivan, R. F. Silva, and Miss T. Monario.

AMERICA, (Naples.)—E. Canetta, Captain V. G. Mazzitelli, Mrs. Mazzitelli, Count Michele A. Magnoni, Mrs. C. N. Williamson, L. Corridore, Mrs. C. Marotte, C. Gamba, and Mrs. C. Davis.

Among the passengers who arrived yesterday on the Baltic from Liverpool were:

Captain D. I. S. Anderson, Dr. A. A. Barrows, Captain J. W. Batchelor, H. Bell, F. S. Charnhouse, W. C. Cromar, T. M. Donovan, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Diniff, Dr. W. E. Faulkner, R. B. Foster, R. D. Garden, Dr. H. F. Hartwell, Herbert Heather, Miss C. B. Holmes, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. King, T. W. Lyons, Mr. and Mrs. Alex Mackay, Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Markoe, Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Martens, Dr. H. F. Moore, J. H. Palmer, F. W. Poyner, Dr. E. Richardson, C. H. Scott, F. S. Stephen, Miss L. Taylor, Dr. H. S. Tobey, Miss F. S. Wilcocks, and L. M. Wood.

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SIR ANDREW NOBLE DIES IN LONDON

One of the Leading Authorities on Artillery and Explosives Was 84 Years Old.

WON MANY DECORATIONS

He Was the Author of Books on the Science of Gunnery and a Member of Noted Societies.

LONDON, Oct. 22.—The death is announced here today of Sir Andrew Noble, one of the foremost authorities on artillery and explosives, in his eighty-fifth year.

He was a native of Scotland, and for many years had been an important member of executive and experimental committees connected with the work of Woolwich Arsenal.

Sir Andrew was educated at Edinburgh University, and in 1860 joined the firm of Sir W. G. Armstrong & Co., pioneer makers of ordnance. He was President of the First Committee on Explosives from the time it was formed until it was dissolved, and later became a member of the Board of Research. In 1904 Sir Andrew served as a member of the Tariff Commission. He was President of the Federated Engineering Employers of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and in 1908 received the gold medal of the Society of Chemical Industry. The following year he received the Albert Medal from the Royal Society of Arts.

Sir Andrew received a number of Governmental decorations and honors for his work. In 1893 he was created a Knight Commander of the Bath and in 1902 was made a Baronet. He was also a Fellow of the Royal Society, a Fellow of the Royal Astronomical Society, a Fellow of the Chemical Society, and the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge conferred on him the degree of Doctor of Science. Sir Andrew was also a Doctor of Civil Law.

He was the first Baronet of Ardmore and Ardardan Noble in Dumbartonshire and of Ardkinglas in Argyllshire. Sir Andrew was also a Justice and Deputy Lieutenant of the Peace in Northumberland, of which he was Sheriff in 1896. He had received a number of foreign decorations, among which were those of the First Class of the Sacred Treasure of Japan and the Order of the Rising Sun, the Grand Cordon of the Orders of Mesoudieh and Medjidie, the Rose of Brazil, the Grand Cross of the Crown of Italy, the Dragon of China, the post of Commander of the Order of Jesus Christ of Portugal, and he was a Knight of the Order of Charles III. of Spain.

Sir Andrew was also a foreign member of the Academia del Lincei of Rome, and at the time of his death was Chairman of Sir W. G. Armstrong, Whitworth & Co.

He was the author of a number of books on explosives and the science of gunnery, the best known of which is "Artillery and Explosives," published in 1906.

Among the clubs he belonged to were the Carlton, Athenaeum, Army and Navy, and the United Service Clubs of London, and the New Club of Edinburgh.

In 1854 he married Miss Margery Campbell, daughter of A. Campbell of Quebec, and is survived by two sons and two daughters. His heir is Major George John William Noble, late of the Thirteenth Hussars.

Charles Hubbard.

Charles Hubbard, a steel, iron, and coal merchant, and one of the builders of the famous Monitor, died yesterday at the home of his daughter, Mrs. George S. Towle, in Larchmont, N. Y., in his eighty-first year. He was head of the firm of Charles Hubbard & Co. of 81 Fulton Street. Mr. Hubbard was a descendant of the fifth child of John Alden and Priscilla Mullens of the Plymouth Colony and was born in Boston. He came here when a young man and went into the steel business, being for a time connected with the J. L. Mott Iron Works. In addition to his daughter, he is survived by a son.

Rev. Father Alphonse M. Schaeken.

The Rev. Father Alphonse M. Schaeken, rector of St. Paul's Church in Jersey City for the last fifteen years, died suddenly yesterday afternoon in the rectory, 14 Greenville Avenue, of heart disease, in his sixty-seventh year. He was a native of Holland and was educated at the University of Louvain. Soon after he came to this country and became assistant at St. Joseph's Church, in Baldwin Avenue, Jersey City. From there, thirty years ago, he went to the Church of Our Lady of Lourdes in Paterson, N. J., as rector, his next charge being St. Paul's.

Adolph H. Fischer.

Adolph H. Fischer, President of the North River Savings Bank, and actively connected with a number of other financial institutions, died last night at his home, 129 West Seventieth Street, in his sixty-second year.

He was born in this city and was a graduate of the Columbia Law School. Mr. Fischer was a Director of the Produce Exchange Bank and the Garfield Safe Deposit Company. He was a Past Master of Kane Lodge, F. and A. M., and a member of the Union League Club. His wife, a son, and a daughter survive him.

Consul Arthur James Clare.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Oct. 22.—Arthur James Clare, United States Consul at Port Antonio, died early this morning after a short illness in his fifty-second year.

He had been in the Consular Service for fourteen years, his first appointment being that of Vice Consul at Barbados in 1901. From 1902 until 1905 he was Vice and Deputy Consul, and then Consul. In 1908 he was appointed Consul at Georgetown, in Guiana. In 1911 Mr. Clare became Consul at Bluefields in Nicaragua, later being transferred to Port Antonio.

Charles H. Covell Dies at 82.

Charles Heber Covell, a former Commissary of the Seventh Regiment and one of the oldest members of its veteran association, died yesterday at his home, 490 West End Avenue, in his eighty-third year. He was born in Saybrook, Conn., and retired from business five years ago. Mr. Covell belonged to the Seventh Regiment for thirty-two years and served in Washington during the civil war. His wife and three sons survive him.

Dr. Gabriel to Tell of Armenia.

At the French Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association, 100 West Fifty-fourth Street, this evening, Dr. M. S. Gabriel will give a talk upon Armenia. The lecture will be free, and women are invited.

CUBA Before the World
A beautifully illustrated book, officially sanctioned by the Government of Cuba, containing a comprehensive, descriptive account of the Republic of Cuba from the earliest times to the present day, with unembellished data for general information of history, government, education, sanitation, commerce, industry, agriculture, transportation, banking, society, press, attractions for tourists, sports, and notes of interest. Superbly illustrated with 500 original photographs. Cloth bound; six-color cover. This book was presented by the Cuban Government at the San Francisco Exposition. At leading bookstores, $2, or supplied by SOUVENIR GUIDE OF CUBA CO., 127 Water St., New York.

AARON S. THOMAS DIES.

Retired Shoe Manufacturer and Banker Was in His 69th Year.

Aaron Smith Thomas, one of the most prominent shoe manufacturers in this country until he retired in 1905, and the founder of Thomas & Co. of Brooklyn, died yesterday at his home, 133 West Seventy-third Street, in his sixty-ninth year. He was a special partner in the brokerage firm of Clement & Whitney at 55 Wall Street.

He was born in Wickford, R. I., and was graduated from Yale University in 1869. Mr. Thomas was President of his class at the time of his death, and was a member of the fraternities of Psi Upsilon and Phi Beta Kappa. After graduating he entered the shoe manufacturing business in Providence, R. I., where he remained until he came here many years ago. Mr. Thomas was a director of the Mount Morris and Williamsburg Savings Banks and of the Neyland Butt Company of Providence. He was a brother of the late Bishop Elisha S. Thomas of Canada, and an uncle of Bishop Nathaniel S. Thomas of Wyoming.

He was a vestryman of Christ Church here and of St. Paul's Church in Wickford, R. I., where he was also Vice President of the Laymen's Federation. Mr. Thomas was also a member of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew, the Union League Club, the Sons of American Revolution, and the New England Society.

His wife, who was Miss Clara L. Hubbard, and his two sons, Dr. Clarence T. and Winthrop G. Thomas, survive him.

Obituary Notes.

WILLIAM A. ROONEY, chief clerk of the Department of Health here, died recently at the home of his mother, 3,065 Decatur Avenue, Bronx, in his thirty-seventh year.

RUDOLF SAACKE, sales agent for the Loco-Phillips Company, died recently at his home, 554 West 184th Street, in his forty-eighth year.

CORNELIUS H. BOWMAN, for many years connected with the Borden Condensed Milk Company, died on Wednesday at St. Mary's Hospital in Passaic, N. J., in his sixty-third year.

MICHAEL KELLEY, for many years a horse dealer in the old horse market at Broadway and Forty-first Street, died on Thursday at his home, 132 West Ninety-sixth Street, in his fifty-third year.

GEORGE W. DOTY, 78 years old, a pioneer resident of Yonkers, and formerly in the trucking business, died at his home, 34 Post Street, yesterday.

Mrs. MARY E. HAWKINS, descendant of a prominent Brooklyn family, died on Thursday at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Charles M. Hammond, Newtown, Conn., aged 83 years.

JOSEPH R. LAHEY, head of the J. R. Lahey Automobile Company of Jersey City, died yesterday at his home, 9 Van Reipen Avenue, Jersey City, from injuries received in a motor accident two months ago. He was 50 years old.

WILLIAM H. WELCH, a member of the firm of Welch & Eason of Charleston, S. C., died on Tuesday at the Holland House, in his fifty-first year.

Mrs. CORNELIA TERHUNE, wife of William H. Terhune, a clock dealer at 25 Murray Street, died recently at her home, 2 West 121st Street, in her seventy-first year.

JOHN C. DARROW, formerly a lawyer here, died recently at the home of his son, J. Colerick Darrow, at Peekskill, N. Y., in his eighty-third year.

HENRY J. FINK of 46 West 126th Street, a salesman for the jewelry firm of B. Rody of John Street, died on Thursday in his room at the Colonial Hotel in Cleveland, Ohio.

Mrs. CORNELIA GARDINER DUNN, widow of Samuel P. Dunn, a grain merchant and member of the New York Produce Exchange, died from heart disease on Thursday at her home, 1,237 Pacific Street, Brooklyn. She was 75 years of age, and left a son and two daughters.

RICHARD W. RIKER, 43 years old, for the last twenty-seven years employed by William Bishop & Sons, yacht outfitters, died on Thursday at his home, 630 Park Place, Brooklyn.

Miss MARY CATHERINE LOWE, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Lowe and Supervisor of the Cortlandt office of the New York Telephone Company, died on Thursday at her home, 441 Bergen Street, Brooklyn, aged 22 years.

JOHN E. CAPERS, a retired fertilizer manufacturer and a direct descendant of Revolutionary stock, died on Thursday at the home of his son, 1,603 McDonough Street, Brooklyn, in his seventy-sixth year. Mr. Capers was born in Charleston, S. C., and was a son of Judge Le Grand G. Capers and a grandson of General William Capers of the Continental Army. He had been a resident of Brooklyn for the last seventy years, and was well known in the Bedford section.

Mrs. MARY ANN McDONOUGH, 65 years old, wife of William H. McDonough, a retired dry goods merchant, died at her home, 1,934 East Fourteenth Street, Flatbush, on Thursday.

Miss EMMA DICKERMAN, employed in the book department of The Brooklyn Daily Eagle, died on Thursday at her home, 1,265 Seventy-fifth Street, Bay Ridge, aged 38 years.

Mrs. MALLA E. CROSS, widow of Samuel Cross, formerly a well-known banker in Washington, D. C., died in the Midwood Sanitarium on Thursday from injuries received in an automobile accident in Flatbush last week. Mrs. Cross was born in Washington 56 years ago, and was a daughter of Major John and Elizabeth Nordeck.

Mrs. HELEN BINNINGER WATTLES, widow of Allen Wattles and a member of a family who were among the early organizers of the Moravian Church in Brooklyn, died from pneumonia on Thursday at the home of her son-in-law, Dr. Owen E. Houghton, 126 South Oxford Street, Brooklyn, in her seventy-ninth year. Mrs. Wattles had been a resident of Brooklyn for fifty years, and is survived by two daughters, Mrs. Nellie A. Houston and Miss Grace, and by Dr. William E. Wilson of Pawtucket, R. I.

JOHN TILLY, a native of Ringwood, Hampshire, England, and a retired farmer of Westchester, died on Thursday at his home, 153 Bainbridge Street, Brooklyn, in his eighty-ninth year. He is survived by two sons and a daughter.

Mrs. META GESINE MAYHEW, wife of William Mayhew, a builder, died on Wednesday at her home, 122 Avenue C, Flatbush, aged 39 years.

Mrs. JESSIE DRYDEN BUNCE, 65 years old, wife of George Bunce, an inspector in the New York Trade School in Manhattan, is dead at her home, 1,306 Sutter Avenue, Brooklyn, from kidney disease. Besides her husband she left three sons.

Mrs. MARIA E. GLOVER, who for many years owned a private school in Lafayette Avenue, Brooklyn, died on Wednesday in the Graham Home for Old Ladies, where she had lived for the last fourteen years. She was 80 years of age and the widow of William H. Glover.

Mrs. CAROLINE KOERNER, formerly for forty-five years a member of the Hendrix Street Baptist Church in East New York, where she was a teacher in the Sunday school and head of the Ladies' Aid Society, is dead at her home, 213 Cornelia Street, Brooklyn, from pneumonia. She was the widow of Charles Koerner and is survived by four daughters and three sons.

Mrs. MARTHA R. de FOREEST, widow of John H. de Forest, died on Thursday at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Josephine de La Ree, in Westwood, N. J. Mrs. de Forest was born in England eighty-four years ago and had lived in Brooklyn for more than sixty years. She was a descendant of the old Van Nest family, which settled in this country in 1650. She is survived by two daughters and a son.

THOMAS FLE

FOOTBALL BATTLES TODAY WILL TEST THE BIG ELEVENS — COLUMBIA'S FIRST GAME

FOOTBALL ELEVENS SWARM IN NEW YORK

Dartmouth, Holy Cross, W. & J., and St. Lawrence Drop In Before Today's Games.

New York was overrun with football players yesterday, and with so many gridiron folks at large the city again looked like the football centre it was several years ago. Four college squads were camped at the Hotel Cumberland, and tonight there will be five, with a total of more than 150 men. Dartmouth, Washington and Jefferson, St. Lawrence, and Holy Cross all held their final rehearsals for today's games on local gridirons.

Last night was a football night, but, being the 'eve of the games, was very quiet. Tonight, if some of these teams win today, the college cheer of the exuberant youth may echo up and down Broadway as in days of yore.

Dartmouth practiced for a few hours at Ebbets Field in Brooklyn yesterday, and will go to Princeton this morning, accompanied by 200 students from Hanover, together with many of Dartmouth's alumni, to see the Green Mountain boys tackle the Tigers.

The Washington and Jefferson squad, under Coach Bob Folwell, went through a signal drill and practice in forward passing at Van Cortlandt Park. The team went to New Haven last night to get a rest before they attack Yale. The St. Lawrence eleven, which opens the season at Columbia, and will bring back the game to Columbia after an absence of ten years, practiced at South Field yesterday. Holy Cross is here to play Fordham, and it is expected that the game will be witnessed by the largest crowd that has seen the Maroon play in nine years. The Georgetown team, which plays the Army today, will arrive here this morning and will return from West Point tonight and join the big gathering of visiting collegians to see what New York looks like when the electric signs are all at work.

Coach Frank Cavanaugh put the big Dartmouth team through a long signal drill at Ebbets Field, and Gerrish practiced a lot of kicking. There is no strong feeling of confidence in the Dartmouth crowd this year that they will win at Princeton. Cavanaugh saw the Tigers defeat Lafayette last week and came away saying that Princeton had a pretty good football team, a better one than last year. His own team is weaker behind the line, although Dartmouth presents a big, powerful array of forwards. McDonough will play his first big game at quarter back, and although he is mechanically a good player, his worth under fire has yet to be determined. McDonough is not in the best of shape and his place may be taken by Worthington, the national champion broad jumper. Princeton won last year 16 to 12, and while the New Hampshire lads do not look for victory, they expect a close game.

Washington and Jefferson does not hope to repeat last year's 13 to 7 victory over Yale at the Bowl today. Coach Bob Folwell said yesterday that his back field averaged only 150 pounds, but that the line men were big and formidable. They went through their plays at Van Cortlandt Park, and now have the forward pass well perfected. They used this style of play that beat Yale last year. The team, however, will miss the services of such stars as Speigel and Fleming. "We do not expect to beat Yale," said Folwell yesterday before going to New Haven, "but the Elis will know they have been in a football game."

Much of the sympathy which seems to be prevailing among Yale men for the eleven may not be necessary, for it is under adverse conditions that Yale teams of the past have risen to real power before the season was ended. It would not be surprising if Yale should start today's tilt in the up-grade and wipe out last year's defeat by Washington and Jefferson in an effective manner.

There will be great jubilation at Columbia this afternoon when St. Lawrence gives the newly formed Columbia eleven its first test. Coach Metcalf has been drilling the men for many weeks, but the team's ability is unknown. Columbia is so enthusiastic about the return of the gridiron game that the students will turn out and make a big noise about it. There will be music and waving of flags and concerted cheering. The students of Barnard College will attend the game and join in the demonstration. St. Lawrence practiced at South Field yesterday under Coach Boundy. The players went through their plays with plenty of snap and dash, and will give Columbia a good chance to see just how much they know about football. Too much is not expected of the Columbia eleven in their first game.

The revival of the Holy Cross game at Fordham is a significant event for these rivals, and a big crowd is expected at Fordham Field. Harry Vaughn, the former Yale player, is coaching the Maroon eleven, and, as this is the first of the four hard games on Fordham's schedule, a close battle is looked for. Holy Cross is being coached this season by Luke Kelly, the former Notre Dame star.

The big game of the day out of reach of New Yorkers is the Harvard-Cornell game at Cambridge. The Big Red Team from Ithaca is going into the Stadium today primed to do big things. Coach Al Sharpe's team has shown great speed and power this season, but their opponents have not offered a resistance which has shown a true test of the Cornell offense. The eleven made a great finish last year and started this season with much fine material and with Barrett, one of the best quarter backs, as Captain. Harvard's development has been slow and the Crimson has shown moments of extreme weakness. Their showing this year, however, is about the same as last year, when Haughton's team showed little of its real power until the game with Princeton.

For Cornell today's game is its biggest opportunity of the year, and the team is likely to make the most of it. Whether Harvard can muster up enough of its latent and slowly developed power to offstand the dashing game of the Ithacans, who are sure to play desperately to win, is of course a question. To Harvard the Cornell game will be taken as it comes in the Haughton system of the team's development. Harvard would be satisfied to win by a small margin. The Crimson will probably play the same sort of a safe game as was played against Michigan last year. The desire to run up a good score against a formidable opponent like Cornell would be sacrificed to safeguard the team for its future big games. Cornell has never defeated the Harvard eleven.

Penn and Pittsburgh Clash Today.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 22.—The University of Pennsylvania football team held its final practice for tomorrow's game with the University of Pittsburgh today behind closed gates. Even members of the scrub team were barred from Franklin Field while the 'Varsity ran through a light signal practice, which was followed by a blackboard talk in the gymnasium. With the exception of Mathews, left tackle, the Pennsylvania players are in fine shape, and the coaches feel confident that the team will give a good account of itself in tomorrow's contest.

The Pittsburgh players, accompanied by Coach Warner and a squad of rooters, arrived here tonight. Although none of the freshmen in the Pittsburgh squad will participate in the game, Coach Warner and his players are hopeful of winning by a large score.

Football Games Today.

Harvard vs. Cornell, at Cambridge.
Yale vs. Washington and Jefferson, at New Haven.
Princeton vs. Dartmouth, at Princeton.
Army vs. Georgetown, at West Point.
Columbia vs. St. Lawrence, at New York.
Navy vs. Virginia Polytechnic Institute, at Annapolis.
Georgia vs. Virginia, at Athens.
Amherst vs. Wesleyan, at Amherst.
Brown vs. Syracuse, at Providence.
Carlisle Indians vs. Bucknell, at Carlisle.
Colgate vs. Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, at Hamilton.
Fordham vs. Holy Cross, at Fordham.
Hamilton vs. Tiobart, at Clinton.
Haverford vs. New York University, at Haverford.
Lafayette vs. Albright, at Easton.
Penn State vs. West Virginia Wesleyan, at State College.
Union vs. Stevens Tech, at Schenectady.
Pennsylvania vs. University of Pittsburgh, at Philadelphia.
Williams vs. Trinity, at Williamstown.
Lehigh vs. Muhlenberg, at South Bethlehem.

SCHOOL GAMES.

Bay Ridge H. S. vs. Brooklyn Prep, at Brooklyn.
Boys' H. S. vs. Poly Prep, at Brooklyn.
Erasmus Hall vs. Commercial H. S., at Brooklyn.
Manual Training H. S. vs. Adelphi Academy, at Brooklyn.
Morris H. S. vs. Stuyvesant H. S., at New York.
Morristown School vs. St. Paul's School, at Morristown.
Stamford H. S. vs. H. S. of Commerce, at Stamford.
St. John's Prep vs. Flushing H. S., at Brooklyn.

CADETS FEAR GEORGETOWN.

Keenly Remember What Southerners Did to Navy In Recent Game.

Special to The New York Times.

WEST POINT, Oct. 22.—Light practice on the football field this evening gave the Army its final preparation for the Georgetown game tomorrow. On their way out to the gridiron the men stopped for a short practice at the blocking and tackling dummies. There was no scrimmaging, the coaches spending most of the time in a position drill and a long signal practice. Injuries to Parker, Meacham and Coffin kept these players idle today and they are not likely to play against Georgetown tomorrow. O'Hare, Captain "Babe" Weyand, Mitchell, Ford, and Oliphant all participated in the signal drill tonight, but they are so badly bruised they are not expected to start tomorrow's game. The men spent considerable time with the forward pass formations, Murrill getting off several pretty ones to the ends. Britton seems to have displaced Redfield at end. The latter was not used today in the signal practice. Timberlake will play part of the game in Weyand's place.

The cadets fear Georgetown and although the team is crippled it will make a hard fight to win. The fact that Georgetown beat the Navy a fortnight ago is an added incentive to the Army men to win and Georgetown will know it has been through a fight at the finish. The Army team will line up as follows: Neyland and Britton, ends; Jones and Weyand, tackles; O'Hare and Holmes, guards; McEwan, centre; Murrill, quarterback; Mitchell and Oliphant, half backs; Ford, full back.

N. Y. U. Goes to Haverford Today.

A two-hour rehearsal of signals and a general review of the weak points was the final preparation which Head Coach Reilley gave the New York University eleven yesterday for the game with Haverford at Haverford, Penn., today. The 'Varsity showed more speed than it has at any previous practice this season. Every man was in his regular position and appeared to be in the best of condition, so that the Violet expects to defeat the Pennsylvania eleven by a larger score than last year. The superior strength of this year's eleven and the fact that the practices of the past week have included some of the hardest kind of scrimmaging indicate that the Violet's hopes will be realized.

The probable line-up for the game today is: Waldman, left end; Williams, left tackle; Zimmerle, left guard; Schlower, centre; House, right guard; Somers, right tackle; Egan, right end; Manly, quarter back; Cann, left half back; Erwig, right half back; Bernstein, full back.

Navy Hopes for a Victory.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Oct. 22.—The Naval Academy football team has improved so much in its practice games during the present week that its friends are confident of defeating Virginia Polytechnic Institute here tomorrow and showing a different brand of football from that exhibited in previous games. The line-up announced by Head Coach Ingram shows several changes, and the team will start the game as follows: Left end, Kenworthy; left tackle, Ward; left guard, Kercher; centre, Goodsell; right guard, Smith; right tackle, Gilman; right end, Harrison; quarter back, Captain Miles; left half back, Martin; right half back, Westphal; full back, Von Heimburg. Harrison, one of the regular ends last season, will play for the first time this season. He is particulary strong in getting the ball on forward pass plays. Every back has shown improvement during the week in carrying the ball, while Von Heimburg is doing much better punting.

Indians "Brush Up" on Signals.

Special to The New York Times.

CARLISLE, Penn., Oct. 22.—On account of making several changes in the Carlisle Indian School football eleven's line-up, Coaches Kelly and Welch put the Redskins through an unusually long and hard signal drill this afternoon on Indian Field, in preparation for tomorrow's contest here against Bucknell. The players are getting accustomed to their new positions, and team work will not be seriously handicapped. Captain Calac did some good work this after noon, both in punting and in placement kicking. The Redskins' line-up tomorrow will be: Left end, Lasha; left tackle, Welmas; left guard, Mays; centre, E. Morin; right guard, J. Morin; right tackle, Martel; right end, Looksaround; quarter back, Crane; left half back, Broker; right half back, Wofford; full back, Captain Calac.

Signal Drill for Williams.

Special to The New York Times.

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., Oct. 22.—In preparation for the Trinity game tomorrow, the Williams College football players were put through a thorough signal drill this afternoon on Weston Field. The addition of Wells and Payson, both star members of last year's Purple eleven, to the coaching staff has enabled Fred Daly to give his undivided attention to several new formations which are being tried out, probably for use against Trinity tomorrow. Williams will line up as follows: Redfield, left end; Choate, left tackle; Clifford, left guard; Garfield, centre; J. A. Wright, right guard; Welch, right tackle; Hubbell, right end; Overton, left half back; H. Wright, right half back; Jones, quarter back; Tomkins, full back.

Wesleyan Goes to Amherst Today.

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., Oct. 22.—The Wesleyan team, which will go to Amherst tomorrow, has not been scored upon this season, and the whole institution is worked up in expectation of a victory tomorrow. More than four hundred students, with a band, will go to Amherst on a special train. Owing to injuries, the Wesleyan team will be handicapped, for Captain Highley, Sargent, and Hecker are all out of the game. This year's team is regarded here as the best since 1905, when Wesleyan won the triangular league pennant. Coach Eustis has used the freshman team this week against the 'Varsity.

"Pete" Maxfield Out Again.

Special to The New York Times.

EASTON, Penn., Oct. 22.—After a month's absence from active play with the Lafayette football squad, Pete Maxfield, the giant tackle, was at his old place in the signal practice this afternoon, which was the final preparation for the game with Albright tomorrow. Maxfield has been out with a sprained ankle. It is probable that he will play in a part of the game tomorrow. Low again played tackle on the 'Varsity, and will play there tomorrow. The 'Varsity went through the light work in a spirited style.

Eight Football Fatalities This Year.

CHICAGO, Oct. 22.—The death of Bryan Scott of Knox College, who died in St. Louis yesterday of injuries sustained in a football game, was the eighth football fatality this season, according to statistics available today. There were fifteen deaths attributed to the game last season, including one after the season had closed.

Montclair Football Victory.

Montclair Academy's football team defeated the Bloomfield High School eleven in an interesting game yesterday afternoon on the former's gridiron at Montclair, N. J., by the score of 20 to 0.

YALE EXPECTS CLOSE GAME WITH W. & J.

Elis Fear Repetition of Successful Forward Passing of Last Year.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 22.—Yale coaches said tonight, in discussing tomorrow's football game with Washington and Jefferson College, that Yale could expect to win by only the closest of margins. Yale undergraduates believe that their eleven, weakened by the injury of six first string players, and by the loss of Full Back Harry Legore and Half Back Billy Easton through disqualification, will be unable to outscore the brilliant W. and J. combination which last year defeated the Elis 13 to 7. Unless Washington and Jefferson is considerably weaker than it was a year ago Yale cannot logically hope for victory, according to many undergraduates. It is felt that Yale faces its first eleven of the highest standard this season and that, although Virginia won a game through Yale's fumbling, Washington and Jefferson will show an article of football tomorrow much superior to that played by Virginia.

On account of the loss of four rush line stars, Yale's defense will be considerably weakened and the ability of Gates and Church to withstand the visitors' attack is doubted by many Yale men who are downcast by the loss of Legore. Yale will be able to present no star tomorrow except Captain Wilson, whose end runs from quarter back with the plunging game of Mal Scovil will constitute the major part of the Yale attack.

That Yale fears the forward pass has been shown by bringing John Kilpatrick several days ago to perfect the Eli ends. Washington and Jefferson made both their touchdowns last year through an almost marvelous execution of this play. Yale's ends have been the weakest played of any position on the team, and Yale has been heroically trying to strengthen this link in her chain of defense during the past fortnight.

Considerable Washington and Jefferson money reached Yale tonight. It was offered at even terms against Yale.

Yale will make two changes in the line-up tomorrow. Church has displaced Allen at right end and Joe Neville will be tried at right half back in place of Legore. Church, who will tomorrow start his first game for Yale since early last season, has been making the competition close with Allen for right end all Fall. He was tried at both tackle and end in the early games this year and was regarded as a likely first-string choice when he was shelved for the season by injury.

In Kirk, Smith, and Neville Yale will present a pony pair of half backs, each weighing about 165 pounds. They will divide the Yale punting. Neville did the kicking last Saturday after Legore retired, but Smith has shown improvement steadily this week under the tutelage of Dr. Billy Bull, and will start the punting game tomorrow.

Aside from Legore, six first-string players will be kept out of the game by injuries. These are Centre Rush White, Guard Black, Tackle Baldridge, End Betts, Quarter Back Thompson, and Full Back Guernsey.

Tomorrow's line-up: Left end, Mosley; left tackle, "Chub" Sheldon; left guard, Von Holt; centre, Way; right guard, Kim Sheldon; right tackle, Gates; right end, Church; quarter back, Captain Wilson; left half back, Smith; right half back, Neville; full back, Scovil.

FOOTBALL CAPTAIN A "PRO."

Lorin Solon of Minnesota Disqualified for Playing Baseball for Money

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Oct. 22.—Lorin Solon, Captain of the University of Minnesota football eleven, today was held guilty of professionalism, and declared ineligible to take part in future intercollegiate competitions. The charge against him was that he had played Summer baseball for money on the Havre (Mon.) team.

The Eligibility Committee includes two football players—Baston and Bierman. The vote against him was unanimous. As Solon signed an affidavit that he was an amateur, it was said that expulsion from the university might be asked. Solon was the team's surest ground gainer, its best goal kicker, a great defense player, and the best man on the squad in receiving forward passes, according to his admirers.

He was also a Scholopher Captain in recent history to be barred from play on the eve of an important contest because of sustained charges of professionalism. In 1914 Captain Earl Pickering of Madison, Wis., was declared ineligible to play, and was withdrawn from the line-up on complaint of the University of Wisconsin.

Lehigh Tackles Muhlenburg.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTH BETHLEHEM, Penn., Oct. 22.—The best conditioned, best developed, and strongest football team that Lehigh has been able to get together this year finished a strenuous week of work today, and tomorrow will try to demonstrate Coach Keady's teachings against the strength of Muhlenburg's team. At least the local coaches hope Muhlenburg will prove strong, because with the Pennsylvania State and Gettysburg games approaching, Lehigh's eleven needs the developing influence of a hard battle. Grumbach will start the game at left guard in place of Ostrump, who was slightly injured yesterday. Otherwise the stonewall line will remain intact. Coach Keady is anxious to see what his newly arranged back field will do. Cahall at quarter back, Maguinnes and Keady half backs, and Halsted, full back, will present the most powerful back field combination that Coach Keady has so far sent into a game.

Rochester to Have "Grad" Manager

Special to The New York Times.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Oct. 22.—University of Rochester athletics in the future will be in charge of a graduate manager, the decision to create such a position having been reached by the university council governing body of athletic activities of the college. Captain Frederick W. Heinricha, President of the council, has announced that the position will be filled as soon as a suitable graduate manager is selected from the list of Rochester graduates recommended for the place. The proposed move is of the greatest interest to Rochester graduates, the need of a graduate manager for all athletics having become more evident as Rochester activities in intercollegiate sport have increased.

Amherst's Signal Drill.

Special to The New York Times.

AMHERST, Mass., Oct. 22.—A long signal practice this afternoon ended the Amherst preparations for the Wesleyan game here tomorrow. No changes in the line-up are expected, and the same eleven used all season will start the game. The "no admittance" sign has been up at Pratt Field every day this week, and it is expected that Coach Riley will use some new plays in tomorrow's game.

Columbia Cubs Score a Goal.

Columbia's freshman football team engaged in a practice scrimmage yesterday afternoon with the Horace Mann School eleven on South Field. The Blue and White cubs succeeded in crossing their opponents' goal once, when Dunn, substitute left end, plowed through the line.

Syracuse Off for Providence.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Oct. 22.—Twenty-four members of the Syracuse University football squad left this afternoon for Providence, R. I., where the Brown University eleven will be played tomorrow afternoon. The Syracuse eleven averages 182 pounds in weight.

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STUDENTS NOT 'LIVE STOCK.'

Commerce Commission Decides Against Penn State Men.

STATE COLLEGE, Penn., Oct. 22.—Plans of Pennsylvania State College students to travel as "live stock" to the big football games away from home have been shattered by the Interstate Commerce Commission, it was learned today.

The commission ruled that it was illegal for railroads to transport human beings under the special classification of "live stock."

The students hoped to see the Harvard game next week at Cambridge at a cost of about $7 for railroad fare, whereas the journey in Pullmans would cost them $35.

TEST OF RUSH'S METHODS.

Princeton Coach's Game to be Tried Against Dartmouth Today.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 22.—Finishing off their last bit of training for the Dartmouth game tomorrow with a light practice this afternoon, Princeton awaits the arrival of the big Green team from Hanover tomorrow with no overconfidence but with hope for a victory. Practically all of Coach "Speedy" Rush's men are in good condition and will be able to start the contest tomorrow. The men have been drilled with a hard battle in view so that the Tigers will not be taken unawares by any strength on the part of Dartmouth.

Princeton rooters will be out in force, and a big delegation from out of town is expected to view the results of Rush's first year of coaching in the first big game of the year on Princeton's schedule.

The only name in the line-up that has not appeared in recent games will be that of Halsey at right tackle. The big forward, who was first tried out at guard, but who was unsuited for the position, has shown wonderful development during the past week and Rush has decided to start him in the game. With a wonderful build that should adapt itself to a spectacular game as a roving tackle of the Ballin type, the actions of Halsey will be watched with much interest tomorrow.

Practice today consisted of defensive work as well as the usual signal practice and kicking drill. From the way it out it seems that Rush is convinced that Dartmouth intends to play a forward passing game tomorrow. For an hour the scrubs tried to get the passes off with the 'Varsity opposing them. No tackling was allowed, but each regular was assigned to cover an opponent and progress was so rapid that soon the scrubs were unable to make a successful toss.

The signal practice was held behind closed gates at the old field, but during the workout a thorough overhauling of all of the Tigers' plays was made. There was considerable attention paid to new plays that have not yet been in evidence in public, and Rush evidently expects to be called upon to show something against the Hanoverians.

FORDHAM SEEKS REVENGE.

Bronxites Hope to Wipe Out Holy Cross Victory of 1913.

After waiting two years to avenge the football defeat of 1913, Fordham will clash with Holy Cross at Fordham Field this afternoon in the first big game played on the Bronx gridiron since 1909. That the renewed football relations of the two big Catholic rivals is causing some interest among the old grads is evident from the fact that over three thousand seats have been taken by both alumni bodies, while special arrangements have been made by the New York Central Railroad to make special stops at Fordham Station of trains leaving Grand Central Station at 2:06 and 2:30 o'clock.

The last preliminary practice yesterday saw Fordham still in some doubt as to this afternoon's line-up. After starting its usual drill, Coach Vaughn suddenly stopped operations until the big canvas fence was hurriedly put up around the regular gridiron. The squad was then taken into the inclosure for its first secret drill of the year. In the brief opening workout the line-up was the same as Thursday's, with Benson and Grace still in the places of Kane and Corridden. Corriden was on hand, however, and appeared to have recovered from the banging up he received in the New York University practice game.

In the secret drill there was a brief review of the fundamentals and a hard signal practice. It was followed by a blackboard drill in the dressing room. Following the practice the Maroon undergraduates spent over an hour in the stands practicing cheers for today's game. They were especially jubilant following the announcement that Morcaldi would be back at quarter back after an absence of two weeks. It will be his first game this year. As a result Captain Dave Dunn will move back to left half back. Delehanty will start at centre in place of Treanor.

Union Ready for Stevens Tech.

Special to The New York Times.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Oct. 22.—In final preparations for the Stevens Tech game tomorrow Union's 'Varsity showed the result of a hard week's practice today. The line displayed more cohesion and drive than has been apparent for two weeks. Wally Girling, Dow Roof, and "Tubby" Rosecrans alternated in the 'Varsity backfield, with Stoller, Mallen, and Anderson. Goff, at quarter back, gave way for a few minutes toward the end of practice to Girling, who ran the team with snap and precision. For the first time this year practically all the 'Varsity men are off the hospital list. Roof has recovered from his torn shoulder, Girling's elbow is good once more, and Stoller is fit. The presence of many old Union football men on the field this afternoon encouraged the squad. Among them were "Big Bill" Smith, '99; "Pud" Harvey, star half back in 1907; G. Herbert Daley, '92, and Everett Grout.

Queensboro Kennel Club Show.

More than 800 dogs will be benched at Link's Schuetzen Park, Astoria, Long Island, today, where the first annual exhibition of the Queensboro Kennel Club will be held. The entries represent many of the leading kennels in the East, and the show will be one of the largest of the open air match events of the season. Classes have been provided for Boston terrier puppy, dogs and bitches, six months and under, in addition to Japanese spaniels. A number of special prizes have been offered for the various breeds. The show grounds at Astoria are twenty minutes from New York City and can be reached by the Queensboro trolley lines.

Meeting of Dog Lovers.

At the regular bi-monthly meeting of the Dog Lovers' Protective Association of America, which is to be held tonight at the assembly rooms of the Betterment League, 11 East Thirty-fifth Street, President James Gardner Rossman will make an announcement of interest to all dog lovers in New York City. The meeting will be an open one, and all owners of dogs are invited to attend. Mr. Rossman recently had an interview with the Board of Health officials and the representatives of the A. S. P. C. A., and he will announce some interesting facts gathered at these conferences.

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HARVARD MAKES SHIFTS IN ELEVEN

Wallace to Play Centre and Parson Left Tackle Against Cornell.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Oct. 22.—Today when the Harvard coaches formed their team to go into the Cornell game tomorrow there were three important changes. Three men who played last year were suddenly rushed back into the line-up and, on paper, the Crimson should go against the Ithacans considerably faster than it did against the University of Virginia team a week ago. The first shift made was that of putting Don Wallace back at centre rush, a position which he played well against Yale and Princeton last Fall. Wallace has been keeping in trim all season, but the question of his eligibility was only decided last night. Taylor will be a substitute and probably will play in the second half of the game.

Parson, last year's 'Varsity left tackle, will begin the game tomorrow instead of R. Curtis. Parson, however, will be shifted from the left to the right side of the line, while Gilman, the regular of two years ago, will go over to the right wing. Parson is not in the best condition, but should show speed for at least two periods.

Watson, who was rated as first string quarter back until he became ill, will be put in as the General of the Crimson's forces at the start. He uses better judgment than Willcox, although he is not nearly as brilliant in open field work. He, like Parson and Wallace, will not play throughout the game, but the idea of the coaches is to hold the best conditioned players for the second half, or to rush them into the play early if things go wrong. The backfield against Cornell will be the same that played against Virginia. Whitney will run with King and Mahan, it having been impossible for the trainers to get the heavier backs, Nicklesock, Enwright and Horween, into condition for this game. Harvard seems much stronger than it did a week ago. Harvard feels that its team is good enough to win from Cornell, but realizes that it can make no mistakes. The Cambridge team will be outweighed on the rush line, but is well backed on defense and has put on a lot of good plays during the past week, particularly those developing kicks and forward passes.

The Cornell team, confident that it will make the best showing of its career against Harvard in the Stadium tomorrow, arrived in Boston early this morning. This afternoon Coach Al Sharpe brought his players out to Soldiers' Field before the Harvard practice started, and for an hour the Ithacans ran through their plays and practiced kicking and catching punts. The wind about the Harvard stands is very flukey and almost every team that comes here has a lot of trouble to gauge the height and the float of its own kicks as well as those of Harvard. Cornell looked husky enough today, and surely will outweigh the Crimson in tomorrow's game. The Cornell coaches believe that they have a fair chance to beat Harvard, but state that in order to do this Cornell must show more football than in any of its earlier games, which have been against weak opponents. The Ithacans are sure that they can score by rushing, but are not so certain that they will be able to stop Harvard's attack, this being something they have been unable to do in any previous game.

The line-up of teams will be as follows:

Harvard—Soucy, left end; Gilman, left tackle, Dadmun, left guard; Wallace, centre; Coven, right guard; Parson, right tackle; Harte, right end; Watson, quarter back; Whitney, left half back; Mahan, right half back; King, full back.

Cornell—Shelton, left end; Gillies, left tackle; Miller, left guard; Cool, centre; Anderson, right guard; Jameson, right tackle; Eckley, right end; Barrett, quarter back; Shiverick, left half back; Collins, right half back; Mueller, full back.

P. S. A. L. Rules to Govern.

The adoption of the Public Schools Athletic League eligibility rules for the national interscholastic track and field championships, to be held in connection with the celebration of the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the settlement of Newark, shows the effect that the athletic system of the New York schools has upon interscholastic athletics, and means that the eligibility rules will soon be generally adopted. For some time there has been considerable difference between the athletic rules for high schools in the different cities, but recently the New York P. S. A. L. rules have been adopted in several cities. The championships are to be held in Newark on June 10, and the committee in charge of the meet has received a sanction from the P. S. A. L. The granting of this sanction means that junior events will be open to high school students who have not reached their sixteenth year, and senior events will be open to high school students who have not reached their twenty-first year.

No More October Outdoor Meets.

Fearing that some of the schoolboy athletes of the city might contract sickness at an outdoor meet held when the weather is too cool for athletic attire the Elementary Schools Committee of the Public Schools Athletic League has decided to prohibit all outdoor activities in the future among elementary school athletes after Oct. 1. At the annual Fall track and field championship games of the elementary schools held at Brooklyn Athletic Field on Oct. 9, the air was so chilly that the members of the Games Committee decided that it was too great a risk to take with the health of the youngsters. If it is found impossible to change the date of any of the scheduled meets, the committee favors holding an outdoor meet instead.

High School Swimming Tourney.

Nine high schools have entered teams in the high schools swimming tournament, and the first dual meets will be held on Nov. 15. The tournament will be a round-robin affair, and the swimmers winning will receive the official title of high school swimming champions of the city. The swimming meets will be held weekly from Nov. 15 until Jan. 17. The high schools that have entered teams are Townsend Harris Hall, De Witt Clinton, Commercial, Boys', Stuyvesant, Bay Ridge, Erasmus Hall, Commerce, and Manual Training.

GILMORE ATTACKS JOHNSON.

Takes Exception to Latter's Alleged Remarks About Robert B. Ward.

In a statement issued yesterday at the Federal League offices, James A. Gilmore, President of the league, characterized as false a remark attributed to B. B. Johnson, President of the American League, to the effect that the late Robert B. Ward had told Johnson that he wished to withdraw from the Federals.

The statement which Johnson is said to have made includes what the Federals consider a slur on Mr. Ward, it being said that the Federal League caused his death because "he could not stand the strain of worries and losses." The text of Johnson's remarks in reference to the death of Robert B. Ward is given as follows:

"He was the backbone of the Federal League, and the blow is likely to prove fatal to the organization. I had a talk with him last Spring, at which time it was inferred that he would be glad to get out of the league. I think it is the Federal League that put him under the sod, as he could not stand the strain of worries and losses."

Selling a Pitcher by Force.

"Death Valley" Jim Scott, curve ball wizard of the White Sox, owes his rapid flight from the tall grass to the big top of baseball to Frank Isbell's ambition to "smell like a magnate" after he had purchased an interest in the Wichita Western League club, says The Detroit News Tribune. Isbell and Jack Holland, owner of the St. Joseph Western League club, purchased the Wichita franchise at the end of the season of 1907, while Isbell was still playing first base for Comiskey. When the season was over Issy took the first train to Kansas to look over his new possession. Ned Egan, who broke Isbell into the semi-pro game around St. Paul years before, was piloting the Burlington team in the old Iowa State League, and Issy appealed to him by wire for a tip on a pitcher. "Draft Jim Scott, of Oskaloosa club, Iowa League," was Egan's advice. Scott reported to Wichita at the opening of the next season and was the pitching sensation of the campaign in the Western League. Just before time came for the major league draft to open, Issy burst into Comiskey's office with the announcement:

"I've sold you a pitcher."

"Very well," drawled Commy, "but I can't use him without his name."

"Jim Scott, Wichita, Kan," replied Issy, and the famous curve ball expert has been working continually for the master of the White Sox since the opening of the following season.

Owners May Stop Barnstorming.

President John K. Tener of the National League is attempting to put an end to the barnstorming trips of National League teams by asking the club owner to withdraw the permission which has been granted players to make such trips. The question will come before the National League meeting in December, but until then the only remedy lies with the club owners, and it is anticipated they will take favorable action on President Tener's suggestion. Yesterday he was talking with President Baker of the champion Phillies, and the Quaker City baseball man said he would attempt to do something about the matter. The question with regard to the Philadelphia players, he said, had been given for games that were to be played in the vicinity of Philadelphia, and no games were to be played in this city. The Phillies played here last Sunday and are scheduled to appear again tomorrow, but it may be that the game with the Lincoln Giants will be called off.

Sam Ross Signs with Yankees.

The Yankees' pitching staff for next season was further increased yesterday when Sam Ross sent in a signed contract. He was drafted from the Chattanooga club of the Southern Association. Ross first attracted attention at Jackson, Tenn., where he pitched semi-professional baseball. The Chattanooga club then engaged him, but he soon was farmed out to the Ottawa club of the Canadian League. While pitching for that club he showed indications of being of major league quality. He was recalled to Chattanooga when the season was nearing a close and pitched four games in the Southern Association, three of which he won. Ross pitched 198 innings for the Ottawa club. His opponents scored 75 runs and made 170 hits. He struck out 137 men and gave 43 passes. In the thirty-six games in which Ross took part he scored fifteen victories with only seven defeats.

Amateurs in World's Series.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 22.—The South Tacoma (Wash.) Tigers defeated the White Autos of Cleveland, Ohio, here today in the first game in a series of three for the amateur baseball championship of the world, excluding intercollegiate games. The game was closely contested, no runs being scored after the fourth inning, when Tacoma bunched two hits and sent across the decidding run in a 3 to 2 score. Eley, pitching for Tacoma, wabbled in the third inning and the Easterners took full advantage of his temporary lapse. Three hits were turned into two runs. From this point Eley had his opponents at his mercy. Crowley, for Cleveland, pitched a splendid game.

Smith Sues Newark Club.

Harry Smith, former manager of the Newark International Baseball Club, has filed a suit in Newark for $650 against the Newark Baseball and Amusement Company. According to the papers filed, the money represents an alleged unpaid balance on Smith's salary and expense contract for 1913 and 1914. The former manager cites his contract, signed April 20, 1914, as the basis of his suit. Smith is now living in Philadelphia.

White Sox to Train in Florida.

CHICAGO, Oct. 22.—The Chicago American League Club will establish a training camp in Florida next Spring instead of making the annual trip to California. Ocala, half way between Jacksonville and Tampa, it was announced today, probably will be the place chosen for the camp.

Notes for the Boxers.

Many members of the New York Athletic Club will be on hand next Monday night at the Olympic Club of Harlem to see Young Mike Donovan box ten rounds with Cowboy Charlie Shands. This will be Donovan's first appearance in the ring since last Winter. Professor Mike Donovan, who is training his son, will act as his chief adviser. Shands comes from the West with an enviable reputation. Marty Cross, brother of Leach Cross, will oppose Farmer Sullivan of Greenwich Village in the semi-windup.

The Broadway Sporting Club offers as a stellar attraction tonight Leach Cross, the fighting dentist, and Harry Fitzpatrick of Brooklyn. Three six-round contests will precede the main feature. Jimmy Dunn will box Young Jimmy Murray, Sailor Krug will face Willie Barton, and Kid Lewis will test the skill of Young Bruno.

Three ten-round contests and a special bout will complete the bill for the matinee exhibition of the Broadway Sporting Club next Monday. Jack Coyne of Orange, N. J., and Charlie Pappas will be the principals in the special contest, and a lively mixup is expected by the patrons of the club.

Jack Dillon, who has forced recognition from the boxing club promoters, will engage in a ten-round bout with Jim Flynn, the Pueblo fireman, next Monday night at the Broadway Sporting Club. A victory for Dillon will put him in line for a bout with Frank Moran. Soldy Woods of Bay Ridge and Young Shaw of Brooklyn will figure in the semi-windup, and Young Pierson and Young Brady will be the principals in the opening contest.

COLUMBIA'S FIRST FOOTBALL IN YEARS

Alumni Come Back to See the Restoration of Sport on South Field.

Football at Columbia will again become a reality today, when a fighting Blue and White eleven will clash with an opponent for the first time since 1905.

The team that will line up against St. Lawrence University this afternoon on South Field at 3 o'clock is not composed of seasoned veterans. Rather, it is an aggregation of inexperienced men, only a few of whom have played football even on their high school teams. At the students' mass meeting yesterday noon Head Coach T. Nelson Metcalf warned the student body not to expect too much, but he promised that a Columbia team with fighting spirit would enter the game today.

Old and young Columbia alumni began to return early in the week for today's event. Many of them wore the Blue and White colors on gridirons nearly a generation ago. Practically all of the alumni associations will attend the game in groups, and several will hold dinners this evening in observance of the occasion.

The practice yesterday afternoon was devoted merey to signals and kicking goals from the field. Miller, quarter back, and Calder, left end, will be called upon for the field goals, and Mansbach will do the punting because of Captain Simonds's absence from the first game. Simonds was in football togs yesterday afternoon for the first time in nearly two weeks, but he will not play this afternoon. Bullwinkel, first string centre, also was on the field in uniform, but his dislocated shoulder will keep him out of the gridiron for at least another week.

Head Coach Metcalf announced the following line-ups would start the game today:

Columbia	Position.	St. Lawrence.

DE ORO NEW BILLIARD CHAMPION

DE ORO CAPTURES A BILLIARD TITLE

Cuban Defeats George Slosson in Final Block of Three-Cushion Tourney.

By winning last night's game from George Slosson by a score of 50 to 34, Alfredo De Oro, the three-cushion billiard champion, won the five nights' match between these players at Doyle's Academy for a purse of $500, by a total score of 250 to 206. De Oro was notified yesterday that William Huey of Chicago, the three-cushion champion, had returned the championship emblem and his forfeit of $100, so the title and trophy revert to De Oro, the challenger.

Slosson, in his day the best of balkline cueists, played the balkline game for forty-five years before he took up three cushions seriously. In this match he showed that he was unable to change the delicate stroke of the balkline player to the vigorous drive necessary in the three-cushion game. Last night Slosson had series in forty-seven of his seventy-one innings. De Oro finished the match in seventy-two innings, and his high runs were 4, 3, and 3.

De Oro was steadier last night, but never brilliant. He plodded along, making a point or two at a time, and left the balls so widely spread that Slosson missed with regularity. De Oro's best playing was done after the fifty-fifth inning, when he clicked off 10 points in five innings.

De Oro started poorly, while Slosson began to register consistently after half a dozen innings. For a time it looked as if the veteran player was going to gain on his opponent, and he held the lead at the seventeenth inning by a score of 12 to 7. At the twenty-first inning Slosson was but a point ahead, and with a steady run of carroms after the thirty-fourth inning De Oro gained rapidly, and his lead was never threatened. The score, by innings:

Alfredo De Oro (200)—0 1 0 0 0 0 1 2 0 1 0 0
0 0 1 0 1 0 2 0 0 2 0 2 0 1 0 0 2 0 1 0 —50.
2 1 1 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 2 0 0 2 0 1 0 0 2 0 1 0
5 2 1 4 0 0 2 0 0 0 3 1 0 2 0 1 —50. Total—250. High runs—4 3 2.

George Slosson (172)—0 0 0 1 2 0 1 1 0 0 0
0 5 1 1 1 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 1
0 1 0 0 0 0 2 0 3 0 0 0 2 1 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0
0 2 0 0 0 1 2 0 1 0 1 1 0 0 —34. Total—206.
High runs—3 3 2.

Referee—Coleman Madden.

HOPPE RETAINS TITLE.

Yamada Defeated, 1,500 to 1,231, in 14.1 Billiard Match.

BOSTON, Oct. 22.—Willie Hoppe tonight successfully defended his title as world's champion 14.1 balkline billiards player. At the end of the third and last block of his challenge match with Koji Yamada, he had scored 1,500 points to his opponent's 1,231. The match went ninety-one innings.

Other Winners with the Cue.

E. Barnes's ability to overcome a handicap was again demonstrated last night, when he defeated L. Friedman in the amateur handicap three-cushion carrom billiard tournament at the Morningside Academy, 125th Street and Lenox Avenue, by the score of 22 to 15. Barnes conceded five points to his opponent, agreeing to score 22 before Friedman could tally 17, and he led throughout, completing his string in forty innings. Barnes had a high run of 4 points, while his opponent's best effort was a run of 3.

G. Gardner displayed excellent form in his game with Dr. H. Stern last night in the amateur handicap three-cushion carrom tournament at the Audubon Billiard Academy, and won by the score of 40 to 29. Stern had 7 points advantage at the start, being called upon to score only 33 points, while Gardner had to tally 40 to win. This the latter did in eighty-one innings, making two runs of 4 points as his highest marks.

Charles Matthews scored another victory in the amateur handicap 18.2 balk-line tournament at the Knickerbocker Academy, in Brooklyn, last night, when he defeated George Spear by the score of 200 to 148. Matthews was playing for 200 points, while Spear required 190 points to win. The former played consistently from the start and maintained the lead, completing his string of 200 points in thirty-two innings. He had high runs of 33, 27, and 22, with an average of 6 8-32. Spear's highest runs were 26, 16, and 14, and he averaged 4 24-31.

PROFESSIONAL BASKET BALL

Six Cities in League Which Will Start Season Next Thursday.

Professional basket ball will be tried in and near the metropolitan district during the coming season by the Interstate Basket Ball League, which is made up of Brooklyn, Kingston, Stamford, Paterson, Jersey City, and Elizabeth. The promoters of the new organization will endeavor to make it as popular as it is in Pennsylvania, upper New York State, and in the Middle West.

A meeting will be held on Monday to draw up the schedule, which is to include forty games for each team, twenty at home and twenty away from home. The season will be opened on the following dates: Oct. 28, Stamford at Jersey City, Paterson at Kingston; Oct. 29, Brooklyn at Paterson; Oct. 30, Elizabeth at Stamford, Kingston at Brooklyn; Nov. 2, Stamford at Paterson; Nov. 3, Jersey City at Elizabeth. The season will close on March 15.

All the best-known professional players available have been engaged and the contracts will be announced at the meeting Monday. The new league will open negotiations with other professional leagues in relation to honoring players' contracts, after the custom practiced in baseball. Among the players will be Henschel, Biggane, Dreyfus, and Clinton of Cohoes, Johnson and Barry of Kingston, Friedman and Sedran of Utica, Bruggy of Gloversville, Beckman and Fuller of Kingston, Streusand of Newburg, Tome of Wilkes-Barre, Wright, Wallum, Ruckert, Schmeelk, and Harvey of Paterson, Barger of Troy, Swanson of McKeesport, Norman of Poughkeepsie, Smith of the South Sides of Pittsburgh, Curlett of the Jaspers of Philadelphia, and Brunner of Utica. The Secretary announced that Brennan, Hill, Shields, and Rean had been appointed referees in the league.

Dundee Wants "Decisions."

Johnny Dundee has requested the State Athletic Commission to adopt the much-discussed rule allowing decisions, the rule to go into effect for the Ritchie-Dundee bout at the Garden on Tuesday night. Dundee points out that a better opportunity could not be afforded for this purpose, as the decision would decide the American lightweight championship and give the winner a clear right to a match with Champion Welsh. There has been a general feeling among the boxing enthusiasts that decisions would meet with much favor if competent referees were appointed by the commission. Both principals in Tuesday night's battle are particularly anxious for a decision on the bout.

Madden and Daly Box a Draw.

Frankie Madden and Knockout Daly boxed ten rounds to a draw as the main attraction last night at the Vanderbilt Athletic Club, in Brooklyn. Madden showed to advantage in the majority of the early rounds, but from the seventh session to the final bell Daly was on the aggressive for the most part of the time and evened up the honors.

In the final bout Phil Franchini and Young Erdy were the principals, and at the last bell the former was entitled to the honors by a wide margin. In the opening ten-round contest Johnny Murray outpointed Red Kilbride by a small margin.

PURIFYING ATHLETICS.

New Registration Committee Aims to Weed Out "Pros."

That more of the intricacies of "inside amateur" athletics, will be uncovered by the Registration Committee of the Metropolitan Amateur Athletic Union before the present wave of reform has spent its energy, is assured by the attitude of the committee on Harry Gissing and Drew Valentine, who have been more or less prominent in track athletics in the past. They were on the Irish-American Athletic Club relay team which competed in the games of the Second Infantry, Company D, at Troy, N. Y., in February of 1912, and it has been intimated by A. A. U. officials that they had some knowledge of the disposition of the $125 which is alleged to have been paid for their appearance.

The Irish-American Athletic Club, through John P. Conway, promised on Thursday night that its stand in the Kiviat case would be known yesterday, but no statement was forthcoming, and will not be until today or Monday. Terence Farley, Chairman of the Irish-American Athletic Committee, declined to comment on the case last night, except to state that a meeting of his committee would be held Monday night. Kiviat's affairs are in the hands of Congressman Murray Hulbert and John T. Dooling, his counsel.

It is known that the club is not entirely satisfied with the action against Kiviat, particularly that part which Justice Bartow S. Weeks was active in, but Justice Weeks maintains that his purpose was his interest in the purity of amateur athletics.

According to a member of the Registration Committee, Kiviat will be asked to return the prizes he won in the games of Lafayette College at South Bethlehem two weeks ago and at the James E. Sullivan memorial fund games at Jersey City last Sunday.

When this trouble first started a champion runner was mentioned as being involved in certain irregularities. A prominent athlete of a rival club assured some friends, however, that the Registration Committee would never "get the goods" on the fellow, for he had an agent who attended to all such matters.

BILLINGS SELLS HIS VANADIS

Big Yacht Now Property of Morton J. Plant of Larchmont Y. C.

Yachtsmen agree that the many purchases and sales of large steam yachts in the fleet of the New York Yacht Club as well as other clubs recently indicate a renewal of national interest in yachting, giving promise of an active season in 1916.

Out of the half a hundred large yachts that have changed ownership since the close of last season perhaps the most important was the sale, through Cox & Stevens, of C. K. G. Billings's big steam yacht Vanadis to Morton J. Plant, former commodore of the Larchmont Yacht Club, owner of the famous racing schooner Elena and the twin screw steam yacht Kanawha—fastest of her size afloat.

It was reported, in September, that Billings and Plant had traded their yachts, Plant paying something to boot for the Vanadis, which is a larger yacht. However, Borden of Chicago was the purchaser of the Kanawha. He intends to use her to cruise in the Pacific. The Kanawha measures 227 feet over all; 102 feet water line, 24 feet 6 inches beam, and 10 feet draft.

The Vanadis, built in Glasgow in 1908, is 277 feet over all, 232 feet 7 inches water line, 32 feet 8 inches beam, and 14 feet draft. Her machinery is a combination of turbine and reciprocating engines. She is also equipped with wireless apparatus. Commodore Plant also expects to cruise to the Pacific in the Vanadis.

Among other large steam yachts recently sold through the same firm is the Columbia. She was sold to a member of the Royal Canadian Yacht Club for J. H. Ladew. The Columbia, which is 196 feet over all, 165 feet water line, was originally fitted out for quick conversion into a gunboat. Commodore Isaac E. Emerson of Baltimore has chartered his steam yacht Margaret to a New York yachtsman, and the 200-foot steam yacht Surf, owned by J. H. Hanan, has been chartered to H. H. Black of the New York Yacht Club. George S. Runk of the same club has sold his 117-foot steam yacht Isabella to George H. Macy, who has changed her name to Kasha.

Gravesend Y. C. Elects Officers.

At the annual meeting of the Gravesend Bay Yacht Club the following officers were elected: Thomas C. Cardwell, Commodore; H. A. Guilmard, Vice Commodore; George W. Roff, Rear Commodore; J. Metcalf, Treasurer; F. C. Kengeter, Secretary; C. Mysk, Measurer. A. L. Madison, William C. Lindner, Jr., and Charles Hollinshed, Board of Governors. J. G. Callahan and William Heinsen, Auditing Committee, and H. Jacobson, P. H. Teller, and F. H. Popkin, Membership Committee.

WILLIAMS TO DROP TRINITY.

To Sever Athletic Relations Because of Alleged Professionalism.

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., Oct. 2.—The Williams College Athletic Council tonight voted to sever athletic relations with Trinity College after the annual game between the football teams of the two institutions tomorrow. The presence on the Trinity team in the games already played this season of George Brickley, who has been a member of the Philadelphia Athletics and the Lawrence (New England League) baseball clubs, and the insistence of Trinity officials that Brickley should play tomorrow, were given as the reasons for the break. Brickley is a brother of Charles Brickley, former Captain of the Harvard University football eleven and now football coach at Johns Hopkins University.

Find a Willard Among Amateurs?

A young giant, the equal in size of Jess Willard, if not in boxing ability, has been discovered in the amateur ranks, and will show his skill for the first time in New York at the tournament for the Sullivan Memorial Fund at the New York Athletic Club and Crescent Athletic Club next Friday and Saturday nights. He is George Wessler, a twenty-one-year-old lad, who weighs 232 pounds and is 6 feet 5½ inches tall. Wessler is a mechanic employed at a local university, and was discovered by Jake Webber, the New York Athletic Club masseur, and Homer Baker, the Mercury Foot middle distance runner. Each will claim the credit for Wessler's entry into the "manly art" should he succeed in winning a trip to the Panama-Pacific Exposition, which is the reward to the winners in the Memorial Tournament. Webber has seldom failed to pick a winner, and he gets much of the credit attached to the success of Homer Reagon on the cinder path. A meeting of the committee in charge of this tourney will be held at 21 Warren Street Monday night, at which time the apportionment of the classes between the New York Athletic Club and Crescent Athletic Club will be made. Entries will not close until the following night, with Frederick W. Rubien, Amateur Athletic Union Secretary-Treasurer.

Quaker Ridge C. C. to Reorganize.

At a meeting of the Quaker Ridge Country Club near Larchmont in Westchester County, held last night, a committee was appointed to reorganize the club. A membership, limited to 300 men is planned. The club has decided to take over the stock of the holding company, which was organized when the construction of the new golf course was commenced last Spring. The first nine holes of the course have been built, and the work on the second nine holes is now under way. The committee which will reorganize the club include W. J. Baird, Herbert Hipwell, T. Shea, Donald Ross, Dr. Charles Walker, A. J. Dittmore, and O. Raynor.

Sportsmen's Show Next Year.

The promoters of the original Sportsmen's Show have decided to revive the old show as it was held in Madison Square Garden years ago. The first of the original Sportsmen's Shows was held May 13 to 18, 1895. This exposition was organized by Captain J. A. H. Dressel, who with Allen S. Williams will hold another "real" Sportsmen's Show next March, from the 15th to the 22d, in Madison Square Garden.

RECORDS MAY FALL IN FOOT RACES TODAY

National 7-Mile Walk and 10-Mile Run to be Contested at New Brunswick.

Provided weather conditions are as favorable today as they were yesterday, two new American records are expected to be established in the seven-mile walk and ten-mile run championships of the Amateur Athletic Union, which will be contested at Rutgers College, New Brunswick, N. J. A record entry has been received for these events. George Goulding, the Canadian, who is regarded as the best of all amateur pedestrians and holds the Olympic championship, has assured the committee in charge of the games that he will compete at New Brunswick today, with his clubmate, E. C. Freeman, of the Toronto Central Walkers' Club.

Goulding, in a letter received by Lester Stevens, A. A. U. Commissioner for New Brunswick, stated that he was in his form, and would endeavor to shatter the American record for seven miles, 54:07, made twenty-five years ago by E. E. Merrill in Boston. The Canadian title holder has never competed in an American championship event at seven miles, and will have his first opportunity of beating Merrill's figures. The world's record of 50:54 4-5, made by George Larner, the English policeman, at Brighton, England, in 1905 is considered a little beyond the ability of Goulding at this time.

The Canadian's chief rival will be the American champion, Eddie Renz, of the Mohawk A. C., and, though undoubtedly the best heel and toe exponent in this country, Renz is not expected to cause Goulding much trouble.

Hannes Kolehmainen probably will have as much difficulty retaining his ten-mile honors as Goulding will in winning the seven-mile walk. The Finn, who has been eager to annex the fifteen-mile American record since he lost the mark through the failure of the Irish-American C. C. treasure in its track at Celtic Park this year to conform with the International Federation rules, will go after new figures today. After completing the ten-mile championship race he will continue running for five miles more, in the hope of bettering Jim Crowley's fifteen-mile record of 1:25:15.

Gaston Strobino, New York A. C.; Willie Kyronen, and Nick Gianakopulos, Millrose A. A., are Kolehmainen's most dangerous rivals, but they appear outclassed by the Finlanders.

A series of limited handicap field events have been arranged by the Johnson & Johnson A. A., which is conducting the championships, and some of the best jumpers and weight throwers in the country will be seen in action. Among them will be Pat Ryan, Pat McDonald, Matt McGrath, Jim Duncan, Pat O'Connor, J. C. Lincoln Jr., Egon Erickson, Tim Ahearne, and Dave Politzer.

High School Indoor Meets.

Many of the high schools of the city have made plans for their annual indoor games, and this promises to be one of their busiest seasons. The annual Sauyvesant High School indoor games will be held on Dec. 18 at the Seventy-first Regiment Armory, and the Manual Training games will be held at the Fourteenth Regiment Armory on Dec. 30. The St. John's College games will be held in the Thirteenth Regiment Armory on Jan. 15, and Poly Prep will hold a set of indoor games in the Fourteenth Regiment Armory on Jan. 22. The annual games of the Dickinson High School of Jersey City, which is one of the biggest scholastic events of the year in New Jersey, will be held on the afternoon of Washington's Birthday, Feb. 22, in the Fourth Regiment Armory in Jersey City. The Barnard School games are to take place in the Twenty-second Regiment Armory on March 4, and on March 11 in the same armory the annual indoor games of the Hamilton Institute of Newburgh will be held. The John Wanamaker Institute games are scheduled for March 18 at the Seventy-first Regiment Armory. On either March 3 or 10 the high school swimming championships will be held at the natatorium of the College of the City of New York.

McCracken Leads Runners.

G. L. McCracken, a freshman, won the first of the series of five Van Amringe cross-country runs yesterday on the Columbia University course. His handicap was 2 minutes, but his corrected time was 31 seconds better than that of his nearest competitor. The next of the series will be held next Friday over the three-and-three-quarter-mile course. The runners finished as follows:

	Handicap.	Corrected Time.
G. L. McCracken, 1919	2:00	20:39
H. C. Caldwell, 1919	1:30	21:10
R. Hunt, 1917	1:30	21:11
H. G. Larson, 1919	1:00	21:25
J. P. Knox, 1917	1:00	21:41
H. W. Look, 1917	1:30	21:41
A. Hulsenbach, 1918	Scratch	22:03
J. S. Langthorne, 1917	1:30	22:30
G. E. Glenn, 1918	2:00	22:30
R. E. Rose, 1919	2:00	22:33
O. H. Osswalt, 1918	2:00	23:04
M. Sarsalin, 1919	2:00	23:05
F. D. Demuth, 1916	1:30	23:09
D. P. Murphy, 1917	1:30	24:10

FISH AND GAME NOTES.

All of the salt water fish in local waters are now taking the hook. The following is a reminder of what species are biting and the bait and hooks to use in catching them:

Blackfish: Bait, fiddlers and clams; hooks, No. 6 to 8 Virginia or blackfish. Codfish: Skimmer clam, herring; hooks, No. 7-0 to 8-0 Limerick or Kirby. Tomcod: Bait, sand worms; hooks, No. 8 to 9 Chesterdown. Whiting: Bait, Skimmer clams; hooks, No. 4-0 to 5-0 Sproat or Limerick. Flounders: Bait, sand and bloodworms; hooks, No. 8 to 9 Chesterdown. Smelt: Bait, bloodworms; hooks, No. 8 Carlisle or Chesterdown. Ling: Bait, skimmer clam; hooks, No. 5-0 Sproat or Limerick. Striped bass: Bait, bloodworms and shedder crabs; hooks, No. 1½ Sproat for river; for surf, No. 6-0 O'Shaughnessy. Hake: Bait, Skimmer clams and crabs; hooks, No. 5-0 Sproat or Limerick. Eels: Bait, sand and bloodworms; hooks, No. 9 Chesterdown and No. 8 Sproat.

Nearly 200 anglers made a trip to Split Rock Pond, the private fish and game preserve of the Newark Bait and Fly Casting Club, last week, to take part in the annual fly casting and trap shooting competitions. The trap shooting events required two shootoffs before the winner was determined. The event was a ten bird shoot in relays of five targets. The winners were G. Jackiltsch, 8 targets; W. A. Dite, 7; G. G. Thayer, 6. In the casting competition Charles Champion made the longest throw. A. J. Marsh was second, and B. J. Muldoon was third.

One of the largest channel bass caught along the Jersey coast this season was landed at Barnegat Inlet last Thursday by T. A. Everett. It weighed sixty-one and a quarter pounds, only two pounds less than the record fish, which was taken three years ago by Joseph Cawthorne.

William J. Hooper, fishing from one of the inlet boats at Atlantic City, caught a sheepshead weighing eight pounds. It was the first of this rare species of food fish to be caught on the oyster beds in five years.

Cod fishing will be good soon. Cod have already been caught near Boston, and will appear at the Cholera Banks next. Several have already been caught by the fishermen on the party boats from Sheepshead Bay.

Joseph Bush and John Tynan fished the Shrewsbury River, N. J., last week for striped bass, catching eight in three days, the largest of which weighed five and a quarter pounds. Bush's largest bass weighed four pounds and three ounces.

The fishermen out Sunday from the Green House at Bayside, L. I., brought in average catches of from 75 to 150 flounders and tomcods to a man. A number of boats went out to the Stepping Stones light in the Sound, where some good catches of blackfish and flounders were made.

A three and a half pound small mouth black bass was caught last Wednesday by James Gillespie, at Greenwood Lake, N. J.

Phil Coffin reports that English snipe are plentiful in the Great Force Meadows, N. J. He was out there recently and shot six in a short time.

Frank Walsh returned Saturday from a two-weeks' hare hunting trip at Calicoon Creek, Sullivan County. He brought with him fifty pairs of large rabbits.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22.—Pressure is still moderately low in the South Atlantic States, and there were more rains in that section, but over the remnancer of the country the weather was generally clear, with moderately high pressure over the interior districts. It is considerably cooler in the Atlantic States and slightly cooler in the north upper lake region, the Gulf States, and the Far West. Elsewhere temperatures are much above the seasonal average, as a rule, especially so in the Northwest. Havre, Mon., reporting the highest October temperature of record.

Except for scattered rains Saturday in the South Atlantic States, the weather will be generally fair Saturday and Sunday east of the Mississippi River, without decided changes in temperature, although it will be somewhat warmer Saturday in the upper lake region and the Ohio Valley.

Winds for Saturday and Sunday along the North Atlantic Coast will be moderate northwest; Middle Atlantic Coast, moderate northwest and north; South Atlantic Coast, moderate north, except east and south; east off the Florida Coast.

FORECASTS TODAY AND SUNDAY.

New York, New Jersey, New England, and Eastern Pennsylvania—Fair Saturday and Sunday.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

1914.	1915.		1914.	1915.
3 A. M.	63	50	4 P. M.	72	66
6 A. M.	63	54	6 P. M.	69	58
9 A. M.	65	56	9 P. M.	64	56
12 M.	71	62	11 P. M.	61	56

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 58; for the corresponding date last year it was 66; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 53.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 55, at 8 P. M. it was 57. Maximum temperature 64 degrees at 1 P. M., minimum 52 degrees at 7 A. M. Humidity 54 per cent. at 8 A. M., 31 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.04 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 29.93 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M. Loss.
2:25—1,690 3 Av.; Harry London.....Slight
7:00—174 Chrystie St.; Angelo Lumin..Slight
9:55—6 Av. & 43 St.; (auto truck,)
Steers Bros.....$25
10:15—80 Carmine St.; Dominick Calanda $100
10:40—Rivington & Pitt Sts.; D. S. C. wagon .....None
P. M.
1:00—24-28 W. 135 St.; Chas. Weiner..None
1:15—84 Av. B; Morris Fischer.....Slight
2:30—St. Nicholas Av. & 122 St.; not given .....Slight
3:00—136 Lewis St.; Frank Beckroth..Slight
4:00—54 Morningside Drive; Lillian Rogers .....Slight
4:25—129 E. 8 St.; Sophie Ronanishan..Slight
4:50—1 Av. & 122 St.; New Chair Co..Slight
5:20—319 W. 36 St.; Edw. Perkins.....Slight
5:40—541 E. 14 St.; Solomon Wilkens .....Slight
6:00—361 E. 158 St.; not given.....None
6:00—412 W. 125 St.; N. Y. Bill Posting Co.....Slight
6:00—78 Have Av.; John McAvoy.....Slight
6:20—308 W. 127 St.; Alfred Scott.....Slight
6:25—14 Rutgers Pl.; Edw. Brasky.....Slight
6:55—39 St.; Maurice Goldberg.....Slight
9:40—211 E. 95 St.; Louis Seidman.....Slight
10:00—196 W. 108 St.; John Haley.....Slight
10:35—153 9 Av.; not given.....Slight

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Transfer and assignment, 4 P. M. Oct. 23: Patrol. W. E. Wells, 81 to 13 I. D.

Temporary assignments: Patrol. F. Nau, 26, and C. Mulcahy, 149, to 4 I. D., 10 days, 4 P. M. Oct. 22.

Leaves of absence without pay: Patrol. J. A. Gilmore, 15, 1 day, 4 P. M. Oct. 26; H. A. Reinera, 31, 1 day, 10 P. M. Oct. 28; M. Kelly, 32, 1 day, 8 A. M. Oct. 22; H. F. Hetrick, 35, 1 day, 10 P. M. Oct. 28; J. H. DeLancey, 153, 1 day, 4 P. M. Oct. 22; C. E. DeLancey, 153, 1 day, 8 A. M. Oct. 22; T. F. Dugan, Traf. Div., Subdiv. B, 1 day, 8 A. M. Oct. 21.

Sick leave: Patrol. J. F. Scott, 23, 90 days, 8 A. M. Oct. 22.

Application for full pay approved: Patrol. R. L. Duffy, 18, 4:35 P. M. Aug. 19, to 1:24 P. M. Sept. 3.

Suspended without pay: Patrol. M. Moran, 5, 7:55 P. M. Oct. 21.

Fire Department.

Leave of absence, with pay: 10 days, 8 A. M., Oct. 22, to Fireman 1st gr. T. Hannigan, Eng. 64, prior to his retirement.

The following, having filed applications for examination for promotion to the position of Engineer of Steam Vessel, will report to Chief of Batt. J. J. Henry, Supervising Engineer, at the foot of Grand St., East River, on date and time specified, for practical test in operating steam fire engines: Oct. 25, at 9 A. M., Lieut. Von Michals, Eng. 7; T. J. Brennan, No. 1, Eng. 80; F. Manney, Eng. 206; T. J. Haggerty, H. & L. 39; J. A. Stack, H. & L. 148; at 10 A. M., H. Miller, No. 2, Eng. 31; H. Harvey, Eng. 99; J. Weiss, H. & L. 41; J. F. Leonard, H. & L. 102; D. A. Lyons, H. & L. 147.

At 12 noon: M. J. Neville, H. & L. 3; W. V. O'Hara, Eng. 91; H. J. Steinhoff, Eng. 71; E. Schallas, Eng. 225; J. O'Neill, Eng. 247. At 2 P. M.: T. McVeety, Eng. 16; J. Hogan, Eng. 159; O. Scharff, Eng. 201; C. B. Gray, Eng. 233; J. M. Kielsen, H. & L. 37.

Oct. 26, at 9 A. M., W. J. Begley, Eng. 29; T. A. Broderick, Eng. 100; F. J. Stapleton, Eng. 56; W. Ebert, Eng. 271; J. Warnken, Eng. 280. At 10 A. M.: W. T. Sheehan, Eng. 12; P. F. Murray, Eng. 5; E. F. Nissen, Eng. 35; J. F. Perkins, Eng. 210; J. O'Rourke, Eng. 295. At 12 noon: J. L. Flannery, Eng. 55; A. F. King, Eng. 38; M. J. McCarthy, Eng. 282; J. K. Martin, H. & L. 2; F. A. Beyer, H. & L. 106. At 2 P. M.: J. J. Doyle, Eng. 3; J. Craig, Eng. 26; G. F. Kukelkorn, Eng. 233, 24 hours, 8 A. M., Oct. 24; Lieut. J. W. Dietzman, Eng. 245, 24 hours, 8 A. M., Oct. 27.

ESTATES APPRAISED.

BAYNE, DANIEL K., a coffee merchant, (Jan. 24, 1915;) net estate, $809,649; Marietta B. Davison, sister, given $132,276; William Bayne, Jr., brother, $81,551; Lawrence Pope Bayne, brother, $41,586; Maria Kerfoot Bayne, sister, given $31,376 outright, and life estate in $150,000; Virginia Lee Bayne, half sister, $31,526 outright, and life estate in $150,000; Richard Bayne, brother, $31,416; C. Ernest Bayne, half brother, life estate in $31,376; Charlotte Bayne Curling, half sister, life estate in $31,376; E. Norman Bayne, Walter L. Bayne, and Helen B. Davison, half brothers and half sister, each $31,376; Evelina B. Davison, not related, $2,000; Ella E. Davison, not related, $580, and C. Theresa Davison, not related, $230. Assets: Deposits, $6,821; insurance, $11,790; claims due, $20,471; auto, $1,000; jewelry, furniture, and other personalty, $13,231; stocks and bonds, $404,594; interest as special partner in William Bayne & Co., importers and jobbers in coffee, 105 Front St., $402,717.

DELAFIELD, JULIA LIVINGSTON, (Nov. 10, 1914;) net estate, $982,406; Maturin L. Delafield, brother, given personalty, valued at $2,198; F. Delafield, sister-in-law, personalty, valued at $2,198; Lewis L. Delafield, Jr., grand nephew, $10,000; Robert Haro Delafield, grand nephew, and Mary Hammond Delafield, grand niece, each $37,502; Lewis Livingston Delafield, nephew, $36,005; Frederick Prime Delafield, nephew, $37,345; Emily Delafield Floyd, niece, $79,223; Joseph Livingston Delafield, nephew, $36,005; Julia Delafield Longfellow, niece, $37,355; Edward Coleman Delafield, nephew, $39,005; Mary Delafield Finch, niece, $91,825; Harriet Delafield Carter, niece, $79,223; Eugene Livingston Delafield, nephew, $37,216. Assets: Nine parcels of realty at Fieldston, Riverdale-on-Hudson, appraised at $183,946; third interest in 475 Fifth Av., interest appraised at $133,333; 110-127 Ridge St., appraised at $62,000; 401-403 Bergen St., Brooklyn, appraised at $10,500; deposits, $5,075; mortgages, $6,557; personalty, $4,307; stocks and bonds, 4608,284. Largest item in schedule of stocks was 405 shares in Delafield estate, a New York Corporation, appraised at $301,836; other holdings were: 235 shares Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Ry., pref., $30,550; 238 shares Chicago, Milwaukee & St. P. Ry., com., $20,230; 460 shares Illinois Central R. R., $48,760; 200 shares American Smelting & Refining Co., pref., $19,850.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

Army.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22.—1st Lt. W. B. Hardigg, Ord. Dept., from that dept. to Ft. Williams, Me., for duty.

Major C. C. Clark, Inf., to service in Q. M. C., Dec. 5, will proceed to Chicago, Ill., Nov. 22, for duty as asst. to Depot Q. M. there.

Capt. A. B. Warfield, 2d F. A., to Q. M. C., Nov. 28, vice Capt. R. S. Pratt, Q. M. C., relieved, effective Nov. 27.

Navy.

Ens. J. H. Strong, Newport Training Sta., R. I. to the Kansas.

Cable from Shanghai, China, Oct. 20: Cmdr. S. E. Moses, the Wilmington, to command the Saratoga.

Jr. Grade Lt. L. C. Hilliard, the Pompey, to the Saratoga.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Machias, at Key West; Cyclops, at Tompkinsville; Nashville, at Cape Haitien; Annapolis, at Pichilinque; Nero, at La Paz; Chester, at Funchal; Des Moines, at Piraeus, and the Prairie, at Norfolk.

Sailed—Truxtun, San Pedro for San Diego; Brutus, Alexandria for Hampton Roads; Prometheus, Bremerton for Sitka, and the San Diego, Santa Rosalia for Topolobampo.

The Brooklyn will leave New York Oct. 25 for the Asiatic Station, via Suez.

CHURCH SERVICES TOMORROW

Associated Bible Students.
NEW YORK CITY TEMPLE, West 63d St., near Broadway, 10:30 A. M.—" The Valley of Death." 8 P. M.—" War Heroes in Heaven?"

BROOKLYN TABERNACLE, 13-17 Hicks St., near Brooklyn Bridge, 3 P. M., Discourse. 7:30 P. M., Bible Study. SEATS FREE. NO COLLECTION.

Baptist.
CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH, 123 West 57th St. Rev. JOSEPH W. KEMP, Pastor. Preaches 11 A. M.—8 P. M. CALVARY CHORUS CHOIR. Strangers Welcome and Promptly Seated.

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH, during the erection of their new building, worshipping in the Swedish Methodist Church, 59th St., between Amsterdam and Columbus Aves. The Pastor, Frank M. Goodchild, D. D., will preach. 11—" The Comfort of God's Sovereignty." 8—Second in popular series, " Little Journeys with Great Hymn Writers," " John Newton and His Hymns."

FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, 4 to 5 West 46th Street. Rev. Cornelius Woelfkin, D. D. } Ministers. Rev. E. Herbert Dutton, } Ministers. Dr. WOELFKIN will preach 11 and 8. Sunday School, 9:30. Bible Classes, 9:40. Tuesday, 8 P. M., Young People's Society. Friday, Prayer Meeting, 8 P. M.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH. Broadway and 79th Street. PASTOR, I. M. HALDEMAN, D. D. 11 A. M.—" Salt and its Savor; or, Is the Holy Spirit to be Taken Away and the Professing Church to be Repudiated by the World?" 8 P. M.: " Is This War the Prelude to the Restoration of the Jews to Palestine and the Coming of Their False Messiah?" Friday night, Oct. 29th, Dr. Haldeman will answer the following important question: "Is the Church to Go Through the Terrible Tribulation About to Come on All Who Dwell on the Earth?" Strangers Cordially Invited.

JUDSON MEMORIAL, WASHINGTON Square.—Rev. William N. Hubbell, 11; Rev. A. R. Petty, 8.

MADISON AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, MADISON AV., COR. 31ST ST. C. A. EATON, D. D., Pastor. 11 A. M.—" Why I Believe the War to Be a Blessing." 8 P. M.—" A Safe Anchorage for Storm-Swept Souls." Union Bible Class, 9:45. Rev. C. F. Hall, Ldr.

MT. MORRIS BAPTIST CHURCH, Fifth Avenue, near 127th Street. JOHN HERMAN RANDALL. 10 A. M.—Lecture by David Starr Jordan, LL. D. 11 A. M.—" The Secret of True Happiness." 8 P. M.—" Why I Shall Vote for Equal Suffrage."

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS BAPTIST CHURCH, 165th St. and Convent Av. Rev. HAROLD PATTISON, D. D. 11 A. M., " The Forgiveness of Sins." 8 P. M., " Children." Course on Home Relationships.

Christian Science.
Services are held in the following CHRISTIAN SCIENCE CHURCHES, Sundays, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.; Wednesdays, 8 P. M.:
First Church, Central Park West & 96th St. Second Church, Central Park West & 68th St. Third Church, 125th St. & Madison Av. Fourth Church, Ft. Washington Av. & 178th St. Fifth Church, Aeolian Concert Hall, 34 West 43d St. Sixth Church, 1,931 Washington Av., Bronx.

Church of the New Jerusalem.
NEW CHURCH, (Swedenborgian,) 35th St., bet. Park and Lexington Aves. The Rev. JULIAN K. SMYTH, Pastor. The Pastor will preach, subject: " The Last Judgment Today." Sunday School, 10 A. M.

Congregational.
BROADWAY TABERNACLE, Broadway and 56th Street. Pastor, Dr. Jefferson, preaches 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.; 8 P. M., " Christianity and Business."

MANHATTAN, Broadway, 76th St. REV. H. A. STIMSON, D. D., preaches 11 A. M.

Disciples of Christ—Christian.
CENTRAL CHURCH, 142 W. 81ST ST. Rev. JAMES M. PHILPUTT, D. D., Pastor. 11 A. M.—" JESUS' INAUGURAL ADDRESS."

Ethical Culture.
THE SOCIETY FOR ETHICAL CULTURE, Founded 1876. Meeting House, Central Park West & 64th St. 11 A. M.—Alfred W. Martin, Speaker. Subject: " International Morality and the Cessation of War."

Jewish.
FREE SYNAGOGUE. CARNEGIE HALL, SUNDAY, AT 11. DR. SCOTT NEARING: "PUBLIC OPINION." ALL ARE WELCOME.

TEMPLE EMANU-EL, 5th Av. and 43d St. Saturday, 10:30 A. M., Dr. Enelow on "The Lord That Healeth All Thy Face." Daily Noon Service, 12:30. All are welcome.

Lutheran.
CHURCH OF THE ADVENT, Broadway at 93d St., Rev. WM. M. HORN, Pastor. Services at 11 A. M., 8 P. M. Sunday School, 9:30 A. M.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, 65th St. and Central Park West. Rev. CHARLES J. SMITH, D. D., Pastor. Service at 11 A. M.

ST. JAMES'S LUTHERAN CHURCH, Madison Av. and 73d.—Dr. REMENSNYDER; service, 11 A. M.

Moravian.
FIRST MORAVIAN CHURCH, Lex. Av. and 30th St. Rt. Rev. Morris W. Leibert, D. D., Pastor, 11 A. M. Cordial welcome to all.

Methodist Episcopal.
CHELSEA, Ft. Washington Av. & 178th St. Pastor, F. C. HARDING. Pastor will preach 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Munitions Stocks Make Further Gains—Foreign Exchange Rates Slump Badly.

All semblance of restraint on speculation seemed to have been removed at the opening yesterday morning, when many of the industrial issues which have engrossed the attention of the speculative element opened with large overnight advances, and moved on up to new high records. The most spectacular performer was, of course, Bethlehem Steel, which sold up 12 points, to 600, at the opening, but Baldwin Locomotive was a close second. There was this difference in the two war stocks, that, whereas Bethlehem was relatively inactive and sold off 25 points at the close, Baldwin was in great demand and ended the session with a net gain of 16⅝, and within a little more than a point of the highest price ever touched.

Such an excited opening, which resulted in transactions totaling 346,000 shares in the first hour, naturally awoke many of the old rumors on which the specialties had been put up. The motor issues made early gains, which were not all maintained, although Maxwell Motors common closed the day at 70, a net gain of 3¼. Studebaker was unusually active, and sold up to 19⅞, but subsequently lost 5 points of this. United States Industrial Alcohol and Distillers both continued their gains, the former adding 5½ points to its price on Thursday.

The railroads were in somewhat better light yesterday, but contributed only a small share to the trading. Reading, Pennsylvania, Norfolk & Western, New Haven, and Union Pacific, all benefited by the improvement in Fall traffic figures. The argument that the railroads are short of equipment, and will not be able to handle the amount of business that is expected to come upon them next month, is met by the statement that the better railroads are making much more efficient use of their rolling stock, which means along with heavier trainloads better net earnings.

The weekly trade reviews were very favorable in spite of the temporary setback to retail trade due to the milder weather. Dun's reports that evidence of widening activity is now apparent in nearly every important department, even in localities where no sign of recovery was manifest a short time ago. Bradstreet's emphasized the fact, well known in the wholesale trade, that the general buying movement now on is accompanied by insistent demands for prompt shipments, showing that stocks on shelves have been greatly reduced.

It begins to look as though the pending negotiations for banking credits between this city and London will be altered by the increasing evidence of the need for larger amounts than had been considered. Demand sterling yesterday sold down to $4.64½, representing a drop of 2½c. from Thursday's lowest figure. The weakness was due to growing recognition in this country of the meaning of the tremendous exports now going out. Large amounts of munitions ordered here months ago are now beginning to show in the trade figures.

LONDON MARKET ACTIVE.

Money and Discount Rates Firm—American Exchange Weak.

LONDON, Oct. 22.—Money and discount rates were firm today.

American exchange was weak. Cable transfers opened at 4.67⅜ and fell to 4.66⅜. No reason was attributed for the decline beyond the continued absence of a statement of how the allied funds are to be applied. Petrograd exchange eased two points to 248½ on rumors that the Russian credit arrangements are proceeding satisfactorily.

Interest in the war loan subsided on the Stock Exchange, probably on account of the holiday tomorrow. The feature of the trading was a spurt in Brazilian issues on the improved financial outlook. Mexican shares were in good demand and Kaffirs were better on the election results. International Mercantile Marine preferred was strong and advanced eleven points.

American securities were quietly firm with the decline in exchange rates.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	Days. 10 or Less.	Over 10 up to 30.	Over 30 up to 60.	Over 60 up to 90.	Over 90.
Boston	3	4	4	4	5
New York	3	4	4	4	5
Phila.	3	4	4	4½	5
Cleveland	3½	4	4	4½	5
Richmond	4	4	4	4½	5
Atlanta	4	4	4	4½	5
Chicago	4	4	4	4½	5
St. Louis	3	4	4	4½	5
Minneap.	4	4	4	4½	5
Kan. City	4	4	4	4½	5
Dallas	4	4	4	4½	5
San Fran.	3	3½	4	4½	5

*Notes maturing in not more than 90 days secured by cotton or other staples, warehoused and insured, or in course of shipment, are discountable at the special rate of 8 per cent.

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Sixty days	2½@2¼
Ninety days	2¾@2½

COLLATERAL LOANS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Renewal Rate.
On Call	2	1½	1½	1½

ON TIME.

60 days	2½@2¾	5 months	3
90 days	2¾@3	6 months	3
4 months	3		

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Best Known Names.

4 months	3 @3½	6 months	3 @3½
60 to 90 days	3		

Other Names.

4 months	3¼@3½	6 months	3½@4

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES.

Range of Sterling.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Chge.
Demand	$4.66⅝	$4.64½	$4.64¾	— .01⅞
Cables	4.66⅝	4.65⅛	4.65⅝	— .01⅜

Closing Rates.

	Demand, (or check.)	Cable.
London	$4.64¾	$4.65⅜
Paris	5.92⅛	5.91⅜
Switzerland	5.34	5.33
Scandinavia	25.87	25.95
Berlin	82⅛	82¼
China—		
Hongkong	43.35	49.50
Shanghai	56.00	..
Singapore	57.50	..
Greece	5.16	5.17
Holland	.40⅛	.41⅛
India—		
Bombay	38.00	..
Calcutta	38.75	..
Italy	6.42	6.41
Japan—		
Kobe	49.37	49.45
Yokohama	49.12½	..
Philippine Islands—		
Manila	49.62	49.75
South America—		
Buenos Aires	40.37	40.50
Rio	23.62	23.75
Spain	..	19.12
Austria	..	14.70
Russia	..	34.00

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers. 60 Days.	90 Days.	Commercial. 60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.61¾	$4.59⅝	$4.60	$4.58

Clearing House Figures.

New York Clearing House exchanges, $470,314,943; balance, $32,075,638; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $2,630,385.

The local banks gained $25,691,000 on their Sub-Treasury operations this week.

Domestic Exchange.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, par; St. Louis, par; San Francisco, 35c premium; Montreal, par.

Bar Silver.

London,, 23 13-16d, up 1-16d; New York, 49½c, up ⅛c.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

FRIDAY, OCT. 22, 1915.

	Stocks, (Shares.)
Total sales	1,050,025
Same day last year	Exch. closed
Year to date	134,846,247
Same period last year	45,989,158
Average price and change 50 stocks	92.84 + .92
Same day last year	*Exch. closed

	High.		Low.	
Year's range to date	94.13	Oct. 22	58.99	Feb. 24
Range year 1914	73.30	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30
Range year 1913	79.10	Jan. 9	63.09	June 10

*Closing average July 30, 57.77.

Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
32¾	33	800	Alaska Gold Mines	33	33¼	32¾	33⅛	+ ⅝
44½	44⅝	10,820	Allis-Chalmers Mfg.	44⅛	45⅜	44⅜	44⅝	+ ½
73½	74⅜	100	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf.	74	74¼	73⅞	74⅛	..
71⅞	72	3,000	Am. Agricul. Chem.	72	72	71	71⅝	— ⅜
97⅝	98⅜	100	Am. Agri. Chem. pf.	98½	98½	98½	98½	+1½
66¼	66¾	3,500	Am. Beet Sugar	66	67⅛	66	66½	+ ½
92	93¼	200	Am. Beet Sugar pf.	93	93	93	93	+ ¼
190	199	100	Am. B. S.& F.pf.ctf.	199	199	199	199	+4
63¼	63½	23,400	Am. Can	62⅜	65⅝	63½	63¾	— ⅛
87⅛	87½	11,100	Am. Car & Fdry	87	87⅞	86¾	87	+ ⅛
155	156	900	Am. Coal Products	156½	156⅞	155	155	— ½
62¾	62⅝	10,900	Am. Cotton Oil	60	63⅜	60	63	+3
98	102¼	100	Am. Cotton Oil pf.	100	100	100	100	+ ½
13½	13⅝	8,450	Am. H. & Leather	13⅞	14¼	13⅝	13⅝	+ ⅛
57	58	7,750	Am. H. & Leath. pf.	58½	59¼	57	57½	— ½
23¼	23⅞	300	Am. Ice Securities	24	24⅞	23¾	23⅞	+ ⅛
25⅞	25¾	37,300	Am. Linseed	22¼	23⅞	22¼	23⅝	+ 1⅜
45⅞	46	14,300	Am. Linseed pf.	41⅞	45⅞	41⅞	45⅝	+4⅝
73⅛	73⅝	44,400	Am. Locomotive	72¾	74	71⅞	73⅝	+2⅛
98½	99½	100	Am. Locomotive pf.	99¼	99¼	99¼	99¼	— ¼
27⅜	28¾	300	Am. Malt pf.	27⅜	27½	27	27½	—1½
92¼	92¾	7,200	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	92⅜	93⅛	92¼	92⅝	- ¼
86	86⅞	100	Am. Smelt. S. pf. A	86⅜	86⅞	86⅜	86⅞	+ ⅛
70⅜	70¾	5,500	Am. Steel F'dries	71⅛	72¾	70⅝	70⅝	+ ¼
112⅝	113	5,000	Am. Sugar Refi.	111⅞	113⅝	111⅞	112⅝	+1⅛
115	116	100	Am. Sugar Ref. pf.	115⅜	115⅜	115⅜	115⅜	— ⅜
124½	124⅝	200	Am. Teleph. & Tel.	124⅜	124⅝	124⅜	124⅝	+ ¼
124½	124¾	50	Do., odd lot	124¾	124¾	124¾	124¾	...
231	232	300	Am. Tobacco	231⅞	231⅞	231	231	+ ¾
56	56¾	7,800	Am. Woolen	57¼	57½	56	56¼	— ½
54¼	55¾	300	Am. Woolen t. r	55¾	55⅞	55¾	55¾	...
97¼	98	100	Am. Woolen pf	97¾	97¾	97¼	97¼	— ⅝
..	..	100	Am. Woolen pf. t. r.	96	96	96	96	—1¼
74⅝	74¾	8,825	Anaconda Cop. x d.	75½	75½	74⅝	74⅝	+ ½
9½	10	100	Am. Writing P. pf.	9⅜	9⅝	9⅜	9⅝	...
..	..	200	Assets Realization	6	6	5¼	5¼	—1¼
106⅝	107	1,900	Atch., Top. & S. F.	106½	106⅞	106½	106⅝	+ ⅜
100½	101	1,000	Atch., T. & S. F.pf.	100⅞	101	100¾	101	+ ⅜
111	113	1,000	Atlantic Coast Line	112¾	112¾	112	112	— ⅜
148½	149	63,600	Baldwin Loco. pf.	133¾	149¼	132½	149	+16⅜
109½	110	300	Baldwin Loco. pf.	109	110	109	110	+ ⅝
92⅛	92¼	7,417	Baltimore & Ohio	92⅛	93	92⅛	92¼	— ⅛
75	75¼	730	Baltimore & O. pf.	74⅞	75⅛	74½	75⅛	+ ¼
..	..	5	Bank of Commerce	161	161	161	161	...
1¼	1½	200	Batopilas Mining	1½	1½	1½	1½	— ⅛
575	580	1,900	Bethlehem Steel	600	600	575	575	—13
170	184	1,000	Bethlehem Steel pf.	170	184	170	184	+18
86½	87	100	Bklyn Rapid Tran.	87	87	87	87	...
37½	42	100	Brown Shoe	40½	40½	40½	40½	+ ½
6½	8	100	Bruns. Ter. & Ry. S.	7	7	7	7	...
90¼	91½	400	Burns Brothers	90	91½	90	91½	+1½
63⅝	63⅝	6,000	Butte & Superior	60¼	63½	60¼	63½	+5½
18¼	18⅞	400	California Petrol	18½	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	...
170⅛	170⅝	5,500	Canadian Pacific	167½	171	167	171	—4
58	58¼	15,320	Central Leather Co.	58¼	59¼	57¾	58¼	+1
107½	107½	100	Central Leather pf.	107	107	107	107	— ⅛
57⅛	57⅜	5,400	Chesapeake & Ohio	56⅜	58¼	56⅜	57½	+ ¼
13½	13⅜	800	Chi. Great Western	13	13½	13	13⅜	+ ⅛
34½	35¼	1,200	Chi. Gt. West. pf.	34	35¼	33¾	34⅝	+ ⅛
91½	91⅞	1,600	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	91⅜	92¾	91⅛	92¼	+ ⅛
127	128⅛	900	Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	127⅛	128¼	127⅛	128	+ ⅛
129½	130⅝	700	Chi. & Northwest.	125	130	128	130	+ 2⅞
16⅝	16⅞	40,200	Chi., Rock Isl. & P.	15½	18	14⅞	16⅝	+ ½
49¼	49¼	3,500	Chino Copper	49¾	49¾	49¼	49¼	...
49⅛	49¼	50	Do., odd lot	49⅞	49⅞	49⅞	49⅞	...
50	54	100	Clev., C. C. & St.L.	52	52	52	52	+2
71¼	72½	1,400	Cluett, Peabody Co.	74	74½	71	71½	— ⅝
58⅝	59	7,500	Col. Fuel & Iron	60	60	58½	58⅝	— ⅝
33⅞	34	100	Col. & Southern	34	34	34	34	+ ½
53½	54	100	Col. & South. 1st pf.	54	54	54	54	+1
41	45	100	Col. & South. 2d pf.	41	41	41	41	—4
9	13	600	Comstock Tunnel	*9	9	9	9	—2
140½	141	2,700	Consolidated Gas	143½	143¾	140⅝	140⅝	— ⅞
109½	111	6,400	Continental Can	111½	112⅞	108½	108½	— ½
15¾	15⅞	10,400	Corn Products Ref.	15⅜	18⅛	15⅜	18	+ ⅞
86½	87	500	Corn Prod. Ref. pf.	86½	86⅞	86½	86½	+ ⅞
93⅛	93⅝	20,000	Crucible Steel	93	94⅝	91¾	93½	+1⅞
107¼	108	400	Crucible Steel pf.	107½	107⅞	107⅝	107⅞	—
8½	9¼	100	Den. & Rio Grande	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	—1¼
14⅜	15	500	Den. & Rio Gr. pf.	15	15⅝	15	15	...
128	128½	93	Detroit Edison Co.	127	128½	127	128½	...
48⅝	48⅜	42,400	Distillers' Securities	48¼	49¾	48¼	48⅝	+1⅞
22	22¼	400	Dome Mines	22¼	22¼	22¼	22⅛	— ⅛
9	12½	100	Dul., S. S. & A. pf.	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	+ ⅞
71	72½	300	Elec. Storage Bat.	71	71½	71	71½	+ ⅞
35⅛	35¾	12,800	Erie	35⅛	35½	34¾	35¼	+ ⅛
54	54¼	6,500	Erie 1st pf.	53½	54⅜	53½	54	+ ½
44⅛	45	200	Erie 2d pf.	43¾	44⅜	43¾	44⅛	+ ⅛
27	30	100	Federal M. & S.	25¾	28¼	25¾	28½	+ ⅛
50	50½	400	Federal M. & S. pf.	51	51	50	50	—1⅜
177½	178¾	3,700	General Electric	178	179	177½	178⅝	+ ⅝
372	375	1,300	General Motors	375	375	369⅞	370	+5
77⅛	78⅜	34,300	Goodrich (B. F.) Co.	77⅜	79⅜	76½	78	+1½
110	110¾	200	Goodrich pf.	110½	110½	110½	110½	...
121½	122	1,500	Great Northern pf.	121½	121¾	121¼	121¼	+ ⅛
51⅞	52	70,400	G. N. certs.ore prop.	52⅜	54	51¼	51⅝	+ ⅞
38¾	39⅝	1,400	Greene Cananea	40	40	37	38½	—2
67½	68	1,000	Guggenheim Explor.	67½	67½	67¼	67½	...
67½	68	20	Do., odd lot	67⅝	67⅝	67⅝	67⅝	...
44⅞	45	21,300	Inspiration Copper	45⅜	45¾	44⅜	44⅞	+ ⅛
21⅜	22	700	Inter.-Met.	22⅛	22¼	21⅞	21⅞	+ ⅛
21⅝	21⅞	3,100	Interboro Consol.	22⅛	22⅜	21¾	21¾	+ ⅛
78¼	78¾	900	Interboro Con. pf.	78⅛	78⅝	78⅛	78⅝	+ ⅛
21½	22½	800	Int. Agricultural	22	23	22	22	—1⅛
52¼	53	400	Int. Agricultural pf.	52	52½	52	52¼	...
110	110½	1,100	Int. Harvester, N.J.	111	111⅛	110	110	...
198½	199	2,800	Int. Nickel v. tr.cfs.	192½	200	192½	198½	+3½
10½	10⅝	1,400	Int. Paper	10½	10⅞	10½	10⅝	+ ⅛
39⅞	40	2,100	Int. Paper pf.	39⅞	40⅜	39½	40	+ ⅛
28	28⅜	2,400	Kansas City South.	27⅞	28⅜	27⅞	28⅜	+ ⅛
61	61½	600	Kan. City South. pf.	61¼	61¾	61¼	61½	+ ⅜
210	..	100	Kresge (S. S.) Co.	205	205	205	205	+5
85½	85¾	4,600	Lackawanna Steel	85¼	86	85	85	— ½
10	11½	100	Lake Erie & West.	10½	10½	10½	10½	— ⅝
22	28	100	Lake Erie & W. pf.	24	24	24	24	—2½
75¾	76	3,100	Lehigh Valley	75½	76⅜	75½	76	+ ½
245	250	200	Liggett & Myers	250	250	250	250	...
26¼	27¾	100	Loose-Wiles Biscuit	25⅞	26	25⅞	26	—2¾
124¼	127	100	Lou. & Nash.	125	125	125	125	...
78	82	500	Mackay Cos.	78	78	78	78	+ ½
65¼	66	300	Mackay Cos. pf.	67⅞	66	65½	65½	...
69⅜	70	22,700	Maxwell Motors	67½	70	67⅛	70	+3½
97½	97⅞	2,500	Max. Motors 1st pf.	97	98	97	97½	+ ⅝
53½	53⅝	7,825	Max. Motors 2d pf.	53⅛	54⅝	53	53¾	+ ⅝
98	100	100	May Dept. Sts. pf.	98	98	98	98	+1
88¼	88½	3,725	Mexican Petroleum	89¾	89¾	88⅝	88⅝	—1⅝
33⅞	34	2,350	Miami Copper	33⅞	34	33¾	33⅞	+ ⅛
121	122	800	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	120	121½	120	121½	— ⅛
124	127	20	M.,St.P. & S.S.M.pf.	127	127	127	127	...
5¼	5⅝	200	Mo., Kan. & Texas	5⅜	5⅝	5⅜	5⅝	+ ⅛
5	5¼	2,000	Missouri Pacific	5¼	5¼	4⅞	5¼	+ ½
57½	58½	500	Montana Power	58	58½	58	58½	+1
85	85	100	Nat. Cloak & Suit.	84	84	84	84	+ ⅛
109	110	300	Nat. Cloak & S. pf.	109	109¼	109	109¼	+ ¼
29½	30	900	Nat. En. & St. Co.	30¼	30¼	30	30	— ⅛
67½	68	1,800	Nat. Lead Co.	68⅜	68⅞	67¼	67½	— ½
67½	68	50	do., odd lot	68¾	68¾	68½	68½	...
9¼	9⅜	600	N. Rys. of M. 2d pf.	9¼	9¾	9¼	9¼	— ¼
14¾	15	600	Nevada Con. Cop.	15⅛	15⅞	15	15	...
145¾	146	1,600	N. Y. Air Brake	150	150	145¾	145¾	—4¼
100	100⅛	5,100	N. Y. Central	99½	101	99½	100	+1
81¾	82	11,125	N. Y., N. H. & H.	80⅞	83	80	82	+1¼
29¼	29⅜	200	N. Y., Ont. & West	29¼	29½	29¼	29½	+1¼
116⅞	117⅛	8,800	Norfolk & Western	115¾	117⅝	115¾	117	+2¼
72¾	73	200	North American	72¾	72¾	72¾	72¾	+ ⅛
111¾	112¾	2,100	Northern Pacific	111¾	112¼	111¾	112	+ ½
30⅜	31	400	Pacific Mail	30⅜	30⅝	30½	30½	— ⅜
44	45	100	Pacific Tel. & Tel.	45	45	45	45	...
58	58¼	2,800	Penn. R. R.	58¼	58⅝	58	58⅝	+ ⅜
118	119¼	100	People's Gas, Chi.	119½	119¼	119½	119¼	+ ⅜
46¼	46⅝	1,100	Philadelphia Co.	47	47¼	46¼	46⅜	— ⅜
39¼	39⅝	2,200	Pittsburgh Coal	40	41¾	39½	39⅝	— ⅜
108	109	200	Pittsburgh Coal pf.	109	109	109	108½	— ⅜
96⅜	98¼	300	Pittsburgh Steel pf.	97	98	97	98	...
71½	71⅝	2,950	Pressed Steel Car	71⅝	72¼	71	71¼	— ⅛
168¼	168¾	6,000	Pullman Co.	164	169½	163	168¾	+4¾
2⅝	3	200	Quicksilver	3	3	3	3	...
47	47¼	2,100	Railway Steel Sp.	46	48	47¼	47½	—1⅜
25¼	25½	6,200	Ray Con. Copper	25¼	25½	25	25⅛	+ ⅛
79½	79⅝	9,100	Reading	79	80	78½	79¼	+ ⅛
54⅝	54⅞	3,900	Rep. Iron & Steel	55	55¼	54⅜	54⅞	— ⅛
4	4¾	300	Rumely, (M.,) Co.	4	4	4	4	...
6¼	6	500	St. Louis & San F.	6¼	6¼	6	6	+ ⅛
7¼	8	400	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	8¼	8¼	8	8	...
15⅜	16¼	100	St. Louis Southw.	16	16	16	16	...
32½	33	200	St. L. Southw. pf.	33	33	32½	32½	—1½
16	16⅜	400	Seaboard Air Line	16⅜	16⅜	16½	16½	— ⅛
61	61¾	1,200	Sloss-S. S. & I. Co.	61¼	62	61	61	...
98	98¾	11,300	Southern Pacific	98¼	98½	97½	98	+ ¼
138	139	770	So. Porto Rico Sug.	140¼	141	138¼	138¾	+1¾
20⅜	20⅞	3,200	Southern Railway	20½	21	20½	20⅝	...
59	59¾	700	So. Railway pf.	59	59	59	59	...
83	84	300	Standard Mill. pf.	83⅜	83½	83⅜	83½	— ⅛
189¾	190	14,650	Studebaker Co.	195	195	188¾	190	—3
112	112⅞	600	Studebaker Co. pf.	112⅜	112½	112⅜	112½	+ ⅛
62¾	63	3,700	Tennessee Copper	64	64½	62½	63	— ½
163	164	500	Texas Co.	163	163⅝	163	163¾	+ ¼
12¼	13¼	900	Texas & Pacific	12¼	13	12¾	13	— ½
61¾	62	2,500	Third Avenue	61⅛	62½	61⅛	62	+1
96	98	54	Twin City R. T.	96	96	96	96	...
..	..	100	Underw. Typew. pf.	105	105	105	105	+1
6¼	6½	1,000	Union B. & P. Co.	6⅜	6⅝	6¼	6¼	— ¼
25	27	200	Un. B. & P. Co. pf.	25	25	25	25	...
135¾	136	11,200	Union Pacific	134⅞	136¼	134¾	136	+1
81⅞	82	400	Union Pacific pf.	81⅞	81⅞	81½	81½	+ ⅜
75	77	100	Un. Dry Goods pf.	75	75	75	75	+ ⅜
7,300	10	7,300	United Cigar Stores	10¼	10¼	9⅞	9⅞	— ¼
11½	12	900	Un. Cigar Stores pf.	11½	11½	11½	11½	— ⅛
25	26½	4,200	United Rys. Inv.	25¼	25⅝	25¼	25¼	+ ¼
42½	43	300	United Rys. Inv. pf.	42½	43	42½	42½	...
23¾	23⅞	200	U. S. C. I. P. & F.	25	25	25	25	— ⅜
47	49	200	U.S.C. I. P. & F. pf.	47	47	47	47	+1½
66	67	400	U. S. Express	65⅜	66¼	65⅜	66¼	+ ⅜
126	127	8,200	U. S. Indus. Alco.	122½	127⅞	122½	126	+5⅛
3	4	100	U. S. Red. & R. pf.	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
54½	55	5,800	U. S. Rubber	54⅜	55⅜	54¼	54½	+ ¼
87½	88⅝	81,450	U. S. Steel	87½	87⅞	86¾	86⅝	+ ⅛
115⅜	115⅝	900	U. S. Steel pf.	115¼	115⅝	115¼	115⅝	+ ⅛
69¾	69⅞	3,000	Utah Copper	70	70⅜	69⅞	69⅞	...
46	46⅛	8,275	Va.-Car. Chemical	..	46⅜	45⅝	46⅛	+ ⅛
108	109	400	Va.-Car. Chem. pf.	108¼	108¾	108⅛	108⅜	+ ⅛
67	68	600	Va. Iron, Coal & C.	69	69	68	68	+ ⅜
17	18	1,900	Vulcan Detining	14	19	14	19	+2¾
30	40	250	Vulcan Detin. pf.	30	33½	30	35½	+ ½
12¾	13	700	Wabash w. i.	13¼	13¼	13	13	...
45½	45¾	3,300	Wabash pf. A w. i.	45	45⅜	45	45½

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OUTSIDE SECURITIES

After a Firm Opening, Curb Stocks Score Losses in a Less Active Market.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 383,545 shares of stock and $70,000 of bonds.

The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 231,820; oil, 7,875, and mining, 143,850. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
2,280	Am.-B. Mfg...	91	91	40	40
230	A.-B. Mfg. pf.	112	112	95	95
1,800	Am. Zinc.....	62	64⅜	62	64⅜
815	‡Can. C. & F.	108	109	107	108
100	‡Can. Gen. El.	127	127	127	127
2,500	‡Carbon St. 1	10	2115	120	109¾ 118
5,000	‡Car. L. & P..	10	10	9¾	9¾
600	‡Central Fdy..	17¾	17¾	17¼	17¼
300	‡Cent. Fdy. pf.	94¼	94½	84	84
1,500	‡Chev. Mot. C. Co., w. i....	134	137	133	132
460	Cramp Ship...	57	58	56	57
100	‡Dominion St..	47	47	47	47
320	Driggs-Sea...	140	143	137	139
200	Emer. Phon...	11¾	11¾	11¼	11½
3,800	Guan. Sugar...	65	71	65	68
2,000	‡Hall Signal..	36	36	*33	34
1,400	‡Hall Sig. pf..	51	51	40	46
8,000	‡Hendee Mfg..	30½	39	30½	37
195	‡Hop. & A. A.	45	50	45	48
17,000	‡Int. M. M..	10	10¾	10¼	9¾ 9¾
40 000	‡L. M. M. pf.	41	46	46	39½ 41
1,450	I. M. M. Cent. Trust ctfs...	42	42	41	41½
25,000	‡Int. Motors..	39	45	53	39 46½
1,500	‡Int. Mot. pf..	71	74	70	73
560	Kathod. B. pf.	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
300	K. Sprin. Tirs.	236	247	236	245
800	K. Sprin. Tirs, new ist pf...	91	91¾	91	91¼
510	Keystone Ord..	10	10	10	10
1,000	‡Lake Tor. B..	19½	*19½	17	17½
500	‡Lake Tor. B. 1st pf.	19	19	18	18
3,300	Mar. of Am...	4¾	4¾	4¼	4¾
50,000	‡Midvale Steel	94	94¾	91	94⅞
100	N. Y. Transp..	14	14	14	14
100	Pyrene M. Co.	16½	16½	16½	16½
1,000	C. of R. & H.	6	8	5¾	6
1,600	‡Stand. Mot...	12¾	12¾	12	12
3,500	‡St. J. Lead..	12¾	13¼	12¾	13⅛
6,000	Sub. Boat....	44⅝	45	43¾	43¾
1,000	‡Tob. P., com.	*42½	42½	40	40
18,000	Tria. F., ctfs.	7¼	7¾	7	7⅛
1,000	Un. P. Shar...	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
80,000	‡U. S. L. & H. Corp....	7¼	8¾	6¾	7¼
2,000	‡U. S. L. & H. Corp. pf....	65	*65	65	65
500	‡Worlds Film..	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾

OIL ISSUES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
24	Atlantic Ref..	625	625	625	..
10	Buckeye P. L..	112	111	112	+ 1
15	Galena-S. Oil..	160	160	160	..
1,120	‡Houston Oil..	19¾	19¾	19¾	— ⅛
7	Illinois P. L..	150	148	148	— 1
	‡Int. Petrol'm.	10¾	10	10¼	+ ⅛
13	Ohio Oil	157	156	157	— 1
5	Penn. Max. O.	88	88	88	..
675	Pierce	13¾	13¾	13¾	— ¼
175	Prairie P. L..	210	204	210	+ 6
205	S. O. of Cal..	308	303	305	— 3
16	S. O. of Ind..	450	450	450	—15
21	S. O. of N. ..	477	475	475	— 1
	S. O. of N. Y..	200	199	199	— 1
4	Union T. L....	84	84	84	— 1
50	Venture Con...	11¼	11¼	11½	— ¼
4,700	Victoria	1¼	1¼	1⅛	..

MINING STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
500	‡Alaska Juneau	12¼	12⅝	12¼	12⅝
4,500	‡‡Alta Con. M.	21	22	21	22
8,000	‡‡Atlanta	26	27	26	26¼
1,400	Big. L. D. Co..	3⅜	3½	3⅜	3½
2,000	‡‡Booth	86	87½	86	86
3,000	Braden Cop....	9½	9½	9¼	9¼
2,500	Butte C. & Z..	4	4	4	4⅛
3,000	Butte & N. Y..	2⅞	3	2¾	2⅞
2,500	‡Caledonia....	98	1	98	99
2,100	Canada Cop....	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
2,000	‡Chile Copper..	22⅝	22⅝	22⅛	22⅝
7,500	Con. Ariz. Sm.	1½	1½	1⅜	1⅜
1,000	‡Dia. Black B.	6	6	6	6
2,900	‡‡Emma. Cop...	28	30	27	28
1,000	First Nat. Cop.	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
700	Goldfield Con..	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
1,000	‡‡Goldf. Merg..	18	18	17	18
200	Howe Sound....	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
500	‡Iron Blossom..	70	70	70	70
4,000	Jumbo Ext....	1⅛	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜
18,800	Kennecott Cop.	54	54½	53⅜	53¾
14,500	‡‡Kewanas	88	85½	83	85
300	La Rose Con...	¼	½	¼	½
1,000	Magma Copper.	14½	15	14½	14⅝
1,700	‡McIntyre	53	53	53	53
500	‡Majestic Cop.	75	75	75	73
1,500	‡Marsh	33	35	33	35
500	‡McKinley-D..	30	30	30	30
6,000	‡‡Mother Lode.	34	34½	33½	34
500	‡‡Nat. Z. & L.	52	54	52	52
500	New Utah B...	3¼	3¼	2⅞	3¼
1,500	Nip. Mines Co.	7	7	6⅞	6⅞
8,500	‡North. Star...	15	16	15	16
6,000	‡‡Oro	6	6	6	6
400	Rey H., w. i..	4½	4½	4⅜	4⅜
4,000	‡‡Rex Con. M.	46	47	46	47
1,000	‡‡Sandstorm K.	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼
1,400	‡San Toy.....	19	24	19	24
2,000	‡‡Silver Pick..	8½	9	8½	8½
900	Stand. S.-L...	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
300	Stewart	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
7,000	‡Success	81	82	80	80
3,900	‡Sup. Min. Co.	24	24	24	24
1,000	Tonopah Ext..	2½	2½	2⅜	2½
2,800	Ton. Jim B...	79	79	77	78
50	Ton. Mining...	5½	5½	5½	5½
1,500	Tri-Bullion ...	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛

BONDS.

$70,000	Ken. Cop. 6s.	170	169	170

*Odd lot. †Bells cants per share. ‡Unlisted.

Bid and asked quotations of issues not traded in compared with those of previous week:

INDUSTRIALS.

	Oct. 22. Bid.	Asked.	Oct. 21. Bid.	Asked.
B.-A. Tob. Co., ord..	14	15	14	15
B.-A. T. Co., ord. b'r.	14	15	14	15
Can. Car. & F. pf..	121	122	121	122
Carbon Steel 1st pf..	78	82	78	82
Carbon Steel 2d pf...	85	95	85	95
Fisk Tire	122	125	122	125
Fr.-Sp. Pat. (A. Fr.)	1	1¼	1	1¼
Manh. H. P. Mar....	104½	105½	104½	105½
Mex. Lead pf.....	40	50	40	50
Mutual Pr. Sharing.	9	9½	9	9¼
Pacific Gas & Elec.	53	55	53	55
M. Rumely, w. i....	23	28	23	20
Sherwin-Williams..	7¼	8¼	7¼	7½
Sherman Carbide pf.	8	15	8	15
Steel Co. of Canada.	33	34	33	34
Sterling Gum.....	2½	2¾	2½	2¾
Wayland O. & Gas..	3½	4	3½	4

OIL ISSUES.

Anglo-American	16½	17	16¼ 17
Pierce Oil	13	13½	13 13½

MINING STOCKS.

American Commander	9	10	9 10
Arizona Duquesne...	37	40	37 40
Big Cottonwood....	3½	4	3½ 4
Cashboy	4¼	4¾	4¼ 4¾
Florence	43	48	43 47
Nipissing Mines Co..	6¾	7	6¾ 7
Pacific Smelters....	½	¾	½ ¾
Santa Fe Mining....	4¼	4½	4¼ 4½
Tuolumne Copper...	¾	1	¾ 1
West End Con.....	55	57	54 57
White Knob Cop. pf..	1½	2	1¾ 2

BONDS.

Anglo-French 5s.....	97¾	98	97¾ 98
Con. Arizona 6s.....	30	32	30 32
Inter. Mer. 4½s.....	85	90	85 90
Pierce Oil 6s.....	78	82	79 82
Western Pacific.....	83	84½	83 84½

MUNITIONS STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
Aetna Explosives....	162	166	155	165
Aetna Explosives pf..	85	88	83	87
Atlas Powder.....	255	260	251	256
Atlas Powder pf.....	93	99	95	99
Bliss (E. W.).....	390	420	325	350
Bliss (E. W.) pf....	72	80	72	78
Canadian Explosives.	400	415	400	415
Can. Explosives pf...	100	110	100	110
Colt's Arms.....	825	840	820	850
Du Pont Powder pf..	100	102	103	105
Hercules Powder....	435	440	429	435
Hercules Powder pf..	114	118	114	118
Midvale Steel.....	323	330	366	375
Niles-Bement-Pond...	150	154	152	152
Niles-Bement-P. pf...	101	105	101	102
Savage Arms.....	390	405	375	400
Scovill Mfg. Co.....	375	390	375	390
Winchester R. A....	2350	3050	2875	2950
Midvale Steel & Ord.	93	94	94	95

STANDARD OIL STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
Anglo-American	16¼	17¼	16¾	17¼
Atlantic Refining ...	625	635	630	640
Borne-Scrymser.....	265	275	265	275
Buckeye Pipe Line...	110	112	110	112
Chesebrough Mfg	710	730	710	730
Colonial Oil	135	145	135	145
Continental Oil	250	255	250	255
Crescent Pipe Line...	45	48	45	48
Cumberland Pipe L....	65	67	64	67
Eureka Pipe Line....	250	260	250	260
Galena S. Oil pf.....	135	140	135	140
Galena S. Oil.....	159	162	159	162
Illinois Pipe Line...	150	153	148	152
Indiana Pipe Line...	110	114	111	115
Int. Petrol. Co., Ltd..	9¾	10¼	10	10¼
National Transit ...	31	33	32	34
New York Transit....	220	225	220	225
Northern Pipe Line...	106	108	106	108
Ohio Oil	158	161	156	158
Penn.-Mex. Fuel Co..	58	60	58	60
Prairie Oil & Gas....	400	405	395	405
Prairie Pipe Line....	210	214	202	205
Solar Refining	235	245	235	245
Southern Pipe Line..	230	235	230	235
South Penn. Oil.....	333	338	335	338
S. W. Penn.....	125	130	125	130
Standard Oil of Cal..	307	310	308	310
Standard Oil of Ind..	445	450	440	450
Standard Oil of Kan.	430	440	430	440
Standard Oil of Ky..	325	335	325	335
Standard Oil of Neb..	345	355	343	355
Standard Oil of N. J.	474	477	475	478
Standard Oil of N. Y.	199	201	199	201
Standard Oil of Ohio.	505	515	505	515
Swan & Finch.....	125	135	125	135
Union Tank Line....	84	86	83	85
Vacuum Oil	215	220	217	220
Washington Oil	43	48	43	48

TO PAY BANK CREDITORS.

Depositors of Carnegie Trust Company to Get 5% Dividend.

State Superintendent of Banks Richards applied yesterday to the Supreme Court for authority for the payment of an additional 5 per cent. dividend to the depositors of the Carnegie Trust Company. It was announced that sufficient funds were available to pay a 10 per cent. dividend. Litigation instituted by Jacques Lebaudy, the "Emperor of Sahara," however, will restrain Superintendent Richards from disbursing the full 10 per cent. at this time.

Application was also made for authority to pay an additional 5 per cent. to the stockholders of the Northern Bank. They have already received 60 per cent. In the near future, it was announced at the State Banking Department, the Superintendent hopes to pay an additional 10 per cent. to the shareholders of the Industrial Savings and Loan Company, making a total of 35 per cent.; a 21 per cent. dividend to the bondholders, and a 7 per cent. dividend to the general creditors of the New York Mortgage Company, the institution having already paid a 12 per cent. dividend; 15 per cent. dividend to the depositors of Deutsch Bros., private bankers, a 20 per cent. dividend having already been paid in this liquidation, and an additional 5 per cent., making a total of 20 per cent., to the depositors of L. W. Schwenk, also a private banker.

Trading Quiet on Bourse.

PARIS, Oct. 22.—Trading was quiet on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes, 66 francs 50 centimes for cash. Exchange on London, 27 francs 57 centimes.

COTTON IN REACTION GAINS FIVE POINTS

Liquidation Toward the Close Causes Setback of Earlier Advances.

GENERAL OPINION BEARISH

Trade Interests Furnish Chief Demand, and Spinners' Purchases Fix Prices.

There was an upward reaction in cotton yesterday, but a setback toward the close on liquidation reduced the gain and left prices only about 5 points net higher.

Sentiment throughout the trade is more or less confused, but the general opinion is somewhat bearish. Southern spot markets show little sympathy with the break in contracts and the buying basis is now the highest of the season.

Aside from short covering the chief demand yesterday appeared to come from trade interests. Spinners fixed the price of a good deal of cotton and their purchases were on a safer scale than they have been for a long time.

According to the New York Cotton Exchange the into-sight for the week was 478,283 bales against 475,624 last year. The total for the season is 3,024,000, against 2,138,000 last year.

The market is now in a fairly well liquidated condition. It is estimated that the break of Thursday and yesterday resulted in throwing overboard about 150,000 bales of long cotton.

The strength of Southern spots continues to be a feature. Augusta, Ga., reported quotations 38 points higher on sales of more than 2,000 bales.

Southern spot markets, as officially reported, were quiet and unchanged. The local market for spot cotton was quiet, with an advance of 5 points; middling, 12.45c. Futures closed steady.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Oct.	12.47	12.20	.....	12.27@12.29
Dec.	12.61	12.32	12.45@12.46	12.40@12.41
Jan.	12.73	12.45	12.57@12.58	12.52@12.54
March	12.94	12.66	12.78@12.79	12.73@12.74
May	13.06	12.80	12.91@12.92	12.88@12.89
July	13.09	12.85	12.94@12.96	12.90@12.92

Total port receipts, 44,475 bales. Last week, 38,994 bales. Last year, 47,059 bales.

RECEIPTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Week	Last Year.
New Orleans.....	6,421	7,822	4,808
Galveston	12,247	8,100	16,085
Mobile	1,822	182	406
Charleston	3,052	2,886	1,268
Savannah	5,690	6,803	7,299
Wilmington	2,835	1,206	1,228
Norfolk	3,801	3,187	1,556

INTERIOR RECEIPTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Augusta	4,888	2,521	3,950
Memphis	7,221	7,087	10,901
St. Louis	337	1,634	5,283
Houston	12,576	18,993	16,905

Exports, 85,580 bales. Total thus far this season, 1,126,606 bales. Total last season, 899,634 bales.

SOUTHERN SPOTS AND STOCKS.

Sales.	Spots.	Stocks.	Last Yr.
200	Galveston 12.30	279,894	212,185
1,820	New Orleans..12.00	.....	84,658
—	Mobile 11.88	16,713	23,056
1,151	Savannah 12.00	176,923	95,759
—	Charleston ...12.00	20,483	41,793
—	Wilmington ...11¾	33,012	20,266
614	Norfolk 12.00	52,115	71,120
10,049	Augusta 12.38	155,025	94,503
1,100	Memphis 12.25	12,900	128,088
—	St. Louis.....	6,247	17,194
1,847	Houston 12.25	159,711	94,791

The Liverpool market opened quiet. There was a moderate demand business in spot cotton with middling 16 points decline, at 7.12d. Sales 8,000 bales. Receipts 5,000 bales. American, nil. Market closed very steady.

MAY SUE FOR $10,000,000.

Wabash-Pittsburgh Bondholders Blame Directors for Stock Issue.

Minority first mortgage bondholders of the Wabash-Pittsburgh Terminal Railway, represented by the protective committee, of which Daniel B. Ely is Chairman, are urging the adoption of a new reorganization plan as a substitute for the plan of the Reorganization Committee, of which James N. Wallace is Chairman. The new plan is virtually the same as that proposed for the rehabilitation of the Wabash-Pittsburgh Terminal Railway by Mr. Ely in 1913.

Under this plan it is proposed to consolidate the Wabash-Pittsburgh Terminal Railway with the Wheeling & Lake Erie Railroad and to operate the two roads under one charter. It is proposed to raise about $17,000,000 by assessing both the stockholders of the Wheeling & Lake Erie and the first mortgage bondholders of the Wabash-Pittsburgh Terminal. Those paying the assessment would receive prior claim certificates, and the first mortgage claims would thus remain intact until these prior claims had been paid off. The $17,000,000 would suffice to pay receivers' certificates and other claims and to buy in the property. It is proposed further to issue $30,000,000 long-term refunding bonds on the consolidated property, and a part of the proceeds would be used to repay the assessment. As outlined in the Ely plan it is estimated that the consolidated company, on a normal basis, should earn at least $800,000 above charges annually.

In a circular sent to first mortgage bondholders yesterday the Ely Committee suggests the advisability of bringing suit against former Wabash-Pittsburgh Terminal Railway Directors for issuing $10,000,000 in stock in exchange for the same amount of stock of the Wabash Railroad. It is contended that this issue of stock was not warranted. It is also contended that $20,000,000 second mortgage bonds were authorized and sold by the Directors at a price below the legal limit. Other suits against the old management of the Wabash-Pittsburgh Terminal Road are now pending in the Ohio Circuit Court, and it is proposed to take these suits to the United States Supreme Court if adverse decisions are handed up. It is also contemplated, according to the circular, to ask for the removal of the present receivers.

"The value of the Wabash-Pittsburgh Terminal properties," says the circular, "is fully appreciated by the Wabash interests, who are without doubt waiting to take over the properties at their own price, should the bondholders of the Wabash-Pittsburgh Terminal Railway and the stockholders of the Wheeling & Lake Erie Railroad fail to organize to protect their interests."

The Wallace reorganization plan under attack provides for the rehabilitation of the Wabash-Pittsburgh Terminal Road. It calls for an assessment of $9,000,000, and the reorganized company would have no new bond issue.

NEW WABASH CHARTER FILED

Reorganized Railroad Company Has a Capital of $143,460,000.

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 22.—A charter for a new Wabash Railroad Company, the purpose of which is to take over all the Wabash Railroad property now in the hands of receivers, was filed with the Secretary of State here today. The capital stock of the new company was placed at $143,460,000, and a fee of $143,460 was paid to the State.

The stock in the new company is divided as follows: 462,000 shares of 5 per cent. profit sharing preferred; 499,700 shares of 5 per cent. convertible preferred, and 472,900 shares of common stock. The par value of the shares is $100 each.

Those named as directors in the charter are Samuel Armstrong, H. Bruce Campbell, Robert Goelet, Lawrence Greer, Edward P. Kearney, W. C. Maxwell, George W. Murray, Robert H. Neilson, John C. Otteson, Winslow S. Pierce, Lyman Rhoades, William V. Stuart, James E. Taussig, Allison E. Stuart and Henry Rogers Winthrop.

Edward F. Kearney of St. Louis was elected President of the new company, and Winslow S. Pierce of New York was elected Chairman of its Board of Directors. Mr. Kearney was President of the old Wabash Railroad and was a co-receiver of the property.

OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS

BOSTON.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
60	Adventure	2	2½	2	2½
5	Almeek	95½	96½	95½	96½
705	Alaska	32⅜	33⅜	32⅜	33
150	Algomah	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
5	Allouez	54	54	51	51
5,253	Am. Zinc	62½	64⅜	62⅜	64
115	Anaconda	75	75¾	75	75¼
355	Ariz. Com.	7⅜	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝
5,400	Bonanza	49c	50c	49c	50c
50	Butte & Balak ..	3¼	3¼	3¼	3½
7,680	Butte & Sup..	60½	63¾	60½	63⅝
600	Ca. & Ariz.	63¼	64	63¼	64
47	Cal. & Hecla..	543	544	540	540
60	Cantennial	17⅜	17⅜	17	17
220	Chino	49¾	49¾	49¼	49½
530	Copper Range..	56	56	55	55⅜
810	East Butte	12½	12½	12¼	12¼
60	Franklin	9	9	8⅝	8⅝
225	Granby	83½	83½	83	83
2,695	Greene Cananea	40¾	40¾	37	39¼
10	Indiana	5	5	5	5
295	Inspiration	10¾	10¾	10⅝	10⅝
150	Isle Royale	28¼	28½	28	28
10	Kerr Lake	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
205	Lake	13¾	13½	12	13
285	Lasalle	6	6¼	4½	5
565	Mass. Con.	11	11	10¼	11
20	Miami	34	34	34	34
135	Mohawk	78¼	78½	78	78½
5	Nevada Cons...	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾
380	New Arcadian..	10	10	10	10
65	Nipissing	6⅞	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞
270	North Butte	29½	29⅝	29	29⅛
70	Old Dom.	53	54	53	54
45	Osceola, cash..	85½	85½	85½	85½
50	Osceola*	82½	82½	82	82
65	Pond Creek	16½	17	16	17
350	Ray Con.	25¼	25¼	25¼	25¼
16,822	Santa Fe	4⅛	5	4⅛	5
180	Shannon	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
70	Shattuck	26	26¾	26	26¾
100	South Utah	25c	25c	25c	25c
10	St. M's Land..	55	55	55	55
180	Sup. & Bost...	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
130	Sup. Copper ...	26¾	27	26¾	27
420	Tamarack	51	52¼	49¾	51⅝
770	Trinity	8⅛	8⅜	8	8⅜
400	Tuolomne	43c	43c	43c	43c
290	U. S. Smelt....	43	43	42¾	43
20	U. S. Smelt pf	47¾	47¾	47¾	47¾
1,200	Utah Apex	2⅞	3	2⅞	3
25	Utah Con.	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾
35	Utah Copper ...	69¾	70¼	69¾	70¼
50	Winona	3¼	3¼	3¼	3½
210	Wolverine	58	58	58	58

RAILROADS.

5	Boston & Alb..	183	183	183	183
5	Boston El.....	84	84	84	84
3	Boston &	133	133	133	133
95	Boston & Me...	33	33	32	32
7	Fitchburg pf...	70	71	70	71
10	Maine Cent....	100	100	100	100
40	Mass Elect. pf..	42¼	42¼	42½	42½
927	N.Y..N.H.& H.	81	82⅜	80	82
1	Old Colony.....	148	148	148	148
46	West E. St.Ry.	65	65	64	64

MISCELLANEOUS.

152	Am. Ag. Chem.	71¼	71⅞	71¼	71⅞
222	Am. Ag. C. pf.	99	99	97½	98
5	Amoskeag	64	64	64	64
25	Am. Pneu. S....	2	2	2	2
70	Am. Sugar.....	111⅝	113⅜	111⅜	112½
28	Am. Sugar pf..	115	116½	115	115½
180	Am. Tel. & Tel.	124⅝	125¼	124¼	124⅝
810	Am. Woolen...	57	57¼	56⅝	57
396	Am. Woolen pf.	97	98	97	98
8,154	A. G. & W. I.	23	26⅝	23	24½
4,403	A. G. & W. I. pf.	58	63⅜	57¾	59⅜
6	Cumberland P..	92	92	92	92
75	East Boston L.	9	9¼	9	9¼
25	Edison	240	240	240	240
2	Gen. Elec....	144	144	144	144
5	General Elec..	177½	177½	177½	177½
25	Mass Gas	88	88	88	88
30	Mass Gas pf...	86¾	86¾	86½	86½
10	McElwain pf...	98	98	98	98
284	Pullman	168¾	169¼	168½	169¼
80	Swift & Co....	118¾	119	118½	119
10	Torrington	34½	34½	34½	34½
475	United Fruit..	133½	134½	133¾	134
221	Un. Shoe Mach.	49½	49¾	49¼	49¼
10	Un. Shoe M. pf	28¼	28¼	28¼	28½
148	U. S. Steel....	86¾	87¼	86⅝	86⅝
295	Ventura Oil....	11¾	11¾	11⅝	11⅝
38	Western Union.	79¾	79¾	78¾	79⅛

BONDS.

$400	Am. T. & T. 4s	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
21,000	Am. T. & T. 4s	89¾	90	89¾	89½
5,000	A.	78	78	77	77
2,000	K.C.,M.& B.5s.	65	65	65	65
2,000	Mass Gas 4½s..	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾
1,000	Miss. River P

STERLING EXCHANGE HAS SEVERE BREAK

Value of English Pound Drops to $4.64½, About 4 Cents Under Monday's High Level.

DUE TO EXCESS OF EXPORTS

Institutions Meeting Foreign Bills Bought at Lower Rates and Are Lending Money In London.

Notwithstanding the influence of the Anglo-French loan and the expectations of additional credits for England and France amounting to many millions, foreign exchange rates broke rather sharply yesterday. Demand sterling sold as low as $4.64½, a decline for the session of 2¾ cents to the pound, from the highest level of Thursday. At this figure sight bills were quoted more than 4 cents to the pound under Monday's best price. The rate hardened slightly toward the close of business, but the final quotation stood no higher than a quarter cent above the lowest.

Franc checks at 5.92¼ when the market closed were 2 centimes lower than Thursday night, and Italian lire at 6.42 showed a recession of three-hundredths to the dollar. Reichsmarks were unchanged, and Swiss exchange displayed a slight improvement.

The decline, according to exchange brokers, represented nothing more than an acceleration of the retreating movement in evidence for ten days. The need for remittances abroad is light, and while the supply of exchange bills made from day to day is not large, it is great enough to cause prices to lose ground. One reason offered for the prevailing small demand for exchange is that institutions with payments to make in Europe in November and December anticipated their wants earlier in the Fall, when rates were low. The funds provided for in exchange bought then were lent in London, where a 3 per cent. call money rate has offered an advantage of lenders, inasmuch as the New York rate has been 2 per cent., or under. The money lent has been under terms providing for a return to the lenders before their own requirements had to be filled.

At the same time that buying of exchange has been on a small scale for the purpose of sending funds across the sea, Europe's purchases here have been on an increasing scale, adding to the one-sided state of the exchange market. Gold to the amount of about $30,000,000 has been received from Canada this week and more is coming, but this movement is not extensive enough to have a material effect on the exchange market. It is expected that $25,000,000 will come in from Ottawa in a single shipment early next week, a transfer that was postponed this week because of the congested state of the Assay Office.

The coin is melted into bars, and sent to the different mints in accordance with United States coin. All available facilities at the Assay Office smelter have been engaged in disposing of the $23,500,000 received a few days ago, and the storage room for the boxes of gold has been too crowded to admit of further receipts for the time being, except for the comparatively small amounts brought in direct from London by this week's steamers.

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Government Issues.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Anglo-French		Oct., 1920	97⅛	98	6.45
Argen. Gov't..6		Dec., 1915	100⅜	100⅝	2.00
Argen. Gov't..6		Dec., 1916	101¼	101½	4.60
Argen. Gov't..6		Dec., 1917	101	101½	5.35
Argen. Gov't..6		May, 1920	99⅜	99⅝	6.20
City of Mont..5		Dec., 1917	99	99½	5.15
City of Q'b'c.5		Apr., 1920	98⅜	99⅜	5.20
Dom. of Can.5		Aug., 1916	100¼	100¼	4.60
Dom. of Can.5		Oct., 1917	100	100¼	4.80
French Gov't.5		Apr., 1918	99⅛	99⅜	5.75
German Gov't.5		Jan., 1916	99⅞	100	5.00
Italian Gov't.6		Oct., 1916	99½	100	6.00
Norway Gov't.6		Oct., 1916	100	100½	5.45
Norway Gov't.6		Oct., 1917	100⅛	100½	5.70
Swedish Gov..6		Dec., 1916	99¾	99¾	5.70
Swiss Gov't...5		Mar., 1916	99⅜	100	5.00
Swiss Gov't...5		Mar., 1918	96⅛	97	6.40
Swiss Gov't...5		Mar., 1920	95½	96⅛	6.05

Company Issues.

Ala. Power...6		Feb., 1918	100	101	5.60
Am. Cot. Oil.5		Nov., 1917	100⅝	100⅞	4.50
Am. Loco. Co.5		July, 1917	100⅜	101⅛	2.00
A. T.&T. sub..5		Apr., 1916	100⅜	101⅛	2.75
Ana. Cop.....5		Mar., 1917	100⅞	101⅛	4.10
Balt. & Ohio..4½		June, 1917	100⅛	100⅜	4.40
Balt. & Ohio..4½		June, 1918	99⅞	100⅛	4.45
B. R. T.....5		July, 1918	99⅜	99⅝	4.95
Can. North'n.5		Sep., 1917	97⅜	98⅛	4.75
Can. Pacific..6		Mar. 2, '24	102⅜	102⅝	5.60
Ches. & Ohio.5		June, 1919	95½	95⅞	6.80
Chi. & W. I..5		Sep., 1917	98⅞	99⅛	5.25
Chi. El. Rys.5		July, 1916	92	94	13.65
Con. Pow. Co.6		May 1, '17	100	100⅛	6.00
Con. Gas, Bal.5		May, 1917	99	100	6.00
C. P. R. & L.6		June, 1916	100	100⅛	5.80
Erie R. R....5		Apr., 1916	100⅜	100⅝	3.75
Erie R. R....5½		Apr., 1917	100⅝	100⅞	4.85
E. Pr. & Lt..5			93	93½	6%
Gen. Rubber..5		Dec, 1918	100	100¼	4.90
Gr. Rap. Ed..5		May, 1916	100	100⅜	4.90
Gr. Rap. Ed..5		June, 1916	100	100⅜	4.78
Hav. El. Ry..6		Sept., 1918	99½	100	6.00
Hock. Val.Ry.5		Nov., 1917	100	100⅛	4.90
Int. Rap....6		Jan. 15, '18	101⅛	101½	4.65
Lack. Steel...6		Mar., 1917	100⅝	101	5.35
L. S. & M. S.5		Dec., 1915	100⅛	100⅛	2.00
Louis. G. & E.5		Apr., 1918	98⅜	99⅜	6½
Mich. Ry.....6		June, 1916	99⅜	100⅛	5.84
Minn. Gen. E.5		June, 1918	99⅛	99⅜	5.90
Mont. T. & P..6		Apr., 1917	98	97½	7.95
N. E. Nav...6		May, 1917	97⅛	97⅜	6.90
N.Y..N.H.&H.5		May, 1918	100⅜	100⅝	3.50
North. S. P...6		June, 1917	99½	100	6.00
Penn. Co.....4½		June 15,'21	99⅜	99⅝	4.55
P. S. C., N. J.5		Mar., 1916	100⅜	100⅞	2.45
Sea. Air Line.5		Mar., 1916	100¼	100½	2.65
Southern Ry..5		Feb., 1916	100¼	100½	3.20
Southern Ry..5		Mar., 1917	99⅜	99½	5.20
Sup. & Sons.6		June, 1916	100⅜	100⅝	4.40
U. S. Smelt..5		June, 1918	98½	99¼	5.25
U. G. P. S.Co.6		Apr., 1918	98¼	99	6.40
Union Typew.5		Jan. 15,'18	93½	94½	20.35
United Fruit.6		May, 1917	101½	101⅝	4.75
United Fruit..5		May, 1918	99⅛	99⅜	5.10
Utah Co.....6		Apr., 1917	100	100⅜	5.55
West. E. & M.5		Oct., 1917	101	101½	4.35
W. Penn. Tr.6		Mar., 1917	97	100	6.00
W. Fr. Co...6		Mar., 1917	98½	99⅛	6.25
W. S. G. & E.6		Oct., 1917	98¼	99¼	6.55
W.V. T. & E.6		June, 1917	96	98	7½

PUBLIC UTILITY SECURITIES.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Gas Co.	116	...
†American Light & Traction	340	345
†American Light & Traction pf.	107	109
Adirondack Electric Power	14	16
Adirondack Electric Power pf.	53	56
*American Gas & Electric	103	105
†*American Gas & Electric pf.	48½	50
American Power & Light	63	63
American Power & Light pf.	78	80
American Public Utilities	30	35
American Public Utilities pf.	64	66
American Waterworks & Electric	6	7½
Am. W. W. & E. participating pf.	13	16
American W. W. & E. 1st pf.	50	56
Atlantic P. & Lt. 7 p. c. cum. pf.	92	95
Cities Service	53	53
Cities Service pf.	63	63
Colorado Power	22	25
Colorado Power pf.	95	97
†Commonwealth P., R. & L.	55	57
†Commonwealth P., R. & L. pf.	81	83
Consumers Power Co. 5s, 1939	90¾	91¾
Consumers Power (Me.) pf.	90	94
Dayton Power & Light	38	42
Dayton Power & Light pf.	89	93
Denver Gas & Electric gen. 5s	92	95
Electric Bond & Share	96	97
Electric Bond & Share pf.	98¼	100
Empire District Electric 5s	76	80
Empire District Electric pf.	65	...
Federal Light & Traction	10	14
Federal Light & Traction pf.	50	70
Gas & Electric Securities	60	70
Gas & Electric Securities pf.	60	75
Great Western Power Co. 5s, 1946.	81½	83
Lincoln Gas & Electric	10	20
Northern Ontario Light & Power	10	15
Northern Ontario Light & P. pf.	53	57
Northern States Power	29½	30½
Northern States Power pf.	86	87½
Ozark Power & Water	15	25
Pacific Gas & Electric	54	55
Pacific Gas & Electric pf.	87½	89
Republic Ry. & Light Co.	13½	15
Republic Ry. & Light Co. pf.	60	64
Southeastern California Edison	74	78
Southern California Edison pf.	92	96
*Standard Gas & Electric	5½	6½
*Standard Gas & Electric pf.	27	28
Tennessee Ry., Light & Power	3	8
Tennessee Ry., Light & Power pf.	27	30
United Light & Railways	38	42
United Light & Rys. 1st pf.	67	70
Utah Securities	15	17
Western Power	15	20
Western Power pf.	50	53

*Par value $50. †Ex dividend.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

The railroads reporting so far for the second week of October show these aggregate changes in gross earnings, those showing gains and those showing losses being stated separately:

Eighteen roads	$12,239,666	+$1,525,975
Five roads	746,004	— 53,212
Total (23 roads)	12,985,670	+ 1,472,763

BANGOR & AROOSTOOK for the year ended June 30—

	1915.	1914.	1913.
Gross	$3,747,973	$3,795,412	$3,252,420
Total net	1,402,254	1,382,186	1,133,778
Sur. after chg.	226,490	205,730	*84,307
Dividends	103,458	111,951	.....
Surplus	123,032	93,780	*84,307

*Deficit.

GEORGIA SOUTHERN & FLORIDA for the year ended June 30—

Gross	2,215,778	2,598,760	2,566,890
Exp. & taxes	1,962,388	2,251,742	2,172,315
Net	253,405	347,018	394,576
Other income	108,158	191,400	143,316
Total income	361,563	508,478	537,890
Charges, &c.	356,543	358,225	342,411
Surplus	5,020	150,253	195,479
1st pf. div.	.....	34,200	34,200
Balance	5,020	116,053	161,279
2d pf. div.	.....	54,200	54,200
Balance	5,020	61,853	107,079
Add. & bett.	760	1,279	1,724
Net surplus	4,259	60,574	105,354

LEHIGH VALLEY for September—

	1915.	1914.	1913.
Gross	3,943,638	3,915,928	3,824,480
Net after tax	1,150,354	1,110,038	1,083,864
3 mos. gross	11,456,997	11,268,255	11,429,677
Net after tax	3,209,375	3,171,048	3,272,805

VIRGINIA & SOUTHWESTERN for the year ended June 30—

Gross	1,799,301	1,939,104	1,806,027
Exp. and tax	1,419,582	1,448,277	1,327,529
Net	379,769	490,827	479,038
Other income	170,623	202,120	250,646
Total income	550,392	692,947	729,744
Charges, &c.	452,762	423,548	415,205
Balance	106,620	269,399	314,539
Add and bet.	70	954	1,111
Surplus	106,560	268,835	313,428

Miscellaneous Earnings.

AMERICAN MALTING COMPANY for the year ended Aug. 31—

Profit	$306,959	$856,686	$777,038
Charges, taxes, bett., &c	295,986	325,310	373,671
Surplus	10,974	330,776	403,368

CALIFORNIA RAILWAY & POWER COMPANY, controlled by United Railways Investment Company, for the fiscal year ended June 30—

	1915.	*1914.
Gross income	$141,268	$829,901
Expenses	14,072	21,167
Net income	127,197	808,734
Divs. on prior pf. stock	199,500	314,705
Divs. on pf. stock	.....	378,092
Profit and loss surplus	43,633	115,938

*Covers period from Dec. 18, 1912, to July 1, 1914.

DAYTON POWER AND LIGHT COMPANY for September—

	1915.	1914.	Increase.
Gross	$87,371	$73,971	$16,400
Net earnings	44,517	33,955	10,562
Sur. aft. chgs.	26,205	16,550	9,655
12 mos. gross	1,025,109	915,313	109,796
Net earnings	485,061	411,537	73,524
Sur. aft. chgs.	289,475	205,716	83,759

GENERAL CHEMICAL COMPANY for the nine months ended Sept. 30—

	1915.	1914.	1913.
Total profits	4,058,741	2,186,007	1,872,734
Divs. & ins. fd.	1,362,446	1,167,360	195,086
Balance	2,696,295	1,018,647	1,677,648
Deprec. res	750,000	400,000	350,000
Surplus	1,946,295	618,647	1,327,648

INTERNATIONAL TRACTION COMPANY for the twelve months ended Aug. 31—

Gross earnings	6,992,657	6,813,410	*120,753
Net after taxes	2,757,795	2,679,251	78,544
Fixed charges	1,845,790	1,795,842	49,948
Preferred divs.	900,000	900,000	.....
Renewal res.	331,439	297,045	34,394
Surplus	†380,654	380,362	*5,708

UNITED RAILROADS OF SAN FRANCISCO for the fiscal year ended June 30—

Gross earnings	8,024,095	8,566,725	*428,630
Exp. and tax	5,273,557	5,226,837	47,720
Net earnings	2,750,538	3,280,138	*529,920
Other income	208,059	185,637	22,422
Total income	2,958,327	3,465,825	*507,498
Current charges against inc.	522,148	422,824	99,324
Bond interest	1,628,632	1,644,710	*16,058
Net income	807,527	1,398,291	*590,764
Surp. at beginning of year	1,018,633	462,139	556,494
Profit and loss credits	154,146	306,403	*152,257
Profit and loss charges	154,146	†1,148,200	*186,551
Profit and loss surplus	1,018,637	1,018,632	25

*Decrease. †Includes $350,000 dividends on first preferred stock.

THE CONDITION OF TRADE.

Seldom have the weekly trade reviews found prospects for business in this country so favorable as at this time. Dun's Review will say today:

Even the change to milder weather did not materially lessen retail demands, and there are still many more points of gain than of loss in the general situation. This fact is made clear in reports from the principal centres, as well as by the various statistical gauges that measure business movements and volumes. Bank clearings outside of New York largely surpass those of recent years, gross railroad earnings are steadily rising, the upward trend of commodity prices is unchecked, and the increase in commercial borrowing gives additional proof of trade expansion. Evidence of widening activity in apparent in nearly every important department, and in localities where no sign of it was manifest a short time ago. Progress is more rapid, as it should be, in the industrial than in the trading field, and is most pronounced at cities where the manufacture of war supplies is now the leading occupation.

Bradstreet's reports:

In the larger lines cumulative expansion is the chief characteristic; retail merchants show a stronger propensity to buy ahead; the steel trade goes on the making ground; prices on some finished products have been advanced, partly to keep buying within certain bounds; the long-predicted scarcity of railway cars is an actual fact; a paucity of labor exists; pay rolls are enlarging; weekly bank clearings are of unparalleled proportions; demand for money, the supply of which is plethoric at easy rates, is increasing; exports of wheat and flour reduced to wheat for the current week establish a new high record; export trade continues unprecedented; meritorious new enterprises are being launched more readily; real estate, long dormant, is reviving; farmers in the South, having had their forebodings dispelled by good prices for cotton and its products, are paying off old debts, and, except in the lumber-producing sections of the Northwest (outside of the mining regions), growth is evidenced.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Oct. 22.—Thirty corporations, with aggregate capital stocks of $6,286,000, were chartered today. They include:

Ammo-Phos Corporation, cyanamid, oxygen, nitrogenous compounds, potassium compounds, ammonia, sulphuric acid, phosphorous compounds, fertilizers, generate water, electric, steam or other power, and to acquire the total issued shares of capital of the Amalgamated Phosphate Co., a West Virginia corporation, $6,000,000; A. H. Sands, Jr., Walter C. Parker, William L. Baldwin, 200 5th Av.

Bournell Co., mail orders, merchandise, groceries, tobacco, wearing apparel, printing, engraving, machinery, $50,000; T. Taylor, G. Whitford Todd, C. H. Klenie, 45 Rose St.

Concertaphone Co., talking machines, appliances, $15,000; W. C. Rittenberg, Abraham Shabshelowitz, H. Goldstein, 498 East 136th St., Bronx.

George F. Pelham Inc., architect, $10,000; J. Van Wart, E. M. and G. Fred Pelham, 86 Pelham Road, New Rochelle.

The Gloria Plaster Co., wall plaster, building materials, $10,000; E. L. Blackman, E. Drohem, G. Witty, 248 West 15th St.

Queen City Film Corporation, Buffalo, moving pictures, films, $25,000; C. H. Schaefer, H. L. Jauch, G. A. Orr, Buffalo.

Heather Silk Co., yarns, woolens, textiles, $10,000; S. Wynne, M. M. Goldschmidt, A. J. Cox, 19 East 24th St.

The Gloria Mfg. and Supply Co. cements, chemicals, compounds, $10,000; E. Drohem, E. L. Blackman, G. Witty, 248 West 15th St.

The Bontempi Co., machines, merchandise, $14,000; H. B. Walmsley, H. Abbott, Every M. Davis, 90 Wall St.

Haperin Knitting Mills, knit goods, $10,000; J. M. Detjen, C. Halperin, M. Sussman, 62 West 124th St.

R. S. Stokvis Enzonen, mercantile, trading, merchandise, $10,000; D. De Vries, R. B. Bedford, E. Henningson, 1,158 Sterling Place, Brooklyn.

Onondaga Garage, Syracuse, auto livery, $10,000; G. B. Dolsen, W. Coombs, W. F. Rafferty, Syracuse.

New York Button Mould Mfg. Co., button molds, novelties, $10,000; R. and D. Spring, A. Berenstein, 163 West 29th St.

Davidson Baking Co., flour and other foodstuffs, baker, $5,000; H. Goetz, D. Davison, J. Biheller, 180 West 35th St.

Atlas Merchandise Co., Bronx, jewelry, novelties, dry goods, textiles, leather, $5,000; C. J. Gold, F. Weintraub, H. Herwitz, 871 Kelly St., Bronx.

Packard Twin Six Auto Hiring Co., garage, storage, vehicles, equipments, $5,000; E. O'Connor, G. Beall, E. Beugnet, 124 West 50th St.

Kurzman Realty Corp'n, realty construction, $5,000; J. Krouenberger, G. and J. Kurzman, 261 Broadway.

Elegant Dress Co., women's apparel, $5,000; D. H. Bergman, I. Geller, J. Kaufman, 544 East 173d St.

The Red Q Garment Co., wearing apparel, $5,000; B. and W. Livingston, L. Brill, 832 Whitlock Av., Bronx.

The Spencer Tailors, clothing, furs, mail orders, $5,000; H. Billit, A. Beck, D. Willard, 106 East 85th St.

Sterling Operating Co., Brooklyn, realty, construction, $5,000; A. Hyman, S. Brand, B. Woleson, 101 West 140th St.

Capital increases: The Simms Magneto Co., Manhattan, $1,750,000 to $1,855,000; Manitowoc Steamship Corp'n, New York, $300,000 to $375,000.

Capital reduction: Wm. B. Riker & Son Co., New York, $2,500,000 to $200,000.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., Oct. 22.—Charters filed here: Ordnance Efficiency Company, New York, $100,000; to acquire patents on inventions relating to ordnance equipment of all kinds. Joseph F. Curtin, Samuel B. Howard, S. A. Anderson, all of New York.

Steel Company of America, New York, $100,000; to manufacture, buy, sell, and deal in and with iron, steel, and coke, copper and other minerals, &c. Samuel B. Howard, S. A. Anderson, Joseph F. Curtin, all of New York.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 22.—Forecast:

N. Car.—Cloudy in w., rain in e. Sat. Sun. probably fair; moderate n. and n. e. winds.

S. Car.—Rain in e. and s., fair in n. w. Sat. Sun. probably rain; moderate n. e. winds.

Ga.—Cloudy Sat. Sun. fair; moderate n. and n. e. winds.

Fla.—Showers Sat., except fair in n. w. Sun. fair; gentle to moderate shifting winds.

Ala. and Miss.—Fair Sat. and Sun.; gentle to moderate n. e. winds.

La.—Fair Sat. and Sun.; gentle n. e. to e. winds.

East. Tex.—Fair Sat. and Sun.; gentle shifting winds.

West. Tex.—Fair Sat. and Sun.

Okla. and Ark.—Fair Sat. and Sun.; moderately warm.

Tenn.—Fair Sat. and Sun.

Ky.—Fair, warmer Sat. Sun. fair.

Ohio—Fair Sat. and Sun.; gentle w. and n. w. winds, becoming variable.

Ind.—Fair, warmer Saturday. Sunday fair; gentle n. winds, becoming variable.

Lower Mich. and Upper Mich.—Fair, warmer Sat. Sunday fair; gentle to moderate shifting winds.

Ill., Mo., Iowa, Neb. and Kan.—Fair Sat. and Sun.

Wis.—Fair Sat. and probably Sun., cooler in n. Sat.

Minn.—Fair Sat. and probably Sun., cooler Sat.

N. Dak.—Fair Sat. and probably Sun., cooler Sat.

S. Dak.—Fair Sat. and probably Sun., cooler Sun.

COMMODITIES MARKETS

WHEAT.

After months of delay Winter wheat is beginning to move in larger volume, and offerings from that source, coupled with the tremendous movement in the Spring wheat States, has brought about more pressure than even the active domestic demand can absorb, and prices in the wheat market yesterday showed a further loss of 2@3 cents, making an almost perpendicular drop during the past week of 5@5½c. In the local cash market No. 1 Northern Duluth was quoted at $1.04 and No. 1 Northern Manitoba $1.05, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo.

NEW YORK PRICES.

December	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Year.
	1.07⅝	1.10⅜	1.10⅜	1.25⅛	

CHICAGO PRICES.

December	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Year.
	1.03⅜	1.00	1.00⅛	1.03⅛	1.17⅛
May	1.05	1.02⅛	1.02⅛	1.04⅛	1.22⅜

CORN.

The corn market was steady, closing net unchanged to ⅛c lower. The decline in wheat had a tendency to check aggressive buying, but the movement at primary points was small and shorts seemed inclined to harvest. The local cash market was easy; No. 2 yellow corn quoted at 76½c, prompt shipment.

CHICAGO PRICES.

October	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
	64¼	63⅜	64	64¼	...
December	58⅜	58	58	58	...
May	60	59¼	59¼	59⅝	72¼

OATS.

Prices in the oats market were very steadily held throughout the greater part of the day, owing to strength abroad and on export sales of about 250,000 bushels, but toward the close values eased off with wheat, and final quotations were ½ to ⅝c net lower. The local cash market was easy. No. 3 white being quoted at 41@42c; No. 4 white, 39½@40½c; ordinary to fancy clipped, 39½@43½c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

December	High.	Low.	Close	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
	39	38	38	38⅝	50⅞
May	39⅜	39⅛	39⅛	39⅝	53⅞

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER—Receipts yesterday, 8,866 packages. A little more speculative buying of high-grade creamery, and the market is firm and slightly higher. Medium and low grades are continue firm, with moderate offerings of fresh creamery under 26c. Other descriptions unchanged. Creamery, extras, (92 score,) 28¼c; higher scoring, 28¾@29¼c; firsts, 27@28c; seconds, 25@26½c; thirds, 23½@24c; State dairy, finest, 25c; good to prime, 26½@27½c; common to fair, 23@25½c; renovated extras, 24½@25c; firsts, 23½@24c; lower grades, 22@23c; imitation creamery, firsts, 23@24c; ladles, current make, firsts, 22@22½c; seconds, 21@21½c; lower grades, 19½@20½c; packing stock, June make, fine, 21; current make, fine, 20½@21c; current make, No. 2, 20c; lower grades, 18@19½c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 5,060 cases. Receipts light. Strictly fancy qualities scarce and firm. Medium and lower grades continue extremely irregular, but with a gradual reduction of accumulations under sales at comparatively easy prices. Storage eggs quiet and barely steady. Near-by whites in light supply and fancy new laid qualities firm. Fresh gathered, extras, per dozen, 36@37c; extra firsts, 33@35c; firsts, 28@32½c; seconds, 24@27c; thirds and poorer, 20@23c; dirties, No. 1, 21½@22½c; No. 2 and poorer, 18@21c; checks, good to choice, 20@21c; culls and inferior, 15@19c; refrigerator, special marks, fancy, 29c; refrigerator, firsts, 24½@25½c; seconds, 23@24c; thirds and poorer, 20@22½c; State, Pennsylvania and near by, hennery whites, fine to fancy, 52@55c; ordinary to good, 35@50c; gathered whites, as to size and quality, 33@52c; Western, gathered whites, 33@38c; State, Pennsylvania and near by, hennery browns, 38@40c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 28@37c; near-by refrigerator, whites, 27@30c.

SUGAR.

Opening 2 to 5 points lower, with first sales 750 tons, futures quickly declined further on reports of a lower spot market, and at midday prices showed a net decline of 4 to 13 points, with the selling quite general. Continued heavy selling at the close sent the market off further, and closed 6 to 15 points net lower, with sales for the day 9,500 tons.

RANGE OF PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Oct.	3.15@3.20	3.10	3.13@3.20	3.30
Nov.	3.20	3.21	3.18@3.20	3.32
Dec.	3.25	3.16	3.17@3.18	3.29
Jan.	3.10	3.05	3.05@3.06	3.12
Feb.	3.00	3.00	2.96@2.98	3.05
Mar.	3.05	3.03	3.00@3.02	3.09
Apr.	....	....	3.04@3.06	3.11
May	3.13	3.10	3.08@3.10	3.14
June	....	....	3.12@3.14	3.19
July	3.22	3.17	3.15@3.17	3.24
Aug.	....	....	3.18@3.20	3.27
Sept.	....	....	3.20@3.22	3.30

COFFEE.

The coffee market developed a reactionary tendency yesterday, and prices lost 7 to 12 points, with sales of 32,500 bags. The local spot market was steady, with Rio 7s quoted at 7⅜c. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
October	..	..	6.50@6.53	6.57
November	..	..	6.50@6.53	6.57
December	6.62	6.54	6.54@6.55	6.61
January	..	..	6.56@6.58	6.63
February	..	..	6.57@6.59	6.66
March	6.72	6.60	6.58@6.59	6.69
April	..	..	6.62@6.63	6.74
May	6.77	6.65	6.67@6.68	6.78
June	..	..	6.73@6.74	6.83
July	6.87	6.81	6.77@6.78	6.88
August	..	..	6.82@6.83	6.93
September	6.97	6.95	6.87@6.89	6.97

COTTONSEED OIL.

The market for cottonseed oil was moderately active, and prices were firmer, closing with net gains of 14 to 19 points.

Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	....	....	7.00@8.05	7.71
October	7.96	7.93	7.90@8.05	7.80
November	....	....	7.91@8.00	7.80
December	8.02	7.84	7.96@7.98	7.77
January	8.08	7.85	7.99@8.00	7.83
February	8.05	8.04	8.03@8.05	7.89
March	8.18	7.95	8.10@8.11	7.98
April	8.13	8.10	8.17@8.19	8.00
May	8.29	8.08	8.24@8.25	8.08

PROVISIONS.

The market for hog products was less active and operations were confined principally to the January position. Hogs were lower, and the trade seemed disposed to liquidate, and as a result prices developed an easier feeling and closed barely steady. Receipts of hogs at Western points aggregated 56,000, of which Chicago reported 14,000, Kansas City 3,000, and Omaha 1,300. Estimated receipts at Chicago for Saturday were 7,000 hogs.

CHICAGO PRICES.

Lard—	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
October	....	....	8.90	9.05	10.65
January	9.07	8.92	9.02	9.10	10.00
Ribs—					
October	9.32	9.32	9.32	9.47	10.90
January	9.07	8.92	8.97	9.05	9.87
Pork—					
October	13.40	13.37	13.37	13.40	...
January	16.40	16.20	16.37	16.45	19.05

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

The market on the Consolidated Exchange generally displayed strength, but there was a degree of irregularity noticeable at the close. There were special upward movements in a number of "war stocks," particularly Baldwin Locomotive, in which a considerable degree of activity was maintained. United States Steel was firm, but the movements in the specialities were the overshadowing feature of the market.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
760	Allis-Chalmers	44⅝	45⅝	44½	44½
110	Am. Best Sug.	68	68	67	67¾
3,880	Am. Can	63⅝	65⅜	63⅛	63⅜
870	Am. Car & Fy.	86⅛	88	85⅝	86⅜
70	Am. Cot. Oil	63¼	63¾	63	63
180	Am. Hide & L.	13⅜	14	13⅜	13⅜
30	A. H. & L. pf.	58⅜	58⅜	58⅜	58⅜
480	Am. Linseed	23⅜	25⅛	23⅜	25⅛
5,190	Am. Loco	72¼	74	71¾	73½
430	Am. Smelting	93¼	96¼	93¼	95⅞
50	Am. Sugar	113⅜	115⅜	113⅜	115⅜
720	Ana. Cop	75⅛	75⅝	74⅜	74⅝
90	A., T. & S. F.	106⅜	107	106⅜	107
1,500	Baldw. Loco	132½	150	132⅛	149⅛
40	Balt. & Ohio	92⅛	96⅛	92⅛	95⅝
60	Can. Pacific	168	171	168	170⅜
840	Cent. Leather	58⅝	59	56	58
300	Ches. & Ohio	57⅛	58⅜	57⅜	57⅛
30	C., M. & S. P.	92	92⅛	92	92⅛
960	Chi., R. I. & P.	15¼	17¼	14⅜	16¼
100	Chino Copper	49⅞	49⅞	49¼	49½
990	Col. Fuel & I.	59½	60⅛	58⅝	58⅜
420	Corn Prods.	18⅝	19⅜	18½	18⅝
600	Crucible Steel	93	94⅝	92	93⅜
150	Dist. Secur.	50	50¼	49¾	49¾
1,150	Erie	35	35⅝	35	35⅛
80	Erie 1st pf.	53⅜	54⅞	53⅜	53⅞
1,620	Goodrich Co	77⅛	79½	76⅜	77⅜
2,400	Gt. No. Ore	53⅛	54⅛	52

GIRLS LEFT IN ROAD AFTER AUTO SMASH

Two Men Desert Companions, Both Injured, on Staten Island Driveway.

POLICE SEARCH FOR THEM

Young Women, in Hospital, Name Adrian Duffie and Andrew Olsen.

Leaving their two girl companions injured, lying in the Old Stone Road, Butchersville, S. I., last night two youths left the scene as fast as their legs could carry them. According to the girls, Miss Ruth Booth, 17 years old, 16 Union Street, West Brighton, and Miss Elsie Kress, 18 years old, 72 Manor Road, West Brighton, the young men were Adrian Duffie, 21 years old, of 1,686 Richmond Terrace, who was driving his father's automobile, and Andrew Olsen, the same age, who lives on Bergen Avenue, West Brighton. Miss Booth is in St. Vincent's Hospital suffering from a fractured right arm and Miss Kress with a broken rib.

The girls said that with the two young men they were driving westward on the Old Stone Road when they passed an auto truck. Duffie was at the wheel. In some way, they said, the car swerved and ran into the truck. The automobile was turned upon its side, and all but Duffie, who clung to the steering gear, were thrown to the road. Patrolman Michael Kennedy, who came along on his motorcycle, almost immediately after the accident, found the girls beside the overturned automobile. He sent for an ambulance and the girls were removed to the hospital. The truck was owned by George Vorgeetede of 5,464 Old Stone Road.

Last March young Duffie figured in an automobile accident on Staten Island in which Florence Murphy, 20 years old, of Theresa Place, Brighton Heights, lost her life. Duffie was charged with reckless driving at the time, his car having run into a telegraph pole, but the case was dismissed.

George Kress, the father of Elsie Kress, said last night that his daughter had been warned not to go driving with young Duffie. He said that on the night of the accident last March his daughter had been invited with the party which came to grief, but that her mother had not permitted her to go.

She is studying stenography at a business school in West Brighton, where Duffie called for her in his father's car last night. Mr. Kress said that the girl had gone for a ride with Duffie yesterday, and that he had warned her that there would be trouble if she ever did so again. Thursday night he tried to get Duffie's father, Daniel P. Duffie, on the phone, in order to ask him to forbid his son to take the girl out. He was not able to reach him, he said.

When the girl did not come home for supper last night Mrs. Kress called up the business school and learned that she had again gone with Duffie. The first news that she received that her daughter had been in the automobile accident was a telephone message from a friend who lived not far from the scene of the accident.

BESIEGED BY POLAR BEARS.

Canadians Marooned on Ice Fought Off Two Dozen Beasts.

Special to The New York Times.

OTTAWA, Ont., Oct. 22.—A. T. Fleming, in charge of a Canadian Government expedition to Hudson Bay to establish wireless stations, returned today and told a thrilling story of a fight which he and five of his men had with two dozen polar bears.

The men lost their way in a snowstorm and found themselves on an ice floe. To their horror they found it tenanted by bears. The men climbed to the top of the berg, where they remained all night, with the bears prowling around and trying to dislodge them. There was only one gun in the party, but with it they killed one bear and wounded others. In the morning the bears went away. After two days on the ice without food the men were rescued by their comrades.

PLANNED JAIL DELIVERY.

Canada Discovers Plot to Free Prisoner in Windsor Dynamite Case.

Special to The New York Times.

DETROIT, Oct. 22.—Fearing an attempt would be made to liberate Charles Respa of Detroit from the Sandwich jail, where he was being held on a charge of complicity in the Windsor dynamite plots, Canadian Secret Service officers have spirited the prisoner to another prison, the location of which has not been revealed, it was learned today.

A plot in which several New Yorkers were implicated was discovered in September by the Dominion secret service authorities, and since that time the alleged conspirators have been under surveillance. It was learned that the conspirators planned to liberate Respa and carry him across the border.

Gov. Harmon says the alleged conspirators have been trailed about the United States from New York and the details of their scheme learned by the Canadian authorities. They were to gather in Detroit and row across the river to Windsor.

HELD AS SUBWAY ANNOYER.

Girl Calls for Help and Guard Summons a Policeman.

A man who said he was Louis Unterman of 529 West 183d Street, a process server in the District Attorney's office, was arraigned before Magistrate Ten Eyck in the Men's Night Court last night. He was accused by Miss Minnie Siegrist, Secretary of the Redpath Bureau in Aeolian Hall, who lives at 2,829 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, of having insulted her in a subway train last night.

Miss Siegrist asserted that Unterman annoyed her all the way from Ninety-sixth to 110th Street, and that she was unable to get rid of him. At 116th Street she called for help and the man was seized by two passengers while a guard summoned a policeman.

Unterman said he was a married man, with four children, and that when he entered the train Miss Siegrist stepped on his foot and refused to move. He was held in $500 bail for Special Sessions.

GEM THIEF PLEADS GUILTY.

Young Electrician Stole Jewelry Worth $5,000 in the Bronx.

Pleading guilty to the theft of jewelry valued at $5,000 from the home of William Whitten, Chief Superintendent of the American Express Company, at 851 East 194th Street, Joseph Santamaria, 19 years old, an electrician of 2,195 Belmont Avenue, the Bronx, was held in $2,000 bail yesterday to await the action of the Grand Jury by Magistrate Levy in West Farms Court.

According to Detectives Caso and Bonano, Santamaria confessed to taking the gems from the Whitten home, where he had been sent in the course of his employment. Some of the jewelry was found in a sewer in Riverhead, in pawnshops, and under a stone in a vacant lot. Other jewelry not belonging to the Whittens was also found, the police say.

Evelyn Thaw's Chauffeur Fined.

Carl Fitch of 1,007 Park Avenue, chauffeur for Evelyn Nesbit Thaw, was fined $25 by Magistrate Deuel in Jefferson Market Court yesterday for speeding on Fifth Avenue, between Eighteenth and Twentieth Streets, on Oct. 20. Mrs. Thaw and two men were in the car. John Emerson, stage director, living at The Lambs, was fined $25 for speeding.

NO HIGH TARIFF ON DYES.

Dr. Pratt's Statement Thought to Reflect the President's Attitude.

Dr. Edward Ewing Pratt, Chief of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, as spokesman for the Administration, outlined last night at a meeting of the New York section of the Society of Chemical Industry at the Chemists' Club the character of the legislation to be asked from Congress at the approaching session for the protection of the American chemical and dyestuff industries. While making it plain that, as announced recently by Secretary Redfield, the authorities in Washington would favor an anti-dumping and unfair practices law, Dr. Pratt gave little comfort to those in favor of a higher tariff on imported dyestuffs. He was understood to reflect the attitude of President Wilson and his advisers when he made the statement that "the tariff question can be left out of our discussion."

Dr. Thomas H. Norton gave it as his view that protection to a growing domestic color industry would undoubtedly result from the establishment of a Bureau of Standards for Dyestuffs.

The famine in dyestuffs as it affects the woolen industry was described by John P. Wood, President of the National Association of Woolen Manufacturers.

J. Merritt Mathews argued that the Government in the interest of preparedness for war should see that a suitable line of coal tar intermediates was manufactured in this country free from foreign affiliations or control, since many of these are required for explosives and for other military use.

TRAIN POLICE FOR WAR.

Woods Fitting Force to Deal with "Great Emergencies."

How members of the Police Department are being trained in preparedness is told by Commissioner Woods in a report of the department for the third quarter, made public yesterday, in which he said:

"The committee is engaged in developing a plan to enable the police to cope with any great emergency which might arise in this city, and to aid the police on such occasions they have collected information and data concerning power houses, reservoirs, hospitals, and large buildings for shelter, railroad, steamship and automobile facilities, munition stores, and aeroplane owners.

"Skeleton orders have been prepared to provide for the detail of any number of the force to any given point in case of an emergency. A plan of auxiliary signals and communication has been made, and members of the force are practicing in the transmission of messages. Officers who are assigned to study and instruction at the United States Army camp at Plattsburg have made careful notes, particular attention being paid to commissary and Quartermaster details. Plans for field bakeries are also being worked out, and professional and business men who may aid the department with their special knowledge, covering a wide field of activity, have been listed for emergency work."

WON'T CUT FIREMEN'S PAY.

Budget Committee Ignores Recommendation of Sub-Committee.

The Budget Committee of the Board of Estimate has decided not to reduce the salary of Fire Chief John Kenlon from $10,000 to $7,000 and that of Deputy Chief Thomas Lally of Brooklyn from $7,500 to $6,000, as was recommended by the sub-committee of the Budget Committee.

The sub-committee also recommended that the salaries of 301 Captains in the Fire Department be reduced from $2,500 to $2,160, the salaries of 419 Lieutenants from $2,100 to $1,800, and the salaries of 300 fourth-grade firemen from $1,000 to $800, but the main committee decided not to make the reductions.

RECEIVE QUEEN'S MEDALS.

Officers and Crew of the Philadelphia Rewarded for Rescues.

Captain Arthur R. Mills of the American liner Philadelphia, H. Candy, chief officer, now retiring to take command of the Finland, and thirteen of the officers and crew received gold, silver, and bronze medals yesterday for bravery in rescuing the crew of the Dutch tank Chester in mid-ocean, on Feb. 4, 1915.

The presentation was made on behalf of Queen Wilhelmina and the Dutch Government by the Consul General in New York, A. van de Sande Bakhuysen, in the offices of the International Mercantile Marine Company at 9 Broadway. The Philadelphia was in the Erie Basin undergoing repairs. P. A. S. Franklin, Vice President and General Manager, and several other officials of the company, attended the presentation.

EDUCATION NOTES.

Licenses for 1915-16 as substitute teacher to teach in evening schools the subjects indicated have been granted to the following:

EVENING HIGH SCHOOLS—Bahan, John J. Schmitt; marble cutting, Charles O'Reilly; mechanical drawing, Harry Lawrence; Spanish stenography, Frank J. Diaz; surveying, Louis Goodman.

EVENING ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS—Architectural modeling, St. John Iseing; continuation class, Mrs. Jane F. Martin; power machine operating, Ida Bosco; stenography, Rose A. Connor, Mrs. Agnes H. Donnelly, Margaret F. Mahoney.

A written examination for license as substitute teacher of common branches in the elementary schools will be held at 225 W. 59th St., Oct. 27. Men will be examined at the Education Hall Building and women at Hunter College. The written examination will be upon a paper in common academic subjects. Candidates will be required to take an oral examination, which will be held later at the Education Hall Building. A substitute teacher in elementary schools is paid $3 a day of actual service. When regularly assigned as clerical assistant or additional teacher the pay is $3.50 a day of actual service.

The Students' General Organization of the New York Evening High School for Men, Fifty-ninth Street and Tenth Avenue, has adopted appropriate resolutions with regard to the death of Dr. Thomas Hunter, who was the founder of this, the first evening high school in the city. Copies of the resolutions have been sent to the bereaved family and to the Board of Education.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

An examination for male attendant has been ordered. Applications will be received until Nov. 5.

An examination for laboratory assistant has been ordered. The recent examination has been canceled.

An examination for accountant, fifth grade, is ordered. The minimum age is 25 years. The salary is $2,400 a year.

The eligible list for pathologist bacteriologist is announced as follows: Leon G. Fisher, 80.40; William Somerville, 77.20.

United States.

The commission announces for Nov. 2 an examination for senior signal engineer, Grade 2, for men only, to fill vacancies as they may occur in the Interstate Commerce Commission under the act providing for the valuation of the property of common carriers, at salaries ranging from $1,800 to $2,700 per annum, with necessary expenses when absent from headquarters in the discharge of official duties. Appointments will be almost entirely for duty in the field. Competitors will not be assembled for examination, but will be rated on general and technical education, and preliminary or apprenticeship training; responsible experience, and fitness.

Applicants must have reached their twenty-fifth but not their forty-fifth birthday on the date of the examination. Further information may be obtained from the commission, Washington, D. C.

WILLS FOR PROBATE.

HUNTER, THOMAS, (domiciled elsewhere.) MICHEL, LENA, (Sept. 14;) personalty, $18,000; realty, $35,000; all to relatives.

MULLER, TIELE H., (Sept. 21;) personalty upwards of $10,000; all to widow, Lena, of 19 East Fifty-ninth Street.

, RICHARDSON, HENRIETTE MOORE, (Oct. 5;) personalty over $10,000; jewelry, bric-a-brac, furniture, &c., to daughter, Edith Cushing Richardson, who, together with her brother, George Partridge Richardson, enjoys residue.

RUTHERFORD, WALTER, (July 31;) personalty, $10,000; all to son, John Morris Livingston Rutherford, of Fort Washington, L. I.

WOMEN ACCUSE BROKER.

F. A. Russell Held in $10,000 on Charges of Mail Frauds.

Frederick Adams Russell, a broker of 11 Broadway, was arraigned yesterday before Commissioner Houghton on the charge of having used the mails to defraud. Post Office Inspectors Swain and Mayhew said he had been defrauding a large number of speculators, many of them women, in the feverish rush to buy war stocks. Assistant District Attorney Julian Hartridge told the Commissioner that many of Russell's customers had lost their savings of years. Russell, who was defended by Jesse Epstein, was released in $10,000 bail for examination on Oct. 27.

He was at one time in the brokerage business at 90 Wall Street as McNeil, Adams & Co., but went bankrupt on Feb. 27, 1913, with liabilities of $200,000, and, according to William Blau, the receiver, practically no assets. Then, the postal authorities say, he opened offices at 11 Broadway, and professed to have inside information concerning stocks and the cotton and wheat markets. For a time, the Inspectors allege, he paid pretended profits to his clients, but when they pressed for an accounting he informed them he kept no books.

Inspector Swain in his complaint alleged that the daily reports Russell made to his customers concerning the profits they had made in Savage Arms, American Locomotive, and United States Steel were false and fraudulent because there were no such transactions.

Some of the women Russell is accused of having swindled are Mrs. Mary Mohns of 337 East 178d Street, who complained that she had lost with him $3,000, her life savings; Miss Mary Pryce and Miss Elizabeth Gilleland of 502 West 147th Street, Mrs. B. Weber of 239 East 173d Street, and Mrs. Elizabeth Boyer of 624 Walnut Street, Richmond Hill, L. I.

MAGISTRATE DEFIES COURT.

Murphy Says He Will Try Chauffeurs, Despite Injunction.

Magistrate Murphy, sitting in Yorkville Court, yesterday afternoon announced that he would disregard an injunction which sought to restrain him from trying certain cases pending an appeal on others, which he had already decided.

The defendants were chauffeurs of the Mason-Seaman Company, fifteen of whom had been summoned for disregarding an ordinance requiring all automobiles with taximeters to have public hack licenses. Three of these men were found guilty by the Magistrate and fined $50 each. These cases were appealed, and when the other twelve came up yesterday, I. R. McCombe of Wing & Wing, attorneys for the defense, produced an injunction, issued by Supreme Court Justice Stephen J. Callaghan of Brooklyn, restraining any interference with the twelve chauffeurs until the appeals of the other three had been decided.

"With all due respect to Supreme Court Justice Callaghan," said the Magistrate, "I do not feel that any injunction issued by the Supreme Court can tie the hands of the criminal procedure, and I will test that to any extent with any Supreme Court Justice. These cases will be tried, and I will take the evidence Nov. 11 in Jefferson Market Court, where I will be then presiding."

SEIZED ON VISIT TO ILL WIFE.

Business Man Clears Alleged Dupe in Forgery That Failed.

The cashier of the Lincoln Trust Company became suspicious when a man representing himself to be "A. Rosofsky" attempted to draw $95 from an account which he had just opened there by depositing a certified check on Thursday afternoon for $325, drawn by Suhe & Sonen, electrical machinists at 127 West Thirtieth Street. He detained the new customer while he inquired if the check was all right.

"We will ask Mr. Sonen," replied a representative of the East River National Bank, where the check had been certified. Emile Sonen went to the Lincoln Trust Company and pronounced the check a forgery, but an excellent imitation of his own signature. The man, who was detained, said he was Samuel Wermis, an employe of Abraham Rappaport, proprietor of the Shirring Company, at 104 West Twenty-sixth Street, by whom he had been directed to deposit the check and draw the money.

"Rappaport is outside waiting for me," Wermis told detectives.

But Rappaport had disappeared, and he did not return that night to his home on Third Avenue, where his wife was ill. Yesterday Mrs. Rappaport was taken to the Long Island College Hospital, and there Detective Kalbfleisch found her husband visiting her. Rappaport confessed to Assistant District Attorney Samuels, saying he needed the money to provide for his wife. Wermis, he said, was innocent. Rappaport was held in $3,000 bail for the Grand Jury.

INSISTS HE KILLED A BOY.

Charles Carey, Arrested Here, Says He Committed Murder in Chicago.

Charles Carey, 53 years old, who said he had no home, was sent to Bellevue Hospital from the Mercer Street Police Station last night. He was said by the police to be suffering from alcoholism, after he had told Lieutenant Quinn, according to the police, in incoherent sentences, that he had murdered a boy in Chicago. The man will be detained in the hospital pending an investigation of his story.

Patrolman Zadi of the Mercer Street Station was patrolling Sixth Avenue last night when he observed the man walking aimlessly in the vicinity of Eighth Street. He responded to the policeman's questions with a blank stare.

Lieutenant Quinn notified the Second Branch Detective Bureau, and Detectives Talt and Bauerschmidt of the ripper squad were sent to Bellevue. In answer to their questions, the detectives say, Carey insisted that he had killed a boy in Chicago in 1898, but refused to give any further particulars. Carey's fingerprints will be taken today and sent to the Chicago police.

THREE HURT IN CAR CRASH.

Trolley Jumps Track at Manhattan End of Brooklyn Bridge.

Three passengers in a Bergen Street (Brooklyn) surface car were slightly injured last night when the car jumped the track in Loop 7 at the Manhattan end of the Brooklyn Bridge shortly after the rush hour. The car was about to come to a stop at the southerly end of the loop, when the forward trucks left the rails, causing the front part of the car to strike an iron support.

John Cottle, 24 years old, a correspondent of 126 Cumberland Street, Brooklyn, had his right hip sprained; Mrs. Amanda Walsh, 47, of 412 Warren Street, Brooklyn, suffered contusions of the right arm, and Frederick Dohrman, 45, a clerk of 148 Dean Street, Brooklyn, contusions of the right knee.

Dr. Grant of Volunteer Hospital attended the injured and they left for their homes.

Burglary for Drugs Charged.

Detectives Finan and Riley of the Fourth Branch Detective Bureau arrested four men at a moving picture theatre in 110th Street last night on the charge of breaking into drug stores at 65 Amsterdam Avenue and 1,596 Madison Avenue, and stealing cocaine and heroin worth about $400. The men said they were Henry Weinreid, clerk, 16 East 106th Street; Solomon Gershank, laborer, 75 East 100th Street; Patrick Kelly, plumber, 5,534 Park Avenue, the Bronx, and Alfred Cohn, clerk, 978 Union Avenue, the Bronx.

Woman's Slayer Found Guilty.

Petrius Cornelius von den Corput, a kitchen man who, on Oct. 28, 1914, stabbed to death Barbara Wright, in whose home at 118 East Fifty-third Street he lived, was convicted of murder in the first degree before Judge Malone in General Sessions yesterday. Von den Corput, the only witness in his own defense, denied he had committed the murder. The jury was out only half an hour. The prisoner was remanded for sentence.

CHANGES IN NATIONAL GUARD

Private Honored for Long Service —Officers Promoted and Retired.

Governor Whitman on the recommendation of Colonel Daniel Appleton, commanding the Seventh Infantry, has appointed Private Edward Wanty of Company B, a brevet Second Lieutenant, for faithful service of more than twenty-five years, and he has been retired.

The following officers recently promoted to the grades given, have passed examination, and have been commissioned: Second Lieutenant Charles E. Bregenzer, Twenty-second Corps of Engineers; Second Lieutenant James H. Gies, Second Field Artillery; Second Lieutenant Dean Nelson, Second Field Artillery; First Lieutenant James H. Davis, Second Field Artillery; First Lieutenant H. D. Dumont, Twenty-third Infantry, and Second Lieutenant John A. Korschen, First Infantry.

The following ex-officers have at their own request been put on the reserve list:

Captain Henry C. H. Stewart, Ninth Infantry; Captain August T. Morrow, 201st New York Volunteers; Captain Charles G. Stevenson, Coast Artillery; First Lieutenant William A. Hayes, Coast Artillery; First Lieutenant Rufus G. Shirley, Ninth Infantry; First Lieutenant Francis Halpin, Squadron A, and Second Lieutenant George D. Snyder, Twelfth Regiment of Pennsylvania.

Under the military law of New York officers who have been honorably discharged from the National Guard of other States, may be put on the reserve list of the New York Guard.

TRIED FOR NICHOLS DEATH.

Pantry Boy Faces First Degree Murder Charge.

Onnie Tallas, one of four men indicted for having caused the death of Mrs. Elizabeth Nichols when her home at 4 East Seventy-ninth Street was robbed of $17,000 worth of jewelry, was put on trial for murder in the first degree before Judge Malone in General Sessions yesterday. The three men with whom Tallas is alleged to have acted as an accomplice have not been arrested. They are Arthur Waltonen, Edward Lehto, and an Italian whose name is unknown.

Assistant District Attorney Brothers seeks to prove that Onnie Tallas, who was employed by Mrs. Nichols as a pantry boy, admitted the burglars to her home with the knowledge that they intended to commit robbery. Despite the fact that Mrs. Nichols died of fright, Mr. Brothers will endeavor to convict Tallas of murder in the first degree.

After the jury was obtained yesterday, Judge Malone adjourned the trial of the case until Monday.

Mrs. Nichols was the widow of James Nichols, one of the founders of Austin Nichols & Co.

DECISIONS AND CALENDARS

FEDERAL.

Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22.—Edward P. Sharretts of New York City was admitted to practice.

97—The Mellon Co. v. C. McCafferty.—Submitted.

82—J. C. Hadacheck v. C. E. Sebastian, Chief of Police, &c.—Submitted.

13—Fireball Gas Tank and Illuminating Co. v. Commercial Acetylene Co.—Argued.

29—C. P. Bowditch v. The Jackson Co.

455—Gardiner Investment Co. v. same.—Argument commenced. Adjourned until Monday.

Call for Oct. 25—Nos. 20 (and 455,) 25 (and 26,) 28, 29, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, and 38.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION.

First Department—Ingraham, P. J., McLaughlin, Laughlin, Clarke, Scott, JJ.:

DECISIONS.

Peo., &c., applt., v. A. Wendel, respt.—Judgment reversed, demurrer disallowed, and the case remitted to the Court of Special Sessions for further proceedings. Opinion per curiam. Settle order on notice.

A. Renaut, respt., v. C. of N. Y., impl., &c., applt.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

M. Bayor as admx., &c., respt., v. G. A. Just Co., impld., &c., applt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Re B. Seaman, dec'd.—Decree affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

H. J. Brock, respt., v. Kinemacolor Co. of America, applt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Re C. N. Y., (school site at Hamilton Place bet. 140th and 141st Sts.)—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Peo., &c., respt., v. W. T. Gerow, applt.—Judgment affirmed. No opinion. Order filed.

H. M. Piesen, respt., v. E. M. Mitchell et al., applts.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Peo., &c., respt., v. Jacob Sanno, sanitary inspector, &c., applt.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

R. Weyland, respt., v. W. H. Kirchner, applt.—Judgment and order reversed, with costs and complaint dismissed, with costs. opinion per curiam. Order filed.

E. Weyland, respt., v. W. H. Kirchner, applt.—Judgment and order reversed, with costs and complaint dismissed, with costs. opinion per curiam. Order filed.

P. Phillips, respt., v. Rosenthal-Romagnoli Co., Inc., applt.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements and motion granted, with $10 costs, with leave to plaintiff to serve an amended complaint on payment of costs in this court and in the court below. Opinion per curiam. Order filed.

C. Witt, respt., v. Austro-German Steamship Co., Ltd., applt.—Judgment and order reversed, with costs and complaint dismissed, with costs. Opinion per curiam. Order filed.

J. George, respt., v. A. H. Kellogg Co. et al., applts.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

T. A. Nevins, respt., v. A. Heckscher et al., applts.—Judgment affirmed, with costs, on the opinion of the referee. (Ingraham, P. J., dissenting.) Order filed.

D. Boudreau, respt., v. G. W. Linch, as receiver, &c., applt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

S. C. Posner, Inc., applt., v. E. A. Jackson et al., respts.—Judgment affirmed, with costs, on the authority of Posner v. Jackson, 166 App. Div., 920. Order filed.

M. Schapiro, respt., v. F. Bohde, Jr., et al., applts.—Judgment and order reversed, with costs, and complaint dismissed, with costs. Opinion per curiam. Order filed.

E. Mishel, an inf., &c., respt., v. H. Mishel, applt.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

M. Fitzgibbon, respt., v. G. W. Linch, as receiver, &c., applt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

H. Kanzer, as admr., &c., respt., v. F. Voges, applt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

C. Campilli, respt., v. Bradley Contracting Co., applt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. (Ingraham, P. J., and McLaughlin, J., dissenting.) Order filed.

M. Neisinger, respt., v. M. Michelson, applt.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

H. Gilpin, as admx., v. J. Ruppert.—Motion to dismiss appeal granted, with $10 costs, unless appellant comply with terms stated in order. Order filed.

Same v. same.—Motion granted, and appellant allowed until Oct. 27 within which to file and serve brief. Order filed.

A. Priem v. Borden's Condensed Milk Co.—Application denied, with $10 costs. Order signed.

Newport Realty Co. v. A. C. Bachman.—Application denied, with $10 costs. Order signed.

I. Breitbart et al. v. Empire City Subway Co., Ltd.—Application denied, with $10 costs. Order signed.

B. Noffler v. Fidelity and Deposit Co. of Maryland.—Application denied, with $10 costs. Order signed.

Turkey Knob Orchard Co. v. M. Mandel et al.—Application denied, with $10 costs. Order signed.

J. S. Herrman v. F. L. Leland.—Application denied, with $10 costs. Order signed.

J. F. McNabe, as Trustee, v. H. Reeves et al.—Application granted. Order signed.

Pennsylvania R. R. Co. v. S. Borchardt.—Application denied, with $10 costs. Order signed.

E. A. G. Intemann, Jr., v. Atlantic Amusement Co.—Application denied, with $10 costs. Order signed.

N. Barrett, as exr., v. T. Kerstsas et al.—Application granted. Order signed.

W. E. McCrea v. L. H. Bentley.—Application denied, with $10 costs. Order signed.

John Jameson & Son, Ltd., v. J. Railly.—Application granted upon defendant filing stipulation as provided in order. Order signed.

D. Hirsch v. A. Schilling.—Application denied, with $10 costs. Order signed.

W. E. McCrea v. L. H. Bentley.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Order filed.

I. Dramer et al. v. H. Rald.—Application denied, with $10 costs. Order signed.

Re A. W. Varian, (Societe Francaise des Films, &c.)—Memorandum per curiam.

E. Nikola v. D. I. Roberts, as President, &c.—Application denied, with $10 costs. Order signed.

G. E. Farish v. F. C. Armstrong.—Application denied, with $10 costs. Order signed.

J. Tringle v. H. L. Converse et al.—Application denied, with $10 costs. Order signed.

I. Schwartz v. L. A. Sable.—Application denied, with $10 costs. Order signed.

Robinson Clay Product Co. v. John Thatcher & Son.—Application denied, with $10 costs. Order signed.

J. Schachter et al. v. Gussie Nankin.—Application denied, with $10 costs. Order signed.

John T. Loew v. A. D. Gillespie.—Application granted. Order signed.

Re J. V. Balet v. F. J. H. Kracke et al.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Order filed.

M. J. Murphy v. Hartison Granite Co.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Order filed.

Same v. same.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Order filed.

A. C. L. Littler v. B. Jaffe et al.—Motion granted on appellant giving an undertaking to pay any damages sustained by respondent by reason of the stay in the sum of $1,000. Settle order on notice.

Bela Mekki v. Holbrook, Cabot & Rollins Corporation.—Motion granted. Order filed.

A. Fischel v. M. Friedlander et al.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Order filed.

Same v. same.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Order filed.

M. Felschauer v. C. N. Y.—Application denied, with $10 costs. Order signed.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part II.—Erlanger, J.—Ex parte business.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.—Will for probate: J. Brownson Kerr.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM.—Part II.—O'Dwyer, C. J.—Ex parte business.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Erlanger, J.—Re Wm. F. Allen—Mortimer Fishel. Senning<Senning—Chas L. Hoffman.

Receiver Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Erlanger, J.—Anna Backer<L. Max Law Realty Corp—Henry H. Davis.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

CHAMBERS—Brady, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schuls, S.—Ex parte business.

County Court.

CHAMBERS—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Brady, J.—John Rogener<Annie E. Barnett—John Gerhardt. Madeline D. Morschauser<Marie Q. Peters—John W. Stocker.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Decisions.

R. A. Bachia et al., &c., respts., v. C. M. Rogers, applt.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

M. F. Bechdol, plff., v. G. H. Bechdol, respt.; H. McG. Curren, applt.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

G. Gardiner, respt., v. C. H. Gardiner, appt.—Motion granted, with $10 costs.

Re adoption of Anna, Helen, and James Antonopulos, &c., by John Antonopulos, &c.—Motion granted.

M. Mager, applt., v. N. Y. & W. Specialty Co. et al., defts.; D. H. Brown, &c., respt.—Motion granted, without costs.

A. Nollar, as admx., &c., respt., v. Erie R. R., applt.—Motion for reargument or for leave to appeal to the Court of Appeals denied, without costs.

W. E. T. Smith et al., applt., v. J. J. Bartlett, respt.—Motion for reargument denied, without costs.

A. Agresta, as admx., &c., applt., v. Federal Steam Nav. Co. of England, respt.—Order reversed and motion denied, without prejudice to any application defendant may see fit to make for leave to serve amended answer pleading the limitation.

S. Amanna, applt., v. Village of Mt. Kisco, respt.—Judgment and order affirmed, without costs.

M. Backman, as admx., &c., of Emil Backman, dec., respt., v. B. U. Gas Co., applt. impl., et al., deft.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion granted, with $10 costs.

W. J. Brasier, respt., v. S. Steiner & Weiss Photo Play Amuse. Co., Inc., applts.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs.

J. Brown, applt., v. O. Thompson, respt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

A. P. Delcambre, Sr., respt., v. Maria H. Delcambre, et al., defts.; M. Katzenstein, purchaser, applt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

A. P. Delcambre, Sr., respt., M. H. Delcambre et al., defts., v. W. Valentine, purchaser, applt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

D. Doonan and M. E. Doonan, respts., v. Thos. Killilies et al., applts.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

M. Forster, respt., v. E. Raeder, applt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

M. L. Hoose, as admx., &c., of Geo. W. Hoose, respt., v. N. Y., W. & B. R. R., applt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs.

Hudson Valley Dairy Co., respt., v. H. Shereshewsky, applt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

Re petition of L. A. Kelly, (R. Tucker, appt.; L. A. Kelly, gen. respt.)—Decree of the Surrogate's Court of Kings County affirmed, with costs.

H. Bartels, respt., v. J. G. Borgstede, as Pres., et al., applts.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and relator's application denied, with $10 costs.

J. Browdy, rel., v. W. J. McDermott as Supt. of Bldgs. of Richmond County—Determination annulled, and cancellation of relator's certificate of registration vacated, with $10 costs and disbursements.

M. Sloman, appit., v. F. Seifter, respt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

Arelb & Brodsky, Inc., plff., v. G. A. F. North, deft.—Controversy determined in favor of plaintiff and against defendant, and judgment directed accordingly.

Re L. Waldeck, applt.; v. R. R. Geist and S. R. Geist, &c., respts.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

R. S. Brewster et al., comprising the Bldg. Comm. of Westchester Co., et al., v. Bd. of Supervisors, &c., et al., respts.—Temporary stay vacated. Motion denied.

Re E. Domschke.—Order affirmed without costs.

Re E. Domschke.—Order affirmed without costs.

Re J. G. Gerhard v. Irving Molitor, as Village Clerk of Long Beach.—Order affirmed without costs.

Re E. L. Welker.—Order affirmed without costs.

Re same.—Appeal dismissed without costs on consent.

Re W. R. Wilson, (1 and 2.)—Order affirmed without costs.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Decisions Given on Tobacco, Furniture, Cottons, and Dye.

The Board of General Appraisers yesterday settled a dispute between the Government and the Havana-American Company, New Orleans, regarding the character of tobacco imported at that city. The Collector held that the importations contained more than 15 per cent. of wrapper tobacco, and accordingly took duty at the rate of $1.85 per pound, less 20 per cent., under the terms of the Cuban reciprocity treaty. It was claimed by the protestants that the contents of two of the tan bales should have been passed as filler tobacco and the contents of the remaining eight bales as not containing more than 8 per cent. of wrapper leaves. Judge McClelland found that a part of the shipment was dutiable at 35 cents per pound, as claimed, the Collector being affirmed as to the balance.

McCreery & Co., Pittsburgh, lost in the claim that furniture covered with cotton tapestry should be admitted at the rate of 15 per cent. ad valorem under the provision for "house and cabinet furniture wholly or in chief value of wood." The appraiser reported that the merchandise was in chief value of cotton tapestry, and the Collector accordingly took duty at 35 per cent. ad valorem as "tapestries and other upholstery goods." The board held that the proper classification was as "manufactures of cotton," at 30 per cent., but, as that claim was not made by the importers, the protest was overruled without affirming the Collector.

A. S. Miller protested the Collector's classification of cotton bedspreads decorated with five fancy rows of hemstitching. The merchandise was returned at 60 per cent. as "articles from which threads have been omitted, drawn or punched, forming figures or designs." The board decided that there was no merit in the claim for 30 per cent. as manufactures of cotton.

H. A. Metz & Co. and the Farbwerke-Hoechst Company were sustained in protests, under the Tariff act of 1909, of merchandise invoiced as indigo bromate and chlorine blue T. The products were returned for duty at 30 per cent. ad valorem as coal tar dyes or colors. They were claimed to be properly dutiable at three-quarters of one cent a pound as indigo paste or extract. While there seemed to be some question whether the colors contained indigo, it was shown that they gave all the reactions and results of indigo. The Collector was reversed.

ISSUE 1915 YEAR BOOK.

Merchants' Association Says War Conditions Demand Co-operation.

The Merchants' Association of New York issued yesterday its year book for 1915. The volume, which consists of 240 pages, contains, in addition to the reports of the various bureaus and officials of the association on the work done during the last year, an alphabetical and classified list of 3,800 members, representing 748 businesses and professions. The book is illustrated with views of the headquarters of the association in the Woolworth Building.

President William A. Marble in his annual report says:

"The last year marks a new epoch in the life of the world. New burdens and fresh problems are being imposed upon the industry and commerce of this country from events that are now transpiring. Yet at the same time new opportunities are being presented, to grasp which industry and commerce must adjust themselves along new lines.

"As a result of the war in Europe, the operation of the Panama Canal, enactment of new legislation, and various other causes, new methods must be developed to meet new conditions. In manufacturing, in distribution, and in foreign trade changes are in progress. If ever there was a time when the full operation of the principle of co-operation and co-ordination of energy should be secured, it is now."

RULE FOR FOREIGN VALUES.

Those from Chambers of Commerce Abroad Not Inclusive.

Data furnished shippers by foreign chambers of commerce, especially when in certified form, will have to be both detailed and specific in order to be accepted by the Board of General Appraisers as conclusive evidence in support of American importers' contentions. This was the practical effect of a ruling made yesterday by General Appraiser Fischer, sitting as a reappraisement official in a protest case involving the dutiable values of wrapping paper from Antonio Bonastre of Barcelona and entered at San Juan, Porto Rico.

The importers entered the paper as having a foreign value of 18 silver pesetas per bale, whereas the Appraiser at San Juan held that the foreign wholesale price was 20 silver pesetas a bale. The Collector exacted duty

SENATORS AS SEEN BY CITIZENS' UNION

New York City's Representatives at Albany Divide Praise and Censure.

NO RECORD FOUND PERFECT

Bill to Abolish Coroners and Building Measures Taken as Tests for Criticism.

The Citizens' Union has made public the report of its Committee on Legislation regarding the individual records of Senators from New York City in the last session of the Legislature. As in the case of Assemblymen, attention is called to the vote of Senators on the Sanders bill and the Lockwood-Ellenbogen bill. The committee says the Citizens' Union is in hearty accord with the desire of property owners to eliminate conflict between city departments and simplify building inspection service, and that this the bills failed to do. The records of the Senators are given as follows:

BENNETT, WILLIAM M. (Rep. and Prog., 18th Dist., New York)—Intelligent legislator. His assertive independence often distasteful to leaders. Fathered bill to abolish nuisance of tracks at grade on west side of Manhattan. Supported bills weakening regulation of building construction. Record of votes otherwise good. Recorded on "quick" roll call against Rockaway City bill.

BOYLAN, JOHN J. (Dem., 15th Dist., New York)—Introduced several desirable measures and also some objectional ones. Voted to abolish office of Coroner. Supported bill weakening regulation of building construction. Record of votes otherwise fair.

BURLINGAME, ALVAH W., JR. (Rep., 8th Dist., Kings)—Showed independence but failed to give full support to several desirable measures. Except for support of bills weakening regulation of building construction, record of votes good. Recorded on "quick" roll calls against two objectionable private claim bills.

CARROLL, DANIEL J. (Dem., 7th Dist., Kings)—Introduced many bills, several without merit and none of which became law. Voted to abolish office of Coroner. Record of votes unsatisfactory.

CARSWELL, WILLIAM B. (Dem., 6th Dist., Kings)—Introduced seven bills of varied merit, three of which became law. Voted to abolish office of Coroner. Supported bill weakening regulation of building construction. Recard of votes otherwise good.

CROMWELL, GEORGE (Rep., 23d Dist., Richmond.)—Attentive to duties. Successfully handled several important city bills, including bill to abolish office of Coroner. Recorded on "quick" roll call against Rockaway City bill. Supported bill weakening regulation of building contstruction and record of votes otherwise unsatisfactory.

CULLEN, THOMAS H. (Dem., 3d Dist. Kings.)—Experienced and intelligent legislator. Fathered Brooklyn Marginal Railroad bill, which became law. Voted against bill to abolish office of Coroner. Record of votes poor.

DOLL, HENRY W. (Dem., 12th Dist. New York.)—New member. Colorless record. Unrecorded on important "slow" roll calls.

DUNNIGAN, JOHN J. (Dem., 21st Dist. Bronx.)—New member. Prolific introducer of bills, several objectionable and also some of merit. Supported bill weakening regulation of building construction. Record of votes poor.

FOLEY, JAMES A. (Dem., 14th Dist. New York.)—Experienced and industrious member. Helpful in committee work. Voted to abolish office of Coroner. Except for support of bill weakening regulation of building construction, record of votes fair.

GILCHRIST, ALFRED J. (Rep., 10th Dist. Kings.)—Introduced many bills, several of which were objectionable. Record of votes poor. Supported bills weakening regulation of building construction. Recorded on "quick" roll call against Rockaway City bill.

HAMILTON, JAMES A. (Dem., 22d Dist. Bronx.)—New member of some ability. Attentive. Active in introducing bills of varied merit. Supported bill weakening regulation of building construction. Voted to abolish office of Coroner. Record of votes good.

HEFFERNAN, WILLIAM J., (Dem., 5th Dist., Kings.)—As in former years failed to display any value as a legislator. Record of votes poor.

JOSEPH, IRVING J., (Dem., 20th Dist., New York.)—New member. Introduced some objectionable bills. Supported bill weakening regulation of building construction. Voted to abolish office of Coroner. Record of votes good.

LAWSON, ROBERT R., (Rep., 9th Dist., Kings.)—New member. Introduced thirty-eight bills, a number of which were objectionable. Supported bills weakening regulation of building construction. Record of votes otherwise good. Recorded on "quick" roll call against one objectionable private claim bill.

LOCKWOOD, CHARLES C., (Rep., 4th Dist., Kings.)—Able and effective legislator. Materially aided in securing passage of Coroners bill and Municipal Court act. Introduced several desirable measures. Introduced and actively supported bill weakening regulation of building construction. Record of votes fair. Recorded on "quick" roll call against Rockaway City Bill.

MILLS, OGDEN L., (Rep., 17th Dist., New York.)—New member. Developed conspicuous legislative ability. Introduced important city and general legislation, a large proportion of which became law. Generally good record. Actively opposed and recorded on "quick" roll calls against weakening regulation of building construction and Rockaway City Bill.

PATTEN, BERNARD M., (Dem., 2d Dist., Queens.)—Introduced bills of varied merit, many objectionable. Voted against bill to abolish office of Coroner. Supported bill weakening regulation of building construction. Otherwise record of votes fair.

SIMPSON, GEORGE W., (Dem., 19th Dist., New York.)—Introduced desirable legislation. Voted to abolish office of Coroner. Supported bill weakening regulation of building construction. Recorded on "quick" roll call against Rockaway City bill. Record of votes good.

SULLIVAN, CHRISTOPHER D., (Dem., 11th Dist., New York.)—Introduced legislation of varied merit. As in former years, made poor record of votes. Unrecorded on important roll calls.

WAGNER, ROBERT F., (Dem., 16th Dist., New York.)—Experienced minority leader. Introduced legislation of importance and merit, but also two objectionable special pension bills. Intelligent and forceful advocate of desirable industrial measures. Actively opposed bills weakening regulation of building construction. Voted to abolish office of Coroner. Record of votes good.

WALKER, JAMES J., (Dem., 13th Dist., New York.)—Active and able, but energies largely misdirected. Introduced objectionable civil service, payroll and private claim bills. Record of votes poor.

As with the Assemblymen the committee gave the Senators an opoprtunity to examine the statements of their records, and to make suggestions and criticisms.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

Bids Executed

for those who cannot attend personally at the

Dash Estate Sale

Tuesday, Oct. 26.

S. Goldsticker,

37 Pine St., City.

ARSENAL OF FACTS.

The complete text of all the important original documents relating to the war, diplomatic exchanges, the utterances of authorized spokesmen in belligerent and neutral countries, and full accounts of military and naval operations in The Current History Magazine, published by The New York Times. 25 cents a copy —$3 a year. Bound volume of 6 copies, $2. (postage extra.) Times Square, New York.—Advt.

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

Three Fifty-seventh Street Houses Near Seventh Avenue Purchased for Apartment—Art Firm Leases Old Altman Gallery—Uptown Apartment Deals—Lower Broadway Cotton Firm Rental.

A deal of more than ordinary interest to Fifty-seventh Street residents, in that it forecasts the first big apartment house improvement on the north side of that thoroughfare between Sixth and Seventh Avenues, was closed yesterday in the purchase by a syndicate of the three four-story dwellings at 155, 157, and 159 West Fifty-seventh Street. The buying interests are headed by Edgar A. Levy, who has recently been prominently identified with some of the largest Park Avenue apartments, and which were readily sold after completion.

The property in Fifty-seventh Street has a frontage of 62.6 by 100.5 deep, and is diagonally opposite Carnegie Hall, being not far from the northeast corner of Seventh Avenue. To the east, in the same block, is the Calvary Baptist Church. The sale was made for the estate of Henrietta Sidenberg, Richard Sidenberg, and Robert A. Brown. The holding price of the plot was about $250,000. The property, with improvements, was assessed for 1915 at $182,000. The new owners are having plans prepared for the erection of a thirteen-story apartment house on the site.

The Brett & Goode Company acted as brokers in the transaction.

Art Firm Leases Altman Gallery.

The gallery of the late Benjamin Altman at 1 West Fiftieth Street, adjoining his Fifth Avenue residence, has been leased by the Somerworth Realty Company to the art firm of Canessa of Paris for two years at a net rental of about $10,000 a year. The gallery, therefore, will continue to be used for art purposes, and not torn down as intimated a short time ago.

The Somerworth Realty Company, composed of Ralph Shoinwold and Michael Dreicer, took over the old Altman leasehold from Columbia University a few months ago, and on the site of the residence, 35.5 by 131, on the corner plot, a six-story business building has been erected, which has been leased by De Pinna & Co. for twenty-one years from Jan. 1, 1916. The gallery building adjoining has a street frontage of 33 feet by 100.5 deep.

B. M. Duke Buys Big Apartment.

Benjamin M. Duke bought yesterday the twelve-story apartment house at 378 West End Avenue. It stands on the southeast corner of Seventy-eighth Street and West End Avenue, and accommodates one family to each floor. In part payment was a ten-story loft building at 31 and 33 West Thirty-first Street and a large colonial dwelling in Plainfield, N. J., on the corner of Park and Moffet Avenues. Loton H. Slawson Company acted as brokers. The transaction is said to involve between $1,000,000 and $950,000. The sale was made for Arnstein & Levy and George Backer.

Purchase and Resale of Heights Apartment.

The Benenson Realty Company has purchased from the Lawyers Mortgage Company and resold to an investing client 530 West 144th Street, a six-story elevator apartment house, on a plot 87.6 by 100.

Builders Buy Apartment Site.

As a site for a five-story apartment house the Adnine Construction Company has purchased from the Harlem Construction Company a vacant plot 37.6 by 100 on the northwest corner of 214th Street and Tenth Avenue.

Bronx Sales.

Joseph A. Wasserman sold for A. Schmidt the dwelling and plot, 31 by 105, on the east side of Barnes Avenue, 93.6 feet south of 215th Street, to an investor, and for G. Halpin two lots, 50 by 100, on the east side of Seton Avenue, 100 feet north of 233d Street, or Nelson Avenue, to a client for improvement.

Two new five-story apartments now in course of construction at the northeast corner of Morris Avenue and Mount Hope Place have been sold by the J. W. Cornish Construction Company to an investor. The corner house occupies a plot 60 by 95 and the adjoining house 65 by 95, the two having a frontage of 125 feet.

Activity in Bay Ridge Section.

In the Bay Ridge section of Brooklyn, where there has been a revival of home and speculation buying during the past couple of weeks, L. E. Brauns sold for Herman H. Lucke the dwelling, 452 Seventy-third Street, to a client; also sold for F. Schum, a plot 40 by 100, on the south side of Seventy-eighth Street, east of Fourth Avenue, to a client for immediate improvement.

The Master Builders, Inc., have sold to a client for immediate occupancy, 1,137 Seventy-fifth Street, Bay Ridge, a two and a half story stucco and hollow tile private dwelling.

Brooklyn.

The two-story house at 513 Madison Street has been sold by Henry P. Cain for Sophie Levien to a client for occupancy.

Long Island.

The D. H. Jackson Company has sold to S. H. Fenberg, the northeast corner of Windsor Place and Windsor Avenue, Brightwaters, Bayshore, L. I., a three-story residence with garage and other buildings on plot 156 by 200, running to the famous Brightwaters Canal. The sellers acquired this property from William A. Asch, last April.

Goldschmidt & Macdonald have sold for the Helmenita Construction Company to Hiram V. Cosby two plots on Burton Avenue, Woodmere, containing nine lots for immediate improvement. In part payment the purchaser gives a plot on Crescent Street, Long Island City.

New Jersey.

The Simpson Merritt Company reports the sale of two plots of ground on Park Street, in Upper Montclair, to E. H. Holmes, associated with the Bank of Montclair. The property has total frontage of 180 feet. The same firm also has sold two plots of property in Verona to the same purchaser, the frontage being 140 feet.

Houses at Montclair Lakes Park have been sold to Charles A. Peck and Ura I. Cloughan.

Apfelbaum & Apfelbaum, Inc., sold the three-story-building belonging to the heirs of the Abraham Sickle Estate at 461 Broad Street, Newark, 17.4 by 65, to Wise Brothers of Newark, the price paid per foot being in the neighborhood of $2,000, which is the highest paid in the last five years on this block.

Buys $40,000 Scarborough Estate.

Fish & Marvin have sold for the estate of Henrietta C. Brinckerhoff the property at Scarborough, consisting of ten acres, residence and outbuildings. It adjoins the estates of Walter W. Law, V. Everett Macy, and Mrs. G. S. Achellis. The purchaser is Charles F. Samson. The holding price was $40,000.

Buys Rockland County Estate.

The homestead, with seventeen acres, of the late Henry Bardon, at Bardonia, Rockland County, N. Y., has been purchased by Jordan G. Miller of Brooklyn, who will improve the property and make it his home. Howard Goldsmith was the broker in the transaction.

Cotton Firm Leases Lower Broadway Building.

An important lease in the old Broadway wholesale centre has been made by the Lamport Manufacturers' Supply Company, one of the large wholesale cotton firms, which has been for many years at 273 Canal Street. For its new offices the firm has taken the six-story building at 567 and 569 Broadway, running through to Mercer Street, 49.10 feet on Broadway by 200 deep, between Broome and Spring Streets. The lease has been taken from Columbia University, owner of the property, for ten years, at an annual rental of $26,000. Alterations will be made before occupancy, at an early date.

$160,000 Garage Lease.

M. & L. Hess, Inc., have leased from the plans for James J. Riordan, Inc., a recently formed corporation, to Morris Segall, 438 to 454 West Eighteenth Street. This plot, 225 by 92, is to be improved with a two-story fireproof garage, sufficiently large to accommodate about 250 commercial autos. Plans have been prepared by James S. Maher, architect, and construction work will be begun at once. The building will be ready for occupancy by April 1, 1916. The lease is for a term of ten years, and involves a rental of $160,000.

Commercial Leases.

A. H. Mathews has rented for five years for the Pell estate the store and basement at 14 Maiden Lane to Tessaro, Inc.

Shaw & Co. have leased for the Ohio Realty Company the store at 402 St. Nicholas Avenue to Michael Roth.

Manning & Trunk, in conjunction with William B. May & Co., have leased the store for John R. Stevens in his building at 58 West Fortieth Street to the Misses Dorothy Steele and Louise Colwell.

The Cross & Brown Company has leased the store and basement at 15 West Seventeenth Street to P. N. Fletcher for Forbes & Co.

Private Dwellings Leased.

Worthington Whitehouse, Inc., has sublet for V. Everit Macy to Walter D. Denegre of Manchester, Mass., 37 West Fifty-sixth Street, a five-story modern American basement dwelling belonging to Elisha Dyer. The house was held at $7,500.

Pease & Elliman have leased for M. Tracy Hoppin to John J. Townsend the four-story American basement dwelling at 173 East Eightieth Street, and for Robert S. Clark to Louis Du Pont Irving the four-story and basement dwelling, 17 by 100 feet, at 63 East Seventy-eighth Street.

Real Estate Notes.

Justice Erlanger has appointed Henry Brady receiver of premises 344 East Fifty-second Street pending foreclosure proceedings.

Joseph P. Day will offer today at absolute auction sale at 2 P. M. on the premises, to close the estate of John H. Gray, deceased, the property situated at 367, 371, 373, and 375 Huguenot Street and 381 Main Street and an adjoining vacant parcel at New Rochelle, N. Y.

Douglas L. Elliman & Co. have opened a branch office at 509 Fifth Avenue for the renting of the new Guaranty Building, of which they are agents.

J. C. Lyons' Sons Company has been awarded the general contract for the erection of a garage at 7 to 13 Quincy Street, Brooklyn, for the Edison Electric Illuminating Company of Brooklyn.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

32d St, 140 West, s s, 415 ft w of 6th Av, 20x49x20x48.11; three-story tenement; David Wesson, sub-trustee, against Peninane Realty Co, et al.; Oudin, K. & S., attorneys; R. M. Miller, referee; due, $40,017.74; taxes, &c., $2,123.60; to the plaintiff for $20,000.

By Samuel Marx.

37th St, 52 West, s s, 228.6 ft e of 6th Av, 21.6x98.9; five-story tenement and stores; J. C. Levi et al., trustees, against Millie Isaacs et al.; W. S. Newhouse, attorney; Isidor Wasservogel, referee; due, $64,630.39; taxes, &c., $782.40; to the plaintiff for $60,000.

By J. H. Mayers.

120th St, 339 East, n s, 225 ft w of 1st Av, 16.8x189.10, three-story dwelling; adjourned to Oct. 29.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By J. H. Mayers.

Locust Av, 250, e s, 255 ft n of 138th St, 200x325x201x364, shops; adjourned to Oct. 29.

By George Price.

Cauldwell Av, 786, e s, 85 ft s of 158th St, 20x100, two-story dwelling; T. C. Camp et al., trustees, against Samuel Grossman et al.; Cary & C., attorneys; W. E. Smith, referee; due, $7,568.78; taxes, &c., $235.26; to the Lawyers' Mortgage Co., a party in interest, for $7,500.

By James J. Donovan.

Ogden Av, e s, 450 ft n of 170th St, 50x112.3x50x111.11, vacant; adjourned to Oct. 29.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

White Plains Road, e s, 180.55 ft s of 150th St, for a two-story frame dwelling, 25x42; Frank Petrgalla, 6 Thierlot Av, owner; Henry Nordheim, 1,057 Tremont Av, architect; cost, $2,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

FRIDAY, OCT. 22.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

LEXINGTON AV; n w corner of 55th St, 25x 73, all, (mtg $26,000;) 52d St, 61 West, all title, (mtg —;) also property, real and personal, bonds, mtgs, stocks, moneys, &c, due grantor under the terms of the last will of Philip Dater, deceased; Annie J. Gruner to Henry Schaefer, Greenwich, Conn., and Frederick J. Middlebrook, 853 7th Av, as trustees during life of grantor, &c, (deed of trust,) all lots, Oct. 5; attorneys, Bowers & S., 46 Cedar St.....$1

WATER ST, 630, n w corner of Scammel St, 24.1x68x24.8x68; Annie Martin, New Britain, Conn., to Thomas L. Chatfield, Hartford, Conn., (mtg $16,150,) June 24; attorneys, Weekes Bros., 45 William St.....$1

WATER ST, 630, n w corner of Scammel St, 59.) 24.1x68x24.8x68; Thomas L. and Mary J. Chatfield, Hartford, Conn., to Atter Rosenberg, Hartford, Conn., (mtg $16,150,) June 25; attorneys, Weekes Brothers, 45 William St.....$1

2D AV, w s, 24.8 ft n of 41st St, 24.8x80; Lawyers Mortgage Co. to H. M. Construction Co., 927 East 163d St, (mtg $20,000,) h and s., Oct. 20; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

7TH AV, e s, 25 ft n of 129th St, 24.11x96; The Tillman Co. to Leona Holding Corporation, 61 Park Row, (mtg $27,000,) Sept. 25; attorney, J. H. Zieser, 63 Park Row.....$1

4TH ST, 107 East, n e s, 25x96.2; 4th St, 109 East, n e s, 25x96.2; 4th St, 111 East, n e s, 25x96.2; 4th St, 112-114 East, s s, 250 ft w or 1st Av, 50x90.2, all title; 83d St, 323 West, n s, 250 ft w of West End Av, 5x102.2, (mtg $72,500;) Joseph K. Savage, trustee of the will of Hy. Knobel, to estate of Henry Knobel, Inc., 52 Wall St; Oct. 21.

13TH ST, 137 West, n s, 409.6 ft w of 6th Av, 20.6x103.3; Ellen C. McManus to Helen Norris, 782 President St, Brooklyn, all liens, Oct. 19; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

14TH ST, n s, 79.3 ft w of 2d Av, 26.2x 103.3; Herman W. Hoops to Elizabeth Anger, 243 East 14th St, (mtg $16,000,) a. t., all liens, Oct. 22; attorney, R. Dudensing, Jr., 156 Broadway.....$100

17TH ST, 29 West, n s, 435 ft w of 5th Av, 25x92, (foreclosure Oct. 8;) Mitchell May, referee, to Brooklyn Savings Bank, 141 Fierrepont St, Brooklyn, Oct. 20; attorneys, Schenck & Punnett, 84 William St.....$90,000

31ST ST, 320 East, s s, 280 ft e of 2d Av, 22.6x98.9; Carl A. Bausch, 632 Fillmore Place, West New York, N. J., to Celia Cooper, 612 Union Av, Bronx, (mtg $8,000,) all liens, Oct. 22; attorney, Herman Arms Co., 115 West 42d St.....$100

30TH ST, 219 East, n s, 365 ft w of 2d Av, 100x100.5; Minnie T. Brown to Amelia G. Bastable, at Westfield, N. J., (mtg $18,000,) Oct. 20; attorney, A. M. Levine, 2 Rector St.....$1

61ST ST, s s, 119 ft w of 1st Av, 28x100.5; Bernard Nichthauser to Jacob Mercy, 37 Carmine St, ½ right, title, and interest, all liens, April 23; attorney, David Freiberger, 32 Broadway.....$1

107TH ST, 207 West, n s, 119 ft e of West End Av, 18.6x100.5; Minnie T. Brown to Amelia G. Bastable, at Westfield, N. J., (mtg $18,000,) Oct. 20; attorney, A. M. Levine, 2 Rector St.....$1

84TH ST, n s, 267 ft w of West End Av, 18x102.2; Lillian MacD. Rossell to Frances S. MacDermott, 323 West 84th St, quitclaim, July 8, 1914; attorney, C. L. Latting, 34 Pine St.....$1

106TH ST, 11 East, n s, 100 ft e of 5th Av, 40x100.11; Mutual Life Insurance Co. to Helen, wife of Jacob Koenigsberg, 1 East 106th St, (mtg $27,000,) Oct. 11; attorney, New York Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway.....$100

107TH ST, 217 East, n s, 310 ft w of 2d Av, 25x100.11; Emma A. Mayhew to Erwin W. Berry, of Maplewood, N. J., all liens, Oct. 22; attorneys, Parsons, C. & McI., 52 William St.....$1

111TH ST, 125-135 West, n s, 229.11 ft w of St. Nicholas Av, 106x100.11; 114th Street and 7th Avenue Construction Co. to Isidor Reis, 68 Lenox Av, (mtg $180,000,) Oct. 21; attorney, Samuel I. Goldberg, 37 Liberty St.....$100

115TH ST, 310 East, s s, 125 ft e of 2d Av, 25x100.11; Max Salomon, referee, to Lewis Q. Jones, at Newport, R. I., Oct. 11; attorney, Lawyers Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....

SAME PROPERTY; Lewis Q. Jones to Antonio Mastromonaco, 312 East 115th St, Oct. 13; attorneys, Baker & H., 167 East 121st St.....$12,500

116TH ST, 104 East, s s, 25 ft e of Park Av, 37.3x100.11; 116th St, 106 East, s s, 62.3 ft e of Park Av, 37.9x100.11; Estates Income Realty Corp. to George McKee, 324 Bedford Av, Brooklyn, (mtg $96,000,) June 21; attorney, John J. Robinson, 238 Broadway.....$1

123D ST, 323 East, n s, 236 ft e of 2d Av, 18x100.11, (foreclosure Oct. 19;) Hy. W. Pollock, referee, to Isabel H. Woodford, 13 West 12th St, Oct. 22; attorneys, Woodford, B. & B., 1 Madison Av.....$7,400

136TH ST, s s, 216.3 ft e of Lenox Av, 38.9x 99.11; R. A. S. Realty Co. to Bernard Ratkowsky, 50 West 120th St, (mtg $27,000,) ½ part, Oct. 22; attorney, Benjamin M. Levy, 55 Liberty St.....$100

141ST ST, 415 West, n s, 152.1 ft w of St. Nicholas Av, 16.4x99.11; Peter E. Tallman to Theo. A. L. Davis, at Atlantic Highlands, N. J., (mtg $13,500,) Oct. 21.....$1

Bronx.

BAINBRIDGE AV, n s, 98.10 ft s w of Travers St, 23.11x117.8; Joseph Wertheimer to Alice W. Dryfoos, 186 West 57th St, and another, Oct. 19; attorneys, Kurzman, F. & G., 25 Broad St.....$1

CROMWELL AV, w s, 408 ft n of 165th St, 113.2x120.10; Harriet A. Ver Planck to Lillian Stimel, 745 Trinity Av, Oct. 1; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

FULTON AV, n w corner of 167th St, 25x 92.1; Gerald J. Barry and another, executors, to John Byrne, 1,200 Franklin Av, (mtg $15,000,) Oct. 21; attorney, A. Zimmerman, 206 Broadway.....$19,100

JACKSON AV, w s, 234.2 ft n 165th St, 19x85; Herman Kolkmann to Henry J. Tuerpe, Freeport, L. I., (mtg. $4,000,) Oct. 16; attorney, Charles Brandt, 99 Nassau St...$1

LOTS 2 AND 3, BLOCK 2, MAP SEC. 1, Bathgate Est., John B. Harrison, (referee,) to Hester J. Morrison, 435 East 139th St, (mtg. $4,000,) Aug. 24; attorney, W. T. Matthies, 506 East 175th St.....$100

LOTS 56 and 57, map Metropolitan Real Estate Association; Joseph Wertheimer to Alice W. Dryfoos, 116 West 57th St, and another, Oct. 19; attorneys, Kurzman, F. & G., 25 Broad St.....$100

LOTS 52 to 58, 60 to 66, map William Cooper; also Lots 380 and 381, map Haight Estate; L. Napoleon Levy to Aaron Wolff, 13 West 36th St, Dec. 31, 1914; attorney, Aaron Wolff, 13 West 36th St.....$1

LOTS 109, 110, 113, and 114, map of Maria Shrady; Eliot-Melville Co. to Volze, Larkin & Kenny Construction Co., 173 West 231st St, (mtg $1,250,) Oct. 21; attorney, E. Rolph, 535 East 177th St.....$1

LOTS 131 to 134, map of Koch Homestead; Mary Schuh to Frederick W. Schuh, 2,032 St. Paul's Av, Oct. 21; attorney, L. G. Mapes, 1,469 Williamsbridge Road.....$1

LOTS 142 to 145, same map; same to Margt. E. Ryer, 2,032 St. Paul's Place, Oct. 21; same attorney.....$1

MOHEGAN AV, n w s, Lot 226, Map East Tremont, 66x150; also Crotona Parkway, s e s, part Lot 188, same map, (strip,) 25x0.5; also Crotona Parkway, s e s, 84.1 ft n of 180th St, runs e 0.6x n 75.1x w 0.5x s 75.1 to beginning; Joseph Cohen to H. S. & S. O. Crystal, Inc., 47 West St, Oct. 1; attorney, L. Untermyer, 37 Wall St.....$1

MOTT AV, e s, 53.2 ft n of 150th St, 17.7x 109; Julia A. Fitz-Simons to Jane T. Fitz-Simons et al., 592 Mott Av; attorney, Julia A. Fitz-Simons, 592 Mott Av.....Gift

PROSPECT AV, e s, 244.10 ft n s Bush St, 37.6x105; Arthur N. Geigerich, (referee,) to Lawyers Mortgage Co., 59 Liberty St, Oct. 15, attorneys, Cary & Co., 59 Wall St..$100

WASHINGTON AV, 1,586, s e s, 50x120; Marie Robinson to Thomas Preston, Jr., 293 Alexander Av, (mtg. $15,500,) Oct. 20; attorney, T. Preston, Jr., 293 Alexander Av.....$100

12TH ST, n s, Lot 312, map of Unionport, 100x108; Alek. Karlin, referee, to Peter Duncan, 1,019 East 179th St., Oct. 21; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

154TH ST, s s, 4 ft w of Lot 574, map of Melrose South, 25x100; Dora Frank to William Horn, 309 East 184th St, July 3, (mtg $3,000;) attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

167TH ST, n s, 90 ft w of Fulton Av, 64.11x 60; Gerald J. Barry and another, executors, to Ernest Wagner, 1,163 Franklin Av, Oct. 22; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$3,150

178TH ST, n s, 100 ft w Prospect av, 72x85; Jacob Bloom Realty Corporation to Jacob Bloom, 1,832 Clinton Av, (mtg. $43,000,) Oct. 14; attorney, Morris Berkowitz, 14 Broadway.....$100

210TH ST, n s, 50.6 ft n w Bronx Bl, 370x irregular, contains 4.378 acres; James K. Walter to Bronx Parkway Commission, 160 Broadway; attorneys, Bronx Parkway Commission, 160 Broadway.....$46,823

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

JANE ST, n s, 59.10 ft e of Hudson St, 19.5x—; Liny Curnow to Samuel Keeler, Ridgefield, Conn., Oct. 19, demand, 6 p. c.; address 132 Nassau St.....$1,050

VERMILYEA AV, s s, 200 ft e of 204th St, 50x150; Becker Building Corporation to Nellie Warner, Buffalo, N. Y., 3 years, Oct. 22; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$42,000

2D AV, 760, w s, 24.8 ft n of 41st St, 24.8x 80; H. M. Construction Co. to Lawyers Mortgage Co., 59 Liberty St, Oct. 21, due, &c., as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$20,000

4TH ST, 107 East, n s, 350 ft w of 1st Av, 25x96.2; estate of Henry Knebel to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, Oct. 21, due, &c., as per bond.....$9,000

4TH ST, 109 East, n s, 325 ft w of 1st Av, 25x96.2; estate of Henry Knebel to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, Oct. 21, due, &c., as per bond.....$10,000

4TH ST, 111 East, n s, 300 ft w of 1st Av, 25x96.2; estate of Henry Knebel to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, Oct. 21, due, &c., as per bond.....$10,000

13TH ST, 137 West, n s, 409.6 ft w of 6th Av, 20.6x103.3; Helen Norris to Philip N. Bosworth, at Spring Valley, N. Y., Oct. 21, due, &c., as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$10,000

21ST ST, n s, 150 ft w of 3d Av, 20.6x98.9; Malvern Realty Co. to Katie Federman, 24 Lenox Av, Oct. 21, prior mtg $24,000, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.$1,000

38TH ST, n s, 219 ft e of 6th Av, 17x98.9; James L. Corning to Union Dime Savings Bank, 701 6th Av, Oct. 22, due, &c., as per bond; attorneys, Woodford, B. & B., 1 Madison Av.....$25,000

48TH ST, n s, 755.6 ft w of 5th Av, 21.6x 100.5; Morris Mizel to Frederick H. Coerr, 75 East 51st St, Oct. 22, prior mtg $10,000, due July 2, 1918; attorneys, Stern & R., 149 Broadway.....$2,500

54TH ST, 446 West; Michael J. Scanlon to Franklin Brewing Co., 414 Flushing Av, Brooklyn, demand, 6 p. c., Oct. 21.....$850

104TH ST, n s, 150 ft e of 5th Av, 40x 100.11; Helen Koenigsberg to Mutual Life Insurance Co., 59 Cedar St, Oct. 11, due as per bond.....$27,000

115TH ST, s s, 125 ft e of 2d Av, 25x100.11; Antonio Mastromonaco to Lewis Q. Jones, Newport, R. I., Oct. 13, 5 years; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$9,000

Bronx.

LOT 289, map of Varian estate; John Miller to Michael Driscoll, 845 6th Av, Oct. 10, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Brown & F., 10 Wall St.....$1,550

LOTS 109, 110, 113, and 114, map of Maria Shrady; Volze, Larkin & Kenny Construction Co., Inc., to Eliot-Melville Co., Manhasset, L. I., Oct. 21, 3 years; attorney, E. M. Strong, 18 East 34th St.....$1,250

LOT 4, map of Thompson-Rose estate; Luigi Magnotta to Celestia Smith, 429 East 156th St, Oct. 21, 5 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, New York Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway.....$2,800

PROSPECT AV, 2,112, e s, 35x150; Carmela Galella to John Sylvester, 32 King St, Oct. 18, installments, interest; attorney, George J. Russo, 299 Broadway.....1,160

SPOFFORD AV, s w corner of Barretto St, 50x100; Rosa Bastone to W. Meddaugh Dunning, 1,902 Clinton Av, Oct. 22, due as per bond; attorneys, Clarke, K. & R., 391 East 149th St.....$1,500

VALENTINE AV, n w corner of 188th St, 66.9x100; H. M. Construction Co. to Nagrom Realty Co., 112 Broadway, prior mtg $45,000, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$3,800

VALENTINE AV, 2,467, w s, 50x100; same to same, prior mtg $35,000, Oct. 21, 3 years, 6 p. c.; same attorney.....$4,000

137TH ST, n s, 654.2 ft e of Willis Av, 16.8x 100; John Mernagte to Model B. & L. Association of Mott Haven, 2,983 3d Av, prior mtg $4,250, Oct. 16; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$500

137TH ST, n s, 275 ft e of Willis Av, 25x100; Elizabeth Klein to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank, 51 Chambers St, Oct. 22, 5 years; attorney, M. J. Scanlan, 57 Chambers St.....$14,000

RECORDED LEASES.

Manhattan.

With name and address of lessee.

BROADWAY, 2,848, store; City Real Estate Improvement Corporation to Charles Kreiman, 1,117 Westchester Av, 5 years, from Nov. 15, 1915; attorney, Felt & Elias, 51 Chambers St.....$2,700

MADISON AV, 2,137, all; Etta Crakow to Harry Kilbanoff and another, 59 East 101st St, 3 years, from Oct. 15, 1915; attorney, Charles Liebling, 132 Nassau St.....$4,800

2D AV, 2,146, store floor; Giuseppe Cabriola to George Leinecker, 1,254 Franklin Av, 5 years from May 1, 1916; attorney, Charles A. Kalish, 60 Wall St.....$1,200

8TH AV, n e corner of 154th St, store and part cellar; Flow Realty Co to Annie Natafe, 237 East 111th St, 4 1-12 years, from Nov. 1, 1915; attorney, W. Koehler & Co., 501 41st Av.....$900 to $1,500

38TH ST, 338-340 East, parts store, basement, and second floors; Rachel Jacoby to Firm Turco & Cinquemani, 338 East 38th St, 3 10-12 years, from July 1, 1915.....$780

54TH ST, 446 West; all; George W. Plunkett to Michael J. Scanlon, 361 West 47th St, 5 years, from Oct. 2, 1915; attorney, Franklin Brewing Co., 414 Flushing Av., Brooklyn.....$1,200

59TH ST, 335-341 West, all; Maurice Cohen et al. to Harry Klebanoff, 59 East 101st St, 3 years, from Oct. 1, 1915; attorney, Charles Liebling, 132 Nassau St.....$10,400

96TH ST, 206-208 East; hat and coat privilege, Bismarck Restaurant and Cafe Co, to Harry Schlessinger, 48 East 88th St, 1 year, from Sept. 1, 1915.....$1,000

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

AVENUE B, 299; Adolph Shapiro against Joseph L. Buttenwieser, owner; Edwin L. Brown and Nathan Marks, contractors.$161

AVENUE B, 295; Adolph Shapiro against Joseph L. Buttenwieser, owner; Edwin R. Brown and Nathan Marks, contractors..$161

BARTHOLDI ST, n s, 30.8 ft e of Rosewood Av, 50x95; James Martinelli against P. S. Construction Co., owner, (renewal).....$570

2D AV, 698; Asec Roofing and Cornice Co., Inc., against Hyman Schwartz, owner and contractor; Louis Wallen, contractor...$190

5TH AV, 624; Adolph Shapiro against Theodore C. Marceau, owner; Edwin L. Brown and Nathan Marks, contractors.....$322

11TH ST, 517 East; Adolph Shapiro against Charles Rubinger, owner; Edwin L. Brown and Nathan Marks, contractors.....$88

124TH ST, s w corner Mount Morris Park West, —x—; Joseph M. Mullstein against Bernard Rathowsky, owner and contractor; Mrs. Von Sastrow, contractor.....$800

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

72D ST, 42 and 118 West, and 73d St, 126 West; J. D. Johnson Co. against Edward W. Browning et al., May 24, 1913; (by bond).....$8,943

SAME PROPERTY; Sargent & Co. against same, Sept. 14, 1915, (by bond).....$1,150

SAME PROPERTY; White Marble and Terrazzo Co. against same, Sept. 10, 1915, (by bond).....$1,748

SAME PROPERTY; John W. Cooney Co. against same, May 21, 1915, (by bond).$6,670

54TH ST, 54 West; Lawrence S. Harris against Jessie Gilliender et al., May 17, 1915.....$250

Bronx.

UNIVERSITY AV, w s, 129.2 ft s of Boscobel Pl, 187.9x175; Lenox Sand and Gravel Co. against Boyne Bridge Realty Co., Inc., et al., Oct. 4, 1915.....$153

BRYANT AV, 1,013 to 1,019; Webber Supply Co., Inc., against Simonia Realty Corporation et al., Sept

City Property

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Real Estate.

Clifford B. Harmon & Co., Real Estate, Vanderbilt Avenue Bldg., opposite Grand Central.

MARK RAFALSKY & CO., 56 West 45th Street. Tel. Bryant 7848.

J. CLARENCE DAVIES, Real Estate. 149th St. and 3d Ave.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

For sale or lease for manufacturing purposes, plot 100x168 feet, with three fronts, at northeast corner 96th and 1st Av. John A. Crimmins, 624 Madison Av.

Private garage, 178 East 75th St. W. F. Fuerst, 87 Nassau St.

Stable or garage, 242 West 69th St. W. F. Fuerst, 87 Nassau St.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

Craftsman Homes in the heart of Flatbush: only $4,250; send for booklet. Otto Singer, on premises, East 13th St. and Av. K, Brooklyn Avenue J station, Brighton Beach "L."

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

Have a 6-room house with tubs, range, water, large cellar, &c., big piece of ground, in good condition. 1 hour out; easy terms and the reasonable offer refused from good party who wants this for a permanent home. Owner, Box 179 Times Downtown.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

West 113th, 263.—Ten rooms, two baths, recently enlarged and renovated throughout; exceptionally desirable for doctor or dentist. For terms telephone Plaza 6782.

129th, 106 W.—Handsome 3-story and basement dwelling; 2 baths; $900; near subway.

FORECLOSURE SALES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW York.—THE GERMANIA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, plaintiff, against HENRY BENNETT and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 21st day of October, 1915, I, the undersigned, the Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the Exchange Salesroom, Nos. 14-16 Vesey Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 12th day of November, 1915, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Joseph P. Day, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, distant easterly four hundred and sixty-eight feet and four inches from the northeasterly corner of One Hundred and Thirteenth Street and Lenox (formerly Sixth) Avenue; running thence northerly, parallel with Lenox Avenue, part of the way through a party wall, one hundred feet and eleven inches; thence easterly, parallel with One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, eighteen feet and ten inches; thence southerly, again parallel with Lenox Avenue, part of the way through another party wall, one hundred feet and eleven inches to the northerly side of One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, and thence westerly along the northerly side of One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, eighteen feet and ten inches to the point or place of beginning; said land lying in Section 8, Block 1897, on the Land Map of the City of New York.

Dated New York, October 21st, 1915.
POWELL CRICHTON, Referee.
DULON & ROE, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 41 Park Row, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 41 West 113th Street.



The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $10,929.49, with interest thereon from the 20th day of October, 1915, together with costs and allowance amounting to $334.62, with interest from October 21st, 1915, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $241.40 and interest.

Dated New York, October 21st, 1915.
POWELL CRICHTON, Referee.

LEGAL NOTICES.

AT A SPECIAL TERM, PART II, OF THE Supreme Court of the State of New York, held in and for the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 22d day of October, 1915. Present: Hon. Mitchell L. Erlanger, Justice.

In the matter of The Northern Bank of New York.—In Liquidation.

Application of the Superintendent of Banks of the State of New York for leave to pay a third dividend to the creditors of The Northern Bank of New York and for other relief.—Order.

On reading and filing the annexed petition of Eugene Lamb Richards, Superintendent of Banks of the State of New York, dated and verified the 22d day of October, 1915, and the schedule thereto annexed, and the affidavit of Charles A. Horne, Special Deputy Superintendent of Banks of the State of New York, in charge of The Northern Bank of New York in liquidation, verified the same day, and upon the records in connection with the liquidation of The Northern Bank of New York, on file in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, and

On motion of Breed, Abbott & Morgan, attorneys for the petitioner, it is

ORDERED, that the Clerk of the County of New York file in his office this order, the said petition, with annexed schedules, and the said affidavit, and that this application of the Superintendent of Banks of the State of New York

(1) For leave to pay a third dividend of five per cent. to all creditors of The Northern Bank of New York whose claims have been filed and accepted;

(2) For leave to pay first and second dividends aggregating sixty per cent. to all creditors of The Northern Bank of New York whose claims have been filed and accepted since May 17, 1912, in order to equalize the distribution made to them with the distribution heretofore made to creditors whose claims were filed and accepted prior to said date; and

(3) For the confirmation and approval by the court of the acts of the Banking Department of the State of New York in connection with the liquidation of The Northern Bank of New York, including disbursements made to and including September 30, 1915, and shown on Exhibit E, annexed to said petition;

Be brought on to be heard before this court, at a Special Term, Part I thereof, on the 29th day of October, 1915, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, or as soon thereafter as said application can be heard, and that notice of such application be given by the Superintendent of Banks of the State of New York to The Northern Bank of New York, its creditors and stockholders, by publishing a copy of this order on the 23d day of October, 1915, and on the 27th day of October, 1915, in the New York Law Journal and THE NEW YORK TIMES.

M. L. E.,
Enter: J. S. C.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, SOUTHern District of New York.—Citation.

Whereas a petition was filed in the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York, on the 20th day of October, 1915, by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, praying for a limitation of its liability as owner of the barge P. R. R. No. 267, concerning the loss, damage, injury and destruction occasioned by the barge P. R. R. No. 267 coming in contact with the barge P. R. R. No. 434 on September 14th, 1914; and

Whereas the petitioner filed with the Clerk of this Court on October 20th, 1915, an *ad interim* stipulation in the sum of $15,500, with interest from September 14, 1914, duly approved, undertaking to pay into this Court within ten days after the entry of an order confirming the report of the Commissioner to be appointed to appraise the amount or value of the petitioner's interest in said barge P. R. R. No. 267 and her pending freight, if any, the amount or value of such interest as thus ascertained, or to file in this proceeding a bond or stipulation for value in the usual form, with surety in said amount.

Now, therefore, pursuant to the monition issued out of said Court, to me directed and delivered, I do hereby cite all persons claiming damages for any and all losses, damages and injuries caused by or resulting from the contact of the barge P. R. R. No. 267 with the barge P. R. R. No. 434 on September 14, 1914, to appear and make due proof of their respective claims before E. W. Goodrich, Esq., Commissioner, at his office, 49 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 24th day of January, 1916, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, and also to appear before said Court at the Court Rooms thereof on the 24th day of January, 1916, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day and answer the petition herein; otherwise they will be defaulted and barred from participation in said stipulation.

Dated, New York, October 20, 1915.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
United States Marshal for the Southern District of N. Y.

FOR BUSINESS MEN.

The Annalist provides for thoughtful business men articles full of matter for earnest consideration. The Open Security Market brings together buyers and sellers of all kinds of unlisted bonds and stocks. The Annalist. Every Monday. 10 cents—$4 a year. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

Mortgage Loans

Forty-five cents an agate line.

Wanted.—Building loans in Queens County; 50 per cent. valuation. "Attorney," H 225 Times Downtown.

Money advanced on rents, first and second mortgage money. De Leeuw, 15 Broad St.

To Let For Business

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Private office for rent; use of telephone and stenographer. Room 1,903, 220 West 42d.

Property Out of the City

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

707 North Broadway and 148 and 152 Robert Lane, Yonkers, two-story eight and nine room dwellings, just completed; very attractive; newest improvements, handsome decorations; high-class location; attractive prices. River View Building Co., on premises, and 713 North Broadway, Yonkers.

For Sale, at Mt. Vernon, in the exclusive Chester Hill section, three-story detached house, 10 rooms, two baths, three toilets, laundry, and garage; lot 62x90. Will sell to quick purchaser for $13,500. Write or call, M. W. Robinson, 212 8th Av., New York.

HOMES AND ESTATES FOR SALE OR RENT. ANGELL & CO., SCARSDALE, N. Y.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

VERY ATTRACTIVE COTTAGE, 5 rooms and bath, electric gas, and city water, open fireplace, beamed ceilings, in living and dining rooms, large verandas, plot of lawn and garden, hedges and shrubbery; block from sandy bathing beach, fishing, &c.; 45 minutes from Manhattan; must have $100 down, then $18 monthly. C. Colt, 1,218 B'way, Brooklyn.

NEW MODERN HOUSE.

Semi-bungalow type, 7 rooms and tile bath; sun parlor and large porch; electricity and gas, parquet floors, white enamel, 2d floor; 28 minutes out; 100 trains; restricted neighborhood; price $5,950; easy terms. J. Mead Briggs, 200 Broadway, N. Y. Phone 8876 Cortlandt.

SALE OR RENT.

Beautiful corner suburban home; large front and side porches; 8 rooms and tile bath, hot water heat; restricted neighborhood; 4 minutes to express station; 100 trains daily to Flatbush and Penn. Stations. Owner, 200 Broadway, N. Y., Room 506.

PLOT 50x100; all improvements; good neighborhood; near station; 35 minutes out; $190; wonderful bargain. B. F. McLain, 47 West 34th St.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

ATTRACTIVE BARGAINS

In modern one-family houses and choice building lots at private sale, a large number from which to select.

THE BANKING DEPARTMENT, STATE OF NEW YORK, to quickly close the business of two corporations, offers these properties at about 50% of former prices. They are located at Grantwood, Palisade, Morsemere and Leonia, New Jersey (opposite Grant's Tomb), within twenty-five minutes of Manhattan.

An inspection of these properties will convince you that they are unusual bargains.

Liberal terms. Title Guarantee Policy Free.

For further details and terms address

BENJ. D. HAIGHT, Special Deputy Supt. of Banks, care of Banking Department, 61 Broadway, New York City.

Genuine country home in town; buy now and pick your own Winter apples; in Montclair, south end; convenient to trolley, stations and school house; colonial type; fourteen rooms, large hall, four open fireplaces, with colonial mantels, steam heat, gas, electricity; modern improvements; large grounds, 434-foot frontage; big apple trees, lilacs, peonies, pears, cherries and grapes; tennis court; modern barn, easily converted into garage; a paradise for real children; owner going South; will sacrifice for $14,000, less ground, less money; no exchange. Apply Nathan Russell, Glen Ridge, N. J.

FOR SALE—Gentleman's Country Estate, twelve (12) acres, situated on high ridge, half way between Englewood and Hackensack; about 15 miles from New York; brick and stone dwelling, with slate roof, 18 rooms, three baths; two small cottages; large barn and garage; this is a great opportunity to acquire attractive home or for investment; property free and clear; will sell at most attractive price. Call or write for full particulars. M. W. Robinson, 212 5th Av., New York.

SUMMIT, N. J.—An attractively furnished house, 11 rooms; hot-water heat; ample capacity; garage; high ground; 10 minutes' walk to D., L. & W. station; dry Winter climate; rent, $150 per month to April 1. Address Box H 222 Times Downtown.

BIG BARGAIN FOR SOMEBODY.

Factory, 4-story, brick, 54x100. on plot 54x200; every improvement. ASHFORTH & CO., 11 EAST 42D ST.

Builder forced to take eight-room house, all improvements, hot water heat, best section, will sell $4,250; value $5,500. Smith-Singer Co., Ridgewood, N. Y.

"NUTLEY IN A NUTSHELL."
All about the "Ideal Home Town."
SECRETARY, Box 314, Nutley, N. J.

FARMS, acre upward, hour out, for poultry, fruit, vegetables; $10 monthly. Write for pictures. Room 1,701, 141 Broadway.

Woodcliff-on-Hudson.—Homes, modern improvements; little cash. Thomson, 330 33d St.

MONTCLAIR—Real Estate—Sale or rent. Apply to Simpson Merritt Co.

New England—For Sale or To Let.

Will take 5-pass. touring car in good condition in part payment for two-family house, nine rooms each side, in Rahway; assessed for $3,800; price, $2,800. Reply to H. W. D. Rudd, 201 Devonshire St., Boston, Mass.

Florida—For Sale or To Let.

For Sale.—Eight-room cottage on Indian River, Rockledge, Fla. Inquire Miss Lowrie, 118 Silver St., Bennington, Vt.

Real Estate Wanted.

Two or three lots, with or without house, Forest Hills, or Kew Gardens; no agents. Tel. 2336 Riverside. 936 West End Av., Apt. No. 1.

Real Estate for Exchange.

Want good farm; not rocks; have good income property and mortgages to exchange. Piquet, 854 Fulton St., Jamaica.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

140 EAST 94TH ST.
Two rooms, bath and service.
Reduced rents; southern exposure; good ventilation.

1,186 MADISON AV., CORNER 67TH ST. Seven unusually large rooms, electric light, elevator service, &c.; $100. Superintendent.

81st, 157 East, near Lexington.—Modern steam heated apartment, 6 rooms, bath, $40.

FOR HIGH-CLASS APARTMENTS.
A. L. Mordecai & Son, 30 East 42d St.

West Side.

GEORGETTE COURT, 315 West 113th St. $35.00—5-room apartments—$45.00.
All modern improvements; elevator service day and night; parks, subway, "L," car, and bus service within one block.

Elegant unfurnished six-room elevator apartment to sublet; rental, $1,350; up to Oct. 1, 1916; immediate possession. Bonwit, The Cleburne, 924 West End Av., Apt. 12J.

140th St., 503 West.—Seven rooms, front; bath; electricity; convenient subway and "L"; refined house; owner on premises; $45; inducements to desirable tenants.

57th St., 140 West.—Large living room, two bedrooms; two bathrooms, kitchenette, dining room; modern building; $1,400. Meyrowitz.

236 WEST 55TH ST.
5, 6 large rooms; elevator, electricity, telephone; overlooking Broadway; $55-$75.

SUBLET.
Three rooms and bath.
HOTEL WALTON, 104 West 70th St.

Up-to-date apartments of 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 rooms, $23 to $45. Stratton, 94 Brandt Place. Telephone 4043 Tremont.

21ST ST., 210 WEST.—ELEVATOR APARTMENTS, 5 AND 6 ROOMS, ALL IMPROVEMENTS, $35 UP.

Grand Concourse Apartments.—See H. A. Douglas Co., 167th St. and Grand Concourse.

120th, 349 West.—Two rooms, bath; outdoor sleeping porch; all sunny; $30.

156th, 601 West.—Elevator apartments, 4, 6, 7, 8 rooms; $38 to $100.

Bronx.

Fox St., 760, 762, 764, 766, 768, (5 blocks east Prospect Av. station.)—Four, five rooms, bath; steam, hot water; all improvements; $18 to $24. Apply janitors. Telephone Melrose 6985.

Walton Av., 1,917, south of Tremont Av.—3, 4, 5 large rooms, $22 to $32; latest improvements. Phone 2794 Tremont.

Apartments Wanted

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished.

Wanted.—6, 7 rooms; nicely furnished apartment; 3 adults; 5 months; immediate possession; west side; highest of references given. Phone Murray Hill 1184.

Small housekeeping apartment for six months or longer, Plaza district. H 219 Times Downtown.

2 TO 4 ROOMS, $40 to $60, by responsible party. Address Box 376 Times, 2 Rector St.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

Apartments.—Hotel Oxford, 35 East 27th. Furnished, unfurnished; full hotel service; restaurant; cheapest rental in New York; 2 rooms, bath, $12 weekly and up.

Completely furnished six-room and bath; thoroughly equipped for housekeeping; southern exposure, 75 East 81st. 7828 Lenox.

West Side.

THE WILSONIA,

225 West 69th St., near Broadway.
8 rooms, bath, and kitchenette, $50 up.

Apartments by the Month or Year.
Also Unfurnished.
SPOTLESSLY FRESH AND CLEAN.

No questionable or objectionable tenants. Phone, elevator service; maid service optional. Near Subway, "L," 5th Av. bus, street cars. REFERENCES ABSOLUTELY ESSENTIAL

98th St., 305-307 West.—Schuyler Arms Hotel, between Riverside and Broadway; strictly high-class house; beautifully furnished apartments; shower baths; 2, 3, 4, and 5 rooms, with or without kitchen, fully equipped for housekeeping; all night elevator; telephone; bellboy and maid service; restaurant in building. Phone 8964 River.

Five to nine rooms, $100 to $350 upward, private parties subleasing; completely furnished, chiefly new buildings, west side, 70s to 100s. Wickliffe Gray, 269 West 72d. Col. 3974.

Beautifully furnished, all outside, six rooms, two baths, new building, West Eighties; southern exposure. Details from Columbus 3974.

OVERLOOKING CENTRAL PARK.
85th St., 1 West; a superbly beautiful seven-room furnished apartment; modern, high-class building. Frederick L. Hurt, 30 East 42d St. Murray Hill 5726.

Will sublet 5-room apartment in elevator house, 50 Morningside Av., 110th St.; lease expires next Oct. 1; regular rent $55; concessions granted. Perkins.

If you have a nicely furnished, high class apartment and want to rent it for 5 or 6 months send full particulars to Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.

Central Park West.—Sixties; handsomely furnished apartment, 10 rooms, 3 baths, 4 bedrooms; $300 month. Telephone Owner, Murray Hill 8850.

Individual requirements fulfilled; exclusive listing, personally inspected.
CLAREMONT MORRIS, 30 East 42d.

Handsomely furnished apartment, modern building; West End Av., below 86th, 8 rooms, 3 baths. Telephone Murray Hill 9726.

APARTMENTS OF QUALITY.
EVERETT M. SEIXAS CO.,
4520 Murray Hill. 507 5th Av.

Broadway, 243 West 98th.—Handsome, newly furnished 7-room apartment; southern, western exposure; immediate possession. Apt. 7-B.

Attractive, completely furnished seven sunny rooms; piano; immediate possession. 248 West 98th, 6B.

We have furnished apartments for rent, 5 or 6 months or longer. Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS.
Frederick L. Hurt, 30 East 42d St., N. Y.

113TH, 507 WEST.—Delightful 2 rooms, beautifully furnished; high-class elevator house

119th, 430 West.—Five outside rooms, (bath,) completely, beautifully furnished; $35.

79th, Broadway corner; 6 rooms, 3 baths; $800; references. 4887 Schuyler.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

5TH AV., 47.—Unusual location; double, single room; steam heat; private bath.

15TH, 210 EAST, (Stuyvesant Park.)—Single, double rooms; home cooking; table guests.

19TH, 116 EAST, (Gramercy Park.)—Large connecting and small rooms; southern exposure; sunny dining room; block subway; references.

21ST, 145 EAST, (Gramercy Park.)—Charming rooms; excellent table; private baths; electricity; phone; references.

45TH ST., 8 EAST.
Table board; rooms; references.

53D ST., 37 EAST.
Rooms, with board; references; table board.

62D, 38 EAST.—Second floor, suits of two rooms; excellent table; parlor dining.

MADISON AV., 149, (Corner 23d St.)—Rooms, with board; table excellent.

West Side.

16TH, 20-22 WEST.—Large, small rooms, private baths; excellent board; telephone.

43 WEST 47TH ST.
Attractively furnished rooms; first-class service; table unexcelled; every convenience; table guests.

54TH, 54 WEST.—Large rooms, suites; private baths; also single room; electricity.

56TH, 62 WEST.—Desirable large, small rooms, with board; suite, with bath; references.

58TH ST., 146 WEST.—Newly furnished large and small rooms; table guests; references.

70TH, 200 WEST, (Overlooking Broadway.)—Attractively furnished rooms, single, en suite; gentlemen or business women; excellent cuisine; table board. Hubbell.

71ST, 20 WEST.—Newly furnished, decorated large room, bathroom; electricity; excellent cuisine.

72D, 52 WEST.—Superior location and appointments; private family desiring Winter home.

72D, 242 WEST.—Handsome large, single room; private bathroom; electric light; references.

73D ST., 142 WEST.—PARISIAN LADY OPENING NEWLY FURNISHED, ELEGANT, EXCLUSIVE HOME FOR REFINED PEOPLE INVITES INSPECTION; FRENCH CLASS NOW FORMING; EXCELLENT FRENCH CUISINE; REFERENCES.

76TH, 38 WEST.—Attractive rooms; home cooking; moderate prices; references.

76TH, 111 WEST.—Large room; attractively furnished; excellent table; table guests accommodated.

76TH, 249 WEST.—Attractive rooms; parlor dining; table guests; references.

76TH ST., 237, 239 WEST.—Large rooms, bath, single; excellent table; fine location.

78TH, 164 WEST.—Pleasant rooms, excellent table; parlor dining; homelike; table guests.

79TH, 114 and 132 WEST.—Unusual and attractive "pensions," with large parlors, tea room, and lounge; steam heat; private telephones; booklet on request.

79TH, 128 WEST.—Newly decorated, newly furnished; electric light; telephones; opened Oct. 1.

80TH, 121-123 WEST.—Well-furnished, newly decorated large, small rooms; private bath; continuous hot water; parlor dining; exclusive.

80TH, 124 WEST.—Attractive large, small rooms; electricity; good table; parlor dining.

82D, 54 WEST.—Newly decorated, sunny, single rooms; excellent home table; references.

82D, 124 West, (Graycourt.)—New and attractively decorated; modern; table guests; booklet.

82D, 146 WEST, (The Barrett.)—20th year; rooms furnished, unfurnished; elevator; table; ref.

82D, 20 WEST.—Beautifully furnished rooms; excellent home cooking.

82D, 55 WEST.—Second floor front, private bath; third floor rear; refined house.

84TH, 53 WEST.—Beautiful large room, private bath; electricity; excellent table; Jewish family.

86TH ST., 55 WEST.—Handsome large, small rooms; private baths; hot water; refined neighborhood.

86TH ST., 114 WEST.—Owner's home, large and small rooms. "L" and subway.

87TH, 138 WEST.—Refined home; large, small rooms; electricity; references; table guests.

91ST, 56 WEST.—Select neighborhood, near park; electricity; telephone; excellent cuisine; table guests.

92D, 52-54 WEST.—Attractively furnished large and medium-sized rooms in well-conducted house; excellent table; moderate.

94TH ST., 18 WEST.—Newly renovated connecting and single rooms; electricity; table boarders.

97TH, 230 WEST.—Gentleman appreciating refined, comfortable home; reasonable; investigate. Chaurant.

98TH, (Riverside Drive.)—Southern couple with handsome nine-room apartment want couple or gentleman; every privilege; private family. Riverside 9281.

100TH, 253 WEST.—Attractive, newly furnished rooms, with bath; private American home; suitable for couple or gentlemen seeking quiet, well appointed home; very best cooking.

103D, 246 WEST.—Large room, dressing room; suite; table guests; New Englanders.

105TH ST., 76 WEST.—Thirty guests with us from one to nine years; comfortable rooms and good food and agreeable associates hold them; vacancies because parties left city; reasonable; Southerners.

106TH, 314 WEST.—Unusual accommodations in private home for bachelor or family; two large rooms and bath; also single room; near Riverside.

Country Board

Thirty cents an agate line.

Westchester.

EDGEHILL INN,
SPUYTEN DUYVIL-ON-HUDSON.
Exclusive home for few guests; broad verandas; beautiful country; near country club; accessible to train and subway. Tel. 366 Kingsbridge.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Winter engagements low; unexcelled home cooking; large porches; well-heated house; river view. W. E. Robinson. Phone 2161 Yonkers.

"The Colonial," 7 North Broadway, White Plains, N. Y., spacious rooms; excellent table; select all-year home; beautiful surroundings; easy commutation. Phone 667.

New Jersey.

To let, large, well-furnished room, 8 windows, steam heat, and light; five minutes to station; with or without board. Call or write to B. Haas, 6 De Forest Av., Summit, N. J.

MONTCLAIR, 41 South Willow St.—Attractively furnished rooms in well-appointed house; good home cooking; fine location; references.

Thoroughly competent nurse will give exclusive care to invalid in my attractive home. S 35 Times.

Pennsylvania.

Trained nurse will give home and care to tubercular patient; fine accommodations; $25 per week. Z 350 Times Annex.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

West Side.

115TH, (Cor. Manhattan,) Near 116th "L" and Morningside Park.—Pleasant rooms; good home board; $8 up, (one;) $15 up, (two;) steam heat, electricity; every comfort; social surroundings. Telephone Morningside 4021.

120TH, 116 WEST.—Elegant, large room, with beautiful private bathroom; another large room; excellent Vienna cooking; parlor floor dining room.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, (83d.)—Large, elegant room and bath, with meals, for two; ideal home; exclusive apartment. Schuyler 4320.

THE EVELYN LODGE.
Charming family Hotel of high standard. Grand location; 20 min. Broadway, 5c. fare; Lovely furnished rooms; suites; all comforts; Excellent chef and service; separate tables; Delightful atmosphere; worth investigation. Weekly, $10-$14 per adult, with meals. 71 CENTRAL AV., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

The Barrett, 146 W. 82d., 20th year; rooms furnished, unfurnished; elevator; table; ref.

WEST END AV., 520.—Residence for young girl students; home care, chaperonage; eleventh year.

WEST END AV., 279, (cor. 73d.)—Large room; also single; handsome private home.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

23D ST., 20 EAST, (Madison Square South.)—Suite, two rooms and bath.

26TH, 107 EAST, (near 5th Av.)—Large, small rooms; running water; steam.

30TH ST., 119 EAST.—Newly furnished room; modern conveniences; gentleman.

31ST, 47 EAST.—Large, front room, near subway; all conveniences.

55TH, 71 EAST.—Large, newly decorated rooms; electric lights; all conveniences; references.

86TH ST., 10 EAST.—Rooms with private baths and suites; elevator; fine house.

56TH, 83 EAST.—Elegantly furnished double rooms; second floor; bath adjoining; electricity; phone.

60TH, 119 EAST.—Large front parlor; steam; electricity; select location.

76TH, 1,044 Lexington Av.—Handsomely furnished room, bath, connecting; gentlemen only; references.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box-spring beds; tiled bathroom; absolute cleanliness.

MADISON AV., 220.—Large, attractive studio for music or dancing, meetings; subrenting for hour or month; rooms furnished, unfurnished.

West Side.

97TH, 64 WEST.—Daintily, newly furnished double rooms; continuous hot water; steam, telephone, electricity; exceptionally clean; moderate.

9TH, 17 WEST.—Private residence, charming accommodations; bachelors; hot-water plant, electricity; references.

12TH, 84 WEST.—One, three rooms; communicating; private bath, steam, electricity; references.

12TH ST., 48 WEST.—Very large room, bath, $12; well-kept house.

40TH, 66 WEST.—Floor 2 rooms, bath, single, en suite; exclusive; electricity; references; bachelors.

49TH, 48 WEST.—Parlor floor, three rooms, furnished or unfurnished; physician, business; electricity.

53D, 62 WEST.—Desirable double and single rooms, or en suite; private bath.

55TH, 361 WEST.—Exceptionally clean hall room; running water; private house; telephone.

55TH ST., 61 WEST.
ROOM, PRIVATE BATH, GENTLEMEN.

58TH, 128 WEST.—Handsome room and alcove, bath adjoining; also studio, with piano.

64TH ST., 115 WEST.—Large, pleasant room; running water; suitable one, two; moderate.

68TH, 68 WEST.—Large back parlor; private bath; kitchenette; conveniences; other rooms.

69TH ST., 118 WEST.
WEST HALL.
Large room, with private bath and saloon dressing room; also smaller room; high-grade house and superior service.

69TH, (Central Park West).—Desirable front room; exclusive elevator apartment. Phone Columbus 8277.

69TH, 111 WEST.—Desirable large room; steam, hot water, electricity, telephone; references.

70TH, 145 WEST.—Newly, elegantly furnished rooms; running water; strictly private house; references.

70TH, 220 WEST.—Desirable large room; electricity; private residence; gentlemen only; references.

70TH, 222 WEST.—Attractive rooms; southern exposure; every convenience.

70TH, 134 WEST.—Beautiful, large rooms; private bath or without; phone; references.

71ST, 57 WEST.—Large, sunny room; southern exposure; continuous hot water; references.

71ST, 66 WEST.—Large furnished rooms; telephone; improvements; near subway, "L" stations.

72D, 123 WEST.—Desirable parlor floor, suitable studio, dancing academy, other business.

72D, 121 WEST.—Large double room with alcove; twin beds; southern exposure.

72D, 248 WEST.—The Greystone, phone Columbus 1894; furnished room; excellent table.

72D, 22 WEST.—Beautiful private house; sunny or north room; private.

73D, 121 WEST.—Quiet, attractive room; all conveniences; telephone; private house; subway, "L."

73D, 103 WEST.—Nicely decorated rooms; running water; large closets; gentleman; moderate.

74TH, 165 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms or suite; private bath; electricity; gentlemen.

74TH, 161 WEST.—Beautiful room, private bath; private house; conveniences; good service.

74TH, 254 WEST.—Large, well furnished room; gentleman; private house; references required.

75TH ST., (329 Amsterdam.)—Large, sunny room, adjoining bath; elevator; telephone; electricity; furnished or unfurnished; no other roomers. Wyeth.

75TH, 124 WEST.—Large room; private bath; southern exposure; other rooms; telephone; references.

75TH, 159 WEST.—Large, elegantly furnished rooms; private or adjoining baths; all conveniences.

75TH, 46 WEST.—Just opened newly furnished house; large rooms; also two-room suite; electricity, telephone; $7, $8, $12.

75TH, 104 WEST.—Attractive large rooms, private bath; southern exposure; telephone.

76TH, 100 WEST.—Comfortable large, small, rooms, meals optional; elevator; telephone. Hilton.

76TH ST., 140 WEST.—Furnished rooms, bath, modern improvements, $5 up; references exchanged.

76TH, 171 WEST.—Homelike, sunny rooms, continuous hot water, private baths, electricity.

76TH, 174 WEST.—Large front room, 2d floor; breakfast privilege; also back parlor.

76TH ST., 56 WEST.—Parlor floor in private residence; also single room.

76TH, 57 WEST.—Attractive rooms, adjoining bath; table guests. Tel. 9725 Schuyler.

76TH, 125 WEST.—Sunny, front rooms; handsome back parlor, with private bath.

77TH, 124 WEST.—Handsome, large room; newly furnished; southern exposure; exclusive, private residence.

77TH, 158 WEST.—Attractive, small room, private house; suitable one, two; references.

77TH, 102 WEST.—Very attractive, pleasant rooms; home comforts.

78TH STREET, 138 WEST.
Large, front parlor bedroom and connecting dressing room; also small room; electricity.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

West Side.

79TH, 225 WEST.—Large and small, sunny, front rooms; electricity, near subway; references.

81ST ST., 203 WEST, Apartment 3-D, (Near Broadway.)—Large, airy room for gentleman, adjoining bath; high-class apartment house; no other roomers; room and breakfast, $10 weekly.

82D, 152 WEST.—Moderate rates; handsome; furnished rooms; every convenience; "L," subway.

82D ST., 134 WEST.—Large and medium second floor rooms; rates reasonable; references.

82D, 33 WEST.—Rent, beautiful large, small front room, newly furnished; references.

82D ST, WEST.—Select two outside rooms, bath, in elevator apartment. 4640 Schuyler.

82D, 56 WEST.—Large, well-furnished room, private bath; electricity; suitable two.

84TH, 81 WEST.—Unusual southern exposure, 2d floor room; newly furnished, every convenience.

84TH, 45 WEST.—Large, small rooms; running water; bath adjoining; breakfast; telephone.

84TH, 56 WEST.—Newly decorated, sunny rooms; exclusive house; parlors for guests' use.

85TH, 207 WEST.—Magnificent large room; running water; tray breakfast served; $8.

87TH, 319 WEST.—Elegant large, also small rooms; gentleman; private family; references.

91ST, 54 WEST.—Newly furnished private residence; large rooms, with baths; front parlor, connecting bedroom, electricity; $9-$11.

91ST, 88 WEST.—Newly furnished residence, sunny rooms, private baths; electricity; $10, $12.

91ST, 66 WEST.—Large alcove room on bath-room floor; also skylight room.

91ST ST., 203 WEST.—Front suite, adjoining bath; private entrance; piano. Stobbie.

92D ST., 104 WEST.—Front suite, parlor, alcove bath; private family; reasonable. Westerfield.

94TH, 84 WEST.—Large, desirable front room; quiet, refined surroundings; owner; references.

94TH, 153 WEST.—Beautifully furnished rooms; single, double; running water; private house; bachelors.

94TH, 163 WEST.—Entire floor, sitting room, bedroom, bath. Owner. References.

94TH, 106 WEST.—Attractive back parlor, kitchenette; large front room, suitable two.

97TH, 316 WEST.—A sunny room; refined family; river view; next Drive.

101ST, 16 WEST.—Attractive rooms, suites; telephone, electricity; housekeeping; $3-$7. McNamara.

102D, 302 WEST.—Private house, nicely furnished; two gentlemen or married couple.

105TH, 248 WEST, (B'way.)—Pleasing, sunny room; 3 windows; select; elevator apartment. Phillips.

106TH, 314 WEST.—Unusual accommodations in private home for bachelor or family; two large rooms and bath; also single room; near Riverside.

107TH ST., 230 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms for gentleman; elevator. Apt. No. 1.

111TH, 521 WEST, (Apt. 2.)—Attractively furnished room, with lavatory; private family; reasonable.

111TH, 506 WEST, (Apt. 43.)—Large, well-furnished room, suitable two gentlemen.

111TH, 526 WEST.—Large Southern room, running water; small with bath. Apt. 6D.

114TH, 514 WEST.—Attractive room, near Columbia University; convenient transportation. Apt. 1.

118TH, 414 WEST.—Bright rooms; modern apartment, next Columbia; kitchen privileges. Apt. 8.

118TH, 401 West.—Large room, overlooking Morningside Park; all conveniences. Apt. 4S.

122D, 423 WEST.—Large, well-furnished front room; exclusive; elevator house. Apt. 7S.

121ST, 501 WEST.—Two very attractive rooms, $4.50 and $6.50, in apartment of college students; no other roomers; meals optional. Hawley, Apt. 2S.

126TH, 54 WEST.—Attractive room for gentleman; running hot, cold water; $8.

128TH, 18 WEST.—Pleasant, sunny room, and also hall room; private house; references.

136TH, 607 WEST.—Nicely furnished room with board; home comforts. Apartment 42.

139TH, (574 St. Nicholas Av.,) near 140th St. "L."—Large outside room, facing park; exclusive elevator apartment for one or two gentlemen; board optional. Bachrach, Apt. 4S.

149TH, 552 WEST.—Large, small, two adjoining rooms; first-class table; $6-$10.

152D, 511 WEST.—Beautiful furnished room, adjoining bath; suitable 2 gentlemen; private family.

155TH, 611 WEST.—Beautiful room, one, two gentlemen; subway; improvements; privacy, Sutherland.

AN EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY is offered to secure a handsomely furnished parlor and connecting bedroom; location at Central Park West and 81st St.; absolute quiet and perfect service assured; rate $8 to $10, according to service required. T 114 Times.

BEAUTIFUL, large, neatly furnished room in VERY SELECT neighborhood; private bath adjoining; ward room; excellent furnishings; strictly PRIVATE HOUSE; references required; prefer gentleman. T 50 Times.

BROADWAY, 2,880, (112th.)—Two fine and unusually large rooms, adjoining bath; high-class apartment. Vosburgh. Telephone 8903 Morningside.

BROADWAY, 3,604, (148th.)—Bachelor quarters; large room; no other roomers; all improvements. Mayer.

BROADWAY, (168th)—Seven rooms; two baths; 2, 3, rooms, bath. Audubon 3515. Ellsworth.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, (66th St.)—Couple, having charming apartment, rent delightful outside room; private lavatory; excellent transportation. 1915 Columbus.

CLAREMONT AV, 200.—Room or suite; private, elevator. Apt. 23; kitchen privileges.

NICELY furnished room and private bath in exclusive apartment; gentleman only; $5 weekly. 6100

ELLIS ISLAND HOLDS BOY OF FIRST CABIN

Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Avery Meet 9-Year-Old Son from England, but He Is Taken from Them.

IMMIGRATION LAW BLAMED

Officials Enforcing the Statute in Hope That Authorities at Washington Will Modify It.

Although his parents met him at the White Star pier yesterday when he arrived from Liverpool on the Baltic, Thorold Avery, 9 years old, had to go to Ellis Island with the immigrants to appear before a Board of Special Inquiry. The boy came over in the first cabin to go to school in this country. On the voyage he was in charge of Mr. and Mrs. John E. Druiff and Dr. Alfred Mosely, the well-known English educator, who assisted Mr. and Mrs. Avery in trying to convince the Immigration Inspector that as the father and mother were at the pier it would be unjust to take their son away from them.

W. G. Avery, the boy's father, is employed by William Baumgarten & Co. of 715 Fifth Avenue, dealers in fine furniture. He said he had ample evidence from bankers and other business men to show that he was quite able to prevent his 9-yeaf-old son from becoming a public charge. Mr. Avery is said to be well-to-do.

The Inspector listened patiently and replied that the United States immigration laws demanded that all alien children arriving in this country without their parents or legal guardians must be sent to Ellis Island to go before a Board of Special Inquiry. Thorold Avery and his parents left the Baltic at 3 o'clock on the immigrant barge for Ellis Island.

Officials of the International Mercantile Marine Company said this was the first time in their recollection that an alien under 16 traveling in the first cabin unaccompanied had been sent to Ellis Island when both parents were at the pier to meet the steamer on arrival.

At Ellis Island it was explained that the immigration officials had frequently written to the Department of Labor at Washington pointing out the faults in the present law, in an effort to get it amended to give the Inspectors on the ship some discretionary power.

William Williams, the former Immigration Commissioner at Ellis Island, said when he was in charge of the bureau that the best way to get bad laws amended was to enforce them rigorously, and that policy has been adopted by the officials ever since.

Grand Rapids City Official Sought.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Oct. 22.—Prosecuting Attorney Barnard this afternoon obtained a warrant for the arrest of Williard H. Olmstead, former Deputy City Treasurer, on the charge of embezzling municipal funds to the total of $2,070. The action is one of the developments in the case against City Treasurer James S. Hawkins, against whom impeachment proceedings have been started on allegations of irregularity in tax title transactions.

WIRT HAS NO FEAR OF SECTARIANISM

Says There Has Been No Such Effect by His System on the Pupils at Gary, Ind.

ETTINGER SEES A DANGER

Bishop Greer Warmly Approves Plan for Religious Instruction for School Children.

Permission to school children to attend classes in religious instruction outside of the classroom during the extra school time need not introduce sectarianism among children, according to Superintendent William A. Wirt of the schools of Gary, Ind., and Dr. William L. Ettinger, Associate Superintendent of the New York City schools, who talked at a meeting at Synod Hall last night. Mr. Wirt said that it had not had any such effect in the schools of Gary. He said:

"Every church in Gary is giving religious instruction to children in the extra hours which are not used in the classroom. The children have come to regard it in a very matter-of-fact way as a regular part of their daily lives. They would be surprised to learn that there were children in other cities who had no religious instruction on weekdays.

"I have not been able to find the slightest mark of sectarianism on any of the children or the least trace of ill-feeling between the churches over the question of education. There is not in the religious instruction they receive daily at the various churches any teaching apt to produce such results. They are not taught much about creeds or the differences between denominations.

"I do not say that a religious teacher could not get them excited over the differences between churches, but I cannot imagine a church employing such a teacher. I cannot see that it is a strong argument against a good thing to say that it might be done badly. It is our business to see that it is done well."

Wants Children Kept Busy.

One of the questions put to Mr. Wirt was how the school authorities, under the Wirt system, could deal with ignorant and illiterate parents who would seek to have their children work in sweatshops or at home during the extra hours outside of the school building.

"The average time that a child is occupied in the schools on each day of the 365 days of the year is two and a half hours. Our plan is to keep children more fully occupied during the day in play, in work with the hand, and with religious instruction. There must be a co-ordinating agent which will join the activities of children outside of school with those in the school. The plan will not run itself. There will have to be adjustments in different portions of the city. We must somehow get the co-ordinating done, if the men and women of today want the school children of today to be turned out of as good a type as they were."

Mr. Wirt said he would have no objection, for instance, if a child should put in an hour of the extra time in the morning in working for her mother, if the mother needed help. The right kind of a mother, he said, could teach housekeeping, for instance, better than it could be taught in the schools.

He said that two generations ago men and women, who lived in cities less congested than those of today, had a chance to play in the open and to do chores and other work, so that their time was fully occupied. A generation ago, the children in the big cities had less open space and lived more and more under conditions which cut them off from play and occupation of an earlier time, and today these conditions are worse. He told a story of an old man who had retired from business and interested himself in the education of his grandchildren.

Sees Possible Danger.

"He soon found out the disadvantage which school children today had in comparison with those of two generations ago," said Dr. Wirt. "The difference is not so apparent to many parents, who are so occupied in their own work that they have not the time to study these conditions, and it can be said that today a man often has to become a grandfather before he understands rightly how to be a father."

Dr. Ettinger, replying to a question as to the danger of sectarianism in the Ettinger plan, said that there was no reason to expect it, but he added:

"I think the greatest mistake that can be made would be to establish a point of contact between the school system and the churches. Parents have a full right to send their children to churches during the extra hours under which they are not under the control of the Department of Education. If any plan were established, however, under which the children were directed by teachers or Principals to go for religious instruction, or under which the school authorities delivered over the children for religious instruction, such a point of contact would be established, and the danger would then be present. The work of the school system must be over when the children leave the schools. The parents of the children, working with the churches, must then take charge of the religious instruction."

Bishop Greer, who presided over the meeting, said that, as far as he had been able to investigate them, the Wirt and Ettinger systems appealed very strongly to him, as providing for the development of the individuality of the child and for the development of the self-control as well as the mentality of a child.

Other speakers who explained and advocated the principle of the two plans were the Rev. Lester Bradner, Dr. William H. Pott, the Rev. John Wallace Suter, Jr., the Rev. Dr. H. P. Nichols, William Edmond Curtis, Louis O. Morny and Bishop Charles S. Burch.

PUZZLE IN RIVER DROWNING.

Police Try to Identify Woman's Body Found in Hoboken.

The Hoboken police made efforts last night to discover the identity of a woman whose body was found floating in the slip of the Christopher Street Ferry at the Lackawanna Station, early yesterday morning. After the body had been in Volk's Morgue, Washington Street, all day with no clue to its identification, the police received information that led them to believe the dead person had been a well-to-do woman, whose name and residence were not made public. At once the police became active, but they were reticent about the case. They sent a telegram to a woman living in West Virginia, supposed to be a sister of the dead woman; but, at a late hour, no answer had been received.

Whether the woman met her death by accident or suicide the police did not know. Their theory was that she had disappeared from her home and probably had drowned herself. That her death was deliberate seemed to be indicated by the fact that there was nothing about her by which an identification could be made. The woman apparently was less than 40 years old and weighed 130 pounds. She had brown hair and was clothed in a black dress, black shoes and stockings, and a gray sweater. When the body was taken from the water it was suggested to the police that the woman might have been a victim of the ferry accident on Thursday morning whose death had not been reported, but an examination established that the body had been in the water at least a week.

FRANK GUARDS DISMISSED.

Five Punished for Kidnapping That Ended in Lynching.

Special to The New York Times.

MILLEDGEVILLE, Ga., Oct. 22.—As a result of the lynching of Leo M. Frank, who was kidnapped from the State Prison here on the night of Aug. 16 last, five of the guards and Deputy Wardens have been discharged and another has resigned. The changes have just been made on orders from the State Prison Commission.

Among those discharged was the guard on duty the night Frank was kidnapped. Another was a guard at the tuberculosis camp, where a Federal prisoner escaped the week following the kidnapping of Frank. Warden Smith and Superintendent Burns were not disturbed. Other changes are looked for.

FIX FRACTURED SKULL AFTER THIRTEEN YEARS

Belated Operation on Retired Fire Captain Expected to Restore Health.

Captain Robert Oswald of 312 West 112th Street, who retired from the Fire Department five years ago because of ill-health caused by severe headaches, was operated on at the Washington Heights Hospital on Thursday morning for a depressed fracture of the skull which he suffered in 1902 while fighting a fire in Brooklyn.

Until an X ray was taken a few days ago Captain Oswald did not know the nature of his injury, and for many years after the accident he carried on his strenuous duties as a member of the department in active service, answering alarms and directing his men. It was said at the hospital last night that he would recover his lost good health.

Captain Oswald, who is 54 years old, was at one time an aid to ex-Fire Chief Croker, and won quite a reputation for his daring. For a long time he was at the Fire Headquarters in Great Jones Street. A five-alarm fire in Brooklyn called his company out one night thirteen years ago, and while the Captain was leading his men a wall fell, breaking a heavy cable. The cable struck him on the head, rendering him unconscious.

An ambulance surgeon called the injury a lacerated scalp and put seventeen stitches in the injured head. After a lay-off for the wound to heal, the Captain was back at his desk. He complained of headaches, but refused to give up, despite his suffering. Physicians to whom he appealed for relief diagnosed the case as neuralgia, chronic neuralgia, and hysterical neuralgia. At four hospitals where he went for treatment the verdict was much the same.

Finally Captain Oswald was retired on half pay because of his illness, but he went to the courts and was reinstated as physically fit. He kept at his work until, under the stress of great excitement at fires, the pains became almost unbearable. Then he gave up and voluntarily retired.

A week ago when Captain Oswald was in great pain a nephew, Joseph Wilbur, who is employed as a bookkeeper at the Washington Heights Hospital, induced him to consult Dr. C. C. Sichel, the visiting surgeon, who lives at 210 Riverside Drive. The surgeon made a superficial examination and advised an X-ray of the injured head. Three exposures were taken, and according to Dr. Sichel, they showed a depressed fracture of the skull on the left side of the head extending a full six inches from just above the ear to the back of the head.

The operation was performed by Dr. Sichel, assisted by Drs. Daniel Bachrach, assisting visiting surgeon, of 15 Fort Washington Avenue. The delicate operation of trepanning the skull was employed and the brain exposed. It showed that the blood vessels had been injured and were constantly irritated by the broken skull.

Captain Oswald stood the shock of the operation well, and his condition was so favorable last night that he seemed out of danger.

SING SING MEN INDICTED.

True Bills Returned Against Five Convicts Who Have Escaped.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Oct. 22.—Rocco Stalzo, Frederick Spence, Louis Pillods, Dennis O'Day, and Thomas Rizzo, convicts at Sing Sing, who have escaped, were indicted today by the Westchester Grand Jury for their flights.

The convict who was brought here from Sing Sing. This was John Flanagan, a long-term man. He was in the Grand Jury room only a short time. Several keepers were called into the room, one at a time. Some of the men indicted have been recaptured.

William Willett, the former Long Island Congressman, will be held in the county jail here under a writ of habeas corpus until the Grand Jury takes up the series of assault cases in Sing Sing. He then will be a witness. There are fifteen cases of assault in which information has been laid before District Attorney Weeks. Willett was assaulted at least once because of his decisions as Judge in Sing Sing.

ALBANY, Oct. 22.—Although no official report of the assault on Stephen Kromanski in the brush shop in Sing Sing Prison yesterday by J. Steinhart, a fellow-convict, was received at the Superintendent of Prisons' office here today, it was learned from an unofficial source that Kromanski is in a critical condition. The assault was made with a hammer, and the victim's skull had to be trepanned after the fractured bone was removed. It was said that the assault was the outgrowth of Kromanski's expressed disapproval of the Welfare League.

MAKES PLEA FOR MRS. MOHR

Widow of Murdered Physician Seeks Dismissal of the Indictment.

PROVIDENCE, Oct. 22.—A motion to quash the indictment returned by a Grand Jury against Mrs. Elizabeth F. Mohr, charged as an accessory before the fact in connection with the murder of her husband, Dr. C. Franklin Mohr, on Aug. 31, was made in the Superior Court here today on the ground that the statute under which the indictment was drawn is unconstitutional.

Counsel for Mrs. Mohr claimed that the statute permits the indictment of persons who may "innocently aid and assist in the commission of a crime," which, he contended, is in violation of a person's rights under the State Constitution. It was intimated that an appeal on this question would be taken to the Supreme Court.

SCHUMANN-HEINK AIDS SON.

Has His Accounts Settled, but He Is Held as Embezzler.

PATERSON, N. J., Oct. 22.—Henry Schumann-Heink, the contralto's son, was arraigned today before Recorder Carroll, in whose office he was clerk, on a charge of having embezzled $600. He pleaded not guilty. Bail was fixed at $1,000 and furnished by a bonding company.

A settlement of the discrepancy in Schumann-Heink's accounts was made yesterday with City Attorney Merrey by a lawyer who said he represented the prisoner's mother. Any additional discrepancies discovered, the lawyer said, would be settled.

FOSS HELD FOR GRAND JURY.

Former Governor of Massachusetts Loses First Move in Libel Suit.

BOSTON, Oct. 22.—Probable cause was found today against ex-Governor Foss in an action for criminal libel brought against him in the municipal court by Dennis D. Driscoll, a labor leader. Foss was held for the Grand Jury in $100 bail.

Driscoll, who is Secretary of the Trades Union Liberty League, alleged that Foss asserted in a recent campaign speech that while he was Governor Driscoll sought to be appointed Prison Commissioner, and promised in return to call off a strike then in progress in factories owned or controlled by Foss.

SEAMEN'S ACT ATTACKED.

Manufacturers Urge Congress to Amend or Repeal It.

Four provisions of the Seamen's act of last March 4 are cited in resolutions addressed to Congress yesterday by the Board of Directors of the National Association of Manufacturers at 30 Church Street as reasons why the act should be reconsidered by Congress with a view to its amendment or repeal. The new regulations become effective next Nov. 4 as to vessels of this country, and next March 4 as to foreign shipping, and on next June 4 abrogate conflicting articles of treaties with foreign nations regarding vessels of their nationality.

One of the provisions especially criticised is that requiring 75 per cent. of the crew "to understand any order given by the officers of such vessel," and the resolutions point out that this would prevent American ships in the Pacific trade from employing alien crews of Chinese or Japanese, though the experience of years has shown that such vessels may be operated safely with orders transmitted to the crew through petty officers speaking the language of the crew.

The resolutions contend that the provision requiring that 65 per cent. of the crew shall ultimately be able seamen is impracticable in operation and disregards the actual duties of deckhands in modern steamships, unnecessarily increasing the cost of operation under American register to a point of prohibition in competition.

An especial protest is directed against the minimizing of the offense of desertion, accompanied by the substantial requirement of half payment of the accrued wage in every port, and the provision requiring the Collector of Customs to refuse clearance to any vessel against which any reputable citizen may lay information, within six hours of its sailing, of violation of the language test and quota of able seamen rule.

The resolutions point out that these provisions put a premium on desertion by making it possible for deserters not only "to breach their contract with but a minimum wage forfeiture, but, through the Collector of Customs," to prevent "the clearance of the vessel by calling attention to the condition which their own bad faith can create."

Lastly, the association asserts that this nation will incite treaty powers to retaliatory legislation and compel the negotiation of new arrangements at "a most critical time in our international relations, deliberately arousing resentment as a preparation for the negotiation of new treaties" by abrogating next June all treaties and conventions, any article of which conflicts with the provisions of the Seamen's act.

REFUSES TO GO TO TOMBS.

Alleged Check Swindler Complains That the Food Is Not "Kosher."

Abram Whiskin of 80 Market Street, an orthodox Jew, refused to be committed to a cell in the Tombs by Magistrate Cobb in the Tombs Court yesterday, because the food for prisoners was not "kosher." He was held in $1,000 bail on a grand larceny charge, but on his own urgent request he was allowed to remain in the courtroom until a bondsman appeared. He also raised an objection when the Magistrate set the arraignment for today, protesting that he could not come to court on the Jewish Sabbath. The Magistrate, however, refused to make any further concessions.

Whiskin, who is employed in Jewish butcher shops to perform the orthodox rites by which chickens are made "kosher" before slaughter, was arrested on the complaint of Albert Garlick, a butcher of 447 Water Street. Garlick discharged Whiskin on Jan. 15, but in accordance with a contract which was still operative he had to pay Whiskin $450.

Garlick paid the amount in the form of an check. On the following day, however, Whiskin returned and said he had lost the check. Garlick then stopped payment on the check, and gave Whiskin the money in cash, receiving from him a receipt, which was shown in court yesterday, and also a promise to return the check if it was found. The check was certified at the Germania Bank on Oct. 16. From another butcher Garlick learned that Whiskin had boasted of having cashed the check supposed to have been lost. He thereupon had Whiskin arrested for grand larceny.

While waiting for a bondsman yesterday Whiskin was closely questioned by Deputy Assistant District Attorney Deuel with reference to any knowledge he might have concerning the murder of Barnet Baff on Nov. 14, 1915. Whiskin was willing to talk freely, but, according to Mr. Deuel, he could tell nothing that would in the least help to clear up the mystery surrounding the crime.

SHOT BY ARSON GANG.

Maryland Fire Marshal Wounded While Making Arrests.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 22.—State Fire Marshal G. Edward Myers was shot through the right eye and probably fatally wounded tonight at Odenton, twenty miles from here, when he and ten Baltimore policemen caught three men engaged in an attempt to set fire to the big canning plant of George M. Murray & Son. The men under arrest are Harry Miller, said to be an Italian; Gottlief Freund, and Harry Goldberg.

The capture of the men was the result of an elaborate "plan," engineered by the State's Attorney's office. Having learned of the existence of the alleged arson gang, the State's Attorney put Joseph Broening on the case. He got in touch with the three men, it is alleged, and made an agreement with them whereby they were to set fire to a designated place if assured that it was insured for a sufficient amount.

Broening under the name of Anderson took out a "fake" insurance policy for $12,000 on the canning factory, having previously made the necessary arrangements with the owners and tipped off the Fire Marshal's office when the arson was to be attempted. The plot, of course, did not contemplate the actual destruction of the property.

The police say that Miller did the shooting. They found a revolver with one chamber empty on him.

The sleuths opened fire as soon as the three men reached the plant, took their prisoners, and declare they found dynamite and coal oil in the possession of the accused.

Collier Kronprinz Olaf Lost.

Special to The New York Times.

SYDNEY, N. S., Oct. 22.—The lighthouse keeper at Pleasant Bay reports wreckage picked up off the lowlands, presumably from the collier Kronprinz Olaf, which sailed from Sydney for Montreal three weeks ago and is believed to have foundered.

To Study European Conditions.

To promote insight into European conditions, the Women's Conference of the Society for Ethical Culture announced yesterday a course of eighteen lectures on "The Science of Nations," to show the ideals and contribution to civilization, at the house of the society, at 2 West Sixty-fourth Street, on Friday mornings, beginning Nov. 5.

CORPORAL BARTELL ACCUSED

Third Arrest for Alleged Quartermaster Frauds at Fort Adams.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Oct. 22.—Corporal Henry S. Bartell, Quartermaster's Corps, was placed under detention today in connection with the frauds discovered in the Quartermaster's Department at Fort Adams by Captain Ralph M. Mitchell. His was the third arrest made in connection with these irregularities. Further revelations are expected.

Corporal Bartell returned to Fort Adams today in response to a telegram, having been eight days over leave of absence. He was acting Commissary Sergeant at the post for four months. Captain Mitchell said tonight that the offenses laid to his door included appropriating money and charging up unsold articles as sold. Bartell denied any guilt. A United States Marshal will arraign him before United States Commissioner Frank Healy in Providence.

The accused Corporal is 24 years old. He came to the Quartermaster's Corps last April, his first enlistment in the army. He was born in Bremen, Germany.

Sergeant's Clerk Thomas R. Hanton of the Quartermaster's Department of Fort Adams was arraigned before Commissioner Healy today on the charge of unlawfully taking away vouchers of contracts with a Newport business house. He pleaded not guilty, and was held in $3,000 bail for further hearing next Wednesday. He could not furnish bail.

PRIEST'S AUTO KILLS BOY.

Lad's Relatives Riot When He Dies in Newark Hospital.

Ralph Cerrato, 12 years old, of 23 Fourteenth Avenue, Newark, was injured mortally at South Orange Avenue and Jones Street, that city, yesterday by an automobile owned and driven by the Rev. Father Benedict Flum, assistant rector of St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church, who was returning from a visit to the sick at the German Hospital. The boy died in the City Hospital. A charge of manslaughter will be made against the priest.

According to Father Flum, the lad ran from behind a trolley car directly in front of the automobile. Witnesses told the police that the boy had been riding on the back of a wagon. After the lad jumped off the vehicle he walked around the rear of the trolley as the priest came along in the machine, which was going about seven miles an hour. Father Flum told the police that he did not see the boy until it was too late.

With the assistance of bystanders Father Flum placed the boy in the automobile and made a quick run to the City Hospital. There it was found that young Cerrato had suffered a fracture of his right leg and internal injuries. His father and mother, Mr. and Mrs. Antonio Cerrato, were summoned. When they arrived at the hospital about twenty relatives accompanied them. After young Cerrato died the parents and relatives made such a demonstration that the police reserves of the Fifth Precinct were called to quiet them.

EVIDENCE HALTS TRIAL

But John Corso Is Found Guilty of Stealing Cycle That Whistled.

The trial of John Corso, 22 years old, a printer, of 107 West Third Street, for burglary in the Bronx County Court yesterday, was interrupted for ten minutes by the whistling of Exhibit A.

The exhibit was a motor cycle which Motor Cycle Patrolman John Oschenhirt of Traffic Squad C said Corso had stolen from a garage adjoining his home at 5,727 Broadway on the night of Sept. 17.

Some practical joker in the courtroom stuck a pin in the tire of the motor cycle as it leaned against the Judge's bench, and the air streamed out at the important part of the trial with a cheery, whistling sound that prevented the hearing of the testimony. It was found necessary to wheel Exhibit A out of the courtroom in order that the trial might proceed.

The jury found Corso guilty of burglary. Judge Gibbs remanded him to the county jail for sentence next Friday. One of the witnesses for the defense was Dora Schimmelfried, who testified that she was the wife of Corso. On the assumption that this statement was untrue, Judge Gibbs held her on a charge of perjury.

Editor Indicted for Libel.

The Richmond County Grand Jury yesterday handed in indictments for criminal libel against Joseph W. Burke, editor of The News-Independent, a weekly published at Port Richmond, and the Richmond Borough Publishing Company. Charles W. Wood is President of the company. The libel indictments followed the publication of articles attacking public officials of the borough.

Fire Destroys $100,000 House.

PLANDOME, L. I., Oct. 22.—A home owned by William H. Moffitt, real estate developer, and occupied by Arthur G. Meyer of West End Avenue, New York, was destroyed by fire this afternoon, with an estimated loss of about $100,000. The building took fire from a defective flue. The Meyer family expected to return to the city for the Winter next Monday.

PARK THEATRE, 59th Street and Columbus Circle
FOR WOMEN ONLY
BEGINNING THIS AFTERNOON AT 2,
THE ONLY MOTION PICTURES IN THE WORLD OF
Twilight Sleep
LECTURE BY DR. KURT E. SCHLOSSINGK
OF THE FREIBURG FRAUEN KLINIC.
DAILY (INC. SUNDAY) AT 2, 3:30, 5:15, 7:30 AND 9 P. M.

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.
EMPIRE Broadway and 40th St. Evs. at 8. Matinees Today & Wed. 2 Sharp.
WM. GILLETTE
NOV. 8th FINAL PERFORMANCE OF His Famous Success, SHERLOCK HOLMES
NOV. 29—"SECRET SERVICE."
LYCEUM West 45th Street. Evs. at 8:20. Matinee Today & Thurs. 2:20.
ETHEL BARRYMORE
IN HER GREAT COMEDY SUCCESS,
OUR MRS. McCHESNEY
HUDSON West 44th Street. Evenings at 8:15. Matinees Today & Wed. 2:15.
"THE SHENANDOAH" OF 1915."—Times.
UNDER FIRE
With WILLIAM COURTENAY.
HARRIS West 42d St. Evenings at 8:15. Matinees Today & Wed. 2:15.
ROLLING STONES
FULTON 46th St., near B'way. Evs. 8:25. Last Matinee Today 2:15.
SOME BABY! LAST TIME TONIGHT
TUESDAY, OCT. 26—SEATS NOW.
"SHERMAN WAS RIGHT"
A NEW FARCE by FRANK MANDEL.
GEO. M. COHAN'S B'way, 43d St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Today & Wed. 2:15.
ELSIE JANIS in "MISS INFORMATION"
After the Play Visit DANSE DE FOLLIES.
ZIEGFELD MID-NIGHT FROLIC "Meeting Place of the World" Atop New Amsterdam Theatre
COHAN & HARRIS BELIEVE
Young America
BETTER THAN "PEG O' MY HEART" and AS GOOD AS "HUCKLEBERRY FINN."
(The-Play-That-Makes-You-Happy)
AT THE GAIETY B'WAY, 46TH ST. Bryant 210. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Today & Wed.
AT THE LIBERTY W. 42d St. 2:15 & 8:15.
TWICE Daily, Includ. Sunday. Ev. & Sat. Mat. 25-50-75-$1-$2. Other Mats.....25c, 50c & $1.
D. W. GRIFFITH'S BIRTH OF A NATION
GIGANTIC SPECTACLE. Symphony Orchestra of Forty.
CANDLER West 42d St. Evs. 8:15 Sharp. Mats. Today & Wed. 2:15.
"The House of Glass" "Thrills With Human Emotions"
With MARY RYAN
AND THE GREAT ALL-AMERICAN CAST
Orchestra Seats, $1.50 and $2.00
500 GOOD SEATS 1st Balcony, 50c, 75c, $1
ASTOR Broadway & 45th Street. Bryant 287. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Today & Wed. 2:20
GEO. M. Cohan's Great American Farce
HIT-THE-TRAIL HOLLIDAY "Breeziest Comedy of the Season."
With Fred Niblo as "Billy Holliday."
REPUBLIC West 42d Street. Evenings 8:20. Mats. Today & Wed. 2:20.
COMMON CLAY with JOHN MASON and JANE COWL
SEATS SELLING 8 WEEKS IN ADVANCE.
BELASCO West 44th Street. Evenings 8:30. Mats. Today & Thurs. 2:30.
THE BOOMERANG
GLOBE EVERY NIGHT AND TODAY AND WEDNESDAY MATINEES.
MONTGOMERY & STONE CHIN CHIN
CORT West 48th Street. Phone Bryant 46. Evs. 8:10. Mats. Today & Wed. 2:15.
THE PRINCESS PAT Eleanor Painter
"BEST COMIC OPERA IN YEARS."—Chas. Darnton, Evening World.
LEXINGTON 51st St. & Lex. Evs. 25c to $1. Mat. Today 25c & 50c.
"TWIN BEDS"
Next Week—"THE NATURAL LAW."
STANDARD B'way & 90th St. Eve. 25c to $1. Mat. Today 25c to 75c.
CYRIL MAUDE in "GRUMPY."
Next Week—"THE SHOW SHOP."
TOMORROW at 3 & 8:30 CREATORE & His Band of 50.
YORK 116th St., nr. Lenox Av. Evs. 25c to $1. Mat. Today 25c-75c.
A PAIR OF SIXES
Next Week—"THE LAW OF THE LAND."
LONGACRE W. 48th St. Bryant 23. Evs. 8:20 Pop. Mats. Today & Wed. 2:20.
THE GIRL WHO SMILES
Musical Hit by authors of "Alma," "Adele," &c.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN
MONDAY NIGHT, OCT. 25TH.
WORLD'S WRESTLING CHAMPIONSHIP
ZBYSKO vs ABERG
TO A FINISH
5,000 Seats At 50c. | Reserved Seats $1 to $3. | Now on Sale.
Century CENTRAL PARK WEST, 62d and 63d Streets.
Evs. 8:15. Mats. Tues., Thurs. & Sat. 2:15.
MATINEE TODAY 25c TO $1.50.
Ned Wayburn's Town Topics
SUNDAY CONCERT—SINGER'S MIDGETS, &c.
STRAND B'way & 47th St. Noon to 11:30. 10c to 50c.
"THE CHORUS LADY" (Star Cast)
Strand Orch. & Soloists
Next Week, Blanche Ring, "The Yankee Girl."
EDEN WORLD IN WAX European War Heroes. Xtra Attractions. MUSEE
OPEN EVERY DAY FROM 10:30 TO 10:30.
IRVING PLACE THEATRE Today Mat. at 2:15,
Comtesse Guckzel. Tonight, Der Weibsteufel.

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Management CHAS. DILLINGHAM.
MATINEE TO-DAY & EVERY DAY.
HIP-HIP-HOORAY
with 500 People and 1,000 Wonders
SOUSA and his BAND
100 Novelties—200 Pretty Girls on Skates
IN THE SENSATIONAL ICE BALLET.
Staged by R. H. Burnside.
Evgs. 8:10 & Sat. Mat. $1.50 Best Seats
Mat. Daily 2:10. Best Seats $1.00 (Exc. Sat.)
1500 RESERVED SEATS, 50c.
Matinees Today & Wed. 2:15.
SUNDAY NIGHT SOUSA and HIS BAND.
Soloists and the "HIP-HIP-HOORAY" STARS, including ENTIRE ICE BALLET.
Carnegie Hall, This Afternoon at 2:30.
IN AID OF
Polish Victims' Relief Fund
Paderewski
will deliver an address on POLAND, PAST AND PRESENT,
Followed by
RECITAL OF CHOPIN'S MUSIC
SYMPHONY
Society of New York
WALTER DAMROSCH, Conductor
To-Morrow (Sunday) Aft. at 3.
ELMAN
Seats at Box Office, Aeolian Hall
AEOLIAN HALL, TUES. EVG., Oct. 26th
VIOLIN RECITAL
MAUD POWELL
Seats $1.50 to 50c., at Box Office. Mgr. H. Godfrey Turner, 1400 B'way
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MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE
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WITH PAVLOWA BALLET RUSSE
Repertoire: "Dumb Girl of Portici," "L'Amore del tre Re" with "Orfeo," "Madama Butterfly" with "Snow Flakes," "Carmen" with Complete Ballet, "Boheme," "Otello." Divertisements.
SEATS NOW ON SALE, 50c. to $5.
MACMILLEN
Violin Recital Aeolian Hall, Mon. Eve., Oct. 25.
Seats now at Box Office, 50 cents to $2.00.
MAY PETERSON
Opera Comique, Paris.
SONG RECITAL, Thurs. Aft. at 3.
Aeolian Hall, OCT. 28. Seats now.
Aeolian Hall, Tues. Aft., Oct. 26, at 3.
SONG RECITAL D'ARNALLE
Seats at Box Office and dir'n Lillie Lawlor Allied Arts. Tel. Plaza 5501
AEOLIAN HALL, Sat. Aft., Oct. 30, at 3.
Piano Recital by HAROLD BAUER
Mgt. Loudon Charlton. Mason & Hamlin Piano.
Aeolian Hall, Mon. Aft., Oct. 25, at 3
Piano Recital by MARGUERITE MELVILLE
Liszniewska
Seats at Box Office. Mgt. Wolfsohn Bureau.
Aeolian Hall, Fri. Aft., Oct. 29, at 3.
Song Recital by Mme. GADSKI
50c to $2. Management Loudon Charlton.
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Subscriptions bought, sold and exchanged. Jacobs, Theatre Ticket Office, Normandie Hotel, B'way & 38th St.
BWASHINGTON SQ. PLAYERS, $1.00 & 50c
Bandbox, 57 & 3d Av. Plaza 812. TONIGHT 8:45
THE BATTLE CRY of PEACE
VITAGRAPH, B'way & 44 St.
TWICE TODAY, 2:30 & 8:30.
—Evening Prices—
25c, 50c, 75c, $1 and $2.
Matinee Prices, 25c, 50c & $1.
SPECIAL THIS MORNING AT 11 O'CLOCK, SCHOOL CHILDREN'S MATINEE. Special Prices, Orch., 50c.; Balcony, 25c.
Triangle Plays This Week: Charles Murray in "A Game Old Knight," Tully Marshall in "The Sable Lorcha," Hale Hamilton in "Her Painted Hero," William S. Hart in "The Disciple." Evenings at 8. Matinees at 2. Prices—Evening, 25c, 50c, 75c, $1 and $2. Matinees, 25c and 50c.
Knickerbocker Theatre, B'way & 38th St.
Home Builders' Exposition
Model Houses, Decorated Rooms, Fireplaces, Porcelains, Garden Furniture, Gifts. 9 to 6 Daily. No Admission Fee. Craftsman Bldg., 6 E. 39th St., near 5th Ave.
GARRICK 35th St., nr. B'way. BURLESQUE "The Mischief Makers" Mat. Today, 15, 25, 50c. EXTRA—HOOLA-HOOLA DANCERS.
Loew's American Roof 42d St. & 8th Av. Every Eve. at 8:15
"DREAM DANCERS," AL WOHLMAN, 10 Others. Enclosed, Heated, Comfortable. ALL SEATS RESERVED 25c, 35c, 50c.
B. F. KEITH'S PALACE B'WAY, 47 ST. Daily Mat. 25c to $1
EVELYN NESBIT and JACK CLIFFORD FALL FASHION SHOW
COLUMBIA B'way & 47th. Burlesque THE SMILING BEAUTIES Matinee Today.
YORKVILLE 86th St., at 2d Av. Burlesque BLUE RIBBON BELLES Mat. Today. 15c to 50c. Smoking Permitted.

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A most gorgeous and spectacular entertainment
PRESENTED NIGHTLY AT 7:30 AND 12.
Afternoon Tea Dances 4 to 7. Beefsteak Dinner $1.25.
An Exceptional Table d'Hote Dinner $1.00
A la Carte Portions Cooked to Your Order.
SERVED IN MAIN DINING ROOM EVE'GS & SUNDAYS, NOON to TEN.
Assorted Relishes. Blue Points, Cherry Stone or Little Neck Clams, Canape Anchovies, Spiced Anchovies, Russian Sardines, Canape Smoked Salmon, Deep-Sea Caviar, Saucisson Hongroise.
Soups. Vegetable Soup, Cream of Corn, Consomme Celestine.
Entrees. Broiled Bluefish, Fried Kingfish, Salmon Solid, Breaded Veal Cutlet, Spring Chicken Saute, Broiled Lamb Chops, Ragout a la Deutsch.
Roasts to Order. Roast Shoulder of Pork, Half Fried Chicken, Broiled English Mutton Chop, Wiener Schnitzel, Roast Stuffed Chicken, Small Beefsteak, Hamburger Steak, Entree of Turkey.
Cold. Half Chicken, Sliced Chicken, Smoked Beef Tongue, Meat Salad Mexicaine, Bismarck or Marinieree Herring, Roast Beef, Sliced Star Ham, Salami, Smoked Salmon in Oil, Roast Sirloin of Beef, Sliced Virginia Ham, Combination Cold Cuts, Sardines de Riga, Normanna Mackerel Roe.
Salads. Green Salads or Salsom, Cress, Beets, Mixed.
Dessert or Cheese. Rice Pudding, Fruit Sauce, Coffee or Chocolate Ice Cream, Raisin Cake, American, Macaroons, Lady Fingers, Cream, Swiss, Demitasse, Pi in Tarteletta, Lemon Water Ice, Coffee Cake, Neufchatel, Demi-Tasse.

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BROADWAY AND FORTY-THIRD STREET.
Positively the Best Location and Values in New York.
Rooms, with Bath, $1.50, $2.00, $2.50, $3.00
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And a Restaurant That's Known from Coast to Coast for Quality at Moderate Prices.
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$1.50 DINNER $1.50
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It is a message of importance—calling your attention to our
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They include some of the most stylish suits in our store—and the price is a special concession in honor of our Birthday.
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THE CORRECT CUT-A-WAY SHAPE.
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VINCENT says:
By all means get a fit!
As the manufacturer of the ready made clothes I retail, I am saving my customers just that extra cost which is attached to the

Picture Section,
Rotogravure: Part 1

The New York Times

Sunday,
October 24, 1915



SNOW BALLS REPLACE LEAD AND STEEL IN THE TRENTINO.

Italian Soldiers Hurling Great Masses of Snow and Stones Down the Mountainside Upon Their Austrian Foes.
(Photo from Paul Thompson.)



MR. AND MRS. ANDREW CARNEGIE.

From a Photograph Taken in the Grounds of Mr. Carnegie's Fifth Avenue Home on Their Return a Few Days Ago from Bar Harbor. It is the First and Only Photograph in Many Years Which Mrs. Carnegie Has Permitted to be Taken for Publication. *(Photo by Medem.)*

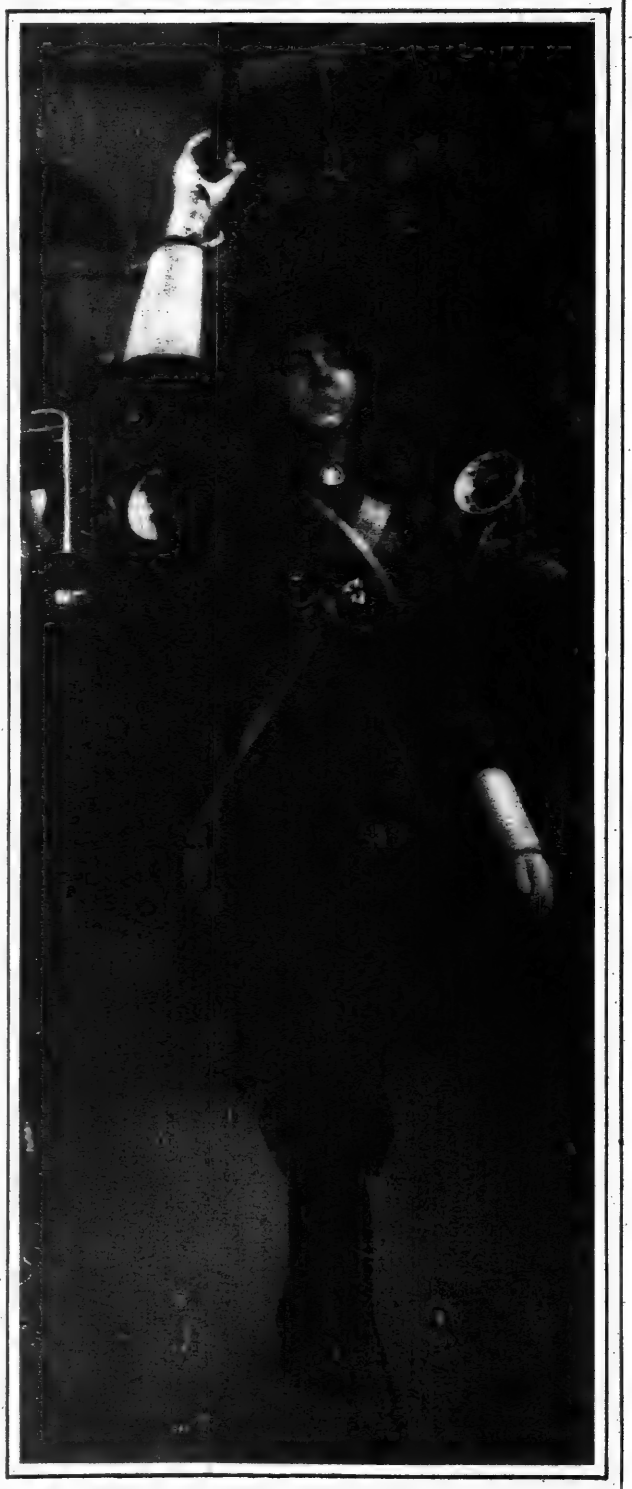


BARON READING OF ERLEIGH, LORD CHIEF JUSTICE OF ENGLAND.

(Copyright, 1915, Etching by Jas. Fagan, Charles Barmore, Owner Publisher, New York.)

Who Recently Visited This Country as the Head of the Anglo-French Financial Commission Which Negotiated a Commercial Loan of $500,000,000.

From a new and hitherto unpublished etching of Lord Reading, signed by him just before his return to England.



Girl Drum Major Leading a Great London Procession Of Women Hospital Workers to Raise Funds for the Conversion of the Famous "Star and Garter" Hotel Into a Home for Convalescent Soldiers.
(Photo from Janet M. Cummings.)



TWELVE INCH GUNS OF THE BRITISH WARSHIP CANOPUS BOMBARDING TURKISH FORTS ALONG THE DARDANELLES.
(Photo from American Press Assn.)



JOHN CARDINAL FARLEY.
From a new portrait by Pierre Tartoue, for which Cardinal Farley gave twenty sittings. It has been approved by his Eminence and warmly praised by his friends, and will be put on exhibition at the Knoedler Galleries tomorrow.
Reproduced by permission exclusively in the Picture Section of The Times.



PRINCESS MARIE AUGUSTINE OF ANHALT,
Daughter of Prince Edward and Niece of Reigning Duke, Whose Engagement to Prince Joachim, Youngest Son of the German Emperor, Has Been Announced.
(Photo © by Bain News Service.)



(Photo © P. Tartoue.)

MRS. WILLIAM ZIEGLER, JR.,
From a New and Hitherto Unpublished Photograph.



MISS MARION DINSMORE,
Debutante Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Dinsmore.
(Photo by Ira L. Hill.)



MRS. STEPHEN PEABODY, JR.,
At the Autumn Meet of the Piping Rock Racing Association.
(Photo © by Underwood & Underwood.)



MISS DORIS RYER,
Daughter of Mrs. Fletcher F. Ryer, Who Is to be Presented This Season.
(Photos by Rochlitz.)

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MILADI now goes *Duo-Veiled.* She wears *two* Van Raalte veils—a fancy mesh or hexagon face veil in combination with the new *Plateau* Veil draped from her hat.

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—Wash without wearing
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Write for the Fall edition of Miladi's Veil—a brochure on the wear and care of veils. Address Dept. F.

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Don't let Fatigue Poisoning ruin your health

Are you "dead tired" when you come home at night? Does your head feel dull? Are you losing your grip?

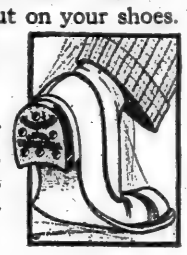
Doctor Mosso, a well-known authority on Fatigue, showed that fatigue creates poisonous substances in our bodies which ruin our health. He proved this by injecting the blood of a tired dog into the blood of a fresh, untired dog; the latter showed a marked increase in the heartbeat and breathing similar to that of the originally fatigued dog.

This experiment should be a warning to those who feel the poisonous effects of exhaustion creeping over them.

Avoid Unnecessary Fatigue

You save the wear and tear on a heavy automobile by using ***shock absorbers*** and ***rubber tires.*** You can save the delicate machinery of your body by wearing rubber heels. They take up the shocks and jars that are wearing you out and poisoning your whole system.

Have a pair of O'Sullivan's Heels of New, Live Rubber put on your shoes. You will feel the difference at once. More vim, less fatigue.



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Tailored Suits
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$20.00
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Alterations.

Materials are of Broadcloths, Gabardines, Poplins, Whipcords, with Beaver or Hudson Seal trimming; all the newest fall shadings, handsomely lined with Peau de Cygne; heavily interlined, $20.00.

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3. Amoskeag Ginghams, neat blue checks.
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51—**Women's and Misses' Sport Suit**, of striped, plaid or plain Heather mixture fabrics, also Forestry Cloth, belted coat, with skirt buttoning in front. Women's, sizes 32 to 44; Misses', 14 to 20 years. *Special* **29.50**

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Women's Afternoon and Evening Gowns

Three of the many higher class models now on display

No. 31—Women's Afternoon or Bridge Frock of Georgette Crepe in black, green, plum or beige. Full circular skirt with eight rows of corded silk plush. Surplice effect waist with silk plush trimming to match skirt. Collar, cuffs and girdle of ivory chiffon. **69.50**

No. 33—Women's Evening or Theatre Gown of imported Tinsel Broche with silk net tunics, jet spangled cording on edge. Waist and cuffs trimmed with jet spangle to match skirt. Large corsage bow at side of girdle. **79.50**

No. 35—Women's charming afternoon or bridge frock of Georgette Crepe in Navy, Cerise, French Blue, Green, White, or Purple. Collar, cuffs and skirt trimmed with bands of Mole Skin. Jabot effect of Repouce lace. **75.00**



"Sure, I only came in this minnit," but from that "minnit" Peg won her way straight into the hearts of all the world.

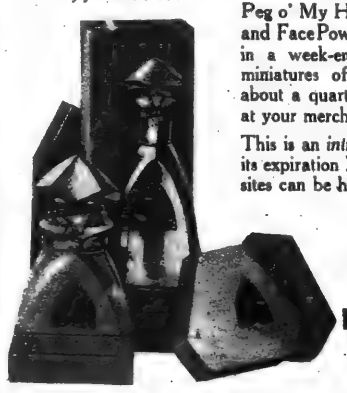
Peg o' My Heart Perfume

"only came in this minnit," but it is as winsome and fresh and sweet as "Peg" in real life. Just because you may not yet know this adorable Peg o' My Heart in Perfume—and infused with infinite delicacy into talcum, toilet water, cold cream, face powder, sachet,—we are giving you this extraordinary opportunity to know it at little cost.

Peg o' My Heart Toilet Water, Cold Cream and Face Powder—the three carefully packed in a week-end box, 25 cents. They are miniatures of original packages, containing about a quarter the quantity. Ask for them at your merchant's.

This is an *introductory offer only*—and after its expiration Peg o' My Heart Toilet Requisites can be had only at regular prices.

Three Trial Packages Twenty-five Cents



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FRENCH MODEL GOWNS
500 Fifth Avenue
at 42nd St.



"EUGENIA"

A very striking example of the most favored fall blouse.

The tapering lines and exclusiveness form a clever ensemble of Parisian ateliers.

Very Special,

$2.95

Made from a beautiful quality of "Luxurious Silk." Its sheen and dainty softness is a true facsimile of the world famous "Pussy Willow." May be worn either high or low neck, trimmed with pretty moire ribbon. Two large mother of pearl buttons on front, with cuffs to match.
An exact copy of the original selling at $9.75.
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Sizes 32 to 46.
Mail Orders Promptly Filled.

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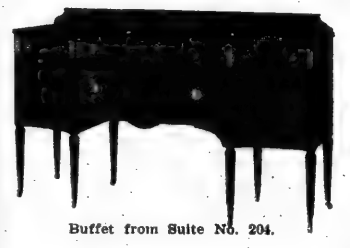
of how good coffee can be, drink YUBAN, the Arbuckle Guest Coffee.



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Greaseless Cream **25c and 50c** **Cleansing Cream**

Protects your skin from chap and wind burn; will impart to your complexion the velvety bloom of youth.

Incomparable for ridding the pores of all impurities; will give the pure, clear complexion of perfect beauty.

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Does Not Rub Off

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Caruso says, "Its tone is wonderful."

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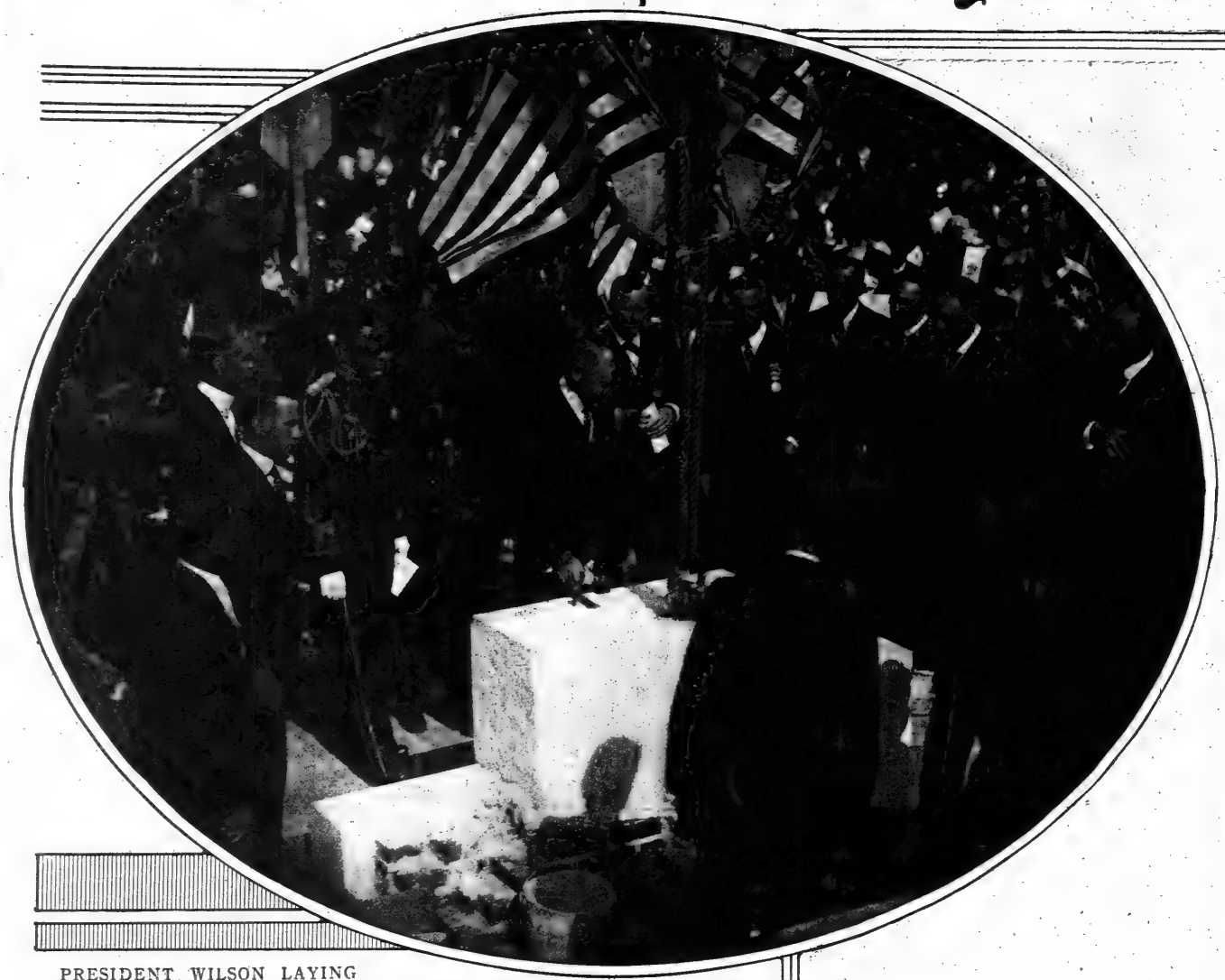
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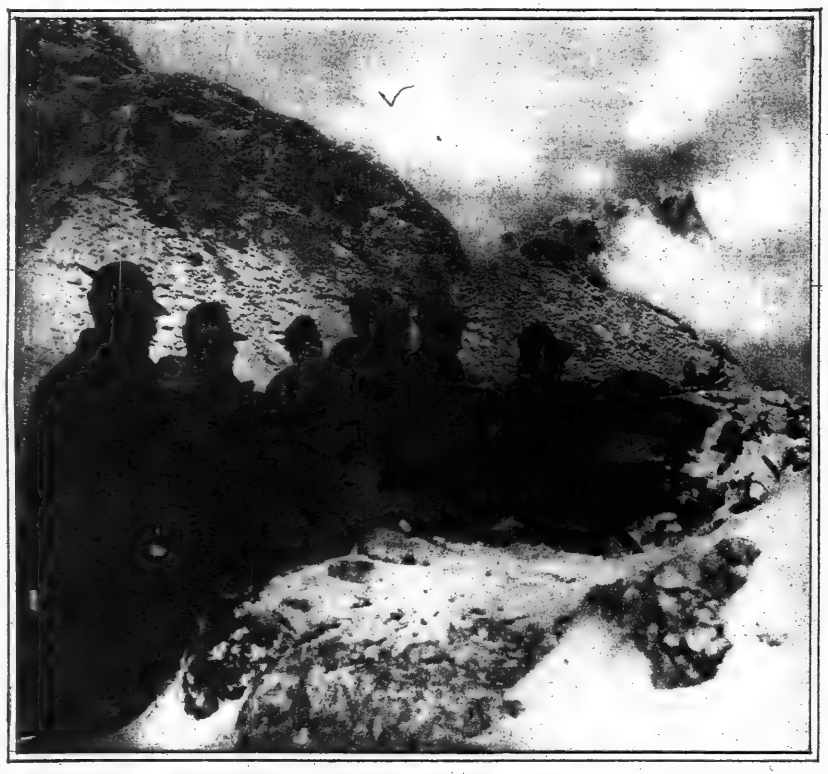
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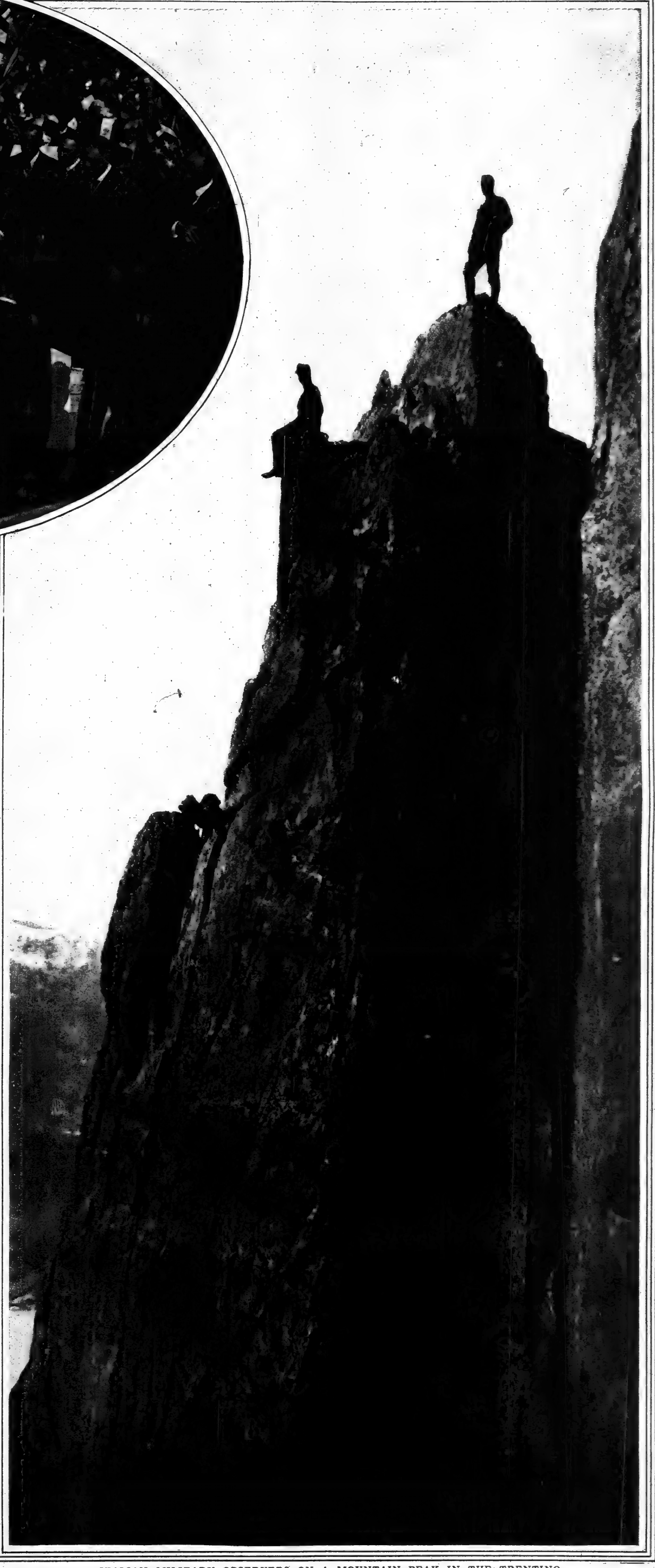
PRESIDENT WILSON LAYING
THE CORNERSTONE OF THE GREAT AMPHITHEATRE TO BE ERECTED
IN ARLINGTON NATIONAL CEMETERY AS A TRIBUTE
TO THE SOLDIERS OF THE CIVIL WAR.
(Photo by Harris & Ewing, from Paul Thompson.)



ITALIAN SOLDIERS ABOVE THE CLOUDS OPERATING A
RAPID FIRE GUN ON THEIR AUSTRIAN FOES
AT THE FOOT OF THE MOUNTAIN.



KING GEORGE V. OF GREAT BRITAIN VISITING WOUNDED BRITISH
SOLDIERS IN OPEN-AIR COTS AT SHEFFIELD.
(Photo © by American Press Ass'n.)



ITALIAN MILITARY OBSERVERS ON A MOUNTAIN PEAK IN THE TRENTINO.
(Photos by Paul Thompson.)

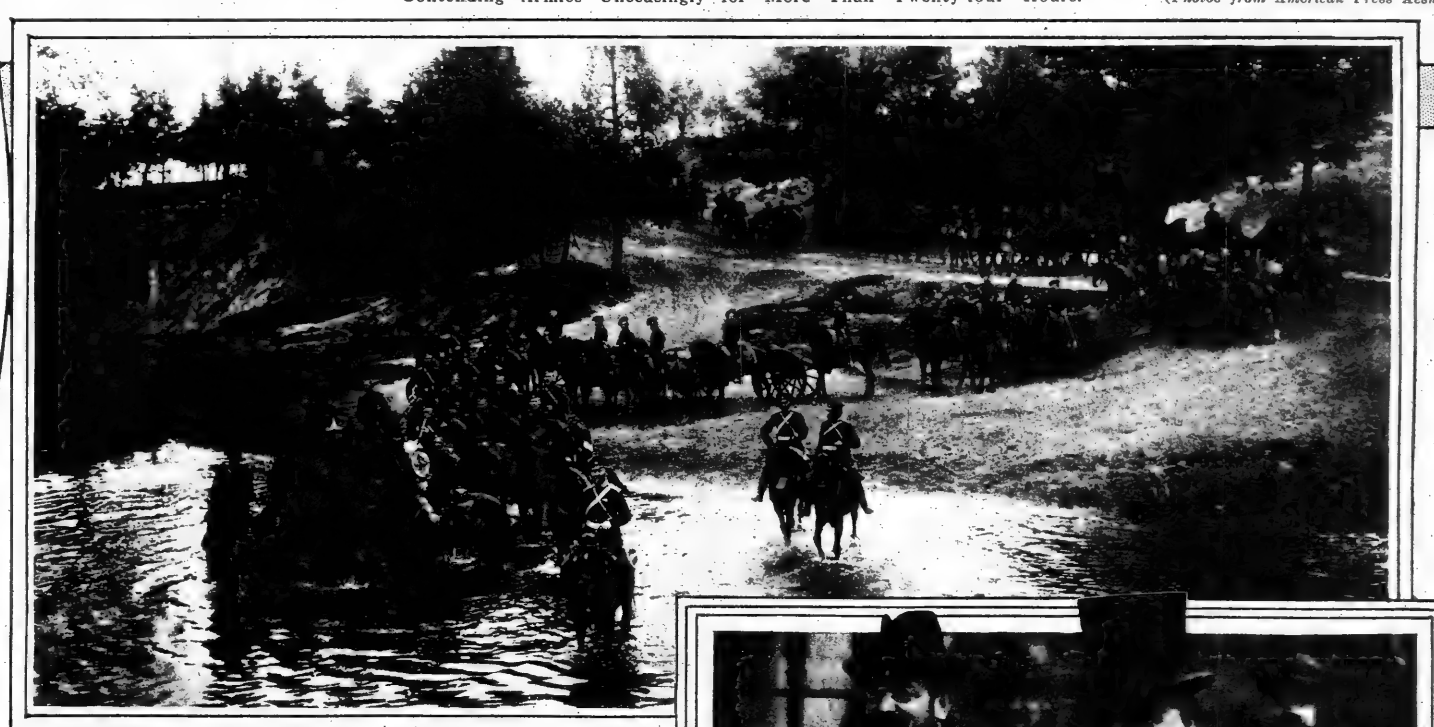


GERMAN EARTHWORKS IN NORTHERN FRANCE CRUMPLED BY THE ALLIES' ARTILLERY FIRE IMMEDIATELY PRECEDING THE RECENT "GREAT OFFENSIVE."

This and the Accompanying Photograph Are the First to Reach This Country Showing the Effect of the Terrific Bombardment Kept Up By the Contending Armies Unceasingly for More Than Twenty-four Hours. *(Photos from American Press Assn.)*



Tree Beside a Trench of the Allies Felled and Shattered by a German Shell.



RUSSIAN FIELD ARTILLERY, HEADED BY A TAMBOURINE BAND, CROSSING A STREAM.
From a Photograph Seized by the Germans From a Captive Russian.



M. Goremykine, the Russian Prime Minister, and His Wife, on the Rear Platform of the Prime Minister's Private Car, from Which He Is About to Address a Political Gathering Near Petrograd.
(Photos from Underwood & Underwood.)



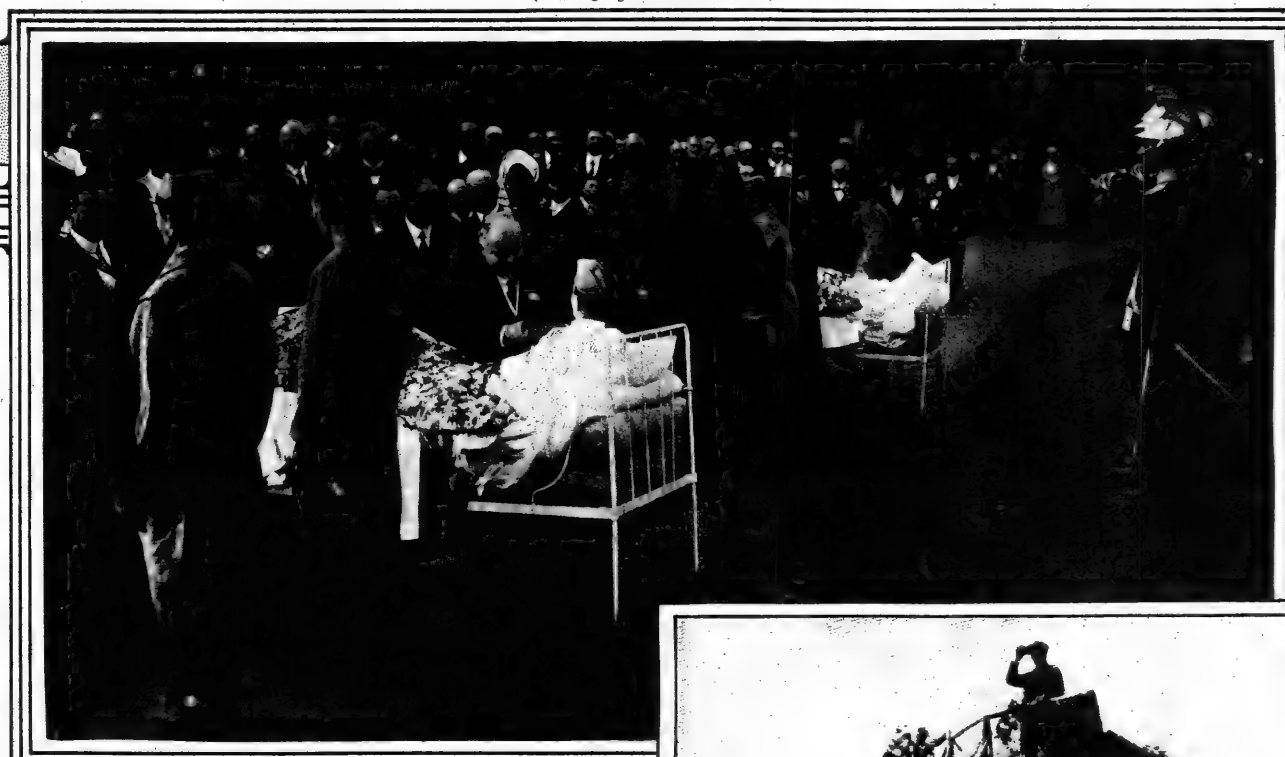
M. THOMAS AND DAVID LLOYD GEORGE, FRENCH AND BRITISH MINISTERS OF MUNITIONS RESPECTIVELY, LEAVING A CONFERENCE IN LONDON ON WAR SUPPLIES.



ITALIAN MILITARY AUTOMOBILES ASCENDING STEEP ROADS CUT IN THE MOUNTAIN SIDES BY KING VICTOR EMMANUEL'S SOLDIERS OPERATING AGAINST THE AUSTRIANS.
(Photo © by Int. Film Service.)



Italian Soldiers Toiling Up a Mountain Side in the Trentino.
(Photo from Paul Thompson.)



President Poincare Decorating Wounded French Soldiers Brought in Their Beds from a War Hospital.
(Photo from Medem Photo Service.)



AUSTRIANS PLANT DUMMY GUNS AND DUMMY GUNNERS TO DECEIVE THEIR ITALIAN FOES.
(Photo © American Press Association.)



FRENCH OFFICER USING A PICTURESQUE OBSERVATION PLATFORM ERECTED ABOVE HIS HUT.
(Photo from Press Illustrating Co.)

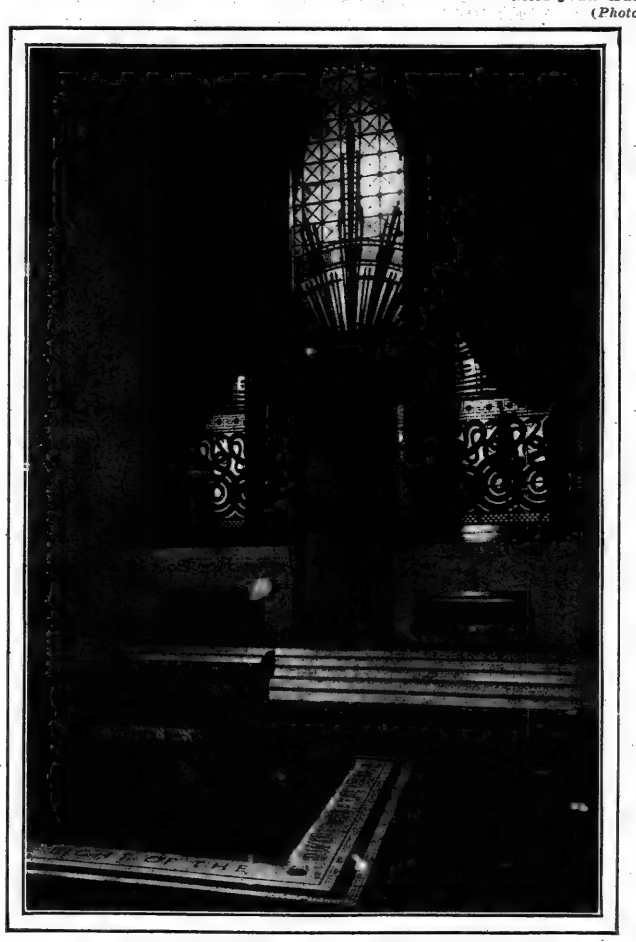


MRS. SCHUYLER ADAMS ORVIS, FORMERLY MISS INA LELAND, AND HER BRIDESMAIDS.
In the Group, Left to Right, Are: Miss Marguerite Menges, Miss Blanche L. Jackman, Miss Dorothy Morrison, Maid of Honor; the Bride; Miss Alice Einstein, Miss Jean Eastman, and Miss Margaret Maybee.
(Photo by Underwood & Underwood.)

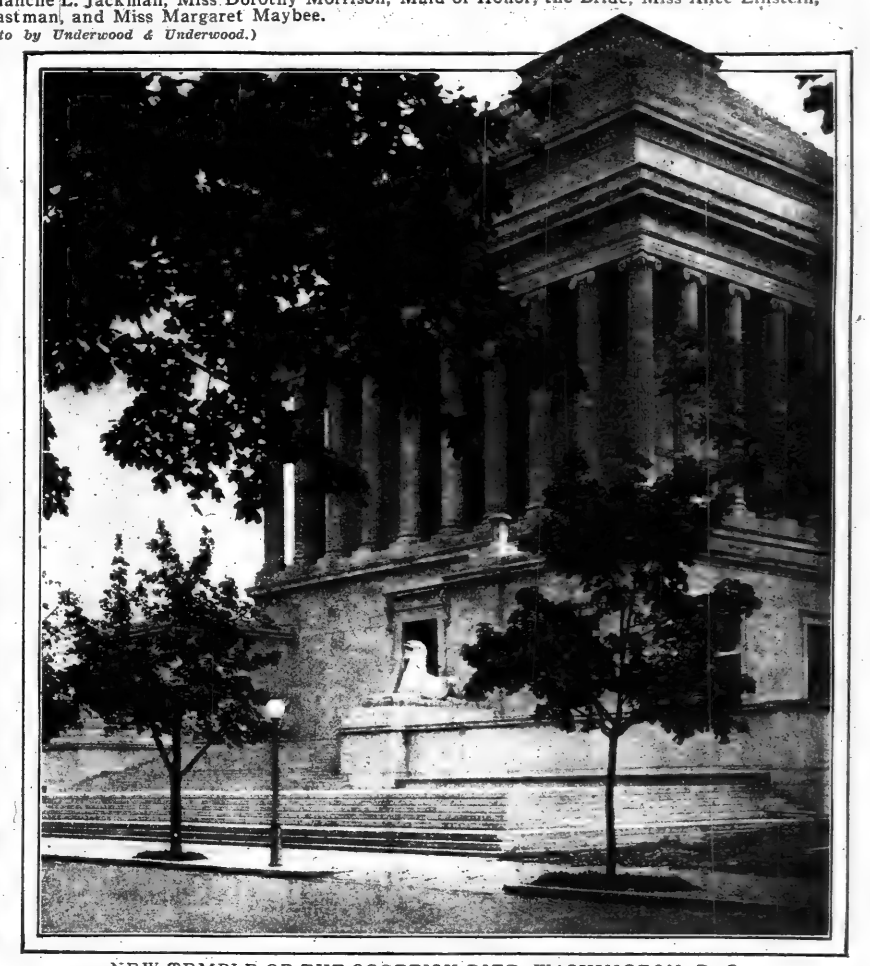


MISS LUCILE CARTER, Who Is to be Presented This Season.

(Photo by Rochlitz.)



TEMPLE ROOM OF THE NEW TEMPLE OF THE SCOTTISH RITE, WASHINGTON, D. C



NEW TEMPLE OF THE SCOTTISH RITE, WASHINGTON, D. C., DEDICATED ON LAST MONDAY.
(John Russell Pope, Architect, Photos by John Wallace Gillies.)



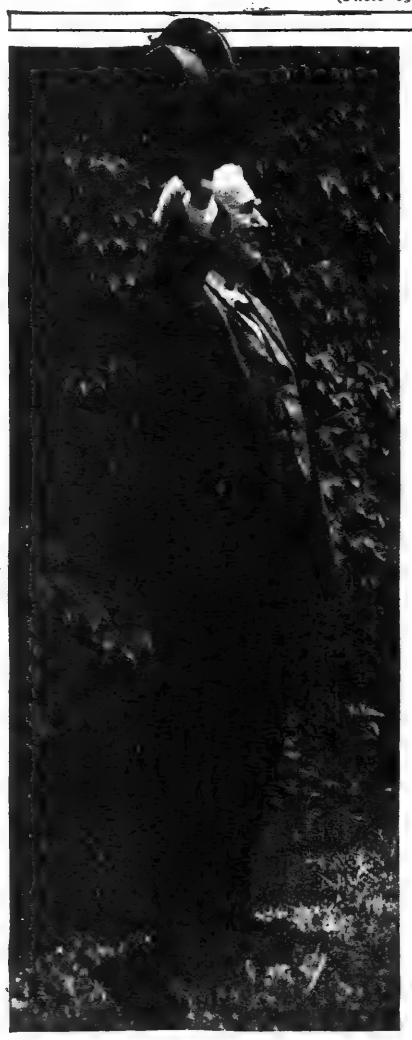
GIRL TOBACCO WORKERS WHO HAVE TAKEN THE MEN'S PLACES ON MAJOR WHITMORE'S FARM IN NORFOLK COUNTY, ENGLAND, HAVING THEIR CIGARETTES AFTER LUNCH.
(Photo from Janet M. Cummings.)



MISS RUTH SHAW KENNEDY, WHOSE ENGAGEMENT TO WILLIAM A. PRIME, JR., HAS BEEN ANNOUNCED.
(Photo by Jessie Tarbox Beals, Inc.)



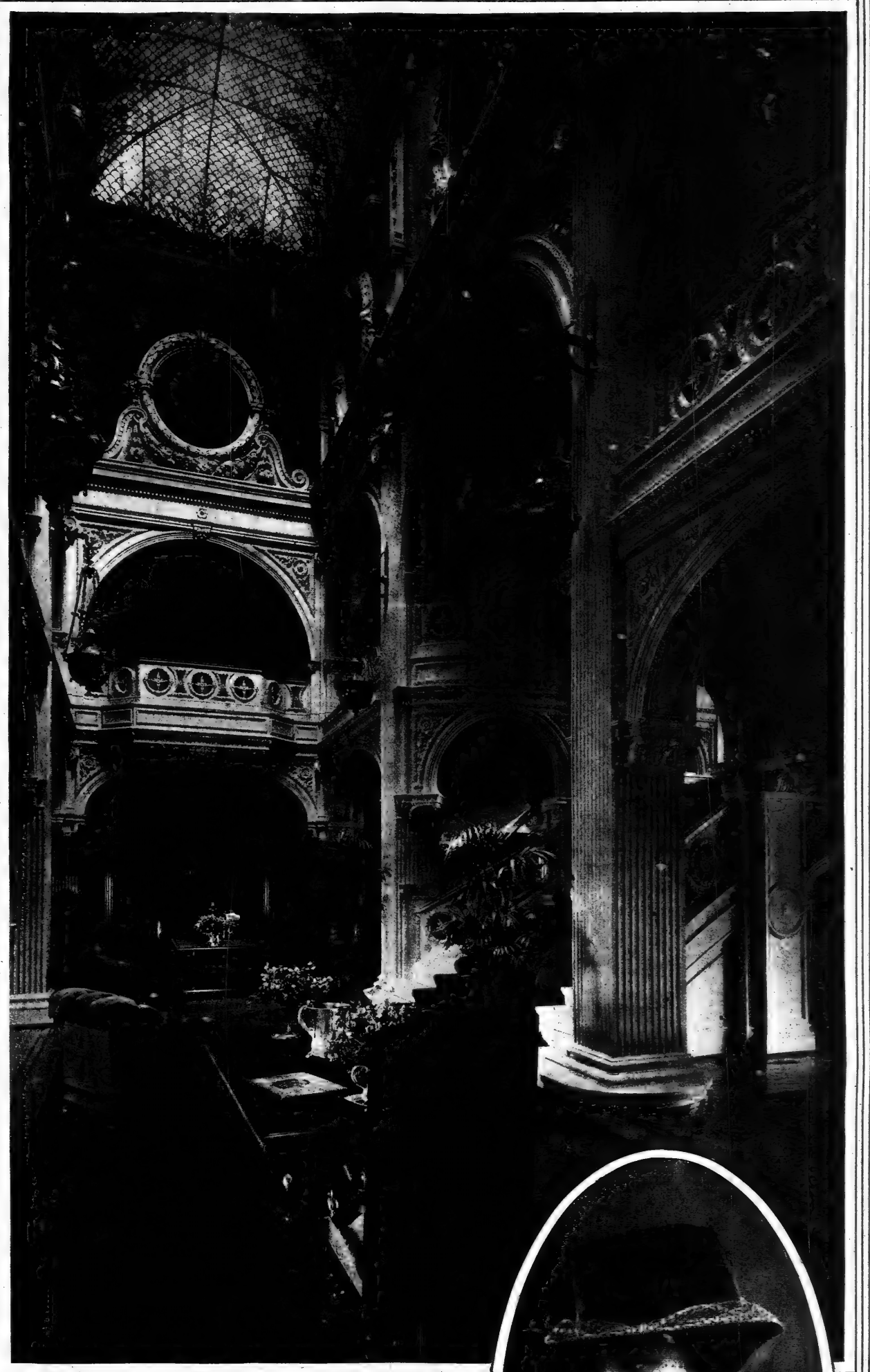
MISS ANGELICA BROWN.
From a New and Hitherto Unpublished Photograph.
(Photo by Rochlitz.)



THOMAS A. EDISON,
Chairman of the Naval Advisory Board, Saluting the Flag in Front of His Laboratory at Orange, N. J.
(Photo © by Thomas A. Edison.)



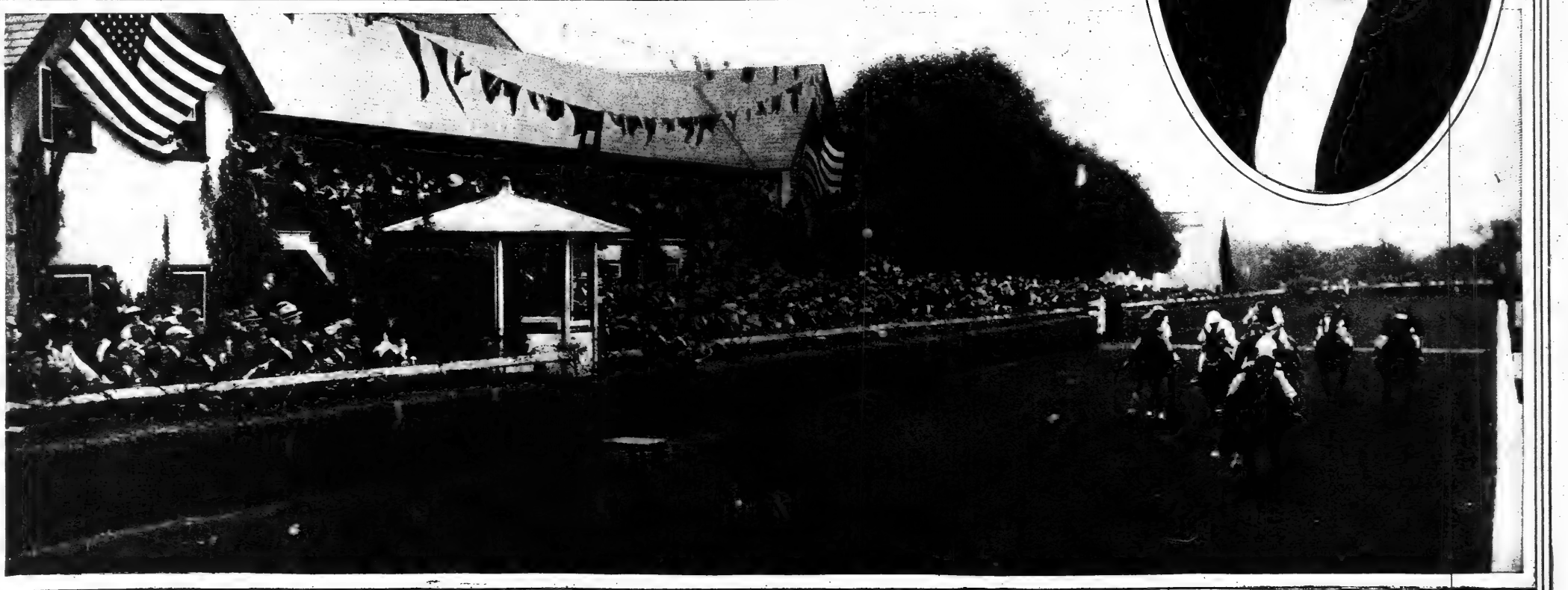
MRS. JOSEPH E. WIDENER,
Hostess at Lynnewood Farm, Elkins Park, Penn., for the Races Given by Her Husband.



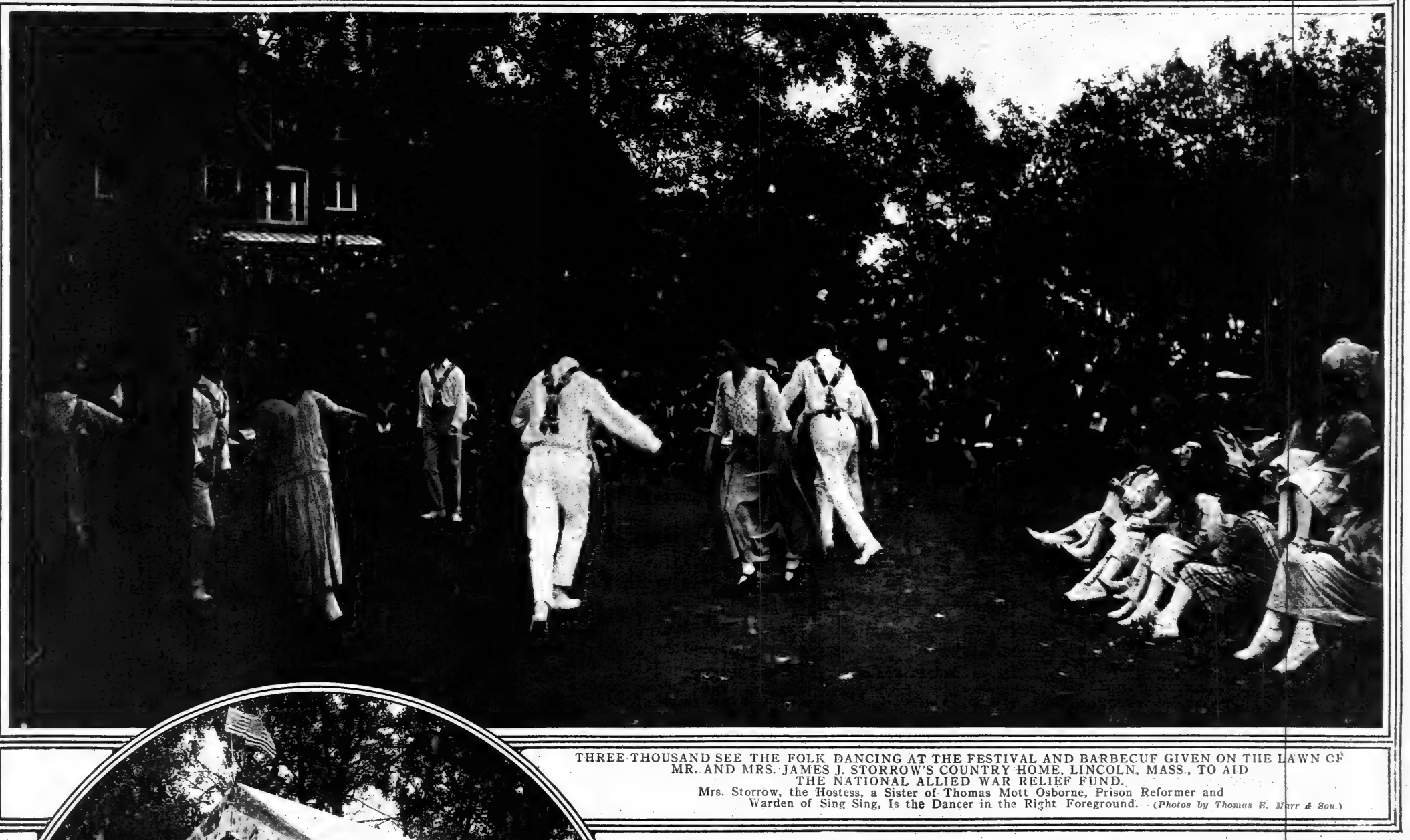
THE RECEPTION HALL AND GRAND STAIRWAY AT SHADOW LAWN, LONG BRANCH, N. J., President Wilson's New Summer Home, Leased for Him by Friends and Admirers in His Home State.
(Photos © by Underwood & Underwood.)



MISS RUTH WATERS,
Sister of the Princess Pignatelli, at the Private Races at Elkins Park, Penn., Given by Joseph E. Widener.



FINISH OF THE FIRST RACE IN THE SERIES GIVEN BY JOSEPH E. WIDENER AT HIS LYNNEWOOD FARM COURSE AND WITNESSED BY 10,000 GUESTS.



THREE THOUSAND SEE THE FOLK DANCING AT THE FESTIVAL AND BARBECUE GIVEN ON THE LAWN OF MR. AND MRS. JAMES J. STORROW'S COUNTRY HOME, LINCOLN, MASS., TO AID THE NATIONAL ALLIED WAR RELIEF FUND.
Mrs. Storrow, the Hostess, a Sister of Thomas Mott Osborne, Prison Reformer and Warden of Sing Sing, Is the Dancer in the Right Foreground. *(Photos by Thomas E. Marr & Son.)*



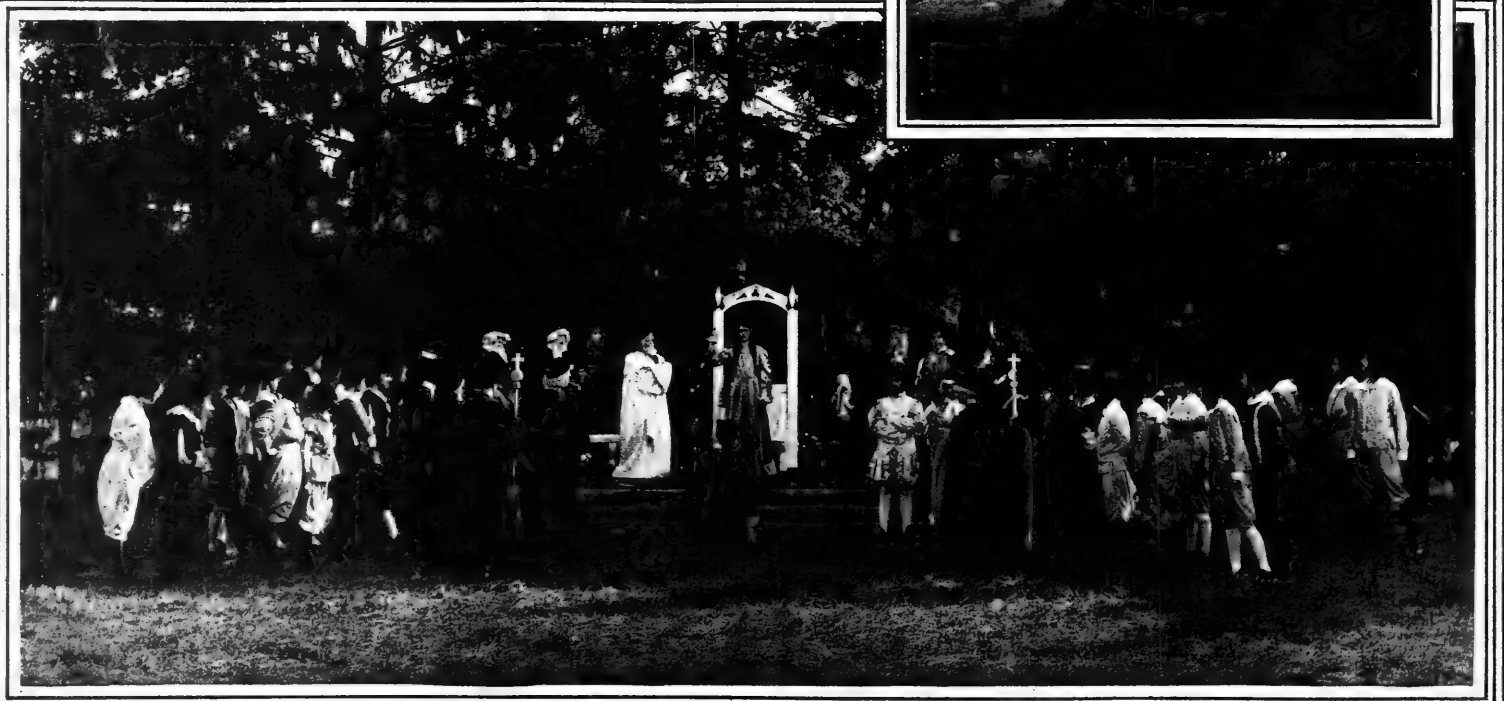
READY TO SERVE THE TWO BEEVES ROASTED WHOLE, AFTER THE MANNER OF ENGLISH FEUDAL TIMES, TO THE GUESTS AT THE STORROW BARBECUE.
Sig. Louis Arigoni, the Chef, Knife in Hand, Can Be Seen on the Left.



REAR ADMIRAL ROBERT E. PEARY, DISCOVERER OF THE NORTH POLE, Ready to Make His First Aeroplane Flight, in Which He Ascended to a Height of 1,200 Feet Over Long Beach, L. I., When the Engines Stopped and Aviator Burnside, the Pilot, Had to Volplane to Earth to Save His Famous Passenger.
(Photo © American Press Assn.)



MISS HOPE WILLIAMS,
Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Waldron Williams, Who Is to Be Presented This Season.
(Photo by Ira L. Hill's Studio.)



SCENE FROM THE PAGEANT OF "ATHENA," GIVEN BY VASSAR STUDENTS AT THE INAUGURATION OF DR. HENRY NOBLE MacCRACKEN AS PRESIDENT OF VASSAR COLLEGE.
(Photo © by E. L. Wolven.)



LINDELL T. BATES,
Son of Lindon W. Bates and Brother of Lindon Bates, Jr.,
Who Lost His Life on the Lusitania,
Wearing the Knight's Cross of Isabel la Catolica, Recently Awarded by the King of Spain for Distinguished Legal Services to the Spanish Government. He Is 25 Years Old.



TAMARA KARSAVINA,
Leading Dancer of Serge de Diaghileff's Ballet Russe, to Be Seen at the Metropolitan Opera House This Season. She Is Here Shown in "Scheherezade."
(Photo by Hoppe.)



LUBOV TCHERNICHOVA,
One of the Younger Principals in the Serge de Diaghileff Ballet Russe, Coming to the Metropolitan Opera House This Season. She Is Here Shown in a Greek Costume.



ANNA PAVLOWA AS FENELLA
In "THE DUMB GIRL OF PORTICI,"
Coming to the Lexington Theatre.
(Photo © by Eugene Hutchinson.)

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Black Velvet Boot, Patent Leather Trimmings and ball strap, Lace or Button, $4.98

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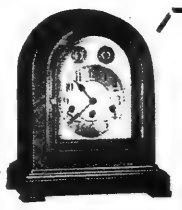


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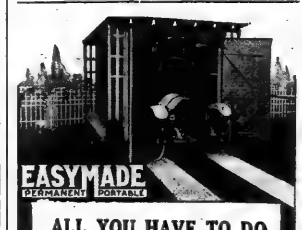
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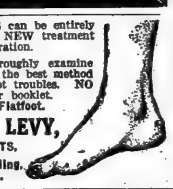
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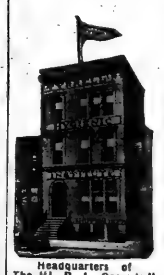
Mail Order Dept. 2240 3d Av.

West Side Stores:
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6th Av. & 27th St.
8th Ave., near 39th St.

East Side Stores:
3d Av. & 122d St.
3d Av., near 86th St.
3d Av., 150th, 151st St.
162 Bowery, nr. Broome.

Brooklyn Stores { Broadway, between Park & Ellery Sts.
442-444 Fulton St., opp. Bridge St.
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All your last season's frocks can be successfully rebuilt after the fashions of to-day.

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Although the enormous demand at these low prices has nearly exhausted our surplus stock, there are still left some of our choicest models, in a variety of sizes and styles.

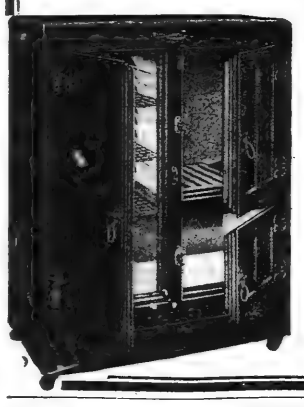
BOHN SYPHON REFRIGERATORS

need no introduction. They are the standard of the world to-day in scientific refrigerator construction. The dining cars and refrigerator cars on practically every railroad in the land are equipped with the Bohn Syphon. The Bohn Syphon Refrigerators for home use are constructed on the same efficient principle of rapidly circulating dry, pure, cold air, with consequent smallest ice consumption.

REDUCTIONS AVERAGE 35%

from list prices.

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Our popular Model 43 (here illustrated) 3 doors, size 40x22x49 inches, lined with genuine steel-fused white porcelain enamel, (*not paint,*) ice capacity 125 lbs., list price $64, is an exceptional bargain at the special sale price of $41.60. No such value has ever been offered before, and probably never will be again.

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On a small deposit we will hold your Refrigerator for future delivery. If you cannot call, write or telephone for our handsome catalog. Remember, we are the manufacturers, not middlemen.

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In our wholesale showrooms you will find bargains in coats and suits which would be exceptional in a fag end of the season "Sale" at a retail store. All our garments are samples from which we have sold stock to the retail stores. Call and see them this week while there is a good range of styles, and buy at sale prices.

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Swagger mixtures, corduroys, lustrous plushes, rich velours, —many fur trimmed.

$7.50 to $29.50

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In poplins, broadcloths and velvets, mostly fur trimmed, with some exceptional choices at

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SAMPLE CLOAK & SUIT CO.,
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Ageing, wrinkled skins

How to keep them young



As soon as you let your skin grow lax and sluggish, the tiny wrinkles, and then the bigger ones, *will* come.

But you *can* keep your skin so firm, so active that it will defy wrinkles and will retain its clear, smooth youthfulness. To do this, make the following Woodbury treatment a daily habit.

Bathe your face and neck with plenty of Woodbury's Facial Soap and hot water. If your skin has been badly neglected, rub a generous lather thoroughly into the pores using an upward and outward motion, until the skin feels somewhat sensitive. After this, rinse well in warm, then in cold water—the colder the better. Whenever possible, rub your skin for a few minutes with a *lump of ice*, and dry carefully.

Woodbury's Facial Soap is the work of a skin specialist. This treatment with it cleanses the pores, then closes them and brings the blood to the surface. Use it regularly and it will keep your skin so firm, so healthy and active that it will resist wrinkles and retain that fresh, clear youthful look you want it to have.

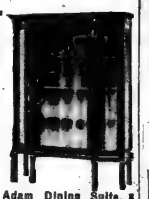
Do this today! A 25c cake of Woodbury's Facial Soap is sufficient for a month or six weeks of this treatment. Go to your druggist or toilet counter today and get a cake. Begin at once to get the benefits of this treatment for *your* skin.

Woodbury's Facial Soap is for sale by every dealer and druggist in greater New York and, in fact, by dealers everywhere throughout the United States and Canada. Made by The Andrew Jergens Co., New York and Cincinnati.

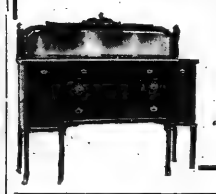
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75 Tulip Bulbs, all first size, taken from 25 named varieties, for $1.00.

PLANT NOW

These Tulips have been selected from 25 of the most beautiful varieties, embracing all the colors that are to be found in this splendid class of Spring blooming bulbs.

Plant near your home—in your garden or back yard. The beautiful blossoms in a multitude of brilliant colors and shades will make April a Spring month worth while.

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Solid Mahogany Desk; Note Its Price



$28.50

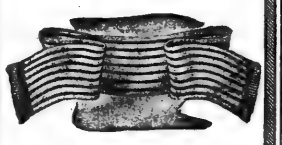
Note also its convenient size—33 inches wide and 39 high, with two roomy drawers, an ample writing bed and many pigeon holes and smaller drawers. And finally consider its grace of line and proportion. In short, a very handsome desk, highly practical and decidedly inexpensive.

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Many exclusive designs are included in our fall showings of soft knit silk and woolen Mufflers for fall and winter wear in town or country.

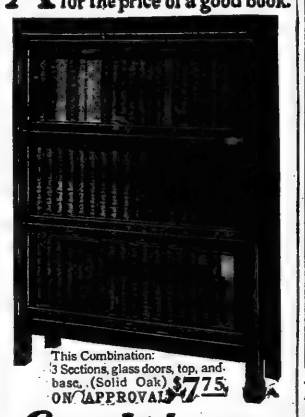
The style illustrated is Swiss knit of purest silk, and is shown in white and black, and white and many other colors. Also in many other color combinations. $6.50.

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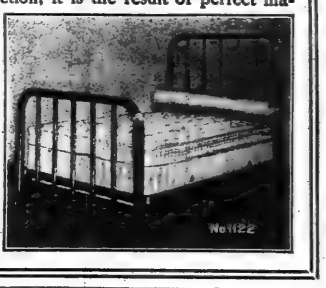
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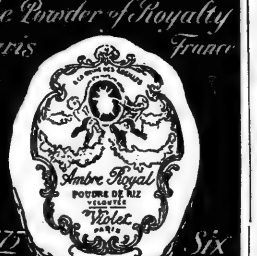
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Wash the article in a mixture of Putnam Dry-Cleaner and gasoline. Rinse in gasoline to which handful of flour has been added if article is white; rinse again in clear gasoline and when dry, dust out flour.

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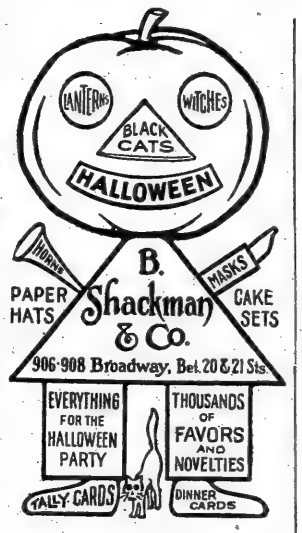


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Our process makes them indestructible and imperishable. We cast them in either solid silver, plate, Etruscan gold finish or statuary bronze for

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The only iron made with different heats, instantly changed for every kind of ironing—several irons in one. Heating element guaranteed five years. Send price, $4; try it a month; if not satisfactory, money refunded without question. We pay express; order now.

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Need My NATUREFORM EXTENSION SHOE. Makes both feet alike no matter how short. Worn in ready-made shoes and slippers. Comfortable, secure, and stylish. Special limb braces that do not show. Thousands of pleased wearers. Write for booklet. **A. T. Sias, 748 Bergen St., Newark, N. J.**



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FOR FASHION and Relief From Foot Troubles

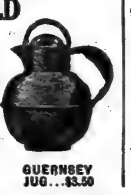
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Phone Bryant 670.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair, continued cool today; Monday fair, warmer; moderate northwest to northeast winds.
For full weather report see Page 19.

VOL. LXV...NO. 21,092. NEW YORK, SUNDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1915.—102 PAGES, In Seven Parts, Including Picture and Rotogravure Section and Review of Books. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

FRENCH FORM JUNCTION WITH SERBS; RUSSIANS FLANK GERMANS FROM SEA; ITALIANS PUSH AHEAD ON WHOLE FRONT

PARIS LIFTS BALKAN VEIL

Debarkation Continues 'Under Best Conditions,' War Office Says.

SERBS WIN RAILWAY FIGHT

Saloniki Hears That Bulgars Are Being Forced Back on Istip After a Hard Struggle.

TEUTONS IN NEW INVASION

Force Crossing of Drina at Vishegrad—Serbians Attacking Along the Nish-Sofia Line.

LONDON, Sunday, Oct. 24.—Widely separated, though synchronous, diversions by the Entente forces on land and sea, designed evidently as preliminary moves to relieve the strain on Serbia pending the time allied troops of sufficient weight can reach the Balkan front, have marked the development of the last thirty-six hours.

An indication that the Allies are soon to make their strength felt in the Balkans is the announcement from the Paris War Office last night that French troops had formed a junction with the Serbians north of the Greek frontier.

On the other fronts a new activity prevails. Italy, having confined herself for weeks to local actions, isolated attacks, and counterattacks, has launched a general offensive along the Tyrol and Trentino frontiers of Austria. Allied warships, including Russian, have battered the Bulgarian ports in the Aegean, and Russia has increased the pressure on the eastern front, and by a coup of combined land and sea operations has flung men and guns on the coast of Courland, ninety miles northwest of Riga, thus menacing the flank of General von Below's army, which for so long a time has been trying to take the Baltic port.

The news of this surprise landing is disclosed in the Berlin official communication, which describes the forces landed as of small strength.

French Join the Serbians.

Official announcement of the junction of allied forces with the Serbians is made by the French War Office as follows:

The debarkation of French troops at Saloniki continues regularly and under the best conditions. The French troops who crossed the Greek frontier have formed a junction with the Serbian troops.

A Serbian official communication refers to the precence of French troops in the neighborhood of Strumitza, but in none of the communications since the beginning of the new Balkan campaign have the English been mentioned.

Serbs Win Fight for Railway.

A dispatch from Saloniki describing the hard-fought struggle for possession of the Saloniki-Nish railway says:

"According to dispatches reaching here the fight seems to be turning against the Bulgarian invading force of 6,000 men, for the most part Macedonian irregulars, who were joined by the Bulgarian inhabitants of this district.

"The Bulgars advanced toward Istip on Wednesday, stormed Fort Veles, lying east of the Vardar, and forced the Serbians across the river. Before evacuating the Serbians burned the eastern town and took up a position west of Tools. They immediately opened an effective artillery fire, halting the Bulgarians' attempts to cross the river. They retained command of the railway, which, although damaged, was not destroyed.

"This morning (Friday) the Serbs, who were recrossing the Vardar, were slowly driving the Bulgarians back in the direction of Istip. Simultaneously the Bulgar attempt to cut the railway at Vlandovo was promptly repulsed. The report that Turkish cavalry was engaged in these operations is not confirmed."

The Saloniki correspondent of the Havas Agency sends the following dispatch, dated Oct. 22, regarding the situation in the Balkan war theatre:

"Notwithstanding the crop of alarmist rumors, the situation, as gathered from authoritative sources, is as follows:

"The railway between Gievgeli and Nish is open except at Troinegrad, a point just below Vranya, where the line has been cut by two regiments of light Bulgarian cavalry. The Austro-Germans, who have put into the field against the Serbians only twelve divisions, (240,000 men,) of which three are Slav, comprising men from 17 to 50 years of age, are being held in check along the Danube. The Bulgarians are attacking the Serbians with only 200,000 men, leaving the Greek frontier unfurnished with troops."

Germans Cross the Drina.

The latest Berlin report concerning the Serbian campaign says that German troops have forced the passage of the Drina River at Vishegard, driving the Serbians southward. The fighting here is still on Austrian soil, in the Province of Herzegovina, but it undoubtedly means the beginning of a new invasion of Serbia from the west.

On the north, from Slatina, about ten

Continued on Page 3.

Garvin Says 500,000 Men Would Stop Germans; But Fears Kaiser Will Soon Be in Constantinople

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Sunday, Oct. 24.—J. L. Garvin, writing in The Observer, says:

"Responsible citizens of both parties, whatever their previous views, must prepare themselves for the probability that within a short period from now, a period variously estimated at from ten days to three weeks by good judges, German supplies of all kinds will be pouring in full traffic through Sofia toward the Bosporus. Afterward, unless something unexpected happens as a result of the arrival in the East of Sir Charles Monro, the German Emperor may take his special train via Vienna and make his spectacular entry into Constantinople.

"Whatever else may happen, it seems quite certain that the Serbs, taken between the upper and nether millstones, must be crushed out of the northeastern corner of their country, and that German supply trains will soon be running from Belgrade through Nish and Sofia toward Constantinople. These supply trains may not carry many German-Austrian soldiers of the rank and file, but they will carry officers, non-commissioned officers, technical experts, guns, munitions, every sort of fighting tackle and apparatus. The Turk will then be a far more formidable enemy against both Great Britain and Russia.

"We must choose between two broad alternatives. Either we must abandon the Balkans altogether, or any military policy we adopt in that quarter must be thorough. It must be pursued with the utmost resolution and power. Again, if we act, we may act in one of two ways, since no third course has yet been suggested. We may accumulate a large force and base it on Saloniki, as Sir Arthur Wellesley was based on Lisbon, or we may develop matters nearer Gallipoli. The aim of action from Saloniki would be to win Greece and place the Bulgarians in Macedonia between a choice of courses involving retreat or destruction and then an advance to the north. The Germans and Austrians would have to maintain large forces in Northern Serbia, or would risk the loss in a few months of their new won connections. That would be the nearest analogy to our military policy of over a hundred years ago. It would be in any case effective, and might be decisive.

"If Britain, by further reinforcements, could raise the allied strength on the Balkan mainland to 500,000 men within a stipulated time, so as to win the adhesion of Rumania as well as of Greece, that would be a certain means of retrieving all that is jeopardized."

ITALIAN ATTACKS GAINING GROUND

Important Successes Are Won in the Carso Region and at Other Points.

2,000 PRISONERS ARE TAKEN

Guns and Munitions Also Captured—Austrians Lose Heavily in Tyrol.

ROME, Oct. 23.—Large and important successes by the Italian forces in their offensive movement all along the front are reported in the official bulletin issued by the War Office tonight.

In the Carso region, especially, the Italian advance seems to have been very fruitful of results, over 2,000 prisoners, seven machine guns, and a large quantity of war material having been captured.

A mountain on the western bank of Lake Garda has been carried by assault and a fort has been won in the Cordevole valley. The forward movement in the Upper and Middle Isonzo districts continues.

The official bulletin reads:

The energetic offensive taken by our brave and unwearying troops continues, with important successes all along the front.

On the western bank of Lake Garda we have taken by assault Monte Nordic, thus completing our advance in the valley of he Ledro.

In Cordevole Valley pressure on the enemy positions at the Col di Lana continues. Half way up we took a small fort and made some prisoners. Between the height of the Boite and head of the Rienz our columns are closing the valleys flanking and crossing Cristallo Range and converging on the Schiuderbach, sweeping away the obstacles prepared by the resisting enemy.

In Carnia successful raids by our troops in the Degano and Chiarzo Valleys are constant. We have taken twenty-one prisoners, of whom one was an officer.

The importance of our success on Oct. 21 in the Seisera Valley is confirmed. Here we have buried 426 enemy dead.

Along the upper Isonzo and middle Isonzo our troops progressed yesterday on Little Javorock, on the hill of Santa Lucia, east of Plava, and on the hill of Oslavia. Two violent counterattacks against Mrzli were repulsed. On this part of our front we made 151 prisoners, including two officers.

On the Carso our troops, on the morning of the 22d, resumed the attack with renewed vigor. In spite of the stubborn resistance of the enemy, supported by a violent and concentrated fire from numerous powerful batteries, our infantry, after severe and alternating struggles, succeeded in advancing along almost the whole front, especially toward San Martino.

Two thousand and nine prisoners, of whom sixty were officers, fell into our hands. We also took seven machine guns and a large quantity of munitions and other material.

A previous bulletin, given out last night, said:

Our offensive, happily begun along the Tyrol-Trentino frontier, is developing and extends along the whole front to the sea. In the Gludicaria Valley, where the capture of Monte Melino secured for us a large amount of war material, we have occupied Monte Sei Pini and the hamlet of Titano Inferiore. In Val Lagarina the enemy, supported by batteries on Monte Bianca, attempted on the evening of the 20th a counterattack on our new positions on Monte Cresano. He was repulsed and pursued with heavy losses.

At the head of the Rienz our troops have advanced at the same time along the heights of the range of Monte Cristallo, reaching the rugged crest of Rauchkofel, and by the plain which extends toward Schenderbach, taking enemy trenches and making some prisoners.

In the Felia Valley raids by our detachments inflicted serious damage on the enemy defenses and enabled us to take arms and munitions. Leopoldskirchen has been burned to the ground. In the valley of Seisera

Continued on Page 4.

SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY.
To Florida, Cuba, Savannah, Atlanta, Birmingham. Best service South. Ing. 1184 B'way. —Advt.

GERMAN RAIDERS OR FILIBUSTERS?

Washington Puzzled to Know Meaning of Strange Yacht Movements in the Gulf.

MAY ATTACK OIL TANKERS

Or Aid Mexican Bandits—Interned Officers' Escape a Factor—Patrol by Cruisers.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.—A tangled skein of circumstances is perplexing officials here, pointing either to the institution of a new commerce aiding campaign by Germans in the Caribbean Sea or the beginning of a series of filibustering exhibitions against Mexico. The Justice, Navy, and State Departments have worked on the mystery for several weeks, but without success.

The departure of several sea-going motor boats, the escape of six German warrant officers interned at Norfolk, and the mysterious movements of several American yachts in the Gulf of Mexico have baffled not only officials of the Washington Government, who are anxious to prevent violations of neutrality through the use of American territory as a base of naval operations, but also agents of the British Government, who fear a commerce-raiding campaign is about to be begun against tank steamers which carry oil from Mexican ports for the use of the British Navy. The circumstances, which officials believe are all connected in a general way, follow:

Series of Strange Happenings.

1. The sudden disappearance of six interned German warrant officers from Norfolk in the motor yacht Eclipse, provisioned for several days' voyage.

2. The arrival at Buenaventura, Colombia, of an American ship, the Academy, from San Francisco, heavily provisioned. One of the owners of the Academy telegraphed the Government here that the vessel had no instructions to go to Colombia. The captain of the vessel asserted that he put into the Colombian port for repairs. Some doubt exists as to the real identity of the vessel, and officials have sent to the American Consul at Callao the registry number of the Academy and have asked for a complete description.

3. Two yachts—the Alameda and the Ventura—have been lying at Key West, Fla., for several weeks. Louis Van Horn of New York City, who owned them originally, is understood to have sold the Alameda to a General Pasquero. The Ventura was recently stolen, it is alleged, from Key West by "Mexican pirates" and recovered by an American coast patrol.

4. An American sailing vessel called the Two Sisters went aground on an island off the coast of Louisiana recently, claiming to have come from Mexico for repairs. Her status is under investigation.

5. The American ship Zealandia left Pensacola, Fla., suddenly at night with a large stock of provisions on board for Tampico, Mexico, and with a number of Germans in her crew. The arrival of the vessel at Tampico has been reported, where an investigation will be made. An American flag painted on the side of the vessel originally had been painted out. It is alleged the vessel flew the German flag at sea, but this has been denied by the owners.

6. The American yacht Ethel disappeared from Jacksonville, Fla., within the last few weeks and has not been found.

Two Official Theories.

Officials have two theories as to the meaning of this series of happenings. One is that wealthy Mexicans in the United States are financing filibustering expeditions that have some connection with the raids in the vicinity of Brownsville, Tex., and the other is that small boats putting out from the United

Continued on Page 5.

6 THROUGH TRAINS DAILY SOUTH
Via SOUTHERN RAILWAY. Quickest, best service Atlanta, Birmingham, New Orleans, Chattanooga, Memphis. N. Y. Office 264 Fifth Avenue.—Advt.

Conan Doyle Sees Victory for England; One Successful Pounce Will Win

Declares Mistakes Few and Triumphs Many, Scouts Fantastic Fears, and Pictures the Germans as Walking Into a Trap in Their March Into Turkey.

By SIR ARTHUR CONAN DOYLE.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Oct. 23.—The Duke of Wellington, in one of those acute philosophic asides which cropped up occasionally in his businesslike correspondence, remarked that a deep vein of madness ran through the British character. The noun is perhaps rather harsh, but our best friends have found marked eccentricity in our mental processes. One of the most curious manifestations is a tendency to excessive and ill-timed self-depreciation, not universal, for we have our optimists and even our braggarts, but so clamorous at times as to engage the attention of the whole world and completely deceive them as to our real situation and character.

The historian will find the phenomenon at all ages of our chronicle, and I expect that the original blue-skinned savage, as he poled his corracle along our creeks, was already lamenting the degeneration of his stock. It has, however, grown upon us with the years, and surely the most absurd sight of all the ages is that of Great Britain during our generation moaning and sobbing over her own inefficiency, while rapidly gathering up as much of the earth's surface and of the world's wealth as she could possibly lay her hands upon.

No better illustration of this national tendency could be found than a contrast between the German and British press during the last few months. If one were to take them at their face value, one would imagine, to read these articles, that Germany was not only confident of the future, but had in the past reason to congratulate herself upon the results of her efforts against Great Britain, while, on the British side, one would gather that there was great despondency and that up to now we had no reason to be satisfied with anything which we had done in the war.

Yet in our heart of hearts we are as certain of victory as that tomorrow's sun will come, and a dispassionate survey will satisfy any student of history that no great war in which our country has ever been engaged has been marked in the same space of time by such triumphant successes as those of the last fourteen months. Our troubles have been those of our allies; our victories have largely been our own. Germany can make a good showing up to date against the coalition. Against Great Britain she has been beaten at every turn.

What Britain Has Done.

Consider what we have done in this short space of time and compare it with the opening of any of our greater wars. In our war against the French Republic it was nearly two years after its inception that Howe's victory gave us a gleam of success. In the great war against Napoleon it was again two years before Trafalgar ended the fear of imminent invasion and twelve years of very varying fortunes before we won through.

Now, look at the work of fourteen months. We have annexed the whole great German colonial empire, with the exception of East Africa and a district in Kameruns; we have swept the German flag, both imperial and mercantile, off the face of the ocean; we have completely sterilized her fleet; we have repelled her serious submarine attack; played our game so skillfully that the flux of time shows us stronger, not weaker, in comparison; we have conquered South Mesopotamia from the Turks; we have completely repelled their attempted invasion of Egypt; we have helped to save Paris; we have, with French and Belgian assistance, but mainly by our own exertions, stopped the advance upon Calais, inflicting a loss of several hundreds of thousands upon the Germans; we have, by our intervention at Antwerp, helped to extricate the Belgian Army; finally, and greatest of all, we have raised an enormous voluntary army, which is large enough to turn the scale between the European forces, and we have converted ourselves, with wonderful adaptability, into the great factory and munition store of the Allies.

That is our story, and if any man cannot see that it is a wonderful one, he is not merely a pessimist, but blind.

What have we to put on the other side of the account? I am dealing for the moment with large results, and not with details. Where have we failed?

The Dardanelles.

In the whole world our most severe critic could only point to one place—the Dardanelles. But have we failed in the Dardanelles?

I believe that if we should never force the strait the enterprise has none the less been worth the undertaking. We have lost 100,000. How many have the Turks lost? Certainly not less. We have held up a great body of their best troops, who would otherwise have been operating against us on the Egyptian and Mesopotamian fronts or in the Caucasus against the Russians. General Ian Hamilton has taken the pressure off General Maxwell on the one side and General Nixon on the other.

But the greatest of all the results from the Dardanelles expedition is that it has united us with Russia as nothing else could have done. She cannot now say, as she might have said, that we thought only of our own empire. We have spent our blood and our ships in trying to force the gates which close her in. When the episode remains a historical reminiscence, like the passage of Admiral Duckworth in 1807, this great result will still remain.

Again, one sequel which may prove to be of vital importance may spring from the Dardanelles. It is our operation there and the consequent danger to their ally which has drawn the central powers on to their southern advance. The immediate result of this has been to bring into the war the Serbians, who for nearly a year had been practically neutral, and so to open up a new front, which has to be supplied by the Germans with men and munitions. It is tapping a fresh vein in a body which is already slowly bleeding to death.

What have they to gain there? Putting aside all megalomaniac visions of an advance upon India, what is their practical goal? Should they overwhelm Serbia, it will go to our hearts, but will make no difference in the war, since Serbia had, as I already remarked, been obliged to rest upon her oars for many months. What next could they advance upon? Constantinople, with a strong allied force intrenched upon their flank at Saloniki? Would the Turks really welcome an army of Bulgars and other hereditary enemies marching into their capital at the expense of their hereditary friends?

And if we assumed everything and suppose them at Constantinople, what then? How will they cross the Egyptian desert and meet the quarter of a million whom we could line up on the Suez Canal? What will it profit them to be strong in Asia Minor by the time that attrition has worn them down east and west and the ever-thickening allied lines are pushing inward for Berlin?

German Gains Shadowy.

The more steadily one gazes at these fantastic fears the more they shred into mere phantoms of the imagination. The gains of the German expedition are shadowy and distant, the losses are immediate and obvious, and it is the Dardanelles pressure which has drawn them forth.

But have we failed at the Dardanelles? It is surely too early to say. Mr. Winston Churchill has been criticised for saying that only a few miles separated us from victory. Never was criticism more carping and unintelligent. What he said was an obvious fact, as true today as then. Had he said a few weeks, or even months, criticism would be intelligible, but he said miles, which was obviously true. What he meant to convey, and what he did clearly convey, was that if we had the victory we could not be robbed of the fruits of it as the Germans were robbed of their Paris, but that the prize was in our hands the instant the success was attained. He did not underrate the formidable task. Still less would any one do so now. But we do not know the difficulties of the enemy. We cannot tell what weakening may occur or what change may come. We are ready on land and sea, and it is as true as ever that it is only a question of one successful pounce.

It is surely too early to write off the Dardanelles loss and to put it down as the one single item which should appear upon the debit side of our account, but I repeat that if there is no forcing of the strait, none the less the historian of the future may very well find that the operations have had far-reaching and fateful results.

Britain's Western Campaign.

On the military side, in our campaign of France and Flanders, great events have been so close to us and have confused us so with their successive concussions that one has to cultivate some mental detachment in order to get their proportion and their relation to each other or to the permanent values of history. So far as the British campaign is concerned, the following summary would in the main be correct:

The campaign began by defeats, honorable and inevitable, but none the less defeats, at Mons Aug. 23, and Le Cateau Aug. 26. This was followed by the victory of the Marne, Sept. 6-11, in which the honors rest with our French allies, and the drawn battle of the Aisne on Sept. 13, in which for the first time immoble lines were formed, a confession of failure upon the part of the invaders. There followed the long-drawn, scrambling action of La Bassée, Oct. 12-31, in which no result was obtained and immobility was again enforced. Simultaneously was fought the first battle of Ypres, Oct. 20-Nov. 13, in which the Germans were repelled, with very heavy losses, in their repeated attempts to capture that city.

This brought the fighting of 1914 to an end, save for the sharp fight at Festubert, Dec. 19-21, where the British sustained a reverse on the first day, which was equalized by a successful counterattack on the second.

The campaign of 1915 began with the costly British victory at Neuve Chapelle on March 10, involving the permanent capture of the village. There followed the local but intense fighting of Hill 60, which ended in a complete British victory at the time.

Continued on Page 4.

25,340 MARCH IN SUFFRAGE PARADE TO THE APPLAUSE OF 250,000 ADMIRERS; SPECTACLE RUNS ON IN THE MOONLIGHT

Actual Count of Paraders With Comptometer Was 25,340 Anti-Suffrage Count Concedes 24,629 Were In Line

[As Counted by THE TIMES.]

Women marchers	20,789
Men marchers	2,539
Women on horseback	74
145 automobiles at six persons each	870
Musicians (57 bands)	1,068
Total	25,340

A count made under the direction of anti-suffrage leaders got a total of 24,629. Last year 9,600 persons marched.

THREE HOURS IN REVIEW

New Jersey Delegation Wins the Greatest Demonstration.

LED BY WOMAN IN MOURNING

All Ages, from Seven Months to Seventy Years, Find Places in Long Line.

CHEERS FOR THE CAVALRY

Darkness Dims Beauty of Costumes as Last Ranks Pass Reviewing Stands.

The latest, biggest, and most enthusiastic of suffrage parades, and the one which, according to the leaders of the suffrage forces, will be the last ever needed to plead their cause in New York, marched up Fifth Avenue from Washington Square to Fifty-ninth Street yesterday afternoon, blazoned the whole city with the yellow of its banners, and brought out what seemed to be the larger part of the population of Manhattan Island to look at them.

The weather was cool enough to make marching comfortable, but not too cold to spoil the pleasure of the onlookers, at least during the first part of the parade. The armies of suffrage came from all the five boroughs, from across the river, and from many up-State counties. The marchers included men and women of all ages, from veterans in their seventies to babies pushed along in go-carts. While as a rule the men and women marched in separate organizations, it was not uncommon to see a family together—the suffragist husband or wife having at last won over the recalcitrant partner, and the baby in a carriage or carried papoose fashion in a basket on the back.

There were dozens of organizations in the parade. Besides the white recommended by suffrage leaders as a uniform there was a remarkable diversity of costuming. The yellow suffrage banners were interspersed with the blue, white, and orange of the city flag, the blue, white, and yellow of the Woman's Suffrage Party, and the green, white, and purple of the Woman's Political Union. And everywhere there were banners, mottoes, and placards announcing, with picturesque variety of phrasing, arguments for giving suffrage to the women.

Finished by Moonlight.

It was a long parade—begun in mid-afternoon and finished by moonlight. And while thousands had rifted away the avenue was still packed with onlookers when the men's brigade—some thousands this time in place of the valorous ninety-two who were jeered in the first of the parades only four years ago—came along just in front of the army of automobiles that ended the procession.

The parade left the square at 3 o'clock sharp and the head passed the official reviewing stand in front of the Public Library at Fifth Avenue and Forty-first Street at 3:40. It was ten minutes after seven—three hours and a half later—before the last of the automobiles crossed Forty-second Street. Mayor Mitchel, who had stood up all afternoon watching the paraders go past, had left at 6:20, but President McAneny of the Board of Aldermen and President Marks of the Borough of Manhattan, reinforced by Dudley Field Malone, were left to represent the administration to the end of the spectacle.

For all that it was the biggest suffrage parade, there was considerable diversity in the estimates of the number in it. The suffrage leaders had the names of something over 48,000 men and women who had said they would be there, rain or shine, and many who were not listed came later and got into line. The official counters for the suffragists had not reported last night to Mrs. Norman de R. Whitehouse, chairman of the parade committee of the Empire State Campaign Committee, but Police Inspector Myers, in charge of the traffic squads, estimated the number at 50,000. Chief Inspector Max Schmittberger thought there were about 35,000. Anything between that number and 60,000 was the general estimate of people who stood up for three hours and a half along the line of march and watched the files of women, usually reaching from curb to curb, sweep up the avenue.

Times Count 25,340.

But an observer for THE NEW YORK TIMES, who kept tab on the paraders with the aid of a comptometar, got the following result:

Women marchers	20,789
Men marchers	2,539
Women on horseback	74
145 automobiles at six persons each	870
Musicians (57 bands)	1,068
Total	25,340

A count made under the direction of anti-suffrage leaders got a total of 24,629.

In the last suffrage parade on May 3, 1913, 9,600 persons were in line.

Anyway, it was undoubtedly the biggest and best suffrage parade, and the

FREIGHT REFUSED BY RAIL AND SHIP

Jersey Central Railroad, Overwhelmed, Declares an Embargo for Two Weeks.

ALL OTHER LINES ARE TAXED

Southern Pacific Unable to Accept More Shipments for Its Vessels at Gulf Ports.

Munitions and food supplies for export to Europe congest every railroad and every coastwise steamship line running into this city.

The Central Railroad of New Jersey declared a two weeks' embargo against all freight, which it hopes to end next Wednesday, while the Southern Pacific Company is refusing new consignments for its vessels of the Sunset Route, both at New Orleans and Galveston. The Lehigh and the Erie are struggling to clear their sidings of the long lines of cars. The pressure on the New England railroads is enormous, for they traverse the great ammunition belt. The piers of the New York & New Haven are now surrounded by lighters on which men are working night and day to keep pace with the accumulating freight.

Although most of the railroads have issued no formal embargo, the word is passed along all the lines to the agents to hold back all the freight they can. The trouble is not due so much to the lack of cars as to the pressure at the terminals caused by recent labor troubles. About the harbor the conditions are at their worst, and the traffic managers are at their wits' ends to keep pace with the demands of shippers.

Strike Largely Responsible.

T. B. Koons, Vice President and General Freight Traffic Manager of the Central Railroad of New Jersey, said last evening that the transportation facilities for the last two weeks had been choked and that the embargo had to be declared, in order to give the road a chance to clear its terminals.

"From Easton to New York," he added, "one can see the evidences of the tremendous pressure on this road. The demand for foodstuffs alone is enormous. The bulk of the freight consists of war supplies of all kinds. The great number of engines from the Baldwin Locomotive works in Philadelphia, the heaviest kind of freight, is a big factor. Automobiles, lathes, shrapnel, shells, guns, all manner of munitions are glutting the system.

"The business was abnormally large even for perfect conditions. Then came the strike of longshoremen and the employes of contractors controlling lighterage in New York harbor. The fact that men were induced to stop work for only a few days resulted in piling up thousands of tons of material at all the freight terminals and along the water front. There are steamships enough to carry away the cargoes if we could only get the material on board.

All Roads Congested.

"That is why freight is being held back all along the line and the yards are crowded with the unloaded cars. However, we see light, and by next Wednesday the embargo will be lifted if all goes well. The labor troubles have been adjusted and the machinery is beginning to run smoothly again."

Inquiries at the yards of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company in Jersey City revealed the same state of affairs. The agent in charge said that the movement of grain and of foodstuffs toward New York had been unprecedented. Last Wednesday was the heaviest day for wheat shipments by way of Buffalo he had ever known. Elevators were filled to full capacity with the grain of the West, and there were long lines of waiting cars whose contents were yet to be lightered to the steamships.

There were at one of the East River piers of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, yesterday afternoon nine lighters on which freight was being handled all at once. The New York Central, which handles many agricultural products from the West and from up the State, is having all that it can do to keep pace with traffic. The Pennsylvania Railroad has for days been regulating the traffic along its lines with the greatest care, and last night everything was reported as moving well.

Ship Lines Refuse Freight.

The congestion is nation wide, as is shown by the conditions with which the Southern Pacific Company is struggling. W. A. Worthington, one of the Vice Presidents of the corporation, said last evening that the congestion at New Orleans and Galveston was due to several causes.

"From California and many parts of the West and South," he said, "enormous quantities of food have been sent to New Orleans and Galveston for shipment to New York. Much of this freight consists of California canned goods. The steamships of our line have been unable to take all the cargoes offered, and, therefore, at those two ports we will not accept any more freight until next Sautrday.

"The storm at Galveston last August,

Continued on Page 4.

AUGUSTA SPECIAL
Leaves New York daily 1:06 P. M., via Southern Ry., for Charlotte, Columbia, Aiken and Augusta. Dining and sleeping cars. N. Y. Office, 366 Fifth Ave.—Advt.

WOMAN IS KILLED BY FRIGHT IN RAID

Mrs. Emma Casey Faints When Police Enter Flat and Dies Later.

SEVEN HELD AS GAMBLERS

Detectives Swoop Down on Three Apartments, Alleged to be Poolrooms.

The doorbell of Miss Mary Ramsey's apartment on the second floor of 107 West 126th Street, near Lenox Avenue, rang a few minutes after 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and a woman who opened the door saw Lieutenant Dan Costigan and half a dozen men of his Gambling Squad standing in the hall. She tried to slam the door, but Costigan put his foot against it, and then entered with his men.

In the front room about thirty women who had been drinking tea sprang to their feet screaming. Instantly the place was in an uproar. Half a dozen women slipped out of their chairs to the floor in fainting fits. Others rushed for the rear rooms, the windows of which opened onto fire escapes. But they encountered more of Costigan's men, who, with grinning faces, peered in at the windows from the fire escapes up which they had climbed.

Mrs. Emma Casey of 260 West Twenty-first Street, was among the throng in what the police say was one of half a dozen flats operated in Harlem by women gamblers for members of their sex. She collapsed at the appearance of the detectives, and presently was attacked by hemmorhage. Costigan called Dr. Jennings from Harlem Hospital, and the surgeon had Mrs. Casey put to bed in a room in the flat, saying she was too ill to be moved. A few hours later Policeman Barry of the West 123d Street Station, who had been left on guard beside her, telephoned for a doctor, and Dr. Brasted hurried from Harlem Hospital. He found Mrs. Casey dead.

Long before this, however, Costigan had emptied the flat of all but Mrs. Casey and those who stayed to attend her. He made prisoners of five women and two men, the latter found in a rear room of the flat, and let the other women go after taking their names and addresses. Among them the Lieutenant said were a mother and her eighteen-year-old daughter. There were a few young women in the throng, but most of them were between 30 and 50 years old.

Many of them gave addresses in excellent neighborhoods, and Costigan said the majority seemed to be more than well-to-do. All were panic-stricken and hurried from the place as soon as Costigan released them. In the street they had to run the gantlet of a hooting, jeering crowd which had learned of the raid and which blocked the street. There were no automobiles to carry them away, although residents of the neighborhood said it was no uncommon thing to see half a dozen motors drawn up outside the building in which is Miss Ramsey's apartment.

Besides Miss Ramsey, whose real name the police say is Bodkin, the detectives arrested Miss Kate Peterson, 200 West Fourteenth Street; Miss Evelyn Littlewood, 121 West 136th Street; Miss Catherine Gettings, 711 Eighth Avenue, and Lawrence Leslie, 107 West 126th Street, and Louis Simons, 99 Second Avenue. All were charged with keeping and maintaining a gambling house, and were locked up in the West 123d Street Station, where bail was given for them later.

Evidence against the place, and against five other apartments where poker games were run and bets might be made on the races, was obtained by Mrs. Ada Brady, a former police matron, but since last January a second grade detective. She took a friend, Mrs. Mary Gartland, with her to corroborate her testimony, and yesterday Chief Magistrate McAdoo issued John and Jane Doe warrants for seven women and three men.

Those who were not found in the Ramsey flat were Mrs. Isabelle Dore of 162 West 128th Street, who is 65 years old; Margaret Smith, a maid employed by her; Mrs. Anna Stolts of 378 East 129th Street, the Bronx, and John Coleman, who gave his address as that of Mrs. Dore. Mrs. Brady took Detective Johnson to Mrs. Stolts's home, and he arrested her after he had kicked into another room and locked up there two fox terriers that attacked him. Then Detective Hughes went with Mrs. Brady to Mrs. Dore's home and arrested her, her maid, and Coleman.

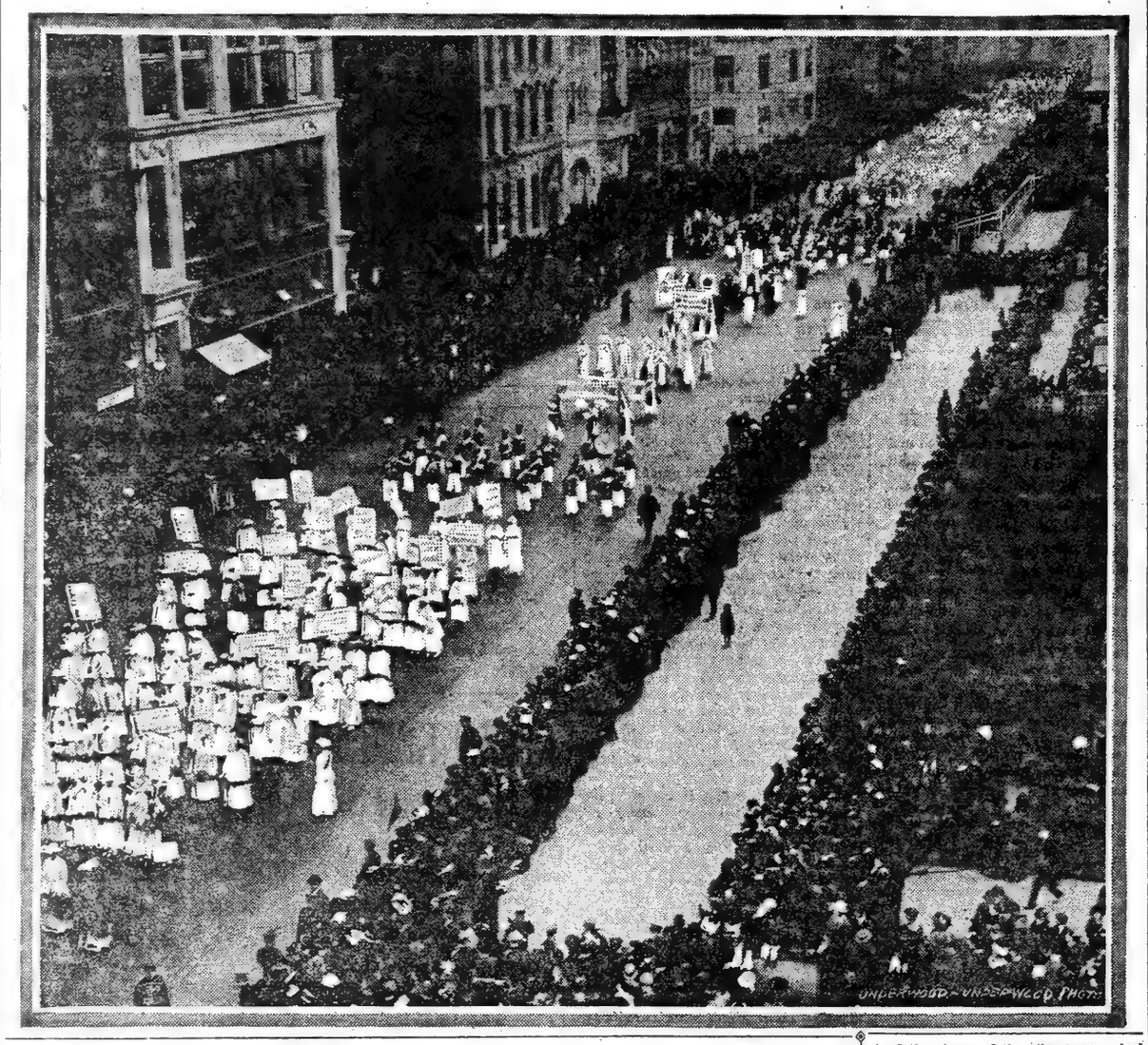
Complaints of gambling houses run by women for women have been received in anonymous letters at Police Headquarters ever since Sept. 23, and Mrs. Brady worked until ten days ago before she began to get the evidence.

According to her, the racing returns were telephoned to each flat from some central exchange that she could not locate and for which the police are still searching. It was the custom, she said, for the women to meet daily in different flats, learning at the conclusion of each afternoon or evening session where the next meeting was to be held.

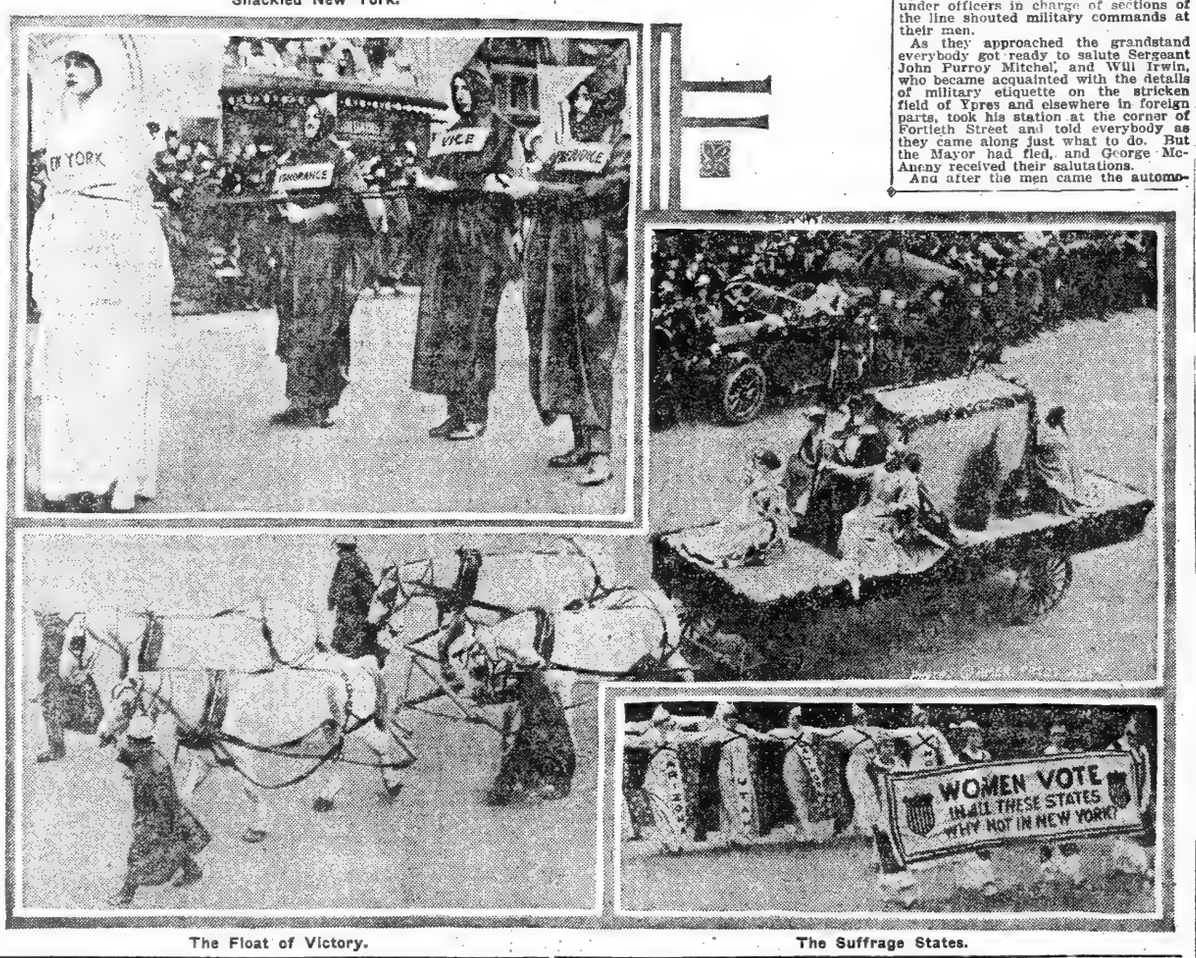
Although only three flats were entered yesterday the police believe they have the managers of all the games.

Arthur Casey, husband of the dead woman, was notified by the police and went to the 123d Street Station to care for his wife's body. He said Mrs. Casey had had heart trouble for two years, and had been warned against excitement and exertion.

Women Marching Up Fifth Avenue in Suffrage Parade.



Striking Features in the Big Parade for the Cause



The Float of Victory. The Suffrage States.

doubtedly it made a big impression on the crowds. And perhaps the thing that made the biggest impression, unless it was the sight of Dr. Anna Howard Shaw marching cheerily in disdain of the offers of automobiles made by other suffrage leaders, was the turnout of the New Jersey suffragists, who, after losing by a majority of 50,000 last week, came back with a big and determined delegation under the banner "Delayed but Not Defeated."

The crowds began to gather about Washington Square soon after midday. The bright sunshine and the bracing air combined to bring out both marchers and sightseers early. Under Washington Arch the International Woman's Suffrage Association, to which was assigned the post of honor at the head of the parade, was getting together under the protection of Troop 110 of the Manhattan Boy Scouts, part of the large force furnished by Deputy Commissioner A. G. Clarke. Down both sides of Washington Square North, along the western border of the park, in West Fourth Street, Washington Place, and Waverley Place, and in all the side streets off the lower end of the avenue the crowds were gathering under the banners of their organizations.

Long, Cold Waiting.

Hawkers selling yellow pennants, chrysanthemums of yellow paper, yellow balloons, and other suffrage emblems were everywhere, and the bustle of marchers hurrying about in search of the standards around which they were to rally kept a big force of police busy keeping the line of march clear. Down the side streets, incidentally, there was much sorrow later in the afternoon, for the parade was so long that some of the organizations did not march into the avenue from the side streets where they had mobilized till long after sundown, and there had been long hours of chilly waiting.

The College Women's League had started their band playing one-steps and, aided by a large can of coffee furnished by friends, they managed to pass the time very pleasantly, but the men who had volunteered to march for suffrage in some cases lacked the courage to stand still and shiver for suffrage, and when the Men's League, under James Leeds Laidlaw, finally swung into the parade it was found that a large percentage of its members were missing. Many had drifted away in search of firewater.

There were 1,500 policemen on duty along the line of march to handle a crowd which Chief Inspector Schmittberger estimated at 250,000. It had banked the avenue on both sides when the parade emerged from under the Washington Arch at 3 o'clock, and at every cross street the throngs pressing forward to get a view down the avenue and too many to be handled by the three or four policemen on each side of a block, had bulged out and pushed a great semi-circular mass of people toward the middle of the street. All along the curb, despite the strenuous efforts of the police, the crowds were pushing off the sidewalks and overflowing the street, and when the parade, stretching from curb to curb, swung up the avenue it was evident that there was going to be a series of collisions.

Police Autos Force Crowds Back.

Ahead of the parade went Chief Inspector Schmittberger and Inspector Myers, each in a little automobile. They drove slowly, hugging the curb, warning the police along the line that they must keep the crowds back and hurling orders at the onlookers that made them shrink back to the pavement line. Thus they kept the avenue clear for a few blocks, but by the time the parade was approaching the lower twenties the crowds were bunched thick at every cross street, and would not give way.

Then the Inspectors tried new tactics. One on each side of the street, they drove slowly along the curb. People who were in the way hastily pushed back and regained the curb, often as the front wheels of the cars were almost on their feet. Schmittberger and Myers stood up in the cars and yelled at the crowds; the police lining the curb pushed and shouted and threatened, and now and then the Inspectors got out and helped the men push back the swarming onlookers. Then they drove their cars straight at the crowds that were pushing out from the side streets—driving headlong at the mob, with a terrific clamor of horns that made their approach the more terrifying. As the cars swung sharply off and skirted the edge of the crowd the front line of the throng bent back like a piece of whalebone, and crowding them close, urging, commanding, threatening, and pushing them back, the two Inspectors managed to get the street clear from curb to curb.

The worst trouble was at Twenty-second and Twenty-sixth Streets, but all the way through the Twenties and Thirties the two little automobiles went ahead of the parade and chased the sightseers out of the line. Motor Cycle Policeman Geidel was sent ahead to warn the police lining the streets that they would have to keep the crowds back, and in the Forties and Fifties the avenue was clear.

Woman Slaps Schmittberger.

At Thirtieth Street Chief Inspector Schmittberger had to get out again and help the police at the crossing shove back the crowd. In the front rank was a woman in red, who resented the unseemly haste of the proceeding, and slapped the Chief Inspector across the face. But apparently thinking that it was woman's day anyhow, he ignored her, and she stayed in the front rank and saw the parade through to the finish.

By the time the front ranks had topped Murray Hill the avenue was kept clear by the marchers, who spread from curb to curb; but once afterward the crowd at a cross street broke through and halted the procession, and in forcing them back a motorcycle policeman ran his machine into the crowd and caused a small panic that vanished after a moment with no casualties.

At 3:40 precisely the Mayor and the other city officials in the reviewing stand rose as the front ranks of the parade passed them. It was led by a platoon of mounted police, and then came the Seventh Regiment Band. Miss Ethel Stebbins, the grand marshal, followed on foot, and then came the International Woman's Suffrage Alliance, representing suffrage organizations the world over.

Among the mottoes which they displayed prominently were "King Albert favors votes for women"; "Denver votes; why not New York?" "Reykjavik votes; why not New York?"

For America First.

The International Alliance was followed by a group of women in red, white, and blue, headed by Florence Fleming Noyes as Columbia. They carried a banner with the motto "America First." The suffrage States were represented by women in white, wearing capes lined with blue and red satin. Miss Edith Wynne Matthison represented New York, following the twelve States, where women are enfranchised.

The banner of the National Woman's Suffrage Alliance was followed by the President of the organization, Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, in the gown of a Doctor of Divinity. She drew the first outburst of general applause from the spectators, whose mood, at first the main one of raillery, began to get more serious at sight of her upright, stop and smiling face. The crowd continued to become more serious, too, as the other paraders passed by, until toward the end the spectators seemed for the most part as interested in the fate of suffrage as the paraders themselves.

The National Woman's Suffrage Association marched with clasped hands, swinging clear across the street from one curb to the other. Some of them, like many of the other organizations, had themselves girdled by a rope of evergreen garlands carried by the women on the outside of the crowd. Those who were not in costume nearly all wore the yellow sash with the inscription in black, "Votes for Women"; and the white parade hat was generally worn even by those who did not don white suits.

A line of marchers represented The Woman's Journal and Suffrage News—they wore yellow caps and aprons. Not far behind them came a big float, drawn by four gray horses, which were led by men wearing long red coats and high gray hats with red bands. On the float was Mrs. Philip Bolleau, wife and model of the illustrator, costumed as Victory; and with her, costumed as Liberty, Equality, and Justice and as the six continents in which suffrage is spreading, were nine other women who have been prominent in suffrage work.

Jersey Full of Hope.

Then followed a delegation of suffragists from Connecticut, and then New Jersey. People who had expected to see the Jersey suffragists disheartened by their last week's defeat were disillusioned, for some of their mottoes were, "Delayed, but not Defeated"; "New Jersey's Next Step—100,323"; "New Jersey's Banner Town, Rutherford—Yes, 199; No, 413." A woman in purple, bearing a pair of yellow scales, represented Justice; another in yellow personified New Jersey, her arms bound, and escorted by three black-draped figures representing Prejudice, Crooked Legislation, and Indifference.

At the head of the Woman's Political Union of New Jersey marched in full mourning its President, Mrs. Mina C. Van Winkle, whose husband died about three weeks ago.

The passage of the New Jersey contingent drew a round of cheers, and set the crowd on edge. The Jersey delegation was followed by the Press and Publicity Council of the Empire State Campaign Committee, headed by Mrs. Norman de R. Whitehouse, and bearing a banner reading: "President Wilson Wants Votes for Women."

Long Line of Teachers.

Then came the teachers' branch of the Empire State Campaign Committee, headed by its President, Miss Katherine Devereux Blake. The teachers marched sixteen abreast; most of them wore dark suits, with the yellow sashes making a flash of color straight across, and as they filled the avenue, a moving mass, it looked to the bystanders as if there were fifteen or twenty thousand of them. As a matter of fact they counted up to 3,140. One of their banners said: "You trust us with the children; trust us with the vote." After the long army of public school teachers, several divisions of whom wore cap and gown, came a body who announced themselves as "Public-Spirited Private School Teachers."

The first American flag was carried at the head of the New York State Woman's Suffrage Association by Mrs. Herbert Carpenter. In this division marched representatives from nearly all the counties in the State, Westchester and Nassau having the largest representation. After them came the Woman's Suffrage Party of Greater New York, marshaled by boroughs and forming the greater part of the parade. Manhattan came first.

It was marshaled by assembly districts, with here and there a separate organization inserted between. Hundreds of girls from the Washington Irving and Julia Richman High Schools marched under their respective banners; the Henry Street Settlement sent up a big delegation; the Equal Suffrage Committee of the Society of Friends marched under the banner of Peace and Persuasion; a round of cheers greeted the French Committee of the Woman's Suffrage Party, which marched past with a band playing the Marseillaise.

All Carried City Flags.

Of the district delegations the one which made perhaps the best showing was that of the Nineteenth Assembly District. Every woman carried a city flag, and they marched in excellent order.

In the Manhattan delegation was a blindfolded figure—Mrs. Clarence Henderson—in white, representing Justice. Her arms bound by a rope held by three men, modestly masked, who wore black, and were designated by the labels "Vice," "Ignorance," and "Prejudice." A gray-haired woman carried a placard which said "Getting there after trying forty years," and the crowd cheered vigorously.

The Women's Trades Union League, with polyglot banners, followed the Manhattan delegation, and was followed by the German-American Committee. Then came Brooklyn, headed by a line of girls dressed in the costume notable for its yellow and black striped skirt, which has become famous from the posters with which the suffragists have been advertising the election on Nov. 2. A row of girls further down the line carried parasols with the motto, "The Sun Will Shine for Us Nov. 2."

A battalion of girls from Bay Ridge, in a striking white and blue costume, made a break in the long ranks of yellow flags; a laugh was raised by a little covered wagon containing two children and decorated with the appeal, "We Want Our Mothers to Vote."

All the way through the procession at intervals were representations of the States of the Union—the suffrage States in white, the nonsuffrage States black, and Illinois, where there is partial suffrage, in a white dress with black polka dots. Such a pageant in the Brooklyn delegation was surmounted by the banner, "Make New York White."

Behind Brooklyn came the Bronx and Queens, the Patrolmen's Wives, the Letter Carriers' Wives, and Richmond. This was the last of the Woman's Suffrage Party of Greater New York.

By this time darkness had fallen and the elaborate costumes were somewhat less effective under the street lights. But that did not detract from the effect caused by the appearance of the Equal Franchise Society, headed by its President, Mrs. Howard Mansfield, and marshaled by Miss Elizabeth Burchnal.

Its members all wore white, with sashes of light blue, bearing the name of the organization in silver letters, and they marched with a splendid military formation that was by far the best of any of the organizations in the parade. After them came the College Women's League, uniformed in cap and gown, and bearing the banners of more than a dozen colleges and universities.

The women classified according to occupation were headed by a large battalion of nurses, marching under a banner with the name of Florence Nightingale. Then came doctors, dentists, lawyers, explorers, authors—there was an extraordinarily large number of authors—dancers, singers, social workers, and, finally, life-savers. They were real life-savers, too—teachers of swimming.

The public had to take the occupations of most of those in this division on trust, but not so with the singers; they marched up the avenue singing marching sons, and now and then when the procession halted to let cross-town traffic through the crowd took up the airs.

Printerettes Out in Force.

In this division marched the "printerettes"—wives, sisters, daughters, and mothers of the members of Big Six—Typographical Union 6—bearing proudly a banner which reminded the crowd that Big Six was the first to demand equal wages for equal work, and that it had taken this stand in 1869.

The Women's Political Union was next in line, marching under its banners of green, white, and purple. It had had a parade of its own over on the east side—beginning at Houston Street and Second Avenue, marching up that avenue to Twenty-second Street, and then crossing to Fifth Avenue to join the main parade.

One of its features was the suffrage van driven by Miss Mildred Taylor, drawn by two white horses decorated with the colors of the Union and preceded by the "Van Guard"—a party of women who have campaigned with Miss Taylor all Summer. There were three occupational groups here—explorers, artists, and librarians. All the bands in this division played the same air—"Democracy," the composition of Miss Agnes Stout.

After the Women's Political Union came the Men's Equal Suffrage League, commanded by its President, James Leeds Laidlaw. The men who had survived the rigors of the climate marched up the Avenue singing and cheering—many of them walked with a military carriage apparently acquired not so long ago at Plattsburg, and not a few of the under officers in charge of sections of the line shouted military commands at their men.

As they approached the grandstand everybody got ready to salute Sergeant John Furroy Mitchel, and Will Irwin, who became acquainted with the details of military etiquette on the stricken field of Ypres and elsewhere in foreign parts, took his station at the corner of Fortieth Street and told everybody as they came along just what to do. But the Mayor had fled, and George McAneny received their salutations.

And after the men came the automobiles, six abreast, carrying the suffrage enthusiasts who were too sick to walk—most of them, judging from the appearance of some of those [illegible]. The parade went on to the Plaza. As its leading ranks reached the opening at the corner of the parks the girls representing Liberty and the enfranchised States grouped themselves around the fountain, while fifteen bands in unison played "The Star-Spangled Banner." Then the procession moved on and broke up at Sixty-first and Sixty-second Streets.

AS WOMEN SAW THE PARADE.

Proud of Numbers and Beauty and Good Effect on Crowd.

The suffrage women drew a long breath of satisfaction last night. The big parade had been a success in effect and numbers and beauty, and they felt that it would never again be necessary to make another such demonstration to show that the women were really in earnest in their desire to vote.

They also asked if the city fathers would ever again be willing to sit three and one-half hours on a chilly day, or even on a pleasant one, to look at such another demonstration. Its length and comprehensiveness was a surprise even to the women themselves.

At 8 o'clock Dr. Katharine Bement Davis and her civil service girls were standing ready to march at one of the side streets a few blocks above Washington Square. At 6 o'clock they had been ten minutes on the way, and had reached Twenty-second Street. It was so with all the later divisions. They had stood in the chill wind for hours, and they marched with more vigor than the women who had gone long before.

The women had predicted when the enrollments began to grow that the head of the parade would be disbanded before the last divisions started. The same is true that the women on a float in one of the first divisions reached Fifty-ninth Street, returned to Washington Square, where they donned their street garb at the house of Mrs. Philip Lydig, took a taxicab, and returned to the Plaza, and had then an hour and a half of the parade to watch.

Every Rank Represented.

It was not only pride in the showing they made to the voters that rejoiced the leaders, but the great solidarity among women which the parade showed. There were women of every age in it, and little children, some of them in their mothers' arms; there were women of every rank of society, every political and religious belief, every art, profession, and trade, and they were all joining hands in their desire for citizenship.

The New Jersey women made a great impression upon the spectators, and they also impressed the other women marchers. They represented the suffrage spirit. They had gone through defeat and come out of it unscathed.

Another feature of the parade which appealed was a fine Junoesque woman of the finest mother type holding to her breast a big baby boy. He was such a boy as a mother of that type would give to the world, but a heavy burden for weaker arms. She was in the group of the labor women with their red badges, which made a picturesque feature among the marchers, though they came late in the afternoon just as darkness was falling. They had waited hours, and the mother and child with them, but she marched every step of the way with her baby, cheered on every hand.

There were other babies in the parade in their mother's arms, and several pushed in carriages. It was expected that a large number would be out, but the cold winds undoubtedly prevented.

The greatest number of children in one body were in the children's auto van of the Woman Suffrage Party. Rose O'Neill decorated the van for the occasion, and the warmest-looking baby in the whole parade—and none of them looked cold—was the big Kewpie which swung from the front of the van dressed in cold breezes and nothing else.

The most splendid division of the parade, the women thought, and probably the spectators, represented the States where women vote. They were represented by a group of fine-looking young women of the Boadicea type, or perhaps that was suggested by their close-fitting, rather warlike, headdresses of gold. The name of each State was in a panel running lengthwise down the front of the costume; the inner part of the cape-like garment that was worn showed the stars and colors of the United States flag; they wore golden sandals on their feet, and, with their hands extended on each other's arms, there was something fine and free about them as they swung along.

Spectators Respectful.

There was little outside excitement in the parade. The spectators were universally respectful. There was comparatively little applause, but dots of suffrage yellow were to be seen here and there all along the route of the march. There were no unpleasant demonstrations.

A great effort had been made to make the parade dignified. Even Uncle Sam, who was to have been a feature with Miss Columbia, was omitted at the last moment for fear there might me something grotesque in the representation. There were not as many handbags in the parade as their have been in previous ones. There were a half a dozen or more which seemed to be in one division. But in the others the women found other places to tuck away their handkerchiefs and their carfare for returning home. One woman carried a camp stool. There were many others among those who had long waits who wished that they had.

MEN MARCHERS WERE BRAVE.

Stood in Cold Four Hours—Then Traffic Broke Their Ranks.

Afar off a band struck up "Tip Top Tipperary Mary" and James Leeds Laidlaw, President of the Men's League for Woman Suffrage, on the back of a very restless horse, gave the order that brought the male paraders from East Thirteenth Street into Fifth Avenue and the line of march. It was nearly 6 o'clock. The electric lights were on along the avenue and only the automobile section of the parade was waiting to pass into the line.

It had been a time to test the loyalty of the 2,000 or more men who answered the call to parade. Since 2 o'clock a majority of them had been standing in Thirteenth Street waiting for the signal that was to set them into motion. The band ahead of the men's division struck up as the head of the line of marchers swung from the side street. It had been intended that the men at this point should lustily sing, to the tune of "John Brown's Body,"

We will vote for Suffrage,
We will vote for Suffrage,
On next Election Day.

The marchers sang, but not with lusty voices, and the song was almost drowned out by the universal cry of "We're off at last." However, the song was not abandoned, and more than once on the march it swelled out with vigor.

Many Mottoes on Banners.

Beside the banners of the various organizations represented in line, there were banners at intervals upon which were inscribed sentiments that would appeal to the voter. Here was one: "The home is the bulwark of the nation. Give it two votes instead of one." Well up in the line was this: "Be real sports and let them vote."

Another was inscribed: "We trust our women. Do you?"

Upon another banner was: "A vote for suffrage is a vote for justice."

Upon a great blue banner carried outspread by a score of men was inscribed in yellow letters: "Vote for woman suffrage in the State of New York."

During the long wait the bands played well-known airs at frequent intervals and the men danced to keep themselves warm. By the time word came to move the lines had been formed and broken up a dozen or more times. Time after time false alarms sent the men running from all directions to their places in the ranks. Finally the cry was raised so often that it was not heeded. In consequence, when the time really came to go forward there was a wild scramble upon the part of those who had left their places, and this caused some confusion, but all was soon straightened out.

By this time, however, the men had become acquainted with those about them, and a sort of afternoon reception was being held upon the street. The marchers discussed everything from politics to the war in Europe, the latter apparently being the favorite topic. When they were not discussing things in general the members of the league were singing. They sang solos and in chorus.

Every man in the long line wore a yellow chrysanthemum in his buttonhole and was armed with either a yellow or a blue suffrage pennant.

Controller in First Line.

There were about 2,500 men in the line. Ahead rode Colonel Frederick S. Greene, Chief Marshal, and the valiant marchers in the first rank were Controller Prendergast, Supreme Court Justice Guy, Judge Wadham, Herbert Parsons, Everett Colby, Robert Underwood Johnson, Immigration Commissioner Frederic C. Howe, Tenement House Commissioner Murphy, and Oswald G. Villard.

It was planned to have a company composed of veterans who had marched in 1911, but when some 200 had claimed the honor of having taken part in that first march the Captains gave up. Among those who captained the various companies were George Middleton, George Creel, Will Irwin, William W. Mackay, and Dr. Allen McCurdy.

Behind the first company marched two dozen men each holding the side of an outspread American flag. Behind these color bearers walked men of all occupations. A body of white-coated milk wagon drivers of the Sheffield Farms Company kept sending up their cry, "We want a union! We want a union!" and back of them came a group of college and university men who at intervals broke into the unintelligible cries of their particular alma maters.

There was more respect shown for the men marchers as well as for the women by those on the sidewalks than at previous parades. This was shown when the head of the Men's League got fairly into stride in Fifth Avenue. The veterans who had marched in the days when the men were saluted as "Lizzie" sensed the change, and saw in it an outward effect of the fight women have been making for the right to vote. There were many—mostly very young working girls and men, also very young—who glibly saluted the men and mildly jeered as they went along, but compared to other days this was of small account.

Halted Often By Traffic.

It took the central body of the men's division just forty minutes to reach Twenty-third Street. Stops were frequent as the lines were halted to allow traffic across town to pass. By the time Twenty-third Street was reached the men were entirely cut off from the front section, where a band was merrily playing a marching air.

At Thirty-fourth Street even the faint strains of this band could no longer be heard. The same thing happened with the division that brought up the rear. This became separated from the detachment ahead, and soon such a distance intervened that all chance of "catching up" was lost. Fortunately this section had a band to cheer it along the way.

Shut off from music before and behind the unfortunate central division stumbled along, keeping step to the shouts of "Right, Left, Right, Left," as best it could. Some kept no step at all. In this division marched William N. Loew, 70 years old, a veteran of the civil war, who kept stimulating the men to military performance with command and warning of "right dress." Mr. Loew was one of the oldest men in line, if not the oldest.

Ahead marched his daughter, Mrs. Rosalie Loew Whitney, wife of the Secretary of the Public Service Commission, and further ahead and commanding a company of her own marched his granddaughter, Mrs. H. A. Coverlat. Mr. Loew was very happy and very enthusiastic, and said so. A conspicuous figure in the division was Percy Richards, a singer with a fad of going without his hat and coat. He looked cold, but said he was not.

The crowd that lined the sidewalk cheered the men at Twenty-second Street and gave a Chautauqua salute. "Hurrah for the men!" shouted a stout woman who stood under a street lamp waving two suffragette flags. As she repeated her cry the crowd took it up, and for a block each way ran the cry "Hurrah for the men!" Down the line the college men caught it and turned their college cries loose. This pleased the spectators, and the "hurrah" grew in volume, and so did the college yells. When the order came to march again both sides were still shouting.

Dared to March for $1.

After crossing Twenty-third Street the delay had opened such a gap in the ranks that the men in the rear section had to run two blocks to catch up with those ahead. Three times on the march they had to double quick and this pleased the crowds greatly. All sorts of good-natured advice was shouted and some of the stout marchers were guyed in the most personal way.

"Look who's here!" shouted a tall thin man at Twenty-sixth Street. "Look who's here!" he kept repeating in a voice that could have been used for a fog warning. For a long time he kept this up and varied it with more or less good-natured chaff that caught the fancy of both the marchers and spectators.

Two young women stood near a corner and argued loudly whether one of them would be willing to march if the other gave her a dollar. That they were not suffragists was apparent.

"I'll bet you would not go if I gave you a dollar," insisted one.

"Yes, I would. Try me and see," replied the venturesome one.

Opposite the pair and within a few feet of them there came to halt a distinguished-looking man with a Votes-for-Women badge pinned upon his coat. He listened for a second or two and taking from his pocket a dollar bill smoothed it out and advanced to the two young women.

"You may march with me," he said gravely, holding out the bill to the girl who would not take a dare. She would not accept the offer, but stepped back into the now laughing crowd with a very red face.

"Now will you be good," said her companion and a policeman laughed.

"The offer was made in good faith," said the distinguished looking marcher gravely as he stepped along briskly.

At Twenty-ninth Street the line halted and the traffic policemen let through the crosstown traffic. From the seat of a truck a driver looked down upon the marchers with good humored contempt.

"You guys ought to be home, scrubbing the floors," he announced.

The men shouted back an answer, but the truck and its driver had passed on.

Found Reviewing Stand Bare.

It was 6:45 o'clock when the central section of the Men's League passed before the grandstand. Word had been passed along to be sure and salute in passing the stand, but by the time the main body of men reached the stand it was apparently deserted except for a few women defying the chill wind. The marchers, however, saluted just the same.

On the way to the stand the men had to make another run to close up the gap in their ranks. This time they had to run over a block, and this was too much for Mr. Loew. He droped back into the extremely rear ranks.

If the men needed a reward for the long wait and the bandless march it came after crossing Forty-second Street. Here were most of the women who had already completed the march. They stood on both sides of the street and waved flags and cheered the men.

The men reached the disbanding point in East Sixty-first Street at 7:15 P. M.

"From every standpoint this has been the most successful parade ever held here in behalf of the cause," said Captain Middleton after the dismissal order had been given. "Even those who had the affair in charge had no idea of the number of men and women who were going to turn out. The defeat in New Jersey has only spurred the women to greater effort in this and in other States. It is worthy of note that after the defeat in New Jersey the enrollment in the Men's League for the parade doubled. Every one who has had anything to do with the parade is much encouraged."

SUFFRAGE FIGHT ON IN PENNSYLVANIA

Advocates for Amendment Claim Majority at Polls Nov. 2, While Antis Predict Defeat.

FEWER WOMEN INTERESTED

Activity in the Contest Does Not Compare with That in New Jersey—Liberty Bell Featured.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 23.—With the final test at the polls only ten days off, the fight for and against the enfranchisement of women in Pennsylvania is now at its height. Pennsylvania has thrice the population of the neighboring State of New Jersey, where woman suffrage went down to defeat last Tuesday. Of women who have attained voting age, and for that reason should be vitally interested and presumably active if they coveted the right to vote, there are more than thrice as many in Pennsylvania than there are in New Jersey, and yet a day given over wholly to observation of developments in the suffrage struggle in this the biggest and the busiest city in Pennsylvania had failed to disclose anything to approximate the activities that marked the finish of the suffrage struggle in New Jersey.

There are fewer women in Pennsylvania actually interested in suffrage than there were in the smaller State of New Jersey. There are fewer women interested in the fight against woman suffrage here, too, than there were in New Jersey. This the antis of Pennsylvania freely admit, following up their admission with the explanation that they regard their case as safe with the jury of men voters that will hand down the verdict at the polls on Nov. 2.

Neither in the suffrage headquarters here nor in the headquarters of the antis was it possible for the correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES to elicit any information to show the number of women actually enrolled on either side of the struggle. In the headquarters of the Woman Suffrage Association of Pennsylvania a young woman declared that there were "thousands" on the membership roll. In the headquarters of the antis the male campaign manager stated that they did not care to give out any information which might prove useful to the enemy.

On the admission of ardent workers in the suffrage campaign the woman suffrage issue has not made as strong an appeal to the women of Pennsylvania as it has in either New Jersey or in the State of New York. Mrs. George A. Piersol, who is at the head of the Philadelphia branch of the Woman Suffrage Association, in discussing this feature with THE TIMES correspondent, said that she had found the men much more responsive than the women.

"The men are much more ready to understand what we are aiming at than the women," said Mrs. Piersol. "Again and again when we ask women how they stand on this vital question, we get a reply something like this: 'I am on the fence, but my husband believes in it and is going to vote for it.'

"It is hard to have women fail to appreciate what we are trying to do for them, but it is perhaps only natural, after all, that, shut from contact with life as most of them have been, they should be slow in waking up to the importance of this issue. It is almost comforting, in view of it, to know that the men will have exclusive say at the polls on Nov. 2."

"Do you xpect to win?" Mrs. Piersol was asked.

"We hope to win," said the suffragette leader.

There are seventy-six counties in Pennsylvania. Early in the campaign the apathy among the voters with regard to woman suffrage in remote localities was most marked. It takes something to stir people in the backwoods of Pennsylvania. The woman suffrage workers decided to try. It was in this thought that the replica of the Liberty Bell—the real article is away on a visit to the Panama-Pacific Fair—had its origin. The women went to Troy to have it made. It is an exact copy.

They call it the justice bell and it has just completed a long journey through the rural counties in western and northern Pennsylvania, attended by suffrage orators, who claim that the bell, though silent, had sounded a tocsin which attracted crowds and aroused interest and helped to point a lesson which will lead to a veritable uprising among the men voters in rural districts in favor of the movement.

Mrs. Roessing, President of the Woman Suffrage Association, before leaving for her Harrisburg home today made the hopeful prediction that the woman suffrage amendment would win.

The anti-suffrage leaders do not hesitate to say that the suffrage amendment will be beaten by not less than 70,000; Mrs. Horace Brock, President of the Pennsylvania League for Opposed to Woman Suffrage, puts the majority at a much larger figure.

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SIMON DENOUNCES CAVELL EXECUTION

Home Secretary Says England Never Imposed the Death Sentence on Women Spies.

TRY THEM IN CIVIL COURTS

Women Prisoners Are Never Court-Martialed, but Have Full Legal Privileges.

MRS. CAVELL IS BRAVE

Sustained in Her Grief by Pride in Her Daughter's Heroic End—"Cavell Day" Proposed.

LONDON, Oct. 23.—Sir John A. Simon, British Home Secretary and former Attorney General, in the course of an interview today, declared that the fate of Edith Cavell, executed by the German authorities at Brussels, had, and could have, no parallel in the records of Great Britain's treatment of persons accused of military offenses.

Even in cases of clearly proved espionage, Great Britain has, according to the Home Secretary, meted out to women no sentences of death.

"No woman," said he, "who has been tried for any military offence in this country has suffered the death penalty since the war began, or has ever been sentenced to death. In this country a woman, whatever her nationality, is always tried by a civil court."

The Home Secretary explained that evident differences existed in conditions in Belgium and in conditions in England, and that in occupied territory like Belgium the administration of the law was expected to be slightly different.

"But," he continued, "the Cavell case was not some sudden discovery calling for a drumhead court martial on the field of battle. This was Brussels, where the Germans claim to have established an orderly Government comparable with their Government at home and have appointed there a Civil Governor."

Asked regarding the method of dealing with military accusations against women in England, the Home Secretary replied:

"In the first place the accused person is brought before a tribunal which holds a preliminary inquiry, taking a summary of the evidence. The accused is always assisted by a lawyer, and a complete record of the evidence, oral and documentary, is given to the accused, who is then allowed an interval to prepare for defense.

"If the accused is a woman the trial always takes places before a civil tribunal; if a man, he has the right to claim trial before a civil court, instead of by court martial, if he is a British subject. At the trial, whether military or civil, the lawyers for the defense have the same opportunities given the accused in the ordinary course of peace times."

Sir John said that there had been no cases in England precisely similar to that of Miss Cavell, but in cases of espionage, where the proof of guilt was indubitable and overwhelming, the same traditional privileges were allowed the accused.

Ten Years for a German Woman.

"In the last case involving a woman in this country," he said, "the offender was of German birth, though technically the subject of another country, owing to marriage. She was acting in association with a male spy, and was detected traveling to various points, in order to collect information about the navy defenses. The evidence against her was overwhelming, and did not depend solely on witnessing, but also on documents in her possession and letters written by her and her associate.

"Going through the preliminary procedure as previously described, she was tried in September by three civil Judges of our High Court and a jury, and was convicted, not of harboring German soldiers, but of deliberate, persistent spying for the purpose of providing the enemy with important information. Her male companion was condemned to death. She was sentenced to ten years' imprisonment."

Sir John explained that in addition to the privileges for an adequate defense already mentioned, an opportunity was always given for reconsidering sentence. In the case of a court-martial, reconsideration always took place in a civil court. In such a case as that mentioned, the condemned person had the privilege of appealing to a court of criminal appeal, and of demanding consideration of her case by the Home Secretary, who would advise as to the prerogative of mercy. In the particlar case referred to the woman did not appeal.

The Home Secretary was asked what cognisance was taken by the British Government of inquiries by neutral diplomats in this country in connection with trials for espionage or similar offenses. To this he replied:

"In any case when the accused claimed to have connection with a neutral country we have not waited for application to be made to us. We have thought it right to give the neutral embassy information of the arrest. It has happened that in several cases the accused was carrying what he alleged to be a United States passport. In such cases, as in others, the American Embassy has been consulted, and solicitors, as counsel for the defense, have been retained, with the embassy's approval."

In answer to a question as to whether execution could in Great Britain follow sentence as quickly as in the recent case in Belgium, the Home Secretary said:

No Precipitate Executions.

"Execution never follows sentence here without a proper interval. Indeed, there was a case not long ago when on the eve of execution postponement was requested in order that some further representations could be considered. Sentence was postponed for a week, and the whole case was reviewed in the light of the new material.

"In a case now pending the accused says he wishes to call evidence from the other side of the world. We do not know whether the evidence will be helpful, but we have postponed final trial from August to December.

[This is perhaps a reference to the case of Kenneth Triest, the young Princeton student held in England on a charge of espionage.]

"Mind you, I am not claiming any credit for the British Government for our procedure. There is nothing unusual, to my mind, in taking care that accused persons have the fullest opportunity for their defence.

"The thing which strikes Englishmen familiar with our procedure as most incredible in the Cavell case is the calculated indifference with which the inquiries of the American and Spanish Ministers were treated. If the excuse is suggested that in war time severe or harsh measures have to be taken, our own experience is enough to show that it is possible to combine regard for the rights of the accused and respect for humane considerations with effective punishment of hostile offenses of the most serious kind.

"It would have seemed impossible for the Germans to have done anything to increase the horror they have produced by their behavior in Belgium; it would have seemed impossible also for them to have done anything which could cement more closely the bond of sympathy between England and the Belgian population. But they have accomplished both seeming impossibilities by one horrible act of brutality."

TO APPOINT A "CAVELL DAY."

Nationwide Tribute Planned—Asquith Will Attend Services.

LONDON, Oct. 23.—The National Liberal Club is initiating a movement for the setting aside of a day to be known as "Cavell Day," on which the nation collectively will pay homage to the memory of Miss Cavell.

The memorial service next Friday, which was meant to be an unobtrusive tribute to Miss Cavell, is developing national proportions. Premier Asquith and other members of the Cabinet have announced their intention of being present at St. Paul's Cathedral, and public bodies and the leading hospitals throughout the country will send delegations.

MISS CAVELL'S MOTHER PROUD IN HER GRIEF

Comforted by the Thought That Her Daughter Died a Martyr.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Sunday, Oct. 24.—The aged mother of Miss Edith Cavell has received a letter of condolence from Queen Alexandra and a telegram from Sir Edward Grey, in which the Foreign Minister says: "She has died, as she lived, devoted to the service of her country."

According to The Weekly Dispatch, Mrs. Cavell said to a friend who had remarked that pride in the possession of such a daughter ought to outweigh her grief:

"Yes, as you say, my daughter has died the death of a martyr, and that thought is sustaining and certainly does make me proud; but I am also a mother, with a mother's feelings, and, for all my pride in my daughter's heroism, I cannot halp feeling sorely grieved."

Bertha Bennett Burleigh, daughter of the famous war correspondent, who met Miss Cavell when in Belgium in the early days of the war, says in The Weekly Dispatch:

"My mind is so crowded with memories of my exciting experiences among the Germans—three or four times I was in great danger of my life—that I cannot remember much that she said to me in her actual words; but these words I have never forgotten, nor the great force with which she said them: 'We are prepared to do all we can to help them to recover from their wounds; but to be their jailers—never!'

"She was referring to an order which had just been issued by Governor von Buttwitz, stating six buildings which alone were to be recognized as hospitals or ambulances. She explained to me that the nurses, including herself, had refused to give an undertaking that they would also act as guards of their wounded. This means that she was not guilty of any sort of bad faith in doing whatever she could for the wounded, even to the extent of helping them to get away from the control of the German brutes. Certainly it was not for lack of the sharpest possible watchfulness that men were smuggled out of the country. Guards were stationed outside every hospital."

GIRL SHOT GERMAN SNIPERS.

German Newspaper's Charge Contradicted by British.

BERLIN, Oct. 23, (by Wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—An article appears in the Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung today under the heading, "English Press Confessions." This newspaper, as quoted by the Overseas News Agency, says:

"The Manchester Guardian published an editorial on Oct. 18 about the heroic deeds of a French girl, which were certified by a British officer. This girl shot with a revolver from behind two German soldiers who could not be reached by the British.

"The Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung observes that this deed was contrary to the laws of war, but was glorified by the French and English press. If this girl had been taken by our troops and tried by process of law, the English press would never stop talking about the barbarous ways of the Germans in making war, just as it is doing now because an Englishwoman in Belgium who was found guilty of treason has been executed."

LONDON, Oct. 23.—The article referred to by the Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung in its comment on the case of Miss Edith Cavell, published in The Manchester Guardian, said that a French girl of 17 years had performed an act of heroism in a village captured by the British. According to this account, she helped to care for wounded soldiers who had been placed in a cellar.

The Guardian said that German snipers fired on this improvised hospital, and that the girl, taking a revolver from a wounded British officer, climbed out of the cellar and shot the snipers.

QUICK WORK SAVED COUNTESS

Wilson's Sunday Cable Prevented Her Execution on Monday.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Oct. 23.—In connection with the Kaiser's pardoning the Countess de Belleville and Mlle. Thulier, it is learned here that Ambassador Sharp cabled President Wilson late Saturday asking him to intercede on the request of Mme. Waldeck-Rousseau, who is a relative of Mlle. Thulier. President Wilson received the message Sunday morning, and, it is said, cabled the Kaiser in time to stop the execution on Monday.

The Pope and the King of Spain telegraphed the Kaiser similar appeals.

OFFSETS TO CAVELL KILLING.

Germania Herold Finds Them in Alleged British Atrocities.

Special to The New York Times.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 23.—The Germania Herold of this city, in commenting on the execution of Miss Edith Cavell, says:

"If she was really of such extraordinary intelligence, she must also have been clear in her own mind as to the terrible danger in which she placed herself by using her beautiful profession as a nurse as a cover for hostile acts against the country which is conducting the Government in Belgian. One may have any opinion about her method of acting; one may even feel a certain measure of sympathy for the fearless and patriotic Englishwoman who risked her life in order to help her fatherland. No doubt it was very hard also for the German court martial to render the sentence of death. But it was an iron necessity.

"The German officer is accustomed to suppress his personal feelings when it is a matter of fulfilling an imperative duty. A court martial may take no regard of the person of any one who is guilty of the transgression of which this Englishwoman was accused; such a one is doomed to death, no matter of what sex. And all the English hypocrisy is needed precisely now, when members of the English navy, through the testimony of impartial Americans, are charged with brutal murder of helpless German seamen, to raise such an outcry about the execution of this Edith Cavell, who, at the moment in which she committed the fateful act, must have known quite well that she had forfeited her life in case she were caught."

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, Oct. 23.—The comment of the Wächter und Anzeiger on the execution of Miss Cavell is as follows:

"Miss Cavell was a British subject on Belgian soil under German government. Professing to be a charity worker, she insisted on abusing the privileges of this calling to do recruiting work for the ranks which deal death to German soldiers. She was a belligerent of her own volition, trying to do as much harm to Germany as possible, and feeling herself protected by being a nurse and a woman. Prison punishment dealt out to Belgian women for the same offense, did not deter her. The work continued. The German authorities had to stop it, in duty to their own men's lives. It had to be done by sternest punishment, after the milder forms had proved unsuccessful. British women should not go to foreign territory under German rule in war time to conduct war in their own way against Germany. Their place is inside their own lines."

Jusserand Thanks Lansing.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.—Ambassador Jusserand of France today formally thanked Secretary Lnsing for having successfully interceded on behalf of the two nurses, Countess de Belleville and Mlle. Thulier, condemned to death for violation of the military regulations in Belgium. Ambassador Gerard mde a personal appeal on President Wilson's instructions to Emperor William on behalf of the two nurses and saved their lives.

HIGHEST CASH PRICE PAID FOR
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DEATH'S TRIANGLE IN RUSSIAN POLAND

J. O'Donnell Bennett Describes the Desolation Thirty Miles West of Warsaw.

MANY PLACES OBLITERATED

Fine Trenches, Built to Last for Long, Abandoned by the Russians.

PEOPLE ARE COMING BACK

Cheerful if Home Consists Only of Half a Chimney, a Brick Stove, and Trees Around the Ruins.

By JAMES O'DONNELL BENNETT.

SOCHACZEW, Russia, Sept. 25.—On a bright Autumn day I fared by roundabout ways thirty miles to the west of Warsaw and found myself back in the "triangle of death," where I used to watch the field sieges last Winter.

The triangle of death is empty now, but more deathlike than it was when men were dying there every hour. The fields were white then. Now they are yellow and rank with weeds, for there was no planting in the triangle of death last Spring. The whole region is very silent. It is difficult to convey an impression of the desolation, the loneliness, the stillness that brood over the scene. And yet, perhaps, I can convey it:

It is as if the land were a human being that had been fearfully beaten and left for dead.

This grim six months' work is done, and the work that shall make the plain smile again has not been begun. An occasional party of refugees is the only sign of life along the broad roads.

The triangle of death is tipped on the north by the considerable town of Sochaczew, (population about 10,000,) on the south by Skierniewice, (12,000,) and at its apex on the west by Lowicz, (15,000). Its base is the twenty-mile line running north and a little east from Skierniewice to Sochaczew. The three points—Sochaczew, Skierniewice, and Lowicz—are important both in peace and war, and they remain so in the present deathly quiet which is neither peace nor war, but "occupation." Hence they are well garrisoned with troops and are the centres of considerable forwarding activity.

But within the triangle of death there is not much left that is worth guarding. Its area—bounded by the twenty-mile line on the east, the fourteen-mile line on the northwest, and the twelve-and-one-half-mile line on the southwest—never comprehended anything but farms and sparse hamlets, and before the war there was hardly a less interesting region in Polish Russia. On this country-side there was nought to arrest the attention or touch the imagination of the traveler except the little town of Zelazowawola, where Chopin was born, and the truth is that that place lies a little outside the triangle.

On the Rawka-Bzura Line.

But now this is historic ground and I was glad to get back to it, though the hours spent in it have been sad ones.

For I am again on the old Rawka-Bzura line which held for more than six months—from Christmas time until late in July—until finally the Russians, threatened by Hindenburg on the north and threatened in their rear by Mackensen on the south, fell back to their Blonie line, where, with the unwearied optimism that makes them like any place in Russia where the Germans allow them to tarry, they declared they would stay till doomsday and that Warsaw might consider itself safe as long as that. This, they added, was "our real line."

Well, I was in those trenches of the abandoned Blonie line yesterday, and better ones I never saw. Of massive log construction, and reinforced by great transverse timbers, they show no sign of falling in despite Autumn rains, and they will stand for several years. Determined men could certainly have made a brilliant resistance there. But there was no brilliant resistance in front of Warsaw. By bombardment and by the threat of envelopment the Germans simply shouldered the Russians out.

This beautiful Blonie line, which was to have held till doomsday, held about two weeks. It is exactly half way between Sochaczew and the centre of Warsaw, and behind it is still another line of admirably constructed trenches which cut deep into the plain just in front of the western environs of the town. Those trenches were never stormed. The Germans found them empty when they came up to them.

Between the triangle of death and Warsaw the devastation is terrible, for in that tract it was not a case of leisurely field sieges, but of a swift advance, which hurled back and knocked down everything that stood in its way. The fine town of Grodzisk, which lies between five and six miles straight south of the town of Blonie, where the Blonie line centred, was fearfully shattered, and dozens of tiny hamlets in that part of the plain are simply obliterated. Many and many a one I have passed that has only a single wall of a single chimney left to mark its site. The rest is just a crumble of brick. At one such place I stopped. The farmer, his wife, his mother, and his four children had come back home.

Home was half a chimney, a brick stove at the base of the chimney, the trees around the ruins, and the fence inclosing the little plot of ground. The rest was the wide sky. [Deleted by censor.] But the baby was flourishing and gurgling, the mother was proud, and the pot was boiling.

The whole family were puttering about over bits of cooking and washing. One gathered sticks, one fed the fire, one stirred the pot, one sorted bricks, one shooed the flies off the baby. All were disgustingly dirty, which they could not help, and all were doing the best they could under conditions that made any kind of effort heroic. Commiseration did not seem to be the required note, nor even appropriate, but pfennigs and chocolate were thankfully accepted, especially by the baby, who tried to swallow the first, and did swallow the second.

Rebuilding Ruined Bridges.

Dire as is the ruin I encounter everywhere, I also behold heartening signs of rehabilitation. All over the Warsovian plain—on the Vistula, on the Narew, on the Bug, on the Bzura, and on the Rawka—bridges are down, but bridges are building. The work goes on days, night, and Sundays, and sometimes it comprises the raising and readjusting of the tremendous spans of steel bridges, sometimes the construction of new timber bridges, and sometimes both simaneously; for at many points the carpenters have not quite finished the planking of a new timber bridge before the ironworkers have brought their derricks and furnaces and sledges into play on the twisted girders of a steel structure. (Deleted by censor.) It involves the transportation from Germany of enormous quantities of material, and what with the motley array of cars, the various uniforms, the workmen's camps, the sidetracks and the switch yards, it looks as if a circus had been strewn all the way from Lowicz to Brest Litovsk and beyond. There are long stringe of the little brown Belgian third class passenger cars, and hundreds of green freight cars with the Belgian lion and the words "Etat Belgique" painted on them and lettered with the names of Louvain, Ghent, and Bruges. Most of them are loaded with steel and timber for bridge building and track laying, but some of them you can see rows upon rows of the wicker baskets that hold 15-centimeter shells. To such uses has the rolling stock of the Belgian State railways come.

Sees No Starving Peasants.

Over on the westerly side of the triangle of death, at Lowicz, where I spent my shuddering New Year's Eve in a room without a pane of glass in it and was later quartered during some wonderful days with the Czernelowski family, I see again the bombers of Sochaczew, the ancient abbey church, but where the icy wind used to sweep in from the bleak plain I catch now the bright red of heavily hung apple trees. That did not indicate the presence of a starving peasantry to me, but then I have only seen the region north and heard passionate harangues about it in New York and Chicago.

Beyond the borders of the triangle of death the landscape is a dreary monotone of roofless churches, shattered villages, dismantled and destroyed factories, bridges blown apart and tracks torn up; within its border lies dead man's land—just miles of crumbling trenches and rusty barbwire entanglements and lonely graves and tracts of pine wood blasted by fire.

It's a strange thing that I was glad to get back here, and when I tried to think out why that was I decided that it must be because in a kind of crazy way I had been happy here—happy with excitement—for when I last traversed these fields they were not dreary or lonely, but throbbing and blazing with great fighting in a world-shaking cause, and life was very big. Down there to the south at Bolimow the Austrian guns were roaring all day and half of the night, and the ammunition carts were streaming out from Lowicz, and the flyers were circling far above in the wintry sky and flinging out their smoke signals like pretty banners.

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FRENCH JOIN SERBS; PARIS LIFTS VEIL

Continued from Page 1.

miles south of Shabatz on the Save, to the Serbian lines east of the Morava and about twenty-five miles south of the Danube, the Austro-German armies are attacking the strong Serbian defenses, and Berlin claims some success in these operations.

For the Bulgarians, the capture of the fortified City of Negotin, in Northeast Serbia, is claimed by Berlin. The same report shows the Serbians are attempting an advance southeast of Pirot, along the Belgrade-Nish-Sofia railroad.

The official statement of the German War Office says:

At Vishegrad (Herzegovina) we forced a passage across the Drina and the enemy was driven from the heights south of this place.

The army of General von Kövess stormed the enemy's positions between Lukavika and Kosmai mountain, twenty-five miles southeast of Belgrade.)

The army of General von Gallwitz has driven the enemy across the Jasenica, east of Palanka, and has thrown the Serbians east of the Morava out of their positions on the Alexandrova-Orbyevo line, (twenty-five miles south of the Danube.) More than 600 Serbians were taken prisoners.

Giving way to pressure from both sides the Serbians also are retreating from their positions on the line of Kosulica mountain—Slatina height, (about ten miles south of Shabatz.)

Bulgarian troops took possession of Negotin and Rogljevo. Bulgarian attacks are in progress to the east and southeast of Knjazewac, (all in northeast Serbia.) Southeast of Pirot (southeast of Nish) they have repulsed Serbian advances with sanguinary losses.

An official statement from Sofia received by way of Amsterdam yesterday is as follows:

In Macedonia the enemy is being pursued further. On account of the extraordinarily bad weather, operations on certain portions of the front are being retarded.

The Serbian Minister to Greece announced yesterday that the German operations in the north of his country had been temporarily suspended. The Serbians are said to have assumed the offensive and at certain points to have forced back the invaders. The German entrenchments, he says, extend only a few kilometres along the line south of Belgrade.

The Minister states that the Serbians repulsed the Bulgarians, who entered Vranya. French and British Military Attachés arriving from Nish also say that Vranya was not occupied by the Bulgarians, who simply made a cavalry raid there and were driven off. They further declare that the Serbians have entered Bulgarian territory.

The Serbian Legation in Paris received yesterday an official dispatch, dated Oct. 21, giving the Serbian military situation up to Oct. 20. It follows:

NORTHWEST FRONT (Austro-German Army): After determined fighting the enemy has taken the village of Rachanats, the Serbian left wing south of Belgrade having been attacked by strong columns and obliged to withdraw upon their positions at Kosmai. Large hostile forces are in the direction of Borak-Stepojevatz.

EASTERN FRONT: A column advancing toward the village of Kraljevo Selo was repulsed by the Serbians and is retreating toward the village of Ochliane.

Greece's apparently authentic demand that allied soldiers to insure her safety, rather than Allied concessions to expand her dominions, constituted her price for aligning herself against the Central Powers and Turkey, carries the implication that she regards the forces landed at Saloniki as far from adequate for the purpose.

Rumania's stipulation governing her entry into the war in behalf of the Entente Powers has, according to report, narrowed to a similar, though more specific, demand for 400,000 allied troops to insure her against invasion. France, it is argued in some quarters here, could hardly spare the men, and so the burden would necessarily fall on Russia and Great Britain, primarily Great Britain.

The fact that a Russian ship participated in the bombardment of the Bulgarian coast is welcomed in England as an incident which will dispel the idea supposed to be held by many Bulgars that they are fighting Serbia only, and not their former ally, Russia.

HEAR OF ALLIES' TROUBLES.

Germans Now Saying It Is Impossible to Save Serbia.

BERLIN, Oct. 23, (by Wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—Five trains containing Anglo-French troops on their way from Saloniki to Serbia have been called back by order of the chief commanders and have returned to Saloniki, according to a dispatch from Greece to The Cologne Gazette.

The sanitary conditions of the Entente troops in the Balkans, the message adds, is bad. Transports in the harbor of Saloniki, it is said, cannot debark their soldiers because there are no barracks ashore.

"Opinion in military and political circles in regard to the Serbian situation," says the Overseas News Agency, "is as follows:

"Since Field Marshal von Mackensen's army has carried out the most difficult task of forcing passage of the Danube and Save Rivers and, sweeping southward irresistibly, has carried the war to the principal prepared positions of defense, presenting an iron wall to the invaders; since the Bulgarian army is driving a wedge into the heart of Serbia and the Serbian railway system in the north and central districts, as well as the principal southern line of the Vardan Railway, has been cut, it may be said without exaggeration that there is no longer any possibility of successful intervention on behalf of Serbia. The offensive of the German, Austro - Hungarian, and Bulgarian armies cannot be hindered."

RUSSIAN TROOPS LAND TO FLANK RIGA ARMY

Force Put Ashore at Domenness Northwest of Port Prussians Menace.

LONDON, Sunday, Oct. 24—Official admission was made in the German official war bulletin yesterday that Russian troops had landed at Domeness in Courland, where they are in a position to flank the German columns driving at Riga.

The Russian official bulletin in describing the landing says the German force was defeated and had forty-three killed.

The Berlin communication says:

Army Group of Field Marshal von Hindenburg—Russian vessels appeared on the northern coast of Courland and bombarded the ports of Detraggo, Domeness, and Ipoen. The Russians also landed weak forces near Domeness.

Repeated Russian attacks, delivered with strong forces, in the region south of Sadewi remain fruitless. At Duki they led to fierce hand-to-hand fighting.

Army Group of Prince Leopold of Bavaria—South of Lake Wygonowskoje an enemy attack was delivered against our positions on the Ogipsky Canal. The attack was repulsed.

West of Czartorysk our attack is making further progress. Kolki has been occupied by us and more than 600 prisoners taken.

This official statement was issued by the Russian War Office last night:

On the western front there were several actions near Schmarden, west of Shlok, but these had no effect on the general position. Infantry and rifle fire continued in the forest in the region east of the village og Olai and the Mitau road. On the left bank of the Dvina, south of Iksikul, the Germans several times took the offensive, but unsuccessfully. Along the remainder of the front as far as the Pripet region there is nothing important to report.

Fighting on the left bank of the River Styr continues. In actions near Komarovo, below Kolki, and near the town of Kolki itself, we captured, according to supplementary reports, an other twenty-one officers, six hundred men, seventeen machine guns, eight trench mortars, and two searchlights.

On the Caucasus front on the bank of the River Tchoruk, north of Lake Tortum and south of the village of Khorassan, there was a fight between advance guards on Oct. 21. On the remainder of the front there has been no change.

In the operations of the Baltic fleet our landing party, near the town of Domeness on the coast of Courland at the entrance to the Gulf of Riga, on Oct. 22 defeated the German force protecting that point and captured prisoners and material. A German officer and forty-two men were found dead on the battlefield. We lost only wounded.

The Austrian bulletin says of the operations on the Russian front:

Except for some fruitless attempts to attack by the enemy yesterday near Novo Alexiniev, there were no important events on the front south of Kolki. On the Styr the fighting took a favorable course. Our troops stormed the Village of Kukli, west of Czartorysk, which was particularly stubbornly defended. We made more than a hundred prisoners.

In a repulse of Russian attacks on the Upper Szczara, announced yesterday, an Austro-Hungarian division, reinforced by German batallons, captured ten officers and 1,600 men.

PETROGRAD, Oct. 23.—Russian military authorities regard the situation along the entire front of, approximately, 675 miles as favorable from their point of view. Three days ago the German efforts between Mitau and the Gulf of Riga presented a serious problem. At the present time the status of affairs in that sector is considered by the Russians as satisfactory. The Germans have been checked and their sphere of action is being narrowed constantly.

RUSSIANS TO LAND IN BULGARIA SOON

Czar's Adjutant Quoted as Saying Expedition Will Arrive Within a Fortnight.

LONDON, Oct. 23.—Rumanian newspapers, as quoted in a dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company from Zurich, say that the Russian General Visnoliko asserted: "In a fortnight, at the latest, Russian troops will land on the Bulgarian coast."

General Visnoliko, who is Emperor Nicholas's adjutant, is now on his way to Serbian headquarters.

SALONIKI, Oct. 22.—It is learned on reliable authority that the Russians are sending two expeditions against Bulgaria by way of the Black Sea.

BULGARIAN PREMIER SEES SWIFT VICTORY

Occupation of Macedonia, He Says, Is the Limit of His Present Plans.

SOFIA, Oct. 20, (via London, Oct. 24.)—(Delayed.)—Bulgaria's future military actions were outlined today by Premier Radoslavoff to an Associated Press correspondent. The Premier said:

"Our future military actions depend upon the conduct of the Entente powers toward Bulgaria. The limit of our operations, according to present plans, will be reached when Macedonia is occupied, which task already is half completed. Should the troops of the Entente powers invade Macedonia or Bulgaria they will find us ready and able to defend ourselves. I am satisfied to see that the campaign against the Serbians is progressing most satisfactorily. Our troops are doing their duty with their old-time dash and are not far from a point where Serbian resistance must collapse."

Premier Radoslavoff said that the Entente powers failed to win the Bulgarians' support because they proved incapable of understanding Bulgaria's position, and insisted that Bulgaria should attack Turkey, which nation had just ceded to Bulgaria the Maritza Valley.

The Premier declared that Bulgaria had no interest in attacking Turkey, since Macedonia was no longer Turkish territory, and, moreover, Bulgaria was entitled to Macedonia upon ethical grounds.

"The course adopted by the Entente powers and the attitude of their newspapers alienated the sympathies of the Bulgarians," Premier Radoslavoff said in conclusion, "and I can only say that our relations with Rumania and Greece are the best possible, and I have no reason to believe that a change is likely."

White Rock
THE
UNSURPASSED
MINERAL WATER

SHIPS OF FOUR POWERS SHELL BULGAR COAST

Serious Damage Reported to Harbor Works at Dedeaghatch—Rest of Town Spared.

PARIS, Oct. 23.—An official communication was given out by the French Ministry of Marine this afternoon announcing that the warships of the Entente Allies bombarded on Thursday the Bulgarian port of Dedeaghatch in the Aegean Sea. The statement said:

"The Allies' squadron bombarded the warehouses and wharves at Dedeaghatch on the afternon of the 21st, but did not fire upon the residential quarters of the city. Besides this, the fleet destroyed a number of military posts along the Bulgarian coast."

LONDON, Oct. 23.—The British Admiralty today issued the following statement concerning the bombardment of the Bulgarian coast:

"The bombardment of the Bulgarian coast was carried out by an allied squadron composed of British, French, and ussian ships on the afternoon of the 21st.

"A number of military positions were shelled and serious damage was inflicted on the harbor works, the railway station, and on shipping at Dedeaghatch. Great care was exercised by the allied squadron to avoid firing upon any points other than those known to be of military importance."

BRINDISI, Oct. 23, (via Paris.)—The Italian squadron is taking part in the blockade and bombardment by the Entente allied warships of the Bulgarian coast in the Aegean Sea, according to a wireless message received here today.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 23.—An official statement from Sofia, received here today, says:

During the afternoon and evening of Oct. 21 British and French ships bombarded the Aegean coast, especially the open towns of Porto Lagos, Maiconis, Makri, and Dedeaghatch, which have no fortifications whatever. These operations of the hostile fleet were without military significance.

The only Russian warship in Aegean waters, so far as is known, is the cruiser Askold.

DENIES TREATY REPORT.

German News Agency Says von Buelow Did Not Win Bulgaria.

BERLIN, Oct. 23, (By Wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—The Overseas News Agency issued today a denial of the report that Bulgaria and Germany had concluded an agreement for Bulgaria's participation in the war by means of negotiations carried on last Spring between Prince von Bülow, then German Ambassador at Rome, and the Bulgarian Legation there.

CONAN DOYLE SEES ENGLAND'S VICTORY

Continued from Page 1.

though the garrison was afterward driven out by poison on May 5.

Then came the second battle of Ypres, from April 22 to May 24, one of the great battles of all time, in which the Germans failed again in their main objective, to capture the town and break the line, but did succeed in taking four heavy guns and some prisoners from us, besides gaining about two miles of ground along a front of twenty miles. It may therefore be fairly described as a German success. Before this fight had ended a second battle had broken out further down the line—the battle of Richebourg, May 9-24, which began by a bloody repulse of the British attack, but ended by a considerable and permanent gain of ground.

Then followed the fighting around Hooge, which continued with about equal fortunes during the whole Summer, the Germans having marked success on July 30-31, while the British won distinct victories on June 15-16 and Aug. 9.

Finally came the battle of Loos on Sept. 25, which can even now be hardly said to have finished, but which certainly has been a British victory, involving a gain of ground, prisoners, and guns.

Such, in bare epitome, is our military record up to date. It is to be remembered that for the first six months the Germans had a very marked preponderance of numbers, and that in the second half year, when the numbers had been equalized, they had an even more marked preponderance of guns and munitions. By the splendid exertions of the Allies the numbers in the west are now in our favor and the munitions at least on an equality.

What, then, may we not expect from the future?

Very Few Mistakes Made.

Not only have we nothing to reproach ourselves with and a very great deal upon which to congratulate ourselves in actual war, but we have, as it seems to me, made remarkably few mistakes. Beforehand, thanks to the firmness of Mr. McKenna (First Lord of the Admiralty, 1908-1911) in the matter of the eight great ships, and the driving power of Mr. Churchill (First Lord from 1911 to 1915) in the years immediately before the war, our navy was ready as it had never been before for a supreme struggle. Of the four army corps, which were the most that we had ever thought of sending abroad, two and a half were in time for the first clash, and the others followed. We played our part as we said we would play it, and we won our game, so far as we can count gains and losses, between Germany and ourselves.

If Mr. McKenna and Mr. Churchill put us in a strong position upon the water Lord Haldane (ex-War Secretary) forged the weapon which was to do such great service upon the land, the British military machine as we and the Germans know it. The splendid Territorial Army, the officers' training corps, which has been of such vital service, the conversion of the expeditionary force into a practical reality—all sprang from his clear and far-seeing mind. When one remembers his long defense of the territorials, the gibes to which he and they were subjected, the ridicule with which his assertion was met that they would have time after the outbreak of the war to become good troops before taking the field, and when one sees how entirely his forecast has been borne out, one does not know which is the more surprising—his foresight or the ingratitude and perverseness of so many of his fellow-countrymen. Future generations will, I think, look upon Lord Haldane as one of the saviors of the country.

After the outbreak of the war we have also been extraordinarily fortunate in our leaders. If one searched backward through the glorious files of British history one could not pick on a man who was so fitted by nature and training for the supervision of such a war as Lord Kitchener. His cold, mathematical brain, his power of thinking in terms of the year after next, his enduring, inflexible will power, his freedom from politics—all of these qualities make him an ideal leader in such a war.

And what a collaborator in Mr. Lloyd George, who supplies exactly what a soldier lacks—the touch with the democracy, the power of the burning word, acquaintance with practical conditions of British life!

With such men at home, and with our leaders on sea and land, from Admiral Jellicoe and Field Marshal French downward, we can surely face the future with a light heart. Our troubles have never really been our own, but have arisen from the fact that the secret preparations of the central powers have made them for a limited time more powerful upon land than their neighbors. The margin of strength which is wanted we have to supply. By a miracle of organization and national spirit we shall be able to do so.

The Dangers in Pessimism.

The worst of this unreasonable, pessimistic criticism is that it takes the heart out of men who are conscious of their own good work and makes them feel as if good and bad were alike. Also, it depresses the public and makes them vaguely think that all is wrong when nearly all is right. The conduct and handling of the navy have fortunately been largely immune from carpers, but take as an example the continual reiteration of such phrase as "The muddling of the War Office." The extraordinary efficiency of our War Office has been one of the surprises of the war. Was it muddling when it sent an expeditionary force abroad with such celerity and completeness, with a commissariat which all agreed to be unequaled and with transport and medical service which are the envy of our allies?

We talk with appreciation of the tenfold expansion of our army, but Lord Kitchener does not do such things by a wave of a wand. They are carried out by the hard work and organizing power of the War Office, which has expanded itself to tenfold duties within a year.

As to the munition question, it is one which came as a surprise to us, as to all the world, but it is notorious that there were economical, and not administrative, reasons for the delay in high explosives. Free trade has no doubt many advantages, but it has its corresponding defects, and if you depend upon production in your own land you are likely to have such a crisis as we have successfully surmounted.

We take our history morning by morning, and often the morning seems a dark one. It is not thus that it is written hereafter. We see every swirl and backwater, but the man of the future will see only the main current of the stream. There is no cause there for pessimism, but rather good reason why we should be on our knees, thanking the Power that guides our destiny for evident proof that Great Britain still has the old clear brain to plan and the old strong arm to strike.

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WHY BULGARIA JOINED TEUTONS

King Ferdinand's People Informed in an Anonymous Manifesto, Officially Circulated.

DOESN'T TRUST THE ALLIES

Germany Never Broke a Treaty, Document Says, and Is Now Fighting to Uphold One.

SERBIA PERIL TO HUMANITY

Document Expresses Hatred Toward Her and Insists Bulgars Must Be on Winning Side.

The text of a manifesto disseminated in 20,000 copies by the Bulgarian Ministry of M. Radoslavoff, to explain why Bulgaria joined Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Turkey in the war, was published in the Frankfurter Zeitung of Oct. 8, a copy of which was received by THE TIMES yesterday. The manifesto, brief parts of which alone have been cabled here previously, contains a full and frank statement of why considerations of pure self-interest dictated the Bulgarian Government's decision to cast its lot finally with the Central Powers and against the Quadruple Entente.

The wording of some paragraphs of the manifesto seems to indicate that it was written anonymously. It laments the fact that there were still in Bulgaria Russophil politicians who regretted that Bulgaria had not earlier "joined in the bloody circular dance, and that the Bulgarian people has not offered thousands of sacrifices for the establishment of a 'Greater Serbia.'" These persons alone, it says, do not know what a war really is; that it is a struggle for political supremacy or territorial expansion. Russia, it says, is fighting for Constantinople, France for Alsace-Lorraine, England for commercial supremacy over Germany, and "Italy, Serbia, and Montenegro simply for loot." On the other hand, it asserts, till then at least no one had heard the central powers announcing how they were going to divide up foreign territories, as their foes were doing.

Races Not Fighting for Ideals.

The manifesto points out economic and political reasons why Bulgaria must side with the Central Powers and Turkey instead of with the Quadruple Entente:

"Today we see races that are fighting, not indeed for ideals, but solely for their material interests," it says. "The more, therefore, we are bound to a country in a material way, the greater is that country's interest in our maintenance and increase, since thereby that one will profit who helps us and is tied to us by economic bonds.

"If, therefore, we are to change our previous policy for indefinite, unsafe, and to us even unknown advantages, that means the ruin of our agriculture and trade, and indeed everything that we have built up in thirty-six years, the reconstruction of our entire business as a people, and the seeking of new export markets for our goods."

In this connection the manifesto cites statistics of Bulgaria's import and export trade with the various belligerent countries of the present war for the years 1907, 1909, and 1911, showing that in those years the central powers and Turkey enjoyed ever increasing import and export trade with Bulgaria as compared with the amount of its export and import trade with the Entente countries.

"The figures show that our trade, our interests, and our economic life are inseparably linked with Turkey, Germany, and Austria-Hungary," says the manifesto. It drives home this argument by pointing out the vast proportions of its foreign trade that consist of live stock and dairy products, saying that for the export of this it is dependent solely upon Turkey, while its exports of grain can go to any country in the world with equal advantage. It refers to the great hardships imposed on Serbia when Austria-Hungary, resenting the Serbian pro-Russian policy, placed obstacles in the way of the Serbian live stock exports, and it adds:

"What would become of Bulgaria if Constantinople should become Russian and we should lose the Constantinople market? We have seen that almost our entire export trade in live stock, cheese, kashkawal, flour, &c., goes to Turkey—that is to say, to Constantinople. If, now, Constantinople is conquered by Russia, it will introduce there its autonomous protective tariff, and will make impossible the present exports of Bulgarian products to Constantinople. Even as Bulgaria cannot now export anything to Russia, so it will be unable to export anything to the Russian Constantinople. There are no other export markets for these products at present, and such cannot be easily found.

"But if we go against Germany, it would for sanitary and veterinary [sic] reasons immediately cut off the imports of Bulgarian eggs and make more difficult our tobacco imports. All this would cause an economic crisis in Bulgaria such as we have never before witnessed and of which we can scarcely form a conception. Our live-stock industry, as well as all mills that have been set up in Varna and Burgas to grind flour for Constantinople, will be ruined. Our finest and most useful industry will be destroyed, and the millions invested in them lost. The live-stock industry is the basis of our agricultural life."

France Refused a Loan.

The manifesto calls attention to the German loan recently made to Bulgaria, adding that after the Balkan war, when, "humbled, but not destroyed," Bulgaria asked France for a loan, the request was refused categorically, unless Bulgaria would recognize the Bucharest treaty and agree "not to carry on an independent policy," and to throw ourselves completely into the arms of the then Triple Entente, which would dispose of us as it pleased.

"Our Russophiles were at that time raging," it continues, "and demanded the unqualified acceptance of the terms. Now we can see and realize how diabolical were those plans and suggestions and how Bulgaria would have become a plaything in the hands of Russia and France and would have disappeared from the face of the earth. In those heavy days for Bulgaria Germany came to its assistance and gave it the required loan without any political conditions whatsoever. Every impartial Bulgar is in duty bound to confess that through this loan Germany saved us from bankruptcy, as well as from political subjugation. The war has shown how mighty Germany, and even Austria-Hungary, is in an economic sense. If these States, therefore, desire it, they have always the power to render us valuable support. They have done so till now, and we have no reason to suppose that they will not support us also in the future. On the contrary, from the assurances in German newspapers and statements of German statesmen, we can with full confidence count upon German financial help. Even as we write these lines we are informed that Germany has again granted us a loan of 125,000,000 lewas ($25,000,000) for the defraying of current debts, without any political conditions.

"Our greatest foe today is Serbia. It has subjugated the purely Bulgarian Macedonia and is administering it in a barbarian manner never before witnessed. For the Macedonian populace there are no laws and no human rights of any sort. This populace is, without exception, exposed to slaughter; the streams are red with blood; women have been violated, and the male population suitable for military service has been sent into the field to die for the creation of a 'Greater Serbia.' One need only profess to be a Bulgar in Macedonia to be beaten to death like a dog, so great is the hatred of Serbia toward Bulgaria. After the wars the Serbs had grown so arrogant that the transit of a Bulgar through Serbia—no matter who he was—was absolutely dangerous to his life, because in that State, which, according to our Government organ, Narodni Prava, is ruled by liars, there exist no laws for Bulgars. If we do not more quickly deliver our brothers in Macedonia from the unbearable, cruel, and bloody yoke, not a Bulgar will be left in this purely Bulgarian land. Things are, moreover, already in such a condition that Bulgaria cannot possibly exist next to a 'Greater Serbia,' inasmuch as the latter, which lays claim to our country up to the Jantra, will continually challenge us until it destroys us.

What the Allies Offered.

"We do not know the wording of the famous note which the Quadruple Entente has delivered to the Bulgarian Government; but from what has been said and written in the newspapers, these facts are seen:

"1. That Russia and its allies give us nothing for our neutrality, but, on the other hand, demand that we shall take part in the war as soon as possible.

"2. That Bulgaria is to turn over its armies to the Quadruple Entente, placing them fully at the Entente's disposal, leaving the Entente to command them and send them wherever it seems advisable.

"3. That the Bulgarian army must conquer Constantinople and then hand it over to Russia; and,

"4. In return for all this, Bulgaria is permitted to retain the territory up to the Enos-Midia line, and it is promised some obscure and insufficient compensations in Macedonia, but only in case Serbia is sufficiently compensated by Austria.

"That means: give your army, so that we may mix it up with our wild hordes and send them out for destruction on the various scenes of battle; and then, when Serbia has grown great and has taken South Hungary, Croatia, Dalmatia, Bosnia, and Herzegovina, and has grown to a state of from fifteen to twenty millions, Bulgaria will get a small bit of land.

"This shows most clearly how strongly the Quadruple Entente is allied to Serbia; how it is unwilling to persuade the latter to make concessions, and how it mocks our legitimate demands. The Triple Entente is known for its noise and its making of alarms. It is known, too, that during our last negotiations for a loan they published secret notes and even meddled in our internal affairs merely in order to evoke disturbances in the country to win Bulgaria for the Quadruple Entente. In this respect Germany and Austria-Hungary work quietly and without noise, so that we do not know in all their details their proposals to Bulgaria, but nevertheless from those which we can read in their newspapers and from what well-informed persons have told us we can with certainty state that the promises of Germany and Austria-Hungary to Bulgaria for its neutrality are, in the main, as follows:

"1. All of Macedonia, including Skople, Bitolia, Ochrida, &c.

"2. Friendly mediation between Bulgaria and Turkey for the purpose of ceding the line to Dedeaghatch and the territory west of the right bank of the Maritza. This agreement with Turkey is expected in a short time.

"Still further territorial promises have been made to us at the expense of Serbia by the Central Powers, in case of our active military assistance. These promises are in accordance with our demands for a common frontier with Austria-Hungary along the Danube. The present war has shown how absolutely necessary it is that we should have a direct and immediate connection with Hungary in order that we may be independent of a Serbia that has gone crazy, (sic.) But also other parts of Old Serbia have been set forth for us in prospect.

"Here we can see clearly the Quadruple Entente, in return for slight, uncertain, and undoubtful advantages, demands great sacrifices from us, and that Germany and Austria-Hungary give us clearly and categorically to understand the things they are willing to give us in return for incomparably slighter sacrifices on our part. But the question has another side as well: We do not believe in promises of any sort any more anyway, and still less those of the Quadruple Entente, which took up Italy as an ally after it had in such treacherous fashion trampled under foot its word of honor and broken a thirty-three-year-old treaty of alliance. On the contrary, we have full reason to believe in a treaty with Germany, which has always fulfilled its treaty obligations and is fighting the whole world merely in order to live up to its treaty obligations to the Austro-Hungarian monarchy.

"Serbia can grow 'great' only at the expense of Austria-Hungary or Bulgaria. A Greater Serbia is of great use to Russia, but a detriment to Germany and Austria-Hungary. A Greater Bulgaria disturbs the interests and aspirations of Russia, but can be useful for the interests of Germany and Austria-Hungary. Even for this reason those States, if we hold to them and even help them, will be of assistance to us in the creation of a Greater Bulgaria, which will absolutely include the whole of what is now Serbian Macedonia, a part of old Serbia, and the whole Turkish territory on the right bank of the Maritza.

Allies Won't Coerce Serbia.

"The course of events shows us quite clearly that neither Russia nor its allies will oblige or compel Serbia to cede something to Bulgaria. There can be no talk of a previous occupation of the ceded territory by us, since Serbia is unwilling to cede anything except a small strip of territory, and this only after the war in case it is compensated a hundredfold along the Adriatic coast. It is clear that the Quadruple Entente, even at the cost of Constantinople, is unwilling to compel Serbia to give us Macedonia. But our wish, our hope, our ideal, is above all else Macedonia, and only thereafter the lands which were stolen from us in Bucharest.

"The attainment of this ideal can and will ensue only if we give up our neutrality.

"A Greater Serbia is dangerous for the peace of Germany and Austria-Hungary, and therefore those States do not wish and cannot wish the creation of a Greater Serbia. On the contrary, this disturber of the world's peace must either disappear from the face of the earth or must be compelled to live on under conditions that will make it impossible for it to set the world permanently aflame. Serbia, anyway, constitutes a danger to humanity, and no civilized person can desire its continuance. For this reason, Austria-Hungary and Germany will labor with all their might to make Serbia harmless. But this can be carried out in part only if all of Macedonia and a part of Old Serbia is given to Bulgaria. Diminished in this manner, Serbia will have to keep quiet; it will be more pliable, and will be harmless for us as well as for its neighbors and the whole world.

"That Germany and Austria-Hungary ask only what is good of Bulgaria is evident from the fact that heretofore they have evoked no schism, no revolts, no civil war among us, as the Russians have several times tried to do.

"Finally, we must hold to that group of the powers which will win the victory in the present war, since only so can the important territorial extensions and further developments be insured. From the developments of the operations in the various theatres of the war, on the front against France and Belgium as well as the fronts against Italy, Russia, and Serbia, one recognizes more clearly day by day that victory is inclining on the side of Germany and Austria-Hungary. We need not linger long over the question, inasmuch as it has become clear to the point of certainty for every observer that Russia, which has lost fortresses like Warsaw and Ivangorod, will soon be overthrown, and then the turn will come for France, Italy, England, and Serbia. Germany has proved that it is so strongly organized in a military and material sense and can dispose of such enormous, superior, and inexhaustible forces as will enable it soon to overthrow its foes.

"Under these circumstances Bulgaria would commit a crime against herself, it would simply be committing suicide, if it did not side with the Central Powers, since these alone are the ones who can make it possible for us to realize our hopes for the unification of the Bulgarian people."

REPORTS ITALIAN SHIP SUNK

Athens Hears Steamer Was Victim of Austrian Submarine.

PARIS, Oct. 23.—The Temps publishes a dispatch from Geneva giving an Athens report that an Austrian submarine has sunk an Italian steamship.

The name of the vessel is not given.

ITALIAN ATTACKS GAINING GROUND

Continued from Page 1.

strong bodies of the enemy have been attacked, defeated and routed, abandoning many dead.

Victories Along the Isonzo.

All along the Isonzo, from Caporetto to the sea, (about fifty miles,) after an intense artillery preparation our troops, on the morning of the 21st, began an attack on the enemy positions, which were protected by several lines of trenches strongly held. Under a violent and concentrated artillery, machine gun, rifle and bomb fire, our infantry dashed forward constantly and took, at the point of the bayonet, important positions: First, in the Monte Nero zone, the very strongly defended Trincerone, below the summit of Mrzli; second, in the Tolmino section, numerous positions, well guarded by trenches, on the height of Santa Lucia; third, north of Gorizia, a solid redoubt on the slopes of Monte Sabotino.

On the Carso likewise strong enemy lines have been pierced at several places, enemy detachments have been annihilated or dispersed, and twenty-five officers and 1,184 men made prisoners.

UDINE, Italy, Oct. 23, (via Paris.)—The Italian Army is making a general attack along the whole line from Switzerland to the Adriatic.

In the preceding five months of the Austro-Italian war the efforts of the Italians have been directed at the penetration of Austrian territory and capture of strategic points for the purpose of securing Italy against the possibility of Austrian invasion. In the opinion of the Italian General Staff, this has been accomplished, and the war is now entering its second phase.

It is estimated here that the Italians have taken 25,000 prisoners during the war and have put out of action upward of 100,000 men in all. Italian losses, including killed, wounded, and prisoners, amount to about 45,000, according to official figures, which is the lowest percentage shown by any of the belligerent nations.

King Climbs a Captured Peak.

VERONA, Oct. 23, (via Paris.)—King Victor Emmanuel, accompanied by General Brusati, climbed to the snow-covered crest of Rauchkofel Mountain yesterday. The snow was deep and the temperature below zero.

The King's trip was made to congratulate the Alpine troops who had just captured several Austrian positions. The ascent was difficult, and hitherto has been undertaken only by hardy and experienced mountaineers.

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For Women and Misses

One or two clasp Glace Kid Gloves in white, black, pearl, champagne or tan, pique sewn with three rows of heavy embroidery on back, in self, white or black.

Special 1.15

French "Helene" Corsets

New model of French white or pink Toille, tailor finish, with bow in front; a supple, graceful model.

Special 5.75

Fur Trimmed "Agnes" Collars

For Women and Misses

Imported Paris Collars of flesh or white Georgette crepe or fine organdie, with fur borders.

Special 3.95

Children's Broadcloth Coats

Raccoon Fur Collar—Sizes 2 to 6 years.

In navy, brown, green or field mouse; large collar of Raccoon fur; silk lined, warmly interlined.

Special 12.75

Boys' Chinchilla Overcoats

English Naval Model—Sizes 3 to 10 years.

Of navy, oxford or gray chinchilla; double breasted model; velvet collar, naval emblem and buttons, yoke and sleeves Venetian lined, body plaid worsted lined.

Special 9.75

Correct Winter Boots

For Women and Misses

Bronze Kid Boots with cloth tops to match.

Patent Kid with dark gray kid tops.

Patent Kid with black cloth or kid tops.

Black Russia leather with gray kid tops.

Black Russia leather with black cloth or kid tops.

Tan or black Russia Calf Boots.

Special 6.50

Hand Emb'd Clox Silk Hose

For Women and Misses

In black with white clox, white with black, emerald or King's blue clox; also bronze, navy or gray with contrasting color clox.

Special 1.35 *3 pair for 3.90*

FRENCH TAKE TRENCH; BLOCK GERMAN RUSHES

Win at Close Quarters in Lorraine, Repulse Souchez and Tahure Attacks.

LONDON, Oct. 23.—French forces yesterday seized a German trench in Lorraine after a hand-to-hand fight, and frustrated two German attempts to carry positions at other points in their lines—one in the Souchez district and the other in Champagne, near Tahure.

The text of the French afternoon communication follows:

Yesterday evening troops of the enemy endeavored to come out from their trenches in the southern part of Bois en Haché, and near the fort at Givenchy. They were immediately and easily dispersed.

In the Champagne district, also, strong reconnoitring parties of the enemy, supported by the firing of shells, which irritate the eyes and produce suffocation, endeavored to take possession of our positions in the vicinity of the Butte of Tahure. These parties were everywhere repulsed, and virtually destroyed by the first fire of our infantry and machine guns.

On the front in Lorraine French forces, after a stubborn hand-to-hand conflict, occupied a trench held by the enemy at a point near the junction of the roads running between Leintrey and Gondrexon and Amenoncourt and Reillon.

The night passed in relative calm on the remainder of the front.

The official communication issued by the French War Office tonight reads as follows:

There is nothing of importance to report since the preceding communication.

The Belgian official communication says that calm prevails along the Belgian front.

The Berlin official report merely says:

There is no news from the Western theatre.

Wounded Doctor Sails for Home.

LONDON, Oct. 23.—Dr. W. J. Maloney of New York, who was wounded severely several months ago while serving with the British medical corps at the Dardanelles, sailed for home today.

KING GEORGE'S APPEAL WINS MANY RECRUITS

Has Marked Effect on Enlistments in England and May Settle Conscription Question.

LONDON, Oct. 23.—The King's appeal for recruits has had a marked effect on today's enlistments, according to the London papers.

Its ultimate effect, with a fair trial of the Earl of Derby's plan, may decide the mooted question of conscription.

Horatio W. Bottomley, Liberal Member of Parliament, speaking at Hackney, said that he had discussed the new recruiting scheme with the Earl of Derby, who told him that his experience already had convinced him that the voluntary system would be saved.

The Earl of Derby added, according to the speaker, that this was something to be proud of and that he confidently anticipated that by the end of November he would have sufficient recruits to meet all requisitions.

FREIGHT REFUSED BY RAIL AND SHIP

Continued from Page 1.

the closing of the Panama Canal and the consequent turning of more business to the railroads and the loss of one of our steamships are all factors in this situation. Hence the congestion of freight in the cars at Galveston and New Orleans. We have fifteen steamships and are chartering several more. This week we expect to have a steamship leaving those ports every day.

"There is no trouble as far as our land lines are concerned, and there has been no lack of cars. The business is very large, and there is a big movement of freight by land. When conditions are deranged at the Southern ports, as they have been, it is hard to get enough steamships for the service and to get them loaded. Two weeks ought to be enough to clear things up and to get traffic in good running order."

The American Railway Association, which gathers statistics as to the number of empty cars, is making an investigation of conditions for an early report.

Franklin Simon & Co.

Fifth Avenue, 37th and 38th Streets

Special Offerings Monday

Introducing the Paris Vogue of Velvet

Women's Velvet Suits and Gowns

Fur Trimmed Velveteen Suits

Cheruit, Georgette and Lanvin models of imported velveteen in brown, green, taupe, prune, navy or black, trimmed with various furs. *Special* 39.50

Chiffon Velvet Afternoon Gowns

"Drecoll" model of imported Chiffon Velvet in prune, taupe, navy, black or brown, with embroidered Georgette crepe bodice over silver lace. *Special* 39.50

Fur Trimmed Chiffon Velvet Suits

Callot, Drecoll and Jenny models of imported Chiffon Velvet in black, brown, green or navy, with handsome fur trimming. *Special* 59.50

Chiffon Velvet Evening Gowns

Doucet, Worth and Doeiullet models of Chiffon Velvet in rose, turquoise, gold or black, emb'd and trimmed with spangles or fur. *Special* 59.50

Women's Fur Trimmed Coats

"Paquin" Model Cloth Coats

Of Diagonal Wool Velour Cloth in mahogany, field mouse, reseda, navy or black, large roll collar and band around cuff of Real Hudson Seal Fur, self color silk lining, warmly interlined. *Special* 29.50

"Jenny" Model Cloth Coats

A new "Jenny" flare model of Wool Velour, in navy, green, brown, field mouse or black; collar, cuffs and border at bottom of coat of Hudson Seal Fur; silk lined, warmly interlined. *Special* 39.50

"Bernard" Model Cloth Coats

Russian belted coat, of broadcloth, in brown, navy, mole, green or black, full flare, with high muffler collar, deep cuffs and wide bottom border of Natural Opossum Fur, stripe silk lining. *Special* 59.50

"Bernard" Model Cloth Coats

The new Cossack Coat, of cashmere velour in brown, navy, green, mole or black; large roll shawl collar forming reveres, gauntlet cuffs of Hudson Seal Fur; silk lining, warmly interlined. *Special* 59.50

Franklin Simon & Co. *will hold a Special Sale Monday*

Women's Chiffon Velvet Wraps

in rose, blue, green, purple, turquoise or white; yoke forms drop shoulder sleeves; Alaska Opossum fur collar and cuffs; plait at side; back trimmed with four buttons; soft silk lining. *Special* 42.50

Women's Waists

New Models in Colors to Match Tailored Suits

Georgette Crepe Waists

Georgette crepe in brown, green, navy, plum or black, made over white chiffon; collar, cuffs and vestee of eyelet embroidered white Georgette crepe, silk tie. *Special* 11.50

Fur Trimmed Chiffon Waists

Of Silk Crepe Chiffon, in green, brown, plum, navy or black, made over white chiffon; sailor collar, cuffs and tie trimmed with natural skunk fur; white chiffon vest and collar. *Special* 12.75

Hand Emb'd Marquisette Waists

Silk Marquisette, in brown, navy, plum, green or black, made over flesh color tucked chiffon; trimmed with emb'd silk applique in self colors. *Special* 19.75

Fur Trim'd Georgette Waists

In white or flesh color Georgette Crepe over chiffon bodice, applique and hand embroidered in net, beaver edge collar and cuffs. *Special* 24.50

Franklin Simon & Co. *will hold a Special Sale Monday*

A New Model Waist of an Entirely New Fabric

Persian silk fish net or brocaded rainbow stripe Cascadeau silk, combined with Georgette crepe, in brown, navy, green, Copenhagen, plum or black. *Special* 7.50

Misses' Winter Apparel

The Misses' Suit Shop has now on display a selection of exclusive models, which present new distinctive style features and employ the most fashionable materials in the new color tones, featuring high grade fur trimmings. 14 to 20 years. 24.50 to 195.00

Special Values Monday

Misses' Fur-Trimmed Suits

Of Wool Velour, Broadcloth or Whipcord, in navy, brown, green, Burgundy, taupe or black; also checks. Newest model Coats and Skirts, trimmed with fashionable furs. 14 to 20 years. *Special* 29.50

Misses' Fur-Trim'd Velveteen Suits

A variety of smart models of Velveteen, in black, green, brown or navy; the new flare coat and full skirt trimmed with various fashionable furs. 14 to 20 years. *Special* 39.50

Misses' Fur-Trimmed Coats

Of Wool Velour, Cashmere Velour, Broadcloth or Zibeline, semi-fitted, Russian or loose flare models in the new colorings; high chin collar of various fashionable furs. 14 to 20 years. *Special* 29.50

Misses' Corduroy Fur-Trim'd Coats

The new Russian full flare model of Corduroy Velvet; collar, cuffs and bottom of coat trimmed with Skunk or Fisher Opossum Fur; wide belt with Fur buttons. 14 to 20 years. *Special* 39.50

Misses' Velveteen Dresses

Two distinctive fur-trimmed models of Velveteen in navy, black, brown or green; coatee model with Moire Silk; the other a long Russian pointed tunic model with large sailor collar of Nutria Beaver. 14 to 20 years. *Special* 29.50

Misses' Afternoon Dresses

Of Crepe Meteor Silk combined with Georgette Crepe, in navy, Hague, rose, green, brown or black; blouse, girdle and bottom of skirt of Crepe Meteor; sleeves, vestee and top of skirt of Georgette Crepe. 14 to 20 years. *Special* 18.50

BRITAIN NAMES SUSPECTED SHIPS

Ten American Vessels Among 47 Against Which Charterers Are Warned.

ALL BOUGHT BY A. JENSEN

He Failed to Obtain American Registry for Them Last June, but It Was Granted Later.

LONDON, Oct. 23.—There was posted at the Admiralty today a list of forty-seven neutral vessels, ten of which fly the American flag, and a warning to British shippers to be careful in chartering these ships, which are suspected by the authorities of being either controlled by German capital or engaged in an unneutral service.

Any ship on the list which provides evidence to the contrary will be immediately removed from the list, say the Admiralty officials. It is difficult for an ordinary charterer to procure evidence that he is using a ship which might bring him into conflict with the law against trading with the enemy, so the Admiralty is endeavoring to safeguard him; but, recognizing that the presence of the name of the ship on such a list works a real hardship, every effort will be made to include only those which cannot show there is no reason to include them in the list. Vessels on the list promising to trade only with the Entente Allies or in an unsuspected neutral trade, will be eliminated from the list.

The ten American ships on the list belong to A. Jensen or to the American Transatlantic Company. Their names are: Allaguash, Ausabti, Genesie, Hocking, Kankakee, Maumee, Seneca, Spyros, Vallianos, Winnebago, and Winneconne.

The following nations are represented on the tabooed list: Denmark, eight ships belonging to the same company as do the above-named American vessels; Norway, eighteen ships; Sweden, two; Spain, one; Holland, four, and Brazil, four.

A deal for putting ten to twelve Danish, German, Norwegian, and Greek steamers of various sizes under American registry was made by Richard Wagner early last June at Washington and was frustrated for a time by the refusal of the United States Government to permit it. It was asserted by Mr. Wagner that he had purchased the vessels to form a fleet for the newly formed American Transatlantic Company, with offices at 17 Battery Place, of which he was the President.

It was understood in Washington that not one dollar of American money had been invested in the company, and that the sum, alleged to have been more than $1,000,000, had been provided by Hugo Stinnes, who is well known at Hamburg and Mulheim as the owner of a fleet of freight steamers.

Mr. Wagner said that the steamers had been renamed Gotland, Lapland, Gulland, Vestland, Groniand, Nyland, Vinland, Finland, Djursland, Cleveland, Sydland, and Laura. He told the Federal authorities in Washington that when he visited Denmark last January an opportunity was offered to him to obtain an interest in several steamers which, after investigation, he decided to take up. He said the idea was to transfer the steamers to American registry and trade under the Stars and Strips with South America and other neutral countries where freights could be obtained.

There was some trouble in Copenhagen between the vendors and the Danish Government, Mr. Wagner said, and he afterward purchased the steamers through Albert Jensen, whom he met in Germany.

The American Transatlantic Company was incorporated last March in Delaware with a capital of $2,000,000, and Mr. Wagner said that every dollar subscribed was American money. Eugene T. Chamberlain, United States Commissioner of Navigation, objected to the transfer of the steamers purchased by Mr. Wagner from Jensen because they were not entered in the official Danish registry of merchant vessels or at Lloyds. Investigation showed that they had flown the Danish flag only a short while and had been purchased by Jensen from other countries.

It was also discovered that Hugo Stinnes had placed considerable capital at Jensen's disposal in January, when Jensen was a coal merchant in Copenhagen. Then Jensen was imprisoned in the Spring by the Danish Government for smuggling copper from Norway into Germany. The funds provided by Stinnes were handled by Theodor Lehr of Rotterdam.

The transfer of the steamers purchased by the American Transatlantic Company through Richard Wagner, its President, was held up until July 31, when Acting Secretary of Commerce Sweet notified him that certificates would be granted to him as President of the company for the eleven steamships that had been bought in Europe to engage in transatlantic freighting.

CLAIM BIGGER SHIP HARVEST.

Germans Insist They Have Destroyed 564 British Vessels.

BERLIN, Oct. 23, (by Wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—"Competent German authorities deny the official announcement made in London on Oct. 20 that only 183 British merchant vessels and 175 British fishing vessels had been sunk by submarines up to Oct. 14," says the Overseas News Agency. "These authorities state that up to the middle of October, 289 English trading ships had been sunk, and that up to Sept. 14, 275 fishing vessels had been destroyed, as shown by statements published from time to time in English newspapers.

"These reports do not disclose all the facts, and the actual number of ships sunk in reality is still larger."

GERMAN WARSHIPS IN BALTIC.

Will Convoy Steamers with Cargoes from Swedish Ports.

STOCKHOLM, Oct. 23.—The newspaper Dagens Nyheter says a German naval convoy is expected to arrive in the North Baltic immediately to escort German steamers on their home journey from Swedish ports.

At least thirty steamers are believed to have been held up at these ports.

GERMAN RAIDERS OR FILIBUSTERS?

Continued from Page 1.

States are being met at sea and armed with guns of medium calibre for raiding purposes.

The latter theory originated when a british tank steamer arriving in a South American port reported that on her way from Tuxpam, Mex., she was fired upon at sea by a small boat. The belief exists in some quarters here that a base of operations has been established on an island near the coast of Haiti, where guns have been accumulated for use on small boats that are brought there from the United States.

Great Britain and France have maintained a patrol of cruisers in the Caribbean, and the seas are being scoured for suspicious craft.

Seek a Wireless Interloper.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 23.—On the theory that a wireless message flashed from Baltimore was connected with the flight of the six interned German naval officers from Norfolk, the Department of Justice is seeking William Russell, who said he was Chief of the Wireless Division, Seventh Regiment, National Guard of New York. Russell made use of the radio of the Marconi Station on the roof of the American Building. This was a few days before the Germans fled to sea in a small yacht, and, according to one theory, were picked up by a wireless equipped steamer standing off along the Atlantic seaboard.

CUTTER SEEKING ZEALANDIA.

Escaped Officers, if Raiding Commerce, Liable to Execution as Pirates.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.—The United States revenue cutter Miami, assigned to the Gulf of Mexico, has been instructed to find the American steamer Zealandia, which, according to E. W. Streeter, a New York ship broker, has been fitted out as a German raider to prey on British commerce in the Gulf of Mexico and the Caribbean Sea. Agents of the Department of Justice in Florida have been instructed to look out for the vessel. If the charges are true, those aboard the ship could be punished for violation of the neutrality laws.

No information has been received in Washington to confirm the report that the officers of the interned German auxiliary cruiser Kronprinz Wilhelm, who left Norfolk in a motor yacht and are supposed to be bound for a tropical country, were taken on board the Zealandia. If these escaped men or others should engage in the business of destroying commerce, they might be subject to trial for piracy, the extreme penalty of which is death.

SUSPECTS A GERMAN PLOT.

Norfolk Selected for Internment as Base for Spying, Says Official.

Norfolk was selected with a purpose for the interment of the German converted cruisers Prinz Eitel Friedrich and Kronprinz Wilhelm last March, according to the view of an unnamed Government official interviewed in this city yesterday.

"Officers of the two German cruisers have treated us like children," he said, "and have pulled the wool completely over our eyes. Some of these German officers, who took a delight in telling how they sunk the american clipper ship Frye, have been entertained at dinner aboard American men-of-war at Norfolk by American officers of German descent, and also by a few others who have been entertained in return aboard the German ships. It is safe to assume that during these social events the Germans were alive in picking up information about the American navy of use to the Kaiser.

"The Germans realized that Norfolk was a most valuable port to intern at, for there, and within a few miles of the city, the officers and men have had the free run of one of the most important sections of the United States, of which they have undoubtedly now gained a thorough knowledge for a possible future emergency. There is the Norfolk Navy Yard, the Washington Gun Foundry, the powder plants, the ship building plants, the Government proving ground at Indian Head, Fort Monroe, important railroads and other industries of great importance which an enemy would wish to destroy in war time. Months of study of all this by German military men on the spot might afford a very fruitful field.

"Chesapeake Bay is just as easy to get into as it was a hundred years ago, so far as coast fortifications go, and our German friends have not been slow, it is safe to say, in making themselves fully acquainted with this part of the vulnerable coast. New York, Philadelphia and other ports and their vicinities, undoubtedly have been visited in the interest of the Fatherland.

"I believe a part of the scheme in having the cruisers intern at Norfolk was to provide crews and officers for steamers that might be secured at Swedish or other neutral ports, and, with concealed guns under the coal cargo, be met near the American coast by officers and men from the interned cruisers. You may yet hear of a surprise attack on a British or French steamer by these wily Germans. It is likely that quite a number of men from the interned cruisers have been allowed to get away to await developments, their places aboard being taken by loyal Germans, selected from among landsmen. Besides, there are a number of Germans at different ports on German ships waiting for the war to end, who might be used to man any auxiliary cruisers that might manage to take the high seas for a time.

GREEK GOVERNMENT DEFENDS ITS STAND

Says to Enter the War Now Would Ruin the Country and Not Save Serbia.

PARIS, Oct. 23.—The Athens correspondent of the Havas Agency sends the following dispatch, under Friday's date, relative to the attitude of Greece concerning the war:

"All the evening papers publish an identical note, said to be an exact representation of the Government's viewpoint in the situation. The note expresses surprise at the intervention of the powers in the relations between Greece and Serbia, the faculty of interpretation of the treaty of alliance of those countries belonging exclusively to the contracting parties, the accord having been freely concluded without the intervention or guarantee of a third party.

"'It must not be forgotten,' says the note, 'that Greece is an independent nation that disposes of its fate in full sovereignty.' The note goes on to say that the Austro-German attack on Serbia releases Greece at least from the obligation of armed intervention, and that independent of that attack it is materially impossible for Serbia to give Greece the support of 150,000 men stipulated in the treaty in case of war with Bulgaria, and that the Entente powers have not furnished a contingent equivalent. The note adds that the specialists best qualified consider that the Balkan expedition would require at least 400,000 men, and that under these conditions Greece would ruin herself without even the consolation of saving Serbia.

"'On the other hand,' says the note, 'Greece offers all the service she can render in allowing the free passage over its territory of the Allies' troops going to the Serbian front, and in maintaining her own army on a war footing.'

"The note expresses the gratitude of Greece for the offers made, though not yet concrete, and thanks England for the offer of Cyprus. It recalls the Greek sympathies for the Entente and the benevolence of the neutrality maintained thus far. It ends by saying that Greece does not forget that a State, no matter how small, has the absolute right to regulate itself its own fortunes."

ATHENS, Oct. 22, (via Paris, Oct. 23.)—The Foreign Office denies both the reported Serbo-Bulgarian understanding and the existence of pourparlers for such an understanding. The Nea Hellas, an Opposition organ, notwithstanding this denial, insists that negotiations are proceeding.

In discussing Great Britain's offer to cede the island of Cyprus to Greece, the newspaper Patris, a supporter of the Venizelos party, says that the refusal of Premier Zaimis is not of a definite nature, and expresses the belief that the powers of the quadruple Entente again will approach the Greek Government. The Nea Hellas says that it is evident the Greek Government will not accept and has decided to remain absolutely neutral.

LONDON, Oct. 23.—Commenting upon Greece's continued unresponsiveness to the Entente Allies' proposals and the possibility of the Allies' cause being again circumvented, as it was in Bulgaria, The Pall Mall Gazette today says:

"If Greece's sovereign remains convinced that Germany and her allies have the upper hand, what is there in his past conduct to insure that he will not make a treacherous attack on our forces at the first sign of their sustaining a check elsewhere? There is every need for the Allies to place their relations with Greece on a footing which will prevent further surprises."

DEATH TOLL IN ALLIES' DRIVE

Four-fifths of One Command Fell in a Single Day.

Some idea of the intensity of the recent drive of the Allies may be gathered from extracts from a private letter from London. Describing injuries received by his son, the writer says:

"He had four bullet wounds from machine guns and another from a splinter of shell. They had a pretty bad time; went into action at 4:30 A. M. with 1,100 men and thirty-five officers, and at roll call at night 210 men and five officers were left.

"We have our successes; the submarines have been squelched. They caught and sank three in one day the week before last. Why they don't publish them I don't know. They have sunk fifty-four certain, and possibly seven more."

ALL OF GERMANY'S FOOD IN GOVERNMENT HANDS

Federal Authorities Take Control of Prices and Supplies Throughout Empire.

BERLIN, Oct. 23, (by Wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—The German Federal Government today decided to assume control of the price and supply of victuals throughout Grmany. Up to the present time the State provincial authorities had been considered competent to handle the food situation.

The German Government now considers it necessary, the Overseas News Agency says, to equalize the position of the various sections of the empire as to the distribution and the price of victuals, which are abundant, but under different conditions in the various States and provinces of Germany.

New regulations will be made in order to avoid differences and to distribute in an equal manner food throughout Germany, thereby assuring for the coming months full supplies at reasonable prices in all districts.

Conferences are being held by the Government authorities, and it is expected that the decisions regarding the measures to be taken will be announced in the near future.

WOMAN ATTACKS PRINCE.

Leopold of Coburg Reported Shot and Burned with Acid.

ROME, Oct. 23.—Prince Leopold of Coburg, a nephew of King Ferdinand of Bulgaria, was burned with acid and wounded with a revolver by a woman friend, the daughter of a Viennese police Captain, according to a dispatch from Vienna.

It is stated that the woman committed suicide by shooting.

The condition of the Prince is most grave, and he is likely to lose his sight, it is said.

FINDS ONLY INTRIGUE IN HOUSE OF COMMONS

J. H. Thomas Wants a Declaration from Asquith That He'll Stay in Office.

DERBY, Oct. 23.—"I appeal to the Prime Minister to take an early opportunity of stating plainly in the House of Commons that he is not going to be hurled from his high position by any intrigue, whether started at Carmelite House or elsewhere," said James H. Thomas, Labor Member of Parliament for Derby in addressing a labor recruiting meeting this afternoon.

Premier Asquith was necessary to the country in the present crisis, Mr. Thomas said, and he told his hearers that King George's message was a rebuke to those who had done their best to belittle the voluntary system, which, he predicted, would enable the country to win the war.

Mr. Thomas said he found a keen desire among the workers to get on with the war, while "in the House of Commons there is nothing but gossip, slander, and intrigue."

It was James Henry Thomas, M. P., Assistant General Secretary of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants, who declared in the House of Commons on Sept. 15 that every lodge of the railway union had informed the Executive Committee that on the introduction of conscription the men would stop work.

"If the conscriptionists want an industrial revolution," he said, "let them proceed with their agitation."

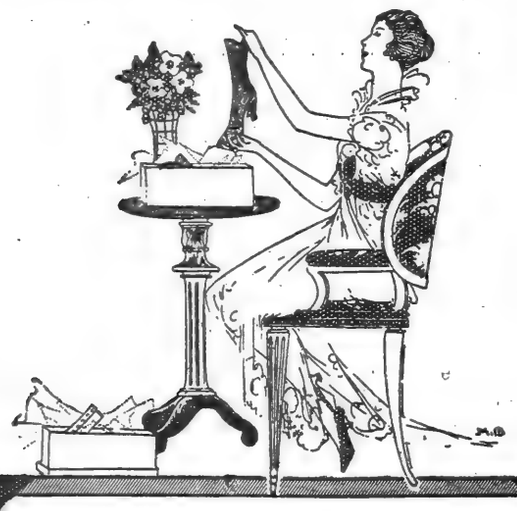
The speech caused a great sensation in England. Mr. Thomas later defended it in an interview, calling the conscription agitation a "wicked attempt to embarrass the Government."

Luxemburg Cabinet Resigns.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 25 (via London).—A dispatch from Luxemburg in the Cologne Gazette says that the Ministry of the Grand Duchy has resigned, owing to the difference of opinion with Grand Duchess Marie.

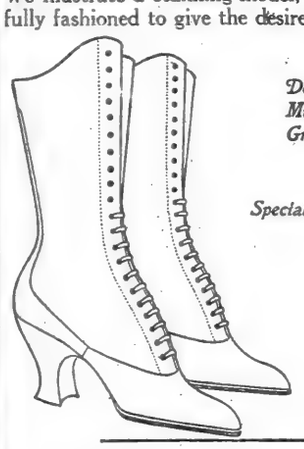
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STAMPED ON A SHOE
MEANS STANDARD OF MERIT
6TH AVE. AT 20TH ST.



Extremely High-Cut Boots of Glacé Kidskin

Fashion's final word in Autumn Footwear is the extremely high-cut Laced Boot that harmonizes so well with the short skirt.
We illustrate a stunning model, 12 inches high and skillfully fashioned to give the desired slimness to the ankles.



Developed in Havana Brown, Midnight Blue, Battleship Grey and Black Glace Kidskin

Special $8.00

Welt soles, 2 inch Leather Cuban Louis Heels.

IN HIGH FAVOR

Cloth Topped Button Boots

$5.50

A High-Cut Button Boot, produced in Patent Leather and Gun Metal with Black and Grey Cloth Tops. Also in Tan Russia Calf with Tan Cloth Top. Welt soles. Two-inch Leather Cuban Louis Heels.



The Store of a Thousand Styles

BONWIT TELLER & CO.

The Specialty Shop of Originations
FIFTH AVENUE AT 38TH STREET

FOR MONDAY ONLY

The Following Special Sales

Pure Thread Silk Hose
In white, black and the favored daytime shades. Reinforced garter tops and soles. .50

Superfine Plain and Novelty Silk Hose
The leading daytime and evening shades in plain hose, also embroidered and Paris clox. .85

THE BONWIT TELLER & CO.

"Philippine" Underwear

Is designed on French lines and executed by Filipino natives under the direction of Bonwit Teller & Co.

"Philipine" Nightgowns

Hand made and hand embroidered

2.50 3.75 6.75

Made of fine sheer nainsook with hand embroideries in exquisitely dainty designs.

Pique Glace Gloves
In white with self or black stitching, also tan and black. 1.10

Duplex Chamoisette Gloves
Paris point stitched back in white and mastic shades. .50

16-Button Glace Gloves
In white only, three pearl buttons, scalloped tops 2.00

Chenille Bordered Veils
Octagon, square and diamond meshes, in leading shades. Fitted with elastic tops. .95

Embroidery Edge Chiffon Veils
One and one-half yards long, scroll, square, floral and dot embroidery designs. 1.50

Hand Embr'd Colored Initial Handkerchiefs
Pure Shamrock linen, pink, blue and lavender borders with initials to match. BOX OF SIX 1.00

Embroidered Glove Silk Vests
White or pink pure glove silk, reinforced and embroidered in floral designs. 1.50

Fine & Swiss Rib Combinations
A collection of combinations in a number of different styles. .50

French Hand-Made Chemises
of sheer French Nainsook, lace trimmed, hand embroidered, with shoulder straps. 1.95

French Hand-Made Nightgowns
of sheer French batiste, hand embroidered, Picot lace edge and ribbon. 3.95

Crepe de Chine Kimonos *Albatross lined*
Loose model of fancy striped crepe de chine, swansdown collar and cuffs. 8.95

Odd French Corsets *Greatly Reduced*
A collection of incomplete sizes in French tricots and brocades. *Regularly 13.75 to 15.00* 7.95

Cluny Trimmed Brassieres
Made of heavy linen-finished material, wide Cluny lace and beading. 1.45

BONWIT TELLER & CO.

The Specialty Shop of Originations
FIFTH AVENUE AT 38TH STREET



Women's Fur Trimmed Tailleur & Costume Suits

Modes that lend to the expression of personality, individualized types with a note of the unusual and exclusive—a touch of the different. Strictly tailored effects in masculine tone—fur collared, cuffed and bordered suits in broadcloth, velours de laine, duvetyne, Bolivia cloth, English velvet. Russian models after the foremost couturieres in heavy satin, English velvet, chiffon velvet.

Fur Trimmed Suits.....29.50 39.50 65.00
Fur Trimmed Velvet Suits.....55.00 75.00 85.00
Formal Costume Suits.....125.00 to 350.00

Women's Blouses

Very Specially Priced.

Novelty Taffeta Blouses
In plaid, check, Venetian and satin stripes in the favored shadings..... 5.00

Tailleur & Dressy Blouses
Georgette crepe, crepe de chine and hand-made blouses of lace..... 7.50

Replicas of French Blouses
A collection of various styles in Georgette crepe, radium silk and crepe de chine..... 10.50

Hand-made French Blouses
Imported expressly for this shop. Tailleur and dainty hand embroidered effects of white French batiste..... 11.50

Special Values Monday

Women's Afternoon, Calling and Dansant Gowns

29.50

A large collection of gowns assembled from the regular stock. Afternoon gowns of Georgette crepe, taffeta, charmeuse, crepe de chine, some fur trimmed. Danse Gowns of embroidered nets and tulles, taffeta and satin stripe chiffon with touches of silver cloth, silver lace, silver embroidery and rhinestones.

Women's Daytime Coats & Evening Manteaux

Fashion's typifying the very latest Russian style movements with funnel collars, deep cuffs and borders of fur. Developed in rich velour de laine, duvetyne and Bolivia cloth, black, wine, green and blue tones in velvet, rich brocades and metal cloths.

Velour and Duvetyne Coats...29.50 39.50 75.00
Velvet Coats.....59.50 65.00 185.00
Evening Coats and Wraps.....79.50 to 350.00

"Originations"

Reminiscent of the Bertha—with all its quaintness and softness of line, there's a bit of neckwear, in creamy lace, accentuated by the tiniest of jet buttons.

* * *

An oddly meshed lace has been used in a wide flaring collar. And there are matching cuffs, banded in moire.

* * *

Centered with cloth of silver, set in foliage of silver, an exquisite rose of flower-colored velvet, at $1.25

* * *

When Margot laces are used in the fashioning of the newest neckwear there's a graceful softness of line that's wonderfully becoming. Especially attractive, this buttoned-right-up-the-front stock of Margot lace. A fall of Margot lace forms the deep jabot, too! $5.95

* * *

For the sautoir or to be worn on the flexible link bracelet, a watch of gold plate or sterling silver, priced at $6.75

* * *

One of the newest of handbags is mounted in Dutch silver.

* * *

Black chiffon velvet has been draped into a mounting of black and white—the result, a new handbag. The design, embroidered in steel, accentuates this newness.

* * *

Great high crushed stocks of panne velvet have fan-shaped loops at the back. Some of these new stocks are attractively edged with fur. And some of them are softened with pointed flares of Margot lace.

* * *

There's a hint of the heather in the soft plaidings of these new velvet bags. But the clasps of amethysts, sapphires and rhinestones contribute a note instantly French. $8.50

* * *

And now comes a velvet rose, from France, of course, edged with silver cloth. So very new, the petals are still dew-sprinkled. But the dew drops are of the practical sort, tiny seed pearls that defy the sunshine.

* * *

A handbag of blue moire silk is strapped across the back and clasped with an enamel button that carries out the harmony of color scheme.

* * *

Several yellow-centred chrysanthemums of ostrich fashion—a necklet for evening wear.

"Jeunes Filles"

Specialized Fashions for the Younger Set

Modes that are distinctly true to type marked apart from the more mature styles by a debonnair spirit inevitably associated with youth.

Misses' Tailleur Suits.....20.00 29.50 39.50
Misses' Fur Trim'd Suits.....25.00 39.50 49.50
Misses' Costume Suits.....65.00 to 250.00
Misses' Daytime Coats.....15.00 to 95.00
Misses' Evening Coats.....29.50 to 175.00
Misses' Daytime Frocks.....15.00 to 125.00
Misses' Evening Frocks.....27.50 to 175.00

A Note of Silver
ORIGINAL DESIGNS
Exclusive with Bonwit Teller

Silver Undergarments
Silver Boudoir Gowns
Silver Corsets & Bodices

Furs of Quality & Fashion

For Women and Misses.

The Coats are characterized by their flaring Russian lines, Funnel, Muff, and convertible chin collars; deep borders and cuffs of contrasting fur.

Trimmed Hudson Seal Coats.....85.00
(Dyed Muskrat) Skunk collars.
Trimmed Hudson Seal Coats.....125.00
Border, collar and cuffs of Natural Skunk.
Trimmed Hudson Seal Coats.....165.00
Border, collar, cuffs of Skunk or Beaver.
Trimmed Moire Caracul Coats.....145.00
Border, collar, cuffs of Skunk.
Cross Fox Sets.....85.00
Very select pelts.
Blue Fox Sets.....95.00
White, dyed blue.
Natural Blue Fox Sets.....195.00
Beautiful color rings.
Slate Color Fox Sets.....110.00
White, dyed slate.

ANNOUNCEMENT

Bonwit Teller & Co. direct special attention to their department for

Custom Made Corsets

Expert corsetieres will make to measure or reproduce corsets made abroad.

MELLEN MAY BE DEFENSE WITNESS

Reported He Will Take Stand in Behalf of Old New Haven Associates.

THINKS THE ROAD DID WELL

Defendants Want Ex-President to Tell Things the Government Hasn't Asked.

It developed yesterday that Charles S. Mellen, former President of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, may be a witness for the defense in the trial of William Rockefeller, Lewis Cass Ledyard, and nine other past and present Directors of the New Haven on a charge of conspiring to monopolize the traffic of New England. Mr. Mellen has been testifying for the Government the past week in the Federal District Court, where his old associates are on trial. He was granted immunity from prosecution for his testimony for the Government.

Under the rules of evidence, it may not be possible for counsel for the defendants to develop all the facts they wish to establish by the cross-examination of Mr. Mellen, and therefore the defense may call him as its witness. De Lancey Nicoll, of counsel for the defense, said last night that no conclusions had been reached as to who would be called as witnesses for the defense.

In the past week Frank M. Swacker of the Government's counsel accused Mr. Mellen of being hostile to the prosecution, and asked Judge Hunt to caution him against discrediting the Government's case. It is believed that Mr. Mellen would very cheerfully take the stand for his former associates.

Thinks New Haven Did Well.

While he is not a reluctant witness for the Government, he considers everything he can tell could be proved just as well from the records of the company. He has several times thrown out suggestions in his testimony to show he considers the New Haven's achievements were quite laudable. The building up of a great transportation system was his life work, and, whatever legalists may say of it, its completion, he seems to consider, was to the benefit of the public, quite as much as of the railroad company.

If Mr. Mellen is cross-examined by the defense before he leaves the stand, it is expected that it will be by Charles F. Choate of Boston, the last counsel to join the large force of the defense. He is very familiar with the transportation situation in New England, as his father was closely connected with the Old Colony System, so he is well qualified to bring out the contention of the defense that all the New Haven did was for the benefit of the public, even if it was technically illegal.

Mr. Mellen is approaching in his testimony the end of the first period of his services with the New Haven, and the Government wishes to break off his examination at the time when he went as President to the Northern Pacific. He will probably be a day or two more under direct examination before the Government has worked up to that point, and then, if Judge Hunt will permit it and the defense desires it, it can cross-examine him on the testimony that he has already given.

There was an interval after Mr. Mellen left, during which the New Haven had no Second Vice President, but he held that office from 1901 to 1906, and he will be asked to testify to the steps which the Government alleges the defendants took in that period toward the monopolization of the New England transportation facilities.

Troubles of Joy Company.

According to the bill of particulars, these are concerned largely with the Joy Steamship Line. This had been established in 1899 to operate steamboats between New York, Providence, and Boston, and was a formidable competitor of the New Haven. So, it is alleged by the Government, the defendants conspired with certain corporations to hamper it. Thus the New Haven, it is charged, agreed on June 15, 1901, with the Providence, Fall River and Newport Steamship Company that the Joy Line should not lease the Commercial Wharf at Newport. On Aug. 28 of the same year the New Haven agreed with the Pennsylvania and Long Island Railroad Companies that the Long Island should refuse to sell or lease the Joy Line the steamer Shinnecock.

About June 27 the New Haven induced the Ocean Steamship Company not to ship freight by the Joy Line to Providence, and to divert it to the New Haven, and in August of the same year the Ocean Company undertook to decrease the number of its sailings to Boston, and to cut the freight rate by 2 cents a hundred pounds "for the purpose of injuring the said Joy Steamship Company," the bill of particulars alleges.

In July 1901 it is charged that William Rockefeller in particular and the New Haven agreed with the Standard Oil Company, H. M. Flagler and the Florida East Coast Railway Company that the Florida concern should not charter the steamship Cocoa to the Joy Line, and a month later the New Haven made a similar arrangement with Mr. Flagler and the Florida East Coast Railroad concerning the steamship Martinique.

About July 18, 1902, it is charged the New Haven and Pennsylvania made a bargain to keep the vessels of the Joy Line and of the Philadelphia & New York Transportation Company from running through the Delaware and Raritan Canal, and on April 22, 1903, it is asserted by the Government, the New Haven entered into an arrangement with the Pennsylvania, the Erie, the Lehigh Valley, the New York Central, the Jersey Central, the Baltimore & Ohio, and the Lackawanna that none of them would make any through traffic arrangements with the water competitors of the New Haven, including the Joy Line.

Todd May Testify Next.

The New Haven, it is charged, had already in 1900 made an arrangement with the New York Transfer Company and one Hopkins that they would not handle Joy Line baggage in this city and at Providence, and so the Government will try to show that having hampered and worried the Joy Steamship Company in every possible way all these years, it bought its stock through the New England Navigation Company in December, 1905.

It has been already charged in the civil suit brought by the Government against the New Haven and others that this purchase was kept secret for two years, and that during that period the Joy Line was operated ostensibly as an independent concern. It attacked the Enterprise Transportation Company, which had been organized in 1905 to run steamers between New York, Providence, Fall River, Narragansett Pier, and Newport, and the result was that it was soon forced out of business and its property was bought up by the Joy Line. The complete ruin of the Enterprise Company did not occur during the time Mr. Todd was in office, but the first step that the New Haven is alleged to have taken against it, an agreement with the Pennsylvania not to make joint rates with the new steamship line, was made before he left the company.

Percy R. Todd, President of the Bangor & Aroostook Railroad of Maine, and the successor of Mr. Mellen as Second Vice President of the New Haven, has been seen about the Federal Building for the last week, and is expected to be the next witness called by the Government.

SNOW UP THE STATE.

Few Flakes Fall at Gloversville—Thermometer Registers 38.

GLOVERSVILLE, N. Y., Oct. 23.—A few flakes of snow fell here this afternoon.

The official thermometer registered 38.

TO AID JEWISH CHARITIES.

Plan for Central Investigating Body to Promote Efficiency.

A meeting of the council of Jewish Communal Institutions, of which Leo Arnstein is President, will be held in New York at the end of October or early in November, to consider the desirability of establishing a Bureau of Philanthropy to act as a central investigating body for the study of social problems affecting the Jewish community in New York numbering more than 1,000,000.

The council states that "the charitable activities of the Jews are carried on by about 100 organizations of considerable size, a host of small societies of a local character, and a great variety of mutual benefit societies and lodges. Their total expenditures are unknown, but it is certain that the budget of the larger organizations alone today exceeds $3,000,000.

"No survey," it is contended, "has ever been attempted to determine what are the needs of the community and what its resources to meet those needs, what duplication there is, what fields of work are wholly or partially uncared for. There is no Jewish organization whose function it is to study the underlying causes of poverty and its effects as it concerns the Jewish people, with a view to preventive action. While there are a number of relief giving institutions, child caring institutions, hospitals, &c., there exists no agency devoted to the study of general charitable problems of the community, no agency equipped with trained workers, prepared to investigate in behalf of the community or of a special institution, or to help in the solution of new problems constantly arising."

It is proposed "to gather and record available information on the philanthropic requirements and existing provisions; to analyze and interpret the data so secured and to serve as an agency equipped with trained workers, capable of undertaking and carrying out investigations into philanthropic problems in behalf of the Council of Jewish Communal Institutions, the Kehillah or other existing institutions."

SUBWAY STATION CROWDED.

Columbus Circle Asks More Entrances and Exits.

Residents and business men in the vicinity of Columbus Circle have sent a petition to the Public Service Commission, the Board of Estimate, and the Interborough asking for additional entrances and exits at the Columbus Circle subway station.

At a conference last week Paul H. Zagat, Chairman, presented reports showing the growth of the Columbus Circle section. Principal Paul of De Witt Clinton High School said 4,285 boys used the subway station at the Circle daily. W. R. Sill of the Century Theatre said that out of 30,000 persons attending the performances there weekly over 50 per cent. used the Circle station.

The following committee to urge additional subway facilities was appointed: Henry C. Copeland, N. L. Ottinger, A. F. Berry, Edgar J. Lauer, M. F. Huberth, R. W. Meade, Ned Weyburn, John Reisenweber, Jacob Wertheim, H. A. Schmidt, P. H. Zagat, and W. T. Black.

SEES GERMAN MIGHT IN LAND CREDITS

David Lubin Says They Give Farmers a Deeper Interest in Government.

David Lubin, who has been the representative of the United States in the International Institute of Agriculture, which meets annually in Rome, Italy, since 1908, and who played a prominent part in the founding of that organization, has a novel idea regarding the method by which universal peace will ultimately be attained. He has been in New York for the last few days and expects to go to Rome to attend the sessions of the institute early in 1916.

"There are possibilities in the fight for rural credits in this and other countries which may not seem apparent at first glance," Mr. Lubin said when seen at the Astor. "The system of rural credits in use in Germany is largely responsible for Germany's great power and for her ability to withstand vast pressure. Agitations for the adoption of the same system, or variations of it, are being carried on in most of the fifty-five countries that are represented in the International Institute of Agriculture, and although these systems may not be adopted at once, it is inevitable that they will be put into effect in the not very distant future.

"Without going again into the details of the German rural credit system, or Landschaft, (which Mr. Lubin explained in a recent article in THE SUNDAY TIMES,) something of its political effect can be described. It is generally agreed, and experience with the Landschaft has supported the belief, that the political conservatives are to be found among the farmers of every nation—the men who own and till their property. The Radicals, the Socialists, Anarchists and others, are to be found in the cities, principally among men and women who have no property to be protected by the Government that they condemn. There is another class, however, which is readily inoculated with the germ of radicalism. This is the class in the country which has no property and yet works at farming, the class of renters.

"An unpleasant list of statistics that face us in the United States at the present time is the list showing the amazing increase in farm renting. Something less than 50 per cent. of our farm land at the present time is worked by renters, while the owners live in the cities, or the land is owned by companies or commercial organizations. This is due partly to the fact that farmers' sons prefer to move to the cities and rent their land, or sell it to others who will rent it. The reason is that the advantages in the country are not sufficient to hold the men born there. In Germany the Landschaft has increased these opportunities in the country. It has made it possible for the farmer to make money, to borrow without inconvenience and without jeopardizing his property unnecessarily, and it has brought the farmers together with a mutual interest in the Government. This has created a thing that is unknown in this country—a powerful agrarian political party, which keeps close watch on all Government matters and exerts itself to see that the interests of the farming class are protected.

"As a consequence of this system one hears in normal times in Germany the complaint from the big financial interests of the cities that 'that awful Agrarian Party is devouring us!' It is a healthy complaint from the national point of view. In America the complaint is reversed. The cry one hears is from the farmers, and it is that 'Wall Street is devouring us.'

"What a nation needs is a perfect balance of the different interests, so that neither party can 'devour' the other. With every party fighting for its rights, there is progress, and all of the parties advance together. The effect of a class that is 'satisfied' is to be found in Morocco; the members of the 'satisfied' class wear gunnysacks for clothing and never register any concerted complaint against the Government.

"When scientific methods of financing the farmer and giving him equal opportunities generally with the man who moves to the city are adopted in this and other countries, the effect will be the same that it has been in Germany, and powerful agrarian, or land parties will spring up as political factions, offsetting the effect of the radicals of the nation, whose efforts, when properly balanced with the efforts of other parties, also make for genuine progress. This will have the effect, I believe, of stabilizing the Government.

"The labor parties have already found it advantageous to co-operate with the labor parties of other countries. The agrarian parties will find a similar advantage. The third big party, composed of business interests, will, I believe, find similar advantage. Chambers of Commerce already are demonstrating the effectiveness of international co-operation in many matters. In my belief, the ultimate international working together of these three parties will have more to do with procuring universal peace, among all civilized nations at least, than any measures of disarmament or superarmament or international police or peace conference treaties that could be devised by all the coming generations."

SLATON BACK IN GEORGIA.

No Attempt to Molest Ex-Governor for Frank Commutation.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, Ga., Oct. 23.—Ex-Governor John M. Slaton, who left for a trip to the Pacific Coast soon after his term of office expired on July 1, returned to Atlanta on Oct. 4 and has resumed the practice of law.

When the ex-Governor left Georgia excitement was intense owing to his commutation of the death sentence of Leo M. Frank, and it was predicted that he would not return to the State, or if he did that personal harm would befall him. Neither prediction has come to pass. The ex-Governor has been here for three weeks going about his business, and no attempt has been made to molest him.

Even Mr. Slaton's friends feared that an attempt might be made to harm him, and when he returned guards in plain clothes met him at the station, and these ever since have remained on duty at the home of Mrs. W. D. Grant, the mother of Mrs. Slaton, where the ex-Governor and his wife are staying. Three guards are constantly on duty.

Very little attention has been paid by the State press to Mr. Slaton's return. Even Tom Watson, who was exceedingly bitter against Slaton because he commuted Frank's sentence, has not even alluded in his paper, The Jeffersonian, to the ex-Governor's return. Watson repeatedly had asserted that the ex-Governor never would return to Georgia.

Ex-Governor Slaton was a guest this afternoon at a luncheon given in honor of President C. H. Markham of the Illinois Central, who is here with Directors of the road. New Yorkers present were C. A. Peabody, President of the Mutual Life Insurance Company; J. W. Auchincloss, Cornelius Vanderbilt, J. C. Parrish and W. Luttgen, a member of the August Belmont firm.

Stewart & Co.

Correct Apparel for Women & Misses

5TH AVENUE AT 37TH STREET

Present
Wonderful Offerings In
Distinguished Attire



Suitable for present and midwinter wear

Incomparable Value in These Superb
Paris Designed, Fur-Trimmed Suits
New Long Hare Coat Models, all over fur trimmed

EXTRAORDINARY SPECIALS FOR MONDAY

Fur-Trimmed Broadcloth Suits
Many beautiful models, allover fur-trimmed with skunk opossum, French seal, nutria beaver, and natural opossum, in all the new colors; coats are soft silk lined and warmly interlined.
Special **24.50**

Dressy Fur-Trimmed Suits
of imported corduroy, broadcloth, whipcord, gabardine and velveteen, trimmed with skunk opossum fur; a number of novelty designs first shown here to-morrow; in all the new colors.
Special **29.50**

Silk Chiffon Velvet Suits (Fur Trimmed).
A new Paris designed model, with chin collar, cuffs and buttons of luxurious furs; may be had in green, plush, black, navy and brown. **39.50**

Fur-Collar Broadcloth Coats
Stylish, handsome model, lined throughout with Peau de Cygne and heavily interlined. Women's and Misses' sizes.
Special **19.75**

Fur-Trim'd Wool Velour Coats
New Models, lined throughout with Brocaded or Flowered Silk, warmly interlined; new wide open pannier pocket. Women's and Misses' sizes.
Special **24.50**

Mother of Pearl Velvet Evening Wraps (Fur Trimmed)
High-class, dressy Wraps; may be had in reseda green, sky blue, Jack rose, white or maize; Iceland fox collar and cuffs; flowered silk lining and heavily interlined. **29.50**

Fur Trimmed Silk Dresses
One model of Crepe de Chine and Georgette crepe; collar, cuffs and bottom of flare tunic trimmed with fur; also a skating dress of Charmeuse and Georgette Crepe, fur trimmed; Women's and Misses' sizes.
Special **19.75**

Serge and Silk Dresses
Of Serge, combined with Charmeuse, self colored taffeta or plaid taffeta, some with coatee effects; others with box pleated skirts; Women's and Misses' sizes.
Special **13.75**

Evening Gowns
Of Radium Lausanne Silk, in Orchid, Geranium, Maize, Sunset, Pink and Pastel shades. Women's and Misses' sizes. Special **24.50**

Stern Brothers

42nd and 43rd Streets, West of Fifth Avenue

The Latest Styles in Women's Apparel

embodying every decree of fashion in design, material, trimming and coloring, will be found in our large assortments of Suits, Gowns and Wraps, shown on the Third Floor, at reasonable prices.

MOST UNCOMMON EARLY SEASON PRICE ADVANTAGES FOR MONDAY

Tailored Suits
smartly designed and hand tailored, in check velour; trimmed with velvet.
$27.50

Women's Suits
of broadcloth, fur and braid trimming, copy of Martial Armand model,
$39.50

Women's Dresses
of serges, broadcloth, taffeta, crepe de Chine, velveteen and Georgette combined,
$19.75 & 34.50

Dancing Dresses
of net, taffeta, gros de Londres, satins, soiree and metal brocades,
$27.50 & 35.00

Women's Coats
for sport and street wear, in a large variety of desirable materials,
$21.50

Smart Coats
of velour de laine, velveteen, corduroy and plush, with large fur collar and cuffs,
$34.50 & 45.00

The Fur Department

Third Floor, has ready for immediate selection a high class assortment of

Fur and Fur-lined Garments, Fur Motor Coats, Scarfs, Muffs and Perfectly Matched Sets in the latest styles and most reliable furs, from the most inexpensive to the highest cost pieces in vogue this season; also Fur Pelts and Trimmings, Motor Robes and Floor Coverings.

MOST ATTRACTIVE PRICE ADVANTAGES FOR MONDAY, IN

Hudson Seal Coats
effectively combined with Skunk, Beaver, Kolinsky, Ermine and Fox, also plain Hudson Seal models cut on the newest lines; lengths 40, 45 and 50.
$85.00 to 425.00

Caracul Fur Coats
three-quarter and full length models, ranging from the inexpensive grades to the finest Moire and Baby Caracul, perfectly matched skins,
$75.00 to 875.00

Infants' Wear

(Second Floor)

EXCELLENT VALUES, MONDAY

Washable Coats, - - at $3.65
of Imported Corduroy, double-breasted model, in white only; 6 months to 3 years.

Chinchilla Coats, - at $4.95
All Wool, flannel lined, velvet collar, belt model, in navy and brown; 2 to 5 years.

Imported Handmade Dresses
of fine nainsook, hand embroidered in yoke and panel effect, some with scalloped bottom; sizes six months to two years,
at $1.35, 1.85, 2.65 & 3.50

Striking Values in Silks and Velvets

WILL BE OFFERED ON THE SECOND FLOOR, MONDAY, AT THESE LOW PRICES, WHICH BESPEAK UNQUESTIONABLE ECONOMIES:

Another Exceptional Purchase of Imported Chiffon Velvet, double width; regularly $5.00 yard, ... at $2.75

Imported English Corduroy, 27 inches wide; in newest and most desirable Autumn shades; regular price $2.00 a yard, . . at $1.55

Imported Black Satin, 40 inches wide; soft finish; high lustre; regular price $2.00 yard, at $1.20

Crepe de Chine, extra quality; 40 ins. wide, in all the latest light and dark shades; also white, flesh and *black;* regular price $2.00 a yard, ... at $1.35

Misses' Smart Dresses

PRICED EXTREMELY LOW FOR MONDAY, ON THIRD FLOOR

Afternoon and Street Dresses
In smart combinations of velveteen and silk; serges and satins; serges and plaid silks; also taffeta, crepe de Chine, charmeuse and other materials, in fashionable colorings, some handsomely accentuated with fur; sizes 14, 16 and 18 years,
at $18.75

Misses' Danse Frocks
Of taffeta, chiffon, radium taffeta, soiree silk and Georgette crepe, some effectively combined with lace and net, handsomely embroidered in silver; many new draped and ruffle skirt effects, in sizes 14, 16 and 18 years,
at $23.50

The Glove Sections

Are now showing their Autumn importations of Alexandre, Lupin and Babbette Suede and Glace Kid Gloves, together with the leading American brands, in the desirable lengths, styles and colorings, for dress, street and evening wear. Also large assortments of Cape, Mocha, Buck and Reindeer Gloves and Gauntlets for Walking, Driving and Motoring.

FOR MONDAY, THE FOLLOWING VERY EXCEPTIONAL VALUES:

White Glace Kid Mousquetaire Gloves, 16 button length; value $2.85 a pair, . at $1.95

White Glace Kid Mousquetaire Gloves, 12-button length; value $2.50 a pair, . at $1.55

Two-Clasp Glace Kid Gloves, overseam sewn, in black, white, tan, grey and brown; regular value $1.50 a pair, ... at 95c

Continuation of the Autumn Rug Sale

In which a special feature will be made during the remainder of the month of ROOM SIZES, in the most desirable Eastern weaves, at emphatic price concessions, as the following will indicate:

Persian Mahal Rugs
Room sizes; formerly $88.00 to 695.00
at $65.00 to 450.00

Bijars and Ghoerevans
Room sizes; formerly $200.00 to 585.00
at $125.00 to 450.00

Kirmanshah Carpets
Room sizes; formerly $250.00 to 775.00
at $188.00 to 475.00

Sarouks and Kashans
Room sizes; formerly $250.00 to 885.00
at $195.00 to 690.00

Chinese Rugs
Room sizes; in very artistic colorings,
at $78.00 to 310.00

Persian Hall Runners
Long and narrow; values up to $75.00,
at $29.75 to 49.50

A Noteworthy Furniture Offering

PREPARED FOR TO-MORROW, AT UNUSUAL PRICE INDUCEMENTS:

Mahogany Dining Suite, 8 pieces; heretofore $225.00, at $125.00

Mahogany Dining Suite, 10 pieces; heretofore $337.00, at $245.00

Mahogany Dining Suite, 10 pieces; was $470.00, $325.00

Mahogany China Closets, Were $35.00 to 90.00, at $28.50, 55.00 & 65.00

Mahogany Buffets, Were $65.00 to 145.00, at $35.00, 55.00 & 75.00

Ivory Chamber Suite, 8 pieces; heretofore $394.00, at $275.00

Ivory Chamber Suite, 7 pieces; heretofore $430.00, at $325.00

Enamel Chamber Suite, 8 pieces; was $679.00, $436.00

Ivory Toilet Tables, Were $24.00 to 70.00, at $15.00, 30.00 & 45.00

Antique Ivory Bureaus, Were $32.00 to 125.00, at $26.50, 48.00 & 100.00

Upholstery

A VERY IMPORTANT OFFERING MONDAY, ON FOURTH FLOOR

Lace Curtains and Panels

Novelty Irish Point Curtains, Values $4.95 to 11.50 a pair, at $3.75, 4.50, 6.50 and 8.00

Real Filet Panels, Values $16.50 to 30.00 each, at $12.75, 15.00, 19.50 & 22.50

Cluny and Filet Curtains, Values $11.50 to 32.50 a pair, at $8.50, 11.75 to 25.00

Founded 1827

Arnold, Constable & Co.

Founded 1827

FINAL 10-DAY REMOVAL CLEARANCE SALE

Immediately Preceding

OUR REMOVAL, NOVEMBER 8TH, TO FIFTH AVENUE AND 40TH STREET.

Adhering to our plan as previously announced, and in keeping with the spirit of the occasion, we shall open the new store with new merchandise entirely in harmony with the new surroundings. This policy necessitates the immediate sacrifice of present Fall and Winter Stocks of the finest type and in splendid assortments. Included is apparel in the latest Fashion for Men Women and Children, offered at the height of the season at unprecedented concessions in price.

$18,000.00 Stock
WOMEN'S AND MISSES' WEARING APPAREL
At Extraordinary Reductions in Price

Tailor Suits
Not All Sizes in Each Model

Women's Fur Trimmed Suits of handsome charmeuse finish broadcloth, in the most fashionable Autumn shades, comprising a collection made up of various high cost suits, perfectly reproduced from recent imported models, and richly trimmed with fur. *Values up to $55.00* — Sale Price **37.50**

Women's Fur Trimmed Suits—All this season's most favored models in smart wool fabrics, including broadcloth of superior quality, effectively trimmed with fur in various styles. *Values up to $45.00* — Sale Price **28.50**

Misses' Tailor Suits in the new smart wool fabrics, in plain shades, featuring models of the Russian type and other favored styles; trimmed with handsome fur, braid or velvet. Sizes 14 to 20 years. *Value $30.00* — Sale Price **22.50**

Coats
A Collection of Women's Coats

Consisting of the remainder of our regular stock, in a variety of smart full length, ¾ and ⅞ models, in high grade Mixtures, Cheviots, Wool Velour, Duvetyne, Silk Velour, Peau de Souris and other fashionable coatings. Some fur or braid trimmed; a few satin lined throughout. Not a full line of sizes in each model or fabric, but a good assortment in coats for every occasion.

Present Prices range from **16.50 to 55.00**
Values $22.50 to $75.00

Misses' and Small Women's Coats

Of smart English Mixtures in the prevailing Autumn tones, in various models, including the Russian, some fur trimmed. Sizes 14 to 20 years. Special at **14.50**

Raincoats
The Celebrated "Waterberry" Cravenette Raincoats

Made from Priestley's practical rubberless coating in tan, navy and black, featuring the latest Fall models, with belted back and raglan or set-in sleeves. Sizes 14 years to 44 bust. *Regularly $15.00* — **9.50**

Utility Covert Coats—Cravenetted by the Priestley process. A new semi-belted model, in tan and Oxford, suitable for rain protection and utility use. *Value $15.50* — **10.50**

Gabardine Coats in tan and navy; featuring a new and splendidly tailored Fall model; showerproof and also suitable for general practical wear. *Value $16.50* — **12.50**

$8,500.00 Stock of
WOMEN'S FURNISHINGS
¼ to ½ Reductions

French Lingerie

Princess Slips, *Regularly $2.95 and $3.75* — **2.25**

Drawer Combinations, *Regularly $2.25 to $3.50* — **1.65 to 2.45**

Petticoats, *Regularly $1.75 to $6.25* — **95c to 3.50**

Corset Covers, *Regularly $1.25 to $1.75* — **90c to 1.15**

Drawers, *Regularly $1.65 to $4.75* — **95c to 3.50**

Domestic Lingerie

Nainsook Night Gowns, Low neck, lace or embroidery Trimmings. *Regularly $1.25 to $2.25* — **1.09 to 1.95**

The Remainder of Our Crepe de Chine Undergarments, *Regularly $1.50 to $9.00* — **1.00 to 6.75**

Kimonos, Robes and Sacques

Hand Embroidered Cotton Crepe Kimonos, direct from Japan, in Pink, Blue, Copenhagen, Lavender and Rose; hand embroidered in white. *Regularly $1.95* — **1.45**

Bath and House Robes of genuine Beacon blankets—figured effects in light and dark grounds. *Regularly $2.95* — **2.15**

Japanese Silk Boudoir Robes in black and dainty colors; silk lined and lightly interlined. *Regularly $6.75* — **4.95**

Albatross Breakfast Sacques, in dainty shades, accordion plaited and finished with scallop edge. *Regularly $3.50* — **2.95**

Angora Wool Sweaters

Angora Wool Sweaters in sport coat model with belted back. Superior quality wool, beautifully shaped and in the most wanted Autumn colorings; also heather mixtures. *Regularly $6.75* — **5.95**

Silk Petticoats

Of superior grade Chiffon Taffeta, dependable for long service. Models are the season's latest, and the colors harmonize with the Fall suit shades. *Regularly $5.95* — **3.95**

Warner's Corsets
½ Price

New Fall Models in coutil, nicely trimmed and suitable for medium and full figures. *Regularly $3.00* — **1.50**

$5,800 Stock — A BOX SALE — 15,000 Pairs
Women's and Children's Hosiery

NOTICE—Owing to extraordinary reductions in price afforded by the last transfer of stock from the liquidation of our Wholesale Hosiery Departments, we cannot sell except by boxes of 3, 6 or one dozen pairs.

Women's Black Lisle Thread of medium weight; mercerized. 6 prs., 1.45; 1 doz. prs., 2.85. — *Box 3 Prs. Reg. $1.00* — Sale Price **75c**

Women's Silk Lisle, medium weight; highly lustrous; black or tan. 6 prs., 1.85; 1 doz. prs., 3.60. — *Box 3 Prs. Reg. $1.50* — Sale Price **95c**

Women's Fibre Silk in black only; light weight and very brilliant. 6 prs., 1.85; 1 doz. prs., 3.60. — *Box 3 Prs. Reg. $1.50* — Sale Price **95c**

Women's Pure Thread Silk of desirable weight and superior quality; strongly reinforced; black and white. 6 prs., 5.40; 1 doz. prs., 10.25. — *Box 3 Prs. Reg. $4.00* — Sale Price **2.75**

Children's Fine Ribbed Cotton, black or white; medium or heavy weight; excellent for school wear. Sizes 6 to 9½. 6 prs., 1.25; 1 doz. prs., 2.40. — *Box 3 Prs.* — Sale Price **65c**

Children's Winter Weight Wool—Fine ribbed; black only. Sizes 6 to 9½. 6 prs., 1.85; 1 doz. prs., 3.60. — *Box 3 Prs.* — Sale Price **95c**

$2,800 Stock — A BOX SALE — 10,000 Pairs
Men's Half Hose

NOTICE—Owing to the extraordinary reductions in prices afforded by the last transfer of stock from the liquidation of our Wholesale Hosiery Departments we cannot sell except by boxes of 3, 6, or one dozen pairs.

Group One—Consisting of White Silk with white clocks. White silk with black clocks in all sizes. Other colors with self clocks, but not complete line of sizes in each shade. 6 pairs, 3.15; 1 doz. pairs, 6.00 — *Box 3 Prs. Reg. $2.55* — Sale Price **1.65**

Group Two—Consisting of fine White Lisle Thread with black hand clocking, all sizes. Odd sizes of Plain Lisles, mixed two tones of Silk and Cashmere, all Cashmeres and other lots of fine hose. 6 pairs, 1.70; 1 doz. pairs, 2.25 — *Box 3 Prs. Reg. $1.50* — Sale Price **90c**

Group Three—Consisting of Pure Thread Silk Hose in navy, taupe and gray; a few blacks included. A fine strongly knitted hose with a full fashioned reinforced lisle sole. 6 pairs, 1.85; 1 doz. pairs, 3.50 — *Box 3 Prs. Reg. $1.50* — Sale Price **1.00**

Group Four—Consisting of sizes 9½ and 10 only. Best Artificial Black Silks, fine Cottons and numerous odd lots from our discontinued wholesale stock. 6 prs., 85c; 1 doz. pairs, 1.50 — *Box 3 Prs. Reg. 75c* — Sale Price **50c**

Women's Fine Gloves
About ⅓ Reductions

NOTICE—Great savings are afforded by purchasing in quantities of 3, 6 or one dozen pairs, which is an opportunity worthy of special consideration.

Glace Kid, one and two clasp pique of very superior quality and high class finish in a large assortment of the most fashionable Autumn shades. 3 prs. at 90c pr.; 6 prs. at 85c pr.; 1 doz. prs. at 80c pr. — *Value $1.25 Pair* — Sale Price **95c**

White Doeskin, one clasp in splendid quality; serviceable and perfect fitting. 3 prs. at 1.20 pr.; 6 prs. at 1.15 pr.; 1 doz. prs. at 1.10 pr. — *Value $1.50 Pair* — Sale Price **1.25**

Chamois Lisle, 16-button length and two clasp; washable, well fitting and smart in appearance; white, gray and light cream. 3 prs. at 80c pr.; 6 prs. at 75c pr.; 1 doz. prs. at 70c pr. — *Value $1.00 Pair* — Sale Price **85c**

Silk Gloves, 16-button, in black or white, double finger tips and recommended for excellent service. — *Value $1.00 Pair* — Sale Price **65c**

Some sizes incomplete.

Women's Waists and Blouses
⅓ to ½ Price Reductions

Including Hand Made Imported Models, Adaptations of Foreign Styles; exquisite effects in Lace, Chiffon and Georgette; Smart Silk Blouses to complete the Tailleur Costume; also a few dainty Lingerie Models for house wear.

Embroidered Voiles, lace trimmed; **Fancy Voiles** with marquisette trimming; flesh colored voiles, hemstitched. *Value $1.50* — **95c**

Models for nearly every occasion in **Crepe de Chines, Chiffons** and **Pussy Willows,** also hand made blouses in **Organdie, Crepe Voile** and **Batiste.** *Values $6 to $8.50* — **3.95**

An attractive collection consisting of **Wash Silks, Voiles, Linens** and **Black Silk** with long and short sleeves. *Values $4 & $5* — **2.15**

Dressy and Tailleur models in **Georgette Crepes, Chiffons, Crepe de Chines** and **Taffetas.** *Values $8.50 & $10* — **5.50**

Hand Made Mourning Blouses

Imported Models and Reproductions

TO CLOSE AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

Savings ⅓ to ½ — *No Jobs Our Own Stock Reduced*

Remaining Stock of
HOUSE FURNISHINGS

Wool Blankets
Of superior quality, with pink or blue borders.

White Single Bed Size,
Regularly $4.50 pair — **3.65**
Regularly $3.50 pair — **2.50**

White Double Bed Size,
Regularly $9.00 pair — **6.25**

Gray and Tan Single Bed Size,
Regularly $3.25 pair — **2.60**

Gray Extra Fine Single Bed Size,
Regularly $6.50 pair — **5.25**

Gray Double Bed Size,
Regularly $8.50 pair — **7.35**

Bigelow Carpets

Brussels and Axminster in an attractive range of colors and designs in our own private patterns. — **1.10 to 1.50**
Formerly $1.65 to $2.00 yard.

Bigelow and English Wilton in an assortment of colors and patterns suitable for Fall furnishings. — **1.75 to 2.75**
Formerly $3.00 & $4.00 yard.

Household Linens
TABLE CLOTHS
Fine Irish Satin Damask.

2x2 yards. *Regularly $4.00 Each* — **3.00**
2x2½ yards. *Regularly $5.00 Each* — **3.75**
2x3 yards. *Regularly $6.00 Each* — **4.50**
2½x2½ yards. *Regularly $8.50 Each* — **7.00**

NAPKINS TO MATCH
⅝ Size. *Reg. $4.85 doz.* — **3.75**
¾ Size. *Reg. $6.00 to $7.75 doz.* — **4.50, 4.75, 5.00, 6.50** dozen

Oriental Rugs
A special Collection of beautiful specimens in medium and small sizes.

Now at ¼ Off Their Usual Prices

Beluchistans, 4.4x2.4 — **12.50 to 22.50**
Mousouls, 3.6x6.4 — **17.50 to 37.50**
Daghestans, 4.0x5.8 — **30.00 to 85.00**

Antique Kelley
Persian Pieces
Dark rich colorings in small Serebend and Fereghan designs. Sizes approximately as follows:

⅓ off these prices

5.7 x5.3 — **125.00**
11.2 x5.0 — **150.00**
16.10x4.8 — **250.00**
16.10x6.9 — **350.00 to 700.00**
20.6 x7.8 — **450.00 to 1000.00**

Comfortables
"Warmth without weight," made to our special order under perfect sanitary conditions and filled with fine wool or cotton.

Silkoline Tops—In a variety of dainty colors and patterns; double bed size; wool filled. *Regularly $3.50* — **2.95**

Sateen—in a variety of colors; single bed size down, filled. *Regularly $5.75* — **4.75**

Double Bed Size— *Regularly $6.50* — **5.95**

Upholstery Fabrics

Tapestries, Damasks, Armures—Suitable for handsome Furniture Coverings, Draperies, Cushions, etc. *Formerly $2.75 to $6.50 yard* — **1.50 to 2.75**
Below Cost.

Removal Clearance of
$22,500.00 Stock
FUR COATS, SETS, ODD PIECES
At Unusual Savings, Averaging ⅓

Scarfs, Muffs and Sets

PERSIAN PAW SCARFS—*Regularly $9.00 to $20.00* — **5.00 to 10.00**
PERSIAN PAW MUFFS—*Regularly $10.00* — **5.00**
MOLE SKIN SCARFS—*Regularly $20.00 to $28.00* — **15.00 to 18.00**
MOLE SKIN MUFFS—*Regularly $65.00* — **35.00**
CIVET CAT MUFFS—*Regularly $20.00* — **12.00**
RED FOX MUFFS—*Regularly $35.00* — **30.00**
RATHEAD SCARFS—*Regularly $27.00* — **15.00**
RATHEAD MUFFS—*Regularly $20.00* — **12.00**
WHITE FOX SCARFS—*Regularly $32.50 to $55.00* — **25.00 to 45.00**
GRAY MOUFLON AND SILK SETS—*Regularly $55.00* — **22.00**

Women's Fur Coats

CARACUL—*Regularly $110.00* — **78.00**
HUDSON SEAL—*Regularly $130.00* — **98.00**
FRENCH SEAL—*Regularly $60.00 to $150.00* — **29.00 to 75.00**

Women's Fur Lined Coats

FANCY TWEEDS in various models. *Regularly $75.00 to $110.00* — **55.00 to 65.00**

Misses' and Children's Sets

WHITE MOUFLON—*Regularly $12.00 to $28.00* — **7.00 to 18.00**
GRAY AND WHITE SQUIRREL—Regularly *$10.00* — **5.00**
NATURAL LYNX—*Regularly $45.00* — **35.00**

Children's Coats

WHITE CONEY—Size 6 years. *Regularly $25.00 to $48.00* — **15.00 to 25.00**

Feather Neckwear and Muffs

Ostrich Boas, odd pieces in black and street shades. *Regularly $3.50* — **2.95**
White Marabou Throw, four strands wide; two yards long. *Regularly $6.00* — **4.95**
White Marabout Muffs of plain marabout. *Regularly $6.75.* — **5.75**
White Marabout and Ostrich Pillow Muffs. *Regularly $10.50* — **8.50**

Real Lace Neckwear

Lace Barbes—Point Applique and Duchesse combined. *Regularly $3.75* — **2.45**
Lace Barbes—Real Duchesse. *Regularly $5.75* — **4.95**
Collars—Venetian. *Regularly $75.00* — **60.00**

Broadway & 19th Street

ARLINGTON SPEAKS WITH PARIS AGAIN

Naval Attache Sayles, on Eiffel Tower, Hears Wireless Telephone Messages.

TEST CONFIRMED BY FRANCE

Chief of Her Military Radio System Reports Officially That Experiment Is a Success.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Oct. 23.—Captain Sayles, naval attaché, watched all night at the Eiffel Tower in the wireless telephone test. The military authorities permitted the exclusive use of the tower From 5:20 to 5:50 this morning these communications were heard by Captain Sayles and Engineer H. E. Shreeve:

"How are you getting along over there? How is the weather? How are you, Shreeve?"

The experiment will be continued

Dr. F. B. Jewett, Assistant Chief Engineer of the Western Electric Company, who in the absence from the city of John J. Carty Chief Engineer of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, is superintending the wireless telephone experiments, said early this morning that it was very probable that wireless telephonic conversation had again been heard from Arlington to Paris, as plans had been made to repeat the tests so successful on the first occasion. The arrangements were for the operators at Arlington to talk from shortly after midnight until shortly before 1 o'clock.

At 1 o'clock this morning a cablegram was sent to Paris notifying the operators there that Arlington had talked, and in quring whether the conversation had been heard. The answer to this message will determine the success of failure of the test. Dr. Jewett said that these tests would be repeated between midnight and 1 o'clock for an indefinite number of successive nights.

Report to French Government.

The following statement was given out yesterday by the Chief Engineer of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company:

"The success of the wireless telephone experiments conducted by the engineers of the Bell system was publicly announced in Paris on Friday by Lieut. Col. of Engineers Ferrie, the technical director of military radio telegraph for the French Government.

"The announcement was made in French and the following translation sent by Lieut. Commander Sayles, the United States naval attaché, was received today by John J. Carty, Chief Engineer of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, under whose direction the experiments were carried on:

Paris, Oct. 22, 1915.

Official statement summarizing the wireless telephonic experiments carried out between Arlington and the Eiffel Tower.

The American station at Arlington was provided with a special wave generator developed by the American Telephone and Telegraph Company and the Western Electric Company, and arranged in such a manner as to permit the making of wireless telephonic emissions. The aforesaid companies, being accredited with the Department of War by the United States Embassy in Paris, appointed one of their engineers, Mr. Shreeve, to attempt to hear these telephonic emissions at the radio telegraphic station at the Eiffel Tower by means of a receiver which is equally of their invention.

Words Heard Repeatedly.

All the experiments made have been followed in every detail by the undersigned and by Captains Brenot and Pinsinin and Lieutenant Vaibreuze, all officers of my service. The first series of experiments carried out in June, 1915, gave no results, probably by reason of the electrical perturbations naturally very intense at this season of the year. The second series, in October, 1915, has achieved greater success. It has been possible to hear and understand very distinctly, and repeatedly words such as "one," "two," "three," &c., "good-bye," &c. Depending upon the intensity of the electrical perturbations which are prevalent, and the condition of the atmosphere at this time, these words were heard more or less distinctly and more or less loudly. These results, although imperfect, are extremely interesting, and there is every reason to believe that they will be improved upon.

Lieut. Col. of Engineers FERRIE,
Technical Director of Military Radio Telegraphy.

In the absence of Chief Engineer Carty from New York, Dr. F. B. Jewett, Assistant Chief Engineer of the Western Electric Company, who has been intimately associated with all the work leading up to the successful demonstrations of long distance wireless telephony, said that the official statement of the French Government, issued by Colonel Ferrie, was in accordance with the arrangements made at the time the experiments were started.

When the experiments in Paris were first undertaken, as a result of the courtesy of the French Government in placing the Eiffel Tower station at the disposition of the American Telephone and Telegraph engineers for a limited period each day, Colonel Ferrie was fully apprised of the nature of the development work that had been undertaken. Both he and his assistants, Captains Brenot and Pincimin, were very much interested in the new developments and have been in constant attendance throughout all of the work. Before the experiments were undertaken it was arranged with the French officials that the work would be carried on until they were thoroughly satisfied as to its successful outcome. The official statement which Colonel Ferrie has made for the French Government is, therefore, conclusive evidence that this has now been accomplished.

Mr. Jewett said that the tests between Arlington and Paris were being continued regularly, and that since the first announcement of successful transmission Mr. Shreeve had reported further satisfactory reception of speech from Arlington.

Mr. Espenschied, the company's engineer in Honolulu, who is listening each night at the time of the tests to Paris, reported yesterday that he, together with Rear Admiral Boush and Lieutenants Lando, Zane, and Green, United States Navy, were able on Friday night's test to hear all of the messages from Arlington clearly and distinctly three feet away from the telephone receiver.

Congratulations from Edison.

Mr. Jewett also mentioned a fact which is of extreme interest to engineers conversant with wireless transmission; namely, that owing to wireless conditions at Eiffel Tower all of the transmission between Arlington and Paris, and the later transmissions to Honolulu were on a wave length about half that normally employed for long distance wireless telegraphy. The fact that successful transmission, such as has been reported from Paris, and in the last cablegrams from Honolulu was made with this short wave length, emphasizes the remarkable character of the achievement.

Thomas A. Edison sent the following message to Mr. Carty:

"Accept my hearty congratulations on your wonderful success in connecting New York and San Francisco by telephone and my thanks for the privilege of talking across the continent. I heard both the voice and music perfectly."

LATEST WIRELESS FEAT PLEASES MARCONI MEN

Godfrey Isaacs Gratified That U. S. Navy Is Pushing Transoceanic Talks.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Oct. 23.—The linking up of the Arlington station with the Eiffel Tower by wireless telephone, the news of which was conveyed here by cable, caused the Marconi wireless officials to express the opinion today that the day was not distant when the whole of Europe would be in wireless telephone touch with all America.

Godfrey Isaacs, General Manager of the Marconi Company, said to THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent:

"It is an intensely interesting development of wireless telephony, but no more than was to be expected. If the war were not on, Mr. Marconi would now be in telephone touch with the chief points on both continents. The American Navy alone is able to conduct these experiments now between America and Europe, because of war restrictions on private concerns, and it is a satisfaction to know that it is going ahead so that no time may be lost in perfecting the system that the Marconi Company knew would eventually be established.

"In the early stages of wireless telephony it is to be expected that the talking can be done only spasmodically; but in time it will be perfected so that there will be only a slight delay.

"Mr. Marconi intends to work on a wireless telephone system across the Atlantic after the war so that it will be as serviceable as the wireless telegraph is now. In time to come there is no doubt whatever that the wireless telephone between the continents will be a practical means of communication."

EXPERTS DISAGREE ON CHARLTON'S SANITY

His Deposition Made in New York Militates Against His Present Defense.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COMO, Oct. 23.—A long time was spent today in written and oral discussions between the alienists in the Charlton murder case. The experts for the prosecution contended that Charlton had always been in best of health and had possessed perfect mental equilibrium, and had never, before, during or after his crime, evinced any mental aberration such as to diminish his responsibility. The best proof, it was held, was that since he had been imprisoned at Como nobody had ever detected the least alteration in him, but, on the contrary, he had always appeared a normal, tranquil, and thoughtful man.

The experts for the defense, basing their opinion largely on the statements of American physicians as to the epilepsy suffered by Charlton's younger brother, wrote voluminously and spoke at length to prove that when he struck Mary Scott, and for hours also afterward, Charlton was under the influence of an epileptic fit, and therefore totally irresponsible. To meet the objection that there had been no recurrence of epilepsy while Charlton had been confined here, they said that the prison served as a sort of sanatorium, where the accused experienced no mental or physical exhaustion and had no opportunity for indulgence in liquor or other excitements.

COMO, Oct. 23.—Baron Sciacca, the judge presiding at the Charlton case, read a deposition made by Charlton in New York soon after his arrest there. This deposition was regarded as of importance because, although it contained the admission that Charlton killed his wife, it did not mention the epileptic coma into which, according to a later deposition, he passed after committing the deed.

C. G. Gunther's Sons
Established 1820

Fur Sets

For Immediate Delivery

Blue Fox	Chinchilla
Silver Fox	Hudson Seal
White Fox	Ermine
Cross Fox	Moire Persian
Kitt Fox	Leopard
Black Fox	Baum Marten
Taupe Fox	Skunk
Natural Fisher	Fitch
Black Lynx	Mole
Raccoon	Russian Sable

In the newest Models
Also in many artistic combinations

C.G.GUNTHER'S SONS
FIFTH AVENUE, N.Y.

B. Altman & Co.

Thirty-fourth Street — FIFTH AVENUE - MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK — Thirty-fifth Street

TELEPHONE 7000 MURRAY HILL

In the Department for Imported Costumes

is assembled a magnificent collection, combined with the richest of fur trimmings and embodying in every detail, both in beauty of fabric and exclusiveness of design, the latest dictates of the world-famous couturiers. These exclusive modes and adaptations range in price from $200.00 to $450.00.

(Department on Third Floor)

In the Blouse Department . . . . . .

may be seen beautiful combinations of laces with furs, or delicate crepe Georgette with hand-drawn effects, or the semi-tailored blouses introducing novel plaitings; also lingerie or voile models, with baby tucks, or of filmy laces combined with hand embroideries. The latest fashion suggestions are expressed in complete price assortments.

(Department on Second Floor)

Late Autumn Importations of Dress Silks

include many rich Metallic Brocades, Satin Suitings, French Failles, Taffetas and sheer Crepes.

Reasonable prices obtain (considering quality)

(Department on First Floor)

The New Mode in Silk Petticoats

is now well defined in the late Autumn and early Winter styles and conforms to the wide and shorter models decreed by Fashion. To this dictate a number of beautiful styles have been developed in effective plaids, in Dresden effects, in plain or fur-trimmed taffeta, while in the extremely dainty models are those fashioned of lace and be-ruffled satins, crepe de Chine, or Georgette crepe, designed for wear in the evening, or with negligees. The prices cover a wide range and will be found to meet individual requirements. These charming styles may be seen in the Department on the Second Floor.

B. Altman & Co.

by special arrangement with the Commission for Relief in Belgium will hold, to-morrow and throughout the week

An Exhibition and Sale of RARE BELGIAN "WAR LACES"

These exceedingly beautiful specimens of the lace industry of Belgium will be shown on the Fifth Floor, and a cordial invitation to call and inspect them is extended to all who may be interested.

Included in this collection are examples of Flandre, Rosaline, Mechlin, Venetian Point, Droochel, Duchess, Bruges, Point de Paris, and other varieties of old laces, which from now on will be very difficult to duplicate. A great many pieces have been completed since the beginning of the war.

In the Fur Department
(Third Floor)

an extensive collection of luxurious Fur Garments and small Furs presents an unequalled opportunity for inspection.

Of notable interest are the matched Skins in Silver Fox, Natural Blue Fox, Cross Fox, White Fox, Smoked and Slate-colored Foxes from which a personal selection may be made for orders to be specially executed.

Special attention is directed to Fur Hats for motor and street wear.

The Department for Imported Underwear

Weekly importations of exquisite French Underwear, characteristically Parisian in elegance, refinement and dainty perfection of detail, continually augment a distinctive collection of Undergarments. Included are several of the Season's Novelties, among which are now being shown the loveliest of Bridal Sets, fashioned of the sheerest Linen Cambric, and enriched with hand embroidery and real Valenciennes laces.

TIMELY OFFERINGS OF SPECIAL INTEREST

10,000 Pairs Women's & Children's Imported Glace Gloves

will be on sale Monday on the First Floor.

This Interesting Offering will afford an opportunity to obtain gloves of excellent quality at extraordinary price concessions.

Women's Short Glace, pique-sewn, in black, tan, or white . . . . per pair 85c.

Women's Glace Kidskin Mousquetaire, sixteen-button, in black or white, per pair $2.00

Children's Glace, one-clasp, pique sewn, in tan . . . . . per pair 85c.

In addition to the above

Men's One-clasp Castor Gloves

p x m-sewn, in gray, will be on sale at the special price of . . . per pair $1.25

A Remarkable Sale of Reversible Velour Portieres

A timely Offering for to-morrow (Monday) will consist of Reversible Velour Portieres, fine quality, in novelty two-toned colorings, producing an attractive striped effect, at the unusually low price of . per pair $17.50

These Draperies are custom-made (with French edge) in B. Altman & Co.'s own workrooms and the color combinations express the present note in interior furnishings.

(Department on Fourth Floor)

Styles of Distinction in Negligees and House Gowns

will be presented in an interesting Special Offering which has been arranged for to-morrow and comprising selections of smart individual models fashioned on the newest lines. Included are:

Tea Gowns of Crepe Meteor, with Coat of Chiffon; trimmed with lace and swansdown, at $32.00

Crepe de Chine Tea Gowns, with lace coat, at $24.00

Robes of Zenana cloth, with hand-embroidered collar and cuffs; silk-lined throughout, at $20.00

Negligees of Crepe de Chine, lined with albatross and trimmed with swansdown and lace $12.75

An Exceptional Sale of Men's and Women's Hosiery

has been arranged for Monday in the Department on the First Floor. In exceedingly interesting assortments the following offerings in commendable qualities may be secured at prices much lower than those usually obtaining:

Women's Silk Hose, with cotton tops and soles, in black or white, special per pair 75c.

Women's Silk Hose, in black or white, special per pair $1.45

MEN'S HALF-HOSE

Men's Black Cotton Half-hose special per pair . . . . 25c.

In the Velvet Department

may be seen a splendid assortment of Imported Dress Velvets, Velveteens and Corduroys, especially fashionable for Gowns and Tailored Suits, also a complete range of

MILLINERY VELVETS

The prices are very moderate.

A Special Offering for to-morrow (Monday) will consist of

2,500 Yds. of All-silk Velour Raye
(42 inches wide)

in plain colors which include the latest shades, at the special price of per yard $4.65

(Department on First Floor)

A Sale of Trimmed and Untrimmed Hats

will be held Monday in the Millinery Department on the First Floor. Here will be found the newest and most authoritative shapes from the small close-fitting hat to the larger styles, the entire collection expressing smartness.

Trimmed Hats of distinction, $7.50 & 10.00

Untrimmed Hats in modish shapes at . . . . . $2.00 & 3.50

SPORTS HATS

in Velour, Felt or Beaver expressive of the jaunty and becoming styles adopted by the fashionable woman for the fashionable sports are displayed in this department.

AGED ENGLISH BARK SAILS HERE FOR OIL

War Drives Port Jackson from 33-Year London-Australia Route.

TRAINING SHIP; NO CADETS

Youngsters All Gone to Fight Germans, Captain Maitland Says.

After ploughing the seas for thirty-three years between London and Australia by way of the Cape of Good Hope and homeward round Cape Horn, the four-masted iron bark Port Jackson has been driven by the war to come to New York to load case oil for Adelaide, South Australia. She is under the command of Captain Charles Maitland, a grand-nephew of the commander of the British frigate Bellerophon, which conveyed Napoleon to St. Helena after the battle of Waterloo.

Captain Maitland has spent all his life in clipper ships, and is making his last voyage to sea. The Captain is fitting out his ship at Pier 11, East River, foot of Gouveneur Lane.

The Port Jackson is a fine type of the old iron sailing vessel of the early eighties, with plenty of deck space, lofty spars and painted ports on her sides, a relic from the old frigate built ships, which were painted that way to deceive pirates into the belief they carried guns. She has double topgallant yards and royals above her topsails on the fore, main and mizzen masts, and carries a spanker and a gaff topsail on the jiggermast. Five years ago the Port Jackson had a large house built on the deck amidships to accommodate thirty-five cadets to be trained as officers under the Lord Brassey scheme for the upkeep of the mercantile marine. Captain Maitland said yesterday that the war took all the cadets he had on the ship, but there are six youngsters who will arrive next week from Liverpool on the Adriatic to join her.

The boatswain and the steward are each over 70 years old, and have sailed with the Captain for many years. There are four mates and twenty-two able seamen on the Port Jackson, and six boys from the training ship Warspite, which is anchored in the Thames at London.

The Captain said that with all canvas set and a good breeze on the quarter the ship can made about 13 knots through the water, and he expects to make the run by way of the Cape of Good Hope to Adelaide in 90 to 100 days.

One of the articles in his cabin of which he is very proud is a silver loving cup won in January, 1911, in Sydney, New South Wales, by his cadets in a lifeboat race on the Paramatta River against the crack boat's crew of the North German Lloyd cadet ship Herzogen Cecilie.

"It was a three-mile course," he added, "and my boys beat the Germans by half a mile."

The Captain said that when he first went to sea there was nothing to eat but salt beef and salt pork and hard biscuits. Now, sailors get fresh bread, vegetables, milk, pickles, butter, and even jam.

On the Port Jackson's deck houses there are four big coops which will be filled with poultry, and twenty pigs, as well as sheep, will be carried in the pens when the ship sails for Adelaide about Nov. 15. She usually carries two or three passengers in the cabin who go for their health, and Captain Maitland hopes to have one or two this time to play whist or chess with and to keep him company.

CHICAGO BROKER MURDERED

P. R. Voorhees of Chicago Is Shot Dead in His Home.

CHICAGO, Oct. 23.—Franklin R. Voorhees, head of a prominent brokerage firm by the same name, was shot and killed by one of two men whom he surprised tonight in his home on the Hyde Park Boulevard.

At first it was thought the intruders were robbers, but later the police were inclined to doubt this.

Ralph Voorhees, 21 years old, son of the broker, told the police late tonight that his father acted as agent for the French and British Governments. Voorhees, his son said, supplied glycerin and other stock yard products, used in the making of high explosives.

BRINGS BIGGEST BEEF CARGO

Also Reefer Snakes, Which Tie Captured Men In Armchairs.

The Lamport & Holt steamer Vauban arrived yesterday from Buenos Aires with 39,552 quarters of frozen beef. This represents 10,000 head of cattle, and it was said by the agents to be the biggest shipment of beef ever brought by one steamer to this port.

The Vauban also brought a variegated consignment of snakes from the island of Trinidad, including the reefer snake. This reptile was given its name by sailors on account of its fondness for wrapping itself around objects and tying a reef knot with its head and tail. Planters in the interior of the island have frequently been tied in their armchairs and kept prisoners for hours by reefer snakes which come out of their dens when a strong breeze is expected. Rum and cocoanut milk are the only things that will charm the reefer snakes and make them loosen their deadly grip and cast themselves adrift, so to speak.

THOROLD AVERY HOME.

English Boy, Detained, Leaves Ellis Island with Parents.

Thorold Avery, the 9-year-old English boy, who arrived on Friday from Liverpool, unaccompanied by his parents on the Baltic and was taken to Ellis Island, has been released by the Immigration authorities after a brief detention.

His father and mother, Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Avery, who live in Brooklyn, met him at the pier and went to the island with the boy, where a special board of inquiry was convened and passed upon the case. The law demands that all aliens under 16, unaccompanied by their parents or legal guardians, must go to Ellis Island.

"Not until you take this hand-made Luncheon Cloth into your own hands can you realize its real value. It is the REAL MADEIRA hand embroidered. The illustration cannot even indicate how fine the eyelets are worked, how handsome the blind embroidery and how carefully the Rose Point Scallops are made. This Cloth was ordered made to bring Fifteen Dollars; it turned out so exquisitely that it looks a big Twenty Dollars' worth, and even the well-posted will judge it worth around that figure. It will make an ideal Wedding Present, Birthday or Christmas Gift should you have no immediate use for it yourself. It will cost you only $9.00 at this Special Sale, because we bought it among other things for spot cash at an Importers Close-out."
—Max Fertig.

MAX FERTIG LACES
DRESS TRIMMINGS DECORATIVE LINENS
MADEIRA EMBROIDERIES

Call, if you can—otherwise Order by Mail.



Musicale
Chickering Hall
October 26, 27 and 30
Greta Torpadie
Soprano
Salvatore di Stefano
Harpist
Admission Complimentary

Founded 1826 Greeley 1900

Lord & Taylor

38th Street FIFTH AVENUE 39th Street

Charge purchases will appear on bills rendered Dec. 1st

Free Information about Winter Resorts and Winter Travel Routes, rates and all details.
Ask Mr. Foster
Travel Office, Fifth Floor.



FUR HATS

Enjoy Fashion's Favor

And what wonder when they are of such chic, such compelling charm? How smart they are with the fur trimmed suit, the coat-dress, the fur coat, and how effective.

A special collection of Fur Hats features many smart novelties. Hats of

Sealine Mole Moline
Kolinsky Ermine

and combinations of these furs in exclusive models.

Sealine Hats—close fitting turban shapes, lined with black satin.....$8.75
Fur Tricornes—the brim of soft gray chinchilla squirrel, the crown of sealine.....$11.00
Moline Turban—with bow of the fur smartly posed at the back.....$12.00
Fur Combination Hats—Hudson seal with chipmunk, ermine or kolinsky.....$25.00

An Important Display of
Goura and Paradise Trimmed Hats
At $10.00

Recently added to our superb showing of $10.00 millinery are Hats of fine Lyons Velvet, French edged or bound with gros-grain ribbon. Smartly trimmed with goura or Paradise feathers, these include small or large

Turbans, Tricornes and Sailors

Fourth Floor.

SILK PETTICOATS

Models Usually $6.00
Special $2.95

An unusual purchase—hence the very low price. Only 300 of them, each as flaring and frilly as Petticoat fashions demand.

Models in Taffeta, Messaline, Silk Jersey, cut to give the new silhouette, with deep flounces, frilled, ruffled and pleated in any number of effective ways. Tops fitted and on elastic waist bands.

Black and all the new Autumn colors.

Second Floor.

Never Were There
SMARTER BLOUSES

And seldom any which from the price standpoint could compare with these.

From an infinite variety of new models just arrived these latest triumphs of the designers' art have been selected. All are copies of French Blouses and are specially made for Lord & Taylor.

Blouses of Georgette Crepe—with novel overblouse effect in washable satin. Flesh and white; the "battlement" collar and cuffs hand-embroidered in navy or black. Special.....$7.95
Blouses of Crepe de Chine—in white, navy, brown and green with inset vestee, collar, epaulets and cuffs of silk mousseline.....$8.75
Blouses of Meteor—in lustrous navy, green and white; featuring a new shoulder effect; low collar and cuffs are hand-embroidered.....$9.75
Blouses of Crepe de Chine—a corded overblouse model with the new wing sleeves of chiffon cloth; square collar and flaring cuffs are of ecru filet net lace embroidered in white. In blue, brown or green.....$10.75

3rd Floor.

Specials on Ground Floor

Crepe de Chine Blouses—in white and flesh, tailored, box pleated model, hand embroidered.....$3.95
Striped Crepe de Chine—in flesh, peach and white, smartly hair striped with black. Convertible collar and cuffs of white radium silk.....$3.95
Shadow Lace Blouses—cream lace over flesh chiffon in a very effective model with insets, vestee and cuffs of applique net lace, very special.....$5.00

An Important Sale

Featuring at Special Prices
DRESSES FOR EVERY OCCASION

Four models, each so amazingly smart that the woman of fashion will recognize at a glance that these are Dresses of distinction.

Coat Dresses, Street Dresses, Afternoon Dresses, Evening Dresses, typical of the mode at its best and newest. Specially purchased for this timely sale and offered at prices much below the usual for Dresses of such very evident style and quality.

Evening Dresses
$39.50

Delightfully picturesque Dancing Frocks of Gros de Londres in lovely shades. Bodice of silver lace is veiled with black tulle and the puff sleeves are caught with pink roses. Below a girdle of silver galloon falls the bouffant skirt, draped in pannier fashion and with the new apron effect, so quaint and pretty.

Afternoon Gowns
$19.50

A conservative model of satin striped Bengaline silk, rather tailored in its effect and on very smart lines. The bodice is box pleated, corded and button trimmed and has a military collar and vestee of soft white satin. The skirt features a wing draped tunic in an extremely new and graceful effect.



Coat Dresses
$33.50

Fur trimmed and decidedly of the Russian type, this clever model is of velveteen and serge. The belted blouse of the velvet has the highest of choker collars, and cuffs of nutria, the same fur edging the flaring skirt of the coat. Serge makes the broad girdle and the well-cut skirt.

Serge Dresses
$25.00

A Redingote model of fine serge with panels of silver braiding inset at hip and silver soutache outlining the satin collar and finishing the military fastenings. Sleeves and underbodice are of soft black satin.

Misses' Dresses—Specially Priced

Dancing Frocks

Taffetas, chiffons, satin charmeuse and nets, in lovely girlish models with quaint bodice effects of silver lace, of tulle, of delicate creamy laces, adorned with tiny roses, ruffles and frills, gleaming ornaments of crystal and pearl. Skirts of the most graceful and picturesque draped effects.

Special.....$19.50, $25.00 and $29.50

Street Dresses

Models in which velveteen and silk are smartly combined. Bands of fur effectively finish the cuffs, collar and skirt of a model with blouse and flounce of velvet, and a deep sailor collar of white satin. Plaid silk in green and blue is used with velveteen, with silver braiding adding to its style.

Special at.....$22.50

Third Floor.

An Impressive Showing of WOMEN'S FUR TRIMMED SUITS

Fancy tailored Suits of unusual distinction, reproductions of the latest and smartest foreign models in the season's finest fabrics and favored colors. Trimmed with the most fashionable furs. Many of these suits are exclusive with Lord & Taylor.

$24.50, $29.50, $35.00, $39.50, $45.00, $60.00 and $75.00

Velveteen Suits—Fur Trimmed

In the rich deep Autumn shades, effectively trimmed with fur.

$39.50, $45.00, $50.00, $60.00 and $65.00

WOMEN'S WINTER COATS

Models for street, afternoon and motoring wear, many fur trimmed. In Mixtures, Broadcloth, Velour Cloth, Sharkskin Velour, Wool Plush and Plush.

$19.50, $25.00, $29.50, $35.00, $39.50 to $85.00

Afternoon and Evening Coats

Luxurious garments of chiffon velvet, velours, chiffon plushes, gorgeously lined. A notable collection of fur trimmed models.

$60.00, $65.00, $70.00, $75.00, $95.00 to $255.00

Silk Velour Coats

Fur trimmed and cut on the smartest of new lines, with contrasting peau de cygne linings.....$39.50

Silk Plush Coats

Two distinctive models with large fur collars; richly lined coats of unusually good style.....$50.00

Every Suit and Coat is warmly interlined and finely lined.

Third Floor.

RICHEST LYONS VELVET NOVELTIES

Formerly $8.50 to $18.50 a yd.
$5 95

Gorgeous Velvets that will make the most luxurious Evening Wraps and Gowns or handsome Afternoon and Street Dresses. Widths 40 to 42 inches.

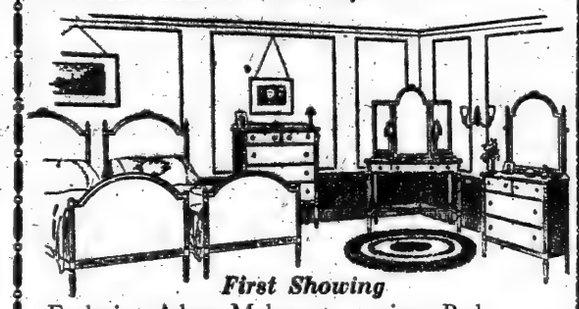
Black Chiffon Velvets—imported and of very superior quality, deep piled and lustrous. Special for Monday.....$2.75
Charmeuse Silks—genuine pebble back weave of exceptionally good quality; evening and street shades. Special, a yard.....$1.95
Crepe Yvette—a chiffon crepe of exquisite texture; in evening and street shades; a yard.....$1.50
Black Taffeta Silk—fine, firm and lustrous; width 40 inches. Usually $1.50 a yard.....98c
Satin Sublime—a soft lustrous dress silk in seventy-five colorings. Width 35 inches; a yard.....85c

Chiffons, Chiffon Cloths and Crepes in over a thousand shades; at popular prices.

Ground Floor.

QUALITY FURNITURE FOR HOME MAKERS

William Morris tells us to "Have nothing in our houses that we do not know to be useful and believe to be beautiful." We might add, and that which will endure, and the Lord & Taylor Furniture would be accurately described.



First Showing

Exclusive Adam Mahogany 4 piece Bed Room Suites.....$295.00
With twin bedsteads as illustrated.....$365.00

Many Savings In This Furniture Clearaway

Bed Room Suites

Ivory Enamel (5 pieces), usually $325.00.....$245.00
Circassian Walnut (4 pieces), usually $500.00.....$250.00
Sheraton Inlaid Mahogany (5 pieces), usually $345.00.....$295.00
Adam Mahogany (4 pieces), usually $483.00.....$395.00
Adam Mahogany (4 pieces), usually $625.00.....$495.00
Inlaid Mahogany Suite (10 pieces), usually $1650.00.....$1275.00

Dining Room Suites

Oxford Oak (4 pieces), usually $465.00.....$232.50
Jacobean Oak (10 pieces), usually $364.00.....$280.00
Adam Mahogany (10 pieces), usually $365.00.....$275.00
Jacobean Oak (10 pieces), usually $807.50.....$585.00
Queen Anne Mahogany (10 pieces), usually $809.00.....$725.00

Library Suites

Velour—(2 pieces), usually $305.00.....$225.00
Velour—(2 pieces), usually $315.00.....$245.00
Velour—(2 pieces), usually $400.00.....$335.00
Jacobean, covered in velour (4 pieces), usually $555.00.....$395.00

Sixth Floor.

FEATURING FURS

At Very Special Prices

To pay $135.00 for a Fur Coat and to know that its quality, style and workmanship entitle it to rank with Coats at $175.00, makes the purchase intensely interesting. The woman who wants a handsome Fur Coat will find it here and at a saving of $40.00.

Hudson Seal Coats
(dyed muskrat)
Skunk Trimmed—at the Special Price
$135.00

The model will appeal to every woman who knows style. Flaring in its lines, fashioned of full furred, lustrous, perfectly matched pelts, with deep muffler collar, wide cuffs and broad bands of dark skunk fur edging the wide skirt. Richly lined.

Black Lynx
Muffs.....$24.50
Scarfs.....$24.50

Skunk
Muffs.....$27.50
Scarfs.....$12.50

Blue Fox (dyed)
Muffs.....$47.50
Scarfs.....$47.50

Hudson Seal (dyed muskrat)
Muffs.....$17.50
Scarfs.....$9.00

Fur trimmings in every fashionable pelt and width.

Third Floor.

HOSIERY FOR WOMEN

Who Demand the Best

Hosiery standard elsewhere may vary, but Lord & Taylor stockings are always of the same excellent quality and give the same thoroughly satisfactory service. Featured for tomorrow.

Exceptional Values

Silk Lisle Hose—fine gauge, sheer, yet durable; black or tan. The usual 50c grade; a pair.....35c
Three pairs for $1.00.
Black Silk Hose—of extra heavy weight and with serviceable lisle soles and tops; a pair.....85c
Black Silk Hose—extra fine gauge all silk with gold stripe, heel and toe; very special; a pair.....$1.65

Ground Floor.

Fur Trims The
NEWEST NEGLIGEES

And the fur is soft, white, fluffy and so becoming! To the heavy lustrous crepe de chine, it lends added elegance, emphasizing the grace of line which these new models possess in so marked a degree.

Crepe de Chine Negligee—simple but singularly charming in style; has wide wing sleeves, draped to give the new silhouette. Bands of white Thibet form an effective finish.....$10.75
Crepe de Chine Negligee—in a new coat effect, features a round corded yoke and fastens with silk frogs. Soft white swansdown bands lend to its loveliness.....$12.75
Lace Trimmed Negligees—of crepe de chine, in a dear little draped coatee model, frilled with shadow lace; the flaring skirt is attached to a net bodice.....$10.75
Hand Embroidered Negligees—of crepe de chine, in a quaint Empire model with full shirred skirt; hemstitched collar and cuffs.....$6.95
Albatross Negligees—soft, warm and in simple charming styles. Empire model, hand-embroidered bodice and accordion pleated skirt.....$5.95

Empire model, hand-embroidered bodice with lingerie collar and cuffs; accordion pleated skirt.....$3.95

Second Floor.

Nothing Smarter in Women's Footwear Than These
HIGH CUT BOOTS
$7.00 and $8 00

Choose from more than 30 styles with the assurance that each is a model of marked distinction. The high tops, the slender lines, give the foot unusual grace. All finishing details are faultless.

Laced and buttoned styles in Patent Leather, Black Glace Kid, Gun Metal, Tan Russia Calf, Glace Blue or Grey Kid.

Special for Monday
WOMEN'S $5.00 BOOTS
$3.95

Patent or dull calf button boots with black cloth or kid tops. Cuban heels. This season's high top boots in four styles.

Second Floor.

BIG SLIDE MEANS A BETTER CANAL

Gen. Hodges, Former Engineer on Great Ditch, Sees Danger Prevention.

CHANNEL WILL BE WIDER

Final Security Is Only a Matter of Digging Hills Back Far Enough.

TROUBLE LONG FORESEEN

Details Given of General Goethals's Great Task in Making Gaillard Cut Safe.

The great slide in Gaillard Cut of the Panama Canal which has choked that part of the great Isthmian waterway with millions of cubic yards of rock and dirt, until the channel is only about twenty-five feet in width, while the depth has been reduced from forty-five feet to varying depths of from three to fifteen feet, was clearly foreseen as long ago as October of last year. For months before the sudden plung of the great mass into the canal General Goethals, Governor of the Canal Zone, and his associates worked day and night keeping the channel clear, their calculations being such that had the slide continued its way slowly the engineering staff would have been able to free the threatened part of the cut as fast as the dirt and rock came into it.

This statement was made to THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday by Brig. Gen. H. F. Hodges, U. S. A., who until his promotion to his present rank, last year, was Assistant Chief Engineer of the Canal, and who knows every foot of the waterway from the Atlantic to the Pacific terminals. General Hodges, who has kept in close touch with the situation caused as a result of the great slide, talked of the problem confronting General Goethals. For the benefit of the pessimistic, it can be stated that instead of irreparably damaging the canal the great slide will in the end make the canal a safer water course, and when it is removed the danger of a recurrence will, to a great extent, have been eliminated.

General Hodges, who now commands the North Atlantic Coast Artillery District, which embraces all of the fortifications from Fort Totten north to Maine, with headquarters at Fort Totten, talked at his headquarters yesterday with a representative of THE TIMES, while before him were copies of the reports made to the Government by the Panama Canal officials concerning the Gaillard Cut slide.

Foreseen Last October.

"What has happened," said General Hodges, "was clearly foreseen as far back as October of last year. That is, we saw that the mass was slowly moving into the prism. It was, of course, impossible to foresee that it would be so suddenly dislodged and plunge in its entirety into the Cut, blocking it to traffic and causing the great tie-up that has followed.

"When it was discovered that the rock and earth involved in the slide was moving, the most powerful of dredges were put to work removing the rock and other material as fast as it came into the threatened part of the Cut. All went well and the dredges were able to keep the channel comparatively free until in the early part of September, the mass of sliding material suddenly began to move so fast that the block followed. Unfortunately it came with a rush and the dredges were entirely unable to cope with the situation. The result is what the world has since learned and the problem now is to get it out. You may rest assured the problem will be successfully worked out and the Canal, when it is again clear, will be a better canal than it ever was before.

"About 10,000,000 cubic yards of matter were involved in the slide. The fact that it was in motion was, as I have stated, known to the Canal engineers since October of last year. For months, until the sudden rush of September, the movement was very slow. That it was moving could be detected by the dropping particles. The east side of the slide is north of what is known as Gold Hill and north of Contractors' Hill on the west, a part of the western area being the site of the old village of Culebra, now occupied by a part of the Panama Canal garrison, and known as Camp Gaillard.

General Goethals's Big Problem.

"Since Sept. 20 until the present time the slide has been in continuous motion, the length of the channel obstructed being about 1,300 feet. The width at the worst point has been reduced to about 25 feet and the depth to between 3 and 15 feet. The finished width of the channel at the point where the trouble is will be 300 feet, and the depth 45 feet. These figures indicate the size of the problem confronting General Goethals and his men.

"The canal force is now working day and night to free the channel and make possible the reopening of the canal to traffic. The most powerful units in the dredging fleet are being used, among them the powerful fifteen-yard dipper dredges Gamboa and Paraiso, while a third dredge of similar capacity, the Cascadas, which left Philadelphia for the Canal Zone several weeks ago, is undoubtedly also at work now. These three dredges should be able to take out an average of from 12,000 to 15,000 cubic yards of earth a day each. The dredging work of these powerful vessels, it should be pointed out, is supplemented by smaller dredges, and with all the units at work, the monthly output should be in excess of 1,200,000 cubic yards of material.

"Of course the space is contracted, and it is sometimes difficult to find good positions for all the units of the dredging fleet. The material, as fast as it is dredged out, is loaded into scows and towed about ten miles to the dumping grounds in Gatun Lake. The material is almost entirely of rock. The rock is of a formation which crumbles after a period of exposure to the air. In places this rock is quite hard, and blasting is necessary in its removal. Not infrequently the buckets take up masses of rock that are so heavy that in order to remove them from the buckets surface blasting has to be resorted to before the buckets can be freed.

Report on the Great Slide.

At this point General Hodges read portions of a report, the accuracy of which he said he subscribed to and which indicated clearly the tremendous job that now confronts General Goethals. In part this report read:

"This suspension of traffic was the most serious which has occurred since the Canal was blocked in October of last year by Cucaracha slide. In fact, this and the suspension in August have been the only occasions since October, 1914, on which there was complete stoppage of navigation. At other times large vessels have been delayed for several days, but at the same time the vessels of medium draft were sent through without delay.

"After the elimination of immediate danger at the base of Cucaracha slide the larger dredges were stationed at the bases of the east and west Culebra slides, which, moving toward each other, had made considerable aggressions on the channel since the opening of the canal to traffic. The dredges were able to keep pace with the encroachment at the time, and even slightly to increase the channel in spite of it; but under occasional accessions of momentum to the moving masses the material slid into the channel more rapidly than the dredges could excavate it.

"The width between the outer limits of the breaks on opposite sides of the cut is greatest at Station 1,787, where it amounts to 2,975 feet. On the east side the break extends back 1,825 feet from the centre line of the channel, and the surface at the outer limit of present breaking is 350 feet above the sea level. The greater part of the movement at this time is from the west side. On July 1 it was estimated that 5,000,000 cubic yards were in motion on the west bank in this section and 4,000,000 cubic yards on the east bank. . . .

"From Sept. 1 to the morning of Sept. 13 the total excavation from the Culebra slides was 291,082 cubic yards, and from the cut, 380,127.

"An idea of what this quantity means is afforded by comparison with one of the chambers of the canal locks. To fill one of the chambers 1,000 feet long by 110 feet wide to a depth of 72 feet would require 295,333 cubic yards. The 15-yard dipper Gamboa set a new high record for dredges in hard material in the twenty-four hours ended at 6 A. M. Sept. 23, turning out 15,145 cubic yards. The Paraiso, mate of the Gamboa, made herself a high record of 15,650 cubic yards in the twenty-four hours ended at 6 A. M. Sept. 27.

Situation on Oct. 6.

Another report dated Oct. 6, among other things, says:

The vigorous work of the men of the dredging division continues. In the twenty-four hours ended at 6 A. M. Oct. 5 the Paraiso established a new high record for a day by turning out 17,185 cubic yards. This was an average of 5,728 cubic yards by each of the three shifts, and at the rate of 716 cubic yards an hour.

The development of high records during the period in which navigation has been suspended is an interesting example of continued work at high pressure by an organization of ambitious workers, and of the way such an organization of men, spurred by the sense of a common cause, develops greater and greater efficiency.

On Sept. 9 the Gamboa made a cut of 12,545 cubic yards, which surpassed anything done on the Isthmus before that time in hard material. In the month of September the dredging fleet excavated 1,062,588 cubic yards from the cut, setting a new high record for its work in that section. In addition, 63,006 cubic yards were rehandled.

"Is there any doubt in your mind of the ability of the canal force to get the best of the great slide?" General Hodges was asked, after the extracts from the above reports had been read.

Will Be a Better Canal.

"You may rest assured," he replied, "that they will get the best of it, and when they do the excavation will be a prism much larger than the originally proposed canal prism."

"Will it be a better canal after the cut is cleared of the present slide?" was another question asked General Hodges.

"Yes, I am sure it will," was his answer.

"And I want to say," General Hodges added, "that what has happened in the Canal Zone proves how absolutely foolish it would have been to have built a sea level canal. A sea level canal would have been eighty-five feet deeper, and that meant a cut that much deeper, and with the creation of a problem the seriousness and extent of which can now be easily appreciated."

"When will the canal be open to navigation again?" was asked.

"I am not ready to answer that question," he said.

The latest report from the canal shows that 83 vessels are tied up awaiting passage. Of these 45 are on the Atlantic and 38 on the Pacific side. The cargo held up on the Atlantic side is about 167,000 tons, and on the Pacific side about 189,000 tons.

SUITS WILL FOLLOW LAST PANAMA SLIDE

Shippers' Claims Likely to be Blocked by Limitation of Liability.

CANAL TO BE OPEN JAN. 1

Dredges Doing Fast Work in Gaillard Cut—Small Vessels May Go Through Before 1916.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PANAMA, Oct. 23.—Shipping agents here said today that their clients in the United States were preparing to make claims for many thousands of dollars against the Panama Canal for losses due to delays and other causes following the recent slide near Gaillard (Culebra) Cut.

The steamship companies are now gathering information on which to base their claims, which will undoubtedly be very large, although it is impossible now to estimate the total. The officials of the Panama Canal admit that they have received recently many letters regarding the payment of such claims. The answer has been that the United States Government is not responsible for any losses except those that are due to actual damage to ships while in the canal locks, under an act of Congress specifically limiting the nature of claims that may be allowed.

PANAMA, Oct. 23.—Although an official statement is lacking, it has become known that the Panama Canal will again be ready for traffic not later than Jan. 1 next. Major Gen. George W. Goethals, Governor of the Canal Zone, continues to maintain an attitude of reticence, declining to commit himself on any definite date for reopening the canal, in view of the uncertainty of slide conditions in the Gaillard Cut.

General Goethals expressed gratification today at the progress being made by the dredging fleet, which is coping with a tremendous task, in view of the vast quantity of earth set in motion by the last slide. Although General Goethals would not set a date on which he thought the canal might be reopened, other canal engineers expressed the conviction that a sufficient channel would be obtained considerably before the first of the year which would permit the passage of light draught vessels.

These engineers pointed out that the channel was originally closed for a distance of 1,500 feet, and that since the last great slide dredges had restored a 30-foot channel practically half of that distance and at a width sufficient for the passage of small vessels.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.—At the Panama Canal office here it was said tonight that the various shipping agents reported as intending to bring suit against the Government for losses caused by the closing of the canal by the slides at Gaillard Cut would have no ground for action.

The Government, it was said, had never guaranteed that the canal would be continuously open for use and had assumed no obligations that would make it liable for delays in making the passage. All regulations have from the first given full and fair notice of this.

There were in all nearly ninety vessels tied up at Gatun and Balboa when the emergency freight rate was made to relieve the situation. Several vessels went back out of the canal and have sailed through the Straits of Magellan or around the Horn. No tolls were required for locking these vessels back out of the canal, and all tolls that were paid by vessels caught by the slide were refunded.

EDITOR FALLS TO DEATH.

Loses Balance and Drops 14 Feet in Elevator Shaft.

A fall of fourteen feet down an elevator shaft in Hoboken yesterday morning injured Nathaniel S. Phelan, city editor of The Hudson Observer, so badly that he died in St. Mary's Hospital two hours later. Phelan went to The Observer building early and reached for the cable to bring the car to the first floor. He lost his balance and fell to the basement, where the janitor found him unconscious.

Phelan lived at 255 Union Street, Jersey City, with his wife and one child. He was 35 years old and well known in newspaper circles throughout New Jersey. He was born and educated in Pawtucket, R. I.

AUTO MAY BETRAY BANDITS.

Disabled Car Resembles That Used in Holdup of Erie Train.

An automobile, resembling that used by the bandits who held up an Erie train at Glen Rock, N. J., Wednesday night, was found yesterday at the Park garage in East Boulevard, Weehawken. The car has a dark green body, and appears to have seen hard usage. It was towed to the garage Friday in a disabled condition by parties unknown to the proprietor, George Cox, or his employes. Cox was absent from the garage, according to his statement, when the car arrived. Repairs were ordered on the car, so employes of the garage told the Weehawken police, and it was to be called for.

The only difference between the car and the one reported to have been used by the bandits is in the license number. The bandits' car was said to have had New York license No. 17,600. The car at the Park garage has a New Jersey license of the same number. It is believed that the "N. Y." on the license plate was probably taken for "N. J." through error by those who saw the bandits' car.

A patrolman was put on guard at the garage and if any of the men who left the automobile show up and cannot give a satisfactory statement they will be arrested.



Giant Darwin Tulips

50 FINEST BULBS for $1.00

Whether you delight in having flowers with 2 to 3 foot stems for cutting, masses of color against the background of shrubs, planted in clumps of ten or twenty each in the herbaceous border, or in various shaped beds on the lawn, no other Tulip will provide such a wonderful display.

PLANT as late as December 15th and they will bloom from the middle of May to Decoration Day—fully two weeks after the Early Tulips.

50 Finest Giant Darwin Tulip Bulbs, $1.00.

In addition to the three varieties illustrated, there will be at least twelve other distinct varieties in this collection.

Cultural Directions in Every Box

Present this advertisement at our store or mail with check, money order, dollar bill or stamps, and secure this exceptional collection for only $1.00, prepaid to your home, anywhere in the United States.

Stumpp & Walter Co

30-32 Barclay Street New York City

Mme. Irene
FRENCH MODEL GOWNS
500 Fifth Avenue
and
1 West 42d Street

A Very Unusual Sale of

SAMPLE MODELS

in sizes

16 year, 36 and 38.

Specially Priced

$15

Regularly $19.75, $24.75, $27.50

Exclusive and Individual Frocks

FOR

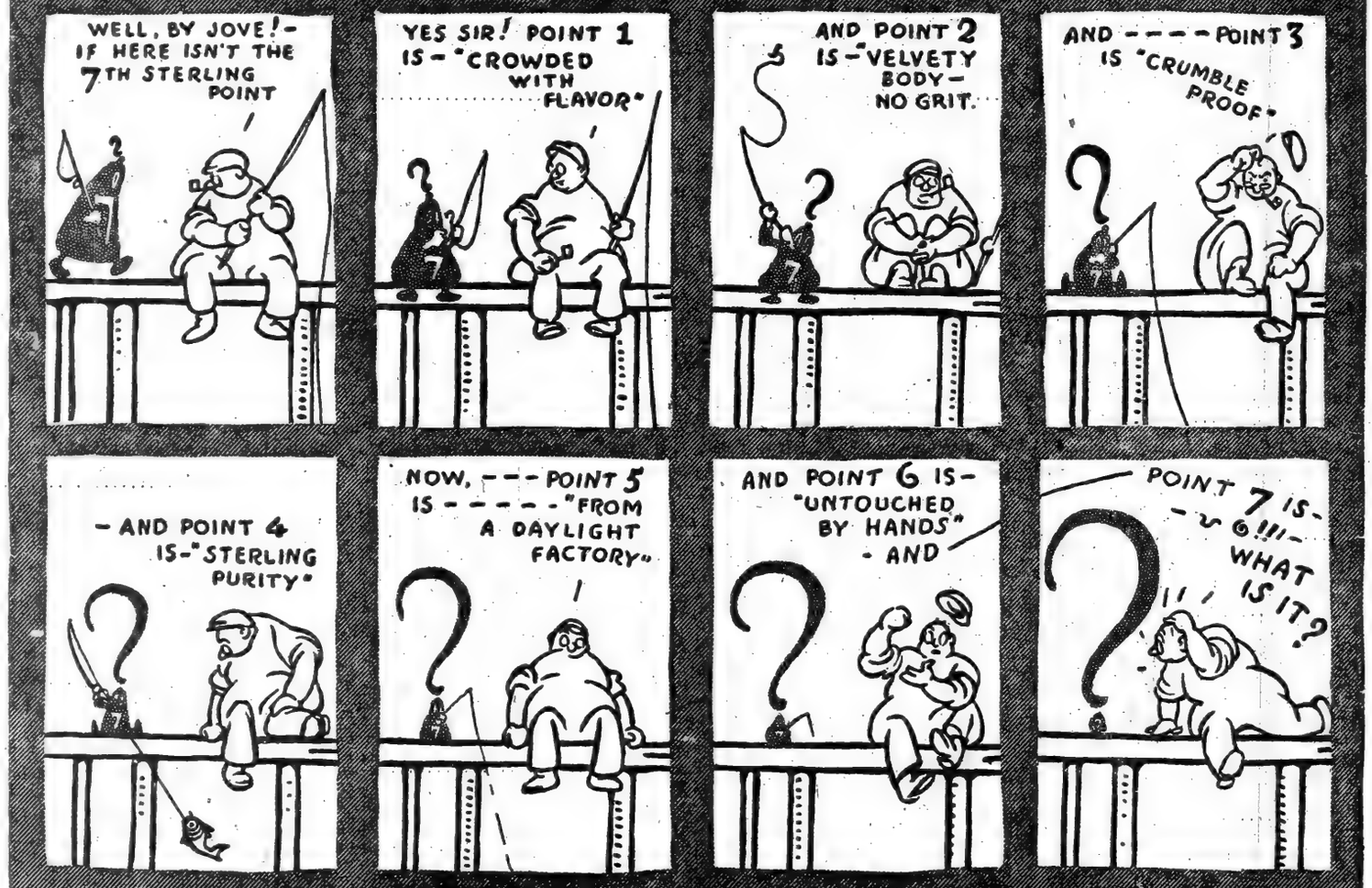
Afternoon
Evening
Bridge Wear

of

Serge, Serge Combination, Crepe Meteor, Crepe de Chine, Taffeta Silk, Charmeuse.

Black and all Fashionable Shades.

Old Seven the Baffler or the Hooker gets the Hook



DO you want to know how good a chewing gum can be when made in the Sterling way?

One package of Sterling Gum will show you. And while you are enjoying its delicious flavor and velvety body you may want to see if *you* can find that mysterious Point 7.

If so, read points 1 to 6 *now:*

Point 1—Crowded with flavor
Point 2—Velvetybody—NO GRIT
Point 3—Crumble-proof
Point 4—Sterling purity
Point 5—From a daylight factory
Point 6—Untouched by hands

Point (7) What?

Sold by nearly every dealer who handles chewing gum

Suitable rewards for the discovery of the 7th point will be offered later.



The 7-point chewing gum 5¢

PEPPERMINT- IN RED WRAPPER
CINNAMON - IN BLUE WRAPPER

THE STERLING GUM CO., Inc., Long Island City, Greater New York

DANIEL REEVES, Inc.

This name is a sign on 66 separate grocery stores—61 of which are on Manhattan Island and 5 in New Jersey.

The name is also a sign on a big warehouse at 451 to 455 West 125th Street, near Amsterdam Avenue, which is the supply depot for the 66 stores.

What meaning has the name to you?

1. *It means quality and purity in everything that is sold to you.*
2. *It means very fair prices on every standard food article that can be bought in any honest grocery store or that any honest manufacturer makes.*
3. *It means one price to all and that price spot cash to everybody.*
4. *It means equal service to all by polite salesmen who take pride in their work and in keeping themselves scrupulously clean.*
5. *It means a clean store where articles are kept clean all of the time and delivered to customers in a clean manner.*

No individual grocery store—no chain of grocery stores—can possibly give a greater variety of pure food articles to the public than the DANIEL REEVES, INC., STORES.

No individual grocery store—no chain of grocery stores—can buy better or sell better than the DANIEL REEVES, INC., STORES.

DANIEL REEVES, INC., keeps pace with what the food manufacturers are doing and with the public's desires in the matter of pure foods.

DANIEL REEVES, INC., is going ahead as fast as possible trying to keep up with the growth of this community.

Fifteen years ago there was only one store at 141st St. and 8th Av. During eleven years the number grew to 35 stores. During the last four years 31 more stores started. Other stores are now in process of being leased.

We guess we will catch up to the growth hereabouts in a year or so, because our stores are prospering and people in neighborhoods want our kind of grocery store. We believe in the neighborhood store—going to the people instead of having them come to us.

As evidence of the fairness of our prices, we mention:

Kirkman's, Gold, or Babbitt's Soap, 7 cakes for 25c.

You know the high standard of these makes of soap.

Hecker's or Gold Medal Flour, 24½ lb. bag, 80c.

We sell no flour privately labeled. It must be a well known and good brand before we will sell it.

Coffee—a Special Blend of South American Coffee, per lb., 19c.

We can recommend this coffee as being good enough for anybody to drink. Roasted and blended in our own warehouse.

Blue Label Catsup 11c	Curtice Jams, all flavors 14c
Cream of Wheat 12c	Shredded Wheat Biscuits 10c
Force 10c	

All trade-marked articles, you will notice. All standard quality. All sold at an unusually low price. Only great volume of business permits such prices.

Run your eye down the list of the following articles, each one of which will be sold to you at

8 Cents

Beardsley's Shredded Codfish.
Cox's or Cooper's Gelatine.
Domino Pure Cane Syrup.
Dromedary Cocoanut.
Franco-American Readymaid Soups.
Javelle Water or Washing Fluid.
Log Cabin Syrup.
Old Dutch Cleanser.
Peterman's Roach Food.
Quaker Yellow Meal.
Sunshine 10c Crackers.
Bon Ami, Babbitt's Lye.
Duryea Cornstarch.
Baker's Cocoa (small can).
Davis Baking Powder, ½-lb. can.
Electro Silicon.
Huyler's Cocoa (small can).
Kellogg's Toasted Corn Flakes.
Muller's Macaroni or Spaghetti.
Olives, plain or stuffed.
Parson's Ammonia.
Quaker Puffed Wheat.
Red Seal Lye.
Whole Head Rice.
20-Mule Team Borax.
2 in 1 Shoe Polish.
Pure White or Cider Vinegar (large bottles).

And Here Follows a List of Articles at

4 Cents

Bird Gravel.
Elastic Starch.
Lee's No-rub.
Reckitt's Blue.
Large Bag Salt.
Enameline Stove Polish.
Goodman's Noodles.
Soap Powders (all kinds).
Soapine, large package.
Vulcanol Stove Polish.

DANIEL REEVES, Inc.

Warehouse: 451 to 455 West 125th St., New York

Telephone, 1016 and 1017 Morningside

NOTE—We will be glad to have customers write or telephone to us about our service. We want every customer to be satisfied in all respects.

10 AMERICAN SHIPS MAY QUIT THE FLAG

Luckenbach Company Says the Panama Railroad May Force It to Sell or Change Registry.

VESSELS WORTH $7,000,000

Charge Made That Freight Rates on Isthmus Have Been Raised to a Prohibitive Level.

Announcement was made yesterday by H. F. Hamilton, traffic manager of the Luckenbach Steamship Company at 44 Whitehall Street, that the rates made by the Panama Railroad Company for the transshipment of freight across the Isthmus since the closing of the canal were so prohibitive that unless they were modified the company would have to go out of business.

"We have at the present time ten steamers of 6,500 tons, each carrying a crew of fifty all told," said Mr. Hamilton, "and have four new steamers of 11,000 gross tonnage under construction, which are to be completed next year. Until the canal was closed we were operating a steamer from New York to San Francisco every seven days, and starting back eight days after reaching San Francisco. Since the closing of the canal it has taken twenty-five days to land the freight in San Francisco, which is an additional seventeen days at $1,000 a day, or a total of $17,000 for the extra time.

"In the first circular issued by the Panama Railroad Company on Oct. 8, it was stated that the freight would be carried across the isthmus from Panama to Colon or vice versa at $3 a ton, inclusive of all charges.

"On Oct. 19 a new circular was sent out by the railroad canceling the previous rate and giving a classified scale of rates for transfer without wharfage, stevedoring, or any of the charges that had been included in the former $3 a ton rate. This meant that our total expenses per ton, including all charges for loading and unloading, amounted to $9 a ton, which makes it prohibitive.

"The rates will not be so hard on foreign vessels, because, before the Canal closed, they had to pay on weight and measurement, and now they pay on weight only. Under the new La Follette Seamen's bill the operation of an American steamer of 6,500 tons costs $2,500 more a month than a foreign owned ship of the same tonnage.

"We have written to E. A. Drake, the Vice President of the Panama Railroad, protesting against the increase in the railroad tolls, and telegrams have also been sent to him by the Italian-Swiss colony of San Francisco, the Guggenheimer Company of San Francisco, the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce, and many other important commercial bodies.

"All the fruit canning companies make their contracts including freight charges in the Summer, and we have been obliged to inform them that we cannot operate the service and pay the heavy charges demanded by the railroad. If our steamers are taken off it will mean a loss of millions of dollars to these companies."

"Edgar F. Luckenbach is going to Washington on Monday to make a final appeal to Secretary of War Garrison, and if this does not have any result I expect that he will sell the ten steamers belonging to the Luckenbach Line and go out of business, or put them under a foreign flag. These vessels are worth now about $7,000,000. It looks as if the Administration was trying to drive all American-owned vessels off the sea in order to demonstrate the necessity for Government-owned ships to carry the trade of the United States."

Mr. Hamilton added that the Tehuantepec Ship Railroad was out of commission and there were 4,800 carloads of freight waiting at Galveston, which had been sent from New York for California on the Mallory steamers, so that the only way open now was the Straits of Magellan.

The four new steamers under construction at Fore River and Camden ship yards, Mr. Hamilton said, are to be twin screw, oil burning, electric turbine, freight-carrying vessels built on the latest plans with a speed of fourteen and a half knots, to make the voyage to San Francisco, (via the Canal,) in nineteen days.

FIND HARVEY J. HERMAN DEAD IN PHILADELPHIA

New Haven Man, Who Was Soon to Have Married, Commits Suicide in a Hotel.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 23.—Harvey J. Herman, adopted son of George M. Griswold, a wealthy New Haven manufacturer, who vanished last Sunday on the eve of his wedding, committed suicide today by inhaling gas in a room at the Hotel Jameson, Broad and Filbert Streets.

He registered at the hotel on Sunday as "J. H. Husted, Trenton." He remained in his room almost constantly, leaving only occasionally to take a walk. This afternoon his body was found lying on the bed. The windows and cracks around the doors had been stopped, and gas was flowing from a jet. When the clothing was searched only 5 cents in cash was found.

The body was identified by a wallet bearing the name "Harvey J. Herman."

Griswold was notified at once of the discovery of the body.

On the day he vanished, Mr. Herman, who was 34 years old, was supposed to be going to visit his fiancée, Miss Edith T. A. Todd of Waterbury, Conn. When he failed to arrive at the expected time a general search for him was begun. He was Financial Secretary of the Edgewood Lodge of Knights of Pythias at New Haven, and the tens of thousands of Knights throughout the country were asked to aid in the search. His accounts with the Griswold Company and the Knights of Pythias were found to be in excellent shape.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Oct. 23.—The family of George M. Griswold of Westville have accepted the theory that the man who committed suicide in Philadelphia today was their foster son, Harvey J. Herman. Mrs. Griswold said tonight that she felt confident of that fact. Mr. Griswold is believed to have gone to Philadelphia.

The Griswolds have believed for several days that Mr. Herman did not mean to go to meet his intended bride in New York Sunday when he left here. His conduct made them suspicious, although they said that they knew of no reason why he should not have kept his engagement to be married. Miss Todd, his fiancée left the Griswold home here on Wednesday and has since been at her home in Waterbury. She has been employed in an office in Brooklyn for several months.

Special to The New York Times.

WATERBURY, Conn., Oct. 23.—Miss Edith Todd, the fiancée of Harvey J. Herman, is thought to be on her way to Philadelphia to identify his body.

Her father, J. Eugene Todd, said today:

"We know of no reason why Mr. Herman should have committed suicide, nor does my daughter."

Having workrooms on premise we not only offer you low prices and highest class merchandise, but such advantages as duplicating to measure and changing details to meet individual taste.

Lane Bryant

25 West 38th Street

NEGLIGEES

and simple gowns—our original specialty—in the most complete variety of styles and materials to be found anywhere. Chic models for the young miss or matron and appropriate styles and fabrics for the elderly woman. Specially priced negligees—original in design and of superior materials and workmanship—are quoted below:

Tea Gown—Crepe de chine; sunburst plaited skirt attached to underbodice. Full flare jacket is beautifully hand embroidered and scalloped. Copenhagen blue, light blue, rose, pink or lavender. Special **9.50**

Albatross Gown—Plaited skirt, effectively hand embroidered coatee, trimmed with satin ribbon and fine lace. Rose, Copenhagen blue or wistaria. Special **6.75**

Robe—Finest French flannel; hand feather-stitched collar, sleeves and pocket. **7.85**

Other Styles (sizes 34 to 44) at 1.95 to 39.75

Smart Apparel for Stout Figures

The entire main floor is devoted to a comprehensive display of every fashion edict and the favored style feature of the season, adapted by Lane Bryant to give the slender, graceful lines and poise that proclaim the well-dressed woman—sizes 37½ to 58 bust.

Dresses.	11.75 to 127.50	Coats.	18.75 to 145.00
Suits.	24.50 to 143.75	Waists.	1.45 to 25.00
Skirts.	5.00 to 24.75	Negligees.	1.95 to 37.50

Sweaters, Corsets and Underwear to fit you from stock, no matter what your figure or bust measure—a service which no other house can render—and only made possible through Lane Bryant's original and exclusive patterns.

Lane Bryant, 25 West 38th Street

WEINGARTEN & PEARL

PRESENT

NEW MODELS

Tailored Frocks

Coats, Gowns and Furs

Orders executed with promptness.

Fittings and Deliveries on appointed time.

516 FIFTH AVENUE
At 43rd Street New York

James McCreery & Co.

34th Street *5th Avenue*

Special Sales

On Monday and Tuesday

Purchases on or after Monday, October 25th, will appear on bill rendered December the 1st

"McCREERY SILKS"

Famous Over Half a Century

The Finest Silks the World Produces

The selected fashions of the world's best creators of Silks are now on sale. Complete assortments of the later novelties in Silks, Satins and Velvets. Fascinating designs and gorgeous colors in Gold and Silver Metal Poult de Soie, Pompadour Taffeta, Military and Monotone Plaids and Stripes.

10,000 Yards of the Latest

Striped Dancing Frock Silks

In a choice variety of the newest evening tints, including Orchid, Rose Pink, Nile Green, Ciel and Maize; also White or Black. 36 inches wide.

Special, yd., **1.15** to **1.50**

VELVET DEPARTMENT

Just received, a large consignment of Imported Chiffon Velvets; superior qualities in the new and scarce opera tints, such as Orchid, Maize, Vieux Rose, Apricot, Turquoise, Nile Green and White; also a complete assortment of the prevailing fashionable street shades and black.

Imported Black Chiffon Velvet

40 inches wide....formerly 4.50, yd. **2.85**
41 inches wide....formerly 6.00, yd. **3.45**

Black & Colored

WOOL DRESS FABRICS

Superior Quality Satin Finish Broadcloth Suiting; all the new colors and Black, 54 inches wide. regularly 2.75, yd. **1.85**

Wool Gabardine Suiting,—full line of new autumn colors, 54 inches wide. regularly 1.75, yd. **1.35**

White Broadcloth, 54 inches wide..... regularly 2.75, yd. **2.00**

White Chinchilla Coating, 52 inches wide. regularly 2.00, yd. **1.35**

Roman Striped Wool Dress Goods,—Navy Blue ground; smart color combinations. regularly 1.25, yd. **95c**

Cotton Fabrics & Linings

3,000 yards of New Cotton Dress Fabrics suitable for dancing frocks, house gowns and holiday gifts. regularly 40c, yd. **25c**

Yard-wide Cotton Back Lining Satin,—guaranteed for two seasons. yd. **65c** regularly 85c

"R. & G." CORSETS

At ½ Regular Prices

Brocade Broche,—for slender or medium figures; daintily lace and ribbon trimmed; triple hose supporters. White or Pink. regularly 3.50, **1.85**

White Coutil,—heavy model, for full figures; low bust, long skirt and heavy hose supporters; boned throughout with rustless boning. regularly 3.50, **1.85**

Fancy Brocade,—daintily lace and ribbon trimmed. White or Flesh. **95c** regularly 2.00

Herringbone Coutil, for full figures; with abdominal front steel. **95c** regularly 2.00

WOMEN'S BLOUSES

Representing the choicest models of the season at the following special prices:—

Semi-tailored Blouses in Crepe de Chine,—two-in-one collar. White or Flesh. **2.00**

Blouses in Striped Pussy Willow Silk with flat collar and turn-back cuffs. **5.75**

Dressy Blouses in All-over Lace or Net; various styles. **5.00, 6.50, 8.95** to **19.75**

Blouses in Black and White combinations; over chiffon lining. **2.95, 5.00, 6.95** and **8.95**

GLOVES

For Women and Children

Perrin's Two-clasp Glace Gloves,—pique sewn with braided embroidery. Black, White, Tan and Mode. pair **1.50**

Slip-on White Glace Gloves with strap at wrist; braided embroidery. pair **1.50**

1-clasp Tan Cape Gloves,—prix seam sewn. pair **1.00**

Misses' and Boys' 1-clasp Cape and Mocha Gloves; Gray and Tan. pair **1.00**

EXTRAORDINARY SALE

WOMEN'S $45 to $55 SUITS & DRESSES at $35

An exceptionally attractive purchase of a limited number of High Class Suits and Dresses, in conjunction with about 160 Garments from regular stock.

Comprising discontinued models and broken lots; two or three of a kind; all in the season's most desirable styles, offered for immediate disposal at the

Remarkably Low Price of $35.00

NO CREDITS —— NO C. O. D.'S —— NO APPROVALS

Tailored & Fur-Trimmed Suits

The Styles include Novelty and Three-quarter lengths, fur-trimmed and braided styles, Redingote and Russian Blouse models.

The Materials include Wool Velour, Velvet, Chiffon Broadcloth, Gabardine, Novelty and Callot Check Fabrics.

Afternoon & Evening Gowns

Comprising Dinner, Reception and Evening Gowns, Dancing Frocks, Afternoon and Street Dresses and smart, tailored effects.

The Materials include Gros de Londres, Chiffon Velvet, Crepe Georgette, Chiffon Taffeta, Crepe Meteor, Silk Net and All-over Laces.

Special Values—WOMEN'S COATS

Dressy Coats of Zylinder Cloth,—very smart model; fur trimmed..... **45.00** and **69.50** regularly 65.00 and 85.00

Street Coats of desirable Wool Materials; smartly trimmed; silk lined. regularly 35.00 to 59.50, **22.50, 29.75** and **32.00**

Afternoon Coats of Corduroy,—fur trimmed; silk lined..... regularly 32.00, **24.50**

Raincoats of Rubberized Materials..... regularly 9.75, **7.75**

CHOICE FUR COATS, MUFFS & SCARFS

Attractive showing of High Class Fur Garments, Muffs and Neckpieces, in all the fashionable pelts and newest designs, at very moderate prices.

	Muffs.	Scarfs.		Muffs.	Scarfs.
Beaver	28.50	15.00	Taupe Wolf	22.50	12.50
Real Skunk	27.50	16.50	Dyed Silver Fox	45.00	32.50

Persian Lamb Coats of lustrous skins with Real Skunk collar; richly lined. 40 inches long. Special **145.00** and **165.00**

College Girls' Fur Coats made from selected Hudson Seal skins with collar of Skunk, Beaver or Krimmer. Special **85.00**

Women's Fur-lined Coats,—made of various Mixed Fabrics, lined with Natural Muskrat or Hamster. Special **65.00**

A complete assortment of Fur Trimming in various widths at lowest prices.

MISSES' SUITS, COATS & DRESSES

Exceptionally Low Priced

Misses' Suits,—size 14 to 18 years; exclusive models in fine quality Broadcloth; braid or fur trimmed; lined with peau de cygne; warmly interlined. Navy Blue, African Brown, Green, Black and Blackberry. **23.50** regularly 35.00

Misses' Suits,—reproductions of later foreign models in fine quality Broadcloth or Velveteen; handsomely braid or fur trimmed. Size 14 to 18 years. **35.00, 39.50** and **48.00**

Misses' Coats,—smart and practical models in English Mixtures, Zibeline, Wool Plush, Corduroy or Duvetyne; plain or fur-trimmed. Size 14 to 18 years. **12.75, 18.50** and **26.50**

Misses' Serge Dresses,—various models in Navy Blue or Brown Serge, combined with striped, plaid or plain taffeta. Size 14 to 18 years. **12.75, 14.75** and **22.50**

Misses' Evening Dresses of Taffeta, Crepe de Chine, Charmeuse, Chiffon, Net, Soiree and new Novelty fabrics; handsomely combined with lace or net. Size 14 to 18 years. **18.50, 22.50** and **26.50**

McCREERY "MASTER-MADE" FURNITURE

Exceptional Offerings

Library Furniture

Two-piece Library Suites with loose floss cushions; covered in Velour. **425.00** regularly 500.00

Tufted seat and back cushions in denim. regularly 145.00, **100.00**

Chairs to match ...regularly 80.00, **60.00**

Overstuffed Sofas...regularly 90.00, **69.50**

Overstuffed Sofas...regularly 128.00, **95.00**

Fireside Wing Chairs covered in Tapestry. regularly 40.00, **27.50**

Dining Room Furniture

Ten-piece Chippendale Model Suites, made exclusively for James McCreery & Co., of the finest selected Mahogany. **699.00** regularly 1,000.00

Ten-piece Hepplewhite Model Suites..... regularly 600.00, **467.00**

Ten-piece Adam Model Suites..... **435.00** regularly 550.00

Ten-piece Adam Model Suites..... **295.00** regularly 375.00

Ten-piece Elizabethan Model Suites of selected quartered Oak. **325.00** regularly 450.00

LACE CURTAINS, BED SETS & CURTAIN FABRICS

Decided Reductions

Scrim Curtains with Cluny lace edging and insertion.....pair **3.50, 4.75** and **7.75** regularly 4.75, 7.50 and 12.50

Irish Point Lace Curtains,—White or Ivory.....Special, pair **4.75, 6.50, 8.50** and up

Real Arabian Lace Panels.....regularly 50.00 and 65.00, each **22.50** and **35.00**

Sample Bed Sets in single sizes only.....Set **3.50, 6.75** and **9.50** regularly 9.75, 15.00 and 25.00

Mercerized Sunfast Fabrics,—45 and 50 inches wide; plain or figured..... Special, yd. **85c, 95c** and **1.15**

Silk Sunfast Fabrics,—45 and 50 inches wide; plain or figured..... Special, yd. **1.25, 1.50** and **1.95**

Fancy Bordered Scrims in White, Cream or Ecru.....regularly 35c, yd. **22c**

BRASS BEDS & BEDDING

Considerably Reduced

Upholstered Box Springs.....**15.00** regularly 20.00

Special Black Curled Hair Mattresses..... regularly 26.00 **19.50**

McCreery "Hand-Laid" Mattresses...**35.00** regularly 45.00

Brass Beds with 2-inch posts and 1-inch filler rods. All sizes. **12.50** regularly 20.00

Brass Beds in two designs.....**15.00** regularly 22.00

Brass Beds.....**20.00** regularly 25.00 to 30.00

ORIENTAL RUGS

Unparalleled Values

Advantageous purchases enable us to offer these Rugs

At Less Than Wholesale Cost

1,000 Small and Medium Size Rugs

9.75, 19.50, 21.50, 25.00 to **49.75**

A large assortment of Room Size Rugs, ranging in price.....**74.00** to **1,200.00**

Gorevan Carpets,—average size 10.6x 12 ft. Superb rugs for living or dining room, extraordinarily low priced at..... **157.00**

DOMESTIC RUGS

Specially Reduced

Sanford's Seamless Axminster Rugs,—size 9x12 ft.; various Oriental patterns. Special **24.50**

French Weave Wilton Rugs,—size 9x12 ft.; unusual patterns and colors. Special **49.75**

LINENS

Noteworthy Values

Heavy Double Damask Irish Linen Tablecloths.

2x2 yards.....regularly 5.00, **3.65**
2x2½ yards.....regularly 6.00, **4.65**
2x3 yards.....regularly 7.00, **5.65**

Napkins to match.
22x22 inches....regularly 6.00, doz. **4.65**
25x25 inches....regularly 7.50, doz. **5.65**

Hemstitched Linen Sheets,—
single bed size..regularly 5.75, pr. **4.50**
double bed size..regularly 7.50, pr. **5.50**

Hemstitched Linen Pillow Cases,—22½x36 inches..pr. **85c, 1.25** and **1.50** regularly 1.25, 1.75 and 2.25

200 pairs Hand-embroidered Irish Linen Pillow Cases. regularly 3.75, pair **2.25**

300 Real Madeira Luncheon Sets,—hand-embroidered. 13 pieces. **3.25** regularly 5.00

400 Dozen Real Madeira Napkins,—hand-scalloped with hand-embroidered corners.....doz. **4.25, 5.25** and **6.25** regularly 5.50, 6.75 and 7.50

BED COVERINGS

Specially Priced

Wool Blankets,—pink or blue borders; double bed size. pair **3.65** and **5.00**

Comfortables,—figured tops; plain borders; cotton filled. each **2.00**

Comfortables,—silk mull; solid colors; wool filled. each **5.00**

Bed Spreads,—
Crochet.....each **1.35**
Satin finish, hemmed.....each **3.25**
Satin finish, scalloped.....each **4.00**

ELECTRIC LAMPS

Greatly Underpriced

Solid Mahogany Electric Boudoir Lamps with fancy silk shade, in any desired color; fitted with wire drawn Tungsten bulbs. regularly 4.00, **2.25**

Carved Gold Wood Boudoir Lamps with fancy 10-inch silk shade; any color; fitted with wire drawn Tungsten bulbs. **3.50** regularly 5.00

Solid Mahogany Table Lamps,—hand-rubbed finish; 18-inch flat or straight silk Empire shade; silk lined, silk fringe; 26 inches high. regularly 10.00, **6.75**

Solid Mahogany Hand-carved Table Lamps, two lights; 18-inch flat silk Empire shade with silk fringe; any color, **10.00** regularly 15.00

Metal Table Lamps,—two lights; 18-inch art glass shade; Verde green finish. regularly 17.00, **12.00**

Floor Lamps of Solid Mahogany, Burnished Gold Wood or finished in Antique Ivory Enamel; Square or fluted column; two lights; complete with 22 or 24 inch silk shade; 4 inch silk fringe. **12.50** regularly 20.00

DINNER SERVICES

Remarkable Offerings

American Porcelain,—conventional border decoration with gold tracings and lines; 101 pieces; also Austrian China, dainty floral decorations; 100 pieces. regularly 20.00, **15.00**

Limoges China,—pretty floral decoration with coin gold handles; 100 pieces. Also American Porcelain,—conventional border design with coin gold edge and handles; 107 pieces. **20.00** regularly 25.00

Limoges China,—pretty conventional border, with floral relief and coin gold handles; 101 pieces. **40.00** regularly 50.00

Theodore Haviland & Co. Limoges China,—dainty floral border design with solid coin gold handles; 101 pieces. **60.00** regularly 75.00

STIMSON ANSWERS THE BUDGET CRITICS

New Constitution Ends the Waste of State Money and "Pork Barrel."

BUSINESS METHODS USED

State's Expenses Have Increased 600 Per Cent. in 30 Years and Population 82 Per Cent.

In reply to the criticism of the opponents of the proposed Constitution that the budget plan gives the Governor too much power in his great control over the State's purse strings, the Citizens' Non-Partisan Committee for the Adoption of the Constitution yesterday issued a statement prepared by ex-Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson, who was the Chairman of the Finance Committee of the Constitutional Convention. He says that if economy is to be effected in the New York State administration some one man will have to be awake nights to accomplish it and that the Governor is the only man upon whom that responsibility can properly rest.

"No surer way could be found for inviting extravagance and waste than the present system of State appropriations," said Mr. Stimson. "The estimates for the next year are made up by over 150 departments, boards or bureaus. They are shoveled into the Legislature. There they are considered in the privacy of a committee room and the final appropriation bills are passed in the hurry and confusion of the final hours of the session. Millions are voted away in minutes, while the bills appropriating these millions are not even printed in final form and the men who vote for them—nine out of ten—don't know what they are voting for.

No One to Blame for Waste.

"No single officer of the State undertakes the public responsibility for making these estimates; and in this respect we violate the fundamental principles of civilized government and of all successful business. The only way to stop waste is for the people of the State to know exactly whose fault it is if waste occurs. So the proposed Constitution provides that the estimates of all administrative departments shall be first submitted to the Governor and shall be revised by him. The responsibility for securing an economical and systematic plan for the budget of the State is thus laid squarely on his shoulders.

"When the Governor has reduced the estimates he formulates them into a budget, which is simply a financial plan showing how much money is needed and where it should come from, together with the balance sheets of the State's resources and liabilities and statements of the expenditures of past years for the purpose of comparison. The Governor then transmits the budget to the Legislature not later than the first day of February. He and his department heads have the right to appear before the Legislature and discuss the budget. The Legislature has the right to call them and ask about items of the budget. The Legislature can cut down the budget, but cannot add to it, and when they act upon the budget, their action is final.

"Thus responsibility is placed squarely upon the Legislature to make the final decision as to how much money shall be appropriated. They cannot swell the appropriations bills with 'pork' in reliance upon the Governor's veto to cut them down, as is done now. The result of this good system will be that instead of having appropriation bills reported and passed in a few hours at the close of the session, they will be brought to the attention of the whole State early in the session and will be debated, not in the secrecy of a committee room, but on the open floor of both houses.

"After the Governor's budget is passed a limited power of appropriation is left in the hands of the Legislature, subject to the Governor's veto. This power will be sufficient to correct a case where the Governor has clearly gone wrong in his budget. But it cannot be made the means of destroying the economies of a good budget without the taxpayers of the State being made aware of it.

Closes the "Pork Barrel."

"The proposed Constitution also stops 'pork barrel' appropriations. Appropriations for local improvements have been a source of great abuse in the past. The State's money has been wasted on bridges, buildings, and dredging of streams and other local improvements which should have been paid for by the county, town, or village which alone is benefited. It has been found easier to bleed the State Treasury than to make such improvements at county expense, which would have to pass the scrutiny of a vigilant local body of taxpayers.

"The proposed Constitution provides that hereafter no public moneys shall be appropriated for the construction of any work until plans and estimates of the cost of the work shall have first been filed by the Superintendent of Public Works, together with a certificate by him as to whether or not, in his judgment, the general interests of the State then require that such improvement shall be made at the expense of the State. This amendment makes it somebody's business to report upon a question which too often in the past has been nobody's business.

"It was the general consensus of the convention that this amendment would do more to stop a prevalent form of legislative graft than almost any other amendment proposed in the Constitution.

"Somebody has got to stop the waste of State money. Twenty years ago we had almost no State debt; today we have a State debt of $150,000,000 and a contracted authorized debt of $231,000,000. If the State, municipal, and county debts of New York were spread over the acreage there would be a debt of $48 an acre throughout the State. The expenses of running the State have increased 600 per cent. in the past thirty years while the population has increased 82 per cent.

"The convention was greatly impressed by these dangers. And for that reason it proposed serial bonds to replace the old sinking fund system by which a loan was not paid off until the end of the period of years for which it was issued. Of course, interest was paid all this time. With serial bonds, if the issue be for twenty years, one-twentieth of the issue must be paid off each year. If this is adopted whenever an administration incurs debt in the future, it cannot unload the responsibility of payment on to some future administration; on the contrary, it must right away make provision for the repayment of the first year's bonds.

The Serial Bond System.

"Our sinking fund system is inaccurate, complicated and uncertain. In some years we have collected too much from the taxpayers; in other years too little. The serial bond system substitutes an accurate and easily ascertained figure of liability. There is no possibility of a miscalculation.

"The control of the vast sinking fund gives to a State officer a chance for political manipulation. He can invest in the securities of any town, village or city he wishes to favor, and the temptations to make such investments for other motives than the safety of the fund are enormous. The serial bond method abolishes this risk and this temptation. The serial bond is cheaper in the saving of interest.

"If the present canal debt of $118,000,000 had been issued in serial bonds instead of in sinking fund bonds, the State would have been saved ultimately over $46,000,000 in the cost of settling that debt and in interest. The proposed Constitution also gives authority to refund present sinking fund State bonds with serial bonds. If the canal debt be thus refunded, the State will thereby be saved $30,000,000.

"In the past we have issued fifty-year bonds for the construction of highways. Some 30 per cent. of the proceeds of these bonds has gone into the construction of surface of highways which cannot last more than from four to eight years. This means that for more than forty years after the benefits of the issue have gone, the taxpayers will be paying interest on the loan. It is the worst kind of waste. If the new Constitution is adopted, the life of the bond must be adapted to the life of the improvement.

"Taken as a whole, the financial proposals of the new Constitution seek to stop the growing extravagance and corruption which is gnawing at the vitals of our State Government by introducing the much-needed principles of responsibility and publicity. They seek to bring into our public business the same methods of foresight and planning and adjustment of expenditure to revenues that have been long familiar and indispensable principles of common sense in the affairs of successful American business."

CULLEN FINDS MORE FLAWS.

Replies to Root and Appeals to Voters to Kill Constitution.

Edgar M. Cullen, former Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals, has written an open letter to the voters of the State answering Elihu Root, who was President of the convention, and who took exception to Mr. Cullen's criticisms. Mr. Cullen said he was against the proposed Constitution because the convention refused to incorporate in the Bill of Rights this provision reported by its committee:

"Nor shall any military tribunal exercise jurisdiction over a civilian unless engaged in military or naval service while the regularly constituted State courts are open to administer justice."

Senator Root in his reply wanted to know why ex-Judge Cullen didn't raise an objection to the omission before the convention, and said because he didn't do so he should not raise an objection now.

"Suppose," writes Mr. Cullen, "the appropriate committee of the convention had reported a prohibition of polygamy, and the convention had rejected the provision on the ground that polygamy was right and proper, can any one doubt what disposition the people would make of a Constitution proposed by that convention? In that case, as in the present, the objection would be not that the prohibition did not appear in the Constitution, but in the 'how and why' it failed to appear. In the hypothetical case the people would reject the Constitution because its adoption would constitute an approval, at least by indirection, of polygamy.

"The point in the present case is precisely the same. My objection to the Constitution is not that it fails to incorporate a prohibition against the unwarrantable action of military commissions, but that the prohibition was rejected because the convention decided that military commissions should not be prohibited from trying civilians though the civil courts were open, and in my letter I quoted to you from the official record the exact language of those who spoke for a majority of the convention."

Couldn't Protest at Time.

Ex-Judge Cullen said the reason he did not make an appeal to the convention at the time was because he was far away at the bedside of a relative dangerously ill. Of the reasons for the rejection he said he did not learn until he was able to get a copy of the Convention Record and read the debate. He writes:

"It was then too late for any appeal to the convention, so I have been compelled to make it to the people. Further, can any one imagine that my appeal would have been efficacious where Mr. Wickersham's, Mr. Marshall's, and Mr. Stimson's failed? If I am subject to reproach in this respect, what is to be said of the President of the convention who, though absent at the time, must have been almost immediately aware of the action that had been taken? 'Where was Roderick then? One blast upon his bugle horn were worth a thousand men.'

"It is said that the proposed Constitution is of such transcendent merit that whatever may be its omissions it should be adopted for its affirmative provisions, and I am challenged to point out a fault in it. I had not expected to go beyond the subject in which I feel most vitally interested, but I accept the challenge. The most censorious critic of the new Constitution cannot deny that it contains much of a constructive character. But whether that quality is a merit or a fault depends on the structure which has been constructed."

UNGER FEARS A "JOKER."

Suggests That Corrupt Judge Could Free Malefactors.

A. B. Unger, who was a delegate to the Constitutional Convention, sees in the proposed amendment which says "Any person may waive trial by jury on a charge of felony punishable by not exceeding five years imprisonment, or of an indictable misdemeanor" an opportunity for rich malefactors, who may have influence with a judge, to escape paying penalty for their crimes.

"The sinister significance of this change," he said last night, "is that every powerful bank wrecker and monopolist offender whose influence is strong with the judge and who dreads a jury trial by common people will waive jury trial. He will then be tried before the judge. Do you think that any poor, unaffluential man will forego the privilege of being tried by a jury of his peers? I have had real experience in the practice of criminal law and I am willing to say that unless the defendant thinks he has some influence with the trial judge he will not under any circumstances forego his right of securing the unanimous opinion of twelve honest citizens."

BATTLE PRAISES NEW LAW.

Nonpartisan and Just Except Reapportionment Article.

George Gordon Battle, Democrat and law partner of Senator O'Gorman, said yesterday that he was going to vote for the proposed Constitution. He said that when, as a partisan Democrat, he had first viewed the Constitutional Convention it looked like "an assemblage of thorns and thistles from which neither grapes nor figs could be expected," but that after a careful study of the Constitution he had come to the conclusion that a miracle had been performed.

He said he would vote "no" on the apportionment article because it was unfair to New York City, but that he was strongly in favor of the main body of the Constitution.

"At first I was inclined to look with suspicion upon the work of a body so overwhelmingly Republican as was the Coinvention," he said. "I knew that there were flagrant evils in our State Government, but I had little hope that a convention apparently so completely controlled by gentlemen whose sympathies lie with the vested interests of the country would evolve a progressive scheme of fundamental law for our State.

BROWN TO VOTE "NO."

Senate Leader Says Constitution Makes Governor Autocrat.

President Pro Tem. of the Senate Elon R. Brown of Watertown, N. Y., dictator of the upper house in the session of 1915, and one of the most influential Republicans in the State, has issued a statement opposing the adoption of the proposed Constitution. He says it would make the Governor "the most powerful autocrat north of Mexico."

The Senator's statement says in part:

"The most conspicuous of the changes is the provision conferring upon the Governor the appointment without confirmation by the Senate of nearly all the State officers, with unrestricted power of removal, and giving to him the initiative in all appropriations, which may not be increased either in amount or items by the Legislature.

"The Legislature is shorn of power by conferring it upon the Governor and upon cities and counties.

"The scheme of the new Constitution is extravagant. The mandatory expenses amount to a fixed charge of at least $500,000 per annum.

"The new Constitution should preserve to the people of the whole State the greatest practicable power of doing their will under a representative form of government and not shackle popular expression by artificial and untried experiments in autocracy."

Will Debate Constitution.

The Bronx Good Government Club will have a debate upon the proposed Constitution next Friday night in the Bronx Board of Trade Building, 187th Street and Third Avenue. Henry K. Davis, a lawyer, will speak in favor of the Constitution, and Professor Thomas S. Lonergan, author and lecturer, will speak against it. At the close of the debate the speakers will answer questions.

Louis Marshall to Speak.

Louis Marshall will speak on the "New Constitution" at the Franklin's Men Club meeting in the Young Men's Hebrew Association auditorium, Lexington Avenue and Ninetieth Street, next Sunday night. Felix M. Warburg will preside.

Appeal for Poor Family.

A paper-box maker has died of heart disease and has left his widow and four little children destitute. The mother is far from strong, and the baby is only a year old, so that she can do nothing more than attend to her home. The family will be entitled to assistance under the Widows' Pension bill. The Widowed Mothers' Fund Association, 102 Bowery, wishes to care for the family for the next two months, and appeals for $58. Donations may be sent to Mrs. Henry Zuckerman, 80 Broadway, New York, or to the office of the association. Thanks are offered to Elizabeth P. W. for $10 A. W. S. for $5, Sonia H for $2 and E. M. for $1 in response to a previous appeal.

SHEPARD HEIR LOST TO HIS PARENTS

Eminent Lawyers Say Right of Possession of Child Is Settled.

PRISON CLAIMANTS' DANGER

Abandonment of Waif, Now in Home of Millions, Grave Offense Under Law.

Anticipating the probability that the adoption by Mr. and Mrs. Finley J. Shepard of "John Doe 104," the waif found on the steps of St. Patrick's Cathedral, might result in claims of relationship pouring in from all parts of the country from persons who had failed to discover the tie of blood until the child had been made an heir to millions, lawyers for the Shepards fully convinced themselves before the adoption that no person living had any right to the child.

The first speculation as to the boy's family history, which has been put forward since the boy's adoption, is negligible, according to counsel for the Sheppards. Edward Edwards of Manlius, a town near Syracuse, said Friday that he believed himself to be the half-brother of the child. He said that his father, who had used the name of McCleary and that of Edwards, had died on Aug. 13, 1914, at the Harlem Hospital, leaving two young children, Angus and Gwendolyn. He thought that it was Angus who became "John Doe 104" and then Finley J. Shepard.

A search of the records of Harlem Hospital yesterday failed to show that a McCleary had died there on Aug. 13, 1914, which was a short time before the finding of "John Doe 104." If he had died there on that date that fact would not have had much effect in showing the true parentage of the child. Even if a woman claiming the child as her son would come forward it would be a task of the greatest difficulty for her to prove that the child was hers and no amount of proof would enable her to regain possession of the child, according to lawyers who have worked on the case.

If the mother lives and ever comes forward to demand the child, she would be liable to criminal prosecution, unless she could prove that she had not abandoned it. If she could show that she was guiltless in this respect, it would remain for her to explain why she had never laid claim to the child, the story of whose abandonment was published all over the country, until he became a prospective heir to great wealth.

The most notable case of recent date of this character was that of George Frederick Haeffner and his wife, Jeanette, who early this year abandoned their four children and later claimed them, with the explanation that they had forsaken the children because of poverty, but that parental affection had later triumphed over economic necessity. The father and mother were sent to prison by Judge Rosalsky for terms of from two years and six months to five years, while the children were turned over to asylums.

Anybody now claiming to be a parent of the adopted Shepard child would probably find it difficult to escape punishment of the kind administered to the Haeffners. In proof of prolonged illness, temporary loss of memory, or any excuse to avert punishment for possible claimants of "John Doe 104," they would have to prove beyond doubt their true parentage of the child, and that under the circumstances would be almost an impossibility.

The statement of Edward Edwards is of the vaguest sort, as his belief that the child may be his half brother is based solely upon the coincidence of the death of his father—Edwards or McCleary—at a date shortly before the finding of the child and his discovery of a resemblance between the photographs of Angus Edwards and "John Doe 104." Even if he presented evidence that might be taken seriously, his status as a half brother would give him a very slender title to the child.

Walter B. Walker, counsel for the Shepards, said yesterday that during his search for relatives of "John Doe 104," detectives had made inquiries all over the United States, running down every possible clue and advertising for relatives in sections of the country where it was thought that the boy might have lived. The boy himself, 4 years old at the time he was found, had almost no recollections of his parents or former surroundings, though he gave the impression that he had formerly lived at Philadelphia. The inquiry for relatives on that account began there. Mr. Walker said that a large sum had been spent on the aunt for the boy's kin. He would not name the amount, but according to one report yesterday it was in the neighborhood of $50,000.

MAY HAVE LIVED IN CANADA.

Man Who Searched for Boy's Parents Tells of Hunt.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 23.—That "John Doe 104," the boy who was found on the steps of St. Patrick's Cathedral, New York, on Sept. 17, 1914, and who has been made the adopted son of Finley J. Shepard and his wife, may have been the child of Canadian parents was the theory advanced last night by Hampton G. Silcox of 1822 Hunting Park Avenue, this city, who was employed by Mr. Shepard's attorneys to conduct the search for the child's parents.

Because of the fact that the waif first said he lived in Philadelphia, Mr. Silcox escorted the boy through Philadelphia and its suburbs on four or five occasions during January, Ferbuary, March, and April of this year. In spite of his intimacy with the child, Mr. Silcox never heard the boy give any clue to his parentage.

The boy told of having come to New York by a long train ride. The statement, coupled with the fact that he wore mittens, led to the theory that he might have come from the mountain region of northern New York or New England. But although every city and crossroads towns was searched, no one could be found who could identify him. The search was not continued into Canada, said Mr. Silcox.

"One story was that the boy was the son of a Wissinoming man, formerly employed by the Pennsylvania Railroad, who had moved to California," he said. "We found the man at last, but it wasn't his son. The boy must have been brought up in the country, for he was familiar with country scenes. Whoever reared him gave him the best of training. He is extremely handsome, bright, and affectionate. His table manners showed that he came from a family of good breeding.

"This made it all the more odd that the clothes in which he was dressed when he was found were of the cheapest material and well worn. In most cases foundlings are dressed well, to give them a chance to get a good home. His little washable suit might have been bought anywhere for $1.25, and his coat had been made over from a girl's coat. His suit was of such common material that, although we traced it to the mills where the cloth was made, then to the jobbers and from there to the retailers, its purchaser could not be found.

"It is likely that the persons who actually abandoned the boy will be afraid to put in a claim for him, for the penalty for abandonment under the laws of New York is, I believe, twenty years' imprisonment."

"Perhaps more persons were reached in this investigation than in any other ever conducted," said Silcox. "Pictures of the boy and circular letters were sent to every city, town and hamlet in the United States. Every mail carrier in the country was reached through the postal department. Every school room in the East was acquainted with the search, and pictures of the boy were displayed in the hope that some child might recognize in him a playmate. Every children's institution or hospital where a child might have been taken was visited."

HONOR MR. PERKINS.

Labor Men Say District Attorney Should Be Retained.

District Attorney Perkins was the guest of honor at a dinner given by Arthur C. Train, S. Walter Kaufmann, and William D. Manice last Friday night to the representatives of several local trade union organizations in the Green Room of the Hotel McAlpin. The dinner was attended by representatives of "Big 6," the International Lithographers' Union of North America, National Brotherhood of Bookbinders, 6; Waiters' Local, 1; Newspapers Handlers' Union, Mailers' Union, I. T. U., 6; Machinists' International, District 15; Associated Machinists, 406; Stereotypers, 1; Rock Drillers' Union, Waiters', Bartenders', and Cooks' Local, 141; Book Stampers, 22; Gilders, 11; Mail Deliverers' Union, 6; Franklin Union of Associated Assistants, 23; Milliners' Workers, 23; Sheet Straighteners and Handlers' Union, 1, C. F. L.; Plumbers' International, 245; Cook's Union, 28; New York Newspaper, 25; Lithograph Assistants, 1; New York Printing Press Union, 51; Job Press Feeders, 1, and Bookbinders' Union, 1.

Mr. Edwards, President of the Pressmen's Union, spoke of Mr. Perkins's record in the District Attorney's office, and said that the feeling among labor unionists was that a man should be retained in office when he had made good.

The speakers said that today a laboring man could go to the District Attorney's office with the knowledge that his rights, either as a complainant or as a defendant, would be respected, and that he would be treated with openness and fairness. The guests organized themselves informally into a non-partisan committee to work for the election of Mr. Perkins and especially to organize a mass meeting to be held in Cooper Union Thursday night, to be addressed by leaders of organized labor in New York.

KIRCHWEY SEES GOVERNOR.

Rumor That He May Succeed Warden Osborne at Sing Sing.

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 23.—George W. Kirchwey, ex-dean of the Columbia Law School, came here today to confer with Governor Whitman about the prison situation in the State, with particular reference to Sing Sing. Dr. Kirchwey, who recently investigated conditions at Sing Sing, has been mentioned as a possible successor to Warden Thomas Mott Osborne or John B. Riley, Superintendent of Prisons, should either retire from office. He said today that he was not a candidate and did not expect appointment to either place.

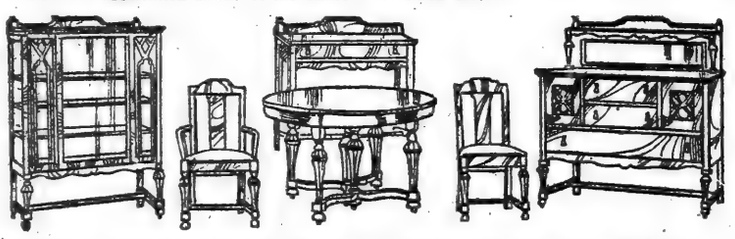
Dr. George W. Kirchwey said last night at his home, 54 Morningside Drive, that his visit to the Governor had no special significance.

"For some time," he said, "I have been a frequent visitor to Sing Sing, and I simply went to Albany today to acquaint Governor Whitman with conditions as I had found them. No recent revelations prompted the visit, and I did not go to criticise any official. Every one interested knows that I am in general sympathy with Warden Osborne's administration and policies, and my unofficial efforts have been directed for some time toward furthering co-operation between Mr. Osborne and Superintendent Riley."

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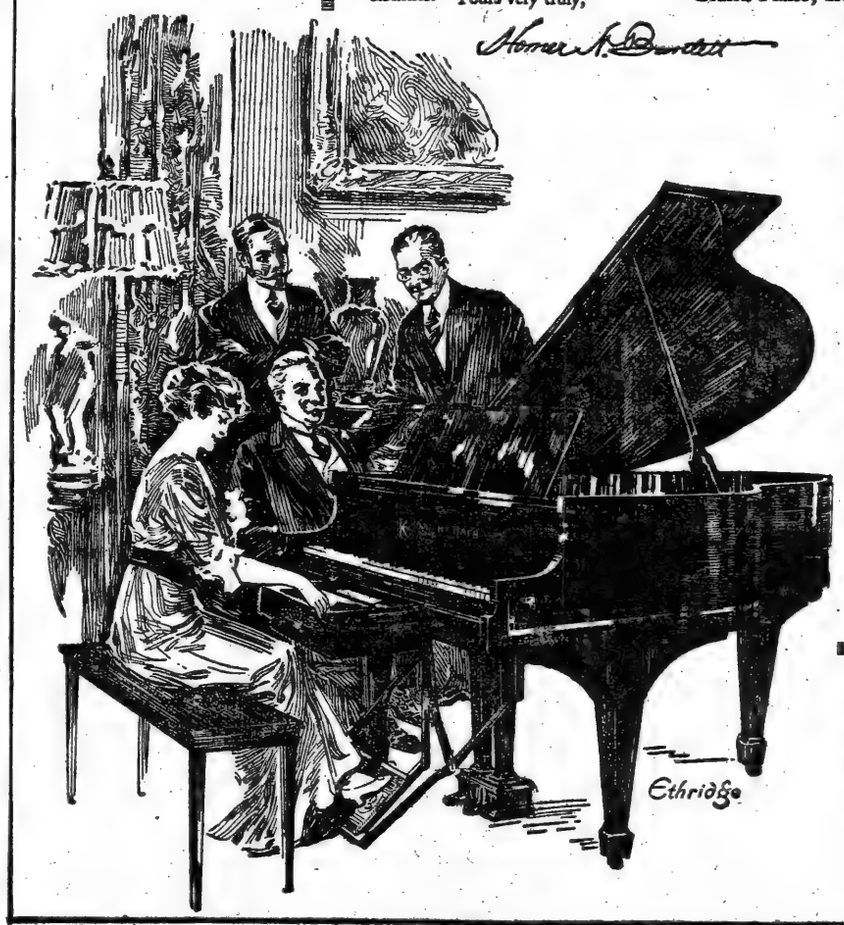


This Suite is constructed of solid quartered oak, genuine fumed finish, with veneered panels; Buffet is 54 inches long, with 10x46 inch mirror; Dining Table, 48 inch top, extends to six feet; five Side Chairs and one Arm Chair to match, covered in genuine Spanish Leather; now at..... $95.
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Gentlemen:
I cannot refrain from expressing the extraordinary pleasure and satisfaction with which I listened to the rendition of several selections on your Player Grand Piano a few days ago. The musicianly effects achieved, the perfect range from the delicate and beautiful legato tones to the magnificent climax surpassed anything I have ever heard on any player-piano.
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I have been present at numerous recitals and musicales where player-pianos were exploited, and many of them were exceptionally well demonstrated, but I can unhesitatingly say I have never heard the equal of the Kranich & Bach Player Grand for tonal beauty and artistic playing possibilities. Yours very truly,
Homer N. Bartlett
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Homer N. Bartlett, America's foremost living composer, says: "I have never heard its equal." Well-known pianists, everywhere, are amazed by its artistic qualities. Unquestionably it is music's crowning achievement.
Above all else, this instrument is a superb Grand Piano, always available for manual playing, and possessing the exquisite tonal quality and permanent construction for which Kranich & Bach instruments have been famous for half a century.
Furthermore, this is the only Player Grand in which the self-playing mechanism can be hidden when the instrument is used for manual playing.
One has only to hear and examine the Kranich & Bach Player Grand to realize its remarkable musical and artistic pre-eminence. If you are seeking the best do not fail to hear this instrument.
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STEFANSSON LIVES WELL IN THE ARCTIC

Explorer Writes to Artist Friend That There Is No Dearth of Game.

FOOD FOR MEN AND DOGS

Karluk's Loss Not Irreparable—Intrepid Scientist Hopes to Accomplish Much.

Vilhjalmur Stefansson, explorer, unfolds the secrets of living on the country in the arctic in a letter just received by his intimate friend, E. W. Deming, the artist, who was among those who believed that the intrepid scientist would survive.

Mr. Deming is an ardent sportsman, and the letter to him written with the idea of describing the chance of getting game in the arctic regions also demonstrates the theory which the two men had often discussed, that one who could shoot and fish could make his way without extensive supplies.

THE NEW YORK TIMES last Friday printed letters from Stefansson which dwelt upon the purely scientific aspects of his expedition since the party was left to shift for itself by the drifting away of the Karluk. This one deals with life in the open and tells of the struggle of man against the elements.

Lives "On the Country."

The message written on a leaf torn from the explorer's diary is as follows:

West coast of Melville Island, near 75 degrees 30 minutes north.
July 4, 1915.

Dear Mr. Deming: We are here on the way home from an ice trip that has already taken 134 days and will probably run to 170 before we reach again our base at Kellett. So far as the length of the trip in time is concerned it is a pretty good one, thanks to our rifles. We have had today some rather tough muskox meat, and there is a big bull a quarter of a mile away from camp whose feeding and sleeping is undisturbed. The meat and the fat used on the other trip will come up to 10,000 pounds. Much of the fat was used for fuel, for we have burnt nothing but blubber for two months now.

There are few who consider themselves sportsmen who are not better shots than I, but there are not many who have made the rifle more useful. Bears, seal, caribou, muskoxen, have contributed, each in their appropriate environment. We have not yet been on sea nor land where men and dogs cannot live indefinitely "on the country."

As for me, I enjoy it. I am writing short notes to my friends on spare pages of the back of my diary, for I expect that we will have a whaler touching at Kellett's Point about the time we are due to arrive there, about Aug. 10. The time will be too short for letters then. My diary is not rich in blank pages, and I have not much time. These short notes are written merely to show I am remembering my friends. For most of those who gather at your house this one note will have to serve. Please remember me to them and say that luck has not been entirely unkind.

Karluk's Program Carried Out.

We seem to be in a fair way to accomplish a considerable part of the Karluk's program and most of what I hoped since she went adrift. Of her men, I know yet nothing beyond Bartlett's safe return and the supposed safety of the others on Wrangell Island. We still have a year's work ahead, and then I hope to come south and see you at the lodge and sit in the empty chair. If time and opportunity permit, I shall write to Mrs. Deming at least, and to one of those at the Museum. With best regards,

V. STEFANSSON.

Herschel Island, via Edmonton, Alberta, care of the N. W. M. Police.

A portion of the letter was read at a meeting of the Explorers' Club last Friday night as part of a celebration of the news of the safety of a fellow member and it was much discussed by the members.

Mr. Deming said yesterday that he and Mrs. Deming expected to go up to Alaska next Summer and be at Nome in the Autumn to meet Mr. Stefansson and welcome him back from the wilds of snow. Mr. Deming meanwhile would devote his waiting time to painting among the Indian tribes, he said.

Letter to General Hubbard.

John Hubbard, son of the late General Thomas H. Hubbard, has given THE TIMES permission to publish the following letter to his father from the explorer, who, because of the lack of communication, had not heard of General Hubbard's death:

West Coast of Banks Island,
Near Lat. 73° 45' N.
July 1, 1914.

Dear General Hubbard: I have heard that in dropping 100 feet to their death men review the sins of a lifetime. We landed here a week ago from a ninety-six-day trip across the ice from Alaska, on which (because of accidents near the start) our food and fuel gave out over forty days before we eventually made land. You will guess that there were times of uncertainty and discomfort, especially when water lanes impeded and contrary currents and winds carried us faster away from land than we could travel toward it, but I hope you will be glad to know that the pleasant memory of your kindness to me in New York when I came home the Fall of 1912 was among the most cheering of the mental resources I had to draw upon, and that—like the sinner falling to his death—I kept thinking that I had failed perhaps in telling you clearly how much I valued the "vote of confidence" you gave me. Heaven knows when I will get a chance to send this out of Banks Island, but I hope it will get to you some time to tell you that I at least remember your kindness. We have had much hard luck, but we have finished a trip more difficult than it looks and shall continue to fight misfortune with what courage we have.

VILHJALMUR STEFANSSON.

CASUALTY ACTUARIES MEET.

Elect Officers and Hear Papers Read at Second Annual Session.

The Casualty Actuarial and Statistical Society of America ended its second annual two days' meeting at the Hotel Astor yesterday. The officers elected were:

President, I. M. Rubinow; Vice Presidents, A. H. Mowbray and B. D. Flynn; Secretary-Treasurer, C. E. Scattergood; Librarian-Editor, Richard Fondiller; Members of Council, H. D. Ryan and J. H. Woodward.

Papers were read by E. E. Commack, Aetna Life Insurance Company; Dr. E. H. Downey, statistician, Industrial Commission of Wisconsin; Arne Fisher, Equitable Life Insurance Company; Dr. Charles S. Forbes, Casualty Company of America; Fred. S. Garrison, Travelers' Indemnity Company; G. F. Michelbacher, Workmen's Compensation Service Bureau; A. H. Mowbray, Massachusetts Employes' Insurance Association; Herbert M. Wilson, Director of Department of Inspection and Safety, Associated Companies; Buckner Speed of the Western Electric Company, and Walter I. King, Columbian National Life Insurance Company.

The society endeavors to do in the casualty insurance world what the Actuarial Society does for the life insurance world. Its membership includes 140 Fellows and 13 Associate Members.

RAILROAD STRIKE SPREADS.

Freight Handlers of N. Y., N. H. & H. and B. & A. Join B. & M. Men.

BOSTON, Oct. 23.—Freight handlers of the New York, New Haven & Hartford and the Boston & Albany Railroads joined the Boston & Maine Railroad employes in a strike here today for an increase in wages, and pay for holidays. Union leaders claimed that 3,000 men employed by the three roads were out.

The New Haven and the Boston & Albany forces went out at noon, after Mayor Curley had made an unsuccessful effort to bring about an agreement at a conference of the representatives of both sides.

The Boston & Maine declined to take part in the conference on the ground that it could not submit to the methods adopted by the men. The company also claimed that it had 250 new handlers at work, and that it expected to have its freight terminals in normal working condition before the middle of next week.

DROWNED WOMAN IDENTIFIED

Was Divorced Wife of F. P. Wilcox of International Silver Company.

The woman's body taken from the Christopher Street ferry slip at the Lackawanna Station in Hoboken on Thursday morning was identified yesterday as that of Mrs. Katherine Wilcox, the divorced wife of Frederick P. Wilcox, a Director of the International Silver Company of Meriden, Conn., and General Manager of the company's New York store. The identification was made by James North, President of the American Silver Company, of New Britain, Conn., and an uncle of Mrs. Wilcox. He was summoned by telegraph from New Britain when a slip of paper bearing his name and address was found on Mrs. Wilcox's body.

Neither Mr. North nor any one at Mr. Wilcox's home, 59 West Eighty-fifth Street, knew yesterday where Mrs. Wilcox had lived recently, or how long she had been missing from her home. It was determined by autopsy that the body had been in the water a week, but whether her death was accidental or suicidal was not known.

Mrs. Wilcox, who was a Miss North, was married fifteen years ago to Mr. Wilcox, who is a cousin of George H. Wilcox of Meriden, Conn., President of the International Silver Company, a $20,000,000 corporation. She left her husband after eighteen months and brought a successful suit for divorce a year and a half later. Mr. Wilcox was at his estate in Bangall, Dutchess County, yesterday, but his sister said at his city home that he had not seen his wife since the divorce. Mrs. Wilcox was about 40 years old and, according to Mr. North, was well-to-do in her own name.

DENY GIRL WAS A SUICIDE.

Anna Lamey's Tragic Death Has Made Mother Critically Ill.

The funeral of Miss Anna Lamey, 25 years old, formerly telephone operator in the Maxim Restaurant, who was killed by falling or jumping from a window on the tenth floor of the Paterno Apartments, 440 Riverside Drive, Manhattan, on Thursday morning, will be held from the dead girl's home, 14 West Twentieth Street, Elmhurst, at 2 o'clock this afternoon and burial will be in Calvary Cemetery. Members of the Lamey family said yesterday that the girl did not commit suicide as reported by the police, but that death was due to heart failure from which she suffered frequent attacks.

They said, also, that the Manhattan apartment was hired by Mrs. Lamey and that the family intended to move there for the Winter owing to the irregular hours Miss Lamey was compelled to keep owing to her position. They also said that the girl's mother was so overcome by the tragedy and the stories circulated concerning her dead daughter that she was critically ill.

MRS. MAGEE GETS DIVORCE.

May Settle Her $50,000 Suit Against Her Husband's Parents.

A final decree of divorce for Mrs. Florence D. Magee from Belmont B. Magee of Great Neck has been signed by Justice Callaghan in the Brooklyn Supreme Court. Mrs. Magee is living with her father, Frank D. Deems, in Madison Avenue, Flushing. She charged her husband with unfaithfulness, and obtained an interlocutory decree of divorce from Justice Blackmar in the Queens County Supreme Court three months ago, and Justice Callaghan's order now makes this decree final.

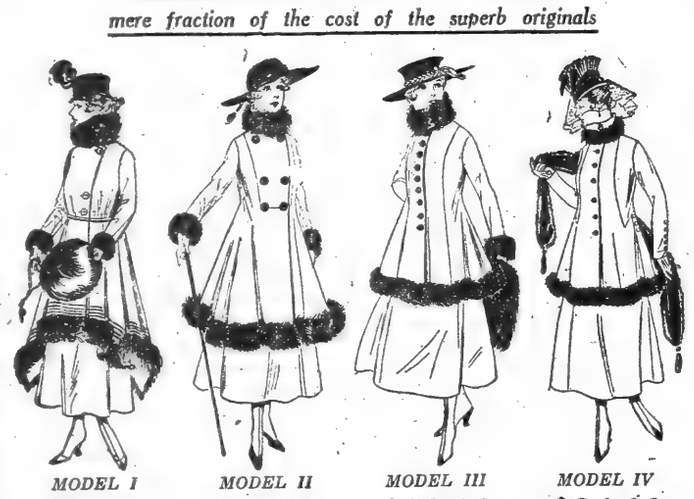
The decree separates the children, giving the son Aubrey, 5 years old, to the custody of his father, while Dorothy, 3 years old, is given to the mother.

To Mrs. Magee is also given $20 a month for the support of her child. It is said that a suit for $50,000 damages which Mrs. Magee instituted against her husband's parents, charging them with alienating her husband's affections, will probably be settled out of court. Magee's father is a wealthy builder in Great Neck

Tomorrow, an Extraordinary Sale of

Women's Exceptionally High-grade Tailored, Fur-trimmed Suits

Reproductions of charming Paris models by four of the most successful Couturieres, at prices which are a mere fraction of the cost of the superb originals



MODEL I — $38.00 — "Callot" Model
MODEL II — $33.50 — "Jenny" Model
MODEL III — $28.00 — "Cheruit" Model
MODEL IV — $24.00 — "Bernard" Model

All of these suits may be had in rich brown, green, navy, prune or black broadcloth of fine quality. All are handsomely lined and warmly interlined. All are trimmed with fine skunk opossum fur.

Fashion never declared in more certain tones in favor of anything than she has this season for

SKUNK FURS

Fortunate purchases of this desirable fur at the lowest ebb of the market several months ago make possible

These very remarkable Offerings
(and others not here mentioned)
in assortments of styles and at prices not approached elsewhere in New York

Skunk Scarfs, Animal Effect, at $15.00
Also choker and fancy designs
Other Skunk Scarfs at $8.50 to $50.00

Skunk Muffs, pillow, ball or melon shape, at $25.00

Skunk trimmed Hudson Seal Coats, 45 inches long, full flared Skirt, at $125.00
Choker collar, cuffs and border around entire bottom of coat of fine skunk.

Attention is directed to Important Special Offerings of

Newest Lace and Chiffon Blouses

Copied from a high-priced model
at **$2.98**

Beautiful cream silk shadow lace and chiffon over chiffon foundation; vestee and collar of lace. Navy, plum, Russian green or African brown.

Tailored Velvet Blouses at $2.98

Chiffon sleeves, flare collar; revers and turned-back cuffs laced with "Pussy Willow" taffeta, in white. Large pearl buttons. Black or navy.

Spanish Lace Blouses at $7.95

Cream Spanish lace over flesh color foundation of chiffon. New cape collar in back, fur-edged. Wide revers, vestee and long sleeves trimmed with piping of pink satin. Finished with clusters of small silk buttons.

Georgette Crepe Blouses at $5.00

All-over embroidered. Entire blouse outlined in hemstitching. New broad collar, long sleeves, finished with double frill. Navy embroidered in gold; white or flesh embroidered in pastel shades.

A remarkable assortment of Tailored Blouses in Linen, Madras, or French Flannels—at $2.00, $2.98 and $4.50.

Saks & Company

Broadway at 34th Street. 'Phone Greeley 2626.

Specialists in Apparel for Men, Women and Children.

Tomorrow, an Important Sale of

150 Women's Dresses at $14.50

that have been reduced from $25 and $30

An opportunity for economy that is exceptional

Included are a few just received from the maker, which are duplicates of Dresses we have had in stock during the past couple of weeks and sold rapidly at $25 and $30.

Although the assortment of colors and sizes is not complete, it is extensive. All are late Fall models in charmeuse, satin, velveteen, and combinations of Georgette crepe-and-satin, and a few are of chiffon velvet. Some are fur-trimmed Russian blouse effects. Sizes 36 to 42, mainly 36 and 38. Black, brown, green, or navy.

A Particularly Important Offering of

Women's Coats in the Newest Mode

The Corduroy Coat Illustrated at $18.50.

The corduroy is of exceptional quality. The large, full collar is of fine natural raccoon. Lined throughout with peau de cygne, and warmly interlined. Brown, green, gray or navy. Several other models.



Street or Storm Coats Priestley Cravenetted $14.50

Donegal tweeds, proofed. Three distinctive models, belted or full ripple effect. Set-in or Raglan sleeves. Convertible collar buttoning close to neck. Sleeves and yoke satin-lined. Gray or brown; all sizes.

Broadcloth Coats at $27.50

Several new models, one a loose, ripple effect, ¾ length. Set-in sleeves, Chin-chin collar, cuffs and bottom border of beaver plush. Another model is richly trimmed with skunk opossum. Lined with peau de cygne and warmly interlined. Black, navy, brown, green, or field mouse.

Wool Velour Coats at $36.50

REPRODUCTION of a "PAQUIN" model

The original is in leather and is priced at $135. The reproduction is a faithful one, the fabric being especially well suited to the style. Collar, cuffs and border trimmed with beaver plush and velvet. Silver buttons. Pocket in each side seam showing a touch of velvet. Full-flaring effect. Navy, brown, green or Concord. Lined with peau de cygne and interlined.



The Illustrations represent two of some 300 distinctive up-to-the-moment Hats inspired by the latest Paris modes

at **$10.00**

Our concentration upon trimmed Hats at this price has resulted in a wonderful variety, an excellence, a skill of workmanship and an authoritativeness and quality of style not approached elsewhere.

THE UPPER ILLUSTRATION is of a hand-made, brown panne velvet mushroom turban; genuine beaver band; two extra quality ostrich feathers. Without extra charge other colors of feathers will be substituted.



THE LOWER ILLUSTRATION is of a skating and motor Hat, first shown at Saks'. The novelty neckpiece is attached to the Hat. Gray moline combined with white silk velvet. Ornaments are of green beads. Without extra charge Hudson seal will be substituted for moline and the velvet may be had in other colors on request.

Long, Wavy Hair Switches
regularly $6.95
at **$4.75**

Of excellent texture and quality and splendidly made; 28 inches long. Experts assure perfect matching.

Monday and Tuesday Only

An Important Sale of *most-in-demand* **Toilet Requisites**

Ivory Soap (3 cakes)	10c
Fairy Soap (3 cakes)	10c
Babeskin Soap (3 cakes)	10c
Lilac Toilet Soap (3 cakes)	10c
Lilly of the Valley Soap (3)	10c
La Espanola Castile Soap,	5c
Physician & Surgeon Soap,	5c
Hand Sapolio Soap (cake)	5c
Peroxide Bath Soap (cake)	7c
Pears Unscented Soap,	8c
Pure Castile Soap (1-lb.),	12c
Armour's Squares (6 cakes)	25c
Fratelle Pure Castile Soap (bars of 2½ lbs.)	29c
Du Vallen's Violet Sincera Soap (guest size, 12 to box)	35c
Calox Tooth Powder	13c
Kolynos Tooth Paste	14c
Pebeco Tooth Paste	29c
Listerine, $1.00 size,	55c
Glyco Thymoline, $1.00 size,	67c
Mum (Deodorant),	13c
Phillips' Milk of Magnesia,	34c
Du Vallen's Violet Sincera Extract, ½-oz. bottle, regularly 35c,	29c
Du Vallen's Violet Sincera Extract, 1-oz. bottle, regularly 65c,	55c
Rigaud's Mary Garden Extract, 2 drachms,	50c
Rigaud's Lilac Extract, 2 drachms,	50c
Rigaud's Mrs. Vernon Castle, 2 drachms,	50c
D'Ormo's Dews of Araby Toilet Water, Regularly 75c,	50c
Bourjais Alysia Face Powder, regularly 50c,	39c
Du Vallen's Rouge & Face Powder, vanity box, regularly 40c,	29c
Violet Sincera Ammonia, regularly 15c,	11c
Violet Sincera Ammonia, regularly 25c,	18c
Pure Extract of Witch Hazel, (15% alcohol), 15c size,	10c
25c size,	18c
39c size,	29c
Peroxide of Hydrogen, patent stopper, 25c size,	18c
"Cando" Silver Polish, regularly 25c,	18c
Absorbent Cotton, ¼-lb carton, regularly 15c,	10c
Absorbent Cotton, 1-lb. carton, regularly 33c,	25c
"Velvo" Face Cloths, (6)	25c
Hy. G. Nic Hot Water Bags, regularly 95c,	59c
Hy. G. Nic Fountain Syringes, rapid flow, regularly $1.25,	79c
Wooden Back Hair Brushes, regularly 50c,	39c
Whisk Brooms, 25c kind,	15c
Tooth Brushes, bone and celluloid handles, regularly 25c,	15c
Nail Brushes, regularly 35c to 50c,	25c
Shower Sprays, 5 feet tubing, regularly 75c,	45c
Ladies' Rubber Dressing Combs, regularly 25c,	15c
Flexible Nail Files, all sizes,	10c
Cuticle Knives, Corn Knives and Files, mounted with bone or ebony handles, special at	10c
Fine steel, hollow ground Razors, special at	50c

No mail or telephone orders.
We reserve the right to limit quantities.

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CHARGE PURCHASES MADE BETWEEN NOW AND NOV. 1ST BILLED DEC. 1ST.

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Gowns For Theatre-Restaurant wear, Afternoon Calling-Receptions, Formal or Informal Affairs

CALLOT'S BOUFFANT TULLE GOWNS
CALLOT'S PANTALOON EFFECTS
STATELY VELVET GOWNS FROM WORTH
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CHERUIT'S "BUSTLE" GOWN
JETTED GOWNS FROM PAQUIN
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JENNY'S BENEDICITIS COAT
WRAPS OF GOLD AND SILVER BROCADES
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JENNY'S MONK COAT FOR AFTERNOON
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Suits For Street Calling and Sports Wear

Every new Fashion is presented.
MINK TRIMMED SUITS (THE LATEST VOGUE)
STITCHED EFFECTS FROM JENNY
BROCADED CALLING SUITS FROM BERNARD
LANVIN'S "FLOUNCE" SUIT
CHERUIT'S "JACKET" SUIT
SUITS WITH FOOT-WIDE BANDS OF FUR
THE "PETROGRAD" FUNNEL-COLLAR SUIT
NEW SHORT FLARE RIDING SUITS

Coats For all occasions

RUSSIAN COATS FROM BERNARD
LEATHER COATS FROM PAQUIN
HORSE SHOW COATS FROM CALLOT
CAPE-COATS FROM CHERUIT
FUR BELTED IDEAS FROM DOUCET
PAQUIN'S LEATHER TRIMMED COATS
CALLOT'S FUR-TRIMMED SKATING COATS
CUMBERLAND PLAID SPORTS COATS

Furs In very new effects

COSSACK COATS OF FUR
LONG FLARE COATS OF FUR
JACKETS OF FUR
SMART BOLEROS OF FUR
MME. BOUVERIE CAPES OF FUR
THE "NEW HUB" MUFF
THE "NEW MARQUISE" MUFF
SMART STOCK COLLARS OF FUR
CALLOT'S SHOULDER CAPES
CARDINAL COLLARS AND PELLERINES

"The New in Millinery

HIGH CROWNED TURBANS FROM REBOUX
MILITARY TURBANS FROM HAMAR
THE SMART BUTTERFLY TURBAN
FASHIONABLE WHITE HATS
FRUIT AND FLOWER TRIMMED HATS
GOLD AND SILVER LACE HATS
METALLIC LACE DANCE CAPS
GOURA AND HERON TRIMMED HATS
PARADISE TRIMMED HATS

Unquestionably the cleverest ideas from the tout ensemble of styles created by the famous couturiers of Paris.

NEW INDUSTRIAL ERA ROCKEFELLER'S AIM

Hopes to See Stockholders, Directors, Officers, and Men All in Harmony.

THEIR INTERESTS IDENTICAL

Calls Corporation a Four-Sided Table Which Must Be Square and Must Stand Level.

John D. Rockefeller, Jr., seeing in perspective his new plan for the co-operation of labor and capital, believes that it will be workable and efficient.

He consented yesterday for the first time since his return from the Colorado mines to discuss at the invitation of THE NEW YORK TIMES in detail why he went and what he had accomplished. He said frankly that he did not consider this industrial representation project to be perfect, but that if it were taken up by both labor and capital in the proper spirit, he believed it would help to solve one of the vexed questions of the day.

Mr. Rockefeller, it will be remembered, spent three weeks among the mining camps of the Colorado Fuel & Iron Company, of which he is a Director, and in which his father, John D. Rockefeller, and he are largely interested. He went into the mines, met the miners as man to man, learned of their work, their grievances, and their life in general. On Oct. 2 he presented at a joint meeting of officers and employes held at Pueblo, Col., that now memorable "memorandum of agreement respecting employment and living and working conditions" in which some economists see the rise of a new republic of labor and capital.

Many inquiries have been received at Mr. Rockefeller's office in the Standard Oil Building, 26 Broadway, concerning the plan, and numerous requests have been made by other corporations for copies of the pamphlet in which it is described.

Square and Level.

Every corporation, according to the view of Mr. Rockefeller, is like a square table, with its four sides—it must be square and on the level. The four parties of which it is composed are the stockholders, who put up the money which provides the plant; the Directors who see that the chief officers of the company are wisely selected; the officers who conduct the current operations; and last, although by no means least, the employes who contribute their skill and labor.

"The interest of these four parties," he said, "is common. An effort to advance one interest at the expense of another means loss to all, and sooner or later disaster must follow."

The plan provides that at each of the mining camps of the company employes shall select from their number representatives to act for them with respect to employment, working and living conditions, the adjustment of differences, and such other matters as the mutual interests within the industry may determine.

The employes under this plan, which they have already accepted by a large majority vote, will hold an annual meeting called at the direction of the President of the company. The corporation has already agreed, no matter what fluctuations there may be in the price of coal and no matter what reductions others may make, not to reduce the scale of wages during the life of the agreement, which runs until Jan. 1, 1918, and in the event of an increase in wages in any competitive field to make a relative increase. The right to hire and discharge, the management of the properties, the direction of the working forces, is vested entirely in the company, except as expressly restricted. Employes shall not be discharged without due warning, and a copy of that warning is to be sent to them and to the President of the company at the same time, thus providing ample opportunity for discussion and review.

Must Visit the Camps.

Under the plan, the President has an industrial representative who shall respond promptly to any request from the representatives of the employes for his presence, and shall visit each camp at least once every three months. There is a regular course in which complaints are to be made, and a system of appeals through which any worker, if he wishes, may reach the highest officer of the company. A special arrangement is made to protect representatives of the employes against discrimination. The plan provides that the employes shall choose their representatives by a secret ballot. The cost of administering the plan is to be borne entirely by the corporation. The agreement also provides for an eight-hour day for all men working in the mines, and rent, light, water, the price of powder, the removal of garbage, fencing of employes' yards, bath houses, social centres, the payment of wages, are all considered in the agreement.

Such in brief, is the method which is the result of several years of study on the part of Mr. Rockefeller. It was considered before the strike was called off and its details were worked out by him with the co-operation of his associates, the officials of the company, and the best obtainable experts. Even before the strike the germ of this plan had begun to develop, and it is Mr. Rockefeller's hope that the fundamental principle of fair play and mutual consideration which underlies the plan, may find acceptance in every industry throughout the country. It is his determination with the aid of the miners, the officers of the company, and the people of the State, to see that there shall never be another strike in the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company.

Corporation a Family.

"The Industrial Representation Plan," said Mr. Rockefeller yesterday, "is based on the idea that the corporation is a family. The interests of stockholders, of directors, of officials, and of workmen are identical. The members of a family cannot be at war. They cannot be in hostile camps considering what they may do separately. It has been said of this plan that it does not provide for secret meetings of the employes. Why should it specifically contemplate such a necessity? Are not all who are connected with a corporation partners in the enterprise? Are not their interests common interests? Yet there is nothing which prohibits the men meeting when they may desire to talk over their affairs. As a matter of fact they can have all the meetings they like. The success of the plan will depend entirely upon the spirit in which it is operated. If labor and capital take it up from the point of view of their common good and adapt it to the varying conditions, there seems to be every reason why it should succeed.

"The problem before the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company is so to interrelate the different elements in the company that the best interests of all will be constantly conserved. The wage earners, seeing the situation as it is, must say and will say 'we only want a square deal, we only want what is our fair proportion of return from this corporation. We will do our best to make it a success because we know that our success is dependent upon the success of all our partners.' The officers must say: 'Our interest is to have every man who works for us realize that we are his friends, not his enemies, that there is no reasonable thing that he may want to talk about which we will not gladly discuss with him, explain, and do.' The Directors, on their part, must give their best energies and efforts to devising policies for the interest of all.

Not a Panacea.

"The plan," continued Mr. Rockefeller, "is not a panacea, and it has never been recommended as a cure for all ills. It is far from perfect, and yet I believe that it is a step in the right direction. As labor and capital come to understand each other better, as officers and men know each other, and work in a friendly spirit, the plan should constantly develop. It is sufficiently elastic to meet changes in conditions. Although it guarantees the men a definite wage until 1918, no matter what changes there may be in the market, it gives freedom of action in the meantime for natural development in practically every direction."

"How will it affect the unions?" asked the reporter of THE TIMES.

"There is nothing in it," Mr. Rockefeller said, "which is in any way hostile to labor organizations. There is no discrimination whatever against the unions, and a man is free to join them or not as he likes. There is nothing to prevent a union man from holding office as a representative of the men if he is duly elected to that position. The number of union men varies at the different camps. At one camp they may predominate; at another there will be comparatively few. This is to be a sort of republic of labor in which every citizen is to be free and independent. There is no discrimination against any man by reason of his affiliations."

Mr. Rockefeller said that in the course of time it was quite possible that the unions would gain greater influence at the camps of the company than they now have.

Asked how he had been impressed by the labor leaders he had met, he replied:

Found Union Leaders Earnest.

"At first, before I had met any of them, I admit that I was somewhat prejudiced against them because of what I had heard and accounts I had read in the newspapers concerning labor troubles and deeds of violence. In strikes it often happens that both sides in the excitement of controversy do things which they afterward regret. As I have come more in contact with labor leaders, and I have talked with many of them in recent months, they have seemed to me generally to be earnest men having the interests of their constituents at heart. After all, there is between some of them and those who see as I do merely a difference of opinion as to method. The labor leaders believe that they can solve problems of industry through their organization, while we have here evolved a plan which we believe will be of service to all classes. And yet we are not so committed to the details of this plan but that changes can be made at any time."

"What did you think of the Colorado workmen themselves as you came in closer contact with them?" was another question.

"I was glad of the opportunity of knowing them, of meeting them face to face," was the reply. "The majority of the workers in the mines are alert, intelligent, men who are more and more understanding the industrial developments of the day. I talked with them, I visited them in their homes, I ate at the same tables with them, and I feel that I came to know them. The conditions under which they live are quite what I had expected to find. In some of the camps they are doing exceptionally well. I sat at dinner one day with a negro on one side of me and a Slav on the other. The negro was in a happy frame of mind for he told me that he was making $150 a month in the mines, and was able to support his family in good style, and that he was thoroughly enjoying life. In some of the camps I found that miners, not foremen, but the workers themselves, had automobiles of their own, and community garages have been built to house their machines. I noticed in one of the papers that it was stated that I had spent the night in the "lean to" of one of the miners with his family.

House Neat and Clean.

"As a matter of fact, I did not, although I would have been proud to have done so. I was at the house of a superintendent. Another member of the party stayed over night at a typical miners' home, and he told us that a neater and better appointed house would have been hard to find anywhere. He slept in a brass bed, the house was well furnished and very clean. Some of the dwellings of miners did not come up to this high standard. There are some European nationalities who like the camping idea and prefer the 'lean to' and the makeshift. They are accustomed to that at home. The company is geting rid of those habitations by buying them up and providing houses that are more comfortable and sanitary."

"Do any of the miners own their houses?" Mr. Rockefeller was asked.

"Not in the camps. In fact, it seems to me that it might be a hardship for a miner to own a house in a region where his remaining in it depended upon how long the coal lasted in the mines and upon how long the mines continued in operation. The houses of the miners, however, are, many of them, surrounded by gardens fenced in at the expense of the company. The interest which they and their families take in those gardens and their general surroundings is very keen. It shows their interest in their homes. Not long ago a miner decided that he would quit his job. He went home and told his wife. 'I won't move from here a step,' said she. 'You can go without your wife and family if you like, but I'm going to stay right here and look after the garden. The vegetables aren't half grown, and what about the flowers?'"

Mr. Rockefeller said that on the whole he found the educational facilities at the camps good. Under the new agreement, the company is also to co-operate in the general development of social and educational matters at the mines.

Now that the plan is launched, Mr. Rockefeller said he and his associates intended to keep closely in touch with it. He will go back to Colorado from time to time to see for himself what conditions are and what modifications can be made to increase the usefulness of this project for social and industrial betterment. The platform on which he stands with this idea was given by him in his testimony early in the year before the United States Commission on Industrial Relations as follows:

"My appreciation of the conditions surrounding wage earners and my sympathy with every endeavor to better those conditions are as strong as those of any man. I believe it to be the duty of every citizen to do all in his power to improve the conditions under which men live. I believe that that man renders the highest social service who so co-operates in the organization of industry as to afford to the largest number of men the greatest opportunity for self-development and the enjoyment by every man of those benefits which his own work ads to the wealth of civilization.

"If with the responsibilities I have and the opportunities given to me, I am able to contribute toward the promoting of the well-being of my fellowmen through the lessening of injustice and the alleviation of human suffering, I shall feel that it is possible to realize the highest purpose of my life."

It is with the intention of trying the new plan not only for the good of the company and its employes, but also in the hope that it may be at least a step toward the solution of the great problem of industrial relations which so vitally concerns the whole country, that Mr. Rockefeller has given so much of his time to the conditions in the mines of Colorado.

APPEAL FOR TUSKEGEE.

Booker T. Washington Asks Aid for Negro Institution.

Booker T. Washington has issued a circular directing attention to the claims on public generosity of the Tuskegee Norman and Industrial Institute, Alabama, of which he is the Principal. The school, which was established to educate negroes, started with one teacher and 30 students, and now has 1,500 students from 33 States and 18 foreign countries, officers and teachers numbering 193. The institution owns 3,000 acres of land, and the entire value of its property is $1,362,000.

Training is given in academic studies, trades, and religion, and 6,000 graduates and undergraduates have been sent out as farmers, mechanics, housewives, teachers, and business men. The manager are seeking help for operating expenses and to increase the endowment fund of the institution.

Seth Low is Chairman of the Board of Trustees.

BRONX LEADER HELD FOR ELECTION FRAUD

John F. Maher, Employe of District Attorney Martin, Charged with Colonizing.

MORE ARRESTS TO FOLLOW

Young Voters Living in Manhattan Say They Were Registered from Accused Man's Home.

The first important arrest of the present election period was brought about by the State Superintendent of Elections yesterday when John F. Maher, a Democratic politician in the Bronx, was taken into custody charged with frauds in the recent primaries and registrations. Maher is a Bronx County detective, was at one time a member of the Assembly, and has been an employe of District Attorney Martin of the Bronx for some time. He is a well-known figure in Bronx politics. When arraigned before Magistrate Murphy in Morrisania Court Maher pleaded not guilty and was released on $1,000 bail for examination next Thursday.

At the office of the State Superintendent of Elections, 47 West Forty-second Street, yesterday afternoon it was said that Maher's arrest was only one step in a campaign that is to be waged vigorously against election frauds this year. Already there have been several arrests of persons whom the inspectors at the State Superintendent's office classed as "tools." Arrests among the "men higher up" may be expected, it was said.

In a statement given out yesterday at the State Superintendent's office after Maher's arrest the following assertion was made:

"The Superintendent of Elections has also discovered wholesale colonization in the Bronx this year, and between now and Election Day many persons will find themselves in the position of Maher. Some of them are well known in political circles in the Bronx, and some of the men whom they have induced to join in their colonization schemes are men with no particular abodes, but whose descriptions are in possession of the authorities and who will find themselves under arrest if they attempt to vote on Election Day."

The specific charge against Maher is that he induced two young men who live in Manhattan to register as though they lived at Maher's home at 2,093 Tiebout Avenue in the Bronx, and to register under false names.

The two young men are Francis J. Fogsted of 167 Morningside Avenue and James J. Flanagan of 253 West 126th Street. Both were arrested by Detectives Gibbs and Gold, and both made affidavits in which they swore that Maher, who had known their parents for a number of years, promised them political jobs as an inducement to register under assumed names in Bronx County. They further alleged that they were induced by Maher to vote in the Democratic primaries in the contest between E. F. Healey and G. B. Hayes, candidates for the congressional nomination.

In his affidavit Flanagan said that at no time had he lived or even as much as slept in Maher's home. He says he went to Maher's home on primary day, met Fogsted there, and was told to vote in the name of "John Gilligan," giving Maher's address. He was informed that everything was "all right," he said. Fogsted corroborated the story. Flanagan and Fogsted were also arraigned before Magistrate Murphy yesterday. They pleaded guilty and waived examination, and each was held in $500 bail for General Sessions. Cash bail was put up for both by Fogsted.

When District Attorney Francis Martin of the Bronx was told of the arrests he said.

"The first information I had on this matter was that several Magistrates refused to issue a warrant for Mr. Maher's arrest on the application of a Deputy Superintendent of Elections. If any man violates the law or commits any crime I shall prosecute him whether he be an employe of the county or not."

The warrant for Maher's arrest was issued by Chief Magistrate McAdoo yesterday, on the complaint of Marcus Rosenthal, Deputy Superintendent of Elections. The case against Maher is complete, according to Chief Inspector Allen of the State Superintendent's force.

ROFRANO RELATIVE INDICTED

Accused of Subornation of Perjury in Gaimari Murder Case.

An indictment charging subornation of perjury was filed before Judge Crain in General Sessions yesterday against a relative of Michael A. Rofrano, ex-Deputy Street Cleaning Commissioner, who has been a fugitive from justice since he was indicted for planning the murder of Mike Gaimari. Tom Foley's lieutenant.

A bench warrant was issued yesterday for the arrest of Rofrano's relative. He was indicted as the result of the confession of Tomasso Porcaro, an importer, who told the Grand Jury how and at whose instigation witnesses for the defense were instructed to give false testimony at the trial of Gaetano Monticmagno, the hired slayer of Gaimari.

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43 and 45 West 34th Street, Opposite McAlpin Hotel

Fur Trimmed Suits

Featuring New Long Flare Coats and Unique Collar Effects

Special Tomorrow

20.00
25.00
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Collar & Cuffs and Borders of Natural Beaver, Opossum, Raccoon, Natural Skunk, Hudson Seal (Dyed muskrat).

In Broadcloth, Gabardine, Whipcord, Poplin, Imported Velveteen.

Women's and Misses' Sizes.



Opossum Trimmed; One of Our $25.00 Models.

Genuine Beaver Trimmed; One of Our $30.00 Models.

Taupe Opossum Trimmed; One of Our $20.00 Models.

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Importers—Originators

NEVER so ready with all that is exquisite and distinctive in

GOWNS, SUITS, WRAPS, BLOUSES, HATS

Our location—just a little below the regular shopping district—enables us to offer such savings that every economical woman owes it to herself to take advantage of them.

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Distinction in Furniture

has been achieved in the newest productions of GUSTAV STICKLEY not a whit less than by the famed cabinet-makers of earlier ages.

This latest development of the CRAFTSMAN idea reflects all of those qualities which have made that name synonymous with carefully selected materials and thorough construction—to which have been added greater refinement of contour, grace of line, and an entirely new finish of exceptional softness and beauty.

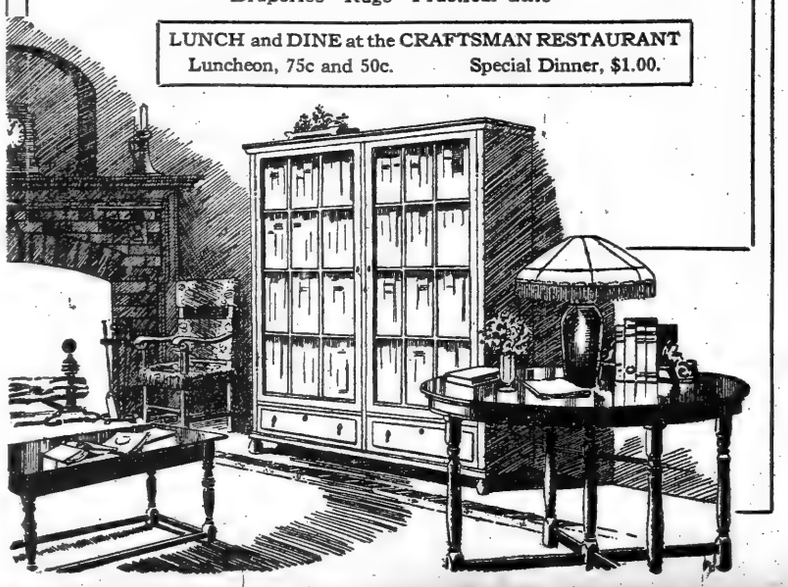
A few pieces of this interesting new Furniture will be placed on display beginning tomorrow—and more will arrive daily from the CRAFTSMAN Workshops at Eastwood—orders for which will be taken for early delivery. Your inspection is invited.

THE CRAFTSMAN

CRAFTSMAN BUILDING, 6 East 39th Street

Draperies—Rugs—Practical Gifts

LUNCH and DINE at the CRAFTSMAN RESTAURANT
Luncheon, 75c and 50c. Special Dinner, $1.00.



"GET THE HABIT." GO TO BRILL BROTHERS. "GET THE HABIT." GO TO BRILL BROTHERS.



To-morrow—At the Busy Brill Stores—

we continue the Fourth Great Bargain Event in the Wonderful Money-Saving Fall and Winter Clothes Buying Campaign now in full swing at these stores.

A Record-Breaking SALE

Men's, Young Men's and Youths'

Overcoats, Balmacaans and Suits

$10.75 For Values Up to $17.50

The Overcoats at 10.75	The Suits at 10.75
17.50 Green Balmacaans	17.50 Blue Pencil Stripes
12.50 Black Kerseys	15.00 Black Thibets
15.00 Gray Meltons	12.50 Blue Serges
17.50 Scotch Mixtures	17.50 Tartan Checks
15.00 Brown Overplaids	15.00 Blue Flannels
17.50 Silk Yoke Coats	17.50 Overplaids
15.00 Velvet Collars	15.00 Cambridge Grays
15.00 Topcoats	17.50 Green Stripes
17.50 Storm Coats	15.00 Pin Stripes
17.50 Balmacaans	15.00 Brown Club Checks
17.50 Gray Overcoatings	17.50 Patch Pocket Suits
15.00 Self Collar Coats	15.00 Fancy Cassimeres
12.50 Oxford Kerseys	12.50 Fancy Worsteds
15.00 Patch Pocket Coats	17.50 Fancy Mixtures

$14.50 For Values Up to $25.00

The Suits at 14.50	The Overcoats at 14.50
22.50 Scotch Mixtures	25.00 Knitted Top Coats
20.00 Blue Serges	22.50 Black Kerseys
22.50 Blue Pencil Stripes	20.00 Gray Kerseys
20.00 Black Worsteds	22.50 Plaid Backs
22.50 Silk Mixtures	22.50 Balmacaans
20.00 Gray Cassimeres	20.00 Velvet Collar Coats
22.50 Green Mixtures	25.00 Topcoats
20.00 Glen Urquhart	22.50 Chinchillas
22.50 Fancy Cheviots	25.00 Niggerheads
22.50 College Models	22.50 Heather Mixtures
22.50 Fancy Worsteds	25.00 Box Back Coats
20.00 Tartan Plaids	25.00 Knitted Overcoats
22.50 Heather Mixtures	22.50 Patch Pocket Coats
22.50 Patch Pocket Suits	25.00 Scotch Mixtures

Xtra Special Full Dress & Tuxedo Coats formerly up to $35, at **$14.50**
Full Dress Trousers formerly up to $10, at $4.50

TO-MORROW, MONDAY, AT THESE BRILL STORES

Brill Brothers

279 BROADWAY, near Chambers Street
Union Square, 14th St., near Broadway 47 Cortlandt St., near Greenwich St.
125th Street, Corner Third Avenue—Open Evenings
And Our New Store in Brooklyn, ON FLATBUSH AVE. AT FULTON ST.

"GET THE HABIT." GO TO BRILL BROTHERS. "GET THE HABIT." GO TO BRILL BROTHERS.

CARRANZA GUARDS ALL THE FOREIGNERS

Assumes Responsibility for Life and Property Everywhere in Mexico.

EVEN IN VILLA TERRITORY

Washington Does Not Credit Story of Felix Diaz Leading 40,000 Zapatistas.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.—Announcement was made by the State Department today that the de facto Government of which General Carranza is the executive head had formally assumed responsibility for the lives and property of foreigners in all parts of Mexico.

There are sections of Sonora and Chihuahua which the Carranzistas do not control, but which are controlled by the Villistas. Carranza has indicated that it may be difficult to grant protection to foreigners in the territory not under his control, but he is nevertheless giving guarantees that he will hold himself responsible for the lives and property of all foreigners.

Pending the extension of Carranzista control over Mexico the de facto Government is arranging for municipal elections, in anticipation of general elections to be held later. An official announcement by the State Department dealing with these phases of the Mexican situation was issued by Secretary Lansing today as follows:

"The State Department is informed that General Carranza has stated that responsibility for property and lives of foreigners will be assumed throughout the Republic, but that this will be somewhat difficult for the time being in those districts not yet under his control. It is stated that during the fighting in the North he will not endeavor to call general elections. Municipal elections will be called first, in order that the officials elected may later supervise the general elections in adopting decrees and reforms already promulgated. After these will come elections for Governors of States. It is stated that the so-called pre-constitutional period will last a year, more or less."

A report from Torreon says the Carranzistas have taken Guaymas, with 250 prisoners, from the Villista force.

The State Department is informed that the forces of the de facto Government of Mexico have evacuated Naco, and that the town has been occupied by Urvalejo, with a force of eight hundred men.

Reports from the Sonora border indicate that Villa troops are entering into the Bavispe district. The department is advised that General Menendez of the Villa forces, who is in command of the district in which the Tigre mine is located, is reported to be protecting the lives of Americans at the El Tigre mine, but permitting his forces to seize all provisions, horses, and mules.

Before leaving Washington tonight for Saltillo, Mexico, to confer with General Carranza, his Washington special agent, Señor Eliseo Arredondo, said: "Reactionary elements in Mexico have put in circulation rumors and statements, bearing a certain air of verisimilitude, that more or less onerous stipulations would be imposed by the United States and the Latin-American powers. At no time during the negotiations was an attempt made to dictate any burdensome objections on the new Government which might have hindered the carrying out of its program of reforms."

General Carranza, through Arredondo, addressed a note today to the United States and the other American republics which have recognized his Government, expressing his appreciation of their action and announcing that diplomatic representatives soon would be accredited to the various countries. General Carranza declared it was the purpose of his Government to establish cordial relations with all countries.

State Department officials today admitted hearing a rumor from Juarez attributed to Villa officials that Felix Diaz and 40,000 Zapata troops were menacing Mexico City. It was said at the department that no such number of Zapata troops had ever been reported before as in the field, and it was not credited. The Carranza agency received a telegram from one of its agents in New York saying he had seen Felix Diaz in New York three days ago.

Messages also were received from Mexico City by the Carranza agency stating that the Zapata forces had disintegrated into small bands.

TO CONNECT RINTELEN WITH MEXICAN REBELS

Federal Grand Jury Working on Passport Case Hears Evidence Against German.

It became known yesterday that the Federal Grand Jury, which recently found an indictment against Andrew D. Meloy on a charge of attempting to get fraudulently a passport for Franz Rintelen, was still at work on the matter, and that evidence had been produced tending to show that Rintelen was connected with the Mexican counter-revolutionaries. For some time the Government has been acting on the supposition that German money was used to keep the Mexican trouble alive and that Rintelen knew a good deal about it.

From the fact that one of the witnesses, who has been examined by the Federal Grand Jury, is an employe of the Rock Island passenger department, it was learned that the Government has reason to suspect that there was some connection between Rintelen and General Victoriano Huerta, who was arrested in El Paso on suspicion of being about to stir up more trouble in Mexico. The railroad man admitted knowing Rintelen and Meloy as mining men of Durango, Mexico.

As one of the many rumors flying about identified Rintelen, with as many as eight of the Mexican factions, and as Mexicans in this city have asserted that he had been intrusted with very large sums to keep them supplied with arms and munitions, and that if his plans worked out they might involve an expenditure of as much as $30,000,000, the Federal authorities investigated the office that Rintelen occupied as Fred Hansen at 67 William Street. It was learned by them that certain of his papers had been deposited with the Transatlantic Trust Company and an official of that concern has been one of the witnesses examined.

Confirmation of the relations of the German with Huerta seemed to come from the fact that the Government had several times seen fit to examine before the Grand Jury General Mondragon, a supporter of Huerta. He has been staying with his secretary at the Mexican boarding house, 104 West Sixty-fourth Street, but when he was sought there yesterday it appeared that he had left hurriedly for Spain, as he had learned by cable that his wife was ill. His secretary said that the General had never himself come into contact with Rintelen, but that all negotiations had been carried on with him through a third party.

The agents of the Department of Justice, who have been working on the Mexican matter, were surprised yesterday when they heard the General was gone, but his friends were certain that the Washington officials were notified of his leaving.

Other witnesses before the Federal Grand Jury have been J. C. Hammond and Dr. Carl Schimmel of the Ballard Advertising Company at the Marbridge Building, at Broadway and Thirty-fourth Street. They are supposed to have been associated with the pro-German propaganda in this country, and Dr. Schimmel has been mentioned with the efforts to purchase from the Government its stock of discarded Krag-Jorgensen rifles.

Reports that Rintelen was one of the spies shot in the Tower of London have been denied, and it is believed that he is safe under guard in a detention camp in England.

TEXANS ASK PROTECTION.

Otherwise They Threaten to Cross Rio Grande After Stolen Cattle.

BROWNSVILLE, Texas, Oct. 23.—Ranchmen living along the Rio Grande near McAllen, fifty miles west of here, today appealed to Governor Ferguson for protection for their lives and property. If this cannot be had, their appeal says, they ask immunity from prosecution in order that they may, at their own risk, cross the Rio Grande and get back property stolen from them and taken to Mexico. They alleged that more than 100 head of cattle had been stolen within a few miles of Hidalgo, Texas, within a week and taken across the Rio Grande.

Lieutenant H. P. Johnson of Troop B, Third Cavalry, this morning, near Villaneuva, four miles up the river from here, arrested three Mexicans on suspicion. They were held for further investigation in connection with the train wreck and robbery Monday night. Five Mexicans are now held on suspicion, three by military authorities and two by the county.

SUES FOR SAVING SHIP.

Owner of Hesperides Wants Share in Melderskin and Cargo.

The narrow escape of the steamer Melderskin in a hurricane on Sept. 18 is brought up in a suit entered yesterday in the Federal District Court by the British & American Steam Navigation Company, Limited, through its counsel, Converse & Kirlin, of 27 William Street.

The Navigation Company owns the Hesperides, a British vessel of 3,393 tons register, which, as it was making for this country on Sept. 18 with a general cargo from Montevideo, fell in between Haiti and Porto Rico with the Melderskin, which is a Norwegian ship of 3,961 tons. The Melderskin had lost her propeller ten days before and was in great need of assistance. The Hesperides took her in tow, held on to her while a West Indian hurricane was blowing, and brought her safely to anchorage at Tybee Roads, off Savannah. Thence the Norwegian was brought here by tugs.

The cargo of the Melderskin consisted of coffee of the value of $1,600,000, it is claimed, and the suit is brought against her to recover cost of towing her 820 miles, which took ten days, and a suitable recompense to Captain Edward C. Lee of the Hesperides and his crew for saving her from wreck.

TO ARGUE SCHMIDT APPEAL.

Counsel of Anna Aumueller's Slayer to Ask for New Trial.

A final effort to save the life of Hans Schmidt, the priest who was sentenced to the electric chair in February, 1914, for the murder of Anna Aumueller, a servant, will be made before the Court of Appeals tomorrow, when the defendant's counsel, Alphonse Koelble, will present a motion for a new trial. Assistant District Attorney Taylor will insist on the affirmance of Schmidt's conviction. Owing to legal obstacles and technicalities the execution of his sentence, which was originally set down for March, 1914, has been put off.

W. H. P. PHYFE LEFT ESTATE OF $193,679

Authority on Pronunciation Got an Annual Income from His Books.

INVESTED IN REAL ESTATE

Had Railroad Bonds and Contracts for Books as Well as Claims Against Publishers.

William Henry P. Phyfe, author of "18,000 Words Often Mispronounced," left an estate of $193,679 when he died on March 7, according to the appraisal filed in the office of the State Controller yesterday by Transfer Tax Appraiser Campbell.

The author left no will, and accordingly, under the law, his widow, Mrs. Edith B. Phyfe, receives $16,740, while the two children, Henry P. and Churchill B., each receive $88,470.

The assets are grouped: Realty, $143,456; stock and bonds, $42,949; cash, $5,576; estimated value of contracts for books, $4,500; and claims against G. P. Putnam, $1,316.

The realty is itemized as half interest in each of the following: 22 West Seventy-first Street, $30,000; 145-47 East Fortieth Street, $29,250; 369-71 Bowery, $14,850; 191 Fulton Street, $72,000; 12 East Forty-third Street, $40,500, and 379 Bowery, and 202 to 208 Fifth Street, $33,750, making a total of $220,350. However, the appraisal valuation was reached by subtracting from this total the widow's dower right and certain mortgages against the property.

The securities are itemized at these valuations: 22 bonds of the Gulf & Ship Island Railroad Company, $19,451; 10 bonds of the Missouri Pacific Railway, $10,210, and 15 bonds of the Louisville & Arkansas Railway Company, $13,288.

There is a statement from the Putnams, the publishers of the author's books, to the effect that in one year Mr. Phyfe received an income of $2,000 from his books, but that for five years past the income ranged from $700 to $1,000 yearly.

MRS. MOORE LEFT $793,000.

Asks Heirs to Care for Her Invalid Son as a Sacred Duty.

Mrs. Mary P. Moore, who was the widow of Edward C. Moore, and died Feb. 13, left a net estate of $793,779, according to the appraisal of the estate, filed in the office of the State Controller yesterday by Transfer Tax Appraiser Campbell.

The sons, Edward C. and John C., receive $264,593 each, and the granddaughters, Agnes Moore Alaux, Millie Moore Cauderay, and Louise and Hilda Moore, get $66,148 each. There is no provision in the will for the third son, Horace, who, the instrument recites, was amply provided for by his father. Horace, the widow says in her will, has been an invalid for years, and she expresses the wish that his relatives will regard it as a sacred duty to see to his welfare.

The assets included 151 West Fifty-second Street, appraised at $35,000; cash, $23,195; jewelry, $6,225; stocks and bonds, $757,904. The securities included 2,400 shares of preferred stock of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railroad, appraised at $237,600; 1,400 shares of preferred stock of the American Tobacco Company, $148,000, and 2,100 shares of United States Steel preferred, $225,500.

CHARGE BOY WITH SHOOTING

Guardian Alleges Attempt to Kill—Youth Wants to Go to Sea.

Joaquin Orrantia, 17 years old, who says his father is the Colombian Consul at London, was arrested on Friday night at 110 West Sixty-fourth Street by Detective E. T. Morse of Nassau County and is now in the county jail at Mineola, held for examination on Monday on a charge that he fired two shots at Louis G. Guell and his wife of Floral Park in their home on Oct. 6. The youth says he was in New York on that day and will be able to prove it.

Orrantia says he was brought to this country a year ago by Guell, into whose care he was intrusted by his father. He was entered in Fordham University, but Greek and Latin were distasteful, and he wanted to quit and follow the sea.

WANTS $383,000 TAXES BACK

Southern Pacific Says Income Had Been Turned into Capital.

The Southern Pacific Company brought suit yesterday in the Federal District Court through its counsel, Gordon Buck of 165 Broadway, against John Z. Lowe, Jr., Collector of Internal Revenue in this district, to recover income taxes amounting to $383,687.78, with interest, which had been assessed on it under the law of March 30, 1914.

It contends that the income on which the tax was levied had by the time the act was passed become capital, and that it would be unconstitutional to impose a direct tax upon it without apportionment among the several States, according to their population.

Dr. Jordan to Speak on Peace.

President David Starr Jordan of Leland Stanford University, who has just arrived in this city from the International Peace Congress, held two weeks ago at San Francisco, will speak today at the Mount Morris Baptist Church, Fifth Avenue and 126th Street, at 10 A. M.



"Bauer . . . . how he sweeps through Chopin's tremendous 'Revolutionary Etude!' How he flings the defiances, the despairs, of this overwhelming outburst of music-dramatics deep into the souls of his hearers!"

For You—the Music-Glories of Chopin Graced by the Genius of Bauer

WONDERFUL art though the works of the composers be, the art of great musicians brings to them a larger magnificence, an inspiring brilliance, a greater and clearer significance.

Bauer . . . . how he thunders, and sweeps "in tornadic passion" through Chopin's wonderful study in C minor — the tremendous "Revolutionary Etude!" How he flings the defiances, the despairs, the mad pride and force of this overwhelming outburst of music-dramatics deep into the souls of his hearers!

Chopin voiced in this big, elemental work the cry of a nation crushed, but in spirit undefeated. Warsaw had fallen. Poland and its freedom were borne down beneath the onslaught of three empires . . . . . and this was Poland's paean of defiance—this was its song of despair, and yet of triumph, *triumph* in the right that might can never trample.

The genius of Bauer brings this fine tone-drama from the dumb pages of piano literature into sounding, throbbing, vital being. Beneath his subtle touch its wonder glows with freshened radiance. His rushing velocity, his power and brilliance, his skillful phrasing make the piano sing the tragedy of Poland as clearly as those tidings which came the other day of Warsaw again banded with steel and fire—again a conquered pawn of warring neighbors.

And you may hear Bauer play this Chopin masterpiece. You may hear him in your own home—and you will hear him at his best.

Not Bauer, alone, but Hambourg, Gabrilowitsch, Scharwenka, Carreño, Saint-Saens, that dean of modern music-masters—scores of the pianists whom the world recognizes as its greatest—will create for you their most wonderful traceries of tone—will tell for you their sweetest stories, their finest stories, in the beautiful language of music.

Their most finished, polished performances have been registered upon Duo-Art Records. Every detail of their magnificent music—tempo, phrasing, variations of power—is preserved in these wonderful music-rolls. And these rolls, placed in the Duo-Art Pianola, guide that remarkable instrument to an exact and automatic reproduction of the artist's original interpretation.

Not merely the art of the great composers, but that art glorified, made more wonderful by the art of the greatest pianists, has been brought into the homes of the nation, into the homes of the world, into *your* home, by this latest triumph in pianoforte making—The Duo-Art Pianola.

First—The Duo-Art Pianola is an instrument which automatically reproduces the playing of great concert pianists. Through this wonderful instrument you may hear in your own home and whenever you desire, such great artists as Bauer, Hambourg, Gabrilowitsch, Saint-Saens — a constantly increasing list of the most famous virtuosi of the piano.

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PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY.

ADOLPH S. OCHS, Publisher and President.
B. C. Franck, Secretary.
Address: THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Publication Office.....Times Square
Times Annex...434 St., west of Broadway
Downtown.....? Beekman Street
Wall Street.....2 Rector Street
Harlem.....268 West 125th Street
Bronx.....2,960 Third Avenue
Brooklyn.....Room 606, 367 Fulton Street
Staten Island...96 Stuyv. Pl., N. Brighton
Queens...317 Fulton Street, Jamaica, L. I.
Jersey City.....538 Jersey Avenue
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DETROIT.....826 Ford Building
SAN FRANCISCO.....742 Market Street
LONDON.....Marconi House, Strand, W. C.
PARIS.....32 Rue Louis le Grand

ONE CENT New York, Jersey City, Newark. Elsewhere Two Cents. Five Cents Sunday.

Subscription Rates:

Postage free in United States, Canada, Mexico, Panama, Canal Zone, Cuba, Porto Rico, Hawaii, Philippines, Guam, Samoa, Shanghai.

	1 Yr.	1 Mo.
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Entered as second-class mail matter.

NEW YORK, SUNDAY, OCT. 24, 1915.

THE UNRECONCILED SHIPPING TRADE.

How sharper than the serpent's tooth are the resolutions of the shipping trade repudiating the benevolence of the Secretary of the Treasury! Even while he was elaborating in San Francisco, on his swing 'round the circle, the benefits to be derived from freighters as naval auxiliaries, the National Association of Manufacturers was denouncing the legislation causing the trouble which the Secretary seeks to remedy without removing the cause. In San Francisco the Secretary argued that if the Seamen's Bill made shipping on the Pacific unprofitable it was all the more necessary that the Government should replace the vessels withdrawn for that reason. In his own words,

> such service should be provided under our flag, and if private capital cannot afford to provide it because it involves a loss, the Government should provide the service and take the loss for the general welfare of all the people and for the protection of our trade and prosperity, especially when the vessels for such service become a part of the naval auxiliaries essential to the national defense.

The Secretary was not ashamed to repeat that the Pacific Mail sold its ships to make a profit, and added that if the Government shipping proposal had only been enacted the "Shipping Board undoubtedly would have bought and kept them in the Pacific trade." In that case the Atlantic trade, which is the most urgent trade there is, would have missed their transfer, and general trade would have suffered more by their loss on the Atlantic than it does by their disappearance from the Pacific. It is regretted that Japanese steamships are carrying the trade which used to be carried by American vessels, but it is being carried, and conditions on the Pacific are better than on the Atlantic. If the Shipping Board had meddled in the Secretary's manner it would have done more harm than good to trade.

Along with the Secretary's speech on the Pacific Coast, where it is not thought persuasive, appear the resolutions of the Manufacturers' Association adopted on the Atlantic Coast, and denouncing as pernicious the law which the Secretary defended so curiously by arguing that the Government should make good the damage it does. The resolutions are as long as an indictment, and bring together the criticisms with which the country is too familiar to justify their repetition. The sum and substance of the matter is that the "National Association of Manufacturers, "speaking for many thousands of "members engaged in foreign commerce and peculiarly dependent for "its success upon the existence and "successful operation of American-"owned ships, respectfully urges upon "Congress the careful reconsidera-"tion, with a view to substantial "amendment or repeal," of the act which the Secretary seeks to keep alive by correcting its effects by the use of tax money.

Washington believes that Congress at present is disposed to be more responsive to the Secretary than to the shipping trade. It is declared by the prophets that instead of amending or repealing the Seamen's Bill the Government Shipping Bill will be revived in a form adapted to meet the objections previously fatal. It is proposed to limit it to Latin-American trade, or, perhaps, also the Oriental trade, to silence objections that Government shipping is destructive to private competition. If the objection is at all serious, it is as serious for the Latin-American trade as for any other. It is a curious argument that proposals which blight other trades would benefit the Latin-American and Oriental trades. It is further proposed that the Government shall withdraw when trade lines are established. That is an admission that Government shipping will prevent private shipping, and a proposal that the remedy of withdrawal shall be administered after the death of the patient. There is a further proposal that there shall be a Maritime Commission analogous to the Interstate Commerce Commission or the Federal Trade Commission. It is not an enticing suggestion, considering the condition of our railways and the inaction of the Federal Trade Commission. The country is weary of commissions. They stand revealed not as a device for accomplishing anything, but for concealing the incapacity of the Government to conceive of what ought to be done or how to do it. Congress has not made a record on the shipping question entitling it to either thanks or confidence. A shipping commission could do no worse, and might happily do nothing. If that is support of the commission idea, Congress might proceed with its abdication, and the country perhaps fare better.

THE SUFFRAGE PARADE.

Is Dame Nature a suffragist? At any rate, she was kind yesterday. In golden sunlight and keen air the great parade went its triumphal way, to the satisfaction of participants and spectators. With no disrespect to the men in it, the female marchers and riders, as always, showed the hopeless feminine superiority in grace, decorative effect, art of representation. American men seem to be rather shamefaced, at least self-conscious, in political processions. It is by numbers, and not by distinction of appearance, that such great parades of men as those of the campaigns of 1884 and 1896, for example, impress the crowd. And, in non-political demonstrations, why does a Governor's horse insist on proceeding or halting at right angles to the sidewalk and his embarrassed rider's will? How few public men can bestride a steed with the fine, handsome, easy air of the late Governor WOLCOTT of Massachusetts.

Whereas yesterday every girl or woman on horseback looked a Di Vernon, and every girl or woman footed it as featly as Camilla. A comely, dignified show, in which distinguished middle, and noble old, age were not wanting. The men, apparently outnumbered six or eight to one, marched sturdily and bravely. But the crowd had eyes only for the fairer part of that bright company. Were ever so many banners fluttering? Has there been before—and some multi-colored splendid suffragist parades, day and night, have been seen in this town—such a blaze and brilliance of hue, turning Fifth Avenue into a sort of theatre of enchantments? Green, white, blue, yellow, purple, and what not. It is not for man to put his foot in colors, still less to utter awkwardly the masculine bewildered but honest delight at the kaleidoscope on foot, on horse, in automobiles, the simplicities, varieties, and panoramic succession of frocks, the fine living history of woman suffrage in the world, the figured States, Victory, Justice, and Equality made charming actualities, Freedom "delicately marching" as she did in Athens, the quarter of a thousand girls carrying that enormous Votes for Women flag, the bewitching squadron of female cavalry, the happy, smiling children, the yellow and other cars, aflame with suffrage blazonry. Yellow, by the way, is Morning's badge, "the saffron-colored" Morning, isn't it? And so of Hope.

The spectacle was enjoyed by a great multitude. Nobody who had the good fortune to see it is likely to forget it. It was a well-ordered series of pictures, of seemly movement, more poem than procession. In dwelling on the aesthetic side of it, we don't forget the evident earnestness, the grave sincerity, which seemed to animate, to be the soul of this spectacle with a purpose. The parade was an immense success. The projectors of and the sharers in it are heartily to be congratulated and thanked.

IN THE CAUSE OF JUSTICE.

It is far more true of justice than it is of charity that its value is doubled when it is given promptly. In the State of New York justice is slow. In consequence it is also uncertain and costly. Its tardy administration gives rise to wrong and injury and cruel suffering, and these necessarily fall heaviest on those who are least able to bear them. If this state of things were imposed by an arbitrary and despotic Government it would justify rebellion, as our fathers believed in revolting from the British Crown—and acted on their belief. Being imposed, as it is, by a free, representative Government, it is a plain and pressing duty to change the inequitable and pernicious system as soon and as far as may be.

That duty may be performed by voting for the proposed Constitution, which, in its judiciary article, provides a very large measure of reform. That it will be effective we have every reason to believe. There was a large number of lawyers of unusual ability in the convention, who were led by Mr. ROOT, who fairly may be called the leader of the bar. Their plan as presented—and this is true of the entire Constitution—was agreed upon by a large majority of each party among the delegates. The basis of the plan, moreover, was worked out by committees of the several Bar Associations of the State. It has thus a solid guarantee that it is not only sound in principle but practical, that it can be and would be carried out without confusion or disturbance, that, in short, it is the right thing to meet the needs of the situation.

The main purpose of the new provision, which is not in the least radical or theoretical, and is as simple as it is unpartisan, is to make the rules of practice clear, intelligible, appropriate, and sufficiently elastic to be applicable to all the conditions that may arise. The Legislature is required to enact at its next session a short and simple civil practice act. This can be changed only at intervals of five years, and then only on the report of a special commission, unless on the request of the Judges empowered to frame civil practice rules. In addition, the Judges of the Court of Appeals and the Supreme Court receive the exclusive power to make rules of court and to regulate the details of civil practice. The effect of this is to substitute for a rigid statute of great complexity, minuteness, and necessary uncertainty the discretion of the courts in pushing business, clearing the calendars, and making the administration of justice prompt and certain.

The courts are also strengthened. Five new members of the Appellate Division in the First Department are provided for and two in the Second Department. The number of Judges of the Court of Appeals is increased to ten. Provision for clearing up the business of this court—in which it now takes two years to reach a decision, except in cases entitled to preference—is made by calling in from four to six Supreme Court Justices and holding two courts. The appeals as of right to the Court of Appeals are also considerably limited.

Here, then, is the plan submitted practically by the bar of the State for simplifying practice, for the avoidance of vexatious and mischievous technicalities and appeals based upon them, for increasing the wholesome discretion of the courts, and for adding, where needed, to the number of the Judges. It is a plan which all intelligent voters can understand, and which all those who wish to see justice done promptly and surely should heartily support and earnestly advocate.

A DES MOINES PATRIOT.

Is The Des Moines Register trying to "knife" Senator CUMMINS? It defends certain Iowa Republican Representatives in Congress who won't say whether they are for or against preparedness. It justifies them on the ground that they well may hesitate about espousing the plans of a Democratic Administration, and that the program is too extravagant anyway. The extraordinary notion of patriotism inculcated by the Iowa journal must be given in its naked deformity:

> Everybody must see that in the end the appeal will be to Republicans to come to the rescue, for not only is Mr. BRYAN likely to be strong enough to make a break in the Democratic ranks, but even with Mr. BRYAN out of it there is enough Democratic opposition to a militarist program to endanger the small margin of majority in the new House of Representatives.
>
> Now what under these circumstances is so plainly the duty of every Republican Congressman and every Republican Senator as to join in united, determined, and effective stand against this whole program of extravagance?

Don't think of the country. Think of the party. A choice heap of ruins the Republican Party would make of itself if it followed this cowardly and dishonorable course, preferring the narrowest partisanship to an imperious national need.

ORATORY AND CONVERSATION.

The employment of hyperbole is the harmless habit of popular orators. Ex-Senator DEPEW'S assertion at the opening of the Public Speaking Club of America, an appanage of the multitudinously useful Y. M. C. A., that "every man in the United States wants to be a public orator," was probably an overstatement. We have knowledge of the existence of a few men here and there in this country who would not be public orators if they could. But it is perfectly true that a great many men would like to be able to speak in public and that the visible supply of men who are competent to do so, with credit to themselves and satisfactorily to their hearers, seems to decrease yearly as the population increases. Therefore the institution of a Public Speaking Club which is to serve as a school for oratory justifies comment. Mr. DEPEW thinks that most men fancy public speaking is easy until they try it. That may be so, and it may be equally true of singing and playing the violin. Many men are naturally inclined to undervalue the gifts of others. But, as the veteran after-dinner speaker says, oratory is difficult. One who excels in it must cultivate his voice, which few ever do in these degenerate days, and train his mind. He must think quickly and select quickly the thoughts he would utter, for half the success of a popular speaker depends on his comprehension of what not to say. We have heard speakers, and those, too, of considerable repute because of their elocutionary skill, who never conquered the habit of saying things which might better have been left unsaid and were compelled thereby to waste time in trying to remove the bad impression they had made by futile explanations and insincere condemnation of the stenographers.

Mr. DEPEW makes a distinction between the "gift of gab" and intelligent speech, but the "gift of gab," if that signifies ability to speak readily, is better than nothing in an inarticulate age. The trouble nowadays is that so few of us can talk at all. Our ancestors were not better informed, they lacked the means of information the poorest of us possess in these days, but in their era people talked, at dinners the conversations were not confined to anecdotes and vaudeville quotations, most men had belonged to debating societies in their youth and learned to muster their thoughts and express them. They may have been deficient in original ideas. Most people have been in all ages. But they did more than repeat imperfect memories of newspaper headlines and put forth random utterances overheard in the day's work as their own intellectual product. Conversation as well as oratory has long been neglected and it is time to learn again the art of speech, of intelligent voice production, of clear enunciation, and to acquire the good habit of thinking about what we say before we speak. We look to the Public Speaking Club as a developing force to this end. It is not necessary that all its members should form the habit of "Trafalgar Squaring," which was so objectionable to the late Queen VICTORIA and PINERO'S Duke of St. Olpherts, but they are putting themselves in the way to talk properly and in so doing they will set a good example to others. We are all mere gabblers, mumblers, clippers of syllables, swallowers of words. We have thought we had no time to talk. But, though we are so nearly inarticulate, we do not keep silent, so let us welcome an agency which will tend to restore the ability to speak to some purpose.

ENGLAND'S "W. G."

Probably Dr. WILLIAM GILBERT GRACE, who has died at a time when cricketing is less prominent in the British mind than it ever has been since the memory of man runneth not to the contrary, was the best-known English sportsman. There have been many famous bowlers and batsmen; but "W. G." was equally skillful in both departments, he never had a superior, and his fame was established as long ago as 1864, when he was only 16 years old. He maintained his supremacy for more than a quarter of a century, and, when he retired from the cricketing field, or from his conspicuous place in it, he wrote books about the English national game and his way of playing, which, in a sense, are standard works.

In spite of his renown at the wickets and the hard and continual physical training to which he subjected himself in order to keep fit, he never neglected his professional work. He was a surgeon of some distinction, practicing in Bristol. Above all, he was a splendid example of physical manhood, tall, well formed, graceful, with perfect co-ordination of mind and muscle, the kind of Englishman a nation is looking to for defense and encouragement in these dark days. Life in Great Britain could have contained few consolations for W. G. in his later years; he was long past his prime and could do nothing to help. But the remembrance of him will survive; he typified prowess, courage, skill of a rare kind, and mental as well as physical power.

EDUCATING THE BELGIANS.

"We must educate Brussels and the Belgians," says the Strassburg Post. SWIFT, in his blackest hour of irony, could not have beaten that. The Germans have been educating the Belgians for almost fifteen months. The whole kingdom is a Kultur University. By invasion in the teeth of treaties, by the slaughter of Belgian armies, by the murder of civilians, by pitiless savageries against women and children; priests and nuns, by the flames of Louvain, by disciplinary object lessons in massacre; by ruinous fines, by penal servitude, by famine succored only by relief from parts of the world not educated in the German ideal of efficient brutality, by a thorough and continuous course of barbarous repression and oppression, the holy Germans, the men who "march with God," have sought and are seeking to teach the benighted Belgians to cease to be Belgian patriots, to put up with intolerable wrongs, to bear the yoke meekly.

Educating the Belgians! Why, in the last two weeks ten Belgians, four of them women, have been condemned to death, thirty-two to from ten to fifteen years' imprisonment, for the crime of being Belgian, not German, patriots.

And still, unconquerable hate and hope burn in the hearts of that uneducable folk. The professors of arson, mutilation, and murder waste their talents of instruction. The 42-centimeter guns speak vainly from their steel pulpits. Burning libraries cannot illuminate the Belgian mental darkness. The Belgians have had every opportunity of education at the hands of the most educated of peoples; and they will not profit by it. At a moment when Kultur stands so high in the opinion of mankind, the perversity, the stupidity of the Belgians must be irritating even to their sympathetic masters.

Stonehenge.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

"Anglo-Saxon" corrects a slight inaccuracy of Mr. Erntst P. Horrwitz with even more lack of information. Mr. Horrwitz says stonehenge is derived from "stan" and "hengest," translating the latter as "horse." "Anglo-Saxon" objects that "horse" is "horse." Thus, he reasons, "stan" and "hengest" cannot mean stone horse. The fact is that "hengest," (modern German "hengst,") means stallion. Thus stonehenge is derived from stone stallion. Mr. Horrwitz is quite right in spirit.

EDWARD H. SMITH.

A PLEA FOR ARMISTICE.

Germany's Most Eminent Woman Novelist Replies to Mrs. Atherton.

New York, Oct. 22, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I wish to reply to dear, wonderful Gertrude Atherton and her criticism of my article on Armistice in The Sunday Tribune. There is an old fairy tale:

> She has hair spun from the moonbeams;
> She has eyes blue as the Heavens' wonder;
> She has skin like snow; but her soul is frozen.

A chill ran down my spine when I read your article in THE TIMES—an expansion of your brilliant letter to me which I read and reread, and which I could not answer because I felt completely crushed. If your article be the thought of the American people then mankind's general and only goal on earth is to devour each other. Personally I prefer to see them in the fray openly barbaric rather than see them fatten themselves on the profit of the slaughter.

In the good as well as in the bad things of this world there is a logical sequence. What America does today thinking it for her prosperity can become in its logical consequences her curse. It grieves me to see that you send this people—a people not of yesterday but of tomorrow—back to uncivilization. Your article is a statement, but not an argument. You preach war as the normal condition, with the simple explanation that human nature is so. The greatest men who have existed have made their spirit concrete in words and deeds to tame the brutality of man. And now in the twentieth century after Christ, when each century has added through battles and blood its stone to the pyramid of culture, shall we quietly endure that this witness of human progress be destroyed through battles and blood?

Civilization is an effort—physically and morally. To send back a people to the slums of ideas is like a tragic burial of everything we have cherished. People in general naturally would exult in their bestial freedom, and all those noble souls who have suffered for a higher level appear simply ridiculous and useless, and must discover a new earth where a better species can be raised. But fortunately you contradict yourself in saying that the faults of the American people are on the surface, and their sound immovable principles underneath, and that they go their own way. It seems to me that actions always grow out of and are dependent upon principles. How can you separate your acts from your moral feelings? And why should the crude opinion of the masses predominate over higher ideals?

Policy in its cold calculation has always been the bad stepmother of warm hearted humanity. In speaking of humanity I reject the discussion of the material advantages or disadvantages of the nations. Consider the business problem—the question of the stomach!

You are correct on what you say about the industrial booming of this country as a result of Europe's war, but this is an ephemeral condition. Peace will come, and then America will have lost the game instead of holding the winning hand. I cannot believe that American business men are so short-sighted—apart from the unspeakable inhuman rôle you would give them. You say that we live in history, but it is history which our children will one day read. Would you have America as vampire therein?

Of course an armistice would have to have its strict and limited laws, and the ruling of such an exceptional condition can be left entirely to the high-minded men who in their immovable impartiality have the force to be the leader of peace congresses in the midst of the tumult of war. For myself, I cannot cease to like a people whose primitive grandeur has awakened the greatest hope in me, and I give them the credit of having the courage and the strength necessary to stop the runaway horse which Europe is in its madness.

I believe you, my dear and wonderful Gertrude Atherton, the most splendid brain, but I wish you a little of Old World sentimentality.

BARONESS LEONIE DE RAUCH.

Mr. Yarrow Did Not Say It.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of Oct. 18, Zia Mufty-Zade Bey, in an article entitled "The Kind of Armenians a Turk Knows," makes use of an interview in which I am alleged to have said: "And during the siege we not only had to fight the Turks but almost every known disease as well." This statement was never made by me. On the contrary, both before and after the siege, and during it, we made every effort to maintain the absolute neutrality of our premises and were successful in doing so. Our relations with the Turks were always friendly, and when the war first began we turned our hospital into a Red Cross unit and for many months cared for sick and wounded soldiers who were sent to us from the Turkish military hospital. In fact, we had about fifteen such soldiers in our hospital when the siege began. One of our young ladies, Miss McLaren, for months served in the Turkish military hospital as nurse, and when the siege began she voluntarily remained within the Turkish lines and was subsequently taken to Bitlis with the Turkish sick. When the Russians occupied Van and the Turks withdrew, over 1,000 Turkish men, women, and children, who had been unable to flee, were brought to our premises for care and protection.

ERNEST ALBERT YARROW.

Auburndale, Mass., Oct. 21, 1915.

Coveted Islands.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

From today's news we learn that England will cede Cyprus to Greece in order to bring the latter to the side of the Allies against their foes. This is the eleventh time that Great Britain promised Cyprus to the Motherland, but never has her promise been fulfilled.

At last let us hope that the desire of the Cypriotes will become reality. But how about the Dodecanesses, (the Aegean Islands,) which are held by the Italians? Will Italy cede them to the Hellenic nation and look after the "Italia irredenta," (unredeemed Italy,) or will she keep them as her stepping stones toward Asia Minor.

ARISTOTLE M. MACHELAS.

New York, Oct. 21, 1915.

EDITH CAVELL.

Room mid the martyrs for a deathless name!
Till yesterday, in her how few could know
Black War's white angel, succoring friend and foe—
Whose pure heart harbored neither hate nor blame
When Need or Pity made its sovereign claim.
Today she is the world's! Its poignant woe,
We thought had been outwept, again doth flow
In tenderest tears that multiply her fame.

Oh, something there is in us yet, more bright
Than Rouen's hungry flames—that could consume
Jeanne's slender limbs but not her spirit's might.
Fate still has noble colors in her loom.
One lonely woman's courage in the night
Has sealed the savage Hohenzollerns' doom!

ROBERT UNDERWOOD JOHNSON.

CHILDHOOD IN THE STREET.

Playing "Window In and Out" Through the Deadly Motor Traffic.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I do not believe "A. T. E." would like to have the children kept off the streets, nor do I believe that they should be stopped from roller skating, but for the good of the children and some old and feeble people, I think the children should have play streets—streets closed to vehicular traffic.

When I was a kiddie I roller skated, played tag, one foot off, prisoner's base, and all the other games, on the street. We did not have so many autos then, and naturally the streets were much safer than today. When the children roller skate today they have to play "in and out the window" with the automobiles, and they very often miss the window and are hurt by the motor car. On St. Nicholas Avenue, the other day, a dozen or so of youngsters were indulging in roller skating. Two of them "hitched" on to an automobile; the chauffeur speeded up a little and they were sailing along nicely when a wheel of one boy's roller skate caught in something and he went rolling along the street. Luckily he was not hurt, but that is one reason why I am in favor of play streets. I say, let the children roller skate, but protect them in their play.

EDWARD L. ROSSELLI.

New York, Oct. 22, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Having read the complaint of "A. T. E." regarding children's roller skating, I wish to say that "the hoodlum urchins who infest the sidewalks" have never yet collided with me in my daily walks during the last half century. Generally speaking, any ordinary able-bodied man or woman should be able to escape from the roller skating peril, or else they should refrain from venturing alone upon the infested streets. As to the "feeble and lame," Central Park offers to all such a safe and healthful retreat. The "children" do not worry and usually manage to take care of themselves, or else come under the protection of that proverbial good angel who watches over and cares for the young and helpless.

E. M. F.

New York, Oct. 22, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The writer heartily indorses the protest of "E. H. L." in your issue of this date in regard to roller-skating on the sidewalk. It has become a downright nuisance, to say nothing about accidents to elderly people and the real danger to property. I happen to live on a block and in a building where many women reside who are obliged to work nights and sleep during the day, and the constant rattle and bang over the sidewalk in front of the building renders peaceful rest next to impossible.

There is an ordinance against the nuisance, but it is rarely enforced. Complaints to the policemen amount to nothing, and if one goes before a Magistrate he is insolently asked, "Were you ever a boy?" and the case ends and the nuisance continues.

SUPERINTENDENT.

New York, Oct. 20, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I was glad to see the remarks of your correspondent, "A. T. E.," about the roller-skating nuisance now so prevalent in parts of this city. I happen to live on Washington Square, which at no time is a safe place for women and children. At night Washington Square is a large public roller-skating rink, and I have counted as many as fourteen boys strung out on the back of a motor truck, all yelling as if possessed. It is high time the civic authorities stopped this dangerous nuisance.

WASHINGTON SQUARE.

New York, Oct. 20, 1915.

Municipal Court Justice.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

We hear a great deal of indefinite talk about the delay of the law. Your readers may be interested to have a concrete example of what may be done in the Municipal Court.

On Oct. 20 three accident cases were tried before me, in which the accidents had only occurred in the month previous. One was for $1,000, another for $350, and another for $500. In each of the cases the accident occurred in September, a lawyer was retained, the necessary papers were served, the preliminary proceedings were had, notice of trial was given, a jury was summoned, appeared, was examined, and empaneled; verdict was rendered, and judgment was entered. The first case was that of a little baby 2 years old, where the window of an elevated train fell on her fingers, and the question was whether the catch on the window was defective, or whether the mother, who was traveling with the child, had carelessly raised the window and let the child put its hand on the window-sill. The second case was that of a little boy, 8 years old, knocked down by an automobile, the only witness being a neighbor, who looked from a third-floor window and could not testify whether the boy ran in front of the automobile or that the automobile driver was negligent. The third was a boy, 18 years old, who sued to recover for falling off a car starting before he had alighted. The boy testified that he had been fifteen months in the country and belonged to a painters' union, but he could not produce his union card. The jury, on which there were men evidently familiar with the union rules, did not believe his story and inquired how a boy of 18, who had been so short a time in the country, could belong to the union.

All three cases resulted in a verdict for the defendant. These three concrete examples show a ready and quick determination of litigation, and to an extent answer the question of the law's delays.

Complaint should not be made of a court wherein the legal remedy is reached in the month following the one in which an accident happens.

F. DE WITT WELLS,
Justice, Municipal Court of the City of New York, Ninth District, Manhattan.

New York, Oct. 21, 1915.

One, Three, Two, Four.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Relative to the pagination of a letter, I write on pages one, three, two, and four because thus I never have to use a blotter. I can write on page three (numbered two) without interfering with the drying of the bottom of page one. I can write on page two, (numbered three,) parallel to the crease, and not smear up the opposite page. The first sheet of paper is held bent upward to dry while page four is being filled. I dislike to see the end of each page fainter than the rest because it has been blotted before the ink is dry. The conspicuous number at the top of each page, each number inside a little circle, prevents the reader from losing time or temper.

M. E. W.

Oyster Bay, L. I., Oct. 15.

OCTOBER 23, 1915.

Things are not as they used to be
When you and I were young;
It is a different world we see,
We hear another tongue.

Now, gentlemen, into your tents.
They come! The ladies come!
And all their typing instruments,
Unlike themselves, are dumb.

All their pianos tight are shut,
Nobody home is at
(You see the difficulty) but
The poodle dog and cat.

The ladies they are on parade,
Their pleading banners float;
The matron fair, the dainty maid,
Are out to get the vote.

The rub-a-dub, the pillwink,
The noise of drum and fife,
Stir the dull mind and make us think
Upon the wrongs of life.

How fair they are! Shall justice be
Accorded to these fair?
Or shall we treat them cruelly,
Like Jersey over there?

E. D. BEACH.

THE CRISIS IN CITY SCHOOL AFFAIRS.

A Plea for Suspended Judgment on the Gary Plan, Which Has Yet to Prove Itself Under Very Difficult Conditions.

By PAUL KLAPPER,
Assistant Professor of Education, College of the City of New York.

New York, Oct. 19, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The educational atmosphere of New York is surcharged. A school population too large for existing facilities and excessively cosmopolitan and heterogeneous, a population possessed of diversified needs, a school budget conceived on the basis of personal opinion and demonstrated by experience to be hopelessly inadequate to meet most urgent needs, economy which forces school authorities to put 900 classes in the hands of substitute teachers—these factors are making the educational situation in this city most acute. This dissatisfaction is expressing itself with no little bitterness in the controversy now raging over the introduction of the Gary plan. Calm judgment and dispassionate evaluation are vitally necessary, so that out of the ferment there may arise a modified school system that will relieve the situation and answer the educational needs of our youth.

The Gary system has commended itself to students of education for various reasons. It promises:

1. An enriched school life for every pupil.
2. A co-ordination of all existing child-welfare agencies and a fuller utilization of all facilities in present public and private recreational and educational institutions.
3. A solution of the part time problem.
4. A double school plan which sounds the deathknell of the traditional slogan, "A school seat for every school child."
5. A wider use of the school plant.
6. An increase in the school day through a co-ordination of work, study, and play activities.
7. A program that would invest the child's non-academic time to greater profit and pleasure.
8. A socialized education in harmony with progressive thought of the day.

Any school program conceived in the endeavor to actualize these educational hopes merits serious sympathetic study.

But serious limitations and undesirable by-products are pointed out by school authorities whose professional labors are dedicated to a successful solution of present educational problems. There is a sharp difference of opinion as to the worth of the type of vocational work afforded by the Gary system. To some it is glorified manual training; to others it is unorganized and haphazard dilettantism in trade activities. Many question the worth of having primary children repair at scheduled periods to the school shop to watch admiringly their older schoolmates at work. The practicability of the assembly exercises has not yet been demonstrated beyond question. In one of the Gary schools in this city there is assembled a group of children ranging from the fourth through the eighth school year. What type of work can be undertaken regularly with such diversity of capacities and training? Schoolmen disapprove of a program of studies which prescribes the most serious subjects for the late afternoon hours when the line of fatigue is at its worst. Not all experienced principals and superintendents are ready to accept a system of supervision which trusts younger children to older ones and which imposes upon pupils the duty of keeping the attendance of their classmates. Those who have sought to co-ordinate all existing child-welfare agencies in a given school district have often found private institutions unable to co-operate because of lack of funds. Aside from these detailed considerations, we have yet to demonstrate that the plan as a plan can be adopted even in an adapted school that was not originally built for the diversified activities of child life.

Our school authorities are the trustees of the lives and the welfare of four-fifths of a million school children. They would be lax in their trust if they committed this city to a Garyized school system without careful study and investigation. The only observational ground of the proposed system is the one town of Gary, which has a small homogeneous population, and schools built around these educational ideals. The Gary school most spoken of has a seating capacity of over two thousand five hundred, and a registration of about eighteen hundred. How different is the situation in most of our schools! In New York City only two schools are in use as experimental stations, yet neither has as yet the full complement of supplementary equipment and structural changes to make a full demonstration possible. The seventy-two class program that Mr. Wirt has offered as a model, and which has led some officers of the present administration to conclude that with a Garyized system there would be an increase of 10 per cent. in school accommodation and a decrease of 10 per cent. in the teaching staff, has never been subjected to the acid test of actual operation. Many of those who followed the discussions of the Gary plan have been amazed by its fluidity. At one time it was essentially a scheme for prevocational training. It then changed its character and became a plan to secure economy of school administration. Its latest development makes it a plan which seeks the conservation of child life, not of the dollar, for it is essentially a system to solve the part-time problem in New York. What the final stage of this educational metamorphosis will be, none seems ready to predict. Who has the temerity to formulate a definite answer to the question, "What is the Gary plan?" and not fear contradiction by another enthusiast of the system?

What we need most is a scientific evaluation of this proposed plan which will give us a final judgment uncolored by the extravagant promises of ardent admirers and by the dark prophesies of bitter opponents. The writer begs to suggest that school districts No. 25 and No. 26 of the Bronx be selected as the experimental station and that two years be set as the probationary period. These school districts represent almost all the typical conditions in New York City. Some of their schools are attended solely by Italians, others by Jews, still others by children of American born. Some of these schools are in relatively uncongested districts, others are in the heart of densely populated sections. In addition to its representative character this section of the Bronx is under the leadership of a superintendent who is sympathetic to the plan and who has faith in its possibilities.

An evaluating committee must be appointed to assume the task of scientifically evaluating this system. It should include, among others, an experimental educator, a psychologist, a physiologist, an expert on methods of teaching and another on school administration—these are to represent the technical phases of the experiment. In addition, two or three business men and a student of municipal government should be appointed to represent the lay judgment. This body should be drawn from educational institutions and civic organizations in the environs of the city and should serve without compensation. The committee should be charged with the task of devising standards of measuring the instructional and administrative efficiency of this system and should be empowered to make such investigations and tests as may be deemed necessary.

It has been said that the educational contribution of the nineteenth century is the power of suspended judgment. Here is a specific situation that needs a scientific approach and a purely intellectual reaction. It is to be hoped that the present city administration will exercise the power of suspended judgment by setting in motion the machinery for scientifically evaluating the Gary system.

PAUL KLAPPER.

OTHER LIGHT RAYS.

They Furnish a Practical Explanation of Spirit Photographs.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

H. Spencer Lewis seems to me to be making a ghostly visitation out of a very simple matter. In support of his belief in "astral bodies," "strange weird forces," and such pabulum on which he and his associates of the Rosae Crucis feed their scientific fancies, he cites some of the oddities found on photographic plates—"facts," as he rightly says, "easily demonstrated in any photographic studio." "There are," he points out, "vibrations and colors invisible to the human eye which can be registered on a common photographic plate." True enough, and also he might have pointed out that there is no such thing as an opaque substance, a fact which explains all the "startling" phenomena he and his ancient and mystic associates have recorded.

To quote Mr. Lewis: "Let any bright object be placed against a dark background and the lens of the camera focused sharply upon it. Then insert in the camera a plate-holder containing a plate. Before withdrawing the slide from the camera permit the lens to throw the object into the dark chamber of the camera. Then remove the object quickly, and at the same time withdraw the slide from the plateholder and make a very short exposure. If conditions are right, there will be implanted upon the plate a faint impression of the removed object and at other times a slightly different form. How?" He then proceeds to answer his question by a lot of talk about departed spirits and similar "mystic" theorizing.

The fact is, light as we accept it by the eye gives us our limited perception of what we distinguish as opaque or transparent; but we know that the specirum colors are only a small section of the components of light, and by other methods of light analysis we easily prove a wide field of "infra-red" rays on one side and "ultra-violet" on the other. These are so grouped because as yet we know comparatively little about them, but some things we do not know about these light elements. For example, we know that some of these rays have much more penetrating power than the rays in the spectrum division. The X-rays have a penetrating power quite undreamed of until Roentgen discovered this fact.

The screen of a camera is of slight hindrance to the passage of rays of this type, and more or less well-defined photographs of objects "sharply focused by the lens" can readily be taken by this means through the "opaque" screen of a plateholder, "if the conditions are right." Considering the varying proportions of such rays, depending on barometric, atmospheric, chemical, or other influences at work on the light, we can surely explain the varying lot of "spirit" pictures without requiring the aid of spirits.

C. G.

New York, Oct. 21, 1915.

Unemployment Buttons.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I wish to suggest that the Municipal Labor Bureau give every applicant for work a button, ribbon, or some kind of token to wear in the buttonhole of the coat to show that he is looking for employment as he tramps the streets.

R. HENLEY.

New York, Oct. 20, 1915.

AN EFFICIENT RED CROSS.

Its Value to a Country, Both in Peace and War, Is Urged.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Now that the Government and the nation seem to have awakened to the necessity of preparedness in the matter of men, arms, and the munitions of war, ought we not to pay some attention to a side of the question which has heretofore been neglected in this country—namely, preparedness for the care of the sick and wounded?

The Red Cross organizations of Japan and Germany were the admiration of the world before the beginning of this war. That of Japan had more than 2,000,000 members, while that of Germany was so perfect that at the time of the Messina disaster it was able to send a whole train of Red Cross railway cars to Italy within twelve hours of the time the appeal reached it, each car equipped with doctors, trained nurses, and hospital supplies. And it is to the perfection of their Red Cross system that the Germans have been able to send so many wounded soldiers back to the front.

But the present war has made such overwhelming drafts on the resources of the German Red Cross that, as is known here, surgical supplies have utterly given out in many places, so that wounds have to be packed with sterilized moss, sawdust, or even sand. And conditions are no better in some places in France and England.

If we do not wish to expose our sick and wounded to untold suffering should we have a war, the time to prepare against it is now, and the way is by joining and helping the American Red Cross. This organization, managed by a board appointed by the President, on which are serving the Surgeons General of the army and navy, among other competent men, is not only

MISS ROMEYN, BRIDE OF E. W. PITTMAN

Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles W. Romeyn Married in St. Thomas's Church.

HER SISTER HONOR MATRON

Bridesmaids Carry Blue Silk Muffs Embroidered in Flowers—Reception at Women's University Club.

The wedding of Ernest Wetmore Pittman, a son of Mrs. Homer Wise of Flushing and the late Stewart Lansing Pittman of Detroit, and Miss Estelle Young Romeyn, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles W. Romeyn of 63 East Sixty-fourth Street, was celebrated at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon in St. Thomas's Church, and the rector, the Rev. Dr. Ernest M. Stires, performed the ceremony. The church decorations were palms and chrysanthemums.

The bride walked with her father, who gave her in marriage. She wore a white satin gown having a full skirt, flounced with point lace and a short train of satin fastened at the shoulders. The low-cut corsage was V-shaped and trimmed with lace, and the long, close tulle sleeves came to the hands, which were uncovered. Her long tulle veil was ruched low at the back of her head and held with orange blossoms, and she carried a large cluster of Ascension lilies.

The bride's sister, Miss Emma L. Romeyn, was the maid of honor, and another sister, Mrs. William Everdell, Jr., was the matron of honor. The five bridesmaids were the Misses Voulett Proctor of New York, Annette Wise of Flushing, Esther Howell of Philadelphia, Mary B. Trowbridge of New Haven, and Doris McMillan of Detroit. They were gowned in blue satin draped with orchid colored tulle, the V-necked corsages ended in points on the front, and the sleeves were ruffled with the tulle. The large picture hats of silver lace and tulle had touches of fur, and long scarfs of the tulle were carried semi-veil fashion across the upper part of the face and around to the side, whence they floated out over the shoulders.

Instead of flowers they carried blue silk muffs embroidered in tiny French flowers. The maid of honor's gown differed in that it had a long skirt draped with tulle.

Mr. Pittman's brother, Stewart L. Pittman, was his best man, and the ushers were John Darcie of Pittsburgh, John H. Stewart, Douglas Dunn, Joseph B. Cary, Spaulding Howe, and Radcliffe Romeyn, a brother of the bride.

A reception was held at the Women's University Club, 106 East Fifty-second Street, after the ceremony, for the relatives and a few intimate friends.

After the honeymoon Mr. and Mrs. Pittman will make their home in Springfield, Mass

BRIDE WEARS HEIRLOOM LACE

Miss E. C. Halliday Weds D. H. Clarke—Classmates Ushers.

In the Church of the Heavenly Rest, Fifth Avenue and Forty-fifth Street, at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, David Hatfield Clarke, a son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Clarke of 440 West End Avenue, and Miss Elizabeth C. Halliday, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John T. Halliday of 924 West End Avenue, were married by the Rev. Herbert Shipman, the rector of the church. Autumnal foliage and yellow chrysanthemums decorated the chancel and church.

The bride, who walked up the nave with her father, wore a gown of old rose point and applique lace, worn by both her grandmother and mother at their weddings. The court train was of satin and tulle and the tulle veil was held with orange blossoms. She carried lilies of the valley.

Miss Alice L. Morrill, the maid of honor, was frocked in light pink satin, draped with lavender chiffon, wore a brown velvet hat draped with tulle, and carried yellow chrysanthemums. The Misses Ruth H. Rider and Ruth Collins were the bridesmaids and were in light pink satin and tulle, and black velvet hats, trimmed with tulle. They carried pink chrysanthemums.

William C. Springer, the best man, was a classmate at Princeton of the bridegroom. The ushers, who were also Princeton men, and members of Squadron A, were Theodore Crane, L. Spencer Steele, George F. Green, and Dr. Henry A. Riley.

The wedding reception was held at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Halliday. Mr. Clarke was graduated from Princeton in the class of 1908 and is a member of Squadron A.

MISS POWELL'S WEDDING.

Attendants for Her Marriage to E. T. Bromfield Next Saturday.

Miss May Powell, whose marriage to Edward Thomas Bromfield will take place on next Saturday at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander McDonald Powell, 326 West Seventy-second Street, will have Mrs. Herman Helms of St. David's, Penn., Mrs. A. W. Powell, and Mrs. Irvin Day as her attendants.

Percy R. Bromfield is to be best man for his brother. The ushers will be Robert J. Joseph B., and A. W. Powell, brothers of the bride; David Burpee, W. Ladlee Burpee, Jr., and Herman Helms.

The Rev. Frank M. Kerr of Christ's First Presbyterian Church at Hempstead, L. I., is to officiate. A reception will follow the ceremony.

On Tuesday Miss Powell is to give a luncheon for her attendants, and on Thursday a theatre party and supper is to be held for the bridal party and additional guests. Mr. Bromfield will give his farewell bachelor dinner at the Republican Club.

CLUNAN—PHILLIPS.

The marriage of Albert Clunan, Jr., and Miss Frances Marguerite Phillips, formerly of Plainfield, N. J., took place at 8 o'clock last night in the Church of the Incarnation, Brooklyn. The bride was attended by her sister, Mrs. John T. Whalen, as matron of honor, and another sister, Miss Edna R. Phillips, was the only bridesmaid. The bride's brother, F. R. Phillips, gave her in marriage. Ford Kurtz and Thomas J. Farrell of New York were the ushers. The reception was held at the home of the bride's mother, Mrs. Elizabeth Phillips, 226 St. James Place. After a honeymoon spent automobiling, Mr. and Mrs. Clunan will live at 693 Flatbush Avenue.

Mr. Clunan was graduated from Cornell University in 1912.

Anderson-Burnette Wedding.

The wedding of Miss Grace A. Burnette of 117 West Seventieth Street, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Floyd Burnette of Detroit, Mich., and William A. Anderson of Fall River, Mass., will take place at noon on Wednesday at the Church of the Transfiguration.

Mr. Anderson is Chief Engineer of the Wyoming, flagship of the Atlantic fleet. On Friday evening he entertained Captain Snowden and the officers of the Wyoming at dinner at the Elks Club.

After an extended motor trip, Mr. and Mrs. Anderson will make their home in this city.

Shrewsbury-Lair.

Mrs. Walter Francis A. Brown gave a luncheon yesterday at the Hotel Manhattan, at which she announced the engagement of her niece, Miss Marcie Lair of Bound Brook, N. J., to Everett Shrewsbury of Blue Field, West Va. No date has been set for the wedding.

Miss Mary R. Ormsbee Engaged.

Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton Ormsbee of 435 Macon Street, Brooklyn, announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Mary Royce Ormsbee, to William H. Whitton of Chatham, N. J. Mr. Whitton is the son of Mrs. James Whitton and the late Mr. Whitton, who formerly resided in Quincy Street, Brooklyn.

AMERICAS ONE IN SCIENCE.

Every Republic Will Be Represented at Congress in Washington.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.—Every one of the twenty-one American republics will send delegates to the Second Pan-American Scientific Congress, which will be held in Washington from Dec. 27 to Jan. 8.

Announcement to this effect was made today by John Barrett, who is Secretary General of the congress, which will be composed of leading educators, economists, engineers, international lawyers, and experts on mining, agriculture, health, transportation, and finance. It is estimated that there will be in attendance more than 150 of the most representative men of Central and South America, or more than have ever participated in any other international conference held in America. From the United States, aside from its official delegation, there will be present some 600 special representatives from its universities, colleges, and scientific societies and organizations.

An official statement on the subject issued today said:

"It will be signalized by an effort to promote closer relations among the American Republics along intellectual and educational lines rather than along material and political lines. In the same way that the regular international conferences of the American republics have developed closer political ties, and the recent Pan-American financial conference was held to promote better financial understanding, so correspondingly this congress will bring the Americas more intimately together upon a high plane of intellectual, scientific, educational, and social progress and intercourse. According to the opinion freely expressed by prominent Latin Americans in both the United States and South America, this conference will do more to promote practical Pan-Americanism than all the other conferences put together."

This international gathering is called the Second Pan-American Scientific Congress because the first was held in Santiago, the capital of Chile, in 1908.

The United States Government has appropriated $50,000 for the expenses of the conference, and the President of the United States was authorized by Congress to invite all the other American Governments to participate. President Wilson is expected to welcome the delegates at the inaugural session.

The President of the congress, in accordance with international precedence, which gives the Presidency to the leading representative of the country where the previous conference was held, will be Eduardo Suarez-Mujica, Ambassador of Chile, who will also be the Chairman of the delegation from that country.

DR. HILLIS TO BE WITNESS.

Minister's Financial Troubles May Be Aired in Court.

By an order signed yesterday by County Judge Dike in Brooklyn, the history of the financial affairs of the Rev. Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis, pastor of Plymouth Church, may be aired in open court on Nov. 9. Judge Dike granted a motion to have a suit brought by Dr. Rossiter W. Raymond, a prominent member of Plymouth Church, against Frank L. Ferguson, former business agent for Dr. Hillis, placed on the preferred calendar for trial on that day.

Dr. Raymond alleges that Ferguson is liable on a note for $600 which he gave to Raymond, in opposing the motion for a preference, Mr. Ferguson said that he intended to prove that the note was not given by him personally or as an individual, but as the agent of Dr. Hillis. The note was given to secure payment of interest on bonds of the Alberni Timber Company. Mr. Ferguson said that he would call Dr. Hillis as a witness in the case.

GRANDSON FOR THE COLONEL

A Third Child Born to Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt, Jr.

Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., announced yesterday the birth of a son. The mother and child are reported well.

Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., son of Colonel and Mrs. Roosevelt, was married in June, 1910, to Miss Eleanor Butler Alexander, daughter of Mrs. Henry A. Alexander of this city.

This is their third child. Grace Green Roosevelt was born on Aug. 17, 1911, and Theodore Roosevelt, 3d, was born on June 19, 1914.

The Roosevelt town house is at 165 East Seventy-fourth Street.

Miss Carver a Bride in Yonkers.

Miss Corinne Carver, eldest daughter of the late Rev. Alexander Burton Carver, formerly rector of St. John's Episcopal Church, Yonkers, was married last night to Alexander B. Johnson, a manufacturer of 81 High Street, that city. The bridegroom, who is the son of Mr. and Mrs. John Quincy Adams Johnson, is a direct descendant of John Quincy Adams.

The ceremony was performed at the home of the bride's mother, Mrs. Aninha Carver, at 1,180 North Broadway, by the Rev. J. Marcericison. A reception followed, to which 500 guests were invited.

The bride's brother, Alexander B. Carver, gave her in marriage. She was attended by her two sisters, Miss Dorothea Carver and Miss Aninha Carver. Charles Johnson was his brother's best man.

Miss Katharine Black a Debutante.

Miss Katharine Black, the second débutante to have her coming-out party this season, was introduced yesterday at a reception given by her mother, Mrs. Henry Van D. Black, at Bide-a-Wee, her home, at Irvington-on-Hudson. Miss Helen Sayles, daughter of Mrs. Frederic Clark Sayles, was presented a week ago at her Irvington home.

Receiving yesterday with the débutante and her mother were the Misses Marion Townsend, Genevieve Clendenin, Dorothy Gifford, Beatrice Boyd, Marion Becker, Taramond Carroll, Marjorie Smylie, Helen Wright, Dbrothy Brown, Dorothy Black, Mrs. George Fowler, Mrs. E. P. Fowler, Mrs. T. P. Chambers, Mrs. Benjamin Prince, Mrs. Charles Hoge, Mrs. Sayles, and Miss Sayles.

300 Attend Miss Kern's Reception.

Nearly 300 invited guests attended the reception held by Miss Marguerite A. Kern and Richard M. Lederer yesterday afternoon at Miss Kern's home, 683 West End Avenue. The rooms were decorated with tropical plants and cut flowers. Among those who assisted Miss Kern and Mr. Lederer were Miss Elsie Sanders. Miss Edna Floersheimer, Miss Margaret Prince, Miss Fannie Marckwell, Miss Arleen Rosenheim, Herbert B. Lederer, Albert Floersheimer, Henry D. Kaufman, Edward Cusack, Alvin Siedner, Stanley Cane, Arthur Williams, Russell Williams, and Paul Bluhm.

O'Gorman-Morison Engagement.

Mrs. Archibald Sheffield announces the engagement of her daughter by a former marriage, Miss Pauline Morison, to William Doane O'Gorman, who is a son of Mrs. Robert Emmet Jennings of Jersey City by her first husband.

Mr. O'Gorman is a graduate of Stevens Institute of Technology, Class of '11, and of the Harvard School of Applied Science. He is a member of the Chi Psi Fraternity and the Harvard Club of this city.

No date has been set for the wedding.

To and From Europe.

Some of those booked to sail today for Liverpool on the Finland are:

Mrs. R. G. Barnes, Miss L. Baugnies, L. E. Bonilla, Colombian Minister to Great Britain; R. G. Blackie, Gerald Browne, A. H. Clark, J. H. Cooke, Mrs. C. E. Coddington, Morris Fox, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Graham, Miss M. Hayes, G. Halford, T. W. Holt, W. A. Jeffrey, Alexander Kirk, Miss M. K. Lewis, P. L. Malcolm, R. H. Ormsby, W. Park, J. R. Pope, Miss J. T. Ramsay, J. D. Sadler, W. W. Stephens, C. F. Valentine, Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Mr. and Mrs. W. Reed Williams, R. T. Williams, and W. L. Wadleigh.

Among the passengers who arrived yesterday on the Touraine from Bordeaux were:

Miss Helen Barclay, L. Bichet, H. Bircher, M. Benedict, Miss E. Cansley, Miss A. M. Colloch, J. Flick, Miss E. Gibbs, Miss Eva Johnson, Miss Lillian Wilsey, Miss H. Leader, W. Lecoq, M. Poole, Stanley Dell, Dr. L. C. Spencer, J. Verney, Miss S. Grillon, and H. Ackerman.

PADEREWSKI SPEAKS IN POLAND'S BEHALF

New York Audience Hears Pianist's Voice for First Time as He Tells War's Horrors.

PLAYS A CHOPIN PROGRAM

Remarkable Tribute Paid by Great Audience — Tickets Bring $10,000 for Sufferers.

The voice of Paderewski was heard yesterday afternoon for the first time by a New York audience. In the course of the work he is doing to raise money for war-stricken Poland, the pianist reached this city, and a great crowd filled Carnegie Hall to hear him deliver his address on "Poland, Past and Present," and to play from the works of Poland's greatest composer, Chopin. No artist has adhered more closely than Paderewski to the conviction that an instrumental performer should be known to his audiences only through his playing, so that the thousands who have been attending his recitals for years never before had a chance to hear him speak. As a result of the entertainment the Polish Victims' Relief Fund was swelled by a sum as large as was ever raised here before through the efforts of a single artist at a single performance.

The box office figures showed receipts of nearly $10,000 on tickets alone, or about three times what a "full house" brings at Carnegie Hall at ordinary prices. The parquet seats were $5, the lower boxes $100, standing room on the main floor $2, and the rest of the prices in proportion. Besides the money from the tickets, a large sum will result from the sale of souvenir programs, flowers, dolls made by Polish refugees and autographed photographs of Paderewski. The dolls, which were in charge of Mme. Paderewski, sold for from $5 to $25, and many persons paid $5 and $10 for autographs.

Paderewski appeared on the stage—it was dimly-lighted, as was the auditorium—in the usual manner of his recitals, at five minutes before three. As soon as he appeared the audience, applauding, rose and stood to express a tribute of admiration and sympathy to the man who, with a large part of his own possessions swept away when Poland was devastated, has devoted his talents to relieving his even less fortunate countrymen.

His voice carried perfectly, and his accent, while noticeable, was never pronounced. The partition of Poland he described as "the greatest crime of modern history." Turning to present-day conditions in Poland he said:

"For over a year continuous fighting, incessant danger, uninterrupted sorrow and anguish and pain have been imposed upon an innocent people. How the population could have stood it God only knows. Millions of them have been driven into the open, and bereaved parents, helpless widows, and orphans are hiding in the woods, seeking shelter there and happy at finding during their wanderings an abandoned trench where they may hope to pick up the few decayed remnants that remain of the soldiers' food.

"Scarcely one-fourth of our soldiers remain, compelled to fight, brother against brother, and always in the front rank of the contending armies our young men, the flower of our people. Three-quarters have been killed, and the fate of the others is sealed. How many noncombatants have been felled it is impossible to estimate.

"I am performing a difficult, a sometimes humiliating, but always sacred task to arouse interest in the people of my stricken country. My errand is not one of hate; but of love; I do not seek to arouse passion, but to arouse compassion. Speak of Poland to your kind, good friends. Tell them that far from your untroubled, prosperous land there are people who are in suffering and need beyond the limit of human endurance. Tell them it is the people who sent you Kosciusko in your own need. Some one may be moved by your words, some one may fly to help us. God will bless him as he will bless you!"

At the end of the speech the audience again rose, and stood until Paderewski left the stage. The pianist retired for a rest before his playing. At the end of the program the audience surged down front in the usual manner, and he played two encores. The applause continued and the pianist returned to play the Polish national anthem. As soon as it was recognized the audience rose and remained standing until it ended. Then the lights in the hall were put out and interest centred in the rehearsal hall at the east side of the lobby, where Mme. Paderewski and others sold dolls and other souvenirs.

When M. Paderewski came forth again, after his address, to give the musical part of his program, he made his first appearance here in two seasons as a pianist, though he was in New York a considerable part of last season on the business of his native land. His program was brief and was devoted entirely to Chopin. The pieces were the Ballade in A flat, the B flat minor sonata, the G major nocturne, the mazurka in A minor from Op. 17, and the Polonaise in A flat.

MRS. ALTHOUSE INJURED.

Wife of Metropolitan Tenor Thrown from Horse.

Mrs. Paul Althouse, wife of the young American tenor at the Metropolitan Opera House, was injured yesterday morning on Riverside Drive when a horse she was riding, in company with her husband, slipped and threw her to the street. The couple were passing Grant's Tomb about 7:30 A. M. on their customary morning ride when, going over a patch of fallen leaves, which retain the dew and make the pavement very slippery under them, her horse's forelegs slipped. The animal went down, pitching Mrs. Althouse over his head. She landed on her back. The horse, a well-trained animal, recovered and stood rigid, one of its hoofs within ten inches of Mrs. Althouse's face.

The singer's wife had fainted from pain and shock. Mr. Althouse carried her to a stable nearby, and sent for a taxicab, in which the injured woman was removed to their apartment at 2,647 Broadway. Here she was examined by a doctor. She is confined to her bed, but the extent of her injuries is not yet known. Mr. Althouse said last night the doctor had told him developments by which her condition could be positively judged had not yet appeared.

The Althouses were married a little over a year ago. They met in a studio in New York, where Mrs. Althouse, having studied singing four years in Italy, was preparing for opera. Mrs. Althouse is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas M. Breen of St. Paul, Minn., and is a graduate of the University of Minnesota.

$500,000 GIFT TO COLLEGE.

Anonymous Delaware Benefactor Supposed to be Pierre S. du Pont.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., Oct. 23.—Delaware College today received a gift of $500,000. While the Trustees refused to divulge the name of the giver, it is understood that the sum was donated by Pierre S. du Pont, President of the du Pont Powder Company. Of the sum donated $300,000 is to be used for new buildings and other college improvements, while the remainder is to go into the endowment fund for the maintenance of the college buildings. The college is situated at Newark, Del.

To-day's contribution is in addition to the money recently donated to the college by one whose name is withheld for the purchase of a large tract of land extending from Delaware College to the Women's College. The contemplated extensions will not impose a dollar of additional expense upon the State of Delaware for maintenance.

DR. WM. G. GRACE, CRICKETER, DEAD

World's Premier Batsman for 45 Years Succumbs in London in His 68th Year.

LONDON, Oct. 23.—Dr. William Gilbert Grace, the famous cricketer, is dead. He was 67 years old.

Wherever cricket is played the name of Dr. W. G. Grace is associated with it. No man in the history of the sport was as well known or had accomplished as much as "W. G.," as he was affectionately called the world over, and the news of his death came as a shock to American cricketers and followers of the sport. The veteran cricketer, international figure that he was held the same position in the English national game as William Ewart Gladstone did in politics. He was known as "The Grand Old Man of Cricket." Every one loved him because of his wonderful success in the field and because of his manly qualities.

Dr. Grace, who was Coroner in Gloucester County, was one of three brothers, all of whom were almost equally famous, and they all played for Gloucester County. The other brothers were Gilbert F. and E. M. The trio played a prominent part in English cricket for fifty years, and later Dr. Grace's sons took up the sport, although they failed to attain the prominence which marked the career of their father.

Dr. Grace was a native of Gloucestershire, and was born there on July 18, 1848. His active cricket career started at the age of 16, and he soon proved that his powers as a batsman were far above the average. He went rapidly from success to success, piling up huge scores, including many centuries, and even scores of 200 and 300 and more, against the best bowling England could produce, until he was regarded as the world's premier batsman, a position he held for about forty-five years.

His highest score in first-class cricket was 344 runs, while he compiled another of 400 not out against twenty-two players of Grimsby and district. His record in first-class cricket is complete up to 1900 gave him 1,290 innings, with a total of 49,122 runs, a high score of 344, with 96 times not out, and a batting average of a little over 40 runs per inning. Thirteen times he had scores of 200 runs and over; 33 times 150 and over, in addition to 72 centuries and 225 scores of 50 and more.

REBATE TO J. P. MORGAN.

Paid Duties on Books Printed for Free Distribution.

J. P. Morgan won yesterday in a controversy with port officials here when the Board of United States General Appraisers decided that he need not pay duty on 225 paper-bound volumes of a work printed in English and entitled "Preliminary Remarks On the Monetary and Banking Reform in China," by Dr. G. Vissering.

When the books reached here they were sent to the Appraiser's Stores for the usual customs examination. Appraiser Sague's book examiner reported that duty should be paid at the rate of 15 per cent. ad valorem under the provision in paragraph 229, of the Underwood tariff, as "books of all kind." Collector Dudley Field Malone thereupon demanded the duties found by the Appraiser's office, Mr. Morgan paid the duties in order to obtain possession of the volumes, and instructed his attorney to appeal to the General Board.

At the hearing, Mr. Morgan's lawyer told the board that his client claimed free entry under that provision in the tariff for "publications of individuals for gratuitous private circulation." It was explained that Dr. Vissering, the author of the work, was employed by the Chinese Government as an expert currency adviser to look into the question of the different kinds of Chinese money and to adopt a plan of unifying the whole currency system of China.

Testimony was also given that it was the intention of the author that these 225 copies of his book should be distributed gratuitously by the ultimate consignee, J. P. Morgan & Co., the representatives of the American group of bankers organized to do business in China. This distribution was to be among certain economists, bank Presidents, college Professors, and men interested in currency problems in this country in accordance with a list of names to be furnished by Dr. Vissering.

Judge Fischer, in his decision for the board, reversing the port officials, said the proof offered clearly showed the claim for duty exemption to be well founded. The protest was sustained with an order to Collector Malone to relinquish the entry so that Mr. Morgan may recover the duties exacted.

ANTON LANG NOT KILLED.

Letter to Relative Here Shows That He Is Not Even Fighting.

Otto Lang of 125 East Thirty-eighth Street, nephew of Anton Lang, who played the part of Christus in the Oberammergau Passion Play, received a letter recently from Anton Lang indicating he was not in the German Army and had not been near the western battlefront, where, it was reported, he had been killed. The announcement of his death, which came from Alois Lang, a cousin at Manitowoc, Wis., who said he received his information in a letter sent from some place in Champagne, has not been confirmed from any official German source.

It is believed that a mistake has been made by confusing the identity of the Oberammergau player with that of a relative of the same name. Otto Lang, the only close relative here of Anton Lang, was out of town yesterday and was not expected to return for several days. A friend said he had denied the truth of the report of the death of his uncle and referred to a letter from him a few days ago as evidence that Anton Lang was not with the army, and was exempt from war service.

"Another relative is in the army, either cousin or uncle of Otto Lang, and it is thought that he may have been the one referred to as being on the western battlefront," said a friend of the young man last night.

Otto Lang, who is 18 years old, is the protégé of several prominent American families. There are hiding him in electrical laboratory work and mechanical engineering studies. His American friends, who include Miss Anne Morgan, met him when they visited Oberammergau two years ago. Arthur Williams, general commercial manager of the New York Edison Company, one of the party on the European trip, obtained a position for him in the photographic department of the company at 124 West Forty-second Street. At present he is a guest at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Chester Holmes Aldrich at 125 East Thirty-eighth Street.

Their Tenth Wedding Anniversary.

Mr. and Mrs. Edwin B. Conklin of 440 West End Avenue have sent out invitations for a dance to be given tomorrow night at the Hotel Majestic, celebrating their tenth wedding anniversary.

THE OLD MEN'S TOY SHOP

is conducted to give work to men handicapped by age or other infirmities, who have no chance in competition with the able-bodied. The working capacity of these men is not great. The tasks must be easy and the hours short. The shop thus has to be run at a loss, despite the income from sales.

Will you help to support the shop and so befriend these men? Contributions should be addressed to the Association.

CORNELIUS N. BLISS, Jr., President.

NEW YORK ASSOCIATION FOR IMPROVING THE CONDITION OF THE POOR.

105 East 22nd Street, Room 310.

T. WALDO STORY, SCULPTOR, IS DEAD

Blood Clot on the Brain Fatal to Descendant of an Old American Family.

HUSBAND OF BESSIE ABOTT

Son of Wm. Wetmore Story Was Born in Barberini Palace—He Designed Belmont Memorial.

T. Waldo Story, the sculptor, and descendant of a historic American family whose last two generations have been artists, died yesterday morning from a blood clot on the brain at his home at 133 East Sixtieth Street.

Mr. Story's works, which are best known in this country, are his gold mosaic memorial to Mr. and Mrs. August Belmont, parents of August and Perry Belmont, in Trinity Church at Newport, R. I.; the bronze doors of the library of the late J. Pierpont Morgan, and the drinking fountain in Hopedale, Mass. He has done a bust of the late Lord Randolph Churchill, as well as the latter's statue in the chapel at Blenheim, and his monument.

His father was William Wetmore Story, the poet and sculptor, who lived most of his life at the famous Barberini Palace in Rome, and his grandfather was Judge Joseph Story, one of the most distinguished American jurists and law writers. Dr. Elisha Story, a great-grandfather of T. Waldo Story, was a member of the Boston Tea Party and a surgeon during the Revolutionary War.

T. Waldo Story was born and reared at the Barberini Palace, where his father lived from 1847 until his death in 1895. Here the elder Story wrote "Fiametta," "Roba di Roma," and other works of prose and poetry, and entertained artists and men of letters from all parts of the world. Nathaniel Hawthorne, a visitor at the Barberini Palace, got there his inspiration for "The Marble Faun." Other visitors at the palace in the youth of Waldo Story were Robert Browning, James Russell Lowell, and Margaret Fuller.

In 1908 Waldo Story parted from his first wife, who had been a Miss Brodwood, sold his household effects, and gave up his apartments in the Barberini, which had been occupied by the family for sixty-one years. The Barberini was built by Urban VIII. in 1660. On its grand staircase is the famous lion fountain at Piazza Barberini. The library of the palace contained a rare collection of manuscripts, including letters of Galileo, of Bembo, and some illuminated manuscripts from Ghirlandajo brought together by the Cardinal Barberini.

Since 1908 Mr. Story had lived chiefly in this country. In 1912 he married his second wife, Bessie Abott, the American opera singer, who made her début at the Paris Opéra in 1901. She was with him at his death.

Julian Story, a brother of Waldo, is a painter who married Emma Eames in 1891 and was divorced a year later. His sister, Miss Edith Wendell Marion Story, in 1910 married Captain Courtenay Stewart, a cousin of the seventh Earl of Galloway.

One of the aunts of Waldo Story is Marchioness Peruzzi deo Medici of Florence; another is Donna Eva Rospoli of Rome, and another is Frau von Armin of the well-known family of that name in Germany. Among his American relatives are the Parishes, who live at Rome; ex-Mayor George B. McClellan of New York, and Mrs. Lewis Cass Ledyard.

Mr. Story was a friend of Whistler's, and is mentioned in "The Gentle Art of Making Enemies."

TO HASTEN A SUBWAY LINE.

Station Work in New Utrecht Avenue to be Done in Three Months.

The early opening of the new elevated line along New Utrecht Avenue, as far as Sixty-second Street, is foreshadowed by a change in the date of the reception of bids for the station finish work by the Public Service Commission. These were to have been sent in by Oct. 26, but they will now be expected on Nov. 5.

They will, however, have to provide for the completion of the work as far south as Sixty-second Street in three months, instead of six. This will enable some of the Fourth Avenue Subway trains to connect with the New Utrecht line through the Thirty-eighth Street cut, and to furnish service to the with her father, Dr. Frank D. Deems, in the Sea Beach line.

J. H. Schiff for Perkins.

Jacob H. Schiff wrote yesterday to the managers of Charles A. Perkins's campaign denying that he was supporting Frank Moss for District Attorney. "I am not supporting Mr. Moss in his present candidacy," wrote Mr. Schiff. "My support is given to Mr. Perkins because he has proved his eminent fitness for the office to which he now seeks election, and as I am not determined by political considerations in my preference for municipal offices, I prefer to give my support to Mr. Perkins."

Obituary Notes.

THOMAS LOVELY, a retired shoe manufacturer of Manhattan and one of the organizers of the Retail Shoe Dealers Association, died on Friday at his home, 103 Clinton Avenue, Brooklyn, in his eighty-sixth year. Mr. Lovely came to this country from Ireland in his youth, and in 1869 started in the retail shoe business at 568 Grand Street, where he remained until his retirement in 1886. He is survived by a son, John H. Lovely.

Mrs. MARY ANN HART FREUND, wife of William H. Freund, a cottonseed broker of Manhattan, died from Bright's disease on Thursday at her home, 1,506 President Street, Brooklyn, aged 33 years.

Sister MARY AURELIA RICHARDS, who three years ago celebrated the golden jubilee of her entrance into St. Joseph's Convent, died in the convent at Brentwood, L. I., on Thursday. Sister Richards entered the religious order at the age of 20 years, and as a teacher was identified with several Brooklyn missions, including Our Lady of Mercy, Our Lady of Lourdes, St. Anthony's, and Sts. Peter and Paul's.

Mrs. SARAH JANE FULTON, wife of John Fulton, an engineer for the Department of Water Supply, stationed at Jericho, L. I., is dead at her home, 1,363 Hancock Street, Brooklyn. She was born in Liverpool, England, fifty-one years ago, and had lived in Brooklyn for a quarter of a century.

JAMES DALTON, formerly active in Democratic politics in the Twelfth Ward of Brooklyn, died on Thursday at his home, 747 East Ninth Street, Flatbush. He is survived by three daughters.

Mrs. MARY E. MARTINO, widow of Dr. Richard Martino, died on Friday at her residence, 31 Madison Street, Brooklyn, leaving a son and five daughters. She was 68 years of age.

PIETRO DRUCATO, a wealthy fruit importer with a large place of business in Franklin Street and a prominent member of the Italian Club in Manhattan, died in the French Hospital in this city on Friday, following an operation for appendicitis. He was 55 years old, and lived at 65 Bay Twenty-eighth Street, Bath Beach.

J. MARX ETTING, a naval veteran of the civil war, died on Friday at his home in Philadelphia, in his eighty-first year. He was born in Richmond, Va., and was graduated from the Naval Academy in 1861. After the war he made his home in Philadelphia, and was active in philanthropy.

WILLIAM CONOVER, President of the Fordham Club and active in Republican politics, died on Thursday at his home, 20 Mount Hope Place, Bronx, in his sixty-second year.

Dr. AMZI JONES, formerly connected with Bellevue and the Lying-in Hospitals, died yesterday at Saranac Lake, N. Y., in his forty-third year.

DAN PA KARD, a former member of the Boston Opera Company, and more recently a newspaper advertising man, died recently at Bellevue Hospital. He was born here, and in early life had a fine tenor voice.

Mrs. JENNIE E. JACOT, widely known in French circles here, died recently at her home in Stapleton, S. I., in her ninety-second year.

Fire Chief FREDERICK PABST of the Saybrook (N. J.) Fire Department died on Friday at the Gladden Lodge Hospital, in his forty-third year.

STEPHEN JOHNSTON PATTERSON, brother of John H. Patterson, President of the National Cash Register Company of Dayton, Ohio, died on Friday at his home in Dayton. He was identified with the coal-mining industry and owned and operated mines in Ohio and West Virginia for more than fifty years.

FALL FROM WINDOW KILLS BYRON ONGLEY

Playwright and Stage Director Found Dying After Premiere of 'The Eternal Magdalene.'

Byron Ongley, well known in theatrical circles as a playwright and stage director, died early yesterday morning as the result of a fall from a window of the Hotel Dupont in Wilmington, Del. Mr. Ongley had gone to Wilmington to be present at the first performance of "The Eternal Magdalene," a play that will be presented a week from tomorrow night in the Forty-eighth Street Theatre.

After the performance Mr. Ongley, who had helped stage the piece for Selwyn & Co. and A. H. Woods, returned to the hotel and went to his room. A few minutes later employees of the hotel heard something strike the sidewalk in Market Street, and running out found Ongley lying unconscious on the pavement. He was hurried to the Delaware Hospital, but died before the motor reached there.

There was nothing to suggest the cause of the accident. One theory was that upon opening the low-silled window he lost his balance and fell out. The body was removed to the Coroner's office to await the Coroner's verdict.

Amy Summers, his widow, who is appearing in a comedy in New York, went to Wilmington yesterday to take charge of the body. It will be taken to Hartford for burial. Mr. Ongley, who was about 40 years old, came here from that city eight years ago. He acted in William Gillette's "Ticey," but after coming to New York he did little acting and devoted himself to the writing and producing of plays. With Emil Nyitray, he adapted "The Typhoon," in which Walker Whiteside appeared several years ago, from the Hungarian, and with the same author he wrote "He Comes Up Smiling," in which Douglas Fairbanks was seen at the Liberty last year. A new play, "Oh, James!" is to be produced this season. Mr. Ongley was general stage director for A. H. Woods and produced "Common Clay" for that manager. He was a member of the Lambs' Club.

J. B. WILKINSON DEAD.

Ex-Member of U. S. Board of Appraisers Was Injured in Hurricane.

J. B. Wilkinson, who was for many years a member of the United States General Board of Appraisers, died yesterday morning, at the age of 69 years, on his plantation at Myrtle Grove, La., where he had spent much of his time since his retirement four years ago, following a stroke of apoplexy. His death was a result of injuries suffered several days ago, when the house on his plantation was partly dismantled by the hurricane which swept through Louisiana.

Mr. Wilkinson was a member of the Lotus Club, Union League Club, Lambs' Club, Knickerbocker and Sons of Liberty Societies, and a member of the Confederate Veterans of New York. He left a widow and four children—Mrs. Mary Wilkinson Mount of this city, Mrs. William H. Talmer of Philadelphia, Mrs. Henry Taynor Scott, Jr., of Pasadena, Cal., and Theodore S. Wilkinson of East Orange, N. J.

The body will be brought to this city for burial near the Confederate Monument at the Mt. Hope Cemetery.

Rev. Edward F. O'Sullivan.

Special to The New York Times.

HARRISON, N. Y., Oct. 23.—The Rev. Edward F. O'Sullivan, rector of the Church of St. Gregory the Great, Harrison, died today. He was the first rector of the church in Harrison. Born in Queenstown, Ireland, he took his theological course at St. Joseph's Seminary, Troy, N. Y., and was ordained in 1896. Until 1902 Father O'Sullivan was the assistant to the late Rev. Thomas McLoughlin of the Church of the Blessed Sacrament, New Rochelle. He was rector of the Catholic Church at Sawkill, N. Y., until April, 1911, when he was promoted to his late pastorate. He was the organizer of St. Matthew's Boys' Club in New Rochelle.

Fair for Manhattanville Nursery.

A fair and dance will be held at the Hotel Plaza on Saturday afternoon, Dec. 11, under the patronage of the Board of Trustees of the Manhattanville Nursery Association. On alternating Fridays, beginning Nov. 5, a series of ten lectures will be held at the Broadway Presbyterian Church, Broadway and 114th Street, for the benefit of the Manhattanville Nursery.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born

CLAYBURGH.—On Oct. 23, 1915, at 318 West 81st St., New York, to Mr. and Mrs. Albert Clayburgh, a daughter.

McGRATH.—Oct. 20, 1915, at 119 East 30th St., to Dr. and Mrs. John F. McGrath, a daughter.

Engaged

CLURMAN—HERTZBERG.—Mr. and Mrs. Herman Hertzberg of 827 Union Av., Bronx, announce the engagement of their daughter Bertha to Albert W. Clurman and that of their daughter Emma to Will N. Clurman, sons of Dr. and Mrs. S. M. Clurman of 1,613 Washington Av., Bronx. Announcement of reception at later date.

CROSBY—RODGERS.—Mrs. L. Willard Rodgers of 2,403 Spruce St., Philadelphia, announces the engagement of her daughter, Miss Louise Willard Rodgers, to Mr. William Floyd Crosby of this city. Mr. Crosby is a member of the class of 1909 of Princeton University and is at present engaged in business in New York. No date has been set for the wedding.

ERDRICH—KAUFMAN.—Mr. and Mrs. Herman Kaufman, 969 Longwood Av., Bronx, announce the betrothal of their daughter, Gladys, to Mr. Sanford S. Erdrich. Reception announcement later.

JABLONOWER — SONNENFELD. — Mr. Moritz Sonnenfeld announces the engagement of his daughter,

BIGGEST NAVY FOR US IS GARDNER'S PLEA

Congressman Insists We Should Have a Fleet Able to Defend Us Even Against England.

WANTS ADMIRALS HEARD

Asks House Naval Committee to Call In Winslow, Knight, and Fiske for Advice.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.—Congressman Augustus P. Gardner of Massachusetts, Republican, who started the agitation for more adequate national defense, has written a letter to Chairman Padgett of the House Committee on Naval Affairs, of which Mr. Gardner is a member, calling on him to bring in a naval building program that will make the American fleet equal to that of Great Britain and not second to that of Great Britain.

In the course of his letter, Mr. Gardner, while noting with regret that President Wilson has never acknowledged a request from him to summon Admiral Cameron McR. Winslow to a conference about the navy's needs, expresses the belief "that the Administration has embarked on a sincere effort to perfect the defens . of this country.

"In the present war my sympathies, and, I believe, those of the country, are entirely with the Allies," says Mr. Gardner, "yet, after speaking repeatedly in many different States, I am convinced that our people desire to have the United States made safe against any nation on earth, including Great Britain. It is my deliberate judgment that Americans by an overwhelming majority do not wish the safety of the United States to be dependent on the friendliness of any nation whatever."

Mr. Gardner points out that the program of the General Board, adopted years ago, provided for a fleet of forty-eight battleships less than twenty years old, while the program of the Navy Department, just announced, would give only forty-six battleships and battle cruisers. He says that many persons have jumped to the conclusion that the five-year program of the Navy Department means that the vessels to be provided for would be completed in five years, whereas it would take nine years to complete it. He thinks that the navy should be built up as rapidly as possible, even if a bond issue is necessary.

In order that Congress and the country may get the point of view of naval officers other than bureau chiefs, Mr. Gardner requests that the Naval Committee arrange to summon Admiral Winslow, who commands the Pacific Fleet; Rear Admiral A. M. Knight, President of the War College, and Rear Admiral B. A. Fiske, recently senior aid to the Secretary of the Navy. He is especially anxious that Admiral Winslow be summoned, he says, for it seems to him "that he commands the confidence of officers and enlisted men more than any one else whom I know."

NAVY TO HAVE MORE FLIERS.

Daniels Would Appoint Experts from Civil Life.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.—Secretary Daniels has decided to submit to Congress a plan for the creation of an enlarged aviation corps for the navy. His idea is to appoint aviators from civil life without requiring them to pass through the Naval Academy. They will receive commissions, but will serve in no other capacity than as aviators.

To date the navy has issued aviator licenses to only eighteen officers. These are line officers who have been assigned to special duty as aviators. Under the new plan, which is being worked out in detail by Rear Admiral Victor Blue, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, for the approval of Secretary Daniels, it is the expectation that the navy may draw upon the best talent in the civil life of the country, now or hereafter engaged in aviation. The aviators will serve for definite terms and will be part of the navy, just as line or staff officers.

The progress of aviation in the navy is now impeded by the lack of aviators and by the fact that there can be no officers in the corps except graduates of Annapolis. Under the new plan the navy would obtain its aviators not only from the commissioned personnel of the navy, but likewise from civil life. Mr. Daniels believes there are many able young aviators who would join the corps if they had the opportunity, and that the navy, as well as the army, should not be deprived of the benefit of their services. From his talks with those in charge of the navy aviation Mr. Daniels is convinced that a man to become a successful aviator must possess a sort of a sixth sense, and that it is not possible for every man to develop it.

Aside from the eighteen naval aviators there are young men who are being trained as aviators, but only eighteen have finished the prescribed course laid down in the regulations to enable them to qualify for licenses. It is felt that it would require too much time for the navy to wait for a sufficient number of officers to develop as aviators and for this reason Mr. Daniels has taken up the new plan.

MILITIA IN SECURITY LEAGUE.

General O'Ryan Sees No Reason Why They Should Not Join.

The National Security League announced yesterday that its activities in aid of the development of the National Guard throughout the country led the organization to make a formal inquiry of Major Gen. John F. O'Ryan, commanding the New York National Guard, whether the National Guardsmen could with propriety co-operate with the work of the National Security League. General O'Ryan, after a conference with Governor Whitman, has returned a favorable reply.

"The policy of the State," he says, "is one of friendly and favorable co-operation. There is no opinion of the Judge Advocate adverse to officers joining the league. I believe our officers will co-operate in many ways that will prove of practical assistance to the patriotic work being carried on by the National Security League." General O'Ryan adds, however, that it is not believed to be compatible with the best traditions of the military service for commissioned officers to address public meetings and to publicly discuss the military policy of the Government, or to permit the use of their names under public statements of what our military policy should be.

CHALLENGES BRYAN CHARGE.

Navy League Ready to Prove It Is Not Subsidized.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.—The Navy League has called on William J. Bryan to make good his charges in The Commoner and in speeches that the league is subsidized by contributions of armor plate manufacturers seeking to promote the building of a large fleet. Through its Secretary, Arthur H. Dadmun, the league today sent a letter to Mr. Bryan inviting him to call at its headquarters in Washington and inspect its books. Mr. Dadmun offers to account for all expenditures and receipts and to present sworn statements of contributions and lists of contributors.

In giving the letter to the press, Mr. Dadmun said that a report was being prepared by Marwick, Mitchel, Peat & Co., chartered accountants, who had just finished an examination of the league's books and records, covering the last thirty months. This report would prove, Secretary Dadmun said, that the league had never at any time received any contribution from any armor plate ring and did not know of the existence of such a body.

"Mr. Bryan has unquestionably done us a great wrong," added the league's secretary, "and we feel that as an honorable man he cannot do less than avail himself of this opportunity which we offer him to convince himself of the truth or falsehood of his charges and make fitting reparation for the wrong he has done."

DEFENSE LEAGUES UNITED.

Henry A. Wise Wood Finds Majority Favoring Wilson's Plans.

The Conference Committee on National Preparedness, of which Henry A. Wise Wood of the Naval Advisory Board is Chairman, announced yesterday that President Wilson's plans for increasing the army and navy would receive the support of nine representative national organizations engaged in furthering defense. These organizations have an aggregate membership of several hundred thousand.

In the course of the statement issued yesterday it is pointed out that "it is self-evident that the continuance of every man's job and the protection of his home are dependent upon the maintenance of national progress, and to that progress the upholding of certain ideals are necessary."

To make peace at any price, says the Conference Committee, is "to drop these principles gradually and literally to invite the other peoples to wrest from us not only the products of our industry and right living but the rich heritage which was preserved by our forefathers at the price of their lives and handed down to us as a sacred thing."

"The underwritters of peace," the statement continues, "are not in favor of peace at any price because they foresee that such a policy, while securing temporary peace for today, is absolutely certain to involve the nations in greater difficulties tomorrow. The father who will weakly submit to indignity today to save himself, foredooms his sons and his daughters to the horrors of war."

Referring to the activities of the Navy League of the United States, of which General Horace Porter is President, and which is one of the nine organizations referred to, the remark is made that "it is hard to arouse the interest of men and women who have never seen a battleship, and who may never see one, to know that their continued peace and prosperity is in large measure dependent upon the nation maintaining a fleet on par with the fleets of other great nations."

There follow references to the activities of other national organizations included in the nine referred to, among them the Army League, which advocates a "Council of National Defense;" the National Security League, the American Legion, the National Aeroplane Fund, organized by the Aero Club of America, and which works to provide an adequate aerial arm, not only for the army and navy, but also for the National Guard organization of the country.

"The Automobile Club of America," the statement continues, "the United States Power Squadrons, the American Institute of Radio Engineers, the American Societies of Civil, Mining, Electrical, Mechanical, and Aeronautic Engineering, the American Red Cross, and the Maryland League of National Defense also are societies whose members believe that it is better to be fully prepared for defense, and thus avoid war, than to be prepared only for peace and thus invite war."

Assessments Cut $285,000,000.

The Tax Commissioners examined yesterday 148 persons on the tentative assessment rolls for 1916 for assessments of $13,091,100. Twenty-two were held for assessments of $96,900. Five were exempted for non-residence, and one was reported dead. Yesterday's examinations bring the total since Oct. 1 to 3,470. Their total tentative assessments were $230,857,000. Of the number 565 were held for a final assessment of $4,119,291.

J. D. SWOYER A BANKRUPT.

Has House and Yachts to Meet Liabilities of $100,000.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Oct. 23.—Joseph D. Swoyer, head of the Joseph D. Swoyer Company, woolen yarn manufacturers in Philadelphia, has filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy in the United States District Court of Eastern Pennsylvania. It is said his liabilities will total $100,000, while his assets consist mostly of personal property, including a seashore residence here and several yachts.

His financial difficulties were brought to light here today in the suit of Attorney James H. Hayes, Jr., against Swoyer to collect $3,000 for the settlement out of court of the threatened action for $200,000 by Thomas M. Carroll of the Hotel Hermitage, New York City, who had instituted proceedings on the grounds of the alienation of the affections of his wife. Swoyer, it was alleged at the time, had taken Mrs. Elizabeth Carroll on a trip around the world. The new development today caused the indefinite postponement of the Hayes suit.

BAR BETHLEHEM ODD LOTS.

Three Firms Refuse Orders and Two Others Adopt Special Rules.

Holders of one to ninety-nine shares of Bethlehem Steel stock were alarmed yesterday by a report that the odd-lot houses had decided to discontinue dealings in that issue. The report arose from the decision on the part of three of the odd-lot firms to accept no more orders in Bethlehem. However, two odd-lot houses, Carlisle, Mellick & Co., and DeCoppet & Doremus, will continue to execute orders for other brokers.

The price of the Schwab issue is now so high and the fluctuations so great that the odd-lot brokers have ceased to execute orders for less than 100 shares at an eighth from the market for a full lot, as is done in other issues. The odd-lot price will be adjusted according to the number of shares involved and the purchase or sale which the dealer has to make to fill it. A member of the firm of Carlisle, Mellick & Co. said last night that no fixed rule could be laid down, but that the price would be fair to the customer. Bethlehem sold yesterday at $585 a share. On Friday it sold at $600 and closed at $575.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION. | REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION. | REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.



The above shows the southeast corner of Broadway and Forty-third Street as it looks to-day.

The lots on which this building stands were sold at auction for $9,670

They are worth to-day $1,500,000

THESE VERY LOTS (*without the building*)

are leased for $75,000 a year, NET

Lots Originally Costing $9,670

Pay $75,000 per year, net income!

This is one of thousands of examples of what has been done with property bought at auction sales in New York City. History repeats itself year after year—sale after sale—in New York City real estate.

You Cannot Buy Lots

At private sale, in this Kingsbridge section on or near Broadway, at or near a Subway Station, for less than from $3,500 to $7,500 each.

If At This Sale

You can pick up a few lots for $500 or $700 or $1,000 each (only 30% cash)

You Must Make Money

You Cannot Make a Mistake

By Investing a Few Hundred Dollars at This Sale.

Every Lot Has Got To Be Sold

For Whatever It Will Bring.

Moving Pictures of the Property Will Be Shown

at the **Absolute Auction Sale of**

329 Lots

For Whatever They Will Bring

at Broadway, 236th, 237th, 238th and 240th Sts.

and adjacent avenues and streets,

Including 47 Lots on Spuyten Duyvil Parkway, 244th Street and adjacent streets, adjoining the beautiful Fieldston Development,

Belonging to the **Bowie Dash Estate**

TUESDAY, OCT. 26TH, AT 10 A. M.

At Exchange Salesroom, 14 Vesey St., N. Y.

70% on mortgage. Titles insured free.

Savings bank books taken as deposit on the purchase of lots.

To Reach Property Take Broadway Subway to 238th St.

For maps and particulars apply to

J. Clarence Davies, 149th St. & 3d Ave.
Joseph P. Day, 31 Nassau St., N. Y.

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At Northeast Corner 84th Street

A Few 6 Room Apartments

Southern Exposure.

"575 West End Avenue"

At Southwest Corner 88th Street

3 Corner Apartments

7 Rooms and 3 Bath Rooms

All Outside Rooms.

and

Doctor's Apartment of 9 Rooms—Ground Floor Corner. Specially Arranged for Office and Home.

We have only one price for the apartments we manage

MARK RAFALSKY & COMPANY

56 West 45th Street

Telephone Bryant 7848

Representative on Premises

MANHATTAN—West Side.

381 CENTRAL PARK WEST, NEAR 98th STREET.

Facing the Park.—Very desirable apartment of 6 rooms and bath, modern improvements, elevator, parquet floors, electric lights, hardwood trim, white enameled finish throughout.
Parlor, Library and Dining Room, en suite. Perfect condition. Rent $720 and $780. Under owner's management.

BROOKLYN.

"GIRARD"

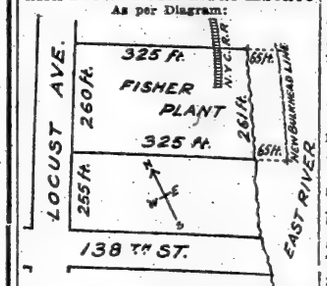
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4 & 5 Room New Apartments
RENTS $35-$45.
Brighton Beach "L," Newkirk Av. Express Station; Flatbush and Ocean Av. cars.
Every modern improvement.
Supt. on premises. Phone Flatbush 8500.

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PUBLIC AUCTION SALE
OCTOBER 29, 1915
Exchange Salesrooms, 3,208 Third Av., Bronx, at Noon, of

Valuable Waterfront and New York Real Estate

As per Diagram:



Appraised valuation, 1916, **$526,360.00**

First mortgage lien on the 29th inst., including interest, taxes, assessments, &c. $247,325.37

Property affords **COMPLETE FACILITIES FOR TRANSPORTATION, EITHER BY RAIL OR WATER,** and includes **TWO LARGE, MODERN IRON, BRICK AND STONE BUILDINGS,** and **SEVERAL BRICK FACTORY BUILDINGS. WATER-FRONT CRIBBED AND BULKHEADED.** 138th Street trolley direct to premises. Sale occasioned by difficulties attending execution of a trust. **NO OTHER WATER-FRONT PROPERTY OF SIMILAR SIZE, CHARACTER AND VALUE NOW AVAILABLE ON EITHER NORTH OR EAST RIVERS.**

Parties interested may be able to effect **A CONTRACT PURCHASE ON FAVORABLE TERMS BY PROMPT NEGOTIATIONS WITH THE UNDERSIGNED;** otherwise the sale will take place.

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Attorneys for Trustee,
25 Broad St., Manhattan.
JACOB H. SHAFFER, Esq.,
115 Broadway.
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BROOKLYN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Flatbush Bungalow WITH GARAGE, **$9,500**

Cement tiled porch, 5 bedrooms, parquet floors, 2 baths, hot water heat, old-fashioned Dutch fireplace, solid panel dining room. 7 minutes to Ave. "J" Station, Brighton Line. Inquire Owner, 1051 East 23rd St.

Good situations can be obtained through The New York Times.

Up-to-date business men in all lines of trade, manufacturing, wholesale and retail, read The New York Times, not only for its superior news service but also for its specialized business and financial news.

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THE NEW YORK TIMES

TOO LATE TO CLASSIFY

City Property

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

House, 13 rooms, baths, newly decorated throughout, near subway, cars; reasonable; fine rooming house. 540 West 156th.

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PHYSICIAN'S OR DENTIST'S OFFICE. Large, light back parlor, 18x15; running water; exclusive use of front parlor for waiting room; private house; no objection to use for sleeping; near surface, subway, elevated, bus; electric light; reasonable; agents recognized. Telephone Harlem 5344. 1 East 124th St.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

West Side.

Beautifully furnished all outside six rooms, two baths, overlooking Hudson River; reasonable. Apartment 5A. 706 Riverside Drive.

72d, (near Subway.)—Six sunny rooms; elevator; $115; particulars. 203 West 96th St.

All sunshine, 7 rooms, facing Central Park; $140. Riverside 4164. Apt. 64.

Apartments Wanted

Thirty-five cents an agate line

Furnished.

Two young bachelors seek newly furnished apartment below 72d St. Address H 364 Times.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

MADISON AV., 213.—Rooms newly furnished, some with bath; table board; references.

West Side

57TH, 349 WEST.—One large room; southern exposure; private bath; board; references.

58TH, 37 WEST.—Attractive rooms; private baths; excellent cooking and service; table guests.

72D, 120 WEST.—Newly decorated and refitted; electricity; private baths. M. Lunz.

76TH, 155 WEST.—Desirable rooms, with board; references.

79TH, 162 WEST.—Large, desirable room in quiet house; references. Schuyler 5475.

82D ST., 146 WEST.—THE BARRETT. Rooms furnished, unfurnished; elevator; table optional.

104TH, 142 WEST.—Superior home cooking; attractive rooms; all improvements. Egerton.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

West Side.

73D, 103 WEST.—Nicely decorated rooms; running water; large closets; gentlemen; moderate.

74TH, 149 WEST.—Beautiful rear parlor; suitable for 3 or 4, or doctor-dentist studio; also attractive single room; continuous hot water; telephone; near Broadway; splendid location; ideal surroundings.

80TH, 151 WEST.—Nicely furnished suite; telephone; reasonable; gentleman. MacNally.

82D ST., 146 WEST. THE BARRETT. Rooms furnished, unfurnished; elevator; table optional.

124TH, 1 EAST.—Newly opened, newly furnished, newly decorated, private house; handsomely furnished suites and rooms; large, small, private bath; electricity; refined surrounding; opposite park; reasonable; breakfast if desired; large, light back parlor; running water; for physician or dentist. Telephone 5244 Harlem.

136TH, 530 WEST.—Beautiful front room, private family; elevator; conveniences. Apartment 34.

141ST, 605 WEST.—Attractive front room; elevator; electricity; shower; reasonable; references. Brown.

AUDUBON AV., 291.—Nice room to let; all improvements; reference required. F4.

BROADWAY, 2,491, (91st.)—Handsomely furnished large room; high class. Apt. 11.

Unfurnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

82d, 105 West.—Large, light room, bath; telephone, maid service; $33. Bachelor.

Rooms Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished.

GENTLEMAN wants two rooms and breakfast with small private family; west side, below 125th St.; $25 monthly; references. Please answer fully, stating floor and conveniences. Address Quiet, 2,275 Broadway.

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KENNYSON VILLA,
SOUND BEACH, CONN.

Ideal fall and winter boarding. Seasonal sports. Large, old-fashioned open fireplaces. Steam heat. Sun parlor. Reduced rates. References.
BOX 84, SOUND BEACH.

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TOO LATE TO CLASSIFY

Situations Wanted, Female

Fifteen cents an agate line.

CHAMBERMAID. — Experienced; private family; best reference. 182 West 91st, Doure's bell.

COMPANION.—Young woman wishes position as companion to elderly lady; capable, agreeable. 66 West 48th St. Phone 1267 Bryant.

COOK.—First class; thoroughly competent and reliable; eight years' city references. K. Van, 1 West 103d.

FINE FAMILY WASHING taken home. 1,867 2d Av. C. Larson, Phone Lenox 2601.

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HOUSEWORK.—Girl for general housework; small family; references required. Westlaw. 528 West 150th St.

SALESWOMEN.—NEGLIGEE AND UNDERWEAR SALESWOMEN OF HIGH-CLASS EXPERIENCE WANTED. BONWIT TELLER & CO., 38TH ST. AND 5TH AV.

Situations Wanted, Male

Fifteen cents an agate line.

CHAUFFEUR, Swede, single man, (29,) good education, appearance, desires position with private party; experienced driver and good mechanic; any car; highly recommended. Olsson, 238 East 60th St.

HOUSEKEEPER.—A lady wishes to recommend middle-aged, refined housekeeper. M. R., 718 Times.

Help Wanted, Male

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

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REQUIRE IMMEDIATELY THE SERVICES OF A HIGH-GRADE ASSISTANT FOR THEIR FUR DEPARTMENT; MUST BE ABLE TO CATER TO THE DEMAND OF A HIGH-CLASS CLIENTELE; SUPERIOR OPPORTUNITY FOR A MAN WITH AGGRESSIVE AND PROGRESSIVE IDEAS; ONLY THOSE HAVING SIMILAR POSITION NEED APPLY.
APPLY BY MAIL ONLY.

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REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF SEVERAL THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED ORIENTAL, DOMESTIC RUG AND CARPET SALESMEN.
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APPLY AT EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, 5TH FLOOR, 32D ST. SIDE.

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One of New England's well established and highly regarded paper manufacturers is seeking a sales executive of more than average attainment. The man selected must have had a liberal experience in merchandising and the ability to get maximum results out of a small but select staff of high grade men. Some knowledge of economic publicity methods is required also.

This man's record must be without a shadow. Age 35 to 40. American, college education preferred and a big personality absolutely essential.

If you measure up to these requirements, give details in full. If you cannot substantiate every statement you make, save postage. The compensation will be big enough to attract a high-class executive. S. F., 100 Times.

Automobile Exchange

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Automobiles for Rent.

Beautiful Packard landaulet, 1912, seven-passenger; electric lights; sober chauffeur; monthly preferred. Christy. Schuyler 1160.

Other Want Advertisements Pages 9, 10, 11, 12, Section 3.

INSTRUCTION.

It Is a School's Work That Counts

CONCENTRATION is the keynote of our work. Before a boy leaves here he has learned once for all to keep his mind on one thing at a time. It is not a cramming process. It is simply utilizing the moments a boy wastes if he lets his mind wander. These records are more than isolated cases. They are representative of the type of work we do. Names and indisputable records on request.

Not by Cramming, but by CONCENTRATION

A Boy of 12 in Two Years passed the following Regents subjects:

Arithmetic	U. S. History
Geography	Writing
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A Boy of 16, between October, 1914, and June, 1915, did

Four Years' Work in One

and earned the 70 Regents counts indicated below:

Algebra	100%	Plane Geometry	95%
Intermediate Algebra	82%	Solid Geometry	82%
Adv. Algebra	84%	Caesar	88%
French, 2d year	80%	Physics	85%
American History	83%	French, 3d year	75%
		Chemistry	82%
		English, 4 yrs.	85%

Our Boys Have Made Excellent Records in College.

Individual instruction by the hour or by the term. Two hours' outing each day for boys under 12 years. Boarding and day pupils.

The Groff-Clark School
259 W. 75th St. Tel. 744 Columbus.

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Applications for a free evening class for men in design for interior decoration, including the study of wall treatment, carpet and wall paper schemes, draperies, furniture and fixtures, will be received up to November 1st. Employment in a related occupation or previous work in decorative design is necessary for admission. For application address C. R. Richards, Director, No. 7, Cooper Union.

Personal Education for Boys

Deals with the Individual Development of the Boy. Maximum Results, Minimum Time, Effort, Expense.
HENRY P. BOGGS, B. A.,
Wirobo Hall, Glenn Springs, S. C.

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Gustav Langer, violinist, composer, teacher; partial scholarships; interview Monday, 401 Carnegie Hall.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

Bids Executed

for those who cannot attend personally at the

Dash Estate Sale
Tuesday, Oct. 26
S. Goldsticker,
37 Pine St., City.

We will execute orders for intending purchasers who are unable to be present at the

DASH ESTATE SALE
Tuesday, Oct. 26
J. ROMAINE BROWN CO.
REAL ESTATE
299 Madison Ave.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET—Furnished.

For Rent for the Winter,
SIX ROOM, CAMP FURNISHED COTTAGE, "DOGWOOD." FINE CLIMATE, CULTURED COMMUNITY; HUNTING.
HENRY P. BOGGS,
WIROBO HALL, GLEN SPRINGS, S. C.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

DESK ROOM—$10 MONTHLY

We will furnish desk and chair in a spacious, well-equipped office, Cameron Bldg., 34th St. and Madison Av., opposite Altman's, for $10 monthly.
W. H. MOFFITT REALTY CO.,
156 Madison Av.

LATE SPORTING NEWS CONTINUED FROM SECTION 3---BILLIARDS

WHIPPANY CUP WON BY MISS MEADOWS

Members of Essex Fox Hounds Hold Farmers' Day and Race Meeting.

Members of the Essex Fox Hounds held their second annual Farmers' Day and race meeting yesterday at Peapack, N. J. The farmers from Somerset, Morris, and Hunterdon Counties, over whose property the hounds hunt were the guests. The morning was devoted to various kinds of sports; there were two and three-legged races for men and boys, climbing greased poles and shooting for live turkeys. The prizes for these various events were furnished by the hosts, who, dressed in their hunting costume, circulated around among their guests, seeing that every one had a good time.

Between 500 and 600 sat down to luncheon, which was served in large tents, and there was plenty to eat and drink for every one, after which all adjourned to the course for the races. A number of prominent persons from various parts of the State and quite a few from New York motored over to see the sport. All the six events were well contested, and some of the finishes exceedingly close.

The opening race was for farmers, the horses to be ridden by their owners or sons, over a half-mile course, post entries were allowed. Four horses faced the starter The race was won by E. Russell's Chesterfield. John H. Young, Jr., on Lady Morgan, was a close second.

A. Gilder, on A. A. Fowler's Oxygen, had an easy victory in the inaugural race for the New Jersey Hunt Cup for horses the property of, and ridden by members of recognized hunt clubs, or officers of the United States Army. In addition to this trophy, the President of the Essex Fox Hounds presented a challenge cup, which becomes the property of the owner winning the New Jersey Cup three times.

The course was over four miles of fair hunting country, which included a number of stiff rail fences, across roads and through several cornfields.

Of the six entries four went to the post. A. A. Fowler, who owned the winner, withdrew Gold Pitcher and Gloversville, his other two nominations. Oxygen lead for virtually the whole distance. N. L. Tilney, the polo player, who was riding Wayside, gave the victor a good race for about two miles, but after that he was killed off by the pace and dropped out.

Coming to the last quarter of a mile Mr. Gilder, who rode Oxygen, eased his mount up and won with thirty lengths to spare. Mr. Gird on Delson was second. Lawrence B. Smith's Chancellor, with the owner up, came in third.

There were eight starters in the dash for the Gladstone Cup, which was at six furlongs. This was the largest field of the afternoon, and brought together several horses which have been racing during the season at the hunt meetings on Long Island. The thoroughbreds got away to a good start. For almost two furlongs they ran in two divisions, with hardly more than a length between them.

Finally Mr. Bamberger, who was riding Thomas M. Hadden's Overseer, went to the front, closely followed by Howard, piloting Biddy McGee. These two raced together for a short distance, but were unable to shake off the remainder of the field, Mr. Cloister's Cycle was the other contender, and held on gamely to the leaders. Five yards from the finish Mr. Bamberger went to the whip and shot ahead with Overseer, to cross the finish line three lengths ahead of Biddy McGee, who in turn just managed to beat out Cycle by a short head for the place.

As the Whippany River Club of Morristown did not hold a meeting this season, the officials granted the request of the members of the Essex Fox Hounds and held the race for the famous old Whippany Challenge Cup over the latter's course. The event is for registered hunters, to be ridden by gentlemen riders in pink, both the jockey and the owner to be regular members of some recognized hunt. The course was over three and one-half miles of fair hunting country.

The race was of unusual interest, owing to the fact that the trophy becomes the property of the owner winning it three times. Charles Meixner's Silberry Ille has won two legs, and Arthur Fowler's Scout and Shelton Martin's Miss Meadows one each. Mr. Pfizer, who was one of the judges, did not enter Sir Ellerslie, and Mr. Fowler sent Gold Pitcher to the post.

There were only four starters, including Miss Meadows, and the mare with its owner up just romped home. It was a gruelling race, and only two finished. The first time around the course Gold Pitcher led, with Nina second and Blanco third. Miss Meadows brought up the rear, close behind the leaders. Mr. Martin did not push his mount until the final mile, when the others, both horses and riders, were nearly all in. Just entering the long stretch, he shook the mare up a little; she responded gamely, and came home, ridden easily. Mr. Whitney Kernochan on Nina was second. Blanco and Gold Pitcher finished in the order named, many lengths behind the other two.

Among those present were Mrs. William S. Mitchell and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. G. Pyne, Mrs. G. R. D. Schiefelin, Mrs. Charles Scribner, Jr., J. W. Burden, A. A. Fowler, Miss Edith McKeever, Miss Marie Chapin, Miss Emily Stevens, T. B. Rivers, M. Tilney, Mr. and Mrs. K. Schley, Miss M. J. Green, Mrs. Arthur Hagen, F. M. Godwin, Alexander Phillips, Shepard Krech, Hamilton Fish Armstrong, Schuyler Parsons, Miss Harriett Post, Benjamin Nicolls, Miss Dorothy Kissel, Mrs. Charles Fisk, Mrs. Fayette Brown of Cincinnati, Curtis Moffatt, Miss Edith Mortimer, L. M. Cronwall, J. L. Rand, A. Filmore Hyde, Chester G. Burden, Whitney Kernochan, H. O. Bourne, Charles Pfizer, and Richard H. Williams, Jr.

BALL STARS AS RIFLEMEN.

Christy Mathewson Among Players to Go on Target Shooting Tour.

WILMINGTON, Del., Oct. 23.—Arrangements were completed today for a trap-shooting trip of 3,500 miles to be taken by a team of four well-known baseball players composed of Christy Mathewson of the New York Nationals, Harry Davis, Philadelphia Americans, "Doc" Crandall, St. Louis Federals, and "Chief" Bender until recently with the Baltimore Federals. The ball players, all of whom are crack target shooters, will tour the large cities in the Middle West and in the East. They will shoot a match of 100 targets in eighteen cities, competing with teams of amateurs at each place. E. R. Galvin of this city will handle the business end of the trip.

The opening shoot will be held at the West End Gun Club, Richmond, Va., on Nov. 8. The closing match will take place at the Paleface Club, Boston, on Nov. 27. On Thanksgiving Day the ball players will meet a team at the New York Athletic Club grounds, New York.

At Milwaukee, where a match will be staged on Nov. 13, a banquet will be given the tourists, which the Mayor and other city and State officials expect to attend. At every city to be visited a celebration is planned.

"Chief" Berder has long been recognized as one of the best shots in the East. Mathewson, Crandall, and Davis are not far behind him. The trip is the first of the kind ever arranged.

School for Baseball Umpires.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Oct. 23.—The recommendation of School Superintendent Condon that a school for baseball umpires be established in the public schools of Cincinnati, one class for beginners and one for advanced pupils, was approved today by the Board of Education. The school will be the first of its kind in the world. The teachers will be William Hart and William Carpenter, former National League umpires. The Board of Education voted 5 for the project and 1 against. The only dissenting vote was by Member Fisk, who maintained that the project was foreign to education. President Withrow took the opposite view. He said: "It is no more foreign to education than is physical culture. Our physical culture teachers are teaching games of all kinds." Hart and Carpenter, as teachers, each will receive $3 a night.

MORRIS BEATS STUYVESANT.

Bronx School Victor, 18 to 6—Adelphi Defeats Manual Training.

Jack Weinheimer, the speedy right half back of the Morris High School football team, played a brilliant game at Lenox Oval yesterday against the Stuyvesant eleven, and was an important factor in Morris' victory by the score of 18 to 6. Whenever Morris was unable to advance through the heavy Stuyvesant line, Weinheimer was called upon, and he always responded with a gain.

Morris' first touchdown came in the first period. Weinheimer intercepted a forward pass, and ran thirty yards for a touchdown. Stuyvesant tied the score a few moments later, when Barbanes made a bad pass to Weinheimer as the latter was about to punt, and Stuyvesant recovered the ball on Morris' five-yard line. Three line plunges followed, and Samson went over for a touchdown.

Weinheimer tried three place kicks in the third period and all were unsuccessful. One of them from the forty-five yard line missed the goalpost by inches. It was in the third period that Weinheimer broke through centre and dashed eighty-five yards for a touchdown. In this same period Fogarty caught a punt on Stuyvesant's thirty-five yard line and ran through the entire Stuyvesant team for a touchdown.

After holding Adelphi Academy scoreless for the first half Manual Training High School's defense collapsed before the open game of the Academy students and were defeated 21 to 0. Adelphi started to hurl forward passes in the third period and carried the ball to Manual's ten-yard line and Ball went over for a touchdown. Another forward pass in the third period gave Higgins the ball on Manual's twenty-yard line and with an open field ahead of him he ran for a touchdown. Love recovered his own fumble in the fourth period and ran eighty-five yards for a touchdown.

Flushing's big scoring machine ran against St. John's Prep at Ebbets Field yesterday afternoon and defeated St. John's 7 to 0. Flushing has rolled up big scores in every game this season. St. John's powerful defense stopped the Flushing attack, but Kennedy broke through for a touchdown in the third quarter, and after a series of line plunges carried the ball to the ten-yard line.

Bay Ridge went down to defeat before Brooklyn Prep, when A. Etzel booted a drop kick from the twenty-five-yard line, in the third period, over the Bay Ridge crossbar. De Witt Clinton defeated Yonkers High School at Yonkers, 6 to 0, and Commercial won from Erasmus Hall, 33 to 6. Hamilton Institute defeated Rutgers Prep., 14 to 0. The line-up and summaries:

Stuyvesant, (6.)	Position.	Morris, (18.)
Grieber	Left end	Lembeck
Shryver	Left tackle	Finlay
Fast	Left guard	Carney
Fox	Centre	Barbanes
Rodgers	Right guard	Kamloner
Hamilton	Right tackle	Rabinowitz
Neuscatz	Right end	Balaestier
Samson	Quarter back	Rosenberger
Beesley	Left half back	Krasner
Schuck	Right half back	Weinheimer
Sinclair	Full back	Fogarty

Referee—E. H. Hastings, Cornell. Umpire—Dr. V. Aldridge, Syracuse; Head linesman—Dr. E. C. Newton, College of City of New York. Time of periods—Twelve minutes.

Touchdowns—Fogarty, Weinheimer, 2; Samson. Substitutions—Stuyvesant, Mauer for Neuscatz, Schindler for Hamilton, Steininger for Grieber, O'Donnell for Fast, Morris, Bacso for Carney, Pachman for Kamloner, Bliss for Rosenberger.

AT EBBETS FIELD.

Adelphi A. (21.)	Position.	Manuel T. (0.)
Glendennin	Left end	Sheehan
Weller	Left tackle	Hinch
Von Au	Left guard	Moberg
Von Au	Centre	Firs hing
Demarest	Right guard	Heinan
Patterson	Right tackle	Klaiber
Doblin	Right end	Rorty
Leyser	Quarter back	Tiller
Love	Left half back	Titus
Higgins	Right half back	Berry
Ball	Full back	Kiendl

Touchdowns—Ball, Higgins, Love. Goals from touchdown—Weller (3.) Substitutes—Dobin for Tillier, Titus for Kiendl, Perkins for Titus, Tillier for Dobin, Blumgarden for Perkins, Titus for Blumgarden, for Manual, Moneypenny for Leyser, Leyser for Moneypenny, Rome for Leyzer, for Adelphi. Referee—Mr. Donnelly, Trinity. Umpire—Mr. Smith, New Rochelle. Head linesman—Mr. Schultz. Time of quarters—Two periods of twelve minutes and two of eleven minutes.

AT EBBETS FIELD.

Flushing, (7.)	Position.	St. John's P., (0.)
Cook	Left end	McDermott
Reilly	Left centre	Trippe
Sabin	Left guard	Mackenzie
Whitson	Centre	Rune
Alford	Right guard	Mooney
Trowbridge	Right tackle	Collins
Atkinson	Right end	Cotter
Adikes	Quarter back	Kiernan
Eccles	Left half back	Kenny
Kennedy	Right half back	Ryan
Clark	Full back	Court

Touchdown—Kennedy. Goal from touchdown—Trowbridge. Referee—Mr. Lawrence, University of Pennsylvania. Umpire—Mr. Runge, Cornell. Time of quarters—Ten minutes.

AT HAWTHORNE FIELD.

B'klyn Prep (8.)	Position.	Bay Ridge (0.)
R. Carlin	Left end	H. Higgins
Sykes	Left guard	Bonforte
Hurley	Left guard	Grossman
Hehl	Centre	Friedlander
P. Etzel	Right guard	Shea
Duffy	Right tackle	Coddell
McGrath	Right end	Grace
Kelly	Quarter back	Fahm
A. Etzel	Left half back	Karlson
Sharpe	Right half back	Luderman
F. Carlin	Full back	Moore

Goal from field—A. Etzel. Referee—Mr. Elliffe, New York University. Umpire—Mr. Crawford, New York University. Head linesman—Mr. Graham. Time of periods—Ten and twelve minutes. Substitutions—Murray for Hehl, Duffy for P. Etzel, Weldon for Duffy, Smith for McGrath, Bannon for Sharpe, Fricia for Moore.

AT YONKERS.

De Witt Clinton (6).		Yonkers (0).
Bash	Left end	Brody
Zelzer	Left tackle	Thomas
Spiral	Left guard	Thompson
Quirk	Centre	Lloyd
Hoving	Right guard	Tompkins
Greenbaum	Right tackle	Watlock
Carrick	Right end	Rewern
Eisenberg	Quarter back	Schiecter
Power	Left half back	Gilmore
Polsky	Right half back	Nuckel
Ritner	Full back	Moloy

Referee—Archibald Mechos, New York University. Umpire—Mr. Richards. De Witt Clinton High School. Head linesman—Mr. Werbra. De Witt Clinton High School. Time of periods—Ten minutes. Touchdown—Eisenberg. Substitutions—Ashley for Power, Harpel for Nuckel, Quizet for Watlock.

AT COMMERCIAL FIELD.

Commercial (33.)	Position.	Erasmus H. (6.)
Telescher	Left end	Felter
Hoople	Left tackle	Medley
Meister	Left guard	Fitzgerald
Mason	Centre	Forsythe
Schiefsten	Right guard	Hunter
Ullman	Right tackle	Sonville
Barnaby	Right end	Troy
Hesterberg	Quarter back	Barsach
Ross	Left half back	Evans
O'Brien	Right half back	Auchterlonie
Frugone	Full back	Canoa

Touchdowns—Frugone, Telescher, Ross (3.) Evans. Goals from touchdowns—Frugone (3.) Referee—Major Bigelow. Umpire—Mr. Siegrist, Amherst. Head linesman—Mr. Pitcher, Cornell. Time of periods—Ten and twelve minutes.

AT WASHINGTON PARK.

Boys' (2).	Position.	Poly Prep.(0).
Hall	Left end	Gentzner
Smith	Left tackle	Redmond
Palmer	Left guard	William
Mall	Centre	Halcht
Brown	Right guard	Pendleton
Ling	Right tackle	Lea
Baldwin	Right end	Quinn
Higgins	Quarter back	Hewlitt
Bernstein	Left half back	Blundell
Barrschoffsky	Right half back	Sayles
Daisley	Full back	Maloney

Safety—Sayles. Referee—Mr. Shearer, Dickinson. Umpire—Dr. Way, Swarthmore. Time of periods—Ten minutes each.

Yale Lacrosse Officials Elected.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 23.—James W. Osgood of Washington, D. C., was elected Manager of the Yale lacrosse team, and John Irving Conroy of Brooklyn, N. Y., was elected Captain today.

QUINTARD'S ENTRY BEST IN DOG SHOW

Wireboy of Paignton, National Champion, Wins at Queensboro K. C. Exhibition.

Repeating his victory at the Westminster Kennel Club Show last February, George W. Quintard's champion wirehaired fox terrier Wireboy of Paignton captured the highest award at the first open show of the Queensboro Kennel Club, held yesterday at Schuetzen Park, Astoria, L. I., which marked the close of the open-air exhibition for 1915. The winning dog was in splendid coat and was shown to advantage. The award for the best in the opposite sex went to William M. Jones's Airedale terrier Crewe So Preferred, which had previously captured the blue ribbon in the regular Airedale class.

Although the show was not sanctioned by the American Kennel Club, it was one of the most successful of the season's open-air exhibitions, and the support given to the efforts of the members of the Executive Committee was such as to warrant an application for membership in the American Kennel Club. Nearly 300 dogs were benched in 457 classes. No points were to be allowed winners, and ribbons were the sole awards in the regular classes, although the silver medals went to the "winners," and a number of trophies were presented for the special and classified divisions.

The judging began early in the morning and dusk settled over the exhibition grounds before the last of the unclassified specials had been passed upon. Many of the classes were well filled, although a number of the dogs received awards without competitions owing to the limited number of entries in certain breeds. The judging was impartial, and, on the whole, satisfactory. Here and there were found disgruntled exhibitors who failed to secure blue ribbons for their pets, but in this respect the show was no different from the usual bench displays.

Airedales are among the most popular breeds shown, and in this competition the winner in dogs was M. S. Baldwin's Leed's Performer, an importation which was shown for the first time, although it has been in this country for two years. Mr. Baldwin purchased Leed's Performer two weeks ago, which scored easily in dogs and eventually beat the winning bitch Crewe So Preferred, the best bitch in the show. Crewe So Preferred was beaten by a dog which was not in as good condition, but was better in head and front.

The bull terriers were mostly of the old fighting type, being too short and thick in head. The best, however, was Dr. L. A. Van Kleeck's Lone Cedar Bill, and Charles Funk's Nala. The former was longer in head and cleaner in shoulder and had little difficulty in scoring first. There was plenty of quality in the French bulldog display. F. Gordon's Monsieur D'Aubry and Miss Alberdina Viewer's Nimrod were the best in their respective classes. Both, however, were beaten for the prize for the best in the breed, as the Judge selected Miss Elsie McCormack's Sir Dandy Pratt, which was entered in the breeder's class and could not compete in the "winners" of the regular classes. Monsieur D'Aubry is a nice French bulldog, but lacks the pronounced type of Sir Dandy Pratt. Quite a few of the onlookers favored the winner of the bitches' class for the best of the breed.

In the foxterrier class Ridgewood Envoy, exhibited by Robert H. McGinness, is a useful sort of terrier, but a trifle too big, although quite smart. There was little question as to the best of the breed where Wireboy of Paignton opposed Ridgewood Envoy, Mr. Quintard's entry was in wonderful shape. There was an excellent showing of Sealyham terriers and the success of the American-bred Locust Lane Cricket, from the Locust Lane Kennels over the imported Hadley Nut which was first in dogs. After the victory Locust Lane Cricket, which was successful at the Philadelphia and Newport shows, was sold for a big price. The winner is short and deep in body and displayed plenty of power.

Bulldogs led both in general interest and numbers, nearly fifty dogs of this breed being benched. The choice in dogs fell to Reuben Clark's little fawn, Dallas Magnet, with Mrs. C. N. Platt's Baron Teesdale in reserve. Howard R. Slaight's Marchioness Temple and Newstone Kennel's Lady Seaton were first and second respectively in the whelp classes. Marchioness Temple was beaten in a previous class by Mrs. Darwin S. Hudson's Flagon.

Knockouts in Amateur Bouts.

The boxing ring in the New York Athletic Club gymnasium last night resembled a bowling alley, for as fast as the contestants in the Mercury Foot amateur tournament were "set up" one was knocked down and out with a punch to some vulnerable spot. Nearly all the bouts which led up to the finals resulted in knockouts, and one of the deciding contests ended in the first round through the intervention of the referee.

It will be a long time before the amateur ranks produce a more courageous youngster than Frank Thompson, a local boy, who opposed Mike Stark of the Ninety-second Street Y. M. C. A. in the final bout of the 140-pound class. Beaten almost into submission in the first two rounds and going to the floor in each session Thompson came back in the third round and beat Stark easily. The referee's decision went against Thompson, however, after the judges had disagreed.

Charles Pilkington of the Union Settlement A. C., State champion at the weight, defeated Joseph Pascella of the 21 in three rounds in the final of the 120-pound class. In the 110-pound division Morris Hochstein of the Jersey Harriers won from George Denetti of the Ozanam Association in three rounds, and in the deciding exhibition of the 130-pound class Charles Lennon, unattached, stopped George Schroeder of the East Side Y. M. C. A. in the first round.

Cross Knocks Out Fitzpatrick.

Leach Cross, the east side dentist, pounded Harry Fitzpatrick all over the ring for three rounds at the Broadway Sporting Club last night, and in the fourth round drove a smashing right jab to the jaw and knocked him out. The bout was fast during the short time it lasted, and Leach was going at top form. He cut Fitzpatrick's lips in the first round with his right jab to the jaw, and forced the boxing all the way. Cross inflicted lots of punishment on his adversary during the infighting, and was master at all times. Cross weighed 133 pounds and Fitzpatrick 138 pounds. Young Bruno defeated Battling Davis in a six-round preliminary. Referee Haukop stopped the Larry Murtha-Sailor Krug bout in the second round after Murtha had Krug in bad shape, and Willie Barton and Jimmie Dunn boxed six rounds to a draw.

Campi Outpoints Fitzsimmons.

Eddie Campi, the California lightweight, was entitled to the honors over Billy Fitzsimmons of Yonkers in their ten-round bout at the Fairmont Athletic Club in the Bronx last night. Johnny Fiese, a New Orleans boxer, outpointed Eddie Seiger of the Bronx in the first ten-round contest. The last bout Tommy Toubey of Paterson easily outpointed Mike McCabe of Harlem.

Meader Outpoints Glover.

Dave Meader, the west side lightweight, last night outpointed Young Glover of Mapeth in the main ten-round bout at the Queensboro Athletic Club of Long Island. The bout between Curley O'Connor of San Francisco and Sailor Carlton, of the United States Navy, ended abruptly in the fourth session, when O'Connor landed a hard right hand blow to the jaw and sent Carlton to the floor.

SUBDUING A BALL PLAYER.

Frank Chance Tells How He Dealt with a "Fresh" Recruit.

By FRANK CHANCE.

Ball players are hard to manage. They are the hardest people on earth to "make mind," as we used to say in our school days. Of course in this case by "making mind" I mean that they are hard to make obey the disciplinary rules laid down by a manager.

While I was managing the Yankees there came to me, in the course of a trade, a young player who had been playing for several years with one of the teams in the Pacific Coast League. It just happened that I knew something about this player because my home in California is twenty-five miles outside of Los Angeles and I would meet many of the players of the Coast league when I went out from the East to spend my Winters on my orange ranch.

This fellow would not obey orders when he was in the Coast league. He was a pretty good one out there and carried things with a high hand. For instance, so it was related to me, as he walked to the plate one day, swinging his bat, the manager called him back to give him an order:

"Lay down a bunt and give this runner on first a chance to get down to second," said the manager.

"Bunt nothing, I am going to hit 'er out," argued the player.

"Lay it down—lay it down, I tell you," commanded the manager.

The player didn't say a word to this, but walked back to the batter's box. Of course, the manager thought the player would obey orders. The whole conversation had occurred with the other players sitting on the bench and listening to every word. To the manager's surprise and rage the fellow took a good, healthy swing at the first ball pitched, drove it straight into the first baseman's hands, resulting in an easy double play.

When he came walking back to the bench the manager started to "bawl him out" in the most approved way. When he got through he pointed his remarks with this final sentence:

"That little trick will cost you $50."

At that the player turned on him in a rage. He proceeded to rage in his best manner, and remarked that if any of his money was taken away he would "knock the manager's head clear off his shoulders."

Now the strange thing about this is that the manager was actually afraid of the player. The player was a .300 hitter and quite popular with the fans and the manager let him get away with his "bluff" and actually did not fine him. From that time on there was no holding this player. He did as he pleased and I guess the manager was glad to see him go up to a higher league.

When I got this fellow I promptly "laid" for him. He did not give me any of his "sass," but one day in a close game on the Polo Grounds he came into the plate "standing up" and was touched out. If he had made a hard slide he would have scored. He walked over to the bench nonchalantly.

"You should have made a slide on that play," I remarked.

"Yes, I guess I should," he replied carelessly.

"Well, it will cost you $25 for not thinking faster," I remarked. "The next time you don't think fast enough on a play of that kind it will cost you $100."

I was mad, and he knew it, and he never uttered a "peep." But that night at the hotel he came to me.

"Do you know what you have done to me?" he said, more in sorrow than in anger. "Well, you have just taken away from me several hundred gallons of gasoline or one good tire. That puts too much of a crimp in my bank roll." And he did have the whole thing figured out on paper, just how many gallons of gasoline he could buy with the $25 I had fined him.

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EXETER IN WINNING FORM.

New Hampshire Collegians Defeat Yale Second Team, 27 to 0.

Special to The New York Times.

EXETER, N. H., Oct. 23.—Exeter today defeated the Yale second team by the score of 27 to 0. In the second period a twenty-yard run by Campbell enabled Kempton to score a touchdown. Three more touchdowns came with a rush in the fourth period, when after Kempton had scored Donnelly broke through for long gains and Davis contributed effective plunges, Donnelly starred for Exeter, and Captain Osborne and Jacques for Yale. Wehner's goal kicking was accurate. The line-up:

Exeter.	Position.	Yale II.
Hewatt	Left end	Nichols
Crane	Left tackle	Gault
Noyes	Left guard	Charlton
Wehner	Centre	Leisenring
Hadley	Right guard	Minton
Denman	Right tackle	Osborn
Harvey	Right end	Deans
Kempton	Quarter back	Clark
Davis	Left half back	Bennett
Campbell	Right half back	Jacques
De Vitalis	Full back	Crocker

Touchdowns—Kempton, (2,) Donnelly, Davis. Goals from touchdowns—Wehner.

Substitutes: Exeter—Martin for Hewatt, McNamara for Crane, Greene for Harvey, Donnelly for Davis, Gage for Vitalis. Yale—Hagan for Minton, Kent for Charlton, Sallends for Gault, Bennett for Jacques, Conley for Bennett.

Umpire—Mr. Bernheisel. Referee—Mr. Stevenson. Exeter linesman—Mr. Newton. Time of game—Ten and twelve minute periods.

Middlebury Beats New Hampshire.

MIDDLEBURY, Vt., Oct. 23.—Straight football gave the Middlebury eleven a victory over the New Hampshire State aggregation in an interesting game here this afternoon. The score was 14 to 0. Clever runs by Bowers, the Middlebury quarter back, were the feature of the game. Lamare, Keefe and Condit also did good work for the Middlebury victory.

Worcester Academy "Comes Back."

Special to The New York Times.

WORCESTER, Mass., Oct. 23.—Worcester Academy "came back" today and defeated the Harvard freshmen by a score of 20 to 0. The Worcester team scored all its points in the first half, after which it was content to play a defensive game. The work of Read and Captain Robertson featured for Worcester.

SIX PLAYERS ENTER BALKLINE HANDICAP

First Event of Its Kind Will Be Played Here, Beginning November 15.

William F. Hoppe, Koji Yamada, George F. Slosson, George Sutton, Joseph Mayer, and Welker Cochran are the entrants for the handicap billiard tournament at 18.2 balkline, to be held in the Music Hall of the New York Theatre Building, Nov. 15 to 23, inclusive. This tournament will be the first billiard handicap of national importance ever arranged. The games will be on a basis of 500 points, with Hoppe on scratch. Excepting that the anchor spaces will be seven inches square, the rules which governed recent 18.2 championships will apply. The handicaps will be announced Oct. 31.

With Hoppe apparently invincible at all styles of balkline, championships of which have lapsed, with two 18.2, one 18.1, and one 14.1, trophies as his personal property, the Brunswick-Balke-Collender Company officials considers it useless to promote more balkline tournaments in which players would have to compete on even terms. They reasoned that such events would neither stimulate billiards nor prove public attractions. Accordingly the handicap scheme was devised. Slosson and Sutton, who have been conspicuous in the list of champions, were disposed to decline the receipt of odds, and reluctantly consented to receive any favors the handicappers may give them.

The handicap will be arranged by a committee, which will in a measure be governed by individual handicaps, submitted upon request, by seventy prominent professionals and amateurs whose knowledge of balkline and familiarity with the records of first-class professionals qualify them to make intelligent comparisons of the relative abilities of the entrants.

Among the competitors are Joseph Mayer, who won national amateur championships at the Union League, Philadelphia, in 1913 and 1915, and Welker Cochran, now in his eighteenth year, the youngest of all aspirants for billiard honors.

"Young Jake" Schaefer and Al Taylor, both of whom are reported as performing strongly in practice, entered but were persuaded to withdraw their names. Had they not done so, a preliminary competition would have become necessary for the reason that tournament conditions limited the number of contestants to ten.

William F. Huey of Chicago has terminated his career as a professional billiardist, which was brief and brilliant. When his name appeared in the list of entrants for the three-cushion championship tournament, held at Chicago from March 6 to 31 inclusive, little was known of his ability. Huey tied for first place with John Daly and George W. Moore. In the finals he won from Daly and lost to Moore, who acquired the championship. The second prize was $750 in cash. Hoping to retain amateur standing, he declined to accept the money, but permitted the Chicago roomkeepers, who managed the tournament, to present his wife with plate of corresponding value. His entrance fee was paid by Charles Weeghman, and for that reason he contended he had no financial interest in the tournament. The Executive Committee of the National Association of Amateur Billiard Players, however, declared him ineligible to compete in events under that organization's jurisdiction.

He had the first right to challenge for the championship but ignored it. After Alfredo de Oro became entitled to a match with Moore for the emblem he permitted Louis Bensinger to back him to play the winner of the de Oro-Moore contest. At the Music Hall of the New York Theatre Building, May 17, 18, and 19, Moore retained the championship by defeating de Oro 150 to 144. Sept. 28, 29, and 30, at the same place, Huey became champion. He won from Moore by a score of 150 to 138. Meanwhile de Oro had again challenged and was eligible to compete for the championship. Oct. 11, Huey accepted de Oro's challenge and permitted Louis Bensinger to support that acceptance with a deposit of $100. Five days later he announced that for business reasons, he would resign his championship and return the emblem to the donors, the Brunswick-Balke-Collender Company. Oct. 18 he surrendered the emblem and it and Louis Bensinger's $100 were awarded to de Oro.

Alfredo de Oro became a retired champion Oct. 30, 1914, when, having held the Lambert Trophy for twelve playing months, it became his personal property. Since that time he twice contended for another championship, once in the tournament last March at Chicago, and again in the match with Moore, in May, in New York. Now, by reason of Huey's forfeiture he is again an active champion.

The Cuban expresses regret that the title and emblem have come to him by default. He says he hoped to play Huey at Chicago, believing such a match would attract large attendances and he would realize ample compensation if he won. The first player de Oro will have to compete against is August Kieckhefer, formerly of Milwaukee, now representing Louis Bensinger, of Chicago, in the Inter-State Three Cushion League, of which he was champion in 1914 and second to Ellis in 1915. Kieckhefer's challenge became effective Oct. 18, and de Oro will have ninety days in which to play him.

While the champion has the right to name the city in which he resides for a challenge match it is possible that de Oro and Kieckhefer will oppose each other at Chicago. The roomkeepers of that city wish the match. If they offer de Oro a satisfactory inducement they will get it.

To Modify Muzzle Ordinance.

Good news for the dog lovers of New York was the text of James Gardner Rossman's speech last night at the bi-monthly meeting of the Dog Lovers' Protective Association, held at 11 East Thirty-fifth Street.

Mr. Rossman is President of the organization, and largely through his influence and the efforts of the individual members the city ordinances relative to the muzzling and leashing of dogs are to be modified. Dr. Goldwater of the Board of Health is in sympathy with the movement for less stringent regulations. He has virtually assured the members of the association that, while the ordinance that says dogs must both wear a muzzle and at the same time be on a leash is still in effect, it will not be arbitrarily enforced with the smaller breeds, or those weighing fifteen pounds or less.

The Dog Lovers' Protective Association is working in accord with the A. S. P. C. A. and the Board of Health, with the idea of having a uniform and more humane muzzle adopted for the larger breed of dogs.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.—There has been no precipitation during the last twenty-four hours except over the northern districts west of the Rocky Mountains and along the portions of the South Atlantic Coast, and high pressure prevails generally over the interior districts east of the Mississippi River and in the west Gulf States. In the interior West pressure is low, with the centre of disturbance over Montana, while in the Far West it has risen decidedly.

It is much cooler in the Lake region, the Middle Atlantic States, and New England and the north districts west of the Rocky Mountains and somewhat cooler in the Northwest. Over central and southern portions of the country high temperatures continue. Fair weather will prevail Sunday and Monday east of the Mississippi River, except that rain is probable by Monday or Monday night in the Upper Lake region and the lower Ohio Valley.

It will be warmer Sunday in the upper lake region and on Monday in the lower lake region, the Middle Atlantic States, and New England.

Winds for Sunday and Monday along the North Atlantic Coast will be moderate to fresh northwest; Middle Atlantic Coast, diminishing northwest; South Atlantic Coast, moderate to fresh north and northeast.

FORECASTS TODAY AND MONDAY.

Eastern New York, New Jersey, New England, and Eastern Pennsylvania—Fair, continued cool Sunday. Monday fair, slightly warmer.

Western New York—Fair Sunday. Monday fair and warmer.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1914.	1915.		1914.	1915.
8 A. M.	52	50	4 P. M.	53	47
6 A. M.	48	46	6 P. M.	51	44
2 A. M.	52	46	9 P. M.	52	41
12 M.	55	46	11 P. M.	52	40

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 47; for the corresponding date last year it was 53; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 53.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 48; at 8 P. M. it was 41. Maximum temperature, 53 degrees at 1 P. M.; minimum, 40 degrees at 11 P. M. Humidity, 43 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 54 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 29.97 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.02 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M.	Loss.
12:30–157 Attorney St.; not given	Slight
1:45–1,793 Amsterdam Av.; Josephine Kahle	Slight
7:25–267 City Island Av.; Joseph Knoles,	Slight
8:10–316 E. 125 St.; Boston Red Co.	$500
8:15–67 Carmine St.; not given	None
9:40–460 E. 161 St.; Cauldwell-Wingate Co.	Slight
9:45–18 E. 90 St.; Silas B. Axtell	$2,000
10:30–2,269 Morris Av.; A. Marlow	$100
11:15–217 E. 127 St., (fence;) not given	
11:45–1,910 Bathgate Av.; John Fox	$500
11:50–29 Lewis St.; Harry Cohen	Slight
P. M.	
12:10–830 Hunt's Point Av., (yard;) not given	Slight
1:35–547 W. 59 St.; not given	Slight
2:00–336 E. 32 St., (woodshed;) Harry Jackson	Slight
1:45–383 1 Av.; Jacob Leonhardt	$100
2:00–409 Vesey St.; not given	None
2:30–175 Teller Av.; Fred. Tinderman	Slight
2:30–521 E. 22 St.; N. Y. Ry. Co.	Slight
3:00–428 E. 8 St.; Isaac Bowesky	Slight
3:25–435 E. 24 St.; J. Little & Ives	Slight
4:00–1,957 2 Av.; Isidore Rink	Slight
4:50–68 Eldridge St.; Hamowitz Bros.	Slight
5:30–433 W. 56 St.; Stashenberger & Isenberg	Slight
5:50–510 E. 137 St.; Hans Rambo	Slight
5:55–744 Jackson Av.; not given	Slight
6:10–174 Broome St.; Sam'l Byosky	Slight
8:15–526 E. 147 St.; C. Felterich	Slight
8:30–8 Nagle Av.; not given	Slight
8:55–30–41 Montgomery St.; J. Cohen	Slight
10:30–899 Elton Av.; Jess Gherwood	Slight

Bartfield and McCoy Box a Draw.

Al McCoy, the Brooklyn middleweight, last night boxed a draw with Soldier Bartfield in the main ten-round bout at the Clermont Athletic Club in Brooklyn.

The semi-final ten-round contest between Frankie Callahan and Eddie Moy also resulted in a draw decision.

American Leaguers Win Another.

SIOUX CITY, Ia., Oct. 23.—The all-American baseball team, composed of players from several clubs in the American League, scored another victory today over the all-National nine, when they defeated the players representing the National League in a close game, by the score of 3 to 1.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Duca degli Abruzzi, at Naples, Oct. 22.
SS Idaho, at Hull, Oct. 22.
SS Celia, at Talcahuano, Oct. 22.
SS Sylfiant Bebis, at Malta, Oct. 22.
SS Prins der Nederlanden, at Amsterdam, Oct. 20.
SS Harpatian, at Bombay, Oct. 21.
SS Harlington, at Bombay, Oct. 21.
SS Isle of Jena, at St. Michaels, Oct. 22.

Sailed.

SS New York, from Liverpool, Oct. 23.
SS Hellenes, from Barbados, Oct. 20.
SS Lord Ormonde, from Barcelona, Oct. 20.
SS Chester City, from Bristol, Oct. 22.
SS Tonawanda, from Liverpool, Oct. 22.
SS

FORM TRADE TRUST TO HANDLE EXPORTS

Will Guarantee Belligerents Against American Goods Sold Abroad Reaching Enemies.

HAS GOVERNMENT BACKING

Unofficial, but Adequate, Redfield Says—Scheme Like Netherlands Oversea Trust.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.—Plans for handling the export trade of the United States through a trust company, cooperating with the Federal Government, in order to avoid interference with cargoes, were announced today by Secretary Redfield of the Department of Commerce, after a conference with Assistant Secretary Peters of the Treasury Department, Assistant Secretary Vrooman of the Department of Agriculture, and a number of exporters, Trustees of the company.

The company will be called the American Overseas Corporation, and will handle the American export business along the lines followed by the Netherlands Overseas Trust with the import business of Holland. Secretary Redfield said that, while it would in no sense be a Government organization nor be officially recognized by the Government, it would be "in close touch with various departments of the Government," whose agents would see that its operations were "impartial and neutral." This was regarded as meaning that the American Overseas Corporation would assure European Governments that no goods exported under its supervision would reach opposing belligerents.

"The object of the scheme," Secretary Redfield said, "is to secure the movement of neutral commerce under such authoritative auspices as to assure that it will not be interrupted. That part of the plan to be undertaken by the Department of Commerce, under the arrangements discussed today, would be the ascertaining by commercial attachés, commercial agents, and other officers, that the operations of the plan were strictly impartial and neutral.

"The new company would be open to assist all truly neutral American commerce to all countries with which it is to operate. The machinery would not be officially a part of the Government, and it would not be a money-making scheme. It is the voluntary action of men prominent in business in various cities of the country, seeking to secure relief for American commerce by having neutral trade conducted under the auspices of an organized responsible concern."

The company officials at the conference were headed by Max May of the Guarantee Trust Company of New York, and exporters in Philadelphia, Richmond, and Baltimore also were represented. It is understood that tentative arrangements already have been made with the Governments of Great Britain, France, and Russia. A representative of the company will go to Europe soon to complete the negotiations, now that approval of the plan has been given by Government officials here.

Counsel for the company issued this statement tonight:

Subsidiary Companies Abroad.

"The American Overseas Corporation has been organized with a view of facilitating commerce between the United States and neutral countries. The need for some such agency is evidenced by the almost complete stoppage of commerce between the United States and neutral countries as the result of war conditions.

"The underlying purpose of this corporation is to get goods into the neutral countries for neutral consumption, and, in order to assure this, subsidiary companies are being organized in the neutral countries to act as consignees and distributors for the American Overseas Corporation. No goods will be handled by the American Overseas Corporation except where assurances are given, upon which its representative can rely, that they will be confined to neutral countries, and to this end the American Overseas Corporation has sought the cooperation of the departments of the United States Government which were represented at the conference held today.

"The conference was preliminary to the beginning of operations by the corporation, and the representatives of the departments present gave assurances that they would cooperate in both the United States and neutral countries in the effort to make certain that the trade handled through the American Overseas Corporation would be entirely a neutral trade, destined to neutral countries, for consumption in neutral countries.

"The American Overseas Corporation will be in substance a forwarding corporation, but its functions will be confined exclusively to the shipment of goods to neutral countries, and the assurance of all persons interested that these goods will be absolutely confined to neutral countries will be necessary to secure its services.

"Its services will be open to all bona fide shippers, small or large, in the United States. It is not organized for profit, and, beyond its expenses, no charges will be exacted. It is hoped to prevent detentions of shipments, reduce the cost of insurance and help to establish credits which are now in abeyance."

DRILL ENCOURAGED AT WILLIAMS COLLEGE

Faculty Backs Student Battalion, but Declines to Change Curriculum.

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass, Oct. 23.—Military training by the students, as long as it is kept apart from the curriculum, is an undergraduate activity that should be encouraged is the view of the Williams College Faculty with regard to the introduction of a course in military drill. This sentiment was brought to light by a canvass made of the individual members this week.

The question was brought forward by the recent formation of an undergraduate battalion of about 250 students. The students petitioned the trustees for the authorization of the battalion as a part of the curriculum, but the trustees, although they favored the encouragement of military drill as an undergraduate activity, did not believe that it had a place in the curriculum and therefore could not approve the petition. Under the direction of Captain A. H. Potter of the Adams (Mass.) militia, the students are nevertheless continuing to hold semi-weekly drills on their own initiative.

President Garfield said with regard to the advisability of introducing military training in the curriculum:

"The Trustees feel that we are not prepared to introduce a regular course in military training in the college. My own personal attitude would be to look with disfavor on such a proposal. All depends upon what the military course might replace. If it were to replace athletics, then it would be a question for the students whether they wanted athletics or military drill. There is hardly room for the two together to any extent. I think that the best way for students to get military drill is to go to Plattsburg and get experience in the manoeuvres."

Francis B. Sayre, assistant to President Garfield, expressed himself as follows: "If military drill is to be a part of the curriculum, I should say no. But if it is to be introduced as a recognized activity, I should say yes. I should not be in favor of military drill either if the students did not want it. I should like to see it take the place of some of our athletics, entered into voluntarily by the students and recognized by the Faculty."

Among the more decided expressions of opinion against the proposal was that of Professor T. C. Smith, head of the history department, who unhesitatingly said, "Certainly not! That is not a fit subject for the curriculum. A course in military science and art might be possible, but drill is preposterous." In direct opposition to the declaration of Professor Smith were those of Professor Leverett Mears, head of the chemistry department; Dr. Walter W. McLaren, professor of economics, and E. H. Botsford, instructor in mathematics and graduate treasurer, all of whom expressed themselves whole-heartedly in favor of the proposal.

Professor C. L. Maxcy, head of the English department, said he approved of military drill but was not prepared to say that he favored its introduction in college. Although Professor J. E. Russell and Professor J. B. Pratt, both of the philosophy department, declared themselves against its introduction as a part of the curriculum, each said that he would like to see it recognized as an outside activity. Professor Russell went so far as to suggest the possibility of having an instructor for military drill. Dr. C. W. Johnson of the German department said that the State law should be so amended so as to enable the colleges to take up military training. A. H. Buffington said: "I am not in favor of adding such a course to the curriculum. I think that the craze for preparedness is overdone, and that at present the country is in less danger of war than it has been for some time. I can not see how any country in Europe can be in a position to fight us for a generation, whichever side wins."

"77"

Humphreys' Seventy-seven For Grip, Influenza,

COLDS

FOLLOW DIRECTIONS.

Many good things are condemned because they are not properly used, so be sure to follow directions.

To get the best results, take "Seventy-seven" at the very beginning of a Cold.

If you wait until you begin to cough and sneeze, it may take longer.

A small vial of pleasant pellets, fits the vest pocket.

25c. and $1.00, at all druggists or mailed.

Humphreys' Homeo. Medicine Co., 156 William Street, New York.

Chauffeurs' Outfits Special AT $43.50



Overcoat, Suit and Cap to Match

Smart, neat, perfect fitting and durable; the best value in Motor Clothes for Chauffeurs that can be bought. A Double-Breasted Overcoat. A smart Norfolk Jacket with Trousers or Breeches. A Cap of Regulation Chauffeur's Style.

Made of fine quality worsted whipcord in two shades of gray and in tan—the outfit complete $43.50, or as follows:

Overcoat . $25.00
Suit . . $16.50
Cap . . $ 2.00

Suit with two pairs of Trousers or Breeches or one pair of each—$23.50

Other Outfits of Better Grade at $57.50, $75.00 and $125.00
Chauffeurs' Raincoats—Guaranteed Waterproof—$20 and $22
Motor Apparel Catalogue Mailed on Request.

Brill Brothers

BROADWAY AT 49th ST.

GIMBELS—"5th Birthday Sales"—Crowning Achievements!

Welcoming the Final Week of the Month With Very Exceptional Offerings

Women's Suits, at $37.50

Which the copy and which the original?



VERY perplexing, as our copy is a perfect "wonder" as compared with the very costly original that is of

Lustrous Broadcloth Lavishly Trimmed With Hudson Seal

Even we had to look at the price to determine the difference—the price difference was astonishing! Come take advantage of it and at the same time select one of the smartest suits of the season, as shown in the sketch.

Over 1000 Women's Suits At $25 and $29.50

At $25—Broadcloths, Poplins, Gabardines, Velveteens and Velour de Laines; medium length coats that are fur or braid trimmed. A great diversity of styles from which to select, and in every wanted color.

At $29.50—Broadcloth—the material of the moment for fine Cloth Suits. Four of the very latest Autumn models were received just in time for this sale, and you will agree for quality, workmanship and style they are equalled only by suits at $35 and $45.

$25 and $29.50 Suits Are a GIMBEL Specialty!
Third Floor

Loveliest Lace and Chiffon Combination Blouses Ever Devised, at $5 and $8.95

NEW models reach our Largest-in-the-World Blouse Shop daily—almost hourly—and these were among the very last to be received.

They are of such ethereal daintiness, effective designs and so dressy in appearance as to give distinction to any suit. The $5 Blouse is of finely embroidered Net over bodice of flesh satin and chiffon. The $8.98 Blouse of silk shadow lace combined with flesh pink chiffon and net.

Exceptional Blouse Values for Tomorrow

Roman Striped Silk Blouses, $3.95
Satin Striped Taffeta Blouses, $5.95
Flesh Chiffon and Radium Silk Blouses, $5
Crepe Georgette Blouses, $5 Third Floor

For Absolute Smartness Wear GIMBEL "Touraine" Pumps, $7 Pair

WORN with or without spats, they are the prettiest and smartest shoes of the day.

As trim and snug as pretty footwear can be "Touraine" Pumps cling firmly to the heels, fit beautifully and yet afford perfect comfort.

Imported black patent leather and black Russia calf. Also black patent leather with white piping.

Slender, tapering toe, hand-turned soles, Louis XVI. heels. Excellent value at $7.

New "Cravenette" Spats at $1
Perfect fitting, smart looking, rainproof and serviceable. Fawn, gray, brown and black.



Touraine, $7

Second Floor

GIMBEL $15 to $28 Millinery

Every Hat is a Copy of Original Paris Models Imported by Us—therefore

Exclusive Styles.



There are beautiful picture Hats with lines entirely new; small shapes that are more fascinating than ever, including the very *chic Directoires* with their high crown and beautiful lines.

A Marvelous Copy Has Been Made of One of Our Very Last Hats Received from Paris—

Reboux's Wonderful Sailor of Seal Brown Velour Embroidered in Chenille

The chenille, of exquisite colors, entirely encircles the crown and is topped by a band of beaver, as shown in the sketch.

Hundreds of GIMBEL-Paris Hats at $6.75 to $10

A radiant assemblage of them in the Medium Price Room.

Tailleur Hats at $5 to $8.75

These are displayed in our enlarged Tailleur Section on Third Floor, Thirty-second Street side. Third Floor

This is a Season of PEARLS

FOR which GIMBELS has made full preparations with a new collection of the widest assortment, and by fore-handed purchasing is enabled to price them

½ to ⅓ Below Present Day Prices

A $90 Necklace of Beautiful French Pearls is only $45
A diamond clasp and a string of beautiful, iridescent French pearls in graduated sizes.

And a $120 Diamond Clasp Pearl Necklace at $75
Half its regular GIMBEL value. Exclusive jewelers would no doubt ask much more than $120 for it. Cream tinted, French pearls, graduated sizes, diamond clasp.

Oriental Tinted Pearls
Straight or graduated necklaces with solid gold clasps. A special at $22.50. Others at $10 to $45.

French Filled Pearl, fine finish, at $1.95; regularly $3.50.

Fine Finish Pearls, mounted with solid gold clasp, at $1; regularly $2.25.

Pearl Necklaces, special assortment, 50c to 75c; values, 75c to $1.50. Main Floor

Women's Silk Stockings at $1.25

PURE thread silk, in black, white, pink, navy, bronze. Finished with side clocking.

Women's 35c Lisle Stockings at, pair, 28c., or 6 pairs for $1.60
Black only, fine gauge, and of excellent quality.

Children's 25c & 35c Lisle Stockings, 6 prs. for $1
High grade, black only; seamless. Sizes 6 to 10.
Main Floor

Pretty Dresses for Babies

CAN be made from these dainty 27-inch Embroidered Flouncings. The designs are new and dainty floral effects, the value 50c a yard, and the special price..... 38c
Main Floor

Monday—The Famous Annual GIMBEL "BON MARCHE" GLOVE SALE

More Than 50,000 Pairs of Fashionable Gloves for Women, Men and Children at PRICES THAT ARE POSITIVE REVELATIONS



Increased Selling Space—Entire Main Aisle in Addition to Special Displays in the Regular Glove Sections—110 Salespeople—Mail, Telegraph and Telephone Orders Filled.

VARIOUS conditions abroad and in this country (some exceedingly difficult to surmount) have combined to make this the most important "Bon Marche" Glove Sale that GIMBEL BROTHERS have ever announced.

Through the farsighted, aggressive work of our Paris Bureau, and our home buyers, working in co-operation with leading importers in this country, we have been able to gather the finest, and in every way positively the most extraordinary collection of Gloves that have ever been offered to the New York public.

The quantity is large, comprising slightly more than 50,000 pairs, and demand will be correspondingly so. Therefore we urge promptest selection.

The Gloves are superb specimens of fine French handiwork, and are in the prevailing modes. At their special GIMBEL prices they represent the rarest values imaginable.

Many customers will purchase a dozen pairs or more, either for personal use or else for gift giving, particularly at Christmas time.

Women's $1.50 French Kidskin Gloves
Just arrived from France. If purchased to-day from New York importers their retail price would be $1.50—or more. Black, white and tan shades. 2-clasp. Black with heavy white embroidery, or white with heavy black embroidery. **95c**

Women's $1 Glace Overseam Gloves
Fresh from the steamer. One of the most amazing values ever offered in a big sale. Fast becoming one of the rarest and hardest lines of gloves obtainable. Black, white and tan shades. **78c**

Women's $2 Finest French Kidskin Gloves
One of the aristocrats of glovedom. One pearl clasp. Pique sewn; self and contrasting backs and ½-inch contrasting hem. Black, white and pastel shades. **$1.45**

Women's $2 Sport Gauntlets
Strap wrist; white, tan, gray and pongee shades. Self and contrasting backs. Some stores would place the value of these gloves at $2.25. **$1.45**

Women's $2.50, 16-Button White Lambskin Gloves; 3 clasps and buttons; selected skins; plenty of arm room and length; wearing and cleansing qualities the best..... **$1.45**

Women's 20-Button White Kid Gloves; made in France, from very fine skins. Splendid value at this special price ..... selected **$2.35**

Women's $1, 12-Button "Duplex" Wash Fabric Gloves; white, gray, pongee; fine for shopping; a little soap and water and you have a new pair of Gloves every day..... **50c**

Men's Cape and Suede Gloves, tan cape and gray Suede Gloves; all sizes; excellent values **85c**

Men's Gray, Mocha and Tan Outseam Cape; Mocha Gloves at this price are a rarity; made with the same exacting care as though they were to sell at twice the price. The factory calls them "seconds"—surface marks here and there **95c**

Children's Tan Washable Cape Gloves; soft, pliable skins; all sizes; strong and durable..... **85c**
Main Floor

Tours—TICKETS

VIA all Railroad and Steamship Lines. Hotel Reservations for all hotels. THEATRE TICKETS, Travelers' Cheques, Travelers' Insurance.

GIMBEL Information and Travel Bureau.
Third Floor, Rear

Clean-up of Household Linens

GOODS reduced to half price, and in some cases less. After the three most active selling weeks in the store's history.

Damask Cloths
Thousands of them! Some scalloped, others plain and hemstitched. Examples:—

68x68 and 72x72 in.	$1.25 to $10.75
70x88 and 72x90 in.	$2.00 to $12.75
72x108 inches	$2.50 to $16.50
81x81 inches	$4.00 to $14.75
90x90 inches	$5.75 to $19.75

Irish All-linen Table Damask, yd. 69c and 90c
Full bleached, extra strong and serviceable. Several neat, well covered designs. Widths 68 and 70 inches.

Turkish Towels, special, at, dozen, $2.75, $3 and $3.75.
Second Floor

$1.85 Kreamer Wash Boilers $1.20

THE No. 8 size, made of extra heavy charcoal tin, with a heavy gauge copper bottom.

15-Piece Decorated Porcelain Cereal Sets, $5.95
Six cereal jars, six spice jars, one oil and one vinegar bottle and one salt box. Complete with white enamel rack.

Willow Hampers, large size, were $3.50, now $2.50.

Willow Clothes Baskets, oval, large size, were $1.35, now 95c.

Nickel Plated Ware
Casseroles, oval, fireproof, 2½ pint capacity, mounted in nickel plated frame with side handles, at $2. Fifth Floor

54-inch Black Broadcloth, $1.55 Yd.

A BRIGHT, lustrous fabric, thoroughly sponged and shrunk. The correct weight for tailored suits.

$1.50 All-Wool Diagonals at, Yard, $1.10
Width 54 inches. A fine, firmly woven fabric in green, brown, taupe, plum, navy blue and black.

$2 All-Wool Cheviot Suitings at, Yard, $1.35
Width 54 inches. In brown, green, garnet, Belgian blue, taupe, light and dark navy blue.
Second Floor

Eight Special Sales Tables Across the Rear Aisle Will Be Ready Tomorrow Morning for This More Than

Wonderful LEATHER GOODS Sale

The Sample Lines and Small Lots from Several of the Highest Class Manufacturers in America at ⅓ to ½ Less Than Usual Prices

SUCH beautiful leather goods can come only from the very cleverest designers and workmen, using the finest materials. And such a great assortment—and such astonishing values—are possible only through the purchasing resources of the three great GIMBEL stores. Briefly, this sale includes every desirable article made of leather, from a neat little 50c wallet at 35c up to a handsome $100 fitted suit case at $50.

Silk and Leather Hand Bags
Regular value $1.50 to $1.95..... **$1**
$2 to $2.95 Hand Bags, $1.65.
$3 to $3.95 Hand Bags, $1.95.
Morocco seal, vashette and goatskin, in black and wanted colors; styles for dress and service; also dainty silk bags; all brand new.

Greatest Values in Hand Baggage
Regularly $5 to $100.. **$3.75 to $50**
From the luxurious $100 completely fitted travelling bag of heavy walrus, now marked $50, to a smart sole leather bag at $3.75, and a great variety of intermediate prices, most of them half regular.

Hundreds of Smart Leather Novelties
Regularly $1.50 to $2.00, at..... **$1**
Brush sets in leather cases, leather stickpin cases, sewing bags, coat hanger cases, brush and hanger sets in cases, leather photo cases, leather trays with glass insets, and hundreds of other articles.

One entire table of Hand Bags at $1.00.
One entire table of Hand Bags at $1.65.
One entire table of Hand Bags at $1.95.
A table of Novelties and Samples at 35c to $2.50.
One table of Hand Bags at 65c and $1.00.
One table of Bags and Suit Cases at $3.75 to $10.
One table of Bags and Suit Cases at $5 to $50.
One table of Silk and Velvet Hand Bags, $1 to $2.95.

Sample Lots of Leather Goods
Regularly 50c to $5..... **35c to $2.50**
Flasks, card cases, wallets, purses, medicine cases, brush sets, sewing sets, bottle sets, card sets, etc., etc.
Main Floor, Rear Aisle



A Three-Day Sale of Royal Kirmanshah Rugs and Carpets, Reduced ¼

WITH the Dardanelles closed, and but few choice rugs arriving in this country during the past year, this Sale is of extraordinary importance—especially as our PRESENT prices (without the ¼ reduction) are as low as or lower than can be found elsewhere for Rugs of equally fine quality.

Prices in this sale will start at $22.50 and range up to $656.25 for a magnificent carpet

A magnificent display of these Rugs has been staged on the Sixth Floor, where their rich, barbaric colorings, exquisitely blended by the skill of the Eastern weaver, can be fully appreciated.

Also—In the Domestic Rug Section—

Room-Size 9x12-ft. Axminsters, Body Brussels and Royal Wiltons at $20

Every one regularly sells at $30 to $41.50

The order has gone forth to "clear the decks" of all Rugs that we do not expect to duplicate. Wool is scarce, dyestuffs are going up, and the sources of supply of other materials have been cut. All of which means that YOU will have to pay more for your rugs in the near future—a fact which lends very special importance to this Sale. Sixth Floor

Broadway and Thirty-third Street

The New York Times.

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1915.

R.H.Macy & Co.

MACY'S Personal Shopping Service is a department of expert shoppers selected by us to be of assistance to our customers. At your request one of our shoppers will be assigned to aid you in your shopping expedition through our various departments. No charge is made, and our shoppers render every service possible.

Macy's—Third Floor.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.

Macy's

Herald Square. Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

FORESIGHT in ordering your Personal Greeting Cards for the holidays will save you that last minute rush. A Christmas message loses none of its value by an early arrival, but has no sentiment at all if it comes too late. Prepare for this. Visit our Stationery Engraving Department on the Main Stairway Landing and place your order from our new sample books.

Macy's—Main Stairway Landing.

R.H.Macy & Co.

193 Macy Patrons a Minute

travel from the Main Floor to the floors above or to the basement during the busiest hours of the day.

Three sets of elevators, making in all 280 trips an hour, and an escalator system running to the sixth floor—having altogether a total carrying capacity of 11,600 persons an hour, transport more than a fourth as many people daily as the Pennsylvania Railroad transports from its immense 33d Street Terminal.

There is always a point, however, at which facilities, no matter how great, reach their limit, and the times are increasing in frequency when the hosts of visitors this store attracts overtax parts of the system.

We realize there could be no better proof of the public's high esteem of Macy's than the crowds that flock to our aisles, but when these crowds congregate around the 34th and 35th Street elevators and find these units of our service incapable of expeditiously transporting the over-plus, we suggest the use of the six large elevators at the rear of the store or the escalators at the centre.

You will save time by using either.

Especially is it desirable to use the escalators if you are only going to the Second or Third Floors. The escalators are by far the quickest way of ascending on busy days.

Systematize your traveling at Macy's as you do your shopping, and the added pleasure, the convenience, and the time saved will repay you as amply in comfort as Macy prices do in economy.

Laces and Insertions

Newly imported laces are so scarce that we fear we are not doing justice to this important item in a brief single column advertisement.

These rare Hand-Made Cluny Laces, matching edges, and insertions of real linen, representing as they do expert handwork, are newly landed—just in time to be used in trimming Christmas gifts, centerpieces, scarfs, table covers and the like. Of strong linen thread, medium weight, they are made in many pleasing designs, 1 to 5½ inches wide. **17c** to **$1.69** the yard.

Cotton Cretonne Lace Net—72-inch width; in white, cream, or ecru. Macy's usual price, 79c yd. **Special at 59c.**

Macy's—Main Floor.

Just Arrived

Maids' Aprons of Black Taffeta Silk are very smart. Round shape, with hemstitched ruffle and pocket. **$1.69**

Nurses' Caps of cool White Linen will find a ready welcome. Regulation shape. **39c**

Even Petticoats are a-glitter with silver. One of the new Taffeta Silk Petticoats has a deep sectional flounce with two ruffles edged with silver lace. All the new Autumn shades. **$7.49**

For the Library you will find very handsome book ends of dull finished Lacquer on wood, with raised decorations of fruit and leaves; will hold one or a dozen books. On sale in our Furniture Section at **$5.49 pair**

Little Girls' Fur Coats for Motoring are among the new. Full length, box model of Lock Squirrel with collar and cuffs of Natural Squirrel; lined throughout with pearl gray satin. Size 6 years is priced at **$39.75**

Celery Basket—Square shaped, of Sheffield quality plate, pierced design, graceful handle. Glass lined. **$2.97**

High stock of white silk braid with white fur at the top edge. Same style with fagotting of black silk for **79c**

Suede belts, fur-trimmed. Two inches wide, in brown, with bands of brown fur at top and bottom. Also gray with fur to match for 79c; others up to **$1.89**

French Ceiling Light—An exquisite electric lighting arrangement that diffuses a soft glow. Of silk, it depends by fine brass chains from the ceiling in style of an inverted umbrella. Old rose, old gold, pink, white; one to three electric bulbs; from **$9.49 to $19.89**

Cotton Velour (yd.) 39c.

36 inches wide. Many and varied are the uses to which this specially priced Cotton Velour may be put. A soft and rich looking material, as well as a durable one, it makes an excellent substitute for Velvet and costs considerably less. An ideal cloth for women's and children's dresses; also for millinery purposes. A particularly good material for draperies of all descriptions. This Cotton Velour is 36 inches wide and may be obtained in the following plain colors:

Corn	Helio	Garnet
Azure	Sand	Brown
Green	White	Gray
Purple	Maize	Cadet
Gold	Pink	Leather
Slate	American Beauty	Navy

Macy's—Wash Goods Dept., Second Floor.

An Exceptional Showing of

Sunfast Draperies

SUNFAST draperies are well-known throughout the country; the claim that sunlight does not fade them is upheld by all who have tried them. This result is obtained by special dyes that are made in Europe and in consequence, many textile manufacturers are at a loss to know how to supply the demand. Foreseeing this market condition, Macy's took care of the supply before the urgent demand came, and the result is a well-selected assortment of Sunfast Draperies—and plenty of them—at prices which cannot be rivaled.

Lightweight, plain sunfast Madras, in red, olive, rose, blue, brown and gold
30 inches wide, 39c yd.
45 inches wide, 54c yd.
50 inches wide, 74c yd.

Lightweight, figured sunfast Madras in conventional and foliage patterns. In red, olive, rose, blue, brown, and gold.
31 inches wide, 46c yd.
45 inches wide, 74c yd.
50 inches wide, $1.12 yd.

Plain and figured centre Madras curtains from $1.98 to $5.94 the pair.

Heavier weight draperies. In rose, three shades of blue and tan, three shades of green, two shades of brown, red, and gold.
50-in. shiki and armure, 98c yd.
50-in. striped shiki, $1.39 yd.
50-in. poplin, $1.19 yd.

Also a 50-inch armure at $1.49 and $1.59, in gray, brown, gold, red, three shades of blue and three shades of rose.

Two-tone effects in green-and-gold, blue-and-ecru and rose-and-green, at $1.24 the yard.

Also red-and-tan, blue-and-tan, black-and-white, gold-and-green, and two-tone green, at $1.59 the yard.

Macy's—Fourth Floor.

Autumn Fashions in Misses' Wear

FUR-TRIMMED Afternoon Frocks in new shades; chic tailored skirts to wear with fancy blouses; the popular Corduroy Suit for street wear, and handsome Coats are here in wondrous variety for the Miss of 14 to 18 years, and particularly adapted to the small woman.



AFTERNOON FROCK of Crepe Meteor and Georgette Crepe comes in Copenhagen, rose, gray, brown, blue and black. The bodice of Crepe Meteor is ornamented with hand-embroidered motif, slightly tinseled; a long tunic, in the back only, is of Georgette Crepe, edged with fur; collar is trimmed with fur and a knotted sash crosses the back. *Illustrated at left.* **$24.74**

CLEVER SKIRTS for Misses are made of French Serge in navy and black. Shirred at top and finished with fancy silk cord and tassel. Slashed pockets at side have pleating of self material and are button trimmed. **$7.94**

MIRROR VELVET SKIRTS for dress occasions are shirred in back, with box pleats on either side, to give the necessary fullness. Two rows of smoked pearl buttons. Adjustable belt. Black, navy and brown. **$12.74**



MISSES' CORDUROY SUITS *(Illustrated at right).* **$32.75** Full belted model; coat silk lined and interlined, trimmed with bone buttons and high beaver collar. New model skirt with shirred and belted top. Brown, green and navy. Sizes 14, 16 and 18 years.

SMART COAT SUITS of Mixture Velour in navy, brown and Copenhagen. Long flare coat, shorter in front, silk lined throughout; band of beaver around bottom of coat and Chin-chin beaver collar. Smart skirt, **$48.75**

Fur-trimmed Black Sealette Coats, $44.75

Full flare model of lustrous quality sealette, lined throughout with handsome brocaded silk. Large collar, cuffs and bottom of coat trimmed with gray fox. 14, 16 and 18 year sizes; also for petite women.

Macy's—Third Floor, 35th St.

Furs for Fashion



Without a fur coat, or sets of furs, or fur-trimmed garments, one is not, strictly speaking, in fashion this year. From the top of her boot to the edge of her hat brim, Dame Fashion is furclad. The fur coats were never more fetching in cut than the styles we are showing, with their flaring and slightly defined waist and their Chin-Chin collars.

The fur sets are in all the desirable models, with shaped collars of varying styles, and both pillow muffs and the melon muff, which shape is *le deriner cre.*

HUDSON SEAL COATS—(dyed muskrat) made of good quality skins, real skunk collars, brocaded lining, **$64.75**

HUDSON SEAL COATS—(dyed Muskrat), seven-eighth length, belted model; collar, cuffs and bottom trimmed with wide bands of skunk. **$159.00**

HUDSON SEAL COATS—(dyed Muskrat), seven-eighth length, semi-fitting, with full flared skirt, real skunk collar and border, **$119.00**

CARACUL COATS—three-quarter length; made of flat curl, high-lustre skins; collars in a variety of contrasting furs, **$89.75**

HUDSON SEAL COATS—(dyed Muskrat), seven-eighth length, flare model, skunk Chin-Chin collars, **$89.75**

BABY CARACUL COATS—three-quarter length; beautifully marked skins; collar and border of real skunk, **$119.00**

Perfectly Matched Sets.

BLACK FOX SETS—double fur animal scarf and melon-shaped muffs, **$19.74**

BLACK OR BLUE WOLF SETS—shaped or double fur straight animal scarfs, with pillow or melon-shaped muffs, **$29.75**

NATURAL RACCOON SETS—shaped animal or double fur scarf and pillow shaped muffs, **$19.74**

SCOTCH MOLE SETS—shaped cravat and pillow muff, **$29.75**

NATURAL RED OR BAUM MARTEN FOX SETS—double fur scarfs, with pillow or melon-shaped muffs, **$34.75**

POINTED FOX SETS—smart full-animal scarf and trimmed melon muff, **$49.75**

REAL SKUNK SETS—double fur scarf and melon-shaped muffs, **$28.75**

BEAVER SETS—double fur Chin-Chin collars and smart melon muffs, **$39.75**

Macy's—Third Floor.

New—For Misses

Wool Jersey Smocks $5.49

For the Home, for the School and Sports Wear. Fashioned of wool Jersey cloth in navy, Belgium and rose. Hand-smocked back and front panels, white bone buttons and patch pockets. Pointed collar of white satin. Sizes 14 to 20 years.

Macy's—Third Floor, 35th St.

Yard-Wide

Outing Flannel (yd.) 9c

Do you prefer to make your own nightgowns or pajamas rather than buy them ready made? This outing flannel is an ideal fabric for the purpose—and it is priced exceptionally low.

10,000 yards, finely woven and durable. In the extra width of 36 inches, which cuts to advantage. In many pleasing color combinations, on light or dark grounds, and stripes of pink and white, blue and white, gray and white and black and gray.

Macy's—Flannels, Second Floor.

Little Children's

COATS

Mid-Winter Styles, $6.49

A pleasing selection of the newest models of the season—Chinchillas, Corduroys and Fancy Mixtures—belted and Norfolk effects—with collars and cuffs of Velvet or Black Coney Fur. Sizes from 2 to 6 years.

Hats to Match,

in clever styles, at $2.89

Corduroy and Velvet, in various shapes, daintily trimmed with ribbon bows, rosettes, etc. Colors to harmonize with or match the coats. Sizes 2 to 6 years.

Macy's—Infants' Dept., Third Floor.

Again Resounds the Call for Silk Petticoats

Hand-smocked, beruffled and befrilled, lace-trimmed and fur-trimmed, of rustling Taffeta or soft Crepe Taffeta, petticoats for Street wear and the Danse; they are here in a gala array of colors, all moderately priced.

At $5.94—Crisp Taffeta Petticoats in black and colors. Clusters of hand-smocking adorn the sectional flounce, which is finished with a pleated, scalloped ruffle.

At $2.89—Taffeta Silk Petticoats, with fitted tops; deep circular flounce has fine tucks and a wide band, finished with two narrow pleatings. Black, plain colors and changeables.

At $3.74—All Silk Jersey Petticoats, full circular flounce with embroidered scalloped edge and knife-pleated ruffle below. Black and new Autumn shades.

At $3.74—For the Danse, white and flesh color Crepe Taffeta Petticoats, with wide lace insertions; scalloped flounce, edged with lace; satin ribbon and rosebud trimmed.

Macy's—Third Floor, Center.

White Cotton Goods

Novelty Striped and Crossbar White Goods, 10c

Pretty sheer materials for waists, aprons and curtains. In a variety of stripes, checks, crossbars and dotted and figured Swisses. 27 inches wide.

White Underwear Crepe at 10c the Yard

In two styles—either 27-inch, plain crinkle of 30-inch plisse. Possess excellent wearing qualities, requiring no ironing.

Macy's—Wash Goods Dept., Second Floor

Linen Prices Low—at Macy's

IMPORTED SATIN DAMASK TABLE CLOTHS and Napkins of pure linen. Cloths, 2x2 yd., **$2.69**; 2x2½ yd., **$3.39**; and 2x3 yd., **$3.96**. Napkins, 24x24 in., **$3.96** doz.

PATTERN DAMASK TABLE CLOTHS, extra heavy, pure linen. Round designs, 70x70 in., **$1.84**; 70x88 in., **$2.49**; 70x106 in., **$2.97**.

DAMASK NAPKINS of pure linen. Dinner and breakfast sizes. At **$1.49**, **$1.98**, **$2.39**, **$2.79** and **$3.79** the doz.

TABLE DAMASK, extra heavy, pure linen, snow white, good wearing quality. **79c** yd.

MADEIRA TRAY CLOTHS, Centerpieces and Luncheon Sets—hand-embroidered and hand-scalloped in eyelet designs. Tray cloths, **23c**, **44c**, **59c** and **69c**; centerpieces, **$1.39**, **$1.59**, **$3.54** and **$4.96**; luncheon sets, 13 pieces, **$2.69**; 25 pieces, **$9.94** set.

INITIALED TEA and Luncheon Napkins—daintily scalloped—of pure round thread Irish linen, with neat hand-embroidered corners and initials. All initials. 13x13 in., **$3.69** doz.

GUEST TOWELS—all white, heavy, even weave, hemmed ends—suitable for doctors, dentists, and office use. **59c**, **74c**, **89c** and **98c** doz.

HUCK TOWELS, all pure linen, some with red borders—will wear well. **$2.32**, **$2.88**, **$3.48** and **$3.84** doz.

CRASH AND GLASS TOWELING—All pure linen, for dish, roller, kitchen or glass towels. **14c** yd.

Macy's—Second Floor.

Women's Costumes Tailleur

EVERY woman must have at least one tailor made suit in her wardrobe. It occupies a position which cannot be filled by any other costume. The following four suits are excellently tailored and carry out with faithful accuracy the newest notes in fashion.



THE CHIFFON BROADCLOTH suit *illustrated at the left* has a Russian blouse coat, the fullness confined at the waist by a heavy double silk cord ending in novelty fur ends. The wide velvet collar can be worn back and open or high and close. It is trimmed with real skunk, which is repeated in the fur-trimmed velvet cuffs. The skirt is a full skirt shirred at the back and sides. In navy, brown and black. for **$39.75**



A COPY OF A BERNARD MODEL *(illustrated at the right)* in Broadcloth has a medium length coat with blouse effect gathered into a uniquely shaped coat skirt, plainly tailored in front with full ripple back. The cuffs and high collar are trimmed with double bands of seal, (dyed muskrat). Colors: brown, burgundy and black, for **$32.75**

ANOTHER MODEL in wool velour has a short jaunty coat with a belt buttoned to the sides confining the loose back and tying in front with long ends finished with fancy fur trimmed points. Two tailored breast pockets. Collar and cuffs trimmed with skunk raccoon. The skirt is full and gathered at the belt in the back. Navy, black and brown. **$26.75**

THE FOURTH MODEL is of fine broadcloth especially suitable for large women. The coat has a semiblouse front gathered into a shaped yoke pointed over the hips to give a slim line. The back has a straight line extending to the bottom of the coat-skirt edge. The Coat has a high velvet collar fur-trimmed. Cuffs fur-trimmed. Semi-circular skirt. Navy, black, and brown. **$26.75**

Macy's—Third Floor.

Three Useful Negligees

A PULLMAN KIMONO of albatross trimmed with bands, pipings and buttons of Roman-striped challie. Semi-coat cut with a narrow tailored belt. In black, navy, Copenhagen, rose and wistaria. Our price, **$4.89**

IMPORTED QUILTED JAPANESE ROBE, with waistcord and frogging of silk cord. High neck and long sleeves. In rose, navy, black, Copenhagen, and wistaria. **$4.69**

CREPE DE CHINE NEGLIGEE. Accordion plaited skirt, elastic waistline, kimono-cut waist, white organdy collar and cuffs. Maize, lavender, pink, rose, light blue, and Copenhagen. **$4.74**

Macy's—Third Floor.

North Winds—Amana Blankets

EVERY hour brings nearer those dreadfully cold nights when old Boreas would freeze us, and every hour Macy patrons are providing against that time by buying Amana Blankets—the soft all-wool kind that are real warmth-retainers. Buy yours ere the 550 pairs are gone!

Weight.	Size.	Gray.	Tan.	White.
4 lbs.	64 x 80 in.	$4.49	$5.34	$4.96
5 lbs.	70 x 84 in.	$5.69	$6.69	$6.24
6 lbs.	76 x 86 in.	$6.74	$7.89	$8.94
7 lbs.	76 x 90 in.	. . .	. . .	$10.49

Macy's—Basement.

See Macy's Grocery Advertisement on other side of this Page.

R.H.Macy & Co. R.H.Macy & Co. R.H.Macy & Co.

FOREIGN PLAYER FIRST IN TENNIS

Miss Molla Bjurstedt Is Certain to be Placed Ahead of All American Players.

HAS HAD ONLY ONE DEFEAT

Mrs. Marshall McLean Won a Match from Norwegian Girl on a Heavy Court.

MISS WAGNER'S RANK DROPS

Loss of Indoor Championship May Take Third Place from the State Champion.

For the first time since women were ranked as tennis players a foreigner will be named as the first woman tennis player in the United States. Miss Molla Bjurstedt, the sensational Norwegian, holder of the national indoor and outdoor titles and winner of half a dozen State and sectional championships, will hold first place.

The first record of a woman's American national championship was in 1887, when Miss A. F. Hansell won the title. Four years later Miss Mabel E. Cahill of Ireland carried off the honors, and repeated in 1892. For twenty-two years American players were able successfully to oppose the efforts of foreign contestants, and it was not until last February, at the Seventh Regiment Armory, that the new European star won her first big tournament in this country. Since that time she has had an almost unbroken run of successes.

Except for a brief season preceding the national tournament for women, Miss Bjurstedt played continually from last April up to the early part of this month, and during that time she sustained but one defeat, when she plainly overtaxed her strength. Mrs. Marshall McLean, who, as Miss Helen Homans, won the national championship in 1906, was the only woman to score a victory over the Norwegian girl, accomplishing the feat in the final round of the Thousand Islands tournament. Upon that occasion the courts were very heavy from frequent rains, robbing the foreigner of one of her greatest playing assets—speed.

Before losing to Mrs. McLean, Miss Bjurstedt had vanquished her opponent in three previous tournaments. Mrs. George W. Wightman, the former Miss Hazel Hotchkiss of California, lost on two occasions to Miss Bjurstedt, first in the national championships and then in the final round of the Clay Court championship at Pittsburgh. Among the other prominent players who fell before Miss Bjurstedt were Mrs. Barger Wallach, national title holder in 1908; Miss Anne Sheafe of the Longwood Cricket Club of Boston, Miss Marie Wagner, former national indoor champion; Miss Clare Cassel, Miss Martha Guthrie, and many others.

Mrs. Frederick Schmitz, the English player, scored a victory over the Norwegian in the Morristown (N. J.) tournament early in the season, but that was after Miss Bjurstedt had strained a muscle during the match and was compelled to leave the court.

It is an open question as to the ranking of the second player on the list. Mrs. Wightman and Mrs. McLean appear to be even. The Boston player won from the West Side expert in the national championship at Philadelphia in a hard three-set match, but was unable to defeat Miss Bjurstedt, a feat that Mrs. McLean has to her credit. The latter has an enviable tournament record this year, and has defeated nearly all the best players in the East and Middle West. A comparison of the records of the two players would place Mrs. McLean second and Mrs. Wightman third.

It will be a difficult matter to include the Californians in the ranking, while Miss Martha Guthrie of Pittsburgh did not play a sufficient number of tournaments to give the members of the ranking committee an opportunity to guage her playing strength. Mrs. Thomas C. Berndy, the former May Sutton, who is on the committee with Mrs. Barger Wallach and Mrs. Benjamin F. Briggs, will probably offer some valuable information relative to the Western players and it is probable that two Californians will be included in the first ten. Of these Miss Florence Sutton is a likely selection for the fourth position on the list.

Miss Marie Wagner, the New York State champion, will likely get into the "coveted ten," although she will have a big drop from last year, when she was placed third. She lost her national indoor title to Miss Bjurstedt and was put out of the Metropolitan title play by Mrs. Wallach, but in the smaller tournament in the Metropolitan district she met with greater success and this will help to place here in the ranking list.

DARTMOUTH RUNNERS WIN.

Pennsylvania Man First at Finish in Four-Mile Race.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 23.—Dartmouth's cross country team defeated the University of Pennsylvania over a four-mile course in Fairmount Park today 23 points to 32. Although Ralph Colton brought the Red and Blue colors home in front, Dartmouth had three runners trailing him, and this advantage gave the New England team the race.

Colton set the pace all the way and finished 150 yards ahead of Captain Tucker, who led the Dartmouth runners. Colton's time was 23 minutes 45 1-5 seconds.

DARCY DEFEATS CLABBY.

Australian Middleweight Wins Sydney Bout on Points.

SYDNEY, New South Wales, Oct. 23.—Les Darcy, the Australian middleweight champion pugilist, today beat on points Jimmy Clabby of Hammond, Ind., the world middleweight champion, at the Stadium here.

SURPRISING RESULTS IN MID-SEASON FOOTBALL GAMES—HARVARD AND YALE DEFEATED

YALE SUCCUMBS TO FORWARD PASS PLAY

Elis Dazzled by Aerial Game—Washington and Jefferson Beat Blue, 16 to 7.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Oct. 23.—Instead of Yale shaking herself free from the clutches of adversity today the Eli eleven was pushed deeper into the throes of bitter disappointment by the fighting team of Washington and Jefferson. These brawny mountaineers from Pennsylvania crushed Yale under a humiliating defeat by a score of 16 to 7.

The big Yale Bowl became a cup of sorrow to 10,000 hopeful Yale folks as Bob Folwell's soldierly-drilled eleven gave the Blue team a badly needed lesson in the science of football. Individually and collectively the Yale players showed only a meagre knowledge of the game. There was not a mite of satisfaction in the one touchdown they made just as the crowd was silently leaving the game, for it was a bit of luck when Scovil picked up a fumble on Washington and Jefferson's ten-yard line and sprawled over the line.

Yale was impressively outplayed all the way, and twice when a smashing attack got working well and brought the ball a few feet from Washington and Jefferson's goal line it crumpled in a heap before the stalwart line of Quakers. It was a sad commentary on Yale's offense when Washington and Jefferson rose before them, a barricade of brawn, and held them for downs, once on the five-yard line and later a foot from the goal.

The work of two unheard-of athletes stands out boldly in Washington and Jefferson's triumph. Lloyd McCreight—"Scrubby" they call him—and Bill Stobbs, playing at fullback and quarterback, flashed a forward pass that had the Eli's hopelessly mystified. Around these two stars the Quakers formed a cordon of protection which made the play almost a certainty every time it was tried. The ball was in the air much of the time, with the Yale players making frantic, foolish attempts to reach the ball.

When W. and J. saw it was so easy to work the forward pass on Yale, they became very bold, and McCreight, Nuss, and Stobbs whirled around the Yale ends behind well-formed interference, and plowed big holes through the husky Blue forwards. Only a handful of Washington and Jefferson rooters were present to go crazy over the victory, but aided by the overjoyed substitutes, this Corporal's guard made the most of it.

It is the third year that W. and J. has given the Yale team an everlasting bruise. Three years ago, although outplaying Yale, they got a 0-to-0 tie. Last year they won 13 to 6. Credit was given for those two performances to Johnny Speigel and Bill Fleming. With these two players gone Folwell's eleven has not been reckoned with this season. No one believed he could develop two stars to fill their boots.

Yet here Bob Folwell has them in McCreight and Stobbs. Foxy Bob has kept the real worth of these two in the dark. What for? Why, for Yale. At Washington and Jefferson are only 800 students. It is a big feather in the cap of a little college like this to bring home to the campus in the mountains a Yale scalp. It's something which keeps the college bubbling with joy during the whole college year.

Many old "grads" and scores of former football men came back to New Haven today. After the shock of the recent Summer baseball exposé, which robbed the team of Legore, they wanted to rally around the eleven and cheer it as it fought its way back to what a Yale team ought to be. They saw a team game enough and with plenty of fight, but a team which didn't know much football. Scovil is a massive line smasher and he gained a lot of ground, but it wasn't the result of any consistent system of attack or concerted team play. Yale seemed crude even in fundamental football compared with this team from Washington and Jefferson, so perfectly schooled in a type of game which stood out because of its versatility and speedy execution.

The surprising part of Yale's downfall was the lack of generalship. Both times when Yale had the Pennsylvanians staggering under a hammering attack right under their goal posts the hesitancy and slow judgment of Captain Wilson deprived Yale of at least two touchdowns.

The first shock came to Yale in the first quarter, when effective line rushing by Scovil, Smith, and Neville brought the ball to W. and J.'s 5-yard line. From a kick formation Scovil and Smith were hurled into the line four times in succession. The play was so evident that the Washington and Jefferson giants were welded like a wall when the Blue line plungers struck, and they failed to gain.

This unlooked-for stand by W. and J. gave them much courage, and in the next period they got close enough to Yale's goal to permit Moser to kick a goal from placement from the 30-yard line. A merry whirl of forward passes carried the Pennsylvanians to the 20-yard line in the third period, when Nuss made a beautiful zig-zag run diagonally across the field, eluding all the Yale tacklers until he dashed over the line for a touchdown. Washington and Jefferson made another touchdown in the last period, when the irrepressible McCreight hurled a forward pass 25 yards to Heyman, who was waiting eagerly for it in the forward pass zone.

It was surprising that a team of Yale's drilling and coaching could be so easily outwitted on a forward-pass play. Their alarming failure to follow the ball was costly. Fundamental sense to solve their opponents' play was lacking. A novice team was never more dazed or fooled by aerial football.

It wasn't until after the Pennsylvanians had held Yale for downs on the 5-yard line that they uncovered their forward pass. Then it began to shoot from McCreight to Stobbs, with an occasional variation by Moser to Heyman. In this way the W. & J. team got to the 25-yard line. They used a fake kick formation, with a forward pass to follow, but Yale discovered this in time to prevent it. Moser's first real attempt at a place kick fell short.

Just after the start of the second period Washington and Jefferson was unable to gain, so Heyman punted. It was a poor punt and was caught by Neville, who fumbled. W. and J. recovered the ball, and on the next play McCreight raced 40 yards down the field to a touchdown. There was a penalty before the play started, the whistle blowing, and the ball was brought back, much to Washington and Jefferson's disappointment. The Quakers were very much disappointed, because they had this same experience on Yale Field two years ago, and would have beaten Yale at that time had it not been for the penalty.

Yale's best performance of the day came in the second period. After Moser had tried another kick from placement from the 30-yard line and the ball fell short, it was caught by Smith, who rushed it back ten yards before he was thrown. Then Yale began a series of rushes which showed that there was some real power behind the team. Scovil tore through the W. & J. line for 18 yards in two mad rushes. Then little Waite, weighing only 150 pounds, wriggled his way through the husky line of Quakers for the best Yale run of the day, 20 yards. Waite got 5 more around the end and it was Yale's ball on the visitors' 25-yard line. Scovil couldn't be stopped and he jammed through for 10 yards and Smith and Waite by plunges off tackle brought the ball to W. & J.'s four-yard line.

A mighty plunge by Waite and another by Scovil brought the ball one foot from the Washington and Jefferson goal line. It looked like a sure score for Yale, but Captain Wilson got the next play off slowly and the Quakers were all ready to receive Scovil when he made his next plunge. It was the last down and the ball was surrendered to the enemy.

Then the Pennsylvanians became very bold. Instead of kicking out of danger from their one-yard line they began to rush the ball and carried it to the 10-yard line before they were forced to kick. Then Heyman booted the ball 50 yards to Smith in midfield.

When the first half ended the score of the Cornell-Harvard game was announced and Yale sent up a mighty cheer. It was the only chance they had to cheer lustily all day. Yale was completely outplayed in the third and fourth periods and the forwardpass manipulation of McCreight and Stobbs worked beautifully nearly every time it was used. It brought the visitors within the 25-yard line, where Nuss's zig-zag run resulted in a touchdown, and, in the last period, a 25-yard fling by McCreight was caught by Heyman over the line for a touchdown. McCreight tosses the football with just the same skill as Merrillatt of the Army and Dorias of Notre Dame. His direction and distance in hurling the ball are perfect.

The disappointment of Yale's showing was very evident in the last period, when the crowd began to hurry from the game. They had seen enough. It is predicted in New Haven tonight that there will be a general overhauling of the football department within a short time. The team is worse than even the coaches suspected.

Yale.	Position.	W. & J.
Wiedeman	Left end	Whitehill
C. Sheldon	Left tackle	Witherspoon
Von Holt	Left guard	McKean
Way	Centre	Boethner
D. Sheldon	Right guard	Wimberley
Gates	Right tackle	Henry
Church	Right end	Heyman
Wilson	Quarter back	Stobbs
Smith	Left half back	Nuss
Neville	Right half back	Moser
Scovil	Full back	McCreight

Scoring by Washington and Jefferson: Touchdowns—Nuss, Heyman. Goals from touchdown—Moser. Goal from placement—Moser. Scoring by Yale: Touchdown—Scovil. Goal from touchdown—Kent.

Substitutions: Yale—Kent for Von Holt, Moseley for Wiedeman, Waite for Neville, Higginbotham for Scovil, Scovil for Higginbotham, Schmidt for C. Sheldon. Umpire—Dave Fultz.

Three Spills in Windsor Races.

WINDSOR, Conn., Oct. 23.—The five days' racing at Sage Park closed this afternoon with four extra-heat races, during which occurred three exciting spills. No drivers were seriously injured. A cold wind kept the crowd down to a scattering few. Margaret O captured the feature event, the 2:18 pace, in six heats.

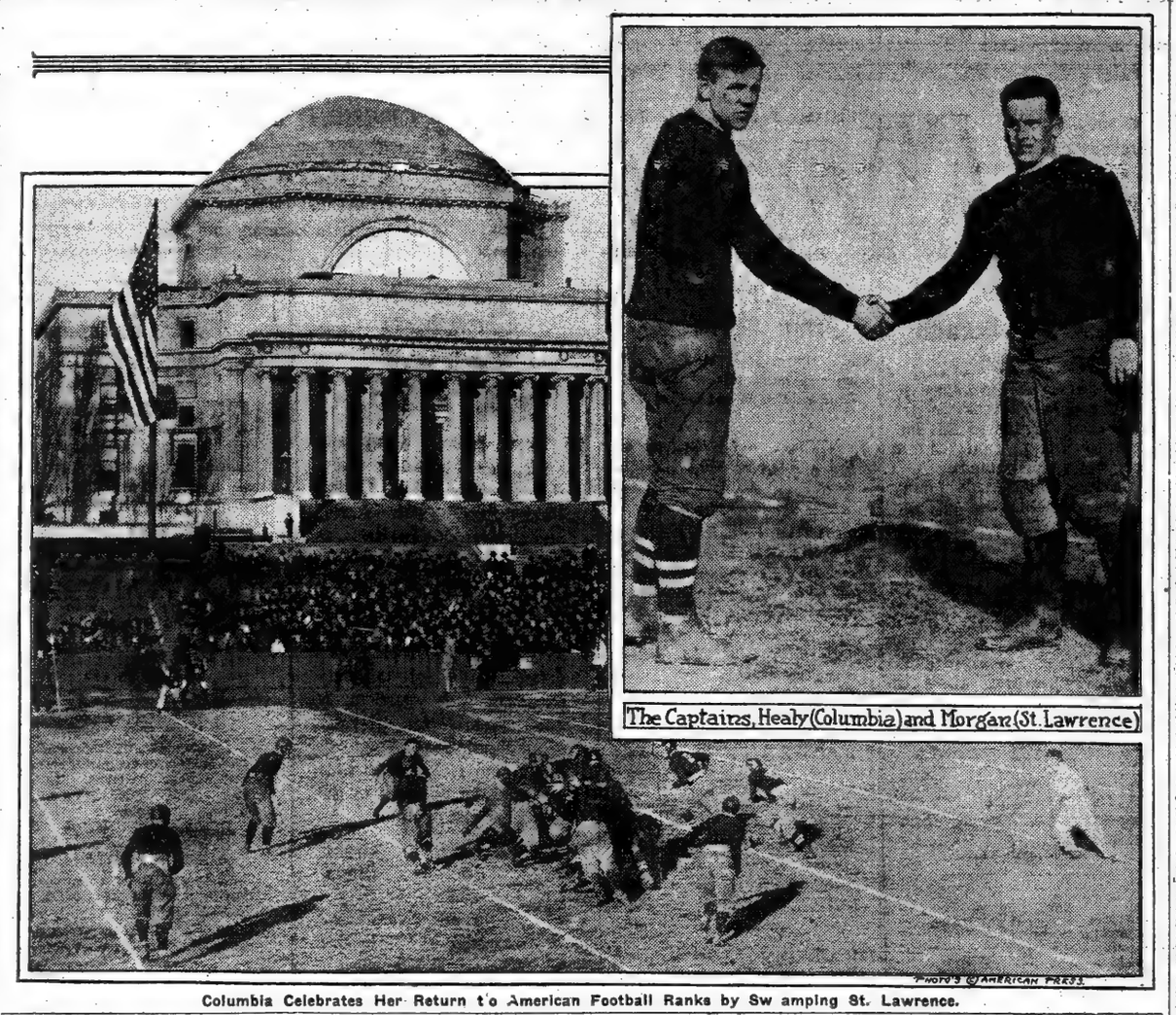
Jersey Schools Beat in Meet.

St. Benedict's School of Newark was the victor in the interscholastic meet for the championship of New York and New Jersey at Newark yesterday. She made a score of 32 points. Her closest opponent, the Central High School of Newark, made 27 points. The De Witt Clinton High School made 57 points, and Morris High was next, with 74.

FOOTBALL RESULTS.

At New Haven—Washington and Jefferson, 16; Yale, 7.
At Princeton—Princeton, 30; Dartmouth, 7.
At Cambridge—Cornell, 10; Harvard, 0.
At New York—Fordham, 10; Holy Cross, 0.
At New York—Columbia, 57; St. Lawrence, 0.
At Haverford—Haverford, 21; New York University, 0.
At Philadelphia—Pittsburgh, 14; Pennsylvania, 7.
At Carlisle—Carlisle, 0; Bucknell, 0.
At Amherst—Amherst, 10; Wesleyan, 6.
At Schenectady—Union, 41; Stevens, 0.
At Hamilton—Colgate, 107; Rensselaer, 0.
At Williamstown—Trinity, 38; Williams, 0.
At Providence—Syracuse, 6; Brown, 0.
At State College, Penn.—Pennsylvania State, 25; West Virginia Wesleyan, 0.
At Eaton—Lafayette, 46; Albright, 0.
At Annapolis—Navy, 20; Virginia Poly, 0.
At West Point—Army, 10; Georgetown, 0.
At Gettysburg—Gettysburg, 18; St. John's, 0.
At Baltimore—Johns Hopkins, 62; Washington, 0.
At Athens, Ga.—Virginia, 9; Georgia, 7.
At Pittsburgh—Carnegie, 60; Grove City, 6.
At Worcester—M. A. C., 27; Worcester Tech., 0.
At Carlisle—Lebanon Valley, 13; Dickinson, 0.
At Washington—Catholic University, 10; Villanova, 6.
At Boston—Tufts, 27; Boston College, 0.
At Hanover—Dartmouth Freshmen, 26; Andover, 0.
At Exeter, N. H.—Phillips Exeter, 27; Yale second team, 0.
At Orono, Me.—University of Maine, 20; Bates, 14.
At Swarthmore—Franklin and Marshall, 21; Swarthmore, 7.
At Ann Arbor—Michigan Agricultural College, 24; Michigan, 0.
At Madison—Wisconsin, 21; Ohio State, 0.
At Lincoln, Neb.—Nebraska, 20; Notre Dame, 19.
At Meadville, Penn.—Allegheny, 19; University of Rochester, 0.
At Birmingham, Ala.—Auburn, 23; Mississippi A. and M., 0.
At Greensboro, N. C.—North Carolina, 3; Virginia Military Institute, 3.
At Memphis, Tenn.—Vanderbilt, 91; Mississippi, 0.
At New Orleans—Georgia Tech., 86; Louisiana, 7.
At Tuscaloosa, Ala.—Alabama, 16; Tulane, 0.
At Springfield, Mass.—Springfield Y. M. C. A. College, 54; University of Vermont, 0.
At Clinton, N. Y.—Hamilton, 0; Hobart, 0.
At Lexington, Ky.—Sewanee, 7; Kentucky State, 7.
At Minneapolis—Minnesota, 51; Iowa, 13.
At Collegeville, Penn.—Ursinus College-Temple College game not played.
At Worcester—Worcester Academy, 20; Harvard Freshmen, 0.
At Hanover, Ind.—Earlham, 16; Hanover, 6.
At Terre Haute, Ind.—Rose Polytechnic, 7; Butler, 0.
At Syracuse—Syracuse Freshmen, 41; Hutchinson Central, (Buffalo,) 0.
At Lake Mohegan, N. Y.—Hackley School, 19; Lake Mohegan, 0.
At Washington—Kent School, 19; Gunnery, 0.
At Lakewood, N. J.—Neptune High School, 20; Lakewood, 0.
At Lakeville—Hotchkiss, 13; Yale Freshmen, 3.
At Morristown—Morristown School, 6; St. Paul School, 0.
At Ossining—Holbrook School, 24; Poughkeepsie High School, 0.
At Peekskill—Newman School, 13; Peekskill Military Academy, 12.
At New York—Mount Vernon High School, 40; New York University Scrubs, 0.
At Fort Deposit, Md.—Tome, 44; Franklin and Marshall Academy, 6.
At St. Louis—St. Louis, 21; De Pauw, 9.
At Des Moines—Drake, 45; Simpson, 3.
At Manhattan, Kan.—University of Kansas, 19; K. S. A. C., 7.
At Ames, Iowa—Ames, 14; Missouri, 6.
At Dallas, Texas—Oklahoma, 14; Texas, 13.
At Ypsilanti, Mich.—Ypsilanti Normal, 47; University of Detroit, 0.
At Albion, Mich.—Albion, 54; Adrian, 0.
At Olivet, Mich.—Olivet, 7; Hillsdale, 7.

FOOTBALL CHEERS RING AROUND COLUMBIA'S STATELY WALLS



The Captains, Healy (Columbia) and Morgan (St. Lawrence)

PHOTO © AMERICAN PRESS.

Columbia Celebrates Her Return to American Football Ranks by Swamping St. Lawrence.

CORNELL'S PUNCH DEFEATS HARVARD

Haughton's Team Slow, Stupid, and Generally Weak Against Well-Drilled Ithacans.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Oct. 23.—For the first time in the history of football the Cornell eleven lowered Harvard's colors this afternoon in the stadium, the Ithacans, who were trained to the minute, outplaying Haughton's team, which went to pieces very early under the strain of meeting its opponent's superior play. The Ithacan's goal line was in danger only once, and then they took the ball awal from Harvard on downs.

Al Sharpe's well-conditioned and most aggressive team not only won the game, 10 to 0, but besides scoring a field goal drove a hard punch under the Crimson's belt in the first three minutes of play. Almost immediately after the kick-off Captain Mahan fumbled the ball on his own twenty-five-yard line, and Shelton, the Cornell left wing, fell upon it. Then, with an attack which Harvard could not stop, the Ithacans drove straight up the remainder of the field and through the Harvard rushers for a touchdown. This advance was not a slow one, but gains of five and even seven yards were ripped off, and then, after Harvard had been penalized for offside play, Captain Barrett sidestepped through a big hole on the Harvard left wing and scored.

The goal that followed put Cornell seven points to the good, but it was not until the beginning of the fourth quarter that she made the game absolutely safe. Almost at the end of the game the Ithacans received a short kick at midfield and in five plays drove Harvard back to its 32-yard line. Here the Crimson held, but Shiverick, who was all-powerful for Cornell today, immediately produced a field goal, beautifully kicked from Harvard's 38-yard line.

Cornell had something on Harvard all afternoon. The teams gained approximately 150 yards each by means of their running attack, Harvard's quota being increased by one successful forward pass. At the same time Harvard, although it once made a 40-yard journey up the field, had not the power to continue, while, when its best opportunity came, the Cornell team had a real punch to deliver, and came through with it with a vengeance. Cornell's rush line was superior to Harvard's in almost every respect in the early moments of the game, and these were the moments that counted. After its first advance, Cornell could not approach Harvard's goal nearer than 30 yards, but from such points four attempts were made for field goals, one counting, one being blocked, and the other two shots going wide.

Cornell fumbled constantly, both in its rushing game and on kicks, but Harvard had far less keenness for the ball than in any game played under the Haughton régime, and only once all afternoon was the free ball seized upon by the Crimson contingency. In fact, the Crimson blocked four of the visitors' kicks, but only once recovered the ball, and this happened in midfield.

In the first half, and after the Ithacans had scored, Harvard got its attack running and covered a stretch of nearly forty yards. This big gain was helped out by a fifteen-yard penalty against Cornell because a substitute did not report after Captain Barrett had been hurt stopping a mad rush by Ned Mahan of Harvard. The Crimson had the ball on Cornell's thirty-three-yard line, but on a fourth down and with only half a yard to go, Mahan was unable to drive through Cornell's left wing, Jameson throwing him back for a loss and the visitors taking the ball on downs.

Right here Harvard passed up the best chance it had to tie up the game. When Shiverick punted the entire Harvard line came through, the ball being blocked and shooting out to Soucy, the Crimson's left end. But Soucy was not quick enough to get the ball, trying to pick it up instead of falling on it, and in the general mêlée Schlichter dove into the scramble and got the ball for Cornell. Shortly after this Harvard gained a little past midfield, but was stopped short on Cornell's 35-yard line, where Shiverick nipped Mahan, who was trying to sweep around the end on a fake forward pass play. This happened early in the second period, and for the remainder of the game the Crimson only twice passed the middle of the field, there being a flash of power shown in the third period when the Crimson advanced to Cornell's 25-yard line, where Collins of Cornell caught Mahan's forward pass on his 10-yard line. The other time was at the end of the game, the final whistle sounding just as the Harvard men had carried the ball across the halfway mark on a line play following its one successful forward pass of the game—one which Harte took from Mahan.

The Cornellians followed the ball in a wonderful fashion and made the breaks of the game come their way. They played only straight football. After their touchdown, which was fairly earned, the New Yorkers did not make much headway by rushing, getting their chances for field goals mainly because of their superiority in the kicking game and because of Harvard's inability to hang onto the ball. Barrett, and later Schriver, both outkicked Mahan, in spite of the punts that were blocked, and toward the end of the game Schriver made two kicks from behind his own goal line which were the equal of any defensive kicks ever seen in football.

Cornell was heavier than Harvard and was far better drilled. The ends were very fast and it was due to the fine open field work of Shelton and Eckley that Mahan did not break loose for any of the long runs for which he is so famous.

It was a game the Cornell team was entitled to win on the merits of its play, but Harvard, having chances to at least get a tie score, had little to feel happy about because of its erratic handling of the ball. Mahan had an off day and this hurt Harvard more than anything else. He fumbled three times and his first miscue opened the way for the Ithacans' first score.

Line-up:

Cornell.	Position.	Harvard.
Shelton	Left end	Soucy
Jameson	Left tackle	Dadmun
Miller	Left guard	Waldron
Cook	Centre	Wallace
Anderson	Right guard	Cowen
Gillies	Right tackle	Parson
Eckley	Right end	Harte
Barrett	Quarter back	Watson
Shiverick	Left half back	Whitney
Collins	Right half back	Mahan
Mueller	Full back	King

Touchdown, Barrett; goal from touchdown, Barrett; goal from field, Shiverick. Substitutes: Cornell—Schlichter for Collins, Collins for Barrett, Tilley for Anderson. Harvard—Wilcox for Watson, Watson for Wilcox, Taylor for Wallace, Caner for Gilman, Coolidge for Soucy, Rollins for Whitney.

Referee—William S. Langford of Trinity. Umpire—Charles J. McCarty of Germantown. Linesman—George N. Bankhart of Dartmouth. Field Judge—Lieutenant F. H. Prince of West Point. Time of periods—Fifteen minutes each.

Wolverines Lose to Aggies.

ANN ARBOR, Mich, Oct. 23.—The Michigan Agricultural College defeated the Wolverines, 24 to 0, this afternoon. Jerry De Prato, the Aggies' full back, was the star of the game. He scored a field goal and two touchdowns besides kicking all three goals following the touchdowns. Maulbetsch, University of Michigan's great plunger, was unable to display his usual ability, the visitors' forwards ripping the Wolverine line to pieces before Yost's backs could get started. The poor physical condition of the university players also was shown in the large number of men injured. M. A. C. rooters, 3,000 strong, paraded the field after the game, and tonight a big demonstration was under way as the result of the decisive victory. The line-up:

Michigan.	Positions.	M. A. C.
Berton	Left end	Butler
Watson	Left tackle	Smith
Millard	Left guard	Vandervoort
Horton	Centre	Frimodig
Cochran, (Capt.)	Right guard	Straight
Reimann	Right tackle	Blacklock
Whalen	Right end	Henning
Reehm	Quarter back	Hueber
Maulbetsch	Left half back	Miller, (Capt.)
Eberweln	Right half back	H. Miller
Bastian	Full back	De Prato

Score by periods: M. A. C., 3, 7, 0, 14—24. Referee—Mr. Hackett, Army. Umpire—Mr. Holderness, Lehigh. Field judge—Mr. Haynes, Yale. Head linesman—Mr. Lynch, Brown. Time of periods—Fifteen minutes each. M. A. C. scoring: Touchdowns—De Prato (2,) Blacklock. Goals from touchdowns—De Prato (2.) Goal from field—De Prato. Substitutes—Michigan, Rehor for Reimann, Catlett for Eberwein, Raymond for Bastian; M. A. C., Beatty for B. Miller, Springer for Huebel.

One Football Cornell Didn't Bag.

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 23.—The Princeton soccer team defeated Cornell here today in the opening game of the intercollegiate season by a score of 1 to 0. Bird made the goal for Princeton.

LATE SPORTS ON PAGE 19, MAIN NEWS SECTION.

COLUMBIA'S FIRST GAME A HUMMER

Celebrates Football Revival by Defeating St. Lawrence by 57 to 0.

Columbia celebrated its restoration of football yesterday and resumed its place among athletic colleges when the Blue and White boys overwhelmed eleven lads from St. Lawrence University by a score of 57 to 0. It was a rosy re-entry to the sport that was abolished just ten years ago.

That Columbia wants football there is no doubt. About 3,500 graduates and alumni said so in no uncertain tones yesterday. The South Field echoed and re-echoed with shouts and songs. Columbia's student band blared its welcome to the players in a continuous performance of student airs, while 1,500 students in the cheering section sang cheerily and merrily, starting a half hour before the game, in spite of the biting north wind which swept across the field.

President Nicholas Murray Butler and his wife and party and a large section of the Faculty were there to lend their approval to the opening game of the season, and as the Columbia boys rolled up their score these spectators became as enthusiastic as the undergraduates.

Faculty dignity was forgotten for the moment, and a sure-enough college spirit bubbled and gurgled and seethed until all joined in the ear-piercing and backbone bracing college battle cry of "C-o-l-u-m-b-i-a, 'rah, 'rah, 'rah," with as much energy as did the oldest alumnus, sans teeth, sans hair, and sans everything but the college spirit and a good pair of lungs, or the most lambike of the Freshies. The situation was one that warmed the blood, waked the dormant sporting spirit that lies not far under the surface in every healthy young man, and gave promise of a renewal of that love of competitive and combative sport that once made Columbia as well known in the field of clean amateur sport as it always has been in the higher field of learning. It was a good omen for the future of that phase of student life that so appeals to the majority of undergraduates and helps create an abiding love for Alma Mater.

Only Four Weeks' Practice.

With but four weeks of training, it was not to be expected that Columbia would show the sort of football which makes a team a candidate for championship honors. But the thirty-five youngsters who were in moleskin, and a majority of whom had a chance to get into the scrimmages during the progress of the catastrophe to St. Lawrence, showed that they had at least absorbed the rudiments of straight football and had learned how to handle themselves on the field. They weer a credit to their coach, T. Nelson Metcalfe, and their Captain, F. M. Symonds, Jr., who was out of the line-up owing to injuries received during practice.

The management had shown excellent judgment in selecting a team not away beyond their abilities as practical novices at the game for opponents in their first appearance. A victory over even a minor team was the sort of thing needed to nurse the Columbians along to greater achievements in the sport. The creation of self-confidence means a whole lot.

The fact that they so easily defeated St. Lawrence, though, will hardly create over-confidence. The Columbia boys have a whole lot to learn about the game. Their coaches know it, and undoubtedly they tell the players that when there comes there comes the heart to heart talk over the game. It probably would have been a very different story had they been pitted against a team their equal in weight, and up in interference and the defensive arts of the game. Man for man, the Columbia men outweighed their opponents. St. Lawrence played the open game almost exclusively in consequence, while Columbia was prepared only for the old-fashioned straight football, and found that they had to meet a game for which they had not been particularly drilled. So there was a whole lot of hesitancy, and the frequent imposition of penalties for holding and off side play must have aggregated, in all, about twice the length of the field.

Littauer, Donoho, and Miller starred in the line plunging and ground gaining for the Columbia boys, and Chilton, the tawny-haired end; Gardner, and Hayden figured prominently in what aggressive playing St. Lawrence did. The mountaineers were on the defensive most of the time, and were so weak in the line that they constantly resorted to the forward pass or to punting to overcome the stubborn offensive of the Columbia line, which held remarkably well and stubbornly, thanks in great part rather to its excess in weight than superior skill. Donoho kept the Columbians wildly cheering with half a dozen spectacular runs, one of them for 51 yards, and he and Healy starred in the two forward passes which the Columbians carried through successively and spectacularly. These contributed to touchdowns which almost immediately followed.

Touchdown in Three Minutes.

Columbia was first on the field, to the tune of "Good Old Blue and White Will Fix You," in which singers and band joined, and three minutes after play was called Littauer had made the first touchdown. Columbia's hopes than ran high, but wilted a bit at the end of the first period, for that solitary 6 to 0 was the only evidence of the superiority of their team. But before the half was over touchdown began to follow touchdown with monotonus regularity, until at the end of the half the score stood 31 to 0 in favor of the Morningside boys, and the team from the Adirondack region was plainly winded.

It was only in the latter half that the St. Lawrence boys had anything like a chance to score, and then their chance was killed by the fact that Chilton, after a pretty run of two-thirds the length of the field, went out of bounds on the 20-yard line by about a foot in dodging Healy, and his touchdown failed to count. When the ball was put into play an unlucky fumble gave the ball to Columbia, Miller punted it out of danger, and all chance for the mountaineers to escape a whitewash vanished. They had little spirit left after that and were unable to prevent Columbia from scoring almost at will before they left the field with that awful 57 to 0 staring them in the face from the score board, the worst defeat they have had this season. The line-up:

Columbia.	Position.	St. Lawrence.
Calder	Left end	Chilton
Healey	Left tackle	Earley
Kennedy	Left guard	Scribner
Brown	Centre	Osgood
Cleveland	Right guard	Haten
Littauer	Right tackle	Morgan
Buermeyer	Right end	Corcoran
Miller	Quarter back	Hayden
Wadleton	Left half back	Noble
Mansbach	Right half back	Reynolds
Littauer	Full back	Gardner

Touchdowns—Littauer (5,) Donoho (2,) Miller, Wilbur. Goals—Miller (3.)

Substitutions—Columbia, Donaldson for Cleveland; Donoho for Mansbach; Van de Water for Kennedy, Noble for Brown, Reeder for Buermeyer, Fairfield for Calder, Brown for Noble, Elmer for Fairfield, McCreery for Healey, Rosen for Littauer, Bale for Reeder; St. Lawrence, Ford for Hayden; Stone for Osgood.

Referee—Mr. Crowley of Bowdoin. Umpire—Mr. Farrier of Dartmouth. Head linesman—Mr. Hennessy of Brown.

WOULD O. K. SUMMER BALL.

Yale May Lead Movement for Making Rules Less Stringent.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Oct. 23.—It is predicted here among those close to the athletic authorities that, before next Spring, Yale may suggest some action among the larger colleges regarding the Summer baseball question. The student body, as a whole, is not in favor of rules which make possible a condition such as the one which has just barred some of the Blues' best players. According to the understanding between the colleges, however, this was the only course to take. This is admitted.

The movement which may be started before another baseball season will result, it is hoped, in an understanding among the colleges meaning nothing more or less than sanctioning Summer ball. That many collegians play every Summer is generally admitted. Even if many of them do not violate the letter of the present rule, they violate the spirit.

The present rule is not popular, and it is believed here that many colleges would sanction Summer ball if some one would take the initiative in the movement. Much opposition is sure to come from the National Collegiate Athletic Association, an organization which has vigorously opposed Summer ball. Yale, however, is one of the few institutions which does not belong to this organization.

If this radical action is started the response will be general, it is expected for many universities approve Summer baseball, but have been silent on the question. It is also sure to receive stubborn opposition from many quarters.

VICTORY FOR AMHERST.

Touchdown in Last Period Seals Wesleyan's Fate.

Special to The New York Times.

AMHERST, Mass., Oct. 23.—A touchdown in the fourth quarter of an uphill game gave Amherst a 10 to 6 victory over Wesleyan on Pratt Field today. A drop kick by Tow of Amherst started the scoring, but Wesleyan then made a touchdown and six points. There was no more scoring until the last period, when Goodrich picked up Harmon's fumble and with a clear field ran twenty yards for a touchdown. Goodrich and Deetjen, opposing half backs, were the backfield stars, both making several long runs. Wesleyan excelled in interference while the Amherst line held like a wall.

Although marred by several costly fumbles, the game was fast and well played. Amherst scored after the first kick-off without surrendering the ball. A thirty-yard run by Goodrich, followed by shorter gains brought the ball to Wesleyan's 14-yard line. Three tosses made another first down impossible. Tow tried a drop kick and the ball went through between the posts. After the kick-off and an exchange of kicks Tow tried another field goal from the 35-yard line, but failed.

In the second quarter Wesleyan scored their six points. With the ball on Amherst's 25-yard line, twelve yards by Deetjen and shorter gains gave Wesleyan two first downs, and Deetjen went over the line for a touchdown. The try for goal failed. In the same period an attempted drop kick by Eustis from the 35-yard line failed.

In the final period Knowlton recovered a fumble for Amherst on Wesleyan's forty-yard line. A forward pass was intercepted by Deetjen twenty yards from his goal line, but on the next play Goodrich picked up a fumble by Harmon and, with a clear field, ran twenty yards for a touchdown. Rider kicked the goal.

Tow tried another drop kick but failed and after three first downs the game ended with Amherst in possession of the ball on Wesleyan's forty-yard line. The lineup:

Amherst.	Position.	Wesleyan.
Goodridge	Left end	Hallock
Knowlton	Left tackle	Gordon
Hobart	Left guard	Talbot
Widmayer	Centre	Eustis
Downer	Right guard	Young
Ashley	Right tackle	Wilkinson
Marks	Right end	Boswell
Tow	Quarter back	Peck
Goodrich	Left half back	Deetjen
Taber	Right half back	Harmon
Rider	Full back	Crafts

Touchdowns—Goodrich, Deetjen. Goal from touchdown—Rider. Goal from field—Tow. Substitutions: Amherst—Matthews for Marks; Wesleyan—Hughes for Gordon, Wooley for Wilkinson, Slocum for Peck, Peck for Slocum, Hookey for Crafts, Crafts for Hookey. Referee—Tom Thorpe, Columbia. Umpire—Mr. Luring, Princeton. Head linesman—Mr. Jones, Haverford. Time—Four quarters of fifteen minutes each.

De Witt Clinton Leads at Soccer.

De Witt Clinton jumped into the lead in the High School Soccer League series by defeating Boys' High by 2 goals to 1 yesterday at Crotona Athletic Field. De Witt Clinton took the lead with 7 points. Curtis and Erasmus are tied for second place, with 6 points each. At half time De Witt Clinton led by 2 goals to 0, as a result of two successful shots by Parotti and Fitzpatrick. Lipschuetz, the Boys' High captain, scored from penalty in the second period. A high wind interfered with good combination work.

White Autos Win Amateur Game.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 23.—Eight runs on eight hits in the seventh inning won the second game of the world's amateur baseball series today for the White Autos of Cleveland, Ohio, from the South Tacoma (Wash.) Tigers. The score was 8 to 0.

GEORGETOWN LOSES; SHOWS ROWDY SPIRIT

One Player Bites West Point Cadet, Another Is a Slugger—Both Banished.

Special to The New York Times.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Oct. 23.—In a game which was marred by unnecessary roughness and frequent penalties for infractions of the rules, the Army beat Georgetown today by a score of 10 to 0. The Cadets showed a decided improvement over their playing of a week ago, the linemen doing especially fine work. Although the Army was handicapped by the loss of several star players, Ford and Coffin of the backfield and Meacham and Parker of the line being on the side lines on account of injuries, they outplayed the collegians from start to finish. Mitchell of the Army and Gormley and Leighty of Georgetown were ruled off the field for rough play.

Georgetown was twice penalized half the distance to its goal line for rough playing. In the last quarter Gormley bit McEwan's arm, and just as the whistle sounded ending the fray Wall of Georgetown slugged Goodman, the Army's substitute centre.

The Cadets got a touchdown in the second quarter on a magnificent drive from midfield, Oliphant, Walker, and Hoge carrying the leather fifty yards without losing it, Oliphant finally being shoved over the line from the five-yard mark for the score. The doughty Westerner kicked a goal, and again toward the end of the last period booted a goal from placement, with Murrill holding the ball on the thirty-five-yard mark. Gilroy, Georgetown's star halfback, was hurt early in the second period. While he was in the game he distinguished himself by several good gains on long runs. The Army lost forty yards on penalties, while Georgetown was penalized six times for a total of eighty-five yards. McEwan, until his injury, played his usual stellar game, being all over the field and making some spectacular tackles. Captain Weyand, Neyland, and Jones all did splendid work for the Army. The victory today pleased followers of the Army team, especially when it is remembered that Georgetown beat the Navy a fortnight ago. Georgetown's ends were good, the Cadets being balked in their attempts to get around Cusack and Corcoran. The Army tried the forward pass three times without success. Georgetown's one pass was completed, but it followed a penalty on the last down and failed to make up the required distance. Lineup:

Army.	Position.	Georgetown.
Neyland	Left end	Cusack
Jones	Left tackle	Ward
O'Hare	Left guard	Mahlum
McEwan	Centre	Fitzgerald
Holmes	Right guard	Barron, Capt.
Weyand, Capt.	Right tackle	Gormley
Britton	Right end	Corcoran
Murrill	Quarter back	Maloney
Mitchell	Left half back	Gilroy
Oliphant	Right half back	Wall
Hoge	Full back	Leighty

Touchdown—Oliphant. Goal from touchdown—Oliphant. Goal from placement—Oliphant. Time of quarters—Ten minutes each. Referee—W. F. Okeson of Lehigh. Umpire—E. S. Land of Navy. Head linesman—H. R. Hennage of Dartmouth. Substitutions: Army—Goodman for McEwan, Walker for Mitchell. Georgetown—O'Connor for Gormley, Hanlon for Gilroy, Supple for Hanlon, Dewhurst for Leighty.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices

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GROCERY LIST Fifth Floor.

A Special Sale of "Red Star" Coffee—If you enjoy a full-bodied, clear, aromatic Coffee, try our "Red Star" brand; our usual price, 32c a lb.
For this sale, 25-lb. bags (bean only), $6.34; 5-lb. cartons (bean only), $1.29; 1-lb. carton (bean, granulated or pulverized), 27c.

"Amaryllis" Chop Teas—Mixed, Oolong, English Breakfast, Ceylon, Japan, uncolored Japan and Young Hyson; our usual price, 48c pound; for this sale, 10-lb. caddy, $3.64; 5-lb. caddy, $1.89; pound carton, 39c.

VANILLA EXTRACT—"Red Star" Brand; made in our own laboratory; in 4-oz. bottles, usual price, 37c; this sale, 32c; in 2-oz. bottles, usual price, 21c bottle; this sale, each, 17c.

A SPECIAL SALE OF WHEAT BRAN—Packed in our factory, made of the finest selected wheat, rich in phosphates; packed in 2-lb. bags; our regular price is 19c; this sale, 15c a bag; 5-lb. bag, 34c

A SPECIAL SALE OF OREGON PRUNES—They run 20 to 30 to the lb.; put up in 10-lb. wooden box, $1.49

SUCHARD'S COCOA—"This" brand; this is the finest cocoa imported; 1-lb. cans, 37c; ½-lb cans, 44c; ¼-lb. tin, 24c

"LILY WHITE" AND "GRAND" CORN-STARCH—lb. packages, 6c

QUAKER OATS—per carton, 8c

SEEDED RAISINS—Best quality California; full weight cartons, 10c

PEANUT OIL—Delft, Holland; finest quality; gallon can, $1.72; half gallon can, 93c; quart can, 49c

NEW ORLEANS MOLASSES—"Diamond D" brand, No. 2½ can, 24c; No. 5 can, 46c; No. 10 can, 84c

PURE LARD—A special sale of "Lily White" Brand Pure Open Kettle Lard, absolutely pure, specially prepared for R. H. Macy & Co., in full weight 3-lb. pails; our usual price is 53c per pail; this sale, 44c

GLENWOOD BRAND CALIFORNIA RIPE OLIVES—Packed in pint cans; medium size olive; can, 18c; No. 2½ can, 33c

GLENWOOD BRAND CALIFORNIA RIPE OLIVES—Large size olive; pint cans at 24c a can; No. 2½ cans; can, 44c

SPECIAL SALE OF NORWAY FAT SALT MACKEREL—Family size; perfectly cured; 10-lb. kits; Macy's usual price, $1.79; for this sale, $1.14; 5-lb. kits, Macy's usual price, 74c; for this sale, 44c

CAPE ARAGO BRAND OREGON SALMON—Medium red, in No. 1 flat cans, containing about a pound; this sale dozen, $1.69; a can, 15c

BEEF STEW—THE FAMOUS "ROYAL SCARL

DARTMOUTH MAKES POOR SHOWING AGAINST PRINCETON—FORDHAM WINS FROM HOLY CROSS

PRINCETON CRUSHES DARTMOUTH, 30 TO 7

Tigers Shatter Hanoverians' Attack Quickly—Substitutes Finish the Game.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 23.—Jungletown may sing with more confidence tonight its song of "Old Nassau," for the Tiger has stretched his limbs, sharpened his claws and struck one blow that makes him seem a mighty contender in football, no matter who may be his next opponent. But as Princeton sings Dartmouth is enveloped in gloom. It was the Hanover men who this afternoon braved the New Jersey eleven and felt the sting of those repeated blows which the Tiger rained upon them. Baffled in the attack and which was shattered against the Tigers, Dartmouth was crushed under a score of 30 to 7, which, on Princeton's side, is next to the largest that was ever made against the team from Hanover.

What the score might have been had Coach Rush kept all of his regulars in the game is one of the things that finds no solution, but certainly after the first half the Tigers were not trying to roll up a big score. Substitutes were rushed on the field until in the final quarter it was almost another eleven that was representing Princeton. It was in this last period that there came the slight consolation which Dartmouth men can glean from the defeat. With second string men opposed to them the Hanover players made their one struggle that counted and even then the touchdown which resulted had all of the elements of an accident. This fact, however, does not rob Dartmouth of the credit of the performance.

For years it has been the custom to measure Princeton's ability by her showing against the Hanover team, and nearly all of the battles of the past have furnished stirring contests that brought out every bit of reserve force that the Tiger eleven possessed. Even though there was the report that Dartmouth was not so strong this year, still at was believed that Princeton would be pressed to win. But how different were the actual conditions. The test still was there. No one may say that Dartmouth has not a good eleven, but as for drawing out Princeton's reserve, it added little to previous games. There was ever the impression that the Tigers were holding back whatever they might have of new plays, and the type of game was not one designed to run up big totals.

What won for Princeton was, as in the past, better generalship, and tonight Princeton pays homage to no individual player on the team more than to Captain Glick. He drove the men, directed their attack, and the others executed his orders faithfully. Princeton resorted to a punting game, and Driggs far outshone Gerrish. He displayed by far the better judgment and his kicks shot out for a distance that was uniformly excellent.

When the game started a strong wind was blowing from the north that swept a chill blast across Palmer Stadium. Princeton won the toss, and for the first quarter punted with the wind, and on every exchange, of which there were many, the ball went further into Dartmouth territory, so that Tibbott was able to drive it over the crossbar for two goals from the field that scored the first of the points that were to humble Dartmouth. But Gerrish of Dartmouth was not wise. He punted well, but drove his kicks high against the wind, and they were whipped back for loss of distance that proved fatal. On the other hand, Driggs had learned something by the errors of his opponents. When the quarters changed he profited by this knowledge learned through the failure of Gerrish, and sent his punts sailing low over the field, some of them out of bounds, and some so that they just stayed inside the lines. In this way Driggs gave his teammates assistance.

It was the defense of Princeton, however, that turned back Dartmouth, bruised and broken, and the men seemed almost discouraged after the first quarter had been played. Gerrish, Thielscher, and Duhamel hurled themselves at the Tigers with desperate resolve, but it was to little avail. Princeton would not give way. The Tiger line was playing with a wonderful confidence, and repeatedly the men broke through, smothering plays before they were fairly started. In all of the first half Dartmouth, fighting, as she began to realize, against an irresistible force, was able to make only first downs.

But Princeton was having no ease in the attack against her opponent. The Tigers' offense was set back often, but the men were alert, agile followers of the ball, and that counted against the Hanover men, who played a strange game at times. One feature which caused astonishment was the manner of receiving punts. It was seldom that the kick was caught, it being allowed to follow its own course as it bounded down the gridiron, and, of necessity, cost Dartmouth many yards of territory, and several times dangerously imperiled Dartmouth's goal.

If it is fair to pick out one man from a team that was fighting so as one unit as Princeton, Dave Tibbott stands out alone. He buffeted the Dartmouth line more successfully than any other of the Princeton backs. He struck with a ferocity that gained many yards, but the attack could not consistently be maintained. But more than anything else he gained fame for his drop kicking. Perhaps Princeton has discovered another Brickley to wear this time the Orange and Black. Tibbott's two field goals in the first period were beautiful. Both were attempted from nearly the same point on the field, about the 43-yard line, and each sailed as true as if it had been guided by some invisible force. If there had been fear in the hearts of any of the Princeton students before the game these two goals, coming in quick succession, dispelled it forever, for the Tiger fans feasted on the anticipation of victory in a contest which has come to rank second to those with Yale and Harvard, which are rated about equal. And those points undeniably must have had a dampening influence on the ardor of Dartmouth. Touchdowns a team can stand better than the field goals which come unforeseen many times, as they did today, striking with defeat a team that until the moment of the kick had been in no particular danger.

To the spectators it looked as if one legitimate touchdown had been taken from Princeton. At the opening of the third quarter, Driggs had just sent one of his long punts sailing down into Dartmouth territory and following the plan of handling punts, there was no effort made to catch the ball. The Dartmouth men followed along after it as it rolled to their thirteen-yard line, and then one of them fell on it. It slipped out from under his arm, shot across the line and in an instant Hogg had fallen on the ball. But the referee had not seen that a Dartmouth man touched the leather, and the score was not allowed. But Princeton was not to be denied her touchdown. A penalty of ten yards was inflicted against Dartmouth, and the ball was then on her three-yard line. Gerrish punted out and Dave Tibbott caught the leather. He tucked it beneath his arm and then made the one thrilling run that the game furnished.

The ball had come to him on Dartmouth's thirty-seven-yard line and he dashed across the field, pursued by two Dartmouth men, with the other members of the team following. Driggs had given him his first interference, but he was quickly left behind, and Tibbott sped on alone. One of the Hanover men hurled himself at Tibbott, and a straight arm dropped him to the ground. The same was true of the second man who attempted a tackle a moment later, and Tibbott crossed the goal line and kicked the goal, so that it made the score 20 to 0.

Aside from this one instance the spectacular was entirely absent from the game, barring one or two forward passes, and there was no profusion in this style of play. Dartmouth had been heralded as a team that would play open football, but it did just the opposite. During the last minutes of the contest the forward pass was brought into play, but it was not a perfected method of attack. Most of the passes were short and failed of completion. However, the only Dartmouth tally started with a forward pass.

In the final quarter the Hanover men rushed the ball more than 100 yards. Two drives toward Princeton's goal were stopped and the third also had been halted when Dartmouth tried one more pass. Gerrish shot the leather to one of his teammates, but it bounded off the hands of a Princetonian who attempted to intercept the ball, and Glie of Dartmouth secured it. He crossed the few remaining yards for Dartmouth's touchdown, being tackled just too late to stop the tally.

Princeton made the first touchdown in the second quarter and this time it was a forward pass by Princeton that brought the tally. When the quarter started the ball was in midfield. Driggs booted a beatiful kick against the wind that went out of bounds on Dartmouth's eight-yard line. Gerrish punted, but the ball was called back and then a fake kick formation was tried, but Highley broke through and downed Gerrish on Dartmouth's one-yard line. Gerrish then punted to Tibbott, who ran the ball back to Dartmouth's twenty-seven yard line. Plunges gained some distance and then Driggs shot a forward pass to Highley, the best of the game, and the latter went over the line for the tally.

Tibbott's run gave the first touchdown in the next quarter, and near the close another was added, this due to the carelessness of Dartmouth men in handling punts. Two forward passes by Princeton failed on Dartmouth's forty-three-yard line, and Driggs punted. The ball touched Holbrook and then bounced over the line, Hogg falling on it for Princeton's final touchdown.

The last points of the game were added by Law, who went in for Driggs in the final quarter. Gerrish punted from near his own goal line, and Blake, one of Princeton's substitutes, signaled a fair catch on Dartmouth's thirty-eight-yard line. Law kicked the goal from placement. The line-up:

Princeton.	Position.	Dartmouth.
Highley	Left end	Dussossoit
McLean	Left tackle	McAuliffe
Nourse	Left guard	Merrill
Lenhart	Centre	Baxter
Hogg	Right guard	Spears
Halsey	Right tackle	Cotton
Brown	Right end	Emery
Glick	Quarter back	McDonough
Beck	Left half	Gerrish
Tibbott	Right half	Thielscher
Driggs	Full back	Duhamel

Score by periods:

Princeton	6	7	14	3—30
Dartmouth	0	0	0	7— 7

Referee—H. A. Tufts, Brown. Umpire—J. J. Hanlahan, Boston. Field judge—T. F. Murphy, Brown. Head linesman—E. J. O'Brien, Tufts. Time of periods—Fifteen minutes each.

Princeton scoring: Touchdowns—Highley, Tibbott, Hogg. Goals from touchdowns—Tibbott (3.) Goals from field—Tibbott (2.) Goal from placement—Law. Dartmouth scoring: Touchdown—Glie. Goal from touchdown—Gerrish.

Substitutions: Princetop—Moore for Highley, Keating for Moore, Hamilton for Keating, Dillon for McLean, Latrobe for Parisette, Heyniger for Nourse, Butzworth for Gennet, Gowan for Butterworth, Love for Hogg, Kaufman for Halsey, Halsey for Kaufman, Larsen for Halsey, Wilson for Brown, Beckinen for Wilson, Smith for Bamman, Ames for Glick, Blake for Ames, Charles for Shea, Eddy for Tibbott, Law for Driggs. Dartmouth—Burns for Dussossoit, Fishback for McAuliffe, Colby for Merrill, Merrill for Colby, Glie for Baxter, Trier for Cotton, Hager for Emery, McDonough for Hager, Worthington for McDonough, McDonough for Worthington, Holbrook for McDonough, Worthington for Holbrook, Tyler for Gerrish, Barrowes for Duhamel, Duhamel for Barrowes.

NAVY IN 20 TO 0 VICTORY.

Weight of Sailors Crushes Eleven of Virginia Polytechnic.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Oct. 23. — The weight of the eleven of the Naval Academy permitted the Sailors to crush Virginia Polytechnic in a 20 to 0 defeat here today. Until the second half the Navy had not approached its opponent's goal line. They had to fight hard to prevent the Virginia eleven from scoring.

It was after Powell, half back and punter, had been retired that the visitors began to weaken. The Sailors then made one score. This was followed in the second period of the last half by two more, partly due to costly fumbles by the Virginia backs. The line-ups:

Naval Academy.	Position.	Va. Polytechnic.
Kenworthy	Left end	Gregory
Ward	Left tackle	Benedick
Kercher	Left guard	Moore
Goodstein	Centre	Henderson
Smith	Right guard	Parrish
Gilman	Right tackle	Caffee
Harrison	Right end	Hall
Miles	Quarter back	Dixon
Westphal	Left half back	Funkhouser
Martin	Right half back	Denney
Poehlmann	Full back	Redd

Naval Academy ..... 0 0 7 13—20
Virginia Polytechnic ..... 0 0 0 0— 0

Substitutions—Naval Academy: Luth for Miles, Fisher for Harrison, Craig for Luth, Daniells for Westphal, Miles for Craig, Jackson for Kenworthy, Holtman for Smith, Clark for Ward, Vail for Vonheimburg, Davis for Martin, Holcomb for Gilman. Virginia Polytechnic: Powell for Denney, Huddle for Powell, Hall for Huddle, Huddle for Hall, Denney for Hall, A. B. Moore for Henderson. Touchdowns—Martin, 3. Goals from touchdowns—Miles, 2. Referee — Mr. Thorp, Columbia. Umpire — Mr. Tyler, Princeton. Field judge—Moss St. Johns. Head linesman—Mr. Stollenwerck, Johns Hopkins. Time of quarters—Twelve minutes.

Wisconsin Downs Ohio.

MADISON, Wis., Oct. 23.—Wisconsin defeated Ohio State on the gridiron this afternoon by the score of 21 to 0. Ohio's open attack was slightly effective, but Wisconsin's was even better. Wisconsin's first touchdown was made in the third quarter, when Byers circled end. Simpson kicked the goal. Two additional touchdowns were scored by Wisconsin in the final period. The first was made when Byers ran through the Ohio team, and the second when Stavrum pulled down a pretty pass from Byers and carried it over the line, Simpson kicking the goal.

WHAT'S THE MATTER WITH OUR ATHLETES?

What Has Made "Amateur Standing" a Mere Myth of the Rule Books?

This Autumn cleaning in the amateur athletic household comes at an opportune time. Friends of James E. Sullivan, for so many years Secretary of the Amateur Athletic Union, are now arranging for a memorial to his lifelong work of making amateur sport clean, and keeping it clean. It was for the suppression of that which Kiviat and Smith have been found guilty and for which Yale athletics has recently dropped five of its athletes that "Jim" Sullivan worked ceaselessly. He was always on the trail of any athlete who violated the spirit as well as the letter of the law which properly separates the professional from the amateur. Consequently any punishment meted out to violators of that law he held to be so sacred is, in a way, at least, a tribute to the work of his life. It was so regarded yesterday by some of those who were his most active assistants and supporters in the work he made his own because of his love of clean sport. Concerted effort to make American amateur sport records spotless and to keep them spotless would be the most fitting memorial American amateurs could give him, and probably the one he would choose were he able to express a preference.

There has been a good beginning, but there is much more to be done before the housecleaning is complete. The taint of the semi-professional attachés, rightfully or wrongfully, to several golfers, tennis players, and—in lesser degree—to followers of field and track athletics. Whether there perpetual "mug hunters" who travel from ocean to ocean, from mountain resorts in the North to balmy climes in the South, from one year's end to the other, apparently with nothing to do but participate in a year's round of tournaments, are observers of the spirit of the law governing the status of an amateur in sport is a problem that finds no satisfactory solution. John D. Rockefeller and Andrew Carnegie could unquestionably afford to play golf at any time and place and for twelve months in the year without violating their amateur standing. Harry Payne Whitney could play polo, drive hydroaeroplanes, play golf or tennis, or sail boats to his full bent, and no one would question the fact that he is an amateur, for an amateur, says the Standard Dictionary, is one "practicing an art or occupation for the love of it, but not as a profession." There are a thousand other persons expert at some sport who could devote their whole time to that sport. They could travel from pole to pole and never be asked for an expense account to prove amateur standing. But persons of such means and sporting spirit are not in the class of perpetual "mug hunters." Tournament fields see them only as spectators.

When Is an Amateur Not an Amateur?

How many of these "mug hunters" who have figured during the last season in countless tournaments at golf, tennis, or athletic competitions could retain amateur standing under the provision of the law defining an amateur in the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen, for instance, which reads that an amteur is one "who rows for plesure and recreation only, and during his leisure hours; who does not abandon or neglect his usual business or occupation for the purpose of training." How many could show, as amateur oarsmen must, that they have received from their clubs when participating in competitions at other clubs, only "transportation expenses to and from such places" and "hotel and board bills for a reasonable time before and after such race"? How many would be willing to file "an itemized and properly vouched account" for their ocean to ocean, all year campaign?

It is doubtful if one could use up the fingers of one hand in counting off such amateurs in the whole country. Yet all others would be insulted if their amateur standing was impugned. The whole world of sport knows they are amateurs in name only; professionals in spirit and practice, although one could not prove it legally. Many of these persistent "mug hunters" are amateurs only because there is, as yet, no place for the admitted professional in golf, tennis, or athletics—solely as a competitive player—which he may occupy without losing social caste. Their subterfuge is therefore employment with sporting goods houses, acceptance of agencies for the exploitation of athletic implements, or possibly as writers on topics connected with sports. Many of this last class are competent writers, good sportsmen, and experts at their favorite sport. But the sport about which they write is distinctly a means of livelihood. They are as constantly at the game as a professional would be and thus have an advantage of the amateur who makes his sport a pleasure instead of a vocation.

See My Agent, Say Amateurs.

Amateur sports is perhaps cleaner today than it has been for years. There are few of the men of the Kiviat and Smith type who make bald demands for compensation. That there are some, however, was discovered by a sports lover who tried recently to arrange a set of games. He invited prominent amateur specialists in certain sports to participate, promising to pay them for all expenses incurred, to feed them, thus giving them an opportunity to compete for the liberal and useful prizes offered. The project was not a money-making affair; it was merely an attempt to foster the sports spirit in a small settlement. It is said that the so-called amateurs referred the amateur promoter to an agent. That agent demanded—but did not receive—stipulated sums for each of the amateurs invited to compete. These sums were much in excess of anything the A. A. U. rules permitted or countenanced. And he wanted cash—no checks taken!

The manager of a certain Summer hotel which makes its baseball team one of its attractions told a TIMES man that he engaged college baseball players as "entertainers" at his hotel, their ostensible duties being to dance attendance on the Summer girls in the daytime and dance with them at the hops in the evening. Incidentally, they were to play baseball twice a week. It was to play baseball that they were primarily engaged, and their compensation as "entertainers" was based solely on their ability as baseball players. They received salaries for two months, and won the baseball championship for the hotel incidentally. The boys all knew why they were engaged, but because of that "entertainer" provision insisted they had not forfeited their amateur standing. They did sing and dance occasionally, and are, therefore, able to retain an amateur standing even now.

Yale has only uncovered a scandal, petty compared with most of them that has existed in many colleges every Summer for years, as writers familiar with sports have known. Proof of payment of players has been impossible to obtain, as compensation has been given in sly and clever ways, such as by leaving cash in an envelope in the office letter box of the player, by placing it in an envelope in his bedroom, by leaving it in a book in his room, or by paying wagers of the most trivial and transparent sort. It is reported that on the books of one New England hotel the team of college ball players appeared on the payroll as bellboys and on another as porters.

Secret Practices Degrade Sport.

It is the absurd atmosphere of secrecy as to the speed trials of boat crews, secret practice of football and baseball teams, try-outs of speed of athletes "in the dark," and the other tricks of the professional sporting man, which has dulled the clean amateur spirit which should exist at colleges. Sport for sport's sake has too often been made secondary to sport for the sake of winning at any cost, not only in colleges, but in athletic clubs. The athlete developed on these lines is bound to be looking for "a shade the best of it." He is not only susceptible to temptation, but often invites the temptation, thinking of the money value of his proficiency in a sport rather than of the joy of winning purely for the love of that sport. Unfortunately too, members of some clubs, hoping to win by "backing" the lad, actually foster that sort of thing and are thus accessory to the making of a pro-amateur out of a boy who goes into sport solely for the love of his game. Thus the amateur spirit in the lad is killed and the professional spirit fostered until the youngster begins to boast of how he has "put it over" by racing under a false name at some picnic or county fair, for "easy money." Then he becomes eager for pay for his services at any athletic meet. Then comes exposure, disqualification as an amateur, and disgrace. There is, perhaps, more of this disgraceful use of amateurs by professional gamblers than is even suspected by athletic authorities.

FORDHAM, 10; HOLY CROSS, 0

Bronx Team Defeats Old Rivals and Students Hold Snake Dance.

With its light line completely outplaying the heavier Holy Cross forwards, and with the back field bewildering the visitors by the speed and intricacy of its plays, the Fordham football team yesterday whitewashed its old Massachusetts rivals by a score of 10 to 0. When the struggle was finished over 1,000 shouting Fordham rooters held a snake dance over the campus. The procession was led by the old ram, the mascot of the Bronx collegians.

Holy Cross was far below Fordham in every branch of the game. Fordham uncovered a series of new plays and never let the visitors get within forty yards of its goal line. Holy Cross had a fine chance to score in the last period, when, with no one to interfere, McCarthy received a 40-yard forward pass as he stood behind his own goal mark. The visiting end was overanxious, however, and the ball slipped through his arms. All Fordham's points came in the last period, a field goal from his own 30-yard mark.

The feature of the game came in the last ten minutes of play, when, after an exchange of punts, Butler took Devlin's spiral and, throwing off two tacklers, raced sixty yards through the opposition for a touchdown. The first quarter ended with Holy Cross on the offense at midfield. In the second period Holy Cross started by punting to Butler at the 20-yard line. The Maroon backs then started on a march down the field. A fumble stopped Fordham, and the team resorted to punting. Dunn proved Devlin's master at this game and Fordham gained in the exchange. It was in the second half that Yule dropped back and put over a field goal from the 30-yard line.

At the start of the closing quarter Holy Cross tried what should have been its scoring forward pass, but Devlin's passes were always blocked by Fordham players. At this point Golden went into Fordham's back field and brought the play to the 25-yard line. Downs made Dunn punt and it was on this exchange that Butler made his almost impossible run. The game ended five minutes later with the Bronxites again on the advance and only fifteen yards to go. Treanor, Benson, and Conklin all played a star game against much heavier opponents. The line-up:

Fordham.	Position.	Holy Cross.
Conklin	Left end	McCarthy
Mulcahy	Left tackle	O'Keefe
Kendrick	Left guard	Leech
Treanor	Centre	Brawley
Benson	Right guard	O'Connor
May	Right tackle	Zimmerman
Corridon	Right end	Anderson
Dunn	Quarter back	Devlin
Cantwell	Left half back	Foley
Butler	Right half back	Donellen
Yule	Full back	Bradley

Referee—Mr. Hann, Harvard. Umpire—Mr. Klington, Columbia. Linesman—Mr. Shannon, Princeton. Time of periods—Fifteen minutes. Touchdown—Butler. Goal from touchdown—Yule. Field goal—Yule.

SYRACUSE BEATS BROWN.

Score Close and Play in Visitors' Territory Most of the Time.

Special to The New York Times.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 23.—In a game that was full of hard, fast football Syracuse today defeated Brown, 6 to 0. During a large part of the time the Brownies had a shade on the visitors. Three times Brown had the ball almost in the shadow of the Syracuse goal, but lacked the power to go the last few yards for the score. During three periods the play was mostly in the visitors' territory.

Wilkinson, Syracuse's right half, was the bright star for his team, carrying the ball four times out of five and gaining most of the ground for the visitors. The only score of the game was due to his work. In the second period he intercepted a forward pass near midfield and carried the ball to Brown's 25-yard line before he was downed. The Syracuse team then fought hard, and with Wilkinson butting the line like a catapult for small but sure gains the visitors slowly forced the Brownies back until at the one-yard line it became necessary to measure to see whether Syracuse had made the inches necessary for the first down.

When it was demonstrated that it was still Syracuse's ball, though only by a hair, Wilkinson went over for the score. The lineup:

Brown.	Position.	Syracuse.
Butner	Left end	Dumoe
Ward	Left tackle	Cobb
Wade	Left guard	Schlacher
Staff	Centre	McDonough
Farnum	Right guard	White
Farnum	Right tackle	Jones
Weeks	Right end	Burns
Purdy	Quarter back	
Andrews	Right half back	Wilkinson
Pollard	Left half back	Rose
Brace	Full back	O'Connell

The score: Syracuse, 6; Brown, 0. Touchdown—Wilkinson. Substitutes—Brown, Sexton for Brace, Fraser for Andrews, Andrews for Fraser, Huggenvig for Wade, Wade for Huggenvig, Murphy for Purdy. Syracuse—Newberry for O'Connell, Brown for Newberry, Trigg for Schlacher, O'Connell for Brown. Officials—Referee, Mr. Morice of Penn. Umpire—Mr. Burleigh of Exeter. Field Judge—Mr. Leary of Harvard. Head linesman—Mr. Noble of Amherst. Time—Four fifteen-minute periods.

EARL COOPER BEST OF RACING DRIVERS

On Road and Speedway the Stutz Cars Have Led All Competitors.

Earl Cooper is the 1915 all-around champion of the automobile race drivers and the Stutz car is the undisputed leader of the racing cars for the last season, according to the selection made by The Horseless Age in its annual review of the racing performances of 1915. This review, which covers the twenty-two road and speedway contests of the year, brings to light the fact that the open competition season which closed with the running of the Astor Cup race at the Sheepshead Bay Speedway has been the most interesting in the history of motor car racing. Throughout the year previous records have been constantly shattered, the total average speed of the twenty-two races run being close to twenty miles an hour higher than that made in all the road and speedway contests of two years ago. The number of starters in the various events have been greater, and the general interest in this class of sport has shown a marked increase through the erection of specially constructed speedways throughout the country.

During the season Cooper, the road champion of 1913, participated in eleven events, of which he won three, was second three times, fourth twice, and was eliminated three times. Under the Mason point system of scoring, which allows ten points for a first, six for a second, four for third, three for fourth, two for fifth, one for sixth and seven-eighths for seventh, three-quarters for eighth, five-eighths for ninth and one-half for tenth, Cooper scored fifty-one points during the year, as against thirty-eight for Gil Anderson and Eddie O'Donnell, his nearest competitors. Of Cooper's points, twenty-four were earned on the roads through his winning two races, finishing second in another and being eliminated in two others, while twenty-seven is his total for one victory, two seconds, two fourths, and one elimination on the speedways.

Cooper won the Point Loma race at San Diego, Cal., on Jan. 9, and the Chicago Automobile Trophy event at Elgin, Ill., on Aug. 20, these being his two victories on the roads. His only speedway victory was at Minneapolis on Sept. 4, when he lead his team-mate, Anderson, in a 500-mile race, with an advantage of only twenty-one seconds, the closest finish ever recorded in a long-distance contest. In the road races Dario Resta, who made such an auspicious début to American race followers in winning the Vanderbilt Cup and Grand Prize races at San Francisco, finished second to Cooper, the twenty points scored at these events giving him this position. Eddie Rickenbacker, with thirty-two points, leads the drivers in the speedway standing, though in winning the Sioux City, Omaha, and Providence races he did not have the same class of competition as Cooper and Anderson met in their races.

In the fight for second honors in the all-around championship ranking of drivers Anderson and O'Donnell are tied, each having thirty-eight points, but in this thirteen starts the latter won only one race, the Glendale road contest, while Anderson won the Elgin National and the Astor Cup race, the latter at a world's record pace. The Horseless Age has ranked the season's winning drivers in the following order: Cooper, Anderson, O'Donnell, Resta, Rickenbacker, Oldfield, De Palma, Ruckstell, Burman, Pullen, and Mulford.

Under the same system of scoring the Stutz car earned a total of 121⅞ points in its thirty-eight starts of the season, sixty-four of which were won on the roads and 57⅞ on the speedways. Maxwell cars won second place, through scoring 76½ points; Duesenberg, third, with 65⅞; Peugeot fourth, 49¾, and Mercer fifth, with twenty-three points.

In winning chief honors the Stutz has established a remarkable record for consistency, scoring four firsts on the roads and two on the speedways, five seconds each in the road and speedway contests it entered, and one third and three fourths in its speedway races. In its thirty-eight starts it was unplaced only fifteen times. A striking feature of the Stutz performances was its double-decked victories, this brand of car being the first and second to finish in both the Elgin road races, the Minneapolis "500," and the Astor Cup Race. The Maxwell won two road races, Venice and Tucson, and three speedway contests, those at Sioux City, Omaha, and Providence. It was second in three road races, the San Diego, Venice, and Tucson. In the Venice and Tucson events Maxwells scored first and second honors. Rickenbacker won third prize for Maxwells in the Chicago Derby and Orr drove a Maxwell to third place at Omaha. The Peugeot, the fleetest of the foreign racing cars, won three road races, the Vanderbilt, Grand Prize, and Oklahoma City contests, and one speedway race, the Chicago Derby. It scored two seconds.

According to the compilations the twenty-two events of 1915 showed a total average speed of 74.868 miles an hour, as compared with 65.206 for the seventeen events of 1914, and 55.753 for the eighteen contests of 1913.

EXPECT WORLD'S RECORDS.

Six Drivers for 100-Mile Election Day Race at Sheepshead Bay.

Followers of automobile racing are looking forward to seeing fast time on Election Day at the Sheepshead Bay Speedway. Drivers are eager to establish new world's records not only at 50 and 100 miles, but at all sprinting distances from a kilometer to two miles as well.

In the 100-mile invitation race for the Harkness Gold Cup there will be a sextette of famous speed kings, any one of whom is more than likely to make a record. There will be Dario Resta, who in the Astor Cup race led at 100 miles in 57:26, which beats his own previous American record of 58:54, made at Chicago. It is the Brookland's world's figures of 56:29:93, however, that the Harkness Cup contenders are after, and less than a minute faster going will do it.

In the Astor Cup Race Burman did 58:57, and Aitken's hundred-mile time was 59:37. So both these Peugeot pilots were also within striking distance of the Brookland's figures, and all these Astor Cup contenders had to calculate on 250 more miles yet to go. Ralph Mulford has shown 110 miles an hour speed on the Sheepshead course, and Eddie Rickenbacker 100 miles in 1:00:09.

Ralph De Palma has strong hopes of getting into shape the Mercedes in which he won the Indianapolis race, and Manager Thompson is looking for a fast car for Earl Cooper.

The possibility is that New Yorkers will see the prophesied 120 miles an hour on the speedway, with no less famous a speed creation than the Blitzen Benz, maker of the world's straightaway records on Ormond Beach. Bob Burman, its pilot on that occasion, who will again be at its wheel on Election Day, is at work overhauling and tuning up the flyer. It is his belief that the smooth banked speedway at Sheepshead Bay is not much slower than the Florida Beach.

ENGLEWOOD FAILS TO SCORE

Crescent A. C. Soccer Players Win Easy Match, 4 Goals to 0.

In a one-sided contest in the Field Club League championship soccer match play at Englewood, N. J., yesterday the eleven of the Crescent Athletic Club of Brooklyn defeated the team of the Englewood Field Club by the score of 4 to 0. In the first half the home team gave every indication of stubborn resistance, but was assisted materially by a strong wind. It took half an hour for the Crescents to notch their first tally and this they accomplished with a hard shot by Taylor from a pass from the centre. The lineup:

Crescent A. C.	Position.	Englewood.
De Baum	Goal	Edgerton
Dodwell	Right back	Stockman
Humphreys	Left back	Coe
O'Rourke	Right half	Elliott
Perseneo	Centre half	Park
Hamilton	Left half	Hamilton
Fert	Outside right	O'Brien
Taylor	Inside right	Cookman
Maclennan	Centre	Blache
Johannsen	Inside left	Humphreys
Phillip	Outside left	Sanger

Referee—A. Laurie. Linesmen—Messrs. Roberts and Taylor. Goals—Taylor, Perseenico, Maclennan (2). Bensonhurst Field Club. Time—Halves of forty-five minutes.

Leaders in the Field Club Soccer League of New York and New Jersey, the elevens of the Staten Island Cricket and Tennis Club, and the Montclair Athletic Club clashed for the first time on the grounds of the former at Livingston, S. I., yesterday, when the Staten Islanders tallied twice in each half and won by the score of 4 goals to 4.

Commercial High School had a battle royal at soccer with Manual Training at Commercial Field yesterday afternoon. The result was a tie at one goal for each team.

The first defeat administered to the Curtis High soccer team in the high school soccer championship series this season was scored by Erasmus Hall at the Prospect Park Parade Grounds in Brooklyn yesterday. The Brooklyn lads took the game after a hard fight by 1 goal to 0.

Richmond County, playing a plucky uphill game, cut down Bensonhurst's lead in the first half and won the championship soccer match yesterday at West New Brighton by the score of 2 goals to 1.

Commerce High School defeated the soccer eleven of Yonkers High School by the one-sided score of 3 goals to 0 yesterday afternoon. The victory was practically won in the first half, when, as a result of two successful shots by Weinstein, the centre forward, Commerce took a 3-to-0 score.

Lafayette Swamps Albright.

Special to The New York Times.

EASTON, Penn., Oct. 23.—Lafayette swamped Albright this afternoon on March Field by the score of 46 to 0. Thirty-nine of Lafayette's points were made in the first half, when the Varsity men were in the game. In the second half Coach Ballin, who was in charge this afternoon, sent in an entire scrub team, and they scored 7 points. During the second half Coach Kelchner of Albright used his star, Benfer, in the game, but the Lafayette scrubs kept him well in hand.

It was not all the weakness of Albright that enabled Lafayette to roll up such a score. The Lafayette team played far better ball than they have at any time this season. The line, which has been the source of Lafayette's greatest weakness, was far stronger both on the offense and the defense than it has been at any time this season. The coaching of Harold Ballin has been very beneficial. The offense of Lafayette made many long runs. On one of the Albright kick-offs Egan ran for eighty-three yards.

Hill, who made two of the touchdowns, excelled in this form of play. The Lafayette forward passes succeeded to a remarkable degree. The touchdowns were made on plays of this sort to men standing behind the Albright goal line. Line-up:

Lafayette.	Position.	Albright.
Blackburn	Left end	Patchke
Livezey	Left tackle	Hartline
Gilliat	Left guard	G. Shambaugh
Luhr	Centre	Yost
Ryon	Right guard	Kaufman
Mummerl	Right tackle	Springer
Hartman	Right end	Gamber
Taylor	Quarter back	Hoffman
Hill	Left half back	Hartzler
Weldon	Right half back	Eyster
Lake	Full back	Beamy

Touchdowns—Hill, (2,) Weldon, (2,) Blackburn, Diamond, (2.) Goals from touchdowns—Weldon, (2,) Blackburn. (2.)

Substitutes—Lafayette, Martin for Lake, Overton for Ryon, Gayner for Gulick, Harris for Luhr, Diamond for Weldon, Williams for Glick, Hall for Harris, Harris for Luhr, Diamond for Weldon, Williams for Hill, Loch for Taylor, Segman for Livezey, Smith for Martin, Hackett for Hartman, Maloney for Harris, Freeman for Gayner, Graham for Hackett, Brown for Diamond, Woodruff for Blackburn. Albright—Refer for Hartzler, Church for Beamy, J. Shambaugh for Hartline, Trouteman for Gamber.

Referee—Mr. Whiting, Cornell. Umpire—Mr. McElroy, Cornell. Linesman—H. M. Thorne, Haverford. Time of periods—Fifteen minutes each.

Dartmouth Freshmen Beat Andover

Special to The New York Times.

HANOVER, N. H., Oct. 23.—Scoring a touchdown in each period, the Dartmouth Freshmen easily defeated Andover here this afternoon with a score of 26 to 0. The visiting team was clearly outplayed in every department of the game, failing to gain by rushing, and holding the freshmen for downs only twice.

Only the freshman quarter back was easily the star of the game. He gained distances of from ten to thirty yards constantly on the ends, and ran the team well. Shelburne, the full back, was a consistent ground gainer through the line. Forward passes and open formations figured considerably in the result. The line-up:

Dartmouth '19.	Position.	Andover.
Cogswell	Left end	Waters
Cross	Left tackle	Talmadge
Neely	Left guard	Russell
Cunningham	Centre	Atwater
Sheeler	Right guard	Russell
Palmer	Right tackle	Keith
Fehrburg	Right end	Thurlow
Cannell	Quarter back	Davis
Edwards	Left half back	Charlton
Whalen	Right half back	Dyer
Shelburne	Full back	Walthew

Score: Dartmouth Freshmen, 26; Andover, 0. Touchdowns—Whalen, Cannell, (2,) Cogswell. Goals from touchdowns—Whalen, (2.) Substitutions: Dartmouth Freshmen—Peddle for Palmer, Brooks for Peddle, Austin for Cogswell, Gray for Whalen. Andover—Horton for Waters, Wilson for Talmadge, Dresser for Keith, Keith for Dresser, Crane for Davis, Davis for Dyer, Jones for Horton. Officials: Referee—I. P. Courtney. Umpire—P. H. West. Head linesman—C. A. Pudrith. Time of periods—Twelve minutes.

Purdue Strong Against Chicago.

CHICAGO, Oct. 23.—Purdue's great defense centring about Captain Blocker nearly upset traditions today, but Captain Russell's fifty-yard run on the kickoff in the third period turned the scale, and Chicago won, 7 to 0, after a bitter battle. If Purdue's defense was a marvel, its attack, however, was slow, and except for Pults outpunting Russell the Maroons showed much the better offense. Line-up:

Purdue.	Position.	Chicago.
Hake	Left end	Whiting
Berns	Left tackle	Shull
Proud	Left guard	Fisher
Blocker	Centre	Redmon
Mason	Right guard	Brodie
Buechner	Right tackle	Jackson
Vanaken	Right end	Breloa
Finn	Quarter back	Russell
Dixon	Left half back	Agar
Pults	Right half back	Gordon
Bishop	Full back	Flood

Referee—Mr. Masters, Northwestern. Umpire—Mr. Redden, Michigan. Linesman—Mr. Smith, Harvard. Field judge—Mr. Whyte, Cornell. Chicago scoring: Touchdown—Gordon. Goal from touchdown—Shull.

Substitutions—Purdue, Walter for Dixon, Oxer for Bishop, Eldridge for Vanaken, Stinchfield for Hake, McIntoch for Buechner, Allison for Pults. Chicago, Pershing for Gordon, Dobson for Flood, Foster for Whiting, Paterson for Foster, Scanlon for Brodie, Norgren for Pershing.

SPORTING EVENTS.

Madison Sq. Garden, Tues. Eve., Oct. 26th.
JOHNNY DUNDEE vs. RITCHIE WILLIE
For the AMERICAN LIGHTWEIGHT CHAMPIONSHIP
ADMISSION, $1.00—BOX SEATS $5.00
Box Office Now Open.
Telephone Mad. Sq. 5100.

HAVERFORD SPRINGS SURPRISE ON N. Y. U

Pennsylvanians Defeat New York Collegians, 21 to 6—Both Play Kicking Game.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Oct. 23.—The Haverford College football eleven sprang a surprise on the New York University team this afternoon on Walton Field, at Haverford, and defeated the visitors by a score of 21 to 6

GOULDING MAKES WORLD'S RECORD IN 7 MILE WALK AND KOLEHMAINEN WINS 10 MILE RUN

WORLD'S RECORD SET BY GOULDING

Sensational Canadian Walker Surpasses Records for Four, Five, Six, and Seven Miles.

All great amateur walking performances for more than two score years were surpassed by the victory of George Goulding of the Toronto Central Walkers' Club in the seven-mile national championship of the Amateur Athletic Union, under the auspices of the Johnson and Johnson A. A., at New Brunswick, N. J., yesterday, when he created a new world's record for the distance and beat the best American marks for four, five, six, as well as seven miles.

The Canadian journeyed the route in 50 minutes 40 4-5 seconds. This mark cut ten seconds off the world's record, made in 1905 by the English policeman, G. E. Larner, at Brighton, England, and is minutes better than the American figures of 54:07, created in 1880 by E. E. Merrill in Boston.

More than three thousand persons, the largest crowd that ever paid to see the seven-mile walk and ten-mile run championships, were dumfounded when Goulding, competing for the first time in this event, made Eddie Renz of the Mohawk A. C., last year's champion, look like a novice.

Every weather condition was against the Olympic champion. Most of the way he walked against a gale of wind. At the finish he was fresh and apparently able to go miles further. There was nothing the matter with Renz's walking, for he beat the American record, covering the seven miles in 53:58 4-5.

The wonderful exhibition by Goulding overshadowed the triumph of Hannes Kolehmainen of the Irish-American A. C. in the ten-mile championship. Kolehmainen had to run one of his hardest races to defeat Nick Gianakopulos of the Millrose A. A., who was beaten in the home stretch sprint by less than ten yards. Kolehmainen's time was 53 minutes 32 1-5 seconds. The Finn ran to his limit at the finish and did not attempt to make a new American record for fifteen miles, as he had planned. The wind on the back stretch took much of his stamina, but did not bother the sturdier Gianakopulos, who might have been the victor had he reserved his last effort until 100 yards from the finish instead of endeavoring to sprint the entire last quarter mile.

Twelve walkers were in the field with Goulding. Even Renz could have accepted a lap start, for he finished at least a lap and an eighth behind the Olympic champion. Goulding did not get going at his best shape until after the third mile, and at four miles his first American record was established when he was timed in 28:58 2-5, displacing Tom Anderson's mark of 29:40 4-5. From this stage Goulding surpassed many intermediate records, but it is hardly likely that he will receive recognition for those marks. The first of his high class figures came at five miles, stepped in 36:10, only two seconds behind the world's record, but surpassing the American mark of 38:00%, made in 1880 by Billy Purdy. The next record to go was Merrill's six mile mark. Goulding turned this in 43:28 2-5, against Merrill's 45:28.

Billy Parry, an old walking champion of the Williamsburgh Athletic Club, and Justice Bartow S. Weeks, who have seen most all of our good walkers for thirty-five years, stated after the race that they had never seen any performance like that recorded by Goulding and wondered that he accomplished it under such adverse conditions.

Bill Plant of the Long Island A. C. was one of the surprises of the race, finishing third, only a short distance behind Renz, in the good time of 54:22. At almost every stage he was close to the deposed title holder. E. C. Freeman, Goulding's club mate, was a prominent contender for three miles, but was put out of the going on the fourth mile when he lost his right shoe and dropped more than half a lap back of Plant.

Goulding went out from the gun and at a mile led Renz by twenty-five yards. At this point it was evident that the Mohawk star, easily the best heel and toe artist in this country, was to be defeated. With every mile Goulding increased this lead. At four miles Plant was a lap behind, and at four and five-eighth miles Renz was passed by the Canadian. From this stage on it was simply a question of whether Goulding would get the world's record.

Kolehmainen's keen knowledge of cinder path running saved him from defeat. The Finn, until the last furlong, did not make an endeavor to go into the lead, and therefore at most of the mile posts his colors trailed either the Millrose runner, Gaston Strobino of the New York A. C., or Russell Springsteen of the Yonkers Y. M. C. A. On the last lap Charley Pores, a clubmate of Gianakopulos, who kept up with the leaders throughout, jumped from the field and gained a lead of ten yards before he was headed off by his Greek clubmate. Glanakopulos then made the mistake of trying to run away from Kolehmainen. He did succeed in opening up a gap, but he ran himself into the ground, and Kolehmainen's usual strong sprint at the finish carried the victory.

Two world's record holders, Pat Ryan and Pat McDonald, were successful in the handicap field events, which were held on Neilson Field as side shows to the championships. Ryan won the 16-pound hammer throw with a toss of 189 feet 11 inches, and Ryan the shot put with 6 feet 6 inches. The summary:

TEN-MILE RUN.

	Time.
Hannes Kolehmainen, Irish-American A. C.	53:32 1-5
Nick Glanokopulos, Millrose A. A.	53:33 2-5
Charles Pores, Millrose A. A.	54:12 2-5
Gaetano Strobino, New York A. C.	54:38 4-5
Frank Zuna, Irish-American A. C.	56:05 4-5
Charles De Stefano, Ozanam Association	56:07 2-5
Aaron Morris, unattached	56:43
John F. Phillip, Bronx Church House	57:09 1-5
Gotch Becker, Holy Family Lyceum	57:43
James McCurnan, Jersey Harriers	58:06
Fred Travstina, Mohawk A. C.	59:13

SEVEN-MILE WALK.

George H. Goulding, Toronto Central Walkers' Club	50:40 4-5
Edward Renz, Mohawk A. C.	53:58 4-5
William Plant, Long Island A. C.	54.22
E. C. Freeman, Toronto Central Walkers' Club	55:18
Thomas A. Maroney, Bronx Church House	55:54 2-5
William J. McFadden, N. Y. A. C.	57:03 1-5
J. Gallagher, Long Island A. C.	57:36 4-5
K. F. Hearns, Pastime A. C.	58:42 2-5
Gilbert H. Swartz, unattached	59:41 1-5

Union Elects Track Captain.

Philip Mallen, '16, of Chicago, Ill., has been elected Captain of the Union College track team for next season. Mallen was the highest point winner on the Union track team last year and was national amateur champion swimmer for 50 and 100 yards in 1912.

UNION DEFEATS STEVENS.

Schenectady Boys Score Three Touchdowns and Goals.

Special to The New York Times.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Oct. 23.—Union College's eleven defeated Stevens Tech here this afternoon by a score of 21 to 0. Three touchdowns by Goff, Girling, and Rosecrans, one in each of the second, third, and fourth periods, and three goals were responsible for the victory.

After Todd of Stevens intercepted a forward pass early in the second period, a fumble gave Union possession of the ball on Stevens's twenty-yard line. Stoller plowed through for four yards. Girling carried the pigskin on a wide end run to the three-yard line, and Goff took it over for the first touchdown. Rosecrans kicked the goal.

A consistent display of brilliant running and forward passing in the third quarter brought the ball from Union's twenty-yard line across Stevens's goal. Rosecrans ran Webb's punt back fifteen yards to Union's thirty-five-yard line. Girling made ten yards on a sweeping end run. Roof received a forward pass from Goff that put the ball on Stevens's thirty-three-yard line, and immediately Girling gathered in another that brought the pigskin to the five-yard line. This was a fine run through a broken field. A moment later he dodged around left end for a touchdown. Rosecrans kicked the goal.

In the final period, with only two minutes more to play, Rosecrans intercepted a forward pass from Todd and ran fifty yards for the third touchdown. Rosecrans picked the ball out of the air far above his head and evaded the entire Stevens team in his swift dash to the goal line. He also kicked the goal. The line-up:

Union.	Position.	Stevens.
Moynihan	Left end	Hopkins
Hay	Left tackle	Gennert
Gardner	Left guard	Olds
Jackson	Centre	Middleton
Dubois	Right guard	Molter
Jenkins	Right tackle	Grymes
Avila	Right end	Hoinkis
Goff	Quarter back	Todd
Girling	Left half back	Marshall
Rosecrans	Right half back	Deghue
Stoller	Full back	Wood

Touchdowns—Goff, Girling, Rosecrans. Goals from touchdowns—Rosecrans. (3.) Substitutions—Stevens: Nevius for Middleton, Musk for Hoinkis, Peters for Marshall, Ford for Gennert. Union: Moore for Moynihan, Roof for Stoller, Anderson for Roof, Bowman for Hay. Officials—Referee, Dr. MacDonald, Brown; Umpire, Mr. Draper, Williams; Head Linesman, Mr. Carter. Time of periods—12 minutes each.

SCHOOL CONTESTS SOON.

2,500 Boys Expected to Compete at Madison Square Garden.

The banner attraction of scholastic athletic activity will be the thirteenth annual Indoor Elementary Schools Track and Field Championships at Madison Square Garden on Saturday afternoon, Dec. 18. The meet held last year proved to be the greatest athletic event ever conducted by school athletic organizations, and there were 2,080 boys in actual competition in the sixteen events, which were divided into four weight classes.

This year the scholastic athletic authorities are planning for an entry of 2,500 boys. The Elementary Schools Games Committee has decided that each school in the city shall be permitted to enter four relay teams, and two boys in each individual running and field event, making a maximum entry of forty boys from each school. There are 390 schools in the city, and if each school were to send its full quota of athletes there would be an entry of 15,840, but, of course, many of the smaller schools will not send the maximum number.

State and city officials have been asked to attend the schoolboy meet, and prominent army officers will be present to review the Olympic parade. Preceding the athletic events, the athletes will form in line, and, headed by a schoolboy band and a color guard, will march, eight abreast, past the reviewing stand.

Most of the elementary schools of the city have already started their young athletes in training for the big meet, and it is expected that strong teams will be entered by each school.

ICE SKATING THIS WEEK.

St. Nicholas Rink Will Open Saturday—Many Innovations.

The St. Nicholas Ice Skating Rink will open Saturday. Owing to the interest which has been aroused in skating, largely due to the sensational success of the foreign skaters imported from Berlin for the Hippodrome spectacle, the St. Nicholas Ice Skating Rink anticipates the biggest season it has ever had.

The Monday Afternoon Skating Club, an organization of society women, under the direction of Mrs. Philip Golden Bartlett, has been formed. The first meeting will be held next Monday. Every Monday afternoon during the ice skating season the Rink will be closed to the public. The Monday Afternoon Skating Club will take the place of the exclusive organization which Mrs. Barger Wallach directed four years ago.

Because of the unusual interest among young people in skating this year, and the opportunity it gives for new fashion modes, there will be six fashion show afternoons, when the most elegant and expensive furs, gowns, and hats will be on display.

It will be possible to learn dancing on skates under the expert direction of Fanny Davidson, the celebrated international fancy skater, and John Daly. Once a month a subscription Masquerade Carnival will be given under the direction of one of the foreign professional skaters now in New York.

YALE VICTOR AT TRAPS.

Princeton and Dartmouth Beaten in Intercollegiate Shoot.

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 23.—The intercollegiate trap shooting match held at Princeton today was won by Yale with a score of 366 out of a possible 500. Princeton and Dartmouth followed in the order named. Levin and Chisholm of Yale were individual high scores, each making 83 out of 100 targets. High wind held the scores down.

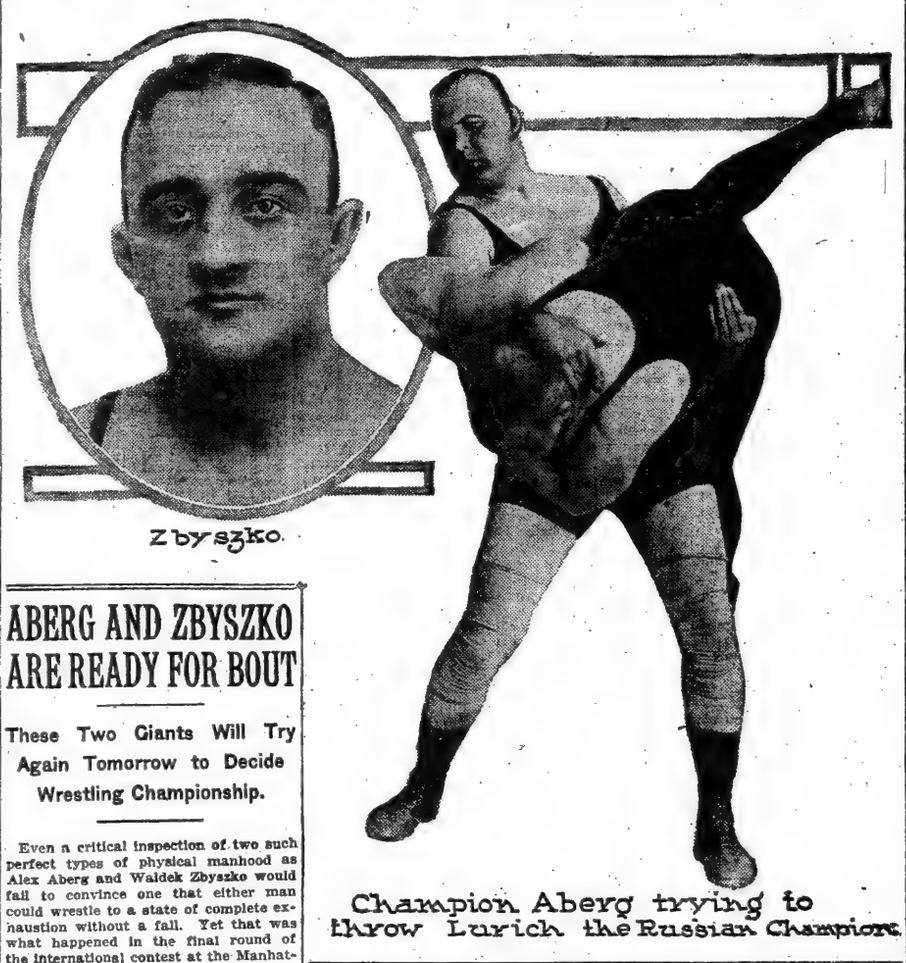
Matthews Wins at Billiards.

Charles H. Matthews easily defeated Charles Worcester last night in the amateur handicap 18.2 balk-line billiard tournament at the Knickerbocker Billiard Academy in Brooklyn, by the score of 200 to 93. Matthews was in excellent form and, although he was handicapped at the start of the contest in having to concede fifteen points to his opponent, he played consistently from the beginning of the game and maintained the lead until the finish. He ran out his string of 200 points in thirty-three innings, making high runs of 31 twice, with an average of 6 2-33. Worcester, who had only to score 185 points to win, had high runs of 19, 11, and 10, with an average of 2 29-32. Tomorrow night Dr. H. D. Jennings will attempt to score 215 points before Claude R. Lewis can tally 185.

Callahan Wins Central Park Run.

Boys' High School triumphed over the High School of Commerce in the dual run over the Central Park course yesterday afternoon by the score of 22 to 36. R. Green of Boys' and H. Callahan of Commerce were at the front from the start of the race, and there were spirited sprints between the two students for the lead. Callahan going ahead near the finish and completing the distance in 14:06. Green was second in 14:13.

WORLD'S GREATEST WRESTLERS MATCHED



Zbyszko.

Champion Aberg trying to throw Lurich the Russian Champion.

ABERG AND ZBYSZKO ARE READY FOR BOUT

These Two Giants Will Try Again Tomorrow to Decide Wrestling Championship.

Even a critical inspection of two such perfect types of physical manhood as Alex Aberg and Waldek Zbyszko would fail to convince one that either man could wrestle to a state of complete exhaustion without a fall. Yet that was what happened in the final round of the international contest at the Manhattan Opera House last June. For three hours and forty minutes these two had grappled and struggled on the mat. In the end it was declared a draw. Referee Bothner made that decision upon the demands of the spectators, after physicians had warned him that continuance of the match might be fatal to the contestants.

Both men then declared they would wrestle to a finish in a second bout. It was at first decided to have this match in July. Zbyszko, who is only a boy of 22 years, was persuaded to wait until Fall. He consented reluctantly. He had had two heart-breaking bouts on successive nights. The night before he wrestled Aberg he had wrestled Dr. B. F. Roller, the American champion, to exhaustion in an hour and twenty minutes. Aberg, who admitted that Zbyszko was more near his master than any of the 3,200 other wrestlers he had met, consented to a postponement of the second match. The meeting at Madison Square Garden tomorrow night is the practical conclusion of the bout at the Manhattan Opera House.

Forty pounds heavier than when he left here in June, Zbyszko came back to New York on Wednesday from a three-months outing at Old Orchard Beach in Maine. He has spent his leisure hours hunting and fishing with his friend Adamo Didur, basso of the Metropolitan Opera Company, whose singing as Boris Godonow has made him as famous as wrestling has made Zbyszko. Both are Poles from Galicia; both love music; both are lovers of all sports.

An Intellectual Wrestler.

Besides his native Polish, Zbyszko speaks Russian, German, French, and Spanish fluently, Italian and English with readiness, and he can jabber a little in Turkish. A graduate of the Gymnasia at Cracow, he was an undergraduate at the University of Vienna, when he became a champion wrestler. He expects to return to Vienna "at the end of the war" to finish three years of study for the degree of doctor of laws. With Zbyszko wrestling is purely a sport. He loves the rough game, and takes its batterings and bumpings as one takes his salad and demi-tasse with dinner. Chat with him and you know that nature did not cast him for the life of a professional wrestler. He prefers to talk of the music of Tschaikowsky or Moussorgsky, of the masterpieces of Sienkiewicz or Turgenieff, of the works of writers on international law, than of his mat victories in Germany, France, England and Russia. Wrestling is a means of getting the wherewithal to pursue his beloved studies.

Zbyszko's brother Stanislaus was one of the most famous wrestlers in Europe for years. Waldek went to Brighton, England, where his brother Stanislaus was to wrestle for championship honors. There the 16-year-old boy wrestler met Dr. Roller, one of the contestants, and had a few friendly bouts with him. Upon Roller's advice Waldek decided to train to be a professional wrestler. Roller made no mistake in giving this advice, and that Zbyszko did not err in accepting it was attested by the fact that at the catch-as-catch-can wrestling tourney in Paris in 1913 Waldek won the title "the champion of the champions."

Aberg of Different Type.

Aberg is of entirely different type physically just such a figure as one would imagine a wrestler would be. He has the great breadth of shoulder, the chest development, the gripping hands, and the arms and thighs of an abnormally developed man. He has been a professional wrestler for fourteen years. Although thirty-two years old, Aberg has never tasted an alcoholic drink, nor even smoked. He shuns even tea and coffee.

Whatever he lacks in other branches of knowledge he makes up for in knowledge of wrestling. As he stumbles over his English words, making a lingual sandwich of his efforts by mixing it up with German and Finn, he says: "Make it more plain than I can that I will wrestle any man in America, Graeco-Roman style, for $5,000 a side. I waited six months to get a match with Hackenschmidt in London and he would not wrestle me. I would like to try Frank Gotch. I train and swim, and swim and train for three months every day until the water gets so cold they will not let me swim more, and I am ready. I have not been thrown for ten years by 3,200 wrestlers who have tried it."

"Will you be able to put Zbyszko to the mat?"

"I do not say. That boy is wonderful. His brother was a champion, and I threw him five times at Graeco-Roman. But Stanislaus was never so good a wrestler as his brother, nor so strong, nor so quick. We tired each other out when we met last June. He is bigger, better now. The greatest wrestler I ever met, but I hope to throw him tomorrow night. Whatever happens, be sure to say that I will wrestle any man in the world for $5,000 a side. That is my answer. Say it sure in the papers."

MATTY'S GOLF RECORD.

Giants' Pitcher Gets 235-Yard Distance with a Putter.

Now that Christy Mathewson's best days as a baseball player are over, he is beginning to take golf more seriously. As a golfer, it is doubtful if he will ever attain the heights he reached as a pitcher, but Matty is at all times a dangerous player. He hits a long low ball off the tee, but his direction is a little uncertain, and he still flubs his shot occasionally.

In his desire to get distance with his wooden clubs, he pulls himself up when at the top of his swing with a motion that is entirely "out of order," but his good eye saves him from the fate that usually follows this fault. Most players who do this either hit the turf behind the ball, or hit the ball on the upstroke and spoil the shot. With the cleek and the mid-iron, Matty gets a long high ball, and takes the turf nicely, but the supreme test of a golfer lies within fifty yards of the green, and here he falls down. From this distance the champions hole out with almost mechanical precision in two strokes, or three at the most, whereas the average golfer is well satisfied with a three and often takes four strokes. Matty is no exception to this rule, and loses more strokes either on or just off the green than in any other part of his game. His putting is only average, but this can be improved by his taking more care in surveying the contour of the green and more time in making his putt.

Matty plays regularly at Van Cortlandt Park and has two remarkable shots to his credit. Playing in the Championship of Greater New York recently, he took his mid-iron for a 200-yard shot over a rise to the tenth green. After vainly searching the rough some one suggested that they look in the cup and there they found the ball. In a friendly match a few days later, his opponent suggested that both drive with putters off the eighteenth tee. It is a down-hill hole and with a powerful sweep of the club Matty drove his ball within twenty yards of the corner of the green, a distance of about 235 yards.

TOY DOGS TO BE BENCHED.

Many Trophies Offered for First Show of the Season.

Two dog clubs will hold shows at the Hotel McAlpin this week, the Pomeranian Club on Wednesday and the Toy Dog Club on Friday. The judges for the latter event are: Miss Clarise Litthaur, English toy spaniels and Japanese; Miss Ellen Laflin, Pomeranians; Mrs. A. McClure Halley, Pekingese; H. L. Hoffman, French bulls; A. B. Webb, Boston terriers and English bulls; A. B. Rosenberg, all other breeds and unclassified specials. As an innovation this season, litter classes for puppies under three months will be added at each show. An admission fee of 25 cents is charged, which includes entry for one class. Judging will start promptly at 3 o'clock.

Ribbons for first, second and third will be awarded in all classes, and the following specials are offered for competition: Mrs. H. L. Heyward offers the champion Fan Tan of Esterro Trophy for the best female Pekingese under eight pounds, owned and shown by exhibitor, to be won three times but not necessarily with the same dog. Miss Ellen Laflin offers a trophy for the best Pomeranian in the show, to be won outright. Miss Litthaur offers a trophy for the best English toy spaniel, to be won three times. The New York Hippodrome offers a silver cup for the best American bred dog of any breed.

West Virginia Forfeits Game.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., Oct. 23.—The football game between Washington and Lee and the University of West Virginia was forfeited to the former, 1 to 0, here today. With the score 8 to 6 in favor of West Virginia, one-half minute to play, and the ball on their three-yard line, Coach Metzger, after a conference with Acting President Trotter of the university, withdrew the players from the field because of alleged unfairness of the officials of the game.

NEW SPORTSMEN'S CLUB.

John Kean Estate in Morris County N. J., Leased for Ten Years.

As the first steps in the organization of a sportsmen's club which will possess a fish and game preserve that will surpass anything of a like nature in this country, Charles T. Champion of Newark, N. J., has secured a ten-year lease on the estate of the late United States Senator John Kean, situated in Morris County, N. J.

The property consists of 5,000 acres in Longwood Valley, one of the most picturesque sections of the State. It comprises several farms, much other lowland and a large acreage of timbered mountain land. For many years just prior to his death Senator Kean had been buying up farm and forest land and adding it to his original estate, until at the time of his death he had what was considered one of the largest and best stocked game preserves in the Middle East.

In addition to the vast acreage of land, the preserve takes in Longwood Lake, a beautiful sheet of water about a mile and a half long, which was formed by damming the Rockaway River. Besides the lake and the river there are trout streams on the property.

The general territory in which the preserve is located is well known to many sportsmen of this and neighboring States, because of the excellent hunting and fishing it affords. Nearby are Green Pond, Lake Denmark—and the vast hunting grounds around it—and the lake, vainly sighed for by anglers, on the United States reservation at Picatinny.

Game of all kinds native to Jersey is said to abound in the preserve—deer, rabbits, squirrels, pheasant, partridges, quail, and duck. In the lake are large and small mouth bass and pickerel and the trout streams have been stocked with native brook and rainbow trout.

Plans for the club, as outlined by Mr. Champion, provide for a membership limited to 100, not necessarily residents of that State. It will be known as the Longwood Valley Club. Besides the various farm buildings there is a large ten-room dwelling on the property. This, however, probably will be used but temporarily, if at all, as it is proposed to build a clubhouse in true camp style—a long, rustic log cabin, with open fireplace and all the other accessories of such a building. Bungalows and Summer houses are also under contemplation. In every respect the effort will be to follow the lines of the Maine or Adirondack Club.

The laying out of tennis courts and even a golf course is under consideration. Ground suitable for this purpose, Mr. Champion declared, would be easy to find. Whether, however, the idea would be carried out would depend, he said, more or less upon the opinions of the members.

At stated times it is purposed to have coon hunts, fox hunts and other events of this nature as special features of the season's activities.

May Give Boxing Decisions.

Boxing decisions may be rendered under sanction from the New York State Athletic Commission. Chairman Fred A. Wenck, Chairman of the commission, has promised to take up the question at the meeting of the commission tomorrow, and, in the event of favorable action, the third man in the ring in the bout between Johny Dundee and Willie Ritchie on Tuesday night will announce from the ring the winner of the bout. Chairman Wenck is reported to be in favor of giving decisions, in which event Major Dixon, the only other member of the commission, will have the deciding vote. It is assured now that Ritchie and Dundee will not violate the rule preventing lightweights and men of the lighter classes from weighing in where there is a difference of more than ten pounds in the weights. Ritchie stated at his training quarters yesterday that he would not be over 128 pounds Tuesday night, and might possibly be a pound or two less, while Dundee's lowest notch will be 130. Joe Mooney will box Paul Freda in the ten-round semi-final.

Would Unite Aquatic Boards.

The Committee on Water Sports of the National Collegiate A. A. has suggested to the Intercollegiate Swimming Association the advisability of having its graduate advisers become members of the Governing Board. The plan would establish a community of purpose and prove to the advantage of college aquatics.

Some objection has been raised already, because, when the National Committee undertook about a year ago to revise existing rules, it failed even to consult the Intercollegiate League authorities, and they now hesitate to join forces and practically obligate themselves to accept laws they had no voice in formulating. They feel that, having built up and successfully conducted the oldest and strongest swimming organization in the country, they do not want to lose their independence and submit to the dictates of others.

The intercollegiate graduate advisers are to hold their annual Fall meeting this week at the New York A. C., and they will then discuss the proposed plan and take action on it.

SCHOOLBOYS BEGIN GOLF TOURNAMENT

Thirty-two Young Players Compete on Van Cortlandt Park Course.

Schoolboy golfers began their championship tournament on the public links of Van Cortlandt Park yesterday. Additional entries were received, so that the championship division was expanded to thirty-two, instead of keeping within the originally planned sixteen. One of the surprises of the day was the defeat of Clarence Brieger of Townsend Harris by Hubert Guley of Yonkers, the margin being 7 and 5.

The summary:

Championship Division.—First Round—Harold Saxon, De Witt Clinton, beat Richard Goldman, De Witt Clinton, 3 up and 2 to play; Harold Richless, Clinton, beat James Smith, Jamaica, 2 up; Herbert Oberndoerfer, Commercial, beat Samuel Philip, Townsend Harris, 10 up and 8 to play; Arthur Polsenski, De Witt Clinton, drew a bye; Morton Van Raalte, De Witt Clinton, drew a bye; Alfred Pflomar, De Witt Clinton, beat Arthur Brown, Evander Childs, 3 up and 2 to play; Clarence Wolf, Townsend Harris, beat Harry Caplin, Morris, 1 up; Arthur Heatherington, Fordham, beat Morris Edwin, Yonkers, 7 up and 6 to play; Earle McMillin, Morris, beat A. Foster, Townsend Harris, 4 up and 3 to play; Hubert Guley, Yonkers, beat Clarence Brieger, Townsend Harris, 7 up and 5 to play; Arthur Noyce, De Witt Clinton, drew a bye; Harry Nedley, Erasmus, drew a bye; B. Brady, De Witt Clinton, beat Arthur Frick, Flushing, 2 up; Clarence Felter, Boys' High, drew a bye; C. Weeks, Jamaica, beat Norton Stonehill, De Witt Clinton, 4 up and 2 to play; Edward Fitzgibbon, Yonkers, beat G. Morrison, Richmond Hill, by default; Clarence Hicks, Stuyvesant, beat Arthur Parish, Stuyvesant, 3 up and 1 to play; D. H. Hewletts, De Witt Clinton, beat Harry Aderer, Townsend Harris, 2 up.

Second Round—Richless beat Saxon by default; Oberndoerfer beat Polsenski, 3 up and 6 to play; Pflomar beat Van Raalte, 1 up, (21 holes;) Heatherington beat Wolf, 7 up and 6 to play; Guley beat McMillin, 6 up and 4 to play; Noyce beat Nedley, 1 up; Brady beat Felter, 1 up, (19 holes;) Fitzgibbon beat Weeks, 6 up and 4 to play; Hewletts beat Hicks, 7 up and 5 to play.

Besides the second round of match play for the club championship and the various divisions of the October tournament at the Montclair Golf Club yesterday, the customary three class sweepstakes were in order. J. Z. Baton's card of 89, 11—78 showed the way in the first flight, while W. W. Hubbard led the second with 101, 18—83, and E. H. Hornfeck the third with 112, 30—82. Miss Dorothy B. Allen captured the first prize in the woman's putting competition, with C. H. Tuke second. The summary and scores follow:

Club Championship, Second Round.—J. I. Simmons beat R. B. Neff, 1 up; C. J. Turner beat W. E. Marcus, Jr., by default; E. J. Ridgeway beat F. E. Donohue, 4 up and 3 to play; A. Pratt beat Walter Brown, 5 up and 3 to play.

Second Eight, Club Championship, Second Round.—Ralph Starrett beat Andrew Morrison, 6 up and 3 to play; H. J. Wright beat E. Allen, 4 up and 3 to play; T. L. Gallagher beat A. H. Wiswell, 6 up and 4 to play; H. H. Wilcox beat W. L. Cornell, 3 up and 2 to play.

Second Sixteen, Second Round.—Dr. J. S. Brom beat Percy Allen, 1 up; J. Z. Baton beat W. B. Cravath, 3 up and 2 to play; J. B. Kremer beat R. C. Kerr, 1 up; M. T. Flanagan beat W. M. Ramsay, 8 up and 7 to play.

Second Eight, Second Sixteen, Second Round.—Alexander Aiken beat E. F. Miller, by default; W. H. Clough beat H. T. Tichenor, by default; Janson Noyes beat W. H. Loftus, 2 up and 1 to play; A. R. Allen beat J. W. Surbrug, Jr., by default.

The final matches for the Tierney Cup were decided yesterday at the Wykagyl Country Club, Arthur Stiles defeating O. F. Lewis by 5 up and 3 to play in the first division. The first round of match play in the Scotch foursomes tournament also was run off, while in the eighteen-hole handicap against par M. J. Condon, finishing 8 down, showed the way. The results follow:

Tierney Cup, First Sixteen.—Final Round—Arthur Stiles beat O. F. Lewis, 5 up and 3 to play.

Second Sixteen.—Final Round—William Stout beat H. V. Gaines, 2 up and 1 to play.

Third Sixteen.—Final Round—P. J. McKeon beat A. B. Hunn, 3 up and 2 to play.

Although there were twelve entries for the eighteen-hole medal play handicap at the Nassau Country Club yesterday only one man turned in a score. He was John N. Stearns, with 106, 24—82. He won.

A. C. Pratt sprang a surprise yesterday when he defeated George B. Martin, on several occasions holder of the title, in the final for the championship of the Country Club of Glen Ridge. The margin was 3 and 2.

Ward Thomas won the eighteen-hole medal play handicap in Class A with 88, 8—80, while in the second division Dr. E. A. White topped the list with 99, 19—80. The scores follow:

Class A.—Ward Thomas, 88, 8—80; F. Cannell, 95, 13—82; S. C. Hayward, 93, 10—83; W. H. Le Massena, 93, 14—84.

Class B.—Dr. E. A. White, 99, 19—80; H. M. Walker, 101, 20—84; Samuel Gibson, 106, 22—84; B. C. Dunham, 105, 18—87; H. B. Rogers, 106, 18—87; E. R. Chatfield, 114, 18—96.

A four-ball competition against bogey was the attraction at the Richmond County Country Club yesterday, and it resulted in a tie. W. C. Van Clief and Courtlandt Van Clief finished 3 down, the same as Norman S. Walker and Edward W. Gould. Following the day on the links, more than a hundred members of the club attended the annual golf dinner in the clubhouse. The results follow:

W. C. Van Clief and Courtlandt Van Clief, 3 down; Norman S. Walker and Edward W. Gould, 3 down; Arthur Man and Otis L. Williams, 5 down; Edward Towers and Philip C. Peck, 5 down; John D. Ellilman and William L. Davidson, 5 down; W. F. Belknap and W. S. Van Clief, 5 down; A. S. King and M. P. Piton, 6 down; Walter W. King and Sidney G. Wilcox, 6 down; J. R. Leggett and F. F. Bancroft, 7 down; S. W. Schiffer and Robert C. Stanley, 8 down; Havilock Walser and W. L. Hamilton, 8 down; E. J. Ridgeway and Guy O. Walser, 8 down; J. G. Clark and K. P. Emmons, 8 down.

By way of variety, members of the Apawamis Club handicapped at 9 or less took as partners those allowed more than 9 for a four-ball foursomes competition yesterday, gross scores counting. Gaines Gwathmey, the club champion, and J. L. Pool won with 89. E. J. Laidlaw, with 92, 9—83, won the sweepstakes. The results follow:

Foursomes.—J. L. Pool and Gaines Gwathmey, 89; H. L. Sherman and Arthur Pell, 96; Henry Dearborn and C. L. Watkins, 94; Prescott Metcalf and Seney Plummer, 95; A. H. Conner and C. H. Thomas, 96.

Sweepstakes.—E. J. Laidlaw, 92, 9—83; H. S. Graves, 89, 5—84; L. L. Fleming, 93, 9—83; C. H. Randerbrock, 106, 17—89.

A special prize was offered for those members of the Scarsdale Golf and Country Club who had not won prizes during the season of 1913, 1914 and 1915 yesterday. E. C. Holston was the winner, with a card of 91, 10—81. There also was a sweepstakes in two classes, the first winner being F. W. Cobb, with 90, 10—80, and the second R. B. Marchant, with 109, 17—92.

Members of the Forest Hill Field Club were divided into two teams yesterday under the leadership of J. Barton Garfield and A. H. Gussman. It was agreed that the losers should pay for dinner for the winners in the clubhouse last night, and it fell to Gussman's combination to pay. Garfield's team won by 13 points to 10. There were eighty-four at the dinner.

Finishing all square, S. O. Miller won the bogey handicap on the links of the Englewood Country Club yesterday. Only a few players took part because of the chilly wind.

In addition to the first round in three sixteenths for the Manhattan, Richmond, and Brooklyn Cups at the Fox Hills Golf Club yesterday, the usual weekly handicap was in order. W. E. Truesdell won in the first set with 82, 9—73, while in the second C. Just, Jr., led the field. Results for the borough trophies follow:

First Sixteen.—First Round—Richard R. Mamlok beat De Courcey Cleveland, 1 up; H. H. Lloyd beat W. S. Kimball, 2 up and 1 to play; E. D. Waterbury beat W. B. Jocklin, 8 up and 7 to play; H. W. Bearman beat W. Roy Barnhill by default; E. H. Sykes beat H. W. Pierson by default; C. Just, Jr., beat Benjamin Starkey, 4 up and 2 to play; Hubert Gardiner beat George T. Steffins by default; J. D. Clarke beat Julius Siegbert, 1 up.

Second Sixteen.—A. W. Dole beat Ralph Trier, 6 up and 4 to play; John W. McMenamy beat E. C. Johnston by default; Robert Trowbridge beat H. S. Paine, 4 up and 2 to play; W. Lloyd Pierce beat S. Z. Sullivan by default; B. T. Allen beat J. A. Keenan, 6 up and 4 to play; J. D. Barnhill beat J. F. Regan by default; Thomas W. Pennock beat H. B. McClellan, 3 up and 2 to play; S. Starbuck beat John D. Newman by default.

Third Sixteen.—Stanley P. Gifford beat John R. Percival, 7 up and 5 to play; L. S. Conklin drew a bye; J. R. Beard beat George T. Zimerman, 1 up; F. T. Gauze beat P. M. Kendigs, 1 up; Charles W. Saacke drew a bye; E. A. McCarthy beat William J. Bolger, 5 up and 4 to play; W. M. Richardson drew a bye; A. MacLean beat David Blancke, 2 up and 1 to play.

Alex Smith Wins and Loses.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, Oct. 23.—Two exhibition golf matches on the Greenbrier links were played today and brought out a large gallery. In the morning Alex Smith, the Scottish champion, who made the low score of 71 yesterday, and Townsend Horner of New York defeated J. C. Green, the professional at Virginia Hot Springs, and W. J. Baxter of New York, 2 up. In the afternoon Smith and Herbert M. Harriman of New York, lost to J. C. Green and Hamilton Kerr of New York, 1 up.

Committee Cup Golf at Plainfield.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Oct. 23.—The leading scores for the Golf Committee Cup at the Plainfield Country Club today were as follows: C. E. Lipscomb, 95, 17—78; D. H. Rowland, 103, 21—82; W. J. Dumont, 98, 14—84; H. H. Craig, 97, 12—85; D. W. Taylor, 110, 20—90; J. R. Shoemaker, 100, 9—91. These cards were returned in the sweepstakes event: F. W. Wallace, 104, 27—77; H. G. Lapelye, Jr., 103, 25—78; D. H. Rowland, 103, 21—82; H. J. Cochran, 110, 25—85; H. L. Deforest, 104, 19—85; J. R. Shoemaker, 100, 9—91.

Foursomes on the Wee Burn Links.

A mixed foursome was played on the Wee Burn links at Stamford, Conn., yesterday, in which Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Gillespie were the winners, with a score of 100, 21—88. The other scores were: Mrs. Edward Delafield and C. H. Seeley, 105, 15—90; Miss Elva Hoyt and Mr. Struthers, 116, 25—91; Mrs. Tyson and Mr. Crimmins, 130, 30—100, and Mr. and Mrs. G. Trowbridge, 139, 30—109.

Cup Golf at Greenwich C. C.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., Oct. 23.—Golf at the Greenwich Country Club for a cup presented by the club resulted in these scores: Calvin Truesdale, 5, 6 down; J. D. Chapman, 6, 7 down; S. J. Graham, 3, 7 down; B. M. Fellows, 15, 7 down; G. B. Carhart, 6, 8 down; J. T. Soutter, 5, 8 down.

Fall Tennis at Trinity.

The tennis singles in the annual Fall tournament of the Trinity School last week brought the players up to the finals in the junior class and to the semi-finals in the intermediate and senior divisions. The work of Raymond and G. Zabriskie, in the senior class, was especially interesting, and a hard battle is certain if they reach the finals. Hanson and Palmenburg, in the intermediate class, also furnished an exhibition of good tennis. Patterson and Rockefeller will play the finals in the junior division tomorrow. The latter looks like a probable winner, since he defeated Moody in the semi-finals in two love sets. The scores:

Seniors.—First Round—Champion defeated Muxwall, 6—5, 6—0; Andredi defeated Eccles, 6—3, 6—4, 6—2; Raymond defeated Dymock by default; Mills defeated F. Lansing, 6—4, 6—0; G. Zabriskie defeated W. Brooks, 6—0, 6—1; Black defeated Stover by default; G. Zabriskie defeated F. Buechner, 6—2, 6—2; R. Foster defeated Lewis by default; M. Foster defeated Boynton, 6—3, 6—0, 6—4; Miles defeated Bolles, 6—3, 6—4, 2—1. Second Round—Raymond defeated Mills, 6—4, 6—5; I. Zabriskie defeated Black, 6—3, 5—6, 6—3; G. Zabriskie defeated Miles by default. Third Round—champion defeated Andredi, 3—4, 7—5, 7—5; Raymond defeated I. Zabriskie, 1—6, 6—2, 6—2; G. Zabriskie defeated Hall by default.

Intermediates.—First Round—J. Hill defeated Mitchell by default; Volkner defeated Buechner by default; Sharples defeated Hulbert, 6—1, 6—5; Bellinger defeated Van Horne, 6—3, 6—2; Hanson defeated Ungar, 6—0, 6—0; E. Brooks defeated Hall by default; Moller defeated Grimshaw, 6—0, 6—2; Updike defeated Sherman, 6—0, 6—4; Hamilton defeated Collins, 6—0, 6—2; Palmenburg defeated Page, 6

WAR AID GIFTS GROW WITH HOST OF GIVERS

Extent of American Sympathy for Suffering Indicated by Length of Lists.

THOUSANDS FOR THE ALLIES

Liberal Help for Orphaned Children in France—Armenian Fund Now $93,323.

The sympathies of a large part of the American people were indicated last week by the greatly increased numuer of individual contributors to various funds raised for the purpose of alleviating suffering among soldiers and civilians caused by the war. The contributions represented givers in all parts of the United States as well as many of its oversea territories.

Gifts to the Allies.

The National Allied Relief Committee, which is a clearing house for relief intended for the Allies, and of which Leo, Higginson & Co., 200 Fifth Avenue, are the Treasurers and depositors, received these gifts of $10 or more last week:

Mrs. D. P. Allen.	$1,000	Agnes G. Balch	$25
H. H.	1,000	A. W. Damon	25
E. B. Adams	1,000	A. W. White	20
L. F. Anschantz	10	Joseph Metcalf	250
Mable D. Hoyt	10	G. A. Peabody	100
W. T. Carter	100	N. W. Thorndike	15
G. N. Gass	10	C. F. Cheney	100
G. H. Stuart	10	Mrs. W. J. Stokes	100
A. B. Bennett	100	H. B. Sprague	100
A. E. Michel	10	C. H. Hersey	10
George Elvins	10	G. A. Gibson	100
M. Whittemore	10	Abbie E. White	20
F. C. Kemble	10	Olive Simes	10
Mrs. H. B. Codget	10	C. F. Sawyer	25
A. W. Dennis	10	Marian A. Hawes	25
C. M. Matthews	10	Mary H. Bartlett	10
W. A. Aldrich	25	H. W. S.	100
Miss E. H. Bacon	10	Mr. and Mrs. John H. Storer	100
Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Mills	500	Richard Olney	100
H. A. Richardson	25	Jerome Jones	100
Miss M. L. Blake	200	N. E. G.	50
Mrs. B. F. Blake	200	Anna E. Topliff	10
H. E. Warner	100	A. MacF. Davis	50
Carl Fehmer	25	Mrs. G. J. Towns	25
Mrs. W. S. Fitz	100	end	10
A. Friend	100	Miss E. H. Morton	12
C. A. Williams	25	W. R. Hastings	10
Mrs. Homer Gage	15	Mary A. Hartwell	10
Carrie L. Borden	25	Mary E. Hartwell	25
Anna K. Borden	25	Mrs. W. H. McElfatrick	10
Fannie White	10	wain	50
L. Tucker Burr	500	R. S. D.	25
R. F. Jackson	50	Albert P. Dow	10
Dr. and Mrs. F. P. Denny	25	A. B. Merrill	10
E. N. Deland	10	W. H. Wyman	10
W. S. Underwood	25	Mrs. R. Gray	100
H. F. Thurston	15	Miss J. F. Dayney	25
T. H. Martell	10	Miss L. Morse	15
M. F. D.	50	Anna H. Means	50
A Friend	500	Mrs. J. B. Davis	100
Mrs. H. Lawson	100	Mrs. J. B. Eaton	100
Mrs. J. H.	25	J. E. Thayer	100
F. H. Barbour	10	Charles Howard	25
Mrs. G. H. Lyman	50	Benjamin Baker	10
E. N. Fenno, jr.	25	Edwin Atkins	250
Mrs. C. W. Spurr	100	H. P. Kendall	10
C. F. Holland	25	Mrs. C. E. Rose	25
Alfred S. Hall	10	Adams, Cushing & Co.	100
Mrs. M. C. Sears	100	Foster, Ind.	100
D. W. Ross	100	M. L. Whitcomb	25
G. E. Tucker	10	D. Kux	10
Abby T. Gale	25	N. H. Stone	100
Miss C. Stone	25	E. W. Emerson	50
T. J. Coolidge	100	Miss Montagu	10
T. J. Thurber	10	Miss M. Thomas	10
D. R. Collier	10	Mrs. W. A. Rust	200
C. W. Rider	10	Mary Wheelwright	50
Mary E. Sandford	15	Miss S. Upham	100
E. F. Fenno	10	Mrs. Stephen	10
J. H. Allen	10	Charles F. Ware	10
C. S. H.	10	Charles F. Swan	10
Mary W. Redfield	10	Mary L. Hubbard	20
G. H. Stearns	10	Mrs. Nutting	10
J. P. Walworth	25	Charles H. Hood	25
A. B. C.	500	John Moir	50
Anonymous	150	Henry S. Howe	150
H. E. Corry	10	D. Bennett	10
S. P. Johnson	25	Mrs. H. L. Wellman	15
H. C. Lodge	100	T. A. Watson	100
Mrs. A. S. Porter, Jr.	25	S. L. Ayers	50
T. L. Lynthrop	200	In memory of A. L. H.	100
Mrs. A. W. Weld	10	Mrs. E. W. Miller	200
Mrs. G. Robbins	10	C. P. Dickinson	20
G. Crompton	25	Mrs. E. Hubbard	50
J. M. Lasell	100	B. Lumbard	25
W. H. Downes	10	Mrs. G. Curtis	250
H. Sherman	10	E. B. Alford	50
Mrs. C. F. Hutchins	25	Charles S. Rea	25
J. H. Burdett	25	C.	100
C. R. Bethaway	25	Jane H. Anderson	10
A. Bliss	25	Mary S. Ames	100
Mrs. J. B. Ames	25	Con. less than $10	381

The British War Relief Association.

The British War Relief Association, 182 West Twenty-seventh Street, of which Henry Clews is Treasurer, received last week these new gifts of $10 or more:

Jonathan Thorne	$100	Alice Lounsbury	$15
Henry Clews	50	Mrs. Hoe	10
Albert Hochard	25	Mrs. A. G. McCurdy	10
Mrs. G. W. Bacon	25	Miscellaneous	37
Mrs. L. L. Seaman	25		

The American Red Cross.

During the week the Red Cross shipped a consignment of supplies of the Italian Red Cross valued at $2,605. This was the first American Red Cross shipment to the Italian organization. The fund of the Red Cross in New York, subscriptions to which should be sent to Jacob H. Schiff, Treasurer, 130 East Twenty-second Street, was increased last week to $532,133.07. New donations of $10 or more were:

Harold T. White	$500	Bronx Red Cross	$50
Refugees' Fund	500	Miss Katherine V.	
William F. Decker	100	D. Harker	10

For the Orphans of France.

Frederic R. Coudert of 2 Rector Street, Treasurer of the War Orphans' Fund, which aids in the care of the orphans in the French war zones, announced yesterday the following new gifts of $10 or more, to that fund:

Mrs. P. C. Hewitt	$1,000	A. M. Dame	$10
Westover School	600	H. H. Fox	10
Edward Lowe	500	Miss S. H. Hoffman	10
Allison Burr	200	A. H. Masten	10
Paul D. Cravath	100	Miss M. Seligman	10
A. C. Gurnee	100	C. S. Petrasch	10
Delia Gurnee	100	H. Townsend	10
"A Little Girl"	100	Miss A.S. Tinkham	10
W. B. Joyce	100	A. and M. Hawes	10
Mrs. M. L. Sietz	100	W. F. Hooper	10
Mrs. A. E. Ward	100	L. Stern	10
James Byrne	100	Vernon Munroe	10
Mrs. L.C. Ledyard	100	Dr. V. C. Minor	10
Mrs. D. C. Eaton	100	S. A. Hedley	10
John D. Ryan	100	J. H. Oliver	10
A. G. Hodenpyl	50	Mrs. A. W. Lorentz	10
Mrs. A.G. Hodenpyl	50	Vulcanite Roof Co.	10
Mrs. J. H. Child	50	W. F. Clark	10
Walter Jennings	50	G. W. Rose	10
C. C. Savage	50	G. C. McTavish	10
W. W. Lawrence	50	Miss J. M. Husson	10
M. I. Goldman	25	James M. Hart	10
Miss E. Hague	25	Mr. and Mrs. J. Chandler	10
Mrs. M. L. Wood	25	Mrs. J. S. Clark	10
Adolf Liebmann	25	Mrs. L. C. Adams	10
Mrs. L. C. Wheeler	25	C. F. Adams	10
Cherardi Davis	25	Adi. S. A. Taunton	10
Mrs. P. Clayton	25	Miss A.L. deKoven	10
Miss F. Harrison	25	Miss M. F. Goodyear	10
R. P. Ernst	25	L. C. Norris	10
W. B. Ayer	25	L. C. Norris	10
John L. Cox	25	Miss E. W. Hance	10
N. G. McCrea	25	Miss A.C. Fletcher	10
Mrs. W. S. Elmslie	25	S. P. Remington	10
F. J. Loesch	25	H. P. Huse	10
Mrs. W. Merritt	25	M. Sylvester	10
Mrs. E. H. Parsons	25	Mrs. E. Spitzycke	10
Mrs. Allen Curtis	20	N. A. Doyle	10
J. G. Winter	20	Miss Hope Davis	10
Miss H.P. Winslow	20	Mrs. M. E. Ritz	10
G. D. E.	20	Miss F. B. Smith	10
Mrs. L. N. Wheeler	20	Miss E. P. Parker	10
Miss M. Bramwell	20	Miss Louise Henry	10
Justice Russell	20	Mrs. H.G. Tasheird	10
W. W. Price	20	Mrs. W. Brauners-reuther	10
Jean W. Simpson	20	F. A. Halsey	10
Miss M.E. Williams	20	E. Burbridge	10
Acosta Nichols	20	Miss M. L. Brown	10
Rev. Dr. W. Prall	20	Horace White	10
Mrs. C.H. Ludington	20	Miss A. E. White	10
Miss E.W. Vaughan	15	M. K. Webster	10
Miss C. C. Cress	15	E. F. Pape	10
Miss M. A. A ford	15	Mrs. E. Coudert	10
A. G. Barret	15	E. F. Kent	10
G. De La Vergne	10	M. A. Adler	10
R. K. Miller	10	Mrs. K. Hanover	10
Mrs. C. W. Walcott	10		
Taber Ashton	10		
"G."	10		

The Persian War Relief Fund.

The Persian War Relief Fund, subscriptions to which should be sent to Edwin M. Bulkley, 25 Broad Street, was increased last week by the following gifts of $10 or over:

James A. Patten	$250	Mrs. S. Millimen	$5
Charles C. Savage	100	Univ. Pl. Pres. Ch. Sunday School	28
1st Presby. Ch.	25	F. O. Becker	25
Mrs. O. E. Cobb	15	Smaller gifts	28
Miscellaneous	13		

For Relief of Armenian Sufferers.

The Armenian Atrocities Committee, of which Charles R. Crane, 70 Fifth Avenue is the Treasurer, which is working in co-operation with the Committee of Mercy to raise funds for the relief of the Armenian people of the Turkish Empire, reported yesterday these new gifts of $10 or more, to that fund:

Mrs. P.C. Hewitt	$1,000	A. M. Dame	$10
Westover School	600	H. H. Fox	10
Edward Lowe	500	Miss S.H. Hoffman	10
Allison Burr	200	A. H. Masten	10
Paul D. Cravath	100	Miss M. Seligman	10
A. C. Gurnee	100	C. S. Petrasch	10
Delia Gurnee	100	H. Townsend	10
"A Little Girl"	100	Miss A.S. Tinkham	10
W. B. Joyce	100	A. and M. Hawes	10
Mrs. M. L. Sietz	100	W. F. Hooper	10
Mrs. A. E. Ward	100	L. Stern	10
James Byrne	100	Vernon Munroe	10
Mrs. L.C. Ledyard	100	Dr. V. C. Minor	10
Mrs. D. C. Eaton	100	S. A. Hedley	10
John D. Ryan	100	J. H. Oliver	10
A. G. Hodenpyl	50	Mrs. A. W. Lorentz	10
Mrs. A.G. Hodenpyl	50	Vulcanite Roof Co.	10
Mrs. J. H. Child	50	W. F. Clark	10
Walter Jennings	50	G. W. Rose	10
C. C. Savage	50	G. C. McTavish	10
W. W. Lawrence	50	Miss J. M. Husson	10
M. I. Goldman	25	James M. Hart	10
Miss E. Hague	25	Mr. and Mrs. J. Chandler	10
Mrs. M. L. Wood	25	Mrs. J. S. Clark	10
Adolf Liebmann	25	Mrs. L. C. Adams	10
Mrs. L. C. Wheeler	25	C. F. Adams	10
Cherardi Davis	25	Adi. S. A. Taunton	10
Mrs. P. Clayton	25	Miss A.L. deKoven	10
Miss F. Harrison	25	Miss M. F. Goodyear	10
R. P. Ernst	25	year	10
W. B. Ayer	25	L. C. Norris	10
John L. Cox	25	Miss E. W. Hance	10
N. G. McCrea	25	Miss A.C. Fletcher	10
Mrs. W. S. Elmslie	25	S. P. Remington	10
F. J. Loesch	25	H. P. Huse	10
Mrs. W. Merritt	25	M. Sylvester	10
Mrs. E. H. Parsons	25	Mrs. E. Spitzycke	10
Mrs. Allen Curtis	20	N. A. Doyle	10
J. G. Winter	20	Miss Hope Davis	10
Miss H.P. Winslow	20	Mrs. M. E. Ritz	10
G. D. E.	20	Miss F. B. Smith	10
Mrs. L. N. Wheeler	20	Miss E. P. Parker	10
Miss M. Bramwell	20	Miss Louise Henry	10
Justice Russell	20	Mrs. H.G. Tasheird	10
W. W. Price	20	Mrs. W. Brauners-reuther	10
Jean W. Simpson	20	F. A. Halsey	10
Miss M.E. Williams	20	E. Burbridge	10
Acosta Nichols	20	Miss M. L. Brown	10
Rev. Dr. W. Prall	20	Horace White	10
Mrs. C.H. Ludington	20	Miss A. E. White	10
Miss E.W. Vaughan	15	M. K. Webster	10
Miss C. C. Cress	15	E. F. Pape	10
Miss M. A. A ford	15	Mrs. E. Coudert	10
A. G. Barret	15	E. F. Kent	10
G. De La Vergne	10	M. A. Adler	10
R. K. Miller	10	Mrs. K. Hanover	10
Mrs. C. W. Walcott	10		
Taber Ashton	10		
"G."	10		

The Dardanelles War Relief Fund.

The following new gifts to the Dardanelles War Relief Fund, 425 Fifth Avenue, were received last week:

Millard Johnson	$100	Mrs. Deane	$25
Arkell & Douglas	50	Patterson & Co.	25
J. Scantlebury	25	Byrne & McDonnell	25

Kits for French Soldiers.

The Lafayette Fund which purchases comfort kits for the soldiers of France has collected since its organization more than $82,300. The office is at the Hotel Vanderbilt. New subscriptions of $10 or more received last week were:

C. L. Goodwin	$100	Frederick H. Cone	$25
Clarke Thomas	100	Mrs. L. Rarig	10
Miss L. C. Wheeler	24	Mary H. Pearson	20
Mrs. H. S. Upson	20	Mrs. H. M. Tilford	25
Miss Rose Dolan	10	Mrs. A. M. Young	50
Mrs. C. H. Coster	25	Julia Bernard	10
Miss J. Macdonald	10	Mrs. G. M. Pullman	50
J. C. Mackenzie	10	H. Plant	10
H. Schauler	10	Mrs. G. S. Edwards	10
W. J. Robb	10	Mrs. T. H. Jolliffe	24
Eustace Russell	10	G. H. Nutting	10
M. Taylor Pyne	25	Dr. D. W. Ross	25
Miss C. H. Bartol	10	Mrs. W. W. Nicholls	50
Miss F. A. Sortwell	10	A. B. C.	50
Miss C. Haynes	20	A. B. C.	50
Mrs. M. P. White	10	G. Holderness	10
Mrs. John Markoe	10	Mrs. W. E. Dunn	25
Miss E. Reynolds	20	Mr. E. R. Chatham	10
Miss Bertha Landis	25	Mrs. J. S. Watson	50
Leehten Brothers	12	Irs. W. L. Foulke	10
Mrs. E. L. Breese	20		

Mme. Marcella Sembrich's Work.

The American Polish Relief Committee, 8 East Forty-seventh Street, under the patronage of Cardinal Farley, the active head of which is Mme. Sembrich, has collected to date $92,073.12. New gifts of $10 or more follow:

J. H. Holliday	$250	Miss G. Lewis	$40
Mrs. B. D. Caldwell	100	Thomas R. King	10
Mrs. F. G. Bartow	100	Two Polish friends	10
John A. McKim	100	Miss A. J. Perring-ton	20
Mrs. W. Scherer	10		

The Committee of Mercy Fund.

August Belmont, Treasurer of the Committee of Mercy, 200 Fifth Avenue, acknowledged yesterday these additional donations of $10 or more to that committee's fund, which fund now totals $354,328.38.

Mrs. T. E. Bacon	$25	M. B. Rosenberry	$10
W. H. Warner	10	State Nat. Bank	10
Clyde E. Shults	10	W. B. Berger	10
W. T. White	50	W. E. Essick	100
D. E. Keys	10	Richard Rosencranz	20
J. S. Cullinan	50	James Gee	10
Thomas McCroskey	40	M. S. Rosenwald	10
F. I. Stetson	100	George W. Hartzell	10
Henry H. Holmes	10	Elizabeth W. Putnam	15
J. Geoghegan	10	Smaller gifts	91
Mrs. C. D. Irish	50	Atrocities Comm.	3,602
J. B. Blades	20		

Polish Victims' Relief Fund.

The Polish Victims' Relief Fund, of which Frank A. Vanderlip, President of the National City Bank is Treasurer, has received the following new donations of 10 or more.

Caroline Henry	$20	M. S. Morrison	$15
F. W. Simmons	10	Mrs. M. Schlesinger	100
Elise W. Stutzer	10	Delia E. Guernes	100
Sara and Grace Schuyler	10	Eleanor Blodgett	150
F. L. Stetson	100	Mrs. H. Carmichael	10
H. R. Munger	100	Amy W. Eggleston	10
F. B. Denio	10	R. W. S. Hill	20
Daniel Speyer	20	Mrs. D. P. Allen	1,000
H. A. Scholle	10	Boston Concert	4,226
Mrs. F. P. Knott	100	Polish Cong. Cambridge, Mass.	2,065
Anonymous	100	Sarah C. Sears	500
J. B. Beekman	25	James Byrne	250
J. R. Paul	200	Helen Byrne	100
H. E. Raymond	20	Ruth Deyo and E. May	200
M. Stiefel	10	Clara C. Rogers	20
W. Thomas	10	M. Gulski	10
W. Untermeyer	10	Mikolai Doman	10
Dr. L. Schaefer	10	Madeleine Newell	10
Mrs. N. Brown	25	E. P. Swenson	50
Charles S. Holt	500	C. Norman Fay	25
J. B. Dunn	50	Emily T. Taylor	10
M. L. Victorius	10	E. W.	250
Mrs. N. P. Dame	10	Jessy Flanigan	10
Harry Harkness	500		
Polish Day	660		
Valeria E. Snow	15		

Concert for War Relief.

A concert will be given in the Gold Room of the Holland House this afternoon, beginning at 3 o'clock, the proceeds of which will be devoted to the relief of children in the war zones and of Scottish soldiers and their dependents. The concert is given under the auspices of the Royal Scots Committee, founded by Lord Roseberry, and of the International Society of Friends of Childhood.

HEAVY BUYING OF COPPER.

Increased Output, However, Holds Price Around 18 Cents.

Notwithstanding an increased demand for copper from foreign sources last week and continued heavy buying from domestic manufacturers, the price for electrolytic did not get away from the 18-cent level. A report in the trade had it that British agents had taken 2,500,000 pounds in one contract at slightly better than this price, but the broader tendency was more toward easement than firmness. A reason advanced for the stability of quotations in the face of huge consumption at home and abroad was the rapid increase in the output of mines and refineries. Commenting on the market situation Copper Gossip says:

"The movement of copper into consumption continues at a record rate in this country, and the present domestic demand is a powerful factor as a market influence. If it were not for the other well-established fact that production of copper has greatly broadened since the beginning of the year the market would probably be the scene of some excitement. But with the big expansion at mining centres a healthy equilibrium between supply and demand is maintained, and there is no immediate danger of a shortage of the red metal.

"There is a fairly steady tone to the market, and electrolytic grades quote 18@18¼. Although recent dealings were not on as broad a scale as some months ago there was nevertheless quite important buying during the last thirty days. Estimated requirements of consumers for the next six months are very heavy, and if the present rate of industrial activity is maintained the brass and copper mills of the United States will absorb copper in very large quantities. If there is a continuance of recent demand, without serious impairment, there will be a tangible basis for a reasonably stable market. But if a too rapid expansion of activity occurs at producing sources by ill-considered outputting it may be a difficult matter to maintain confidence in values.

"The market must have fundamentally sound conditions to rest on if wide price fluctuations are to be avoided. From the point of view of the manufacturer stability of prices and satisfactory trade are intimately linked. The copper market of recent months presents a pronounced contrast to that of one year ago, when the price of electrolytic copper was 11¼@11½c per pound. Underlying conditions have changed radically during the past twelve months, and many industries were never as busy as today, but with a 50 per cent. advance in copper since last October it is of practical interest to know that the whole situation rests on a solid foundation. On the basis of present operations at both producing and consuming centres there is reason to believe there is nothing to justify further marking up of prices.

"As we go to press the market is less firm, and sellers more ready to consider propositions from buyers. Electrolytic quotes 17¾@18c. A material increase in market activity is looked for when prices settle at a satisfactory level. New inquiry will appear when requirements compel buyers to replenish supplies, but meanwhile quotations now ruling are not attractive enough to meet the views of would-be purchasers."

STERLING EXCHANGE LOWER

Sight Bills Fall to $4.62½, a Loss of 7 Cents Since Monday.

Increased offerings of bills of exchange without an adequate demand yesterday caused another sharp decline of sterling rates with a weak tone in evidence in the exchange of France, Italy, and Switzerland. Sterling sight bills dropped a full 2 cents to the pound from Friday's closing figure, the bottom quotation being $4.62½. The quotation was the lowest since the first week of September and 7 cents under the best price last Monday. The close was at $4.62.

Dealers in exchange reported heavy offerings of commercial bills, resultant chiefly from the phenomenal exports from this port during the week. Custom House figures showed that vessels sailing from New York from Monday morning to Friday night carried away $57,000,000 worth of merchandise, a total never before surpassed in the records of the port.

STOCK EXCHANGE NEWS.

Memberships Transferred.—Edwin M. Leask to George P. Bissell, Philadelphia, Penn.; Richard King, deceased, to Frederick P. Risine, F. P. Risine & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; Henry T. Chapman, deceased, to Marshall Adams, Wardwell & Adams, 71 Broadway; Watson B. Dickerman to Charles S. Mittemeyer, at Baruch Brothers, 60 Broadway.

Memberships Posted for Transfer.—George D. B. Bonbright to Arnold L. Scheuer; sponsors, J. D. Probst and Albert Stern; Franklyn L. Hutton to Robert W. Morgan; sponsors, Richard Wharton and Russell Stebbins; Adolph H. Sommer, deceased, to Norman P. Ream; sponsor, Chauncey B. Spears; Frederic S. Rook, deceased, to J. Upshur Moorhead; sponsors, Arthur Turnbull and W. Strother Jones, Jr.

Dissolution of Partnership.—On Oct. 19, 1915, Dudley Brothers & Co.

New Addresses.—Edward C. Fiedler, at De Coppet & Co., 43 Exchange Place; Robert Wilson, at Carlisle, Mellick & Co., 43 Exchange Place, and Colgate Hoyt & Co., 14 Wall Street.

Branch Offices.—Raymond, Pynchon & Co., Manchester, Vt., discontinued; R. H. Fiero & Co., Schenectady, N. Y., discontinued; Thomson & McKinnon, (new) Laporte, Ind., resident partner; Wardwell & Adams, Manhattan Hotel, New York, discontinued; Foster & Adams, (new) Schenectady, N. Y., Julius E. Waller, manager.

Change in Firm.—Clement & Whitney; Sp. Aaron S. Thomas, deceased; interest ceased.

MEETINGS OFFICIALLY ANNOUNCED.

	Books Close.	Books Open.	Date of Meeting.
American Linseed Co.	Oct. 19	Nov. 10	Nov. 9
American Malt Corporation	Oct. 15	Nov. 12	Nov. 11
Railway Co.	Sep. 23	After Mtg.	Oct. 28
Atlantic Coast Line R. R. Co.	Nov. 3	Nov. 17	Nov. 16
Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co.	Oct. 18	Oct. 19	Nov. 15
Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh	Oct. 26	Nov. 18	Nov. 16
Brooklyn Union Gas Co.	Oct. 23	Nov. 10	Nov. 9
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R. R. Co.	Oct. 2	Nov. 4	Nov. 3
Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis	Oct. 6	Oct. 28	Oct. 27
Colorado Fuel & Iron Co.	Sep. 27	Oct. 19	Oct. 18
Colorado & Southern Ry. Co.	Oct. 16	Nov. 19	Nov. 18
Crucible Steel Co. of America	Oct. 29	....	Nov. 19
Detroit & Mackinac Ry Co.	Oct. 9	Oct. 28	Oct. 26
General Motors Co.	Oct. 28	Nov. 17	Nov. 16
Manhattan Railway	Oct. 9	Nov. 11	Nov. 10
Maxwell Motor Co. 1st pf. V. T. cfs.	Oct. 25	....	Nov. 1
Maxwell Motor Co. 2d pf. V. T. cfs.	Oct. 25	....	Nov. 1
Maxwell Motor Co. com. V. T. cfs.	Oct. 25	....	Nov. 1
Mergenthaler Linotype Co.	Nov. 6	....	Nov. 17
N. Y., N. H. & H.	Oct. 12	Oct. 28	Oct. 27
Pullman Co.	Oct. 30	Nov. 11	Nov. 10
South Porto Rico Sugar Co.	Oct. 18	Nov. 12	Nov. 11
Texas Co.	Nov. 3	After Mtg.	Nov. 16
Third Avenue Railway Co.	Oct. 30	Nov. 11	Nov. 10
Third Av. Ry. Co. Adj. Mtge. Inc. Bds., 5%, 1960	Oct. 30	Nov. 11	Nov. 10
United Railways Investment Co.	Sep. 30	Oct. 27	Nov. 26
Va. Ry. & Power Co.	Oct. 30	Nov. 18	Nov. 17

STEEL CONTRACTS CANNOT BE FILLED

Mills Have No Hope of Catching Up with Present Orders—Interest Is in 1916 Deliveries.

SIX MORE SHIPS ORDERED

Vessels for Atlantic Coast Trade Will Require Big Amount of Steel—Rumania in Market.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 24.—Placing of contracts for delivery during the remainder of 1915 is about at an end. All interests are centred on what can be obtained during 1916. The question of price has been eliminated. The sole consideration is delivery. Steel is selling for whatever price the maker asks if he can deliver the goods. Material for war munitions is getting into the same class.

Six additional ships have been contracted for for Atlantic Coast service. They include two steamers and four large schooners. Two more schooners will be contracted for as soon as plans are completed. These will require about 12,900 tons of steel. The Munson Line has contracted with the Newport News Dry Dock Company for another steamer to be delivered in 1917. The Coastwise Transportation Company will have the New York Ship Building Company build a 12,000-ton vessel. This is the seventh vessel contracted for by this company in the last six months. The A. H. Bull Company is figuring with the Maryland Steel Company for two 5,000-ton ships. The Matson Navigation Company has placed a vessel with the Union Iron Works, San Francisco.

Large contracts for plates have been placed by the steel car companies. The Reading Railroad has ordered about 30,000 tons of plates from the Carnegie Steel Company for cars. Railroads are inquiring for shop plates. Mills are operating to capacity.

Bar Makers are Overwhelmed.

The steel bar market is in an interminable mess. All contracts which can possibly be canceled have been marked off the books. Yet most of the mills cannot hope to catch up with existing orders until next March. In the meantime a whirlwind of inquiries has swept through the offices of steel bar makers for next year's delivery. Every effort is being put forth to restrain buyers and to keep them in line at the ticket office, but with small avail.

David A. Thomas, representing the British War Office, is quoted to the effect that his Government alone had contracted for $250,000,000 in shells, and that much larger orders were on the way. He said that it was the intention to give Canada the preference, but that to date they had been tardy in deliveries and had a tendency to charge too high prices. The greater orders for shells and shrapnel have been subdivided, and in the United States. The latest European country to inquire for American-made projectiles is Rumania, which is in the market for 5,000 tons of shrapnel shapes.

While steel bars are quoted at 1.45c. Pittsburgh, which is the price fixed by the Carnegie Steel Company, large rounds are quoted from 3 to 3.25c. Most of the steel mills are six months behind in deliveries. Steelmakers are baffling every effort of consumers and brokers to place contracts for long-time delivery throughout next year.

Inquiries for rails for export have assumed large proportions. The Russian inquiry for 85,000 tons, to be shipped via the Trans-Siberian Railroad. The Lackawanna Steel Company has accepted contracts to date for Russian delivery for 185,000 tons of rails, and other mills in this country bring the total up to 330,000 tons. The French railways are inquiring for 50,000 tons of 100-pound rails. The Illinois Central and Missouri Pacific each have contracted for 15,000 tons with the Illinois Steel Company. The Norfolk and Western has ordered 4,000 tons from the Pennsylvania Steel Company. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company has not completed its budget for rail requirements for 1916.

Car orders and inquiries run into the thousands. Most of these orders run from 1,000 down to 50. The French State Railways require 1,500 box cars.

Billets and sheets are in active demand as steel bars. From abroad and all sections of the country inquiries come for billets. Sales have been small as there are no large tonnages to be had. Pittsburgh, the largest producer of billets in the world, is importing them from Western mills to be rolled into finished steel. All sorts of fancy prices are being paid for forging billets. As high as $56 a ton was secured by an eastern Pennsylvania company for 2,000 tons. A Chester, Penn., company is in the market for 60,000 tons of 10-inch steel, sheared. Pittsburgh and outside tonnages are out of the running. Bessemer billets are nominally quoted at $28 a ton, Pittsburgh and Youngstown. Forging billets at $40. A sale of 8,000 tons of open hearth ingots was made at Youngstown for export.

Higher Prices for Steel Shapes.

Higher prices rule for steel shapes. Fabricators are advancing quotations on bids. Material is quoted at Pittsburgh mill at 1.45c. to 1.50c. Bids are in for 25,000 tons for an elevated line in Philadelphia. Owing to the higher cost of structural steel many projects for which inquiries had been put out have been withdrawn. In spite of this higher prices are anticipated. Domestic building will be stunted in growth as a result of the exorbitant demands.

Steel pipe is due for an advance. The National Tube Company will double the capacity of the Shelby Tube Company at Ellwood City, Penn. This plant is operating night and day on shrapnel orders. Iron pipe, tubes, and other tubular goods are in active demand, with an upward tendency in prices.

Large inquiries have come from abroad for blue annealed sheets. J. P. Morgan & Co., acting for the British Government, are said to have placed an order for 5,000 tons of sheets and other brokers have issued inquiries to sheet makers for 10,000 tons or any part of the amount. Black sheets are up $2 a ton, being quoted at 2.10c. for No. 28 gauge.

Contracts are being freely placed for pig iron for delivery during the first quarter of 1916. The West Penn Steel Company has purchased 10,000 tons of basic steel from the Kittanning Iron and Steel Company, at $15, furnace. Owing to the vast tonnage sold in and around Cleveland, basic, which has been selling at $13, valleys, will probably be advanced to $15.50. Lots of 10,000, 20,000, and as high as 45,000 tons have been ordered. Several furnace owners have withdrawn quotations entirely and will hold their iron for higher prices. Most of the furnaces are behind in deliveries. Every available furnace that can be placed in working condition will be operating by the first of the year. The total output will be the greatest in the history of the country and will probably approximate 40,000,000 tons a year.

The Brier Hill Steel Company, Youngstown, Ohio, will erect two additional open-hearth furnaces.

OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS.

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
70	Adventure	2	2	2	2
185	Aiaska	32⅞	33	32⅝	32⅝
188	Anaconda	75	75	74¾	75
50	Arizona Comi.	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
21,532	Butte & Sup.	64	64½	63½	64½
9,875	Am. Zinc	65⅝	67½	65½	67¾
18	Cal. & Hecla	540	544	540	544
105	Chino	49⅜	49⅝	49	49
35	Copper Range	55	55	55	55⅜
150	Daly-West	2⅜	2⅝	2½	2⅝
185	East Butte	12½	12½	12½	12½
189	Granby	83¾	83¾	83	83
385	Greene-Can.	39⅜	39⅜	39	39
175	Inspiration	45	45	45	45
5	Island Cr. pf.	86	86	86	86
100	Keweenaw	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜

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YEARS.	STOCK DIVS.	CASH DIVS.
1908	100%	
1909		78%
1910	900%	400%
1911	60%	60%
1912	50%	
1913	16%	16%
1914	30%	50%
1915		32%

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Wide Fluctuations in Stocks in an Active Session—Demand Slumps Again.

The fact that it was but a two-hour session with a Sunday following did not serve to keep down activity in yesterday's stock market, which went ahead with apparently unabated enthusiasm. Stocks of the popular industrial companies are now on such a level that it takes but the hint of a piece of good news to bring about a violent advance, or a denial to produce a sudden reaction. How sensitive some of the higher price issues had become was well illustrated by the wide range over which Baldwin fluctuated in the final few minutes of yesterday's market. On the growing belief that the Midvale Company is going to take over Baldwin and that efforts have been under way to buy control in the open market Baldwin forged ahead to 154½, and a new high record yesterday morning. Publication a little later of what was taken to be an official denial of any such plan on the part of the Midvale promoters caused a slump of 12½ points in the issue. In the two hours more than 30,000 shares of Baldwin changed hands. The motor issues continued their gains, Maxwell going to a new high record at 76 for the common and 56½ for the second preferred. General Motors sold up to 381, but closed 8 points below with a net gain of 3 points. Studebaker was in little demand yesterday and after fluctuating over a range of 7½ points closed with a small net loss.

A great deal of interest, for a Saturday, centred on the foreign exchange market, which developed further weakness. Demand sterling sold yesterday morning at $4.62½. This compares with a price of $4.69½ at the beginning of the week. The market for exchange is without a leader and there has been no effort made in the last few days to support it. New York has taken its tone from the rates in London and there is a feeling among foreign exchange dealers that until the English banks get together for purposes of stabilizing rates there is no reason to look for any improvement. The rate at which the balance of trade in this country's favor is piling up shows clearly that had it been feasible to grant a loan of the size originally asked for by the Anglo-French Commission, a billion dollars would not have been in excess of the needs already in sight.

The feature of the bank statement yesterday was a large increase in reserve, which resulted from the receipt of big gold imports. While cash in the bank's own vaults decreased $8,755,000 there was a gain of $18,211,000 in reserves with the Federal Reserve Bank and with other depositories.

Railroad earnings, except for the South and Southwest, are showing most gratifying increases both in their gross and net. Much favorable comment resulted yesterday on the publication of the Southern Pacific's September statement, which showed an increase of $1,340,000 in gross operating revenues, of which $828,000 was carried ahead to net. For the three months this company has benefited to the extent of $4,206,000 in gross earnings, with an addition of only $812,000 to its total operating costs, so that net after taxes, which was $10,545,000 a year ago, was $13,127,000 at the end of last month.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	Days. 10 or Less.	Over 10 to 30.	Over 30 to 60.	Over 60 to 90.	Over 90.
Boston	3	4	4	4	5
New York	3	4	4	4	5
Phila.	3	4	4	4½	5
Cleveland	3½	4	4	4½	5
Richmond	4	4	4	4½	5
Atlanta	4	4	4	4½	5
Chicago	4	4	4	4½	5
St. Louis	4	4	4	4	5
Minneap.	4	4	4	4½	5
Kan. City	4	4	4	4	5
Dallas	4	4	4	4½	5
San Fran.	3	3½	4	4½	5

Notes maturing in not more than 90 days secured by cotton or other staples, warehoused and insured, or in course of shipment, are discountable at the special rate of 3 per cent.

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Sixty days	2⅛@2¼
Ninety days	2⅛@2¼

COLLATERAL LOANS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Renewal Rate.
On Call	2	1½	1¾	1¾

ON TIME.

30 days	2½@2¾
60 days	2½@2¾
90 days	2½@2¾
4 months	2½@2¾
5 months	3
6 months	3

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4 months	3 @3¼
60 to 90 days	3
4 months	3
6 months	3½@3¾

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES.

Range of Sterling.	High.	Low.	Last.	Chge.
Demand	$4.63¾	$4.62⅝	$4.63	— .01⅛
Cables	4.64	4.63	4.63⅝	— .01⅛

Closing Rates.	Demand.	Cable.
Sterling	$4.63	$4.63⅝
London	5.94½	5.93½
Paris	5.32½	5.31½
Switzerland	5.35	5.34
Scandinavia	27.80	27.90
Berlin	67¾	67⅞
Vienna	....	....
Hongkong	43.35	49.50
Shanghai	56.00	....
Singapore	57.50	....
Manila	5.10	5.17
Mexico	49⅞	49½
India—		
Bombay	38.00	....
Calcutta	38.75	....
Italy	6.44½	6.44½
Japan—		
Kobe	49.37	49.45
Yokohama	49.12½	....
Philippine Islands—		
Manila	49.02	49.75
South America—		
Buenos Aires	40.37	40.50
Rio	26.62	26.75
Chile	....	19.12
Argentina	26⅜	26⅝
Peru	14.55	14.65
Russia	....	34.00

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

	Bankers. 90 Days.	60 Days.	Commercial. 90 Days.
Sterling	$4.56⅝	$4.57½	$4.56

Clearing House Figures.
New York Clearing House exchanges, $81,067,585; balance, $25,738,437; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $1,103,116.

Domestic Exchange.
Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, 10c discount; St. Louis, par; San Francisco, 50c premium; Montreal, par.

Bar Silver.
London, 27d, up 1-16d; New York, 96⅝c, off ⅛.

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Atlantic Coast L.	1916-'23	4 @4½	4.55	4.38
Baltimore & Ohio	1916-'23	4½	4.50	4.40
Buff., Roch. & P.	1916-'30	4½@5	4.60	4.40
Canadian Pacific	1916-'28	4½	4.85	4.65
Car., Clinch. & O.	1916-'24	5	4.75	4.55
Chesapeake & O.	1916-'24	4½	4.80	4.50
Chicago & N. W.	1916-'23	4½	4.45	4.20
Chicago, Ind. & L.	1916-'23	4½	5.00	4.75
Ch. St. L. & N. O.	1916-'24	5	4.60	4.40
C., C., C. & St. L.	1916-'29	5	5.00	4.75
Delaware & Hud.	1922	4½	4.50	4.35
Erie Railroad	1916-'23	4½@5	4.85	4.65
Hocking Valley	1916-'23	4 @5	4.75	4.62
Illinois Central	1916-'23	4½@5	4.50	4.38
Louisville & Nash.	1916-'23	5	4.45	4.25
Mo., Kansas & T.	1916-'23	5	6.25	5.25
Missouri Pacific	1916-'22	5	7.00	5.75
N. Y. Cent. Lines	1916-'28	4½@5	4.85	4.65
N. Y., Chic. & St. L.	1916-'23	4½	4.50	4.25
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1916-'28	6	4.75	4.50
Penn. Gen. Fdg.	1916-'23	4 @4½	4.38	4.20
St. L., I. M. & S.	1916-'24	5	6.00	5.00
Seaboard Air L.	1916-'24	5	4.90	4.70
Southern Railway	1916-'23	4½@5	4.80	4.50
Southern Pacific	1916-'23	4½	4.55	4.40
Virgn. Railway	1916-'19	5	4.70	4.45

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

SATURDAY, OCT. 23, 1915.

Stocks. (Shares.)

Total sales	516,590
Same day last year	Exch. closed
Year to date	136,362,837
Same period last year	45,989,158
Average price and change 50 stocks	92.92 + .08
Same day last year	*Exch. closed

	High.		Low.	
Year's range to date	94.13	Oct. 22	58.99	Feb. 24
Range year 1914	73.30	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30
Range year 1913	79.10	Jan. 9	63.09	June 10

*Closing average July 30, 57.77.

	Closing. Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
	32¾	33	1,100	Alaska Gold Mines	32¾	33	32⅝	33	— ⅛
	44	44⅛	5,100	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	44⅛	44⅞	43¾	44⅛	— ⅞
	73	73¾	900	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	73⅞	73⅞	73½	73½	— ⅛
	71¼	72¼	2,900	Am. Agricul. Chem	72⅜	73	71¾	72	+ ⅝
	65⅝	66¼	2,500	Am. Beet Sugar	66	66	65½	65¾	— ¾
	92½	93¼	100	Am. Beet Sugar pf	93¼	93¼	93¼	93¼	+ ¼
	....	....	100	Am. B. S. & F. t. r	102	102	102	102	— 3
	63	63¼	5,200	Am. Can	63⅜	63¾	63	63⅝	— ⅛
	106½	107	100	Am. Can pf	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾	+ ¾
	180	190¼	38,400	Am. Car & Fdry	87¼	94	87¼	90	+ 2
	154½	155½	500	Am. Coal Products	154¼	156⅜	154½	154½	— ½
	62½	63½	2,100	Am. Cotton Oil	63	64	63	63	— ⅛
	13	13½	2,300	Am. H. & Leather	13⅝	13¾	13⅜	13½	— ⅛
	56⅜	57	2,900	Am. H. & Leath. pf	57	58	56¾	56¾	— ¾
	23½	24	100	Am. Ice Securities	24½	24½	23½	23½	— ⅛
	27⅜	27½	19,500	Am. Linseed	26½	27⅜	26¼	27⅜	+1⅛
	46⅜	47	7,025	Am. Linseed pf	47½	48	46¾	47¼	+1⅛
	77	78⅜	19,800	Am. Locomotive	76½	74¾	73⅝	73⅝	— ⅜
	98	99½	100	Am. Locomotive pf	99	99	99	99	— ¼
	92	92⅝	4,000	Am. Smelt. & Ref	92¼	92⅝	92⅛	92⅛	— ⅛
	109	109½	100	Am. Smelt. & R. pf	109½	109½	109½	109½	+ ⅛
	86	86⅞	50	Am. S. S.pf.A.30%	86	86	86	86	— ¼
	71¼	71½	6,800	Am. Steel Fdries	71½	72¼	71¼	71⅝	— ⅛
	111⅞	112	1,000	Am. Sugar Ref	113½	113½	111⅞	111⅞	— 1
	115	115½	250	Am. Sugar Ref. pf	116	116	115	115	— ¾
	124½	124¾	500	Am. Teleph. & Tel	124⅝	124⅝	124½	124½	— ½
	123½	123¾	50	Do. odd lot	124⅜	124⅜	123¾	123¾	
	230	232	600	Am. Tobacco	230½	230¾	230	230	— 1
	55⅞	56	5,300	Am. Woolen	56¾	57	55⅞	56	— ⅛
	53¾	54	100	Am. Woolen t. r	54	54	54	54	—1¼
	97	98	1,000	Am. Woolen pf	97⅝	98	97⅝	98	— ⅛
	74⅝	74⅞	2,125	Anaconda Cop. Co	74⅜	75	74⅜	74⅞	+ ¼
	106⅞	106⅞	900	Atch., Top. & S. F	106½	106¾	106⅛	106¾	— ⅛
	100½	101	100	Atch., T. & S. F.pf	100½	100½	100½	100½	— ½
	142	143	32,600	Baldwin Loco	149	154½	142	142	—7
	110½	112½	200	Baldwin Loco. pf	110½	116½	110½	116½	+ 5
	92⅝	92⅞	2,200	Baltimore & Ohio	92⅞	93	92¾	92¾	+ ⅛
	75	75⅜	400	Baltimore & O. pf	75¼	75¼	75¼	75¼	+ ⅛
	578	580	100	Bethlehem Steel	585	585	585	585	+10
	175	180	100	Bethlehem Steel pf	182	182	182	182	—2
	86⅛	87	300	Bklyn Rapid Trans	87	87	87	87	
	89	91	200	Burns Brothers	91½	91½	90½	90¾	—1¼
	63⅜	64	4,500	Butte Superior	64	65¼	63¾	64	+ ½
	18½	19	400	California Petro	18⅞	18¾	18½	18½	
	171½	172	4,200	Canadian Pacific	172	172⅜	171½	171½	+ ½
	79⅝	80	00	Case (J. I.) Co. pf	80	80	80	80	
	58	58¼	5,400	Central Leather	58⅜	58⅞	58	58¼	— ⅛
	107⅝	107¾	200	Central Leather pf	107¾	107¾	107⅝	107⅝	+ ⅛
	57⅜	57½	1,300	Chesapeake & Ohio	57⅜	57⅝	57¼	57¼	+ ⅛
	34½	35	500	Chi. Gt. West. pf	34⅝	35⅜	34⅝	34⅝	+ ⅛
	91⅜	92½	200	Chi., Mil. & St. P	92¾	92⅝	92¼	92¼	+ ⅛
	127¾	128⅛	500	Chi., M. & St. P. pf	128⅝	128⅝	127¾	127¾	— ¼
	14	14¼	100	Chi. & Northwest	139	139	139	139	
	16⅛	16⅜	5,300	Chi., Rock Isl. & P.	16⅞	17⅛	16⅛	16⅝	— ¼
	40½	40¾	2,400	Chino Copper	40½	40¾	39	39½	+ ¼
	110	112	100	Cluett, Peabody pf	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝	+ ½
	58⅜	58¾	3,500	Col. Fuel & Iron	58⅝	59	58	58¾	+ ⅛
	23	24	100	Col. & Southern	23⅞	25	23⅞	23⅞	—1
	53¾	54	300	Col. & South. 1st pf	54	54	54	54	
	140⅝	141	2,900	Consolidated Gas	140⅝	141	140⅝	141	+ ⅝
	105	106	6,200	Continental Can	107½	108⅜	105	106	—⅝
	18¾	19	7,800	Corn Products Ref	19	19⅛	18¾	19	+ ⅛
	88	89	600	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	87	88	87	88	+ ½
	11,800	54	11,800	Crucible Steel	54	55¼	52½	54	+ ½
	107	109¼	1,000	Crucible Steel pf	108⅝	109¼	108¾	109	+1½
	116	118	500	Cuban-Am. Sugar	115	116	115	116	—2
	145	148	100	Delaware & Hud	146½	146½	146¾	146½	—1½
	128	130	30	Detroit Edison Co	128½	128¾	128½	128¾	
	43½	49	10,200	Distillers' Secur	49½	49⅝	48⅜	48⅝	— ¼
	2½	2¾	1,000	Dome Mines	2½	2⅝	2½	2⅝	
	34¾	36⅜	22,200	Erie	34½	36⅜	34½	36⅛	+1½
	55	56	8,100	Erie 1st pf	55	57	54⅝	55	+ ⅝
	45	45½	400	Erie 2d pf	45	45⅝	45	45⅛	+ ⅛
	545	555	00	General Chemical	550	550	550	550	
	176¼	177	700	General Electric	176¾	178¾	176½	176⅞	—2¼
	373⅝	375	500	General Motors	371	381	371	375	+3
	132	133½	100	General Motors pf	133	133	133	133	— ⅛
	783	785	14,100	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	79	79⅝	78¼	78¾	+ ¼
	121¼	121¾	1,800	Great Northern pf	122	122½	121¾	121¾	+ ½
	32	32¼	11,100	G. N. certs. of prop	32⅛	32⅜	32⅛	32¼	+ ½
	38	40	200	Greene-Cananea	38½	38⅝	38½	38½	
	67¼	67⅝	850	Guggenheim Explor	67½	67⅝	67½	67⅝	
	44⅞	45	6,300	Inspiration Copper	45	45⅛	44⅜	45	+ ⅛
	21⅞	22	200	Inter.-Met	21⅞	22	21⅞	22	+ ⅛
	21¾	21⅞	5,700	Interboro Consol	21⅞	21⅞	21¾	21⅞	+ ⅛
	78⅜	78¾	100	Interboro Consol. pf	78¾	78¾	78¾	78¾	— ⅛
	21	22	100	Int. Agricultural	22	22	22	22	— ¼
	51	53	100	Int. Agricultural pf	52	52	52	52	— ¼
	109¼	110¾	500	Int. Harvester. N. J	109	110	109	110	
	195	199	500	Int. Nickel v. tr.cfs	199	199	199	196	—2½
	103⅜	106⅜	200	I. Nickel pf.v.tr.cfs	103⅜	106⅝	103⅜	106¼	+1
	103	103¾	300	Int. Paper	103¾	104	103¾	103¾	+ ¼
	39½	40	300	Int. Paper pf	39⅞	39⅞	39⅞	39⅞	— ⅛
	62	63	100	Kan.C., P. S.& M.pf.	61	61	61	61	—5½
	28⅝	28¾	400	Kansas City South	28⅝	28¾	28⅛	28¼	— ¼
	61¼	61½	500	Kan. City South. pf	61	61¼	61	61¼	— ¼
	85½	85¾	4,500	Lackawanna Steel	85½	86	85¼	85¼	+ ¼
	105	106	200	Laclede Gas	106⅜	106⅜	105	105	
	100	100½	100	Lake Erie & West	100½	101½	101½	101½	+ ⅜
	76	76⅜	1,500	Lehigh Valley	76¼	76⅝	76⅛	76⅜	+ ⅛
	240	250	100	Liggett & Myers	246	248	248	248	—2
	23½	25	100	Long Island	24	24	24	24	—1½
	176	177	300	Lorillard (P.) Co	176½	176	175¼	176	+1
	65¼	66	100	Mackay Cos. pf	65½	65½	65½	65½	
	74⅝	75	22,100	Maxwell Motors	71⅜	76	71¼	74⅝	—4⅜
	98	98	1,000	Maxwell M. 1st pf	98	98⅜	98	98	+ ⅛
	56½	57	6,800	Maxwell M. 2d pf	55¾	56½	53¾	56½	+3¼
	86	88	4,200	Mexican Petroleum	89	89	87	87	+ ⅞
	34	35	3,000	Miami Copper	34	34	33¾	33⅞	
	70	71	100	M., St.P. & S.S.M.I.	70	71	70	71	+1
	5	5	600	Missouri Pacific	5	5	5	5	— ⅛
	109	110	100	National C. & S. pf	109	109	109	109	— ⅛
	30	33¾	15,000	Nat. En. & St. Co	30	33¾	30	33¾	+3⅝
	67½	68	1,400	National Lead Co	67½	67¾	67	67¾	+ ⅛
	95	95	100	Nat. Ry. of M. 2 pf	95	95	95	95	+ ⅛
	90	91	200	N. Y. & N. J. old pf	90	90	90	90	
	14⅞	15	400	Nevada Con. Copper	14⅞	15	14⅞	15	....
	147¼	148	700	New York A. B.	147	148	147	148	+2¼
	100	100½	1,000	New York Central	99¾	100	99¾	100	....
	80¾	81¼	1,400	N. Y., N. H. & H	81½	81½	80¾	80¾	—1¼
	20⅛	20⅜	300	N. Y. O. & West	20⅛	20⅜	20⅛	20⅜	
	116¾	116¾	1,200	Norfolk & Western	117	117	116¾	116¾	— ⅛
	72¾	73	200	North American	72¾	72¾	72¾	72¾	+ ⅛
	112¾	112¾	1,100	Northern Pacific	112¾	113¼	111½	111¾	— ⅜
	30½	31	200	Pacific Mail	31	31	30¾	30¾	+ ⅛
	43½	44½	200	Pac. Tele. & Tele	44½	44¾	43½	43½	+ ⅛
	58⅜	58¾	1,900	Pennsyl. Railroad	58¾	58⅞	58¼	58⅜	+ ¼
	80	80	100	Peoples Gas Co	80	80	80	80	
	46½	46¾	1,100	Philadelphia Co	46¾	46¾	46½	46½	— ⅛
	39½	39⅝	900	Pittsburgh Coal	39½	39⅝	39½	39½	— ⅛
	100	100	200	Pittsburgh Coal pf	100	100	100	100	+ ⅛
	72	73	4,500	Pressed Steel Car	71½	73½	71½	72	+ ¾
	110¾	112	200	Public Ser. N. J	110¾	111	110¾	111	+ ⅛
	166	168	1,700	Pullman Company	169	170¼	166	168	—2½
	47⅞	48	1,700	Ry. St. Spring	48⅜	49	48⅜	48⅜	+1½
	93	95	200	Ry. St. Spr. pf	94	94	94	94	—1
	25¼	25¾	3,500	Ray Con. Copper	25¼	25¾	25	25¼	— ⅛
	70¼	70½	1,900	Reading	70½	70¾	70¼	70¼	+ ⅛
	54⅝	54⅝	3,500	Republic I. & Steel	54⅞	55⅛	54⅛	54⅝	— ¼
	102	104	100	Ren. I. & St. pf	101	104	104	104	....
	....	....	100	Rumely (M.) Co	4	4	4	4	....
	....	....	1,250	Rumely (M.) Co. pf	8	8	7¾	7¾	—1
	....	....	100	Ru. (M.) Co. t. r.	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼	....
	....	....	100	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf	10	10	10	10	....
	....	....	100	St. L. & S. F. 2 pf	7½	7½	7½	7½	— ⅛
	....	....	200	St. L. S. W. pf	33½	33½	33	33	+ ½
	....	....	100	Seaboard A. L. pf	39½	39½	39½	39½	....
	....	....	200	S.-S. St. & I. Co	61½	61½	61	61	....
	....	....	1,700	Tenn. Pacific	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	— ⅛
	138	139	100	S. Porto Rico Sugar	138½	138½	138½	138½	....
	....	....	900	Sou. Railway	21	21	20⅞	21	+ ⅛
	188	189	5,300	Studebaker Co	189	190½	183	188¾	—1½
	....	....	400	Studebaker Co. pf	112	112	112	112	— ½
	62¾	63	1,040	Tenn. Copper	63	63¾	62¼	63¼	— ½
	162¾	163	200	Texas Co	163	163	162⅞	162⅞	— ⅛
	12¾	13	1,700	Texas & Pacific	13	13	13	13	— ⅛
	61¼	61¾	400	Third Avenue	62¼	62¼	61	61	—1
	87	89½	100	Underwood Type	87	87	87	87	+2
	6¾	6¾	100	Un. B. & Paper Co	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	+ ⅛
	24	25	100	Un. B. & P. Co. pf	25	25	25	25	....
	133½	135¾	2,400	Union Pacific	133¾	135¼	133¼	135¼	— ¼
	58⅜	58	500	Un. Cigar Manuf	58¾	58¾	57¾	57¾	+1⅝
	9⅞	10	2,300	United Cig. Stores	9⅞	10	9⅞	9⅞	....
	11½	12	100	Un. Cig. St. pf	11½	11½	11½	11½	....
	26	26¼	3,800	Un. Rys. Invest	26	26¾	25¾	26¼	+1
	43½	43¾	850	Un. Rys. In. pf	43¾	44	43¾	43½	+1
	28	27⅞	3,600	U. S. C. I. P. & F	28	27⅞	26	27	+2
	47	48	400	U.S.C.I.P. & F. pf	47⅜	48	47¼	47¾	+ ⅛
	67	68	100	United States Exp	67	67	67	67	+ ¾
	124½	125	2,400	U. S. Ind. Alcohol	127¼	128	125	125	—1
	105	106	200	U. S. Ind. Al. pf	105½	105½	105½	105½	+ ½
	105	106	20	U. S. I. A. odd lot	105	105	105	105	....
	54¼	54⅝	1,200	United States Rub	55	55	54¼	54¼	— ⅜
	86⅜	86⅝	46,400	U. S. Steel	87	87¼	86⅜	86⅝	— ¼
	114⅜	115¼	1,400	U. S. Steel pf	115¾	116¼	115	115	— ¼
	70¼	70¾	5,600	Utah Copper	70½	70¾	70	70	+ ⅛
	47¼	47⅝	3,900	V.-C. Chem. pf	46¾	47¼	46¾	47¼	+1
	68	69	300	Virg. I., C. & C	68⅞	69	68¾	68¾	+ ⅜
	15	18¾	200	Vulcan Detinning	17¼	17¼	17¼	17½	—1½
	13¾	13¾	1,000	Wabash w. i.	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾	+ ⅛
	45¾	46	1,600	Wabash pf A. w. i.	45¾	46	45¾	46	+ ⅛
	26½	26⅝	1,400	Wabash pf B. w. i.	26⅜	26⅝	26⅜	26⅝	+ ⅛
	32¾	32¾	300	West. Maryland	32¾	32⅝	32½	32⅝	+ ⅛
	79½	80	300	West. Un. Tele	79⅞	80	79⅝	80	+ ⅜
	73¾	73¾	20,700	Westing. E. & M	73¾	73½	72⅝	72⅞	+ ¼
	80	87	100	Westing. 1st pf	....	80	80	80	—5
	11	12	200	Wheel & L. E. 1 pf	11	11½	11	11½	+1⅛
	258	260	100	Willys-Overland	262	262	259	259	+6½
	100	110	100	Willys-Overland pf	109	109	109	100	....

WEEK'S BANK CLEARINGS.

New York City bank clearings last week, as reported by the Clearing House, and the clearings of the United States, as reported by The Financial Chronicle, compare as follows:

	In New York.	Total U. S.
	1915.	1915.
Oct. 21	$2,095,555,470	$4,648,398,730
Oct. 16	*2,830,620,407	4,577,221,422
Oct. 9	2,802,558,350	4,471,406,684
Oct. 2	3,055,987,967	4,234,442,370
	1914.	1914.
Oct. 24	$1,237,723,611	$2,442,211,372
Oct. 17	1,161,740,377	2,320,643,245
Oct. 10	1,218,361,585	2,561,178,017
Oct. 3	1,493,114,518	2,838,296,705

*Five days.

CALL MONEY RATES.

	High.	Low.	Ruling.		High.	Low.	Ruling.
1915	2	1¾	1¾	1902	3	2¾	2¾

NEWS OF THE CORPORATIONS AND THE BANKS

In this Market

every Stock has its turn.

What Stocks will move next?

This is a

Day to Day Proposition.

The Possibilities are fully covered every day in our Market Letter.

Written by **Experts.**

Free to our customers.

Sent for a limited time to prospective customers.

We want conservative accounts from people who appreciate the best of service.

We want you to make money and we want to aid you in every way within our power.

The present market offers daily opportunities for profitable trading, especially if you do not try to plunge or over trade.

Accounts accepted $100 and upward.

We also accept orders in GRAIN (all markets), PROVISIONS, COTTON, COFFEE, SUGAR, COTTONSEED OIL.

Morris & Wilmarth

Tel. Broad 2598. 32 B'way, N. Y.
Members New York Board of Trade, Consolidated Stock Exch. of N. Y., N. Y. Coffee Exch., N. Y. Produce Exch.
Established and in continuous existence over 19 years.

We offer, subject to sale and advance in price:

General Baking Co. Preferred

The General Baking Co. is a consolidation of twenty different concerns engaged in making bread and other baking products, with a combined output of about $9,000,000.

For the consolidation, the cumulative preferred stock sold at 87 per share, when 7% was paid. Since Dec. 31, 1912, 4% per annum has been paid, and on Oct. 1, 1915, accumulated dividends due preferred stockholders amounted to 12½%.

The Company's net profits for 1914 were sufficient to pay full 7% on the preferred, leaving a balance on the common, while

UNDISTRIBUTED SURPLUS

at the close of the year would have enabled the Company to pay off all accumulated dividends on the preferred and leave about 8% for the common. This showing resulted after liberal allowance for depreciation of plants, additions, betterments, etc., in October, 1914, the preferred stock sold at 83 per share, since which time the price has steadily improved.

An unprecedented wheat yield has reduced the cost of flour, and the Company's earnings are making material increase. It is not unreasonable to anticipate provision for the payment of 12½% accrued on the preferred stock, and a resumption of the 1% dividend. Since 1912, 4% has been paid semi-annually on the preferred.

Price $58 per Share. Yielding 7%

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Douglas Fenwick & Co.

Investment Securities

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Specialists

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Common & Preferred

Descriptive Circular T-1 sent on request.

Slattery & Co.

SPECIALISTS

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Telephone 4361 Broad.

UNPARALLELED

INVESTMENT

OPPORTUNITY

Anglo-French 5% Loan

nets approximately 5½%

The NEW YORK TIMES, in a leading editorial on Sept. 30, says:

"A loan preferentially guaranteed principal and interest by Great Britain and France * * * is absolutely safe."

Orders executed for cash at the usual rate of commission, or you may purchase Anglo-French Bonds, or any N. Y. Stock Exchange Security, through us on the

Periodical Payment Plan

(WHICH WE ORIGINATED IN 1907.)

Under this plan—long since a standard method of trading—we offer you facilities for participating in this unparalleled investment opportunity by an easy and convenient method of payment—a method, remember, which was originated by us eight years ago and has stood the test of time.

For full particulars write to-day for

BOOKLET PP No. 10

CARLISLE & COMPANY

74 Broadway :: New York

New York Shipbuilding

J.K.Rice, Jr. & Co.

Phones 4001 to 4010 John. 36 Wall St., N. Y.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 231,962 shares of stock and $65,000 of bonds.

The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 138,555; oil, 7,207, and mining, 86,200. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
2,000	Am.-Brit. Mfg. 50	50	38	38	38
1,500	Am. Zinc..... 85	66⅞	65	66⅞	
100	Can. Gen. El..126	126	126	126	
500	‡Carbon Steel.120	128	120	128	
1,000	‡Car. Lt. & P. 9⅝	9¾	9½	9¾	
100	‡Carriage Fac. Canada..... 51	54	51	54	
200	‡Cent. F'dry.. 16½	17	16½	17	
500	‡Chev. Mo. Car Co. w. 130½	132	125	125	
300	‡Cramp Ship.. 85	88	86	88	
45	‡Dom. Steel... 47⅞	47¾	47¼	47¾	
75	Driggs-S'bury..139	139	135	137	
700	Guan. Sugar... 67	70	67	69	
1,500	‡Hall Signal... 35	*36	34	35	
5,000	‡Hendee Mfg.. 39	41	38	39	
7,000	‡Int. Mer. Ma. 10	10	9¼	9½	
6,000	‡In. M. M. pf. 42½	42½	39¾	40¼	
1,050	I. M. M. Cent. Tr. Trust certs.. 41½	41½	40¼	40½	
2,500	‡Int. Motors..47-49	49	46	46	
2,000	Marc. of Am.. 4¾	4¼	4¼	4¾	
50,000	‡Midvale Stl... 97	98½	96	96	
630	Kath. Br. pf.. 47⅞	47⅞	47⅞	47⅞	
445	Kelly-S. Tire..247	264	247	264	
50	Kelly-Sp. Tire new 1st pf... 93	93	93	93	
600	Keyst. Ord.... 10	10½	10	10½	
1,500	‡L. Torp. Bt..*17	*19	17	18½	
1,000	‡L. T. B. 1st pf.*17	*19	17	18½	
1,000	C. of K. & H. 5%	6	5⅞	6	
1,000	‡Stand. Mtrs.. 12¼	12½	12	12¼	
5,000	St. Jos. Ld.... 13¼	13½	13¼	13½	
6,000	Submar. Bt... 43⅜	45½	43½	44⅝	
300	‡Tob. Prods... 41	41	40	40	
6,000	Tri. Film cfts.. 7	7	6¾	6⅞	
1,000	Un. Prof. Sh.. 2¼	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛	
30,000	‡U.S. L. & H.7%-7¼	7⅜	6⅞	6⅞	
2,000	‡U. S. L. & H. pf..... 6¼-6¾	6⅜	6¼	6¼	
100	‡Worlds Fair.. 4¼	4¼	4	4	

OIL ISSUES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
1	Atlantic Ref'g.640	640	640	640	..
500	‡Houston Oil.. 20	10¾	10¾	10¾	..
120	Ill. Pipe Line..152	159	151	151	+ 3
600	‡Inter. Petrol.. 10⅛	10	10⅛	..	
40	Prairie O. & G.403	400	402	+ 9	
41	Prairie Pipe L.219	214	219	+ 9	
75	S. O. of Cal...311	310	311	+ 6	
30	S. O. of N. ...478	478	478	+ 3	
5,800	‡Victoria Oil.. 1½	1	1½	+ ⅜	

MINING STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
2,500	‡Alaska Jun... 12⅜	13	12¼	12½	
3,200	‡Am.-Con. M. 23	22	21½	22	
200	‡Amer. Com.. 10	10	10	10	
3,800	‡Atlanta..... 20½	27	20½	27	
500	‡Big Cotton.. 4	4	4	4	
1,000	Big L. Dev... ⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜	
1,000	‡Booth..... 36	38	36	37	
1,500	Braden Cop.... 9¼	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	
300	‡Caledonia..... 1	1	1	1	
4,000	‡Chile Copper. 23	23½	22⅜	23⅛	
5,000	Con. Ariz Sm. 1⅞	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	
1,000	‡Emma Cop.... 28	29	27	27	
1,000	First N. Cop.. 4	6	4	5	
150	Goldfield Con. 1⅝	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞	
1,000	‡Iron Blos.... 70	70	70	70	
650	Jumbo Ext.... 1¼	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
6,000	Kon. Copper.. 54	54	53¾	54	
9,000	‡Kewaunee..... 36	36½	34¾	34¾	
1,000	Magma Cop.... 14½	14½	14½	14½	
1,800	‡McIntyre..... 52½	52½	52½	52½	
200	‡Marsh Min... 32	32	32	32	
20,000	‡Mother Lode. 35	36	34	34	
300	‡Nat. Z. pf... 56	58	56	58	
400	New Utah B.. 3	3¼	3	3	
400	Nipissing M. C. 6¾	7	6¾	7	
1,000	‡Oro..... 6½	6½	6½	6½	
100	‡Sanderson K. 10	10	10	10	
5,000	Santa Fe Min.. 5	5¼	4⅜	4⅝	
500	Stewart..... ⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝	
12,000	‡Success M.. 80	80	77	78	
2,400	‡Superstition... 24½	25	24½	25	
500	Tonopah Extn. 2¼	2¾	2¼	2¾	
100	‡WhiteK.C. pf. 1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	

BONDS.

$25,000	Con. Ariz. 5s.. 25	25	25	25	
40,000	Ken. Cop. 6s... 170	180	169	179	

*Odd lot. †Sells cents per share. ‡Unlisted. §Ex dividend.

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Bid and asked quotations of issues not traded in compared with those of previous week:

INDUSTRIALS.

	Oct. 23.		Oct. 22.	
	Bid.	Asked.	Bid.	Asked.
Am.-Br. Mfg. Co. pf.	85	105	90	100
B.-A. Tob. Co., ord.	13	15	14	15
B.-A. T. Co. pref. b'r.	14	15	14	15
Can. Car & Fdy.....	108	109	106	108
Can. Car. & F. pf....	121	122	121	122
Can. Nat. Gas Corp..	1⅝	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞
Carbon Steel 1st pf..	76	82	76	82
Carbon Steel 2d pf...	85	95	85	95
Central Fdy. pf.....	33	34	33	34
Emerson Phonograph	11½	12	11½	12
Hall Signal pf.....	54	56	52	55
Hop. & Allen Arms..	50	54	45	48
Int. Motors pf.....	69	73	69	73
Manh. R. Mar.....	101½	104½	101½	103½
Nex. Lead pf.....	40	50	40	50
Mutual Pr. Sharing.	9	9½	9	9½
N. Y. Transportation	14	18	14	18
Elec.	53	55	53	55
Pyrene Mfg. Co.....	15⅜	16	15⅜	16⅝
M. Rumely, w. i....	23	26	23	26
Sherman Carbide ...	7¼	8½	7½	8½
Sherman Carbide pf.	8	15	8	15
Steel Co. of Canada.	33	34	33	34
Sterling Gum Co....	2¼	2⅝	2¼	2⅝
Wayland O. & Gas..	3½	4	3½	4

OIL ISSUES.

Anglo-American	16½	17	16½	17
Pierce Oil	13	13½	13	13½
Ventura Cons.....	12	12½	12	12½

MINING STOCKS.

Arizona Duquesne...	37	40	37	40
Butte Copper & Zinc.	4	4⅜	4	4⅜
Butte & New York..	2⅜	2¾	2⅜	2⅝
Cashboy	4½	4⅝	4½	4⅝
Diam. Black Butte...	5½	6½	5½	6½
Florence	43	43	43	48
Goldfield Merger....	18½	19	17½	18½
Howe Sound.....	4¼	4½	4¼	4½
La Rose Cons.....	½	½	½	½
Majestic Mines.....	70	80	70	80
McKinley-Darragh ..	28	30	29	30
Pacific Smelters.....	½	⅞	½	⅞
Ray Hercules.....	4½	5	4½	5
Rex Cons. Mining...	45	46	46	48
Silver Pick.....	8	10	8½	9
Stand. Silver-Lead...	1½	1⅝	1½	1⅝
Tri-Bullion	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
Tuolumne Copper....	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
West End Cons.....	55	57	55	57

BONDS.

Anglo-French 5s.....	97¾	98	97¾	98
Inter. Mer. M. n. 5s.	85	90	85	90
Western Pacific.....	33	34½	33	34½

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MUNITIONS STOCKS.

	Yesterday.		Friday.	
	Bid.	Asked.	Bid.	Asked.
Aetna Explosives....	165	168	162	166
Aetna Explosives pf..	85	88	85	88
Atlas Powder.....	260	265	255	260
Atlas Powder pf.....	95	99	95	99
Bliss (E. W.).....	420	445	380	420
Bliss (E. W.) pf.....	72	80	72	80
Canadian Explosives.	400	415	400	415
Can. Explosives pf...	100	110	100	110
Colts Arms.....	825	840	825	840
Du Pont Pow., new..	448	455	440	450
Du Pont Powder pf..	100	102	100	102
Hercules Powder....	435	440	435	440
Hercules Powder pf..	114	118	114	118
Midvale Steel.....	325	390	325	390
Niles-Bement-Pond...	165	175	150	154
Niles-Bement-P. pf...	101	105	101	105
Savage Arms.....	390	405	390	405
Scoville Mfg. Co....	375	390	375	390
Winchester R. A....	2900	3000	2950	3050
Midvale Steel & Ord.	96	98	93	94

PUBLIC UTILITY SECURITIES.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Gas Co.....	116	120
†American Light & Traction.....	340	345
†American Light & Traction pf....	107	109
Adirondack Electric Power.....	14	16
Adirondack Electric Power pf....	53	56
*American Gas & Electric.....	103	105
*American Gas & Electric pf.....	48	50
American Power & Light.....	61	63
American Power & Light pf.....	79½	80
American Public Utilities.....	30	35
American Public Utilities pf.....	64	67
American Waterworks & Electric..	6	7½
Am. W. W. & E. participating pf.	13	16
American W. W. & E. 1st pf.....	50	56
Atlantic P. & Lt. 7 p. c. cum. pf.	92	95
Cities Service	53	53
Cities Service pf.....	60	63
Colorado Power	22	25
Colorado Power pf.....	95	97
Commonwealth P., R. & L.....	55	57
Commonwealth P., R. & L. pf...	81	83
Consumers Power Co. 5s, 1929....	90¾	91¾
Consumers Power (Mc.) pf.....	90	94
Dayton Power & Light.....	40	45
Dayton Power & Light pf.....	89	93
Denver Gas & Electric gen. 5s....	92	95
Electric Bond Deposit pf.....	60	70
Electric Bond & Share pf.....	98½	100
Empire District Electric 5s.....	70	80
Empire District Electric pf.....	65	..
Federal Light & Traction.....	10	14
Federal Light & Traction pf.....	50	70
Gas & Electric Securities.....	60	70
Gas & Electric Securities pf.....	60	75
Great Western Power Co. 5s, 1946.	81½	83
Lincoln Gas & Electric.....	10	20
Northern Ontario Light & Power..	10	15
Northern Ontario Light & P. pf..	50	55
Northern States Power.....	29½	30½
Northern States Power pf.....	86	87½
Ozark Power & Water.....	15	25
Pacific Gas & Electric.....	54	55
Pacific Gas & Electric pf.....	87½	89
Republic Ry. & Light Co.....	13½	15
Republic Ry. & Light Co. pf.....	60	64
Southern California Edison.....	76	78
Southern California Edison pf....	92	94
*Standard Gas & Electric.....	5½	6½
*Standard Gas & Electric pf.....	27	28
Tennessee Ry., Light & Power....	7	8
Tennessee Ry., Light & Power pf.	27	30
United Light & Railways.....	38	42
United Light & Rys. 1st pf.....	67	70
Utah Securities	15	17
Western Power	18½	19½
Western Power pf.....	50	55

*Par value $50. †Ex dividend.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW YORK CLEARING HOUSE
For Week Ended Saturday, Oct. 23, 1915.
AVERAGE FIGURES

CLEARING HOUSE MEMBERS. MEMBERS OF FEDERAL RES. BANK.	Loans, Disc'ts, Investm'ts, &c.	Gold.	Legal Tenders.	Silver.	*National Banknotes.	Reserve with Legal Depositaries.	Net Demand Deposits.	Net Time Deposits.	Nat. Bank Circulation.
Bank of N. Y., N.B.A.	$41,262,000	$3,002,000	$706,000	$572,000	$4,000	$2,876,000	$39,736,000	$925,000	$798,000
Merchants' National..	31,961,000	2,466,000	276,000	1,153,000	20,000	2,424,000	32,137,000	.....	1,949,000
Mech. & Metals Nat...	113,599,000	22,785,000	6,150,000	4,126,000	142,000	10,263,000	137,124,000	2,490,000	4,963,000
National City	336,750,000	86,442,000	6,251,000	4,069,000	134,000	28,393,000	393,890,000	1,354,000	1,799,000
Chemical National...	33,295,000	5,347,000	945,000	924,000	33,000	3,211,000	32,260,000	.....	450,000
Atlantic National	11,064,000	1,180,000	169,000	402,000	27,000	1,118,000	11,818,000	17,000	386,000
Nat. Butch. & Drov...	1,966,000	102,000	26,000	154,000	2,000	141,000	1,769,000	61,000	50,000
American Exch. Nat..	92,236,000	5,546,000	2,294,000	1,469,000	151,000	8,221,000	92,879,000	2,435,000	4,958,000
Nat. Bank of Com...	218,397,000	21,738,000	7,382,000	6,014,000	34,000	17,569,000	226,702,000	125,000	3,344,000
Chat. & Phenix Nat...	51,858,000	3,005,000	865,000	1,808,000	471,000	3,852,000	49,830,000	5,493,000	1,211,000
Hanover National	114,752,000	28,368,000	1,448,000	1,954,000	13,000	10,351,000	138,241,000	.....	305,000
Citizens' Central Nat..	28,348,000	1,157,000	205,000	1,387,000	58,000	2,202,000	25,905,000	1,196,000	1,041,000
Market & Fulton Nat.	9,384,000	1,270,000	540,000	548,000	86,000	945,000	10,026,000	.....	78,000
Import. & Trad. Nat..	35,346,000	2,110,000	1,117,000	906,000	18,000	2,472,000	32,722,000	.....	50,000
National Park	135,797,000	10,695,000	1,450,000	3,694,000	232,000	12,177,000	137,345,000	698,000	3,510,000
East River National...	2,190,000	67,000	28,000	244,000	11,000	293,000	2,204,000	.....	50,000
Second National	16,223,000	917,000	291,000	693,000	55,000	1,085,000	13,590,000	.....	672,000
First National	173,453,000	15,350,000	764,000	2,111,000	95,000	13,105,000	167,249,000	125,000	4,625,000
Irving National	60,112,000	8,403,000	2,287,000	3,025,000	24,000	5,469,000	71,174,000	122,000	740,000
N. Y. County Nat.....	9,747,000	528,000	89,000	654,000	196,000	683,000	9,962,000	.....	198,000
Chase National	174,314,000	28,518,000	6,825,000	10,122,000	49,000	15,098,000	221,434,000	1,352,000	450,000
Lincoln National	19,573,000	1,371,000	1,110,000	703,000	94,000	1,298,000	18,039,000	32,000	887,000
Garfield National	8,672,000	884,000	298,000	805,000	48,000	678,000	9,947,000	.....	349,000
Fifth National	4,559,000	180,000	110,000	318,000	9,000	335,000	4,666,000	92,000	248,000
Seaboard National	36,423,000	3,710,000	1,214,000	1,478,000	42,000	3,561,000	42,570,000	109,000	461,000
Liberty National	53,940,000	3,366,000*	1,129,000	651,000	24,000	4,981,000	61,285,000	2,525,000	500,000
Coal & Iron National..	8,347,000	750,000	191,000	212,000	25,000	687,000	8,615,000	.....	398,000
Union Exch. National.	9,960,000	260,000	241,000	693,000	16,000	724,000	9,523,000	17,000	400,000
Nassau Nat., Brooklyn	9,056,000	374,000	105,000	432,000	45,000	604,000	8,339,000	9,000	267,000
Broadway Trust	16,752,000	1,422,000	181,000	529,000	164,000	1,320,000	17,670,000	265,000	.....
STATE BANKS NOT MEMBERS OF FED. RES. BANK.									
Bank of the Man. Co..	47,456,000	10,080,000	2,899,000	1,319,000	120,000	.....	56,219,000	75,000	.....
Bank of America.....	38,596,000	6,923,000	2,248,000	1,550,000	74,000	.....	40,916,000	.....	.....
Greenwich	10,479,000	983,000	232,000	527,000	324,000	495,000	11,287,000	31,000	.....
Pacific	3,441,000	237,000	129,000	183,000	.....	.....	4,002,000	.....	.....
People's	2,377,000	148,000	60,000	128,000	24,000	171,000	2,847,000	3,000	.....
Metropolitan	12,148,000	991,000	312,000	635,000	56,000	.....	10,264,000	.....	.....
Corn Exchange	79,571,000	9,379,000	3,607,000	3,853,000	1,485,000	6,000,000	94,230,000	.....	.....
Bowery	3,251,000	304,000	33,000	65,000	52,000	173,000	2,911,000	.....	.....
German-American	5,587,000	909,000	144,000	50,000	18,000	200,000	5,921,000	.....	.....
Fifth Avenue	10,205,000	1,706,000	362,000	1,068,000	91,000	.....	17,041,000	.....	.....
German Exchange.....	3,851,000	456,000	59,000	126,000	110,000	224,000	3,733,000	.....	.....
Germania	6,022,000	672,000	139,000	213,000	128,000	239,000	6,185,000	.....	.....
Bank of the Metropolis	14,067,000	720,000	720,000	1,041,000	97,000	.....	13,498,000	.....	.....
West Side	4,458,000	277,000	185,000	99,000	359,000	.....	4,530,000	.....	.....
N. Y. Produce Exch...	12,480,000	2,155,000	640,000	627,000	125,000	.....	14,171,000	.....	.....
State	20,044,000	1,446,000	291,000	722,000	433,000	1,335,000	22,242,000	35,000	.....
TRUST COMPANIES NOT MEMBERS OF FED. RES. BANK.									
Brooklyn Trust	31,156,000	1,467,000	130,000	189,000	154,000	1,098,000	21,953,000	7,406,000	.....
Bankers Trust	202,967,000	12,910,000	2,270,000	161,000	11,000	9,051,000	181,020,000	26,077,000	.....
U. S. Mtg. & Trust...	51,429,000	3,262,000	537,000	217,000	147,000	1,107,000	38,342,000	12,936,000	.....
Astor Trust	26,904,000	1,876,000	22,000	176,000	112,000	1,093,000	21,970,000	5,585,000	.....
Title Guar. & Trust...	37,192,000	1,834,000	215,000	149,000	148,000	1,164,000	23,272,000	539,000	.....
Guaranty Trust	263,161,000	38,624,000	2,125,000	435,000	411,000	12,541,000	250,823,000	34,083,000	.....
Fidelity Trust &	9,057,000	604,000	51,000	161,000	29,000	288,000	7,705,000	127,000	.....
Lawyers Title & Trust	22,717,000	1,204,000	224,000	90,000	29,000	763,000	15,256,000	559,000	.....
Columbia Trust	65,100,000	4,410,000	147,000	516,000	226,000	2,655,000	53,091,000	14,913,000	.....
People's Trust	17,920,000	1,211,000	83,000	258,000	198,000	859,000	17,170,000	787,000	.....
New York Trust.....	55,862,000	4,128,000	1,081,000	901,000	45,000	2,195,000	43,745,000	6,475,000	.....
Franklin Trust	17,727,000	1,271,000	145,000	138,000	55,000	695,000	13,893,000	3,707,000	.....
Lincoln Trust	10,857,000	631,000	89,000	217,000	64,000	495,000	9,908,000	941,000	.....
Metropolitan Trust....	49,572,000	3,786,000	159,000	392,000	374,000	2,137,000	42,741,000	5,495,000	.....
Mem. Fed. Res. Bank	$1,858,915,000	$263,213,000	$44,808,000	$52,537,000	†$2,287,000	$158,846,000	$2,027,422,000	$19,433,000	$35,678,000
State banks not mem. of Fed. Res. Bank...	282,011,000	37,286,000	12,786,000	12,152,000	3,352,000	9,198,000	310,987,000	144,000	.....
Trust cos. not mem. of Fed. Res. Bank..	865,345,000	81,667,000	4,853,000	3,870,000	2,003,000	37,039,000	740,750,000	119,630,000	.....
Aggr., 60 members.....	$3,006,271,000	$382,166,000	$62,447,000	$68,579,000	$7,642,000	$205,085,000	$3,079,159,000	$139,207,000	$35,678,000
Change	+$34,560,000	+$12,631,000	−2,783,000	−4,731,000	+173,000	+21,335,000	+146,957,000	+1,113,000	+41,000

ACTUAL CONDITION

Mem. Fed. Res. Bank	$1,860,590,000	$277,003,000	$44,010,000	$49,183,000	†$2,288,000	$161,080,000	$2,043,219,000	$19,525,000	$35,714,000
State banks not mem. of Fed. Res. Bank...	285,818,000	36,188,000	11,740,000	11,322,000	3,393,000	9,062,000	311,511,000	144,000	.....
Trust cos., not mem. of Fed. Res. Bank..	873,157,000	78,973,000	4,512,000	3,600,000	1,998,000	37,191,000	743,782,000	121,981,000	.....
Aggr., 60 members....	$3,019,565,000	$392,164,000	$60,262,000	$64,105,000	†$7,679,000	$207,273,000	$3,098,512,000	$141,650,000	$35,714,000
Change	+46,023,000	+15,875,000	−7,972,000	−10,046,000	+195,000	+18,511,000	+42,389,000	+2,953,000	+168,000

*Counted as reserve by State institutions, but not by national banks.
†National banknotes not counted as reserve.

RESERVE POSITION

Average Figures

	Cash Res. in Vault.	Res. in Depositaries.
Members Federal Reserve Bank.....	$360,578,000	$158,846,000
State banks, not mem. of Fed. Res. Bank.	65,576,000	9,198,000
Trust cos., not mem. of Fed. Res. Bank..	92,393,000	37,039,000
Total.....	$518,547,000	$205,083,000

Reserve required on:	Excess.	Change.
Net demand deposits.....$364,935,960		
Net time deposits..... 971,650		
Net demand and time dep.$365,907,610	$153,516,390	− $6,570,460
Net demand deposits..... 55,977,660	18,796,340	− 1,207,950
Net demand deposits..... 111,112,300	18,319,500	+ 9,201,800
Total net deposits.....$532,997,770	$190,632,230	+ $1,423,380

Actual Figures

Net demand deposits.....$367,779,420			
Net time deposits..... 976,250			
Net demand and time dep.$368,755,670	$162,520,330		+$13,057,990
Net demand deposits..... 56,071,980	17,573,020	−	3,101,160
Net demand deposits..... 111,507,300	14,706,700	−	5,420,500
Total net deposits.....$536,394,950	$192,800,050	+	$4,536,330

SUPPLEMENTARY BANK AND TRUST COMPANIES' FIGURES
For the Week Ended with Opening of Business Saturday, Oct. 23, 1915.

Institutions Clearing Through Members

Figures Compiled from Special Reports to The New York Times.

NATIONAL & STATE BANKS—Average Figures

Banks.	Loans.	Gold.	Oth. Cash Including Bk. Notes.	Res. Dep. N. Y. & Elsewhere	With Oth. Banks & Trust Cos.	Gross Deposits.
MANHATTAN BOROUGH.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
Bat. Pk. Nat	2,283,100	96,200	97,800	439,000	1,229,400	4,407,600
Colonial	7,766,800	388,300	889,800	917,100	.....	9,143,700
Columbia	6,837,000	776,000	211,000	837,000	21,000	8,031,000
Fidelity	1,093,100	97,000	45,900	391,500	.....	1,443,000
Mutual	4,156,000	607,000	236,000	2,066,000	25,000	7,005,000
New Neth...	3,391,000	233,000	124,000	892,000	131,000	4,359,000
Sherman	2,425,000	120,000	132,200	200,000	413,800	3,107,400
23d Ward....	1,982,500	54,700	207,600	204,000	25,700	2,506,400
Wash. Hgts.	1,682,000	138,000	53,000	194,000	.....	1,626,000
Yorkville	5,253,000	536,200	276,600	1,005,000	21,000	6,756,700
BROOKLYN BOROUGH.						
First Nat....	4,790,000	116,000	178,000	872,000	80,000	4,355,000
Mechanics'...	14,510,900	844,700	1,049,700	5,891

VARIED PHASES OF THE COUNTRY'S BUSINESS LIFE

THE MERCHANT'S POINT OF VIEW

Taken by itself, there would not be much significance in the fact that for the week ended Oct. 16 the exports footed up the amazing total of $78,694,600, the greatest in the country's history. But this is only a single circumstance among many showing the prosperous trend of conditions. In many lines of manufacturing nowise connected with the making of war materials orders for goods are declined because producing capacity has been reached. The transportation facilities are being overtaxed in the movement of freight. Wages in many kinds of occupation are being raised, and, in quite a number, the jobs are beginning to seek the men. The abundance of the harvests has been demonstrated, and has led to the enlargement of purchasing to such an extent that hurry orders have come to the central markets from retailers in nearly every section. Those who foresaw the quickening of activity and provided for it in advance will be large gainers because of their foresight.

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Time Is of Advantage.

Last week, in this column, mention was made of the fact that manufacturers and merchants are now able to make safe calculations for quite a period to come because of the great probability of a fairly long continuance of existing conditions. What has happened during the week affords added corroboration. In the contracts for cloth and munitions that have just been entered into, provision is made as far ahead as the Spring of 1917, the expectation apparently being that the war will be prolonged at least until then. So long a period will give the industries of this country the opportunity to become strongly intrenched in neutral foreign fields, and thus enable them to maintain their advantage after the war is over. Most of the former German dominance in many of the foreign markets has been due to the cheapness of the wares furnished. Hereafter, in all cases where adequate experience has been had with American products, whether of the metals or textiles, goods will be judged by the standard of quality or service—which means ultimate instead of immediate cheapness—and in this direction those from the United States will more than hold their own. A couple of years will give ample time for South American and other peoples to become familiar with the merits of the wares which this country produces, as well as for the arrangement of satisfactory credit or banking arrangements. The longer the war lasts the more difficult will it be for the European Continental nations to recover their foreign trade. Similarly, with each month's prolonging of hostilities and consequent restriction of imports to this country, the newly established industries here will attain a stronger footing and be less likely to be injured by competition when peace comes. Time works to the advantage of this country in both directions.

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Cotton and Cotton Goods.

So far as the textiles are concerned, the past week has shown little change. The price of raw cotton has shown no tendency toward reduction, and, in consequence, there is continued firmness in the prices of all kinds of cotton goods. Dealings in gray goods were not as active as they were the week before, but this has no significance beyond showing that the immediate needs of converters and printers have been met. Mills are not disposed to contract far ahead because there are no signs of cheaper raw material in the future, and the chances are good of obtaining higher prices for fabrics later on. Fancy cottons continue to sell well. Colored goods are much in demand, but lines have had to be withdrawn because of scarcity of dyes and others have been put at value. The knit goods makers are having an especially busy season, and some of the mills have been obliged to refuse orders because they have not machines enough to turn out the required amount of product. A gratifying feature of this line is the increasing exports of both underwear and hosiery.

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Woolen Mills Busy.

Wool is getting into a stronger position, it having been discovered that prices here are comparatively lower than in the foreign countries of production. This would mean that the material cannot be replaced at the prices which have been prevailing. The prices at the Australian sales have been quite high, and in South America advances have been noted. It is not expected that any bargains will be had at the London colonial auctions, which begin on Tuesday, or at the New Zealand sales next month. With the enormous demand for military purposes, price recessions of the article are not likely to occur. The woolen and worsted mills of this country will use up an enormous quantity within the next six months. One recent army order calling for 5,000,000 yards will keep 1,700 looms going until next April. Other foreign orders which are expected will furnish still more work. While some of this kind of business comes at a very opportune time, because it will keep mills busy during certain otherwise dull months, it will also have the effect of making the mills more independent and not so responsive to the beck and call of domestic buyers. It has already caused the withdrawal of certain lines of goods for Spring. Prices of goods have been steadily advancing in the face of an increasing demand due to the general belief among clothing manufacturers that a brisk business is in sight for next year. For women's wear Fall dress goods are becoming scarcer, some having been placed at value and others altogether withdrawn. The demand for plushes and corduroys has been such as to tax the capacity of the mills.

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Carpet Buyers Here.

Carpet and rug buyers from all over the country will be in the city during the present week. Some of them have been here for several days looking over the offerings. The principal factor in the trade will offer 97,500 bales of rugs and over 3,000 rolls of carpets. This is largely in excess of the amount offered by the same concern last Spring. The value of the goods to be disposed of is something of a guess, but it will probably exceed $3,500,000. Outside of this offering there will be those of the other large carpet and rug making establishments, whose prices will not be made until after something is known of the auction results. Despite the difficulties for a while of obtaining supplies of carpet wool and of the scarcity and high price of dyes, it is not expected that the prices at the sales will show any great advances. The mills are more interested in a larger distribution than in securing the highest profits on smaller quantities. The interest thus far shown indicates that buyers are ready to purchase in quantity if the prices suit.

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Imports and Exports.

An increase of imports during August has caused the drawing of some erroneous deductions. The increase, which was over $12,000,000, has led some to believe that there has come a great stimulation of inbound trade. It must be remembered, however, that August, 1914, which was the first month of the war, was the one in which all foreign trade was most interfered with and things were little better in September. No comparisons have much value which are made of periods before the German commerce destroyers were put out of the way. The foreign trade figures for September, made public yesterday, showed that the imports were nearly $20,000,000 below those of the corresponding month of 1913, although nearly $12,000,000 above those of the same month last year. The imports for the nine months ended with September were valued at $1,302,281,591, against $1,410,071,874 and $1,327,385,071 for the similar periods in 1914 and 1913, respectively. Exports for the same months this year totaled $2,529,575,095 compared with $1,467,401,989 last year and $1,733,422,158 two years ago. A larger percentage is shown among the imports of factory materials. Among the exports a great increase is shown in manufactured goods, especially in cotton wearing apparel, boots and shoes, commercial automobiles, wire, firearms and explosives, refined sugar, harness and saddles, aeroplanes, and woolen goods.

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Some Advantages Here.

While much is said about the phenomenal increase in the exports of this country under the conditions created by the war, there is at the same time manifested a fear that with the termination of hostilities the domestic industries will be in rather worse shape than in the ante-bellum days. Those who really and honestly feel that way, as distinguished from the insincere ones who are trying to use apprehensions as a basis for getting higher tariffs, leave out of their calculations certain undoubted advantages that have accrued. Some of these advantages are already apparent. The principal of them are in the lessons in efficiency which the industries of the country are getting by their novel experiences and the utilization of waste or hitherto unused materials which have always been at hand and which only needed the spur of necessity to be made use of. In the machine shops, metal-working establishments, and textile mills as they are now run may be found examples of standardizing that are new, but that have come to stay and to be fruitful in reducing production costs and improving the quality of products for all time to come. Of greater moment is the using of things heretofore not availed of. The reclaiming of benzol and toluol for dyes and other purposes has been referred to, and so have also the efforts to obtain potash from Pacific kelp, the alunite of Utah, and feldspar. But there has been further progress made in the manufacture of chemicals of divers kinds, including those derived from the destructive distillation of wood, for which the tree stumps afford an exhaustless supply of raw material, and in employing the native ores of baryta. The fact is, it seems to have needed only the deprivation of many things that have usually been imported to set in motion successful efforts for making them here.

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Federal Trade Commission.

Nothing has been heard recently from the Federal Trade Commission, and it is taken for granted that this body is trying to formulate suggestions in the matter of combinations for export trade. As is well known, a number of hearings were had on this subject in different parts of the country with a view of getting a consensus of opinion from business interests. Not all the opinions obtained were alike. Since the time when the hearings were closed the commission has been hearing from different interests. Various trade organizations, such as the canners, hardware manufacturers, and the like, have endeavored to canvass their own memberships in order to discover how the matter appeals to them. It is conceded that the establishment of joint selling agencies abroad will not be in conflict with the anti-trust laws, and there are some even who contend that no form of combination in export trade would be so, the laws having been devised solely for the protection of the domestic consumers. When it comes to imports, however, it is regarded as certain that the commission will urge the enactment of stringent anti-dumping provisions unless this matter is taken in charge by the Department of Commerce.

FOREIGN GOODS BY PARCEL POST

Shipments Coming So in Large Quantity from Germany and Austria-Hungary.

One of the marked commercial transformations wrought by the European war is the almost complete change in the character of merchandise being brought into this country through the medium of the foreign parcel post service. This service is now effective between the United States and some fourteen foreign countries. Up to the time of the outbreak of the war the parcel post was used to a large extent by persons for the exchange of gifts, and, of course, for more or less limited commercial transactions.

During the first few months of the conflict abroad, except for temporary interference with steamship service when war was declared, the general character of imports sent here remained unchanged. This situation, however, began to undergo a transformation shortly after the announcement early this year of Great Britain's embargo on non-contraband merchandise of German and Austro-Hungarian origin. The kinds of things formerly sent over by parcel post began to fall off, and in their place German and Austro-Hungarian shippers started in to use this service to make commercial deliveries of merchandise which, on account of the enemy embargo, could no longer be shipped in the regular way as freight.

As time has gone on, the parcel post has been utilized more and more for commercial delivery of goods until at the present time the imports entered in this manner have assumed the largest proportions in the history of the service. Parcel post mails now being received at this port are taxing the capacity of the Post Office and Appraiser's Stores forces. Besides the phenomenal imports coming to New York are proportionately large consignments for Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, San Francisco and many other leading cities of the country. Nathaniel G. Schlamm, Assistant Appraiser of the Second Division of Appraiser Sague's offices, who has the actual examination of the parcel post entries, said yesterday that, notwithstanding the rush of foreign imports, the packages were handled expeditiously by the postal and customs men with the result that deliveries are made to merchants much more promptly than would be the case were the goods shipped as freight.

Mr. Schlamm said that the parcel post is unloaded in the ocean steamers on to the Post Office tender as the vessels arrive at Quarantine, or as the liner proceeds up the bay to her pier. Frequently, he said, the shipments are in the Appraiser's Stores before the vessel bringing the consignment across the ocean reaches her pier. Soon as the packages arrive at the stores they are turned over to John McKenna, representing the Post Office Deparement, and Stephen Williams of the Customs Service.

Mr. Williams said yesterday that, in cases where parcel post packages do not exceed $50 in value, they are passed by the force in his department. If valued at a larger sum, they are sent to the regular Customs Examiners, according to their respective lines. Thus, fur imported by parcel post goes to the regular examiner of furs, similar procedure being followed all along the line. After the contents of the packages have been ascertained and duties fixed, the importer is notified that delivery will be made upon payment of the rates fixed by the Appraiser.

"At the present time," said Mr. Williams, "we are receiving very heavy importations of furs, skins, gloves, wearing apparel, musical instruments, beaded articles and other goods by parcel post. Contrary to general impression, dyestuffs are not coming through the parcel post in anything like the quantities imagined by some persons. There were actually more imports of this kind before the war than at present. Just now we are getting something like 200 packages per month of dyestuffs, 90 per cent. of which are shipped from Germany. These packages, as in the case of all parcel post shipments, do not exceed eleven pounds, the universal weight limit under the international postal agreement.

"Foreign shippers shut off by the British embargo from making their shipments by freight hit upon the parcel post as a safe medium for continuing their business relations. American firms, their theory being that the Allies would hesitate to hold up Uncle Sam's mails. So far their judgment has been vindicated. Thus encouraged they are sending heavier shipments weekly by the parcel post. In fact, individual firms in this city are now receiving by single steamers as parcel post matter as many as 700 packages from German houses.

"These heavy consignments are chiefly furs, laces, and gloves. These three lines are making a new record as parcel post matter. During September, for instance, parcel post packages received at this port numbered 19,627, against 5,773 the same month last year. From Jan. 1 to Oct. 1 this office passed 162,859 packages. As parcel post packages for five States are examined and appraised here it will be seen that the merchandise reaches many firms in other cities. The States covered by the local inspection are New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, Rhode Island, and Vermont. In addition heavy parcel post mails are passing through this port for Philadelphia, Chicago, St. Louis, New Orleans, San Francisco, and other points where examinations are made."

While it was not possible to obtain a statement giving the value of parcel post matter examined at this port to date for the year, it is believed to be greatly in excess of the same period last year, owing to the very pronounced commercial character now attaching to such imports. The figures when compiled will, it is said, run well into the millions. Individual packages of gold leaf, gold heads for fountain pens, laces, furs, and gloves are now commonly ranging from $3,000 to $5,000 each in value, while not a few run still higher.

As indicative of the change that has come over the character of parcel post matter, an official cited the fact that Italian imports by parcel post have materially declined of late, due to the war. Whereas formerly this medium of transportation was used on a large scale by Italians to send cheese, macaroni, olive oil, bologna, and other articles to this country as gifts to friends, this movement is at a complete standstill. The same thing, it was said, has been observed in shipments from all other European countries.

According to Appraiser Sague, the foreign countries using the parcel post mail most extensively are, in their order, Germany, England, Denmark, Sweden, and Norway. One thing in connection with the entry of parcel post packages Foreman Williams is proud of is that, during the six years he has represented the Appraiser's office in the examination of parcel post packages, not one has been lost.

How the parcel post came to the relief of business houses here after the British embargo became effective was told by an importer having German connections. This man said:

"As soon as the British started in to make regular importations practically impossible, our firm instructed shippers in Germany to try the parcel post. We figured out that this method could be depended upon to be safe as well as expeditious. Our expectations have been more than fulfilled. In fact, the plan has resulted in our getting merchandise quicker than by ordinary freight. Goods have actually reached our store from a week to ten days earlier than would have been the case had they come by freight.

"The parcel post packages are passed rapidly by the Post Office and Customs men, while the postal charges cut no figure when goods are as badly wanted as is the case at present. These charges for an eleven-pound package from Germany are only a little over three marks, while from England the rate is 3 shillings 6 pence. Our firm, as well as others, intend to import merchandise by parcel post after the war, since this method has proved so satisfactory in the present emergency."

BRITISH TAKING TO READY-TO-WEAR

Custom Tailors Lose Ground—Little Probability of the Clothing Coming Here.

The great development of the ready-made clothing trade in England was recently made the subject of a lecture to the classes in the south of Scotland Technical College, Galashiels, by Dr. Thomas Oliver, the President, and is reported in substance by Consul Rufus Fleming, stationed at Edinburgh.

Manufacturing clothiers in this market who were acquainted with the details of the ready-to-wear industry in England and the progress made, agreed that if the British manufacturers improve their product and set themselves earnestly to the task of supplying this country with the cheaper grades of clothing they might offer serious competition.

The new conditions in clothing manufacture in Scotland were thus described by Dr. Oliver:

"Thirty years ago, Glasgow was a very important centre of distribution of wool cloths for the tailoring trade, but the merchant trade of Glasgow has largely disappeared, owing to so many of the firms taking up the ready-made line. The rise of the ready-to-wear branch of the industry has been a strong temptation to the economical buyer. If he can buy a satisfactory suit at 25s ($6.08) to 30s ($7.30,) there is little likelihood that he will invest £3 ($14.60) to £4 ($19.46) in a suit. So a tailoring business which at one time employed about forty hands is now reduced to, say, three men, while the clothier is everywhere in evidence, offering the ready-to-wear garments. Some of these are marvelous productions. Last year, before the war, a firm in Leith was offering suits made to measure at 15s ($3.65) from cloth on view in the shop. The cloth was not the old-fashioned article, with cotton warp and weft, but consisted of a twist made up of woolen and cotton threads in both warp and weft, and was a good imitation of a fancy woolen cloth.

"Last month another city I saw that one tailor was offering a very fair production at 16s 11d, ($4.11), made to measure. I handled the cloth and, even allowing that the price was a special offer during the cheap sale period, I cannot figure out where the profits came in to the various firms concerned. Division of labor is no where in greater evidence than in the manufacture of clothing. In the recent boom in army requirements clothing firms have been constrained to sublet part of their contracts. They have allowed subcontractors 5s 6d, ($1.34), per overcoat, and about the same price for a suit, for the making, with material supplied. Before the war lower prices were obtained.

"A method which is gaining ground in the provincial towns is for tailors, instead of ordering cloth from the merchants, to send the measurements of their customers to the clothing manufacturer, who in a few days sends back to the tailor the finished garment. The tailor may make any slight alteration required, and the customer is under the impression that the suit is made on the tailor's premises. The system has the advantage that the garments are well made and allow a tailor with a small knowledge of the business to get along without engaging an experienced cutter, and he is not burdened with keeping a number of tailors who would be only irregularly employed according as the fluctuations of the season imposed. The same system has also been introduced in some departments of the drapery trade. Contrary to general impression, dyestuffs are not coming through the parcel post in anything like the quantities imagined by some persons. There were actually more imports of this kind before the war than at present. Just now we are getting something like 200 packages per month of dyestuffs, 90 per cent. of which are shipped from Germany. These packages, as in the case of all parcel post shipments, do not exceed eleven pounds, the universal weight limit under the international postal agreement.

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LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Swivels, Wash Blue, and Other Articles Are Classified.

The Oppenheimer Brussel Importing Company was sustained yesterday by the Board of General Appraisers in the claim that imitation jet jewelry in the form of brooches was properly dutiable under the Tariff act of 1909 at 45 per cent. ad valorem under the provision for manufactures of paste. The Collector was reversed in taking duty at 60 per cent. ad valorem as "jewelry."

Hensel, Bruckmann & Lorbacher lost in a contention that metal swivels are dutiable at the rate of 20 per cent. ad valorem under the provision for manufactures of metal not specially provided for. It was claimed by the Collector that the swivels were suitable for use in the manufacture of chains valued under 20 cents per dozen pieces. Duty was accordingly taken at the rate of 50 per cent. ad valorem. The board's decision said that the testimony of the customs examiner convinced the tribunal that the proper rate had been taken by the Collector, since the articles were without question parts of chains.

The Acker, Merrall & Condit Company was sustained in the claim that ultramarine blue put up in the form of balls about three-quarters of an inch in diameter was dutiable at 15 per cent. ad valorem under the specific provision for "ultramarine blue and wash blue containing ultramarine." On account of the form in which the merchandise was put up, the Collector held the goods to be "similar" to pills and tablets, and exacted duty at 25 per cent. ad valorem. A reliquidation was ordered.

Adverse action was taken by the board on protests by the Mexican Hardwood Lumber Company, Los Angeles, relating to the wood known as juanacosta. Part of the importation was assessed for duty at the rate of 15 per cent. ad valorem, under the tariff act of 1909, and the remainder at 10 per cent., under the present tariff as cabinet wood. The importer claimed that the rate under the old tariff should have been $1.25 per 1,000 feet board measure, while that brought in under the present law was free of duty as rough lumber. Judge McClelland said in his decision for the board that the testimony showed the wood in question was used for making doors, office furniture, buffets, bookcases, railings, and largely for trim. On this account, the Collector was affirmed.

The board sustained the claim of importers that certain scouring bricks are dutiable at 20 per cent. ad valorem as earthy or mineral substances. The Collector was reversed in taking duty at 25 per cent. on manufactures of pumice stone. The importers included R. J. Waddell & Co., Gallagher & Ascher, and J. W. Hampton, Jr., & Co.

AT FALL RIVER MILLS.

Both Buyers and Sellers Indifferent During the Week.

FALL RIVER, Oct. 23.—The indifferent attitude of both buyers and manufacturers assisted in making conditions quiet in the cotton cloth market this week. Reports from the South were to the effect that business was fairly active and a fair volume of goods was sold. Invariably prices are lower in the South than in the North and, on this account, Northern manufacturers are some times placed at a disadvantage. It is reported that some styles were sold in the South during the week at an eighth of a cent per yard lower than would be accepted by the mills of New England.

There was no disposition on the part of Fall River millmen to shade prices and, unless a decided weakness is manifested in the near future, there will be no reductions. Some of the mills were not provided with a sufficient supply of cotton when the commodity went up, and the increase in the demand for cotton cloth made it necessary for them to come into the market and buy for their requirements. Most are still opposed to doing business beyond the end of the current year because millmen do not know just what changes will occur in the market between now and then.

Buyers confined their attention for the most part this week to purchasing cloth in 36 and 38½-inch widths and some of the individual orders were fairly large. The week closed with the demand moderate and prices well maintained. The total sales for the week are estimated at 120,000 pieces, of which about 50,000 pieces are spots.

RAW SILK MARKETS.

The General Tendency Is Upward, Especially at Yokohama.

The Yokohama raw silk market is very excited, and prices are advancing rapidly on account of a very large demand from both Europe and America. The visible stock is now estimated at 8,500 bales.

The Canton market is quieter, according to reports received here by A. P. Villa & Bros., but reelers are very firm in their pretensions, and will not come down one cent on their price. They take this independent stand on account of the crop shortage, as well as the increasing demand for Japanese silk. Shanghai also reports a quieter market for all grades of silk, but prices are holding their own.

The Italian market, on the other hand, has become more active, and reelers have increased prices on all kinds of silks. Late cables report that the tendency is still upward. In this city business continues active at stronger prices.

An Appeal to be Taken.

The Treasury Department has decided to carry the question of the classification of metal thread goods imported under the present tariff to the United States Court of Customs Appeals for final determination. Certain trimmings or ornaments composed in chief value of metal threads were held by the Board of General Appraisers in August not to be dutiable at 60 per cent. ad valorem as assessed by the Collector. According to the latter board, the preponderance of evidence in the case before the lower tribunal showed that some of the items were ribbons or beltings. It was therefore held that the importations were dutiable at only 40 per cent. Assistant Secretary Peters yesterday requested Assistant Attorney General Hanson to file an application for an appeal with the court.

Have a New Bagging Fibre.

Experiments are being carried on in Cuba, according to a commerce report, with a fibre of a plant locally known as "malva blanca," which is said to produce an ideal fabric for sugar bags. According to the Havana correspondent of Sugar, the fibre is soft and silky, possesses a tensile strength greater than hemp, is capable of close weaving, and is not susceptible to shrinkage if wet. No special machines are required for handling the fibre, those adapted for spinning and weaving hemp, jute, or henequen being suitable for malva blanca.

PATTERNS ARE NOW CAUSING BOTHER

Objections of Retailers to the Methods and Contracts They Must Stand For.

The long-standing opposition to certain features of the dress pattern business as it is now conducted has come to a head, and several retail organizations are investigating pattern contracts for the purpose of making desirable changes. The Indiana Retail Dry Goods Association has in its possession the contracts of 40 per cent. of its membership, and the Ohio Merchants' Association has also asked for the contracts made by its members with the pattern companies. The agitation for a more simplified form of contract and the elimination of the stringent conditions imposed by the companies has been taken up by the National Retail Dry Goods Association.

Objection to the methods of the pattern makers is taken on three grounds by the retail stores. They are the form of the contracts, the mail-order advertising displayed in the fashion magazines supplied to the stores for free distribution, and the large stock of discarded patterns which a store must carry to live up to its contract.

While dress patterns continued to exercise a beneficial influence on the sale of dress goods and accessories, the conditions imposed by the pattern companies were not so strongly opposed. Now that sales of ready to wear have completely overshadowed the business in materials for home dressmaking, the retailers believe the change should bring more lenient terms from the pattern makers.

The average retailer will compare the pattern contract to a lease. There are two or three pages of finely printed matter written in the most complicated legal phraseology. The pattern salesman will tell the merchant that the many clauses, "whereby" and "whereofs" are put in for the retailer's protection. There are several forms of contracts, it seems, and it depends altogether on how close the retailer scrutinizes the terms whether he makes a favorable bargain or not. If a lawyer is called in to examine the document, it may happen that the merchant in the end may be permitted to write his own contract. It is certain that the collection of contracts in the possession of the Indiana Retail Dry Goods Association is most diversified in nature. It is also understood that the salesman for the pattern house is furnished with three or four contracts, any one of which he may see fit to saddle on the unsuspecting retailer.

The advertising of mail order houses in the fashion publications, which the stores are called upon to distribute, has been the main point of contention raised by the store owners. The merchants themselves may be very broadminded, but they are not so altruistic as to help their competitors to do business. These fashion publications are taken with the understanding that the styles illustrated and described will bring business to the dress goods and accessory departments. In these publications are advertised the "leaders" of the mail-order houses. A dress or waist is shown at a very low price. If the mail-order house were to sell that it does in very large quantities it would lose considerable money. The plan, however, is to answer the customer's order for the "leader" with a letter setting forth the desire of the house that the catalogue "sent under separate cover," containing a larger collection of styles, be examined before final choice is made. It is sometimes very difficult to buy a "leader." The comparison, however, between the article advertised by the mail-order house in the fashion publication and a similar article carried by the store which distributes the publication is frequently very unfavorable to the store.

The fashion periodical is supposed to be sold to the store at cost, the pattern companies taking their profit on patterns alone and on the fashion magazines sold through an agency in the store. But, from an investigation of the cost of printing and workmanship, one retailer claims to know where a pattern company makes a yearly profit of $60,000 on this item alone.

The subscriptions taken for the fashion magazines by the store agents amount to a good deal and, the retailers believe, should carry some weight with the pattern companies in the matter of selecting the merchants of burdensome contracts. Two stores in Indianapolis have turned in close to 1,000 subscriptions during a year's time. The argument of the pattern houses is, of course, that everything that tends to create a demand should be welcomed by the retailers. The answer given to this by the merchants is that the time when patterns were powerful stimulants to the demand has passed. A certain amount of benefit is derived from the pattern department now, but nowhere like that of former years. These changing conditions should also bring a change in the methods employed by the pattern companies. The stores claim they should not be compelled to carry large stocks of discarded patterns when there is seldom any call for the old designs. When the styles did not follow one upon another as they do at the present time there might have been some excuse for the pattern houses deciding that the retailer should carry an adequate stock of back numbers.

Men's Novelties Liked.

One of the features of the hosiery trade at the moment is the extent to which novelties for men are selling for the holiday season. A wide variety of striped and clocked hose, in black and white, and in colors, is offered. The retail prices of the most popular goods range from 50 cents to $1.50 a pair.

Methods Count, Not Location.

That many unsuccessful shoe retailers are wrong when they blame for their failures, instead of themselves, the neighborhood in which their stores are located is the opinion of one of the best-posted shoe men in the country. He calls attention to the fact that the biggest retail concern in the world is situated at the extreme end of the shopping district of the city in which it is situated. It is further pointed out that a certain merchant in this city is located off the main shopping "route," but that he is continuing to do business on a large scale. A third pointer is that an excellent business is being done by a local shoe man whose place of business is located in the district largely devoted to the sale of farm produce. Proper merchandising is the secret, he says, of these successes and all others.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS
Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; J. Postley, housefurn. goods, hardware; 354 4th Av.
BEAUMONT, Texas—Beaumont D. G. and Notion Co.; A. Waldman, dry goods, notions, men's furn. goods, hosiery, sweaters, underwear; Wallick.
BOSTON—Converse, Stanton & Co.; H. Nickerson, dry goods, cottons, woolens; Breslin.
BRISTOL, Va.—L. O. Chaplin, women's, misses', children's ready-to-wear; Broadway Central.
BUFFALO—H. A. Meldrum Co.; H. D. Hosmer, carpets, rugs, linoleums; 105 Grand.
CHICAGO—Miss H. Anderson, millinery; Park Avenue.
CHICAGO—Ederheimer, Stein & Co.; S. Stein, mfrs. clothing; 215 4th Av.
CHICAGO—F. Siegel & Bros.; F. Siegel, ready-to-wear; 7 W. 22d.
CINCINNATI—J. Shilloto Co.; Miss A. Campbell, muslin underwear, infants' wear, waists; 432 4th Av.; Webster.
CLEVELAND—Halle Bros. Co.; Miss V. Butler, muslin underwear, basement; 220 5th Av.
DALLAS—Sanger Bros.; W. H. Hirst, carpets, rugs, linoleums; 19 E. 24th.
DETROIT—Newcomb-Endicott Co.; F. T. Buchanan, carpets, upholstery goods; 200 5th Av.; Netherland.
DULUTH—F. A. Patrick & Co.; J. Taylor blankets, draperies, carpets, rugs, housefurn. goods; 43 Leonard; Longacre.
HAZLETON,—P. Deisroth's Sons; E. Yost, carpets, rugs, linoleums; 106 Grand.
KANSAS CITY—Arthur Bernstein Bros & Co.; E. L. Cahen, laces, embroideries, vellings, notions, gloves, toilet, leather, fancy goods; 7 W. 22d.
LEXINGTON—Wolf, Wile Co.; D. Wile, ready-to-wear; 116 W. 32d.
MILWAUKEE—Herafeld, Phillipson Co.; J. B. Brisbane, furniture, carpets, draperies, rugs; 31 Union Square.
ONEONTA, N. Y.—Oneonta Dept. Store; L. H. Breese, gen. mdse.; Albert.
PHILADELPHIA—J. G. Darlington & Co.; J. A. Miller, dry goods; 111 5th Av.
PITTSBURGH—J. Horne Co.; T. E. Carnahan, dress goods; 470 4th Av.
PHILADELPHIA—Ross Wholesale and Retail Millinery Co.; H. Gross, women's hats; 621 B'way.
PROVIDENCE—Ogus, Rabinovich & Ogus; W. Zelmer, millinery; 621 B'way.
ROCHESTER, N. Y.—J. Bracker & Sons; E. Bracker and J. Bracker, men's, boys' furn. goods, mfrs. overalls; Broadway Central.
SIOUX CITY, Iowa—Davidson Bros. Co.; L. L. Davidson, infants' wear; 1,261 B'way.
ST. LOUIS—Pullis-Graham D. G. Co.; W. W. Steel, dry goods; Marlborough.
TRENTON—Ross Wholesale and Retail Millinery Co.; G. Gross, flowers, fancies; 621 B'way.

Buyer's Wants
50 *Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.*

FOR SALE, LOTS SILK CREPE DE CHINE. About 400 yards. 65 net cash. A 232 Times.

WE CARRY LARGE QUANTITIES OF plushes; all kinds of mixture coats on hand for immediate delivery. Weinstein & Kilpatein, 139-141 Spring St., Corner Wooster St.

ON HAND for immediate delivery, plush coats, corduroy coats, and velvet suits; also a variety of mixture coats. M. & H. Gordon, 22 West 26th St.

JOBS desired for cash in highest-grade Ladies' and Children's Dresses and Suits, Plush and Winter Coats, Skirts, Waists, Petticoats, Furs, Sweaters, Sumner, 8 Lispenard St. Franklin 4843.

GUN COTTON, Picric Acid, Sulphuric Acid on contract; only real buyers considered. Manufacturer, H 349 Times Downtown.

DESIRE at once jobs ladies' suits, dresses, skirts and waists; will pay cash. Eastern Merchandise Co., 450 Broadway. Spring 358.

WILL BUY woman's wearing apparel. Harris Bros., 40 West 22d St. Gramercy 2857.

OPEN FOR JOBS, coats, suits, and dresses, for cash. Randel's, 338 6th Av.

$2,036,464.20 our volume
for the month of September, 1915, alone is ample evidence for the need of our services—and the way our business is conducted.
Why not add your open accounts at a discount? You sell your merchandise at a discount. Accounts are merchandise on your ledger instead of in your warehouse.
Under our Non-Notification System, you collect in your regular way all accounts sold to us, without your customers knowing that their accounts have been transferred.
A. E. DUNCAN, President.
Commercial Credit Company
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Home Office BALTIMORE Representatives in New York by WALKER & PARSONS, Room 511, at 200 Fifth Ave. Phone Gram. 888. Philadelphia Boston Cincinnati Chicago

S. STEINFELD & CO.
43-45-47 WEST 23D ST.
Offer special values in Ladies' and Misses' FUR TRIMMED SUITS for immediate delivery.

Free Toy Balloons
With Your Advertisement
WILL INCREASE YOUR BUSINESS
Our Patent Valve keeps the air in.
Haber B. os. 349 Broadway. Samples, Prices and Our Advice Free on Request

FUR TRIMMED SUITS $5.00
Ladies' and Misses' sizes.
A few other numbers higher priced.
E. HONIG, 28 West 32nd St.

Burroughs Adding Machine
$150. COST $350. PRIVATE SALE.
John E. Ranse, Auc'r, 137 Greenwich St., cor. Dey

World's Market Corporation
28-30 West 23d Street.
9-19 West 22d Street.
Lowest Prices—Best Service—Largest Stock
GOLDSMITH BROS
The Big Stationery Store.
77 Nassau St., between John & Fulton Sts.

TRADE-MARK MERCHANDISE

ARTICLE	TRADE MARK.	SOLD BY
A Wide Variety of Fabrics for Manufacturers and Jobbers.	Hydegrade WEAVES	A. G. Hyde & Son NEW YORK & CHICAGO
To open bag release handle and press back lever. AUTOMATIC LOCKING BAG		CLAUS & OLIAN Inc., 640 Broadway, Brooklyn. Williamsburgh 4079
GUARANTEED WEAR PROOF. MIDDYS Made of that wonderful fabric	Silkenfiel' Zee-Ess	

Z. & S. Middy & Waist Co. Showroom 39 W. 32d St. Factory, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Made in U.S.A. **Manufacturers' Offerings** Made in U.S.A.
15th new FALL MODELS ready for your inspection. PHIL GILL DRESS VALUE CREATOR
Ipp & Kwint 118 West 22d St. | From $2.25 DRESSES to $3.75 MESSALINES—POPLINS—SILKS TAFFETAS—CREPE DE CHINES | Ipp & Kwint 118 West 22d St.
We cannot make all the dresses therefore we make the daintiest. Rose Dress Co. 25-29 West 31st

WHOLESALE FURNITURE EXCHANGE,
11 West 19th Street.
From Factory Direct to You.
TEN-PIECE SOLID MAHOGANY DINING ROOM SUITE, consisting of Buffet, China Closet, Extension Table, 48-inch top, 6-foot extension; Serving Table, five Chairs and one Arm Chair, all with genuine Spanish leather seats, complete, $125.00.
Four-Piece Bedroom Suite, consisting of Bed, Dresser, Chiffonier and Toilet Table, all in fine Old Ivory finish, with French plate Mirrors, complete, $55.00.
The GENERAL MERCHANDISE EXCHANGE, Inc.,
11-19 West 19th Street, New York.

5c & 10c EXCHANGE
50,000 ARTICLES ON DISPLAY
GENERAL MDSE. EXCHANGE
Everything for the Bargain Basement
10 W. 20th St. and 11 W. 19th St., N. Y.

ACCOUNTS FINANCED. COLEMAN & CO., 1,133 Broadway. Tel. Farragut 9743. Accounts Financed.
ADVERTISING. "What the Male can sell the Mail can sell." SACKERMAN-EDELMAN CO., 303 Fifth Av.
BARGAIN BASEMENT SPECIALTIES. Headquarters for 5, 10 & 25c goods. N. Y. MERCHANDISE CO., 540 Broadway.
BELTS. Ladies' Belts & Leather Bags at Pop. Prices. BIENENZUCHT BROS., 109-111 Spring St.
CLEANING SERVICE FOR THE TRADE. Sanitex process restores garments or place goods that are shop worn, soiled, spotted in the making. Sanitex Co., 561 E. 22d St.
Clothing Specialties
TH

PARIS DRESSMAKERS IN PROTECTIVE UNION

Eight Prominent Houses Form a Syndicate to Prevent the Pirating of Models.

MEAN TO COPYRIGHT THEM

Eighty Models Are to be Exhibited in a Comedy Here Written for the Purpose.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Oct. 23.—The war has just brought about an offensive and defensive union of the great French cotourieres. Forgetting their previous rivalries, eight leaders of fashion have completed the formation of a "syndicate for the protection of French dressmaking," to enforce their rules on foreign buyers, and, in particular, to prevent the copying or pirating of their models by foreign houses. This they purpose to accomplish by copyrighting each model, the same as if it were a picture or book.

Under the Presidency of Paul Poiret and the Vice Presidency of Jacques Worth, with Philippe Ortiz as the American representative, the houses of Callot, Doucet, Lanvin, Jenny, Worth, Bianchini-Ferier, Bremet and Poiret will inaugurate a striking campaign with new methods in New York, which is the only great market comparatively unaffected by the war. They are sending a collection of eighty models (ten from each house) on the Rochambeau, leaving tomorrow, to be exhibited at the Ritz-Carlton on Nov. 22 in a half-hour, one-act comedy in English, written by Roger Boutet de Monvel, son of the famous artist, who also sails on the Rochambeau to superintend the mounting of the piece.

The comedy is entitled "Talking Rags," and is written around the return of a young American heiress from a visit to the Rue de la Paix with her chaperon. She describes her purchases to envious friends, thus creating the opportunity for the introduction of the names of the houses belonging to the syndicate and the various models which will be worn by American actresses. Mme. Raimonde Fernandez, described as the best-dressed woman in Parisian society, sails on the Rochambeau in charge of the dresses, which represent a high mark in French creative art. All the models are new, and represent the masterpieces of the eight houses.

Although the styles conform generally to those shown here in August, there are several striking new features, a further advance toward crinolines being one of the most notable. There is also a successful rehabilitation of the charmeuse frock by Bianchini-Ferier, the creator of this particular style.

All the receipts from the comedy, which will be given ten times, at five matinées and five soirées, will be given to the Orphelinat de la Couture for children of the employes of the dressmaking trade who have been killed in the war or died in poor circumstances during their employment. The eighty models will probably be sold at auction after the week's performances for the benefit of the Orphelinat. Some of these will be shown with hats by Poiret and Lanvin, others with cloaks, coats, &c.

In addition to eight dressmakers there will be three other members of the syndicate who are closely connected with the trade as manufacturers of materials, trimmings, &c. Messrs. Wormser & Boulanger, Rodier and Vogel.

The syndicate's trademark is the Rheims Cathedral in flames—a symbol of their fight against the Germans. Those counterfeits have first brought discredit on French dressmaking.

M. Poiret is the founder and originator of the scheme which is expected to cause a stir in the dressmaking trade, for the syndicate declines flatly to do business on any conditions with buyers representing houses who refuse to conform to the rule that henceforth all persons copying models must pay for the right of reproduction.

"For the first time," says M. Poiret, "Paris dressmakers take definite rank as genuine workers of art."

The houses interested think the scheme will be well received, as it will not only benefit private buyers, but also insure against unfair competition that bothers leading American houses who wish to do an honest business in selling exact copies of the real Paris models and have been forced to compete with a host of spurious copies, masquerading under the names of Callot, Doucet, Jenny, &c.

Furthermore, the new scheme will reduce the cost to buyers, it is held. In cases where formerly all buyers, private or professional, paid, say a thousand francs ($200) for a gown, henceforth the private buyer will pay seven hundred francs ($140) and the professionals the same, plus three hundred francs ($60) for the right to copy the model. Thus the former makes an immediate saving, while the latter pays a duty on seven hundred instead of a thousand, naturally not paying any duty on the copyright.

The new system is thus fairer to the Paris houses and also saves the customers' money and protects them against firms who recopy models bought in Paris without having the expense of sending an expert across the ocean.

In addition to refusing to deal with any save those accepting their rules the syndicate intends to take vigorous action against all houses selling dresses as Paris models under the names of the various French houses, unless they have previously bought the copyright. Such a course will defend the syndicate's clients against home competition and will also, the projectors say, prevent price-cutting and the debasement of artistic work.

NEW BANKRUPTCY CHARGE.

Where the Leased Department of a Store Showed Profits.

That the owners of a department store in which departments are leased to outside interests are liable for damages in case of insolvency, in event of the leased departments showing profit, is the substance of a decision that has just been handed down by Judge Brown of the United States District Court in Milwaukee. The case which resulted in this decision was brought by the Dorsen Company of this city and Bridgeport, Conn., against Lefly's, a corporation operating a department store in Milwaukee.

In 1913 the Dorsen Company leased the cloak and suit and housefurnishing departments at Lefly's for five years, with an optional extension of five years more, and conducted these departments profitably until the store failed in 1914. Following the failure, the Dorsen Company sued for $250,000 damages in the cloak and suit department and for $63,000 in the housefurnishing department. As both of these departments had been conducted profitably by the lessees during the eleven months that the business continued after the departments were leased, Judge Brown ruled that damages of this nature were provable in bankruptcy, and appointed Judge John F. Harper a Special Master to look further into the merits of the case. After complete examination of the books Judge Harper reported that the Dorsen Company was entitled to damages amounting to $76,000 for the cloak and suit business and $26,125 for the housefurnishing department.

So far as known, this is the first time that such a matter has been brought up in the courts, and the decision is expected to attract widespread attention. The Dorsen side of the case was presented by Glickman, Gold & Corrigan.

Germany's Wine Production.

According to Vice Consul General E. L. Ives, Cologne, official statistics show that the German wine crop of 1914 amounted to 24,335,327 gallons, against 26,847,735 gallons in 1913. The former is the second smallest vintage since 1893, the smallest, 22,352,494 gallons, being recorded in 1910. The average value per gallon, 41 cents, was the smallest since 1909, when it was 33 cents.

GAINED A CUSTOMER

But the Exporter Had First to Pay for Carelessness.

Writing in a commerce report, Special Agent Garrard Harris says in part: "Just a bit of bad judgment or a lack of information may turn a bargain in New York or New Orleans into a disastrous loss in one of the Central American republics. For instance, some time ago a dealer in one of these countries received from the United States a shipment of leaf tobacco packed in zinc-lined cases, instead of the customary bales. The difference in freight and duties amounted to $300. This was a total and unnecessary loss, and the Central American was much concerned over it, as it was his first order to the house and he did not know what would be done about the matter.

"The American Consul was consulted, and he took the subject up in a friendly and unofficial way, with the result that the firm shipping the tobacco acknowledged its fault in not ascertaining that the duty on tobacco was on the gross weight instead of ad valorem and that the packing cases had to be paid for the same as the tobacco. The American firm stood the loss. The outcome has been that many repeat orders have been obtained from the exercise of this sense of justice. The Central American is convinced of the entire "squareness" of his dealer, and the latter has found out how to do business profitably and eliminate all causes for complaint.

"Doubtless the firm shipping the tobacco was trying to do the right thing in the first instance and protect the tobacco from climatic changes or the like, but it was at fault in not ascertaining the tariff requirements of the country to which the shipment was destined."

Cranberry Crop Is Short.

Those who like cranberry sauce with their Thanksgiving turkey will probably have to pay more for this delicacy this year than last. Returns from a special inquiry made of cranberry growers in the three principal producing States by the Government Department of Agriculture on Aug. 15, supplemented by the regular reports of Sept. 1, give a probable production in Massachusetts of about 261,000 barrels, or 55 per cent. of last year's bumper crop of 475,000 barrels. The New Jersey crop will probably amount to 139,000 barrels, or a decrease of 7 per cent. from last year, while the crop in Wisconsin is estimated at 39,000 barrels, which is an increase of 35 per cent. over the 1914 total. The probable total for the three States is about 439,000 barrels, against 653,000 barrels last year.

COMMODITIES PRICES.

The largest number of changes in a long time was shown in Dun's list of wholesale commodities prices last week, ninety-nine of the 322 items listed having gone up or down. Another feature was the strength of the list generally, the advances outnumbering the declines by nearly three to one or, actually, by seventy-three to twenty-six.

The following list gives the minimum wholesale prices quoted on forty-three standard commodities last week in this city, unless otherwise specified. They are corrected to Oct. 22, and with them are given comparative prices for the previous week and the corresponding week last year:

	Last Week.	Prev. Week.	Last Year.
Beans, mar., choice, 100 lb.	$8.25	*$8.20	$3.00
Coffee, No. 7 Rio, lb.	.07½	.07¼	.06¾
Coffee, Santos No. 4	.09¼	.09	.08¾
Sugar, fcrn sheetings, pdr.	.07¼	.07¼	.07¼
Printcloths, .38½ inch, 64x60	.04⅝	.04⅛	.03⅞
Butter, creamery extra, lb.	.28	.29½	.32½
Cheese, f.c., fresh, spec., lb.	.15	.15	.14¾
Eggs, Western fair, doz.	.28	.28	.27
Apples, evap., choice, lb.	.07¾	.08	.10
Prunes, 30-40 Cal., lb.	.10½	.10	.11
Peaches, Cal., dried, lb.	.04¼	.04¼	.06
Raisins, lb	..	..	.07½
Flour, Spring pat., bbl.	*5.00	5.70	5.75
Flour, Spring clear, bbl.	*5.00	5.00	5.25
Wheat, No. 2 red, bush.	*1.26	1.30	1.23¼
Corn, No. 2 mixed, bush.	.77½	.75¾	.84½
Oats, No. 2 white, bush.	*.41½	.43¼	.56
Cotton, mid. uplands, lb.	.12¼	.12¼	.06¾
Hay, prime tim., 100 lbs.	1.25	1.20	1.10
Hides, Chi. pack., No. 1, lb.	.26½	.26½	.21
Hides, Chi. cows, native, No. 1, lb.	.24½	.24½	.19½
Leather, hemlock sole, lb.	.32	.32	.31
Leather, union backs, lb.	.47	.46	.45
Ir'n, pig, F. No. 2, Phil., ton.	16.25	16.25	14.50
Steel billets, Pitts., ton.	24.50	24.50	20.00
Copper, lake, N. Y., lb.	.17⅝	.18	.11½
Copper, electro., N. Y., lb.	.17⅝	.18	.11¾
Lead, N. Y. Trade, lb.	.047	.045	.03½
Tin, New York, lb.	.33⅜	.32¾	.31¼
Petrol., ref., gal., in bbls.	.11	.11	.13
Reef, live, Chi., 100 lbs.	6.00	6.00	6.15
Hogs, live, Chi., 100 lbs.	7.05	8.20	6.15
Sheep, live, Chi., 100 lbs.	6.25	6.00	4.90
Lard, pr.st., Chi., 100 lbs.	9.12½	9.65	10.82½
Short ribs, loose, 100 lbs.	9.50	9.75	10.80
Mess pork, Chi., bbl.	18.00	18.00	19.80
Rice, fancy head, lb.	.04¼	.04½	.05¾
Rubber, up-river, Para, lb.	.57	.58	.68
Sugar, std. gran., 100 lbs.	5.25	4.90	6.00
Tea, Formosa, fair, lb.	.16	.16½	.15½
Tea, Japan, low, lb.	.19	.18½	.18
Potatoes, State, new, bbl.	2.50	2.75	1.75
WOOL, s.w., 100, Phila., lb.	.328	.328	.275

*New crop.

From the viewpoint of the actual number of changes, the combined drug, chemical, dyestuffs, and oils markets headed the list. In these markets, which are unusually unsettled, there were thirty-eight changes, of which all but nine were upward. Most of them, however, were without interest.

The metals markets were also unsettled and firmer, thirteen of the fifteen changes being upward. In fact, the only items in this part of the list to ease off in price were lake and electrolytic coppers. In iron and steel the crude materials were firmly held at recent levels, while advances were recorded on such finished products as billets, rods, bars, tank plates, beams, angles, &c. All of the metals are reported well supplied with business, many of them refusing to book orders ahead at prevailing figures. Furnace coke, for prompt shipment, advanced still further, while in the minor metals advances were shown by Asiatic antimony, spelter, and tin.

While they contributed fewer changes than usual to the list, the foodstuffs markets made a strong showing for the week. In them the advances just doubled the declines. Under the influence of lower wheat, prices on new Spring and Winter patent flour declined, but the Spring and Winter clear grades showed no change either way. In the major provisions at Chicago live beef and mess pork were unchanged, while prime lard, live sheep, and short ribs advanced and live hogs declined. Bacon eased off somewhat here.

Quite liberal receipts, coupled with only a moderate demand, resulted in lower prices on the better grades of butter, but the other sorts were steady to higher. Cheese was firmly maintained at recent prices, while a good demand for all grades of eggs resulted in better quotations. The vegetable market showed signs of added firmness, while there was little weakness to complain of in the fresh or cured fruits. In the coffee market there were no changes shown, but low Japan tea advanced and fair Formosa dropped off. Both the principal grades of raw sugar were higher, as was fine granulated. Fine granulated, however, is still 75 cents a barrel cheaper than at this time a year ago.

In the grain markets the declines were contributed by wheat and oats and the advances by corn, rye, new malting barley, and prime timothy hay. In the hide market three declines were the feature, No. 1 Texas, No. 1 heavy cows, and No. 1 buff hides being the only ones to show change. Tannery run union backs and belting butts, were the only leathers to change, and they were both higher. The week's remaining changes were declines on lightweight burlap and crude rubber, and advances on jute, turpentine, and tallow.

WHEAT.

After a week of steadily declining prices, the wheat market on Saturday showed further weakness, and at the close of the day values were 1¾ to 2⅜c net lower. In the local cash market No. 1 Durum was quoted at 1.07¼ free on board New York; No. 1 Northern Duluth, 1.01¾, and No. 1 Northern Manitoba, 1.03, cost, insurance and freight, Buffalo.

NEW YORK PRICES.

December—	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
			1.06	1.07⅝	1.25½

CHICAGO PRICES.

December	1.00⅝	97⅛	97⅝	1.00¼	1.16⅜
May	1.02⅜	1.00¼	1.00½	1.02¼	1.21⅜

CORN.

The market for corn seemed reluctant to follow the decline in wheat during the greater part of the day, but toward the close prices broke sharply and final quotations were ½c to 1¼c net lower. In the local cash market No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at 76¼c.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
October	.64	62¾	62¾	64	..
December	.58½	57¼	57¼	58	69½
May	58⅝	58¾	58¾	59¼	71⅞

OATS.

The oats market declined ¼c to ⅝c under scattered selling prompted by liberal receipts and the decline in wheat and corn, but on the whole, the undertone was steady owing to firmness abroad and rumors of further export business. The local cash market was quiet. No. 3 white sold at 40¾c to 41¼c; No. 4 white, 39½c to 40½c; ordinary to fancy clipped, 39½c to 43½c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
December	33½	37⅝	38	37¾	50½
May	39¼	38¾	38⅞	39¼	53⅞

PROVISIONS.

The provision market was quiet and after showing firmness early in the day on scattered buying prompted by light receipts of hogs, values eased off late in sympathy with the decline in grain. Total receipts of hogs at Western points were only 22,000. Chicago received 4,500, est mated for Monday 24,000 and for next week 110,000; Kansas City received 1,000 and Omaha 1,000.

CHICAGO PRICES.

Lard—	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
October	8.85	8.85	8.85	8.90	10.55
January	9.05	9.00	9.00	9.02	9.97
Ribs—					
October	9.37	9.37	9.37	9.32	11.00
January	9.02	8.90	8.90	8.97	9.82
Pork—					
October	..	..	13.35	13.37	19.05
January	16.45	16.35	16.35	16.37	19.40

COTTONSEED OIL.

The market for cottonseed oil was steady early in the day with comparatively light offerings prompted by firmness in the crude position. There was a noticeable scarcity of buying orders, however, and toward the close of the day the late months were under pressure of liquidation and final quotations were net unchanged to nine points lower. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	..	..	7.90@8.10	7.90
October	..	..	7.90@8.05	7.90
November	8.03	7.99	8.01@8.04	7.97
December	8.02	7.98	7.98@8.00	7.99
January	8.02	7.98	7.97@7.98	7.99
February	..	..	8.02@8.08	8.03
March	8.14	8.04	8.03@8.04	8.10
April	8.22	8.20	8.08@8.17	8.17
May	8.28	8.19	8.10@8.20	8.24

COFFEE.

The coffee market was quiet, total sales for the day aggregating 7,500 bags, and after a steady opening, when prices were 1 to 5 points higher, the market became somewhat irregular, and at the close was 6 points net lower to 3 points higher. The local spot market was steady and unchanged, with Rio 7s quoted at 7⅝c. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
October	..	..	6.45@6.49	6.50
November	..	..	6.45@6.49	6.50
December	6.51	6.51	6.49@6.51	6.54
January	..	..	6.52@6.53	6.56
February	..	..	6.55@6.56	6.57
March	6.60	6.60	6.58@6.60	6.58
April	..	..	6.63@6.64	6.62
May	6.70	6.69	6.68@6.69	6.67
June	..	..	6.73@6.74	6.73
July	6.82	6.79	6.78@6.79	6.77
August	6.90	6.87	6.85@6.88	6.82
September	6.90	6.90	6.88@6.89	6.87

SUGAR.

Futures opened dull, 3 to 7 points lower with no sales on the call. Reports of an easier spot market broke the market several points at the close, business for the day being 600 tons with closing prices unchanged to a net decline of 6 points. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
October	..	..	3.10@3.14	3.15
November	3.17	3.17	3.12@3.14	3.18
December	3.17	3.14	3.12@3.14	3.17
January	..	..	3.03@3.05	3.05
February	2.96	2.96	2.95@2.97	2.96
March	..	..	2.96@2.98	3.00
April	..	..	3.01@3.03	3.04
May	3.06	3.06	3.06@3.08	3.08
June	..	..	3.09@3.10	3.12
July	3.16	3.16	3.13@3.15	3.15
August	..	..	3.16@3.18	3.18
September	..	..	3.20@3.22	3.20

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 6,423 packages. The market continued to improve, and yesterday leading grades of creamery rose another ¼c advance. There is a firm holding of most descriptions of fresh, and the week's receipts are pretty well cleared when offered within the regular quotations. Renovated unchanged. Ladles and packing stock quiet. Creamery, extras, (92 score,) 28½c; higher scoring, 29@29½c; firsts, 27½@28¼c; seconds, 25@27c; thirds, 23½@24½c; large dairy, finest, 28@28½c; good to prime, 26½@27½c; common to fair, 23@25½c; renovated, extras, 24½c; 25c; firsts, 23½@24c; lower grades, 22@22½c; imitation creamery, firsts, 23@24c; ladles, current make, firsts, 22@22½c; seconds, 21½; 21½c; lower grades, 19½@20½c; packing stock, June make, fine, 21c; current make, fine, 20½@21c; No. 2, 20c; lower grades, 18@19½c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 5,166 cases. The market closed steady to firm, but with the same very wide range of values as recently reported. High qualities, showing a good to large proportion of newlaid, are scarce and firm. The average good and lower qualities are still urgently offered, and, while accumulations have been somewhat reduced, there are still many unsold. Storage eggs still quiet, but the cooler weather gives a little better tone to the market. Near-by white of uniform quality very scarce and firm; mixed and irregular qualities show wide range in value. Fresh gathered, extras, per dozen, 36@37c; extra firsts, 35@35c; firsts, 28@32c; seconds, 24@27c; thirds and poorer, 20@23c; dirties, No. 1, 21½@22½c; No. 2 and poorer, 18@21c; checks, good to choice, dry, 20@21c; culls and inferior, 15@18c; refrigerator, special marks, fancy, 28c; firsts, 24½@25½c; seconds, 23@24c; thirds or poorer, 20@22½c; State, Pennsylvania, and near-by hennery whites, fine to fancy, 52@53c; ordinary to good, 35@50c; gathered whites, as to size and quality, 35@52c; Western, gathered whites, 33@38c; State, Pennsylvania, and near-by hennery browns, 38@40c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 28@37c; near-by refrigerator whites, 21@30c.

SEES TRADE FIGHT AFTER BIG WAR ENDS

National City Bank Warns Americans to be Prepared for Commercial Contest.

IT SUGGESTS NEW TREATIES

Points Out That Tariff May Have to be Revised and Anti-Dumping Laws May Be Required.

What will be the status of international trade at the close of the war? To what extent must the new order of things be met in this country by new tariff measures, and by new commercial treaties? What particular conditions will face the world if Germany wins the war, and what will be the conditions if the Allies win?

These questions are being seriously considered by big American manufacturers and merchants and by the big mercantile and banking associations. There is no precedent for the situation facing this country, and it is probable that the adjusters of the coming new trade relations must solve some of the questions on mere theories. The Chamber of Commerce of the United States is busy gathering information which will be useful when new commercial treaties are to be formulated, and the National Foreign Trade Council is getting first hand information.

The National City Bank is agitating a greater discussion of the solution of the expected trade war. In the current issue of The Americas, published by this bank, there appears an analysis of the conditions which, it is asserted, are likely to result in many changes in the tariff and commercial treaties of the world. Particular attention is given to the place of the United States in the coming trade war, and it is contended that this country must be wide awake to adjust itself to new conditions.

America Cannot Escape.

"The United States can probably no more keep out of the coming readjustment of tariffs than we could keep out of the financial and commercial turmoil of the war itself," says the publication of the National City Bank. "Many manufacturers are beginning to urge the necessity of some measure to protect our industries in case of a flood of dumping of cheap goods that they expect will mark the mobilization of a world-wide trade war to follow the military peace. Some say we must have a higher tariff. Others urge merely some effective emergency provision. This they desire for the protection of our home market. At the same time a strong agitation is now rising among business leaders interested in the development of foreign trade for the Government to begin the negotiation of commercial treaties in order to obtain for our exports a fair competitive field abroad, if not some favors. The negotiations of an up-to-date commercial treaty, such as Germany, France, Austria, Italy, Russia or Japan have found advantageous to their trade, might involve some changes in the form of our own tariff. It is not unlikely that we are entering an important public discussion both of tariff and of commercial diplomacy."

It is pointed out in the article that England's long-time policy of free trade may be overruled as a consequence of the big war. England has already made many changes in her tariff rules. Primarily, of course, duties are demanded in order to increase the war funds and reduce extravagance in luxuries. But these changes, supported by British manufacturers, may prove an opening wedge to a permanent change of policy. It is taken for granted in some quarters in England that the German industries which rely for existence on export trade are producing goods in enormous amounts, not for present consumption, but in order to dump cheap goods into the markets of the world after the war.

According to a recent statement of The London Morning Post, which is quoted in the article in The Americas, the German Government is subsidizing its export industries for the express purpose of accumulating reserves for the future dumping process. England, it is argued, can offset such a course by making favorable commercial treaties with the countries now fighting with her against Germany and Austria. An economic alliance for the permanent exclusion of German and Austrian trade with the Allies is not considered probable by the writer of the article, but he points out that the Allies will have closer relations after the war than they ever had before and that this condition will continue for years.

"In Germany," says the article, "the business interests expect that with a triumph of German arms the Government will not only force from the defeated Allies an enormous indemnity but will see to it that no 'economic alliance' that can injure German trade is possible. If she is in a position to do so Germany will obtain commercial treaties with all such as she obtained from Russia in 1905, with brusque persuasion. On the other hand those who are in a position to note the development of its position among the Allies on this subject say that Germany's military and economic position when she seeks peace will make a great difference in the foreign commercial policies of all the nations. The angry threats and 'economic alliance' that will isolate Germany for all time have generally given way to cooler judgment in England, in Russia, and in France. The leaders who will probably have most to do with forming the new trade arrangements, in Russia and in France, make the intelligent admission that their country's industries will handicap themselves greatly if certain lines of commercial intercourse between them and Germany are not resumed after the war. If sheer exhaustion should bring the war to an end, with nobody satisfied, popular demand might force an economic isolation of Germany."

BANKING ON COLD WINTER.

This Is Indicated by the Orders Put in for "Fire Goods."

The sale of what are known as fire goods, that is stoves and furnishings, pokers, tongs, coal hods, stove boards, and the like, is always a gamble with the weather so far as the retail dealer is concerned. Both the wholesaler and the retailer must place their orders far in advance if they are to have the goods when needed. So they consult all the oracles from the Weather Bureau to the oldest inhabitants, learn whether the squirrels are burying more than the usual amount of nuts, if the husks on the corn are thicker or thinner than last year, then shut their eyes and order the goods, trusting to luck and to Providence to strike it right.

The volume of business depends largely upon two factors: the amount of goods carried over by the retailers from the previous season and the nature of the weather in November and early in December. An early cold snap, especially if severe and prolonged, means a great volume of buying by the householder. If, however, the cold weather be prolonged until after Christmas it apparently has no effect whatever upon business.

After Christmas, be the cold ever so pronounced, the consumer evidently makes up his mind to get along with such heating apparatus as he has for the remainder of the season rather than buy new ones. This year the whole body of the trade is banking on a cold Winter, judging from the volume of its buying. This judgment at least has the merit of consistency, since in general throughout the country the past three Winters have been rather mild and, in the general law of averages, a cold season is due.

Trading Quiet on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, Oct. 23.—Trading was quiet on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes, 66 francs 50 centimes. Exchange on London, 27 francs 56 centimes.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Oct. 23.—Twenty-five corporations, having $335,500 aggregate capital, were chartered today. They include:

Colgate Sales Co., varnishes, drugs, oils, merchandise, $50,000; C. F. Wetche, J. Smith, G. L. Colgate, 136 Liberty St.

The American Industrial Co., woolen, cotton, silk, textile fabrics, $50,000; G. Stuart Muzzerall, N. P. Winters, D. B. Decker, 105 West 40th St.

Mitchell-White Co., autos, garage, $30,000; R. Lee White, W. R. Blendermann, A. Ball, 3d, 344 West 72d St.

Claude M. Smith & Co., commission, merchandise, $50,000; A. A. Anewalt, R. G. and C. M. Smith, 17 Battery Place.

The Rochester Trailer Co., East Rochester, autos, trucks, trailers, hearses, engineering appliances, $25,000; K. Gleason, E. E. Keller, C. H. Babcock, 22 Berkeley St., Rochester.

Amalgamated Advertising Co., advertising devices, novelties, printers, publishers, decorators, $20,000; R. Leslie Moffett, E. H. Hough, G. Rose, 52 William St.

Brevando Mfg. Co., Rochester, merchandise, $15,000; Jas. Dodge, Douglas G. Anderson, J. F. Braam, 38 Darlen St., Rochester.

The Rex Window Advertising Co., advertising, newspapers, $10,000; J. and Dorsey Whitestone, J. Krakoff, 84 Saratoga Av., Brooklyn.

159 West Twenty-fifth Street Co., realty, construction, $10,000; W. Edward, Montague Henry, E. Jonasch, 488 Grand Av., Astoria.

The Rochester Trailer Co., restaurant, $10,000; N. J. Lewnes, N. A. Pappas, W. Michel, 1,880 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

Martinique Trading Co., personal property of every description, $10,000; Glenn K. Carver, W. Ward, 61 Broadway.

Mack Realty Corporation, realty construction, innkeeper, mining, $10,000; J. E. McGlorick, J. B. Peck, H. D. Mack, 171 West 79th St.

Garter Plate Co., merchandise, $5,000; E. B. Houser, C. M. Steele, G. B. Cannon, Jr., 154 Rogers Av., Brooklyn.

Michel's Lunch, Brooklyn, restaurant, $10,000; N. J. Lewnes, N. A. Pappas, W. Michel, 1,880 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

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Capital reduction: Reynolds & Co., New York, $200,000 to $50,000.

Voluntary dissolutions: North Tonawanda Builders' Supply Co., North Tonawanda; West Shore Realty Co., Ravena.

SELL BLOOD TO EARN COLUMBIA DIPLOMA

Students Give Life Fluid for $30 an Ounce to Pay Way Through College.

CHARGE TO GO TO DANCES

Report Lists as "Work" Escorting Lonely Women to Theatre and Parties.

What a student will do to earn his way through college is shown in the report of student earnings at Columbia University made public yesterday by Paul C. Holder, Chairman of the appointment office. The students of the university last year reported earnings of $103,016.74, $40,000 less than earned the year before.

Some students who mastered the new dances turned their ability into teaching dancing classes and giving private lessons. Others of pleasing personality acted as dance escorts and called it work. Others who were skilled at tennis found that there were many people who would pay for lessons. There is no record of golf lessons being taught by the students.

Several students found that by tending furnaces they could earn their bread and butter, while others worked as waiters. Hospitals in the city found that many of the Columbia students were physically fitted to spare blood for transfusion. The price of the blood jumped from $4 an ounce to $30. There is a story that one student brought his sweetheart a Christmas present by selling some of his blood at the top-notch rate.

The outbreak of the war last year hit the students who were earning their way through college. They found it exceedingly difficult to get positions and many had to borrow money to get through and are having to work still harder this year to make up the deficit.

Several interesting conclusions are drawn by Mr. Holder in his report, based upon several years of experience in finding employment for the students as well as placing graduates in permanent positions. One conclusion is that too small a percentage of graduates receive commercial training. Many calls come from large companies asking for skilled stenographers at $1,500 to start and to fill other important commercial lines. Columbia is meeting this need this year by the establishing of business courses for the seniors in the college who intend to go into business.

Many pointers for the youth who is considering coming to New York to attend Columbia, or any other college, are contained in the report. Mr. Holder does not advocate any coming who cannot count upon $300 to see them through at least the first year.

"Each year hundreds of letters reach the office from every section of the country asking about possibilities for working one's way at Columbia," the report says. "These inquirers are usually informed that while there is a larger demand for temporary employment of every description in New York City than anywhere else, competition is also the keenest, no matter how menial the position. During the year prospective applicants have been warned about business conditions here in the Metropolis, and have been informed that they would very likely prove disappointing and continue so until matters assumed a decidedly different aspect, or until the war ended.

"Requests of all kinds come to the office. Some of the most striking during the past year have been those for life saving, moving picture actors, volunteers for blood transfusion, escort for dancing, dancing instructors, campaign speakers, tennis coaches, readers to the blind, as well as decorators of scenery. The most remunerative form has usually been found to be that of tutoring and companionship.

"The total earnings reported for the entire year, including the Summer, amount to $103,016.74, as compared to $141,735.11, for 1913-14; $37,233.11 was earned through the aid of the office, and $65,784.63 independently. Of the amount earned with the help of the office $14,419.02 was reported as earned during the Summer vacation of 1914, and $22,834.09 during the academic year. Both of these sums amount approximately to less than one-half of the earnings reported during the corresponding periods of the previous year, showing the intensity of the situation.

"These figures, when analyzed, seem to indicate that the average student of the college today is an older and more mature man than the one of former years, more so than most undergraduates whose homes are in New York City or within easy commuting distance. He can not or does not desire to look to his parents for the expense of his education."

In referring to the placing of women graduates the report states:

"An excellent aid in crystalizing and emphasizing the opportunities for women has been the Committee for Women Graduate Students, which was appointed last year. With the indorsement of the committee, a letter and announcement cards were sent out through the office to universities and colleges, as well as many other public and private institutions employing women their staff, calling attention to the fact that each year finds an increasing number of graduate women available for permanent teaching, as well as secretarial positions. The number of replies received embodying expressions of interest clearly shows the value other attach to this phase of our work.

"Some of the largest and most important companies, both in and outside of the city, representing every line of business, have called upon the appointment office for men and women to fill important posts. The frequency with which this is being done reveals the fact that there is an ever-growing demand for the college-bred man and woman with brains and ability to apply them."

EXTENSION CLASSES GROW.

Columbia Registers 1,000 More Students Than Last Year.

Supplementary registration figures of the Extension Department of Columbia given out yesterday show 3,500, an increase of 1,000 students over the figures of last year. It is expected that the total for the year will exceed 6,000, against 5,000 last year.

A marked increase is noted in the extra mural centres at Trenton, N. J.; Scranton, Pa.; Jersey City, Freeport, Bridgeport, Conn., and East Orange. There are nearly 1,000 students registered in these centres.

A surprising number of students have registered for the course in spoken Russian, under the direction of Mr. Andreyevsky, and other students are taking courses in spoken Arabic, Chinese, English, French, German, Irish, Hebrew, Portuguese, Rumanian, and Spanish.

A new course has been offered in Income Tax Procedure, under which the Federal law will be analyzed.

ORDERS COTTON INQUIRY.

Southern Buyers Combine to Depress Prices, Trade Board Is Told.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.—The Federal Trade Commission today ordered an investigation of charges that combinations of cotton buyers exist in North and South Carolina and Georgia to depress the price of cotton.

"This investigation," the commission announced, "has been undertaken at the instance of Commissioner W. J. Harris, to whose attention complaints have come that such a combination does exist. This information is that for years past in the three States in question, and more particularly in the two Carolinas, there have been varying prices for cotton, often this difference amounting to one-half cent a pound in two points not more than twenty miles distant from each other.

"This difference in price, it is alleged, seems to be the sole result of the workings of this combination. For instance, it is cited, many cities and towns have practically no live market, due to the fact that divisions of territory for buying purposes are made, one territory belonging to one buyer, another territory to another. These alleged practices are said to be confined to certain places indicated in the complaint, to a greater extent, possibly, than to other points within the States specified."

DYES FROM ECUADOR.

Some of the Natural Colors Obtainable from That Country.

Consul General Frederic W. Goding, stationed at Guayaquil, Ecuador, has prepared a special report at the request of the Department of Commerce dealing with the dyeing materials produced in Ecuador. This report was obtained for the purpose of directing attention of American manufacturers of dyes to these products, some of which have been used by dyers for many years.

One of the Ecuadoran sources of color is orchilla, a lichen from which the coloring substance archil and litmus are obtained. The orchilla plants are present in such quantities that Ecuador can furnish 3,000 tons annually. Prices, however, have steadily advanced, as orchilla sold free on board Guayaquil for $41.55 per ton in 1912, at $48 last year, and in September last at $70

City Property

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

3-STORY, 10 ROOMS, $800.
248 West 130th St.; attractive, Queen Ann brick dwelling; newly decorated; modern plumbing; parquet floors; near L and subway. Apply Caretaker, or W. Alanson Alexander, 50 45th Av.

83D, 57 WEST.—Four-story, high-stoop house, 12 rooms, 2 baths; excellently laid out for rooming house. Will rent very reasonably. Caretaker on premises, or Goodale, Ferry & Dwight, 2,705 Broadway at 103d.

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West 118th, 253.—Ten rooms, two baths, recently enlarged and renovated throughout; exceptionally desirable for doctor or dentist. For terms telephone Plaza 6782.

DWELLING TO LET—WEST SIDE.
For Rent, unfurnished, 58 West 92d, perfect condition.

129th, 106 W.—Handsome 8-story and basement dwelling; 2 baths; $900; near subway.

Property Out of the City

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

PLACE OF ONE ACRE.
Thirty minutes from 42d St. on Hudson River at YONKERS; high ground; 8 minutes' walk to station. Commodious, well-built residence; several baths, steam heating, broad piazzas; beautiful grounds, big trees, garden; garage, stable; desirable residential neighborhood; block to trolley. Non-resident owner determined to sell; may sell for about the land value. Terms $5,000 to $5,000 in cash, balance on mortgage; satisfactory, comfortable home. Bellows Warren, Getty Square, Yonkers.

A GENTLEMAN'S HOUSE, richly furnished, with seven acres, in the hills of Westchester; 300 feet elevation; 10 rooms, 3 baths, beautiful lawns, shrubbery and trees, magnificent long distance views, private driveway and tennis court; best of golf, schools, churches; 30 minutes from Grand Central; 60 trains daily; $150 per month. Edward F. Wynne, 334 5th Av., Tel. 3808 Madison Square.

107 North Broadway and 148 and 152 Robert Lane, Yonkers, two-story eight and nine room dwellings, just completed; very attractive; newest improvements, handsome decorations; high-class location; attractive prices. River View Building Co., on premises, and 718 North Broadway, Yonkers.

For Sale, at Mt. Vernon, in the exclusive Chester Hill section, three-story detached house, 10 rooms, two baths, three toilets, laundry, and garage; lot 62x200. Will sell to quick purchaser for $17,500. Write or call, M. W. Robinson, 212 5th Av., New York.

New Rochelle.—Furnished house, 7 rooms, bath; rent $75 per month; six months or year. T 140 Times.

Must sacrifice two-family house, 14 rooms; excellent locality; price $6,000; cash $1,500. Sacrifice. T 132 Times.

Country Estates.—Westchester, Orange Counties. Seaman Lowerre & Co., 15 East 40th

Come and see homes and bungalows at Larchmont. Leo Bugg, 40 West 32d St.

Hudson River.
KENNETH EVES & CO. Westchester, 7 S. 42.

New houses in van Cortlandt Terrace, Rollins Bros., c.t. Broadway & Oakmont Av.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

BUYERS WANTED. Just completed. The coziest homes your heart could desire; 6 delightful rooms, tiled kitchen and bath, electric lights, parquet floors, furnace heat, decorated, shades, &c. These beautiful homes are detached and only a few minutes from all transit lines; 5c. fare. Introductory price $3,500. Will accept $300 cash. Get busy. Wm. Robinson, 2,408 Jamaica Av., near Herald, Richmond Hill.

BEAUTIFUL suburban home; built as permanent residence by owner. House consists of eight rooms and bath, linen closets, large living room with large, open fireplace. Also large screened porch and excellent heating plant, hot water attachment; beautiful lawn and shrubbery; Bayside, L. I., twenty-two minutes from Penn. Station. Rent very reasonable. Bermingham, Phone: Residence, Bayside 2787-W; business, Gramercy 5330.

Very attractive cottage; 3 rooms and bath; electric, gas, and city water; open fireplace; beamed ceilings in living and dining rooms; large verandas; plot of lawn and garden; hedges and shrubbery; block from sandy bathing beach; fishing, etc.; 45 minutes from Manhattan; must have $150 down, then $15 monthly. C. Colt, 1,218 B'way, B'klyn.

Pretty 5-room bungalow, artistically and well built; beamed ceilings, paneled walls, open tapestry, brick fireplace, up-to-date fixtures; modern kitchen and bath; heat; spacious veranda, perfect in every detail; all large, airy rooms; overlooking bay and beach; hedge around large plot; easy terms; write for photos and further details. Bungalow, Box 185 Times Downtown.

NEW MODERN HOUSE.
Semi-bungalow type, 7 rooms and tile bath; sun parlor and large porch; electricity and gas, parquet floors, white enamel, 2d floor; 28 minutes out; 100 trains; restricted neighborhood; price $5,950; easy terms. J. Mead Briggs, 200 Broadway, N. Y. Phone 3876 Cortlandt.

SALE OR RENT.
Beautiful corner suburban home; large front and side porches; 8 rooms and tile bath, hot water heat; restricted neighborhood; 4 minutes to express station; 100 trains daily to Flatbush and Penn. Stations. Owner, 200 Broadway, N. Y., Room 306.

FOR SALE.—A real farm of 34 acres, rich soil, 61 miles, main line on Long Island; new 14-room house, all improvements; outbuildings; fruit orchard, grapes, and berries; price $15,000, easy terms; would consider an honest exchange. Gordon, Room 715, 154 Nassau St., N. Y.

Do you want to buy my little country place, consisting of a good 6-room house and large, cultivated ground, in healthy location, near R. R. and town? Can commute; good party can make this a fine, profitable home; just the place for poultry, &c.; easy terms. Treiss, Box 182 Times Downtown.

Chicken or vegetable farm: new, attractive 6-room house; range, tubs, china closets, &c.; large plot of rich soil; near trolley and depot and L. I. Sound; one hour from city; terms $100 down; $12 monthly. C. Owner, 1,218 Broadway, corner Van Buren St., B'klyn.

If you are looking for a little house and large plot of ground, near station and trolley, churches and stores, $675 for all; $50 down; $7 monthly; answer at once. C. Store, 5 Hanson Pl., B'klyn, opp. Flatbush Av. L. I. R. R. Depot.

OPPORTUNITY for home seekers to purchase modern brick home of Colonial architecture in Jamaica, 18 minutes from New York; price $5,950; little cash wanted, balance small monthly payments. Call Room 45, 1,789 Broadway. Phone 7955 Columbus.

Ready for immediate occupancy; cottage, 7 rooms and bath; all improvements; near trolley and depot; 25 minutes from Atlantic Av. subway; terms $100 down, balance like rent. B. Crudo, 1,218 Broadway, B'klyn.

$750 buys small farm, consisting of 3 acres of good soil; suitable for raising vegetables, poultry, &c.; near large town; $25 cash; balance $2.50 weekly; good title. C. Farm, 243 West 34th St., N. Y.

NORTH SHORE of Long Island; thirty miles out, near Piping Rock, residential plots of ten, twenty, thirty, and forty acres; fine water views. Ward & Ward, 22 Exchange Place, City.

DUTCH COLONIAL HOUSE.
9 rooms, 1 acre, all improvements; garage, stable; abundance of fruit; commuting distance; special terms for quick sale. L. B. Gildersleeve, 1 W. 34th St., Tel. 2344 Greeley.

FOR LOW COST HIGH-GRADE BUNGALOWS, VISIT BRIGHTWATERS; BOOKLET 3 ON REQUEST. T. E. ACKERSON CO., 1 WEST 34TH ST., NEW YORK.

A.—A.—A.—Must sell at once parcel of eight lots, Howard Estates; price, $2,800. John A. Clarke, 334 5th Av. Tel. Madison Square 3908.

$4 monthly and $25 down buys acre farm near station and big towns; hour from city; price $425. Farm, Box 175 Times Downtown.

Douglaston, L. I., $60 monthly, warm, sunny, furnished house, nine rooms and bath; four minutes station. Helmus.

50x100; all improvements; good location; near station; 35 minutes out; $190; terms; wonderful bargain. B. F. McLain, 47 W. 34th St.

Beautiful suburban home, Jamaica, L. I.; must sell at once on plot 100x100; will accept $5,600. W 1 Times.

Country Real Estate. L'Ecluse, Washburn & Co., 18 East 34th St., New York.

RICKERT-FINLAY REALTY CO.,
Phone, Greeley 5600. 1 West 34th St.

Neponset.—Seashore homes in New York City. Neponset Realty Company, 1 West 34th St.

A 7-ACRE CHICKEN FARM, $1,700.
Good soil; terms. Box 346, Northport, L. I.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

FACTORIES EVERYWHERE
SALE OR RENT. 9 Clinton St.
ROBT. T. STOUTENBURGH, Newark, N. J.

Rent or Sale.—New elegant, stucco house; fine suburb, on Jersey Central; very reasonable. H. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Building.

FARMS, acres upward, hour out, for poultry, fruit, vegetables; $10 monthly. Write for pictures. Room 1,701, 141 Broadway.

Woodcliff-on-Hudson.—Homes, modern improvements; little cash. Thomson, 330 33d St.

PLAINFIELD N. J., Property My Specialty. Harvey R. Linbarger, 197 North Av.

Ridgewood, N. J.—Five-acre model poultry farm; new house. Y 348 Times Annex.

New Jersey farms to let; list 10 cts. Paul Williams, New Brunswick, N. J.

Other Want Advertisements Page 12, First News Section.

Property Out of the City

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

RARE OPPORTUNITY; DELIGHTFUL LOCATION EVERY MONTH OF YEAR.
In Madison, finest commuting express town, Lackawanna Railroad; 70 trains; elevation; dry air; 50 minutes Broadway; charmingly planned home; beautiful exterior; 6 bedrooms; 2 bathrooms; living room, 18x25; beamed ceiling, huge fireplace, large dining room, beamed ceiling, paneled wall, finished ivory white, blue tapestry effect above plate rail; white enameled kitchen; glass-enclosed porch, heated, cement floor; other porches; parquet floors, quality hardwood trim; immense closets; tiled floor kitchen; $60 gas range; built-in ice box; finest plumbing; porcelain bathroom fixtures; steam heat; costly decorations; beautiful gas, electric fixtures; fire proof roof; many extras; every modern improvement; garage, 2 cars; hennery; rustic Summer house; large terraced grounds, beautifully landscaped; excellent neighborhood; trolley; possession immediately; built days' work; owner sacrifices; terms to responsible party; $9,500.
Allabaugh & Son, 150 Nassau St., New York.

ATTRACTIVE BARGAINS
In modern one-family houses and choice building lots at private sale, a large number from which to select.
THE BANKING DEPARTMENT, STATE OF NEW YORK, to quickly close the business of two corporations, offers these properties at about 50% of former prices. They are located at Grantwood, Palisade, Morsemere and Leonia, New Jersey, (opposite Grant's Tomb), within twenty-five minutes of Manhattan.
An inspection of these properties will convince you that they are unusual bargains.
Liberal terms. Title Guarantee Policy Free.
For further details and terms address SENN. D. HILL, Chief Deputy Supt. of Banks, care of Banking Department, 61 Broadway, New York City.

FOR SALE—Gentleman's Country Estate, twelve (12) acres, situated on high ridge, half way between Englewood and Hackensack; about 15 miles from New York; brick and stone dwelling, with slate roof, 18 rooms, three baths; two small cottages; large barn and garage; this is a great opportunity to acquire attractive home or for investment; property free and clear; will sell at most attractive price. Call at office or write for full particulars. M. W. Robinson, 212 5th Av., New York.

Attractive, modern, hollow-tile residence, 901 West 6th St., Plainfield; excellent locality; near station, schools, and trolley; nine rooms, all improvements, sleeping porch; large lot; for sale on reasonable terms, or rentable $42.50 monthly. Edward C. Lunt, 92 Liberty St., New York, owner, or your own broker.

FOR RENT.—SOUTH ORANGE, N. J.
Attractive house, 8 rooms, 2 baths; electric light; just painted and redecorated; good neighborhood; near depot; $60 month.
J. CHARLES O'BRIEN CO.,
141 Broadway, N. Y., and South Orange, N. J.

SUMMIT, N. J.—An attractively furnished house, 11 rooms; hot-water heat; ample capacity; garage; high ground; 10 minutes' walk to D., L. & W. station; dry Winter climate; $150 per month till April 1. Address Box H 222 Times Downtown.

For Sale at Midland Park, N. J.—Bargain; 6-room house on corner lot, 100x200, on main thoroughfare; many trees; old barn, &c.; will sell very reasonably; no agents. Apply E. D., P. O. Box 1,541, N. Y. City.

Acreage (wooded or cleared) for bungalow or house; hills Northern New Jersey; 12 minutes electric; telephone; residential section; near station and school; $600; easy terms. Asahel Chapin, 15 Wall St.

Cranford, N. J.—If you want a home do not overlook Cranford, the most beautiful town in New Jersey; have now a few houses at a bargain price and easy terms. Droescher, 75 Warren St., New York City.

NUTLEY.—Half hour N. Y.; $300 buys modern 6-room house; bath, steam; $20 monthly pays principal and interest; price $2,500; at trolley and station. Beyer, 59 Court St., Newark.

Farm; macadam auto road; modern house; bath, fireplace; silo, dairy barn, hennery; 1,200 peach, 150 apple trees; all tillable. Bargain, Box Y 347 Times Annex.

Fashionable Madison.—Modern 12-room house, on lot 55 feet front; ideal location; rent $40; option purchase, $6,500; terms to suit. P. O. Box 45, Morristown, N. J.

COUNTRY HOME, 30 acres, old buildings; unobstructed view, brook, fruit, asparagus; sacrifice. R. W. Barton, Matawan, N. J.

BIG BARGAIN FOR SOMEBODY.
Factory, 4-story, brick, 84x100.
on plot 54x200; every improvement.
ASHFORTH & CO., 11 EAST 42D ST.

South Orange.—Lackawanna; 112 trains daily; plots, $20 foot upward; dwellings, $3,500 to $85,000. For complete information consult Eugene Hughes, opposite depot, South Orange.

Good opportunity; up-to-date druggist, with capital of $2,000 or $3,000 wishing to furnish part capital; city population 12,000. Polak, 30 Church St. Cortlandt 859.

Builder forced to take eight-room house, all improvements, hot water heat, best section, will sell $4,250; value $5,500. Smith-Singer Co., Ridgewood, N. J.

Commuter's farm, 37 acres, at Bellemead; very attractive; particulars. Laird, 17 West 31st St.

ONE-FAMILY HOUSE, 11 ROOMS, IN ORANGES; NOW OCCUPIED. T 94 TIMES.

"NUTLEY IN A NUTSHELL."
All about the "Ideal Home Town."
SECRETARY, Box 314, Nutley, N. J.

New York State—For Sale or To Let.

CITY HOUSE ON FARM.
$3,100 INCOME LAST YEAR.
Show your wife the picture of the beautiful modern residence of 12 rooms and bath on this productive 90-acre farm, and she will want it for her home; on Albany-Binghamton State Road, only 1¼ mi. to live R. R. village with high school and all adv.; large barn, poultry house for 1,000; 250 apple, plum, and pear trees; owner left alone, forced to sell, and price is only $5,500, part cash; if taken immediately some crops, pr. horses, 2 cows, several hundred hens, incubator, brooder, tools, wagons, and machinery too numerous to mention thrown in; for picture and details see Page 2, "Biggest Farm Bargains," just out, copy free. Station 1,094, E. A. Strout Farm Agency, 47 West 34th St., New York City.

FAMOUS FARMS AT SACRIFICE.
Ulster County, near Kingston; 130 acres, 60 meadow; 40 acres suitable apples; river crosses; grand views; Colonial stone house; hardwood floors; fireplaces; barns for 25 cows; $6,500, $2,000 cash.
Also 24-acre farm, complete with stock and tools; trout stream; near village; $3,000; terms.
BATSON FARM AGENCY, 489 5TH AV.

Westchester County Farm Bargain.
40 acres, smooth, rich land bounded by 2 State roads, on corner; grand building sites; view of Hudson River and mountains; must be sold; 3½ miles from station; price $4,300, easy terms.
Batson Farm Agency, 489 5th Av.

Great Bargain.—234 excellent acres, close station, Dutchess County; 14-room house, tenant house; large barns, silo; running water; 250 Baldwin trees; registered stock; tools, machinery; crops. Martin Thew, Arthursburg.

AT LAKE MAHOPAC.—Bungalow, 7 rooms, bath; electricity; 50 feet from water's edge, in beautiful woods; $2,250. N. W. Walker 489 5th Av., N. Y. Murray Hill 1806.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

For Sale.—Summer home, Falls Village, Conn.; high, ten-room house, bath, fireplaces, shade, trout brook, barn, other buildings; ice, fruit; 13 acres, 8 woodland; adjoins fishing club; water power; $3,500. E. S. Smith, North Kent, Conn.

WILTON, CONN., TO CLOSE ESTATE.
All-year country place on State Road.
Modern house, 18 rooms, 2 bathrooms.
Garage, barn, hennery, and icehouse.
Price, $15,000; reduced from Twenty.
FOLSOM BROS., 127 East 34th St.

City man's country home, healthiest locality in State; farm of over 200 acres; fruit, woodland, trout streams; high elevation; old Colonial house, 14 rooms, bath, steam heat, telephone; $18,000; will sell all or part. T 87 Times.

Westport.—10 acres fine shore front, only $30,000. John Crawford, 7 East 42d St.

New England—For Sale or To Let.

IN THE BERKSHIRE HILLS.
For sale, an attractive and beautiful country place of 190 acres, all tillable rich land; grand 15-room house, hardwood floors; bathroom; wide veranda with extended view; large new barns and stable; new caretaker's house; spring water in house and all buildings; 2 chicken houses; garage; sold $800 worth of hay last year and kept 25 head of cows; ½ mile from 2 stations; price $15,000; ½ cash. H. C. Woodin, Box 84, Great Barrington, Mass.

Will take 5-pass. touring car in good condition in part payment for two-family house, nine rooms each side, in Rahway; assessed for $3,300; price, $2,800. Reply to H. W. D. Rudd, 201 Devonshire St., Boston, Mass.

Pennsylvania—For Sale or To Let.

FACTORY for sale or rent (brick.)—Three-story and basement, with boiler, engine, shafting, elevator, &c.; bargain. For particulars address W. C. Baumann, Honesdale, Pa.

Virginia.

For Sale.—45 minutes from Washington, D. C.; modern 7-room and bath stucco home; furnace heat; ½ acre or more ground; in growing Virginia town; $5,000; terms. W. R. Ayre, Mount Vernon New York.

Florida—For Sale or To Let.

For Sale.—Lots in South Florida Gulf Coast waterfront town; Bayonne, on Sarasota Bay, Manatee County. Great development starting in adjoining fruit lands; $500 lots now $200 and $300 prior to completion of improvements. Year-around boating. Fishing. Year option, easy terms. Illustrated description free. Sarasota-Venice Co., Box 41, Sarasota, Florida.

For Sale.—Eight-room cottage on Indian River, Rockledge, Fla. Inquire Miss Lowrie, 113 Silver St., Bennington, Vt.

Property Out of the City

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Vermont.

110 acres; highest available elevation in Southern Vermont; commanding fine view; an ideal location for consumptive patients; 4½ miles from the famous Woodstock Inn; 11-room house; furnace heat; water piped to building. For further particulars address Box 154, Wayland, Mass.

Real Estate Wanted.

WANTED
FARM OR GENTLEMAN'S ESTATE.

I am seeking a good farm or country estate in exchange for my home in the Oranges, N. J., which is free and clear and consists of a 23-room modern house, garage, stables, and 9 acres of beautifully kept grounds; 5 minutes' walk from station, (Lackawanna,) and 29 minutes from New York; a part of the property can be used profitably as a building development, leaving the house, garden, and lawns intact, which in itself will readily rent to bring a good return on the investment; give full particulars of your property in first letter. Address Owner, P. O. Box 128, Madison Square Branch, New York.

Cedarhurst, Woodmere, Hewlett.—Furnished or unfurnished 7 or 8 room house; must have first-class plumbing and heating systems. L 64 Times.

Real Estate for Exchange.

Want good farm; not rocks; have good income property and mortgages to exchange. Piquet, 354 Fulton St., Jamaica.

Exchange $100,000 clear lots, Westfield, for choice equities; will divide. H. C. LOCKWOOD CO., Woolworth Bldg.

To Let—Furnished.

FURNISHED cottage, Sea Cliff, 50 minutes out; 8 rooms, tiled bath; electric lights; hot water heat; especially suited for Winter use; overlooking harbor; garage; one-half acre; $50 monthly for Winter months. F. B. M., 192 State St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

IDEALLY attractive, accessible house (adjacent trolley) and suburb (adjacent New Rochelle); $65 monthly; same furnished to April, or $55 partly or unfurnished; ten rooms, garage. Particulars, Box 405, Larchmont.

To Let For Business

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

TO LEASE AT A BARGAIN.

Entire or any part of third floor of Cameron Building, corner 34th St. and Madison Av., opposite Altman's. Suitable for printing concern, suit house, dressmaking establishment. Twelve large show windows; plenty of light.
WM. H. MOFFITT REALTY CO.,
135 Madison Av.

LOFTS.—4,000 and 7,500 square feet in brick buildings, and 13,000 square feet in concrete building; power; near Williamsburgh Bridge and freight stations. James Cavanagh Corporation, 141 Roebling St., Brooklyn.

Looking for OFFICES or a LOFT? We can save you both TIME and MONEY. Large or small space. All parts of city. Long or short terms. THE SUB-LEASING CO., 1,476 B'dway (cor. 42d.) Bryant 5780.

For Rent.—Manufacturing space, 1,500 square feet; modern building; windows on three sides; elevator; steam heat; ideal for binder or paper ruler. Apply second floor, 129 White St.

Lofts, 442-444 West 13th St., corner building; 4,000 square feet to floor; lease; rent low. William Carr, 76 Watson Av., East Orange, N. J.

Store has been occupied as restaurant 15 years, will be vacant Nov. 1; grand opportunity; rent reasonable. T. J. DILLON, 234 Broadway, Bayonne, N. J.

LOFTS—STORES—BUILDINGS.
Large selections, desirable locations, from 14th St. to 59th; low rents; all sizes.
LOUIS SCHRAG, 142 West 23d St.

Attractively furnished studio apartment with victrola; suitable dancing, singing, private club; hour, afternoon, evening; excellent location. Bryant 0146.

Garage.—Substantial brick building; suitable for private garage or taxi station; low rent; 305 West 141st St. Agents, Duff & Brown Co., 1,715 Amsterdam Av.

ONLY ONE STORE LEFT.
Choice business location, transfer point, Madison Av., cor. 86th St.; suitable cigars, stationery, florist, confectionery, &c.

b 24TH ST., 27-35 WEST.
Lofts, 100x100. Automatic sprinklers.
LOWEST PRICES IN NEIGHBORHOOD.
A. J. KERWIN, 1,133 Broadway.

STORE, 1,284 LEXINGTON AV., $50.
Ideal business location, adjoining express station, Lexington Av. Subway. Apply Duff & Conger, Madison Av., corner 86th St.

STUDIO.
77 IRVING PLACE, (S. W. COR. 19TH ST.)
Rental $25. Apply on premises, or to Wm. A. WHITE & SONS, 46 Cedar St. Tel. 5700 John.

Large, perfectly appointed music studio; best location in city; 57th St. and Broadway; seen by appointment. Tel. 410 Circle.

Large, bright, attractive office to rent; new building; splendidly located; occupancy at once; moderate price. S 64 Times.

Shop, 40x80, and large yard suitable for any rough manufacturing; will rent cheap. L 36 Times.

Wanted—Large ground floor studio, north light. T 39 Times.

Offices to let—Transit Bldg. & Annex, 7 E. 42 St. & 10 E. 43 St. Homer Foote, Jr., Agt.

WM. H. WHITING & CO., 41 PARK ROW.
Business Property—Sale, Rental, Management.

Desk room in handsomely furnished office, Woolworth Building. Apply 2307.

Fine furnished office, $15 per month, in downtown building. H 264 Times Downtown.

Business Building Brokers.—Fred'k Fox & Co., 14 West 40th St. and 793 B'way, N.Y.C.

179th St., Wadsworth Av., near Broadway.—Corner; small store; any business. Janitor.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

AN EXCLUSIVE apartment, 3 rooms and bath, for bachelor; very exceptional. 23 East 52d St.

Washington Square neighborhood; 7-room, spacious, sunny apartment; attractively furnished; also bachelor suite, furnished or unfurnished. 29 Waverly Pl.; Spring 731.

Apartments. — Hotel Oxford, 35 East 27th. Furnished, unfurnished; full hotel service; restaurant; cheapest rental in New York; 2 rooms, bath, $12 weekly and up.

NEAR PLAZA HOTEL, three rooms, bath, kitchen; furnished; six months, longer; $90 month. Telephone Owner, Murray Hill 9726.

Completely furnished six-room and bath; thoroughly equipped for housekeeping; southern exposure. 75 East 81st. 7828 Lenox.

Completely furnished six-room and bath; thoroughly equipped for housekeeping; southern exposure. 75 East 81st. 7828 Lenox.

East 49th.—Beautifully furnished 4 room and bath apartment; modern building; reasonable. Frederick L. Hurt, 30 E. 42d.

West Side

Sublet handsomely furnished apartment, three rooms, bath, kitchenette; $125 per month. ALLEN, 38 WEST 59TH ST.

Individual requirements fulfilled; exclusive listings, personally inspected.
CLAREMONT MORRIS, 30 East 42d.

Magnificently furnished corner apartment, 7 rooms, 3 baths; 86th subway; rent for Winter months. Phone Murray Hill 8422.

Large living room, bedroom, bath; near 5th Av.; central; unusually attractive furniture. Bryant, 6294, 12 to 2.

Riverside Drive, No. 120, (north corner 84th.) —Eleven all light, well-furnished rooms. Call or address W. R. Stewart.

Furnished apartments, 4 to 10 rooms; see my personally inspected list before renting. V. K. Bracher, 2,010 B'way. Phone Col. 361.

15th, 330 West.—High-grade elevator apartments; electricity, steam 3-4-5 rooms, $25-$40. Duross, 155 West 14th.

Beautifully furnished apartment, 8 rooms, 3 baths. 448 Riverside Drive. Phone 6570 Morningside.

Five outside rooms; two master bedrooms; completely furnished; modern building; west side. Columbus 3974.

82d West.—Beautiful elevator apartment; 5 outside rooms; baths, telephone. 4640 Schuyler.

47th, 16 West.—Very attractive, small kitchenette apartment, $50; unfurnished, $30-$40.

10th, 60 West.—Four rooms, high-class housekeeping apartment; all light. Bishop.

119th, 430 West.—Five outside rooms, (bath,) completely, beautifully furnished; $85.

79th, Broadway corner; 6 rooms, 3 baths; $300; references. 4837 Schuyler.

122d, 540 West.—Elegantly furnished 6-room elevator front apartment; reasonable. Power.

Unsurpassed furnished apartments, two to four rooms, bath. 25 West 74th.

Six rooms, two baths, block 79th subway. 225 West 86th. Vollum.

Elegantly furnished 5-room front apartment, $135. Apt. 32, 200 West 86th.

Handsome, newly furnished apartment, 7 rooms, 2 baths. Coyle, 137 West 82d.

Six rooms, front; apartments redecorated; sunny, convenient. 617 W. 135th. Apt. 23.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

West Side

THE WILSONIA,

225 West 69th St., near Broadway.
3 rooms, bath, and kitchenette, $50 up.

Apartments by the Month or Year.
Also Unfurnished.
SPOTLESSLY FRESH AND CLEAN.

No questionable or objectionable tenants. Phone, elevator service; maid service optional. Near Subway, "L," 5th Av. bus, street cars. REFERENCES ABSOLUTELY ESSENTIAL.
We offer hotel conveniences at apartment house rates. You are invited to inspect our specially attractive apartments.
CATHEDRAL PLAZA,
100 CATHEDRAL PARKWAY,
110TH ST. AND COLUMBUS AV.
We have 1, 2, 3, 4 room apartments, $30, $40, $50, $60 UP MONTHLY.
Completely furnished, including dishes, silver, cooking utensils. Maid service optional. Every apartment has private bath and kitchenette. Concessions on lease and unfurnished. Near subway and "L." Must be seen to be appreciated. Phone Riverside 3970. 5th Av. bus line stops at our door.

THE CHELSEA,
West 23d St.
Stockholder's apartment, furnished or unfurnished; very sunny; southern exposure; four very large rooms, large closets, bath, and small kitchen; excellent restaurant, both plans. Seen by appointment only.
MARSH & WEVER, Attorneys,
42 Broadway.

NEW AND
ELEGANTLY FURNISHED
5-ROOM APARTMENT
FOR WINTER SEASON OR LONGER PERIOD; MODERN NEW APARTMENT HOUSE; BEST OF REFERENCE REQUIRED; $250 PER MONTH; EXTRA ACCOMMODATIONS FOR SERVANT CAN BE ARRANGED. APPLY SUPERINTENDENT, 226 WEST 70TH ST.

THE VAN DYCK AND SEVERN APARTMENTS,
at Broadway, 72d to 73d St.,
overlooking Sherman Square, offer finely appointed furnished apartments of six, eight, and nine rooms, two and three baths.
Manager's Office, 175 West 72d St.
Telephone Columbus 3547.

98th St., 305-307 West.—Schuyler Arms Hotel, between Riverside and Broadway; strictly high-class house; beautifully furnished apartments; shower baths; 2, 3, 4, and 5 rooms, with or without kitchen, fully equipped for housekeeping; all night elevator; telephone and maid service; restaurant in building. Phone 3964 River.

Six-room furnished apartment in modern elevator house, west 80s; sunny; fine view river; beautifully furnished; complete; $200 monthly for six months; competent maid will remain. Phone Sibley, 7070 Chelsea.

EXCLUSIVE PARK AVENUE CORNER apartment below 59th; 10 rooms, 3 baths, 3 master bedrooms; unusually attractive furnishings. Full particulars R. de Florez, 501 5th Av. Murray Hill 8850.

NEAR WEST END AV., 110th; new building; 5 rooms, bath; handsomely furnished at unfurnished rental; 6 months to 2 years lease; $125 month. R. de Florez, 501 5th Av. Murray Hill 8850.

OVERLOOKING THE HUDSON.
Convenient 137th express subway; 5 rooms, bath, exceptionally well furnished in old English style; $100. Frederick L. Hurt, 30 East 42d. Murray Hill 5726.

OVERLOOKING CENTRAL PARK.
85th St., 1 West; a superbly beautiful seven-room furnished apartment; modern, high-class building. Frederick L. Hurt, 30 East 42d St. Murray Hill 5726.

Five to nine rooms upward, $100 to $350 upward; private parties subleasing; completely furnished; chiefly in new buildings; west side, 70s to 100s. Wickliffe Gray, 289 West 73d. Columbus 3974.

Desire to sublet my apartment, consisting of three rooms and bath, nicely furnished, at $140 per month. Apartment 11, 18 East 60th St.

51st, 355 West.—Elegantly furnished; elevator building; two, three, four rooms and bath; kitchens, kitchenettes; $12 up; references.

Beautifully furnished seven-room elevator apartment for rent; $90; Broadway subway station. Crescent Realty Co., 547 West 110th St.

Will rent reliable party handsome Colonial; mahogany furniture, Oriental rugs, portiers; enough six-room apartment. Artistic, to 74 Times.

Beautifully furnished, all outside, six rooms, two baths, new building, West Eighties; southern exposure. Details from Columbus 3974.

If you have a nicely furnished, high class apartment and want to rent it for 5 or 6 months send full particulars to Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.

Ten rooms; four master bedrooms; wonderful view; Riverside, but not on Drive; private family; unusually completely furnished. Telephone Columbus 3974.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED APARTments, long, short leases; east, west side; high class only. R. de Florez, 501 5th Av. Murray Hill 8850.

11½ WEST 37TH ST.,
adjoining 5th Av., 2 rooms, bath; living room 23x23, open fireplace; furnished or unfurnished; unusually desirable.

3,457 Broadway, (151st.)—Northold; seven rooms, foyer, two baths; twelve windows, sunshine; exquisitely furnished; Oriental rugs; mahogany; reasonable. Ives.

Party going West offers apartment, 6 rooms, beautifully furnished; adults only; exceptional opportunity. Phone Riverside 7712. Y 281 Times Annex.

BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED APARTment; new building, below 72d; 5 rooms, bath, $175 month. R. de Florez, 501 5th Av. Murray Hill 8850.

Central Park West.—Sixties; handsomely furnished apartment, 10 rooms, 3 baths, 4 bedrooms; $300 month. Telephone Owner, Murray Hill 8850.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS.
Frederick L. Hurt,
30 East 42d.

Handsomely furnished apartment, modern building; West End Av., below 86th. 8 rooms, 3 baths. Telephone Murray Hill 9726.

Attractive, completely furnished seven sunny rooms; piano; immediate possession. 243 West 98th, 6B.

317 West 93d.—Beautiful 5-room apartment in high-class elevator house; reasonable. Apt. 15.

82d, 127 West.—Exclusive, beautifully furnished elevator apartment; 5 outside rooms, bath. Georges.

We have furnished apartments for rent, 5 or 6 months or longer. Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.

112th, 511 West.—Artistically furnished, modern six-room apartment; refined, comfortable. O'Connor.

112th, 511 West.—Five rooms, front, handsomely, completely furnished; southern exposure. Hay.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

MADISON AV., 1,186, COR. 87TH ST.
7 rooms, electricity, parquet floors; $100.
1,182 MADISON AVENUE.
Eight rooms, unusual light, size; $75.
53-55 EAST 86TH STREET.
Seven extra large rooms, $70-$75.

THE CLEVELAND,
126 to 130 East 24th St.—Nine rooms and bath; well arranged; rents $1,000 and $1,200. Apply to CAMMANN, VOORHEES & FLOYD, 84 William St.

GREAT OPPORTUNITY
to secure a $2,100 high-class corner apartment, on a sublease, for $1,400; eight large, light rooms and bath; vicinity of Gramercy Park; all modern improvements; references required. T 159 Times.

29th, 128 East.—Corner apartments, 6 large, light rooms, bath, steam heat, hot water, light on four sides, all outside rooms. Louis Carreau, Agent, 796 6th Av., (45th.)

Washington Square neighborhood—7 rooms, spacious, sunny apartment; attractive; also bachelor suite. 29 Waverley Place. 731 Spring.

36th St., 160 East.—Excellent steam heated apartment, 7 rooms; all light; rent $75. Apply Janitor.

36th St., 162 East.—Elegant corner apartment of 7 large, light and airy rooms; all improvements; rent $60. Apply Janitor.

West Side

Apartments to sublet on the upper west side, 4 to 10 rooms. Write Z., Box T 25 Times.

182 West 58th St.—An apartment most attractive: 14 rooms and 5 bathrooms.

Desirable 3 large rooms and kitchenette apartment. 611 West 127th; block from subway.

79TH, 307 WEST.—9 rooms, 2 baths; $1,500-$1,800. Superintendent on premises.

Elevator apartments of 7 and 8 large rooms, $1,000-$1,500. 102 West 75th St.

338-344 Riverside Drive; near 158th St.; 6 and 7 rooms; $780 to $1,100.

150 West 79th.—High-class apartments, nine rooms, duplex and simplex. $2,600.

32d, 240 East.—Parlor floor and basement; six large rooms; private house.

58th St., 200 West.—4-5 rooms, $1,400 to $2,000. Apply Supt.

Sublet, 8 rooms, three baths. 562 West End Av., 2d floor south.

Rhineland, 534 West 124th St.—Seven rooms, $50; concessions now. See Superintendent.

84th St., 25 West.—First apartment; seven large light rooms and bath.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

West Side.

THE NEWPORT,
52d Street, 300-306 West, s. e. cor. Broadway. Five and nine rooms, $55 to $75. Elevator, steam heat, electric lights. Quiet and respectable building. Apply on premises or to
WM. A. WHITE & SONS,
46 Cedar Street. 'Phone 5700 John.

SHERRY'S.
To sublease
NINTH FLOOR CORNER APARTMENT, three rooms and bath; plenty of closet room.
UNITED STATES TRUST CO. OF N. Y.
or
PEASE & ELLIMAN,
340 MADISON AV.

THE CHELSEA,
West 23d St.
Stockholder's apartment, furnished or unfurnished; very sunny; southern exposure; four very large rooms; large closets, bath and small kitchen; excellent restaurant, both plans seen by appointment only. Marsh & Wever, Attorneys, 42 Broadway.

Alcazar, 215 Manhattan Av., Corner 109th. Capitol, 107 West 109th St.
Elegantly furnished, 2, 3 rooms, kitchenette, bath, modern elevator building, near "L" subway; Central Park; rents $30 monthly up; references essential. Phone 10200 and 9735 Riverside. Restaurant in building, open evenings.

THE VAN DYCK AND SEVERN APARTMENTS,
at Broadway, 72d to 73d St.,
overlooking Sherman Square, offer finely appointed furnished apartments of six, eight, and nine rooms, two and three baths.
Manager's Office, 175 West 72d St.
Telephone Columbus 3547.

8 ROOMS, FOYER, 3 BATHS, $3,000.
2 ROOM

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

West Side

97TH, 128 WEST.—Handsome room and alcove, bath adjoining; also studio, piano, electricity.

97TH ST., 11 WEST.—One large, one medium; southern exposure; private house; references.

97TH, 34 WEST.—Daintily, newly furnished double rooms; continuous hot water; steam, telephone, electricity; exceptionally clean; moderate.

97TH, 17 WEST.—Private residence, charming accommodations; bachelors; hot-water plant; electricity; references.

11TH, 148 WEST.—Large and small room; reliable house.

12TH, 34 WEST.—One, three rooms; communicating; private bath, steam, electricity; references.

12TH, 28 WEST.—Two large rooms; private bath; also small room; references.

12TH, 38 WEST.—Large room; private bath; hall room; steam, telephone; references.

12TH ST., 20 WEST.—2 rooms, one $5 and one $6 a week. Jewell.

12TH ST., 48 WEST.—Very large room, bath, $12; well-kept house.

14TH, 215 WEST.—Renovated, newly furnished throughout; hot water; private house; references required; owner on premises.

46TH, 48 WEST.—Floor 2 rooms, bath, single, en suite; exclusive; electricity; references; bachelors.

46TH ST., 54 WEST.—Large, exceptionally pleasant room; high-class house; reference.

44TH, 12 WEST. (The Mansfield.)—Highest class bachelor apartments, furnished or unfurnished, with complete hotel service; refrigeration; open fireplaces; excellent location.

52D ST., 230 WEST.
Newly furnished rooms.

52D, 42 WEST.—Desirable double and single rooms, en suite; private bath.

56TH ST., 61 WEST.
ROOM, PRIVATE BATH; GENTLEMEN.

57TH ST., 49 WEST.—A refined home offered a gentleman in English family; young society; spacious room. Mrs. Bowden.

64TH ST., 115 WEST.—Large, pleasant room; running water; suitable one, two; moderate.

65TH, 150 WEST.—Beautiful front and rear parlor; running water; piano, telephone; $3.

66TH ST., 71 WEST.—Beautiful sunny rooms; every convenience; perfectly kept; moderate; references.

68TH, 68 WEST.—Large back parlor; private bath; kitchenette; conveniences; other rooms.

118 WEST 137TH ST.
West Hall

Large room with southern exposure; saloon dressing room and private bath; suitable for two; also smaller room.

69TH, 111 WEST.—Desirable large room; steam, hot water, electricity, telephone; references.

70TH, 145 WEST.—Newly, elegantly furnished rooms; running water; strictly private home; references.

70TH, 134 WEST.—Beautiful, large, sunny rooms; private house; bath, phone; references.

70TH, 220 WEST.—Desirable large room; electricity; private residence; gentlemen only; references.

70TH, 307 WEST.—Large, bright room, private house; all conveniences; suitable two gentlemen.

70TH, 262 WEST.—Attractive rooms; southern exposure; every convenience.

70TH, 122 WEST.—Furnished, large, single room; bath; hot water, heat; gentlemen.

70TH, 107 WEST.—Private parlor; hot and cold water; single rooms; telephone.

71ST, 218 WEST.—Double room, alcove, closets, parquet floors, electricity, hot, cold water.

71ST, 220 WEST, (near Broadway.)—Medium-size front room; all improvements; private house.

71ST, 57 WEST.—Large, sunny room; southern exposure; continuous hot water; references.

71ST, 66 WEST.—Large furnished rooms; telephone; improvements; near subway. "L" stations.

71ST, 147 WEST.—LARGE ROOM, BATH; BREAKFAST.

71ST, 213 WEST.—Double room, alcove, closets, parquet floors, electricity, hot, cold water.

72D, 123 WEST.—Desirable parlor floor, suitable studio, dancing academy, other business.

72D, 248 WEST.—The Greystone, phone Columbus 1894; furnished room; excellent table.

72D, 321 WEST.—Large double room with alcove; twin beds; southern exposure.

72D, 22 WEST.—Beautiful private house; sunny or north room; private.

73D ST., 142 WEST.—PARISIAN LADY OPENING NEWLY FURNISHED, ELEGANT, EXCLUSIVE HOME FOR REFINED PEOPLE INVITES INSPECTION; FRENCH CLASS NOW FORMING; EXCELLENT CUISINE; REFERENCES.

73D, 132 WEST.—Two connecting rooms, bath; all conveniences; private house; gentlemen.

73D, 273 WEST.—Front room, private house; steam heat; one, two gentlemen.

74TH, 165 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms or suite; private bath; electricity; gentlemen.

74TH, 161 WEST.—Beautiful room, private bath; private house; conveniences; good service.

74TH, 254 WEST.—Large, well furnished room; gentlemen; private house; references required.

74TH, 2 WEST.—Large and small rooms in refined Jewish home; newly decorated; board optional; references required.

75TH ST., (329 Amsterdam.)—Large, sunny room, adjoining bath; elevator; telephone; electricity; furnished or unfurnished; no other roomers. Wyeth.

75TH, 56 WEST.—Comfortable rooms, electricity, running water, bath, telephone; $4 upward.

75TH, 147 WEST.—BEAUTIFUL SECOND FLOOR; OTHER ROOMS; REFINED SURROUNDINGS; REFERENCES EXCHANGED.

75TH, 124 WEST.—Large room; private bath; southern exposure; other rooms; telephone, references.

75TH, 104 WEST.—Attractive large rooms, private bath; southern exposure; telephone.

76TH, 160 WEST.—Comfortable large, small, rooms, meals optional; elevator; telephone. Hilton.

76TH ST., 110 WEST.—Unusual refined room, adjoining bath; large closets; electricity; private house; $7.

76TH, 159 WEST.—Newly furnished, high class, parquet floors, electric lights, private baths.

76TH, 238 WEST.—Gentlemen desiring a beautiful home in a private family can be accommodated.

76TH ST., 100 WEST.—Large, sunny room; private family; elevator, telephone; reasonable. Jacobs.

76TH ST., 140 WEST.—Furnished rooms, bath, modern improvements, $5 up; references exchanged.

76TH, 171 WEST.—Homelike, sunny rooms, continuous hot water, private baths, electricity.

76TH, 125 WEST. — Sunny front rooms; handsome back parlor, with private bath.

77TH, 174 WEST.—Large front room, 2d floor; breakfast privilege; also back parlor.

77TH ST., 38 WEST.—Parlor floor in private residence; also single room.

77TH, 57 WEST.—Attractive rooms, adjoining bath; table guests. Tel. 9725 Schuyler.

77TH, 125 WEST. — Desirable, homelike rooms; quiet private house; references; telephone.

77TH, 131 WEST.—Newly furnished house; large, small rooms; electricity; reasonable; refined.

77TH, 124 WEST.—Handsome, large room; newly furnished; southern exposure; exclusive, private residence.

77TH, 158 WEST.—Attractive, small room, private house; suitable one, two; references.

77TH, 102 WEST.—Very attractive, pleasant rooms; home comforts.

78TH, 164 WEST.—Pleasant rooms, excellent table; parlor dining; homelike; table guests.

78TH, 225 WEST.—Large and small, sunny, front rooms; electricity, near subway; references.

79TH, 216 WEST.—Large, sunny rooms, private baths, large front room; electricity, steam.

79TH, 148 WEST.—Newly furnished rooms; also parlor floor; breakfast privileges; telephone.

79TH, 211 WEST.—House, occupied by new tenant; selection of large and small room can be made now; seen at any time.

80TH, 183 EAST.—Two light furnished rooms in private house; electric light, steam heat, and telephone.

80TH, 104 WEST.—Large, attractive room, private bath; steam, electricity, telephone; continuous hot water.

80TH, 228 WEST.—Room, private entrance and bath; block 79th subway. Vollum.

80TH, 138 WEST.—One small room; every convenience; reference.

80TH, 114 WEST.—Sunny room, private bath; single room, $4; kitchenette privilege.

80TH, 138 WEST.—Attractive rooms, well furnished; hot water supply; reasonable; references.

Other Want Advertisements Page 18, First News Section.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

West Side

80TH, 122 WEST.—Gentlemen; choice rooms, adjoining bath; high-class house; references.

81ST, 251 WEST.—REALLY DESIRABLE large front room; elevator, electricity; near subway, elevated; bachelors; reasonable. Barney.

81ST, 8 WEST.—Large back parlor, kitchenette; steam, electricity; references; homelike.

81ST ST., 208 WEST, Apartment 8-D, (Near Broadway.)—Large, airy room for gentleman, adjoining bath; high-class apartment house; no other roomers; room and breakfast, $10 weekly.

81ST, 251 WEST.—Attractive room, facing Broadway; high-class elevator apartment. Holton.

82D, 127 WEST.—Beautifully furnished, single, en suite; bath; in elevator apartment, Georges.

82D, 152 WEST.—Moderate rates; handsomely furnished rooms; every convenience; "L" subway.

82D, 254 WEST.—Large room, private bath; exclusive apartment; gentleman; ground floor.

82D ST., 134 WEST.—Large and medium second floor rooms; rates reasonable; references.

82D, 38 WEST.—Rent, beautiful large, small front room, newly furnished; references.

82D ST, WEST.—Select two outside rooms, bath, in elevator apartment, 4640 Schuyler.

82D, 56 WEST.—Large, well-furnished room, private bath; electricity; suitable two.

82D, 74 WEST.—One large and one small room; every convenience; reasonable.

82D, 52 WEST.—Large, sunny room; also single; bath, electricity; good table.

84TH, 31 WEST.—Unusual southern exposure, 2d floor room; newly furnished, every convenience.

84TH, 45 WEST.—Large, small rooms; running water; bath adjoining; breakfast; telephone.

84TH, 51 WEST.—Newly furnished large, south room; steam heat; private house.

84TH, 56 WEST.—Newly decorated, sunny rooms; exclusive house; parlors for guests' use.

85TH, 168 WEST.—Attractive, large, second floor suite; smaller room; gentlemen; references.

85TH, 883 WEST.—Attractively furnished, sunny, double, single rooms; select; references.

85TH, 159 WEST.—Attractive room; private bath; phone.

87TH, 319 WEST.—Elegant large, also small room; gentleman; private family; references.

87TH, 137 WEST.—Double rooms; strictly private family; moderate prices.

87TH, 330 WEST.—Fine, sunny suite, with bathroom, $8; gentleman; private house.

88TH, 159 WEST.—Newly furnished rooms; telephone; steam heat; reasonable.

88TH, 179 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms; newly renovated; private house.

90TH, 58 WEST.—Attractive rooms, running water, southern exposure; private house; reference. Barry.

91ST, 54 WEST.—Newly furnished private residence; large rooms, with baths; front parlor, connecting bedroom, electricity; $9-$11.

91ST, 38 WEST.—Newly furnished residence, sunny rooms, private baths; electricity; $10, $12.

91ST, 163 WEST.—Pleasant room; heat, hot water, telephone; subway and elevated.

91ST, 66 WEST.—Large alcove room on bathroom floor; also skylight room.

91ST ST., 203 WEST.—Front suite, adjoining bath; private entrance; piano. Stobbie.

92D ST., 104 WEST.—Front suite, parlor, alcove, bath; private family; reasonable. Westerfield.

93D ST., (Near Riverside Drive.)—Wanted, young man to share half beautifully furnished 6-room bachelor apartment; rent $25 month; state occupation. T 107 Times.

93D, 21 WEST.—Well furnished rooms, wholesome food; phone; board optional.

93D ST, 30 WEST.—Square, bright room; running water, heat; elevator apartment. Telephone Leadley.

93D, 233 WEST, (Broadway.)—Attractive, medium, small room, adjoining bath; private residence.

94TH, 53 WEST. — Beautifully furnished, large, sunny rooms; modern conveniences; private house.

94TH ST., 230 WEST.—Newly furnished outside room, en suite or single; private family. Apartment 2, north.

94TH, 34 WEST.—Large, desirable front room; quiet, refined surroundings; owner; references.

94TH, 153 WEST.—Beautifully furnished rooms; single, double; running water; private house; bachelors.

94TH, 163 WEST.—Entire floor, sitting room, bedroom, bath. Owner. References.

94TH, 106 WEST.—Attractive back parlor, kitchenette; large front room, suitable two.

95TH, 11 WEST.—Front sunny room, top floor; hot water, bath; reasonable.

95TH ST., 171 W.—Elegantly furnished apartment front room, two gentlemen, couple. Apt. 5-W.

97TH, 209 WEST.—Suite of rooms, one or two gentlemen; modern apartment; private family; one block subway express; rooms newly furnished, decorated. Apartment 3A.

97TH, 316 WEST.—A sunny room; refined family; river view; next Drive.

97TH, 145 WEST.—Private house; unusually attractive, well furnished room, bath; gentleman.

97TH, 158 WEST.—Large room, nicely furnished, including piano; all conveniences.

97TH, 230 WEST.—Medium, well-furnished room; closet, water, heat, board. Apt. 6-A.

102D, 202 WEST.—Large, front and sunny outside room for responsible gentlemen desiring refined surroundings, with private family; one block subway; references exchanged. Halsted.

101ST, (849 West End.)—Attractively furnished room; running water, electricity; telephone close.

101ST, (845 West End.)—Comfortable room; running water. Phone 5185 River. Pompton.

101ST, 230 WEST, (Corner Broadway.)—Front room, all conveniences, gentleman; references. Reilly.

102D, 302 WEST.—Private house, nicely furnished; two gentlemen or married couple.

105TH, 248 WEST, (B'way.)—Pleasing, sunny room; 3 windows; select; elevator apartment. Phillips.

103TH, 229 WEST.—Beautifully furnished parlor and bedroom, sunny, in family of two, near Broadway; $8 weekly. Helm.

105TH, 201 WEST. BACON.
Delightful, sunny corner rooms; $3.50 up.

106TH, 314 WEST.—Unusual accommodations in private home for bachelor or family; two large rooms and bath; also single room; near Riverside.

106TH, 211 WEST.—Large, homelike, sunny parlor and bedroom, adjoining bath; steam, telephone, piano; small private family. Miller.

107TH ST., 205 WEST.—Attractive parlor suite; also single room; private family. Virtue.

107TH ST., 230 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms for gentleman; elevator. Apt. No. 1.

111TH, 605 WEST.—Attractively furnished, quiet, airy room; refined surroundings; Riverside Drive; 110th subway; gentlemen; references. Blackman. Morningside 4740.

111TH, 521 WEST, (Apt. 2.) — Attractively furnished room, with lavatory; private family; reasonable.

111TH, 605 WEST.—Airy, light room; elevator; block subway; family two; gentleman. Harris.

111TH, 535 WEST.—Large, handsome, outside room, adjoining bath; two in family; modern conveniences; corner Broadway. Apartment 61.

111TH, 506 WEST, (Apt. 43.)—Large, well-furnished room, suitable two gentlemen.

111TH, 526 WEST.—Large Southern room, running water; small with bath. Apt. 6D.

112TH, 504 WEST.—Southern exposure; large, elevator; New Englanders; fifth floor south.

113TH, 536 WEST.—Superior rooms, next bath; homelike; references; table optional. Apt. 22.

114TH, 417 WEST.—Two women will rent good-sized, light, well-furnished room in elevator, apartment; no other roomers; unusual opportunity for a congenial woman desiring homelike, refined surroundings; $4; with use of piano, $5. Cathedral Heights. Apartment 2 North.

114TH, 540 WEST.—Large, attractive rooms, overlooking South Field, Columbia University; also small, sunny south room; terms reasonable.

116TH, 616 WEST.—Light, airy room, bath adjoining; breakfast optional; private family. Apartment 93.

116TH ST., (Opposite Columbia.)—Large, sunny front room, for one or two; two closets. Miss Ward, 15 Claremont Av.

118TH, 414 WEST. — South rooms, next Columbia; modern; first floor; kitchen privileges; conveniences; housekeeping arrangement if desired. Apartment 3.

118TH ST., 401 WEST, (Apt. 4.)—Connecting rooms, with toilet, suitable two business men, $3.50 each; others adjoining bath, $4.50; board optional.

118TH, 423 WEST.—Two newly decorated and furnished rooms; telephone; elevator; business people. Apt. 55.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

West Side.

118TH, 401 West.—Large room, overlooking Morningside Park; all conveniences. Apt. 43.

121ST, 170 WEST.—Corner rooms; electricity, telephone; single, en suite; $3-$5. Hungerford.

121ST, 414 WEST.—Large, sunny room; modern apartment; shower; newly decorated. Fuller.

121ST, 501 WEST.—Large room adjoining bath; elevator; Jewish family. Apt. 54.

124TH, 541 WEST.—American family; elevator; Broadway subway; gentleman; $3. Apartment 21.

126TH, 54 WEST.—Attractive room for gentleman; running hot, cold water; $5.

123TH, 18 WEST.—Pleasant, sunny room, and also hall room; private house; references.

12?TH, 13 WEST.—Nicely furnished large and small rooms; telephone; moderate rates.

130TH, 28 WEST.—Two large, sunny rooms; connecting or single; gentlemen; reasonable; references exchanged.

135TH, 535 WEST.—Comfortable rooms, facing Broadway; conveniences; elevator apartment; subway connections. Peck.

136TH, 530 WEST.—Beautiful front room, private family; elevator, conveniences. Apartment 34.

136TH, 607 WEST.—Nicely furnished room with board; home comforts. Apartment 22.

139TH, (574 St. Nicholas Av.,) near 140th St., "L"—Large outside room, facing park; exclusive elevator apartment for one or two gentlemen; board optional. Bachrach, Apt. 46.

141ST, 601 WEST.—Large room for gentleman; private Jewish family; suitable two; references. Apt. 44.

145TH, 464 WEST.—Large furnished room, including wardrobe; convenient to "L" and subway; special price for two; private house.

149TH, 510 WEST.—Suite of rooms, with private bath, running water; board optional.

152D, 511 WEST.—Beautiful furnished room, adjoining bath; suitable 2 gentlemen; private family.

153TH, 539 WEST.—Gentleman, private family; convenient subway and "L"; moderate. Cooper.

156TH, 611 WEST.—Beautiful room, one, two gentlemen; subway; improvements; privacy. Sutherland.

158TH ST., (3,800 Broadway.)—Large room; all conveniences; subway; reasonable. Apartment 51.

162D, WEST, (16 Jumel Terrace.)—Front; adjoining bath; running water; private house.

160TH, 611 WEST.—Attractive heated outside room, adjoining bath; apartment; reasonable. Kehoe.

ALLERTON HOUSE FOR BACHELORS,
302 WEST 22D ST.

The comfort of home, the genial atmosphere and spirit of a well-appointed club for men of refinement; new fireproof building; roof garden; private showers; billiard room, library, and lounge; no tipping; running water every room; single, $4 to $6 weekly; rooms for two, $3 to $3.50 weekly each.

AN EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY is offered to secure a handsomely furnished parlor and connecting bedroom; location at Central Park West and 81st St.; absolute quiet and perfect service assured; rate $8 to $10, according to service required. T 114 Times.

A REFINED COUPLE will rent to bachelor large outside room in high-class apartment on West 110th St.; shower adjoining. W 4 Times.

BACHELOR can secure splendid quarters young man's apartment. Morningside 4509, Apartment 23.

BEAUTIFUL, large, neatly furnished room in VERY SELECT neighborhood; private bath adjoining; ward room; excellent furnishings; strictly PRIVATE HOUSE; references required; prefer gentleman. T 50 Times.

BROADWAY, 2,880, (112th.)—Two fine and unusually large rooms, adjoining bath; high-class apartment. Vosburgh. Telephone 3903 Morningside.

BROADWAY, 2,643, (100th.)—Finest in city; southern exposure; beautifully furnished; private family; $5 up; references. Apt. 5 South.

BROADWAY, 2,626, (99th.)—Attractive sunny room, private family, elevator apartment; gentleman. Schwerin.

BROADWAY, 3,604, (148th.)—Bachelor quarters; large room; no other roomers; all improvements. Mayer.

BROADWAY, (168th)—Seven rooms; two baths; 2, 3, rooms, bath. Audubon 8515. Ellsworth.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, (66th St.)—Couple, having charming apartment, rent delightful outside room; private lavatory; excellent transportation. 7915 Columbus.

CLAREMONT AV. 200.—Room or suite; private, elevator. Apt. 23; kitchen privileges.

DESIRABLE front room, overlooking Central Park; exclusive elevator apartment. Columbus 5277.

FURNISHED ROOM, no boarders; Riverside Drive; subway station; reasonable. Owner, T 88 Times.

MORNINGSIDE AV., 56, (Facing Park.)—Private family will rent large, sunny room, $7 per week; suitable two gentlemen; convenient bath; large closet; references requested. One flight up, north side.

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, 110, (Apt. 32.)—Attractive rooms; lady's apartment; kitchen privilege; $6.

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, 54, (116th.)—Comfortable room, overlooking park; moderate. Apartment 53.

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, 54, (116th.)—Comfortable front room; modern; reasonable; gentleman. Apt. 31.

MORNINGSIDE AV., 6.—Desirable, large, light room; kitchenette; private family. Caswell.

NICELY furnished room and private bath in exclusive apartment; gentleman only; $3 weekly. 6100 Audubon. Apt. 49.

PRIVATE FAMILY will rent desirable room to gentleman; no other roomers; breakfast if preferred. Y 350 Times Annex.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, (corner 116th.)—Two cheerful, sunny rooms handsomely furnished, single or en suite; bath; elevator; exceptional home; private family. Telephone Morningside 6694, Apartment 101.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE.—Furnished room, opposite Grant's Tomb, for refined gentleman; all modern conveniences; adjoining bath; private family; electricity; parquet floor; suitable for bachelors.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 244.—Large, small rooms, overlooking Hudson; exceptional; gentlemen. Meek, Apartment 6B.

RIVERSIDE, 593, (137th St.)—Room, adjoining bath; no other roomers; reasonable. Scott.

SOUTHEAST CORNER 118TH ST. AND ST. NICHOLAS AV.—Handsomely furnished rooms, with or without bath, from $6 to $10 per week; full hotel and elevator service; restaurant; very moderately priced.

ST. NICHOLAS PLACE, 83, (155th.)—Attractive room; every improvement; clean, homelike; $5. Apt. 50.

TABLE BOARDERS.

73D, 260 WEST.—Guests at hotels and tenants furnished rooms who desire to reduce their cost of living below hotel and restaurant cost can do so by securing table board at $5 and $7 per week, the kind you like and never tire of; highly recommended by present patrons; separate tables; quiet and homelike; parlor dining room.

WEST END AV., 676.—Two elegantly furnished rooms with bath, private house.

WEST END AV., 315.—Private family; two single attractive rooms; suitable gentlemen.

Brooklyn.

HENRY ST., Brooklyn, 283.—To let, one or two finely furnished rooms; Brooklyn Heights; 10 minutes to Wall Street; private bath, hot and cold water; telephone; from Nov. 1. Tel. Main 3550.

JEFFERSON AV., 339.—Large room; hot and cold water; business party only; reference.

ST. MARK'S AV., 101.—Handsomely furnished front parlor; also small room; near subway.

SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY for business woman; near subway; references; $4. Y 245 Times Annex.

Unfurnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

407TH ST., 86 WEST.—Floor, 2 rooms, bath; single, en suite; exclusive; electricity; references; bachelors.

82D, 105 WEST.—Large room, bath; telephone, maid service; bachelor or business women.

83D, 4 WEST.—3 large connecting rooms, partly furnished or unfurnished; private family; electricity; parquet floor; suitable for bachelors.

94th St., 32 West.—Large back parlor, with private bath; phone, electricity; furnished or unfurnished; $8. Riverside 1224.

WASHINGTON SQUARE, 41.—Two large connecting rooms, newly decorated; electricity; studio building.

36th, 40 West.—Studio, music, living rooms, bath, kitchenette; private house; $90.

Rooms Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished.

WANTED, near Washington Square, beginning Nov. 15, a good place to live by an advertising writer who will use his meals out; room or rooms must have comfortable furnishings and be well heated and lighted and be convenient to good bath; want space for my piano; prefer 5th Av., but will consider any good location. Write full description and price. T 174 Times.

BY PHYSICIAN, who will be in New York for some weeks, a small sleeping room at not more than $2 per week, with privilege of bathroom. Dr. Clarence E. Skinner, Suite 80, 50 East 41st St.

Business woman desires pleasant room, west side, with or without board; terms moderate. Reply, stating particulars, H 341 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN desires light room in private American family, vicinity 34th St.; permanent; give price and particulars. T 156 Times.

MEDIUM SIZED ROOM, with or near running water; moderately priced; West 70s or 80s; congenial private family; young Southern university man. T 125 Times.

TWO JAPANESE gentlemen desire two nicely furnished rooms, sunny and quiet; please state price, location, floor number, and full particulars. A 233 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN wants bright, cheerful room in first-class apartment, with cultured family, east side preferred; permanent. T 119 Times.

Young attorney desires room in private family; terms must be reasonable and surroundings refined; uptown preferred. M 202 Times Downtown.

TWO GENTLEMEN desire rooms in first-class house or apartment, west side, uptown; state rates and particulars. Address Box E, Times, 2 Rector St.

GENTLEMAN desires comfortable room ($3) with congenial family; uptown preferred. W 34 Times.

YOUNG JEWISH MAN desires furnished room, family; running water; reasonable. W 17 Times.

WANTED by young business man, furnished room in elevator apartment, between 59th and 50th Sts.; rate not to exceed $20 monthly. H 259 Times Downtown.

HEATED square room, below 59th; choice neighborhood; $17 monthly. "Gentleman," 100 Times.

Gentleman wants large room and breakfast; private family preferred; west side; send full particulars. A 225 Times Downtown.

Unfurnished.

Mother and daughter desire two unfurnished rooms with bath, not exceeding $12 per month. Miller, 227 West 51st St.

Gentleman wants large unfurnished room, private home, central, with, without board. T 170 Times.

Business Opportunities

Forty-five cents an agate line.

Marine hardware business, with profitable contracting and general factory trade; long established; well located; turn stock five times yearly; principals only. H 214 Times Downtown.

Two highly capable salesmen, would invest limited capital and services as salesmen, with well established manufacturer; highest references; 20 years' road experience. Y 331 Times Annex.

Grocery and meat business in a country town doing over $15,000 yearly business; stocks and fixtures will inventory about $2,000; terms half cash, balance on time. Address Grocer, L 61 Times.

Able sales manager and advertising manager; mail order experience; record exceptional results; will push your business; whole or part time; investment considered. T 115 Times.

For sale, spring water business; product best on market and in great demand; established 10 years; plant in good condition and on paying basis; $40,000 needed; principals only. Water, Y 340 Times Annex.

Disagreement of patentees offers for $2,500 patent in the drug sundry line; universally wide market; needed by millions daily; superior to anything in the market; large profits. F 65 Times Annex.

Theatrical manager, excellent references from employer, wishes party invest $3,000, partner, for securing picture theatre; weekly receipts $400, expenses $275; investigate. F 66 Times Annex.

For sale, protected metal specialty business; large profits; used by builders, specified by architects; good reasons for selling; would consider partnership. H 310 Times Downtown.

Wanted.—Southern business man and farmer wants partner with $15,000 to $20,000 to help develop unusually attractive timber, live stock and farming proposition. John Paul Lucas, Charlotte, N. C.

SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY
for energetic man with small capital to buy established button jobbing business; must sell, owing to other interests. M. S., 75 Times.

$5,000 and services to invest in a substantial business, by one who can give best references, and who will require the same. H 258 Times Downtown.

Excellent opportunity for cloak, suit, skirt, dress manufacturers starting business; plant to sell and loft sublet. 12 and 16 West 27th St., 18th floor.

Practical manufacturer ladies' ready-to-wear wishes to engage in partnership with salesman or an established house. Box S, 200 East 23d St.

Ladies' cloak and suit store for sale, New York City; excellent location; low rental, $200; for goodwill and fixtures, stock optional. L 62 Times.

WILL LEASE FOR MFG. PURPOSES.
163x200.
Engine, boiler, generator, compressor; 25-ton crane, complete; immediate. T 120 Times.

Have valuable deposit of pyrites of iron and sulphur near railroad in Virginia for sale. W. H. Hundley, General Delivery, Richmond, Va.

Wanted—$5,000 to $10,000 for interest old established machinery and supply business; young blood preferred. A 208 Times Downtown.

Manufacturing business requires honest partner; old established, mercantile rated; all responsibility on my shoulders; investment required. Y 323 Times Annex.

For Sale.—New York department store; excellent location; rent, $250; a yearly business $70,000; reason for selling engaged in other business. Opportunity, 201 Times.

Belgian-American, residing abroad, at present in New York for short time, desires to obtain several good agencies; temporarily England, and later Belgium. W 29 Times.

Experienced office man desires to invest $5,000 in responsible established manufacturing concern; give particulars or no notice taken. H 237 Times Downtown.

Will consider investing $10,000 to $100,000 any proposition, merit, offering returns commensurate risk assumed. Address Y 342 Times Annex.

Architects, builders, apartment, office building owners should see the new Directory Board. Easily adjusted, durable, and reasonable cost. John T. Miller, 149 West 36th St.

Splendid opportunity for investment, $3,000-$5,000, woodworking plant, near New York; fully equipped; going business. L 41 Times.

Investment $2,000 to $5,000 and reliable services by established manufactory, now paying unusual returns. W 3 Times.

Manufacturer of good article has orders from big concerns; wants man with money and service. B 865 Times.

Man with $10,000 cash can purchase control in paying chemical industrial. H. K. Lester, Hotel Ansonia.

Going to Europe to a neutral port; can sell your goods for cash; commission basis; highest New York references. T 95 Times.

Associate to join me, buying interest in mercantile business; some business experience and $3,500 required. G 274 Times Downtown.

Motion picture theatre, new building, 1,000 seats, for lease; another 600 seats. Pitzer & Smith, 1,476 Broadway, (42d.)

Bronx Live Poultry Market; wholesale and retail; must sell on account of disagreement in partnership. T 96 Times.

Let me show you how to make more money out of your factory or business; long and extensive experience. T 145 Times.

Garage, taxi business with five cars, for sale; $800 monthly profit guaranteed; owner cannot give attention. H 627 Times Downtown.

Movie theatre, on account of other business will sell; good location; very reasonable. 632 Vanderbilt Av., Brooklyn.

Partner wanted to invest $1,500 in manufacture of ladies' hats; established trade, A 235 Times Annex.

Would invest in established business or manufacturing articles that has good prospects; write details. L 44 Times.

Will sell food product manufacturing company; 25 standard varieties; big profits and increasing. Bell, 26 Court St., Brooklyn.

Established advertising business for sale; chance of a lifetime for man with capital. A 231 Times.

Security salesman, wide experience, wants proposition of merit to finance. Y 312 Times Annex.

Furnished room house, for sale, high-class, well paying; seventies. T 112 Times.

Bookbindery, uptown, for sale; equipped for publication and edition work. W 28 Times.

Stock salesman wants good stock proposition to offer his customers. T 106 Times.

Half interest in profitable trade paper to first-class solicitor. W 24 Times.

Established export business wants partner with $5,000 to $15,000. W 23 Times.

Partner with $20,000 in high-class, conservative proposition. T 68 Times.

Business school for sale; small capital; easy terms. Y 344 Times Annex.

Business Opportunities

Forty-five cents an agate line.

For Sale—Manufacturing business producing only patented goods; the product is favorably known here and abroad; the owner desires to dispose of it on account of circumstances, though natural, are yet uncommon; the earning power of the business is extraordinary; the assets consist of patents, trademark, merchandise ready for market, raw materials, and complete plant, including real estate. The demand for the product is unlimited, and sold at a price far below that of any competing line; competition, however, in point of practical merit, is absent. The proposition represents a going concern, and otherwise possesses merits rarely offered on the terms I am prepared to make with purchasers otherwise qualified to handle it. Detailed particulars on interview. Brokers invited. Address L 374 Times Downtown.

SELLING AGENCY WITH EVERY FACILITY HAS OPEN TIME FOR EXCLUSIVE REPRESENTATION OF ANY LINE WHICH WILL BEAR STRICT INVESTIGATION AND HAS UNQUESTIONABLE MERIT; EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY FOR MANUFACTURER OR PATENTEE HAVING FULLY DEVELOPED ARTICLE WHO DESIRES THOROUGH SERVICE. Y 317 TIMES ANNEX.

A GROCERY AND MEAT BUSINESS in country town; doing over $15,000 yearly business; STOCK AND FIXTURES will inventory about $2,900; terms half cash, balance on time. Address GROCER, 420 Times Annex.

I have in New England a four-story brick factory, formerly a shoe manufacturing plant; brick building, boilers, machinery, &c., in good condition; rail and tidewater shipping facilities; I also have the necessary money to run this factory; what practical person has his services and suggestions to offer? not feasible to continue the manufacture of shoes; good opportunity for toy business; when answering give experience and references. Marcus Creamer, Y 348 Times Annex.

Exceptional opportunity for energetic young man to take up and develop export department in manufacturing concern, having worldwide demand for product; knowledge of French, German, or Spanish helpful, but willingness to learn considered of more value than previous experience; interest upon advantageous basis to the right man. W 20 Times.

An exceptional opportunity for man of good character with $10,000 to $15,000 to make permanent connection with company controlling New York and also established export business of leading manufacturer; unlimited possibilities; strict investigation. H 319 Times Downtown.

A chance of a lifetime for one man in each town using gas to engage in the lighting accessories business; permanent, lucrative; small capital required, for samples only; business to be supplemented by housefurnishing line, also hardware, later on. European Light Co., 100 Chambers St.

SPLENDID BUSINESS OPPORTUNITY.
A client has placed in my hands for sale the patent rights of a new invention. Careful estimates indicate sales of 2,000,000 annually at a net profit of 2 cents each; cost of manufacture, 1 cent each. $5,000 required. Will accept part cash, balance on time. Attorney, W 32 Times.

BOOK AND STATIONERY BUSINESS FOR SALE.
Established fifteen years; located in the heart of business section of city having 18,000 population; only two stores in city; a money maker for a live man. H. H. Blanchard, 78 North St., Middletown, N. Y.

Automobile renting garage near New York; finest cars, in first-class condition; monthly receipts $1,500; can be run to $3,000 without additional equipment; expenses low; price $10,000. Write for particulars. Smith, 3,543 Boulevard, Jersey City, N. J.

COLLECTIONS. ADJUSTMENTS.
COMMERCIAL AGENCY.
St. Paul Building, 220 Broadway, New York. Suite 1909-1910. Telephone 1855 Cortlandt. Send us your bad debts; percentage basis. Our specialty, quick returns.

Manufacturer requires $8,000 to extend permanent and highly profitable business; market for entire output already assured by contract; fullest investigation invited; services optional; every security offered. Opportunity, 80 Washington Square.

Business men temporarily disengaged can earn good money selling high-grade cigars by the box to consumers of their acquaintance and build up remunerative repeat business; on commission basis. Benrosa Cigar Co., 619 Madison Av.

RARE OPPORTUNITY
to rent to a reputable party a new and up-to-date motion-picture theatre in good location; all equipped and now running. Communicate with Samuel Kumin, 311 Main St., Worcester, Mass.

Wanted—A partner with about $5,000 to invest in manufacturing victuals in the pastry line not yet exploited in the United States, and without competition; no agents; information given by personal interview. H 262 Times Downtown.

Successful manufacturers' representatives can place another food, drug, or confectionery specialty in hands of their salesmen to advantage; might consider purchase of established concern whose sales could be increased by advertising and salesmanship. H 362 Times Downtown.

Cauldwell Av., 853.—Catherine Apartments; seven all outside rooms; modern improvements, electric lights, heat, telephones; newly renovated; select neighborhood; 161st St. 3d Av. L.; subway station block; rents, $35-$38.

Partner wanted with $5,000 for business international in scope; for responsible party a conservative investment offering lucrative returns; references exchanged; principals only. H 339 Times Downtown.

Owing to ill-health, manufacturer wishes to dispose of up-to-date machine shop equipment to responsible party; one who will manufacture his machinery. H 348 Times Downtown.

ADDITIONAL CAPITAL REQUIREMENTS furnished to manufacturers and wholesalers; advances on accounts and merchandise; confidential; principals only. Wormser & Co., 95 5th Ave., New York City.

Business man seeks investment, with services, profitable wholesale manufacturing or will start new enterprise; principals only. T 41 Times.

For Sale, Miscellaneous

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

FOR SALE.
A well-fitted confectionery store, located on one of the best streets of the financial sections of this city is for sale; any reasonable offer will be accepted. Fred A. Smith, designer for Klein's Candy Stores, Inc., 105 Hudson St.

Trunks and bags; private sale, innovation wardrobe, hat, linen, steamer trunks almost new. Private residence, basement entrance, 319 West 82d St., Monday and Tuesday.

A large assortment of unique and Colonial furniture for sale; bedroom suites, Sheraton pieces; very reasonable. 54 West 10th St.

$1,200 Steinway Grand, $700. Communicate Riverside, 3,680, Apt. 115.

Clothing.

SUITS, OVERCOATS, &C., $12.
$1 DOWN, $1 WEEKLY.
MEN'S CLOTHES ON CREDIT.
READY MADE—MADE TO ORDER.
Special—Full Dress Suits—Weekly Payments.
HAMILTON-MARTIN & CO., Tailors,
171 Broadway. Enter 5 Cortlandt St.

Purchase and Exchange.

I pay highest cash price for furniture, bric-a-brac, paintings, rugs, pianos Myers, 115 University Place. 2298 Stuyvesant.

Pearls, Diamonds, Silver Antiques; Providence tickets purchased. Robert Enako, 596 Madison Av.

Pianos and Organs.

SELLING OUT! — Entire stock of Pianos, Player Pianos, and Talking Machines used for demonstrations and ta

Help Wanted, Female

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

FILE CLERK.—Prominent Wall Street house desires services of a young lady as file clerk; must have knowledge of German; state full particulars, references and salary expected. H 330 Times Downtown.

FRANKLIN SIMON & CO.,
5TH AV., 37TH AND 38TH STS.,
REQUIRE
ASSISTANT BUYER
FOR
HANDKERCHIEFS.

Must have had previous experience with high-class specialty shop or department store in New York City.

A good salary, permanent position, and splendid future to capable woman who can show results. All replies held strictly confidential.

APPLY BY MAIL ONLY.

GIRL for general housework (white) who can cook; no washing; good wages; city references. Call before 10:30 A. M. and after 8 in the evening. Apartment 15, 318 West 106th St.

GIRL for filing; must be strong and willing. State salary expected. L 77 Times.

HOUSEWORK, &c.—Mother and daughter, or two sisters, to take charge of housework, cooking, laundry, &c.; seven in family; references required; wages, $20 and $18. Mrs. W. Davidson, 42 Boulevard, Westerleigh, Staten Island.

HOUSEWORKER.—White girl, English preferred, to do all work for gentleman and wife, in small apartment; seashore in Summer; must be good plain cook; references. Call 5-D, 123 East 35th, 10 to 12.

HOUSEKEEPING, &c. — Refined, capable young woman assist light housekeeping and sewing; to sleep out. T 29 Times.

HOUSEWORK.—Girl for general housework; reference. 64 West 40th St. Call Sunday, basement.

HOUSEWORK.—Girl wanted for housework in small family; references required; $20 monthly. Mrs. Wilson, 14 Morris Crescent, Yonkers.

LADY ASSISTANT wanted; wholesale sample room, art goods. Apply 225 6th Av., Room 733, between 24 and 25 Monday.

MAID.—Competent colored girl wanted, to sleep in, as kitchen maid in private family; must be strong, willing and plain cook; wages $6 per week; references required. Apply 28 West 74th St., Monday between 12 and 2.

MAID.—Competent colored girl wanted as parlor maid and waitress in private family; references required; apply 28 W. 74th St., Monday between 12 and 2.

NURSE, experienced, to take full charge of one-year-old child; must have good references. 550 Riverside Drive. Telephone 3396 Morningside. Apartment 44.

OFFICE WORK.—Young woman, American, about 18, businesslike and with ambition and intelligence to realize she must make her services worth money to us before receiving more than $6 or $7; it is a chance for a refined, educated girl to work under pleasant conditions, gain valuable experience, and advance, doing general office work, filing and occasional typewriting. H 295 Times Downtown.

SALESWOMAN.—Capable, experienced, high-class dressmaking establishment; replies treated confidential. T 150 Times.

SOLICITOR.—Life insurance, by Equitable Life; exceptional inducements to good worker; special attention given beginners; commission. Apply 18 East 42d St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Publishing house has opening for young lady, beginning stenographer; high school education, supplemented by business school training; a little experience desirable, but not necessary; speed secondary consideration, but accuracy, intelligence and thorough knowledge of English absolutely essential; salary to start, $8; this position offers the right kind of experience. H 296 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—A competent and experienced stenographer possessing a thorough knowledge of French and English, and able to take shorthand in both languages, for large export office; steady position; salary to begin, $25 weekly; apply, stating nationality, references, and full particulars as to previous experience. T 176 Times.

STENOGRAPHER. — Experienced, accurate, and quick as chain lightning; position involves detail and hard work; good chance if you have real brains; hours 9 to 5:30 and often later; salary $11; quick advance if satisfactory. Call Monday, Bates Advertising Co., 230 5th Av.

STENOGRAPHER.—Bright, intelligent young lady for position as stenographer, with knowledge of general office work desirable; we want a girl who is dependable and anxious to advance; salary $8 to $9 to start. Call Monday, 230 West 17th St.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—Banking office requires services of experienced lady, one with knowledge of German preferred; state age, experience, and references. "L. B.," H 256 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER wanted in Bayonne; thoroughly capable young woman; must be an experienced and rapid worker; address stating age, experience, and salary expected. H 257 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and office assistant; must be quick and accurate at figures; good executive, capable woman; $15 to $18; good handwriting. Manufacturer, Box 205 Times.

TEACHER for subnormal child, age 5; home in suburbs; state age, experience, wages, and full particulars. Nelson, Box H 348 Times, Downtown.

TYPIST wanted, experienced in follow-up work and card filing; excellent opportunity for advancement; state age, nationality, religion, salary desired, firms worked for, time with each, and department in which employed. Address Circularizing Dept., Box G. C. 64 Times.

WELL-EDUCATED WOMAN, one who possesses good personality, to travel in New York State; experience unnecessary; salary and commission. Address L 56 Times.

WELL-BRED LADY can earn aviator's tuition, or cash; commission. L 59 Times.

WE WILL GIVE $25 a week to prepossessing woman with initiative who will demonstrate ability to do our work. Room 1027, 225 5th ave.

YOUNG GIRL wanted to operate typewriter and switchboard; salary, $5 to start. H 313 Times Downtown.

Employment Agencies.

Forty-five cents an agate line.

NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE, 30 Church St., New York.
Experienced Underwood Bill Clerk familiar with adding attachment, $12.
Typists for permanent positions, $10.
Stenographer; must be a high school graduate, $12.
Stenographer; must have experience in underwear line, $16-$20.
Call between 9 and 1.

EFFICIENT EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE, AGENCY, 10 EAST 43D ST.
Spanish-English Stenographer, $25; Stenographers, $8 to $20; Hotel Manager's Assistant, $40 and board; Typist, $3. Miss Budenbender, Prop. M. H. 7207.

A. A. HOFMAYER, 10 East 43d St., 3d Floor, Agency.—Reliable servants, also housekeepers, governesses, ladies' maids, nurses.

BOOKKEEPERS, stenographers, dictaphone operator, assistant bookkeepers; call. Owen's Agency, 108 Fulton St.

MORNINGSIDE Agency, 2,011 7th Av., (8853 Morningside.)—Cook, nursemaid, chambermaid, waitresses, houseworker.

HOUSEWORKERS.—English-speaking girls, seeking positions. Polish-American Agency, 208 East 11th. Orchard 5607.

COMPETENT colored help, short notice; references TULL AGENCY, 2,297 7th Av 8022 Morningside.

Instruction.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

A SPECIAL COURSE FOR TRAINING SECRETARIES AT a reliable school. Registered and inspected by the Regents of the State of New York. Individual instruction. PRATT SCHOOL, 84 West 45th St. Known throughout the country for thorough work.

THE U. S. SECRETARIAL SCHOOL, 42d St. and Lexington Ave., N. Y. The organization of secretarial training in America, college professors, assisted by practical business men. Approved by universities, &c. Private tuition. Positions for efficients. Prof. Meagher, M. A., (Lond.,) Headmaster.

COMPLETE SECRETARIAL COURSE; also stenography, bookkeeping, penmanship, &c.; individual instruction by specialists; day or night; begin any time; graduates assisted to investigate situations; see catalogue. Walworth Institute, (founded 1858,) Broadway, at 72d St.

A.—A.—THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.
Three months' course of individual instruction; students on probation; graduates registered. Acolian Hall, 35 West 42d St. V. M. WHEAT, Director.

DRESSMAKING, MILLINERY.
Designing, grading, cutting, fitting thoroughly taught; largest, most practical school in America; individual instruction; night classes. Lynch's Art School, 2,804 3d Av., 148th St., to 307 Willis Av. Subway, L, 149th.

Mlle. Ivanoff, graduate Paris University. French perfectly taught, manuscripts translated, corrected; prepares for college, Regents; receives from 4 to 7, or by appointment. 830 West 156th. Telephone 3529 Columbus.

FILING.—Instruction in day, evening, or correspondence courses at the first institution of its character. New York School of Filing Sings. Building, New York.

TEACHER.—Experienced teacher in Pitman shorthand for night school work. H 347 Times Downtown.

Situations Wanted, Male

Fifteen cents an agate line.

A.—A.—" Not Just 'An Advertising Man,' but a Practical SALES Builder."
A profit-earning advertising man, with 15 years' practical experience, desires a part time or a permanent JOB with one big or two small manufacturers, or an advertising agency that needs A GENUINE service man; trial; my ability evidence and your knowledge of men will PROVE my value; I'm employed, never was out of work; do not drink; age 34; married. Wages are a secondary consideration; it's the opportunity I want.
Ad. Vise, 1 Times.

A.—ACCOUNTANT.—Balances, audits, $5 monthly upward; books systematized, opened, closed. Friedlander, 19 Cedar St. Telephone John 5655.

A CAPABLE EXECUTIVE,
who has devoted 20 years to the jewelry business; American; 37 years old; at present employed as general manager of a corporation employing 90 people, engaged in the retail, wholesale, and mail-order jewelry business; I am thoroughly acquaonted with the American and European markets; have made three trips abroad; have real executive ability; on account of personal reasons I will consider making a change either with a large department store or large retail store; give me a brief outline of what you can offer; correspondence exchanged in absolute confidence. Address Y 303 Times Annex.

ACCOUNTANT and Office Manager, married, familiar with modern methods, good executive and salesman, high-grade experience, open for position with growing firm; references. "Conservative," Box 26 Times.

ACCOUNTANT.
OFFICE MANAGER, CREDIT MAN.
Young man with executive ability, excellent education, long and thorough business training, desires position. Salary $5a per week. T 99 Times.

ACCOUNTANT, (CERTIFIED PUBLIC.)
Books opened, closed, systematized, audited, disentangled; investigations, reports; work guaranteed; moderate. Louis Gross, 132 Nassau St. Beekman 2960.

Accountant, audits, systems that stop leaks, charges reasonable Fleming, 35 Nassau St.

Accountant offers services in exchange for desk room. T 31 Times.

ADVERTISING MAN wants position with publisher's service department; practical experience in engraving and printing; thoroughly familiar with type and can prepare attractive layouts; crack letterer and illustrator; will start for $35 a week. Address Competent, H 325 Times Downtown.

ADVERTISING MAN, at present with one of the leading agencies in New York, is open for a position with an agency where he can devote most of his time to copy and lay-outs, or as assistant to manager of mercantile house. T 98 Times.

ADVERTISING SOLICITOR of wide experience, favorably acquainted throughout Eastern territory, now engaged, seeks broader opportunity on general or class publication; highest references; correspondence strictly confidential. T 175 Times

A NEW YORK
EASTERN REPRESENTATIVE.
American, (Christian,) 33, single, college trained, actual producer, 12 years' New York, New England, and transcontinental road experience, at present employed, reasons for making change larger income only, medium or large trade, can show real records of past work and references from present and past employers as to character, stability, desires to connect with high-class, reliable, and substantial house only; no brokers and schemers wanted. W 18 Times.

AN UNUSUAL COMBINATION.—A business-artist, one who puts ideas, salesforce, and originality into fashions, (male and female;) trademarks, booklets, mail order subjects; 14 years' experience in commercial art work; part time consultant; samples of unusual ideas to show; sensible prices; permanent position; will consider part time. W 31 Times.

ARGENTINA.
Thorough business man and salesman, 45, desires Argentine representation of aggressive concern, able to establish agency there, thoroughly competent in Spanish, English, and German; congenial and familiar with Latin-American customs and people. A permanent connection desired with people whose interests re uire in every way self-reliant, dependable man of brains, tact, and push. Aquress H 268 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER and experienced office man, 27, familiar with credits, collections, and correspondence, desires permanent position; salary, $22; excellent references. Address F. J. Fitzpatrick, 481 12th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

BOOKKEEPER.—YOUNG MAN, 23, THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED BOOKKEEPER; EXCELLENT ACCOUNTING TRAINING; ENERGETIC, EFFICIENT; DESIRES CONNECTION. H 277 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

BOOKKEEPER.—Practical man, no theorizer; hard and conscientious worker; (28;) married; thorough knowledge of accounts; 12 years' experience commercial, banking, and corporation work; take full charge. H 369 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, practical accountant, used to difficult work; banking, export, import, lumber, mining, manufacturing, &c.; speaks French, German, Spanish; references, bond; desires employment. H 285 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER or office assistant, young man, 26, unmarried, 3 years' experience; Eastman graduate; honest, reliable, anxious to get position where there is chance to work up; good references. K. H., Times Harlem.

BOOKKEEPER, OFFICE MANAGER.
Fifteen years' experience as senior bookkeeper, accountant; possessing initiative and executive ability, credits and collections. Accountant, T 97 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, Cost Accountant, (27.)—Manufacturing experience; trial balances, financial statements, payrolls, production; good correspondent; moderate salary. H 224 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, accountant, thoroughly competent, executive, long, varied experience, seeking opportunity where he can prove his real worth; married. Address Room 1,307, 440 4th Av.

BOOKKEEPER, ACCOUNTANT; 20 years' varied experience; part time; open, close, audit books, balance sheet; estate accounting specialty. R. P. Muschett, 55 Wall St., N. Y.

BOOKKEEPER.—Expert; five years present position; in charge of office and accounting; twelve years' previous experience executive positions. F. Bradlee, 225 87th St., Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER, CORRESPONDENT, TYPIST, thoroughly experienced; efficient office man desires position. Junior, 1,280 3d Av.

BOOKKEEPER, looking for position as head bookkeeper; 15 years' varied experience; salary $30. T. George, 1,962 Clinton Av., Bronx.

BOOKKEEPER, stenographer, typewriter, and general office man wishes position; 14 years' experience; well recommended; salary $18. A 234 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, accountant, ten years' experience with manufacturing and industrial corporations, desires permanent position; best references. S 124 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, CREDIT MAN.—Long experience; capable, reliable; salary moderate. H 358 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, (25.)—Double entry, controlling accounts; 8 years' experience in large concern; take full charge; best references. H 254 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Young man of integrity, well raised; general accounting, responsible office work for large concern; best references. H 283 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Scotch-American, 35, married; general office man; first class references; abstainer, 10 years last position. T 92 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, qualified take full charge of office; moderate salary to start. Nichols, 2 Nagle Av.; phone Audubon 6956.

BOOKKEEPER, manufacturing and general ledger experience, competent, seeks new connections. T 157 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Permanent position desired by thoroughly competent man; best references. H 335 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, CASHIER, (30;) thoroughly experienced; take charge. Address Safeguard, T 37 Times.

BOOKKEEPER-ACCOUNTANT, (24,) thoroughly experienced; take entire charge; university graduate. H 311 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, cashier, credit man, desires inside or outside position; bond; references. Joseph Wuerth, 5,823 5th Av., Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER, EXPERT ACCOUNTANT, 11 YEARS' EXPERIENCE; CAN TAKE FULL CHARGE. H. 221 Times Downtown.

BOY, 16, learn trade; electrical-mechanical preferred. Carl Pitcher, 10 Bank St.

BUILDING SPECIALTY SALESMAN and estimator, 30 years old, 15 years' experience in building line in New York City and vicinity, wide acquaintance among architects, builders, &c., seeks connection with concern in this line on straight salary or salary and commission basis. T 67 Times.

CARETAKER.—Young married couple looking for position as caretaker for country estate; have 18 years' experience; understand handling all kinds of livestock and gardening, also chauffeur; highest references furnished. Address W. M. O., Y 302 Times Annex.

CARPENTER, competent, (38.) reliable mechanic, wants steady position. Essmuller, 917 East 165th.

CASHIER in nearby bank open for engagement Dec. 1; larger field wanted; self-made man; high grade; other business would be considered. Banker, Y 341 Times Annex.

Situations Wanted, Male

Fifteen cents an agate line.

CHAUFFEUR.
American, (24) 7 years experience foreign and American cars; best references former employers; have toured extensively; neat, reliable, and expert driver. Address W 27 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, sober, competent driver, wishes position with private party; country preferred; speaks English, French, Russian; last employment 4 years; with best reference; salary not under $25. T 164 Times.

CHAUFFEUR:—A gentleman wishes to secure position for his chauffeur, whom he can recommend as very reliable, strictly sober, first-class mechanic; good driver; single. Stadler, 435 5th Av

CHAUFFEUR.—Want position for my chauffeur; excellent mechanic; skilful, safe driver; am laying up my car for Winter. 'Phone Monday 6644 Bryant. Miss Green.

CHAUFFEUR, 8 years' experience; own repairs; city, country; reliable; trustworthy; references. Wainwright, 33d St., Beachhurst, L. I., care of Austin.

CHAUFFEUR MECHANIC, (28.)—Careful and competent driver; 8 years' experience; do all repairs. T 135 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, licensed, experienced, good mechanician, wants position, city or country; good references. A 351 Times Downtown.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, 8 years' experience, own repairs, drive any car, wages moderate, wishes private position. T 136 Times

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC wants position with private family; best references. G. Bygband, 159 West 97th.

CHAUFFEUR, Swedish, desires position with private family; nine years' reference from employer. J. F., 227 E. 50th St.

CHAUFFEUR, colored, careful driver, butler, willing, wants position. Gibbs, 229 West 63d.

CHAUFFEUR, married, desires position; reliable driver; reference. Mohimont, 2,483 Elm Place.

CHEMIST, analytical, knowledge aniline dyes, industrial processes, and fuel engineering, desires position Brooklyn or New York. H 314 Times Downtown.

CHARLES W. DOUBLE, 89, seeks position of trust; has traveled U. S. A. extensively; 10 years in present position; highest references. 118 West 96th St. New York City.

CHEF-COOK, good on pastry, bread; institution experience; city, country; reference. J. Barry, 310 West 35th.

CLERK.—Age 30; well educated, experienced credits, collections, claims; capable correspondent; bookkeeper; seeks position with good future; salary to start, $20. T 110 Times.

COLLEGE GRADUATE, (Columbia,) 23, man of brains and ability, a hard worker, desires to enter advertising, manufacturing, or mercantile concern; will begin at bottom; salary no consideration if prospects are good; willing to work without salary in good concern until ability is proved. T 144 Times.

CONFECTIONERY!—Wide experience in this line, knowing all the elements of the business from manufacturing costs to retailing, of executive ability, capable of taking complete charge, seeks opportunity requiring services of high-grade man. T 125 Times.

CONSTRUCTION COST ACCOUNTANT AND OFFICE MANAGER; THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED IN OFFICE AND FIELD SYSTEMS; HIGHLY RECOMMENDED BY FORMER EMPLOYERS. T 100 TIMES.

COOK, &c.—Japanese, first-class cook, valet, or take charge bachelor's apartment; fluent English; references. Miyoki, 184 High St., Brooklyn.

COOK.—Japanese, experienced, with good references, honest and sober, no smoke, wishes position in private family city or country. Roy, 177 West 97th.

COOK.—Japanese, first class, seeks employment; references. Honda, 184 High St., Brooklyn.

COOK.—Japanese; first-class French cook; family, club. Yama, 184 High St., B'klyn.

CORRESPONDENT, German, Italian, French, English, wants position. Hund, 1,033 Southern Boulevard, Bronx.

COUPLE.—French butler, useful valet; wife chambermaid, laundress; willing; competent; first-class references; goes anywhere. Address S. E., 75 Division St., Elizabeth, N. J.

COUPLE, both Japanese, desire position, entire charge gentleman's place; best references. Couple, 2,387 Broadway.

COUPLE.—Butler-valet, chambermaid; English; entire work of bachelor's apartment. William, care of Vets, 184 East 57th St.

COUPLE, chauffeur and usefni man, wife chambermaid and waitress; best of references; city or country. T 90 Times.

CREDIT MAN and Office Manager, thoroughly competent and energetic; experienced accountant and correspondent; admitted to practice law; highest references; salary moderate. H 279 Times Downtown.

CREDIT MAN AND ACCOUNTANT, age 32, competent, experienced in handling large number of accounts; highly recommended. W 11 Times.

CURTAIN AND DRAPERY BUYER WITH TWENTY YEARS' EXPERIENCE IN WHOLESALE TRADE OPEN FOR ENGAGEMENT; HAS EXECUTIVE ABILITY, PRACTICAL KNOWLEDGE OF TRADE REQUIREMENTS, AND IS THOROUGHLY CONVERSANT WITH ALL BRANCHES OF THE BUSINESS; EXCELLENT REFERENCES. T 134 TIMES.

DO YOU REQUIRE THE SERVICES of a cultured, educated practicing attorney, (25,) expert stenographer, typewriter, who can adapt himself to your requirements, evenings and major part of day? H 355 Times Downtown.

DRAUGHTSMAN.—Architectural; 10 years' experience; city, country work; moderate salary. T 7 Times.

EFFICIENT,
RELIABLE, DEPENDABLE, CHRISTIAN YOUNG MAN WANTS POSITION AS SECRETARY.
Capable of intelligently handling all details, meeting people, writing letters, &c. Thoroughly competent to relieve executive of all petty affairs; ambitious, well connected, of good family, and can furnish highest references. T 177 Times.

EXECUTIVE POSITION in manufacturing or industrial plant wanted by technically trained engineer; 13 years' practical experience; has knowledge of modern shop methods; a hustler and very capable in handling men. F 344 Times Downtown.

GARDENER, head, Scotch, ten years last place; life experience, greenhouses, vegetables, landscape, chickens, stock; anything pertaining gentleman's estate; best references. P. M., Irvington, N. Y.

GENTLEMAN, with long experience in export business with South American countries, offers his services to firms wishing to start or develop business with those markets. For a moderate salary will give lists of names, translate, and answer correspondence, &c.; best references. Address "Export," H 293 Times Downtown.

GRADUATE ENGINEER, experienced; has some capital; desires connection with contractor. N 143 Times.

GUIDE.—Young man (26) would like employment during evening hours, or will act as guide; perfect knowledge of New York and surroundings. G 343 Times Downtown.

HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE desires position as clerk or salesman; age 20; salary desired, $10. X 346 Times Annex.

HOUSEMAN, porter, or window cleaner; reliable; best references; present employed. T 78 Times.

IF YOU SEEK A MAN to mold into responsible capacity, a fluent correspondent, with personality, force, and executive ability, try me. I am 24 and a college graduate. H 280 Times Downtown.

JAPANESE BOY attending night school wishes position in good family. Miyoshi, 177 West 97th St.

JAPANESE GENERAL HOUSEWORKER; good cook; bachelors or small family; long reference. Kay, 184 High St., Brooklyn.

JEWELRY SALESMAN.—Experienced, wishes connection wholesale or retail house; references. T 168 Times.

LITERARY MAN.—Age, 29; Yale graduate; business, legal, editorial, fiction writer; versatile and well informed. T 143 Times.

MAN, A1, desires situation, age 35, married; experienced in credits, complaints, bookkeeping, and real estate; good assistant for a manufacturer. H 316 Times Downtown.

MANAGEMENT one or more large apartment houses or hotel wanted; American, 40 years old; best experience and references. S 171 Times.

MAN, Wife, light colored; steady; valet, houseman; wife light housework. 236 West 64th, care of Apt. 10.

MECHANICAL ENGINEERING EXECUTIVE desires to form connection where wide manufacturing and business experience, combined with judgment, loyalty and work, are essential. Familiar with accounting, finance, and best engineering practice. Age 30. Married. Minimum salary $2,400. Y 314 Times Annex.

MASSEUR.—Experienced graduate; recommendations; more gentlemen patients at residence. Deirick, 214 West 84th St.

MECHANICAL ENGINEER.—Stevens graduate, age 25, desires position with manufacturing or mercantile company where there is chance for advancement; four years' engineering experience, chiefly as superintendent of manufacturing plant; excellent references. T 111 Times.

Situations Wanted, Male

Fifteen cents an agate line.

MECHANICAL ENGINEER, technical graduate, gasoline or electric vehicles, open for position. H 287 Times Downtown.

OFFICE MANAGER, accountant, secretary, stenographer, fifteen years' experience. Penfield, 395 East 166th St.

POSITION OF RESPONSIBILITY and trust with reliable and prosperous concern; had many years' experience as head of accounting department with well-known Wall Street banking and brokerage house; am now Assistant Treasurer of corporation dealing in public utilities securities, from which office I resign on Oct. 30; can furnish highest references regarding character and ability. H 239 Times Downtown.

POSITION, with advancement; young man, 22, high school graduate, accountancy student; four years' business experience. H 260 Times Downtown.

PRIVATE SECRETARY
TO CORPORATION MANAGER.
Young lady of age, American Protestant, would like position as secretary; qualified in shorthand, typewriting, accounting, and office experience to hold position as private secretary to corporation official; will locate ANYWHERE. Address Y 311 Times Annex.

PURCHASING MAN, 29; experienced in machine-building line; knowledge of traffic. X 296 Times Annex.

REAL ESTATE highly efficient renting man of many years' experience in managing office and mercantile buildings, seeks connections with progressive firm of operators or agents; will submit references. T 180 Times.

RETIRED BUSINESS MAN desires position where executive ability and office experience will be of value; can take charge of correspondence and office staff. Y 349 Times Annex.

SALES PROMOTION WORK
or New York City representative.
15 years' active business experience, (up on my toes all the time,) might well fit me to develop a department or phase of your business that would render my services very valuable.
Have that experience which comes from large volume purchasing, advertising, and sales promotion; understand system and efficiency work; possess executive ability, initiative, and ideas; keenly alive and ambitious; highly recommended. Address Chandler, 1,044 East 15th St., Brooklyn.

SALESMAN—A PRODUCER,
with successful selling record; can sell merchandise or specialties; am heavyweight producer, understanding the underlying scientific principles of selling and advertising; coast connection with progressive institution, large or small; can furnish highest credentials as to ability and character. Sales Producer, H 244 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN in active connection with notions, fancy goods, and 5 and 10 cent goods, jobbers and syndicates, wants salable side line from reliable manufacturers. Address Cityman, Room 1,113, 32 Union Square.

SALESMAN.—Ten years' traveling experience interviewing drug trade, desires remunerative business connection; prefer advertised products; references. H 243 Times Downtown.

SALES AND CONSULTING ENGINEER, 10 years selling construction materials; open for engagement in sales or negotiating department, with manufacturer or contractor. E. J., S 56 Times.

SALESMAN, SALES MANAGER.—Clean-cut, progressive; Christian, (37,) well versed modern methods; 15 years one place; open for engagement, high-class house only. T 39 Times.

SALESMAN, (29,) road experience, now employed, earning $1,800, would change for permanent position without traveling; references. H 334 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—WILL SELL AND PUT ON MARKET FOR MANUFACTURER ARTICLE OF MERIT. REFERENCES, F 60 TIMES ANNEX.

SALESMAN, 24, experienced, exceptional education, desires to connect with firm where hard work is essential. B. W., Times Harlem.

SALESMAN, traveled ten years in Canada, would like to connect with good concern. H 307 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—Acquainted with architects and engineers; mechanical line preferred. T 155 Times.

SALESMAN, experienced selling, manufacturer and jobber, wants line on commission. H 296 Times Downtown.

SALES MANAGER.
Technical man, 10 years' experience, seeks position with manufacturing concern; best references. W 5 Times.

SECRETARY.—Wanted, position as secretary to executive large corporation offering opportunity for good future either selling or managerial work; good education; 7 years' experience; competent, trustworthy stenographer and typist; excellent references. H 268 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY.
Expert stenographer, capable correspondent, experienced private secretary, age 23, seeking secretarial connection with possibilities. H 249 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY.—Situation wanted as secretary by young foreign gentleman. Address A. Hallencourt, care Misses Roth, Woodward Apt., Washington D. C.

SECRETARY, &c.—Resigned naval officer desires position as secretary, military instructor, or with export or war munitions house. T 173 Times.

SECRETARY, now with prominent attorney, seeks similar position professional man or executive; 20 years' highest references. G 375 Times Downtown.

SHIPPER.—Man, competent to look after large shipments, handling of help, &c., familiar traffic department, supply of material for large plant, forwarding and delivery of freight; age 29. W 22 Times.

SPANISH CORRESPONDENT.—South American desires position; moderate salary. T 76 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, seven years' experience, qualified to fill position where efficiency and initiative are essential; will prove assets after acclimating; exceptional indorsements. Alert, $15 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, assistant bookkeeper, 15 years' experience; unquestionable references; can manage office; $20. Donnell, Suite 8, 101 West 66th. Phone Columbus 3637.

STENOGRAPHER.—Able young man, 19, high school graduate, desires to connect with progressive firm; salary secondary. H 350 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Long experience, very rapid, accurate, neat worker, can handle complete set books, moderate salary, wishes position 8 to 12 mornings. Y 339 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER, Assistant Bookkeeper.—(Christian;) long experience; desires permanent position downtown; highest credentials; modest salary. H 361 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, bookkeeper; young man, (18,) Christian, live, capable; high school graduate; experienced; good character; excellent references. H 331 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Take rapid dictation, transcribe neatly and accurately; experienced; $10. Nathan A. Staff, 220 West 42d St. Bryant 1319.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced; typist, assistant bookkeeper; accurate at figures; good penman. H 337 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, 27, competent, experienced, wishes position. H 252 Times Downtown.

SUPERINTENDENT.—Apartment building; experienced; references; motto, good tenants, keep them. T 127 Times.

THOROUGHLY experienced inside man, 27, bookkeeper stenographer, &c.; capable office manager, private secretary. T 164 Times.

USEFUL OR WAITER for private boarding house or family; light colored; reference. Vaughan, 248 West 64th St.

USEFUL YOUNG MAN; porter work or anything. Care of Foley, H 186 West 62d St.

YALE GRADUATE, 25, excellent technical and business training, knowledge stenography, office work, &c., highest references, would like connection where ability and perseverance will procure advancement; start moderate. H 342 Times Downtown.

VALET, ATTENDANT.—Neat, sober, reliable; Englishman; employed. Care Palmer, 62 West 68th.

YOUNG HOLLANDER wishes to obtain position, (dry goods, underwear, woolens;) salary second consideration, as he wishes to obtain experience of American methods; would be able to export to Europe; speaks 4 languages; understands bookkeeping. T 30 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (21,) Cooper Union student, desires position where consistent work means advancement; at present employed as electrician and elevator repair man; first-class references. T 158 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 26, quick and accurate, wishes position where integrity, initiative, and personality are essential; reference unquestionable; future more desired than salary. H 340 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, good appearance, long selling experience, wants connection with reliable concern; can fill satisfactorily position of any nature; best references. H 261 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, (23,) good business experience, wants to connect with reliable concern; has traveled throughout the United States; best of references. T 162 Times.

Situations Wanted, Male

Fifteen cents an agate line.

YOUNG MAN, capable, excellent penman, 9 years' banking experience, executive ability, wishes position bank, banking house. H 318 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 20, intelligent, reliable, good business experience, studying daytime, wishes position after 5; anything; highest references. Cooper, 11 West 117th St.

YOUNG MAN, 25, college graduate, good knowledge of Spanish, bookkeeping, typewriting, desires position with reliable firm, preferably export business. T 148 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 23, college education, two years' executive experience, assistant factory superintendent; accurate worker; quick thinker. H 336 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, (27,) 5 years' experience with large manufacturing concern of dress trimmings as factory man, wishes position. T 185 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (18,) (Christian,) strong and of good appearance, wants employment. Address William Harnisch, 305 Lafayette St., city.

YOUNG MAN, 22, 3 years' statistical experience, best reference, desires responsible position with reliable firm; moderate salary. H 218 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, graduated high school, business academy, knows English, German, Croatian, French; business experience; best of reference. Y 288 Times Annex.

YOUNG MAN, 21, wants position commercial, banking, and selling experience; four years' reference. N. Parsons, 400 6th Av., Brooklyn.

YOUNG MAN desires position, assistant master mechanic or assistant superintendent; ambitious, reliable. F. Schraffner, 808 West End Av.

YOUNG MAN, (22,) educated, high school graduate, experienced stenographer, with literary inclinations, desires position. H 294 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 22, with 4 years' statistical experience, desires position with reliable firm; excellent penmanship; best references, H 217 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, (18,) high school graduate, law student, desires position in law office; afternoon hours preferred. T 153 Times.

YOUNG MAN, good barber, wishes position as valet; will learn how to run car if necessary. X 103 Times.

YOUNG IRISHMAN desires position; understands bookkeeping; office or anything. T 146 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 21, desires position as receiving or shipping clerk, or any office work. T 137 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 22; industrious; extensive experience; laces and chiffons. Industrious, T 93 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 17, wishes position at anything. Johnson, 2,590 Lorillard Place, Bronx.

Help Wanted, Male

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

A.—A.—WANTED,
ASSISTANT SHOE BUYER.
WE WISH TO ADD ANOTHER CAPABLE MAN TO OUR PRESENT STAFF OF SHOE BUYERS.

HE MUST HAVE EXPERIENCE IN BUYING, AND MUST BE AT PRESENT ENGAGED IN WHOLESALE OR MAIL ORDER SHOE BUSINESS.

APPLY BY LETTER OR IN PERSON, EMPLOYMENT DIVISION, CHARLES WILLIAM STORES, 1 MAIN ST., BROOKLYN.

A BOY WANTED
in a large real estate office. The requirements are:—American born; must write a good hand and be courteous and willing.
For the right boy there is a splendid opening with a future; state religion. Address Intelligent, Box 450 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, EXPERIENCED SENIOR OR MANAGER, WITH SUCCESSFUL RECORD, FOR PERMANENT POSITION IN NEW YORK WITH CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS; GOOD OPPORTUNITY; STATE FULL PARTICULARS. A 226 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

ACQUAINTED WITH BUSINESS PEOPLE?
Increase your income during spare time. Liberal salary and commissions for PAST DUE ACCOUNTS procured for us. Box H 309 Times Downtown.

ADVERTISING MAN WANTED BY A MANUFACTURING CONCERN TO TAKE CHARGE OF THEIR ADVERTISING, CATALOGUE, FOLLOW UP SYSTEMS, CONNECTED WITH THIS LINE; STATE PREVIOUS EXPERIENCE, AGE, AND SALARY EXPECTED. H 290 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

ADVERTISING SOLICITORS OF INTELLIGENCE, FORCE, AND PERSISTENCE TO SELL DISPLAY CAR AND POSTER ADVERTISING; STRICTLY COMMISSION; GREAT OPPORTUNITY. WRITE REFERENCE. H 284 TIMES.

ADVERTISING SOLICITOR with best of connections, for a high class German proposition. A forceful man can make a lot of money in a short time; high commission or salary or both. Address T 108 Times.

ADVERTISING MAN.—Experienced advertising man for furniture line; must have reference. Apply Goldburg Furniture and Carpet Co., 145th St. and Amsterdam Av.

AUTOMOBILE INSTRUCTOR.—A man who possesses a thorough knowledge of automobiles and ability to teach others. W 12 Times.

BANK MESSENGER. — Banking firm requires services of a thoroughly competent bank messenger; Wall Street experience indispensable; state particulars, references, and salary expected. H 138 Times Downtown.

BOOK SALESMEN going out to Australia are invited to call on The Standard Publishing Co., Pty Ltd., head office, 100 Flinders Street, Melbourne, and also at 19 Hunter Street, Sydney; experienced man with good references will earn good money.

BOOKKEEPER wanted; must understand operations of controlling account, posting subsidiary ledgers, &c.; must be accurate and neat; address in own handwriting, stating age, experience, and salary expected. Address Hardware, Box A 230 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Prominent banking house desires services of a thoroughly efficient bookkeeper; Wall Street experience indispensable; state full particulars, references, and salary expected. H 329 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, (22,) experienced; must be of neat appearance and good penman, and have A1 reference; state particulars. W 15 Times.

BOY WANTED.
GOOD EDUCATION AND PERSONALITY; CAN FIND POSITION WITH SPLENDID CHANCE OF ADVANCEMENT; MUST WRITE GOOD HAND, BE GOOD AT FIGURES, AND HAVE GOOD EDUCATION; STATE FULL PARTICULARS IN CONFIDENCE. L 68 TIMES.

BOYS, 14-17 years of age, in a prominent mercantile house; salary to start $4 to $5 per week; graduates of school preferred; excellent chance of advancement. Apply in own handwriting to B. C., 96 Times.

BOY wanted for wholesale jewelry house; one with experience preferred; must furnish best of references; good chance for advancement; $3 to start; state age. Address in own handwriting, H 231 Times Downtown.

BOY.—Old-established real estate office, Washington Heights; address in own handwriting, stating age

The New York Times

MAGAZINE SECTION

SECTION FOUR. NEW YORK, OCTOBER 24, 1915. TWENTY-FOUR PAGES.

Great Experts Discuss the Navy's Needs

A Real Conversation Between Secretary of the Navy Josephus Daniels, Admiral Taylor, and Thomas A. Edison on How to Meet Some of the Great Problems of the Day, Especially Arranged and Stenographically Reported for The New York Times



(PHOTO © HARRIS & EWING)

First Meeting of the New Naval Advisory Board, Assembled by Secretary Daniels from Among the Most Notable Scientists in the Country.

In the group, photographed in the office of the Secretary of the Navy, are Thomas A. Edison, Chairman; W. R. Whitney, Arthur G. Webster, A. M. Hunt, Alfred Cravan, Spencer Miller, William Le Roy Emmett, Matthew B. Sellers, Hudson Maxim, Peter C. Hewitt, Thomas Robins, Howard E. Coffin, Andrew L. Riker, Henry A. Wise Wood, Elmer A. Sperry, William L. Saunders, Benjamin B. Thayer, J. W. Richards, and Lawrence Addicks.

(Photos © American Press Assn.)

By Edward Marshall.

HERE is the detailed record of one of the most remarkable conversations ever occurring anywhere in the world. It was arranged and consummated for THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Those participating were Thomas A. Edison, the world's greatest inventor; Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the United States Navy; Admiral D. W. Taylor, Chief of the United States Navy's Bureau of Construction, and myself.

The Naval Advisory Board, that amazingly original, infinitely able and truly democratic body recently organized, which itself is the outgrowth of one of these interviews (that with Mr. Edison, published May 30th) had just completed one of its early sessions. I had been waiting all the afternoon for its adjournment, sitting, meanwhile, in the historic room which is the office of the Secretary of the Navy.

Mr. Edison came in with the Secretary of the Navy and a dozen others. Soon Admiral Taylor joined them.

Presently the room was clear of every one but us, as had been pre-arranged that morning.

Then we formed a little group near Lincoln's globe, the Secretary, the Admiral and the stenographer, (a good stenographer whose name is Almond,) on three of the old room's historic chairs, Mr. Edison and myself on a settee.

The article which follows is the record of the thought of these three men, expressed at a time when they had just been keenly stimulated to reflection on these especial topics by discussion of them with the most extraordinary group of scientists that ever gathered for the patriotic purpose of laying at a nation's feet their specialized ability.

Later their expressions were carefully rounded out. I went back to New York that night with Mr. Edison to go over the whole thing, and caught the first returning train to Washington next morning, so that the Secretary and the Admiral might have an opportunity to do the public a like service.

After the whole matter had been written, condensed and pulled together into concentrated form, not too conversational to distract the attention of the reader from its salient points, it was submitted to each one of its principals for his revision.

So, as it is, it must be as true a statement as in any way could be prepared of what these men, Edison, the greatest of the world's inventors, Daniels, the Secretary of the Navy, and Taylor, the Admiral in charge of our Bureau of Construction, think we ought to do, believe we can do, and propose to try to help us do to preserve this nation from such horrors as have plunged Europe into mourning that is near despair and set back the clock of civilization by decades.

I began the conversation by asking Secretary Daniels what he thought the new Advisory Board was likely to accomplish for the country's good. And from this point I shall use the record exactly as it has been approved by all concerned, presenting it as graphically as possible, in the form of dialogue.

SECRETARY DANIELS—I am sure that it will prove to be a wonderful step forward. The willingness of these

eminent civilians to give their time and energy to the country's welfare at this time is patriotism of the highest order.

MR. EDISON—The welcome which the navy men have given us outsiders is astonishing. It looks like patriotism all around.

ADMIRAL TAYLOR—The United States Navy, as a whole, sir, is glad to see you aboard. Your interest and that of all the other eminent gentlemen who have come from shore to help us ought to give us the most efficient navy in the world. I believe this board is going to make history.

THE HISTORIAN—It has been the general impression—

ADMIRAL TAYLOR—I know. It always has been the belief, outside, that the civilian inventor has not been given even a square deal by the navy, let alone welcomed here. This has not been warranted by facts, and the appointment of this board and the eagerness with which the whole navy greets the promise of its co-operation must forever set aside even the suspicion that it can in the future.

THE HISTORIAN (directly to the Secretary of the Navy)—Has the European war developed any great new naval problems which it is especially important that we, as a nation, should solve?

SECRETARY DANIELS—At least it has emphasized the importance of several.

ADMIRAL TAYLOR—The submarine is a purely naval problem and it is not clear that any of the warring powers have fully solved it. The matter of aerial navigation is as much a naval problem as it is a military problem, and of course we all are sure that it is in its infancy.

SECRETARY DANIELS—Engines offer the principal difficulty in both cases.

ADMIRAL TAYLOR—Is there anything insuperable in the engine problem, Mr. Edison?

MR. EDISON—I don't see why there should be.

SECRETARY DANIELS—Even if there is, this board, now, will find a way around it.

ADMIRAL TAYLOR—Our navy has had more from civilians already than many may imagine and we have been more cordial than we are given credit for. It was six years ago that Sperry came to us with the gyroscope compass and a gyroscope device for controlling the rolling of ships. I think he, himself, will tell you that he was given a respectful hearing and a good deal of help in the department. The department has spent several thousand dollars in developing his ideas and now we are putting his devices into practical service on the ships. It would be a strange thing if the navy should scorn civilian brains.

The navy itself has turned out some good inventions, but I can name three epoch-making achievements of civilians. Indeed they have revolutionized the sciences of naval defense and offense.

Holland was a civilian, and the world owes the practical submarine to him.

Wright was a civilian, and the world and all its navies owe him for the aeroplane.

Marconi, a civilian, gave to the world, and more especially to its navies, that inestimable scientific advance—more important to the seafaring man than to the landsman, all must admit—wireless communication.

MR. EDISON—Fine! Any more?

ADMIRAL TAYLOR—Plenty. For years, in irregular and unsystematic ways, the navy has been able to utilize the ideas and the advice of civilians. It was an officer in the Revenue Service, not in the navy, who discovered that floss-silk makes fine life-preservers, and we are now making not only life-preservers proper, but other things which may be used as life preservers, such as pillows, mattresses, &c., for naval use, out of this material.

SECRETARY DANIELS—Electric steering-gear was a civilian invention, was it not?

ADMIRAL TAYLOR—Yes. Before the Spanish War we had several methods of turning the turrets on our warships, among them hydraulic and steam systems. Then a civilian came along, suggesting that we turn them by electric power. It was an absolutely new thought. Our navy eagerly took it up, and, in that detail, remains far in advance of the other navies of the world. I think all the European vessels engaged in the present war turn their turrets by one or another of the old systems. Since we adopted that which we now use we have tried out three other methods, all originating outside of the department.

SECRETARY DANIELS — The existence of this board adds vastly more to our national defenses than the construction of a dozen fortresses or the launching of a fleet of naval ships could do.

MR. EDISON—We must make it too dangerous an adventure for any nation to enter into war with us. Always in the past war has been left to solve its own problems. If peace now foresees them, war will not need to solve them. There are more kinds of unpreparedness than one. That kind really might prevent war.

SECRETARY DANIELS — Speaking generally, you believe in preparedness for war?

MR. EDISON—Not for war but for defense. It was unpreparedness for defense that wrecked Belgium. If France, Belgium and England had been prepared for defense as well as Germany was prepared for war, would any of them have been embarked, today, on the adventure which has so upset the world? I don't think so. Those who began the fight would have been well aware that if it started they would not have the slightest chance of winning it.

Until some way has been devised for making international agreements count, as long, indeed, as one bad boy, one ruffian, exists among the nations, other nations must be ready to protect their rights, just as we must have police upon our city streets until the last burglar disappears from them.

SECRETARY DANIELS—How would you define preparedness, Mr. Edison?

MR. EDISON—The nation which is ideally prepared, is prepared in such a way that the process does not bear too heavily upon its people.

I am sure that a preparedness sufficient to protect a nation against predatory neighbors, near or distant, can be accomplished without, for example, disturbing industry. The preparedness of Europe disturbed industry in two ways: first it robbed it of its workers, second, it overtaxed it and them.

ADMIRAL TAYLOR—And what suggestion would you make for a preparedness for us which would not be a burden on our people.

MR. EDISON—The nation which is overprepared with the machinery of war can afford to be underprepared with men. I said something of that sort in the interview which first suggested the appointment of the Naval Advisory Board. Stop and think.

SECRETARY DANIELS—Are you satisfied with the working out of your own plan toward preparedness so far as the appointment of this board goes?

MR. EDISON—Naturally it pleases me. The old way of industry and of war was first men and then, perhaps, machines. The new way is, first, certainly, machines, and then, perhaps, men. With inventors working with trained brains, and with machinists working with trained hands, the trained sailor or soldier for the ranks becomes much less important than he used to be. We ought to have trained officers in great abundance. I think we should have not one but several schools like Annapolis and West Point for each branch of the service. We need many trained officers but comparatively few trained men in the ranks.

ADMIRAL TAYLOR—In the old days we had sailors in the navy. Now we have machinists.

MR. EDISON—Precisely. The more efficient our machinery is the less we shall need large bodies of men kept out of industry for the purpose of military drill. Industry trains machinists. And the nation which keeps its men at industry will have most money—most money to spend upon machinery in case war is forced upon it. And men trained in industry, and keeping at that industry even when their nation is at war, very well thus may serve a purpose quite as useful and as patriotic as they could serve if they enlisted as sailors, or put rifles on their shoulders, or packed parts of machine guns on their backs, then going to the zone of fire.

THE HISTORIAN—Secretary Daniels, do you think the board's request for the establishment of a large laboratory, or several laboratories, to be in the control of naval experts and to be used for research work, a wise one?

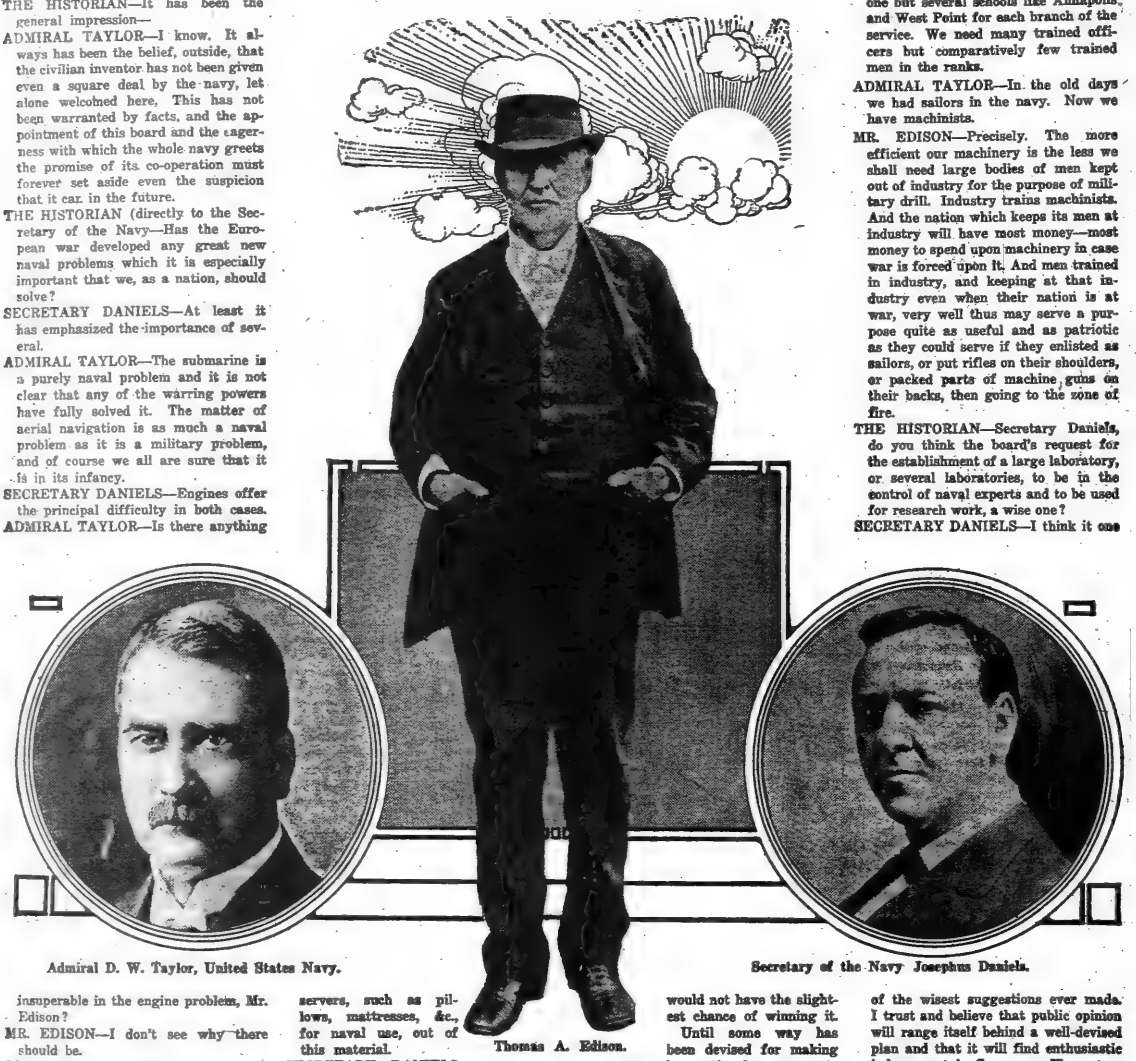
SECRETARY DANIELS—I think it one of the wisest suggestions ever made. I trust and believe that public opinion will range itself behind a well-devised plan and that it will find enthusiastic indorsement in Congress. The potential value of such a laboratory cannot be overestimated.

Out of this laboratory not only will come knowledge, but will come systematized effort in the application of the world's knowledge to our especial problems. This, in its turn, will mean the growth of knowledge. Even the failures made by the experimenters will mean much. I believe that most experimenters will tell you that those of their experiments which have failed have been of great instructive value.

MR. EDISON—Progressive individuals and great corporations in business have found research work a very profitable way of spending money. I know of a number of concerns which have started small laboratories, only to increase them steadily as they learned of their importance, and I know of no concern which, after the establishment of research work, has abandoned it. If research will pay the individual or the corporation in dollars and cents, it will pay the United States in efficiency.

SECRETARY DANIELS—There is no problem which the American cannot solve, and none which he will not solve if he be given time enough and the right facilities for work.

MR. EDISON—In the commercial world Americans have spent more than any-



Admiral D. W. Taylor, United States Navy.

Thomas A. Edison.

Secretary of the Navy Josephus Daniels.

...ne of time and money on experiments. Except, perhaps, Germany, American private corporations have spent millions on experiment to thousands spent in similar ways in any other nation. Private American corporations have spent far more in this way, during the past twenty years, than our Government has spent since the signing of the Declaration of Independence.

We shall not find the work of this board an expensive matter. Really, experiments made in advance are much more economical than those which are made in the face of emergency, after the need has arisen and is so urgent as to require haste, and those whose cost is greatest are those which are deferred until they are too late.

This is preparedness of the right sort, I am sure. The trouble with most military and naval preparedness is that it usually is acomplished by all sorts of waste, due principally to the fact that it has not been preceded by enough experimentation.

SECRETARY DANIELS—Working as we now are planning to work, it ought not to be difficult to avoid waste.

MR. EDISON—While the laboratory will cost money, it will save money, too, for it will do away with much fruitless expenditure, such as has been unavoidable under the old system.

The experimental tank at the Navy Yard saved a large proportion of the coal bill of the fleet and notably increased its speed. The lessons it has taught have benefited not only the navies of the world, but the world's merchant marine, as well. Think of what the experiments to come may do!

THE HISTORIAN (who had heard some talk in Washington of increasing difficulty in securing recruits for the navy)—Will this plan tend toward adding to the attractiveness of naval service among high-class young men?

ADMIRAL TAYLOR—It seems inevitable that it should do so. Indeed, I am convinced that it will have a powerful influence in that direction. It will help to make the navy understood and popular with the country at large.

The more young men know about it the more likely they will be to want to join it. Young Americans are getting to have a very high regard for training which will help them toward efficiency. Naval training will do that, and, because of this board, will do it more emphatically in the future than it has in the past.

It has been proved abroad that a certain amount of drill and discipline is a distinct help in civil life. And a young man entering the navy has a perfect opportunity to qualify among one of several lines sure to be valuable after the period of his enlistment ends.

The navy offers splendid technical training in mechanical and electrical engineering; it inevitably must tend to help immensely any youngster with a trend toward either. To young men who, through lack of opportunities, find themselves deficient in any of the common branches, it offers splendid opportunities to become proficient during their periods of enlistment.

SECRETARY DANIELS—The board, too, will be an influence toward peace. That is the essential thing that we, as a nation, most hope for.

Personally, I hope that after this great war the whole world will come together for peace, and I am sure that every member of the board emphatically shares his hope. I believe it will be an influence in that direction.

ADMIRAL TAYLOR—And every officer of the navy, too, sir. It is my belief that no idea could be more erroneous than that which credits the professional naval or military man with a desire for war. Why should they want war? If war comes, will they not be the ones to suffer the most whether we win or lose? We in the navy don't want war. Our hope is that we serve a very useful purpose in preventing it, and we regard a prepared army and navy as the best insurance against war.

I cannot believe that the best way to avoid it is to be unprepared to defend ourselves when so many nations are so competently prepared to make assault upon us.

THE HISTORIAN—What are some of the unsolved problems which the board most usefully can look into?

ADMIRAL TAYLOR—The rapid development of the aeroplane for land work makes its more complete development for naval work a real necessity. Everywhere the instruments of aviation are far less developed for shipwork than they could be and should be.

Although aero manufacturers, here and abroad, have done much, much remains to be done, and there is this satisfaction about aero development: whatever is done along that line by the armies and navies of the world, or by private manufacturers for army and navy use, will be of general benefit, for there can be no doubt that we are on the eve of the beginning of an era of air-navigation with a commercial as well as a military significance.

MR. EDISON—Great things are coming to us through the air.

ADMIRAL TAYLOR—The European war has demonstrated the necessity for improving the protection of our ships against undersea attack by mines and submarines. Naval constructors all over the world are working on that problem.

The peril is not a new one, but the increase in torpedo size gives it some new aspects. Far from being obsolete, the torpedo has sunk several naval vessels during the course of this war.

We also must look to the development of surface craft which will serve protectively against submarines. In England small, very fast boats are being used as scouts and anti-submarine gunboats. In the navy we have dubbed them "terriers."

Destroyers have done good work, but craft even smaller have been most useful, and this presents a problem we must study.

We scarcely can hope to render capital ships immune from submarine attack, but it is not beyond reason to believe that we may make them less sensitive to it than they at present are.

Developments in the submarine itself seem likely ere long to do away with much of the present effectiveness of its small enemies. This puts us squarely face to face with the other problem. Already we have made experiments which indicate the possibility of great improvement.

In naval warfare this struggle has developed nothing so astonishing, so epoch-making, as was developed in our civil war when the Monitor met the Merrimac in Hampton Roads and the ironclad ship became a fact.

The various types of ships seem to have functioned about as they were expected to. None of them has really startled any of us.

We are continually making progress with big ships, although it must be slow, because of the immense expense and great time required for such experimentation.

MR. EDISON—The nation always has had reason to admire its navy's aptitude for seizing new ideas.

SECRETARY DANIELS—And, now that this board is fairly under way, new ideas, great ideas, will be plentiful.

Dowager Queen of Italy Writes War Poem

Verses by King Victor Emmanuel's Mother Are Being Read to Wounded in Hospitals

Dowager Queen Margherita of Italy, widow of King Humbert and mother of the present King Victor Emmanuel III., is the author of the patriotic war poem of which a translation in prose is printed herewith. Each verse has been printed separately in Italy and placed before the eyes of wounded soldiers lying in the hospitals in order to comfort them in their sufferings.

By Dowager Queen Margherita of Italy.

HONOR to the soldiers of Italy, glory and pride of their fatherland.

May your heroic endurance of pain be a splendid example to the growing youth of our land!

Like storm clouds, fearful dangers crowd upon us from all sides. But our soldiers, their eyes fixed on the Star of Italy shining in the heavens, remain imperturbable amid the unchained tempests.

O beautiful land of Italy, your children have given their all to thee willingly that they might see thee shine forth in even greater beauty. Remember this forever, and inscribe their names in golden letters in the pages of this history, where they have already inscribed their names in letters of blood.

God bless those who, forgetful of themselves, brave with serene courage the worst sufferings for the sake of their country!

O heroic defenders of Italy, may you find in this place rest from your glorious labors and draw therefrom renewed strength to stand new tests if your country summons you again.

O heroes, who endure in silence your bleeding wounds, remember, every one of you, that your country thrills with admiration for you, because she knows that your wounds are the price of her glory.

Honor, immortal honor, to those splendid legions of heroes, who, every day, every hour, offer to thee in silence their lives, O fatherland, and ask nothing in exchange but that thou mayst rise to greatness!

Flowers, living jewels of the smiling fields of Italy, borne by the breeze that blows from our azure sea, rain down in a flood of light upon the brows of our soldiers, and bring to them, in each of your petals, the gratitude of Italian hearts.

Love of country, sacred love, pure love, ardent love, in thy name every sacrifice becomes easy, every suffering bearable; thou softenest pain and instillest happiness into the souls which are thine wholly.

Every drop of blood shed for Italy becomes a precious jewel that will enrich Italy's crown.

The angels of God bear to the heavens the prayers of all the women of Italy for the soldiers, and each prayer comes back as a benediction on our Italian soil.

Italy, look upon thy children armed for thy glory, see the blood generously shed by them for thy honor, and be proud, for never wilt thou see children more devoted to their mother.

Dazzling sun that lightest this beautiful land with thy rays of gold, hast thou seen aught more marvelous than the heroism of the children of Italy?

Let all bow deeply when one of the brave men, wounded for the glory of our country, passes. No salute can honor their courage enough.

Blessed be the soldiers of Italy, whose calm heroism has realized the dream of so many centuries!

The flag is passing; salute it, all ye who have the good fortune of seeing it, and remember that in its folds are enshrined all the heroic deeds which have given to our country all her greatness.

Unfurl to the winds the banners of Italy, that all may see them, and say, as they are borne past: "We thank you, O brothers, O brave men; it is through you that our glorious colors are clothed in new and imperishable glory!"

Faith and love of country united lend wings to the soul and rise in strong flight toward all that is true, good, beautiful, great.

May all who have seen the Italy of today and felt all the greatness of the nation's soul, rejuvenated by the heroic exploits of her children, give thanks to God for such good fortune.

Italy, sacred name, sweet name, thou fliest to the lips of the soldier of iron, vigilantly guarding our Alps, and to the lips of the hardy mariner who defends thy shores and the sea which is thine; both drink in from thy name the energy for the sublimest of sacrifices.

When the children of thy children, O brave men, look upon the scars of your glorious wounds, they will dream of deserving some day the gratitude of their country, as you have deserved it, heroic defenders of Italy.

Random Bits

THE railway system of Japan is practically a Government monopoly, only 265.58 miles of railway being privately owned on March 31, 1915, (the latest date for which statistics are available,) out of a total mileage of 5,944. It is reported that the Imperial Government Railway Bureau has planned to construct 80 miles and 52 chains of new lines in the fiscal year 1915-16 at an estimated cost of 8,543,859 yen, ($4,200,022.) The Government lines are slowly being extended to tap all portions of the country where industry, agriculture, manufacturing, forestry, and mining are so far advanced as to require a ready means of transportation to the central markets. It is intended to construct on an average about 200 miles of new lines a year until such time as the country will no longer require any great extension of the existing system.

The State of Nevada has 55,417,746 acres of unoccupied public land; Michigan has 76,030 acres, subject to entry; Kansas 75,214, North Dakota 493,667, South Dakota 2,880,828, Alabama 47,940, Arizona 36,810,327, Arkansas 278,133, California 20,835,923, Colorado 17,236,-114, Florida 268,484, Idaho 16,213,273, Louisiana 101,016, Minnesota 943,831, Mississippi 86,882, Montana 19,065,121, Nebraska 192,358, New Mexico 27,788,-357, Oklahoma 42,177, Oregon 15,442,178, Utah 33,363,837, Washington 1,144,605, Wisconsin 6,758, Wyoming 30,929,969.

Only 64,977 carats of diamonds were exported from British South Africa during the first four months of 1915, whereas in January-April, 1914, there were 1,524,649 carats exported, and 1,802,126 carats in the like period of 1913.

The great arid wastes of Persia would lead one to believe that the country does not produce sufficient grain to supply the needs of its population. Such, however, is not the case, and considerable quantities of grain are exported each year. The principal grains grown are wheat, barley, and rice. Corn is planted in small quantities, but is only used for roasting ears. Oats and rye are seldom sown. Except along the Caspian coast Persian agriculture is dependent almost entirely on irrigation. The agricultural implements used in Persia are of the most primitive kind. Plows are made from forks of small trees with the addition of a share of iron. It is stated to be doubtful, however, whether the yield of grain would be greatly increased by using modern plows, as there is no sod and this crude implement seems to stir the soil fairly well.

Guncotton Builds a Boom Town Overnight

Rush of War Orders at du Pont Plants Transforms Hopewell, Va., from a Desolate Settlement to a City Where Fortunes Are Being Made—and Lost

WHEN I walked into the little "tonsorial parlor" next door to the hotel in Petersburg, Va., I found the barber fairly gloating over the front page of a Richmond paper. Elation was written all over him; he was so pleased with what he saw that he didn't even notice my entrance.

"Well, what makes you so happy?" I asked, not being one of those refined persons who discourage conversation in barbers. (In fact, I like it.)

He held out the paper before me and pointed to the headline:

GREAT ARTILLERY DUEL IN FRANCE—ALLIES LAVISH WITH AMMUNITION,

I didn't see anything in this to make a Petersburg barber particularly happy. But it was all explained in a moment. He had four lots only half a mile from the du Pont guncotton plants at Hopewell. He had bought them three days before at $75 apiece. The hotel proprietor had offered him a hundred for them yesterday, and he figured they'd be worth a hundred and fifty tomorrow.

And if these artillery duels kept up—!

That is the sort of thing you hear on every corner in Petersburg today. This little town—indeed, all this section of Virginia—is Hopewell-mad. Everybody there has had his imagination hit by a boom that is, in many ways, the most remarkable in the history of this booming, fast-living nation.

In hotel corridors and along the street one finds little knots of men with their heads close together, talking excitedly and looking at blue prints marked off into squares and streets. If one crowds close enough he is apt to hear snatches of talk such as "building eight more units," "du Pont's going to buy a thousand acres along the railroad," "Russia put in an order for fifty million dollars' worth of guncotton," "trolley line going to operate before Christmas," and so on. Some of these men are poor and hope to be rich; some are rich and hope to be richer. All of them are full of confidence that Hopewell is not a mere mushroom growth, that it is going to last.

How long the prosperity will endure nobody can tell, but there is no doubt that fabulous profits have been made by the lucky ones. Any business man in Petersburg can tell you of several clean-ups that sounds like the stories of the Forty- that sound like the stories of the Forty-

The most eloquent bare fact is that last February the land that is now the settlement of Hopewell was not worth on the market more than $10,000. Now the market value of it is rated at anywhere between a million and a million and a half. And this does not include the outlying portions that are being cut up into suburban lots.

In March there was only one house on the opposite side of the track from the du Pont plant, where the heart of the settlement now is. There were no buildings anywhere around except those put up by the company down at City Point, on the angle of land formed by two rivers. Nobody thought that it would be anything more than a company layout. It was not till the beginning of April that a few canny folk waked up to what was going to happen.

Hopewell is nine miles from Petersburg, down where the James and Appomattox Rivers come together. In its natural state it is one of the dreariest, most desolate spots in the world. Until this year it had been dreary and desolate ever since the first settlers came from England in 1710. Today its main street is more crowded than Fifth Avenue or Broadway. There is not a more cosmopolitan or vivid spot in America. Greeks, Italians, Bohemians, and Russians, and many other peoples jostle one another on the narrow streets, and in among them are a goodly number of the native white men and black men of America. But no Germans, Austrians, or Turks! The company has cleared them all out.

The du Pont plants employ at least 18,000 men in the manufacture of guncotton and in the construction of new buildings. A reasonable estimate of the weekly pay to these men is $400,000, which means $800,000 on every bi-weekly pay day—most of it turned loose on Hopewell, and the rest of it on Petersburg. The week goes on twenty-four hours a day, seven days a week. One hundred and fifty carloads of material—for manufacture and consumption—come in every day; and fifty carloads of guncotton go out.

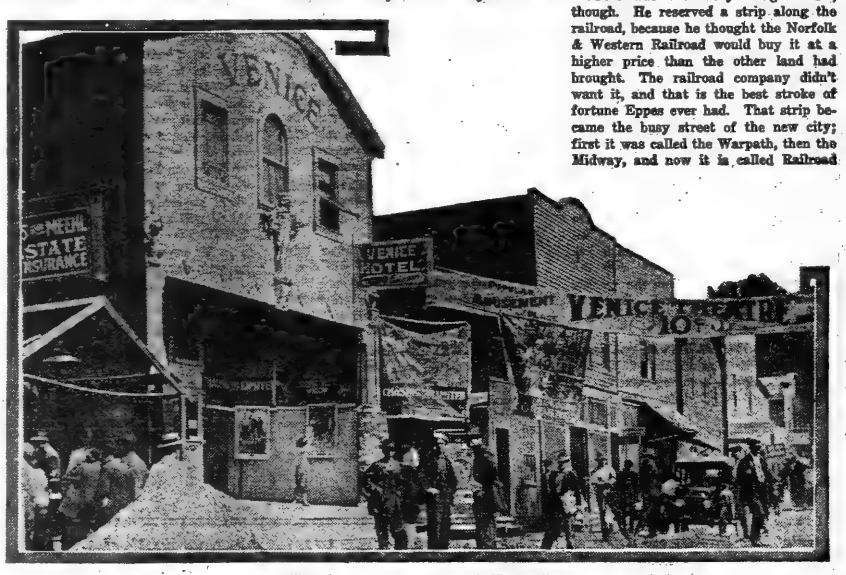
One thousand bales of cotton linters—the part of the cotton that is left on the seed after ginning and is then taken off in the cottonseed-oil mills—are consumed in the du Pont plants at Hopewell every day. This represents half the country's total supply of linters, and the demand here has sent up the price from about one cent to four cents a pound.

And all the while there is building, building, building. Cars loaded with steel, galvanized iron, lumber and the ingredients for reinforced concrete roll into the great du ont inclosure—1,600 acres surrounded by a high fence and patrolled night and day by guards. Two guncotton plants are already in operation; an acid plant, said to be the largest sulphuric acid plant in the world, is nearly done; and a third guncotton plant is under way. Thousands of skilled and unskilled workmen—nobody outside knows just how many thousands—are kept going at top speed putting up the buildings—not only structures for the manufacturing itself, but an ice plant, an electric light plant, a steam plant, and a pumping plant. They are building cinder roads and streets through the property. There are fifty miles of railroad sidings in the enclosure.

But it is the real estate end of the project that interests the people of the surrounding country. And it is in real estate that fortunes have been made in Hopewell. Of course, fortunes may be lost there too. That remains to be seen. The most enthusiastic boomers admit that it all depends upon whether the du Pont industry is permanent or temporary. Nobody expects the production of explosives to go on at the present hectic rate, but many of the local lights with a reputation for prudence think there will always be a big production of high explosives at Hopewell. To back up this opinion they point to the substantial construction of the du Pont plants and to the double-tracking of the Norfolk & Western Railroad branch line from Petersburg to Hopewell.

A man named Eppes, whose family were among the settlers of 1710, has lived at Hopewell all his life. Until last Spring he was a land-poor farmer. He had two tracts, something over ninety acres altogether, that he decided to sell in April. He got $80,000 for ninety acres. People thought the man who paid it was crazy. Eppes thought he had made a good deal, but today he is cursing his poor judgement; for it is on those same ninety acres that the settlement has built up, and if he had waited four or five months he could have sold for a million.

There was one lucky thing he did, though. He reserved a strip along the railroad, because he thought the Norfolk & Western Railroad would buy it at a higher price than the other land had brought. The railroad company didn't want it, and that is the best stroke of fortune Eppes ever had. That strip became the busy street of the new city; first it was called the Warpath, then the Midway, and now it is called Railroad Avenue. The ground leases along Railroad Avenue bring Eppes in five thousand dollars a month. He hasn't had to bother to put up the buildings—the leaseholders do that.



The Amusement Section of Hopewell.

There was never a worse road—there couldn't be—than the one from Petersburg to Hopewell. At least that is what you think until you see the stretches of earth that pass for streets in Hopewell itself. Not only are they not streets; roads would be a fancy name for them. They are more like ridges and ravines occasionally relieved by mud puddles. Nobody has time for street or road building; all energies are devoted to putting up houses.

Feverishly they build houses, but they haven't begun to catch up with the demand. Hundreds of tents are rented out for $10 and $12 dollars a month by owners of land just beyond the built-up section. Five thousand men have to go to and from Petersburg every day, because they can't get any place to sleep in Hopewell. The Norfolk & Western runs its trains in two or three sections of ten cars each, and yet can't seem to get enough rolling stock; the workmen not only fill the inside of the cars, they cling to the platforms and hang on to the windows like flies.

In June a Methodist preacher who



Looking North from the Railroad Station.



The Station, and at the Right of the Picture the du Pont Powder Works.

had a little farmhouse in Hopewell sold eighty acres for $80,000. He kept eight or nine acres, and not long ago he was offered $19,000 for that. Incidentally, the preacher, while he got the $80,000 from the purchasers in the June transaction, made them pay him $1,000 extra for his growing crop.

A Roman Catholic priest, on the day of the first auction sale of lots last Spring, asked a railroad contractor, a friend of his, to buy ten or twelve lots for him because he couldn't attend the sale himself. The contractor told him he was foolish to buy, but the priest stuck to his request. Toward the end of the sale the contractor bought twelve lots for $1,250. Two weeks later the auctioneer came to the contractor and offered him $12,000 for the same lots. Whereupon the contractor ran to the priest and advised acceptance.

"No," said the priest, "if they're so anxious I'll hold those lots a little longer."

In August he received an offer of $25,000 for the twelve lots, and refused that. And he has not sold yet.

That shows the confidence the people who live there have in the future of Hopewell. They can give the stranger all sorts of reasons for their faith. If their predictions turn out, they'll be put down as wise men; and, of course, as fools if the bubble bursts.

The du Pont people, like Uncle Remus's rabbit, "ain't sayin' nothin'." Maybe they don't know themselves what's going to happen. Evidently they didn't foresee the extent of the development up to date, for they had to go into the market long after they bought their first land and buy more at a greatly advanced price.

The men in authority at the du Pont plants have two principal occupations: one is making explosives and the other is refusing to be interviewed.

"The oyster is an orator compared with a du Pont official," a Petersburg real estate man said recently.

Politically Hopewell is a fiction. There isn't any such place. It is just part of Prince George County. It has grown up since the Legislature adjourned, and there's been no chance to incorporate it. Even if the Legislature were in session now, folks say Hopewell couldn't be incorporated because it hasn't enough voting citizens in it. Out of a population of from 30,000 to 40,000, there are said to be less than fifty voters.

Up to a little while ago Hopewell was as wide open as a Western mining town ever was. Roulette on the sidewalks, and liquor sold openly, though the county was legally dry. Fights on the street every minute, and every other man carrying a pistol. Things got so bad that the State authorities in Richmond were disturbed and sent for some of the leading citizens. The result was that the local Chief of Police—put into his position by the unofficial action of a business men's league—was arrested on a charge of bribery and the State sent some of its own officers to keep a watch. But the main reliance was placed, and still is placed, on the force of police and detectives employed by the du Pont Company. This force is under the command of Major Sylvester, formerly head of the Washington Police Department.

Despite its wonderful prosperity, Hopewell is today about the most dilapidated-looking settlement ever seen anywhere. The houses are of the flimsiest frame construction, except those put up by the du Ponts at City Point and some of the newer ones in the outlying parts, and everything is unkempt and dirty. But the leading citizens say it is going to change. A few brick buildings are beginning to go up already, and the "suburban" houses—some of them—have a look that approaches neatness.

Meanwhile the real estate deals, acreage sales, and auction sales go on. Buyers crowd over one another. The Hopewell boosters tell the visitor proudly that not a lot has been resold yet at a loss to the seller. The latest movement is a campaign, started by Petersburg business men, to annex Hopewell to Petersburg. They say that that will solidify the prosperity of the remarkable mushroom city. But at the bottom of it all is gun-cotton. And the hopes of Hopewell are built upon the continuance of the du Pont plant for the purpose of supplying explosives to the United States and foreign Governments after the present war is over.



Residence Section of Hopewell, Built Practically Overnight.

High-Class Plays for Workers at Low Prices

Herr Reicher Plans to Do in America What He Did in Germany---Repertoire to be International and Include Ibsen and Gerhart Hauptmann

BY rights I should be dead, for I belong to German stage history," said Herr Emanuel Reicher to a TIMES representative last week. "It was my part years ago to meet with incredulity and ridicule in my efforts to supply the German workingman with a prodigal return of dramatic art for a most economical expenditure. Now, I feel that I have done enough for Germany, and I wish to offer my services and my experience to the American people, for whom I have always had the highest regard."

Herr Reicher is the director of a twofold movement, which he calls "The Modern Stage" and "The American People's Theatre." The plan is the result of a long postponed intention to attempt in America something of the same sort as the "Free Stage" and "People's Theatre" movements which have been successful in the Freie Buehne of Otto Brahm in Berlin, in the Théâtre Libre of Antoine in Paris, and in the Art Theatre of Stanislavski in Moscow.

Tentative beginnings were made in this direction last year, but owing to unfavorable conditions Herr Reicher was prevented from carrying out the plan as he had conceived it. Two successful productions indeed were made—that of "Elga" of Gerhart Hauptmann, with Fräulein Hedwig Reicher in the leading part, and of "John Gabriel Borkman" of Ibsen, in which the title rôle was played by Herr Reicher himself.

"I was told that theatres would be going begging," he explained, "that first-class artists would be available for a song. Happily for the rest of the dramatic profession, the contrary proved to be the case, so that our five presentations were limited to two. But this season I have looked about me to some purpose, and all arrangements for seven productions have been made.

"Twenty-five years ago," he continued, "I was interested in the founding of the Freie Volksbuehne in Berlin, which followed by five years our successful launching of the Freie Buehne for the presentation of masterpieces of dramatic art of all countries, which had been overlooked or ignored by the conservative theatres. Our 'People's Stage' presented the same class of play, but presented it to the people, to the artisan with his wife, to the clerk, the secretary, the Government employe, the shop employe, to the great public whose pleasures must be strictly limited to the small-priced amusements.

"This great class had, on that account, been rather looked down upon by the managers. A play with an intellectual appeal was dubbed 'out of their depth.' 'The working man?' said the manager. 'Oh, he wants his cheap amusement, of course, but to please him, the amusement itself must be cheap, too.' We were laughed out of court with our proposition to give him the best for his 50 pfennigs.

"How soon our faith was justified! The Freie Volksbuehne was an immediate success, and just before the war the Verein had a membership of over 120,000, and the theatre which it had built was not big enough to hold its members, who had to be accommodated at extra matinées at other houses. The criticisms and comments that I have heard from this public are extraordinary. So penetrating, so treffend"—there is no good translation for treffend, and Herr Reicher was speaking German.

"Our present plan," he continued, "is a combination of these two ideas—the Free Stage and the People's Stage. I am almost more interested in the second development. President Wilson said recently that the roots of the strength of a country are deep down in the people, and that is my opinion. It is to the plain people of this great country that I wish to appeal. To the rich—yes; to them, too, for their appreciation, for their interest, intellectual and financial. We are going to make an appeal to all."

The plan by which this widespread movement is to be carried out has been worked out in full detail. Seven productions of modern plays are to be made in the Garden Theatre, beginning Tuesday, the 16th of November, with "When the New Line Blooms," a comedy, new to New York, by Björnstjerne Björnson. This piece will be presented for one week to the subscribers to "The Modern Stage." Admission will be by previous subscription only, though extra single tickets may be purchased by subscribers.

"Everything must have a beginning," explained Herr Reicher. "When it was first proposed to me by my friends that the moment for launching my project in America had arrived, they urged upon me a guarantee to cover a possible defi-

cit. But I don't want to have any deficit to cover, and so the subscription system has been adopted to insure our beginning."

After the play has run for a week, comes the turn of the People's Theatre. The same production will be run for three weeks at prices which are within the means of even the most modest incomes. But a membership system is in force here, too. A card of membership must be obtained by those who wish to attend these performances. These cards are free and are to be had at the numerous pay stations, at least 200 in number, which are distributed through all quarters of the city.

To obtain admission to the theatre a stamp is purchased for 25 cents at one of these stations, which is then attached to the back of the membership card. A coupon is presented to the buyer at the same time. He presents this and his card at the theatre, chooses his seats, pays the difference, and has a round hole punched through his stamp. After a three weeks' run, the bill is changed, and the second production is put on for one week for the members of "The Modern Stage," and subsequently runs three weeks for those of the "People's Theatre." A monthly magazine, with interesting matter about the play, portraits of the author and of the leading exponents of the characters, criticism, and comment on the work, is issued and sent fourteen days before each production to subscribers free of charge, and supplied as a program in the theatre. Textbooks of the plays are sold, in Continental fashion, in the lobby.

"It would be an excellent thing for native dramatists," said Herr Reicher, "if all plays were sold in cold type in the theatres in which they are presented. The volatile pleasure of the moment having evaporated, the work could then be judged on its merits and we should often see what very poor stuff it has been.

"One of my greatest problems has been the choice of plays. I am most desirous of encouraging home talent, and it will be seen from the list of plays to be presented that American authors have a large share in the honors.

"One of the foremost objects of our scheme is the opportunity it affords to young authors. The true playwright looks neither to the boxes nor to the gallery, but writes from his heart what he has to say, ignoring the final direction. It is proverbially hard for a nameless author to dispose of work which strikes out a new line. He notes the success of the machine-made play, its finality the chief factor in that success; and he must be made of uncommon stuff if he will risk the chance of acceptance by obstinately persisting in his own originality. Give him a chance of production for the unusual play and save him from the mechanical work to which his Pegasus must submit to live. This is another of the things we wish to do.

"Playwriting must develop in order to save the theatre from the moving pictures. At present, effort seems to be concentrated upon making plays more and more striking pictorially, or more and more realistic. The legitimate stage can never be either as pictorial or as realistic as the cinematograph productions. It is a waste of effort to strive along these lines alone. The stage must fall back upon the spoken word in order to preserve, not only its pre-eminence, but its very existence. How happy I should be if our movement for the presentation of international plays of unusual appeal should lead the managers to lift the play itself to its true position of domination.

"Of tremendous importance is the company selected to produce these plays. I have had a very large number of applicants for positions in my company. I am convinced that there is an abundance of dramatic talent in this country. Unfortunately existing conditions have not given it the best chances of development. The insistence of the managers upon giving an actor only the one kind of rôle is a constant shackling of his talent, which leads to many evils.

"The young aspirant is told, 'You played a comic servant last year. This season we have no comic servant part for you.' 'But I can play other characters!' protests the applicant. It is no use. The public has been taught to accept an artist in one line of parts only, and he is expected to stick to them closely. This is fatal to his growth as an actor, but it leads also to other evils. It concentrates attention solely upon the actor, never upon the character which he portrays, which state of affairs in itself leads to constant hampering of his powers. He must show himself in the aspect familiar to the public, and he labors to give every part the same familiar characteristics, whether the author has written them into it or not. Versatility is rigorously repressed, characterization is ignored.

"More than this, the public invests its favorite with the personality of the rôles he plays. The hero is believed to be heroic at the breakfast table, the villain villainous in his daily life. The heroine must be a lovely character, and the adventuress must scheme in her sleep. We have young women in our company who will play elderly ones and young men who will do grandfathers. We shall not attempt to let older actors portray youth. Their struggle to do this in real life is too pitiful as it is. I have engaged an older woman for suitable parts whose efforts to preserve the shattered remnants of her youth went to my heart. Bitter experience had forced her to this transparent subterfuge.

"I am no believer in the star system, and I will have none of it. My daughter and I have no intention of monopolizing the leading rôles, and it is part of my plan to redistribute the parts in a play from time to time among the cast, so that the exponent of a smaller rôle may have his chance at the big one, and vice versa. This will help to draw attention from the personality of the actor and direct it, as I wish, toward the part.

"Our repertoire is as international as I can make it. We commence with a Norwegian comedy which I find peculiarly fitted to American domestic conditions. The second play is a drama of Gerhardt Hauptmann, 'The Weavers,' which will be presented on the 21st of December. January, the 25th, will see a bill of one-act plays, 'Madonna Dianora,' of Hugo von Hoffmansthal, a romantic lyric which will serve to introduce this extraordinary writer to our stage. Later I hope to present more of his unique work.

"This will be followed by 'The Girl in the Coffin,' a representative drama by Theodore Dreiser; and by two one-act pieces by David Pinski, 'The King,' and 'The Dollar.' Pinski is a Russian Jew who has passed many years in America, and of whom I predict great things. In February the offering will be Ibsen's powerful 'Rosmersholm,' and in March, three one-act plays by Percival Liede, an American who has just had a long play accepted by A. H. Wood. In April we launch a new comedy by another American, Zoe Akins, a thing with all the gay sparkle of a French salon piece; and our last production will be 'Uncle Vanja,' of Anton Tschechov, the brilliant Russian who has been associated with the Art Theatre in Moscow.

"Next year we hope to continue our international policy, and plans are being made for the presentation of 'Nachtasyl' of Gorky; 'Marquise,' one of the best and least known comedies of Sardou; 'Gloria,' by d'Annunzio; 'Der Bund der Jugend,' Ibsen's only lustspiel and first prose play; 'Ueber die Kraft,' by Bjornsen, a big drama of Hauptmann, and I hope a long play by David Pinski, perhaps his 'Maria Magdalena.'

"All these will, of course, be given in English, and I long to do some Shakespeare also—Shakespeare from the psychological side, for he is certainly as great a psychologist as Ibsen. Although he has been obscured and overlaid with too elaborate costume and scenery, I should like to include something of Hoffmansthal, whom I consider the d'Annunzio of Germany.

"We are in the hands of our friends. We are neither a charity nor a Board of Education, and yet we are something of both. We do not beg, but we will not look gift horses in the mouth. If any of our friends wish to help us, they may do so by taking the boxes for 'The Modern Stage,' at any figure which their generosity prompts, or by purchasing seats in the People's Theatre in quantities, which they may distribute to their employes or to those who are interested in the drama for its own sake.



Hedwig Reicher. (Photos by Arnold Genthe.)



Emanuel Reicher.

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Octave Thanet Flays the Advanced Woman

The Well-Known Writer Calls Attention Frankly to Some of the Dangers Now Confronting American People from New Movements and Modern Ideas

MISS ALICE FRENCH (Octave Thanet) of Davenport, Iowa, conspicuous as a writer of short stories, but best known, perhaps, through her novel, "The Man of the Hour," recently expressed herself to a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES in regard to some of the dangers now confronting the American people.

"Not in all the history of our nation has there been an hour more fraught with grave possibilities than this," said Miss French. "The terror of it, the immense sorrow of it, is in all our hearts under all our smiles. We believe that war will be averted. There were other times in our history when it was not averted.

"By the measure of our hope is this hour less portentous, and by that alone; for the possibilities are more hideous and on a scale so gigantic as to palsy the imagination. But there is one thing which already we know; though the worst should come, we shall meet it as a united people. Though we escape now, there are many threatening difficulties in the future; and it seems impossible that our own unwisdom shall not bring us into conflict with some nation, sooner or later.

"I believe that neutrality has its limits and I do not accept the platform of the Women's Peace Party. There has grown up among women a blind horror of war, a blind devotion to peace. In time of trouble the innocent peace-loving bystander may prove to be a poor thing for safety. Our historical failures in national preparedness for war I should class as sins of blind optimism and cowardly indolence.

"In these trying times, with more than half the world aflame with war, it is well to remember that if the lessons of history mean anything at all, a people never were permitted to have peace unless they were willing to fight for it. Picture a half-equipped navy beaten down, a handful of regulars annihilated, our great cities obliged to ransom themselves from fire and sword with millions, our families in danger of the invaders' insolence, do you think then that we shall feel that we have played a noble part, refusing to countenance war by believing in its possibility? Or will the talk about the grand moral figure the United States presents by her defenselessness and refusal to arm be any comfort?

"The safety of our country should be our first consideration. The love of the human heart may include the home, the family, the town, the country, but when it tries to take in the whole world there ensues a certain cold feebleness. We lose the individual touch. There is a lack of patriotism among our modern women. War is not altogether terrible, and is sometimes needed to cut out the cancers of our soul.

"Are the women in the clubs of today as good women as their mothers? They think they are better—but are they? In their advanced views some are advocating radical changes in the institutions of home and marriage. While the great majority of our women are opposed to such havoc-making doctrines, the majority is less today than it was yesterday, and even among the most conservative we find the new doctrines of frank speaking.

"My generation cannot feel that levelling all the outer fortifications of reserve is going to help defend the citadel of virtue; nor that trying to know as much as possible about vice and telling all we know is going to make us purer and purer. No nation can be great if its women are not noble and highminded, as well as pure. A small pattern of a woman is like a little barking dog, always under the wheels. All the devotion, all the self-sacrifice in the world cannot make a good mother out of a fool.

"It is often said that women are in the world to help the men. This does not seem to me to reach the inward truth. Women are in this world for the same reason that men are in it—to help the children. Thus to bequeath to each generation a greater moral wealth. No woman may live only for herself.

"If the wider life of woman today does not make her a truer comrade to her husband, a wiser guide to her child, a gentler helper of those who bear heavy burdens, a better friend, a better citizen, the wider life is a failure; and the sooner the gates are put up again the better. If the wider life enlighten the conscience of women, it is justified. There probably never was so much conscience and pity and general yearning idealism on the tramp as there is today—but there does not seem to be very much more common sense.

"In Denver, at a General Federation of Women's Clubs fifteen years ago, there was a discussion about strikes and industrial discontent. The question was asked, "What do you do about strikes in Colorado?" Then arose Britomart from the further recesses of the far gallery where Colorado hospitality obliged her delegation to sit; in a clarion voice she called out: 'We do not have strikes in Colorado; we have woman suffrage!' Within the year the biggest, the bloodiest, the most brutally fought strike this country had ever seen began in Colorado. And Colorado has held that bad eminence in strikes ever since. But, there is industrial ferment and fury the world over; so it were not fair to demand that Colorado be the shining exception.

"But it is fair to demand of the women who ask the wider life that at least the wider life should not make us worse women. For women have in charge the ideals of the race. To them is committed the divine fire. What they are, not what they say, will keep the torch aflame or let it miserably dwindle to a smudge. I have no illusions about my sex—I have been one of it too long. Nor have I any illusions about the celebrated feminine intuition—it has fooled me too often.

"But at least there are certain squalid sins which centuries of prohibition have deprived of the power to tempt decent women. I don't say that they did not tempt women once, nor that they may not, if the ideas of some alleged emancipators of women obtain, tempt the woman of the future; but I do say out of my woman's experience and my woman's heart that they do not tempt good women now.

"There is another point wherein the grandmother and the mother of the past, the much-derided Victorian, has the advantage. She might have personal vanity, but she had no vanity for her sex; she quite believed that as man had tougher muscles he had a broader and stronger intellect. In the old countries such a view is still prevalent.

"The Victorians had 'that ripened temper which takes everything into account,' as the wise Swiss expresses it. Neither (for that reason) did they mistake words for things. We do. It is one of the vicious mental processes of our sex today. Another is our inability to see the real values of things. We have in general no moral sense of proportion. Whatever we want ourselves becomes to our myopic minds the most important thing on earth.



"That is the explanation for the English militant's violent unreason. There was nothing so important as votes for women. When the great war came along they instantly became obedient patriots; they had been awed by something too big for their fury. Even so thunder will drown the spiteful crackle of fire crackers! But, recalling all their unbridled tampering with bricks and stones and fires and Ten Commandments, one understands the remark of George Meredith's Pilgrim: 'I expect,' quoth he, 'that woman will be the last thing civilized by man!'

"One vice of our age has affected men and women alike; insidious and deceitful, it has softened the fibre of our consciences until we no longer seem to have the nerve to make a stern decision. Sentiment is a beautiful and precious thing. Sentimentality is neither beautiful nor precious, although always posing as both, and there is hardly any vice so dangerous.

"We in our sentimentality accuse society of every injury which is done to it. We cringe at the thought of hanging the most abominable murderer. We have expended more money than Germany spent for her peerless army on our amazing pension laws.

"Our pity concerns itself with almost every class of suffering human being, except the taxpayer, who really seems to need it most. For if there is one thing on which women pride themselves it is their 'municipal housekeeping'; and alas! sometimes municipal reform is more costly than graft! Probably because nothing is so merciless as a good woman who has not the sense to see when to hold her hand.

"Our sentimentality is responsible for most of our dubious 'reforms.' And it has defeated some of our most efficient ones. It is always strong in demanding every kind of municipal improvement, regardless of expense. One of its unexpressed axioms is that we cannot have too much of a good thing. If little is good for the public weal, more is better, and the limit is best of all. But every one who has ever taken calomel knows better.

"The mischief done by such misspent ardors is not that they are adopted in their entirety by the great majority of women; they are not; not in Iowa anyhow; but while the bombs of an airship may not destroy a town, bits of the poisonous thing may wound and kill. Compassion is a high moral quality, but not the highest or the only. There are others of the nobility—courage, justice, honesty, loyalty, reverence, honor, all are valuable in our home life and in our national life. We hear today a vast deal about moral courage; it might be well to hear a little more about physical courage, too."

Of the pacifists who think almost any kind of peace is better than the mildest kind of war Miss French said:

"There is China. China has always been a peaceful nation. Chinese mothers didn't raise their boys to be soldiers; no, they raised them to take orders from little Japanese boys whose mothers did raise them to be soldiers.

"The present war has produced results that a half century of previous effort could not produce, such as the suppressing of the vodka traffic. Everywhere there has been an awakening to the primitive, basic virtues—courage, loyalty, self-sacrifice. The well-regulated army is a school today, teaching many trades; best of all, teaching obedience, cleanliness, order, courage, and love of country. In this war temperance and democracy are being taught as no preachers could teach them."

Miss French said she hoped the organized women of the country would throw whatever influence they may have to provide adequate national protection for the future. She urged them to study their country's history, government, resources, to inform themselves at first hand regarding the condition of the army and navy. "Work now," she said. "Safety first, then peace."

To Americanize Foreign-Born Who Live Here

Prominent Men and Women Form Committee to Secure Facilities for Immigrants to Become Assimilated Into Our Life and Imbued with Patriotism

ANNOUNCEMENT last week of the work that has been done and is to be done among immigrants by the National Americanization Committee, a group of men and women from all over the country who have been distinguished in various fields of activity, called forth much inquiry as to the nature of the campaign which the committee is beginning and the particular reasons which led to the movement.

The movement is a continuation and a great extension of the work of the National Americanization Day Committee, composed of the same people, but organized for a limited and temporary purpose; and just what the committee is trying to do, why it is doing some things and not others, and why it is employing the methods selected was told to a TIMES reporter by Frank Trumbull, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad, and of the National Americanization Committee.

"The Amer nization movement, as represented by our national committee," said Mr. Trumbull, "is quite as much for the American-born as for the foreign-born. Above all, it is not a mere capitalizing of one or more of the many forms of popular fear which the European war has bequeathed to this country. The reactions of the war on this country, the conditions here that have been intensified (I do not say created) have been grave, and with some of them it is highly probable we must continue to deal.

"But those of us who have for some years been watching the currents of our national life, watching thousands of immigrants from Southern Europe daily coursing through Ellis Island and passing over the country to various communities to man American factories and to make foreign villages in the midst of our cities and on the edges of our towns—those of us that have seen these streams yearly settling more and more deeply into their own narrow channels unregarded by the broad navigable streams of American life, see in the present situation only a sudden clarifying of a condition that has long prevailed and has long contained all the possibilities of denationalization.

"I do not follow those philosophers who see in the European war a gigantic expression of that kind of suffering from which newer and purer forces of humanity are to be wrought. I am quite unable to read these hopeful symbols in that terrible battlefield. But with America it is different. In America the war also has produced suffering—an upheaval of our social solidarity—which we find a much frailer, much more tenuous substance than we had supposed.

"But out of this upheaval America is to reap only good—a true understanding of our national values, a chastened realization that a nation built up of many peoples of widely different traditions will not of itself fall together into a unified nation, and finally an agreement upon domestic policies that will really conserve and translate from age to age, to all citizens of America in every locality, the spirit and the safeguards as well of those fundamental principles of Americanism formulated by our first statesmen and standing today in our Constitution.

"This is simply a very opportune time to realize a long-neglected policy. We are not taking stock of our American citizenship merely to see who are not in place and where there are inequalities in the line—a kind of patriotic policing. On the other hand, there is no chosen band of American patriots sufficiently like-minded to perform this immediate task.

"We have been a patriotic people, yes—by tradition and reputation and habit. But in the course of years we have left the expression of our patriotism, along with a good deal of the sentiment itself, to those whom we have been inclined to consider unsophisticated. We have left it to them to attend Fourth of July celebrations and sing the Star-Spangled Banner. Our patriotism we have turned into philosophy—into meditations on the destinies of nations, the values of democracy, the theories of government and society.

"I believe we must return to something simpler and more vigorous. And I believe that the insight we are now getting into the disruption and uneven growth that has resulted from a lack of national consciousness in this country will work unendingly to our good.

"It has come home to us that we are a country full of unassimilated groups within—groups with varying social ideals, varying languages, varying ideas of American citizenship and loyalty to America. But the situation before us is in all essentials the same which has confronted us for years and which we have refused to face.

"This is a very complex matter. But certain aspects of it and certain methods by which it can be attained are very definite and simple, and it is these with which we must first of all be concerned. There are really three groups of the foreign-born in this country. There are a very few educated in our language and institutions, often possessing double loyalties and sometimes dual citizenship. There are many who, though born abroad are naturalized citizens, speaking our language, knowing our institutions, whose Americanism is as intense as ours. They belong shoulder to shoulder with us, and it is an insult to group them separately.

"But there are hundreds of thousands of others without knowledge of our language, with no understanding of our social or industrial standards, and no approach to citizenship. Some of them have been here for years. They operate American machines and receive American pay envelopes. But they are not American nor are they on the road to becoming so. In many cases they have not even by this time acquired an interest in becoming so.

"There are two things that they need to be shown. First, that it is to their advantage to become American citizens, maintaining American standards of living, able to understand the English language; and, secondly, that America has a right to expect them to become Americanized, and—granted the facilities for it are provided—the right to require it.

"Now, this is the crux of the whole matter—the facilities have not been provided. And this is a fundamental reason for the existence of our National Americanization Committee. The immigrant living and working in this country owes something to this Government. But if he owes us Americanization, we owe him the means to attain it. In the process of Americanization let us not forget the burden of proof is on us—our public schools, our industries, our communities.

"Even in the States with the heaviest immigration there are not night school facilities for more than one immigrant in ten. How many industries require or are interested in having American standards or the English language prevail among their workmen? How many communities make sure that American standards of living prevail at the immigrant end of town, make sure that it has the same water supply, the same system of garbage disposal, the same enforcement of housing laws? In how many courts is the immigrant assured by proper impartial interpreters of that equality before the law due all residents of this country?

"Americanization is a complex matter and there are many approaches to it. It must be a slow and thorough process if it is to be complete. But there can be no doubt about the first steps—the English language and the principles of American citizenship.

"Our committee is therefore waging a nation-wide campaign to carry these two things through every community with foreign-born population. Last Fourth of July, through the activities of this committee, was made an Americanization Day in one hundred and six cities and citizenship receptions were held to emphasize the common interests of loyalty of native and foreign-born citizens alike. The reactions of these celebrations have been wide-reaching. They made many a community conscious for the first time of its foreign-born population as an integral part of its social fabric. Cities and towns awakened to the fact that instead of being the American centres which they had for years complacently taken for granted that they were, their population had been doubled or trebled, and that perhaps twenty nationalities and twenty tongues were dwelling among them—sometimes even outnumbering the native population.

"Detroit is one of these American cities that has had in recent years to readjust its opinion of itself and that has not even yet quite succeeded in so doing. Not very many years ago Detroit was a conservative town, of front yards and moderate pursuits, of quiet French-American traditions. But the automobile industry and immigration had by 1910 made the town a bustling business centre of over 400,000 inhabitants. And now, in 1915, Detroit is a city of over 700,000 population, with all that that implies in factory extension. And 75 per cent. of that population is either foreign-born or of foreign-born parentage.

"In Detroit and hundreds of other American towns with approximately the same history will the institutions and facilities that were adapted to, let us say, 100,000 American-born residents, meet the needs of a population of 400,000 or 700,000, half of which is foreign-born? Can we have American cities and towns until they do? In hundreds of places cities that are now cosmopolitan industrial centres have practically the same school facilities, the same lack of night schools, the same housing provisions, the same popular attitude they had ten or fifteen years ago when these facilities met their needs.

"Up the Hudson there is a typically aristocratic little town that prides itself upon two things—its dignified tradition and its practical progressiveness in town management.

"A year or two ago the town secured a new water supply system. But the new system stopped short where the immigrant end of town began—though it was in the city limits. When the town expanded industrially the immigrants came, settled in the section that was pointed out to them as theirs, and stayed there—let alone by the Americans, quite unaffected by any progressive civic and sanitary measures, left to do their worst in that game in which they are supposed to excel, 'lowering the standard of American living.'

"Our committee does not blink the fact that there are many immigrants here that need to be stirred to some realization of their duties and obligations to America, and to the standards required by American residence, to say nothing of American citizenship. But, after all, checking up the offenders must always remain the least constructive effort of Government and society.

"The National Americanization Committee is making its first object, therefore, an extension of the facilities for adult immigrant education in night schools. As a nation we tell every immigrant that he can be a citizen of this country if he so desires, and if he can use the English language and prove to us that he is 'attached to the principles of the Constitution.' Very well. Then we must give him the means of learning English and forming this attachment. Until we do we shall have dual loyalties and dual citizenship and a train of social and industrial evils.

"Neither night schools nor the agitation for them is new. They have long been a respectable side line in public school extension work. They have never been a general, necessary, and inevitable part of a city system, a legitimate and important division in public policy.

"That is the new thing. And that represents the spirit and intention of the National Americanization Committee—to shew communities everywhere the broad civic scope of this matter of educating its adult immigrants, make it the task of statesmanship and civic endeavor and lift it from the region of 'welfare' and philanthropy, where it has been side-tracked, into its rightful place as a fundamental part of our domestic policy.

"In working out this program in various communities the National Americanization Committee has, therefore, appealed with conviction to every force in the city life—to Government, Boards of Education, Chambers of Commerce, separate industries. The Detroit Board of Commerce, with the co-operation of the committee, conducted this Fall a four weeks' campaign to flood the night schools with the non-English-speaking workmen.

"The results were (1) an increase of 153 per cent. in the registration of former years; (2) a deepened understanding of the meaning of Americanism and American citizenship among foreign-born and native alike throughout Detroit.

"These are the methods Detroit industries used to get their men to the night schools:

"1. A Preferential Policy.—Men were assembled and told that from this time on men that were going to night school and trying to learn English would be preferred—the first to be promoted the last to be laid off, the first to be taken back.

"2. Compulsion.—Several companies made night school attendance for the non-English-speaking a condition of employment. The Northway Company established a factory school also and then put up to its men a threefold proposition: (1) To attend night school; (2) to attend the factory school; (3) to be laid off.

"3. Popularizing the Idea.—The Cadillac Company, for instance, worked out a definite program to interest the leaders of the men, and let them do the rest.

"4. A Bonus System.—The Solvay Company, for instance, proposed a 2-cent-an-hour increase for all non-English-speaking men that would attend night school.

"All industries were requested to follow up the night school attendance and progress of their men, and the Board of Education and the Board of Commerce have worked out a schedule system to make this possible and uniform.

"Detroit industries have been quick to see that 'the English language first' among their workmen means 'Safety First' in their plants—and that it means 'America First' in their city.

"Every social agency, city department, &c., that had any approach to immigrants had an active part in the campaign. Through posters and handbills, personal visits, courts, churches, clinics, settlements, Boy Scouts, women's clubs, and many other forces the night school message was carried broadcast throughout the city.

"It is too soon to make any final statement of results, but these are among them:

"1. Increased feeling of responsibility on the part of employers.

"2. Increased interest on the part of the Board of Education in co-operating with employers and other social agencies.

"3. Increased interest in parochial night schools throughout the parishes of the city, especially in the teaching of citizenship in the parochial citizenship classes.

"4. The opening of more private classes for immigrants in settlements and social agencies.

"5. Greatly increased attention to methods of teaching English and civics to foreigners. The Board of Education is now using a citizenship manual prepared by the Board of Commerce with the immediate Detroit situation directly in view.

"6. Increased understanding of the social value of assimilating the foreign population.

"7. A gain in methods of co-operation on the part of various agencies.

"8. Increase in registration for the night high schools among young mechanics.

"9. A movement toward the establishment of a public night school policy in other immigrant towns and communities in Michigan.

"10. Reinforcement of industrial peace, due to increased self-respect among immigrant workmen and a

better understanding between employers and employes.

"11. An invigorated understanding of the whole question of American citizenship throughout the city and State.

"It was a wide-reaching civic experiment. Not only will the sign language vanish from Detroit factories, but the civic consciousness of Detroit is beginning to correspond to the facts of its recent history. A similar campaign is now being conducted in Syracuse by the committee with the support of the Chamber of Commerce, the Sons of the American Revolution, the public school system, and other agencies and private individuals.

"In this systematized co-operation between business and public educational systems, supported by local governments and local public opinion, I see the real answer to the immigration problem of this country. It means a recognition of the fact that if the immigrant is an industrial asset to America, he is and must be a social factor to be reckoned with—and made a contributing factor in American life and American citizenship.

"No local educational system can alone within a short time put through an Americanization program; nor should it. The National Americanization Committee is therefore eager to stand behind the movement in any community in which it has been begun. Returns from a number of cities this Fall already show increased enrollment in night schools, greater attention to civics, more definitely planned and supervised instruction of adult immigrants in every way.

"Portland has an Americanization school; Pittsburgh has definitely made preparation for citizenship a part of its public night school curriculum; New York State has a permanent teachers' training course in immigrant methods and has made immigrant education a special division of the State's work; California has authorized the preparation of a standard textbook to be used throughout the State and has requested our committee to supervise the preparation.

"In Boston classes for immigrant women have been established by the public school system, for instruction in practical housekeeping or 'domestic education.' The importance of such classes is not generally realized; the home will always be the real setting for Americanization—and only when the immigrant woman knows the English language and American standards of sanitation and hygiene can it become an American rather than a Southern European home.

"In nationalizing the night school movement the committee has been of service to the Federal Bureau of Education, and Dr. P. P. Claxton, the Commissioner, is sending out at intervals letters containing definite suggestions as to how best to attain efficiency in the night schools and to secure interest in them among the foreign born. The result of his efforts will be to increase interest in them among local taxpayers as well.

"We think of the immigrant in terms of cities—and always congested cities. And we have talked of Americanization in terms of city night schools. But our problem of rural immigrant education is quite as great, and more difficult to deal with. The States will have to take this up separately. New York State is already very conscious of this problem, and it is likely that, through Dr. Finley, some plan will be reached by which the aliens working on our farms and in lonely and remote construction camps will also be able to have facilities for learning English and becoming citizens.

"In connection with this matter of rural immigrants President Hadley of Yale writes to me of the foreigners who have settled in the region around his Summer home:

"If they have any property, no matter how small a truck garden, they become good Americans very quickly. They get on the side of the law. If they have no property they are very much harder to deal with, even though they know a great deal of English and a good deal of American politics.

"We are trying to do a little in New Haven, through the bank of which I am a Director, to encourage the immigrants to become property owners. There are certain Italians who make a point of knowing which of their own countrymen are trustworthy and encouraging them to go into business on their own account. We give Italians credit to start them in business under conditions which would have seemed hazardous and indefensible ten years ago, because we have learned that after proper inquiry those men can be trusted to pay their debts a great deal better than many more plausible applicants.

Something was said in your detailed program about educating them up to the American standard of living. I am inclined to think that it may be even more important to educate them up to the old-fashioned American habit of saving.

"The National Americanization Committee has devised a plan for reaching some of these remote immigrants in at least a provisional way. A series of twenty-five lesson leaflets has been prepared which covers the requirements for citizenship, superficially, it must be admitted, but at least it is a beginning. These leaflets will be issued through pay envelopes by industries in remote places and in labor construction camps.

"The Federal Bureau of Naturalization shows this year an increased interest not only in the naturalization of immigrants but in the ways in which they are to prepare for it. In short, we have what we have never had before—a mutual recognition by the two departments most concerned, that preparation for naturalization must be quite as much a part of Governmental policy as naturalization itself. With this recognition, and an awakened public sentiment behind it, the initial steps in a sound Americanization policy have been taken.

"The policy will need support at every turn—from every agency that can give it. It is not enough, for instance, to put posters in the public schools. It is far more important to put them in the railroad freight yards and in the factory. And this is why industries all over the country have been asked by our committee to do this. They have responded generously and already orders for posters have been filled for the following railroads: New York, New Haven & Hartford, Chesapeake & Ohio, Philadelphia & Reading, Boston & Maine, Central Railroad of New Jersey, Chicago Great Western, Chicago & Western, Delaware & Lackawanna, and others.

"All this is practical work. And the results will be practical advantages—English-speaking men in factories, increased efficiency and safety, a raising of the standards of living in communities.

"We shall need to conserve our labor supply. The departure of many aliens, including many skilled workmen, within the past year, and the uncertainty of our future immigration have already shown us this. Business men will be called upon to forward an 'efficiency' movement among American workmen and particularly among the foreign-born, which will extend far beyond their individual plants. Such a conservation movement will include, for instance, proper safeguards for the immigrants' savings and investments, the source and guarantee of their prosperity in this country.

"This is the real road to efficiency, the surest way of making it not merely a slogan in this or that industry, but a national industrial characteristic. By neglecting such measures we are without a doubt contributing to the deterioration of our workmen and an increase in class antagonisms. The new Committee on Immigration in the United States Chamber of Commerce with its plans to secure a national outlook and national action on just such points as these is a hopeful measure.

"In saying that the work of Americanization is the business of every possible agency I do not mean to imply that the task is easy and can be done effectively simply as a matter of social good intention. It needs statesmanship and expert civic judgment; in short, it needs leaders. I believe that these must be produced, and our committee has therefore asked 150 colleges to train and produce them. We have supplied these colleges with what we believe to be an adequate training course. The University of Chicago and the International College at Springfield will put this course into operation, and President Hadley of Yale has interested himself in seeing whether it can be put into practice at that institution.

"Aside from practical advantages, this citizenship movement will soon have a marked effect on questions of national statesmanship. At present we interpret American citizenship very differently in different States. In seven States we allow the immigrant to vote on his first papers at all elections. In many States he may not be employed on public works; in some States he may not fish; in one he may not be a barber; in another he may not be a teacher; in some he may not be a saloon keeper.

"We may feel that the lack of American citizenship should mean certain disabilities, but we can hardly be willing to have American citizenship mean forty-eight different kinds of status in forty-eight different places. And if we do, we cannot wonder that the immigrant does not understand us, and that his respect for our law and our citizenship is a good deal modified by the contradictions he finds in both. American citizenship—for the immigrant's good and for ours—needs to be nationally defined, and I believe a practical Americanization movement is the swiftest means to this end.

"We have treated immigration as an economic problem. So it is, and of the first magnitude. But we shall never solve it as an economic problem until we solve it as a social problem. And that can be done not in Congress, but only by the American people, by and large, in a definite mastery of their local situation. We have all been, nationally, partisans on a question which we failed to understand in its practical manifestations even within the limits of our own well-known individual communities. Let us find out what we mean by American citizenship, find out who deserves it, where we are willing to confer it, and what we must do to confer it adequately and preserve its traditions. The process will raise the standard of American citizenship for native and foreign born citizens alike and will result, for us, in a rebirth of patriotism.

"The soil has been turned up in many sections of the country. And it is the plan of the committee to keep throughout its work a unified consciousness among its representatives from coast to coast. The Pacific Coast, for instance, is now a fertile field for Americanization, and the California Commission of Immigration and Housing is co-operating with the committee in attaining it. President Wheeler of the University of California is the committee's direct representative on the Coast.

"The Americanization dinner at Mr. and Mrs. Vincent Astor's on Oct. 15 was the first of a series of meetings at which the members of the committee will rally to report progress. The next dinner will be given by Mrs. E. T. Stotesbury in Philadelphia in January. A meeting is planned for Detroit, one for Chicago, and one for New Orleans. The committee feels the immediate importance of nationalizing its spirit and program, while conducting its work definitely and practically in this or that individual community. The committee hopes to be a clearing house for all committees and organizations, in any part of the country, that are working upon any aspect of Americanization. The nation is aroused to the need of Americanization, and there will be many to aid."

Stevenson at Saranac Lake

By Samuel M. Brickner

Written for the dedication of the Memorial Tablet to be placed this month on the house in which Stevenson lived at Saranac Lake



Photo (c.) by Medical Pickwick.

The Veranda of the Baker Cottage on Which the Memorial Tablet by Gutzon Borglum Will Be Placed. Stevenson Often Paced This Veranda at Night, and Is Said to Have Conceived the Plot of "The Master of Ballantrae" While Walking Up and Down.

I.

LIKE some Ulysses wandering afar,
He found this vale of hope—an avatar.

He sought some surcease in these ice-born hills,
Their pine-wrapped sides, their mystic fairy thrills.

What though his body, long and lean and frail,
Lay scourged beneath his enemy's constant flail?

What though the sword which swung above his head
Seemed fain to fall, so slender was the thread?

Despised, forgotten—these could not restrain
The spirit that poured out a golden rain.

The secret-holding woods, the stars o' nights,
The pines that danced beneath the Northern lights;

The Winter sun, before it dropped to rest,
With purple sheep's wool flecking every crest;

The furze-like hills, the tightly frozen streams—
From these came fuel for his Viking dreams.

Such dreams! that burned new meanings into life,
And dulled the edge of Atropos' sharp knife.

Let critics wage their battles to and fro:
We who have shared his bitter herbs, we know,

That from the weary heart a song may rise
That makes a world to smile, and stills its cries;

To scatter sweetness ere they find their doom,
From frailest stem the fairest flowers may bloom.

II.

But not alone from nature came the force
That loosed his wondrous sermons in their course;

As through the days he toiled—whate'er betide—
He found that great physician by his side,

Who, striving in the workshop of the hills,
Had felt the grace the mountain god distills.

And though he owned no magic to cast forth
Demons from out the dreamer of the North—

He gave him more—a lantern 'light with Hope
To pass to those who still in darkness grope.

III.

We cannot make immortal that which lives,
Nor lend a title which a title gives;

We cannot honor them all honors bear,
Nor laurel grant to those who laurel wear.

This, this the meaning of these exiled lives:
The futile limits of mere earthly gyves.

War Tames the Art of the "Wild Men of Paris"

Harry B. Lachman, American Artist Who Has Long Resided in France, Tells of the Disappearance of Post-Impressionism, Cubism, and Futurism

YOU remember Picasso's paintings? They have been exhibited over here from time to time, to the delight of a very few long-haired ultra-moderns, and the mystification and amusement of everyone else. Picasso is a most advanced of advanced painters; compared with his canvases, those of most Post-Impressionists, Cubists, and Futurists are painfully obvious.

These things might have been said of Picasso a little over a year ago. But they are no longer true. For Picasso is a different man—the war has changed him. The "incomprehensibilist," who used to cover his canvases with wild conglomerations of squares and circles, and pile pigment upon pigment, with no apparent pictorial purpose, now makes paintings that the merest layman in artistic matters may understand.

It was Mr. Harry B. Lachman who brought back this news from Paris the other day, with other information equally interesting—as well as some important canvases. Mr. Lachman went to Paris four years ago, and (unlike many other American artists) he did not leave when the war broke out. Born in La Salle, Ill., he soon found, after years of illustrating and designing, that his art required a period of European experience, so he made a leisurely tour of the Continent, having for his masters and school rooms the little villages of Brittany, Spain, and Switzerland. His canvases have elicited favorable criticism at the Exposition Internationale de Peintres de Neige, and in the expositions held in the salon of the Société Nationale des Beaux-Arts, and the Salon d'Automne. And he has been in Paris during all the historic days that have followed the outbreak of the war.

"Picasso's change of heart is only one instance of the amazing phenomenon now evident in French art, as in all phases of French life," Mr. Lachman said to a TIMES reporter the other day. "All the wild movements, the Cubist movement, the Vorticist movement, and the rest have been swept away. Of course, most of the young men, the leaders of the artistic revolution have gone to the front. But the artists who remain, even those who were ultra-modern in their tendencies before the war, have become conservatives; they are painting in accordance with the rules and traditions which they used to flout.

"There are several reasons for this return to sanity. One reason, as I have already said, is that the young men were the revolutionists, and they have been mobilized. But there is another reason which is not so obvious, but seems to me particularly important. You see, it is true that many of these ultra-modern movements had their origin in Paris, and people generally thought of Paris when Post-Impressionism, Cubism, and Futurism were mentioned.

"But Paris was never hospitable to these mad movements long. The French connoisseurs wanted on their walls paintings that they could understand, just as sensible people do the world over. The young artists would start some revolutionary movement, synchronism, or something of the sort, and the people of Paris would be interested for a time and would buy a few canvases. But their interest would last for only a short time.

"No, there was no market in France for the revolutionary paintings made in Paris. But there was a market for them, otherwise they would not have continued to be produced. And that market was in Germany. In the galleries of Berlin and Munich you could find the craziest canvases in the world. There the paintings which consisted merely of jumbles of lines, or of solid masses of color, were exhibited and sold. They were painted in Paris, but they were in demand only in Germany. And many a young artistic revolutionist paid for his studio in the Quartier Latin, his absinthe and his red wine with money that came to him from his nation's hereditary enemy.

"Naturally, when the war broke out this market was closed. Most of the young radicals were under arms at once, and no longer worried about any traditions except the traditions of patriotism. They had rejected the discipline of art, but they yielded joyous obedience to the discipline of their nation's need.

"And the men who remained found that the ambitions and ideals which had seemed so important to them a few days before had lost their force. It is charitable, and reasonable, to suppose that in the face of a thing so tremendous and real as the war these Post-Impressionists and Cubists felt the need of honesty in expression; that the insanity of the war brought them back to sanity.

"But whether or not there was this change of heart, there was at any rate a change immediately noticeable in the work of the painters who remained at Paris. Men whose chief desire had been to 'astonish the burgesses' and to outdo in today's pictures the mystifications and sensations of yesterday, now showed almost pathetic eagerness to make pictures that could be readily understood. And from a purely materialistic and cynical point of view, the explanation for this course that first comes to mind is that they painted sane pictures because the great German market for insane pictures had abruptly closed."

Mr. Lachman will never forget those August days when peaceful and frivolous Paris became a city of serious and determined men, prepared at any moment to stand behind the barricades and repel the invading Germans. Here are some of his recollections of that memorable time.

"It was in the early Autumn," he said. "The landscape painters and the portrait painters were away in the country, busily at work on the canvases to be shown during the Fall and Winter in Paris. On the day that war was declared, there were not many artists in Paris.

"The thought that was in the minds of every painter was one of wonderment as to what the Salon d'Automne would show. The Salon d'Automne, you know, is the most revolutionary of all Paris salons; it is the salon most hospitable to all the fantastic ultra-modern movements.

"The Salon d'Automne of the previous year had held an exhibition which turned out to be a conservative victory. There had been a marked reaction against the famous—or notorious—Cubist exhibition of 1912. And now the pendulum, it was expected, would swing towards radicalism again.

"There were rumors of the amazing canvases which the Cubists and Futurists were preparing. They would be, it was said, madder than ever before. Marinetti and the Italian Futurists would hide their diminished heads when they saw what the young artists of Paris had to show in the Salon d'Automne of 1914.

"Picasso, Picabia, Bruce, and the other wild men of Paris, some of them native Parisians, and others adopted sons of the city of artists, were planning, it was said, to outdo all their previous exploits. And there would be, it was expected, canvases representative of entirely new schools of painting, of movements so bizarre as to make Cubism and Futurism seems as stale and dull as pre-Raphaelitism.

"There was Synchronism, for example. Morgan Russel and Delaunay were the chief exponents of this new style of painting. Their theory was (if any of these people may really be said to have had an actual intelligible theory) that the beauty of a canvas—or its value, they would not use so old-fashioned a word as beauty—depended upon simultaneousness of color vibrations. The effect of their canvases is best described by saying that the person who looked at them got practically the same impression that he would receive if he looked into a kaleidoscope.

"And then—there was no Salon d'Automne. One August day, bulletins bringing news that shook the world, appeared on the Grand Boulevarde des Italien, in front of the Matin office. At first there was no great outburst of excitement; there was a sort of electric calm, and every one was in a state of high tension.

"The artists who had already returned to Paris tried to go on with their work. The general impression was that there would be no war; that the ominous cloud would blow away.

"But soon all the artists who were out in the country, the portrait painters and landscape men found that they must go back to Paris at once unless they were willing to stay just where they were for an indefinitely long time. The troops were mobilized, we were told, and the railroads would be given over to their exclusive use after three hours had elapsed.

"Some of the artists who did not at once entrain for Paris had extraordinary experiences. One of them reached his studio in the Quartier only after many days of travel in a freight boat. Then there was one case I know of in which an American artist was for a time in real danger for the most ridiculous reason.

"This artist was painting in Brittany when the war broke out, and he decided that he would stay there and finish the canvases upon which he was engaged. One morning he noticed, as he stood at his easel at the corner of a village street making a sketch of some picturesque old thatched cottages, that some of the peasants who had been very friendly to him were passing him with averted head, while others were taking an uncomfortably eager interest in his work. And, what was most surprising, they seemed especially curious about his colors—not those on his canvas or palette, but those in the tubes that filled the little box at his side.

"After a few moments had passed, a gendarme approached and, to his utter consternation, arrested him.

"'What have I done?' he asked.

"'War has been declared between Germany and France,' was the answer. 'You



Mr. Lachman Painting in the War Zone.



Harry B. Lachman.

one a German, so I am obliged to detain you as an enemy of the Republic.'

"'But I am not a German!' said the artist. 'I can't speak German and I have never been in Germany. I am an American citizen, and I have lived in France for years.'

"'Then why,' asked the gendarme, holding up one of the artist's little tubes of paint, 'do you use German colors?'

"You see," said Mr. Lachman, "the artist was using colors that had been made in Germany, and that was enough to stamp him as a German in the opinion of the simple French rustics. However, he was able to prove his American nationality, and in time he arrived back at his studio in Paris, none the worse for his experience.

"When war was declared all the French artists under 45 were at once mobilized. The older artists, and the artists of other nationalities, now found it impossible to work. All the schools closed at once, the pupils and some of the masters joining their regiments.

"Then the Americans and other foreigners who belonged to the art colony in Paris held a tremendous meeting in the Café de Dome. There were speeches in every language except German, and enthusiasm for France was at the highest pitch. A famous beauty of the Quartier, a model known as the Venus de Milo, was draped in a tricolor and placed on a table. The artists marched around her, singing the national airs of nearly every non-Teutonic country, and winding up with the 'Marseillaise.'

"As you probably know, a great many of the artists from America and other countries, who were in Paris when the war broke out, enlisted in the French Foreign Legion. And of the French artists, hardly one of the young men now remains in Paris.

"And, of course, it was the radical party, the ultra-moderns, who lost the largest numbers. There was Kissling, who was one of the leading young artistic revolutionists. He enlisted at once, and has been wounded three times, I hear, receiving a bayonet thrust in his ribs.

"The men who remained were the older men. There were Lucian Seymour, Coté, Jacques, Blanche, Claude Monet, Renoir—these are men of the sort now remaining in Paris. And they, of course, are traditionally with no sympathy for the wild vagaries of Cubism and Futurism.

"And so the art of Paris began to take on a different aspect. Whereas the art which previously had been most conspicuous was that of the young men who made a specialty of outraging all known traditions, the only art now in evidence was that of men who venerated these traditions, and painted with sanity and dignity.

"At first there were articles in the newspapers saying that now the Germans and Austrians had gone from Paris, the invasion of Cubism and other foreign novelties was at an end, and French art had come back to its native wholesomeness and reason. But some of the devotees of modern art wrote letters to the papers, objecting strongly to these statements, saying that the French artists had originated Post-Impressionism, Cubism, and all the other famous new movements, and that the Germans had merely continued and developed their ideas.

"France, they said, was the home of genius, and there every new movement in art made its first appearance. But the French artists, they said, got tired of a movement in a short time and passed on to new discoveries and inventions, while the slow-witted Germans accepted their novelties second-hand, and received with enthusiasm the movements for which the French no longer had any use. They pointed out that Cézanne, Picasso, Matisse, Rousseau, and other painters, who were French either by birth or by training, had originated all the new artistic movements of any importance.

"But soon there was no more interest in the question as to who originated Cubism and Post-Impressionism. No Salon d'Automne was held. The Grand Salon was turned into a hospital.

"There was a transformation! The Grand Salon, where so many utterly artificial works of art had been shown, now received the broken bodies of wounded men. Pain and charity and courage filled up the place that had been the scene of the most fantastic and sophisticated exhibition, and the walls that had echoed the idle chatter of frivolous connoisseurs standing before a Matisse canvas, now reverberated with the groans of dying men.

"And Picasso—there was a revolution indeed! Picasso has been striving for something more modern and sensational than he had ever done before. He was eagerly seeking for some tradition which he had not already violated, in order that he might tear it to ribbons before the eyes of an amazed world.

"He had hit upon a plan of indicating the different metiers by pasting little bits of wood and cloth and paper on his canvas. When he painted something that was intended to be the face of a man, he would cut a little hole for the mouth and insert a real cigarette.

"But the war brought him to his senses, or else it showed him that he must no longer expect a market for 'freak stuff.' He gave up all his wild ideas, and the pictures that he is now painting are so conventional, it is said, as to satisfy the simplest taste.

"This return to sane art has been accompanied by a marked change in the atmosphere of Paris. Of course it would not do to condemn all these fantastic art movements on moral grounds, but it is a fact that when one was able to discover a meaning in a Futurist or Cubist painting, it was, in many instances, a meaning better hidden. About much of the most advanced work there was a sort of general air of wrongness.

"The same thing was true in the ultra-modern literature. When you could find an idea in the insane writings of the disciples of Marinetti and Gertrude Stein, it generally was an obscene idea.

"Now all this is done away with. The air is clear. There is no more Imagisme, no more Futurism, no more Synchronism. There are no more crazy little reviews, and no more crazy little exhibitions. French art and literature are sane once more, and when peace comes there will be no more desire for the old abnormalities."

Mr. Lachman showed his enthusiasm in many ways during his residence in Paris in the months that are past, doing much valuable work for the Appui aux Artistes. And performing the important service of photographing, free of charge, every enlisted man who asked him to do so. He was an expert photographer before painting claimed him. But he also found time to make many paintings. While he was at work on his study of Notre Dame, three German shells fell near him. But he finished the canvas.



This Painting of Notre Dame Was Made While Zeppelins Were Dropping Bombs Nearby.

From Here and There

The Good Angel of the Aviators.

THERE is a French woman who hides her identity, who for months has been sending generous contributions of money through Le Figaro of Paris to the French army, and most particularly to the Aviation Corps.

For some time no more money was forthcoming, but a few days ago the Figaro received this letter from her:

"My savings are all gone, and I am grieved to the heart at not being able to help our beloved soldiers any more, especially our aviators. I wish above all things that the airmen should be warmly and comfortably clothed. But, in spite of everything, I have managed to do a little more for them. Please excuse me—it is such a little bit."

Inclosed with the letter was the French woman's check for $5,000.

Naming the Crocodiles.

THE French, as is well known, have been anything but complimentary since the outbreak of the war to Kaiser Wilhelm, the members of his family, and the monarchs allied with him against the Entente powers, and have lost no chance to produce gibes and pleasantries lampooning these personages. An instance of this now comes from the Botanical Gardens of Paris. Three crocodiles lay in a pool, in somnolent ease. Leaning against the railing were a number of spectators, trying to arouse them. Presently one wag called out to the largest crocodile:

"Hey, there, get a move on, Wilhelm!"

That produced an outburst of laughter, and the wag, encouraged, addressed the second dozing monster with:

"And you, too, over there, you old rascal, Francis Joseph."

Then, to cap his witticisms, he turned to the third, a particularly ugly specimen, and shouted:

"Oh, you Crown Prince!"

The usual Japanese breakfast consists of rice, miso soup, pickles, and occasionally fish. Tea is always served with meals, and is drunk clear, without sugar or cream. Miso soup consists of strips of radishes, seaweed, eggplant, or other vegetables cooked with bean curd and water. The cooking is not continued for a long period, and so few vegetables are used that the soup partakes only slightly of the flavor of the ingredients.



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Is India Really Loyal to England in the War?

The Presence of Her Troops at the Front Not Really Indicative of the Actual Sentiments of the People, Says Educator Just Returned from That Country

The writer of the following article on Indian conditions has been in charge of the Department of Philosophy of Ewing Christian College, Allahabad, India, for about a year. He reached India in July, 1914, and returned to this country late last August. He is a Princeton graduate and a nephew of Secretary of State Lansing.

By Allen Welsh Dulles

SO much has been written about the loyalty of India to the British Empire and so little has been advanced that would tend to show any disaffection on the part of the Indian people, that the conclusion must inevitably have been reached by the majority of persons that that country is supporting the British cause in much the same spirit as Canada or Australia.

All the outward evidences of loyalty seem to be present—Indian troops are fighting with the other British troops in France; the rajahs, native rulers, have been vying with each other in presents of money and war materials for England; and, finally, India has suffered no internal disorders or attempted revolts against British power. Is India as loyal as these circumstances would tend to show?

The present organization of the Indian army examples the wisdom of the English Government. Profiting from the bitter experience of the sepoy (soldier) mutiny of 1857, when fear for their religions gave the orthodox Hindus and Mohammedans, who then composed the larger part of the Indian army, some basis for a common attack against the British Government, the English have, in recent years, recruited the majority of their troops from the mountains of Nepal, outside of British India, the home of the famous Gurkas, who have little in common with the plainsmen of India proper, and from the Sikh community of North India, which has separated itself from both Hindus and Mohammedans by its adherence to the Sikh religion.

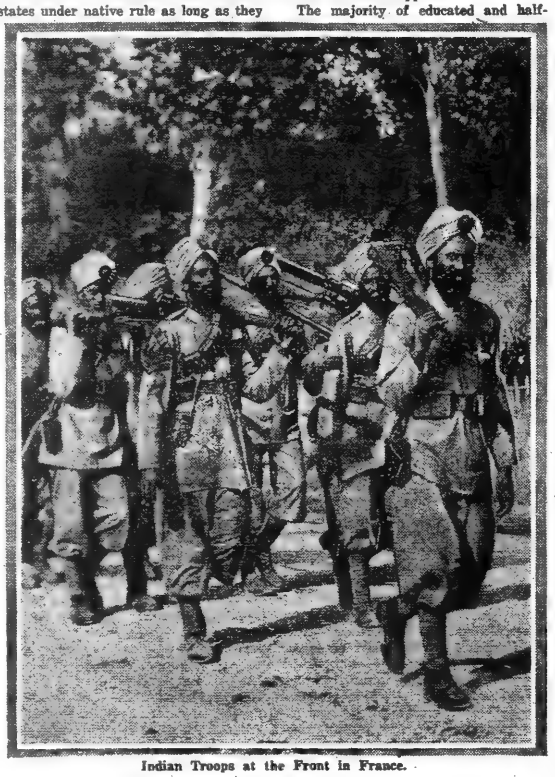
This choice of men has the double advantage of securing the bravest and physically most fit for the army, and also those who are least typically Indian and fanatically religious in sentiment. There is little danger that these soldiers could ever be induced to join with the Indian people in any attempt which they might make to achieve the end of their nationalistic aspirations, or to protect themselves against what they might imagine to be an infringement of their religious freedom. As mercenaries many would be as willing to fight against, as they would be to aid, any Indian insurrection.

Since the outbreak of war in Europe there has been no attempt made to enlist any large number of India's three hundred millions for service. What recruiting there has been has had for its object the keeping of the Indian army up to its normal strength, 150,000, while at the same time England has always kept a large English army in India. The places of the first line troops, which were removed shortly after the war broke out, were immediately taken by territorials, who are using India as their training ground and at the same time are kept ready to meet any anti-English movement.

The presence of these Indian troops on the western battle-front of Europe could hardly be considered an expression of the state of Indian opinion even if they went to the war of their own free will. It need hardly be said that they had no choice in the matter. In going they obeyed the order of their English officers, who deal promptly and finally with any suspicion of insubordination on the part of their Indian soldiers; nor was it probably distasteful to them to go, as action is seldom unwelcome to the trained soldier after a long period of inactivity. In action they have shown themselves to be brave and useful soldiers.

Much of the support for the British cause from India has come from the native Princes, the rajahs, who have nominal control over one-third of the territory of India, though only one-sixth of its people and none of the important seaports being comprised in the large territory they govern. At the time of the British conquest of India it was found advisable to keep in power some of the Indian chiefs, who, along with the British, had seized what they could of the disintegrating Mogul Empire. The overwhelming supremacy of the British position left these Princes, whether single or combined, too weak to dream of being successful rivals of the British power.

It has been the policy of the English Government to maintain these native states under native rule as long as they have shown a friendly attitude toward the British Government and an enlightened treatment of their own people. In the case of the failure of a possible heir, too often an occurrence among Oriental Kings, especially in Indian history, the English Government would select some suitable Indian, of the royal line, if possible, to succeed to the control of the state. Every native state has an English official resident, who sees to it that the native ruler neither mismanages the internal affairs of his state nor aspires to excessive power. All the foreign relations of the states are controlled by the English Viceroy of India.



Indian Troops at the Front in France.

It will thus be clearly seen that the power of these native Princes depends absolutely upon the good will of the English. Further, the overthrow of that Government in India would shortly be followed by the downfall of the rulers of these native states in the anarchy which would inevitably follow the withdrawal of the English, since the power of these Princes does not come from the support they receive from their subjects. The peculiar diversity of the peoples of India makes it possible for an Indian ruler to be just as foreign to the Indians whom he may be ruling as an English Governor would be. As an example of this, the case of Hyderabad, the largest native state of India, might be cited. Of the ten million people in this state, over nine millions are Hindus, yet the ruler is himself a Mohammedan.

It does not seem strange that these Indian Princes should vie with each other in their presents to the English Government and should have a vital interest in seeing it bring the war to a successful conclusion. Their loyalty is more often the loyalty of self-interest than that of affection. When we read that Sindhia of Gwalior has given a hundred ambulance cars to the King of England, that the Nizam of Hyderabad has contributed so many lakhs of rupees to the Prince of Wales Fund, you may be sure that these men expect a return on their investment in the form of renewed favors from the English Government and the assurance of its continued support.

The majority of educated and half-educated Hindus and Mohammedans are not loyal to the British Government. A few, and here we find the true patriots and statesmen of the Indian community, appreciate what England has done for India and the part that country must play in India's future development, and are in the truest sense of the word, loyal. Luckily for India there are enough of these men, few though they be, to act as a restraining influence on the reactionary element.

The reason for the strain of disloyalty which runs through the mass of the Indian people is not hard to find. No subject race is ever perfectly satisfied with its position as such when it possesses enough intelligence to do any thinking of its own. Almost every Hindu or Mohammedan, especially if superficially educated, has a tendency to protest at the position of servility in which he thinks he finds his fellow-countrymen. He overlooks the benefits which his country may be receiving from the ruling power and also the impossibility of organizing any Indian government which would receive the support of a united India.

The educated Indian cannot see why he should not have a responsible share in the Government of his own country, and we, enjoying a democratic form of Government, would have to admit that theoretically he is right. Practically, the application of such principles in India might at present have dire consequences. The East is not yet ready for a representative form of Government. China, turning back to a monarchy, in fact, if not in name, is only an example of this.

But what has more effect upon the ordinary Indian than the loss of political liberty, which is a theoretical rather than an actual loss, as India passed from the autocratic Mogul to the less despotic English, is the social inequality which exists between the two peoples through the habit of the ruling class of holding itself aloof from any social intercourse with the native. All the English clubs debar Indians, and exclusive English society seldom finds a place for the Indian gentlemen. It is a bitter experience for the returned Oxford or Cambridge student to find that he will not be accorded the same treatment from English society in India that he has been accustomed to in England.

The Indian has to put up with many instances of incivility from the English with whom he deals, discourtesy from the railway officials, and some times rough treatment from the English soldier. If he is an uneducated man he takes all this as a matter of course, but the Indian student resents such treatment bitterly. He can hardly be blamed for not loving his English master, or for overlooking what his wonderful administrative ability has accomplished for the country. Until there is some show of treating the educated Indian as a social equal that ever-growing class of Indian society will never quietly acquiesce in English rule.

The loyalty of the lower class of Indian, the laborers, has been alienated to some extent by events which have occurred recently. The Indian workmen in South Africa were so evilly treated by the white element of that country that the condition to which they were reduced became a disgrace to the Empire.

The refusal on the part of the Canadian immigration authorities to receive Indian labor has had grave consequences in India. The question is quite a different one than the United States has had to face in the case of China and Japan.

The incident in question has to do with the voyage of the Komaragut Maru, a Japanese ship, chartered by a company of about 300 Indians from the Punjab. On their arrival at Vancouver they were refused admission by the immigration authorities and sent back on their long journey to Calcutta. It is to be presumed that on their return voyage they were not filled with appreciation of the benefits which they derived from their position as British subjects.

To what extent England will satisfy India's desire for a place equal in dignity and responsibility to that of Canada and Australia is a problem for the future. Most observers would deny the ability of the Indian at the present time to deal with the difficulties of such a responsibility. Indian self-government, with its millions of people in utter ignorance, and with the multiplicity of its types, languages and religions, presents quite a different and far more difficult problem than is found in either Canada or Australia.

Then there are these two additional problems for England to face: First, the demand of the educated Indian to be treated as a social equal; and, second, the demand of the laboring classes for the right of immigration into the other countries of the Empire.

Until these issues involved in the present political and social inequality are met and some step taken to change present conditions in these regards, England will not find India a loyal country. Yet it is not at all unlikely that England will find the interests of good government will make necessary keeping a strong control over the Central Government. It does not seem probable that the Indian will ever get the social recognition he desires, or be welcomed as an immigrant. Thus it is very possible that India will never be wholly loyal to England. Yet it is unlikely that this country will ever be able to unite against England in such force as actually to menace her sovereignty, backed as it is by an English army.

The Maiden Aerial Trip of an Amateur Flier

James Huneker Writes of the Exaltation of "Riding the Whirlwind" in an Aeroplane and of the Moral Victory of Flying Over One's Fears

By James Huneker.

ONCE Swinburne, in a Baudelaire mood, sang: "Shall no new sin be born for men's troubles?" And it was an Asian potentate who offered a prize for the discovery of a new pleasure. Or was it a sauce?

Mankind soon wearies. The miracles of yesteryear are the commonplaces of today. Steam, telegraphy, wireless, and now wireless telephony are accepted as a matter of course by the man in the street. How stale will seem woman suffrage and prohibition after they have conquered! In the world of art conditions are analogous. The cubist nail drove out the impressionist, and the cubist will soon vanish if the futurist hammer is sufficiently heavy.

Nevertheless, there is a novel sensation in store for those who make a first flight through the air. I don't mean in a balloon, whether captive or free; in the case of the former, a trip to the top of the Washington Monument or the Eiffel Tower will suffice; and while I rode in a Zeppelin at Berlin in 1912, (100 marks, or about $25, was the tariff,) and saw Potsdam at my feet, yet I was unsatisfied. The passengers sat in a comfortable salon, ate, drank, even smoked. The traveling was so smooth as to suggest an inland lake on a Summer day. No danger was to be apprehended. The monster airship left its hangar and returned to it on schedule time. The entire trip lacked the flavor of adventure. And that leads me to a personal confession.

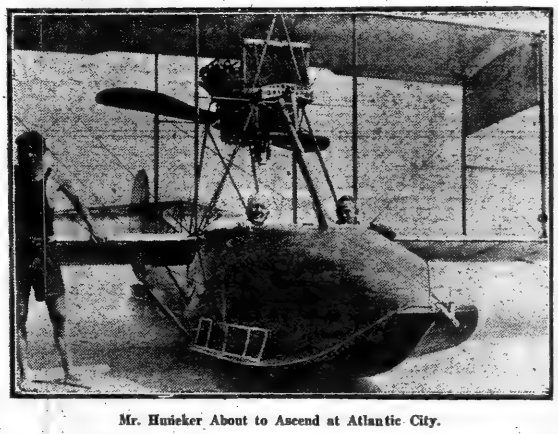
I am not a sport. In my veins flows sporting blood, but only in the Darwinian sense am I a "sport," a deviation from the normal history of my family, which has always been devoted to athletic pleasures. A baseball match in which carnage ensues is a mild diversion for me. I can't understand the fury of the contest. I yawn, though the frenzied enthusiasm of the spectators interests me. I have fallen asleep over a cricket match at Lord's in London, and the biggest bore of all was a Sunday afternoon bull fight in Madrid. It was such a waste of potential beefsteaks. Prize fights disgust, shell races are puerile, football matches smack of obituaries. As for golf—that is a prelude to senility, or the ante-chamber to an undertaker's establishment.

The swiftness of film pictures has set a new metronomic standard for modern sports. I suppose playing Bach fugues on the keyboard is as exciting a game as any; that is, for those that like it. A four-voiced polyphony at a good gait is positively hair-raising. It beats poker. (It was the amiable Huysmans who advocated the erection of a statue to the memory of the man that invented cards. A public benefactor! Didn't he thus check the conversation of imbeciles? But any one who has observed a bridge party composed of women may doubt the efficacy of the Huysmans suggestion.) All this is a preliminary to my little tale.

Conceive me as an elderly person of generous waist measurement, slightly reckless like most near-sighted humans; but this recklessness is psychical. Safety first, and I always watch my step; painful experience taught me years ago the perils that lurk in ambush for a Johnny-look-in-the-air.

Flying in heavier-than-air machines fascinated me. The fantastic stories of H. G. Wells—so immeasurably superior to his realistic fiction—were ever a joy. When the "Argonauts of the Air" appeared, flying was practically assured, although a Paris mathematician had demonstrated with ineluctable logic that it was impossible; as proved a member of the Institute a century earlier that birds couldn't fly. It was an illusion. Well, the Wrights flew, even if Langley did not—Langley, the father of the aeroplane.

Living so long in France and Belgium I had grown accustomed to the whirring of aerial motors, a sound not unlike that of a motorboat and the buzzing of a sawmill. I became accustomed to this drone above the housetops, and since my return to America I have often wondered why in the land where the aeroplane first flew so little public interest was manifested. To be sure, there are aero clubs, but they never fly where the interest of the greater public can be intrigued. Either there is a hectic excitement over some record broken or else the aviator sulks in his tent. Is the money devil at the bottom of the trouble? Sport for sport's sake, like art for art's sake, is rarely encountered. The Government has taken up flying, but that is for pragmatic purposes. By the way, the United States Department of Commerce recently fined Beryl H. Kendrick of Atlantic City because he didn't carry safety rafts, as if a hydro-aeroplane isn't more aeroplane than motor boat. The aeroplane as a weapon of defense, not the aeroplane as a new and agreeable pleasure! We are not a disinterested nation; even symphony concerts and opera and the salvation of souls are commercial propositions. Else would our skies be darkened by flying machines instead of smoke, and our churches thronged with aviators.



Mr. Huneker About to Ascend at Atlantic City.

Walking on the famous and fatiguing Boardwalk of Atlantic City last month I suddenly heard a familiar buzzing in the air and looked up. There it was, a big flying boat like a prehistoric dragon fly, speeding from the Inlet down to the million-dollar pier. Presently there were two of them flying, and I felt as if I were in a civilized land.

On the trolleys were signs, "See the Flying Boats at the Inlet!" I did, the very next morning. I had no notion of being a passenger. I was not tempted by the thought. But as Satan finds work for idle hands, I lounged down the beach to the Kendrick biplane, and stared my full at its very slender proportions.

A young man in a bathing suit explained to me the technique of flying, and insinuated that hundreds and hundreds had flown during the season without accident. Afternoon saw me again on the sands, an excited witness of a flight; excited because I stood behind the motor when it was started for a preliminary tryout—"tuning up" is the slang phrase of the profession—and the cyclonic gale blew my hat away, loosened my collar, and made my teeth chatter.

Such a tornadic roar! I firmly resolved that never would I trust myself in such a devil's contrivance. Why, it was actually riding the whirlwind—and, perhaps, reaping a watery grave. What else but that? On a blast of air you sail aloft and along. When the air ceases you drop (less than forty-five miles an hour). And this in a flimsy boxkite. Never for me! Not today, baker, call tomorrow with a crusty cottage, as we used to say in dear old "Lunnon" years ago.

Nevertheless, the poison was in my veins; cunningly it began to work. I saw a passenger, a fat man, weighing 204 pounds—I asked for the figures—trussed up like a calf in the arms of a slight, muscular youth, who carried him a limp burden and deposited him on a seat in the prow of the boat. I turned my head away. I am not easily stirred—having reported musical and theatrical happenings for a quarter of a century—but the sight of that stout male, a man and a brother, (I don't know him from Adam,) evoked a chord of pity in my breast. I felt that I would never set eyes again on this prospective food for fishes.

I quickly left the spot and returned to my hotel, determined to say, "Retro me, Sathanas!" if "Auld Reekie" should happen to show me his hoofs, horns and hide.

But he did not. The devil is a subtle beast. He had simply set jangling the wires of suggestion, and my nerves accomplished the rest. One morning, a few days later, I awoke parched with desire. I drank much strong tea to steady me and smoked unremittingly. Again, during the early afternoon, I found myself up the beach. "My feet take hold on hell," I said to myself, but it was only hot sand.

I teased myself with speculations as to whether the game was worth the candle—yes, I had got that far, traversing a vast mental territory between the No-Sayer and the Yes-Sayer. (Any man who thinks of Nietzsche in connection with an aeroplane is lost. He is already "up in the air.") I was doomed, and I knew it when I began to circle about the machine.

Courteously the bonny youth explained matters. It was a Glenn H. Curtiss hydro-aeroplane, furnished with one of the new Curtiss engines of ninety horsepower, capable of flying seventy to ninety miles an hour, of lifting 400 pounds, and weighing in all about a ton. Was it safe? Were the taut, skinny piano wires that manipulated the steering gear and the plane durable? Didn't they ever snap? Of course, they were durable, and, of course, they occasionally snapped. What then? Why, you drop, in spiral fashion—volplane—charming vocable!

But if the engine?—same thing. You would come to earth, rather water, as naturally as a child takes the breast. Nothing to fear.

Young Kendrick is an Atlantic City product—he was a professional swimmer and lifeguard—and will look after you. The price is $15; formerly $25, but competition, which is said to be the life of trade, has operated in favor of the public.

Rather emotionally I bade my man good day, promising to return for a flight the next morning, a promise I certainly did not mean to keep. This stupendous announcement he received coolly. Flying for him was a quotidian banality.

And then I noticed that the blazing sun had become darkened. Was it an eclipse, or were some horrid, monstrous shapes like the suppositious spindles spoken of by Langley devouring the light of our parent planet? No, it was the chamber of my skull that was full of shadows. The obsession was complete. I would go up, but I must suffer terribly in the interim.

Why should I fly and pay fifteen good shekels for the unwelcome privilege? I computed the cost of various beverages, and as a consoling thought recalled Mark Twain's story of the Western editor who, missing from his accustomed haunts, was later found serenely drunk, passionately reading to a group of miners from a table his lantern-illuminated speech, in which he denounced the cruel raw waste of grain in the making of bread when so many honest men were starving for whisky.

Yet did I feel that I would not begrudge my hard-earned cash, (I'm not a best seller), and thus tormented between the devil of cowardice and the deep sea of curiosity I retired and dreamed all night of fighting strange birds that attacked me in an aeroplane.

I shan't weary you with the further analysis of my soul states during this tempestuous period. I ate a light breakfast, swallowed much tea. Then I resolutely went in company with a friend, and we boarded an Inlet car. I had the day previous resorted to a major expedient of cowards. I had said, so as to bolster up my fluttering resolution, that I was going to fly; an expedient that seldom misses, for I should never have been able to face the chief clerk, the head waiter or the proprietor at the hotel if I failed to keep my promise.

"Boaster! Swaggerer!" I muttered to myself en route. "Now are you satisfied? Thou tremblest, carcass! Thou wouldst tremble much more if thou knewest whither I shall soon lead thee!" I quoted Turenne, and I was beginning to babble something about Icarus—or was it Phaeton, or Simon Magus?—brought to earth in the Colosseum by a prayer from the lips of St. Peter when we arrived. How I hated the corner where we alighted. It seemed mean and dingy and sinister in the dazzling sunlight—a redhot day if you may remember Saturday, Sept. 11, and the hour was 10:30 A. M.

A condemned criminal could not have noted more clearly every detail of the life he was about to quit. We plowed through the sand. We reached the scaffold—at least it looked like one to me. "Hello, here's a church. Let's go in," I felt like exclaiming in sheer desperation, remembering Dickens and Mr. Wemmick. I would have, such was my blue funk, quoted Holy Scripture to the sandlopers, but I hadn't the chance.

I asked my friend, and my voice sounded steady enough, whether the wind and weather seemed propitious for flying. Never better was the reply, and my heart went down to my boots. I really think I should have escaped if a stout man with a piratical mustache hadn't approached me and asked: "Going up today?" I marveled at his calmness, and wished for his instant dissolution, but I gave an affirmative shake of the head. Cornered at last.

Handing my watch, hat and wallet to my friend, I coldly awaited the final preparations. I had forgotten my ear protector, but cotton wool would answer the purpose of making me partially deaf to the hideous, clangorous vibration of the propeller blades—which resemble in a magnified shape the innocent air fans of offices and cafés. I essayed one more joke—true gallows humor—before I was led like a lamb (a tough one) to the slaughter. I asked an attendant to whom I had paid the official fee if my widows would be refunded the money in case of accident; but this antique and tasteless witticism was indifferently received, as it deserved. Finally the young man gave me a raincoat, grabbed me around the waist, and bidding me clasp his neck he carried me out into shallow water and sat me beside the air pilot, who looked like a mere lad in his bathing clothes.

My hand must have been trembling; (Ah, that old piano hand!) for he inquiringly eyed me. The motor was screaming as we flew through the water toward the Inlet. I hadn't courage of mind to make a farewell signal to my

companion. Too late, we're off, I thought, and at once my trepidation vanished.

I had for some unknown reason, possibly because of absolute despair, suffered a rich sea change. We churned the waves. I saw tiny sails studding the deep blue. Men fished from the shore. As we neared the Inlet, where a shambling wooden hotel stands on the sandy point, the sound of the motor grew intenser. We began to lift, not all at once, but gradually. Suddenly her nose was pointed skyward, and the boat climbed the air with an ease that was astonishing. No shock. No jerking. We simply glided aloft as if the sky were our native heath—if you will pardon the hibernicism—and as if determined to pay a visit to the round blazing sun bathing naked in the brilliant blue.

And with the mounting ascent I became unconscious of my corporeal vesture. I had become pure spirit. I feared nothing. The legend of angels became a certainty. Man is destined to wings. Was I not proving it? Flying is the sport of gods, and should be of humans now that the motor car is become slightly "promiscuous."

The Inlet and thoroughfare at my feet were now a network of silvery ribbons. The heat was terrific, the glare almost unbearable. But I no longer sneezed. Aviation solves the hay fever problem. The wind forced me to clinch my teeth. We were hurled along at 70 miles an hour, and up several thousand feet, yet belw the land seemed near enough to touch. As we swung across the masts of yachts I wondered that we didn't graze them—so elusive was the crystal clearness of the atmosphere, a magic mirror that made the remote contiguous. The mast of the sunken schooner hard by the sand bar looked like a lead pencil one could grasp and write a message to Mars.

Hello! I was lyrical. It is inescapable up in the air. The blood seethes. Ecstasy sets in—the kinetic ecstasy of a spinning top. I gazed at the pilot. He twisted his wheel nonchalantly as if we were in an earthly automobile. I looked over the sides of the cedar boat and was not giddy, for I had lived years at the top of a Madison Avenue apartment house, ten stories high, from which I daily viewed policemen killing time on the sidewalks; besides, I have strong eyes and the stomach of a drover. Therefore, no giddiness, no nausea. Only exaltation as we swooped down to lower levels.

Atlantic City, bizarre, yet meaningless, outrageously planned and executed stretched its ugly shape beneath us; the most striking objects were the exotic hyphenated hotel, with its Asiatic monoliths and dome, and its vast, grandiose neighbor, a mound of concrete, the biggest hotel in the world. The piers were salient silhouettes. A checkerboard seemed the city, which modulated into a tremendous arabesque of ocean and sky. I preferred to stare seaward. The absorbent cotton in my ears was transformed into gun cotton, so explosive the insistent drumming of the motor engine. Otherwise, we flew on even keel, only an occasional dip and a sidewise swing reminding me that I wasn't footing the ordinary highway. The initial intoxication began to wear off, but not the sense of freedom, a glorious freedom; truly mankind will not be free till all fly. Alas!

Though we become winged we remain mortal, human—all too human. We may shed our cumbersome pedestrian habits, but we take up in the air with us our petty souls.

I found myself indulging in very trite thoughts. What a pity that war should be the first to degrade this delightful and stimulating sport! Worse followed. Why can't I, like Vincent Astor, own a machine? Base envy, you see. Or, why doesn't young Mr. Astor, knowing my fervid desire, present me with a Curtiss hydro-aeroplane, model 1916? The socialistic leaven had begun to work. No use, we shall remain human even in heaven or hell—that hell in which it is not considered good form to harp on the heat.

I have been asked to describe the sensation of flying. I can't. It seems so easy, so natural (Mr. Kendrick says that any one can learn to guide a machine in midair; the difficulty is to master the descent). If you have ever dreamed of flying I can only say that your dream will be realized in an aeroplane. Dreams do come true sometimes. (Curiously enough I've not dreamed of flying since.) But as there is an end even to the most tedious story, so mine must finish.

Suddenly the sound of the engine ceased. The silence was thrilling, almost painful. And then in huge circles, as if we were descending the curves of an invisible corkscrew, we came down, the bow of the flying boat pointing at an angle of forty-five degrees. Still no dizziness, only a sense of regret that the trip was so soon over. It had endured an eternity, but occupied precisely twenty-one minutes.

We reached the water and settled on the foam like a feather. Then we churned toward the beach; again I was carried, this time on to solid land, where I had ridiculous trouble in getting the cotton from my harassed eardrums. Perhaps my hands were unsteady, but if they were, my feet were not.

I reached the Inlet via the Boardwalk, making record time, and drew the first happy sigh in a week as I sat down, lighted a cigar and twiddled my fingers at a waiter. Even if I had enjoyed a new pleasure I didn't propose to give up the old ones. Then my nerves! And when I meet Gabriele d'Annunzio I can look him in the eye. He flew over Trieste, but I flew over my fears—a moral as well as a physical victory for a timid conservative.

Diary Sheds New Light on Napoleon's End

Interesting Account, Written Ninety-Four Years Ago by Man Who Made Arrangements for the ex-Emperor's Interment, Just Discovered at St. Helena

The valuable historical document printed below has just been discovered on the island of St. Helena, where Napoleon Bonaparte spent his last days. It is the diary of Andrew Darling, the upholsterer who made the arrangements for Napoleon's funeral. Darling was sent to St. Helena, when the former Emperor of the French was first a prisoner there, by a London upholsterer who had contracted to furnish the illustrious prisoner's residence at Longwood, on the island. He went frequently to Longwood, had access to Napoleon's private apartments and was in a position to give minute details regarding the ex-Emperor's last days.

The diary was discovered by Major M. F. Foulds, the medical officer in charge of the troops now quartered at St. Helena, among the records of the island deposited in the castle at Jamestown, and sent by him to The London Times.

In Darling's diary some of the names of persons in Napoleon's entourage are misspelled. Those to whom he alludes are the following, the correct spelling of their names being given:

Count de Montholon, Lord Chamberlain at Longwood; Count Bertrand, Grand Marshal; Pierron, butler; Marchand, first valet; Noverraz, third valet; Antommarchi, Napoleon's physician; Arnott, the surgeon who attended Napoleon during his last illness; Crokat, orderly officer at Longwood; Rutledge, assistant surgeon; Shortt, principal medical officer in St. Helena; Mitchell, surgeon of H. M. S. Vigo; Sir Thomas Reade, Deputy Adjutant General; Montchenu, French Commissioner; Gorrequer, military secretary to the Governor; Burton, an army surgeon.

Darling's diary covers the period from May 2 to 7, 1821. In it he wrote as follows:

Tuesday, May 2.

SENT up some articles to the old house at Longwood, which had been requested for the establishment's use, and went up in the afternoon, as usual, having been in attendance for some time before at Longwood for some part of the day, in case Gen. Bonaparte should think proper to go into the New House that was built for him, as his Excellency the Governor had given me orders to that effect, and General Montholon had said that he was not aware what General B. meant to do, but that he would most likely take it into his head and come down to the New House suddenly without giving much notice, and I had better be in the way. Mr. Pieron signed the receipt for the articles, the servants seemed all in an uproar, and General Montholon said that B. was very ill. Went up as usual, went over to Mr. H. Barker in the evening, had been told by General Montholon that Bonaparte was all the same as dead. In the evening saw Dr. Rutledge and one or two of the officers at Longwood Farm House.

Wednesday, 3d.

Went up to the Wood as usual, having sent up several articles for the New House, and was told by Novares, one of the servants of the New House, that General Bonaparte could not live long as he was then throwing up something from his stomach which was quite black, and said that at times he was delirious, having asked for people that were not on the Island, and asking after others who were not alive.

Friday, 4th.

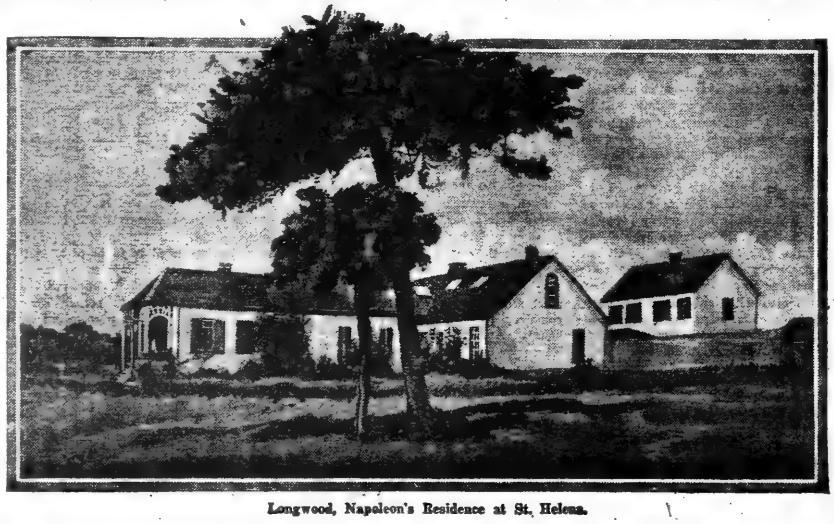
Learnt on my way up that B. was much better. Sent up today some skins for General Montholon to cover some cases that held his books, and some green baise for ditto; and articles of furniture for Doctors Shortt and Mitchell, to the officers' quarters in the New House. Saw them both in the evening in Captain Crokat's quarters and heard Doctor Arnott come from General Bonaparte's room, describing to Messrs. Shortt and Mitchell how he thought he was, and the position in the room, and room in the House in which he lay. Was then taking orders from Captain Crokat, had been asked by General Montholon to get cloth to hang the room in black as he thought General Bonaparte could not live much longer.

Saturday, 5th May.

Went up about twelve o'clock in the day, met Mr. Dutton with a letter from Sir Thomas Reade to send up some plaister of Paris; but as I knew there was none to be purchased and none in store, having been on the look out for the same articles that same morning, and the day before, and found that the only thing that I could find was to grind down some images, and use the material; but as the expense of them was considerable, and not certain of the material answering, I declined doing so until I had orders; therefore proceeded to Longwood, where I knew Sir Thomas Reade was, and then found him and the Governor in front of the New House.

Told the circumstances to the Governor, when he recommended the plan as it had been requested by Madame Bertrand. I then mounted my horse, came to Town, purchased the figures to the number of 150, all small, got the men that I had at work, and set about pounding them, which having completed, I had two Chinese in waiting and started them off with the powder, and then left Town myself for the Wood. This was between five and six in the evening: on my way up I passed the Admiral (Lambert), Marquis de Montchenu, and Major Gorrequer, having then met them with the account of General Bonaparte's death; this was a short distance from Longwood Gate; I then went on to the Old House, when I found that a Dragoon was just starting with a note for me to prepare articles for the funeral, and likewise to hang the room in which he then lay with black cloth. I then saw the Governor and Sir Thomas Reade, and having taken my instructions proceeded to Town as quick as possible.

Having got the proper articles and the men collected, and some refreshment for them, I proceeded to Longwood, where we arrived about 12 o'clock, (this having been the third time that I had been from Town to the Wood that day.) I then saw General Montholon, took the things from



Longwood, Napoleon's Residence at St. Helena.

the cart into the dining room; General Montholon told me then he wished his bed-room to be hung with cloth as they wished him to lay in state in that room.

I then ordered the men to work, and moved the furniture out of that into the outer room, (General Bonaparte's sitting-room, but sometimes his bed-room.) Took down the muslin from the walls and furniture, being assisted by General Montholon and the French domestics. I kept the men at work until about half-past three; Sergt. Morley of the 20th then being unwell from the fatigue, and all the other men not good for much work, I asked them to rest till daylight; I then laid down myself but could not sleep during the evening.

I wanted to see him during some part of the morning, but was refused, as the Governor had not seen him. Having occasion to go out of the room into the garden by the glass door, I then saw him on the small iron bed-stead between the drawing room windows, one of which (I saw in at both windows,) at that time being open. About daylight I then got the men to work again, and shortly after I saw the Governor, Sir Thomas Reade and other officers of the Staff, outside the house; and about a quarter of an hour afterwards the Governor and a Staff Officer passed by the room in which I was to the drawing-room, and remained for some time. I hurried the workmen on as much as possible, and got them some breakfast about nine o'clock; we had near finished.

About eight I went with General Montholon to the room where he was and saw him, and was much astonished to see him so much wasted in the body, but at the same time look so well, so young, and with such a pleasing countenance.

I then went to the workmen and sometime afterwards General Montholon requested me to take his size for the coffin. Madame Bertrand and Counts Montholon and Bertrand were then speaking together (and I believe Mr. Marchand); the description of the coffins were to be, first tin, lined with satin, which was to be stuffed with cotton, a small mattress and pillow of the same materials on the bottom of ditto; and then second a wood coffin, then third a lead coffin, and then one of mahogany covered with crimson velvet, if it could be procured; but I told them there was not any on the Island that I could get, as I had been in search of some a few days before: it was then settled that outer coffin should be the best mahogany that was on the Island, which was accordingly done so.

I then came out and told the Governor; he was anxious to have the coffins made as soon as possible. I went back a little afterwards, got a description of the coffins in writing from General Montholon, went with him into the room again to be more particular to his exact size; assisted by General Montholon, the net size was as follows:—Length, 5 feet 7 inches, only 18 inches barely across the shoulders, and scarcely 10 inches deep; the size of the coffin I made as follows: —Length, 5 feet 11 inches, depth 12 inches, width at the head 10½ inches, shoulders 21 inches, foot 8 inches; at that time I understood that he was to lay in state, and to be opened about 2 o'clock, but was not aware that he was to be put into the coffin with his hat and clothes on, in the way that he used to dress when in full uniform.

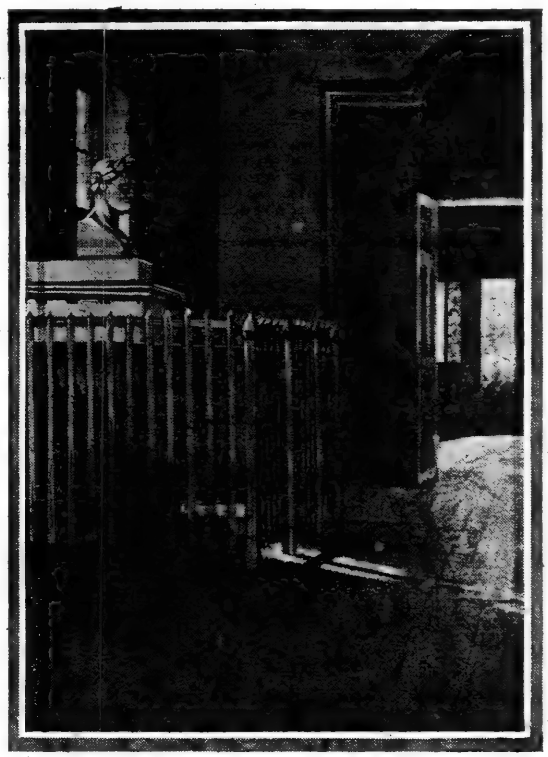
About 10 o'clock I left Longwood for Town; I had then received the Governor's orders to make all the haste possible, and as on the evening before make use of his name for men or materials that might be required. I came to Town, had some breakfast, and in the meantime applied to Town-Major Cole to get some of the men out of the church that I knew were the most handy and useful, had others sent from the country, and with the assistance of Mrs. Borman, Mr. Metcalfe, Mr. Berman, and others had the tin coffin, the lead and wood coffins, finished about one in the morning, with the made linings as described.

Monday, May 7th.

Sent up the coffins by the Chinese and left Town about 11 o'clock for Longwood with the proper people to secure the different coffins, then saw him laying in state. As I left Longwood the morning before for the purpose of getting the coffins made, I left some men to do anything that was required in the house, such as finish the altar, and put up a chandelier that was taken down from the drawing-room and put into the room that he then lay in, and cover the carriage that General Bonaparte used to ride in. I found that they had nearly completed it all. The curiosity of the people being so great, that great crowds of people of all descriptions came to see him lay in state, which was nearly in the following manner.

The room in which he lay was by him generally used as a bed-room (the size small), with one door leading from the dining-room, by which means the people were admitted, another door opposite this went into the sitting-room, used by him but little of late, and likewise had a bed in it, and a sofa which he used to sit on much; two windows being in the south side next the garden, one of which some time since was made into a glass door, the other window small, but was made into a French window; at the same time his head being towards the dining-room, throwing his right side towards the window.

The iron bed-stead on which he lay was about 5 feet 10 inches by 3 feet, about 9 inches from the main corner nearest the sitting-room, and about 20 inches from the back wall, leaving bare room for a passage into the sitting-room. The altar was at his head next to the wall of the dining-room; above the bed-stead hung a chandelier frame with 12 burners, in front of the bed-stead stood two stands with marble tops, on each of which stood one four-branch chandelier of solid silver; on the altar stood two of the same with four large candlesticks and four pieces of wood made white in each, at the top of which was a candle to appear large. The altar was about 2ft. 4in. wide and 4ft. 6in. long, covered with black cloth and the letter "N" on the front, with a binding of yellow (taken from the drawing-room window curtains round the front). On the top stood a "jassupe" adorned with column, a dome and cupola, where the figure of our Saviour on the Cross used to be deposited, but at that time was on General Bonaparte's breast with the sword and scabbard on his right side, his heart and stomach on the left.



Room Where Napoleon Died.

On the top of the altar there was a covering richly wrought in silver with embroidered devices, and a bookstand on which lay a Bible; in front of the altar there was a platform one step high, on which the Priest Mr. Vignali used to stand at times with his robes on and repeat a paternoster, when a person of the Catholic persuasion used to come in and take the sacrament. The bed-stead on which General Bonaparte lay was about 6 feet long and 3 feet wide and 3 mattresses on it, the top one of which is left behind, and is now in my possession amongst the stores, being much marred by the stains of blood &ct. from him when he was turned round to shave the back part of his head for the bust which was taken on the 7th of May by Doctors Burton and Antromarchi and afterwards a bust taken from the same which was very fair, considering the time he had been dead, and the roughness of the material, which was packed up and taken by Antromarchi for the intention, as I was told by Madame Bertrand, to be sent to Canova for a model in marble.

Much time having been lost in waiting for the crowd of spectators of all classes which were admitted, and a delay in taking the bust, I felt anxious to have him put into the coffin, having the people all ready for the purpose. The bust having been taken, the Governor and Sir Thomas Reade having asked me what the delay was, I told them the French people did not seem much inclined at that time to have him put into the coffin. I afterwards mentioned that it was proper he should be soldered up to-night, to Countess and Count Bertrand with General Montholon and Mr. Marchand, who sat preparing various articles for the purpose.

I having then brought in Abraham Millington and Samuel Ley, the men who made the tin coffin, Dr. Rutledge, of the 20th Regiment, being then in attendance (he having relieved Doctor Arnott), had orders not to let his heart be taken out of the room, I having received the same orders, the reason of this, as I was informed, was owing to Dr. Antromarchi wishing to have his stomach in his own possession to take to Europe with him, but the other French people did not wish that to be the case. I believe they wished his heart to be taken home with them, but did not get permission; therefore they wished to preserve it, which was accordingly done in the following manner:

His heart and stomach, as I have already mentioned, was in a silver vase or tureen, having been part of his plate, with a cover to it, on which was his coat of arms with an eagle on the top, which unscrewed with a nut; this having been soldered on fast, and then the heart having been put into the tureen by Dr. Rutledge in presence of Count Montholon, &ct., &ct., the top having been soldered on and a hole having been made in the bottom of the vessel, the spirits was then poured in by Dr. Rutledge, and an old shilling soldered on the hole; a considerable delay having taken place owing to the construction of the vessel, it was past 8 o'clock before the two men finished, and during the time the different things were preparing, or, I may say, lay on the table in the library room ready, a silver spoon, fork, and knife, with silver handles, one silver ewer or cream jug with rich workmanship on it, one of his silver plates, one of the same as now in my possession, a silver canister or mug with a top to it, in which was the stomach, the silver dish with his heart, two double Napoleons coined during the Republic, two ditto during Bonaparte's first Consulship, two ditto during his Emperorship, and two ditto during his Imperial reign, with four single and three silver coins; I having had time to look at all the various articles while the men were soldering the rim of the top of the dish where the heart was, and likewise having put the coins and plate in to the coffin myself.

O Dreamer of Dreams

By Glenn Ward Dresbach

O DREAMER OF DREAMS, have you heard men say,
"The glory of dreams must fade away?"
Then I know that you smiled, and I know that you said,
"Not until dreamers of dreams are dead."

O Dreamer of Dreams, have you heard men sigh,
"The palace of dreams must fall from on high?"
Then I know that you smiled and said as you thrilled,
"Not while a dreamer of dreams may build."

O Dreamer of Dreams, have you heard men say,
"The battle is lost ere it starts today?"
Then I know that you shouted out in your might,
"Not while a dreamer of dreams may fight."

O Dreamer of Dreams, have you heard men say,
"Even love turns from his own today?"
Then I know your heart crooned, as winds crooned above,
"Not while a dreamer of dreams may love."

Our Latin American Relations.

The changes wrought in the economic and political structure of the countries of South and Central America, and their relations with the United States, are among the most important results of the great war in Europe.

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Thirty Years of Gridiron Club Dinners

Since 1885 It Has Been Making Fun of Public Men to Their Faces, but Some, Such as Harrison and Reed, Turned the Laugh on the Club

By Charles Willis Thompson.

IT is thirty years since the Gridiron Club was founded; and Arthur Wallace Dunn, one of its members, is not boasting when he calls it "the most famous dining organization in the world." In this, the beginning of its thirty-first year, Mr. Dunn has published a history of the club, entitled "Gridiron Nights" and published by the Frederick A. Stokes Company. No, it is not a history of the club so much as a history of its skits and jokes, the high spots of its dinners.

Its beginnings were small and its early dinners very unlike those which now attract the leading men of the nation from all over the land. It began by copying the Clover Club, and guying the speakers. That practice was abandoned long ago, and the policy adopted of having the club furnish the fun instead of getting it out of the guests. The guests are lampooned unmercifully, but when one of them rises to speak he is listened to with respectful attention. He can speak freely, for his speech will not be reported. At the beginning of the dinner the President announces, "The Gridiron Club has two rules: Ladies are always present, and reporters are never present."

"After some training, both as Secretary of War and as President," wrote ex-President Taft, "I was able to smile broadly at a caustic joke at my expense and seem to enjoy it, with the consolatory thought that every other guest of any prominence had to suffer the same penalty for an evening's pleasure. The surprise and embarrassment of foreign Ambassadors at their first Gridiron dinner, and their subsequent whole-hearted appreciation of the spirit of these occasions, showed how unique a feature they were of Washington political life."

"I had the time of my life last night," said J. Pierpont Morgan to Mark Hanna, after his first Gridiron dinner.

All the Presidents of the United States from Harrison's time, with the exception of Cleveland, have been guests of the Gridiron, most of them regular guests. Harrison had the reputation of being a cold and reserved man, and he astonished the club by making a scintillating speech. "This is the second time this week," he began, "that I have been called upon to open a congress of American inventors."

When the President concluded his witty and genial speech, Frank Hosford, one of the intense Democrats of the club, went over to Perry S. Heath of The Indianapolis Journal, who was in the President's confidence and his mouthpiece in the press.

"Perry," said Hosford, "your man Harrison is a wonder. I didn't think it was in him."

"Oh, he's all right on his feet," replied Heath. "It's only when he sits down that he falls down."

And that was so true, (says Mr. Dunn.) Sitting at his desk in the White House, he could do and say more things to make him unpopular than any man that ever occupied that exalted station. When he became tired of a visitor, or did not want to continue a conversation further, he would stare vacantly across the room and drum with the fingers of both hands on his desk. Many a prominent man, accompanied perhaps by a friend upon whom he wanted to make an impression, was actually drummed out of Harrison's presence.

At the beginning of Cleveland's second Administration the club gave a dinner to the new Cabinet. The President of the Club was Frank Hatton, who had succeeded Postmaster General Gresham when that statesman became Secretary of the Treasury. Gresham had now become the new Secretary of State, and sat at Hatton's right. Hatton made a speech instructing the new Cabinet in its duties. He warned them, from his own experience as Postmaster General, not to take themselves too seriously.

"I have been there myself, boys," he said; "the old colored messenger will show you where to sign your names, and the clerks will do the rest. I recall my first day as a Cabinet man, and it is no doubt very much like your own experience. I was signing papers where the messenger indicated, but finally I thought I ought to assert myself when I came to a particularly imposing and bulky document with many papers attached. Leaning back in my chair, I said:

"I don't exactly understand this."

"'Neither do I, boss,' replied the messenger, 'but yo' signs yo' name right there.'

"After that I got along without any difficulty."

At a dinner in 1896 David B. Hill was asked to talk about his Presidential chances. Hill, who was a bachelor, replied by telling of a census-taker who came to him when he was Governor of New York, and among other questions asked, "How many children?" "None—to speak of," replied the Governor.

"That answers the Gridiron query," said Hill, and went on with his speech.

Just before McKinley was inaugurated the club held a dinner, at which one of the skits was a conversation over a telephone, McKinley being supposed to be at the other end, in Canton. William E. Annin, one of the members of the club, did the talking. "Yes," he said, "Boutelle is here." (Congressman Boutelle of Maine, who would have liked to be Secretary of the Navy.) "What's he doing, did you say? Oh, just waiting."

This raised a laugh at Boutelle's expense. "Yes," went on Annin, "Speaker Reed is here." Before he could go on, Reed, who was no friend of McKinley's, drawled out in his high-pitched voice:

"But not waiting."

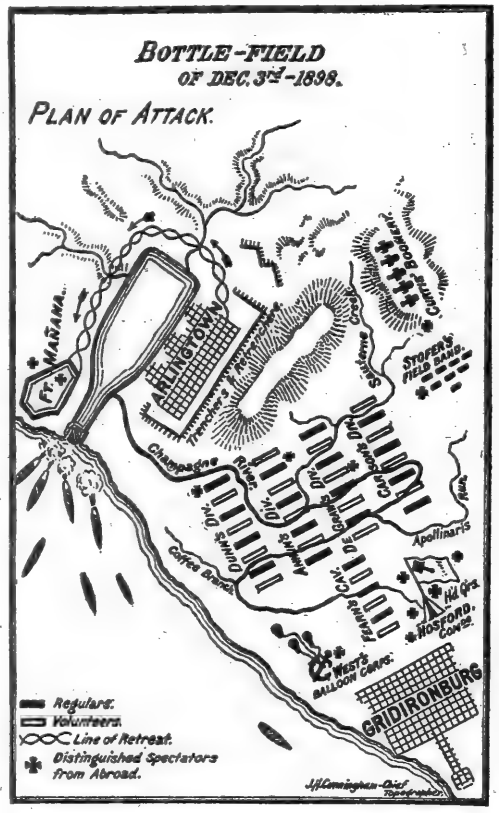
Reed, at another dinner, sat beside Minister Wu Ting-fang, and in his speech poked a little fun at the Chinese Minister. When Dr. Wu was called on to speak, he said:

"I am told that your great Speaker is a Republican. In our country he would be a pronounced monarchist and a supporter of the Manchu dynasty."

Mark Hanna was a favorite at Gridiron dinners, and was always ready to stand for anything. The Gridironers were fond of rapping him for his mastery of the McKinley Administration, and at a dinner held just before the war with Spain, the President of the club, Frank Hosford, in the course of a speech about it, turned to him and said:

"Senator Hanna, can we have this war?"

Hanna was opposed to the war, as was McKinley. When Hanna had spoken, Hosford said caustically: "At least we have one man connected with this Administration who is not afraid to fight," and introduced Assistant Secretary Theodore Roosevelt.



On the Program at the First Dinner Held After the Spanish War.

"We will have this war for the freedom of Cuba, Senator Hanna, in spite of the timidity of the commercial interests," was one of the sentences ground out through the teeth of the Assistant Secretary. "It was," records Mr. Dunn, "a very dramatic moment, and there was no one present at that dinner who did not thoroughly understand that war was inevitable."

The Gridiron Club always made use of Chauncey M. Depew for any purpose whatsoever. At a dinner in 1899 General H. V. Boynton, the President of the club, made an introductory speech about Senator Depew, indicating that he was to be called upon. Just as everybody was expecting the Senator to arise, and while he was getting his preparatory smile ready, there stalked into the room a very large-sized book labeled "Depew's Jokes." On the other side was a picture of Depew laughing vociferously. When the uproar subsided Boynton went on with his speech and introduced somebody else.

A little later, however, he made a speech in which he really introduced Depew, and the Senator arose. But before he could say a word a phonograph began grinding out some of Depew's old stories, and the Senator was obliged to sit down. Later in the evening, however, he had an opportunity to speak, but he began gingerly, expecting some new trap.

Richard Croker, who was present at this same dinner, would not attend until assured that he would not be called on for a speech. "I'm nothing on the gab," he said, "and I'd be a mark for these guys." The club has kept for years a large book in its reception room, and in this book each guest inscribes his name. When Croker reached the book, Mark Hanna had just written his name and was rising from the table. The two leaders had never met. Each looked at the other for an instant. Croker spoke first.

"Your face seems very familiar," and there was a twinkle in his eye.

"I ought to know you from your pictures," said Hanna, smiling broadly.

A little later they found themselves seated opposite each other at the dinner table and had a good time together. "I knew your face," said Croker, "but I missed that suit with the dollar marks."

"I'd have been sure it was you if you'd worn that striped suit," retorted Hanna.

"How did you like it, Chief?" asked Croker's host, John Corwin, after the dinner was over.

"Fine," replied Croker. "Say, do you know who made the best speech? The Chink. The Chink was better'n all of 'em."

He referred to his Excellency Minister Wu Ting-fang.

Senator Beveridge came to Washington heralded as the "Young Man Eloquent." He attended his first Gridiron dinner in 1899, handicapped by his boy-orator reputation. Mr. Dunn thus describes his adventures:

When Senator Beveridge was called upon he was escorted to the area in front of the President, given a brief lecture, and told how to deport himself as a United States Senator. First, his youth was criticised and he was told to overcome this defect by wearing whiskers, and a disguise of whiskers was put over his face. Then he was informed that one trouble in the Senate was due to an inclination to talk too long, and he was given an alarm clock and told that when the alarm sounded it was time to quit. Having received these instructions, he was allowed to proceed.

Holding the alarm clock in one hand and waving the other with oratorical gestures, the young Senator began to speak, but he had not been going more than three minutes when the alarm, which had been previously set for the occasion, went off, and as it rang loud and long everybody shouted and laughed, and Beveridge had to wait for another occasion before he was able to make a speech to the Gridiron Club.

When Senator Tillman made his Gridiron début he had the reputation of being a wild man. Gorman, the conservative Democratic leader, was another guest. Tillman was presented with a black flag, informed that he was "partially civilized," and allowed to speak. Mr. Dunn says:

I wonder how many people recollect the striking figure which Tillman made as he stood there in all the strength and vigor of those days waving that black flag back and forth and saying that it would "wave over my grave before it would find me in the same camp with Arthur Pue Gorman." In later years, when Tillman became one of the conservative Senators on the Democratic side, this remark could hardly have been made, for I fancy that he and Gorman would not have been very far apart.

At a dinner early in 1900 Senator Thomas C. Platt surprised the club by reading a poem he had written many years before. This was a dinner given by the Lotos Club to the Gridiron. The poem was an amusing production, and made the greater hit because Mr. Platt's gift of humor was not generally known.

General Miles's once famous call at the White House, in which he had an altercation with President Roosevelt, has probably been forgotten now, but at the time it was widely celebrated and some of the stories about it were very lurid. At the next Gridiron dinner Miles was present, and so was the President. At one stage of the dinner General Boynton came limping in with his arm in a sling, patches on his face, and a bandage over his head.

"Why, General, where have you been?" asked Louis A. Coolidge.

"I have been to call on the President—"

Whatever else may have been in the reply was never heard, for there was a shriek and a roar from the head of the



The Club's Burlesque of Roosevelt's Administration in 1907, Depicting the Probable Outcome of His Imperialistic Ideas.

table showing that Mr. Roosevelt thoroughly enjoyed the situation. The same could not be said for General Miles.

In January, 1904, Mirza Ali Asgar Khan, former Grand Vizier of Persia, was making a trip around the world, and was sailing to Europe from New York. His attendance at the Gridiron dinner was announced in the newspapers. What happened is thus described:

He came in late, after the dinner had been in progress for a time, and was accompanied by Scott C. Bone of The Washington Post, his host of the evening. Before taking his seat, directly in front of the President of the United States, he bowed low to that official, and then made a sweeping salaam to the assembled company. Senator Beveridge was introduced and shook hands. William H. Taft, then Governor General of the Philippines, who had crossed the Pacific Ocean on the same ship with the Grand Vizier, walked across the dining room and shook hands, expressing his pleasure at seeing him again. Senators Aldrich, Gorman, and Hanna and Speaker Cannon, sitting near by, were introduced.

After the dinner had progressed for a time President Louis A. Coolidge introduced the Oriental guest as one who had journeyed far and who came that night with views he had gathered in his travels. Mirza Ali Asgar Khan, with more profund bows, said that his message to the Gridiron Club and its guests had been written, as he was somewhat imperfect in our language, and then he began to read from large sheets of paper.

"The people of the United States," he began, "are watching every day to see whether there is to be a war in the Old World. In the East we also watch for that war. It is to observe preparations for that war that I travel.

"I was in Japan before I came to this country. In Persia we take great interest in Japan, because the next war will be the great struggle between the civilizations of the East and the West. We believe that the Eastern civilization will overcome the Western civilization.

"This will mark the downfall of Russia, that treacherous power that has plotted against the peace of mankind from the days of Peter the Great, and has been the hypocrite, the false friend of every weaker power it has aimed to destroy."

He was interrupted by a member of the club who suggested that as the Russian Ambassador was our guest no such discussion should be permitted. Mirza Ali looked puzzled and continued:

"The barbarous rule of Germany will be brought to an end and a higher morality will supplant the vicious rule of the vandals who have kept the intelligence of Europe under a reign of terror—"

Again he was interrupted and attention called to the presence of the German Ambassador. The situation was explained to the Grand Vizier, and he turned over two or three pages of his manuscript and continued:

"And then Great Britain, the traditional enemy of the free American people—perfidious Albion, as she is called by one of your poets. She has been the trader of the world—buyer and seller of men—pretending to love liberty, but hypocritically sheltering slavery when it could be to her interest—"

President Coolidge stopped him by sharp raps of the gavel. The faces of the diplomats were drawn into frowns of disapproval. Guests and members were aghast, while President Roosevelt looked as if he thought it was the makings of a bully row.

"We are very much obliged," said Mr. Coolidge, "to his Excellency the Grand Vizier, but as some members of the British Embassy are with us—"

"You will not let me speak," said the Vizier angrily; "then I bid you good night! You invite me here—you ask me to speak—I prepare my speech—you are as bad as the rest. You have no free press—you have no free speech! I go."

And as he was making sweeping gestures he tore away his fez, wig and beard, and there stood Francis E. Leupp of The New York Evening Post. He had put over the greatest hoax ever perpetrated by the Gridiron Club. The real Mirza Ali Asgar Khan had sailed for Europe that very day.

Senator Allison never committed himself on any subject, and there were many stories of his excessive caution in expressing opinions. The most famous is the story of some one's calling his attention to the fact that some sheep passing by had been sheared, and of Allison's reply, "It would appear that they have been sheared—on this side." Mr. Dunn contributes another:

One time Allison called a newspaper man into his committee room and read him a long letter addressed to a constituent at home, and asked the correspondent what he thought of it.

"Well, Senator," replied the correspondent, with some hesitation, "I don't think he will be able to make anything out of it."

"That was the intention," replied Allison, fairly beaming.

When Ethan Allen Hitchcock resigned as Secretary of the Interior, and was succeeded by James R. Garfield, the West was much pleased, for Hitchcock was unpopular there. A few days later there was a Gridiron dinner at which the late Francis W. Cushman, the brilliant Congressman from Washington, was called on for a speech. Cushman began by complimenting President Roosevelt, who was present, on the change in his Cabinet.

"When Hitchcock resigned," said Cushman, "there wasn't a dry throat west of the Mississippi."

At a dinner in 1911, at which William J. Bryan was present, the Gridiron Club held a mock session of the Supreme Court. One of the members applied for a writ to prevent Mr. Bryan from running for President.

"Oh, let him run," said the court. "What difference does it make!"

Just before President Wilson's inauguration the club held a session of the incoming Cabinet. One of the mock Cabinet was made up to represent Mr. Bryan, and when he entered he was asked:

"You have never attended a Cabinet meeting before, Mr. Bryan?"

"No," was the reply, "but I have made three attempts."

At another dinner in 1913 Thomas F. Logan of The Philadelphia Inquirer was initiated as a member, and part of his hazing was to go about as a young reporter and interview the guests. Then he was questioned concerning the results.

"Did you interview the Secretary of War?" he was asked.

"Yes."

"What did he say?"

"He denies it."

"What does he deny?"

"That's what I asked him, and he said it didn't make any difference what; it was the immemorial custom of the War Department to deny everything."

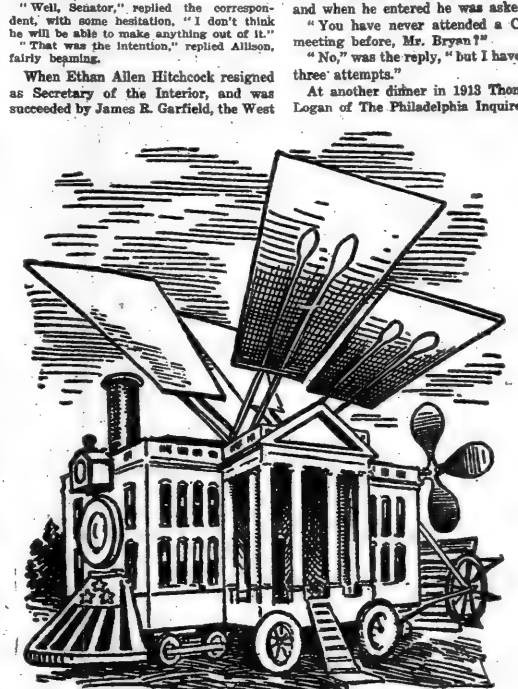
One feature of Gridiron dinners is the tribute to members who have died during the year, if there have been such. The lights suddenly go out, and in the darkness the voice of Louis A. Coolidge is heard. On one such occasion he said:

"The Gridiron Club goes on forever; though in the course of time its membership must change, till in due season those now mingling here become but memories to the later born. We cannot alter everlasting laws or stop the timepiece of eternity which strikes for each his hour to fall asleep. Our comrades come; they go; and as they pass they lay their offerings on the Gridiron shrine, contented if the gifts they bear blend in the glory of the club they love and fix their memory in a place among the crowding recollections of receding years. And as they melt into the shadows of the past it is most fitting that those lingering here speak each name fondly for remembrance sake."

There is a hush where a moment before merriment prevailed and jest went ringing. Upon a screen appear the faces of men who are no more. From out the darkness comes a voice calling their names, briefly reciting their deeds, and pronouncing a final tribute and farewell. There is a distant strain of music; the pictures begin to fade among clouds; the music grows stronger and the words of the song are heard:

Don't you hear them bells;
Don't you hear them bells;
They are ringing out the glory of the day.

The lights flash and the whole room joins in the chorus; and mirth, wit, and merrymaking again hold sway. "This," says Mr. Dunn, "is as it should be. It is as those gone before would wish. Every Gridiron man wants to be thus remembered by his fellow-members, but only for a moment would he have the enjoyment of a Gridiron dinner interrupted while the brief tribute is paid and he is enshrined in memories before forever passing into the shadows. Sentiment, of course; and as I have reviewed the past thirty years of Gridiron life I have found sentiment lingering at every milestone. It founded the organization, kept it alive, placed it upon a plane of success and achievement. Without such true and lasting sentiment there would be no Gridiron Club."



THE HOUSE JACK (OUGHT TO HAVE) BUILT
A Gridiron Idea of the White House When President Taft Was Touring the Country. From a Dinner Souvenir.

Art Thrives in Spite of Our Prosperity Worship

Men of Genius Must Express Themselves, Declares Booth Tarkington, Although We of This Country Don't Give a Nickel for Things of the Soul

By Joyce Kilmer.

MR. BOOTH TARKINGTON never will be called the George M. Cohan of fiction. His novel "The Turmoil" is surely an indictment of modern American urban civilization; of its materialism, its braggadocio, its contempt for the things of the soul.

It was with the purpose of making this indictment a little clearer than it could be when it is surrounded by a story, that I recently asked Mr. Tarkington a few questions. And his answers are not likely to increase our national complacencies.

In the first place I asked Mr. Tarkington if the atmosphere of a young and energetic nation might not reasonably be expected to be favorable to literary and artistic expression.

"Yes, it might," said Mr. Tarkington. "There may be spiritual progress in America as phenomenal as her material progress.

"There is and has been extraordinary progress in the arts. But the people as a whole are naturally preoccupied with their material progress. They are much more interested in Mr. Rockefeller than in Mr. Sargent."

The last two sentences of Mr. Tarkington's reply made me eager for something a little more specific on that subject.

"What are the forces in America today," I asked, "that hinder the development of art and letters?"

Mr. Tarkington replied: "There are no forces in America today that hinder and development of individuals in art and letters, save in unimportant cases here and there. But there is a spirit that hinders general personal decency, knows and cares nothing for beauty, and is glad to have its body dirty for the sake of what it calls 'prosperity.'

"It 'wouldn't give a nickel' for any kind of art. But it can't and doesn't hinder artists from producing works of art, though it makes them swear."

"But do not these conditions in many instances seriously hinder individual artists?"

Mr. Tarkington smiled. "Nothing stops an artist if he is one," he said. "But many things may prevent a people or a community from knowing or caring for art.

"The climate may be unfavorable; we need not expect the Eskimos to be interested in architecture. In the United States politicians have usually controlled the public purchase of works of art and the erection of public buildings. This is bad for the public, naturally."

"I suppose," I said, "that the conditions you describe are distinctively modern, are they not? At what time in the history of America have conditions been most favorable to literary expression?"

Mr. Tarkington's reply was not what I expected. "At all times," he said. "Literary expression does not depend on the times, though the appreciation of it does, somewhat."

I asked Mr. Tarkington if he agreed with Mr. Gouverneur Morris in considering the short story a modern development. He did not.

"There are short stories in the Bible," he said, "and in every mythology; 'folk stories' of all races and tribes. Probably Mr. Morris's definition of the short story would exclude these. I agree with him that short stories are better written nowadays."

"But you do not believe," I said, "that American literature in general is better than it used to be, do you? Why is it that there is now no group of American writers like the New England group which included Longfellow, Whittier, Lowell, Emerson, and Thoreau?"

"Why is there," Mr. Tarkington asked in turn, "no group like Homer (wasn't he a group?) in Greece? There may be, but if there is just such a modern group it would tend only to repeat the work of the Homeric group, which wouldn't be interesting to the rest of us.

"The important thing is to find a group unlike Longfellow, Whittier, Lowell, Emerson, and Thoreau. That is, if one accepts the idea that it is important to find a group."

Mr. Tarkington's criticisms of the modern American city have been so severe that I expected him to tell me that all writers should live in the country. But again he surprised me. In reply to my question as to which environment was more favorable to the production of literature, the city or the country, he said:

"It depends upon the nerves of the writer. A writer can be born anywhere, and he can grow up anywhere."

There has recently been considerable discussion—Professor Edward Garnet and Gertrude Atherton have taken a considerable share in it—on the relative merits of contemporary English and American fiction. I asked Mr. Tarkington if in his opinion the United States had at the present time novelists equal to those of England.

"That is unanswerable!" he answered. "Writers aren't like baseball teams. What's the value of my opinion that 'The Undiscovered Country' is a 'greater' novel than 'A Pair of Blue Eyes'? These questions remind me of school debating societies. Nothing is demonstrated, but everybody has his own verdict."

Until I asked Mr. Tarkington about it I had heard only two opinions as to the probable effect on literature of the war. One was that which William Dean Howells tersely expressed by saying: "War stops literature," and the other was that the war is purifying and strengthening all forms of literary expression.

But Mr. Tarkington had something new to say about it. "What effect," I asked, "is the war likely to have on American literature?"

"None of consequence," he answered. "The poet will find the subject, war or no war. The sculptor doesn't depend upon epaulets."

Mr. Tarkington is so inveterate a writer of serials and his work is so familiar to the readers of the American magazines that I desired to get his expert opinion as to whether or not the American magazines, with their remarkably high prices, had harmed or benefited fiction. His reply was somewhat noncommittal.

"They have induced many people to look upon the production of fiction as a profitable business," he said. "But those people would merely not have 'tried fiction' at all otherwise. Prices have nothing to do with art."

Mr. Tarkington had some interesting things to say about that venerable mirage, the Great American Novel. I asked him if that longed-for work would ever be written; if, for example, there would ever be a work of fiction reflecting American life as "Vanity Fair" reflects English life. He replied:

"If Thackeray had been an American he would not have written a novel reflecting American life as 'Vanity Fair' reflected the English life of its time. He would have written of New York; his young men would have come there after Harvard. The only safe thing to say of the Great American Novel is that the author will never know he wrote it."

Mr. Charles Belmont Davis had told me that a writer who had some means of making a living other than writing would do better work than one who devoted himself exclusively to literature. I asked Mr. Tarkington what he thought about this.

"I think," he said, "that it would be very well for a writer to have some means of making a living other than writing. There are likely to be times in his career when it would give him a sense of security concerning food. But I doubt if it would much affect his writing, unless he considered writing to be a business."

Mr. Tarkington's answer to my next question is hereby commended to the attention of all those feminine revolutionists who believe that they are engaged in the pleasant task of changing the whole current of modern thought.

"How has literature been affected," I asked, "by the suffrage movement and feminism?"

Mr. Tarkington looked up in some surprise. "I haven't heard of any change," he said.

The author of "The Turmoil" could never be accused of jingoism. But he is far from agreeing with those critics who believe that American literature is merely "a phase of English literature." I asked him if he believed that there was such a thing as a distinctively American literature.

"Certainly," he replied. "Is 'Huckleberry Finn' a phase? It's a monument; not an English one. English happens to be the language largely used."

The allusion in Mr. Tarkington's last reply suggested—what every reader of "Penrod" must know—that this novelist is an enthusiastic admirer of Mark Twain. So I told him that Mr. T. A. Daly had classed Mark Twain with Artemus Ward and Philander K. Doesticks, and had said that these men wrote nothing of real merit and were "the Charlie Chaplins of their time."

Mr. Tarkington smiled. "Get Mr. T. A. Daly to talk some more," he said. "We'd like to hear something about Voltaire and Flo Ziegfeld. Second thoughts indicate that 'T. A. Daly' is the pen name of Mr. Charlie Chaplin. Of course! And that makes it all right and natural. I thought at first that it was a joke."



Booth Tarkington.

Facts from Many Lands

THE co-operative system is growing in Scotland, despite the war. The report of the Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society for the first half of 1915, recently made public, shows that the volume of business transacted was greater than in any corresponding period in the past. To some extent this was due to the higher market prices of goods, but in nearly every department the quantities of goods sold showed large increases. The net sales for the six months amounted to $26,3[illegible]7, an increase of $4,377,061

In order to regulate the supply and price of bread, the Government of Portugal has taken over the entire wheat crop of the country and has authorized the importation of 7,348,667 bushels of foreign wheat through the War Department. All flour mills in the country are required to furnish to the public and bakers three types of flour at prices not exceeding 16, 9.6, and 8.3 centavos (70 centavos equals $1 at present exchange) per kilo, (2.2 pounds.) The exportation of wheat is forbidden and all supplies of the cereal on hand must be reported to the Government under penalty of confiscation or fine for failure to do so.

The foreign-born depositors in the postal savings bank of the New York Post Office outnumber the native born by about three to one. There are 32,616 Russian-born depositors, who have saved $4,506,984. Italians have saved $2,568,670, and depositors born in America have $1,996,564 on deposit.

Real estate transactions in New York City for the first half of the present year amounted to $775,000,000, an increase of $25,000,000 over the corresponding period of 1914. The building outlays reached a total of $93,000,000.



"The Flower Fairies," Drawn by Winifred Barker, Aged Seventeen.

Marie Corelli Discovers a 17 Year Old Genius

Famous Novelist Is Enthusiastic Over Drawings by Winifred Barker, Who Lives in a Little Village and Has Had Few Advantages for Development

From The Sphere, London, Oct. 2, 1915.

By Marie Corelli.

THROUGH the courtesy and sympathetic interest of the editor of The Sphere I am enabled to call the attention of the art-loving public to the work of Winifred Barker, a girl of 17, whose imaginative picture of "The Flower Fairies" is reproduced above. The idea of the drawing was suggested to her by two lines from the poems of Keats:

Here are sweet peas a'tiptoe for a flight,
With wings of gentle flush o'er delicate white.

And she has represented with considerable delicacy and grace the attitude of the fairies, or embodied flowers, as ready to depart from their ambush of blossom. One of their friends is offering them a farewell posy, and another, resting rather despondently on the sun dial, is evidently regretting that the moment of parting has come. The gorgeous peacock, sweeping his glittering train through the grass, suggests the vanity of earthly possession —"I shall be here when you are flown!"

The whole conception is dainty and poetic in form and color, and especially remarkable considering the young artist has had no instruction or training whatever, save such as could be afforded at a small private school at the little village of Wotton-under-Edge, in Gloucestershire, where she learned a few first principles of drawing and "elementary" brushwork.

Her father is a school attendance officer, and his income is just about sufficient to maintain the family in average comfort. Her mother can give no idea as to where and how her young daughter derived her instincts of form, grouping, or color. She began when a mere child of 10 to write fairy stories and illustrate them according to her own ideas of "fairyland"; and she had filled four or five ordinary copybooks with such efforts when her mother called upon me at Stratford-on-Avon and brought several of these books, with the request that I would look at them and see if there was any talent in her work.

I found not only talent, but genius; the child was then 15, and the pictures she had drawn on the very unsatisfactory surface of cheap copybook paper displayed an imagination and skill far beyond her years. Faults there were, of course, and faults can still easily be found, but few can deny the opulence of imagination and grace of conception with which she is endowed.

At the present time she is writing an original and fantastic "fairy romance," illustrating it as she goes on, and I have arranged for its publication when completed.

Her gift is all the more remarkable in that she has never visited any of the great picture galleries, except the one in Bristol, and her knowledge of literature is limited to the circulating books and magazines of the village reading club. She has never drawn from the living model, and her grouping of figures is evolved entirely from her own imagination.

Her personality is agreeable; she is a small, bright creature with sparkling dark eyes and a vivacious manner, and no "art" affectations. She has a happy disposition, though possibly she will never be quite so happy as she is now, far away from the world's clamor, in the quiet little Gloucestershire village, thirty miles from anywhere, possessing an Aladdin's palace of imagination, wherein as yet no sour pessimist or carping critic has entered to cast a discouraging shadow on the youthful brightness of her fairy fancies. She works without effort, in the sheer joy of the creative faculty, and though she has still much to learn, I believe I am not wrong in prophesying for her a brilliant and successful future.

French Prisoner's Thrilling Escape from Germany

AN exciting tale of escape from prison in Germany is told in Le Figaro by a Frenchman who has since joined the French Army, in which his father and three of his brothers are also serving.

He was imprisoned a year ago while on a trip through Germany and taken to Donaueschingen, a town on the upper part of the Rhine, about 15 miles from the Swiss frontier. While the Frenchman was revolving plans of escape he was suddenly transferred far to the north and placed in a big concentration camp in the Duchy of Brunswick, with about 10,000 other civilian prisoners. To get away from there was out of the question, but the tenacious prisoner never gave up hope, and last May managed to get permission to be sent back to Donaueschingen. He was allowed a fair degree of liberty, but being obliged to report twice a day to the military authorities escape was still a matter of great difficulty.

Finally, however, on a moonlight night last August he left his shoes, as was his custom, at the door of his bedroom, and having attached pieces of rubber from pencils to another pair of shoes as a precaution against noise, he silently descended the stairway of his lodgings.

Armed with a map, a compass and an electric pocket light, he headed for the Swiss frontier, through forests and across streams. After a few miles his feet were sore and he found it almost impossible to move further. Then fog made him blunder into a village which he was aiming to avoid. A farmer's dog barked and hurled itself at the stranger. "I silenced him with my knife," remarks the Frenchman.

Then he came to a river, with no bridge in sight, and there was nothing to do but swim. "When I got to the other side," says the doughty ex-prisoner, "there was no part of me dry but my hair." But on he pressed, sore and dripping, until he reached a railroad and saw, close at hand, a customs post. The real dangers were beginning.

There were still five miles between him and Switzerland, his haven of safety. He crawled across the railroad tracks with the greatest precaution and without arousing the near-by customs officials. Then came a strip of woods, where thorns pierced his flesh and tore his clothes, and at last he arrived, dead beat, at a clearing and saw ahead of him the frontier separating Germany and Switzerland.

It was guarded by three files of soldiers, posted along three high roads running parallel to each other. He got past the first line without giving the alarm, and also the second. But while creeping past the third he stumbled and fell. That roused the nearest sentinel.

"Halt!" he shouted.

Off ran the Frenchman, followed by a bullet and another. Both missed, but the canny fugitive gave a cry as if he had been hit and then scrambled into a hiding place near the third high road.

Several soldiers ran up and couldn't find him, but he heard one say in a satisfied voice: "I hit him anyhow."

When the soldiers had gone a few yards away, the Frenchman, with a last supreme effort, ran as hard as he could to the frontier, crossed it, and then, catching sight of his pursuers, called out to them in German:

"Don't chase me any more. I'm in Switzerland!"

Expert Suggests a New Model Sunday Law

Powell Crichton, Attorney for the Sabbath Committee, Outlines a Plan Which He Thinks Will Solve Some of the Many Problems Presented

THE Sabbath law is losing by degrees, while the Day of Rest law is growing by leaps and bounds." This is the personal—not official—conclusion drawn from his experience by Powell Crichton of 14 Wall Street, attorney for the New York Sabbath Committee, whose recent protest prevented the Sunday performance by a company under David Bispham of the musical playlet, "Adelaide," which was at first scheduled for a theatre and later transferred to the Church of the Messiah.

The objection of the Sabbath Committee, which pointed out that dramatic performance anywhere on Sunday was a violation of the law, caused the abandonment of the plan, and brought down considerable criticism based on the fact that vaudeville theatres are open constantly on Sunday with little successful interference.

Mr. Crichton met this criticism by explaining that the present law in New York specifically prohibits certain acts, and that a vaudeville performance may be made up of numbers entirely outside the prohibition. He pointed out, too, the difficulty of getting convictions against vaudeville houses under a law which in many cases leaves the determination of the exact nature of the performance to the judgment of the Magistrate or the Assistant District Attorney in charge of the case.

"Very few people know what the Sabbath law really is," said Mr. Crichton, "while many have ideas of what it ought to be. The present New York law was made a good many years ago, and many parts of it are not in accord with present conditions. The enforcement of a penal provision cannot be optional with the administrative official, nor can we agree to the judiciary's legislating by interpretation. The modern man is accustomed to many comforts never dreamed of by our Puritan forefathers. What is a necessity of life today must be accepted by the logical thinker in the enactment of laws.

"The deterrent spirit that clings to the growth of the Day of Rest Law and constantly gains exceptions is the commercial mollusc; and it is against the commercial side that I have based my work in regard to Sunday theatrical performances.

"We prevented the performance of a play for charity on Sunday, and thus drew down on ourselves a great deal of criticism. But once allow the beginning of such things, and it would not be long before everywhere plays would be given seven days in the week with a thin pretence of charity masking the absorption of most of the profits by the managers.

"The practice of giving dress rehearsals of new plays on Sunday nights, if allowed, would result in practically moving Monday openings up one night and thus allowing the managers to use up on this night the passes given out for the première. Thus they would get one more night to sell all the seats in the house.

"A few years ago I was instrumental in prohibiting Olga Nethersole from giving an act from 'Sapho' at a New York theatre on Sunday night because the Sunday law prohibited the performance of a tragedy or comedy or any part thereof. The Legislature had prohibited this because the actors did not want to work on Sunday. The theatrical manager desired to make more money and ordered Miss Nethersole to appear on Sunday. The actual result was that she did appear and recited two poems, omitting the first act from 'Sapho,' and doing instead something that was not malum prohibitum.

"I hope to get such changes in the Sunday law that the actors will no longer have to rehearse on Sunday.

"All this, of course, is looking at the matter from the point of view of justice to the workingman rather than from the religious attitude. In earlier days the influence of the church was supreme; the main purpose of Sunday laws was apparently to force people into church and hold them there till the service was over.

"I have drafted a model Sunday law,



Powell Crichton. (Photo by White, New York.)

which I presented to the International Lord's Day Congress of the World at Oakland, California, on July 30, last. Now I want it understood that this suggested law is not in any way an official suggestion of the New York Sabbath Committee, and does not necessarily represent the opinions of any member of that committee. Indeed, at the Oakland conference there were many who disagreed with my specific suggestions, particularly in regard to the permission of Sunday baseball and to my general attitude, which was to consider in every case the possible enforcement. This law embdies ideas based on the experience of an attorney who has been engaged for three years in the enforcement of Sunday laws in New York. I merely ask any one who may disagree with me to attempt the enforcement of such a law.

"The general principles which I should observe are four in number:

"1. There must be a day of rest for the workingman.

"2. This day of rest should not contain exceptions for the commercial slaves of the almighty dollar.

"3. Reasonable exceptions should be made for modern necessities and conveniences that add to the comfort of life.

"4. A Sunday law should contain no unenforceable provisions.

"I have become convinced that legislation and the enforcement thereof may be prohibitive rather than punitive, and that the officer of the law very often needs real punishment for not stepping forward and stopping a violation at its inception, rather than to allow him to add to his record of arrests and convictions. It would seem better to warn an overzealous merchant to lock his door rather than for an officer to sneak in on him in plain clothes and surprise him in the making of a forbidden sale, even to the officer.

"And if it is thought that this attitude indicates a lack of success in getting convictions for violation of the Sunday law, as it stands at present, I would say that during my first year as attorney for the Sabbath Committee, twice as many people were convicted for violating Sunday laws as in any year before. As a Christmas reward, one of my best friends addressed a letter to me as 'Attorney for the Society for the Prevention of Good Times.'"

The law, as suggested by Mr. Crichton, follows:

Section 1. The first day of the week being by general consent set apart for rest and religious uses, the law prohibits the doing on that day of certain acts hereinafter specified, which are serious interruptions of the repose and religious liberty of the community.

Section 2. A violation of any prohibition of this chapter is Sabbath breaking.

Section 3. Punishment for Sabbath Breaking.—Sabbath breaking is a misdemeanor punishable by a fine not less than $10 and not more than $50; but for a second or other offense, where the party shall have been previously convicted it shall be punishable by a fine of not less than $25 and not more than $500 or by imprisonment in a county jail not exceeding five days, or by both fine and imprisonment.

Section 4. Labor Prohibited on Sunday.—All labor on Sunday is prohibited except that which is incidental to any business hereinafter excepted, or not prohibited, and excepting labor in works of necessity or charity, which the public comfort, good order or health of a community demand and need the continuation thereof; but every person employed in any excepted business is prohibited from working on Sunday unless an affidavit is in the possession of the employer specifying the day in each week that the employe refrains from labor.

Section 5. Persons Observing Another Day as a Sabbath.—It is a sufficient defense to a prosecution for labor on the first day of the week, that the defendant uniformly keeps another day of the week as holy time, and does not labor on that day, and that the labor complained of was done in such manner as not to interrupt or disturb other persons in observing the first day of the week as holy time.

Section 6. Public Sports on Sunday.—All public sports, exercises or shows, whether indoors or out-of-doors, upon Sunday, are prohibited.

Section 7. Business.—All business, professions, arts, crafts, sciences, trades, manufactures and agricultural or mechanical employments upon Sunday are prohibited, except—

1. Works of public utility, necessity and charity needful to the good order, health or comfort of a community.

2. Works that by their technical peculiarities require continuous operation.

3. Work to save property in and of any business in cases of emergency, or where such property is in imminent danger of destruction or serious injury.

4. The following:

(a) Barbering before 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

(b) Polishing and blacking shoes before 11 o'clock in the forenoon, and

(c) Taking of photographs between the hours of 3 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon, but not the developing and printing thereof.

Except in cases of emergency it shall not be lawful for any person to require any employe to work on Sunday unless such employe is allowed during the next six days of such week twenty-four consecutive hours without labor in or about the business of his employer.

Section 8. Public Traffic on Sunday.—All manner of public selling or offering for sale or purchase, any goods, chattels, or other personal property or any real estate, upon Sunday is prohibited, except as follows:

1. Articles of food may be sold, served, supplied, and delivered at any time before 10 o'clock in the morning;

2. Meals may be sold to be eaten on the premises where sold at any time of the day;

3. Caterers may serve meals to their patrons at any time of the day;

4. Prepared tobacco, milk, eggs, ice, soda-water, fruit, flowers, confectionery, newspapers, gasoline, oil, tires, drugs, medicines, and surgical instruments may be sold in places other than a room where spirituous or malt liquors or wines are kept or offered for sale and may be delivered at any time of the day;

5. Delicatessen dealers may sell, supply, serve, and deliver cooked and prepared foods between the hours of 4 o'clock in the afternoon and 7:30 o'clock in the evening, in addition to the time provided for in subdivision 1 hereof.

The provisions of this section, however, shall not be construed to allow or permit the public sale or exposing for sale or delivery of uncooked flesh foods or meats, fresh or salt, at any hour or time of the day. Delicatessen dealers shall not be considered as caterers within subdivision 3 hereof.

Section 9. Serving Process.—All service of any civil process on Sunday is prohibited and shall be void, except where such service is specially authorized by statute, and to the same effect Saturday shall be construed as Sunday in favor of any person who keeps that day as holy time and does not labor on that day.

Section. 10. Processions and Parades.—All processions and parades on Sunday are prohibited, except processions to and from any church or a place where memorial services are held, or any cemetery.

Section. 11. Noise.—All disturbing noises, within sight or hearing of any place of religious worship, or affecting the quiet and peace of any owner or tenant of land, are prohibited on Sunday.

For the purpose of this act no band of music shall play within three blocks or closer than two hundred yards to any place of religious worship.

Crying aloud of newspapers shall be construed as disturbing noise.

Section 12. Public Amusements Other Than Sports, Exercises, or Shows.—Every performance or rehearsal of any amusement or entertainment in which any artist, acrobat, actor or other performer of the vaudeville, operatic or dramatic stage takes part is prohibited on Sunday, irrespective of whether an admission fee is charged, or whether an audience is present, or whether the performance or rehearsal is given on a stage, at a private home, out-of-doors or at any other place whatever.

For the purpose of this section any participant to any degree whatever shall be a principal in the misdemeanor.

This section shall not be construed to prohibit moving pictures, symphony, instrumental or band concerts, chamber concerts, lectures, addresses, or vocal singing in which the singer does not render any opera or musical comedy or any part thereof.

Section 13. Enforcement of the Sunday Law.—Any neglect or omission in the prohibition or prevention of the continuation of any violation of any section of this Sunday law Statute on the part of any officer of the law whose post or duty includes the place of the alleged violation is prohibited, and any two residents of the State may make complaint therefor before any police magistrate or justice of the peace, who must on the same day summons the officer complained against to appear before him for a hearing within the next three succeeding days.

A Modern Painter with a Strong Sense of Style

ART AT HOME AND ABROAD

Anne Goldthwaite's Vigorous Art Seen in a Variety of Forms and Recalling Diverse Influences Without Displaying Imitative Tendencies

Illustrations New and Old—Portraits of Contemporary Dancers—The Modern School of Painters Represented by Artists of Ability and Skill

THE work of Anne Goldthwaite would inspire a French critic to enthusiasm. It has those qualities in which the French delight, moderation and discretion, personal feeling held in close obedience to the law. The exhibition of her paintings and drawings, selected examples from the product of sixteen industrious years, at the Berlin Photographic Company's Galleries, reveals a substantial and sincere talent which has developed normally under influences as various as those of Walter Shirlaw and Paul Cézanne, assimilating thoroughly the impressions acquired and strengthening from year to year.

Perhaps Miss Goldthwaite shows her originality most in her color, yet it is color that seems always to have been familiar. Extremely grave, the simplest greens and browns of the old earth's wardrobe, she manages in it to convey a sense of immutability that would have recommended her to the old man who wanted to make of Impressionism an affair for the museums. Occasionally her forms show too much of this immovable quality, but as she advances in skill of handling she permits her brush to afford the imagination a gateway of escape. She ceases to crowd her pigment up to her outline; she leaves spacious cracks and crevices through which you slip to a world beyond the pasty bounds of pigment; she becomes swifter in line and less anxious in the patting of her planes.

The portrait she recently has painted of herself very fairly readers her competent present style. An artist in his self portraits is apt to be both bound and free. As the model, he feels a constraint which he would not feel before another artist. He is eager to pose properly for himself and takes the task most seriously. As an artist, however, he is independent and unconcerned as to what his model may think of him; he works vigorously, with the happy sense that his model is completely at his disposal and under his control, with time unlimited and no regulation of rests and respites imposed. The result usually reflects these cross-currents of feeling, and Miss Goldthwaite's portrait is no exception to the rule. Her feeling for style is so strong that she has imparted a certain impressive nobility to a head that she has approached obviously in the spirit of implacable realism. She has placed it rather awkwardly on the canvas, but she has worked even its awkwardness into a large and solemn design. The division of the masses is boldly schemed, and a Japanese printmaker would take pleasure in the harsh, clangorous blacks. In spite of the general effect of solidity, she has kept her brush flexible and has avoided a too heavy loading of the canvas. The portraiture is not, in the old sense of the word, "truthful," but the painting is alive with truth.

Quite at the opposite point of a rather wide range is the head of a pretty child in a green hat with cherry trimmings and a cherry-red mouth, a charming picture, the eyes softly adream and the spirit of youth in the face, but the spontaneity and vivacity of the style fail wholly to conceal the excessive interest taken in the picturesque qualities of the model. The observer finds it easy to translate the head into another idiom, into another rhythm, to make of it a bit of rhymed singsong as less distinguished painters in an older-fashioned style would have made it. The character is not clothed in the one vesture suitable to it; it is shoved casually into a little ready-made garment that becomes its youth and loveliness, as almost anything would.



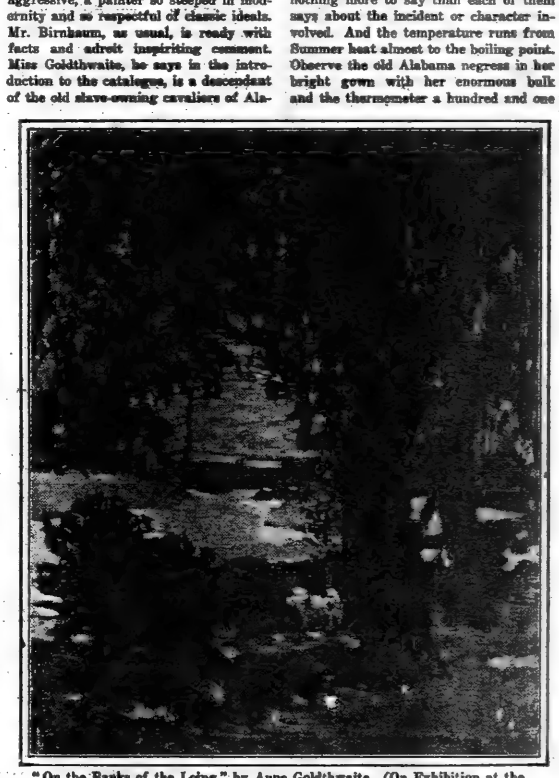
Portrait of Fraulein Knapitsch, by Anne Goldthwaite. (On Exhibition at the Berlin Photographic Company's Galleries.)

Quite otherwise are the heads of "The Vicar" and "Monsignor Benson." Here the research into character is so earnest that the manner of rendering it becomes unnoticeable. A great variety of textures and planes are carefully handled, yet the result is simple and gives the impression of a sure and keen vision grasping instantly the essentials of an effect and holding them until they can be adequately translated. The head of Mgr. Benson in particular, with eyes blue and shrewd, the bony structure of the cranium compact and apparent through its coverings, the skin slightly yellowed, and the background a daring, vivid yellow, sends the mind roaming from Lenbach to Van Gogh. The hateful habit of reference is difficult to avoid in the presence of Miss Goldthwaite's work, personal though it is. Reminiscences of other painters crowd the mind, painters who have found the same zest in seeking and have met the same problems in similar ways. These reminders, however, are not unworthy, nor do they imply imitation. They imply rather a community of aims such as one discovers and ignores in artists of lower intelligence, whose works look alike because an objective representation was the common ideal. As one moves toward subjectivity in art the product naturally becomes more diversified, yet even so there is a curious likeness obtaining among the greatest works of any period in painting as in literature. Miss Goldthwaite reaches toward the same star as the masters. That she comes less near to it than many of them is important only because the extent of her ambition makes her degree of achievement a matter of concern. Those who are content to watch the artists of the world forever on their way without expecting any of them to arrive at that goal which exists only in the imagination get much pleasure from this striving temper that looks beyond gates and fences, above valleys and foothills, and, if there is enough strength, occasionally climbs with such stalwart spirits as Cézanne past the level of vegetation to gaunt heights. One hardly expects from the painter of these portraits so much of stern adventure, yet now and then her work discloses characteristics that point toward it. One little head so rich in character as to become caricature for the multitude is thrust into the background of the exhibition because of its saliency.

It is interesting to know the history of a painter at once so conservative and so aggressive, a painter so steeped in modernity and so respectful of classic ideals. Mr. Birnbaum, as usual, is ready with facts and adroit inspiriting comment. Miss Goldthwaite, he says in the introduction to the catalogue, is a descendant of the old slave-owning cavaliers of Alabama, who came to New York more than fifteen years ago and became a pupil of Walter Shirlaw. In 1907 she went abroad, and presently became one of the organizers of the Académie Moderne, together with other young artists whose minds were disturbed by the conflict of opinions raging then as always in the French capital, and who sought to work out their own convictions. Charles Guerin, President of the Painters' Section of the Autumn Salon, was asked to come at regular intervals and criticise their work. On these occasions he preached Cézanne's principles to the receptive little band. Each Summer the Académie Moderne would leave Paris and "repair to the Ile-aux-Moines, Cassis in the Midi, or to Fontenay-Aux-Roses, to work and strive without interruption. They held an exhibition each Spring, and practically all their work would later be shown as a group at the Autumn Salon, where they would be showing now had not the great war scattered them to the corners of the earth." Guerin went to the trenches and Miss Goldthwaite is in America.

The etchings and water-color drawings in the present exhibition are not less interesting than the oils. They have, indeed, a greater charm of spontaneity and vivacity. In using the slighter mediums the artist shows a certain gayety and nonchalance of temper which contrasts agreeably with the graver and sometimes more anxious mood of the oils.

The water colors in particular show extraordinary variety and a certain sustained intensity of enjoyment, as though the painter had held her impression at the top notch of force and clearness until her record of it was complete before her. Although swiftly done, each of these sketches shows completeness and roundness of statement—there is nothing more to say than each of them says about the incident or character involved. And the temperature runs from Summer heat almost to the boiling point. Observe the old Alabama negress in her bright gown with her enormous bulk and the thermometer a hundred and one



"On the Banks of the Loing," by Anne Goldthwaite. (On Exhibition at the Berlin Photographic Company's Galleries.)

in the shade, and then the little cool house in a green shade. The parrot turning his head to preen a ruffled plumage is the one outside the dining-room at Ascain, where the artist spent her Summers, and "The Bouquet" is the one presented to the guests at Ascain—such notes are made currently in the casual atmosphere of a dinner hour, but how sincere they are, and beautiful and rich.

The etchings range from the careful version of a glass blower, of early date and not altogether certain in its anatomy, to the child seated, which would be interesting to compare with similar subjects by Miss Cassatt, and the series of dancers in which the sense of movement is conveyed unhesitatingly yet with a certain reticence.

The Work of the Illustrators.

The fifth special exhibition of the Society of Illustrators, now open at the galleries of the National Arts Club, shows a variety of moods, a variety of methods, and degrees of skill, but only a few things moving or compelling. The illustrators in the main are a modest group who seek less to draw attention to their work than to help the story out a little, add something to its vividness, emphasize a special character or scene, repeat in different accents what the author has said. This, at least, is true of the older illustrators. The newer men, and decidedly the newer women, are moving along quite opposite lines, making the illustration a thing by itself, almost completely divorced from the text, a fantasy, an improvisation forced into schematic relations of colors and shapes; arresting, impersonal, often witty, always vivacious. Such illustrations are offshoots from the type of poster and cover design which derives from Poiret and Bakst and Hoffmann and others who have modernized Oriental motifs.

Such a cover design as that by Edward A. Wilson, for example, gives a shrill, hilarious cry among the muffled murmurs of neighboring designs. One recalls the moment when Charles Dana Gibson was the last word in modernity and all our young people held their chins high and squared their shoulders under the inspiration of his admirable type, whereas they are only just now getting over the serpentine pose of the Bakst imitator. Here at the National Arts Club galleries are both times and both manners, together with the honest domesticity of Orson Lowell, with his kittens and kiddies and grandpas, and the social adroitness of Arthur T. Keller, the industrial interests of Thornton Oakley, the eighteenth century reminiscences of E. Stetson Crawford, and the engaging individuality of Rose O'Neill.

There are several exhibitors whose work in illustration has been dedicated to the portraiture of places, atmespheres and climates. No one better than Ernest Peixotto has reproduced the dazzling brilliancy of a Southern sun. No one more confidently than Joseph Pennell has stated the atmospheric differences between Broadway and Trafalgar Square, or either of these and Italian Assisi. Walter Hale has noted precisely the compact picturesqueness of Antwerp seen from the Scheldt, with red sails flaunting themselves like flags along the peaceful foreground, and with a more pointed timeliness, the bombardment of St. Jean des Vignes, Soissons, of last July.

A vivid personal charm is combined with technical dexterity in the drawings of Maud Tousey Fangel, and Peter Newell's work for "Alice in Wonderland" is, of course, already classic. It is reserved for W. T. Benda, however, to make a strong emotion burn through an illustrative form. He has been considerate of the externalities of his theme in his "Slavonic March." The patches of snow, the driven sheep, the men bent before the wind, are there, but there also are moral and spiritual substances manifested in the gestures, the bearing, the expressive faces, and perhaps almost as much in the onrush of the abstract line which sweeps toward unseen issues.

Portraits of Dancers.

Troy Kinney has undertaken the production of a series of dry-points in which will be portrayed some of the more important contemporary dancers in characters with which they are identified. The first print issued shows Pavlowa and Volinine, and the next is dedicated to the charming Genée, and is said to be the first portrait for which she has posed, barring photographs. Mr. Kinney has special knowledge of the decorative aspects of the dance from having devoted years of study to the subject. The series is issued by a committee consisting of Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, J. Thomson Willing, Johnston de Forest, Robert Hamilton Rucker, and Charles E. Merrill, Jr.

In the Pavlowa print, Mr. Kinney has laid special stress on the delicacies of the dancer's gestures, the slenderness of her form, and the lightness of her poise, neglecting somewhat the suggestions of force and precision that are conveyed by her every movement on the stage. The dry-point of Mrs. Whitney in an Oriental dance is a finer piece of work, with more vigor of movement, and with a charmingly plotted pattern in which bird, scarf, and buoyant figure play each their appropriate and well-considered part.



Troy Kinney

Dry Point Portrait of Mrs. W., by Troy Kinney.
(Courtesy of Kennedy & Co.)



Sketch by Hubert-Denis Etcheverry. (One of the Collection of Paintings and Drawings Presented by the French Artists to the Americans Who Have Aided Them. The Collection Is Now on View in the National Museum at Washington.)

New Art at the Daniel Gallery.

The opening exhibition at the Daniel Gallery is the same in character as the exhibitions of last year, very modern, very generous to experimenters in untried method, and saved from wreck by the presence of a number of thoroughly good paintings by artists who would profit by any method to make known their point of view and say something worth saying. "The Bridge," by Samuel Nalpert, for example, in its sonorous notes of deep color, its clear light, its noble rhythms, would lend dignity to the most adventurous of shows. There is a certain dignity, too, in Man Ray's "Portrait" of a young girl with an Egyptian solidity of garment and a Van Dyck delicacy of hand and feature. One feels that the artist tried his best to be primitive, but broke down in the presence of the lovely little hands which he draws lovingly and daintily with knowledge brazenly displayed. Charles Demuth has sensations in Times Square and strives to describe them, but they baffle the diagnosis of an ordinary practitioner. There is something very special about Sensation No. 1, or perhaps it is No. 2. It is the one with the eye in profile, at any rate. If Henry James had not become an Englishman he could write a story about it to balance "The Turn of the Screw." Gus Mager spreads a gay rag rug under his fruit trees in blossom and makes a Spring picture that spells delight in the fresh young season. Lee Simonson has made a happy use of the big curves described by tulip stems the moment they are cut off from their natural support in the earth. In color and design his picture is vigorous and boldly conceived. Preston Dickinson has a painting in the innery gallery that seems to bear but slight relation to his superb drawing in the corridor.

In the corridor also is Bror Norfeldt's "In a Garden," not quite schematic, not quite naturalistic, yet avoiding the appearance of compromise and engagingly serious. Other works are by Zorach, a teasing approach to symbolic beauty in his "Mountain Path," a fanciful composition by Margaret Zorach, pleasant in color; two harsh and somewhat heavy-handed outdoor scenes, a coast and a landscape by Harry Berlin; a "Still Life" and "Summer" by Alfred Maurer, and a "Still Life" by Thomas H. Benton.

Velasquez and the Boston Museum

In his notes on Spanish pictures in American collections for the current number of Art in America, August L. Mayer speaks in no uncertain accents of the long and freely disputed Philip IV. in the Boston Museum. "It is a late copy," he says, "not even from the studio of the master, and not worthy to be exhibited in such a select collection." He adds concerning the portrait of the Infante D. Balthasar Carlos in the same museum that it is "not only a fine example of the art of Velasquez, but also of the greatest importance, as it gives to us—being surely painted in 1631—an excellent point for the study of the technique of the master immediately after his return from Italy." The portrait of the same Infante in London, he says, which is generally dated in the same year, "is apparently later than the Boston picture, at least half a year, so if Velasquez painted the young D. Balthasar, born 17th October, 1629, in the beginning of 1631, the London picture must have been worked on the end of 1631, or more probably in the beginning of 1632. Especially interesting in the Boston example are the ruddy half shadows in the flesh tints in reflected light. Otherwise the half shadows are somewhat greenish, as we see especially in the dwarf. Further, I wish to draw attention to Velasquez's treatment of the embroideries on the Infante's dress; always changing, none of the weary, monotonous regularity of Mazo's manner."

Of Ribera's art, the finest example, Dr. Mayer thinks, belongs to Mr. Archer Huntington, a "St. Paul" showing "all the merits of Ribera's art, careful in treatment, monumental, strong and dignified in composition, drawing, and expression." Mr. Boroas of Larchmont possesses, it seems, the only authentic example of Herrera the Elder, the genre picture recently reproduced in THE TIMES, and a fine "Martyrdom of Saint Sebastian" in the same collection is said to be an important Andalusian work, if not by Ruelas, at least "a brilliant creation by his excellent pupil, Pablo Legote." Mrs. Emery's "The Young Saint Thomas of Villanueva Distributing His Cloth Among Little Beggar Boys" Dr. Mayer considers the most beautiful genre picture that Murillo ever painted and one of his finest creations.

The quotation from Kenyon Cox on Winslow Homer's water color technic which appeared in an article on Winslow Homer, last Sunday, and was credited to Kenyon Cox, came from Mr. Cox's book "Winslow Homer," 1914, published by Frederic Fairchild Sherman.

A Source of Innocent Merriment

Different Times.

"These times are too swift for me," declared grandma. "My granddaughter and her set wouldn't care for the old-fashioned Hallowe'en games like ducking for apples."

"How do they celebrate Hallowe'en?"

"They go in for cocktails and duck for the cherries."

Adamant.

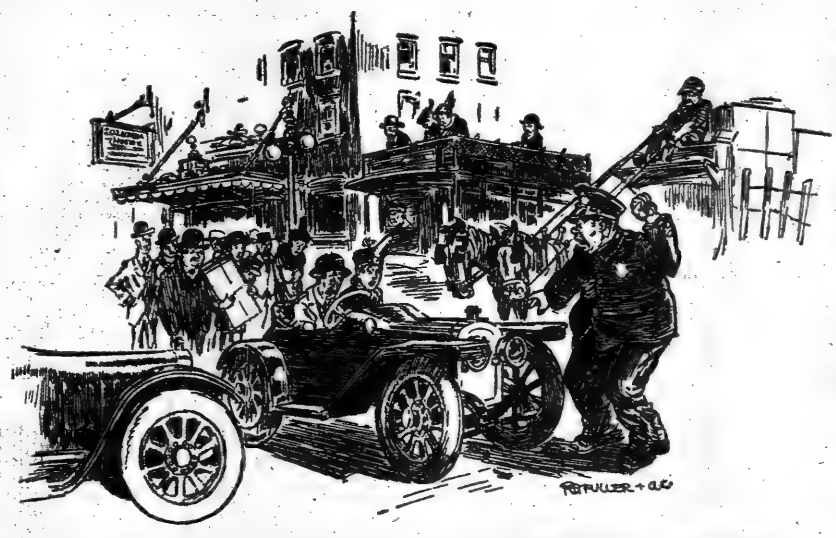
Knicker — Do you live in a high-toned apartment house?

Bocker — Very; it has a marble entrance and a marble janitor.

No Time to Lose.

Pat—Why do yez wear an ear trumpet?

Mike—Whist! to hear the whistle quicker.



Disgusted Cop—Say! you're a peach of a driver. If you was crossin' the Alkali Desert you'd run into a hydrant.

A Winter Campaign.

Knicker—Can't you get rid of the cook?

Bocker—Well, we are preparing for a drive against her.

Considerate.

"This is very confidential, Dorothy."

"Yes, love, I shall be very careful to whom I tell it."

Useful.

Teacher—Johnny, can you tell me the function of the pores of our bodies?

Johnny—They are things we use to catch cold with.

The Way of It.

A Zeppelin was shattered by an English scout,
And now the poor Germans are a Zeppel out.

F. P. PITZER.

So Careless!

A PEDDLER arrived one evening at a very small town, and went to the only hotel there. Every room had already been engaged, but the hotelkeeper offered him a room which he could share with a negro. The peddler agreed, and asked to be awakened early the next morning.

Several jokers overheard the proceedings, and while the peddler slept blackened his face.

The next morning, being in a hurry to catch a train he made straight for the station when he was awakened. While passing a mirror in the waiting room he stopped suddenly and exclaimed: "Hang it all! They've called the wrong guy!"

The Value of Deliberation.

ONE morning in a village in Scotland several of the villagers were having an amiable discussion on the matrimonial affairs of a couple who, though quite recently wed, had already begun to find the yoke of Hymen something of a burden.

"'Tis all along o' them hasty marriages," remarked a caustic old gentleman who had taken a prominent position in the discussion. "They did not understand each other. They'd noblnt knowed each other for a matter of seven year."

"Well, that seems long enough," said a visiting traveling man.

"Long ene'?" said the old gentleman. "Ye're wrong. When a body's courtin' he canna be too careful. Why, my courtship wi' Jamie lasted a matter o' nineteen year."

"You were certainly careful," said the visitor. "And did you find your plan successful when you married?"

"Ye jump to conclusions too hastily," he replied. "I understood her then, so I didna marry her!"

Apropos of Motoring

ASSASSIN of many an afternoon,
Why do you my happiness thus distort?
Why don't you depart to the sun or moon?
What place do you fill in the realm of sport?
Oh, will not some power the giftie give
Of a prison all ringed with fences high,
Where horrible folks like you can live
And—(which is far more important)—die?

Avaunt forever, fatanic curse!
(All those are the things I say—and worse!—
To that bane of the road, the motorist.)

If I could but brew some magic beers,
With wonderful, hidden virtues packed,
To put you to sleep for a thousand years,
I'd be right there with the brewing act!
If I owned a gun whose fatal shot
Would tumble you over—every one!—
Oh, take it from me that I would not
Transfer the ownership of that gun!

Yes, thus I revile the auto man
Whenever on foot I fare afar
And thus the accursed pedestrian
Whenever I ride in a motor car.

THOMAS R. YBARRA.

The Only Thing Left.

A BRITISH Army examiner had before him a stupid candidate. The man proving, apparently, unable to answer the most simple questions, the examiner finally grew impatient, and in a burst of sarcasm demanded:

"Now, let it be supposed, Sir, that you were a Captain in command of infantry; that in your rear was an impassable abyss; that on both sides of you there rose perpendicular rocks of tremendous height; that in front of you lay the enemy, outnumbering you ten to one. What, Sir, in such an emergency would you do?"

"Well, Sir," replied the applicant for military distinction, "I should resign, Sir."

Lines from a Jester's Notebook—By John Kendrick Bangs

BROKEN IDOLS.

(Not content with proving to us that Paul Revere never took his famous ride, and making myths of Washington and his Cherry Tree, of Pocahontas and Jefferson's White Horse, the Iconoclasts have now removed Eve from her Pedestal and credited Noah with the Fall of Eden.)

O DEAR, O dear! My heart is broke to find my heroes all a joke! Old Noah, the Perfect Patriarch, who built and sailed the sanctuark across the waters wild and green all fearless of the submarine, was but the Sinner after all who brought about our human fall!

Revere, the famous riding Paul, it doth appear ne'er rode at all to warn the folks at Lexington that British foes were on the run, and soon would come a-sweeping down on all as far as Concord-town, with sword and gun and battle-axe, to make 'em pay their income-tax!

T. Jefferson, my hero great, ne'er tied his white nag to a gate that day aforetime when he went to be sworn in as President, and all our glad and joyous glee about old Tom's simplicity in modern light doth merely seem a drear and opalescent dream!

And Pocahontas never took, as hath been written in a book, the head of J. Smith on her lap to save it from the fearful rap her savage father fun of strife designed to end the Captain's life, and all that tale so wondrous sweet was based on Masher Smith's conceit!

And Washington—alas, alack—he never gave that tree a whack, or told his father looming high he really couldn't tell a lie! And countless other anecdotes employed by Orators and Potes are just a lot of foolish squibs to tickle patriotic ribs!

It makes me weep, and fills my soul with clouds of overwhelming dole. If these dear stories of my youth are all untrue where then is truth? Did Jonah ever really ride in a Leviathan's inside? Had Ananias ne'er a fault? Was Mrs. Lot turned into salt?

Is there in truth no Bernard Pshaw? Did Samson wield no Ass's jaw? Did Turpin never ride the heath? Did Teddy never show his teeth? Is Mr. Hall Caine, full of gloom, no man, but just a nom-de-plume? O, valiant Heroes, pale and flat, where are ye at? Where are ye at?

***

AWFUL POSSIBILITY.

"They tell me Bryan's getting fat," said Dubkins.

"Great snakes!" cried Bjinks. "Suppose he were to get a double chin!"

ANSWER TO A CORRESPONDENT.

You are perfectly right, Poeticus, in saying that a good rhyme for "Ferdinand" is "bird in hand," but beyond that we are not interested. We doubt if in the end Ferdinand proves to be worth two in the bush, and, moreover, we wish to keep this page free of the slightest taint of bulgarity.

***

A SUGGESTION.

Since the Hyphen, as some wiseacre has discovered, is only a minus sign, nobody should object to its abolition and the substitution for it of other more attractive symbols. A good German-American citizen might then be known as a German+American, indicating a growth, rather than a subtraction. And were he to become the father of a numerous progeny he might be indicated as a German+American, as a mark of honor. For those who prefer a fractional—not to say a fractious—allegiance nothing better than the

German
fractional form of ——— could be devised.
American

We suggest the idea to individuals who find it profitable to continue unprofitable discussions.

***

UNCONSCIOUS HUMOR.

"Some people are humorous without even knowing it," said Bildad.

"As when, for instance?" queried Dubbleigh.

"Here's a man advertises a lecture on 'The Panama Canal,' illustrated with *slides*," said Bildad.

***

A FRUITFUL SOURCE OF REVENUE.

"I see that a man has just been fined fifty dollars for impersonating an officer," said Harkaway.

"Good!" said little Binks. "All this impersonation stuff ought to be penalized. If every man who makes an ass of himself in public were fined fifty dollars we'd have a lower tax rate."

***

THE OBSERVANT BEGGAR.

"Excuse me, Sir," said the panhandler, shuffling up to Dubbleigh's side, "but you couldn't let me have fifteen dollars, could you?"

"Fifteen dollars?" echoed Dubbleigh. "Great Scott, man—do you for one moment suppose I'd be fool enough to give you fifteen dollars?"

"No, Chief—I didn't," said the panhandler, "but I sort o' hoped you'd regard it as a kind of personal assessment, and swear off fourteen ninety, leavin' me with a dime to the good."

He got it.

***

A SAD THOUGHT.

The Prohibitionist was weeping bitterly.

"What's the matter, friend?" asked the sympathetic caller.

"It bub-breaks my heart," he replied, "to think that if our beloved leader William Jennings Bryan goes abroad on his mission of peace at some time, at some point, he will beyond all peradventure be half-seas over!"

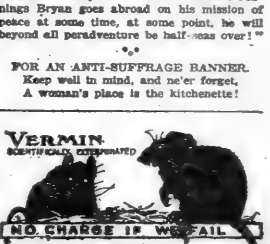
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FOR AN ANTI-SUFFRAGE BANNER.

Keep well in mind, and ne'er forget,
A woman's place is the kitchenette!



"Gee! Mame, I wish yer wouldn't be coming down to the office. I got me work to do."



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FOR GREECE
PROMISES
PROMISES
FOR GREECE
FOR RUMANIA

The New York Times
Review of Books
LITERARY SECTION OF THE NEW YORK TIMES

SECTION FIVE | NEW YORK, OCTOBER 24, 1915 | 12 PAGES

JOHN HAY AND HIS CONTEMPORARIES

Vivid Sketches of Great Americans and Sidelights on Recent History in the Letters of the Statesman Who Started as Lincoln's Secretary and Biographer

THE LIFE AND LETTERS OF JOHN HAY. By William Roscoe Thayer. Illustrated. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company. Two volumes. $5.

RICHARD WATSON GILDER once said that amid all his trials Lincoln had one compensation in the White House—John Hay. The truth of that remark impresses one anew in reading these delightful volumes, made up as they are so largely of Hay's own letters and journals, and sparkling at every turn with his wit and high spirits. Like Mr. Thayer's admirable life of Cavour, this life of John Hay will take its place without challenge among the foremost books of its class. It is not a formal biography, but a well edited collection of Hay's intimate letters and diary jottings, held together by a slender thread of "life." It is based on a memorial of similar nature published privately by Mrs. Hay shortly after her husband's death in 1905, but Mr. Thayer has drawn upon a much larger store of materials, both private and official, and has handled them throughout with taste and judgment of a high order. The desire for truth has led him to admit the public to some scenes of surprising intimacy.

John Hay playfully called himself a man without a State, for he had been born in Indiana, brought up in Illinois, educated in Rhode Island; had learned his law in Springfield, Ill., his politics in Washington, and his diplomacy in Europe; in short, he was "nothing but an American." Near the close of his life he wrote to his brother-in-law, Mr. Mather, that he had been blessed with more success and happiness on a smaller endowment of ability than any man in history; but no one who comes in contact with his flashing intellect in these letters will accept this modest estimate.

Fortune did favor him, however, and one of her earliest favors was the chance that sent him to study law in his Uncle Milton's office, next door to Lincoln's, and made him the assistant of Lincoln's private secretary. Thus at the age of 22 he had the rare experience of going to live in the White House for four years on intimate terms with a great President during the nation's greatest crisis.

Though he lived to be Ambassador to Great Britain and Secretary of State under both McKinley and Roosevelt, the brightest pages of his story are still those of the brimming days of youth spent with President Lincoln. Nicolay had charge of the heavy official correspondence, and Hay was general utility man, doing everything from writing informal letters and receiving callers to escorting Mrs. Lincoln or amusing the Lincoln boys on rainy days. He was too busy to keep such a diary as Gideon Welles did, but his journal, though fragmentary, is treasure trove, every bit of it.

So familiar was the companionship of Nicolay and Hay with the President that even they, the future authors of the greatest of the Lincoln biographies, were slow in realizing his greatness. They loved him, and in private dubbed him affectionately The Tycoon, but not till after the battle of Gettysburg did Hay write to Nicolay in this vein:

> The Tycoon is in fine whack. I have rarely seen him more serene and busy. He is managing this war, the draft, foreign relations, and planning a reconstruction of the Union, all at once. I never knew with what a tyrannous authority he rules the Cabinet till now. The most important things he decides, and there is no cavil. I am growing more convinced that the good of the country absolutely demands that he should be kept where he is till this thing is over. There is no man in the country so wise, so gentle, and so firm.

The intimate talks with Lincoln recorded in Hay's diary are sometimes rather startling in their frankness, and one gets many glimpses of Lincoln in homely undress. As Mr. Thayer remarks, this pithy journal furnishes some of the most vivid flashlight pictures of the man in intimate moments or on historical occasions. Hay seems to have missed the deep significance of the Gettysburg address, but he had not missed the agony in Lincoln's voice when he came upon him unawares gazing down the Potomac for the ships that were to bring the first troops, and heard him exclaim to himself: "Why don't they come! Why don't they come!" Of Lincoln's unconventional ways these two extracts tell:

> The President came in last night in his shirt and told me of the retirement of the enemy from his works at Spottsylvania, and our pursuit. I complimented him on the amount of underpinning he still has left, and he said he weighed 180 pounds. Important if true. (May 14, 1864.)
>
> A little after midnight the President came into the office laughing, with a volume of Hood's works in his hand, to show Nicolay and me the little caricature, "An Unfortunate Bee-ing," seemingly utterly unconscious that he, with his short shirt hanging about his long legs, and setting out behind like the tail feathers of an enormous ostrich, was infinitely funnier than anything in the book he was laughing at. What a man it is! Occupied all day with matters of vast moment, deeply anxious about the fate of the greatest army of the world, with his own plans and future hanging on the events of the passing hour, he yet has such a wealth of simple bonhomie and good fellowship that he gets out of bed and perambulates the



John Hay.

> house in his shirt to find us, that we may share with him the fun of poor Hood's queer little conceits. (April 30, 1864.)

We get another and more typical glimpse of Lincoln in the following diary entry:

> I said to the President today that I thought Butler was the only man in the army in whom power would be dangerous. McClellan was too timid and vacillating to usurp; Grant was too sound and cool headed and unselfish; Banks also; Frémont would be dangerous if he had more ability and energy. "Yes," says the President; "he is like Jim Jett's brother. Jim used to say that his brother was the d—dest scoundrel that ever lived, but in the infinite mercy of Providence he was also the d—dest fool."

It is in John Hay's familiar letters that his fun bubbles forth most spontaneously. It often hits the foibles of his best friends, from Lincoln in the war days to Whitelaw Reid or Theodore Roosevelt in later times; but its bright darts are always without malice, and are as freely turned upon himself as upon others. His playful notes to Nicolay are frequently gems of light badinage. For instance:

> I am getting along pretty well. I only work about twenty hours a day. I do all your work and half of my own, now you are away. Don't hurry yourself. * * * This town is as dismal now as a defaced tombstone. Everybody is gone. I am getting apathetic and write blackguardly articles for The Chronicle, from which W. extracts the dirt and fun and publishes the dreary remains.

A year later, under similar circumstances, he writes:

> I went last night to a sacred concert of profane music at Ford's. Young Kretchmar and old Kretchmar were running it. Ha. and H. both sang: and they kin if anybody kin. The Tycoon and I occupied a private box, and both of us carried on a hefty flirtation with the M. girls in the flies. * * * I am alone in the White pest-house. The ghosts of twenty thousand drowned cats come in nights through the south windows. I shall shake my buttons off with ague before you get back.

And here is a note not wholly jocular:

> My dear Nico: Don't, in a sudden spasm of good nature, send any more people with letters to me requesting favors from Stanton. I would rather make the tour of a smallpox hospital.

The larger part of the first volume is devoted to letters and journals of the White House epoch in Hay's life, and it is still the richest in interest, in spite of all that has been written about it. Once the young secretary was sent to Niagara to help Horace Greeley in his wild goose chase after peace commissioners, and again he was sent to Florida to get Unionist signatures to the oath of allegiance. A few weeks before Lincoln's assassination he accepted an appointment to the American legation at Paris, and thus began the diplomatic and political career that filled his later life.

From Paris he was transferred to Vienna, and thence to Madrid, where a memorable year bore fruit in his "Castilian Days." Wherever he went his early literary ambition haunted him, and to it we owe the many biographical sketches that enrich the present volumes. Whether it be Carl Schurz playing the piano in the White House, or Emilio Castelar making a marvelous oration at Madrid, Mr. Hay seems to capture the very soul of the man in a few vivid sentences. His remarkable portrait of Napoleon III. includes strokes such as this:

> Eyes sleepily watchful—furtive—stealthy, rather ignoble; like servants looking out of dirty windows and saying, "Nobody home," and lying as they say it.

On his return to New York in 1870 Colonel Hay dropped unexpectedly into journalism, joined The Tribune staff, and began writing the breezy letters to Whitelaw Reid that are scattered generously through the remainder of the present volumes. Once, when suffering after the manner of Job, he sent a note to the editor explaining that he could not walk, stand, or sit, but by special grace was still able to lie on his stomach, adding, "If you can think of a subject you would like to have treated from that point of view, send it over and I will worry it."

In 1873, at the age of 35, Hay fell in love with Miss Clara Stone of Cleveland and wrote jubilantly to Reid, advising him to get into the same predicament, and remarking that he would not have died before this happened to him for a great deal of coin. His marriage was happy, bringing him children, wealth, and troops of friends. He soon retired from newspaper work to devote himself to purely literary pursuits. Mr. Thayer gives us a pleasing chapter on this phase, not omitting "Little Breeches," whose fame bored the author to humorous tears, and "The Bread-Winners," whose authorship Hay never confessed.

Patiently he and Nicolay labored for fifteen years on their monumental life of Lincoln, receiving $50,000 at last from The Century for the serial rights alone. This chapter includes many letters addressed to Mr. Gilder. But the correspondence of Hay and Nicolay themselves is most interesting in the light it throws upon their methods. One of Hay's letters, indeed, is so frank that the wisdom of its publication, even now, may be questioned. It reads in part as follows:

> As to my tone toward Porter and McClellan—that is an important matter. I have toiled and labored through ten chapters over him (McC.). I think I have left the impression of his mutinous imbecility, and I have done it in a perfectly courteous manner. Only in "Harrison's Landing" have I used a single injurious adjective. It is of the utmost moment that we should seem fair to him, while we are destroying him. The Porter business is a part of this. Porter was the most magnificent soldier in the Army of the Potomac, ruined by his devotion to McClellan. We have this to consider. We are all alone in condemning him. * * * We believe him guilty; but I don't think we need go further than say so dispassionately. A single word of invective, I think, would be injurious to us, rather than to him.
>
> Glider was evidently horrified at your saying that Lee ought to be shot: a simple truth of law and equity. I find, after a careful reading of a dozen biographies and all his reports, that Stonewall Jackson was a howling crank: but it would be the greatest folly for me to say so. I am afraid I have come too near saying so in what I have written about him. * * *
>
> We will not fail in with the present tone of blubbering sentiment, of course. But we ought to write the history of those times like two everlasting angels who know everything, judge everything, tell the truth about everything, and don't care a twang of their harps about one side or the other. There will be one exception. We are Lincoln men all through.

In later life Henry Adams was Hay's closest friend and the many intimate letters to him are a valuable part of this collection. There are several charming letters to Mr. Howells. A lively correspondence with Colonel Roosevelt shows the most cordial relations between him and his Secretary of State. Though Secretary Hay took no part in the "dynamic solution" of the Panama impasse, Mr. Thayer scouts the rumor that he felt any regrets for the action of the Administration. No hint of the kind has been found among his papers. The biographer notes, however, that the German menace during the Spanish war gave Hay many anxious hours.

It is impossible to do justice to the State-Secretarial period in the space here available, but those chapters are by no means lacking in interest. Seldom does one find two large volumes so uniformly readable. Both as literature and as history the book contains the promise of long life.

MARY JOHNSTON'S HISTORICAL ROMANCE

"The Fortunes of Garin," a Stirring Romance of Southern France in the Twelfth Century—Latest Works of Fiction by C. N. and A. M. Williamson, Louis Joseph Vance, and Others

THE FORTUNES OF GARIN. By Mary Johnston. With frontispiece. Houghton Mifflin Company. $1.40 net.

SEVERAL years have passed since the days when for a brief period the historical novel reigned supreme, temporarily relegating to the background nearly every other form of fiction. On the heels of the half dozen notable exponents of this especial type of story came a swarm of more or less—usually less—worthy followers, who presently succeeded in so wearying the public with their invincible heroes whose habit it was to perform at least a score of marvelous feats of derring-do each day before breakfast, that the entire section went out of favor. Now, however, there are signs which seem to indicate that the tale of bygone days is again to take a place in the ranks of popular varieties of fiction, not as ruler of them all, but as their peer. And surely if it is to be represented by many books as good as this new one of Miss Johnston's, its appearance should be warmly welcomed.

For "The Fortunes of Garin" presents an interesting, conscientiously wrought-out drama of a very fascinating period in the world's history, and its characters are not puppets, but real human beings. In place of the superlatively beautiful and entirely senseless doll who played the part of heroine in so many of those impossible romances which brought the historical tale into transient disrepute, we have the brave and noble lady, Audiart de Roche-de-Frêne, whom men called for a while, and with bated breath, "the ugly princess." This at the time the story begins, when she was a girl of 18; but it covers a period of about nine years, and before the last of these is reached, before the thrilling siege of Roche-de-Frêne and its mighty guardian castle, she had made her people forget that earlier title and name her afond and with all sincerity Audiart the Wise. True, Garin of Castel-Noir, who became Garin de l'Isle d'Or, is more nearly akin to the conventional hero of romance than is Audiart to its conventional heroine; nevertheless, the points of difference between the two are many and great. Garin is brave, a gallant knight and noted troubadour, but he is by no means unconquerable or peerless; he takes his full share in the fighting at the siege of Roche-de-Frêne, well and courageously, but so do many others; his lays are famous, but he is far from being an unrivaled troubadour. To put it briefly, he is a credible human being.

The period chosen by the author for her story is the last quarter of the twelfth century, and most of the events occur in and about the town and castle of Roche-de-Frêne, in Southern France. Although Garin takes the cross and battles for some years in company with those who strove to save Baldwin of Jerusalem, we do not journey with him, and the time of his crusading is passed over in silence. The novel falls, indeed, into two parts. The first is that in which the poor esquiré Garin, for the sake of a herd-girl, a mere serf, wins the enmity of Count Jaufre de Montmaure, is obliged to flee in disguise from his crippled brother's obscure fief of Castel-Noir, and sees the veiled lady whom he names the "Fair Goal," whose praise he sings, and whose servitor he vows himself; the second relates what befell when, some eight years later, he returned from Palestine a knight and troubadour, still faithful to the lady of whose name and face and country he was ignorant, knowing only that she was of high degree. And if such devotion to an ideal, unknown love seems strange and unreasonable to modern readers, let it be remembered that Garin lived in the days of that far-famed Rudel, whose love for the Lady of Tripoli has been immortalized in play and poem.

It was a time full of contrasts, full of rich and glowing color, and much of it is admirably reflected in these pages. We see the grim, lure tower of the poor knight, the splendid grounds of the rich abbey, the magnificent castle-hall of the great lord. We assist at banquet and tourney; we are present when the embassy of one puissant prince is received at the court of another. And quite as picturesque as these, and even more interesting, is the glimpse we are vouchsafed of the first stirrings of the spirit of independence in the towns, when the burghers of Roche-de-Frêne, on bended knees and through the mouth of their spokesman, Thibaut Carrelou, beseech their liege lord, Prince Gaucelm the Fortunate, to grant them the right to choose their own magistrates and judges. Then, sadly familiar to us of the present day, come visions of the wasted lands and harried fields, the agony and desolation which befell when the Count of Montmaure, failing in his attempt to become master of Roche-de-Frêne by threat and strategy, declared war against its lord and lady.

The story is vivid, interesting, and well written, although one cannot but believe that the interview between Audiart and Richard Coeur-de-Lion, which is its real climax, might have been more effective had it been rendered in a dramatic instead of in a descriptive form. There are tense moments in the book and plenty of incident, yet not so much as to render the novel one of plot merely. For spirited and entertaining as is its action, its greater merits are its brilliant, changeful background and the courageous, compelling yet lovable figure of its heroine, the resourceful, daring Princess Audiart. It is Garin who gives his name to the book, but it is Audiart who dominates it all, whether, seated beside her father on the dais in the great hall, she listens to the appeal of the townsmen, or riding on her war horse at the head of her troops she battles bravely for Roche-de-Frêne, or venturing life and fortune upon one supreme attempt she sews the saffron cross upon her mantle and goes forth to ask justice of the Lord of Aquitaine, Richard Coeur-de-Lion. A great lady she is, in spirit as in title, and there will be few who feel that the time spent in reading her history is time passed other than profitably and well.

SECRET HISTORY

SECRET HISTORY: Revealed by Lady Peggy O'Malley. By C. N. & A. M. Williamson. Frontispiece in color by Clarence Rowe. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $2.35.

THE Williamsons have put to good use the visit they made to this country and down across the Mexican border two years or more ago when the United States troops were doing watchful waiting in that quarter and the menace of war was in the air. For a goodly portion of the action takes place in and about El Paso and the "secret history" which furnishes the theme and the title refers to certain military events of consequence between the two nations and of very great consequence to some of the leading characters. Other scenes are staged in Arizona, at "Fort Alvarado," supposed to be near the Grand Canyon. The story begins and ends in London, and as no English novel written within the last year can avoid the war, the action carries some of its characters into Belgium during the late Summer of last year and gives them some thrilling experiences.

Lady Peggy O'Malley, who tells the whole story in her own witty Irish way, is the younger daughter of a poverty-stuck Irish nobleman who has brought her and her sister, a famous beauty, to London for a few weeks in the hope that Lady Diana, in the better field thus afforded, will at last have good hunting. Lady Peggy there meets in a most unconventional way Captain Eagleston March of the United States Army and a famous aviator, who falls very much in love with her lovely sister while great good friendship develops between him and Lady Peggy. His suit with Lady Diana progresses well through various happenings until another army man of higher rank and greater wealth appears on the scene at Fort Alvarado. At El Paso exciting events move swiftly until the climax comes with the roar of guns on a still night and the effort of the army people to conceal just what had happened. But Lady Peggy finds out all about it, and presently her "Eagle," whom she loves desperately and cannot bear to see being treated shabbily by her sister, is suffering disgrace for something of which she is sure he is not guilty. Later on he flies into the story again, in the service of the Allies, doing wonderful things with a monoplane above Liége and putting a big German Zeppelin out of commission.

It wouldn't be a Williamson story if it didn't end with everybody happy, with the gilt and rose of its romance as shining and as pink as romance can possibly be, even in fiction. Moreover, it is one of the best and most readable stories its authors have written in a long time. Its complications, all handled skillfully, are sufficient to keep the reader's interest keen as to how a number of things are coming out, and Lady Peggy, although she is so much in love, holds high her Irish spirit through everything. With her telling the tale and always keeping in character there is no dropping into that oversweet and somewhat gushing style with which the Williamsons sometimes come near to spoiling an otherwise good story. Lady Peggy has wit and spirit, and, also, on occasion, plenty of temper, and she is good fun from first to last.

NOBODY

NOBODY. By Louis Joseph Vance. Illustrated by W. L. Jacobs. New York: George H. Doran Company. $1.25.

IN all the long list of American novelists there is none who can be more certainly depended on than Mr. Vance to tell a story that by the sheer interest of its complicated plot, its whirlwind action, and its breathless and amazing adventures can enthrall for an hour or so almost any kind of a novel reader. For prolific invention, imagination whose audacity takes one's breath away, craft in the construction and management of intricate plots, and the ability to make the wildest and most impossible adventures seem plausible, Mr. Vance stands among the foremost writers of this kind of fiction in either America or England. Most of them, however, are American, for English novelists seldom have the constructive talent for this kind of writing, and they rarely do it well. Mr. Vance contrives also to sandwich in not a little character portrayal with the galloping rush of his events, surprises, and adventures, and he does this better with each succeeding story from his pen. It is not character depiction after the methodical, leisurely, photographic method of English fiction, but by the American method of lightning flashes that throw out in vivid illumination first one feature and then another and keep them all standing out before the reader's view in sharp outline.

The action of "Nobody" all takes place in less than a week, but one gets to know quite well several of its characters, especially that of its heroine, Sally Manvers, a girl of much spirit and pluck. At the opening of the story she is just one of New York's beaten toilers, a salesgirl who has lost her job because of slack times. It had paid her only a dollar a day, and she has used up all her scanty savings while she has been trudg-

(Continued on Page 409)



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THE STORY OF FINLAND AND THE FINNS

Dr. Arthur Reade's Historical and Descriptive Survey of an Interesting Country About Which Very Little Is Generally Known

FINLAND AND THE FINNS. By Arthur Reade. Lecturer in English at the University of Helsingfors. With four illustrations in color, eight monotone illustrations, and a map. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $2.

NOT tragically as does Poland, but with much the same keen speculative interest, Finland lays irresistible claim on our attention in these war days. The fate of Finland when the war ends forms one of the most absorbing of the "settlement" questions asked, now and then, by nearly every one of us. And our knowledge of Finland is so very slight! We could answer questions about its future, most of us, with quite the same sureness and accuracy as we could meet inquiries about its present or its past. Two things we do know—Finland has woman suffrage, and Finland has been oppressed by Russia. But even on these outstanding points most people are lamentably vague. We cannot help being interested in Finland. But we are quite pressingly ignorant.

There is, therefore, a notable timeliness in the publication of so excellent a mine of information as Arthur Reade's "Finland and the Finns." It must be pointed out that the volume contains no record of the present war. Its preface is dated "July, 1914," and although the book has just been published, it was presumably written just before the outbreak of the war in Europe. But it does not lose thereby; we make bold to say that it gains instead. It is no jerry-built structure of wartime facts, and it makes no opportunist appeal to wartime interest.

Evidently written without hurry, by a British scholar resident in the Finnish capital, it brings its history and description up to the furthest point to which, in this day of uncertainties, history and description can well go—July, 1914. "Finland and the Finns" is a sane and interesting presentation of information which has an uncommon timeliness; it is all the better reading, more valuable and more original, in that it is innocent of forecast, sentimentality, passion, or narrative of the great war. It is a better war-book because it was evidently written in time of peace.

One's first thought about Finland is apt to be a recognition of the sheer anachronism of its civilization and its place in the world. For more than a hundred years Finland has been a part of the Russian Empire, a Grand Duchy whose Grand Duke is the Czar; for the past sixteen years the "Russianization" of Finland has proceeded relentlessly. Yet during this century of Russian control, and especially during the years of growing Russian oppression, Finland has taken her place as one of the most progressive nations of Europe in a definite march toward socialization.

In the government of this part of the Russian Empire every man and woman has a voice, and this wide-sweeping democracy of the franchise has spoken for all the world to hear in the adoption of proportional representation in voting, in the passage of laws regulating the status and the support of illegitimate children, in the definite alignment of the Finnish nation on the side of the extension of constitutional and governmental reform. And yet, we are told that in this first country in Europe to adopt woman suffrage, the old custom still holds whereby men and women constitute almost completely separate groups in social entertainments! The sexes meet at the polls and in the universities and sit together in Parliament; they keep to their separate sides of the drawing room. This is one of Finland's contradictions. And of contradictions the country's life is full. Throughout Mr. Reade's absorbingly interesting book, the reader is constantly finding the past and the future meeting, in custom and in law.

Finland passed from the possession of Sweden to that of Russia after the war of 1808-1809. The Finns had received Christianity and West European culture from Sweden, and the two races had largely intermarried. Swedish was the necessary one of the two languages, necessary for education and for official or social position, and for a long time the nationalist movement which practically began in the year of the cession to Russia was concerned with the establishment of Finnish as an "equal language" with the language of the Swedes. In 1809 Alexander I. renewed the Constitution which Finland had held under Sweden, and until comparatively recent times it was more rigorously observed than it had been under the last Swedish Kings. And Finland, freed from the devastation of age-long wars to which she had to so great an extent supplied the battle-ground, began to develop as a nation.

Mr. Reade sketches, very readably indeed, the growth of the country, its literature, its long struggle over language, its controversies in education and politics over the rivalry between Finns and Swedes. During those years Russia was a background scarcely sensed, and very far away. It is only recently that the foe of Finnish nationality has been the Russians without and not the Swedes within, and that the two parties in Finland have begun to unite against a common peril. But meanwhile Finland had won the right to its language and its literature.

Now, the writer points out, "there are a growing number of clear-sighted persons of every party who realize that the time for hatred and disunion is over, and that an era of reintegration and co-operative endeavor is overdue; that to persist in carrying on internal quarrels at a time when the very existence of the country is threatened by Russia would be dangerous in the extreme." For the Finns are West Europeans. Russia's first period of denationalization in Finland began dramatically in 1899, when the present Czar decreed that the Constitution of the Grand Duchy was no longer to be observed "where Imperial interests were concerned." It ended with a very different sort of dramatic quality with the assassination of the Russian Governor General in 1904. The second period of Russianization began shortly after the Russian revolution of 1905, and was still in progress at the outbreak of war. But Finland and the Russian Constitutionalists had already begun to recognize the fact that they were natural allies, and to make beginnings of co-operation. All this is exceedingly interesting in the light of war events.

A large part of Mr. Reade's book is taken up with descriptions of the cities and the countryside of Finland—of modern, bustling Helsingfors, and of the old world farms, of the Summer beauties of the country and of its gay Winter sports. There are fascinating recountings, too, of quaint customs still quite vividly alive in this very modern land—customs that are like tales of centuries ago. The book contains interesting chapters on industrial Finland, on the country's system of education, on Finnish literature, music, and art. There is, of course, one long chapter on suffrage and the "rights of women," where the author quotes political and national leaders in acknowledging the success of the entrance of women into the field of democratic government, and there is another chapter which tells some of the workings-out of the labor movement in Finland. Altogether, the book is strikingly interesting, informative, and valuable.

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or did you
—write your
love letters?

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America has now become perforce the continent for peaceful vacations. Therefore Mr. Rhodes' delightful picture of the varied possibilities of our own country is a field for every sort of pleasant recreation is sure to be doubly welcome. If you are wondering where to go this winter or looking ahead for next summer you will find suggestions of practical value here. Winter and summer resorts, healing springs and bracing mountains, North, South, East, and West, the country is covered in a delightful running narrative.

College Sons and College Fathers
By Prof. Henry S. Canby
You have just sent your son to college, or you will send him next year. What is it you expect him to get out of his four years there to benefit him most and to fit him to best serve the community? Professor Canby who is a professor at Yale University has written a book you cannot afford to miss. "It's up to the fathers," after all, he shows, to demand the most of the colleges.

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A FRENCH PRIEST'S SKETCHES OF THE WAR

Vivid Scenes Portrayed by Abbe Felix Klein, Who Accompanied the American Ambulance at Neuilly—Recent Books on the War in Europe

DIARY OF A FRENCH ARMY CHAPLAIN. By Abbe Felix Klein, American Hospital, Neuilly, Paris. Translated by M. Harriet M. Capes. Second edition. London: Andrew Melrose, Ltd.

ONE of the most touching and inspiring books that the war has produced is this diary of a French priest recording his experiences in the American Ambulance at Neuilly during the first months of the conflict. The original is entitled "La Guerre Vue d'une Ambulance." The English translation has already run through two editions, a deserved tribute to the power of its tender pictures of heroism and grief.

Abbé Félix Klein is known and loved by many Americans, for he has visited this country more than once, and has written several books about American life and institutions. At the outbreak of the war he threw aside all other work and gave himself up completely to the service of the wounded and dying. In the hospital at Neuilly he moved in a noble atmosphere of heroism, and it is this above all that his diary conveys to the reader, with the added fragrance of his tender and deeply religious personality.

Among the hardest things that the good Abbé had to do was to break the news of death to bereaved mothers and wives. In no other book have we been brought so close to the pathos of the women's part in this war. One can open its pages almost at random and come upon scenes such as this:

> The poor woman, who is wandering up and down with outstretched arms, rushes toward me and declares that it can't be; it isn't possible that her son is dead—a boy like that, so healthy, so handsome, so amiable; she wants me to reassure her, to say that I agree with her. My silence and the tears that come into my eyes only increase her lamentations, and nothing can calm her.
>
> "But what will become of us? He was all we had."
>
> Nothing can appease her, neither my words of Christian hope nor anything the father endeavors to say. * * * On my return I hear that they saw their son such as death had made him, and that, hearing the cries of the mother, three other women, already upset by visiting their own wounded, and by the sight of the funeral, had fallen down in a faint. That is what one sees of the war in a hospital!

At another time it is a wife, whose husband has died in the night, and who calls to ask the chaplain whether he is better. She receives the news without tears or words, yet her dumb anguish is harder to look upon than the other kind. In the mortuary, at sight of what is left of her beloved, the wife, still silent, falls down in a faint. There are many deaths from gangrene and some from tetanus, and the wives and mothers must be forbidden even to kiss the cold lips. Again, a soldier is brought in with three bad wounds and pneumonia. His sister appeals to the chaplain:

> "He's not in danger?" she implores.
>
> Why should I deceive her! She must know anyhow presently, and if she is unprepared it will be worse for her. I keep silence, but it is enough. She begins to cry; I point to the other patients and take her out into the courtyard. Appeals to her faith at length make her a little calmer. She wants to see her brother again.—Yes, but on condition that she shall be brave.
>
> At 4:30, as the end does not seem imminent, I go to the chapel and, forestalling the usual hour, say the mass for the dying for him. I have rarely said a more touching one. The poor sister was the whole congregation and repeated the responses amid her tears. Afterward I took her back calmed and strengthened to the bed of the dying man, and then I was obliged to go to get a little sleep. When I came back two hours later the bed was empty.

The calm courage of the wounded is noted repeatedly by the author with admiration, and he cites many instances of it. Among the privates he found many bearded fathers whom he could sympathize with like children; but if he spoke to an officer of his wounds the latter would abruptly change the subject. Under moderate pain an officer was always calm, and if the pain became too piercing to bear in silence, he made jokes. In all his months among these men Abbé Klein says he has not seen one that was not admirable. He continues:

> I live in an atmosphere of heroism and faith. What noble examples, and so simply given! There is my patient from Finistère, perpetually tossed about between life and death, always calm and submissive to the will of God whatever it be; and his mother, who comes every morning, shares in this fine submission.
>
> There is the young wife, crushed but calm, of a soldier twenty-six years old, who died the day before yesterday. A fire of hope shone through her tears while she listened to my account of his Christian ending.
>
> There is, amongst those who live, one blind man now told of his fate and by degrees resigning himself to it, helped to submit by an ingenuously sublime consort. But what am I saying? Heroism shines forth everywhere; never can humanity have displayed so much.

There are also many stirring tales of battle told to the author by wounded men. One relates the remarkable escape of a soldier who was hit in the leg by a shell, and who lay a whole afternoon amid bursting shells that tore the bodies around him to pieces. His comrades, before leaving him, had covered his head with his knapsack and thrown three trusses of hay on top of him. Another tells of a faithful dog that helped a man back to life after a great shell had mangled him and buried him up to the neck in a shattered trench. Still another is the modest narrative of a mortally wounded mechanician who went out in his automobile with only a single companion one night and stopped two German machine guns that were trying to flank the French position. Again there are swift glimpses of the horrors of war:

> But the things we have seen! I saw an officer—his brain was hanging over his eye. And the black corpses and the bloated horses! It's the night that's the saddest; you hear cries "Help, help!" Some of them are calling for their mothers. No one answers.

But in its total effect Abbé Klein's book is inspiring rather than harrowing. By its emotional quality and its graphic simplicity it brings the war very close to the reader.

SEARCHLIGHTS

SEARCHLIGHTS: A Play in Three Acts. By Horace Annesley Vachell. New York: George H. Doran Company. $1.

MR. VACHELL, author of "The Hill" and many other good novels, seems to be turning his attention increasingly to the drama. Two of his plays are to be presented in America this Fall, and in "Searchlights" he offers a third in book form. "Searchlights" is a drama of English home life of the present day, with the great war as one of the forces that determine the action.

In its printed form, at least, the character drawing in this play seems superior to the dramatic suspense. The author has achieved a remarkable clearness and variety of characterization in the three couples who play the chief parts. At the heart of the action stand Robert Blaine, a grim British capitalist; the Hon. Mrs. Blaine, his ambitious wife, and Harry Blaine, the gay, selfish, spendthrift son. Early in the play the audience is made aware of the fact that Harry is Mrs. Blaine's son, but not the son of his supposed father, and that the grim financier's suspicions on this point have reached the point of certainty. The main suspense lies in the relations between him and his unfaithful wife, and in the question of what he is going to do with her and her reckless son, whom she loves greatly and spoils outrageously.

The secondary theme is the lovemaking between Harry Blaine and Phoebe Schmaltz, daughter of Sir Adalbert and Lady Schmaltz, who are also wealthy. Sir Adalbert is an odd and interesting creation, a stanch Briton who talks with a broad German accent, because he was born and reared in Germany. All his money is invested in that country, and Mr. Vachell adds a touch of the heroic to his likable character when he depicts him as calmly abandoning both fortune and name for the British cause at the outbreak of the war.

It is the war that throws searchlights into the hearts of the various characters and cuts several Gordian knots. The reader must be left to discover for himself what happens when Harry, with all his debts and selfish frivolity, goes away to fight in Belgium and France. Harry is well drawn, but he will not help the popularity of the play in the United States. The British and American views of such a gilded youth are widely different. We must see that sort of young man do something overwhelmingly worth while before we can relinquish the desire to shake him. The author seems to believe that a few weeks of war entitle Harry to all the rewards that life can offer.

The main theme, however, is handled with skill and a good deal of power. One may prefer one's dramas in a footlight setting and yet be quite unable to lay down this book unfinished.

NINETEENTH CENTURY GERMANY

GERMANY IN THE NINETEENTH CENTURY. By A. S. Peake, B. Bosanquet, and F. Bonavia. London: Longmans, Green & Co. $1.25.

In 1911 a course of lectures was given at the University of Manchester, and later published, in the belief that "appreciations by British scholars of the part played by Germany in the development of modern civilization might serve to promote more friendly feelings between the two nations. The success of the volume, both in England and Germany, led the university to prepare a second series to cover in part that of the vast field of German endeavor in the nineteenth century upon which the first volume had not touched. Dr. Bosanquet contributed a study of nineteenth century philosophy, Professor Peake of the German theologians of the period, and Mr. Ferruccio Bonavia the musicians. These studies were all in type before the outbreak of the war, and apart from the fact of their immense informative and literary value they stand as an interesting historical document. They show what a group of British scholars "thought, and in essentials still think, was a just tribute to pay to the activities of the German nation." The Germany of militant aggression, of violated faith, of cynical self-seeking, and disregard of the honorable traditions of civilized warfare is new to them, as, in its extremest manifestations, it is to the world at large.

SOCIALIZED GERMANY

SOCIALIZED GERMANY. By Frederic C. Howe, LL. D. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

Dr. Howe's study of German efficiency was reviewed at length in THE NEW YORK TIMES Magazine of Sept. 12, so that a brief notice here will suffice. It is one of the significant books of the day, written with the same motive of discovering the greatest good for the greatest number as this author's earlier studies of American cities. The war is not discussed further than to condemn the evil part which the Prussian autocracy has played in this respect. Dr. Howe devotes his energies to marshaling and analyzing the social benefits that have grown out of Germany's unique system of State Socialism, and to indicating how some of these methods might be adopted in the United States without injury to our democratic ideals. His chief point is that the "German peril" for us is a peace peril, and that we may have to meet it industrially with an inferior organization when the war is over. The volume deserves the attention it will undoubtedly command among thoughtful readers.

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Rare Treasures of Story and Legend, Popular in the Days of the Pharaohs, Collected by Sir G. Maspero—Baron de Kusel's Recollections

POPULAR STORIES OF ANCIENT EGYPT. By Sir G. Maspero, K. C. B., D. C. L., Oxon. Translated by Mrs. C. H. W. Johns from the fourth French Edition as revised by the author. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. London: H. Grevel & Co. $3.50.

AN ENGLISHMAN'S RECOLLECTIONS OF EGYPT, 1863 to 1887. With an Epilogue Dealing with the Present Time. By Baron de Kusel, (Ber.) with thirty-two illustrations and a map. New York: John Lane Company. $3.

TALES that make the red blood stir in mummies are these "Popular Stories of Ancient Egypt." They are filled with the lays of stirring days, with the guile of the old serpent of the Nile, with the inscrutable mystery of the East.

In their content they greatly resemble the "Arabian Nights Entertainment," and yet there is a certain flavor which is all Egyptian. There could be no more violent contrast between two volumes than this assemblage of legends of the ancient land and the recollections of Baron de Kusel, also noticed here, which relate to the Egypt of this day and generation.

The only points of contact which they seem to have is in their very frank portrayal of Egyptian morals as being far from desirable. Ethical standards did not seem to have changed much along the Nile since the hieroglyphics were freshly made, and they continue to this present day to be beneath the notice of the Young Person.

But to return to our mummies—the mummies which are veritably reincarnated in these stories of the ancient land which seems ever new. The first story was discovered about 1852, and its new light on the Pharaonic period occasioned great surprise, even among those scholars who believed that they knew ancient Egypt and all her ways, which were far from those of pleasantness and peace.

Some of the material in these stories has already been employed in fanciful flights by Ebers and by Miss Marie Corelli. The stories were assembled by Sir G. Maspero, holder of various academic degrees, whose fame as an archaeologist is world wide, and the translation by Mrs. Johns is apparently faithful and accurate.

It is to be regretted that so much attention is given to the gloss that the text is almost obscured in a growth of annotative verbiage. One of these days some one with the spirit of the land of the pyramids stirring in his veins after all these centuries may rise and have his fling among the cerements of the spiced past of the Egypt of Maspero and all the antiquarians. The translations of the Popular Stories are painfully literal in places, but occasionally they rise to the fervor of an adaptation which shows the men and women of Egypt as they were. For the general reader the sins and the passions of the sons and daughters of the Nile are perhaps too frankly stated, but in spite of its ponderous learning and its superabundant notes, this book of Egypt will hold the interest of any one. There are movement and action in the story of "The High Emprise for the Cuirass," which stirs the pulses. One can see the fighting men of the High Lord of Amon and hear the clash of arms. How at last the talisman is restored to its rightful owner is indeed a dramatic recital.

The stories of the Old Testament receive illumination from this book of stories, and after reading them one may better understand the career of Joseph and the difficulties he encountered in the loyal service of Potiphar. Here are stories of magicians and of rods and serpents which have their counterpart in the narratives of the sacred books. "The Adventure of Sarni-Khamois with Mummies" is a story of Egyptian love primitive and barbaric. In the tale of "The Doomed Prince" there is an outcropping of Oriental fatalism.

From the point of view of the staid scholar there is much to commend itself in this painstaking gathering of the corn of Egyptian lore into the granary of romance. Perhaps one day some one will make a properly expurgated volume for the general public, with the ponderous notes relegated to the back and nothing to stem the onrush of a free and untrammeled translation. The wizardry of Scheherazade has come to us through carefully filtered translations until now we have in permanent literary form a very respectable version of Aladdin and of Sindbad the Sailor. The tales of Egypt would no doubt yield well to a similar treatment, and one of these days perhaps the publishers will favor us with an edition in really popular guise which will give the requisite atmosphere.

A most valuable book on modern Egypt, especially at this time, is "An Englishman's Recollections of Egypt, 1863 to 1887." The manuscript was completed about the time the European war broke out, and the author has added an epilogue. It is rather misleading to limit the compass of the book in the title to the twenty-five years mentioned, for the additional matter brings the work absolutely to the present date. Baron de Kusel is typically English in his view of Egypt. He went to the land of the pyramids in 1863 to join a mercantile firm, but later he entered the Customs Service and by his close application to the business in hand rose to preferment. He was in charge of the British Customs at the time of the revolt of Arabi Pasha. His book is of especial interest now that England has tightened her protectorate and there have been momentous changes.

Baron de Kusel seems to have known nearly everybody of consequence in Egypt, and he speaks of them in an offhand, easy way which shows a deep familiarity with all that had transpired in Egypt. If the opportunity comes for a revision of this work, a second edition would be much improved by the amplifying of the accounts of some of the important happenings. The account of the opening of the Suez Canal, at which the author was present, hardly seems adequate, in view of his wonderful facilities for observing this event.

The book is intensely autobiographical. In one passage the Baron dwells with the fondness of a connoisseur upon the fine cigar which the Khedive gave him, by far the finest weed of the kind he had ever had. He tells again how he had the honor of being invited by "his Highness Tewfik Pasha" to his first grand ball and reception and adds that he had the honor also of having received a very friendly greeting from his Highness, whom he had known personally when his Highness was heir apparent.

The Baron dismisses his impressions of the Egyptian Sphinx with a few words, but he has much to say about Lady Meux. His account of the taking away of Cleopatra's Needle is interesting and circumstantial. One of the most illuminating chapters tells of the Baron's occupancy of the post of American Consul General at Cairo for three months during the absence of a regular incumbent, and he gives a good insight into the methods of Americans. He had to answer a prodigious number of letters, not only from the department but also from American manufacturers and merchants, for, as he says, "these latter gentry require much of their Consuls."

The author of the recollections finally left Egypt for the more pleasant land of Italy.

The book is copiously illustrated and is replete with valuable notes bearing on Egyptian history.

Human Nature in Business

A book by Sherwin Cody entitled "How to Deal with Human Nature in Business" contains practical instruction by a man of experience with respect to business correspondence, advertising, and salesmanship. Men and women engaged in business, as principals or subordinates, will be interested in this volume and will find in it a good deal of helpful information and advice. (Funk & Wagnalls Company. $2.)

A King Among Men

In a little book entitled "A King Among Men," Mary Stewart retells for the edification of young Americans some of the stories of Jesus that appear in the New Testament. These stories, as she puts it, contain "Christ's Summons to the Spirit of Youth to Found His Kingdom." (Fleming H. Revell Company. 50 cents.)

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The New York Times
Review of Books

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of
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THE ANGELS OF MONS

THE publication, during the last few days, of a little volume entitled "The Bowmen, and Other Legends of the War," by ARTHUR MACHEN (G. P. Putnam's Sons) brings a new element of controversy into the curious touch of supernaturalism that has recently developed regarding the battlefield at Mons in the latter half of August, 1914. The story goes that at the crisis of the fighting, when the French and English were growing disheartened by their ineffectual efforts to overcome the enemy, certain celestial beings, in the midst of whom was St. George, suddenly appeared between the armies and by their timely aid brought victory to the Allies. For some months past varying versions of this story have been finding their way into the newspapers. It has been given as fact—if fact can be predicated of apparition—with witnesses cited to vouch for its authenticity, until now there are doubtless many who believe that the "Angels of Mons" did actually appear in the battlefield during those fateful days of August. The whole occurrence was affirmatively given in the Occult Review for last August in an article that was reviewed at length in THE NEW YORK TIMES for last Sunday. This article, entitled "The Angelic Leaders," is by Miss PHYLLIS CAMPBELL, a nurse in a French hospital at the front, and gives the details and variants of the legend together with much corroborative testimony as to its truth. Now comes Mr. MACHEN's volume of legends, and with it an account of the origin of "The Angels of Mons," that quite robs the latter of their miraculous quality. For the whole "apparition," Mr. MACHEN tells us in a lengthy introduction, was conceived and written by him in prosaic London, on the last Sunday of August, 1914, immediately after reading of the retreat from Mons, and this story, for which he chose the title "The Bowmen," was published in The Evening News of Sept. 29, the same year. Having disposed of his story Mr. MACHEN naturally thought he had heard the end of it. But the readers of "The Bowmen"—many of them—were determined to find more than fiction in the "legend":

> In a few days from its publication the editor of The Occult Review wrote to me. He wanted to know whether the story had any foundation in fact. I told him that it had no foundation in fact of any kind or sort; I forget whether I added that it had no foundation in rumor, but I should think not, since to the best of my belief there were no rumors of heavenly interposition in existence at that time. Certainly I had heard of none. Soon after the editor of Light wrote asking a like question, and I made him a like reply. It seemed to me that I had stifled any "Bowmen" mythos in the hour of its birth.

After these first denials, however, of a supernatural agency the amazed author of "The Bowmen" found himself barely at the beginning of trouble.

MR. MACHEN'S entire experience with this fascinating "legend" of his, as he now tells it to us, forms a remarkable document in the psychology of belief. His readers were bound to find "fact" in his story and he was powerless to prevent them. "The Bowmen" was reprinted in various religious periodicals, attained an immense circulation, and was apparently accepted as "true," even in spite of the author's protests to the contrary. Thus, to cite one instance, Mr. MACHEN assured the editor of ore of these magazines, to whom he had accorded permission to reprint the story, that "The Bowmen" was "pure invention":

> The priest wrote again, suggesting—to my amazement—that I must be mistaken, that the main "facts" of "The Bowmen" must be true, that my share in the matter must surely have been confined to the elaboration and decoration of a veridical history. It seemed that my light fiction had been accepted by the congregation of this particular church as the soldest of facts; and it was then that it began to dawn on me that if I had failed in the art of letters I had succeeded, unwittingly, in the art of deceit. This happened, I should think, some time in April, and the snowball of rumor that was then set rolling has been rolling ever since, growing bigger and bigger, till it is now of a monstrous size.

It was after the month of April that Mr. MACHEN noticed the variants that were being made of his story, but he finds no difficulty in tracing the genesis of all these. A postscript to his book is written after reading the advance proof sheets of Miss CAMPBELL'S article on "The Angelic Leaders," in the August number of The Occult Review. He assures us that the latter "has not shaken my incredulity," and comments humorously upon this new "evidence." Mr. MACHEN'S little volume contains in all four "legends." They are well worth reading for their own intrinsic value. As the beginning of an interesting "mythos" they will have a permanent place in the literature of the war.

THE retirement of Professor GEORGE SAINTSBURY from the Chair of English Literature in the University of Edinburgh marks a change that is not necessarily regrettable in a career that has for years been a helpful influence in the study of literature in Great Britain and America. Now that he is relieved from the routine of his professional duties he will have the more time to devote to studies intended for a wider audience than one assembled within the walls of a university. Before taking up his work at the university Professor SAINTSBURY had played a leading part in the critical literature of his day. He was active in journalism, and the daily familiarity that this gave him with the affairs of life undoubtedly helped to free his purely literary studies from the scholasticism that they easily might have acquired. Literature has been to him a vital matter, not a subject to be confined to the philologist's study. His essays in criticism have been effective for good in our own institutions of learning, where the mature works resulting from his long experience in literary controversy will be awaited with interest.

THAT the true realist is abnormally sensitive to the mere words that form the vehicle of his craft has more than once furnished the theme for literary reminiscence. FLAUBERT polished and repolished his lines with such painstaking labor that he is said to have turned out rarely more than a page of manuscript a day; BALZAC and TOLSTOY covered their pages with such spider's webs of verbal corrections that the resulting misery endured by those whose task it was to decipher their work is still matter for pleasant gossip. And now it appears that Mr. GEORGE MOORE, true to this idiosyncrasy of realism, in superintending a complete edition of his works became so disgusted with the title of one of his stories that he seriously considered omitting the volume containing it from the collection. The title was "A Drama in Muslin." This, Mr. MOORE felt, was "vulgar." It is reported that, before killing the book outright, he tried "Mousseline" and "Bal Blanc"—but this is doubtless a calumny. Finally it occurred to him to try a compromise—hence, the book has been retained under the title "Muslin." According to Mr. MOORE, the English language is no longer a fit medium for literary art.

LATEST PUBLICATIONS

Books Received During the Week Ended Oct. 21 Classified and Annotated According to Contents

History and Biography

CUBA BEFORE THE WORLD. Compiled and edited by General Dr. Manuel F. Alfonso and T. Vaz Martinez. Oblong 8vo. New York: the Souvenir Guide of Cuba Company, 127 Water Street.
Historical and descriptive account, profusely illustrated.

LINCOLN AND EPISODES OF THE CIVIL WAR. By William E. Doster. 12mo. New York; G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.50.
The author was Provost Marshal of Washington during 1862-3. The book is written with the help of his diary.

THE NORMANS IN EUROPEAN HISTORY. By Charles H. Haskins. 8vo. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company. $2.
A continuous narrative commencing with the coming of the Norse Vikings to Normandy a thousand years ago.

DEMOCRACY AND THE NATIONS. By J. A. Macdonald. 12mo. New York; George H. Doran Company. $1.35.
A Canadian view of North America's achievement.

THE LIFE AND LETTERS OF JOHN HAY. By William Roscoe Thayer. 8vo. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company. Two volumes. $5.
The author, in his preface, emphasizes the fact that "this is a personal biography and not a political history." It is based largely on Mr. Hay's diaries.

YEAR BOOK 1914-15. New York; Association Press.
Covers the period from May 1, 1914, to April 30, 1915.

Drama, Art and Classic

DISGUISE PLOTS IN ELIZABETHAN DRAMA. By Victor Oscar Freeburg. 12mo. New York; Columbia University Press.
A study in stage construction involving such matters as "The Female Page." "The Boy Bride," and other disguises.

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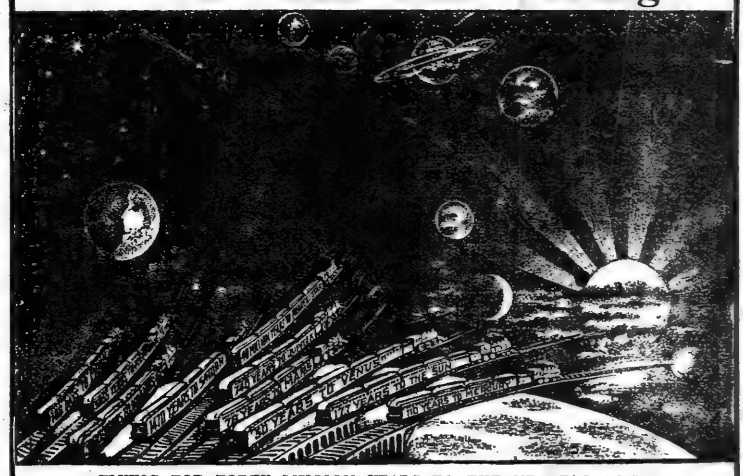
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A RENAISSANCE OF RUSSIAN REALISM

Recent Translations of Works of Fiction from Gogol to Artzibasheff That Indicate an Increased Interest in the Literature of Russia

DEAD SOULS. By Nikolai Gogol. Translated by Stephen Graham. Frederick A. Stokes Company. $1.25.

POOR FOLK AND THE GAMBLER. By Fedor Dostoevski. E. P. Dutton & Co. (Everyman's Library.) 35 cents.

BREAKING POINT. By Michael Artzibasheff. B. W. Huebsch. $1.40.

IF ITALY by age-long tradition has been to the northern races a "woman-country, wooed, not wed," infinitely tender and beloved, Russia, for the briefer space in which she has revealed herself to us, has been our femme incomprise, with all the difficulty and the fascination inherent in the type. Now she blows hot, now cold. Here we have seen in her a pilgrim humbly journeying in the dust to holy places, again a mighty and kindly mother, then a swift angel of destruction. Who is she? What is she? These are questions which the Russians themselves, with a curiosity as great as our own and—it frequently appears—a more detached impartiality, are continually asking. And because the Russian does possess, beyond all others, this intense and gnawing curiosity concerning his own and his national whence, whither, why, and wherefore, he has produced a mass of prose fiction powerful beyond any other in the world.

Up to the present year only a few peaks rose out of this mass into the vision of most English and American readers—Turgenev, Tolstoy, Dostoevski, with here and there a lesser, as Gorky, whose vogue among us has been in a sense one of accident. Even Gogol, the acknowledged father of the Russian realistic novel, who did for Russia what Cervantes did for Spain, is scarcely more than a name to the man in the street. But the war has changed all that. Translators and publishers have anticipated the demand brought about by changed conditions, and this Autumn translations, old and new, of Russian authors known and (to us) previously unknown, fall from the presses as thick, if not so gay, as the leaves in Vallombrosa or along the Hudson.

In any consideration of these recent translations Gogol's name should, like the Arab's, "lead all the rest," not only because in point of time and originality he actually does lead, but because he is broader, more international in spirit, than the later writers whom we have agreed to call, with a not altogether flattering intention, typically "Russian." In fact, Prosper Merimée ranks him among English rather than Russian or other Continental humorists, and the parallel is no less just than acute. "Dead Souls" might easily have been written, given proper period and environment, by Fielding, by De Foe, or by Thackeray. The trenchant asides, in particular, in which Gogol links up the rascalities of his hero with the common weaknesses of mankind have a remarkably Thackerayan flavor.

The title "Dead Souls" has a depressing enough sound, but no such significance. The word "soul" was in the old days simply the common term for serf, and the hero, Tchitchikoff, a cheerful rogue, conceives the idea of buying up from the landowners their "dead souls"—i. e., serfs who had died since the last census was taken, but whose names would remain on the tax lists until the next census, some years thence. By this stroke of business the landowners would be relieved of paying taxes on non-existent property and Tchitchikoff would be in possession of duly registered, authentic bills of sale of serfs, running into thousands of rubles, on which it should be perfectly possible to borrow money from the Government. In other words, Tchitchikoff was the first and greatest shoestring financier in literature, compared with whom the Get-Rich-Quick Wallingfords of our own day are a feeble and degenerate race.

In pursuance of his brilliant scheme Tchitchikoff travels through Russia and foregathers with rich and poor, with landowners and peasants, inn-keepers, magistrates, local governors, a constantly changing, many-colored throng. We see them as we might see a busy, gay crowd at a fair, yet each character, no matter how slight his part in the scene, is so individualized that he could never be mistaken for anybody else. Gogol's art is so great that we forget it is art—we take it for life.

And through it all, in and out, runs the author's eternal wonder and curiosity about the Russian character. Sometimes it is expressed half-satirically, as where he points out that "it must be stated, to our hero's credit, that he had a compassionate heart, and could not refrain from giving a copper groschen to a poor man" at the same moment when he was meditating a colossal fraud. Sometimes he observed with bitterness:

> It sometimes seems to me that the Russian is a lost being. He wants to do everything, and can do nothing. He keeps thinking that he will begin a new life on the morrow, but nothing comes of it. On that very same evening he overfeeds himself, so that he can do nothing but wink, and cannot manage his tongue.

And again he forgets the sloth, the venality, the self-delusion which he sees on every hand, and which he describes with such unsparing humor, and breaks into a lyric cry to Russia under the figure of the Troika—"the bird troika."

"Dead Souls" is not merely a picturesque romance, though it is one of the most entertaining of that class; neither is it destructive criticism of Russia, though the faults of Russian character are mercilessly laid bare. Still less is it the work of a Slavophile, though Gogol's love for the broad steppe and for the dwellers upon it, rogues and honest men alike, is little less than a passion. The book is in the highest sense constructive, and underneath the humor and the play of whim and incident runs the moral, all the more effective for not being insisted upon, that true happiness, for a Russian or for any one else, consists in the creation of some sort—for the Russian preferably the creation of two blades of grass where none grew before.

Gogol is the great pioneer. He laid out the road of a realism that, instead of wandering aimlessly in a desert, is the shortest way to the land known of but by few, where the romantic is real and the real is dyed deep in romance. But lanterns have been brought to bear, and in their flickering light many branching roads have been discovered. It is always so, and it is a good thing, in the main, making against monotony. Every now and then we follow one to its end and find it is only a blind alley filled with dead cats, and we regret the broad highway and the kindly darkness that hid all from us but the stars above; but now and then, too, we strike into a byway that leads us up to heights where we cannot only see the stars but hear them sing together.

It is such a path we tread with Dostoevski. The Russian critic, Merzhkovski, has drawn an interesting comparison between Dostoevski and Tolstoy, showing how the one fulfilled, involuntarily, and by the brute force, as it were, of circumstances and his own nature, the ideals of poverty, long-suffering under despite, fortitude under pain, love and charity to all, which the other strove toward all his life, but was prevented, by the brute force of circumstances and his own nature, from ever personally attaining.

Probably no author ever wrote under greater handicaps than did Dostoevski.

From boyhood he had been poverty-stricken, sickly and miserable. But the world profited. Dostoevski was no romanticist, who could dream himself into happiness and write of the sun while rain pelted him. The diffidence which made it impossible for him to write at all except of the things he knew from actual experience and observation made him a great realist. In "Poor Folk," for instance, we feel that the author has lived, day by day and night by night, with the vodka-cursed petty officials, the literary hacks, the shattered human fragments at the bottom of the ladder, who figure in it. It is the story of a poor, broken-down old clerk, who drinks, who aspires after literary style, who goes without food and shoes that he may buy small luxuries for a seamstress on whom he lavishes a doting love, and who at the first opportunity marries and leaves her simple-hearted slave to sink deeper and deeper into poverty, loneliness, and despair. This was the first of Dostoevski's works to meet with success. In his humility he had feared that the editor to whom he sent it would not even read it, and the visit of Grigorovich and the poet Nekrassov to the miserable room of the young man—he was only 25—at 4 o'clock in the morning, after a night spent in reading the manuscript, to awaken the unknown author and fall upon his neck with tears and congratulations, is not only one of the most dramatic incidents in literature, but also one that could not possibly have happened in any other land than Russia.

The tale harks back to Gogol markedly, and Dostoevski has shown his consciousness of the debt very cleverly by making the naïve old hero recognize his own portrait in Gogol's short story "The Cloak," and resent it.

"The Gambler," equally with "Poor Folk," is a tale of close observation and, at its best points, of experience. It will never rank with the greater novels, but contains some unforgettable portraits, as of the grandmother, the imperious, independent old lady who fell a victim to the fever of gambling while trying to reclaim others, and of the young Russian tutor, who tells the story and was himself the hopeless slave of the green tables. In this story, Dostoevski attempts, to some extent, the analysis of types alien to himself and to Russia—to write as a cosmopolitan—and he failed, where Turgenev would have succeeded. Fortunately, it was an attempt he set him made. It is in the portrayal of the passions, the vices, the misfortunes, and the aspirations of "un vrai Russe—un Kalmuk," as Blanche, the extraordinary French courtesan in "The Gambler" calls its hero, that Dostoevski finds his road among the stars.

In a recent clever essay on Michael Artzibasheff, Mr. James Huneker has characterized "Breaking Point" as "the most poignant and intolerable book I ever read." Considering the extent of the adventures of Mr. Huneker's soul among masterpieces—and others—this is a broad indictment, but it is none too broad. The mature reader of the book gets the same sort of impression from it that filled him when at 14 he sat flat on the library floor and fed upon the play of "Titus Andronicus," too glutted with horrors to know or care that the foot curled under him was asleep or that the edge of the bookcase was cutting into his oblivious back. This while reading. At the end of the book and after a pause for meditation and a mental calculation that out of the fifteen or so characters seven deliberately kill themselves, three die natural deaths of detailed ghastliness, and that every woman in the book, except one who is dying of consumption when it opens, is seduced during the course of the story, one finds it as hard to take it seriously as one does a bad dream recalled at noonday.

Yet "Breaking Point" possesses significance, both in itself and as marking a stage in its author's development. For Artzibasheff is a man of extraordinary power, and the direction which it takes is a matter of no small importance to the world.

One of the most interesting things about "Breaking Point" is the offhand fashion in which it confounds the critics, admiring and otherwise, who have read "Sanine" and made up their minds firmly about its author. In that book Artzibasheff was the Russian moralist par excellence, preaching the dogma of unmorality; a devil's advocate; a formidable opponent of Tolstoy, arguing against his doctrines of charity and non-resistance in Tolstoy's own best manner. "Sanine" brought the superman down from the realms of the abstract to everyday life; it was the bible of ruthless individualism.

But in "Breaking Point" the bubble the individualist blows is pricked; the weak point in "Sanine" is located, emphasized, one might say danced upon, if any act so gay could possibly be associated with a book so grim. Pleasure is a good, acknowledged, but it is not an endless good. There lies the trouble. As long as we could see Sanine proceeding from one conquest to another and never wearying of conquest, drinking champagne and vodka continuously en routs without acquiring cirrhosis of the liver—in brief, eating his cake and having his cake—the doctrine of ruthless individualism had charms. But alas! In "Breaking Point" we learn that this, too, is vanity. At the turn of every lane satiety lurks.

Dchenieff, the artist, whom all women love and who loves the woman in all women, is Sanine carried to a logical conclusion. He has been called a weaker Sanine, but his weakness is only the normal reaction of his environment, the return of his own deeds upon himself, which the hero of the earlier book lacked. His logical conclusion is suicide, the only resource of a soul emptied of belief in a world peopled with ghosts.

"Breaking Point," though frequently intolerable, though its heaped-up tragedy sometimes comes dangerously near producing the recoil into comedy in the mind of the reader which naturally follows an exaggerated gloom, remains a far deeper and richer work than "Sanine," and one of the most remarkable produced in any country in many years. There is no use in trying to reconcile it with any of our accepted theories. It stands as possibly the strongest exposition of pure intellectual nihilism known to modern readers. Political nihilism known to modern readers. Political nihilism is brushed aside, and the measure of the author's contempt for Socialists is found in the fact that Dchenieff, the haunted sensualist, on the last terrible night of his life, is brought so low as to envy them:

> My God, how I envy these dull Socialists who believe in their program and are firmly convinced that they only live in order to provide everybody with a fowl in their soup in the forty-second century! But there is nothing in my soul—do you understand?—nothing!

Individualism, the doctrine of the superman, breaks down not only because of intrinsic weakness, but because, in the relation of the sexes, where individualism is most useful and precious to a man, woman is not only never individualistic enough herself, but cannot understand the quality in him. Which leads to many of the embarrassments and most of the tragedies of life, a fact emphasized more strongly in "Breaking Point" than in any other book we can think of.

Many of the incidents in Artzibasheff's novel are so needlessly horrifying to our Western taste that we involuntarily cry out against him for leading us from Gogol's spacious highway into his blind alley, among the carcasses of worn-out pleasures and the shards of shattered ideals. But even at its worst the alley does not wind aimlessly, nor, wholly without purpose, clutter itself with garbage. Here and there it touches most unexpectedly Dostoevski's path among the stars. Dostoevski, like Tolstoy, preached redemption through suffering. Without pain no man progresses, only through anguish does he see God. As to the suffering, and even as to its purpose, Artzibasheff agrees with him perfectly:

> Suffering is the cause of progress. Give us happiness and we shall stand still. * * * The whole history of the world is one uninterrupted stream of sorrow, pain, hate, and all that is dark in human imagination. That is the life of man.

Then, without warning, the path dips away again:

> But why shall man go on suffering forever? It's high time people understood that they have no right to condemn the endless generations of the future to the same sufferings that millions of those who have gone before have already lived through.

In other words, though progress is the reward of pain, the game is not worth the candle.

Upon the premise of the universality of suffering, the usefulness of suffering, even a certain curious and to us morbid and inverted delight that grows out of suffering, Artzibasheff and Dostoevski stand hand in hand. But one sees a goal, the other sees none. To both, humanity is eternally martyred by fire; but to the one humanity will emerge pure gold, tried by the furnace; the other believes that its dreams and aspirations and desires will sink to crumbling ash. And since in the fullness of time the ash will cover all, why linger dying in a dying world? Suicide is the only way out; annihilation the only refuge; to Artzibasheff tradition means so little that it apparently has never occurred to him to fear that in the final sleep dreams may come. Yet his skepticism is so great that it embraces even itself. Naumoff, the exponent of the cult of the bare bodkin, is a megalomaniac, half fanatic, half fraud, who himself finds too much joy in preaching self-destruction to destroy himself, and we are left gazing into the void without the assurance that even that is safe from the touch of Artzibasheff's corroding irony.

It is a peculiarity of Russian novelists, true to nothing like the same extent of those of any other land, that no matter how remarkable their novels may be, their own lives surpass them in what, if it were not so real, we might call fictional interest. "Dead Souls" is a work rich in contrasts, but it contains no contrast so deep as that between the Gogol who could write it with such frank gayety and abandon and the Gogol who, in the last years of his life, burned the par still unpublished and turned, like Tolstoy, to an asceticism that denied beauty and disclaimed joy; between his hero's adventurous pilgrimage through Russia and the painful pilgrimage that, in his last days, led his own unsatisfied soul to Jerusalem and back—still unsatisfied.

"Poor Folk" is a tale unparalleled in its unaffected simplicity and pathos, but neither in it nor in any other book did Dostoevski portray a character more unfortunate, more single-minded, more beat upon by fate, or who rose, spite of his misfortunes, to greater spiritual heights.

Of Artzibasheff's life we know too little to pursue the analogy. Since it is difficult to picture him out-Herodingly his own Herods at the game of death, one rather enjoys imagining him a philosophic, meditative observer of the game of life, extracting pleasure from simple things—the songs of birds, children, and a family hearthstone. "Sanine" and "Breaking Point" have excited our appetite for drama—and he has left no possible thrill of drama remaining to us other than the spectacle of their author cheerfully cultivating his garden and rearing a happy brood in the precepts of conventional morality.

Spencer Fullerton Baird

The career of a great American naturalist, friend of Agassiz and Audubon, Second Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution and first Commissioner of the United States Commission of Fish and Fisheries, is well told by Dr. William H. Dall in his biography of Spencer Fullerton Baird. Dr. Dall's work is founded largely on material placed at his disposal by the executor of the will of Miss Lucy Hunter Baird, Professor Baird's only child. It includes a great deal of interesting correspondence with eminent scientists and military leaders. (J. B. Lippincott Company. $3.50.)

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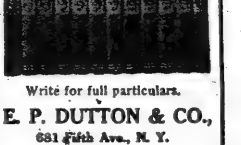
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LATEST WORKS OF FICTION

(Continued from Page 402)

ing about the city looking for work. At the end of a hot and wearisome day which leaves her penniless and in a rebellious mood that would welcome almost any means of escape she goes to the roof of the house where she lives, falls asleep and is wakened by a sudden storm of rain, thunder, and lightning. The scuttle has been closed, and she runs across the roofs seeking shelter, finds at the prosperous end of the block a scuttle that has been left open, lets herself in, and discovers that it is a home of wealth and elegance whose inmates have, by some chance, left it alone for the moment. She finds my lady's boudoir and takes possession, with keen delight clothing herself for once as she would like to be clad. Presently she discovers a handsome young man breaking open a safe in the library, and while she watches another man rushes in, throws him down, and is about to get the better of him when she jumps forward, seizes his pistol and comes to the aid of the under man. Then there follows a bewildering maze of plots and counterplots which whirl Sally Manvers off, as an outcome of her first adventure, to an island off the Maine coast as ostensible secretary to the mistress of a beautiful home, and plunges her into adventures and perils and ups and downs of fate. And through it all the reader is kept in doubt as to the motives and purposes of the man and his sister who own the house of Sally's first escapade and of eager uncertainty as to how the whole affair is going to end for her.

THE GREAT UNREST

THE GREAT UNREST. By F. E. Mills Young. New York: John Lane Company. $1.30.

THE hero of Miss Mills Young's story spends a year in South Africa, in close association with the labor troubles of 1913 and 1914 in Johannesburg, and a brief psychological aside concerning them gives her the title. The young man recognizes that "the struggle was the outcome of the unrest of the age—the great unrest in the blood. He felt it stirring in his own—the love of violence, of violent emotions—a sort of instinctive revolt against the established order of things." Draycott Arthur Manners—"Dam" for short, and the sobriquet seems to reflect something of the aggressive independence of his nature—gets his full length picture drawn and his story told with very considerable skill and interest. It begins, in approved English style, with his babyhood and follows him rapidly through his school years and a year or so at Oxford, where, after the manner of young men at universities in English fiction, he has no end of a good time and contracts almost no end of debts. Without any doubt, if the historian of the future looks to the present day English novels for light upon the manners and customs of the time, he will decide that the whole English educational system, public schools, universities and all, was devised and administered for the sole purpose of unfitting their students for any reasonable, useful kind of life. On this side the Atlantic one can only read these novels with amazement and wonder if they are trying to picture truly a real state of affairs. For the one thing above all others that the modern English novel aims to achieve is realism.

But "Dam" is suddenly brought up with a short turn when his father has financial reverses and he goes forth to prove whether or not he can make good, a bulldog sort of quarrel with his father having made impossible the acceptance of any help from home. He goes to South Africa and his experiences there during the labor troubles and with women with whom he thinks he is in love fill the middle third of the book. One sees upon him the liberating, developing influence of the larger, freer life, which strikes off from his mind many of the shackles imposed upon it by the training and environment of his childhood and youth. Inevitably, the freedom, and the consciousness of it go to his head and he does things of which he is presently ashamed. And, of course, the latter part of the story tells of the opening of the war and of his going to the front to plunge the ardor of his "great unrest" into the fighting line.

A SOUL ON FIRE

A SOUL ON FIRE. By Frances Penwick Williams. New York: John Lane Company. $1.30.

"A Soul on Fire" is considerably better than its title. The name of this new novel by the author of "The Arch-Satirist" may be dismissed with the brief statement that there is no excuse for it. To be sure, it is quoted from Omar Khayyam. But even that cannot justify it. Nothing can.

The book is a really interesting story, founded on various theories as to pre-natal influence and the sub-conscious self and the curative power of psycho-analysis. It presents a beautiful young woman from England, heiress to an ancient West-Country estate and to an ancient West-Country legend, believing herself to be the inheritor of an ancient West-Country curse. The plot moves through the discovery of her "powers" and the ruin she lays about her, to the tracing of the causes for her "supernatural" qualities, and the final laying of her "ghost." Considered as a superstructure of fiction on the foundation of up-to-the-minute studies in the sub-conscious the story is entertaining and not too improbable; but the author introduces an element of fatal weakness in insisting upon reincarnating her witch, whether or no, and in bringing scientists and clergymen to attest the witch's avatar. In style Mrs. Williams alternates between the epigrammatic sentences of the "witty society novel" and the melodramatic phrasing that is better suited to her theme. Her social climbers and gossips are often funny, but their rather pointless conversations and the author's wit at their expense serve to retard the action of a story whose action remains its chief claim to the reader's attention. If Mrs. Williams laid aside her cleverness and told her story in the direct narrative that its incident demands, her novel—which may be summed up as a semi-scientific melodrama—would be more absorbing reading.

HAPPY DAYS

HAPPY DAYS. By A. A. Milne. George H. Doran Company. $1.25 net.

A number of short sketches and burlesques, selected from Mr. Milne's contributions to "Punch" make up the contents of this entertaining volume. They range over a very wide variety of topics, from the difficulties of playing the pianola and being an amateur uncle, to golf, gardening, seaside literature, physical culture, and plays "intended for amateur production." There are only six possible plots for amateur plays, and Mr. Milne gives us examples of these six—with stage directions and comments. The tragedy of the lost railway ticket, the "amusements" of an informal evening in the suburbs, and the making of a Christmas short story which must have in it turkey, holly, mistletoe, and a wassail bowl, in order that it may fit the already ordered illustrations—these are some of the many topics touched upon. Dog lovers will enjoy the accounts of Chum, the black cocker spaniel, his charms, and his iniquities, and readers of popular magazines should appreciate the series of papers on "Successful Men"—a series designed, says Mr. Milne, "to assist parents in choosing a career for their sons."

Although these skits were originally intended for English readers, they should appeal to American ones as well. And lighthearted and amusing as these glimpses of "Happy Days" are, they are given a certain pathos by the fact that their author is now with the English Army in the trenches.

PRIVATE SPUD TAMSON

PRIVATE SPUD TAMSON. By Captain W. R. Campbell. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.

In this inevitable day of jerry-built war fiction, it is to be assumed that readers of "war books" are after facts. If it is literature they want—but that is another story. "Private Spud Tamson," for example, may be recommended to those readers of war books who want facts. Its author is a British soldier. He fought in the Boer War. He is at present in the British Territorial Force. He dedicates his book to his commanding officer, his brother officers, and the "noncoms and men" of his "gallant regiment." He writes about enlistments and training camps and the war. And although from any viewpoint of "literature," of journalism, of the most liberal standards of style, Captain W. R. Campbell simply cannot write at all, he does manage to put facts—out of his own personal knowledge of them—between the covers of a book. And for that reason, and that alone, the story of Spud Tamson—who came from the slums of Glasgow, enlisted when war broke out, went to a training camp and was put through his courses and finally killed some Germans under circumstances that won him the Victoria Cross—is interesting. The author's merit is that he really tells how Spud fared as a private soldier.



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WRITING BOOKS FOR BOYS AND GIRLS

An Editor of a Magazine for Young People Analyzes Current Juvenile Literature—Letters from Readers of The Book Review

The New York Times Review of Books:

I HAVE read the letters of Miss Grace Blanchard and of Mr. William Heyliger with reference to juvenile books written in series. It is a gratification to see that the important subject of books for boys to read is receiving deserved attention, though in this instance a less important feature is touched upon. I am prepared to admit that the series is, in the words of a certain small boy's definition of a lie, "An abomination in the sight of the Lord but a very present help in time of trouble." But, then, so is cereal breakfast food. Neither would exist but for the demand.

Book publishers believe, among a number of other things which are not so, that a boy's book will not sell unless it has companions—unless there are, in short, a whole litter of them. Inasmuch as book publishers hold the key to the door of paradise for authors, and inasmuch as it is the publishers who publish and sell and so raise authors a level—appreciable at times—above penury, the authors must write what the publishers will print. Therefore we must be resigned to the series until some literary Billy Sunday can get the tribe of publishers into his tent and convert them with a hot blast of eloquence.

To my way of thinking, as an author, as one of the editors of The American Boy, and as a reader of boys' books, the series is not malignant—it is simply one of the minor nuisances. Boys like them—and boys have a way of liking things which are nuisances. My own boys are the owners of an Airedale puppy with an unrestrained appetite for rugs. So let the boys have them, and let Miss Blanchard, Mr. Heyliger, and myself devote our time to discussing features of our modern juveniles which are worth getting into a stew about.

For instance, let us consider what the boy reads, and not how many of it.

Let us take for a basis this proposition: So long as a boy's book is bound in cloth, is illustrated, is issued by a reputable firm, and sells for a dollar or upward, neither parent nor critic gives a hoot what the book is about, how it is written, what are its ideals, or the sort of disease of the imagination that afflicts its author.

Parents and uncles and aunts buy tons of boys' books every year, without having the slightest idea what they are buying. It may by chance be such a splendid book as Hayden Carruth's "Track's Edd," or one of James Willard Schultz's classics. But the chances are it will not, for those books are on a shelf back of the picture postal card rack, while "The Zeppelin Boys in the Moon" or other books of its class, with attractive illustrations of a lad pursued by a wall-eyed hocus-pocus on the banks of a Martian canal, are displayed on the table of honor.

I used to read "Frank Merriwell" in nickel form behind the barn, because the dime novel was looked upon by my parents as little better than petty larceny; however, "Frank" was issued in a book with cloth covers, and my uncle gave it to me, and my father and mother smiled with satisfaction when I stayed at home of nights to read it—and there you are.

Parental criticism of juveniles never gets past the cover and the price mark. It would seem to me to be a more valuable work for Miss Blanchard and Heyliger and myself—and the invaluable NEW YORK TIMES BOOK REVIEW—if all of us might present this new and astounding matter to adults. To adults who are so persnickety about style and strength and literary quality in their own books—but who fail to admit that these same things can exist in a juvenile.

It is more important for a boy to develop—by reading such books—a taste for worthy books, than it is for his mother to go to the Literary Club and read a paper on the Esoteric Appeal of Hilda Lessways' Method of Turning a Door Knob.

Lastly, fifty per cent. of the books which have battled through fifty years of life to immortality have done so because of their juvenile—boy juvenile—element. It is worth while to write good juveniles—in series or out. Swift proved it in "Gulliver's Travels," which died as a satire before the ink was dry, but which will live as a juvenile till print is supplanted by cinematography. Robert Louis Stevenson never wrote anything but juveniles—in the line of fiction. "The Jungle Books" will be alive when "The Light That Failed" has ceased even to smoke. The best part of Thackeray is a juvenile—"Henry Esmond." The first eight chapters of "The Ordeal of Richard Feveril" are splendid juvenile writing, and nowhere did Meredith equal them. Mark Twain would never have worn a scarlet cloak if it had not been for a certain series of juvenile books, nor would Alexandre Dumas amount to a great deal to us if it were not for another series.

So long as the quality is there, and buyers can be made to bother their heads about its presence or absence, it doesn't matter a tinker's dam whether the book be as isolated as St. Simon Stylites or one of a series of fifty.

CLARENCE BUDINGTON KELLAND.
Wilmington, Vt., Oct. 18.

FIRST LADY NOVELIST

The New York Times Review of Books:

I WAS surprised to find from an article in THE BOOK REVIEW for Oct. 10 that you seem to accept as fact that Eliza Haywood, whose dates, according to the Britannica, are 1693-1756, was really the "first lady novelist" in English literature. My surprise comes from the fact that any manual on the development of the English novel or the Encyclopedia Britannica or the Dictionary of National Biography could have told you that Mrs. Haywood was merely the third in the list and perhaps not really so well known as either of the others. Mrs. Aphra Behn, who lived from 1640 to 1689, and Mrs. Mary Manley, whose dates are from 1663 to 1724, had completed their work and achieved distinction in their own times before Mrs. Haywood was known at all. Mrs. Manley's scandalous "histories" might perhaps better be ignored, except by the special student of the novel; but even the general reader, who aspires to be merely generally intelligent, need not, and should not, ignore Mrs. Behn's famous novel "Oroonoko, or the History of the Royal Slave," first published in 1688. It was here, for the first time in literature, that we find anything like a complete expression of a sympathy for slaves, of that sentimental exaltation of the life of nature which we conventionally attribute to Rousseau. It was apparently Dryden who invented the term, the "Noble Savage" in 1672. It was Mrs. Behn, however, who gave flesh and blood to this conception in what was really a remarkable novel, if we consider her lack of models and the dearth of decent fiction throughout the seventeenth century. Mrs. Behn's novels have recently been republished in a single volume, in the Library of Early Novelists, edited by E. A. Baker, (New York, 1913.) On Page 4 of this edition, you will find:

> And 'tis most evident and plain that simple Nature is the most harmless, inoffensive and virtuous mistress. It is she alone, if she were permitted, that better instructs the world than all the inventions of man.

Professor Saintsbury, in his new volume on the English novel, pokes fun at those who would attribute to Mrs. Behn any definite intention of preaching a crusade against slavery or in favor of the simple life. Yet I, for one, am convinced after a recent re-reading of "Oroonoko" that Mrs. Behn was in earnest and at least temporarily honest in her advocacy of the superiority of the state of nature and her condemnation of the evils of slavery. She deserves credit not only for writing a first-rate novel, considering her times, but also for leading the van ahead of such great ones as Rousseau, Wilberforce, and Mrs. Stowe. Mrs. Behn was the "first lady novelist." GEORGE MOREY MILLER.
Wabash College, Crawfordsville, Ind., Oct 17.

***

[EDITORIAL NOTE.—There is no doubt that Mrs. Behn and Mrs. Manley, both of whom wrote fiction, were prior to Mrs. Haywood. The latter, however, was by profession a writer of prose fiction, while Mrs. Behn and Mrs. Manley were better known in their day as writers for the stage. It was in this sense that Mrs. Haywood was considered the "first lady novelist." In Professor Whicher's monograph on Mrs. Haywood, to the review of which Professor Miller refers, we are told:

> Of all the amazons of prose fiction who in a long struggle with neglect and disparagement demonstrated the fitness of their sex to follow the novelist's calling, none was more persistent, more adaptable, or more closely identified with the development of the novel than Mrs. Haywood. Mrs. Behn and Mrs. Manley must be given credit as pioneers in fiction, but much of their best work was written for the stage. Eliza Haywood, on the other hand, added little to her reputation by her few dramatic performances. She achieved her success first and last as a writer of romances and novels.]

ARTZIBASHEF

The New York Times Review of Books:

I have an extract from THE TIMES BOOK REVIEW about "The Millionaire," by Artzibashef, calling attention to the latter's force and consummate artistry and admirable restraint. I am surprised that he should be regarded as the "Prophet of Pessimism," when he distinctly says that the outlook of a student of humanity is, in his viewpoint, liable to constant change; "each day, each hour even," he says, "has its message for us."

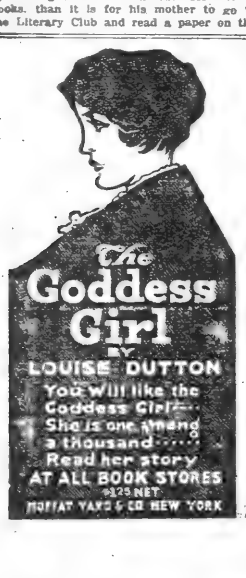
It appears so plain to me that, while he is acutely sensible of the unfortunate environment of thousands of human beings, and to the apparent injustice of fate, he is only portraying a few of the millions of humanity.

And I observe that critics are prone to mistake the sentiments that he attributes to the passing emotions of his characters for his own opinions and beliefs. And it is deplorable that this confusion is accentuated in the translation of his writings. It is gratifying, however, to see that his American critics as a unit do recognize the fact that he is essentially clean-minded. He has nothing but contempt for obscenity. The character of Sanine, for instance, instead of condoning immorality, as some have fancied, is intended to warn us that no man can be sure of himself, as, in the author's view, we are all in the toils of temptation.

There are some gifts that I have not seen commented upon, or very lightly touched. One may observe his remarkable and acute sensitiveness to sounds and odors—he so frequently alludes to the fragrance of youth, and when in the company of peasant farmers he detects an exhalation from them suggesting leather and apples, as he oddly expresses it—not the slightest sigh of the breeze or tremor of the leaves escapes him. And, above all, there is his great gift of word-painting of Nature. I speak from a wide range of reading, and in this line I find no one to equal him. READER.
Chicago, Oct. 17.

Sanitation in Panama

In an illustrated volume entitled "Sanitation in Panama" General William Crawford Gorgas gives a clear and full account of what was done under his direction to make the Canal Zone a fit place for human beings to live in, and, as an introduction to the story, tells what he learned and accomplished in Havana while he was in charge of the sanitation of that city. The portion of his book that relates to Havana includes a fascinating narrative of the demonstration by the Reed Commission that only through the bite of the female stegomyia mosquito may a human being become infected with yellow fever. (D. Appleton & Co. $2.)



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QUERIES AND ANSWERS FROM TIMES READERS

COMMUNICATIONS for these columns should be addressed to the Editor of Queries and Answers, New York Times Review of Books. They should be written on only one side of the paper and must contain the name and address of the writer. If the inquirer prefers, initials only will be printed with the communication.

ANSWERS BY THE EDITOR

L. B. K.—Reference is made in "The Caxtons" to a book called "The Life of Robert Hall." Is this a fictitious name? If not, where can the book be obtained?

Robert Hall was a preacher. He was born in Arnesby, Leicestershire, England, on May 2, 1764, and died on Feb. 21, 1831. A "Memoir of Robert Hall," by O. G. Gregory, is printed in Volume II. of "Hall's Works." "Robert Hall as a Preacher," by J. Foster, and "Reminiscences of Robert Hall," by J. Greene, are published in Volume III. of the same work. A six-volume edition of "Hall's Works" was published in 1832. These works have been long out of print.

INQUIRER.—Will you please publish in your REVIEW OF BOOKS what A. G. Gardiner has written besides the "Pillars of Society," and who he is professionally? .

Alfred G. Gardiner has been editor of The Daily News of London, England, since 1902. He was born at Chelmsford in 1865, and was educated privately. He began his journalistic career on the staff of The Essex County Chronicle, and for fifteen years was associated with The Northern Daily Telegraph at Blackburn. He is the author of "Prophets, Priests, and Kings," and has written many pamphlets on political and social matters.

H. H.—Is there a translation of Dostoevski's "The House of the Dead," and will you kindly tell me if "Dracula," by Bram Stoker, has been published in this country?

A translation of "The House of the Dead, or, Prison Life in Siberia," by Fedor Mikhailovitch Dostoevski, was published as a volume in Everyman's Library by E. P. Dutton & Co., New York. "Dracula," by Bram Stoker, is published by Doubleday, Page & Co., Garden City, N. Y.

S. L. WHITLOCK.—Can you tell me where I can find the volume "Beauchampe, or, The Tragedy of Kentucky," written by W. G. Simms, once published as No. 705 of the John W. Lovell Company Library, Vesey Street, New York? I would like to get several volumes of that old library, if I could find them.

"Beauchampe" is out of print. The John W. Lovell Company is no longer in existence. Copies of the library volumes might be found in the store of some dealer in old books.

R. S. S.—Will you kindly tell me the value of a four-volume set of "National Portraits," published in 1846 by James B. Longacre, Philadelphia? The set is bound in red leather.

The set has fetched from $6 to $17 at auction.

ANSWERS FROM READERS

IDA S. FIERO.—In reply to the query of H. Walter, in your issue of Oct. 3, in relation to the inscription over the door of the hotel at the Grand Canyon of the Colorado in Arizona, would say that I asked this same question when in April, 1914, I stopped at the hotel and was told by some one, I think the young woman in charge of the art room, that it was a traveling man who thought out the beautiful lines.

LOUELLA D. EVERETT.—The verse beginning "And I, too, sing the song of all creation," quoted by Muriel Sichel in THE REVIEW of Oct. 3, is from the poem "The Teamster," by Herbert H. Bashford.

JAMES SHAND.—In answer to the query of your correspondent "E. S." in your issue of Sept. 12 regarding some lines quoted—not quite correctly—let me say that they are from Burns's "Lament for James, Earl of Glencairn," the last stanza of which reads as follows:

The bridegroom may forget the bride
He made a wedded wife yestre'en;
The monarch may forget the crown,
That on his head an hour hath been;
The mither may forget the bairn
She croons sae saftly on her knee;
But I'll remember thee, Glencairn,
And a' that thou hast done for me.

This appeal was also answered by James Risk, New York; Mrs. William Burgess, Ilion, N. Y.; Emily D. S. Berger, Pelham, N. Y.; Imogene Lee, Brooklyn; John R. Driscoll, Saugatuck, Conn.; William Grant, New York; D. McClure, Astoria, N. Y.; Ernest G. Gould, Seneca Falls, N. Y.; Charles Thom, West Nutley, N. J.; Harry McCall, New York; James Robb, New York; "Lawrence," Kingston, N. Y.; "E. D. S.," Birmingham, Ala.; "H. L. A.," West Orange, N. J., and Ida Montgomery, Nantucket, Mass.

APPEALS TO READERS

F. R. G.—Will some reader tell me the author of an old poem entitled "Basil Renaud," and furnish the latter part of the first verse, the first half of which runs thus:

The sun forsakes my dungeon walls,
Across the foss no shadow falls,
I hear no answer to my calls,
Basil Renaud!

M. S. S.—Can any of your readers tell me who is the author of this quotation:

God said I'm tired of kings.
I suffer them no more.

I found this quotation at the close of William Dean Howells's article, "The Archangelic Censorship," in The North American Review for October, 1914.

ESTHER TUTIN.—I would like to ask if any one can give me the name of the author and where I can find the poem in which these lines occur:

Even the snowflake lets a shadow fall
As to the earth it softly sinks to rest.
So may the sweetest, purest souls of all
Seem sometimes wrong to those who know them best.

JOHN H. COOK.—Can any of your readers tell me the name of the author of the poem, which I think relates to Alaska, in which a traveler and his dog are overcome by cold, and in which the traveler urges the dog on? Two of the lines go something like this:

Is the life of a dog worth the life of a man?
Get on, you dog, get on!

J. G. H.—Can any of your readers give me the correct form of the quotation which starts as follows: "Lay ye, therefore, brick upon brick," or it may be, "Build ye, therefore, stone upon stone," and it concludes by warning against use of mortar between the stones or bricks, which would crumble?

J. J. KIERNAN.—Would like to obtain verse or poem of which the following is the title, or a line therefrom: "The saw sings the sweetest when it strikes the hardest knot." Where can I get the same?

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VARIED ACTIVITIES OF AUTHORS AND PUBLISHERS THIS SEASON

THE concluding novel in Arnold Bennett's "Clayhanger" trilogy, "These Twain," is promised for Nov. 6 by the George H. Doran Company. It will deal with the married life of Clayhanger and Hilda Lessways, showing the morass of little daily misunderstandings through which they had to struggle before they could reach the firm ground of mutual faith, tolerance, and understanding. There is further development in the book of other characters in the two preceding volumes, and the Five Towns region is carried through a slow rebellion against mid-Victorian ideas, manners, and customs. The story, however, is complete in itself and does not require for understanding and enjoyment knowledge of its predecessors in the trilogy.

On the same day the Dorans will have ready also "Old Judge Priest," by Irvin S. Cobb, a book of short stories scened in Kentucky, in which the chief character of Mr. Cobb's "Back Home" is again the centre of attraction, and "The Thirty-nine Steps," by John Buchan, a story of crime and mystery and the chase of a man by the London police through various parts of England and Scotland.

Frank R. Adams, whose rollicking story of "Five Fridays" was one of last Spring's novels, has written "Molly and I; or, The Silver Ring," another tale of madcap pranks, absurd situations, and comic complexities, which Small, Maynard & Co. have ready for immediate issue.

Little, Brown & Co. are publishing at once "The Stirrup Latch," by Sidney McCall, the story of an old Southern home in which a conflict is going on between early Victorian and ultra-modern ideals.

Alfred A. Knopf will publish shortly a translation by Thomas Seltzer from the Polish of a novel said to be the most important work of the greatest living Polish writer. It is "Homo Sapiens," by Stanislaw Przybyszewski—pronounced Pahee-be-sheffski—a story in which the hero is not even the most modern of the men of today, but rather the coming man, the man of day after to-morrow. Mr. Knopf has prepared a booklet on the work of this author which he will send free to any one who will write to him for it.

For early publication Henry Holt & Co. announce "Burkses Amy," by Julie M. Lippmann, in which Amy, instead of going to Europe for a Summer of diversion, stays with her father in New York and helps him in some east side work, which leads her into the paths of romance.

The Century Company has ready for immediate publication Jean Webster's "Dear Enemy," whose chief character was in "Daddy Long-Legs," although it is in no sense a sequel to that story.

Mary Johnston's "The Fortunes of Garin" is just published by Houghton Mifflin Company, who are bringing out at once also "Smugglers' Island," by Clarissa A. Kneeland, and "Two American Boys in the War Zone," by L. Worthington Green, both stories for young people.

"H. R.," by Edwin Lefevre, which the Harpers are bringing out at once, is an audacious satirical novel in which a bank clerk sets New York agog and makes his impress upon the nation. "Flashers Mead," by Compton Mackenzie, another immediate Harper publication, is the story of the love between a young English poet and a vicar's daughter and of the complications brought about by temperament.

Albert Bushnell Hart, Professor of the Science of Government in Harvard University, is the author of "The Monroe Doctrine: An Interpretation," which Little, Brown & Co. will publish at once. The aim of the author is to set forth what the Monroe Doctrine has meant at different times in our history, what it means at the present time, and what are the difficulties in the way of making it work under present world conditions. This house has ready, also "Democracy in the Making," by George W. Coleman and eighteen others, an account of what has been done during the last seven years at the Open Forum carried on in Boston at Ford Hall.

The Scribners announce for early publication "Men of the Old Stone Age," by Henry Fairfield Osborn, an account of what is known, or can be scientifically deduced from what is known, of the character and life of our earliest direct ancestors.

Early in November the Putnams will publish the initial volume of a series bearing the general title "The Conquest of Virginia." The author of the series, Conway Whittle Sams, makes the first volume, "The Forest Primeval," a sort of setting for the struggle whose story will be told in the volumes to follow. It will be based upon the writings of the explorers and early colonists of Virginia, and will describe the country as it was at that time and the lives, institutions, and customs of the Indians.

"The Letters of Washington Irving to Henry Brevoort, 1807-42," edited, with an introduction, by George S. Hellman, is ready for immediate issue by the Putnams, who are bringing out at once also "A Sketch of English Legal History," by Frederic W. Maitland and Francis C. Montague.

The Outing Publishing Company announces for publication this week "Wall Street and the Wilds," by A. W. Dimock, the life story of a man who has had many adventures in Wall Street and has also spent much time camping, hunting, and fishing.

Hamlin Garland has returned to New York for the Winter months. He is scheduled to deliver an address soon in Albany on "Farm and School Life on the Prairies."

Miss Mary Johnston has leased her home at Warm Springs, Va., and will spend the Winter in New York City.

Harry A. Franck has recently returned from four years of wandering adventure on foot in South America, and will now settle down to the arranging of his notes into a new volume of vagabond journeying.

Emile Verhaeren's "Belgium's Agony" appears frequently in public library lists of non-fiction books most in demand.

Credo Harris's "Toby" has been made into a picture play and will soon be seen at the moving-picture theatres.

Howard V. Sutherland, for some time with Rand, McNally & Co. and author of several novels, has gone West for his health, and is in the meantime writing a boys' story of adventure in Alaska, where he spent many years.

Owen Wister's "The Pentecost of Calamity" is proving so popular that an edition a week has been necessary ever since it was published in August.

Marie C. Sadler's "Mamma's Angel Child in Toyland" is in process of being made into a comic opera. Miss Sadler is writing a second volume of similar stories.

The corrected proof sheets of Richard Pryce's new novel, "David Penstephan," of which Houghton Mifflin Company are the American publishers, were twice mailed to them by the author in England and twice went down on vessels that were submarined.

Robert Frost's volume of poems, "North of Boston," has been adopted as a text for required reading in English literature by the University of Minnesota. Its publishers, Henry Holt & Co., report the book to be selling better than any novel on their list for the last month.

While Algernon Blackwood was in New York, where he once arrived penniless after varied wanderings, he made a living for a time by posing for Gibson, Cox, and Zogbaum. He also worked on several New York newspapers and served as private secretary to James Speyer.

Kathleen Norris thinks that what is most needed for the solution of many present-day social problems is "a new race of mothers," who would "believe in simplicity and unpretentiousness and old-fashioned goodness."

The King of the Belgians recently told a Swiss journalist in the course of an interview that Emil Waxweiler's "Belgium Neutral and Loyal" is a book "such as I love, objective and frank. Its author is entitled to the most complete confidence; he has all mine."

Burton E. Stevenson's novel of the Belgian invasion, "Little Comrade," is running serially in a Copenhagen paper and is soon to appear in book form in Sweden, in Norway, and in Denmark.

The Princess Lazarovich-Hrebelianovich, by birth Eleanor Calhoun, an American, whose book of reminiscences, "Pleasures and Palaces," is a Fall publication, was responsible for securing the help of the Rockefeller Foundation for the relief work in Serbia last Summer. It was she who first laid the plight of the Serbians before the Foundation, and then, at the request of its officers, prepared a comprehensive statement of conditions and needs.



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SUNDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1915.

THE WEEK ON THE VARIOUS WAR FRONTS IN EUROPE

Serbs Meeting Advance of German and Austrian Invading Armies with Desperate Resistance---Bulgarians Pressing Onward Into Serbia Along Several Lines of Attack---Situation on Western and Eastern Battle Fronts Favorable to the Allies.

By a Military Expert.

THE week past has seen the Teuton-Bulgar campaign in full swing. The Teutons have followed the plan, indicated by their opening moves, of conducting a general offensive over the whole of the Northern Serbian front, but driving particularly from Belgrade and Semendria toward Velika Plana and from there to the Nish junction.

In this they have been able to advance but slowly, the Serbs fighting desperately as they retreat. The Teuton advance has reached a point not much more than ten miles inside the Serbian frontier—less than one mile a day since the Danube and the Save were crossed. The Serbs, however, are steadily yielding to the pressure and, if Bulgarian successes continue, must soon give way more rapidly until their mountain positions are reached.

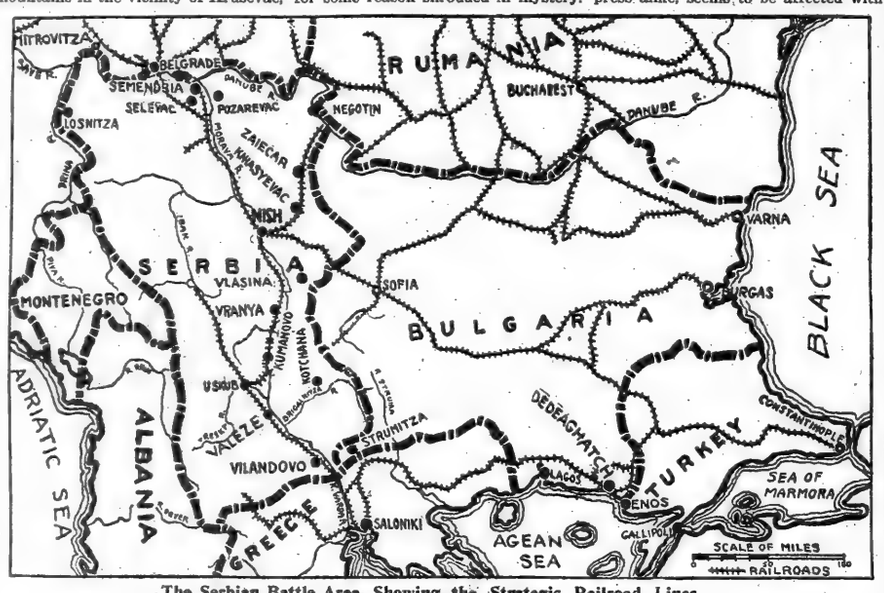
The Bulgarian operations indicate a change from the plan that apparently they were going to follow. At the outset it seemed that they also were going to drive directly at Nish and, arriving there, either hold the junction, while their operations in the south were proceeding, until the Teutons were able to come down from the north and join them, or advance up the railroad in an effort to take the Serbians in the rear. The danger, however, of English and French assistance reaching the Serbians by way of the Saloniki-Nish railroad evidently made this road of the greatest immediate importance.

The Bulgarian main attack, therefore, was directed at Vranya, about sixty miles south of Nish, and at Vilandovo, twenty miles southwest of Strumitza, the two points where the railroad winds nearest to the Bulgarian border. Vranya is about twenty miles from the frontier, Vilandovo not more than five. Vilandovo was the first point at which Bulgaria struck. As if anticipating such action, the Allies struck in behind the Bulgarian troops at the fortified town of Strumitza. Thus threatened in flank and rear, the Bulgarians fell back, abandoned their move against Vilandovo, and began operations toward Vranya. In this they were more successful. The small Serbian Army, trying to defend such a long line, was stretched too thin, and the Allies were unable to get reinforcements so far up the railroad. The result was that the Bulgarians had little trouble in reaching the city and thereby cutting the railroad.

Meanwhile the originally planned move against Nish has not been entirely thrust aside, but has proceeded as scheduled, only the rate of advance has been much slower, due to the extremely mountainous nature of the country. As a part of this general operation there have been three attacks made, which are still being pushed, each of them along railroad lines running into the main Belgrade-Nish line from the east.

Beginning at the north and taking them in order, the first is against Zaiecar, a well-fortified town controlling the approach of the railroad from the east that reaches the main line at Paratschin, about forty miles south of Velika Plana. As this latter is the nearest point to the German forces coming down from the north, Zaiecar may be considered the key to the junction with the Germans, which fact alone is sufficient to explain its importance to the general plan. Some twenty miles further south, about ten miles inside the Serbian frontier, is the town of Kniasyevac, which is reached from Bulgaria by a highway through the mountain pass of Kadibogaz. This town is the second point of attack and is on the railroad which parallels the border and comes into Nish from the northeast. The third point is Pirot, on the Nish-Sofia road, about half way between these two cities and twelve miles inside the Serbian border. From Pirot there is also an excellent highway running west and connecting with the Nish-Saloniki road at Leskovatz, about the same distance from Nish—about thirty-five miles—as is Paratschin, the junction point of the road from Zaiecar.

From each of the three points mentioned, however, toward the railroad, is one continuous mountain belt. In many cases the line of advance is through deep gorges, in others over rocky mountain passes. Here, much more than at Vranya, where the country is almost open, the defending Serbs will have a great advantage and will cause the Bulgars no end of trouble. Their advance so far has been almost negligible and is sure to be slow unless the army which has taken Vranya succeeds in advancing up the railway and so flanks the Serbs out of position. In that case Nish would fall and the Serbs would have to retreat to the mountains in the vicinity of Krusevac, one of their greatest natural strongholds.



The Serbian Battle Area, Showing the Strategic Railroad Lines.

Further south, in the valley of the Briganitza River, the Bulgarians are driving against the Saloniki railroad from Ystib, just twenty-five miles west of Strumitza. This operation may prove the most serious to the Allies of any of those now in progress. The taking of Vranya, while it cuts the most direct route from Saloniki to the Serbian fronts, still leaves open a railroad which, though it branches off considerably to the west, nevertheless reaches not only Nish, but also the Nish-Belgrade road at several points north of Nish. This railroad leaves the Nish-Saloniki road at Uskub some distance north of Ystib.

If, therefore, advancing from Ystib, the Bulgarians were able to reach the railroad and cut it south of Uskub, neither the British nor the French would be able to get reinforcements to the Serbian front at all. Moreover, the character of the country in the two places is very different. At Vranya the railroad runs through a valley and is entirely controlled from the heights on either side. It is impossible, therefore, to extend a front for the purpose of a general occupation of this section. South of Uskub, nearer the Bulgarian border, the country is much more open, with only the foothills of the Balkan mountains to contend with. Here deployment of troops over a considerable front is entirely feasible and could readily result in the occupation of a considerable section of Southeastern Serbia.

As a result of this combination of movements, the situation of the Serbians seems desperate. After the long typhoid siege of the Winter, their forces are small in number and are faced by numbers several times greater. Their allies either cannot get to them at all or can reach them only by a wide detour through the western mountains, and even this route is threatened.

The Allies, in the meantime, have not as yet shown their hand, and no one can tell what they are going to do or how they are going about it. It is doubtful, indeed, if they have any hand to show. The whole Balkan situation with respect to the Allies seems for some reason shrouded in mystery. The Balkan puzzle seemed solved when Bulgaria entered the war, but, instead, this action only made it more difficult to find the solution.

Everything points to another blunder similar to the one committed in Belgium. In the case of Belgium, British reinforcements were promised to Belgium by a certain date, and the Belgians were requested to make every sacrifice in order to delay the invaders. At the last minute the promised troops were shifted south to France, and Belgium left to stem the tide alone. No reason was given; none has since been discovered why help was not sent to Belgium. But it was a stupid, inexcusable blunder, for which both British and French are now paying dearly with the lives of their soldiery.

Previous to the invasion of Serbia and the declaration of war by Bulgaria, the Allies made much of their readiness to assist the Serbs and of their ability to counteract the effect of Bulgaria's army in case Bulgaria should enter the war. They landed a number of troops at Saloniki, ostensibly for this purpose. But when the blow fell, Germany alone was prepared. It was no blunder on the part of British diplomacy that Bulgaria sided with the Teutons. The Allies could not give Bulgaria what she demanded even if the war should be decided in their favor. Germany could, and promised it. Moreover, the prestige of the German victories over Russia, empty as they were, and of the inability of the Allies in the west to do much more than hold the Germans in their trenches, naturally impressed Bulgaria with the idea that the German chance of ultimate victory was greater than that of the Allies.

Bulgaria's move, therefore, was not entirely unlooked for, and it should have been anticipated by the British home Government. With a stolidity and conceit quite characteristic, based apparently on the stupidity of German diplomacy rather than on the strength of Great Britain's own, the Home Office, if we may judge from what has not been done, has let the present situation fall on them as if it were entirely unexpected. It finds them unprepared to meet it.

Now all Britain, Government and press alike, seems to be affected with a sort of hysteria over the possible direful results that may follow. The British Cabinet is on the verge of disruption; the British Parliament is openly discussing the advisability of discontinuing the operations in the Dardanelles. It is obvious to those far away from local influence that the British judgment is warped by too great proximity to the trouble itself. To abandon the operations on Gallipoli might be a political blunder, in so far as it might affect Greece and Rumania and the sentiment in Russia. From a military standpoint, the Dardanelles movement was never anything more than a side issue, an incident entirely subsidiary to the main issue. If given up now it may mean a possible loss in prestige, but no loss in military strength.

If the Allies had forced the passage of the strait the war would have been shortened undoubtedly, but it would not have been ended. Whether successful or not, the landing of a force has accomplished a purpose which completely justifies it from a military standpoint. It has completely neutralized Turkey and has occupied her entire attention almost from the day she joined the central powers. The original plan was of course an egregious blunder. Only British conceit blinded the British Admiralty to a military fact which has been recognized by military men since navies have existed. Naval operations against land forces cannot be successfully carried on without co-operation of the military on land. Churchill's navy was not amphibious but, believing that because of its great strength and efficiency it could alone conquer the Dardanelles' defenses, force the passage of the strait and take Constantinople, it was sent on the most impossible manoeuvres which a navy had ever attempted. The result was a foregone conclusion.

The Turks were warned that Constantinople was to be an objective of the Allies weeks before a soldier was landed, they had all that time to prepare their defenses and bring up their supplies and the allied fleet lost some of its most powerful ships of war. When the chance had passed, the Allies realized the hopeless futility of the navy operating alone. This error, like the failure to send the promised help to Belgium has cost the British Army hundreds of thousands of men, and the British Army is still in front of the Achi Baba position at Krithia where it has been for months. But whether the result is success or failure, the movement has justified itself not only by offsetting Turkish combination with the Teutons but by influencing Russia in the days of Russia's adversity when the undercurrent of Russian opinion was that Britain was not doing her part, and by influencing the Balkan States.

But Great Britain is alarmed, needlessly and hysterically alarmed, over the Eastern situation, and, while in this condition, may make a still more serious blunder. The report is current in London that the Allies are going to force Greece to make a decision, either to war with the Allies or with the Teutons, just as Germany forced Belgium to decide, and this in spite of the fall of the Venizelos Cabinet, in spite not only of the personal friendship but of the family relationship which exists between the Kaiser and the King of Greece. This may prove effective in bringing the Greeks to Serbia's aid provided England is sufficiently close to the temper of the Greek people to know that they would revolt rather than take up arms against the Entente. And this England cannot know. The very fact that they are forced may change the temper of a people over night. Greece neutral is less dangerous than Greece hostile. Probably, however, before her loss of poise can result in irreparable damage British equilibrium will be restored and the Government will be able to see the situation in its true proportions. The simple fact is this: whichever way the fortunes of war may go, the decision will not be reached either on the Nile, on the Red Sea, or at the Golden Horn, but in France or in Russia.

On both the eastern and western fronts, the situation is not displeasing to the Entente's sympathizers. Particularly is this true of the east, where the Russian future was looked at in fear and trembling. But the Russians, except at Riga, are more than holding their own, giving blows somewhat harder than they are receiving, inflicting heavy punishment on the invaders and weekly capturing large numbers of prisoners. Just a month ago, the Germans, with plans carefully made and ready for excution, had the Russians apparently trapped in the triangle which has Vilna, Lida, and Moldeczno for its vertices. There seemed no escape, and yet when the trap was sprung, when the Vilna salient was crushed in, the Russians had escaped. This move having failed, the Germans then turned to Dvinsk, a point of considerable strategic importance because of the fact that it is the junction of the Vilna-Petrograd road with the road to Riga, and the Germans need the road to Riga as they need its continuation all the way south to Rovno.

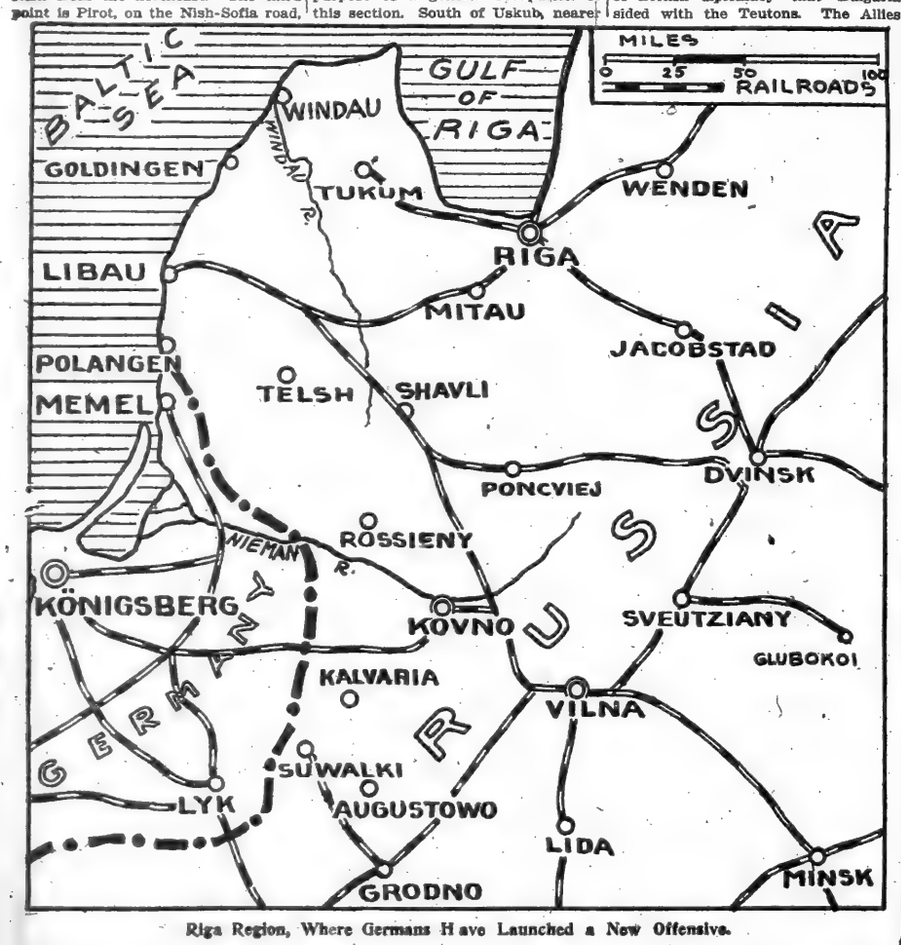
Against Dvinsk were concentrated the forces that had been battling to trap the Russians in the Vilna salient, and in addition reinforcements were drawn from different parts of the line further south. From Sept. 25 to the latter part of last week the battle raged around the city. Then the Germans, after sacrificing an enormous number of men in the effort, found the task beyond their strength and admitted their defeat by turning again to the Riga sector where they had abandoned a similar offensive sometime before. It is against Riga that their efforts during this past week have been exerted. The main elements of the Riga situation were described at length several weeks ago in these columns. It will be necessary therefore only to refer to them briefly.

Riga is on the east bank and at the mouth of the Dvina River. From it three railroads radiate—one south to Mitau, paralleling a good dirt road, one southeast to Dvinsk, and one northeast to Petrograd. On the west bank of the Dvina, about sixty miles from Riga is the town of Friedrichstadt, constituting a bridgehead defending the crossing of the river. From Mitau a railroad runs due east joining the Riga-Vilna road at Jacobstadt. Between this road for a distance of forty miles there is a broad marsh belt varying in width from five to thirty miles, and between Riga and Fredrichstadt there is not a single road of any description running across this belt to the Vilna railroad. On the other side of this latter road there is also a complete absence of roads, the country being a hopeless tangle of hills, forests, and streams.

This is all there is to the position: The Germans hold Friedrichstadt—have held it for some time, and hold also a small section of the railroad, but have been able to make but little advance beyond this point. They are also advancing along the Mitau-Jacobstadt railroad and have reached the town of Gross Eckau, about twenty miles from Mitau. The object of this advance is to reach the first dirt road that runs across the marsh belt toward the Dvina River, reaching it at Sennen, another bridgehead town, thirty miles from Riga.

The Germans are reported to have an almost overwhelming force operating in this section. At least a quarter of a million men. Official reports of the movement are neither specific nor clear. Apparently, however, the Germans are advancing somewhat, but it does not seem that the situation is any nearer a solution than it was some months ago when the first threat against Riga was in process of execution.

Interesting developments seem to be under way in Galicia as well as in other parts of the front from Dvinsk south. In the present stage, however, any comment would be pure conjecture and the function of these articles is rather with things as they are than with things as they may be. A review of these sections of the front will therefore be deferred until next week when the situation has assumed a more tangible form.



Riga Region, Where Germans Have Launched a New Offensive.

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Evening Coats
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Motor Coats

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For immediate delivery

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One Week's New Styles at the

Bedell Fashion Shop

In West Thirty-fourth Street
Opposite the Waldorf-Astoria

ARRIVALS are as frequent at the new Bedell Fashion Shop as they are at the Plaza, or the Ritz-Carlton, and quite as cosmopolitan. Whatever society has accepted during the past week as the proper exposition of the newest tendencies, you will find here Monday morning.

Tomorrow is no exception. It is the very height of the "suit season," and as the designers have had their preliminary skirmish, these newer productions may justly be regarded as the styles that have come to stay.

In the New Suit Salon

Lady Duff-Gordon has had her say about the correctness to be obtained and the economies secured in the Gallery of Suits and Coats, as well as in the Gown Salon.

This has been added to by the commendation of several of America's leading women of the stage, who are authorities on dress.

The very latest entries in fashion's lists will be found among the suits—with due attention to the increasing popularity of broadcloths, velvets and the English mixtures.

Many of the newer models show slightly plainer tailoring, with further development of the new silhouette—well fitted shoulders, long coats and the Russian skating skirts.



How Fashion and Opportunity Collaborate On Tomorrow's $25, $30 and $35 Suits

With ample license for surprise, in view of the values offered daily at this new Fashion Shop, to-morrow's offerings should cause a distinct sensation. If these suits were priced at $50 to $75, no apology would be necessary, for the styles are of that exclusive nature which usually demands a premium. At $25 to $35 they represent actual, intrinsic values, represented by richness of material and workmanship, on which fashion has collaborated without extra charge. Velvets, broadcloths, velours, velveteens, the smartest of smart mixtures—fur trimmed or plain—the authentic things in every respect.

The Growth of an Idea—Free Alterations

In this locality of exclusive shops, the new idea of "free alterations" has made a distinct impression. The very best class of customers, unaccustomed heretofore to this additional economy, are welcoming it. Bedell alterations are made by the highest grade fitters and tailors—the class of workmanship for which these same customers have paid top prices elsewhere.

New York
Brooklyn
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Nineteen West 34th Street, Opposite Waldorf-Astoria

PRICES OF PARIS CLOTHES NOW HIGHER THAN EVER

None of the New Fabrics Is Difficult to Obtain, Nor Are the Gowns Complicated, but Cost Continues to Soar—Most of the Fashions Not Yet Decided Upon.

THE dressmakers who went to Paris for the Autumn and Winter models are still complaining over the high price of all such merchandise. The French designers explained the rise in price, if not in values, by the excuse that fabrics were exceedingly difficult to get and clothes were turned out at more cost.

That does not sound plausible, but no protests on the part of our buyers had any influence on the conditions; it was pay that price or leave the gowns, and no buyer could afford to do the latter after having risked his life to cross the ocean.

Everyone knows that the sewing women of Paris have been the object of almost unlimited charity from America; their plight was brought to the attention of those who had money to give by the various papers or concerns who had intimate dealings with this class of workers in France, and it is only natural to suppose that the sewing people there reaped quite a little harvest from the wild epidemic of fashion shows that swept our continent since last October.

There were several reasons for giving these shows, not all of which was charity, unless it was the kind that begins at home; but whatever the motive of self-aggrandizement or advertisement, the fact remains that America liberally supported the class in Paris that makes the models for the States.

Money Across the Sea.

One magazine here had turned over $20,000 in a few weeks last Winter and that was only one draft resulting from two entertainments; multiply this by the hundreds and you will form some idea of what went on across the seas. Now, judging from this constant performance the last twelve months, one would think that the midinettes, the embroiderers, the cutters and fitters, would have been enchanted to get work for three months at their regular wages and that the mills which have so much material stored away, and the shops with thousands of yards of materials on their shelves since last September, would have sold the stock out at half price, if necessary.

Instead of that, everything was raised in price. The buyers paid more for a gown made during this slack time of work than they did in the height of splendor in Paris, all on the excuse that workers and materials were to be paid more.

It makes little differece to the average American that Paris saw her opportunity to reap a harvest during the one-half season in order that she might not starve for three months: every country would do the same with the same opportunity, but what will happen to us if the already exorbitant prices for first-class clothes are raised?

Will we be able to have more than one frock? Won't one hat be compelled to do duty for all occasions? Won't the expensive dressmakers defeat their own aim, for American women are not compelled to buy as were the American buyers in Paris who went there for that purpose, and that only.

The safety spot lies in the department stores and the small simply priced specialty shops which are rising up like mushrooms. They produce copies of any French costume in less expensive fabrics at one-fifth the price, sometimes less.

Interesting Situation in Clothes.

The Autumn, which promised to be quite dull in the clothes department, struck a lively tune from the opening day, and anger, irritation, hope, discouragement followed each other in rapid succession among those whose business it is to supply the nation with its seasonable wearing apparel.

Wall Street produced the first series of thrills. The overnight fortunes made there sounded like the old days to those who have luxuries to sell, such as Paris gowns and automobiles, square sapphires and Fragonards. Some one had rubbed Aladdin's lamp and the glow promised to bring the warmth of hope in the hearts of those who had been cast down for three years.

No more did people gather around and deplore the days when women ordered twelve gowns at $350 apiece, and needed furs and jewels for each costume; they rubbed their hands and said among themselves with glee that if one man made a million in a week in Wall Street, and brokers were fainting from overwork, and men who couldn't send their boys to school last Winter were now able to give them motor cars and suites in dormitories at expensive colleges, something out of this sudden affluence would come their way.

All through the dressmaking world there was an air of great expectation. A tiny bit of the old haughty manner came back, the manner that was acquired through dealing with multimillionaires, the manner that was dampened and made limp by reverses of most of the rich in the last three years.

The air of anxiety that these brows had worn was smoothed into one of mastery. The past was to return. The coffers were to be full again. As one Fifth Avenue dressmaker of Continental renown put it: "Wall Street is our barometer. When speculation is rampant and quotations soaring, when the ticker is jumping up, up, up, then our sewing machines hum, the line of motors lengthens before our doors, we buy a better car for ourselves, and the receiving teller at the bank smiles at our bookkeepers."

The epoch outlined was on the eve of returning when October dawned. Then came the tailors' strike. They, too, saw prosperity breaking in the sky, and, not waiting for it, they antedated it by making demands for an increase, and then walked out in several large and arguing bodies.

How Women's Clothes Were Held.

So it happened that, at the very first flush of pink prosperity in the gray skies of depression, the dressmakers and shops were left without workers. Orders had passed expectation. Prices were going up, of course, as the dressmakers had intended they should do with the excuse of Paris that clothes must cost more on account of the scarcity of workers and fabrics, the larger amount of materials each garment needed, and the tax on human life occasioning by going through the war zone for the Paris models.

Then everything was left cold and dead by the strike. No one remained to finish a garment that was ordered. Instead of the motor cars increasing before the doors on Fifth Avenue, there was an increasing line of policemen, keeping in line groups of strikers. Women and men who had risked lives and gambled with thousands of dollars on the chance of presenting a vast variety of apparel to the American woman were wringing their hands and wondering how they were going to placate all those irritated and angry women who had ordered warm clothes for cold weather and couldn't get them.

The gray skies returned. The chance of making "a killing," as they express it, was dwindling away. It looked as though the hand of destiny was laid at their throats.

This was the condition in New York where the American fashions are set. Women were furious, to put it strongly. The shops reaped the benefit in selling ready-to-wear clothes which were excellent copies of all the new French clothes, the wider facilities of the large organizations enabling them to copy imports in half the time that the small and exclusive houses could do it.

Even this latter fact was an added thorn in the flesh of the dressmakers, for what use was it to provide expensive copies of French gowns if the same thing could be found by their clientele at half the price in large shops. They knew full well what every one should know that it is the perfection of the fit that makes or mars a good gown, and that it is not possible to get this in a frock that was made for the majority.

Maybe the dawn of wealth is only delayed, however, and we shall yet see a new and amazing condition crystallize in American affairs; also, the season and the clothes for it coming together. Now we are so forehanded that we wear straw hats with the first snow and furs with the first heat. We evidently like this piquant contrast between the thermometer and the fashions. We must like it or it would not have been possible for women to have gone about on days of record September heat in sealskin collars and muffs.

Fashions Still Swing To and Fro.

There is no settlement of the fashion question yet. Happily, the various styles which were brought over for our selection are swinging from one silhouette to another like a pendulum. There is reason to be happy about it, because it spells a certain degree of safety for the woman who knows what she wants and can find it in the heterogeneous assortment that is offered.

Some of the best American designers are insisting on the moderately narrow skirt, but the skirt of last Autumn is definitely done for and must be shelved. The wide tunic over the skimpy underskirt belongs to a day that is done. The coats of last Autumn are not as hopeless as the skirts and bodices, but possibly it is easier to get a new suit than alter an old skirt.

However, no one can lay a finger on any one fashion and say it is the ruling one. There seems still to be uncertainty as regards the best fashion to choose for an established Winter style.

The cuirass bodice is one of the revived fashions that women greet with approval. It saves one the need of worry about the waistline. No matter what the new corsets are unable to do to flesh that has hardened into stubbornness, the mediaeval bodice, made of any cloth, hides a thick line and leaves the onlooker ignorant of the size of the waist beneath.

The metal cloth is preferred by Jenny for these bodices and she uses them over voluminous skirts of tulle or lace. Sometimes the lace is of metal over a taffeta foundation, and the bodice is of heavily brocaded satin or velvet. Blue predominates as a color. Black is rarely used in this kind of a frock, although Premet has sent over a model with a white tulle skirt embroidered in rhinestones that has a bodice of black plush. This has straight lines at the side and the mediaeval décolletage, but it does not extend as low on the hips as most of these bodices do.

Doeuillet has sent over a remarkably good looking gown which has a pink velvet skirt with a train and a straight cuirass of colored crystals closely studded on net. There are no sleeves, merely shoulder straps. This bodice may have been suggested by one worn by the famous dancer, Otero, in Paris. She had asked her maid to make her a jeweled cuirass in order to display at one time all the gems that had been given her by various admirers.

This Doeuillet gown is too brilliant for the average woman and occasion; it must be worn by one who has enough personality to carry it off and to an occasion that is worthy of so much glitter.

The woman who wants to incorporate this kind of gown into her everyday wardrobe will find that black velvet and lace can be combined into an admirable afternoon frock, and broadcloth and velveteen can be used for a street frock.



TASSELS AND FUR BUTTONS.

Georgette suit model of blue velvet with large collar and cuffs of silver fox.



DANCING FROCK BY PREMET.

Bodice of black plush and tulle skirt embroidered in beads and brilliants.

Variations on the High Collar.

The epidemic of coachman's collars which came into fashion with the high crown postilion hat have been so commonly worn that a large number of women have insisted that furriers and dressmakers should invent something else. The consequence is that all kinds of chin-enveloping collars have made their appearance.

Georgette has a wonderfully successful suit of king's blue velvet with a partly pleated skirt over which is a knee-length coat, owing its distinction to an exaggerated version of the high turnover collar that we have borrowed from the costumery of men during the French and the American revolutions.

Nearly all the cuffs used on these coats are large enough to serve as a muff, and it is quite the fashion now for women to slip their hands into their sleeves, Chinese fashion.

On this blue velvet model the cuffs and collar are of silver fox, but it has been copied for everyday use in rough homespun with collar and cuffs of lynx.

Bernard has projected a popular suit into the Autumn costumery which is made of black velvet with white fox collar and cuffs. The skirt is moderately narrow, the coat extravagantly full from the waist down. The collar is the chief feature of the coat. It is high enough to reach the hat in the back and deep enough to cover the shoulder at sides and back and reach to the one huge button that marks the waistline.

This collar is significant because it marks a new era in neckwear; each week the collar to a coat assumes the proportion of a cape; it stands well away from the neck and is strongly reminiscent of the end of the eighteenth century. This is a good point to watch well. It is bound to develop.

FASHION'S FADS AND FOIBLES

WHITE crêpe de chine blouse of the newest cut shows eyelet embroidery, quite like that worked on a Madeira tea napkin, worked in white silk on sleeves and front.

One of the new blouses is made of plaid taffeta, with straps and pockets of heavy blue serge, trimmed with buttons.

Children's hats, with down-turning brims, are trimmed with a band of braid or silk and a long tassel hangs down at one side.

Plaid ribbons, in bright colors, are shown in the shops. They are used for trimming hats, and frocks as well.

A pretty belt is made of white kid with strips of colored silk drawn through slits in the kid to make a plaid.

Tiny gilt buttons are used for trimming blouses of chiffon and also of fine colored linen.

Wide stripes, even wider than awning width, in silk are made into capes diagonally, both sleeves running diagonally in the same direction and skirt and bodice made on the same basis.

Beads play an important part in hat trimming. On one hat they are embroidered on in the shape of a lizard—beads of a bronze-green shade.

Brown in many shades is fashionable this Autumn.

A big black velvet hat, tilted at just the right angle, trimmed with a single pink rose, is decidedly smart.

A blouse of black chiffon is made with a V-line in front, but with a band of fur fastened about the throat, and above the fur band stiffened points of bright green satin.

White chinchilla coats are worn on cold days in the mountains and they are decidedly smart. Some of them have wide fur hems, in white, and some are trimmed with wide white silk braid.

A hat with a black velvet crown and a double brim of thin crêpe stretched on a wire frame is banded about the crown with a strip of heavy ribbon, ending in a bow at the back.



VELVET FOR EVENING.

Doeuillet model with jeweled bodice and old rose velvet skirt.

Revillon Frères

LONDON PARIS NEW YORK

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Natural black, silver, blue, white and red Fox skins in the fashionable animal effects. Specimen skins for selection.

Fur Coats

for street and evening wear; also evening and afternoon wraps in exclusive fabrics with fur trimming.

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ANNOUNCEMENT

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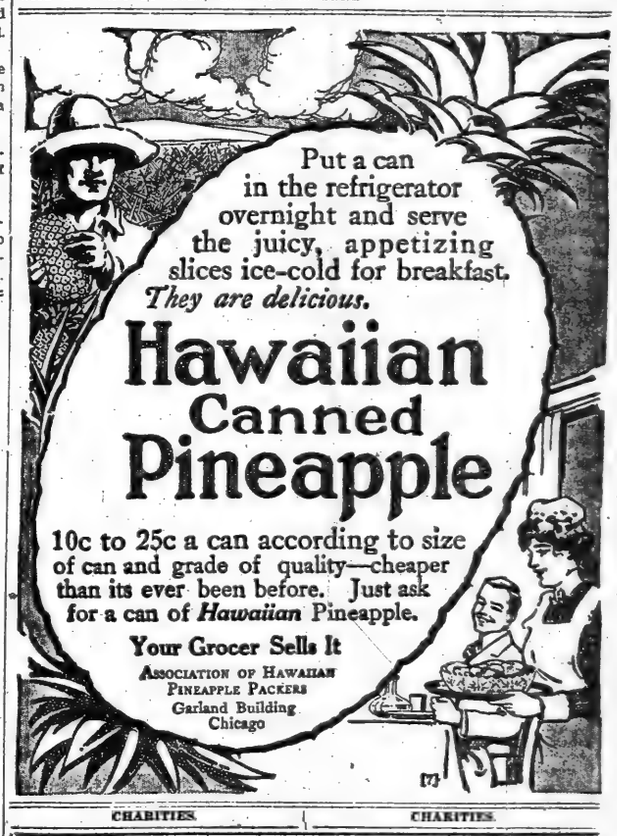
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The Next Meeting and Concert at Leslie Hall, 83rd Street and Broadway, 8:20 P. M., Tuesday, October 26th.

PROGRAM

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MISHA E. APPELBAUM, *The Founder of the Cult,*
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WEDDING BELLS RING FOR AUTUMNAL BRIDES

Rush of Fall Weddings to Begin This Week ---Dazzling Array of New Winter Fashions Promised---Hallowe'en Festivities for Younger Set---Debutantes Plan Gay Season

THE late Autumnal weddings will begin with a rush this week and continue well through November with a dazzling array of new Winter fashions. The few weddings in town during the last fortnight have been mildly reminiscent of Summer in garb and fashion owing to the warm weather.

The majority of weddings are being picturesquely staged this season so far, and the colors in vogue tend to lighten in contrast the sombre cathedral-like interiors of the big churches. Mauve, orchid, and yellow seem to predominate, with touches of brilliant blue and shaded pink, while the display of gold and silver slippers, with hose to match, serve to embellish the frocks, mostly old-time in design. The moonstone and the jade are entering into the scheme of bridal adornment.

Those planning for large weddings in the Fifth Avenue and churches near by are being confronted with the traffic problem. The avenue is so congested during the afternoon, when the majority of fashionable weddings take place, that it is almost impossible to start the ceremonies at the given time. The guests keep coming in droves up to the very last minute owing to slow progress in the traffic. At St. Bartholomew's Church, in Madison Avenue, the great bronze doors are closed and locked the moment the bridal procession starts up the nave, which keeps the vestibule free from confusion, and those who arrive late, be it cousin or aunt, must wait outside or gain admittance at the side door.

The advisability of setting the hour and then arranging for the ceremony fifteen minutes later is being considered by some of the future brides, who are keen on punctuality. With the ever-increasing traffic on the avenue, the main artery in the social zone, people find that to arrive any place at a given time they must allow themselves a half hour leeway during the day time, even in the radius of two miles. Fortunately, the traffic thins out before the dinner hour.

***

SOCIETY will pay tribute to several notable brides before the middle of November. Miss Marie Tailer, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. Lee Tailer, who is to marry S. Bryce Wing on Wednesday, Nov. 3, is one of the beauties of the fashionable set, and her marriage will be of widespread interest. Miss Tailer is probably one of the "most photographed" girls in society, as she is always sought out by the camera squad at the various outdoor events, whether at Newport or on Long Island. After she emerged from the period of mourning for her grandfather, she and Mr. Wing attended most of the outdoor exhibitions and races this Summer, and they will doubtless continue to be ardent devotees of athletics and sports. Mr. Wing is a member of the Piping Rock and New York Athletic Clubs.

The wedding ceremony is to be celebrated in St. James's Church, Madison Avenue and Seventy-first Street, and will be followed by a small reception at the home of the bride's parents, 16 East Seventy-second Street. The bride will be attended by the Misses Louise Trevor and Adelaide Flint of this city and Louisa Livingston of Albany. L. Stuart Wing, Jr., is to be his brother's best man. His ushers will be Harvey S. Ladew, John D. Wing 2d, Tailer Townsend, Archibald Sterling, Arthur R. Jones, Reginald L. Whitman, James S. Nagel, and N. E. C. Rutter. Mr. Wing is to give his farewell bachelor dinner at Sherry's on Tuesday.

Another November bride will be Miss Ellen Yuille, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas B. Yuille of Bronxville, and William J. Sturgis of New York, son of the Rev. Joseph R. Sturgis of Virginia, whose wedding will be solemnized on Wednesday, Nov. 17, in St. Mary's Church, Scarborough, N. Y.

Miss Yuille will be the third of the bridal attendants at the Duke-Biddle wedding in Philadelphia to become a bride. Miss Hope Truxton Beale, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward F. Beale, will be the second, her marriage to Oliver Eaton Cromwell, son of Mrs. Edward, T. Stotesbury by her first husband, being fixed for Nov. 3 in St. James's Church, Philadelphia. Miss Mary Duke was the first to wed.

Miss Yuille will have Mrs. Anthony J. Drexel Biddle, Jr., who was Miss Mary Duke, as her matron of honor, and Miss Melissa Yuille will be the maid of honor.

After the church ceremony a reception will be held at the Sleepy Hollow Country Club.

Miss Cecile Tesson Thayer, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin B. Thayer of 46 East Seventy-ninth Street, and Douglas Gibbons, son of Mrs. John F. Gibbons of 341 Madison Avenue, are to be married on Thursday at the Thayer country home in Lawrence, L. I.

Miss Thayer, whose engagement was announced last July, has chosen as her attendants her sisters, Miss Marie R. Thayer, who was a débutante last Winter, and Miss Alice R. Thayer, who has not yet been presented to society. Lee Gibbons is to act as best man for his brother. There are to be no ushers.

About 300 guests have been invited to the reception. Mr. Gibbons gave his bachelor dinner on Monday at the Union Club. After returning from their bridal trip the couple will live at 4 West Fifty-third Street.

***

THE first wedding of the week will be that of Miss Helen Judson, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry I. Judson; and G. Elton Parks, which is to take place in the Church of the Heavenly Rest, the Rev. Herbert Shipman officiating.

Miss Judson, a sister of Mrs. Francis Burton Harrison, will have no attendants other than Miss Nancy Heckscher, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. G. Maurice Heckscher, who will serve as flower girl.

W. Ledyard Mitchell is to be the best man. The ushers will include James Cox Brady, G. Maurice Heckscher, Edward W. Clucas, Arthur P. McKinstry, Gordon W. Abbott, D. Raymond Noyes, all of this city; Fayette Brown of Cleveland, Justice Wilson of Toledo, George S. Munson of Philadelphia, and David Boies of Scranton.

A reception for the relatives and a few intimate friends will follow at the home of the bride's parents, 777 Madison Avenue.

An important wedding on Wednesday will be celebrated in St. Bartholomew's Church, at 4.30 o'clock, when Miss Diantha Fitch, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Allan Fitch, will become the bride of Connor Lawrence, son of Frank R. Lawrence of 534 Madison Avenue. A reception is to be held after the church ceremony at the Fitch town house, 38 West Fifty-sixth Street.

The maids of honor will be the Misses Marion and Katherine Fitch, and the bridesmaids will include the Misses Dorothy E. Brown, Jean Robb Stewart, Katharine Pollard Noble, Ella Floyd-Jones Carpender, Mildred Holmes, and Harriet R. Geyelin of Philadelphia. Eva Lawrence Taylor is to be the flower girl.

Mr. Lawrence has chosen his brother, Frank Lawrence, as his best man. His ushers will include Herbert Reed Lawrence, David H. Taylor, Benjamin Harrison McKee, Henry S. Durand, Edwin B. Dickinson, Raymond J. Schweizer, Horace Dorsay Newson, and Ronald M. Ferry.

Mr. Lawrence and his bride are to reside at 114 East Eighty-fourth Street on returning from their bridal journey.

On Thursday, besides the Gibbons-Thayer nuptials, will be celebrated the wedding of Miss Dorothy Whiteside Hurry, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Randolph Hurry of 242 Lexington Avenue, and Robert Beaver Smith of Brooklyn in the Church of the Epiphany. A reception will follow at the home of the bride. The couple will make their home at 118 East Fifty-fourth Street.

A large wedding on Saturday, in All Angels' Church, will be that of Miss Eleanor Bartlett, the second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Pomeroy Bartlett, and Carter Phelps. Many out-of-town folks will make up the bridal attendants, including the nine ushers and best man, who were all members of Mr. Phelps's class at Yale University, class of '14. Geoffrey Tower, son of Charlemagne Tower of Philadelphia, is to be one of the ushers. Mr. Phelps is a grandson of the late Oliver S. Phelps, the New York banker.

***

THE celebration of Hallowe'en will add to the picturesque gayeties of the week-end, although the eve of All Saints' Day falls on Sunday. The country colonists will make most of the games and sports peculiar to the evening. The week will mark the mid-Autumnal season at Tuxedo, where the Autumn ball is to be held on Friday night, with numerous entertainments among the cottagers for the younger set. The program for the week will include some charitable entertainments in aid of the Tuxedo Hospital.

In town, society will rally at the bazaar and fashion revue, to be held at the Ritz-Carlton on Thursday and Friday, for the benefit of the war sufferers. The entertainment is being held under the direction of Miss Anne Morgan, Chairman of the Vacation War Relief Committee, and Mrs. Ethelbert Nevin, Chairman of the French War Emergency Fund.

It has been announced that the fashion fête, which was to have been held at the Ritz the week of Nov. 7, has been postponed until after the horse show.

Another fortnight and the only great indoor Horse Show in the world this year will open in Madison Square Garden. When the exhibition starts on Nov. 6 society will find the interior of the Garden decorated as never before. Mrs. E. T. Stotesbury, wife of the new President of the National Horse Show Association, is taking a hand in the decorative scheme, and no expense will be spared to make it beautiful. There are to be mirror lakes and real fountains, and flowers and growing plants are to be used in great profusion. Gold and crimson will enter into the color scheme, and the effect of the old English in treatment, even to a replica of a real thatched roof cottage, will be faithfully carried out.

Mrs. Stotesbury has been spending considerable time in town of late assisting in the decorative details. Society expects the smart Philadelphians to patronize the show this season more than ever before. Being national in scope this year, there is no reason why it should not outrival the famous Olympia show in London, which has been suspended until after the war.

Plans are gradually accumulating for the season's dances. Miss Winifred Chisolm has organized a new series of subscription dances, to be known as the Thursday Seniors, and the first will be held on Dec. 6 at Sherry's. The first of the dances of the St. Christopher League is to take place on Dec. 10 at the Plaza. On Nov. 12 a subscription dance is to be held at the Baltusrol Golf Club. The subscribers are to number 100. The patronesses include Mrs. S. Harold Freeman, Mrs. Harold W. Hack, Mrs. George H. Hull, Jr., Mrs. Victor Mapes, Mrs. Stephen P. Nash, Mrs. José V. Onativia, Jr., Mrs. James R. Strong, Mrs. Charles J. Symington, Mrs. Nathaniel Tyler, Jr., and Mrs. H. Le Roy Whitney.

The first of the series of six concerts given by the Friends of Music will be held at the Ritz-Carlton on Nov. 14. Mrs. J. F. D. Lanier is assisting in arranging the program. A patriotic dance to celebrate the Battle of White Plains will be held at the Gedney Farms Hotel on Thursday night.

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MANY of the débutantes will be seen about informally before the program of entertainments arranged specifically for them commences. Some of them will scintillate this week at the Tuxedo ball. Altogether it will be a long season for the buds, four months, after things start going, until Lent. While the President has designated Nov. 25 as Thanksgiving Day, society has selected Nov. 24 as the beginning of débutante activities. Miss Helen D. Geer, daughter of Mrs. Walter Geer, is to be presented on the afternoon of the 24th at her mother's home in West Seventy-second Street, the reception to be followed by a dance in the evening. Miss Muriel Lorillard Ronalds Conkling will make her début at a tea dance to be given by her mother, Mrs. Alfred R. Conkling, at Sherry's the end of November. Miss Conkling is the granddaughter of the late Eastman Johnson, the artist, and a grandniece of Roscoe Conkling.

Many entertainments are being planned for Miss Elizabeth Stuyvesant Howard, daughter of Mrs. T. H. Howard. Miss Howard is a direct descendant on the paternal side of Peter Stuyvesant. Miss Adeline Hatch, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Horace Hatch of 55 East Sixty-fifth Street, is among the season's débutantes. Mrs. Edward Winslow Packard of the Hotel Gotham will introduce her daughter, Miss Muriel Oakes, at a tea dance at Sherry's on Dec. 3. Miss Ethel Lamarche, daughter of Mrs. Paul E. Lamarche, who is still at Laurel Cliff, Locust, N. J., is to be presented this season.

Mrs. George B. de Forest and Mrs. Edward S. Knapp will chaperone a luncheon for their débutante niece, Miss Kate Wyman Griffin, to be given at Sherry's on Thursday, Dec. 9. Miss Griffin is a daughter of Dr. Henry A. Griffin of 91 Park Avenue. Mrs. Joseph Clendenin will give a reception for her daughter, Miss Genevieve Clendenin, on Saturday afternoon next, at Kirkhills, Ardsley-on-Hudson. Miss Clendenin was among those who received last week at the débutante reception given by Mrs. Frederic Clark Sayles for her daughter, Miss Helen Kingman Sayles, at Irvington.

Mrs. Lawrence Greer is to give a tea dance at the new Colony Club on Dec. 22, for her daughter, Miss Dorothy Greer, to be followed by a dinner and theatre party for the receiving party and additional guests. Mrs. Allan Marquand will introduce her daughter, Miss Eleanor Marquand, on Nov. 10, at Guernsey Hall, her place in Princeton, N. J. Later in the season Mrs. Marquand is to give a dance in town for the débutante.

On Dec. 1, Mrs. John Case Phelps will give a dance at the Ritz-Carlton for Miss Charlotte Platt, the débutante daughter of Mrs. Henry Barstow Platt of 535 Park Avenue. Mrs. Samuel Riker, Jr., of 206 Madison Avenue, will introduce her daughter, Miss Frances T. Riker, and Miss Constance Chappell, at a reception, to be held on Saturday, Dec. 11. A dance for the two débutantes will also be given at the new Colony Club on Tuesday evening, Jan. 11. Mrs. Frederic C. de Veau will give a dinner at Sherry's on Dec. 23, for her daughter, Miss Anstiss de Veau, followed by a theatre party.

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SOCIETY is still on the go, and many are at the Virginia mountain resorts. By the time the Horse Show opens the majority of town houses will have been opened. The few who are going abroad, armed with passports, are bent on some charitable errand. Mrs. Edward C. Post is sailing soon with a complement of nurses, to assist in the French hospitals. Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt sailed today for Paris, where Mrs. Vanderbilt will resume her work at the American Ambulance Hospital, where she left off when she returned to this side last April. Mr. Vanderbilt still has many valuable horses at his stable near Paris.

Mrs. John Jacob Astor plans to arrive here this week from Bar Harbor, opening her town house at 840 Fifth Avenue. Mrs. Alfred G. Vanderbilt will likely take possession of her new home at 1,021 Park Avenue early next month.

The infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Jones (Miss Anna Livingston-Short) will be christened today in St. John's Church, Cold Spring Harbor, L. I. The child is to be named Anna Livingston.

It is announced that the dates of the Three Sherry Dances for this season are Dec. 8 and 30 and Jan. 21. The committee includes Mrs. Edward S. Knapp, Mrs. J. Herbert Johnson, and Mrs. B. Ogden Chisolm.

A TRIO OF BRIDES-ELECT



Miss Marie Tailer.
Photo by Aime Dupont.



Miss Ellen Yuille.
Photo by Davis & Sanford.



Miss C. Tesson Thayer.
Photo by Aime Dupont.

MISS BOWER, SUFFRAGE BUGLER

ANY one who wonders where Miss Rose Bower, who is bugling for the suffragists in New York just now and making speeches as well, got all the lung power to bring out those full, clear notes should know that she is a ranchwoman from South Dakota. She lives in the foothills of the Black Hills, and for the ranch house proper her family went up into the Black Hills and brought down great logs to make it warm and snug and tight. The soft cottonwood growing on the banks of the streams was good enough to make the other buildings.

You don't take pianos very far when there are no railroads, so Miss Rose's brothers, who had learned different brass instruments at the university, taught the other members of the family and soon they had a brass band with the family as players, seven of them all told. They had concerts every evening and the neighbors came from miles around to hear them and they played at all the "occasions" when something especially festive was needed. When the Northwestern Railroad made its way into the Black Hills they played for the glorious occasion with Miss Rose Bower as the cornetist.

She taught school and worked for suffrage in between the days on the ranch. The whole family, one after the other, took up claims and now Miss Rose, with a few acres she is hiring, has a neat little patch of more than 2,000 acres that she is running herself.

She is working extra hard to get the men of the campaign States here in the East to give the vote to their women, for, while her clear notes on the cornet ring out "Annie Laurie," "Tipperary," and "How Can I Bear to Leave Thee?" she is getting very anxious to return to her ranch in time for the running of the cattle. In the meantime grateful nephews and nieces are keeping her posted as to the news and trazedies of ranch life. There is Nannie, a pet calf, for instance, who has disappeared. Here is what a small nephew writes:

"Dear Aunt Rose: I spent two afternoons hunting for little Nannie, and we think the Indians have taken her. Mother and I went riding one afternoon and found a new little calf and six or seven new unbranded calves. We have got a new bridle for Peggie. (the pony.) I have got some more new little rabbits. Your loving nephew, JUSTIN."

That shows the important things there are to call a ranch woman cornetist home, and Justin has drawn on his letter a sad picture of Aunt Rose. It shows a stiff female with big tears rolling down her face; there is a badge, "Votes for Women," on her breast, and from her lips come the words: "Little Nannie is dead! Boo-hoo! Boo-hoo!"

The same nephew writes again: "We branded some calves the other morning, and I carmarked three of them. It is some job." The children have trained the pony to "lead," and there are pictures: "Breaking Our First Bronk."

"It isn't all fun," says Miss Bower, "and it is like women in other industries—they have a harder time than the men. When they are in factories and shops and offices they have to go home at night and do their mending and perhaps their laundry work and any number of other small things that take time and strength, and on the ranch they have to look after the housework and cooking, and the milk and chickens. Some of the ranch people would rather take their coffee black than bother with cows.

"We have our good cream and milk and I miss it here, and it helps with the table, for on a ranch you don't have a great variety. There may be a few vegetables and there may be none at all, and if the rancher doesn't have milk or chickens there will be times when there won't be much to eat in the house. We depend largely upon salt meat, and bacon is our great standby. One thing that we do have is good home-made bread. All the daughters in our family learned to make it and we are famous for it. Then with cereals, bacon, chickens, eggs, and potatoes we get along. We don't have much canned stuff. When we go to town we get fresh meat. Fried chicken, potatoes and gravy, and buffalo berry pie we consider a dinner good enough for anybody. Buffalo berries—oh, those are red berries that grow on high bushes and we shake them off. Then there are choke cherries, and we used to go off on trips for grapes and plums to preserve for Winter use. Sometimes we have watermelons.

"Oh, a ranch is all right; it is a good investment, and perhaps you like it best when you can get away and think of it."

However, Miss Bower is pretty anxious to get back and sound her cornet over those hills of whose beauties she has so much to say, to "rur" the cattle and see if little "Nannie" really is dead.

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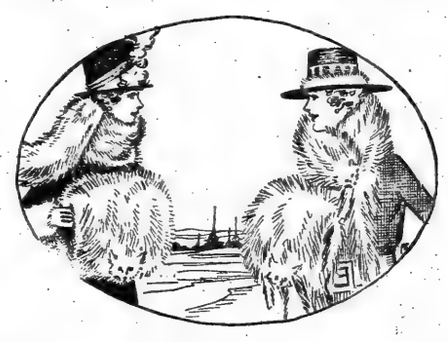
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Hundreds who complain of body weariness, fatigue, aches and pains far removed from their feet, but caused by foot ailments—

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During Foot Comfort Week and permanently thereafter, an expert foot specialist will be in attendance at each Regal Store to make examination and give free advice on all foot troubles.

We formerly sold arch supports without individual fitting—the same as other shoe dealers and druggists do today, and we formerly made shoes with arch supports built in, which we have also discontinued, because the elevation of the arch or instep is different in *every person's foot* and frequently in the *same pair of feet.*

But today every arch support, appliance and device sold in a Regal Store is fitted and scientifically adjusted to the individual person. Salesmen in each Regal Store have had a special course of instruction on the anatomy of the foot and are thoroughly qualified to detect abnormal conditions and suggest the proper corrective device, *and fit it to the foot and shoe,* to give relief and perfect foot comfort.

Consult the Foot Specialist at the Nearest Regal Store

During Foot Comfort Week, our trained salesmen will work under the personal direction of the recognized orthopedic authority, Dr. Wm. M. Scholl and his corps of foot specialists, and make examination and give free advice on any foot trouble.

We extend a cordial invitation to any one with foot trouble of any sort to take advantage of this opportunity, to consult without cost or obligation to purchase.

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DEFENDS CONSERVATION ARTICLE IN NEW CONSTITUTION

Hon. Louis Marshall, Member of Conservation Committee at the Constitutional Convention, Replies to Critic Who Alleges That the Article Was Drafted for the Benefit of Special Interests.

By Louis Marshall,
Member of Conservation Committee, Constitutional Convention of 1915.

AN astounding publication addressed "To the Sportsmen and Voters of the State," bearing the signature of George A. Lawyer of the New York State Fish, Game and Forest League, with headquarters at Watertown, N. Y., has been industriously circulated throughout the State, evidently at great expense. It bears the startling headlines, "Vote Against the Constitution!" "Preserve the Adirondacks!" "Shall the Work of a Lifetime Be Destroyed?" In substance it charges that the conservation article was inserted into the new Constitution for the benefit of the lumber and water-power interests, and is intended to subject the State Forest Preserve to their tender mercies. The circular ends with an appeal for money and an admonition to sound the battlecry against the Constitution.

To those who know the history of the conservation article, who participated in writing it into the proposed Constitution, and who have read the debates of the convention, this is the most extraordinary exhibition of malicious misrepresentation and of falsification of facts that it is possible to conceive.

The conservation article was passed by a vote of 121 of the delegates for and only 11 against it, there being but one Democratic vote in the negative. The committee which framed it included in its membership Charles N. Dow, for many years an active member of the Niagara Commission; George Clinton of Buffalo, one of its most honored and beloved citizens; President Rhees of Rochester University; Professor O. N. Landreth of Union University; Hon. Morgan J. O'Brien, Arthur J. Baldwin, who had acted as the counsel for the legislative committee which a few years ago concluded a thorough investigation of the State water supply; Senators Blauvelt and Saxe, Edward N. Smith, prominent at the bar and in the civic affairs of Watertown; James S. Whipple and H. Le Roy Austin, both of whom had served as State Forest Commissioners; William P. Bannister, a leading architect of Brooklyn; Timothy A. Leary, a lawyer of recognized integrity, and W. Barlow Dunlap, one of the leading citizens of Amsterdam. There were but two members of the committee who were avowedly interested in lumbering: Messrs. Meigs and Angell; but none of the other members of the committee, of whom I was one, was either directly or indirectly interested in that industry, and none of them had any other purpose to subserve than that of furthering the public interest in the conservation of the natural resources of the State.

Every organization in the State that was concerned in the subject was given abundant opportunity to be heard before the committee. Mr. Lawyer did not appear. Much testimony was taken from scientists, public officials, educators, and sportsmen, and from those of practical experience. Men of national reputation advised the committee, and it deliberated for months upon the adoption of the best methods for protecting the public interests. It was recognized that in the subject of conservation was included not only the preservation of the forests, but that of husbanding the waters of the State for purposes of navigation, municipal water supply, and agriculture, and its fish and game—all being intimately interrelated. It was believed that these great objects had been materially advanced by the action of the convention. Yet it is now vociferously and vehemently proclaimed, regardless of the implied reflection on the integrity of the members of the convention, that the proposed amendment was in fact intended to enable the lumbermen to seise and destroy the forests for their own advantage. How this is possible, in view of the prohibitory language of Section 2 of the article, is not indicated. Bald assertion is deemed more important than a reference to the language of the Constitution. It expressly declares:

> The lands of the State, now owned or hereafter acquired, constituting the forest preserve as now fixed by law, shall be forever kept as wild forest lands. They shall not be leased, sold, or exchanged, or be taken by any corporation, public or private, nor shall the trees and timber thereon be sold, removed, or destroyed.

This is a re-enactment of the provision inserted in the Constitution of 1894, strengthened, however, by solving the doubt hitherto existing as to the comprehensiveness of the prohibition against the sale, removal, or destruction of timber, by specifically including "trees" in the prohibition. In spite of the efforts made by the lumbermen to commercialize the forests, to permit the cutting of timber and to divide the preserve into zones, every effort in that direction made in the convention was voted down peremptorily, and there was added to the former Section 2 the following:

> The department is, however, empowered to *reforest lands* in the forest preserve, to construct fire trails thereon, and to remove dead trees and dead timber therefrom *for purposes of reforestation and fire protection solely, but shall not sell the same.*

By this clause there was removed every incentive for destroying the forests. Not even dead trees or dead timber can be taken away except for the sole purpose of reforestation and fire protection, and even in such event they may not be sold. How, then, can any honest man contend that under such a constitutional provision it is within the range of possibility for the lumbermen to encroach upon the forests? Although efforts were made by them in the convention to permit the building of highways throughout the forests, it deliberately set its face against such a policy, knowing that it would serve merely as a subterfuge for the improvident and wasteful cutting of timber, and would in the end result in the destruction of the Forest Preserve. The building of a single State highway was authorized along a clearly defined course, and this modification of the report of the committee was adopted at the instance of no less a personage than President Schurman of Cornell University.

The provision of the present Constitution with regard to the construction and maintenance of reservoirs in the Forest Preserve was continued without change. Permission was also granted to the City of New York to acquire, for just compensation and for its municipal water supply, lands constituting in the aggregate not to exceed 100 acres in Ulster and Greene Counties, all indicating the most meticulous care to prevent either public or private interests from interfering with the continuity of the policy of forest preservation. Having established that policy, the method of administering the natural resources of the State became a matter of secondary importance, since no commission, whether it consisted of one, three, or nine members, whether paid or unpaid, could modify the effect of the affirmative prohibitions which have just been pointed out. Accordingly, it was declared with respect to the Department of Conservation, which was created by Section 1 of Article VII.:

> Subject to the limitations in this Constitution contained, the department shall be charged with the development and protection of the natural resources of the State; the encouragement of forestry and the suppression of forest fires throughout the State; the exclusive care, maintenance, and administration of the forest preserve; the conservation, prevention of pollution, and regulation of the waters of the State; the protection and propagation of its fish, birds, game, shellfish, and crustacea, except migratory fish of the sea within the limits of the marine district, with the power, subject to the veto within thirty days of the Governor, to enact regulations with respect to the taking, possession, sale, and transportation thereof, which shall have the force of law, when filed in the office of the Department of State and published as the Legislature may provide, until and unless the Legislature shall thereafter modify such regulations. The department shall also be intrusted with the enforcement of the general laws of the State respecting the subjects hereinbefore enumerated and exercise such additional powers as from time to time may be conferred by law.

It will thus be seen that neither the Department of Conservation nor the Legislature could by any possible method depart from the express limitations which guarantee the continuance of our Forest Preserve as "wild forest lands." The courts have hitherto jealously maintained the effectiveness of this prohibition, so far as it is to be found in the present Constitution. The new provisions emphasize and strengthen the efficacy of the existing prohibitions. The only opposition in the convention to these prohibitions came from Mr. Meigs and Mr. Angell, and it was found necessary in the debate, in order to demolish their contentions, to refer to the dangers of that scientific method of forestry which they advocated, as set forth in the decisions to which Mr. Lawyer's circular refers.

But it is said that the Department of Conservation is to consist of nine Commissioners, who are to be appointed by the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, for terms which shall expire in nine successive years, and that one Commissioner shall reside in each judicial district, and that this proposal "had its origin in the camps of the lumber interests and in the brain of Mr. Meigs." That is untrue. His proposal was for the establishment of a board of twelve members, to be elected by the Legislature on joint ballot, for a term of twelve years. They were to be given the control of all the State's natural resources, including Forest Preserve lands and waters thereon, but not subject to the limitations to which I have referred. In other words, they were to exercise their own discretion as to the extent to which lumbering might be pursued; as to the construction of highways; as to the leasing of camp sites, and the innumerable other methods by which the character of the forests could be changed. His plan was rejected by the committee and by the convention. Moreover, so earnest were the delegates in their insistence upon the preservation of the resources of the State, that at the instance of Alfred E. Smith this additional safeguard was inserted:

> No person shall be eligible to or shall continue to hold the office of Commissioner, who is engaged in the business of lumbering in any forest preserve county or who is engaged in any business in the prosecution of which hydraulic power is used or in which water is distributed or sold under any public franchise or who is an officer or holder of the stock or bonds of any corporation engaged in such business within the State.

How, then, can any fair-minded man say that the department can ever come under the sway of the lumbering or water-power interests or that it would be possible for them to deprive the State of the twig of a tree or a single drop of water? Besides all this, the Commissioners are subject to removal by the Governor on charges, after an opportunity to be heard, and, finally, under Section 6 a remedy is given to any citizen to restrain any violation of the provisions of the article by suit, brought with the consent of the Supreme Court in Appellate Division, on notice to the Attorney General.

To carry out the policy of reforestation, which is fully as important as the preservation of the forests which now exist, the Legislature is directed to make annual appropriations for the purchase of real property within the Adirondack and Catskill parks. This is also necessary for the protection of the present holdings of the State and for the prevention of the erosion of our mountaintops, which follows closely on the heels of their denudation. The real purpose of the conservation of the forests is to maintain their function as sponges to hold and absorb the water, so as to enable it to flow into our streams slowly, as required, instead of in torrential floods. Because of our failure in the past to observes this necessary precaution, our streams have been drying up and our agricultural lands have become more arid, not only because of the lack of surface water, but because of the gradual falling of the subterranean water level to an extent which has been startling. There are today over 10,000,000 acres of waste lands in New York State suited for no other purpose than that of forestation. It is the purpose of the conservation article, which has been thus violently attacked, to stimulate the planting of forests, not only in the present preserves but throughout the State.



Hon. Louis Marshall. Photo by Falk.

But it is said that the nine Commissioners are to appoint and remove a Superintendent, and that he will be an executive tool. This is an absurdity. The model upon which this department has been created is the Board of Regents of the University of the State of New York. Its members are also selected one from each judicial district. They serve for terms of twelve years. They have the power to appoint and remove the President of the University, who is the Director of the Department of Education. The existence of the Board of Regents is co-extensive with the history of the State. It has been admirably successful, and there is no reason why the Department of Conservation under a like organization cannot be equally successful. To bestow upon a single Superintendent, without supervision by such a board, the vast powers of the Department of Conservation would be unwise; whereas, with proper guidance by a board of men of eminence, serving without compensation, and selected because of their interest in the public welfare, there is every reason for expecting more satisfactory results than have hitherto been obtained through the various agencies adopted for the management of our natural resources.

Mr. Lawyer also makes the insulting suggestion that the commission is to be packed. Who is to pack it? The Governor? The Senate? It is said that it will be difficult to find a man in each district fitted by study and experience who can or will perform the duties without compensation. Has it been difficult to find suitable members for the Board of Regents or for the State Board of Charities? It is said that "it subordinates fitness of a Commissioner to the senseless theory of established geographical representation." Is the gentleman from Watertown so anxious that the administration of the forests shall be left solely to those who reside in the lumbering regions? Does he not forget that the entire State is interested in conservation? Does he not know that it includes land, waters, fish, game, and other natural resources, and that the citizens of the First, Second, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, and Ninth Judicial Districts are fully as much interested in the problems, and are as capable of understanding them, as are the residents of the Third, Fourth, and Fifth Judicial Districts, or any single individual who may be appointed?

A great hue and cry is raised with respect to the grant of power to the Department of Conservation concerning the enactment of regulations as to the taking, possession, sale, and transportation of fish, birds, game, shellfish, and crustacea. That provision is essential to a proper administration of our game laws. Under the present system, from 80 to 100 amendments to those laws are passed annually by the Legislature. They determine when suckers may be caught in certain waters. These measures are of a character in which the members of the Legislature as a whole have no concern, and which are generally enacted as a matter of course, by way of compliment to the members who propose them.

The Department of Conservation can deal more efficiently and reasonably with subjects of this nature, and is better able than the Legislature to investigate and study any suggested change in our game laws. But its determination is not conclusive. The Governor has the power to veto any regulation which it adopts. The Legislature may modify.

To one who is familiar with the statutes of New York it is ridiculous to prate of tinkering with our game laws. But this protagonist with the legal label, who is thus fearful lest they be tinkered with, discovers "the fine Italian hand of the Fish Trust," whatever that may be, in the provision which deprives the department of jurisdiction over the migratory fish of the sea within the limits of the marine district. He apparently forgets that our present game laws, which he now seeks to exalt, contain the very same exception, for the obvious reason that the regulation of the migratory fish of the sea is a matter that comes within the jurisdiction of Congress and can only be dealt with effectively by the Federal authorities. At all events, there is nothing in the conservation article which prevents the Legislature from exercising such powers as it possesses in dealing with the subject of migratory fish, which, after all, relates to an industry, and therefore does not come specifically within the purview of the game laws.

In conclusion, it may be interesting to call attention to the fact disclosed by the Syracuse newspapers, that at the meeting of the New York State Fish, Game, and Forest League, called by him on short notice, at which but few members were present, Mr. Lawyer declared that from a single source he had been assured of a fund of $50,000 to defeat the Constitution. Why so large a sum of money from a single source? He was asked to specify, but declined to do so. Why this secrecy? May it not be possible, after all, that the lumber interests, against which he so violently inveighs, may lay claim of paternity to this fund? Who else can have so controlling a motive to defeat the conservation article? The Society for the Preservation of the Adirondacks favors it. Every scientific organization supports it. The New York State College of Forestry has indorsed it; and, so far as the hunters, fishermen, and sportsmen are concerned, one would suppose that they would rejoice in the establishment of a department where they may at any time be heard with respect to the wisdom of the game laws in which they are concerned.

It is interesting to learn whether the voters of this State will give heed to so unworthy an appeal as against the affirmative action of the disinterested men who, without regard to political affiliations, by a vote of ten to one adopted the conservation article, with the most disinterested of motives and against the protests of those who sought to commercialize the forests and to break down the administration of our natural resources.

NEW CONSTITUTION SHOULD BE ADOPTED, SAYS DR. LYMAN ABBOTT

He Gives Four Reasons for His Opinion and Declares That Adoption Will Mark Great Moral and Political Advance.

By LYMAN ABBOTT.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I SHOULD esteem it a favor if you could allow me to state four reasons why it seems to me very desirable that the new Constitution should be adopted by the voters of this State in this Fall's election. I have made a fairly careful study of its provisions and of the objections which have been, from various quarters, presented against it, and believe that its adoption would mark a great advance both morally and politically toward a purer and better government.

(1) The new Constitution substitutes a visible for an invisible government. Thomas Mott Osborne, in a public address, recently told the following incident, without giving dates or names. An election was to be held for Governor. The bosses of two political parties met to select a ticket. They agreed upon a Governor. The chief boss then called on the district bosses to name their favorites for the subordinate places. One after another were thus named with due reference to drawing power—an Irish Catholic, a Jew, a native American, and finally it was left to the last boss to name a German. The office to be filled was that of State Treasurer, and the presiding boss explained that the candidate, therefore, must be a banker. The boss appealed to was sure that he knew the man for the place, and named him. The party was victorious, the ticket was elected, and the State then found they had elected a German baker as Treasurer of the State. The subordinate boss happened to be deaf and had heard baker when his chief said banker.

I do not vouch for the accuracy of my recollection of Mr. Osborne's speech nor for the accuracy of his recollection of the incident, but it easily might have occurred under our present system. We elect not only a Governor, but all the heads of the departments. We know something about the man we are choosing for Governor, but very few of us know anything about the man we are electing for State Treasurer, State Engineer, Secretary of State, and the like. It has happened once in my recollection that we elected a Republican for Governor, while the heads of departments elected were all Democrats. The administration of our affairs depended largely on these heads of departments, and the Governor, who neither appointed them nor could remove them, was absolutely unable to exercise any political control over their administration. It is notorious that the road making in this State under Governor Dix was extravagant, wasteful, incompetent, and corrupt, but Governor Dix was without any adequate power to prevent the evils, even if he realized them.

Under the new Constitution the Governor will appoint most of the heads of the departments and will have power to remove them. In this respect the new Constitution is modeled after the United States Constitution and confers on the Governor the same kind of power which is conferred on the President. The cry that this amendment gives too great power to the Governor is conclusively answered by the fact that the same power is given by our Federal Constitution to the President, and no peril to the liberties of the people has resulted. It cannot be too often said that it is not power in an executive, but irresponsible power which is a peril. Under the new Constitution the heads of the departments, to whom by necessity all details of administration will be intrusted, will be directly responsible to the Governor and the Governor, whose term of office is limited to two years, will be directly responsible to the people. We shall not again intrust the financial affairs of the State to a German baker because the sub-boss, who makes the nominations, is deaf.

(2.) The new Constitution substitutes a responsible Government for a Government that is irresponsible. At present the various departments present their requests for money for the ensuing year to committees of the House. These demands, with little or no attempt to harmonize them or to consider either how they should be proportioned or what relations the totals bear to the income of the State, are presented to the Legislature. This is done generally toward the close of the session, not infrequently too late to have the reports printed for the inspection of the members. Under the new Constitution the various departments will present their requests to the Governor: it will be his duty to study them, consider what should be their due proportion, and how the total is related to the income of the State, and present his recommendation in the form of a budget to the Legislature. This budget the Legislature can decrease but cannot increase. In considering this budget they can call the Governor and the heads of the departments before them and question them, and the Governor can, if he wishes, voluntarily go before the Legislature to give information which he desires to lay before that body. Under this system one man will be responsible for making and proposing a financial plan adjusted on the one hand to the needs and on the other hand to the resources of the State. This plan is to be presented to the Legislature before the first day of February, which will give ample time for public consideration of the budget both by the Legislature and by the people. They will know, as they do not now, what moneys it is proposed to spend and for what purpose they are to be spent.

The objection that this takes the power of appropriation out of the hands of the Legislature and intrusts it to the Governor and is, therefore, a recurrence to the methods of Charles I. in his endeavor to establish autocratic rule in England, does not seem very intelligent. The power of appropriation is still left absolutely with the Legislature, but the power to propose the plans for appropriation is taken out of the hands of a few men, whom a minority of the voters of the State have elected and of whose names and character the majority of the voters are absolutely ignorant, and is put in the hands of one man, whom all the voters of the State have elected, who in less than two years will have to give an account of his stewardship to all the voters, and with whose conduct and character all the voters are or can easily become measurably acquainted. This amendment is wholly in the interest of popular control and popular welfare in the expenditure of the people's money.

(3.) The new Constitution substitutes self-government for bureaucratic government. The contribution which the Federal Constitution made to the theory and practice of human government was its provision that the people should govern themselves. This involves self-government for the individual in all affairs which concern only the individual, for the locality in all affairs which concern only the locality, and for the nation in all those affairs which concern the entire nation. The Federal system or union of States is simply an application of this fundamental principle of self-government. The new Constitution makes a very honest and earnest endeavor to apply this principle in this State to the government of municipalities and of counties. I shall not take your space here to outline the plan further than to say it gives to the people of the city the right to frame and to amend their own charter, as the Federal Constitution gives the right to the State to frame and amend its own Constitution, and at the same time it guards the right of the people of the State to control those matters which concern not merely the city but the State at large. If the principle embodied in the new Constitution is adopted by the people of the State and is honestly carried out by future Legislatures and by the courts, it will certainly lessen and perhaps put an end to that perpetual tinkering by the Legislature with municipal affairs which has worked incalculable evils to the cities and has furnished temptations to corruptions not always resisted in the Legislature.

To one who lives in the country, as I do, the increased power given to county governments seems scarcely less important, though it has been less commented upon. The widely variant conditions of our counties, some with compact, some with scattered and sparse populations, make necessary important differences in legislation. Under the present Constitution any citizen in any county, who has sufficient influence with his representative from that county, can often secure special legislation, since the legislation which the representative of a county requests the Legislature is apt to grant. The consequence is a great amount of special legislation not always wisely, not even always honestly framed. Under the new Constitution requests for special legislation from any county must come from its governing body. Thus, while special legislation is and must be continued, the initiative for such legislation will come not from any individual who has a fad or interest to promote, but from the people of the county represented in their governing body. These two provisions for local self-government in the cities and in the counties are so evidently in accordance with the fundamental American principle of local self-government that little public objection has been raised to them, though I cannot doubt that the secret objection of certain politicians, whose political power these provisions will diminish, has helped to instigate some of the public opposition to the Constitution, which is put upon different grounds.

(4) The new Constitution will go far to remove some of the injustices from which those who are unfortunate enough to be involved in law suits suffer under the present system. The law's complexity and the law's delays are both notorious. When I was a boy my brother Vaughan was engaged with David Dudley Field in framing his famous Code of Practice, the aim of which was to abolish the complicated and perplexing system of rules which we had inherited from England and substitute therefor a code of practice easily understandable by lawyers, and not impossible to be understood by the laity. As adopted by the Legislature it comprised, if my memory serves me aright, about three hundred sections. In the more than fifty years that have elapsed this code has been amended from time to time by legislative enactment without any coherent plan and without the aid of experts. As a result, we now have over 3,300 sections in our New York Code of Procedure. The opportunities for delay and for injustice which such a no-system affords will be plain enough to the ordinary reader without the necessity of illustrations. Mr. Root in his speech before the convention intimated that it was the general opinion among the well-informed that by taking advantage of this complex system, a skillful lawyer can keep a cause from coming to final judgment for seven years. The new Constitution directs the Legislature to adopt a simple code, to make no changes in it for a space of five years, and thereafter only every five years, and to make such changes only on the report of a commission appointed to report what changes, if any, are necessary; but the courts are empowered to make such modifications and amendments as they deem necessary. This amendment secures two objects: First, simplification in legal procedure; second, that simplification worked out in its details by experts upon a well considered plan.

The new Constitution further reduces the number of appeals, makes some increase in the number of Judges, especially in New York City, where the courts have found it impossible to keep pace with the accumulating business, and adds one provision which has been grossly misapprehended, if not deliberately misreported, but which should, it seems to me, commend itself to any one who is at all familiar with legal procedure. To relieve themselves of the burden of taking detailed testimony in cases tried before the court the Judges have long exercised the right to appoint referees to take such testimony and report the facts, with the testimony, to the consideration of the court for action. These referees, and the Commissioners similarly appointed by the courts to conduct condemnation proceedings, have been paid by fees. As every session brings a fee to the referee's pocket, he has at least no interest to expedite the proceedings and reduce the number of sessions. During the year 1914 there were 1,709 appointments of referees in New York City alone. What their fees amounted to I do not know, but the fees of those appointed for condemnation proceedings amounted to nearly three-quarters of a million dollars.

The new Constitution authorizes the Legislature to create, in the place of these referees, Commissioners paid by salaries, who will exercise substantially the same functions as the referees paid by fees. These Commissioners are not to be allowed to engage in the practice of the law while they are fulfilling these quasi judicial functions. One does not need to be a lawyer to perceive that this change will both promote expedition in legal procedure and lessen its expense. It will at the same time put an end to one serious scandal. The power of the Judges to appoint these high-priced referees has made Judgeships a valuable asset to the political boss, has been in some instances a source of corruption, and has rendered the courts subject to a public suspicion from which it should be the supreme desire of all good citizens entirely to free them.

These four reforms—the substitution of a visible for an invisible government, of a financially responsible for a financially irresponsible government, of local self-government for bureaucratic government, and for courts hampered by a perfect tangle of legislative enactments courts equipped with simple rules and with salaried in place of fee assistants for their minor work—should be sufficient to make the voters of the State, with practical unanimity, vote for the amended Constitution, unless there are very serious objections to its adoption. It is somewhat difficult for one who always desires to attribute honest motives to his fellow-men to escape the conviction that most of the objections which are made to this Constitution are not honestly made. It is evident that there is a concerted movement to defeat its adoption. It is almost equally evident that those who are inspiring this concerted movement are concealing themselves behind agencies which they hope will be free from public suspicion.

It is not true that the Constitution removes any safeguards contained in the old Bill of Rights. Every one of those safeguards is continued in the new Constitution. Nor is it true that the right of jury trial is impaired, though a provision allows one accused of a minor crime to waive indictment by a Grand Jury, if for the sake of expedition of his trial he desires to do so. He cannot be deprived of the Grand Jury's action, though he may himself waive it. Nor is it true that any new system of taxation is created by the new Constitution. An amendment providing for a new system of taxation, which I am inclined to think is wise, is proposed to be separately voted on; but a vote for the new Constitution does not adopt this provision, and a vote against the new Constitution does not reject it. It is true that certain officials' salaries are moderately increased, the first increase which has been made by the State in these salaries in forty years, during which time, as all your readers know, the purchasing value of money has greatly diminished. The increase is none too great to meet the reasonable demands of justice; and every business man knows that it is good economy to pay good salaries for good service, and poor economy to pay poor salaries for poor service.

The simplification of administration by bringing all the administrative work of the State under seventeen heads of departments, with possible reduction or elimination by the Legislature of the 152 commissions now existing, and the provision making the Governor responsible for recommending a budget to the Legislature, will save the expense involved in these added salaries many times over. Why the convention provided a board of nine Commissioners in place of one Commissioner for the preservation of our forests and water powers I do not know, but the somewhat hysterical appeal which has been issued to voters to vote against the Constitution solely on this ground furnishes no argument whatever to justify its assertion that the creation of this board was made for the benefit of corrupt corporate interests. No doubt conservatives will regret that the convention did not adopt Mr. Barnes's amendment and forbid the Legislature from enacting laws for a minimum wage and minimum labor day; and radicals will regret that it did not adopt the initiative, the referendum, and the recall. But the fact that a Constitution does not contain all the good things which a voter desires to see incorporated in it furnishes a very poor reason for casting a vote against it.

During the Summer of 1915, some of the ablest men of the State—and that is equivalent to saying some of the ablest men in the nation—spent their time in studying the problems of our State and City Governments and in working out the Constitution now offered to the people. It was adopted by a vote of 118 to 33, the opposition being almost all Tammany Hall Democrats or reactionary Republicans. The voter, before he decides to vote against this Constitution because some local editor, local politician, unknown newspaper correspondent or circular bearing the name of a pretentious organization advises him to vote against it, will do well to put this advice in the one scale and the names of Democrats as eminent as Louis Marshall and Judge O'Brien, and of Republicans as eminent as those of Elihu Root, George W. Wickersham, and Seth Low in the other and see which way the scales tip.

LYMAN ABBOTT.

Cornwall-on-Hudson, Oct. 20, 1915.

Supremacy

During the nine months of 1915 The New York Times published over *ninety-four per cent.* more advertising under the sixteen important classifications, listed below, than any other New York morning newspaper.

Classification	Times Agate Lines	World Agate Lines	American Agate Lines	Herald Agate Lines	Sun Agate Lines	Tribune Agate Lines	Press Agate Lines
Women's Specialty Shops	280,638	124,724	136,163	256,124	44,239	129,347	38,394
Automobiles	406,824	204,108	213,298	348,608	240,468	69,465	22,700
City Hotels & Restaurants	175,044	31,435	32,653	152,897	25,273	80,881	35,595
Steamships and Travel	239,367	135,778	113,886	140,711	174,788	114,833	73,859
Musical Instruments	144,349	105,093	94,691	33,773	46,300	74,212	19,695
Financial	650,237	95,773	159,590	152,490	267,328	177,595	81,175
Men's Furnishings	213,878	208,848	121,226	59,483	50,153	76,013	88,352
Books	188,438	40,255	14,581	15,269	43,139	51,222	15,592
Jewelry	34,496	33,711	12,712	28,086	6,625	11,532	7,725
Railroads	54,726	31,564	33,290	33,976	41,030	37,582	32,394
Boots and Shoes	46,526	40,326	32,286	27,257	13,197	29,534	16,445
Charity and Religious	37,464	25,037	24,847	31,429	22,862	24,907	21,017
Tobacco	101,839	89,899	64,554	6,739	36,760	31,474	33,961
Druggist Preparations	49,705	36,702	25,675	42,624	3,150	19,304	8,404
Beverages	82,319	45,047	43,337	28,779	31,890	19,322	14,041
Miscellaneous	420,493	359,302	340,535	233,843	297,282	164,001	186,747
Total	3,126,343	1,607,602	1,463,324	1,592,088	1,344,484	1,111,224	696,096

The New York Times publishes more advertising every month in the year than any other New York newspaper, morning or evening, Help and Situation want advertisements alone excepted.

The average daily and Sunday sale of The New York Times for the six months ending September 30th, 1915, was 318,274.

FROM THE WORLD OF MUSIC



Anna Pavlowa in the Title Role of "The Dumb Girl of Portici"—Boston Grand Opera Company.

Boston Opera Company Comes to Add Music to a Week Well Provided with Concerts and Recitals.

THE new Boston Grand Opera Company, organized in connection with the Pavlowa Ballet Russe, will appear for the first time in New York tomorrow evening, opening at the Manhattan Opera House with a revival of Auber's "La Muette de Portici," ("The Dumb Girl of Portici,") sung in Italian, in which Mlle. Pavlowa will act the pantomimic rôle of Fenella, the dumb girl. The engagement is scheduled for two weeks.

The organization is under the direction of Max Rabinoff. It includes among its principal members Felice Lyne, Taraki Miura, Maggie Teyte, and Luisa Villani, sopranos; Maria Cay, Elvira Leveroni, and Elizabeth Campbell, contraltos; Giovanni Zenatello, Riccardo Martin, Zanco di Prima, Lasar Andres, Ernesto Giaconne, Ippolito Lazzaro, and Georgi Michailoff, tenors; George Baklanoff, Thomas Chalmers, Ernesto Caronna, and Giorgio Puliti, baritones, and Paolo Ananian, Alfred Kaufman, Gaudio Manueto, and José Mardones, basses. Edoardo Ferrari-Fontana, tenor, of the Metropolitan Opera Company, will sing in performances of "The Love of Three Kings."

The conductors are Agide Jacchia, Roberto Moranzoni, and Adolph Schmid. Ryszard Orlynski, a former associate of Reinhardt, is the general director, and Ivan Clustine is choreographic director.

The Pavlowa ballet is an important part of the organization. There will be an extensive ballet number at each performance, either as part of the opera presented, or separately, at the conclusion of the opera. Ivan Clustine will again be ballet master of the organization, and Alexandre Volinine the principal male dancer. Stephanie Piaskowietzka and Stasia Kuhn continue as principal dancers.

The cast for "The Dumb Girl of Portici" tomorrow night includes, besides Mlle. Pavlowa as Fenella, Giovanni Zenatello as Masaniello, Felice Lyne as Elvira, Georgi Michailoff as Alfonso, and Thomas Chalmers, Paolo Ananian, Giorgio Puliti, and Fely Clement in other rôles. Agide Jacchia will conduct. Mlle. Pavlowa's ballet has an important share in the work.

Tuesday evening's bill consists of Montemezzi's "L'Amore del Tre Re," followed by the "Elysian Fields" ballet from Gluck's "Orfeo ed Euridice." In the opera Luisa Villani will be heard as Filoma, a rôle which she originated in Italy. Edoardo Ferrari-Fontana will be heard in the tenor rôle of Avito, which he has sung exclusively at the Metropolitan since the first performance of the work two seasons ago. The Manfredo will be the Russian baritone, George Baklanoff, while that old King will be sung by José Mardones, a Spanish basso. The other parts will be sung by Ernesto Giaconne, Elizabeth Campbell, Elvira Leveroni, Enrico Nava, and Fely Clement. Roberto Moranzoni will conduct. In Gluck's ballet, Mlle. Pavlowa and Alexandre Volinine, with the rest of the Pavlowa ballet, will be seen, and the parts of Orfeo and Euridice will be sung, respectively, by Maria Gay and Phyllis Perahm. Adolph Schmid will conduct this number.

There will be a special matinée Wednesday, given over to Pavlowa and her ballet. The works offered will be "The Fairy Doll" and "Snowflakes," the latter from Tschaikowsky's "Nutcracker" ballet, which Pavlowa has not yet done in New York. There will also be a series of divertissements.

On Wednesday evening "Carmen" will be sung. Maria Gay will be heard in the title rôle, which she appeared in at the same house before when Oscar Hammerstein was giving opera there. Giovanni Zenatello will be Don José and José Mardones will sing the Toreador. Alfred Kaufman will be Zuniga, and the other rôles will be in the hands of Bianca Saroya, Fely Clement, Belle Gottschalk, Giorgio Puliti, Paolo Ananian, and Ernesto Giaconne. Robert Moranzoni will conduct. The complete original ballet of "Carmen," elaborated with a set of Spanish dances by Bizet, will be given by Pavlowa and her organization.

The opera Thursday night will be "Madama Butterfly." Tamaki Miura, a Japanese soprano, will be the Japanese heroine of Puccini's work. Riccardo Martin will sing Pinkerton and Thomas Chalmers Sharpless, while Elvira Leveroni will be Suzuki. The others are Elizabeth Campbell, Paolo Ananian, and Richard Davis. Agide Jacchia will conduct. On this bill Pavlowa's offering will be a repetition of "Snowflakes."

Verdi's "Otello" will be sung Friday night, with Giovanni Zenatello in the title rôle, his conception of which he made known to New York during the Hammerstein seasons. Luisa Villani will sing Desdemona and George Baklanoff will be the Iago. The other parts will be sung by Elvira Leveroni, Ernesto Giaconne, Elizabeth Campbell, and Giorgio Puliti. Roberto Moranzoni will conduct. The opera will be followed by divertissements danced by Pavlowa, Volinine, and other members of the ballet.

On Saturday afternoon there will be a repetition of Thursday night's bill, "Madama Butterfly" and "Snowflakes," and on the same evening "The Dumb Girl of Portici," the opening bill, will be repeated. The répertoire for the second week has not yet been announced.

PROGRAMMES OF THE WEEK

THE principal item in the busy week of concerts and recitals which begins this afternoon will be the opening of the Philharmonic Society's season, which will occur at Carnegie Hall Thursday evening, Josef Stransky conducting. Aside from this there is a long list of song and instrumental recitals, both by artists of established reputation and others in the earlier stages of the battle for public favor.

***

The first of the People's Symphony Concerts will be given this afternoon at Carnegie Hall. Under the direction of Franz X. Arens, the organization will play Tschaikowsky's symphony No. 5, an air from Bach's suite in D minor for strings, and the "Egmont" Overture of Beethoven. Ethel Leginska, pianist, who will be the soloist, will play Liszt's Hungarian Fantasie.

***

Mischa Elman, violinist, will be the soloist at the concert of the Symphony Society of New York this afternoon at Aeolian Hall. He will play Goldmark's Concerto in A minor for violin and orchestra. The other numbers of the program comprise Beethoven's Symphony No. 5 and a symphonic fragment from Ravel's "Daphnis and Chloe."

***

Marguerite Melville-Liszniewska, an American pianist who has done most of her work abroad, will give a piano recital tomorrow afternoon at Aeolian Hall. The principal numbers of her program are Chopin's Sonata in B minor and Schumann's "Scenes of Childhood." There is also D'Albert's arrangement of Bach's Organ Prelude and Fugue in D and a group of Brahms's pieces, beside some music by French and Polish composers.

***

Francis Macmillen, violinist, appears for the first time this season in a recital at Aeolian Hall tomorrow evening. He will play Goldmark's Concerto and Vitali's Ciaconna, besides a Barcarole of his own composition and pieces by Gluck, Floceo, Couperin, Fugnani-Kreisler, Sarasate, Sgambati, and Ter Auün.

***

With a program consisting principally of German lieder, Vernon d'Arnalle, baritone, will give a recital Tuesday afternoon at Aeolian Hall. He will sing three groups of songs divided between Schubert, Franz, Schumann, and Brahms, two Irish songs and Carpenter's "To One Unknown," with Hadley's "How Do I Love Thee."

***

Maud Powell will give her annual recital Tuesday evening in Aeolian Hall, assisted by Arthur Loesser, pianist. Her principal numbers will be de Beriot's Concerto No. 7 in G and d'Indy's Sonata in C, Op. 59, for violin and piano. Her final group of pieces will include novelties and new arrangements by Victor Herbert, Percy Grainger, and Edwin Grasse.

***

Lester Donahue, a young California pianist who has not yet been heard here, will give a recital Wednesday afternoon in Aeolian Hall. He will play Beethoven's "Eroica" Variations and Fugue, Brahms's Sonata in F sharp minor and groups of compositions of Chopin and Liszt.

***

May Peterson, an American soprano who has not yet been heard in this city, will give a song recital at Aeolian Hall Thursday afternoon. Her program will consist of four groups of numbers, the first from Mozart and Händel, the second of modern German songs, the third in French, and the last representative of contemporary American composers. Victor Harris will assist at the piano.

***

Harold Bauer will make his first appearance this season in a recital Saturday afternoon in Aeolian Hall. His program is the following: Brahms's Sonata in F minor, Op. 5; Schumann's "Scenes from Childhood," Chopin's Polonaise Fantasie, César Franck's Prelude, Aria, and Finale; De Bussy's "Estampes," and Saint-Saëns's "Etude en Forme de Valse."

***

Roderick White, a young American violinist who was heard here first last season, will give a recital Friday evening at Aeolian Hall. He will play Bruch's Concerto in D minor and three groups of shorter pieces, including several Kreisler arrangements. Maurice Eisener will assist at the piano.

***

Josef Stransky's program for the season's opening pair of concerts by the Philharmonic Orchestra at Carnegie Hall Thursday evening and Friday afternoon has for one of its numbers the first performance in this country of Max Reger's "Variations and Fugue on a Theme by Mozart." American, French, and Russian compositions form the remainder of the program, MacDowell's "Launcelot and Elaine" being scheduled for first presentation by this orchestra. The complete program includes MacDowell's "Launcelot and Elaine"; Berlioz's scherzo, "Queen Mab"; Reger's "Variations and Fugue on a Theme by Mozart," and Tschaikowsky's Symphony No. 4 in F minor.

***

Frederic Martin, bass, will be heard in a song recital Thursday evening at Aeolian Hall. His program consists of older classics; lieder of Schubert, Jensen, Strauss, and Hugo Wolf; songs by modern English and American composers, and three songs in French by Bizet, Tosti, and Alexander Georges. Charles Gilbert Spross will assist at the piano.

***

Mme. Gadski will give her annual New York recital in Aeolian Hall on Friday afternoon. Her program will consist entirely of German songs, the works of Schumann, Schubert, Franz, Brahms, Liszt, Wagner, Wolff, Strauss, Eugen Halle, Paul Eisler, and Henschel. Mme. Gadski will be assisted at the piano by Paul Eisler.

***

Mischa Elman will appear Saturday afternoon at Carnegie Hall in a recital. He will play Vivaldi's Concerto in G minor, with piano and organ accompaniment; Ernst's Concerto in F sharp minor; Scolero's Variations on a Theme by Mozart, and shorter compositions arranged from Bach, Wieniawski, Michiels, and Weber. Walter H. Golde will assist at the piano and Frank L. Sealy at the organ.

PLANS OF THE MUSICIANS.

JOSEF STRANSKY has decided to make the first performance by the Philharmonic Society of Richard Strauss's "Alpine" Symphony the occasion of a festival evening devoted entirely to works of the German composer. Next in importance to the performance of the symphony will the playing of the entire finale of the opera "Salome." The vocal part in this number will be sung by Marcella Craft, who sang the rôle in Munich at the premiere under the direction of the composer.

Dr. Karl Muck has already arranged the programs for the first concerts in New York this season of the Boston Symphony Orchestra on Thursday evening, Nov. 4, and Saturday afternoon, Nov. 6. At the first concert he will play Brahms's Symphony in E minor and Schumann's "Manfred" Overture, Strauss's "Death and Transfiguration," and Dvorak's overture, "Husitska." Saturday afternoon he will give Beethoven's Symphony No. 7, Ravel's "Ma Mere l'Oye," Loeffler's "The Death of Tintangiles," and Liszt's "Les Preludes."

The Flonzaley Quartet will give its series of concerts at Aeolian Hall on Tuesday evenings, Nov. 30, Jan. 25, and March 14. The répertoire will include several novelties. Among them will probably be a string quartet by Ernest Bloch, the Belgian violinist and conductor, who may come to America. Two other composers whose works will figure on the list are Emmanuel Moor and Igor Strawinsky, while there is still another, an American, Templeton Strong, who has recently finished a string trio dedicated to the Flonzaleys and their patron, E. J. de Coppet.

The Musical Art Society's two concerts will be given under the direction of Frank Damrosch on Tuesday evenings, Dec. 14 and March 14, at Carnegie Hall. Among the works to appear for the first time on the programs of the organization are a series of "Love Songs" (waltzes) from Brahms; a work based on the Lutheran Christmas chorale, "Von Himmel hoch da komm' ich her," for mixed chorus, boy choir, solo violin, and organ, and Percy Grainger's "The Merry Wedding," a new composition which will have its first performance at the concert in March.

The Music Department of Hunter College will give on the evenings of Nov. 30, Jan. 4, and Feb. 22 a series of sonata recitals for 'cello and piano under the direction of Leo Schulz, who will be associated with Albert von Doenhof, Clarence Adler, and Leopold Winkler. The programs will include classic works and the compositions of Reger, Strauss, and other representatives of the modern school.

Carl Friedberg, pianist, will be the assisting artist at the first concert of the Kneisel Quartet in Aeolian Hall on Tuesday evening, Nov. 9. He will play with Mr. Willeke of the quartet Chopin's Sonata for 'cello and piano. The remaining numbers on the program will be Haydn's Quartet in D, Op. 20, No. 4, and Ravel's Quartet in F.

John McCormack, tenor, will give his first recital of the season at Carnegie Hall on Sunday afternoon, Nov. 7. His program will include an aria from an unfamiliar opera of Mozart; English transations of songs by Beethoven, Schubert, Mendelssohn, Bleichman, Sjögren, and Liszt; a group of songs by American composers; a Hungarian song arranged by Fritz Kreisler; and a group of old Irish songs arranged by Sir Charles Villiers Stanford, Dr. Joyce, and Alfred Moffat.

The first meeting of the season of the local branch of the New York State Music Teachers Association was held last week at the McAlpin with the President, Frederick Schlieder, in the chair. The subject for the meeting was "The Standardization of Theory and Harmony." Among those from out of town who took part in the discussion were James W. Pierce of the San Francisco Music Teachers Association, and Mr. Rowley, President of the recently organized branch of the New York State body at Utica.

The New York Orchestral Society, Max Jacobs, conductor, will give Sunday evening symphony concerts at the Standard Theatre, Broadway and Ninetieth Street, beginning on Oct. 31.

Albert Gregorowich Janpolski, a Russian baritone, will give a song recital at Aeolian Hall on Thursday evening, Nov. 11. Among the numbers on his program will be several Russian and Polish songs which have not been heard here, and a group of songs in English, several of them by American composers.

The University Settlement, at 184 Eldridge Street, is organizing a choral class for young men and women under the direction of Israel Joseph. The purpose is to develop choral singing and to give an operetta. The first meeting, at which voices will be tried, will be held at the settlement house tomorrow evening.

Samuel Gardner, a young violinist who received most of his training here and has appeared here in recitals, has been engaged to appear six times this season in the West with Frederick Stock and the Chicago Symphony Orchestra.

OTHERS TO BE HEARD.

At his free organ recital at City College this afternoon at 4 o'clock Samuel A. Baldwin will play the following numbers: Pastoral Sonata, Rheinberger; Largo, Handel; Toccata in F, Bach; "Sposalizio," Liszt; "In the Morning" and "Ase's Death," from "Peer Gynt" Suite, Grieg; "Elfes," Bonnet; "Am Meer," Schubert, and Grand Choeur in A, Kinder. On Wednesday at the same hour he will play: Prelude in E minor, Bach; Concert Adagio in E, Merkel; Sonata in C minor, Baldwin; "Liebestraum," Lemare; Variations de Concert, Bonnet; "Kamennoi Ostrow," Rubinstein, and "Pomp and Circumstance," Elgar.

***

A lecture-recital on Elizabethan music will be given by Miss J. Katherine Macdonald, pianist, and Miss Helen Latham, contralto, at 5 o'clock in Milbank Chapel of Teachers College tomorrow afternoon. It will be open to the public without cards.

Bispham Recital in Brooklyn.

David Bispham will give a song recital in the Music Hall of the Academy of Music on Tuesday evening.

A CALENDAR OF CONCERTS

October.

24—New York Symphony Society, afternoon, Aeolian Hall.
24—People's Symphony Concert, afternoon, Carnegie Hall.
25—Mme. Melville-Liszniewska, piano recital, afternoon, Aeolian Hall.
25—Francis Macmillen, violin recital, evening, Aeolian Hall.
26—Vernon d'Arnalle, song recital, afternoon, Aeolian Hall.
26—Maud Powell, violin recital, evening, Aeolian Hall.
27—Lester Donahue, piano recital, afternoon, Aeolian Hall.
28—May Peterson, song recital, afternoon, Aeolian Hall.
28—Philharmonic Society, opening concert, evening, Carnegie Hall.
28—Frederic Martin, song recital, evening, Aeolian Hall.
29—Philharmonic Society, afternoon, Carnegie Hall.
29—Mme. Gadski, song recital, afternoon, Aeolian Hall.
29—Roderick White, violin recital, evening, Aeolian Hall.
30—Harold Bauer, piano recital, afternoon, Aeolian Hall.
30—Mischa Elman, violin recital, afternoon, Carnegie Hall.
31—Symphony Society of New York, afternoon, Aeolian Hall.
31—Mme. Melba, song recital, afternoon, Carnegie Hall.

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I'm only a cavalry charger,
And I'm dying as fast as I can
(For my body is riddled with bullets—
They've potted both me and my man);
And though I've no words to express it,
I'm trying this message to tell
To kind folks who work for the Red Cross—
Oh, please help the Blue ones as well!

My master, was one in a thousand,
And I loved him with all this poor heart
(For horses are built just like humans,
Be kind to them—they'll do their part);
So please send out help for our wounded,
And give us a word in your prayers—
This isn't so strange as you'd fancy,
The Russians do it in theirs.

I'm only a cavalry charger,
And my eyes are becoming quite dim
(I really don't mind, though I'm "done for,"
So long as I'm going to Him);
But first I would plead for my comrades,
Who're dying and suffering, too—
Oh, please help the poor wounded horses;
I'm sure that you would—if you knew.

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SECOND THOUGHTS ON FIRST NIGHTS

Ethel Barrymore and "Our Mrs. McChesney."

ETHEL BARRYMORE, looking uncommonly handsome, came back to town last Tuesday evening. The joyful occasion was the presentation before an impressive audience at the Lyceum Theatre of "Our Mrs. McChesney," obviously a dramatization of the short stories which have added so materially to the fame and fortune of Edna Ferber. As the traveling saleswoman of those stories, Miss Barrymore is most charming, and it is scarcely a matter for astonishment that the Lyceum has been sold out ever since.

It is impossible to speak of the play itself with enthusiasm. Here is a dramatic effort of no importance, and however delightful the appearance of Miss Barrymore in the leading rôle, that appearance is inevitably received with mingled feelings. You may feel a certain gratitude at the sight of such scanty and trivial material thus immeasurably enhanced, the while you experience a keen regret at the thought of so gifted an actress devoting a month of her time, let alone an entire season, to anything short of the best there is in the theatre.

We are indeed wasteful of the talents of the few actresses of the first rank who grace the American stage. It is scandalous economy which lets nearly three years pass without a single appearance of Mrs. Fiske on Broadway and that suffers Laurette Taylor to be confined to one rôle for four whole seasons. Elsie Ferguson, Frances Starr, Grace George, Margaret Anglin, Ethel Barrymore—there are not so many more than these. It is not a big company. They are too few and life is too short for one who really loves the theatre to see without a pang any one of them frittering away a single season.

It is an agreeable experience, then, to see Miss Barrymore as Emma McChesney. Of course it is. But there are many actresses who could meet the requirements of the rôle, and there are precious few in England or America who could even approach the superb performance which Ethel Barrymore gave at the Empire last season as the unloved woman in "The Shadow."

Be sure Miss Barrymore makes "Our Mrs. McChesney" good entertainment. Be sure she brings to it something more than beauty, radiant charm, and vocal sorcery. She expends, it is true, little or no effort in characterization—far too little, as a matter of fact, although some light on this point is cast by Miss Ferber's own appreciation of Miss Barrymore, which is printed elsewhere on this page. But to the one or two moments in the play that invite it she brings that genuine emotion which is acting in its best estate. Ethel Barrymore is a born actress, and this is true not because she comes of a tribe of famous players nor because with the passing years she has mastered the technique of her profession, but because she possesses to a rare degree what a thousand and one writers on things theatrical have taken refuge in calling the real fire. If ever in an idle moment you have foolishly said that Miss Barrymore brings only a pleasing personality to a part, go to the Lyceum and watch her work in the scene where she hears her boy is suspected of thieving, where she rallies her faith to his aid and is able to meet him soon with the charge disproved. Watch this, wipe your eyes, and then write your letter of abject apology. It is rather too bad that the play has so very few such opportunities as this.

It is, unfortunately, a somewhat gawky and incoherent play which Miss Ferber and Mr. Hobart have made from the Emma McChesney stories, but the text is kept bright by Miss Ferber's own observant, kindly, and unflagging humor.

A comparison between the dramatization and the original stories offers an occasional illuminating instance of how surely your author coarsens and cheapens a situation for the stage. For instance, one is permitted to guess that one of the threads in the first act can be traced back to a certain story called something like "Under the High-Cut Vest," which demonstrated that the heart of Mrs. McChesney's son was in the right place, after all. It was a poignant study in maternal heartache, the dreary picture of Emma in a deary hotel where, while her son was traipsing off on some party of his own, she waited alone through the college vacation she had joyously anticipated spending with him. In the play Emma comes to join the boy, only to find that he has raised a check of hers and invested the proceeds in an impromptu marriage with a chorus girl.

There is no reason on earth why the Emma McChesney stories should not be worked into a comedy of the finest quality. Indeed, such a short story series, made coherent by the recurrence of an interesting and winning character, should present the dramatist with an easier task than the dramatization of a novel. The man who would make a play from a novel is inevitably bound hand and foot by a plot that more often than not is little suited to the confines or requirements of the stage. A short story series, however, leaves him freer. It gives him characters and color and then only a book full of incidents to use or discard at will.

The short story series of this variety has been tempting from the days of "Chimmie Fadden." "Sherlock Holmes" is a good example of the clever use of such material. "Wallingford" and "Potash & Perlmutter" offer more recent illustration of what popular success may attend such a venture. Last season saw the Cordelia Blossom stories go to disaster on the stage. If you look close enough you will find a short story series in the beginnings of the delightful "Young America," and even now Boston is witnessing the play made from the Judge Priest stories of the amiable Irvin Cobb. The blessed Old Chester tales, however, have remained on the shelf save as they aided in the stage version of "Helena Ritchie," and one is permitted to hope that at least the mighty adventures of Master Penrod Scofield will never be turned to the uses of the theatre.



Noel Haddon and Harold Meltzer in "Helena's Husband" Washington Sq Players Bandbox

Natalie Alt in "The Girl Who Smiles" Longacre

Blanche Ring in "The Yankee Girl" Strand.

Anna Held Palace.

Jean Shelby in "Sherman Was Right" Fulton.

THORNY PATH TO BROADWAY

THE road that leads to Broadway proved a long and tedious one for Otto Kruger, the pleasing juvenile of "Young America," whose performance as the young husband is one of the joys of the new season. Mr. Kruger trained for a place on the street of the midnight sun through years of hard work in stock and répertoire in the Middle West.

He began his stage career in Toledo, Ohio, where he was born, as a member of a stock company.

"I offered myself for better or for worse or for nothing," he says, "and was taken on those terms."

From stock he drifted into répertoire, playing with various companies over the Stair & Havlin circuit, a chain of theatres which begins up-State and loops out through the Middle West as far as Kansas City. In one of these companies he was up in thirteen plays, ready to go on in any one of them at a moment's notice, which he was often called upon to do, since the bill was never announced far ahead. Once he jumped from one company to another, and in the répertoire of the new company there was not one play of the thirteen he had learned for the other.

"All the time," Mr. Kruger said the other night in his dressing room at the Gaiety, "I was looking forward to the time when I would get a chance on Broadway. I stayed away purposely for several years because I felt I wasn't ready yet. Finally I decided I was equipped to try it and when an offer came through an agent to come and play George Probert's rôle of the cadet in 'The Lure' I jumped here, saw the play one night, learned the part and went on the next night. So at the beginning my stock and répertoire training stood me in good stead, for there were seventy-four sides to the part. Mr. Probert did not want to go to Chicago and that was why I got the chance. I played in Chicago and came back here after the run there.

"A year ago last June a special performance of Charles Sumner's play, 'The Natural Law,' was announced for the Fulton Theatre. It was a 'for sale' performance arranged so the managers could see the piece, and as such performances give new players an excellent opportunity of showing what they can do there were plenty to volunteer their services.

"I was fortunate enough to please the author to a degree sufficient to have him stipulate in the contract that the play could not be produced without me in the part I created. The same was true of Miss Holmes. Then the hardest thing I have ever had to do came. It was a gamble whether the play would ever be produced; I knew if it should be my long-looked-for chance would come. I could not run the risk of taking a long engagement out of town, so all there was for it was to sit and wait, with a fine chance of starving during the process.

"I waited from June until the following April, and while 'The Natural Law' did not have a long run it gave me a Broadway hearing and my present rôle."

Mr. Kruger is a University of Michigan man. He was in school with Norman Hackett, an actor popular on the répertoire circuits of the West, and at one time the two acted in the same company.

Lectures on French Drama.

A feature of the new season at the Théâtre Français will be a series of lectures or conferences to be given Monday mornings in preparation for the performances of literary plays Friday afternoons. These will be conducted along the lines of the conferences at the Odéon, Vaudeville and Femina theatres in Paris.

FASHION SHOW ON ICE.

Many Novelties at St. Nicholas Rink This Winter.

The St. Nicholas Ice Skating Rink will begin its twenty-second year next Saturday night. With the waning popularity of dancing and the introduction of the ice ballet at the Hippodrome ice skating bids fair to be something of a fad this Winter.

Already several adaptations of modern dances have been made to be executed on skates. The ice waltz, the snowball trot, the frosty hesitation, the ten-below tango, and the polar bear hug are some of the ice dances. One of the novel features will be a fashion exhibit in which skaters will wear furs, outing costumes, and skating dance gowns.

At the Century.

Singer's Midgets, a troupe of eighteen Lilliputian players, will take part in the concert tonight at the Century. Will Rogers, Lew Horn, Cross and Josephine, and Adelaide and Hughes will contribute to the bill.

The First-Night Calendar.

"SHERMAN WAS RIGHT"—A new farce by Frank Mandel, with Hale Hamilton, Tuesday night in the Fulton Theatre.

"DER IDEALE GATTE."—Oscar Wilde's comedy acted in German, with Arnold Korff in the rôle of Lord Goring, Wednesday night in the Irving Place Theatre.

ANOTHER war play will be produced this week. It is called "Sherman Was Right," and differs from most of its predecessors in that it is farce and not more serious drama. Frank Mandel is the author of the play.

The farce is founded on a news item of March 11, 1915, which told of the converted cruiser Prinz Eitel Friedrich being interned at Newport News with 350 passengers captured from neutral vessels. The complications begin when John Smith, a New York broker, Teutonizes his name to Johann Schmitt for the sake of winning the love of a girl with decidedly German sympathies. The real Johann Schmitt, engaged in making munitions for the German Government, enters the plot and naturally things begin to happen.

H. H. Frazee is sponsor for Mr. Mandel's farce, and for the principal rôle he has chosen that expert and pleasing farceur of other Frazee productions, Hale Hamilton. With Mr. Hamilton will be seen Dorothy Dorr, Dodson Mitchell, Jean Shelby, Sam Sidman, Georgie Lawrence, Ernest Cossart, Suzanne Wills, Regine Wallace, and Maryin Alsop.

The first performance will be given Tuesday night in the Fulton Theatre.

Oscar Wilde's comedy, "Der ideale Gatte," will be the offering of the German stock company at the Irving Place Theatre this week. Arnold Korff, the visiting star from the Hofburg-Theatre, Vienna, will stage the play and will appear in the rôle of Lord Goring. Jenny Valiere, Richard Feist, Heinrich Matthaes, Enni Rub Foerster, Hertha Schoenfeld, Aranka Eben, Gustav Paul Schuetz, Iffi Engel, Willy Frey, and Henry Falk will be others in the cast. "Der ideale Gatte" will be given Wednesday night. The first two nights of the week Schoenherr's interesting play, "Der Weibsteufel," will be acted.

David Bispham will repeat his performance of "Adelaide" tomorrow and Tuesday afternoon in the Harris Theatre. A performance was originally announced for this afternoon, but the action of the Sabbath Society necessitated changing the date. Mr. Bispham has studied the statute under which the society acted and finds nothing in it against making an announcement today.

AT OTHER THEATRES.

STANDARD—"The Show Shop," James Forbes's amusing comedy of stage life, originally acted last season at the Hudson, with Zelda Sears and George Sidney in the rôles they created.

YORK—"The Law of the Land," George Broadhurst's melodrama, seen last year in the Forty-eighth Street Theatre, with Adelaide French in Julia Dean's original rôle, and Coates Gwynne, Frank Stirling, Joseph Merrick, and A. T. Hendon in principal parts.

LEXINGTON—"The Natural Law," a melodrama by Charles Sumner, first presented last Spring in the Republic Theatre, the cast including Julie Herne, Teresa Maxwell Conover, Howard Hall, and Conrad Nagel.

BRONX OPERA HOUSE—The Hauerbach-Friml musical comedy, "High Jinks," in which Emma Trentini was the prima donna when it was first presented.

COLUMBIA—George Stone and Etta Pillard at the head of the Social Maids company in a new burlesque production.

YORKVILLE—"The Frolics of 1915," a revue of last season's Broadway successes, with Arthur Connelly, Frank Wesson, and Anna Healey as the stars.

GARRICK—The Blue Ribbon Girls in two burlesques "At Palm Beach," and "Panama Frolics."

EDEN MUSEE—The World in Wax in the crypt and Kinemacolor pictures and band concerts in the concert hall.

Frapped Band Music.

Charlotte and her companions of the skating scene, "Flirting at St. Moritz," will appear at the Hippodrome tonight as a feature of the Sousa concert. Orville Harrold, Belle Storey, Nat M. Wills, Virginia Root, and Herbert L. Clarke will be the soloists. The Miramba Band will also play.

HATS OFF TO THE BUSINESS WOMAN!

By EDNA FERBER.

Edna Ferber, with the assistance of George V. Hobart, has taken her widely known short stories of the traveling saleswoman and evolved therefrom a three-act comedy. This is called "Our Mrs. McChesney," and it was presented to New York last Tuesday evening at the Lyceum Theatre. Ethel Barrymore plays the leading role, and all signs point to a most prosperous engagement.

LADY—*A woman of good breeding, education, and refinement of mind.*

That's Webster. Also, it's Emma McChesney. Incidentally, it is a definition of any one of those clever, capable, hard-working, quick-thinking blue-serge women who in the last ten years have shown themselves capable of earning between $5,000 and $15,000 a year in the business world. It's a cruel, dizzy, devil-take-the-hindmost sort of planet, that business world, and it revolves at the rate of a mile a minute. And I rise to remark that any woman who can keep her head and her salary in the midst of the whirl of it has got to have breeding, education, and refinement. Just as it is the colleged-bred, technically trained man who is commanding the five-figure salary today, so it is the well-read, intelligent, cultured, and low-voiced woman who is to be found busily engaged on the other side of that mahogany door marked "Private."

Six months ago Miss Ethel Barrymore, this country's foremost actress, who has played everything from a scrubwoman in "The Silver Box" to a paralytic in "The Shadow," announced that she would take the part of a traveling saleswoman in a play built around the Emma McChesney stories.

There arose a howl. Out of the hoarsest of it could be heard the words "Vulgar! Slangy! Common! Unrefined!"

But Miss Barrymore, blessed with the Barrymore intelligence, knew better. She knew, as does any one who has been fortunate enough to meet one of these twentieth century American business women, that she would be called upon to portray a person of charm, poise, level-headedness, and quiet assurance. She knew that those ignorant ones who expected a slangy, breezy, hello-kid type were going to be disappointed. And they were. And they deserved to be.

Some of those who have seen Miss Barrymore in "Our Mrs. McChesney" have said that it is impossible to tell where Emma McChesney begins and Ethel Barrymore stops. Which is as it should be.

"I shan't be playing a part in this," Miss Barrymore said, when she decided to play Emma. "For the first time in my life I'll be able to act, and talk, and walk, and dress just as I do every day of my life. I'll be taking the part of an American woman possessed of brains, and initiative, and a taste in clothes. It's going to be great fun."

They're as modern as the Woolworth Building, these business women of today. But they're as wholesome, and sane, and womanly as their mothers or grandmothers before them. You'll find them at the heads of departments, you'll find them as foreign buyers, you'll find them selling goods on the road, in insurance offices, in real estate offices. Quiet, capable, well-dressed, poised. I love them. I like their humor. I admire their courage. They know so much about life, which means that they are so tolerant of men and women. Knowledge doesn't sour them. It mellows them. They're sympathetic and human and lovable. Show me a successful business woman between 30 and 40 years of age, and I'll show you as charming, and witty, and broad-minded and companionable a woman as there is in the world. Slang? She doesn't use it, though her vocabulary is crisp and brisk and entertaining. Vulgarity? She's as far removed from it as any of her non-working sisters.

A year ago last August I returned from Europe just one jump ahead of the war. Two days after sailing from Southampton war was declared, and in twenty-four hours everybody on shipboard was talking to everybody else. The news united the entire passenger list. Among those on board was a woman of about 37, tall, dignified, charming, well dressed. There was always about her costume a bit of lace, a single good piece of jewelry, a line of hand embroidery, or some one of those indications of taste and refinement that make a dress distinctive in a quiet way. With her was her daughter, a girl of about 18. The daughter was one of those slim, pretty, graceful creatures who dance well, talk prettily, and are always severely chaperoned. The mother and daughter were always included in the little group of young people that formed soon after sailing. The mother was especially popular. She was wholesome, friendly, bright, entertaining. They had been abroad since Spring. The daughter was going to an exclusive girls' school here. At the end of the voyage a hundred people bade them good-bye with real regret.

Two months later I met the mother at the Congress Hotel in Chicago. She was stopping there. We shook hands, talked of the horrors that had transformed Europe; then I said, "What are you doing in Chicago?"

"Working, of course," she replied quietly, and smiled. "I'm on the road, you know. I sell corsets."

I shook hands with her all over again—both hands this time. And she told me, in her quietly humorous way, a story of quick-thinking saleswomanship ("salesmanism," Abe Fromkin calls it) that later I used in a McChesney story called "From Broadway to Buenos Aires."

This is why I so delight in watching Miss Ethel Barrymore as Emma McChesney. She knows the successful business woman as she really is, not as the unthinking imagine her to be. She knows that Emma McChesney could mix a devil's food cake and ice it just as successfully as she could approach a grouchy customer in Dubuque, Iowa, or carry on a conversation that has to do with books and music and philosophy. She knows that Emma dresses, and talks, and acts as quietly as any other intelligent, well-bred woman.

"Ethel Barrymore too much of a lady to play Emma McChesney!"

She's too much of a real woman not to.



Elsie Janis in "Miss Information."—Cohan.

TO BE CONTINUED

Play	Playhouse	Presented
Birth of a Nation (film)	Liberty	March 3
The Girl Who Smiles	Longacre	Aug. 9
The Boomerang	Belasco	Aug. 10
Under Fire	Hudson	Aug. 12
Chin-Chin (second year)	Globe	Aug. 16
Rolling Stones	Harris	Aug. 17
Common Clay	Republic	Aug. 26
Young America	Gaiety	Aug. 28
The House of Glass	Candler	Sept. 1
Battle Cry of Peace (film)	Vitagraph	Sept. 9
Hit-the-Trail Holliday	Astor	Sept. 13
Ned Wayburn's Town Topics	Century	Sept. 23
The New York Idea	Playhouse	Sept. 28
The Princess Pat	Cort	Sept. 29
Hip Hip Hooray	Hippodrome	Sept. 30
Four Playlets	Bandbox	Oct. 4
Miss Information	Cohan	Oct. 5
Sherlock Holmes	Empire	Oct. 11
Our Mrs. McChesney	Lyceum	Oct. 19

Topping the Vaudeville Bills.

PALACE—Anna Held in a program of four new songs written for her in Paris and encores of some of her old favorites; the first appearance in vaudeville of David Sapirstein, the pianist; Harry Fox and Yansci Dolly making their last appearance together in vaudeville for the present; Amelia Stone and Armand Kalisz in an opera bouffe, "Mon Desir."

COLONIAL—Desiree Lubowska in Oriental dances; George Whiting and Sadie Burt in their offering, "Songsayings"; Mr. and Mrs. Jimmie Barry in a rural playlet called "The Rube"; Fred V. Bowers and company in a song revue.

ALHAMBRA—Evelyn Nesbit and Jack Clifford in dances and a few songs; George McKay and Ottie Ardine in a singing and talking skit which they call "On Broadway"; "Into the Light," a psychological fantasy by Frank Lyman, with Charlotte Parry in the principal part.

AMERICAN ROOF—Frank Bush, teller of tales; Charles Bachman and company in a dramatic sketch entitled "Blind Man's Buff"; the Melody Four in comedy and song.

ON THE STAGE AND ON THE SCREEN





Eleanor Painter in "The Princess Pat."—Cort.
Photo (c) Ira L. Hill.

SOUSA HAS LED HIS BAND MORE THAN 700,000 MILES

The Journeys Were Made in Short Marches, Which He Wrote, Played, and Heard in Every Corner of the World.

SOUSA and his band have come home to roost. After twenty-four years of wandering about the globe, during which time they have covered more than 700,000 miles, the March King and his men have settled down in the Hippodrome for the Winter. In that mammoth playhouse of gargantuan spectacles the band provides a brief musical interlude in which measures of some of the most popular of the Sousa marches are mingled with snatches of other familiar American melodies.

The days when "Manhattan Beach" and "The Washington Post" occupied the place on the piano ledge now filled by Irving Berlin's "When I Leave the World Behind," or Jerome Kern's "The Land of Let's Pretend," and when every village band began its weekly concert in the courthouse square with "Semper Fidelis" and ended with "The Stars and Stripes Forever," may be gone, but they are not forgotten, as is evidenced by the bursts of applause that greet the first notes of every swinging march in the medley that accompanies the ballet of the States.

Sousa stands there, a little more of him than in earlier years, the waxed mustache and pointed beard a trifle grayer, but otherwise the same graceful, commanding figure. His arms swing in unison from the shoulder sockets with the precision of a metronome in the characteristic Sousa sweep, and the music rolls forth as if the movements released it.

When the bandmaster had changed from his regimentals to his "cits" the other day he sat and talked about marches and music generally.

"Music, like other things," he said, "goes in cycles. For a period marches will be the prevailing form, then their popularity will wane and ballads will follow, or perhaps, the waltz, ragtime, or some other form of music. Then the cycle revolves and eventually repeats itself.

"In each phase of the cycle there will be some particular rhythm that is more popular than the others, that will be heard almost to the exclusion of all others. Of course there is always a place for the inspirational composition, and no matter what the prevailing rhythm may be, an inspired piece of music of any other form will be welcomed. The thing the real composers have to contend with is the imitators who spring up and with their uninspired imitations of the popular mode blunt the popular taste for the compositions of real merit. Finally the public suffers from auricular fatigue, and when the imitations die they die all over."

"How did it happen that you specialized in marches?" the reporter asked.

"I think I must have got the inspiration in my boyhood days," Mr. Sousa replied. "As a boy I lived in Washington—I was born in the '50s—and the capital in those days was practically an armed camp. The days and nights were filled with marching troops, and the sight and sound of them left their impress on my youthful mind.

"You know I didn't begin as a bandmaster. That came about quite accidentally. I was a violinist and played in the orchestra that toured with Offenbach on his first visit to America. It was about '80 that I was musical conductor for Mr. Mackay, now one of the mainstays of the Actors' Fund, who was producing in the Chestnut Street Theatre in Philadelphia. I had written the music for a piece he had produced, and was conducting the orchestra one night when Colonel Charles G. McCauley, Commandant of the Marine Corps, who was in the city on his annual tour of inspection of the Navy Yard, visited the theatre.

"He saw me conduct, and when he returned to Washington he called on my father and said: 'Sousa, I saw a young man with your name leading the orchestra in Philadelphia. Is he any relation to you?' My father replied that the young man was his son, whereupon Colonel McCauley said he wanted me for conductor of the Marine Band. Negotiations were begun; I could not leave my post immediately because the place was about to go on tour, but when we got to Kansas City I got a substitute and went to Washington.

"I remained there as leader of the Marine Band for twelve years. During that time I wrote many of the marches that were largely responsible for the march vogue of the '90s. While I had studied the violin principally I had some knowledge of all the other instruments, and I took a great interest in the new work.

"I had written my first march, called 'Resumption,' named for the resumption of specie payments, in '78, and after I took charge of the band others followed in rapid succession. In all I have written a hundred marches, and of these at least fifty are known throughout the world. When I went around the world at the head of my own organization the strains of 'The Stars and Stripes Forever' or 'Semper Fidelis' would invariably be greeted with applause of recognition whether we were playing in England, Germany, Sulu, or Africa. General Miles told me that once he stood with the Sultan watching the Turkish troops pass in review and as they passed the Sultan's stand the bands played 'The Liberty Bell.' In Germany, France, and England some of the marches were often used by the army bands."

The reporter, to whom the writing of music has always seemed a gift of the gods beyond the power of ordinary mortals, asked Mr. Sousa what his method of composition was.

"When I think of a subject," he said, "I dig down and down till finally I have the melody complete. Then I set it down on paper. I could write notes off by the yard and the music would be melodically correct, but you would never listen to it. Sometimes it comes quickly and easily, and again I have to keep at it for a long time. I often think there is something beyond one that furnishes the power, the inspiration to compose, and that this same mysterious something prepares the public mind for the new piece.

"I labored over 'King Cotton' for months before it finally came, while 'The Stars and Stripes Forever' was written in a week. That was the result of longing for my own country. I had been abroad with the band and was pretty homesick, and when I finally got aboard the Teutonic the strains of the march began to form themselves. I paced the deck for hours with battalions of soldiers marching through my brain. By the time we reached the Statue of Liberty 'The Stars and Stripes Forever' was ready to be transcribed. It bears the date Dec. 25, 1896, I think. Of all my marches I consider it the best, as it is the most popular.

"Then there was 'The Washington Post.' That newspaper was conducting an essay contest among the school children of the capital, and on the day of the award thousands of the entrants were to gather at the White House grounds. The Marine Band was to play and my friend Frank Hatton, one of the proprietors of the paper, said he would be my friend for life if I would write something for the occasion. So I wrote the piece and dedicated it to the paper. It proved an instantaneous success. It so happened that the dancing masters had a new dance they had been trying to popularize which the composition just fitted, and the two-step and 'The Washington Post' came into popular favor together. The music became so closely identified with the two-step that in Germany the dance is known as the post. They didn't know what the title meant over there and I have seen dance programs with little pictures of a coach and four, which was their idea of it."

"What of ragtime, and will the march ever come back?" Mr. Sousa was asked.

"As long as there are marching men—or suffragists," he answered, "the march will be popular. As for ragtime, it, like the poor, is always with us and always has been. It is not alone of America, for the rhythm of ragtime is to be found in the music of many countries. It is syncopation, and that is an old form of rhythm.

"But ragtime is characteristically American, because it expresses so well the humor of the American character. Your American is essentially a sunshine animal. He will tell you that the country is going to the dogs, and will predict utter ruin if Mr. So and So is elected. But the moment he is elected he forgets all about it, and is as cheerful as before. So the syncopated rhythm of ragtime with its inherent comedy reflects the American nature, and we find it the form in vogue today.

"Ragtime suffers through having an unfortunate name. It is really a bright composition that should have a name suggestive of diamonds or satin, and not rags. Shakespeare's rose by any name might smell as sweet, but ragtime with another name unquestionably would sound sweeter to certain highbrows and sensitive souls whom its lowly name offends.

"It was in 1892 that David Blakeley persuaded me I was well enough known to have a band of my own. The band I organized then I have led to most of the countries of the world in which there are English-speaking people. There are still three men in the organization who have covered the 700,000 miles with me."

WRITTEN ON THE SCREEN

KNICKERBOCKER—"The Martyrs of the Alamo," a Griffith film; Julia Dean in "Matrimony;" Ford Sterling in "In His Father's Footsteps;" Roscoe Arbuckle in "Pickle Fatty's Fall."

GLOBE—Mr. and Mrs. Vernon Castle in "The Whirl of Life," at special matinées.

PARK—Twilight Sleep films.

STRAND—Blanche Ring in "The Yankee Girl."

BROADWAY—Blanche Sweet in "The Secret Sin."

81ST STREET—Mike Donlin in "Right Off the Bat."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Frederick Perry in "The Family Stain."

RIVERSIDE—Valeska Suratt in "The Soul of Broadway."

PROCTOR'S 23D STREET—Feature photodramas.

WEBER'S—German war pictures.

QUITE novel and decidedly amusing was the new photoplay exposed to private view last Tuesday morning at the Broadway Theatre, the first output of a company bearing the mysterious name Kulee. This sounds as if it might be the registered title of a corporation formed to do the business of a Chinese laundry on a large scale, but it is really the name of a new film-producing company. Its first photoplay is novel in that a notable array of stars from the fairly legitimate stage aided in its preparation. It was called "How Molly Made Good." It might have been called "Little Journeys to the Homes of Famous Players," or it might have been called "Wild Life on The Tribune."

The actors assisting were Leo Ditrichstein, Robert Edeson, Julia Dean, May Robson, Cyril Scott, Julian Eltinge, Lulu Glaser, Henrietta Crosman, Henry Kolker, Charles J. Ross, and Mabel Benton. The scheme was to show them in their respective homes, and as they don't live in a neighborly group at Siasconset, but are scattered exasperatingly over the territories of Westchester, Connecticut, Long Island, and New Jersey, the camera had to travel a good deal.

To take them all in, a special scenario was constructed by Burns Mantle, dramatic editor of The Evening Mail. He might have had these thespian homes visited by a traveling insurance agent, or by a roaming burglar, and so evolved "Little Journeys to the Second Stories of Famous Actors." But he selected a reporter as a properly reckless heroine, a little Irish girl assigned to an endless chain interview, who goes through the most harrowing experiences while assembling her story.

That is where The Tribune comes in. From time to time you see Molly trotting past the statue of Horace Greeley, but it is firmly believed that the incorrigibly romantic interior was devised in a studio and not found anywhere along Park Row.

An advertisement altered the career of Marguerite Clayton, the pretty blonde heroine of Essanay's "Broncho Billy" photoplays. Miss Clayton answered the ad in person and obtained a chance to appear in one of G. M. Anderson's pictures. She registered so well on the film that Mr. Anderson promptly engaged her for regular parts. And, although the Western Essanay's Western studio at Niles, Cal., is only a short distance from the lure and lights of San Francisco, Miss Clayton prefers to stay in dusty old Niles studying, that she may perfect herself in every detail of her work.

Fred E. Wright, who staged the Essanay production of F. Marion Crawford's "In the Palace of the King," chose the "soft pedal" method in directing the 5,000 individuals used in the production, as opposed to high-handed dictatorialism. Through his own enthusiasm he inspired the crowd with their individual responsibility—with the feeling that they were part and parcel of a huge force that lived and loved and fought in the times of old Don Philip II. of Spain.

Mr. Wright established a comaraderie and then secured their co-operation by telling them the reasons for his instructions, rather than demanding that they "do this" or "do that." In other words, instead of "You are supposed to fight," it was, "This is your country, your King, your honor! Make the audience, make me, and make every one know that there is something in this for you and for you alone! Work as you have never worked before. There—there come the horsemen of the other monarch—you'll lose—run, fight—attack with the first fellow you come nearest to—and don't forget that beautiful Princess who is kept in captivity until you—you who are not running fast enough there—you save that castle."

"How any one can go back to the speaking stage after playing in photoplays I cannot understand," says Edna Mayo, one of Essanay's leading women. "The terrible monotony of playing the same piece night after night almost drives one to madness at times. In photoplays you feel when you have finished a play that you have accomplished something. It is there on the screen for all time, just as an artist's completed picture lives forever on canvas. Motion pictures are refreshing. The stage is nerve-shattering."

Harry La Pearl, one of the most celebrated of the old Hippodrome clowns, has been engaged by the Famous Players Film Company to appear in support of Marguerite Clark in a production of Edith Barnard Delano's "Still Waters." Much of the action of the story takes place under canvas, and it was for these scenes that Mr. La Pearl was engaged.

A BANDBOX BENEFIT.

Entertainment to be Given for the Blue Cross Fund.

The Washington Square Players, assisted by other artists, will give a benefit performance in the Bandbox Theatre Tuesday night, Nov. 16, for the Blue Cross Fund. This is a branch of Our Dumb Friends' League of London, and has for its purpose the saving of horses wounded in the war. In France there are hospitals in which more than 700 horses can be taken care of at the same time. Since the war began more than 2,000 horses have been saved for the French Government, while many have been restored to the Italian Government. Mrs. Elphinstone Maitland of 829 Park Avenue and Miss Beatrice Wanger of 607 Park Avenue are in charge of the entertainment, which will be under distinguished patronage.

THE GILBERT MEMORIAL

A MEMORIAL to Sir W. S. Gilbert has been unveiled in London. It is a bronze medallion bearing a profile relief of Gilbert's head and shoulders, on either side the figures of Comedy and Tragedy, and an inscription which reads: "W. S. Gilbert, 1836-1911. Playwright and Poet. His foe was folly and his weapon wit."

The medallion is the work of Sir George Frampton, R. A., and has been added to the group of sculpture in the Thames Embankment Gardens, in the shadow of the Adelphi Terrace, and about 200 yards from the memorial to Sir Arthur Sullivan. This is a marble pedestal about six feet high, crowned with a bust of the composer. At the base lies a mandolin, and leaning against the shaft is the half-draped figure of a woman in bronze. One arm is outstretched above her head, and in the other her face is hidden.

In a recent issue of Musical America Wallace L. Crowly has written interestingly of a visit he once made to the famous librettist.

"I know only too well," writes Mr. Crowly, "what Gilbert would have had to say about it, if he had not lost his life that cold morning in his private bathing lake at Harrow Weald. He would have said that, like the report of Mark Twain's death, it was 'much exaggerated.' I never knew any one quite so difficult to flatter as Gilbert. And he was notoriously difficult to interview. The Pall Mall Gazette tried hard one Winter, and at last this from his secretary: 'Sir W. S. G. writes to say that if you will send along that ugly looking chap who does your music stuff so madly, on Christmas Day, at 2 o'clock, he will give him a mauvais quart d'heure.' Pleasant outlook for me! London to Harrow Weald, on the bleak Middlesex fringe of greater London, just as my Christmas turkey was at its zenith, with snow thrown in. The public doesn't care an icicle where you get your material, so long as you get it, so, just to spite the spiteful Savoyard, I went. And he gave me a two-hour talk, a rippin' lunch and a glass of old Tokay, the memory of which lingers with me yet. And then drove me, not into the cold, cold blast as I deserved, but up the hill to Bushey and to Sir Hubert Herkomer, R. A., and to a feast of art criticism which in all my experiences I had never met before and only once since. (This subsequent event was a courtly exchange of deep philosophy and subtle badinage between the late Dr. Francis Hueffer, the great critic of The Times, then the leading Wagner protagonist in this country, and the excitable Gounod, to whom Wagner was then anathema.)

"But everything approaching publicity Gilbert hated, and I have been told that one of the things which contributed to the regrettable split between the Savoyards—all three gathered to their fathers—was D'Oyly Carte's methods of obtaining publicity. Sir Arthur Sullivan was much too gentle to protest against anything.

"Fine as the memorial in bronze may be, the most remarkable thing is that, as the years roll by, the Gilbert and Sullivan operas grow in public favor, and if—as is manifest—we have no national grand opera, we have a very distinct and distinguished light opera which is entirely our own. No other native product of the same character has held the stage so long. History has always been kind to the efforts of these two gifted hands; that is to say that at intervals during the thirty-five years since the first of these works saw the light, something has occurred from time to time to give point to their satire when directed at some social weakness. The truth is they belong to all time.

"When, on Monday week, the D'Oyly Carte Company, performing the Gilbert and Sullivan operas, opened a fortnight's season at the Kensington Theatre, in a not very aristocratic suburb of London, the house was filled from floor to ceiling. The thirty-year-old 'Mikado' was chosen for the occasion, and it was as fresh and as fascinating as on the occasion of its first representation."

BROOKLYN AMUSEMENTS.

MONTAUK.—"The Song of Songs," Edward Sheldon's dramatization of Sudermann's novel, originally acted at the Eltinge Theatre, with Irene Fenwick, Thomas A. Wise, and Cyril Keightley in their original rôles.

TELLER'S—"Kick-In," Willard Mack's melodrama, with Richard Bennett in the rôle of the ex-convict, played originally by Jack Barrymore.

BUSHWICK.—Keith vaudeville, with these features: Gertrude Hoffman, in her interesting production of Reinhardt's wordless play, "Sumurun," conuensed for vaudeville purposes; "Cranberries," a sketch by Everett S. Ruskay; Dorothy Toye, in a program of songs.

ORPHEUM.—Dorothy Jardon, in a new collection of songs and gowns; Eddie Leonard, assisted by Austin Mack and company, in "The Minstrel's Return"; the Avon Comedy Four, in their hilarious sketch, "The New Teacher"—the featured numbers on a new variety program.

PROSPECT.—Keith variety, with T. Roy Barnes and Bessie Crawford in "The Magazine Man and the Lady"; "The Bride Shop," a miniature musical comedy, and the Courtenay Sisters, in songs, as the headline numbers.

GRAND.—The Grand Opera House Players, in a melodrama of Arizona life, "The Round-Up."

Somewhere in Flanders.

There is a dugout in the defenses of the allied armies in Flanders which the soldiers of the Canadian contingent have named Loew's Theatre. In Toronto Marcus Loew has one of the largest playhouses, and, following the custom of giving different parts of the long-armed line familiar names, the men from Toronto christened the dugout after their favorite resort at home.

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MR. ARDEN ON THE MOVIES

THERE are two things above all others which Edwin Arden, who has gone in for motion pictures, believes hamper the newer art from reaching the high standard of which it is capable. One is the lack of scenario writers with imagination; the other the fact that not enough attention is paid to the acting.

On the other hand, as far as the purely mechanical detail of stage setting, with accuracy and care for detail, is concerned, Mr. Arden believes the pictures far surpass the productions of all but possibly one or two legitimate stage producers.

"The average scenario writer is held down by the mechanics of his profession," says Mr. Arden, who is himself a playwright and an author. His play, "The Eagle's Nest," in which he starred on the legitimate stage, was recently produced as a picture. "He loses his vision, the touch which lifts the commonplace situation into the romantic, in matching up scene 26 with scenes 55 and 68.

"The popular demand is changing with the development of the art. The day for painting with a whitewash brush is gone, on the screen as well as on the legitimate stage. The growing demand is for the subtler, more delicate plot. This means that there must be scenario writers to meet the demand. It means that the most competent writers of the country must be recruited to the ranks.

"Necessarily there has developed a new type of acting. It is a subtler, quieter, more intelligent kind that demands great facial and body control. The greatest tendency in acting for the screen is to overact; not underact. There are no great fundamental differences in acting for the speaking and silent drama. It is only a difference in degree. The tempo must be slower and the gesticulation less violent when playing for the screen, because quick action before the camera appears jerky when projected.

"I think, however, that not enough attention is given to the acting. The part of the players is too often made subservient to spectacular effects. Spontaneity and individuality of expression are often killed or discouraged by the director, who is perhaps the only one who knows the complete plot. Oftentimes players go through their roles before the camera action by action as the director tells them to, not knowing what they are to do next or how they are to do it.

"Endless time and money is spent on the details of the pictures. Local color, atmosphere, setting is purchased with no thought of expense, and the results are truly wonderful. Background, however accurate, is not going to satisfy the audience of the future, nevertheless, and as the art is developed more and more attention will be paid to those features which the camera records with merciless cruelty—acting and facial expression."

MR. KROWS'S BOOK.

Press Agent Gives Some Intimate Glimpses of the Theatre.

Arthur Edwin Krows, who was Winthrop Ames's press representative last season, has had accepted for publication in February by Henry Holt & Co. a book entitled "Play Production in America." The book is said to be the first of its kind, having been written to fill a void inadequately covered by occasional magazine articles and brief references to the business of the playhouse.

It summarizes material gathered during the last ten years, and carries a play through from the period when it is submitted to the producer to that time when it has reached its ultimate place in motion pictures, after successive stages of metropolitan, road, and stock exhibition. It tells how theatres are built and managed; how stages are planned and operated, how scenery is designed, painted, and transported; how stage directors achieve results; how carpenters, property men, and electricians work; how press agents plan and effect their coups, and how audiences are organized and accommodated—always providing an abundance of specific instances drawn mainly from recent or forthcoming American productions.

Incidentally, intimate descriptions will be given for the first time in any publication of some of the most closely guarded secrets of stage effect, together with accounts of some eight or ten important innovations shortly to be made. Profuse illustrations will accompany the text.

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EMPIRE Theatre, B'way & 40 St. Evenings at 8 sharp. Mats. Wed. and Sat., 2 Sharp. CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager
Matinees Wednesday and Saturday
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SHERLOCK HOLMES
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WM. GILLETTE in SECRET SERVICE

LYCEUM THEATRE, West 45th St. Eve. at 8:20. Matinees Thurs. and Sat. at 2.20 CHARLES FROHMAN, Manager
Extra Matinee Election Day.
"ONE OF THE BIG SUCCESSES OF THE YEAR."—HERALD.
"COMPLETE SUCCESS."—SUN.
"A BIG POPULAR SUCCESS."—EVE. WORLD.
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DUR Miss McCHESNEY
"BOUND TO BE ONE OF THE BIG GEM SUCCESSES"—EVE. JOURNAL.
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"MISS BARRYMORE'S GREAT TRIUMPH."—AMERICAN.
Matinees Thursday and Saturday.

"It is a real war play"—Says Irvin Cobb of
Under Fire
Now playing at the HUDSON
Extra Mat. Election Day.

REPUBLIC THEATRE, W. 42D ST. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. (Pop.) and Sat. Extra Matinee Election Day, Tues., Nov. 2. A. H. WOODS presents
COMMON CLAY
By CLEVES KINKEAD, with JOHN MASON, JANE COWL AND A BRILLIANT COMPANY
"In sheer dramatic intensity the third act surpasses any scene in 'The Birth of a Nation.'"—Globe.
Seats Eight Weeks in Advance.

ELTINGE WEST 42D ST. Evs. 8:30. MATINEES WED. (POPULAR) & Sat., 2:30. OPENING TUES., Nov. 2 (ELECTION NIGHT)
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FAIR AND WARMER
A Farce for LAUGH-LOVERS by Avery Hopwood
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FULTON THEATRE, West 46th St., near Broadway. TEL. 700 BRYANT. Estate of HENRY B. HARRIS, Mgr.
TUESDAY, OCT. 26
H. H. FRAZEE announces A NEW FARCE In Three Acts by Frank Mandel.
SHERMAN WAS RIGHT
With Hale Hamilton, Dorothy Dorr, Dodson Mitchell, Sam Sidman, Georgie Lawrence, Jean Shelby, Ernest Cossart and 20 others.
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Spec'l Mat. Election Day, Tuesday, Nov. 2
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Elsie Janis
in a Little Comedy with a Little Music,
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KLAW & ERLANGER'S PRODUCTION, THE MUSICAL GLOBE-TROT IN 3 SWIFT GALLOPS
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BOOK and LYRICS by C. M. S. McLELLAN
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Singers Who Can Sing! Actors Who Can Act! Dancers Who Can Dance!
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BY THE AUTHORS OF "ALMA," "ADELE," etc.
"A WONDERFUL STUDIO SCENE GREATER THAN IN 'LA BOHEME' AND THE MOST UNUSUAL THIRD ACT EVER SEEN IN MUSICAL COMEDY."
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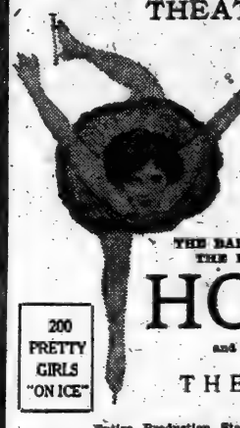
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GERALDINE FARRAR in "CARMEN."

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THE SENSATIONAL ICE BALLET
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200 PRETTY GIRLS "ON ICE"
To-night SOUSA AND HIS FAMOUS BAND
JOHN PHILIP SOUSA
VIRGINIA ROOT Soprano
"HIP HIP HOORAY"
FEATURES and STARS ORVILLE HARROLD, BELLE STOREY, NAT. M. WILLS, THE MARIMBAS and THE ENTIRE ICE BALLET with ALL THE SKATING STARS
Tonight 25c, 50c, 75c, $1
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New Triangle Plays This Afternoon
The wonderful tale of "The Martyrs of the Alamo" will stir your Americanism, while
"Matrimony" with Julia Dean in the principal role shows that a little sauce for the gander will restore a home.
Also you are guaranteed sixty minutes solid laughter in Two ripping Keystone comedies.
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THE FAMILY STAIN
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2 Big CONCERTS Today
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In a Selection of Character Songs.
Honored Well-Known Players Marguerite MASON & KEELER
EDDIE LEONARD & CO., AL HERMAN, Avon Comedy 4, Pootch Lads and Lassies, Whitfield & Ireland, Irene & Bobbie Smith, Dancing La Vars.

MINUTE VISITS IN THE WINGS

ANNA HELD arrived one day last week from Paris, and when the motion-picture men read of her presence in the papers she was immediately besieged with offers to act for the movies. She accepted Oliver Morosco's bid of $30,000 for one picture, and a day or two later the Palace management arranged for her appearance there this week.

Before leaving Paris Miss Held turned over her town residence for use as a convalescent hospital. She has been singing to the wounded men, and, telling of her experience, she said:

"I have been singing to the sick in base hospitals for over a year now, and all of us artistes agree in using only the liveliest, merriest numbers of the music halls. Of old they used to sing sad, sentimental ballads to the poor boys; but the doctors and the singers are both agreed that this is outmoded and not the proper thing. Give them the glad, bright, zippy, zestful things that put joy into their hearts and the ambition to be back on the boulevards with a pretty girl on the arm and the lights of the theatre glittering just ahead.

"I cannot tell you how my poor France is suffering. All the golden youth are at the front. Thousands have given their lives for La Patrie, and thousands more will die. We pay the price willingly, for every man, woman, and child in France is coldly resolved to fight this war out. Not unless France was exterminated would we quit; but, thank God, it is not going to end that way.

"The stage is outwardly dead in Paris. There is no business in the theatres, but the dramatists and the players are very much alive. New plays are being tried out privately in ballrooms, in châteaux, in places where only invitations will admit. Many war plays banned by the censor have been produced in this way. Truly, I have seen some most wonderful dramas that were shown only to the elect and the proceeds of the subscription given to the wounded. When the war is over there will be an abundance of great material for the theatre. The war brings out the best in our race, and the men and women are doing splendid work that has the ring of true humanity. The arts will not die in France. Far from it. They will arise glorious, like a sundawn, and my beloved theatre will be the first of the arts in the new era.

"After Paris, New York seems incredibly gay—so much dancing and flowers and motors and wine and such late hours. In Paris we all retire long before midnight. Here no one seems to think of bed before dawn. I am really dazzled and bewildered by this riot of pleasure."

EILEEN MOLYNEUX of Ned Wayburn's "Town Topics" says that she has at least three good sturdy nationalities in her composition, because her father was French and her mother Irish-English. She pronounces her name "Molynux" and not "Molyno," as most people persist in calling her. She is only 20 years old, and was a leading beauty at the London Alhambra before she came to this country last year. In fact, she was one of the most photographed young women of the United Kingdom before the war.

Miss Molyneux's love for America is quite sincere. She has taken apartments at the Barnard on Central Park West with her chum, Miss Robson, also an English actress, and as the lease has two years to run it is presumed that she has no intention of returning to England, war or no war. The only fault she has to find with America is the frequency of holidays.

"In the first six months of my stay here," she says, "I ran up against a full round dozen holidays in different parts of your big country. It was awfully annoying, don't you know? Stores closed, and dressmakers' shops tight up. In California I ran across a Native Sons' Day, and in Boston a Bunker Hill Day and Patriots' Day, and in other places such holidays as Mr. Washington's natal day and Mr. Lincoln's."

PETER PAGE, the young man who gives an amusing performance in the dual rôles of a dancing master and baseball umpire in Ned Wayburn's "Town Topics" at the Century, is in reality an athletic young man who, before he went on the stage two years ago, occupied the dual positions of dramatic critic and sporting editor of The Lexington (Ky.) Leader. In private life his name is Maurice Peter Brunage, and he comes of one of the old Kentucky French families. He was reared in the Blue Grass region of trotting and running horses and has a national reputation as an expert turf reporter. Every afternoon when there are races in this vicinity young Page can be seen in the paddock or in the grandstand; on matinée days he is fuming and fretting on the Century stage, sending call boys out to get the racing results from the tickers.

It was as dramatic critic of the Lexington paper, however, that Brunage made up his mind that his mission in life was to give the stage a boost. He joined a vaudeville act in Cincinnati two years ago, and made a small-sized hit, but he was unknown in New York until last Spring, when he appeared at the Palace Theatre in a satire on ballroom dancing called "The Red Fox Trot Ball." It was in this that he attracted the attention of Ned Wayburn, who then had "Town Topics" in mind, and he engaged the young newspaper man under a long-term contract. As Mr. Page has become something of a matinée idol it may not be ill-timed to state that he is 28 years old, unmarried, and unengaged.

PEGGY WOOD'S BIG IDEA

A METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE star is the one to which Peggy Wood hopes to hitch her wagon, and while she may never be able to catch up, at least she believes the pursuit will keep her headed in the right direction. The attractive young leading woman of "Young America," who began her career only a few years ago as a chorus girl, was telling of her ambition the other day.

"I may never achieve it," she said, "but my ambition is to be a prima donna at the Metropolitan. Perhaps if I work hard enough some day I may be, who knows? But even if I fail, at least I will be striving to do something big, and will have set a high goal for myself, and that is much better than floundering along from season to season, doing whatever offers. It is so easy to fall into a rut, and so many actresses do it. They are successful in a part and are given another like it. The next year they may get one just as good or not quite so good. And so they go along with no particular aim, and pretty soon they have passed the time in their careers when they might have grown into something bigger.

"Perhaps I may never become an opera singer, but with that as my ideal I think I am liable to go further than I might otherwise. In any event, I shall keep up my singing and shall do some more of it on the stage. A year ago I had no more idea of doing dramatic work than anything. It was when we were playing 'Hello Broadway' at the Astor last Spring that Mr. Cohan said to me one day: 'You know, I think you ought to try dramatic work. There is something in your speaking voice that is very pleasing.' When you have worked for Mr. Cohan you come to have implicit faith in his judgment, so when he came to me later and said he had a fine part for me I took it. And now I am glad I did, for it is something different, and one can't have too much experience.

"Isn't it funny, in the five years of my brief stage career I have never played away from this block in New York. When I wanted to go on the stage Arthur Hammerstein gave me a place in the chorus of 'Naughty Marietta' because he said I would have to have some experience, and that was the best way to get it. 'Naughty Marietta' was done at the New York Theatre, just across the street. Then I went to the Globe and stayed there till last season, having parts in 'The Three Romeos,' 'Over the River,' 'The Lady of the Slipper,' and 'The Madcap Duchess.'"

Miss Wood is the daughter of Eugene Wood, the writer, and he is naturally greatly interested in Miss Peggy's career.

"Father is my most severe critic, and at the same time one of my most helpful ones," she said. "He comes to rehearsals and says: 'I don't like that scene. You don't quite get it. Try it this way.' And very often he's right, and before I get through I have improved it a lot."

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The Sunday concert is a particularly attractive feature.

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Violin Recital—MISCHA
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SCHUMANN-HEINK
ONLY SONG RECITAL THIS SEASON
(STEINWAY PIANO)

SAT. AFT., NOV. 13th, at 2:30.
SONG RECITAL—MME. MARCELLA
SEMBRICH
RICHARD EPSTEIN, Accompanist.
(BALDWIN PIANO)

TUES. AFT., NOV. 16th, at 3.
Only Piano Recital this Season—FANNIE
Bloomfield Zeisler
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★ AT AEOLIAN HALL ★
MONDAY AFTERNOON, OCT. 25, at 3.
Piano Recital—Marguerite Melville.
Liszniewska

MONDAY AFTERNOON, NOV. 8th, at 3.
VOCAL RECITAL—EMILIO
De GOGORZA
(STEINWAY PIANO)

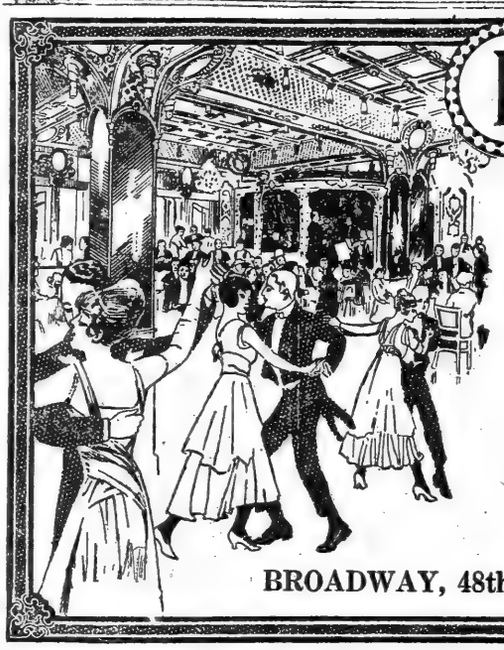
MONDAY EVENING, NOV. 8th, at 8:15.
VIOLIN RECITAL.
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PIANO RECITAL—WILLIAM
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Only Song Recital This Season.
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Nights at 8. Mats. Wed. at 2:30, Sat. at 2.
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Wed. Mat.; Special Ballet Program. "Puppen-Fee," "Snowflakes," and divertissements, with Pavlowa, Volinine and Ballet.
Wed. Night: "Carmen," with Gay, Zenatello, Mardones, Saroya, Clement, Gottschalk, Kaufman, Puilli, Moranzoni, complete Ballet, with Pavlowa, Volinine.
Thurs. Night: "Madama Butterfly," with Tamaki Miura, Martin, Chalmers, Leveroni, Ananian, Giaccone, Con. Jacchia. And "Snowflakes," with Pavlowa, Volinine, Ballet and Chorus.
Friday Night: "Otello," with Zenatello, Villani, Leveroni, Baklanoff, Ananian, Moranzoni and divertissements by Pavlowa, Volinine and Ballet.
Sat. Mat.: "Madama Butterfly," with "Snowflakes."
Sat. Ngt: "The Dumb Girl of Portici."
Orchestra $5 & $4. Dress Circle, $3, $2.50 & $2. Bal. $2 & $1.50. Gal. $1 & 50c.

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Mabel Garrison	Albert Spalding
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FINEST TABLE D'HOTE DINNER IN TOWN $1.00
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Greatest Luncheon Place in New York
Janssen wants to see you
A Suggestion for This Evening:
Filet of Sole, wonderfully prepared in White Wine, Shallots, Shrimps, Mussels, Cream, a gout of Lemon and Herbs—baked au gratin—a la Marguery.
Or a Long Island Duckling filled with Russet Apples, exquisitely basted and roasted a crispy brown.
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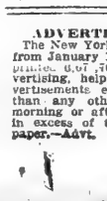
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The Oldest Tea Room in New York. Bet. 5th & Mad. Aves. Smoking in the Conservatory.

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Quiet, refined family hotel, in the most convenient and desirable residential section downtown.
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Mr. Wilson originated the idea of specialising in private instruction and opened his studios with that idea in mind. Our tuition does not merely teach steps, it develops dancing ability and individuality.
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Class and private tuition. Catalogue mailed.

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Violin Recital, To-morrow (Mon.) Eve., 8:15, AEOLIAN HALL.
Seats now at Box Office, 50 cts. to $2.00.

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Tickets $2, 1.50, 1.00, 75 & 50. Now at Box Office.

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First of Six Historical Recitals by OSSIP GABRILOWITSCH
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Piano Recital by HAROLD BAUER
Mgt. Loudon Charlton. Mason & Hamlin Piano.

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Song Recital by Mme. GADSKI
50c to $2. Management Loudon Charlton.

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AEOLIAN HALL, Wed. Aft., Oct. 27, at 3.
Piano Recital by FOSTER DONAHUE
50c to $2. Management Loudon Charlton.

Aeolian Hall, Thurs. Eve., Oct. 28, at 8:30.
SONG RECITAL.
FREDERIC MARTIN BASSO.
Tickets 50c to $1.50. Mgt. Foster & David.

QUERIES FROM TIMES READERS AND ANSWERS TO THEM

Readers of The Times are particularly requested to read the following before sending queries to the Query Department:

No answers can be given regarding legal or medical matters, card problems, propriety in dress, correctness of English sentences, and values of stamps and coins, nor to questions of a trivial character or of concern only to the questioner.

To receive attention every question must bear the name and address of the person sending it. This does not necessarily mean that the name will be published when the question is answered, only the initials will be used if the questioner so desires. No attention will be paid to queries to which the name and address of the sender are not appended.

Hundreds of letters are received by this department, so that it is obviously impossible to answer all of them immediately. In many cases there must be a certain amount of unavoidable delay.

Inez de Castro.

"PHANTOM."—In an issue of THE TIMES you mention as one of the principal works of P. C. Comte an article on "The Crowning of Inez de Castro." Will you please tell me who Inez de Castro was, with dates of particular events in her life? Can you tell me something of the de Castro family and its origin?

Inez de Castro was born in the early part of the fourteenth century (the exact date is not known) in Spanish Galicia, and is famous in history and romance as the mistress and probably the wife of Pedro I of Portugal. Her father was Pedro Fernandez de Castro and her mother was a noble Spanish lady. She was educated at the semi-Oriental Court of Juan Manuel, Duke of Peñafiel, with her cousin, the Duke's daughter, Costanza. On the latter's marriage to the young Dom Pedro, Infante of Portugal, Inez went with her to the Portuguese Court, and the young Prince speedily fell in love with her. The easy-going standards of the time permitted their life together as an openly accepted thing, and Inez was a great and powerful lady in Lisbon. When Pedro's wife Costanza died in 1345 he might have married Inez if it had not been for the jealousy among the nobles, both in Portugal and Spain, of the rising power of the de Castro family. In 1354, however, Pedro, according to his own statement, did marry Inez, in spite of the nobles' protests. This was so much that it prevailed upon the old King Alfonso to do away with the lady, and in 1355 he and three "familiars" went to the palace where Pedro and Inez lived and stabbed her to death. The story goes that the King himself was melted by the beauty and tears of Inez, and would have drawn back, but the nobles who accompanied him on his errand realized that it was too late for withdrawal, and killed her at once. The Infante immediately raised a formidable rebellion against his father, but was pacified by the exile of the three murderers and a large share of the government of the Kingdom. When Alfonso died, in 1357, two of the three "familiars" were caught and killed with horrible tortures; the third escaped. The story goes that the dead body of Inez, which had been hastily buried immediately after her death in the Church of Santa Clara, was exhumed, robed, and crowned beside the King, with the nobles and ladies of Portugal forced to pay fealty to the "Queen" and salute her dead hand. But the tale cannot be substantiated, and is probably untrue. Inez was buried with great magnificence in Alcobaca, however, after Pedro became King. The late reigning house of Portugal is descended from Inez's brother, Alvaro Perez de Castro.

Essay on Preparedness.

ORR'S ISLAND.—Will you kindly give me particulars as to the $500 prize offered for an essay on preparedness? How long may it be? When must the manuscript be submitted?

The National Security League announced, on Sept. 26, the offer of a prize of $500 by Jules S. Bache, the banker, for the best essay or article, demonstrating the necessity and wisdom of "reasonable preparedness against war by the United States."

The offer was made through the League, and essays must reach the league's offices, 31 Pine Street, by noon of Nov. 20. No article of fewer than 500 words will be considered. There is no limitation as to age or sex and all competitors must use a nom-de-plume or number.

School of Chiropody.

CELIA GOLDSTEIN.—The School of Chiropody at 213 West 125th Street is registered by the Regents, and claims to be the only institution of its kind in the world that measures up to the standard of the Education Department of the State of New York. Its clinics for free treatment of the poor are open nightly, excepting Saturdays and Sundays, from 7:30 to 10 o'clock.

Naturalization.

L. E. G.—Will you please answer the following question for me in regard to my naturalization as an American citizen? I came to this country from Paris in 1902, under the age of 18. I declared my intention of becoming an American citizen and took out my first papers in Boston. I have been living in the United States all the time since. But I am told by friends that I must take out my first papers again and wait two years before being fully naturalized, as I have waited too long. It is still my bona fide intention to become a citizen. Can you tell me whether I must renew my application?

Under the decision of the United States District Courts for the First and Second Circuits, declarations of intention that are more than seven years old are invalid for petition purposes, and it is therefore necessary to make another declaration. This also answers the inquiry of David Coleman.

The United States Boundary.

G. C. S.—Will you please answer the following questions: How was the Oregon territory settled upon the United States? What agreements or treaties cover the boundaries of Canada and the United States?

The boundary of the United States and Canada defining what is now the State of Oregon as a part of the United States territory was settled by treaty with England in 1846. In 1792 the discovery by Captain Grey of Boston of the mouth of the Columbia River formed the original basis of American claims to possession of this part of the New World. As soon as Jefferson became President of the United States he received from Congress an appropriation for the exploring expedition of Lewis and Clark to the Oregon region, but before the expedition was ready to start the Louisiana Purchase gave the United States possession of much of the territory to be explored, and contiguous possession of the unoccupied and almost unexplored Oregon district. Russia, Spain, England, and the United States were early claimants of the Oregon region, Russia because of the adjacent possession of Alaska, Spain because of the adjacent possession of California, England because of her adjacent possessions and other claims of exploration as well. But in 1818 John Quincy Adams, as Secretary of State, claimed the entire Oregon district for the United States; settlement of the argument with England over this was postponed for ten years and the land was left open for occupation to both parties. In the Florida treaty with Spain (1819-21) Adams received a waiver of any claim Spain might have to territory north of the forty-second parallel.

In 1829 the agreement with England for joint occupation was renewed subject to a year's notice. Congress was of the opinion that we could never occupy so inaccessible and "barren" a land, and that we had no right to the region; but in 1844 the Democratic Party challenged England by demanding the "54° 40'" occupation of Oregon; there followed the campaign dispute under the slogan of "Fifty-four-forty or fight." But the Governments of the United States and England agreed on a divis on of the disputed territory, leaving to England the district north of the forty-ninth parallel, which was already occupied by Englishmen.

The Maine boundary discussion after the "Aroostook War" carefully defined the northeastern boundary line from a point below Sault Ste. Marie to the forty-ninth parallel. This matter was arranged by treaty with England in 1842.

The Louisiana Purchase boundary in the Northwest was arranged by treaty with England in 1818. The Alaska boundary was fixed by the convention of 1903.

British Dominions.

G. C. S.—I should like a complete list of British possessions and protectorates.

The imperial dominions of Great Britain, as listed in Whitaker's Almanac, are as follows: In Europe—The United Kingdom, Isle of Man, Channel Islands, Malta and Gozo, Gibraltar. In Asia—The Indian Empire, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, Malay States, Federated and others; Hongkong, Weihaiwei, North Borneo, Brunei, Sarawak, Cyprus. In Africa—Cape Province, Natal, Transvaal, Orange Free State, Basutoland, Bechuanaland, Rhodesia, Gambia, Gold Coast, Sierra Leone, Northern Nigeria, Southern Nigeria, Somaliland, British East Africa, Uganda, Zanzibar, Nyassaland, Egypt, Sudan, Mauritius, Seychelles, Ascension, St. Helena. In America—Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, British Columbia, Manitoba, Alberta, Saskatchewan, Northwest Territories, Newfoundland, Jamaica, Bahamas, Leeward Islands, Windward Islands, Barbados, Trinidad and Tobago, British Guiana, British Honduras, Bermuda, Falkland Islands, South Georgia. In Australasia—New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, Queensland, Tasmania, Western Australia, New Zealand, Fiji, Papua, and islands in the Pacific.

Secretary Lansing.

R. D. C.—Will you please tell me what Secretary of State Lansing's politics are?

Secretary Lansing is a Democrat.

Physicians from South America.

R. F. HERES.—Can a doctor of medicine from a South American Faculty practice this profession in the State of New York? If so, under what conditions is he permitted to do so?

A doctor of medicine from a South American Faculty may practice his profession in this State if he passes the examination of the State Board of Examiners and complies with its conditions. Detailed questions should be asked of the Board of Examiners direct.

The Rosicrucian Society.

MRS. M. M.—Will you kindly tell me what the society "Rosae Crucis" is? I have seen references to it, and thought it might be a college fraternity or a society of amateur photographers. In any case, I should like to know what it is.

The Societas Rosicruciana has as its object "the teaching and study of moral philosophy and ethical principles through the exploration of the archæological, historical, and traditional subjects of Rosicrucianism, Freemasonry, Druidism, and other arcane organizations." It is organized in the United States, Germany, France, Spain, and Egypt, and maintains colleges on the west coast and in Africa. This also answers the question of E. H. M.

Citizenship.

P. F.—Will you kindly settle the following for me:

My father, who was a native of Martinique, F. W. I., went to the United States when he was still a very young boy, and made his residence at Aroma, Ill. Some years later he became a naturalized citizen of the States, and when the civil war broke out he enlisted as a volunteer at Aroma and fought in the Northern army till July 22, 1865. He then returned to Martinique, where he got married. I was born then in Saint-Pierre, Martinique, but soon before the volcanic eruption of Mount Pelee I came to Fort de Rio, at the age of 18, and held some positions with the Government of this island.

I respectfully beg you to inform me about the following:

1.—Am I or not a legal citizen of the United States of America?

2.—Whom may I address in the Government of that country to have my papers in such a form that I may prove my citizenship?

3.—Are my children citizens of the United States of America?

My father received to his death a pension from the Government of the United States.

All children who are minors when their father is naturalized, or who are born after his naturalization as a citizen of the United States, are themselves citizens of the United States.

The Anglo-Japanese Treaty.

H. G. V.—Will you kindly let me know if there is a termination date to the Anglo-Japanese defensive treaty?

The Anglo-Japanese alliance, signed Aug. 12, 1905, was renewed for ten years under signature of July 13, 1911, with the insertion of a clause that "should either High Contracting Party conclude a treaty of general arbitration with a third power, it is agreed that nothing in this Agreement shall entail upon said Contracting Party an obligation to go to war with the power with whom said treaty is in force."

Votes from Washington.

J. L.—By answering the following question you will oblige a great many people of my acquaintance: Does a resident of Washington, D. C., vote in Washington? If not, where does he vote? If he votes outside of Washington, why is it that a man can live in one location and vote in another?

Residents of the District of Columbia have never had the right to vote there for national officers or on other matters of national concern, since the territory embraced in it was ceded to the United States and became the seat of the Federal Government. Government officials and all Washington residents who are in the employ of the Government are permitted to vote from their last place of residence. Residents of Washington who are not in the Government employ can only vote on matters of local concern in the District of Columbia.

Immigration and Naturalization.

D. S.—Will you please tell me what percentage of the immigrants from England, France, Germany, Russia, and Italy become actually naturalized as American citizens?

The Naturalization Bureau has not compiled statistics relating to the sources of naturalization by nationalities, and it is not therefore possible to supply the information asked.

Alexandra Palace.

H. L.—Will you kindly inform me if Alexandra Palace, London, W., is being used as a place of detention for German prisoners of war? If not, to what use is it put?

Alexandra Palace was put to use early in the war as a shelter for Belgian refugees.

Admission to West Point.

INQUIRER.—I have heard that a college student who has attended college for one year is eligible to be appointed Annapolis or West Point without examination. Is that true? Would it apply to students from agricultural colleges?

"General Orders No. 38," which answers your question, was signed in the War Department, May 22, 1914; it applies only to the United States Military Academy, not to Annapolis. The order is as follows:

"A candidate for admission to the United States Military Academy from a State, District, or Territory may be excused by the Academic Board from the mental examination for admission upon one of the following conditions:

"1. That he present a properly attested certificate that he is a regularly enrolled student in good standing without condition in any university, college, or technological school accredited by the United States Military Academy, provided that the entrance requirements for the course he is pursuing in such institution require proficiency in subjects amounting to fourteen units of the College Entrance Examination Board, which must include mathematics A1, (algebra to quadratics.) A2,, (algebra, quadratics and beyond,) and C, (plane geometry;) English A (reading and practice) and B, (study and practice,) as outlined by the College Entrance Examination Board. A certificate indicating enrollment at an irregular time or for the specific purpose of obtaining such certificate will not be accepted.

2. That he present a properly attested certificate of graduation from a preparatory school or public high school which is on the accredited list of one of the institutions referred to in Paragraph 1 of this order, provided that he is thus certified to have established proficiency in subjects amounting to fourteen units of the College Entrance Examination Board, which must include mathematics A1, A2, and C, and English A and B, as outlined by the College Entrance Examination Board. A certificate indicating graduation at an irregular time for the specific purpose of obtaining such certificate will not be accepted.

3. That he present a properly attested certificate from the College Entrance Examination Board that he has passed fourteen units of its examinations, including mathematics A1, A2, and C, English A and B, and history A (ancient history) and D (American history and civil government).

Destroying Stumps.

J. D. W.—I have heard that an article appeared in THE TIMES recently, describing a method of destroying stumps by the use of an acid. Can you tell me something of this?

The method to which you refer is German, and is as follows: A hole is bored in the stump, and into it are poured equal parts of nitric and sulphuric acids. After a few weeks the largest stump of hardwood is so eaten by the acids that it is easily crumbled with a pick. This way of destroying stumps is of course considered simpler and safer than the ordinary American method.

Identity of a Flower.

In answer to an inquiry from Keith St. John as to the identity of a small five-petaled, orange-red flower, in shape like the white sandwort, C. A. Cabot writes:

"I think this flower is the pimpernel, or poor-man's weatherglass. It is very common on Monhegan Island."

The Wife of an Alien.

INQUIRER.—Please tell me whether the wife of a naturalized American citizen of German birth loses her American citizenship at the death of her husband? She has a child, and has lived in this country since her husband's death.

The citizenship of a woman follows that of her husband. If she remains in this country after her husband's death she retains her American citizenship, but if she wishes to return to her native country and takes up a permanent residence there her American citizenship may lapse.

An Immigrant's Wife.

W. L. K.—May a foreigner leaving his wife in their native land come to the United States and be naturalized as a citizen of the United States while his wife remains in the old country?

There is no statement of law to the effect that a man may not become naturalized as an American citizen while his wife remains in their native land. As a matter of fact, however, applications for citizenship from men whose wives have remained in the "old country" are usually dismissed by the courts. The reason for this is that in the naturalization of an alien his wife becomes naturalized also, and must therefore, as an American citizen, be admitted to the United States. But since she might be ineligible for admittance, from sickness or some other cause, citizenship is commonly denied an alien whose wife has not already, as he has, passed the examination and inspection of the immigration authorities.

Liverpool Docks.

J. W. B.—Does not the Mersey Docks and Harbor Board operate the Liverpool Docks on behalf of the citizens of Liverpool, who constructed the docks and had the foreshore rights?

The Mersey Docks and Harbor Board operates the Liverpool docks in behalf of the City of Liverpool.

British Government.

A. F.—Will you please tell me who are the present members of the English Parliament? Or if that is too much, will you please tell me who are some of the leading men?

The entire list of the members of the British Parliament, or even of the House of Commons, would be far too long for publication in the Query Column. The House of Commons numbers 670 members, 465 for England, 30 for Wales, 72 for Scotland and 103 for Ireland. In the House of Lords there are 638 members, 3 Princes of the Blood, 2 Archbishops, 21 Dukes, 25 Marquesses, 122 Earls, 45 Viscounts, 24 Bishops, 353 Barons, 16 Scotch Peers, and 27 Irish Peers; the House of Lords comprises the whole peerage of England. Your question as to leaders in British politics and Government is best answered, however, by the publication of the coalition Cabinet, as this was chosen of the leaders of the different parties to form a representative national ministry. The Cabinet is as follows: Prime Minister, Mr. Asquith; Minister Without Portfolio, Lord Lansdowne; Lord Chancellor, Sir Stanley Buckmaster; President of Council, Lord Crewe; Lord Privy Seal, Lord Curzon; Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Reginald McKenna; Home Secretary, Sir J. Simon; Foreign Minister, Sir Edward Grey; Colonial Secretary, Mr. Arthur Bonar Law; India Office, Mr. Austen Chamberlain; War Office, Lord Kitchener; Minister of Munitions, Mr. David Lloyd George; First Lord of the Admiralty, Mr. Arthur Balfour; President of the Board of Trade, Mr. Walter Runciman; Local Government Board, Mr. Walter Long; Duchy of Lancaster, Mr. Winston Spencer Churchill; Irish Secretary, Mr. Augustine Birrell; Scottish Office, Mr. McKinnon Wood; Agriculture, Lord Selborne; Works Office, Mr. Lewis Vernon Harcourt; Education Board, Mr. A. Henderson, and Attorney General, Sir Edward Carson.

The Assault on Sumner.

EDWARD A. NICHOL.—Will you kindly tell me who it was that assaulted Charles Sumner? Was it Brooks of South Carolina?

Charles Sumner was assaulted by Preston S. Brooks, a relative of Senator Butler of South Carolina, whom Sumner had assailed in his able, but exceptionally bitter, anti-slavery speech, "The Crime Against Kansas," May 20, 1856. On the 22d of May, as Sumner was sitting writing at his desk in the Senate Chamber, Brooks attacked him with a cane and beat him to insensibility.

Italian History.

S. G.—What events happened in Italy from June 16, 1846, to Sept. 20, 1870?

Pope Pius IX. was chosen, largely by the Italian Cardinals, in June, 1846, to carry out certain political reforms in what were still the States of the Church. In 1847 he enacted some reforms, and would willingly have stopped there. But Italy was aroused against Austria, demanded a lay ministry, a constitution, and an Italian Federation to war against the Austrian Empire. There were various disturbances in different parts of Italy, and on the 12th of January, 1848, the first of the revolutions of that memorable year broke out in Sicily. There were also disturbances in Naples, and following these came demands for constitutions for Piedmont. March 4, 1848, this demand was granted; and the charter was given which was destined to be the constitution of the future Kingdom of Italy. Later serious revolts broke out in Lombardy, and in Rome the Pope granted one concession after another to the Italians. By this time—1848—there were three main political tendencies in Italy: the union of North Italy, under Charles Albert of Sardinia and an alliance with the Pope and Naples, a federation of the different States under their rulers, and a united republic of all Italy. But all parties were agreed for war against Austria, and on March 29 this war, the first of the wars against Austria, which were not over until 1870, broke out. We have not space to recount the battles and events of this year; it lasted until the Summer of 1849, and left the Austrians victorious in Italy and the Italians determined on union and freedom; to quote the Encyclopaedia Britannica, "The Italian cause had been crushed, but revolution and war had strengthened the feeling of unity, for Neapolitans had fought for Venice, Lombards for Rome, and Piedmontese for all Italy. Piedmont was shown to possess the qualities necessary to constitute the nucleus of a great nation."

The Italians came to realize that they could never hope to gain their liberty without assistance from one of the foreign powers, and they sought aid from Napoleon III., who was really friendly toward Italy, and had personal sympathy for their cause. In July, 1858, it was arranged between Napoleon III. and Cavour that France should supply 200,000 men and Piedmont 100,000 for the expulsion of the Austrians, and this in exchange for French assistance Piedmont would cede Savoy and perhaps Nice to France, and a marriage should be arranged between Victor Emmanuel's daughter, Clotilde, and Jerome Bonaparte. April 29, 1859, Francis Joseph declared war on Italy, June 11 the French and Austrian Emperors and King Victor Emmanuel signed an agreement ceding Lombardy to Piedmont, allowing Austria to retain Venetia with the understanding that it was to be governed by liberal methods, restoring the deposed rulers of Tuscany, Parma and Modena, reforming the Papal States, and making the Pope President of an Italian Federation, which should include Austria as mistress of Venetia.

Napoleon, who had not received the grant of Nice and Savoy because he had not succeeded in driving the Austrians out of Italy, soon opened negotiations for another offensive movement. He once more asked for Nice and Savoy as the price of his consent to the union of the central provinces with the Italian Kingdom of the North. This treaty was signed March 24, 1860. The duchies of Tuscany and Romagna voluntarily annexed themselves to Piedmont, and on April 2, 1860, the new Italian Parliament assembled at Turin. In the Summer of that year Garibaldi conquered Naples and Sicily and declared himself Dictator in King Victor Emmanuel's name. Oct. 29 Victor Emmanuel and Garibaldi met, and on Nov. 7 they entered Naples together; Garibaldi gave up his own power into the King's hands, refused the title and other honors that were offered him, and retired to his home. The conquests of the last enemy strongholds followed shortly, and on Feb. 18, 1861, the first Italian Parliament assembled at Turin, and Victor Emmanuel was proclaimed King of United Italy. The new nation was recognized by Great Britain within a fortnight, by France three months later, and subsequently by the other powers. But Venetia remained in the hands of the Austrians, Rome was still wanting, and there were many problems to be settled by the new kingdom. The famous Prusso-Italian Alliance was concluded April 8, 1866. June 20 Italy declared war against Austria, this war ended with the cession of Venetia to Italy Oct. 10, 1866. With the fall of Napoleon's power in 1870 and the abstention of the European Governments from interference, Victor Emmanuel took possession of Rome, Sept. 11 Italian troops entered Papal territory, Sept. 20, 1870, the last Papal garrison surrendered, and Victor Emmanuel became King of the entire Italian peninsula. He made his solemn entry into Rome in July, 1872.

Santa Claus.

D. B. L.—Will you kindly print in the Query Column of THE TIMES the origin of Santa Claus and any further points of interest relative thereto?

Our word Santa Claus is a corruption of the Dutch San Nicolaas, and the story of the original saint from whom the name and the custom come is told in the Encyclopaedia Britannica as follows: "St. Nicholas, Bishop of Myra, in Lycia, a saint honored by the Greeks and the Latins even before the schism. His cult is as celebrated as his history is obscure. All the accounts that have come down to us are of a purely legendary character, and it is impossible to find any single incident confirmed historically. The main facts of his life are usually given as follows: He was Bishop of Myra at the time of the Emperor Diocletian, was persecuted, tortured for the faith, and kept in prison until the more tolerant reign of Constantine, and was present at the Council of Nicaea. It should be observed that this last circumstance is ignored by all historians and that St. Athanasius, who knew all the notable Bishops of the period, never mentions Nicholas, Bishop of Myra. The oldest known monument of the cult of St. Nicholas seems to be the Church of Sts. Priscus and Nicholas built at Constantinople by the Emperor Justinian. In the West, the name of St. Nicholas appears in the ninth century martyrologies, and churches dedicated to him are to be found at the beginning of the eleventh century. It is more especially, however, from the time of the removal of his body to Bari, in Apulia, that his cult became popular. The inhabitants of Bari organized an expedition, seized his remains by means of a ruse, and transported them to Bari, where they were received in triumph on the 9th of May, 1087, and where the foundations were laid for a new basilica in his honor. This was the origin of a famous and still popular pilgrimage. There are nearly 400 churches in England dedicated to St. Nicholas. He is the patron saint of Russia; the special protector of children, scholars, merchants and sailors; and is invoked by travelers against robbers. In art St. Nicholas is represented with various attributes, being most commonly depicted with three children standing in a tub by his side. Of the various interpretations of this, none is absolutely certain. One explanation has been sought in the legend of St. Nicholas miraculously restoring to life three rich youths, who had been murdered, cut up, and concealed in a salting tub by a thievish innkeeper or butcher, in whose house they had taken lodging.

"A legend of his surreptitious bestowal of dowries upon the three daughters of an impoverished citizen who, unable to procure fit marriages for them, was about to give them up to a life of shame, is said to have originated the old custom of giving presents in secret on the Eve of St. Nicholas (subsequently transferred to Christmas Day. Hence the association of Christmas with 'Santa Claus,' an American corruption of the Dutch form, 'San Nicolaas,' the custom being brought to America by the early Dutch colonists."

The Turkey.

READER.—Will you kindly tell me what is the origin of the barnyard turkey, and of its name and when and where it was known for the first time?

How the turkey came by its name has been a moot question for a long time. The fowl is an American bird which was introduced to Europe from the New World, and had nothing whatever to do with Turkey or the Turks. The name turkey, however, was originally applied to the fowl which is now known as the guinea-fowl, and some authors in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries confounded the two species. As both birds became more common and better known, to quote the Encyclopaedia Britannica, "the distinction was gradually perceived, and the name turkey became restricted to that from the New World, possibly because of its repeated call-note, to be syllabled 'turk, turk, turk,' whereby it may be almost said to have named itself. The turkey, so far as we know, was first described by Oviedo in his 'Sumario de la natural historia de las Indias,' said to have been published in 1527. The chief point of interest in his account is that he speaks of the species having been already taken from New Spain (Mexico) to the islands and to Castilla del Oro (Darien,) where it bred in a domestic state among the Christians. Much labor has been given by various naturalists to ascertain the date of its introduction to Europe, but after all that has been written it is plain that evidence concurs to show that the bird was established in Europe by 1530—a very short time to have elapsed since it became known to the Spaniards, which could hardly have been before 1518, when Mexico was discovered." There are two kinds of turkey, the North American and the smaller and more brilliant bird found in Guatemala, Honduras, &c. The Northern wild turkey is now almost extinct, and the Southern wild turkey is rare.

The Carpathia.

GEORGE H. FOOTE, Jr.—Will you please tell me the date and day of the Carpathia's sailing for Italy, early in July, two years ago?

The Carpathia sailed from New York for Genoa at 12:10 P. M. Wednesday, July 2, 1913.

A Latin Motto.

INQUIRER.—Please give me the translation of the following, and tell me what language it is—I have seen it written recently: "Esse quarn vedere."

The correct form of the motto, which is in Latin, but appears to have been rather illegibly written when you saw it, is "Esse quam videre." It means, "To be is better than to seem," or, in literal translation, "To be rather than to seem."

From the Calendar.

J. B. ROBERTSON.—You will do me and my friends a favor by informing us what day of the week was Sept. 11, 1894.

Sept. 11, 1894, was Tuesday.

Farming in Scotland.

J. CUNNINGHAM.—Would you be kind enough to tell me through your Queries and Answers department how Scotchmen rank among the nations of the world as farmers, and about how many farms there are in Scotland and in England?

Parts of Scotland are fertile and well-cultivated, and there is in various institutions careful study as to the best means for bettering agriculture in the country and making the most of the land's opportunities and the care of the soil. Of the entire area of Scotland, 21.9 per cent. is totally uncultivable. The Central Lowland is, generally speaking, the agricultural centre of the country, although the low-lying land extending around from Aberdeen to Moray Firth is also devoted to agriculture. The southern uplands afford excellent sheep pasture, and the plainland to the south is an exceptionally good dairy region. There is very fertile land in the valley of the Tweed, which is a rich agricultural region. The dryer eastern part of the country is best for agriculture. In the Lothians, Fife, and the Merse of Berwick, the average number of wheat bushels to the acre is the largest in Great Britain. Scotland also boasts fruit districts of importance. Oats, barley, potatoes and roots are extensively cultivated. We have no figures available as to the number of farms in England and Scotland. Agricultural research and experiment in Scotland is carried on by the Royal Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland, the Agricultural Research Association of the Northeastern Counties, the Royal Botanic Garden at Glasgow, Mareschal College of Aberdeen University, and the Glasgow and West of Scotland Technical College.

Harry Lauder.

W. R.—Please tell me when Harry Lauder first appeared in New York and where; and how many seasons he has appeared in this country.

Harry Lauder's first appearance in New York was at the New York Theatre, on Nov. 3, 1907. He has appeared in this country five seasons.

Anti-Trust Suits.

T. A. M.—Will you please tell me what suits the Government has won against corporations for violating the Sherman law, and if possible the dates of such decisions?

The Government won its case against the Eastman Kodak Company Aug. 24, 1915; in the case of the International Harvester Company a decision for the Government was filed Aug. 12, 1914, and on June 12, 1915, the Supreme Court ordered that the case be reargued in the Autumn of this year; The Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad Company's coal contracts with Hillsware, Lackawanna & Western Coal Company were held to be a violation of the Sherman law, June 21, 1915; thirty-six members of the Master Plumbers' Association were convicted, under the anti-trust law, in Des Moines, Feb. 24, 1915; the famous decision against the Danbury Hatters was handed down Nov. 12, 1914, and the even more famous dissolution decree against the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad was filed Oct. 17, 1914; the court awarded triple damages against the American Sea Green Slate Company of Granville, Nov. 6, 1914; a decree granting the relief sought by the Government was entered in the case of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company when it was accused of establishing a telephone monopoly on the Pacific Coast, June 2, 1914; the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Local Unions 9 and 134 et al. were permanently enjoined from interfering in the interstate business of the Postal Telegraph Cable Company," Feb. 27, 1914; the Elgin Board of Trade et al. were accused of restraining commerce in butter and butter fats in the Northern District of Illinois, and a decree granting the relief sought by the Government was entered April 27, 1914; in the case of the National Cash Register Company, twenty-nine of the thirty defendants were found guilty of violating the law, fines amounting to $135,000 and jail sentences were imposed, and the case was appealed; Swift & Co., North Pacific Whaling and Trading Company et al. and the Pacific and Arctic Railway and Navigation Company et al., charged with attempts to monopolize wharving and transportation in a district of Alaska, pleaded guilty and were fined, in February, 1914; an opinion was handed down against Isaac Whitlinger et al., charged with restraining trade in milk in New England, March 23, 1914.

Boccaccio and the Stage.

M. A. A.—Will you please tell me if Boccaccio was ever dramatized, and who was in the cast?

Boccaccio's tales have furnished suggestions for innumerable plays written for the Italian stage and were the origin of many plots and incidents employed in the English theatre from the time of the Elizabethans. The figure of Boccaccio himself, together with several shreds from his stories, was fancifully used in a comic opera called "Boccaccio," by Franz von Suppe. An analogy is the "Contes d'Hoffmann." "Boccaccio" was first presented in this city at the United Square Theatre on May 17, 1880, with Jeannie Winston in the rôle of Boccaccio. An Italian company gave it here within recent seasons. With an English libretto by H. B. Farnie and R. Reece, "Boccaccio" was presented in London for the first time in 1882 at the Comedy.

Race and Ancestry.

H. L.—My great grandparents were born in Posen, Germany, at the time it belonged to Poland. I was also born there, but came to this country in infancy and am an American citizen. Am I of German or Polish descent?

If your ancestors were Polish, rather than German, in racial affiliations, you are of Polish descent.

Bismarck and the Rothschilds.

H. D. K.—Is it not a fact that Bismarck expelled the Rothschild banking house from Germany?

We can find no statement or even rumor to the effect that Bismarck ever expelled the banking house of the Rothschilds, even temporarily, from Germany. The only time that Bismarck ever came into unpleasant relations with the Rothschilds was during the Franco-Prussian war, when he stayed at the country house of a French Rothschild. But this trouble was trifling in character, and Bismarck never did anything to hurt the business of the German Rothschilds. The Frankfort firm was at the height of its importance in the years 1850-1870. In the latter year the head of that branch of the family, Baron Mayer Karl Rothschild, was made a member of the Prussian House of Peers, and after that time he paid very little attention to business, leaving the affairs of the house almost altogether in the hands of his brother, Baron Wilhelm, a very religious man of rather narrow views and no great business ability. Under "Baron Willy," as he was almost universally called, the banking house of the Rothschilds in Frankfort rapidly declined, and when the head of the firm died in 1901 without male heirs, the Frankfort house was discontinued. The house of Rothschild was prominent during the Franco-Prussian war, and the French branch arranged with Bleichröder the payment of the French indemnity.

Lord Northcliffe.

H. M.—Can you tell me something about Lord Northcliffe? Is he an Englishman by birth?

Lord Northcliffe, who was made a Baronet in 1904, and First Baron of the Isle of Thanet in 1905, was born in Chapelizod, County Dublin, Ireland, July 15, 1865. His name is Alfred Charles William Harmsworth, and he is the eldest son of Alfred Harmsworth, barrister, and of Geraldine Mary Maffett Harmsworth, also of County Dublin. He is one of the largest newspaper proprietors in the world, and owns and controls some of the best-known and most influential English papers and magazines. His part in the explosive-shell affair in the war is no doubt too well known to need any repetition. Lord Northcliffe has traveled in this country and has studied the management of newspapers here.

College Athletics.

W. D. HOLMES.—Can a college or university football team play a semi-professional football team a match game without being suspended by the A. A. U.?

A college or university football team can play a match game with a semi-professional team without being suspended by the A. A. U., but it is hardly likely to do so. The A. A. U. has no jurisdiction over college athletes while they are competing on their college teams.

Assiniboia.

W. C. D.—I notice in a recent issue of THE TIMES, in the Queries and Answers department, a statement that there is no province in the Dominion of Canada known as Assiniboia. Then what is that province which is bounded on the east by Manitoba, on the west by Alberta, on the north by Saskatchewan, and on the south by the United States, and of which the capital is Regina?

The part of Canada which is bounded on the east by Manitoba, on the west by Alberta, on the south by the United States, and "on the north by Saskatchewan," is now part of the last-named province. The name of Assiniboia was formerly, at different times, applied to two districts in Canada, but now belongs properly to none. The first was the district formed in 1835 by the Hudson's Bay Company, having in it Fort Gary at the junction of the Red and Assiniboine Rivers in Rupert's Land; it ceased to exist when Rupert's Land was transferred to Canada in 1870. The second regions, known until recently as Assiniboia, was a district of the Northwest Territories, given definite existence by an act of the Dominion Parliament in 1875; it extended from the western boundary of Manitoba to the line of 111 degrees west, and from the parallel of 49 degrees north to 52 degrees north; Saskatchewan lay to the north of the district, and in 1905 the two were united, with slightly different boundaries, under the name of Saskatchewan.

Banking Statistics.

C. H. D.—Could you supply a steady reader with the following information: What is the banking power of the world? What is the banking power of the United States? What is the banking power of New York City?

The following statistics as to banks and banking in this city, throughout the United States in general, and in Europe will supply the information you desire: The exchanges of the Clearing House at New York for the year ended Sept. 30, 1914, amounted in rough figures to $85,760,345,000. The transactions for that year were as follows: Capital, $175,300,000; clearings, in exact figures, $85,760,345,000; balances paid in money, $5,125,647,302; average daily clearings, $296,238,762; average daily balances paid in money, $16,926,220; balances to clearings, 5.71. The total exchanges of clearing houses of United States cities, in rough figures, amounted to $163,975,683,000 for the year ended Sept. 30, 1914. The reports of the national banks of the country for the year ended July 1, 1914, was as follows: Number of banks, 7,473; capital, $1,063,978,175; surplus, $7[illegible],131,40; total dividends, $121,147,096.23, ratio of dividends to capital and surplus, 6.81; ratio of earnings to capital and surplus, 8.39.

The report of the resources and liabilities of the State, savings, private banks, and loan and trust companies for the year ended July 1, 1914, was as follows: Number of banks and trust companies—State banks, 14,512; mutual savings banks, 634; stock savings banks, 1,466; loan and trust companies, 1,564; private banks, 1,064; total resources, including loans and discounts, with overdrafts, bonds, securities, banking house, furniture, and fixtures, other real estate owned, due from banks, checks, and other cash items, cash on hand, &c., $15,489,207,260; total liabilities the same, including capital stock paid in, surplus fund, undivided profits, amounts due to banks, dividends unpaid, individual deposits, savings deposits, notes and bills rediscounted, bills payable, and other liabilities. At the end of the year counted to Sept. 30, 1914, the general stock of money in the United States amounted to a total of $4,037,735,626, of which amount $342,987,430 was held in the Treasury as assets of the Government, and $3,694,748,196 was in circulation.

The latest available statistics from leading foreign countries are as follows, (the figures are for pounds:) Specie on hand, circulation, and deposit and general accounts. Bank of England—gold and silver, 645,359,000; circulation, 35,214,940; deposits and current accounts, 153,039,926. Bank of France—gold, 165,654,000; silver, 25,013,000; circulation, 267,327,000; deposits and current accounts, 53,206,000. Imperial Bank of Germany—Gold, 80,684,000; silver, 2,348,000; circulation, 202,480,000; deposits and current accounts, 124,713,000. Bank of Russia—Gold, 101,184,000; silver, 5,506,000; circulation, 255,357,000; deposits and current accounts, 72,629,000. Bank of Austria-Hungary—Gold, 51,678,000; silver, 12,140,000; circulation, 88,470,000; deposits and current accounts not stated. Bank of the Netherlands—Gold, 13,307,000; silver, 479,000; circulation, 36,761,000; deposits and current accounts, 2,689,000. Bank of Italy—Cash not classified, 49,264,000; circulation, 83,841,000; deposits and current accounts, 12,034,000. Savings bank statistics from the United States and the larger European countries will be given if requested.

A Generation.

G. B. S.—Will you please tell me how long a period of time we mean by the word "generation"? I am sure I learned in school that it was about twenty-five years, but I have been told that it is 100 years.

Webster merely defines a generation generally, as "the average life of man, or the ordinary period of time at which one rank follows another, or father is succeeded by child." The Standard Dictionary says: "Commonly estimated at one-third of a century." The Century Dictionary states that "the historical average is commonly reckoned at about thirty years."

Cardinal Mercier's Letter.

S. P. R.—Will you kindly tell me where I can obtain a complete translation of the pastoral letter of Cardinal Mercier to the Belgian people?

Cardinal Mercier's letter to his people has been published in The New York Times Current History of the War.

A Lost Child.

SYMPATHY.—Can you tell me if Jimmie Glass, the four-year-old child who was stolen, has been recovered?

We have no record of the authentic recovery of Jimmie Glass.

Races of the World.

M. L.—Is there a Slavic race? If so, what nations does it comprise? How many are the main races of the world, what are their names, and what nations do they comprise?

The Slavs are one of the chief divisions of the Aryan race. They are divided, as a race, into two leading families, the Eastern and Western Slavs. The Eastern Slavs comprise the Russians, (Great Russians, Little Russians, and White Russians;) Bulgarians, Serbo-Croats, including the Serbians and Montenegrins; and Slovenes in Carinthia, Carniola, and part of Styria. The Western Slav family is divided into the Poles, in Russ

QUERIES AND ANSWERS

General Electric Company.

In response to an inquiry as to the number of employes in the General Electric Company as compared with the number of employes in the Krupp Works at Essen, the Secretary, M. F. Webster, sends the following:

"The number of employes in Schenectady is about 15,000; the total employes of the company in the United States about 45,000."

A recent work on the Krupps places the number of employes at Essen just before the war at 85,000, and states that since the declaration of hostilities the number has been increased to 100,000.

Naming a Boy.

E. C. SMITH.—A nephew bears his uncle's full name. Does he take the title "junior," or is it confined to father and son?

Strictly speaking the "title" is applied only to the direct descent from father to son.

Semitic Race and Language.

JOHN M. MEDDINS.—Which came into existence first in point of time, the Aryans or the Sanskrit language? How many thousands of years ago did Celtic Aryans enter Europe? Is the Semitic race Aryan in origin? If not where did it originate?

Sanskrit is the language which was spoken by the easternmost branch of the Indo-Germanic or Aryan race. It cannot, therefore be said whether the race or the language peculiar to that race is the elder, probably the former. The advent of the Celtic Aryans into Europe is shrouded in mystery. There are apparently not even traditions of their time of emigration. The Semitic race is one of the six races of mankind, and is distinct from the Aryan. The races are Indo-Germanic or Aryan, white, of Europe, America, Persia, India, and Australia. The Mongolian or Turanian, yellow and brown, Asia. The Semitic, white, Africa, Arabia, &c. The negro, black, Africa. The Malay or Polynesian, brown, Australasia. The American Indian, red, North and South American.

The Semites are supposed to be the descendants of Shem—that is, the name originated in this way. The term was not in general use until the first quarter of this century, though it was used in Germany as early as 1781. It is applied to the races akin to the Hebrew, such as Arabian, or Assyrian. Some authorities consider the primitive seat of the race to be Africa, others Arabia, still others the lower Euphrates. The languages form an important family, and are divided into two principal branches, the Northern and Southern. To the Northern branch belong the Assyrian and Aramean (or Syrian), and the Palestinian, (Hebrew and Phoenician.) To the Southern belong the Arabic, and the Ethiopic.

Colonial Possessions.

H. W. R.—Please let me know if Morocco is a French possession or a nation. If French, then when did France gain possession and now? Does Spain still retain Ceuta? Does Germany still possess land in Africa, or has it been taken during the war?

Morocco is an absolute despotism under a Sultan, at present Mulai Yusef. A French protectorate, however, was formally accepted by the Sultan in the treaty of April, 1912 which was recognised by both England and Germany. Since the establishment of the protectorate the Sultan has had to accept the advice of the French Resident General in all matters. The Resident General holds the joint appointment of Minister of Foreign Affairs, and the officer in command of the French troops in Morocco is Minister of War. The influence of France and to a certain extent of Spain also, was first recognized by the Algeciras Conference in 1906. Ceuta still belongs to Spain.

German Southwest Africa has been conquered by General Botha. The French Minister of the Colonies said recently that German East Africa will soon be the only colony possessed by Germany with the exception of a part of the Kamerums.

Adelaide Neilson and Christine Neilson

A CONSTANT READER.—Will you kindly decide the following wager? S wagers the given name of the great actress Neilson was Adelaide and the singer's name Christine; M that the given name of the actress was Julia and the singer Adelaide. These refer to the artists of about 1878.

Adelaide Neilson was the actress to whom you refer. "Julia" is the name of the wife of the English actor, Fred Terry, whose daughter, Phyllis Neilson-Terry, appeared in this country as Trilby last Spring. Christine Neilson was the name of the famous soprano.

Delta Kappa Epsilon.

A. C. WILLIAMS.—What college fraternity is known as the "Deeks"? Is it Delta Kappa Epsilon? Has it chapters in Columbia, City of New York, and New York University. Where and when founded? How much are dues and initiation fees? Number of members? Are there any restrictions as to nationality and religion of members? Number of chapters?

Delta Kappa Epsilon is familiarly known as the "Deeks." Its total membership is 17,500. It has 43 active chapters and 12 inactive. The number of houses is 43. It was founded at Yale in 1844. Chapter Gamma Beta was founded at Columbia in 1874; Chapter Nu at the College of the City of New York in 1876. There is no chapter at New York University. Well-known members of the fraternity are Robert Peary, Whitelaw Reid, William Hearst, Owen Wister, Arthur T. Hadley, Theodore Roosevelt, Robert Bacon, Henry Cabot Lodge, August Belmont, and J. P. Morgan. Your other questions cannot be answered as the society does not publish such data.

British in the U. S.

E. J. P. sends the following in answer to "W. D. B.": "Of native British in the United States there are 6,677,682 persons, and of British born outside the United States there are 3,363,792, in all 10,041,474."

Commissioned Officers in Our Army.

C. J. F.—Is it possible for a civilian to become a commissioned officer in the United States Army or in the Engineering Corps without going through West Point? If such an appointment can be made, where can I obtain information about it?

The following from a letter received from John C. Stiles answers the first question:

"Of about 4,000 officers of the line and Coast Artillery 1,020 are West Point graduates, 1,310 were appointed from the volunteers or civil life, and 370 came up from the ranks of the army. This applies to officers on the active list only, and is taken from The Army Register of 1915."

Further information could possibly be found in The Army Register, or might be obtained upon application to the War Department.

Sumerians.

M. H. B.—Kindly give me any information you can about the Sumerians.

The Sumerians were members of one of the primitive races of Babylonia. They are believed to have been of non-Semitic origin and to have been the dominant race at the earliest time of which there are any records. It was to them that the Assyrians ascribed the origin of Chaldean civilization and writing. Another name for the race is Accadians. The Accadian language was non-Semitic and possibly Ural-Altaic. It was spoken previously to the better known Semitic dialect of the cuneiform inscriptions. The Sumerian seems to be a kindred dialect and to have been in use at the same time in Babylonia.

Moving Pictures.

L. S.—A says the motion picture is an illusion or deception of the eye. B says it is not an illusion. Could you kindly inform us who is right?

Motion pictures depend for their successful operation upon the physiological phenomenon known as "persistence of vision." If, for instance, a bright light is moved rapidly in front of the eye in a dark room, it appears not as a spark but as a line of light. A so-called shooting star produces the same effect. This result is purely physiological, and is due to the fact that the retina of the eye may be considered practically as a sensitized plate of relatively slow speed, so that an image impressed upon it remains, before being effaced, for a period ranging from one-sixteenth to one-seventh of a second, according to the idiosyncrasies of the individual and the intensity of the light. So it will be seen that if a number of pictures are successively presented to the eye they will appear as a single continuous photograph, provided the periods between them are short enough to prevent one of the photographs being effaced before its successor is presented to the eye. If, for instance, a series of identical portraits were rapidly presented to the eye, a single picture would apparently be viewed; or if we presented to the eye a series of photographs of moving objects, each one representing a minute successive phase of movement, the movements themselves would appear to be taking place. This is the principle of moving pictures, so that A wins.

Seven Wonders of the World.

L. A. B.—What are the Seven Wonders of the World?

M. D. D.—I claim that the Coliseum of Rome is one of the Seven Wonders of the World, but my friend denies it. Who is right?

Three groups of "wonders," each containing seven, are listed as "Seven Wonders of the Ancient World," "Seven Wonders of the Middle Ages," and "Seven Wonders of the Modern World." The first group comprises Pyramids of Egypt, Pharos of Egypt, Hanging Gardens of Babylon, Temple of Diana at Ephesus, Statue of Jupiter by Phidias, Mausoleum of Artemisia, Colossus of Rhodes. The second group comprises the Coliseum of Rome, Catacombs of Alexandria, Great Wall of China, Stonehenge, Leaning Tower of Pisa, Porcelain Tower of Nankin, Mosque of Saint Sophia. The modern group comprises Wireless Telephone, Aeroplane, Radium, Antiseptics and Antitoxins, Spectrum Analysis, X-Ray. These lists are taken from the World Almanac for 1915.

Evening Schools.

CHARLES T. HARSANY. — Is a young man, a high school graduate, 18 years of age, eligible to teach in the evening schools of New York? How soon after graduating can he teach in high school? For which subject is the highest salary paid in evening school, in high school?

To be eligible to teach in the schools of New York under the control of the Board of Education, applicants must possess licenses. In the evening schools there are teachers of elementary schools who require license (a) to teach a special branch, or bookkeeping, cooking, drawing, English for foreigners, or stenography. Applicants must have (a) a high school education or its equivalent, and the completion of a satisfactory course of study in the special branch, or in methods of teaching, or (b) list of the course of study, one year's satisfactory experience in teaching the subject in which they seek a license, (b) three years' satisfactory experience in teaching. To be eligible for a license to teach manual training they must have two years' experience in teaching this subject. To teach the common branches in evening elementary schools they must have, in order to be eligible for license, (a) graduation from college, (b) same requirements as License No. 1. Teachers in evening schools are paid for each evening's service. Assistant teachers in evening elementary schools are paid $3 per evening; principals, $5; general assistants and heads of departments, $3; teachers in charge where evening elementary has no principal, $4. No person shall be eligible for license in any teaching position in day high school whose age is outside these limits, assistant teacher, 21 to 40 years; first assistant, 25 to 50 years; principal, 25 to 70 years. Age limits for teachers in evening schools are not given in the Manual of the Board of Education from which the above information is taken. The highest paid elementary positions in high schools are $2,050, paid in the twelfth year to assistant teachers, including teachers of cooking, sewing, and physical training; $3,100 paid to first assistants in the thirteenth year; $1,100 paid to laboratory, engineering, clerical, placement, and investigation assistants in the eleventh year; $1,300 paid to junior teachers in the fourth year.

Teachers' Salaries.

B. E. L.—Would you please inform me of the salaries for public school teachers in New York City, beginning salary, increase, when, and how much?

It is taken for granted that you mean the salaries of teachers in the elementary schools. There are two schedules given in the Manual of the Board of Education for 1914—one for women and one for men. Women teachers in elementary schools appointed to grades from 7A to 8A inclusive, and in 8B grade when that grade is taught in the same class with lower grade, receive as minimum salary $600 per year, maximum $1,320, rate of annual increase $48. Women teachers in elementary schools appointed to classes in 8B grade receive $936 as minimum, maximum $1,440, rate of annual increase $84.

Male teachers teaching in any grade below the highest, and in the highest when that grade is taught in the same class with lower grade, receive a minimum salary of $900 per year, maximum $2,160, rate of annual increase $105. Male teachers of shop work are also paid in accordance with this schedule. Male teachers in elementary schools appointed to classes in 8B grade receive a minimum salary of $1,500 per year, maximum $2,400, annual rate of increase $150. Male Vice Principals and first assistants are also paid under this schedule. There are different schedules for teachers of special branches. All these schedules are marked "old" in the Manual of the Board of Education.

Salary of English M. P.

FANNY GODDARD.—What is the salary of a member of the English House of Commons?

The Statesman's Year Book informs us that in August, 1911, by resolution of the House of Commons, provision was first made for the payment of a salary of £400 per year to members, other than those already in receipt of salaries as officers of the House, as Ministers, or officers of his Majesty's household. This provision does not extend to members of the House of Lords.

French Academy, Etc.

Professor Georges Bigot sends the following:

"Here is some supplementary information as to the origin of the word boche. The word is an abbreviation or contraction. By contraction, the two words allemand (German) and caboche (Latin, caput, head; in French, big head, thick head) give the word alboche, just as automobile and omnibus give autobus. Primitively alboche was the slang word to designate the Germans. But the Frenchmen do not like the long compound words, nor the agglutination, therefore 'boche' by the falling of the 'al.' M. Maures Donnay of the French Academy, apropos of 'boche,' writes: 'Boche! It is the noise made by a man too fat, jumping with his big feet in blood and mud, &c. From 'boche' come Bochis, country of the boche; bochisme, method, theory, doctrine of Kultur; and bochnerie (notice likeness to cochonnerie from cochon, pig) to designate all delicatessen made in Germany."

As Professor Bigot is a Frenchman this interpretation of the puzzling term is interesting, but his "primitive" or original application of the word seems to be discounted by the fact that it is found in "La Dictionnaire de la Langue Verte" of 1867 with quite another meaning and only in later slang dictionaries applied specifically to Germans.

Concerning the list of the members of the Academie Française, recently published, Professor Bigot points out that the list as given is not up-to-date. The correct list is as follows: Mejières, Comte d' Haussonville, de Freycinet, Viaud (Pierre Loti,) Lavisse, Paul Boarget, Thibault (Anatole France,) Hapotaux, Lavodan, Deschanel, Hervieu, Faguet, Rostand, Masson, Bazin, Lamy, Ribot, Barrès, Donnay, Marquis de Légur, Charmes, Jean Richepin, Poincaré, (Raymond,) Brieux, Alcard, Doumic, Prévost, Duchesne, de Régnier, Cochin, Lyautey, Bourroux, Capus, de la Gorce, Bergson. The last three were appointed in 1914, de Régnier the successor of Marquis de Vogüe, de la Gorce of Thureau-Dangin, and Bergson of Emile Ollivier. The last five are still vacant. The Professor calls attention to the printer's error, which turned Mis., the abbreviation of Marquis, into Mme., the abbreviation of Madame, and supplies the following information as to Joseph Bertrand: "Great French mathematician, born in Paris 1822, died in 1900. Was a member of the Académie Française."

Here's How Again!

WILLIAM M. SWEENEY sends the following:

"Supplementing your reply to E. Crossley's query in THE TIMES of Sept. 12 as to the origin of the phrase, 'Here's how!' I would call his attention to a poem by the late Captain Arthur T. Lee, United States Army, entitled 'Hough!' which may be found in his 'Army Ballads, and Other Poems,' Page 155.

"The following note is appended to the poem:

"'Hough!—an army sentiment well understood in the Florida war, but although uttered as a toast, generally throughout the army at the present time, [1871,] there are but few who know its origin. Coacooche, or Wild-Cat, the distinguished Seminole chief, at the time of his surrender at Camp Cummins, Florida, observing that the officers used certain expressions, such as 'Here's luck!' 'The old grudge!' &c., before drinking, asked Gofer John, a negro interpreter, what they said. John was puzzled, but finally explained by saying, 'It means how d'ye do!' Whereupon the chief, with great dignity, lifted his cup, and, elevating it above his head, exclaimed in a deep, gutteral, and triumphant voice, 'Hough!'

"The word was at once adopted by the officers of the Eighth Infantry and the Second Dragoons, and as a sentiment spread rapidly throughout the whole army."

C. H. MacDONALD sends the following account of the origin of the phrase:

I happen to know the origin of "Here's how," and if you care to publish it for the benefit of E. Crossley and other readers, here it is: An old army officer and Indian fighter told me some years ago that the "how" in this expression is derived from the chemical derivation of water and whiskey, thus: H(2)OW, and was, of course, prompted by the familiarity of all the soldiers with the Indian salutation "Hau," mentioned in your description, but in reality the expression originated and was used when they toasted each other with a glass of whiskey and water.

Picture Section of The Times.

EDITH F. GRIFFIN.—Will you kindly inform me how I can send a large number of the Photogravure Section of The Sunday Times to the soldiers in the trenches or hospitals? Mine have accumulated owing to illness, so that now there is a pile a foot or so high. They are all smooth and only folded once.

Men in the hospitals are delighted to receive these pictures. You might send them to the American Ambulance, Neuilly, Paris. If you address them to the American Clearing House in Paris, they will be admitted without customs formalities and will be forwarded to any address specified.

"Acclimated."

READER.—In order to settle a controversy, will you be good enough to inform me of the proper pronunciation of the word "acclimated." Is it pronounced in the same way as "acclimation"?

Both the Standard and the Century give the pronunciation as a-kli-mat, the first "a" short, the "i" long, accent on the second syllable, the second "a," as in mate. "Acclimation" is given as ak-li-mashon, the accent on the third syllable, "a" long. Acclimatize is given a-kli-ma-tiz," accent on second syllable, second "a" short, second "i" long, as in lie.

Birthplace of Columbus.

JOHN MACLEOD.—Christopher Columbus was born in Genoa, Italy, either in 1446 or in 1451.

Scientific Societies.

HENRY ADELSON.—I wish to present my solution of the perplexing problem in plain geometry, how to trisect an angle, to a scientific society for acknowledgment. Will you please let me know to whom I should refer it?

Your solution might be submitted to the Carnegie Institute or the Smithsonian Institute at Washington, or to one of the editors of the American Mathematical Society, Percy F. Smith or L. E. Dickson of the University of Chicago, or B. R. Curtiss of the Northwestern University at Evanston, Ill. It might also be presented to the Royal Society, London.

Cost of Battleship Arizona.

E. TRAUNER.—The cost of the United States battleship Arizona is $7,425,000. When completed it will reach, it is said, between $15,000,000 and $16,000,000.

United States Battleships.

E. O. ORRIN.—I see that the United States takes third place of the great navies of the world with eighteen modern battleships. Would it be too much trouble for you to give their names?

The list of dreadnoughts in the United States Navy is given in several works on the world's navies as South Carolina, Michigan, Delaware, North Dakota, Utah, Florida, Wyoming, Arkansas, Texas, New York, Nevada, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania and Arizona. The last are not quite completed. Under the list of predreadnoughts are Oregon, Massachusetts, Indian, Iowa, Kearsarge, Kentucky, Alabama, Illinois, Wisconsin, Maine, Mississippi, Ohio, New Jersey, Virginia, Georgia, Nebraska, Rhode Island, Louisiana, Connecticut, Kansas, Vermont, Minnesota, and New Hampshire.

Fighting Men in United States.

J. F. McKENNA.—Please state how many armed and equipped fighting men, including volunteer units, the United States can put in the field in two weeks. Land forces are meant.

The United States Army in active service comprises fifteen regiments of cavalry, 765 officers and 14,148 men; six regiments of field artillery, 252 officers and 5,513 men; coast artillery corps of 716 officers and 19,023 men; thirty infantry regiments of 1,530 officers and 34,128 men; three battalions of engineers, 1,942 men; the Porto Rico regiment of infantry, 32 officers and 591 men; the staff corps, service school, military academy, Indian scouts, recruits, &c., 712 officers and 10,623 men; provisional force of fifty-two companies of native scouts in the Philippines, 182 officers and 5,733 men. The total number of commissioned officers on the active list is 4,823; the total enlisted strength is 85,965. The law provides that the total enlisted strength shall not exceed 100,000 at any one time. These figures are taken from the World Almanac of 1915.

In the organized and unorganized militia there are general and staff officers to the number of 2,148; regimental and company officers, 7,247; total commissioned, 9,395. There are 113,279 enlisted men. The total organized militia amounts to 122,674 and the unorganized or reserve to 16,004,683. It is impossible to say just how quickly they could be put into the field.

"Gotham," &c.

E. H.—What does New York City's nickname of "Gotham" mean, and when did it come into use? Please give in order of precedence the different titles of English nobility.

The Century Dictionary says that Gotham was originally one of the villages of Nottinghamshire, which was notorious for the blundering simplicity of its inhabitants—"the wise men of Gotham," of whom many ludicrous stories are told. A simple minded person was, from this, called a Gothamist. The term was first applied to New York in 1807 by Washington Irving in Salmagundi.

The Standard adds that the inhabitants of the original village of Gotham are said to have played the fool in order to dissuade King John from passing through their town, and thus causing themselves the expense of entertaining him. Irving is said to have given the nickname to New York from the pretension of its people.

The Encyclopaedia Britannica says that strictly speaking the "nobility" of England are the gentry of England. The titles belonging to the peerage are Duke, Marquis, Viscount, Earl, and Baron. Baronets and Knights are not peers. Children of peers are commoners. The eldest son of a peer of the rank of an Earl and above is usually known socially by the name of his father's next peerage, but the courtesy nature of such titles is clearly indicated in every public and legal document, the phraseology of which is always "John Smith, commonly known as Viscount Blackacre." Younger sons of Dukes and Marquises are entitled to the prefix Lord before their Christian names, and all daughters of Earls, Dukes, and Marquises are entitled to style themselves "Lady" with the Christian name. Younger sons of Earls and all younger children of Viscounts and Barons are entitled to the prefix "Honourable," spelled in English fashion with the "u."

Odd Phrases.

K. M. KENNEDY.—Please tell me the meaning and origin of Gotham as applied to a great city, of the phrase "Tell it not in Gath," and the significance of "A Roland for an Oliver."

For the meaning and origin of Gotham see answer above to E. H. "Tell it not in Gath" means nowadays "Keep it a secret," and is from the Old Testament. Gath was a Philistine city, but is sometimes used to mean "Judah." The reference is found in II. Samuel, 1:20. "A Roland for an Oliver" means tit for tat, blow for blow, an action taken in retaliation by way of matching something said or done by another. It comes from the two paladins of Charlemagne's Court—Roland, the greatest champion of the Charlemagne legends and the hero of the Anglo-Norman "Song of Roland," and Oliver, his brother-knight and rival in exploits. The phrase is said to allude to a drawn combat between them and to have come from the exaggerations of the deeds of these knights by the old chroniclers.

Trade Mark Contest.

E. E. HANSEN and E. R. S. write to inform the Query Column that the Detroit Chamber of Commerce "Made in U. S. A. Contest" was decided several months ago. The Iron Age, for either March or April, and Printers' Ink some months ago announced the prize and published the winning design.

Concerning Major Symes.

S. L. MERSHON, author of the book "The Major and the Queen," about which a correspondent recently inquired, sends the following sources of information about the hero of the book. An unfortunate typographical error made the name Lymes and not Symes, the correct form:

"The American Title and Security Company of Richmond, S. I., will satisfy all inquirers as to the historic accuracy of every statement made by me in that book relating to Major Symes and 'the Good Queen Anne' of England. It will sustain by proper proofs from official documents and public records the exalted character, wide influence, and important position held by Major Lancaster Symes in New York colonial affairs. The records in Richmond County, colonial archives and English documents establish the fact that Major Lancaster Symes was the recognized and established owner of nearly one-half of Staten Island."

Paul Revere.

CHARLES J. GOULD.—I should like to know the date and place of capture and imprisonment of Paul Revere and anything else pertaining to this event.

"The True Story of Paul Revere," by Charles F. Getterny, Chapter V., gives the account of the court-martial and acquittal of Paul Revere more fully than it can be given here. He was not "captured" or "imprisoned," but merely confined to his house as prisoner of war on honor for three days. He served in 1779 in the disastrous and discreditable Penobscot expedition, undertaken by the American fleet, under Commodore Saltonstall, and land forces against the British garrison. The American forces largely outnumbered their foes on land and had an overwhelming advantage in ships, but the lack of discipline among them, combined with the cowardly behavior of the Commodore, resulted in the small garrison holding the siege for twenty-one days against six times their strength. General Lovell in his journal himself says that it was a distressing sight "to see four ships (British) pursuing seventeen sail of armed vessels, nine of which were stout ships, transports on fire, men-of-war blowing up * * * and as much confusion as can possibly be conceived." In the "Siege of Penobscot," by John Calef, the figures are given as thirty-seven American ships, of which twenty-six were burned and eleven captured, the British losing seventy killed and our forces 474. The army had somewhat better success, notably a brilliant charge up the heights, which an officer described as "unequaled since Wolfe." They were not supported by the fleet, however, and at the approach of the British ships Commodore Saltonstall, who had shown timidity all through, turned and fled. On the return of the expedition Paul Revere was charged with disobeying orders and neglect of duty. He was confined on honor for three days and then freed. He wished to bring the matter to trial by court-martial, feeling confident of being able to clear himself, but it was nearly three years before he succeeded in doing so. Then he was finally tried on two charges and acquitted of both. The Massachusetts Archives, Volume 145, the work of John Calef, and General Lovell's Journal give detailed accounts of the affair.

Neutrality of Belgium.

N. E. D.—Did the United States ever sign any paper guaranteeing the neutrality of Belgium?

The United States was not party to the treaty of 1839 guaranteeing the neutrality of Belgium, but was signatory to the general provision in The Hague Conference which declared the territory of neutral nations inviolable.

Amateur Orchestra.

INQUIRER.—Is there a good amateur orchestra in New York and how can one become a member? When was Uncle Sam, as popularly represented, first drawn and by whom?

The Young Men's Symphony Orchestra of New York is designed to give free orchestral training to young musicians. Inquiries should be addressed to T. I. Bellgman, 1 William Street. The Y. M. C. A. general office, 215 West Twenty-third Street, also maintains an orchestra course. David Mannes, at the Music Settlement, 51 East Third Street, has orchestra classes also.

The original drawing of Uncle Sam is shrouded in mystery. The Query Column has made two recent attempts at light on this subject, but nothing has come of them so far.

The Chanler Lunacy Proceedings.

LAWYER.—Will you tell me what was the date of the institution of lunacy proceedings against John Armstrong Chanler, and can you give me a citation of the case or refer me to a review of the same? Has it ever been appealed?

In February, 1887, John Armstrong Chanler was directed by a Sheriff's jury to be sent to Bloomingdale. In November, 1890, he escaped, went to Philadelphia, placed himself in a private sanitarium, and after examination was pronounced sane. In 1901 he entered suit in Lynchburg, Va., to establish his sanity, and after a long trial was adjudged sane in the eyes of the Virginia court. He was not, however, considered sane by the courts of New York State. In 1908 he began suit in this State, but his appeal was denied. In 1911 he again began an effort to obtain control of his New York property. The case was tried in 1912 and Chanler lost. THE TIMES cannot review the entire case in its Query Columns, but would refer you to newspaper files of the above-named years for further details.

The Nicknames of States.

TIMES READER.—Will you kindly publish in the Query Column what each and every State in the United States is called, as, for example, New York, the Empire State?

The nicknames of the States of the Union, except the few that have none, are as follows: Arkansas, the Bear State; California, the Golden State; Colorado, the Centennial State; Connecticut, the Nutmeg State and also the Land of Steady Habits; Delaware, the Blue Hen State and also the Diamond State; Florida, the Flower State; Georgia, the Empire State of the South; Illinois, the Prairie State; Indiana, the Hoosier State; Iowa, the Hawkeye State; Kansas, the Sunflower State; Kentucky, the Bluegrass State and also the Dark and Bloody Ground; Louisiana, the Creole State and the Pelican State; Maine, the Pine Tree State and the Lumber State; Maryland, the Old Line State; Massachusetts, the Bay State; Michigan, the Wolverine State; Minnesota, the North Star State and the Gopher State; Mississippi, the Bayou State; Missouri, the Bullion State; Montana, the Mountain State; Nebraska, the Tree-planter State; Nevada, the Silver State; New Hampshire, the Granite State; New York, the Empire State; North Carolina, Old North and also the Turpentine State; North Dakota, the Sioux State; Ohio, the Buckeye State; Oregon, the Beaver State and the Sunset State; Pennsylvania, the Keystone State; Rhode Island, Little Rhody; South Carolina, the Palmetto State; South Dakota, the Coyote State; Tennessee, the Volunteer State; Texas, the Lone Star State; Vermont, the Green Mountain State; Virginia, the Old Dominion; Washington, the Evergreen State; West Virginia, the Panhandle State; Wisconsin, the Badger State.

There are no popular nicknames for the States of Alabama, Arizona, Idaho, New Jersey, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Utah, and Wyoming. Most of the States also have less-known nicknames for their inhabitants. The people who live in Arkansas, for example, are jocularly known as Toothpicks. The other nicknames for residents are as follows: California, Gold Hunters; Alabama, Lizards; Colorado, Rovers; Connecticut, Wooden Nutmegs; Delaware, Blue Hens, Chickens, and Muskrats; Florida, Fly-Up-the-Creeks; Georgia, Buzzards; Illinois, Suckers; Indiana, Hoosiers; Iowa, Hawkeyes; Kansas, Jayhawkers; Kentucky, Corncrackers; Louisiana, Creoles; Maine, Foxes; Maryland, Crawthumpers; Massachusetts, Beaneaters; Michigan, Wolverines; Minnesota, Gophers; Mississippi, Tadpoles; Missouri, Pukes; Montana, Bugeaters; Nevada, Sage Hens; New Jersey, Jersey Blues and Clamcatchers; New Hampshire, Granite Boys; New York, Knickerbockers; North Carolina, Tar Heels; North Dakota, Tuckoes; Ohio, Buckeyes; Oregon, Web Feet; Pennsylvania, Pennamites and Leatherheads; Rhode Island, Gunflints; South Carolina, Weasels; Tennessee, Butternuts; Texas, Beefheads; Vermont, Green Mountain Boys; Virginia, Beadles; West Virginia, Panhandlers; Wisconsin, Badgers.

U. S. Battleships.

HARRY JAFFE.—I have heard it stated that if the United States were to build its own battleships it could do so at one-half the present cost. Kindly tell me whether that statement is true.

The United States battleships are built both by contract to outside firms and by national navy yards, and the cost is practically the same in both instances. If there is any difference, however, it operates in the opposite direction from the rumor reported; the battleships built by the United States at its own navy yards not only do not cost less than those built by contract, but where there is a slight difference the battleships built by the United States usually cost the country a little more.

"Simon Pure."

J. L. C.—Will you please tell me the origin of the expression, "Simon Pure"?

"Simon Pure" was the name of a character in an old comedy by Mrs. Centlivre, called "A Bold Stroke for a Wife," and the origin of the use of his name to signify a genuine article lies in the fact that Simon Pure, in the comedy, was counterfeited by an imposter. The man's name, as "the real Simon Pure" article, passed naturally enough into common usage.

Jewish Soldiers in 1870.

S. STANDER.—Will you kindly answer the following historical question: Is it true that at the end of the Franco-Prussian war of 1870, previous to the arrival of the German Emperor at the front to confer honors on the victorious soldiers, those of the Jewish faith were ordered by their commanders to stand behind the lines, as the Emperor did not care to look upon the faces of Jews?

We can find no authority whatever for such a statement. Furthermore, such action on the part of the German Emperor would have been politically inexpedient at that time. Anti-Semitic sentiment in Germany only took active form in 1880.

Colonial Architecture.

JOHN L. DYKEMAN.—I have seen it stated recently that the New York City Hall is one of the three finest examples of Colonial architecture in the United States. Will you kindly tell me what are the other two?

The three buildings which are considered the finest examples of Colonial architecture in the United States are the City Hall in New York, the State House in Boston, and Independence Hall in Philadelphia.

The Calendar.

F. W. HARTLEY.—I should like to know what day Dec. 22, 1864, came on, and also March 20, 1861.

Dec. 22, 1864, was Thursday; March 20, 1861, was Wednesday.

French Church.

A. MARCHANT.—Is there a church in New York known as the "French Church"? There was one so designated about 1770-1790.

The two French churches in New York are the Roman Catholic Church of St. Vincent de Paul at 127 West Twenty-third Street and the French Church of Saint Esprit at 45 East Twenty-seventh Street, Protestant Episcopal.

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COME TO SEE
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QUERIES ON THE WAR

Readers of The Times are particularly requested to read the following before sending queries to the Query Department:

To receive attention every question must bear the name and address of the person sending it. This does not necessarily mean that the name will be published when the question is answered; only the initials will be used if the questioner so desires. No attention will be paid to queries to which the name and address of the sender are not appended.

Hundreds of letters are received by this department, so that it is obviously impossible to answer all of them immediately. In many cases there must be a certain amount of unavoidable delay.

"The Case of Belgium."

S. N.—Will you kindly let me know through the columns of your paper the answer of the Belgian Government to the papers found by the Germans in Brussels, presumably implicating the Belgian Government in some secret plot with England or France, or both?

Belgium's general answer to the German accusations was transmitted to The London Times and published Oct. 23. It reads in part as follows: "We have only one regret to express on the subject of the disclosure of these documents, and that is that the publication of our military documents should be mangled and arranged in such a way as to give the reader the impression of duplicity on the part of England, and adhesion by Belgium, in violation of her duties as a neutral State, the policy of the Triple Entente. We ask The North German Gazette to publish in full the result of its search among our secret documents. Therein will be found fresh and striking proof of the loyalty, correctness and impartiality with which Belgium for eighty-one years has discharged her international obligations. It was stated that Colonel Barnardiston, the military representative at Brussels of a power guaranteeing the neutrality of Belgium, at the time of the Algeciras crisis, questioned the Chief of the Belgian General Staff as to the measures which he had taken to prevent any violation of that neutrality. The Chief of the General Staff, at that time Lieutenant General Ducarne, replied that Belgium was ready to repel any invader. Did the conversation extend beyond these limits, and did Colonel Barnardiston, in an interview of a private and confidential nature, disclose to General Ducarne the plan of campaign which the British General Staff would have desired to follow if that neutrality were violated? We doubt it, but in any event we can solemnly assert, and it will be impossible to prove the contrary, that never has the King or his Government been invited, either directly or indirectly, to join the Triple Entente in the event of a Franco-German war. By their words and by their acts they have always shown such a firm attitude that any supposition that they could have departed from the strictest neutrality is eliminated a priori."

Trieste and Trent.

RALPH RAMONTE.—Will you kindly tell me how long Austria has been in possession of Trieste and Trent, and whether these towns were taken by her in war or in peace?

Although both Trieste and Trent are largely Italian towns, having the appearance, and in great degree speaking the language, of cities of Italy, they have never belonged to the Kingdom of Italy, and they were never "taken" by Austria from Italy. Trieste was captured by Venice in 1203, and fought with that city intermittently for 180 years. In 1382 Trieste placed itself under the protection of Leopold III. of Austria; and except in the Napoleonic period (1797-1805 and 1809-1813.) the city has since remained an integral part of the Austrian dominions. From 1719 to 1891 Trieste was an imperial free port. The harbor was blockaded by the Italian fleet in the Summer (May-August) of 1848. During the Italian and Hungarian revolutions Trieste remained faithful to Austria. In 1867 with the adjoining territory it was constituted into a separate crown land. In 1888 Trieste celebrated the 500th anniversary of its union with Austria. It is primarily an Italian town, however, 77 per cent. of its population being Italian; the remaining 23 per cent. is divided into Slovenes 18 per cent. and Germans 5 per cent. The present "Italia Irredenta" movement demands that Trieste be made a part of Italy.

Trent is the capital of the Italian-speaking portion of the Austrian Tyrol. It has the aspect of a thoroughly Italian city, speaks only Italian, and is the centre of the region called "Italia Irredenta" by fervent patriots in Italy. Its history is briefly as follows: In 1027 Conrad II. bestowed temporal rights on the Bishop and transferred the region to Germany; repeated attacks from Venice were finally repulsed in 1487; the Bishop retained temporal rights until 1803, when they passed to Austria. Between the years 1805 and 1814 first the Bavarians and then Napoleon held the region, but it has since belonged uninterruptedly to Austria. The Trentino was formally annexed to the province of Tyrol in 1814.

For Austrian Soldiers.

M. P.—Kindly let me know if I can send clothes and food to relatives and friends in Austria, and how I can send them? Is there a limit to the weight and size of the package one can send? Are Austrian soldiers who have been taken prisoner by the Russians allowed to receive foodstuffs from friends in the United States?

Food and clothing can be sent from the United States to relatives and friends in Austria. There is no duty on such articles. For detailed information as to how the packages should be sent, inquiry may be made of the postal authorities, express companies, and shipping agents. Money, clothing, and foodstuffs for Austrian prisoners in Russia may be sent from this country, and should be addressed for delivery through the Governor of the province in which the prisoner is being held.

Infantry Rifles.

S. S.—Will you please give me some information about the infantry rifle used by the principal countries—designer, calibre, year of adoption, velocity, and maximum range of bullet?

The following statistics are taken from records gathered before the beginning of hostilities:

The French infantry rifle is made by Lebel after a model adopted in 1886, but modified in 1893. Its calibre is .315 inch, its muzzle velocity 2,400 feet per second, its range about two miles. The weight of the bullet is 170 grains. The French rifle is very long—72 inches over all—and is fitted with the old-style triangular bayonet. At the time of its adoption and for some time afterward the French army rifle was the first of the really "modern" infantry guns, but it is by this time an old model.

The English infantry rifle is the Lee-Enfield model, adopted in 1903. Its calibre is .303 inch, its muzzle velocity 2,440 feet per second, its range about two miles. It carries ten cartridges in its magazine and the bullet weighs 174 grains.

The German infantry rifle is the Mauser model, adopted with modifications in 1900. It has a .311-inch calibre, a muzzle velocity of 2,000 feet per second, and a range of three miles. It carries five or six cartridges in its magazine, and its bullet weighs 154 grains.

The Austrian infantry "small-arm" is the Mannlicher rifle, adopted with modifications in 1895. Its calibre is .315-inch, its muzzle velocity 2,800 feet per second, its range three miles.

The Japanese infantry rifle, which is known as the "Japanese Mauser," is the most modern gun of all, its present modification dating back only to 1905. It has a .265-inch calibre, muzzle velocity of 2,400 feet per second, and a range of two and a half miles. Its bullet weighs 163 grains.

The infantry rifle used in the United States Army is the Springfield model of 1903. It has a .300-inch calibre, its muzzle velocity is 2,700 feet per second, and its range 4,000 yards, or about two and three-fourths miles. It carries five cartridges in its magazine, and the bullet weighs 150 grains. Its length is about sixty-two inches over all, and it has the new sword bayonet.

Chest Protectors for Soldiers.

MRS. E. C. H.—Will you please publish directions for making chest protectors for French soldiers?

Directions supplied by the Lafayette Fund for making chest protectors, or men's vests, are as follows: Cast on seventy-two stitches; knit four inches, two plain, two purl; knit nineteen inches plain; knit twenty-four inches; cast off twenty-four stitches; knit twenty-four stitches; knit five inches on each side for shoulder; knit twenty-four stitches; cast on twenty-four stitches; knit twenty-four stitches; knit nineteen inches plain; knit four inches, two plain, two purl; sew up sides, leaving nine inches for armholes; take up stitches around neck; knit four inches, two plain, two purl; do same around armhole.

Ivangorod.

J. W.—Will you please tell me whether the Germans captured Ivangorod?

Ivangorod fell on the same day as Warsaw. Both were captured by the Germans Aug. 5, 1915.

Serbia and the War.

A. H. and S. K.—Will you kindly settle an argument about Serbia and the outbreak of war? A says that Austria was willing to arbitrate with Serbia, but that Germany through her influence prevented it. B says that Austria never offered to arbitrate with Serbia, but that Russia spurred Serbia on to insult Austria, and that Serbia never offered acceptable terms at all. What did happen?

The facts as made known in diplomatic correspondence are as follows: After the assassination of the Archduke Francis Ferdinand of Austria at Serajevo, Austria sent an ultimatum to Serbia. This contained eleven articles, and of these eight were accepted by Serbia, one was accepted subject to proof, one was accepted conditionally and arbitration or mediation proposed if reply was deemed unsatisfactory, and one was conditionally rejected. The article which was conditionally rejected read as follows: "Representatives of Austria-Hungary shall assist Serbia in suppressing in Serbia the movement directed against the territorial integrity of the Dual Monarchy and take part in the judicial proceedings on Serbian territory against persons accessory to the Serajevo crime." The article which was accepted subject to proof demanded that all officers and officials guilty of propaganda against Austria-Hungary be dismissed, and the Austro-Hungarian Government reserve the right to communicate to Serbia the names and doings of such officers and officials.

The article, which was conditionally accepted, with the offer of mediation if the reply proved unsatisfactory, required that Serbia furnish the Austro-Hungarian Government with explanations in regard to the utterances of high Serbian officials in Serbia and abroad who ventured to speak ill of the Austro-Hungarian Government after the Serajevo crime." In the diplomatic "conversations" which followed, two things stood out: Russia declared that her interests were inseparably bound up with those of the smaller Slavic power, and that her troops would mobilize on the day that Austria crossed the Serbian frontier; and Germany, while announcing her attitude to be in favor of localizing the dispute, warned the powers in general that she approved of the stand taken by her ally, and that she would tolerate no interference with Austria's "chastisement" of Serbia. Germany demanded of Russia that her alleged mobilization cease, and of France that she make known what her line of procedure would be in the event of a Russo-German war. Neither nation offered what Germany considered a satisfactory reply. On July 28 both Germany and Russia refused the proposal of Sir Edward Grey, the British Secretary for Foreign Affairs, for a meeting of the powers to avoid hostilities, and Austria declared war upon Serbia. July 29 Austria began her bombardment of Belgrade, and Russia, true to her threat, began a partial mobilization. July 30 Germany demanded that Russian mobilization cease. Aug. 1 Germany declared war upon Russia, and Aug. 2 began her march toward France.

Relief for Poland.

H. R.—I have been much confused to receive appeals from two Polish committees of relief. Will you kindly explain for me, and for other readers, whether there are two Polands, and what work the two committees are doing.

There are two committees organized for the relief of the suffering in Poland, and they are both distributing aid in the same country and raising money for the same cause. The American Polish Relief Committee is under the Presidency of Madame Marcella Sembrich, and was organized Dec. 29, 1914. The Polish Victims' Relief Fund was organized the 1st of June, 1915; it was founded by Mr. Paderewski, but he does not hold active office. Former President Taft is President of the fund.

Liability for Service Abroad.

L. D'A.—I left Italy at the age of 18. I am now 26. I have taken out first papers here. Can Italy compel me to return to serve in the army?

M. V. V.—An Italian in my employ, who wishes to become a citizen of this country, fears that unless he returns to serve in Italy he will be liable to imprisonment if he ever returns after the war. Is this a fact?

L. D.—Did the United States warn Italians in this country that unless they return now to serve in the army they may be liable to arrest if they return later?

The Department of State published the following on Aug. 14, 1914:

The Department of State has recently received numerous inquiries from foreign-born persons residing in this country as to whether they may be compelled to perform military service in their native lands, and as to what penalties, by way of fines, confiscation of property, or imprisonment, in case of return, they will incur if they fail to report to the authorities of their countries of origin for military service. Some of the inquiries refer to persons who have obtained naturalization as citizens of the United States, others to persons who have made declaration of intention of becoming American citizens, and still others to persons who have taken no steps to acquire citizenship. The United States is not a party to any treaties under which persons of foreign origin residing in this country may be compelled to return to their countries of origin for military service, nor is there any way in which persons may be forced into foreign armies against their will so long as they remain in the United States. The department cannot undertake to give authentic official information, either, in general, as to the requirements of the military service laws of foreign countries and the penalties provided therein for the evasion of military service, or in particular as to the status and present or future liabilities of individuals under such laws. Information of this kind must be obtained from officials of the foreign countries concerned. The department issues printed circulars concerning the status in their native lands of naturalized citizens of the United States, and these will be furnished to interested persons upon request. It is specifically stated in these circulars that the information contained in them is not to be considered official so far as it relates to the laws and regulations of foreign countries.

The United States has concluded treaties of naturalization with Austria-Hungary, Belgium, Denmark, the German States, Great Britain, Norway, and Sweden. Copies of these treaties may be found in "Treaties, &c., Between the United States of America and Other Powers," and separate copies may be furnished by the department upon request. Under these treaties the naturalization of persons concerned as citizens of the United States and the termination of their former allegiance are recognized, with the reservation in most of them that such persons remain liable to trial and punishment in their native lands for offenses prior to emigration therefrom, including offenses of evasion of military service. The United States holds that no naturalized citizen of this country can rightfully be held to account for military liability to his native land accruing subsequent to emigration therefrom, but this principle may be contested by countries with which the United States has not entered into treaties of naturalization. The latter countries may hold that naturalization of their citizens or subjects as citizens of other countries has no effect upon their original military obligation, or may deny the right of their citizens or subjects to become naturalized as citizens of other countries in the absence of express consent or without the fulfillment of military obligation. More specific information as to the department's understanding of these laws concerning nationality and military obligation may be found in the circulars mentioned above.

It is important to observe that an alien who declares his intention to become a citizen of the United States does not, at the time of making such a declaration, renounce allegiance to his original sovereign, but merely declares that he intends to do so. Such person does not by his declaration of intention acquire the status of a citizen of the United States.

Captured Cities.

X.—What towns over 100,000 inhabitants have been captured in the present war? What were their populations? Who captured them?

An approximate list of towns over 100,000 and their populations is as follows: Antwerp, captured by Germans, population in 1912, 312,884; Brussels, captured by Germans, population 1912, 662,600; Ghent, Germans, population 1910, 167,500; Lemberg, captured by Russians, retaken by Austro-Germans, population 1910, 206,113; Liége, captured by Germans, population 1912, 170,600; Lille, Germans, population 1911, 217,807; Lodz, Germans, population 1910, 415,650; Warsaw, Germans, population 1911, 872,478.

Zeppelin Bombs.

T. B.—I am anxious to know the weight of the bomb which is dropped from an aeroplane or Zeppelin, and if they explode with time fuses or when they strike the ground.

There are many different kinds of bombs dropped from Zeppelins and aircraft. They are divided into two main classes—explosive and incendiary bombs. The explosive ones are divided again into those dropped with no initial velocity, and those propelled with high initial velocity in somewhat the same way as a bullet is propelled from a gun. The first kind of explosive bomb is more used than the second, and explodes upon hitting the ground. In an article on the "Zeppelin Question" by Mr. Prade, published in translation in The Scientific American for April 3, 1915, it is stated that nowhere have bombs been found weighing more than 40 kilos, (108 pounds): "This was the weight," says Mr. Prade, "of the bomb found intact at Yarmouth. * * * Large naval dirigibles which appeared over the English coast certainly had not 1,000 kilos (2,204 pounds) of explosives on board, which is proved by the fact that they did not throw that number, as they would hardly have returned with any unthrown." From this Mr. Prade proves that the bombs do not weigh more than 50 kilos at most, and that each Zeppelin carried at the most 20 bombs.

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The Soap to cleanse and purify, the Ointment to soothe and heal. These fragrant super-creamy emollients preserve the natural purity and beauty of the skin under all conditions.

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Fitness, strength and ability to "do things" depend upon *nerve control*—Nerve Control is developed by

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No Medicines—No Drugs.

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Business men, brain workers and those engaged in public life of any kind lose their common ailments that attend long hours of mental and physical strain. In short, *Physical Culture Reform* increases one's productive powers 100 per cent. All that I have taught others to do you can do! Try it now, and realize what it is to *live* instead of existing.

Copies of Testimonials,
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in my office.

I should advise everybody who can to try Mr. Harper's physical education. It is good for the body, health and spirits, and I have never come across anyone who is so keenly interested and patient with pupils. All the lessons have greatly benefited me in every way. M. R.

I have taken lessons from Mr. Harper and find myself greatly benefited both in health and appearance. I believe Mr. Harper's system of physical education to be extremely good and of lasting benefit. L. W.

After one week's trial of Mr. Harper's system I am bound to say I think it excellent. I feel more free than I used to and far less depressed mentally. When I get the right muscles into full play I expect never to have to visit a doctor again. This is far, far better than medicine. J. P.

Introductory Low Fees.
I have been practicing
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for many years in London, and in order to acquaint intelligent men and women of this country with my system I have decided to make a very low fee for the balance of OCTOBER and for the month of NOVEMBER.

I will, without any charge for consultation, give a few nerve tests and demonstrations, if desired. I will also give a preliminary trial lesson. I am making this offer because my teachings are different from any methods of mental training or physical culture that have been advanced by anyone heretofore. I know that my teachings appeal to the intelligence of any investigator; therefore I have set apart a few hours daily for explaining my methods to those who are interested in securing *Nerve Control.* A special appointment is not necessary if you call between 11 A. M. and 2 P. M.

Claude B. Harper
58 West 42d St. Suite 1,140.

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We could sell 10,000 pairs at the same price if we had them.
All of these rubbers are perfect. Popular self-acting clog or low rubber style.
Sizes 8 to 12 only.

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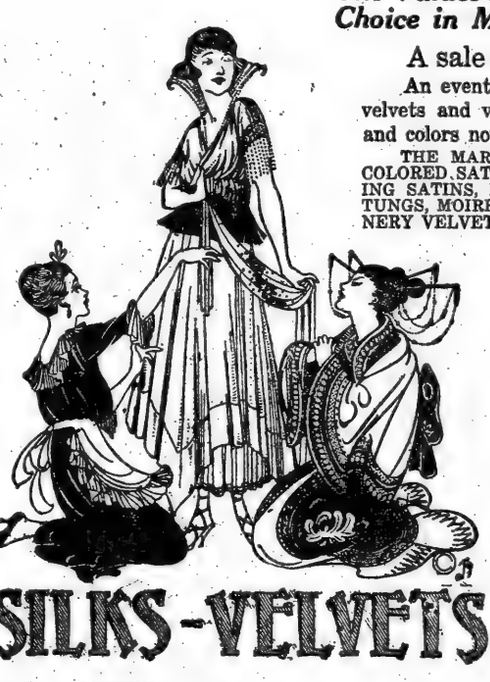
Imagine one department in "The Big Store" which distributes (as we did last week) 27,000 lbs. of COFFEE; 65,000 lbs. of SUGAR; 5 car-loads of FRESH VEGETABLES; 52,000 lbs. of MEATS; 9,600 quarts of FRESH MILK; 14,000 lbs. of FISH; 160,000 lbs. of FLOUR; 27,000 lbs. CEREALS; 7,200 dozen EGGS; 9,000 lbs. of BUTTER; 18,000 OYSTERS.

Could you have better evidence that Greenhut's Big Store supplies a real, pressing public need?

GREENHUT'S

Notice to Charge Customers
All charge purchases made during the remainder of this month will be entered on bills rendered December first.
If you are not a charge customer you can enjoy the convenience of an account by applying to our Department of Accounts.

All at One Price
Silks, Velvets and Velveteens
(In Black and Popular Colors)
The Values Range from 75c to $1.50 a Yard
Choice in Monday's Sale—a Yard 58c
A sale the like of which New York hasn't seen in years.
An event that looms above all others from every standpoint, for these silks, velvets and velveteens are the absolute favorites of the season—the very weaves and colors now in fashion.
THE MARVELLOUS ASSORTMENTS COMPRISE BLACK TAFFETAS, BLACK AND COLORED SATIN DE CHINE, HABUTAIS, STRIPED TAFFETA AND MESSALINE, LINING SATINS, POPLINS, CHECKED AND STRIPED TAFFETAS, IMPORTED SHANTUNGS, MOIRE VELOURS, BLACK FAILLE, BLACK SATINS, CHIFFON VOILES, MILLINERY VELVET AND VELVETEENS.



You can get a fairly good idea of the magnitude of this sale from the few items printed below:
$1 Colored Poplins—36 and 40 inches wide; colors and black.
85c Black Satin de Chine, Habutai and Tub Silk—36 inches wide.
75c Colored Satin de Chine—35 inches wide; street and evening shades, also black.
95c Striped Taffetas and Satins—36 inches wide; navy and white, black and white, green and blue.
85c Lining Satins—36 inches wide; full assortment of colors.
$1 Striped and Checked Taffetas—36 inches wide; navy and white, black and white, white and black.
85c Imported Natural Shantung—32 inches wide.
$1.25 Moire Velours—24 and 36 inches wide; splendid range of colors.
$1.10 Striped Taffetas—36 inches wide; best combinations.
79c White Habutai Silk—36 inches wide; heavy quality.
$1 Black Dress Taffeta—35 inches wide.
$1.50 Black Faille Silk—40 inches wide.
$1.25 Black Satin de Chine—40 inches wide; yarn dyed; fine heavy quality.
$1.25 Black Satin Duchesse—36 inches wide; yarn dyed.
$1 Colored Chiffon Voiles—40 inches wide; best shades and black.
75c and $1 Millinery and Trimming Velvets, also Velveteens—full line of colors, also black.
(No Mail Orders Filled on any of the above items.)
All at ONE Price a Yard, 58c

Lace Curtains
Excellent quality, newest designs, unlimited quantities.
$2.75 Scrim and Marquisette Curtains—lace insertion and edging; at..... $1.95
Also these specials:
$6.50 Irish Point Lace Curtains—mounted on heavy finish net; at..... $5.25
$6.50 Figured Mercerized Armure Portieres—with gimp edges; at..... $5.25
$6.50 Lace Bed Sets—with lace motifs in centre; mounted on a heavy net; pair at $5.25

MONDAY'S SALES
Some of the Best Values Told of Briefly.
Men's and Women's $2 and $2.50 Umbrellas...$1.49
10,000 Yards Bleached and Unbleached Muslin—at, yd..... 5c
69c to 85c Bed Sheets—all sizes; each..... 59c
8c Bleached Irish Cotton Towelling; also Checked Cotton Glass Towelling—yd..... 5c
25c to $2 yd. Table Damask—(remnants of 1½ to 3 yds.)—yd., 19c to..... $1.49
Fine Bed Comforters—previously priced to $3.95; at..... $2.95
$6.50 Travelling Bags—at..... $5
Sole Leather Bags—at..... $5
Luxonia Lawn Stationery—24 sheets and envelopes..... 15c
Initial Correspondence Cards—box of 50..... 15c
25 Envelopes to match above..... 5c
Women's Leather Hand Bags—genuine pin seal and morocco (fitted)..... $1.89
Women's Back Strap Pocketbooks..... 89c
Embroidered Dot Canton Silk Mull—yd..... 19c
Full Bleached Domet Flannel—yd..... 7½c
Silk Embroidered Flannels—regularly to 55c a yd..... 39c
Fresh Water Pearl Buttons—seconds; 6 cards for..5c

Conservatory Specials
Selected Singing Male Canaries..... $1.95
Brass Cages—upward from..... $1
Hyacinths—large size bulbs; doz..... 55c
Tulips—all colors; doz..... 25c
Daffodils and Narcissus—best mixed; doz..... 35c
Crocuses—doz..... 12c
Centrepieces—filled with growing ferns; palm in centre..... 35c
Table Ferns—in variety; each..... 5c
Variegated Sword Palms—each..... 95c
Large Rubber Plants—each..... 59c
Large Size Scotti Ferns—each..... $1
Artificial Palms each..... $1.39



500 Charming New
SUITS
For Women & Misses
Tomorrow at $13.50
A Great Many of These Suits Are Fur Trimmed.
Had we purchased these suits in the ordinary course of business, we would have had to charge $19.50 to $25.
This sale involves an under-price purchase of 300 Fine Suits from a well-known maker who specializes in tailored suits, and about 200 suits selected from our own stocks.
WE ILLUSTRATE TWO OF THE MANY MODELS.
There are fur-trimmed models and semi-tailored effects. Some are severely plain, with an indescribable air of smartness. (The latter will interest the professional and business woman.)
Every suit man-tailored throughout. Faultlessly made and trimmed with every unique touch that characterizes high-priced garments.
The season's most approved materials are included: WHIPCORD, WOOL POPLIN (plain or striped); SERGE, HEATHER MIXTURES, STRIPED CHEVIOT, TWO-TONE DIAGONALS, CHEVIOTS, TWEEDS AND NOVELTY WEAVES.
All accepted colors. All sizes for women and misses.
Linings of peau de cygne and guaranteed satin.
Do yourself (and us) the justice to see these suits tomorrow. Without a doubt, you'll stay to buy.



High Grade Rugs
Royal Wiltons
Popular sizes; great concessions in prices.
Size. Formerly. Sale Price.
9 x 12 ft. $38.50 $31.50
9 x 12 ft. $36.50 $29.50
8 ft. 3 x 10 ft. 6 $36.50 $29.50
8 ft. 3 x 10 ft. 6 $34.50 $27.50
Wilton Velvet Rugs
Attractive selection of patterns.
9 x 12 ft. $34.50 $ 26.50
Seamless Velvet Rugs
Well-wearing grades; choice weaves.
9 x 12 ft. $28.50 $22.50
9 x 12 ft. $24.50 $19.75
Axminster Rugs
Choice Oriental designs and colorings.
9 x 12 ft. $28.50 $22.50
9 x 12 ft. $24.50 $19.75

MONDAY'S SALES
Home Furnishing Specials of Timely Interest.
$8.50 (100 piece) Porcelain Dinner Sets..$6.95
$13.95 (100 piece) Dinner Sets..$10.95
$15.95 (100 piece) Open Stock Dinner Sets..$13.95
$21.50 (100 piece) English Porcelain Dinner Sets..$16.95
Odds and Ends of Open Stock Dinner Ware at Clearaway prices tomorrow.
$9 (8 piece) Cut Glass Water Sets—pitcher, 6 water tumblers and reflector..$6.95
$2.29 Cut Glass Fruit Bowls—8 inch size..$1.69
"Leader" Curtain Stretchers—6x12..69c
$2.25 Card Tables—felt or leatherette covered; folding legs..$1.75
$1.65 Corrugated Galvanized Iron Ash Cans..$1.25
15-piece Cereal Sets—hardwood rack included..$2.95
$14.50 to $36 Kitchen Cabinets..$10 to $28.80

Women's Glace Lambskin Gloves
Black, White and Tan, a Pair 69c
Women's 2-Clasp Duplex Suede-Lisle Gloves—the great utility glove; durable, stylish and washable; black, white, tan and natural; at, a pair..... 48c

Hallowe'en Sale of Groceries, Nuts, Apples, &c.
Now for the glorious Hallowe'en—you will want a well supplied table for the festival. Come to The Big Store. You will find everything to delight the young folks. New Sweet Apple Cider, Nuts, Raisins, Apples and Strictly Fresh Staple Groceries. Mail and Telephone Orders filled promptly. Call Chelsea 4000. Our new Fall Catalogue is ready. It is yours for the asking.

Hallowe'en Nuts
SOFT SHELL ALMONDS—10 lbs., $2.40; lb. 25c
BEST MIXED NUTS—4¼ lbs., $1; lb. 25c
SOFT SHELL WALNUTS—4 lbs., $1; lb. 25c
CHOICE MIXED NUTS—2 lbs. 32c
FRENCH WALNUTS—5¼ lbs., $1; lb. 20c
CONDENSED MILK—Great Dane brand; imported from Denmark; doz., $1; 3 cans. 25c
PURE BREAKFAST COCOA—best quality sold in bulk; 3½ lbs., $1; lb. 29c
CANDLES—for kitchen and household use; reg. 25c carton; 12 candles 12c
Puro Soups
The National Pure Food Co.'s Potato, Potage, Mongae, Pea, Lentil, Beef, Vegetable; doz., 87c; reg. 10c package... 5c

Hallowe'en Apples
DELICIOUS APPLES—the best eating apple obtainable; 163 apples, $2.29 5-quart basket 49c
BALDWIN APPLES—Greening apples; barrel, $3.75; 5-quart basket... 33c
KING APPLES—Spy apples; 5-quart basket..... 38c
PURE OLIVE OIL—Odiva; imported from Italy; reg. $1.65 ½-gal. can, $1.25; reg. 85c quart can..... 65c
NEW CROP RICE—fanciest whole head; 10 lbs., 95c; 5 lbs... 48c
Hallowe'en Cider
NEW SWEET APPLE CIDER—gallon jug, 35c; large bottle..... 14c
OCTOBER BRAND SWEET APPLE CIDER—doz., $2.75; large bottle..... 24c

Hallowe'en Fruits
PINEAPPLES — large, ripe fruit; doz., $2.30; each..... 20c
SWEET ORANGES—California Valencias; usually 60c.; special, doz..... 48c
GRAPEFRUIT—large, luscious fruit; doz., $1.18; each.. 10c
PORTO RICO ORANGES—ripe and juicy; doz..... 28c
SMYRNA LAYER FIGS—2 lbs..... 32c
POPPING CORN—freshly shelled; 5 lbs., 40c; 3 lbs..... 25c
ALASKA PINK SALMON—doz., $1.10; 3 tall cans..... 28c
BUTTERKIST—freshly popped corn; 6 pkgs., 58c; large package..... 10c
Fresh Clams
Hazel brand; doz., 74c; 4 cans, 25c; reg. 12c tall can..... 7c

Teas
BEST FAMILY TEAS—green, black or mixed; 5-lb. caddy, $1.65; 3 lbs., $1; lb. 35c
TETLEY'S GOLD LABEL—extra quality India-Ceylon tea; ½-lb. or 1-lb. canisters; usually $1; special, lb..... 74c
SAMPLE TEAS—green and black; mixed to order; 4 lbs., $1; lb..... 25c
PURE SPICES—freshly ground mustard, pepper, ginger, cinnamon; lb..... 24c
MACARONI or Spaghetti; 10-lb. box... 48c
Hallowe'en Cakes
In our own Daylight Bakery we make delicious cakes for Hallowe'en; each cake decorated special to order; rings, favors, etc. (supplied by the purchaser), are placed in the cakes on request; each, $2.50, $1.50, $1.25 and..... $1
None delivered.

Coffee
Roasted fresh daily.
CIRCLE BLEND COFFEE—25-lb. drum, $5.50; 5 lbs., $1.10; lb..... 22c
SELECTED SANTOS COFFEE—10 lbs., $1.75; 5¾ lbs., $1; lb..... 18c
GUADABALI BLEND COFFEE—10 lbs., $3.30; 3 lbs., $1; lb..... 35c
FANCY MARACAIBO COFFEE—10 lbs., $1.90; 5¼ lbs., $1; lb..... 19c
Chops
Loin; cut from fancy Western mutton; lb..... 18c
Flour
FOUNTAIN PRIZE PREMIUM PATENT FLOUR—bbl., $6.95; ½-bbl., $3.75; ¼-bbl. bag..... 87c

Sale of Bacon
LEADER BRAND MILD-CURED BACON OR SQUIRE'S CELEBRATED BACON—lb..... 21c
ARMOUR'S SHIELD BACON OR SWIFT'S EMPIRE BACON—lb..... 23c
BEST WHITE POTATOES—120-lb. bag, $2.25; bushel, 60 lbs., $1.15; peck, 15 lbs..... 30c
NEW SWEET PEAS—Fountain quality; tender Early Junes; doz., $1.75; can..... 15c
Laundry Soap
PROCTER & GAMBLE'S LENOX SOAP—usually $3.45; special, box of 100 bars, $2.95; 8 reg. 4c bars..... 25c
SWIFT'S PRIDE SOAP—usually $3.65; special, box of 100 bars, $3.25; 10 reg. 4c bars..... 33c

Smoked Shoulders
FANCY ROLLED SHOULDERS — direct from the smokehouse; lb.. 16½c
Ox Tongues
Freshly smoked, tender, young ox tongues; special for Monday, lb..... 19c
Sugar
POWDERED 10 lbs. 5 lbs.
SUGAR..... 73c 37c
CUT LOAF SUGAR..... 83c 42c
XXXX POWDERED SUGAR..... 76c 39c
CUBE LOAF SUGAR..... 73c 37c
SOFT WHITE SUGAR..... 67c 29c
CRYSTAL DOMINO SUGAR (pieces)—5-lb. carton... 44c
CRYSTAL GRANULATED SUGAR—5-lb. carton..... 29c

Double 2¼c Green Trading Stamps with Purchases Till 12 o'Clock—Single 2¼c Stamps Thereafter

The New York Times.

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1915.

DOINGS AND SAYINGS IN THE REAL ESTATE WORLD

LATEST DEALINGS IN THE REALTY FIELD

Investor Buys New Washington Place Apartment in Upper Greenwich District.

ACTIVITY IN BAY RIDGE

Bronx Plot Purchased and Financed for Improvement—Good Suburban Transactions.

In the upper part of the old Greenwich Village district, where considerable realty activity has developed lately, an interesting sale was closed yesterday in the new six-story apartment house recently completed at 125 and 127 Washington Place, on the north side between Sixth Avenue and Grove Street. It was sold for the builder, David Lentin, to an investor. The building covers a lot 44 by 97. G. Tuoti & Co. were the brokers.

Harlem Tenement Sale.

The six-story tenement house at 332 East 125th Street, on plot 25 by 135, between First and Second Avenues, has been sold by Joseph Tompkins for Chykai Duke to a Mr. Alterman.

Bronx Sales.

The five-story apartment house at 963 Union Avenue, on plot 45 by 164, has been sold by Samuel Cowen to an investor. He has sold six lots, 150 by 100, on the northwest corner of Lafayette Avenue and Whittier Street for G. Robits, and to a Hebrew school for a synagogue the two-story business building on the east side of Prospect Avenue, 65 feet north of Dawson Street.

The Ensign Improvement Company, Joseph A. Damsey, President, has purchased from the Arnsue Corporation four lots on the west side of Valentine Avenue, 76.5 feet south of 184th Street. The buyers have procured from the New York Title Insurance Company a building loan of $70,000 for the erection of two five-story apartments.

H. A. Douglas & Co. have sold for the Chelsea Realty Company the lot, 26 by 120, on the north side of 181st Street, 60 feet west of Jerome Avenue.

Big Deals in Bay Ridge.

D. F. Murphy has purchased from the Samuel Adams Realty Company fourteen lots on the south side of Sixty-second Street, between Third and Second Avenues, in the Bay Ridge district, near the Crescent Athletic Club grounds.

He intends to improve the property at once with fourteen six-family houses, from plans prepared by Thomas Bennett, architect. All the loans have been placed through C. Courtelyou. Torkel Larsen was the broker in the sale.

A plot 40 by 100, adjoining the new Bay Ridge Theatre, now nearing completion, has been purchased by a builder for improvement with a business structure. The plot is on the west side of Third Avenue, 60 feet south of Seventy-first Street, and was sold by E. J. Hollahan for G. M. & B. L. Sykes.

Brooklyn.

The single family dwelling at 2,150 Sixty-seventh Street, on plot 24 by 100, has been sold by the Alco Building Company to Joseph P. Tolins.

R. A. Schlesing has sold the property at 379 Menahan Street for John Hartling, Jr., to Michael Muller.

Staten Island Sale.

J. Sterling Drake has sold for Benjamin Nielson to Jessie Mary Moore four lots, 100 by 100 feet, on Brook Avenue and Southfield Boulevard, Oakwood, Staten Island.

Capt. Barnard Buys Lawrence Estate.

Augustus Barnard, Captain of Company K of the Seventh Regiment, has purchased from Huntington Adams and his sister, Mrs. Seward Erdman, their country place on Bannister Lane, Lawrence, L. I. The property contains seven and a half acres with a large residence and stable. John F. Scott was the broker.

Long Island City.

Hammond & Fay have sold two lots, 50 by 100, on Heiser Street, for George E. Payne, and for Theron H. Burden to M. Jange two lots, 40 by 100, on the east side of Forty-seventh Street, between Jackson and Park Avenues, Corona.

New Jersey.

The Simpson Merritt Company has sold a 50-foot lot on Cumberland Avenue, Verona, to Walter E. Davenport; a similar one to Joe Woodborne, and ten lots on the same avenue to F. T. Creamer.

Private House Leases.

Pease & Elliman have rented for Charles W. Romeyn his five-story dwelling at 63 East Sixty-fourth Street to Charles A. Frank.

Shaw & Co. have leased for Kathleen K. Donahue the three-story dwelling at 28 Mt. Morris Park West to Charles A. Doelger.

M. Morgenthau Jr. Company Elects New Vice President.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the M. Morgenthau Jr. Company last week L. D. Woodworth of Rochester, N. Y., was elected a director and Vice President of the company.

DASH ESTATE SALE.

Auction on Tuesday of 329 Lots in Upper Broadway Section.

An important and interesting feature of the realty market this week will be the auction sale of 329 lots comprising the Dash Estate, in the lower Bronx section, adjacent to Van Cortlandt Park, Riverdale, and Kingsbridge. The property will be sold under the auspices of J. Clarence Davies and Joseph P. Day on Tuesday in the Vesey Street Salesroom beginning at 10:30 o'clock in the morning. Mr. Day, the auctioneer, in speaking yesterday of the sale, said:

"The location of the Dash Estate lots is not ordinary. Four blocks face on Broadway, fronting on both the east and west sides of the thoroughfare. The major portion of the remaining lots front on streets and avenues immediately adjacent to Broadway, Kingsbridge Avenue, the 238th Street subway station, the 238th Street and East Bronx trolley car line, the Broadway trolley, and the Putnam division of the New York Central Railroad.

"Van Cortlandt Park, with its parade grounds, baseball and football fields, golf links, croquet grounds, tennis courts, lake, and playgrounds, together with the Barnard and Horace Mann School for boys, and the residential colony at Fieldston, are in close proximity to the 242nd Street Station. Forty-seven of the lots are well located for high-class improvements, enjoying picturesque surroundings, in the Spuyten Duyvil Parkway, Fieldston Road, Waldo and Tibbett Avenues, 244th and 245th Streets.

"West of Kingsbridge Avenue most of the lots are below grade and extend to Spuyten Duyvil Road, now being paved and improved with a sewer. In addition to the Spuyten Duyvil Road frontage a number of the lots front on Corlear and Tibbett Avenues, 236th, 238th, and 240th Streets.

PUBLIC HEARING DENIED.

Property Owners Will Fight for Line Across L. I. Meadows.

Residents and property owners of Corona, L. I., who desired to have the street car service of the New York & Queens County Railway Company re-established across the Flushing meadows, and who were supported by Borough President Connolly and Alderman Dujat, have failed in their efforts.

A communication has been received by Borough President Connolly, who presented the petition for a public hearing on the application for a renewal of the service, from Secretary Whitney of the Public Service Commission, stating that the application for a public hearing has been denied.

"The service on this line was discontinued by an order of July 29, 1915, and no sufficient reasons for a rehearing have been presented," read the findings of the commission.

President Connolly said after the receipt of the communication that the matter would not be permitted to rest at this point. He said he will confer with residents of the district and after he learns of their wishes he will take some further action.

New Paving in Manhattan.

Borough President Marks announced yesterday that the following streets are about to be repaved, and he requests that residents on these streets take notice that any desired sub-surface connections for gas, electricity, steam, or water should be made at once, for after the new pavement is laid no cut therein will be permitted for one year except in case of accident. New type signs with this warning are now being placed at the corners of the streets about to be paved.

Asphalt—Arden Street, Nagle Avenue to Sherman Avenue; 161st Street, Fort Washington Avenue to Riverside Drive; Lexington Avenue, Thirty-eighth Street to Forty-first Street; Broadway, west side, 108th to 110th Street.

Granite—Thirteenth Street, Third to Fourth Avenue; Front Street, Whitehall Street to Coenties Slip, and Old Slip to Fulton Street; Fifty-fifth Street, Eleventh Avenue to Twelfth Avenue; Eighteenth Street, Sixth Avenue to Seventh Avenue.

Harlem Apartment at Foreclosure.

The seven-story Gainsboro apartment house on the southwest corner of Fifth Avenue and 120th Street, 100.11 by 136, will be sold at auction in the Vesey Street Room on Nov. 5 by the M. Morgenthau Jr. Company. The sale is due to a foreclosure action by the Baron de Hirsch Fund to recover a mortgage with interest of about $235,000. In addition, there are unpaid taxes. The assessed value of the property last year was $310,000.

Bergen County Realty Meeting.

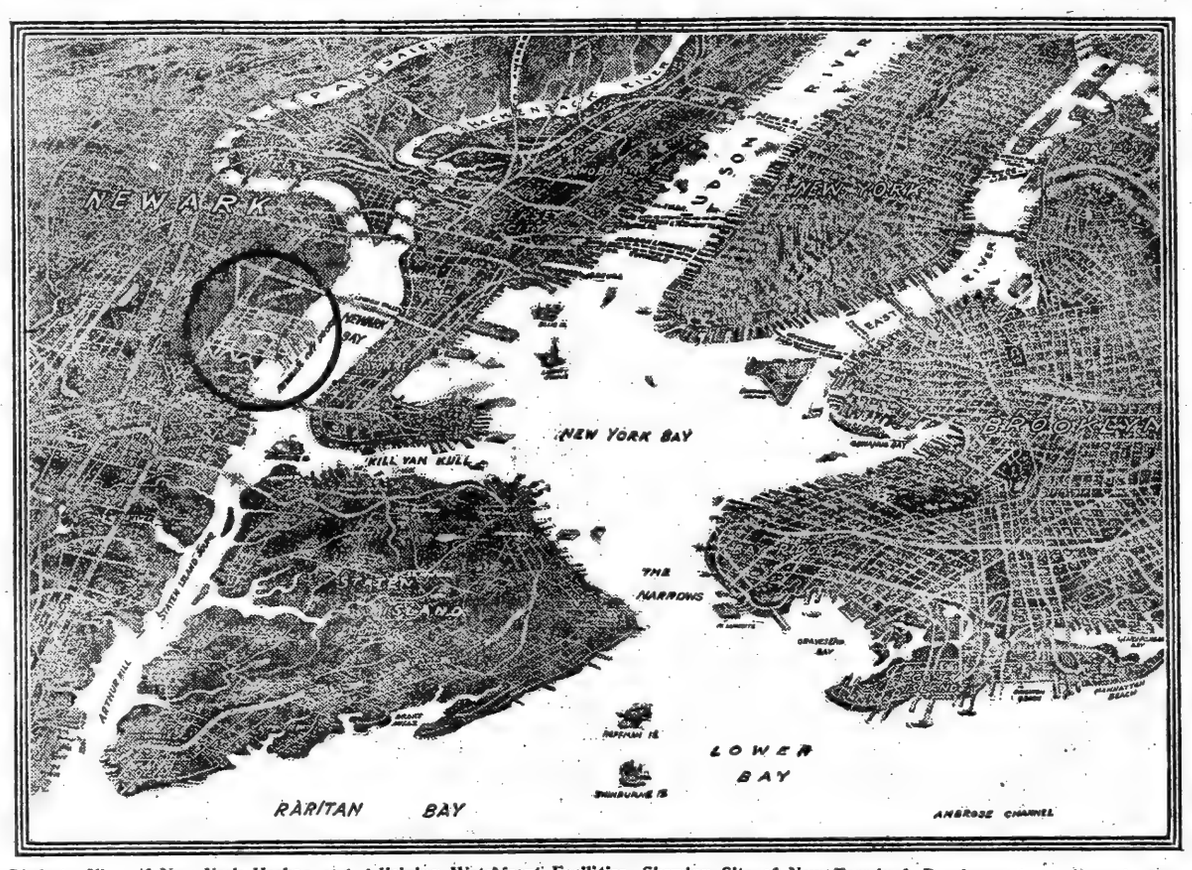
A meeting of the real estate brokers of Bergen County, N. J., will be held tomorrow evening at the Union League Club, Hackensack, for the purpose of completing the organization of the Bergen County Realty Brokers' Association. The committee in charge consists of John M. Contant, Chairman; Fred M. Fountain, James. W. Mercer, Walter Scott, Alexander B. Roberts, E. B. Westervelt, George Y. Allaire, and Frank Washington Brown.

Factories on Fifth Avenue.

On Fifth Avenue, between Twelfth and Twenty-third Streets, there are 491 garment factories. Fifteen years ago there wasn't any.

NEWARK BUILDING GREAT TERMINAL PORT ON TRACT OF OLD DESERTED MEADOWS

Over $2,000,000 Already Expended, Three Hundred Acres Reclaimed for Industrial Activity and Channel Dredged from the Bay—Facilities for 1,200-Foot Piers.



Birdseye View of New York Harbor and Adjoining Waterfront Facilities, Showing Site of New Terminal Development on Newark Bay.

A STRIKING object lesson of what may be accomplished in reclaiming for useful purposes the great salt meadow tracts in the metropolitan territory was shown last week at the first public inspection of the new terminal site projected for Newark. This development of a large part of the formerly deserted waterfront on Newark Bay is a municipal undertaking and it is one of the greatest pieces of land improvement work ever projected by any city in this country.

The city authorities, the Board of Trade, the Traffic Club, and other organizations of Newark believe that in their hitherto useless meadows they possess the making of a great terminal. Not only is it destined to be a busy shipping centre with excellent dockage facilities, but with its advantages for factories, it also seems likely to become one of the greatest industrial centres in the East, if not in the entire country.

Mayor Raymond of Newark designated last Wednesday by special proclamation as Port Newark Terminal Day, and the crowd of sightseers, engineers, railroad and shipping representatives which flocked to the transformed meadow land gave the semblance of a general holiday to the celebration of the completion in part of the first section of the terminal project.

The visitors were able to walk dry shod over a spendidly filled in area of about 300 acres, the greater part of which could be used today for the erection of industrial buildings. In addition, a new channel has been dredged giving access to the reclaimed tract from Newark Bay. This new channel, which will now admit boats of light draught, will extend inward from the bay 2,500 feet, and will ultimately have a depth of twenty feet at low water. On the bay frontage of the terminal tract facilities have been provided for several enormous piers, 1,200 feet in length, and able to accommodate the largest vessels afloat.

Some idea of the extent of the work already accomplished and the faith of Newark's municipal heads in their city's future commercial expansion may be seen in the fact that close to $2,500,000 has already been spent by the city under a special act of the Legislature authorizing the expenditure of over $3,000,000 in the construction of the first unit.

The City of Newark has acquired title to 1,000 acres of meadow property and as opportunity offers it will all be developed similar to the portion now nearing complete improvement.

James M. Reilly, Secretary of the Newark Board of Trade, in a statement of what the terminal is now and means to be in the future says:

"In the near future it is possible that the Government will recognize the strategical advantages of Newark Bay as an inland harbor for the smaller class of war vessels, in connection with the approved plans for the cutting of a system of intracoastal canals, particularly the canal to connect the Delaware with the Hudson, and it is more than surmise to expect that the Rivers and Harbors Committee of Congress will continue to favor the development of Newark Bay, because of its importance as a part of the Port of New York, and because of the present-day need of additional wharf facilities to accommodate the increase in maritime traffic.

"The channel depth in Newark Bay has been increased, by appropriations made by Congress within recent years, from twelve to twenty feet at mean low water, and the corps of engineers of the United States Army are now engaged in making surveys under the direction of Congress, to ascertain the cost of dredging the entire area of the bay to a uniform depth of twenty feet; also to ascertain the cost of dredging additional channels along the eastern and western shore to permit of the development of the shore frontage on plans similar to that which is being carried out in connection with the Port Newark Terminal operations now being developed by the city."

In reclaiming the area a fill of six feet above mean low water has been made. Streets and connecting highways will soon be constructed and facilities for sewerage, drainage, water supply, fire protection and transportation are being planned.

On the important subject of railroad facilities, a prime necessity for successful industrial development, Mr. Reilly says:

"In connection with the work going on at the bay front, the work of construction of new arteries for travel from built-up sections is being rapidly pushed to completion, and a municipal railroad, part of which is already constructed, will be connected with the Pennsylvania, the New Jersey Central and the Lehigh Valley systems. It will undoubtedly be extended in the future to the Erie and Lackawanna railways.

"Each city block, as laid out on the plan, has been designed with the idea of meeting the requirements of all sizes and conditions necessary in the location of industrial plants with certain reservations for commercial and terminal uses. These blocks or squares will have an area of about ten acres each, which will be subdivided as small as one-third of an acre in such a way as to afford to each every advantage provided in connection with the general scheme.

"The wider streets will be those running toward the long central dock, and along these will be laid the railway tracks. A portion of the cross streets will be used for factory sidings for plants too small to have tracks or sidings laid within their own buildings. The private factory sidings will be furnished by the city at cost, while the sidings on the cross streets referred to above will be worked along the lines of regular railroad freight stations, receiving and delivering freight without cost, giving an efficient and prompt service.

"A plan for the transportation of labor is included. It is expected the Central Railroad of New Jersey will build a passenger station on the site, which will give service to the centre of Newark, to Jersey City and New York. Arrangements are under way with the Public Service Corporation of New Jersey for an extension of a trolley line to the development."

The general plan has been devised by City Engineer Morris R. Sherred, assisted by James C. Hallock, under the direction of the Board of Street and Water Commissioners, which is now formulating a plan for long-term leaseholds. The rental value, it is estimated, will run from $500 up to $750 per acre.

A condition of the lease will provide that all improvements may be purchased by the city, at its option, at an appraised value, on the termination of the lease, and that all abandoned improvements will revert to the city.

"The City of Newark," concludes Mr. Reilly, "has begun the serious business of telling the industrial world of America what it has to offer in factory sites and in water and rail shipping facilities. And what better argument need be advanced than to merely point out the already congested condition of New York Harbor, where the limit has practically been reached of its dock and shipping capacity and with wharfage charges almost prohibitive?"

PROPERTY OWNERS CONDEMN NEW CONSTITUTION

The United Real Estate Owners' Association has launched a campaign against the proposed constitutional amendments and in a circular letter to taxpayers advises them to vote against all the propositions except that which provides $27,000,000 canal bonds.

This circular letter states that a careful analysis has been made of each and every amendment and cites the following articles in its arguments against the adoption of the Constitution:

"Article III, Section 11. The present Constitution provides that no member of Congress, civil or military officer, or city government officer, who shall be such, or shall have been such within one hundred days prior to election, shall be eligible to the Legislature; this section has been eliminated in the proposed new Constitution; this is a very necessary provision, as it prevents the misuse or the existing office to further the political ambitions of such officeholder.

"Article III. Section 29. This gives the right to the Legislature, which it has not now, of prohibiting manufacturing in tenements; this prevents any woman with dependent children, who cannot go to a factory to work, from taking work home to earn her own and children's livings; such a law would be a disgrace to the State of New York.

"Article V. Section 1. Takes the power from the Legislature to make a budget and gives it to the Governor; this is in favor of absolute monarchy and against Parliaments and Legislatures; this is the United States and not Russia; it is questionable whether this is not a violation of the Constitution of the United States, and that an injunction would lie against submitting the proposed new Constitution to the people.

"Article VIII. Under the guise of 'quickening' law suits, which is necessary, it saddles the people with over $1,000,000 more expenses to pay; make the Judges work longer hours per diem and more months per annum for their present salaries, which are more than high, and justice can be 'quickened.'

"Article IX. Section 2. The present Constitution prohibits the State Controller from borrowing over $1,000,000 in anticipation of taxes; under the proposed new Constitution this $1,000,000 is wiped out and the Controller can borrow any amount; this is most dangerous.

"Article X., Secs. 2 and 3.—This is wholly bad; this means that New York City couldn't tax 'subject matter' unless the same 'subject matter' was taxed in every municipality in this State; suppose New York City financially required an income tax, a business tax, an occupancy tax, an occupation tax, &c., or any of them, and none of the other municipalities financially required such, New York City couldn't get the tax relief it required.

"This article takes the taxation of public service corporations' property from the municipality and gives it to the State; the State could value the New York City realty of such corporations at 25 per cent. of its actual value and levy a tax of one-tenth of 1 per cent., while the city's valuation is on a 100 per cent. basis and tax rate 2 per cent.; further, there is no mention made as to whether the State or the city gets such taxes; the implication, however, is that the State does. Preposterous and vicious are these sections.

"Article XI., Sec. 11.—This legalizes New York City debt in excess of the present constitutional debt limit, which may be outstanding on the passage of the proposed new Constitution; it virtually increases the maximum debt limit of New York City about $200,000,000.

"Article XI, Sec. 12.—This is a new section and empowers the Legislature to provide for methods and limitations under which municipal debts may be contracted; only a court could decide what the word 'limitations' means.

"Article XV., (Home Rule Article.)—This article is not broad enough and at the same time is financially far too broad; the present New York City Charter is sufficiently broad to permit the Administration to incur willful and extravagant expenditures for budget and debt purposes; the City is well nigh bankrupt and the realty owners are being financially ruined under the present charter; with further grant of powers what the harvest will be will stagger Humanity; the voters of New York City to a man should vote against the proposed new Constitution on account of this article alone; and the voters outside of New York City should also vote against it, as the day may come when their taxes will be increased by inability of the State to collect the city's proportion of a direct State tax; it is questionable whether this article isn't a violation of the Constitution of the United States, and that an injunction will lie against the proposed new Constitution to the people.

"This Association wants in any new Constitution the following:

"The City of New York to be protected against being compelled to pay, through a direct State tax, for up-State local improvements; and that the State shall make its own tax 'subject matters,' valuations thereof and tax rates thereon and not leave such to the municipalities.

"The City of New York to be protected against financial mandatory State legislation affecting the municipality, irrespective of where originating.

"The City of New York to be protected by State control against the City's own extravagant expenditures and unnecessary public improvements; this for the protection of the State itself and of the city's inhabitants.

"The up-State municipalities to be protected against the possibility of having to pay New York City's proper share of a direct State tax by financial inability of the City's tax payers to pay their share of such tax, due to the City of New York having exhausted the taxpaying ability of its people."

APARTMENT ACTIVITY.

Great Leasing Season in Park Avenue Residential Area.

Some interesting facts regarding the leasing activity this season in the east side Park Avenue residential locality were given yesterday by Lawrence B. Elliman of the firm of Pease & Elliman:

"During the six months ended Oct. 1, last," he said, "we have closed 283 apartment leases. During the same period in 1914 we only closed 182 leases, showing an increase of 101 leases, or nearly 60 per cent. We have been asked many times why the apartment business is growing so rapidly. We believe this is due primarily to the fact that as a rule the owners of private houses do not attempt to put them in first-class condition until after the tenant is secured, simply telling the broker that they will do anything within reason for a tenant, while the apartment houses are at all times kept in the best possible condition.

"Out of twenty-six apartment houses of the highest class, of which we are agents, with suites from $1,200 to $9,000 per annum, and containing 601 apartments, fourteen buildings have no vacancies, the leases running from three to five years, and seven of the balance have only one vacancy each.

"The private house market this Fall has shown signs of revival, and if owners would put their houses in as attractive condition as the apartments, with which they have to compete, we believe that there would be comparatively as few vacancies among private houses as there are among apartments."

NEW WASHINGTON MARKET.

Celebration Tomorrow, with Parade, Speeches, and Special Exhibits.

Washington Market, completely remodeled and equipped with the best modern and sanitary appliances, will be formally opened tomorrow with a celebration which will be continued with many interesting features during the week. There will be a parade tomorrow morning from the City Hall of the Exempt Firemen, whose former headquarters were at Washington Market. Those invited to speak are Mayor Mitchel, Controller Prendergast, President McAneny of the Board of Aldermen, Borough President Marks, and Commissioner Ralph Folks.

Friday and Saturday will be Market Days and special prices will be offered the public. On these days the Housewives League will give special instructions to housewives how to purchase and save money.

One of the interesting exhibits will be the automatic electric milking of cows, separating cream from milk, churning butter, clarifying milk, filling and bottling cream and milk.

The new market represents a property value of nearly $2,000,000. The property is assessed at $1,200,000, the city has spent in improvements over $132,000 and the merchants on fixtures and new stands nearly $500,000.

In the modernized market every stand is connected with electric light, gas, hot and cold water, sewer, telephone, and refrigeration system.

Apartments Leased.

Douglas L. Elliman & Co. have leased apartments at 840 Park Avenue to Miss Mary B. Chamberlaine, at 149 East Fortieth Street to Rudolph Bischoff, at 122 East Seventy-sixth Street to Charles H. Blair, at 47 East Forty-ninth Street to Miss J. E. Hererndeem, at 405 Park Avenue, in conjunction with Albert B. Ashforth, to Henry S. Snyder, and at 55 East Seventy-sixth Street to Dr. Herbert L. Wheeler.

Pease & Elliman have leased apartments at 830 Park Avenue to Mrs. Joseph H. Allen, at 161 East Seventy-ninth Street to Gardiner W. Millett, at 875 Park Avenue to John Revillon, at 116 West Fifty-ninth Street to Ben Ali Haggin, and at 145 East Thirty-fifth Street to Mrs. Henry Russell.

George R. Read & Co. have leased apartments at 34 East Fortieth Street to Irene Andrews, at 3 East Thirty-fifth Street to Ouida Bergere, Dagny Christiansen, and L. L. Topping, and at 56 East Thirty-fourth Street to Leroy Hutchins and George L. Babcock.

Albert B. Ashforth has rented apartments at 150 East Thirty-fifth Street to Sidney Harris, at 33 West Sixty-seventh Street to Harrington Mann and Mrs. Owen Johnson, and at 260 West Fifty-seventh Street to Mrs. Amie Holbrook.

Samuel H. Martin has rented apartments at 35 West Sixty-first Street to Genevieve Martin, at 14 West Sixty-fifth Street to Alphonse Le Roy, at 105 West Seventy-seventh Street to Alfred A. White, and at 65 West Sixty-eighth Street to Daniel Barron.

Thomas J. O'Reilly has leased apartments at 227 Riverside Drive to William D. Sivers, Mrs. Lillie B. Verity, R. A. Shaw, and A. L. Silverman.

The Payson McL. Merrill Company has leased from Oct. 1, 1916, to Francis M. Weld the thirteenth floor, containing eighteen rooms and six baths, in the apartment house to be erected at the southwest corner of Park Avenue and Eighty-first Street.

Acreage Sale at Alpine.

The Payson, McL. Merrill Company and S. Osgood Pell & Co. have sold for Mrs. James B. Reynolds and Miss Alice M. Dike to August J. Dinklage, fifteen acres at Alpine, Bergen County, N. J., situated on the Palisades, directly opposite Yonkers. The land has a frontage of 750 feet on the Hudson Boulevard, with a frontage of over 1,000 feet on the Palisades.

TO SECURE LOWER INSURANCE RATES

Owners Who Obey Fire Prevention Orders Fail to Obtain Benefits.

RISK REDUCED TO MINIMUM

Chief of Fire Prevention Bureau Explains Where Savings May Be Effected.

By reducing the fire risk upon improved real estate, it is but natural to expect that the fire insurance premium should be correspondingly decreased. By compliance with the various orders of the different city departments having to do with reducing fire risk to a minimum property owners should be consequently entitled to lower fire insurance rates.

There is no doubt whatsoever that the Board of Fire Underwriters graduates its rates in accordance with the installation of fire-prevention appliances in various buildings. However, the Advisory Council of Real Estate Interests has believed that there is still considerable opportunity for property owners to avail themselves of lower fire insurance rates when they have actually complied with the orders of the Fire Prevention Bureau.

Conferences were held with the Fire Department to ascertain whether any definite plan could be worked out by which property owners would receive the benefit of lower insurance rates. In this respect, the following communication to the council from the Chief of the Fire Prevention Bureau, Joseph O. Hammitt, may be of interest at this time:

"I believe that sometimes property owners who are entitled to reduction in their insurance premiums because of compliance with orders of the Bureau of Fire Prevention do not get this reduction simply because they do not ask for it.

"It would be well to advise every property owner who makes his buildings safer against the possibility of fire, or against the likelihood of the spread from floor to floor, or from one section to another of his building, of any fire that occurs, to take the matter up with his insurance broker and get advice as to the possible effect upon the rate of insurance premium.

"Large reductions in insurance are, of course, granted for sprinkler protection, yet the Fire Department does not feel justified in requiring in most occupancies the full amount of sprinkler protection which would be demanded by the Insurance Exchange for the maximum possible reduction in insurance rates.

"Property owners who are installing sprinklers, in response to orders of the Fire Department, should, and usually do, I believe, take this into consideration. Most of the equipments are now installed in accordance with plans approved both by the Insurance Exchange and the Fire Department; yet there are certainly some cases of sprinkler protection installed in cellars for which a certain amount of insurance reduction would be justified and has not been obtained because the matter has not been properly followed up.

"The time to follow the matter up, of course, is before instead of after the sprinkler protection is installed, because the property owner may find it to his advantage to spend a little more money on the sprinkler equipment, in order to obtain the insurance reduction. Another class of Fire Department orders, compliance with which should justify a reduction in insurance, is the orders for protection or inclosure of vertical shafts, such as stairway, elevator, light, and vent shafts. The purpose of these inclosures, except where intended primarily for the protection of stair exits, is to prevent spread of fire from floor to floor. This is a matter which is of direct bearing upon the insurance risk, whether the shaft is fully inclosed or only provided with trap doors.

"In these cases also the time to take the matter up, from an insurance viewpoint, is before rather than after the order has been complied with, since the Fire Department might accept as compliance with the order a type of trap door or of inclosure that would obtain the maximum insurance credit. A third class of orders that should have a bearing upon insurance rates is the orders for the installation of portable fire appliances. These include everything from water buckets and sand buckets to patented chemical fire extinguishers.

"The Insurance Exchange and the Board of Fire Underwriters do not inspect every risk inspected by the Fire Department. In many cases insurance rates are established by the exchange, therefore, without adequate information such as would be obtained by inspection. I presume that if an application were made in any case for a reduction in rates, the reduction would hardly be granted without inspection. I say that I presume this would be the procedure; the fact is I am not at all thoroughly familiar with the practices of the Insurance Exchange in establishing its rates.

"It should be possible for the property owner to have his interests protected in every case by his insurance broker. I think, however, there must be many occupancies in the city where the insurance rate is lower than if the Insurance Exchange or Board of Fire Underwriters had made an inspection of the premises. Inspections are periodically made by the New York Board of Fire Underwriters of the larger risks in the city."

THE HUNT FOR NEW SOURCES OF REVENUE

Who Is to Provide the Money Required to Meet the Expenditures of the City?

INTERESTING SUGGESTIONS

Numerous Exemptions Permitted to Personalty and Not Allowed to Realty Add to Inequality.

Many new sources of revenue to meet the demands of New York City's constantly growing budget have been suggested and advocated before the Legislative Committee on Taxation now holding sessions in this city.

To the question "Who is to provide the money required to meet the expenditures of the city?" Adolph Boskowitz has made the following answer to the committee:

"The basis of my suggestion is that the expenditures made by the various departments of the municipality are for the benefit of the entire population, poor and rich alike, and that these beneficiaries should all contribute in the form of taxes, so that the annual budget would balance the income and expenditures. The proportion to be contributed by each beneficiary is equitably measured by his gross receipts, from whatever source they may be obtained, and is less difficult of ascertainment than if taxes were assessed on net income.

"A tax (whether called license, poll, vocation, or income) based on the gross receipts, exceeding say $500 per annum, would not only make contributors of nearly the entire population of five millions residing in Greater New York, but also every individual, firm or corporation, conducting any business or following any occupation or vocation here, regardless of their respective residences.

"The sum total of these gross receipts would be so enormous as to reduce the rate of taxation to a fraction of 1 per cent., possibly one-quarter or one-half per cent. The source from which these gross receipts are derived, whether from realty or personalty, would become immaterial, as there is no justification for making a distinction between the two as to taxability. The mobility of personal property and the reverse of realty has made it possible to burden the latter (to the breaking point) for the benefit of the former, and these conditions always have existed.

"The numerous exemptions permitted to personalty and not allowed to realty also add to this inequality in the taxation of these two kinds of property. A net income tax is objectionable for the same reason. But a tax based upon gross receipts, allowing no exemption whatsoever, would put all on an equitable basis, and each man or woman, firm and corporation, would contribute to the support of the municipality the same percentage based on annual gross receipts, be they large or small, profitable or otherwise.

"That contribution would be so small for each as to prove no hardship either to the laborer or the millionaire, and all classes between these extremes.

"As far as the municipality is concerned all enjoy the same advantages and privileges, available alike to each. The public schools, parks, police and fire protection, water and gas supply, construction and repair of streets, transportation facilities; in fact, every activity of the municipality is shared by every one who resides in the city or comes from neighboring places or States to pursue a business or vocation here.

"Assume that the license, poll, vocation, or income tax referred to is assessed on all gross receipts exceeding $500 and the rate is one-half per cent. Take the clerk or workman earning only $600. His contribution would be 50 cents per annum. The merchant whose receipts from sales of merchandise are $1,000,000, his contribution would be $5,000.

"The lawyer's or physician's receipts from the practice of his profession—$5,000—he would pay $25. And this method could be applied to every business, trade, profession, or vocation of every kind, and even to those persons who follow none of those, but simply reside here and have receipts from any source—a trust estate, legacy, gift, &c.

"Besides the receipts from following their respective business or vocations, many individuals would have receipts from other sources, all of which would be added and become taxable. Even if the rate of taxation were to be 1 per cent., which is improbable in view of the vast sum that would be taxable, the contribution made by each would prove no hardship and in any event would be equitable, because levied for like advantage and benefits enjoyed by each.

"Not only now, but from time immemorial realty, because of its immobility, was selected to, did, and does bear the brunt of the taxation. It is no exaggeration to say that even with the so-called reduction in the assessment of realty (still grossly overvalued especially from the net income point) it still pays 15 per cent. to 25 per cent. on gross income (rents) received and 40 per cent to 50 per cent. on the net rents, if there are any. This is equivalent to confiscation in a short period of years, effected by foreclosures, with a deficiency judgment against the mortgagor.

"The ownership of realty is a business conducted for profit, the same as the conduct of a wholesale or retail business, or of any profession or vocation. Where is the business, profession, vocation, or occupation which would permit of a tax similar to that levied on realty that would not lead straight to bankruptcy in a brief space of time. Even the countries now engaged in war, expending $20,000,000 per day, and incurring an annual indebtedness of thousands of millions, have not reached anything like the percentage of taxation levied on realty in New York now and for many years past.

"The fact is that realty, corporations, and the 50,000 residents who paid personal taxes have borne the entire taxation of the city and the remaining 4,000,000 or more contributed nothing.

"It is said they pay indirectly in rents, but the fact is that the vast majority of tenants, whether occupying offices, stores, apartments, or residences, are doing so at less than cost to the owner, who either gets no income at all or only a small percentage even on the depreciated value of his property, and has had to bear the loss of depreciation besides. If original cost is taken as a basis for figuring income, it is nil for the vast majority of realty owners in this city.

"With an assessment of about $11,000,000,000 of realty and personalty owned by the residents of New York, the gross receipts annually of say 4,000,000 would require an average contribution of $50 each in order to produce $200,000,000. But even if the total gross receipts should not exceed the sum assessed as above, and the rate imposed be 2 per cent., the burden would be lifted from the few hundred thousand realty owners and 50,000 who paid on personalty last year and shared with the 4,000,000 who heretofore paid nothing, but whose annual gross receipts exceed $500, as in all equity it should be. If the gross annual receipts exceed the $11,000,000,000, the rate of taxation would be correspondingly reduced, and in either case nobody is paying more than the fair and equitable proportion of taxation.

"The questions of evasion and double taxation would be dealt with by the administrative end of the tax department, as also the machinery for collecting the tax.

"Another important element in favor of the proposed scheme is the immediate transformation of 4,000,000 or more of indifferent into as many interested parties, keen and alert to watch the economic and proper expenditure of their contributions by the municipal administration. Political party lines in municipal matters would be obliterated, as the taxpayer would vote only for such men and measures as promised the best results for the city regardless of the politics of the officials or whether the measures proposed emanated from a non-political, or mixed political, or political source. That administration which conducted municipal affairs for the best interests of the city would be sure of re-election, irrespective of the political party the members of the administration belonged to."

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

Offerings Scheduled at the Vesey Street and Bronx Salesrooms.

Monday, October 25.
AT 14 VESEY STREET.
By Joseph P. Day.

Washington St., 774-8, w s, 43.11 ft n of 12th St., 66x63.11x irregular, three three-story tenements and stores; Reversionary Estates Co. against Minnie M. Cook et al.; L. Newton Williams, attorney; Abel C. Thomas, referee; partition.

124th St, 510-16 West, s s, 200 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 100x100.11, seven-story apartment; New York Trust Co. against Slade Simon et al.; Bowers & Sands, attorneys; Henry Bollock, referee; due, $129,340.77; taxes, &c., $2,414.55.

By Jacob H. Mayers.

Riverside Drive, 42, e s, 62.1 ft n of 76th St, 63.6x35.1xirregular, four and five story school; Mutual Life Insurance Co. of New York against Henrietta L. Brown, individually and as executrix; Frederick L. Allen, attorney; Joslah Hunter, referee; due, $46,902.22; taxes, &c., $2,251.25.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.
By Samuel Marx.

Prospect Av, 1,320, e s, about 290 ft s of 169th St, runs w 17.6x s 92.3x n e 45.11x n 16.4x 100, five-story brick tenement; Herman Goldfarb against David Gellis et al.; Bennett E. Siegelstein, attorney, 99 Nassau St; Henry E. Singer, referee; due, $3,048.03; subject to first mortgage, $27,000.

Tuesday, October 26.
AT 14 VESEY STREET.
By Joseph P. Day.

320 lots at Bayside, 23d, 25th, 27th, 28th and 29th Sts, and adjacent avenues and streets of the Bowie Dash estate, public auction.

31st St, 134 West, s s, 300 ft w of Sixth Av, 25x152.10x25x148, four-story tenement and stores and rear tenement; Union Dime Savings Bank against Mary J. McDonald et al; Woodford, Bovee & Butcher, attorneys; Richard F. Weeks, referee; due, $47,-258.17; taxes, &c., $1,262.41.

Second Av, 2,276, e s corner 117th St, 25.5x84.10, four-story tenement and stores and one-story store; Jules T. Vail Henry against A. Wingert et al; Chalmers Wood, attorney; Russell H. Robbins, referee; due, $20,892.21; taxes, &c., $900.

By Samuel Marx.

103d St, 106 East, s s, 156.6 ft w of Third Av, 27x100.11, five-story tenement; Louisa Wheelwright against Forrest C. Hirleman et al; Edw. M. Scudder, attorney; Alex Wolf, referee; due, $17,869.33; taxes, &c., $1,182.90.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.
By Joseph P. Day.

Brown Pl, 164, n e corner 135th St, (491-3,) 33.4x100, five-story brick tenement and stores; Lawyers Mtge Co. against Security Mtg. Co. et al; Carr & Carroll, attorneys, 59 Wall St.; Jos. P. Hennessy, referee; due, $31,669.37; taxes, &c., $925.21.

Webster Av, e s, 275.7 ft s of 171st St, 100x 121x100.6x114.10, vacant; Anna M. Nelson guardian, against Maria Zibelli et al; Henry M. Bellinger, Jr., attorney, 135 Broadway; Arthur N. Giegerich, referee; due, $10,-029.56; taxes, &c.,

By Henry Brady.

Kelly St, 1,118-20, e s, 149.2 ft n of 167th St, 50x111.7x59.3x106.3, five-story brick tenement; Max Edison against Julia Realty Corporation et al; Edgar Lincoln Grumbium, attorney, 320 Broadway; Mortimer B. Bernstein, referee; due, $5,535.29; taxes, &c., $216.98; subject to mtg. $37,500.

By Samuel Marx.

Kelly St, 1,122 and 1,124, e s, 99.2 ft n of 167th St, 50x116.11x50.3x111.7, five-story brick tenement; same to same; Action 2; same attorney; same referee; due, $2,141.28; taxes, &c., $84.75; subject to mtg of $35,000.

By Charles A. Berrian.

135th St, East, n e corner of Brown Place; see Brown Place, 164.

Cedar Av, 1,959, s w s, 91.3 ft n of 179th St, 16.8x100.9, two-story brick dwelling; Frederick T. Hoffman against Edson Building Co. et al.; Action 1; Ernest Hall, attorney, 62 William St; Rolin D. Dowling, referee; due, $18,418.49; taxes, &c., $206.97.

Cedar Av, 1,959, w s, 107.11 ft n of 179th St, 16.7x100.9, two-story brick dwelling; same against same; Action 2; same attorney; same referee; due, $4,418.49; taxes, &c., $206.97.

Wednesday, Oct. 27.
AT 14 VESEY STREET.
By Henry Brady.

West 27th St, 132 to 142, s s, 380 ft w of 6th Av, 120x98.9, two six-story loft buildings; Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank against 140 West 27th St. Corp.; R. & E. J. O'Gorman, attorney; Winter Russell, referee; due, $22,331.19; taxes, &c., $2,736.50.

West 19th St, 227, s s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 16x102.2, four and five story dwelling; Samuel R. Weiser et al. against Omar A. Jenks et al.; George E. Coney, attorney; James M. Vincent, referee; due, $24,565.63; taxes, &c., $681.47.

Hillside St, s s, and St. Nicholas Av, n s, part of plot 147, map of Estate of Isaac Dyckman, 170.3x209.9x165.8x143.9, vacant; New York Mortgage and Security Co. against Mary A. Moriarity et al.; Henry M. Bellinger, Jr., attorney; Augustus R. McMahon, referee; due, $6,588.82; taxes, &c., $2,891.58.

By Joseph P. Day.

107th St, 213 East, n s, 300 ft w of 2d Av, 25x100.11, four-story tenement and stores; Caroline E. Heath et al. against Joseph Iscar et al.; Warner & Korb, attorney; John J. Rooney, referee; due, $10,704.64; taxes, &c., $158.90.

111th St., 136 and 138 West, s s, 287.6 ft e of 7th Av, 37.6x100.11, five-story tenement; Mary J. Kingsland against Irving Arms Real Estate Corporation et al.; Charles P. and William W. Buckley, attorneys; Charles O Sullivan, referee; due, $36,-776.32; taxes, &c., $841.50.

111th St, 232 and 234 East, 200 ft w of 2d Av, 40x100.11, six-story loft building; John A. McVickar against Realty Realization Corporation et al; Clarence R. Freeman, attorney; Thomas L. Feitner, referee; due, $25,684.07; taxes, &c., $384.07.

Oliver St, 52, e s, 75 ft n of Oak St, 25x102x 24.1x101, two-story brick tenement and stores and six-story tenement; City of New York against Michael A. Rofrano et al.; Frank L. Polk, attorney, Municipal Building; Henry A. Deimel, referee; due, $33,065.28; taxes, &c., $2,625.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.
By James J. Donovan.

Monticello Av, w s, 92.11 ft s of Kingsbridge Rd, 50x100; Monticello Av, w s, 300 ft n of Sorang Av, 75x100; Seton Av, e s, 300 ft s of Edenwald Av, 50x100; Dora Pines against Horatio N. Meredith et al.; Schwartzman & Schwartzman, attorneys, 44 Court St, Brooklyn; William J. McKeown, referee; due, $839.50; taxes, &c., $296.72.

Roberts Av, e s, whole front between Gainsborg Av and Eastern Boulevard, 200.1x100; Dora Pines against Washington Savings Bank et al.; Theodore I. Schwartzman, attorney, 44 Court St, Brooklyn; William J. McKeown, referee; due, $933.62; taxes, &c., $1,623.44.

By J. H. Mayers.

Union Av, 993, w s, 266.2 ft s of 165th St, 45.7x164.5, five-story brick tenement; William L. Condit against Davis Israel et al.; Elkus, Gleason & Proskauer, attorneys, 111 Broadway; George B. Hayes, referee; due, $41,504.85; taxes, &c., $1,300.98.

Thursday, Oct. 28.
AT 14 VESEY STREET.
By Joseph P. Day.

Chrystie St, 116, e s, 100.5 ft s of Broome St, 25x100, five-story brick tenement and stores; Union Trust Co. of New York against Louis Tanz et al.; Miller, King, Lane & Trafford, attorneys, 80 Broadway; Arthur C. Train, referee; due, $22,401.45; taxes, &c., $555.93.

113th St, 275 West, n s, 150 ft e of 8th Av, 25x100.11, five-story brick tenement; Louis L. Wolf against Rose Reilly et al.; W. Bennett Marx, attorney, 257 Broadway; Thomas O'Callaghan, referee; due, $2,705.35.

Wooster St, 263-5, w s, 135.9 ft n of Bleecker St, 36.8x100x36.7x100, six-story brick loft and store building; Albany Savings Bank against A. Cushman Realty Corporation et al.; Tracey, Cooper & Townsend, attorneys, 45 North Pearl St, Albany, N. Y.; Charles L. Hoffman, referee; due, $57,855.21; taxes, &c., $525; mortgage recorded May 27, 1909.

3d Av, 2,354, w s, 53.5 ft s of 128th St, 16.10x 100, three-story brick tenement and store, two-story extension; Mutual Life Insurance Co. of New York against Elsie Tiedmann, individually and executrix et al.; Frederick L. Allen, attorney, 55 Cedar St.; Warren C. Van Slyke, referee; due, $15,068.72; taxes, &c., $350.

By Herbert A. Sherman.

Houston St, 25-7 West, s s, 50 ft w of Mercer St, 50x100, six-story brick loft and store building; United States Trust Co. of New York against Ferdinand H. Mais et al.; Stewart & Shearer, attorneys, 45 Wall St.; Macgrane Coxe, referee; due, $83,189.16; taxes, &c., $1,640.23.

By Samuel Marx.

91st St, 20 West, s s, 175 ft w of Central Park West, 19x100.8, four-story brick church; John A. Stewart et al., trustees, against Emma V. Sherman et al.; Beekman, Menken & Griscom, attorneys, 52 William St; Arthur M. Levy, referee; due, $18,526.63; taxes, &c., $478.19.

By James L. Wells.

119th St, 128 West, s s, 385 ft e of 7th Av, 20x100.11, three-story and basement dwelling; Jennie J. Mandeville against Lizzie L. Ball et al.; Blandy, Mooney & Shipman, attorneys, 37 Wall St; M. M. Friend, referee; due, $20,694.86; taxes, &c., $372.70.

123d St, 3 West, n s, 281 ft e of Lenox Av, 19x100.11, three-story and basement dwelling; Cath. Biehn against B. W. R. Realties, Inc., et al.; Cary & Carroll, attorneys, 59 Wall St; Robert L. Lauer, referee; due, $18,-498.46; taxes, &c., $470.07; mtg recorded June 30, 1905.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.
By J. H. Mayers.

Bronx Park Place, s w corner of White Plains Road, 91.6x100x107.8x101.1; Max S. Weil against Joseph Hahn et al.; Arnstein & Levy, attorneys, 128 Broadway; Harry Bijur, referee; due, $2,008.96; taxes, &c., $746.51.

Friday, Oct. 29.
AT 14 VESEY STREET.
By Joseph P. Day.

Duane St, 42, s w corner of Lafayette, s runs w 8x s 31.8 x n 19.2 x e 23.3 x n w 18.3, six-story brick loft and store building; Hermine E. Clark et al. to Madison Av Real Estate Co. et al.; Harrison Clark, Jr., attorney, 15 William St.; Lawrence H. Sanders, referee; due, $9,597.08; taxes, &c., $1,880.81; subject to mtg. $42,000.

Henry St, 220, s s, 141.4 ft e of Clinton St, 23.6x100, four-story brick tenement and stores; Pinkus Nathan to Morris Marans et al.; Otto A. Samuels, attorney, 99 Nassau St; Alexander I. Rorke, referee; due, $23,-175.54; taxes, &c., $465.10; mtg recorded Dec. 18, 190?.

129th St, 130 and 132 West, s s, 360 ft w of 7th Av, 40x98.9, twelve-story brick loft and store building; James A. Trowbridge to 130 West 129th St Co., Inc., et al.; Henry M. Bellinger, Jr., attorney, 135 Broadway; Walter W. Irwin, referee; due, $174,683.83; taxes, &c., $2,196.30.

63d St, 305 East, n s, 100 ft e of 2d Av, 29x 100.5, five-story brick tenement; City Real Estate Co. to Richard Price et al; Acctd 1; Harold Swain, attorney, 176 Broadway; Samuel H. Evins, referee; due, $14,969.14; taxes, &c., $264.05.

63d St, 307 East, n s, 138 ft e of 2d Av, 29x 100.5, five-story brick tenement; same to same; Action 2; same attorney; same referee; due, $10,237.13; taxes, &c., $673.45.

63d St, 309 East, n s, 167 ft e of 2d Av, 29x 100.5, five-story brick tenement; same to same; Action 3; same attorney; same referee; due, $10,237.13; taxes, &c., $673.45.

63d St, 311 East, n s, 196 ft e of 2d Av, 29x 100.5, five-story brick tenement; same to same; Action 4; same attorney; Samuel H. Evins, referee; due, $10,230.19; taxes, &c., $705.45.

104th St, 8 West, s s, 149.6 ft w of Central Park West, 19.5x101x23.6x100.11, five-story brick tenement; George A. Muller et al. against Margaret E. Hughes et al.; Harold Swain, attorney, 176 Broadway; Joseph D. Kelly, referee; due, $14,920.02; taxes, &c., $890.05.

107th St, 60 East, s s, 175 ft e of Madison Av, 25x100.11, five-story brick tenement and stores; Harold Nathan against Mary Block et al.; Leventritt, Cook & Nathan, attorneys, 111 Broadway; Charles Putzel, referee; due, $2,898.76; taxes, &c., $145.60; subject to prior mortgage of $21,000.

Central Park West, 300, n w corner of 90th St. (1 and 3,) 8x100, eight-story brick tenement, Eldorado; Abr. Kipp against Secured Holdings Corporation et al.; George B. Holbert, attorney, 154 Nassau St; Louis L. Ogden, referee; due, $29,770.40; taxes, &c., $4,435.90; subject to first mortgage of $400,000.

Central Park West, 302, s w corner of 91st St, (2,) 100.8x100, eight-story brick tenement, Eldorado; Charles A. Lindsley against Secured Holdings Corporation et al.; George B. Holbert, attorney, 154 Nassau St; Herman Stiefel, referee; due, $61,873.20; taxes, &c., $4,075.90; subject to first mortgage of $400,000.

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

Lafayette St, 401, e s, 100 ft n of 4th St, 24.8x100, seven-story brick loft and store building; Charles Remsen, trustee, et al. against Eugene Morgenthau et al.; Joline, Larkin & Rathbone, attorneys, 54 Wall St.; Joseph I. Green, referee; due, $78,699.30; taxes, &c., $1,783.68.

By J. H. Mayers.

120th St, 330 East, n s, 25 ft w of 1st Av, 16.8x180.10, three-story and basement stone dwelling; Free Home for Young Girls against Louis Lesser et al.; Olney & Comstock, attorneys, 68 William St; Harry A. Goldel, referee; due, $5,022.97; taxes, &c., $300.23.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.
By James J. Donovan.

201st St, 201 East, n e corner of Grand Boulevard and Concourse, 19.6x100x15.10x100.2, two-story frame dwelling; Carrie Fisher against Elizabeth Schugeour; John Stein, attorney, 2,873 Webster Av; Morris Frank, referee; due, $1,080.90; taxes,, &c., $381.89.

Ogden Av, e s, 450 ft n of 170th St, 50x 112.3x50x111.11, vacant; Jacob Dohrman against Merwin Realty Co. et al.; Eifers & Abberley, attorneys, 277 Broadway; Joseph I. Berry, referee; due, $4,410.92; taxes, &c., $375.88.

By Samuel Marx.

Claremont Parkway, 494, s s, 151.8 ft e of Washington Av, 25.3x169.7x25x173.3, four-story brick tenement and stores; Harry B. Rosen against Olga Balaban et al.; Louis Jersawitz, attorney, 220 Broadway; Mortimer B. Bernstein, referee; due, $4,655.57; taxes, &c., $323.05.

By J. H. Mayers.

Grand Boulevard and Concourse, n e corner of 201st St. See 201st St, 201 East.

Locust Av, 280, e s, 255 ft n of 138th St, 260x325x210x364, one, two, and three story brick shop; Mutual Life Insurance Co. of New York against Robert C. Fisher et al.; Frederick L. Allen, attorney, 55 Cedar St; Benjamin A. Hartstein, referee; due, $240,-000; taxes, &c., $2,984.53.

By Charles A. Berrian.

Prospect Av, 701, w s, 27 ft s of 185th St, 21x95x21.2x94.10, four-story brick tenement; Italian Savings Bank of City of New York against Arthur Richardson et al.; Wayland & Bernard, attorneys, 165 Broadway; Abraham M. Schwartz, referee; due, $14,474.17; taxes, &c., $363.30.

By George Price.

Westchester Av, e s, 125.6 ft n of Havemeyer Av, runs e 148 x n 700 x w 154 x s and s e x w 30.7 x n w 137.5 x w 100 x s e x n 100 x s w 85.6 x n w 100 x s w 252 to beginning; Harlem Savings Bank against Sarah D. Munn et al.; Edward S. Clinch, attorney, 41 Park Row; Bernard J. Isecke, referee; due, $10,437; taxes, &c., $17,114.07.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

11th Av, 321, for a one-story locker room, 22x50; New York Central R. R. Co., owner; K. Peabody, 370 West 30th St, architect; cost, $1,500.

2d Av, s e corner of 10th St, for a six-story apartment house, 35.7x125; Stuyvesant Square Realty Co., Inc., 346 Broadway, owner; Neville & Bagge, 105 West 40th St, architects; cost, $100,000.

191st St, n s, 100 ft e of St. Nicholas Av, for three six-story apartments, 50x86.6; Mose Goodman Corp., 117 West 119th St, owner; G. F. Pelham, 30 East 42d St, architect; cost, $105,000.

Augusta Place, e s, 312.41 ft n of Eastern Boulevard, for a two-story frame dwelling, 20x 40; Grace H. Mack, Augusta Place, owner; Charles R. Baxter, 3,105 Middletown Road, architect; cost, $3,000.

Alteration.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

Division St, 135 and 137, to a six-story stable; Dr. Wilkin, 207 East Broadway, owner; Gross & Kleinberger, Bible House, architects; cost, $10,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

SATURDAY, Oct. 23.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

ALLEN ST, 137 and 139, w s, 60 ft s of Rivington St, 40x70; David Schoenfeld to Joseph Corn of Bronx, April 9, 1908; attorney, Joseph A. Seidman, 61 Park Row....$1

EAST BROADWAY, 205, s s, 171.1 ft w of Clinton St, 25.6x87.6; David L. Cohen to Lena Scal, 425-427 Grand St, Oct. 22; attorney, Max Leasler, 320 Broadway.....$100

HESTER ST, n s, corner of Mulberry St, 25x75; Americus C. Stabile to Francis R. Stabile, 189 Grand St. Feb. 5, 1912; attorneys, Stabile Bros., 189 Grand St....$35,000

STANTON ST, 37, s s, 25 ft w of Forsyth St, 25x75; Gerson Bieber to William Bieber, 116 Vernon Av, Brooklyn, ½ part, (mtg $15,000,) Dec. 11, 1899; attorney, Samuel Horowitz, 135 Broadway $1

WATER ST, 118, n s s, 40.4 ft s w of Wall St, 22x90; Henry A. Wingert to Daniel S. Braasil, 415 West 144th St, (mtg $35,000,) March 6, 1911; attorney, Joseph F. A. O'Donnell, 141 Broadway.....$100

2D AV, 2,183, e s, 25.8 s of 110th St, 25x75, (foreclosure, Oct. 19;) Charles L. Hoffman, referee, to Charles D. Olendorf, 110 Riverside Drive, Oct. 19; attorney, John H. Judge, 291 Broadway $10,700

3D ST, n s, 350 ft w of 2d Av, 25x96.2; Maria Berliant to Tauber Realty Co., Inc., 811 Tiffany St, (mtg $33,500,) Oct. 23; attorney, Leon Burkes, 61 Delancey St.....$100

91ST ST, 109 and 111 East, n s, 120 ft e of Park Av, 80x100.8; Estheld Realty Co. to I. Townsend Burden, Jr., at Troy, N. Y., (mtg $19,500,) Oct. 21; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$100

109TH ST, 169 East, s s, 106 ft e of Lexington Av, 19x100.11; John R. McMullen, referee, to Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Co., 176 Remsen St, Brooklyn; Oct. 21; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $3,500

115TH ST, n s, 270 ft e of 1st Av, runs n 58.1x s 36.11x30.11 to street x w 25 to beginning; Catarina Lubrico to Carmela, wife of Antonio Lofaro, 27 Oak St, (mtg $2,000,) Oct. 22; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $1

116TH ST, 232 East, s s, 219 ft w of 2d Av, 21x100.11, (foreclosure, Oct. 21;) Timothy A. Leary, referee, to Payne Estate, 96 Park Av, Oct. 22; attorneys, Reeves & Todd, 165 Broadway $23,500

170TH ST, 407 East, n s, 118 ft e of 1st Av, 2.x100.11, (partition, June 28;) Algernon S. Norton, referee, to Mary E. Rapp, 5 East 129th St, one of the plaintiffs, Oct. 22; struck off for $6,100 and by order of court delivered to purchaser for $4,969.69; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $4,969

SAME PROPERTY; Lillian Boylston, 5 East 129th St, by Michael J. Horan, guardian, to same; s. t.; b. and s.; attorney same..$1,150

Bronx.

ANTHONY AV, w s, 113 ft n of 174th St, 22.7x88.11x22x83.9; Ginlio Gallo to Marie Gallo, 1,733 Anthony Av, Oct. 1, (mtg $5,000;) attorney, A. A. Franck, 1,132 Summit Av, Jersey City $1,000

BRISTOW ST, n w corner of 170th St, 15.10x irregular; William J. Willett to Lizzie A. Willett, 202 West 103d St, Dec. 30, 1913; attorney, A. Knox, 193 Broadway $1

BROOK AV, w s, 184.11 ft s of Westchester Av, 80.1x irregular; Santiago P. Cahill, referee, to American Baptist Home Mission Society, 23 East 26th St, Oct. 20; attorneys, Perkins & B., 33 Park Row $2,000

FULTON AV, w s, 25 ft n of 167th St, 35x 94.11x34.11x92.1; Gerald J. Barry et al., executors, to Peter Dolan, 3,317 3d Av, Oct. 22, (mtg $15,000;) attorney, New York Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway $100

LONGFELLOW AV, w s, 307.3 ft n of 167th St, 25x100, Katie Cronin to Ellen F. Donlin, 216 East 27th St, Sept. 28, (mtg $8,700;) attorneys, Hirleman & V., 391 East 149th St $100

LOTS 45 and 46, map of 71 lots of Kingsland estate; Mary E. Halley to Frendall Co., Inc., 229 Courtlandt Av, Oct. 22; attorney, C. C. Roberts, 27 Cedar St.....$100

LOT 530, map of Van Nest Park; Robert D. Paskett, referee, to Land and Lien Co., 100 Broadway, Aug. 10; attorney, M. Frank, 100 Broadway $600

LUDLOW AV, s s, 80 ft w of Castle Hill Av, 24.11x161.1; Barbara Seebold to William F. Moore, 111 West 11th St, Nov. 23, 1911; attorney, William F. Moore, 111 West 11th St $1

SHERMAN AV, e s, 125 ft s of 167th St, 50x 100; Jacob Garbov to Samuel Stern, 518 West 143d St, Oct. 11; attorney, Finance Mortgage Co., 140 Nassau St.....$50

SAME PROPERTY; Morris B. Arnold, trustee, to same, Sept. 20; attorney, same...$50

THOMAS AV, e s, 240.11 ft s of Kingsbridge Road, 50.2x121x50.3x110.8; Joseph R. Truscdale, referee, to Fordham Knights of Columbus Home Association, Inc., 2,508 Decatur Av, Oct. 22; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $16,750

175TH ST, s s, 95.6 ft e of Washington Av, 19.6x104.6; Guaranteed Mortgage Co. to Lena Benjamin, 1,846 Bathgate Av, Oct. 22; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $100

181ST ST, n s, 150 ft w of Grand Av, 50x 100; Jennie Halpert to Walter W. Friend, 1,807 Mount Hope Av, Oct. 18, (mtg $10,-000;) attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $1

203D ST, n s, 120.9 ft e of Grand Boulevard and Concourse, 25x127.2x25x127.3; Jennie F. Michelena to Anna B. Dyer, Cornwall, England, Oct. 4, (mtg $3,500;) attorneys, Niles & J., 11 Wall St.....$1

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

6TH AV, w s, 83.5 ft n of 27th St, 20x—; Isaac J. Greenwood to George Powers, 389 Washington Av, Brooklyn, Oct. 21, due Jan. 1, 1917, 6 p. c.; attorney, Fred Ingraham, 192 Broadway $6,000

111TH ST, s s, 75 ft e of Broadway, 85.4x 100.11; New Amsterdam Holding Co. to Franklin M. Haines, 536 West 111th St, Oct. 1, prior mtg $232,000, due as per bond; attorneys, Gilbert, L. & G., 49 Exchange Place $5,000

118TH ST, n s, 83 ft e of 5th Av, 27x50.5; Mollie Sitner to Hannah Winetsky, Yonkers, N. Y., Oct. 18, prior mtg $13,000, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, A. Kisselstein, 1,368 3d Av $1,000

122D ST, n s, 118 ft e of 1st Av, 20x100.11; Mary E. Rapp to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, Oct. 22, due as per bond $3,000

Bronx.

BAINBRIDGE AV, 2,984, e s, 25x96.6; Rosa Gundall to Emma Kingeman, 434 South 1st St, Mt. Vernon, N. Y., Oct. 15, 3 years, 5½ p. c.; attorney, A. Knatz, 55 Pine St....$6,000

HONEYWELL AV, 2,120, s e corner of 181st St, 65x84.5; Trojan Building Corporation to Louis Albert, 75 Hart St, Brooklyn, Oct. 22, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Herman Cohen, 299 Broadway $7,500

JACKSON AV, w s, 100 ft s of 158th St, 70.5x76.7; Wick Realty Co., Inc., to James G. Wentz, 335 West 52d St, Oct. 22, demand, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $50,000

LOT 196, map Century Investing Co.; Eugene Stratton to Anna Pekowsky, 460 Audubon Av, Oct. 21, instalments, 6 p. c.; attorney, I. V. Schavners, 44 Court St, Brooklyn.$500

LOTS 16 A and 17 B, map of Penfield property; Dominick Leggiere and another to Mary J. Brown, 109 Vista Place, Mount Vernon, N. Y., Oct. 22, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorneys, W. H. & E. C. Sommer, 9 South 3d Av, Mount Vernon, N. Y.....$2,500

THOMAS AV, 2,508, e s, 50.3x121; Fordham Knights of Columbus Home Association, Inc. to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, Oct. 22, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $12,000

SAME PROPERTY; same to Church of Our Lady of Mercy, 2,496 Marion Av, prior mtg $12,000, Oct. 22, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, same $3,000

175TH ST, s s, 95.6 ft e of Washington Av, 19.6x104.6; Lena Benjamin to Guaranteed Mortgage Co., 200 Broadway, Oct. 22, 5 years, 5½ p. c.; attorney, W. B. Carrington, 200 Broadway $3,500

RECORDED LEASES.

Manhattan.

With name and address of lessee.

AMSTERDAM AV, 1,619, store and basement; Mary E. Horton to Jacob B. Rose, 119 Henry St, 5 1-12 years from Sept. 1, 1915; attorney, A. I. Danish, 302 Broadway $900

8D AV, 227, store and basement; Charles Hoemniger to Karl Wagner, 227 3d Av, 2 years from May 1, 1915.....$900

25TH ST, 124 and 126 West, store and basement; Jacque J. Elias, executor, to David Harfenist and another, 461 Bushwick Av, Brooklyn, 8 years from Oct. 1, 1915...$2,100

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

9TH ST, 12 West; Edgar Luneshloss against Mrs. Jean and M. C. L. Johansen, owners; Veir J. Clireguah, contractor.....$49

48TH ST, 9 and 11 East; Sachary L. Feinberg against Ella Hawk, owner; William P. Ellison, Inc., contractor; Feinberg & Feinberg, Inc., sub-contractors.....$150

48TH ST, 3 and 6 East; Feinberg & Feinberg, Inc., against Ella Hawk, owner; William P. Ellison, contractor.....$163

114TH ST, 417 West; Isidor Brodskin against Charles H. Parmly, owner; City Contracting Co., contractor.....$155

204TH ST, n s, 125 ft w of Broadway, 50x—; Murray & Hill Co. against 204th Street Corporation, owner and contractor.....$3,483

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

BROADWAY, 1,680 to 1,684; Ornamental Sheet Metal Works against Amos F. Eno et al., Oct. 21, 1914.....$234

7TH AV, w s, whole front between 24th and 25th Sts; Jeremiah Daly against National Cloak and Suit Co. et al., July 14, 1915..$329

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

5TH AV, 507; James B. Ford against 507 Fifth Avenue Co. et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Bowers & Sands.

119TH ST, 125 West; Mary S. Porter against Westman Realty Co. et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, H. Swaln.

121ST ST, n s, 238 ft w of Lenox Av, 18x 99.11; Samuel Robert et al. against Cecilia Lazarus et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, O. E. Fraenkel.

Bronx.

BROOK AV, 876; also Brook Av, 878; William A. Weber against Herman F. Weber et al., (action to set aside conveyance;) attorney, A. R. Lesinsky.

WEBSTER AV, 2,248; Herman Lorber against Greystone Holding Co. et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. S. Weinberger.

WEBSTER AV, 2,250; Herman Lorber against Greystone Holding Co. et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. S. Weinberger.

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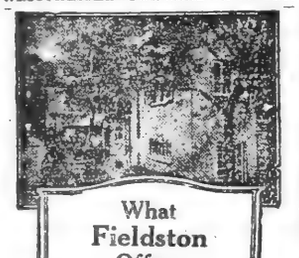
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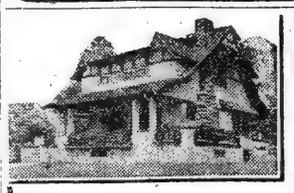
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Heat, water, gas and electricity, sidewalks, &c.; 40 minutes to centre of city; $300 cash, balance easy terms. C. Bungalow, 243 West 34th St., N. Y.

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Bargain.

On Sound; 36 minutes from Grand Central Station; ten acres; beautiful land; fine old shade trees; modern house, 6 master's bedrooms, 3 baths, 3 servants' rooms and bath; gardener's cottage; large garage; price $45,000; photographs, &c.
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35 minutes by electric service.

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Motion Picture Studio Site.

I have been instructed by a Western Syndicate needing cash to dispose of 32 acres situated at Grantwood, on the western slope of the Palisades, overlooking the Hackensack Valley with view of the Orange Mountains and surrounding country extending for miles. This property has 600 feet frontage on Bergen Boulevard, an 80 foot street, running along top of the Western edge of the Palisades; a depth of 1,800 feet and a rear line of 800 feet. It will be sold in its entirety or cut up in tracts of approximately 200 feet frontage on Bergen Boulevard extending through to the rear line. The property is absolutely unrestricted, with water and electricity at hand, and sewer and gas 200 feet distant. Two trolley lines connect the property with the 130th St. and 42nd St. ferries. This property can be developed for moderate priced dwellings of which there is a shortage at present in this section, or it would be an ideal site for Motion Picture Studio and manufacturing plant. As it must be sold no reasonable offer will be refused and suitable terms made with responsible parties.

No exchange proposition considered. All brokers protected.

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OLD ENGLISH

designed country house on ¾ acre plot with right of way to private beach at

Grenwolde
Great Neck, Long Island

House has 9 rooms, 3 baths, beamed living room, open fireplace, spacious veranda, 4 masters' bedrooms; ample servants' accommodations; all desirable improvements, including connection with State-approved sewer; 27 minutes' electric train service to Manhattan. Price $22,500, terms reasonable. Building plots as low as $3500. Send for photos and complete information.

Great Neck Shores Corporation
129 Front St., N. Y. C. Phone John 4123.

GREAT NECK

Eight acres, having a frontage of 550 ft. on Manhasset Bay; house of 12 rooms, 3 baths, large piazza, and outside breakfast room; garage, boat house; large vegetable garden; is being offered at $125,000.

This is an ideal location, and if interested address
Tel. Great Neck 174. **Frank Crowell** Great Neck Station, L. I.

HIGH GRADE BUNGALOW
COMPLETELY FURNISHED.

$4,000; all-year home; 6 large rooms and bath; open fireplace; steam heat; gas; verandas; station 5 minutes; 25 miles out, near bay; restricted location; desirable neighbors; small first payment; remainder like rent.
A. B. McCord, Owner, Bellmore, L. I.

Home in the Country—On the Water

4 acres, North Shore; comfortable house; improvements; perfect condition; beautiful shade trees; good beach; anchorage; stone road to station; owner needs money; will sell $8,500; write for photographs.
Daniel Gerard, 1,270 B'way, (33d St.), N. Y.

DOUGLAS MANOR.

The ideal North Shore suburban home; boating, bathing, fishing; 22 minutes by electric train from Penn. Station; 9-room stucco house, with 2 baths; a large plot on the hill overlooking Bay and Sound, and one on the shore front; bargain prices; write or call for photos and full particulars. J. Hart Welch, Douglaston.

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Ten rooms, three baths, stucco house, on quarter-acre corner in Cedarhurst; should sell for $16,000; forced to sell for $11,000, easy terms.
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ONE MINUTE FROM PLANDOME STATION. Nine rooms, 3 tiled baths, tiled roof; artistically decorated; high-est restrictions; beautiful grounds; $11,500. Easy terms.
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AT GARDEN CITY ESTATES

Pleasant home, 11 rooms, 2 baths, gas, electricity, 8 bedrooms; 2 blocks from station; plot 60x100; perfect order; or sell cheap.
QUEENS-NASSAU MORTGAGE CO.,
336 FULTON ST., JAMAICA.

Bargain at Brightwaters

Owner compelled to sacrifice corner plot 75x150; Bay Section. Price $3,500. Box H 272 Times Downtown.

MUST HAVE $250 CASH

at once; will sacrifice 6-room house and farm, only one hour from city; balance can be paid off on $12 per month; open evenings. SALAY, 349 East 14th St., N. Y.

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APARTMENTS

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Living Room 19x13, with big brick fireplace. Dining Room 15x12, bay window extension. Butler's pantry. Kitchen equipped with range, laundry tubs and porcelain sink; refrigerator room, 3 sleeping rooms, with ample closets. Tiled bathroom. Cement veranda. Concrete cellar under entire house. Price includes grading and seeding of lawn. Handsome decorations. Shades and screens to all windows. Lighting fixtures. Floors are double and polished. Entire interior finished in white with mahogany-finished doors.

$3800 Brightwaters $3800

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Write for Booklet No. 3

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Plainfield Home for Sale.

Beautiful unobstructed view of the mountains in two directions; would have to be seen to be appreciated; modern house, prettily situated on a high terrace, large corner lot, good neighborhood; eight rooms and bath, large verandas front, side and back; hot and cold water; coal and gas ranges; electric light; unparalleled train service, over 100 trains daily; 42 minutes from Liberty St.; two short blocks to beautiful golf course. Will sell for $5,500 to quick purchaser. Phone Percy F. Lough, (Owner,) 4502 Cortlandt, or call at 3 Malden Lane.

Rutherford Semi-bungalow, 7 rooms, bath; steam, gas, electric; combination range, fireplace; paneled living and dining rooms, decorated; beamed ceiling, built-in bookcases; chestnut and white enamel trim; separate laundry; all street imp'ts; no assessments; high elevation; fine view; only $3,750; $300 cash, $25 month.
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IDEAL HOME
Price $5,500, Including Garage.

Cash required $500. Owing to business changes must sell; house has seven large rooms and cozy inglenook, with open fireplace; large closets, sanitary gas kitchen; tiled bathroom; large piazza; located on large plot; 30 minutes from New York; good transportation.

Schools, clubs, churches. All the conveniences, sewer, water, gas, electricity. This is not a speculative built house, but was built by owner by day's work for his own occupancy. Full particulars,
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Send stamp for beautifully illustrated booklet.

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$75 Cash, $25 Monthly, Buys This HOUSE

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New, artistic, 8-room all-year residence, remarkably situated, right on golf course, 400 feet from country club; 2 baths, big living room; prefer sell outright, but willing to rent to proper party, with purchase privilege, rent to apply. "Owner," P. O. Box 416, N. Y.

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AT A GREAT BARGAIN.
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A most delightful home on large grounds, 100 by 324 feet, in select neighborhood. Large living room with inglenook open fireplace, dining room, butler's pantry, and well-fitted kitchen on the first floor. Front and back stairway. Four fine master bed chambers and tiled bath on the second floor. Open attic over entire house. Large veranda and open terrace. Every modern convenience; electric light, parquet floors, beamed ceilings; walls beautifully panelled in hard woods; convenient to country club, golf, ideal outdoor and water sports. Highest, healthiest climate within commuting distance of N. Y. City. Compare this home with any you have seen for $3,000 more. Send or call for photograph.

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WEEKLY MARKET LETTER.—Stock market enjoying great boom. Prices are way up now. Big smash coming. Why not take your profits now and purchase a country place while prices are low? Will be much higher in Spring. Stamford offers more for the money than can be obtained elsewhere. Greatest bargains imaginable can be obtained now. Write today for appointment.

NEW ATTRACTIVE COLONIAL HOUSE at Shippan Point; 9 rooms, 3 baths; large porch, sleeping porch, breakfast pergola, hot-water heat; large lot. Decorated to suit. Built by day's work. This house cannot be duplicated at price asked. If sold at once $12,500. Mortgage of $6,500 can remain.

GENTLEMAN'S COUNTRY ESTATE, perfectly furnished, will be sacrificed if sold before Jan. 1. Has 140 acres high, rolling land, 70 tillable. Artificial lake of 10 acres. Main dwelling, 25 rooms, 7 baths; smaller dwelling, 12 rooms, 3 baths. Supt.'s house, teamster's house, 2 houses for laborers, large modern stable, 2 garages, cow barn, creamery, hay barn, greenhouse, boathouse, poultry house, and icehouse. Sold with or without luxurious furnishings.

GENTLEMAN'S COUNTRY ESTATE, beautifully situated on a high knoll overlooking Long Island Sound; perfectly finished. House, 15 rooms, 5 baths; hot-water heat; 5 open fireplaces. Garage for 2 cars. Stable, carriage room, etc.; cow stable; 3 sleeping rooms. Double gardener's cottage, 4 rooms each, toilet and bath. Dog kennel. 12 minutes to Stamford express station and convenient to four other R. R. stations.

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FOUR RAILROADS
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Newark Bay and Passaic River Channels up to the property 20 feet at low tide.

Property suitable for any kind of manufacturing or commercial enterprise requiring tide water and railroad facilities.

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"On the Mountain Side"
Unfurnished

MOUNTAINSIDE Residence, overlooking New York; 12 rooms, 3 baths; billiard room; garage. Per Annum. $2500

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CENTRALLY located residence, 11 rooms, 3 baths; solarium; fully furnished. Per Month. $200

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Greatest sacrifice in beautiful Montclair. Owner leaving town instructs us to sacrifice up-to-date house; new portable steel garage; sunken tank for gasoline; hardwood floors; white enamel trim; sanitary plumbing; copper screens for entire house; porch across front; excellent location; convenient Erie and D., L. & W., trolley and schools. Only $1,100 cash required. (Tel. 1029 Montclair.)
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in every way and reasonable enough for most any one," is the expression of a number of housewives who located in Rutherford before this house was built last Spring; nine rooms, in addition to two cellariums, two fireplaces, two bathrooms, and all highly modern conveniences; lot 50x150, with additional lot if desired; special price to effect prompt sale.
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Beautiful new residence; attractive locality, grounds, and view; 10 rooms, 3 tiled baths; sun parlor; sleeping porch; complete in every respect; garage. Concession on rent to May 1.
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Very handsome extra wide private Residence for sale or to lease, unfurnished, for three years at most moderate rent.
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59 WEST 89TH ST.
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Three-story brownstone houses; two-story extension; 11 rooms, 2 baths; very desirable.

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Four-story and basement whitestone dwelling; bay windows; 14 rooms, 3 baths; electric light; parquet floors; very desirable.

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Frame dwelling, detached, 11 large rooms, 3 baths, first-class condition. Near Mott Av. Subway Station. Reduced rent.

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Handsomely furnished Dwelling; 5 master's rooms, 2 baths; 4 servants' rooms and bath; parlor, 2 living-rooms, dining-room etc. Numerous large closets. Rent very attractive.
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Lofts, 11,000 sq. ft. each.

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Floor area 20,000 sq. ft.
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40x75 or 44x75 or 50x100.
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Can be altered to suit for
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800 to 8,000 sq. ft. No manufacturing.

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Centrally located in the wholesale dry goods district. Absolutely fireproof. Two fireproof stairways. Smoke-proof fire tower. Three electric elevators. A complete, approved sprinkler system. Windows on four sides in each of the upper ten floors, assuring light and air. Every convenience and improvement for the comfort and safety of the tenants. The building will furnish the highest class service. Superintendent of the building will live on the premises.



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First to Eleventh Lofts, $2,750 to $3,250 per annum
Renting Agent on premises. Apply to your own broker, or to
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Modern Building Double Exits, Etc.
75 x 100 Sprinklered
Rents $1800 to $2000 Each

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78,000 sq. ft. of floor space; nearly 8 acres land; equipped with 125 H. P. engine—2-90 H. P. boilers; heating, lighting, electric, pneumatic, water, plumbing, sewer, hydrant systems, etc. Iron and brass foundry; 2 cupolas; compressed air operated crane; power transmission, etc. Entire plant and building for immediate operation. Labor cheap and abundant. Location 100 miles N. Y. City on Hudson River. Price a Dollar's worth for 25c. For photos, blue prints and terms

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Flushing, N. Y., or
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7,500 SQUARE FEET TO FLOOR.
NEW SUBWAY STATION, 18th St. & 7th Av.
Exceptionally fine lights; well kept building; nice class of tenants; few Lofts with all modern improvements; 100 per cent. sprinkler system; suitable any business.
Lease, Rent Reasonable.
Apply superintendent on premises.
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Choicest showroom for sub-lease from December 1st. Apply
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Modern Fireproof Construction.
Cortlandt, Church and Dey Sts.
Owing to the Telephone Company, who for many years occupied several floors in this building, will remove to their new quarters on May 1, 1916, THERE WILL BE AVAILABLE FOR RENT
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Location unsurpassed, being adjacent to Hudson Terminal, Subway and 6th Av. "L."
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Apply to
Havemeyer Real Estate Co.
Office in the Building.

526-530 W. 25th St.
6 STORIES & BASEMENT, 75x100.
Sprinkler system; exceptionally fine light; suitable any business; large driveway for unloading inside of building. Occupied by Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Co.
Long Lease; Rent Reasonable.
Particulars own broker, or
ROOM 604, 51 CHAMBERS ST.

Only one of those heavy floors left in the Monahan Express Co. Building, 216-222 West 18th Street.

Exceptional Opportunity
TWO LARGE, LIGHT FLOORS IN DOLL AND WHITE GOODS DISTRICT; JUST WHAT YOU ARE LOOKING FOR. MODERN EQUIPMENT. PASSENGER AND FREIGHT ELEVATORS, ELECTRIC LIGHT AND STEAM HEAT; TWO ENTRANCES FACING MAIN THOROUGHFARE; MODERATE RENT. FOR FURTHER INFORMATION APPLY AT PREMISES. ARTHE LEVY, BERNHARD CO., 37 UNION SQUARE WEST.

LOFTS LOW RENTS **534-550 W. 58.**

LIGHT STORE
In high-class sprinklered building on East 23d St., near Second Avenue. Size, 72x90. Will carry heavy weights. Very low insurance.
E. W. Bliss Bldgs., 313 E. 23d St.

BROADWAY STORES TO RENT
VICINITY 103D ST.
Desirable Location—Subway Station.
LOW RENTS.
Goodale, Perry & Dwight, 2705 Broadway.
Telephone Riverside 975.

42D ST., Near Broadway
40x100—NORTH SIDE STREET.
To lease long term years; principals only.
GEO. A. BOWMAN,
121 West 42d St.
Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—FACTORY PLANT
suitable for manufacturing any kind of
WAR MATERIAL
consisting of seven brick buildings and yard. Eastern District, Brooklyn; convenient shipping points; possession given. For further particulars address
P. O. BOX 172, Madison Square P. O.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

LIVE IN
FORDHAM HEIGHTS
The West Bronx and Bedford Park



Where Shall We Live? Settle That Now.

MOST ATTRACTIVE AND HEALTHFUL COMMUNITY IN NEW YORK CITY.
NEW APARTMENT HOUSES NOW READY TO LEASE. SUITES 3 TO 7 ROOMS, $21 TO $60.
ON CRESCENT AV., 188TH ST., VALENTINE, BRIGGS, TIEBOUT AVS., 199TH ST., AND GRAND BOULEVARD AND CONCOURSE, THE 200-FOOT DRIVEWAY.

SIX PARKS WITHIN WALKING DISTANCE

IDEAL LIVING CONDITIONS MIDST BEAUTIFUL SURROUNDINGS. NEAR SCHOOLS, CHURCHES AND SHOPPING CENTRES.
Transit—Broadway Subway to 207th St., then Eastward on surface car to Grand Concourse; new Lexington Av. Subway Station, at Fordham Road and Jerome Av.; N. Y. Central (Harlem Division) to Fordham, 20 minutes from 42d St.; 3d Av. L to Fordham Road, then walk west to Grand Concourse.
From Grand Concourse and Fordham Road walk NORTH and SOUTH and down side streets. You will decide to live in one of the new apartment houses.
Fordham Heights Property Owners' Association, Inc.
These are only a few of the choice apartments now ready for occupancy:

Just Completed
3-4-5-6 Rooms
Exceptionally beautiful apartments; square block east side of Grand Concourse, 184th St. to Field Place; all modern improvements; tiled baths, plenty of closet room, phone in each apartment; hall service; every apartment facing Grand Concourse and Boulevard; most reasonable rents in this section; must be seen to be appreciated. Don't forget the address,
2356-2366 GRAND CONCOURSE.
Agent on Premises.

2333 Creston Ave.
1 block west of Grand Concourse.
1 block south of 184th St.
Just Completed | 3 Rooms, $34
A Few Left | 4 Rooms, $27
ALL ROOMS FRONT ON STREET
NEW CORNER BUILDING.
TELEPHONE IN EACH APARTMENT.
Appeal to Particular People
A. HAMILTON & SON
Owners and Builders.

183D STREET AND VALENTINE AVENUE
2246-2250 GRAND BOULEVARD AND CONCOURSE, 3-4-5 AND 6 ROOMS, $21 TO $48. HIGH ALTITUDE SOUTHERN EXPOSURE. EVERY CONCEIVABLE IMPROVEMENT; LARGE, LIGHT, AIRY ROOMS; VACUUM CLEANERS. COUNTY ESTATES, OWNERS AND BUILDERS.
W. L. PHELAN, PRESIDENT,
ON PREMISES.

2327-2331-2351-2355 Grand Boulevard & Concourse
7 Rooms, 2 Baths,
Also 5 and 6 rooms.
Best apartments in the Bronx.
At Reasonable Rentals.
P. J. KEARNS,
OWNER AND BUILDER.
APPLY PREMISES.
LARGE ROOMS; PLENTY OF CLOSETS; TELEPHONE, VACUUM CLEANER AND EVERY UP-TO-THE-MINUTE CONVENIENCE.

The Park View Apartments
2534 to 2550 Creston Ave.
5 Real Rooms and Foyer Hall.
Will speak for themselves upon inspection.
The Gaines-Roberts Co.,
Owners and Builders, on Premises.
Tel. Fordham 2829.

Mosholu Arms Apartments
BEDFORD PARK, WEST BRONX.
ENTIRE BLOCK FRONT.
199TH ST., BRIGGS to RAINBRIDGE AV.
A city home among country surroundings, overlooking Mosholu Parkway, Grand Concourse and Fordham University.
Unique apartments, large rooms and every improvement.
4-5-6 ROOMS AND BATH, $26 TO $48.
DANIEL HOULIHAN, Owner, on Premises.

THE CLEARVIEW
2229 CRESTON AVENUE, CORNER 182D STREET.
3-4-5 ROOMS, $22 to $40.
Just completed; high-class apartment; every modern improvement.
RENTING AGENT ON PREMISES.

GOODALE PERRY & DWIGHT
2,705 BROADWAY
at 103d St. Tel. River—975.

THE CLEARFIELD
324 W. 103d St., Cor. Riverside Drive.
ONLY ONE APARTMENT.
ALL OUTSIDE ROOMS.
8 Rooms and 3 Baths, $2,100
Also Attractive Corner Suite
9 Rooms and 3 Baths, $2,600

THE CORTLANDT
210 Cathedral Parkway,
(110th St.) bet. B'way & Amsterdam Ave., at Subway Station.
Two Unusually Desirable Suites.
7 Rooms and 3 Baths, $1,700
Large foyers; separate service entrance. Three beautiful bedchambers. Only two Apartments on each floor.

THE WENDOLYN
322 W. 100th St., Cor. Riverside Drive.
ONLY THREE SUITES LEFT.
Remarkably Large Rooms.
9 Rooms and 3 Baths, $2,500
10 Rooms & 3 Baths, $2,800
Beautiful Corner Apartment of
11 Rooms & 3 Baths, $3,600

APPLY SUPERINTENDENTS OR AT OUR OFFICE.

THE HILLCREST

430 West 116th St. FACING COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY GROUNDS
MODERN ELEVATOR APARTMENTS
8-9 Large Sunny Rooms & Baths
RENTS $1,500 to $1,800
PARLORS 18x23
DINING ROOMS 19x19
BEDROOMS 14x16

MANHATTAN—West Side.

130 W. 57th St.
Studios and Apartments
3 Rooms, Bath and Kitchenette, $900 to $1,100.
2 Rooms, Bath and Kitchenette, Furnished, $1,440.
5 Rooms, 2 Baths & Kitchenette, $2,000.
Single Studios, $840.
DOCTOR'S OFFICE,
2 Rooms and Bath, $1,200.
Apply to
BENJAMIN L. WILLIAMS,
Resident Superintendent.

250 W. 88 St.
BETWEEN
B'WAY & WEST END AV.
The Metropolitan
One Corner Apt., 7 Bright, Outside Rooms, Very Desirable Suite, $1,400.

Netherland Apartments
340 West 86th St.
On a beautiful, wide, tree-lined street; convenient to Elevated and Subway.
High-Class Apartment House.
7-8 Rooms and 3 Baths
Rents Very Moderate.
Apply Superintendent on Premises.

94th St. *NEAR RIVERSIDE* 314 315 331
BIG CONCESSIONS
HIGH-CLASS ELEVATOR APTS.; ALL IMPROVEMENTS; 5, 6, 7 LARGE, LIGHT ROOMS, BATH AND EXTRA LAVATORY; $42.50 to $87.50.

THE ADRIAN,
58 West 72d.
Eight large, light rooms, bath; parquet floors, electric light; elevator service day and night; convenient subway, elevated, and surface lines. $1,100-$1,300. Inquire Superintendent.

THE AYLSMERE,
60 West 76th St.
Seven and eight large, light rooms, bath; 2 elevators; night and day passenger service; steam dryer; convenient all traction lines; $1,200-$1,500. Supt. on premises.

61ST ST., 42 WEST.
Corner Apartment, 6 large, light rooms and bath, rent $60.
GOODALE, PERRY & DWIGHT, Inc.
1,133 Broadway, at 26th St.
Phone Farragut 9494.

Skylight Studios
5 West 16th Street
Bachelor Apartments
$30 to $60

MANHATTAN—West Side.

A Few Choice
Housekeeping Corner Apartments of
4, 5 & 6 ROOMS
& bath; also extra maids' rooms.
Most convenient residential location in the city, close to the best shopping and amusement sections.
Very Reasonable Rents.
THE OREGON
162 W. 54th St., Cor. 7th Av.
New 12-story, fireproof building. Renting agent on premises, or
Slawson & Hobbs,
162 West 72d St.
One Doctor's Apartment.

Wellesley
N.E. Corner 81st St. & West End Ave
A BEAUTIFUL APARTMENT
of 8 or 9 very large outside rooms, 3 baths, occupying entire southwest wing, overlooking Hudson and Palisades; electric light; refrigeration; separate laundry for each tenant, $2700.
RESIDENTIAL MANAGER.

471-472-473-474-475-476 CENTRAL PARK WEST
Corner 107th Street
8 Room Apartments
$800 & Up.

THE PEMBROKE
10-12 West 93d St.
8 Room Apartment
$1,000 per annum.
These apartments have all improvements and excellent service. Apartment suitable for doctor in Central Park West. Agent on premises.
HOPKINS & BOYD, Agents.
11 West 39th St. Phone 7175 Bryant.

ONE APARTMENT
Beautifully located,
300 West 106th St. cor. West End Av.
8 rooms, $1,600.
R. L. Julian, Broadway & 107th St.

ST. CHARLES
213-215 West 105th.
Eight extra large rooms, bath, steam, hot water; $65-$70. O. A. HAMPTON, 884 Amsterdam Av., or superintendent.

WHITE COURT
203 WEST 107TH ST.
6 Rooms, Bath. Large and Light.
Select, Fireproof, Elevator Apartment.
$68—$80. Efficient Service.
HALL & BLOODGOOD,
843 8th Ave. Bryant 7633.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

SLAWSON & HOBBS

Near Broadway 162 West 72d Street Tel. Col. 7240

The Cornwall
255 West 90th St.
N. W. Corner Broadway.
A new 12-story apartment house of concrete; soundproof floors and partitions.
8 & 9 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths, $2,100 to $2,400.

The Hamilton
420 Riverside Drive.
North Corner 114th St.
A new, absolutely fireproof apartment house; overlooks Riverside Park and the Hudson.
6 & 8 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths, $1,400 to $2,100.

105 West 72d St
Bet. B'way & Columbus Av.
A new 12-story fireproof apartment house; accessible location, with southern exposure. One apartment.
8 rooms, 2 baths, $1,800.

Georgean Court
58 Central Park West
S. W. Corner 66th St.
A nine-story fireproof building with all latest improvements known to modern architecture.
One Apartment
9 rooms, 3 baths, $2,500.

La Rochelle
57 West 75th St.
A handsome modern fireproof building; large, light apartment; long distance telephone in each apartment.
7 rooms & bath, $1,200 to $1,800.

The Lucania
235 West 71st St.
Bet. B'way & West End Ave.
Situated on one of the most exclusive residential streets of the west side; convenient to theatres, clubs, hotels, &c.
5 rooms, 2 baths, $1,500 & $1,700.

The Pamlico
97 Central Park West
Bet. 69th and 70th Sts.
Fireproof building; large and airy apartments; very select neighborhood; day and night elevator service.
8 Rooms and Bath, $1,300 to $1,500.

4 & 12 W. 92d St.
Near Central Park West.
A newly renovated house on a high class private block. Elevator, electric light, &c.
7 Rooms and Bath, $900 to $1,100.

The Stuart
250 West 94th St.
S. W. Corner Broadway.
The apartments are well planned and rooms are all large and light; near transit lines.
8 & 9 Rooms, 1 & 2 Baths, $1,500.

375 Centr'l P'rk W.
Near 97th St.
Very desirable, spacious apartments; modern improvements; convenient to transit lines.
7 and 8 Rooms, 2 Baths, $840 to $1,200.

Send for our 1915 Apartment House Directory, which contains information regarding apartment houses under our exclusive management.

Unusual Opportunity

To Rent at an Attractive Price
These Few Remaining Vacancies:
4 & 5 Large All Outside Rooms—Very Attractive **$60-$75** UP
All Outside Rooms and very attractive floor plan, possessing every modern convenience.
Modern High Class Fireproof Buildings.
Prince Humbert and Marc Antony
214 to 220 Cathedral Parkway,
(110th St.), Near Broadway.
Apply to the Resident Manager.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

320 West 87th St.
High Class Fireproof Apartment,
8 rooms, 3 baths, $2,400.
10 rooms, 3 baths, $2,500 to $3,000.
Most refined and delightful Apartments, in high-class private house neighborhood.
749 West End Av.
High Class Apartment House,
7 rooms, foyer, 2 baths,
$1,500 to $1,800;
$1,000 to $1,300.
Light on all four sides.
Frank L. Fisher Co.,
148 West 72d St.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

Unusual Concessions
We offer A-1 tenants a very attractive proposition in order to rent the few remaining apartments in the following houses:

232-238 West 106th St.
Near Broadway (Raymore Court)
An elevator apartment house of the highest class, the very newest in apartment house construction; all outside chambers.
6 and 7 Rooms

35 Fort Washington Av.
Corner 160th St. (Dayton Court)
Beautiful new elevator apartment; street under care of Park Department; magnificent, spacious rooms, with abundance of closet room.
4 and 6 Rooms

91 Fort Washington Av.
Cor. 162d St. (Chesburne)
A magnificent new elevator apartment on a tree lined avenue, overlooking Hudson and Palisades; all outside sunny apartments.
4-5-6 Rooms

Orinda, 530 W. 157th St.
High-class elevator Apartment House; subway express station on corner; all large rooms; all newest improvements.
5-6-7 Rooms

BERLIN RENTING AGENCY
B'way, Cor. 162d, & 141 E. 17th.

El Dorado
Situated Best Section Central Park.
ELEVATOR APARTMENTS
300 Central Park West
90th to 91st St.
SUITES OF
10 Rooms, 3 Baths
13 Rooms, 3 Baths
An apartment house of the highest class, modern in every detail. Rooms are exceptionally large and well arranged.
Apply Superintendent, on Premises, or
M. RAYMOND,
507 W. 113th St. 'Phone, Morn.—6240.

TERRACE COURT
202 Riverside Drive,
S. E. Cor. 93d St.
Only one apartment of 8 rooms and one apartment of 9 rooms, 2 and 3 baths, remain to lease in this modern fireproof building.
Apply to Manager on premises or SLAWSON & HOBBS, Agts., 162 W. 72d St., or
J. AXELROD,
OWNER.
200 W. 72d Street. Cor. B'way.

ALLENDALE
808 West End Av., Cor. 99th St.
10 Rooms, 3 Baths,
Corner Apartment, $2,950
Doctor's Corner Apt., $2,400
ALL ROOMS LARGE AND LIGHT.
APPLY TO SUPT. ON PREMISES, OR
EDWIN S. BRICKNER,
140 W. 79th St. Tel. 9827—Schuyler.

51st, 318-328 W. The Washington The Jefferson
5 to 8 Elegant large, light rooms, modern elevator apartments. **$55 up**
WALDRON & FREEDMAN, 489 5th Ave.

THE ANICO,
1690-1696 B'way (cor. 53d)
Two, three, five rooms, extra large; high-class elevator building; parquet floors throughout; baths; $50, $70.

AVALON HALL
227 Riverside Drive,
South Corner of 95th Street.
5 & 6 ROOMS & 2 BATHS.
Very attractive Apartments; every modern improvement.
Attractive Rentals.
THOMAS J. O'REILLY
Broadway and 109th Street.
Telephone, Riverside—9700.

57 West 58th St.
The Coronet
Small apartments with service.
2 ROOMS & BATH.
Rentals $600 to $1000. At entrance to Central Park. Apply on premises or to
Harris & Vaughan, Inc.,
569 5th Ave. Tel. 31 Murray Hill.

DORILTON



MAGNIFICENT STRUCTURE
Unusual sunny exposure. Express subway station 100 feet away. Free electric light and refrigeration. 7 and 9 Rooms at $2,300 to $2,800. Write or telephone for leaflet.
BROADWAY & 71ST ST.

14 to 20 W. 107th St.
HIGH-CLASS ELEVATOR APARTMENTS
6 to 8 Extra Large, Light Rooms **$55 to $65**
Best in New York at Price

294-295 CENTRAL PARK WEST
8 rooms, bath; rents $1100 to $1300.
Entrance Hall and Apartments newly decorated; one suitable for doctor or dentist. Apply Supt. on premises.

CAMBRIA,
347 WEST 55TH ST.
Will rent a 2 or 3 room bath and kitchenette at a sacrifice.
J. ROMAINE BROWN CO.,
299 Madison Ave.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

The Belnord

86th Street—Broadway—87th Street.
A magnificent fireproof building, embodying every known improvement. Complete in all details. Private house rooms. A location second to none. Centrally located. Immense closet space. Largest open air garden, assuring light at all times. Manager on premises.



THE APARTMENT HOUSE COMPLETE
7 to 11 ROOMS,
2 to 4 BATHS
Rental $2,100 to $7,000
F. R. Wood,
W. H. Dolson Co.
AGENTS,
80th St., Cor. Broadway.
Tel. Schuyler 3800.

A Modern High Class Fireproof Apartment House.



The Barnard

106-110 Central Park West,
Southwest Corner 71st St.
Near 72d St. Subway; 10 minutes to Theatres and Shopping District.
10 Story, 3 Elevators.
6 & 9 Rooms,
1 & 2 Baths
Rents $1,100 to $2,500
Including Refrigeration.
First Floor for Doctor.
ALSO ONE FURNISHED APARTMENT.
Representative on Premises
F. R. Wood, W. H. Dolson Co.,
Broadway, Cor. 80th St.
Telephone Schuyler 3800.

J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co.
30 E. 42nd St. (42nd St. Bldg.)
Offer The Following:

High Class Apartments for Rent:—

No. of rooms.		Rentals.
8	1744-48 B'way (Rockingham), cor 56th St.	1100-1700
7, 8, 9	71 East 96th St. (Van Cortlandt)	840-1320
8	175 2d Av., cor. 11th St., op. St. Mark's Church	900-1200
8	218-20 West 59th St., opposite Central Park	1000
7 & 8	1 West 102d St. / 424 Central Park West. (The Melba)	786- 960
5	148 East 18th St.	540
5	3 Washington Square North	1200

ALWYN COURT

New York's Most Exclusive Apartment House.
One Luxurious Suite of
14 Rooms, 5 Baths.
One Furnished Apartment to Sublet.
Special Terms for One or More Years.
182 WEST 58TH STREET.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

130 W. 57th St.
Studios and Apartments
1 Apartment of 5 Rooms, 2 Baths and Kitchenette, $2,000.
Single Studios, with north light, $840.
DOCTOR'S OFFICE,
2 Rooms and Bath, $1,200.
Apply to
BENJAMIN L. WILLIAMS,
Resident Superintendent.

302-306 W. 79th St.
Bet. West End Ave. & Riverside Drive.
7 ROOMS
Modern FIREPROOF building, located on the West Side's most FASHIONABLE street. Rooms large and bright; hardwood floors. Most desirable home for refined families who demand the best of service.
Rent $1,290 per Year.
Superintendent on Premises.

WEST END HALL,
NO. 840 WEST END AV.,
NORTHEAST CORNER 101ST ST.
Choice corner apartment, 8 rooms, 2 baths; southern exposure; white enameled woodwork. Also 8 rooms, 2 baths, light and attractive. Rent $1,300 upward.

ROBERT FULTON COURT,
NO. 559 WEST 156TH ST.,
NORTHEAST CORNER BROADWAY.
Attractive corner apartment, 6 rooms and bath; southern exposure. Also 7 rooms and bath. Rent $840 upward. Advantageous terms. Inspection cordially invited.
CHAS. S. KOHLER, Agent,
NO. 901 COLUMBUS AV., COR. 104TH ST.

120 W. 86th St.
PARK STREET.
Most Convenient Locality.
Attractively Planned Apartments.
One Master's Room, 14x27.
Private House Neighborhood.
New, Modern and Absolutely Fireproof.
7 and 8 Rooms,
3 Baths.
RENTS $2,100 TO $2,400.
RENTING AGENT ON PREMISES.
GEO. A. BOWMAN
121 West 42d St. Telephone, Bryant—8444.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

KEMPE & CO.
87th St. and Broadway.
DUE to the lateness of the season we offer extraordinary values in the following New Elevator Houses. Positively Best Values on Washington Heights.

The Duncraggan,
181ST ST. & RIVERSIDE DRIVE.
Just completed. On Plaza 120 feet wide commanding elegant view of Hudson River and Palisades.
3 Rooms, $30-$35
5 Rooms, $45-$55
Short walk to subway, surface lines. New bus line will pass door.

THE TROSSACHS,
106 Northern Av., at 181st St.
Unexcelled view of prettiest part of Hudson River and Palisades.
5 Rooms, $45-$50
6 Rooms, $55-$65
Near Broadway subway and surface lines.

HOLYROOD COURT,
436 Ft. Washington Av., Cor. 180th St.
On a tree-lined avenue under supervision of Park Department.
3 Rooms, $35
5 Rooms, $50-$55
Each of these Houses is thoroughly modern, rooms are large and light, with abundant closet space. Service of the highest type is assured.

Lasanno Court
307 West 79th St.
These sunny, airy apartments are but a stone's throw from the refined shopping and amusement districts.
For remaining vacancy,
8 Rooms, 2 Baths—$1600
Apply on premises, or to
George Rosenfeld Co. Inc.
51 E. 42d St.
Tel. Murray Hill 1936.

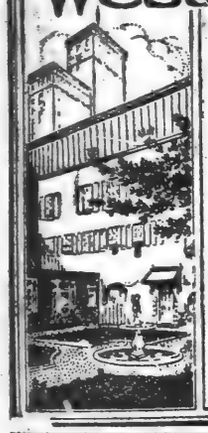
758 WEST END AVE.
THE HOLYOKE—S. E. Cor. 97th St.
One Block Subway Express Station.
7 Rooms, Corner Apartments.
High-Class Elevator Building.
Exceptional Value. $1,000 to $1,300.
Apply Supt., or
Goodale, Perry & Dwight, 2,705 B'way.

The Sevillia
Apartment Hotel, 117 W. 58th St.
Apartment of 2 rooms and bath; also one 3 rooms and bath; will furnish if desired.

GLOTHILDE
161 WEST 103RD.
Four exceptionally desirable sunny outside rooms, adjoining garden. Telephone, electric light; clean, well kept, respectable house; "L," Subway stations; $420. Owner on premises.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. | APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

Westover Court



Bachelor Apartments

211 W. 43rd St. and 213 W. 44th St., Times Square.

Old English Interior Court.

Two, Three or Four Room Apartments, Private Bath.

Furnished or Unfurnished.

Outside Rooms.

Club Breakfasts.

For rates and further information apply
ASTOR OFFICE,
23 W. 26th St.,

Or Superintendent on Premises.
Telephone Bryant 5800.

---

250 W. 104th ST.
Bet. Broadway and West End Av.
Fireproof apartment; one block from 103d St. subway; only one apt. left, 9th floor, south, north and west exposures.
6 Rooms and 2 Baths, $1,400.

JANUS COURT
106 MORNINGSIDE DRIVE,
South Corner 121st St.
New fireproof and soundproof building; situated at highest point in city; every modern improvement.
5, 6, 7 Rooms and Bath, $660 to $1,200.

PICKEN COURT
706 RIVERSIDE DRIVE,
Corner 148th Street.
Ten-story fireproof building. Best part of Riverside Drive. Extra large rooms, every convenience.
6 All Outside Corner Rooms, $1,300.
Also 6 Large Rooms at $1,100.

CAROLYN COURT
414 WEST 121ST ST.,
Bet. Amsterdam Av. and Morningside Drive.
All modern improvements; convenient to car lines and subway station.
3, 4, 5 Rooms and Bath, $480 to $720.

Apply to Superintendents on Premises, or
ALDER, NASH & LANNING,
Broadway, Corner 105th Street. Telephone, Riverside 3380.

NON-HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENTS.

SPENCER ARMS

S. E. Cor. Broadway & 69th St.
2, 3 & 4 ROOMS
or larger combinations — maid service included, and meals served in apartments.
Every room with permanent outside light and large closet space.
Most convenient location in city.
RENTAL, $70 to $125.
Chas. F. de Casanova, Agt., on premises, or your own broker.
Tel. Columbus 3996.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

44 W. 77th Street

Facing
Manhattan Square Park
9 Rooms and 3 Baths,
$2,600.

AVONMORE

2,131 Broadway, at 74th Street
Beautifully Appointed Apartments,
7 & 8 Rooms, $1,200-$1,600
Southern Exposure.
Within 2 blocks of 72d St. Subway Station
SUPERINTENDENT ON PREMISES.

Bachelor Apart's & Studios
206 WEST 69TH ST.
New 2 and 3 room and bath apartments. Every possible convenience; indirect electric lighting; shower baths; parquet floorings; open fireplaces; ice boxes; telephones; handsomely decorated.
RENT $35 TO $45.
HIBSON, 54th St. & Lexington Ave.

BIG CONCESSIONS
HIGH-CLASS ELEVATOR APARTMENTS.
IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.
4 & 6 rooms, $40 & $50; 3 & 5 W. 104th St.
5 rooms, $40; 40 W. 127th St.
4, 5 & 7 rooms, $35 to $60; 20 E. 128th St.

THE HOTEL GREGORIAN
85th St., between 5th Av. and Broadway, offers unusual high-class Apartments at remarkably reasonable rates for season or yearly lease; inspection solicited.

WEST END

AV., 850, NEAR 102nd ST.
High-class elevator apartments, eight rooms and bath; parquet floors; rent $1,100 to $1,200.

CONCESSIONS
36 CENTRAL PARK SOUTH
Restaurant on First Floor.
Geo. E. Rose, Treas. & Resident Mgr.

DOCTOR'S OFFICE
463 West 53d St., occupied over 23 years. Good location. Apply 1,775 Broadway, Room 310. Tel. 3065 Columbus, 9 to 12 A.M.

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2 WEST 83D ST.
CORNER, HIGH-GRADE ELEVATOR HOUSE, OVERLOOKING CENTRAL PARK.
7 ROOMS AND BATH.
Rents $780 to $1,200.
GEO. A. BOWMAN, 121 West 42d St.

West Side, Above 110th Street.

587 RIVERSIDE DRIVE,
Corner 136th St.
7 Rooms, Rental $960
8 Rooms, Rental $1,380

1100 PARK AVE.,
Corner 89th St.
9 Rooms, Rental $1,500
EDGAR A. LEVY,
505 Fifth Ave. Tel. Murray Hill 6960.

507-513 West 113th St.
HIGH CLASS FIREPROOF ELEVATOR APARTMENTS
2-5-6 Rooms, $480 to $900
Apply Renting Office, on Premises.

THE RIDGEFIELD
829 West 135th Street.
Four and six room apartments, only two left, large, light, and airy; modern elevator building; near Riverside Drive and subway station. Special concessions. Inquire of Superintendent, on premises.

SUNRIDGE 538-540 W. 124th St.
Elevator Apartments.
5 Rooms and Bath, $350.
7 Rooms, 2 Baths, $600-$660
Apply Superintendent on premises, or Duff & Conger, Madison Ave., Cor. 56th St.

West Side, Above 110th Street.

THE
SOPHOMORE
21 Claremont Av.,
Just Above 116th St.
8 Rooms, 2 Baths, Lavatory.
Rents $1,400 to $1,600.
Unsurpassed location, overlooking Columbia University grounds, one block from subway station.

THE REGNOR
601 West 115th St.
N. W. Cor. Broadway.
Extra large, sunny rooms, all facing the outside, overlooking Columbia University grounds, one block from subway.
4-5-6-7 Rooms, 1-2-3 Baths.
Rents $810 to $1,850.

THE MENTONE
895 West End Av.,
S. W. Cor. 104th St.
5-6-7 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths.
Rents $1,100 to $2,300.
Every modern improvement; one block from subway and surface lines.

THE LUXONIA
305 West 72d St.,
Bet. W. End Av. & R'side Dr.
Close to Subway Exp. Station.
5-6 Rooms, 2 Baths.
Rents $1,500 to $2,000.
Excellent appointments throughout. All have southern and eastern exposure. Should be seen to be appreciated.
Representative at Each House, or
PATERNO BROS.,
Owners and Builders,
Office, 601 West 115th St.
Tel., 1114—Morningside.

$25 to $48
3 and 4 Rooms
5 " 6 "
Elevator Apartments.
Extra Good Value.
Block front West 172d to 173d Sts.
On Audubon Av.

A 6 Room Elevator Apartment
We want you to inspect this remaining six-room apartment in Heatherdell Court, every room faces the south, dining room has an excellent view down Broadway. House is modern in every respect and has all conveniences, including filtered water; the apartment is in excellent condition and as perfect in appointment as an honest American builder could make it. You would willingly pay $1,200 per annum for these rooms further downtown; our asking price is $780 per annum. Why not save the difference and live on Washington Heights, the ideal residential section. The owner residing on the premises insures perfect service.
701 West 179th St., N. W. Cor. Broadway.

Unusual Opportunity
New 3-Room Apartments
All Outside Rooms, Southern Exposure
802 WEST 181ST ST.
High-class Elevator Apartment House
Phone 3852 Audubon

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. | APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. | APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

Efficient Management.

F. R. WOOD, W. H. DOLSON Co.

Broadway, Cor. 80th Street. Telephone, Schuyler 3800.
Branch Offices:—373 5th Ave., N. E. Cor. 35th St.; Broadway at 144th Street.
Downtown Office:—No. 140 Broadway, Cor. Liberty St.

THE BARNARD
106-110 Central Park West,
Southwest corner 71st St.
10-Story, 3 Elevators.
6 and 9 Rooms, 1 and 2 Baths.
Rents $1,200 to $2,500,
Including Refrigeration.
First floor for doctor.
One Furnished Apartment.

THE COURTENAY
55 Central Park West,
Between 65th and 66th Sts.
10 Rooms, All Outside, 3 Baths.
One Apartment on Floor—Southern Exposure.
Rents $1,800 to $2,400.

IRVING ARMS
222 Riverside Drive,
Corner 94th St.
Fireproof Building.
Corner Apartment,
9 Rooms and 3 Baths, $1,700.
Southern Exposure. Vacuum Cleaning.
8 Rooms and 3 Baths, $1,300.

THE CORINSECA
209 West 97th St.
Northwest Corner.
One block 96th St. Subway.
8 Rooms and Bath.
Rent $930.

THE EVELYN
101 West 78th St.
Non-housekeeping Apartments.
Maid service and electric light.
2 and 3 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $660 to $900.
Extra Large Rooms.

LARCHMONT
448 Central Park West,
South Corner 105th St.
7 Rooms, Bath; Corner.
Rents $900 to $1,100.

THE ROSEMARY
4 and 6 West 93d St.
Adjoining Central Park.
Near "L."
8 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $900 to $1,200.

SYLVIA HALL
560 West 144th St.
Near Broadway.
2 Rooms, $360.
6 Rooms and Bath.
Rent $660.

THE BRAENDER
416 Central Park West,
South Corner 102d St.
Near Subway and Elevated.
10-Story Fireproof, 2 Elevators.
5, 6, 7 and 8 Large Rooms,
$600 to $1,200.
Corner Apartment.
12 Large Outside Rooms and 3 Baths, $1,800.
Southern Exposure.

TUILLERIES
251 West 95th St.
7 and 8 Rooms, 1 and 2 Baths.
Elevator, all modern improvements; adjoining subway express station at 96th St.
$1,350 to $1,400.

THE DORILTON
Broadway, Corner 71st St.
Magnificent Structure.
Unusually Sunny Exposure. Express Subway Station 100 Feet Away.
Free Electric Light and Refrigeration.
7 & 9 Rooms, $2,200 to $2,800.
Write or Telephone for Leaflet.

THE PASADENA
10 West 61st St.
Southwest Corner Broadway.
12-Story, Overlooking Central Park West.
2, 3, 4, 8 and 9 Rooms
and 1, 2 and 3 Baths.
Rents $600 to $2,600.

165 WEST 80TH ST.
7 Large, Light Rooms and Bath.
Electric light just installed; all modern improvements.
Rent $52.50.

66-68-72 EAST 77TH
Near Madison Ave.
7 and 8 Rooms and Bath.
$800 to $800.
Choicest Location on East Side.

WALLACE
568 West 149th St.
Southeast Corner Broadway.
Extra Large 6 and 7 Rooms and Bath. Connecting Bedrooms.
Most Attractive.
Rents $720 to $840.

THE KENWAY
462 Convent Ave.,
Corner of 150th St.
7 Rooms, Excellent Value.
Rent $540.
Southern Exposure.

THE BELNORD
Broadway to Amsterdam Ave.
86th to 87th St.
7 to 11 Rooms, 2, 3 and 4 Baths.
Rents $2,100 to $7,000.
Including Electric Light and Refrigeration.
Vacuum Cleaner Service Free.
Extra Large Rooms.
All Bedrooms Face Private Garden.

THE NORMAN
37-43 West 93d St.
Near Park, Subway, and "L."
8-Story Fireproof Building
Surrounded by Private Houses.
5 and 7 Rooms,
1 and 2 Baths.
$900 to $1,400.

THE CLIFDEN
264 Riverside Drive,
South Corner 99th St.
12 Story, 3 Elevators.
Southwestern Exposure.
One Apartment of
7 Rooms and 2 Baths.
Rental $1,550.

LUCILE
122 West 114th St.
Southeast Corner St. Nicholas Av.
Near Subway and "L."
5 and 6 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $420 to $660.

HEATHCOTE HALL
609 West 114th St.
One block from Riverside Drive.
Convenient to Subway.
4 and 5 Rooms, Kitchen.
Rents $840 to $1,000.

VICTOR HALL
622 West 113th St.
8-Story Fireproof Modern Apartments.
Adjoining Riverside Drive.
7 Rooms and Bath.
Rent $1,100.

ELLERSLIE COURTS
601 W. 140th St., 600 W. 141st St.
Corner Apartment. All Southern Exposure. Immediate Possession.
4 Rooms, $480.
6 Rooms, $660.

FLORENCE COURT
500 West 176th St.
Southwest Corner Amsterdam Av.
3 and 5 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $30 to $45.

West Side, Above 110th Street.

The Riviera

Riverside Drive, 156th to 157th St.
Modern 12-story Fireproof Apartment. Subway Station Half Block Distant.
5 rooms $660 to $750 per annum
7 rms. $1000 to $1200 per annum
8 rms. $1200 to $1500 per annum
9-10 rms. $1600-$2000 per annum
A. J. ODELL, Resident Manager.
Telephone, Audubon—6400.
Service and management under direct supervision of owners.
Manhattan Leasing Co.,
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MOST UNUSUAL
The few Apartments still unrented are the best in these Houses
Notice the Rentals

6 RMS	The Victoria	315 West 97th St.	cor. Riverside Dr.	$1,100
	The Dartmouth	400 West 110th St.	near B'way Sub...	1,100
7 RMS	The Victoria	315 West 97th St.	cor. Riverside Dr..	1,100
	The Dartmouth	399 West 110th St.	near Broadway...	1,400
	The Broadview	906 West 116th St.	adj. Broadway...	1,200
	The Porter Arms	620 West 116th St.	adj. Riverside Dr.	1,200
	Barnard Court	15 Claremont Av.	adj. 116th St....	1,350

Booklets on Application. Superintendents on Premises, or
EARLE & CALHOUN
Phone Columbus 5116. Broadway, Cor. 72d St.

West Side, Above 110th Street.

THE ROXBURY
540 West 122d St.
(S. E. Cor. B'way.)
One five room apartment, top floor, light and sunny. Special value, $660 yearly.
WM. P. SHERIDEN, Agent
Riverside Drive and 127th St.
Phone 434 Morningside.
AGENT ON PREMISES.

3-4-5 and 6 ROOMS
FRONT APARTMENTS.
An EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY to secure a very attractive Apartment in perfect condition.
4,180 Broadway, Cor. 177th St.
EVERY ROOM BEING OUTSIDE, WITH SOUTHERLY EXPOSURE AND VIEW.
Very Large Bedroom.
ELEVATOR; ALL NIGHT SERVICE.
Rent $38-$60.
W. D. MORGAN, AGENT,
3,573 BROADWAY (147TH ST.)

These Are Exceptional Apartments and positively represent the best value on Washington Heights.
Liberal Arrangements to Desirable Tenants.
BROCKTON—Elevator
661 WEST 180TH ST.
(N. E. Corner Broadway.)

4 Rooms	$35 to $40
4 Rooms, corner, top floor	$50
5 Rooms	$45 to $50

KNAP & WASSON CO., Agents,
4739 Broadway, at 181st St.

Manhattan Av. & 123d St.
Near 125th St. "L" and Subway.
High-Class Elevator Apartments.
2-3-4 & 5 Rooms
Kitchens and Kitchenettes,
$28 to $60 Per Month.
Large Rooms, Unusual Closet Space
'PHONE 3927 MORNINGSIDE.

THE EDWIN
561 West 147th St. N. E. Cor. B'way.
4, 5, 6, 7 Large Light Rooms.
Quiet, well kept, conveniently located house, near subway and surface lines. One very desirable corner apartment.
Resident Owner.

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528 RIVERSIDE DRIVE,
Opposite Grant's Tomb.
137th Street Subway Station.
4 and 5 beautiful rooms, facing Hudson River, $45 to $55.
219 WEST 80TH STREET,
Near Broadway & Subway;
5 outside rooms; rents reduced to $55-$62.50.

Winslow Court, 87 Hamilton Place,
Corner West 141st St., 2 minutes' walk 137th St. Broadway Subway; 8-room apartment, $75 per month. Great sacrifice. All rooms spacious, light, in exclusive, modern elevator apartment house; every improvement; unsurpassed hall and elevator service; service night and day. Inquire on premises.

STONY POINT
751 West 180th St.,
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Situated in Washington Heights; most delightful residential section.
4-5 Rooms, $390 to $540.

RIVERSIDE, DRIVE
No. 552, Just North of 127th St.
THE MADRID
8 rooms and 2 baths, $1,000.
High-class elevator apartment house; abundance of air and light. Close to subway and surface cars.

West Side, Above 110th Street.

Great Rent Reduction & Liberal Concessions.
New Elevator Apartments.

The Northern,
Northwest Corner 181st St. & Northern Ave., 3 Blocks West of Broadway.
8 large Rooms, 3 baths, butler's pantry $65
6 large Rooms and bath $45
5 large Rooms and bath, butler's pantry ..... $35 to $37.50

Regent & Bellport Hall,
3,100-3,110 Broadway,
N. E. Cor. 123d St. S. E. Cor. 124th.
7 Rooms, 2 baths, Cor. $60 to $65
6 Rooms & bath ..... 45 to 55
5 Rooms & bath ..... $5 to 48

Riverside Drive, 745, Southeast Cor. 152d St.
7 Rooms, 2 baths, Cor. $65 to $140
7 Rooms, 2 baths ..... 60 to 75
6 Rooms, 2 baths ..... 50 to 65

NEW BUILDINGS
Now Ready for Occupancy
THE LOYAL
894 RIVERSIDE DRIVE
Overlooking the Hudson & Palisades.
Corner 161st St.
and
DUNRAVEN
654 WEST 161ST ST.
Suites of 4-5-6-7-8 Rooms and 2 Baths
Rents, $480 to $1,320 Yearly
Open Evenings.
Renting agent on premises.
'Phone, 9045—Aud.
Friedman Con. Co., 189 Broadway

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780 Riverside Drive
Corner 155th St.
5 & 6 Rooms | $750 to $1250

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630 W. 141st
Corner Riverside
5-6-7 Rooms | $700 to $1300
Furnished Apts. $1000 and up

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4 ROOMS $33
5 ROOMS $45
Sovereign Court
535 West 151st Street
Just off Broadway.
Elevator, Telephone, Parquet Floors.
M. H. GAILLARD & CO.,
2299 Broadway,
Cor. 83d St. 'Phone 3979 Schuyler.

THE WASHINGTON,
2,034 to 2,040 Seventh Av., Cor. 122d St.
9 Very Large, Light Rooms, $50.
5 Large Rooms, Corner Suite, $65.
FURNISHED SUITES
2-3-4 Rooms, $35 to $80.
First-class Restaurant on the Premises.
See Supt. Tel. Morningside 350.

4-5-6 and 7 Rooms.
Very convenient location; close to subway and 145th St. crosstown line; attractively decorated; elevator; all night service; low rentals.
530 West 144th St.
W. D. MORGAN, Agent,
3,573 BROADWAY (147TH ST.).

NEW
UNIVERSITY COURT
70 MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, cor. 117TH ST.
Near Columbia University.
Every convenience known provided; the entrance with the splash of its fountains unsurpassed; undesirable tenants excluded; no dogs allowed.
7 Rooms, Bath, $900.

HAGUE COURT
NEAR COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY.
600 West 113th St., facing Morningside Park.
Corner Apartment.
All outside, sunny rooms.
7 Rooms, Bath, 2 Toilets... $1,200
7 " " " " ... $1,000
Apply Superintendent respective buildings, or
W. ALANSON ALEXANDER,
503 5TH AV. TEL., 2715—MURRAY HILL.

Beautiful Corner Suite of
9 Rooms & TWO BATHS $1,800
IN THE
ALLERTON
600 West 113th St.,
Corner Broadway.
A Modern Fireproof Building where the service is perfect.
Apply Superintendent, or
GOODALE, PERRY & DWIGHT, INC.,
Tel. Riverside 975. 2,705 Broadway.

Broadway, 215 St. Sub. Station
JUST COMPLETED
ISHAM COURT, Cor. B'way & 215th St. DRAKE COURT, Cor. 10th Av. & 215th St.
4-5 ROOMS
Every conceivable improvement; very moderate rents.
Agent on Premises

KAN-A-WAH COURT
614 WEST 157TH ST.
REDUCED RENTS
New building, near Riverside Drive and Subway Station. High-class elevator apartments, day and night service; three, four, and five rooms, bath; large, light, and airy. Most select neighborhood.

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8 ROOMS & BATH, DUPLEX APARTMENT,
515 WEST 150TH ST.
W. D. MORGAN, Agent, 3,573 B'way (147th).

CORNER APARTMENT,
Seven and eight Rooms and Bath; SERVANTS' TOILET; $35 AND $70.
400 West 152d St. (St. Nicholas Av.)
W. D. MORGAN, Agent, 3,573 B'way (147th).

7, 8 & 9 ROOMS, 2 BATHS.
Exceptional apartments and arrangement of rooms, every one being outside and large; abundance of closet room; modern in every detail; first class in every respect.
ELEVATOR. ALL NIGHT SERVICE.
805 St. Nicholas Av., Corner 150th St.
W. D. MORGAN, Agent, 3,573 B'way (147th).

THE KANAWAH
208 WEST 111TH ST.
HIGH-CLASS ELEVATOR APARTMENTS.
ALL NIGHT SERVICE.
5 ROOMS, $35.

The Plaza,
705 St. Nicholas Av., corner 150th St.—Magnificent large, light eight-room apartment to rent; every modern convenience; rent $67.50. Superintendent.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. | APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. | APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

Pease & Elliman

165 West 72d St. Near Broadway	340 Madison Avenue Near 43d St. Tel. 6200 Murray Hill	55 Liberty St. Corner Nassau St.

Real Estate and General Insurance

Specialists in Dwelling Properties

829 Park Avenue
Corner 76th Street
Modern Fireproof Building.
Plenty of closet room. Every modern convenience. Popular duplex apartments.
7 Rooms & 2 Baths (Simplex), $1,400-$2,200
7 Rooms & 3 Baths (Duplex), $2,100-$2,300
8 Rooms & 3 Baths (Duplex), $2,600-$2,800
6 Rooms & 2 Baths (Duplex), $2,000

145 East 35th Street
The Southfield
Modern Fireproof Building. Southern Exposure.
Large, bright rooms. Extra maids' rooms. Exclusive features usually only found in higher priced apartments.
7 Rooms, 2 Baths (Simplex), $1,800-$2,500
3 Rooms and Bath, $900

116 East 58th Street
Near Park Ave.
A strictly up to date apartment house. Ideal location. Eight large, bright rooms and 3 baths. Shower attachments; improved range; large sanitary refrigerators; kitchen tiled to ceiling; ample closet room. Decorated to suit tenant.
Rentals $2,400 to $3,000.

56-62 West 58th St.
Blenheim and Biltmore
Modern Apartments.
Convenient to 58th St. Elevated and Central Park.
8 Rooms and 2 Baths, $1,500-$1,800

EAST SIDE

56 West 11th St.
3 and 4 rooms and bath.....$660—$720

39-43 E. 27th St. At Madison Ave.
3, 4, 6 and 7 rooms and bath..$720—$1,300

146-8 East 49th St.
1 and 4 rooms and bath.....$480—$1,200

144 E. 56th St. The Wellesbourne
7 and 8 rooms, 1 & 2 baths..$1,500—$1,800

49 West 57th St. The Soncy
8 rooms and 2 baths.....$2,000

11 East 68th St. Cor. Madison Ave.
6 and 8 rooms, 2 and 3 baths, $1,700—$3,000

103 East 75th St. At Park Ave.
7 rooms and 3 baths.....$2,500

161 East 79th St. Near Lexington Avenue.
7 and 8 rooms, 3 baths.....$1,900—$2,500
1 Doctor's Apartment, 3 rooms....$1,000

535 Park Avenue Cor. 61st St.
6 & 7 rooms, 1 & 2 baths..$2,000—$2,500

780 Madison Ave. At 67th St.
9 Rooms and 2 baths.....$2,500

1190 Madison Ave. Cor. 87th St.
7 rooms and bath.....$1,000—$1,200

WEST SIDE

411 West 114th St. At Morningside Avenue.
8 rooms and 2 baths.....$960—$1,400

315 West 115th St.
4 and 6 rooms, bath.....$540—$800

110 Riverside Drive Cor. 88d St.
8 and 9 rooms, 2 baths.....$1,600—$1,800

127 Riverside Drive Cor. 85th St.
8 rooms and bath.....$1,800

723 St. Nicholas Ave. Cor. 146th St.
4 and 6 rooms and bath.....$480—$720

25 Fort Washington Ave.
At 160th St.
6 and 7 rooms and bath.....$720—$780

For floor plans and further particulars of the above and other houses under our management consult the special apartment-house edition of Pease & Elliman's Real Estate Indicator, which will be mailed to you on request.

West Side, Above 110th Street.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE

640-644
145ST-146D STS.
12-story fireproof Apartment House. Unexcelled location. 4, 5, 6 and 7 Rooms, 2 and 3 Baths. Every modern improvement. Excellent elevator service. Superior steam heating plant. Private laundries. Large, bright, airy rooms. Efficient Day and Night Service. Moderate Rentals. Agent on premises. 'Phone, 6900—Audubon.

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NEW FIREPROOF BUILDINGS
ATTRACTIVE RENTS.
UNUSUAL ARRANGEMENT.
NO LONG HALLS.
7 Rooms, 2 Baths, $100
Representative on Premises,
Or
CHARLES P. L. HUSTON CO.
Tel. 6860 M. H. 15 E. 40th St.

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629 WEST 138TH ST.
Between Broadway & Riverside.
Private house block; subway station 137th St. and Fifth Avenue bus line 135th St.
FIVE ROOMS
W. D. MORGAN, Agent, 3,573 B'way (147th).
9 Large, Beautiful Rooms.
All outside; southern exposure; every improvement; high class, refined; restricted avenue; owner's management.
441 FORT WASHINGTON AV.
AND WEST 180TH ST.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

New Buildings.
993 PARK AVE.
Cor. 84th St.
10 Rooms, 3 Baths..$2,800-$4,300

1,155 PARK AVE.
Cor. 92d St.
10 Rooms, 3 Baths..$2,700-$3,000
12 Rooms, 4 Baths..$3,200-$3,900
Larger or smaller suites can be arranged.
Apply on Premises or at the Office of
BING & BING, 119 West 40th St.
Tel., 6410—Bryant.

109-111 EAST 56TH ST.
Elevator Building.
135 EAST 56TH ST.
2 Rooms and Bath.
Large, light studio apartments. Rent from $540 to $900, including room service.
Apply to E. C. FOLLON,
103 Park Ave. Tels. 1850 Murray Hill.

RUTHERFORD
236 East 17th Street.
4 all light, outside, cozy rooms; elevator and telephone service night and day. Rent $36.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

Choice East Side Apartments
Look at OUR OFFERINGS in MODERN HOUSES, Where the SERVICE is PERFECT and RENTS MODERATE.

16 E. 96th St. Cor. Madison Ave. — 10 Rooms, 3 Baths, $1900
1239 Madison Av Corner 89th St. — 7-8-9 Rooms, 2 BATHS, $1500 to $2000
1261 Madison Av Corner 90th St. — 8 Rooms, 2 Baths; Only One Left; $2100
1246 Madison Av Near 90th St. — 7 Rooms, Bath, Single Flats $600 to $720
131 E. 86th St. Cor. Lexington Ave. — 7-8 Rooms & Baths, $540-$720
58-66 E. 96th St. Near Park Ave. — 7 Rooms, All Improvements $450 to $540
Floor Plans and Full Particulars of All East Side Apartments
DUFF & CONGER Madison Ave. Cor. 56th St.
TELEPHONE LENOX 2900.

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121 Madison Ave.
CORNER 30TH STREET
Large and perfectly arranged Duplex Housekeeping Apartments in Above Fireproof Building.
Spacious rooms, parquet floors, electric light and baths, extra rooms for Maids.

Duplex Non-Housekeeping Apts. Furnished and Unfurnished
3 Large Rooms & Bath Including Room Service
A very desirable ground floor Apartment for High-Class Physician
Also suite of large living room, bedchamber and bath, with room service if desired.
Good Restaurant for tenants only.

BACHELOR APARTMENTS
691 Madison Ave. cor. 62d St.
Parlor, Bedroom, and Bath, Furnished or Unfurnished.
Service Included.
RENTS $480 TO $720.
Apply on premises, or to
MOORE & WYCKOFF
546 Fifth Ave., 45th St. Tel. 1263 Bryant.

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27 East 62d St.
4 Rooms and Bath. Rental $1200.
Unusual high-class housekeeping apartment. Meal service if desired. Apply on premises or
Harris & Vaughan, Inc.,
489 5th Ave. Tel. 31 Murray Hill.

MANHATTAN—East Side.



The Schermerhorn
ENTIRE BLOCK FRONT.
MADISON AVE.,
82D TO 83D STS.
Exclusive APARTMENTS
ALL OUTSIDE
9 ROOMS
Foyer and 3 Baths
$3500 to $3800
ONE APARTMENT OF
10 ROOMS
Foyer and 3 Baths
$4,000
Mark Rafalsky & Co.
56 WEST 45TH ST.
Telephone, Bryant—7848.

Non-Housekeeping Apartments
A few Apartments available for fall renting. 1 and 2 large, airy, outside rooms with bath; modern in detail. Day and night attendance. Vacuum cleaning system, maid service, mail chute, open fireplaces, ample closet room. Meals served in apartments. Agent always on premises. 'Phone, Plaza—6070.
Rents, $800 to $1,000.
507 Madison Avenue At 53d St.

OPPORTUNITY
CORNER APARTMENT
Every room faces street.
8 ROOMS, 3 BATHS, ELEVATOR, ETC., $1,200
Liberal inducements to good tenant.
1229 Park Ave.
S. E. Corner 96th St.
Apply to Superintendent on premises, or A. BRANDSTEIN, Agent, 74 Broadway.

HATFIELD HOUSE,
[illegible] 84TH ST.
Two and three rooms and bath; southern exposure; near subway.

WARNS GERMANY OF HEAVIER BURDENS

Helfferich Admits That Financing War's Second Year Is More Difficult.

CAN'T TAX WAR PROFITS NOW

But He Suggests Increasing Tax on Munitions Makers' Incomes at a Later Date.

The Frankfurter Zeitung of Aug. 21 prints the stenographic report of the recent speech in the Reichstag by the German Secretary of the Treasury, Dr. Karl Helfferich, concerning the third German war loan. Dr. Helfferich estimated the cost of the war to Germany at 2,000,000,000 marks ($500,000,000) a month, and admitted that Germany previously had a heavier bill to pay than any other belligerent power; but he added that England had overtaken Germany as the chief spender of the war.

"I need give no reasons for the appropriation," he said, "for the reasons are self-evident. But I desire to present a picture of the economic situation. Through this appropriation the war credit demand rise to 30,000,000,000 marks. ($7,500,000,000.) Our estimates of the war expenses have even been exceeded. That is understandable when we consider that ever new formations must be filled up, that the prices of raw materials have risen, and that the consumption of materials and munitions has increased enormously. The building of roads, bridges, and railroads—all that increases the expenses and mounts up to the monthly sum of 2,000,000,000 marks.

"We must be clear in our recognition of the fact that in the second year of the war it will be in many respects harder to hold out than in the first. Greater sums must be raised to ameliorate distress. For this purpose a further 200,000,000 marks ($50,000,000) is set aside. Every German knew from the beginning why these great sacrifices were made, and he knows it today also, surely, that they are not made in vain. We desire to wage this war to a victorious conclusion, to a peace for which we can be responsible to our own conscience. (Cries of "Bravo!")

Can't Tax War Profits Now.

"We are taking up a new war loan because we do not wish during the war to create new burdens by means of new taxes. Even with the sharpest straining, only a part of the expenses will be covered in this way. Concerning taxes on war profits, the Ministers of Finance of the individual States have come to an understanding, but the time is not yet ripe for Legislative proposals. Only after the conclusion of the war will every one be able to ascertain what the war has brought to him. The Government is convinced that an indisputable reckonging up of war profits is an impossibility as a matter of technical taxation. But it is of opinion, also, that all those who, during the war and in contrast with the great mass of their fellow-countrymen, have been in a position to increase their fortunes to a considerable extent, are also in a position and in duty bound to participate in a greater degree than in times of peace in bearing the burdens of the war. For this purpose there is provided an application of the Imperial tax on increase of fortunes.

"Just how far in individual cases the income during the period of the war will be dealt with in calculating the amount of taxes, is still being studied, together with a series of other questions. There is agreement on the point that the increase of fortunes through inheritance shall be exempt from special taxation. Furthermore, there is unanimity of opinion that in view of the purpose of these taxes, to help lessen the burden of the Empire's war expenses, the taxes can be paid not only in cash, but also in war loans. To be sure, the expectation of taxes on war profits need keep no one from subscribing to the war loan. (Laughter and applause.) That is necessary. A great number of persons have asked me: 'Surely we cannot subscribe to a war loan if later we may be subjected to what is perhaps confiscatory taxation and then must resell the loan with a loss in rates?' Therefore, to dissipate this uneasiness, I say emphatically that the special tax can and should be paid in war loans. (A question: 'At what figure?') Naturally at the nominal rate. If God grants us victory and permits us to shape the peace according to our wishes, then we shall not forget the question of cost, either. ('Very right.')

"Preparations for the new loan have been made and are to be completed at once. Through this loan we must raise the sums which we have spent over and above the 13,500,000,000 marks ($3,375,000,000) already subscribed. In this connection it may be mentioned that the ordinary budget for 1914-1915 has shown a surplus of 210,000,000 marks ($54,750,000.)

Special Inducements for Subscribers.

"Abroad it is still believed that our loans are made through the savings banks. We have an interest in energetically destroying the system of lies that is spread abroad about our financial accomplishments. Our savings banks are so far 20,000,000,000 marks ($5,000,000,000) stronger than at the outbreak of the war. (Hear! Hear!) The liquidity of money has even favored speculation on the Stock Exchange, so that a warning had to be issued. Today all available money belongs to the Fatherland, and war loans are the only loan paper. (Bravo!) In the loans we desire to keep to the old well-tried system. We shall draw upon all the postal institutions of the entire German Empire for subscriptions to the loans. Furthermore, we shall permit small partial loans for subscribers for small amounts down to 100 marks ($25.) We hope, furthermore, by means of several good examples, to win the employers to inducing their employes and workingmen to subscribe for small amounts. We shall make easy the business of subscription for the large subscribers. Besides, we shall this time, as the result of experience with the former loan, issue ad interim notes, so that the subscriber to the loan may soon have something in his hands. We were unable in the second loan to anticipate to what an enormous extent small amounts would be subscribed. Nor must it be forgotten under what difficulties the administration of the Imperial debt works. The work is almost insuperable.

"This time we may try to make propaganda for the war loan even more extensively than on the two earlier occasions. To be sure, we shall not seek to emulate the sensational advertising to which England has had recourse. We can forego that. We do not desire to sink to circus advertising. The German gives to the Fatherland what it needs. Thereby he does not give alms to the Fatherland, but rather is fulfilling a duty. (Great applause.)

"But we desire to utilize the power of propaganda to the full. Clergymen, teachers, and community leaders have helped us bravely, and we must thank them. I count also upon the Reichstag Delegates, so that the patriotic conscience may be strengthened. In the preparation of the loan we shall keep to the straight, simple paths. The 5 per cent. war loan is the best and the best-liked paper in Germany. We shall keep the same rate of interest, but we shall simply choose a higher rate of issue.

"If there is anything that can raise our confidence it is a comparison with the financial conditions and the financial measures of our opponents. The total costs of this enormous war amount, according to accurate estimate, now to 200,000,000 marks ($75,000,000) a day for the six belligerent powers. The monthly war costs thus exceed 8,000,000,000 marks. ($2,000,000,000.) and for the year they amount to more than 100,000,000,000 marks. ($25,000,000,000.) This is the greatest devastation and shifting of values that history has ever seen.

England Spending More than Germany

"I must therefore admit that Germany up to a very few months ago has borne the greatest burdens, and today the total sum is probably greater for Germany than for any other country. But England has now reached the highest point in current war expenses. There the expenses per day seem to have gone beyond 80,000,000 marks, ($20,000,000.) We shall not begrudge this advantage to the Englishmen, to whom the idea of a record means so much. (Laughter.) Of the total war expenses almost two-thirds fall to the share of the coalition of our enemies; somewhat more than one-third falls to the lot of ourselves and our allies. Up to now we have, in common with our allies, raised the expenses through loans. Quite aside from the result of our loans, I wish to emphasize the fact that Austria-Hungary, with its war loan of 8,000,000,000 kronen, ($1,000,000,000,) has achieved a mighty feat. France remains far behind Austria-Hungary. France has accomplished only half of that. Of Russia, Italy, and the other small comrades of the Entente I shall not speak. One should not be cruel, even toward one's foes. (Much laughter.)

"Our war loans have not sunk a single day in their rate, while in England the loans have fallen several points, including even the latest. We bear any financial comparison favorably.

Attempts to Flood the World with Lies.

"Nevertheless attempts are made to flood the world with lies in every realm. The Englishmen, to be sure, do not themselves believe what they are trumping up and reporting. But it is calculated for the small States and also for France, where the financial situation is certainly not pleasant. There it has recently been asserted that the size of the gold reserve of the German Imperial Bank is due to the fact that we have appropriated the gold of the Austro-Hungarian banks. (Laughter.) Our banks have made easy many a business transaction for our allies, but of gold we did not relieve them. To take gold from one's allies is not the German style; that is British. (Great applause.) The mockery about the status of the German rate of exchange has with time proved unpalatable to our foes, after the sterling rate in New York declined by 5 per cent., and the French values are now worse than the German. Our financial success is based not only upon savings, but rather upon the putting forth of all our energies of work in all realms. In that we surpass our foes. In that they cannot imitate us at a day's notice, even as they cannot imitate our army. ("Bravo!")

"We carry victory within us, and feel the prophecies of victory with double intensity in these days of great decisions. The German people will keep its place in the world and fulfill its mission. (Applause.)"

FOR LONG-TERM MORTGAGES

Financial Institutions to Discuss New Plan at Conference.

A conference of the various financial institutions of New York City interested in mortgage loans will be held in the Chamber of Commerce Oct. 29 at 3 o'clock. The object of the conference is to find a solution of the mortgage situation in this city, and, if possible, have the big loaning institutions agree to issue long-term mortgages, amortized by annual payments.

During the early days of the European war, when the financial stringency in New York City was pronounced, the conditions in the mortgage market were a source of considerable anxiety both to borrowers and lenders. In many instances lenders were required to assume the ownership of property in order to preserve the integrity of their mortgages, notwithstanding the fact that mortgages were originally placed upon the property at two-thirds of the actual market value at the time of making the loan. It was apparent that a difficult problem confronted real estate men. It was during this period that very thoughtful study was given to the principle embodied in a long-term mortgage amortized by annual payments, by the Advisory Council of Real Estate Interests. This form of mortgage would encourage thrift on the part of the borrower by requiring him to pay annually a small proportion of his mortgage indebtedness, while it would relieve him from the necessity of raising a large amount of money to pay off his mortgage when it became due. In addition it would give the privilege to small owners of having a mortgage for a period of from ten to twenty years, instead of a short-term mortgage of from three to five years, which must now be renewed at no small expense. This particular form of mortgage has been objected to by some property owners, in that it would be difficult for them to pay off each year a proportion of their mortgage indebtedness. In order that this entire policy may be thoroughly considered, the Advisory Council has called a conference of various financial institutions interested in this subject, as well as brokers and owners.

The following financial institutions have accepted the invitation of the Council to be present at this conference: New York Life Insurance Company, Mutual Life Insurance Company, Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, Equitable Life Assurance Society, Lawyers Mortgage Company, Lawyers Title and Trust Company, New York Title Insurance Company, Union Trust Company of New York, Columbia Trust Company, Equitable Trust Company, Fidelity Trust Company, New York Trust Company, Franklin Trust Company, United States Mortgage and Trust Company, Hudson Trust Company, Central Trust Company, Farmers Loan and Trust Company, Title Guarantee and Trust Company, United States Trust Company of New York, Bowery Savings Bank, Maiden Lane Savings Bank, Excelsior Savings Bank, Union Dime Savings Bank, Emigrants Industrial Savings Bank, Irving Savings Institution, Dry Dock Savings Institution, Italian Savings Bank, Williamsburg Savings Bank, Queens County Savings Bank, Greater New York Savings Bank, German Savings Bank of Brooklyn, East River Savings Institution, Dollar Savings Bank, and the East Brooklyn Savings Bank.

TELLS CITY'S GREATNESS.

Mercantile Association Compiles a New Industrial Index.

Every other person in the United States wears clothes made in New York City, according to an industrial survey of the Metropolitan district by the Central Mercantile Association, some of the results of which were made public yesterday. The survey has been six months in the making and covers 146 typewritten pages filled with maps and tables, showing the commercial advantages of New York over any other city in this country. For instance, it is shown that a manufacturer here can reach seventeen times as many persons for every mile of railroad distribution as he can in the average industrial centre of America.

Among the points of New York's commercial supremacy are found the following:

New York's Metropolitan district contains 7,000,000 persons. For every twelve persons in the United States outside of New York, one lives in the New York City area. New York adds until itself 100,000 population every year and New York's gain exceeds that of every other city in every decade.

One-fourth of the total banking assets of the United States are in New York. The clearings of New York City banks are nearly 60 per cent. of the total for all the cities of the United States. New York's property values exceed those of Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston, and St. Louis combined.

Seventy-seven important foreign lines have terminals in New York harbor and in time of peace a scheduled ocean-going steamer leaves the port every two hours and forty minutes. New York is the most important world port, both in tonnage and value of shipping. Fifty-eight per cent. of the value of all imports and 37 per cent. of the value of all exports of the United States pass through New York harbor. New York harbor has 714 miles of water frontage, and 67 per cent. of the Manhattan waterfront is owned by the city.

The New York Metropolitan district in 1910 had 32,000 manufacturing plants employing 1,000,000 persons, representing an investment of $2,000,000,000 and turning out products valued at $3,000,000,000.

New York produces 10 per cent. of the entire manufactured product of the United States. Approximately one-half the clothing worn in the United States is made in New York. New York has a larger output than Pittsburgh, Boston, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Detroit, Cleveland, and New Orleans combined.

A table of relative fuel costs shows New York in a favorable position. New York's position is very favorable, also, in regard to costs of electric lighting and power. New York has the lowest insurance rate of any American City.

THIS WEEK'S FREE LECTURES

Sunday.

ORGAN RECITAL, by Professor Samuel A. Baldwin, Great Hall, College of the City of New York, 4 P. M.

ORGAN RECITAL, by Clifford Demarest, Washington Irving High School, Irving Pl., 16th and 17th Sts., 3:30 P. M.

ORGAN RECITAL, by William J. Kraft, Morris High School, 166th St. and Boston Rd., Bronx, 3:30 P. M.

TOLSTOY ON THE TEMPTATION OF JESUS, by Jonathan C. Day, Labor Temple, 14th St. and 2d Av., 4 P. M.

SHAKESPEARE, by William J. Durant, Labor Temple, 4 P. M. "Mind Your Own Business," by Jonathan C. Day, 8 P. M., Labor Temple, 14th St. and 2d Av.

Monday.

FIELD ACTIVITIES OF THE MUSEUM OF THE AMERICAN INDIANS, 1915, by Professor M. H. Saville, Illustrated with Lantern Slides, American Ethnological Society and Section Anthropology and Psychology, N. Y. Academy of Sciences, American Museum of Natural History, 8:15 P. M. Illustrated.

WHY VOTE FOR THE NEW CONSTITUTION, by George W. Wickersham, Labor Temple, 8:15 P. M.

IN TROUBADOUR LAND, by Professor Charles U. Clark, Washington Irving High School, Irving Pl., 16th and 17th Sts., 8:15 P. M. Illustrated.

PETER ILYITCH TSCHAIKOWSKY, THE MORBID IN MUSIC, by John S. Van Cleve, P. S. 27, 42d St., east of 3d Av., 8:15 P. M.

STRUGGLE FOR A FRENCH REPUBLIC, THE ABOLITION OF ABSOLUTISM, by Edward F. Humphrey, P. S. 46, 156th St. and St. Nicholas Av., 8:15 P. M.

HOLLAND, THE LAND THAT MAN MADE, by William Reese Hart, P. S. 59, 226 East 57th St., 8:15 P. M. Illustrated.

THE CASTLE-BORDERED RHINE, by Thomas Edward Potterton, P. S. 62, Hester, Essex and Norfolk Sts., 8:15 P. M. Illustrated.

THE SCHOOL CENSUS IN CONNECTION WITH COMPULSORY EDUCATION, by John W. Davis, P. S. 119, 133d St., east of 8th Av., 8:15 P. M.

WILLIAM MAKEPEACE THACKERAY, by Prof. J. G. Carter Troop, P. S. 165, 108th St., west of Amsterdam Av., 8:15 P. M.

HOW DOES ELECTRICITY HELP CHEMISTRY? by Charles L. Harrington, Hunter College, Park Av., 68th and 69th Sts., 8:15 P. M. Illustrated.

GERMAN LIED, by Miss Grace Ewing, N. Y. Public Library, 112 East 96th St., 8:15 P. M. Illustrated by songs.

CLEANING AND LAUNDRY, by Miss L. Ray Balderston, N. Y. Public Library, 331 East 10th St., 8:15 P. M. Illustrated by exhibits and demonstrations.

AGRICULTURAL WONDERS OF THE MIDDLE WEST—ANIMAL, by Joseph Appley, Pilgrim Hall, Broadway Tabernacle, 58th St. and Broadway, 8:15 P. M. Illustrated.

WORKINGS OF CIVIL SERVICE LAW, by Richard Welling, St. Columba Hall, 343 West 25th St., 8:15 P. M.

THE BIBLE AND THE EGYPTIAN MONUMENTS, by Prof. W. Max Muller, St. Luke's Hall, 483 Hudson St., 8:15 P. M. Illustrated.

TRISTAN AND ISOLDE, by Miss Pearl Cleveland Wilson, Morris High School, 166th St. and Boston Road, the Bronx, 8:15 P. M. Illustrated by piano selections.

BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG, by John J. Kennedy, P. S. 46, 196th St., between Bainbridge and Briggs Avs., the Bronx, 8:15 P. M. Illustrated.

ANTHRACITE COAL, by Ben M. Jaquish, P. S. 50, Bryant and Vyse Avs, north of 172d St., the Bronx, 8:15 P. M. Illustrated.

FOUNTAIN PEN MANUFACTURE, by F. P. Seymour, Lafayette Hall, Alexander Av. and 137th St., the Bronx, 8:15 P. M. Illustrated.

Tuesday.

SOME COLORADO BIRDS, by Julius M. Johnson, Illustrated with skins and photographs: "Notes on a Trip Into the Lower California Desert," by Robert Cushman Murphy, Illustrated with skins and photographs; Linnaean Society of New York, American Museum of Natural History, 8 P. M.

THE BUDGET AND AN INFORMED ELECTORATE, by Professor Charles A. Beard, Wadleigh High School, 115th St., west of 7th Av., 8:15 P. M.

RICHARD II., THE SENTIMENTALIST, by Professor J. Duncan Spaeth, P. S. 4, Rivington, Ridge, and Pitt Sts., 8:15 P. M.

THE RELATION OF THE UNITED STATES TO ITS FOREIGN-BORN CITIZENS, by Oswald G. Villard, P. S. 63, 4th St., east of 1st Av., 8:15 P. M.

ELECTRIC ART LIGHTING, by W. Wallace Ker, P. S. 66, 88th St., east of 1st Av., 8:15 P. M. Illustrated.

TRUSTS IN THE UNITED STATES: EVILS AND REMEDIES, by Professor Walter E. Clark, P. S. 90, 147th St., west of 7th Av., 8:15 P. M.

THE JAPANESE AND WHAT IS UNIQUE IN THEIR CIVILIZATION, by William Elliot Griffis, P. S. 132, 182d St. and Wadsworth Av., 8:15 P. M. Illustrated.

TO THE HEART OF THE DOLOMITE REGION, by Dr. George R. Van De Water, American Museum of Natural History, 77th St. and Central Park West, 8:15 P. M. Illustrated.

EARLY EVENTS OF PRISON REFORM, by Orlando F. Lewis, Metropolitan Temple, 7th Av. and 14th St, 8 P. M. Illustrated.

THE BEAUTY OF MACHINE-MADE THINGS, by John Quincy Adams, St. Cornelius Church, 423 West 46th St., 8:15 P. M. Illustrated.

VOCATIONAL TRAINING, by Angelo Patri, P. S. 13, Park Av. and 216th St., Williamsbridge, 8:15 P. M.

THE AWAKENING AND TRANSFORMATION OF CHINA, by Sydney Nevile Ussher, Hopewell Hall, 425 East 240th St., the Bronx, 8:15 P. M. Illustrated.

CORN IS KING OF CROPS, by George Donaldson, Riverdale Hall, Riverdale Av. and 260th St., the Bronx, 8:15 P. M. Illustrated.

HENRY W. LONGFELLOW, LIFE AND POEMS, by Miss Virginia Hawkins, St. Anselm's Hall, Tinton Av., between 155th and 150th Sts., the Bronx, 8:15 P. M. Illustrated by readings.

Wednesday.

ORGAN RECITAL by Professor Samuel A. Baldwin, Great Hall, College of the City of New York, 4 P. M.

ECHINODERMS: THE STARFISH, by Professor William J. Durant, Labor Temple, 8:15 P. M.

LUDWIG VAN BEETHOVEN: HIS FIRST PERIOD, by Daniel Gregory Mason, P. S. 101, 111th St., west of Lexington Av., 8:15 P. M. Illustrated at the piano.

WONDERS OF MOROCCO FROM THE INSIDE, by Mrs. Jennie Pomeroy Haney, Institute Hall, 218 East 106th St., 8:15 P. M. Illustrated.

RIVERS, by Jacques W. Redway, N. Y. Public Library, 505 West 145th St., 8:15 P. M. Illustrated.

MANHATTAN TRADE SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, by Miss Florence A. Marshall, Y. M. C. A., 5 West 125th St., 8:15 P. M.

VELASQUEZ AND MURILLO, by Alexander T. Van Laer, P. S. 37, 145th St., east of Willis Av, the Bronx, 8:15 P. M. Illustrated.

SHOCK, WOUNDS, BLEEDING, BURNS, AND EXPOSURE, by Dr. John N. Bassin, P. S. 47, Randolph, St. Lawrence and Beach Aves., the Bronx, 8:15 P. M. Illustrated by demonstrations.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, by John C. Welsh, P. S. 53, 168th St., Findlay and Teller Avs., the Bronx, 8:15 P. M. Illustrated.

THE ERA OF CONFLICT, by Willis Fletcher Johnson, N. Y. Public Library, Woodstock Branch, 750 East 160th St., the Bronx, 8:15 P. M.

Thursday.

SUFFRAGE MESSAGE FROM PACIFIC COAST by Miss Janet Richards, St. Catherine Welfare Association, Church Hall, Church of the Annunciation, Broadway and 157th Street, 8:15 P. M. The Rev. Father Penny will preside.

CLEANING AND LAUNDRY, by Miss L. Ray Balderston, New York Public Library, 112 East Ninety-sixth Street, 8:15 P. M. Illustrated by exhibits and demonstrations.

MIDST ARCTIC SNOWS, by Sandon Perkins, New York Public Library, 103 West 135th St., 8:15 P. M. Illustrated.

FORTY-SIX STATES AND THE REGULATION OF INTERSTATE BUSINESS, by Eugene Agger, Ph. D., St. Luke's Hall, 483 Hudson Street, 8:15 P. M.

THE JUDGE, by Professor George W. Kirchwey, Morris High School, 166th Street and Boston Road, the Bronx, 8:15 P. M.

A WORLD'S RACE FOR A CONTINENT, by Edward Hagaman Hall, P. S. 4, Fulton Avenue and 173d Street, the Bronx, 8:15 P. M. Illustrated.

THE DAYS OF OUR GRANDFATHERS, by Uriah McClinchie, P. S. 56, Castle Hill Avenue, between Watson and Black Rock Avenues, Unionport, 8:15 P. M. Illustrated.

THE GOVERNMENT OF ENGLAND, by A. Franklin Ross, P. S. 27, Forty-second Street, east of Third Avenue, 8:15 P. M. Illustrated.

MODERN NEWSPAPERS, 1865 TO DATE, by George Henry Payne, P. S. 46, 156th Street and St. Nicholas Avenue, 8:15 P. M.

THE COLONIAL CORPORATIONS, by William B. Guthrie, P. S. 83, 228 East Fifty-seventh Street, 8:15 P. M.

NEW YORK WAGE EARNERS' OPPORTUNITIES FOR SELF-IMPROVEMENT, by Albert Shields, P. S. 62, Hester, Essex and Norfolk Streets, 8:15 P. M.

SAN GIMIGNANO—THE TOWN OF THE "FAIR TOWERS," by Professor Bruno Roselli, P. S. 165, 108th Street, west of Amsterdam Avenue, 8:15 P. M. Illustrated.

FIRE PREVENTION IN HOME AND FACTORY, by William B. Northrop, Christ Church House, 306 West Thirty-sixth Street, 8:15 P. M. Illustrated.

THE BUDGET AS AN AID TO THE EXECUTIVE, by Herbert R. Sands, Labor Temple, Fourteenth Street and Second Avenue, 8:15 P. M.

Friday.

MOSCOW AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS, by Lucy Elisabeth Textor, Wadleigh High School, 115th St., west of 7th Av., 8:15 P. M. Illustrated.

AGRICULTURAL WONDERS OF THE MIDDLE WEST—VEGETABLE, by Joseph Appley, P. S. 17, 47th St., west of 8th Av., 8:15 P. M. Illustrated.

CHINA AND HER PEOPLE, by Mrs. Winfred G. Hawley, P. S. 38, Dominick, Clarke, and Broome Sts., 8:15 P. M. Illustrated.

THE WONDERS OF EGYPT, by Dr. Putnam Cady, P. S. 52, Broadway, Academy St., and Vermilyea Av., 8:15 P. M. Illustrated.

THE MAN OF EGYPT, by Clayton Sedgwick Cooper, P. S. 61, 12th St., east of Av. B, 8:15 P. M. Illustrated.

THE STELVIO PASS, by Dr. George R. Van De Water, P. S. 90, 58th St., east of 1st Av., 8:15 P. M. Illustrated.

CITIES OF GERMANY, by Mrs. Mary Alice Haslehurst, P. S. 96, Av. A, 81st and 82d Sts., 8:15 P. M. Illustrated.

QUEBEC AND THE MARITIME PROVINCES, by Frederick W. Johnson, P. S. 157, St. Nicholas Av. and 127th St., 8:15 P. M. Illustrated.

WILD HEAD HUNTERS, by Samuel Aldine Perrine, P. S. 160, Suffolk and Rivington Sts., 8:15 P. M. Illustrated.

A WEEK IN AN INDIAN CAMP, by Elias W. Thompson, Mission of the Immaculate Virgin, Great Jones and Lafayette Sts., 8:15 P. M. Illustrated.

BURNS AND SCOTLAND, by Charles H. Govan, P. S. 3, 157th St., Melrose and Courtlandt Avs., the Bronx, 8:15 P. M. Illustrated.

BELGIUM OF YESTERDAY and TODAY, by Mrs. Eleanor H. Coryell, P. S. 17, Fordham St., near City Island Av., City Island, 8 P. M. Illustrated.

Saturday.

CORRELATIONS BETWEEN ANIMALS AND PLANTS, by Dr. F. J. Seaver, Lecture Hall, Museum Building, New York Botanical Garden, Bronx Park, 4 P. M.

THE MARKET PLACE, by Dixon R. Fox, P. S. 184, 116th Street, west of Fifth Avenue, 8:15 P. M.

THE SPHEROIDAL STATE AND THE PHENOMENA OF EXTREME COLD by Ernest R. Von Nardroff, Sc. D., American Museum of Natural History, Seventy-seventh Street and Central Park West, 8:15 P. M.

MEDIAEVAL ART, by Eugene Schoen, New York Public Library, Fifty-eighth Street Branch, 121 East Fifty-eighth Street, 8:15 P. M. Illustrated.

CHARLES DICKENS, by Professor Charles F. Horne, New York Public Library, Hamilton Grange Branch, 505 West 145th Street, 8:15 P. M.

THE RAILROAD QUESTION, by Professor James Walter Crook, Y. M. C. A. Harlem Branch, 5 West 125th Street, 8:15 P. M.

OUR LEARNING YEARS, by Professor Samuel C. Schmucker, P. S. 87, 145th Street, east of Willis Avenue, the Bronx, 8:15 P. M. Illustrated.

Woman Wins Realty Prize.

Mrs. Eisseman of Peekskill has won the prize of $100 offered for the best name for Section 1 of the Nelson estates at Peekskill-on-Hudson. The name selected is Hill Crest. The property is being developed by a company of which Thomas Nelson, Jr., is President and Robert E. Farley, Vice President.

A Burning Question.

"Have you hot air in your apartment?" "Have we? You just ought to hear the landlord telling what he is going to do for us."—Baltimore American.

POLICE DEPARTMENT NEWS.

The following patrolmen, having been promoted to the rank of Sergeant, are transferred and assigned as indicated, 5 P. M., Oct. 22: G. Bloss, Jr., 36 to 34; H. J. Young, Det. Bu. to 29, as Act. Det. Sergt., second grade, revoked; A. Rossner, Traf. Div., Subdiv. A to 32; P. E. Burns, Traf. Div., Subdiv. C to 55.

Transfers and assignments, 5 P. M., Oct. 22: Sergt. F. G. Lewis, 14 to 36. Patrol., 1 P. M., Oct. 22: E. M. Will, 36 to Det. Bu., as Act. Det. Sergt., second grade; S. L. J. Tierney, 8 Insp. Dist. to Det. Bu., as Act. Det. Sergt., second grade, 4 P. M.; Oct. 24: A. L. Burke, 43 to Traf. Div., Subdiv. E; D. Gilgan, Traf. Div., Subdiv E to 43.

Temporary assignments: Lieuts. E. H. West, 15, and H. J. Callahan, 39, to office of Traffic and Mar. Divs., 30 days, 9 A. M. Oct. 27; T. C. Thompson, 65, to Boiler Squad, in charge, 6 days, 8 A. M. Oct. 25; Patrol. J. Cunniff, 6, to D. B., 20 days, 4 P. M. Oct. 23; G. Greco, 7, to D. B., 20 days, 1 P. M. Oct. 25; D. L. Smith, 16, to Commis's office, 30 days, 8 A. M. Oct. 25; J. F. McDonald, 29, and J. O'Malley, 149, to 4 I. D., 10 days, 4 P. M. Oct. 24; J. F. X. Day, 62, to office of Traffic and Mar. Divs., 30 days, 9 A. M. Oct. 27; T. C. Thompson, 65, to Boiler Squad, in charge, 6 days, 8 A. M. Oct. 25; Patrol. J. Cunniff, 6, to D. B., 20 days, 4 P. M. Oct. 23; G. Greco, 7, to D. B., 20 days, 1 P. M. Oct. 25; D. L. Smith, 16, to Commis's office, 30 days, 8 A. M. Oct. 25; J. F. McDonald, 29, and J. O'Malley, 149, to 4 I. D., 10 days, 4 P. M. Oct. 24; J. F. X. Day, 62, to office of Traffic and Mar. Divs., 30 days, 9 A. M. Oct. 27; F. Dowling, 62, as stat. house att., 4 P. M. Oct. 24, to 8 A. M. Nov. 3; E. R. Friel, 155, and A. Kollmer, 156, to 9 I. D., 10 days, noon Oct. 25; I. McLaughlin, 166, to D. B., 10 days, 4 P. M. Oct. 24.

Assignments discontinued: Patrol. C. Ryan, 40, to 62, as stat. house att., (temp.,) 4 P. M. Oct. 24; I. B. Reeder, 107, to T. S., (temp.,) 8 A. M. Oct. 19. To T. S., from precincts indicated, (temp.,) 9 A. M. Oct. 18; J. Boyle, 146; W. Foley, 150; F. Morris, 152; M. Rhynne, 171. As stat. house att., from precincts indicated, 4 P. M. Oct. 24: C. G. Fichtel, 15; H. M. Ahrens, 28; A. Vilet, 28; P. Dowling, 62; J. H. Fallon, 149.

Leaves of absence, with full pay: Lieut. F. J. Mott, commanding Boiler Squad, 6 days, 8 A. M., Oct. 25, to be deducted from vacation. Without pay: Patrol. E. Kronenbitter, 31, 1 day, 4 P. M., Oct. 30; A. Uhl, 1 day, 12:01 A. M., Oct. 24; J. Gibbons, 66, 1 day, 8 A. M., Oct. 23; T. J. Danaher, 145, 1 day, 8 A. M., Oct. 23; H. D. Boschen, 150, 1 day, 4 P. M., Oct. 25; J. Cross, 170, 1 day, 8 A. M., Oct. 23; E. Winter, 172, 1 day, 4 P. M., Oct. 30; P. McDonald, Traffic Div., Subdiv. C, 1 day, 8 A. M., Oct. 23.

Application for full pay approved: Patrol. J. K. Quesly, 13, noon, Sept. 14, during disability, while on sick report.

Relieved from suspension and restored to duty: Patrol. J. Jagel, 171, 12:35 P. M., Oct. 21.

Suspended, without pay: Patrol. J. Jagel, 171, 1:05 P. M., Oct. 21.

EDUCATION NOTES.

There have been placed as of Oct. 20, 1915, upon the eligible list of women holding licenses as teacher of library practice in evening high schools during 1915-16 the names of the following:

Ursula K. Johnstone, 75; Nannine V. Joseph, 75; Estelle L. Liebmann, 75.

There will be the following cross-country meets: Oct. 30, Morris and Far Rockaway High Schools at Jamaica; Nov. 6, Bryant High School at Jamaica; Nov. 20, Queens Borough championship at Jamaica; Nov. 26, De Witt Clinton at Jamaica, and Dec. 4, city championships, probably at Jamaica.

The Board of Superintendents has requested the Board of Education to approve the plan of the School of Pedagogy of the New York University to make a careful, systematic investigation of children representing the different types of defects in Public School 177, Manhattan.

President Churchill has sent a circular to all the school principals suggesting that during this week they pay such tribute to the memory of the late Dr. Thomas Hunter as will make effective in civic instruction for their pupils his personal qualities and public services.

Frank D. Wilsey, Chairman of the Committee on Buildings of the Board of Education, said yesterday that necessary repairs on the public schools could not be completed if the $50,000 taken from the repairs fund to keep the night schools going was not replaced. He said that there is only $107,000 left in the repairs fund. Of this amount $52,000 is pledged to eight schools in Brooklyn, which are to be remodeled to accommodate the Gary system. This leaves only $55,000 for routine repairs, which is not sufficient.

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Harnden

SING SING 'ALUMNI' TO ORGANIZE SOON

"Graduates" of Warden Osborne Plan Outside Mutual Welfare League.

PRISON TRAINING AS ASSET

Employment Bureau Will Recommend Members According to Ossining Work.

The "Sing Sing Alumni Association" is completing plans for a permanent organization. The charter members of the association, who held a banquet at a New York hotel about a month ago in honor of Warden Thomas Mott Osborne of Sing Sing, intend to send out invitations to all graduates of the institution whose addresses can be found, urging them to affiliate with the newly formed association and to share its benefits and social advantages.

Among the benefits, according to an outline of the plans given to a TIMES reporter yesterday, the principal one at the outset will be the "Alumni Employment Bureau." The Alumni Committee in charge of this feature of the association's work will be called upon to keep in touch with manufacturers and business houses generally to find positions for new "graduates" as they leave Warden Osborne's institution and, in case it proves necessary, for older "graduates" who lose their jobs. If the demand for the "graduates" is greater than the supply the would-be employers will be urged to wait for new ones.

Because of the wide variance of training and adaptability of the Sing Sing "graduates," it was explained, the Employment Bureau Committee will have its hands full to find just the right job for each man; it is also recognized that numerous problems will confront the committee. For example, a number of the present members of the Mutual Welfare League in Sing Sing, out of which sprung the idea of an "Alumni Association," to keep the members in touch with one another and Warden Osborne after their departure from their Ossining "Alma Mater," were formerly lawyers in this and other cities. Co-operation on the part of the Bar Association which might lead to reinstatement is not looked for at the outset, at least. Not an insignificant number of the men, too, were better trained as burglars than anything else before entering Sing Sing, but burgling will not be one of the specialties on the "Alumni Association" list. This is where the Sing Sing training will fit the "alumni" for good jobs.

Among the benefits and social advantages to be offered by the new association were named the clubroom which the members proposed to establish somewhere in New York, and the library and writing rooms to be connected with it. On the reading table, of course, The Star of Hope, the periodical now published in Sing Sing, will find prominent place, with other periodicals of the day calculated to be of particular interest to the members. It is also proposed to provide games and other paraphernalia of an up-to-date club, so that the ex-convicts—that is, the "graduates"—will have a place to while away evenings together and talk over the good old "school days."

One of the noteworthy proposals that has met with approval among all of the alumni thus far is an annual banquet, at which the members will have their former jailers as guests of honor.

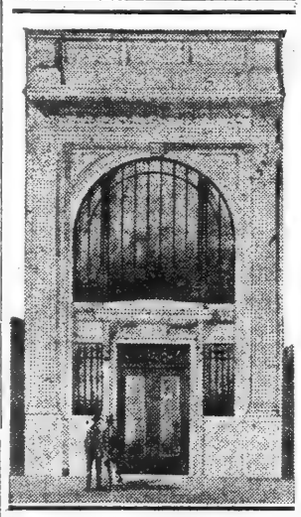
"Though it may at sound a little strange," Deputy Warden Church of Sing Sing, said last night, in the absence of Warden Osborne, "there is a good, sound theory underlying the proposition and it will be well worth watching. Until the 'association' held its dinner in honor of Warden Osborne a month ago ex-convicts were accustomed to hide the fact that they had been in prison as long as they could. When they were found to be ex-convicts they were often discharged, and thus often discouraged and ultimately driven back into crime. These men have decided to make a clean breast of their records before the public and their employers, and to help along the other ex-prisoners who might otherwise fall into the old paths. They will consider their Sing Sing training an asset. The eighteen who dined Warden Osborne had all told their employers that they were ex-convicts, and all of them were making good.

"This is a very significant step in the effort to bring back these men into good standing as valuable members of their communities. With nothing to hide and not only their own reputation but the reputation of all others who frankly admit membership in the 'alumni association' to protect, it can at least be said that the probability of men 'going straight' will be greatly increased."

NEW BANKING OFFICES.

Metropolitan Trust Company's Uptown Branch at 716 Fifth Avenue.

The Metropolitan Trust Company will open its new uptown branch at 716 Fifth Avenue about Feb. 1 next. The building, an artistic two-story structure, adjoins the southwest corner of Fifty-sixth Street, and the lease of the property was recently



taken out by the banking concern. The façade of the building will be extensively altered and work is now under way. Holmes & Winslow are the architects. The front will be of white marble in a classic design.

The main banking floor will be 24 feet high, lighted by a large window on Fifth Avenue, and a decorative skylight in the ceiling. The basement will be used for the safe deposit vaults.

The Metropolitan Trust Company, whose main office is at 49 Wall Street, has been established thirty-four years. George C. Van Tuyl, Jr., is the President, Beverly Chew, Vice President, and Edwin F. Rohrebeck, Second Vice President.

Country House Leases.

S. S. Walstrum & Gordon & Forman have leased for Nelson Zabriskie his residence at 127 Prospect Street, Ridgewood, N. J., to Capt. Francis Metcalf, and for William Crossley his residence at 51 South Irving Street to G. A. Schmid.

Fish & Marvin have leased the residence of Mrs. William D. Nichols at Scarsborough to Mrs. C. B. Orcutt of Elizabeth, N. J. The property consists of three acres and is very near the Briarcliff Lodge.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

Army.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.—Capt. G. L. Townsend, 22d Inf., to Albany, N. Y., with organized militia and by letter to Chief Div. of Mil. Affairs, War Dept.

Major F. W. Sladen, 15th Inf., Letterman Hosp., to San Fran., and sail about Dec. 6 to join his station.

Major E. W. Rich, M. C., from Galveston, Texas, to Ft. Clark, Texas.

Major H. W. Schull, O. D., in addition to duties assigned him in orders of Aug. 21, will report to Comdg. Gen. Western Dept. for duty, relieving Lt. Col. J. W. Joyes, Ord. Dept.

Capt. W. H. Clopton, Jr., 13th Cav., to service in Q. M. C., Nov. 1, vice Capt. R. B. Harper, Q. M. C., relieved, Oct. 31.

1st Lt. W. F. Davenport, M. C., to San Fran. and sail on first transport for the Philippines for duty.

Capt. W. M. Craigie, Cav., is assigned to 13th Cav.

Following 2d Lts. of F. A. are assigned to regiment indicated: E. J. Dawley and M. Proctor to 6th, Nov. 4.

Capt. W. H. Johnson, Inf., unassigned, assigned to 6th Inf.

Maj. J. S. Switzer, Adjt. Gen., from 4th Brig. to Laredo, Texas, as Adjt of 2d Brig.

Maj. L. C. Scherer, 8th Cav., detailed in Q. M. C. Dec. 24, will repair to this city Nov. 30 for duty as asst. to Depot Q. M. here.

2d Lt. L. W. Weeks, C. A. C., from 132d Co. to unassigned, Nov. 15. He will then report to comdg. officer, U. S. cable steamer Joseph Henry for duty.

Lt. Col. D. W. Ketcham, C. A. C., is detailed a member of the examining board at Ft. Monroe, Va., appointed Nov. 24, 1914, vice Maj. J. M. Williams, C. A. C., relieved.

2d Lt. D. C. Cordiner, C. A. C., from C. D. of the Potomac, proceed to San Fran. and sail about March 5 for Manila for assignment.

2d Lt. J. B. Gillespie, C. A. C., from 79th Co. to unassigned, about March 1, then report to comdg. officer, C. D. of the Potomac for duty on his staff.

Orders of Oct. 11 relating to 1st Lt. A. W. Metcalf, Jr., M. R. C., revoked. He will proceed to Ft. Washington, Md., for duty and by letter to comdg. General, Eastern Dept.

Capt. J. B. Huggins, M. C., from Southern Dept. to Ft. Robinson, Neb., for duty and by letter to comdg. officer, Central Dept.

Maj. S. F. Bottoms, C. A. C., is detailed a member of the examining board at Ft. Winfield Scott, Cal., vice Col. A. M. Hunter, C. A. C., relieved.

Following Capts. of C. A. C. will report to the President of the examining board at Ft. Monroe, Va., on Jan. 15 for examination for promotion, then return to proper station; E. J. Wallace, W. R. Haze, W. R. Doores, J. F. Howell, J. C. Goodfellow, H. M. Merriam, and J. G. Workizer.

Capt. A. Miller, Q. M. C., from Front Royal, Va., effective on arrival of Capt. B. F. Browne, Q. M. C., then to Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt., for duty as Q. M. and by letter to comdg. Gen., Eastern Dept.

Resignation of Capt. W. M. Wilhelm, Ord. Dept., (1st Lt., C. A. C.,) accepted, effective Nov. 15.

Lt. Col. G. Blakley, C. A. C., to service in Inspr. General's Dept., Nov. 1, vice Lt. Col. D. Skerrett relieved from detail in that dept. Oct. 31. Lt. Col. Blakley will proceed on first transport to the Philippines for duty.

Following C. A. C. officers will report to President of examining board at Ft. Monroe, Va., about Jan. 15 for examination for promotion, then to their stations: 1st Lts. M. L. Brett, (Capt. Ord. Dept.,) F. E. Williford, A. G. Pendleton, J. C. Henderson, P. V. Keiffer, G. E. Turner, H. A. Schwabe, and E. McFarland, (Capt. Ord. Dept.,) and 2d Lts. A. G. Frick, S. S. Winslow, D. C. Cordiner, J. B. Hatcher, R. W. Pinger, D. Armstrong, F. Babcock, G. M. Barnes, and E. J. W. Ragsdale.

Capt. J. Geary, C. A. C., will report about Jan. 15 to President of examining board at Ft. Winfield Scott, Cal., for examination for promotion, then to his station.

Following C. A. C. officers will report to President of the examining board at Ft. Winfield Scott, Cal., about Jan. 15 for examination for promotion, then to their stations: 1st Lts. J. H. Pelot, J. S. Pratt, and O. A. Russell, and 2d Lt. F. J. Torney.

Leaves: Capt. C. C. Carson, C. A. C., from date of arrival in U. S. to Dec. 30; Capt. J. L. Robinson, M. C., 2 months, and Capt. J. S. Battle, 24th Inf., 2 months.

Navy.

Lts. A. S. Farquhar, the Florida, home, await orders, and A. C. Wilhelm, the Georgia, to Naval Hospital, Washington, D. C.

Jr. Gr. Lt. C. N. Hinkamp, Bureau of Steam Engrg., Oct. 27, to the Florida.

Ensgn. P. J. Searles, the Sacramento to the Washington.

P. A. Surgn. T. Harlan, the Neptune to Norfolk Yard, and C. B. Camere, Mare Island Yard to the Iris.

A. Chaplain C. V. Ellis, appointed.

Mach. C. S. Hansel, to Mare Island Yard.

Carp. F. Welch, to New Orleans station.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived: Cyclops at New York Yard, Marietta at Puerto Barrios, Annapolis and San Diego at Topolobampo; Ammen, Montana, and Worden at Newport; Wadsworth and Ericsson at Boston, Cushing at Rosebank; Paul Jones, Stewart, Preble, and Perry at San Diego; Piscataqua and Abenarenda at Guam.

Sailed: Iroquois, Midway Islands for Honolulu; Glacier, Guaymas for Topolobampo; Machias, Key West for Mobile; Kanawah, Newport for Port Arthur; McCall, Whitestone Landing for Gardiner's Bay.

New Kind of Telautograph.

A new telautograph or telewriter, an instrument for telegraphic transmission of ordinary handwriting, is reported by Consul General Ernest L. Harris at Stockholm, to have been invented by two Swedish engineers This new apparatus apparently differs entirely from the fundamental principles of other telautographs. Its most characteristic feature seems to be that it can be used independently of the electrical resistance of the line. It can be connected alternately to a long or short line without any adjustment of the resistance, and can consequently be used in connection with the public telephone system. This apparatus has been in practical use for some time in testing purposes, and its manufacture for commercial exploitation has now been started.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

The eligible list for Assistant Fire Marshal is announced. The examination was held May 25. There were 164 candidates. Only sixty-one passed the test. There are four vacancies to be filled at once. Three are in the Fire Marshal's office; the fourth will be a special investigator. The pay is $1,500 a year. Those who obtained a rating of more than 74 are as follows:

W. B. Northrop, 85; J. Cashman, Jr., 84.50; W. G. Copeland, 81.20; F. MacTirnan, 80.10; W. Terbeck, 78; J. A. Tierney, 77.90; E. F. Croker, Jr., 77.20; A. N. Flamm, 77.20; A. Cohn, 77.20; J. Tracy, 77.10; J. Winkler, 77; J. West, 76.50; W. E. Hill, 76; T. Mahoney, 75.90; T. Guinee, Jr., 75.90; F. M. Sexton, 75.60; B. F. Donovan, 75.10; M. Cohen, 74.90; A. McAllister, 74.50; E. Guterman, 74.30.

United States.

The Commission announces for Nov. 2 an examination for senior mechanical engineer, grade 2, for men only, to fill vacancies as they may occur in the interstate Commerce Commission under the act providing for the valuation of the property of common carriers00, at salaries ranging from $1,800 to $2,700 per annum, with necessary expenses when absent from headquarters in the discharge of official duties. Appointments to these positions will be almost entirely for duty in the field. Competitors will not be assembled for examination, but will be rated on: 1. General and technical education and preliminary or apprenticeship training; 2. Responsible experience and fitness. Applicants must have reached their twenty-fifth, but not their forty-fifth, birthday on the date of the examination. Further information may be obtained from the Commission, Washington, D. C.

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Departures October 27, and Nov. 3, 17, 20, Dec. 14 and later

WONDERFUL CRUISES to the West Indies, Panama and Central America. Jan. 29, Feb. 12 and Mar. 11, 1916

SOUTH AMERICA Small groups having the character and appearance of private parties. Jan. 15, Feb. 2, 5, 16 and 26

INDEPENDENT TOURS TO BERMUDA
Send for Booklet Desired
RAYMOND & WHITCOMB CO., 225 Fifth Ave., New York

CALIFORNIA TICKETS & TOURS
Independent and Personally Conducted Tours leave daily, all routes and stopovers. Expenses included if desired. Itineraries arranged to suit individual requirements.
Rail and Water Tickets, Pullmans, Hotel Accommodations, Sightseeing, Best Travel Service. Literature, Estimates, Information FREE.
CALIFORNIA EXPOSITION TOUR CO.
OFFICIAL TOUR AGENTS. ALBERT DELLEVIE, Mgr.
Tel. Bryant 5344 1476 Broadway, N. E. Corner 42d St. New York

CRUISES TO THE TROPICS
with Escort, including Panama Canal, Jamaica, Colombia and Central America. Fares include motor and rail excursions on shore to famous scenic resorts and historic cities of the Tropics. Trips occupy 22 to 25 days. Leave by United Fruit Co.'s "GREAT WHITE FLEET" during January, February and March.

CALIFORNIA AND EXPOSITIONS
Tours de Luxe, with escort, including Grand Canyon, Apache Trail of Arizona, Roosevelt Dam, New Orleans, Panama Canal, etc. The Expositions are now at their best, and travel conditions are perfect. Departures Nov. 18 and 19.

SOUTH AMERICA
Three Grand Tours through the "Continent of Opportunity" via West Indies and Panama Canal, visiting the "A. B. C." countries, Peru and Bolivia, the "Top of the World," etc. Leave by "Great White Fleet" Nov. 24, Feb. 2 and 16. Complete itinerary. Experienced escort. Travel de Luxe.

SHORT FALL TRIPS to nearby resorts—Atlantic City, Adirondacks, Washington, Bermuda, etc.
SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED PROGRAM GIVING FULL PARTICULARS. TOURS AND TICKETS EVERYWHERE WITH OR WITHOUT HOTELS.

THOS. COOK & SON
Official Railroad and Steamship Ticket Agents
245 Broadway (Opp. City Hall Park) 264 Fifth Ave. (Cor. 29th St.)
561 Fifth Ave. (Cor. 46th St.) 2081 Broadway (Cor. 72d St.)

Special Tour to the National Grange



Train leaving New York November 4th

Two Fairs The National Grange and California for One Fare

A month of delightful travel via scenic lines, visiting historical and interesting points and resorts, including the Colorado Rockies, Grand Canyon of Arizona, and a complete tour of California. $208.85, including all necessary traveling expenses. Write us to-day for itinerary and full particulars.

WE TAKE THE RAVEL OUT OF TRAVEL
Individual Tickets all routes on sale daily at authorized rates, no extra charge for service; itineraries, hotel accommodations, etc., if desired, arranged to meet your requirements. Pullman reservations secured. Let us help you plan your trip.
McCANN'S TOURS, 47 and 49 WEST 34TH ST.; NEW YORK.



UP THE HUDSON BY DAYLIGHT
Service Daily Except Sunday.
Direct Rail Connections to all points in the Catskills, Saratoga, the Adirondacks, the West and North. All through rail tickets between New York and Albany accepted. Music. Restaurant.
Desbrosses St., 8:40 A. M.; W. 42nd St., 9 A. M.; W. 129th St., 9:20 A. M.; Yonkers, 9:45 A. M., landing at West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, Hudson, and Albany.
One Day Outings to Poughkeepsie, Newburgh or West Point.
Hudson River **Day Line**
Desbrosses St. Pier. Tel. 4141 Spring, N. Y.

N.Y.-ALBANY-TROY
REDUCED FALL FARES.
S.S. "TROJAN" & "RENSSELAER"
Leave Pier 32 N. R. Foot Canal St., 5:30 P. M.; Sundays, 9:00 P. M.; W. 132d St., 6 P. M.; Sundays, 10:00 P. M.
$1.00 One Way.
$1.50 Round Trip.
S.S. "C. W. Morse" & "Berkshire"
Leave Pier 32 N. R., 7:00 P. M.; W. 132d St., 7:30 P. M.
$1.50 One Way $2.50 Round Trip.
Tel. Spring 9400.
Largest River Steamers in the World
HUDSON NAVIGATION CO

Up the Hudson Sunday
Delightful Sail to Highland Falls, Newburgh, Beacon and return, $1.00.
Str. "Homer Ramsdell"
Restaurant, lunch room, music. Franklin St. 9 A. M.; West 129th St., 9:30 A. M.
Central Hudson Line

HARTFORD LINE
From New Pier 20, East River, foot of Peck Slip, daily except Sunday at 5 p. m. for CONNECTICUT RIVER LANDINGS.

53 Direct Between NEW YORK & PORTLAND MAINE STEAMSHIP LINE
Reduced Fares All Points. Phone 3980 Cort
EASTERN STEAMSHIP LINES.

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.

NOTICE.

On October 11, 1915, a libel of information was filed in the above named Court on behalf of the United States against one thousand cases of canned tomato puree upon a seizure thereof, setting forth the said seizure and praying the condemnation and forfeiture of the property seized to the use of the United States for violation of Food and Drugs Act, June 30, 1906, of the United States.

Pursuant to the mandate of said Court therein, I hereby notify all persons claiming said goods, wares, and merchandise or interested therein, to appear before said Court in the General Post Office Building, on November 1, 1915, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., (provided the same shall be a day of jurisdiction, otherwise the next day of jurisdiction thereafter,) at which time and place the process will be returnable, and the trial had, and to interpose their claims and allegations, or they will be defaulted and said property condemned.

October 11, 1915.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
United States Marshal.
H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

American Line
AMERICAN STEAMERS
Under the American Flag
New York to London
FINLAND, Sunday, OCT. 24, NOON
N. Y.—Liverpool, Pier 62, N.R., Noon
St. Paul.....Oct. 30 | New York....Nov. 6

White Star Line
N. Y.—Liverpool, Pier 60, N. R., Noon
Baltic.....Oct. 27 | Adriatic.....Nov. 3
Azores—Gibraltar—Naples—Genoa
Cretic, Oct. 30, 10 A. M. | Canopic...Nov. 16
Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y. Tel. 9000 Rector.

THE PUBLIC BE PLEASED.
BOSTON $2.65
Via Boat and Rail. ROUND TRIP $5.10.
PROVIDENCE Boat Direct $1.60
ROUND TRIP $3.00
COLONIAL LINE
First-class service, catering to the best people. Week days and Sundays at 5 P. M. from Pier 39, N. R., foot West Houston St. All Outside Rooms, $1.00 to $3.00. Wireless equipment. Uptown Office, Broadway and 23d St. Phone Spring 9491.

FALL RIVER LINE
TO BOSTON $4.00
Strs. lv. Pier 14, N. R., ft. Fulton St., daily at 5:00 P. M. Music.
New London Line str. lv. Pier 40, N. R., ft. Houston St., week days only, 5:30 P. M.; Fare $1.50. R., ft. E. 129 St., 6:00 P. M.
New Haven Line str. lv. Pier 28, E. R., ft. Catharine St., week days only, 2:45 P. M. Pier 70, ft. E. 22d St., 3:00 P. M.
Bridgeport Line, week days only, str. lv. Pier 28, E. R., 11:00 A. M.; Pier 70, ft. E. 22d St., 11.15 A. M.

BAY STATE LINE
$2.55 BOSTON $2.25
Worcester, $2.60; Providence direct, $1.60.
OUTSIDE STATEROOMS $1.00.
Daily, including Sunday, 5:30 P. M. From Pier 19, E. R. Phone 2700 Beekman. City Ticket Office, 290 Broadway, N. Y. Uptown Ticket Office, Broadway and 23d St.

MANHATTAN LINE
$1.00 To Albany $1.00
ROUND TRIP, $1.50, GOOD 10 DAYS.
Thru Tickets & Baggage Checked to All Pts.
Strs. lve. daily, Pier 39, N. R., W. Houston St., 5:30 P. M.; W. 18st St., 6 P. M. Tel. 9226 Spring.

Str. of Montauk S. B. Co. lvs. pier ft. 34th St., E. R. for Greenport and Sag Harbor Tues. and Thurs., 5:00; Sats., 1:00 P. M.

SIGHT-SEEING YACHTS
Leave Battery Pier 10:30; 2:30. Tel. Broad 8378.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, SOUTHERN District of New York.—Citation.

Whereas a petition was filed in the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York, on the 20th day of October, 1915, by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, praying for a limitation of its liability as owner of the barge P. R. R. No. 267, concerning the loss, damage, injury and destruction occasioned by the barge P. R. R. No. 267 coming in contact with the barge P. R. R. No. 434 on September 14th, 1914; and

Whereas the petitioner filed with the Clerk of this Court on October 20th, 1915, an *ad interim* stipulation in the sum of $15,500, with interest from September 14, 1914, duly approved, undertaking to pay into Court within ten days after the entry of an order confirming the report of the Commissioner to be appointed to appraise the amount or value of the petitioner's interest in said barge P. R. R. No. 267 and her pending freight, if any, the amount or value of such interest as thus ascertained, or to file in this proceeding a bond or stipulation for value in the usual form, with surety in said amount.

Now, therefore, pursuant to the monition issued out of said Court, to me directed and delivered, I do hereby cite all persons claiming damages for any and all losses, damages and injuries caused by or resulting from the contact of the barge P. R. R. No. 267 with the barge P. R. R. No. 434 on September 14, 1914, to appear and make due proof of their respective claims before H. W. Goodrich, Esq., Commissioner, at his office, 49 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 24th day of January, 1916, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, and also to appear before said Court at the Court Rooms thereof on the 24th day of January, 1916, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day and answer the petition herein; otherwise they will be defaulted and barred from participation in said stipulation.

Dated, New York, October 20, 1915.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
United States Marshal for the Southern District of N. Y.

TO SAVANNAH
FIVE DAYS of the restful excitement of ocean travel on steamships of superior excellence and real comfort. Three days in Savannah, Ga., Queen City of the South. Eight days of health-restoring, nerve-quieting loafing, sight-seeing, and travel.
ROUND TRIP $35
Consult Any Ticket or Tourist Agent or
Literature and all information upon request
Savannah Line
NEW YORK OFFICE
501 Fifth Avenue
Phone 2368 Murray Hill

Largest, Finest and Fastest Vessels to SOUTH & EAST **AFRICA** BY
UNION-CASTLE LINE
*††SOUTH AMERICA
The World's Fastest Growing Continent
†Peru-Chile EXPRESS SERVICE to & from PANAMA.
16 Days New York to Callao
22 Days New York to Valparaiso.
SERVICES TO †Colombia & Ecuador
Also Express Services to
Brazil and the Argentine
*The Royal Mail Steam Packet Co.
§The Union-Castle Mail S. S. Co. Ltd.
†The Pacific Steam Navigation Co.
27 The Nelson Line
SANDERSON & SON, Gen. Agts.
26 Broadway, N. Y.
Or Any Steamship Ticket Agent.

CUNARD
Established 1840
EUROPE via LIVERPOOL
*Tuscania, Fri., Oct. 29, 5 P. M.
*CAMERONIA . FRI., NOV. 5, 4 P. M.
SAXONIA . SAT., NOV. 20, 10 A. M.
*TUSCANIA . FRI., NOV. 26, 4 P. M.
*En Route to Glasgow.
NEW YORK to LONDON
PANNONIA . SAT., NOV. 13, 10 A. M.
Cabin Passengers Only.
ROUND THE WORLD TOURS.
Through bookings to all principal Ports of the World
COMPANY'S OFFICE, 21-24 State St., N. Y.

SCANDINAVIAN AMERICAN LINE
NEUTRAL FLAG
Route outside of War Zone
NORWAY
SWEDEN
DENMARK
Daily Connections with All European Cities
Frederik VIII....Nov. 2 | United States...Nov. 18
A. E. Johnson & Co., Inc., Agts., 1 B'way, N. Y.

RUSSIAN AMERICAN LINE
Only direct line to RUSSIA
S. S. Dwinsk, Oct. 26
S. S. Kursk, Nov. 3
S. S. Czaritza, Nov. 14
1st Class, $90; 2d, $65
Daily through service to Petrograd, Moscow, etc.
Regular 11 Days' Service to Archangel.
A. E. JOHNSON & CO., Agts., 37 B'way, N. Y.

AUSTRALIA
Honolulu and South Seas
Shortest Line (10 days) Quickest Time
"VENTURA"—"SONOMA"—"SIERRA"
10,000-ton American Steamers—Rated Lloyds 100 A1
$130 Honolulu Round Trip First Class Sydney, $337.50
SAILING DATES
HONOLULU—Nov. 9, Nov. 23.
SYDNEY—Nov. 23, Dec. 21.
OCEANIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
673 Market St., San Francisco, Cal.
Or H. E. Burnett, Agt., 17 Battery Place, N. Y.

HOLLAND AMERICA LINE
21-24 STATE ST., N. Y.
Sailing Under Neutral Flag.
N. Y.-London Via Falmouth Rotterdam
Twin-Screw Sailings Carry U. S. Mail.
Rotterdam, Nov. 2, noon | Noordam.....Nov. 16
N. Amsterdam, Nov. 9, p'n | Ryndam.....Nov. 23

AUSTRALIA
Honolulu, Suva, New Zealand
THE PALATIAL PASSENGER STEAMERS
R.M.S. "NIAGARA" (20,000 tons dis.) R.M.S. "MAKURA" (18,000 tons dis.)
Sail from Vancouver, B. C., Nov. 24, Dec. 22, Jan. 19
Apply Canadian Pacific Railway, 1231 Broadway, New York, or to the Canadian Australasian Royal Mail Line, 440 Seymour St., Vancouver, B. C.

THE PILGRIM TOURS TO CALIFORNIA
Additional Autumn Tour leaving Saturday, Nov. 20. A last opportunity to see the Great Expositions. Price $285.
Raymond-Whitcomb Co., Agents, 225 Fifth Ave., New York.

CALIFORNIA TOURS
Leaving October 30 and later.
Send for free booklet.
FRANK TOURIST CO.
396 Broadway, New York. Tel. 4530 Franklin.

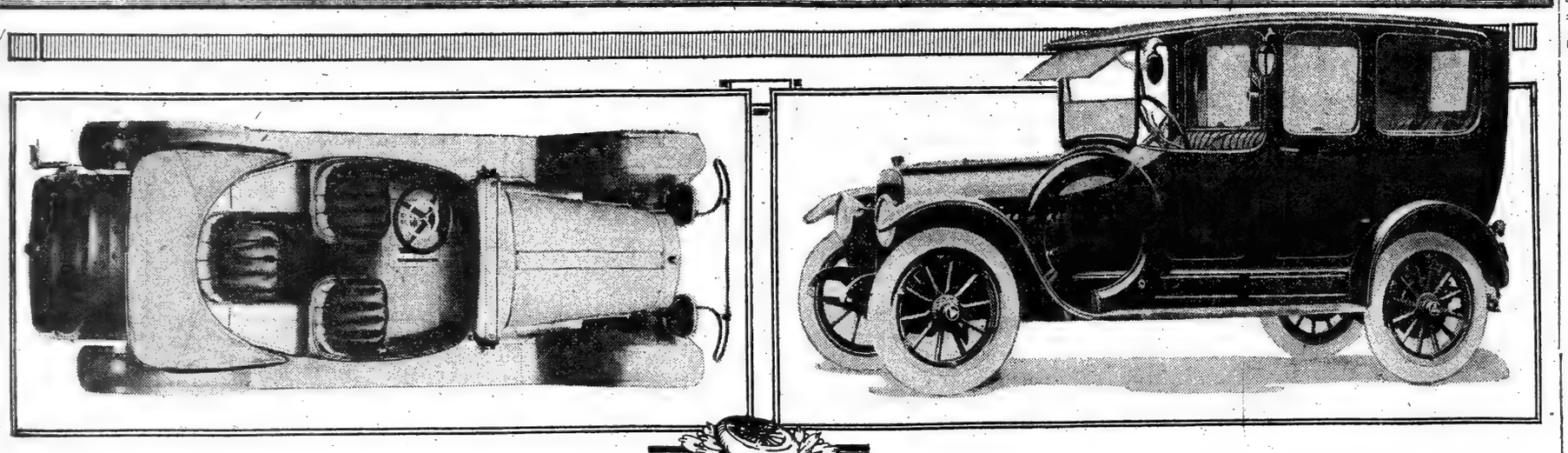
"By SEA & LAND" OLD POINT, WASHINGTON TOUR, Oct. 23. Send for Itinerary. MARSTERS, 1346 Broadway, N. Y. City.

OLD DOMINION LINE, daily, exc. Sun. 3 P.M. fr. Pier 25, N. R., N. Y. Phone 3900 Franklin.

To California—Washington Sunset Route. Offices, 30-368-1158 Broadway, 264 Fifth Av.

WARD LINE New York to
HAVANA AND POINTS IN CUBA
Sailings Thursdays and Saturdays.
NASSAU
Regular service from New York and direct connections with Havana.
MEXICO
Regular Sailings
Fleet of large steamers built in America and sailing under the American Flag.
Special tours including any or all of the above points may be arranged.
Excellent service, spacious passenger quarters. Booklets, rates and schedules will be promptly suppl

TOPICS OF INTEREST TO THE MOTORIST



A NOVEL ROADSTER AND A LIMOUSINE, EACH OF THE VINTAGE OF 1916.

On the left is the new Marmon roadster of the "clover leaf" or "club" model, seating three passengers. The design gives space for carrying luggage, and the third passenger comes under the protection of the top in bad weather, which is not the case when a rumble seat is used. On the right is a Hudson limousine, one of the five types of closed bodies to be put on view shortly by the local branch of the company. This body may be had in a choice of colors, and is to sell for $2,400.

STANDARDIZATION AIDS QUANTITY PRODUCTION

Important Work of S. A. E. Explained by Zimmerschied, Who Tells Value of Standards in the Manufacture of Automobiles.

At the organization meeting of the Midwest Section of the Society of Automobile Engineers, held in Chicago last week, Karl W. Zimmerschied, Chairman of the Standards Committee of the Society, delivered an address on the value of standards in the manufacture of automobiles. Mr. Zimmerschied expressed the view that the most potent single factor in the brilliant rise of the mechanical industry of America was the almost universal adoption of the principles of interchangeable manufacture, pointing out that there were underlying economic reasons for the opportunities which had arisen continually before us, but that no nation with so few skilled mechanics as ours would ever have taken advantage of these opportunities so adequately without possessing the genius to conceive the idea of assembling things from parts wholly produced by automatic machinery.

He stated that even such genius could not have brought success had the final conception failed to include the masterly yet simple provision that all such automatically produced parts should be so alike as to be perfectly interchangeable from one assembly to another. Given this system in its present stage of development, problems of vast quantity production at remarkably low costs, of easy and rapid assembling, and of inexpensive maintenance become fascinating play. The seeming miracles of such intricate though widespread products as the sewing machine, the harvester, the talking machine, the dollar watch, and the automobile become but the obvious fruits of a natural evolution.

"Interchangeable manufacture has many interesting phases," he said. "We will limit our discussion to only one of them. It is evident that the whole scheme of interchangeable manufacture is based upon the use, conscious or not, of standards—standards of measure, of form, of material quality, of workmanship. It is needless to dwell upon the indispensableness of the fundamental standards of length, mass, time, energy and work. We constantly take cognizance, in one way or another, of these ultimate conceptions of measurement—the purest types of standards.

"Another widely accepted class of standards is that which deals with the elements entering universally into mechanical assembly. Among these are: The sizes in which bar stock and pipe are sold, gauges of plates and wire, pipe and bolt threads, forms of gear, teeth and essential details as to size and form necessary to secure interchangeability of thousands of miscellaneous fittings and tools. The economies resulting from the existence of these standards are incalculable; our modern system of plumbing, for instance, could never have become so nearly universal without the standard pipe thread. More complicated but still familiar standards, which are of marked benefit to the public, are those established by the Master Car Builders, including track gauge, car couplings and hose couplings for brakes. Had these not been accepted generally by all railroads, the present system of through shipment of freight would have been impossible; material in transportation would have necessarily been handled from car to car whenever passing from one road to another.

"In the automobile industry it was soon found that many of the older established standards were inadequate for the more exacting conditions encountered in the building and maintenance of high-duty road mechanisms. Finer threads had to be provided in order to take full advantage of the strength of bolt stock and to prevent loosening of nuts subject to unusual vibration. Later a number of common essentials were standardized as to form, such as yoke and rod ends, carburetor flanges, broaches and taper fittings, flywheel housings, and details of several other units ordinarily made in one plant and assembled with the products of another.

"The examples cited concern almost entirely matters of form. It was found necessary to establish standards of material quality also in a number of instances. On account of the necessity of limiting car weights, the unit stresses increased to such an extent that the ordinary varieties of steel in use had to be regulated more closely as to composition in order to insure greater uniformity and dependability. In addition, new varieties of steel capable of developing much higher strengths than those hitherto employed were standardized, as well as the composition of many non-ferrous alloys. These specifications eliminated the mystery which had surrounded many high-grade alloy steels, with the result that they are now sold competitively to specification instead of at fancy prices under various trade names.

"All of the standards mentioned belong to what might be called the inter-factory type—standards for products which pass from one factory to another—and have been established for the purpose of avoiding confusion between makers and users, and of preventing useless multiplication of such non-essential individual features as add to cost but not to quality. Another type, which can be named internal factory standards, relates only to the internal details of a mechanism, such as the manufacturing tolerances usually specified on detail drawings, character of material used, and workmanship, finish, and appearance generally. The line of demarkation between the two classes of standards specified is not a fixed one throughout the industry, as it is dependent upon how many of the component parts are produced in one factory. An illustration of this can be found in the recent demand for standard dimensions of piston rings and piston ring grooves for the benefit of engine makers who do not manufacture their own piston rings.

"The Society of Automobile Engineers has established first standards of the inter-factory type, harmonizing features of design involved in the attachment of the products of one factory to those of another. In this way remarkable economies are being effected for the industry as a whole, without undue interference with internal factory practice as to workmanship or with those features of design which express the real individuality of different engineers and manufacturers. Economies resulting from the use of such standards are manifested in a number of connections.

"In the drawing room they save much detail work on new designs. By making available to the draftsman certain standard constructions, they not only save the cost of redesigning such details over and over again, but insure greater satisfaction with the final design because the standards have been established by specialists of wide experience.

"The society also endeavors to promulgate information concerning standards in as great detail as is feasible. In addition to the fundamental dimensions, many pertinent data relating to tolerance and limits have been included in the reports of the Standards Committee. For purchasing departments the existence of standard products naturally enlarges the number of possible sources of supply. This is true of sources for not only raw materials, but also the various units entering into the production of finished cars. By making the information concerning the essential details more or less common property of all manufacturers, standards increase the ease with which not materials alone, but units from different manufacturers, can be substituted for each other without necessitating expensive or complicated changes in the design of a car. As between S. A. E. standard products and those which are non-standard, purchasing agents are much more likely to find stocks of standard products ready at hand, and the prices also considerably lower. These conditions make for free competition and consequent reduction in buying costs.

"In manufacturing processes concentration on relatively few standard types makes available to parts manufacturers the well-known economies of quantity production. Even where standards affect only a small portion of a given unit such, for instance, as the broached hole in a universal joint, they make possible the use of standard tools for machining at that point. Savings are also evidenced in the difference between the cost of purchasing reamers, dies, broaches and other tools for producing standard-size holes and threads, and the cost of making special tools. Standardization reduced not only the cost of each tool but the number of tools required as well. If special tools are employed, their usefulness is limited to the operations for which they were designed, whereas standard tools are available for other analogous operations.

"In selling products which conform to S. A. E. standards, the labor is very much less than that required to move special constructions. The statement that a mechanical detail is of S. A. E. standard form or that a material is of S. A. E. specification is prima facie evidence that it is acceptable to the purchaser, and establishes a feeling of confidence without further explanation or argument. The fact that an accessory or part in question can be attached or employed without making any changes from established and standardized constructions, acts as an incentive to an engineer to give the article a trial, rather than as a hindrance to bar its consideration. The existence of standards permits the accumulation of very considerable stocks without the usual danger of being unable to move them, thus making safe a more uniform employment of a factory's capacity, attracting the best class of workmen, and lowering unit costs."

Electric Coupe Demonstrates Ability.

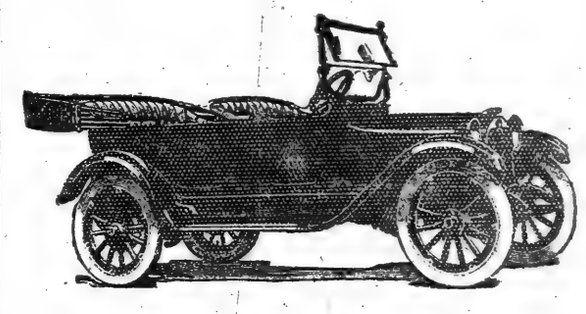
That the electric pleasure vehicle is admirably adapted for suburban runs was demonstrated by a recent run made by Walter Neumuller of the New York Edison Company, from Spring Lake, N J., to Sound Beach, Conn. The distance covered by Mr. Neumuller in this run was 103 miles and the actual running time was four hours and seventeen minutes. The first leg of the trip was from Spring Lake to Central Park West and Sixty-second Street, where the car was given an hour's boost.

DODGE BROTHERS
MOTOR CAR

In nine months more than $25,000,000 worth of these cars have been bought by the American people and still our one problem is to satisfy the demand.

Extraordinary claims have not, as you know, played any part in creating this demand, which must therefore be directly due to the performance of the car.

The motor is 30-35 horsepower
The price of the Touring Car or Roadster complete is $785. (f. o. b. Detroit)
The price of the Winter Car (Touring or Roadster) is $950. (f. o. b. Detroit)



COLT-STRATTON COMPANY
Broadway at 57th Street

THE Allen

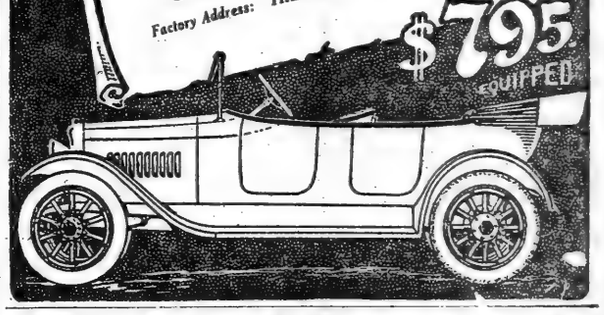
Has 112 Inch Wheelbase

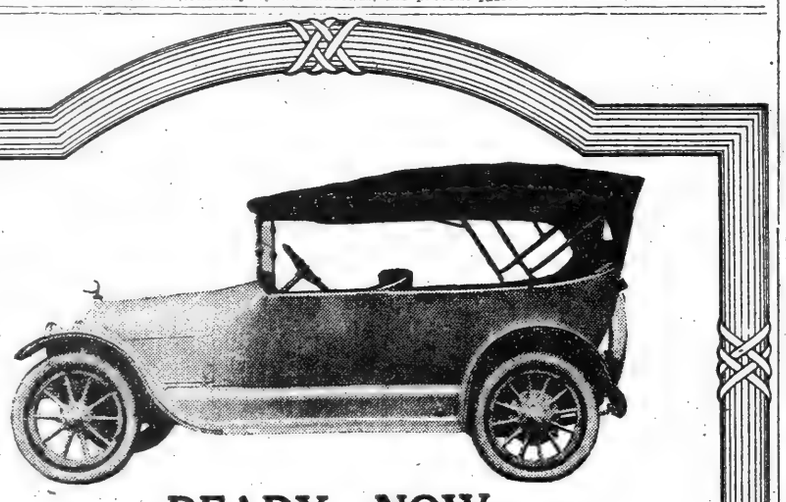
Most cars priced as low as the Allen have 106 inch wheelbase. The Allen has 112. This provides for ample seating capacity. Long limbed men especially, appreciate the Allen's roomy front seat. Note these refinements:

3 3-4 x 5 inch Allen-Sommer Motor, 37 H. P.
4 cylinders cast en bloc.
Unit power plant
Westinghouse electric starting and lighting system.
Full floating rear axle, pressed steel housings. 55 inch 112 inch wheelbase. Firestone demountable rims with one rear; vacuum feed Gas tank at rear; vacuum feed Its weight is 2300 pounds.

THE STEWART AUTOMOBILE COMPANY
225 W. 57th St., New York, N. Y.
Distributors for Greater New York and Vicinity
Factory Address: THE ALLEN MOTOR CO., Pastoria, O.

$795 EQUIPPED





READY—NOW

MOON six cylinder touring cars and roadster types—1916 models—are now on display at our show rooms—*ready for immediate delivery.*

Moon sixes—luxurious in design and perfect in mechanical construction—appeal to the man of refined tastes.

The man of wealth buys it because it meets his requirements—expresses an individuality. The man of moderate means buys it, for the same reasons—finding price no obstacle.

We cordially invite a personal inspection and offer a demonstration that we may prove to you that our representations are based on fact.

Place your order and take delivery today.

Six—30—5 passenger, $1,195.
Six—40—7 passenger, $1,475.

MOON
MOON MOTOR CAR CO of N.Y.
237 W. 58th Street at Broadway
1150 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn

To the Owners of Big Motor Cars

The tire upon your motor car is a matter of importance justly entitled to your attention. It bears directly upon the appearance of your car, your personal comfort, your freedom from accident, your surety of arrival without delay.

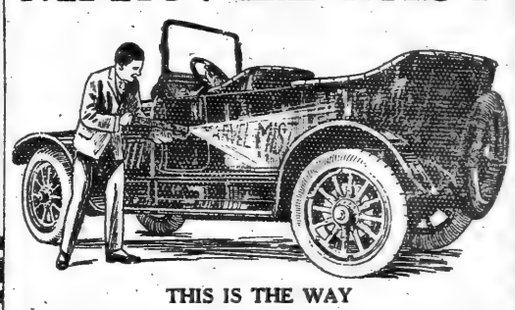
Its cost is not a consideration. . .

Firestone Non-Skid Tires are fashioned expressly to meet the extreme strains involved in the easy handling of heavy open and closed cars in traffic and tour. They are especially effective on slippery pavements because of the scientific formation of the tread into road-gripping surfaces. Their rugged inner construction renders them as suitable for country as for city driving. No weather condition can minimize any point of their service.

Firestone Non-Skid Tires may be obtained through your present service connection or from any dealer anywhere.

Firestone
Non-Skid Tires

Keep your car NEW with
MARVEL-MIST



THIS IS THE WAY

Sprayed directly on the car, and then rubbed off, Marvel-Mist removes every travel stain of water, dust, oil, tar—and immediately restores the original brilliant appearance of the body, fenders, top, windshield, leather upholstery; protects all metal parts from rust or corrosion; gives new life to varnish and durability to the finish; prevents accumulation of dust and mud spots.

Marvel-Mist sprayer delivers the polish in a mist so fine that it covers the surface without running—no loss—a pint of Marvel-Mist does the work of a gallon of ordinary polish. Never hardens or evaporates. Complete outfit, holding pint, $1; quart, $1.25. Marvel-Mist by gallon, $2.75. Always sold on money-back basis.

Attractive Proposition to Dealers

MARVEL-MIST MFG. CO., Brooklyn.

The following well-known supply houses are wholesale distributors of Marvel-Mist:

Lowe Motor Supplies Co., 1727 Broadway.
Whittemore, Sim Co., 1976 Broadway.
Times Square Automobile Co., 1745 Broadway.
E. J. Willis Co., 85 Chambers St.
Standard Auto Supply Co., 97 Chambers St.
Royal Auto Supply Co., 102 Chambers St.
Martin Evans Co., 1186 Bedford Ave., Brooklyn.
Minor Rubber Co., 341 Broad St., Newark.

and at retail by all leading garages and accessory dealers.

CURRENT NEWS AND NOTES OF THE AUTOMOBILE WORLD

MUCH TIME SAVED BY NEW METHODS OF BODY PAINTING

"Stream Flowing" with Varnishes and Other Modern Applications in the Paint Shop Produce Better Results at Lower Cost.

One of the most modern methods of applying the body finish to automobiles is described in the current issue of Iron Age by George D. Babcock. It is called "stream flowing" and Mr. Babcock says of it:

"This process is the application of liquid coatings by means of a wide flat nozzle through which the coating is forced to flow continuously upon the surface in a wide ribbon-like stream.

"As in all new processes skepticism early took the place of scientific study, and the questions of durability, cleanliness, and brilliancy were long debated before the present practical adoption of the methods. The virtue of these late methods has been proved conclusively for each of the above-mentioned points.

"The protection of the exposed surfaces of automobiles from the elements affecting them has required most intensive study since the beginning of the industry. Different kinds of soils, as well as different conditions of air, do not act alike on protective coatings. The continuous exposure of these coatings on the automobile requires that they be not only perfectly prepared and applied, but selected to resist the special destructive influences.

"Japanning or painting aluminium surfaces presents now no particular problem to secure permanency and luster. Steel and wood have long since ceased to be troublesome. Ten-day rubbing varnishes are dried in four and one-half hours with improved luster, cleanliness, and durability. The flowing of varnishes with the nozzle method leaves a coating as thick as will adhere to the surface.

"Air drying required many coats relatively thin. High temperature drying with humidity control and frequent air change gives better results by a thoroughly oxidized, tough, thick varnish film. After such drying the film does not seem to crack or alligator as do numbers of thin air-dried coats.

"The top outlines of the body are first brushed, to prevent spattering on the interior, and then the wide flowing nozzle is passed over the entire surface until the varnish not only washes off any dirt upon the surface, but flows in a thick uniform coat. The body is then allowed to drip and after a short period of air drying is put into the drying ovens, which are heated and humidified. This varnish coat dries in four and one-half hours. The varnish which drips from the body flows back through a filter into a retainer, and at frequent intervals it is separated by means of a separator.

"This cleanses the varnish and it is used repeatedly, the new varnish being continuously added to that in use. The lead coat is applied with the atomizing air brush. A ventilating hood covers the work to take off the fumes. One hose to the brush leads from the air pressure tank and the other from the liquid finish to be applied. The air brush spray is moved rapidly over the surface and gives a smooth uniform stippled coating.

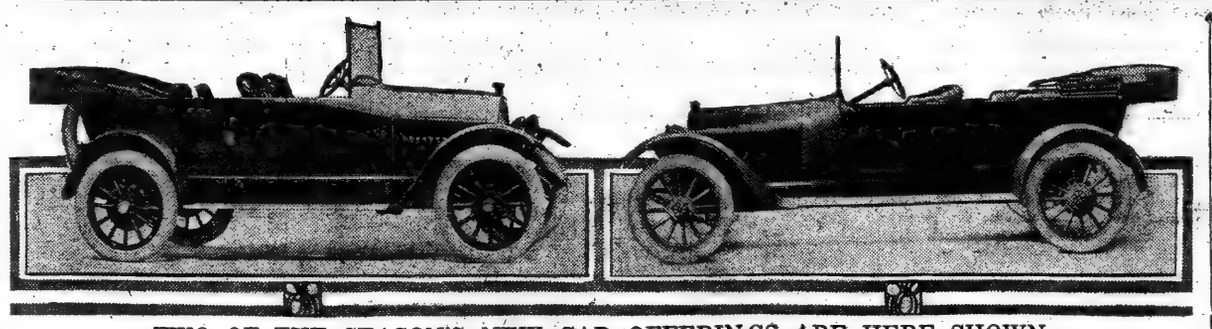
"Wheels are charged to an air brush hood by means of the rolling conveyor. After the varnish coats are applied the wheels are placed in a revolving dryer, where the varnish is allowed to set by air drying. The uniformity of the coat is maintained by the continuous rotation of the wheels. After air drying, the wheels are heat dried in ovens. Japanning plays an important part in the protective coatings of an automobile. After dipping in the japans, the parts are hooked upon trolleys suspended by brackets from the ceiling and allowed to drip over the pans. They are then run into the drying ovens and baked."

DANES TEST MOTOR PLOWS.

Trial Last Summer Proved Economy Over Horse Plowing.

At the agricultural fair held at Vejle, Denmark, last Summer a demonstration was given of three different motor plows—one manufactured in Denmark, one in Sweden, and one in America. These plows were of the smaller type, suitable for an average-sized farm. Two of the outfits were equipped with 16 horse power engines and one with a 12 horse power engine; their traveling speeds ranged between 1½ and 2 miles per hour. All were of the one-man type. When the necessary attachments are at hand the same tractors can be used for pulling binders. Two of them can be used for thrashing purposes or other belt work without any changes, while in order to do this with the Danish tractor an extended shaft with pulley is required.

No calculation was made at this demonstration, according to the report of United States Consul General E. D. Winslow, stationed at Copenhagen, as to what the cost of plowing per acre would be, but it is clearly evident that power plowing is considerably cheaper than when horses are employed, considering that horses at the present moment are very expensive and that feed and labor are high. At present there are in Denmark quite a few larger plowing outfits at work, and while these smaller outfits seemed to arouse considerable interest among the owners of average-sized farms, it is yet to be seen to what extent they can be sold.



TWO OF THE SEASON'S NEW CAR OFFERINGS ARE HERE SHOWN.

On the left is the new Jeffery four-cylinder touring model, fitted with a high-speed motor with light reciprocating parts. The price is $1,000. On the right is the Briscoe model for 1916, with a wheelbase of 114 inches, which can be had with either a four or an eight cylinder motor, each of 38 horse power, at $750 and $950, respectively.

TO TEST VALIDITY OF SPEED LIMIT

T. N. Rhinelander Plans to Fight Presumption of Careless Driving—Case Begun.

When the motor-cycle policeman of the Township of Oyster Bay, L. I., arrested, on Oct. 10, Thomas N. Rhinelander for breaking the speed limit on the Old Country Road between Westbury and Hicksville he caught a Tartar, metaphorically speaking. Mr. Rhinelander proposes to fight the case against him through as many successive courts as may be necessary, and, incidentally, or perhaps primarily, to test the worth of the section of the motor vehicle law which relates to speed.

At a hearing last week before Justice of the Peace Steinert at Hicksville, and in the presence of representatives of the Automobile Club of America and of newspaper men, it was brought out both by the testimony of the motor-cycle officer under direct examination and his replies on the cross-examination of Mr. Rhinelander, who is a lawyer in this city, that the latter's driving at the time he was arrested did not put in peril the life, limb, or property of any one on the highway. The sole charge against him was that he was driving his machine, for the distance of three-tenths of a mile, at a speed of 36 miles an hour.

Section 287 of the motor vehicle law, however, which Mr. Rhinelander is charged with violating, reads:

"Every person operating a motor vehicle on the public highway of this State shall drive the same in a careful and prudent manner and at a rate of speed so as not to endanger the property of another or the life or limb of any person; provided, that a rate of speed in excess of 30 miles an hour for a distance of one-fourth of a mile shall be presumptive evidence of driving at a rate of speed which is not careful and prudent."

Mr. Rhinelander, who is connected with the National Highways Protective Society and warmly interested in safety on the public roads, does not deny that he was driving at more than thirty miles an hour. He does, however, seek to rebut the presumption in the law that that rate of speed under all circumstances is evidence of careless or imprudent driving. The Old Country Road at the point at which he was arrested, and indeed all the way from Westbury to Hicksville, runs through sparsely settled, open country. The road itself is broad, of smooth surface, and nearly straight, with nothing to impede the vision. During the time the motor-cycle officer was following him he passed but one vehicle.

Under these or similar circumstances he holds that the law's presumption is unjust, or at any rate the construction of that clause in the law which is usually followed by Magistrates. In this case, as in others of a like character, the Magistrate nearly always appears to construe "presumptive" evidence as "conclusive" evidence and to decide against the offender without further ado.

Motorists who have heard of Mr. Rhinelander's intention to try the merits of his contention and discover just what the feature of the law really means are much interested in the outcome of the case.

SALE OF TRUCKS HEAVY.

Estimate of 37,000 in Last Year Made—Many New Contracts.

Because almost every motor truck company in the United States has been running at full capacity for the past year and some have declined to give their output figures there has been little opportunity to make accurate estimates on the year's total output. The most authoritative estimate, made by a man who has confidential relations with most of the manufacturers, is that 37,000 motor trucks were marketed during the preceding twelve months.

An indication of what the coming twelve months will see in the matter of motor-truck production is given by a statement appearing in the current number of The Internal Gear Drive News, the official organ of the Internal Gear Drive Association, with headquarters in Detroit. This statement is that three members of the association who manufacture motor-truck axles will turn out during the coming year in excess of 15,000 axles. This number is based on contracts already in existence in which definite delivery dates are named, and does not include contracts yet to be signed, nor the output of any companies that intend to manufacture their own axles.

GOOD ROADS PART OF PREPAREDNESS

Several States Urge Upon Congress Need for Military Highways.

That military preparedness for defense includes extensive roads construction, viewed from the standpoint of the country as a whole, is made apparent in sentiment which comes from the Atlantic Seacoast, the Pacific Slope, and even the Gulf of Mexico.

Recently the Alabama Legislature unanimously passed a joint resolution, prepared by John Craft of the State Highway Department and assented to by Governor Henderson, which calls upon the President and Congress of the United States "to take such steps as in their wisdom appear to be most expedient to bring about at the earliest possible moment the construction of a national system of good roads." It is set forth in the preamble that "a great war now being waged in Europe demonstrates that a national system of good roads is essential to the successful protection of a country in the event of war."

At the recent Pan-American Roads Congress in Oakland, Cal., among the resolutions adopted was one in which the congress recommended "to the Congress of the United States the advisability of investigating the necessity of building a hard-surface highway along the Pacific Ocean side, from Mexico to British Columbia, and other national highways, to be used as military and commercial highways."

Earlier in the year, at a meeting of the Maine Automobile Association, the Chairman of the State Highway Commission contended that the first Federal money spent in that State should be in connection with a system of roads paralleling the coast, to serve particularly in case of military necessity. At the October meeting of the Executive Board of the American Automobile Association, with President John A. Wilson presiding, a resolution was passed, at the suggestion of Chairman Diehl of its National Good Roads Board, "that the A. A. A. respectfully asks the Congress, in its consideration of Federal aid in good roads to the several States, to bear in mind that highways constructed in seacoast and border States should possess a relationship to the military preparedness of the country which is demanding such widespread attention."

The State and local clubs of the American Automobile Association are calling to the attention of their representatives in Congress this action of the national automobile body, and also asking that a bill shall be passed providing for an annual Federal appropriation, divided among the several States on the basis of area, population, and road mileage, to be supplemented by a like amount of money from the States, and the total to be expended on post and military roads, selected through the co-operation of the respective State Highway Departments.

Tires Scarce in the Netherlands.

Tires for automobiles and motor cycles are now almost unobtainable in the Netherlands. Importations are not one-fourth of the requirements. Whenever any are imported at all they must be consigned to the Netherlands Overseas Trust, which distributes them sparingly direct to consumers, who must bring up and deliver an old tire for each new one received, and who must give a bank guaranty that the tires will not be exported, and in any case no more than six tires will be delivered to one applicant.

Goshen, Ind., Builds Brick Road.

At a meeting of the City Council of Goshen, Ind., held recently after a detailed inspection of the Lincoln Highway, it was definitely decided to permanently improve in hard-surfaced construction this route to a uniform width of twenty-seven feet as far as the electric sign at the main entrance to the city, and twenty-four feet from that point west to the city limits. Brick will be the material used. Grading is now in progress.

POLITICAL AUTO IN KANSAS MUST HAVE TRAILING ROPES

Section 413, Chapter 11a, of the Kansas General Statutes of 1905, relating to automobiles, propounds the following solemn mandate:

"That the term 'automobile' and 'motor vehicle,' as used in this act shall be construed to include all types and grades of motor vehicles propelled by electricity, steam, gasoline, or other sources of energy, commonly known as automobiles, motor vehicles, or horseless carriages, using the public highways and not running on rails or tracks. Nothing in this section shall be construed as in any way preventing, obstructing, impeding, embarrassing, or in any other manner or form infringing upon the prerogative of any political chauffeur to run an automobilious hand-wagon at any rate he sees fit compatible with the safety of the occupants thereof; provided, however, that not less than ten nor more than twenty ropes be allowed at all times to trail behind this vehicle when in motion, in order to permit those who have been so fortunate as to escape with their political lives an opportunity to be dragged to death. And provided further that whenever a mangled and bleeding political corpse implores mercy, the driver of the vehicle shall, in accordance with the provisions of this bill, 'Throw out the life line.'"

SCOTCH LIKE OUR AUTOS.

Success of American Product of Low Price Is Reported.

A representative of an automobile manufacturing company in the United States recently visited Scotland, partly on business, but chiefly to shoot grouse. While staying at a shooting lodge in a northern county he sent to an American friend in Edinburgh, according to United States Consul Rufus Fleming, an account of his exploits on the moors, and added these observations on the automobile trade:

"In my tour of Scotland I find evidences everywhere of the satisfaction our car and—to be entirely candid—other American motor cars are giving to all users. Since the beginning of the war low-priced American cars have been in great demand, and one sees them on almost every road in the lowlands and highlands and islands. They seem to be especially in favor here in the north, where not many people think they can afford to pay more than $1,000 for a car. Moreover, the doctors, Judges, and lawyers have long distances to travel and horses are scarce and 'traps' an abomination, and a reliable motor car of low initial cost is a boon.

"Higher-priced American cars are also securing an important position in the market, and some of these owe their introduction largely to the fact that all American automobiles have been well advertised by the pronounced success of the cheaper cars among every class of buyers, the logic of the case being that a country that turns out durable and dependable little cars must also produce durable and dependable big cars. So you see that we representatives of different types of American machines are helping one another. Of course, the war has tied up several British makers, whose works are now shell factories; but this does not by any means fully account for the advance of American cars in the British markets, as we were going ahead rapidly before the war started. There's nothing like getting a reputation for giving customers the value of their money, and we have that reputation and expect to keep it. So long as we continue to build cars that meet the requirements of the American market we can sell them in Great Britain."

1916 COLE 8

The Standardized Car

It Performs—and Satisfies

A year of proven dependability—power to withstand the pressure of continuous touring under all conditions—has demonstrated the mettle of the 1916 Cole Eight.

It is the car that set the gasoline economy record in the multiple-cylinder field by averaging 20 miles to the gallon of gas. It has an established speed range ot from two to more than sixty miles an hour in high. It makes from four hundred to five hundred miles on a gallon of oil. Its perfect balance causes it to grip the road at all speeds. Its lightness (weighing only 3500 pounds road-ready) makes it easy on tires. For hill-climbing it is unparalleled. Though it developes 70 horse power, it is responsive to the slightest touch.

And from the point of refinement, comfort, class and up-to-dateness in its construction and design, the 1916 Cole Eight recognizes no peer.

You owe yourself the opportunity to be thoroughly informed on this car. May we arrange a demonstration?

$1785 f. o. b. factory

COLT-STRATTON COMPANY
Broadway at 57th Street

BROOKLYN
Bishop, McCormick & Bishop

NEWARK
Wallace Motor Car Co.

Cole Motor Car Company
Indianapolis, U.S.A.

Studebaker

Seven Passenger
Forty Horse Power FOUR $885

What's the DIFFERENCE?

Many a man who wanted to buy a car has said that to himself as he looked over the 1916 market. What IS the difference? Why does this car cost more than that? What extra POWER or quality or comforts do you get? You must have wondered it yourself, and—

-this is the Studebaker DIFFERENCE in QUALITY

It is the ONLY car ever offered in America or Europe that has decreased its price and at the same time so GREATLY INCREASED its quality.

You know how prices have been reduced in many cases. In this Forty Horse Power Studebaker FOUR, nothing has been reduced but the price. That has been decreased from $985 to $885.

But it has been INCREASED in wheelbase from 108 to 112 inches. It has been INCREASED in capacity from Five to SEVEN passengers. It has been INCREASED in motor from 3¼ x 5 to 3⅜-inch bore x 5 inch stroke. It has been INCREASED in tires from 33 x 4 to 34 x 4 Goodrich.

The upholstery is the finest grade of genuine, hand-buffed, straight-grain, semi-glazed leather on the market. The body-finishing operations have been INCREASED from 20 to 25 in number. The steering-knuckle is forged of chrome-vanadium steel, and high-grade alloy steels have been lavishly used throughout the car. The motor bearings have been made oversize. The radiator, gas passages, propeller shaft, rear axle housing have been increased in size.

Wherever a change in materials was made BETTER materials were used.

And for performance, for long-time service, for economy of operation and for durability with a high re-sale value, this Forty Horse Power Studebaker stands alone in a class of its own. See the car today—judge its DIFFERENCE in quality for yourself.

Four-Cylinder Models

Touring Car, 7-passenger	$ 885
Roadster, 3-passenger	850
Landau-Roadster, 3-passenger	1185

Commercial Cars

Panel Delivery Car	$875
Open Express Car	850
Station Wagon	875

Six-Cylinder Models

Touring Car, 7-passenger	$1060
Roadster, 3-passenger	1000
Landau-Roadster, 3-passenger	1350
Coupe, 4-passenger	1550
Limousine, 7-passenger	2250

F. O. B. Detroit

STUDEBAKER

SOUTH BEND, IND. DETROIT, MICH. WALKERVILLE, ONT.

STUDEBAKER CORPORATION OF AMERICA
56th Street and Broadway. Phone Circle 1400
Brooklyn Retail Branch, 1291 Bedford Ave. Phone Decatur 1484

PATHFINDER TALKS—No 1

Safety—Easy steering, efficient brakes, motor flexibility mean freedom from worry and accident; mean safety. Look for these when you buy a car.

PATHFINDER "SIX," $1695
Have a Trial Run!

Senior Bros
EASTERN DISTRIBUTORS
1875 BROADWAY NEW YORK
PHONE COLUMBUS 1620

Stearns KNIGHT CARS
The Car Which Made the Knight Motor Famous
REBUILT & GUARANTEED CARS.

1915 Light 4 Touring
Electric lighting, starting, left hand drive, one-man top, ventilating windshield.

1915 Cabriolet
Finished in gray whipcord. Gray & Davis electric system.

1913 5-Pass. Touring
Dynamo and electric lights, fully equipped. Fine condition.

1912 Toy Tonneau
Combination 2 and 4 passenger body, electric lights and dynamo.

—OTHER MAKES—
1914 Edwards Knight 5 pass. touring.
1914 Hupmobile 5 pass. touring.
1912 Cadillac 4 pass. touring.
1912 Garford touring and landaulette.
1911 "30" Locomobile Toy Tonneau.

F. B. Stearns Co., of N. Y.
417 West 55th St. Phone 7600 Columbus.
J. H. DRISCOLL, Mgr. Used Car Dept.



SMITH'S NON-SKID CANVAS TREAD TIRE construction guaranteed for 5,000 miles but average is 10,000 miles. Two strips of rubberised canvas projecting from the inside of the tread to the outside, makes this tread non-skid all the way through, and also acts as a radiator, preventing the tread from heating, peeling off. Also prevents stone bruises, punctures and blow-outs. It draws easier than tires with knobs on the tread and saves 25% in gasoline. Free booklet describing other important features and agent's proposition.
SMITH'S CANVAS TREAD TIRE CO.,
69 Genesee Street, UTICA, N. Y.

PIERCE ARROW

38-C (1913) Limousine, newly painted, perfect condition and guaranteed mechanically as we do new cars. Upholstery in nice shape.

48 1912 Limousine, REBUILT and newly painted. Has new electric lighting generator, new self starter, etc. Extra touring body if wanted. New car guarantee.

Several other enclosed Pierce Arrows will be ready during this week.

ELLIS MOTOR CAR CO.,
416 Central Ave., Newark. Tel. Market 6071.
Pierce Arrow Agents for New Jersey.



DEAD STORAGE FOR AUTOS AT NOMINAL RATES.
PIONEER
Fireproof Storage
Warehouses
37 to 53 Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn.
PHONE MAIN 6900.

TIRE-FILLER
"NEWMASTIC"—The Original.
In its 15th year as a satisfactory substitute for air. Eliminates all tire trouble. Write for samples, pamphlets and guarantee. In use at
151 West 68th St. Just West of B'way New York City.

INTERESTING HAPPENINGS IN MOTORDOM

AUTOMOBILE OUTLOOK IS ROSY, SAYS HUGO

Secretary of State Predicts Further Improvements in Car Types, Solution of Fuel Problem, and New Growth.

Francis M. Hugo, Secretary of State, who was guest of honor last week at the Troy Automobile Show "Society Night," delivered a short address on a number of subjects of special interest to motorists. He pointed out the tremendous influence of the motor car, declaring that every day made a forecast of its eventual effects all the more difficult.

"There has probably never been such a revolution in the history of locomotion—not even the coming of the railways," he said, "which has produced so few inconveniences and in which the few inconveniences so produced have so quickly begun to be removed. Moreover, the dustless road is not only in sight, but is now known to be only a question of better highway engineering combined with the first outlay of capital necessary for the change from the use of dusty to dustless roads."

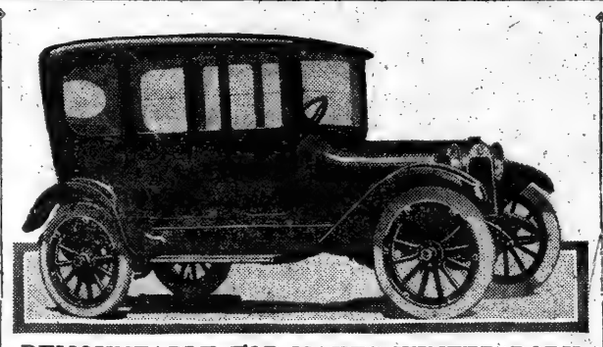
In speaking of the Troy exhibit, he declared that every thoughtful visitor who appreciated the niceties of construction found himself surrounded by evidence of the immense care and labor bestowed upon the perfection of details and the wealth of invention brought to bear upon everything automobile.

"The command of the vast resources of modern applied science, moreover," said Mr. Hugo, "has enabled this industry, still young, to develop with remarkable rapidity, but it seems probable that the ingenuity of motor-car engineers will be largely directed into a new channel by the conditions of the fuel market. The industry at present depends upon gasoline, but as the price of this commodity is already double what it was not long ago the problem now, and perhaps the most urgent that the industry has to solve, is to devise satisfactory methods of propulsion by cheaper fuels."

The Secretary said that many writers would lead the public to believe from time to time that the finality had almost been reached in the matter of motor-car design, and that a sort of millennium had arrived in which there was no need of further alterations.

"But this assumption of fact," he said, "is very far from the truth. All the year around and every year, in laboratories, work and drawing shops, motor-car problems are being worked out, new ideas experimented with, and, in fact, most of the leading manufacturers have in mind improvements years ahead now under consideration, for the laying of plans in advance is one of the secrets of the successful manufacturer and designer of today who are bearing a worthy part in its world-wide development.

"If the extraordinary popular interest in motor vehicles be merely a craze, as some think, it is lasting with unusual vitality. As a matter of fact, however, it is something more than that, for we are witnessing a wonderful industrial revolution, as shown by registration statistics in my office, where over 70,000 more cars have been registered so far this year over the same period in 1914. Next year will, no doubt, show a still greater increase over 1915, and the fact that no less than 2,200,000 cars were in use throughout the country during the first six months of the present year further reveals the triumph achieved by the motor car before its fifteenth birthday. It is safe, therefore, to predict that its public use will continue to grow with unexampled rapidity."



DEMOUNTABLE TOP MAKES WINTER BODY.

The new Winter cars which are announced by the Dodge Brothers, like that shown above, have detachable superstructure, which is both rain and wind tight. With each car the Summer mohair top is furnished as regular equipment.

STOCK CARS MAKE TESTS.

Speed of 72 Miles an Hour on Track —Mexico to Canada Without Stop.

During the last week the results of two unusual tests of stock cars of different makes have been made public. In a series of tests at the Chicago and Indianapolis speedways, under the official auspices of the Technical Committee of the Automobile Club of America, two Cadillac eight-cylinder cars were tried out for speed and gasoline consumption at various rates of speed. Each of the cars showed a speed of more than 70 miles an hour for an hour's continuous running, one of them making 100 miles in 1 hour 22 minutes 46 seconds, or an average of 72.49 an hour. An interesting relation between gasoline consumption and rate of speed was shown in further trials, as indicated by the following table:

Speed, Miles Per Hour.	Miles Per Gallon.	Speed, Miles Per Hour.	Miles Per Gallon.
14.5	20.6	43.5	13.6
24.5	18.3	52.9	10.8
33.9	16.2	62.8	8.8

The other stock car trial already referred to was the feat of driving 2,050 miles not only without stopping the motor but also without stopping the car itself. This was accomplished when a party of five men brought a Chandler light six from Tia Juana, Mexico, to Vancouver, B. C., in five and one-half days. In order that the car might not be stopped for even a second it was driven three miles across the railroad bridge over the Columbia River.

Only 1 Spaniard in 2,000 Owns Car

The Eco de Aduanas, published in Madrid, states that the total number of private automobiles registered in Spain on Jan. 1, 1915, was 10,548. The Province of Madrid led with 2,405 registrations. The population of Spain is about 20,000,000.

CARS SEEN ON SHORT RUN.

Eastern New England Roads Show License Tags from 21 States.

A member of the American Automobile Association whose experiences in touring make him a fair judge of like situations expresses the view that the 250 miles from the east coast of Massachusetts to New York City is a stretch of road used by more cars from other States than any like distance in the country. This opinion was rendered after a recent two-day leisurely trip over that section en route from Boston to the national headquarters of the A. A. A. in Washington.

With a desire really to see the country along the way—not rushing through because of the temptation of the excellent road conditions—he stopped at any place that gave a good view, or that was otherwise interesting. During these stops, and while driving, he made a point of noticing the license plates of the passing cars, but, in fairness to the point of view he had in mind, he ignored all States east of the Alleghanies and north of the Mason and Dixon line.

In going over the list he found represented during those two days, by those touring New England, Arizona, California, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Missouri, Ohio, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, West Virginia, and Quebec, Ontario.

Undoubtedly these cars were going to or from general tours of New England, thus showing the value of capitalizing scenery and history by building good roads. The two largest touring sections in this country are New England and California. Each has scenery and each has history—so have many other sections of these United States, but nowhere else have these two factors been turned into such large assets by capitalizing them with an embracive and connected mileage of modern roads.

NEWS AND NOTES OF THE AUTOMOBILE TRADE

Dr. John W. Beardsley, a practicing physician at Lenawee County, Mich., petitions the court to be adjudicated a bankrupt and thus be relieved of the burden of his debts. Among his assets is his Ford runabout, and he prays that this be considered exempt inasmuch as it is "necessary and indispensable to carry on his practice." It will be interesting to see what opinion the court holds of the Ford car as an indispensable utility necessary to livelihood.

One thousand employes of F. B. Stearns Company, Cleveland, Ohio, makers of Stearns-Knight cars, will receive a comparative increase in salary for a shorter hour schedule. Beginning Oct. 16 the men will work 48 hours a week and receive pay for 55 hours at the rate of time and a half for each hour over 48. The night shift is to get straight time and a half.

In a test recently conducted by the Royal Automobile Club of London, England, a Model 83 Overland touring car covered a distance of 75.5 miles, over a rolling country, on three and three-quarters gallons (Imperial) of gasoline.

Frederick A. Harris of Detroit has acquired a substantial financial interest in the Mutual Motors Company at Jackson, Mich. At a meeting of the Directors of the company last week Mr. Harris was elected Vice President.

At the regular meeting of the Board of Directors of the Chalmers Motor Company last week, Paul Smith was elected one of the Vice Presidents of the company. He is Vice President in charge of the sales, service, and advertising departments. Mr. Smith will fill the position held by Lee Olwell, who recently resigned.

Robert Lurie of Robert Lurie & Co., 10 West Sixtieth Street, has secured the Eastern representation of the Metz car. He announces that in the 1916 model the car is much larger, is electrically equipped, using the Gray & Davis system, and has Bosch high-tension magneto. The price is $600.

At the annual meeting of the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce held in New York last week the Empire Automobile Company of Indianapolis was elected to membership in the organization. By terms of an agreement recently closed, exclusive distributing rights for the Empire in the metropolitan district are taken by the McFarlan Sales Company. The first cars of the new models have been received, and are now on display at the distributor's salesrooms, 1,678 Broadway. Two models make up the line for 1916—a four-cylinder model which lists at $895 and a light six at $1,095.

The Bronx has now an addition to its own little Automobile Row. It's a Studebaker branch, run by Read & Read, Inc., at 367 East 149th Street, between Third and Courtlandt Avenues.

Lee Counselman has now become allied with J. T. H. Mitchell, Inc., sales and advertising counselors of New York and Chicago. Mr. Counselman will be located at 3 West Fortieth Street, New York City.

E. P. Chalfant will have charge of the Eastern States. So reads the latest announcement from the Anderson Electric Car Company.

Many business men of New York who use Federal trucks in their business had a chance to see how trucks of this make would work under war conditions during the mobilization of the entire National Guard of New York City, held in Van Cortlandt Park on Saturday, Sept. 25. In order to execute the many war manoeuvres and to properly take care of transportation facilities the Seventh Regiment, during the war game, used one of the new armored trucks. In the transportation department of the Seventh Regiment there was also used a Federal with an armored body and another with a special stake body.

The United Motor Truck Company of Grand Rapids, Mich., announces the appointment of George H. Buck as general sales manager with headquarters at the factory.

Robert Allison of Fort Carbon, Penn., who may be said to have started the American automobile industry on its way to success, was the guest last week of Alexander Winton, President of the Winton Company of Cleveland, and these two pioneers recalled with a great deal of interest the day when they first met. On March 24, 1896, Mr. Allison went to Cleveland to buy a horseless carriage. Mr. Winton gave him a demonstration and Mr. Allison at once enrolled himself as a purchaser. This was the first bona fide sale on the books of the company. The car bought by Mr. Allison was the first of an output of four single-cylinder cars.

The R. E. Taylor Corporation of 427 West Forty-second Street has the sole eastern distribution of Garford Motor Trucks, covering New York City and State, New Jersey and New England. The sales representatives number about forty, and have formed themselves into the Garford Club.

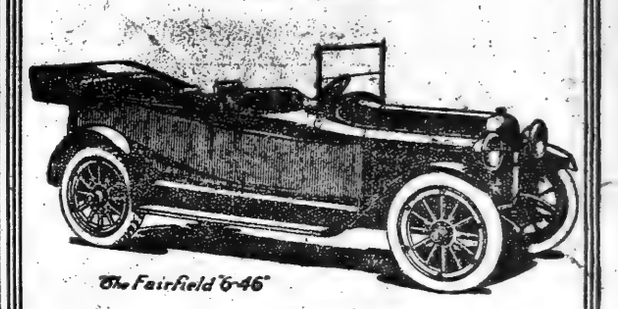
Edward F. Moloney has joined the forces of the Gibney Tire and Rubber Company as manager of the firm's New York branch. He started in his new position Monday, Sept. 27, with complete charge of the sales in the New York territory under the direct supervision of General Sales Manager C. A. Gilbert.

The Apperson Company lays claims to the honor of producing the first big lightweight eight." Its "light eight" tips the beam at less than 3,100 pounds, fully equipped, with gasoline and oil, ready for the road. Its wheelebase is 128 inches.

A. P. Brush has been appointed consulting engineer for the Scripps-Booth Company of Detroit.

The Pullman Motor Car Company of York, Penn., has strengthened its official organization by the election of John C. Schmidt as President.

PAIGE
The Standard of Value and Quality



The Fairfield 6-46

What the Paige Jubilee Means To You

WE are celebrating the close of a record-breaking year—a year in which the Paige has won the Leadership of All Sixes. We are celebrating the opening of the new mammoth addition to the great Paige factory. Paige production is doubled.

We are making immediate deliveries of Paige Sixes. For a year we could have sold three times as many Paige Sixes as we have been able to get from the factory.

Now we can take care of our Paige Patrons—and all of our Paige Patrons.

Therefore, we invite you to our Paige Jubilee. You will find an extraordinary special exhibit of Paige Sixes. You will find a staff of expert demonstrators. You will be interested and entertained at our Jubilee.

We want to show you and drive you in the big, powerful, luxurious seven-passenger Fairfield "Six-46". We want you to see for yourself the elegance and smartness of the five-passenger Hollywood "Six-36"—the premier light six of the year.

We want to convince, entertain and thank all our friends at our Paige Jubilee. It is Paige Open House.

You must also see the sumptuous winter-top with which the Fairfield car can easily and quickly be equipped. With permanent roof, adjustable windows, gray broadcloth trimming, it is as luxurious as a limousine—$250 extra.

Paige-Detroit Motor Car Company, Detroit, Michigan

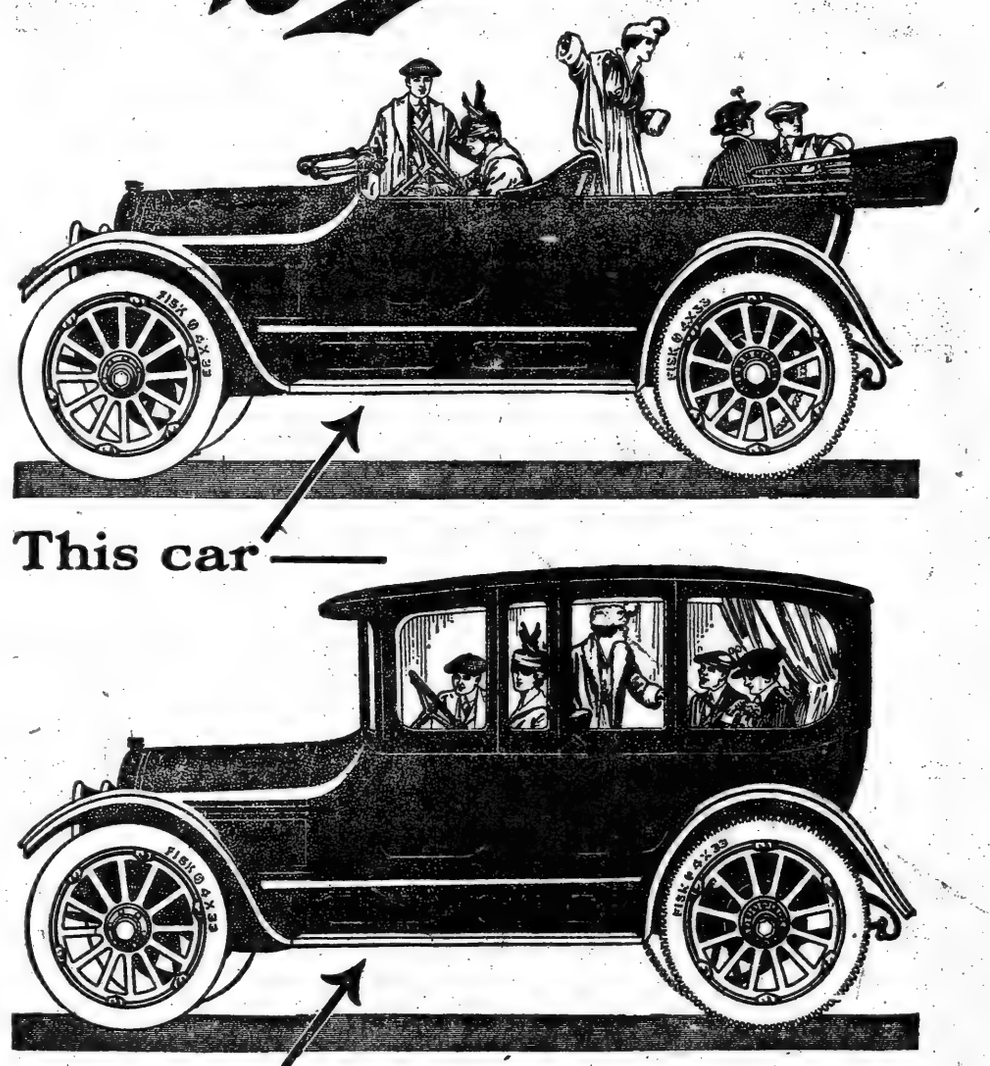
Paige-Detroit Co. of N. Y., Inc.
1896 Broadway at 63rd Street
Telephone 8371 Columbus

Cabriolet $1600
Sedan $1900
Town Car $2250
Closed cars on "Six-46" Chassis

Fairfield "Six-46" $1295 Seven Passenger
Hollywood "Six-36" $1095 Five Passenger

(29)

Overland



This car

with this additional limousine top

—all for $950 f.o.b. Toledo

Here is an ideal combination.

For use in warm weather, you may have your touring car with a one-man top, windshield and side curtains.

When cold weather comes and until the damp, raw days of early spring are passed you have a limousine.

And what is most agreeable, you have both for a very modest sum—$950.

This Detachable Limousine Top makes a most comfortable and most attractive closed car of Overland Model 83.

See the Overland dealer and ask him to show you the Model 83 with the Limousine Top.

Have him furnish one of these Limousine Tops with your car.

Or, if you already own a Model 83, he will supply you with a Limousine Top for it for $200.

He will also have the Model 83 Roadster with a Coupe Top—both for $875—or the Coupe Top alone for your Roadster for $150.

Model 86 Six Cylinder 7 Passenger—$1145, f. o. b. Toledo

C. T. SILVER MOTOR CO., DISTRIBUTORS
1760 BROADWAY, at 57TH STREET
TEL. 700 CIRCLE
YONKERS: 1 Manor House Sq. Tel. 5240 Yonkers | BRONX: 149th St. & 3d Ave. Tel. 9812 Melrose | BROOKLYN: 1384 Bedford Av. Tel. 9193 Prospect | NEWARK: Broad & Commerce Sts. Op. Post Office. Tel. 6456 Market

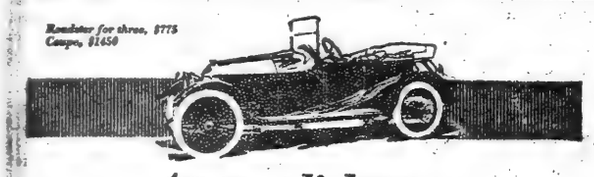
The Willys-Overland Company, Toledo, Ohio
Also manufacturers of Willys-Knight automobiles "Made in U. S. A."

SPECIAL BARGAINS IN USED CARS

1915—Hudson 6—40 touring car
1914—Hudson 6—54 touring car
1912—Hudson 4—33 touring car
1914—Cadillac—7 passenger touring car
1914—Cadillac—5 passenger touring car
1914—Overland touring car
1914—Overland runabout
1914—Paige—4—36—touring car
1914—Chevriolet touring car
1914—Chevriolet runabout
1913—Stutz raceabout
1913—Chalmers—4—36—touring car
1915—Ford touring car
1912—S. G. V. touring car

All cars overhauled and repainted

Hudson Motor Car Co. of N.Y.
Incorporated
6th floor, 64th Street and Broadway, New York



Roadster for three, $775 Coupe, $1450

Accomplishment

ITS attractiveness and individuality will explain Scripps-Booth's initial success.

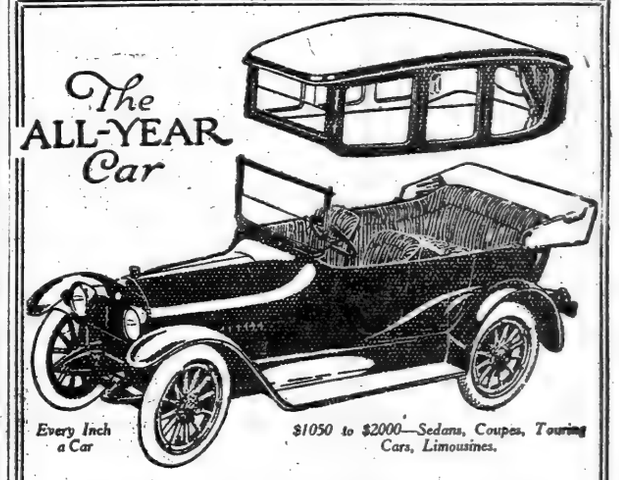
But the confidence born of actual accomplishment has established its place of honor among experienced motorists.

For distance covering ability in touring or economy in city driving, *owner's* records are uniformly notable.

Scripps-Booth

ISOTTA FRASCHINI MOTORS COMPANY
2 WEST 57th STREET
Phone, PLAZA 7816
Purchase may also be made at USED CAR DEPARTMENT 1677 Broadway

The ALL-YEAR Car



Every Inch a Car

$1050 to $2000—Sedans, Coupes, Touring Cars, Limousines.

A Favorite in New York

HAVE you noticed the increasing number of KisselKars you meet on the streets of New York and adjacent country drives? Have you seen the new ALL-YEAR Cars? Two cars in one—an open one in summer—a closed one in winter—change easily made in your own garage.

KISSELKAR

You must see these new KisselKars to fully appreciate them. The new KisselKars include touring and roadster models from $1050 to $1750 and the famous ALL-YEAR Car—Coupe or Sedan—from $1450 to $2000. All the new models are here—come in and see them.

CLODIO & ENGS, Metropolitan Distributors Circle Bldg. Tel. Col. 510 New York City

Brooklyn—Royal Garage, 1005 Greene Ave. Bayside—George Henschel Greenport—Alex Zaves White Plains—KisselKar Garage Suffern—Piper Blanchard Hempstead—National Garage Newark—A. T. Bruce, 226 Central Ave. Staten Island—Granite Motor Co.

AUSTER TONNEAU SHIELD
PERFECT PROTECTION FROM WIND AND DUST

Can be attached to any car, old or new, and is instantly extending, folding and adjustable.



The Shield that positively protects the tonneau seats against all wind, dust and back draft—that makes riding in any tonneau a pleasure.

SHIELD EXTENDED TO PROTECT REAR SEATS. U. S. PAT. 1911.

No touring car is completely equipped without the Auster. It is easily and quickly attached. It folds down against back or front seat when not in use; it is never in the way; it can be adjusted by any one to any position, and it cannot rattle or break down. It does not interfere with entrance or exit of passengers.

NEW YORK OFFICE, 1547 BROADWAY. 'Phone 7243 Bryant.
FRYER-AUSTER CO., 11 Pine St., 'PHONE 6001 UNION Providence, R.I.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair Monday and Tuesday; warmer; moderate north winds.
For full weather report see Page 12.

VOL. LXV...NO. 21,093. NEW YORK, MONDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1915.—EIGHTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

LAST AIR RAID COST 150 TO 300 LIVES IN LONDON

Americans Back from England Put Zeppelin Death Roll Far Above First Figures.

THREE ATTACKS ON OCT. 13

Raiders Plainly Seen 3,000 Feet Up in a Clear Sky, Eye-witnesess Say.

ALDWYCH SUFFERED MOST

Scrap of Shell Hit Tribune Office and Correspondent Narrowly Escaped Death.

The American liner St. Paul arrived yesterday from Liverpool with the first eyewitnesses of the Zeppelin raid over London on Oct. 13. All accounts agreed that the night was clear, that the Zeppelins could be seen plainly when the searchlights shone on them, and that there was no cloud of steam emitted by the airships to hide them from view.

The shells from the anti-aircraft guns fell short of the Zeppelins, it was said, and caused great destruction of property. According to those who timed the visit of the raid, it occupied only seven minutes altogether. There were three to five Zeppelins coming from the city from the northeast, but the squadron split up before reaching the outskirts, and the units took different routes afterward. To show their contempt for the British anti-aircraft guns the Germans returned to London twice on the night of Oct. 13 and got away without receiving serious injury from shells.

Among those who gave graphic descriptions of the raid were Thomas Evarts Adams, Frederick W. Whitridge, and Mrs. Langtry. Several of those who were aboard the St. Paul said the death roll had been far underestimated in the cabled reports reaching New York. They gave various estimates of the number of dead from 150 to 300.

Folkestone Attacked.

The most complete account of the raid was supplied to THE TIMES by a passenger, who did not wish his name used, as follows:

"As far as can be made out there were five Zeppelins engaged in the raid, which ranged from Folkestone on the South coast to Hertford, the county town of Hertfordshire on the north, and as far west of London as Guildford. So far as London itself is concerned, four bombs were dropped in the neighborhood of Aldwych, another fell at the top of Cancery Lane, close by Holborn Viaduct Tube station, and others were dropped in the neighborhood of the Minories.

"The chief damage in London was around the Aldwych. One bomb dropped fifty yards away from the Waldorf Hotel in the middle of the road. The New York Tribune office is at 43 Aldwych, next door to the Waldorf Hotel. Its windows were all smashed, and a piece of shell two inches square drove right through the office, knocking off the stone coping of the window, tearing a hole through a thick curtain, and making a cavity as big as one's fist in the wall opposite. This was just about twenty minutes past 9, and only one man, Mr. Kerney, was present at the time. How he escaped was a marvel, for his chair was just in the line taken by the piece of shell, which, had he been sitting in his chair, would have caught him just about neck high. The probability is that he heard the noise of one of the other bombs dropped in the neighborhood and jumped out of his chair before the bomb fell in the Aldwych. All that he remembered afterward was falling down stairs with the office boy.

"Another bomb dropped by one of the doors of the Waldorf Theatre; another fell close by in Wellington Street, not more than twenty yards away from the Lyceum Theatre. Here it was that the greatest number of casualties in this part of London was caused, several people being killed in a public house in Wellington Street, just beyond The Morning Post offices, which had a great number of their windows blown out. A gas main in Wellington Street was shattered and the gas took fire, the flame continuing until about 9 o'clock the following morning. Throughout the darkness of the night the scene was an extraordinary one, the blaze from the gas main luridly illuminating the surroundings. There were cordons of police holding back the spectators, who numbered thousands.

Strand Theatre Shattered.

"Considerable damage was also done to the Strand and Gaiety Theatres by another bomb, which fell close by one of the side entrances of the former building. That side of the theatre was severely shattered and inside the concussion brought down part of the ceiling. Most of the windows of the Gaiety Theatre opposite were shattered. The dance scene in "The Scarlet Pimpernel" was in progress at the Strand Theatre when the first crash of the bomb was heard. A moment or so later parts of the roof fell in, crashing down into the auditorium itself. A number of people were injured and at least one killed.

"At first there was some panic, which was increased as several hysterical persons began calling out 'fire.' These, however, were promptly silenced by those around them, and almost instantly Mr. Fred Terry appeared on the stage, only dimly discernible through the dense crowds of dust. He success-

Continued on Page 2.

BRITISH SUBMARINE SINKS GERMAN CRUISER

Warship of the Prinz Adalbert Class Sent to Bottom in Baltic Near Libau.

PETROGRAD, Oct. 24, (via London.)—A British submarine operating near Libau attacked and sunk a German cruiser of the Prinz Adalbert class, according to official announcement made tonight.

A semi-official statement refers to the cruiser that was sunk simply as the Prinz Adalbert. According to this statement, the cruiser was sunk near Libau by a clever manoeuvre of the British submarine. The cruiser, it is said, formed part of a squadron and was probably charged with a special mission.

The vessel destroyed in the Baltic may have been one of these three German ships.

The Prinz Adalbert, an armored cruiser of 8,858 tons displacement, 393 feet in length, 65 feet beam and 24 feet depth. She was built at Kiel in 1903, had a speed of 20.5 knots, and carried a complement of 504 men.

The Prinz Heinrich, an armored cruiser of 8,759 tons, 396 feet in length, sixty-four feet beam, and twenty-five feet in depth. She was built at Kiel in 1902, had a speed of twenty knots, and carried a complement of 528 men.

The Roon, an armored cruiser of 9,350 tons, 403 feet in length, 65 feet beam, and 24 feet depth. She was built at Kiel in 1905, had a speed of 21.17 knots, and carried a complement of 638 men. The Roon was badly damaged in the battle with a Russian squadron last July. The Russian report said her guns were silenced and that she was set on fire.

Two other vessels of this class have been sunk. They were the Friedrich Karl, sunk by a mine in December, 1914, and the Yorck, sunk by a German mine in the Jahde, Nov. 3, 1914.

10,000 LED TO ENLIST BY MISS CAVELL'S FATE

Execution of Nurse a Powerful Stimulus to Recruiting in Great Britain.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Oct. 24.—The execution by the Germans of Edith Cavell in Brussels is proving as effective an appeal for recruits as the statement issued last week by King George, according to many trained observers.

The Daily News says this morning:

"There is little doubt but that the German court which sentenced Edith Cavell to death has been responsible already for adding 10,000 men to the strength of the British Army.

"Recruiting Sergeants are unanimous in saying that Miss Cavell's heroic end has made an irresistible appeal to those men who needed some strong emotional stimulus before taking up arms, that stimulus which in the early days of the war was supplied by the overrunning of Belgium and the retreat of the British Army from Mons."

MAILED FIST HEAVIER ON BELGIAN TOWNS

New Military Governor of Brussels Is Reported Terrorizing the Inhabitants.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROTTERDAM, Oct. 24, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—I hear on good authority that since the appointment a few weeks ago of a Prussian cavalry officer as the new Military Governor life in Brussels has been unbearable, the most oppressive regulations have been instituted, and large numbers of people arrested.

The principle of the mailed fist has also spread to Antwerp, where between twenty and thirty persons have already been sentenced to long terms of imprisonment and transported to Germany.

In the villages the same process has been carried out. Lokeren, Rotselaer, and Eltichoe have each been fined 5,000 marks ($1,250) because their authorities had not discovered in the three places a total of sixteen pigeons.

In this connection a remarkable description of the reign of terror in Brussels is contributed to the Nieuwe Rotterdamsche Courant by its Brussels correspondent—and the message is all the more extraordinary because it passed the German censorship.

"For some days past," it says, "the walls here have been covered with placards in such superfluity as has not been seen for a long time. Not only the quantity but the tone and contents of the notices prove that something has altered. What it is precisely is difficult to describe. Perhaps I can indicate it by saying that the iron fist will make itself felt.

"On Oct. 12 there was an order for the surrender of all men who during the war had belonged to the enemy's army and might be hidden here. Not only must the men themselves report, but everybody who knew of their presence was commanded, under threat of heavy punishment, to disclose their knowledge.

"Now the inhabitants are threatened that on the renewal of the visit of the Allies' fliers they will have German soldiers billeted upon them. To the uninitiated the logical connection may not be immediately grasped. It is this: The enemy's fliers have repeatedly chosen as targets buildings in which it was known German troops assembled. It is presumed that the population has made known these buildings to the Allies; therefore the population is held responsible, and, in order that they may be watched more narrowly, soldiers will be quartered in their houses if the fliers come again."

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 24, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—According to the Echo Belge, a rumor is current that 7,000 Belgians, aged from seventeen to thirty-five years, have been removed from Brussels to Germany.

The Journal at first had no confirmation of this report, but at the moment of going to press received this message:

"Last Wednesday it was announced in Brussels that all Belgians of military age had to report themselves at the Commandant's office within forty-eight hours, and that those who did not appear would incur the penalty of execution."

At midnight the Echo Belge received the following:

"The rumor that a large number of young Belgians are going to Germany is confirmed in many quarters, but the exact number is not known. It appears that 1,500 men reported themselves on the first day. They were accompanied by relatives, but these were removed by force by the German soldiers. It is said that these 1,500 have already been taken to Germany."

GERMAN OFFICIAL DEFENDS KILLING OF EDITH CAVELL

Regrettable, Says Dr. Zimmermann, but the Safety of the Army Required It.

WAS A TIME FOR STERNNESS

"In War," He Goes On, "One Must Be Prepared to Seal One's Patriotism with Blood."

MILDER POLICY CONSIDERED

But, If Adopted, He Insists, It Will be No Admission of Harshness in Suspended Sentences.

From a Staff Correspondent.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Oct. 24.—Moved by foreign denunciations of the execution of Miss Edith Cavell, out of which he says Germany's enemies are making capital, Dr. Alfred F. M. Zimmermann, Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, has granted an interview in which he defends the action of the German authorities in Belgium as necessary to insure the security of the German armies, but intimates that leniency may be shown the other prisoners who have been convicted for offenses similar to those of the British nurse.

Says the Killing Was Necessary.

"It was a pity," said Dr. Zimmermann, "that Miss Cavell had to be executed, but it was necessary. She was judged justly. We hope it will not be necessary to have any more executions.

"I see from the English and American press that the shooting of an Englishwoman and the condemnation of several other women in Brussels for treason has caused a sensation, and capital against us is being made out of the fact. It is undoubtedly a terrible thing that the woman has been executed; but consider what would happen to a State, particularly in war, if it left crimes aimed at the safety of its armies to go unpunished because committed by women. No criminal code in the world—least of all the laws of war—makes such a distinction; and the feminine sex has but one preference, according to legal usages, namely, that women in a delicate condition may not be executed. Otherwise man and woman are equal before the law, and only the degree of guilt makes a difference in the sentence for the crime and its consequences.

"I have before me the court's verdict in the Cavell case, and can assure you that it was gone into with the utmost thoroughness, and was investigated and cleared up to the smallest details. The result was so convincing, and the circumstances were so clear, that no war court in the world could have given any other verdict, for it was not concerned with a single emotional deed of one person, but a well-thought-out plot, with many far-reaching ramifications, which for nine months succeeded in doing valuable service to our enemies to the great detriment of our armies. Countless Belgian, French, and English soldiers are again fighting in the ranks of the Allies who owe their escape to the activities of the band now found guilty, whose head was the Cavell woman. Only the utmost sternness could do away with such activities under the very nose of our authorities, and a Government which in such case does not resort to the sternest measures sins against its most elementary duties toward the safety of its own army.

"All those convicted were thoroughly aware of the nature of their acts. The court particularly weighed this point with care, letting off several of the accused because they were in doubt as to whether they knew that their actions were punishable. Those condemned knew what they were doing, for numerous public proclamations had pointed out the fact that aiding enemies' armies was punishable with death.

"I know that the motives of the condemned were not base; that they acted from patriotism; but in war one must be prepared to seal one's patriotism with blood whether one faces the enemy in battle or otherwise in the interest of one's cause does deeds which justly bring after them the death penalty. Among our Russian prisoners are several young girls who fought against us in soldiers' uniforms. Had one of these girls fallen no one would have accused us of barbarity against women. Why now, when another woman has met the death to which she knowingly exposed herself, as did her comrades in battle?

"There are moments in the life of nations where consideration for the existence of the individual is a crime against all. Such a moment was here. It was necessary once for all to put an end to the activity of our enemies, regardless of their motives; therefore the death penalty was executed so as to frighten off all those who, counting on preferential treatment for their sex, take part in undertakings punishable by

Continued on Page 3.

Kaiser Summons Officials to Report on Edith Cavell

Special Cable to The New York Times.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 24, (Dispatch to The London Daily Express.)—It is said in Brussels that Governor General von Bissing and Civil Governor von der Lancken have been called to the imperial headquarterss to report on Miss Edith Cavell's death.

RUMANIA EXPECTED TO JOIN THE ALLIES

Rome Hears Agreement Is Being Reached Between Government and Opposition.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, Oct. 25.—The Rome correspondent of The Daily Mail sends this message:

"Telegrams from Bucharest state that Rumania is on the eve of taking grave decisions.

"Agreement is on the point of being arrived at between the Government and Opposition in favor of intervention on the side of the Allies."

LONDON, Monday, Oct. 25.—A Cabinet crisis in Rumania is imminent, according to a dispatch to The Daily News from Rome, owing to the resignation of several of the Ministers who oppose Rumania's intervention in the war.

GEN. DIMITRIEFF SEEKS TO OVERTURN FERDINAND

News of Russia's Declaration of War Kept From the Bulgarian People.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

[The Cologne Gazette Dispatches.]

SOFIA, Oct. 23.—The Bulgarian General in the Russian service, Radko Dimitrieff, who is in Rumania, is endeavoring to get into contact with fellow partisans in Bulgaria with a view of instigating a revolution with the aid of the army, as in former years. The Bulgarian Government is well informed regarding this effort and has taken the necessary preventive measures. Dimitrieff was last seen in Kaiagat, across from Vidin.

Should the campaign continue to progress favorably there is no prospects of success for his scheme, as the Bulgarians are unanimously bent on the acquisition of Macedonia.

The newspaper, Mir, supporting the Uszen party interests, says:

"Besides England and France, Italy also has declared war against us. It is believed Russia will not join in this shameful action of her allies. These allies, during a period of fifteen months, have not been able to beat Germany and Austria; thus they are now bombarding the shores of Bulgaria on the Aegean Sea without at all aiding their spoiled protégé, Serbia, and without injuring either us or the Germans."

Most other Bulgarian papers declare that in the bombardment of the Bulgarian shore hardly a single one of the large shells fired had any more effect than the destruction of a few cottages.

COUNTS COST OF WAR AT $45,000,000,000

Banker Shearson, Back from England, Assumes Struggle Will Last 18 Months Longer.

Edward Shearson, head of Shearson, Hammill & Co., bankers, of 71 Broadway, returned yesterday from London on the American liner St. Paul. He had been away since June. He spent most of the time at Ascot, near Windsor.

"The financial conditions are very serious in England," said Mr. Shearson, "graver, I fear, than the London financiers realize. The taxation to meet the cost of the war will be the greatest that any nation has had to bear in the history of the world. By officials in the Government service and men of affairs in England I was told that the war certainly would last another eighteen months. Taking this as a basis for a rough estimate, formed from the expenditure up to date, it will cost the belligerent nations about $45,000,000,000 for the destruction of property, waste, and labor in this war.

"England has done wonderful work, work that never has been equaled before. She has 3,000,000 trained soldiers, perfectly equipped for war, at the present time, and her navy is invincible. There are 1,000,000 British troops in France, 350,000 in the Dardanelles, and 1,650,000 in Great Britain awaiting orders to proceed to the front.

IRISHMEN FLEE HERE; FEAR CONSCRIPTION

The St. Paul, From Liverpool, Arrives With 250—Several Passengers Are Detained.

The American liner St. Paul arrived here yesterday afternoon from Liverpool with 145 first, 331 second, and 331 third class passengers, among whom were 250 young Irishmen leaving their country to avoid the expected conscription. Several passengers in the cabin were detained by the Immigration Inspectors and sent to Ellis Island for further examination before a special Board of Inquiry.

Among them was Emilio Veraga, a young Peruvian who came over to live with his aunt, Mrs. Juana de Sanders, whose home is at 108 West Seventy-eighth Street. He lacks four days of being 16 years old, which brings him under the immigration law. He was accompanied on the liner by Norbetta Condore, a Peruvian Indian girl 8 years old, who would have been sent to the Immigration Bureau, too, but his aunt came to the pier for her and the Inspector allowed her to land.

Emilio Vergara told the officials that he had left Peru with his aunt Juana two and a half years ago, and had been to school in England. His uncle, who was an American, had died in Peru, and his aunt had sent for him because she was afraid of the Zeppelins in England. The little girl, he said, came from Cuzco, 11,000 feet up in the Andes, where it is always cold, and had been adopted by his uncle years ago, when he was constructing a railroad there. She had gone to London with him and had been staying at a French convent in Golden Square, Soho.

The Rev. J. A. Johnson, Bishop of the African Methodist Church from the Zambesi to Cape Town, was another passenger. He is on his way home to Philadelphia. He said the war had changed conditions in Africa so much that his return home was almost a necessity.

NEW TRAIN ASHEVILLE, "THE LAND OF THE SKY."
Lv. NEW YORK daily via SOUTHERN RAILWAY; offers most inviting service. Information N. Y. Office, 264 5th Ave.—Advt.

FLEET'S SHELLS WIPE OUT 1,000 BULGAR SOLDIERS

Crowded Barracks Hit at Dedeaghatch—Enormous Damage to the Port.

ALLIES MAY LAND AT LAGOS

French and Serbians Capture Village Near Strumnitza—Bulgars Take Uskub.

DANUBE IS CROSSED AGAIN

Austro-German Army in New Invasion Alongside the Frontier of Rumania.

King Would Die With Serbs Rather than Survive Conquest

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Oct. 22, (Dispatch to The London Daily Telegraph.)—Telegrams from a German source state that the King of Serbia has issued the following proclamation:

"Age has taken my arms from me. I, who was elected your King, have no longer force to guide my armies to the war in defense of the Fatherland. I am but a feeble old man who can do nothing but bless Serbia's soldiers, citizens, women, and children. But I swear to you if a new invasion shall bring upon us the shame of being conquered I shall not survive the ruin, but I, too, shall die with the country."

King Peter of Serbia is 71 years old.

LONDON, Monday, Oct. 25.—The bombardment of Dedeaghatch caused the death of ten civilians and over a thousand soldiers, and there also were a large number of soldiers wounded, says a dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company from Athens.

A large proportion of the military casualties, the correspondent adds, were in the barracks which housed the Fortieth Bulgarian Regiment. The barracks was crowded with soldiers, who were preparing for their meal when the bombardment was opened at 1 o'clock with accurately aimed shells, which demolished the barracks, burying the occupants in the ruins.

Troops engaged in digging trenches around the town also suffered very heavy losses.

Fires caused by the exploding shells destroyed the railway station and surrounding buildings, doing enormous damage. It is stated that the entire loss from the bombardment, which lasted four hours, will be several million pounds.

The correspondent says the bombardment was directed by aeroplanes, which flew over the town throughout the afternoon. Twenty warships participated. The Bulgarians are now engaged in preparing defense works on the surrounding mountains.

Porto Lagos was fiercely bombarded by eight warships Thursday and again on Friday.

Uskub Taken by Bulgarians.

It is understood that the Allies plan to make a landing on the Bulgarian coast at Porto Lagos.

The Bulgarians, according to their official report issued yesterday, have reached Uskub, an important junction on the Saloniki-Nish Railway, and have thus placed themselves across the route by which the Allies' reinforcements for the Serbs would travel.

An official announcement issued at Nish on Saturday by the Serbian General Headquarters Staff confirmed reports that the Bulgarians had occupied Kumanovo, on the Nish railroad, about twelve miles northeast of Uskub, and Veles, on the Vardar River, about twenty-five miles southeast of Uskub.

A dispatch to The Times from Athens dated Saturday, however, says:

"A telegram from General Sarrail, Commander in Chief of the French army in the Orient, says the Bulgarians have occupied only a portion of the town of Veles. They are on the left bank of the Varder, which runs through the town. French troops stopped the Bulgarian attack, and the Serbians retired to the hills on the right bank, which they are fortifying. Bulgarian official communication speaks of bad weather having interrupted their progress."

French on Bulgar Soil.

It is announced officially to the French War Office that the French troops operating with the Serbians have captured the village of Rabrovo, on Bulgarian soil nine miles south of Strumnitza.

The Austro-Germans in the north have begun a more vigorous offensive, and have crossed the Danube near Orsova, close to the Rumanian frontier. This brings much nearer the linking up of the armies of the Germanic allies and those of Bulgaria and the opening of the way through Bulgaria to Constantinople. Success, however, is not being achieved without heavy losses, as the Serbian veterans, well intrenched in their mountains, are offering stubborn resistance and are making the invaders pay a big price for every mile of country invaded.

Without the active co-operation of Greece and Rumania, however, the Allies, it is feared here, will not be able to do much for some weeks.

Official Reports of Fighting.

The German official report of the latest operations, issued by the Berlin War Office yesterday, says:

East of Lucavica the army of General von Koevess, of Field Marshal von Mackensen's group, drove the Serbians back in a westerly direc-

Continued on Page 4.

ARREST GERMAN FOREIGN OFFICE MAN HERE AS A SPY WITH EXPLOSIVES TO BLOW UP SHIPS LEAVING NEW YORK

Explosions Said to Have Been Set by Spies on Ships and in Powder Plants Making Munitions

ON STEAMSHIPS.

Sailed	Sailed
March 6—Touraine.	May 8—Bankdale.
April 27—The Devon City.	July 9—Minnehaha.
April 29—The Lord Erne.	July 24—Craigside.
April 29—Cressington Court.	Sept. 8—Athinai.
May 1—Sandland.	Sept. 13—Sant' Anna.
May 1—Lord Downshire.	Dynamite found on Arabic on Aug. 4.
May 2—Kirkoswold.	
May 8—Strathtay.	

IN THE MUNITION PLANTS.

April 1—Equitable powder plant, Alton, Ill.
March 5—Du Pont plant, Haskell, N. J.
April 4—Caps for shells exploded in Pompton Lakes, N. J., freight depot.
May 10—Du Pont plant, Carney's Point, N. J.
May 15—Two explosions same place.
May 25—Explosion same place.
July 15—Central Railroad grain elevator, Weehawken.
Aug. 11—Westinghouse Electric plant, Turtle Creek, Penn.
Aug. 29—Dupont plant, Wilmington, Del.

DRIVE SERBIANS BACK IN MOUNTAINS

Gen. Gallwitz's Army, Marching Knee-Deep in Mud, Makes Important Gains.

WOMEN DIE IN TRENCHES

Defenders, Unable to Withstand Withering Fire, Shelled Out of Position After Position.

BY WILHELM CONRAD GOMOLL.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

[The Cologne Gazette Dispatches.]

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF GENERAL VON GALLWITZ IN SERBIA, Oct. 23.—During the last two days our forces have made highly successful attacks and succeeded in quickening their rapid advance into the Morova valley.

In spite of bad roads, converted by recent rains into muddy slime, into which the troops sank to their knees at every step, the advance on both sides of the Morova valley continued until we had obtained complete command of the valley. As the troops gained ground through the adjacent hilly country lying to the east up to the Miawa valley the front was extended in the direction toward Palanka and Terowatz, with the result of securing an unexpected gain of territory.

In spite of the Serbian resistance our troops were everywhere successful. The central group of the army of General Gallwitz has opened the gate to the south still further. Our positions were advanced north and west toward the mountain district of Ranovac.

It appears that the Serbians sought to make a new stand there with furious energy, with the intention of stopping our further progress.

The mountains at this point are higher and more inaccessible. The right wing of General Gallwitz's army, however, is pushing on irresistibly toward the south from Selevac. It is based on the troops of General Koevess, now vigorously fighting for possession of the Ralja valley, where the advancing forces of the Serbians also fell back. By means of heavy artillery and infantry fire their line was driven back nearly ten kilometers.

The storming of the heights of Slatina during the fighting stands as a wonderful feat of arms, the troops taking this position, lying nearly 300 meters high, after the artillery had poured a rain of shells upon it. They forced their way at the point of the bayonet into the Serbian trenches on the surrounding heights, and also succeded in winning ground on the Kolubara.

The roads of the Morova valley, like those leading from the Pobonawley highlands, are the chief lines of communication leading to Kraguyevac, which for centuries was the centre of Turkish military power.

Fought for Hill Tops, Step by Step.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF GENERAL VON GALLWITZ IN SERBIA, Oct. 22.—Fighting has been renewed in the mountainous country southeast of Posarevec, between the Pek and Miawa Rivers. After the centre of the army of General von Gallwitz in the valley of the Morava had advanced over the Poljana to Wlaschki Dol and taken this place, the left wing pressed on with a strong force between Wlaschki Dol and the little town of Raschkanre, on the Miawa. The advance went forward through a country commanded by many high summits, whose heights range from 200 to 300 meters. They were strongly fortified by the Serbians.

The struggle to gain possession of the hilltops was fought step by step, for the defensive positions of the enemy were

Continued on Page 3.

INTERNATIONAL TYPEWRITING CHAMPIONSHIP
Contests at the Business Show today at 5 P. M. See ad., page 4.—Advt.

ITALIANS FORCING FOE TO SHIFT MEN

Austrians Said to be Obliged Now to Call Troops from Some Other Front.

DRIVEN FROM SECOND LINE

General Offensive Continues to Gain—1,000 More Austrian Prisoners Taken on Isonzo.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MILAN, Oct. 24, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—Magnificent success is attending the offensive that is being pushed along the whole front. The Austrian losses have been very heavy. Preparation for the offensive by three days of artillery fire was most destructive, both to the trenches and the men in them, particularly in the group of Austrian defenses protecting the Col di Lana.

Until the Italian offensive is completed it is impossible to gauge its importance on the future campaign, but it already is evident that the Austrians, almost along the entire length of the front, have been driven from the second line of defenses, which for four months they have been engaged in fortifying. Many of these positions I had the opportunity of observing when visiting the front at the invitation of the Italian Government. The natural difficulties they presented were reinforced by every defensive device known to soldiers. The success of the Italian moves confirms the high estimate my colleagues and I myself made of the value of the Italian Army from the point of view of command, equipment, and, above all, efficiency of soldier as a fighting unit.

It is significant that the Italian advance is of a nature to prevent the Austrians from taking advantage of strategic routes and moving troops from place to place in support of threatened positions and to fill gaps, which are numerous, because, in addition to the heavy losses in killed and wounded in two days, the Austrians' loss in prisoners totals 3,500.

Austria will now be forced to draw upon troops in one of her other fighting fronts or further deplete the watching force kept near the Rumanian frontier.

Italians Take 1,000 Prisoners.

ROME, Oct. 24, (via Paris.)—The official statement issued today from Italian General Headquarters reads as follows:

A new and brilliant success has marked our offensive in the Ledro Valley. Our troops penetrated, on the 22d, into Bezzeca Basin, occupied the village and the heights dominating it to the north on the two sides of the Concei Valley.

In upper Cordevole our troops are closing their grip on the difficult defenses of the Col di Lana. Two more field forts were stormed and twenty-five prisoners taken.

In the Riens Valley, on the night of the 23d, the enemy attempted to attack our positions at a point where the Popena debouches, but was repulsed.

In the Fella Valley fresh actions, turning in our favor, were fought near Pontafel and Leopoldskirchen.

In the Monte Nero zone we completed the occupation of the crest southeast of Mrzli, and repulsed two violent enemy attacks on our Vodil positions. On Monte Sabotino and on Podgora Height, in the Gorizia zone, our troops have taken several trenches by assault.

On the Carso the troops fought all day yesterday both sides showing great determination. Our infantry, undismayed by the deadly effects of the enemy's artillery, advanced impetuously several times to the conquest of the enemy's positions, which, previous to that, had been plowed up by the accurate and effective shelling of our batteries. Our adversary opened a violent and rapid fire from numerous masked field and machine guns, and launched fresh columns in a counterattack.

Important positions were several times stormed, then lost, and restormed, but at evening our troops held securely the ground won on the left wing, east of Peteano, and in the centre, toward Marcottini.

We took 1,001 prisoners, sixteen of whom were officers, together with three machine guns and other war material. This booty marks the success of our arms during a hard day's fighting along the Isonzo front.

BOMB FACTORY IN HIS ROOM

Prisoner, an Officer in the Kaiser's Army, Carried Map of Harbor.

MECHANIC AID ALSO TAKEN

Kept High-Power Automobile and Motor Boat, Always Ready for Fast Service.

A NEW INFERNAL MACHINE

Telescope Device Found in Lodgings, with Supply of Most Powerful Explosive.

The attempt by two Germans to buy ten pounds of picric acid, the chemical which enters into the composition of most high explosives, from a New York firm a few weeks ago resulted yesterday afternoon in the arrest in a wood near Grantwood, N. J., of Robert Fay and Walter Scholz, who are locked up in the Weehawken police station on the charge of conspiracy.

Fay, according to papers found in the apartments which the two men shared at 27 Fifth Street, Weehawken, is a Lieutenant in the German Army. It is said that he took part in the battle of the Marne, and came to the United States last April.

Other documents found in his rooms indicate a connection, according to the Federal Secret Service men and the New York and New Jersey detectives who made the arrest, with the German Foreign Office. What this connection was no one would say last night, but it is intimated that there can be no doubt that he had close relations with Wilhelmstrasse.

Fay is 34 years old and a man of culture and refinement. He speaks English fluently and possesses a striking personality. Scholz is 24 and a mechanic, who has been in this country two years. It is said that he represented himself as Fay's brother-in-law.

Held for Conspiracy.

The two men are held on the charge of conspiracy, and will be arraigned this morning before Recorder Rander in Weehawken. But it is understood that they are believed to have been connected with a recent explosion in a West Shore Railroad elevator in Weehawken, and it is intimated by the detectives that there is reason for connecting them with the series of explosions in ammunition factories, of bomb explosions on board steamers carrying supplies to the anti-German coalition in Europe, which has been a feature of the American export trade in munitions for the last few months.

In the men's rooms, and in a compartment in a West Hoboken storage warehouse which it is said they rented, were found explosives of the highest power, together, according to the police story, with mines fitted out with apparatus for attaching them to the sterns of ships.

The apprehension of the two men began with the activity of Acting Detective Captain Thomas Tunney, in charge of the dynamite squad at New York Police Headquarters, who was ordered by Commissioner Woods some time ago to devote his energies to hunting down the men who have been concerned in the placing of bombs on merchant ships.

Tunney and his men thereupon started a careful scrutiny of every place in Manhattan where high explosives are manufactured, stored, or sold, and every man who came or went, who bought or sold anything, was carefully looked over and investigated. It was some time ago that the two Germans who tried to make the purchase of picric acid came under Tunney's observation. His men followed them when they left the place where they had tried to buy the explosives, followed them across the river into New Jersey, and up to the apartment house in Fifth Street, Weehawken.

Secret Service Joins Work.

For some time after that New York and New Jersey detectives kept a watch on the two. It was discovered, according to the police, that they were in the habit of taking a trolley car to a lonely spot near Grantwood, there to make experiments with explosives, small quantities of which they took with them. After the police had found this out Chief William J. Flynn of the Federal Secret Service was notified, and he sent up two of his men, James Bush and James E. Savage, to take part in the investigation.

Yesterday afternoon Captain Tunney, Detective Lieutenant Barnetz, and several of his men, accompanied by Fifth Deputy Police Commissioner Guy H. Scull and Inspector of Combustibles Healy, crossed over to Jersey and were joined by Bush and Savage, Detective Lyons of Weehawken, and Detective Lieutenant Charles Gillman of Union Hill.

The two men who had been under surveillance left the apartment in Fifth Street about the middle of the afternoon, carrying something with them in a suitcase. They got on a car to Grantwood and one of the detectives took the same car and went along with them.

The others followed in an automobile,

keeping as near to the street car as they could, until the two suspects got off, near Grantwood. Then the officers came up rapidly, followed the two into the wood, and made the arrest.

The article which the two had in the suitcase, according to the police, was something believed to be a bomb, made on the model of a telescope. The outer casing was an iron pipe four inches in diameter. Within it was another pipe, and still another, and it is believed that the space between was to have been filled with explosives.

Detailed Map of New York Harbor.

The two men were taken back to the Weehawken Station, where they were still being questioned by the Secret Service men at midnight. Meanwhile others of the party of Federal and local detectives went back to the apartment on Fifth Street and searched it. There, they say, they found the documents proving the connection of Fay with the German Army and the German Foreign Office. They found also 200 letters in German, mostly addressed to Fay, which are now in the possession of the Secret Service officers and are being translated. And they found a United States Coast Survey map showing New York Harbor with all its docks and piers in great detail.

There was a raised platform in one of the rooms on which were a considerable number of mechanisms of various kinds which the police believe to be intended for the manufacture of bombs. There were also four suitcases containing twenty-five sticks of dynamite and twenty-five pounds of trinitrotoluol, which is one of the highest of known explosives, and is the one used in most high explosive shells. This is more powerful than anything in the outfit of Erich Muenter, alias Frank Holt, the German-American who last July set off a bomb in the Capitol at Washington and later committed suicide in the jail at Mineola, L. I., where he had been confined after an attempt to murder J. P. Morgan.

From information obtained in the observation of previous days and confirmed by papers found in the apartment occupied by the two men the police thereupon went to the Victor Storage Warehouse at 245 Clinton Avenue, West Hoboken, where they found five packing cases which it is said Fay and Scholz had put away there.

Mines to Blow Up Ships.

In these cases, according to the police, were five explosive mines, contained in steel boxes, with attachments which are believed to be designed for fastening the mines to the rudders of steamers. It is the theory of the Secret Service mechanics, who have inspected the mechanism, that the rush of water from the propeller would start a clockwork device which would bring about the explosion of the mine at a certain time.

There were also, according to the police, other bombs which might have been intended for placing inside ships among the cargo to start fires, as has been done several times during the past few months.

Then, after the apartment had been ransacked, the detectives went to Herzog's garage on Main Street, Union Hill, where they found a high-power automobile in Fay's name. It is said to be capable of ninety miles an hour.

In Degan's boathouse, on the Hudson, they found a high-power motor boat, which would have been able to run all over the waters about New York at a speed such as could have been approximated by very few other craft of any description in the harbor.

It is believed that the factory where the men made their explosives was somewhere near Grantwood, and the police are now searching all that neighborhood in the hope of finding some clue which may lead them to the plant.

J. C. Harperson, proprietor of the rooming house at 27 Fifth Street, Weehawken, where Fay and Scholz made their home, said that he knew nothing of the men prior to their appearance at his house about a week ago, when they engaged their rooms. He said he had had no difficulty with them and that they had been quiet and unobtrusive.

Fay Cool Under Grilling.

The two made not the slightest resistance when arrested; Fay, indeed, gave himself up with a quiet smile to the detectives, and remained unruffled after hours of grilling by Secret Service men and the New York and New Jersey police. Deputy Police Commissioner Scull, who himself was formerly in the Secret Service, took charge of the quizzing of Fay and was still at it at midnight.

Despite the statement that Scholz was Fay's brother-in-law, the police are inclined to believe that he was only a subordinate, and that Fay is the principal and the brainy man of the two. Neither of the men would say anything last night, and no clue to their connections in Germany could be obtained, aside from those which the police found in their correspondence.

When it was suggested that a man named Scholz had once had an intimate connection with the personal entourage of Emperor William II. the Secret Service men said that there was no reason to believe that this was the man.

The bombs which have been exploded from time to time this Summer in the cargoes of outward-bound liners carrying munitions of war have been all set off by clockwork, so far as is known, although as a rule no fragments of the infernal machine have been found. But clockwork bombs under water, such as those found in the Clinton Avenue storage warehouse are believed to be, have been used very rarely.

It was some such idea that was conceived by Bushnell, the inventor of the first submarine, who planned to attach mines to be exploded by clockwork to the British ships off the New England coast in the Revolutionary War; and a similar plan was entertained by Robert Fulton when he experimented with submarines in the war of 1812.

But with the development of electrical appliances engineering ingenuity ran more to contact mines or those exploded from the shore by an electric spark, and the clockwork mine as an implement of warfare against warships has practically disappeared.

For the purpose of being fastened under the stern of a merchant ship, however, it seems to be well adapted; the clockwork not starting so long as the vessel is lying at dock, but only being set off by the rush of water from the propeller when the ship steams out to sea.

Find More Bomb Material.

Early this morning, working on admissions which it is said Fay made while being questioned, the police went back to Degan's boathouse, near the West Shore ferries, where Fay and Scholz had kept their motor boat, and found there four wooden boxes lined with tin, eight feet long and three feet square, which contained each about 120 pounds of chlorate of potash. This is one of the ingredients of sugar bombs.

The experiments of the two men in the woods at Grantwood were watched on Saturday night by Detective Murphy and Fennelly of Captain Tunney's squad, who hid in an oak tree and waited till nearly midnight, when the two Germans arrived in their automobile and made various experiments with fulminating caps. Then were in the wood a number of shanties, closed up and deserted, formerly used by a fireworks factory. To one of these the two Germans had a key.

Yesterday the two detectives got back to their station in the tree and waited till the Germans arrived and continued their experiments with detonating caps, using materials which they seemed to find of a better quality than what they had previously employed. They were engaged in this when the detectives came on them.

Had Plenty of Money.

Deputy Police Commissioner Scull denied early this morning the report that either of the men had confessed to any crime. He said, however, that Fay had talked very freely with the authorities and that he had made a number of important statements; but that these were of such a general nature that it was impossible to indicate their character.

It is understood that when the men were first arrested, Fay attempted to bribe Detective Lieutenant Barnets to let them go. Fay had about $80 on him when arrested and there was $480 more in his trunk. Both men, it is said, were well supplied with money.

Scholz, since coming to this country, has worked as a farmer, as a salesman for a patened brush, and as a draftsman for the Lackawanna Railroad. Fay admitted that since he came here last Spring he had visited several cities where munitions were manufactured, including Bridgeport, Conn., but denied that he had any illegal purpose in so doing. Fay was in the United States once before, about four years ago, when he visited here with his wife. He is said to have won the Iron Cross for bravery on the Champagne front last March.

While the two prisoners will be arraigned before Recorder Rander at 9:30 this morning in the Weehawken Town Hall, it is believed that there will be no hearing, but that the two will be turned over to the Federal authorities.

BOMBS FIRED MANY SHIPS.

Explosion on Minnehaha Always Blamed on German Conspirators.

There has been an alarming number of fires on board ships in recent months which are thought to have had their origin in incendiary bombs, and bombs and dynamite have been found on other vessels sailing from American ports to Europe. In nearly every case the vessel was carrying munitions or men for the service of the Allies.

One ship fire that caused much speculation and alarm was that on board the Atlantic transport liner Minnehaha off the coast of Halifax on July 7. It was thought that this fire was caused by a bomb placed on the ship by Erich Muenter, alias Frank Holt, who shot J. P. Morgan and later committed suicide in the Mineola jail. Muenter had warned the public that he had placed a bomb on a steamship that would explode on the day on which the Minnehaha fired occurred. Later, however, the theory was advanced that not Muenter himself but conspirators acting with him or independently had put a bomb on the vessel.

The fire on the ship started in hold No. 3 and spread to hold No. 4. While the sailors fought it the ship was steered for Halifax, which place it reached safely on July 9. The fire was finally extinguished with steam. Many passengers on the vessel reported the first warning they had of the fire was a violent explosion.

An earlier fire was that on the French Line steamer Touraine on March 6, 500 miles off the Irish coast. After threatening to destroy the ship, the fire was got under control, while the ship proceeded under her own steam to Harve. The steamer docked in Harve on March 8.

The origin of the fire was never determined, but there were suspicions that a fire bomb had been placed on board the boat. The French Government began an inquiry from which no report has been made as yet.

The fire on board the Touraine was thought for a time to have been caused by Raymond Swoboda, but this charge was later abandoned. Swoboda was recently discharged from prison in Paris and a dispatch from Paris, dated yesterday, tells of his expulsion from France by the Government.

The Fabre Line steamer Sant' Anna, bound from New York from Marseilles with 1,764 passengers, caught fire 1,000 miles off the coast of Halifax on Sept. 13. It was thought at the time that a bomb caused the fire, and this suspicion caused the authorities of the Fabre Line to issue an order that all baggage be examined before being loaded on any of their ships. The Sant' Anna put in at the Asores with the fire still burning in her cargo. It was extinguished there and the ship proceeded to Naples.

The Greek steamer Athinai, which left New York for Greece, caught fire and was abandoned by her crew on Sept. 8. The fire was of suspicious origin. The Captain of the ship was convinced, he said, that it was incendiary.

On July 27, two sticks of dynamite were found on board the White Star Liner Arabic. The vessel later was sunk by a German submarine or a floating mine. The dynamite was found the night before the ship sailed from New York for Liverpool by a detective employed by the line. It was concealed under a settee in the women's retiring room in the cabin accommodation amidships. While there was no fuse, detonator, or wiring attached to the dynamite, its condition made it extremely sensitive to percussion and it was thought that whoever concealed it on the ship intended to return to it later and fix it for explosion.

The French and Fabre Lines have been heavy sufferers from fire bombs on their ships and bombs have been found on many of their boats which did not cause fire. During the month of May fire bombs were found on nine freight steamers chartered by these lines to carry war munitions to Europe. Among the vessels of these lines on which attempts were made by fire bombs were:

The Devon City, sailed for Havre on April 27.

The Lord Ern, sailed for Havre on April 29.

The Cressington Court, sailed for Havre on April 29.

The Saniand, sailed for London on May 1.

The Lord Downshire, sailed for Havre on May 1.

The Kirkoswald, sailed for Marseilles on May 2.

The Strathtay, sailed for Marseilles on May 8.

The Bankdale, sailed for Havre on May 8.

Some of the bombs used on these and other ships were explosive, while other bombs were made of acids, intended to take fire from the heat of the ship's hold.

So certain did it seem at one time that a systematic campaign to destroy ships was being carried on in this country that on July 11 Secretary Daniels directed the Naval Radio Station in Arlington, Va., to flash a warning to all ships at sea to be on the lookout for bombs. The warning was directed particularly to the steamers Howth Head and Baron Napier, which sailed from New Orleans on July 9 with cargoes for the Allies. The Navy Department had received information that explosives had been placed on these vessels. No bombs were found on either.

Fire occurred on July 24 in the British ship Craigside while she was being loaded at her pier at the foot of West Twenty-third Street. Several persons heard an explosion just before the fire, and the theory that a bomb caused the blaze was accepted by the police. More than 25,000 bags of the sugar on the pier and in the hold were destroyed. The damage was estimated at $125,000.

So widespread did the alarm become after the fire that the principal freight shippers of New York joined together and employed ex-Deputy Police Commissioner George S. Dougherty to protect their cargoes. The Cunard Line had previously put into service a staff of special police in gray uniforms and the International Mercantile Marine and the French Line employed private detectives.

An investigation of the repeated attempts to burn vessels leaving this port with cargoes for the Allies resulted in the arrest on Aug. 28 of seven men. Five of the seven were Germans or of German descent, one was a Swede, and the other a Belgian. The prisoners were Michael Matzet, 672 Forty-eighth Street, Brooklyn, a lighter Captain; Sigmund Sjursen, 511 Sixth Avenue, a lighter Captain; Ferdinand Hahn, 337 Seventeenth Street, Brooklyn, a lighter Captain; Richard Milliger, 6,914 Fourteenth Avenue, Brooklyn, a lighter Captain; John Peterson of Yonkers, a lighter mate; Jean Styrms of 601 Tenth Avenue, a pier checker, and Abraham Kochelink, 89 Monroe Street, Brooklyn.

Excitement was caused on the night of Sept. 14 when two bottles of sulphuric acid were found on the White Star liner Lapland while she was being loaded with war munitions at the foot of West Nineteenth Street preparatory to sailing for Liverpool the next day. The bottles were found by private detectives employed to search the ship for bombs or other explosives. According to Inspector Owen Egan, the acid might have caused a fire on the ship.

What is believed to have been a plot to blow up the liner San Guglielmo of the Sicula-Americana Line was thwarted by the police just before the vessel sailed for Naples on Sept. 27 carrying many Italian reservists. Eight sticks of dynamite were found on the pier at the foot of Pacific Street, Brooklyn, a short time prior to the sailing of the vessel. It was thought that a German sympathizer had intended to put this dynamite on board the vessel. One of the employes of the line said that a few days before the vessel sailed he caught a man crawling up a hawser of the vessel.

LONG LIST OF EXPLOSIONS.

German Spies Believed at Work Since Beginning of War.

There have been a number of explosions in powder and munitions factories since the beginning of the war which have been attributed to bombs. The number of these explosions has been greater in the months of this year than ever before. Many investigators have suspected that German sympathizers were responsible for these explosions, for they invariably occurred in plants where large orders for the Allies were being filled, but the most rigid investigations have failed to trace the authorship of the explosions to any individuals.

So persistent were the rumors, however, that the explosions were the work of agents, and that, after destroying private plants, the agents would seek the destruction of warehouses of the United States Government, that early last May the Government dispatched special squads of marines from the Brooklyn Navy Yard to guard the depots at Iona Island, near Peekskill, N. Y., and at Lake Denmark, near Golden Dover, N. J.

Previously double guards had been placed at the Springfield Arsenal building and shops at the United States armory in Springfield. Also extra guards were placed about United States naval torpedo stations and the naval magazine on Roe's Island.

Some of the recent suspicious explosions in private plants were:

At the Equitable Powder Company's plant at Alton, Ill., on April 1 last, more than 5,000 pounds of black powder exploded, killing five men. The company had large orders from the allied powers.

On April 4 last there was an explosion of 500,000 percussion caps stored in the Pompton Lakes Railway depot preparatory for shipment abroad. The caps had been manufactured by the E. I. du Pont de Nemours Company.

On May 10, at Carney's Point, N. J., there was an explosion in the du Pont Company's plant in which six men were injured. The explosion occurred in a building in which powder was being mixed.

On May 15, two explosions destroyed a still house at the smokeless powder plant of the du Pont Powder Company at Carney's Point.

An explosion at the du Pont works at Haskell, N. J., on March 5 destroyed four one-story buildings and killed five men. This plant had been entered by three unidentified men in an automobile a month earlier, and, though no injury resulted, it was closely guarded after that. The cause of the explosion was never learned.

On May 12 there was an explosion of guncotton at the plant of the Anderson Chemical Company in Wallington, N. J., in which one man was killed and another seriously injured.

An operating mill at the plant of the du Pont Company at Carney's Point, N. J., was wrecked by an explosion on May 25. This was the fourth explosion in the same plant within ten days. This series of explosions caused the du Pont Company to take cognizance of rumors that spies were attempting to destroy the plant because it was furnishing ammunition to the Allies, and extra guards were placed about the plant.

In one of the explosions a deep hole beside one of the wrecked buildings indicated that dynamite had been used to cause the explosion, and sticks of dynamite, according to a report, were found about the plant. Also, it was reported that a guard had caught a man carrying fuses in the act of climbing over the high stockade that surrounds the plant. Two men who were suspected because their antecedents were unknown and because they inquired where the high explosives were kept in the plant were dismissed as employes of the company after May 25.

On Aug. 29, there was an explosion that wrecked two black powder mills of the Dupont Company at the Upper Hagley Yards near Wilmington, Del., in which two men were killed.

On the same day there was an explosion at the plant of the American Powder Company at Acton, Mass. The mill had been closed for three days and the police of Acton became convinced from evidence discovered by them that the explosion had been caused with intent to cripple the plant.

On Aug. 3 two United States soldiers and a civilian were killed by an explosion at the United States Arsenal at Frankfort, Philadelphia. The cause of the explosion was never learned.

On Aug. 11 there was an explosion in the plant of the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company near Turtle Creek, Penn. The explosion was among shells which had been manufactured for the Allies. Two men were killed.

On July 15 last there was an explosion in the big grain elevator of the New York Central Railroad at Weehawken. The elevator was wrecked, and it was only by the merest accident that none of the large ships at and near the pier was destroyed. Five men were injured. The theory that the explosion was caused by a bomb was advanced at the time, but could never be proved.

When the explosion occurred dozens of the railroad employes were unloading grain-laden freight cars beside the plant. It was 11:15 o'clock in the morning. There was a roar that echoed for hundreds of yards along the Hudson River and a concussion which shook nearby buildings and set the barges rocking at their anchors. A north and south wall of the cupola of the elevator fell away and flames destroyed a great part of the elevator. The damage was estimated at $70,000. The explosion occurred in a bin which had been emptied for cleaning.

These are only some of the recent explosions in munition plants which were supposed to have been manufacturing ammunition for the Allies.

FIRE DAMAGES POWDER PLANT

Du Pont Works at Hopewell, Va., Crippled by Mysterious Blaze.

Special to The New York Times.

HOPEWELL, Va., Oct. 24.—Fire, which was discovered at 10 o'clock tonight in the main plant of the du Pont powder plant, resulted in damage estimated at $125,000. The plant will be severely crippled for perhaps three weeks.

The fire originated in the main power plant of the older division of the works. This building was quickly reduced to a chaos of ruins. The fire spread to the auxiliary power plant of the new section of the works, and this plant also was destroyed. Adjoining buildings were damaged. Heroic work by the fire squad of the factory finally told, and at 11:30 the fire was declared to be under control.

The authorities of the company are at a loss to locate the inception or cause of the fire, which had made great headway when discovered. With the exception of one dynamo room used for lighting, that part of the plant was not in use at the time. Watchmen declare that no one except officials or employes had entered the power house during the day. With large contracts for powder and working almost night and day, the plant had been carefully guarded for months, it being realized that, as the bulk of this powder was destined for the Allies, there was danger of incendiarism or the use of bombs by pro-German enthusiasts. The impression tonight is that the fire was due to some other cause.

GERMAN NIGHT ATTACK FAILS NEAR SOUCHEZ

Eighth That Has Been Made in Five Days—French Level German Champagne Trenches.

LONDON, Oct. 24.—A German attack on the French positions in the wood of Givenchy and near Hill 140—the eighth in five days made in the Souchez region—was decisively repulsed last night. Artillery duels were almost continuous today to the south of the Somme, and in Champagne and Lorraine the French batteries leveled some German trenches.

The British and German communiques today deal largely with aeroplane combats, which have been frequent in the last few days, the former reporting the apparent destruction of a German machine, the latter the capture of a British monoplane and the killing of its two occupants. Verdun and the English camp at Abbéville have been bombarded by German aviators; Ostend and Noyon by those of the Allies.

The text of the French afternoon official statement follows:

The Germans again attempted last night an attack on our positions in the wood of Givenchy and on our advanced posts in the neighborhood of Hill 140. Many of the Germans were cut down the moment they left their trenches and the survivors were compelled to return to their positions. During the past five days we have checked the enemy eight times in this region alone.

The artillery struggle remains very active and is almost uninterrupted to the south of the Somme, in the region of Lithons, Canny, and Beuvraignes.

Moreover, our batteries by their efficacious fire have succeeded in destroying some of the enemy's trenches and works in Champagne, to the southeast of Tahure; between the Meuse and the Moselle, to the region of Regnéville, and in Lorraine, near Embermenil and Domèvre.

The communication issued by the War Office tonight reads as follows:

There is nothing to add to the preceding communication.

Sir John French's report says:

During the last three days there has been considerable artillery activity south of La Bassée Canal, but no infantry action other than grenade fighting in the trenches.

On the 22d four of our airmen had engagements in the air, and in each case the enemy's machines were either forced to descend or were driven away. One of the German aeroplanes dived head first from a height of 7,000 feet into a wood just behind the enemy's lines.

On the remainder of the front there was intermittent artillery action and a certain amount of mining and countermining, without any important results.

The Belgian official communication reports quiet along the Belgian front.

The War Office in Berlin has issued this report:

Northeast of Souches enemy advances were repulsed. Detachments which penetrated our positions were immediately driven back.

Enemy aviators bombarded Ostend and the Noyon railroad station, but without result.

In an aerial battle south of St. Quentin an English double-decked machine was brought down, and the pilot and observation officer were killed. German aviators attacked, apparently with successful results, the English camp at Abbéville, northwest of Amiens. Bombs also were dropped on Verdun. Hits were observed.

SIX BULGAR COLONELS SHOT.

ROME, Oct. 24, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—Six Bulgarian Colonels, suspected of sympathizing with Russia, have been court-martialed and shot at Sofia owing to the growing anti-war feeling in the Bulgarian Army, especially among the officers who do not trouble to hide their disapproval of the alliance with Turkey.

Besides these exemplary executions the Military Code has been altered and new provisions have been promulgated providing a death penalty for officers, men, and noncombatants who openly express sympathy with the enemy or surrender willingly.

18,210 BRITISH OFFICERS LOST SINCE WAR BEGAN

Two Major Generals Killed on Western Front in Fortnight Ended Oct. 11.

LONDON, Oct. 15, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—The severity of the fighting on the Western front recently is indicated by the officers' casualty lists for the fortnight ended Oct. 11, which show that the British Army lost 383 killed, 946 wounded, and 107 missing—a total of 1,136 in that period. The proportion of killed to wounded is rather higher than of late, and losses among officers of high rank have been severe. Major Gens. Theaiger and Capper, two Colonels, and ten Lieutenant Colonels have been killed or have died of wounds, while two Brigadier Generals are reported wounded and one missing.

Losses of officers since the beginning of the war total 18,210, of whom 5,559 have been killed or died of wounds, 11,115 wounded, and 1,538 missing.

RUSSIA TO BORROW $2,750,000,000 ABROAD

Finance Minister to Reform Whole Fiscal System—Rich Resources for Internal Loan.

PETROGRAD, Oct. 24, (via London.)—An Imperial ukase, issued today, authorizes the Russian Minister of Finance to transact on foreign markets credit operations amounting to 5,500,000,000 rubles, ($2,750,000,000,) and to issue abroad the necessary Treasury bonds in pounds, francs and dollars.

Explaining his plans to a representative of the press, Pierre Bark, the Finance Minister, said the whole fiscal system of Russia would be reformed on the basis of the income tax, which already had been approved by the Duma, and now was under consideration by the Council of the Empire.

All textiles, he said, also would be taxed, which would bring into the Treasury $75,000,000 annually.

Schemes for creating tea, sugar and match monopolies are being worked out.

The question of a 6 per cent. internal loan shortly will be determined, as the Russian money market is rich in resources, the proof of which, said the Minister, would be found in the recent official statement that current deposits in private banks had reached the marvellous total of $2,000,000,000, and that the increase in deposit accounts for the year ended in September amounted to $550,000,000, while the savings bank deposit monthly increase was $25,000,000.

Consul General Snodgrass, at Moscow, in a report which reached the State Department at Washington in September, summarized the various issues of bonds and notes made by Russia for war purposes since the beginning of the war. These were as follows:

BONDS ISSUED AT 5 PER CENT.

Aug. 5, 1915..	400,000,000 rubles	$206,000,000
Oct. 19, 1915..	400,000,000 rubles	206,000,000
Oct. 19, 1914..	12,000,000 pounds	58,000,000
Jan. 15, 1915..	500,000,000 rubles	257,500,000
Jan. 8, 1915..	40,000,000 pounds	194,650,000
Feb. 19 1915..	500,000,000 rubles	257,500,000
Feb. 19 1915..	500,000,000 rubles	257,500,000
April 9, 1915..	400,000,000 rubles	206,000,000
July 1, 1915..	1,000,000,000 rubles	515,000,000

NOTES IN FOREIGN MARKETS.

April 29.....	200,000,000 rubles	$103,000,000
June 23.....	50,000,000 pounds	243,325,000
March 26.....	625,000,000 francs	121,.00,000

The total debt thus incurred since Aug. 1, 1914, was $2,407,880,000. The proposed new credits of $2,750,000,000 would make a total war debt of $5,157,880,000.

PLAN POLISH RELIEF.

Meeting Today to Arrange for Collection of $50,000.

A meeting to organize a campaign for the raising of funds to relieve suffering in the Polish countries will be held in the offices of the American Polish Relief Committee of New York, 14 East Forty-seventh Street, at 4 o'clock this afternoon. Cardinal Farley is patron of the committee and Mme. Marcella Sembrich is its active head. Among the speakers will be Hudson Maxim, the Rev. Father William B. Courtenay, Supreme Court Justice Weeks, Mrs. John F. Yawger, and Miss Mabel Wagnalls. It is the purpose of the committee to solicit pledges for contributions in the next two weeks, the amount realized to be announced at a rally on Nov. 6. It is hoped to raise a fund of $50,000.

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What type of men should manage a Bank?

THERE are several requirements in a well-rounded Board of Directors for a Trust Company or Bank. It is customary for all banking institutions to have directors with desirable business connections.

The directorate should therefore include bankers who are close to the investment world, as well as heads of large industries, merchants and manufacturers who are in a position to forecast the trend of business conditions.

We do not consider it wise to have any one business interest heavily represented on our Board of Directors. The largest stockholder of the Columbia Trust Company holds only a small percentage of its stock. Its Board, therefore, is not controlled by any one interest—but represents a healthy variety of interests.

IN FINANCIAL DISTRICT 60 Broadway | COLUMBIA TRUST COMPANY | IN SHOPPING CENTRE 5th Ave. & 34th St. | IN HARLEM 125th St. & Lenox Ave. | IN THE BRONX 148th St. & Third Ave.

Interest credited monthly on interest-bearing deposits.



OF course, you want man-sort clothes—

Any real boy your age wants them. Clothes that look the part—and stand up under the wear you'll give them.

Just tell your father that's why you want to get them here at Best's. And to make him feel good you might let him know that "he never pays more at Best's."

Young Men's and Boys' Mackinaws made of strictly all wool, full Winter weight, Mackinaw cloths, plaids, checks and plain designs—8 to 18 years. **7.75**

Guaranteed All Wool.

And, of course, everything else that a real boy wears—hats, gloves, shoes, underwear, and furnishings.

"You never pay more at Best's"

Fifth Avenue, West Side, Corner of 35th Street.

HOTEL KNICKERBOCKER'S

World Renowned Grille Room

WILL HAVE THE FOLLOWING ATTRACTIONS:

The Inimitable

LUBOWSKA

IMPRESSIONISTIC CHARACTER DANCER

LEO PERNIKOFF and ETHEL ROSE

THE CLASSIC INTERPRETIVE DANCERS

BEGINNING TONIGHT, MONDAY, OCTOBER 25TH AFTER THEATRE

JAMES B. REGAN

SAY AIR RAID COST 150 TO 300 LIVES

Continued from Page 1.

fully quieted the din and gained the attention of the audience.

"'I beg of you to get out as quietly and orderly as possible and to remember that there are women and children present,' he said.

"Instantly the orchestra struck up the national anthem and practically all the large audience stood still and joined in singing the words. At the end they filed out quietly, walking with difficulty over the heaps of plaster which littered the floor.

"The dressing rooms on the top floor of the Lyceum Theatre at one end were devastated, but nobody connected with the theatre received injury.

"The scene in the public house already mentioned, called The Bell, resembled a shambles. It appears that the bars were crowded at the time, and scarcely any one in them escaped without injury. Several people were killed outright—some reports say six. One woman had a leg blown off, and a man lost both an arm and a leg. It was also said that one man was decapitated and that his headless trunk is all that could be found of him.

"In the other parts of London where bombs fell the material damage was relatively slight. In fact, the material damage caused in London by this raid was much less than was caused by the raid of September, when the fire in Wood Street, which burned down Rylands's storehouse and several other establishments chiefly given over to manufacture and storage of dry goods, made a heavy total of pecuniary damage.

Damage in Outskirts.

"Several of the outskirts like Croydon, to the south, and Guildford, to the west, were bombed. Six lives lost and about twenty injured was the toll of the Zeppelin raid on Croydon. A great deal of damage was done to property, but in every case it was a private house and no building which was in any way connected with the national or local Government was touched. In the majority of cases also the sufferers belonged to the working classes.

"Hitherto Croydon has been considered by its inhabitants to be on the verge only of the district threatened by aircraft, and the first appearance of a Zeppelin just after 9 o'clock caused the greatest surprise and sensation in the town.

"The reports of distant anti-aircraft guns was the first notification received of the fact that a raid was taking place, and not many minutes after a Zeppelin was seen flying from the direction of London. It was flying at a very great altitude, and, after passing over Selhurst railway station, returned in the direction from which it came. It dropped no bombs in the neighborhood of Croydon, but as it disappeared in the distance the flash of falling projectiles was clearly seen.

Another Zeppelin Appears.

"Soon after 11 o'clock all was quiet, and the people who thronged the streets were beginning to disperse, in the belief that the incident was over, when a second Zeppelin appeared with startling suddenness from the south, only a few minutes after the authorities had been notified that one was expected. It came in sight, steering along the London & Brighton Railway, and its presence was first made known to the general public by the dropping of bombs. Obviously the railway was its objective.

"The sky was cloudless, but so high was the aircraft that only the keenest eyes could discern it, unaided as they were by any searchlights. There were, in fact, no searchlights or anti-aircraft guns in the district. The engines of the machine were, however, distinctly heard.

"The remarkable feature of the attack, and one which testifies to the great speed of the Zeppelin, was the extraordinary rapidity with which the bombs were dropped over an area which extended well over a mile. The first report was heard at 11:20 P. M., and it was well under a minute that the eighth, and last, bomb was dropped. They were dropped in almost a straight line, and the sound was as of a battery of heavy guns being fired off irregularly. Less than sixty seconds served for an attack which spread death and disaster over a continuous line which crossed the railway diagonally, to form as it were the second line of the letter X. The speed of the Zeppelin was roughly estimated at fifty or sixty miles an hour.

"The first bomb wrecked two houses in Eldridge Road and the next practically demolished another in Beechurst Road. Several people were injured in Eldridge Road, and in the house in Beechurst Road two children were killed. Beechurst Road is close to the railway, and a considerable amount of débris was hurled on to the line, although no obstruction was caused.

Many Caught in Debris.

"Three bombs were then dropped in the Oval Road district, where a tremendous amount of damage was done. The worst sufferers were a row of small houses, which received a double shattering in the sense that they were first devastated by a bomb which fell in the street and then by another which fell immediately in the rear of the road. As the result seven houses have been rendered absolutely uninhabitable. The bomb which fell in the street wrecked the gas main, and huge sheets of flame lighted up the whole neighborhood. The brickwork was cracked from ground to roof—every window and door blown out. Furniture was smashed, ceilings were brought down, and every roof was stripped of slates and tiling.

"Many of the occupants were pinned down by débris and were rescued with difficulty, but only two were killed, an elderly lady, who was killed outright, and a young man, who subsequently died in the hospital. A lad had his arm severed at the shoulder, but is progressing satisfactorily. One man who was in the act of opening his door as the explosion occurred was carried through the house on the shattered door and landed half way up the stairs. He is badly bruised, but is recovering in the hospital.

"The next bomb dropped in the playground of the Oval Road Council school and caused so much damage to the school that it had to be closed. Another fell in the vicinity of the Lesley Arms public house in lower Addiscombe Road and wrecked the house of Dr. Thompson and the front of the public house. A house was damaged severely in Lesley Park Road, and the final bomb demolished two houses in Stretton Road, where two persons were killed.

"A curious fact is that quite recently the Board of Guardians refused by a vote of two to one to insure their property against such events. It was stated that very few private people were insuring, and one member delivered a speech which attracted some notice, in which he declared that the fact to think the Germans were so bad as to come to Croydon and injure paupers.

Aimed at Woolwich Arsenal.

"One Zeppelin evidently took a shot at Woolwich Arsenal, in the neighborhood of which three bombs were dropped. It is believed, however, by those who have studied the route indicated by the various places at which bombs fell that the German aeronaut had no clear idea as to where he was, and that the bombs which fell near Woolwich were merely part of a plan of indiscriminate bomb-dropping. It is argued that had he been aware of the fact that he was over Woolwich he would have let off a far larger number of missiles.

"When seen over London the first Zeppelin appeared to be going south, and, according to the best accounts, made off in a southeast direction. Nevertheless, at Hertford, which is practically due north of London, several bombs were dropped just before 10 o'clock, so that it is concluded that this must have been from the same Zeppelin which came over central London. At Hertford one of the bombs fell on the Conservative Club, killing eight members, one of whom was the town surveyor. Hertford is a quiet county town, and is in no sense a military or munitions centre, except in so far as practically every town and village in this part of England is now a place where troops in training are billeted.

"The raid on Folkestone was perhaps the most successful from a military point of view. Several bombs were dropped on the West Hangar Camp, where some of the Canadians are quartered. Fourteen soldiers were killed and thirteen others wounded, while about forty horses were destroyed.

Advance News of Raid.

"I have been told by men upon whom I can reply that information of an impending raid reached the authorities in London between 5 and 6 o'clock; in any case, it is beyond doubt that between 8 and 9 o'clock in the evening the report that Zeppelins were on the way was general throughout the central district of London. Among the crowds in the street one heard on every side the question, 'Why can't the Government prevent the Zeppelins getting here?'

"In this connection, it is interesting to note that in a reply given to a question in Parliament by Mr. Asquith as to whether adequate steps had been taken for the protection of Westminster Abbey and other national monuments, Mr. Asquith said: 'It is hoped that the service presided over by Sir Percy Scott will deal effectively with any further attempts at the destruction of property.' This was a reply, and presumably was written before Wednesday night's raid. In any case, the Premier's confidence when I left London did not seem to be shared by the general public.

"Sir Percy Scott, it appears, was in Paris on the night of the raid, or at any rate was not in London. He had gone over to Paris some days before, presumably to study the methods by which the French have kept the Zeppelins off their capital.

"There is certain proof that the authorities were aware of the impending raid about 8 o'clock, for trains coming up to London from the country on the Great Eastern were stopped shortly after 8 o'clock, and a few minutes after 9 o'clock Liverpool Street Station, which is the London terminus of the Great Eastern, was closed to the public, and notice given that all trains out were suspended. In some cases travelers who were due in London between 9 and 10 o'clock did not reach there until 2 and 3 in the morning, having had to wait for hours in the darkness at local stations."

Estimates 300 Killed.

Thomas Evarts Adams, who went to London in connection with a contract to supply motor trucks to the War Department, said that a high official in the Admiralty told him 300 persons were killed in the last Zeppelin raid. Other friends in the Government service, Mr. Adams said, placed the figures between 200 and 300.

An American civil engineer, who was a passenger on the St. Paul and a friend of Mr. Adams, said he was in the Gaiety Theatre on the night of the raid, but did not wish to have his name used because he intended to return to London next Saturday.

"I was sitting in the orchestra stalls," he said, "watching the performance of 'Tonight's the Night,' about 9:15 o'clock, when I heard four explosions, which shook the building and blew out every window in the place. The glass fell in showers on the floor and the sashes were blown into the theatre, with a shower of small stones and dust. There was no panic among the audience, but there was a rush for the doors. The first act was nearly over, and the chorus girls were changing their costumes for the opening of the second act when the Zeppelins came along. As the stage and dressing rooms look out on to Wellington Street, they got the full benefit of the explosions and saw a great column of flame shoot up into the air high as their windows when a big gas main was struck by a bomb. The girls were so scared that they ran out of the stage door in very light attire, indeed, and when I reached the spot they were attracting more attention than the Zeppelins.

"All the windows were broken in the Lyceum Theatre, opposite, and in the Morning Post Building, which is at Wellington Street and the Strand.

"The hole made in the roadway where the gas main was struck was a large one, and the firemen were some time in getting the blaze under control. The pavement was smashed up in every direction by the force of the concussion, and even the heavy granite curbstones were broken into pieces by the bombs. One bomb fell in Hatton Garden Holborn, where the diamond brokers have their offices, and went clear through into the cellar, but did not explode.

Raiders Return at Midnight.

"The Zeppelins returned at midnight, passing over Woolwich and Greenwich, and again at 2 o'clock in the morning, but did not do any damage. On Thursday night, Oct. 14, three Zeppelins advanced toward London about 10 o'clock, but were driven away by a squadron of aeroplanes."

The civil engineer went on to say that the Government suppressed all details of the damage done by shells fired from the anti-aircraft guns at the Zeppelins.

"The shells generally went wide of the mark," he said, "but had to fall somewhere. The damage to St. Bartholomew's Hospital on Sept. 8 was chiefly caused by shells from the anti-aircraft guns and not by bombs.

"I saw a woman cut in two in Wellington Street by a huge pane of plate glass that was blown out of a building next to the Lyceum Theatre. The big audience in that theatre had a narrow escape. One of the bombs fell so near that it carried away the big cornice-stone and part of the portico, which fell with a loud crash."

Frederick W. Whitridge, President of the Third Avenue Railway, who went away at the end of July to shoot grouse on the Scotch mobrs, returned on the St. Paul in a serious frame of mind, he said, because so many of his friends had been either killed or injured in the war.

He was in London on the night of Oct. 13 and saw the Zeppelin raid, which he described as "damnable blackguardry." Mr. Whitridge said the number killed, so far as he could ascertain from official circles, was 154, including thirty soldiers.

"I was at the Hotel Ritz in Piccadilly," Mr. Whitridge continued, "dining with some friends when I heard the first bomb explode. It fell some distance away near Somerset House, but there was no panic. There were five Zeppelins altogether in the raid, but they had split up and I only saw one. If Germany is trying to terrify the English by dropping bombs in the streets of London and killing women and children they have a lot of work to do. The people walked about the streets looking up at the raiders, which were about 3,000 feet in the air, and were as calm as a collection of oysters.

"I can tell you of one incident that happened." As he spoke his eyes filled with tears.

GERMANS STORM TOWN NEAR DVINSK

Capture Illoukst, Scene of Long Fighting, After Fierce Battle in the Streets.

GERMAN POST DESTROYED

Russian Landing on Courland Coast Blocked Attempt to Open Gulf of Riga.

CZAR KEEPS UP ATTACKS

Germans Forced Out of Many Positions South of Dvinsk and in the Centre.

LONDON, Oct. 24.—Illoukst, about fifteen miles northwest of Dvinsk, has been taken by General von Hindenburg, according to tonight's official report from Berlin. The German attempt to seize the Dvina and Dvinsk has been carried on here for several weeks with heavy fighting. Hindenburg reports the capture of 3,000 prisoners when the Russian positions were taken by storm.

The persistence with which the Germans are attacking in this region shows the importance they attach to the capture of Dvinsk and Riga and the line of the Dvina River before Winter sets in.

The official report of the German War Office is as follows:

Northwest of Dvinsk our troops ejected the enemy, with great losses, from his positions at Schlossberg, and took Illoukst by storm. The Russians left 18 officers and 2,940 men and 10 machine guns and 1 mine thrower in our hands.

Army of Prince Leopold of Bavaria: There is nothing to report.

Army of General von Linsingen: Repeated attacks on our canal positions south of Wygonowskoie Lake were repulsed. In a counterattack two officers and over 300 men were taken prisoner. West of Czartorysk enemy positions were taken. Near Komarovo many Russian counterattacks were repulsed, and three officers and 458 men were left in our hands.

Street Fighting in Illoukst.

The Russian communication admits the loss of Illoukst, and adds that it was accompanied by fierce fighting in the streets. Southward from Dvinsk the Russians continue their attacks. The text of the communication follows:

On the western front on the right bank of the lower Aa, north of the village of Kalntzem, (southwest of Riga,) we repulsed the Germans.

In an action near the village of Repe, southeast of Riga, the Germans succeeded in effecting its capture. Near the village of Jaughe, north of Repe, we inflicted enormous losses on the enemy by our sustained fire.

On many sectors of the Riga front the artillery fire has been extremely violent on both sides. On the night of the 23d a Zeppelin threw bombs on many parts of the town of Riga. The military buildings were not damaged.

On the Dvinsk front fighting was renewed yesterday in many sectors. The enemy concentrated his artillery fire with particular violence on the region west of Illoukst, after which he launched infantry attacks. The early attacks were repulsed, but toward the close of the day the Germans succeeded in occupying Illoukst, where, in fierce street fighting, they sustained cruel losses. Furious fighting continues in the Illoukst district.

An artillery action of great intensity raged all day long yesterday near the village of Medum, northeast of Novo Alexandrovsk. East of Lake Pruth and south of Lake Dreswiaty we captured several villages by hard fighting. The Germans, who at first succeeded in entering one of these villages, named Krumple, were driven out at the point of the bayonet. Near the village of Dukli, west of Postavy, fighting has been resumed, the village changing hands continually.

In the region of Novo Alexinetz the enemy made several furious counterattacks, all of which were stopped by our fire.

On the Galician front, south of Novo Alexinetz, there has been no change.

CZAR WALKS WITHOUT GUARDS

Frequently Appears in Headquarters Town with His Young Son.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

RUSSIAN HEADQUARTERS, Oct. 22, (Dispatch to The London Times.)—The Czar personally gives most of his time to military affairs, leading a life of the greatest simplicity and winning ovations from townspeople each time he appears in the streets, which he very frequently does.

He drives every afternoon without guards or escorts and walks about the country talking with the peasants and others. He is almost invariably accompanied by his son and is apparently absolutely devoted to the heir to the throne.

The Czarevitch, whom I have seen repeatedly, impresses one as a healthy, high-spirited boy of great charm and winning personality.

Since being here I am inclined to believe the talk of a separate peace, which was widely circulated after the fall of Warsaw, never had any basis in fact from the beginning of the war.

OFFICIALS DEFEND CAVELL SHOOTING

Continued from Page 1.

death. Were special consideration shown to women we should open the door wide to such activities on the part of women, who are often more clever in such matters than the cleverest male spy. The man who is in a position of responsibility must do that, but unconcerned about the world's judgment, he must often follow the difficult path of duty.

Mercy for Others Under Discussion.

"If, despite these considerations, it is now being discussed whether mercy shall be shown the rest of those convicted, and if the life which they have forfeited under recognized law is given back to them, you can deduce from that how earnestly we are striving to bring our feelings of humanity in accord with the commandments of stern duty. If the others are pardoned it will be at the expense of the security of our armies, for it is to be feared that new attempts will be made to harm us when it is believed that offenders will go unpunished or suffer only a mild penalty. Only pity for the guilty can lead to such pardons; they will not be an admission that the suspended sentence was too stern."

Dr. Zimmermann said in conclusion that there was not a word of truth in the report that the soldiers at first refused to shoot Miss Cavell, and then aimed so badly that an officer was forced to give the coup de grace.

"The weakness of our enemies' arguments," he said, "is proved by the fact that they do not attempt to combat the justice of the sentence, but cry to influence public opinion against us by false reports of the execution. The official report before me shows that it was carried out according to the prescribed forms, and that death resulted instantly from the first volley, as certified by the physician present."

SAY FRENCH EXECUTED TWO.

Inspired German Dispatch Names Women Killed at Nancy and Boniger.

AMSTERDAM, Oct 4, (via London.)—The following inspired telegram received from Berlin by way of Brussels, dealing with the execution of Miss Cavell, is published here today:

"As the foreign press is discussing in an incorrect and exaggerated manner the execution of the Englishwoman, Edith Cavell, for war treason, the circumstances in the case, according to the facts, may again be stated.

"It was proved after a long trial of the sentenced persons that they for some months past had been engaged in assisting Belgians of military age to enlist in hostile armies, and in enabling French and English deserters to escape the country. They had many helpers and had organized branches.

"The Governor General had repeatedly issued warnings against such activity, pointing out that severe punishment for such action was unavoidable.

"The guilty persons were sentenced in a public sitting according to the law, based on the provisions of the imperial penal code and the military penal code for war treason and espionage. No special law exists for Belgium, and no so-called 'usage of war' influenced the verdict of the court.

"The accused for the most part admitted their guilt and acknowledged that they were aware of the severe penalties they were risking.

"Miss Cavell was the principal agent in the plot to enlist Belgians for the Allies. With regard to the assertion that she, in the course of her profession, unselfishly tended other persons it may be pointed out that she earned a living by nursing, charging fees within the means of rich people only.

"Women also have been executed in France, as was instanced in March last, when the German woman, Margarete Schmidt, was executed at Nancy, and in May at Bourges, when the German, Otilie Moss, was put to death.

"The English Government may remember the cruelties committed by Lord Kitchener during the Boer war on women and children.

"Our present enemies do not need to protect their armies against a population and a hostile occupied country, nor are they under the necessity of pronouncing or executing such sentences, for they have occupied so little hostile territory."

DUTCH CARTOON THE KAISER

Telegraaf Pictures Him Scorning Our Plea for Miss Cavell.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, Oct. 25.—The Daily Express reproduces from the Amsterdam Telegraaf a cartoon showing the Kaiser receiving an officer who reports that Miss Cavell has been executed. The Kaiser replies:

"All right! Now bring in the protest of the American Minister."

Dutch Interceded for Miss Cavell.

PARIS, Oct. 24.—The Havas correspondent at The Hague says that, seconding the efforts of the American and Spanish Ministers in favor of Edith Cavell, the British nurse recently executed in Belgium, the Chancellor of the Netherlands Legation tried to obtain respite for her and the others condemned at the same time.

RUSSIANS DEMOLISH POST ON RIGA GULF

Germans There Were Trying to Remove Obstructions to Fleet Operations.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Oct. 24, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—The Russians on the Gulf of Riga sent a landing party ashore on Friday to demolish the German post established in the neighborhood of Cape Domesnäs. The landing was successfully accomplished and the German post no longer exists. One officer and forty-two men were found dead on the field after the fight and the remainder were made prisoners. All German apparatus and stores were taken and either destroyed or removed.

Cape Domesnäs commands the entrance to the Gulf of Riga and the presence there of a German post has nothing to do with military plans of the Germans in Courland. The Germans were there solely for purposes connected with naval movements which the Russians have effectually stopped.

During the week following the naval fight in the Gulf of Riga, the Russian Baltic fleet cruised well away to the west, including German territorial waters, apparently looking for a fight, but not making any attacks themselves. They were, in fact, merely covering certain important operations being carried out at the entrance to the Gulf of Riga which required unimpeded effort and celerity.

When these were completed in the course of a week the Gulf of Riga became impracticable for German naval attempts. It still remains so. The Germans, after a very careful examination from aeroplanes and hydroplanes, and even a Zeppelin, seemed to have decided to attempt to remove the obstruction by working parties from shore. With the Russians in command of the Baltic outside and the Gulf of Riga inside, this is a sufficiently hazardous undertaking. The Russians have no mind to see their work undone, hence the landing party and the destruction of the German post at Cape Demesnäs.

BERLIN, Oct. 24, (via London.)—The German official report contains the following:

On the advance of the German troops the Russian forces which had been landed at Domesnäs returned to their ships.

RUSSIANS EXPECT TO ADVANCE AGAIN

Crisis Safely Past and Army Is Not Broken, Says Representative of General Staff.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, Oct. 25.—The Times correspondent at Russian Headquarters sends the following statement from a "high authority representing the General Staff" as representing the opinion of the Russian highest command:

"Notwithstanding his obstinacy in fighting and his persistency in carrying out manoeuvres, the enemy is still confronted by an army which fully retains its strength, morale, and its ability not only to offer a stanch and successful resistance, but to assume the offensive and inflict blows, which has been demonstrated by the events of recent days.

"This affords the best proof that the Austro-Germans have failed to destroy or even disorganize our army. Seeing that they failed in that effort during five months which were most favorable to them, it would be impossible for them to repeat the Galician and Vistula exploits now that the successes of the Allies in the west have complicated the strategical position.

"The crisis has passed favorably for us. We have issued safely from the difficult position in the advanced Vistula theatre, where we were enveloped on three sides, and now stand based upon the centre of our empire unexhausted by the war. It is true that there is still much fierce and determined fighting ahead. There may be movements rearward, but there will certainly be advances also.

"Our army lives in the expectation of a general offensive, and looks with full confidence to the armies of its allies."

CONFIDENCE IN ALEXIEFF.

Russians Consider Him Greatest Military Genius.

LONDON, Monday, Oct. 25.—A correspondent of The Times with the Russian headquarters telegraphs:

"The situation in regard to the higher command probably is more satisfactory than it has been since the inception of the war. The opinion of virtually the entire Russian Army is that in General Alexieff we have at our head the highest military ability that Russia possesses. He is a quiet, rather shy man with an enormous capacity for work, and in a crisis directs personally the most important movements."

NO HOUSES LEFT IN SOCHACZEW

Cemeteries Cover the Desolate Country in Russian Triangle of Death.

PEOPLE LIVE IN TRENCHES

Find in Them Good Shelter, Also Timber with Which to Rebuild Their Homes.

JEWS SEND MESSAGES HERE

Patriarchs Ask American Correspondent to Forward News of Their Families to Relatives.

By JAMES O'DONNELL BENNETT.

SOCHACZEW, Russia, Sept. 26.—So much has happened since my Winter visit to the triangle of death that coming back here has been like coming back to the scene of events that happened generations ago, and I feel as if I were visiting some old battlefield that I had only read about. Once the earth trembled under the cannonade and the beautiful guns that work like watches were gilding and clicking and receiving their bath of oil between shots. Now all I can see is an occasional peasant plowing.

I wonder what has become of all the good, friendly fellows with whom I sat by the fires and ate baked potatoes. Some are on the far side of the Polyesye marshes and some have been sent to the Dardanelles and some are back in France and some are dead.

I remember what pride they took in their trenches and "unterstands" and how they thought up quaint, cheerful names for them, and how the men who were clever at clay modeling used to pass the long days of the field sieges in making statues of the Emperor and Hindenburg and in cutting tablets, which they would letter with the words "Villa Bismarck" or "Unser Heim."

Cemeteries for Mementos.

The pathetic denkmals are crumbling now and the sole mementos of the days the good lads spent in the triangle of death are the little cemeteries, inclosed with fences and gates and archways of white birch, where the German dead lie. Often these inclosures are very prettily fashioned, and in the twilight the white bark of the birches from which they are made gives the effect of delicate tracery in marble.

The cemeteries which the Russian soldiers laid out in the triangle of death are more substantially inclosed. The fences and gates are of heavy, squared timbers, and the national passion for bright colors has been gratified by painting both the inclosures and the grave markers in vivid blues, reds, and greens, which are sometimes thrown into bold contrast by masses of black. In the centre of each plot rises a ponderous cross lettered in Russian with words which Mr. Conger translated thus:

THEY DIED FOR
CZAR, FAITH,
AND
FATHERLAND.

In the grass at the foot of this cross lie bottles of heavy glass containing curious symbolical designs fashioned out of bits of cardboard and tinsel and representing crosses and ladders leading to heaven, and angels—all a strange, childlike jumble of emblems, of which I could make nothing. They looked like nursery toys.

There are almost no single graves. Many of them hold at least four bodies, and most of them from six to a dozen. The names of the men sleeping in each grave are carefully lettered in black paint on the cross above it, together with the numbers of their regiments. Poor fellows! The triangle of death was their Valley Forge.

Once, in skirting to the east of the triangle, I passed a string of twenty farm wagons that made a loud rattling as they drew near. The deep wicker wagon boxes were loaded to the top with oblong zinc boxes about the size of a loaf of bread. In them thousands of rounds of small ammunition had been delivered to the Russian soldiers intrenched in the triangle. Once unpacked, the zinc boxes had been thrown aside, and now the farmers were gathering them up in the fields and along the roads.

In spite of its appalling waste there is a good deal of salvage in war. Even the abandoned trenches are a benefaction to the poor peasants, for in them they find much heavy timber, which they use in rebuilding their houses, as well as cords of small stuff which serves them for fires.

Using Trenches for Homes.

And here in Sochaczew, the northernmost point of the triangle, several families are living in "unterstands" and connecting trenches, which the Russians dug into the side of a hill that overlooks the lazy Bzura and is crowned by the ruins of an ancient fortress. This fortress commanded the main approach to Warsaw in the days when fortresses meant something. Now its value is merely pictorial and the Russians had not bothered to see its massive remains as a protection against shell fire, but had dug into the slope of the hill behind it. In these caverns women and children are living in reasonable comfort.

Sochaczew used to house 2,000 families. Now Pompeii is a flourishing capital by contrast, for at least sightseers may be found in Pompeii. But Sochaczew, all unroofed, lies staring up at the unanswering sky and suggests a graveyard that has been visited by a tornado. A few bearded, ringleted Jews, clad in long, black cassocks, shuffle through the market place, and a few Jewish women come to the big iron town pump for water, and then disappear down the long vistas of ruin. It is as though the ancient people had once more taken up their dwelling on the ravished slopes of Jerusalem, and were shouldering again the age-long burden of their people.

Not a whole house in Sochaczew is standing. It is worse than Dinant.

Here the Russian line held for six months, then broke, and the Germans entered the town. Finally there came a night late in July when Sochaczew suffered its last bombardment. The Russians opened on it from the plain. It was their farewell, and it cost the Germans a good many men. Then the Russians stole away to the east.

Immediately the Jewish patriarchs who haunted the market place learned that American correspondents were in their midst they gathered around us to tell their troubles. This they did with relish, but without rancor. It was astonishing to discover that two or three of them spoke English pretty fluently, and that nearly all of them had American addresses at their tongues' ends.

Messages for America.

They wanted us to send off letters to their relatives in America when we got back to Berlin. It seemed to me to be hardly less than an obligatory act of brotherhood to undertake these small commissions, so I wrote down all the addresses that were given me and promised to write the letters. The burden of the messages was always the same: "Tell my son that we are alive." "Mutter and Schwester sind in Warschau. Ich und Bruder sind hier. Und sagen sie mal, gnädiger Herr, dass das Geld der Vater hat nicht. Es is nicht gekommen. Aber sagen sie mal dass die Familie ist wohl."

That was about all they would have to say, and brief as the messages were there were always the proofs of honest, loving family feeling in them. The pointed references to the money that had not come were more than excusable, because all that some of these poor people had to live on was an allowance of 5 kopecks (2½ cents) a day from a Polish relief society in Warsaw, and that was uncertain.

Here come more houseless ones who want letters written to son Samuel and son Moses and Uncle Benjamin and Cousin Solomon in America. Most of the addresses given me are in New York—East Fifty-sixth Street and Ludlow Street and the like of that. It is evident that I could sit here the rest of the afternoon taking down names and street numbers. But I must say good-bye, and I do so amid a torrent of thanks and good wishes.

After all, what a little world it is, and what a friendly world. Moses is going his ways in the hot turmoil of New York, and from this war-worn land his kind reach out their hands and cry to him across the sea, "Thy father is here and the family is well."

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DRIVE SERBIANS BACK IN MOUNTAINS

Continued on Page 3.

often only from 50 to 100 meters apart. The ground between had been carefully prepared with very cleverly hidden trenches, which were also vigorously defended.

After Raschkanre had been taken the battle on the mountains to the east was continued to Ranowatz Kladujnowo. The attack began with a thunderous artillery fire. The entire district was cleared of the enemy. There, as well as on other parts of the front, the heavy artillery was carrying on its work of destruction in preparing for the advance of the infantry. The Serbians withstood the assault only for a short time.

To the west of the Morava Valley the right wing of the army of General von Gallwitz also made a great advance. A large section of the mountain district of Podunawalje has been taken. Troops steadily pressing against the enemy forced him to abandon his positions on the heights southeast of Ripanj, which were exposed to the fire of our heavy artillery. The Serbians had withdrawn in this locality to strongly fortified earthworks, extending about the heights in sharp curves. Every cleft and slope of the heights was used for defense, but, strongly as the Serbians had intrenched themselves, our artillery drove them from trench to trench. The losses they suffered were heavy. Many bodies of women were found in the trenches, as Serbian women are taking part in the national defense.

Having acquired the position on Kolubara, troops of the army of General van Koevess, which was co-operating with the Gallwitz army, reached Spepoljewatz. They drove the Serbians to the south, toward the line of the Boljanitsa.

Today about Hill 410 severe fighting took place. From one of the important heights recently captured the progress of the assault could be easily observed. One could see clearly far south of Ripanj the flash of heavy guns and rising clouds of smoke from the exploding shells, and could hear the deep roar of the cannon echoing and re-echoing between the mountains.

Officers with whom I spoke who had just come from the firing line told me that the attack had everywhere met with brilliant success, with comparatively small loss.

WILHELM CONRAD GOMOLL.

GERMAN-AMERICANS OUT AGAINST WILSON

Massachusetts Hyphenated Convention "Firmly Opposed" to His Re-election as President.

WORCESTER, Mass., Oct. 24.—A convention described as representing forty-six organizations of German-Americans, with a membership of 20,000 in this State, today adopted a resolution "firmly opposing" the re-election of President Wilson.

The meeting was called by John Albrecht Walt, Professor of German Literature at Harvard University and State Chairman of the German National Alliance. The purpose was said to be largely to induce Americans of German descent to take a more active interest in political affairs, and no permanent organization was attempted. Announcement had been made previously that the gathering probably would indorse one of the candidates for Governor at the State election next month, but it was decided not to take such a step.

The resolution, which was adopted after considerable debate, follows:

"Resolved, That we, American citizens, assembled at Worcester, do not desire as an organization to indorse any candidate for Governor, but we believe in the desirability of unitedly discussing the question of the Gubernatorial candidates. We are, however, firmly opposed to the re-election of Woodrow Wilson as President of the United States."

GERMAN DIPLOMATS ILL.

Prince von Buelow and Baron von Wangenheim Indisposed.

BERLIN, Oct. 24, (by Wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—Prince von Buelow, the former German Imperial Chancellor, is confined to his room in Cologne as the result of a slight indisposition, according to the Overseas News Agency. The Prince is making a trip to Baden-Baden and expects to resume his journey tomorrow.

Baron von Wangenheim, the German Ambassador to Turkey, who recently returned to Constantinople after an absence caused by failing health, again is seriously ill, says the Overseas News Agency, and will be unable for some time to continue his work. Baron von Wangenheim is generally credited with having brought about the intimate relations existing between Turkey and Germany.

Sailing for the War Zone.

Special to The New York Times.

GALVESTON, Oct. 24.—The British steamship Hercules has sailed for Barcelona with 80,000 bushels of wheat and 8,600 bales of cotton. The British steamship Arranmore has left for Liverpool with 8,600 bales of cotton.

BOSTON, Oct. 24.—The steamship Devonian of the Leyland Line left for Liverpool today, carrying 100,000 bushels of wheat, 1,100 horses, and other merchandise.

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Absolutely Relieves Indigestion. One package proves it. 25c at all druggists.
Contains no harmful or deleterious substances.

FOOD SUPPLY AMPLE, BERLIN ANNOUNCES

Government Explains That New Regulations Are Merely to Protect the Poor.

HAS RECORD POTATO CROP

And More Grain Than Is Needed for Live Stock—Women Warned Against Food Riots.

From a Staff Correspondent.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Oct. 24.—In response to a request from Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, the Imperial Chancellor, Arnold Wahnschaffe, Under Secretary of State, has given out a statement regarding Germany's most pressing problem, the food supply.

The Under Secretary's statement follows:

"The hostile press is trying to convince the world that our enemies' plans to starve out Germany are succeeding, that the Germans with all their livestock are hungering, and, therefore, soon will be forced to make peace.

"The only thing about this talk that is true is that our enemies have cut us off from the importation of all the necessaries of live and, in violation of all international law and all the principles of humanity, are trying to starve out our peaceful and working civil population. Thereby Germany's whole economic life has been changed. The old law of supply and demand no longer holds good, as in times of peace. Government regulation must supplant this law at many points in order to spare the poorer population from excessively high prices. As a matter of fact, we have carried over from the last year's harvest into the new so much grain that we are compelled to let 3,000,000 tons of it be fed to the cattle. We can do this because we know the quality and quantity of our new grain crop.

Record Potato Crop.

"We have also this year such a record potato crop as Germany has never known before in her existence. We had figured on having a good crop of 45,000,000 tons of potatoes, but as a matter of fact we have 60,000,000 tons. To this must be added a surplus of potatoes from the enemy's territory which is occupied by us. In this connection we are not even dependent on Germany for feeding our armies.

"The raising of hogs has in the last nine months had an undreamed-of impetus, which will be further increased by the mammoth potato crop.

"The basis of fact which has caused the foreign press to busy itself with our internal affairs is that the Government is now concerned in unifying and regulating by law all those measures which the local authorities and military Governors have singly promulgated. The rich potato crop will be apportioned throughout the empire by the newly organized Imperial Potato Department with maximum prices, so that the inhabitants of the cities will get a sure and cheap supply of this most important food.

Regulation of Prices.

"Maximum prices also will be fixed for milk with special consideration for children, nursing mothers, and the sick. For all these cases a supply will be assured by means of municipal milk stores and milk cards. Other measures also will be taken to provide a sufficient supply of meat at cheap prices to the poorer population by means of meat cards or otherwise. To achieve this we must be sparing in the use of meat fats and regulate the consumption in such a way that not only bread and potatoes, but all other forms of nourishment can be got by all who need them, and not only by those who can pay.

"Like so many other battles we have won this, too."

Food Rioters Warned.

BERLIN, Oct. 24, (via London.)—Because of the recent housewives' riots, during which the women in their struggles to purchase butter and other similar commodities broke store windows and doors, the authorities have placarded the east side, the poorer section of Berlin, with scarlet-colored warnings, pointing out the penalties for the violation of the Imperial statutes regarding mobs and rioting, and the regulations of martial law under which Berlin is still governed.

The riot law, the posters point out, provides a minimum imprisonment of three months when a mob openly assembles and acts in violence against persons and property. The leaders and instigators are liable to imprisonment in the penitentiary for ten years when found guilty of acts of violence against persons or of plundering, destroying, or damaging property in violation of the rules of martial law.

GERMAN FIRE CONTINUOUS.

English Correspondent Says Their Shell Supply Seems Inexhaustible.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON Monday, Oct. 25.—The Daily Chronicle publishes this dispatch from the British headquarters in France:

"There is, I think, a sense of perplexity in the minds of people at home as to the exact meaning of what is happening and of what is failing to happen here on the western front since the great attack of Sept. 25. Exaggerated hopes of the end of trench warfare and of a continuous advance over the German positions have led to inevitable disappointment and despondency, which finds expression in newspapers and speeches and the gossip of clubs.

"Part of that disappointment is justified. If all the elements of luck had been with us; if every part of the plan of operations had been worked out precisely as intended; if we had been able to bring up more force against the enemy's lines at the critical moment, there is no doubt that we should have gained more ground and better ground than is now ours.

"But, whatever hopes we had of doing more, the enemy has been rudely shocked and seriously disturbed in all his plans by our success. It is not a mere journalistic phrase to say that a sense of panic was created in the German command when, on the morning of Sept. 25, the news came to it that Loos had fallen; that our men were sweeping up to Hill 70; that we were forcing our way from Hulluch, and the French were storming the heights of Vimy.

"They were already heavily engaged by the great French offensive in Champagne, and the success of the British at the same time on their right put an enormous strain upon their defensive organization. What hurt them most was that the initiative had fallen into our hands, thereby upsetting all their plans and internal disposition of troops.

"Yet it is well that people at home should look at all the facts without flinching, and realize that, even when no great actions are in progress, the wasting of our troops goes on increasingly, and our very success is a source of a most terrible toll in life.

"The positions we have to maintain along the new lines of that Hill 70 and the chalk pit to the Hohenzollern redoubt are under continual shell fire. The enemy's artillery is formidable, and their supplies of every kind of ammunition apparently inexhaustible."

Belgium Denies Pope Peace Letter.

PARIS, Oct. 24. — Official denial is given in a statement issued by the Belgian Government at Havre today, says a dispatch to the Havas News Agency, to the report that letters had been exchanged between King Albert and Pope Benedict concerning peace.

Saks Evening Clothes

¶ The trouble with most evening garments is that they are *more funereal than festive.*

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¶ Figuratively speaking, Saks evening clothes are tailored with *the spirit of a good time.*

¶ Our newest full dress garment, for example, is a gem—a *deep sea pearl of perfection.*

¶ Not stiff and forbidding in appearance, but a thing of ease, and *grace and mobility of line.*

¶ Fits the figure as though the wearer had been poured into it *and allowed to settle.*

¶ Same thing applies to the new Saks tuxedo—it is literally *moulded to the human form.*

¶ Frankly, there is nothing to it but Saks' when it comes to evening clothes—they are the only daylight on the subject, if a man wants to combine propriety with style and economy with both.

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AMERICANS FALL AT FRONT.

Three in Latest Casualty List of Canadian Contingent.

OTTAWA, Ont., Oct. 24.—The names of three members of the Canadian contingent who came from the United States are given in the casualty list issued by the Militia Department here tonight.

Private Frederick Curry of Buffalo of the Fourth Battalion, who was previously reported wounded and missing, is now believed to have died of wounds. His next of kin is Mrs. G. S. Wharton of Buffalo. Private James Thomas Keith, formerly of the Fifty-fifth Battalion, whose next of kin is Annie N. Keith of Auburn, Me., and Private Charles Louvet, formerly of the Thirty-third Battalion, whose next of kin is Charles Louvet of Detroit, Mich., are mentioned as suffering from concussion.

Germany Seeks Fibre Substitutes.

BERLIN, Oct. 10, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—A special commission on new fibres recently appointed by the Minister of War to find substitutes for jute and hemp, which products have been excluded from the German market, has established an experimental station at Hamburg, where it will undertake experiments on native plants, especially nettles and hop vines. Nettles grow in the German forests in great quantities, and a successful method of making them available for fibres would be a great boon to the country.

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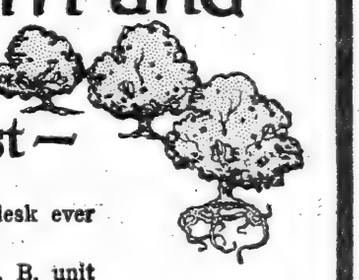
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B

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The new Silk Shades for Lamps have just arrived from Paris and—as you would expect—they are as pretty as can be.

They are trimmed with gold lace and gold cord. Among the colors are old rose, canary, nile-green and tan. Prices are $1.98 to $13.98.

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BOOKS SCRIBNER'S MAGAZINE

E. Alexander Powell's article in the November **Scribner**

"The Retaking of **Alsace**"—a graphic, *human* picture of the fight the French and English are making for the restoration of the lost province.

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THE ANNALIST
Times Square New York

PARIS TALK CLIMAX OF TEN YEARS' WORK

Fifty Telephone Experts Labored Decade on Wireless Apparatus, Says J. J. Carty.

ALL OF THEM AMERICANS

Captain Bullard, Head of Naval Radio Service, Sees Only World-wide Limit to Conversation.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 24.—John J. Carty, the American Telephone and Telegraph Company's chief engineer, who directed the long series of wireless telephone experiments that reached a climax last week in the talk between the American station at Arlington and the Eiffel Tower in Paris, said at the University Club today that this latest scientific achievement was all American.

"The great staff of distinguished scientists and employes of the telephone company who have furnished their brains for the development of the inventions are graduates of American colleges and universities," said Mr. Carty. "We have worked in secret to add this laurel to America's scientific crown. The achievement is American from the ground up. It is rooted in America and will be written on the pages of American history.

"Wireless telephony is the product of American genius, the labor of a staff of American scientists and others. All I did was to direct the work. The men under me did the rest.

"In this wonderful achievement there is glory enough for all. Two of the principal scientists who labored on the problem and whose researches and discoveries were of great value were F. E. Jewett and H. D. Arnold, both young men.

Worked on Problem Ten Years.

"Ten years ago the American Telephone and Telegraph Company decided to test the possibilities of wireless telephony. There are approximately five hundred eminent scientists in the employ of the company. During the last ten years at least fifty of these men have devoted their time largely to the apparatus needed.

"The experiments were conducted for years in laboratories. The Western Electric Company's New York laboratories were the scenes of the primary development. Later, part of the burden fell to the laboratories of the company's plant here in Hawthorne.

"Early last Spring a trial was made by sending a message from the eastern end of Long Island to Wilmington, Del., a distance of 250 miles. This proved successful, and soon afterward towers were erected at Montauk Point, L. I., and on the Island of St. Simon, which is off Florida in the Atlantic. The distance between these two points is 1,000 miles.

"We gathered confidence as the work progressed and made arrangements for receiving stations in Darien, Isthmus of Panama, on Mare Island, near San Francisco, and in Honolulu. Sending apparatus was not placed at these points and has not been established there as yet.

"The sending station has been at Arlington. At all of the stations, however, the work has been under observation for the naval authorities. Messages were sent out from Arlington tower constantly. The first station heard from during this stage was Darien. Several phrases and words were heard distinctly. Darien wirelessed back, repeating the phrases to enable the Arlington men to know of the success of the experiments.

Same Sender for Telegraph and Phone

"A feature of this work was this: The same wire from which wireless telegraph communications are sent out is the wire that sends into the air electrical waves from wireless telephony apparatus. All we had to do then was to send out a message by wireless telephony. It was received at the wireless station by wireless telephony receiving apparatus, which was then disconnected, and wireless telegraph communication immediately established to tell us of our success."

"How would a message be sent by your telephony apparatus?" the interviewer asked.

"There is a common telephone at the base of the wireless towers," Mr. Carty explained. "You enter the building where it's housed and take off the receiver, placing it to your ear. The current that flows through the wire from this telephone has little power. It is not severe enough to more than cause your tongue to tingle, providing power of that strength were applied to your tongue.

"Electrical waves, caused by the sound of the voice as they pass along this wire, reach an electrical apparatus, which is one of the keys to the invention. This weak current is so developed as it passes on and upward that when it runs out along a high tension wire and is shot into the air in the form of electrical waves the voltage would kill a man. This is accomplished by an electrical generator of between fifty and seventy-five horse power; in other words, this apparatus which develops electrical currents that will pass around the globe develops the same horse power as the average automobile driven by a business man.

Waves Go in All Directions.

"The waves are sent out in all directions, and not in a straight line. They reach everywhere. One does not need to know where a ship at sea may be to get into communication with her.

"Messages are received like any ordinary telephone calls. The currents come in contact with a delicate receiving apparatus at the receiving station and are carried into an ordinary telephone receiver.

"The feat of sending a message to Darien was accomplished on Aug. 27 of last year."

Mr. Carty said the tests between Arlington and Paris were being continued regularly, and that since the first announcement of successful transmission further satisfactory reception of speech from Arlington had been reported.

Lloyd Espenscheidt, the company's engineer in Honolulu, who is listening each night at the time of the tests to Paris, reported yesterday that he, together with Rear Admiral Bausch and Lieutenants Lando, Zane, and Green, U. S. N., were able on Friday night's test to hear all the messages from Arlington clearly and distinctly three feet away from the telephone receiver.

BULLARD DESCRIBES METHODS

Tells How Combination of Land and Air Systems Worked Out.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.—In an interview published in The Washington Times today Captain William H. G. Bullard, Superintendent of the Naval Radio Service, described his experiences in talking by wireless telephone from Arlington, Va., to the Eiffel Tower in Paris, and explained the principles upon which the new system of long-distance conversation was based. He saw no reason why the conversations could not be continued around the world. When he was asked how it felt to talk across the Atlantic, Captain Bullard said:

"While I am familiar with the land telephone and wireless telegraphy, I must admit that it thrilled me when these two agencies were connected so as to make conversation from one continent to another possible. It was an epochal demonstration, and I am glad to have the opportunity of talking to a man in Paris. I asked for his name and received it. I passed the time of day with him, and inquired about the weather. The conversation was just as distinct as if we had been talking over a local telephone."

Asked what was the secret of the success of the attempt to establish communication with Paris by means of the human voice, Captain Bullard replied:

"The recent completion of the transcontinental land telephone line gave the telephone engineers the idea, I believe. It is chiefly a question of electric current to create the electric waves to transport the sound.

"It was found the electric current in a wire became too weak to perform its function after a certain distance. Four 'booster' stations were established between New York and San Francisco to boost the current when it began to grow too weak to convey the vibrations on the diaphragms in the telephone. The result was the current never grew inadequate to create the necessary waves.

"The engineers evidently figured that they could save wire expense and other charges by having these booster stations supply the current to wireless stations, which would create the necessary waves on which to superimpose the vibrations made by the human voice on the diaphragm."

"How is the human voice conveyed across the Atlantic Ocean?" he was asked.

"It is not exactly true that the human voice goes across the Atlantic," replied the Captain. "What happens is this: a strong current of electricity creating electric waves is constantly going out from the antenna, consisting of three towers 600 feet high and wires connected with a 100-kilowatt dynamo; these waves serve as a conveyor for vibrations of the air. Each word, syllable, and letter causes different vibrations of the air, and vibrations also differ according to the pitch, the lowering, or raising of the voice."

"How are these vibrations transmitted?"

"When a person talks into the telephone he causes the diaphragm, or metal disk, to vibrate against carbon granules. This causes corresponding vibrations on the electrically charged wire. The result is that the vibrations are communicated to the end of that wire at the top of the tower, where the vibrations are thrown out on the electric waves which are constantly being discharged. These vibrations caused by the human voice ride the waves as far as the strength of the electric current will carry the waves."

How the Receiver Works.

"How is the message received and how are the vibrations translated into language?"

"When the sending waves begin to weaken the receiver at the other wireless station attracts them to a group of wires. These receiving wires gather in all the vibrations conveyed by the electric waves and analyze all the vibrations, sending them down to the ear of the man with the receiver, who hears exactly the conversation which was released by the original speaker.

"It is easy for any one to understand that the human voice makes sounds which vibrate the air. It should be easy to realize that these vibrations can be transmitted through an electrically charged wire, and, although I do not know with what ease it can be comprehended, it is very simple to convey these same vibrations, violently agitating the atmosphere, over electrical waves maintained by a powerful dynamo. That is how the human voice, or the sound of it, can be heard from Arlington to Paris."

"What do you think of the probabilities of talking around around the world by wireless telephony?" he was asked.

"The human voice can girdle the globe with the same ease that it was heard across the Atlantic Ocean. It is just a question of building wireless towers and maintaining electrical waves in the direction the messages are to be sent."

Sees Only Mechanical Limits Now.

"What is the principle which makes this possible?"

"Neither the land telephone nor wireless telegraphy is new, but the discovery that they can be combined is new and solves the problem of communicating with any part of the universe. The northern, southern, eastern, and western limits to which the human voice, or the sound of it, can be transmitted is the most northerly, southerly, eastern or western wireless tower or land telephone. We know the principles and agencies. All we need is the mechanical apparatus."

"What is the arrangement by which the land telephone is linked with wireless?"

"All that is necessary to complete the operation is to throw a switch in the wireless tower. Then the conversation, instead of stopping at the base of the wireless tower, is sent to the top of the tower, thrown on the electrical waves, and continues to its destination."

Captain Bullard said he and the other naval officers and corps of operators at the Arlington tower were always willing to lend their aid to any inventor whose prospectus of an invention showed that there was a good chance of his contributing something new to the wireless world. He stated that within the near future several other tests similar to the wireless telephony experiments made last week would be conducted at the Arlington tower by different companies and inventors.

PARKER DEFENDS BLOCKADE

Britain's Use of Her Navy Legitimate, Says Sir Gilbert.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, Ga., Oct. 24.—The Atlanta Constitution has received the following letter from Sir Gilbert Parker in reply to an editorial attacking Great Britain's use of sea power in regard to American trade.

Editor Constitution: In your issue of Sept. 12 an editorial appears commenting upon the pamphlet called "The Spectre of Navalism," by Mr. Julian Corbett, which I sent to you for your consideration. I have read the article carefully, and it appears to me that you have mistaken Mr. Corbett's interpretation of the words, "the freedom of the seas."

In Mr. Corbett's view, the freedom of the seas does not mean that in time of war there shall be no blockade, no contraband, and that ships of all belligerent and of all neutral nations shall pass to and fro on the ocean as in time of peace. If that means the freedom of the seas in your view, or in the view of many Americans, I am afraid it would not be received by your executive Government as one possible to put into practice.

The only weapon which the United States possesses to preserve her honor in peace and war, apart from the moral influence of her people, is her navy. Would the United States, if she went to war tomorrow with Spain or any other country—and I only quote Spain because there was a Spanish war not so long ago—agree to that freedom of the seas which would make her navy powerless to exercise one of its most important functions—to lay its hand on material which would increase the offensive and defensive power of the enemy?

Her navy is her only available weapon, as she has not an army for expeditionary purposes. When she desires to enforce her power in Mexico she does it with battleships. Would she, at war with any nation on earth, deprive herself of those powerful weapons, which hasten the end of a war, blockade, and contraband?

The freedom of the seas preached by Germany is advocated to protect her from her own naval weakness. England's natural weapon as an island power is her navy. America's natural weapon as a power in an insular position is a navy. Is either prepared to forego that agency, which the United States so freely used in her civil war? It would be yielding to nations with great land forces that which is the effective offset to such power. Naval power in blockading merely does at sea what the siege of a city does on land.

GILBERT PARKER.

London Oct. 4, 1915.

TO PUT WAR VICTIMS ON AMERICAN FARMS

Society Proposes to Furnish Ten-Acre Tracts to Those Fitted to Till Them.

4,600 ACRES OF LAND GIVEN

Families of Which Women Are the Heads Sought—No Place for the Helpless Wounded.

The task of providing homes in the New World for European families made destitute by the war and who have some knowledge of agriculture is being undertaken by the Friends of Childhood, an international society founded by Miss Caroline Dawes Appleton of the Holland House upon her return from Europe about a year ago.

The colonization here of Scottish, Belgian, Italian, French, and Montenegrin families and those of other nations skilled in agriculture would not only give food and hope to many needy persons, but would also benefit the regions in which they settled, by the introduction of Old-World farming methods, those associated with the society believe.

About 4,600 acres of land in the South have been given to the society, and many other gifts of land are expected. These tracts are to be sub-divided into five- and ten-acre plots, each equipped with a comfortably furnished house, a mule, a cow, chickens, and farming implements. Plans for bringing the needy families here and supplying funds to give them a start are under way.

The colonization project was discussed yesterday at the Holland House at a Scottish tea concert, the first of a series of affairs to be given this Winter. Scottish songs were sung, the bagpipe furnished music with the tea and Scotch shortbread, and the program ended with "Scots Wha' Hae" and "The Star-Spangled Banner." J. C. Haig of the Royal Scots Committee, Edinburgh, made the chief address. Miss Marion London, Bradley Knoche, and James McG. Brown sang.

Among those who attended were Mrs. J. Elliott Langstaff, founder of the Imperial Order of the Daughters of the British Empire in the United States; Miss Adelaide Johnson, sculptress; Mrs. Belle Armstrong Whitney, creator of the fashion show which bears her name; Miss Georgiana Brown, educator and charity worker; Mrs. Enoch R. Vedder of Capri, Mrs. Walter A. Gallagan, officer in several women's clubs; the Rev. Dr. P. J. Cavanagh, and Miss Florence Schofield of Paris, who made an address on conditions in France.

The largest tract of land thus far obtained by the Friends of Childhood for its colonization project is in North Carolina, near Wilmington. It will make seventy farms of ten acres each. The other large settlement is to be near Waldensia, Tenn., where there are 390 farms of ten acres each.

The families to whom this land is to be allotted are to be chosen by agents of the society in Europe. Transportation is being arranged from Europe and plans for transportation in this country are nearly completed. M. V. Richards, Industrial Commissioner of the Southern Railroad; Hugh McRae, a North Carolina banker, and S. Davies Warfield of the Southern Development Company are among those who have shown interest in the work and have conferred with representatives of the Friends of Childhood concerning details. Theodore Marburg, former Ambassador to Belgium, also favors the plan.

Families of which women are the heads are those chiefly sough by the agents of the society, for the idea is to enable them to support themselves until the children are educated. Men who have been wounded are not to be brought here unless they are able to perform or direct agricultural tasks. The farms are to be given over to their use, with the privilege of buying whenever they are able.

Among those who have contributed to the fund are Charles G. Dawes of Chicago, Lady Irma Brukevitch of London, Mrs. Adamson Stewart Appleton of Paris, Captain Bora Michkovitch of Nish, Serbia; Albert Edward Dunn, M. P.; Mrs. Henry Villard, Mrs. Walter H. Gahagan, Francis H. Bergen, Francis C. Bishop, J. B. Regan, J. Charlton Rivers, Edward H. Crandall, and Mrs. John Milholland.

URGES VIVIANI TO ACT.

Temps Wants Him to Remove "Impedimenta" from the Cabinet.

PARIS, Oct. 24.—"The Duty of the Government" is the heading of a leading article printed today in the Temps, which discusses the situation confronting the Cabinet brought on by the Balkan policy and aggravated by the resignation of Théophile Delcassé from the Foreign Ministry.

The Temps says the hour for manly resolutions has struck. It admits that a change in the Ministry at this time would be a grave eventuality, but declares that, a feeling of uneasiness being apparent, it would be better frankly to remedy it, and that it would be puerile to deny its existence.

Premier Viviani, the newspaper contends, must assume sufficient authority to relieve the Cabinet of recognized impedimenta and to harmonize the combination in the Ministry. In view of the political situation in the Balkans, which, the Temps says, it full of traps, it is necessary to foresee all possible eventualities, disagreeable as they may be.

The Temps says the Government's responsibility is great. The important thing is to act, not to know who will act. The newspaper concludes:

"Is the Government of today capable of action with the promptitude and vigor demanded? We earnestly hope so. If not, we await with confidence the Government of tomorrow."

To Honor Ogden's Memory.

RICHMOND, Va., Oct. 24.—The memory of Robert Curtis Ogden, who died on Aug. 6, 1913, is to receive tribute from his friends at a large public meeting to be held in Richmond on Nov. 26, when Mr. Ogden's early associates will commemorate his devotion to the cause of education in the Southern States, and will describe the growth of the work he started. The meeting is part of a plan proposed by ex-President William H. Taft, Ambassador Walter H. Page, Commissioner of Education P. P. Claxton, and seventy-five other leaders in national and educational affairs to erect a memorial to Mr. Ogden in the form of an auditorium building at Hampton Institute, Hampton, Va.

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SHELLS WIPE OUT 1,000 BULGARS

Continued from Page 1.

tion. The army of General von Gallwitz has taken the southern bank of the Jasenica River near Palanka. Further east it has reached the Rakinac line north of Petrovac-Ranowac, in spite of very violent realstance on the part of the Serbians. The number of Serbians buried by our troops testifies to the heaviness of the losses suffered by the enemy.

The Danube has been crossed near Orsova, and Slava Bezija Hill won. Three officers and seventy men were taken prisoner.

The army of General Boyadjieff has captured a Russian munitions store near Prahovo on the Danube, northwest of Negotin, and has occupied the western bank of the Timok River. Of the other sections of the Bulgarian Army there is nothing to report.

Vienna Tells of Successes.

An Austrian War Office communication dated Saturday says:

Southeastern War Theatre: The army of General Koevess yesterday broke into the Kosmaj position, west of the road from Belgrade to Arandielovatz, which was consolidated as a fortress. The German forces advancing through the Morava Valley ejected the enemy from the heights north of the lower Jasenica. Near Orsova the Austro-Hungarian and German forces captured mountain positions on the southern bank of the Danube and Fort Elizabeth, near Tekia.

The Serbians on many points of their shaken front, in dissolution and dispersed, are retreating everywhere in a southerly direction, the Allies pursuing. Near Vishegrad Austro-Hungarian troops dislodged the enemy from the heights east of the Drina. The Bulgarian First Army's advance has made further progress near Negotin and on the middle Timok and southeast of Kniashevats.

The text of the latest Bulgarian official statement, dated Sofia, Oct. 22, follows:

In the Timok Valley our troops have reached the left bank of the Timok River, between Kniazevac and Zajecar. Fighting continues for possession of the town of Kniazevac.

In Macedonia our troops after a violent battle have captured the greater part of the town of Uskub. Fighting here continues.

On the other fronts our troops continue on the offensive. There has been no change.

A subsequent dispatch from Sofia, dated Saturday, announces the capture of Uskub has been completed.

The following official statement, delayed in transmission, given out on Friday by the Serbian War Office, shows how fiercely the Serbians are contesting the advance of their foes:

The enemy [Bulgarian] on Monday night was repulsed with heavy losses from Vrschka Tchuka. Prisoners state that troops which previously advanced to attack this place suffered such losses that they had to be replaced. Enemy detachments which crossed the Timok at several places near Roglievatz and Bregovo were repulsed Monday from the positions which they occupied. An enemy column descended the Krallevo Selo, but after a fight was driven back to the frontier.

East of Kniasyvatz our troops recaptured positions in the line Matchak-Orsova - Cmava - Gradinska - Tchuka. Two attacks desperately made by the enemy on Turche Livade, on the right bank of the Nichava, were repulsed. By a counterattack an enemy detachment was put to flight at Vlaohka Planina, on the left bank of the Nichava. Near Vlassinsko and Blato the enemy made vigorous attacks, which were repulsed.

In new regions actions are proceeding on the positions at Negoritchane and Veles. There were actions on the northern front in the direction of the Morava Tuesday. Our troops held the positions.

In the direction of Belgrade fighting is proceeding north of Ralja. There is no change elsewhere on this front.

Another official communication issued by the War Office Friday says:

On the 21st fighting continued along the northern front in the direction of the Morava. Our troops hold positions on the right bank of the Mlawa River. Near Startcheva our troops drove the enemy out of their lines. In the Belgrade section the fighting continues without change of position.

On the eastern front at Kniasyevats, the enemy, disposing of large forces, attacked again our position at Natchak, and carried it after a determined bomb attack, but with a counterattack we won back the position.

On the right bank of the Memchava our troops recaptured a position at Tourska. Livrade and Batomchan which the enemy had taken in the morning. On the left bank of the Michava fighting is going on at Vlatchkoi and Planina, and also south of Vlassina, Blata, and near Kumanovo, where the enemy has concentrated important forces. Toward Krivolak the battle has been joined by the French troops, who are fighting with us.

Turkish Troops Aiding Bulgars.

Bulgarian forces on the Aegean shore have left for the Northern Serbian front, according to a message to the Exchange Telegraph Company from Athens. These troops have been replaced by five Turkish divisions, which are now charged with the defense of the Bulgarian coast.

Reliable information, the dispatch adds, places the strength of the Bulgarian forces on the Serbian front at seven divisions, of which four are operating in the region of Pirot and Kniazevac.

A dispatch to Reuter's from Athens says that at the request of the Bulgarian authorities the foreign Consuls have left Dedeaghatch for the interior.

WEATHER HINDERS ADVANCE.

But Berlin Is Certain That Allies Are Too Late to Save Serbia.

BERLIN, Oct. 24, (via London.)—The Serbian campaign, according to all information reaching Berlin, is progressing favorably for the Central Powers, although the operations are retarded by bad weather, and, like the section south of Belgrade, by the exceedingly difficult topography of the country.

The German, Austrian, and Bulgarian forces are reported to be gaining ground everywhere without interruption. The mention in Saturday's statement from the German General Staff that the troops of the Central Allies had crossed the Drina River near Vishegrad shows that the Teutonic forces are operating on Serbia's western front, a fact which heretofore had not been suspected. This almost completes the circle of the armies carrying out a general corral against the Serbian forces.

While all reports indicate that the Serbians are fighting with splendid courage and show great skill in utilising the irregularities of the country's topography, still, it is stated, they are unable to cope with the superior numbers and stronger artillery of the forces operating against them on all the fronts.

While the plans of the Entente Allies are being closely watched here, it is generally assumed that they are too late to save Serbia. Also the belief is expressed that Bulgaria is throwing its greatest strength into the Vardar Valley in order to prevent a junction of the Entente forces with the Serbian troops, and that the Bulgarians are amply able to hold the valley against any force which the Entente Allies will be able to bring into action before the collapse of Serbia.

Dr. Stephen Steiner, the Lokal Anzeiger's correspondent at German Southeastern Headquarters, reports that he finds the Serbians unable to summon the moral force to withstand the fearful effect of the German and Austrian artillery. He states that the Serbian artillery is much inferior to that of the Teutons and is of insufficient quantity. The successes of the troops of the Central Allies, he says, thus far have been achieved by splendid artillery preparation for the attacks, and their losses in men have been correspondingly small.

The Serbians are following the tactics of the Russians in the latter's retreat in Poland and are carefully husbanding their artillery, says Dr. Steiner. Their guns are placed in positions well behind the fighting lines and are retired quickly at critical junctures, leaving the infantry to bear the brunt of the attack.

NO BULGAR-GREEK ENTENTE.

Denial That Greeks Are Occupying Doiran and Gievgeli.

PARIS, Oct. 24.—An authorized statement made public in Athens today, says the Havas News Agency, denies categorically the reports current in the Balkan capitals that an understanding exists between Greece and Bulgaria.

ATHENS, Oct. 24.—A semi-official note to the press denies categorically reports in Austro-Hungarian newspapers that Greece is occupying Doiran and Gievgeli to protect Saloniki, or is occupying any other portion of Serbian territory.

LONDON, Oct. 24.—A semi-official statement, issued at Athens and telegraphed here, denies "the German report that the Greek representative at Petrograd had a long conversation with the head of the Balkan Affairs Department, and that the latter used threatening language and spoke of a blockade of the coasts of Greece by the Entente powers."

TELLS OF FLEET'S ACTIVITY.

Russian Report of Bombardment of Bulgar Coast.

PETROGRAD, Oct. 24.—The Russian Naval Department has issued the following communication:

On the afternoon of Oct. 21 a squadron of British and French warships and the Russian cruiser Askold bombarded the Bulgarian coast, directing their fire on observation posts for batteries that had recently been erected, and the port of Dedeaghatch. Their fire appears to have caused great destruction in the ammunition stores, military magazines, and other buildings. The station and railway bridge were also bombarded. The enemy did not reply.

On the same day a detachment of the allied fleet, led by the Askold, bombarded the military establishments at Porto Lagos.

ITALIANS GETTING ANXIOUS.

Press Urges the Government to Hurry to Serbia's Aid.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Oct. 21.—Slight signs showing that the Balkan war tends toward Albania rather than to South Serbia gives Italy a more direct interest in the conflict; therefore the press is demanding what the Government intends to do, and urging it not to lose precious time in discussion.

The papers frankly acknowledge that the first phase of the Serbian war is lost to the Allies, but consider that if the latter with Italy move quickly they may make good this loss.

CYPRUS A GIFT TO GREECE?

Mark of Appreciation for Services Rendered, London Paper Says.

LONDON, Monday, Oct. 25.—Although it has been generally taken for granted here that the British offer of the island of Cyprus to Greece was made on condition that Greece enter the war on the side of the Entente Allies, The Daily Mail's Athens correspondent declares, no conditions were attached to the transfer.

"It has been recognized in political circles," he adds, "ever since Great Britain acquired Cyprus, that it would be ultimately handed over to Greece. Moreover, the Allies already owe Greece far more than that for services rendered. The present time, in fact, was evidently considered an opportune moment for expressing in a substantial manner the Allies' thanks to Greece for the great facilities she afforded the Allies and putting free passage though Saloniki at their disposal. The gift is also handed over as a slight earnest of future cessions if Greece actively joins the Allies."

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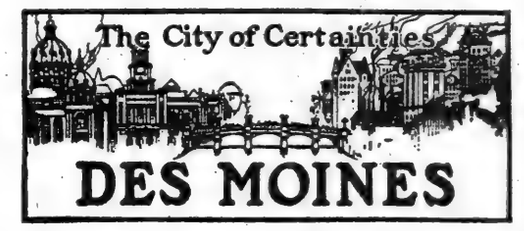
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TRAIN HITS AUTO; SEVEN ARE DEAD

Woman, with Her Five Children and Sister, Slain at a Michigan Crossing.

HUSBAND ALSO WILL DIE

Three Lose Their Lives in Rhode Island When an Automobile Hits a Tree.

KILLINGS HERE INCREASE

Highway Protectors Say Reckless Driving Follows Lax Enforcement of Law.

Special to The New York Times.

MOUNT CLEMENS, Mich., Oct. 24.—Seven persons, six of them members of one family, were killed outright this afternoon at Fraser, five miles from here, when a fast Grand Trunk passenger train struck an automobile driven by William Stoldt. The dead were flung along the tracks for a quarter of a mile. Stoldt, mortally hurt, was taken to a local hospital.

The dead are Mrs. Rachel Stoldt, Avon Township, 44 years old, wife of William Stoldt; their children, Pearl, 17 years; Esther, 15; Hazel, 12; Mabel, 10, and Martha, 6 years old, and Miss Minnie Engel, 47 years old, sister of Mrs. Stoldt.

The train which hit the auto is not scheduled to stop at Fraser. Two witnesses say that the whistle was sounded for the crossing. Stoldt, if he saw the train coming, was probably under the impression that it would stop at the station and that he was in no danger in making the crossing, or he may not have noticed the train's approach until he emerged from behind a house and grove of trees which obstructed the view of the tracks. At any rate, he drove the auto on the tracks directly in the path of the locomotive. The train was a few minutes behind time, and was going at a high rate of speed. The automobile was hit squarely in the middle. The front wheels were hurled through the fence of the cattle guard. The rear wheels were carried nearly a quarter of a mile and flung beside the tracks. Other parts of the auto were found in a field several hundred feet from the right of way.

THREE DIE IN AUTO UPSET.

Car Skids on a Railroad Crossing and Hits a Tree.

WICKFORD, R. I., Oct. 24.—Three persons were killed and two were seriously hurt tonight when a touring car in which they were riding skidded in going over a railroad crossing at high speed, struck a tree, and then overturned. The dead are John Priestly and Mrs. Rose Ann Greenwood of Pawtucket and Mrs. John Whitney of Providence. The severely injured are Mrs. Annie Fowler, Pawtucket, who may die of her injuries, and Whitworth Greenwood of Pawtucket. The driver of the automobile, Edward Fowler of Pawtucket, escaped with minor injuries. The members of the party had been to Narragansett Pier for the day, and were on their way home when the accident occurred.

BOY KILLED; BROTHERS HURT

Auto Runs Down Children, Hand in Hand, in Fifth Avenue.

Three boys walking across Fifth Avenue at Twenty-sixth Street late yesterday, hand in hand, were struck by an automobile. They were taken to Bellevue Hospital, suffering from possible broken bones and other serious injuries. The three brothers were Julius Gaug, 11 years old; Vincent, 9 years old, and Matthew, 15 years old, of 314 East Twenty-sixth Street. Julius died at 8 P. M.

The children had been to a moving picture show and were returning home. Crossing Fifth Avenue they became confused at the traffic and stepped backward into the path of an automobile, owned by John and Felix Brogolia, 1404 Fourteenth Avenue, Brooklyn, and driven by George Morton, 174 West Seventy-fourth Street. The children were thrown fifteen feet. Patrolman Parke of the West Thirtieth Street Station carried them to the automobile and hurried them to Bellevue Hospital.

Morton was arrested on a charge of felonious assault and locked up in the West Thirtieth Street Police Station.

L. A. BREGLIA HURT.

Thrown Against Seat in Broadway Collision.

Louis A. Breglia of 600 West 178th Street, is in Washington Heights Hospital, suffering from a concussion of the brain, contusions of the head and face, and shock, as a result of an automobile collision yesterday afternon at Broadway and 169th Street.

Mr. Breglia was riding with his son, Dr. John A. Breglia, in St. Nicholas Avenue. When they reached 169th Street Dr. Breglia's sight of Broadway was obscurbed by a machine coming porth. At the same time a third automobile, driven by Helmuth Kranich of 314 West Eighty-first Street came west along 169th Street and hit the Breglia car.

Dr. Breglia was thrown out of the car and escaped serious injury, but his father was thrown against the seat and struck on his head. Mrs. Kranich, who was riding with her husband, was cut about the fact from flying glass and suffered from shock. Both cars were damaged.

AUTO KILLINGS INCREASE.

Lax Law Enforcement Partly Responsible, Highway Protectors Say.

In a statement issued yesterday, authorized by George P. Le Brun, Secretary of the Legislation League for the Conservation of Human Life, and Edward S. Cornell, Secretary of the National Highways Protective Society, attention is called to the fact that 142 persons have been killed by automobiles in New York City in the first nine months of this year, a considerable increase over the 128 automobile killings of last year. The reason for the increase, the statement says, is the failure of the District Attorney's office to prosecute "reckless automobile drivers."

"For the 142 homicides," the statement says, "not an indictment has been found; not one guilty driver has been punished. Of the 142 homicides only twelve have been presented to the Grand Jury, and six of the twelve were dismissed. Yet there were twenty-two cases among the 142 in which Coroners' juries found the drivers guilty of negligence. Many of these killings were manslaughter in the second degree, according to Section 1,052 of the penal law. Similar cases in New Jersey, Connecticut, and Illinois have resulted in indictments for manslaughter and severe jail sentences, and in those States automobile fatalities are not so many as here."

Appended to the statement is a list of seventeen killings in which Coroners' juries found the drivers guilty of negligence. The list follows:

CATHERINE MAHER, 60 years old, struck on Dec. 23, 1914, at Second Avenue and Twenty-eighth Street. Died on Jan. 5, 1915. Automobile driven by Samuel Brandwein.

WILLIAM MULCAHY, 48 years old, killed on Jan. 4, at Lafayette and Grand Streets. Automobile driven by Carl L. Nelson.

PATRICK LENNY, 30 years old, killed on Jan. 14, at Fifty-seventh Street and Tenth Avenue. Automobile truck driven by Arthur J. Stahl.

RAPHAEL JACOBS, 12 years old, killed on Jan. 13, at First Avenue and 121st Street. Automobile truck driven by Morris Dichel.

MIKE LIFRIERI, 8 years old, killed on Jan. 19, at 109th Street, near First Avenue. Automobile driven by Joseph Naples.

JOHN HURLEY, 10 years old, killed on Jan. 15, in front of 1,622 First Avenue. Automobile truck driven by Daniel F. Keough.

EDWARD JONES, 9 years old, killed on Feb. 10, at Fifth Avenue and Sixty-third Street. Automobile driven by Fred Veach.

JOHN REDLING, 10 years old, killed on Feb. 20, in Eighty-sixth Street, near First Avenue. Automobile driven by Salvatore Ventre.

GEORGE H. HARRIS, 52 years old, struck on Jan. 27, at 124th Street and Amsterdam Avenue. Died on March 16. Automobile driven by Louis Gruter.

SAIDIE MICHAELSON, 12 years old, killed on April 8, at 110th Street and Lenox Avenue. Taxicab driven by Charles H. Richter.

WILLIAM GILMORE, 3 years old, killed on April 19, in front of 144 West Fifty-fifth Street. Automobile driven by August Rohr.

VERADINO DONDICCO, 65 years old, killed on April 12, at Canal and Mott Streets. Automobile driven by Joseph King.

WEDELIN BOLLWEEER, 55 years old, struck on April 27, in Forty-second Street, near First Avenue. Died on May 1. Automobile driven by William L. Oretta.

GEORGE CHARLES, 49 years old, struck on May 5, at Forty-first Street and Eighth Avenue. Died on May 18. Automobile truck driven by Fred Struth.

CHARLES J. WALCOTT, 61 years old, killed on May 10, at Fifty-third Street and Eighth Avenue. Automobile in tow of car driven by Charles Crow.

JOHN DOYLE, 33 years old, killed on May 24, at Delancey Street and the Bowery. Automobile truck driven by Patrick Manning.

JAMES DONOHUE, 15 years old, killed on June 3, in Central Park West, near Sixty-third Street. Automobile driven by Elliott Kohn.

The statement estimates that, if the present rate of killings continues to the end of the year, automobiles will have killed more than 200 persons in Manhattan in 1915.

FORM SUGAR-TEST SQUAD.

Dr. Taylor and U. of P. Students Trying to Disprove Diabetes Theory.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 24.—A Professor of Physiological Chemistry and sixty-five first-year medical students of the University of Pennsylvania are placing themselves on a sugar diet and undergoing blood tests in order to disprove the present "sugar" test for diabetes and pituitary gland ailments. These experiments, which are being conducted by Dr. Alonzo E. Taylor, Benjamin Rush, Professor of Physiological Chemistry in the University Medical School, are the result of numerous unnecessary operations for pituitary gland diseases in the University Hospital. In many instances an operation revealed the total absence of any trace of diabetes or pituitary gland afflictions, in spite of the almost certain indications of the sugar test.

Induced by a desire to determine more accurately the relative amounts of sugar that may be given to normal and diseased persons without a subsequent manifestation in the blood, Dr. Taylor began conducting experiments. The first of these were upon dogs whose pituitary glands were injured in such a way as to make the animals sluggish. Certain amounts of sugar were then fed to the dogs, but, despite the fact that they were known to be diseased and ought therefore to have exhibited traces of sugar in the blood, blood tests revealed no traces of sugar.

Dr. Taylor then began experimenting upon himself, consuming from seven to ten ounces of sugar a day, making frequent blood tests to discover just what amount of sugar it was necessary to consume before the blood would reveal its presence. Last week he told a class of first-year medical students in physiological chemistry of his experiments and asked for volunteers from the class for personal experimentation. There were eighty-four men in the class, and about sixty-five promised to undergo the sugar tests. They are now being placed on a sugar diet of from seven to nine ounces.

WILSON ATTENDS CHURCH

Accompanied by His Fiancee—Mrs. Galt Engages a Social Secretary.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.—President Wilson, for the first time since the announcement of his approaching marriage, occupied his pew at the Central Presbyterian Church this morning. He was accompanied by his fiancée, Mrs. Galt, and his eldest daughter, Miss Margaret Wilson. This afternoon was devoted to a long motor ride. Mrs. Galt later joined the family dinner party at the White House.

Mrs. Galt and different members of her family lunch or dine daily at the White House, while on several occasions each week the President is her guest at her home. Miss Helen Woodrow Bones usually accompanies the President when he dines with Mrs. Galt, who is using these occasions to present her relatives and close personal friends. The dinner company rarely numbers more than eight, frequently only six.

Mrs. Galt has engaged as her social secretary Miss Edith Benham, daughter of the late Rear Admiral A. E. K. Benham, U. S. N. Miss Benham took up the work of social secretary shortly after the death of her father. The former Ambassador from Russia and Baroness Rosen, the former Ambassador from Great Britain and Mrs. Bryce, Mrs. Theodore P. Shonts and her daughters, and the late Mrs. Duncan McKim have been patrons of Miss Benham. The early marriage of Miss Isabella Hagner, whose resignation from the post of social secretary at the White House is expected to take effect this week, places Miss Benham in what her friends believe to be the line of succession to this coveted post.

MELLEN CONTINUES HIS EVIDENCE TODAY

Ex-President of New Haven to be Asked About New York Central Bargain.

DIVIDED UP NEW ENGLAND

"Corsair" Agreement Was Made on Yacht of the Late J. P. Morgan.

Charles S. Mellen, ex-President of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, will once more be on the stand today in the trial of the Government's prosecution of William Rockefeller, Lewis Cass Ledyard, and nine other New Haven Directors in the Federal District Court on the charge of having violated the Sherman law in trying to monopolize the transportation facilities of New England. He has been testifying concerning what happened while he was the Second Vice President of the road, and it will probably take him two more days to complete that part of his evidence.

The most important matter that he has as yet talked about was the capture of the New York & New England Railroad by the New Haven, when it seemed likely that it would become part of the New York Central system. The main outlines of that have already been put in evidence, but the Government contends it will show more clearly yet the aims and methods of the defendants.

Mr. Mellen will be asked about the first Corsair agreement, which was so called because it was drawn up on the yacht Corsair, belonging to the late J. P. Morgan. This was the result of the competition of the New York Central and the New Haven, and was an agreement between them as to the division of business, so as to prevent the fights which had up to that time characterized the railroad business of New England.

An example of this was told late Friday by Mr. Mellen. The New Haven had formed an arrangement with the President of the Connecticut River Railroad, an important stretch of track from the strategic point of view, for the purchase of its control. Mr. Mellen was actually sent up to take possession of it. In a week, however, he was ordered to return to New Haven and hand the railroad back. The action of the President had been overturned by the stockholders, and the sale of the line to the New Haven was canceled. The result was that the Connecticut River Railroad became part of the Boston & Maine system, and did not pass into the control of the New Haven until that company acquired the Boston & Maine.

TO ROUND UP ARMY PLAN.

President Will See Chairman Hay Today and Chamberlain Later.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.—Final work on the army plan which will be presented to Congress at the next session will be done this week. Secretary Garrison's program, which has been approved in its general outlines by President Wilson, will be discussed by the President tomorrow with Representative Hay, Chairman of the House Military Affairs Committee, and probably later in the week with Senator Chamberlain, Chairman of the Senate committee.

Chairman Hay had his first conference with the President soon after the program was completed by Secretary Garrison, and it was understood that he had not approved all of its details. He has been working on the subject since, and is understood to be ready to tell the President just what he thinks should be done.

Senator Chamberlain, in published interviews, has approved the main details of Secretary Garrison's plan, and is committed to spending more money for the army than before. He is now on his way East from his home in Oregon, and has been invited by the President to confer with him as soon as he arrives.

44 SEIZED IN GAMBLING RAID.

Two Detectives Pen Score of Men in Corner of a Room.

Detectives Gaffney and Fansulo, dressed like tramps, were in Williamsburg before daylight yesterday morning looking for an Italian wanted for a stabbing affray, in the back room of an Italian saloon at 3 Withers Street they heard suspicious noises from an adjoining apartment. Forcing their way in, they found forty men playing cards, with a good deal of money on the tables.

Many of the men got out through the windows as the detectives drew their revolvers and displayed their shields; but twenty men were detained in a corner until the reserves from the Bedford Avenue Station took them away.

From one of the men the police got information which led them to raid a restaurant at 43 Manhattan Avenue, where twenty-four more men were arrested on a gambling charge.

All the men were arraigned yesterday morning before Magistrate Dodd in the Manhattan Avenue Court and held for a hearing this morning. None of them could furnish bail, and the Bedford Avenue Station in consequence was crowded last night.

Teacher Dies of Injuries.

Miss Sarah Flynn, 51 years old, a teacher, of 110 West 123d Street, died yesterday in St. Luke's Hospital of injuries inflicted last Wednesday night at 120th Street and Broadway, where she was knocked down by a taxicab owned and operated by Albert J. Ellis of 32 Erickson Avenue, East Elmhurst, L. I. Ellis was arrested and charged with felonious assault.

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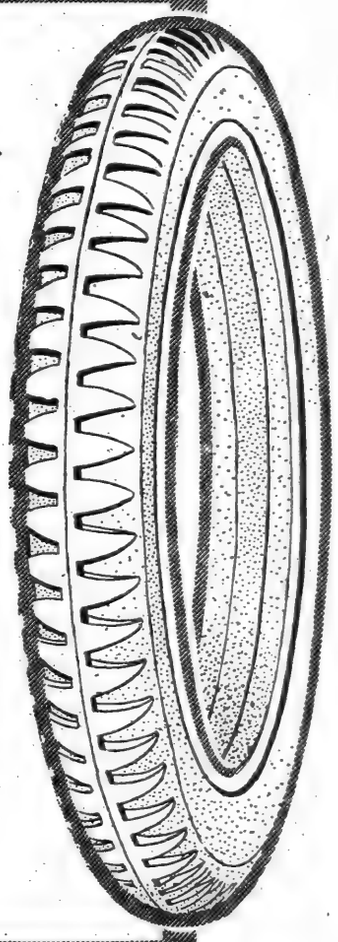
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ARREST TWO AFTER LONG SUBWAY CHASE

Shots Fly as Alleged Pickpocket Leads Detective Nine Blocks Underground.

FAKE "ROLL" WAS THE BAIT

Police Say Prisoners Preyed on Drunken Men in Early Morning Hours.

After a nine-block chase in the subway, during which several shots were fired, John Raymond of 15 West Eighty-ninth Street was arrested shortly after 4 o'clock yesterday morning by subway detectives, and, with Harry Brown of 1,653 Madison Avenue, was held under $2,500 bail on a charge of stealing a roll of bills from one of the detectives while he was feigning sleep. According to the subway detectives, the men are members of a band which preys on drunken persons.

The alleged robbery occurred on the platform of the 125th Street and Lenox Avenue subway station, where Stephen J. Sullivan, an Interborough detective, was lying on a bench. Sullivan and Albert Buchanan, another detective, had gone there as a result of many complaints of robbery in the subway from persons who admitted they had been drinking. While Sullivan pretended to be asleep Buchanan waited at the other end of the platform. Sullivan had in his pockets a roll of stage money, with a real one-dollar bill, marked, on the outside.

According to the story the detectives told at the West 123d Street Station before Magistrate Appleton, the prisoner known as Brown came to the station about 4 o'clock and went through the detective's pockets. He took out the roll of bills, Sullivan asserts, and passed it to Raymond.

Sullivan seized Brown and called for help from Buchanan. The other detective meanwhile had concealed himself in the ticket booth, and when he started to Sullivan's assistance he was delayed by trouble with the lock. Before he reached Sullivan Raymond had jumped on to the tracks and was running downtown.

Buchanan followed, and, drawing his revolver, ordered Raymond to stop and fired six shots, but Raymond ran on. When he reached the 116th Street Station he sprang upon the platform and started for the street, with Buchanan towards the rear.

As soon as Sullivan realized that Raymond was starting down the tracks he ran to the ticket booth and, still holding Brown a prisoner, telephoned to the 116th Street station. He got into communication with the ticket agent just as Raymond got on the platform. The agent ran out, but Raymond knocked him down and sprang up the stairs. Patrolman Kunkel was standing in the street, but he thought that Raymond was merely a man in a hurry until he heard the ticket agent's cry of "Stop thief!"

Kunkel gave chase and caught Raymond at 116th Street and Fifth Avenue. The roll of bills was not in his pockets, and it was not found in Brown's pockets. Later it was picked up on the platform of the 125th Street station near the place where the robbery occurred.

Both men were arraigned before Magistrate Appleton in Harlem Court and held for the Grand Jury on charges of grand larceny. According to the police, both men have criminal records and Raymond was only recently released from Elmira, where he was sent for picking pockets. Both men denied they had robbed Sullivan.

APPEAL TO THE PRESIDENT.

Merchants' Association Says Hudson River Is Polluted.

The Merchants' Association has appealed to President Wilson for assistance through the Secretary of War for the enforcement of the contract between the Bronx Valley Sewer Commissioners and the United States Government, which provided for the elimination of the pollution of the Hudson River. In a statement to the President taken to Washington by Edward Hatch, Jr., President William Fellowes Morgan of the association wrote in part:

"When you were Governor of New Jersey the municipalities of that State situated on the west bank of the Hudson River, opposite the mouth of the sewer then under construction by the Bronx Valley Sewer Commission, petitioned you to intercede to prevent the pollution of the Hudson River. A suit instigated by this association was entered in the United States Supreme Court by the Government. A stipulation was entered into in the case, whereby the Commissioners formally and of record agreed to the construction of a purification plant, which stipulation rendered intercession on your part unnecessary.

"Acting in good faith upon the stipulation and relying upon its fulfillment, the United States withdrew the suit. The Commissioners actually acquired a site for such a plant, but beyond that point nothing has been done in spite of the stipulation therefor. The agreement made with the United States Government has been violated by the Commissioners, and the poisoning of the river by the raw sewage continues in increasing volume."

VOORHEES VICTIM OF PLOT?

Manager for Chicago Broker Scoffs at Theory of Robbery.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 24.—That Franklin R. Voorhees, who was killed in his Hyde Park home last night, was not murdered by robbers is the belief of Albert E. Starkie of Aurora, who was export manager in the brokerage office of Mr. Voorhees.

"I am positive that Voorhees was the victim of an international plot," said Mr. Starkie tonight. "I have every reason to believe that he was killed by agents of the Germans or Allies. The theft of his diamond pin was simply to cover up the crime. Our firm has been supplying both the Germans and the Allies. We have been expecting trouble."

"Has anything occurred in Mr. Voorhees's office to strengthen your theory?"

"Yes, two weeks ago we detected a stranger eavesdropping at our door," said Mr. Starkie. "He had disappeared when Mr. Voorhees stepped into the hall. We were all suspicious about the man's actions. Mr. Voorhees remarked that his actions were peculiar."

PRISON WORK GROWS.

Salvation Army in America Makes Annual Report.

The prison work of the Salvation Army in America during the last year included 8,609 religious meetings in jails and penitentiaries, at which there was a total attendance of 416,466 convicts. Of this number there were 31,561 prisoners with whom the Salvation Army workers prayed, and 6,987 who professed conversion. The results of the prison work of the Salvation Army are shown in the annual report on that phase of the army's activities, just issued under the title, "Brighter Day." The prison work was extended into 324 institutions for criminals, as compared with 271 the preceding year.

The work was conducted by 2,000 officers and many hundreds of subordinate workers. From the prisons the Salvation Army won 91 soldiers and 19 recruits. Meals, beds, clothing, tools, and transportation were given to 4,238 prisoners, and among all the prisoners 12,650 visiting hours were spent by the army's workers.

"It is almost as though a new era had dawned," says Commander Eva Booth, "for, although our prison work had its genesis as far back as 1885, the development during the last decade far exceeds all that of the two decades preceding."

The report shows that libraries were established in 22 prisons. For men released from prison the Salvation Army maintains 224 industrial homes and shelters, with a combined capacity of 10,460 persons, and for women 34 rescue homes, with a capacity for 1,200.

OLIVE WHITMAN SPONSOR.

Governor's Daughter Will Name the Naval Militia's Hydroaeroplane.

Miss Olive Whitman, the daughter of Governor Whitman, will name the first of the hydroaeroplanes presented to the Naval Militia of this State by the National Aeroplane Fund next Monday, from the ship Granite State, lying at the foot of West Ninety-seventh Street.

Commander Charles L. Poor, head of the Naval Militia, will accept the machine, which is a 100 horse power Curtiss model, of the type used by the United States Navy, and which was presented by Glenn H. Curtiss through the National Aeroplane Fund. After the christening, Ensign Lee H. Harris, who has received a course of instruction at the Curtiss school, will take the machine for a short flight.

In addition to Governor and Mrs. Whitman, Mayor and Mrs. Mitchel, Major Gen. Leonard Wood, Captain Mark L. Bristol, Director of Naval Aeronautics; General Dyer, General Eddy, Adjt. Gen. Stotesbury, Major Gen. O'Ryan, Commodore Forshaw, and Admiral Usher will be present. Alan R. Hawley, President of the Aero Club of America; Henry A. Wise Wood, Vice President, and Henry Woodhouse, a Governor, will represent the club. Glenn H. Curtiss will also be present.

The acquisition of this hydroaeroplane will place New York in the position of being the only State having aviation corps in both the National Guard and Naval Militia.

WINTER BATHING SEASON ON

Coney Island Organizations Take a Dip at Parkway Baths.

Coney Island's three Winter bathing organizations, the Polar Bears, Snow Birds, and Arctics, were out yesterday afternoon to the number of about 150, playing with the medicine ball on the beach and plunging into the chilly water at the Parkway Baths.

All three organizations, though the first one started only four or five years ago with a few members, are growing rapidly, and many neophytes had their first experience yesterday. Old-timers are wondering how many of the recent initiates will survive the really cold weather.

Several thousand strollers on the boardwalk and many fur-clad automobilists whose cars were parked on the Concourse watched the evolutions yesterday.

CALLS SHEPARD ACT BEST PREPAREDNESS

Care of Child Life Most Vital to Nation, Says Dr. C. F. Reisner.

PRAISES ADOPTION OF WAIF

Believes Bestowing of Human Love Worth More to America Than Battleships.

The Rev. Dr. Christian F. Reisner, speaking last night at Grace Methodist Episcopal Church on "Modern Preparedness," used the example of Mr. and Mrs. Finley J. Shepard's adopting a child from an orphanage in an appeal for personal service.

"Mrs. Shepard," he said, "has again demonstrated that she is a practical disciple of the Galilean who went about doing good. It has been easy to buy off responsibility by subscribing large gifts to orphan homes instead of making a place in heart, home, and habits for the parentless child. Thousands more might well imitate her splendid example. Think of the love that is being lavished on dogs, while there are countless little ones starving for personal human love.

"Why do not some of the jingoists that are much exercised lest we be not prepared when a German Zeppelin lands recognize the danger of lost preparedness when the child life of the nation is neglected?

"Recently a new society was organized to rub the hyphen out among Americans who wear it in their mind and heart. The members decided to co-operate with schools, colleges, Government agencies, and the foreign-language newspapers; but the clergy were supposed to be impractical in any such an effort. Nothing can melt out race antipathy and merge all peoples together but the doctrine of the fatherhood of God.

"Modern preparedness means something more than building navies and raising armies. It means that we must look after our citizenship. Responsibility for social duties must be enforced. Rich men's sons have no intrinsic right to property simply because the will that caused them to inherit it was not broken in a court of justice. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., has proved the earnestness of his purpose to be a good steward by living with his employes. Any man is a traitor to his country who thinks he can use an estate or a business for his own aggrandizement."

MANLIUS CHILDREN DEAD.

Detectives Disprove Claim of Relationship to Shepard Heir.

Special to The New York Times.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., Oct. 24.—Detectives who have been employed by Mr. and Mrs. Finley J. Shepard to investigate the parentage of "John Doe 104," the four-year-old recently adopted by the Shepards, have made the positive statement that there is nothing in the claim of Edward Edwards of Manlius, N. Y., that the boy may be his half-brother. Edwards said his father, who went by the names of McCleary and Edwards, died in the Harlem Hospital in August, 1914, leaving two young children, Angus and Gwendolyn. He thought the boy adopted by the Shepards might be Angus. There was some facial resemblance between Edwards and the boy, but the detectives learned positively that the two children of Edwards's father were both dead.

The Shepards are ignoring many other claims of relationship, but they assert that the detectives made an exhaustive search before the child was adopted, and then decided that his parents were dead.

PLAN FOR MONARCHY IN CHINA HALTED

Foreign Recognition an Obstacle —Talk Now of Making Yuan Shih-kai Hereditary President.

PEKING, Sept. 15, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—Chinese officials interested in the monarchical movement apparently regarded the change from a republic to a monarchy as strictly a domestic question when they started the Society for the Preservation of Peace. The difficulties which would be encountered in getting foreign powers to recognize a new Government received little consideration when the Monarchical Party launched the campaign.

The Peking Gazette prints an article today which intimates that Dr. Reinsch, the American Minister, discouraged the monarchical movement when the proposition was laid before him previous to his departure for America. Sir John Jordan, the British Minister, is also known to have advised recently that the change in the Government of China would be inadvisable at this time. Other foreign diplomatists in Peking are also said to have advised against the plan of the Society for the Preservation of Peace.

This position of foreign representatives has been responsible largely for a halt in the plans and the suggestion that the Presidency be made hereditary, thus making it possible for Yuan Shih-kai and his family to be assured of the highest office without the change from the name of republic to that of monarchy. Of course, it would not be necessary to get foreign recognition if the form of government were not changed.

Many Chinese papers have ridiculed the idea of a hereditary Presidency, and prominent leaders in all sections of the country are assailing it as ridiculous and unthinkable. Sun Yu-yun, one of the original promoters of the Society for the Preservation of Peace, contributed an article to a recent issue of a Chinese paper called Kua Hua Pao, in which he denounced the hereditary President idea and argued strongly for a monarchy.

DR. DUMBA MADE A NOBLE.

Francis Joseph Reported to Have Rewarded Former Ambassador.

BERLIN, Oct. 24, (via London.)—Dr. Constantin Dumba, whose recall last month as Austro-Hungarian Ambassador to the United States was requested by President Wilson, arrived in Berlin today with his wife.

Commenting on the arrival of the diplomat, the Vossiche Zeitung says: "We learn from a usually well-informed source that Emperor Francis Joseph has ennobled Ambassador Dumba."

BOTHA PARTIES WIN 94 OUT OF 130 SEATS

Voters of Union of South Africa Favor Premier's Imperial Policy.

JOHANNESBURG, Oct. 24.—Premier Botha and his imperial policy gained an important victory in the Parliamentary elections just concluded in the Union of South Africa.

The Botha party elected fifty-four of its candidates, the Unionists, who are supporting the Premier, captured forty seats, and the Independents returned five members, as against twenty-seven seats won by the Nationalists, or Hertzog Party, and four Labor members returned.

The Nationalists opposed the military operations against German Southwest Africa, and are attempting to defeat the plan of dispatching a contingent of the Union forces to Europe.

A striking feature of the election was the severe defeat of the Labor candidates.

CAN'T DEFEND ARMENIANS.

Turkish Statesman Says Government Has No Gendarmes in Interior.

BERLIN, Oct. 24, (via London.)—The Constantinople correspondent of the Tageblatt, Emil Ludwig, sends the story of an interview which he had with Halil Bey, President of the Turkish Chamber of Deputies, regarding the Armenians. Halil Bey is quoted as follows:

"They are traitors. You have in mind certain excesses and blunders, but, believe me, the Government is not responsible for them, and regrets them as sincerely as anybody. But we have no more gendarmes in the interior. Everybody is under arms as a soldier. Thus it comes to pass that we have not everywhere been able to restrain the rage of the Mohammedans against these traitors to their country. The Government itself will only keep the Armenians so far from the theatre of war that they cannot conspire with the enemy."

Halil Bey pointed out, says the correspondent, that the Armenians went over to the Russians by thousands when the latter made an inroad to Van, and asked:

"Will you defend such things?"

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 24.—A dispatch from Constantinople to the Frankfurter Zeitung says that Halil Bey, former President of the Turkish Chamber of Deputies, has been appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs in the Ottoman Cabinet.

Founded 1856

Our Fall suits and overcoats embody comfort and graceful outlines carefully balanced with superquality of fabric, tailoring and fashion tendencies.

Refined models accentuated by pattern and texture exclusiveness in foreign woolens of the highest recognized standard, conforming wholly to the most artistic temperament.

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An Unusual Assortment.

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To have the correct piece of Silver for each part of the table service is the pride of the well-informed hostess.
The International Store meets every requirement in the most artistic manner.

The Mayonnaise Bowl
(Illustrated above), Sterling Silver, in sawed design; engraved crystal glass lining, $14.30.

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CAUTION
The Red, White and Blue SOCONY sign is displayed by all dealers authorized to sell SOCONY Motor Gasoline. Beware of misrepresentation. If it isn't SOCONY it isn't the Standard Oil Company of New York's Gasoline. Look for the weekly Bulletins containing list of SOCONY dealers.

Gasologue No. 7

"Do you believe in signs?"
"Sometimes. Why?"
"Because I've watched you on this tour and whenever you want gasoline you always look for a sign. Isn't that so?"
"Yes, it's the SOCONY Sign."
"An advertisement?"
"Yes, and a guide post, too. It means safety first when it comes to gasoline buying."
"Then you're always sure of getting good gasoline if you look for the SOCONY Sign?"
"You're sure of getting not only good gasoline, but the *same* gasoline wherever you go. That saves carburetor adjustments, carbon and other troubles. SOCONY Motor Gasoline is a straight-distilled product, absolutely uniform, every drop like every other drop. It's a clean fuel, powerful and quick starting."
"But I never heard of SOCONY before."
"You've heard of the Standard Oil Company of New York, haven't you? Well, SOCONY is the name of the Standard Oil Company of New York's gasoline—and it's the only name that their gasoline product is now sold under."

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In these cool Autumn days a man doesn't feel rightly clothed without gloves.

Grey Mocha, 2.00 Buck, 3.50 Washable Cape, 1.75

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Cool in summer—warm in winter
The General Says:
Neither the hot winds of summer nor the cold blasts of winter can penetrate our roofing or wall board. Roofs covered with wood shingles, slate, or tile, need one or more layers of our insulating materials under them to keep the building cool in summer and warm in winter.

The use of wall board as an improvement over lath and plaster is becoming universal. Being a non-conductor of heat, it saves fuel in cold weather and keeps out the hot winds and heat of the summer. The great service and very low cost of our materials have led to their enormous use everywhere.

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In the nine months from January 1st to September 30th, 1915, The New York Times printed 280,638 agate lines of Women's Specialty Shop Advertising—a greater volume than any other New York morning newspaper.

PENROSE WILL GIVE SUFFRAGE FAIR PLAY

Pennsylvania Republican Organization Will Let Followers Go to Polls Untrammeled.

DEMOCRATS HOLD ALOOF

Administration's Supporters Fail to Fall in Behind the President and the Suffragists Worry.

Special to The New York Times.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Oct. 24.—It is by the grace of Boise Penrose, United States Senator and supreme power in the Republican organization of Pennsylvania, that the proposed constitutional amendment which would bring about the enfranchisement of at least 1,500,000 women in Pennsylvania will go before the voters on election day.

According to the best information obtainable here, this should not be taken as an indication that Senator Penrose is favorably disposed toward the introduction of women as a factor to be reckoned with in the complex politics of Pennsylvania. From all accounts, he is not. In the best informed quarters his ready acquiescence in the approval by the Republican Legislature this year of the woman suffrage referendum is regarded as a sure sign that he felt certain that the woman suffrage amendment would be defeated at the polls by a heavy majority, and votes for women consequently would be eliminated as a political issue in Pennsylvania.

In a conversation with the correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES in Philadelphia on Friday, Senator Penrose discussed with outspoken frankness pretty nearly every question of importance which will come up for settlement at the polls in the Pennsylvania election next week, and a good many questions that will come prominently before the voters in the Presidential election a year hence. But on woman suffrage, the question which now is agitating most of the women of the State, he remained severely noncommittal.

"Do not ask me to discuss woman suffrage," he said. "I do not care to talk about it at all, and do not want my name to appear in connection with it. Anything that I might say on the subject of necessity would be misconstrued."

This statement was made by the Senator after a conference with Mrs. Frank M. Roessing, President of the Woman Suffrage Association of Pennsylvania. The conference was of her seeking. It is understood that Senator Penrose promised the women who are seeking the right to vote that he would keep his hands off. There is every indication that this pledge has been kept faithfully and that the Republican voters in Pennsylvania will go to the polls a week from next Tuesday untrammeled in their action on the woman suffrage amendment by any pressure brought to bear by the Republican organization.

While the hands-off policy maintained, at least in the open, by the Republican followers of Senator Penrose, is pleasing enough to the advocates of woman suffrage in the Keystone State, the policy of aloofness which the Democrats are pursuing is causing misgiving in the woman suffrage camp. The open indorsement by President Wilson of woman suffrage and his announcement that he would vote for woman suffrage in his own State of New Jersey, has not had the effect of bringing the President's political friends in the State openly to support the equal franchise.

Women Fight Almost Alone.

In the Republican camp men of prominence who professedly favor woman suffrage have held aloof from any active participation in the campaign, and the women consequently have been left to fight the battle alone, if exception is made of a few men enthusiasts who have enlisted with the "Men's Leagues" in such large centres as Philadelphia and Pittsburgh.

Governor Martin G. Brumbaugh may perhaps be listed as an exception, although most of his advocacy of woman suffrage has occurred far from home. He, too, in the Gubernatorial campaign last year found a "personal" platform an essential part of his campaign equipment. In this he had incorporated, as the fight was drawing to a close, a plank in which he advocated the referendum on woman suffrage. While on his way to the Pan-America-Pacific Exposition last August, Governor Brumbaugh made a speech in which he expressed confidence that the voters of Pennsylvania would ratify the Constitutional amendment enfranchising their women in the coming election.

This was seized upon eagerly by the suffragists as an indication that Governor Brumbaugh would actively support suffrage on his return. They were doomed to disappointment, however. The Governor has remained discreetly silent on the suffrage question until yesterday, when he made a speech at the Founder's Day exercises at Swarthmore College, where he said that he could see no reason "why girls should not play a part in government as well as in the classroom."

Mayor Rudolph Blankenburg, Philadelphia's reform Mayor, is another prominent Republican who, while favoring woman suffrage, has kept out of the present campaign for the enfranchisement of women. This despite the fact that Mayor Blankenburg's wife is a leading worker in the suffrage cause.

BRISK BAY STATE CAMPAIGN.

Pros and Antis Fight Hard Over Massachusetts Amendment.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Oct. 24.—The woman suffrage question has developed campaigns in this State that rival those of the party candidates. Both the suffragists and their opponents have marshaled a host of speakers, and each has drawn on men and women from other States for the closing arguments.

Senator Borah of Idaho and Miss Helen Todd of California will speak for suffrage this week, while Colonel John P. Irish of California and Miss Marjorie Dorman of New York will make opposition addresses.

PLAN BIG SUFFRAGE DRIVE.

Women Will Try to Induce Congressmen to Vote For Amendment.

Mrs. Medill McCormick has announced a "drive" for the Bristow-Mondell Federal suffrage amendment by the Congressional Committee of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, of which Mrs. McCormick is Chairman. Eighteen States—Maine, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Maryland, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, South Carolina, Florida, Alabama, Louisiana, Tennessee, Kentucky, North Dakota, Wisconsin, Michigan, Missouri, and Nebraska—will take part.

Every Congressman and Senator who did not vote for the amendment in the last Congress and the new members whose positions are uncertain will be shown the strength of suffrage sentiment in their districts.

Nov. 16 is the date set for suffrage conventions in all these doubtful districts. The Congressmen and Senators will be invited to speak, but whether they do or not resolutions will be adopted and presented to them asking them to vote for the amendment.

The four States which have been the scenes of campaigns this Fall—New York, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey—will join the fight when their pressing home work is completed.

In Alabama, where there is said to be much enthusiasm for the Federal amendment, the Nov. 16 demonstration will be a luncheon given in Tuscaloosa to Representative-at-large J. W. Abercrombie and the Representative of the Sixth District, W. B. Oliver. Both men will speak.

A ten-hour suffrage meeting will be held on Tuesday at Fortieth Street and Fifth Avenue by the Woman Suffrage Party. There will be ten speakers from ten States to speak ten hours, beginning at 10 A. M.

All but three New York theatres—and these three have not been heard from—will be open to the suffragists on Wednesday evening. Suffrage colors will be everywhere, suffrage souvenirs will be given away, and there will be suffrage speeches between the acts.

ANTI-SUFFRAGE APOLOGY.

Men's Association Says Leaflet Meant to Carry No Reflections.

Following a protest by Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt against literature issued by the Men's Anti-Suffrage Association, which, she said, vilified the suffragists, the following statement has been issued in reply:

"The suffragists' leaders have offense at the language of the leaflet 'Woman Suffrage: Some Underlying Principles and Comments.' The Man Anti-Suffrage Association is glad to state that no reflections on the personal character of the suffragist leaders were intended or made. Many of them we know to be ladies of high character, sincere in their convictions. We think the principles advocated by the suffragists injurious to the welfare of the State and of the family, which latter we consider the unit of civilization. But the association desires to conduct the campaign without personality and solely on merit, and has, therefore, omitted from the leaflet all references to Mrs. Catt, who felt herself aggrieved by its statement."

This does not bear the signature of any member of the association.

FOR ANTI-SUFFRAGE MEETING.

Prominent Men to Act as Officers at Carnegie Hall.

Among those who have consented to act as Vice Presidents at the anti-suffrage mass meeting in Carnegie Hall next Saturday evening are the Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott, Fritz Achelis, C. A. Bolton, J. M. Beck, Jonathan Bulkley, S. B. Chittenden, R. Fulton Cutting, G. F. Crane, W. C. Childs, Dr. C. L. Dana, S. K. de Forest, W. D. Guthrie, Erskine Hewitt, E. D. Hawkins, General Nelson H. Henry, Rossiter Johnson, Dr. Alfred Meyer, John Martin, G. L. Nichols, Robert Olyphant, the Rev. Dr. C. H. Parkhurst, S. L. Parish, Elihu Root, Francis M. Scott, Henry L. Stimson, James Brett Stokes, Everett P. Wheeler, and George W. Wickersham.

BRYAN LEADING DRY FIGHT.

Starts Whirlwind Campaign for State-Wide Prohibition in Ohio.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Oct. 24.—Leaders in the fight for State-wide prohibition in Ohio have prepared for a whirlwind campaign to be led by W. J. Bryan during the next four days and to be kept up by others until election on Nov. 2.

Mr. Bryan will tour the State in a special train, his opening speech being set for 9:15 A. M. tomorrow at Steubenville. The first day will be spent in the eastern part of the State. A large number of men prominent in the fight to oust saloons from the State will accompany the former Secretary of State on his four-day speaking trip.

While prohibition was defeated in Ohio last November by a majority of 84,152, the dry leaders assert that they have an excellent chance to win in the coming election. The wet leaders predict that the majority against prohibition will be much larger than a year ago.

PULPIT REPLY TO C. T. BRADY.

Rector Says Individual, Not Family, Is Unit of Social Life.

The Rev. Francis Theodore Brown, rector of St. Andrew's Episcopal Church in Yonkers, in which the Rev. Cyrus Townsend Brady, the preacher-novelist, argued against woman suffrage a week ago, replied to Mr. Brady in a vigorous talk from the pulpit last night. Mr. Brady, who is a member of the congregation of the church, was among the auditors. The church was packed, principally with women, and these hurried to congratulate the clergyman after his talk.

In denouncing suffrage Mr. Brady devoted considerable attention to the biological and physiological differences between women and men, which, he said, made women unfit to vote.

"In discussing this subject we must leave the animal plane," the Rev. Mr. Brown said last night. "This question is one of personality, not physiology. It is said that men represent women when they vote. Then it is unjust for bachelors to vote, as they have no family to represent; especially unjust when one considers that a widow with three or four daughters is not allowed to vote, even though she may pay large amounts in taxes and the bachelor may pay nothing.

"The real unit of social and economic life, however, is the individual and not the family. If the people are fit to govern themselves all of the people are fit to vote. There are 9,000,000 women workers in this country who have a right to participate in the making of laws governing factory work and other work in which women are occupied."

CARNIVAL FOR A. E. SMITH.

Neighbors Arrange an "Old Home Night" on Oliver Street.

Friends and neighbors of Alfred E. Smith, Tammany candidate for Sheriff, have arranged for an "Old Home Night" on Oliver Street, where Mr. Smith lives, next Wednesday night. The street will be closed to traffic between Madison and Henry Streets, and the adjoining block of Henry Street from Oliver to Catherine will also be closed. Both streets are asphalted, and children will give folk dances. Modern dances will not be barred.

Two bands will furnish music, and the streets will be elaborately decorated with American flags and Japanese lanterns. Motion pictures will be shown at the end of each block. Italians, Greeks, Armenians, Spanish, and Chinese residents of the district will be there, and a dozen Greeks in native costume will give a national dance.

From the steps of 25 Oliver Street, their home, Mr. and Mrs. Smith and their five children will hold a reception all the evening. Some politicians live in the same block with the Smiths, including Congressman Daniel J. Riordan and "Big Tom" Foley. They asked to be allowed to take part in the arrangements, but the neighborhood women who are preparing the celebration told them politicians were not wanted. "Old Home Night," they said, was to be strictly a neighborhood affair.

Error in Suffrage Parade Figures.

An error in the telegraphic transmission of figures was responsible for the publication in the first edition of THE TIMES yesterday morning of the number of marchers in the suffrage parade held in Philadelphia on Friday as 41,129. The actual number of paraders, according to count, was 4,129. The larger number was omitted from the later editions of yesterday's TIMES.

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BRONX
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COLUMBIA HONORS DEAN VAN AMRINGE

Immense Turnout of Faculty, Alumni, and Students at Memorial Services.

LOW AND BUTLER SPEAK

Dead Educator Lauded as Friend and Exponent of Everything for Which Columbia Stands.

Students of Columbia University, alumni, and members of the Faculty assembled in St. Paul's Chapel on the campus yesterday afternoon to pay honor, in memorial services, to their "dear, old Van Am"—John Howard Van Amringe, the late Dean of Columbia College. The hymns, prayers, addresses, and all the parts of the services were testimonials to the general love and esteem for Dr. Van Amringe.

The services began with the singing of the processional hymn:

Through the night of doubt and sorrow
Onward goes the pilgrim band,
Singing songs of expectation,
Marching to the promised land.
Clear before us through the darkness
Gleams and burns the guiding light;
Brother clasps the hand of brother,
Stepping fearless through the night.

Following the hymn a collect from the Communion Service of the Episcopal Church was read, and then the congregation united in the Lord's Prayer. Psalm 91 and a Bible lesson from the third chapter of the Book of Proverbs were next in the order of service, and after them the choir sang the Nunc Dimittis. Then came the reading of resolutions on the life and death of Dean Van Amringe by representatives of the alumni associations of the schools and colleges of Columbia University, the Association of Doctors of Philosophy of the university, the Columbia University Club, the Federation of Alumni of Columbia University, and the Class of 1874 of the university.

Seth Low's Eulogy.

The congregation and choir then sang Hymn 176 of the Episcopalian Hymn Book:

For all the saints, who from their labors rest,
Who Thee by faith before the world confessed,
Thy Name, O Jesu, be forever blest.
Alleluia.

Seth Low delivered the first address on the memory of Dean Van Amringe. Mr. Low began by saying that the highest tribute that could be paid to "Van Am" had been paid in the great outpouring of men and women who attended his funeral.

"When New York City saw that great throng of people," Mr. Low said, "it might well have risen up and exclaimed, 'Behold how they loved him.'

"As a student," Mr. Low continued, "I look back upon 'Van Am' as one of the three great teachers under whose influence I came as boy and man. He was a true educator. There was nothing small enough in him to detract from his joy at the achievements of his students. They might surpass him if they could. He would be glad."

Mr. Low said that as President of Columbia for a few years he had known Dr. Van Amringe as a Dean.

"He thought it no kindness," said the speaker, "to let students do what they pleased, whether it was right or wrong, yet he was not averse to letting them choose within proper limits. He was a disciplinarian, and yet I never knew a man who would make so much effort to save a student who he saw was going wrong. He was my ideal of what a Dean should be, and I think he was the ideal of all of us."

Dr. Butler Talks of Friend.

Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, the President of Columbia University, was the other speaker of the day.

"There are moments in our lives," he said, "when we experience a rare elevation of the spirit. These great occasions are infrequent, and they are of various kinds. The greatest of them come but once or twice in the lives of most of us. We have been drawn together today by one of these rare exaltations of the spirit, by a feeling of common love for a friend—a teacher, a Dean, if you will, but first of all a friend and the exponent of everything for which our college stands."

"If we go back over the history of our college for a century," Dr. Butler continued, "it divides itself into two periods, each dominated by the personality of a great teacher, and together these two personalities mark and typify our college for a full one hundred years. The first period is dominated by the personality of John McVickar, Professor of Moral and Intellectual Philosophy for forty years, and the second period is dominated by the personality of John Howard Van Amringe.

"This second period is our period. We have seen the college grow with Dean Van Amringe and we have seen him grow with the college. We have seen him growing as the interpreter of the college; we shall always think of our college in terms of his personality."

Dr. Butler said that Dr. Van Amringe had taught mathematics, not as a branch of science, but as a medium through which he might reach the hearts and characters of his students.

"And," the speaker went on, "it has always seemed peculiarly appropriate that Dr. Van Amringe should be such a teacher of mathematics; his subject and his method of teaching it were in keeping with his sturdy uprightness, his straight thinking, and his powerful integrity."

"Power of An Endless Life."

Dr. Butler spoke of the continuity of the influence of a human life, and said that Dr. Van Amringe would go on living forever in his influence.

"His is the infinite power of an endless life," he said. "When the happy, useful human life is ended without pain and suffering, we must not be sad, but we must rejoice for our great heritage; we must rejoice for the influence and relationship that can never end."

Following the addresses the choir sang this anthem:

"Happy and blest are they who have endured, yea, blest and happy. For though the body dies, the soul shall live forever."

The services were ended with prayers by the Rev. R. C. Knox, rector of the chapel, and the singing of the recessional hymn.

FOR PRO-TEUTON CARDINALS

Rome Report Says Pope Will Name Two at Central Powers' Request.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, Oct. 25.—A dispatch to The Morning Post this morning from Rome says that it is reported that at the request of the Central Empires the Pope will create as Cardinals at the coming consistory on Nov. 22, Monsignori Fruhwirth and Scapinelli, now Papal Nuncios at Munich and Vienna, who would immediately quit those posts and reside in Rome.

Mgr. Fruhwirth is Austrian and Scapinelli is Austrophile, so they will reinforce Mgr. Gerlach, who is the permanent Austro-German agent at the Vatican.

Sir Henry Howard, chief of the British mission to the Holy See, returned to Rome yesterday.

ROME, Oct. 24.—Although Pope Benedict did not wish to hold a consistory during the war, he has now changed his original intention, as the Italian members in the Sacred College are in fewer number than the foreign Cardinals. There is mention of the creation of French, German, and, perhaps, Austrian Cardinals, but the other new Cardinals all will be of Italian nationality.

It is asserted the Pontiff's allocution on the occasion will be a more important exposition of his views on peace than any he has yet made.

HEBREW CHARITIES PLEA.

Industrial Department Can Use Things Usually Thrown Away.

The Industrial Department of the United Hebrew Charities, which was formed last May to obtain household waste and cast-off goods which might be sold or distributed to the poor families under its care, made public yesterday a report which showed that more than 40,000 bags, marked "Save Your Waste for the Poor," had been distributed and about 13,000 returned filled. The report says:

"Business houses also responded to the appeal and sent generous quantities of shopworn, unsalable, or obsolete wares. The usable material was immediately given to the needy poor, and of the remainder that could not thus be used a large quantity was sold and $10,000 in cash realized.

"The movement, however, must be automatically continuous. A post card or telephone request will bring a new, presentable white cotton bag to the house in twenty-four hours. Thereafter it requires only a little thoughtfulness on the part of householders who should donate such articles as would ordinarily be thrown away. There are still more than 30,000 bags to be heard from, and these the Industrial Department is anxious to obtain.

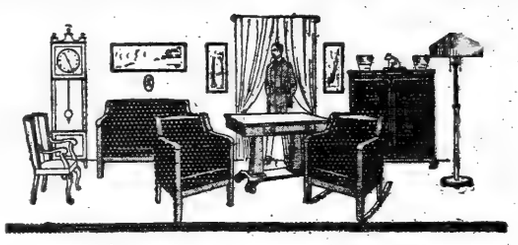
"It is wise to bear in mind that Winter approaches, and with it the possibility of great suffering to the needy poor, whose pains can be alleviated through the provision of food, shelter, and clothing."

The headquarters of the department are at 37 and 39 Greene Street.

Ocean Travelers.

Among the passengers arriving here yesterday on the St. Paul from Liverpool were:

F. J. Abbott, T. E. Adams, Mr. and Mrs. Lionel Atwell, J. C. Baldwin, Jr., Mrs. J. N. Bardswell, Lady de Bathe, H. W. Bell, R. H. Brand, Mrs. Maud Burns, Miss E. M. Chadwick, W. G. Clarke, Miss E. Curry, H. Evans, H. S. Fullerton, Mrs. A. Freeman, D. M. Goodrich, J. S. Grafton, Mrs. R. Gillette, Miss E. Henderson, Hugh Hill, Dr. W. E. Hunter, Mrs. M. Cadwalader Jones, Joseph Jordan, E. L. Judkins, Mrs. J. Lester, Mrs. W. H. Lyford, C. H. Marble, Captain J. Momson, H. Owen, Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Perkins, H. B. Porter, Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Reynolds, Miss M. C. Roberts, Sir Charles Ross, W. A. Ross, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Shearson, Martin Sands, Mrs. Helena Stebbins, H. H. Stoney, Mr. and Mrs. Nigel Stuart, T. Taylor, F. W. Whitridge, Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Whittaker, and Ernest Yorke.



Five Living Room Pieces
$1.25 Weekly

Most people don't realize that they can practically make over their living room for a dollar or so a week. For instance, look at the 3-piece Mahogany Parlor Suite, the centre table and bookcase shown in the picture.

The Parlor Suite is massively built and is upholstered in real leather. Mahogany finish frames. The price is $44.00.

The Bookcase is large and roomy, same mahogany finish as the 3-piece suite. Price $21.50.

The Table is good sized, has wood knobs, and is well built. Also finished in mahogany. Price $17.00.

All five pieces come to but $82.50, payable $1.25 a week, or $5 a month, yet they refurnish the whole living room.

Why try to get along with old pieces which may have become shabby or worn, when you can replace them so cheaply and on such easy terms?

Why don't you come here and open a charge account?

We'll gladly give you credit and you can take a year and a half to pay in weekly or monthly amounts so small that you'll never miss the money.

Our Harlem Store is brimful of good goods at the lowest of plainly marked prices. Come and let us show you. Note our address carefully.

COWPERTHWAIT & SONS
"Oldest Furniture House in America"
3rd Ave. at 121st St.

REALTY MEN FAVOR STANDARD SALARIES

Retrenchment in the City's Running Expenses Declared to be Imperative.

CONFISCATORY TAXES CITED

Bureaus Overmanned by Persons Who, Seeking Work, Impose Hardships on Property.

The Advisory Council of Real Estate Interests, the clearing house for real estate associations and financial institutions interested in real estate, announced yesterday that it favored standardizing city employment and salaries. For months the Advisory Council has been analyzing the reports of the Bureau of Standards of the Board of Estimate, and it bases its decision upon the general experience of its members in their business.

The council includes Charles A. Peabody, President of the Mutual Life; Frederick H. Ecker, Treasurer of the Metropolitan Life; Robert W. Goelet, a large real estate owner; Clarence H. Kelsey, President of the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Thomas M. Muiry, President of the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; Cyrus C. Miller, former President of the Bronx, and Alfred E. Marling, President of Horace S. Ely & Co. The council summed up its attitude in this statement:

"The situation confronting real estate owners is very serious, for taxes and compliances with regulatory orders of city departments have imposed a very onerous burden upon small property owners who have after much thrift invested their savings in real estate, relying upon its stability of value as a conservative investment.

"When property so well improved as that belonging to the Astor estate is required to pay from 35 per cent. to 50 per cent. of its income and over in taxes alone, the general conditions that exist from increased taxation may be recognized as extraordinary, while the prospects are still more alarming. With the city committed to many new improvements, the State instreasing its expenditures so as to require larger direct State taxes, and the new fiscal policy of the city, the tax rate must increase rapidly unless the most careful economies are put into effect by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment.

"During times of prosperity the multiplicity of regulatory orders of the different city departments would probably not be so vexatious, but when, in many instances, little revenue or none is derived from certain pieces of property, the annoyance and expense of continual alteration develops into a severe hardship. In fact, orders are frequently issued against buildings recently constructed according to the best engineering and architectural skill in the city, for changes that involve considerable expense, without commensurate benefit to the public.

"It would seem at times as if some of the several bureaus of the city were overmanned with employes, who, conscious that they are not needed, endeavor to make the city believe they are busy by issuing orders against buildings upon the slightest pretext and upon unreasonable grounds. Consequently, property owners have imposed upon them not only the tax burden, but also the continual expense and annoyance of complying with the orders of supernumeraries.

"Indirectly these charges fall upon the tenants throughout the city, by an increase of rents, and in those cases where rents cannot be increased, by less efficient service and inadequate accommodations. Since life insurance companies, trust and mortgage companies, and savings banks have such large investments in real estate, any depression in real estate values directly affects the millions of citizens of small means who are their policyholders or depositors, as was conclusively shown in the testimony before Senator Mills's Legislative Committee. Thus the welfare and financial interests of a large proportion of the population of New York City are closely allied to the financial policies of the City Government. The responsibility devolves upon the Board of Estimate and Apportionment to adopt scientific methods of economy for the administration of city affairs."

The council adopted resolutions favoring the policy of salary standardization, and suggested that until the number of employes is reduced to a point to be established any vacancies by death or resignation be not filled.

ELECTRIC STRIKE TANGLED.

Machinists Reject Offer Accepted by General Union Committee.

Special to The New York Times.

SCHENECTADY, Oct. 24.—Although announcement had been made by the Metal Trades Alliance, the central body for the 13,000 strikers at the local plant of the General Electric Company, that a compromise offer of a nine-and-a-half-hour day, with a 5 per cent. increase in wages, had been accepted in lieu of their eight-hour-day demand, the 2,000 machinists, instigators of the walk-out three weeks ago, voted today not to return to work and to picket the plant tomorrow in an endeavor to keep the other men from going back.

The compromise offer is the same as the one offered to the men before they struck and twice rejected since the walk-out.

The Grievance Committee, composed of seventeen men, representing the six teen unions on strike, held an all-day conference Saturday and did not reach an agreement until 9 o'clock last night, when official announcement was made that the men would return Monday morning.

The various unions held meetings today, and, so far as can be learned, all but the machinists voted to abide by the action of the committee, to which full power to settle the strike was voted before it called upon the company officials yesterday.

For Widowed Mothers' Association.

The Widowed Mothers' Association, of which Mrs. William Einstein is the President, will hold a festival and dance on the afternoon and evening of Nov. 14 and 15 at Delmonico's. Little children, dressed as adults, are to serve as manikins showing gowns in a stage auction of the gowns.

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A No. 4-22-W IDEAL Boiler and 400 ft. of 38-in. AMERICAN Radiators, costing the owner $190, were used to heat this cottage. At this price the goods can be bought of any reputable, competent Fitter. This did not include costs of labor, pipe, valves, freight, etc., which vary according to climatic and other conditions.

A million buildings at home and abroad have been equipped and are immediately put in the "preferred class." The most important phrase in your building specifications is: "To be heated with an IDEAL Boiler and AMERICAN Radiators." When this is done, it *settles for all time* the question of comfort and economy in your home, for these outfits last for generations; never need repair, and can be operated by a child.

Millions of dollars have been saved to property-owners by IDEAL Boilers and AMERICAN Radiators in reducing bills for heating all kinds of buildings. Any local fuel including cheapest grades of soft coal, screenings, pea, buckwheat, coke, lignite, oil, gas, wood, etc., can be used with highest results.

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The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY.

ADOLPH S. OCHS, Publisher and President.
B. C. Franck, Secretary.

Address: THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Publication Office.....Times Square
Times Annex...43d St., west of Broadway
Downtown.....7 Beekman Street
Wall Street.....2 Rector Street
Harlem.....263 West 125th Street
Bronx.....2,960 Third Avenue
Brooklyn.....Room 605, 367 Fulton Street
Staten Island...35 Stuyv. Pl., N. Brighton
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THE NEW YORK TIMES INDEX, Quarterly—Full Cloth, per copy, $2; per year, $8.
Entered as second-class mail matter.

NEW YORK, MONDAY, OCT. 25, 1915.

CONGESTED RAILWAYS AND OPEN SEAS.

Steamships are being "turned"—unloaded, loaded, and started on their return voyage—in two days. On the New Jersey Central Railway are thirty-five miles of loaded freight cars awaiting discharge. In yesterday's TIMES it was reported that the railway had declared a two weeks' embargo on freight. The Erie Railway reports its maximum business. The Baltimore & Ohio traffic has increased 40 per cent. within ninety days. The Lehigh Valley Railroad has the same trouble to contend with, while the pressure on the New York Central and the New Haven is quite as heavy. The Southern Pacific refuses freight for its vessels at New Orleans and Galveston. No railway reports anything different except in details. How could it be otherwise when September's exports were but a little short of $300,000,000, and Canada, being in worse position, is shunting its freight to American railways, even when it is necessary to pay duty to do so. The sole hope of lifting the country above the flood of traffic which must be carried with speed is the railways.

The Government's contribution toward relieving the situation is, first, the suggestion of Government shipping, with especial reference to Latin America, and, secondly, an appeal from the Interstate Commerce Commission that shippers should not delay the movement of freight cars. Both efforts are well meant, but aside from the most pressing necessities of the case. The demand is not for steamships to Latin America, nor yet for more freight cars. What would the New Jersey Central do with more freight cars? Only a few years ago there were 413,605 idle cars. It would be madness to expect the railways to supply a greater surplus when experience shows that when there is a flood of freight the last thing needed is more cars. There would be cars enough even now if they could be moved. The obstacle to movement is a deficiency of terminal accommodations and of trackage. After 1907 there was a flood of legislation to make freight cars move faster. Railways were ordered to supply cars upon demand under penalty, and there was a crop of "reciprocal demurrage" laws which were forgotten as soon as passed because the shortage of the memorable year was followed swiftly by an even greater shortage of traffic to fill the cars.

Only shippers and the various regulating bodies throughout the country are surprised by what is occurring, and for which they are responsible more than the railways. The people who are dependent upon the free movement of the railways' business and whose opinion has supported the various measures which have prevented the railways from being in position to increase their facilities betimes, are now in a way to learn what the policy may cost them. They have saved on rates and risked their profits.

THE REVENUE PROBLEM.

Nobody doubts that the Treasury must have more revenue on current account, independent of large prospective expenditure on defense problems. Few doubt that the easiest and largest income in sight can be collected from sugar. The only remaining question is about the manner of taxing sugar. It is a minor objection, but worth consideration, that the imposing of a duty on sugar opens the entire tariff question. There is another objection to a duty on sugar in that it lays a burden on consumers which does not all go to the Treasury. It is intercepted in the form of profits by the refiners. They do not make up their price to consumers by adding to cost of raw sugar the duty and a profit. That would be to present the American market, the largest in the world, to foreign producers. The price of sugar to consumers is just the price sufficient to prevent importations of sugar in what American refiners regard as undesirable quantities, regardless of the Treasury's needs.

It is significant that refiners are in favor of putting back the duty on sugar, although they must pay it in the first place and collect it again in the second place. The explanation is simple. There are 1,693,915 tons of sugar which pay no duty, but which are enhanced in value some $38,000,000 by the duty paid on other sugars. In this aspect the tariff on sugar as levied at present is an indirect subsidy, which explains the enthusiasm for the duty by those who do not pay it. The duty increases the cost of sugar by about $22.40 a ton, or in the total some $84,000,000. The Treasury gets about $46,000,000, and rebates about $8,000,000 in drawbacks on sugar exported. It is desirable that the Treasury should get a larger share of the increased cost which already is reflected in a strong and rising market since Secretary McADOO announced the Administration policy of retaining the duty, which otherwise will come off on May 1.

THE SHAME OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Progressive Kansas enjoys the blessings of woman suffrage. Backward Pennsylvania doesn't. Pennsylvanians who have been thinking of voting against woman suffrage next month should first know what it has done in Kansas to ameliorate the position of women and to strengthen the sanctity of the home. A Sunflower witness, The Leavenworth Times, testifies:

> Our State law is at fault. It makes the obtaining of a divorce almost as easy as getting married. In other States where there is greater regard for the home divorces are little known. In Pennsylvania, for instance, to secure a divorce it is necessary that the case be tried in open court before a jury of twelve men, and the result is that divorces are exceedingly rare in that State. But in Kansas marriage is taken on and put off as a garment. We have known cases where husband and wife have agreed to be divorced, have driven to the Court House together, filed the papers, and within an hour were legally separated. That cannot be done now unless there is some especial reason for hurry—easy enough to find.

Will not Pennsylvania, ashamed of man-made laws, come out of her darkness into the new light of freedom and easy, quick divorce?

THE FIRST VIOLINIST OF CIVIC REDEMPTION.

"Big BILL" THOMPSON, the Hon. WILLIAM HALE THOMPSON, Mayor of Chicago, is back from the San Francisco Fair, where he has been showing his "boom" to a delighted public. Cook County greeted its returning Favorite Son "with such a reception," says The Chicago Herald, "as Chicago has given to Presidents or Presidential candidates in the heat of national political campaigns." A committee of 101 big guns, so to speak, accompanied his Pullmanage from Minneapolis. "A crowd estimated at 10,000," the unit of political multitude, crammed the Chicago station. A thousand cameras shot. A hundred motion picture machine cranks turned reverentially.

Then "Big BILL" was driven in solemn procession along streets "lined with" Thompsonites innumerable. Cheers, frantic cheers, for him who stops the Sunday beers. Soon Cohan's Grand Opera House is filled to the roof. The galleries sag, the ceilings crack with hurrahs. "He's the logical candidate for President," yells his introducer. "He is not only the leader in Chicago and Illinois, but he is the man of the hour in the United States." Whereat "the audience jumped to its feet, yelled, waved banners, and sang 'The Star-Spangled Banner,' while 'Big BILL' blushed and gave a series of modest bows." Was it RICHARD HENRY LEE who said of WASHINGTON, "his modesty is equal to his merit"? Declaring that the saloons must be closed tomorrow, the Mayor referred to himself objectively:

> This is no move for THOMPSON; this is a movement for law enforcement. When they say they want to block THOMPSON they are counting their chickens before they are hatched. They are not opposing THOMPSON alone, they are opposing an army.

A clergyman set the candidate to music:

> He is first violinist, not second violinist, in the orchestral harmony of civic redemption and progress. He is the leader. Let me tell you that a sober, law-abiding people may insist that he be the leader of the nation.

Another clergyman told the still blushing one:

> We stand with you for law. You're not a god, but a man. You have made your mistakes, as any other man. We care not. We regret it, but we care not if, in the heat of the campaign, you made a pledge. I don't believe you signed it knowing what you signed. We'll bare our breasts and fight with you.

THE TIMES stands, with Mayor THOMPSON, for the enforcement in Chicago of the Illinois law closing tippling houses on Sunday, but casuists have a hard job to explain his pre-election promises. On March 20 the Secretary of the United Societies for Local Self-Government received a letter from him, "a candidate for the office of Mayor," in which he "especially declares that he is opposed to a closed Sunday, believing that the State law referring to Sunday closing is obsolete and should not be enforced by the City Administration." The whole tone of the letter is strongly Wet, and now the Mayor is the idol of the Drys, who apologize for his Saul pledges by assuming that he didn't know what he was writing. He says that his written statement was "solely an expression of personal views," rather singular ones for the first violinist in the orchestral harmony of civic redemption and progress. But his promise to the United Societies was made by him as a candidate: "If elected Mayor," "as Mayor he will use his veto power."

It is a sorrow to lose "Big BILL" THOMPSON so early. He promised to be the Comic Candidate, who is never wanting in the early stages of a campaign. But Mayor THOMPSON's promises are brittle stuff. As a reclaimed Wet, adored by the Drys, he merits the attention of sociologists, and is rich in humor, but as a first violinist candidate he will have hard work to concord his utterances.

THE CANAL REFERENDUM.

After listening to SETH LOW the Produce Exchange approved the referendum in favor of the $27,000,000 canal bond issue. The Merchants' Association has taken similar action. Their support is not superfluous. The Court of Claims is about to consider 2,440 claims for damages in connection with the canal to a total of $62,000,000. That is an inauspicious introduction for a campaign in favor of the referendum at the approaching election for an addition of $27,000,000 to the $101,000,000 already expended. Fortunately these sums are not cumulative. The $27,000,000 in part is intended to cover the canal damage claims, and a claim is something very different from a judgment. In his annual report for this year State Engineer WILLIAMS said: "Many of these claims are very excessive, and it is reasonable to assume that no just awards will reach much over one-third of the total sum claimed."

It may be added that the allowance of the claims ought to favor the canal referendum as well as their reduction to a just amount. It would be misuse of their opportunities if the counties through which the canal runs, and where the damages will be paid, were both to collect damages and by their votes prevent the completion of the canal on which the State already has spent such a large sum. The danger is not fanciful. The vote of the canal counties has been uniformly adverse to the canal. They fancy that it is a "through" route, for the benefit of the terminals for the most part. The canal would not have been built but for the vote of the terminal districts, and it is in some danger of not being finished, if the voting is left to the canal counties. In the words of Governor WHITMAN, when he opened the Industrial Exposition at Buffalo:

> It would be a public calamity should this proposed constitutional provision fail of success at the polls, and, while its passage seems to me to be assured, it is well for our citizens to awaken to the importance of an active and intelligent educational campaign which will place danger of its defeat beyond possibility.

THE SERBIAN WOMEN.

"Many bodies of women were found in the trenches," says the correspondent of the Cologne Gazette, whose accounts of Balkan operations are printed in THE TIMES, "as Serbian women are taking part in the national defense." This is strong evidence touching a matter in dispute. The German soldiers cannot take pride in fighting women; no German war correspondent would say that Serbian women were fighting unless he had positive proof. Women of Serbia are fighting in the trenches, and doubtless fighting bravely, desperately, and willingly dying for their country. If there is little glory in this for the invaders of Serbia, and not much for the men of Serbia, who are forced against their will to share the dangers and the horrors of the battlefield with their wives and sisters and daughters, the glory achieved by the Serbian women will be indelibly recorded on the pages of history and remembered in the songs of future ages.

If "for our country 'tis a bliss to die," it is a greater bliss, a nobler sacrifice, to die fighting the country's invaders, defending its altars and its fires, instead of carrying its might into foreign lands. On the whole, however, it is consoling to know that the women have not yet felt themselves compelled to bear arms in the other countries involved in the great struggle. The share of suffering and loss the women must bear everywhere is large enough without that; theirs is not the lighter burden.

MARSHALL AND THE SANDBAG.

An unusually ugly story is being circulated in Washington concerning the opposition to the renomination of Vice President MARSHALL. According to this story, as given in the editorial columns of The Washington Star, there is no settled plan to deny him a renomination; he is "simply being warned." "If he will be good at the coming session of Congress the matter will be dropped."

Mr. MARSHALL was not good at the last session. The Democratic leaders wanted to force cloture upon the Senate, and did not succeed. One of the reasons was that Mr. MARSHALL disregarded their instructions concerning the way in which he should rule on the parliamentary questions incidental to the fight, and decided them according to his own interpretation of the rules. The object of the attempt to force cloture was to jam the Ship Purchase bill through the Senate.

Cloture, and perhaps the Ship Purchase bill, too, will come up at the next session, and Mr. MARSHALL will have to rule again on questions similar to those raised at the last one. Hence the intimation that he must be good if he desires a renomination.

If this story is true, one thing is plain. Mr. MARSHALL cannot yield to blackmail without forfeiting his own respect and that of his fellow-citizens. He can better afford to lose the Vice Presidency honorably than to win it at the cost of honor. There can be no doubt which course he will choose. Even those who have been most impatient with his loquacity, his lack of wisdom, and his blunted sense of proportion gladly admit his impeccable honesty, an honesty which is not limited to dollars and cents, but is an intellectual honesty as well. There is no difficulty in forecasting his course.

But what shall be said of the men who are trying to bribe or frighten an honorable public servant into evil courses for the sake of office? They brought the utmost resources of the party machine into play to force through a bill undesired by the people and opposed by all the articulate part of the nation, a mere fad of the Administration. When they were confronted by failure they tried to alter the ancient character of the Senate by a rule abolishing debate as a real factor in legislation, and if they had succeeded they would have inflicted this injury on the Senate and the nation not merely for the purposes of the particular legislation they desired, but in future legislation. They failed again, one of the reasons for their failure being the Vice President's insistence on standing by his own interpretation of the rules and not theirs. Now they purpose to raise the question again, and to make him treacherous to his own convictions they offer him the Vice Presidency again as a bribe, or hold defeat over him as a club. It is to be hoped the story is not true. If it is, the sooner the present leaders of the Senate are retired to the privacy with which they threaten Mr. MARSHALL the better for the country, and the privacy should be permanent.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Candidates Diversely Qualified.

New Rochelle is to elect a Mayor next month, and the voters of the town are fortunate in that, of the two seriously-to-be-considered candidates for the position, both are men of intelligence and education, while there is nothing to be said against, and much that can be, and in fact is, said for, what may be called the personal or private character of each. They are both good citizens in all the usual senses of that word, and, as they deserve, are recognized as such by their fellow-townsmen

But though so much alike in these unquestionably important respects, they are of marked dissimilarity as regards the qualities that are, or at any rate should be, decisive in determining the selection of a man in New Rochelle or anywhere else.

EDWARD STETSON GRIFFING, who now holds the office, has an already demonstrated competence to perform its duties. He is trained by both study and experience for dealing with all the problems of municipal administration, and is especially skilled in matters of finance and taxation. His record as Mayor has been in every way satisfactory—to those who want a city's business conducted in a businesslike way, with due regard for economy and none for partisan interests, which by no means all voters do—and in the course of his term in office just ending, he has not only decreased expenditures in a rapidly growing town, but he actually paid off $70,000 of its funded debt, an achievement unique in its history. There are, in short, all the reasons for re-electing Mr. GRIFFING that would be determinative for his retention if he were the chief executive official of any other big corporation.

On the other hand, the rival candidate, CONDE B. PALLEN, while presumably able to become a good Mayor in time, has had all his training in a wholly different direction and a wholly different position, and there is no reason even for suspecting him of greater knowledge as to how a city is and should be run than has any other eminently respectable member of the commuter class to which he belongs. Whoever votes to make him Mayor, therefore, shows exactly the same sort of wisdom as would he who voted to replace Mr. PALLEN by Mr. GRIFFING in the editorship of that monumental compilation, the Catholic Encyclopaedia.

Not So Far Gone as He Thinks.

Rear Admiral ALBERT ROSS is quoted as having made in Boston the other day some truly lugubrious remarks about "a rapidly degenerating citizenry" as constituting the most serious problem confronting the United States. The Admiral did not express himself as actually hopeless as to our present condition and prospects, but he told as a deeply alarming fact that 50 per cent. of applicants for enlistment in the navy are rejected either as below the required physical standard or as mentally and morally undesirable, while the state of affairs in the large cities, he said, had just been illustrated in Boston, where only thirty out of 600 would-be men-of-war's men proved to be worth taking.

"And men who are unfit for the navy," the Admiral added, "in the long run are unfit to be good citizens. Many of them, no doubt, will become dependents before their course is run."

Of course such social phenomena as these are not to be ignored, and their importance is by no means small. That they show, however, very much about the American population as a whole is questionable—that they prove us to be a "rapidly degenerating citizenry" it is fairly safe to deny.

It is no reflection on the men in our regular army and our navy to say that they are there for reasons quite unlike those which ordinarily prompt an attempt to enter either service. As a rule, the American whom the Admiral would call a "good man" can do better, or thinks he can do better, in civilian life than as a soldier or sailor, and again, as a rule, in time of peace, the call for recruits is not gladly heard by men up to normal standards, mental and physical, of average competence in trades and professions not military.

The Admiral's conclusions are probably as unsound as would be exactly opposite conclusions from the quality of the "rookies" who entered the training camp at Plattsburg last Summer, and so delighted the regular army officers by the strength and intelligence they exhibited. Those men went there, not through the compulsion of failure elsewhere, but eagerly and from a newly and suddenly felt sense of duty and of national peril. But they would not have justified an exultant optimism as to the quality of America's citizens, and no more is a despairing pessimism warranted because many go to the recruiting stations and few pass the severe tests there imposed on all comers.

A Peasant Class Not Wanted.

It would be wise for many, perhaps for most, of the people who are constantly urging other folk "back to the land"—from which the urgers themselves firmly stay away—if they would read the address delivered by Dean GALLOWAY of the New York State College of Agriculture at Cornell before the convocation of the State University.

The Dean warned his hearers against doing here what has been done in most other countries—so conducting agriculture as to produce a great class of "peasants." The farming done by such a class is often highly successful, as farming, he said, but it was at a dreadful cost to those who carried it on—a cost both mental and moral.

American farmers have hitherto been men about as unlike the European peasant as could well be imagined. They do not get as much out of the land as do the peasants, or some of them, but they have managed to get vastly more out of and into themselves, and so should not be scorned for inefficiency.

The farming for which Dean GALLOWAY pleaded as worthy of America will be that in which machinery does most of the hard work, and permits the farmer to be a thinker as well as a doer. He might have added that farms can as easily be too small as too large—that like other business in these days, farming must be on a rather large scale to be profitable.

THE BROKEN CHAIN.

A Vision of America Uniting East and West in Universal Peace.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

While German militarism is universally and justly accused of being the disturber of world peace, the world, it seems to me, has been more or less caught with the contagion. No one with a clear conscience would dispute the fact that Germany has ignored the teaching of her best poets and philosophers, and has succumbed to the spirit of militarism. But how about the rest of the world? Is it not true that in recent years there has been a marked decline, even in English-speaking countries, in aspiration for higher ideals?

This is particularly noticeable in the disappearance of great literature and great men. The age which produced such minds as Comte, Saint Simon, Carlyle, John Stuart Mill, Wordsworth, Channing, Emerson and Longfellow has passed away. And it may not be far from the point to say that the national aspiration for humanitarian ideals has been giving way to the national materialistic ambition which without doubt is incompatible with world peace, for peace cannot be looked for without mutual sympathy and understanding, and national selfishness is not conducive to them.

This understanding and sympathy will never spring from the impulsive feeling which usually represents the animal side of the human being. They will prevail only when the God-like side of the human being overcomes the animal side, and the elevation of humanity becomes a national aspiration, which, unfortunately, is now on the wane, imperialism gaining the upper hand.

This reactionary thought influences the nations toward severer competition, making conflict between them imminent. Ideals of liberty, equality and fraternity seem to have ceased to stimulate men's minds as they once did. It may safely be said that the present war is due to lack of such ideals. No European wars in olden times were waged for such purely materialistic reasons as the one still raging. Apparently they were fought for high political principles and righteousness. No doubt the progress of humanity will go on in spite of such fluctuations and upheavals, for the course of human development is not quite straight and even. If the present titanic struggle can but assist in the mutual approach of peoples and go a step further in breaking down the racial barriers that have done so much evil, good will come of it, to the great benefit of the world. But unless all races are placed on an equal footing and the same humane treatment be accorded to them all, the reign of universal peace will not be in sight. It is, therefore, sincerely to be hoped that the Europeans may come out of the war with a realization that there is something more in human life, individual and national, than a purely materialistic purpose.

It is also to be hoped that the United States may take the lead in this onward movement for world peace. If the United States will not, probably no other country will. Her geographical position, national constitution and history all call her, I believe, to the duty of undertaking such a task. With her control of tremendous wealth and civilization unparalleled in the annals of world history, she needs nothing but the social adjustment of internal affairs. From the standpoint of high ideals, however, it would seem that she is in honor bound to be the link in bringing Occidentals and Orientals closer together. As the representative of Western civilization she faces the Pacific and is also so situated as to embrace the Eastern civilization. She led the world in establishing national democracy, and has become the greatest democratic country in the world. Is it unreasonable, then, to ask her to go a step further and realize an international democracy on earth? Washington, Lincoln and others made the history of the United States, and without doubt remain dear to the hearts of the 100,000,000 citizens of this country. They never would have taken a discriminate attitude toward any foreigner. This is the time for Americans to decide which road they are going to take—for peace or for war.

CHUGO OHIRA.

New York, Oct. 19, 1915.

Flowers for Opera Singers.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Before the coming opera season opens I want to ask why M. Gatti-Casazza forbade last Winter the opera singers from receiving floral tributes over the footlights. It is so much more attractive and interesting to see them and to know they really do receive the flowers instead of reading about the dressing room being "filled with floral tributes." So I hereby make my plea, for the opening night at least, to allow the flowers to be passed over the footlights.

MONDAY NIGHT SUBSCRIBER.

New York, Oct. 22, 1915.

AN INDEFENSIBLE LOVE LYRIC

Phyllis, I would fondly sing you
Lovely songs of Arcady—
Fettered to your graces, bring you
Gems of priceless melody.
Phyllis, I would madly praise you
In a wondrous, deathless chant,
To renown immortal raise you—
But, as you're aware, I can't.

Phyllis, I would call your tresses
Of incalculable worth,
Call your glance the light that blesses
All the darkness-ridden earth.
I would call your eyes the clearest,
Softest, sweetest of the lot,
Were I unacquainted, dearest,
With the fact that they are not.

Phyllis, I would call you fairer
Than the fairest ever seen—
Than the Trojan's Greek ensnarer
And the proud Egyptian queen.
I would sing: "The world uncovers
Humbly, as she passes by,"
But, George Washington of lovers,
Phyllis, I can't tell a lie.

THOMAS R. YBARRA.

THE LAW OVERWHELMING.

Need of Checking the Vast Multiplication of Preserved Decisions.

New York, Oct. 20, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In his address to the Bar Association Baron Reading, Lord Chief Justice of England, referred as follows to a growing evil that must soon be dealt with; that is, the accumulation of law reports resulting from the wholesale publication of opinions:

> Speaking for myself, I am strongly impressed day by day with the undesirability of the constant reporting of decisions which lay down no new principles, but only repeat the application of old principles to new facts.

At this point the speaker was interrupted by applause so spontaneous and hearty as to leave no doubt in his mind that his hearers were alive to the reality of the evil and the magnitude that it has attained in this country and State.

According to a compilation made recently by the librarian of the Association of the Bar of the City of New York, the number of volumes of American law reports is 8,420. The contribution of the State of New York toward this number is about 1,500 volumes

The California Law Review recently said: "The number of reported cases throughout the entire United States has reached the astonishing figure of 1,000,000; the yearly increment is 25,000. The day will come when the tide of case law will overwhelm the profession."

It is clear that if the indiscriminate publication of all the opinions of all the courts is continued, the bar and the judiciary will be completely swamped by a flood of undigested and often conflicting opinions. At least nine-tenths of these written and published opinions are mere statements of fact, announce no new principle, and are of no value or interest except to the parties and counsel in the particular case decided. It ought not to be impossible for the trained intelligence of the bar to devise a scientific and orderly system of law reporting that will result in a series of official reports containing only cases that enunciate or illustrate principles of law, and which shall at least form an approach to a symmetrical body of case law. Because of the great volume of litigation in this State, and the legal machinery required to dispose of it, it has seemed especially fitting that an effort should be made here to cut a path through this "wilderness of single instances."

More than forty years ago a committee of the New York City Bar Association, headed by the late Lewis L. Delafield, made a report in which they urged that some measures be taken to limit the opinions reported in the printed reports to selected cases. No action seems to have been taken toward complying with the recommendations of this report, and the volume of reported opinions has continued to increase in geometrical progression.

At the last session of the Legislature a bill was introduced at the request of the New York County Lawyers' Association, with the indorsement of the State Bar Association, which authorized the creation of a commission to propose a plan for reducing the accumulation of law reports and for improving the existing system of law reporting, with instructions to report such plan to the next session of the Legislature. The bill had the active support of many eminent lawyers throughout the State, including the late General Thomas H. Hubbard, President of the New York County Lawyers' Association; Judge Clearwater, President of the State Bar Association; Henry W. Taft and J. Hampden Dougherty, and was passed by the Legislature in the last days of the session.

But all the unselfish labors of these public-spirited lawyers and the action of the Legislature in response to their appeals went for nothing, for the Governor included the bill in his omnibus veto. The only conceivable ground for the Governor's opposition is that the bill carried an appropriation of $5,000 for expenses, and undoubtedly the Governor was at that time under great pressure to reduce appropriations, which amounted to sixty-odd millions. Indeed, that was the only criticism of the bill that the Governor made to the writer, who went to Albany at the request of the bill's sponsors to urge the Governor's approval of it.

Whatever influenced the Governor's action, it is unfortunate that this attempt to remedy a long-standing evil should have been defeated by a lawyer from whom sympathy and support for such a movement might reasonably have been expected.

The proposed new Constitution places the entire matter of the regulation of the publication of opinions in the control of the judges themselves. Just what measure of relief may be expected from the authors of the opinions under the accumulated weight of which the profession groans and the public suffers, is quite beyond me. Perhaps in addition to embalming in the printed reports, as now, every fugitive utterance from the bench in every litigation, no matter how commonplace or trivial, they will order the opinions to be printed in full-face type.

WILLIAM H. FAIN.

A Muzzled Dog Cannot Bite.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

On the editorial page of the issue of Oct. 23, 1915, there is a letter from "A. J. S." relative to dogs and muzzling. We would appreciate the favor of being placed in touch with "A. J. S." that we may see that the owner of the dog characterized in his letter—if he is within the jurisdiction of this department—takes care of his dog as required by Sections 10 and 17 of Article 2 of the code:

> Section 10. * * * Should a dog bite any person it shall be the duty of the owner or person having the same in his possession or under his control to immediately notify said department thereof and surrender said dog to said department for inspection and observation * * * and if found to be rabid or vicious to such an extent as to be unsafe to be at large, it shall be destroyed by said department. * * *
>
> Section 17. No unmuzzled dog shall be permitted at any time to be on any public highway or in any public park or place in the City of New York.

The code accepts the definition of Webster as to the efficiency of a muzzle: "A fastening or covering (as a band or cage) for the mouth of an animal to prevent eating or vicious biting." The department holds that a dog that can bite is not muzzled.

S. DANA HUBBARD,
Department of Health.

Oct. 23, 1915.

Too Many City Improvements.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I would be the last to advocate Germanized efficiency, but after thirty years' observation and the payment of yearly increasing taxation it has dawned upon me that we want less tearing down and building up by the city authorities—there is too much extravagance. It is all very well to make little old New York a show place for strangers, but where do we come in?

I don't care where the man is employed or by whom. If it is necessary to employ him the laborer is usually worthy of his hire. Don't reduce his salary; take away the necessity to employ him. Cut out the appropriation for so-called improvements and give the old town a rest. We will then really live in comfort. OLD FASHIONED.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Oct. 20, 1915.

The Effect of Zeppelin Raids.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is probable that the Zeppelin raids over England have made the appeals for active participation in the war more effective. Enlistment has been easier and greater and the whole war machinery quickened by that which Germany purposed for a different effect. E. C.

New York, Oct. 20, 1915.

Help.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The men have refused to stand by the women. Then, pray, what are the women to do but help themselves? Give us the vote and watch us stamp out tuberculosis and put a bathtub into every home, rich and poor, in the State.

AN UNHAPPY N. J. SLAVE.

Hoboken, N. J., Oct. 21, 1915.

EXPORTING RELIGION TO LATIN AMERICA.

A Definition of the Work Proposed to be Done by the Congress on Christian Work to Meet in Panama.

By S. G. INMAN,
Secretary of the Congress.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Erroneous impressions have been most unfortunately created as to the spirit and purposes of the Congress on Christian Work in Latin America, to be held in Panama Feb. 10-20, 1916. For example, on the authority of a quotation from The Living Church it has been stated that the congress is to meet in Panama "to plan a campaign for the conversion of the republics of the Southern Cross," and that the movement is "pathetically polemic," and it is intimated that the Director General of the Pan-American Union has condemned the movement because of its criticism of the civilization of Latin America.

The whole genius and purpose of the movement have been exactly the opposite. From the very beginning the committee organizing the congress has planned that the movement should be one of co-operation with the Latin American people, not forcing upon them our own particular ideas but helping reciprocally to promote better religious, educational, and social conditions of these countries. This is clearly expressed by the official declaration concerning the purposes of the congress.

Those preparing commission reports and taking part in the program have been instructed that: "If the best and most lasting results are to be obtained, while frankly facing moral and spiritual conditions which call for missionary work in Latin America, and while presenting the Gospel which we hold as the only adequate solution of the problems which those conditions present, it shall be the purpose of the Panama congress to recognize all the elements of truth and goodness in any form of religious faith. Our approach to the people shall be neither critical nor antagonistic, but inspired by the teachings and example of Christ, and that charity which thinketh no evil and rejoiceth not in iniquity but rejoiceth in the truth."

The catholicity of the congress is expressed in the following invitation:

> All communions or organizations which accept Jesus Christ as Divine Saviour and Lord, and the Holy Scriptures of the Old and New Testaments as the Revealed Work of God, and whose purpose is to make the will of Christ prevail in Latin America, are cordially invited to participate in the Panama congress, and will be heartily welcomed.

In order that the congress may bring about the freest exchange of spiritual values between Anglo-Saxon and Latin peoples, there will be invited to the congress not only Latin Americans who are members of the evangelical churches but also some of the leading public men of these countries.

The change of name of the gathering was not made, as has been said, for the purpose of conciliating any church or party of a church, but because it became evident as the plans developed that the name "Congress on Christian Work in Latin America" would far more accurately define its work, and the change was made after consultation with those most intimately acquainted with the genius and history of Latin American life. Much has been made of the fact that the Director General of the Pan-American Union criticised one of the statements in our bulletin. This does not signify by any means that he was condemning the movement, for it was in approving it and endeavoring to help the committee to attain the largest co-operation with the Latin American people that he pointed to this single statement, out of all the congress literature, as the only one that could be objectionable. It is interesting to note that this statement was not anything that the committee itself had said, but an extract from an article by the Anglican Bishop of Argentina.

One might venture the assertion that never before has such a comprehensive study of the fundamental facts of Latin American life been undertaken as the eight commissions of the Panama congress are pursuing. These commissions are composed of 215 persons—Latin Americans, North Americans, and Europeans. The reports, after protracted investigation, are being sent in proof-sheet form to experts in all these countries for searching criticisms. After revision in the light of these criticisms, the eight reports will be sent to delegates, and published following the congress in three large volumes, making, we hope, a real contribution to the limited literature which undertakes a fair, sympathetic and accurate statement of the deeper things of Latin American life.

The charge that the holding of a Congress on Christian Work in Latin America constitutes a discourtesy to any religious body is no more reasonable than would be the charge that the holding of a Pan-American Commercial Congress would be a discourtesy to Latin American manufacturers. The intercourse of national life by means of commerce, immigration, and travel has come to be too great for any nation to expect to live by itself—politically, commercially, intellectually, or spiritually. The best elements of civilization must seek to help all parts of the world, inasmuch as its worst elements are constantly studying how to extend themselves.

More than half of the people of Latin America live in countries where there is no State religion. In all others except one the people are guaranteed religious liberty. The Church which is most powerful in Latin America has attained a much higher and purer development in the United States, where it has grown side by side with Protestantism. Latin America has so far received little of the influences and developments growing out of the European Reformation which so profoundly affected the intellectual and spiritual life of Europe and North America.

The religious needs of Latin America are real. Many of their own prominent leaders as well as practically all travelers in these countries speak of them. They are complicated by a large increase in their population from immigration, by the large number of Indian tribes who still live in their primitive condition without any of the advantages of a Christian civilization, by rapidly developing cities, with their premature introduction of modern social evils, and by the lack of faith in any religion on the part of a large majority of the student classes.

The Panama Government officials themselves, in assuring the congress a hearty welcome, suggested that the National Theatre be placed at its disposal. If it proves true, (though our only notification so far is the press dispatches,) that the President of Panama, because of the misrepresentations of the congress recently made to him, has withdrawn permission to use these buildings, the meeting of the congress will not be affected in the least. The original plans for taking care of the gathering before the proffered Government buildings were considered will be followed. And we have every assurance of the delegates being cordially received and well cared for.

In these days when diplomats, scientists, and financiers are getting together for Pan-American conferences, it would seem to be a matter for rejoicing to all those interested in the world's advancement that Christian forces are uniting to emphasize the fact that a real Pan-Americanism must be based on those deeper fundamental spiritual verities which largely determine lasting friendships.

S. G. INMAN.

THE HILLS AT CULEBRA.

Their Tremendous Pressure on the Bottom of the Canal.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

From the brief information sent from Panama by General Goethals, it would seem that the present conditions are rather serious and will require quite a large amount of work to open a permanent channel. The nature of the soil appears to be such as to be troublesome again in the future. The conditions existing in the canal at Culebra would indicate that the weight of the hills, 300 to 400 feet high, on each side of the canal exert a strong pressure upon the lower strata of the submerged earth in the channel, forcing the softer soil, pushing up the channel.

The question of slides was often mentioned to me by the French engineers of the French Panama Canal Company as one that would require close attention. This fear of the slides was one of the contributing facts to change the original plans of Count de Lesseps for a sea-level canal to a lock canal. The work done by the French company, however, consisted principally of dry excavation, and the dredging done in the lowlands never was confronted with high, steep slides.

These continued interruptions of navigation are very detrimental to the success of the canal and our shipping interests. They cannot be avoided permanently except by such means as will prevent their recurrence. Fortunately the canal is in the hands of able engineers, who have successfully overcome many obstacles, and will be able to carry out any work necessary to be done.

The remedy, however, is not to be found in dredging, as proved by experience, no matter how rapidly and skillfully it may be done. This, at best, can only afford temporary relief. The only positive and permanent relief can be found in such work as will establish an equilibrium between the pressure of the hills on the banks of the canal and the resistance of the submerged soil in the channel of the canal. This desired state can only be attained in a permanent manner by using the hydraulic system as practiced years ago in California with great success at the time of the gold mining. This system is well known to engineers and can be carried out by the staff of engineers of the Panama Canal. The power needed for operating can be found in Gatun Lake, which seems to have an abundance of water, and whatever additional machinery may be needed can be had in San Francisco.

Lieutenant Wilbur, just arrived from the Isthmus, says concerning these slides: "No big slides have blocked the canal. Instead, through the heavy lateral pressure, the bottom of the canal has been forced upward, quantities of mud ooze from the bed of the cut blocking the canal." This information strengthens the opinion of a want of equilibrium of the soil which must be obtained before the canal will be safe from further trouble.

Considering the great difficulties met with in building the Panama Canal, and the large amount of money expended to carry it to its present state, it may perhaps be permissible to think that it would have been a wiser and an equally if not more successful way to have built a ship railway instead of a canal. No one will doubt so far as the construction of a ship railway is concerned that our engineers are fully capable of carrying out such a work to a successful end. As to the possibility of the system the only question that can arise is to do away with the prejudice of men in the shipping business against ship railways. Captain J. B. Eads and his able assistant, E. L. Corthell, both eminent engineers, studied the question of ship railways and had full confidence in this system of

W. A. BRADY PLEADS FOR SPOKEN DRAMA

Friars' Guest at Dinner Urges That Stage Be Saved from Encroaching Movies.

STAGE NOT SUSTAINED HERE

Manager Warns Against Threatened Loss to Nation—Thomas, Cohan, and Others Speak.

The open season on celebrities began last night when the Friars gave the first dinner of this year for William A. Brady in the ballroom of the Hotel Astor. Mr. Brady gained fame by marrying Grace George and as a producer of plays before he made a fortune in Wall Street which, to quote George M. Cohan, who as Abbot of the Friars presided, made Mr. Brady burst out laughing at the show business every time he looked at a stock ticker.

But it was not "the exchange of delightful candor and genial frankness," as Augustus Thomas described it in one of his masterful speeches, characteristic of Friars' dinners that marked this one. There was plenty of that, because besides the speakers mentioned, the list included Irvin Cobb, James J. Corbett, and Job Hedges; but the dominant note was sounded by Mr. Brady himself. In a stirring speech he made a plea for the rescue of the spoken drama from the hands of the movies.

After answering Rennold Wolf, who as Mr. Brady's official biographer, had traced his life from the cradle to the Playhouse, the guest of honor turned his attention to more serious subjects.

"While I am free to confess," he said, "that in musical comedy such as that produced at the Hippodrome, the New Amsterdam, and some of our other theatres, America leads the world, what about the drama? Where will you find a Booth, a Barrett, a Fanny Davenport, a Clara Morris, on our stage today?

Urges Support of Drama.

"I do not say that good plays are not being produced; some of the younger men, like A. H. Woods, the Selwyns, and Winthrop Ames, are producing good plays. But where are the plays today like 'The Thief' or 'Diplomacy,' dramas that when you saw them you knew at once were good plays? Where are the plays you cannot criticise? Before they disappear completely, the people who are interested in the theatre should stop and think. The fact is that the drama is not sustained here. It is sustained in London, in Berlin, in Paris, but not in New York. What has become of the matinée idol? What has become of the hero worship of players? In their way, they were a fine thing for the theatre.

"In the place of the drama what have we? Moving pictures. And what are moving pictures? The rehashing of every old situation the drama has ever known. If pictures go on as they have been going in the last ten years it will mean the death of the spoken drama. It will die because there is nothing to encourage the men of the theatre, men like my friend Augustus Thomas—in my sight, whom I consider the premier of American dramatists, men who might earn $10,000 for a scenario written in a few minutes when a fine play would be ignored. It is not Mr. Thomas who will suffer; it is not I who will suffer. It is the country, for the theatre in any country is one of the biggest things in the country.

"The actor will die out because the movies offer inducements and the drama doesn't. Through active connection with the theatre I find that where ten years ago there were twenty young men ambitious for a stage career today there is not one. In another year there will be no actors. There are still plenty of young women who offer themselves, but the men read of Steel or General Motors, of fortunes made in war stocks and turn to other fields.

At a Loss for a Remedy.

"I do not suggest a remedy. I don't know one. I believe that the movies will develop good men. I believe that David Griffith in his way is as great an artist as David Belasco. There are many clever young actors in the movies, but pictures are pantomime, and that can be of no real value to the theatre."

In closing, Mr. Brady said he thought it was time that a business having such a huge interests as the theatrical business should have representatives in Congress, the Legislature, and the Board of Aldermen. Mr. Thomas, who spoke later, nominated Mr. Brady to represent the theatres in Congress, but he refused to share the despondency of Mr. Brady on the drama. He said he considered "The New York Idea," in which Grace George is now appearing, as good a comedy by an American author as was ever produced.

Mr. Thomas's speech, which was in the usual perfect taste of the speaker, was only one of an unusually happy lot of talks. Mr. Cobb sympathized with the guest of honor for the ordeal through which he had been subjected in having "Ren Wolf, who is not only the Friars' favorite comedian but his own as well, and that well-known figure of speech, Job Hedges," turned loose on him. He said he disliked evasions very much; that he would begin by being frank and confessing that the thing he liked most about Bill Brady was Grace George.

James J. Corbett told of his experiences under the Brady management when he was a pugilist, and said if he had his career to live over again he would choose the same manager. Eugene Kinkead, Sheriff of Hudson County, talked about half an hour, himself, and the strike of the oil men. Mr. Hedges spoke in his usual vein, and Abbot Cohan interlarded the talks with his best humor.

Through the haze of tobacco smoke hanging gardens of fair actresses looked down from the balconies. And the dainty and demure beauty of Grace George led all the rest.

LILY LANGTRY HERE.

Will Appear in New Comedy, "Mrs. Thompson."

Lily Langtry, the English actress, in private life Lady de Bathe, arrived yesterday on the American liner St. Paul to appear in a new play by Sydney Grundy, "Mrs. Thompson," which is adapted from Maxwell's novel of that name. She said that it is a high-class comedy written round a real, everyday woman who keeps a store.

"The scene of the play is laid in a provincial city of England," said Mrs. Langtry, "but the same things could happen to a woman who ran a store in any up-State city of New York. It is rather a speculation for me to bring the play to the United States, but I feel that the American public can appreciate a good play about real, everyday people without having adventuresses and stage villains in the cast."

The play will open at Newport News on Nov. 3, and come to New York later in the season under the direction of Klaw & Erlanger. Lionel Atwill, her leading man; Phyllis Relph, and Martin Sands, also members of the company, came on the St. Paul.

ON THE WEDDING CALENDAR.

Miss Sarah Kouwenhoven Among the Brides-Elect.

Miss Sarah Du Bois Kouwenhoven, descendant of the old Dutch family of Flatbush, and daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William H. Kouwenhoven, will be married on Wednesday evening, Nov. 10, to George C. Henckel, a son of Mr. and Mrs. George A. Henckel, at the home of her parents, 2 Remsen Place, Brooklyn. The bride will have three attendants, the Misses Maud Rider Kouwenhoven, her sister; Elizabeth W. Remsen, and her cousin, Miss Lucretia Kouwenhoven. The best man and ushers are to be William A. Joyce, William Wyckoff Kouwenhoven, brother of the bride, and William P. I. Tienken.

The wedding of Miss Eva Peabody, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles J. Peabody of Brooklyn, and niece of George Foster Peabody, and Clarence Everett Bacon of Middletown, Conn., will take place on Saturday afternoon, Nov. 6, in the Reformed Church on Brooklyn Heights.

The wedding of Miss Claire Lesher Cooney, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Stearns Cooney of 310 West Eighty-sixth Street, this city, and Roy Lees Atwood of Boston, son of the late Arthur Franklin Atwood, will take place on Friday evening, Nov. 5, at the bride's home, and will be a very quiet affair.

Miss Myra Dutcher, a granddaughter of the late Silas P. Dutcher, and Alan F. Sawyer, son of Mr. and Mrs. Cleon J. Sawyer of Brownsville, L. I., will be married on Tuesday, Dec. 21, at the Hotel Bossert. Miss Dutcher's parents are Mr. and Mrs. De Witt P. Dutcher of Bay Ridge.

Miss Violet M. Fowler, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Fowler of 252 West 136th Street, will be married to Harold Forshay next Monday evening in Holy Trinity Church, at Lenox Avenue and 122d Street. A reception will follow at the bride's home. Miss Fowler will have the Misses Helen and Ruth Forshay, sisters of Mr. Forshay, as flower girls, and the Misses Adele Grenet and Alma Churchill will be the bridesmaids. Ralph Forshay is to be his brother's best man, and the ushers selected are David Forshay, Howard C. Taylor, Rudolph R. Rossa, Egbert H. von Eberhard, Stewart Forshay, and Victor Perley.

Miss Dorothy W. Hurry, whose marriage to Robert Beaver Smith will take place at 4 o'clock Thursday afternoon in the Church of the Epiphany, Lexington Avenue and Thirty-fifth Street, has chosen her attendants. Miss May P. Atkinson of Atlanta, Ga., is to be the maid of honor, and little Miss Mary Lawrence Swift, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Swift of Utica, N. Y., a niece of the bride, will be the flower girl. There will be no bridesmaids. Mr. Smith will have his brother, Thomas B. Smith, Jr., as his best man, and the ushers are to be Lawrence Haines, Roger Bamber, Lawrence Swift, and John A. Hartford. A small reception will be held at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Randolph Hurry, 1908 Lexington Avenue. Mr. Smith has taken an apartment at 118 East Fifty-fourth Street, where he will take his bride to live.

LORD HENRY SEYMOUR TO WED

Will Marry Youngest Daughter of The Duke of Westminster.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Oct. 24.—The engagement was announce today of Lord Henry Seymour of the Grenadier Guards, son of the late Marquis of Hertford and Lady Helen Grosvenor, youngest daughter of the late Duke of Westminster.

Lord Henry Charles Seymour, who was born in 1878, is at present the heir of his brother, the seventh Marquis of Hertford, who in 1903 married Alice Cornelia Thaw, daughter of William Thaw of Pittsburgh, the marriage being dissolved in 1908. One of his ancestors was the first Duke of Somerset, who was Lord Protector in the reign of Edward VI. The Hertford estate consists of 12,500 acres.

Lady Helen Grosvenor is a sister of Hugh Richard Arthur Grosvenor, Duke of Westminster, the richest peer in England, who owns 600 acres in London and 30,000 acres in Cheshire and Flintshire.

OPERA COMPANY GETS IN.

Nearly Lost Manager Max Hirsch Near Buffalo.

The Boston Grand Opera Company, which is this year appearing jointly with the Pavlowa Ballet Russe and opens this evening in the Manhattan Opera House with a performance of "The Dumb Girl of Portici," arrived shortly after midnight last night at the Grand Central Station after a day's riding from Toronto in two special trains. There were about 250 people in the company, made up of artists, chorus singers, orchestra, ballet, stage hands, and technical, artistic, and administrative staffs.

The only incident of the trip was the near-desertion of Max Hirsch, the company manager, at the Black Rock Station at the American border. Mr. Hirsch had gone into the United States Customs station there, to make the necessary declarations for the immigration and customs authorities. Apparently having thought him aboard, the conductor started the train. Mr. Hirsch telephoned ahead to the Buffalo station, a few miles distant, telling the company had left its manager behind. Then he hired an automobile and make a quick pursuit and found the train in the yards in the midst of an hour's delay, due to a break in the running gear of one of the cars.

Mlle. Pavlowa, Luisa Viani, George Baklanoff, José Mardones, Riccardo Martin, Roberto Moranzoni, and other principal members of the company stood the trip well, but Tamaki Miura, the diminutive Japanese soprano who is to sing the title rôle in "Madamae Butterfly," was made ill by long riding. In spite of this she managed to maintain a smile as she chirped to reporters that she was not at all afraid of big New York, but "veree, veree deelighted" to sing here. Several principal members of the company had come on ahead, arriving here early yesterday, among them Giovanni Zenatello, Maria Gay, Felice Lyne, Maggie Teyte, and Thomas Chalmers.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

The box office will open today for the sale of seats for "Treasure Island," the first performance of which will be given on Thursday night, Nov. 11, at the Punch and Judy Theatre.

Preparations are already under way for a Thanksgiving party on the stage of the Globe. After the night performance of "Chin-Chin" a vaudeville show will be given and dinner will be served. The members of the Hippodrome and Elsie Janis companies will be the guests of Montgomery and Stone.

Borough President Lewis H. Pounds of Brooklyn and the other borough officials will see the exhibition of the film, "The Battle Cry of Peace," at the Vitagraph tonight.

"Tit for Tat" is the title of a new comic opera, the score by Oreste Vessella, the book and lyrics by Alexander Baker and Edward St. John, that will be put into rehearsal today. The piece will be produced Thanksgiving Day and will be presented here about holiday time.

Sarah Bernhardt has cabled Anna Held that she has written a patriotic song she hopes Miss Held will sing in America. The manuscript is on its way here and if it is say Miss Held says she will sing it; if sad, no, no.

The first performance of the new Avery Hopwood farce, "Fair and Warmer," will be given tonight in the Empire Theatre, Syracuse. The New York premiere is scheduled for election night at the Eltinge.

Mae Marsh, the heroine of "The Birth of a Nation," left New York yesterday for a vacation of several weeks in Albuquerque, N. M. Miss Marsh came here from California several weeks ago to spend the Fall, but a severe cold confined her to her rooms most of the time and her physician advised her to return West.

Dutton's

We have purchased from a private source 1500 choice books in library bindings. For a limited time we offer these at a price well below their market value. Moxon, Pickering and other best editions.

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Books

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NEW CORPORATION FOR FILM SERVICE

Paramount Company and Klaw & Erlanger Join in Plan to Reach More Cities.

"MARTYRS OF THE ALAMO"

Stirring Photoplay Is Best of Four Screen Dramas Produced at the Knickerbocker.

Contracts have been signed by the Paramount Pictures Corporation and Klaw & Erlanger Company by which a new corporation, to be known as the Paramount-Klaw & Erlanger Company, has been formed. The new organization will have for its purpose the extending of the Paramount service to cities which it does not now reach and the procuring of suitable theatres in those cities for the showing of the Paramount pictures.

The Paramount distributes the pictures made by the Jesse L. Lasky Feature Play Company, the Famous Players Film Company, and the Pallas Pictures Company. Some time ago it adopted the continuous service system of booking used by Klaw & Erlanger in booking theatrical attractions for many years. The new corporation will build up a chain of high class picture theatres throughout the country to be served by Paramount. The Triangle Film Organization, recently formed, is organizing a similar chain of playhouses in which Triangle pictures will be shown.

The new company has announced that it has no intention of fighting any other company or usurping the place of any other, and that it has been formed merely to perfect the service of an organization that already exists and to better generally the exhibition service of theatres throughout the country. The new corporation will be capitalized at $2,000,000. The Executive Board will consist of Marc Klaw, Abraham Erlanger, Adolph Zukor, Samuel Goldfish, W. W. Hodkinson, and Raymond Pawley. An associate board of directors will be named later. The present interest of the companies included in the new combine will not be disturbed, nor will the status of any theatres having the service of either the picture or the theatrical company.

Four new Triangle film were displayed for the first time yesterday afternoon at the Knickerbocker Theatre and, as happens more often than not, the best of the four is the one which, at some time in the course of its preparation, had the advantage of supervision by David W. Griffith. This is "The Martyrs of the Alamo."

Thus far in the brief history of the movies much more impressive results have been achieved with those films which have their sources in travel and history than with those which are drawn from fiction and the drama. With the former, the movie service is indisputable.

The camera's record of Sir Douglas Mawson's journey into the antarctic had more entertainment in it than a hundred ordinary photoplays, and each individual penguin was more amusing even than those gymnastic movie comedies wherein everyone of the actors falls down at fewest seven times. And even the occasional mortal who does not consider the movies the last word in entertainment could not fail to be interested by this new film which, in stirring, picturesque, and graphic fashion, tells the story of the stanch, heartbreaking, immortal defense of the Alamo.

You see the soldiers of Santa Anna bringing the guns to bear on the monastery, and you see David Crockett chuckling to himself as he picks them off one by one. Travis and Bowie and Silent Smith, they are all there in this capital pictorial version of a great chapter in the story of America.

The other serious film on the program shows Julia Dean to no great advantage in an obvious and naïve "eye-for-the-under" photoplay called "Matrimony."

Blanche Sweet, one of the favorites of the Lasky group of players, is the star of the new motion picture shown in the Broadway Theatre yesterday for the first time. It is called "The Secret Sin." Miss Sweet plays the dual rôles of twin sisters by that trick of the camera so popular at present—the presence of the actress in two characters on different parts of the screen at the same time. It is said this is accomplished by double exposure, if that is any explanation.

The sin of the title is that of indulgence in drugs. One of the sisters is an opium smoker and makes frequent trips to the dens of Chinatown. Before this is discovered, the good twin finds herself in many improbable melodramatic mood of the present movie moment, and the picture is interesting primarily for its scenes of life in Chinatown, scenes that have been photographed with nice attention to detail.

FILM FIGHT ON NEW LAW.

Movie Owners Have a Grievance Against Constitution.

The movies are to be used this week to oppose the adoption of the Constitution. The Motion Picture Board of Trade of America, Inc., was formed after a committee had waited on convention leaders at Albany and asked for a hearing on the insertion of a plank guaranteeing as full liberty to motion pictures as is now accorded to newspapers and the spoken drama. The committee was not received, and no hearing was granted. The Board of Trade was then organized and it condemned the new Constitution.

The headquarters of the Board of Trade is at 18 East Forty-first Street. Walter W. Irwin is Director and Chairman of the committee in charge of the campaign.

People's Symphony Concerts Begin.

The first of the People's Symphony Concerts of the season was given at Carnegie Hall yesterday afternoon under the direction of Franz X. Arens. The audience was large and showed by its interest that the worthy work this organization is doing has suffered no diminution in its hold on those for whom it provides symphonic music at moderate prices. The program comprised Beethoven's "Egmont" overture, an air from Bach's Suite in D No. 3 for strings, Tschaikowsky's Symphony No. 5, and Liszt's Hungarian Fantasie. Ethel Leginska playing the piano part in the latter number. The Air by Bach was repeated at the insistence of the audience. Miss Leginska played her number interestingly, although certain details of her platform manner, outside her playing, were perhaps more marked than she has made them previously.

Grace George in "The Liars."

It was announced yesterday that a revival of Henry Arthur Jones's comedy, "The Liars," would be the second offering of Grace George and her company at the Playhouse. The first performance will be given on Monday night, Nov. 8, and thereafter "The Liars" will be presented alternately with "The New York Idea," the present offering. After Mr. Jones's play has been added to the repertoire, rehearsals of "The School for Scandal" will be begun, so that by holiday time Miss George will have three or four plays in her repertoire.

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JAMES J. COOGAN DEAD.

Real Estate Owner Succumbs at the Hotel Netherland.

James Jay Coogan, owner of much real estate here, including property near the Polo Grounds known as "Coogan's Bluff," and many years ago a prominent merchant here, died yesterday of heart disease in his apartments in the Netherland Hotel, Fifth Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street, in his seventieth year. He was born in this city and was a graduate of the New York University Law School.

In 1888, Mr. Coogan was nominated for Mayor on the Union Labor Party ticket. He married Miss Harriet Gertrude Lynch, a daughter of the late William L. Lynch, one of the largest realty owners in this city, thirty years ago, and she inherited from her father the large properties near the Polo Grounds and also valuable business parcels. This estate came from that of John Lyon Gardiner, the great-grandfather of Mrs. Coogan, and through her came into the possession of the Coogan family.

Mr. Coogan is survived by his widow, daughter, and three sons.

RUSSIAN PAINTER DEAD.

Constantine Makovsky, Aged 76, Victim of a Street Car Accident.

PETROGRAD, Oct. 1, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—Constantine Makovsky, whose death, as a result of a street accident, has just been announced, was probably more widely known in the United States than any Russian artist since Verestchagin, who went down with the battleship Petropavlovsk, during the Russo-Japanese war.

Makovsky's paintings formed the nucleus of the Russian fine arts display at the St. Louis Exposition.

Probably the best known of his works is the "Death of Ivan the Terrible," but his "Banquet at a Russian Nobleman's House" was the most popular of the exhibit he sent to the United States.

His innumerable portraits of women are said to have typified Russian beauty of the last century. His work was characterized by accuracy of historical knowledge and splendid command of the brush.

He was in his seventy-seventh year.

KNOX BOOTH DIES.

Former Internal Revenue Agent Was Facing Fraud Trial.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Oct. 24.—Knox Booth, former Internal Revenue Agent for Tennessee and Alabama, died at a hospital here today of heart disease.

A warrant was issued for Booth last year in connection with revenue frauds said to total more than $200,000. His disappearance followed the arrest of John L. Caspar, President of a large distillery at Fort Smith, Ark. Caspar was indicted for giving Booth a bribe of $1,000.

Booth gave himself up shortly after, and later made affidavit that he had received $12,000 in bribes from whisky distillers for allowing them to make whisky without paying the internal revenue tax. He also testified that David A. Gates, Deputy Internal Revenue Commissioner, was to have been killed for his part in prosecuting "moonshine" whisky cases. Booth was under $25,000 bail at the time of his death.

DEATH OF ARTHUR T. LYMAN.

Cotton Manufacturer Was Once an Overseer of Harvard.

WALTHAM, Mass., Oct. 24.—Arthur T. Lyman, one of the leading cotton manufacturers of the country, died at his home here tonight. He was President of the Pacific Mills, the Bigelow Carpet Company, the Massachusetts Cotton Mills in Georgia, and the mills of the same name in Lowell, the Merrimac Manufacturing Company and other industrial and insurance concerns, and was the proprietor of most of the locks and canals on the Merrimac River.

Mr. Lyman had served as overseer of Harvard University, President of the Boston Athenaeum, and as a member of the Corporation of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. He was 83 years old.

DR. STEPHEN O. BENTON DIES

Was Officer of Methodist Board of Foreign Missions.

The Rev. Dr. Stephen Olin Benton, since 1902 Recording Secretary of the Board of Foreign Missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church, died on Saturday at his home in Mount Vernon, N. Y., in his sixty-seventh year.

Dr. Benton was born in Middletown, Conn., and had been prominent in the affairs of his church for more than forty years. He received his education at the public schools of Providence, R. I., at the East Greenwich Academy, and Wesleyan University, and in 1870 entered the ministry as a member of the Providence Conference.

Whitman to Speak at Church.

Governor Whitman, an officer of the University Place Presbyterian Church, will preside tonight at a meeting in celebration of the church's seventieth anniversary. He will also speak. Last night the church was filled with delegations from its two affiliated chapels, Emmanuel and Bethlehem, and its mission to the Italians. Yesterday morning many former members returned to take part in the celebration, and crowded the pews. The pastor, the Rev. Dr. George Alexander, preached.

Miss Carlisle as American Wife.

Alexandra Carlisle, the English actress, has been engaged by Henry W. Savage for the leading rôle in William Harlowe Briggs's new play, "Behold Thy Wife!" The production, which will be made soon in a Broadway theatre, will be the first offering of this manager this season. Miss Carlisle's rôle is that of a young American wife of good breeding and social position. The company has been rehearsing two weeks under the direction of George Marion, and the first performance will be given next Saturday night in Easton, Penn. A week at the National Theatre, Washington, will follow.

Miss Patty Stanton to Wed.

Mr. and Mrs. Francis I. Stanton of 10 Orange Street, Brooklyn, announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Patty Stanton, to Ernst Goumel of Clifton, Staten Island.

DR. JORDAN OFFERS WAYS TO END WARS

America's First Great Duty, He Says, Is to Keep Out of Present Struggle.

COMPROMISE MUST COME

Neutrality Merely Observance of Law—Gives Examples to Show Cost.

Dr. David Starr Jordan, Chancellor of Leland Stanford Junior University of California and one of the foremost advocates of international arbitration, delivered an address on the international situation that has arisen as a result of the war, in Mount Morris Baptist Church, Fifth Avenue and 126th Street, yesterday morning. Dr. Jordan spoke as a member of the League to Enforce Peace, of which he was one of the founders, and the President of which is ex-President William H. Taft.

"There are not many encouraging things at this time," said Dr. Jordan. "The period is one of the blackest the world has ever known, and the outlook is rosy to us mainly because we in America are accustomed to take rosy views of things. But there is one thing that is encouraging, and that is that so many people in the world are trying to think out ways not of stopping the war but of making it so that there will not be another; of so adjusting the affairs of the world that another war will be practically impossible."

Dr. Jordan said that about thirty schemes have been carefully developed, all having in view war prevention, and that one of them, with which a large part of the American people are acquainted, is the League to Enforce Peace.

"We are agents for fireproof buildings," added Dr. Jordan, "and if our specifications are followed we will have the Governments of the world so adjusted that war cannot be brought on by a few hot-headed aristocrats or a few gray old strategists that are certain that the closed season for war will set in if they don't get to their work at once. Those two are the fundamental causes of the great war.

"Now we have before us certain very important things, with some of which we can do something and some with which we cannot. One is to stop this killing. The war is costing now about $75,000,000 a day, and as it costs about $15,000 to kill a man, you can see about how things are going. If we could stop one day of war it would save a prodigious sum to the workingmen of Europe, who will have to pay for the war—not for the cost of it, because that will not be paid for till doomsday, but pay the interest on the cost, which will of itself be a burden greater than all the taxes that we in this favored country have to pay. Stop the killing.

"The second thing in importance in the present situation," said Dr. Jordan, "is to keep the United States out of the war. As soon as a nation begins to fight for any principle whatever the principle is lost, and those who fight the war become simply one group of young men killing another group of young men, neither of them having anything whatever to do with the original cause of the war.

"Every war is a brawl in the dark. There is no certainty from the beginning what the end is going to be. There is no certainty of the triumph of any kind of righteousness, and if the two parties are evenly matched there is a reasonable certainty that both of them will be utterly ruined. If you have two nations that are bound to fight to the end, then the end is zero. They neutralize each other.

"When people speak of this war being fought to the end, the end is the utter ruin of European civilization.

"The most important thing that you and I can work for is to keep out of this war, because when the war is over it will have to be settled by the solidifying of international law, and we represent law. To be neutral means to be lawabiding, and if international law is violated in a way that concerns us, to protest against it. To be neutral does not mean that we have to go into a brawl in the dark, but to hold our protest until times are reasonable.

Referring to the Japanese-American situation, Dr. Jordan declared that there is nothing in the world in the way of a dispute between the two nations," but he added that "if enough fools and scoundrels keep on talking about the danger of war with Japan you will have war sometime over nothing." But he did not believe the war would ever come, because the people concerned have too much sense.

"Peace at any price," exclaimed Dr. Jordan, quoting that well-known phrase; "but peace is not offered at any price whatever. It was not offered to Serbia at any price, and it was not offered to Belgium at any price, and it was not offered to France at any price. It was offered to Russia at a price, and I think I should have taken it at the price offered if I had been Russia. And peace was offered at a price to Great Britain. I was present in some of the councils in Great Britain when the question was discussed as to whether they could accept peace, such as it was, at the price, such as it was."

Dr. Jordan did not say what took place at the councils which he attended. "Europe," continued Dr. Jordan, "has already spent on this war more money than all the farm lands of the United States would bring, spent more than all the homes in America are worth, spent more, according to the census, than everything in the Empire of Russia, steppes and railways, are worth. Since I began talking, ten minutes ago, they have spent enough to build half a dozen Peace Palaces, and by this time tomorrow they could have built sixty of them, and by this time next year, if they keep on going, they could give a Peace Palace like the one at The Hague, to every town in Christendom and in heathendom, if there is any difference to be found between them by that time.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born

SAMUEL.—On Oct. 24, 1915, at 150 West 87th St., to Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Samuel, a son.

TUNICK.—On Oct. 23, at 1,177 Hoe Av., Bronx, to Dr. and Mrs. I. S. Tunick, a son.

GRUMBACH.—Oct. 19, 546 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn, to Mr. and Mrs. H. Grumbach, a daughter.

PARADISE.—Oct. 17, 965 Hoe Av., Bronx, to Mr. and Mrs. J. Paradise, a son.

SCHWITZER.—Oct. 18, 66 Fort Washington Av., to Mr. and Mrs. L. Schwitzer, a daughter.

SNYDER.—Oct. 18, 1,034 Lowell Av., Bronx, to Mr. and Mrs. S. L. Snyder, a daughter.

TIGGES.—Oct. 20, Newark, to Mr. and Mrs. C. Tigges, a daughter.

UDELL.—Oct. 21, 700 West 178th St., to Mr. and Mrs. A. Udell, a daughter.

WEISS.—Oct. 20, 218 West 140th St., to Mr. and Mrs. D. Weiss, a son.

Engaged

SOBEL—BURNSTONE.—S. Sylvia Burnstone to David Sobel, Oct. 17, 1915.

ASTOR—SHAPIRO.—Gertrude R. Shapiro to Abe M. Astor.

BRANDEIS—NEWMAN.—Odna Newman to Eugene Brandeis.

BRAUN—FEIGENBAUM.—Tillie Feigenbaum to Bernard J. Braun.

BUCKINGHAM—HAYES.—Helen Hayes to John H. Buckingham.

DE MANY—BLOCK.—Bernice H. Block to David B. De Many.

FINEBERG—MYERS.—Florence D. Myers to Joseph Fineberg.

GINSBERG—FIELDS.—Rosalind Fields to Meyer Ginsberg.

GINSBERG — FIELDS. — Sylvia Fields to Jacques Ginsberg.

HAMEL—DE VRIES.—Bessie De Vries to Morris C. Hamel.

HARRIS—SONN.—Beatrice C. Sonn to Herbert Harris.

HUNTLEY—BUCKY.—Sadie Bucky to Samuel J. Huntley.

KOTTLER—SHAPIRO.—Hannah Shapiro to Hyman Kottler.

MIKSENE—SHILBERG.—Meriam Shilberg to Oscar Miskend.

NEWMAN—GREENWALD.—Sadye Greenwald to Morris Newman.

OCHS—BLOCH.—Sadie Bloch to Arthur Ochs.

PROPPER—KOCH.—Mabel Koch to Ernest Propper.

PROTTAS—RODESK.—Fannie Rodesk to Frank S. Protttas.

ROSENWASSER—FRIEDER.—Rose Frieder to Harry Rosenwasser.

RUBIN—LEVY.—Henrietta Levy to Joseph Rubin.

SCHWARTZMAN — KRIMKE. — Irene J. Kremke to Ben Schwartzman.

Obituary Notes.

JAMES J. O'HEA, formerly of Manhattan, died on Saturday at his home, 320 Albemarle Road, Brooklyn, in his sixty-ninth year. He was a civil war veteran, a member of Typographical Union No. 6, and the Royal Arcanum.

Miss FLORENCE EUPHEMIA HASTINGS, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Hastings, died on Saturday at her home, 24 Fuller Place, Brooklyn.

JOHN S. FLANAGAN, for thirty-one years editor of the Charlestown (Mass.) Enterprise, died on Saturday at his home there, in his sixty-fourth year. When 18 years old he came to this city and was an employe of The Sun. From here he went to Charlestown.

MARMADUKE FOX, a musician of Paterson, N. J., died suddenly of heart disease on Saturday in East Eighteenth Street, Paterson. He was born in England and was a teacher of voice and piano. For several years he was organist of the Park Avenue Baptist Church.

CHARLES PANDOLF, a merchant of Paterson, N. J., died on Friday at his home there, in his sixty-sixth year.

Mrs. FRANCES HELEN PRATT, widow of Dr. William M. Pratt, died on Saturday at her home, 61 East Fifty-ninth Street, in her eighty-second year.

JOSEPH R. LAHEY, an automobile dealer of Northern New Jersey, died on Saturday at his home, Forty-seventh Avenue, Jersey City, in his fifty-first year.

ROBERT STEWART ESTABROOK, assistant editor of The Financier, died on Saturday at his home, 686 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn, in his twenty-fourth year.

ELIZA J. UNDERHILL, for years prominent in Oyster Bay, L. I., died recently at her home, in West Bay Street, in her ninety-fourth year.

GUSTAVE J. WOLBER of Newark, N. J., died Saturday night at his home in his sixtieth year. He was foreman of the New Jersey Freie Zeitung for the last forty years.

CHARITIES.

ROYAL
Baking Powder
Absolutely Pure

Insures the most delicious and healthful food

NO ALUM—NO PHOSPHATE

GEORGE R. MENEELY DEAD.

Bells and Chimes Made Him Known Throughout the Country.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Oct. 24. — George Rodney Meneely died suddenly at his home here yesterday. He was born in West Troy, (now Watervliet,) N. Y., on March 15, 1831, the son of Andrew and Philena Hanks Meneely.

Receiving an academic education, Mr. Meneely, at the death of his father in 1851, assumed, with an elder brother, Edwin A. Meneely, the proprietorship of the bell business, which their father had established in 1826 in West Troy, and had bequeathed to them. This connection continued for twenty-five years, during which Meneely bells and chimes became famous throughout the country.

Mr. Meneely served as President of the village of West Troy for one year. In 1876 he began at another location in West Troy the manufacture of railway supplies. There was an opportunity in this direction on account of the annoyance and delay caused by frictional heating in the running of railway cars, which was obviated by Mr. Meneely and the late D. A. Hopkins of New Jersey working in conjunction in bringing out the present standard self-fitting journal bearing, a device discovered by Mr. Hopkins. This business, under the name of George R. Meneely & Son, Inc., is still carried on in Watervliet, where Mr. Meneely was actively engaged in manufacturing for sixty-four years.

With the organization of the West Troy Water Works Company in 1875 Mr. Meneely became its President, and continued in that capacity until 1888, when the company sold its interests. He had been President of the Albany Mutual Fire Insurance Company since 1905. He is survived by his wife, a daughter, Eleanor; a son, Charles D. Meneely of Hempstead, L. I., Vice President of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, and a brother, Clinton H. Meneely of Troy.

Lynde A. Catlin.

SOUTH WOODSTOCK, Conn., Oct. 24. —Lynde A. Catlin, 82 years old, who was Secretary of the Illinois Central Railroad from 1864 to 1884, died suddenly at his home last night of apoplexy. He was Judge of Probate here for twelve years. He leaves a nephew, William O. Partridge of New York, the sculptor, and an uncle, the Right Rev. Sidney Catlin Partridge, Episcopal Bishop of Kansas City, Mo.

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Miss FLORENCE EUPHEMIA HASTINGS, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Hastings, died on Saturday at her home, 24 Fuller Place, Brooklyn.

JOHN S. FLANAGAN, for thirty-one years editor of the Charlestown (Mass.) Enterprise, died on Saturday at his home there, in his sixty-fourth year. When 18 years old he came to this city and was an employe of The Sun. From here he went to Charlestown.

MARMADUKE FOX, a musician of Paterson, N. J., died suddenly of heart disease on Saturday in East Eighteenth Street, Paterson. He was born in England and was a teacher of voice and piano. For several years he was organist of the Park Avenue Baptist Church.

CHARLES PANDOLF, a merchant of Paterson, N. J., died on Friday at his home there, in his sixty-sixth year.

Mrs. FRANCES HELEN PRATT, widow of Dr. William M. Pratt, died on Saturday at her home, 61 East Fifty-ninth Street, in her eighty-second year.

JOSEPH R. LAHEY, an automobile dealer of Northern New Jersey, died on Saturday at his home, Forty-seventh Avenue, Jersey City, in his fifty-first year.

ROBERT STEWART ESTABROOK, assistant editor of The Financier, died on Saturday at his home, 686 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn, in his twenty-fourth year.

ELIZA J. UNDERHILL, for years prominent in Oyster Bay, L. I., died recently at her home, in West Bay Street, in her ninety-fourth year.

GUSTAVE J. WOLBER of Newark, N. J., died Saturday night at his home in his sixtieth year. He was foreman of the New Jersey Freie Zeitung for the last forty years.

CHARITIES.

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To Attend
The Next Meeting and Concert at Leslie Hall, 83rd Street and Broadway, 8:20 P. M., Tuesday, October 26th.

PROGRAM

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LEONARD M. WALLSTEIN, *Chairman.*
(Commissioner of Accounts of City of New York)
MISHA E. APPELBAUM, *The Founder of the Cult,*
"The Necessity of Abolishing All Public and Private Charity Societies: The Real Substitute."

CONCERT:
Mme. SIDONIE SPERO, *Famous Dramatic Soprano.*
Mr. HERBERT DITTLER, *The Celebrated Violinist.*
Mrs. JOSEPHINE HARTMAN-VOLLMER, *The Eminent Pianist.*
MR. MAX LIEBLING, *The Well Known Composer-pianist,* at the Piano.
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COLLEGE FOOTBALL UPHEAVAL—GOLF—TENNIS—CYCLING—BASEBALL

TIGERS AND CORNELL HAVE CLEAN RECORD

Only Two Eastern Teams Remain Undefeated—New Football Adds to Scores.

Probably no football season of the last few years has furnished so great an upheaval as the present. It is generally conceded that the new football has the effect of giving greater scoring ability to the smaller colleges, but that the minor elevens should be able to take so much greater profit from the innovations of the open game than those long established in football prestige is almost beyond comprehension. Yet such seems to be the case. With the season just started toward the major games, there are but two of the big elevens in the East which have not been defeated, Cornell and Princeton. It is unfortunate that these two will not play against each other this season, for it seems now that each may go through its remaining games without losing a game. If such does prove to be the case the question of football supremacy may be settled only by the unsubstantial method of endless debate, altogether an unsatisfactory condition.

In the games of last Saturday Harvard went to defeat before the powerful Cornell eleven, and at New Haven Yale suffered its second reverse this season when Washington and Jefferson scored a well-earned victory. With the form that was displayed in each of the games it may be that still other defeats will mar the prestige of the Crimson and the Blue, for each has hard games at the end of this week with teams that ten years ago would have been despised. Harvard will play the powerful Penn State eleven, the recent conqueror of Pennsylvania, while Yale has to face Colgate, a team that defeated West Point, and for that reason, if no other, cannot be taken lightly.

In defeating Dartmouth Saturday Princeton completed her schedule of hard games before testing her strength against Harvard two weeks hence. With victories over Georgetown, Rutgers, Syracuse, Lafayette, and Dartmouth, Princeton may well look upon this eleven as the best that has been turned out in some years. The playing of the men in every case has justified confidence, and as yet the Tiger eleven has not been forced to show its hand in order to win. Those who saw the game against Dartmouth learned no more of Princeton's real ability than was displayed in her earlier games. Dartmouth was not such an opponent as could force Princeton to declare herself, and if there were any secrets from other elevens present they went away disappointed.

There was only one thing they could determine definitely, which was that the Tiger team had a wonderfully perfect defense. Just what Princeton has in attack has never been clearly demonstrated. In the early games it was believed that Princeton had not developed an offense, for she won almost on strategy alone. Then there came just the faint glimmer of successful attacking ability, but beyond that the Tigers have not gone as far as the public is concerned.

There is no basis of comparison between Princeton and Cornell, and the only one that can be made will follow Princeton's game with Harvard. It is undoubtedly true that Cornell has the best eleven which has been sent out of Ithaca in years. That it is a powerful scoring machine was indicated in the game with Harvard. For season after season the team has struggled for a victory over the Crimson, and this year it won gloriously. It outplayed Harvard, and showed a sustained attack that made light of the Crimson's defense many times. But Cornell did not play perfect football by any means. There were frequent fumbles that might have proved fatal had Harvard been a team that was following the ball as every football team should follow it. This, however, in no wise detracts from Cornell's victory, nor does it matter that Harvard may say she was not in the best of form because of having to train slowly for Yale and Princeton. Cornell's big red team won on its merits and deserves all the credit that the victory means to Ithaca.

There certainly was little in the game that could give assurance to Crimson supporters. Harvard played ragged football, even Mahan being an offender against clean handling of the leather. The game against the Ithacans forced Harvard to show its ability and it was evident that there will have to be rapid improvement if Haughton's men are to battle successfully in the remaining games of the season. There are at present few of the elements that made last season's team such a mighty eleven, also there is much to be learned of defense and a great deal to be studied, apparently, before there can be a sustained attack. Harvard gained many yards Saturday, but there was not the ability to carry the offense through to the coveted touchdown.

Yale appears to be in the throes of difficulties. The Blue suffered defeat in the past, and it has served a rejuvenating influence so that the men have found themselves and waged battle with a determination that brought success. It was thought that the victory of Virginia over the Blue would accomplish a like purpose, but Yale showed Saturday that she had not profited by the lesson and a second defeat was inflicted by the Washington and Jefferson team, which is not nearly so strong as the one that faced the Blue last year. An open game was played against Yale and it had the New Haven men bewildered. The material from which Yale may draw this year is good, but the men seem to be woefully deficient in the knowledge of rudimentary football, and this will prove fatal unless there is some excellent coaching before the games with Princeton and Harvard. As a matter of fact, it must begin immediately or the Blue will come face to face with another defeat when the eleven lines up against the strong Colgate team next Saturday. It seems likely that a call for extra coaches will go forth from Yale this week.

Pennsylvania, though beaten by the strong Pittsburgh eleven Saturday, showed a better game than heretofore, one that gave encouragement for the play during the rest of the schedule which ends with the annual Cornell game on Thanksgiving Day. At Pittsburgh, Glenn Warner has one of the best elevens in the country, and that the Quakers could hold it to a 14 to 7 score augurs well for at least giving Cornell a hard battle.

Improvement was also noted in the game of the West Point eleven, which won from Georgetown by a score that was only three points less than that which Princeton made against the Washington men. Unlike Yale, defeat seems to have done the Cadets a measure of good.

Colgate Hot After Yale.

HAMILTON, N. Y., Oct. 24.—The Colgate team, which ran up the record score of the season on Saturday, beating Rensselaer by a score of 107 to 0, is making great preparations for the game with Yale at New Haven on Saturday. Coach Bankart is anxious to repeat the performance of Colgate in 1913, when Yale was defeated 16 to 6. In preparation for the game he has developed two sets of back field players. A special train will bring 400 Colgate students to New Haven to cheer their team. They will also bring along their famous goat mascot.

Results of Soccer Games.

At Tibbett's Field—Alley Boys, 2; Clan Macduffs, 0.

At Harlem Oval—Yonkers F. C., 8; Continentals, 1.

At Edison Field—Fulton Camerons, 1; Visitation, 0.

At Marquette Oval—Clan McDonalds, 8; New York Hibernians, 1.

At Dognon Field—Our Boys, 4; Greenville, 1.

At Woodside, L. I.—Camerons, 2; Greenpoint, 1.

At Federal League Park—West Hudson, 2; Brooklyn, 1.

At Paterson, N. J.—I. R. T. Strollers, 2; Haledon Thistles, 0.

At Bayonne, N. J.—Babcock & Wilcox, 0; Scottish Americans, 0.

At Braddock, Penn.—Braddock F. C., 8; Pittsburgh Rovers, 0.

At Trevesklyn, Penn.—Trevesklyn F. C., 2; Donora F. C., 1.

At Plainfield, Conn.—Smithville Avenue Men's Club, 6; Plainfield, 0.

At Subway Oval—Germans, 4; Hudson Colts, 0.

At Glen Park—Yonkers Thistles, 4; Bay Ridge, 1.

TO TUNE UP RACING CARS.

Qualifying Sprints for Harkness Trophy Begin Today.

There was a scene of activity at the Sheepshead Bay Speedway yesterday. Since the running of the Astor Cup race on Oct. 9, events have been quiet at the big round saucer. However, it will be different this week, for starting today, a half dozen of the fastest speed kings in the world will begin to tune up their cars for the Harkness Championship Trophy race. It will be the first race for the trophy that stands for the automobile championship of the world.

In addition to the 100-mile championship contest there will be several other events at the Sheepshead Bay track on Election Day that promise to be of the greatest interest. Wild Bobo Burman, who is to drive the Blitzen Benz against time, has agreed to race the big P. R. P. car that has been built by Finley Robertson Porter. The latter machine is to be driven by Jean Porporato, a driver who failed to start for the Astor Cup.

Qualifying sprints for post positions will be the order of the program for today. It is believed that several of the drivers will do even better in the Harkness Cup qualifications than they did in the ones for the Astor Cup. The best time made in the latter qualifications was 109½ miles an hour, registered by Ralph Mulford in a Peugeot. He will be at the track today.

YALE PLAYERS INJURED.

Legore's Successor, Scovil, Received Broken Nose in Saturday's Defeat.

NEW HAVEN, Oct. 24.—To add to the gloom which has been in evidence in the Yale football camp for some time, it was learned tonight that "Mal" Scovil, the back field star, had suffered a broken nose in the Washington and Jefferson game. He will probably be unable to play any more this season. Scovil's injury came early in the game, but he said nothing of it, and later made Yale's only touchdown. His loss is a severe blow, especially as he had taken Legore's place, following the latter's disqualification.

The Yale coaches no longer attempt to conceal the seriousness of the situation. More coaches are expected here soon, and a conference will be held to consider future plans.

Other injuries received include a cut forehead by Way, a wrenched shoulder by "Chub" Sheldon, and a muscle bruise of the leg by von Holt.

Stiff Practice for Tigers.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 24.—Princeton's eleven faces the stiffest week of work that has been their portion during the practice season, according to the plans that Coach Speedy Rush had in mind today. There will be scrimmage tomorrow afternoon for the whole squad, and there will be harder ones to follow throughout the week unless something develops to change the plans of the Princeton coaching squad. Some of the stars may get a rest tomorrow, but all will be on hand the day after. All eyes are turning now to the Harvard game. Over-confidence is the one obstacle that the coaches have to conquer. The work next week will serve to weed out the feeling, if it exists, on the part of the team. Then the following week the program will be an easy one, and the men will be allowed to rest up for the big game. All of the players reported in fine condition from the Dartmouth game, and there is little to hinder the work of the coaches.

N. Y. U. Blames Overconfidence.

Although New York University's defeat by Haverford on Saturday upset the calculations of the Violet followers and coaches, that fact will not interfere with the University Heights aggregation plans of putting in an even more strenuous week of practice than last in preparation for the Trinity game which is the next contest on the schedule. It is generally conceded that the unexpected turn in the fortunes of the New York team was largely due to overconfidence, and that the defeat will serve the purpose of stimulating the men. Coach Reilley is planning some further hard work as the program for the week, which includes scrimmages against both the Columbia and Fordham elevens. The Blue and White will come to University Heights tomorrow to give the Violet warriors another tussle. After a day's intermission for signal drills and some work with the punters the Violet squad expects to go to the Fordham Field on Thursday, where they will put in another hard scrimmage against the Maroon team.

Georgetown to Tackle Fordham.

More than 5,000 Georgetown alumni living in the vicinity of New York are looking forward to Election Day, when the Georgetown eleven will play Fordham at Fordham Field. The Maroon eleven is slated over the defeat of Holy Cross, and they hope to defeat the strong Washington team. Georgetown has three players who have been doing great work this season. They are Kilroy, the full back; Tom Gormley, right tackle, and Mahlum, the left guard. On account of the importance of the Fordham game Georgetown will rest on Saturday. The Southerners will have a large representation at the game. Exendine, the former Carlisle Indian player, is coaching the Georgetown eleven.

Halsted of Lehigh Injured.

Halsted, the former Erasmus High School player, now playing with Lehigh, was injured in Saturday's game against Muhlenberg, and a badly sprained ankle will keep him out of the game for some time. It is not likely that he will play before the Penn State game. Magginnes will take Halsted's place at full back and a new half back will have to be developed for the half back position.

Lap Relay Races at College Meet.

In order to avoid confusion during relay races at the Intercollegiate A. A. A. A. annual indoor meets it has been deemed advisable to recommend a change from given distances to laps for all the relay events in future. This change would enable each relay to start and finish at a given point instead of at fractional parts of a track like that in Madison Square Garden, where there is a ten-lap-to-the-mile track, over which the initial relay meet was decided last May. Two new events, a straightaway hurdle and a dash for the longest distance possible indoors, have been proposed. In these contests no college will be allowed to start less than four men, so that teams competition will be adhered to and points awarded as in other events. In each heat—preliminary, semi-final, and final—the places will count four, three, two, and one in points, so that, while the team with the highest aggregate score will win, the possibility of one star athlete winning for his college will be precluded. These changes are to be passed upon, and in all probability adopted, at a special meeting of the association to be held at Boston on Nov. 19, the eve of the day on which the intercollegiate cross-country run and the Harvard-Yale football game are to be decided.

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WANT RUNS SHIFTED TO VAN CORTLANDT

Athletes to Protest Against Holding Cross-Country Events at Prospect Park.

Representatives of the New York Athletic Club, Bronx Church House, and Millrose A. A. held a meeting yesterday at Van Cortlandt Park while their men were training for the coming cross-country championships and framed a protest to the Metropolitan Association Amateur Athletic Union against awarding any of the titular runs to the Prospect Park course in Brooklyn. It is asserted that the Brooklyn course does not compare with the Van Cortlandt Park route, and therefore should not receive consideration. They also say that inasmuch as no Brooklyn clubs enter as a rule in the championships the borough across the bridge should not receive recognition from the championship committees.

According to a recent statement by Frederick W. Rubien, President of the Metropolitan Association and Chairman of the National Championship Committee, it was his intention to ask that one senior and one junior event be contested in Brooklyn. Rubien will receive the protest within the next few days, as the first championship hill and dale chase is scheduled for the early part of November. Last year both the junior metropolitan and national championships were contested at Prospect Park. The Mohawk A. C. is in accord with the proposal, but has not joined as yet in the protest to Mr. Rubien.

Ideal cross-country weather, with just a suggestion of chill in the atmosphere, brought another big gathering of harriers to Van Cortlandt Park yesterday. The Bronx Church House was again first in numbers, with eighteen representatives, but the New York A. C., the Millrose A. A., Mohawk A. C., and Ozanam Association were well represented. The showing of Win Gough, the Millrose middle-distance runner, was exceptionally good in a three-mile test.

Paul Pilgrim had in his Mercury Foot division, Ackerman, Finerty, O'Neil, O'Connor, J. E. Bell, Robertson, McKay, and Mitchell. Robertson is the Evander Childs harrier who last year won the Columbia University cross-country chase, as well as several other schoolboy cross-country events. McKay is a former Columbia long-distance runner.

Matt Geis, the veteran of the Millrose club, covered the course in fast time, and his trial will undoubtedly result in his being selected for the championship squad of the Wanamaker organization.

Tom Barden and Arthur Fogel, the junior metropolitan cross-country title holder, were the only representatives of the Irish-American A. C. out. Their trainer, Lawson Robertson, is one of the Brooklynites who advocate the staging of one or more of the A. A. U. championships at Prospect Park.

SULLIVAN MEMORIAL FUND.

Late Athletic Chief's Remains to be Interred on Nov. 14.

At the recent annual meeting of the Metropolitan Association of the Amateur Athletic Union, President Frederick W. Rubien outlined to the delegates proposed plans in connection with the "James E. Sullivan Memorial." He explained that a committee had conferred with cemetery authorities regarding a burial site, and found a suitable burial plot at Calvary Cemetery. Mr. Sullivan's remains are now in a receiving vault, and it is proposed to inter the body in this burial plot on Sunday, Nov. 14, just prior to the annual meeting of the A. A. U., when delegates are in this city from all over the United States, and it is hoped that a monument can be purchased and placed on the plot by that time. This plan has met with the approval of Mrs. Sullivan.

Mr. Rubien explained that enough money had been collected to purchase the plot, and urged the Association raise funds for the suitable monument. This brought forth a motion from Justice Bartow S. Weeks that all should unite in an effort to raise the funds necessary to place a suitable stone over his remains in the plot selected in Calvary Cemetery.

President Rubien informed the delegates that $1,452.50 had been received by the Treasurer, and urged the delegates to make more of an effort in their respective clubs to raise subscriptions, and that each of the 150 clubs could raise an average of $25 per club without much effort. The following extract is taken from Justice Weeks's plea to the delegates to swell the fund:

I think that if the delegates will look at the annual report there should be at least seventy clubs in this association instead of twenty-six. There are seventy clubs in the association that have contributed nothing whatever, as clubs, to the Sullivan Memorial. Now we don't expect $1,000 subscriptions; we don't expect $100 subscriptions, but we would rather have only $5 subscriptions from clubs, than not have anything. These clubs that are down here for $5 are entitled to just as much credit for what they have done in handing in their mite as the larger and more powerful clubs, who have paid more.

ATTACK A. A. U. DECISION.

Irish-American A. C. May Take Kiviat-Smith Case to Court.

Congressman Murray Hulbert and John T. Dooling, counsel for Abel R. Kiviat of the Irish-American Athletic Club, and Harry J. Smith of the Bronx Church House, issued a statement yesterday attacking the stand taken by Justice Bartow S. Weeks and Frederick W. Rubien, President of the Metropolitan Association of the Amateur Athletic Union, for the cancellation of the registration cards of the two athletes. In this statement the counsel promised further action in the case. What this action will be depends on developments. It is known they intend first appealing to the Board of Managers through the Irish-American Athletic Club for reinstatement of the athletes, and, failing in this move, they will probably resort to the courts as was done after Castleman and Joyce of the Irish-American Athletic Club had been declared ineligible by the local Registration Committee in 1904. The Irish club triumphed in this instance.

Metzger Takes Two-Mile Run.

The Fall members' games of the Morningside Athletic Club attracted 2,000 persons to Macomb's Dam Park yesterday and resulted in competitions which drew out all the active members of the club. Six handicap events were contested, with a two-mile run the feature exhibition. Lenny Metzger, with a handicap of sixty yards from L. Heydet, captured this event in the good time of 10:21 1-5, leading Heydet to the tape by fifteen yards. At one stage of the race Heydet was practically on even terms with the victor, but he dropped back and thereafter was unable to get up again. Honors in the 100-yard dash went to G. Sinn, with two yards' handicap. He triumphed by a yard over J. Shein, with eight yards' allowance. All handicap men were placed in the quarter-mile dash, J. Hanley leading the field over the two furlongs. William Ralph, who was on the same mark with the winner, was second. F. Keiser, on scratch in the mile walk, won with yards to spare in 7:35 2-5. He was chased hardest by E. Zavalosky, who had 25 seconds' start, while William Ralph, with the same mark, crossed the finish line in third position. C. Wood, Jr., annexed the principal award in the discus-throwing event, with an actual toss of 87 feet 10½ inches and 25 feet handicap. The relay race at a half mile went to the "Bugle Staff" composed of Galston, Keiserr, Singer, and Sinn, with 18 yards' handicap. Their time was 1:54 2-5.

Glencoe A. C. Runner Leads.

Emil Rieger of the home club triumphed over a dozen harriers in the invitation road run of 4½ miles held yesterday under the auspices of the Glencoe A. C. He defeated his clubmate, Charley Timmins, by two seconds. The summary: Emil Rieger, Glencoe A. C., 26:03; Charles Timmins, Glencoe A. C., 26:05; G. Phillips, Bronx Church House, 26:31; F. Casse, Morningside A. C., 27:06; T. Mulvaney, Glencoe A. C., 27:18; Henry White, Glencoe A. C., 28:26; James Kennedy, Glencoe A. C., 28:31; J. Shilling, Union Settlement A. C., 28:40; A. Fox, Municipal Ath. League, 29:04; N. Divene, Glencoe A. C., 29:10; F. Wilson, Ozanam Association, 29:39; T. McEnery, Glencoe A. C., 29:58.

SQUASH TENNIS STARTS.

Champion Kinsella Defeats Macklin in Handicap Match.

The professional squash tennis season opened yesterday at the private courts of J. Cox Brady, at Hamilton Farms, Gladstone, N. J., when Walter A. Kinsella, the world's professional title holder, conceding the big odds of five aces, defeated John S. Macklin, professional at the new Yale Club in this city, by the score of 12—15, 16—17, 15—10, 18—17, 15—9. The match, which was witnessed by a big gallery including many of the week-end guests at Hamilton Farms, was an interesting one, and although Macklin captured the first two games Kinsella appeared to hold his man safe at all times.

Kinsella played the same game that won the title for him from Stephen J. Fenon. He had much of his old time speed, and was particularly effective in taking the ball from the side and back court. Macklin's game very much resembled that of the champions, but he lacked the speed of the latter and was always at a disadvantage in the rallies. Kinsella after the first two games settled down, and by brilliant racquet work scored frequently and wore his opponet down by superior play and steadiness.

Four Hours for Tennis Match.

Paul Goold and Eli Behar won the doubles championship of the Harlem Tennis Club yesterday on the club courts at 137th Street and Eighth Avenue, defeating in the final round C. Buchner and Harry Cassel, after a four-hour match at 4—6, 4—6, 6—3, 6—4, 6—3, bringing to a close the tournament which was a series of surprises. It was Paul Goold's first outdoor championship, and the victory was obtained through persistent lobbing, which finally wore down Buchner and Cassel. The contest resolved itself into a question of steadiness, and the defeated pair had plenty of speed and excelled in overhead smashing. Goold's regular partner, H. H. Manchester has been unable to play during the last three weeks, owing to illness, and the victorious pair were strangers to each other's style when they started, but they showed excellent combination work at the end. The summary:

Harlem Lawn Tennis Club, Men's Doubles, Semi-Final Round.—Paul Goold and Eli Behar defeated Benjamin M. Philips and H. Hierbert, 7—5, 6—3; C. Buchner and Harry Cassel defeated E. L. Blumensheim and Millard Bottsford, 3—6, 6—3, 6—3.

Final Round—Paul Goold and Eli Behar defeated C. Buchner and H. Cassel, 4—6, 4—6, 6—3, 6—4, 6—3.

WRESTLING TITLE AT STAKE.

One Fall Will Decide Tonight's Bout Between Aberg and Zbyszko.

Alexander Aberg, champion, and Waldek Zbyszko, challenger, will wrestle tonight at Madison Square Garden in a finish bout for the Graeco-Roman wrestling championship of the world. There is a tinge of bitterness in the struggle, aside from the athletic honor attached, as Aberg is a Russian and Zbyszko of Austrian birth. In addition the previous contest between the pair in the final of the international tournament in the Manhattan Opera House was declared a draw after four hours of give and take that had each man on the point of exhaustion. There will be no draw tonight in any event, and the first fall will decide the match, and Referee George Bothner will not call a halt until one man is enabled to leave the area a winner.

Neither Aberg nor Zbyszko has wrestled in public since last Spring. The Russian has been in active training all Summer, with the idea of building up his reserve strength for tonight. Zbyszko spent his vacation months in complete rest on the Maine seashore with the same object, and has taken on twenty pounds of needed flesh, now which brings him up to 230 pounds. Aberg is about ten pounds heavier, and of the ponderous order.

Feeling is running particularly high in the foreign quarters, where the ability of both grapplers is best known. As at the Opera House tournament, the men will wrestle in two-piece suits.

Four-Ball Match at Hot Springs.

Special to The New York Times.

HOT SPRINGS, Va., Oct. 24.—A gallery of fifty golf enthusiasts followed a four-ball match this afternoon. Alexander Smith, professional at Wykagyl, and W. J. Baxter, amateur, of New York, played against Adam and James Green, the professionals here. The Greens won, 3 and 2. In the gallery were Mr. and Mrs. Josiah C. Thaw, Mr. and Mrs. T. Morris Carnegie, Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Fitler, Malcolm Meacham, and Craig Colgate. There were nearly forty entries yesterday in the golf tournament handicap scramble, and cups were captured by Bernon J. Prentice, New York, 1 up, and Mrs. C. H. Goddard, whose score was 7 down.

Aickelin First in Mile Cycle Race.

Twenty cyclists took part in the weekly point races of the New England Wheelmen over the Eastern Boulevard course yesterday afternoon, and there were exciting finishes in both races. Carl Sprauer, with a one-minute handicap, won the three-mile race, and C. Eller, riding with a thirty-second handicap, finished in second place. A. Levine, handicapped at two minutes, was third, and C. H. J. Tonjes and W. H. Hall, Jr., finished fourth and fifth, respectively. E. Aickelin won the one-mile unpaced race for the Pelham Trophy in 2:27, and C. Eller was second in 2:43 4-5. Sprauer was third in 2:45 1-5, and A. Levine was fourth in 2:50. Schindler has his trial spin for the Kopsky Trophy, rode over the course in 16:24 4-5.

Walkers Tramp 50 Miles.

Three squads of members of the American Walkers' Association held their weekly hike yesterday. The first squad went to Garrison, a distance of fifty miles; the second to Ossining and return, covering about the same distance, and the third to Hastings and return, about fifteen miles. Century men medals were awarded to H. Morell, S. Brodsky, and L. Leibowitz. Century bars were awarded to F. Heath, G. H. Swartz, W. Probst, D. Goldberger, J. Haltianand, and F. Soufert. A large number of walkers from the evening high schools of the city competed in the walk for the medals which will be offered to the school team having the greatest mileage at the end of the season.

San Francisco Wins Pennant.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 24.—When the 1915 season of the Pacific coast league came to a close today, the San Francisco team managed by Harry Wolverton, was in first place by a comfortable margin, having cinched the pennant last week. Salt Lake City, the newcomer in the league, took second place from Los Angeles after a close race, only decided in the final game of the year. eVrnon, Oakland, and Portland finished in the order named.

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OUTSIDERS FIRST IN CYCLING RACE

Corry and Walker of Australia Defeat Cracks in Team Race at Velodrome.

Frank Corry and Gordon Walker, Australian cyclists, won the fifty-kilometer team race for professionals at the Newark Velodrome Saturday. Seventeen teams comprising the best professionals of America, Europe, and Australia started in the race, which was decided by a series of sixteen intermediate mile sprints and points scored by leading the field over the tape on each lap of the contest. The winners, who were rank outsiders, stole away from the field early in the race and piled up enough points to win before they were overhauled by the favorites. Alf Goullet and Alf Grenda, another Australian team, finished second, and Reggie McNamara and Bob Spears, also representing Australia, were third. Marcel Dupuy of France and Pete Drobach of Boston won fourth money, and Frank Kramer and Jackie Clark were placed fifth.

In the Brassard match Kramer, the Yankee champion, defeated Goullet in a close finish after a hard ride from the rear. Chris Dotterweich, Newark, (125 yards,) won the one-mile amateur handicap. Ben Seager, Newark, (150 yards,) was second, and Fred Knoller, Millburn, (90 yards,) was third. Hans Ohrt, the world's amateur champion, starting from scratch, put up a great ride, but was unplaced. J. Best of Irvington won the one-third-mile novice, with Ben Park, Orange, second.

JENSEN HAS BIG HANDICAP.

Easily Defeats Other Cyclists in Five-Mile Road Race.

Edwin Jensen, riding from the limit mark of 1:30, easily finished first in the five-mile race of the Century Road Club Association over the Eastern Boulevard course yesterday afternoon. Jensen not only won the race easily, but his time was 1:09 faster than that of the first scratch man to finish.

Jensen, who won the cycling championship of the Inter-Club League in 1914 and again annexed the title for 1915 by winning a series of races held by the Inter-Club League, was placed on the limit mark yesterday in the weekly race because he had not won enough points to place him better than on the 1:30 mark. George Harvey, Ernest Kurno, and S. A. Styles also started with Jensen.

On Sunday, Nov. 7, a one-hour two-rider team race will be held on the Sheepshead Bay track, and during the last fifteen minutes of the race the cyclists will ride in the six-day-race style, with the members of the teams relieving each other at will. The summary of yesterday's race: Edwin Jensen, (1:30,) 13:13; John Marquart, (0:30,) 14:21; Raymond Caldwell, (0:30,) 14:23; George Harvey, (1:00,) 15:10; Ernest Kurno, (1:00,) 15:11; Joseph Naphtal, (scratch,) 13:47; Jack Welton, (scratch,) 13:47 3-5.

RITCHIE IS FAVORITE.

Californian Expected to Win from Dundee in Garden Boxing Bout.

Willie Ritchie is favored by followers of the boxing game over Johnny Dundee in their ten-round bout tomorrow night at Madison Square Garden. Ritchie's physical advantages over the local man in height, reach, and weight, combined with a cool head and heavy hitting, has established the Californian a favorite with the fans.

The boxers have been working over a month for the bout, putting in two hard weeks before the postponement, when the club failed to have the license renewed. Ritchie will benefit mostly by the long siege of training, being out of the ring for months, while Dundee has been boxing steadily, his last opponent being Joe Mandot. This bout was one of the best seen in New York in some time, and indications point to a better bout Tuesday night on account of the heavy hitting of Ritchie.

Notes for the Boxers.

The matinee boxing show to be staged this afternoon at the Broadway Sporting Club of Brooklyn will include a number of the semi-professional try-out bouts. The windup of ten rounds will be between Jack Coyne of Orange, lightweight champion of New Jersey, and Charley Pappas, the Greek champion in his class. The first bout will be staged at 3 o'clock.

Young Mike Donovan, son of Professor Mike Donovan, formerly of the New York A. C., will face Cowboy Charlie Shands, the rugged Western middleweight, in the final ten-round bout at the Olympic Club tonight. This will be Donovan's first bout since he met Mike Gibbons at Madison Square. The brother of Leach Cross will tackle Farmer Sullivan, the rugged welterweight from the Greenwich Village, in the second ten-round bout.

The American Sporting Club of Harlem starts the week's program tonight with a contest between "Al" Roth and "Kid" Wolfe, the sturdy Bronx middleweight. Harry Gattle of Port Chester will box Tommy Hogan of Buffalo in the other ten-round session.

Two ten-round contests are scheduled for Wednesday night at the Vanderbilt Athletic Club of Brooklyn. In the first contest Jack Smith will oppose Frenchie de Marlo, and Paul Doyle and Jim Kelly will be the principals in the second.

The bout between Jack Dillon and Jim Flynn, the fighting fireman of Pueblo, which was to be staged at the Broadway Sporting Club of Brooklyn tonight, has been postponed. An effort was made by the club management to secure an opponent for Dillon on Wednesday night.

Tom McCarty, the Montana cowboy, and George Rodel, the Boer, have been matched to box ten rounds as the feature for the Saturday night entertainment of the Broadway Sporting Club.

Tie for Gaelic Football Title.

The Gaelic football teams of Cork and Kilkenny played a tie match at Celtic Park yesterday for the championship of the East, each team scoring four points. The contest was the feature of the annual sports of the Kilkenny Men's Association. The tie will be replayed at the games of the Monument Club at Celtic Park on Nov. 7.

CELESTINS VICHY

(FRENCH REPUBLIC PROPERTY)

NOTICE

Regarding SPLITS

SPLITS have now been placed on the market and should be asked for at all first-class Bars and Restaurants.

ASK FOR CELESTINS

SPORTING EVENTS.

Madison Sq. Garden, Tues. Eve., Oct. 26th.

JOHNNY DUNDEE vs. WILLIE RITCHIE

For the AMERICAN LIGHTWEIGHT CHAMPIONSHIP

ADMISSION, $1.00—BOX SEATS $5.00

Box Office Now Open. Telephone Mad. Sq. 6144.

BASEBALL FOLLOWS FLAG.

Marines Make Ball and Bat Part of Expeditionary Kit.

Baseball follows the flag. In a circular sent out by the recruiting service of the United States Marine Corps the importance of the game among the men of the service is emphasized.

The bat, ball, and glove has become a regular part of the marine's expeditionary equipment, and the service is trying to enlist all the recruits possible who can play the game. The marine goes to all parts of the world, and his baseball outfit has a regular place in his knapsack, side by side with implements of a more serious nature.

Everywhere the United States marine has gone he has taken the national game with him. They have played in almost every country under the sun, and the games between the marines have never failed to attract interest, although many of the spectators did not know the first thing about the game.

An old grizzled "soldier of the sea," who has played the game in every clime, talked about the game at the Brooklyn Marine Barracks yesterday. "Music may have its charms to soothe the savage breast," he said, "but when it comes to taming a man in his native lair show him a man on third in the ninth inning, with two out and the score a tie. We've done it in China, Guam, the Philippines, Haiti, Alaska, and everywhere man may go. Baseball always brings warring factions together with the bonds of true sportsmanship."

FAVORITE WINTER SPORT.

Picking Manager for Pittsburgh—Dreyfuss Doesn't Want Moran.

One of the favorite Winter sports of the baseball fans will be to pick a new manager for the Pittsburgh club, to succeed Fred Clarke. It is a very simple matter to choose a good baseball manager. That is, it is easy for every one except the man who owns the club. Naturally, he feels that he ought to be consulted.

Barney Dreyfuss of Pittsburgh stated a few days ago in this city that he hadn't given the matter a thought yet. When asked if Hans Wagner was likely to get the job, he replied that, inasmuch as Honus wouldn't want to be manager for any amount of money, it wasn't likely that the job would be offered to him.

Some one has picked Pat Moran, the manager of the Phillies, for Dreyfuss, but neither of the principles were consulted before the choice was made. Therefore it is not binding.

It is stated that Morhan has refused to sign a contract to manage the Phillies next year unless he gets a big boost in salary. He considers that if he is a good enough manager to win a pennant with a makeshift club like the Phillies, he ought to be good enough to draw a salary which would be more in keeping with the stipend received by other pennant-winning managers such as McGraw, Mack, Stallings, and Bill Carrigan.

President Baker of the Phillies now has Moran's case under advisement, and it is very likely that Pat's pay envelope next season will be satisfactory. Another reason why Moran will not be the next Pittsburgh manager is that Dreyfuss doesn't think he is a good enough manager for the Pirates.

Mr. Dreyfuss also stated that he wasn't going to let the worry about the appointment of a new manager spoil his otherwise quiet, peaceful Winter.

BASEBALL FATALITIES.

Fifty-nine Deaths Attributed to the Sport in 1915.

CHICAGO, Oct. 24.—Statistics compiled by a Chicago statistician show that fifty-nine fatalities were attributed directly to baseball in 1915. The report shows that thirty-eight of the fatalities were caused by being hit on the head by the ball direct from the hands of the pitcher; six players were killed in fights during or after games; six died of overexertion, and three from collisions.

Injuries showed a slight decrease over the preceding year, 7 per cent. of the players in organized baseball having been injured during the season.

Walter Johnson's Team Beaten.

WEBB CITY, Mo., Oct. 24.—Walter Johnson of the Washington Americans and George Foster of the world champion Boston Americans pitched a scoreless duel for eight innings here today, Johnson in the uniform of Webb City and Foster pitching for Pittsburg, Kansas. In the ninth inning Johnson was hit for a two-bagger, fumbled a sacrifice grounder and walked the next man, and all three runners subsequently scored. Pittsburg won 3 to 0.

Offer Yankees Training Quarters.

OCALA, Fla., Oct. 24.—An offer of training quarters for the coming season was telegraphed by the Ocala Baseball Association today to the New York Americans, who had asked for terms.

Xaviers Win at Basket Ball.

The Xavier A. A. opened the basket ball season yesterday on the home court, 205 West Fourteenth Street, and defeated the Chatham Five of Brooklyn. The Xaviers easily outclassed their opponents and had no difficulty in winning by a score of 57 to 24. The line-up and scores:

Xavier A. A.	Position.	Chatham.
Connolly	Forward	Richardson
Gribbon	Forward	Washington
Smith	Centre	Cuff
Graham	Guard	Donaldson
Rogers	Guard	Cowan

Goals—Kenny, 8; Connolly, 6; Smith, 5; Graham, 4; Gribbon, 1; Richardson, 4; Washington, 4; Cuff, 4. Goals from foul—Kenny, 1. Referee—Mr. Coffey. Substitute—For Kenny Gribbon.

Carstairs Rye

EST. 1788

The Bicycle Wasn't Known Until Years After The Coming of Carstairs Rye

Now motorcycles have caused the bicycles to be abandoned. But since 1788 nothing has come to take the place of Carstairs Rye. In the non-refillable bottle—"A Good Bottle to Keep Good Whiskey Good."

LIVELY SPEEDWAY BRUSHES.

Fourteen Events Decided in Which Close Competition Ruled.

Light harness racing was held under the auspices of the Road Drivers' Association of New York over the half-mile course of the Harlem Speedway yesterday afternoon. It was the fourth matinée of the season, and, with fine weather prevailing, a large crowd witnessed some closely contested races during the staging of fourteen brushes. What would have been the feature event of the program was unfortunately called off because two of the entrants were scratched and only one starter remained. It was in the 1:03 trot, in which Nathan Straus's bay mare Fair Maiden, L. W. Boynton's chestnut gelding Country Tramp, and J. A. Murphy's bay gelding Oakland Boy were scheduled to go, but Mr. Murphy, however, drove his entry against time to beat 1:03 and scored the distance in the time of 1:02¼.

There was a dead heat between Kitty Oakland, the brown mare owned and driven by G. Gall, which won the 1:11 trot, and J. F. Fendt's gray gelding Billy McCann in the third and final heat of this brush. Mr. Gall's trotter scored a triumph over Billy McCann in the first trial, but R. Allen's brown stallion proved too fast for Kitty Oakland in the second heat, and the latter finished third.

The 1:07 and 1:09 trots were four-heated contests. In the 1:07 trot there were four starters, and the first, second and third heats were evenly divided between C. Weiland's brown gelding Lester M., the brown mare Flying Fleet, and E. O. Bonzen's bay gelding Bistan, respectively. In the final heat Lester M. won the contest by a small margin. In the 1:09 trot the honors of the race went to H. S. Crossman's bay horse Governor Mafon after scoring ahead of a field of five contenders in the second and final heats of the race.

The other seven brushes were concluded in straight heats, and among the winners were J. H. Lawrence's bay gelding Thanks, which won the 1:05 pace; J. J. Morris's brown mare Madam X, which ann

ANOTHER SOLDIER SHOT BY MEXICANS

Bandits and American Infantry Fight at Scene of Train Hold-Up On the Border.

BROWNSVILLE, Texas, Oct. 24.—Soldiers of the Fourth United States Infantry and Mexican bandits engaged in a skirmish tonight shortly after 8 o'clock at the scene of the train robbery and murders last Monday.

One American soldier, Private Herman E. Moore, was wounded in the fight, according to reports received at Fort Browne.

A detachment of the Sixth United States Cavalry stationed near the Mercedes Canal, forty miles up the Rio Grande from here, was fired on from the Mexican side of the river late Saturday night from a point noted as a place where mescal, a fiery Mexican drink, is sold.

The Mexicans fired twenty-five shots. The fire was returned by the American troops and the Mexican firing ceased.

SEEK TO RECONCILE VILLA

United States Government to Act as Peacemaker in Mexico.

EL PASO, Oct. 24.—The United States Government is to assume the rôle of peacemaker between the Carranza de facto government and the Villa faction in Mexico, it was learned here today from an authoritative source.

Negotiations are soon to be opened with General Francisco Villa by George C. Carothers, Special Agent of the Department of Justice, who is said to have been commissioned to present plans which the United States Government has concluded with representatives of the Carranza Government.

It is said that the terms which Mr. Carothers will present to Villa are:

1. Villa will resign as Commander in Chief of the Villa army and come to the United States, an absolute asylum will be furnished him here by the United States Government.

2. Villa Generals who wish to leave Mexico and come to the United States will receive asylum.

3. The Villa army in its entirety will receive amnesty and full guarantees will be given to every member.

TO RETURN STREET RAILWAYS

Carranza Government Takes Inventory of Mexico City Property.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, Oct. 24.—An inventory is being made of the rolling stock, equipment, and other property of the Mexico Tramways Company, with a view to returning the lines to the company. For several months they have been operated by the Government. The corporation has headquarters in Toronto, but the late Dr. F. S. Pearson of New York, who went down with the Lusitania, was one of the principal owners.

MEXICO HEARS OF RAIDERS.

Outfitted by Germans to War on Ships with Oil for British.

Special to The New York Times.

LAREDO, Texas, Oct. 24.—T. D. Everetts of Tampico, Mexico, who arrived here today, says it was reported in oil circles when he left that port yesterday that several small vessels had been outfitted on the Texas and Mexico Gulf coast with arms and ammunition and manned by German officers and crews for the purpose of waging war upon tank steamships engaged in carrying crude petroleum from Tuxpam, Mexico, to vessels of the British Navy.

It is stated that practically all of the fuel oil supply of the British Navy now comes from the Mexican oil fields through the port of Tuxpam.

FIRST CLASH IN SONORA.

Villa's Advance Guard Meets Carranza Troops.

DOUGLAS, Oct. 24.—A sharp fight between the advance guard of Villa's soldiers and a detachment of Carranza troops from Agua Prieta, Sonora, occurred early today between Agua Prieta and Fronteras, according to reports received here. General P. Elias Calles, the Carranza commander, issued no statement as to the outcome of the fighting.

EAGLE PASS, Oct. 24.—Five thousand Carranza troops arrived in Piedras Negras early today on their way to reinforce the Carranza garrison at Agua Prieta, Sonora, which is facing attack by General Villa. By arrangement with the United States Government, these troops will be permitted to cross the American border at Eagle Pass and proceed through United States territory to Douglas, Ariz., whence they will again enter Mexico.

The date for the departure of the Mexican troops who are commanded by General Castro, Maycotte, and Benjamin Hill has not been fixed, but they are expected to leave by Tuesday.

EL PASO, Oct. 24.—According to advices to the Carranza consulate here, Carranza columns have occupied Jimenez and Casas Grandes, Chihuahua. A third column is said to be moving toward Ojinaga, opposite Presidio, Texas. The forces which are said to have occupied Casas Grandes are reported to have been composed of deserters from Villa, led by General Quijano, who moved into town after Villa's main army moved westward and after General Manuel Ochoa had removed the villa garrison to Juarez.

General Lopez Pallan and General Licon were executed by Villa at Casas Grandes, according to reports received today. They, together with General Quijano deserted the Villa army at Casas Grandes a week ago and were captured. Quijano with some of his men escaped.

ALL HEED POPE'S REST PLEA

None of Warring Powers to Make Prisoners Work on Sunday.

ROME, Oct. 24.—All the belligerent powers have granted the request of Pope Benedict that Sunday be made a day of absolute repose for prisoners of war.

Several of the countries in their replies said that they already had been observing this rule.

BISHOP FOR STRONG NAVY.

Kinsolving, from Brazil, Exhorts Laymen's Missionary Convention.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., Oct. 24.—The Pittsburgh Convention of the National Laymen's Missionary Movement began here today with 3,500 persons in attendance. Missionary leaders were present from all parts of the United States and from many foreign lands. The speakers were the Rev. Moses Breeze and Colonel Elijah W. Halford of New York and the Right Rev. L. M. Kinsolving, Protestant Episcopal Bishop of Brazil.

Bishop Kinsolving in his address said he believed in a strong navy.

"I hope every citizen will stand by our President and make our navy worthy of the Stars and Stripes," he said. "We will send these warships painted in white, symbolic of peace, to carry our glad tidings to all the earth."

HONOR JEWISH HEROES.

Leigel Praises Soldiers Who Have Died in Great War.

A memorial service for Jewish soldiers who have lost their lives in the European war was held last night at Mount Zion Temple, in West 119th Street, near Fifth Avenue, under the auspices of the German-Jewish Military Society. Eighty-four German-Jewish veterans of European wars attended in uniform.

Rabbi Tintner of the temple conducted the service, and Congressman Isaac Leigel made an address in which he eulogized the Jews who have died in battle in Europe.

NAVY LOOKS FOR NAMES.

Wants Distinctive Appellations for Proposed Battle Cruisers.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24. — Secretary Daniels is giving informally some consideration to the question of the naming of the proposed new type of warships—the battle cruisers—that are to be added to the American Navy if the five-year naval program of the Wilson Administration is accepted by Congress. The naming of the projected battle cruisers will not become a pressing matter until next Summer. However, as the problem will have to be met, the Secretary of the Navy is willing to receive suggestions from any source for filing and consideration at the proper time.

It will not be easy to adopt a nomenclature for the battle cruisers, because this is a new type of vessel for the American Navy, and it will probably be the concius on of the Navy Department that an equally new type of name should be found.

Congress is to be asked to authorize the construction of the first two battle cruisers at the coming session. The third would be authorized in the 1916 program, the fourth and fifth in the 1920 program, and the sixth in the 1921 program. It is not expected that the Naval bill will be enacted into law before next June, unless, of course, Congress should clear its calendars in time to adjourn for the national political conventions. The contracts for these vessels will be awarded, if customs followed, before the end of 1916. When the contracts are awarded the names for the first two battle cruisers will be chosen.

In the British Navy there is no established custom for naming battle cruisers. The early British battle cruisers bore such names as Invincible, Indomitable, Inflexible, and Indefatigable. The Colony of New Zealand contributed toward the construction of a colonial battle cruiser, and this vessel was called the New Zealand. The three battle cruisers that followed in the British program were named Lion, Princess Royal, and Queen Mary, and the next was called Tiger.

The first of the German battle cruisers was named Van der Tann, after a famous sea Admiral. The next were called Moltke, Goeben, Seidlitz, and Derfflinger.

It is not considered desirable to use the names of States for the new American battle cruisers, because this would confuse them with the battleships. The use of the names of cities would confuse them with the armored and other types of cruisers. The use of names of naval heroes would confuse them with the names of destroyers and torpedoboats. One suggestion is that they be named after some of the Presidents, such as George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, Andrew Jackson, and Abraham Lincoln. In the earlier days of the navy there was a vessel named The John Adams.

WEALTH IN A RUT, HE SAYS.

Dr. Scott Nearing Says It Is Distributed Where Wealth Is.

Dr. Scott Nearing, now a Dean at the University of Toledo, declared yesterday before the Free Synagogue at Carnegie Hall, in speaking on the subject of "Public Opinion," that it was heredity and environment of men which made them turn to increased armaments when they talked of preparedness against war.

"The environmental forces that go to the shaping of public opinion consist, first, of the social momentum; and, second, of the economic interests. Habit, tradition, custom, and established prejudices make up social momentum, and these things dominate the lives of a great number of men and women, but no one stops to think them out, and they form an emotional rather than an intelligent basis for action."

In the evening Dr. Nearing addressed the congregation of the Church of the Messiah on the subject of "Riches." He declared that the human race had built a great automatic machine which distributed wealth wherever wealth already existed, and tended to keep the poor poorer. He declared that wealth made its possessors break expenditure on the services of others in the same way that poverty did the extremely poor. The general public paid a man to take their money and labor, as the tenants did their feudal landlord, he said.

FINDS BOMB IN HALLWAY.

Policeman Extinguishes Burning Rags Covering Dynamite.

Prompt work by Patrolman Joseph Brodsky of the Oak Street Police Station late last night saved the residents of an Italian tenement at 26 Monroe Street from being badly shocked and possibly killed when three sticks of dynamite covered with a burning cloth were placed in the hallway.

Brodsky was passing the building when he smelled smoke. He saw the burning cloth in the hallway, and, getting a bucket of water next door, put out the flames. Beneath he found two eight-inch and one six-inch sticks of dynamite with very short fuses, which the flames would have reached in another moment. He took the explosive to the station house, and the dynamite was turned over to Inspector Owen Egan of the Bureau of Combustibles.

Train Big Labor Chorus.

A singing labor movement is being planned by the Labor Centre Association. It will find expression at the weekly meetings of the Labor Forum on Sunday evenings in November at the Washington Irving High School and at a supper of the association on Nov. 5 at the Union Square Hotel, when a folk and labor chorus, under the direction of Laura Elliott, will sing. Among the members of the committee in charge of the singing are Ernest Poole, Mary Ritter Beard, Rose Pastor Stokes, Edward King of the Central Federated Union, and Mrs. James P. Warbasse of the New York Unemployment Committee.

Westchester County Courts.

Supreme Court.

PART I.—Keogh, J.—At 9:45 A. M.

Mitchell<NY C & H RR Co.
Collender<Bradley Con Co.
Empire City R A<Nat. Fair & Expo Assoc.
Garry<Page & Co (2).
Rant<Elsele.
Cannavo<Pennell.

The following causes must be answered ready or marked over the term:

Farley<Schmidt.
Serati<Coumeight.
The Iowa City State Bank<Robinson.
Weingra<Bayden.
Nat City Bk of New Rochelle<Van Slyke.
Robinson<Doyle.
Collins<Pitts Con Co.
Arbuthno<same.
Quinn<Bugden.
Reynolds<Fleischmann Co.
Koch<Ryttenberg.
Amer Bond Co<Kelly.
Mooney<Harlem Con.
Brooks<Pitts Con Co.
Mellon<Mellon.
Zamborsky<Grace, J.
Gregory<Mosher.
Hooper<Davis.
Dunn<NY C & H R RR.
Imundi<Wright.

Highest number reached on regular call, 1305.

PART II.—Special Term—Morschauser, J.

Vreeland<De Forest.
Nicholas<Kapetankos.
Fell<Cucci.
Bonsal<Shiverick.
Shiverick<Bonsall.
Gevers<Van Rochelle.
Maier<Wessman.
Brush<Brush.
Brown<Brown.
Kaften<Levi Kaften.
Re Romer.
Climlott<Climlott.
De Feis<De Feis.
Re Knaff.
Antiny<Linch.
Levenson Wreck Co<Kolinsky.
Israel<A Realty Co.
Hunter<Hunter.
Weintraub Brass Mfg Co<Emerson Phonograph Co.
Bowery Sav Bk<Schierenbeck.
D E Kennedy, Inc<Wells Bros Co.
Innis<McGowan.
Equitable Life Assurance Soc<Wallach.
Marcotte<City Holding.
Freedman Const Co<Dailey.
Furze<CNY.
Knight<Knight.
Bandolph<Thornson.
Wehrum<Wehrum.
Kennedy<U S Fidelity & Guar. Co.
Dillard<Aetna Life Ins Co.
Cooperman<Pocher.
Le Manguais<Sperry.
Hornow<Hornow.
Bezet<Bezet.
Grant<Bloomingdale.
Doushkess<Kallmann.
Shrage<Shrage.
B way Sav Inst<Moliter.
Mundorf<Otten.
Re Castle Hill Av.
Cugswell<H Sussman, Inc.
Belmont<N Y Press.
Lebaudy<Carnegie Trust Co.
Re Natl Lithographer Co. (Wessel.)
Rosenthal<Siegel.
Rosenberg<Bronston Bros & Co.
Phillips<Phillips.
Breitung<Calhoun.
Re Talbot. (Robinson.)
Reich<Mohr.
Preston<Hobbs.
Re Greene, (Pinelawn Cemetery.)
Leslie<Baggott.
Krietz<Jonson.
Wessels<Linch.
Filippi<Hammond.
Van Dyk<Friend.
Hidden<Chilly Rock Island & Pacific RR
Merchants Natl Bk of Jersey City<Sawyer.
Re Meyers.
Friend<Barclay, (2.)
O'Connor<O'Connor.
Brown<Hoffman.
Gomez<Gomez.
Emigrant Ind Sav Bk<Lansing.
Manaras<Sarantides, (2.)
Henderson<Brown.

PART II.—Erlanger, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Ex parte business.

PART III.—Newburger, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

Motions:
Cunliffe<Crown Lead Gold Mining Co.
Lehman<Remo Film.
Re East 156th St.
Warshansky<Distelhurst.
Re Kinsella St and Van Nest Av.
Re East 162d St.
Re Kingsbridge Av.
Re West 150th St.
Neville<Neville.
Clarke<Clarke.
Niemec<Am Bonding Co of Baltimore.
Cluff<Cluff.
Heinrich<Heinrich.
Hunt<Hunt.
Stern<Phillipsborn (2).
Steelnar<Steelnar.
May Ward Co, Inc<Columbia Amus Co.
Kelsey<Tigue.
Mayer<Mayer.
Lichtenberg<Lichtenberg.
Brook<Brooks.
Birk<Rothschild.
Bird<Bird.
Braunart<Amend.
Anna<Rosthal.
Preferred causes:
Re Wiley.
Moses<Moses.
Morris<Morris.
Undefended demurrers:
Van Arsdale<Van Arsdale.
Grant<Grant.
Rabsilber<Rabsilber.
Silverman<Silverman.
Shaw<Shaw.
Goldstein<Goldstein.
Harris<Harris.
Lingg<Lingg.
Wright<Wright.
Weltzel<Weltzel.
De Sibbio<De Sibbio.
Leonard<Leonard.
Levy<Levy.
General calendar:
Frank<Gruber.
Western Fire Ins Co<Syracuse, B & N Ry.
Factors Fire Ins Co<Whilden.
Moses<Solomon.
Collins<Leary.
Central Brewing Co<Rebel.
Sheldon<Loevin.
Snedeker<Snedeker.
Rosenfeld<Rosenfeld.
Zuber<Zuber.
Lobsitz<E Lissberger Co.
Aron<Feraty.
Ball<Loth.
Tiedemann<Tiedemann Rose<Sanitary Wet Wash Laundry Co.
Siegel<Berkowitz.
Clinton Lunch Co<Kaminsky.
Rothschild<Rothschild.
Heinrich<Heinrich.
Hydraulic Press Brick Co<Hedden Const.
Star Co<Wheeler Syndicate, Inc.
Geller<Jaffe.
Carson<Carson.
Le Carmine<Vermilyea Realty Co.
Whiting<Whiting.
Ansonia Mfg Co<Potts Well<Illinois Surety.
Reestatter<Hoeninger.
Pines<Welch.
Cosby<Heinze.
Holden<Title Guar & Trust Co.
Hoenig<Hoenig, Hawkes<Kane.
Clear.

PART IV.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on.

PART V.—Giegerich, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on.

PART VI.—Hotchkiss, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Certiorari cases.
Kittinger<Purdy.
Solley<same.
City Real Estate Co<same.
Isers<same.
Troy Realty<same (2).
Rafel<same.
Norwood Park<same.
Bellas Hess & Co<same.
Jones<same.
Zabriskie<same.
Vantine & Co<same.
Fisk<same.
Clear.

PART VII.—Ford, J.—At 10:30 A. M. —Clear.

PART VIII.—Blanchard, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on.

TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Weeks, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

Re Duggin.
Voegtun<Hubert-Anderson Co.
Kanrich<Mayers.
Davies<De Guzman.
Victoria Bldg, &c, Co<Fitz Roy Corp.
Sturm<Lois.
Gidinsky<Trubin.
Riley<Riley.
Sherman Natl Bk<Schrodel.
David H Applebee.
Herman Clintock.
Henry M Gratia.
Herman Katz.
Louis Bernbaum.
Geo Wiener.
Salim Gilrz.
Max Brookstein.
Morris Landaw.
Benj Kohl.
Jas M Kurtz.
Isaac Kalish.
Clara Wertheimer.
Chas S Lippner.
Osins Lind.
J N Simon.
Max Shapiro.
Globe Tob Wash Co.
Jacobson & Friedman.
Schnell & Jackson.
Nathan Ressler.
Wm L Ricks.

Under objections:
Isaac Hauss.
Am Grand Rapids Furn Co.
Abraham Schwartz.
Abraham Menzin.
Morris A Rudnick.
Shapiro, Rotman & Pockross.
Kalman Bloom.

McAllister<Krulewitch (2).
Hanauer<Practical Fur Co.
McAllister<Krulewitch.
Stiefel<Stiefel.
Leonard<John Leonard & Co.
Hullihan<Bertolette.
Interstate Note &c Co<Schrodel.
Same<Spampinato.
Kelly<Baisley.
Lexan Art Agency<Regan.
Goodman<Hayes.
Hemphill<Silver Creek &c Co.
Schorsch<London Guar &c Co. Case on.

PART IX.—Platzek, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

Russell<CNY.
Dunn<same.
Tangeman<same.
Smith<Cunard SS Co.
Fyres<CNY.
Carney<Spalding Brew.
Armstrong<Mulcahy & Gibson.
Herrmann<Hess.
Levin<Harris.
Slavis<Paladino (2.)
Kanowsky<Int News. CNY<Benedict.
Hess<Int R T.
Mils<Ehrlich, Jr, (2.)
Belogrodsky<Neuwirth.

Surdut<Rosenfeld.
F R Wood<Muhlearn Steam Heating Co.
Plotnick<Karp.
Bronx Leasing Co<Moss Depts.
American Sliding Machine Co<Brady.
Tower Mfg & Nav Co<Reilly<Delmour.
Bloom<Majestic Hotel Co.
Mahon<St Joseph Benn Co.
College (2.)
Seneca Dist Co<Rosenbaum & Epstein.
Strauss<Van Vaten.
Kirchner<Tunik.
Munich Civil Rights.
Hyman<Salomon.
Knopp<Burke.
Levinson Wreck Co<Taft.
Lieb<Elec Carriage Call & S Co.
Korngold<5th Av Amus Co (2.)
Wilhelm<same.
Lorente<Johnston.
Otto<Sherry.
Hudson Brass Wks<Werner Mach Co.
Finlay<Karp.
Blumel<Cohen.

PART X.—Adjourned for the term.

PART XI.—Adjourned for the term.

PART XII.—Adjourned for the term.

PART XIII.—Adjourned for the term.

PART XIV.—Finch, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

People vs Surety Co<MacPart & Con Co.
CNY<NY Steam Co.
Garcia<Goldsmith.
E D & J D Stein<Price.
Posner<Kurzrok Bros Co.
Shalek<Eppig.
Fischer<Schram.
Reich<Moody.
Cramp & Co<Mass Bonding, &c, Co.
Cont Asphalt Pav Co<CNY (3.)
People<Internatl Sunshine Socy.
CNY<Bradley Cont.

Damasky<United Beef & Supply Co.
C Wolf<Murphy.
F Woulf<same.
Rosenband<Mut Furniture Co.
Bedford Nat El Mfg. Co.
Feiner<Schwartz.
M Brandt<Rosen.
C Brandt<same.
Batoux<Baeder.
Greenberg<Leavitt.
Okum<C I & B RR.
Feiger<Theaman.
Mercantile Nat Bank<CNY.
McMahon<Gruber.
Kusnetzoff<Levine.
Rostoff<Fayen.
Case on.

PART XV.—Cohalan, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

Geoghegan<Bronson Bros Co.
Szakvary<Hoddorff Piano Co.
Golding<Beckers.
Heath<Condon.
Lake<Pierce & P B Co.
Moore<McDermott.
Fed Trust<Carberry.
Archer<Amadell.
Leavitt<Childs.
Lykens<Hopkins.
Ryan<Bailey.
Schloss<Hoffman Co.
Waszkin<Fargo.
Stelcher<Arthur.
Rozeli<Mason Seaman Transp Co.
Second Nat Bk of Cin<Tooker.

Muller<Cohen.
Freehoff<Mears.
Ins Co of N A<Simpson-Hendee Co.
Zak<Simpson.
Shubert Theat Co<Chanin.
Powers<Henderson.
Cushman<Hornells Cloak & Suit Co.
Valentine<Martin.
Hall<Gallan & Co.
Chaykin<Goldstein.
Devery<CNY.
Talcott<Vanderhoff (2.)
Edwards<Lambert.
Garcey Const Co<CNY
Payne<Waits Motor Vans & Stor Co.
Clear.

PART XVI.—Lehman, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

Schweinler<Earl.
Straus<Univ M T Co.
Zalkin<Anis.
La Fontenay<Hamerstein.
Kahnweiller<Moberg.
Howard<Barton.
Sullivan<Hardwood Tire &c Co.
Alexander & Co<Gelberg.
Dreicer<Quintard. (2.)
Lidval<O'Donovan.
Mayers<Bloomingdale.
Remington & Sherman Co<CNY.
Mecca Rty Co<Macon Hotel &c Co.
Norton<U S Metal Prod Co.

Grusmark<Offermann.
Fox<CNY.
Rodgers<same.
Spencer<Williams.
Hanna<De Paoli.
John Kutsukian Co<Prov<Wash Ins Co.
McNeius<Stillman.
Bernard<McMahon.
Frank<New Eng Cas. Hathaway<CNY.
Henderson<Lebman.
Reynolds<Chic burger.
Clarke<Thomas.
Rhoades<Forest City Land &c Co.
Hillyard<Brande.
Case on.

PART XVII.—Gavegan, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on—Dougherty<Southern Pacific Co. No day calendar.

PART XVIII.—Goff, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

Sackloff<Burstein, Merc Nat Bank<Fleitman.
Belden<Fitchett.
Glockner<Gr Eastern Gas Co.
Jenkins<Pilyou.
Warner<French, Stevenson Brew Co<Gagg (2).
Sloane Aeroplane Co<Baysdorfer.
Lissner<Werner, Werner<Mertens, Lesser<Cohn.
Stern<Century Bank.
Maurice Co<Downing, Crawford Co<Coon.
McQueney<Skinner, Yorkshire Ice Co<McLoughlin.
Johnston<Flickinger, Sturtevant<Fiss Doerr & Co.
Marshall<Starbuck, Grand Union Paper Co<Schlessinger.
Nota<Schnurmacher, McCormack<McGuire.

Bernard<Ind Elec Supply Co.
Picard<Simpson, Stuart<Osborne.
Spreker<Pennock, Rauchfuss<Van Schaick.
Fried<A Feier Co, Same<Santora.
Van Den Berg<Guinness.
Smith Lumber Co<Colonial Assur Co.
Greenhouse<Selken.
Cases<City R R Imp.
McNeal<Sea Gate Assn.
Harman<Sec Sheet Iron Co.
Import Chem Co<Wirda & Co.
Blumner<Waters.
Martin<New Trinidad &c Co.
Napel Mills<J Schubert Cotton Co, Phillipson<Smith. Clear.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M.—

Estate of Jos Kahn. Will for probate:
A Gertrude Cutter, Thomas H Cullen, John W Beers.
TRIAL TERM—Fowler, S.—At 10:30 A. M.—
Estate of Carmilla E Pollock.

Morris Platt, Walter Rutherford, Francis J Sullivan.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—La Fetra, J.—At 10 A. M. Motions.

S Casola & Bros<Shelin.
Kosik<Bohemian Workingmen Gymnastic Assn.
Bernstein<Herrmann.
Miller<Tiffany Film Corp.
Chas Kaye Renting Co<Lapidus.
Gottlieb<Spilo.
Harcourt<"acDonald.
Miller<Glogover.
Rabinowitz<Linch.
Moskowitz<Penn RR.
Northern Destructor Co<Sanborn Russell Const Co.
Mutual Alliance Trust Co<Pancorvo.
Spicer<Kane.
Brewster<Brewster.
Peck<Adair.
Elliott<Townsend.
Goodman<Callahan Estate Corp.
Connelly<Hurd.
Jackson<Schuylkill Silk Mills.
Safir<Grossman.
Markscheid<Bachrach.
Crane<Sneckner.
Lasks<Harris.
Plotnick<Karp.
Spence<Breitenbach.

PART II.—O'Dwyer, J.—At 10 A. M. Ness.—At 10 A. M.

TRIAL TERMS—Part I.—Ransom, J.—At 9:45 A. M.

John Ellece Co<New England SS Co.
Gottfried<Mailhouse, Lipkin<NY, O & W RR.
Ascher Dot Agy<Drummond.
Mackay<Morris.
Gittens<Balfour.
Chudnoff<Meier & Oelhaf Co.
Spagnuolo<Liscarte.
Lappen<NY Rys.
Internicola<Consol Tel & Elec Subw Co.
Barbet<NY Rys (2.)
Devery<Bluestein.
Kraupa<Rink.
Sheehan<O'Neil.
Sandman<Borck.
Munson Line<Cuneo Co.
Epstein<Darby (2.)
Krongold<5 Av Amuse Co (2.)
Winkler<same.
Smith<Rosenheimer.
Howard<Van Ness.
Fletcher<Elliott-Fisher Co.
Acardo<Rodgers & Haggerty, Inc.

Hutton<G L Walker Co.
Mazzolo<Royal Tailors, Inc.
Lynch<Twist.
Avenet<Degnon Cont.
Sterrer<Pass.
Fein<Rodius.
Muscolino<P F Kenny Co.
Tynon<Oceanic Steam Nav Co.
Feinberg<Horkeimer.
Beller<Schnall.
Webb<Alley.
Yankiver<Marcus.
Mann<Pantrin.
Cohen<Frankel.
Steen<Hirsch.
Cong Rodelph Scholom Mutual Relief Soc Co.
Matthews<Spiegel.
Levine<same (2.)
Sanberg<Becker.
Auster<Tischler.
Priester<Kamsky.
Grosshut<Kinetophote Film Co.
Timin<Yellow Taxicab Co.

The following cases will be called, but will be passed for the day as of course if counsel on either side so requests. Applications for adjournment for more than one day should be made by affidavit in strict compliance with the rules of the court:

Kerrigan<H S Houpt Mfg Co.
Astna Accident & Liability Co<Hooker Kazmur<L Bauer Co.
Saffian<Mulligan Const Co.
Gillawer<N Y & Q Co RR. (2.)
Dentists' Supply Co<Elmo Inc.
Harris<Morton.
Laster<Savage.
Paul Armstrong Co<Majestic Motion Pic.
Vaunet<Krikawa.
Brown<Gahlee Fish.
Glickman<Tenzer.
McAnulla<Central Vermont RR.

Highest number reached on general calendar, 8,565.

SPECIAL CAUSE CALENDAR—Cases will be sent to Trial Term, Part II., for trial.

Levinson<Browning.
S Quint Co<Famous Underwear Co.
Wolfel<Harriman.

PART II.—Allen, J.—Clear.

PART III.—Smith, J.—Held in Brownstone Bldg. (Chambers St.) at 10 A. M.—Commercial calendar:

Paten<Cleaver.
Times Sq Imp Co<Van Buren-N Y Bill Posting Co.
Litwin<Blumenkron.
Sheinberg<Sternheil.
Friedman<Hyman.
Lockhaven Tr & Safe Dep Co<Johnson, Same<Minck.
Goldman<Northwestern Nat Ins Co.
Weil<Jacobson.
Collingwood Rlty Co<Stahlke.
McCurry<Gann.
Krauss<Lammann.
Kohn<North British & Mercantile Ins Co.
Kohn<N J Fire Ins Co.
Meyer<Blumenthal.

Gabel House & Carton Co<Lionel Mfg Co.
Bethencourt<O'Neill Bros Co.
Pfarrer<Terhune.
Goldstein<Macklin Bros, Inc.
Oakdale Mills Co<Mayer.
Cooper<Joseph.
Kamioner<Balkink.
Otis Lithograph Co<Hopkins.
Fifth Ward Federal.
Clark<Mt Gilead Baptist Church.
Pinkes<Oringel.
Volk<Sheriff.
Schorr<Firemens Ins.
Same<St Paul Fire & Marine Ins Co.
Case on.

PART IV.—Lynch, J.—Case on.

PART V.—Zeller, J.—Case on.

PART VI.—Finelite, J.—Case on.

PART VII.—Schmuck, J.—Clear.

PART VIII.—McAvoy, J.—Clear.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Philbin, J.—Morton<Enn.s—H. Boardman Spalding, Carpenter<Roxbury Realty Co.—Michael J. Scanlon.
SUPREME COURT—Erlanger, J.—Re Simpson, Crawford Co—James A. Foley.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

CHAMBERS—Brady, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Brady, J.—Motion calendar.

Fine<Kronman.
Elding<CNY.
Stein & Parker (3).
Herd<Reinhardt.
Flaherty<Title Ins.
Hurst<Minsky.
Hetzel<Ottenberg.
Waldman<Elbets.
Rothbard<2 Av M E Church.
Natale<Puningello.
Stein<Ginnons.
Coughlin<Fox.
Spencer<Commercial Advertiser.
People &c<Zanni.
Harris<Brown.
Weisberg<Doll & Son Inc.

Meinke<Old Dom SS.
Hagen<D H McLaury Marble Co.
Lane<Hunts Point Estates (3).
Hardy<same.
Trafford<same.
King<same.
Spencer<same.
Graydon<Lamberti.
Simel Lyster Rlty & Holding Co.
Germania Life Ins<Newman Hold'g (2).
Hyalop<Liberty Inv.
Bullinger<C T Streeter Const Co.
Russo-Iodice Rlty Co Inc<Andreazzi.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Part I.—Brady, J.

Slater<Slater.
Jackson<Jackson.
Byrne<Byrne.
Schulke<Schulke.
Donnell<Donnell.
Vignali<Vignali.
Lazarus<Lazarus.
Clericuzio<Clericuzio.
Greenberg<Greenberg.
Welsh<Welsh.
Bay<Bay.
Clark<Clark.
Norman<Norman.
Seidenfried<Seidenfried.
Summer<Summer.
Coleman<Coleman.
Hyams<Hyams.
Gluck<Gluck.
Filigno<Filigno.
Benovitz<Benovitz.
McDowan<McDowan.
Ehrlich<Ehrlich.
Falco<Falco.
Arnold<Arnold.
Watermann<Watermann.

Dworkin<Dworkin.
Bayliss<Bayliss.
Schweit<Schweit.
Coon<Coon.
Hasse<Hasse.
Beech<Beech.
Bassett<Bassett.
Ellis<Ellis.
Stuehler<Stuehler.
Goldstein<Goldstein.
Krause<Krause.
Schwartz<Schwartz.
Suchow<Suchow.
Ginsberg<Ginsberg.
Weizweig<Weizweig.
Eisenberg<Eisenberg.
Zimmerman<Zimmerman (2).
Yanowsky<Yanowsky.
Graham<Graham.
Schulz<Schulz.
Rothenberg<Rothenberg.
Barber<Margraf.
Crossin<Bannon.
Barber<Woolf.
Brown<same (2).

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Brady, J.—No day calendar.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Motions:

Peter Nove.
Franczisek Bielski.
Wills for probate:
Bartel Laplin.
Felix Farago.
Isabel McIntyre.
Elizabeth Quinlan.
Johanna C Fealy.

Robert Chapman.
Vincent Martire.
Maria Fioretta Jenicke.
Accountings:
Marco Papa.
Giovanni Molino.
Joseph Schuffiar.

TRIAL TERM—Schulz, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

CHAMBERS—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Gibbs, J.

Sulsky<Yackel.

Marchant<Schober.

TRIAL TERM—Nieman, J.

Dart<Gilfisch.
Tucker<Union Rway, Flatzman & Shapiro<Brown.

Jacklow Rty Co<Watson Con Co.

Cahill<Union Ry.
Fine<Turak.
Rubeam<Union Ry.

Rothstein<Int R T.
Lowenstein<Smith.
Finks<Santini & Co.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—Second Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Kelly, J.—Motions.

Longren Rty Co<Hirsch, (2.)
Gill<N J R RR Co.
Deshler<same.
Sacks<C I & B RR Co.
Grills<B H RR Co.
Distasio<same.
Santamaria<same.
Pietrowski<same.
Bender<same.
Adolph<same.
Childs<B Q C & S RR Co.
Ryder<same.
Gundlach<same.
Fuminaze<N Y Con RR Co.
Pines<Desmond.
Forbes<People.
McCue<B H RR Co.
Keane<N Y Tunnel.
Sacks<same.
Zundel<Zundel.
Carlin<Gerken.
Abrams<Nelson.
Kurzska<Palmer.
Hobart<Schwinn.
Wulff<Kings West Co.
Sullivan<Webster Co.
Kelly<Lewis & Valentine Co.
Wahlig<Lazarus.
Converse<City.
Lent<Cass.
Dawson<Mandell. (2.)
Quammins<Lehman.
Re Keefe.
Re Clarkson St. (Prospect Hill Impt Co.)
Shields<Shields.
Marga<Hinck.
Mancher<Mancher.
Re Scott.
Shifrin<Caputo.
Zubriskas<Phila & Rdg C & I Co. (2.)

Walsikeck<same. (2.)
Wlumanksy<same.
Kruger<Schuhmann.
Stevens<Stevens.
Burstein<Schnall Rty.
Seits<Auburndale Rty Co. (11 cases.)
Hepburn<Rocky Hill Rty Co.
Claus<Public Service Cup Co.
White<White.
Anderson<Penobscot Rty Co.
Mardosheno<Forman.
Garlick<Wiskin.
Mahelman<Ginsberg.
Re Robinson St. (Winter.)
White<White.
McShane<Worth.
Perlmutter<Robinson.
Beach<Makosky.
Aggenpura<Aggenpura.
Burzynski<Frieden.
Glatz<Meiselman.
McKenty<Goldberg.
Murphy<Wallace.
Decker<Decker.
Elliott<N Y & Q Co Rly Co.
Ortlieb<same.
Augustinian College<Idaho-Maryland Dev.
Carpenter<Geisman.
Hirsh<Bennett.
Re Crescent Field for Boys.
Donahue<Puckelwaldt.
Re Urquhart Fox Co.
Lewis<Lewis et al.
Musliner Co<Leitman.
People<Moy He.
Mayer<Gerlach.

PART II.—Callaghan, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Part III., Benedict, J.; Part IV., Kapper, J. Guilfoyle<McClean. Falk<Falk.

Highest number reached on the regular call, 2598.

TRIAL TERM—Part I., Manning, J.; Part II., Kelby, J.; Part IV., Jaycox, J.; Part V., Medley, J.; Part VI., Aspinall, J.; Part VII., Van Siclen, J.

Feeley<Nassau RR. Morrissey<CNY.
McClellan<Livingston.
Anderson<Anderson.
Kolodzin et al<Swirsky et al.
Farley, Comr, &c<Afevola.
Harvey<B H RR.
Callender<B H RR.
Labohn<Flatbush Gas.

Meyer<Republic Rubber Co.
Leonard<B H RR.
Schmidt<German Evangelical Church.
Moore<Germania Catering Co.
Denenmark<Thomas.
McAvoy<Benkowsky.
Massey<Fuller-Burr.
Tyrell<Wustl et al.
Richards<Linnemann et al.
Mack<CNY.
Colonial Mantel & Rge Co<N Y Rys Co.
Smith<Peck.
Coffey<McGreevy.
Dahlberg<CNY.
Gregg<Simmons Transp Co.
Fitzgerald<Bauman.
Annunziata<Tuplin Co.
Buck<CNY.
Savitz<Julius Rlty.
Herman<CNY.
Cummings<Maujer.
Flanagan<Nassau RR.
Albert<B H RR.
Union Bank<Fleitmann.
Lakin<CNY.
Johnson<Barrett.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day upon this call:

Sodagarsky<Hoffman.
Rupp<Montauk Metallic Bed Co.
Ca flero<CNY et al.
Dineen<DeVeau.
Ford<B H RR.
Miller<Enright.
Eisner<Michaels et al.
Carpet<N Y Tel Co.
Hanson<B H RR.
Denton<same.
Brown<Bergman.
Hendrickson<Schaefer.
Schulman<B H RR.
Burns<Interb Bwg Co.
Hippel<B H R

PLANS BIG CAMPAIGN FOR FOREIGN TRADE

Redfield Will Ask Congress for Funds to Help Americans Gain World Supremacy.

GREATER COMMERCE BUREAU

Will Be Practically Reorganized and the Staff of Commercial Attaches Abroad Increased.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.—Elaborate plans for a worldwide campaign for trade by the United States are revealed in the estimates of the Department of Commerce expenditures for the next fiscal year, to be presented to Congress this Winter. Through the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce the department proposes to aid American merchants and manufacturers to take advantage of the wonderful opportunities now before them and to prepare for the struggle for trade supremacy which commercial officials are certain will follow the European war.

Reorganization of the staff in Washington and an increase of the foreign commercial service to about twice its present extent are contemplated, according to a statement discussing the new estimates made public today by Dr. E. E. Pratt, Chief of the bureau. Appropriations will be sought to provide for extensive investigations of commercial conditions abroad and for tariff inquiries by the cost of production division.

"As a part of the general program of 'preparedness,'" said Dr. Pratt, "the Secretary of Commerce will request Congress to make a very largely increased appropriation for the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. Secretary Redfield believes that commercial preparedness should not be overlooked; that the United States is facing a great and unusual opportunity for increased world commerce, and he has expressed these convictions in the requests which he will make on Congress to enable the Department of Commerce to do a larger and more effective work in promoting commerce than is now possible.

Bureau to be Reorganized.

"One of the most important increases asked for is for an increased clerical staff in Washington. This amounts practically to a reorganization of the bureau, with additional divisions and departments for new branches of the work which has recently been undertaken.

"The commercial agent service is the backbone of the trade promotion organization. It is anticipated that under the appropriations asked for it will be possible during the fiscal year, 1916-17 to make investigations of the possible foreign markets for cotton textiles, motor vehicles, railway supplies, boots and shoes, agricultural implements, furniture, machinery of all kinds, electrical power equipment, structural material, wearing apparel, investment possibilities, &c. No large increase will be asked by the bureau for the establishment of branch offices in the United States, but the bureau hopes to extend this service through the co-operation of the local commercial organizations.

"The commercial attaché service has been in existence just about a year. It has proved so useful that an addition of ten commercial attachés will be recommended. These attachés, it is intended, will be stationed in such important countries as Japan, India, South Africa, Spain, the Scandinavian countries, Italy, the Netherlands, the Balkan States, Central America, Venezuela, and Colombia. With the present organization the commercial attaché service will then cover practically the entire world, and the equipment of this country in this particular branch of trade promotion work will then be equal to that of any other country.

"A similar increase in the bureau's work of promoting trade with Latin America will be requested. This will enable the bureau to conduct a number of special investigations there.

Market Inquiries Abroad.

"It is also planned to take up a series of market investigations abroad for the purpose of placing producers of raw materials and staple products in closer and more intelligent contact with foreign markets. There is a constant demand for information with reference to foreign markets for lumber, coal, fruit, cotton, wheat, flour, rice, &c., and Congress will be asked to make a special appropriation to enable the bureau to study the markets for these products abroad.

"The Secretary will strongly urge Congress to set aside an appropriation, for securing, tabulating, and publishing concrete information with reference to the statistics of internal commerce. It is hoped in this way to provide a record of the movements of traffic on the Great Lakes, coastwise traffic, traffic on rivers and in harbors, and movements of important staple products into and out of important commercial centres.

"The bureau has had for three years a comparatively small appropriation for making studies of the cost of production in this country and abroad of manufactured articles. This work is similar to that done by the Tariff Board. The Secretary will recommend a considerable increase in this work, so as to put it on an effective and efficient basis."

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Spelling	Elementary Algebra
Reading	Plane Geometry
Elementary English	English, Three Years

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Algebra	100%	Plane Geometry	95%
Intermediate Algebra	93%	Solid Geometry	92%
Adv. Algebra	94%	Caesar	85%
French, 2d year	80%	Physics	85%
French, 3d year	75%	American History	83%
		English, 4 yrs.	85%
		Chemistry	82%

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CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Week Ended Oct. 23

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
150	Alaska G. M.	33⅝	33⅝	32¾	32¾
6,490	Allis-C. Mfg.	43⅜	45⅜	43	44
490	Amer. Beet S.	67½	68	66	66
8,960	Amer. Can...	64⅜	65⅛	63⅜	63¼
8,050	Am. Car & F.	86	93⅛	84½	90½
190	Am. C. Oil pf.	60½	63¾	60⅜	63¾
600	Am. H. & L..	11⅜	14	11⅜	13⅝
60	A. H. & L. pf.	48¾	58⅞	48⅝	58⅝
70	Am. Ice Sec.	24½	24½	24½	24½
1,390	Am. Linseed.	21	27⅜	20⅜	27
14,760	Am. Locomo..	68	75	67½	73⅝
5,050	Am. S. & R.	95¾	98½	92	92¼
210	Am. Sug. R..	113⅞	113⅞	111½	113½
20	Am. Woolen..	57	57	57	57
5,330	Ana. Copper..	75½	78⅝	74⅜	74⅜
210	A., T. & S. F.	106⅞	107	106⅜	107
3,900	Baldwin Loc..	135	155	125½	145
420	Balti. & Ohio.	92¼	93½	92½	92⅜
60	Brklyn. R. T..	87⅛	87⅞	87¼	87¾
270	California Pet.	20	20	18¼	18½
140	Can. Pacific..	163⅜	173½	163¼	171
6,330	Cent. L. Co...	54⅜	59	54⅜	58¼
1,010	Ches. & Ohio.	57⅛	58	56½	56⅞
250	C., M. & St. P	91⅜	93½	91⅜	92¼
4,840	C., R. I. & P.	20¼	21¾	14⅜	16¾
490	Chino Copper.	49¼	50¾	49¼	49¼
6,640	Col. Fuel & I.	56	60½	56	58⅝
70	Con Gas.....	144½	145⅝	144½	144½
810	Corn P. Ref..	18⅝	19½	18¼	18⅞
4,060	Crucible Steel.	94⅜	96½	91⅜	93
4,220	Dis. Securit's.	38½	50¾	36½	48⅞
5,290	Erie	34½	36¼	34⅜	36½
330	Erie 1st pf..	53½	55½	53½	54⅞
4,320	Goodrich, B.F.	77¼	79⅝	73⅝	78¼
130	Gt. North. pf.	122½	122⅞	121⅞	122
4,620	Gt. Nor. ctfs. for ore prop.	48⅝	54¼	48½	52
110	Gug'nh'm Ex.	68	68	67⅝	67⅝
4,820	Insp. Copper.	43⅞	46⅛	43⅝	44⅜
120	Inter.-Met ..	22½	22½	22¼	22¼
850	Int.-Met. con.	23¼	23¾	21⅜	21⅞
60	Kan. City So.	29½	29⅝	28¾	28⅝
50	Lack. Steel...	85⅞	87⅜	85¼	87⅞
410	Lehigh Val...	76¼	76⅝	75	76¼
1,835	Maxwell M...	62½	75⅝	61⅝	75⅜
220	M. M. 2d pf.	52	52	52	54⅝
1,990	Mex. Petrol..	92¼	98¼	87½	97⅜
760	Miami Copper	34	34⅜	33⅞	33⅞
1,470	Mo. Pacific..	5	5⅝	4⅞	5
420	N. E. & S. Co.	31⅜	33	30½	33
730	Nat. L. Co...	70⅜	69	69¼	69¼
140	Nev. C. Cop.	15⅛	15⅛	15½	15½
720	N. Y. Central.	100⅝	101¼	99⅜	100
1,600	N.Y.,N.H.&H.	83	85⅜	80½	81¼
130	Nor. Pacific..	113¼	113⅝	111½	112⅝
140	Pacific Mail..	36	36½	36¼	36¼
280	Penn. RR. ..	57½	58⅝	57½	58⅜
750	Pitts. Coal...	40⅜	41¼	39⅝	39⅝
360	Pres. St. Car.	73½	73⅞	71½	71⅝
70	Ry. St. Spg...	48⅜	48⅜	48⅜	48⅜
1,100	Ray Con. Cop.	25⅞	26½	25¼	25¼
10,920	Reading	79	80¼	78¼	79¼
3,210	Repub. I.&S.	53⅝	56½	53	54½
50	Sloss'S. L..	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜
3,529	So. Pacific..	92⅝	99½	97⅝	98
270	South. Ry...	20¼	21	20	20⅞
1,390	Studeb'ker Co.	167	195	163⅞	185½
1,860	Tenn. Copper.	68⅜	69	62½	62½
550	Tenn. C. rts..	3	3	2¾	2¾
360	Third Av.....	62½	62⅝	61½	61⅝
20	Un. Bag & P.	6⅜	6⅜	6⅛	6⅜
13,250	Union Pac....	135¾	136⅜	134⅜	135⅜
4,170	U. S. Rubber.	54¼	56	53⅝	54¼
113,740	U. S. Steel...	83⅜	87⅞	83¼	86⅝
930	Utah Copper..	70½	70⅞	69⅞	70½
1,200	Va.-Car. Ch..	45	47¼	44⅝	47½
20	W. U. Tel....	78¾	78¾	78¾	78¾
27,805	W. E. & M...	71	73⅜	70½	72⅝
291,370					

WEEK'S PRODUCE MARKETS.

CHICAGO.

	WHEAT.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.	Last.
		—Dec.—		—May.—		
Oct. 18		$1.08¾	$1.06	$1.09½	$1.07	
Oct. 19		1.07¼	1.05⅝	1.08	1.06½	
Oct. 20		1.06¾	1.04½	1.07⅝	1.05	
Oct. 21		1.05	1.03	1.06	1.04	
Oct. 22		1.03⅝	1.00	1.05	1.02½	
Oct. 23		1.00½	.97¼	1.02⅝	1.00¼	
Week's range		1.08⅝	.97¼	1.09½	1.00¼	
	CORN.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.	Last.
		—Oct.—		—Dec.—		
Oct. 18		64⅜	64¼	60⅝	59½	
Oct. 19		64	64	59⅛	58⅝	
Oct. 20		64	63¾	59⅜	58¼	
Oct. 21		64½	63½	59⅜	58¾	
Oct. 22		64¼	63⅝	59⅜	58⅝	
Oct. 23		64	63¾	59⅜	58¼	
Week's range		64⅜	63⅝	60⅜	57½	
				—May.—		
				High.	Low.	
Oct. 18				61¼	60¾	
Oct. 19				60⅝	59⅞	
Oct. 20				60¼	59⅝	
Oct. 21				60¼	59¾	
Oct. 22				60	59¼	
Oct. 23				59⅝	58¾	
Week's range				61¼	58¾	
	OATS.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.	
		—Dec.—		—May.—		
Oct. 18		40¾	39	40	39	
Oct. 19		39⅝	38¾	40¼	39⅜	
Oct. 20		39⅛	38⅝	40	39½	
Oct. 21		39	38	40	39⅝	
Oct. 22		39	38	39¾	38⅝	
Oct. 23		38¾	37½	39¾	38⅜	
Week's range		40⅜	37½	40¾	38⅜	

Provisions.

	LARD.	High.	Low.
		—Jan.—	
Oct. 18		$9.50	$9.37
Oct. 19		9.35	9.12
Oct. 20		9.07	8.95
Oct. 21		9.15	8.85
Oct. 22		9.07	8.92
Oct. 23		9.05	9.00
Week's range		9.50	8.85
	RIBS.	High.	Low.
		—Jan.—	
Oct. 18		$9.60	$9.45
Oct. 19		9.42	9.12
Oct. 20		9.07	8.92
Oct. 21		9.10	8.87
Oct. 22		9.02	8.92
Oct. 23		9.02	8.90
Week's range		9.60	8.87
	PORK.	High.	Low.
		—Oct.—	
Oct. 18		$15.00	$14.85
Oct. 19		...	...
Oct. 20		13.75	13.52
Oct. 21		13.40	13.22
Oct. 22		13.40	13.37
Oct. 23		...	...
Week's range		15.00	13.22

		—Dec.—		—Jan.—	
		High.	Low.	High.	Low.
Oct. 18		12.51	12.45	12.77	12.58
Oct. 19		...	...	12.68	12.57
Oct. 20		12.45	12.38	12.70	12.52
Oct. 21		12.50	12.29	12.65	12.40
Oct. 22		12.47	12.20	12.61	12.32
Oct. 23		...	...	12.50	12.40
W'k's re.		12.51	12.20	12.77	12.32
		—Mar.—		—May.—	
		High.	Low.	High.	Low.
Oct. 18		13.17	12.96	13.29	13.14
Oct. 19		13.08	12.94	13.22	13.02
Oct. 20		13.08	12.88	13.22	13.02
Oct. 21		12.96	12.73	13.00	12.86
Oct. 22		12.94	12.66	13.06	12.80
Oct. 23		12.84	12.71	12.97	12.84
W'k's re.		13.17	12.66	13.29	12.80

		—July.—	
		High.	Low.
Oct. 18		13.32	13.17
Oct. 19		13.25	13.13
Oct. 20		13.25	13.07
Oct. 21		13.13	12.90
Oct. 22		13.09	12.85
Oct. 23		13.00	12.90
W'k's re.		13.32	12.85

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES.

	LONDON.	High.	Low.	Last.
		—Demand.—		
Oct. 18		$4.69⅝	$4.69¼	$4.69¼
Oct. 19		4.69⅛	4.68½	4.68⅝
Oct. 20		4.68⅜	4.67½	4.67⅝
Oct. 21		4.67⅜	4.66⅝	4.66⅝
Oct. 22		4.66⅜	4.64½	4.64¾
Oct. 23		4.63¾	4.62¼	4.63
		—Cables.—		
Oct. 18		$4.70¼	$4.69⅞	$4.69⅞
Oct. 19		4.69⅝	4.69¼	4.69¼
Oct. 20		4.68⅞	4.68¼	4.68¼
Oct. 21		4.68	4.67⅛	4.67⅛
Oct. 22		4.65⅞	4.65¼	4.65¾
Oct. 23		4.64	4.63	4.63⅝
Week's range—				
High		$4.69⅝		$4.70¼
Low		4.64¼		4.65⅝
Same week last year—				
High		4.97⅝		4.98¼
Low		4.94⅜		4.95
Year's range to date—				
High		4.85¼		4.85⅜
Low		4.50		4.51
Same period last year—				
High		6.00		7.00
Low		4.8535		4.8555

		—Paris.—		—Berlin.—		—Switzerland.	
		Dmd.	Cab.	Dmd.	Cab.	Dmd.	Cab.
Oct.	18	5.83½	5.81½	82½	82⅝	5.30	5.29
Oct.	19	5.86	5.85¼	82⅜	82½	5.30½	5.29½
Oct.	20	5.87¾	5.87	82½	82⅝	5.32½	5.31¼
Oct.	21	5.90¼	5.89¼	82⅝	82¾	5.32½	5.31½
Oct.	22	5.92¼	5.91¼	82½	82¾	5.34	5.33
Oct.	23	5.94½	5.93½	82	82⅜	5.35	5.34

		Holland.		Italy.		Rus- sia.	Aus- tria.
		Dmd.	Cab.	Dmd.	Cab.	Cab.	Cab.
Oct.	18	40½	40⅝	6.34½	6.33½	35.00	14.85
Oct.	19	40⅝	41	6.38⅝	6.37½	35.00	14.86
Oct.	20	41	41⅛	6.39	6.38	35.37	14.80
Oct.	21	40½	40⅝	6.39	6.38	34.12	14.70
Oct.	22	40½	41⅛	6.42	6.41	34.00	14.70
Oct.	23	40⅜	40⅝	6.45½	6.44½	34.00	14.65

EXCHANGE ON NEW YORK AT DOMESTIC CENTRES.

		Boston.	Chicago.	St. L.	San F.
Oct.	18	Par	15c	Par	*35c
Oct.	19	Par	15c	Par	*35c
Oct.	20	Par	Par	Par	*35c
Oct.	21	Par	Par	Par	*35c
Oct.	22	Par	+10c	Par	*35c
Oct.	23	Par	+10c	Par	*35c

*Premium. †Discount.

LONDON MONEY AND DISCOUNTS.

		—Discounts.— Short Money.	Bills.	3 mos.	Paris Ex. on London.
Oct.	18	3⅛@4	4⅜	4⅜	27f 52c
Oct.	19	3½@4	4⅜	4⅜	27f 54c
Oct.	20	3½@4	4⅜	4⅜	27f 55c
Oct.	21	3½@4	4⅜	4⅜	27f 50½c
Oct.	22	3½@4	4⅜	4⅜	27f 57c
Oct.	23	3½@4	4⅜	4⅜	27f 57c

FOREIGN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

		Brit. Consols. London.	Rentes. Paris.
Oct.	18	65	66f 50c
Oct.	19	65	66f 50c
Oct.	20	65	66f 50c
Oct.	21	65	66f 50c
Oct.	22	65	66f 50c
Oct.	23	65	66f 50c

BAR SILVER.

		—Bar Silver.— London.	N. Y.
Oct.	18	23⅞d	49⅝c
Oct.	19	23⅞d	49⅝c
Oct.	20	23¾d	49⅜c
Oct.	21	23⅝d	49c
Oct.	22	23⅜d	49c
Oct.	23	23⅜d	48⅞c

SWISS TRADE ANALYZED.

Commerce Department Issues Pamphlet for Business Men.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.—In order that American business men may be able to procure condensed, authoritative information with respect to the way in which the European nations carry on trade campaigns and organize their commercial activities at home, the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Department of Commerce, has been issuing pamphlet presentations of the subject, covering several of the leading European countries. Monographs on Germany, France, and the United Kingdom have already appeared, and one on Switzerland is the latest to come from the press.

This booklet, entitled "Commercial Organizations in Switzerland," reviews the history of chambers of commerce and trade, explains the independent and official types of organization and their functions, and gives particular attention to the Swiss Commercial and Industrial Association, which comprises in its membership all Swiss commercial organizations of consequence.

It is No. 101 in the Special Agents Series, and 5 cents will bring it from the Superintendent of Documents.

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.—A disturbance from British Columbia has reached Manitoba with well-defined formation and it is followed by a rapid and decided rise in pressure, with a marked fall in temperature that covers the entire northwest. Western Nebraska and the Central and Northern portions of the Rocky Mountain and plateau region. There is no precipitation, however, from the disturbance, except in North Dakota. There will be rain Monday or Monday night in the upper lake region and rain or snow Tuesday elsewhere east of the Mississippi. It will be warmer Monday and Tuesday in New England and the Middle Atlantic States.

Winds for Monday and Tuesday: North Atlantic—Moderate northwest and north; Middle Atlantic—Moderate north and northeast; South Atlantic—Gentle to moderate variable, mostly east; East Gulf—Gentle east and southeast.

FORECASTS FOR TODAY AND TUESDAY:

Eastern Pennsylvania—Fair Monday, warmer in north; Tuesday fair, warmer.

New England, New Jersey, Delaware—Fair Monday and Tuesday; warmer.

Eastern New York—Fair, warmer Monday. Tuesday fair.

Western Pennsylvania—Fair, warmer Monday. Tuesday cloudy and colder.

Western New York—Fair, warmer Monday. Tuesday cloudy, colder.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1914.	1915.		1914.	1915.
3 A. M.	50	42	4 P. M.	62	52
6 A. M.	48	40	6 P. M.	61	50
9 A. M.	51	40	9 P. M.	60	42
12 M.	53	50	11 P. M.	56	42

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 46; for the corresponding date last year it was 56; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 52.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 52; at 8 P. M. it was 47. Maximum temperature, 52 degrees at 3 P. M.; minimum, 38 degrees at 6 A. M. Humidity, 80 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 40 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 29.50 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 29.40 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A.M.		Loss.
1:30–550	W. 157 St.; John Gerison	$5
1:35–144	W. 138 St.; James Ferguson	Slight
4:10–306	9 Av.; Jos. Genravin	Slight
6:35–290	Grand St.; Greene & Weinstein	Slight
8:30–284	Henry St.; not given	Slight
9:10–131	W. 24 St.; Scheinholtz & Co.,	Not given
P.M.		
12:30–153	E. 92 St.; Jacob Shapiro	Slight
12:45–1,912	Daly Av.; Minnie Provost	Slight
2:10–92	First St.; Julius Landwehr	Slight
2:45–401	E. 4 St.; Samuel Philipson	None
5:10–141	Essex St.; Solomon Moor	Slight
6:40–400	E. 83 St.; Samson Bros.	Slight
7:30–375	B'way; Wm. Fuerst	Slight
7:40–133	Stanton St.; Jos. Gross	$500
10:05–140	Hart Row, C. Brozono	$50
10:45–2,000	3 Av.; not given	Slight
11:00–104	Av. B; Ruben Pinkowitz	Slight

TRADE SALES THIS WEEK.

Monday.

Eastern Merchandise Company, 456 Broadway—Cloaks, suits, waists, dresses, petticoats, &c. also Thursday.

Frank Jacobovitz, 335 Canal Street.—Wholesale stock of woolens, domestics, and dress goods.

Charles Shongood, Bankrupt Sales—N. Zeller & Co., Inc., 539 Broadway, 10:30, furs; L. H. Lang Company, at Riverside Cold Storage, 44 Burrett and Twelfth Avenue, and 530 Westchester Avenue, pork.

Charles Shongood, Assignee Sales—Julius Meyers, 35 West Thirty-sixth Street, 10:30, waists, skirts, fixtures, &c.; Crescent Dress Company, 40 West Twenty-second Street, 2 P. M., machines, motors, fixtures, &c.

Greenwald & Co., Sheriff's Sale—132 West Fifty-second Street, 10:30, one desk, chair, two sets shock absorbers, one case stocking and dies, eight boxes springs and parts, &c.

David W. Blow Company, 520 Broadway—Women's, misses, and children's wearing apparel, sweaters, women's fur coats, fur sets, and muslin underwear.

J. H. Mayers, 18 West Twenty-first Street—Assets Wendell Cloak and Suit Company, cloaks, suits, raw materials, office furniture, fixtures, &c., 2 P. M.

J. H. Mayers, 1,829 Myrtle Avenue, Brooklyn—Assets George J. Miller, ribbons, underwear, hardware, crockery, hosiery, fixtures, unexpired lease, good will, &c.

I. Singer, 582 Broadway, Brooklyn—Dressmakers' supplies and trimmings.

D. Greenwald & Co., 23 Lispenard Street—Woolens, silks, and linens, cheviots, serges, fancy suitings, imported linens, &c.

Tuesday.

Charles Shongood, 12 West 27th St.—Stock of Klein & Flower, including skirts, silks, velvets, trimmings, &c.; 10:30.

Charles Shongood, bankrupt sale—Louis Bremner, 329 East 121st St., horses, wagons, fixtures, &c.; 10:30.

Charles Shongood, assignee sale—Hatch Bros., 863 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn, paints, wall paper, &c.

National Purchasing Co., 8 Lispenard St.—Women's suits, coats, dresses, skirts, waists, &c.; 10:30.

Van Praag & Co., 15 Greene St.—Men's and boys' hats and caps; 10:30.

J. W. & W. H. Reid, 100 Lexington Av., Brooklyn—Machinery, &c.

Burling & Dole, 7 Greene St. and 337 Canal St.—1,080 pieces fine, heavy, and medium weight men's and women's wear, fancy worsteds, mixtures, plain and fancy serges, clays, unfinished worsteds, suitings, thibets, &c.; also 240 pieces women's wear fabrics and chinchillas, cloakings, overcoatings, &c.

J. H. Mayers, at County Court House—Remaining assets of Reinhart & Son, outstanding accounts, &c.; 10 A. M.

J. H. Mayers, 60 East Broadway—Assets of Eagle Raincoat Co., 10:30; raincoats, raw material, office furniture, fixtures, &c.

David W. Blow & Co., 520 Broadway—Dry goods, women's and men's furnishings; also cloaks and suits.

Gross, Franzblau & Co., 27 Greene St.—Women's cloaks, suits, and other wearing apparel; also Friday.

Wednesday.

Henry Lilly Co., 88 Reade St.—Shoes, rubbers, rubber boots, &c.; also Friday.

Charles Shongood, Bankrupt Sales—David Silberman, 19 East 114th St., woolens, fixtures; Hanft Bros., 882 Madison Av., 10:30 A. M., florist items and two wagons; Faltman & Levy, 118 West 2d St., 2 P. M., dress goods, fixtures, &c.

Greenwald & Co., Sheriff's Sale—At City Pipe Yards, 24th St., 10:30, pipes, &c.

J. H. Mayers, 8 First St.—Assets of New York Food Products Co., Inc., at Knickerbocker Storage Warehouse, 10:30, consisting of Sincarna, machinery, office furniture, factory fittings, &c.

J. H. Mayers, 1,872 Webster Av., Bronx—Assets of Tremont Paper & Twine Co., consisting of paper, twine, office fixtures, &c.

H. Perelmuter, 208 Canal St.—Cloaks and suits; also dresses, 11 A. M.

David W. Blow Co., 520 Broadway—Men's, youths', and children's clothing.

Thursday.

Van Praag & Co., 15 Greene Street—Women's gowns, dresses, cloaks, and suits, &c., 10:30.

Greenwald & Co., Sheriff's Sale—1,841 Broadway, second floor, 10:30, roll top desk, chair, filing cabinet, National press, 9x12, cutting machine, type, paper, &c.

J. H. Mayers, 47 West Forty-second Street—Assets of Kanti, Inc., 10:30, perfumes, toilet requisites, fixtures, &c.

Charles Shongood, Bankrupt Sales—Mendelson Brothers, 6 First Street, at Knickerbocker Storage Warehouse, jewelry, and fixtures; Max Apotheiker, 413 West Forty-second Street, barber's supplies and fixtures.

Charles Shongood, Assignee Sale—John Applegate, 214 Front Street, 10:30, office furniture.

Samuel Marx, 115 Spring Street—Executor's sale of furs.

Friday.

David W. Blow Co., 520 Broadway—General merchandise, women's, misses', and children's wearing apparel.

Burling & Dole, 7 Greene St.—Woolens, worsteds, burlaps, cotton goods, domestic and Oriental rugs, imported laces, &c.

National Purchasing Co., 8 Lispenard St.—Women's wearing apparel.

D. Hartmann, 15 Mercer St.—Fur scarfs, muffs, sets, coats, and skins.

M. Weisz, 7 Lispenard St.—Women's and men's furnishings, cloaks, and suits, &c.

S. Marx, Assignee Sale, 115 Spring St.—Furs and fixtures from Frenkel estate.

Saturday.

Charles Shongood, Assignee Sale—Isidore Bergman, 876 Irvine St., Bronx, 10:30, groceries.

Buyer's Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

DEPARTMENT STORE wants jobs of coats, suits, and dresses. T 180 Times.

DESIRE at once jobs ladies' suits, dresses, skirts and waists; will pay

Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie Railway Co.

First Consolidated Mortgage 4% Gold Bonds, due 1938

Payment of Interest Guaranteed by The Canadian Pacific Railway Co.

To yield about 4.70%

Circular on application

Wm. A. Read & Co.

Nassau and Cedar Streets
New York

Chicago Philadelphia Boston London

Convertible Bonds

Special Circular Describing 43 Issues

Convertible Bonds are direct obligations of issuing companies. In addition, bonds of this type are convertible into other securities, usually common stock. As set forth in our circular, this privilege frequently means substantial profits to the holders of convertible bonds.

Write for Circular 907
"Convertible Bonds"

Spencer Trask & Co.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES
25 Broad Street, New York
ALBANY BOSTON CHICAGO

October Bond List

Our new list, now ready for mailing, includes Debentures of some of the most substantial Municipalities in Canada, which have in the past sold to yield only 4% and upwards, but may now be purchased to yield

5⅜% to 6½%

Copies gladly mailed on request.

Wood, Gundy & Co.
C.P.R. Building
Toronto, Canada

First Mortgage Railroad Bond

Earnings over twice interest

Serial maturities and stringent mortgage provision assure constantly increasing equity.

Yield 4.50% to 5.50%

according to maturities

A standard railroad bond yielding a public utility basis

Additional information on request for Circular AG-73

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49 Wall Street, New York
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BLAIR & Co.
24 BROAD STREET
NEW YORK

INVESTMENT SECURITIES

Travelers Letters of Credit

WE OFFER

Albany, N. Y.

Registered 4s
Due July 1, 1928
Price on application
Ask for Circular T127

Remick, Hodges & Co.
Members New York Stock Exchange,
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Correspondents:
R. L. Day & Co. Boston

We Offer
Canadian Long and Short Municipal Bonds
To Yield 5½ to 6%.
Circulars on Application.
W. N. COLER & CO.,
43 Cedar Street
NEW YORK

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION IN AMERICA AND EUROPE

A further advance in prices both for the railroads and the industrials, but particularly in the latter, was the result of another very busy week on the Stock Exchange. Indications which had seemed to point to an early culmination of the present movement, when prices were halted and in many cases started downward two weeks ago, did not prove trustworthy, for the market last week gained fresh headway, and, on the whole, moved steadily upward. The operators in stocks who have been carrying their purchases on margin have been very fortunate since the Arabic attack, no serious piece of bad news having developed to throw their ranks into confusion. On the contrary, aside from the disquieting reports of the lack of real progress being made by the Allies, news has been of the most encouraging nature. Reports of trade conditions and on the outlook for the United States have borne out the most optimistic predictions of traders who have been active on the buying side. At the close Saturday nearly all of the issues dealt in during the week showed substantial, or, as some would have it, unsubstantial advances. As has been the case for many weeks past, the larger net gains were on the side of the industrial companies, and particularly those which are known to have war contracts. Such stocks as Bethlehem, Baldwin Locomotive, Studebaker, and General Motors seemed to have no level at which traders are not willing to buy them. So rapid has been the advance in these issues that there has been no opportunity for them to become distributed, and the thought of what another Titanic disaster would do to the market is one that holders of stocks hardly dare contemplate.

A more satisfactory feature of last week's market, with its gain in stock prices, was the evidence of a broadening demand for investment bonds. There was unusual activity in this department during the week and prices responded by advances all around. Several of the better known high-grade issues rose from a point to a point and a half. One reason for this is to be found in the fact that new corporation issues have been so few and so small in amount during the past year as to make the floating supply of investment bonds at this time very small. Dealers say that there has not been a period in five years when they have had so few bonds on hand outside of the Anglo-French 5 per cent. notes as at present. This situation is encouraging for the reason that it opens a way to new financing on a large scale by railroads whose credit has not been impaired during the lean years experienced since 1909. Bankers are confident that with the augmented earnings now being reported by standard systems and with a further period of freedom from interference by regulatory commissions it will be possible this Winter to provide large sums for railroad development. The result of the growing demand for investment issues has been a reduction of the yield basis from better than 5 per cent. to between 4½ to 4¾ per cent. Public utilities are sharing in the recovery, and new financing by companies in that field is likely to be a development of the near future. The Anglo-French bonds, of which upward of half have been withdrawn by subscribers to the syndicate for their own investment, are moving out at a satisfactory rate, and despite the opposition to them in the West it now seems likely that the entire amount offered will be placed with investors by the end of the year.

Railroad earnings are necessarily delayed for publication to such a point that they are not a timely indication of the extent of business improvement or depression. There has been a steady improvement since early Summer, which indicates that the figures for the current month will prove very satisfactory indeed. The August earnings, the latest obtainable for any large number of roads, are making a good showing by comparison with the poor earnings a year ago. The improvement in gross for that month was very slight and represented the recovery of only a part of what has been lost in the depression, but the gain in net earnings was considerable. A compilation made by The Financial Chronicle, covering 478 roads, gives the aggregate increase in gross for August as $5,272,000, or only 1.93 per cent., but this gain was accompanied by a decrease of $4,766,000 in expenses, so that there was an addition to net of $10,039,000, which is equivalent to 11.21 per cent. A year ago a similar compilation showed a decrease of $11,326,000 in gross with a reduction of slightly more than that amount in expenses. There has not been such a large gain in net earnings since 1912, and, except for that year, since 1909. If other companies report for September such satisfactory returns as were made Saturday by the Southern Pacific there will be genuine cause for a more hopeful attitude toward railroad investments when the aggregate statement of the railroads for last month is made up.

The foreign exchange situation is, if anything, more confusing and less satisfactory than it was before the adoption of remedies for its relief. From $4.69½ on Monday the rate for demand sterling dropped off day by day, closing on Saturday at $4.62⅛. That is the lowest point touched since Sept. 8, and it marks a decline of about 9 cents to the pound sterling from the rate established in anticipation of the arrangement for the two-Power loan. Natural factors are at work, on one side to keep down the bills drawn on London and, on the other, to increase them, but the movement of exchange rates seems to have been influenced more by unseen conditions.

Orders placed in this country for Government supplies, mostly munitions of war, are settled for in dollars. Other exports, such as grain and cotton, are paid for in sterling. The exporters take into account the depreciation in exchange when they make their contracts, but they cannot figure into their prices such losses as have occurred recently, and it is upon them that much of the burden of the demoralized market falls. Bankers say that the sellers of exchange have been coming into the market every afternoon with offerings that might just as well be calculated to depress prices, for the reason that sellers do not wait for a bid, or take advantage of an advantageous market, but dump their bills with little regard to the price received. Some of this exchange appears to have been sold on cables from London, where the market has been regularly depressed below the previous closing quotations in New York. A suspicion that British importers have assisted in the demoralization of the exchange markets in order to profit in their settlements for commodities purchased here may be unjust, but it is one that is being harbored by some of the bankers at this centre. The situation seems to call for action by the London banks, which could co-operate to stabilize rates.

The British Treasury Department could affect a temporary improvement in the situation by selling exchange on New York created by the $500,000,000 loan, but the impression is held here that little will be so disposed of. The Government's payments are so large as to consume all of the credit in a short time, if used entirely for that purpose. Greater promise is held out by the pending negotiations for the establishment of new banking credits without Government assistance, which would be used for private purposes. The English Commissioners were to take this matter up with the joint stock banks today, and confirmation of the terms offered will be received early in the current week. Any credits opened here on behalf of the London banks will be secured by collateral, in accordance with the custom of American institutions of offering collateral to the London banks when they have obtained credits there in past years. A delay in reaching an understanding in this matter might easily prove costly, for the supply of bills falling on the New York market will grow greater rather than less in coming weeks, and the moral effect of the $500,000,000 loan has proved of little avail in holding up exchange. As a matter of fact, bankers who bought sterling when the commission was here in the expectation that something like normal rates would be re-established have been sellers during the past ten days.

The New York Custom House has been so overwhelmed with work that it is suspected with some degree of justification that trade figures now being compiled are not up to date. If that is the case the true excess of exports is probably greater even than that shown by Saturday's figures. Exports reported for the week ended Friday totaled $57,000,000, and for the previous week $54,000,000. The foreign trade statement for the entire country for September showed a remarkable total of merchandise exports, which had been exceeded only once. Imports were also heavier than they were a year ago. The preponderance of exports is not without its disadvantages, but on the whole it is a matter for congratulation that the balance is on the right side. Up to the end of September the credit balance was nearly $1,250,000,000, compared with $60,000,000 a year ago.

LONDON WATCHES WAR CHEST

More Funds Needed by the End of October.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Oct. 24.—The financial world is giving all its attention to the question of providing means for carrying on the war. The Exchequer balances have been further reduced to £18,000,000, and only about £34,000,000 is still to be received from the 4½ per cent. war loan. Thus available funds are barely sufficient to provide for expenditures to the end of October, especially as from £1,000,000 to £2,000,000 of Treasury bills are falling due daily. A fair amount of fresh bills has been sold at the Bank of England, but the demand is now reduced, as monetary authorities are convinced that the rate on these bills will have to be raised after the final installment on the war loan is paid next Tuesday.

It now appears that a majority of lenders have broken away from the agreement to uphold the rate for money at 4½ per cent. It is probable that early next week there will be some relaxation in the arrangement, although renewed weakness of the New York exchange and heavy exports of gold have caused high authorities to decide upon keeping the money market firm, the Bank of England being prepared to take surplus funds from clearing banks at 4½ per cent. Discount rates responded sharply to this decision, and the quotation for three months has risen from 4⅞ to 4⅞ per cent.

There is still much discussion of the internal political situation, and predictions of Ministerial changes. The resignation of Sir Edward Carson is pointed to as indicating the possibility of such developments. Stocks, however, were not influenced, and the tone remained consistently good last week. Business is broadening, with much activity in the 4½ per cent. war loan, due to the fact that interest of 2½ per cent. is payable Dec. 1, and investors are hastening to convert their stocks into the loan.

Mexican railway, industrial, and mining shares are strong, owing to the rising hopes of a return of peace in Mexico, following the recognition of Carranza. Canadian industrial issues were supported, while a further big rise in International Mercantile Marine provoked fresh comment on the recent reorganization changes. It is rumored here that existing proposals are to be abandoned in favor of a fresh scheme.

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE

WEEK ENDED OCT. 23, 1915.

	Last Week.	Year to Date.
Total sales	$24,781,000	$682,898,200
Same period last year		425,061,100
	High. Low.	High. Low.
Average price 40 bonds	84.71 84.16	84.48 81.51
Same period last year	....	89.42 82.73

	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Adams Express 4s	73	77	73	15
Alaska G. M. cv. 6s	132	132	132	14
Alabama Gt. So. 5s	98	98	98	13
Am. Ag. Ch. cv. 5s	102	101⅞	102	26
Am. Ag. Ch. deb. 5s	95⅝	95	95	15
Am. Cotton Oil 5s	93⅝	93⅜	93⅝	45
Am. Ice Sec. 6s	83½	83½	83½	3
Am. Hide & L. 6s	103	103	103	13
Am. Smelt. Sec. 6s	110⅛	109	109⅛	96
Am. T. & T. conv. 4s	98⅝	97⅝	98⅛	3
Am. T. & T. cv. 4½s	104½	104⅛	104½	150
Am. T. & T. col. 4s	90	89	90	89
Am. Thread 4s	96⅝	96⅜	96⅝	5
Am. Tobacco 4s	94	94	94	1
Am. Tobacco 6s	119½	119½	119½	2
Am. Writ. Paper 5s	62	61⅜	61⅜	7
Armour & Co. 4s	92	91⅞	92	70
A., T. & S. F. gen. 4s	94	92⅞	93⅛	251
A.,T. & S.F.cv.4s,'60	107	106	106	57
A., T. & S.F.cv.4s,'55	106⅛	105⅞	106⅛	431
A. T. & S. F. 5s	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛	3
A., T. & S. F. adj. 4s	84⅞	83¾	84⅞	6
A., T.&S.F.adj.4s,sta.	85	83½	85	1124
A., T. & S. F. tr.				
St. L. 4s	86⅜	86⅜	86⅜	10
A., T. & S. F. Cal. & Arizona 4½s	95	95	95	..
Atl. & Birm. 4s	84	84	84	..
Atl. Coast Line 4s	90¼	88⅝	90	89
At. C. L., L. & N. 4s	96	95	96	91
B. & O. pr. lien 3½s	92	91¼	91⅝	78
Balt. & Ohio g. 4s	89¼	87¼	89	121
Balt. & O. g. 4s, reg.	85	85	85	1
Balt. & Ohio cv. 4½s	93	93	93	969
B. & O., S. W. 3½s	89¾	89	89¾	190
B. & O., P. L. E. & W. V. 4s	82	81	82	48
Beth. Steel ref. 4s	100½	100	100⅛	1851
Beth. Steel ext. 5s	102	101⅜	102	34
Brook. R. T. 5s, '18	100¼	100	100⅛	53
Brook. R. T. g. 5s	102⅞	102⅝	102½	6
Brook Un. El. 5s	99¾	99½	99⅝	15
Bkln. Un. El. 5s, sta.	99½	99½	99¾	2
Brook. Un. Gas 5s	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝	7
Buff. & S. L. deb. 5s	85	85	85	1
Bur., C. R. & N. col. tr. 5s	99¼	99¼	99¼	5
Bush Term. Bldgs. 5s	85	84⅝	85	2
Bush Term. 4s	87	87	87	2
Cal. Gas & Elec. 5s	95	94⅞	95	45
Can. South. con. 5s	103	101	103	4
Cent. Br. Ry. 4s	60	60	60	14
Central Leather 5s	101⅞	100¼	100½	193
Cent. of Ga. con 5s	96½	95	95⅝	17
Cent. of Ga. 1st 5s	107	107	107	1
Cent. New Eng. 4s	73	73	73	2
Cent. of N. J. 5s	113½	112	113	17
Central Pacific 4s	87⅝	87	87⅝	225
Cent. Pac. 1st S. L. 4s	85	85	85	15
Central Pacific 3½s	86¼	86	86¼	4
Cent. R. R. & Bank Co. Ga. 5s	89	89	89	1
Cent. Vermont 4s	73	73	73	2
Ches. & Ohio con. 5s	104¼	104¼	104¼	6
Ches. & Ohio cv. 4½s	86	85½	86	289
Ches. & O., R. & A. 1st con 4s	82	81½	82	4
C. & O. Con. River 4s	81½	81	81½	5
Ches. & O. gen. 4½s	88⅝	87½	88½	47
Ches. & O. gen. 4½s, reg.	84	84	84	1
Chi. & Alton 3½s	44½	44½	44½	7
Chi. & Alton 3s	54	53½	54	3
C., B. & Q. gen. 4s	91	91	91¼	230
C., B. & Q. Joint 4s	97½	96⅞	97⅜	297
C., B. & Q. jt. 4s, reg.	97⅛	96⅞	97⅛	21
C., B. & Q., Ia. Div. 4s	99¼	99	99⅛	8
C., B. & Q., Ill. Div. 4s	93⅝	93⅜	93⅝	7
C., B. & Q., Ill. Div. 3½s	84¾	83	84½	12
C., B. & Q., Neb. ext. 4s	95⅞	95¾	95⅞	5
Chi. & E. Ill. cons. 6s	99	99	99	11
Chi. & E. Ill. gen. 5s	61¾	61¼	61¾	6
Chi. & E. Ill. ref. 4s trust receipts	17	14	17	10
Chi. Gas, L. & C. 5s	102	102	102	1
Chi. Gt. Western 4s	69⅞	69¼	69⅝	107
Chi. & Ind. Coal 5s	17	17	17	1
C., M. & St. P. gen. 4s	89¼	88½	89¼	46
C., M. & St. P. 4s, '34	90	90	90	40
C., M. & St. P. gen. 4½s	99½	99⅜	99½	85
C., M. & St. P. r. 4½s	89⅝	88	89⅝	94
C., M. & St. P. c. 4½s	98	97½	98	1524
C., M. & St. P. gen. 3½s, Series B	79¼	79	79½	5
C., M. & St. P. 5s	105	104¼	104⅜	1894
C., M. & St. P., W. & M. 5s	102¾	102¾	102¾	4
C., M. & St. P., C. P. & W. 5s	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞	6
C., M. & P. Sd. 4s	87½	87½	87½	3
C. & N. W. gen. 3½s	80	79¼	79⅝	34
C. & N. W. gen. 4s	94¼	93⅝	94¼	12
C. & N.W. gen. 4s, sta.	94	93½	94	23
C. & N. W. s. f. 6s	108¾	108¼	108½	5
C. & N. W. gen. 5s	110¼	110¼	110¼	5
C. & N. W. deb. '21	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝	1
C. & N. W. s. f. 5s, '29	104	104	104	1
C. & N. W., S. L. P. & N. W. 5s	105	104½	105	12
Chicago Rys. 5s	95	94½	95	3
C., R. I. & P. 6s	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛	3
C., R. I. & P. g. 4s	83	82⅝	82⅝	79
C., R. I. & P. r. 4s	65½	64⅝	64⅞	192
C., R. I. & P. d. 5s	45½	41⅝	43	132
C.,R.I. & P. 5s, tr.	42	40	42	125
C., St. P., M. & O. deb. 5s	100⅜	100	100⅜	10
C. & W. Ind. gen. 6s	105¾	105⅜	105⅜	2
Chile Copper 7s	131	128⅜	131	807
C.C.C. & St. L. g. 4s	76⅝	75⅞	76⅝	25
C.C.C. & St. L., Cairo Div. 4s	83½	82	82	3
C.C.C. & St. L. d. 4½s	79¼	79⅝	79⅝	9
C.C.C. & St. L. d. 4s	78⅝	75½	75	15
Cleve. Sh. L. 4½	95	94½	95	54
Col. F. & I. gen. 5s	95	95	95	2
Col. Industrial 5s	77	75	76	23
Col. & So. ref. 4½s	81½	80¾	81¼	40
Col. & So. 1st 4s	79	80	80½	19
Col. & 9th Av. 5s	98½	98½	98½	10
Con. Gas cv. 6s	119⅛	117⅞	118½	231
Consum. Gas (Chi.) 5s	101	101	101	4
Corn. Pr. Ref. s.f. 5s, '34	96¾	95	95	28
Cub.-Am. Sug. col. tr. 6s	101	100⅝	100⅝	10
Cumberland Tel. 5s	97½	97	97½	2
Del. & Hud. ref. 4s	95	94½	95	9
Del. & Hud. cv. 5s, sub. recta., full pd.	104¾	102⅝	104⅜	319
D. & H. deb. 4s	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	28
Den. & R. G. ref. 5s	55½	55½	55⅝	20
Den. & R.G. con. 4½s	82	77⅝	82	12
Den. & R. G. con. 4s	73	71¼	73	62
Detroit Edison 5s	102¼	101⅞	102¼	3
Detroit United 5s	74½	74½	74½	5
Dist. Securities 5s	75	68	74	1,191
Dul. & I. R 1st 5s	101½	100	100⅛	17
Dul. Short Line 5s	100	100	100	1
Dul. S. S. & At. 5s	90	90	90	3
Du Pont Powder 4½s	102¼	101½	102¼	51
E.T., Va. & Ga. con. 5s	104	104	104	7
East. Tenn. r. l. 5s	99½	97½	98¼	7
Erie fund. 7s	109	108½	109	3
Erie 1st con. 4s	83	82⅜	82⅝	46
Erie gen. 4s	74	72⅝	73½	63
Erie conv. 4s, Ser. A	68⅝	68	68⅝	60
Erie conv. 4s, Ser. B	78½	77⅞	78	99
Erie Pa. col. tr. 4s	86⅛	85⅝	86⅛	3
Fla. E. Coast 4½s	90	89	89	3
Ft. W. & R. G. 1st 4s	54½	54⅜	54½	1
Flint & P. M. con. 5s	72½	72½	72½	3
Gal., H. & S. A., M. & P. 2d ext. 5s	100⅜	100¼	100⅛	5
Gen. Electric 5½s	78	78	78	3
Gen. Elec. deb. 6s	104⅝	104	104⅛	34
Granby cons. cv. 6s	105	108⅜	105	15
Granby cons. cv. 6s, sta.	104	104	104	10
Gt. Nor. ref. 4½s	96⅛	97⅞	98⅛	39
Hocking Valley 4½s	90	89½	90	2
Hud. & Man. ref. 5s	76	71½	76	83
Hud. & Man adj. 5s	25⅛	22½	25½	215
Ill. Cent. 4s, '52	84⅝	84	84⅝	1
Ill. Cent. 4s, '53	83	82⅝	83	8
Ill. Cent. ext. 3½s	83	83	83	2
Ill. Cent. 3½s, '52	84	84	84	1
Ill. Cent. ref. 4s	86⅛	86	86⅛	59
Ill. Cent. Chi. St. L. & N. O. jt. 5s	99¾	99¾	99⅝	18
Ill. Steel 4½s	88¼	87½	88¼	121
Indiana Steel 5s	102	101⅛	101⅛	90
Ind., Ill. & Iowa 4s	85	85	85	1
Insp. Cop. cv. 6s, '19	185	174	180½	173
Insp. Cop. cv. 6s, '22	185	174	180½	347
Inter.-Met. 4½s	73½	70¾	70½	210
Interboro R. T. 5s	96⅞	96⅝	96⅝	260
Int. & Gt. Nor. 6s	98	97½	98	3
Int. Mer. Mar. 4½s	82	76½	82	110
Int. M. M. 4½s, tr. r.	82⅛	76½	82¼	924
Int. Navigation 5s	75	69½	75	17
Int. Paper 6s	101⅛	101⅛	101¼	1
Int. Paper cv. 5s	80	80	80	36
Int. St. P. 5s, tr. r.	64	64	64	3
Iowa Central ref. 4s	48	47½	48	17
K. C., Ft. S. & M. 4s	72⅜	69½	72⅜	70
K. C., Ft. S. & M. 6s	107	104⅜	107	5
Kan. & Mich. 2d 5s	94	94	94	1
Kan. City So. 3s	69	69	69	12
Kan. City So. 5s	91⅛	91	91⅛	14
Kan. City Term. 4s	87	85	87	28
Kings Co. El. 4s, sta.	80¾	80	80½	3
K. Co. E. L. & P. P. M. 6s	115	115	115	4
Lack. Steel 5s, '50	94	93	93¾	430
Lack. Steel 5s, '23	95¾	94½	95¼	86
Laclede Gas 1st 5s	101	101	101	9
Lake E. & W. 1st 5s	93¾	90	93⅜	21
Lake Shore 3½s	82½	82½	82½	3
Lake Shore 4s, 1928	94½	93½	94	60
Lake Shore 4s, 1931	93	92½	93	60
Leh. Val. cons. 4½s	99	99	99	5
L.V. of Penn. cons. 4½s	89½	89½	89½	1
Lex. Av. & Par. Fy. 5s	98⅝	94½	98½	14
Liggett & Myers 7s	122	121½	122	17
Liggett & Myers 5s	101	101½	101	14
Long Island con. 4s	94	94	94	33
Long Island deb. 5s	98	98	98	5
Long Island gen. 4s	86	85	86	14
Long Island ref. 4s	84½	84½	84½	14
Lorillard 7s	123	122	122	7
Lorillard 5s	100⅜	99⅝	100⅜	82
Louis. Gn. & Lex. 4½s	98¼	98¼	98¼	5
Louis. & N. gens 6s	113	113	113	2
L. & N. unif. 4s	94	93⅛	93⅝	82
L. & N., St. L. D. 3s	80½	80¼	80½	10
L. & N., N. O. & Mob. 1st 6s	115¾	115¾	115¾	2
L. & N. P. & O. 6s	108½	108	108	5
L. & N., S. & N. Ala. 5s, 1963	100¾	100	100¼	6
L. & N. & M. & M. 4½s	98	98	98	1
Manhattan Con. 4s	85¼	85¼	85¼	5
Man. Con. 4s, tax ex.	89⅝	89⅝	89⅝	2
Mex. Pet. 6s, Ser. A	107½	107½	107½	4
Mex. Pet. 6s, Ser. C	107⅜	105	105	3
Mich. Cent. deb. 4s	84	83½	84	38
Milwaukee Gas 4s	91	91	91	7
M. & St. L. con. 5s	82	82	82	10
Minn. & S. L. ref. 4s	50	48¾	49½	14
M., S. P. & S. S. M. c. 4s	90⅞	88⅝	90⅞	113
M., S. St. M. & At. 4s	93	93	93	1
Mo., K. & T. 1st 4s	78	77	77⅜	15
Mo., K. & T. 2d 4s	54½	54	54½	16
Mo., K. & T. s. f. 4½s	43	43	43	1
Mo., K. & T. ext. 5s	68	67½	67½	4
Mo., K. & T. ref. 4s	43½	42½	42½	2
Mo., K. & T. of T. 5s	66	66	66	8
Mo., K. & E. 1st 5s	89	89	89	1
Mo. Pacific 1st 6s	95½	94	95½	41
Mo. Pacific 4s	41	37½	40	17
Mo. Pac. 3d ext. 4s	78	78	78	15
Mo. Pacific 5s, 1917	88	87	88	20
Mo. Pac. 5s, '17, reg.	80	80	80	5
Mo. Pacific 5s, 1920	76¾	75½	76¾	3
Mo. Pacific conv. 5s	40	37½	39½	113
Mobile & C. new 6s	107¾	107¾	107¾	2
Montana Power 5s	92	91	92	26
Morris & Es. 3½s	85	84¾	85	20
N. C. & St. L. c. 5s	104¼	104¼	104¼	2
N. Rys. of M. g. 4s	68	68	68	1
Nat. Rys. of Mex. pr. lien 4½s	53	53	53	1
Nat. Tube 5s	100	99¾	100	49
N. Y. Air Br. cv. 6s	103½	102½	102½	5
N.Y.C. deb. 6s, ctfs. f.p.	108½	107¾	108½	105
N.Y.C., M. C. c. 3½s	73	73	73	1
N.Y.C., M.C.c. 3½s, reg.	71	71	71	4
N.Y.C., L. S. col. 3½s	75½	73½	75¼	13
N.Y.C., L.S.col.3½s, tr.	80	79½	80	33
N. Y. C. gen. 5½s	80	78¾	79¾	96
N. Y. C. deb. 4s, '34	90	88½	90	45
N. Y. C. ref. 4½s	90½	88½	90	486
N. Y. C. & St. L. 1st 4s	91	91	91	56
N.Y.C. & St.L.deb.6s	80	80	80	2
N. Y. Dock 4s	74⅞	74⅜	74⅞	8
N. Y. & E. 5th ext. 4s	93	93	93	1
N.Y.O.E.L., H.&P.5s	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜	5
N.Y.,O.E.L.,H.&P.6s	82½	82½	82½	25
N.Y., N. H.& H.cv.6s	115⅞	115	115½	143
N.Y., N.H.& H. c.3½s	71⅜	71	71	34
N. Y., N. H. & H. cv. deb. 4s, '50	79½	79	79½	6
N. Y. & Q. El. & P. 5s	99	99	99	1
N. Y., O. & W. ref. 4s	78	77½	77½	8
N. Y., O. & W. g. 4s	73	70	73	4
N. Y. Rys. ref. 4s	70	69⅞	70	30
N. Y. Rys. adj. 5s	48½	47½	48½	204
N. Y. S. & W. ref. 5s	94½	94½	94½	2
N. Y. Tel. 4½s	97	96¾	96½	61
N. Y., W. & B. 4½s	80	80	80	7
N. & W. 10-20 cv. 4s	117	117	117	5
N. W. 10-25 cv. 4s	116½	114⅜	116½	10
Norf. & W. cons. 4s	92½	92	92½	123
Norf. & W. cv. 4½s	116⅜	115	116⅜	98
Norf. & W. Dev'l 4s	90	88	90	9
Nor. Pacific 4s	92½	91¼	92½	303
Nor. Pacific 4s, reg.	90	90	90	1
Nor. Pacific 3s	65½	63¾	63¾	244
Ohio River 1st 5s	102½	102½	102½	15
Oregon & Cal. 5s	100½	100½	100½	12
O. R. R. & N. cons. 4s	90	89	90	22
Ore. Sh. L. ref. 6s	91	90	89½	75
Ore. Sh. L. cons. 5s	103	103	103	2
Pac. of Mo. 2d 5s	93	93	93	5
Pac. Tel. & Tel. 5s	98	97½	97⅞	58
Penn. cons. 4½s	106⅞	101½	103⅞	190
Penn. gtd. 3½s, 1916	99¾	99¾	99¾	2
Penn. gtd. 4½s	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	2
Penn. gtd. 4s	95½	94½	93½	6
Penn. gen. 4½s, t. r. c.	98¼	98	98⅛	220
Penn. 4s, 1948	96¾	96¾	96¾	1
Peo. Gas, Chi., ref. 5s	100¾	100½	100¾	7
Peo. & East. Inc. 4s	23	23	23	2
Peoria & East. 1st 4s	65	65	65	5
Pub. Service 5s	88½	88	88½	28
Ry S. Sp. Int. Ce. 5s	93	93	93	1
Ray Copper conv. 6s	130½	128	129½	150
Reading gen. 4s	93½	93	93⅜	136
Rdg.-J. C. col. 4s	93	92⅞	93	5
Rdg.-J. C. col. 4s, reg.	92½	92½	92½	1
Rep. I. & S. 5s, '40	94½	94⅜	94⅜	62
Rio Gde. W. 1st 4s	72	70½	72	28
Rio G. W. col. tr. 4s	59	59	59	18
R., W. & O. cons. 5s	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜	1
St. L. & Adirond. 5s	100	100	100	3
St.L.,I.M. & S. un. 4s	65½	65½	65½	3
St. L. I. M. & S. 5s	98½	98½	98½	19
St. L., Iron M. & S., R. & G. 4s	65½	55¼	65½	54
St. L. & S. F. Ry. gen. 6s	107¼	107	107¼	29
St. L. & S. F. Ry. gen. 5s	100⅜	99½	100¼	20
St. L. & S. F. R. R. gen. 6s	50½	50½	50½	4
St. L. & S. F. R. R. gen. 6s, t. r.	50⅜	50½	50½	13
St. L. & S. F. R. R. gen 5s, t. r. sta.	47⅞	47⅞	47⅞	1
St

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NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

WEEK ENDED OCT. 23, 1915.

	Last Week.	Year to Date.
Total sales	5,490,827	136,362,837
Same period last year		45,989,256

	Last Week. High.	Low.	Year to Date. High.	Low.
Average price of 50 stocks	94.13	89.45	94.13	58.99
Same period last year			73.30	57.41

Range Year 1915 High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	COMPANY.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.	Sales.
103	Oct. 14	80	Jan. 22	ADAMS EXPRESS.	103	102½	102½	+ ½	210
40½	Apr. 22	26½	Jan. 7	Alaska Gold M.††	33⅜	32½	33	+ ⅛	9,550
49⅛	Oct. 4	7⅝	Jan. 12	Allis-Chalmers Mfg.	45½	42½	44⅛	+ 1	76,370
77½	Sep. 28	33	Feb. 10	Allis-Chalm. Mfg. pf	75	73	73½	..	7,900
73	Oct. 23	48	Jan. 4	Am. Ag. Chemical..	73	67	72	+ 4½	22,700
98½	Oct. 22	90	Mar. 27	Am. Ag. Chem. pf..	98½	96	98¼	+ 2½	375
68¾	Oct. 1	33¼	Jan. 6	Am. Beet Sugar....	67⅞	65¾	65¾	− 1	13,400
98¾	Oct. 23	83	Feb. 1	Am. Beet Sugar pf..	93¼	92¼	93¼	+ 1¼	550
109¾	Aug. 9	87¼	Feb. 25	Am. Brake S. & F...	102	102	102	− 3	100
205	Oct. 13	182½	Mar. 25	Am. Brake S. & F.pf	200½	195	199	− 1	500
68¼	Oct. 4	25	Feb. 24	Am. Can	65⅜	63	63¾	− 1	71,900
108¾	Sep. 30	91½	Jan. 5	Am. Can pf.....	106⅞	106	106¾	+ ⅝	1,300
98	Oct. 4	46	Feb. 23	Am. Car & Foundry.	95	84	90	+ 5	122,860
118	Aug. 6	112½	May 25	Am. Car & Fdy. pf..	116	116	116	− ⅝	200
60	Jan. 12	46¼	Apr. 7	Am. Cities pf.....	..	..	48¾	..	....
23	Oct. 21	23	Oct. 21	Am. Coal	23	23	23	..	100
170½	July 12	82	Jan. 20	Am. Coal Products..	158	154½	154½	− 7½	4,200
1⅝	Oct. 14	1⅝	Oct. 14	Am. Coal Prod. rts..	..	..	1⅝	..	....
120	Sep. 11	107⅛	Apr. 23	Am. Coal Prod. pf...	..	..	114	..	....
64	Oct. 23	39	Jan. 4	Am. Cotton Oil ...	64	58⅞	63	+ 4½	16,020
100	Oct. 22	91	June 25	Am. Cotton Oil pf...	100	98½	100	+ 3	500
111⅛	Oct. 13	83	Mar. 1	Am. Express	111⅛	111⅛	111⅛	+ 1⅛	100
14½	Oct. 22	4⅜	Feb. 19	Am. Hide & Leather	14½	11	13½	+ 3	29,400
59½	Oct. 22	19⅜	Jan. 5	Am. Hide & L. pf..	59½	48¾	56¾	+ 8¾	44,960
33	Apr. 30	20⅜	Jan. 4	Am. Ice Securities..	24⅜	23⅜	23½	..	2,100
27⅞	Oct. 23	7¼	Jan. 2	Am. Linseed	27⅞	20½	20½	+ 6⅝	1,100
48	Oct. 1	24	Jan. 5	Am. Linseed pf.....	48	37	46¾	+10½	33,825
74¾	Oct. 23	19	Mar. 2	Am. Locomotive ...	74⅜	67¼	73⅜	+ 5⅞	171,000
100½	Sep. 27	75	Mar. 6	Am. Locomotive pf.	99½	99	99	+ ⅛	900
5	Aug. 31	3⅞	Apr. 14	Am. Malt	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	− ⅛	200
32½	Mar. 31	21½	May 27	Am. Malt pf.....	29	27	27½	− 1½	400
93⅝	Oct. 18	56	Jan. 2	Am. Smelt. & Ref.‡	93⅝	92¾	92¾	+ 1⅝	62,100
109½	Oct. 23	100	Jan. 4	Am. Sm. & Ref. pf..	109½	109	109½	+ ½	1,022
83⅜	May 3	78	Jan. 19	Am. Smelters pf. B.	82½	82	82½	+ 1¼	600
87	Sep. 30	88	Sep. 30	Am. Smelters pf. A.	86⅞	86	86⅞	+ ⅞	1,100
165	Apr. 22	144	Jan. 16	Am. Snuff	155	155	155	..	100
106½	Apr. 26	103	Jan. 19	Am. Snuff pf.....	..	..	106½	..	....
74½	Oct. 19	24⅛	Mar. 5	Am. Steel Foundries	74½	65¼	71⅝	+ 6	99,725
114⅞	Oct. 13	99½	Feb. 24	Am. Sugar Refining.	113⅞	111½	111⅝	− ⅞	10,200
116⅜	Oct. 19	109	Feb. 5	Am. Sugar Ref. pf..	116⅜	115	115	− ½	830
62½	Oct. 22	38	Mar. 18	Am. Tel. & Cable ..	..	..	62½	..	....
126	Sep. 29	116	Jan. 4	Am. Tel. & Tel.....	124⅞	123¾	124½	+ ¼	6,080
252½	Apr. 22	218	May 14	Am. Tobacco	235¾	228½	230	..	7,350
110½	Sep. 25	103¼	Jan. 4	Am. Tob. pf., new..	110	109⅛	110	+ ⅝	700
57½	Oct. 20	15¾	Mar. 6	Am. Woolen	57½	53	56	+ 3	76,900
56	Oct. 20	49	Oct. 6	Am. Woolen tr. r...	56	52½	54	+ 2	7,000
100	Oct. 4	77¼	Feb. 27	Am. Woolen pf.....	98⅜	97	98	+ 1	2,500
97¼	Oct. 13	93	Oct. 22	Am. Woolen pf. tr. r.	96	96	96	+ 1¼	100
15	Apr. 20	5	July 3	Am. Writing P. pf...	9⅞	9⅛	9⅞	+ 1⅝	440
78	Apr. 26	49½	Feb. 24	Anaconda Copper†...	76⅞	74⅜	74⅞	+ ⅝	76,280
9	Apr. 19	5	Jan. 4	Assets Realization..	6	5¼	5¼	− 1⅛	200
50	Sep. 3	50	Sep. 3	Associated Oil	..	..	50	..	....
108	Oct. 11	92½	Feb. 24	Atch., T. & S. F....	107⅜	106⅛	106¾	+ ¼	11,300
101¾	June 17	96	Jan. 5	Atch., T. & S. F. pf.	101	100½	100½	+ ⅞	1,850
114½	Oct. 18	98	Mar. 1	Atlantic Coast Line.	114½	112	112	− 1	1,000
154½	Oct. 23	26⅝	Mar. 3	BALDWIN LOCO...	154½	128	142	+ 9½	192,000
114	Sep. 29	92	Mar. 9	Baldwin Loco. pf....	110½	108¾	110¾	+ 3½	1,000
93⅜	Oct. 11	63⅜	Feb. 25	Baltimore & Ohio...	93	91⅜	92¾	+ ⅞	24,782
75⅝	Oct. 11	67	Feb. 25	Baltimore & Ohio pf	75½	74⅝	75¼	+ ⅝	2,548
2	Apr. 17	⅜	Feb. 5	Batopilas Mining††	1⅜	1⅜	1½	..	1,700
600	Oct. 22	46¼	Jan. 2	Bethlehem Steel	600	482	585	+101	12,200
184	Oct. 22	91	Jan. 2	Bethlehem Steel pf..	184	163¾	182	+20	3,000
42½	Aug. 17	40	Aug. 16	Booth Fisheries	..	..	40	..	....
80	Aug. 16	80	Aug. 16	Booth Fisheries pf..	..	..	80	..	....
93	Apr. 21	83¼	Aug. 13	Brooklyn Rap. Tr....	87⅞	87	87	− ½	1,400
138¾	Oct. 13	118	Jan. 5	Brooklyn Union Gas.	136	136	136	− 1¾	200
41	Oct. 13	23	May 14	Brown Shoe	40½	40	40½	− ½	200
87	Oct. 8	64	Aug. 9	Brown Shoe pf.....	..	..	87	..	....
7⅞	Oct. 4	4¼	Mar. 12	Brunswick Term....	7	6¾	7	+ ¾	300
80	July 20	80	July 20	Buff., R. & Pitts....	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	..	11
94⅜	Oct. 19	90	Oct. 14	Burns Brothers	94⅜	90	90¼	− ¼	8,600
108	Oct. 18	108	Oct. 18	Burns Bros. pf.....	108	108	108	..	100
36¼	Oct. 2	27	Feb. 4	Butterick Co.	31¼	30¼	30¼	− 1¼	400
79⅝	June 4	53	May 10	Butte & Superior....	65¼	60	64	+ 3⅞	13,700
21⅜	Sep. 22	8	July 26	CAL. PETROLEUM	19⅜	18⅜	18½	− ¼	4,300
54⅜	Feb. *8	30	July 23	Cal. Petroleum pf....	43	41½	41½	− ½	1,500
54	Sep. 29	54	Sep. 29	Canada Southern....	..	..	54	..	....
174	Apr. 19	138	July 23	Canadian Pacific	172½	163¼	171½	+ 6½	24,950
83¼	Apr. 19	71½	June 25	Cane (J. I.) Co. pf...	..	80	80	..	100
30½	Oct. 22	32⅝	Feb. 24	Cent. Leather Co....	50¼	54⅜	48¾	+ 4½	83,075
108	Sep. 29	100⅜	Jan. 7	Cent. Leather Co. pf	107⅜	107	107⅜	− ⅛	830
325	Jan. 22	275	July 28	Cent. R. R. of N. J.	301	301	301	..	50
*130	Sep. 22	*110	Jan. 6	Cent. & S. A. Tel...	..	..	*130	..	....
60½	Oct. 11	35⅜	July 9	Chesapeake & Ohio..	58½	56⅝	57¼	+ 1	19,200
15¼	Aug. 25	8	Aug. 9	Chicago & Alton....	..	..	14½	..	....
22	Aug. 26	11½	Feb. 27	Chicago & Alton pf..	..	..	21	..	....
14½	Oct. 11	10¼	Jan. 4	Chicago Great West.	13	13	13¼	..	1,700
36¾	Oct. 11	25½	May 14	Chi., Gt. West. pf....	33¾	33¾	34⅝	+ ⅝	5,010
98¼	Apr. 19	77⅜	July 26	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	93⅜	90¾	92¼	+ 2	15,200
130	Jan. 22	120⅝	Sep. 2	C., M. & St. P. pf...	128¾	127	127⅜	+ ⅜	3,300
132	Apr. 15	118½	July 10	Chi. & Northwest...	130¼	127½	130	..	3,000
170	Sep. 25	163	July 9	Chi. & Northwest pf.	..	..	170	..	....
39	Apr. 10	10½	July 26	Chi., R. I. & Pac...	21⅜	14⅞	16⅝	− 4⅛	142,350
118	Oct. 5	115	July 9	Chi., St. P., M. & O.	..	..	115	..	....
131	July 29	124	Sep. 17	C., St. P., M. & O. pf	..	..	130¾	..	....
52	Oct. 13	32¾	Jan. 6	Chino Copper††	50	49	49½	− ½	21,250
52	Oct. 22	25	Feb. 23	C., C., C. & St. L....	52	49	52	+ 7	700
77	Oct. 20	53½	Feb. 17	C., C., C. & St.L. pf.	77	76½	77	+ 6	1,100
78⅛	July 7	78⅛	July 7	Cleve. & Pittsburgh	..	..	78⅛	..	....
79½	Oct. 20	60	Aug. 17	Cluett, Pea. & Co...	79½	71	71¼	+ ⅛	7,200
110⅝	Oct. 23	98	Jan. 20	Cluett, Pea. & Co. pf	110⅝	110	110⅝	+ 2⅝	300
66⅜	Sep. 30	21¾	Jan. 5	Colorado Fuel & I....	60¼	56	58⅜	+ 3¼	96,800
36	Oct. 11	24	Mar. 15	Col. & Southern....	33	33	33	+ 1	1,500
56	Oct. 11	45	Jan. 18	Col. & So. 1st pf....	54	54	54	+ 1	300
49½	Apr. 3	35	Sep.	2 Col. & So. 2d pf....	41	41	41	− 4	100
150¼	Oct. 15	113⅜	Jan. 4	Consolidated Gas...	145⅜	140⅝	141	− 2¾	21,915
127	Oct. 5	40¾	Jan. 4	Continental Can ...	113½	105	105¼	− 4½	27,700
109	Oct. 5	88½	Jan. 5	Continental Can pf.	107	107	107	+ 1¾	100
20⅜	Sep. 29	13	Jan. 5	Corn Products Ref.	19½	18	19	+ ½	24,400
88	Oct. 23	65	Jan. 5	Corn Prod. Ref. pf..	88	86½	88	+ 2	1,600
49	May 7	40	Sep. 28	Crex Carpet	..	..	41	..	....
100⅞	Sep. 29	18¾	May 10	Crucible Steel	96⅜	91¾	94	+ ½	113,250
112½	Sep. 29	84	May 10	Crucible Steel pf....	109¼	107⅝	109	..	3,000
125	July 22	38	Jan. 25	Cuban-Am. Sugar...	122	115	116	− 3	3,900
110	Sep. 14	93	Mar. 10	Cuban-Am. Sugar pf	..	..	100	..	....
99	Sep. 17	86	Apr. 8	DEERE & CO. pf..	..	..	97	..	....
153	Apr. 19	138½	Aug. 31	Delaware & Hudson	148	146¼	146¼	− 1½	300
214⅞	Apr. 19	199⅞	Jan. 6	Del., Lack. & West.	212¾	212¾	212¾	+ 2¾	200
10⅞	Oct. 11	4	Jan. 12	Den. & Rio Grande.	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	− 1¼	100
19¼	Oct. 11	8¾	Jan. 7	Den. & Rio Gr. pf....	18	15	15	− 2¼	2,500
7¼	Apr. 9	4	Feb. 3	Des M. & Ft. Dodge	..	..	6½	..	....
29½	Mar. 4	20¼	Mar. 4	Des M. & Ft. D. pf.	..	..	20½	..	....
127	Sep. 23	112	Feb. 2	Detroit Edison	125½	125½	125½	..	339
*70	July 23	*70	July 23	Det. & Mackinac....	..	..	*70	..	....
62	Aug. 17	52¼	Apr. 1	Detroit United Ry..	..	..	62	..	....
50½	Oct. 22	5½	Mar. 2	Distillers' Securities.	50¼	36½	48¾	+13½	185,900
24¼	July 15	16	June 25	Dome Mines	22½	21¾	22¼	..	4,100
7	Oct. 11	2	July 14	Dul., S. S. & Atl....	6¼	6¼	6⅜	+ ⅛	700
12¾	Sep. 23	4	July 20	Dul. S. S. & Atl. pf.	11¾	11	11⅞	..	200
100	Sep. 3	90¼	Apr. 29	Du Pont Powder pf..	..	..	100	..	....
*605	Aug. 27	*805	Aug. 27	EASTMAN KODAK	..	..	*605	..	....
78⅜	Sep. 25	69	Sep. 1	Elec. Storage Bat...	73½	71	71¼	+ ¼	1,300
36½	Oct. 23	19⅝	Feb. 24	Erie	36½	34⅜	36⅝	+ 2¼	77,700
55⅛	Oct. 11	32¼	Feb. 24	Erie 1st pf.....	55	53	55	+ 1⅜	28,700
46	Oct. 11	27	Feb. 25	Erie 2d pf.....	45⅛	43	45⅛	+ 2⅞	2,700
80	June 12	8	Mar. 24	FED. MIN. & SM..	28½	28¼	28½	+ ¼	100
65	June 12	20	Mar. 13	Fed. Min. & Sm. pf.	52	50	50	− ½	900
360	Oct. 8	165	Jan. 26	GEN. CHEMICAL..	350	340	350	..	144
112	Sep. 28	106	Mar. 1	General Chemical pf	..	..	112	..	....
183⅛	Oct. 4	138	Mar. 1	General Electric	181⅜	176½	176½	− 2⅜	19,130
381	Oct. 23	82	Jan. 2	General Motors	381	332	373	+46	5,600
115⅜	Sep. 13	90⅜	Jan. 4	General Motors pf....	113½	112¾	113	− ¼	1,100
80¼	Oct. 14	24½	Jan. 7	Goodrich (B. F.) Co.	79⅞	75⅜	78¼	+ 1⅜	93,900
111	Oct. 20	95	Jan. 14	Goodrich(B.F.)Co.pf.	111	110¼	110¼	− ¼	600
91	June 14	79¼	Apr. 10	Granby Consol.	84¾	84¾	84¾	− 3¾	200
124½	Oct. 11	112¾	Jan. 2	Great Northern pf..	122¼	121	121¾	+ ¼	10,600
54	Oct. 5	44¼	Jan. 7	Gt.N.ofs.for ore prop	52¼	48¼	52¼	+ 3⅞	201,200
42¼	Oct. 14	37	Oct. 22	Greene-Cananea	41⅜	37	38½	− 1	4,000
69⅝	Oct. 13	45⅛	Jan. 7	Guggenheim Expl'nt	68½	67¼	67½	..	10,370
85	Sep. 15	80	May 15	HAV. EL.RY.,L.&P.	..	..	85	..	....
101	Sep. 23	95	Apr. 29	Hav.El.Ry.,L.&P.pf.	100½	100½	100½	+ ¼	100
115	Apr. 27	175	Apr. 29	Helme (G. W.).....	..	..	175	..	....
112	Jan. 20	112	Jan. 20	Helme (G. W.) pf....	..	..	112	..	....
118	Apr. 10	112	Apr. 15	Hocking Valley	..	..	112	..	....
119	June 21	116	Feb. 24	Homestake Mining..	..	..	118	..	....
113	Apr. 19	99	July 7	ILLINOIS CENT...	108	106	108	− 1	800
47½	Oct. 7	16⅜	Jan. 2	Inspiration Copper††	46¾	43½	45	+ 2½	227,440
24¾	Apr. 20	10⅝	Jan. 16	Inter.-Met. vot. t. c.	23½	21¾	21¾	− 1½	2,200
83⅜	Oct. 11	49	Jan. 19	Inter.-Met. pf.....	84⅜	82⅜	82⅜	− 1¼	100
24½	Oct. 14	18⅞	July 10	Inter. Con. Corp'n..	22½	21¾	21¾	− ⅝	73
80⅜	Oct. 15	70	July 10	Inter. Con. Cor. pf..	79¾	78¼	78¼	− 1⅝	21,700
26	Oct. 14	5½	Mar. 31	Int. Agricultural	25½	22	22	− 3	2,500
58⅜	Oct. 4	8	Mar. 15	Int. Agricultural pf.	54	52	52	− 1¾	1,900
114	June 4	90	May 10	Int. Harv., N. J....	112	109	110	+ ½	4,800
117	Jan. 9	109¾	May 25	Int. Harv., N. J., pf.	117	117	117	..	900
80	Apr. 10	55	Feb. 20	Int. Harv. Corp....	..	..	70	..	....
114	Jan. 14	99¼	Mar. 6	Int. Harv. Corp. pf.	..	..	100	..	....
22½	Oct. 5	19⅜	Oct. 22	Int. Nickel	20⅜	19¾	19¾	− 1	8,155
110	Oct. 5	105½	Oct. 19	Int. Nickel pf.....	106⅜	105⅛	106⅛	− 3¼	200
12	Apr. 19	8	Jan. 6	International Paper.	10⅞	10	10⅜	+ ⅜	3,050
43	Apr. 19	33	Feb. 24	International Paper pf.	40⅞	39½	39⅞	+ 1½	3,000
18	Feb. 16	18	Feb. 16	Iowa Central	..	..	6⅝	..	....
18	Feb. 13	18	Feb. 13	Iowa Central pf.....	..	..	18	..	....
68½	May 5	61	Oct. 23	K. C., FT.S. & M.pf.	61	61	61	− 5¼	100
20⅞	Oct. 11	20⅝	Feb. 24	Kan. City Southern.	28¼	27½	28¼	+ ⅝	5,400
63	Oct. 13	54⅞	Feb. 24	Kansas City So. pf.	63	61	61¼	− ⅞	1,625
88	Apr. 26	66	Aug. 24	Kayser (Julius) & Co	83	83	83	..	100
109	Apr. 10	107	Jan. 12	Kayser(Julius)1st pf.	..	..	109	..	....
*6½	Feb. 15	*6½	Feb. 15	Keokuk & Des M....	..	..	*6½	..	....
127½	Oct. 13	122⅜	May 24	Kings Co. E. L. & P	..	..	127½	..	....
205	Oct. 22	99	Jan. 18	Kresge (S. S.) Co...	205	198⅜	205	+ 7	600
112	Sep. 15	105¼	Feb. 15	Kresge (S. S.) Co. pf	..	..	111	..	....
94⅜	Sep. 29	28	Jan. 7	LACK. STEEL	87½	84	85¼	+ ⅜	38,100
106	Apr. 13	92⅞	Jan. 15	Laclede Gas	105⅜	105	105	− ¾	425
13	Oct. 11	5	Jan. 5	Lake Erie & West..	10½	10⅛	10⅛	− ⅛	350
30	Oct. 11	19	May 27	Lake Erie & W. pf..	24	24	24	− 2¼	100
78	Oct. 17	64⅜	Feb. 24	Lehigh Valley†	76½	75	76⅜	+ 1⅜	9,800
250	Oct. 19	207	Jan. 9	Liggett & Myers....	250	241	248	+ 5½	1,300
110⅝	Sep. 9	113¾	Jan. 5	Liggett & Myers pf.	..	..	119	..	....
27⅜	Sep. 20	15	Jan. 11	Long Island†	25½	24	24	− 2	600
31	Jan. 11	18	Feb. 17	Loose Wiles Biscuit.	29	23⅞	26	− 3	600
105¼	Jan. 13	86	Feb. 20	Loose-W. Bis. 1st pf	95	95	95	..	100
67	Oct. 18	60	June 15	Loose-W. Bis. 2d pf.	67	67	67	+ 1½	100
184	Mar. 8	165⅛	Jan. 6	Lorillard (P.) Co....	176	175	176	+ 1	600
118	Jan. 19	112	Sep. 14	Lorillard (P.) Co. pf.	113	113	113	− 2	100
129	Oct. 11	103½	July 8	Louis. & Nashville..	125	125	125	+ 2	200
52⅞	May 6	72⅜	Jan. 11	MACKAY COS.	78	77⅞	78	..	600
69¾	Jan. 19	65	Feb. 25	Mackay Cos. pf.....	66	65½	65½	+ ½	610
2	Feb. 9	2	Feb. 9	Manhattan Beach...	..	..	2	..	....
129	Apr. 23	125	June 25	Manhattan El. gtd..	127¼	127⅛	127⅛	+ ⅛	520
103⅜	June 10	101	Apr. 27	Manhattan Shirt pf.	..	..	102	..	....
76	Oct. 23	15¼	Jan. 6	Maxwell Motors	76	61½	74¾	+13¼	80,100
99¼	Oct. 14	43¼	Jan. 2	Max. Motors 1st pf..	98⅜	96½	98	+ 5⅞	8,020
56½	Oct. 23	18	Jan. 6	Max. Motors 2d pf..	56½	50½	56½	+ 5⅜	29,025
56	Mar. 2	35	July 12	May Dept. Stores...	51⅞	51	51⅞	+ 4⅞	200
98½	Mar. 15	94⅞	Apr. 27	May Dept. Stores pf	98	98	98	+ 1	100
97	Apr. 26	51	Jan. 9	Mexican Petroleum.	93¼	87	89	− 2½	39,625
94	Apr. 26	67	Jan. 15	Mex. Petroleum pf..	87	86	87	+ 1	200
35¼	Oct. 8	17¾	Jan. 6	Miami Copper†††	34⅝	33¾	33⅞	+ ⅛	17,050
*110	Oct. 8	*100	Feb. 8	Michigan Central....	..	..	*110	..	....
19⅝	Feb. 15	8	Sep. 15	Minn. & St. Louis..	14	13	13	− 1	300
49	Feb. 15	24	Sep. 15	Minn. & St. L. pf...	29½	28	28	− 3½	250
124	Aug. 11	108	Jan. 4	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	121⅝	120	121½	+ ⅞	1,600
132	Apr. 19	123	June 8	M., St.P. & S.S.M.pf.	127	127	127	..	20
75	Mar. 3	70	Sep. 17	M., St.P. & S.S.M.1.i.	71	70	71	+ 1	300
14	Aug. 13	4	Sep. 28	Mo., Kan. & Texas..	6	5	5	+ ⅛	2,100
40	Apr. 19	15¼	Sep. 25	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	15¼	15¼	15¼	+ ⅝	110
18¼	Apr. 19	1¾	July 27	Missouri Pacific ...	5¾	4¾	5	− ⅛	38,800
61	Oct. 21	42	Jan. 4	Montana Power	61	56½	58½	+ 2¼	6,900
107⅝	Sep. 3	99	Jan. 29	Montana Power pf...	107	107	107	..	30
112¾	Apr. 6	112	Apr. 16	Montgom. W.&Co.pf.	..	..	112	..	....
88¼	Apr. 30	81½	Sep. 9	Morris & Essex†	..	..	81½	..	....
126	Jan. 27	120	June 23	NASH., C. & ST. L.	125¼	125¼	125¼	+ 2¾	200
132	Jan. 22	116	Apr. 3	National Biscuit ...	120	128	128	..	....
126	Jan. 28	119	May 25	National Biscuit pf.	..	..	121	..	....
90

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Quotation List of Outside Securities

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DIVIDEND and interest periods are indicated as follows: M—Monthly; B—Bi-Monthly; Q—Quarterly; S—Semi-Annual; A—Annual. *Sells dollars per share. †And interest ‡Including extra dividend. ††Sells flat. ¶Special. xEx dividend.

STREET RAILWAY AND ELEC. COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend. Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation Oct. 23, 1915. Bid.	Asked.
Ad'k El.	$9,500,000	..	..	.....	14	16
Do 6% pf.	2,500,000	..	..	.....	53	56
Alb. So. 5s, '39	1,400,000	2½	S	M. & S.	..	85
A.G. & E. ($50)	3,500,000	2	Q	Oct 1, 15	103	103
Do pf. ($50)	1,669,000	1½	Q	Aug 2, 15	48	50
Am L. & Tr.	15,355,141	2½	Q	Aug 2, 15	340	345
Do pf.	14,236,200	1½	Q	Aug 2, 15	108	109
Am. P. & Lt.	8,205,400	1	Q	Sep 1, 15	60	61
Do 6% cu. pf	3,119,800	½	Q	Oct 1, 15	79½	80
Am. Pub. Ut.	2,995,000	¾	Q	Oct 1, 14	30	35
Do pf.	1,714,000	1½	Q	Oct 1, 15	64	67
Am. W. Wks. & Elec. Co.	7,000,000	..	..	.....	6	7½
Do. 1st pf. 7% cum.	5,000,000	..	..	.....	50	56
Do 6% pc. pf.	10,000,000	..	..	.....	13	16
A. W. W. & E. 5s, '34	8,997,400	2½	S	A & O.	63	65
Ariz Power 1st 6s, '33.	1,900,000	3	S	M. & N.	83	88
Ashev. L. & P. 1st s.f. 5s, '42	1,100,000	2½	S	A. & O.	93	96
Atl. Power 1st Cor. pf.	825,000	1¾	Q	Aug 1, 15	93	95
Au. Ass. Ry. & El. 5s, '37	3,284,000	2½	S	J. & D.	50	60
Au. & Syr. El. 1st rf. 5s, '42	1,460,000	2½	S	A & O.	90	93
Au. Ry. & E. 1st 5s, '40.	967 000	2½	S	J. & D.	91	96
Bal. Co. Wat. & El. 5s, '46	943,000	2½	S	M. & N.	91½	95
Bir. R., L. & P.C. 4½s, '54	8,720,000	2½	S	A. & O.	84½	87
B'f.C.Is. 5s, '32	2,974,000	2½	S	M. & N.	101¼	102
Buf. G. El. 5s	2,375,000	2½	S	F. & A.	100	101¼
Buf. & Lock. 1st 5s, '28.	500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	97	99
Cal. El. G. pf	2,500,000	1½	Q	Oct 1, 15	72	77
Cal. R. & P.	2,800,000	1½	Q	Oct 1, 15	85	90
Capital Tr.	12,000,000	1¼	Q	Oct 1, 15	87	87½
Capital Tr. 1st 5s, '47.	5,688,500	2½	S	J. & D.	106½	106⅝
Cent'l Maine Pow. 1st 5s	2,635,000	2½	S	M. & N.	92½	95
Chas. Con. R., G. & E. ($50)	2,523,800	..	..	.....	40	42
Do 5s, '99.	1,762,000	2½	S	M. & S.	91	94
C.L.H. & P. 5s	1,500,000	2½	S	M. & N.	98½	100
Cl.R. 1st 5s, '31	5,405,000	2½	S	M. & S.	100	101
Colo. Power.	11,000,000	..	..	.....	22	23
Do 7% pf.	425,000	1¾	Q	Sep 15, 15	96	97
Do 5s, '53.	4,130,000	2½	S	M. & N.	85	87½
Col. R., G. & E. 1st 5s, '36	2,783,000	2½	S	J. & J.	90	92½
C.R., G. & E.	2,000,000	..	..	.....	65	..
Do pf.	831,600	1½	Q	Oct 1, 15	80	90
Com. Pr. R. & Lt.	18,000,000	1	Q	Aug 2, 15	55	57
Do pf.	16,000,000	1½	Q	Aug 2, 15	81	83
Com. Power 1st 5s, '24. C.G., E.L. & P. (Ball.)	1,213,000	2½	S	J. & D.	97½	100
C. T. of N. J.	13,360,000	2¼	S	J. & D.	87	88
Do 1st 5s, '33	15,000,000	2	S	Jul 15, 15	71	72
C. P. (Mich.) 1st rf. 5s, '36	15,000,000	2½	S	J. & D.	100	101
C. P. (Minn.) 1st 5s '29.	12,938,000	2½	S	J. & J.	92½	95
Dallas El. C. 1st 5s, '22.	7,179,000	2½	S	M. & N.	90½	91½
Dt. Ed. Co.	3,431,480	2½	S	A. & O.	91	95
East. P. & L. conv. 5s, '18	13,487,100	1¾	Q	Oct 15, 15	127	129
Ec.L. & P. 1st, mtg. 5s, '56	2,350,000	2½	S	M. & S.	93	96½
El. Bd. D. pf	1,889,000	2½	S	J. & D.	94	98
El. B. & S. pf.	1,500,000	..	..	.....	60	70
Emp. District Elec. pf.	5,000,000	1½	Q	Aug 2, 15	98½	100
Do 5s.	1,003,900	..	..	.....	65	72
Ev. El. Ry. 1st 5s, '21.	3,000,000	..	..	.....	76	80
Ev. G. & E. L. 1st 5s, '32.	1,200,000	2	S	M. & N.	89	93
Ex. Spgs. G. & E. 5s, '32.	1,280,000	2½	S	J & D.	92	96
Fed. L. & T.	297,000	3	S	J. & D.	95	98
Fed. L. & T.	4,150,000	..	..	.....	10	14
Do pf.	2,000,000	1½	..	Sep 1, 14	50	70
Ft. Worth P. & Lt. 1st 5s.	2,700,000	2½	S	F. & A.	95	..
G. Wt. Pow. 1st 5s, '46.	22,138,000	2½	S	J. & J.	80	82
Hallwood El. 5s, '29.	1,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	101	..
Int. R. of B. B. Div. 5s, '31	5,000,000	2½	S	F. & A.	101	102¼
B. & L. Div. 1st 5s	500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	97	99
B. & N. F. D. 1st 5s.	750,000	2½	S	J & D.	100	..
Int. Trac. 4s, '49, rcts	16,395,000	2	S	J. & J.	54	60
J. C., H. & P. 4s, '49	14,061,000	2	S	M. & N.	73½	75
Joplin & Pit. Ry. 5s, '30.	1,750,000	2½	S	M. & S.	89	91
K. C. & L.	9,543,080	..	..	.....	24	25
Do pf	9,407,500	1¼	Mar 1, 11		55	58
Do 1st ref. 5s	10,200,000	2½	S	M. & N.	88	92
K. C. B. L. 6s	2,500,000	3	S	J. & J.	101	102
K. C. E. 4s, '22	2,000,000	2	S	J. & J.	64	72
K. C. & Wes. 1st 5s, '28.	500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	85	96
K. C. Met. St. R. cn. 1st 5s, '13	7,242,000	2½	S	M. & N.	92	97
K. G. & E. pf	1,500,000	1¾	Q	Oct 1, 15	95	100
L. R. Ry. & E. 1st 5s, '33	2,000,000	½	S	A. & O.	99½	..
L. A. G. & E. 5s, '39.	4,587,000	2½	S	M. & S.	93½	96
Lincoln Gas & Elec.	2,250,000	..	..	.....	10	20
Mich. Tr. 1st & ref. 5s, '21	547,000	2½	S	J. & J.	102	104
Do ext. 1st & ref. 5s.	324,000	2½	S	J. & J.	93	96
Mobile Elect. 1st 5s, '46.	1,896,000	2½	S	M. & N.	88	90½
Mobile E. pf.	852,500	1¾	Q	Aug 15, 15	88	91
Musk's G. & E. pf.	1,438,500	1½	Q	Sep 1, 15	85	90
Do. 1st & ref. 5s, '56.	1,035,000	2½	S	J. & D.	90	95
Nashville R. & Lt. pf.	2,500,000	1¼	Q	Sep 30, 15	64	65
Do. con. 5s, '53	4,054,000	2½	S	J. & J.	95	98
Do ref. 5s, '58	3,310,000	2½	S	J. & J.	..	85
N. Jersey Ry. 1st 4s, '48.	15,000,000	2	S	M. & N.	76½	78
N. O. L. & P. 6s, '31.	4,745,000	3	S	J. & J.	90	95
N. O. L. & P.	4,385,000	..	..	.....	10	15
Do pf.	2,400,000	3	S	Jul 15, 15	50	55
N. St. Power	5,975,000	..	..	.....	29½	30½
Do pf.	8,386,700	1¾	Q	Oct 15, 15	86	87½
N.T. Tr. 5s, '33.	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	98	100
N. Y., West'n LGM 4s, 2004	10,000,000	2	S	J. & J.	78	78½
Okl. Ry. 5s, '41	2,630,000	2½	S	J. & J.	86	89
O. & C. B. St. Ry. 1st cn. 5s, '28.	9,619,000	2½	S	J. & J.	92	95
O. & C. B. R. & B. 1st 5s, '28.	1,869,000	2½	S	J. & J.	92	..
Ont. Power.	10,000,000	1¼	Q	Sep 1, 15	67	..
O. E. Ry. 5s, '33.	2,000,000	2½	S	M. & N.	95	97
Ozark P. & W.	1,500,000	..	..	.....	15	25
Port. (Ore.) R. 1st mtg. 5s, '30	8,523,000	2½	S	M. & N.	94	96
Pot. El. Pwr. 1st 5s, '29.	1,700,000	2½	S	J. & D.	105¼	106
Do con. 5s, '36	5,300,000	2½	S	J. & J.	99½	99⅝
P.G.El. 5s, '35.	8,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	99½	101
Pub. S. C. 6s	20,047,770	3	S	M. & N.	101½	102½
Rep. R. & L.	6,266,000	..	..	.....	12	15
Do pf.	5,191,400	1½	Q	Oct 15, 15	60	64
Roch. R. & L. 5s, '54, tax ex. N. Y.	9,401,000	2½	S	J. & J.	97	99
Rock. L. & P. 5s, '38.	650,000	2½	S	M. & N.	93	97
Rut. R., L. & P. 1st 5s, '46	2,000,000	2½	S	M. & S.	83	88
St. Jo. (Mo.) R., L., H. & P. 5s, '37	5,000,000	2½	S	M. & N.	94	97
Sgn. Val. Tr. 5s, '20.	715,000	2½	S	F. & A.	95	..
Salt. L. & Ogd. 1st 5s, '34.	1,350,000	2½	S	F. & A.	93	96
S. Diego Con. G. & E. 1st 5s, '39.	4,194,000	2½	S	M. & S.	94	97
S. Diego Con. G. & E. db. 6s, '22.	108,000	3	S	J. & D.	95	98
Scioto Val. T. 1st 5s, '23.	1,583,000	2½	S	M. & S.	93½	96½
Scrant. Elect. 5s, '32.	1,100,000	2½	S	J. & J.	99	100
Scrm. Ry. ($50)	2,060,200	..	..	.....	60	70
Do pf. ($50)	1,500,000	1½	S	J. & J.	62½	70
Stran. E. 5s, '37	4,437,000	2½	S	J. & J.	99½	101
Seattle Elec. con. 5s, '29.	6,388,000	2½	S	F. & A.	92½	95
Seattle Lt'ng 1st 5s, '49	4,525,500	1½	Q	Oct 15, 15	90½	93
Sierra & S.F. Pr. 1st 5s, '49	6,500,000	2½	S	F. & A.	84½	87
So. Cal. Edi.	10,400,000	1½	Q	Au 15, 15	76	78
Do pf.	4,000,000	1½	Q	Oct 15, 15	92	94
Do gen. 5s, '39	12,309,000	2½	S	J. & J.	92½	95
S.W.P. & L. pf	1,585,000	1¾	Q	Sep 1, 15	95	100
So. Pwr. 5s, '30	5,000,000	2½	S	M. & S.	98½	99½
Stan. G. & E. ($50)	9,343,150	..	..	.....	35½	36½
Do pf. ($50)	11,784,950	¶1	Q	Sep 15, 15	27	28
Sup. W., L. & P. 1st 4s, '31	1,800,000	2	S	M. & N.	79	84

STREET RAILWAY AND ELEC. COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend. Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation Oct. 23, 1915. Bid.	Asked.
Syra. L. & P. col. tr. 5s, '54	6,479,490	2½	S	J. & J.	80	83
Syra. Lt. 1st mtg. 5s, '51.	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & D.	97	..
Tampa El. 1st 5s, '33.	846,000	2½	S	J. & D.	96	100
Tenn. R., L. & P.	20,000,000	..	..	.....	7	8
Do pf.	10,250,000	1½	..	Jun 1, 14	27	30
Tex. Tr. 1st 5s, '37.	2,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	89	..
Un. El. L. & P. (Bal.) 4½s, '29	4,428,000	2½	S	M & N.	91	93
Un. Elec. (N. J.) 4s, '49.	18,617,500	2	S	J. & D.	81	82
U. L. & Ry.	6,899,300	..	..	.....	38	42
Do 1st pf.	7,713,000	1½	Q	Oct 1, 15	67	70
Utica & M. Y. Ry. 4½s, '41	2,268,000	2½	S	M. & S.	89	93
Utah Sec. Cor.	27,500,000	..	..	.....	15	17
Do 6s, '22.	16,927,000	3	S	M. & S.	85	90½
Wash. R. & E.	6,500,000	1¾	Q	Sep. 1, 15	83½	85
Do pf.	8,500,000	1¾	Q	Sep 1, 15	82	83
Do 4s, '51	11,642,350	2	S	J. & D.	81½	82¼
W. St. G. & E.	3,503,000	..	..	.....	30	40
Do pf.	2,125,000	..	..	.....	78	82
West'n Pow.	14 ¼	..	..	.....	18½	19¼
Do 6% cm. pf.	7,040,000	..	..	.....	50	53
Wis. Ed'n Co.	215,000 sh	1.75	S	Jun 1, 15	$40	$45
Do db. 6s, '24	6,500,000	3	S	M. & N.	93	95

*Ex dividend. †In scrip. ‡Also 2% in common stock.

GAS AND WATER COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend. Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation Oct. 23, 1915. Bid.	Asked.
Auburn Gas 1st 5s.	$300,000	2½	S	J. & J.	96	100
Bay City Gas 1st 5s, '20.	375,000	2½	S	J. & D.	96	99
Cities Serv.	14,718,380	½	..	July 1, 14	53	..
Do pf.	26,168,428	½	..	July 1, 14	60	63
C. G. of N. J. 1st cn. 5s, '38	971,000	2½	S	J. & J.	96	..
Con. Wat. Co of Utica 1st mtg. 5s, '30.	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	98½	..
Do db. 5s, '30	1,240,000	2½	S	J. & J.	80	85
Day. Gas 5s.	1,300,000	2½	S	M. & S.	96½	99
Den. G. & E. gen. 5s.	5,889,900	2½	S	M. & N.	92	95
Houston Gas 1st 5s, '20.	961,000	2½	S	M. & S.	97	99½
Hud. Co. Gas	10,500,000	4	S	Jun 1, 15	125	130
Jack. Gas 1st 5s, '37.	350,000	2½	S	J. & D.	96	99
Kal'mazoo G. 1st 5s, '20.	400,000	2½	S	J. & J.	95	98
Kan. Nat. G.	12,000,000	..	..	.....	7	8½
Kings Co. Lt 1st 5s, tax ex	2,428,000	2½	S	J. & J.	92	95
N. Am. 5s, '48	10,635,000	2½	S	J. & J.	98	100
N. Y. & Q. C. 1st 5s, '34.	840,000	2½	S	Sep 1, 15	92	96
Okla. G. & E. 5s, '29.	2,563,000	2½	S	F. & A.	93	95
Pac. G. & E.	32,109,300	½	..	Apr 13, 15	54	54½
Old pf.	9,621,300	1½	Q	Au 16, 15	87½	89
New pf.	10,000,000	1½	Q	Au 16, 15	86½	87½
Plainfield U. Wat. 5s, '31	550,000	2½	S	M. & S.	101⅝	102
Port. G. & C. 5s, '40.	5,388,000	2½	S	J. & D.	96	98
S. J. G. & El. 1st 5s, '53.	12,892,000	2½	S	M. & S.	98	99¼
Scr. G. & W. 1st 5s, '23.	1,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	102¼	103¼
Do deb. 5s.	421,000	2½	S	J. & J.	101¾	102¾
S'b'k Wat. 5s	4,490,000	2½	S	A. & O.	102½	103½
Syra. Gas 1st 5s, 1946.	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	99	101
Wash. G. ($20)	2,600,000	6	Q	Aug 2, 15	71¾	72¼
Wash'ton G. 5s, '60.	3,457,500	2½	S	M & N.	105¾	106

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend. Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation Oct. 23, 1915. Bid.	Asked.
Aetna Explo.	$4,800,000	..	..	.....	165	168
Do pf.	2,800,000	1¾	Q	Oct 25, 15	85	88
Am. B. Note Co. ($50)	4,495,788	1	Q	Au 16, 15	44	46
Do pf. ($50)	4,495,766	1½	Q	Oct 1, 15	49½	51
Am. Brass	15,000,000	a2½	Q	Aug 2, 15	242	247
Am Chicle.	8,000,000	1	M	Sep 20, 15	104	108
Do pf.	3,000,000	1½	Q	Oct 1, 15	85	90
Am Dist. Tel. Co. of N. J.	9,965,351	1	Q	Jul 29, 15	62	65
Am. Graph's.	2,027,550	1½	Q	Oct 1, 15	109½	110
Do. pf.	2,096,630	1½	Q	Au 16, 15	110	112
Atlas Powder	3,000,000	13	Q	Sep 15, 15	260	265
Bab. & Wil'x	15,000,000	1¾	Q	J.A.J.O	115	117½
Bliss, E.W. Co.	1,500,000	2½	Q	Oct 1, 15	420	445
Do pf.	1,500,000	2	Q	Oct 1, 15	72	80
Bord. C. M.	21,264,400	4	S	Au 16, 15	100	111
Do pf.	7,500,000	1½	Q	Sep 15, 15	105	108
Braden Cop.	6,000,000	..	..	.....	9¼	9¾
Bush Term.	5,000,000	2	S	J. & J.	70	80
Can. Explos.	3,404,300	1	Q	Sep 30, 15	400	415
Do pf.	4,650,000	1¾	Q	Oct 15, 15	100	110
Celluloid	5,222,000	1½	Q	Sep 30, 15	140	..
Childs	3,000,000	1½	Q	Dec 10, 14	48	53
Do pf.	2,499,900	1¾	Q	Sep 15, 15	90	93
Colt's Arms.	2,000,000	14½	Q	Oct 1, 15	825	840
C.-Tab. & Rec.	10,457,200	..	..	.....	44	47
Do pf.	5,983,000	3	S	J. & J.	80	83
D.L. & W. Coal	9,590,700	2b	Q	July 1, 15	265	280
Herc. Powd. Co. pf.	5,200,000	1¾	Q	Au 15, 15	113	117
Int. Silver pf.	6,028,388	1¾	Q	Oct 1, 15	100	105
Int. Textb'k.	8,000,000	..	..	.....	32	35
Lanston Mon	6,000,000	..	..	.....	79	80
L. V. C. S. ($50)	7,625,225	2½	Q	Oct 16, 15	150	160
Lima Loco & 5s, '39	2,000,000	3	S	M. & N.	92½	96
Marc. of A., (new)	10,000,000	..	..	.....	4¼	4½
Merg. Lino.	12,799,600	2½	Q	Sep 30, 15	184	187
N. J. Zinc.	10,000,000	2½	..	Jul 21, 15	290	295
Otis Elevator	6,375,300	1¼	Q	Oct 15, 15	72	74
Do pf.	8,500,000	1½	Q	Oct 15, 15	91	94
Pierce Oil	10,000,000	..	..	.....	13	13½
Rem. Type.	10,000,000	..	..	.....	15	18
Do 1st pf.	4,000,000	1¾	..	Oct 1, 14	58	..
Do 2d pf.	5,000,000	2	..	Oct 7, 14	35	38
Royal Bak. P.	10,000,000	2	Q	Sep 30, 15	148	158
Do 6s cum. pf	10,000,000	1½	Q	Sep 30, 15	103	105
Saf. C. H. & L.	10,000,000	2	Q	Oct 1, 15	126	130
Savage Arms	10,000,000	1½	Q	Sep 15, 15	390	405
Singer Mfg.	60,000,000	2	Q	Oct 1, 15	207	212
Sterling Gum	6,000,000	..	..	.....	2¾	3⅝
Sulz. & S. pf	10,000,000	1¾	Q	Oct 1, 15	88	91
Tem. Coal pf	2,000,000	2	Q	Oct 11, 15	105½	107
Wm. R. Arms	1,000,000	..	..	.....	2900	3000

*Ex. div. †Incl. 8% extra. ‡Incl. 1¼% extra. §Incl. 2% extra. ¶—incl. 1½% extra. a—Incl. 1% extra. b—Also 50% extra.

STANDARD OIL STOCKS.

Ang.-Am. Oil	$8,733,000	10	..	Jan 1, 15	16½	17
Atlantic Ref.	5,000,000	5	..	Sep 15, 15	630	640
Bourne-Scry.	200,000	$20	A	Oct 15, 14	260	275
Buck. P. L.	10,000,000	$2	Q	Sep 15, 15	110	112
Chese. Mfg.	500,000	$10	Q	Sep 20, 15	710	730
Colonial Oil.	250,000	..	..	.....	135	145
Conatin. Oil	3,000,000	3	..	Sep 15, 15	250	255
Crescent P. L.	3,000,000	75c	Q	Sep 15, 15	44	47
Cumb. P. L.	1,000,000	$8	A	Dec 15, 15	62	65
Eureka P. L.	5,000,000	6	Q	Aug 2, 15	250	260
Gal.-Sig. Oil.	12,000,000	3	Q	Sep 30, 15	150	162
Gal.-S. O. pf	2,000,000	2	Q	Sep 30, 15	135	140
Illinois Pipe Line.	20,000,000	5	..	Jul 20, 15	150	153
Ind. P. Lines	5,000,000	5	Q	Au 15, 15	110	114
Nat. Transit.	15,000,000	50c	Q	Sep 15, 15	31	33
N. Y. Tran.	5,000,000	5	..	Oct 15, 15	220	225
Nor. Pipe L.	4,000,000	$5	S	July 1, 15	103	108
Ohio Oil.	15,000,000	$2b	Q	Sep 20, 15	156	158
Prai. O. & G.	15,000,000	$6	..	Feb 28, 13	403	408
Prairie P. L.	2,000,000	..	..	.....	215	220
Solar Ref.	2,000,000	$5	S	Jun 21, 15	285	295
So. Pipe Line	10,000,000	$6	Q	Sep 30, 15	230	235
So. Penn. Oil	12,000,000	3	Q	Sep 30, 15	335	340
S. W. P. L.	3,000,000	$3	Q	Sep 30, 15	125	130
St. Oil (Cal.)	39,042,400	2.50	Q	Sep 15, 15	312	315
St. Oil (Ind.)	30,000,000	3	Q	Au 31, 15	455	465
St. Oil (Kan.)	2,000,000	3	Q	Sep 15, 15	430	440
St. Oil (Ky.)	3,000,000	3	Q	Oct 1, 15	325	335
St. Oil (Neb.)	1,000,000	10	S	Jun 20, 15	345	355
St. Oil (N. J.)	98,558,300	$5	Q	Sep 15, 15	477	480
St. Oil (N. Y.)	10,000,000	2	Q	Sep 15, 15	199	201
St. Oil (Ohio)	5,000,000	6f	Q	Oct 1, 15	505	515
Swan & R'ch	500,000	5	..	Mar 31, 15	125	135
Union T. L.	12,000,000	..	S	Sep 25, 15	84	86
Vacuum Oil	10,000,000	5h	..	My 15, 15	217	220
Wash'ton Oil	100,000	$3	A	Dec 1, 14	43	48

b—Including 75c extra. f—Including 3% extra. g—Including $4 extra. h—Including 2% extra.

INSURANCE, REALTY AND SURETY COMPANIES

Am. Surety.	5,000,000	1¼	Q	Sep 30, 15	115	125
Ed. & Mtg. Gu.	5,000,000	4	Q	Au 15, 15	268	275
City of N. Y.	380,000	2	..	July 1, 15	120	135
Commonw'lth	500,000	5	S	July 1, 15	300	325
Continental	2,000,000	20	S	J. & J.	900	920
Fidel. & Cas.	1,000,000	20	..	.....	425	475
Fidel.-Ph'nix	2,500,000	5	S	J. & J.	220	225
Ger. Alliance	400,000	7½	S	J. & J.	230	245
Ger.-Amer.	2,000,000	15	S	J. & J.	483	493
Germ'a ($50)	1,000,000	10	S	July 1, 15	300	315
Glove & Rut.	400,000	20	S	J. & J.	525	..
Hanover ($50)	1,000,000	2½	Q	Oct 1, 15	135	170
Home Fire.	6,000,000	3	S	Jul 15, 15	330	400
Lawyers & Mtg. Bond Co	6,000,000	3	Q	Sep 30, 15	173	176
Nat. Surety.	2,000,000	1¾	Q	Oct 1, 15	117	121
N. Y. Mtg. & Sec. Co.	1,500,000	3	Q	Oct 1, 15	98	105
N.Y. Title Ins.	2,000,000	1½	..	July 1, 15	33	45
Niagara ($50)	1,000,000	10	S	Oct 1, 15	300	315
No. River ($25)	500,000	5	S	Oct 10, 15	140	150
Realty Assoc.	4,000,000	3	S	Jul 15, 15	94	99
Stuyv't ($10)	400,000	5	S	J. & J.	100	125
Westc'r ($10)	300,000	10	Q	Aug 2, 15	510	530
W'msb'g City	1,000,000	7	S	Aug 2, 15	130	170

BANKS.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend. Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation Oct. 23, 1915. Bid.	Asked.
America	$1,500,000	14	S	July 1, 15	548	560
Am. Exc. N.	5,000,000	5	S	May 1, 15	205	210
Atlantic ($100)	1,000,000	3	S	July 1, 15	175	185
Batt'y Pk. N.	200,000	24	S	July 1, 15	145	160
Bowery	250,000	46	Q	Aug 2, 15	400	..
Bronx Boro.	150,000	10	S	July 1, 15	225	260
Butch. & Dr. (Nat.) ($25).	300,000	10	S	July 1, 15	100	125
Chase Nat'l.	5,000,000	5	Q	Oct 1, 15	530	555
Ch.-P. N. ($25)	3,500,000	2	Q	Oct 1, 15	192	198
Chelsea Ex.	400,000	3	S	Oct 1, 15	130	135
Chemic. Nat.	3,000,000	24½	Q	Oct 1, 15	395	405
Cit's C. Nat.	2,550,000	2	Q	Oct 1, 15	165	175
City (Nat'l).	25,000,000	5	S	May 1, 15	440	445
C'l & I. Nat.	1,000,000	2	Q	Oct 1, 15

NEW SING SING BANK BACKED BY LEAGUE

Cash Prices for Meals Made Runs on Two Other Private Institutions.

GAMBLERS HAD THE FUNDS

New Prison Reform Committee Will See Gov. Whitman This Week—Will Back Up Warden Osborne.

They are going to open up a new bank in Sing Sing this morning. It won't lend any money, but will play safe by adopting the title of the Mutual Welfare Savings Bank. It has been found essential that one should not carry large sums of cash in one's pocket when one is in Sing Sing. Consequently, several weeks after Warden Osborne had begun paying inmates for their labor there were established two private banking institutions which did a loan business.

The system looked all right until the night when the Warden put in force his order that every one must pay 25 cents in prison coin for his luncheon. Followed a run on the banks when it was found that there was no money in the vaults. It had been loaned to inmates who had gambled it away and could not repay, and the winners could not see any object in depositing their winnings. One hundred and fifty men went hungry that night, and the Directors of the bank were hard to find.

Warden Osborne has straightened that all out, and the new bank will have the guarantee of the league for the safety of deposits. Interest will be paid, and it is the intention of the Warden to arrange that Sing Sing money shall be redeemed at its face value and the inmates be enabled to send their money to their families. It is also planned that an inmate's amount of savings shall play an important part in the deliberations of the Pardon Board.

Mess Hall Loses Patrons.

It was said at Sing Sing last night that the daily attendance at the mess hall had fallen off greatly since the rule of paying for meals went into effect. Since they have to pay, many shun the mess hall and eat what friends send them

Another feature of the installation of the financial system has been that the prison doctors have a great deal less to do. In other times an average of 150 men a day reported that they were too sick to work. A visit to a physician followed, and in due time the prisoners were "cured," in the process getting out of working for a day or so. Then the Warden put a price of 25 cents a visit upon the physician's services. The daily average of sick is now nineteen.

There is great alarm in Sing Sing over the announcement that the Warden will install a tax system, by which inmates will be assessed for a poll tax and on their savings to support those who will not work. The Warden points out that even if the shirkers are put in the "cooler" still they produce nothing, and he hopes to show the men, by forcing them to pay for the support of the non-producers, just what effect they have on society at large when engaged in criminal pursuits.

There was a story told at Sing Sing yesterday that several days ago Warden Osborne got a letter from an "alumnus," saying he had borrowed his mother's rent money in New York to go up-State after a job. He didn't get it, and was broke. He wrote the Warden that he would wait three days to receive the money from him, or he would go out and get it.

"I'm a good thief," he wrote, "and you know I can get it if I have to."

It is said the Warden made the remittance.

Committee to See Whitman.

A committee composed of Adolph Lewisohn, Frank A. Vanderlip, Prof. J. C. Egbert, John J. Manning, Miss Alice Preston, and Judge William H. Wadhams, appointed at a meeting of the New York State Council of the National Committee on Prisons and Prison Labor, Friday night, has telegraphed to Governor Whitman, asking for an appointment the early part of this week to talk over a general scheme of prison reform for the State, and to insist that Warden Osborne be left unmolested in his work at Ossining. There is a strong conviction on the part of some of the members of the committee that some of the disturbances at Sing Sing receive their impulse from the outside.

The New York Council is perfecting a general plan to care for the families of prisoners, and for the convicts when they get out. At the dinner Friday night, which was held at the Hotel Biltmore, Prof. Egbert told of the work being done at Columbia to train teachers to aid in prison reform. Judge Wadhams pointed out the benefit of the new parole law that goes into effect on Jan. 1. Mr. Manning, an official of the United Garment Workers' Union, said that skilful operating would save $5,000 a year in the Sing Sing tailor shop. Donald C. Townsend, Secretary of the State Council, said the Council would arrange a series of entertainments and lectures to be given at Sing Sing.

"It is a big work," he said, "and we need the aid of all who will help us."

$20 FOR 10 YEARS' WORK.

Woman Gets Small Verdict for Loss of Notes for a Book.

The suit of Miss Ruth de Rochemont, a teacher and author, against the Boston & Maine Railroad, for $7,000, has just resulted in a verdict for $20. The story of the plaintiff in court was that for ten years she travelled in India, Persia, Europe, and the United States, taking extended notes and making sketches for a comprehensive book on art.

In the Fall of 1911 she gathered these things together and packed them in a box, which, with five other boxes containing household goods, were sent to Portsmouth, to the Boston & Maine Railroad.

All the articles shipped were safely delivered in New York but the box containing the sketches and drawings, which never was heard of afterward.

The railroad answered the suit by saying that when the boxes were accepted by it, Miss de Rochemont's father said all the boxes contained household goods, and intimated that this statement was made to avoid paying the extra rate charged for goods valued at more than $10 per 100 pounds. Miss de Rochemont's father having died before the suit came to trial, it was not possible to refute this evidence.

SEES STATE TAX IN 1916.

Research Bureau Says Glynn Should Have Levied $13,000,000.

The Bureau of Municipal Research, to be made public today on the finances of the State, with special reference to the direct State tax of $20,793,000 levied by the Legislature this year, finds that the tax was necessary owing to the increase in appropriations for 1915-16 and failure to provide the revenue required for the fiscal year ended Sept. 30, 1915. A direct tax of $13,000,000 should have been levied by the Glynn administration last year, it says.

The bureau says:

"Each Legislature should provide enough sources of revenue to meet the expenditures it authorizes, and should not attempt to postpone tax legislation when it is evident that existing sources of revenue are not sufficient."

The bureau estimates that $29,300,000 additional revenue will be needed for the next fiscal year with direct taxes of approximately $20,000,000. Regarding the amount of revenue to be derived the report says:

"The 1916 estimated deficit may be wiped out by a continuation of the 'good luck' which has relieved this fiscal year. On the contrary, a reversal of the situation may cause the actual revenues to fall below the estimate. Reasoning from the experience of the past there is little to justify the hope that the year 1916 will terminate with a surplus, even with the direct tax levy."

WIRT CORRECTS AN ERROR.

Says Religious Instruction Is Not Essential to Gary Plan.

William A. Wirt, Superintendent of Public Schools of Gary, Ind., who is putting the Gary system into effect in schools in the Bronx, told the congregation of St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church at Eighty-sixth Street and West End Avenue last night that religious instruction outside of the schools was not an original or essential part of the Gary plan.

He said the plan had been in operation for twelve years in Gary before the Church discovered that the system, in seeking to keep children wholesomely busy for as many hours of the day as possible, afforded an opportunity for the churches to employ part of the time of the children in religious education.

He said the leading advantage of the Gary plan was its furtherance of the welfare of the child through the work, study, and play program, which took the child off the streets and kept him congenially employed at various pursuits requiring him to sit at a desk only a limited time. The second advantage was an economic one, from the standpoint of cities, he said, because nearly every city in the United States had many more children than it had school seats. By keeping one set of children at work in school seats for one period and then putting them in the workroom, laboratory, playground, or elsewhere for the rest of the period, it was possible to use the seats for other sets of children during the rest of the day.

"The work, study, and play system was in operation before the religious instruction, and can continue in operation without it," he said. "The religious teaching is not a part of it, and is in no way essential to it.

"But I understand that it is of the greatest importance to the churches. Whether the churches take advantage of the opportunity which can be found under the Gary system is a matter which rests entirely with the churches and parentage of the children and is not connected with the system itself."

Spurt Gives Hickey Victory.

A spurt in the last mile brought T. Hickey of St. Anselm's A. C. home first in the invitation road run of St. Anselm's Club held through the Bronx streets yesterday. J. Barinque of the Fifty-fourth Street Gymnasium and Mike Collins fought for the lead throughout the first three miles. Then keen rivalry cost them an opportunity to be among the first three. Barinque finished fourth.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.—Forecast:

N. Car.—Fair, warmer Mon.; Tues. fair; gentle n. e. to e. winds.

S. Car.—Fair, slightly warmer Mon.; Tues. fair; gentle shifting winds.

Ga.—Fair Mon., warmer in n. e.; Tues. fair, gentle to mod. winds, mostly e.

Fla.—Fair Mon. and Tues.; gentle to mod. winds, mostly e.

Ala. and Miss.—Fair Mon.; Tues. fair, cooler in n., gentle s. e. to s. winds on coast.

East Tex.—Fair Mon.; Tues. fair in s.; cloudy and cooler in n.; gentle to mod. s. e. winds on coast.

West Tex.—Fair Mon., local rains and cooler at night or Tues., except fair in s. e.

Okla. and Ark.—Fair Mon.; Tues. fair, cooler.

Tenn.—Fair Mon.; Tues. fair, cooler in w.

Ky.—Fair Mon.; Tues. fair, cooler.

Ohio.—Fair, warmer Mon.; Tues. cloudy and colder; mod. e. to s. winds, becoming n. w. and fresh Tues.

Ind.—Fair in s., cloudy and warmer n., Mon.; Tues. fair, cooler, mod. to fresh n. winds, becoming n. w. Mon. night.

Lower Mich.—Cloudy Mon.; Tues. rain or snow and colder; mod. to fresh s. e. to e. winds, becoming w. and n. w. Mon. night.

Upper Mich.—Cloudy and warmer Mon., probably rain; Tues. rain or snow and colder; fresh e. winds, shifting to w. and n. w. Mon. night.

Ill.—Fair Monday and Tues.; cooler Tues. and in w. Mon.

Mo.—Fair Mon. and Tues.; cooler Tues. and in n. and w. Mon.

Wis.—Unsettled Mon., probably with showers; cooler in w.; Tues. cloudy, colder in e.

Minn.—Unsettled and colder Mon., probably rain in n.; Tues. fair.

Iowa.—Cloudy and cooler Mon.; Tues. fair.

N. Dak.—Fair Mon. and Tues.; warmer Tues.

S. Dak.—Fair and colder Mon., Tues. probably fair, warmer.

Kan.—Fair and cooler Mon., Tues. probably fair.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

TO MEN OF COMMON SENSE AND BUSINESS ABILITY

The Simple Truth

15 YEARS AGO Broadway and vicinity above 110th St. was a dirt road, with Bloomingdale Asylum the only building in sight. Lots were worth about $4,000 to $8,000 each. To-day Columbia University is there, surrounded by solid blocks of 8 to 12 story apartment houses. To-day lots are worth $15,000 to $75,000 each.

10 YEARS AGO on Broadway and vicinity above 135th St. there were only a few scattered houses. Lots were worth about $3,500 to $7,500 each. To-day it is solidly built up. Lots are worth $10,000 to $40,000 each.

6 YEARS AGO at 181st St., Broadway and St. Nicholas Ave. was all vacant lots. Lots were worth in this vicinity about $3,500 to $8,000 each. To-day it's a thickly populated apartment house district. Lots are worth $10,000 to $30,000 each.

4 YEARS AGO the Dyckman District around 207th St. was a wilderness. To-day it is well built up and you can see it growing overnight with 5 and 6 story apartment houses.

2 YEARS AGO there were only a few frame houses around Broadway and 231st St. In the last year 20 to 30 new 5 and 6 story apartment houses have been built.

WITHIN THE LAST 30 DAYS the erection of apartment houses has started at 238th St. and Broadway. Go up and see them.

IT IS A FAIR STATEMENT TO MAKE that within 5 years there will not be a lot around 238th St. and Broadway worth less than $6,000 to $25,000 each. You can't buy any at private sale to-day for less than $3,500 to $6,500 each.

TO-MORROW we are going to sell 329 lots around Broadway and 238th St. for whatever they will bring (and nobody seems to want them.)

U. S. STEEL A YEAR AGO WAS SELLING AT 40. Nobody wanted it. To-day it is selling at 80 per share. If you could buy some at 40 a share, you would jump at it, wouldn't you?

YOU MAY BE ABLE TO BUY LOTS intrinsically worth to-day $3,000 to $6,000 each for $600, $800 or $1,000 each—perhaps less—(only 30% cash)—if you would buy Steel at 40 why shouldn't you buy these lots at that price?—and in a few years this neighborhood will be built up and these same lots worth $6,000 to $20,000 each. Can there be a safer, sounder or saner way of investing a few hundred dollars? Are you not sure to make money? And you can't lose.

IF YOU HAVE ANY PAPER PROFITS in Wall Street, if the market turns you are apt to lose it all. Put some of those profits in these lots; you are sure to have something and make money besides.

THERE IS ALWAYS A PERIOD when Real Estate takes a sudden jump. That period is due now, and the buyers at this sale will have bought at the bottom and get the benefit of the quick rise in Real Estate.

238th St. Is the Last Station of the Subway

before Van Cortlandt Park.

This Is the Last 3 Blocks in the City

where Broadway has two business sides.

This Is the Last Sale of Lots

on or near Broadway

where lots can or will ever be sold at any such prices as it looks as if these lots were going to be sold at the present writing. If you have got a spark of common sense, of business ability, you will go to the sale to-morrow and pick up a few lots.

Moving Pictures of the Property Will Be Shown

at the **Absolute Auction Sale of 329 Lots**

For Whatever They Will Bring

at Broadway, 236th, 237th, 238th and 240th Sts. and adjacent avenues and streets,

Including 47 Lots on Spuyten Duyvil Parkway, 244th Street and adjacent streets, adjoining the beautiful Fieldston Development

Belonging to the **Bowie Dash Estate**

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, OCT. 26TH, AT 10 A. M.

At Exchange Salesroom, 14 Vesey St., N. Y.

70% on Mortgage. **Titles insured free.**

Savings bank books taken as deposit on the purchase of lots.

To Reach Property Take Broadway Subway to 238th St.

For maps and particulars apply to

J. Clarence Davies, 149th St. & 3d Ave.
Joseph P. Day, 31 Nassau St., N. Y.

Agents and Auctioneers.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

NEW BUILDING

Sixty-six Feet Eight Inches by Ninety-eight Feet Nine Inches.

Leases from Feb. 1st. Ready for occupancy Nov. 15th.

STORE AND LOFTS

116-118-120 East 27th St., Near 4th Ave.

Centrally located in the wholesale dry goods district. Absolutely fireproof. Two fireproof stairways. Smoke-proof fire tower. Three electric elevators. A complete, approved sprinkler system. Windows on four sides in each of the upper ten floors, assuring light and air. Every convenience and improvement for the comfort and safety of the tenants. The building will furnish the highest class service. Superintendent of the building will live on the premises.



Store, Basement and Mezzanine, $7,000 per annum
First to Eleventh Lofts, $2,750 to $3,250 per annum

Renting Agent on premises. Apply to your own broker, or to

A. L. MORDECAI & SON
30 East 42nd Street

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. West Side.

161 East 79th Street

Near Lexington Avenue

New Building Now Ready for Occupancy

Two apartments on a floor, each occupying whole width of plot.
Large sunny rooms.
7 and 8 Rooms, 3 Baths, $1,900 to $2,500
One Doctor's Apartment,
3 Rooms, $1,000

PEASE & ELLIMAN, Agents
340 Madison Avenue
'Phone, Murray Hill—6200.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

CORNER STORE

With large light basement, suitable for Dressmaker, Milliner, Interior Decorator or Drug Store.

S. E. Cor. Madison Ave. and 53d St.

Apply Land Brokerage Co., 1 Madison Avenue, New York.

BROOKLYN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Factory or factory properties for sale or to lease in all sections of the Borough of Brooklyn and Queens.

Geo. W. Palmer & Co.,
781 Manhattan Av., Brooklyn.

QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

OVERLOOKING THE SOUND

House 10 rooms and 2 baths, on large plot; open fireplace; hardwood trim; water, gas, sewer, electricity, sidewalks; curbs, &c.; 30 minutes from centre of city; 44 trains daily; good schools, churches, &c.; $1,000 cash, balance can be arranged. C. Stephenson, 243 West 34th St., N. Y.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

COZY ALL-YEAR BUNGALOW

Heat, water, gas and electricity, sidewalks, &c.; 40 minutes to centre of city; $300 cash, balance easy terms. C. Bungalow, 243 West 34th St., N. Y.

HIGH GRADE BUNGALOW

COMPLETELY FURNISHED.

$4,000; all-year home; 6 large rooms and bath; open fireplace; steam heat; gas; verandas; station 5 minutes; 25 miles out, near bay; restricted location; desirable neighbors; small first payment; remainder like rent. A. B. McCord, Owner, Bellmore, L. I.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

FACTORY FOR SALE

IN JERSEY CITY, N. J.

Located on desirable plot, containing about 1¾ acres, fronting on two streets and the Morris Canal.

Buildings are one, two, three and four story brick, iron and concrete, containing about 20,000 square feet of floor space; also frame office, stables, and wagon sheds, covering half of the land area, leaving more than half an acre for future development.

Full particulars, maps, diagrams, and photos furnished on request.

HUDSON REAL ESTATE CO.,
168 Ocean Av., Jersey City, N. J.

Just near President Wilson,
AT SHADOW LAWN,
A BEAUTIFUL FURNISHED HOUSE
AT LONG BRANCH
AT A GREAT BARGAIN.
Gilbert Elliott, Atty., 165 B'way, N. Y.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

We Are Prepared to Execute Orders at the

Dash Estate Sale

For Persons Unable to Attend

L. J. Phillips & Co.
158 Broadway

We will execute orders for intending purchasers who are unable to be present at the

DASH ESTATE SALE

Tuesday, Oct. 26

J. ROMAINE BROWN CO.
REAL ESTATE
299 Madison Ave.

Bids Executed

for those who cannot attend personally at the

Dash Estate Sale

Tuesday, Oct. 26

S. Goldsticker,
37 Pine St., City.

CONNECTICUT—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

SAVE MONEY

By buying your country place now. Have a 100-acre farm with good buildings and fine view, places on the Sound with acreage, and a hill-top of 100 acres, commanding a wide view of Sound and surrounding country. Prices range from $12,000 to $50,000. Address

W. B. BROTHERTON, Milford, Conn.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET—Furnished.

For Rent for the Winter,

SIX ROOM, CAMP FURNISHED COTTAGE, "DOGWOOD." FINE CLIMATE, CULTURED COMMUNITY; HUNTING.

HENRY P. BOGGS,
WIROBO HALL, GLEN SPRINGS, S. C.

REAL ESTATE—OUT OF CITY.

4 ROOM HOUSE $1,850

Great all-year home; garden all planted with fruit and vegetables; commuting distance to New York City; $150 down, $10 monthly; cheaper price for more cash; real bargain. Owner, Box 176 Times Downtown.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

NON-HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENTS.

SPENCER ARMS,

S. E. cor. Broadway & 69th St.

2, 3 & 4 ROOMS

or larger combinations — maid service included, and meals served in apartments.

Every room with permanent outside light and large closet space.

Most Convenient location in city.

RENTAL, $70 to $125.

Chas. F. de Casanova, Agt., on premises, or your own broker. Tel. Columbus 3996.

Manhattan Av. & 123d St.

Near 125th St. "L" and Subway.

High-Class Elevator Apartments.

2-3-4 & 5 Rooms

Kitchens and Kitchenettes,

$28 to $60 Per Month.

Large Rooms, Unusual Closet Space

'PHONE" 3927 MORNINGSIDE.

THE ADRIAN, 58 West 72d.

Eight large, light rooms, bath; parquet floors, electric light; elevator service day and night; convenient subway, elevated, and surface lines. $1,100-$1,300. Inquire Superintendent.

THE AYLSMERE, 60 West 76th St.

Seven and eight large, light rooms, bath; 2 elevators; night and day passenger service; steam dryer; convenient all traction lines; $1,200-$1,500. Supt. on premises.

61ST ST., 42 WEST.

Corner Apartment, 6 large, light rooms and bath, rent $60.

GOODALE, PERRY & DWIGHT, Inc.
1,133 Broadway, at 26th St.
Phone Farragut 9494.

THE ANICO, 1690-1696 B'way (cor. 53d)

Two, three, five rooms, extra large; high-class elevator building; parquet floors throughout; baths; $50, $70.

West Side, Above 110th Street.

780 Riverside Drive

Corner 155th St.

5 & 6 Rooms | $750 to $1250

630 W. 141st

Corner Riverside

5-6-7 Rooms | $700 to $1300

Furnished Apts. $1000 and up

GRAND CORNER

7th Av., 1,919, corner 116th; open plaza, bet. subway and "L" express stations; 7-8 rooms, extra large, light, high class; all improvements; newly decorated; reduced to $80, $70, $65; great concessions; see our inducements before you select.

BRONX.

Just Two Left. For Select Families.

One 4-room, one 5-room apartment. All outside rooms; all improvements. Finest location. Adjoining Park, overlooking River. THE PARKSIDE, 1455 Undercliff Ave., at Washington Bridge. 'Phone Murray Hill 2194.

History of the Day.

Current History Magazine, published by The New York Times, gives an authoritative account of the great war from every viewpoint. The nations speak through their representative men. Beautifully illustrated. Published monthly, 25 cents—$3.00 a year. Vols. I. and II., handsomely bound in cloth, $2 each, (postage extra.) Times Square, New York.—Advt.

Mortgage Loans

Forty-five cents an agate line.

Wanted.—Building loans in Queens County; $6 per cent. valuation. "Attorney," H 228 Times Downtown.

ALBERT B. ASHFORTH, 14 WALL ST. MORTGAGE LOANS.

Money advanced on rents, first and second mortgage money. De Leeuw, 15 Broad St.

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Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Real Estate.

MARK RAFALSKY & CO., 60 West 45th Street. Tel. Bryant 7848.

J. CLARENCE DAVIES, Real Estate. 149th St. and 3d Ave.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

For sale or lease for manufacturing purposes, plot 100x168 feet, with three fronts, at northeast corner 98th and 1st Av. John D. Crimmins, 624 Madison Av.

Private garage, 178 East 75th St. W. P. Fuerst, 87 Nassau St.

Stable or garage, 242 West 69th St. W. F. Fuerst, 87 Nassau St.

Bronx—For Sale or To Let.

TO LET—Fine, large corner house, suitable for boarders, 182 Alexander Av., Bronx; rent reasonable.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

Craftsman Homes in the heart of Flatbush: only $4,250; send for booklet. Otto Singer, on premises, East 10th St. and Av. K, Brooklyn. Avenue J station, Brighton Beach "L."

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

FORCED TO SELL my 7-room house, all improvements, large ground, overlooking beautiful lake. Full price $3,600; worth $4,500. Will take $200 cash, balance $17 per month. Only 22 minutes out; open evenings. R. Thomas, 349 East 149th St., New York.

Will sacrifice two Jamaica lots for $165 each; original price $450 each; genuine bargain; must have some cash quick. C. Johnson, 5 Hanson Place, Brooklyn, opp. Flatbush Av. L. I. R. R. Depot.

Richmond Borough—For Sale or To Let.

Great Kills, S. I.—Boulevard, 8,669; sale, rent; 8 rooms, bath; all improvements; large plots Roth, 143 West 44th St., Owner.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

West 113th, 253.—Ten rooms, two baths, recently enlarged and renovated throughout; exceptionally desirable for doctor or dentist. For terms telephone Plaza 6782.

DWELLING TO LET—WEST SIDE.

For Rent, unfurnished, 58 West 92d, perfect condition.

129th, 106 W.—Handsome 8-story and basement dwelling; 2 baths; $900; near subway.

Property Out of the City

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Pretty 5-room bungalow, artistically and well built; beamed ceilings, paneled walls, open masonry, brick fireplace, up-to-date fixtures; modern kitchen and bath; heat; spacious veranda; perfect in every detail; all large, airy rooms, overlooking bay and beach; hedge around large plot; easy terms; write for photos and further details. Bungalow, Box 185 Times Downtown.

NEW MODERN HOUSE.

Semi-bungalow type, 7 rooms and tile bath; sun parlor and large porch; electricity and gas, parquet floors, white enamel, 2d floor; 35 minutes out; 100 trains; restricted neighborhood; price $5,950; easy terms. J. Mead Briggs, 200 Broadway, N. Y. Phone 3876 Cortlandt.

SALE OR RENT.

Beautiful corner suburban home; large front and side porches; 8 rooms and tile bath, hot water heat; restricted neighborhood; 40 minutes to express station; 100 trains daily to Flatbush and Penn. Stations. Owner, 200 Broadway, N. Y., Room 506.

Ready for immediate occupancy; cottage, 7 rooms and bath; all improvements; near trolley and depot; 25 minutes from Atlantic Av. Subway; terms $100 down, balance like rent. B. Crudo, 1,218 Broadway, B'klyn.

$4 monthly and $25 down buys acre farm, near station and big towns; hour from city; price $425. Farm, Box 175 Times Downtown.

50x100; all improvements; good location; near station; 35 minutes out; $190; terms; wonderful bargain. B. F. McLain, 47 W. 34th St.

Floral Park—Fine 7-room house; improvements; steam heat; easy terms. Owner, 343 East 50th St., N. Y. City.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

ATTRACTIVE BARGAINS

In modern one-family houses and choice building lots at private sale, a large number from which to select.

THE BANKING DEPARTMENT, STATE OF NEW YORK, to quickly close the business of two corporations, offers these properties at about 50% of former prices. They are located at Grantwood, Palisade, Moresemere and Leonia, New Jersey, opposite Grant's Tomb), within twenty-five minutes of Manhattan.

An inspection of these properties will convince you that they are unusual bargains.

Detailed terms, title guarantee and maps Free.

For further details and terms address BENJ. D. HAIGHT, Special Deputy Supt. of Banks, care of Banking Department, 61 Broadway, New York City.

River Edge cottage, 8 rooms, $20; two acres; near station. Hasbrouck Heights, 5-room apartment, $10; 46 Terrace Av., store and rooms, $5; Paterson, 519 East 39th St., two floors, barn, grounds, $10; to loan on mortgage, $2,000 to $7,000; offices, $5 up. Ackerman, 187 Greenwich St.

BIG BARGAIN FOR SOMEBODY.

Factory, 4-story, brick, 54x100, on plot 54x200; every improvement.

ASHFORTH & CO., 11 EAST 42D ST.

Builder forced to take eight-room house, all improvements, hot water heat, best section, will sell $4,250; value $5,500. Smith-Singer Co., Ridgewood, N. J.

COUNTRY HOME, 30 acres, old buildings; unobstructed view; brook, fruit, ample; sacrifice. R. W. Barton, Matawan, N. J.

FARMS, acre upward, hour out, for poultry, fruit, vegetables; $10 monthly. Write for pictures. Room 1,701, 141 Broadway.

New Jersey farms to let; list 10 cts. Paul Williams, New Brunswick, N. J.

Real Estate for Exchange.

Want good farm; not rocks; have good income property and mortgages to exchange. Pigue, 354 Fulton St., Jamaica.

To Let For Business

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

24TH ST., 27-35 WEST.

Lofts, 100x100. Automatic sprinklers. LOWEST PRICES IN NEIGHBORHOOD. A. J. KERWIN, 1,133 Broadway.

Desirable office with services to sublet for a few months. Twelfth floor, 28 West 23d St. Ask for Mr. Silverman.

BROADWAY AND 42D ST. SET Furnished Private Office or Desk Room 801-6 Longacre Building.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

New Buildings.

993 PARK AVE.

Cor. 84th St.

10 Rooms, 3 Baths . . $2,800-$4,300

1,155 PARK AVE.

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10 Rooms, 3 Bat.s . . $2,700-$3,000

12 Rooms, 4 Baths . . $3,200-$3,900

Larger or smaller suites can be arranged.

Apply on Premises or at the Office of BING & BING, 119 West 40th St. Tel., 6410—Bryant.

APARTMENT HOTELS.

33 West 51st St.

CLOSE TO FIFTH AVE.

NEW 12-STORY HOTEL.

Suites of 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 rooms, with baths Furnished or Unfurnished.

WRITE, CALL OR PHONE

Raymond W. Jones, Mgr. 'Phone 9244—Plaza

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of N. ZEILER & CO., INC., Bankrupt.—Chas. A. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day, Monday, Oct. 25, 1915, by order of the court, at 10:30 A. M., at 539 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of fur coats, scarfs, muffs, sets, &c.

BERTHA REMBAUGH, Trustee. MARCUS HELFAND, Attorney for Trustee, 220 Broadway, New York.

Automobile Exchange

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

HUPMOBILES,

1913, 1914, and 1915 touring cars and roadsters; all are excellent in both condition and appearance and guaranteed like new; no reasonable offers refused. Hupmobile Agency, 1,235 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

Ford delivery cars, bodies, every description. Automobile Manufacturers Exchange, 4-6 E. 149th.

Pierce-Arrow (1914) touring, 48 H. P. Cadillac (1915); runabout, like new. Turner, St. James Hotel; phone 8247 Bryant.

LIMOUSINE and landaulet body wanted must be of the very best. Dempsey, 367 Quincy St., Brooklyn; phone 4400 Bushwick.

Oldsmobile, 1915, 5-passenger, poetively brand new; sell $950. Lashley, Broad 306.

Winton six, like new; starter, electric lights; $750. Private, 534 West 36th.

Automobiles for Rent.

New twin sixes, Packard cars, or 1914, 1915, for rental to a particular clientele, who require appointments of refinement, richness, and character, furnished monthly or yearly agreement, and delivered directly from the Packard Company salesrooms, upholstered and painted to suit individual requirements. Herman N. Karp, 1,790 Broadway. Columbus 9869.

EGIDI AUTO SERVICE.

Pierce-Arrows, Packards, Renaults; high-class service offering more advantages than private ownership; polite, liveried chauffeurs; hour, day; special rates week, month, year. 123 West 52d St. Phone Circle 774.

Classy Packard or Renault closed or touring cars for hire, $3 and up; reliable chauffeurs. Hotchkiss Co., 20 West 60th. Phone Columbus 1509 and 10159.

Beautiful Renault limousine, by month; reasonable. 3130 Lenox. Brooks, 182 E. 73d.

Packard, 7-passenger; $2.50 per hour, with chauffeur. 15 East 30th. Tel. 886 Madison.

New Berlin Packard, very reasonable. Ray Mead, 212 West 89th. Riverside 6200.

Automobile Storage.

AUTO STORAGE.

Live, dead; 1st floor; fireproof; 35-415. 410 East 32d St. Tel. Murray Hill 369.

Automobiles Wanted.

1915 Packard, Pierce or Locomobile 638 wanted at once; must be bargain; open or closed car; give extra equipment, mileage, &c. H 321 Times Downtown.

Automobile Instruction.

Largest and Best School in WEST SIDE U. S. Send for Booklet and Y. M. C. A. Pass to Visit School. Tel. 7920 302 W. 57th St. Col. Special class for women.

Best school for automobile owners; trial lesson and descriptive booklet free. Bedford Branch Y. M. C. A. Auto School, Bedford Av. and Monroe St., Brooklyn.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

Apartments. — Hotel Oxford, 35 East 27th. Furnished, unfurnished; full hotel service; restaurant; cheapest rental in New York; 2 rooms, bath, $12 weekly and up.

MADISON AV., 222.—Large, handsomely furnished parlor floor, three rooms, bath; reasonable.

West Side

THE WILSONIA,

225 West 69th St., near Broadway. 3 rooms, bath, and kitchenette, $50 up.

Apartments by the Month or Year. Also Unfurnished. SPOTLESSLY FRESH AND CLEAN.

No questionable or objectionable tenants. Phone, elevator service; maid service optional. Near Subway "L" 8th Av. bus, street cars. REFERENCES ABSOLUTELY ESSENTIAL.

We offer hotel conveniences at apartment house rates. You are invited to inspect our specially attractive apartments.

CATHEDRAL PLAZA, 100 CATHEDRAL PARKWAY, 1107TH ST. AND COLUMBUS AV. We have 1, 2, 3, 4 room apartments, $30, $40, $50, $60 UP MONTHLY. Completely furnished, including dishes, silver, cooking utensils. Maid service optional. Every apartment has private bath and kitchenette. Concessions on lease and unfurnished. Near subway and "L." Must be seen to be appreciated. Phone Riverside 3970. 6th Av. bus line stops at our door.

If you have a nicely furnished, high class apartment and want to rent it for 5 or 6 months send full particulars to Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED APARTments, long, short leases; east, west side; high class only. R. de Flores, 501 5th Av. Murray Hill 8850.

70TH ST., 2,030 Broadway, The Ormonde.—Magnificent furnished apartment, 4 rooms and bath, suitable for business gentlemen; also single rooms. 6,341 Columbus, Apt. 5 E.

11½ WEST 37TH ST.

adjoining 5th Av., 2 rooms, bath; living room 25x25, open fireplace; furnished or unfurnished; unusually desirable.

Central Park West.—Sixties; handsomely furnished apartment, 10 rooms, 3 baths, 4 bedrooms; $.00 month. Telephone Owner, Murray Hill 8850.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS.

Frederick L. Hurt, 30 East 42d.

GRANT COURT.

118TH ST., 610 West, near Riverside Drive.—4, 5, 6 rooms; high class apartment. Fisher.

We have furnished apartments for rent, 5 or 6 months or longer. Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.

48TH ST., 50 West.—Luxuriously furnished floor; bath; service; physician; housekeeping. Bryant 9426.

Beautifully furnished apartment, 8 rooms, 3 baths. 448 Riverside Drive. Phone 6570 Morningside.

47th, 16 West.—Very attractive, small kitchenette apartment, $50; unfurnished, $30-$40.

51st, 70-72 West.—Two-room apartment, private bath; also single rooms; $6-$9.

Handsome newly furnished apartment; seven rooms, two baths. Coyle, 137 West 82d St.

80TH ST., 119 West.—Two sunny rooms and bath.

79th, Broadway corner; 6 rooms, 3 baths; $800; references. 4887 Schuyler.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

MADISON AV., 1,186, COR. 87TH ST. 7 rooms, electricity, parquet floors; $100. 1,182 MADISON AVENUE. Eight rooms, unusual light, size; $75. 53-55 EAST 86TH STREET. Seven extra large rooms, $70-$75.

FOR HIGH-CLASS APARTMENTS, A. L. Mordecai & Son, 30 East 42d St.

West Side.

GEORGETTE COURT, 319 West 118th St. $35.00—5-room apartments—$45.00. All modern improvements; elevator service day and night; parks, subway, "L," car, and bus service within one block.

140th St., 503 West.—Seven rooms, front; bath; electricity; convenient subway and "L"; refined house; owner on premises; $45; inducements to desirable tenants.

Will sublet 5-room apartment in elevator house, 50 Morningside Av., 119th St.; lease expires next Oct. 1; regular rent $55; concessions granted. Perkins.

SUBLET.

Three rooms and bath. HOTEL WALTON, 104 West 70th St.

BROADWAY, 2,708, (103d.)—Three rooms, bath, kitchenette; owner's management; lease; $36-$40.

103D, 216 W., (corner Bway.)—Steam heat, just right, seven rooms; electricity; parquet floors. Huston.

21ST ST., 210 WEST.—ELEVATOR APARTMENTS; 5 AND 6 ROOMS, ALL IMPROVEMENTS, $35 UP.

Grand Concourse Apartments.—See H. A. Douglas Co., 167th St. and Grand Concourse.

156th, 601 West.—Elevator apartments, 4, 6, 7, 8 rooms; $38 to $100.

180th, 661 West.—Elevator; 4 rooms, $40 to $50; 5 rooms, $50.

113TH, 301 WEST.—Delightful 2 rooms, beautifully furnished; high-class elevator house

Bronx.

Fox St., 760, 762, 764, 766, 768, (5 blocks east Prospect Av. station.)—Four, five rooms, bath; steam, hot water; all improvements; $18 to $24. Apply janitors. Telephone Melrose 6085.

Apartments Wanted

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished.

Wanted by couple.—An apartment of two or three rooms and bath, or two rooms and bath in private house. Terms $50.00 or $60.00 per month. References given and required. Apt. 12, 306 West 100th St.

Have clients wanting handsomely furnished apartments, east, west side; high-class only. R. de FLOREZ, 501 5th Av. Murray Hill 8850.

Country Board

Thirty cents an agate line.

Westchester.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Winter engagements low; unexcelled home cooking; large porches; well-heated house; river view. W. E. Robinson. Phone 2161 Yonkers.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

57TH AV., 47.—Unusual location; double, single room; steam heat; private bath.

157TH, 210 EAST, (Stuyvesant Park.)—Single, double rooms; home cooking; table guests.

84TH, 117-119 EAST, (Near Park Av.)—Large and single rooms, with board.

45TH ST., 8 EAST. Table board; rooms; references.

62D, 38 EAST.—Second floor, suite of two rooms; excellent table; parlor dining.

MADISON AV, 71.—Handsome third story room, suitable for two; also small.

MADISON AV., 149.—(Corner 32d St.)—Rooms, with board; table excellent.

MADISON AV., 213.—Rooms newly furnished, some with bath; table board; references.

West Side

5TH AV., 2,066, (127th.)—Large room, second floor; small room; excellent board.

43 WEST 47TH ST.

Attractively furnished rooms; first-class service; table unexcelled; every convenience; table guests

53D, 57 WEST.—Quiet room, bath, suitable two; reasonable responsible parties; references.

54TH ST., 54 WEST.—Single and double rooms, suites; private baths; electricity.

56TH, 62 WEST.—Desirable large, small rooms, with board; suite, with bath; references.

57TH, 349 WEST.—One large room; southern exposure; private bath; board; references.

58TH, 37 WEST.—Attractive rooms; private baths; excellent cooking and service; table guests.

58TH, 146 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large and small rooms; table guests; references.

70TH, 127 WEST.—Attractive, newly furnished, redecorated rooms, with and without bath; exceptional table and service; table guests.

71ST, 120 WEST.—Single, double rooms, newly furnished, private baths; Hebrew social surroundings.

71ST ST., 340 WEST.—Exceptionally strictly kosher board; large, small rooms; table guests accommodated.

72D, 157 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms; southern exposure; well-appointed house; references.

72D, 52 WEST.—Superior location and appointments; private family desiring Winter home.

74TH, 102 WEST.—Desirable rooms; private baths; telephone; electricity; steam; table boarders.

76TH, 155 WEST.—Desirable rooms, with board; references.

76TH, 38 WEST.—Attractive rooms; home cooking; moderate prices; references.

76TH, 111 WEST.—Large room; attractively furnished; excellent table; table guests accommodated.

76TH, 249 WEST.—Attractive rooms; parlor dining; table guests; references.

76TH ST., 237, 239 WEST.—Large rooms, bath, single; excellent table; fine location.

79TH, 114 and 132 WEST.—Unusual and attractive "pensions"; with large parlors, tea room, and lounge; steam heat; private telephones; booklet on request.

79TH, 128 WEST.—Newly decorated, newly furnished; electric light; telephones; opened Oct. 1.

80TH, 124 WEST.—Attractive large, small rooms; electricity; good table; parlor dining.

82D, 34 WEST.—Newly decorated, sunny, single rooms, excellent home table; references.

82D ST., 146 WEST.—THE BARRETT. Rooms furnished, unfurnished; elevator; table optional.

82D, 19 WEST, (Kenilworth.) — Desirable rooms; excellent table; parlor dining; table guests.

82D, 124 West, (Graycourt.)—New and attractively decorated; modern; table guests; booklet.

82D, 20 WEST.—Beautifully furnished rooms; excellent home cooking.

82D, 55 WEST.—Second floor front, private bath; third floor rear; refined house.

85TH, 130 WEST.—NEWLY DECORATED ROOMS; GOOD TABLE; REASONABLE TO BUSINESS PEOPLE; TELEPHONE.

86TH ST., 55 WEST. Small and medium rooms; table guests.

86TH ST., 114 WEST.—Owner's home, large and small rooms. "L" and subway.

67TH, 138 WEST.—Refined home; large, small rooms; electricity; references; table guests.

89TH, 318 WEST.—Very attractive, large room; also skylight; every convenience; exclusive house; best home cooking; reference; table guests.

89TH, 306 WEST.—Refined Jewish home can accommodate few people; excellent cooking.

97TH, 280 WEST.—Gentleman appreciating refined, comfortable home; reasonable; investigate. Chatham.

104TH, 142 WEST.—Superior home cooking; attractive rooms; all improvements. Egerton.

105TH, 314 WEST.—Unusual accommodations in private home for bachelor or family; two large rooms and bath; also single room; near Riverside.

107TH, 322 WEST.—Unusual opportunity for bachelor or family to live in luxurious economy; three large rooms and bath; also single room; between Riverside and Broadway.

115TH, (Cor. Manhattan.) Near 116th "L" and Morningside Park.—Pleasant rooms; good home board; $8 up, (one;) $15 up, (two;) steam heat, electricity; every comfort; social surroundings. Telephone Morningside 4021.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 588.—Beautiful rooms; southern exposure; refined surroundings; exceptional board; references.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, (88d.)—Large, elegant room and bath, with meals, for two; ideal home; exclusive apartment. Schuyler 4820.

WEST END AV., 520.—Residence for young girl students; home care, chaperonage; eleventh year.

WEST END AV., 279. (cor. 73d.)—Large room; also single; handsome private home.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

17TH ST., 130 EAST.—Desirable, well furnished rooms; bathroom floor; reasonable.

23D ST., 20 EAST, (Madison Square South.) —Suite, two rooms and bath.

26TH, 107 EAST, (near 5th Av.)—Large, small rooms; running water; steam.

30TH ST., 119 EAST.—Newly furnished room; modern conveniences; gentleman.

31ST, 47 EAST.—Large, front room, near subway; all conveniences.

53D, 32 EAST.—Two large rooms with or without bath, electricity; gentlemen.

55TH, 71 EAST.—Large, newly decorated rooms; electric lights; all conveniences; references.

38TH ST., 10 EAST.—Rooms with private baths and suites; elevator; fine house.

56TH, 33 EAST.—Elegantly furnished double rooms; second floor; bath adjoining; electricity; phone.

60TH, 119 EAST.—Large front parlor; steam; electricity; select location.

75TH, 1,044 Lexington Av.—Handsomely furnished room, bath, connecting; gentlemen only; references.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box-spring beds; tiled bathroom; absolute cleanliness.

LEXINGTON AV, 586.—Elegant back parlor and one large room; references; telephone.

West Side

67TH, 128 WEST.—Handsome room and alcove, bath adjoining; also studio, piano, electricity.

9TH, 64 WEST.—Daintily, newly furnished double rooms; continuous hot water; steam, telephone, electricity; exceptionally clean; moderate.

97TH, 17 WEST.—Private residence, charming accommodations; bachelors; hot-water plant, electricity; references.

12TH ST., 48 WEST.—Very large room, bath, $12; well-kept house.

40TH, 66 WEST.—Floor 2 rooms, bath, single, en suite; exclusive; electricity; references; bachelors.

49TH, 50 WEST.—Distinctive, en suitt, separately, private bath; physician's suite. Bryant 9426.

52D, 55 WEST.—Large room; private bath; electricity; telephone; reasonable; gentleman only; references.

52D ST., 230 WEST. Newly furnished rooms.

53D, 62 WEST.—Desirable double and single rooms, or en suite; private bath.

64TH ST., 115 WEST.—Large, pleasant room; running water; suitable one, two; moderate.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

West Side

68TH, 68 WEST.—Large back parlor; private bath; kitchenette; conveniences; other rooms.

69TH, 111 WEST.—Desirable large room; steam, hot water, electricity, telephone; references.

70TH, 230 WEST.—Desirable large room; electricity; private residence; gentlemen only; references.

70TH, 307 WEST.—Large, bright room, private house; all conveniences; suitable two gentlemen.

70TH, 262 WEST.—Attractive rooms; southern exposure; every convenience.

71ST, 251 WEST.—Large room, bath adjoining, suitable two gentlemen, business women.

71ST, 66 WEST.—Large furnished rooms; telephone; improvements; near subway, "L" stations.

72D, 248 WEST.—The Greystone, phone Columbus 1894; furnished room; excellent table.

72D, 22 WEST.—Beautiful private house; sunny or north room; private.

73D, 103 WEST.—Nicely decorated rooms; running water; large closets; gentlemen; moderate.

74TH, 165 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms or suite; private bath; electricity; gentlemen.

74TH, 254 WEST.—Large, well furnished room; gentlemen; private house; references required.

75TH ST., (329 Amsterdam.)—Large, sunny room, adjoining bath; elevator; telephone; electricity; furnished or unfurnished; no other roomers. Wyeth.

75TH, 124 WEST.—Large room; private bath; southern exposure; other rooms; telephone, references.

75TH, 104 WEST.—Attractive large rooms, private bath; southern exposure; telephone.

76TH, 159 WEST.—Newly furnished, high class, parquet floors, electric lights, private baths.

76TH ST., 140 WEST.—Furnished rooms, bath, modern improvements, $5 up; references exchanged.

76TH, 171 WEST.—Homelike, sunny rooms, continuous hot water, private baths, electricity.

76TH, 135 WEST. — Sunny front rooms; handsome back parlor, with private bath.

76TH, 174 WEST. — Large front room, 2d floor; breakfast privilege; also back parlor.

76TH ST., 56 WEST.—Parlor floor in private residence; also single room.

76TH, 57 WEST.—Attractive rooms, adjoining bath; table guests. Tel. 9725 Schuyler.

77TH, 153 WEST.—Attractive, small room, private house; suitable one, two; references.

77TH, 102 WEST.—Very attractive, pleasant rooms; home comforts.

79TH, 225 WEST.—Large and small, sunny, front rooms; electricity, near subway; references.

80TH, 119 WEST.—Large room and bath, suites and small room.

80TH, 138 WEST.—Attractive rooms, well furnished; hot water supply; reasonable; references.

82D, 152 WEST.—Moderate rates; handsomely furnished rooms; every convenience; "L," subway.

82D ST., 146 WEST. THE BARRETT. Rooms furnished, unfurnished; elevator; table optional.

82D ST., 134 WEST.—Large and medium second floor rooms; rates reasonable; references.

82D, 33 WEST.—Rent, beautiful large, small front room, newly furnished; references.

84TH, 31 WEST.—Unusual southern exposure, 2d floor room; newly furnished, every convenience.

84TH, 56 WEST.—Newly decorated, sunny rooms; exclusive house; parlors for guests' use.

85TH, 633 WEST.—Attractively furnished, sunny, double, single rooms; select; references.

87TH, 117 WEST.—Double rooms; strictly private family; moderate prices.

90TH, 58 WEST.—Attractive rooms, running water, southern exposure; private house; reference. Barry.

91ST, 208 WEST.—Southern exposure, parlor, bedroom adjoining; independent entrance; piano. Stobbie.

91ST, 38 WEST.—Newly furnished residence, sunny rooms, private baths; electricity; $10, $12.

91ST, 66 WEST.—Large alcove room on bath-room floor; also skylight room.

93D, 21 WEST.—Well furnished rooms, wholesome food; phone; board optional.

93D, 253 WEST, (Broadway.)—Attractive, medium, small room, adjoining bath; private residence.

94TH, 163 WEST.—Entire floor, sitting room, bedroom, bath. Owner. References.

94TH, 55 WEST. — Beautifully furnished, large, sunny rooms; modern conveniences; private house.

94TH, 153 WEST.—Beautifully furnished rooms; single, double; running water; private house; bachelors.

94TH, 163 WEST.—Entire floor, sitting room, bedroom, bath. Owner. References.

97TH, 816 WEST.—A sunny room; refined family; river view; next Drive.

97TH, 145 WEST.—Private house; unusually attractive, well furnished room, bath; gentleman.

97TH, 280 WEST.—Medium, well-furnished room; closet, water, heat, board. Apt. 6-A.

102D, 302 WEST.—Private house, nicely furnished; two gentlemen of married couple.

105TH, 248 WEST, (B'way.)—Pleasing, sunny room; 3 windows; select; elevator apartment. Phillips.

107TH ST., 230 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms for gentleman; elevator. Apt. No. 1.

114TH, 540 WEST.—Large, attractive rooms, overlooking South Field, Columbia University; also small, sunny south room; terms reasonable.

116TH ST., (Opposite Columbia.)—Large, sunny front room, for one or two; two closets. Miss Ward, 15 Claremont Av.

118TH, 401 West.—Large room, overlooking Morningside Park; all conveniences. Apt. 43.

136TH, 580 WEST.—Beautiful front room, private family; elevator; conveniences. Apartment 34.

139TH, (574 St. Nicholas Av.,) near 140th St. "L."—Large outside room, facing park; exclusive elevator apartment for one or two gentlemen; board optional. Bachrach, Apt. 4B.

151ST, 511 WEST.—Beautiful furnished room, adjoining bath; suitable 2 gentlemen; private family.

BROADWAY, 2,880, (112th.)—Two fine and unusually large rooms, adjoining bath; high-class apartment. Vosburgh. Telephone 3903 Morningside.

BROADWAY, (165th)—Seven rooms; two baths; 2, 3, rooms, bath. Audubon 8515. Ellsworth.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, (86th St.)—Couple having charming apartment, rent delightful outside room; private lavatory; excellent transportation. 7915 Columbus.

DESIRABLE front room, overlooking Central Park; exclusive elevator apartment. Columbus 5277.

NICELY furnished room and private bath in exclusive apartment; gentleman only; $5 weekly. 6100 Audubon. Apt. 49.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 244.—Large, small rooms, overlooking Hudson; exceptional; gentlemen. Meek, Apartment 6B.

SOUTHEAST CORNER 116TH ST. AND 8T NICHOLAS AV.—Handsomely furnished rooms, with or without bath, from $6 to $10 per week; full hotel and elevator service; restaurant; very moderately priced.

WEST END AV., 676.—Two elegantly furnished rooms with bath, private house.

Brooklyn.

ST. MARK'S AV., 101.—Handsomely furnished front parlor; also small room; near subway.

SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY for business woman; near subway; references; $4. Y 246 Times Annex.

Unfurnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

40TH ST., 66 WEST.—Floor, 2 rooms, bath; single, en suite; exclusive; electricity; references; bachelors.

94th St., 32 West.—Large back parlor, with private bath; phone, electricity; furnished or unfurnished; $8. Riverside 1224.

WASHINGTON SQUARE, 41.—Two large connecting rooms, newly decorated; electricity; studio building.

86th, 40 West.—Studio, music, living rooms, bath, kitchenette; private house; $90.

Rooms Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished.

Gentleman wishes large, sunny room; convenient to 72d St. subway station; private house preferred; price about $30 month. Permanent. W 36 Times.

Elderly lady and daughter wish two warm rooms, one front, first or second floor; kitchenette; west side below 123d; state terms. W 40 Times.

Gentleman wants large room and breakfast; private family preferred; west side; send full particulars. A 225 Times Downtown.

Situations Wanted, Female

Fifteen cents an agate line.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER or Stenographer, several months experience, competent, would start at $7. Address High School Graduate, H 882 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Expert; 8 years' double entry, controlling system; can familiarize with any set of books; knowledge stenography. W 85 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Double entry; can take complete charge of office; salary $25 per week. G 345 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER and stenographer; thoroughly competent and experienced; refined, American. F 343 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Expert; executive ability; five years manufacturing business; exceptional references. W 25 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Controlling accounts, trial balance; modern methods; 8 years; $12. H 246 Times Downtown.

DRESSMAKER—High-class designer, master builder, lines; exclusive creation. Rumble, 254 West 84th.

DRESSMAKER.—Work by day or home, remodeling. Dressmaker, 210 West 69th St.

MASSEUSE.—A Swedish masseuse, Stockholm graduate, two months here, wishes lady patients at their residences; references. L 47 Times.

NURSERY GOVERNESS, mother's helper, kindergartener; capable; entire care; $30. American, W 9 Times.

REFINED young woman wishes position to lady; capable, agreeable. 66 West 49th St. Phone Bryant 1287.

STENOGRAPHER. — TAKE AND TRANSCRIBE DICTATION RAPIDLY AND NEATLY; CAN ASSIST ON BOOKS; HIGH SCHOOL EDUCATION; $10. MAY SANER, 220 WEST 42D ST. BRYANT 1319.

STENOGRAPHER.—Energetic and capable, writes a good hand; understands filing manifolding, billing, &c.; trustworthy; will begin at $7. Miss H., 56 West 123d St. Phone 518 Harlem.

STENOGRAPHER.—Employer desires position for bright, rapid, and thoroughly competent worker; 6 years' experience; operates switchboard. H 815 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Neat girl, beginner, 16; anxious; graduate full course; American; serious; hard worker; $6. Miss Hansen, 353 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, bookkeeper, typewriter; neat, accurate; salary reasonable; references. Stenographer, 311 East Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced, high school education; $10. Daum, 1,207 Washington Av. Melrose 4946.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, educated, wanted for part time. Y 353 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER. — Brainy; charge correspondence, office; good grammarian, speller; $12. T 61 Times.

STENOGRAPHER. — Four years' practical experience; rapid; references; $12. H 215 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—One year's experience; can assist in an office generally; neat, rapid and accurate; $8. H 267 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Rapid; five years' electrical and other experience; salary $12. H 267 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Competent and accurate; capable handling office details; $10. H 271 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and typist; experienced; salary $8. H 240 Times Downtown.

TYPIST, rapid, accurate; good education; conscientious; references; $8; no agency. H 303 Times Downtown.

Employment Agencies.

Forty-five cents an agate line.

COLORED HOUSEWORKERS.—Several neat girls, experienced, good references, thoroughly investigated, want places; city, country; other Southern help furnished. Lincoln Industrial Exchange, (Agency.) 514 West 59th. Phone 5022 Columbus. Established 1899.

COOKS, laundresses, chambermaids, waitresses, nurses, $25—$30; housekeepers, $22—$25. Domestic Exchange, 324 Columbus Av., (76th). Schuyler 9186.

COMPETENT colored help, short notice; references. TULL AGENCY, 2,207 7th Av. 9022 Morningside.

HOUSEWORKERS.—English-speaking girls, seeking positions. Polish-American Agency, 299 East 11th. Orchard 5907.

BERTHA CARLSON'S AGENCY, 2,415 Broadway, corner 89th St., first-class servants. 9463 Riverside.

SHEPHERD EMPLOYMENT.—Help supplied day, week, month, 107 West 133d. 6816 Morningside.

Help Wanted, Female

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

Buyer and Manager.

PAQUETTE & GRENIER, LIMITED, Montreal, Canada, require a buyer and manager for their department of waists, neckwear, and sweaters.

This department requires for its administration a woman of broad and successful experience.

Applications will be treated in confidence.

ENGLISH couple want nurse for baby, 9 months old, and assist light household duties. Apt. 6, 605 West 115th St.

GIRL for general housework in apartment; German preferred; no washing; call morning, between 9:30 and 11. Friend, 120 W. 86th St.

HOUSEWORKER.—White girl, English preferred, to do all work for gentleman and wife, in small apartment; seashore in Summer; must be good plain cook; references. Call 5-D, 123 East 53d, 10 to 12.

STENOGRAPHER and office assistant; must be quick and accurate at figures; good executive; state salary desired. Apply in own handwriting, Manufacturer, Box 206 Times.

WOMAN, bright, educated, to travel short distance out of New York; to one willing to be instructed will pay salary and commission. Mr. French, Room 711, 110 West 34th.

Employment Agencies.

Forty-five cents an agate line.

HOUSEWORKERS.—English-speaking girls, seeking positions. Polish-American Agency, 299 East 11th. Orchard 5907.

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A.—A.—THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.

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SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK—WILLIAM I. WALTER, Rosie Bernheimer, Leonard Bernheimer, and Howard L. Goodhart, as Trustees under the last will and testament of Adolph Bernheimer, deceased, of the trusts thereby created, plaintiffs, against MANUEL LOPEZ and Rosa St. Lopez, his wife, Mary Lopez, (known also as Mary Louise de Lopez,) Lulu Joly, (known also as Luise L. Joly,) Cora L. Lamb, (known also as Cora Lopez de Lamb,) Ida L. Rodriguez, (known also as Aida Lopez de Rodriguez and as Ida Rodriguez Lopez,) Calixto L. Lamb, Robert W. Lamb, Marguerite C. Lamb, Richard K. Lamb, Charles L. Joly, Jr., William W. Joly, Luke L. Joly, Manuel Rodriguez Lopez, as executor of the will of Calixto Lopez, deceased; Louis Kaplan, Freeport Bank, Washington Heights Development and Construction Company, Cora M. Joly, and the People of the State of New York, defendants.—

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Rich Forceful Drama in New Triangle Plays

American or foreign born—neutral or partisan—"The Martyrs of the Alamo" will make you understand why this country is what it is, and you'll be prouder of it.

Then there's vital life interest all through "Matrimony." Every husband and wife in New York needs to see this domestic drama with Julia Dean in the title role.

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Mon., Nov. 1st, Seats To-Mor'w, 9 A. M.
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A Musical Globe Trot in Three Swift Gallops. Book and Lyrics by C. M. McLELLAN. Music by HERMAN FINCK.
CAST AND ENSEMBLE OF 125.

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(The-Play-That-Makes-You-Chuckle)
AT THE GAIETY B'WAY, 46TH ST. Bryant 210. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat. SPECIAL POP. PRICE MAT. ELECTION DAY.

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ELSIE JANIS in "MISS INFORMATION"

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Not Pro-Ally
Not Neutral
Under Fire
JUST A CORKING GOOD PLAY THAT WILL ENTERTAIN AND THRILL YOU.
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BISPHAM as BEETHOVEN
in the Musical Drama ADELAIDE, preceded by THE REHEARSAL.

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A NEW FARCE BY FRANK MANDEL.

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TWICE Daily, Incind. Sunday. Ev. & Sat. Mat. 25-50-75-$1-$2. Other Mats.....25c, 50c & $1.
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Symphony Orchestra of Forty.

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"FULL OF LAUGHS AND THRILLS"
Orch., $2, $1.50. 500 seats 1st Balc., 50c, 75c, $1.

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SEATS SELLING 8 WEEKS IN ADVANCE.

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With FRED NIBLO as "BILLY HOLLIDAY."
"ALL LAUGHING RECORDS BROKEN"

GLOBE EVERY NIGHT AND MATINEES Wednesday, Sat'day & Election Day.
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Bargain Mat. To-m'w, 25c to $1. All Seats Res'd.
SUNDAY EVE. CONCERT—15 BIG ACTS.

TO-NIGHT MADISON SQ. GARDEN TO-NIGHT
WORLD'S WRESTLING CHAMPIONSHIP
ZBYSKO vs ABERG
TO A FINISH
5,000 SEATS AT 50c | RESERVED SEATS $1 TO $3.

PARK THEATRE, 50th St. & Col. Circle. Daily 2:15-4—8 & 9:15.
The Only Motion Pictures in the World
TWILIGHT SLEEP
FOR WOMEN ONLY
And Lecture by Dr. Kurt E. Schlossingk.

STRAND B'way & 47th St. Noon to 11:30. 10c to 50c | BLANCHE RING "The Yankee Girl" Strand Orch. & Soloists
Next Week Geraldine Farrar in "Carmen"

VITAGRAPH, B'WAY, 44 ST. TWICE TO-DAY, 2:30, 8:30. Evs. & Sat. Mat. 25, 50c, $1 & $2. other Mats. 25, 50c, $1. THE BATTLE CRY of PEACE
Children's Mat. Sat., 11 A. M., 25c, 50c.

LONGACRE W. 48th St. Bryant 23. Evs. 8:20 Pop. Mats. Wed., Sat. & Nov. 2
THE GIRL WHO SMILES
Musical Hit by authors of "Alma," "Adele," &c.

COLUMBIA B'way & 47th. Burlesque Matinee Today.
Geo. STONE—Etta PILLARD and The Social Maids.

Bandbox, 57 & 2d Av. Plaza 812. Mats. Sat. & Elec. WASHINGTON SQ. PLAYERS Evs. 8:45.

Motor Racing and Aviation

Sheepshead Bay Speedway
ELECTION DAY,
TUESDAY, NOV. 2d
100-mile Championship
Winning drivers of 1915, Resta, Burman, Aitken, Rickenbacher, Mulford.
Also spectacular exhibitions by famous airmen. Flying upside-down, loop-the-loop and passenger-carrying flights.
EVENTS START 2 P. M.
Admission $1, including seat in open stand. Grand Stand, including admission, $2; Boxes (6 seats), $18 to $30, including admission. Parking space within oval, reserved $10; unreserved $3, not including admission.

CARNEGIE HALL, Sat. Aft., Oct. 30, at 2:30
VIOLIN RECITAL— MISCHA ELMAN
(STEINWAY PIANO.) Mgt. Wolfsohn Bureau.

CARNEGIE HALL, TUES. AFT., NOV. 2d, 2:30.
SCHUMANN-HEINK ONLY SONG RECITAL THIS SEASON
(STEINWAY PIANO.) Mgt. Wolfsohn Bureau.

AEOLIAN HALL, This Afternoon at 3.
Piano Recital by Marguerite Melville
LISZNIEWSKA
Seats at Box Office. Mgt. Wolfsohn Bureau.

Those Desiring to Make Early Application for Seats for the Opening Performance, Nov. 5th, of
Mr. Arnold DALY
In the London Success, "THE ANGEL IN THE HOUSE"
MAY APPLY TO JOSEPH L. PLUNKETT, 15 East 40th St. Phone 4238 Murray Hill.

Hippodrome
Management CHARLES DILLINGHAM.
WORLD'S BIGGEST SHOW
HIP HIP HOORAY
Its Hundred Novelties SOUSA and His BAND
SENSATIONAL ICE BALLET
AT LOWEST PRICES
—BEST SEATS—
Night and Sat. Mat., $1.50. Daily Mats., exc. Sat., $1.00
Staged by R. H. BURNSIDE.
SUNDAYS—ALL STARS AND SOUSA.

CORT West 48th Street. Phone Bryant 46. Evs. 8:30. Mts. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat. 2:15
THE PRINCESS PAT Eleanor Painter
"BEST COMIC OPERA IN YEARS."—Chas. Darnton, Evening World.

LEXINGTON 51st St. & Lex. Evs. 25c to $1. Mat. Tues., 25 & 50c. "The Natural Law"

STANDARD B'way & 90th St. Evs. 25c to $1. Mat. Tues., 25 & 50c. "THE SHOW SHOP"

Carnegie Hall, Sunday Aft., Oct. 31, at 3.
Mme. MELBA
Assisted by BEATRICE HARRISON...'Cello ROBERT PARKER....Baritone FRANK ST. LEGER....Piano
Tickets, $1, $1.50, $2, $2.50. Boxes, $15, $18, now on sale at Box Office.
Direction C. A. Ellis, Symphony Hall, Boston.

MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE
BOSTON GRAND OPERA COMPANY
WITH PAVLOWA BALLET RUSSE
To-night at 8—"The Dumb Girl of Portici," with Pavlowa, Zenatello, Lyne, Chalmers, Ananian, Clement, Cond., Jacchia.

Aeolian Hall, Sat. W. 43d St. To-Morrow 2:15. Tues. 8:15. Violin Recital
Maud Powell
Seats $1.50 to 50c, at Box Office. Mgr. H. Godfrey Turner, 1400 B'y. Steinway Piano Used.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY OF NEW YORK
JOSEF STRANSKY, CONDUCTOR.
Next Thurs. Eve. at 8:15. Next Fri. Aft. at 2:30.
MacDowell, Reger, Mozart, Tchaikovsky.
CARNEGIE HALL. Tickets at Box Office.

MACMILLEN
Violin Recital Aeolian Hall. To-Night At 8:15.
Seats at Box Office, 50 cents to $2.00.

Aeolian Hall, To-morrow (Tues.) Aft. at 3.
SONG RECITAL Seats at Box Office and dir'n Lillie Lawlor Allied Arts. Tel. Plaza 5501
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MAY PETERSON
OPERA COMIQUE, PARIS.
SONG RECITAL, Thurs. Aft. at 3. Aeolian Hall, OCT. 28. Seats now.

AEOLIAN HALL, Wed. Aft., Oct. 27, at 3.
Piano Recital by LESTER 50c to $2. Management Loudon Charlton.
DONAHUE

Aeolian Hall, Thurs. Eve., Oct. 28, at 8:30.
SONG RECITAL.
FREDERIC MARTIN BASSO.
Tickets 50c to $1.50. Mgt. Foster & David.

AEOLIAN HALL, Sat. Aft., Oct. 30, at 3.
Piano Recital by HAROLD Mgt. Loudon Charlton. Mason & Hamlin Piano.
BAUER

Aeolian Hall, Fri. Aft., Oct. 29, at 3.
Song Recital by Mme. 50c to $2. Management Loudon Charlton.
GADSKI

OPERA TICKETS, Phone 4139 Greeley. Subscriptions bought, sold and exchanged. Jacobs, Theatre Ticket Office, Normandie Hotel, B'way & 38th St.

OLCOTT SAYS BROWN WILL LOSE POWER

Believes Senator Opposes Constitution Only for Selfish Reasons.

HE BOSSES UPPER HOUSE

Increased Power of Governor Would Weaken His—Other Arguments Answered in Detail.

William M. K. Olcott, Republican, delegate to the Constitutional Convention, yesterday answered the arguments of Senator Elon R. Brown, Republican, against the proposed constitution. He said that the Senator from Watertown knew he would lose his power as dictator of the upper house of the Legislature if the proposed changes were ratified.

"It is very easy to see," said Mr. Olcott, "that the Senator can see himself shorn of much of his acquired power as a ruler of the Senate if the Governor is given much of the power now vested in the Legislature. Just as the Senator's word was law in the upper house last Winter, just so his word was law when it came to the ratification of the Governor's appointments. Naturally the man who loves this power as he does doesn't want to lose it.

"The Senator says that to the President of the United States has never been given the power of budget making conferred upon the Governor in the proposed constitution. But the President could not make himself acquainted with the detailed needs of the far-separated sections of the United States as the Governor can make himself acquainted with the needs of New York State.

"Pork Barrel" in Danger.

"I see that the Senator is vehement against the provision of the constitution which nails the lid tight forever on the 'pork barrel' by providing that no local appropriations shall be made without the certificate of the Commissioner of Public Works. I expected him to be against that, but I thought he had a stronger reason. His objection is that there would be great delay in time of flood, fire, or other calamity in rendering relief. What makes the Senator think that it would take the Commissioner of Public Works an undue length of time to certify to the necessity of relief? The carnage of calamity is not the Senator's fear; he fears for the pork.

"Of the budget plan, the Senator says that all we aim to accomplish can be accomplished through having one annual supply bill and one appropriation bill. But that would be no guarantee that there would be no repetition of the disgraceful scene of passing that appropriation bill in the last hours of the session, when not even the men voting for it know what is in it. It's publicity for public expenditures we want, and one or a dozen appropriation bills framed in the privacy of a committee room would not attain ourworthy object.

Defends Home Rule Planks.

"When it comes to home rule, the Senator wants to know why we can't advocate home rule for cities of less than 100,000. That is because we had to set a standard when a community was large enough to govern itself and to be responsible. If every hamlet would make laws unto itself, we could have Mormons come to this State and get home rule, doing as they liked in defiance of public interest. We had to draw the line, and we thought 100,000 population a proper standard.

"Then the Senator says we go against home rule in the taxation article, because we abolish lobal Boards of Assessors. I will answer the Senator by saying that we make the county a unit and give it home rule, just as we made a city of 100,000 population a unit for home rule.

"The Senator attacks the provision allowing the Legislature to restrict manufacture in tenements as an invasion of private property rights. I say it is an extension of the rights of the public.

"The Senator says we had no business to raise the pay of legislators and then give them less to do. I reply that we raised the pay so that better men could afford to go to Albany than have been there in the past.

"Generally speaking, we believed that if the Governor were given more power and more responsibility, he would be a better man. I mean the people would elect a better man. With the great power we give him the people of the State would never elect a William Sulzer. The political parties would be more careful of their nominees, knowing the fate awaiting failure.

"If the Senator loves his job of bossing the Senate and appointees, instead of the Governor bossing appointees, it is good personal policy for him to fight the Constitution—but it is poor public policy."

OBJECTIONS ANSWERED.

Committee Replies to Objections to New Constitution.

The Committee for the Adoption of the Constitution yesterday issued these answers to criticisms of the proposed Constitution:

Objection 1—That the rights of citizens are put at the mercy of military tribunals.

Answer—The proposed Constitution continues every constitutional guarantee which since 1821 has protected the citizens of this State, and to have inserted the proposition urged by Judge Cullen would not have strengthened them. The cases he cites in West Virginia occurred in spite of the fact that the Constitution in that State contains a prohibition against military tribunals.

Objection 2—That the rights of labor were impaired and its recommendations flouted and ignored.

Answer—The Constitutional Convention turned down every proposal which would have limited the power of the Legislature to extend remedial and social legislation in the future. In addition, the convention adopted provisions putting beyond question the ability of the Legislature to extend workmen's compensation to occupational diseases and to regulate or prohibit manufacturing in tenement houses. In no Constitution yet proposed in this State have the proposals of organized labor received more consideration than at the hands of the convention just adjourned.

Objection 3—That the home-rule article throws schoolteachers and education into local politics.

Answer—this is entirely false. Commissioner John H. Finley, head of the State Department of Education, says: "Friends of education have no cause for concern over the provisions of the proposed Constitution touching the schools."

Objection 4—That the home-rule article takes "court review" away from policemen and firemen.

Answer—This is wholly untrue. "Court review" is neither abolished nor extended.

Objection 5—That the proposed Constitution was drawn in the interests of corporations.

Answer—This is both malicious and untrue. The only specific instance quoted is the provision that there shall be public service commissions. Without maintaining that these commissions have been all that are to be desired, they are infinitely better than their only alternative—which is regulation by special acts of the Legislature. This situation was nearly hopeless until Governor Hughes insisted upon the establishment of public service commissions. The Constitutional Convention put his remedy into the Constitution.

The Governor has power of removal of members of commissions, and they may also be impeached by the Legislature.

Objection 6—That the proposed conservation article is in the interest of lumbering interests and that the large commission would be an irresponsible body.

Answer—Both are false. The proposed Constitution provides. (Article 7, Section 1:)

"No person shall be eligible to or shall continue to hold the office of Commissioner who is engaged in the business of lumbering in any forest preserve county or who is engaged in any business in the prosecution of which hydraulic power is used or in which water is distributed or sold under any public franchise or who is an officer or holder of the stock or bonds of any corporation engaged in such business within the State. They shall be subject to removal by the Governor on charges after an opportunity to be heard."

The commission insures a continuous policy and to prevent frequent and unnecessary changes due to the ups and downs of political parties.

The proposed Constitution contemplates a broader and more vigorous conservation policy. It provides for State aid for reforestation and makes sure that the future policy of conservation of our natural resources shall be continuous.

Objection 7—That the proposed reorganization of State departments into seventeen great departments will put the State in a "straightjacket," and turn over the patronage to a Republican Governor.

Answer—The seventeen departments cannot be reconstituted under some different name, or in a slightly different way, merely in order to legislate somebody out of office and somebody else into office.

The proposed Constitution requires that this reorganization is not to become effective until Jan. 1, 1917. The powers granted under it, therefore, will be vested only in the next Governor of the State to be elected in November, 1916.

Objection 8—That the proposed Constitution is a partisan document.

Answer—With the exception of the reapportionment article, every important change in the proposed Constitution was voted for by a majority of both Republican and Democratic delegates. Although it was entirely in their power, the Republican majority refused to redistrict the State for their political advantage.

Objection 9—That the reapportionment article makes this a "rotten borough" Constitution.

Answer—The proposed Constitution continues just exactly those limitations on the representation of a part of New York City, and the guarantee of one Assemblyman to each county, however small, contained in the present Constitution. If you wish to express your disapproval of the limitation on New York City representation, or of the right of each county to one Assemblyman you can do so by voting "no" on Question 2. It was to give an opportunity for such a protest that this article was separately submitted.

Objection 10—That the Constitution should have been submitted article by article.

Answer—This might have been the appropriate method if the convention had done nothing but suggest scattered changes on unrelated subjects. However, each important reform supports and supplements some other reform. If these various articles were submitted separately and some of them defeated, provisions with regard to the Governor and the Legislature would have to be drawn in alternative forms, which would not simplify but would rather complicate the voter's ability to handle the question. Through all the main changes of the Constitution there runs one dominant idea: That idea is a simplified, orderly, responsible government, with constitutional recognition of the opportunity for leadership and executive responsibility by the Governor.

"If you believe in such government," the analysis concludes, "you can safely vote 'Yes' on all that portion of the Constitution contained in Question 1. If you do not, you can properly vote 'No.'"

WOMAN BREAKS UP A DEBATE.

Wants Ballot Delayed a Year, "When We'll All Vote."

A woman who attended a debate on the Constitution at the Free Synagogue, 36 West Sixty-eighth Street, last night, between Herbert Parsons and Amos R. E. Pinchot, requested permission to ask a question. When consent had been given by Abram I. Elkus, who presided, she said:

"I think a great many of us must feel confused; feel that we don't know which way to vote on this new Constitution. We have heard eminent men tell us that it is a very good thing. Others just as eminent have said it must be defeated for the good of the State. Whom are we to believe? I am sure that the majority of voters don't know much about this proposed Constitution. It has come upon us very suddenly and seems to be a rather complicated document. Is it right to ask for a vote so soon?"

Several in the audience started to applaud this view of the situation, but the woman stopped them by raising her hand.

"Why not," she continued, "wait a year or so? Then we will know a lot more about this Constitution, and we women will have the right to vote on it by that time."

Half of those in the audience were women, and there was a hearty outburst of applause, which gained in volume as the men, or most of them, joined in. No one ventured to answer the questioner, and Mr. Elkus smiled and admitted that the honors for the time being were all with the women.

Mr. Parsons added to the enthusiasm by stating that he had to hurry away from the meeting to address another gathering, this time in favor of giving the vote to women.

"I wouldn't miss the opportunity even to remain with you," he said, and there was more cheering as he left the hall.

Mr. Pinchot was harsh in his criticism of the proposed executive budget. A man who had been listening intently asked him how it came about that the Constitution was so bad.

"Who should have drawn the Constitution?" he asked. "There were men of the highest calibre there, men whom we have learned to respect because of their great knowledge. Do you mean that they did not know how to draw up this Constitution? Do you ask us to vote against it because they did not know how to draft a Constitution?"

"I do not," retorted Mr. Pinchot. "I ask you to vote against it because they did know how to draft a Constitution."

The bit of sarcasm was greeted by laughter.

DIVORCES CHAS. M. TAYLOR.

When Wife Was Suing Theatrical Man Wrote Letter to Court.

Charles M. Taylor, who produces vaudeville sketches, was married in Chicago on Nov. 23, 1905, to an actress, known on the stage as Gladys Sears. They lived together a few years and then separated. Mrs. Taylor sued her husband for a divorce. The suit was not defended and Justice Blanchard of the Supreme Court has given her a decree and $25 a week alimony.

B. F. KEITH'S PALACE B'WAY, 47 ST. Daily Mat. 25c to $1. ANNA HELD Harry FOX & Yancsi DOLLY, Amelia STONE & Armand KALISZ, oths.
COLONIAL Mats. Daily 25c. LUBOWSKA, WHITING & BURT, Mr. and Mrs. Jimmy Barry, others.
ALHAMBRA Mat. Daily 25c. EVELYN NESBIT & JACK CLIFFORD, McKay & Ardine, oths.
Loew's American Roof 42d St. & 8th Av. Every Eve. at 8:15
FRANK BUSH, CHAS. BACHMANN & CO., 10 Oths. ALL SEATS RESERVED Enclosed, Heated, Comfortable. 25c, 35c, 50c.
GARRICK 35th St., nr. B'way. BURLESQUE "Blue Ribbon Belles" Mat. Today. 15, 25, 50c.
YORKVILLE 86th St., 3d Av. Burlesque FROLICS OF 1915 Mat. Today 15c to 50c. Smoking Permitted

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The Brooklyn Institute
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5 Wednesday Evenings
DELIGHTFUL HOURS OF TRAVEL
Nov. 10.....THE BRITISH ISLES
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Dec. 1.....NORTHERN ITALY
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NEW PICTURES.....NEW FACTS
Course Tickets $2.00, $3.00 $4.00, $5.00
Opening Sale of Course Tickets, Tuesday, October 26, 8:30 A. M.

LAY CORNERSTONE FOR SINAI TEMPLE

Adolph Lewisohn Spreads Mortar with Engraved Silver Memorial Trowel.

PRAISE JEWS' AMERICANISM

Idea of Freedom on Which United States Was Founded First Uttered by Moses.

More than 1,000 persons witnessed the laying of the cornerstone of the new Sinai Temple in Stebbins Avenue, near East 163d Street, the Bronx, yesterday afternoon. Adolph Lewisohn, who gave the stadium to the College of the City of New York, spread the mortar with a silver trowel, which had been engraved with his name for him to retain as a souvenir. Among the donations received during the day for the building fund was $500 from Mr. Lewisohn.

In a brief address Mr. Lewisohn spoke of the importance of the synagogue in American Jewish life, and said that he was glad to see, in the building of the new Sinai Temple, "another link in the great chain of institutions intended for the moral and spiritual development of the people."

The principal speaker was Rabbi J. Leonard Levy of Pittsburgh, who talked of the place the Jew occupies in American life, and said that the Jews had done as much for this country as the people of any other creed or nationality.

"The idea on which the United States was founded," said Rabbi Levy, "was not an idea of the time of the Revolution, or even of the time of the discovery of America. That idea had its inception when Moses said, 'Let the people go free to worship.' It was then that the United States really was born, even though it was to be centuries before America was discovered."

Borough President Douglas Mathewson also spoke and congratulated the Jews on their "Americanism."

"You hear a great deal of the hyphenated Americans at the present time," Mr. Mathewson said. "I personally don't believe they are such a menace as many seem to think them, but to me it is significant that we never hear of the hyphen being used to designate the Jew. There is the American Jew, but not the Jewish American. The fact is recognized that the Jew becomes really American, and is American before anything else."

Mr. Mathewson referred to the important rôle the Jew has played in American history, and then said, "The Jew can show as clear a title to Americanism as anybody can."

The Rev. Dr. M. H. Harris presided at the early part of the ceremony, after which Assemblyman Fertig took charge. The Rev. Dr. Max Reichler, rabbi of the Sinai Congregation, read from the Scriptures. Contribution slips were passed among the audience, which blocked Stebbins Avenue, and pledges and checks aggregating $3,500 were taken up. It was also announced that the children of the Sunday School, who had been "selling bricks" for the new synagogue at 10 cents apiece for several weeks, had collected $1,500.

The new synagogue will cost about $95,000, and it is expected that it will be ready for occupancy next Summer. The foundation has been completed and the vestry room will be ready for occupancy in about six weeks. While awaiting the completion of the new building the congregation is holding services at Union Avenue and Westchester Avenue. It has already disposed of its old synagogue at Willis Avenue and 145th Street.

WOMEN HELD AS GAMBLERS.

Prisoners Taken In Saturday's Fatal Raid to be Heard Thursday.

The women who were arrested on Saturday when detectives raided the apartment of Miss Mary Ramsey, 107 West 126th Street, were arraigned yesterday before Magistrate Appleton in Harlem Court, with several others who were arrested on John and Jane Doe warrants. In all seven women and three men were up on gambling charges.

"You women gambled while the suffrage parade was going on?" the Magistrate asked. "Surely you don't care much about the vote."

Magistrate Appleton postponed the examination until Thursday. Mrs. Isabella Dore of 162 West 128th Street, charged with making a book on horse races and maintaining a gambling house, was held in $1,000 bail. Mary Smith of 162 West Eighteenth Street and John Coleman of 1,933 Clinton Avenue, the Bronx, were put under $1,000 bail for making books, and the rest were held in $500 bail each.

Before the arraignment Deputy Police Commissioner Dunham took statements from the prisoners as to whether detectives displayed revolvers and thus shocked Mrs. Emma Casey of 200 West Twenty-first Street, who died from fright during the raid. The statements he received were not disclosed.

"GOTHIC" an ARROW COLLAR

THE FRONT FITS KNOT OF BOW TIE OR FOUR-IN-HAND PERFECTLY.
2 for 25c
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Silk-Lined Suits, $40
Imported materials. Fancy weaves and plain effects in Finished and Unfinished Worsteds. Exclusive designs usually found only in Fifth Ave. tailors' shops where prices are much higher.
Overcoats, Satin Lined, $40
Call and see the materials we are showing. Then let us make for you clothes that will exactly meet the requirements of your personality.
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you do not want to take chances on an inferior product. Everybody knows that the universal approval of the entire civilized world is bestowed upon
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MAYOR GUEST OF BUTCHERS.

Parade from City Hall for Opening of New Washington Market.

The new Washington Market will be formally opened this morning with a parade and ceremonies in which thousands will participate as principals or spectators. The paraders will assemble at City Hall at 10 o'clock and march to the market. They will be headed by the Exempt Firemen, who had their headquarters in the old Washington Market, and following will be Borough President Marks, Commissioner of Public Works Folks, Deputy Commissioner of Public Works Boschen, Superintendent of Public Buildings and Offices Hines, and 300 citizens of the Marks-Folks Market Committee.

The speakers at the market will be Mayor Mitchel, Controller Prendergast, President McAneny of the Board of Aldermen, Borough President Marks, and Commissioner Folks.

A buffet luncheon will be served to Mayor Mitchel in the market by Paul A. Henkel, a great grandson of the Paul Henkel who served a luncheon to the city officials at the opening of the original Washington Market in 1813. Much of the identical silverware used on the earlier occasion will be used today.

Each day of this week will witness some form of celebration to mark the opening of the new market. The principal days will be Friday and Saturday, when representatives of the Housewives' League will give instructions on how supplies should be purchased. Special prices will obtain.

The new market represents a property value of nearly $2,000,000. The city has spent more than $132,000 in improvements on the market and merchants have spent nearly $500,000. The market has done an annual business of $5,000,000 supplying food to restaurants and hotels which feed 1,000,000 persons a day. Efficiency and sanitation have been the first consideration in reconstructing the market.

STATE FIGHTS MOSQUITOS.

Health Department Will Drain Marshland Breeding Places.

ALBANY, Oct. 24.—An active campaign for the elimination of mosquitos through the drainage of marshlands has been begun by the State Department of Health.

The Public Health Council has passed a tentative regulation, and a hearing will be given by the council at the Academy of Medicine in New York on Nov. 9 at 10 A. M. This hearing will determine what changes, if any, should be made in the council's tentative regulation.

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—two characteristics which have given Shanley's a dominant position among the city's finer restaurants
From seven to one—a cabaret of twenty brilliant acts.
A luncheon of tempting variety—seven courses—75c. (Music)
SHANLEY'S
Broadway 43rd to 44th St.

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450 Rooms 450 Baths Rates from $1.50 a day | 700 Rooms 700 Baths Rates from $1.50 a day | 800 Rooms 800 Baths Rates from $1.50 a day
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BROADWAY AND FORTY-THIRD STREET.
Positively the Best Location and Values in New York.
Rooms, with Bath, $1.50, $2.00, $2.50, $3.00.
Also Attractive Suites at Very Reasonable Rates.
All the leading theatres within 5 minutes' walk.
And a Restaurant That's Known from Coast to Coast for Quality at Moderate Prices.
Dancing in the Pierrot Room — Afternoon and Evening.

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BROADWAY AT 66TH ST. N.Y.
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NO OTHER ESTABLISHMENT HAS SO WIDE A RANGE OF FACILITIES UNDER ONE ROOF.
AN EXTRAORDINARY (SECOND TO NONE) TABLE D'HOTE DINNER DE LUXE Served in the Balconades Ball Room from 6 to 9—at One Dollar and Fifty cents a Cover—a la Carte service in Main Dining Room—where a delectable entertainment is presented.
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WITH AN EXCEPTIONAL BEAUTY CHORUS, SNAPPY MUSIC AND DELIGHTFUL DANCERS
A Most Gorgeous and Spectacular Entertainment
PRESENTED NIGHTLY AT 7:30 AND 12
Afternoon Tea Dances 4-7. Beefsteak Dinner, $1.25.
An Exceptional Table d'Hote Dinner $1.00
A LA CARTE PORTIONS COOKED TO YOUR ORDER.
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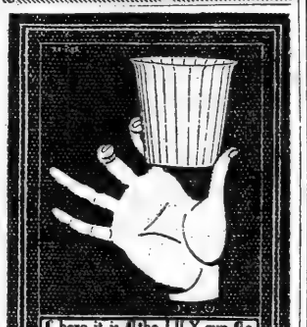
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ATOP 44TH ST. THEA.
After the Theatre Adm. $1.
Nightly 10:30 (Ex. Sun.) SUPPER AND DANCING. Tea 4 to 6, Wed. & Sat.
World's Champion Ice Skaters
Adm. free to table d'hote dinner, $1.50, and a la carte, 6 to 8. Cantone and Pierre, Restaurateurs.

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Cafeteria Lunch 11:30 A.M. to 2 P.M. Afternoon Tea 4:30 to 6:30. Evenings 8 P. M. to 12 P. M.
Wed. Eve. Vanderbilt Cup Contest.

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204 Pages Illustrated
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Current History Magazine of The New York Times
204 Pages Illustrated

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THE WEATHER
Fair, warmer today; somewhat colder tomorrow; moderate to fresh southwest to west winds.
For full weather report see Page 13.

VOL. LXV...NO. 21,094. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1915.—TWENTY-TWO PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

29 DAYS IN JAIL FOR CHARLTON

Sentenced to 6 Years and 8 Months, but Amnesty and Long Imprisonment Reduce Term.

PRISONER IS GRATIFIED

Will Visit and Thank Friends at Como Before Returning to This Country.

PROSECUTOR WAS SEVERE

Wanted the Full Penalty for Young American Who Slew His Wife in 1910.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COMO, Oct. 25.—The trial of Porter Charlton for the murder of his wife here in 1910 was ended today, the young American being sentenced to six years and eight months' imprisonment.

The jury held that Charlton was only partially responsible, and that there were extenuating circumstances. He will serve only twenty-nine days in prison, owing to amnesty.

The term to which he is sentenced is reduced by the time he has been under restraint. Moreover, a year is deducted under the amnesty for all offenses committed before Italy entered the war.

The last day of the trial saw an oratorical duel between the Crown Prosecutor, Signor Mellini, and the lawyers for the defense. The crowd was greater than on any previous day of the trial, those present including many women.

Signor Mellini depicted Charlton in most unfavorable terms, his speech being frequently interrupted not only by the lawyers for the defense, but also by the prisoner. Baron Sciacca, the President of the Court, severely repressed the prisoner's interruptions. The Crown Prosecutor declared that there was nothing that extenuated Charlton's crime, and hinted, indeed, that he might be tried for other violations of the law. He said it was necessary for the dignity of the Italian courts to make an example of the accused, and demanded that the maximum penalty be imposed.

The Crown Prosecutor was followed by Signor Cattaneo for the defense. He has befriended Charlton since he was first imprisoned here. He declared that it would be monstrous to condemn the prisoner, who was an epileptic, for a crime that he committed while he was in a condition of irresponsibility and obeying an irresistible impulse. He said his own sincere opinion was that Charlton should be acquitted, but otherwise he asked the jury to show mercy.

Signor Micelli-Picardi followed with a powerful speech. He described Charlton as an infant dragged by fate to ruin, and implored the jury not to commit the injustice of condemning him, as he was utterly irresponsible for his actions when he killed his wife.

COMO, Oct. 25.—In the course of his speech at the Charlton trial today, Crown Prosecutor Mellini denied that Charlton had provocation for killing his wife, and insinuated that he married her for her savings and had appropriated her jewels after killing her.

Baron Sciacca, the presiding judge, before the case went to the jury, asked Charlton whether he had anything to add to the defense. With tears in his eyes, Charlton exclaimed:

"I trust entirely to Italian justice. I can only say that I am a most unfortunate man."

Even though he was greatly pleased by the verdict of the court and viewed with pleasure his approaching liberation from custody, Charlton maintained his usual restrained and almost passive attitude. He thanked all those about him for their congratulations.

Charlton said that after his release he would return to the United States and join his family. Before departure, however, he said he would visit and personally thank friends in Como who had, by their kindnesses, lightened the hours of his captivity, and especially Ambassador Thomas Nelson Page, who, as the representative of the American Government, had seen that his legal rights were observed.

CASE AN INVOLVED ONE.

Charlton Fled Here After the Murder—Not Extradited Till 1913.

Because of its legal entanglements, resulting in a delay of more than five years before the prisoner, a self-confessed murderer, was brought to the bar, as well as the prominent family connections of Charlton and his wife and his extreme youth, the Charlton case has gone down as one of the most interesting recent chapters in criminal history.

The prisoner, a slender, shy young man—he is but 26 years old now—was married to a woman many years his senior. He is the son of Judge Paul Charlton of the Porto Rican courts, a classmate at Yale of ex-President Taft. He married the divorced wife of Neville H. Castle of Nome, Alaska, and a sister of Captain Henry Harrison Scott of the United States Army. They lived in New York a while and then went abroad.

The news of Mrs. Charlton's murder came by cable from Milan on June 10, 1910. Her body, stuffed in a trunk, was found by fishermen in Lake Como, near the village of Moltrasio. The back of her skull was crushed, as if with a heavy club or iron bar, and her arms and shoulders showed signs of brutal handling. Charlton had disappeared.

The Charltons, it was learned, had come there several weeks before and had gone to live in a villa which they had rented from a Russian. Persons who lived near by said that Charlton and his wife, whom they knew as Mr. and Mrs. Porter, had quarreled frequently

Continued on Page 6.

NEARLY ALL PERISHED ON PRINZ ADALBERT

Berlin Confirms the Sinking of Cruiser in the Baltic—Few of the Crew Rescued.

BERLIN, Oct. 25, (via London.)—Only a small part of the crew of the German cruiser Prinz Adalbert, sunk by a British submarine in the Baltic, was rescued. This was made known in the following official statement today:

"A telegram from the Naval General Staff, dated Oct. 23, states that the cruiser Prinz Adalbert was sunk by two shots from an enemy submarine off Libau. Unfortunately, only a small portion of the crew could be rescued."

The complement of the Prinz Adalbert was 557 men. An official announcement from Petrograd yesterday said that she had been sunk.

WIRELESS TELEPHONE TESTS CUT SHORT

Must Stop Talking to France Because of Interference With Important War Dispatches.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Nov. 25.—Arlington, Va., again established wireless telephone connection with the Eiffel Tower early this morning and, as on several previous occasions recently, talked clearly with H. E. Shreeve of the American Telegraph and Telephone Company, who is here in connection with the experiments.

The French Government, however, regrets to announce that the experiments must cease for the present owing to the interruption caused by them of important war messages. Although the experiments have proved successful it is probable nothing further in that direction will be tried until a transmission station has been built on this side, which hardly will be possible before the termination of hostilities.

SLAY ALL ARMENIANS IN CITY OF KERASUNT

Turks Wipe Out Entire Population in Town on the Black Sea.

LONDON, Tuesday, Oct. 26.—A dispatch to The Daily Mail from Odessa says:

"The Turks have massacred the entire Armenian population of Kerasunt, on the Black Sea."

Kerasunt is a seaport in Asiatic Turkey, about seventy miles west of Trezbizond. It is situated on a rocky promontory, with a spacious bay on the east side. The heights surrounding are covered with luxurious vegetation. The population of Karasunt is about 24,000.

LONDON, Oct. 25. — An eyewitness story of Armenian atrocities, given to the British staff at the Dardanelles by an Armenian prisoner who was serving in the Turkish Army, is sent by the Reuter correspondent with the Dardanelles fleet. This Armenian says the declaration of martial law at Zile included the confiscation of all Armenian property.

He describes how women were tied to the tails of oxcarts and exposed to hunger and rough weather until they accepted conversion to Islam or death; how mothers were bayonetted before the eyes of their children, and how Armenian girls were distributed as chattels among civil and military officials.

The prisoner says that as a soldier he was compelled to assist in many massacres, being on one occasion a member of a party of forty soldiers which superintended the death of 800 Armenians. His account closes as follows:

"There is reason to believe that German advisers of the Turks have urged upon them the undesirability of allowing a large alien and presumably unfriendly population to inhabit ports which lie open to Russian attack."

MALLORY SHIP BURNS WITH BIG COTTON CARGO

Freighter Colorado Destroyed off Georgia Coast—Crew Picked Up at Sea.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 25.—In a wireless message to the Merchants and Miners' Transportation Company today, Captain Clarence Kirwan of the steamship Suwanee announced that last night he rescued the crew of the Mallory Line freighter Colorado, cotton laden, which caught fire at sea.

Captain Kirwan said he came upon the burning steamer near Cape Romain, off the Georgia coast, about twenty miles north of the mouth of the Savannah River. According to his message, the Colorado already had been abandoned. It was a moonlight night and the sea was calm. The Colorado's men were evidently taken from the boats. The Colorado was bound for New York from Charleston.

Special to The New York Times.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Oct. 25.—The crew of the steamer Colorado of the Mallory Line, Charleston to New York, with cotton, which was abandoned, burning, off Cape Romain, is reported off Tybee tonight on board the steamer Lenape. The vessel is bound for New York.

The crew of the Colorado was picked up by the steamer Suwannee of the Merchants and Miners' Transportation Company, which left Savannah Sunday afternoon en route to Baltimore.

It is said the burning liner will be a total loss. Several tugs and other vessels are standing by. The Colorado carried 5,900 bales of cotton. It is not known how the fire started.

No word has been received so far at the office of the Mallory Line regarding the cause of the fire aboard the steamer Colorado. Captain Congdon sent a wireless message yesterday morning from the steamer Suwanee saying that he and the crew of thirty-seven officers and men were safe on board the Suwanee and expected to reach Baltimore tonight.

Latest Shipping News.

ARRIVED—SS Tuscania, Glasgow, Oct. 18, BY MARCONI WIRELESS—SS Frederik VIII., Copenhagen to New York, was 499 miles east of Ambrose Light at 8 P. M.; due at her pier Wednesday morning.

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RUSSIANS BEGIN GENERAL ADVANCE

Petrograd Plans Have Been Helped by the German Concentration in North.

BIG RESULTS PREDICTED

Meanwhile the Germans Are Pushing Forward to Take Dvinsk by Flank Movements.

BOTH SIDES ACTIVE THERE

Austrians Said to Have Broken Russian Line on a Two-Mile Front.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Tuesday, Oct. 26.—A general advance is now well under way on the Russian front, according to the Petrograd correspondent of the Morning Post, who intimates that the Russian military plans are being furthered by the German concentration of troops in the north in the attempt to gain Dvinsk and Riga.

The correspondent writes:

"The Germans have temporarily abandoned frontal attacks on Dvinsk and now put all their hopes in a variety of manoeuvres to capture it by flank approaches.

"It is now pretty plainly indicated that their attempts to get across the Dvina are being concentrated at two points, the northerly being an island six or eight miles long and two miles broad, which divides the Dvina stream a few miles southeast of Riga, and the southerly being about Illoukst.

"The island above Riga offers certain facilities for bridging, and judging by the intensity of bombardment now being maintained by the Germans on this spot, bridging operations are beginning.

"From a strategic point of view, the whole German scheme toward Riga, Dvinsk and the Dvina River generally seems doomed to prove another fiasco, for the most important work at present is going on in a region about which officially nothing is heard.

"The Russian plans are well served by the concentration of the German forces to the northward. This produces precisely those conditions which were postulated by the Russian plans, and before the Winter closes down there are likely to be some brilliant results from the general advance now well under way on the Russian front."

Russians Attack in the North.

LONDON, Tuesday, Oct. 26.—The Russians are fighting pitched battles in the Riga and Dvinsk regions in an effort to retake the ground won from them by Field Marshal von Hindenburg last week. The Russian attacks southeast of Riga have been repulsed, according to the Germans, as were those undertaken northwest of Dvinsk. The German forces, however, which crossed the Illoukst, north of the town of that name, withdrew in the face of a superior Russian army.

It is also asserted by the Germans that Russian attacks in the lake district south of Dvinsk were repulsed, and that the Austrians have broken through the Russian lines over a front of more than four kilometers west of Komarow.

The German campaign in Courland is being interfered with by British and Russian submarines, which have stopped all mercantile traffic to the Baltic ports, and one of which has sunk the cruiser Prinz Adalbert.

The official report from Berlin says:

Group of Field Marshal von Hindenburg: South of Kekkau, southeast of Riga, a Russian attack was repulsed.

Counterattacks made by the Russians against position taken by us on the 23d northwest of Dvinsk failed. The number of prisoners has now increased to 22 officers and 3,705 men. Twelve machine guns and one mine thrower were captured.

Weak German forces which had advanced north of Illoukst, over the sector of the same name, withdrew to the western bank of the river before the attack was carried out by superior forces.

North of the Dreswiaty Lake Russian attacks against our positions near the Gateni frontier valley were unsuccessful.

Group of Prince Leopold of Bavaria: The position is unchanged.

Group of General von Linsingen: West of Komarow the Austrian troops have penetrated the enemy position over a front four and one-half kilometers wide.

This report of the operation in the Russian theatre of war was issued by the Austria War Office:

Near Novo Alexinlec we recaptured heights east of Lopaszno, which we evacuated Friday. Near Czartorysk our attacks are progressing. Near Komarow we repulsed the enemy.

Otherwise the situation is unchanged.

The official bulletin from Petrograd says:

In the Riga region the fighting continues. South of Lake Babite the Germans unsuccessfully assumed the offensive. In the region of Olai there was an artillery duel.

On the left of the Dvina, south of the Ikskue Railway, the Germans launched several attacks, some of great ferocity. Five attacks were repulsed. During the sixth a party of Germans succeeded in penetrating one of our works. Our troops, fighting with courage and determination, cut up the great majority of the Germans and captured the rest. The attack was finally repulsed.

On the front, in the region of Freidrichstadt, there were small engagements on the Dvina River. On the left bank of the Dvina, northwest of Jacobstadt, and in the forest region west of Liwenhof, there have been only actions by small detachments.

Near Dvinsk, in the region east of Illoukst, serious fighting with the advancing eGrmans continues incessantly. After the occupation of Illoukst, the Germans attmpted to develop their offensive, but were stopped on the border of the forest, west of Illoukst.

Enemy attempts to make progress to the east of the village of Pochilina, and toward the south of Illoukst, were repulsed.

South of Lake Mezoum the artillery fighting is very violent. There are also artillery duels on the Demmen

Continued on Page 3.

RUMANIA CLOSES FRONTIER TO BULGARS

Refuses to Allow Transit of Goods and Searches Passengers and Luggage.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Oct. 25, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—As Bulgaria has arbitrarily refused to allow the transit to Rumania of goods landed at Saloniki, even when they were imported before the outbreak of war, Rumania is retaliating by refusing to allow the transit of Bulgarian goods.

She has therefore practically closed her frontier, and commercial relations between the two States are completely interrupted.

Meanwhile the surveillance of passengers bound for Bulgaria has increased. Luggage is carefully searched, and attempts at smuggling are often frustrated.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Oct. 25.—Notwithstanding more encouraging news from Serbia, much apprehension is expressed here over the course of events in Rumania. It is thought her isolation will force her to abandon her neutrality.

The imminent Ministerial crisis is not regarded as a favorable sign for the Quadruple Entente. Fears are expressed that the Germanophile Ministry will dominate popular opinion. Italians are not very hopeful of the final outcome, and urge the Allies to be ready for the worst.

Another delayed official statement, filed on Saturday at Nish by the correspondent of the Paris Havas Agency, follows:

One of our columns made a counter-attack on the right bank of the Miawa, in the direction of Alloud-Dva, on Oct. 21. We took two mountain cannon, two machine guns, and two field kitchens. We also made successfully another counterattack at the village of Rachatza and captured horses and machine guns.

Fighting continued with desperation on the northern front on Oct. 22, but without change of position.

On the eastern (Bulgarian) front the situation is unchanged, although fighting continues. Engagements occurred in new regions—Krivola, Veles, and Skotlie.

BRITISH TRAITOR GETS LIFE TERM FOR SPYING

Sentenced in a Civil Court, He Has the Right of Appeal.

LONDON, Oct. 25.—It is officially announced that a British subject has been tried and convicted in the Old Bailey Court on three counts of an indictment charging espionage and was sentenced to life imprisonment.

The prisoner has the right to appeal.

ART WORKS RUINED IN AIR RAIDS ON VENICE

Tiepolo's Frescoes Were the Glory of the Wrecked Church of the Scalzi.

ROME, Oct. 25, (via Paris.)—Enemy aeroplanes last night made two separate attacks on Venice, and this morning at 8:40 o'clock three Austrian machines dropped several bombs on the city, slightly injuring three persons, but doing insignificant material damage.

In the earlier bombardment, however, Italy suffered the first serious loss of art treasures which she has experienced in the present war. One of the bombs fell upon the roof of a church and crushed the ceiling ornamented with frescoes by Tiepolo. Another missile fell upon the piazzetta of the Cathedral of St. Mark and in front of the Palace of the Doges.

The text of the statement follows:

Enemy aeroplanes made two attacks, separated by a short interval, upon Venice last night, throwing many bombs, some of which were incendiary. The first attack was at about 10 P. M.

One bomb fell on the roof of the Church of the Scalzi. It crushed the ceiling, which was ornamented with beautiful frescoes of Tiepolo. An incendiary bomb fell upon the Piazzetta of the Cathedral of St. Mark, in front of the Palace of the Doges, without doing any damage. Five other bombs fell either in canals or upon places in the city where only slight damage was produced.

The aeroplanes returned at about 11 P. M. One bomb fell in the court of an almshouse and set fire to piles of wood. Two other bombs exploded without doing any damage. No one was hurt.

The Rome newspapers express great indignation at the bombardment of the famous Scalzi Church in Venice and the destruction of the Tiepolo frescoes. The news of the bomb attack on Venice has stirred the people of Rome to an extraordinary degree.

The Giornale d'Italia, in announcing the partial destruction of the edifice, concludes with the hope that "the pious Emperor and his faithful Archdukes may be happy that the weight of their wrath has fallen upon the Church."

The frescoed ceiling in the Church of the Scalzi at Venice was one of the best known works of Giovanni Battista Tiepolo. The church itself is a fine example of the rococo style of architecture—according to some authorities the second best specimen of this debased post-Renaissance style in Venice.

Tiepolo's ceiling represented various subjects, the most important being "Angels Bearing the Casa Santa from Nazareth to Loreto." The Casa Santa is the house at which, according to the legend, Christ lived at Nazareth, which was carried by angels to Dalmatian coast in 1291, after the Holy Land was abandoned to the Saracens, and which was as mysteriously transferred to its present site three years later. Loreto has for years been one of the great Catholic pilgrimage resorts.

Tiepolo painted the ceiling in 1743-1744. He was born in 1696 and died in 1770. He was the last great master of the Venetian school of painting, a contemporary of Goldoni, the playwright, whose appearance in the world of letters so long after the Renaissance had run its course was almost as remarkable as that of Tiepolo in the realm of art.

Tiepolo's work, which is found all over Venice, is notable for great delicacy of coloring and infinite variety of fancy.

12TH ANNUAL BUSINESS SHOW 1 TO 10:30 P. M. At This Week. See ad. Page 4.—Advt.

ALLIES TO SERBIA: 'HOLD OUT 5 DAYS'

Nish Hears That Help Is Coming, After French Victory Over Bulgarians.

AUSTRIANS FORCING DANUBE

And Serbs' Retreat Opens Way to Joining Hands with King Ferdinand's Troops.

BULGAR PORTS IN RUINS

Thousands Killed or Wounded by Fleet's Shells in Aegean Cities—War Losses Dismay Sofia.

Allies Tell Serbs to Hold Out Five Days, Then Aid Will Come

LONDON, Tuesday, Oct. 26.—The Allies have asked the Serbian headquarters to resist the Teutons and Bulgarians for only five days more, by which time effective aid from the Allies will be forthcoming, says The Daily Telegraph's Nish correspondent under date of Sunday.

The correspondent adds that, judging by the fine spirit the Serbian troops are displaying, they can hold out double that time.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ATHENS, Oct. 25, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—Today's news of land fighting is favorable to the Serbians, with the exception of that near Pozarevec, where the Serbians were forced to withdraw a few kilometers to higher and better ground. The Serbians continue to hold their own and the Bulgarians have suspended operations to reorganize their forces.

Increasing arrivals of allied troops daily are stiffening the Serbian resistance. In the section nearest the Greek frontier the fighting last Thursday between Bulgarians and French was very sanguinary. The French lost 500 killed and double that number wounded, but finally the Bulgarians were driven out of Valandovo and Rabrovo along the carriage road connecting Strumitza with the railway and the Vardar River.

According to authentic news from Sofia, Bulgarian wounded from Pirot and the Timok Valley are arriving in thousands, and the spectacle is not without effect on the civilian population. Even military circles are unable to conceal their dismay, for they had been led to believe that the main brunt of the invasion of Serbia would be borne by the Austro-Germans from the north, and that Bulgaria's rôle would be that of an auxiliary. Now the discovery has been made that the Austro-German force is entirely insufficient and consequently this has not failed to depress Bulgarian army circles.

A similar effect has been produced by the bombardment of the Bulgarian Aegean coast by the allied fleet, for, despite the Bulgarian official bulletins, considerable damage has been inflicted. At Porto-Lagos the ships directed a rapid fire upon a large military encampment which in a few minutes resulted in 15,000 soldiers being killed and wounded. It appears that the allied ships moved about with perfect freedom during the bombardment.

The bombardment of Dedeagatch on Thursday was especially severe. Most of the houses were destroyed and fires broke out, completing the destruction. Both the railway stations, the train warehouses, the Customs House, the great steam flour mill, and the first bridge on the Anatolian Railway lines were entirely destroyed and also all the shipping and lighters in the harbor. Of course, the barracks were the first to suffer. More than 1,000 soldiers were killed in the burned ruins and a large number were wounded. The civilian victims numbered only ten, of whom two were women, the civil population having fled from the town immediately upon the approach of the bombarding squadron.

I am informed on good authority that the Greek staff are beginning to see that the German invasion of Serbia was more or less a piece of bluff to entice Bulgaria into the war. Instead of the 800,000 men announced by the German party here, barely one-fourth that force has been detailed for the Serbian campaign. This gradual enlightenment, even if tardy, will probably have an important influence on the situation here.

BULGARS NO MATCH FOR ALLIED TROOPS

Easily Routed on a Five-Mile Front by French, Whose Losses Were Slight.

LONDON, Tuesday, Oct. 26.—The Austro-German and Bulgarian campaigns in Northern and Eastern Serbia are being carried out according to the plan, despite Serbian resistance, and the Bulgars who crossed the Timok and hold the town of Prahovo are now separated from the Germans who crossed the Danube near Orsova by only a few miles.

The Bucharest correspondent of The Times sends the following:

"The Serbian troops have withdrawn from the neighborhood of the Danube and the Austrians have crossed the river, traversing the Island of Okadale. The Austrian forces will now obtain free passage through Bulgaria from Orsova, where fifty steamers and lighters, laden with munitions, have assembled."

In the southern part of Serbia, however, the Bulgarian invasion has suffered a serious check. The French

Continued on Page 2.

MAX BREITUNG SOUGHT IN GERMAN PLOT; TWO MORE ARRESTED AS ACCOMPLICES; LIEUT. FAY CONFESSES TO CONSPIRACY

Conspiracy Complaint Charges Max Breitung and Fay Paid Man to Buy Plotters' Explosives

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA vs. ROBERT FAY, WALTER SCHOLZ, PAUL DAECHE, MAX BREITUNG, and HERBERT KIENZLE. } SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK.

William J. Flynn, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is Chief of the Secret Service of the United States; on information and belief that on or about the 1st day of August, 1915, and at all times thereafter down to and including the date of the filing of this complaint, the said defendants, Robert Fay, Walter Scholz, Paul Daeche, Max Breitung, and Herbert Kienzle, at and within the City of New York and within the jurisdiction of the court, did unlawfully, feloniously, and corruptly conspire and agree among themselves and with each other to commit an offense against the United States, that is to say, that they should, within the admiralty and maritime jurisdiction of the United States and within the jurisdiction of this court, willfully, feloniously, and corruptly, by surprise and open force, maliciously attack and set upon a vessel belonging to another, with intent unlawfully to despoil the owners of said vessel of their money, goods, and merchandise on board thereof, and to effect the object of said conspiracy; that said Max Breitung on or about the 15th day of August, 1915, at the City of New York and within the Southern District of New York, did pay Paul Seibe the sum of $112 for the purchase of ingredients to be used in despoiling said vessel, and further to effect the object of said conspiracy the defendant Robert Fay, at the City of New York and in the Southern District of New York, on the 21st day of October did pay Paul Seibe the sum of $23 for the purchase of ingredients and to be used for the destruction of said vessel against the peace of the United States and their dignity and contrary to the form of the statutes of the United States in such case made and provided.

The source of the deponent's information and grounds for his belief are information conveyed to him in his official position, the disclosure of which at this time would be against public policy. WILLIAM J. FLYNN.

Sworn to and subscribed to before me this 25th day of October.

CLARENCE S. HOUGHTON, United States Commissioner.

BIG TEUTON GUNS ROLL INTO SERBIA

Pass in Endless Procession Along All Roads to the Fighting Line.

GROUND GAINED STEADILY

Troops, Battling Incessantly in Difficult Mountain Country, Throw the Defenders Back.

By WILHELM CONRAD GOMOLL.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
(The Cologne Gazette Dispatches.)

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF GENERAL VON GALLWITZ IN SERBIA, Oct. 24.—In the latest engagements the enemy has again been thrown back from his positions along the entire Serbia north front. It is a wonderful, irresistible advance against which all opposition of the enemy has proved in vain. Stubbornly as the Serbian divisions fought they could do nothing, and every effort at resistance cost them new and heavy losses, as the assault of Field Marshal von Mackensen's army is so overwhelming that even strongest positions on heights cannot withstand it.

Since the fighting about Avala Mountain, where the German troops distinguished themselves by their rapid, successful attacks, these regiments, in close co-operation with the Austro-Hungarian troops, penetrated through the rough mountain country of Podunawklje, south of Belgrade. Over rough country roads torn and cut up by heavy gun fire the troops poured along between the mountain tops in endless columns.

On all the roads of the occupied territory artillery is constantly being brought forward, and the formations already in action are steadily receiving fresh supplies from Belgrade, where the landing of ammunition and war materials is going smoothly forward. Together with the heavy German guns which I met being dragged slowly forward in the midst of the mountain country by teams of eight oxen each, I saw Austrian and Hungarian field guns, and between them the motor wagons of the mortar batteries heavily laden with ammunition pushing forward, all forging along together.

The Serbian hill country makes war difficult, but the immensely picturesque and finely equipped troops of the Teutonic allied armies offer a striking contrast to the sorry condition of the country. Forward to the south they force their way. The constant gain of ground in spite of incessant battles and the almost insurmountable difficulties of the roads naturally encourage the troops.

It is a sign of their fighting spirit that since leaving Podunawije we have already pushed into the Kosmaj Mountains. In a series of attacks carried out on concentric lines the allied forces under General von Koevess succeeded in capturing two main heights of this region by storm. On the 824-meter high mountain of Kosmaj as well as on Kosutitza, which is 405 meters high, the Serbians had taken up strong defensive positions. They were keys to still another main position lying to the west of Lug Valley, which commands the roads which run through a narrow valley toward Palanka.

As Palanka was already threatened by an advance of the centre of General von Gallwitz's army, which had approached beyond the mouth of Jesanica River, the Serbians naturally had concentrated their main strength on these heights for a desperate resistance. To the east of the Morava Valley General von Gallwitz's troops pushed forward, and the Serbians were forced to fall back on the line Alexandrovac-Orlejvo, in the hills between the Morava and Milawa Rivers. Many prisoners were taken both in these fights and in those in the mountainous district of Jasenica.

In connection with these successes a new advance was begun from Orsova, in the northeast corner of Serbia. The battles attending the crossing of the Danube are probably only the signal for actions which are still developing. For the Serbians they will doubtless be quite as disquieting as the new operations in Vishegrad on the Drina, which can only have the object of driving back the enemy's troops in Bosnia.

FRENCH STORM CHAMPAGNE POST

Win 1,200 Yards of a German Salient After a Heavy Bombardment.

PART OF IT IS RECAPTURED

German Counterattacks Are Desperately Opposed and the Fighting Still Continues.

LONDON, Oct. 25.—Interest in today's fighting on the western front centres upon the attempts of the Germans to regain ground in Champagne lost late yesterday afternoon to the French, who captured an important fortified post north of Mesnil-lez-Hurlus. The French gains of yesterday included territory 1,200 yards long by 250 yards wide, embracing several lines of trenches, but in counterattacks today the Germans succeeded in reoccupying some parts of the centre trenches, where desperate fighting with grenades continues.

The text of the French afternoon official communication follows:

In the Champagne district our troops yesterday won an important success. The enemy occupied, in front of their second position, a salient very strongly organized, which had resisted all our previous attacks. In its southwestern part, on the northern slopes of Hill 196, at a point two kilometers (one and one-quarter miles) to the north of Mesnil-lez-Hurlus, this salient included a very important position called La Courtine, (the curtain,) which we have captured after heavy fighting. La Courtine extended for a distance of 1,200 yards with an average depth of 250 yards, and including three or four lines of trenches connected up with underground tunnels and the customary communicating trenches, all of which were organized for defense.

In spite of the thoroughness of the German defensive works and the tenacity shown by the German soldiers, our men were successful, after a vigorous preparatory artillery fire and as a result of violent fighting, in taking complete possession of this position at the end of the day.

The official communication issued by the French War Office tonight reads:

The enemy very violently counter-attacked today in Champagne along the whole of the front of the fortified position of La Courtine. We remain in possession of the positions taken to the east and to the west, the Germans having succeeded in reoccupying in the centre only some portions of the trenches, where the battle continues with grenades desperately.

The Belgian official communication says that calm prevails along the Belgian front.

This is the official statement issued in Berlin:

In Champagne the French attacked near Tahure and against our salient north of Le Mesnil, after a strong preparation with their artillery. Near Tahure their attack was not carried out to its completion, having been stopped by our fire. Late in the afternoon stubborn fighting was in progress on the salient north of Le Mesnil. North and east of this salient an attack was repulsed with severe French losses.

ARMY CORPS IS WIPED OUT

Bavarian Force Practically Annihilated in Souchez Assaults.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Aug. 25, (Dispatch to The London Daily Express.)—The First Bavarian Army Corps, which has been attacking east of Souchez, has been practically wiped out. In five days it made eight assaults, being repulsed each time with sanguinary losses.

In the last two attacks it was reinforced by the Prussian Guards, whose dead bodies mingle with those of the Bavarians. It is significant that not one single attack was able to withstand the French fire. The Germans simply melted away.

GENUINE DEERFOOT FARM SAUSAGE. Their savory, smack-your-lips flavor just make you long for breakfast. Order some today.—Advt.

MEN HIGHER UP SHIELDED?

Fay Admits the Kaiser's Secret Service Sent Him to America.

CLEARS HIS SUPERIORS HERE

Boy-Ed and von Papen Rejected Scheme to Sink Ships, the Dynamiter Declares.

DR. HERBERT KEINZLE TAKEN

Paul Daeche and He Charged with Helping to Get Explosives —$30,000 Fund Used.

Two more arrests followed yesterday in the alleged conspiracy of German agents to blow up munition ships sailing from New York and other ports. One of the prisoners taken was Dr. Herbert Kienzle, inventor and engineer, now living at 309 West Eighty-sixth Street, who is charged with having given money to a German who has been acting as a stool pigeon for the Federal Secret Service.

The money, it is alleged, was to be used in the purchase of explosives to aid in the supposed plot for which Lieutenant Robert Fay, said to be a German reserve officer—though his name does not appear on the German Army lists—and Walter E. Scholz were arrested in Grantwood, N. J., on Sunday afternoon.

The other prisoner was Paul Daeche, a young German living at 141 Hutton Street, Jersey City, who is alleged to have bought some of the large quantity of explosives found in the possession of Fay and Scholz.

Warrant for Max Breitung.

In addition to these men, a warrant is out for the arrest of Max Breitung, Secretary and Treasurer of the Oil Well Supply Company of 90 West Street, who is said to have supplied a large part of a fund of $30,000 which, according to high Secret Service officials, Fay and his associates have spent in the last few months. It is not known whether Max Breitung is related to E. N. Breitung the banker.

Scholz admitted that Fay got $4,000 from German Secret Service agents in Brussels, but it is said that much more than that came from German-American sympathizers.

Fay, Scholz, Breitung, Kienzle, and Daeche are charged with conspiracy to despoil the owners of a vessel of money, goods, or merchandise laden on board thereof. But among Secret Service officials, New York police, and New Jersey police the dominant sentiment yesterday was not so much satisfaction over the arrests already made as expectancy of further developments.

Ready Confessions a Surprise.

The interest aroused by the confessions of Fay and Scholz that they had made mines to attach to munitions ships leaving American ports was eclipsed by surprises that they made the admissions so readily.

Fay was questioned all Sunday night by Secret Service men under the direction of Chief William J. Flynn and New York detectives directed by Fifth Deputy Police Commissioner Guy H. Scull and Captain Thomas Tunney, and finally yesterday morning he made a statement admitting that he had come to this country to blow up ships, that he had been sent by German Secret Service officials, and that he had talked with Captain Franz von Papen and Captain Karl Boy-Ed, Military and Naval Attachés, respectively, at the German Embassy in Washington. He insisted that these officials had "strongly declined" to have anything to do with the operations of his mines in American waters, only suggesting that perhaps he might find a field of activity in the hostile country of Canada.

Smiling as They Confessed.

Scholz later made similar admissions. Both men were smiling as they confessed that they had made and had intended to use mines in American waters, and Scholz said with cheerful resignation, "It looks like twenty years, doesn't it?"

And the police are now asking why it is that the prisoners gave up so easily—why they confessed so much about their own activities. The long list of fires and explosions in munition factories, the finding of fire bombs within the last few months on no fewer than seventeen vessels leaving American ports all the way from Boston to San Francisco, the series of passport frauds, the recurrent outbreaks of strikes in munition factories which have not in all cases been attributable to the desire for the eight-hour day, the threats against and attacks upon active American partisans of the Allies, beginning with the attempt to assassination J. P. Morgan on July 3 and continuing down to the killing of Franklin R. Voorhees, a Chicago broker in war materials, on Saturday night—all these activities, it is believed, can hardly be altogether disconnected.

The arrest yesterday of Kienzle and Paul Daeche of 141 Hutton Street, Jersey City, both of whom, it is said, aided Fay in procuring his explosives, does not yet indicate that the police have penetrated the higher circles of the supposed plot. But the impression was prevalent that the sudden yielding of Fay and Scholz was due not only to the fact [illegible] hundreds of pounds of explo-

sives had been discovered in their apartment at 37 Fifth Street, Weehawken, and in other places where they had been active, but quite as much to the hope that by sacrificing themselves they might save some one higher up.

Arrest of Daeche.

While Fay and Scholz were being questioned yesterday morning, before daylight, in the Weehawken Police Station, detectives went to a rooming house at 141 Hutton Street, Jersey City, and there arrested Daeche, 21 years old, a German whose father, it is said, owns a large wire mill somewhere in Central Germany. Three years ago the boy came to this country to live with his uncle at the Jersey City address, while getting a business education, according to the story told by his uncle. When the war started he tried to get back, but could not. He was quoted early in the day as saying that he was in this country in the interests of the German Government to try to prevent the manufacture of dumdum bullets for the Allies, but when questioned later Daeche denied that he had made any such statement.

The police say that Daeche fell in with Fay and Scholz, went to Bridgeport, Conn., last week to try to buy explosives for them, and sent them a telegram from that place which was found in their effects after their arrest on Sunday, and led to his arrest. With Fay and Scholz he was arraigned before Recorder George Rander in Weehawken, and all three were remanded until 9:30 A. M. today. It is believed they will be removed to the Hudson County Jail in Jersey City, and later delivered to the Federal authorities. None of the men had employed any counsel yesterday.

Fay—he continues to insist that Robert Fay is his real name—made to the police early yesterday morning an extended statement of the circumstances which led him to come to this country. He denied that he had anything to do with the promotion of fires or explosions in ammunition plants, saying that he was an engineer himself and familiar with machinery factories, and that he knew that any factory with an up-to-date repairing crew would repair any damages within three or four days. He declared that his first interest in the question of stopping shipments of ammunition was aroused last Winter when he was serving in Champagne with the Sixteen Reserve Regiment of Cologne, which, after a successful charge one day, destroyed a French battery with dynamite, only to find that other guns were in position the next day to replace those that had been put out of action.

To Stop Munitions Exports.

"Then," he said, "I realized that the only successful method for us to use was to stop the source of supply—to shut off the export of artillery and munitions from American harbors. I had had some experience in the use of hand grenades and mine-laying, and had patented a device for exploding mines. So after application to my Colonel I was put into connection with the secret office in Brussels, which arranged for my passage to this country, leaving it to the military authorities in this country whether they considered it advisable to use the device in the United States or possibly in Canada. I came on the Rotterdam in April, and saw Captain von Papen and Captain Boy-ed, who declined to have anything to do with such a project and advised me not to try anything in this country. But they said developments might indicate whether I should do anything with it in Canada.

"I got into communication, then, with my brother-in-law, Scholz. This man Daeche had nothing to do with us at all. We looked over the various parts of New York Harbor and took our apparatus down to the Hudson by night to make experiments to see if the casing of the mines was water-tight. Each of the mines was to contain about eighty pounds of the highest explosive we could get—trinitro-toluol. They were to be attached to the rudder post of single-screw freight steamers, and upon explosion would probably blow off the rudder and the screw. In this way ships would be disabled, but no passengers would be killed, especially as we should make no attacks on the larger vessels, such as would be principally used for ocean passenger traffic. For I hadn't been able to attach my mines to twin-screw steamers.

"We intended to take the mines out in our motor boat and then hang them on to a piece of driftwood which we would swing alongside the stern of a ship as it was leaving dock. A small clockwork mechanism would explode the mine after it was well out of the harbor.

"I have been ready since the beginning of July, an dhave been waiting to strike until I got permission from the German military officers here; but I could not get this permission because they did not desire to have the slightest political complications with the United States. But I thought it was worth while. I figure that it takes on the average twenty shells to kill one soldier. Then if I stop a ship carrying 400,000 shells I am saving 20,000 lives, am I not?"

Scholz Corroborates Fay.

Scholz talked to newspaper men in the afternoon, and corroborated Fay's statement that the two had nothing to do with explosions in munitions plants or with fires in the holds of ships. Their only activity, he asserted, was the manufacture of mines to be attached to rudder posts. Scholz said that he married Fay's sister, but this is doubted by the authorities. Fay seems to be of a considerably higher social class, and no wife of Scholz's has been found in the police investigations.

Scholz has had a varied experience. Apparently he came from Elberfeld, in Westphalia; he studied architectural draftsmanship in Germany, and after coming to this country four years ago, he worked at several occupations. He was a draftsman for the Lackawanna Railroad; he took a correspondence course in farming, and another in acting for the movies; and he was employed on the Harkness estate, at Waterford, Conn., when Fay arrived in this country last April and wrote arranging a meeting.

"Fay had got $4,000 from the German Secret Service officials in Brussels," said Scholz. "We established ourselves in the boarding house of Mrs. Robert Stewart at 28 Fourth Street, Weehawken, and stayed there until Saturday, Oct. 16, when we moved to Mrs. D. L. Harbeson's at 27 Fifth Street. It was Fay's idea to put these clockwork mines on the rudder posts; they would damage the ships, but would harm nobody. We made one experiment with an empty mine, which we affixed to a ship belonging to one of the allied nations as it lay in New York harbor. From this experiment we found that it would take about ten minutes to fasten the mines on. The mine was floated down, and then sunk under water and affixed to the rudder post.

"The mechanism was started by a cable attached to the rudder of the boat; which connected with a lever which operated a ratchet wheel inside of the mine. Every time the rudder was moved the cable was pulled, the lever was jerked up, and one cog in the wheel slipped down. After a certain number of cogs had slipped past the end of the lever a hammer was released which struck on the cap of a cartridge and fired the mine. Thus the time at which the mine was fired depended on the frequency with which the rudder was moved during the voyage; we estimated that it would be from one to four days. Fay had this idea long before he came to America.

Rented Garage for Workshop.

"We rented the ground floor of Emil Herzig's garage on Main Street, Weehawken, for three months from May 12. We were going to use it as a workshop to make this contrivance and others with which Fay was experimenting. We made the steel caskets for the mines, and after we had manufactured them, we had no more need for the garage. It had been intended originally that, after we finished, I should operate it as a business proposition, and Fay was paying me $25 a week besides."

As a matter of fact, the two continued to rent the garage, and when they were arrested the police visited the place, and found on the ground floor a small car—Scholz's notebook showed that they had paid $350 for it—and about $400 worth of machinery, including a lathe, drill, and dies.

"After we had made the caskets for our mines," Scholz continued, "the next thing was to test our explosives. We moved our headquarters from the garage to Deegan's boathouse in West Hoboken, intending to mix our explosives and fill our mines in the motor boat after we were out in the river.

"The explosives that the police discovered were harmless in their present state. The trinitro-toluol had to be melted and cooled before it would be of any use; the chlorate of potash was not explosive and the dynamite was frozen. This plea will avail little to mitigate the sentence should Scholz and Fay be convicted; for they are held on a charge of conspiracy against the United States, and it is understood that whatever other charges are brought against them that of keeping explosives contrary to law will be a minor feature.

Scholz insisted that they bought the explosives through a middleman, but he, as well as Fay, denied any connection with Daeche. The explosives were bought, according to the police, from the Aetna Explosives Company of 2 Rector Street, the firm from which Erich Muenter, alias Frank Holt, who set off a bomb in the Capitol at Washington on July 2 and shot J. P. Morgan on July 3, made his purchases.

At least one man who, the police said, was instrumental in getting the explosives for Fay, was arrested yesterday evening in the offices of Assistant United States District Attorney Knox, to which he had been taken by Captain Tunney. This was Dr. Kienzle, a civil engineer holding a degree from a German university. His father, Jacob Kienzle, is proprietor of one of the largest clock factories in Germany, situated at Schwenningen, in the Black Forest. There is no connection between this firm or Dr. Kienzle and the Kienzle Clock Company of 41 Park Place.

Dr. Kienzle's Mission Here.

Dr. Kienzle came to the United States in the Summer of 1914 to get the exclusive American rights to inventions which he had patented in Germany. He started back at the beginning of the war on the Kronprinzessin Cecilie, the treasure ship which, after a perilous journey dodging French and English cruisers put back to Bar Harbor with her passengers and her cargo of $11,000,000 in gold.

When he came here Dr. Kienzle had letters to many prominent manufacturers, and was able to make a study of American factory systems; but his lawyer, Benno Loewy, said last night that he never had visited any munition factories.

"Why should he?" asked Mr. Loewy. "He had no interest in the munition industry; his mechanical experience was mainly connected with clocks."

Immediately after his arrest Dr. Kienzle was arraigned before United States Commissioner Houghton in the Federal Building and held in $25,000 bail for further examination on the charge of "maliciously and feloniously and corruptly attacking a vessel with intent unlawfully to despoil her owners of money, goods, and merchandise laden on board thereof." He will come up for examination on Monday. Mr. Loewy said that admission was refused him when he went there last night to see his client.

"The way he is treated is an outrage," said Mr. Loewy. "He is no more guilty of bombmaking than I am, and I shall make every effort to get bail for him tomorrow."

The Federal officials declared positively that there was no connection between the case of Franz von Rintelen and Andrew D. Meloy, under indictment for passport frauds, and the activities of Fay and his associates.

Fay, Scholz, and Daeche will be claimed this morning by the Federal officials, and the local police are likely to have no further connection with their cases.

Penalty Ten Years in Prison.

A Government official who has been working on the case said last night:

"The crime alleged to have been committed is a violation of Chapters 37 and 208 of the United States Civil Code, and is known as conspiracy to despoil a ship. The wording of the statute resemble that regarding piracy, but piracy is punishable by death, and the punishment for the conspiracy charged is at the maximum ten years imprisonment and a fine of $5,000.

"The Paul Seibe named in the conspiracy is a Government Secret Service agent who wormed himself into the confidence of the conspirators after the agents of the department had learned of the probable reason for Fay's visit to this country.

"Seibe has been until recently in close contact with Breitung. It is not known whether Max Breitung is a relative of E. N. Breitung, owner of the Hamburg-American liner Dacia, which was changed from German to American registry, and captured by the French on its way to Bremen, after the transfer of the Dacia had aroused widespread controversy.

"Breitung dropped out of sight upon the arrest of his alleged fellow-conspirators. This was due to the fact that the police officials of this city picked up a clew independently of the Government and started to work on the case on their own account."

Fay and Scholz fell under suspicion at about the same time, and Paul Seibe, being of German descent and well equipped to play his part, was sent out from Washington to get into their confidence. He soon learned that Fay and his partners had been working on their scheme since May.

In spite of the fact that he got thoroughly into the conspiracy, he was unable, without directing suspicion to himself, to trace all the sources of the income which was spent in the bomb experiments. Instead of trying to find out anything about this by questioning, he kept the Government secret service men informed about the manner in which money was furnished, and several secret service officials have been working for weeks on the outside of the conspiracy to trace the principal financial backer.

Expect Breitung's Arrest.

The Government secret service men know the direction taken by Breitung in leaving the vicinity of New York, and say that probably there will be no difficulty about his arrest. He is wanted especially because he is believed to have acted with others in financing the scheme to destroy ships leaving this harbor.

The expenditures of the conspirators, as far as they are known to the United States Government officials, total more than $30,000, and their actual expenditures are believed to have doubled this amount.

The Government officials have found a motorboat purchased by Fay and have learned from the former owner the details of its purchase. Fay and his partners had used this motorboat several times recently to prove the efficiency of their mines in actual tests in the Hudson River.

They constructed a mine with a trigger which would be set off when the vessel to which it was attached attained a speed of ten knots. To make sure of the accuracy of the construction of their mines, they attached several on different occasions to rafts towed by the fast motor boat in early morning hours along the Hudson River. The Secret Service officials have learned of the explosion of several of these, and the fact that the conspirators did experiment in this was corroborated by one of them in his confession yesterday.

On some occasions these mine explosions in the river attracted attention and led to questions being put to the men in the motor boat. They explained that they were inventors seeking to perfect a new type of mine to sell to the United States Government.

A large part of the expenditures was for machinery, which was bought in different localities in order to avert suspicion. They also bought large quantities of trinitro-toluol and dynamite.

The money alleged to have been paid by Breitung to Seibe was spent by Seibe at a factory in Bayonne. Others of the conspirators bought trinitro-toluol there and bought dynamite in Butler, N. J., explaining that they wanted the explosives for experimental purposes.

Had Another Laboratory.

The Government officials have got possession of twenty-five pounds of trinitro-toluol and know the whereabouts of another 100 pounds which the conspirators were about to use for mines. It was learned last night that the ring of dynamiters had another laboratory in which much of their explosives and machinery was put together.

The Government officials who had been watching all the movements of the conspirators on the outside, in addition to receiving reports from Seibe, said yesterday that the conspirators were all ready to make their first attack on a ship, and that such an attack probably would have been attempted within the next few days, although the Government officials believed that their espionage would enable them to prevent it at the last moment and catch the conspirators red-handed.

One of the reasons for knowing that the attempt was soon to be made was that members of the ring recently had been to shipping offices making inquiries about the speed of various ships carrying munitions for the Allies. They wanted information about the speed so that in the case of a tramp steamer which failed to reach a speed of ten knots they could use a mine that would explode at a slower speed.

The ships leaving New York do not put on a speed of ten knots until they are well past the three-mile limit, so that explosions would not have taken place until ships were well outside of the harbor.

Men who have been visiting Paul Koenig, the detective agent of the Hamburg-American Line, whose record was investigated by a Government Grand Jury to disclose the purchase of perjured affidavits that the Lusitania carried guns, have been watched closely.

It was said last night that none of the men under arrest or others under suspicion had visited Dr. Heinrich Albert, the German Privy Councillor, at the offices of the Hamburg-American Line who subsidized the Fatherland and directed the efforts of German propagandists here.

So far as could be learned by the Secret Service men, Fay and his friends worked with entire independence of official Germans and of all other groups of known German agents and propagandists in this country, and received their funds from the purse of private individuals.

Besides the explosives found in the rooms of Fay and Scholz in Deegan's boathouse, and in the Richter Storage Warehouse at 245 Clinton Avenue, West Hoboken, the police believe that the couple have other concealed magazines of munitions along the river front which may be discovered.

Letters Being Translated.

The letters, more than 200, sent mostly from Germany, and all written in German, which the police found in the rooms, have been turned over to the Secret Service officials for translation. Scholz kept a notebook also, beginning in German with the year 1902, but continuing down to the last Summer. Most of the recent entries were in English. It contained various sidelights on his career in Germany and the United States, and on the various occupations in which he had been engaged.

One of the entries which aroused interest was the memorandum dated Aug. 8: "Paid the first mate of the steamship Magdeburg as salvage, when the launch No Name drifted from its moorings, $20."

The No Name was the motor boat which the two had in Deegan's boathouse. The Magdeburg is the German steamer laden with dynamite which lay in Gravesend Bay for several weeks unable to move out on account of the blockade by British cruisers. Her presence caused much protest from residents along the shores nearby, and eventually she was unloaded, only a few days ago.

The police wondered, on finding this memorandum, if the Fay band had got some of its dynamite from the Magdeburg. Officers of the ship declared that the only communication had with Fay was once when he had been exploring the bay in his motor boat and had made fast near the Magdeburg while he went ashore. The boat broke loose from the moorings, they said, and the first mate took it back to Fay and Scholz.

Another entry showed that Schloz was fined $5 for speeding in Central Park on May 1, 1912. He had lived, it is said, in Brooklyn, and in various Jersey towns, besides working as a porter at the Wayside Inn, Deanville, N. Y. Another note gave the name of Felix Lauter, 83 Fairfield Avenue, Waterbury, Conn., with the note, "Expects you Friday."

Commissioner Woods last night issued a statement expressing the appreciation of the New York police of the co-operation of the Federal Secret Service and the police of Weehawken and Union Hill.

The discovery of the alleged plot has resulted in the taking of increased precautions around the steamships loading with munitions at the Brooklyn piers. All shipments arriving at the docks are examined. The Fabre Line and other piers private detectives watch the movements of all visitors, and the Bush Terminal Company is planning to have six armed men patrol its waterfront property in a fast motor boat every night.

Men Arrested in German Explosion Plot in Court



Reading from Left to Right They Are: Robert Fay, Walter D. Scholz, and Paul Daeche.

LAUTER DENIES COMPLICITY.

Engineer and Inventor Admits He Met Daeche in Bridgeport.

Special to The New York Times.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Oct. 25.—Felix Lauter, whose name and address were found in the possession of the men arrested in Weehawken, said tonight:

"I met Mr. Daeche for the first time a week ago today in my office. I was introduced to him by Richard Zinkernagel, whose office adjoins mine. That night Daeche left for New York, but stopped to telegraph. What he telegraphed I don't know, but they might have got my address and name in that way. The next day Mr. Zinkernagel and myself went to New York, where I met Mr. Scholz. I gave him my address when in New York, and we had a glass of beer in Ohmels's Cafe on Fulton Street. I was with him perhaps ten minutes all told. During that time nothing was mentioned of any plot, and I was as much surprised as any one when I read in the papers of their arrest."

Lauter has been in the United States four years and in Bridgeport one year. He has been employed at the Bullard Machine Company and the American Graphophone Company, and is now interested in an independent phonograph company of which he is President. He is an electrical and mechanical engineer and has a number of inventions to his credit since coming to America. Zinkernagel is also an electrical and mechanical engineer. He was also employed in local factories, including the Bullard Company and Springfield Manufacturing Company.

Mr. Zinkernagel was decidedly ill at ease when being questioned regarding the visit of Daeche to his office.

STATE DEPARTMENT MAY ACT.

Protest to Germany Likely if Fay's Story Is True.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—If the State Department determines that Robert Fay is telling the truth in his story to the New York police of how he, a Lieutenant in the German Army, was sent to this country by the German Secret Service for the purpose of disabling by explosives steamships leaving American ports for Europe, the matter probably will be made the subject of vigorous representations to the German Government.

State Department officials were much interested today in press accounts of the confession said to have been made to Police Commissioner Woods, and it was said that a report on the case was expected tomorrow from agents of the Secret Service who assisted in arresting Fay and the alleged accomplices.

The American Government, the officials said, would regard such an action as Fay attributes to the German Secret Service as an offense against the United States of grave character. It was explained, however, that not enough was known of the matter officially to hazard a presumption regarding the form any representations which might be made would take.

As to Captain Boy-Ed and Captain von Papen of the German Embassy, it was said that if Fay told the truth in his so-called confession no blame could attach to them. Fay is quoted as having said that Captains Boy-Ed and von Papen, when approached by him, refused to have anything to do with his scheme, and advised against it.

The Department of Justice will ask the Secret Service and the New York police for details of the work they have done, with a view to comparing them with evidence the department has obtained concerning the activities of Germans suspected of violations of the United States laws. Much evidence has been collected by the department, but is not complete. The main object is to ascertain whether there is a combination of dynamite plotters with a central head.

GERMAN VISITED VOORHEES.

Murdered Man's Partner Thinks the Caller Was a Spy.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 25.—The murder last Saturday night on his own doorstep of Franklin R. Voorhees, a wealthy broker in munitions of war, remains unsolved by the police, who admit they have no definite clue to the identity of the man who committed the deed. Opinion differs as to whether the murder was perpetrated by a hold-up man or by an emissary of a foreign country engaged in war.

Considerable interest is manifested by the police in the whereabouts of a German with whom Mr. Voorhees had been in conference, and with whom it was thought he had an appointment on last Saturday. The actions of the Teuton was disclosed today by Herbert M. Starkie, a member of the Voorhees brokerage firm.

"He came into the office on Oct. 16," said Mr. Starkie, "and although we attached no significance then to his inquiries, they have been of more importance than we thought. He came to see Mr. Voorhees, representing himself as a prospective customer. He gave his name, but I have forgotten it, and do not know whether Mr. Voorhees made a memorandum of it. He said he was an agent for concerns established in Europe and asked quotations on picric acid and glycerine. He was closeted with Mr. Voorhees the entire afternoon. The only comment I had with Fay was once when he had been exploring the bay in his motor boat and had made fast near the Magdeburg while he went ashore. The boat broke loose from the moorings, they said, and the first mate took it back to Fay and Scholz.

Another entry showed that Schloz was fined $5 for speeding in Central Park on May 1, 1912. He had lived, it is said, in Brooklyn, and in various Jersey towns, besides working as a porter at the Wayside Inn, Deanville, N. Y. Another note gave the name of Felix Lauter, 83 Fairfield Avenue, Waterbury, Conn., with the note, "Expects you Friday."

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The discovery of the alleged plot has resulted in the taking of increased precautions around the steamships loading with munitions at the Brooklyn piers. All shipments arriving at the docks are examined. The Fabre Line and other piers private detectives watch the movements of all visitors, and the Bush Terminal Company is planning to have six armed men patrol its waterfront property in a fast motor boat every night.

LAUTER DENIES COMPLICITY.

Engineer and Inventor Admits He Met Daeche in Bridgeport.

Special to The New York Times.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Oct. 25.—Felix Lauter, whose name and address were found in the possession of the men arrested in Weehawken, said tonight:

"I met Mr. Daeche for the first time a week ago today in my office. I was introduced to him by Richard Zinkernagel, whose office adjoins mine. That night Daeche left for New York, but stopped to telegraph. What he telegraphed I don't know, but they might have got my address and name in that way. The next day Mr. Zinkernagel and myself went to New York, where I met Mr. Scholz. I gave him my address when in New York, and we had a glass of beer in Ohmels's Cafe on Fulton Street. I was with him perhaps ten minutes all told. During that time nothing was mentioned of any plot, and I was as much surprised as any one when I read in the papers of their arrest."

Lauter has been in the United States four years and in Bridgeport one year. He has been employed at the Bullard Machine Company and the American Graphophone Company, and is now interested in an independent phonograph company of which he is President. He is an electrical and mechanical engineer and has a number of inventions to his credit since coming to America. Zinkernagel is also an electrical and mechanical engineer. He was also employed in local factories, including the Bullard Company and Springfield Manufacturing Company.

Mr. Zinkernagel was decidedly ill at ease when being questioned regarding the visit of Daeche to his office.

STATE DEPARTMENT MAY ACT.

Protest to Germany Likely if Fay's Story Is True.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—If the State Department determines that Robert Fay is telling the truth in his story to the New York police of how he, a Lieutenant in the German Army, was sent to this country by the German Secret Service for the purpose of disabling by explosives steamships leaving American ports for Europe, the matter probably will be made the subject of vigorous representations to the German Government.

State Department officials were much interested today in press accounts of the confession said to have been made to Police Commissioner Woods, and it was said that a report on the case was expected tomorrow from agents of the Secret Service who assisted in arresting Fay and the alleged accomplices.

The American Government, the officials said, would regard such an action as Fay attributes to the German Secret Service as an offense against the United States of grave character. It was explained, however, that not enough was known of the matter officially to hazard a presumption regarding the form any representations which might be made would take.

As to Captain Boy-Ed and Captain von Papen of the German Embassy, it was said that if Fay told the truth in his so-called confession no blame could attach to them. Fay is quoted as having said that Captains Boy-Ed and von Papen, when approached by him, refused to have anything to do with his scheme, and advised against it.

The Department of Justice will ask the Secret Service and the New York police for details of the work they have done, with a view to comparing them with evidence the department has obtained concerning the activities of Germans suspected of violations of the United States laws. Much evidence has been collected by the department, but is not complete. The main object is to ascertain whether there is a combination of dynamite plotters with a central head.

GERMAN VISITED VOORHEES.

Murdered Man's Partner Thinks the Caller Was a Spy.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 25.—The murder last Saturday night on his own doorstep of Franklin R. Voorhees, a wealthy broker in munitions of war, remains unsolved by the police, who admit they have no definite clue to the identity of the man who committed the deed. Opinion differs as to whether the murder was perpetrated by a hold-up man or by an emissary of a foreign country engaged in war.

Considerable interest is manifested by the police in the whereabouts of a German with whom Mr. Voorhees had been in conference, and with whom it was thought he had an appointment on last Saturday. The actions of the Teuton was disclosed today by Herbert M. Starkie, a member of the Voorhees brokerage firm.

"He came into the office on Oct. 16," said Mr. Starkie, "and although we attached no significance then to his inquiries, they have been of more importance than we thought. He came to see Mr. Voorhees, representing himself as a prospective customer. He gave his name, but I have forgotten it, and do not know whether Mr. Voorhees made a memorandum of it. He said he was an agent for concerns established in Europe and asked quotations on picric acid and glycerine. He was closeted with Mr. Voorhees the entire afternoon. The only comment I had with Fay was once when he had been exploring the bay in his motor boat and had made fast near the Magdeburg while he went ashore. The boat broke loose from the moorings, they said, and the first mate took it back to Fay and Scholz.

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CLYSMIC
THE KING OF TABLE WATERS

BELL-ANS
Absolutely Relieves Indigestion. One package proves it. 25c at all druggists.
Contains no harmful or deleterious substance

far as we have been able to learn. A report of the entire situation respecting neutrality perils in international trade, with specific information about brokers and other dealers, is being prepared for Washington."

T. J. Starkie, the representative here of the Frank R. Voorhees Company of Chicago, said last night that it was the opinion of himself, and at least some of the friends of F. R. Voorhees, the Chicago broker, who was shot and killed Saturday, that Mr. Voorhees was assaulted by robbers, and was not the victim of German spies.

The Chicago broker purchased the Thomas M. Starkie Company.

"If there was any reason to assassinate a member of Mr. Voorhees's firm I should think I would have been the victim of the spy system, for all our sales to foreign governments were handled through the New York office," said Mr. Starkie. "We never received any threatening letters."

Mr. Starkie denied a story from Chicago that a mysterious man, who wore mouse-colored spats, had called on him here, or, so far as he knew, ever offered Mr. Voorhees a commission to purchase supplies for the German Government. Mr. Voorhees came to New York at intervals and was last here a month ago. Neither at that time, nor at other times, Mr. Starkie said, was the German spy system discussed.

The local offices of the firm are in the Produce Exchange Building. The firm deals in oils and has been filling contracts for the Allies for glycerine and picric acid.

KIENZLE GERMAN ARMY MAN?

Providence Journal Says He Is Teuton Propagandist.

Special to The New York Times.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 25.—The Providence Journal will say tomorrow morning:

"Herbert Kienzle, who has been arrested on a charge of conspiring with Lieutenant Robert Fay and others as agents of the German Secret Service to wreck vessels leaving American ports with cargoes of ammunition, has been well known to The Journal since last December as a German Secret Service propagandist of the most virulent type. He is the son of Herbert Kienzle, one of the largest clock manufacturers in Germany, and is a Lieutenant in the German Army.

"When Kienzle came to Providence in December he claimed that he had been a passenger on the Kronprinzessin Cecilie bound for home on the voyage which ended off the coast of Maine, and that he came back to Boston on that vessel. He came to Providence with a number of letters of introduction, by means of which he established social connections in the city where he was very active for some weeks as a visitor to establishments making munitions of war.

"Suspicion was first aroused against him when he attempted to use his social connections to persuade The Journal to print nothing detrimental to the German cause, and when, posing as a German gentleman temporarily stranded here for want of an opportunity to return to Germany, he suddenly blossomed out with a big portfolio of fraudulent photographs of horribly maimed German soldiers wounded by dum-dum bullets used by the Allies.

"The Journal rejected these photographs as palpable fakes, and they appeared a few days later in The Fatherland. Kienzle then went to New York and establishing himself on Park Place, secured stereographers and began to hurl a stream of abuse at all who did not agree with his ideas concerning German kultur.

"He then became one of The Fatherland group of advisers, and in a letter to The Journal on Jan. 4 filled with vilification, he said The Fatherland is not Ambassador von Bernstorff's subsidized periodical. The idea is too foolish to be expressed. There are fortunately sufficient number of your much loved hyphenated German enthusiasts and honest Americans in this country to subsidize The Fatherland by the way, permit me to state that the weekly circulation today of this healthy little publication exceeds 65,000 copies."

"The Journal charged him at the time with being an agent of the German Government and declared that in pouring out his abuse in the columns of The Fatherland and in other ways he was simply earning his wages. In reply to this Kienzle declared that The Journal and many of the newspapers in New York and elsewhere were subsidized by British gold, and added: 'This is a war between England and Germany. England is fighting for the control of the seas, the waves and half of the earth. Germany is fighting for equal rights for everybody.

"'Were not France and Russia driven into their alliance with England by the pressure England brought to bear on them with the bugaboo of German danger? Do not France and Russia fight today for England? Don't Indian troops, Spahis, Sepoys, and even Fiji cannibals fight for bloodstained British money and not for love of England? Will not the conscience of the great French people be awakened and find that they are only fighting for England's might and rule of the world!'

"People who have followed Kienzle's movements since last January declare that he has been getting more and more vehement as time has gone by."

SAYS BULGARIA MIGHT HAVE BEEN WON

Diplomat Thinks Greece, Too, Would Have Joined Different Onslaught on Turks.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Oct. 25.—It is asserted in diplomatic circles here, which are usually well informed as to affairs in Greece, that when England was entering on the attack on the Dardanelles, which the Greek General Staff and the King of the Hellenes strongly disapproved, considering its success practically impossible, Greece was willing to join the Allies if the territorial integrity of Greece were guaranteed and 200,000 soldiers were contributed by the Entente for an overland attack on Constantinople.

An Ambassador of one of the belligerent countries is reported as saying: "Arguments and promises are absolutely useless in the case of the Bulgarians. They are impressed only by deeds. If, when the Russians were in the Carpathians, an Entente army had landed at Dedeaghatch and the Bulgarians had been told, 'We are going to Constantinople. If you are neutral you have nothing to fear. If you oppose us we are prepared to fight you. If you join us you will be largely compensated,' Bulgaria would doubtless have joined us, and Constantinople and the Dardanelles would probably have been in the possession of the Allies by this time."

DREYFUS'S NEPHEW KILLED.

Young Lieutenant Had Won the Military Cross of the Legion.

PARIS, Oct. 25.—Sub-Lieutenant Emile Dreyfus, nephew of Alfred Dreyfus, has been killed in action with his regiment, the Thirty-second Artillery.

Although only 24 years of age, Lieutenant Dreyfus had won the Military Cross of the Legion of Honor.

ALLIES TO SERBIA: 'HOLD OUT 5 DAYS'

Continued from Page 1.

troops who joined hands with the Serbs there have, according to French accounts, inflicted a severe defeat on three Bulgarian divisions (about 60,000 men) at Krivolak, forty miles north of the point where the Saloniki-Nish Railway crosses the Serbo-Greek frontier, and are following up their success.

Details of the Battle.

The following details of this first important battle of the Allied troops comes from Cradek, Serbia, in a dispatch dated Oct. 23 and forwarded via Salonliki and Paris:

"The double attempt of the Bulgarians to cut the railway at Veles and in the Volandovo sector has been completely defeated.

"Yesterday (Friday) the attack on Veles was given up and the entire available Bulgarian strength was directed southward from Ishtup along the Gradeskar River, spreading out over a five-mile front and comprising the villages of Rabrovo, Volandovo, Firaud, Veszel, Kalkova, Kachava, and Hodova, with its objective a short stretch where the railway, running along the east bank of the Vardar River between two bridges, is most pregnable at the Strumitza Station.

"The attack, although furious, immediately developed the inferiority of the Bulgarians in contact with the experienced troops of France and England. Heavy losses are reported along the entire line. The Bulgarians are with drawing up the Gradeskar Valley, leaving the French in victorious possession of the railway from Gudnitz to Nogotin, beyond which point the line for many miles is not threatened.

"The French losses were slight.

"General Serrail, the French Commander in Chief, in a statement to The Associated Press, characterized the Bulgarian reports of their advances as fantastic. Nowhere, he said, have they advanced beyond a few undefended points of no military value close to the frontier.

"An offensive movement by the Allies seems imminent. The Greeks seem to be profoundly impressed by the rapidity and success of the French movement."

A dispatch from Saloniki says the French are following up their victory and are now threatening Strumitza. Bulgaria, to which place the Bulgarians, who suffered heavily from the fire of the French three-inch guns, retired in disorder. The French are now holding a line running from Barakli to Rabravo.

A dispatch to Reuter's from Athens says:

"Reliable news received concerning the last battle near Valandovo is to the effect that the French pursued the Bulgarians to the frontier. The Bulgarians have been defeated in the sector of Krupuli, (Veles,) to which three Serbian regiments from Strumitza station in Serbia proceeded and occupied the left bank of the Vardar. The Bulgarians for two days occupied a section of the railway, but owing to a lack of explosives failed to do serious damage.

"The French occupy the sector between Doiran and Gratzo."

This advance places the Bulgarians who reached Ishtip, Veles, and Uskup in rather an awkward position, for a further advance of the allied army would seriously threaten their flank. In fact unofficial reports state that the advance of the French, who are being closely followed by the British, has already caused the retirement of the Bulgars toward Strumitza.

The first desire of the Germans is to open a route through Northeastern Serbia and Bulgaria to Turkey, and this is on the eve of being accomplished.

By the way, neutral military writers here do not believe that the position of Serbia is so desperate as has been painted. It is serious, of course, but they point out that the Serbians have many natural defensive positions in the mountains, in which they can hold out for months, and with the British, French, and other members of the quadruple powers carrying out their determination to help Serbia by rushing reinforcements to Saloniki and other points, the Bulgars will be in a position of great difficulty, and that the Germans and Turks, being fully occupied elsewhere, will not be able to send them much help.

Hard Pressed on All Fronts.

British correspondents in France have just disclosed the fact, made known to them by the British staff, that even after the Anglo-French offensive in September the Germans had the greatest difficulty in obtaining new reinforcements to meet that adventure, and had to call upon men just returned from Russia for rest to fill the gaps in the western lines.

From this it is argued that the Germans cannot spare a great many men for the Balkans, especially as the Russians are keeping them fairly busy from the Baltic to the Rumanian border.

The Italians, by their offensive, are compelling the Austrians to strengthen their lines, and the French by the capture yesterday of a strongly fortified salient north of Le Mesnil, in Champagne, have shown that they have not yet finished their effort to break through. The French success is considered important because the captured fortified area clears the ground for another general offensive in Champagne.

For the same reason the British are trying to force the Germans out of their redoubts and from the slag heaps to the south of La Bassee. These, however, are only preparatory operations, while the Italians are in the midst of a great offensive which has already gained for them many valuable vantage points, and, according to Rome dispatches, may any day place them in possession of the fortress of Gorizia.

Official Reports of Serbian Front.

The Berlin War Office last night issued the following bulletin of operations in Serbia:

At Vishegrad (Bosnian frontier) the bridgehead position already won has been widened. West of the Kolubara the Tamnaha crossing northwest of Ub has been captured. The army of General von Kovess have reached the general line running through Lazarevac, north of Arangjelovac, and Rebrovac, west of Ratari.

The army of General von Gallwitz, to the south of Jasenica, stormed the commanding heights east of Banicians, and after a stubborn fight on the Morava Plain, has taken Livadiza Zabari, and east thereof reached the line of the Presdna height, south of Petrovac and west of Moliniza. In the Pek Valley the heights west and southwest of Kucevo have been occupied.

The troops which are advancing near Orsova have penetrated further in a southerly direction, and with their left wing have reached Sip, on the Danube.

The Bulgarian Army of General Boyadjiff has taken the ridge of the mountains between Peaks Prenoyaglava and Mikrovac, twenty kilometers (12 miles) north of Pirot.

The Vienna official bulletin has this to say of the operations:

German forces strmed positions south of Palanka, which were bitterly defended, and captured Petrovac.

In the Miawa Valley Austro-Hungarian and German troops crossed the river near Orsova and advanced into the mountains east of the river at the narrows of Klissura. The enemy fled, leaving behind hem rifleat and ammunition.

The Bulgarians during the last few days have crossed the Timok at several points between the source and its mouth. Their attacks on the heights of the left bank of the river against Zajecar, Knajdoevac, and Pirot are progressing.

Bulgar and Serb Versions.

An official communication issued at Sofia yesterday reads:

Our troops inflicted a decisive defeat on the Serbian troops in the neighborhood of Uskub. We finally occupied the town. The enemy, with more than 500 men killed and wounded, was thrown back on the Katscharik defile. Our troops are pursuing them impetuously in that direction.

On the other fronts there are no important changes.

The latest Serbian War Office statement, which outlines the situation as it existed on Friday, Oct. 22, is as follows:

On the northwest front, after desperate fighting, Serbian troops retired on the left bank of Miawa on a line running from Voiko-Orachde to the right bank of the Kourbrchitza to the right bank of the Touria.

Near Vishegrad, in Bosnian territory, the enemy succeeded in crossing the Drina River with three battalions, and strong groups have been observed massing near that point.

Bulgarian fronts: Under strong pressure by the enemy in the direction of Kniasyevac the Serbians retired on the direct defensive positions of that town. The enemy succeeded in passing to the left bank of the Timok River in an advance toward Krallevo Selo.

There is no change in the neighborhood of Pirot. All enemy attacks on the Southern Morava have been repulsed.

According to information from an authorized source the Bulgarians have taken Uskub.

ITALY CALLING MORE TROOPS.

These Will Enable



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Howard Chapman, Architect.

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¶ The famous Burberry, Aquascutum (for which we are New York agents) and Studdington Coats. Soft fleeces in latest heather mixtures. Single- or double-breasted; deep, inset sleeves and big patch pockets.

Men's English Tweed Hats at $3.00

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JOHN DAVID
STEIN-BLOCH SMART CLOTHES
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ZIGZAGGING OVER RUSSIAN POLAND

J. O'Donnell Bennett Tells of His Tortuous Travels in the Conquered Territory.

EXPERIENCES NOT PLEASANT

Hunger, Thirst, Hives, Flies, Smells, and Ptomaines Among Them.

AUSTRIANS ARE CHEERFUL

Merry Under All Conditions, and Seem Delighted to Have a Chance to be Hospitable.

BY JAMES O'DONNELL BENNETT.

CZENSTOCHOWA, Russia, Sept. 24. —Every morning at 6 o'clock our Prussian Captain or fuehrer (meaning guide) swings himself down from the frowsy compartment of a second class German passenger coach, runs his commanding eyes along the half dozen other frowsy compartments of the carriage, and cries resonantly "Guten morgen, meine herren. Haben sie gut geschlafen."

At this inquiry a dozen correspondents from half as many countries, who have by no means gut geschlafen, poke their disheveled heads from the compartments and declare with more or less confidence that they have indeed slept well and are many times thankful for the Captain's kind inquiry.

"And you, lieber Herr Hauptmann, have you also slept well!"

"O, thank you many times, my gentlemen, I have truly slept enormously well. Colossally well. I thank you many times."

He then formally shakes hands with one and all.

This exchange of greetings is every morning identical and is performed with great ceremony, whereso ever 6 o'clock happens to find us. Sometimes it is in the switch yards of a Russian town with seven consonants to three vowels—Wloszczowa is a fair specimen. Sometimes it in the midst of fields spider-webbed with lines of abandoned trenches and with naught but the ruins of a human habitation in sight. And sometimes it is in the deep, dark depths of a fir forest where there was fighting once, as you may know from the smell of dead horses borne to you on the chill morning breeze.

Our Captain's morning appearance, like his salutation, never varies. Everybody else looks ill-conditioned and blear-eyed and oily, and is as disagreeable to himself as he is to his companions. To fare for five days and nights over a besmirched country without removing one's clothes does not conduce to spruceness, nor does a morning wash in one-third of a bottle of mineral water do much to restore it. These facts serve to emphasize the marvel of the Captain's appearance, but do not explain the method by which he attains it. He seems always clean shaven. His long gray overcoat of a kind of broadcloth is never wrinkled. His boots, which the night before were caked with mud, are always presentable when he comes forth. His gloves always look as if he had just drawn on a fresh pair, and his face is never oily.

A Bullet Over the Captain's Eye.

This is the Captain who, as I told you in an earlier letter, carries a French bullet in a ledge of bone above one eye, and about it the surgeons don't know just what to do. The problem appears to cause the Captain less concern than it does the surgeons. We know, though, that the bullet makes itself painfully felt at times, for we see him pressing two fingers hard against his forehead. And it is at such times that we can hear him muttering: "Wie Kinder! Donnerwetter, wie Kinder!" when certain correspondents, who have not had the advantage of growing up under Prussian discipline, get lost and delay the rest of the party. (As to the nationality of these correspondents the reader is again given one guess.)

We know then that the old wound is hurting him.

It is partly this knowledge that makes us toe the mark every morning in the matter of that fiction about "gut geschlafen." The truth is nobody has slept well. Each man gets one of the two benches in a compartment and on it he might do well enough if it were not for the fact that, though the Autumn days in Poland are often very warm, the Autumn nights are cold—a misty, penetrating, desolating coldness which is not easily thrown off—and that, irrespective of the weather, the Polish flies work day and night. People say that they are on special duty now and that the war is the cause of their activity. I can well believe it. The grime and grease and stench of things is almost unbearable. Tennyson told it all in those half score words of his—

Stench of old offal decaying and infinite torment of flies.

Yesterday morning, when the Captain gave me his grave assurances as to how enormously and colossally he had slept, I said: "But how do you manage it with these maddening flies about?"

"Oh, I put my hands deep in the overcoat pockets and put the undercoat around my head. It goes very well."

Last night I tried it, but I'm too fidgety. I believe our Captain can make himself do anything. Soldiers get that way. Often and often when a column halts I see soldiers throw themselves face downward in the fields and put their hands under their stomachs so the flies can't get at them, and in half a minute they are sound asleep.

After we have shaken ourselves together in the morning and each man has had a double handful of mineral water served out to him so that he can wash his face—the hands don't matter—our invaluable feldwebel, who displays the dexterity of a conjurer in the matter of evoking hard-boiled eggs from the most unexpected places, gives us each a couple of eggs and a chunk of soldier's bread. Sometimes there is coffee from a camp we may be passing and sometimes there isn't.

Thus fortified, we begin a thirty-mile and thirty-hour day of sightseeing.

Schedule Gone to Smash.

Just now we are on the fifth day of a trip that has covered a large part of the great irregular square of Polish-Russian territory which lies where Russia pushes out its extreme western boundary, an extension it effected by gobbling the biggest part of the ancient Kingdom of Poland. If you drew a line straight south from the town of Augustow, where the famous Lithuanian horses come from, which lies just over the border of the southeastern tip of East Prussia, to the little town of Sandomierz, which has a great ecclesiastical history, that line would be the eastern boundary of the region has been so desperately fought And the line would pass close to the fortress of Ivangorod. All this territory is now in German or Austrian hands, and nearly every mile of it had to be fought for. Warsaw is its metropolis.

From Novo Georgievsk and Warsaw we have been for five days jigsawing southeast toward the corner of the irregular square where the boundaries of three empires meet. From Warsaw to that corner is only about 150 miles, but the region has been so desperatelyfought over and devastated and its railway lines are so crowded with troop trains that all schedules have long since gone to smash. We travel by train, and auto, and motor boat, and on foot. We back and turn out and crawl forward and then lie for hours in the middle of nowhere. Suddenly we develop a burst of speed and cover as much as thirty miles in twenty hours.

This afternoon some of us marked down our route on one of the big general staff maps of Poland, and when we got through it looked as if a distracted hen had started from Warsaw to go to Berlin, then changed her mind in favor of Moscow, and finally compromised on Vienna.

It seemed to me that the best way to show the reader what a theatre of war whose boundaries are identical with the boundaries of a captured kingdom (I mean the old Kingdom of Poland) looks like will be to set down as simply as possible but with copious detail the impression it makes on the party of weary men who are zigzagging over it. I don't do this because I lack the sense of humor which ought to keep a man from exploiting the minor woes of correspondents when real tragedies are all around him. But sometimes the best way to impart conditions is to make the reader share the feel of them with one, and that is what I am trying to do here. It is not because it is important that I tell how we often went hungry and how the flies and the hives, the smells, the ptomaines, and the thirst often tried patience nearly to the breaking point, and how five miles an hour by rail finally came to be considered a good rate of progress, but because all these matters are part of the war picture. I think they help to show what war is—war without the glory.

Up at Novo Georgievsk we had war in one of its fleeting aspects of splendor—had it in the hour of victory and with its parade and circumstance, and we stood in the presence of the superb personalities whose deeds are shaking Europe. But down here it is the sweat and grime and the weary aftermath of war, and the long days of guarding a region which is going to be perhaps the principal factor in the adjustment of terms when the great peace is made.

None Spared by War.

Often in the last five days I have made the experiment of looking out over the wide landscape to see if I could find an unscathed tract of country. Always the experiment is a failure. Always a shattered church tower notches itself against the sky or a battered village lies crumpled at the edge of fields.

I don't believe that appalling statement can be better emphasized than by giving a list of some of the towns and villages which we have seen, and they are perhaps a tenth of the total we have seen since we left Warsaw:

Grodzisk.	Kielce.
Zyrardow.	Ludynia.
Skierniewice.	Wloszczowa.
Radom.	Koniepol.
Ivangorod.	Potak Zloty.
Novo Aleksandria.	Czenstochowa.

Once I thought I had come into a region which war had spared A careful survey disclosed no ruin on the plain. But a few paces further on a railway bridge that had been blown up lay in the soft ground at the foot of an embankment and just around a bend of woods was another bombarded village.

The whole country has a dragged-out, fagged-out look. It is flyblown and sodden and a "nobody cares" atmosphere envelops it. All is temporary and at loose ends. From Novo Georgievsk to the corner where the three empires meet all is waste and wreckage, wreckage and waste, a land of grime and ruin and sour smells, of silent fields and slatternly women, of weary sentries and bronzed mechanicians.

A traveler coming from another planet would know at a glance that the war had run into months. The Austrian and German flags flying from the ruins of railway stations are faded now. Uniforms that used to fit so trimly are shrunken and many of them have turned the color of the soil. But somehow the Austrians, who predominate in this region, always managed to wear them natt'y. They have a style about them, these courteous, merry lads! The German soldier is patient in a grim sort of way; the Austrian soldier is positively buoyant.

The German soldier never seems thoroughly content with life until he is singing; the Austrian soldier seems always contented, especially if he has a chance to extend a little hospitality, to do a friendly, spontaneous act. After five experiences with them under trying conditions, Carr of The Los Angeles Times burst out with, "By George, I hope these fellows win every war they ever fight!"

(Copyright, 1915, by The Chicago Tribune.)

KING GEORGE IN FRANCE.

He Is Visiting the British Troops and May See Their Allies.

LONDON, Oct. 25.—King George is now in France, whither he has gone to visit the British Army. He hopes also to see some of the allied troops.

New York Man Killed in Action.

OTTAWA, Oct. 25.—The list of casualties among the Canadian contingent, issued tonight by the Militia Department, includes the name of William F. Carson, 139 East Twenty-first Street, New York City, who was killed in action on Oct. 4, and Charles McIntosh of Royal, Wash., who was wounded.

TELLS BELGIANS TO DISARM.

Death Is Penalty for Disobedience, German General Says.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 25, (via London.) —A dispatch from Brussels to the Telegraaf says that General Sauberzweig has reminded the population that a proclamation on Jan. 1 ordered that all arms and ammunition be delivered to the German authorities.

The General adds that persons who are found in possession of arms and ammunition after Oct. 25 will be liable to the death penalty or imprisonment at hard labor for at least ten years.

Besides the punishment of guilty persons, communities where they are found will be fined 10,000 marks (about $2,500) for every case.

TRAMP SHIP A BELLIGERENT.

Llangorse, Carrying Powder, So Classified—On Mysterious Errand.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 25.—The British tramp steamer Llangorse sailed from here today with sealed orders from the British Consulate and under notice from the United States customs officials that she must depart.

The Llangorse came in Sunday with twenty-five tons of black gunpowder and a cargo of lumber. The customs authorities asked that she be declared a belligerent or give further information concerning her cargo and destination. The British Consul took the former alternative.

AMNESTY IN HUNGARY.

Covers Political Offenses Committed Before the War.

AMSTERDAM, (via London.,) Tuesday, Oct. 26.—A Budapest dispatch received here says that Emperor Francis Joseph has declared an amnesty for all political offenses committed in Hungary before the war.

The amnesty especially includes Socialists.

ITALIANS KILLED 25,000 AUSTRIANS

Slaughter on the Eastern Fronts Alone Accounts for That Number.

5,000 MEN CAPTURED THERE

Commanding Positions Along a 475-Mile Line Have Fallen Before Cadorna's Men.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

TURIN, Oct. 24.—The titantic offensive operations begun three days ago all along the 475 miles of the Italian front continue to rage more furiously than ever. General Cadorna's forces having engaged 800,000 Austrians, of whom some 25,000 are reported to have fallen on the Isonzo and Carso fronts alone since the battle began.

In the latter sectors, after sixty hours of fierce bombardment of the enemy's positions, the total haul of prisoners exceeds 100 officers and 5,000 men. The Italian left wing is advancing up an inclined plane of rugged ground, otherwise described as a huge sponge, of which every pore is a fortress. It has already swept forward east of Peteano toward the northern margin of the Gorizian Carso, where the plateau shelves into the Vippaco Valley and the very heart of Gorizia. Thence the Austrian bridgehead beyond the Isonzo, formed by Mounts Sabotino, Podgora and Peuma, will be exposed to the Italian bombardment.

The official announcement that the Italian centre has seized the intrenched dunes in the neighborhood of Marcottini is evidence that the long-contested saddle of San Martino, which connects with San Michele, has finally passed into the Italians' grip.

Intense satisfaction is felt at the complete conquest, after five months of heroic effort, of Mount Mrzli, which dominates Tolmino from the northwest.

Although, owing to the vast masses of infantry employed, the chief interest naturally centres in the more eastern sections, yet the progress on the Alpine front is very remarkable. The last Austrian has now been driven from the Col di Lana, a mountain 8,000 feet high, thus opening the way for an infantry advance in the Parola Valley, while victorious engagements chronicled around Pontafel and Leopoldskirchen reveal, incidentally, the fact that the Italians are actually in the Fella Valley, and gaining ground among purely Austrian populations.

No incident in the recent fighting, however, has so thrilled the hearts of the Italian people as the capture of Beszecca and the surrounding heights west of Riva, hallowed by memories of the Garibaldi campaign. After a lapse of forty-nine years the Italian tricolor again floats triumphant over the sacred hill top of San Stefano, where lie buried the Garibaldian heroes slain there in July, 1866.

Rome Tells of Successes.

ROME, Oct. 25.—This official statement is issued by the general headquarters:

In the zone situated between Lake Garda and Adige our troops, descending from Monte Altissimo de Nago under a crossfire from the enemy's artillery, posted on the Biaena and Riva fortifications, stormed on the 24th the position of Dossecassina and Dossemit. This, with the heights conquered the 18th and 19th north of Brentonico Cressano, gives them complete command of the road from Riva to Moro by Nago. In the enemy intrenchments we found arms, munitions, bombs, field kitchens, searchlights, and other war material.

The enemy made three attacks against our new positions in the Upper Rienz Valley during the night of the 24-25th. All of them were repulsed. Our troops followed up the retreating enemy closely and were able to get up to his trenches and make large breaches in the barbed wire entanglements.

Further successful raids by our columns in the Fella Valley are reported. Lusnitz has been burned.

In the Monte Nero zone the enemy twice attacked our positions above Mrzli, but was repulsed, leaving twenty-one prisoners. He then directed a more violent attack from the summit of Vodil against our lines extending from below Zatolmin to Mrzli, which he succeeded in piercing and partly occupying later; however, our Alpine troops, with irresistible dash, reconquered the lost trenches, taking seventy prisoners, two of whom were officers. We buried 302 enemy bodies on the scene of the action.

On Santa Pucia Heights our troops reached a small eminence between Hill 588 and the hummock situated immediately to the south.

In the Plava zone we stormed an intrenchment known as Casa Dirova yesterday. The enemy counterattacked to retake it, but was repulsed with heavy loss, leaving eleven prisoners.

On the Carso front during the whole day there was an intense action on the part of the artillery on both sides. Our batteries on the Lower Isonzo caused a serious outbreak of fire in the environs of duino.

Vienna Reports All Attacks Repulsed.

VIENNA, Oct. 25.—This bulletin was issued today, telling of operations on the Italian front:

The battle of the Isonzo is proceeding. Yesterday, the fourth day, was characterized by great infantry combats. We repulsed al the Italian attacks with severe losses, and everywhere maintained our position.

On the Tyrolean front several battalions unsuccessfully attacked our lines of defense on the Plateau of Vilgereuth. The enemy's attacks against Cima di Mezodi and the village of Sief and in the uppermost Rienz Valley failed also.

Attacks on the Krn front yesterday and last night were repulsed. Two attacks against Mrzli failed, with the heaviest losses suffered by the Italians. Southeast of Plava the enemy penetrated one of our trenches for a short distance, but were ejected by our counter-attacks. A new attack by two battalions of Alpine troops collapsed before our fire, the enemy's forces being almost annihilated. Before the bridgehead of Tolmino an attack was directed against our positions on the ridge west of Santa Lucia, and near Selz, which remained in our possession.

The Plava district has been under heavy artillery fire. Concentrations of the enemy's troops near Plava were dispersed by our artillery. Near Zagora in the course of the day the Italians captured a projecting portion of our trenches, but were ejected during the night. Before Monte Sabotino yesterday forenoon another attack failed before our artillery fire. Later the enemy abandoned an attempt to approach our positions at the Gorizia bridgehead.

The severest fighting occurred in the northern sector of the Doberdo Plateau, where the strongest Italian forces repeatedly attacked in masses. Received by a destructive fire, the enemy was obliged to retreat under cover. An attack against our position east of Monfalcone had a similar result.

Smoky Fireplaces Made to Draw

Also expert services on general chimney work, heating and ventilating.

No payment accepted unless successful.

FREDERIC N. WHITLEY
Engineer and Contractor
217 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N.Y.

ROOSEVELT LAUDS ANTI-HYPHEN WAR

Movement to Organize Foreign-Born Citizens Who Are Americans Only Gets Indorsement.

William Lustgarten of the law firm of Lustgarten, Weymann & Pope, 68 William Street, who is at the head of a movement to organize the American citizens of foreign birth who are opposed to the activities in this country of those persons whose Americanism is generally referred to as "hyphenated," gave out yesterday a letter from Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, in which the ex-President warmly commended the movement. The letter was read at a meeting held yesterday in Mr. Lustgarten's office, where plans for extending and co-ordinating the work of organizing the loyal citizens of foreign birth were discussed. The letter from Colonel Roosevelt follows:

Oyster Bay, L. I., N. Y.,
Oct. 15, 1915.

My dear Mr. Lustgarten:

I wish to congratulate you upon having started a society among American citizens of foreign birth who are emphatically against every species of hyphenated Americanism, who are Americans pure and simple, and who stand for America and American citizenship before all else. I hold that the naturalized American of the right type is precisely as much an American as the other citizen of the right type whose ancestors came over here three centuries ago; and I am sorry to say that there are plenty of native-born Americans who are hyphenated Americans.

Americanism is a matter of the soul and the spirit. I welcome the work of your society in working against that most sinister and evil of all movements which would tend to destroy our national unity and to split us into a tangle of warring German-Americans, Irish-Americans, English-Americans, French-Americans, and Scandinavian-Americans. You and I are fellow-Americans—just plain, straight-out, ordinary Americans. Faithfully yours,

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

William Lustgarten, Esq., 68 William Street, New York City.

After the meeting yesterday Mr. Lustgarten said that up to date he had received about 1,500 letters from Americans of foreign birth in all parts of the country indorsing the movement and promising their aid to further the work. A majority of the responses, he said, had come from New York, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey. Ninety per cent. of the letters, he added, were from persons of German birth or parentage, in which the writers deplored the activities of others of like birth or parentage who aid or participate in movements that tend, as Mr. Lustgarten put it, "to straddle their Americanism."

"The President," said Mr. Lustgarten, "has asserted our rights without breach of friendship with the great nations with whom he has had to deal. He has performed duties and exercised privileges of helpfulness which demonstrate his desire to make offices of friendship the means of unselfish service.

"To charge citizens of foreign birth with having committed perjury is monstrous; citizens of foreign birth are and ever have been loyal to the United States. The foreign-born citizen holds his citizenship more sacred ofttimes than does the native-born American, but, as a few among us have broken the spirit and letter of the country's neutrality, we and others similarly situated, whose loyalty to America has not been and will not be doubted, must remain no longer silent.

At the meeting yesterday it was decided to appoint a provisional committee to consider ways and means to perfect the organization and to which committee may be referred suggestions for further organization in various parts of the country. Among those present at the meeting were Emanuel M. Klein, Ira Helstein, Albert Klamroth, Henry Paul Freund, Joseph H. Fink, Val J. Airlaub, Richard P. Ritterbush, J. G. Wassmuth, William McCabe, Philip Schwell, John J. Murphy, August Weymann, John D. Feinheld, Louis Gesner, Olaf Engelsen, Elfried Meybohm, Joseph H. Newman, Jacob C. Neu, Harry Weinberger, H. P. Ruhweth, Sydney E. Levenberg, Jacob Woisner, and F. T. Von Liew.

BRITISH PUT A CHECK ON SHIP TRANSFERS

Alter Seizure Code to Agree With That Applied by France in the Dacia Case.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Tuesday, Oct. 26.—By an Order in Council published in last night's London Gazette the Government has declared its intention no longer to be bound by Article 57 of the Declaration of London, which runs as follows:

"Subject to the provisions respecting the transfer to an enemy flag, the neutral or enemy character of a merchant vessel is determined by the flag which she is entitled to fly."

In place of this there is substituted a regulation in accordance with which ships shall be treated in the same manner as their cargoes. Enemy goods are now liable to capture at sea under whatever flag they may be; but the Declaration of London enacted that even if a ship was owned to the extent of 50 per cent. by an enemy subject she should still be entirely free from confiscation, if registered under a neutral flag.

The arguments by which this position was defended in the report of the naval conference of 1908, which framed a declaration, seem now relatively feeble. "From more than one point of view," the conference declared, "ships may be said to possess individuality; notably, they have nationality and national character. This attribute of nationality finds visible expression in the right to fly the flag, and here, therefore, is the best test by which to decide whether their character is neutral or enemy. It is, moreover, preferable to rely exclusively upon this test and discard all considerations connected with the personal status of the owners."

No reason was given as to why it should be preferable to ignore the nationality of the owners or shareholders in a vessel and be guided only by the flag she flew. Ships are property, just as much as cargoes, and the Government has now decided that both shall be regarded as such and subjected to the same tests in determining their enemy or neutral character.

"If a German is not allowed to send his cargoes to sea," says the London Daily News, commenting on the new regulation, "it is the height of contrariness to allow him to accumulate profits by carrying other peoples' goods. The attitude now adopted by the British Government on this question will be welcomed as increasing the intensity of the commercial blockade.

"It must be remembered, however, that the new Order in Council lays open a proportion of British-owned shipping to reprisals on the part of the German Government. A considerable trade is carried on with and between the Scandinavian countries by British-owned vessels registered at Swedish, Norwegian, and Danish ports, and by others in which British subjects have a part share. The retaliatory measures which Germany may be expected to take will naturally jeopardize British interests in all such ships upon which the enemy is able to lay his hands, and which hitherto have been immune by reason of the neutral flag. The Baltic is practically the only area in which the danger exists. Every possible step will doubtless be taken by those concerned to minimize these losses as much as possible, but some are perhaps inevitable. The approach of Winter naturally reduces the amount of shipping at work in the Baltic, which is in our favor.

"It would be interesting to know whether the principle of Article 56 of the declaration will be applied to part interest in ships. This declares that the transfer of an enemy vessel to a neutral flag effected after the outbreak of hostilities is not valid unless it is proven that the transfer was not made in order to escape the consequences of war."

SKIN TROUBLES

are usually eradicated quickly by this valuable remedy. One or two overnight applications will show what it can do—results are surprising.

POSLAM
At All Druggists.

INVADING TROOPS DESERT GEN. VILLA

200 Surrender to Carranza, in Sonora, After Fight with Pursuers—600 More to Quit.

SEES BETTER CONDITIONS

Lansing's Report on Mexico to Russian Ambassador Optimistic—Get Clue to Border Bandits.

DOUGLAS, Ariz., Oct. 25.—Major Cervantes and 200 soldiers of the advance guard of the Villa army invading Sonora arrived at Agua Prieta, opposite here, today, and surrendered to General Calles, the Carranza commander. Surrender and amnesty were arranged beforehand by long-distance telephone. Cervantes and his men escaped only after a sharp fight with pursuing Villa cavalry at Esqueda. A detachment of Carranza troops aided the deserters. A number were killed and wounded on both sides.

According to a statement from Calles, General Pablo Lopez, commanding a detachment of 600 of the Villa advance guard, also desired to surrender, but telephone service was interrupted before arrangements were completed.

R. Garduno, Carranza Consul here, received today $10,000 as the first installment of $60,000 from the Carranza Government to care for refugees driven into Agua Prieta by the advance of the Villa invaders. O. K. Goll, President of the Chamber of Commerce, today telegraphed the State Department requesting that permission be given for the establishment of a camp on the American side of the boundary if the refugees should be driven across. Many of the refugees have been refused admission to the United States for various reasons, principally poverty and disease.

MEXICAN SITUATION IMPROVES

Lansing Reports to Russian Ambassador—Forerunner of Recognition.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—Conditions throughout Mexico are showing marked improvement, according to an announcement today by Secretary Lansing. The Secretary was able to give an optimistic report of the situation to George Bakhmeteff, the Russian Ambassador, who made inquiries today preparatory, it is believed, to advising his Government concerning recognition. The British and French Ambassadors recently made similar inquiries, and it is now believed recognition of the Carranza Government by many of the European powers will follow in the near future.

BANDITS DRIVEN OFF.

American Trooper Killed in Attack n Entrenched Position.

BROWNSVILLE, Texas, Oct. 25.—Bandits who attacked an intrenched United States infantry camp within six miles of Brownsville yesterday escaped capture by more than a thousand troops, rangers, and deputies who started in pursuit of them in half an hour after the fight. Daylight revealed that there were possibly thirty or forty men in two attacking parties which attempted to ambush the soldiers.

Private Herman E. Moore of the Fourth Infantry was wounded in the engagement and died today. His home was in Crystal, Ind. Moore was the eleventh soldier killed in fights with bandits since last July.

TAKE PASSENGERS' GOLD.

British Officials Ask Travelers on New York to Exchange for Notes.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Oct. 25.—How the British authorities are in every way aiding the Treasury's efforts to prevent gold from unnecessarily going out of the country was exemplified on Saturday, when the American liner New York sailed from Liverpool. Emigration officials just before the vessel's departure asked every male passenger from the first cabin to the steerage to give up any British gold in his possession and to take notes in exchange.

The request met with a satisfactory response, more than $5,000 in gold being given to the officials from the purses of the passengers.

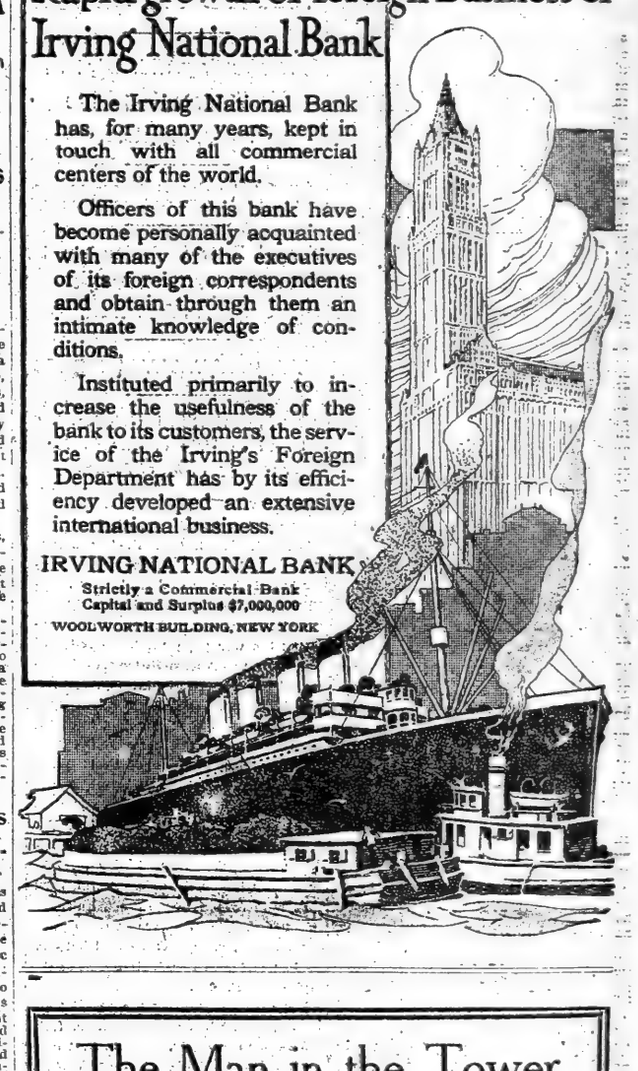
With the drain of gold to America to pay for war necessities, the British Government is doing everything within its power to prevent individuals from taking the metal away. Banks are now cashing checks almost without exception in notes, and the British sovereign, which was so promiscuously used before the war, has now almost entirely disappeared from ordinary trade circulation.

Rapid growth of Foreign Business of Irving National Bank

The Irving National Bank has, for many years, kept in touch with all commercial centers of the world.

Officers of this bank have become personally acquainted with many of the executives of its foreign correspondents and obtain through them an intimate knowledge of conditions.

Instituted primarily to increase the usefulness of the bank to its customers, the service of the Irving's Foreign Department has by its efficiency developed an extensive international business.



IRVING NATIONAL BANK
Strictly a Commercial Bank
Capital and Surplus $7,000,000
WOOLWORTH BUILDING, NEW YORK

The Man in the Tower Sees No Difference



TO be indistinguishable from their custom-made cousins is the prime object of Weber and Heilbroner clothes.

★ ★

This season is witnessing a wonderful development in those exclusive, refined woolens used by the best tailors.

There are new overshot plaids, new browns, new blues, new stripes, new mixtures—further away than ever from the ordinary ready-made fabrics.

★ ★

Weber and Heilbroner suits at $20 to $40 offer a collection of these new materials such, we believe, as never before have been seen in ready-for-service clothes.

★ ★

The new overcoats are quite as unusual.

Largest Distributors of "Neverbreak" Wardrobe Trunks—$15

Weber and Heilbroner
Eleven Stores

241 Broadway, 345 Broadway, 757 Broadway, 1185 Broadway, 44th and Broadway, 1363 Broadway, 58 Nassau, 150 Nassau, 20 Cortlandt, 27 New, 42nd and Fifth Ave.
Clothes at 27 New, 241 B'way, 1185 B'way, 44th and B'way, 42nd and 5th Ave.



At the critical age of middle life

To grow old gracefully! This is the hope of every man and woman at the critical age of middle life. To keep the mind fresh, the body active—too keep from too-early "slowing up" with the weight of advancing years—to be able too resist the attack of disease with the same certainty as in the younger day—this is the hope of the middle-aged.

And here the kindly help of Sanatogen brings most gratifying results. Embodying purest albumen and organic phosphorus, Sanatogen is easily assimilated into the system; it feeds the depleted cells and tissues, restores energy, reawakens the appetite, and strengthens the organism so that it is better able to withstand the inroads of disease.

Many indeed are those who, after using Sanatogen, can say with John Burroughs, the venerable naturalist:

"My sleep is 50 per cent. better than it was a year ago, and my mind and strength are much improved."

Or with the Hon. Wm. E. Chandler, former Sec'y of the Navy, who writes:

"Sanatogen is a pleasant nutriment for cases of impaired digestion. It strengthens without irritating and promotes vitality in feeble folks."

Famous men and women almost without number have given grateful praise for the restorative aid of Sanatogen, and over 21,000 physicians—after watching it in their daily practice—have written expressing their belief in Sanatogen.

To guard against the pitfalls of advancing years, Sanatogen can be helpful also to *you*.

Sanatogen is sold by good druggists, everywhere, from $1.00 up.
Grand Prize, International Congress of Medicine, London, 1913

SANATOGEN
ENDORSED BY OVER 21,000 PHYSICIANS

Send for *"The Art of Living,"* a charming little book by Richard Le Gallienne, the popular poet-author, touching on Sanatogen's kindly help and giving other interesting aids in the quest for contentment and better health. This book is free. Tear this off as a reminder to write THE BAUER CHEMICAL CO., 26 Irving Place, New York.

The Greatest Sporting Goods Store in the World

Heading South



The wily woodcock is packing his ruck-sack and hiking for the south.

The "woodcock moon" is on—he hears the call of the wanderlust.

Hunters are out in all directions, stopping on the way at Sporting Goods Headquarters for guns, ammunition, clothes and the latest news from the haunts of the birds and the moose and the bear.

Ducks are on the move and the geese are impatient.

The New Shotgun Record

With an assortment of twenty-five different makes of sporting guns, this store has sold more than one hundred of one make of shotgun alone, since the shooting season opened.

From a popular price shotgun to the London-made Lang gun, for which this house is exclusive American agent, is the range.

And from a target rifle to the famous Jeffery big-game rifle.

Every article of hunters' equipment, as approved by experts.

Clothes for the Football Game



Sturdy outdoor clothes, for women as well as men—exclusive models originated by Abercrombie & Fitch, recognized in every smart sporting assemblage.

Fall and Winter utility coat, as illustrated, of tweeds, $19.50.

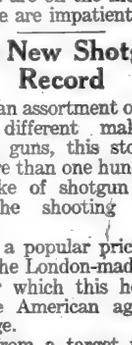
Same coat of Irish frieze, $29.50.

Mannish velour hat, $8.

"Thorntweed" and homespun suits, corduroy suits, "Innsbrook" suits, and suits of exclusive fabrics for shooting.

Hats and boots for every costume.

The New "Wessex" Sportsman's Suit



One of the A. & F. models, practical for going and coming, as well as in the field.

Prices, made of special tweeds, from $25 to $35.

New knickerbocker golf suits and shooting suits, of A. & F. exclusive "Thorntweed;" shooting and riding suits of "Covey Cloth," another specialty of the house.

Felt sporting hats of the new army color, motor caps and coats, sweaters and sportsmen's boots and shoes.

Complete Assortments of Sporting Novelties, for Personal, Country House and Club Use.

Abercrombie & Fitch Co.

Ezra H. Fitch, President.

53-57 West 36th St., New York

AUSTRIA ISSUES SECOND RED BOOK

Covers Dealings with Italy for 11 Months Preceding Triple Alliance Rupture.

ENVOY VOICED SUSPICIONS

Feared Prior to Ultimatum to Serbia That the Rome Government Might Balk.

RIFT GRADUALLY WIDENED

"Czar's Unjustified Mobilization" Urged in Vain as Reason for Applying Terms of Alliance.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—The second "Red Book" dealing with the diplomatic relations existing between the Chancellery of Vienna and that of Rome for eleven months previous to Italy entering the war (May 24, 1915,) is issued today by the Austro-Hungarian Ministry of Foreign Affairs through the Imperial Embassy here.

It contains 205 dispatches, for the most part exchanged between the Austro-Hungarian Minister of Foreign Affairs—at first Count Berchtold and then Baron Burian—and the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador at Rome—at first Von Mérey and then Baron Macchio—between July 20, 1914, and May 23, 1915, together with an appendix in which are presented Article I., III., IV., and VII. of the Triple Alliance Treaty and some correspondence exchanged between Vienna and Rome in 1911-12 during the Italo-Turkish war.

The material covering the period from Dec. 9, 1914, when Baron Sonnino, Italian Foreign Minister, sent his first note to the Italian Ambassador at Vienna, Duke Avarna, until May 4, 1915, when the latter on instructions from Rome denounced the Triple Alliance Treaty, has already been presented through Italian interpretation in the "Green Book," which was first printed in English in THE NEW YORK TIMES of June 13, 1915, in a translation that won the approval of the Italian Embassy here.

A careful comparison of the Text of the "Green Book" and that of the new "Red Book" shows a remarkable fidelity of expression between the Italian Ambassador at Vienna and the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador at Rome in interpreting the messages received from their respective chiefs.

On June 27, 1915, THE NEW YORK TIMES published the full text of the first Austro-Hungarian "Red Book" on the Italo-Austrian negotiations, which was made up of a few letters principally covering the period from the denouncement of the treaty, May 4, to the declaration of war, May 24, 1915, together with an elaborate introduction to which reference was made to many of the documents, now presented for the first time in extenso in the new "Red Book" and full texts of the articles already noted of the Triple Alliance Treaty.

What Is Actually New.

It will thus be seen that what is actually new in the second Red Book deals, from the Austro-Hungarian point of view, with the conversations carried on between Vienna and Rome from July 20, 1914, when Count Berchtold sent his first note of instructions to von Mérey, concerning Austro-Hungary's prospective intervention in the affairs of Serbia, until Dec. 9, 1914, when Baron Sonnino sent his first note of instructions to Duke Avarna, concerning Italy's interpretation of Article VII., and her demand for compensation under said article of the Triple Alliance Treaty.

The Italian interpretation of these conversations has not yet been made public.

On July 20, 1914, then, three days before Vienna dispatched the fatal ultimatum to Belgrade, Count Berchtold sent a note of instructions to von Mérey, the introduction to which reads:

"We must consider the possibility that the Royal Italian Government, in case of warlike complications between us and Serbia, will endeavor to interpret Article VII. of the Triple Alliance Treaty in a way which would conform neither with the sense nor with the wording of it, and that it will claim compensation. The inclosed note will serve for your guidance in opposing such a possible Italian interpretation of the above mentioned article, which the Marchese di San Giuliano, (predecessor of Baron Sonnino in the Italian Foreign Office,) may bring forward."

Austria's interpretation of the famous Article VII. is now well known. It is based upon the Austro-Hungarian undertaking that since the intervention of the Vienna Government in Serbian affairs included neither military, territorial, political, nor economic occupation, the question of compensation could not be raised by Italy.

On July 21, 1914, von Mérey telegraphs to Count Berchtold an account of an interview he had had with San Giuliano which closes with these reassuring words:

"He has already advised Belgrade to be conciliatory.

"Finally, the Minister remarked that his confidence in our moderation toward Serbia was chiefly based on the wisdom of our sovereign. While agreeing with him on this point, I replied that for this very reason he could rest assured that our steps in Belgrade would be carefully thought out and that whatever form they might take they would be limited to absolutely necessary action.

"On the whole, the conversation gave me the impression of many friendly phases with as many mental reservations; furthermore, that the Minister evidently does not yet believe that events will lead to war, but rather expects Serbia to yield. He probably bases his calculations on an intensive diplomatic intervention in Vienna and Belgrade on the part of the powers."

On the same day that the Austrian ultimatum was sent to Serbia, von Mérey called on San Giuliano and telegraphed a report of the interview to Count Berchtold, an important part of which reads:

"The latter (San Giuliano) expressed his inability to give an opinion without being acquainted with the demands made at Belgrade by the Austro-Hungarian Government, and without having discussed the matter with the Prime Minister. The latter will proceed tomorrow to Fiuggi, where events will be discussed between him, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, and the German Ambassador who is there at present.

"In terms which he distinctly qualified as both official and private, the Marchese di San Giuliano expressed his misgivings concerning Italian public opinion. Nevertheless, he at once wrote a letter to Secretary General de Martino, with the professed instruction to inspire the press with moderation when the news of the delivery of our ultimatum shall reach Rome."

The text of the ultimatum was supposed to have reached the Chancelleries of the great powers on July 24, but, telegraphs von Mérey, on that day, to Count Berchtold: "Owing to absence of Minister of Foreign Affairs and of Under Secretary of State, our note to the Serbian Government was delivered to the Secretary General this afternoon."

Last to Examine Ultimatum's Text.

Thus the responsible Ministry of Italy, the ally of Germany and Austria-Hungary, was the last of the great Chancelleries to examine the text of the ultimatum.

On July 26, Count Berchtold telegraphed von Mérey at Rome:

"Yesterday's telegram from Count Szögény, (Austro-Hungarian Ambassador at Berlin:) 'Secretary of State told me today that my Italian colleague seemed surprised you had not earlier informed his Government, as an allied power, of your steps in Belgrade.

"'Von Jagow replied that Germany had not been informed by us any earlier, which he [von Jagow] considered a perfectly correct procedure, because present conflict must be regarded as a matter between Austria-Hungary and Serbia.

"'He would also telegraph this to the Imperial German Ambassador at Rome for his guidance and instruct him to point out to Marchese di San Giuliano, if occasion should arise, that Italy had not previously informed her allies of her forty-eight-hour ultimatum to Turkey.'"

Earlier in the day Count Berchtold had sent this telegram to von Mérey:

"Since Serbia has refused to comply with our demands, we have broken off diplomatic relations with that country.

"You will at once call on the Minister of Foreign Affairs or on his representative and make, in effect, the following declaration:

"'The Royal Serbian Government has refused to comply with the demands which we have been compelled to make for the permanent safety of our vital interests. In so doing it has manifested its unwillingness to abandon its subversive aspirations, which aim at the constant disturbance of some of our territories upon the border and at their ultimate separation from the Dual Monarchy.

"'To our regret, and much against our will, we are therefore placed under the necessity of forcing Serbia by the most drastic means to alter radically her hitherto hostile attitude.'"

On this same 28th of July Count Berchtold reminded von Mérey of the instructions he had transmitted on the 20th inst. and added others based upon Austria-Hungary's intervention in 1911-12 linking Italy's campaign against Turkey and Italy's acceptation then of the Austro-Hungarian view.

On July 29 von Mérey telegraphed to Count Berchtold the views of the Italian Government in regard to Article VII. and the fact that Germany concurred in the Italian views, but he added:

"This reply fully confirms my impression that this Government is chiefly concerned in the question of compensation; that it is determined to force a solution at this time and to this end invokes Germany's interpretation of Article VII., that does not even shrink from attempts at blackmail. It is also worthy of note that the Italian Government desires the exchange of views to take place in Vienna and in Berlin."

ANTI-CONSCRIPTION PLEA.

Arguments Used in Manifesto by Some Members of Parliament.

LONDON, Oct. 25.—A manifesto opposing conscription has been issued by a comparatively small number of members of Parliament. Among the reasons given for their opposition is that the compulsory system would so deplete the ranks of the industrial workers that Great Britain would be unable to meet the obligations she has assumed on behalf of the Allies to supply them with stores of munitions and give them substantial financial help.

It is further declared that compulsion would arouse bitter opposition among the workmen and irretrievably destroy national unity, which is essential to the successful prosecution of the war.

LAUD THE HOHENZOLLERNS.

Berlin Celebrates Anniversary of the House's Rule.

BERLIN, Oct. 25, (by Wireless Telegraph to Sayville, L. I.)—All the churches of Berlin held service yesterday in commemoration of the five hundredth anniversary of the establishment of Hohenzollern rule over Brandenburg. The service in the cathedral was attended by Emperor William, Empress Augusta Victoria, Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg, many Generals and Admirals and the Diplomatic Corps, including the American Ambassador.

The streets outside the cathedral were crowded by thousands of persons who could not gain admittance. Emperor William was cheered enthusiastically.

FOR $50,000 FUND FOR POLES

Mme. Sembrich Presides and Hudson Maxim Speaks at Meeting.

The American Polish Relief Committee of New York at a meeting held yesterday afternoon in the committee's rooms, at 14 East Forty-sixth Street, launched a plan which has for its object the raising of a $50,000 fund for immediate relief work. For two weeks the committee will collect pledges, and the campaign will wind up with a rally in a theatre on Nov. 8.

Mme. Marcella Sembrich, active head of the organization, presided at yesterday's meeting and the principal speaker was Hudson Maxim. In introducing him Mme. Sembrich made a plea for stricken Poland and told of the desolation that had been visited upon that unfortunate country.

In making his appeal for Poland Mr. Maxim spoke of America's own need of preparedness for war.

"I have been working hard for national defense," he said. "We must have defense if we do not want this country to be despoiled and desolated as was Poland. It is our duty to prepare so that we may not be Belgianized and Polandized."

Mr. Maxim said the whole civilized world, that had believed that civilization had outgrown barbarity, now found it was mistaken and that men were as brutal as they ever were.

WELCOME OVERSEAS TRUST.

British Merely Require Adequate Guarantees of Goods' Destination.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—British authorities have let it be known that the newly established American Overseas Corporation will receive the recognition and approval of the British Government as soon as it is shown by the character of the men back of the organization and its European connections that it can be guaranteed that goods exported under the corporation's rules will not reach the enemies of the Entente Allies. At present the British Embassy is kept busy answering requests for information from American exporters, and much of this work will be obviated if the association undertakes to look after the exports.

Secretary Redfield's indorsement of the project has been accepted as practically removing any doubt as to its legality under American anti-trust laws.

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Remington Typewriter

Miss Stollnitz wrote 114 words per minute net for fifteen minutes, a world's record *for novices* in International Championship Contests

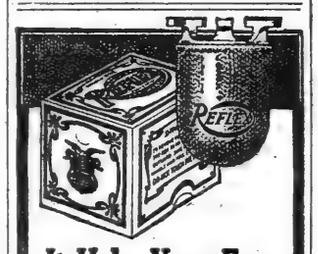
This novice event is open only to those who have never used a typewriter previous to September, 1914. It is therefore the one event that gives a real indication of the machine's part in the development of speed in typewriting.

The question of typewriter merit is not determined by what the exceptional operator of exceptional training can do, *but by what the average operator can do.*

And the best answer to this question, afforded by any speed contest, is, *what can the novice do?*—for the novice stage is the stage through which all operators must pass.

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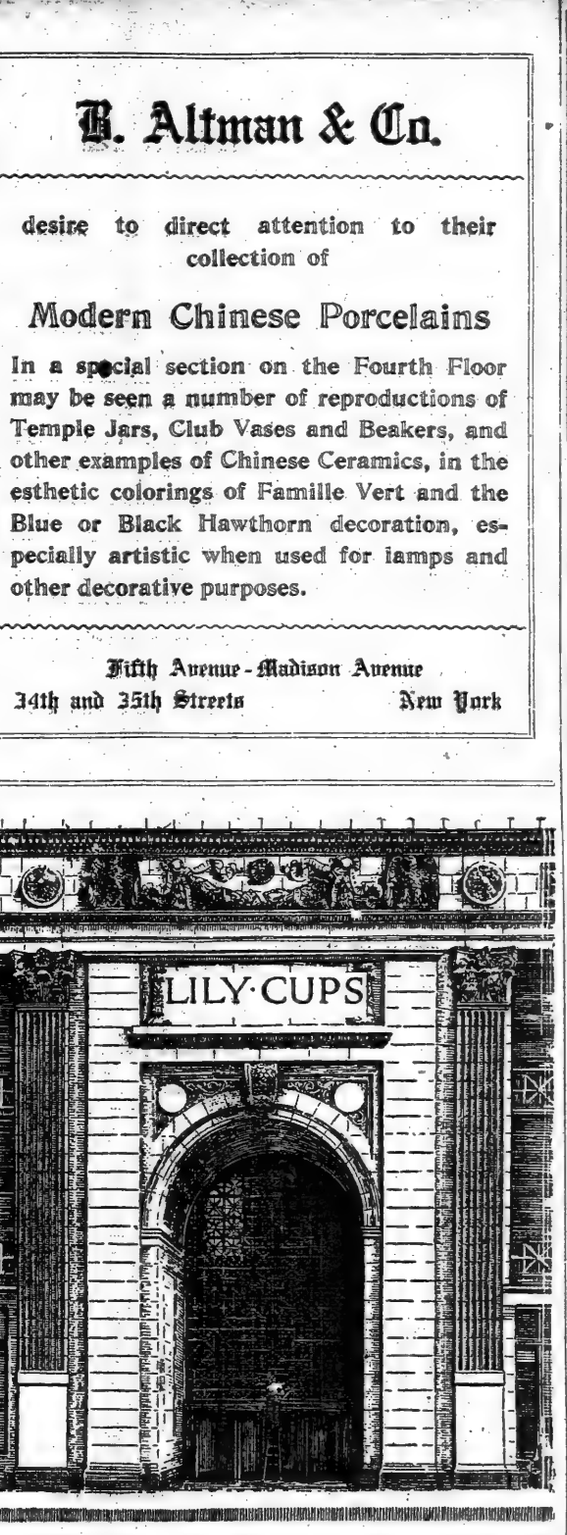
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		Chemistry	82%
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MR. MELLEN SAYS HE 'HOGGED' TRAFFIC

Ex-President Tells Court He "Did What He Could for New Haven."

SOMETIMES HELPED PUBLIC

Correspondence Shows Disappointed Lover Was Sent to Make "Kicking Patrons" Sorry.

Armed with dozens of volumes of the correspondence and records of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, Frank M. Swacker, counsel for the Government, undertook yesterday in the Federal District Court before Judge Hunt to show, with Charles S. Mellen on the stand, how William Rockefeller and the ten other Directors began to crush the New York & New England Railroad Company in the course of the alleged conspiracy to monopolize the transportation facilities of New England. Mr. Mellen's criticism of the records was that what he did he had thought to be his duty.

First there came a memorandum from William E. Barnett, Secretary to the New Haven, in which he sketched out a policy by which the Wilson's Point service of the New England might be discredited and finally dropped. Then there came the resolution of the New Haven directors to hold any of their number harmless for any expenses he might incur for the company which, it was understood, referred to the backing William Rockefeller gave to the Goldsmith suit against the New England.

A lengthy correspondence showed how the New England had regarded as "a declaration of war" the refusal of the New Haven to continue the advance of charges to be collected on through freight hauled over to the New Haven, and how the New Haven had retorted that it could not provide capital for its rival.

Last came the deliberate diversion of traffic, that which had come from the West over the Poughkeepsie Bridge and the New England to Boston, to the Harlem River and the Shore Line route, and the refusal to quote through rates for coal from the Philadelphia & Reading unless it agreed to use the New Haven lines exclusively.

As Mr. Mellen stood, a tall, thin figure, by the map stand and heard these former triumphs of his now held up as breaches of the law, he maintained that what he had done was in the way of his duty to his company or for the absolute advantage of the public.

Plan to Kill Terminal Co.

The attack by the Government on the methods of the New Haven in fighting the New York & New England began with the production of a memorandum in the handwriting of William E. Barnett, Executive Secretary, and at one time Vice President of the New Haven.

The memorandum dealt with the New England Terminal Company, which, operated by the New England and the Housatonic companies, provided the former with the entrance to New York by Wilson's Point, which, according to the Government, the New Haven Directors had set out to destroy. It took the form of a plan to cripple the terminal company in such a way that no one would care whether it were put out of business or not. It read:

Reduce Terminal Company's equipment to a minimum—say one tug and one tencar float—so as to keep up a mere semblance of a line.

Fill the float daily with carloads of freight from N. E. and from Hous. If N. E. sends five carloads any day supplement this with five from Housatonic; if N. E. sends six carloads, add four from Housatonic. If more freight comes than floats can hold the Terminal Company, by reason of the inadequacy of its facilities, cannot handle it, add it to some other way. This keeps up a colorable operation of the line, which bondholders would not object to as long as their coupons are paid.

N. E. wouldn't object, because as I understand it they want to run their freight some other way.

N. E. couldn't well object to Housatonic sending the bulk of their freight some other way because to do so would be pot calling kettle black.

The proceeds of sale of all the terminal equipment (except a tug and float) would go to pay in' deots of Terminal Company, or if necessary to taking up bonds or increasing the sinking fund.

After operating for a time such an inadequate line perhaps everybody would be glad to abolish it entirely.

Above presupposes ability to get rid of Long Island Railroad contract by amicable agreement.

Judge Hunt admitted this document, although he said he had spent two hours on Sunday in the Bar Association endeavoring to satisfy himself concerning the point raised by the defense, and did not come away entirely satisfied. Mr. Swacker explained that the Government did not contend that the memorandum showed that the measures had been carried out, but merely the intent of the New Haven Company at the time.

Rap at Civic Bodies.

Then the Government put in a letter in which the first reference was made to the Goldsmith suit, which proved the undoing of the New England. It was brought in 1893 against the company by a Boston liquor dealer, Nathaniel F. Goldsmith, and, as stated by Mr. Batts in his opening for the Government, the responsibility for the cost of it is alleged to have been finally taken over by Mr. Rockefeller in order that it might be pressed to the embarrassment of the rival of the New Haven.

Reference to it came first in a letter written on April 30, 1892, by Charles P. Clark, President of the New Haven, to Frank Thomson, First Vice President of the Pennsylvania. This communication was marked "personal and confidential," and in it Mr. Clark said that on May 1 the New Haven was beginning to send a portion of the Pennsylvania freight over the Shore Line, "but have not hired a brass band to emphasize the fact," and he particularly asks Mr. Thomson to instruct all his officials not to aid or encourage any attempt of the New England to make trouble for the New Haven either directly or "presumably at its instance by fruit dealers, consignees, or public-spirited bodies in Boston or elsewhere, however high-sounding the name."

Then from a letter written on Dec. 9, 1893, by George F. Randolph, General Traffic Manager of the New England, to Mr. Mellen, it appeared that the New Haven was declining to continue to advance to the New England certain charges alleged to be due the latter on through freight.

New England Complains.

"This can only be regarded," he wrote "as an open declaration of war on our business and a direct blow at our interests, but it hardly seems possible to me under existing circumstances that this can be your intentions."

He quoted the general practice of railroads in this matter and pointed out that the New Haven was permitting the Pennsylvania, the Lehigh Valley, the New York Central and the West Shore to get the same kind of advances. To this Mr. Mellen replied in a letter of Dec. 13, 1893, which in part read:

"When we receive such a communication from you we begin to query for what purpose you think our railroad exists, except it be to promote the interests of your company. * * *

"You ask us to advance to you in cash as expenses your earnings on business to local points on our line, well knowing that we must give two to four weeks' credit before we can make collections."

Then he added that the New Haven could handle the business in question by connections with other lines, and if there were any complaints from the customers of the New Haven he would take them up as they came that way.

Mr. Mellen thus wrote to C. Peter Clark, General Freight Agent of the Old Colony system, bidding him answer the complaints of certain Taunton shippers concerning the prepayment of charges rendered necessary by the new arrangement:

"Write just as nice a letter as you know how to each one of these people, expressing all manner of regret that you are obliged to take this action and that it embarrasses them, but ask them to give some consideration to the railroad situation, and try and put up with the situation as not being an unreasonable one, but rather one necessary for the proper protection of our property.

Writes of Drawing Tears.

"You can fix up a good letter; I have no doubt, one that will draw tears to the eyes of the people to whom it is addressed, and convince them that you are only driven to this course by dire necessity."

Mr. Clark replied that he had decided to send a man down to interview the Taunton shippers personally, and went on:

"I have selected young Palmer, and I think he will reflect our grief at the painful situation. Palmer was to have been married the 1st of January, but the Pennsylvania Railroad cut down their force in Boston, whereby he lost his position. When he came here his pay was less, and the poor fellow has been waiting, waiting, waiting ever since. I think his mournful appearance will enable him to do ample justice to the sad side of this unfortunate situation."

Identification of documents took up a good deal of the morning session. A. P. Russell, valuation counsel of the New Haven, was called to identify books and papers of the period when Percy R. Todd was Vice President of the company, after Mr. Mellen had gone to the Northern Pacific, and then John T. Johnson, a colored man, from the office of the President of the New Haven, was sworn to carry on the testimony along this line.

As Johnson stepped toward the witness stand he stopped to shake hands with William Rockefeller, beamed on Lewis Cass Ledyard and the other Directors, and nodded kindly to Mr. Mellen.

The Government did not find the witness very satisfactory. He knew all about his own functions in handling the letters, but he could not tell definitely that they had been posted. On this point the defense suggested that before a letter was put in evidence it should not only be shown that it came from the letter-press books of the New Haven, but that it had actually been sent. Mr. Mellen came to the assistance of the Government in this respect.

"A great many letters," he said, "have been copied in books that were never posted. In no instance, to my knowledge, without a notation upon the press copy leaf that the letter was canceled or not sent. I know of no instance as far as my personal experience goes, and yet I cannot say what my clerks did."

The trial will be continued this morning at 10:30 o'clock, when Mr. Mellen will again be on the stand.

WAR CORRESPONDENTS SUBJECT TO NEW RULE

No Passports for Those Going from One Belligerent Country to Another.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—A new policy was announced tonight by the State Department with reference to the issuance of American passports to writers intending to visit the war zones of Europe. Every effort is to be made to prevent the missuse of the American passport for unneutral purposes. The text of the announcement follows:

"The number of newspaper writers who have applied for passports has caused the department to rule that hereafter it will issue passports to writers who contemplate visiting belligerent countries only when they are regularly accredited to the department by responsible journals or recognized press associations.

"The department will not issue passports to individuals who are paid, or expect to be paid, by the agents of foreign Governments for matter which they may publish. Before issuing passports to writers the department must be assured that their purposes are of a neutral character.

"The department will not issue passports to writers who contemplate going from the territory of one belligerent country to that of the enemy.

"The object of this ruling is to insure the continued neutrality of the United States, and to prevent individuals from putting their safety in jeopardy."

PITTSBURGH PIVOT OF SUFFRAGE FIGHT

Allegheny County's Vote, Leaders Assert, May Decide the Pennsylvania Contest.

WAGING HOT CAMPAIGN

Pros and Antis Both Confident—Democratic Leader Favors Suffrage, but Keeps Hands Off.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., Oct. 25.—The woman suffrage campaign appears to thrive better here than anywhere else in the Keystone State. Allegheny County, of which this hustling soot-laden city is the centre, is very likely to prove the battleground where a suffrage or anti-suffrage conclusion will be reached in case the vote on the Constitutional amendment to enfranchise the women of Pennsylvania should be close.

Of the marked apathy in some other parts of the State which THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent has visited there is no visible sign here. Both the suffragists and the anti-suffragists have militant organizations which are carrying on a vigorous campaign. The headquarters of both the suffrage advocates and the antis are among the busiest places in Pittsburgh. If anything the suffragists are the more active. They have the advantage of the antis in that there are no suffragist ethics to prevent open-air campaigning, while the rules of the anti-suffrage organizations militate against such methods.

The antis admit that they have found it difficult to reach the multitude of industrial workers, many of whom are "Lunkies," which in Western Pennsylvania parlance means workers of the immigrant class who do not understand English.

Both the suffragists and the antis speak hopefully regarding the prospective and possibly the pivotal vote of Allegheny County. Both sides admit that their expectations are not based on an exact canvass of the voters, such as is made by the men's organizations prior to election. It is doubtful whether there exists any trustworthy basis for an estimate of the coming vote in this city of the leaders of both the Democratic and Republican organizations here assert that they are taking no active interest in the fight, and have not bothered about making a suffrage canvass.

Mrs. J. O. Miller, head of the Equal Franchise Federation, when questioned today regarding the outlook for Woman Suffrage, said:

"Our sincere belief is that the Woman Suffrage amendment will carry in Pittsburgh and Allegheny County; that rural districts throughout the State will return large majorities, and that Philadelphia will give at least a small majority that will be favorable.

Miss Julia Morgan Harding, President of the Pittsburgh branch of the Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage, spoke with optimism and assurance about the prospect of defeating the woman suffrage amendment in Pennsylvania as it was defeated in New Jersey.

The headway made by the suffrage cause in Allegheny County and in several other western counties of the State, is due in a large measure to the moral support it has received from the younger and more progressive element in the Democratic organization. Democrats, once were quite powerful in Western Pennsylvania under the leadership of Colonel J. M. Guffey, for many years the Democratic National Committeeman from this State. Colonel Guffey fought Bryan for years successfully. He transferred his political enmity to Woodrow Wilson when the latter boomed up as a potential figure in the fight for the Presidential nomination in 1912. This, together with his reactionary views and his many corporation affiliations, proved his political undoing. His nephew, Joseph S. Guffey, a Wilson Democrat, when the Wilson boom in Pennsylvania was in its embryonic stage, wrested the leadership of the Democratic organization in the western counties away from his aged uncle and has succeeded in retaining control throughout four bitterly fought primary campaigns. With the death of James K. Hall of Elk County about a year ago, the last prop of the old Guffey machine crumbled and left the younger and more progressive Guffey supreme.

"I strongly favor woman suffrage," Mr. Guffey said to THE TIMES correspondent. "I shall vote to give the women of Pennsylvania the ballot and I shall give them all the personal support in my power."

There is nothing in the Democratic platform to pledge the organization to the suffrage cause. For that reason Mr. Guffey has refrained from bringing any pressure to bear on his followers and has resisted efforts emanating from other quarters to make the Democrats in Allegheny County take up woman suffrage as an issue. The indications are that a majority of the Democratic regulars here, as elsewhere in the State, will go to the polls a week from tomorrow and cast their vote against Amendment 1.

Perhaps what the suffragists prize as their most valuable asset in their campaign is the almost united support they are receiving from the newspapers—not only the dailies in this city, but the weeklies throughout the county, which ordinarily are strongly swayed by political influences brought to bear by the respective machines. Of these latter, only one is outspoken against suffrage. Two of the eight Pittsburgh newspapers are taking a neutral stand on the question. The rest are advocating the ratification of the woman suffrage amendment.

PLAN GALA THEATRE EVENING.

Suffragists to Speak at Many Shows Tomorrow Night.

Nearly every theatre in Manhattan has opened its doors to the suffragists for a gala theatre evening tomorrow, and there will be many box parties. There will be suffrage decorations and speeches at the Globe Theatre, Miss Mary Johnston, the writer, and her sisters, Miss Elizabeth and Miss Eloise, will see "Chin-Chin" as the guests of Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, with Miss Mary Garrett Hay, Mrs. Holman, wife of the Australia Premier, and her friend, Mrs. MacIntosh.

Mrs. Marcum M. Marks at the Belasco will entertain Mr. and Mrs. Oscar S. Straus and Mr. and Mrs. William McCarroll. Mrs. Frederick Nathan will be at the Harris Theatre, Dr. Katharine B. Davis at the Century, and Mrs. Richard Aldrich at the Candler, and Mrs. John Blair at George M. Cohan's Theatre.

Fire Commissioner and Mrs. Robert Adamson will see "Under Fire" at the Hudson Theatre, Miss Lillian Wald will have a box at the Gaiety, Mrs. Charles Tiffany will be at the Lyceum, Mrs. Anna Ross Weeks at the Bandbox, and Mrs. Charles Finley Winch at the Republic. The Men's League for Woman Suffrage will be out in full force at the Hippodrome, where James Lees Laidlaw, the President, will entertain Judge and Mrs. Charles Guy.

"I am with you heart and soul," said David Belasco, in extending the courtesy of his theatre to the suffragists.

"Certainly. Count on me for the cause," said Daniel Frohman in his letter to the Theatre Committee.

DR. KOO APPOINTED CHINA'S MINISTER

Yuan Shih-kai Names Brilliant Columbia Graduate, Long in This City, to be New Envoy.

PEKING, Oct. 25.—President Yuan Shih-kai today announced the appointment of Dr. Wellington Koo, Minister to Mexico, Peru, and Cuba, to be Chinese Minister to the United States in succession to Kai Fu Shah, who is recalled to Peking.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—The United States Government has been advised officially of the intention of China to send Dr. V. K. Wellington Koo to Washington as Minister in place of Kai Fu Shah, who is being recalled. Today's announcement from Peking followed the receipt of word there through American Minister Reinsch that the American Government would be pleased to receive Dr. Koo.

The change in Ministers is considered of much significance. Dr. Koo is a protégé of President Yuan Shih-kai, and for years was his private secretary and interpreter. Since the resignation of Sun Pao Chi from the portfolio of Foreign Affairs it has generally been understood that his friend, Kai Fu Shah, the present Minister here, also would resign. There have been intimations, too, that the latter would be recalled, because, it was alleged, he did not furnish comprehensive reports of the state of American public opinion or take an active part in the parleys here in connection with the Japanese demands. So far as the Washington Government is concerned, however, Mr. Shah's presence here has been continuously acceptable.

The prospective Minister to the United States is under 30 years of age, and speaks English to perfection. He made a brilliant record in Columbia University, being elected to the Phi Beta Kappa Society for scholarship. Besides being a friend of the President of China, he is a favorite of Lin Tseng-Tsiang, the present Minister of Foreign Affairs. His wife is the daughter of Tong Shao-Yi, the first Minister of Foreign Affairs of the new republic.

RESTS MADDEN CASE.

Counsel for Gangster Believes Recanting Will Save Client.

Judge Nott, in General Sessions yesterday, announced that he would give the District Attorney's office until Thursday in which to file briefs opposing the motion for a new trial made in behalf of Owney Madden, the west side gangster, now in Sing Sing under a twenty-year sentence for the killing of "Patsy" Doyle on Nov. 28 last.

Charles J. Colligan, who has been appearing as counsel for Madden, decided yesterday to rest his case on the recanting testimony given by Frieda Horner, Margaret Everdeane, and "Willie" Mott, three witnesses for the State in Madden's trial, who since the gangster's conviction have filed affidavits saying they had been compelled to commit perjury at the trial by Assistant District Attorney Walter R. Deuel. Mr. Colligan has until next Monday in which to submit a brief in reply to the District Attorney, after which Judge Nott will render his decision.

SUFFRAGE CAMPAIGN TO END WITH A RUSH

Women to Make Supreme Effort During Last Week of Fight.

CLOSE WITH 24-HOUR RALLY

Speaking Will Cease Saturday and Leaders Will Rest for Long Watch Tuesday.

Suffragists began yesterday to speed up their campaign for the last week before election. There have been 6,500 volunteer women workers in the State for weeks, and the Woman Suffrage Party, organized in every district in the city, will put on 500 extra workers in Manhattan alone. The Women's Political Union will have twenty speakers out on Saturday evening, and it will have a twenty-four-hour relay meeting Friday night and part of Saturday. In the Tribune Building the women have a room from which they are sending out appeals to voters. They are working night and day. In each envelope is a letter from Mrs. Harriot Stanton Blatch, President of the Women's Political Union; a piece of literature, and a sample ballot showing the men how to vote for the woman's amendment.

The work is all volunteer; girls from downtown offices come in after they leave their own work and toil late into the night. Mrs. Margaret Hamilton Lawrence is in charge during the day, and Mrs. Nora Blatch de Forest comes in after her office hours to carry on the night work. Already 50,000 voters have been reached by this means, and the work will go on until Election Day.

The Publicity Committee of the Empire State Campaign Committee, Mrs. Norman de R. Whitehouse, Chairman, will meet every afternoon this week at the residence of Mrs. Ogden Mills Reid, 35 West Fifty-third Street, and from there will be issued the last answers to antis. Allan McCurdy reported to the New York women that many misstatements were made to the voters in New Jersey just before Election Day. They were told that conditions were serious in the States where the ballot has been given to the women.

"The vote has been taken from the men, and the women have all the offices," was one of the statements Mr. McCurdy said he heard made to a crowd of ignorant Italians.

The Empire State Committee is filling all gaps in its army of speakers up-State, putting in new ones where others have been obliged to leave.

The Women's Political Union had a "Capital and Labor" meeting last night, Mrs. H. O. Havemeyer and Miss Josephine Casey, a labor woman, speaking in the open on Thirty-seventh and Fifty-third Streets, west of Broadway. Mrs. Havemeyer carried the little "Ship of State," which she has used in the upper part of New York to stir the people to a belief in women's democracy.

The notes of the fife and drum corps, which is part of the outfit of the Woman Suffrage Party, will open a twelve-hour suffrage meeting at Fortieth Street and Broadway at 10 o'clock this morning. Fire Commissioner Robert Adamson and Collector of the Port Dudley Field Malone, will be among the speakers. Miss Mary Newcomb, who arranged the meeting, will fill in between speakers.

Friday evening the last of the big Manhattan campaign rallies will be held under the auspices of the Woman Suffrage Party at Carnegie Hall. Congressman Edward Keating, whose work for woman suffrage, is urged by his interest in child labor; Mrs. Philip Snowden of England, who has spoken at twenty-six mass meetings for suffrage during October, and John W. Keller, former President of the National Democratic Club, will be among the speakers. Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt will preside. There will be four automobiles outside the hall in charge of Mrs. Mabel Russell filled with speakers for overflow meetings. There has been a great demand for orchestra and box seats for the meeting since the parade. Mrs. Dr. Clark Balch, Mrs. Peter Sexton, Mrs. William Riggs, Mrs. Jervis Fairchild, Mrs. Frank Stratton, and Mrs. Philip Comstock are on the Committee of Arrangements.

The anti-suffrage campaign will be closed by the mass meeting in Carnegie Hall under the auspices of the New York State Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage, Saturday night speakers will be former United States Assistant Attorney General James M. Beck, Colonel John P. Irish of California, former New Jersey Assemblyman John A. Matthews of Newark, and Miss Minnie Bronson. All the boxes are taken for the meeting. The anti-suffrage headquarters, 37 West Thirty-ninth Street, will be open to 10 P. M. every night this week for the sale of anti-suffrage buttons, pennants, and literature.

MRS. CATT TO MEN "ANTIS."

Calls Wheeler Leaflet, Now Withdrawn, Unchivalrous and False.

The Empire State Campaign Committee issued a statement yesterday regarding a leaflet circulated by the Man Suffrage Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage, entitled "Woman Suffrage: Some Underlying Principles and Comments," which Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, its head, had demanded withdrawn, and her correspondence with Everett P. Wheeler, head of the association. The statement, after saying that the men's organization had withdrawn the leaflet, said:

"It has been the contention of suffragists that the anti-suffragists speakers and writers do not scruple to defame the characters of the women leaders of the suffrage movement, and that they are equally reckless of the truth in their statements with regard to suffrage facts and arguments."

There are three letters from Mrs. Catt and one from Mr. Wheeler in the correspondence given out. Mrs. Catt says in her first letter, after demanding that the leaflet be withdrawn at once, and that its statements be retracted as untruthful:

"The leaflet says: 'Woman Suffrage should be repudiated, because of the type and attitude of the leaders it has drawn to the cause,' and then goes on to say, after naming me with others as 'accepted leaders,' 'All are opposed to the doctrine that the family is the unit of society and the State.' The inference from that statement, when taken in connection with the context of the rest of the leaflet, is that I hold immoral views and am an enemy to the home and family. I am not."

Mrs. Catt also calls untrue statements made in the leaflet regarding the suffrage States. She says in conclusion:

"The action of your association in delaying reply and in persistently circulating this libelous leaflet, cunningly designed to mislead, with its implication therein that millions of women who have or desire the vote wish to lead 'loose' lives, is rankly dishonorable, and the exact opposite of that chivalry of men to women on which you anti-suffragists claim woman can rely for justice."

MEN PLEDGE SUFFRAGE AID.

Committee of Prominent Men of All Parties Sign Declaration.

Following the example of the men of New Jersey a group of New York men yesterday signed a declaration of suffrage faith. They are all suffragists of long standing, but are not among the rank and file of the suffrage workers. They issued a statement in which they took up the argument of the women in the home, and say that when she asks to vote she "merely asks to keep up with her own work after it has left the house and gone into the community. She gladly admits that her place is the home, and adds that home is everywhere."

The last paragraph says: "We, the signers of this statement, declaring our intention to vote for the amendment, belong to various parties, but we are united in our desire to have our State true to the fundamental principles of democracy."

The signers were Jacob Gould Schurman, Adolph Lewisohn, Herbert Parsons, Charles L. Guy, William A. Prendergast, John Mitchell, Egburt E. Woodbury, John K. Sague, Robert Adamson, Samuel Untermyer, Frederick M. Davenport, Dudley Field Malone, Norman Hapgood, William G. Willcox, Samuel McCune Lindsay, James Lees Laidlaw, Ogden M. Reid and Frederic C. Howe.

WILSON FORGOT RED TAPE.

Promised to Speak in Columbus Dec. 10, but Didn't Tell Secretary.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—Unknown to his official associates, President Wilson made an engagement to speak in Columbus, Ohio, on the night of Dec. 10. The first information that official Washington had on the subject came in letters of appreciation from people in Columbus. The writers of these letters got responses that they had been misinformed. Columbus insisted, however, that the President had promised, and Mr. Wilson was asked about the matter. He confirmed the Columbus version.

Apparently the President forgot to have an official record made of the engagement.

To Vote on Non-Partisan Rule.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 15.—California at a general election tomorrow will vote on the question of making the State Government wholly non-partisan, as its county governments and some State offices now are. Governor Hiram W. Johnson and other State officials have canvassed the State speaking for the non-partisan constitutional amendments. There apparently has been no great opposition to the amendments.

CLEARS IMMIGRATION LAW.

Supreme Court Cancels Ruling of Tribunals Here.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—The United States Supreme Court today overruled two lower Federal courts and the Commissioner of Immigration in New York in their ruling that, in determining whether an immigrant was likely to become a public charge, economic conditions in the part of the United States to which the immigrant desired to go should be taken into consideration. In the case at issue the Supreme Court held that the action of the immigration authorities of New York in ordering the deportation of some alien laborers on the ground that they were not likely to find work in places where they wanted to proceed was illegal.

The opinion was rendered by Justice Holmes. He laid down the principle that the condition of the immigrant himself and not external conditions in this country must serve for guidance as to the immigrant's admissibility. The case at issue involved some thirty aliens, originally sixteen in number, who landed at Ellis Island. On the ground that they were likely to become public charges they were ordered to be deported, and fourteen of them actually were sent back to Russia. All Gegiow, who intended going to Portland, Ore., appealed in behalf of another of the party who was to accompany him to the Pacific Coast. Habeas corpus proceedings were instituted and the petition was denied by two United States courts.

Cleary Man in Court.

Special to The New York Times.

NYACK, N. Y., Oct. 25.—Josiah Felter, Chairman of the Rockland County Board of Supervisors, who was indicted following an investigation of the accounts of former Town Clerk William V. Cleary, the slayer of Eugene Newman, appeared before the Supreme Court today and asked that the indictment be dismissed.

Felter was indicted on the charge of having figured in the misappropriation of $50,000 of the town poor fund. At the request of District Attorney Gagan Judge Tompkins took an adjournment until next Saturday.

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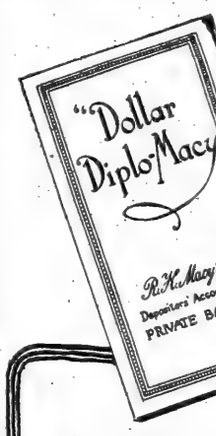
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Factory has been increased in size by 10,000 additional feet of floor space.

Largest selling brand of 10c Cigars in the world.

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It describes in detail the Macy idea and explains why this store has come to be known as supreme in value-giving. Incidentally it points out a practical solution of the buying problem: how to get 100% efficiency out of every dollar you spend.

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Or any salesperson in the store will give you one on request.

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COSSACK COATS—LONG FLARE COATS—JACKETS—BOLEROS—MME. BOUVERIE FUR CAPES—THE "NEW HUB" MUFF—THE "NEW MARQUISE" MUFF—SMART STOCK COLLARS—CALLOT'S SHOULDER CAPES—CARDINAL COLLARS AND PELLERINES, and other smart styles in

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NEW! The "Hurlingham"—Men's Overcoats

at $30

A GIMBEL creation, hand-tailored for us exclusively. Note the peak lapel and soft, rolling front. Single or double breasted. The double-breasted have a small inverted pleat from waist line to bottom of coat.

It's the Smartest Coat of the Year

We have all sizes from 33 to 44 and the model is one that ANY man can wear with distinction.

Chesterfield Overcoats, $19.50

Oxford grey, with velvet collar. Lined with guaranteed Skinner's satin. Also a number of fine coats in fancy mixtures, with "self" collars. SPLENDIDLY tailored. Sizes 34 to 50.

Men's Winter Suits, $17.50

The season's newest models in the fabrics and effect of the moment. Included are unfinished worsteds in plain blue or plain black, also striped effects, the newest plaids and small checks, fancy mixtures, and the much-wanted Oxford grey. All sizes from 33 to 46, for men of all proportions. Fourth Floor

R. H. Macy & Co.

It Isn't a Question of Price



TOO often men make the mistake of judging things with "price" as a basis. To some men a five-dollar hat is always a five-dollar hat, no matter what it is actually worth. Mere "price judgment" is deceptive.

For Instance:—

This Cutaway Frock Coat and Vest $19.75

Silk lined and bound edge.

In dark and Oxford Vicuna, cut on exceptionally graceful lines and finished like a custom garment. The price does not begin to give a true idea of the value; it simply emphasizes how careful you should be to choose a store that knows how to buy. We have not seen an outfit as good at $25 anywhere in New York.

Worsted Trousers at $4.75

Neat, dark stripe effects, with black background. To go with the Cutaway Coat. Others at $3.75 to $8.75.

Silk Lined Fall Overcoats, $14.75

Dark Oxford, Cambridge and black Vicunas. Lined to edge, or faced with guaranteed silk. Strictly hand-tailored. A dignified, dressy model.

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Dresses .. .. 8.50 to 74.50
Suits ..... 24.85 to 148.75
Skirts ..... 5.95 to 18.75
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Smartly tailored, fur trimmed, broadcloth suit. Skirt made with Lane Bryant's patented maternity adjustment. This model has youthful lines and is exceptionally becoming. Special 37.50

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ADVERTISEMENT.

How to Heal Skin-Diseases

A Baltimore doctor suggests this simple, but reliable and inexpensive, home treatment for people suffering with ring-worm, rashes and similar itching, burning skin troubles.



At any reliable druggist's get a jar of resinol ointment and a cake of resinol soap. These are not at all expensive. With the resinol soap and warm water bathe the affected parts thoroughly, until they are free from crusts and the skin is softened. Dry very gently, spread on a thin layer of the resinol ointment, and cover with a light bandage—if necessary to protect the clothing. This should be done twice a day. Usually the distressing itching and burning stop with the first treatment, and the skin soon becomes clear and healthy again. Sample free. Dept. 8-R, Resinol, Baltimore, Md.

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The Nevins Street Subway Station
—7 minutes from Wall St.—
is at our door.

MRS. NICHOLS'S MAID DESCRIBES MURDER

Edith Langfeld Testifies She Thought Men Binding Her Were Playing Joke.

CHIEF ACCUSER OF TALLAS

Girl Asserts the Defendant Was In Better Position Than She to Cry Out Warning.

The circumstances in which Mrs. Elizabeth B. Nichols, wealthy widow of one of the founders of the grocery firm of Austin Nichols & Co., was strangled or frightened to death when three men entered her home at 4 East Seventy-ninth Street on the night of Sept. 8 and robbed her of $17,000 worth of jewelry were described in minute detail by Edith Langfeld, a chambermaid; before Judge Malone and a jury in General Sessions yesterday. The girl was the prosecution's chief witness against Onnie Tallas, Mrs. Nichols's pantry boy, who is on trial for murder in the first degree because he admitted the burglars to the house, knowing of their felonious purpose.

The men with whom he was indicted—Arthur Waltonen, formerly employed by Mrs. Nichols as a butler; Eddie Lehto, and an Italian whose name is unknown—have not been arrested. Tallas, by his own confession, knew Lehto and Waltonen when he opened the door to them. He insists he was ignorant of their intention to attack Mrs. Nichols if she offered any resistance.

According to Miss Langfeld's testimony, as given yesterday under direct examination by Assistant District Attorney Brothers, Tallas, who is 21 years old, but looks much younger, played a passive part in the tragedy. The butler, Vitale Ernes, and the cook, Ilone Toivonen, were out on the night of the crime. Mrs. Nichols was in the library on the second floor, clad in a white wrapper and pink slippers, with numerous diamond rings on her fingers and a gold watch suspended from a diamond necklace at her throat.

Thought Murder a Joke.

Miss Langfeld was just about to fall asleep in the butler's room, which she always occupied on the butler's night off. Shortly before 9 o'clock she heard the door bell ring, and heard Tallas walk down the hall. A silence of several moments followed. She wondered who entered. Suddenly a tall, slender man, with a straw hat and a black mask, which covered the whole of his face, appeared at the foot of her bed. She recognized the figure and contour of Waltonen, the former butler. She thought he was playing a joke on her, and she said nothing as he, without a word, pulled down the window. He stepped to her bedside and bent over her. She raised her hand, and gave his mask a slight tug without pulling it from his face.

"What have you got that thing on you for?" she asked.

The man did not answer. He pressed a revolver to her temple. She still thought he was playing a practical joke, and she pushed the revolver away lightly with her fingers, remarking, with anger:

"Take that thing away. Do you hear?"

Another man appeared in the room, also masked. He produced a rope, with which they tied her hands. They bound her ankles together with a towel. She could not be convinced that "Arthur," as she referred to Waltonen in her testimony, was serious, and so she made no outcry. But when a third man, without a mask, entered, short and stocky, whom she never had seen before, the chambermaid realized that something more serious than a joke was going on. Waltonen and the second man, known to be Lehto, leaned over her.

"Where is the Madam?" they asked.

"I can't tell you," she replied.

"You must tell us," they insisted, pushing a pair of revolvers to her face.

"Maybe she's upstairs. I don't know where she is," the girl answered.

One Man on Watch.

While the third man stood guard over her, she testified, the two others identified as Waltonen and Lehto disappeared into the upper part of the house. She listened intently for sounds from above. There was no scream. But the bell with which Mrs. Nichols was accustomed to summon her servants rang twice, and, faintly, a third time.

Ten minutes later the chambermaid heard the burglars going down the back stairs. The man at her side urged her once more to keep still and left the room. After they had banged the outer door behind them, the girl worked herself free of her bonds and walked into the hall. Tallas called to her from the other end. She walked up to him, unbound the rope with which his hands had been but loosely tied, and then ran upstairs, with the pantry boy after her.

The two found Mrs. Nichols lying on the library floor, with a piece of bed sheet across her mouth. The diamond rings had been torn from her fingers. The diamond necklace and the gold watch also were gone. On her forefinger was the gold bridge of her eyeglasses, the lenses having been broken in her fall. At first the chambermaid thought her mistress was unconscious from fright. She bathed Mrs. Nichols's face with water, then rushed to the window with Tallas and shouted for help. It was not until policemen and an ambulance surgeon arrived that she realized Mrs. Nichols was dead.

Miss Langfeld was cross-examined by former Assistant District Attorney Le Barbier for the defense. Under cross-examination she insisted it would have been of no use for her to give her mistress warning, because Mrs. Nichols could not have heard her voice. Tallas, out in the hall, was in a better position to do that, but he did not utter a sound. Moreover, she testified, she could not rid herself of the idea that it was all a joke until Waltonen and Lehto had gone upstairs, leaving the third man at her side, who as soon as she moved her lips to speak would press the cold barrel of a revolver into her temple and mutter: "Keep still! Do you hear? Keep still."

The trial continues today.

NO CUT SALARY FOR BRUERE.

He Upsets a Plan to Save the City Nearly $200,000 Next Year.

The Budget Committee of the Board of Estimate, which has been holding sessions on the 1916 tax budget in the Municipal Building, refused yesterday to vote for a plan to recognize the staffs of the committees of the Board of Estimate, as recommended by Director Tilden Adamson of the Bureau of Contract Supervision and Director George Tirrell of the Bureau of Standards.

The plan was to abolish most of the committee staffs and existing bureaus, including the chemical laboratories, and to put all under the supervision of a general director, who would also have charge of a central testing laboratory. The plan was to offer the position to Henry Bruere, City Chamberlain, who was expected to resign his present position, paying $12,000 a year, and accept a much smaller salary. When Chamberlain Bruere heard of the plan he appeared before the committee and refused to make the change. As only the Mayor and the Controller seemed to favor the scheme, a vote on it was not taken. It was estimated that the plan would make a saving of $193,554 in the 1916 budget.

The Budget Committee agreed to reduce the number of surgeons in the Police Department from twenty-four to twenty. The sub-committee had recommended that the number be reduced to fifteen. Commissioner Woods told the committee that since he has been Commissioner, the work of the twenty-four surgeons had reduced the sick list, and that many patrolmen had been refused retirement. By doing this, he said, the surgeons had saved $420,000 to the pension fund.

Public hearings on the budget before the Board of Estimate have been postponed until Wednesday, as it is impossible to get the budget ready before that time. The hearings on the Board of Education and the library appropriations will be held Friday afternoon.

29 DAYS IN JAIL FOR CHARLTON

Continued from Page 1.

and often the woman was heard crying late into the night.

Fourteen days after the body was found Charlton walked off the liner Prinzess Irene on to the North German Lloyd pier in Hoboken. Confronted there by Captain Scott, his wife's brother, and Chief of Police Hayes, he broke down, admitted his identity, and confessed the murder. He said in his confession:

"My wife and I lived happily together, but she had an uncontrollable temper, and so had I. On the night of the murder she had the worst outbreak of temper I ever saw. I told her to keep quiet or I would make her keep quiet. Then she had another outbreak. I took up a wooden mallet with which I had been preparing a table and hit her on the head and body two or three times. At midnight I put the body in a trunk, dragged it to the lake, and threw it in."

Mrs. Charlton had figured in the newspapers before her murder. She was Mary Crittenden Scott, daughter of a San Francisco coal merchant. She married a San Francisco lawyer named Castle in 1898. Castle went to Alaska and Mrs. Castle went on the stage. While playing in New York in 1901 she disappeared and the police sent out a general alarm for her. In August, 1900, she tried to kill William B. Craig, a New York lawyer, in "Peacock Alley" in the Waldorf. She said that Craig had bothered her with attentions and had made remarks which she considered insulting. Craig appeared before the Grand Jury and announced that he did not wish to press a complaint against her.

After his confession to the Hoboken police, Charlton was locked up in the Hudson County Jail in Jersey City, where he was a model prisoner. Italy made a request for his extradition, but Secretary of State Knox replied by asking if Italy thereby meant to waive her past interpretation of one of her treaties with the United States. The point was raised that Italy, by her refusal to honor the request for extradition of Italian subjects, had practically abrogated the treaty. Months of diplomatic exchanges followed.

For three years Charlton was held prisoner in Jersey City before he was returned to Italy for trial. Every legal means was used in an endeavor to keep him from being sent back, the case going even to the Supreme Court of the United States, which decided that he must be extradited. In the course of his incarceration in New Jersey a board of alienists examined Charlton and declared that he was of unsound mind and not responsible for the commission of the crime.

In August, 1913, Charlton was lodged in jail at Como, and since then three successive dates were set for the trial, but each time circumstances arose to cause postponements. The war was the cause of the last. In the meantime, a commission had been appointed to inquire into Charlton's sanity, and he was found to be sane. His trial was finally begun on Oct. 18.

In the Italian courts the time that a man has served in jail awaiting trial is taken into consideration by the Judges in passing sentence. Charlton was hopeful, therefore, that the Judge might decide that the three years he had spent in prison in America and the two in Italy would constitute sufficient punishment.

SING SING BURGLAR OPENS LOCKED SAFE

No Combination Sent with New Receptacle for the Funds of the Convicts' Bank.

"O. K. BILL" TO THE RESCUE

Expert Cracksman Solves Problem by Touch and Sound—Osborne to Answer Dr. Diedling.

Special to The New York Times.

OSSINING, N. Y., Oct. 25.—Warden Thomas Mott Osborne of Sing Sing said today, after the publication of an attack on prison reform and reformers made by Dr. Rudolph Diedling, of the State Prison Commission, that he was preparing a statement, to be made public within a few days, which, in his opinion, would "enlighten the people about many things." Mr. Osborne would not, however, comment today upon Dr. Diedling's statement. He excused himself on the ground that he had not read it carefully, and would say all that he had to say within a short time.

While the Warden was not named in Dr. Diedling's attack, the Commissioner so frankly expressed his opinion about reforms which Mr. Osborne has attempted in Sing Sing that the direction of his remarks could not be mistaken. Dr. Diedling, in summing up the findings of his investigation, said "the conditions in general in the prisons of this State" were growing worse instead of better.

The Commissioner's attack was directed against "the pernicious activity of so-called professional reformers" and "the destructive effect on prison discipline in the State of having unofficial Paul Prys in the employ of reform societies dog the steps of the Prison Commission." Dr. Diedling made his attitude toward prison reform clear by saying that the reformers engendered false notions of toleration of crime and "maudlin sentiment in behalf of criminals," and that "the idea of punishment should figure prominently in the treatment of those who have been committed to prison for the protection of society."

Dr. Diedling is preparing a report on prison conditions for the State Superintendent of Prisons, and many of those who read his statement yesterday believe that he will recommend that Warden Osborne's régime be brought to an end.

One reason, it seemed, why Warden Osborne had not read Dr. Diedling's statement was that he was occupied yesterday with the opening of the safe, which is to be the depository for the token money deposited by convicts in the Sing Sing savings bank to be opened soon by the Mutual Welfare League. The safe, a second-hand one, arrived at the prison yesterday, but the shipper neglected to send with it the secret of its combination. As it was locked when it arrived, it seemed at first that it could not be opened until the combination could be obtained, but in the midst of the impatience over the delay, a happy thought occurred to convict "O. K. Bill" Meyers, who is a member of the league.

"O. K. Bill" is "doing time" for "safe cracking," and he has reformed, but he has not forgotten the tricks of his former trade. He saw a good chance yesterday to open a safe with no fear, for once in his life, of burglar alarms and policemen.

"Say," he said to those about the safe, "I've opened several like that, and without soup, too. Let's have a try."

But first of all, the cracksmen of Sing Sing's society of ex-crooks were called in so that they might give "O. K. Bill" the benefit of their experience. With all the company present, "O. K. Bill" set to work to open the safe by the sound and touch of the tumblers as they were turned. It was not an easy job. "O. K. Bill" had been out of practice for a number of years during his residence in Sing Sing; but after several hours' work, there was a click, and then another, and the great steel door swung open on its hinges. The feat closely resembled that of Jimmy Valentine in the play "Alias Jimmy Valentine."

The lock of the safe was then set on a new combination by Bill Trefry, who is to be cashier of the league's bank. Only Trefry and Warden Osborne know this combination, but, if they forget it, they still have "O. K. Bill."

JUDGES DEFEND OSBORNE.

To Form State Organization to Support Sing Sing Warden.

The reforms of Warden Thomas Mott Osborne at Sing Sing were indorsed at a conference of members of all branches of the bench in this city and a citizens' committee yesterday afternoon in the chambers of Judge Thomas C. T. Crain in the Criminal Courts Building. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst headed the citizens' committee, and the others were Judge William H. Wadhams of General Sessions, Justice John J. Freschi of Special Sessions, and Magistrate Joseph Corrigan.

At the end of the conference Judge Wadhams invited all present to attend a dinner at his home on Thursday evening to take the matter up more fully. He said that Justices of the Appellate Division, Magistrates having criminal jurisdiction, and Warden Osborne would attend.

LAUD OSBORNE TO WHITMAN.

Governor Presides at Seventieth Anniversary of His Church.

The final services in celebration of the seventieth anniversary of the Presbyterian Church on University Place, corner of Tenth Street, were held in the church last evening. Governor Charles S. Whitman, who has been a member of the church for nearly twenty years, presided and made the opening address. The other speakers were Judge William H. Wadhams of General Sessions and the Rev Dr. John Henry Jowett, pastor of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church. Other services in commemoration of the occasion were held on Sunday morning and evening.

Judge Wadhams and Dr. Jowett in their addresses strongly indorsed the work of Thomas Mott Osborne, Warden of Sing Sing, to the Governor and the congregation.

MISS MORGAN'S CLUB OPENS

Her Ticket-Buying Society Has Its Housewarming in Harlem.

Most of the members of the Ticket Club, which was organized with the help of Miss Anne Morgan and other society women to purchase theatre and grand opera tickets in large quantities at reduced rates, took part last night in the house-warming of the club house of the Workers' Amusement Club, at 142 West 118th Street.

The Ticket Club has been in existence for five years, and has succeeded in enabling those who belonged to it to see most of the operas and the theatrical hits at prices considerably less than those paid by the general public. More than a year ago it was suggested that the young men and women in the club should form a social club instead of being associated merely as a price-cutting organization.

The first steps were taken some months ago toward forming a social organization and getting a club house. It was announced some time ago that the club house would be opened the first of the year, but those promoting the organization succeeded in furnishing the house and opening it last night.

The club house is a handsome four-story stone building, formerly used as a private residence. There will be no living rooms in the club house, all four stories being used for business and social purposes. The first floor will be used as an office, where the club's principal business, that of dealing in theatre and opera tickets at a low rate, will be conducted. The second floor has a restaurant and reception hall. The hall runs the length of the house, and will be used for dancing. A Victrola is on hand for informal affairs. The third floor will have reading rooms for men and women. Books have been provided, and a circulating library will be introduced later. The fourth floor will have the green room and the rehearsing room for theatricals. All of the floors are newly furnished. Membership in the club will be $3 a year, except in cases in which special arrangements are made.

The house was full early last night for the opening. Among those in attendance were Miss Anne Morgan and Mrs. A. Simmons, the chief founders of the club; Mrs. E. Phillips, Gertrude Robinson-Smith, Elisabeth Marbury, J. Rosenblatt, and others who have helped to start the club.

There was a musical program in which Ida V. Enders, Max Jacobs, Othlie Schillig, Alfred Ilmar, and Dr. Frank Damrosch took part. Dramatic classes will be organized, and a dancing class will be taught by Mr. and Mrs. Vernon Castle.

DOLL EXHIBIT FOR FRENCH.

Society to Also Display Toys of Allies Made in France.

A French exhibition for the benefit of the mutilated soldiers and widows and children of those killed in the war is being arranged by well-known society women for the afternoon and evening of Tuesday, Nov. 16, at the old Knickerbocker Club Building, 319 Fifth Avenue, and the entrance fees will go to the relief fund in France. Among those interested in it are Mrs. Egerton Winthrop, Mrs. William Astor Chanler, Mrs. Francis McNeill Bacon, Mrs. Charles H. Marshall, Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Mrs. Newbold Edgar, and the Misses Maud Borland, Edith Wetmore, Louise Sands, Barbara Rutherfurd, Jane Wallach, and Mabel Choate.

There are to be dolls arrayed in the costumes of the provinces of France and dolls in the costumes of the Allies, including wax, leather, rag, and Polish dolls, the latter with a setting of Polish furniture, and paper dolls to be used as marionettes.

The fashion dolls are called Pandore, for in the eighteenth century the French fashions were brought here by dolls dressed in the latest styles in boxes representing the best and the worst, as did Pandora's box. These modern Pandore will wear frocks created by the most famous dressmakers and hats by equally famous milliners of Paris.

Doucet has dressed a collection of 100 wax dolls, two and one-half feet tall, in historical costumes. The heads have been furnished by the factories at Sevres and Limoges and are copied from the portraits of the persons they represent.

Callot Soeurs have dressed their dolls after two fairy tales, "Cinderella" and "Hop o' My Thumb," and the settings have been made by Jensen, the interior decorator.

There are to be rag dolls copied from famous paintings in the Louvre, and Van Dyck portraits, and one will represent Velaquez's Infanta Marguerita, also leaden soldiers costumed after the Revolution and wooden soldiers in the Allies' costumes, and of different ranks, including lancers on horseback.

There will also be reproductions of Alsatian villages, with much detail, and the farm houses of Normandy and Brittany are to be shown, including those of the peasant and the rich man, and these are set in hand-painted landscapes of these countries.

The wife of the Governor General of Algiers has sent a reproduction of an Arabian house, in miniature. The carpets have been woven after the patterns of old rugs and the costumes are authentic and the details exact.

Other attractions will include flying machines, automobile cannon carriages, little Po-Peep sets, plush animals that can make much noise in variety, and kindergarten toys that teach counting, geography, and four languages all at once, and many other novelties. The dolls and toys have been made in France within the last few months, when the shops were closed and the old working men, youngsters, and those disabled by the war who have been taught to take up toy making to help maintain themselves, have all contributed to the work.

$34,000,000 IS SWORN OFF.

Personalty Tax Roll Shrinks from $323,985,000 to $4,519,341.

The tentative tax assessment for Manhattan for next year was considerably lowered yesterday when 437 persons, who were on the rolls for a tentative assessment of $34,098,000, appeared before the Tax Commissioners to swear off. All but sixty-nine were allowed to escape, and the sixty-nine were held for final assessment of $400,050. Forty-eight of the 437 swore they were entitled to exemption owing to non-residence, and five were reported dead.

The total number examined to date is 8,007 and their total tentative assessment amounted to $323,985,000. Of the number, 634 have been held for final assessment of $4,519,341.

Interned German Ships Moved.

Four steamers of the Hamburg-American Line, the President Grant, Hamburg, Nassovia, and Pisa, have been transferred from the company's pier at the foot of Thirty-third Street, South Brooklyn, to a new pier at the foot of 135th Street, North River. Julius P. Meyer, general manager, said yesterday that the change had been made in order to clear the Brooklyn pier so that it could be used.

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All brown and hale from camp and trail
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October 25th to 29th

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There will be absolutely no charge as this inaugurates the opening of Foot Comfort Service in all Regal Stores.

Here are a few of the most common foot ailments and a few of the fifty-four simplified and modified devices invented by Dr. Scholl and used in Regal Foot Comfort Service.



Have you weak arches, turning ankles or flat feet!

Feet that ache—tire easily—burn or have any tendency toward weak arch of flat foot are at once relieved and corrected by Scholl's Foot Eazer.



FOOT TROUBLE → FOOT COMFORT



Have you cramped or crooked toes?

This simple, scientific soft rubber appliance worn between the toes will assist Nature to restore cramped, crooked toes to normal condition.



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Have you callouses, corns or tender toe joints?

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It will not cost you anything to find out how you can overcome your foot troubles forever. There is a Dr. Scholl Appliance scientifically constructed to overcome every foot trouble.

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*175 Broadway
Broadway at Duane
Broadway at Spring
Broadway at 10th
*Broadway at 27th
*Broadway at 37th
**40 W. 34th St.
Nassau at Ann
*6th Ave. at 21st St.
*14th St. at 3rd Ave.
**125th St. at 7th Ave.
**2929 3rd Ave.

BROOKLYN
*301 Broadway
**1049 Broadway
*1375 Broadway
357 Fulton St.
**512 Fulton St.
**465 Fifth Ave.

*Shows stores selling women's shoes.
**Shows stores selling both women's and children's shoes.

All stores sell men's shoes.

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(from a letter)

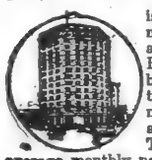
Women are more dependent on the fashion department of their publications than on any other phase of the magazine's service.

A woman could manage to run her kitchen, furnish her house and take care of her children even if there were no magazines, but the women outside of large cities positively could not be smartly dressed without the fashion department of the women's magazines.

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HILLES HAS ROSTER OF FAVORITE SONS

Republican Chairman Hears from Reynolds's Trip to 22 Western States.

WANT HUGHES ON COAST

Great Deal of Scattered Root Sentiment, but Not Much for Whitman — No Lack of Candidates.

The outlook for the Republicans in many States West of the Mississippi is encouraging for 1916, according to information brought back yesterday by James B. Reynolds, Secretary of the Republican National Committee, who has toured twenty-two Western States in the last few weeks. He conferred yesterday with National Chairman Charles D. Hilles.

"Mr. Reynolds tells me," said Mr. Hilles, "that he found Republicans everywhere optimistic about next year. Progressives are disbanding their organizations and returning to the fold. This is particularly true in Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Montana, Michigan, Iowa, Minnesota, and, indeed, practically every State with the exception of California. For instance, Joseph M. Dixon of Montana has quit as National Chairman of the Progressive Party and is doing all he can to bring Progressives back into the Republican Party. Senator Poindexter of Washington is doing the same thing, and so is Henry Allen in Kansas.

"Mr. Reynolds found very strong Hughes Presidential sentiment in Oregon and Washington. Senator Borah will naturally have the Idaho delegation. Iowa and Nebraska will probably be behind Senator Cummins of Iowa. Indiana is solid for ex-Vice President Charles W. Fairbanks. Senator Burton will have the Ohio delegation and probably a following from Minnesota and adjacent States.

Calls Johnson "Hyphenated."

"Mr. Reynolds tells me that in all probability Governor Johnson of California, who ran for Vice President with Colonel Roosevelt on the Progressive ticket in 1912, will head the delegation from his State to the Republican National Convention and try and be the Republican candidate for President. You know Johnson is a sort of hyphenated Republican.

"Michigan will present Senator William Alden Smith, and Kansas will be for Senator Curtis. Up to a few months ago Republican Leader Mann of Illinois seemed to be quite a formidable competitor for the Prairie State delegation, but our information is that he is inclined to support Senator Lawrence Y. Sherman.

"Whom do the Far Western Republicans expect New York to present?" Mr. Hilles was asked.

"Assuming that Charles E. Hughes will insist that he shall not be considered they rather look to New York to present the name of Elihu Root," said the National Chairman. "Mr. Reynolds found a great deal of scattered Root sentiment, but not much for Whitman.

"The Root forces are not organized, but the 'favorite son' forces are and are working energetically to get all the votes they can for their preferences. It may not be generally known, but practically every avowed candidate for the Presidential nomination has within the last six months madea transcontinental tour and shown himself to and talked with the people.

Progressives in G. O. P. Fold.

"From the Progressive camp comes the report that hundreds of thousands of members of that party are enrolling as Republicans so that they may force the nomination of Roosevelt and secure the adoption of the Progressive platform at the Republican National Convention," Mr. Hilles was told.

"I have heard that report," said Mr. Hilles. "I believe, however, that nearly every Progressive who returns will abide by the decision of the Republican National Convention and heartily support the candidates it names. Mr. Reynolds seems to have confirmed what we have always known, that Roosevelt was the 'Progressive Party.'"

Chairman Hilles will call a meeting of the National Committee at Washington soon to fix the date and place of the National Convention. Chicago, St. Louis, San Francisco, Dallas, and other cities are in the field. At the present time, it was said, Chicago seems to be the most likely choice.

PERKINS ASSAILS TAMMANY.

Senator Wadsworth Speaks for District Attorney.

Charles A. Perkins, Republican candidate for District Attorney, began the last week of the campaign last night by addressing five meetings. The largest was at Terrace Garden in Fifty-eighth Street, where United States Senator James W. Wadsworth, Jr., also spoke. Senator Wadsworth said the defeat of Mr. Perkins would be a severe blow to the cause of good government. Mr. Perkins said if Judge Swann was elected it would mean a reorganization of the District Attorney's office for political purposes.

"Tammany Hall is a vicious organization and no public good can be expected of it," he said. "Safety of life, limb, and property in this great city can only be assured through the cooperation of the District Attorney's office with the Police Department. Think what kind of a Police Department you would have to have in order to gain the co-operation of a Tammanyized District Attorney's office. We would have to have a Devery at the head of it.

"Tammany district leaders, I understand, have sent out orders that 'Swann must be put over at all costs.' You know what that means. It is the sure evidence of a determined, concerted effort to bring back the old days of violence, immunity from crime, and defiance of the laws of this State."

Mr. Perkins spoke also at the Republican Club of the Thirtieth Assembly District, 2,060 Lexington Avenue; Commonwealth Hall, 163d Street and Amsterdam Avenue; Bohemian National Hall, 321 East Seventy-third Street, and Apollo Hall, 128 Clinton Street.

PERKINS ANSWERS CRITICS.

Finds No Indictments Were Had in Auto Accident Cases.

In response to criticism from Colonel Edward S. Cornell of the Highways Protective Society and Charles P. Le Brun of the Legislative League for the Conservation of Human Life, District Attorney Perkins yesterday investigated the records of criminal negligence cases arising out of automobile accidents. Colonel Cornell and Mr. Le Brun maintained in their criticism that Mr. Perkins had failed for some reason or other to prosecute at least twenty of these cases.

The District Attorney discovered yesterday that not one of the defendants in the cases cited by Mr. Le Brun and Colonel Cornell had ever been held for the action of the Grand Jury. Either no arrest had been made or else the Coroner's inquest found no evidence of criminal negligence upon which to hold the defendant for the Grand Jury.

"SONNY" QUITS LYNDHURST.

Mrs. Finley J. Shepard and Adopted Boy Drop from the Public View.

Special to The New York Times.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., Oct. 25.—Mrs. Finley J. Shepard and "Sonny," her adopted son, have left Lyndhurst, according to reports tonight. Mrs. Shepard attended a reception to Miss Katherine Black on Saturday, and then, it is said, she went away with her boy, but her destination has not been revealed. It is believed Mr. Shepard suggested that they go into retirement for a few days until the publicity about the adoption has blown over. They are expected back Wednesday.

"Sonny" has not alone won the hearts of Mr. and Mrs. Shepard, but he has won over all of the employes on the estate. While he is at Lyndhurst he takes a bath in Mrs. Shepard's big swimming pool every morning. The water is heated for him, and while he paddles about a nurse is present in a small rowboat. "Sonny" salutes a number of the workmen, who always watch for him as he goes to and fro.

It is said the boy must come from refined parents, for he has fine features, speaks excellent English, and carries himself like a well-bred child. Both Mr. and Mrs. Shepard dote on him, and he promises to be the new ruler at Lyndhurst. A friend said today:

"'Sonny' is one of the sweetest and most lovable boys that I have ever met."

THIRTEEN GIRLS DIE IN PITTSBURGH FIRE

Many Others, Trapped in Box Factory, Are Saved by the Heroism of Men Employes.

ONE RESCUER PERISHES

He Carries Out Six Girls, but Is Overcome and Burned to Death In Seventh Attempt.

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 25.—Fourteen persons were killed and eight injured by a fire in a four-story building, the two upper floors of which were occupied by the Union Paper Box Company, on the North Side here this afternoon. Of the dead, all were young women employed by the company except one. Many of the bodies were so burned as to make identification difficult. Mayor Joseph G. Armstrong at once ordered that the police, City Council, and the Coroner make a thorough investigation of the fire.

The dead are as follows:

SELLMAN, COLLETTA, aged 19.
WANER, HENEL.
ZOBOK, SOPHIA, aged 22.
FARRABA, FAROLINA, aged 15.
LINK, DOROTHA, aged 16.
BAKER, FLORENCE, aged 21.
JOSS, CECELIA, aged 17.
DUNAPPLE, BERTHA, aged 24.
BREINNING, OTILLIE, aged 20.
BREINNING, LAURA, aged 24, sister of Otillie.
MILLER, MYRTLE, aged 20.
RAUCH, MARCELLA, aged 17.
HAAG, SELMA.
VALLON, PETER.

The flames started in a pile of straw in the rear of the feed store of James Brown & Co. on the first floor of the building. William C. Kimbel, General Manager of the box factory, at once went to the third and fourth floors and warned the girls employed there to leave the building quietly. The flames gained headway so rapidly, however, that escape by means of stairways and fire escapes was soon cut off. Some of the girls attempted to go to the dressing room for their hats, and there, huddled on the floor, firemen found a majority of the bodies.

Joseph L. Bash, aged 24, and A. J. Seagle, employed on the second floor of the building, were about to jump when they were attracted by the screams of girls in the window above. The men told the girls to jump. One by one as the girls leaped Bash and Seagle caught them, lowered them as far as they could, and then let them drop to the sidewalk.

C. R. Carlisle, driver of a transfer wagon, drove his wagon into an alley in the rear of the building and threw up a rope to some girls in a window above. After making the end of the rope fast they slid down to safety.

Margaret Steigerwald, who was injured by jumping from a second-story window, said she and five other girls were trapped in the building when somebody closed a door at the head of the stairway on the second floor.

"We got our wraps and started down the stairway," said Miss Steigerwald. "As we reached the second floor some person closed the door at the head of the stairway, and we were trapped. We tried to open the door without success, and then we started back to the third floor. By that time the third floor was filled with smoke. We made for the windows. One girl pushed me away from a window, and I was the last to jump."

An attempt of a man to make moving pictures of the removal of bodies from the building was stopped by the police. W. Noble Matthews, Superintendent of Police, said arrests would follow any similar attempts.

One of the heroes of the fire was Peter Vallon, who was burned to death. When the fire was discovered he was working in the building. He groped his way through the smoke to the street, where he heard girls frantically calling for help from the upper floors. Tieing a handkerchief about his mouth, he rushed into the building. Six times he staggered to the street with a girl in his arms. When he did not appear the seventh time, spectators notified the firemen, who began a search and found Vallon's charred body on the second floor. Near him lay the body of a young girl whom he had evidently tried to rescue.

Francis Feehan, a State Inspector, made an examination of the building after the fire, and said the fire escapes were inadequate.

REFUSE TO END STRIKE.

Machinists Still Out in Schenectady, While Electric Employes Return.

Special to The New York Times.

SCHENECTADY, Oct. 25.—Ten thousand men, or practically all but 2,000 machinists and 1,000 electrical workers and steam fitters, returned to work at the local plant of the General Electric Company today after a three weeks' strike for an eight-hour day, accepting the company's compromise of a nine-and-a-half-hour day with a 5 per cent. increase in wages. The machinists attempted to picket the plant this morning, but were so outnumbered that they abandoned the task and are now centring their efforts to start another strike later in the week.

It was said today that the other crafts returned to work to protect their charter, as the Metal Trades Alliance, the central body for the strikers, accepted the company's offer, and promised to have the men back at work this morning. Just where the machinists stand in this matter cannot be learned. The men in staying out today acted upon the advice of International Vice President Keppler, and they look to him for protection in case of any dispute with the international organization.

This afternoon General Manager Emmons of the company issued a notice that the men would receive their first pay next Wednesday, although the regular date is two days later. This will be done to aid conditions which have arisen during the three weeks' strike. He also stated that if any of the employes are in need of money for immediate use, they may draw on their salary in advance.

CRITICISE FLETCHER FOR WAR GAME MOVES

Defeat of Defenders Arouses Brother Officers—Knight Reports on Strategy Employed.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—The Navy Department has received a report from Rear Admiral Austin M. Knight, who commanded one of the fleets engaged in the recent war game off the Middle Atlantic Coast, in which, according to rumors here, the strategy of Admiral Frank F. Fletcher, Commander in Chief of the Atlantic battleship fleet, who was Admiral Knight's opponent in the war game, is criticised. High officials of the Navy Department admitted tonight that Admiral Knight's report had come to hand and also a report on the war game from Admiral Fletcher, but it was said that the reports had not been received by Secretary Daniels and could not be given out for publication. It was indicated that Admiral Knight's report had not been examined sufficiently to determine whether there was a basis for the rumors that he criticised Admiral Fletcher's strategy.

Mrs. Richard Derby Improving.

Mrs. Richard Derby, who underwent an operation for appendicitis last Friday at her home, 116 East Seventy-ninth Street, was reported last night as progressing satisfactorily. Mrs. Derby was formerly Miss Ethel Roosevelt. She returned last Spring from Paris with her husband, Dr. Derby, after they had spent considerable time in war relief and hospital work.



A case for Wincarnis

Brain Fag?

You need something to renew your over-worked and under-nourished vital forces. Try Wincarnis.

Sample bottle for 10 cents to pay for packing and delivery. Booklet Free.

Edward Lassere, Inc., U. S. Agents
400 West 23rd St., New York

WINCARNIS
The Famous English Tonic



"Built like a Skyscraper"

A thin silk thread in the hand of a child pulls drawer open without breaking.

REASON: The Shaw-Walker Voluntary Slide. Gives smooth *coasting* action, both outward and inward.

Tests at the factory have proved that the drawers in a Shaw-Walker steel file will run silent, smooth and speedy for 100 years without repair or attention.

This file is built of "sky-scraper" channel steel. Built without nuts—bolts—rivets—rods—screws. Cabinet and drawers each made solid steel by electric spot-welding.

Filing capacity 7½% to 25% greater than other steel files.

Try one out in your office for 30 days *free*. 'Phone Franklin 2261 *now*. No obligation.

SHAW-WALKER
60 Franklin St. New York

Highest Awards at San Francisco and San Diego Expositions in 1915

Complete catalog on request

"Built Like a Skyscraper"
SHAW WALKER
STEEL LETTER FILES

White

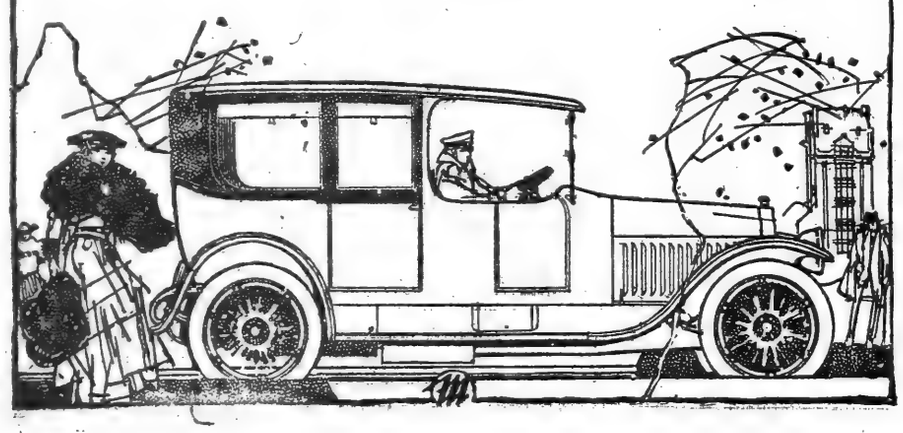
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CUSTOM DESIGNED

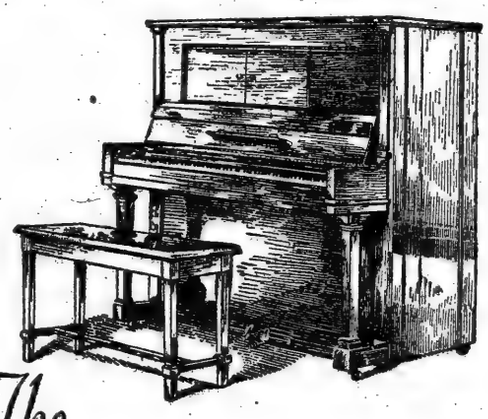
The lines are modeled with the graceful sweep of parapet, radiator and fenders which characterizes the made-to-order product. Interior appointments and workmanship are similarly indicative of a highly refined *individual* treatment.

Making these bodies in the White workshops has a distinct advantage. Chassis and body are designed as a unit. They fit each other in line, weight and proportion. The body designer is never constrained by the arbitrary requirements of a given chassis to distort, however slightly, the beautiful lines of his product. He works in perfect harmony with the structural definements of the chassis.

The difference between a made-to-order body imposed upon any make of chassis and a White body designed upon a White chassis is in the perfect *balance* which results from building each with the other in mind.

THE WHITE COMPANY Cleveland
Broadway at Sixty-second Street
New York





The DUO-ART PIANOLA

Played for You by World-famed Musicians

IT REPRODUCES, AUTOMATICALLY, THE PLAYING OF GREAT CONCERT PIANISTS - Through this wonderful instrument you may hear in your own home such great artists as Bauer, Hambourg, Gabrilowitsch - a constantly increasing list of the most famous virtuosi of the pianoforte.

IT IS A PIANOLA OF THE FINEST TYPE - without question the most wonderful of all player-pianos - YOU, yourself may play it with delightful skill.

IT IS A PIANOFORTE OF SUPREME MUSICAL EXCELLENCE - *a Steinway Weber, Steck or Stroud* The Duo-Art Pianola is on sale in New York only at Aeolian Hall.

The AEOLIAN COMPANY
AEOLIAN HALL, Forty-second Street, West of Fifth Avenue

"Peace for our children"—That is the motive of every class in France today, says Owen Johnson in "The Truth About France"—an article of sympathy and depth of feeling—in this week's issue of

Collier's 5¢ a copy
THE NATIONAL WEEKLY

Anti-Constitution Meeting.

The Citizens' Committee to oppose the proposed Constitution will hold a mass-meeting at Cooper Union tomorrow night. Register John J. Hopper, chairman of the committee, will preside, and the following will speak: Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, Senator Robert F. Wagner, Amos Pinchot, James P. Holland, Anthony J. Griffin, and John Godfrey Saxe. Messrs. Wagner, Griffin, and Saxe, were convention delegates.

HEINZ Tomato Ketchup

Free from Benzoate of Soda

has a world-wide reputation for making all sorts of foods more appetizing.

The relish with the fresh tomato taste. You will find it delicious, wholesome, pure.

One of the 57 Varieties

Be Kind To Your Feet

Don't let your feet be bruised and crippled by the hard, unyielding pavements and streets.

Wear Dr. Reed Cushion Shoes and give your feet comfort and protection.

Your kindness to your feet will be rewarded by increased efficiency and the absence of "that tired feeling."

Men's Shoes, $6 & $7
Women's Shoes, $5 & $6

Dr. A. Reed Cushion Shoes
1372 Broadway, at 37th St.
12 Park Place, Woolworth Bldg.

PHONE MAIN 6900
PIONEER FIREPROOF WAREHOUSES
Our 36th Year
37 to 33 Flatbush Avenue
Largest in New York
MOVING, STORAGE, SHIPPING
Rug and Carpet Cleaning

The New York Times scrutinizes every Business Opportunities advertisement before publication in its columns.

A newspaper which safeguards its readers from unworthy news and fraudulent advertising is most valuable to advertisers. The New York Times offers a reward of $100 for information leading to the conviction of any one obtaining money by false pretenses through the use of its advertising columns.

If you have a business for sale—or desire a partner—your best market is among Times readers, because they will read your advertisement *with confidence*. Confidence of its readers, plus quantity of quality circulation (more than 300,000 copies sold every day) makes the most valuable advertising medium. Such a medium is

THE NEW YORK TIMES

Telephone Bryant 1000, if a telephone subscriber, and dictate your advertisement.

ROOT GLORIFIES THE CONSTITUTION

In Impassioned Plea He Says the Convention Worked with High Ideals.

W. C. OSBORN INDORSES HIM

Democratic State Chairman Repeats That Partisanship Played No Part.

EX-SENATOR DEEPLY MOVED

Economic Club Diners Hear Able Presentation of Merits of New Organic Law.

An impassioned appeal for the adoption of the proposed State Constitution, to the framing of which he said he had given "all there was in me—my strength and my life"— was made last night by Senator Elihu Root before 1,000 members of the Economic Club, at their dinner at the Hotel Astor.

At times the Senator was able but poorly to disguise the intensity of his feelings, and his voice shook with emotion as he told how he had worked "to restore true democracy" in the State. As he ended the diners rose and cheered him enthusiastically.

The dinner was one of the largest at which the new Constitution has been the subject of debate, and the speakers included William Church Osborn, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee; United States Senator James W. Wadsworth, Martin W. Littleton, and William R. Willcox. Mr. Osborn gave his indorsement to the Constitution with the exception of the apportionment article, and declared that the convention, of which he was a member, acted in a non-partisan spirit. He concluded with a high tribute to Mr. Root.

Only Client in Sixteen Years.

The greatest outburst of applause came near the end of Senator Root's address, when, leaning far forward on the speaker's rostrum, his face working with emotion, he said:

"Perhaps I am misled. Perhaps I insist unduly upon the work of the convention of which I was part. If I do you must forgive me. I beg you to do me the honor to believe there is no personal consideration which actuates me. Since I left this city, sixteen years ago last Summer, to devote myself to the service of the country and the State I have had but one client. I have had but one desire. I have had but one passion, and it has been for the prosperity and the honor and the growth in the spirit and in the power of my country and my State.

"I have given out all there was in me into this effort to do what I believed to be necessary for the perpetuity of our free institutions; this effort to make representative government worthy of itself. I have given up my strength and my life to help bring that about. I hope that it will not prove to have been in vain.

"No, it cannot have been in vain. This Constitution, I believe, will be adopted by the people of the State, but if it is not, the work of the convention will not be lost. It will be but the beginning of a process which through the workings of the processes of free government will bring about sooner or later in substance all the conclusions which are right and sound, for no honest effort in behalf of one's country can ever be lost."

Men Fear to Lose Jobs.

Turning to the opposition to the Constitution, the Senator with a touch of scorn in his voice said:

"Of course there is opposition. I have been seeking—I have been wondering much at the causes. No such series of provisions as this can be adopted without interfering with a great many people. A good many men will be turned out of office. You cannot retrench without turning men out of office. You cannot economize without interfering with people, and if you will look to the opposition to this Constitution in nine cases out of ten you can trace it back to the unwillingness of men to be turned out of office, or the fear of men that they will be turned out of office, the fear of men that their personal perquisites or opportunities will be interfered with.

"There is one thing I feel bound to say: The Constitutional Convention of 1915 rises above the plane of partisan politics. It refused, not without struggle, not without a contest, not without strenuous exertions and the desires of many men—of some men—to use the great majority of the Republican Party in that convention for partisan advantage. It deemed its duty to be to serve the parties that each man owed allegiance to by serving the State; and it was that which led to this extraordinary agreement. That was why Democrats and Republicans alike voted for these great salutary measures; that was why, after the close of the convention, there was almost unanimous approval of its work by the men who had been engaged in it.

United to Serve Their State.

"It is with the deepest regret that I observe that among some people, perhaps among many of our fellow-citizens, there is an unwillingness to regard this great and important measure for the public welfare upon the same basis—love of country and superiority to partisan advantage. All honor to Republicans and Democrats alike who unite, regardless of party, to serve their State in seeking to give the people of the State a better government, and regret and sympathy for the future to those who reject that and seek to frustrate this great measure for the public good in order that there may be party advantage by it."

Senator Root said that the convention had realized that there was much dissatisfaction not only here but throughout the country, and that there was an absolute necessity to make the new constitution "so good, so sound, so effective, that all demand for the abandoning of representative government and the substitution of direct legislation would pass away and be refuted."

Taking first the reforms planned for the judicial system, he dwelt at some length upon the complicated legal tangles which, he said, so frequently arise and make it almost impossible for the poor man to obtain justice or for the man not skilled in law to understand.

"I say it not without experience in legal procedure," he said, and the great crowd laughed. Mr. Root continued:

"We have got our procedure regulated according to the higher trained, refined, subtle, ingenious intellect of the best practiced lawyers, and it is all wrong. Our procedure ought to be based upon the common intelligence of the farmer, and the merchant, and the laborer. And there is no reason why it should not be.

The Legislature Dignified.

"Isn't there vital need, if our institutions are to continue, if our representative government is to live, that our Legislature shall be raised up above the low esteem in which the public holds it, and has held it for years past? Well, the convention tried to accomplish that by a series of provisions based upon an estimate of the causes for the low esteem in which the Legislature was held and in examining the causes."

Taking up various provisions, he went into a lengthy analysis to show that the convention had made a real effort to bring about, so far as it was able, a true democratic form of government for the State. He said:

"And the question relative to this Constitution is not whether some particular little thing pleases you or me. There is nobody who is fully satisfied with the Constitution. I am not. There are things in it I do not want there. There are things left out I would like to have there. That was true of every member of the convention. But the great process of free self-government went on, the subordination of minor matters to major matters, the surrendering of individual opinion upon matters of little importance in order to secure agreement upon matters of great importance went on. That process by which our country is governed and by which free government must always be achieved, went on during those five months, and the result is a great attempt to accomplish something of the first order of importance for our State and country in the form of representative government in a State."

Osborn Indorses Root.

In his speech Mr. Osborn said:

"You have heard the leader of the convention. He is a leader in the United States. He is one of the very ablest men in public service in this or any country. Supporting him were men of both parties of great ability, of great experience and distinguished character. Those small, bitter minds who allow themselves to be swayed by unworthy suspicion of partisan, financial or personal prospects on the part of the delegates, should examine the proposals upon their merits and vote in the open upon the open value of what is openly offered.

"The convention scrupulously heeded the injunction of the Chairman to regard the work in a non-partisan spirit, although largely Republican in numbers, except in the matter of apportionment."

Mr. Willcox presided, and among those at the dinner were A. Barton Hepburn, Francis Lynde Stetson, James Speyer, Frank A. Vanderlip, George W. Wickersham, Borough President Marks, Clarence H. Mackay, Morgan J. O'Brien, R. A. C. Smith, Simon Guggenheim, Ogden L. Mills, Adolph Lewisohn, George W. Perkins, Justice Clarence J. Shearn, Theodore P. Shonts, George Haven Putnam, W. A. Marble, and Charles R. Flint.

FAIL TO FIND PARTISANSHIP.

A. B. Parker Heads Committee Urging Votes for Question No. 1.

The advocates of the new Constitution yesterday started with a rush on the last week of campaigning before election. Headed in importance by the Economic Club dinner at the Hotel Astor, scores of meetings were held in all of the boroughs at which delegates to the Constitutional Convention and others interested in good government argued in favor of the adoption of the proposed changes in the State's organic law.

The Citizens' Non-Partisan Committee for the Adoption of the Constitution sent out a campaigning automobile last night from which were held ten street-corner meetings. Prominent Democratic and Republicans spoke for the proposed Constitution. The automobile will make speaking tours of Manhattan, the Bronx and Brooklyn every night this week. The most prominent delegates to the Constitutional Convention will be among the speakers.

Advertisements will be placed in the 3,500 surface cars of the city this morning by the Citizens' Committee, setting forth arguments in favor of the Constitution. The committee is undertaking to supply speakers for all meetings to discuss the Constitution. Its headquarters are in the City Club.

Democrats Make Appeal.

In reply to the stand of Tammany Hall against the adoption of the Constitution, a committee of prominent Democrats from all parts of the State, headed by Alton B. Parker, yesterday issued a statement setting forth that no Democrat should consider the Constitution a partisan measure, and that all members of the party interested in good government and economy in State finances should abide by the plans evolved by the vote of their representatives in the Constitutional Convention. The statement said in part:

"It is not our intention to urge the adoption of the Constitution on partisan grounds. It is not a partisan document. It was not framed in a partisan spirit and should not be adopted by a partisan vote. When the constitutional convention met, the Democratic delegates found themselves in a minority. Nevertheless, they contributed to the proposed Constitution many of its most liberal and constructive features. Practically every important article was adopted after having received improvement at Democratic hands and with the support of a majority of the votes of Democratic delegates. The Democratic delegates in the convention not only acted as good citizens, but also as good Democrats. They saw to it that the two leading reforms contained in the proposed Constitution were those to which the Democratic Party had formerly pledged itself before the people of the State.

"The first of these great reforms consists in making the Governor the official, responsible leader of the State. It gives him the power of appointing and removing the heads of administrative departments without having to submit his nominations to the Senate. It provides that all of the existing administrative agencies of the State must be grouped into seventeen great functional departments of government. This is a liberal fulfillment of the great pledge of the Saratoga Democratic platform, adopted on Aug. 26, 1914."

Home Rule for Cities.

The statement then gives the short ballot pledge of the Democratic platform and adds:

"The second great reform in the proposed Constitution consists in conferring upon our cities and counties much greater powers of local self-government and diminishing the power of the Legislature by capricious special legislation to interfere in local affairs. These provisions constitute a substantial fulfillment of the home rule pledge of the Democratic platform.

"We have examined the proposed Constitution with some care. We are convinced that it represents a long step forward in the development of better and more responsible government in this State and in accordance with the two great principles formulated by the Democratic Party. We believe, therefore, that the Democratic voters of the State should support that portion of the Constitution contained in Question 1."

The statement is signed by Alton B. Parker, D-Cady Herrick, Delancy Nicoll Eugene Lamb Richards, Morgan J. O'Brien, George Gordon Battle John D. Kerman of Utica; Thomas W. Meachem of Syracuse, Delos M. Cosgrove of Watertown; William B. Wright, Jr., of Buffalo, Cortland A. Wilbur of Binghamton; V. Everit Macy of Westchester; Francis Lynde Stetson, Harry W. Newburger, J. Sidney Bernstein, Andrew McLean, Charles A. Webber, Edward J. Byrne and George J. Ryan.

Joseph M. Price, Chairman of the Citizens' Non-Partisan Committee for the Adoption of the Constitution, said last night that the statement made by the Motion Picture Board of Trade of America, Incorporated, that it had been refused a hearing before the Constitutional Convention was a misstatement of fact.

Movies Had a Hearing.

"Louis Marshall, Chairman of the Committee on Bill of Rights," he said, "is authority for the statement that one entire afternoon was given to hearing the request of the motion picture interests that the Constitution forbid legal censorship. The motion picture trade was represented by attorneys and others and they were told that further opportunity for a hearing would be granted if desired.

"The opposition of the Motion Picture Board of Trade to the adoption of the Constitution is just another case of selfish interests opposing the Constitution for the reason that their particular suggestion was not adopted. If the suggestions of every organization, trade and interest made to the convention had been adopted, the Constitution would have been as large as the Century Dictionary and much less useful. The question of the adoption of this Constitution should be looked at from the point of view of the good of the State and not of any particular trade or interest."

Mr. Price is a member of the National Board of Censorship. He does not believe in legal censorship, but believes that the business does not deserve protection in the Constitution.

Advocates of the Constitution express no little surprise in the interest aroused all over the State by the discussion of the new Constitution. They hold that the more discussion there is, the more chance the measure has of ratification.

LABOR AUDIENCE NOT HOSTILE

Wickersham Cheered, Defending Constitution in Labor Temple.

George W. Wickersham, ex-Attorney General, spoke at the Labor Temple, Fourteenth Street and Second Avenue, last night, and told a labor audience that they had in the proposed Constitution a "great opportunity for marked improvement in the government of the State." Following his address, which consumed more than an hour, Mr. Wickersham was questioned by members of the audience on certain points in the new Constitution, and most of the questions he answered to their satisfaction.

One man asked why the Constitution did not incorporate an obligation on the part of the State to provide every man with a job. Mr. Wickersham was loudly cheered when he said he believed every man in the State could find a job if he only was willing to work.

The making of a new Constitution was described in detail by Mr. Wickersham. The criticism of policemen because cases of dismissal may not be subject to review in the civil courts he disposed of with the explanation that the Legislature could give such policemen the right of review.

Mr. Wickersham called attention to that provision of the new Constitution which requires the Legislature to publish a record of its proceedings. Today, nobody knows what happens in the Legislature, he said, other than what is published in the newspapers, and that, he said, was for the most part sensational. It was necessary for the 10,000,000 inhabitants of the Empire State to know what their representatives were doing.

BIG EXPORTS STRAIN FACILITIES OF PORT

Commerce Congestion Is Not Due to Shortage of Cars or Ships.

PRESSURE ON WATER FRONT

Much of Enormous Export Trade Will Remain Permanently, Shipping Men Say.

Export trade, experts believe, is placing a greater strain upon the pier and terminal facilities of New York than the port has ever known.

Although the Central Railroad of New Jersey yesterday lifted its embargo on freight intended for outward-bound steamships, there is still a tremendous pressure on all rail shipments, and the yards of all lines are jammed with miles of cars.

Munitions of war and foodstuffs constitute the bulk of the material destined for the use of European armies, which crowds into every terminal. Many vessels are being loaded at the water front with the products of the Pennsylvania steel mills; others are waiting to receive caravans of automobiles, and many have been chartered to take wares and fabrics to countries whose workers have gone to the battlefronts.

Investigation by THE TIMES shows that the congestion is not due to car shortage. The last statement of the American Railway Association, dated Oct. 11 and giving figures as of Oct. 1, reveals a surplus of 88,061 cars. The surplus on Sept. 1 was 191,309 cars. That general business conditions are much better than they were a year ago is shown by the report of Oct. 1, 1914, when the surplus was given as 133,368 cars. Although the surplus has been cut down along the Atlantic seaboard there is still a good margin. The shortages are increasing especially in the box-car class. The Interstate Commerce Commission has served notice on all the railroads directing them to take special care to prevent the scarcity of cars. So far the number of cars is not regarded as a factor in the situation.

Shippers said yesterday that there were more vessels available for carrying the exports than there were a year ago. The policy of foreign Governments of requisitioning steamships for carrying military supplies to Europe has greatly facilitated shipments. The congestion is due, therefore, neither to lack of bottoms nor to dearth of cars, but almost entirely to conditions about the harbor of New York.

The facilities here were under such pressure that the strikes of the longshoremen piled up an enormous volume of merchandise at every railroad terminal. The roads are just beginning to see daylight.

The Central Railroad of New Jersey in announcing the lifting of its embargo on export freight said that it would now be able to handle every class of freight as it came. The officials of the road had been working day and night to clear the yards. The Lehigh is now getting goods transferred to the waiting steamships with little difficulty.

The New York Central lines are handling enormous quantities of grain and steel. At Weehawken the elevators are filling the holds of three steamships with Western wheat. Near by are three more steamships taking on rails, locomotives, and other products of American factories. The New York Central system has the advantage of using the West Shore tracks to transship much of the heavy freight without using lighters.

Barges are at a premium in the port. The lighterage limits now extend as far north in the Hudson River as 135th Street and to the south as far as Sixty-ninth Street, Brooklyn.

The hundreds of miles of the waterfront of the world's greatest port present a busy scene. Floats can be seen waiting in the stream for their chance to approach steamship piers, which are often hemmed in by freight-laden harbor craft. Down the bay horses and cattle are being transferred to transports from the barges. Every available pier is being used to capacity.

At a time when the pressure upon the Port of New York is so great the Department of Docks and Ferries is handicapped in the making of improvements by the rule of economy. There is such a shortage of city money that steamship companies are making improvements on piers themselves and are permitted to deduct the cost of repairs and alterations from the rentals.

The railroads have extensive projects for extending their terminal facilities. The Central Railroad of New Jersey has an especially ambitious project which will more than double its present yards along the Jersey City shores.

Shipping men said yesterday that although there was now a great pressure caused by war orders, there was also an enormous trade developing which had nothing to do with munitions. Great quantities of general merchandise are being sent to other countries besides those at war, and there were numerous signs that the trade of this port with the world at large would be permanently increased.

HAY GOES ON RECORD FOR ARMY INCREASE

Chairman of House Military Committee Approves Administration Program.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—Mobilization of the full strength of Administration forces in support of the national defense program apparently was assured today when Representative Hay of Virginia, Chairman of the House Military Affairs Committee, after a conference with President Wilson, announced himself in favor of the army increase plans.

Senator Chamberlain, Chairman of the Senate Military Committee, already has approved the proposal to build up a regular and continental army of more than a million men in six years. The navy's $500,000,000 building program already has been approved by both House and Senate leaders.

The importance attached to Representative Hay's announcement was indicated by the fact that soon after it was made Secretary Garrison issued this statement:

"I am, of course, delighted. This will insure the best possible results. With the aid of Mr. Hay's experience and skill in formulating the measures and his powerful advocacy in support thereof success in the House is assured. I understand that Senator Chamberlain of the Senate Military Committee takes a precisely similar attitude, so that there will be hearty co-operation and united effort all along the line. This situation should hearten and enthuse all those who are interested in seeing this vital subject properly considered and properly settled."

Representative Hay said he believed the necessary army bills to provide for the proposed increase of the regular establishment, the organization of the continental army, the increase in coast defenses, and building up of an adequate reserve artillery, small arms and ammunition, would pass the House without serious opposition. He will draw up the measures which are to shape a new military policy for the country. The program mapped out by Secretary Garrison and his advisers will be the basis for the bills, but the detail of the laws to be enacted must be prepared by the Administration's legislative representatives.

W. & J. SLOANE
ESTABLISHED 1843

During this week
the latest products in
FLOOR COVERINGS
of the
various Mills in the United States
which we represent will be displayed
in our Windows as well as
in our Showrooms

FIFTH AVENUE & 47TH STREET, NEW YORK

GREENHUT'S "THE BIG STORE"
Kept me at the Fountain
SIXTH AVE., 18TH TO 19TH STREET

50 S&H Green Trading Stamps FREE today with purchases of $1 or more. Present Coupon.

THIS COUPON GOOD TODAY
Cut out this coupon. It is good for 50 (FIFTY) S&H Green Trading Stamps FREE with purchases of $1 or more Today, Tuesday, Oct. 26.
These 50 FREE Stamps are of the same kind as those which you would ordinarily obtain with your purchases.
N. Y. T., 10-26-15. Greenhut's. 92

Trimmed Hats
Usually $5, $6.75 and $7.50
Sale Today at
$2.85



A special purchase of beautiful sample Hats to which we have added hundreds of stylish hats from our own superb stocks.
All of these hats are in "1915" fashions for late Fall and early Winter.
Smart creations designed in our own workrooms and accurate copies of Paris hats for your choice.
Three of the Charming Hats Illustrated Here
Becoming styles in popular shapes, materials and trimmings.
PLEASE COME EARLY.

One of the Best Attractions in our House-Furnishing Store for Today Is This Offering of
"Regina" Combination Pneumatic Sweepers
at $4.75



These sweepers have 3 bellows for extracting dust from the carpet; also fitted with a sweeper brush. Easy to operate.
Each sweeper guaranteed. Just what you need for Fall house-cleaning.
Quantity Limited
Come Early—Sale Today
Double S&H Green Trading Stamps in Forenoons—Single Stamps Afternoon

To hold a world's record
for one year is an honor;
To hold it for ten years is
final proof of supremacy.

International contests in typewriter speed and accuracy have been conducted annually in New York City. Last night at the Annual Business Show these trials of merit were held for the year 1915.

The honors FOR THE TENTH TIME went to the

UNDERWOOD

A record for speed and accuracy unparalleled in typewriter history.

OFFICIAL RESULTS

Machine	Class	Operator	Rate
UNDERWOOD	Professional	Margaret B. Owen	136 net words per minute an hour.
UNDERWOOD	Amateur	William F. Oswald	137 net words per minute a half hour.

The official character of these tests of efficiency is vouched for by an agreement reached ten years ago between typewriter manufacturers that the company upon whose machine the records were made should be the custodian of a $1000. silver trophy cup.

The Underwood Typewriter Company has held this cup continuously from 1906, and by this its tenth victory, takes possession of the trophy for still another year.

Holding, as it does, all world's honors for merit, speed, accuracy and mechanical superiority, the UNDERWOOD deserves first place in every business office.

UNDERWOOD
"The Machine You Will Eventually Buy"

SAXON CARS
Strength-Economy-Service



5,000 Miles for $20

You can travel 5,000 miles in a New Series Saxon Roadster—on $20 worth of gasoline. 30 miles per gallon of gasoline is the Saxon average everywhere. This Roadster is the most economical means of individual transportation in the world.

Saxon "Six" Touring	$785	Saxon "Four" Roadster	$395
With Limousine Top	935	With Coupe Top	455
Saxon "Six" Roadster	785	Electric Starter & Lights	50

Saxon Motor Co. of New York
251 W. 57th St. Phone Col. 7811
Brooklyn Agency, 1270 Bedford Avenue
(134)

JUSTICE BISCHOFF'S ESTATE INSOLVENT

Appraiser's Report Shows That Supreme Court Member Died in Debt.

INDORSER OF MANY NOTES

Involved in Financial Troubles of Firms from Which He Withdrew.

Testimony given in the report of Transfer Tax Appraiser Anthony P. Ludden in his appraisal of the estate of Supreme Court Justice Henry Bischoff, filed in the office of the State Controller yesterday, shows that the estate is insolvent. There is no definite amount fixed as to the excess of liabilities over assets.

Under the heading of contingent liabilities the following claims against the estate are listed: Andrew Friedman, $7,500; estate of Thomas Storms, $7,-933.32; Irving National Bank, $65,000; and American Surety Company, $75,000. Under the subhead of rejected claims are Andrew Friedman, $2,500, and estate of Thomas Storms, $840.

Appraiser Ludden has suspended any estimated value on these claims, and accordingly has set them aside in reporting on the value of the estate for present purposes, as follows: Net estate, $10,117.09, of which $2,222 goes to the widow, Mrs. Elizabeth Collamore Bischoff of 50 East Fifty-eighth Street; $1,-000 to Woodlawn Cemetery, and the remainder to the Justice's son-in-law, James Shelton Meng.

The itemized assets are given: Cash on hand, $15.94; jewelry, personal effects, &c., which include the Justice's books, $1,610.40, and his salary as Justice due, $1,548.34, aggregating $3,874.59, and 257 shares of the Metropolis Securities Company stock, $27,076.47. The debts aggregated $20,849.91, and include funeral expenses, $1,200.50; administration expenses, $1,737.45, and claims allowed, $17,265.01.

History of Notes.

In explanation of the contingent liabilities there is an affidavit included in the report by James S. Meng, the son-in-law, which reads in part:

"Referring to the Irving National Bank claim the facts are briefly: The Irving National Bank holds a note of Henry Bischoff & Co., (truckers and forwarders,) a copartnership composed of James S. Meng and Henry J. Becker, for the sum of $100,000, which the decedent indorsed, and this note by payment was reduced to $65,000, now due thereon. The bank, however, holds as collateral for said note stock of the Bischoff Banking House, a corporation, for the sum of $110,000.

"When the firm of Henry Bischoff & Co., composed of James S. Meng and Henry J. Becker, failed and were placed in the hands of trustees in bankruptcy, the trustees brought an action against the banking house, seeking to hold the banking house liable for certain deposits made by individuals who claimed that they thought they were putting their deposits in the banking house, when as a matter of fact they were placing their deposits in the firm of Henry Bischoff & Co. The outcome of this suit, if the trustees are successful, will undoubtedly cause a material reduction in the securities held by the bank, and if the bank does not secure the amount due, the estate, of course, will be liable for the deficiency, which in all probability will be nearly the entire sum."

Explaining further, Mr. Meng's affidavit says:

"The claim of the American Surety Company arises upon the bond furnished to the State of New York Banking Department, as required by law in relation to private bankers. The decedent was on the bond, and had not obtained his release. The American Surety Company, upon payment, will have a claim for that sum against the estate."

The claim of the Storms estate, the affidavit sets forth, arises upon the lease of premises which Henry Bischoff & Co. sublet to the Bischoff Banking House as a monthly tenant. The lease was made, it is explained, while the Justice was a member of the firm of Henry Bischoff & Co., and expired in May, 1915. The premises were vacant for a great part of the time, the affidavit recites.

Some Claims Rejected.

One Andrew Friedman claim, for $7,-500, was on a note of the firm of Henry Bischoff & Co., composed then of James S. Meng and Henry J. Becker, and was indorsed by the Justice. The affidavit further says:

"However, upon all these claims the estate will have claims against the bankrupt estates of Meng and Becker. What will be realised upon these claims is very problematical, but it is certain no very large amount. The estates of the bankrupts are very much involved and the list of creditors, among which are many hundreds of depositors, does not lessen the burden, but will no doubt in time involve this estate, as these creditors may seek to hold this decedent's estate."

Referring to the rejected claim of Friedman, the affidavit sets forth that it arose from an original note for $7,500, of which all but $2,500 was paid, and when the last amount came due, the time was extended without the consent of the decedent. The Storms claim for $840 arose out of a lease, the affidavit states, made when the Justice was not a member of Henry Bischoff & Co.

The report shows that the widow received before the testator's death a silver service set, household furniture, paintings, bric-a-brac, jewelry, &c., and was to have the income for life from one-half the residuary estate.

Gifts of the Justice to his two grandchildren, the Misses Winifred Caroline and Anna Louise Meng of 620 West 152d Street, include a half interest each in the proceeds of a $10,000 policy in the Mutual Reserve Benefit Association of America. These gifts, the affidavit alleges, are of no value because of the financial embarassment of the institution, prior to the death of the Justice.

The Justice's provision in his will bequeathing all his interest in Henry Bischoff & Co. to his son-in-law, Mr. Meng, is held to be of no value, because the Justice ceased to be a member of the firm about a year before his death.

There is no mention in the report of the $77,000 verdict recovered by the widow from the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank for the death of Justice Bischoff, who was killed by falling from the eleventh floor of the bank building, in March, 1913. The Appellate Division has just affirmed the verdict.

$150,000 CASH TO HIS WIDOW.

Siegfried Rosenberg Also Adds $10,000 Income for Life.

That Siegfried Rosenberg, member of the importing house of S. Rosenberg & Co., left an estate in excess of $250,000 when he died on Sept. 30 in Germany is indicated by his will, filed for probate yesterday.

After bequeathing about $20,000 to charities the will provides that $150,000 in cash go to the widow, Jenny Rosenberg of Frankfurt, Germany, who also receives $40,000 in mortgages on her husband's personal effects and insurance and an income of $10,000 during her lifetime.

On the death of the widow the principal of the fund which furnishes the income for her is to be placed in the residuary estate, and that is to be divided equally between two brothers, Herman Rosenberg, who resides in Frankfurt, and Adolph Rosenberg of 472 West End Avenue; a sister, Susanne Schlessinger of Frankfurt, and a nephew, Siegfrid M. Kahn of 135 Central Park West.

The will directs that the executors set aside a fund of 50,000 marks to be used by the widow in her discretion for the benefit of Hebrew institutions, and the fund is to be known as the "Siegfried and Jenny Rosenberg Stiftung." There is a further provision that 1,000 marks be distributed among the poor of the decedent's birthplace, Langendiebach-Hanau, Germany.

There are bequests of $500 each to Mount Sinai Hospital, the Hebrew Benevolent and Orphan Asylum, the Montefiore Home, the Home for Aged and Infirm Hebrews, and the United Hebrew Charities. There are a number of small bequests, aggregating $6,000, to charitable institutions in Germany.

The income from 5,000 marks is to be used for the upkeep of the graves of the testator's relatives. He also left bequests to several cousins.

SEA FIGHTER NEVADA READY FOR HER TEST

America's Newest Warship Here from the Fore River, Mass., Yards.

HAS ANTI-AIRCRAFT GUNS

First of Dreadnoughts to Burn Oil —Has French Gun-Turret Arrangement.

The new superdreadnought Nevada, the greatest ship of her type afloat, arrived at the Brooklyn Navy Yard yesterday morning from the yards of her builders, at Fore River, Mass. In appearance, and in arrangement of her batteries, and in many other important ways the Nevada is a ship the like of which was never before seen in New York. She has a broadside in weight greater even than that of England's great superdreadnought, the Queen Elizabeth, and the great revolving turrets are so placed that every gun in the main battery can be fired from either the port or starboard side.

Nearly three times the tonnage of the famous old Oregon, not far from twice as big as "Bob" Evans's old flagship, the Connecticut, and 8,000 tons greater in tonnage than the Delaware, the first of American ships of the dreadnought type, indicate the size and the offensive and defensive strength of the newest of American sea fighters.

The Nevada is the first of the first-line units of the navy to mount anti-aircraft guns; she is the first dreadnought in any navy to burn exclusively oil fuel, and she is the first of American line ships with a single funnel. Likewise, she does not stand so high out of the water as some of her predecessors, and for that reason does not offer the target some of the older battleships do.

The new fighter made a beautiful picture as she slowly steamed through the bay and into the East River on her way to the navy yard yesterday morning. A big blue pennant, on which appeared the words "Fore River," alone indicated the fact that as yet she has not been officially accepted by the Government, an acceptance that will not take place until after the conclusion of the official builder's trials off Rockland, Me., which will be steamed within the next week or ten days. Captain Joseph J. Kemp, Marine Superintendent of the Fore River Shipbuilding Company, brought the ship to New York, making a leisurely voyage that lasted from last Friday afternoon until late Sunday night, when the Nevada arrived off the Ambrose Channel Lightship.

In the two and a half days the Nevada was at sea Captain Kemp and his assistants took advantage of the opportunity to give the ship the benefit of a little tuning up. During several speed spurts the Nevada developed a speed of more than nineteen knots, and yesterday it was stated that there is no doubt of the ship's ability to make twenty-one knots when she starts over the measured course off Rockland a few days hence. The contract speed of the Nevada is twenty-one knots.

The gun arrangement on the Nevada marks an entirely new departure in American battleship armament. In all of the vessels that have been built heretofore the guns of the main batteries have been placed two to a turret. In the Nevada the ten guns are mounted in four turrets. In Turrets 2 and 3 there are two guns, and in the other two turrets, the extreme forward one and the extreme aft one, there are three guns. The three-guns-to-a-turret arrangement is of French origin, and is being followed in the placing of the main batteries on all of the ships of the first line now authorized or in process of construction. With the exception of the Nevada's sister ship, the Oklahoma, all the big turrets on American dreadnoughts will in the future mount three guns of the latest improved type of fourteen-inch ordnance.

Another interesting feature in the armament of the Nevada is the anti-aircraft battery of four high angle three-inch guns. Two of these guns are mounted forward on the main deck, one on either side. The other two are to be mounted on top of Turret 6, just aft of the second of the lattice-work masts, forward of the aft three-gun turret. A platform, which in appearance looks like a bridge, has been erected on top of this turret and on this platform will be mounted the anti-aircraft guns. These three-inch pieces are the only guns of the battery not yet in place.

The next most interesting feature of the Nevada is the fact that she will be the first dreadnought which will burn oil exclusively. Her great oil tanks have a capacity of nearly 600,000 gallons of fuel. The main armor belt of the Nevada is seventeen and a half inches thick; eight and a half feet is below the water line. The deck armor is three inches thick, while the great fourteen-inch gun turrets are, in the case of the triple-gun turrets, sixteen, and in the case of the double-gun turrets, eighteen inches thick. The conning tower is protected with a belt of sixteen-inch armor.

Immediately on her arrival at the navy yard the Nevada went into dry dock to have her bottom scraped and painted. She is expected to come out of dry dock tomorrow, and will immediately sail for the official trial course off Rockland. During her trial several high ranking naval officers will represent the Government on board, among them Rear Admiral David W. Taylor, Chief Constructor of the navy; Rear Admiral Victor Blue, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation; Rear Admiral Robert S. Griffin, Engineer in Chief of the navy, and Captain Henry B. Wilson, President of the Board of Inspection and Survey.

$10,000 FOR AUTO HURTS.

E. H. Hooker's Car Ran Down Mrs. George K. Curtis in 1913.

A jury in Justice Dugro's part of the Supreme Court yesterday returned a verdict for $10,000 in favor of George K. Curtis of Montclair, N. J., in a suit against Elon Huntington Hooker, a friend of Theodore Roosevelt.

Curtis, who is President of the O'Brien Construction Company, charged that Hooker's auto hit and injured Mrs. Curtis while at Greenwich, Conn., on July 17, 1913.

Bequests for Charities.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Oct. 25.—The will of Miss Caroline Ogden Jones, probated today, makes these public bequests: School of Pedagogy of the University of New York, in memory of Charles Butler, $2,000; Nursery and Child's Hospital, New York, in memory of Caroline O. McCagg, $250; Half Orphan Asylum, in memory of Mrs. Charles Butler, $200; Women's Exchange of Newport, $100, Army and Navy Y. M. C. A., women's auxiliary, Newport, $200; Newport Hospital, $100, and the Rhode Island Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, $100.



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New November Records on sale today!

"Hello Frisco"

Here's a Columbia Record you can fox-trot to, all night long!





A LIVELY, cheery excerpt from that merry melange, "The Follies of 1915", "Hello Frisco" has soared to greater heights of popularity than any other product of musical New York's big Summer Frolic.

Deliciously attractive it was in "The Follies". But as an irresistible fox-trot, it has tripped the toes of the dancing populace, flashing its electric appeal through the bands and orchestras of the entire country.

In the recording of dance music, as well as vocal and instrumental selections, the Columbia process is supreme! Here, Prince's Band has again caught the spirit of youth and jollity and "pep". The record passes all this on to you, perfect in tone, time and rhythm.

"Araby"

on the other side— another fox trot

Irving Berlin's latest hit.

And this, too, makes its biggest appeal in the form of a fox-trot. Therefore, the Columbia Company have again elected Prince's Band to play it in just the way you would like to hear it. This is a happy coupling of popular numbers, a 12-inch double disc, A5715, at $1.00. You certainly ought to have it!

BUT this is only an indication, a temptation, a foretaste of the life, the fun, the sentiment, the classic beauty offered in the new November Supplement of Columbia Records.

From grave to gay—every class of music for every musical taste—the dignity of Casals; the drollery of Bert Williams, himself; the vocal glories of Claussen, Ferrari-Fontana, Seagle, Rider-Kelsey, Clark; a big group of popular hits; several beautiful trios; half a dozen new dances; the charm of the "Marimba," the musical sensation of the Exposition—nearly a hundred attractions that you will enthuse over, individually.

Don't go home tonight without the beautiful, big, new November Supplement. Take some of the records home with you. Any dealer will gladly play the rest of them for you, any time.

Columbia Grafonolas

Columbia Records TRADE MARK Note the Notes

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PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY.

ADOLPH S. OCHS, Publisher and President. B. C. Franck, Secretary.

Address: THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Publication Office.....Times Square
Times Annex...43d St., west of Broadway
Downtown.....7 Beekman Street
Wall Street.....2 Rector Street
Harlem.....263 West 125th Street
Bronx.....2,900 Third Avenue
Brooklyn.....Room 605, 367 Fulton Street
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NEW YORK, TUESDAY, OCT. 26, 1915.

THE STATE'S DEFICITS.

The Bureau of Municipal Research has made short work of the dispute between Governors GLYNN and WHITMAN regarding the responsibility for the direct tax which played so large a part in producing the personal tax trouble in this city. It seems that both are to blame, and their predecessors as well. In one or two years since 1911 the direct tax equaled the deficit, but always there was such an accumulation of arrears that the State constantly was running behind until the last year was the worst of all. For 1916 the direct tax is $20,800,000, but the additional revenue needed is $29,300,000, despite sundry surprising windfalls due to the activity of the stock market.

It seems to the bureau that the State's finances have been managed according to the political reasons for or against taxation, and the modest suggestion is made that each Legislature ought rather to provide for the payment of the bills which it incurs. There is confusion between the State's fiscal and legislative years which prevents the exact apportionment of responsibility, and the intelligence upon which the Legislature acts is always behind the facts. The consequence is that the State's appropriations customarily and knowingly are below the requirements, reliance being placed upon the Supply bill to balance the State's accounts. In the record there is no trace of forethought, or such a sense of responsibility as is felt by those who deal with their own affairs and suffer if they make mistakes.

These disclosures come in the very nick of time to strengthen the suggestions of the Constitutional Convention regarding the need of a budget, and a sensible method of amortizing the State's quarter-billion debt. In the face of the record it is not possible to make a disinterested argument to the contrary. Let the faults of the constitutional amendments be what they may, if there are any, they cannot possibly rival such finance as the State has practiced under all parties since there have been financial records. The present developments regarding the canal enlargement are no worse than the original scandals in connection with the construction. The charities of the State have been habitually administered both with prodigality and mismanagement, so that the funds provided have not given the relief the taxpayers wished. If the constitutional amendments did nothing but amend the long-settled practices in this respect they would be justified.

SOME MASSACHUSETTS ALIENS.

Representatives of forty-six Massachusetts "German-American" organizations, with a membership, according to their mathematics, of 20,000, have met in Worcester and there highly resolved:

> That we, American citizens, assembled at Worcester, do not desire as an organization to indorse any candidate for Governor, but we believe in the desirability of unitedly discussing the question of the Gubernatorial candidates. We are, however, firmly opposed to the re-election of WOODROW WILSON as President of the United States.

If these resolution makers are "American citizens," why are they proposing to act unitedly as "German-Americans"? What place has "German-Americanism" in an American State? The Worcester sons of ARMINIUS are either Americans or Germans. Both they cannot be. Their opposition to Mr. WILSON'S re-election rests, notoriously, on no question of domestic policy. Because the attitude of his Administration toward the belligerent nations has been correct, neutral, American because it has been American, not German, because he has temperately but steadily maintained the rights of Americans on the high seas against German violations of international law and German savagery, these aliens at heart, whose American citizenship is merely formal, and whose real loyalty and allegiance are given to Germany, honor and help Mr. WILSON by their opposition.

To these hopeless foreigners the warning and the rebuke given by Mr. WILSON in his famous speech at Washington Oct. 11, may well be repeated:

> Every political action, every social action, should have for its object in America at this time, to challenge the spirit of America; to ask that every man and woman who thinks first of America should rally to the standards of our life. There have been some among us who have not first thought of America, who have sought to use the might of America in some matter not of America's originative, and they have forgotten that the first duty of a nation is to express its principles in the action of the family of nations, and not to seek to aid and abet any rival or contrary ideal. * * * I look forward to the necessity in every political agitation in the years which are immediately at hand of calling upon every man to declare himself, where he stands. Is it America first or is it not?

The Germans at Worcester are for Germany first. They are "men who are thinking first of other countries." They have chosen to make themselves the objects of suspicion and contempt to the great body of Americans of whatever birth or descent. Presumably they will never dare to stand up and be counted. "Very vocal, but not very influential," as Mr. WILSON said of them. If they do exert any influence, it will not be by their numbers, but by the disgust which their separatist foreign feeling and action stir in the mighty majority that is for America first, last, and all the time.

MR. HAY SUPPORTS THE PLAN.

It was a foregone conclusion that Senator CHAMBERLAIN, Chairman of the Senate's Military Committee, would give hearty support to any reasonable plan to strengthen the land defenses of the United States, and the announcement of his intention to support the measures proposed by Secretary GARRISON, therefore, will cause no surprise. The cordial support promised by Mr. HAY of Virginia, Chairman of the House Committee, however, is a welcome surprise. Mr. HAY has been "coming round" lately, to be sure, but few had hoped that he would accept Mr. GARRISON'S plan in its entirety. His announcement to that effect seems to be definite.

The plan, it must be remembered, has not all been made public. Only its principal features have yet been published. The Secretary of War gave ample assurance yesterday that, in providing for the organization of a continental army of citizen soldiers to form part of a permanent reserve, the National Guard will not be neglected. Mr. HAY said some time ago that he was willing to consider the question of Federal pay for the organized militia. Mr. GARRISON, it is understood, also favors payment for National Guardsmen. This matter will undoubtedly be brought before Congress early in the session. There is much to be said on both sides of the question, but it is likely that a safe and reasonable method of relieving the men who enlist in the State regiments from all the expense to which the service now subjects them can be devised after careful deliberation.

NO TIME FOR EXPERIMENTS.

It must be a matter of regret to thoughtful woman suffragists that the time is so unpropitious, so hostile, to the political experiment which they are seeking to impose upon three great industrial Commonwealths; and some of them upon the nation. They cannot get an undistracted attention. Their urgencies fall upon indifferent or impatient ears. However important the vote for women may look to its ardent advocates in the midst of the world-shaking shock of peoples in Europe and the economic repercussion of that shock in the United States, woman suffrage is no vital and instant question. New York, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, the Union and all the States, have, and will have for years to come, matters of profounder moment to deal with.

The map of Europe, Asia, Africa is being changed, financial supremacy is come to this country, the readjustments of trade and commerce caused by the war, the new readjustments that will be necessary and may involve severe economic strains after the war; the development of closer and wider business and banking relations with South America; the preservation of national neutrality and national self-respect in a period of sudden internal disputes and clashes; the inescapable weighty task of putting the nation into a state of adequate military and naval preparedness; changes of the tariff, new taxations; the full, long-delayed restoration to the railroads of the right and power to make a living; a just and stable treatment of corporations; the upbuilding of the merchant marine, injured already by the preposterous Seaman's act and still threatened by the more preposterous Ship Purchase bill; the safeguarding of manufactures after the war: these are some of the policies that Americans have, and will have, to ponder and settle. Toward the intelligent consideration and disposal of what one of them would woman voters contribute?

In moral and sentimental matters they might be active, even too active. For old age pensions, for instance, the humane instincts might be of service, sometimes, perhaps, to the sorrow of the taxpayer. But of what use in fixing the cardinal policies of business, in solving the great, cold, practical problems which the American people have to solve, would be a lot of excellent, emotional, 'prentice female voters? Unseasonable discussion of peace is the most memorable "contribution to political thought" that the women have made.

The gravest concerns of our economic, financial, and business life, of our national prosperity and our international relations, cannot be safely left in part to romantic novices. The ordinary feminine temperament does not inspire trust in the solidity of the feminine political judgment. There are more than enough feminists in politics already. Mr. BRYAN, for example. In 1896 he treated free silver exactly in the romantic manner. He lugged sentimentalities and false moralities into a financial question. The Crime of 1873, the Cross of Gold: all that patter got a considerable part of the electorate into a state of "nerves" and hysteria. There are altogether too many sobbers and weepers, romantic poets of politics, in the electorate already. To enlarge it by the admission of a whole sentimental sisterhood would be positively dangerous at present.

THE GERMAN BOMBMAKERS.

Lieutenant FAY and his accomplices in the conspiracy to blow up ships used in the munitions export trade are better representatives of German impudence than of German efficiency. Impudence is too weak a word, but it serves well enough to describe the operations of conspirators whose intent so far outruns their achievement. The confession of FAY, if that be his name, connects this branch of German effort in this country directly with the German Government. FAY declares that he was a Lieutenant in the Sixteenth Provisional Regiment of Prussian infantry; that he did service in the trenches in France; that he applied to his Colonel for permission to come to this country and try his hand at blowing up ships; that consent was given and his Colonel put him "in connection with the secret office which "handles such matters." Evidently "the secret office" means the German Secret Service. His passage was arranged and he was instructed to consult the military attachés of the empire in this country as to the employment of his devices here. He declares that both the military and the naval attaché withheld sanction and urged him to make Canada the field of his operations.

FAY'S confession may be true or may be false. Against its credibility would be urged the ineffectiveness of his labors. We have had it much borne in upon us that efficiency is the strong point of the German Government, and that in choosing its agents it sets high value upon their possession of that quality. But conspirators for the ends which FAY sought to accomplish have been actively at work in this country for many months. There have been a great many explosions both in munition plants and on shipboard, so many that they can hardly be attributed to chance and accident, yet no very great loss has occurred. It is surprising that the secret service agents of the Federal Government have taken so much time in getting on the trail of their prey.

There is urgent need that this conspiracy be broken up and that the criminals engaged in it be brought to book. They are making territory of the United States the base of hostile operations against Germany's enemies in a way that seriously compromises our neutrality. If we fail to use due diligence to put a stop to the operations of these persons, it is conceivable that we may have damage bills to pay. Apart from that, the affront to the nation and to its people is one not to be overlooked.

CARRANZA'S FINANCIAL PROBLEM

Word comes from the Mexican capital that CARRANZA and his advisers propose to reorganize the Government and re-establish the republic on a sound basis without negotiating a new foreign loan. Mr. NIETO, the Financial Minister of the Provisional Government, in an interview reported in The Sun, explains that 62 per cent. of the customs receipts will be set aside to take care of the funded debt, which aggregates 500,000,000 pesos, and as the 62 per cent. should amount, in good circumstances, to about 30,000,000 pesos, it may be ample for the specified purpose. To meet all other obligations the Financial Minister proposes to rely upon the normal revenue of the country, which he estimates at 150,000,000 pesos annually. The largest revenues in any year of the Diaz Administration were 114,286,122 pesos, the return for 1906-07, but Mr. NIETO derives his figures from the annual report of Financial Secretary ERNESTO MADERO for 1911-12, when the disbursements reached the extraordinarily large sum of 120,000,000 pesos.

It is true that Mexico's trade held up uncommonly well, in spite of the growing internal troubles, in the first year of FRANCISCO MADERO'S Presidency, but in the natural course of events some years must elapse before the receipts of the new Government can reach the high figure of Mr. NIETO'S estimate. Foreign investors will not return until they are sure of ample protection. Property that has been destroyed must be replaced. The work of rebuilding the ruined sections of the Mexican Railway between Vera Cruz and the capital will cost a great deal of money. The once immensely prosperous Tehuantepec Railway is in a bad condition, the huge works at Coatzacoalcos and Salina Cruz have been neglected and are out of order, the tracks in the Santa Lucrezia district are covered by the jungle. It is likely that the roadbed will require reconstruction for the whole length of the line, about 180 miles. The National Railway system is in a state of disorder, and its debts have accumulated. Mines and smelters which have long been out of operation cannot be reopened for business in a day. Agriculture is in a bad condition, except in Yucatan, where the valuable sisal crop has been carefully looked after.

It is well that the officers of the new Government should view the outlook hopefully, but while the customs receipts may serve to meet the funded debt interest, they will not also serve for the retirement of the war currency, the immense volume of which constitutes a part of the nation's debt. Mr. NIETO asserts that there is no more than 250,000,000 pesos' worth of this currency outstanding, but including the currency issued by VILLA, the amount is much larger. Repudiation of this would not be helpful to the work of pacification. Then the indemnities, which will not be less than another 500,000,000 pesos, must be paid with as little delay as possible if the new Government is to be firmly established. Mr. NIETO'S plan seems to be to pay for all the work of reorganization and reconstruction out of the current receipts and to retire the war currency and pay indemnities from the same uncertain source. His plan is not quite understandable, but if it includes repudiation of just claims it will be a long time before the yearly receipts of Mexican trade and taxation reach what he calls the normal sum of 150,000,000 pesos.

TIM-MADE EPIGRAMS.

If The Washington Star will persist in setting folks right about the classics, it ought to get its facts on straight. It sternly corrects a neighbor for crediting TIM CAMPBELL with TIM SULLIVAN'S immortal hitching-post epigram, and TIM SULLIVAN with TIM CAMPBELL'S "What is the Constitution between friends?" That is a desirable public service, but when The Star attempts to quote the Sullivan gem it betrays its total lack of qualifications to be a Bartlett. It says that after SULLIVAN had served two terms in Congress and decided to retire, he said, "I'd rather be a hitching-post in New York than a Congressman in Washington."

The classics must not be mutilated. Gross errors must not be allowed to stand, to corrupt the minds of future generations. What SULLIVAN said was, "A Congressman may sound all right in New York, but in Washington they hitch horses to him." He went on to express his doubts whether even in New York it was worth while to be a Congressman: "A fellow ran "into a saloon today and yelled out, "'Is Congressman SULLIVAN here! I "want to send him up to SCHNEIDER'S "to get me a plate of ham an'.'" If The Star intends to compile a dictionary of Familiar Political Quotations it must not depend on its memory; and since these epigrams by CAMPBELL and SULLIVAN are the only contributions made by either to statesmanship it is an injustice to them to hand their complete works down to posterity in a mangled form.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

He Sees Only a Part of the Truth.

German inability to see a case as a whole, and with at least two sides, could not be better illustrated than in the elaborate defense of the shooting of EDITH CAVELL, that has been made by the Kaiser's Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs. Dr. ZIMMERMANN'S argument, as far as it goes, is one not less intelligent than careful, and he talks about the woman's fate with the regret natural to a civilized man. Yet, when he stops, he has merely asserted what nobody has denied—what has been explicitly admitted by even the severest critics of the course pursued—that her deliberate disobedience of a military order issuing from competent authority rendered the imposition of the death sentence and its execution entirely regular and legal.

Statements to that effect have been contained in or implied by practically all of the adverse comments excited by the case. But while it is more than probable that any military court that had before it the evidence presented to this one would have felt compelled to reach the same decision, it is also more than probable that anywhere except in Germany there would have been effective appreciation of the fact that Miss CAVELL'S "crime" was one of precisely the sort wherein essential justice, no less than considerations of policy, demanded the exercise of executive clemency.

It is to meet just such situations that in all countries there is always put somewhere the power to exercise discretions, to make discriminations, that cannot be written out definitely in any legal code. It is a power that easily can be, and often has been, abused, yet nowhere is there a thought of abolishing it and leaving blind Justice to strike down all who come within reach of her sword.

The very men who convicted the English nurse for doing what any woman would have been the more likely to do as she was the more inspired by the highest of womanly traits should have seen, and perhaps did see, that their sentence was at once right and wrong. They should have been, and perhaps were, desirous that a commutation should come from the proper source, in this instance the Kaiser. But some sinister influence, as evidently using authority in some directions as deception in others, made impossible the appeal that might have prevented the committing of a colossal blunder.

And as EDITH CAVELL was put to death, what punishment have the Germans left to inflict on real traitors?

An Apology Shouldn't Be Grudging.

When apologies are in order it is the part of practical wisdom, as well as of courtesy and decency, to make them so full, frank, and explicit that no doubts can be left as to the sincerity of regret for offense given, of eagerness to repair it as far as possible.

Those of us who are in the newspaper business, or most of us, learned that large truth long ago, and though we have never discovered that even the best of apologies caused wounds to heal quite without a scar, sad experience has taught that those of poorer than best quality do not medicine, the aggrieved mind at all, while the grudging or defensive kind only increases the inflammatory and festering processes that are going on in him or her who treasures up a real wrong.

All this should have been known to and utilized by the members of the Men's Anti-Suffrage Association when they received protests the justice of which they could not deny against statements made in one of their campaign leaflets. Evidently it wasn't, for the document that constitutes their act of contrition not only lacks the signatures it needed for the effectual expression of that emotion, but it doesn't even say that anybody is sorry for the making of a personal attack on one of the suffrage leaders. On the contrary, it contents itself with declaring a general dislike for that method of conducting political warfare, and rather strongly intimates that the withdrawing of the leaflet from further circulation is a favor or concession, not an admission of a fall into grave error.

And that, really, is not the way to apologize. Whoever is not willing to do the thing humbly and whole-heartedly had better take as nearly as he can the attitude and tone of him who stands by his deeds or words and defies the resentment they have excited. Of course it isn't right for one who is in the wrong to do that, but there is something at least a little admirable about any display of courage, and an evasive apology is without a single merit.

For the honor and credit of their cause, the members of the Men's Anti-Suffrage Association would do well to try again, and, if they are sorry for what they did, to say so in a way that will not aggravate their original blunder.

Bombarded by Their Own Cannon.

An interesting and important disclosure in the accounts by eyewitnesses of the latest Zeppelin raid on London was that a considerable part of the damage then inflicted on the city was done by the shells fired from the ground to bring down or drive away the ruthless invaders.

That is one of the difficulties, and one of the most serious, that are created by an attack of this sort. Defensive operations against an airship overhead constitute an addition to the danger of the people below. A missile that rises to near the enemy craft and misses it, as the great majority of such missiles are sure to do, comes down with much of the power to kill and destroy that is possessed by the bombs intentionally dropped.

The ideal solution of the problem, of course, would be not to let the Zeppelins reach the city at all, but that requires the use of an enormous number of guns, placed on the circumference of a vast circle. The French seem to have managed to defend their own capital in this way, but the task of the British was a harder one, both on account of London's greater extent and of the fact that most of the route followed by the Germans in their case is over water instead of land.

Paris has better weather, too, than London, and seemingly the German eagerness to kill its civilian inhabitants is not so keen.

A Soldier's Initiative.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I was very much interested in the published report of the address of Major Gen. John F. O'Ryan before the members of the Technology Club.

The General says initiative must be destroyed. I must take issue. It is this quality of initiative that makes the American soldier valuable. How often during our war did regiments, fresh from recruiting stations, give good account of themselves—Stannard's Brigade at Gettysburg, for instance? I never noticed any superiority in action between Sykes's Division of Regulars over those of any other division. I do not discourage training or proper discipline; but if it had taken as long to train and fit our soldiers for service in '61-'65 as it is now taking in England, our war might be going on yet.

JOHN R. KING,
Past Commander in Chief, G. A. R.
Baltimore, Md., Oct. 25, 1915.

WHAT TOMMY TOLD THE DUCHESS.

I bared my manly bosom to 'is 'orrid stethoscope—
I called on Gawd to witness that all my ribs was broke!
'E thumped me and 'e punched me and 'is bloomin' face was long,
But when 'e says, "Count five, my lad,"
I give 'im this 'ere song:

"It's a long way to Tipperary,
It's a long way to go.
It's a long way to Tipperary,
And the sweetest girl I know!"

They chucked me in a luggage van with 'alf a 'undred more,
And gruesome kind of cheer it was, with straw ticks on the floor.
The matey wot was nearest me 'ad lost out both 'is eyes—
'E cried for 'is old lady and then 'e ups and dies!

"It's a long way to Tipperary,
Too far for some to go.
It's a long way to Tipperary—
Ah, Gawd! 'e loved 'er so!"

I 'ad to keep my spirits up; though tears ain't no disgrace
When you're coughing blood and shrapnel, but I 'ad to save my face,
So I 'ollered in my blanket and you bet I made 'em 'ear—
"If any mate will 'elp me sing, I've two bits left for beer."

"It's a long road to Tipperary,
We're going 'ome today.
We cursed the surgeon for a thief,
But 'e wouldn't let us stay."

. . . . .

Then something must 'ave 'appened, for an English nurse was near—
With natural imperliteness, I said, "Mornin', sister dear."
She turned as white as paper. "Man, be careful what you say!
You 'aven't spoke for seven weeks—we thought you'd die today!"

"It's a long way to Tipperary,
But when I 'eave in view,
Moll won't mind the crutches
Because my 'eart is true.
'I don't mind your crutches, Tom,
I know your love is true!'
That's wot Moll will say to me
When I 'eave in view."

ROMILLY THORNTON.

NAMES FOR NEW THINGS.

They Should Be Individual, Appropriate, and Easy to Pronounce.

New York, Oct. 19, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Some two centuries ago Joseph Addison, alarmed at the introduction of a great number of French words to the English language by soldiers returning from the wars in France, wrote: "I have often wished that, as in our Constitution there are several persons whose business it is to watch over our laws, our liberties, and commerce, certain men might be set apart as superintendents of our language. * * *"

In our day and country the need for superintendence of the language, though for wholly different reasons, is as great as it was in England when Addison wrote. Our great activity in mechanics and the arts is rapidly producing new devices which, coming into popular use, require names which shall be short, euphonious and individual. A few examples will illustrate what I have in mind. When self-propelled vehicles first came into practical use some one contrived "automobile," an awkward composite word lacking even the merit of describing this machine to the exclusion of every other, for a stationary engine can with equal propriety be said to be self-movable. That the word is inept is shown by its giving way, in large measure, to "car" and "motor," which in their turn are open to objection in that they name a great number of other vehicles and machines. Going from bad to worse, we now have "auto-truck" and "auto-hearse," and recently the defenseless public has been inflicted with "jitneur" and "auto-funeral cortège."

Many instances show that it is possible to coin fitting names as the need arises. I take two at random, "kodak" and "mazda," which are admirable words, because short, pleasing to the ear and bringing to the mind the objects they name and nothing else. On the other hand, "certain-teed" is indefensible and is of the class of coined words which are harmful because, being adopted for general use by persons not discriminating in their speech, they tend to debase the language.

What Addison had in mind was, no doubt, a governmental superintendence of the language. With us, laws to such an end, if possible of enactment, would be impossible of enforcement.

The great New York dailies, it seems to me, could unofficially do much for the attainment of this objective and render valuable service to the language by joining in establishing and maintaining a board, composed of men, equipped with imagination tempered by scholarship, who should be charged with the duty of passing upon new words, of naming new devices, as they appear, of approving such as are good, of rejecting such as are bad and devising other new words, apposite to the need, to take the places of those rejected. No new word could long survive the taboo of the press, and the newspapers could give force and effect to the work of this board by excluding from their news columns new words not having its sanction.

FRANCIS P. LOWREY.

Paderewski's Appeal.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The great audience which crowded Carnegie Hall yesterday afternoon to hear Mr. Paderewski's noble plea for the destitute millions of Poland must have felt anew that we, in our peaceful land, have an inevitable duty of compassion toward the innocent victims of the world conflict.

The eloquence of the man we have long known as an artist, but never before as a public speaker, seemed a proof of what Owen Wister calls "The Pentecost of Calamity" in this war. The complete dedication with which the musician gave himself and his art to the cause of his country brought that vast audience to its feet in reverence. Not once but several times during the afternoon we rose instinctively as though in church, while Paderewski's playing of the music of his immortal countryman, Chopin, ("one Polish poet to whom it was given to sing of Poland in a language understood by all,") took on new significance. We felt that the European conflagration which is tragically burning away so many beliefs and ideals had but lit in this musician a flame of pure, unselfish purpose, consecrating art to humanity, and revealing the strong soul of the man behind the artist.

Though Mr. Paderewski did not tell us so, we cannot ourselves overlook the truth that some of our immediate prosperity is heightened by needs across the seas, and this fact should make every American with a conscience the more eager to help spread the appeal uttered by the great Polish pianist, not in the name of his compatriots alone, but in the name of human brotherhood.

NATALIE CURTIS.
New York, Oct. 24, 1915.

An Attitude Explained.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

At the last meeting of the Central Council I was instructed to call your attention to the misleading name of the Civil Service Association, as indicated in an editorial published in your esteemed paper on Sunday, Oct. 10, 1915. We have not been informed that the Civil Service Reform Association has changed its name, and is now afraid of the term "reform," and refrains from using it. The views which you take pleasure in indorsing may be the views of the Civil Service Reform Association, but they are not the views of any civil service association made up of civil service employes. On the contrary, the civil service employes, through the Civil Service Forum and the New York Civil Service Society, Inc., have gone on record as opposed to the proposed Constitution in view of the fact that its provisions would bring all civil service employes into politics in order to protect their interests and uphold the civil service system. The home rule clause is especially drafted to reduce the salaries of all civil service employes. It aims to give to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment the power to take away the protection of the law now given to them.

LAWRENCE ADOLPH CAVO,
Sec'y New York Civil Service Society, Inc.
Brooklyn, N. Y., Oct. 25, 1915.

Not Formerly at Louvain.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

At the head of my letter, published in THE TIMES of Oct. 22 under the caption, "Why Grass Grows in Antwerp's Streets," my name and profession are followed by the mention "formerly at Louvain." This is a slight error. Though born not far from Louvain, I never lived in that city, and never was connected with its university either as student or instructor.

J. L. BORGERHOFF.
Cleveland, Ohio, Oct. 23, 1915.

A Humanist.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

May I ask you to be so kind as to correct the error in the heading of my letter in reply to Gertrude Atherton? You refer to me as "Germany's most eminent woman novelist." I am a Russian subject and not German. But I am writing not for Russia, nor any of the belligerents—I am writing for the great cause of humanity.

BARONESS LEONIE DE RAUCH.
New York, Oct. 21, 1915.

Concerning Anton Lang.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The recent report of the death of Anton Lang, the Christus of the Oberammergau Passion Play, must have come as a surprise to any one with a knowledge of Bavaria. All those taking part in the Passion Play are relieved of military service, and consequently Anton Lang has never been a soldier. The denial in today's TIMES comes as a great relief.

M. P.
New York, Oct. 24, 1915.

PETROGRAD'S FOOD SCARCE IN AUGUST.

While the Defending Army Was Being Saved, the Railroads Forgot the Russian Capital and a Famine Was Feared.

Translation of an Article in Retch, Petrograd, Sept. 5, 1915.

The food crisis in the capital has become very acute. It has reached such a stage that all the supplies of flour have been exhausted, and as a result the bakeries have had to diminish their output. The resgrve which is still left will be enough, let us hope, for another week. Competent observers had foreseen the inevitability of the approaching crisis, and even have warned the Government that we are facing a famine. It is to be regretted that up to the present nothing has been done to secure bread for the capital because of the great pressure on the railroads brought on by the events of the war.

Certainly the tradesmen are to be blamed for the deficit in the supplies and the high prices, but they find themselves dependent on the law of supply and demand; and therefore under good circumstances they take advantage of, and under bad conditions become victims of, the state of the market. Therefore, any means that are adopted, if they are all directed against the merchants, will not only fail to attain their purpose, but will lead to contrary results. Certainly a very hard struggle is necessary against the frequently practiced abuses in trade. It is a dangerous experiment to put into the hands of city and county governments or co-operative organizations the management of the food supply, because it is impossible to create such colossal co-operation, such colossal organization of city governments to obtain the food necessities of a population of two millions. Such plans only serve to divert our attention from the fundamental cause which has operated to bring about our dearth of foodstuffs; that is, the lack of food shipment due to disturbed railroad conditions.

The food crisis is among us not because there has been a failure of crops. On the contrary, all products are in great abundance at the centres of production. The misfortune is that we have no means for the transportation of these food products to the large cities for consumption. From this it is very easy to understand that whoever occupies himself with the provision of food—merchants, city governments, or co-operative organizations, it does not matter—the crisis will continue as long as supplies fail to arrive.

In the foregoing Spring, when means were adopted to increase shipment by rail and by water, the supply exceeded the demand, the prices diminished 50 per cent., and all tradesmen, especially the bakers, suffered great losses. Our City Government, which had bought up large quantities of food, also suffered great losses. The prices rose considerably when transportation ceased—yet we forget the main cause which provoked the high prices.

For a vivid explanation of the main cause of the approaching crisis, I shall present the official data of the Petrograd District Committee and the numbers of carloads of wheat and flour that have arrived during the last four months.

WHEAT FLOUR.

During—	Gross No. Carloads.	Daily Avg.
May	2,132	69
June	1,226	41
July	1,204	39
August	153	4.9

CORN FLOUR.

During—	Gross No. Carloads.	Daily Avg.
May	1,455	47
June	1,893	63
July	1,618	52
August	178	5.6

WHEAT.

During—	Gross No. Carloads.	Daily Avg.
May	355	11.4
June	673	22
July	995	32
August	88	2.8

Thus during the month of August there arrived daily in Petrograd only 4.9 carloads of wheat flour, 5.6 carloads of corn flour, and 2.8 carloads of wheat, making a total of 13.3 carloads daily, while the demand in the capital for these three items usually is 150 carloads every twenty-four hours, and at present because of the concentration of a great number of wounded and refugees the demand has been increased considerably. In the same proportion the arrival of all other commodities has diminished. Especially is felt the scarcity of potatoes. In May 777 carloads arrived, making an average of twenty-five carloads each day, while in August only six carloads arrived for the whole month, a daily average of 0.2 carloads a day.

This cannot continue any longer. In the interest of the population of the capital it is necessary to adopt stronger means to secure the shipment to the capital of the necessary quantities of food. A given number of freight cars and railroad facilities must continuously and without fail be used for the transportation of the necessary food products in order to prevent the possibility of a famine.

A SOCIAL LABORATORY.

Opportunity for Americans to Study Problems at Birmingham.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I feel that the situation as depicted by Miss Anne Ashley in the letter, copy of which is inclosed, is of peculiar interest to Americans at this time. To the student who wishes to become familiar at first hand with great social problems which many of the cities of America must face in the near future, Birmingham offers exceptional opportunity in the way of a sociological laboratory. Birmingham has met many problems old to her, but which are just formulating in America, and while we are shuddering at the taking on of new responsibilities, this other city is on the highway to their solution. Birmingham has a peculiarly American spirit in its method of approach and its way of handling its social problems. To the American student who wishes to broaden his education along commercial lines, Birmingham offers advantages superior to those of any other European city. Few Americans realize that in the heart of industrial England there is one of the most progressive universities of Europe.

Some years ago I was a student at the Birmingham University, and while there made close observations of social conditions. Last year I revisited the city, and was so struck by the great improvement in the condition of the lower classes that I could not but express my high appreciation of the change which I saw to my friends in Birmingham. It is to this that Miss Ashley refers in her letter.

LEE GALLOWAY.
New York University, New York, Oct. 20, 1915.

[Inclosure.]

8 Yately Road, Edgbaston, Birmingham,
Sept. 18, 1915.

Dear Mr. Galloway: Knowing as I do your interest in and friendly feeling toward Birmingham, I am writing on the chance that you know of any young American men who could give a year to help us keep our social work going while so very many of our own men are away. If the improvement in this city, which you so much cheered and gratified us by calling attention to, has really been at all considerable in the last ten years, it is due, among other things, to the organization of boys' and girls' clubs known as the Street Children's Union, run from a little central settlement house for men called Cathedral House. This was started since your first time in Birmingham, and has done a great deal for the city and its boys and girls. This year it appears as if the work will be very seriously shorthanded; about ten of the boys' clubs are without a leader. Most of the men who have been the best helpers for years are in the army. The Cathedral House (which holds about eight) seems likely to have only four or five residents unless some Americans would fill it up.

A man who wishes for a graduate year studying social problems, might, with great advantage, live at the Cathedral House and take the social study diploma of the university, helping in the clubs, &c., for the practical part of his work. There must surely be men who wish to pass such a year in Europe, but can hardly go to the Continent or even very happily spend a purely academic year in England, who might find our work here useful to themselves as well as to us. I understand many more Americans than can be used with advantage are eager to go to Belgium; perhaps some of them might feel that they could give their energies to an English city instead. Boys' club work can hardly be run without young men, but our own young men are needed elsewhere.

Any man who is interested should write to Rev. G. B. Code, Cathedral House, Newhall Street, Birmingham.

ANNE ASHLEY.

Where Falls the Tax.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

May I ask your courtesy to make a brief correction of the report of the statement which I made before the Joint Legislative Committee on Taxation yesterday as it appeared in your issue this morning? I stated that of the approximately $700,000,000 spent by the Federal Government last year, only $41,160,000 was secured from the individual income tax, and that the working people of the country paid about $660,000,000 for the cost of Federal Government. (Instead of $66,000,000 as reported in THE TIMES this morning.) I also stated that, though I am a free-trader, I do not believe that the working classes will really be prosperous until the people may use the land without paying such heavy tribute to the land owners—that is, until they have freedom of production as well as freedom of exchange.

BENJAMIN C. MARSH,
Executive Secretary The Society to Lower Rents and Reduce Taxes on Homes.
New York, Oct. 22, 1915.

AT THE OUTER DOOR.

How Tenderly the Alien Is Treated at Ellis Island.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I desire to correct the impression which would be gained from the statements in some of the papers and the assumption on the part of others that Ellis Island is a place of terrors and inquisitions, and that the passage of second-cabin passengers through the station is an experience to arouse their fear and horror. However true that may have been in old Castle Garden days, it is no longer true, and has not been for many years. The fact that nearly a million immigrants pass through Ellis Island annually in normal times and only on very rare occasions is any complaint made of anything approaching ill-treatment is evidence that the accommodations offered and the attitude of officials here are not such as are commonly assumed. I have never known a group of 500 men and women, either in public or private work, who were more devoted to their employment or more willing to be of personal service than the Government employes stationed at Ellis Island. I am in receipt of letters all the time from persons who have received some courtesy or consideration here, either as immigrants or as visitors; and any one who will take the trouble to visit Ellis Island, no matter how heavy the immigration may be, will, I believe, be convinced of this fact. The service of the island has been extended even beyond the station itself, in chasing down wrongs or abuses to aliens already admitted; an information office has been opened at the Barge Office for the purpose of giving aid, assistance, and advice; the railroads at Jersey City are constantly under surveillance to see that the accommodations for men and women there are adequate, clean, and sanitary. Large numbers of men and women, who were suffering from some temporary impediment to their landing, have been found positions and otherwise placed with friends or relatives.

Nor is it fair to assume that the Ellis Island station is a place to be dreaded. Any kind of personal inspection is not pleasant, but inspection here is done in as considerate, kind, and courteous a manner as possible under the law, and when it is necessary to detain or deport, that is done with full appreciation of the hardship imposed and a desire to alleviate it in any way possible.

The Government has erected here a station of which it may properly be proud. The dormitories are large and as comfortable as could be expected when as many as 2,000 persons have to be detained over night. The food is clean and wholesome, and the health of detained aliens is looked after by a splendid corps of highly trained physicians connected with the Public Health Service. There are a number of large hospitals in connection with the station, which are maintained at a high standard of efficiency.

The purpose of the order requiring second-cabin immigrants to be inspected at the station rather than on shipboard was two-fold. In the first place, the medical and immigration officials, even under the best conditions, have very much less convenient facilities on

BOSTON OPERA HERE WITH MLLE. PAVLOWA

Auber's Old Work of "The Dumb Girl of Portici" Given at the Manhattan.

DANCER IN THE TITLE ROLE

Giovanni Zenatello a Leading Spirit in Cast Containing Felice Lyne —Big Audience Applauds.

AUBER'S OPERA, "The Dumb Girl of Portici," At the Manhattan Opera House.

Fenella ..... Anna Pavlowa
Masaniello ..... Giovanni Zenatello
Alfonso d'Arcos ..... Georgi Michailoff
Elvira ..... Felice Lyne
Pietro ..... Thomas Chalmers
Borella ..... Paolo Ananian
Lorenzo ..... Federico Ferraresi
Selva ..... Giorgio Fulfi
Ramos ..... Wely Clement
Conductor ..... Agide Jacchia.

The Boston Grand Opera Company is the name of a new operatic organization whose activities are not confined to Boston and which is mobilized on the ancient tactical principles formerly practiced by Colonel J. H. Mapleson most conspicuously and by others. Last evening, coming to New York from experiences in the West, it began an engagement of two weeks at the Manhatran Opera House.

That house, it may be recalled, was permitted to be restored to operatic uses under the terms of the agreement of the Metropolitan Opera Company with Mr. Hammerstein, by which he was debarred from giving opera in it for ten years, and other people for five years. The five years having expired, it was free for the reception of the Boston Opera Company.

The opera house took on last evening an appearance suggestive, in some degree, at least, of the years when Mr. Hammerstein was writing new chapters of operatic history in New York. There was a large audience, though it did not entirely fill the house; nor could it be expected, in the last week of October, to be of the kind that traditionally adorns operatic first nights. It found various occasions to applaud; perhaps more for Mlle. Pavlowa's doings than for any other feature of the performance.

The Boston company ventured upon a work that was very probably unfamiliar to most of its audience at the opening performance last evening. Auber's opera of "La Muette de Portici," generally known in Italian, in which language it was given, as "Masaniello," but down on the bill last night as "La Muta di Portici." It is obvious that the choice of this opera was largely determined by the desire to gain all the advantages that might be afforded by the appearance in it of the much-admired Mlle. Pavlowa. The heroine of "Masaniello" is a dumb girl who has consequently neither music to sing nor lines to speak, and the opera, from its first production and in the days of its great popularity, has always been associated with the names of favorite dancers and mimers.

But even with such a laudable object in view, it was taking a considerable risk to put "Masaniello" before the operatic public of this day. The opera is eighty-seven years old. It has not been heard here since the days of the German opera at the Metropolitan Opera House, when it was given in 1884-85, and again in 1886-87. It is an opera much admired by historians; it has been called "in every sense epoch-making," the inspiration of "Guillaume Tell" and of "Les Huguenots," but it has been decried as pretentious and dull, full of "pretty little tunes absurdly out of place in a serious drama." No doubt the idiom and expression of the music, as well as the texture of the drama itself, are old fashioned and more or less conventional, but the music bears rehearing even today remarkably well.

There is vitality in a good deal of it and even brilliancy, a little faded. There are portions that are familiar to present-day music lovers. There are taking and "grateful" airs and duets; two barcarolles that once had their day of great popularity are still attractive. Some of the choruses are stirring, and even the ballet music, which loses its lustre sooner than most else, makes an effective vehicle for the dancing, which is one of the excellent features of the performance.

It was a performance of quite uneven merit. The first act was a dolefully amateurish attempt, lightened by the extraordinarily poignant and graphic pantomiming of Mlle. Pavlowa. This continued to be, throughout the performance, perhaps its most significant and striking feature, unified and supported by the fact that some of the most successful of Auber's music is devoted to illustrating the dumb girl's doings, sentiments, and emotions.

The succeeding four acts gained in dramatic vigor and naturalness. Mr. Zenatello's entrance upon the scene had much to do with the improvement. The tenor, well remembered from the days of Mr. Hammerstein's opera and from later days of Chicago opera, was in excellent voice, sang with fire and intelligence, and acted with force and picturesqueness. He got much applause and deserved it.

Miss Felice Lyne, whose name and fame as an operatic artist have reached New York and whose voice was heard here last season in a concert performance, was unable to make the Princess Elvira seem much more than an unskillfully manipulated puppet, and sang her florid airs with a moderated degree of brilliancy and without any great appeal through purity or beauty of tone. Thomas Chalmers and Paolo Ananian gave two excellent impersonations as Pietro and Borella, respectively, but Georgi Michailoff neither in voice nor style distinguished his of Alfonso d'Arcos.

The chorus sang with a vigor often stentorian, or in a suppressed pianissimo. The dancing of the ballet, which was a departure from the conventional style of the "Masaniello" period, was made still more striking by the costumes of the dancers. Another such departure from the period was the scenery of Joseph Urban, "Pointillist," often of remarkable richness of color and real beauty.

The performance was conducted by Mr. Jacchia with much vigor, but with little elasticity, and a determination to keep up the semblance of life. The orchestra was large, quite as large as the score demands.



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ANNA HELD APPEARS.

She Heads a Very Entertaining Bill at the Palace.

Anna Held, grand and original predecessor of Gaby Deslys, has come back to vaudeville. It is for one week only, and this began yesterday afternoon when she met and conquered an amiable audience which filled to overflowing the roomy auditorium of the Palace Theatre. The passing years have been more than kind to Miss Held, and, looking exceedingly fit, she warbles and ogles with as much gayety and spirit as ever. She sings songs of her own writing in both French and English, first thoughtfully explaining which is which. Particularly intriguing is a wordless ditty wherein she merely laughs a wicked little laugh to the accompaniment of the orchestra.

Miss Held is the headliner of an unusually good bill. Specially worthy of mention are David Sapirstein, Ernest R. Ball, Harry Green, and the Arnaut Brothers. The enlistment of Sapirstein for vaudeville is a feather in the Keith cap, and, for good measure, the bill includes another pianist who always enraptures the Palace patron. This is Mr. Ball, who, in addition to playing and singing his "Mother Machree" and "Little Bite of Heaven," presents a new song called "You'll Be There," a good, martial air fouled by a lyric designed as an answer to the recent if not very popular song which Colonel Roosevelt has made famous by hissing.

Written by Aaron Hoffman, staged by Edgar MacGregor, and played by Harry Green, "The Cherry Tree" is quite the brightest and most entertaining farce seen at the Palace since the season began.

BILLIE BURKE ROBBED.

Back from California Where She Says She Lost Jewels Worth $8,000.

Billie Burke returned yesterday from California, where she spent the last six weeks acting for a motion picture for the Triangle Film Company. The actress was offered $150,000 at the expiration of her contract for thirty more weeks' work in the movies, but as she is anxious to return to the legitimate stage she probably will not accept it. She will choose between two comedies, the manuscripts of which are in her possession, and a dramatization of Hall Caine's novel, "The Woman Thou Gavest Me," as the play in which she will appear this season.

Flo Ziegfeld, Jr., Miss Burke's husband, went to San Francisco to accompany her home. Their return was delayed by the theft of some of the actress's jewels valued at $8,000, which disappeared from her rooms in the St. Francis Hotel just before they were to depart. A telegram received yesterday by Mr. Ziegfeld from the Pinkertons said that no clue had been discovered.

Mme. Melville-Liszniewska's Recital.

Mme. Marguerite Melville-Liszniewska appeared for the first time in New York in a piano recital at Aeolian Hall yesterday afternoon. She is said to be a pupil and assistant of the distinguished pedagogue, Leschetizky, of Vienna, and presumably brings with her a store of knowledge and experience of the modern pianist's repertory and the principles of its interpretation, as well as some of the temperamental qualities of the famous teacher. But if she did bring all these things with her she was not wholly successful in putting them into her playing. She has naturally a considerable technical command; but her technique is not so accurate as might be expected, nor her tone so sympathetic, nor her knowledge of the different styles of different composers and what they demand of the interpreting artist, so far-reaching. It did not appear from her playing yesterday afternoon that Mme. Melville-Liszniewska has a deeply poetical or warmly emotional outlook upon music.

Her program included D'Albert's arrangement of Bach's organ prelude and fugue in D minor, Chopin's B minor sonata, Schumann's "Scenes of Childhood," for which concert pianists have recently begun to show an unwonted affection; pieces by Brahms and by Debussy, Rogers, Moszkzko, Friedman, Melcer, and Brzezinski, some of the last group being unknown names.

Everett Shinn, Artist, Is Librettist.

Everett Shinn, the artist, whose travesties on melodrama originally written to be acted by amateurs in the artists' colony of Washington Square, eventually found their way to the vaudeville stage, has turned librettist. Mr. Shinn has been commissioned by E. A. Weil to write the book of a musical play entitled "The Barc Idea," which will be Mr. Weil's first offering as a producer. Wallace Irwin will write the lyrics and Silvio Hein the music. There will be eight principals, and only twelve members of the chorus, and those all girls.

Mr. MacMillen's Recital.

Francis MacMillen, an American violinist who has been heard in New York in previous seasons, reappeared last night for the first time in several years, giving a recital in Aeolian Hall. The most prominent features of his program were Karl Goldmark's concerto in A minor and Vitali's craconna, the latter played with organ accompaniment. Besides these he played pieces by Gluck, Flocco, Sarasate, Sgambati, and Tov Aulin, a composition of his own, a "Barcarole," and Burmeister's arrangement of Couperin's "Soeur Moneque," and Kreisler's of Pugnani's Prelude and Adagio.

Italian Opera for the Thalia Theatre

Louis Zuro, who has given grand opera at popular prices on several occasions in New York in recent years, will offer a Winter season at the Thalia Theatre in the Bowery. The most popular operas from the Italian répertoire will be sung by a company in which there are many artists who have been driven to this country by the war. "Carmen" will be the opening bill and the first performance will be given Friday night, Nov. 5.

Fleishman-Kastor Wedding.

The wedding of Miss Helen Kastor, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Adolph Kastor of 14 West Seventieth Street, to Leon S. Fleishman of this city, took place at 5:30 last evening at the home of the bride's parents. The Rev. Dr. Maurice Harris performed the ceremony in the presence of a few relatives and friends.

The bride was unattended. She wore a simple frock of white chiffon, a short veil of tulle, and carried a bouquet of lilies of the valley and orchids. Her brother, Alfred B. Kastor, was Mr. Fleishman's best man. The ceremony was followed by a large reception and the couple left later for the South, where they are to spend their honeymoon.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

An article published in the Magazine Section of Sunday's TIMES about Emanuel Reicher's American People's Theatre brought many inquiries about the society. Mr. Reicher has offices in the Knickerbocker Theatre Building, 1,400 Broadway, and information may be had there. Julius Hopp is his representative.

Rosalind Ivan, an English actress, who played the leading woman's role in Strindberg's "The Father" when it was acted here several years ago, is appearing this week in the playlet "War Brides" at Proctor's Fifth Avenue Theatre. Miss Ivan plays the role created by Alla Nazimova last year at the Palace.

Jasper has sent out invitations for a birthday party. It will be served on the stage of the Gaiety Theatre on Nov. 13 after the evening performance of "Young America," in which Jasper plays the leading canine role.

Tomorrow's matinee of "Rolling Stones" at the Harris will be a souvenir performance, through the generosity of Congressman George W. Loft. Mr. Loft has taken a great interest in the play because the youthful heroes embark in the candy business at one point in their career. So he gave Marie Carroll, the ingenue of the cast, many boxes of candy for her birthday, and Miss Carroll generously decided to share her candy with the audience.

Eileen Van Biene will be seen in the role she created in "Sherman Was Right" when Frank Mandel's farce is given its first New York performance tonight at the Fulton, and not Suzanne Wilis, who had been announced to succeed Miss Van Biene.

Hereafter only two showings of the Twilight Sleep motion pictures will be made each afternoon in the Park Theatre—the first at 2 and the second at 4 o'clock. The questionnaire that follows each exhibition has been found to consume so much time that it is impossible to run the films off three times.

Two hundred marines from the battleships Texas, Florida, Wyoming, Arkansas, and Utah saw the performance of "The Girl Who Smiles" last night at the Longacre. The commanding officers of the five ships occupied the boxes.

A PENNILESS GIRL FINDS $4,000 GEM

Takes It to Police Station and Times Helps Her Get $100 Reward.

QUICK REPLY TO WANT "AD"

Mrs. Hotaling Told of Recovery of Bracelet Few Moments After It Is Found.

Through the assistance of THE TIMES a $4,000 diamond bracelet, lost yesterday afternoon by Mrs. F. C. Hotaling of San Francisco, who is a guest at the Hotel Belmont, was restored to the owner last night, and the finder of the gems, Miss Louise Schmitz, a hairdresser out of employment and without carfare to aid her in the search for work, received $100 reward.

Miss Schmitz, weary from walking the streets most of yesterday, and hungry, was returning at 7 o'clock last night to her room at 244 West Forty-fourth Street, when she saw something flash from the sidewalk in the ray of light from a shop window on Forty-second Street, near Sixth Avenue. The object lay in the path of the crowds, and several yards from the edge of the sidewalk where she had stopped.

Several times she tried to push her way through the hurrying theatre and supper throngs to get at the object which caught her eyes, but the crowds pushed her aside and kept walking over the flashing object on the sidewalk. Finally she picked it up. She saw the circle of flashing diamonds and forgot her hunger and weariness.

The sudden pause of men and women around her, who gazed curiously at her as she held the bracelet in her hand, frightened her and she slipped it quickly in her purse and hurried away. Straight to the West Forty-seventh Street Police Station she hastened, and breathlessly ran up to the rail and gazed at Lieutenant Walsh, too excited to speak a word to him. Tearing open her purse and exposing the contents to view, she managed to gasp:

"Look!" Walsh hurried around to her side. "Thirty-five diamonds!" he commented, after examining the bracelet. He called in a gem expert, who told him the bracelet was worth $3,500 to $4,000. Miss Schmitz, who has been here only a few years, and speaks but a few words of English, looked relieved when the Lieutenant said he would take charge of the bracelet.

"I was afraid to keep it for a reward," she said, when Walsh complimented her for giving it up so promptly. "I was afraid some one might steal it from me."

A few minutes after Miss Schmitz placed the bracelet in the care of the police, this advertisement was received at the business office of THE TIMES:

LOST—Monday afternoon, Oct. 25, between Forty-second Street and Park Avenue and Hotel Knickerbocker and 244 West Forty-sixth Street, diamond link bracelet; $100 reward. Return Cashier, Hotel Belmont, Forty-second Street and Park Avenue.

The cashier at the Belmont said Thomas A. Burke, the house detective, knew the name of the owner of the lost diamonds and had a description of them. Burke described it exactly as that in the hands of the police—thirty-five diamonds, set in little squares of platinum, on a gold circle. But, to make identification positive, Mr. and Mrs. Hotaling gave him a duplicate of the bracelet, except that it was set with sapphires. From THE TIMES office Burke took the sapphire bracelet to the West Forty-seventh Street Station and compared it with the lost article. It tallied perfectly.

Today Mrs. Hotaling will go to the station, and after proving her identity she will regain the jewel.

"Say, that's the quickest answer to an advertisement I ever heard of," said Detective Burke.

PLAN A NATIONAL PAGEANT.

Catholic Women to Give a Patriotic Entertainment at Waldorf.

Many society women are interested in the entertainment which is to be given at the Waldorf-Astoria on Tuesday evening, Dec. 14, under the auspices of the New York Chapter of the National Organization of Catholic Women. The entertainment is to be called a Grand National Pageant, and will be patriotic in character, with quadrilles in costume and many novel features.

A meeting was held yesterday at the house of Mrs. F. Burrall Hoffman, 58 East Seventy-ninth Street, where plans were discussed. Those selected to look after the artistic effects and costuming are Albert Herter, Robert W. Chanler, F. B. Hoffman, Jr., and Robert Van Coart.

Among the organizers are Miss Annie Leary, Mrs. Hoffman, Mrs. Henry W. Taft, Mrs. John G. Agar, Mrs. Andrew Dougherty, Mrs. James Clews, Mrs. Eugene A. Philbin, Mrs. William F. Sheehan, Mrs. Edward H. Hawke, Jr., and Mrs. Stuart Pullman West.

Palestine Commandery Entertains.

More than 1,500 guests attended the first ladies' night ever given by Palestine Commandery, No. 18, Knights Templar, Frank G. Stanley, Commander, last night at the Grand Lodge Room of the Masonic Temple, Twenty-third Street and Sixth Avenue. Mecca Temple Band played during the entertainment and for the dance afterward.

The entertainment, which consisted of songs, recitations, and "stunts," was given by many of the best-known actors and actresses, among whom were Lillian Russell, Adele Blood, Alice Fisher, Willa Holt Wakefield, Eugene Cowles, and Robert E. Mantell.

Passengers for Bordeaux.

Some of those booked to sail today on the Touraine for Bordeaux are J. B. Brown, the Rev. and Mrs. E. W. Byosh, Miss Brierly, J. S. Brown, T. M. Carlandu, Mr. and Mrs. T. A. Calman, Eric Calman, J. R. Graham, Miss A. M. Lussy, George McCall, Miss Edith May, J. R. Osgood, J. R. O. Perkins, Mr. and Mrs. B. Ritner, Mrs. M. Riga, E. Salmon, E. C. Thompson.

SOCIAL NOTES.

Miss Helen Y. Judson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry I. Judson and a sister of Mrs. Francis Burton Harrison, will be married to G. Elton Parks this afternoon at 4:30 o'clock in the Church of the Heavenly Rest. A small reception will follow at the Judson home, 777 Madison Avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. E. Kenneth Hadden (Miss Frances H. Wyeth) are being congratulated upon the birth of a son on Thursday last at 7 East Seventy-sixth Street. The child is a grandson of Mrs. Stephen G. Williams and Mr. and Mrs. Harold Farquhar Hadden.

Miss Josephine Boudinot Danforth will be introduced at a reception on Nov. 26 at the residence of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Eastman Danforth, 10 West Fifty-third Street. An informal dance will follow the reception.

Mrs. Wilber A. Bloodgood will give an afternoon dance on Nov. 25, followed by a dinner for her débutante daughter, Miss Rosalie Bloodgood, at her residence, 40 East Thirty-fourth Street. Later Mrs. Bloodgood will give a dance for her.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Graves will be at home on next Sunday from 4 until 7 o'clock at their country place, the Garage, at Mineola, L. I. Miss Ruth Draper will give monologues.

S. Bryce Wing, who is to marry Miss Marie Tailer on Nov. 3, will give his farewell bachelor dinner tonight at Sherry's.

Swift & Company's sales of Beef in New York City for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 23rd, averaged as follows: Domestic Beef, 10.92 cents per pound.—Advt.

PAUL HERVIEU DIES; FAMOUS DRAMATIST

Member of French Academy Fought a Bloodless Duel Two Years Ago With Leon Daudet.

PARIS, Oct. 25.—Paul Hervieu, dramatic author and member of the French Academy, died early today. He had been ill for several days. A servant who entered his room to awaken him found him dead.

Paul Ernest Hervieu was born at Neuilly-sur-Seine, near Paris, and was in his fifty-ninth year. He was educated in Paris at the Lycée Condorcet and the Ecole de Droit. Then obtaining his license to practice, M. Hervieu became an advocate at the Court of Appeals in 1877. After several years spent in the law he entered the diplomatic corps and was appointed Secretary to the French Legation at Mexico City.

M. Hervieu resigned in 1880 and adopted literature as his life's work, beginning by publishing a series of political, social, and satiric sketches. His first play, "Les Paroles Restant," was produced in 1892 at the Vaudeville in Paris. In 1895, "Les Tenailles" was produced, and two years later, "La Loi de l'Homme." Other plays followed until, in 1905, "Le Reveil" was produced at the Comedie Française—later, in 1908, being produced here at Daly's Theatre under the name of "The Awakening." His next play, "Connais-Toi," was produced in 1908, and in the same year was put on at the Berkeley Theatre in this city under the title "Know Thyself." His last play was "Le Destin est Maitre," which was produced at the Porte St. Martin in 1914.

M. Hervieu was a member of the French Academy and a grand officer of the Legion of Honor. He was Honorary President of the Society of Authors and Dramatists, and was also Honorary President of the Societe des Gens de Lettres.

Two years ago he fought a bloodless duel with Leon Daudet, editor of a Paris newspaper, who had offended him by a critical paragraph.

STADIUM FOR WHOLE CITY.

The Donor, Adolph Lewisohn, Tells of Program for 1916.

A committee representing the Trustees and Faculty of the College of the City of New York, the Board of Education, and Adolph Lewishon, donor of the Stadium at the City College, has devised plans whereby the Stadium will be at the disposal of the entire city during the periods when it is not in use by the college. A committee will soon be appointed to have charge of a series of entertainments and special meetings in the Stadium. It is expected a complete program, covering evenings, holidays, and Sundays, will be mapped out for 1916.

Adolph Lewissohn last night made the following statement concerning the project:

"As far as I am concerned, I would like to see the Stadium busy from morning until evening, Sundays and holidays included. Of course, the City College students have to use it for instruction. I would like to have it for the benefit of everybody—for all the people of the city—if possible.

"My idea is to have concerts. I don't know about Sunday concerts. If everybody is in favor of them, all right. Music for the people, evenings, would be excellent. That is the reason we are putting in the permanent lighting.

"We have had communication with the Park Department, that is, Dr. Finley and I, and Dr. Mezes and some of the Trustees, Dr. Lindsay and others. We have seen Cabot Ward, the Park Commissioner, and the plans are all formed.

"It is going to be utilized generally from now on. Dr. Mezes of the City College is in entire harmony with me on the subject. He is very anxious to make the Stadium of use. The Trustees are also anxious to make this Stadium of use to the students and to the people of the city.

"The whole thing is this, that while it is the City College Stadium, it is also going to be the Stadium of the City of New York."

Miss Helen S. Fowler Engaged.

George S. Fowler of New York and Glen Ridge, N. J., announces the engagement of his sister, Miss Helen Starkweather Fowler, daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Fowler of New Haven, Conn., to Richard Russell Stanwood, youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Stanwood of Boston. Mr. Stanwood is a graduate of Harvard University, Class of '06.

Obituary Notes.

STEPHEN C. BULL, senior member of the banking firm of Bull & Co., died yesterday at his home in Waterford, Saratoga County, N. Y. He was 96 years old.

CHARLES F. SISSON, aged 69, head of the oldest dry goods house in Binghamton, N. Y., and prominent in banking circles, died in a hospital in Binghamton yesterday.

JAMES MADISON, father-in-law of Sheriff Stephen P. Pettit, died in Freeport, L. I., Sunday night, aged 64 years. He was in the meat business in Freeport, and also in Brooklyn years ago. Since his son-in-law became Sheriff he had held a position as court officer in Mineola.

Dr. VICTOR G. BECSKA died at his home in Passaic, N. J., yesterday. Dr. Becska was 34 years old. He served several years as a member of the Board of Health.

SAMUEL GREGORY YOUNG, 67 years old, died yesterday at his home, 167 Lincoln Street, Montclair, N. J. Mr. Young was born in Edinburgh, Scotland. He had been with a New York hat importing firm for twenty-five years.

Captain EDWARD BALLENTINE, of Detroit, master of the steamer Calumet, died yesterday. The captain was stricken on Sunday night, when the Calumet was in mid-lake.

JOSEPH KEENAN, formerly a Democratic Captain in the Sixteenth Assembly District of Brooklyn, died on Sunday at his home, 153 Gravesend Avenue; aged 61 years.

JAMES EDWARD STAFFORD, a retired shipping agent, formerly with J. W. Parker & Co., of Manhattan, died at his home, 1,258 St. Mark's Avenue, Brooklyn, on Sunday. Mr. Stafford was born in Bridgeport, Conn., sixty-three years ago, and had lived at his late residence for the last thirty years. He is survived by his wife and two sons.

Mrs. REBECCA BALFOUR McINTOSH, widow of Captain Daniel C. McIntosh, a ship owner of Cape Cod, and master of sailing vessels, died on last Saturday at her home, 5,464 Eighteenth Avenue, Borough Park. Mrs. McIntosh was 71 years of age, and was formerly active in the work of the Eighteenth Street M. E. Church. She is survived by two daughters and three sons, Capt. Charles D. commander of the Mallory S. S. Comal; Daniel F., who is Past Senior Grand Deacon of the Masons of the State of New Jersey, and Walter L., an engineer for the Consolidated Gas Company.

Mrs. SUSAN KIEFER VESTER, 72 years old, widow of John Vester and a resident of the eastern district of Brooklyn for the last fifty years, died on Saturday at her home, 237 Stanhope Street. She was a member of the Cecilia Women's Benevolent Society, and is survived by four daughters.

Mrs. ANNA KATHRIN FULLING, widow of John Fulling, died at her home, 1,107 Rogers Avenue, Brooklyn, on Saturday; aged 71 years. She left two daughters and a son, George Fulling, who is a member of the Democratic County Committee.

PHILIP AUER, a retired manufacturer of reed and rattan goods, is dead at his home, 1,204 Greene Avenue, Brooklyn, in his eighty-fifth year. Mr. Auer was a native of Germany, but had lived in Brooklyn for sixty years. He was a member of the West Side K. U. V., St. Catherine's Hospital Aid Society, and the Holy Name Society of the R. C. Church of St. Barbara.

Mrs. LOUISE H. WICKER, widow of Henry C. Wicker, and a prominent member of the colony at Locust Valley, L. I., died there on Saturday at the home of her daughter. Her husband, who died in 1907, was Traffic Manager of the Chicago & North Western Railroad for fifteen years, and President of the Fort Worth & Rio Grande Railroad for five years. He was afterward an executive member of the Governing Board of the Southwestern Rate Association. Mrs. Wicker was 65 years of age, and left two daughters, Mrs. Daniel A. Loring, Jr., and Mrs. Ira C. Wood.

JAMES MADISON, 64 years old, a Mason and Odd Fellow, died on Sunday at his home in Long Beach, L. I., leaving a widow and three daughters.

HIRAM PIERSON, a retired hat manufacturer of Manhattan, died on last Saturday at the home of his daughter, Mrs. William H. Cotie, 586 Decatur Street Brooklyn, at the age of 85 years. Mr. Pierson often boasted to his children and friends that he had made silk hats for Daniel Webster and President Lincoln. He was for many years foreman of the silk hat department of the Knox factory and later went into business for himself, retiring ten years ago. In June, 1914, he celebrated his golden wedding anniversary. Mr. Pierson is survived by his wife, two sons, and two daughters.

H. VON WANGENHEIM, DIPLOMATIST, DEAD

German Ambassador Was Credited with Bringing About Turko-German Alliance.

DEALT "THE MAILED FIST"

Ex-Minister to Mexico Criticised This Country for Selling Arms to the Allies.

CONSTANTINOPLE, (via London,) Oct. 25.—Baron von Wagenheim, German Ambassador to Turkey, who was credited with having been a great influence in bringing about the Turko-German alliance, died here today. He had only shortly returned from sick leave.

Baron Hans von Wagenheim was appointed Ambassador to Turkey in 1912. He was a frequent visitor to this country in times past and had a number of relatives of the same name living in this city and through the Eastern States. For a number of years he was Minister Plenipotentiary to Mexico, and became a familiar figure here. In 1886 he married a German-American girl, Lucy Ahrenfeld of this city, but they were divorced in 1897. Later he married the Baroness Joanna von Spitzenberg.

Baron von Wangenheim spent many years in Constantinopie. It was said during those days he was wont to wield the "mailed fist" when calling the Sublime Porte to order, instead of adopting less drastic measures.

Baron von Wagenheim became prominent in the Morocco imbroglio in 1909, at that time being Chargé d'Affaires there for his Government. This affair resulted from the French seizing deserters from the Foreign Legion in the port of Casablanca. These were of German birth, and the affair became very acute before von Wangenheim settled it. After this he was sent to Athens, whence he went to Constantinople.

From that time on he worked indefatigably toward the Turko-German alliance, and the present position of Turkey in the war is said to be mainly due to him.

In April of this year von Wangenheim criticised this country for selling arms to the Allies. He refused to speak for his Government, but said: "My private opinion, though, may interest my many warm friends in the United States. I may say that I am disappointed to the utmost. In my private opinion, the United States is injuring seriously its good reputation before the entire world, which is regrettable in view of the splendid past of that country in its international relations."

BERLIN, Oct. 25, (by Wireless to Sayville, N. Y.)—Commenting on the death of Baron von Wangenheim, German Ambassador to Turkey, the Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung alluded to him as one of the most capable German diplomats—a man whose work had shown him to be of the highest efficiency.

"When in the hour of danger it devolved upon him to represent Germany's interests," the newspaper says, "he experienced the satisfaction of seeing his work crowned by success, while his co-operation was instrumental in bringing about the Turco-German alliance.

"During the war, which has laboyed extremely hard in Turkey during the first year of the war in the performance of his official duties, and overwork resulted in his health falling. Recently, although not recovered in health, he returned to his post, where he succumbed to an attack of apoplexy. The sympathy at his loss expressed by the Turkish Government in Constantinople and by the German colony in that city are the best proof of the value of the services which the late Ambassador had rendered to his country."

Edwin S. Marlow.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—Edwin S. Marlow, manager of the commercial department of the Potomac Electric Power Company and one of the leading business men of Washington, died this morning. He had been identified with the electrical development in the national capital and had a country-wide acquaintance in engineering, electrical, and commercial circles. He was to a large degree responsible for the establishment in this city of a section of the Electric Vehicle Association. Mr. Marlow was a member of the Board of Trade, Chamber of Commerce, Commercial Club, Rotary Club, Columbia Country Club, Blue Ridge Rod and Gun Club, the Mystic Shrine, and the Temple-Noyes Lodge, F. A. A. M.

The Right Rev. George Biller, Jr.

The Right Rev. George Biller, Jr., Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Missionary Diocese of South Dakota, died recently at the Rosebud Indian Agency in that State.

He was born in Russia, and came here with his parents when 13 years old. After preparing at the Berkeley Divinity School in Middletown, Conn., he was ordained in 1898, and went to Indian Territory as a missionary, being stationed at Lehigh. From there he went to St. Andrew's Church in South McAllister, later returning East and becoming vicar of the Chapel of the Incarnation in this city. Five years after he went West as Dean of Calvary Cathedral in Sioux Falls. In 1912 he was elected Bishop of South Dakota. His wife survives him.

Frank E. Turner.

Special to The New York Times.

PATCHOGUE, L. I., Oct. 25.—Frank E. Turner, 54 years old, Division Superintendent of the Montauk Division of the Long Island Railroad, stationed at Patchogue, died this morning at his home from heart disease. While engaged in his duty Aug. 19 last he fell from a derailed motor working truck, breaking his left leg, right shoulder, and nose. For several years past he had received the annual prize of $100 in gold for the excellence of his division, and this morning a messenger arrived with a letter from the railroad company commending him for his work, but found him dead.

Professor Wilhelm Windelband.

BERLIN, Oct. 25, (by Wireless Telegraphy to Tuckerton, N. J.)—The death of Professor Wilhelm Windelband of Heidelberg University, formerly of Strasburg University, was announced today. Professor Windelband, who was in his sixty-eighth year, was eminent for his philosophical works and also noted as an orator.

Captain Henry M. Jennings.

Captain Henry M. Jennings, last survivor of the old Light Guard, which was organized in 1857, died yesterday at his home, 2,795 Morris Avenue, the Bronx, in his seventy-sixth year. Captain Jennings fought through the civil war and was mustered out as a Captain in 1864. He was widely known among the real estate lawyers of this city, and was an authority on mechanic's lien law.

LINCOLN TRUST Company

BUSINESS is business," surely; but we are yet to be convinced that it becomes less so when transacted in a cordial and friendly spirit. In fact our experience is directly to the contrary.

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(Opposite Madison Square)
BROADWAY AT LEONARD STREET
BROADWAY AT 72ND STREET

ADMIRAL H. N. MANNEY DIES.

Retired Veteran Was Once in Command of Brooklyn Navy Yard.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., Oct. 25.—Rear Admiral Henry Newman Manney, U. S. N., retired, 71 years old, died today at his home on Point Loma, from pneumonia. Two and one-half years ago Admiral Manney was elected to the Common Council of San Diego, an office he held at the time of his death. He is survived by a widow and one daughter.

Admiral Manney was born in La Porte, Ind., and was graduated from the Naval Academy in 1866, and became an ensign two years later. He rose through the various grades until retired as a Rear Admiral of the senior grade in 1900.

His service at sea commenced during the civil war, when he was on board the Macedonian at the pursuit of the Confederate steamers Florida and Tallahassee. Admiral Manney served on a number of the more important vessels of the navy, and during 1899-1901 was in command of the Brooklyn Navy Yard. At the time he was retired he was Chief of the Bureau of Equipment.

WAR VETERAN DIES AT 102.

Bennett Brittin, Once a New York Hotel Keeper, Expires in Plainfield.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Oct. 25.—Bennett Brittin, aged 102 years, Plainfield's oldest resident, died today at his home here. He was born in Paterson, N. J., June 16, 1813, and early in life engaged in the hotel business at Sixth Avenue and Forty-first Street, New York. At the outbreak of the Civil War he enlisted in Company B, First New York Cavalry. He was then 48 years old and had to falsify his age to enter the service. He was also a member of the Veteran Volunteer Firemen's Association of New York, and one of the oldest members of the Knights of Pythias. After the war he was in the hotel and billiard room business.

Mrs. Philip Schuyler.

Special to The New York Times.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., Oct. 25.—Mrs. Philip Schuyler, widow of General Philip Schuyler, died at her home at Ardsley-on-Hudson at 6:30 o'clock this morning. She had been ill for ten days with heart disease. Mrs. Schuyler was before her marriage in 1872 Miss Harriet L. Langdon, and for many years was prominent in New York and Westchester County society. Her husband was killed in a wreck on the Southern Railroad on Thanksgiving Day, 1906, together with Samuel Spencer, President of the Southern Railroad. Mrs. Schuyler was 76 years old.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Married

CLARKE—RYERSON.—On Saturday, Oct. 23, 1915, at Christ's Church, Cooperstown, N. Y., Emily Borie, daughter of the late Arthur Ryerson, Esq., of Ringwood, and George Hyde Clarke of Hyde Hall, Cooperstown, N. Y.

Brooklyn.

ABRAMSON—NEWMAN.—Oct. 24, Sylvia Newman to David Abramson.
OLCOTT—PURVES.—Oct. 23, Ruth Purves to Alfred Van S. Olcott.
STORCH—MANES.—Oct. 24, Ethel Y. Manes to Samuel Storch.

Died

AMRATH.—Amalia, Oct. 25, at her late residence, 90 East 18th St., Brooklyn. Services will be held at her late residence, Wednesday evening, Oct. 27, 7:30 o'clock. Interment private. Omit flowers.

ARTHUR.—Ada M., wife of W. W. W. Arthur, at Battle Creek, Mich., Oct. 24. Burial, West Chester, Penn.

BAIR.—Maude De Pinna, beloved wife of Leo S. Bair, suddenly, Oct. 24, at her residence, 111 West 111th St. Funeral private. London, England, papers please copy.

CATLIN. — Suddenly, at Woodstock, Conn., Saturday, Oct. 23, 1915, Lynde Alexander, eldest son of the late Charles Taylor and Lucy Ann Derby Catlin. Funeral at Church of the Incarnation, Gates Av., near Franklin, Brooklyn, Wednesday, Oct. 27, at 10 A. M.

COOGAN.—On Oct. 24, 1915, James J. Coogan, at the Hotel Netherland, 5th Av. and 59th St. Funeral services at St. Patrick's Cathedral, 5th Av. and 51st St., Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock. Interment at Calvary Cemetery.

DRENNAN.—On Sunday, Oct. 24, 1915, William Drennan. Funeral services at his home, 4,919 Broadway, on Wednesday, Oct. 27, at 1:30 P. M. Interment Woodlawn.

FLYNN.—At St. Luke's Hospital, on Sunday, Oct. 24, Sarah A. Flynn, daughter of the late Joseph and Rebecca Jarvis Flynn. Funeral services at the Harlem-New York Presbyterian Church, 122d St. and Mount Morris Park West, Tuesday, Oct. 26, at 4 P. M.

GOODENOUGH.—On Sunday, Oct. 24, 1915, Jane, widow of Robert Goodenough. Funeral from her late residence, 26 St. James Place, Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Oct. 27, at 2 P. M. Relatives and friends are invited.

HUBBY.—Suddenly, on Sunday, Oct. 24, Alice Adams Hubby, infant daughter of Frank W. Hubby, Jr., and Alice Adams Hubby. Funeral services private.

INGRAM.—Robert, beloved husband of Jennie Allerdyce Ingram. Funeral services Wednesday, 2 P. M., at late residence, 2,556 Marion Av., Bronx. Interment in Woodlawn Thursday at 11 A. M.

INGRAM. — Brethren of Marion Lodge, No. 278, F. and A. M., are hereby summoned to attend the Masonic funeral services of our late Past Master, Brother Robert Ingram, at 2,554 Marion Av., Bronx, on Wednesday evening, Oct. 27, 8 o'clock. By order of
WALTER McGIVNEY, Master.
AUGUST RIPPERGER, Secretary.

JENNIN

ABERG WINS WORLD'S CHAMPIONSHIP WRESTLING MATCH WITH ZBYSZKO — FOOTBALL

ABERG PINS ZBYSZKO TO MAT IN AN HOUR

Graeco-Roman Wrestling Champion Retains Title in Garden Bout.

Alexander Aberg completed the winning of the international Graeco-Roman wrestling championship when he threw Waldek Zbyszko in the continuation of their bout deferred from last June, at Madison Square Garden last evening. It was after an hour and four minutes of rather uninteresting wrestling that Aberg pinned the two brawny shoulders of the Pole to the mat at the conclusion of the one spectacular incident of the evening. It was a "fluky" sort of a win at that, as unexpected by George Bothner, the referee, as it was by either of the contestants, apparently.

Time had been called for the seventh of the ten-minute periods, and Zbyszko took his position on his hands and knees in the middle of the ring with Aberg half prostrate over him and trying to get a waist hold, as he had been when the call of time put an end to the sixth period. Zbyszko was puffing a bit and "Bobby" Dobbs, his trainer, had just remarked to the watchers at the ringside that he wished he had taken about five pounds more off "that boy" when Zbyszko made a tremendous heave of his massive limbs and tossed Aberg to one side with a supreme effort.

With tiger-like agility he grasped his huge blonde opponent, and for the first time in the bout was on top of his opponent and playing the aggressor with vigor. He held his supremacy only for an instant, for Aberg with a tremendous effort threw himself backward over the form of Zbyszko, using a head spin and the following somersault to get out of the clutches of his opponent. Both were on their feet squarely when Zbyszko rushed at the big Russian, caught him about the waist, lifted him from the floor, whirled him about in the air three times until Aberg's sprawling legs stuck out almost straight, and then threw him to the mat with a resounding thud. Zbyszko went down on top of Aberg, but failed to get a firm hold on him.

Like an eel Aberg slipped from his clutches with a side roll, quick as a flash grasped Zbyszko about the head and neck, got a firm head lock, almost a chancery hold, and before Bothner could fairly get where he could see what was happening, had pressed both the back of Zbyszko's green jersey and the tips of his two bronzed shoulders to the mat. The outcome of the bit of wrestling pyrotechnics had so surprised Bothner that he hesitated for an instant before he fully grasped the fact that the big Russian was pinned, slapped Aberg on the shoulders and raised his hand to indicate that the end of the battle had been reached, and waved both men to their corners.

The crowd which nearly filled the Garden was a bit stunned at the suddenness of it all, and hesitated almost an instant before it appreciated what had happened and then burst into a salvo of applause for the winner who blushed and acted like a big bashful school boy as he bowed his acknowledgements. Zbyszko was dazed as he finally grasped the fact that he had lost just at the instant when all seemed to be going well for him, and when he had actually got into the spirit of wrestling for the first time during the evening. Then, with bowed head he slipped out of the ring looking like a heart-broken youth, for it had been a very serious thing with him, particularly as scattered about the arena were about all the members of the Metropolitan Opera Company, who were his personal friends and had gone to the Garden to see him add the honors of a Graeco-Roman championship to those he had won in his favorite rôle as a catch-as-catch-can wrestler in Paris a couple of years ago.

The singers and musicians had pinned their faith to this handsome young Pole, and worse, from his point of view, had backed him with their good dollars against his older competitor. Fully a third of the occupants of the arena boxes and the floor seats were women attired in the height of fashion, and who have made wrestling a sort of fad among themselves since the songbirds of the Metropolitan had smiled on the sport and made it their own. These were for Zbyszko, and were as downcast over his defeat as if he was one of them taking part in a race over some fashionable course as an amateur rider.

During the six ten-minute periods which had preceded that in which the decision was reached there had been little to arouse the crowd to anything like enthusiasm. It was six minutes from the opening of the bout before anything was done. Then Aberg sent Zbyszko to the mat, and from that time well into the second period there was a test of strength between the pair, Aberg vainly trying to get Zbyszko from his hands and knees. It was like trying to overturn one of the pyramids with a crow bar, for Zbyszko was immovable, though Aberg puffed and pulled, hauled and struggled hopelessly to turn the younger man to the mat. Finally Zbyszko managed to struggle to his feet, and escaped from a bad situation only to be thrown against the ropes at the east side of the ring, from which he was finally torn just as the period ended with a waist hold which Aberg secured. Zbyszko got free of it, only to be caught with a head hold, which threw him just as time was called.

It was not until well into the sixth round that the beginning of the end was indicated, for then Aberg managed to get Zbyszko to the mat and pinned one shoulder down on it just thirty seconds before the period ended. Zbyszko had just before that got away from a dangerous half-nelson hold by a head spin, and Aberg seemed then to be having the best of the contest, though neither was in distress. Most of the hour had indeed been passed in futile attempts to get a hold of any kind by which a throw could be made, and each of the wrestlers seemed fully able to break any sort of hold his opponent succeeded in getting. Neither seemed warmed up, in fact, and the crowd had settled down to the conclusion that there would be another such long-drawn-out bout as that which ended the Manhattan Opera House tournament. Just as they had reached this conclusion came the sudden and dramatic ending of it all.

In the two preliminary bouts which had preceded the meeting of the champions, Yousef Hussane, announced as "the terrible Turk," had thrown Thomas Draak of Holland in eleven minutes after a head-hold, and what the wrestlers call "a flying mare," in which Draak was easily pinned to the mat. Comedy was furnished by a bout between Sulo Hevenpaa and Georges Lurich, in which there was more scrapping than wrestling. It ended with Lurich leaping out of the ring after 23 minutes of wrestling, with Hevenpaa chasing him like he was giving an imitation of a crazy man, and the crowd booing at him for his manifestly foul wrestling. The bout was awarded to Lurich. Dr. Roller and Lurich challenged Aberg.

Cornell Men All In Good Shape.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., Oct. 25.—To bring the Cornell football team into the Michigan game playing in even better form than it did against Harvard, and to turn out for the final game against Pennsylvania an eleven playing in the zenith of its form, are the problems of the Cornell football coaches. The problem of keeping the men in condition is now at hand, and one step toward solving it will be taken this week, when the team will get lighter practice than in the two weeks preceding it. The coaches plan to put all of the regulars at work tomorrow afternoon, but much of the time this week will be spent on the substitutes and scrubs. Virginia Polytechnic Institute, which plays here Saturday, is not expected to be a very formidable opponent, but the game will not be regarded as a "sure thing," and all of the regulars will receive thorough preparations later in the week.

That the team is in the best physical condition of the year was the statement today of Dr. Munford, university physician. He said that there were no injuries and that even Captain Barrett, who was carried off Soldiers' Field in an unconscious condition Saturday, was ready to begin practice tomorrow. Barrett, he said, shows no ill effect from the blow that laid him out.

HARVARD NEXT IN VIEW.

Princetan's Attack Being Shaped to Defeat the Crimson.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 25.—Princeton's preparations for a powerful drive against the Harvard eleven on Nov. 6 began today. With four of the regulars excused from practice, either because Trainer Keene Fitzpatrick thought they needed a rest or because scholastic duties interfered with their gridiron work, Rush began today the perfection of the tactics which Princeton will depend on to bring a victory over the Crimson.

The work for the 'Varsity men was somewhat lighter than had been expected from the announcement of the plans for the week, but at that they had a good afternoon's exercise. Starting with practice in secret behind the stands of old University Field there was kicking and forward passing from some new open formations. Here the 'Varsity was lined up against the substitutes, and for almost an hour they tried out their overhead game.

Perhaps the most interesting feature of the afternoon was the indication that Billy Moore is to be taken seriously as a candidate for the end position. Moore was in the hands of Ham Andrews, the end coach, all afternoon, and was carefully groomed on all the duties of an end in a long individual practice. Moore's proficiency in receiving forward passes as well as his ability to run with the ball accounted for the care in teaching him the elements of a good defensive game. His drill was entirely in defensive tactics, breaking through interference and tackling a runner.

Adjourning to Palmer Stadium the 'Varsity spent most of its time running through signals, while the second 'Varsity and the scrubs engaged in scrimmage. Rush spent the entire afternoon with the second string men. Lamberton has returned to practice and, with "Buzz" Law, and a boy named Thomas, shared the honors of the afternoon. Lamberton was exceptionally good on his plunges. Thomas has hitherto been at end, but this afternoon he was shifted to half back, and his showing at the back-field position was excellent. He got away for several long dashes down the field, and while it is too late in the season for the half back to be developed, he adds another name to the list of possible substitutes that Rush may call upon for the final games.

Columbia to Drill Substitutes.

Football practice for the Columbia team on South Field yesterday was restricted to signal work. Before the squad left the dressing room Coach Metcalf discussed Saturday's game from the standpoint of defense and offense. He said that he was proud and satisfied with the outcome of the first game, but he had noticed many errors in play and judgment which cannot go uncorrected. He added that although the score was a great surprise it should not be the means of overestimating the strength of the Blue and White, because hard games are still to be played.

For this week Columbia will be drilled almost entirely on the offense with the idea of developing a squad of first string substitutes. The injury to Stover, quarter back, last week leaves only Howard Miller for this position. Ecky Calder, left end, will receive more training so that he can substitute for Miller if necessary. He will be out of practice for a few days on account of a strained ankle.

Solon to Play "Pro" Football.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Oct. 25.—Lorin Solon, whose recent sudden dismissal from the Minnesota football team surprised university circles, will become a professional football player next Sunday. He has agreed to play four games with the Duluth Athletic Club, he said today.

COLLEGE BASKET BALL.

Season Will Open at Princeton Dec. 17 in Game with Cornell.

The schedule of the Intercollegiate Basket Ball League has been announced and includes a number of dates for the Columbia team, although it looked for a time, after the meeting last Spring, as if the Morningside university would withdraw from the league. Columbia, however, won a victory over the league in the matter of eligibility rules, and the new rules, which were to have gone into effect this season, will not be enforced until next year.

If the new rules had been adopted, Columbia would have been hard hit. Two of last year's star players, Captain Walter Dwyer and Calder, would have been lost to the team. In order to appease Columbia's objections, the other five colleges consented to permit the Columbia men to play. In other words, the new rules will not be enforced as far as they concern men who are already in college. The other colleges in the league are Cornell, Yale, Princeton, Pennsylvania, and Dartmouth.

The schedule of games announced by Secretary Ralph Morgan is as follows:

Dec. 17, Cornell at Princeton.

Jan. 7, Dartmouth at Columbia; 8, Cornell at Pennsylvania; 15, Columbia at Dartmouth, 3:30 P. M.; 15, Yale at Cornell; 15, Princeton at Pennsylvania; 18, Pennsylvania at Yale; 19, Columbia at Princeton; 22, Yale at Columbia; 22, Dartmouth at Pennsylvania; 25, Princeton at Yale.

Feb. 4, Pennsylvania at Dartmouth; 8, Dartmouth at Yale, 4 P. M.; 12, Pennsylvania at Columbia; 12, Yale at Dartmouth; 16, Princeton at Columbia; 19, Columbia at Pennsylvania; 19, Cornell at Yale; 19, Princeton at Dartmouth, 3:30 P. M.; 21, Cornell at Dartmouth, 3:30 P. M.; 23, Pennsylvania at Princeton; 25, Cornell at Columbia; 26, Dartmouth at Princeton; 26, Yale at Pennsylvania; 29, Dartmouth at Cornell.

March 3, Columbia at Cornell; 3, Yale at Princeton; 6, Pennsylvania at Cornell; 8, Columbia at Yale; 9, Princeton at Cornell.

Interstate Basket Ball League.

Eugene Kinkead, Sheriff of Hudson County, N. J., President of the new Interstate Basket Ball League, made a strong plea for clean sportsmanship at the meeting of the league which was held at the Hermitage Hotel last night. The Sheriff said that he would be fair with all teams, but he wanted the teams to be fair with each other. "Victory isn't everything in sport," said the Sheriff. "There is a good deal in the way you play the game. Play it always on the square."

The schedule for the season was adopted, consisting of twenty games at home and twenty away from home for each team. The cities in the league are Brooklyn, Kingston, Stamford, Paterson, Jersey City, and Elizabeth.

All the players' contracts were approved by the league, and the list of players includes the best professionals in this vicinity and several former college stars. The clubs agreed to honor each other's contracts. The managers announced their players, as follows:

Brooklyn — Sedran, Schmeelk, Ruckert, Friedman, Ripley, Brunner.

Jersey City — Biggane, Roach, S. Harvey, Reich, Fuller, Corrigan, Muller.

Paterson — Clinton, Beckman, Leonard, Swanson, Harvey, Wallum.

Elizabeth — Smythe, Nolan, Curran, McIntyre, Harrigan, Bruggy, Dusanek, J. Hammerding.

Stamford — Norman, Barry, Smith, Dreyfuss, Taylor, Hogan.

Kingston — Johnson, Smollck, Tone, Hensabel, Barger, Morgenweck, Wachter.

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Very Dark Mahogany Russia Calf Shoes
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STILL HOPE TO SAVE DISBARRED ATHLETES

Middlebrook and Tommers Assume Responsibility for Their Violation of Yale Rules.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 25.—Rumors were current tonight that the case of the five Yale athletes who have been disqualified for playing Summer baseball would be reopened by reason of the announcements made by Captain Middlebrook and Coach Tommers of the baseball nine, declaring that they were responsible for the act of the players in accepting their board free at Quogue, L. I.

The Yale athletic officials asserted that the players were disqualified with no string attached, and that they knew of no movement looking toward their reinstatement. It was believed on the campus that the statements of Middlebrook and Tommers paved the way for reinstating the players. A formal request has been received from Harvard that they be allowed to play again.

The Yale Daily News said today that a desirable movement would be the formation of an eligibility committee composed of representatives of the Princeton, Harvard, and Yale athletic committees, with power to handle all eligibility cases instead of leaving them to the eligibility committee of the three universities.

Legore was not at Yale Field today, but said that he would remain on the eleven of ineligibles who are playing against the Varsity in scrimmage practice.

Applications for tickets to the Yale-Princeton game, Nov. 13, closed today, and for the first time indications are that there will be enough seats in the Yale Bowl to accommodate every one who desires admittance. The applications received are far below the capacity of the Bowl, which is about 68,000.

The demand for tickets to the Harvard-Yale game indicates that the Yale allotment of tickets will be entirely covered by the demand here.

Yale football coaches today admitted that they regard the situation as critical. "We have no good punter, drop kicker, or forward passer behind the line," said one. "Our defense is weak, and our plan until the Colgate game on Saturday will be to specialize the practice in developing a satisfactory kicker and in strengthening the defense."

Dr. Billy Bull, who has aided Yale heretofore by developing punters, today fo med a squad composed of Ames, Way, Savage, Smith, Neville, and Waite, who worked an hour in booting the oval. Smith, Neville, and Waite attempted punting Saturday, with unsatisfactory results. Way has been called upon to kick, but will not be played in the back field. If his punting is as successful as it was today he will drop back from centre to kick occasionally. Carl White resumed centre after a three weeks' absence, and will be used there Saturday. Savage's knee still troubles him, and he cannot be counted upon for regular work this year.

Because of injuries received on Saturday, "Chub" Sheldon, Moseley, Scovil, and Von Holt did not report today, but Captain Wilson believes that all will be in the line-up next Saturday. Way practiced punting. It was announced that the work throughout the week will be extremely light.

The squad were at Yale Field an hour today, dividing their time between signal rehearsal and instruction in defensive work and kicking. John Kilpatrick and John Field were the visiting coaches.

Shakeup in N. Y. U. Eleven Likely.

Coach Reilley of the New York University football team called off practice for yesterday and allowed both regulars and scrubs a day's rest before entering upon the rigorous routine which he has outlined as the work for the week. The Violet eleven will play the Columbia team in another practice scrimmage this afternoon on Ohio Field and the work is expected to bring forth several changes in the makeup of New York University, according to a report current yesterday that Coach Reilley was contemplating several shifts in the positions on the 'Varsity. The showing of the latter against Haverford pointed out several weak places and the Violet coaches will devote all of their attention during the week's practices to eliminate these defects before the Trinity game which is scheduled for Election Day and which is one of the hardest games on the schedule.

Stevens Fears Columbia.

The customary Monday let-up in practice was denied the Stevens squad this week, and instead of a light drill yesterday the men spent most of the afternoon in a hard scrimmage. Although the players were disappointed with the result of Saturday's game with Union, they are not in the least discouraged. They have a week to prepare for the Columbia game on Election Day, and, from the showing Columbia made on Saturday, this out to prove a hard contest.

Grymes and Middleton were unable to take part in the scrimmage on account of injuries received on Saturday, and it is possible that Gennert will not be in shape this week. This means another shake-up in the line, and Coach Rodgers will spend a good deal of time in trying out second-string men. Ford, who took Gennert's place at tackle on Saturday, showed up well and may appear in the line-up against Columbia.



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Broadway at Warren | | Fifth Ave. at 41st St.

FORDHAM AFTER A TITLE.

Hopes to Beat Georgetown in Catholic College Series.

Elated by its easy victory over the Holy Cross team last Saturday the Fordham eleven will now prepare for its next big game on Election Day with Georgetown, and on the outcome of the game depends the Catholic college title, Holy Cross dropping out of the race by its defeat Saturday. The Maroon team came out of the contest in remarkably fine shape. Conklin and Corriden, the two ends, are the only men who were injured, and they both are suffering from sprained ankles. Corriden was in a patched-up condition when he started the game, but he played through the entire contest.

The practice yesterday was devoted mostly to improving the work of the interference. While Fordham rushed off big gains Saturday, on several occasions the runner was stowed up by the other backs in front of him. The linemen also came in for a short drill. Coach Vaughan gave most of his time in showing the forwards how to break through on kick and open formations. No scrimmage took place, but several of the linemen were set against each other in pairs to correct the individual weaknesses evident Saturday.

All of the backs were kept busy for over half an hour in a punting drill. From their work yesterday it is evident that in Dunn, Yale and Butler, Fordham has a kicking trio behind the line each of whom can make 45 yards on a punt.

ARMY CENTRE RUSH HURT.

McEwan Will Be Laid Up Several Days—Scrimmage Today.

Special to The New York Times.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Oct. 25.—McEwan, the Army's star centre rush, is the only cadet who will likely be idle for a few days as a result of the rough contest with Georgetown last Saturday. Big Mac's wound has been cauterized and is doing well. The Army squad got in two sessions of football today, although neither of them was of a strenuous nature. The squad went through its evolutions on the plains rather easily, position drills, forward passing, and punting featuring the workout, which was chiefly designed to take out the kinks and muscle bruises. The second session was held in the "Gym," and consisted of a blackboard demonstration and talk.

Some of the men crippled in the Colgate game are still on the side lines, notably Ford and Coffin of the back field, and Meacham and Parker of the line. Oliphan also rested today. All of the huskies are expected back tomorrow, when the team will be sent into a hard scrimmage with the scrubs. The coaches were pelased with the Army's work Saturday and look for continued improvement this week.

Didn't Know He Made Touchdown.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 25.—The University of Pennsylvania's eleven had only a light drill this afternoon on Franklin Field, and a stage tale was unfolded, for it was learned that Graves Williams, the half back, has absolutely no recollection of the Pittsburgh game Saturday.

Williams was hurt early in the game when Fry, the Pittsburgh full back, used his knees to stop the Pennsylvania man. Williams went back to his position and was so badly confused that Captain Harris sent him to the side lines. The coaches talked to Williams after he had had a rest and he had apparently recovered from the shock. Today in the Pennsylvania dressing room he admitted that he had absolutely no knowledge of what happened after his injury. He said it was not until today that his head cleared and that he was very much surprised to learn that he had scored a touchdown. Williams was examined today by a specialist, who said that it was not an unusual case, and it would do the youngster no injury. Williams was out for practice this afternoon and treated the matter as a joke, saying that once before he had the same thing happen to him.

Boy Dies of Football Injuries.

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 25.—The football season claimed its first victim here today when John Groom, aged 17, died from injuries received Saturday afternoon in a game at Braddock, a suburb. An investigation was ordered by Coroner Samuel C. Jamison.



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COACH POINTS OUT HARVARD'S ERRORS

Haughton Illustrates on Blackboard Blunders Made in Cornell Game.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Oct. 25.—There was no optimism noticed about the Harvard football camp this afternoon, for the defeat by Cornell Saturday was not expected by the 'Varsity. The coaches today took occasion to point out the mistakes made by the team in the game, and this retrospect was not pleasant. Percy Haughton held his men in the blackboard room a long time before sending them to the baseball cage for signal drill, there being nothing except some late kicking practice in the Stadium, owing to the progress of the athletic games.

All the players who participated in the Cornell game reported today, but only five of them took part in the practice, the others not even putting on their football clothes. Dadmun and Cowen were the only linesmen in the drill with Watson again at quarter back. Caner, Taylor, and Whitney all did some work.

There were no serious injuries in the Cornell game. Gilman's ankle proved not to be so severely hurt as was feared Saturday night, but he will have to be careful, and it is the intention of the coaches not to allow him to play before he goes into the Princeton game ten days hence.

Wallace is continually being hurt on the head, but his last blow did not amount to much. Parson looks a little the worse for wear, and Mahan was much bruised in the Cornell game. King sustained a bad muscle bruise which the coaches did not hear about until today.

Enwright was out with the back field today, playing with Wiggin and Rollins. Enwright, as well as McKinlock, is ready to get into the thick of the play, and if these two can stand this week's hammering they will increase Harvard's backfield strength against Princeton a lot. Robinson worked at quarter back for a time, while the coaches today shifted Nelson, one of the heavy backs, into the line to play guard. He was an end earlier in the Fall.

The Crimson looks forward to a hard game against Penn State next Saturday, but the main work of the week will be to get things started for the Princeton game a week later. Jimmy Knox, the Harvard scout at Princeton, came to Cambridge today to see the squad and to attend tonight's coaches' meeting. He will start work this week, but all next week will be here to put on Harvard's defense against the Jerseymen's plays.

Launch L'Apache at Morris Heights

The twin-screw gasoline motor yacht l'Apache, built for James H. Snowden of Indianapolis for use in Southern waters, was launched yesterday morning at the yards of the Gas Engine and Power Company and Charles L. Seabury & Co. at Morris Heights. The yacht is 75 feet over all, 71 feet 6 inches on the water line, 12 feet beam, 3 feet 6 inches draught, and has a guaranteed speed of nineteen miles an hour. The interior arrangement is complete in every detail. The machinery consists of two six-cylinder 7x7 gasoline engines. The fuel tanks have a capacity of 700 gallons. The yacht was named by Mrs. J. H. Snowden, wife of its owner.

ANOTHER JONES AT YALE.

Brother of Howard and Tad Runs 100 Yards in 10 3-5 Seconds.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 25.—Clarence M. Jones of Excello, Ohio, brother of Howard and Tad Jones, two of Yale's most famous former athletes, won the 100-yard dash at the Yale Fall track games today in 0:10 3-5. Charles Stewart of Eccleston, Md., captured the furlong flat event in 0:23 3-5. Edward Decernea of New York City was a close second in both sprints. James A. Roche of New Haven furnished the best performance of the day in the quarter-mile dash by finishing in 0:50 3-5 against a strong wind. Henry Sage Cooper of Albany won the half-mile in 2:02 3-5, and Richard T. Wood of Bristol won the mile run in 4:50 2-5.

The high hurdles were taken by Douglas B. Simonson of New York City in 0:17 1-5, and the furlong timber event by Thomas C. Rodman of Los Angeles, Cal., in 0:27. Kenneth F. Potter of St. Louis was first in the high jump with 5 feet 5 inches, and Gilbert S. Lance of Kenosha, Wis., was first in the broad jump with 19 feet 9 inches. Gardner Jarvis of Webster Grove, Mo., was tied for first in the pole vault with James C. Potter of Rochester at 10 feet 9 inches.

Sanford Drives Rutgers Team Hard.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Oct. 25.—George Foster Sanford worked the Rutgers football team at full speed this afternoon in preparation for the game with Springfield Y. M. C. A. College at Newark Federal League Park on Saturday. A forty-minute scrimmage with the scrubs resulted in four touchdowns for the Varsity. The second team was strengthened by the addition of Toohey and Twing, last year's regulars, but was unable to withstand the rushes of the Varsity backs. Bracher was not on the field, nor was Captain Talman. Wittpenn, Garrett, Elliott and Scarr constituted the backfield. Elliott and Wittpenn tore big holes in the scrub line and made several long runs. The former, who is a freshman, is showing better form in every game, and shoul develop into one of the stars of the team. Miller was in uniform, but did not take part in the practice. Mason held down the pivot position and was flanked by White and Cole. Nash and Rendell were the tackles and Austin and Rockefeller ends. Coach Sanford will drive the men hard for the remainder of the week, as he expects a hard game with Springfield.

Apportionment of Amateur Bouts.

Apportionment of the bouts to be decided in the try-outs for the international boxing tournament at the Panama-Pacific Exposition next month, the proceeds of which will go to the James E. Sullivan Memorial Fund, was made yesterday at a meeting of the New York Athletic Club and Crescent Athletic Club representatives at Amateur Athletic Union headquarters, 21 Warren Street. The New York Athletic Club will stage the preliminaries of the 108, 125, and 145 pound classes on Friday night, and the semi-finals and finals in these divisions will be contested at the Crescent Athletic Club on Saturday night. On Friday night the preliminaries in the 115, 135, and 158 pound classes will be held in the Crescent gymnasium, and the semi-finals and finals will be contested before the Mercury Foot members the ensuing evening. It will not be decided until tomorrow or Thursday how the bouts in the light heavy and heavyweight classes will be apportioned.

NO DECISIONS IN NEW YORK BOXING

Commission Will Not Permit Referee to Pick Winner in Garden Bout.

No decision will be rendered in the ten-round bout between Johnny Dundee and former lightweight champion Willie Ritchie which will be contested tonight at Madison Square Garden, Dundee's manager yesterday appeared at the weekly meeting of the State Athletic Commission and requested of Chairman Fred A. Wenck and Major Dixon that the power to render a verdict be vested in the referee, but the request was denied. Chairman Wenck repeated his statement of last week that no action would be taken regarding decisions until the full board of three members was in office, and until Governor Whitman had expressed his views on the subject. Wenck believes it will be at least the first of the year before the question will be brought up for official action. Wenck has expressed himself privately as being in favor of decisions, and Major Dixon is inclined to oppose them, so that it will be up to the third member who will succeed James R. Price to break the deadlock.

Jimmy De Forrest, former manager of boxers, received a referee's license. His application was supported by the Fort Hamilton Athletic Club. A renewal of the license of the Pioneer Athletic Club, with headquarters in West Forty-fourth Street, was also granted. The application of the Harlem Sporting Club for a permit to conduct sparring exhibitions was held over for a week, pending an investigation by Chairman Wenck into the responsibility of the organization. The club is located in the same building where the 135th Street Sporting Club, now out of business, formerly held forth. The commission desires to know if any of the officials of the 135th Street Club are connected with the Harlem S. C.

All the wisdom of the commission was needed to solve the question of whether Frankie Callahan of Brooklyn, whose right name is Holzman, and Frankie Callahan of New York, who received this name when he was baptized, should be permitted to compete in the boxing ring under the name of Callahan. The commission has no one but itself to blame for this puzzle. Both Callahans were present at yesterday's meeting, and neither was willing to relinquish the name, when the Brooklyn lightweight has been known as Callahan for six years, and has earned a fair boxing reputation under the name. The New York Callahan, who is a featherweight, is a comparative new comer in the squared circle. Chairman Wenck partly solved the query by asking the New York boy to advertise himself in future as Young Frankie Callahan. The boxer has taken the request under advisement.

Chairman Wenck requests all boxers to register their family names, addresses, and weights with the commission for future reference.

Wenck has a number of reforms in mind which he will introduce when he has a full board. Among them is a school of instruction for referees.

Pappas Defeats Coyne at Broadway.

Charlie Pappas, the Greek lightweight, defeated Jack Coyne of Orange by a small margin in their ten-round bout at the Broadway Sporting Club yesterday afternoon. Pappas entered the ring with a wounded right eye and before the end of the bout Coyne had completely closed it, but that was about as much as he could do during the ten-round go. Pappas is a hard hitter and frequently he jarred the Orange boy with swings to the jaw and head, but Coyne stood up under the punishment. The Greek possessed more skill than his opponent, and although outweighed, and handicapped by a shorter reach than Coyne, he outboxed the Orange lightweight. Coyne was wild, and he frequently broke ground before the Greek's rushing attacks. Pappas weighed 133½ pounds and Coyne 140 pounds.

The results of the three-round semi-professional bouts which preceded the ten-round go were as follows: Battling Joe defeated Jack Kiel, three rounds; Leo Curtiss defeated Young Howe, three rounds; the Yankee Kid defeated Young Whitey, three rounds; Kid Dahlen defeated Sailor Azber, stopped by the referee in the first round; Eddie Jackson defeated Gus Schram, three rounds; Tommy Kiel won from Jack Tracy on a foul in the third round; Young Charlie Chaplin defeated Joe Beamish, stopped by referee in the third round; Leo Ansley kicked out Kid Albert in the second round; Jack Tracy defeated The Yankee Kid, three rounds.

Young Mike Donovan Beats Texan.

Young Mike Donovan defeated Charley Shands of El Paso in a ten-round bout at the Olympic A. C. last night. Both were hard, straight hitters, but Donovan handed out the most punishment. Shands had a clinch repeatedly to protect himself. In the ninth round Donovan gave the Texan a bad pounding and had him groggy. The bell saved him. Shands's mouth was cut and his face was badly bruised at the end of the bout. Marty Cross won from Farmer Sullivan of Greenwich Village in the other ten-round bout. The affair was even to the fifth round, and then Cross had Sullivan groggy and on the verge of a knockout. Sullivan rallied gamely, however, and, although he hung on repeatedly to save himself, he stuck it out to the end.

Colored Boxers in Brooklyn Ring.

Colored boxers displayed their pugilistic abilities at the Vanderbilt Athletic Club, in Brooklyn, last night to the edification of a crowd which filled the clubhouse. The principals in the ten-round bouts were negroes, and in each instance they were featherweights. In the main event Mark Spencer of Brooklyn earned the honors over Sailor Burton, and in the other contest Darky Griffin, weighing 122 pounds, outpointed Terry Martin, whose weight was announced as 116.

Beecher Outpoints Duffy.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 25.—At the Knickerbocker Athletic Club tonight Willie Beecher of New York and Jimmie Duffy of Lockport engaged in one of the fastest ten-round bouts seen at the local club this season. Beecher by his continued aggressiveness was entitled to the decision by a small margin.

Columbia Track Games Tomorrow.

Track athletes at Columbia are getting into shape for the annual Fall interclass meet tomorrow. Coach Bernie Wefers announced yesterday that twelve events will be held, and only one of these will be for the weight-throwers. The events are low and high hurdles, 100, 220, 440, half mile, mile, and two mile runs, broad and high jump, pole vault, and shot-put. The senior class is expected to duplicate last year's victory, although the 1917 men entered will push them hard.



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RAMESES

WOMEN'S GOLF AT HACKENSACK

104 WOMEN PLAY GOLF AT HACKENSACK

Mrs. W. J. Faith of Wykagyl Wins 18-Hole Handicap with 89, 2—87.

Mrs. W. J. Faith of Wykagyl won the 18-hole medal play handicap over the Hackensack Country Club links yesterday from the largest field of entrants that the Women's Metropolitan Golf Association has ever known. One hundred and four players drove off the first tee in the medal lay handicap, and many other women entered in the Scotch foursomes and the putting contest in the afternoon. In winning the low gross prize with a card of 89, Mrs. Faith also set a new woman's record for the course, and tied for the low net score with Mrs. J. C. Barclay of the Hackensack Country Club, whose card of 94, 7—87 brought her on even terms with Mrs. Faith's 89, 2—87. An entrant is entitled to only one prize in a tournament of this kind, and Mrs. Barclay took the first prize for low net score, with Mrs. J. S. Irving, Scarsdale Country Club, second, with a card of 94, 6—88, and Miss K. Hartshorn, Hackensack Country Club, who lost on the draw with Mrs. Irving, third, with another card of 106, 18—88.

At the fourth hole Mrs. Faith nearly spoiled her record-breaking score by taking a 7, but recovered on the fifth with a par 4, and then took a par 3 on the seventh. Three putts on the tenth green gave her a 7 on this long hole, but she more than made up for this by stopping her tee-shot fifteen feet from the pin on the seventeenth green and then holded out her putt for a 2.

In the two-ball medal play handicap foursomes in the afternoon Miss A. Allaire of Fox Hills and Mrs. H. J. Bartholemae, Ardsley Country Club, turned in the best card for the nine holes, 58, 23—35. In the Kickers Handicap there were three players with the lucky total of 97, but Mrs. Ralph Hoyt was ruled out because her card was turned in with the envelope containing the number unsealed, and Miss K. Horandt lost on the draw, leaving the Kickers' prize to Mrs. W. H. Loftus of Montclair. Mrs. B. T. Fairchilds, Norwood Country Club, won the putting contest, with Mrs. J. A. Son, Dunwoodie Country Club, second. The scores:

Eighteen-Hole Handicap Medal Play.—Mrs. W. J. Faith, Wykagyl, 89, 2—87; Mrs. J. C. Barclay, Hackensack, 94, 7—87; Mrs. J. S. Irving, Scarsdale, 94, 6—88; Miss K. Hartshorn, Hackensack, 106, 18—88; Mrs. C. T. Russell, Ardsley, 97, 8—89; Mrs. S. A. Herzog, Fairview, 97, 5—92; Miss Ethel Scott, North Jersey, 103, 10—93; Mrs. Magee, Essex, 100, 7—93; Mrs. B. Salmon, Forest Hills, 106, 12—94; Mrs. S. Weil, Fairview, 102, 7—95; Mrs. H. R. Stockton, Plainfield, 98, 2—96; Mrs. C. H. Dickinson, Apawamis, 116, 20—96; Mrs. T. Thomas, Hackensack, 111, 11—100; Mrs. E. Ketchum, Five Hills, 111, 13—98; Mrs. Ralph Hoyt, Forest Hills, 122, 23—97; Mrs. W. C. Wynard, Englewood, 113, 18—97; Mrs. R. H. Smalley, Yountakah, 103, 5—98; Mrs. A. Holman, Hackensack, 114, 14—100; Mrs. J. Williams, Dunwoodie, 108, 9—99; Mrs. H. B. Goldsmith, Hollywood, 100, 1—99; Miss G. Wood, Englewood, 114, 14—100; Miss G. Worden, Englewood, 125, 25—100; Miss Bader, Dunwoodie, 118, 18—100; Mrs. D. J. O'Connell, Hackensack, 116, 16—100; Mrs. R. B. Neff, Montclair, 115, 15—100; Mrs. B. T. Fairchilds, Norwood, 115, 15—100; Mrs. W. Hutchinson, Forest Hills, 121, 20—101; Miss M. Bell, Montclair, 111, 11—101; Mrs. A. B. Gilkes, Siwanoy, 110, 8—102; Mrs. W. H. Loftus, Montclair, 122, 20—102; Mrs. W. H. Watts, Hackensack, 120, 18—102; Miss E. Spears, Morris County, 117, 15—102; Mrs. H. Bloed, Hills, 120, 17—103; Mrs. C. Greenhall, Hollywood, 110, 6—104; Miss K. Horandt, North Jersey, 115, 11—104; Mrs. B. Waterhouse, Hackensack, 127, 22—105; Mrs. A. W. Williams, Hackensack, 123, 18—105; Mrs. E. C. Koempel, Glen Ridge, 113, 7—106; Mrs. H. C. Noonan, Hackensack, 120, 14—106; Mrs. F. Young, Forest Hills, 132, 25—107; Mrs. F. F. Steinhardt, Fairview, 118, 10—108; Mrs. C. M. Fishel, Woodmere, 120, 12—108; Mrs. C. B. Lawrence, Ardsley, 116, 7—109; Miss A. Cowperthwaite, Arcola, 129, 20—109; Miss G. Griffith, Hackensack, 136, 27—111; Mrs. H. Rodrigo, Ridgewood, 129, 18—111; Mrs. J. Hardcastle, Hackensack, 133, 12—121; Miss E. O'Connor, Forest Hills, 147, 25—122; Mrs. E. S. McDonald, Plainfield, 148, 25—123; Miss J. Kleinjung, Hackensack, 148, 14—132; Miss E. P. st, North Jersey, 152, 18—134; Miss H. A. Blauvelt, North Jersey, 160, 18—142. Other cards not turned in.

Nine-Hole Medal Play Handicap Foursome.—Miss A. Allaire and Mrs. H. J. Bartholemae, 58, 23—35; Mrs. B. T. Fairchilds and Miss E. Spears, 52, 15—37; Miss L. Bader and Mrs. J. Williams, 52, 14—38; Mrs. E. Young and Mrs. W. Hutchinson, 61, 23—38; Mrs. R. H. Blood and Mrs. H. B. Salmon, 58, 18—40; Miss G. Wood and Mrs. B. Brown, 51, 12—39; Mrs. W. J. Faith and Mrs. H. R. Stockton, 41, 2—39; Mrs. B. Waterhouse and Mrs. G. Worden, 63, 24—39; Mrs. W. Archer and Mrs. A. Williams, 62, 22—40; Mrs. H. Downs and Mrs. Ralph Hoyt, 62, 20—42; Mrs. E. Carne and Miss C. Mandel, 54, 12—42; Mrs. E. F. Sanford and Mrs. L. Ketcham, 53, 11—42; Miss B. Graham and Miss L. Graham, 55, 11—44.

Fairchild Knollwood Champion.

B. Tappen Fairchild won the championship of the Knollwood Country Club, Sunday, defeating F. X. Sadlier by 5 up 4 to play in the 36 hole final round. The winner's medal score was 76 for both rounds.

Winners with the Cue.

There was a surprise last night in the amateur handicap 18.2 balk-line billiard tournament at the Knickerbocker Academy in Brooklyn, when Claude E. R. Lewis scored an easy victory over Dr. H. D. Jennings, 185 to 172. Lewis had a handicap of 30 points, being required to score only 185 points, while Jennings needed 215 points to win; but it was plainly evident by the form displayed by Lewis from the beginning that his allowance was a superfluous concession. He showed a consistent brand of billiards throughout and completed his string in forty-four innings, making high runs of 19, 18, and 13, with an average of 4 9-44. Jennings tallied the highest run of the contest when he made 22 points, and he also had strings of 19 and 16. His average was 3 40-44.

G. Gardner failed last night in his attempt to concede a handicap of 3 points to L. Friedo in the amateur handicap three-cushion carrom tournament at the Audubon Academy, and lost by the score of 50 to 46 in seventy-two innings. Gardner was playing for 40 points, while his opponent had only to score 37 to win. Friedo made three runs of 4 points as the highest tallies of the contest.

Exhibitions at three-cushion and English billiards were witnessed last night at Doyle's Academy, in West Forty-second Street. Two games were played at the latter style of game, J. Knight defeating E. Brooks by the score of 150 to 131, while in the other contest W. Anderson scored an easy victory over E. Stevens by the score of 150 to 94. The opening game of the three-cushion tournament, in which Herbert McKenzie and Milton Pollock were the contestants, resulted in a victory for the former after thirty innings of close and interesting playing, by the score of 25 to 21.

Charles Otis, the Brooklyn representative in the Intercity Three-Cushion Carrom Billiard League, last night defeated Jerome Keogh, representing Rochester, in a long, drawn-out game at the Brooklyn Academy in Brooklyn by the score of 50 to 38. The contest was marked by considerable safety play by both players, and it required 101 innings before the final point was tallied. Otis's run of three points was the highest of the game, while Keogh's best effort was a run of two.

Poly Prep's Novice Games.

Sterling competitions were witnessed in the twelve events which comprised the program at the annual novice games of the Poly Prep School held yesterday afternoon at the school grounds in Brooklyn. The representatives of the fifth grade carried off the point honors, gathering a total of 49 tallies, while the third grade athletes were second, with 32 points. Third place went to the sixth grade, with 14 points; fourth place to the fourth grade, with 7 points, and fifth place to the second grade, with a total of 5 points.

Kirby of the third grade showed excellent ability in winning two events in the junior division, finishing first in both the 220 yards event and the 100 yards dash. In each event the first three places were won by members of the third grade, and the races were interesting. In the junior division De Witt's performance in winning the 220 yards event and the 100 yards dash stood out as the feature.

Cero Wins Race on Sound.

W. P. Frost's cruising motor boat Cero was the winner of the Long Island Motor Boat Association's cruiser consistency race for the Wallace trophy. Cero, which started at 3 o'clock P. M. on Saturday from the Stamford Yacht Club pier, crossed the finish line at 8:29 A. M. yesterday, beating her only competitor, Harry Anderson's Cardenia, by three hours corrected time. Cero's elapsed time was 17 hours 29 minutes. She made steps of 15 minutes at Black Rock, Bridgeport, Morris Cove, Port Jefferson, Huntington, and New Rochelle, a total of 1 hour and 30 minutes, so that her corrected time for the distance—about seventy-five miles—was 15 hours and 59 minutes.

FAST TRIAL FOR F. R. P.

Makes Two Circuits of Speedway Track at 102 Miles an Hour.

Bob Burman was an interested spectator at the first trial of the F. R. P. car yesterday at the Sheepshead Bay Speedway, as this is one of the machines which will oppose his in the Election Day races. With Jean Porporato at the wheel the big racer whirled around the track in one minute and eleven seconds, or at the rate of 102 miles an hour. A second trial a few minutes later was even a fraction of a second faster. It is expected that nearly record time will be made in a trial today.

With the exception of the Baby Peugeot which belongs to Harry S. Harkness, the President of the Speedway Corporation, the new F. R. P. was the only racing machine that tuned up yesterday. President Harkness said that the rumor regarding a challenge from Prince Troubetzkoy was true. "I am perfectly willing to race the Prince for a sweepstake of $10,000," said Mr. Harkness, "providing he qualifies a car, which means that he must be able to drive at eighty-five or more miles an hour." Prince Troubetzkoy may attempt to qualify a car this afternoon. If he succeeds the match race will probably be held on Election Day.

Most of the speed kings entered in the one-hundred-mile special invitation automobile race for the Harkess Gold Cup will start to tune up their cars tomorrow. The race will bring together only those drivers who have won some automobile racing classic.

Johnny Aitken and his Peugeot will be out on the track tomorrow. Aitken's entry is the same car he drove in the Astor Cup race. A broken connecting rod put him out of that race. He has since had the machine thoroughly overhauled at Indianapolis, Ralph De Palma, since the Astor Cup race, has been hard at work in Indianapolis putting his Mercedes in shape. De Palma was unable to get the German-made car ready for the race that opened the Sheepshead Bay Speedway, but he declares that the Mercedes is in good running order now and will need but little tuning up for the 100-mile race.

Ralph Mulford's Peugeot, which holds the record of 110 miles an hour for the Sheepshead Bay Speedway, has been put in shape by Mulford in a Brooklyn auto shop. Dario Resta's Peugeot, is already at the track and is ready for the race that is expected to shatter the world's records for 100 and 150 miles. Resta was in the lead in the Astor Cup race until a broken connecting rod compelled him to withdraw after he had traveled 100 miles.

Bob Burnham, who drives a Peugeot in the Astor Cup race and was forced to drop out five miles from the finish because of a broken fly wheel, will pilot a big Blitzen-Benz in the special invitation race. Burman drove this car last in California and at that time the machine hurdled a ditch and crashed through a fence. When Burman recently examined the car he was surprised to find that the motor and running gear were in good condition and the only things needed to put the car in racing condition were a new racing body and two new wheels. Eddie Rickenbacker and his Maxwell will arrive at the track from Detroit on Thursday.

That there is much interest in the Election Day race is shown by the brisk betting as to the record-breaking possibilities. Even bets are reported that Bob Burman and his B. B., as the racer is now called, will make 121 miles an hour and that the time consumed in the Astor Cup will average more than 107 miles an hour.

There will be a mimic air battle at the Sheepshead Bay Speedway before the race takes place, and Dominjoz, the daring Swiss aviator in his Blériot monoplane will give a demonstration of what is occurring daily on the European battlefields when he makes an aerial bomb attack upon a big Stevens dirigible balloon piloted by Frank Goodale.

Weber Wins Y. M. C. A. Race.

W. A. Weber, with an allowance of 13 yards, won the 440-yard handicap run, the feature event of the bi-monthly games of the West Side Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association, in the branch gymnasium in West Fifty-seventh Street, last night, in the time of 0:54. Weber ran a good race from the start, and his margin of victory at the finish was decisive. A. Severino, with an allowance of 11 yards, was second, and T. Donahue, with a 17-yard handicap, was third.

Another interesting race was the one-mile handicap, with A. H. Dolder and F. M. Fredericson on scratch. Dolder's ability to get the scratch runners was equal to the task of overcoming the liberal handicaps allotted, and the race went to C. W. Miller, who had an allowance of 30 yards. He covered the distance in 4:39. Four other events comprised the programme, the winners being: Twenty-yard novice race, C. G. Terry; twenty-yard scratch race, W. Borgman; 880-yard novice, E. M. Norton; relay race, Smith, O'Donnell, Weber, and Monsillo.

Harvard Uncovers No Athletic Stars

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Oct. 25.—Harvard's entire track squad took part in the 'Varsity and Freshmen Dormitory games in the Stadium this afternoon. The freshmen had a hard fight, Smith Hall finally winning the championship with 40½ points to 36 points for Standish Hall, and 30½ points for Gore Hall. The performances were generally ordinary, there being little class to the freshman performances, and the work of the 'Varsity men being in the main mediocre. The best showing was made by W. E. Haydock and M. McDonald in the pole vault, both men clearing 11 feet 4 inches, while, besides running the high hurdles in 14 3-5 seconds, A. E. Rouse also won the quarter mile run in 51 4-5 seconds.

Want Vote on Summer Baseball.

CHICAGO, Oct. 25.—A telegram from The Daily Minnesota, published by the students of the University of Minnesota, received by The Daily Maroon, a Chicago University publication, asked the Chicago paper to take a straw vote among the students on the Summer baseball question. Similar telegrams, it is said, were sent to student newspapers at other conference universities. At The Daily Maroon office the suggestion was taken under advisement.

The request for the vote was based on a desire to ascertain the students' sentiments on the rule prohibiting students, who earn money playing baseball from taking part in college athletics. On a charge of violating this rule, Lorin Solon, the Minnesota football star, was disqualified by the faculty last week.

Dean Albion W. Small, University of Chicago representative on the Conference Faculty Committee said it was likely that the Summer baseball question would be discussed at the annual meeting of the committee, to be held at the close of the football season. The rule placing Summer baseball under the ban has been in operation fifteen years, Dean Small said. He denied a report that the committee recently had taken a vote on the subject.

Fight at Barnstorming Game.

CHICAGO, Oct. 25.—The National Association of Minor Leagues, at its meeting in San Francisco, Nov. 9, will be asked to act on legislation designed to do away with some of the evils of "barnstorming," President Chivington of the American Association said today. Some players from Chivington's league took part in an exhibition game at Indianapolis yesterday, which reports said wound up in a free fight among spectators, players and umpires, and repetitions of that sort of thing he wants to prevent. Most of the Eastern and Central States delegates will gather here next week to begin the trip to the coast in a special train leaving Chicago Nov. 4.

Mack Signs New Catcher.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Oct. 25.—Scout Mike Brennan of the Philadelphia Americans was unsuccessful in obtaining the signature of Catcher Murphy of the Binghamton team, and wired Connie Mack. The Philadelphia manager arrived in this city this afternoon and soon had Murphy's name signed to a contract. The catcher's release was recently purchased by Binghamton from Montreal, and it is said Mack paid a good price to the local club in order to get Murphy, who is regarded as the best throwing catcher in the State League and a timely hitter. He started his baseball career with Reading of the Tri-State League in 1910.

Another Victory for All-Americans.

LINCOLN, Neb., Oct. 25.—The players of several clubs in the American League, who are called the All-Americans, in their tour of the West with the All-Nationals, a team of players in the National League, added another victory to their list here this afternoon, when they defeated the representatives of the older organization by the score of 5 to 0.

DOG SHOW PARADE IN BUSY HIPPODROME

Many Buyers Attend the Beginning of the Great Trade Sale in This City.

Pekes, Poms, Great Danes, and Others Mingle with Chorus Girls and Elephants.

A parade of haughty, blue-ribbon dogs marched down Fifth Avenue yesterday, the aristocratic canines looking with disdain on the pretty girls who paused on their afternoon promenade to applaud and admire them. The Fifth Avenue where this procession attracted so much attention wasn't the same street where the suffragettes marched on Saturday. It was the Fifth Avenue on the Hippodrome stage.

You see, it was this way. They are holding a dog show at the Hip, Hip, at the first three matinées this week. The show is lenched down in the basement, where they keep the elephants, the St. Moritz ice and the chorus men. All the dogs were paraded by their owners in the Fifth Avenue scene in the first act. More than 100 dogs paraded yesterday. They were accompanied by an unusual assortment of barks and their fair owners. Some of the dogs had pedigrees and some left them home. Some were just dogs with nothing but a name like Rover and Jasper.

A few of the dog fanciers looked a bit pale in the glare of the calciums, but the dogs behaved well. Little Florence Oberoe, with her English bulldog Newington Maryland, led the parade, and then came Mrs. Elizabeth Kolee, with five tiny black and tans. Following were pertinent little Pekingese, Chihuahuas, Airedales, terriers, both Scotch and Irish, and one mutt with no nationality whatsoever.

One nervous young woman led a French poodle across the stage and caused a ripple of mirth. Maybe she didn't know what the audience was laughing at, but she might as well know right now—her hat wasn't on straight. Miss Evelyn Dummore was quite dashing in white broadcloth, trimmed with black fur. Her Pekingese and Pomeranian followed her without the aid of a leash. Miss Dunmore's "Peke" is Tuffnell Bango, and the "Pom" is Danny Leno, and while they didn't win a cup Miss Dunmore thinks none the less of her pets.

The best dog of the show and the second best were presented with silver cups, just like some folks get at a fox-trotting contest. The first cup was won by a stately Great Dane, Charles Ludwig's Prinz von Weisenau. Prinz is one of the best Danes in the country, and he is the papa of several blue-ribbon winners at the Westminster Show. The second cup was won by Meyer Cohen's ruby spaniel Champion Rosemary Red Rambler.

Mrs. H. A. Baxter entered her Pekingese Como Hong of Egham. The judges overlooked Como, but maybe that is explained by the fact that this is the smallest Peke in this country. From the back seats in the Hippodrome the dog was so small that it could hardly be seen. C. D. Atwood's Chihuahuas, Ramona and Benito Juarez, both blue ribbons at the Westminster show, were entered. Mrs. E. R. Wilbur's Boston bulldog Heilborn Queen was among the entries.

No dog show was ever attended by so many other features as this one in the basement of the Hippodrome. The fair owners had a difficult time to keep their attention on the dogs, and the judges were just as badly off. It's a lively place in that Hippodrome subway. First a troop of United States jackstars would rush by in hundreds of dots, then a bunch of chorus girls would go past on the jump. All the human toys in Toyland tarried a moment on their way to the Panama-Pacific Exposition upstairs to take a peek at the dogs. Not a dog was stepped on or stage struck. The terriers barked saucily at the elephants and weren't a bit scared.

There will be a lot more dogs in the parade today, for they consider it quite an honor. In years to come they will be able to tell their families of puppies proudly, "Your daddy was some dog in his day, little ones. Why, one afternoon I appeared in the show at the Hippodrome."

Other well-known fanciers who exhibited their dogs were Mrs. McClure Halley, Miss Anna Whitney, Mrs. William T. Drew, Miss Olive Fremstad, Mrs. Joseph Pennock, Mrs. Louis Lorillard, Estelle Atwood, Miss Antonette Luescher, Mrs. Carl Erhimann, Miss Enid Askin, Mrs. Frank McCormack, and many others.

The winners of the different classes were as follows:

Collies, Patrick Tully's Scarsfield Chieftain; French Bulldogs, Mrs. F. McCormack's Sir Dandy; Pekingese, Mrs. A. McClure Halley's Glenwood Pekin Dum Dum; Pomeranians, E. Blum's Poquito; Airdales, Mrs. B. C. Holmes's Reminscence; English bulls, W. H. Drew's Gaby Dodys; Chihuahuas, Mrs. Atwood's Benito Juarez; black and tans, E. Hubner's Baby; English toys, Mrs. Meyer Cohen's Rosemary; Boston terriers, E. R. Wilbur's Heilborn Queen; Maltese, Mrs. Desbornes's Pimpino; Griffons, Mrs. Sternberg's Moonstone; Yorkshire, Mrs. Sanford's Nemo; Great Dane, Mr. Luckert's Prince Weisenheim.

ATHLETES APPEAL CASE.

Kiviat and Smith Ask Rehearing of Charges of Professionalism.

Notice that Abel R. Kiviat of the Irish-American A. C. and Harry J. Smith of the Bronx Church House had appealed to the Board of Managers of the Metropolitan A. A. U. from the decision of the Registration Committee adjudging them professionals, was sent to President Frederick W. Rubien last night by John T. Dooling of counsel for the athletes. George P. Mathews, Chairman of the Registration Committee, at the same time was formally asked to have his committee rescind its action and grant another hearing to Kiviat and Smith.

Part of the appeal reads: "This appeal is taken without prejudice to their claim that the Registration Committee was illegally constituted; that men sitting on that committee were ineligible to act thereon, and that the provisions of the Constitution and rules of the A. A. U. were not complied with by said committee."

Columbia Tennis Progresses.

The second round of the singles in the annual Fall tennis tournament at Columbia was finished yesterday afternoon. Tunis, Conger, Von Bermuth, and Lamb of last year's 'Varsity, won their matches. George King, runner-up in the finals last year, succeeded in defeating H. P. Guiler in two straight sets. R. B. Haines, winner of the interscholastic title on the Columbia University courts last year, also passed into the third round of play. The scores:

Second Round.—H. Tunis defeated F. S. Appleby, 6—3, 6—4; George King defeated H. P. Guiler, 6—3, 7—5; W. F. Cornett defeated O. Hammerstein, 3—6, 6—3, 6—0; F. Conger defeated O. H. Adams, 6—3, 6—3; R. B. Haines defeated T. A. Clute, 4—6, 6—4, 6—3; E. T. Dana defeated H. R. Blake, 6—1, 6—1; W. M. Chester defeated H. W. Greene, 4—1, 6—4; J. C. Hegeman defeated J. F. Condon, 12—10, 6—1; A. F. Von Bermuth defeated W. R. Chapman, 6—4, 6—4; H. Lamb defeated R. Kunhardt, 6—4, 6—3, 6—4.

Mrs. Wilbourn Wins at Tennis.

Mrs. Percy C. Wilbourn defeated Miss Jennie La Noce in the final round of the women's singles handicap tournament of the Watson Field Club yesterday at Westchester in straight sets at 6—2, 6—1. Mrs. Wilbourn was handicapped at minus 15, while her opponent was placed on scratch. There were forty-three entries, and a number of the matches furnished exciting competition. Mrs. Wilbourn, in spite of her heavy handicap, met with little opposition in her matches and overwhelmed Miss La Noce with an aggressive attack and excellent placement game.

Stamford Y. C. Tennis Champions.

STAMFORD, Oct. 25.—The tennis championship of the Stamford Yacht Club has just been completed and was won by Vincent C. Arguimbau, who defeated Byrd W. Wenman in the finals, 7—5, 7—9, 8—6, 6—4. The semi-final in the doubles was won by Lea Herrick and Vincent C. Arguimbau, defeating Frederick Fox and Byrd Wenman, 6—3, 5—7, 6—1. Herrick and Arguimbau defeated C. and S. Betts in the finals, 6—3, 7—5, 6—2.

RUGS AND CARPETS SOLD AT AUCTION

Many Buyers Attend the Beginning of the Great Trade Sale in This City.

PRICES ARE SATISFACTORY

Bidders Represented All Sections of the Country—Offerings by Other Factors.

The auction sale of the Alexander Smith & Sons Carpet Company, taken in connection with the general opening yesterday of Spring lines of rugs and carpets by the principal factors in the trade, brought to this city what was probably the largest number of buyers of such goods ever seen here at one time. That the interest in the auction and the several openings attracted universal attention throughout the country was evidenced by the fact that representatives of rug and carpet houses were present from every section of the United States.

Naturally chief interest yesterday was centred on the Smith sale which in the amount of merchandise involved far exceeded the heavy volume of goods disposed of under the hammer last April. The offerings for the sale beginning yesterday include 97,000 bales of rugs and 8,000 rolls of carpets, the total value of the goods being estimated around $3,500,000. Stephen Sanford & Sons Incorporated, while not actually holding an auction, issued nevertheless what was termed a competitive price list of their products to run for this week only. This list made reductions on Spring floor coverings from the regular price list which becomes effective Nov. 2.

Wilmerding, Morris & Mitchell acted as auctioneers for the Smith concern and when lot 1 was announced at 10 o'clock, the crowd of buyers completely filled the large auditorium, standing room, in fact, was at a premium. Bidding was spirited from the start and was maintained throughout the day at rates surprising to the old-timers present. It frequently happened that the more attractive patterns in some classes sold almost up to the price list. Other goods went at fair prices, with the usual shading for balances. While the Smith Company made no official statement of the amount of goods actually sold, it was thought the amount closely approximated $500,000.

The first offerings were 12-4 Manor tapestry rugs regularly listed at $9.10. This rug, 12 feet, seamless, brought $8.70 per single lots, and $8.65 for lots or balances of 5 and 10 bales. Prices of the same class of rug, 11-4, 8 feet, 3 inches by 10 feet 6 inches, the regular price of which is $8.35, went under the hammer at $7.50 to $7.45. Manor tapestries, 10-4, listed at $6.45 found purchasers at $5.80 to $5.70. The same class in 8-4 ranged from $4.95 to $4.70, as compared with $5.20 the regular list price.

12-4 Nepperhan tapestry rugs, 9 by 12 feet, seamless, brought $10.80 to $10.55, compared with $12.15, the listed price. 11-4 Saxony Axminster rugs, 8 feet 3 inches by 10 feet 6 inches, ranged from $12.25 to $12.10 for balances, while 15-4 Saxony Axminsters went at from $18.85 to $18.10. The 12-4 Ardsley Axminsters, 9 by 12 feet, seamless, were disposed of from $12.10 for single lots, to $11.90 for balances. Rudsian tapestry rugs, 9 by 12 feet, seamless, found ready buyers at prices ranging from $7.75. to $7.70. The regular Spring price is $8.75. This morning the auction will start with lot 301, covering Katonah velvet rugs.

Practically all of the large department stores of this city were represented at yesterday's bidding, while Marshall Field & Co., Carson Pirie, Scott & Co., the Ely-Walker Dry Goods Company, and a host of other mid-West jobbers were liberal buyers. In addition, the leading factors in other sections of the country whose buyers have been reported in the buyers' arrival columns made good-sized purchases.

The Spring price list issued by the Smith Company, as was expected on account of the increase in manufacturing costs, showed a stiff advance in some lines and rather surpassed anticipations. Hilton velvet rugs, 9 by 12 feet, for illustration, are now $2.35 higher than at the opening of the Fall 1915 season, while Axminster rugs range in Spring prices from 35 cents to $1.45 higher in the 9 by 12 feet coverings, compared with the Fall rates. Tapestry rugs were put from 40 cents to $1 on a 9 by 12 feet basis, while 9 by 12 feet velvet rugs are from 60 cents to $1.20 higher than at last opening.

The new Smith Axminster rugs, which have been named the Ardsley, are listed at $15.35 in 12-4. The prices given out by the Smith concern are subject to change without notice. Orders will be accepted subject to the ability of the manufacturers to make deliveries by April 1, 1916. The Smith Company also reserves the right to substitute from stock.

The regular price list of the Sanford Company, effective Nov. 2, also shows an upward tendency on certain lines. In J. Whitall, 114, Fifth Avenue, opened Spring lines of carpets and rugs yesterday. Prices on these goods, however, will be announced probably today or tomorrow.

Several of the leading firms will make their new prices today, among them the wholesale department of W. & J. Sloane, which acts as selling agent for several manufacturers. At the office of the Roxbury Carpet Company it was said that prices would probably be made today, while information given out by J. R. Shoaff & oC., selling agents, was to the effect that the new list would be announced either today or tomorrow. George B. Swayne, selling agent, did not care to make a statement yesterday, nor did a representative of the Firth Carpet Company. It is thought probable, however, that these firms will announce their prices today.

The Bigelow-Hartford Carpet Company was not prepared to give out prices yesterday, although a number were being filed over the lines and placing orders "at value." Quotations will be named later in the week. The company, it was stated, is well supplied with dyes.

J. & J. Dobson, Inc., 104 East Twenty-fifth Street, and the Overbrook Carpet Company, for which A. & M. Karaghensian of 338 Fourth Avenue are selling agents, will quote prices later in the week. They report an active demand. The Hardwick & Magee Company, 874 Broadway, will name prices today.

GOODS PILE UP IN MANILA.

No Ships to Carry Exports—Army Transports to be Asked For.

The war in Europe and the sale of the Pacific Mail steamers have produced a serious commercial situation in the Philippines, according to L. R. Yangco, a Philippine business man, who arrived at the Waldorf yesterday. His father established the Yangco Steamship Company, which does a large business in imports in the Philippines. He is a member of the firm now operating the line. He has come to America on business, he said, and while here he hopes to be instrumental in having some steamship service established by which the Filipinos could resume their export business.

"A movement is on foot at present to induce the Washington Administration to lend its army transports to carry the accumulated products of the island from Manila to this and other countries," said Mr. Yango. "Our principal business is in the export of copra, hemp, and sugar. Before the war we exported these three products in large quantities to points in Europe by means of the German steamship lines, but of course this opportunity is now closed. Our best market, however, was always in the United States, which the Pacific Mail gave us access. Now that this line has gone out of business and the American flag has been wiped from the Pacific, the only substitute is the Japanese line.

"The Japanese ships which stop at Manila, however, make three or four stops in Japan before going to the Philippines, and the Japanese Government demands that they give the preference in carrying exports to Japanese shippers. As a result, the ships are nearly loaded when they reach Manila, and carry but little of our goods. The effect has been to cause great quantities of hemp, sugar, and copra to pile up, and now the growers are becoming discouraged and are not taking the trouble even to ship their products to Manila."

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Shades, Lace, and Tracing Paper Among Things Passed On.

Jesse R. Hopkins, St. Louis, imported bamboo shades which the Collector returned for duty at the rate of 45 per cent. ad valorem as being in chief value of silk. The importer, at the hearing before the Board of General Appraisers, claimed 25 per cent. tax as stained or dyed bamboo shades. An official sample tested by the Government chemist showed that artificial silk predominated in the make-up of the articles. Judge Howell said that the result of the analysis showed that the goods should have been returned for duty at 60 per cent. ad valorem, a higher rate than assessed. The protest was overruled without affirming the Collector.

A protest by A. Sterzelbach & Sons Company turned on the question whether silk or cotton predominated in plushes. Appraiser Sague reported that silk was chief value, and the Collector accordingly demanded duty under the tariff at the rate of 50 per cent. ad valorem. On the other hand, the importers insisted that cotton predominated. The board directed the Government chemist to analyze the fabrics. As that official reported silk chief value, the board affirmed the Collector.

It was decided by Judge Fischer, acting as appraisement official, that heavy importations of lace articles from K. Tanida, Yokohama, were properly advanced in value over invoice prices by Appraiser of the Port Sague. The testimony showed that the reappraised value represented market values on date of shipment. The New York importers contended that the quotations and offers for similar goods at the time of shipment were fully as low as the invoice prices. Judge Fischer, however, said that the evidence clearly proved that there were no goods in the market at the time which could be had and that dealers could only accept orders for future delivery. He held that, until delivery at lower prices could be established, the dutiable values must be taken to be the values shown by deliveries made during the period covered by the shipments in the case at bar.

A controversy over the values of Swiss tracing paper was settled in favor of the importers. The paper, which was from Keuffel & Esser, Montreal, was ordered by the New York house to be shipped from Switzerland to its Canadian house in Montreal. On June 16, 1915, while in transit and about one month before the paper arrived in Canada, the agent in charge of the Canadian branch was ordered to forward the paper at once to the warehouse of the purchasers in Hoboken.

The letter containing these instructions was accompanied by the original invoices intended for Canadian entry. The paper was entered for export on July 17 in compliance with Canadian law and immediately exported on that date to this country. The local Appraiser regarded the importations as Canadian merchandise and exacted the usual duty. Judge Fischer, reversing the New York officials, held that the paper never entered into the commerce of Canada and must be regarded as a shipment from Switzerland. As the invoiced price of 120 francs per 1,000 sheets was admitted to be the Swiss value, the Custom House authorities were ordered to take duty on the Swiss value, rather than on the higher values prevailing for Canadian paper.

WAR BOOMS AUTO SALES.

Foreign Business of Our Manufacturers Spurred by Hostilities.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—Mainly on account of the European war, American automobile manufacturers doubled their sales abroad last year. Their exports of automobiles and parts in the year ended June 30, 1915, aggregated more than $74,000,000, compared with $58,000,000 in 1914, $2,000,000 in 1904, and $1,000,000 in 1902, the first year of record. The gains were most pronounced in the second half of the fiscal year. If the record made by July is maintained until the end of December, which seems probable from present indications, the total exports of automobiles in the calendar year 1915 will be well above $120,000,000.

All parts of the world are buying American motor trucks and passenger automobiles, about eighty different countries being represented in the year's sales.

The year's exports of passenger automobiles were slightly less than those of 1914. The constituent factors in the automobile export trade for the last two fiscal years are as follows:

	1914.	1915.
Commercial automobiles	$1,181,611	$39,140,682
Passenger automobiles	25,392,963	21,113,953
Automobile tires	3,305,287	4,963,270
Automobile engines	1,391,891	1,403,334
Automobile parts	6,624,232	7,853,183
Total exports to foreign countries	$38,095,966	$74,476,422

Sales to Alaska were $91,381 in 1915, compared with $68,435 in 1914. Hawaii, $1,514,585 compared with $1,285,258, and to Porto Rico, $775,879, compared with $686,906.

The demand for American motor trucks by the nations engaged in war is shown by tables prepared by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. In 1915 Great Britain bought 1,243 American commercial automobiles, while in 1915 she purchased 5,306 cars, valued at $14,042,000. Her purchases of passenger cars in the United States in 1915 was also larger than in 1914, although in the case of most other countries there was a falling off in purchases of passenger cars. In 1914 Great Britain bought 6,992 passenger cars in this country. In 1915 she purchased 9,321 cars, valued at $21,114,000.

France, which purchased only two commercial cars in America in 1914, increased her purchases of American commercial cars in 1915 to 4,990, valued at $13,514,000.

Russia was another heavy purchaser of commercial motor vehicles. European Russia bought only two such vehicles in the United States in 1914, but in 1915 she bought 2,251, valued at $7,067,000.

COPPER EXPORTS INCREASE.

25,359,789 Pounds Were Sent Abroad Last Week.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—There was a very large export of copper last week, the total running up to the unprecedented amount of 25,359,789 pounds. Of this, the largest shipment, consisting of pigs, bars, and scrap, went to France, and there were 11,603,693 pounds of it. England took the next largest shipment, which was 6,460,009 pounds, and Russia came next, with 4,625,532 pounds. Sweden took 1,568,426 pounds, and Italy 391,419 pounds.

The imports were under the average, being 2,154,702 pounds of ore and 1,739,101 pounds of pigs and scrap. Cuba furnished the largest consignment of ore, which was 906,461 pounds, and Chile shipped in 883,701 pounds of ore. Japan shipped to the United States 974,275 pounds of scrap. England 467,000 pounds, and Peru 228,807 pounds.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

The following promotion lists are announced:

To stationary engineer, Bellevue and allied hospitals: George C. J. Muhlmeyer, 96.25; John McKnights, 81.50; Patrick Sullivan, 79.25; Thomas Doherty, 78.25. Public Charities Department, Institutions, Manhattan and The Bronx: James McTernan, 84.25; Andrew Whiteford, 83.50; William Knice, 82.55; M. J. Cronin, 76.80. Institutions, Richmond: M. Leavy, 84.75.

To foreman paver, Department of Docks, Bureau of Engineering: Garrett Lane, 79.00.

United States.

The Commission announces for Nov. 2 an examination for senior civil engineer: grade 2, for men only, to fill vacancies as they may occur in the Interstate Commerce Commission under the act providing for the valuation of the property of common carriers, at salaries ranging from $1,800 to $2,700 per annum, with necessary traveling expenses when absent from headquarters in discharge of official duties. Appointments will be almost entirely for duty in the field. Competitors will not be assembled for examination, but will be rated on (1) general and technical education, and preliminary or apprenticeship training, and (2) responsible experience and fitness. Applicants

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyer's Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

DEPARTMENT STORE desires at once job suits, dresses, skirts, and waists; will pay spot cash. L 52 Times.

WANT JOBS in ladies' and children's coats, suits, waists, etc. Cal. with samples. Berger, 225 5th Av.

OPEN FOR FURS, plush coats, spot cash. The Thal Fashion Co., Dayton, Ohio. 1,199 Broadway.

CAN USE nice flare Plush Coats; send samples. The Fashion, Auburn, N. Y.

DRESS FASTENERS wanted; all sizes. Telephone 5893 Franklin.

WANTED jobs of pile fabrics and fur-trimmed cloth coats. 45 West 34th St., Room 601.

JOBBER WILL LOOK at Spring line cotton waists Monday and Tuesday morning after 10:30. Mendelson, 108 Grand St.

JOBBER looking at serge and party dresses; bring samples. 28 and 30 West 25th St., first floor.

JOBBERS looking at wash skirts will place immediate orders; call between 2 and 5 P. M. S. Blate & Sons, 55 West 17th St.

CONTRACTORS ON PARTY DRESSES from $3.50 to $6.50; must have their own samples. Fifth floor at 158 West 29th St.

FUR TRIMMINGS.
To close out lot skunk, opossum, raccoon, $7 dozen; Jeanette, $1.75. Call Beaber, 25 Bond St. Spring 2301.

JOB 200 SERGE DRESSES to close out. International Dress and Skirt Co., 138 West 25th St.

JOB of dresses to close out; newest merchandise. Reliance Costume Co., 33 West 34th St.

JOB of dresses, serges, combinations, and velvets, to close out. 18 West 27th St., 7th floor.

JOB silk dresses to close out cheap. 33 West 34th St., Room 702.

ON THE tables for immediate delivery; up-to-the-minute model suits; new fur-trimmed effects; belted and flare bottoms in broadcloth, poplins, and cheviots; price, $6.75. Also see our special $6.75 coat, all lined, fur trimmed. Benjamin Martin, 8-10 W. 19th St.

WE CARRY LARGE QUANTITIES OF plushes; all kinds of mixture coats on hand for immediate delivery.
Weinstein & Klipstein,
139-141 Spring St., Corner Wooster St.

ON HAND for immediate delivery, plush coats, corduroy coats, and velvet suits; also a variety of mixture coats. M. & H. Gordon, 22 West 26th St.

ON HAND, large stock of Oriental laces, five-inch width, large assortment of patterns at very low prices. Room 105, 320 5th Av.

FUR-TRIMMED COATS.
In plushes, corduroy, velours, mixtures; 1,000 for immediate delivery. Kaplan Bros., 150 West 22d St.; Chelsea 2198-8618.

On hand, COATS, FUR TRIMMED; cloths, pile fabrics, $4.50 to $12.50; immediate delivery. Hirsch & Brother, 153 West 27th St.

FUR TRIMMED ladies' and misses' coats, broadcloths and kerseys, immediate delivery. L. Leibowitz & Co., 27 to 33 West 20th.

FOR SALE—Pencil striped half-wool serge; Lorraine's, 42-inch, navy and black. L 88 Times.

VELVETEENS, 350 yards fine twill back garnet velveteens, we will sell at a reasonable price. K 210 Times Downtown.

WE HAVE NIFTY FUR-TRIMMED DRESSES FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY. DICKER & GINSBERG, 142 W. 26TH ST.

BIG BARGAINS in fur-trimmed suits, broadcloths and poplins for immediate delivery. Hirschhorn Bros., 12 West 21st St.

HAVE 5,000 plush coats on hand, ready for immediate delivery, at reasonable prices. Rudinsky Bros., 27 West 24th.

VELVETEEN SUITS, fur trimmed, for immediate delivery. M. L. & G. Cloak and Suit Co., 39 West 17th St.

FUR-TRIMMED corduroy Bucklay mixtures and plushes, coats for immediate delivery. J. Dunn Co., 140 Spring St.

FOR SALE.—Forstmann & Huffmann Columbia broadcloths, all colors. Telephone 4193 Greeley.

FIVE HUNDRED FUR TRIMMED SUITS TO CLOSE OUT. KIRSHMAN BROS., 36 W. 25TH ST.

Big job of silk serge combinations and chiffon velvet dresses. Coronet Costume Co., 114 W. 17th St.

ARLINGTON POPLIN, 54", all wool, for immediate delivery. Fried, 33 Union Sq.

FOR SALE—27" jubilliards, navy, velveteen, 40c. Telephone 5575 Madison Square.

JOB of children's and misses' serge and corduroy dresses. Subin, 32 W. 24th St.

1,500 CONEY FUR SETS to sell cheap. Call after 4 P. M. J. H. Sheer, 423 West 55th St.

PLUSH COATS, fur trimmed, for immediate delivery; reasonable prices. 36 West 28th.

Jobs desired for cash in highest grade ladies' and children's dresses and suits, plush and Winter coats, skirts, waists, petticoats, furs, sweaters. Uneeda House, 8 Lispenard Street, Franklin 4343.

DESIRE at once jobs ladies' suits, dresses, skirts and waists; will pay cash. Eastern Merchandise Co., 456 Broadway. Spring 358.

AA.—Cash for cheap velveteen and plaid taffetas. Columbia Ladies' Waist Co., 160 Wooster St. Spring 5390.

WILL BUY woman's wearing apparel; Harris Bros., 40 West 22d St. Gramercy 2587.

OPEN FOR JOBS, coats, suits, and dresses, for cash. Handel's, 356 6th Av.

CASH PAID for job lots of women's apparel. Frank Jacobovitz, 10 Lispenard St. Fra. 2 950.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday ...3634% per cent. for the best names
Saturday ...3634% " " " "
The quotations are for six months' paper.

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Should Influence Early Buying.

The heavy advances which the retail underwear buyers have been forced to pay as a result of putting off their purchases for this Fall should have been, according to the representative of a large manufacturer, a good lesson to guide their conduct in the future. Even the frequent warm spells that have occurred from time to time this Fall have not enabled the underwear mills to catch up with the orders they have booked. There seems every reason to believe that prices will continue to advance both in cotton and woolen goods. Now that the merchandise men of the big retail stores have become more lenient, it is natural to suppose that the buyers will do their purchasing earlier than for some time.

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Are Behind in Deliveries.

It was said yesterday that the retail demand for staple dress goods for "at once" delivery was so large that jobbers are four or five days behind in deliveries. This was especially true, from all accounts, of such goods as serges, panamas, broadcloths, and plaids. Higher prices are being asked on goods that have to be replaced by the jobbers, but goods still in stock are being let out in most cases at the figures which prevailed at the beginning of the season. Reports from the jobbers also tell of a general improvement over last year in the advance business being done on Spring dress goods on the road. Business continues steady on both Spring and Fall goods in the primary end of the market, particularly on the cheaper fabrics. Recent price advances seem to have stimulated, rather than retarded, buying.

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Staple Gray Goods Were Quiet.

Yesterday was another quiet day in the local gray goods market, at least so far as the staple fabrics were concerned. Fancies and specialties continued to sell freely, but the movement of printcloths, sheetings, and drills was limited. One of the features of the trading was the selling of printcloths from second hands, though none of the sales was large. Such sales were reported on 39-inch 80 squares at 6¼ cents, 68-72s at 5½ cents, 56-44s at 8 15-16 cents, 38½-inch 64-60s at 4 9-16 cents, 64-56s at 4½ cents, 60-52s at 4 5-16 cents, and 60-48s at 4 3-16 cents, all for immediate delivery. First hand spot prices were quoted as follows:

39-inch, 80-80s....6¾c 38½-inch, 64-56s..4¾c
39-inch, 72-76s....5⅝c 38½-inch, 60-52s..4¼c
39-inch, 68-72s....5¼c 38½-inch, 60-48s..4¼c
39-inch, 56-44s....4¾c 27-inch, 64-60s....3¼c
38½-inch, 64-60s..4¾c 27-inch, 56-52s....3c
*Asked.

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Speculation in Dyestuffs.

The representative of a manufacturing concern was rather surprised to have one of his customers ask if he could use five cases of dyestuffs. He knew this party had no use for the dyes, but an inquiry brought out the following explanation: "While I was abroad I had a chance to purchase some dyes, so I bought five cases, which have arrived here. I knew that colors were at a premium and decided to bring them over for the profit." It would be interesting to find out just how the dyes were released, but the manufacturer's representative made no inquiry regarding this. The point he wanted to show was how far the sale of dyestuffs has developed into a speculative game. His customer expected to get double the price he had paid for the coloring stuffs.

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The Burlap Situation.

While a pretty fair business was done in the burlap market in the last week on both spot and nearby goods, things were quiet enough here yesterday. One of the features of the market is the scarcity and price strength of 10½-ounce "forties," which continue firm at 7.90 cents. Other 40-inch goods were priced here yesterday as follows: 7½-ounce, 5.15c; 8-ounce, 5.25c, and 10-ounce, 7.60c. It is understood that these prices will be shaded for large buyers. Reports from Calcutta are said to give some basis of hope for higher prices in the near future.

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Sellers Have the Whip Hand.

One thing the war and the things that have grown out of it have done for the business world is to give sellers the upper hand in practically all lines of business. The scarcity of merchandise in many lines and the resultant higher prices and delayed deliveries have turned many buyers, who needed it, into human beings during business hours, and they are said generally to be assuming less of a lord-of-the-realm air. In other words, they are beginning to realize that the seller is just as important to them as they are to him, something which many of them apparently forget when there is no sand in the bearings of business. The present situation is said to be especially enjoyable in the cutting-up trades, where, as a rule, sellers are pretty submissive to the demands made on them.

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Higher Prices for Sweaters.

The sweater market has seen some stiff advances during the last month, and from all indications prices will continue to soar if the weather is propitious. The vogue for outdoor sports of all kinds has had a very evident effect on the demand, but the weather is, of course, the main factor in producing brisk business for the manufacturers. Advances range all the way from 10 to 25 per cent. Buyers are not quibbling over prices, but are anxious to get prompt deliveries. Some of the leading mills have their production taken up for the next couple of weeks. Brushed goods in imitation angora effects are the season's novelty, and quite a quantity of scarf sets are being sold. There does not seem to be as much demand for the fibre silk sweaters. These latter goods are considered to belong essentially to the Summer season, when warmth is not a requisite.

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Cotton Warp Goods Advance.

While the Spring business in dress goods is practically over for the mills, some difficulty is developing on cotton warp goods because of the scarcity of cotton dyes. Advances have been made on 36-inch cotton warp goods, selling between 25 and 35 cents a yard. Buyers find it very difficult to locate navies, as the mills have practically run out of the character of dye required to get this color in cotton warp fabrics.

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Tie Silks Hard to Get.

The tie silk manufacturers are finding it a hard matter to keep up with the demand. Despite the fact that prices have been advanced, the neckwear makers are still placing liberal orders, disregarding the prices asked, but insisting upon prompt deliveries. Artificial silk goods are almost impossible to obtain, and the market seems shifting to the use of silk and cotton mixtures. The demand is for a high character of goods. Plaids are coming along rather strongly for Spring, and figured goods seem to be falling off somewhat in favor of stripes.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

AKRON—M. O'Neil Co.; W. T. Tobin, ready-to-wear; J. T. Marshall, clothing; R. Cruikshank, carpets; 37 W. 26th.
AKRON—Monteill & Co.; J. J. Fendner, carpets; 37 W. 26th.
AKRON—M. O'Neil & Co.; R. Cruikshank, carpets; 37 W. 26th.
ALTOONA—W. F. Gable & Co.; A. W. Weidner, carpets, rugs; 2 Walker.
ATHENS, Ohio—D. Zenner Co.; Mr. Zenner, carpets; 105 Grand.
ATHENS, Ohio—D. Zenner Co.; Mr. Zenner, carpets; 105 Grand.
ALBANY—W. M. Whitney & Co.; A. J. Palmer, rugs; 41 Union Square.
ALLENTOWN—Hess Bros.; Miss Brown, books, stationery, 41 Union Square; Breslin.
AMSTERDAM—Helzheimer & Shaul; P. D. Shaul, carpets; 320 Church.
ATLANTA—Davison, Paxon, Stokes Co.; Mrs. A. W. Richards, gloves, hosiery, handkerchiefs; 71 West 23d; Gregorian.
ATLANTA—E. L. Rhodes Co.; R. A. Beard, ladies' hats; 700 Broadway; Breslin.
ATLANTA—Frankel Clothing Co.; I. Frankel, Clothing; Central.
BALTIMORE—Kernheimer Brothers; S. D. Sampson, coats, suits, plush coats; 470 5th Av.
BALTIMORE—Pul & Berney; B. J. Berney, manufacturers shirts, tailored shirtwaists; 1,127 Broadway.
BALTIMORE—Hochschild, Kohn & Co.; A. J. Fry, cloaks, suits, silks; Miss C. H. Fuld, children's wear; Miss T. Stern, corsets; 270 5th Av.
BALTIMORE—Cahn Coblens; Miss S. Lieberman, ready-to-wear; 1,199 Broadway.
BALTIMORE—Hochschild, Kohn & Co.; Miss B. Dooley, laces, trimmings; 220 5th Av.
BALTIMORE—Stewart & Co.; Miss A. Bruner, 18 W. 20th.
BALTIMORE—A. A. Bruger, W. Adler, housefurn. goods; Grand.
BALTIMORE—Goldenberg Bros.; J. Wolf, coats, suits; Strand.
BINGHAMTON—J. S. Crary Co.; T. B. Crary, manufacturers' clothing, pants, &c.; Collingwood.
BINGHAMTON—Rosenthal & Rubin; S. G. Rosenthal, rugs, carpets; 212 5th Av.
BIRMINGHAM—Goodall-Brown D. G. Co.; J. R. Sellers, notions, hosiery, furn. goods; Martinique.
BLOOMINGTON—Mandel & Schwarzman; H. E. Albee, upholstery, housefurnishing goods; Herald Square.
BOSTON—Wm. Filene's Sons Co.; Miss Diller, misses', children's millinery; Mr. Dutch, untrimmed millinery; Mr. Michaels, jewelry, basement; Mr. Schroeder, muslin underwear, kimonos; Mr. O'Brien, ladies', misses' coats, suits; V. P. Ring, dresses; Mr. Thomson, negligees, corsets; Mr. Smith, children's, juniors' infants' dresses, petticoats; Mr. Levy, waists; Mr. Cooper, general mdse.; Mr. Koenigstahl, men's, boys' clothing; Mr. Hahn, jewelry; 116 West 32d.
BOSTON—Jordan-Marsh Co.; C. J. Brady, carpets, rugs; C. H. Hurd, women's hosiery, knit underwear; F. Jury, inexpensive dresses, negligees; D. W. Edwards, millinery, 31 Union Square.
BOSTON—W. & A. Bacon Co.; Mrs. Bell, laces, embroideries; Miss Casey, leather goods; E. Adelberg, merchandise manager; 1,133 Broadway.
BOSTON—Jordan-Marsh Co.; E. J. Pendergast, silks; A. Sanborn, ribbons; E. A. Brown, boys' clothing; Mr. Owen, ribbons; 37 Union Square.
BOSTON—Shepard Norwell Co.; E. Gillis, domestics; B. H. Maxwell, representing; 220 5th Av.
BOSTON—R. H. Stearns & Co.; Mrs. D. H. Putnam, muslin underwear, corsets, infants' wear; 200 5th Av.
BOSTON—Conrad & Co.; Mrs. E. Adelson, silk waists; 15 East 26th.
BOSTON—R. H. White Co.; G. B. Johnson, director; 470 4th Av.
BOSTON—C. C. Bailey Co.; W. C. Forsaith, carpets, rugs, mattings; Imperial.
BOSTON—R. H. White Co.; G. B. Suder, carpets, rugs; 470 4th Av.
BOSTON—Stern-Made Dress Co.; L. Stern, mfr. children's wash dresses; Latham.
BOSTON—Crawford-Plummer Co.; J. Schenker, coats, suits, furs; 12 W. 31st.
BRIDGEPORT—Dorsen D. G. Co.; A. B. Chamansky, women's ready-to-wear; Miss M. Murphy, muslin underwear, infants' wear, house dresses; J. C. Herman, dress, wash goods, silks; M. Samuels, notions, art goods, laces, embroideries; J. Shaeffer, men's furn. goods, hosiery, gloves, underwear; 225 5th Av.
BRIDGEPORT—Howland D. G. Co.; J. S. Greening, carpets, rugs; 75 Spring.
BRIDGEPORT—C. Misch; H. Walder, ready-to-wear; 1,261 Broadway.
BRIDGEPORT—Hadley Co.; R. C. Opple, carpets, furniture; Ansonia.
BRIDGEPORT—Smith & Murray Co.; I. Lewis, carpets; 320 Church.
BRISTOL—D. O. Chapin, women's, misses', children's ready-to-wear; Broadway Central.
BUFFALO—Dorl, N. Adam & Co.; W. D. Kent, rugs, linoleums; McAlpin; H. J. Ellsworth, silks dress goods; 18 West 35th.
BUFFALO—C. Francis, clothing; Holland House.
BUFFALO—Clawson & Wilson Co.; C. B. Stanbro, rugs, carpets; 43 Leonard.
BUFFALO—H. A. Meldrum Co.; H. D. Hosmer, carpets, rugs; 105 Church.
BUFFALO—Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Co.; M. Benson, carpets; 2 Walker.
BUFFALO—Hens & Kelly Co.; Mr. Bilger, laces, handkerchiefs, embroideries; 31 Union Square.
CANTON—C. S. Harrison Co.; C. S. Harrison, hosiery, gloves, underwear, laces, handkerchiefs; Imperial.
CANTON—L. Apt Sons; E. Apt, millinery; Breslin.
CANTON—W. R. Zollinger & Co.; J. C. McClure, carpets; 320 Church.
CARLISLE—Imperial Dept. Store; E. M. Handshew, carpets; 105 Grand.
CEDAR RAPIDS—Welsh-Cook Co.; C. H. Webster, upholstery goods, carpets; 43 Leonard.
CEDAR RAPIDS—Deneker Co.; A. M. Baltels, rugs; 320 Church.
CEDAR RAPIDS—Killian Co.; C. Falkenau, rugs; 105 Grand.
CHATTANOOGA—D. B. Loveman Co.; B. E. Loveman, dry goods; 148 West 23d.
CHICAGO—"Hillman's"; H. M. Hillman, women's waists, misses', children's garments; G. French, notions, leather goods, combs, cloaks, jewelry, silverware; Miss E. Keltner, muslin underwear, petticoats; 116 West 32d.
CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; W. R. Bettcher, silks, velvets; L. T. Anderson, furs; E. G. Garnsey, bric-a-brac, art goods, china, lamps, glassware; C. Vail, suits; G. A. Wilson, waists; 104 Worth.
CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; L. T. Anderson, furs; Miss K. A. Meier, street dresses, negligees; G. A. Wilson, furs; 104 Worth.
CHICAGO—Hillman's; J. D. French, notions, buttons, paper patterns, combs, hair goods, belts, leather goods; 116 W. 32d.
CHICAGO—Montgomery, Ward & Co.; J. H. Hawkins, hosiery, underwear, infants' wear; 43 W. 23d; Navarre.
CHICAGO—Mandel Bros.; N. H. Probst, wash goods; Miss E. Doherty, suits, costumes; 13 E. 22d.
CHICAGO—West, Burghardt & Pente; W. Pente, general merchandise; Collingwood.
CHICAGO—Rothschild & Co.; A. J. Jones, silks, velvets, dress goods; 215 4th Av.
CHICAGO—E. Schneider, millinery; Netherland.
CHICAGO—Singer Furniture Co.; M. Singer, furniture; Union Sq.
CHICAGO—D. M. Pfaelzer & Co.; L. Mayer, mfrs. clothing; Wentworth.
CHICAGO—Boston Store; O. Glassner, rugs; East 23d.
CHICAGO—C. Dernberg & Sons; C. Dernberg, furs; 40 East 22d.
CHICAGO—Hillmans; J. D. Rutter, rugs; 105 Grand.
CHICAGO—Londy & Friend; J. P. Friend, plush coats; 1,161 Broadway.
CHICAGO—Mandel Bros.; O. J. Moyer, rugs; 13 East 22d.
CHICAGO—Siegel, Cooper & Co.; A. Levy, rugs; 13 E. 22d.
CHICAGO—Montgomery, Ward & Co.; J. H. Hawkins, sweater coats, hosiery; 43 W. 23d.
CHICAGO—Sears, Roebuck & Co.; O. Dolinig, clothing; 438 Broadway.
CINCINNATI—Alms & Doepke Co.; Miss C. Kavanaugh, children's wear; 850 Broadway.
CINCINNATI—Alms & Doepke Co.; L. Bockhalt, rugs; G. H. Breyhoff, carpets; 850 Broadway.
CINCINNATI—G. F. Otte Co.; G. F. Otte, carpets; C. W. Burger, rugs; Breslin.
CINCINNATI—The Outlet; R. Freidman, women's, misses' coats; 11 East 33d.
CLEVELAND—Wm. Taylor, Son & Co.; Mr. Strong, director; 470 4th Av.
CLEVELAND—Bailey Co.; L. G. Oppenheim, carpets, rugs; 71 W. 23d.
CLEVELAND—Schuele Co.; K. C. Schuele, carpets; 320 Church.
CLEVELAND—May Co.; R. J. Montgomery, carpets; 37 West 26th.
CLEVELAND—May Co.; R. T. Montgomery, rugs, carpets; 37 W. 26th.
COLUMBUS—Stewart Bros. Furniture Co.; P. W. Stewart, R. C. Stewart, carpets, furniture, curtains, stoves; Imperial.
COLUMBIA—M. Citron, dry goods, notions, hosiery, underwear; Albert.
COLUMBUS—W. C. Moore Co.; W. C. Moore, carpets, furniture; Collingwood.
CONNELLSVILLE—Wright-Metzler Co.; L. W. Brown, carpets, rugs; 212 5th Av.
COOPERSTOWN—Freeman Clothes Shop; H. Freeman, clothing, furnishing goods; Grenoble.
DANVILLE—A. B. Robertson & Bro.; A. S. Robertson, dry goods, shoes, carpets; 60 5th Av.; Collingwood.
DANVILLE, Ill.—Emery D. G. Co.; E. S. Pendleton, rugs; 105 Grand.
DAYTON—The Fashion Co.; J. Thal, furs, plush coats, ladies' ready-to-wear; 1,199 Broadway.
DAYTON—Elder & Johnston Co.; J. C. Schwab, rugs; 2 Walker.
DAYTON—E. Margolis, coats, suits; Room 1,201, 39 West 32d.
DENVER—Daniels & Fisher Stores Co.; H. R. Horner, carpets, rugs; 71 W. 23d; Flanders.
DES MOINES—J. Mandelbaum & Sons; S. A. Harscher, rugs; 105 Grand.
DES MOINES—Harris-Emery Co.; G. O. Hall, rugs; 320 Church.
DETROIT—J. Brushaber & Sons; F. A. Brooks, C. Brushaber, carpets, rugs; 212 5th Av.
DETROIT—Edson, Moore & Co.; J. H. Clement, ladies', children's ready to wear; 51 Leonard.
DETROIT—Well & Co.; E. M. Adler, general buyer, manager; Ansonia.
DETROIT—Simons & Hussenbuch; H. Simons, cloaks, suits, dresses; 1,161 B'way.
DETROIT—Hudson & Symington; C. Symington, rugs; 105 Grand.
DETROIT—Owen & Co.; W. E. Schaefer, rugs, carpets; 212 5th Av.
EASTON—W. Laubach & Sons; G. A. Laubach, mdse. manager; 41 Union Sq.; Continental.
ELMIRA—Sheehan, Dean & Co.; W. H. Creighmile, rugs; 320 Church.
ERIE—"Long's"; W. R. Long, ready-to-wear; 1,270 Broadway.
ERIE—Warner Bros.; G. Richel, flannels; Grand.
EVANSVILLE—Andres Co.; W. J. Nance, rugs; 320 Church.
FAIRMOUNT, W. Va.—J. M. Hartley & Sons Co.; J. H. Rownd, domestics, dress goods, silks, millinery; 1,270 B'way.
FALL RIVER—E. A. McWhirr Co.; J. E. Banister, rugs; 75 Spring.
FORT WAYNE—R. H. Brothers, ready-to-wear; Imperial.
GLOVERSVILLE—Martin & Naylor Co.; Miss C. Smith, infants' wear; H. A. Wilson, cloaks, suits; 1,270 B'way.
GLOVERSVILLE—Martin & Naylor Co.; F. C. Barney, rugs; 320 Church.
GRAND RAPIDS—Herpolsheimer Co.; H. B. Herpolsheimer, corsets; F. J. Brandt, rugs; 1,170 Bwy.
GRAND RAPIDS—Wurzburg D. G. Co.; J. E. Murphy, rugs; 105 Grand.
HARRISBURG—Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart; W. Speakman, carpets; 2 Walker.
HARRISBURG—Bowman & Co.; J. W. Bowman, rugs; 105 Grand.
HARTFORD—G. Fox & Co.; M. P. Sloman, boys', youths' clothing, furnishing goods; 1,270 Broadway.
HARTFORD—Crawford-Plummer Co.; Chas. R. McClellan, coats, suits, waists, petticoats; 12 W. 31st.
HARTFORD—Brown, Thompson & Co.; H. B. Strong, upholstery goods; 2 Walker.
HARTFORD—G. Fox & Co.; M. J. Sullivan, rugs; 320 Church.
HARTFORD—Sage, Allen & Co.; J. P. Abbott, rugs; 75 Spring.
HARTFORD—Wise, Smith & Co.; D. E. Bernard, rugs; 105 Grand.
HAZLETON—P. Diesroths Sons; E. Yost, rugs; 105 Grand.
HOLYOKE—McAusian & Wakelin Co.; Miss A. Collins, ready to wear; W. B. Wakelin, women's suits, gloves, laces, ribbons; Navarre.
HUNTINGTON—Zenner, Bradshaw, Co.; G. O. White, rugs; 105 Grand.
HUNTINGTON, W. Va.—Croft, Stanard Co.; S. J. Williams, dry goods; 256 Church.
INDIANAPOLIS—William H. Block Co.; Miss Jacobs, muslin underwear, sweaters, kimonos; W. W. Wolf, carpets, rugs; 1,261 Broadway.
INDIANAPOLIS—H. P. Wasson & Co.; W. D. Alexander, carpets, rugs; 71 W. 23d.
INDIANAPOLIS—Pettis D. G. Co.; F. L. Pettis, rugs; 2 Walker.
JOHNSTOWN—Penn Traffic Co.; G. W. Hollenback, carpets, upholstery, rugs; Breslin.
JOHNSTOWN—M. Nathan & Bro.; B. Becker, rugs; 72 Madison Av.
KALAMAZOO—Gilmore Bros.; H. B. Sykes, rugs; 105 Grand.
KANSAS CITY—Klein Cloak & Suit Co.; Miss K. Clancy, waists; Mrs. Mitchell, cloaks, suits, misses' wear; 95 Madison Av.; Holland House.
KANSAS CITY—Jones Store Co.; G. B. House, jewelry, leather goods, silverware; 25 East 26th; Prince George.
KANSAS CITY—Emery-Bird-Thayer D. G. Co.; M. N. Kavan, carpets, rugs; 25 Madison Av.
KANSAS CITY—Berkson & Co.; Miss R. Frank, waists; 904 5th Av.
KANSAS CITY—Spalding Cloak Co.; R. S. Fink, ready-to-wear; 7 West 22d.
KANSAS CITY—Spalding Cloak Co.; R. S. Fink, jobs coats, suits, dresses; 7 W. 22d.
LAFAYETTE—Hagar & Bros.; J. F. Ripple, rugs; 75 Spring.
LEXINGTON—E. L. March Co.; G. M. Tyrrell, carpets, rugs; 212 5th Av.
LEXINGTON—E. L. March; G. M. Tyrrell, carpets, 1,134 B'way.
LEXINGTON—B. B. Smith Co.; B. B. Smith, ladies' ready to wear; Imperial.
LINCOLN—Miller & Paine; E. C. Miller, rugs; 2 Walker.
LITTLE ROCK—Beal-Burraw D. G. Co.; H. C. Bland, notions, hosiery, gloves, ribbons; 72 Leonard.
LOS ANGELES—Bwy. Dept. Store; J. A. Haberbosch, rugs; 95 Madison Av.
LOS ANGELES—Bullock's; C. E. Crawford, rugs; 95 Madison Av.
LOUISVILLE—Elita Garment Co.; J. Goldstein, jobs coats, suits; Room 1,201, 39 West 32d.
LOUISVILLE—D. Laird & Son; J. A. Krazgiss, flowers, feathers; 621 Bwy.
LOUISVILLE—J. C. Lewis Co.; J. W. Collins, rugs; 105 Grand.
LOUISVILLE—J. M. Robinson, Norton & Co.; C. Weinstock, cloaks, suits, waists; 72 Leonard.
LOUISVILLE—O. Hidden Co.; L. C. Spilman, floor coverings; Breslin.
LYNCHBURG—J. R. Milliner Co.; A. W. Hawking, flannels, cloaks, waists, infants' wear; 16 West 32d; Grand.
MAHONEY CITY—Gulnan's; R. Guinans, rugs; Grand.
MEMPHIS—J. Goldsmith Sons; M. B. Johns, cloaks, suits, furs, waists, misses' wear; 148 West 23d; Gregorian.
MEMPHIS—B. Lowenstein & Bros.; G. J. Woods, handkerchiefs, laces, trimmings, ribbons; 22 E. 17th.
MEMPHIS—J. Summerfeld; J. Summerfeld, Jr., ready-to-wear; 15 E. 22d.
MEMPHIS—W. R. Moore D. G. Co.; Mr. Pund, carpets, rugs; 256 Church.
MERIDEN, Ct.—Ives, Upham & Rand; W. I. Wilcox, rugs; 75 Spring.
MIDDLETOWN, Conn.—J. H. Bunce Co.; J. E. McKenna, furniture; 75 Spring.
MIDDLETOWN—J. H. Bunce; H. A. Leonard, carpets; 75 Spring.
MILWAUKEE—The N. Y. Store; H. Hoffman, clothing, furnishing goods; Continental.
MILWAUKEE—Herzfeld, Phillipson Co.; W. L. Rowse, jobs muslin underwear; 31 Union Square.
MILWAUKEE—E. Schuster Co.; H. Koestner, carpets, rugs; 105 Grand.
MINNEAPOLIS—Minneapolis Dry Goods Co.; C. J. Estenson, rugs, carpets, linoleums; 432 4th Av.
MINNEAPOLIS—L. S. Donaldson Co.; P. O'Halloran, rugs; 2 Walker.
MONTGOMERY—Montgomery Fair; H. Danziger, general merchandise; 23 East 26th.
MONTGOMERY—Bernard Frank & Co.; M. F. Kahn, domestics, notions, furn. goods; 48 Leonard.
MONTGOMERY—A. Rice; jobs suits, corduroy coats; 303 5th Av.
MONTREAL—Almy Co.; Mr. West, carpets, upholstery goods; Mr. Monroe, representing; 2 Walker.
MUNCIE—The Keller Co.; H. J. Keller, clothing, furnishing goods, hats; Latham.
MUNCIE—W. A. McNaughton Co.; A. L. Murray, rugs; 105 Grand.
NEW BEDFORD—New Bedford D. G. Co.; W. J. Hyde, rugs; 75 Spring.
NEW BEDFORD—J. V. Spare D. G. Co.; W. Rush, rugs; 105 Grand.
NEW BEDFORD—Steiger-Dudgeon Co.; A. F. Myers, rugs; 105 Grand.
NEW HAVEN—Shartenburg & Robinson; O. C. Herman, carpets, rugs; 75 Spring.
NEW HAVEN—Shartenberg & Robinson Co.; P. H. Burke, rugs; 75 Spring.
NEW HAVEN—E. Mallory Co.; J. T. Duff, rugs; 320 Church.
NEW LONDON—S. A. Goldsmith Co.; N. Dreyfus, rugs; 105 Grand.
NEW ORLEANS—Beekman's; B. Beekman, ready-to-wear; Wellington.
NEWPORT—J. H. Kazanjian & Co.; J. H. Kazanjian, rugs; Park Avenue.
NORFOLK—Miller, Rhoads & Swartz; H. L. Linnell, rugs; 320 Church.
NORWICH—Porteous & Mitchell Co.; J. A. Desmond, furnishing goods; 432 4th Av.
OKLAHOMA CITY—Harbour, Longmire Co.; J. P. Harbour, rugs, draperies; Martinique.
OMAHA—Burgess-Nash Co.; H. Jones, silks, dress, wash goods; Miss Dorris, gloves; Mrs. A. V. Rogers, muslin underwear, infants' wear; A. W. Hunt, carpets, draperies, furniture; T. S. Kelley, men's furnishing goods; 1,133 Broadway.
PEORIA—Block & Kuhl Co.; F. L. Auberline, rugs; 320 Church.
PETERSBURG—A. Rosenstock & Co.; P. Rogers, curtains, rugs; Breslin.
PHILADELPHIA—L. W. Hirsch Co.; L. W. Hirsch, general mdse.; 116 West 32d.
PHILADELPHIA—Berg Bros.; A. A. Lewis, carpets, rugs; 71 W. 23d.
PHILADELPHIA—Reliance Skirt Co.; M. Kramer, mfrs. woolen skirts; Breslin.
PITTSBURGH—Kaufmann & Baer Co.; C. H. Churchill, carpets, rugs, linoleums; J. F. Carroll, laces, shawls, embroideries, ndkfs., fur trimmings; Miss Hogan, women's neckwear, veilings; C. S. Burkholder, millinery; 95 Madison Av.
PITTSBURGH—Kaufmann Department Store; L. Silverstein, carpets, rugs; S. Levy, coats, suits, (basement;) J. M. Keller, plush coats, (basement;) L. Schwartz, muslin underwear, infants' wear, corsets, negligees; 1,261 Broadway.
PITTSBURGH—J. Horne Co.; J. B. Shea, director; R. L. Knight, pictures; McAlpin; 470 4th Av.
PITTSBURGH—Boggs & Buhl; A. J. Kunkle clothing; 37 West 26th.
PITTSBURGH—Arbuthnot, Stephenson Co.; G. L. Dihm, rugs; 43 Leonard.
PITTSBURGH—J. Horne Co.; F. W. Gremmels, notions, toys; 470 4th Av.
PITTSBURGH—Campbell's; L. C. Scott, rugs; Wallick's.
PITTSBURGH—Bogga & Buhl; J. Steibel, rugs, carpets; 37 W. 26th.
PITTSBURGH—J. Horne Co.; L. A. Hubach, rugs; 470 4th Av.
PITTSBURGH—F. Half & Bro.; F. Half, carpets; Imperial.
PITTSBURGH—Rosenbaum Co.; B. F. Whitehead, clothing; 116 W. 32d.
PITTSBURGH—K. Solomon Co.; J. Bibro, general merchandise; 116 West 32d.
PITTSBURGH—Pittsburgh D. G. Co.; A. W. Boreland, carpets, rugs; 43 Leonard.
PITTSFIELD—England Bros.; F. H. Fuller, rugs; 320 Church.
PONCE, Porto Rico—Otero & Co.; A. Otero, ladies', children's ready-to-wear; 377 B'way.
POTTSTOWN—Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart; J. A. McDougall, rugs; 2 Walker.
POTTSVILLE—Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart; D. Bible, rugs; 2 Walker.
PORTLAND, Me.—Porteous, Mitchell & Braun Co.; O. A. Moore, Jr., carpets, rugs; 432 4th Av.
PORTSMOUTH—G. B. French Co.; G. E. French, rugs; 320 Church.
PORTSMOUTH—East End Store; W. L. Hitchcock, clothing, furnishing goods; Hermitage.
POUGHKEEPSIE—G. E. Schlude & Sons; G. E. Schuide, carpets, rugs; 212 5th Av.
PROVIDENCE—Callender, McAuslan & Troup Co.; F. E. Leach, dress goods, silks; 2 Walker.
PROVIDENCE—Shepherd Co.; P. A. Lynch, white, wash goods; Miss M. A. Gallagher, small wares; 220 5th Av.
PROVIDENCE—C. Misch; C. E. Cohan, ready-to-wear; 1,261 Broadway.
PROVIDENCE—J. M. Dean Co.; E. E. Saul, carpets, stoves, house furn. goods; Flanders.
PROVIDENCE—Callender, McAuslan & Troup Co.; F. F. Burlingame, rugs; 2 Walker.
READING—Lord & Gage; S. Goldschneider, furniture, rugs, upholstery goods; 23 East 26th.
READING—Kline, Eppihimer & Co.; S. Heckman, rugs; 315 4th Av.
RICHMOND—Wilkinson, Williams & Reed; C. C. Reed, white goods, linens, linings; 256 Church.
RICHMOND, Ind.—A. H. Bartel Co.; A. H. Bartel, carpets, upholstery goods; 48 Leonard.
RICHMOND, Va.—Anderson-Lewis-Gray Co.; T. L. Anderson, cloaks, notions, hosiery, furn. goods; Breslin.
RICHMOND—Wilkinson, Williams & Reed; J. H. Wilkinson, notions, furnishing goods; 256 Church.
RICHMOND—Miller & Rhoads; W. M. Didenhafer, cloaks, suits, waists; 432 4th Av.
RICHMOND, Va.—Kaufmann & Co.; J. I. Kaufmann, millinery; 621 Broadway.
RICHMOND—Miller & Rhoads; W. R. Scott, wash, dress goods; 432 4th Av.
RICHMOND—Cohen Co.; W. Perlstein, rugs; 148 W. 23d.
RICHMOND—Miller & Rhoads; J. T. Otto, rugs, carpets; 432 4th Av.
ROCHESTER—Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Co.; J. Engler, upholstery goods; Prince George.
H. A. Dutton, silks, velvets; Prince George.
J. Lavery, rugs, carpets, linoleums;

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BONDS

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Large Gains in an Irregular Market—Erie at a New High for Recent Years.

The opening of another week without the development of any bad news over Sunday was marked yesterday morning by some violent rises in the stock market, which in turn produced some reactions before the end of the first hour. After that there was a conflicting display of buying on a fresh burst of bullish enthusiasm and of selling for profits, which gave the entire list an irregular appearance. A hopeful sign, in the estimation of the more conservative element on the Stock Exchange, was the spirited upturn in some of the rails, particularly in the hard coalers. Led by Erie, which made an advance of 3⅞ points on heavy buying, the railroad list moved upward in a way to indicate that at last the investing public has accepted as genuine the improvement in transportation results foreshadowed by a bumper crop and the reawakened activity at the great manufacturing centres.

Conspicuous among the weaker stocks yesterday was United States Steel, whose reaction can be ascribed to no other ground than the natural result of over-enthusiastic expectations as to the announcement which will come after the Directors' quarterly meeting this afternoon. Good as the steel trade has been, with unprecedented orders at high prices, it is impossible that the statement of earnings for the last quarter can satisfy the hopes of those who have been talking of net earnings in excess of $50,000,000 and the resumption of dividends. Steel sold down from a high of 86⅞ to 85¾ at the close yesterday, suffering a net decline of 1⅛.

The spectacular feature of yesterday's dealings was the behavior of the Maxwell Motor issues, which developed great strength, on the expectation that they will duplicate the rise of other motor issues. The common stock sold up to 90½, closing with a net gain for the day of 15½ points, while the second preferred closed at its top price of 64, with a net advance of 7½. Both issues were very active. There was evidence of realizing sales in Studebaker on the part of holders who wanted to shift to the lower-priced Maxwell stocks, the former selling off 4½ points to 184½. Bethlehem Steel sold as low as 566, a loss of 34 points from the high record, but it closed at 580, with a net loss of but 5 points. The Street expects Charles M. Schwab to accede to the request that ten shares of new stock be issued for each share in the present company, to make the stock more convenient for trading purposes.

The day was marked by another decline in foreign exchange rates, which are rapidly losing the improvement made when the Anglo-French credit was under negotiation. Demand sterling sold down to $4.61½, a loss of just 8 cents to the pound from the high price of Monday of last week, but it strengthened toward the close of the day and was quoted at above $4.62 late in the afternoon. The weakness lent color to reports that France, Great Britain, and Russia will all shortly arrange new credits here, to make settlement of their obligations incurred for munitions and other purchases easier. So far the unfavorable foreign news and the decline in exchange have had little effect on the belief of traders that prices will ultimately go much higher, both for the rails and the better industrials.

GOOD TONE IN LONDON.

War Loan Steadily Supported—Money In Increased Demand.

LONDON, Oct. 25.—Money was in increased demand to day for the payment of tomorrow's call on the war loan. Discount rates were firm. American exchange was very uncertain. After declining to 4.62¾, the rate advanced to 4.63¼.

The stock market maintained a good tone. The war loan was steadily supported, Kaffirs were in demand, and Mexican and Brazilian issues were firm features, all advancing on a good demand and a shortage of stock.

American securities were more active, and the list closed steady and near the best, with the exception of Canadian Pacific, which reacted under profit taking.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	Days.				
	10 or Less.	Over 10 to 30.	Over 30 to 60.	Over 60 to 90.	Over 90.
Boston	3	4	4	4	5
New York	3	4	4	4	5
Phila.	3	4	4	4	5
Cleveland.	3½	4	4	4½	5
Richmond.	4	4	4	4	5
Atlanta.	4	4	4	4	5
Chicago.	4	4	4	4½	5
St. Louis.	3	4	4	4	5
Minneap.	4	4	4	4	5
Kan. City	4	4	4	4	5
Dallas	4	4	4	4½	5
San Fran.	3	3½	4	4½	5

*Notes maturing in not more than 90 days secured by cotton or other staples, warehoused and insured, or in course of shipment, are discountable at the special rate of 3 per cent.

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Sixty days	2¼@2½
Ninety days	2¼@2½

COLLATERAL LOANS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Renewal Rate.
On Call	2	2	2	2

ON TIME.

60 days	2¼@2½
90 days	2¾
4 months	3
5 months	3
6 months	3

COMMERCIAL PAPER.
Best Known Names.

4 months	3 @3¼
60 to 90 days	3

Other Names.

4 months	3¼@3¾
6 months	3½@4

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES.
Range of Sterling.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Chge.
Demand	$4.62¾	$4.61¼	$4.61⅞	— .01¼
Cables	4.63⅜	4.62¼	4.62⅝	— .01¼

Closing Rates.

	Demand, (or check.)	Cable.
London	$4.61⅞	$4.62⅛
Paris	5.95	5.94
Switzerland	5.38	5.37
Scandinavia	25.80	25.90
Berlin	.81¼	.81⅛
China—		
Hongkong	48.35	49.50
Shanghai	50.00	..
Singapore	57.50	..
Greece	5.18	5.17
Holland	.40¼	.40½
India—		
Bombay	38.00	..
Calcutta	38.75	..
Italy	6.46	6.45
Japan—		
Kobe	49.87	49.45
Yokohama	49.12½	..
Philippine Islands—		
Manila	49.62	49.75
South America—		
Buenos Aires	41.37	41.25
Rio	23.50	23.62
Spain	..	19.12
Austria	14.55	14.35
Russia	..	34.00

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

	Bankers.		Commercial.	
	60 Days.	90 Days.	60 Days.	90 Days.
	$4.58¾	$4.58⅝	$4.57	$4.55

Clearing House Figures.

New York Clearing House exchanges, $261,196,951; balance, $22,094,174. Sub-Treasury credit balance, $834,365.

The local banks have gained $1,437,000 on their Sub-Treasury operations since Friday.

Domestic Exchange.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, 10c discount; St. Louis, par; San Francisco, 35c premium; Montreal, par.

Bar Silver.

London, 23 15-16d, up 3-16d; New York, 48⅞c, unchanged.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

MONDAY, OCT. 25, 1915.

	Stocks, (Shares.)
Total sales	1,121,739
Same day last year	Exch. closed
Year to date	137,484,576
Same period last year	45,988,158
Average price and change 50 stocks	92.93 + .01
Same day last year	*Exch. closed

	High.		Low.	
Year's range to date	94.13	Oct. 22	58.99	Feb. 24
Range year 1914	73.30	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30
Range year 1913	79.10	Jan. 9	63.09	June 10

*Closing average July 30, 57.77.

Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
32⅜	32¾	4,000	Alaska Gold Mines	33½	33¼	32⅜	32⅝	— ⅝
42⅝	43⅜	6,900	Allis-Chalm. Mfg.	44½	45	43½	43⅝	— ⅞
73	74	1,700	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf.	74	74¼	73½	73½	— ⅜
71½	72	1,300	Am. Agril. Chem.	72⅜	72⅞	71½	71½	— ⅜
96½	96¾	100	Am. Agr. Ch. pf.	96⅝	96⅞	96⅝	96⅝	+ ⅛
65½	65¾	2,100	Am. Beet Sugar	66	66	65¼	65¼	— ¼
190	200	200	Am.B.S.&F. pf.	197	197	196	196	— 8
63	63¼	8,600	American Can	63⅝	64½	63	63	— ½
106½	107	100	American Can pf.	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞	+ ⅛
88	88½	30,800	Am. Car & Fdy.	91½	92	87⅝	88⅜	— 1⅝
113½	117	300	Am. Car & Fdy. pf.	115⅝	116¼	116⅛	116¼	+ ½
61	62	400	Am. Cotton Oil	63½	63½	62	63	—
13½	13⅝	2,900	Am. Hide & Lea.	13⅝	14	13¼	13½	—
57	58	2,200	Am. Hide & Lea. pf.	59	59	56	57⅞	+ ⅜
23⅝	23¾	500	Am. Ice Securities	23½	23⅞	23½	23⅞	+ ⅜
29¾	29¾	40,860	American Linseed	28½	31½	27¼	29¼	+1¾
49	49¼	10,200	Am. Linseed pf.	47¾	50¼	45½	49	+2½
71⅝	72¼	10,950	Am. Locomotive	74⅜	74⅜	71⅝	71⅝	— 1⅝
99	99½	100	Am. Locomo. pf.	98¼	98¼	98¼	98¼	— ½
6	6⅜	200	American Malt.	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	— ⅛
28	28⅜	500	American Malt. pf.	28	29	28	29	+1½
92⅞	93	4,800	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	92¼	93⅜	92¼	92¾	+ ⅛
86	86¼	100	Am. Sm. Sec. pf. A.	86⅜	86⅜	86⅜	86⅜	+ ⅛
70¼	71	7,000	Am. Steel Fds.	72¼	72⅞	69½	70¼	— ⅛
112	113	500	Am. Sugar Ref.	113	113	112	112½	+ ⅛
124⅛	124⅜	1,000	Am. Tel. & Tel.	124⅜	124⅜	124¼	124¼	+ ¼
230	232	700	American Tobacco	230	231½	230	230½	+ ½
109	110¼	200	American Tob. pf.	109¼	109¼	109¼	109¼	— ½
55½	56	4,000	American Woolen	56¾	56¾	55¾	55⅝	— ⅛
52½	53⅜	200	Am. Woolen pf. tr.	53⅜	53⅜	53⅜	53⅜	— ⅛
96½	98½	100	Am. Woolen pf. tr.	96½	96½	96½	96⅝	— ⅛
11	11⅞	1,300	Am. Writing Pr. pf.	10	12	10	11⅝	+1½
74¾	74¾	6,400	Anaconda Cop Co.	75¼	75⅝	74⅝	74⅝	— ⅛
106½	106¾	4,250	Atch., Top. & S. F.	106⅞	107	106¼	106¼	— ⅛
100½	101	300	Atch.,Top.&S.F. pf.	100½	100⅞	100½	100⅞	+ ⅛
140	141	38,600	Baldwin Locom.	146	146	138⅝	140⅜	— 1¾
92⅜	93¼	3,400	Baltimore & Ohio	92¾	93¼	92⅜	93⅛	+ ⅛
75¼	75⅝	1,500	Baltimore & O. pf.	75⅜	75⅝	75⅜	75½	+ ¼
..	..	15	Bank of Commerce	171	171	171	171	—
1¼	1⅝	300	Batopilas Mining	1½	1½	1½	1½	—
580	585	1,045	Bethlehem Steel	573	580	566	580	—b
175	180	200	Bethlehem St. pf.	182	182	180	180	—2
86½	87	100	Brooklyn R. T.	86¼	86¾	86¼	86½	— ½
6⅞	8¼	500	Bruns'k T.&R. Sec.	8	8	8	8	+1
63¼	63⅜	1,500	Butte & Superior	64	64	62½	63	—1
18⅜	19¼	100	California Petrol.	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	+ ⅛
41½	42¼	200	California Pet. pf.	42	42	42	42	+ ½
170⅜	171¼	5,500	Canadian Pacific	171	171⅝	170½	171¼	— ¼
53⅛	53¼	20,200	Central Lea. Co.	58½	59⅜	53⅞	53¼	+1
106⅛	107¾	100	Central Leather	107½	107½	107½	107½	— ⅛
57½	57⅞	5,700	Chesapa ke & O.	57⅞	58⅜	57⅝	57⅞	+ ⅛
13⅞	13⅝	500	Chicago Great W.	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	+ ⅛
34½	35	200	Chicago G. W. pf.	36	35¼	35	35¼	+ ⅛
92¼	93	8,749	Chicago M. & S. P.	92¼	93¼	92	92½	+ ⅛
128	128¾	400	Chi., M. & S. P. pf.	128	128½	128	128⅛	+ ⅛
130	132	300	Chicago & North.	130	131⅜	130	131⅜	+ 1⅜
17	17¼	5,500	Chicago, R. I. & P.	16⅞	17¼	16¾	17	+ ⅛
49¾	49⅞	4,600	Chino Copper	49⅝	50	49⅝	49⅝	— ⅛
50	53	100	Clev., C., C.& S. L.	51¾	51¾	51¾	51¾	— ⅛
70	72	800	Cluett, Peabody	71	71	70	71	— ¼
69	50¼	37,400	Colo. Fuel & Iron	69⅜	61¼	58	59	+ ¼
32½	34	200	Colorado Southern	33⅞	33⅞	33¼	33⅜	+ ¼
140¾	141¼	1,900	Consolidated Gas	141½	141½	140⅜	141	...
102	103	3,810	Continental Can	105½	105½	100	102	—3½
106¾	106¾	500	Continental Can pf.	106	106¾	106	106	—1
20⅞	21	64,500	Corn Prod. Ref.	19	21½	19	20⅞	+1⅝
88	89	900	Corn Prod. Ref. pf.	88½	9	88½	90⅜	+2⅜
91½	92	19,150	Crucible Steel	95	95¼	91	92	—2
108¼	109	300	Crucible Steel pf.	109¼	109½	109	109	...
115	118	300	Cuban Am. Sugar	117	117	111½	116½	+ ½
146	148	100	Delaware & Hud.	148	148	148	148	—1½
205	212	100	D., L. & W.	210	210	210	210	—2½
8½	9½	200	Denver & Rio Gr.	8⅞	9	8⅞	9	— ⅝
14⅝	15¼	100	Denver & R. G. pf.	15¼	15¾	15¼	15¾	+ ¼
120	120½	60	Detroit Edison	120	129	120	129	...
48¾	48⅞	15,700	Distillers Securities	48¼	49	48	48¾	+ ⅛
22⅝	22⅝	700	Dome Mines	22¾	22⅝	22¼	22⅝	+ ⅜
71½	72	100	Electric Stor. Bat.	71½	71½	71⅜	71½	...
39¼	39⅝	12,900	Erie	36⅝	39½	36⅝	39½	+3½
56⅜	56⅝	42,500	Erie 1st pf.	55¼	56½	55	55½	+ ½
47¾	48	3,000	Erie 2d pf.	45¾	48¼	45	47½	+2⅝
27½	33	100	Fed. M. & Smelt.	30	30	30	30	+1½
50	50½	100	Fed. M. & S. pf.	50½	50½	50½	50½	+ ½
343	350	20	General Chem.	350	350	350	350	...
180	180½	13,800	General Electric	180½	182	170¼	180½	+4
365	375	200	General Motors	373	373	373	373	...
112	114	200	General Motors pf.	113	113	113	113	...
77	77½	10,600	Goodrich (B.F.,) Co.	78¾	79	77	77	—1½
110½	111½	1,300	Goodrich pf.	111	111¾	111	111	+ ½
121⅜	121⅝	1,400	Great Northern pf.	121⅝	122	121½	121½	+ ½
51⅜	51½	18,400	Gt. N. C., Ore Pr.	52⅜	52⅞	51¼	51½	— ⅜
37½	38	900	Greene-Cananea	38	38	37	37⅜	— ⅜
67	67½	2,700	Guggenheim Explo.	68	68	67¼	67¼	— ⅜
110	120	200	Homestake Mining	119½	119½	119½	119½	+2¾
119	120	55	do., odd lots	119½	119¾	119¾	119¾	...
107	108	200	Illinois Central	107	107	107	107	+1
44½	44⅝	10,400	Inspiration Cop.	45¼	45¼	44¼	44½	— ½
22¼	22½	300	Inter-Met.	22¼	22½	22¼	22½	+ ½
22¼	22½	7,200	Inter. Consol.	21½	22½	21⅜	22½	+ ⅜
78¼	78⅝	400	Inter. Consol. pf.	78¾	78¾	78½	78½	+ ⅛
23⅛	24¾	200	International Agric.	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾	+2¾
54	55	3,400	Internat. Agric. pf.	53	55¾	53	54	+2
109½	110	100	Inter. Harv., N.J.	109½	109½	109¼	109½	— ½
11	11¼	8,200	International Paper	10⅝	11⅜	10½	11	+ ¼
41	41⅛	5,300	Inter. Paper pf.	40	42	39½	41¼	+1⅝
28⅜	28½	3,600	Kans. City South.	28½	29	28½	28¾	+ ⅛
61⅜	61⅝	500	Kans. City So. pf.	61¼	61½	61¼	61⅜	+ ⅛
128	131½	50	Linseed Co. E. St. P.	129½	129½	129½	129½	...
83⅜	84½	5,000	Lackawana Steel	85⅞	86⅞	83⅝	83⅝	—1⅝
9½	10½	300	Lake Erie & W.	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅜
77¼	77¾	10,600	Lehigh Valley	77	78	77	77⅝	+1⅝
247	250	900	Liggett & Myers	248	248	247	247	—1
23	26	100	Long Island	25	25	25	25	+1
177½	185	200	Lorrilard, (P.,) Co.	180	180	180	180	+4
78½	80	100	Mackay Cos.	79½	79½	79½	79½	+1½
65¼	66	100	Mackay Cos. pf.	66	66	66	66	+½
127¾	128	100	Manhattan Elev.	127⅞	127⅞	127⅞	127⅞	+ ⅜
90¼	90¼	43,800	Maxwell Motors	80	90½	77⅜	90¼	+15½
99¼	99⅝	8,150	Max. Motors 1st pf.	98½	99½	98½	99½	+1½
63⅞	64	21,600	Max. Motors 2d pf.	57⅝	64	57⅝	64	+7½
51	53	900	May Dept. Stores	52	52½	52	52½	+ ⅛
90	90½	8,300	Mexican Petroleum	88¾	91½	88¼	90	—1
34	34½	2,900	Miami Copper	34⅜	34½	34	34¼	+ ⅜
13	14	300	Minn. & St. Louis	13	13	13	13	...
120½	121	200	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	120	120⅞	120	120⅞	— ⅜
125	128	100	M.,St.P.& S.S.M. pf.	127	127	127	127	...
71½	75	200	M.,St.P. & S.S.M.l.l.	71	71	71	71	...
5¾	5¾	300	Mo., Kan. & Texas.	5½	5½	5½	5½	—⅛
13½	14½	300	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	14	14	14	14	—1⅛
4¾	5	1,200	Missouri Pacific	5	5	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
57	58	900	Montana Power	57	59½	57	58	— ½
81	83	100	Nat. Cloak & Suit.	83	83	83	83	—1
..	..	15	Nat 'City Bank	450	455	450	455	...
33½	34	19,765	Nat. En. & St. Co.	35	36⅛	33½	33½	— ⅜
90	92	200	Nat. E. & S. Co. pf.	92	92	92	92	+1
67⅛	67½	1,000	Nat. Lead & Co.	67⅜	67⅞	67¼	67¼	— ⅜
9	9½	1,000	N. Rys. of M. 2d pf.	9¼	9½	9¼	9½	— ⅛
14⅞	15	600	Nevada Con. Cop.	14⅞	15	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅛
149	151	4,000	N. Y. Air Brake	147	153	147	151½	+3¼
100	100½	1,700	N. Y. Central	100⅜	100⅜	100¼	100⅜	+ ⅜
40	42¼	30	N. Y. Chi. & St. L.	43	43	43	43	...
81	81⅜	5,900	N. Y., N. H. & H.	81	82⅜	80⅞	81	+ ⅛
30¼	30½	2,410	N. Y. Ont. & West	29½	30⅞	29¼	30	+ ⅛
115½	116½	4,300	Norfolk & Western.	117	117	115½	116	— ⅝
72½	73	100	North American	72½	72½	72½	72½	— ⅛
112¾	113¼	2,200	Northern Pacific	112	112¾	112	112¼	— ⅛
43	44½	7,700	Pacific Tel. & Tel.	44	44	43¼	44	— ⅛
58⅝	58⅞	7,700	Penn. R. R.	58⅞	59	58⅜	58⅝	...
119¼	119⅞	300	People's Gas, Chi.	120	120	120	120	+ ½
46	46⅞	1,600	Philadelphia Co.	47	47	46	46¼	+ ⅛
38⅞	39¼	5,800	Pittsburgh Coal	39⅝	39⅞	38½	38⅞	— ⅝
106¼	108	1,300	Pittsburgh Coal pf.	109	109	105¾	107	—2
71⅞	71¾	1,400	Pressed Steel Car.	72⅞	72⅞	71½	71½	— ½
167	168½	525	Pullman Co.	168½	168½	168	168	+2
..	..	100	Quicksilver	3	3	3	3	...
2½	4¼	100	Quicksilver pf.	4	4	4	4	+ ½
48⅞	49	2,400	Railway Steel Sp.	48¾	49	48½	49	+ ⅛
93	96½	100	Railway St. Sp. pf.	95	95	95	95	+1
25¼	25⅜	6,900	Ray Con. Copper	25¼	25⅜	25⅛	25¼	+ ⅛
26.20	80⅜	26,200	Reading	79¼	81⅝	79¼	80⅜	—1⅝
54	54½	5,500	Rep. Iron & Steel.	54⅝	54⅝	53⅝	54	— ⅜
103½	104	200	Rep. Iron & S. pf.	103⅞	104	103¾	104	...
4¼	4½	600	Rumely, (M.,) Co.	4¼	4⅜	4	4	...
5¾	6¼	2,000	St. Louis & San F.	6	6	5⅞	6	...
7½	8	100	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾	+ ⅛
16¾	16¾	700	Seaboard Air Line.	16	16½	16	16⅛	...
39	39½	500	Seab. Air Line pf.	39	39½	39	39	— ½
156½	157½	200	Sears, Roeb. & Co.	157	157	157	157	+ ½
60	60½	1,550	Sloss-S. S. & I. Co.	61¼	61¼	60	60¼	— ¾
98¼	98⅜	13,010	Southern Pacific	98¼	98¼	97¾	98⅜	+ ⅛
20⅝	21	2,200	Southern Railway	21	21½	20⅞	20⅞	— ⅛
58⅜	59	500	So. Railway pf.	59	59	58¾	58¾	— ⅛
77¾	80	100	Standard Milling	77¾	79¾	77¾	79¾	+ ⅜
184	185	9,000	Studebaker Co.	183½	183½	183	184½	+1½
111	114	400	Studebaker Co. pf.	113	113	112¼	112¼	+ ½
63	63½	2,900	Tennessee Copper	63½	63½	62⅞	63	+ ⅛
165	166	1,100	Texas Co.	163⅝	165½	163⅝	165¼	+2⅜
13	13½	1,000	Texas & Pacific	13	13½	13	13½	+ ⅛
61¼	62	1,700	Third Avenue	61½	61⅝	61¼	61½	+ ⅛
99¾	100¾	200	Tobacco Prod. pf.	100	100	99¾	99¾	— ¼
91	93	1,000	Underwood Typew.	97	97	91	91	+4
6½	7	4,000	Union B. & P. Co.	6½	7⅜	6¾	6⅞	+ ⅛
25	27	600	Un. B. & P. Co. pf.	25	27	25	26¾	+1½
135	135⅛	11,100	Union Pacific	135½	136⅜	135	135	— ⅛
81⅞	82	200	Union Pacific pf.	81⅝	82	81⅝	82	+ ⅛
60½	61¼	2,000	United Cigar Mfrs.	59	61	59	61	+4½
9⅞	10	1,000	United Cigar Stores.	10	10	9⅞	9⅞	...
70	73	100	Un. Dry Goods pf.	73	73	73	73	—2
25¼	25⅝	3,200	United Rys. Inv.	27	27	25¼	25⅜	— ⅛
43⅜	43½	800	United Rys. Inv. pf.	44	44½	43½	43½	...
27½	29	7,300	U. S. C. I. P. & F.	27⅞	29¾	27⅞	28¼	+1¼
45	50	1,000	U.S.C. I. P. & F. pf.	48½	50	48½	48½	+1
68¾	69	200	U. S. Express.	68½	68¾	68½	68¾	+1¼
121¼	122½	1,800	U. S. Indus. Alco.	124⅜	124⅝	121¼	121½	—3½
54⅜	55	12,200	U. S. Rubber.	54⅞	56⅜	54½	55	+ ⅞
106¼	106¾	200	U. S. Rub. 1st pf.	106¼	106¼	100	106	...
85¼	85⅝	100,700	U. S. Steel.	86⅝	86⅞	85⅜	85⅝	—1⅜
115½	115⅝	1,600	U. S. Steel pf.	115½	115⅝	115¼	115⅞	+ ⅛
69¾	70	3,200	Va.-Car. Chemical.	70¾	70¾	69¾	70	+ ⅛
50¾	50½	17,110	Va.-Car. Chemical.	48	51	48	50¾	+3½
109½	110	700	Va.-Car. Chem. pf.	100	109½	100	109½	+1⅝
68	69	500	Va. Iron, Coal & C.	69	69	68½	68¾	+ ⅛
16	18½	50	Vulcan Detinning.	17	17	17	17	...
40	50	200	Vulcan Detin. pf.	40	40	40	40	+4½
13¼	13½	1,800	Wabash w. i.	13¼	13⅝	13¼	13⅝	+ ⅛
45¼	46	1,900	Wabash pf. w. i.	46	46	45¼	45¼	— ⅛
26¼	26½	1,700	Wabash pf. B w. i.	26¼	26⅝	26¼	26⅜	— ⅛
119	120	200	Wells Fargo Exp.	119½	120	119¼	120	...
32¼	33	500	Western Maryland.	33	33	32½	32¼	— ⅛
80	80⅛	2,100	Western Union Tel.	80	80⅛	79⅞	80	...
73¾	74	64,500	Westinghouse E. & M.	73⅝	74	72¾	74	+1⅛
2¾	3	100	Wheeling & L. E.	3	3	3	3	...
10	11	100	W. & L. E. 1st pf.	11

AETNA EXPLOSIVES
AMERICAN BRASS
ATLAS POWDER
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BREAK IN COTTON AFTER EARLY RISE

Census Bureau Reports That 5,713,347 Bales Had Been Ginned Up to Oct. 18.

BULLISH EFFECT SOON OVER

Market Moves Up Briskly for About Twenty Points and Then Drops Forty Under Liquidation.

By its action yesterday the cotton market bore out the contention of the bear element, who have contended that a stale condition had developed and that higher prices could not be established until a decline had shaken out long holdings. In confirmation of this view the market declined approximately 20 points or $1 per bale in the face of a bullish census report on the amount of cotton ginned to Oct. 18.

The report placed the amount of cotton ginned at 5,713,347 bales, or just about what bulls had predicted. Some of the statistical authorities of the trade had taken the view that the report would show about 60 per cent of the crop. On this basis the production would be less than 10,000,000 bales. There is a general disposition, however, to believe that the percentage will prove to be somewhat less than 54.9, which was the high record established in 1909.

Immediately after the publication of the figures at the opening the market ran up about 20 points with March selling at 12.95c and January reaching 12.72c. There was a steady stream of liquidation, however, and the low price of the day registered a maximum decline of about 40 points.

Southern spot markets, as officially reported, were quiet, 10 to 15 points lower. The local market for spot cotton was quiet, 10 points decline; middling, 12.35c. Futures closed easy.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Dec	12.61	12.22	12.24@12.25	12.42@12.43
Jan	12.72	12.32	12.35@12.36	12.54@12.56
March	12.95	12.53	12.55@12.56	12.74@12.76
May	13.05	12.63	12.65@12.66	12.88@12.90
July	13.10	12.68	12.68@12.70	12.92@12.94

Total port receipts, 40,000 bales; last year, 52,501 bales.

RECEIPTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
New Orleans	6,850	4,176	4,450
Galveston	9,522	11,797	21,441
Mobile	1,895	286	908
Charleston	2,401	2,201	2,674
Savannah	5,177	9,784	10,172
Wilmington	2,935	3,400	1,224
Norfolk	4,790	3,964	3,122

INTERIOR RECEIPTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Augusta	3,238	3,421	3,222
Memphis	7,080	15,403	10,858
St. Louis	...	1,079	2,073
Houston	27,079	22,330	38,242

Exports, 12,264 bales; total thus far this season, 1,170,950 bales; total last season, 425,033 bales.

SOUTHERN SPOTS AND STOCKS.

	Spots.	Stocks.	Last Yr.
596 Galveston	12.20	285,185	234,126
2,275 New Orleans	12.00	204,995	94,660
25 Mobile	11.88	16,022	24,457
50 Savannah	12.00	183,217	104,987
— Charleston	12.00	93,169	36,720
— Wilmington	Nom.	37,101	21,417
391 Norfolk	11.88	56,621	25,989
1,521 Augusta	11.88	161,968	98,005
750 Memphis	12.13	.....	138,623
— St. Louis	12.25	5,777	17,217
4,956 Houston	12.10	162,972	102,584

The Liverpool market opened quiet. There was a fair business in spot cotton, with middling 3 points decline, at 7.20d. Sales, 10,000 bales. Receipts, 17,000 bales, all American. Market closed quiet.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

While certain of the leading "war stocks" early exhibited a tendency toward retreat, decided strength developed in other sections of the list. This was notably the case with the railroad issues. Among the stocks that made sharp advances were Erie, Reading, Colorado Fuel and Iron, Corn Products, Virginia Carolina Chemical, American Linseed Oil, Central Leather, Mexican Petroleum, and Maxwell Motor.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
310	Allis-Chalmers	44½	44½	43¾	43¾
60	Am. Bt. Sug	66¼	66½	65½	65½
1,410	Am. Can	63¾	64⅜	63¾	63¾
1,110	Am. Car & F'dry	88¼	88¼	88¼	88¼
60	Am. Hide & L. pf	13¾	14	13¾	14
70	Am. Ice Sec	24	24	24	24
820	Am. Linseed	28¾	31¼	28¼	29½
1,600	Am. Loco	74½	74½	72¾	73⅝
250	Am. Smelting	92¾	93¼	92¼	92⅞
940	Am. Copper	75¼	75¾	74⅝	74⅝
30	A., T. & S. F.	106¾	107	106¾	107
800	Baldw. Loco	140¾	145¾	139½	140¾
250	Balt. & Ohio	93	93¼	92½	92½
20	B. R. T.	87	87	87	87
30	Cal. Pet. pf	18¾	18⅝	18⅜	18⅜
1,080	Cent. Leather	58½	60	58⅜	59½
330	Ches. & Ohio	57¾	58¼	57¼	57¾
60	C., M. & S. P.	93¼	93½	93	93
450	C., R. I. & P.	16¾	17⅜	16½	16⅜
100	C., St. P., M. & O.	49¾	50¼	49¾	49⅞
2,290	Col. Fuel & I.	59½	61¾	58	58
2,740	Corn Prods.	19¾	21¾	19¼	21
1,590	Crucible Steel	94¾	96¼	93	92½
200	Dist. Secur.	46¾	49	48¼	48½
6,180	Erie	36¾	39⅝	36⅝	39⅝
170	Erie 1st pf.	53½	58¾	55⅝	56½
690	Goodrich Co.	79¼	79¼	77	77½
390	Gt. No. Ore	52	52⅞	51¼	51⅝
20	Guggenh. Exp.	67⅝	67¾	67⅜	67⅜
240	Inspir. Cop.	45½	45½	44¼	44¼
50	Inter.-Met.	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¾
280	Inter. Cons.	21½	22½	21½	22⅛
10	Inter. Con. pf.	78	78	78	78
20	Kan. City So.	29	29	29	29
140	Lehigh Val.	77⅛	78½	77¼	78
1,900	Maxw. Mtrs.	79	91¼	77½	90¾
160	Max. M. 2d pf.	59¼	63½	58¼	63½
580	Mex. Pet.	89¾	91¾	89¾	90½
40	Miami Cop.	34	34	34	34
710	Nat. Enamel.	35¾	36¼	34	34
70	N. Y. Central	100⅜	100⅜	100¼	100¼
110	N.Y.,N.H.& H.	82	82	81¾	81¾
230	Pennsylvania	58¾	59	58⅜	59
60	Pitts. Coal	38¾	39½	38¾	39½
30	Pts. Steel Car.	72	72	71¾	71¾
50	Ray Copper	25⅜	25⅝	25¼	25¼
6,330	Reading	79⅜	81⅜	78⅝	80½
240	Rep. Iron & S.	54½	54½	52⅝	54¼
140	Southern Pac.	96⅝	98½	97¼	97¾
40	Southern Ry.	21¼	21¼	21	21
80	Studebaker Co.	187½	187½	185	185
110	Tenn. Copper	63¼	63½	63	63½
120	Tenn. Cop. rts.	2¼	2¼	2	2
10	Third Av.	62	62	62	62
340	Union Pacific	135¾	136½	135¾	135¾
1,320	U. S. Rubber	54½	56¾	54½	55½
11,500	U. S. Steel	86¾	86¾	85½	85½
10	U. S. Steel pf.	115	115	115	115
240	Utah Copper	70¾	70¾	69¾	70
620	Va.-Car. Chem.	48½	51⅛	48½	50
10	W. Union Tel.	80½	80½	80¼	80¼
5,730	W'house E. & M.	73⅜	74⅞	72⅛	74¼
55,250					

MINING STOCKS.

300	Atlanta	.26	.26	.26	.26
1,000	Booth	.37½	.37½	.37½	.37½
400	Consol. Va	.35	.35	.35	.35
500	Florence	.45	.45	.45	.45
400	Goldfield Con.	1.32½	1.35½	1.31½	1.31½
500	Goldf'd Merg.	.20	.20	.20	.20
500	Jim Butler	.80	.80	.80	.80
200	Jumbo Ext	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35
500	Kewanas	.35	.35	.35	.35
500	Mispah	.22	.22	.22	.22
800	Montana	.28	.20	.28	.29
300	Round Mntn	.43	.43	.43	.43
300	Sierra Nevada	.90	.90	.90	.90
200	Tono. Mining	5.40	5.40	5.40	5.40
1,300	West End	.66	.66	.64	.64
7,900					

NEW YORK CITY NOTES.

			Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
6s	—Sept.,	1916	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜	102½
6s	—Sept.,	1917	103⅞	103⅞	103½	103⅝
4½s	—June,	1965	102⅝	102⅞	102⅝	102⅞
4½s	—Mar.,	1963	102½	103	102½	102⅞
4½s	—Nov.,	1957	102½	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
4½s	—May,	1957	102½	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
4½s	—Nov.,	1917	100⅝	...	100⅝	...
4½s	—May,	1917	100⅝	...	100⅝	...
4⅛s	—Mar.,	1964	99½	99⅝	99	99¼
4⅛s	—Mar.,	1962	99⅛	99⅜	99	99¼
4⅛s	—Sept.,	1960	99½	99⅝	99	99¼
4⅛s	—Mar.,	1930-60	99½	99½	99	99⅜
4s	—May	1959	95⅞	95⅞	95⅞	95⅞
4s	—Nov.,	1958	95⅜	95⅜	95⅜	95⅜
4s	—May,	1957	95⅜	95⅜	95⅜	95⅜
4s	—Nov.,	1956	94⅝	95¼	94⅝	95¼
4s	—Nov.,	1955	94⅝	95¼	94⅝	95¼
4s	—Nov.,	1936	95	...	95	...
3½s	—Nov.,	1955	85	85½	85	85½
3½s	—Nov.,	1954	85¼	86	85¼	86
3½s	—May,	1954	85¼	86	85¼	86

B. & O. DENIES OVERCHARGE.

Says Complaint of Immigrants Is Due to Changing Tickets.

Officials of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, in answer to the charges made here recently by an official of the immigration department that immigrants were required in some cases to pay more than the regular fare for tickets, stated yesterday that the accusation was the result of a misunderstanding by the foreign agents of the companies as to the railroad situation, and not an attempt on the part of the carriers to impose discriminatory rates.

The misunderstanding arose over the value of the original immigrant ticket to the person desiring to buy a higher-grade ticket. The matter is being investigated by the railroads, and if an overcharge was made in any instance, it was said, the amount will be adjusted. The railroad officials explained that at no time did Mrs. Clark, the immigrant official who preferred the charges, confer with the carriers, and the first information they received about irregularities was in the newspapers.

METAL MARKET REPORTS.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Monday. Bid.	Ask.	Friday. Bid.	Ask.
Tin	33.50	33.75	33.25	33.50
Lead	.....	4.75	.....	4.75
Spelter	*14.25	.....	*14.00	.....
Antimony	34.00	36.00	33.00	35.00
Silver	$92.00	$94.00	$92.00	$94.00
Aluminium	†53.00	56.00	†53.00	56.00
Iron No. 2 X fdy	16.25	16.75	16.25	16.75

*Sales. †Nominal.

Electrolytic copper, 30 days, was quoted at 18@18¼c. per pound, in the open market. London quotations were:

	Monday. £	s.	d.	Friday. £	s.	d.
Copper, spot	72	7	6	73	2	6
Copper, futures	72	15	0	73	10	0
Tin, spot	153	15	0	151	15	0
Tin, futures	154	10	0	153	0	0
Spelter	69	10	0	66	1	0
Lead	24	7	6	24	3	9

TOBACCO STOCKS.

Closing quotations of stocks not quoted elsewhere were:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
American Cigar	111	115	111	115
American Cigar pf	98	100	98	100
Am. Mach. & F'dry	85	95	85	93
Conley Foil	350	400	350	400
Johnston Tin F. & M.	120	140	120	140
J. S. Young	155	170	155	170
J. S. Young pf	105	109	105	109
MacAndrews & F.	145	153	145	153
MacAndrews & F. pf.	98	100	99	100
Porto Rico-Am. Tob.	185	190	185	190
R. J. Reynolds Tob.	410	425	410	425
R. J. Reyn. Tob. pf.	119	122	119	122

OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,495	Alaska	33¼	33¼	32⅝	32⅝
55	Allouez	54¼	54¼	54	54¼
18,835	Am. Zinc	68	69¼	68	68¾
190	Anaconda	73¾	75¼	74½	74¾
1,970	Ariz. Cml	7⅞	7⅞	7¾	7¾
50	Butte & Bal	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
3,044	Butte & Sup	64⅝	64⅝	62⅝	63¾
685	Cal. & Ariz	63	64	63	63½
5	Cal. & H	540	540	540	540
95	Chino	50½	50¾	49½	49¾
120	Cop. Range	53½	53⅝	50¼	53¼
110	Daly West	2⅝	2⅝	2½	2⅝
155	East Butte	12½	13	12½	12⅝
185	Franklin	9¼	9¼	9	9
40	Granby	83¾	83¾	83	83
550	Green Can	38	39	37	37½
250	Inspiration	45¼	45½	45¼	45½
320	Isle Royale	28	28¼	28	28
30	Kerr Lake	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
30	Lake	13½	13½	13	13½
220	Mass Con	11	11	10¾	10¾
1,100	Miami	34⅜	34⅜	34⅛	34⅛
15	Michigan	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
185	Mohawk	78¾	79	75½	76
45	Nev. Con	15	15¼	14½	14½
15	New Arc	10¼	10½	10¼	10¼
75	Nipissing	9⅜	9⅜	9⅛	9⅛
20	Nip	6⅞	7	6⅞	7
380	North Butte	29½	29⅞	29¼	29¼
15	North Lake	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
77	Osceola	82	82	82	82
580	Pond Creek	16½	16⅝	16½	16⅝
1,511	Ray con	25⅜	25½	25	25½
1,533	Santa Fe	4⅜	4⅞	4½	4⅝
225	Shannon	7¼	7¼	7⅛	7⅛
1,800	Shattuck	28	28	27	28
20	So. Lake	5½	5½	5½	5½
209	So. Utah	30c	30c	30c	30c
190	St. Mary's L.	55¼	55¾	53¾	54¼
170	Super. & Bos.	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
35	Superior	27	27	27	27
25	Tamarack	52½	52½	52½	52½
515	Trinity	9¾	9⅞	8⅞	9
1,500	Tuolumne	43c	43c	40c	40c
417	U. S. Smelters	43	...	42½	42½
201	U. S. Smelt. pf	47½	47½	47	47
925	Utah Apex	3	3	2⅞	3
40	Utah con	12¼	12¼	12¼	12¼
575	Utah Cop	70¼	70¼	69¾	69¾
63	Wolverine	58	58	58	58

RAILROADS.

46	Boston & Alb.	183	183	180	180
2	Boston Elev	84	84	84	84
99	Boston & Me	32	32½	32	32½
2	Fitchburg pf	70	70	70	70
10	Mass. Electric	7	7	7	7
631	N.Y., N.H.& H.	80½	83¾	80½	81
4	Union Pacific	135	135	135	135
35	W. E. St. R. R.	64½	64½	64	64
25	W.E.St.R.R.pf.	83½	83½	83	83

MISCELLANEOUS.

10	Amoskeag	64	64	64	64
210	Am. Agri. Ch.	72⅜	73⅝	72½	72½
348	Am. Ag. C. pf.	99	99	98	98
285	Am. Tm. Serv.	3½	4½	3½	3½
10	Am. Pn. S. pf.	17½	19	17	17⅝
10	Am. Sugar	112½	112½	112½	112½
125	Am. Sugar pf.	115	115½	115	115½
419	Am. T. & T.	124¾	124¾	124½	124⅝
375	Am. Wool	57	57	56	56
131	Am. Wool pf.	97¾	97⅞	97	97¾
1,250	A., G. & W. I.	25	25¾	24½	24½
1,536	A., G. & W.I.pf.	39¾	40	39⅝	39⅝
50	East Boston	9⅛	9⅛	9	9
18	Edison	240	240	238	239
68	Gen. Electric	180	180½	179	180½
7	Mass. Gas	88	88¼	88	88¼
5	Mass. Gas pf.	87	87	87	87
10	MacElwain pf.	98	98	98	98
38	N. E. Tel.	133	135	134¾	134¾
34	Pullman	168	169	168	169
15	Reece Button	15¼	15¼	15	15
73	Swift	118½	119	118½	119
1	Torrington pf.	29	29	29	29
210	United Fruit	134	134¼	134	134
442	Unit. Shoe M.	49½	49½	49	49
33	Un. S. M. pf.	28⅝	28⅝	28½	28½
2,148	U. S. Steel	86¾	89¼	85½	85¾
10	U. S. St. pf.	115⅝	115⅝	115⅝	115⅝
2,785	Ventura Oil	11⅝	12	11⅝	11⅝
33	West. Union	80	80¾	80	80¼
100	Wollaston Ld.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝

BONDS.

$2,000	Am. T. & T. 4s	89¾	89¾	89⅝	89¾
14,000	A., G. & W.I.5s.	76	76	75¾	75¾
2,000	C., B. & Q. jt.4s	97½	97½	97⅜	97½
1,000	Cent. Vt. 4s	70	70	70	70
5,000	Mass. G.4½s,'29	96¼	96¼	96¼	96¼
8,000	Mass. G.4½s,'31	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾
5,000	N. E. T. 5s	101	101	101	101
3,000	Swift 5s	97	97	97	97

BALTIMORE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
100	Bank of Com.	33	33	33	33
53	Cons. Power	108¾	109	108	109
2,894	Cosden	6¾	7	6¾	7
230	Elkhorn Fuel	18¾	18¾	18½	18¾
725	Fair. Gas	30	30	29¾	29¾
5	Fair. Gas pf.	46	46	46	46
10	Fid. & Dep.	141½	141½	141½	141½
125	Houston Oil	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞
10	Hous. Oil pf.	61½	61½	61½	61½
39	Md. Casualty	90	90	90	90
11	Merc. Trust	200	200	200	200
130	M. & M. Bank	20	20	20½	20½
2	Mt. V. Cot. M.	10	10	10	10
15	New Am. Cas.	51	51	51	51
70	Sapulpa Oil	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
190	Un. Ry. & El.	24½	24½	24½	24½

BONDS.

$2,000	A.C.L. cv. 4s	89	89	89	89
9,000	Elk. Fuel 5s	98½	98½	98¼	98¼
1,000	Norf. Ry. 5s	96	96	96	96
500	N. Va. 4s, '54	90½	90½	90½	90½
2,000	N.O., M. & C. 5s	42¼	42½	42¼	42½
5,000	Un. Ry. & El. 1st 4s	81	81	81	81

PHILADELPHIA.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
25	Alliance Ins	18	18	18	18
4	Am. Gas	116⅞	116⅞	116⅞	116⅝
80	Baldwin Loco	142	142	140	140
545	Buf. & S., t. c.	20¼	24	20¼	22½
565	Buf. & S. pf.	55	55	53½	54½
275	Brill	66	66	65	65⅞
50	Cambria Iron	43¾	43¾	43¾	43¾
12,218	Cambria Steel	67⅜	69¼	67⅜	68⅞
170	Elec. S. Bat	72	72	71¾	72
10	Gen. Asphalt	35	35	35	35
100	Gen. Asphalt pf	72	72	72	72
50	Ins. Co., N. A.	23½	23½	23½	23½
1,365	Lake Superior	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜
166	Lehigh Nav	78¾	78¾	78	78
305	Lehigh Valley	77	78¼	77	77¾
130	L. V. Transit	18	18	18	18
230	L. V. Tran. pf.	37⅜	38¼	37⅜	38
1	Norristown	137	137	137	137
415	Penn. R. R.	55⅝	59	58⅜	58⅝
50	Penn. S. Mfg.	101	101	101	101
894	Phil. Electric	27¾	27½	27	27½
5	Phil. R. Tran.	16¼	16¼	16¼	16¼
3,048	P. R. T. t. c.	16¾	16¾	15⅝	15⅝
12	Phil. Traction	76	76	76	76
1,690	Reading	79⅜	81¼	79⅜	80⅝
600	Ton. Belmont	3⅞	3⅞	3½	3⅝
205	Ton. Mining	3⅝	3⅝	3½	3½
455	Union Traction	43¼	43¼	43	43
806	U. G. Imp	86⅝	86¾	86	86
3,096	U. S. Steel	86⅞	86⅞	85½	85½
335	War. I. & S.	10⅝	10⅝	10¼	10⅜
15	West. Coal	60½	60½	60½	60½
10	York Rys	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝

BONDS.

$5,000	Elec. & P. 4s	76½	78	76¾	78
2,000	Inter. Rys. 4s	59¼	59¼	59½	58½
1,000	Leh. V. gen. 4s	89	89	89	89
63,000	P. R. R. gen. 4½s	98¼	98¼	98¼	98¼
3,000	P. R. R. con. 4½s, 1948	98½	98½	98½	98½
21,000	P. R. R. con. 4½s	104	104	104	104
1,000	Phil. Elec. 4s	79¾	79¾	79¾	79¾
38,000	Read. gen. 4s	93½	94	93½	94

CHICAGO.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
25	Booth Fish. pf.	75	75	75	75
402	Chi. Pneu. T.	86¼	90¾	86	86
123	Chi. Rys. Ser. 2	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛
210	Com. Edison	138	138	138	138
96	Diam'd Match	102½	102¾	102½	102¾
25	K. City Ry. L.	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛
50	Lindsay Light	5	5	5	5
15	Mont. Ward pf.	112	112	112	112
305	Midvale Steel	95⅞	96	95⅜	95⅝
5	Nat. Carbon	160	160	160	160
37	People's Gas.	119½	119½	119½	119½
8	Public Service	99	99	99	99
45	Quaker Oats	290	290	290	290
165	Sears Roeb'k.	157¼	157¼	157	157
664	Stewart Warn.	76	76	75	75½
10	Swift & Co.	118¾	118¾	118¾	118¾
597	Union Carbide	160	159	159	159½

BONDS.

$2,000	Chi. City Ry. 5s	97	97	97	97
2,000	Chi. Gas 5s	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾
5,000	Chi. Ry. 5s	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾
2,000	Com. Edison 5s	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼
1,000	Swift 5s	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾

PITTSBURGH.

STOCKS

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
10	Am. Sewer F.	16¼	16¼	16¼	16¼
230	Am. W. G. pf.	90	90¾	90	90½
4,045	Am. W. G. M.	28	30	28	30
185	Am. W. G. M. pf.	125	125	124⅞	125
225	Caney R. Gas	29½	30	29½	30
210	Col. Gas & El.	13⅞	13⅞	13¾	13¾
110	Harb. Walker.	60	60	60	60
40	Harb. W. pf.	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾
150	Ind. Brewing.	4¼	4¾	4¼	4¾
40	Ind. Brew. pf.	18½	18¾	18½	18¾
1,061	La Belle Iron.	57¼	58	56¾	56¾
125	La Belle I. pf.	119	119	119	119
395	Mfrs. L. & H.	49¼	49¼	49¼	49¼
245	Natl. Firepr'g.	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	11½
20	Natl. Fire. pf.	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞
32	Ohio Fuel Sup	40	40	40	40
25	Okla. Nat. Gas	70	70	70	70
130	Pitts. Brew.	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
50	Pitts. Brew. pf	18½	18½

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Buy

200 Aeolian Weber P. & P. Com.
100 American Brass
100 Bucyrus Co. Com.
25 Babcock & Wilcox
25 Conn. Ry. & Ltg. Com.
50 Celluloid Co.
200 Eastern Steel Com.
50 Eastern Steel 1st Pfd.
50 E. W. Bliss Com.
25 Fidelity Phenix Insurance
50 Franklin Fire Insurance
50 Gas Eng. Pr.—Chas. L. Seabury
100 Gray National Telautograph
50 H. W. Johns-Manville Com. & Pfd.
25 Home Insurance
200 Ingersoll-Rand Com.
50 Jos. Dixon Crucible
25 Jas. Butler Pfd.
100 Kelly Springfield Com.
100 Milliken Bros. Pfd.
100 New York Shipbuilding
50 Niles-Bement-Pond Com.
25 Phelps Dodge & Co.
100 Richmond Radiator Pfd.
25 Safety Car Htg. & Ltg.
25 Scovill Manufacturing
100 Tenn. Ry. & Light & Pr. Com.
200 Ward Baking Com.
25 Yale & Towne Mfg.

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Sell

100 American Brass
200 Aeolian Weber P. & P. Com.
25 Arizona Power
100 Appalachian Power Pfd.
50 Babcock & Wilcox
50 Eastern Steel Com.
50 Empire Steel & Iron Com. & Pfd.
100 Eastern Penn. Ry. Com.
125 E. W. Bliss Com.
30 Federal Sugar Com.
100 Fifth National Bank
100 Gulf States Steel 1st Pfd.
25 German American Insurance
10 Harriman National Bank
25 Midvale Steel (Old)
100 Milliken Bros. Com. & Pfd.
50 New Jersey Zinc
100 New York Shipbuilding
25 National Park Bank
25 Prairie Pipe Line
50 Remington Typewriter 1st Pfd.
5 Sen Sen Chiclets 6s
50 Safety Car Htg. & Ltg.
50 Scovill Manufacturing
30 Thompson-Starrett Com.
25 Victor Talking Machine
18 Virginian Ry. Com.
10 Winchester Repeating Arms

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OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Prices Are Generally Lower on Moderate Trading in the Curb Market.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 337,244 shares of stock and $100,000 of bonds.

The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 184,849; oil, 4,425, and mining, 147,970. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
2,040	Am.-Brit. Mfg. Co.	40	*42	38	38
5,000	Am. Zinc	67¼	68⅞	67¼	68⅝
150	Beth. Steel, w.i.	75	75	70	75
600	†Can. Car & F.	109	109	106	107
800	†Carbon Steel	134	134	125	128
2,000	†Car, L. & P.	9⅜	9⅜	9	9¼
500	†Cent. Foundry	17	17	16	16
400	†Cent. Fdy. pf.	33¾	33¾	33	33
2,220	†Chev. Motor Car Co., w. i.	126	128	119	121
2,600	Cosden Ref.	6⅞	7	6¾	7
100	Cramp Ship	87½	87½	87½	87½
1,150	Driggs-Seab'y	140	142	138	140
210	Emerson Phon.	11¾	12	11¾	12
327	Guan. Sugar	*70	*70	68	69
2,630	†Hall Signal	34½	36	34½	36
350	†Hall Signal pf	55	55	53	55
3,500	†Hendee Mfg.	41	41	36	36½
740	†Hopkins & Allen Arms.	51	63	51	62
10,000	†Int. Mer. M.	9½	10¾	9¼	10¾
15,000	†Int. Mer. M. pf	40½	43	39	43
4,025	Int. Mer. M. Cent. Tr. ctfs.	40	43	39½	43
3,500	†Inter. Motors	47	47	44	45
945	Katho. Sr. pf.	4⅜	*4½	4⅜	4½
335	Kelly Spgfld. T.	265	278	265	277
210	Keystone Ord.	10½	10⅜	10½	10⅜
1,000	†Lake Tor. Boat	18½	19	17	17½
500	†Lake Torpedo Boat 1st pf.	18½	18½	17¼	17½
97	†Manhat. High Power Marine	98⅜	98⅜	98¾	98⅜
900	Marconi of Am.	4⅜	4⅜	4¼	4¼
500	†Mex. Lead	10	10	10	10
50,000	†Midvale Steel	97	97¼	94¾	94¾
600	†MidwestRefin.	36½	36½	35	36½
100	N. Y. Transp.	16	16	16	16
2,200	Corp. of R. & H.	5⅞	5⅞	5¼	5¼
100	Sherman Carb.	8	8	8	8
1,200	†Std. Motors	12¼	12½	12	12½
7,000	†St. Jo. Lead	13½	14⅛	13⅜	14
5,100	Submarine Boat	45	45	42½	42⅝
500	†Tob. Products	40	40	39	39
2,500	Triangle Film ctfs	7¼	7¼	6⅝	6⅝
3,000	U. Prof. Shar.	2½	2½	2½	2⅝
40,000	†U. S. Lt. & H.	6⅞	6⅞	5¼	5⅝
1,000	†U. S. L. & H. pf.	*6½	6½	5¼	5¼
600	†World Film	3⅞	4	3¾	4

OIL ISSUES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
50	Ill. Pipe Line	153	150	153	+ 2
2,000	†Inter. Pet.	10	9⅝	9¾	— ⅛
610	Midwest Ref.	36	35	36	+ 1
80	Ohio Oil	157½	156½	156½	— ½
260	Pr. Pipe Line	220	217	218	— 1
13	S. O. of Ind.	460	459	460	+10
9	S. O. of N. J.	485	480	485	+ 7
43	S. O. of N. Y.	200	298	300	+ 1
360	Ventura Cons.	11½	11½	11	..
1,000	Victoria	1⅝	1¼	1⅝	+ ⅛

MINING STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
8,500	†Alaska Juneau	12¾	12¾	11¾	11¾
300	†Alta-Con. M.	22	22	21	21
1,400	†Am. Com'l.	10	10	10	10
10,000	†Atlanta	26½	26½	23½	26
200	†Big Cot'w'd.	4	4	4	4
700	B. Ledge Dev.	3⅝	3¾	3¼	3⅝
2,000	†Booth	37	37	36½	36½
3,700	Braden Cop.	9¼	9⅝	9⅛	9⅜
3,000	Butte C. & Z.	4⅛	4⅛	4¼	4¼
3,100	Anaconda Cop.	1	1⅛	1	1⅛
3,500	†Caledonia	96	1	96	96
1,000	†Cashbor	5½	5½	5½	5½
5,000	Cerro de Pasco Cop. Corp.	55	55	48½	48⅝
6,400	†Chile Copper	23¾	23⅝	23¼	23¼
7,000	Con. Ariz. Sm.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
200	†Con. Cop. M.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
1,500	†Emma Cop.	28½	28½	27	28
1,070	First Nat. Cop.	5¼	5¼	4⅜	4⅞
2,200	Goldfield Con.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
1,500	Jumbo Exten.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛
6,000	Kennecott Cop.	54⅜	54½	53½	53½
2,000	†Kewanas	35	36	34	34
650	Magma Cop.	14½	14½	14¼	14¼
200	†Majestic M.	75	75	75	75
150	†McK.-Darg'h.	30	30	29	29
500	†Marsh Min.	31	31	31	31
300	Mines of Am.	2⅝	2⅝	2⅜	2⅜
21,000	†Mother Lode	35	36	34	35
500	Nev. Hills	21	21	21	21
2,000	Nip. M. Co.	7	7	6¾	6¾
1,000	†Oro	6	6	6	6
1,100	Ray H., w. i.	4½	4⅝	4¼	4¼
2,200	†Rex Con. M.	46	46	46	46
1,000	†Sand. Kend.	10	10	10	10
3,100	†Sap. Toy	22	22	20	20
200	†Silver Pick	10	10	10	10
1,950	Stan. S.-L.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛
1,700	Stewart	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
31,300	†Success M.	75	75	70	71
4,500	†Sup. M. Co.	24	25	23	24
400	Ton. Belmont	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
1,500	Ton. Exten.	2⅜	3	2⅜	2½
500	†Tonopah Mer.	43	43	41	41
1,500	Tri-Bullion	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
1,800	†W. E. Con.	62	67	62	64

BONDS.

$100,000 Ken. C. 6s. 169½ 170 169¼ 170

†Sells cents per share. ‡Ex dividend. *Odd lot. †Unlisted.

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Bid and asked quotations of issues not traded in compared with those of previous week:

INDUSTRIALS.

	Oct. 25. Bid.	Asked.	Oct. 23. Bid.	Asked.
Am.-Br. Mfg. Co. pf.	83	105	85	105
B.-A. Tob. Co., ord.	14	15	14	15
B.-A. T. Co., ord. b'r.	14	15	14	15
Can. Car. & Fdy. pf.	119	120	121	122
Can. Gen. Electric	124	127	124	127
Carbon Steel 1st pf.	76	82	76	82
Carbon Steel 2d pf.	85	95	85	95
Cargie Fac., Can.	52	54	52	54
Dominion Steel	47¼	48½	46¾	47¼
Fisk Tire	122	125	122	125
Franco-Spanish Pet. (a prospect)	1	1¼	1	1¼
Int. Motors pf.	68	72	65	73
Kelly Sp'f'd Tire new 1st pf.	92	95	92	95
Mutual Pr. Sharing	9	9⅜	9	9¼
Pacific Gas & Elec.	53	55	53	55
Pyrene Mfg. Co.	16	16⅝	16	16⅝
M. Rumely, w. i.	23	26	23	26
Sherman Carbide pf.	8	15	8	15
Steel Co. of Canada	35	36	35	34
Sterling Gum	2⅛	2⅜	2¼	2⅜
Ventura Cons. Oil	12	13½	12	12½
Wayland O. & Gas	3⅛	4	3⅛	4

OIL ISSUES.

	Bid.	Asked.	Bid.	Asked.
Anglo-American	16½	17	16¼	17
Houston Oil	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	19¾
Pierce Oil	13	13½	13	13½

MINING STOCKS.

Arizona Duquesne	37	40	37	40
Butte & New York	2⅝	3	2⅜	3
Dia. Black Butte	5	6	5½	6½
Florence	44	47	43	48
Goldfield Merger	18	20	18½	19
Howe Sound	4⅛	4⅜	4⅛	4⅛
Iron Blossom	68	72	68	72
La Rose Cons.	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
McIntyre	52	53	52	53
New-Utah Bingham	2⅜	3	2⅞	3⅛
Pacific Smelters	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
Santa Fe Mining	4⅝	4¾	4⅝	4⅝
Stewart	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
Tuolumne Copper	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
White Knob Cop. pf.	1½	2	1½	2

BONDS.

Anglo-French 5s	97¾	98	97¾	98
Con. Arizona 5s	25	30	25	30
Inter. Mer. M. n. 5s	85	90	85	90
Pierce Oil	80	82	80	82
Western Pacific	33	34½	33	34¼

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MUNITIONS STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
Aetna Explosives	163	168	163	168
Aetna Explosives pf.	84	87	85	88
Atlas Powder	263	268	260	265
Atlas Powder pf.	95	99	95	99
Bliss (E. W.)	435	455	420	445
Bliss (E. W.) pf.	72	80	72	80
Canadian Explosives	390	415	400	415
Can. Explosives pf.	100	110	100	110
Colt's Arms	570	590	825	840
Du Pont Pow., new	445	450	448	455
Du Pont Powder pf.	100	102	100	102
Hercules Powder	434	440	435	440
Hercules Powder pf.	114	118	114	118
Midvale Steel	400	475	325	390
Niles-Bement-Pond	133	200	165	175
Niles-Bement-P. pf.	101	106	101	105
Savage Arms	390	405	390	405
Scoville Mfg. Co.	375	390	375	390
Winchester R. A.	2850	3000	2900	3000
Midvale Steel & Ord.	95	96½	96	98

STOCK MARKET AVERAGES.

The average quotations of twenty-five leading railroad and twenty-five industrial issues yesterday, and of those two groups of stocks combined, with comparisons:

	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Railroads	78.81	77.70	78.34	+ .51
Industrials	108.99	106.38	107.52	— .50

COMBINED AVERAGE.

Oct. 18	90.90	89.45	90.62	+1.28
Oct. 19	91.32	90.10	90.36	— .26
Oct. 20	91.92	90.33	91.24	+ .88
Oct. 21	93.55	90.98	91.93	+ .69
Oct. 22	94.13	91.91	92.84	+ .91
Oct. 23	93.79	92.09	92.92	+ .08
Oct. 25	93.09	92.04	92.93	+ .01

Range of Fifty Stocks.

	High.		Low.		Last.
*Oct., 1915	94.13	Oct. 22	92.93	Oct. 6	92.93
Oct., 1914	Exchange closed.				
Oct., 1913	70.79	Oct. 2	66.20	Oct. 17	67.75
Oct., 1912	83.76	Oct. 4	81.47	Oct. 30	82.30
Oct., 1911	73.33	Oct. 16	72.01	Oct. 4	73.85
*Year, 1915	94.13	Oct. 22	68.90	Feb. 24	92.95
Year, 1914	75.70	Jan. 31	57.47	July 30	60.20
Year, 1913	79.10	Jan. 2	63.09	Feb. 1	68.04
Year, 1912	85.32	Sep. 30	75.24	Feb. 1	78.30
Year, 1911	84.41	Jun. 24	69.57	Sep. 25	77.60

*To date.

$2,750,000 GOLD ARRIVES.

Assay Office Overwhelmed by Shipments of Foreign Coin.

The Assay Office received $2,750,000 in English coin yesterday, $2,500,000 coming on the St. Paul from London Sunday and the balance being sent by a Canadian bank. It was assumed that the larger part was one of many small consignments to be sent here in the next few weeks by Great Britain to pay for purchases in this country.

The Assay Office has notified J. P. Morgan & Co. and other banking firms interested in the gold movement that heavy shipments cannot be handled for some time. The foreign coin has to be smelted and molded into bars, and the task has overtaxed the resources of the Government institution. The $25,000,000 shipment which was to come here from Ottawa this week will be split up into smaller parts in order to facilitate the Assay Office's operations. Practically all the metal coming into the country has to be smelted at the New York plant, as transportation to other Government institutions would be too expensive to the shipper of the gold.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

The railroads reporting so far for the second week of October show these aggregate changes in gross earnings, those showing gains and those showing losses being stated separately:

Twenty roads	$12,896,387	+$1,601,091
Six roads	790,948	— 53,541
Total (26 roads)	13,597,335	+ 1,547,550

Miscellaneous Earnings.

AMERICAN SHIPBUILDING COMPANY for the year ended June 30—

	1915.	1914.	1913.
Net earnings	$173,770	$712,061	$849,874
Dep int., &c.	170,365	432,787	243,400
Balance	3,406	279,304	606,474
Pf. dividends		276,500	553,000
Surplus	5,406	2,804	53,474

NEWPORT NEWS AND HAMPTON RAILWAY, GAS AND ELECTRIC for September—

	1915.	1914.	Increase.
Gross	88,472	71,083	17,390
Net after taxes	40,218	29,082	11,136
Total income	40,749	29,558	11,191
Surp. aft. chgs.	20,699	10,304	10,395
9 mos. gross	680,048	620,111	59,937
Net after taxes	273,837	228,454	45,383
Total income	276,420	222,879	43,541
Surp. aft. chgs.	99,990	60,559	39,431

TWIN CITY RAPID TRANSIT for September—

	1915.	1914.	1913.
Gross	816,124	803,485	787,890
Net	313,535	331,983	400,540
Surp. aft. chgs.	181,803	205,391	259,428
9 mos. gross	6,996,426	6,936,839	6,568,762
Net	2,465,034	2,620,539	3,232,544
Surp. aft. chgs.	1,272,300	1,453,823	1,909,698

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Government Issues.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Anglo-French 5	Gov't.	1920	97½	98	5.45
Argen. Gov't.	6	Dec., 1915	100¼	100⅝	2.00
Argen. Gov't.	6	Dec., 1916	101	101½	4.60
Argen. Gov't.	6	Dec., 1917	101	101¾	5.35
Argen. Gov't.	6	May, 1920	99	99⅜	6.20
City of Mont.	5	Dec., 1917	99	99⅜	5.15
City of Q'bec	5	Apr., 1920	98⅜	99⅜	5.20
Dom. of Can.	5	Aug., 1916	100¼	100¼	4.60
Dom. of Can.	5	Oct., 1917	100	100⅜	4.80
French Gov't.	5	Apr., 1916	98	99¼	6.75
German Gov't.	5	Jan., 1916	99½	100	5.00
Italian Gov't.	6	Oct., 1916	99½	100	6.00
Norway Gov't.	6	Oct., 1916	100	100½	5.45
Norway Gov't.	6	Oct., 1917	100	100¼	5.70
Swedish Gov.	6	Dec., 1916	98¾	99¼	6.70
Swiss Gov't.	5	Mar., 1916	99¾	100	5.00
Swiss Gov't.	5	Mar., 1918	96¼	96¾	6.45
Swiss Gov't.	5	Mar., 1920	95½	96	6.15

Company Issues.

Ala. Power	6	Feb., 1918	100	101	5.80
Am. Cot. Oil	5	Nov., 1917	100¾	101	4.45
Am. Loco. Co.	5	July, 1916	100¼	100¾	3.00
A. T. & T. sub.	5	Apr., 1916	100⅝	101¼	2.75
Ana. Cop.	5	Mar., 1917	100¾	101¼	4.10
Balt. & Ohio.	4½	June, 1917	100¼	100⅜	4.40
Balt. & Ohio.	4½	June, 1918	100	100⅛	4.45
B. R. T.	5	July, 1918	100	100⅛	4.95
Can. North'n	5	Sep., 1917	97⅝	98⅝	5.75
Can. Pacific.	6	Mar. 2, '24	102½	102⅝	5.60
Ches. & Ohio.	5	June, 1919	95¾	96	6.80
Chi. & W. I.	5	Sep., 1919	99	99⅜	5.30
Con. Pow. Co.	6	May 1, '15	100	100	6.00
Con. Gas, Bal.	5	May, 1917	99	100	5.00
C. P. R. & L.	6	June, 1916	100	101	5.50
Chi. El. Rys.	5	July, 1916	92	94	18.65
Erie R. R.	5	Apr., 1916	100¼	100⅝	3.75
Erie R. R.	5½	Apr., 1917	100⅜	101	4.80
Er. Pr. & Lt.	5	1918	93	96¼	6⅝
Gen. Rubber	5	Dec, 1918	100	100⅛	4.90
Gr. Rap. Ed.	5	May, 1916	100	100⅜	3.78
Gr. Rap. Ry.	5	June, 1916	100	100⅜	3.88
Hav. El. Ry.	6	Sept., 1916	99¼	100	6.00
Hock. Val.	5	Nov., 1917	100¼	100⅝	4.60
Int. Harv.	5	Feb. 15, '18	101	101⅛	4.55
Lack. Steel	6	Mar., 1917	100⅜	101	5.35
L. S. & M. S.	5	Dec., 1913	100⅛	100⅜	2.90
Louis. G. & E.	6	Apr., 1916	99¾	99⅞	6⅛
Mich. Ry.	6	June, 1916	100	100⅛	5.85
Minn. Gen. E.	6	June, 1917	100⅜	101	5.50
Mont. T. & P.	6	Apr., 1917	96	97½	7.95
N. E. Nav.	6	May, 1917	97¾	97⅝	6.80
N.Y.N.H.&H.	5	May, 1916	100⅝	100⅞	3.50
North. S. P.	6	June, 1917	99½	100	6.00
Penn. Co.	4½	June 15, '21	99¾	99¾	4.55
P. S. C., N. J.	5	Mar., 1916	100⅜	100½	2.85
Sea. Air Line	5	Mar., 1916	100¼	100⅞	2.85
Southern Ry.	5	Feb., 1916	100¼	100⅝	3.30
Southern Ry.	5	Mar., 1917	99¾	99⅞	5.05
Sulz. & Sons.	6	June, 1916	100⅜	101	4.40
U. S. Smelt.	5	June, 1918	98½	99¼	5.25
U. S. P. S. Co.	6	Apr., 1918	97½	99	6.40
Union Typew.	5	Jan. 15, '16	94	97	10.50
United Fruit.	6	May, 1917	101½	101⅝	4.75
United Fruit.	5	May, 1918	99½	99¾	5.10
Utah Co.	6	Apr., 1917	100	100⅜	5.55
West. E. & M.	5	Oct., 1917	101	101½	4.85
W. Penn. Tr.	6	Mar., 1917	97	100	6.00
W. S. G. & E.	6	Oct., 1917	98¾	99¼	6.55
W. Pr. Co.	6	Mar., 1917	93½	99½	6.25
W. V. T. & E.	6	June, 1917	96	98	7½

STANDARD OIL STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
Anglo-American	16¾	16¾	16¾	17
Atlantic Refining	625	635	630	640
Borne-Scrymser	265	275	265	275
Buckeye Pipe Line	110	112	110	112
Chesebrough Mfg	710	730	710	730
Colonial Oil	135	145	135	145
Continental Oil	250	255	250	255
Crescent Pipe Line	44	47	44	47
Cumberland Pipe Line	62	65	62	65
Eureka Pipe Line	250	260	250	260
Galena S. Oil	159	162	159	162
Galena S. Oil pf.	135	140	135	140
Illinois Pipe Line	150	153	150	153
Indiana Pipe Line	110	*114	110	*114
Int. Pet. Co., Ltd.	9¾	10¼	9⅞	10¼
National Transit	31	33	31	33
N. Y. Transit	220	225	220	225
Northern Pipe Line	105	108	103	108
Ohio Oil	156	158	156	158
Penn.-Mex. Fuel Co.	58	60	58	60
Prairie Oil & Gas	403	413	403	408
Prairie Pipe Line	215	218	215	220
Solar Refining	285	295	285	295
Southern Pipe Line	230	235	230	235
South. Penn. Oil	335	340	338	340
South. West. Penn.	125	130	125	130
Standard Oil of Cal.	314	317	312	315
Standard Oil of Ind.	460	465	435	440
Standard Oil of Kan.	430	440	430	440
Standard Oil of Ky.	325	330	325	335
Standard Oil of Neb.	345	350	345	355
Standard Oil of N. J.	480	483	477	480
Standard Oil of N. Y.	199	201	199	201
Standard Oil of Ohio.	505	515	505	515
Swan & Finch	125	135	125	135
Union Tank	84	86	84	86
Vacuum Oil	219	221	217	220
Washington Oil	43	47	43	45

*Ex dividend.

PUBLIC UTILITY SECURITIES.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Gas Co.	116	120
†American Light & Traction	340	345
†American Light & Traction pf.	107	109
Adirondack Electric Power	14	16
Adirondack Electric Power pf.	53	59
*American Gas & Electric	108	110
*American Gas & Electric pf.	48	50
American Power & Light	59	62
American Power & Light pf.	78½	80
American Public Utilities	30	35
American Public Utilities pf.	64	67
American Waterworks & Electric	6	7½
Am. W. W. & E. participating pf.	13	16
American W. W. & E., 1st pf.	50	56
Atlantic P. & L. T. & C. cum. pf.	92	93
Cities Service	56	60
Cities Service pf.	62	65
Colorado Power	22	25
Colorado Power pf.	93	97
Commonwealth P., R. & L.	55	57
Commonwealth P., R. & L. pf.	81	83
Consumers Power Co. 5s, 1929	90¾	91¾
Consumers Power (Mo.) pf.	90	94
Dayton Power & Light	43	45
Dayton Power & Light pf.	89	93
Denver Gas & Electric gen. 5s	92	95
Electric Bond Deposit pf.	60	70
Electric Bond & Share pf.	98½	100
Empire District Electric 5s	78	80
Empire District Electric pf.	65	..
Federal Light & Traction	10	14
Federal Light & Traction pf.	50	70
Gas & Electric Securities	60	70
Gas & Electric Securities pf.	60	75
Great Western Power Co. 5s, 1946	81¼	83
Lincoln Gas & Electric	10	20
Northern Ontario Light & Power	10	15
Northern Ontario Light & P. pf.	50	55
Northern States Power	29½	30½
Northern States Power pf.	86	88
Ozark Power & Water	15	25
Pacific Gas & Electric	54	55
Pacific Gas & Electric pf.	87½	89
Republic Ry. & Light Co.	14	16
Republic Ry. & Light Co. pf.	61	64
Southern California Edison	76	79
Southern California Edison pf.	92	96
*Standard Gas & Electric	5½	6¼
*Standard Gas & Electric pf.	27	28
Tennessee Ry., Light & Power	7	8
Tennessee Ry., Light & Power pf.	28	32
United Light & Railways	38	42
United Light & Rys. 1st pf.	67	76
Utah Securities	14⅛	15½
Western Power	17	19
Western Power pf.	50	53

*Par value $50. †Ex dividend.

FRANCE TO PAY ITS NOTES.

To Redeem $40,000,000 Issue Sold to Bankers Here a Year Ago.

The French Government has notified the National City Bank that the $10,000,000 of one-year 5 per cent. notes placed here at 98½ will be paid at maturity on Nov. 4. It was said that no new loan had been offered to take up the notes, and that it was not known whether or not the proceeds to pay the maturing notes would be supplied out of France's share of the money paid in by subscribers to the $500,000,000 loan.

These notes constitute the first borrowing done in this country by any of the belligerents. The loan was arranged as a credit transaction, and no public offering of the issue was ever made, partly owing to the popular feeling a year ago against war loans. Since that time the Bank of France has arranged for a commercial credit of $20,000,000 through Brown Brothers & Co. and has sold upward of $32,000,000 of one-year 5 per cent. notes through J. P. Morgan & Co., besides participating with Great Britain on equal terms in the $500,000,000 bond issue.

Lord Reading and his associates on the Anglo-French Commission reached London Sunday, and it is expected that action will be taken at an early date on the proposal for an open

SOUTHERN PACIFIC IS HURT BY AUTOS

Two-fifths of $8,600,000 Loss in Operating Revenue Due to Passenger Traffic.

ROAD EARNS 7.3% ON STOCK

Panama Canal Diverts Business, but Chairman Kruttschnitt Sees a Brighter Future.

The Southern Pacific Company for the year ended June 30, one of the most trying years in its history, made a respectable showing compared with some other trunk lines in successfully combating the general business depression and the disorganization of business due to the shifting of trade to the Panama Canal. The railway earned 7.3 per cent. on its $272,672,405 capital stock, compared with 7.5 per cent. in 1914 and 12.98 per cent. in the banner year of 1910. The net income in revenue for the year was $87,-598. This shrinkage was more than offset by the increase in net earnings in any one of the three months that have passed since the last fiscal year ended.

A feature of the voluminous report issued yesterday is that the Southern Pacific did not have a single fatality among passengers in train wrecks during the year. It is even more remarkable that there was only one fatality in the last seven years among passengers. During these seven years the Southern Pacific carried 282,719,444 passengers, approximately one for each dollar of capital stock in the road. These passengers were carried 373,233,119 locomotive miles for an average of 42.61 miles each, corresponding to 12,045,555,744 passengers being carried one mile. In the last year, moreover, only six employes out of 8,664 trainmen lost their lives in train accidents, compared with forty in 1912. Out of 38,839 employes engaged in pursuits not involving train movements fifteen lost their lives, an average of one fatality to every 810,300 days worked, or 2,200 years worked.

Mexico Lines Pay Expenses.

According to the report, the revolutions in Mexico, since the beginning of the Madero uprising in 1910, have cost the Southern Pacific Railroad Company of Mexico about $1,500,000 in property loss. Full claims will not be filed until a recognized Government is set up. Additional claims will be made for losses on freight service performed. Despite the troube in Mexico, the Southern Pacific's line across the border more than paid expenses.

In his general remarks to the stockholders Julius Kruttschnitt, Chairman of the Board of Directors, says:

"Since the opening of the Panama Canal, Aug. 13, 1914, competition has been intensified, and the gross revenue of the lines of this company has been considerably reduced by a large increase in the number, capacity, and sailings of steamships between Atlantic and Pacific ports, which, by a material reduction of rates, have taken a substantial volume of freight that was formerly shipped over transcontinental railroads.

"The business depression prevailing throughout the United States was aggravated on our lines by the outbreak of the European war. Some of the copper mines served by them were closed down and others were operated to about half normal capacity, which reduction of activity resulted in a large shrinkage of earnings from products of the mines and from the fuel consumed in their operation. The construction of new buildings was retarded and railroad construction and development almost entirely abandoned, these conditions causing a material decrease in revenue derived from lumber and other construction material. Moreover, the widely distributed decrease of earnings upon general merchandise and miscellaneous traffic.

Plan to Meet Canal Competition.

"These unfavorable conditions, and consequent general retrenchment in expenditures, have also affected both business and pleasure travel and have brought about a large reduction in passenger and related earnings, the former amounting to 41 per cent. of the total reduction of $8,600,583 in operating revenues. This reduction has been increased by serious inroads made upon local railroad travel by automobile competition, which the improvement of highways has encouraged and rapidly developed.

"While these losses were offset to some extent by Exposition travel, the increased earnings derived from that source before the close of the year were not sufficient to affect materially the general results. Earnings from express business increased under a new and more favorable contract with the express company. The net decrease in operating revenues of the company as equivalent to 6.25 per cent., which is less than the average percentage of reduction in earnings of large railroad systems reporting to the Interstate Commerce Commission.

"A readjustment of rates is now being made which is expected to check the diversion of traffic to the canal steamship lines; a normal condition of the mining industry has been restored; and, as has been previously stated, passenger earnings since the beginning of the new fiscal year have been substantially increased by Exposition travel. The prospect of better earnings during the coming fiscal year is encouraging, but the extent and permanence of the improvement will depend upon the return of general confidence in the business world, the effect of which, without doubt, has been the most potent influence that has held back revival of business and investment in new enterprises."

Texas & Pacific Earnings.

The Texas & Pacific Railway Company, a Gould property, reports for the year ended June 30 total operating revenue of $17,944,637, a decline from 1914 of $868,644. Net income from all sources amounted to $996,826, a falling off of $489,020.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—Forecast:

N. Car.—Fair Tues., warmer in e. Wed., fair, cooler in interior; gentle to moderate e. winds, becoming variable Wed.

S. Car.—Fair Tues. Wed., fair, cooler in w.; gentle to moderate e. winds, becoming variable Wed.

Ga.—Fair Tues. Wed., fair, cooler in n. and cen.; gentle to moderate shifting winds.

Fla.—Fair Tues., preceded by showers in extreme s. Wed., fair; moderate e. winds.

Ala.—Fair Tues., cooler at night in n. Wed., fair; gentle shifting winds.

Miss.—Fair Tues., cooler in n. and w. and at night in s. e. Wed., fair; gentle shifting winds, becoming n.

La.—Fair Tues. and Wed.; gentle to moderate n. to n. e. winds.

East. Texas—Fair Tues., cooler in interior; Wed., fair; gentle to moderate e. to n. e. winds.

West. Texas—Fair Tues., cooler in s. e.; Wed., fair.

Okla. and Ark.—Fair, cooler Tues.; Wed., fair.

Tenn.—Fair Tues., cooler in w. and at night in e.; Wed., fair.

Ky.—Fair, cooler Tues.; Wed., fair.

Ohio—Fair and colder Tues.; Wed., fair; fresh to strong w. winds.

Ind.—Fair, cooler Tues.; Wed., fair; moderate westerly winds, becoming variable Wed.

Lower Mich.—Cloudy and colder Tues.; fresh to strong w. winds; Wed., fair.

Upper Mich.—Rain or snow and colder Tues., with strong w. winds; Wed., fair.

Ill.—Fair Tues. and Wed., cooler in e. Tues.

Mo.—Fair Tues. and Wed.

Wis.—Fair Tues. and Wed., colder Tues.

Minn.—Fair Tues. and Wed., colder in s e Tues., warmer Wed.

Iowa—Fair Tues. and Wed., warmer Wed.

N. Dak.—Fair Tues. and Wed., with slowly rising temperature.

S. Dak.—Fair Tues. and Wed., warmer Wed.

Neb. and Kan.—Fair Tues. and Wed.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. Dist. of N. Y.—No. 22,856.—In Bankruptcy.—ISAAC J. COHN, Bankrupt.

Creditors of said Isaac J. Cohn are hereby given notice that on October 23rd, 1915, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 82 Beaver Street, New York City, November 8th, 1915, at 10:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before the meeting.

Dated New York October 25th, 1915.

WILLIAM H. WILLIS, Referee in Bankruptcy.

THEFTS OF IMPORTS.

Supposed to be Taken Before Reaching Appraiser's Stores.

As a result of many complaints from importers that goods are missing from packages after their examination by the customs authorities at the Federal Public Stores, Appraiser Sague is conducting a searching investigation for the purpose of running down the thieves. According to merchants, cases are found short of laces, gloves, and a great variety of other merchandise, including liquors of different kinds.

The Appraiser designated Assistant Appraiser Schlamm of the Second division to look into the complaints. Mr. Schlamm is understood to have reached the conclusion that a great many of the thefts are committed before the merchandise reaches the Appraiser's Stores for the customary examination. The officials seem to think the packages are tampered with on the steamship piers, aboard ship or before being loaded at foreign ports.

While Collector Malone maintains watchmen day and night on the piers here, they have been unable to catch the thieves. Importers are said to hold the Appraisement office responsible for most of the thefts. As the Government assumes no financial responsibility while merchandise is in the custody of the customs men, all losses through theft are total. By some process of reasoning the Government officials at the stores have reached the conclusion that visitors and employes in the building need watching. As a result, lawyers with bags containing legal papers and persons generally carrying parcels out of the building are required to submit to a burdensome pass and labeling system every time anything is taken in or out of the stores.

COTTON GINNING FALLS OFF.

Report of Progress Up to Oct. 18 Shows 5,713,347 Bales.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—The third cotton ginning report of the season, compiled from reports of Census Bureau correspondents and agents throughout the cotton belt, and issued today, announced that 5,713,347 bales of cotton, counting round as half bales, of the growth of 1915 have been ginned prior to Oct. 18. This compared with 7,619,747 bales ginned prior to Oct. 18 last year, 6,973,518 bales in 1913, and 6,874,206 bales in 1912.

Included in the ginnings were 54,422 round bales, compared with 15,239 last year, 49,030 in 1913, and 41,745 in 1912. Sea Island cotton included numbered 40,257 bales, compared with 30,078 bales to Oct. 18 last year, 31,139 in 1913, and 15,960 bales in 1912.

Ginnings prior to October, by States, with comparisons for the last three years and the percentage of the entire crop ginned in those States prior to that date in the same years, follow:

Alabama.		North Carolina.	
Year.	Bales	Year.	Bales.
1915.....	556,272	1915.....	264,665
1914.....	810,295	1914.....	301,108
1913.....	739,888	1913.....	331,478
1912.....	591,054	1912.....	356,226
Arkansas.		Oklahoma.	
1915.....	281,190	1915.....	65,985
1914.....	379,291	1914.....	451,440
1913.....	322,181	1913.....	391,258
1912.....	300,351	1912.....	398,345
Florida.		South Carolina.	
1915.....	32,162	1915.....	351,978
1914.....	43,313	1914.....	393,444
1913.....	35,956	1913.....	619,720
1912.....	23,575	1912.....	540,319
Georgia.		Tennessee.	
1915.....	1,178,398	1915.....	79,247
1914.....	1,367,916	1914.....	102,177
1913.....	1,206,911	1913.....	131,933
1912.....	703,143	1912.....	66,719
Louisiana.		Texas.	
1915.....	223,804	1915.....	2,007,211
1914.....	225,274	1914.....	2,715,772
1913.....	164,634	1913.....	2,451,279
1912.....	204,127	1912.....	2,229,921
Mississippi.		All Other States.	
1915.....	....	1915.....	20,637
1914.....	474,788	1914.....	36,950
1913.....	435,699	1913.....	32,446
1912.....	347,130	1912.....	23,696

The next ginning report will be issued Nov. 8, and will show the quantity of cotton ginned prior to Nov. 1.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 25.—Fifty-four corporations, with aggregate capital stocks of $647,900 were chartered today. They include:

The Klahn Instrument Co., inventions, devices, compasses, marine instruments, $100,000; M. H. Nason, W. H. Cook, E. Klahn, Whippany, N. J.

Mack & Levy, Millbrook, cotton, other fabrics, $100,000; M. J. Mack, A. Hainburg, M. B. Levy, 137 West 38th St.

Glanda Textile Co., Hornell, textile fabrics, $50,000; J. Carty, F. R. Series, A. R. Palmer, 46 Cedar St.

Cortland Munitions Co., Cortland, firearms, ordnance, munitions, supplies, $50,000; C. O. Moore, H. M. Glenn, C. P. Seymour, Cortland.

Motor Appurtenances Corpn., accessories for motors, aeroplanes, autos, $25,000; T. M. Daly, E. T. Vanderpol, G. Fritz, 428 Curtis Av., Richmond Hill.

Public Service Film Co., motion pictures, theatrical, $25,000; L. Jones, W. McBride, J. Leblang, 501 West 110th St.

A. Sartorius & Co., artists' materials, chemicals, paints, glassware, brushes, metal, $25,000; C. MacDonald, A. D. and F. Neuschaefer, 57 Murray St.

Goodger and Milow Shoe Co., Rochester, $25,000; R. L. Milow, M. Quinn, and W. C. Goodger, Rochester.

New American Confectionary Co., confectionery, $16,000; I. Friedman, R. and S. August, 1093 East 165th St.

The Brown-Delaney Publishing Co., Niagara Falls, magazines, newspapers, $12,000; M. J. Delaney, A. E. Lloyd, H. H. Brown, Niagara Falls.

Evans Addressing Machine Co., Buffalo, stencils, cabinets, filing systems, $20,000; G. J. Evans, E. G., and C. J. Hamlin, Snyder.

Cohen & Polowan, women's apparel, $10,000; J. K. J. and L. Cohen, A. Polowan, 795 March Av. Brooklyn.

Melvin Lichter, Inc., printing, engraving, stationery, $10,000; S. Lersh, L. Schafran, M. Lichter, 249 West 112th St.

Hopes Combustion Engineering Corporation, Manhattan, furnaces, boilers, $10,000; E. Hopes, Canova; N. M. and C. W. Hopes, Glens Falls.

United States Mail Order House, $10,000; N. Schoenbaum, D. M. Lambert, D. A. Tickin, 253 Broadway.

Actibonite Trading Co., Manhattan, brokerage, agents, merchandise, realty, construction, $10,000; T. Simmons, Jr., J. L. Hachtman, J. Fraenckel, Gonaives, Republic of Haiti.

Eastbourne Mfg. Co., ladies' garments, $10,000; F. C. Rose S. C. Rose, S. Randel, E. A. Weiss, 405 East 7th St., Brooklyn.

J. L. Wegenaar Co., monuments, mausoleums, mantels, granite, stone, $10,000; W. E. Brown, M. E. and J. L. Wegenaar, 1,026 East 20th St. Brooklyn.

The John Day Tailoring Co., $10,000; A. E. Ellenbogen, Stanford Greenleaf, E. F. Roessell, 966 3d Av.

Collapsible Form Hanger Corporation, hangers for garments, fixtures, $10,000; A. A. Kotzen, C. H. Heatley, W. A. Haughton, 15 West 112th St.

Comestible Products Co., food products, condiments, dyestuffs, chemical compounds, $10,000; J. R. Foley, W. A. Smalley, G. H. Werner, 1,338 Teller Av.

Joseph Szabo Co., cabinetmaking, woodworking, $5,000; G. Czinke Czerene and Joseph Szabo, 229 East 72d St.

College Holding Co., realty, construction, $10,000; M. D. Morrison, H. Cohen, M. E. Levine, 320 Broadway.

Cullen Contracting Co., Port Washington, building materials, construction, $5,000; F. F. Gallagher, E. Maury, J. H. Cullen, Jr., 1 B'way.

Pearlman-Friedheim Bookbinding Co., $5,000; Dorothy Spero, Y. Friedheim, M. Pearlman, 1,016 Simpson St., Bronx.

M. H. Lewis & Son, millinery supplies, $5,000; P., L. and M. H. Lewis, 235 East 57th St.

Davis Automobile Co., Binghamton, motor livery, $5,000; H. C. Walker, C. and J. Davis, Binghamton.

Royal Motorists Supply Co., Rochester, machines, engines, appliances, garage, $5,000; H. F. Barnes, C. X. U. Wright, W. S. McKane, Rochester.

54th St. and 14th Av. Co., Brooklyn, realty, construction, $5,000; P., M. M. and S. Frank, 250 Decatur St., Brooklyn.

The Essbee Waist and Dress Co., ladies' apparel, $5,000; F. Hyman and B. Shulsky, Hollis.

Apisdorf Co., wearing apparel, $5,000; R., B. and Lawrence Apisdorf, 200 East 79th St.

Ehrenberg Brass Mfg. Co., $5,000; D. Spiegelman, A. Farber, A. Kalish, 2,327 Cretona Av., Bronx.

Simon Zinn, Inc., New Rochelle, metal novelties, compounds, alloys, machinery, $5,000; H. F. Stern, A. S. and M. Zinn, 140 West 79th St.

Wiener Holding Corp'n, realty, construction, $5,000; M. Heller, J. and S. Wiener, 35 East 12th St.

Capital Increases: Sheepshead Bay Speedway Corp'n, Manhattan, $2,500,000 to $3,000,000; Belgrave Realty Co., New York, $20,000 to $100,000; Oceanview Associates, St. George, $50,000 to $100,000; John Murphy Umbrella Co., New York, $10,000 to $35,000; Beauty Waists, New York, $10,000 to $15,000; Warehouse Mercantile Co., New York, $500 to $25,000.

Capital Decrease: Reusch & Schwartz Co., New York, $400,000 to $200,000.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

The Old Colony Trust Company of Boston is distributing a booklet in celebration of its twenty-fifth anniversary. The booklet states that the first day the doors were opened in 1890 there were two depositors, both officers of the company. There are more than 30,000 depositors now, with deposits in excess of $100,000,000.

Hornblower & Weeks announce that certificates for stock of the Chevrolet Motor Company will be ready for issue on Wednesday.

It was announced yesterday that Granville Kane of Tuxedo N. Y., and A. M. Anderson, manager of the bond department of J. P. Morgan & Co., had been elected Directors of the Erie Railroad.

The Joint Reorganization Committee of the International Steam Pump Company announced yesterday that 93 per cent. of the common stockholders had paid the assessment of $12.50 a share. The assessment on the preferred stock amounts to $13.42 a share, and payment of the first installment is asked before Nov. 17.

Zimmerman & Forshay are offering the new 5 per cent. Imperial German Government loan at a price to yield 8 per cent. At the offering price there is a profit in the exchange transaction of more than 10 per cent. of the face value of the bonds.

COMMODITIES MARKETS

PROVISIONS.

The market for hog products was steady early in the day owing to firmness in the hog position, but developed an easier tone under renewed selling through commission houses. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 18,000; estimated for Tuesday, 12,000. Kansas City received 3,000 and Omaha 7,000.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Lard—					
October.....	8.77	8.77	8.77	8.85	10.60
January.....	9.02	8.95	8.97	9.00	9.92
Ribs—					
October.....	....	....	9.37	9.37	10.70
January.....	8.92	8.85	8.87	8.90	9.82
Pork—					
October.....	....	....	13.35	13.35	18.87
January.....	16.85	16.02	16.15	16.35	19.27

COTTONSEED OIL.

The cottonseed oil market was steady early in the day, with scattered buying on the census ginning report on cotton. Longs took this opportunity to sell heavily, however, and prices gradually gave way, and at the close were weak, with net losses of 12@14 points. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Spot.....	....	....	7.70@8.25	7.90	
October.....	7.95	7.95	7.70@8.05	7.90	
November.....	7.97	7.88	7.80@7.85	8.01	
December.....	7.97	7.75	7.75@7.78	7.98	
January.....	7.95	7.76	7.75@7.77	7.97	
February.....	7.88	7.88	7.78@7.84	8.02	
March.....	8.03	7.88	7.87@7.88	8.03	
April.....	8.09	7.95	7.93@7.95	8.08	
May.....	8.18	8.05	8.04@8.06	8.16	

CORN.

The corn market was moderately active, and prices were firmer, in sympathy with the advance in wheat and on strength abroad, closing with net gains of 1⅛ to 1¼c. High freight rates from the Argentine to the United Kingdom are apparently checking business, and this was expected to bring about a more active foreign demand for the new American crop. The visible supply showed a decrease of 855 000 bushels. In the local cash market No 2 yellow corn was quoted at 75½c, prompt shipment.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close	Close	Prev.	Last
October.....	63⅛	62½	....	62¾	....	
December.....	58¾	56⅞	58⅝	57⅛	68⅛	
May.....	59⅝	58½	59⅛	58¾	71⅛	

SUGAR.

Futures opened dull and inactive, 1 to 7 points lower, with sales on the call 100 tons. The weakness shown in the spot market was reflected in trading on the Exchange. A little trade buying at the close sent prices up 1 to 4 few points, but the volume of business was small. The market closed net unchanged to a decline of 2 points. Sales, 500 tons.

Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
October.....	....	....	3.18@3.20	3.10
November.....	3.18	3.18	3.18@3.20	3.12
December.....	3.13	3.08	3.12@3.14	3.12
January.....	....	....	3.05@3.07	3.03
February.....	....	....	2.98@3.00	2.95
March.....	....	....	3.00@3.03	2.96
April.....	....	....	3.04@3.05	3.01
May.....	3.05	3.05	3.08@3.10	3.06
June.....	....	....	3.12@3.13	3.09
July.....	....	....	3.17@3.18	3.13
August.....	....	....	3.19@3.21	3.16
September.....	....	....	3.20@3.23	3.20

OATS.

The oats market was steadier, closing with net gains of ⅛c. Offers from the Northwest continued fairly liberal and receipts were large, but the visible supply showed an increase of only 93,000 bushels, compared with an increase of 657,000 last year. The local cash market was firm; No. 3 white quoted at 41@41½c; No. 4 white, 40@40½c; ordinary to fancy clipped, 40@44c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev.	Last
December.....	50⅞	50	50⅞	50⅝	53⅝	50½
May.....	39¾	38¾	39¾	39⅜	38⅞	38¼

COFFEE.

The coffee market was fairly steady at the outset, with moderate buying of the late months for outside account. Trade interests, as well as longs, were active sellers at times and prices developed an easier tone, and at the close of the day were 6 to 10 points net lower. Total sales were 20,500 bags. In the local spot market there was a fair volume of business, and prices were steady on the basis of 7¾c for Rio No. 7. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
October.....	....	....	6.39@6.42	6.45
November.....	....	....	6.39@6.42	6.45
December.....	6.52	6.52	6.43@6.44	6.49
January.....	6.44	6.44	6.46@6.48	6.52
February.....	....	....	6.47@6.49	6.55
March.....	6.57	6.51	6.50@6.51	6.58
April.....	....	....	6.53@6.56	6.63
May.....	6.68	6.60	6.60@6.61 @ 6.65	6.71
June.....	....	....	6.65@6.66	6.71
July.....	6.80	6.71	6.70@6.71	6.78
August.....	....	....	6.75@6.76	6.83
September.....	6.91	6.90	6.80@6.81	6.88

WHEAT.

Receipts of wheat at Western points over Sunday were again heavy, and early in the day the market showed a decline of ½ to ⅝c, making a new low record for the movement, but heavy covering developed during the day, and prices advanced sharply, closing with net gains of 2⅛ to 3⅜c. The visible supply showed an increase of only 1,725,000 bushels, notwithstanding last week's heavy receipts, and it was apparent that the distribution for domestic consumption and for export had been larger than anticipated. In the local cash market No. 1 Durum wheat was quoted at $1.12, f.o.b. on board New York; No. 1 Northern Duluth, $1.03⅜, and No. 1 Northern, Manitoba, $1.04½, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev.	Last
December..	....	....	....	$1.08⅜	$1.06	$1.24

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev.	Last
December..	$1.01⅜	.97	$1.01⅜	97⅜	1.15⅜	
May.....	1.03⅜	$1.00	1.03⅜	1.00½	1.20⅜	

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 4,981 packages. Increasing firmness on the higher grades of fresh creamery, but no quotable change as yet. Secondary qualities steady to firm. Renovated well sustained. Ladles quiet and prices unchanged. Packing stock firm. Creamery, extras, (92 score,) 28½c; higher scoring, 29@29½c; firsts, 27¼@28¼c; seconds, 24½@27c; thirds, 23@24c; State dairy, finest, 28@28½c; good to prime, 26@27½c; common to fair, 23@25½c; renovated, extras, 24½@25c; firsts, 23½@24c; lower grades, 22@23c; imitation creamery, firsts, 23@24c; ladles, current make, firsts, 22@22½c; seconds, 21@21½c; lower grades, 19½@20½c; packing stock, June make, fine, 21c; current make, fine, 20½@21c; No. 2, 20c; lower grades, 18@19½c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 5,690 cases. Arrivals continue light, and there is a decided shortage of very high qualities of fresh gathered stock. The demand, however, is limited. Some holders are asking higher prices, but we hear of very few sales of candled and graded western above 35c, and the great bulk of supply is offering at lower and very irregular prices. There has been some reduction in the accumulations, and the market shows a slightly hardening tendency, but the demand for average offerings is only moderate. Storage eggs quiet, and there is some increase in the pressure to sell on the part of Western owners. Nearby white eggs very scarce and uniformly new laid qualities would find ready sale wanted at extreme prices; undergrades irregular. Fresh gathered, extras, per dozen, 36@37c; extra firsts, 34@35c; firsts, 29@33c; seconds, 26@28c; thirds and poorer, 23@24c; dirties, No. 1, 21½@22½c; No. 2 and poorer, 15@21c; checks, good to choice, dry, 20@21c; culls and inferior, 15@19c; refrigerator, special marks, fancy, 26c; firsts, 24½@25½c; seconds, 23@24c; thirds or poorer, 20@22½c; State, Penn., and nearby, henners whites, fine to fancy, 52@55c; ordinary to good, 35@50c; gathered whites, as to size and quality, 35@52c; Western, gathered whites, 33@40c; State, Penn., and nearby, henners browns, 38@40c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 28@37c; nearby, refrigerator whites, 27@30c.

Pacific Mails.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates—Melbourne, Sept. 29; Sydney, Sept. 30; Wellington, Oct. 4, and Auckland, Oct. 5—which arrived per steamer Makura, were dispatched east from Seattle on Oct. 22, and are due in New York on the morning of Wednesday, Oct. 27.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

CHARLES ROTHMAN, jobber in cotton and woolen goods at 87 Eldridge Street, has made an assignment to Leopold Freiman. A petition in bankruptcy was also filed against him by these creditors: Karl Epstein, $273; Louis Adler, $229, and David D. Glans, $108. Liabilities are $3,000 and assets $2,000. He began business on March 1, 1910.

MAX SCHPIRO, dealer in gloves and corsets at 2,304 Seventh Avenue, has made an assignment to Isidor J. Greenberg. A petition in bankruptcy was also filed against him by these creditors: Louis Eisenblatt, $439; Jack Goodman, $45, and Joseph Seltzer. Liabilities are $2,000 and assets $500.

HIRSCH PETERFREUND, A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Hirsch Peterfreund, diamond broker of 5 East 117th Street, by these creditors: Adolph Elsen, $228; Max Kammengeisser, $341, and Lippman Ginsberg, $301. Liabilities are $5,000 and assets are said to be $200.

Bankruptcy Schedules.

D. HIGNER & BROTHER, fur manufacturers at 12 East Thirty-second Street, have filed schedules showing liabilities of $8,038 and assets of $549.

LEONARDO DITANO, grocer of 310 East 112th Street, has filed schedules showing liabilities of $2,157 and assets of $260.

Assignments.

CARUSA FEATHER CO., manufacturers of ostrich feathers at 515 Broadway, has made an assignment to H. Louis Jacobson. The company was incorporated on July 1, 1912, with capital stock of $52,000. Max Moser is President.

MAX RAPPORT, dealer in cloaks and suits under the name of The Style Shop, has made an assignment to Charles Kremer.

JENNIE B. WINDERMAN, dealer in women's apparel at 135 Delancey Street, has made an assignment to Louis Weingarten.

Discharges from Bankruptcy.

Judge A. N. Hand has granted discharges to the two bankrupts:

Jacobson & Friedman, brokers of securities, 111 Broadway, liabilities, $37,567; Max Schapira, clerk, 900 Rogers Place, liabilities, $25,600, mostly in Leipsic for furs; Nathan Ressler, grocer, 2,045 First Avenue, liabilities, $23,548; Henry M. Grotta, druggist, 1,392 Broadway, liabilities, $18,858; Herman Chertck, dry goods, Pawling, N. Y.; Herman Katz, men's furnishing goods, 1,570 Bathgate Avenue; Benjamin Kohn, millinery, 391 Grand Street; James W. Kurtz, bookkeeper, 421 West Fifty-seventh Street; Max Bnokenstein, men's furnishings, 33 Canal Street; Charles Wertheimer, salesman, 310 East Nineteth Street; John X. Simon, 570 Teasdale Place, the Bronx; William Z. Rholes, laborer, Marlborough, N. Y.; Abraham Schwartz, 254 West 112th Street, dealer in merchandise on the instalment plan, and Morris Landau, as Landau Knitting Mills, 339 East Ninety-third Street.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Oct. 25.—Joseph Bloomberg, barrel and cooperage, of this city has filed a petition in bankruptcy. He owes $18,760 to about thirty creditors, the principal of whom is William J. Dunn, $6,000, for individual notes, secured by mortgages on realty. There are no assets.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., Oct. 25.—William Kamin, dentist; voluntary petition in bankruptcy. Liabilities, $61,942; assets, none.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor.

In New York County.

Ashton, Wm. J.—J. Stafford.....$5,957.14
Arnoldi, Henry K.—M. Neuman, costs..107.88
Appelbaum, Julius—I. Klatzkie.....452.85
Boyce, Myron J.—F. W. McGurk.....236.67
Brembas, Geo. N. and Thomas N.—H. Fleischmann.....172.46
Baratte, Albert A.—S. L. Halstead.....824.26
Baumann, C. Ludwig—E. Stein.....660.42
Bacalaris, Giovanni—People, &c.....350.00
Beatty, James—L. Brodk.....253.46
Barth, Tryone—E. W. Taber.....537.57
Cohen, Meyer—I. Watsky.....119.65
Carnegie Construction Co.—B. Altman & Co.....394.84
Campbell, Harry R.—Bemis Realty Corporation.....105.67
Cutler, Leive—L. B. Boudin et al.....139.91
Cowan, Rubey—C. C. Sichel.....222.91
Chamberlain, Mary S.—City of N. Y.....109.97
Same—N. Y. Edison Co.....114.98
Same—Empire City Subway Co., Ltd..117.38
Dykes, Francis, Forsythe Wicks, and Louis H. Friedman—G. Kelly.....5,390.18
Eckerson, Wm. C.—W. R. Bingham.....207.01
Evans, Wm. A. trustee—Rubber Goods Mfg. Co., costs.....159.69
Epstein, Max—D. Price.....139.91
Freeman, Jacob—I. Shapiro.....109.97
Frankel, James B.—S. Dombrowska.....231.65
Graban, Hans E.—C. Lublin.....116.91
Gallaher, Joseph E.—W. J. Loughlin..3,482.90
Green, Daniel — Acme Meta) Decorating Co., Inc.....385.82
Gabrielle Construction Co., John G. Kahaly, and John G. Kahaly, Jr.—A. Tannell.....498.07
Germaise, Joseph, and Louis Keyman—Rembrandt Realty Co.....501.71
Hansen, Christian—J. McNeill.....113.56
House, John A.—H. M. Berger.....474.78
Ives, Dwight S.—Crescent Athletic Club of Brooklyn.....102.09
Illinois Surety Co.—White Rats Actors' Union of America, Inc.....948.02
Jordan Hotel Co.—J. Esterman.....321.01
King, James—Reid Ice Cream Co.....91.20
Kuhn, Sarah M.—Amy Smith.....259.51
Kaeck, Rouert A.—A. M. Kaeck, costs..113.25
Lowe Publishing Co.—Electric City Engraving Co.....198.41
Levy, Charles—Bataille et al.....261.04
Maas, Frank W.—A. H. Claudet.....114.95
Merrell, John—Humphrey Co.....198.04
Mitchell, Patrick J., and John J. Mc-Dermott—W. H. Caldwell.....271.74
Linde, Jose—M. Kirsten, Inc.....328.38
Morrison, Daniel—Hannis Distilling Co.218.71
Meyerowitz, Morris—N. Levin.....112.28
Mery, Frank—Hennessy Realty Co.....239.41
Meil, Max—H. E Fox.....263.91
Meltzner, Rachel—I. Rosenberg.....114.98
Muhlenberg Coal Co., Inc.—R. Frederico..820.25
M. Grohs Sons, Inc.—M. Farrell et al.....215.41
Napier, Thomas—W. H. Rogers.....307.52
Nelson Business Saver Corp of N. Y.—Madison Building Co.....384.63
Putnam Hooker Co.—Tilton & Keeler..3,149.40
Peck Slip Fish Co.—W. V. Kane.....1,321.73
Reinstein, William—M. Cotoman.....113.35
Schmitt, Max—B. Werdenschlag.....185.05
Remington & Sherman Co.—City of N. Y., costs.....106.85
Rink, Henry—M. Kranpa.....1,340.08
Reyell, Marion—D. C. Cromwell.....760.00
Stonebridge Sales Co., Inc.—W. H. Black et al.....181.41
Schoen, Louis—F. W. Stock & Sons..115.16
Stevens, Wm. A.—Chemical Realty Co..197.46
Schweber, Schweber, or Margaret Schweorer—Henry F. Dabelstein & Sons, Inc.....120.98
Second Avenue Taxi and Touring Car Co.—S. Katz.....1,304.78
Shannon, Michael T. and Wm. J. Donnahan—S. J. Silverman.....172.87
Sanders, Simon—Schwegler Realty Co..347.40
Scandinavian Home Ass'n—A. Kahn..153.35
Stecker, Henry C.—Huron Cigar Co., costs.....196.52
Same—Same.....821.45
Siegel, Morris, and Sam Wasserman—S. Rubin.....281.31
Transcont Construction Co.—Colonial Mantel and Refrigerator Co.....251.91
Two Hundred and Fourth St. Corp.—Waters, John L.—Packard Acme Renting Service Co.....189.16
Young, Loda M.—E. W. Dunstan Co..100.49
Zupnick, Sam, and Rose Neuman—People, &c.....200.00
Eig, Abe—J. F. Mason.....138.84
Elson, Rebecca—B. Aimis.....125.00
Hoppenfeld, David, and Adolph Liebling—N. Y. Telephone Co.....23.97
Joseph Vielberth Co.—Burnet Co.....810.13
Kantor Bros., Inc., and Julius Kantor—R. Goldstein.....243.36
Levy, Charles—A. Bataille et al.....281.04
Reed, Adams York & Stevens.....146.90
Reed, Charles S., and George Hildebrecht—C. S. Baeder.....11,521.55
Strauss, William L.—C. F. Janovsky et al.....240.22
Straus, Hugo, and Rose—A. Bechmann..34.72
Steger, Charles—M. Wexler et al.....332.09
Wenigmann Construction Co. and Ernest Wenigmann—J. M. Dollinger et al....5,468.20
William Buhl, Inc., and William Buhl—Germania Bank of the City of N. Y.....537.50
Same—Same.....539.05

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and date that when judgment was filed:

In New York County.

Bloom, Nathan—Arthur Walker & Co., Inc., Oct. 14, 1915.....$904.48
Dillon, William H., and Nathaniel B. Bean—A. R. Haeuser Co., Dec. 11, 1913.....149.46
Friedman, David—Saks & Co., Aug. 12, 1915.....117.98
Hamm, Henry—J. Dean, Oct. 4, 1909..122.56
Mercadante, Joseph—Androvette & Townsend, Dec. 26, 1913.....2,190.83
Quinn, Lillian L.—N. Doyle et al., July 3, 1913.....2,235.62
Schleiff, Max, and Samuel Grundweig—People Co-operative Property Co., Sept. 22, 1915.....320.08
Same—Same, Sept. 22, 1915.....610.00
Ward, Patrick—J. W. McLean, March 18, 1914.....265.84
Winchel, George C.—R. S. Ketcham, Sept. 22, 1915.....593.70
McLoughlin, James G.—J. S. Sullivan, Sept. 17

DECISIONS AND CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(C) This character means *certus* or *apotsot*.

FEDERAL.

Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—Joseph Fried and William M. M. Speer of New York City, and Maurice Malcolm Moore of Boston were admitted to practice.

448—Central Trust Co. of Ills. v. George Leathers & Co.—Dismissed for want of jurisdiction.

865—R. Geglow and S. Zarikoew v. B. H. Uhl, Acting Commr. of Immigration at New York.—Reversed, with cost, cause remanded.

235—M. Cereceda v. U. S.; 236—Wm. B. Lancaster v. J. W. Thacker;

549—W. Wallbrecht, Sr., v. E. N. Ingram;

18—The Long-Bell Lbr. Co. v. W. Moses;

155—First National Bank of Belle Fourche, S. D., v. A. O. Eberhart; and

253—L. Ehrlich v. State of Louisiana.—Dismissed for want of jurisdiction.

644—L. L. Weber v. F. S. Freed.—Motion to advance granted, cause assigned for Nov. 29.

650—Northern Pac. R. R. Co. v. R. P. Wall.—Ordered on summary docket and assigned for Nov. 29.

371—State of Wash. ex rel. Gray's Harbor Logging Co. v. Superior Court of Washington.—Further consideration of motion to dismiss or affirm postponed to hearing on merits.

967—U. S. ex rel. the State of Louisiana v. Hon. A. Boarman.—Petition for writ of certiorari granted.

512—W. F. Jimmerson v. U. S. ex rel. Full City Constrn. Co.

641—Vandalia R. R. Co. v. U. S.;

933—National Bank of Commerce of St. Louis v. H. B. Allen;

685—E. W. Mudge v. Black, Sheridan & Wilson et al.;

669—M. L. Bettman v. U. S.; and

671—S. Colburn v. U. S.—Certiorari petitions denied.

99 and 100—J. F. Cubbins v. Mississippi River Commission.—Passed.

1—United States v. Jin Fuey Moy.—Motion to advance submitted.

228—City of Cincinnati v. Cincinnati & Hamilton Traction Company.—Motion to advance submitted for appellant, and for appellees in opposition thereto.

67—A. D. Townsend v. Georgia, Southern & Florida Railway Co.—Certiorari petition submitted.

364—M. J. Bray v. United States Fidelity & Guaranty Co., and

366—L. Eichel v. same.—Motions to dismiss or affirm submitted for appellee, and for appellants in No. 354 in opposition thereto.

367—L. Eichel v. same.—Motion to hear this case with No. 354 submitted for appellee, and for appellants in opposition thereto.

545—A. C. Brady v. M. E. Kern, and

675—L. C. Parker v. B. Parker.—Certiorari petitions submitted.

62—Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Co. v. J. F. Devlin.—Motion to dismiss or affirm or place on summary docket submitted for defendant and plaintiff in opposition thereto.

628—C. M. Stratton v. W. B. Stratton.—Motion to dismiss or affirm or place on summary docket submitted for defendant, and for plaintiff in opposition thereto.

38—J. B. Greenlees v. F. L. Morris.—Submitted.

39—C. P. Bowditch v. The Jackson Company et al., and

465—Gardiner Investment Company v. same.—Argument continued.

25—The Pennsylvania Railroad Co. v. Bonman Shaft Coal Company, and

26—Shaman Coal Company v. Same.—Argument commenced.

28—P. Wagner, Inc., v. O. Leser et al., Judges, &c., et al.—Argument commenced for plaintiff.

Adjourned until tomorrow.

Call for Oct. 26: Nos. 28, 29, 33, 34, 35, 37, 38, 40, 41, (and 224 and 242,) and 42.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Learned Hand, J.—Room 337, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M. Jury calendar.

Wagner<Penn RR. Barrett<Clauses. — Schwartzman<B T Babbit.

DISTRICT COURT—Hazel, J.—Room 1, 12th floor, Woolworth Bldg., at 10:30 A. M. Equity.

Case on—Universal Savings Corp'n<Morris Plan Co. of N. Y. No day calendar.

DISTRICT COURT—Hand, J.—Room 3, Woolworth Bldg., 12th floor, at 10:30 A.M. Admiralty:

Owners Tug Roselle, (Limitation), and &c. — D. & W RR<C RR of N. J. &c.

DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J.—Room 227, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M. Jury calendar.

US<350 Bags of Shell Peanuts. — Colucci<Penn RR.

Barbagallo<Penn RR. — Dzinba<Cent RR of N. J.

Knott<Baxter Mfr. Mar. — Dickerson<Penn RR.

Gleason<Thaw. — Trambreuski<Erie RR

Meares<D, L & W RR. — US<Israel.

Glickman<Gilman.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Veeder, J.—At 10:30 A. M., in Room 312, P. O. Bldg.

Criminal calendar: — Glamzo<Marresford.

US<Van De Sand. — Klein et al<Blair et al (2.)

Same<John Oltman.

Common law calendar:

Yonaitis<Jamison.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—At 10:30 A. M., in Room 323.

Sperlin<Holbrook, Cabot & Rollins Corp.

STATE.

Court of Appeals.

DAY CALENDAR.

Re Wilson. (2.) — Kimball<James, as Mayor.

Re Domsche, (Wilson) — Ramapo Mfg<Mapes.

Bradley Con Co<Susswein. — Bodle<Ill Surety Co.

Rowe<Hendricks. — Paul Co<Athens Hotel.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—First Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Philbin, J.—Litigated motions.

Henry<Tully. — Johns<Met Art Assn.

Young<Buffalo Volksfreund Print Co. — Sobel<Sobel.

Nassau Assets Collecting Co<Popper. — People ex rel Martorana<St. Benedict Mut. Aid Society.

Re Rosenberg Bros, (Morrison.) — Israel<Alvino.

Pinell<Levy. — Forman<Forman.

Guarnaso<Waterson. — Cooke<Cooke.

Halpern<Funk. — Norton<Univ Film Mfg Co.

Kanzer<Ossman. — Re Goldschmidt.

Levy<Levy. — Gray<Hebert.

Gunzi<Pine Hill Coal Co. — Keeler<Freeman.

Doherty<Smith. — Tucker<Cassidy.

Francke<Francke. — Mut Life Ins Co<Doelger.

Volafutta<Westcott Sewer Co. — Burak<Korn.

Nimis<Carolina Box & Lumber Co. — Prochaska<Prochaska.

Pisciano<People Co Operative Co. — Sloane<O'Neill.

Piafker<Silberman Dairy Co — Stith<Term Rty Co.

CNY<47th St Rty Corp — Curley<Emigrant Ind Sav Bk.

Southmayd<O'Farrell. — Gluck<Goldman.

Levin<Kurwitz. — Wittenebert<Notman.

Clacker<NY Co N Bk. — Gilberg<Cohen.

Dordy<Robinson. — B S Barnard & Co, Inc<McIntyre.

Maddian<Sirois Inc. — Fredericks<Taub, (3.)

Stapleton<O'Brien. — Villemin<same.

Hunn<Berkowitz. — Levy<Goldstein.

O'Neill<Higgins. — Rosenberg<Bronston Bros & Co.

Genk<Wallach. — Re Meyers.

Parish<Hooley. — Adams<Adams.

Tausek<Nulomaline Co — Greenberg<Am Sugar Ref Co.

Lippard Stewart Mot. Sales Co<Huguenot Trust Co. — Wiener<Oliver(Wiener (Oliver.)

Jacobson<Jacobson. — Moncrief<Moncrieff.

Landay Bros, Inc<Mandel. — Herman<Herman, Brown<Brown.

Bank for Sav<Nichols. — Van Dyk<Friend.

Maynard<Messinger. — Christ<Duffy.

PART II.—Erlanger, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Ex parte business.

PART III.—Newburger, J.—At 10:15 A. M. Motions:

Calhoun<Little, Brown & Co. — Kinstler<Kinstler.

Ebenfeld<Hecht. — John<Ellis.

Emig Ind Saw Bk<Lawrence. — Metchikoff<Berlin Laboratory, Ltd.

Jones<Jones. — Kirschenbaum<Kirschenbaum.

O'Farrell<Rio Pao Co. — Flowers<Flowers.

Harris<Harris. — Pearless Paint Co<McClure Public'ns.

Rosenblum<Paige. — Pitolsky<Polonsky.

Norton<Pease. — Inre R T Co<CNY.

Lavin<McCarthy. — Title Guar & Trust Co<Green.

Abbe<Abbe Emig Co. — Overlander<Hoboken, C & R Co.

Filippi<Hammond. — Feder<Stieber.

Magyarics<Magyarics, Goatz<CNY. — Rogers<Roger's.

Re Pinelawn Cem. Denurrer. — Giuliano<Giuliano.

Patten<Harpers' Weekly, Corp. — Maier<Mapes.

Preferred causes: — Rose<Sanitary Wet Wash Laundry Co.

Re Wise. — Rothschild<Rothschild.

Hayes<McNulty. — Star Co<Wheeler Syndicate, Inc.

Tyland<Barclay. (2.) — Carson<Carson.

Undefended divorces: — Whiting<Whiting.

Rosenberg, — Ansonia Mfg Co<Potts Plues<Welch.

O'Neill, — Cosby<Heinze.

Smith. — Hoenig<Hoenig.

Ferstandig, — Gilroy<Straus Bldg & Realty Co.

Daubrava, — Furman<Hershkowitz.

Valentine, — Schnurmacher<Schiffman.

Bronston, — Holden<Title G, &c, Co

Donohue, — Bruk Con Co<Lamberti Con Co.

Stephenson. — White<White Corp.

General calendar: — Eckford<Westley.

Frank<Gruber. — Strand Hotel<Markel.

Sokal<Public Bank. — Scandore<Scandore.

Collins<Leary. — Epstein<Angiowitz.

Central Brewing Co<Hebel. — Specialties<Specialties Co.

Sheldon<Loevin. — Weinberg<Weinberg.

Snedaker<Snedaker. — Eckel<Eckel.

Rosenfeld<Rosenfeld. — Taylor<Pitzer.

Zuber<Zuber. — Masten Co<Hacker.

Lobsitz<E Lissberger & Co. — Stember<Stember.

Ball<Loth. — Totten Film Co<Sawyer Film Corp.

Liedemann<Liedemann — Municipal Liens Co<

McCormick<Tyler. — Sturgis.

Sun Lucas<Borrane & Co. — Stern<Warren & W.

Klipatrick<Crown Inn- — Van Nort<Van Nort.

Moncrieff<Moncrieff. — Paris<Paris.

Lewis<Seagow Realty. — Case on.

Marmann<Marmann. — Klipatrick<De Ambri.

PART IV.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on.

PART V.—Giegerich, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on.

PART VI.—Hotchkiss, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Certiorari cases.

Ettinger<Purdy. — Bellas Hess & Co<same.

City Real Estate Co<same. — Fox<same.

Real<same. — Ingersoll<same.

Norwood Park<same. — Case on.

PART VII.—Ford, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on.

PART VIII.—Blanchard, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on.

TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Weeks, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Voegtlin<Shubert-Anderson Co. — Rush<Fields.

Burns<Davis. — Mitchell Motor Co<Chandler.

Riley<Riley. — Schorsch<London Guar &c Co.

Sherman Natl Bk<Basin (2.) — Snyder<Fisher.

W T Keogh Amus Co<Wm Fox Amus Co (2.) — Meyer<Sarom.

Same<Fox (2.) — Flora<Grossmith.

Mchts Nat Bk of J C<Sawyer. — 23d Ward Bank<La Spina Cut Stone Co.

Kress<Stevenson. — Livingston<Sinclair.

Case on. — Gabler<Bijur Bros.

PART III.—Dugro, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on.

Dunn<CNY. — Belogrodsky<Neuwirth.

Tangeman<same. — Newman<Herzfield.

Smith<Cunard SS Co. — Proctor<Mason Seaman Transp Co.

Fyres<CNY. — A Weinerman<Verran.

Armstrong<Mulcahy & Gibson. — M Weinerman<same.

Levin<Harris. — Case on.

Hess<Int R T.

PART IV.—Delehanty, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

White<CNY. — Kelly<Workman's Educational, &c, Assn.

Reilly<J F Parker Co. — Eichel<Jefferson Leasing Co.

Glasser<C I & B R R. — Lantz<Sharpe.

Cohen<Morgenstern. — Davis<Linden.

Magnanimo<Coast Coaling Co. — Thurston<Pittsburgh Cont Co.

Geschwind<Heydt. — Connolly<Bradley Cont Co.

Goldtarb<Wolffberg. — Florsheim<Cohen.

Gross<Smith. — Hirsch<Heidt.

Herk<B H RR. — Heldman<Oakley.

Fleitman, — Wagman<Bradley Cont Co.

Leopold<CNY. — Morgan<Tiber Bldg Corp.

Sturtevant<Fiss Doerr — Case on.

PART V.—Donnelly, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on—Dougherty<Southern Pacific Co. No day calendar.

PART XVIII.—Goff, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Inq—Matt J Ward Co<McNaughton. — Spraker<Pennock.

C A Smith Lum Co<Colonial Assur Co. — Rauchfuss<Van Schaick.

Sackloff<Burstein. — Van Den Berg<Guinness.

Merc Nat Bank<Fleitman, — McNeal<Sea Gate Assn.

Leopold<CNY. — Blumner<Waters.

Sturtevant<Fiss Doerr — Case on.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M.—Motion calendar.

Abraham Schlesinger, — Ralph W Hoyt, in!

Abraham Garside, — Fuller Chenery,

Maria Gallo, — Tortorelli infants,

Sabato Di Domenico, — Emelie Wolff,

John J Conlon, — Melino infants,

Mary Ginty, — Gilbert S Coddington,

Margie McMahon, — Jacob D Lewenstine,

William Joshelowitz, — Thomas B McKenna,

John H Mehrtens, — Louis Tobias,

Andrew Ivanuishka, — Dora Corcoran,

John H Fisher, — Collis P Huntington,

Katie Mealy, — Genevieve M Boswell, &c, infant;

Marie Sutter, — Isaac P Francis, &c.,

Louis Seube, — Henry Ungrich, Jr.,

Sarah Reed, — Christian Knerr,

Sadie Gogolick, — Ali.—" Jr. Anderson, infant;

Mims Bozinger, — Clara D Harris,

Frank O Creed, — Henry Martens,

John Schnugg, — Augustin Daly,

Charles E Wilson, — William L Perry,

Jeremiah O'Sullivan, — Annie Saxton,

Margaret Coddington, — Sophie Sulger,

Michael Palermo, — Samuel Grosk,

Frank Zaccardo, — Robert Johnston,

Herman J Euler, — Gertrude V Kelley,

Dunn infants, — Henry V Radford,

John T Reid, — Sigfried Steiner,

Joseph Kaempfer, — George W Kemp, (2.)

Winifred C Meng, — Matthew S Borden,

Anna L Meng, — Solomon Jacobs,

Sadie Dooley, — Walter G Berg, Jr.,

Charles Hock Holbrook, — Estates of, (issues of facts)

Agnes H McKnight, — Michael Lorenz,

Joseph M Nugent, — Marguerita Hautau,

Viola Dingleman, — Maurice M Mendham.

Garrick L Mallery, — Wills for probate:

Harry Spanier, — Richard V Hendren,

Pina Spanier, — Rachel Dorman,

Emanuel Spanier, — Charlotte A McDonnell,

Bernard Spanier, — William A Stiles,

Reginald S Van Duzer — Laura M Nilson,

Mildred H Van Duzer, — John F Kennedy.

Timothy Summers, — Patrick Keogh.

Charles Summers, —

Carl L Volckhausen, —

Robt G McGregor, inf, —

Louise McGregor, —

Francis E McGuire, —

Maria T McGuire, —

Charles Seebald, —

TRIAL TERM—Fowler, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Estates of:

Maurice B Mendham, — Morris Ruskin.

Mack H Roth, —

City Court.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—La Fetra, J.—At 10 A. M. Motions.

Re Neiman & Trubin, — Hirsch Lumber Co<Sofianopoulo.

Douglas<Butler. — Tucker<Herman.

Wm Horne Co<Brown. — Orrick<Sterling.

O'Neill<Adams Co<Kilvert. — Hyman<Salomon.

Same<Lowy. — Tessler<Garfein.

Same<Chittick. — Stazzoni<Bradley Con.

Woodbury<Moore. — Verlin<same.

Triandafiler<Siriotes. — E Lissberger Co<Lobsitz.

West Pub Co<Wood. — Le Monde<G F Johnson Co.

Crane<Sneckner. — Cohen<Hagler.

Ducinger<Bauscher. — Blau<Nehring Co.

Proctor<Stern. — Ursone<Cefola.

Newman<Mitchell. — Tomback & McPhee<Cefola.

Cohen<Sperling. — Sniffen<Borchardt.

Jones<Young. —

Brennan Est<Dunn. —

Trivers<Mark. —

PART II.—O'Dwyer, J.—Ex parte business.—At 10 A. M.

TRIAL TERMS—Part I.—Ransom, J.—At 9:45 A. M.

Lynch<Twist. — Parmet<De Passo.

Fein<Rodin. — Miller<Glazer.

Ascher Det Agy<Drummond. — Ott<N Y Rys.

Spagnuolo<Liscarte. — Hushowitz<Pioneer Novelty Co.

Internicola<Consol Tel & Elec Subw Co. — Tannenbaum<Wechsler.

Smith<Rosenheimer. — Hopkins<New Era Prod Co.

Sterrer<Fass. — Nussbaum<Weintraub.

Yankiver<Marcus. — Eerenitzky<Olman.

Cohen<Frankel. — Mullally<Moynihan.

Friedkorn<Kamiky. — Malbia<McCoy.

Timin<Yellow Taxicab Co. — Levenson<Goldfarb.

Kerrigan<H S Houpt Mfg Co. — Dutot<Int R T Co.

Aetna Accident & Liability Co<Hooker. — Trager<Goldman.

Kasnur<L Bauer Co. — Rapino<Seidla.

Gillamee<NY & Q Co RR (2.) — Lezais<Holbrook, C & R Corp.

Dentists' Supply Co<Einsohn. — Kaplan<N Y Rys.

Harris<Morton. — Scheft<same.

P Armstrong Co<Mag M P Co. — Tuck<Levine.

Yaunsen<Krikawa. — Weber<Polanosky.

Brown<Gahlee Fish. — Casale<Gr East Cas.

McAnulla<Central Vermont RR. — Kimmel<Hamburger.

Freiday<Archdescon. — Blau<Pinnoni.

Blau<Pinnoni. — Stanchy<N Y Rys.

Myszlink<Dock Cont. — Wyszlink<Dock Cont.

Fischer<Robinson. — Fowler<Carpenter Co.

Alter<Bockar. (2.) — Deissl<Gouse.

Hyman<Sampson. — Klein<Horstkotte.

Johnson<Feilheimer. — Fellowes<Mulligan.

Hudson Wrecking, &c, Co<15 W 44th St Co — Dowd<Int R T Co.

Clarke<Reinhard.

The following cases will be called, but will be passed for the day as of course if counsel on either side so requests. Applications for adjournment for more than one day should be made by affidavit in strict compliance with the rules of the court:

Bumiel<Cohen. — Anderson<Norton.

Blonde<N Y Rys. — Glick<Rosenzweig. (2)

Meshuriesan<same. — Wilkocellex<Mason & Ranger Co.

List<N Y Rys. — Trylonink<Bradley Co

Edelman<same. — Co.

Medwinsky<Linch. — Chazinovitz<Gans.

Kilday<N Y Rys. — Kendham<Roren.

McDermott<Guggenheim, (2.) — Biedler<Davis.

Luparelli<Borden's Milk Co. — Resnick<Baum, (2.)

Wolf<Rupport. — Palefsky<Kroegler.

Forster<Whitcomb, — Rubenstein<N Y Rys.

Symons<Pels. — Brown<same.

Renari<Fernbach. — Dixon<Hudson Trans Co.

Reid<Freitung. — Nicholas<Sterling Mfg Co.

Sandstrem<Lovering & Garrigues. — Geller<Baskt.

Nelson<Nat Bridge W

SHORT CAUSE CALENDAR—Cases will be sent to Trial Term, Part II., for trial, Case on.

Gerchtruk<Irwin. — Clear.

Streyckmans<Kinstephoto Corp.

PART II.—Allen, J.—Clear.

PART III.—Smith, J.—Held in Brownstone Bldg. (Chambers St.) at 10 A. M.—Commercial calendar:

Times Sq Imp Co<Van Buren-N Y Bill Posting Co. — Parsons<Terhune.

Litwin<Blumenkron. — Oakdale Hills Co<Mechlowitz.

Friedman<Hyman. — Cooper<Joseph.

Lockhaven Tr & Safe Dep Co<Johnson. — Flippen<Padell.

Same<Minck. — Clark<Mt Gilead Baptist Church.

Sheinberg<Sternhell. — Pinkes<Oringel.

Goldman<Northwestern Cat Ins Co. — Volk<Sheriff.

Weil<Jacobson. — Birch<Tucker.

Collingwood Rlty Co<Stahlke. — Ferguson Realty Co<Shenk.

McCurry<Gann. — Meyercora Co<Forest, &c, Co.

Kraus<Cannann. — Rubel<Honig.

Kohn<North British & Mercantile Ins Co. — Bauer<Swaig.

Kohn<C J Fire Ins Co — Cranaman<Rosenstein.

Meyer<Blumenthal. — Kohn<Home Ins Co.

Gabel House & Carton Co<Lionel Mfg Co. — Same<Nord Deutsche Ins Co.

Case on.

PART IV.—Lynch, J.—Case on.

PART V.—Zeller, J.—Case on.

PART VI.—Finelite, J.—Clear.

PART VII.—Sc muck, J.—Case on.

PART VIII.—McAvoy, J.—Case on.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Erlanger, J.—Sara<Ed Av. Bldg. Co.—Leo Leventritt. — Equitable Surety Co.<Muller—Saul J. Barron.

SUPREME COURT—Philbin, J.—Wallace<Woolf (2)—Alexander J. Rorke. — Barber<Woolf—Harold V. Storey. — Clergymen's Retiring Fund Soc'y P. E. Church<Hyams—Morgan J. O'Brien, Jr. — Friedman Const. Co.<Dalley—Wm. G. Peckham. — Faitoute Iron & Steel Co.<Tasker—Wm. C. Armstrong. — Randolph<Thornton — Chas. W. Dayton.

SUPREME COURT—Newburger, J.—Field<Nagle—Sol. Korn.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Erlanger, J.—Chas. H. Young<Anhie Lessen—John W. Keller. — Samuel Robert<Cecilia Lazarus — Albert Sanders.

SUPREME COURT—Newburger, J.—Edward Brown<Otto W. Kritz—Edward Brown.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

CHAMBERS—Brady, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Brady, J.—Motion calendar.

Re Animal Relief Soc. — Land & Lien Co<Fosume.

Chebra Holche Zedek<McMahon. — Maiden Lane Say Bk<Frame.

Payne Estate<Hunt's Point Estates. — Berlinger<Beringer.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Part I.—Brady, J.

Goldstein<Goldstein. — Horsch<Horsch.

Ginzberg<Ginzberg.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Brady, J.—No day calendar.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERM—Schulz, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

CHAMBERS—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Gibbs, J.

Hoffman<Ble. — Pollack<Union Ry.

TRIAL TERM—Nieman, J.

Tucker<Union Rway. — Rothstein<Int R T.

Platzman & Shapiro<Brown. — Lowenstein<Smith.

Cahill<Union Ry. — Flaks<Santini & Co.

Fine<Turek. — Rozdralinsky<Un Ry.

Rubsam<Union Ry. — Rath<Cavanaugh.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Brady, J. Bullinger<Streeter Com Co—Max Bendit. Hyam<Liberty Investing Co—Isidor Wells. Germania Life Ins Co<Newman Holding Co, (2)—John P. Dunn. City Real Estate Co<Pass—John P. Dunn.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—Second Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Kelly, J.—Motions.

Sifferlen<Sifferlen. — Mills<Mills.

Sullivan<Ollemdorf. — Ormsby<Bell.

Lockwood<Lockwood. — Cohen<Leitar.

Teregina<Statler. — Kristopoppolos<Economy.

Re Fitts.

Wehle<Wehle. — Duffy<Holbrook, C & R Corp.

At 11 A. M.:

Pines<Hoye (Katz.) — Edelman<Huttner.

Schert<Schert. — Kissner<Lieberman.

Yoninas<Phila & Rdg C & I Co (2.) — Sullivan<Cox.

Pinson<Kancel. — Port Rich & B F F Co<Rio River Realty Co.

J Dold Packg Co<Kings Co Refrig Co. — Abrams<Nelson.

Holland<Coyle. — Wulff<Kings-West Co, Inc.

O'Neill<O'Neill. — Zuboriskas<Phila & Reading C & I Co (2.)

Cooke<Maxwell. — Schaefer<Indian Refg. Co.

Home Title Ins Co<Catz.

Highest number reached on regular call, 1790.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—Day calendar at 10 A. M.

Wills of:

Anna Veutre, — Nathan Giventer,

Walter E Smith, — William H Childs,

Patrick Hogan, — Frederick Wendell,

James Appleton, — Administration of:

Oliver C Shaw., — Michael Zaneau,

Accounting of: — Charles Smith,

Jeromemus Underhill, — Estates of:

Ann J Eaton. — Matteo Liguri,

Catherine Davis, — Carl Evertz.

Louis Friedman, — Guardianship of:

Lewis Griebfeld, — Mary Muller.

County Court.

PART IV.—Hylan, J.; PART V., Dike, J.—Calendar called in Part V, Ing—Marino<Filippi, Reid ready, Part IV.

Rogel<Goldschlag, — Schlers<B H RR.

McCandless<Presprich. — Henning<Foley, Jr.

Fuckhaber<Nas RR. — Schumecher<Reilly.

Simon<Jung, Jr. — Portello<Brice.

Peterson<Chargasis. — Russo<Tappella.

Walker<B H RR. — Barbanel<Engel.

Zingsem<Nassau RR. — Capone<Law.

Berkowits<Levin. — Kennedy<Rosenberg.

Morris<Levin. — Schissel<Agricola.

Ferraro<B M RR. — Lakin<CNY.

Johnson<Starrett, — Buck<CNY.

Meyer<B H R R. — Herman<CNY.

Sweeney<CNY. — Cummings<Maujer.

Bodagarsky<Hoffman. — Flanagan<Nassau RR.

Rupp<Montauk Metallic Bed Co. — Alberti<B H RR.

Cafiero<CNY et al. — Union Bank<Fleitmann.

Dineen<DeVeau. — Lakin<CNY.

Ford<B H RR. — Johnson<Starrett.

Millegan<Smith. — Meyer<B H R R.

Elsner<Michaels et al. — Sweeney<CNY.

Hansen<B H RR. — Bodagarsky<Hoffman.

Denton<same. — Rupp<Montauk Metallic Bed Co.

Brown<Bergman. — Cafiero<CNY et al.

Hendrickson<Schaefer. — Dineen<DeVeau.

Schulman<B H RR. — Ford<B H RR.

Millegan<Smith.

Elsner<Michaels et al.

Hansen<B H RR.

Denton<same.

Brown<Bergman.

Hendrickson<Schaefer.

Schulman<B H RR.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day upon this call:

Burns<Interb Bwg Co. — Cannan<Nassau RR.

Hippel<B H RR et al. — Tuffy<C I & B RR.

Goebler<B H RR. — Schaefer<Indian Refining Co.

Schanzer<same. — Brown<Fox et al.

Adler<Nassau RR. — Zenower<Harding.

Quick<Sullivan. — Meltzer<B'klyn Paint and Wall Paper Co.

Eisen<Nassau RR. — Doreck<N Y Rys Co.

Jacobson<B H RR. — Burke<Matthews Sons

Rouse<Beepe. — Cohen<N Y Conn R R.

Giovanne<B H RR. — Wood<Vollmuth.

Cody<same. — Maguire et al<Schaefer.

Scheir<NY Consol RR. — Millegan & Klein et al.

Seeley<Reinhart. — Avezzano<Aquare.

Radsky<Douglas. — Deodati.

Scala<Garbarino. — Daly<Nas R R.

Seaman<Nassau RR. — Chaviano<B H R R.

Goggin<B H RR. — Cherry<Mann Co.

Wright<Steeplechase Park Co. — Aste<Prince Line.

Scott<Mullins. — Balzer<Ocean S S Co of Savannah.

Kean et al<Bennett. — Weeb<Hay & Budden Mfg Co.

Downing<Graves & Co. — Panting<Newman & Carey Co.

Reid<Vogel-Miller Shoe Co. — Conway<Spafford et al.

Cavanaugh<Int R T. — Tilton<Greulock.

Kline<Montauk Bank. — Akeson<Shewen & Sons.

Gill<Lee.

Highest number reached on regular call, 1790.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—Day calendar at 10 A. M.

Wills of:

Anna Veutre, — Nathan Giventer,

Walter E Smith, — William H Childs,

Patrick Hogan, — Frederick Wendell,

James Appleton, — Administration of:

Oliver C Shaw., — Michael Zaneau,

Accounting of: — Charles Smith,

Jeromemus Underhill, — Estates of:

Ann J Eaton. — Matteo Liguri,

Catherine Davis, — Carl Evertz.

Louis Friedman, — Guardianship of:

Lewis Griebfeld, — Mary Muller.

County Court.

PART IV.—Hylan, J.; PART V., Dike, J.—Calendar called in Part V, Ing—Marino<Filippi, Reid ready, Part IV.

Rogel<Goldschlag, — Schlers<B H RR.

McCandless<Presprich. — Henning<Foley, Jr.

Fuckhaber<Nas RR. — Schumecher<Reilly.

Simon<Jung, Jr. — Portello<Brice.

Peterson<Chargasis. — Russo<Tappella.

Walker<B H RR. — Barbanel<Engel.

Zingsem<Nassau RR. — Capone<Law.

Berkowits<Levin. — Kennedy<Rosenberg.

Morris<Levin. — Schissel<Agricola.

Ferraro<B M RR. — Lakin<CNY.

QUEENS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Clark, J.—Calendar called in Special Term Room, ground floor, at 10 A. M.

Shore Acres Rty Co<Erdt. — Levy<Dockendorff.

Bushwick Co-Operative Bldg & Ln Assn<Darmstadt et al. — Schroeder<Bilstein et al.

Riccardo<NY Munic Ry Corp. — Laemmle Dairy Co<Hagenkotter.

Bischofsky<Wohl. — Goeller<Goeller.

Cases will not be placed on the ready section of the calendar until the pleadings have been received by the clerk.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day; no cause will be set down for a day on this call:

Donner<Denner. — Koch<Ranaldi Con Co.

Siegel, as receiver< Reich and ano. — Nagle<Nagle.

Bihrn & Q H & H Cor<Uttermark. — Kline<Zwrien.

Koch, as trustee< Ranaldi et al. — Brzozowski<Brzozowski et al.

Highest number reached on the calendar is 99b.

TRIAL TERM—Part I., Crane, J.; Part II., Blackmar, J.—Calendar called in Part I. at 10 A. M.

Mannikoff, as admr< T A Gillespie Co. — Rice, an inf<Streiff.

Meyer<Cremer. — Wolchieck, as admx<L I RR.

Vorpahl, as admr< Molloy. — Caricola<B H RR.

Lamb<Steeplechase Co — Bourke, an inf<L I RR.

Trefny, as admr<Wechselbaum. — Donahue<Puckelwaldt.

Unger, as admx<Belt Line Ry. — Heslip<Dede.

Benens<NY & Q Co Ry et al. — McMahon<Baar Bros.

Webster<Niederstein et al.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day; no cause will be set down for a day on this call:

Braun, as admx< Place et al. — Ochsen<NY & E R Ferry.

Pope, an inf<L I RR. — Anderson<Degnon Con

Carney<C & J Co Ry — Michels<Boyd.

Meissner, as admr< Atlantic Hygienic Ice Co. — Meyer<Ellis Brew Co.

Rothfeld<Rath et al. — Greco<NY Con RR.

Tucker<Kohn. — Speer<Pepper et al.

Hannigan<Jones. — Capparucci<Met Cas Co

Lynch<C I & B RR. — Bradley<B H RR.

Highest number reached on the general calendar is 441. — Nelson<Flushing Auto Exp & Taxi Co.

McNameec<L I RR.

County Court.

TRIAL TERM—Humphrey, J.—At 10 A. M.

Hofstetter<Snider. — Costello<same.

Flance<Ferris. — Van Wicklen<B H RR

Reitz<Moore. — Mitchell<same.

Hetterich<Reynolds et al. — Marsh<Kelly.

Scheurer<N Y & Q Elec L & P Co. — Florio<Man & Queens Trac Corpn.

Wood<B H RR. — Wiltpen<Kelsey.

Hart<Stu. — Wilson<Schwartz.

Mattuilch<Amato. — Abrams<Gwathney (2)

Corcoran, an infant< B H RR. — Smithwick<Bauerle. Motion:

Roscoe Lumb Co<Jamaica Bldg Co et al

Highest number reached on general calendar is 76.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

PART I.—Keogh, J.—At 9:45 A. M.

Garry<Page & Co (2.) — Feimeis<Kahn.

Rant<Steele. — McHugh<Rotunda.

Vredenburgh<O'Brien. — Farley<Schmidt.

Alfano<Burnett Well Cons Co. — Secrat<Coumeight.

Marcus<Holzman. — The Iowa City State Bank<Robinson.

McCauley<Foster.

The following causes must be answered ready or marked over the term:

Weingraf<Bayden. — Dunn<NY C & H R RR.

Nat City Bk of New Rochelle<Van Slyke. — Railly<same.

Robinson<Doyle. — Nickerson<Riverdale Sanitarium Co.

Collins<Pitts Con Co. — Lane<NY C & H R RR.

Arbuthn<same.

Quinn<Bugden. — Massaro<Pitts Con Co

Reynolds<Fleischmann Mfg Co. — Lupinacci<same.

Koch<Ryttenberg. — Sheehan<McKiniry.

Amer Bond Co<Kelly. — Turner<Busselle.

Monroe Harlem Con. — Bringer Realty Con Co.

Brooks<Pitts Con Co. — Wiener<Epstein.

Moran<Mangini. — Mottola<West St Ry.

Zamborsky<Korz. — Bates<Ellis.

Hooper<Davis.

Highest number reached on regular call, 1896.

PART II.—Special Term—Morschauser, J.

Fell<Cucci. — Kensico<Carpenter.

Bonsall<Shiverick. — Gross<Kauder.

Shiverick<Bonsall. — Daly<Haight.

Governor<New Rochelle, Mayor<Wenneman. — Shattemuc Y C<NY C RR Co.

Brush<Brush. — Moore<Neville.

Dickle<Norton. — Kelly<Scarsdale.

Brown<Brown. — Am Iron Supply Co<Salzano.

Decker<Lindiner.

Surrogate's Court.

SAWYER, S.—At White Plains.

Will for probate: — Herbert G Squires.

Florence B Delano, — Petition to compel accts:

Alexander S Dalrymple. — Gertrude Beekman.

Compulsory accts: — Claim:

Gustav H Hamburger. — Bridget Ross.

Release surety: — Discovery:

Constance K Snapp. — Louise Schilling.

Re estate: — Motion transfer tax:

Theodore A Lord, — Berry Oakley Baldwin.

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

EDGECOMBE AV, e s, 18.11 ft n of 138th St, 90x85, and Edgecombe Av, s e corner of 139th St, 72x85; Simons & Mayer against 114th Street and Seventh Avenue Construction Co., owner and contractor; Max Weinstein, contractor $3,689

EDGECOMBE AV, e s, 18.11 ft n of 138th St, 90x85; Brandt Brothers Building Co., Inc., against 114th Street and Seventh Avenue Construction Co., owner and contractor $650

EDGECOMBE Av, 70 to 72 East; Vermont Marble Co. against 114th Street & 7th Avenue Construction Co., owner and contractor $625

111TH ST, 66 to 70 East; Jacob M. Horn against Dr. John Citron, owner; 114th Street & 7th Avenue Corporation and Max Weinstein, contractors $650

111TH ST, 66 to 70 East; T. H. Simonson & Son Co. against C. B. Citron, owner; 114th St and 7th Av Construction Co., contractor. $9,467

EDGECOMBE Av, 78 to 86; Vermont Marble Co. against 114th Street & 7th Avenue Construction Co., owner and contractor $137

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$4,000; all-year home; 6 large rooms and bath; open fireplace; steam heat; gas; verandas; station 5 minutes; 25 miles out, near bay; restricted location; desirable neighbors; small first payment; remainder like rent. A. E. McCord, Owner, Bellmore, L. I.

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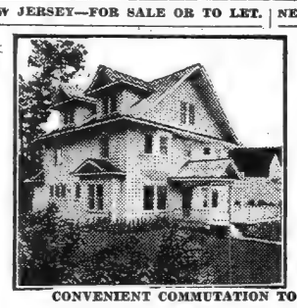
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Artistic All-Year Colonial Home

Plot 258 ft. x 211 ft. x 188 ft.

PRICE $7,500

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Exceptionally fine lights; well kept building; nice class of tenants; few Lofts with all modern improvements; 100 per cent. sprinkler system; suitable any business.

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$75 Cash, $25 Monthly,

Which Includes Taxes and Interest.



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7 Rooms, Rental $960
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8 Rooms, 2 Baths, Lavatory.

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2 Rooms outside	$26.00 to $30.00
4 Rooms outside	$33.00
5 Rooms outside	$35.00

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TWO OTIS PASSENGER ELEVATORS.
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MEALS SERVED IN HANDSOME DINING ROOM IF PREFERRED.
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ENTIRE BLOCK FRONT.

MADISON AVE., 82D TO 83D STS.

Exclusive APARTMENTS

ALL OUTSIDE

9 ROOMS
Foyer and 3 Baths
$3500 to $3800

ONE APARTMENT OF 10 ROOMS
Foyer and 3 Baths
$4,000

Mark Rafalsky & Co.
56 WEST 45TH ST.

Telephone, Bryant—7848.

New Buildings.

993 PARK AVE.

Cor. 84th St.

10 Rooms, 3 Baths . . $2,800-$4,300

1,155 PARK AVE.

Cor. 92d St.

10 Rooms, 3 Baths . . $2,700-$3,000
12 Rooms, 4 Baths . . $3,200-$3,900

Larger or smaller suites can be arranged.

Apply on Premises or at the Office of

BING & BING, 119 West 40th St. Tel., 6410—Bryant.

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THE SOUTHFIELD

Modern Fireproof Building, Southern Exposure.

Large, bright rooms. Extra maids' rooms. Exclusive features usually only found in higher priced apartments.

7 Rooms and 2 Baths (Simplex) **$1,800-$2,500**

3 Rooms and Bath $900

PEASE & ELLIMAN

Agents

340 Madison Avenue

'Phone, Murray Hill—6200.

Non-Housekeeping Apartments

A few Apartments available for fall renting. 1 and 2 large, airy, outside rooms with bath; modern in detail. Day and night attendance. Vacuum cleaning system, maid service, mail chute, open fireplaces, ample closet room. Meals served in apartments. Agent always on premises. 'Phone, Plaza—6070.

Rents, $600 to $1,000.

507 Madison Avenue At 53d St.

BACHELOR

691 Madison Ave. N. E. COR. 62d St.

Parlor, Bedroom, and Bath, Furnished or Unfurnished. Service included. RENTS $480 TO $720. Apply on premises, or to

MOORE & WYCKOFF

646 Fifth Ave., 45th St. Tel. 1263 Bryant.

APARTMENTS

109-111 EAST 56TH ST.

Elevator Building.

135 EAST 56TH ST.

2 Rooms and Bath.

Large, light studio apartments. Rent from $540 to $900, including room service. Apply to E. C. POILLON, 103 Park Ave. Tele. 1850 Murray Hill.

RUTHERFORD

206 East 17th Street.

4 all light, outside, cozy rooms; elevator and telephone service night and day. Rent $38.

HATFIELD HOUSE,

103 EAST 29TH STREET.

One and three rooms and bath; southern exposure; near subway.

City Property

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

Four-story-and-basement dwelling house, 20x100; 224 West 56th St., opp. s. w. cor. B'way; will sacrifice for $35,000; mortgage $32,000. W 67 Times.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

Craftsman Homes in the heart of Flatbush: only $4,250; send for booklet. Otto Singer, on premises, East 13th St. and Av. K, Brooklyn. Avenue J station, Brighton Beach "L."

See our ad. Sunday, easy housekeeping homes, Crown St. Realty Associates, 162 Remsen St.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

Will sacrifice two Jamaica lots for $165 each; original price $480 each; genuine bargain; must have some cash quick. C. Johnson, 8 Hanson Place, Brooklyn, opp. Flatbush Av. L. I. R. R. Depot.

Will sacrifice two lots for $600 cash; large town, 29 minutes from 33d St. and 7th Av.; good title; no agents. Bargain. Box 189 Times Downtown.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

83D, 57 WEST.—Four-story, high-stoop house, 12 rooms, 2 baths; excellently laid out for rooming house. Will rent very reasonably. Caretaker on premises, or Goodale, Perry & Dwight, 2,705 Broadway at 103d.

For Rent.—Modern private house, West 93d St.; private family only. Inquire J. L. Miner, Attorney, 53 Liberty St.

129th, 106 W.—Handsome 3-story and basement dwelling; 2 baths; $900; near subway.

To Let For Business

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

PHYSICIAN'S OR DENTIST'S OFFICE. Large, light back parlor, 18x15; running water; exclusive use of front parlor for waiting room; private house; no objection to use for sleeping; near surface, subway, elevated, bus; electric light; reasonable; agents recognized. Telephone Harlem 5344. 1 East 124th St.

Looking for OFFICES or a LOFT? We can save you both TIME and MONEY. Large or small space. All parts of city. Long or short terms. THE SUB-LEASING CO., 1,478 B'way. (cor. 42d.) Bryant 5780.

247TH ST., 27-35 WEST. Lofts, 100x100. Automatic sprinklers. LOWEST PRICES IN NEIGHBORHOOD. A. J. KERWIN, 1,133 Broadway.

WILL BUILD FOR TENANT, 5,500 SQUARE FEET, NEAR 34TH STREET & NINTH AVENUE. M. M. HAYWARD & CO., 100th St. & B'way.

ONLY ONE STORE LEFT. Choice business location, transfer point, Madison Av., cor. 86th St.; suitable cigars, stationery, florist, confectionery, &c.

Offices to let—Transit Bldg. & Annex, 7 E. 42 St. & 10 E. 43 St. Homer Foote, Jr., Agt.

WM. H. WHITING & CO., 41 PARK ROW. Business Property—Sale, Rental, Management.

For Rent—Completely fitted show room. Apply Room 1,103, Oppenheim Collins Bldg.

Store, southeast corner 14th St. and 7th Av. E. S. Willard & Co., 52 William St.

Property Out of the City

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

HOMES AND ESTATES FOR SALE OR RENT. ANGELL & CO., SCARSDALE, N. Y.

Country Estates.—Westchester, Orange Counties. Seaman Lowerre & Co., 15 East 40th.

Come and see homes and bungalows at Larchmont. Leo Bugg, 40 West 32d St.

New Houses in Van Cortlandt Terrace. Rollins Bros., cor. Broadway & Oakmont Av.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Pretty 5-room bungalow, artistically and well built; beamed ceilings, paneled walls, open tapestry, brick fireplace, up-to-date fixtures; modern kitchen and bath; heat; spacious veranda; perfect in every detail; all large, airy rooms, overlooking bay and beach; hedge around large plot; easy terms; write for photos and further details. Bungalow, Box 185 Times Downtown.

NEW MODERN HOUSE.

Semi-bungalow type, 7 rooms and tile bath; sun parlor and large porch; electricity and gas, parquet floors, white enamel, 2d floor; 28 minutes out; 100 trains; restricted neighborhood; price $5,950; easy terms. J. Mead Briggs, 200 Broadway, N. Y. Phone 3976 Cortlandt.

Do you want to buy my little country place, consisting of a good 6-room house and large, cultivated ground, in healthy location, near R. R. and town? Can commute; good party can make this a fine, profitable home; just the place for poultry, &c.; easy terms. Treiss, Box 182 Times Downtown.

Chicken or vegetable farm; new, attractive 6-room house; range, tubs, china closets, &c.; large plot of rich soil; near trolley and depot and L. I. Sound; one hour from city; terms $100 down, $12 monthly. C. Owner, 1218 Broadway, corner Van Buren St., B'klyn.

If you are looking for a little house and large plot of ground, near station and trolley, churches and stores, $675 for all; $50 down; $7 monthly; answer at once. C. Store, 5 Hanson Pl., B'klyn, opp. Flatbush Av. L. I. R. R. Depot.

FOR LOW COST, HIGH-GRADE BUNGALOWS, VISIT BRIGHTWATERS; BOOKLET 5 ON REQUEST. T. B. ACKERSON CO., 1 WEST 34TH ST., NEW YORK.

34 monthly and $25 down buys acre farm, near station and big towns; hour from city; price $425. Farm, Box 175 Times Downtown.

50x100; all improvements; good location; near station; 35 minutes out; $190; terms; wonderful bargain. B. F. McLain, 47 W. 34th St.

Floral Park—Fine 7-room house; improvements; steam heat; easy terms. Owner, 248 East 50th St., N. Y. City.

RICKERT-FINLAY REALTY CO., Phone, Greeley 5030. 1 West 34th St.

Neponsit.—Seashore homes in New York City. Neponsit Realty Company, 1 West 34th St.

Country Real Estate. L'Ecluse, Washburn & Co., 18 East 34th St., New York.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

ATTRACTIVE BARGAINS

In modern one-family houses and choice building lots at private sale, a large number from which to select.

THE BANKING DEPARTMENT, STATE OF NEW YORK, to quickly close the business of two corporations, offers these properties at about 50% of former prices. They are located at Grantwood, Palisade, Morsemere and Leonia, New Jersey, (opposite Grant's Tomb), within twenty-five minutes of Manhattan.

An inspection of these properties will convince you that they are unusual bargains.

Liberal terms. Title Guarantee Policy Free. For further details and terms address BENJ. D. HAIGHT, Special Deputy Supt. of Banks, care of Banking Department, 61 Broadway, New York City.

ONE ACRE, with modern 6-room cottage, steam heat, bath, electric light, hardwood floors, all improvements; 15 minutes' walk from station; $5,000; comfortable terms. Might rent.

S. S. WALSTROM-GORDON & FORMAN, Ridgewood, N. J. Fone 535.

Cranford, N. J.—If you want a home do not overlook Cranford, the most beautiful town in New Jersey; have now a few houses at a bargain price and easy terms. Droescher, 79 Warren St., New York City.

BIG BARGAIN FOR SOMEBODY. Factory, 4-story, brick, 54x100, on plot 54x200; every improvement. ASHFORTH & CO., 11 EAST 42D ST.

Builder forced to take eight-room house, all improvements, hot water heat, best section, will sell $4,250; value $5,500. Smith-Singer Co., Ridgewood, N. J.

ALL THE ORANGES—Modern houses, every description, sale or rent. Frank H. Taylor., Op. Brick Church Station.

COUNTRY HOME, 20 acres, old buildings; unobstructed view, brook, fruit, asparagus; sacrifice. R. W. Barton, Matawan, N. J.

FARMS, acre upward, hour out, for poultry, fruit, vegetables; $10 monthly. Write for pictures. Room 1,701, 141 Broadway.

Ridgewood, N. J.—Five-acre model poultry farm; new house. Y 348 Times Annex.

New Jersey farms to let; list 10 cts. Paul Williams, New Brunswick, N. J.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

Westport.—10 acres fine shore front, only $30,000. John Crawford, 7 East 42d St.

Real Estate for Exchange.

Want good farm; not rocks; have good income property and mortgages to exchange. Piquet, 354 Fulton St., Jamaica.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

AN EXCLUSIVE apartment, 3 rooms and bath, for bachelor; very exceptional. 28 East 32d St.

WASHINGTON SQUARE DISTRICT. Roomy, newly decorated; artistic, refined furnishings; open fireplaces; 5 rooms, bath; most attractive neighborhood; silver furnished. K 203 Times Downtown.

Apartments.—Hotel Oxford, 35 East 27th. Furnished, unfurnished; full hotel service; restaurant; cheapest rental in New York; 2 rooms, bath, $12 weekly and up.

MADISON AV., 222.—Large, handsomely furnished parlor floor, three rooms, bath; reasonable.

West Side

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED APARTments, long, short leases; east, west side; high class only. R. de Flores, 501 5th Av. Murray Hill 8350.

BROOKLYN.

St. Paul Arms

79-83-87-91 Woodruff Ave.,

NEAR ST. PAUL'S PL., FLATBUSH

Only 25 minutes from Park Row; ½ block Woodruff Ave. Station Brighton Beach "L." Best section of Flatbush. New buildings, nicely decorated, completely up to date in every respect. Sanitary kitchens, tiled floor and walls, etc. Day, Night Tel. & Hall Boy Service.

3-4-5 Rooms & Bath	$30 to $55

One 7-Room Apartment, 2 Baths, Suitable for Physician.

Hoytreis Con. Co. 515 5th Av., N. Y. Tel. Bryant 7142.

Office on premises. Phone Flatbush 2377.

ROSEMUIR

MOST DESIRABLE APARTMENTS IN BEAUTIFUL FLATBUSH.

1710 TO 1722 CATON AVE.

LOCATION UNSURPASSED.

ONE BLOCK NORTH OF CHURCH AVENUE STATION. B. B. L., TWO BLOCKS FROM PROSPECT PARK.

3, 4, 5 and 6 spacious rooms and tiled bath with shower; hardwood trim, parquet floors, handsome electric light fixtures, artistic decorations; all night telephone service; rents $28 to $60 from.....

Renting agent on premises daily, including Sunday.

WESTWOOD REALTY COMPANY

685 FLATBUSH AV., BROOKLYN, N. Y.

BRONX.

5 GRAND ROOMS $32—$38

JUST COMPLETED

University Heights Apartments 1912-1928 LORING PLACE, BET. WEST BURNSIDE AVE. AND WEST 179TH ST., WEST BRONX. Broadway Subway, 181st St., to University Av. trolley, 8 cents. Parquet floors; two families on floor; tenants restricted. Booklet.

Mortgage Loans

Forty-five cents an agate line.

Wanted.—Building loans in Queens County; 50 per cent. valuation. "Attorney," H 223 Times Downtown.

Money advanced on rents, first and second mortgage money. De Leeuw, 15 Broad St.

City Property

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Real Estate.

MARK RAFALSKY & CO., 56 West 45th Street. Tel. Bryant 7848.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, AUCTIONEER, 156 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

J. CLARENCE DAVIES, Real Estate. 149th St. and 3d Ave.

RULAND & WHITING CO., 5 Beekman St. 693 Madison Av.

LOTON H SLAWSON COMPANY, 171 Madison Avenue, New York.

WM. A. WHITE & SONS, Real Estate. 40 Cedar St.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

West Side

THE WILSONIA,
225 West 69th St., near Broadway.
3 rooms, bath, and kitchenette, $50 up.

Apartments by the Month or Year.
Also Unfurnished.
SPOTLESSLY FRESH AND CLEAN.

No questionable or objectionable tenants. Phone, elevator service; maid service optional. Near Subway, "L," 5th Av. bus, street cars. REFERENCES ABSOLUTELY ESSENTIAL.

We offer hotel conveniences at apartment house rates. You are invited to inspect our specially attractive apartments.
CATHEDRAL PLAZA,
10 CATHEDRAL PARKWAY,
110TH ST. AND COLUMBUS AV.
We have 1, 2, 3, 4 room apartments, $30, $40, $50, $60 UP MONTHLY.
Completely furnished, including dishes, silver, cooking utensils. Maid service optional. Every apartment has private bath and kitchenette. Concessions on lease and unfurnished. Near subway and "L." Must be seen to be appreciated. Phone Riverside 3870. 5th Av. bus line stops at our door.

98th St., 305-307 West.—Schuyler Arms Hotel, between Riverside and Broadway; strictly high-class house; beautifully furnished apartments; shower baths; 2, 3, 4, and 5 rooms, with or without kitchen, fully equipped for housekeeping; all night elevator service; telephone, bellboy and maid service; restaurant in building. Phone 3964 River.

THE VAN DYCK AND SEVERN APARTMENTS,
at Broadway, 72d to 73d St.,
overlooking Sherman Square, offer finely appointed furnished apartments of six, eight, and nine rooms, two and three baths.
Manager's Office, 175 West 72d St.
Telephone Columbus 8547.

Alcazar, 215 Manhattan Av., Corner 109th. Capitol, 107 West 109th St.
Elegantly furnished, 2, 3 rooms, kitchenette, bath, modern elevator buildings, near "L," subway; Central Park; rents $30 monthly up; references essential. Phone 10200 and 9735 Riverside. Restaurant in building, open evenings.

OVERLOOKING THE HUDSON.
Convenient 137th express subway; 5 rooms, bath, exceptionally well furnished in old English style; $100. Frederick L. Hurt, 30 East 42d. Murray Hill 5726.

Five to nine rooms upward, $100 to $350 upward; private parties subleasing; completely furnished; chiefly in new buildings; west side, 70s to 100s. Wickliffe Gray, 289 West 73d. Columbus 3974.

If you have a nicely furnished, high class apartment and want to rent it for 5 or 6 months send full particulars to Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.

70TH ST., 2,030 Broadway, The Ormonde.—Magnificent furnished apartment, 4 rooms and bath, suitable for business gentlemen; also single rooms. 6,741 Columbus, Apt. 5 E.

11½ WEST 37TH ST.
adjoining 5th Av., 2 rooms, bath; living room 20x26, open fireplace; furnished or unfurnished; unusually desirable.

Five to nine rooms, $100 to $350; private parties subleasing; completely furnished; west side, 70s to 100s. Wickliffe Gray, 289 West 73d. Columbus 3974.

144 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large, small rooms; select house; phone; express.

83d, near Riverside.—Modern, beautifully furnished seven-room apartment. Dezayas, Schuyler 5990.

Handsomely furnished apartments; long short leases; choice localities. Clark Realty Co., 30 East 42d. Phone Murray Hill 5392.

86th, 23 West.—Handsomely furnished, unusually large two-room and bath; breakfast optional.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS.
Frederick L. Hurt,
30 East 42d.

GRANT COURT.
127TH ST., 610 West, near Riverside Drive.—4, 5, 6 rooms; high class apartment. Fisher.

Bachelor Apartment, 59th St., Overlooking Central Park.—Large living room, 2 bedrooms, and bath; maid service. L 92 Times.

Riverside Drive, No. 120, (north corner 84th).—Eleven all light, well-furnished rooms. Call or address W. R. Stewart.

We have furnished apartments for rent, 5 or 6 months or longer. Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.

Beautifully furnished apartment, 8 rooms, 3 baths. 448 Riverside Drive. Phone 6570 Morningside.

47th, 16 West.—Very attractive, small kitchenette apartment, $50; unfurnished, $30-$40.

High-class three rooms, kitchenette, part or whole; appointment. Smith, 5060 Cathedral.

Handsome, newly furnished apartment, 7 rooms, 2 baths. Coyle, 137 West 82d.

86TH ST., 119 West.—Two sunny rooms and bath.

119th, 430 West.—Five outside rooms, bath, completely, beautifully furnished. $85.

Nine rooms, four baths, west side; new building; beautifully furnished. Columbus 2790.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

MADISON AV., 1,186, COR. 87TH ST.
7 rooms, electricity, parquet floors; $100.
1,182 MADISON AVENUE.
Eight rooms, unusual light, size; $75.
83-85 EAST 86TH STREET.
Seven extra large rooms, $70-$75.

162, 128 East.—Corner apartments, 6 large, light rooms, bath, steam heat, hot water, light on four sides, all on outside rooms. Louis Carreau, Agent, 796 6th Av., (45th.)

FOR HIGH-CLASS APARTMENTS,
A. L. Mordecai & Son, 30 East 42d St.

234, 240 East.—Parlor floor and basement; six large rooms; private house.

West Side.

THE CLEBURNE, 824 WEST END AV.
HIGHEST TYPE S. 9, 10 ROOM APARTMENTS, 3, 4 BATHS.
APPLY ON PREMISES OR
L. J. PHILLIPS & CO., 158 BROADWAY.

GEORGETTE COURT, 315 West 113th St.
$35.00—5-room apartments—$45.00.
All modern improvements; elevator service day and night; parks, subway, "L" car, and bus service within one block.

Central Park West, 96th St.—Attractive 6-room modern elevator apartment; exclusive section; all improvements; newly decorated; unusual opportunity; sub-lease, 2 years to run. Call Bryant 4980.

140th St., 503 West.—Seven rooms, front; bath; electricity; convenient subway and "L"; refined house; owner on premises; $45; inducements to desirable tenants.

Will sublet 5-room apartment in elevator house, 50 Morningside Av., 119th St.; lease expires next Oct. 1; regular rent $55; concessions granted. Perkins.

SUBLET.
Three rooms and bath.
HOTEL WALTON, 104 West 70th St.

BROADWAY, 2,708, (103d.)—Three rooms, bath, kitchenette; owner's management; lease; $36-$40.

108D, 216 W., (corner Bway.)—Steam heat, just right, seven rooms; electricity; parquet floors. Huston.

21ST ST., 210 WEST.—ELEVATOR APARTMENTS, 5 AND 6 ROOMS, ALL IMPROVEMENTS, $35 UP.

Ask Lewis B. Preston, Inc., 165 B'way, N. Y. C., for illus. bklt. on The Roxborough, 251 W. 92d St.

Grand Concourse Apartments.—See H. A. Douglas Co., 187th St. and Grand Concourse.

SKYLIGHT 5 West 16th St. BACHELOR STUDIOS. $30 to $60. APARTMENTS.

Apartments to sublet on the upper west side, 4 to 10 rooms. Write Z., Box T 25 Times.

182 West 58th St.—An apartment most attractive; 14 rooms and 5 bathrooms.

70TH, 307 WEST.—8 rooms, 2 baths; $1,500-$1,800. Superintendent on premises.

Elevator apartments of 7 and 8 large rooms, $1,000-$1,500. 102 West 75th St.

An apartment having 3 master's bedrooms; any desirable location. Murray Hill 4520.

Madison Av., 121.—Desirable housekeeping and non-housekeeping apartments.

180 West 79th.—High-class apartments, nine rooms, duplex and simplex. $2,600.

888-844 Riverside Drive; near 158th St.; 6 and 7 rooms; $780 to $1,200.

156th, 601 West.—Elevator apartments, 4, 6, 7, 8 rooms; $38 to $100.

59th St., 200 West.—4-5 rooms, $1,400 to $2,000. Apply Supt.

190th, 661 West.—Elevator; 4 rooms, $40 to $50; 5 rooms, $50.

Apartments Wanted

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished.

Have clients wanting handsomely furnished apartments, east, west side; high-class only. R. de FLOREZ, 501 5th Av. Murray Hill 3850.

Wanted, 5 or 6 rooms, furnished or unfurnished, apartment, 5 months; responsible adults; $60. L 55 Times.

Board Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

Christian lady wishes warm, sunny, well-furnished room, not over 3d floor, for Winter or longer, between 72d and 95th Sts., west side. C., 2,262 Sedgwick Av., Bronx.

BOARD AND ROOM WITH REFINED PRIVATE SOUTHERN FAMILY. W. B. JERNIGAN, HOTEL ALBERT.

Country Board

Thirty cents an agate line.

Westchester.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Winter engagements low; unexcelled home cooking; large porches; well-heated house; river view. W. E. Robinson. Phone 2161 Yonkers.

New Jersey.

Convalescents' home; trained nurses' care; moderate prices. Schofield, 234 Avenue A, Bayonne.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

67TH AV., 47.—Unusual location; double, single room; steam heat; private bath.

84TH, 117-119 EAST. (Near Park Av.)—Large and single rooms, with board.

45TH ST., 8 EAST.
Table board; rooms; references.

MADISON AV., 889.—Large, handsome rooms, with board; breakfast in room; appointments those of a private house; references.

MADISON AV, 71.—Handsome third story room, suitable for two; also small.

MADISON AV., 213.—Rooms newly furnished, some with bath; table board; references.

West Side

5TH AV., 2,068, (127th.)—Large room, second floor; small room; excellent board.

16TH, 20-22 WEST.—Large, small rooms, well heated; unexcelled board; telephone.

22D, 327 WEST.—One large room, vacant; unexcelled cuisine; references required; investigate.

43 WEST 47TH ST.
Attractively furnished rooms; first-class service; table unexcelled; every convenience; table guests.

47TH, 53 WEST.—Exceptional rooms, large, single; private bath; excellent board. 4589 Bryant.

53D, 57 WEST.—Quiet room, bath, suitable two; reasonable responsible parties; references.

54TH ST., 54 WEST.—Single and double rooms, suites; private baths; electricity.

56TH, 62 WEST.—Desirable large, small rooms, with board; suite, with bath; references.

57TH, 349 WEST.—One large room; southern exposure; private bath; board; references.

58TH, 37 WEST.—Attractive rooms; private baths; excellent cooking and service; table guests.

58TH, 146 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large and small rooms; table guests; references.

70TH, 127 WEST.—Attractive, newly furnished, redecorated rooms, with and without bath; exceptional table and service; table guests.

70TH, 127 WEST.—Attractive, newly furnished, redecorated rooms, with and without bath; exceptional table and service; table guests.

71ST, 120 WEST.—Single, double rooms, newly furnished; private baths; Hebrew social surroundings.

71ST ST., 340 WEST.—Exceptionally strictly kosher board; large, small rooms; table guests accommodated.

72D, 157 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms; southern exposure; well-appointed house; references.

72D, (Broadway, West End.)—Floor, four rooms, bath, electricity; en suite or single; high-class house; references. Columbus 2380.

72D, 52 WEST.—Superior location and appointments; private family desiring Winter home.

74TH, 102 WEST.—Desirable rooms; private baths; telephone; electricity; steam; table boarders.

75TH, 147 WEST.—BEAUTIFUL SECOND FLOOR; OTHER ROOMS; REFINED SURROUNDINGS; REFERENCE EXCHANGED.

75TH, 155 WEST.—Desirable rooms, with board; references.

76TH, 249 WEST.—Attractive rooms; parlor dining; table guests; references.

76TH ST., 237, 239 WEST.—Large rooms, bath, single; excellent table; fine location.

78TH, 164 WEST.—Pleasant rooms, excellent table; parlor dining; homelike; table guests.

79TH, 114 and 132 WEST.—Unusual and attractive "pensions," with large parlors, tea room, and lounge; steam heat; private telephones; booklet on request.

79TH, 128 WEST.—Newly decorated, newly furnished; electric light; telephones; opened Oct. 1.

80TH, 124 WEST.—Attractive large, small rooms; electricity; good table; parlor dining.

82D ST., 146 WEST.—THE BARRETT.
Rooms furnished, unfurnished; elevator; table optional.

82D, 19 WEST, (Kenilworth.) — Desirable rooms; excellent table; parlor dining; table guests.

82D, 124 West, (Graycourt.)—New and attractively decorated; modern; table guests; booklet.

82D, 20 WEST.—Beautifully furnished rooms; excellent home cooking.

83D, 5 WEST.—Unusually desirable, quiet; modern improvements; arrangements for coming season.

84TH, 53 WEST.—Beautiful, large room, private bath, electricity; excellent table; Jewish.

85TH, 130 WEST.—NEWLY DECORATED ROOMS; GOOD TABLE; REASONABLE TO BUSINESS PEOPLE; TELEPHONE.

86TH ST., 55 WEST.
Small and medium rooms; table guests.

86TH ST., 114 WEST.—Owner's home, large and small rooms. "L" and subway.

86TH ST., 23 WEST.
Superior accommodation; table board.

87TH, 138 WEST.—Refined home; large, small rooms; electricity; references; table guests.

89TH, 808 WEST.—Refined Jewish home can accommodate few people; excellent cooking.

102D, 253 WEST.—Saloon floor, elegantly furnished; private bath; also one single room with bath; Jewish family. Aarons.

103D, 246 WEST.—Large room, dressing room; table guests; New Englanders.

106TH, 214 WEST.—Unusual accommodations in private home for bachelor or family; two large rooms and bath; also single room; near Riverside.

107TH, 822 WEST.—Unusual opportunity for bachelor or family to live in luxurious economy; three large rooms and bath; also single room; between Riverside and Broadway.

120TH, 7 WEST.—Attractive large and small rooms, with strictly kosher board; table guests.

122D, 156 WEST.—Well-furnished large, small rooms; refined house; home cooking.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 583.—Beautiful rooms; southern exposure; refined surroundings; exceptional board; references.

THE EVELYN LODGE.
Charming family Hotel of high standard; Grand location; 20 min. Broadway, 5c. fare; Lovely furnished rooms; suites; all comforts; Excellent chef and service; separate tables; Delightful atmosphere; refined surroundings; Weekly, $10-$14 per adult, with meals. 71 CENTRAL AV., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

WEST END AV., 830, (105th St.)—Couple with references can find congenial home in private family of two. Alston.

WEST END AV., 520.—Residence for young girl students; home care, chaperonage; eleventh year.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

11TH, 10 EAST, (Near 5th Av.)—Desirable steam-heated room; breakfast optional.

17TH ST., 130 EAST.—Desirable, well furnished rooms; bathroom floor; reasonable.

23D ST., 20 EAST, (Madison Square South.)—Suite, two rooms and bath.

30TH ST., 119 EAST.—Newly furnished room; modern conveniences; gentleman.

31ST, 47 EAST.—Large, front room, near subway; all conveniences.

53D, 32 EAST.—Two large rooms with or without bath, electricity; gentlemen.

45TH, 16 EAST.—Comfortable room, with bath; single room; breakfast optional; references.

55TH, 71 EAST.—Large, newly decorated rooms; electric lights; all conveniences; references.

55TH, 71 EAST.—Two large, light rooms; electric light; running water; references.

75TH, 1,044 Lexington Av.—Handsomely furnished room, bath, connecting; gentlemen only; references.

91ST, 75 EAST.—Neat, light room; terms reasonable; telephone; references.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box-spring beds; tiled bathroom; absolute cleanliness.

LEXINGTON AV, 586.—Elegant back parlor and one large room; references; telephone.

West Side

8TH, 128 WEST.—Handsome room and alcove, bath adjoining; also studio, piano, electricity.

12TH ST., 46 WEST.—Very large room, bath, $12; well-kept house.

40TH, 66 WEST.—Floor 2 rooms, bath, single, en suite; exclusive; electricity; references; bachelors.

44TH, 12 WEST, (The Mansfield.)—Highest class bachelor apartments, furnished or unfurnished, with complete hotel service; refrigeration; open fireplaces; excellent location.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

West Side

50TH, 60 WEST.—Attractive large room, private bath; reasonable.

52D, 55 WEST.—Large room; private bath; electricity; telephones; reasonable; gentleman only; references.

52D ST., 220 WEST.
Newly furnished rooms.

53D, 62 WEST.—Desirable double and single rooms, or en suite; private bath.

58TH, 49 WEST.—Large, elegant room; gas, electricity, bath, telephone; reasonable; light housekeeping.

58TH, 122 WEST.—Bachelors; perfectly appointed, splendidly kept house; rooms $10-$11.

66TH ST., 115 WEST.—Large, pleasant room; running water; suitable one, two; moderate.

68TH ST., 71 WEST.—Beautiful sunny rooms; every convenience; perfectly kept; moderate; references.

68TH, 68 WEST.—Large back parlor; private bath; kitchenette; conveniences; other rooms.

113 WEST 69TH ST.
West Hall.
Large room with southern exposure; saloon dressing room and private bath; suitable for two; also smaller room.

69TH, 111 WEST.—Desirable large room; steam, hot water, electricity, telephone; references.

70TH, 145 WEST.—Newly, elegantly furnished rooms; running water; strictly private house; references.

70TH, 220 WEST.—Desirable large room; electricity; private residence; gentlemen only; references.

70TH, 307 WEST.—Large, bright room, private house; all conveniences; suitable two gentlemen.

71ST, 57 WEST.—Large, sunny room; southern exposure; continuous hot water; references.

71ST, 66 WEST.—Large furnished rooms; telephone; improvements; near subway, "L" stations.

72D, 248 WEST.—The Greystone, phone Columbus 1894; furnished room; excellent table.

72D, 120 WEST.—Newly decorated and refitted; electricity; private baths. M. Luez.

72D, 121 WEST.—Large double room with alcove; twin beds; southern exposure.

73D, 103 WEST.—Nicely decorated rooms; running water; large closets; gentlemen; moderate.

74TH, 135 WEST. — Connecting rooms, elegantly furnished; separately or suite; bath; gentlemen.

74TH, 149 WEST. — ATTRACTIVE ROOMS, SINGLE, DOUBLE, WITH AND WITHOUT PRIVATE BATHS; CONTINUOUS HOT WATER; REASONABLE.

74TH, 104 WEST.—Comfortable, large, well-heated rooms, bath; continuous hot water; telephone; breakfast privilege; homelike; private residence.

75TH ST., (329 Amsterdam.)—Large, sunny room, adjoining bath; elevator; telephone; electricity; furnished or unfurnished; no other roomers. Wyeth

75TH, 147 WEST.—BEAUTIFUL SECOND FLOOR; OTHER ROOMS; REFINED SURROUNDINGS; REFERENCES EXCHANGED.

75TH, 124 WEST.—Large room; private bath; southern exposure; other rooms; telephone, references.

75TH, 159 WEST.—Newly furnished, high class, parquet floors, electric lights; private baths.

76TH, 148 WEST.—Large, sunny, pleasant room; bath adjoining; electric light; telephone.

76TH, 102 WEST.—Furnished rooms, bath, modern improvements, $5 up; references exchanged.

76TH, 171 WEST.—Homelike, sunny rooms, continuous hot water, private baths, electricity.

76TH, 125 WEST. — Sunny front rooms; handsome back parlor, with private bath.

76TH, 57 WEST.—Attractive rooms, adjoining bath; table guests. Tel. 9725 Schuyler.

77TH, 125 WEST. — Desirable, homelike rooms; quiet private house; references; telephone.

77TH, 124 WEST.—Handsome, large room; newly furnished; southern exposure; exclusive, private residence.

77TH, 102 WEST.—Very attractive, pleasant rooms; home comforts.

79TH, 119 WEST.—Large room and bath, suites and small room.

80TH, 136 WEST.—Attractive rooms, well furnished; hot water supply; reasonable; references.

80TH, 144 WEST. — Large rooms, private bath; lavatory, kitchenette; breakfast; $8 up.

81ST, 8 WEST.—Large back parlor, kitchenette; home comforts; electricity, steam.

82D, 152 WEST.—Moderate rates; handsomely furnished rooms; every convenience; "L," subway.

82D ST., 146 WEST. THE BARRETT.
Rooms furnished, unfurnished; elevator; table optional.

82D ST., 134 WEST.—Large and medium second floor rooms; rates reasonable; references.

82D, 56 WEST.—Large, well-furnished room; private bath; electric lights; references.

82D, 83 WEST.—Rent, beautiful large, small front room, newly furnished; references.

82D, 74 WEST.—One large and one small room; every convenience; reasonable.

84TH, 31 WEST.—Unusual southern exposure, 2d floor room; newly furnished, every convenience.

84TH, 56 WEST.—Newly decorated, sunny rooms; exclusive house; parlors for guests' use.

85TH, 333 WEST.—Attractively furnished, sunny, double, single rooms; select; references.

85TH, 207 WEST.—Large room, immaculate; running water; elevator; breakfasts; $6. Sharples.

86TH, 121 WEST. — Handsomely furnished parlor floor; studio, or doctor's; private bath.

87TH, 117 WEST.—Double rooms; strictly private family; moderate prices.

88TH, 181 WEST.—Very comfortable room in select house; all conveniences; breakfast.

88TH, 235 WEST, (Drocoam Hall.)—Exclusive bachelor dwellings; rooms, $5 to $12; subway.

90TH, 53 WEST.—Attractive rooms, running water, southern exposure; private house; reference. Barry.

91ST., 64 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large rooms; southern exposure; select house; references.

91ST, 203 WEST.—Southern exposure, parlor, bedroom adjoining; independent entrance; piano. Stroble.

91ST, 33 WEST.—Newly furnished residence, sunny rooms, private baths; electricity; $10, $12.

93D, 21 WEST.—Well furnished rooms, wholesome food; phone; board optional.

93D, 253 WEST, (Broadway.)—Attractive, medium, small room, adjoining bath; private residence.

94TH, 250 WEST.—Newly furnished outside room, en suite or single; running water; private family. Apartment 2N.

94TH, 18 WEST. — Attractive rooms; private bath; table boarders; excellent meals; reference.

94TH, 55 WEST. — Beautifully furnished, large, sunny rooms; modern conveniences; private house.

94TH, 153 WEST.—Beautifully furnished rooms; single, double; running water; private house; bachelors.

94TH, 34 WEST.—Large, desirable front room; quiet, refined surroundings; owner; references.

94TH, 106 WEST.—Attractive back parlor, kitchenette; large front room, suitable two.

96TH, 231 WEST.—Beautifully appointed guest room, facing Broadway; gentleman; exclusive. Apt. 3D.

97TH, 251 WEST.—Desirable room; running water; modern elevator building; moderate. Brewer.

97TH, 316 WEST, (Next Drive.)—En suite or single; references. (Mrs.) Manager.

97TH, 318 WEST.—A sunny room; refined family; river view; next Drive.

97TH, 145 WEST.—Private house; unusually attractive, well furnished room, bath; gentleman.

97TH, 280 WEST.—Medium, well-furnished room; closet, water, heat, board. Apt. 6-A.

100TH, 253 WEST.—Attractive, newly furnished rooms, with bath; breakfasts; American family.

102D, WEST, (Between West End-Riverside.)—One, two rooms, bath; owner's private residence; elegantly furnished. Telephone 2007 Riverside.

102D, 302 WEST.—Private house; large, comfortable room, suitable two gentlemen; bath.

107TH ST., 230 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms for gentleman; elevator. Apt. No. 1.

114TH, 540 WEST.—Small, sunny south room; terms reasonable.

116TH ST., (Opposite Columbia.)—Large, sunny front room, for one or two; two closets. Miss Ward, 15 Claremont Av.

118TH, 414 WEST.—South rooms; elevator building; beside Columbia; kitchen privileges. Apt. 3.

118TH, 420 WEST.—Three rooms, furnished, for housekeeping; reasonable. See Supt.

124TH, 542 WEST.—Cozy room, conveniences; breakfast optional; French family. Apt. 3E.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

West Side

124TH, 1 EAST.—Newly opened, newly furnished, newly decorated, private house; handsomely furnished suites and rooms; large, small, private bath; electricity; refined surroundings; opposite park; reasonable; breakfast if desired; large, light back parlor; running water; for physician or dentist. Telephone 5344 Harlem.

136TH, 530 WEST.—Beautiful front room, private family; elevator; conveniences. Apartment 9-F.

139TH, (574 St. Nicholas Av.) near 140th St., "L."—Large, outside room, facing park; exclusive elevator apartment for one or two gentlemen; board optional. Bachrach, Apt. 46.

145TH, 504 WEST.—Desirable rooms, conveniences, suitable one or two; reasonable. Grant.

162D, WEST, (16 Jumel Terrace.)—Two, single, en suite; bath; running water; large closets; spotless; telephone; $4, $5.

177TH, WEST, (228 Audubon Av.)—Elegant room, private family; telephone; $4. Apartment 36.

BROADWAY, 2,880, (112th.)—Two fine and unusually large rooms, adjoining bath; high-class apartment. Vosburgh. Telephone 3908 Morningside.

BROADWAY, 3,810, (150th St.,) Apartment 44.—Pleasant room; reasonable; private family; references.

BROADWAY, (168th)—Seven rooms; two baths; 2 S. rooms, bath. Audubon 3515. Ellsworth.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, (68th St.)—Couple, having charming apartment, rent delightful outside room; private lavatory; excellent transportation; 7915 Columbus.

DESIRABLE front room, overlooking Central Park; exclusive elevator apartment. Columbus 5277.

LARGE PARLOR and alcove, newly furnished; conveniences; suitable for couple. W 42 Times.

MUST BE SEEN TO BE APPRECIATED. In very select neighborhood, beautiful, large, and tastefully furnished room; strictly private house; reference required; prefer gentleman. Address L 98 Times.

NEATLY FURNISHED small room in private house, West Seventies; conveniences. L 93 Times.

SOUTHEAST CORNER 118TH ST. AND ST. NICHOLAS AV.—Formerly furnished rooms, with or without bath, from $6 to $10 per week; full hotel and elevator service; restaurant; very moderately priced.

STRICTLY PRIVATE HOUSE.
Large, beautiful, well-furnished and lighted room, adjoining dressing room; southern exposure; location, West Seventies; conveniences; gentleman preferred; suitable for two; references required. L 90 Times.

WEST END AV., 569, (87th.)—Room, with lavatory; steam heat; gentlemen; references.

WEST END AV., 676.—Two elegantly furnished rooms with bath. private house.

WEST END AV., 676, (93d St.)—Two elegantly furnished rooms, with board.

Brooklyn.

ST. MARK'S AV., 101.—Handsomely furnished front parlor; also small room; near subway.

Unfurnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

40TH ST., 66 WEST.—Floor, 2 rooms, bath; single, en suite; exclusive; electricity; references; bachelors.

83d, 4 West.—3 large connecting rooms, partly furnished or unfurnished; private family; electricity; parquet floor; suitable for bachelors.

94th St., 32 West.—Large back parlor, with private bath; phone, electricity; furnished or unfurnished; $8. Riverside 1224.

WASHINGTON SQUARE, 41.—Two large connecting rooms, newly decorated; electricity; studio building.

36th, 40 West.—Studio, music, living rooms, bath, kitchenette; private house; $90.

Rooms Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished.

Two young men wish large room and bath, meals if agreeable, in the neighborhood of Columbia Univ.; must be well appointed and reasonable. Address Room 413, 42 West 39th St. Give full details for the service, and the figure.

WANTED.—Three furnished rooms and kitchen in apartment; would board owner if desired; west side; reasonable. W 60 Times.

BACHELOR desires airy room, breakfast, bath, electric light, elevator; near subway; fullest particulars. W 50 Times.

By gentleman, room modern apartment, reasonable, near subway. W 72 Times.

Situations Wanted, Female

Fifteen cents an agate line.

BOOKKEEPER.—Expert; 8 years' double entry, controlling system; can familiarize with any set of books; knowledge stenography. W 85 Times

BOOKKEEPER - STENOGRAPHER.—Absolutely efficient and reliable; highly recommended; five years' experience; salary, $18. W 49 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, assistant typist, telephone operator; three years' experience; $8; no agency. H 802 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER - STENOGRAPHER. — Four years' experience; competent; reliable; salary, $12. W 47 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, typist, correspondent, executive; experience; references; moderate salary. S., 3,391 3d Av.

BOOKKEEPER'S assistant and stenographer; several years' experience; competent; neat; references. W 45 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, STENOGRAPHER. — Five years' experience; double entry, trial balance; $12. H 370 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, 24; Christian; thoroughly experienced, competent, and ambitious; excellent references. W 71 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, typist; trial balance; modern methods; controlling accounts; $10-$12. W 70 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Double entry, trial balance; thoroughly competent; four years' experience; $10. H 372 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Double entry; can take complete charge of office; salary, $25 per week. G 345 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Expert; executive ability; five years manufacturing business; exceptional references. W 25 Times.

CARE of lady's or gentleman's apartment; capable woman; city reference; no cards answered. E., 23 Perry St., City.

COOK.—Competent cook wishes position in private family with kitchenmaid; city. W 52 Times.

COOK.—Swedish; position by day; sleep home; references. D 164 East 58d.

COMPANION.—Young lady, daughter of American army officer, having spent last five years abroad studying music and languages, (fluent French and German,) desires position as companion in New York or suburbs; highest references exchanged. W 66 Times.

DRESSMAKER.—Late Lucille, Ltd.; tailor suits, gowns, wraps; expert fitter, draper; remodeling equal to new; out; references. 785 Madison Av. Phone 7066 Plaza.

DRESSMAKER.—Competent; ladies' tailor; reasonable; remodeling; home. Mme. Juliette, 24 West 8th St.

DRESSMAKER.—Artistic; gowns, furs specialty; suits; remodeling; $2.50 daily; reference. 6189 Harlem.

DRESSMAKER.—Competent; stylish gowns; remodeling; out, home; references. Thomas, 500 West 123d.

GRADUATE NURSE wants position as office nurse, stenography. Address F. A. K., 805 Broadway, Long Branch, N. J.

HOUSEKEEPER, cook, or general work.—The writer, giving up housekeeping, recommends the services of her faithful domestic; eight years' service; faithful and efficient; speaks German and English. For particulars, W 87 Times.

LAUNDRESS, &c.—First-class laundress, or do house cleaning, by day; references. 140 West 85th.

NURSE.—Lady wishes to place infant's nurse; 4½ years' references. Call 10 to 12 Tuesday, 104 Central Park West. Apartment 6A.

NURSE.—Invalid or convalescent; hospital training; $25 month; references. A. B., Times Harlem.

MASSEUSE.—A Swedish masseuse, Stockholm graduate, two months here, wishes lady patients at their residences; reference. L 47 Times.

NURSE, undergraduate, wants position with doctor or to nurse an invalid; can give reference. C. Barnes, 321 West 28th St.

NURSE.—Thoroughly experienced infants' nurse; best references; sewing; knowledge languages. W 69 Times.

OFFICE WORK.—Young lady, (22,) well educated, refined, good appearance, knows typewriting and general office work, desires suitable position; willing to learn selling in high-class store. H 376 Times Downtown.

OFFICE ASSISTANT, with knowledge of stenography; neat appearing; Christian; $7. K 202 Times Downtown.

RELIABLE COLORED WOMAN.—Half-time place; best reference. Coleman, 117 West 138th.

SEAMSTRESS—REMODELING.
W 62 TIMES.

SEWING, &c.—French; all-around sewing by day or visiting maid; references. M. B., 227 East 43d St.

STENOGRAPHER - SECRETARY, several years' experience, executive ability, desires position requiring competent conscientious workers. N. Fisch, 1,562 Washington Av.

Automobile Exchange

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

HUPMOBILES.

1913, 1914, and 1915 touring cars and roadsters; all are excellent in both condition and appearance and guaranteed like new; no reasonable offers refused. Hupmobile Agency, 1,385 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

Stearns Knight runabout, 1912; dynamo lighting, clock, Klaxon horn, speedometer; overhauled; manufacturer's new car guarantee. Stearns Company, 417 West 55th St. Telephone 7600 Columbus.

A Bargain.—Haynes, 1915, 50 horse power roadster, fully equipped and in perfect condition; must be sold to close estate; any kind of demonstration. 345 Amsterdam Av.

Pierce-Arrow (1914) touring; 48 H. P. Rolls (1914) Sedan limousine; 45 H. P. Cadillac (1913) runabout; like new. Turner, St. James Hotel. Phone 3247 Bryant.

Ford delivery cars, bodies, every description. Automobile Manufacturers Exchange, 468 E. 149th.

LIMOUSINE and landaulet body wanted must be of the very best. Dempsey, 597 Quincy St., Brooklyn; phone 4400 Bushwick.

Packard and Renault limousine, newly painted, by day or month; moderate rates; excellent service. Bord, 114 West 50th.

Beautiful Garford Six, seven-passenger touring; like new; wire wheels; hour, week, or month; owner drives. Lenox 8767.

Practically new Packard, $2.50 hourly, $300 monthly; owner drives; references. Morningside 8833.

Hacker's chance; limousine body, $65; landaulette body, $35. Keene, 305 West 59th.

Oldsmobile, 1916, 5-passenger, positively brand new; sell $950. Lashley, Broad 306.

Fiat landaulet, 30 H. P.; excellent condition; great bargain; $700. Bord, 114 West 50th.

Automobiles for Rent.

EGIDI AUTO SERVICE.
Pierce-Arrows, Packards, Renaults; high-class service offering more advantages than private ownership; polite, liveried chauffeurs; hour, day; special rates week, month, year. 123 West 52d St. Phone Circle 774.

Classy Packard or Renault closed or touring cars for hire, $3 and up; reliable chauffeurs. Hotchkiss Co., 20 West 60th. Phone Columbus 1509 and 10159.

Packard limousine, newly painted, mechanically perfect, by hour, day; special rate monthly. Bord, 114 West 50th. Circle 1420.

Beautiful Renault limousine, by month; reasonable. 2130 Lenox. Brooks, 182 E. 73d.

Packard, 7-passenger; $2.50 per hour, with chauffeur. 15 East 30th. Tel. 886 Madison.

New Berlin Packard, very reasonable. Ray Mead, 212 West 89th. Riverside 6200.

For Hire.—Swell Lancia limousine, monthly. C. Olsen, 170 West 75th St.

Automobile Repairing.

Auto Welding.—We successfully repair broken aluminium cases, cracked cylinders and housing as good as new; we have a complete machine shop for repairs to the trade. Smith, 804 West 52d. Phone Columbus 2036.

Automobile Storage.

AUTO STORAGE.
Live, dead; 1st floor; fireproof; $5-$15. 410 East 32d St. Tel. Murray Hill 389.

Automobile Instruction.

Largest and Best School in WEST SIDE U. S. Send for Booklet and Y. M. C. A. Pass to Visit School. Tel. 7920 302 W. 57th St. Col. Special class for women.

STEWART AUTOMOBILE SCHOOL. Booklet explains WHY our course is BEST. inspect our plant and be convinced 225 W. 57th St. Ladies' classes.

Best school for automobile owners; trial lesson and descriptive booklet free. Bedford Branch, Y. M. C. A. Auto School, Bedford Av. and Monroe St., Brooklyn.

Situations Wanted, Female

Fifteen cents an agate line.

STENOGRAPHER.—Christian; high school graduate; six years' experience, three of which private stenographer of firm; thoroughly competent, accurate, possessing tact, executive ability; earnest and willing worker; excellent, reliable references. McNeils, 130 West 105th St.

STENOGRAPHER, SECRETARY. — Eight years' literary, insurance, engineering experience; manage office; absolutely reliable; superior references; $15. M 201 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Good English education; thoroughly trained in office duties; pleasant personality; willing worker; $7 per week. Miss J., 36 West 123d St. Phone 418 Harlem.

STENOGRAPHER. — Secretary; executive ability; handle correspondence; contracting, machinery, real estate experience; $18-$20. (T) F. E. B., 60 West 59th St. Tel. Greeley, 5495.

STENOGRAPHER.—Seven years' commercial, silk, import experience; switchboard; general office work; excellent references, Christian; $15. H 395 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and Assistant Bookkeeper, thoroughly trained, desires position with advancement. Margery Diehl, 695 Madison Av. Phone Plaza 2994.

STENOGRAPHER with secretarial experience; high school graduate; 21 years old; excellent references. (D) F. E. B., 60 West 59th St. Tel. Greeley 5495.

STENOGRAPHER and assistant bookkeeper; several years' experience; neat, capable, willing; salary $12. A. W., 413 East 90th St.

STENOGRAPHER, (20;) 2 years' experience; Christian; excellent speller, grammarian; neat, willing, conscientious, painstaking; $8. Evelyn, 238 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, telephone operator, assistant bookkeeper; 8 years' experience; familiar with office details; willing, obliging; $10. A 222 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Highly proficient; grammatical scholar; master technical detail; tenders her service reliable house; salary $12. L 376 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Neat girl, beginner, 16; anxious; graduate full course; American; serious; hard worker; $6. Miss Hans

CHLOROFORM WOMAN IN CROWDED STREET

Thieves Drag Mrs. Silverberg, 75, Into Hallway and Tear Gems from Her Ears.

Mrs. Dora Silverberg, 75 years old, a widow, of 167 Manhattan Avenue, was chloroformed by two men and dragged into a hallway at 578 Broadway, Williamsburg, about 2:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and a pair of diamond earrings valued at $500 were torn from her ears. A gold watch and a few dollars in cash were also stolen. The woman, after being treated by Dr. Seller of the Williamsburg Hospital, was taken to her home in a critical condition.

Mrs. Silverberg left her home to go to a jewelry store at the Broadway address. She had just started to enter the store when two men grabbed her and covered her mouth and nose with a cloth saturated with chloroform. The block is in the heart of the shopping district and the street was crowded. The men hurried the woman into the hallway next to the store, explaining hurriedly to the crowd that she had suddenly became ill. In a few minutes they hurried out, saying they were going for a doctor. They were seen to run through Broadway to Lorimer Street and board a car going south.

Some one then opened the door and found the woman huddled on the floor, unconscious and bleeding from wounds in the ears where the earrings had been torn out and from a wound on the head. Evidently she had been blackjacked as well as drugged. Policeman Shepherd of the Clymer Street Station called an ambulance from the Williamsburg Hospital. Dr. Seller found the woman suffering from a severe contusion of the head and internal injuries. When Mrs. Silverberg regained consciousness she begged to be taken to her home, despite the advice of the physician. Her son-in-law, Samuel Eisenberg, with whom she lives, was notified, and he asked that she be taken home. Because of her age, her condition is critical.

Indian Woman Lawyer in Court.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—The first Indian woman who ever appeared before the Supreme Court as a lawyer was admitted to practice there today. She is Mrs. Lyda B. Conley of Kansas City, a member of the Wyandotte tribe. John William Davis, Solicitor General of the United States, moved her admission to practice.

WASHINGTON MART, REBUILT, REOPENS

Mayor, McAneny, Prendergast, and Others Deliver Addresses to a Large Crowd.

FIRST LINK IN RETAIL CHAIN

Mitchel Hopes City Will Own String of Model Markets—Celebration All This Week.

Crowds of many thousands filled Washington Market yesterday to celebrate the formal reopening of the building since it has been reconstructed and converted into a model market of glass, marble, porcelain, enamel, and nickel flooded with light from a series of large overhead windows.

The ceremonies began with the arrival of a procession with a band at its head, city officials in automobiles following and the forty exempt firemen with their antiquated engines bringing up in the rear. The main floor and galleries were thronged, and hundreds of persons had to be turned away while the speechmaking was going on.

Mayor Mitchel said that the reopening of Washington Market as a modern institution was only a step in the plan to dot the city with model markets.

"The new Washington Market," he said, "is a link in a chain of retail markets which I hope that the city will some time own and control. Such a system of retail markets will be a part of a still more comprehensive system of food distribution. The entire plan will comprise wholesale terminal markets which will receive supplies of all kinds for distribution with the least possible handling and waste and will have a marked effect in keeping down the cost of living.

McAneny Reviews Improvement.

George McAneny, President of the Board of Aldermen, briefly reviewed the history of the market and of its reconstruction.

"This building was a disgrace to the city four years ago," he said. "But the new building is offered as a promise that this in time shall be the standard of all markets of the city. The start toward the reconstruction of Washington Market was made six years ago by the money saved through other economies. We saved nearly $500,000 from the $3,000,000 given us to use and $43,000 of this saving went toward the remodeled market."

The history of Washington Market and a detailed explanation of the great improvements that had been made were given by Matthew Micolino, President of the Washington Market Merchants' Association. Others on the speakers' platform were Ralph Folks, Commissioner of Public Works; Simon Steiner, one of the oldest dealers in Washington Market, and Mrs. Julian Heath, President of the National Housewives' League.

Borough President Marcus M. Marks, Chairman of the Market Committee, who called up on the long-distance telephone from San Francisco when he was at the exposition to settle some of the details of the market and to decide on the date of its opening, told yesterday of the visits paid to the old market by Edward VII. when he was Prince of Wales and by Presidents Grant, Garfield, Arthur, and Cleveland.

Special Exhibits All Week.

During the week the special exhibits will occupy places in the galleries. Up in the gallery is a woman suffrage headquarters, from which printed arguments in favor of giving women the vote were distributed yesterday, with oral arguments for those who stayed to listen. In another corner of the gallery the National Security League had an exhibition of modern small arms and various charts showing the low rank in military strength held by this country in comparison with other powers. The National Housewives' League had a booth from which advice on reducing the cost of living was issued and various patent foods were advertised.

Today will be given over to an exposition of the pure food principles for which the market stands. The speakers will be Alfred W. McCann, Joseph Hartigan, Commissioner of Weights and Measures; John Boschen, Sidney H. Goodacre, and Frank H. Hines. Tomorrow will be suffrage day and Thursday the day of the National Housewives' League. Friday and Saturday will be market days, with reduced prices on everything.

CHURCHILL AGAIN INVITED TO RESIGN

Mayor Says It's His Duty to Quit if He Can't Run Schools on Money Appropriated.

MAY GET MORE FUNDS TODAY

Aldermen Expected to Grant His Request—Education Board Head Answers Mayor's Attack.

Mayor Mitchel made it plain yesterday that when he invited President Churchill of the Board of Education, as well as the other Commissioners, to resign if they could not get along for the coming year on the money furnished by the Board of Estimate he meant just what he said.

The argument which has been going on for several days arose over the request of President Churchill for $270,000 additional money to keep the evening schools open for the rest of the year. He got $50,000 by the transfer of funds from one part of the education budget to another. This, President Churchill said, was enough to keep the schools open only for a week. President Churchill issued a statement attacking the Mayor, and yesterday the Mayor made this answer:

"I made it clear in the Board of Estimate meeting the other day that I am prepared to vote funds to keep the night schools open, and President Churchill knows that. What I also tried to make clear was that the responsibility of the present shortage of funds for night schools rests on the Board of Education. The board has control of the school funds, to do as it pleases with them. It's an old trick to spend funds lavishly in one direction in order to create an artificial deficit in another.

"Every one knows that the question of financing the schools is not a political one. The trouble is that President Churchill tries to make it a political question, refusing to recognize it as a business question, as it is in all other city departments. If the Mayor had the same control over the Board of Education that he has over the heads of other departments the schools would be run for less money and the children would get no less service.

"If any of the gentlemen in the Board of Education, Mr. Churchill included, feel that they cannot run the schools on the money appropriated, it is their duty to resign and allow the Mayor to appoint those who can. I suppose the 'half-baked outsider' to whom Mr. Churchill referred is Professor Wirt, whom he brought here to use, and when he found he couldn't use him to promote the interests of the Board of Education, Mr. Churchill now proposes to attack him.

"The Board of Education's final budget, which this year amounted to $41,000,000 or $42,000,000, presents the greatest opportunity for genuine economy, by which I do not mean a reduction of service, but rather the application of business methods. If the members of the Board of Education want this proved, let them resign, and I'll appoint a board that will run the schools economically."

President Churchill, in his attack on the Mayor, said:

"We are in the clutches of politics. We ought not to be in the clutches of the City Hall. We prefer that the control shall rest in Albany. The Mayor is unconsciously thinking of his political future and sacrificing the schools to that. The Board of Education cannot be expected to accept the ideas of some half-baked outsider."

Late yesterday President Churchill went before the Finance Committee of the Board of Aldermen and made a plea for $237,000 for the purpose of continuing the night schools until the end of the term and to make good a deficit in the day school fund. He said that about $100,000 will be devoted to night school work and the balance to the day schools. Both the Tammany and the Fusion members of the Finance Committee agreed that the request was not unreasonable. The Aldermen at today's meeting of the board are expected to pass the appropriation unanimously. It will also require unanimous action by the Board of Estimate, which meets again on Friday. If the money is appropriated, the night schools will remain open until the end of the term.

When President Churchill was informed yesterday that the Mayor had again requested him to resign if he could not get along on the money furnished by the Board of Estimate, he said he had no intention of resigning. Several of the Commissioners also said they intended to stick. Mr. Churchill denied that he had meant Professor Wirt when he referred to a "half-baked outsider." He said he referred to some one closer to the Mayor than Professor Wirt.

BRYAN BEGINS OHIO TOUR.

Will Spend Six Days in Campaign for Statewide Prohibition.

COLUMBUS, Oct. 25.—William J. Bryan, former Secretary of State, speaking at Steubenville, Ohio, this morning, began a six-day campaign for the adoption of a proposed Statewide prohibition amendment to the Ohio Constitution, which will be voted on in the election of Nov. 2. Touring on a special train, he will visit forty-one counties and deliver forty-six speeches during the week. Whether he will discuss anything but the wet-and-dry issue was a question which Anti-Saloon League leaders here could not answer.

In addition to the speech at Steubenville, Mr. Bryan today addressed meetings at Uhrichsville, New Philadelphia, Coshocton, Newark, New Lexington, and Zanesville. Tomorrow's tour begins with a speech at Lancaster. After several cities in Southern Ohio have been visited, a temperance rally will be held in Columbus.

While the dry forces are conducting their whirlwind campaigns the wets also will be busy. Several speakers are to be sent out from their headquarters here to argue against prohibition, and an extensive advertising campaign has been planned.

FORD MELON IN CANADA.

Company There to Declare Stock Dividend Equivalent to $18,000,000.

WALKERVILLE, Ont., Oct. 25.—Distribution of a 600 per cent. stock dividend to shareholders of the Ford Motor Company of Canada, equivalent, at the present price of the stock, to $18,000,000, was recommended by the company's stockholders at their annual meeting today. This action follows payment of a 50 per cent. cash dividend to stockholders within the last two weeks.

The stock dividend is recommended as part of the plan approved by the stockholders for increasing the company's capital stock from $1,000,000 to $10,000,000. The Directors are expected to approve the action of the stockholders within a few days. There are only about 150 stockholders.

CALLS BARNARD TEST FAIR.

Dean Gildersleeve Compliments Work of Unprepared Students.

In a report for the academic year 1914-1915, Dean Gildersleeve of Barnard College presents statistics showing that present college entrance examinations are a fair test of proficiency for students, whether or not they have been especially prepared for college. The Committee on Admissions held a special series of entrance examinations, managing them in the same way as the regular September examinations at Columbia University.

Forty pupils, who had not prepared for college work, took these examinations in one or more subjects. The results showed that in many subjects, such as English, elementary French and German, the examinations were fair tests of a good general school course. Excellent averages were obtained, even in Latin and mathematics.

The Dean reports gifts of $185,818.52 during the year. Of this amount, $135,000 was added to the Henrietta Carpenter Fund, and $38,452.70 to the Pulitzer Fund. Jacob Schiff's recent gift to the new students' building is not included.

LOCATE THE ZEALANDIA.

Steamer Has Cargo of Resin—Yacht Two Sisters Regular Also.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—The American steamer Zealandia, which has been under investigation by customs authorities on charges that she had fitted out as a German sea raider when she sailed from Pensacola on Oct. 7 for Tampico, Mexico, has been located by British agents at Campeche, Mexico, with a cargo of resin. The Zealandia was one of several ships suspected by British agents of preparing to raid tank ships carrying oil from the Mexican fields to the British Navy. Officials here see nothing irregular in the Zealandia carrying a cargo of resin, but they say that there is no use whatever in Mexico for that commodity, which is used for making shrapnel and smoke-burning shells.

The Zealandia is said to have had the American colors on her hull painted out and to have hoisted the German flag while at sea, but that was denied by her owners.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 25.—Federal officials here said today that investigation of the power yacht Two Sisters, which was driven ashore near Cote Blanche, La., in last month's hurricane, had satisfied the authorities there was no foundation for suspicion that the boat might be intended for participation in a commerce raiding campaign by Germans or in a filibustering expedition against Mexico.

500 Pupils in Protest.

About 500 students of evening high schools went to the Bronx Borough Hall at Tremont and Third Avenues last night seeking Borough President Douglas A. Matheson to complain against the possibility of closing the schools on account of lack of money. Mr. Matheson was at the Budget Committee meeting downtown, but his consulting engineer, John W. F. Bennett, heard the complaints, and said he would forward them to the Borough President.

Lakewood Man Shoots Himself.

Special to The New York Times.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., Oct. 25.—W. W. Stillwell, a prosperous baker, shot himself through the right temple in his apartment in Main Street in the presence of his sister-in-law this morning. He is about 50 years old, and has a wife and two children. He may not survive.

LONGACRE THEATRE, W. 48th St. Phone 23 Bryant. Evgs. 8:20. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:20. SPEC'L ELECTION DAY MAT. TUES., NOV. 2.
4th Big Month of Season's Musical Hit!
THE GIRL WHO SMILES
BY THE AUTHOR OF "ALMA," "ADELE," etc.
"A NOTABLE CAST WITH AN OPERA SINGING ENSEMBLE."
"A STUDIO SCENE WITH A SUCCESSION OF THRILLS."
"BEAUTIFUL MELODIES THAT HAUNT YOU."
"A MOST UNUSUAL 3RD ACT."—"An Operetta that Acknowledges No Debt to 'The Merry Widow.'"—Times.

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.
EMPIRE Broadway & 40th St. Evgs. at 8. Mats. Tom'w, Sat. & Elect. Day 2.
WM. GILLETTE
NOV. 6th FINAL PERFORMANCE OF His Famous Success, SHERLOCK HOLMES
NOV. 8th, "SECRET SERVICE."
LYCEUM West 45th Street. Evgs. at 8:20. Mats. Thurs., Sat., Elec. Day, 2:20.
ETHEL BARRYMORE
IN HER GREAT COMEDY SUCCESS, OUR MRS. McCHESNEY
NEW AMSTERDAM THEATRE, W. 42d St. Mon., Nov. 1st, Seats TODAY, 9 A. M.
KLAW & ERLANGER WILL PRESENT
AROUND THE MAP
A Musical Globe Trot in Three Swift Gallops. Book and Lyrics by C. M. McLELLAN. Music by HERMAN FINCK.
CAST AND ENSEMBLE OF 125.
After the Play Visit ZIEGFELD MIDNIGHT FROLIC DANSE DE FOLLIES. "Meeting Place of the World" Atop New Amsterdam Theatre
GAIETY B'way, 46th St. Evs. 8:20. Matinees TOMORROW, Sat. & Elec. Day 2:20
"A REAL PLAY AT LAST."—Eve. Mail.
Young America
GEO. COHAN'S B'way, 43d St. Evgs. 8:15. M. Mats. Tom'w, Sat. & Elec. Day
ELSIE JANIS in "MISS INFORMATION"
HUDSON West 44th St. Evenings at 8:15. Mats. Tom'w, Sat. & Elec. Day.
"THE SHENANDOAH" OF 1915."—Times.
Under Fire
With WM. COURTENAY.
HARRIS West 42d Street. Evenings at 8:15. Mats. Tom'w, Sat. & Elec. Day 2:15.
ROLLING STONES
HARRIS THEATRE THIS AFTERNOON 2:30
BISPHAM
as BEETHOVEN
In the Musical Drama ADELAIDE, Preceded by THE REHEARSAL.
FULTON THEATRE, TONIGHT AT W. 46th St. 8:30.
F. Ray Comstock & Morris Gest ANNOUNCES
SHERMAN WAS RIGHT
A NEW FARCE BY FRANK MANDEL.
BIRTH OF A NATION
AT THE LIBERTY W. 42d St. 2:15 & 8:15.
TWICE Daily, Includ. Sunday. Ev. & Sat. Mat. 25-50-75-$1-$2. Other Mats.... 25c. 50c & $1.
D. W. GRIFFITH'S
GIGANTIC SPECTACLE. Symphony Orchestra of Forty.
CANDLER West 42d Street. Bryant 6344. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Tomorrow & Sat.
SPECIAL POP. PRICE MAT. ELECTION DAY.
THE HOUSE OF GLASS
with Mary Ryan and the Great All-American Cast.
"FULL OF LAUGHS AND THRILLS."
Orch., $2. $1.50. 500 Seats 1st Balc., 75c, $1.
REPUBLIC West 42d Street. Evenings 8:20. Mats. Tom'w, Sat. & Elec. Day.
COMMON CLAY with JOHN MASON and JANE COWL
SEATS SELLING 8 WEEKS IN ADVANCE
BELASCO West 44th Street. Evenings 8:30. Mats. Thurs., Sat. & Elec'n Day.
"BOOMS LAUGHTER MARKET."—Eve. Mail.
THE BOOMERANG
ASTOR B'way, 45th St. Evs. 8:20. Bryant 287. Mats. Tom'w, Sat. & Elec. Day 2:20
Geo. M. COHAN'S Great American Farce,
Hit-the-Trail-Holliday
With FRED NIBLO as "BILLY HOLLIDAY."
"ALL LAUGHING RECORDS BROKEN"
GLOBE EVERY NIGHT AND MATINEES Tomorrow, Saturday & Election Day
MONTGOMERY & STONE in CHIN-CHIN

The Biltmore
MORNING MUSICALES
Management of Mr. R. E. JOHNSTON.
Grand Ballroom, Hotel Biltmore, at 11.
Nov. 5, 19, Dec. 3, 17, Jan. 14, 28, Feb. 11, 25.
Frances Alda, Pasquale Amato, Lucrezia Bori, Clarence Bird, Enrico Caruso, Camille Decreus, Mischa Elman, Geraldine Farrar, Anna Fitziu, Mabel Garrison, Leopold Godowsky, Frieda Hempel, Josef Hofmann, Beatrice de Holthoir, Louise Homer, Fritz Kreisler, Giuseppi Martinelli, Mme. Melba, Rosa Olitzka, Lucile Orrell, Ignace Paderewski, Marie Rappold, Antonio Scotti, Louis Siegel, Andreas de Segurola, Albert Spalding, Theodore Spiering, Aline Van Barentzen, Mary Warfel
Subscription Trice, Res. Seats, $20 for 8 concerts; single seats, $3; subscription price for boxes, $200 for eight concerts; single box, $30. Now on sale at R. E. Johnston's office, 1451 Broadway. - Knabe Piano.

CARNEGIE HALL, Sat. Aft., Oct. 30, at 2:30
VIOLIN RECITAL— MISCHA ELMAN
(STEINWAY PIANO.) Mgt. Wolfsohn Bureau.
CARNEGIE HALL, TUES. AFT., NOV. 2d, 2:30.
SCHUMANN-HEINK ONLY SONG RECITAL THIS SEASON
(STEINWAY PIANO.) Mgt. Wolfsohn Bureau.
SYMPHONY
Society of New York
WALTER DAMROSCH, Conductor.
NEXT SUNDAY AFT., OCT. 31, AT 3.
GRAINGER
TSCHAIKOWSKY PROGRAM.
Seats at Box Office, Aeolian Hall.
MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE
BOSTON GRAND OPERA CO. with PAVLOWA BALLET | TONIGHT AT 8
"L'Amore Dei tre re" with Villani, Baklanoff, Mardones, Ferrari-Fontana, Leveroni. Cond. Moranzoni, and "Orfeo" with Pavlowa, Volinine, Gay, Peralta Ballet & Chorus. Cond. Schmid.
Aeolian Hall, 2nd Recital Mon. Eve., Nov. 1, 8:15
CLARA AND DAVID MANNES
Schumann and Beethoven
Sonatas and Chausson Concerto with the assistance of the Saslavsky Quartet.
Tickets at Box Office and Haensel & Jones, Aeolian Hall. Tel. Bryant 6427. Steinway Piano.
PHILHARMONIC
SOCIETY OF NEW YORK
JOSEF STRANSKY, CONDUCTOR.
Next Thurs. Eve. at 8:15. Next Fri. Aft. at 2:30.
MacDowell, Max Reger, Berlioz, and TCHAIKOVSKY'S 4TH SYMPHONY.
CARNEGIE HALL. Tickets at Box Office.
Aeolian Hall, 2nd W. 43d St. | TONIGHT | AT 8:15.
Maud Powell Violin Recital
Seats $1.50 to 50c. at Box Office. Mgr. H. Godfrey Turner, 1400 B'y. Steinway Piano Used.
MAY PETERSON
Opera Comique, Paris—Song Recital.
Aeolian Hall, Thurs. Aft., Oct. 28, at 3. Seats now.
AEOLIAN HALL, TO-DAY AT 3.
SONG RECITAL | D'ARNALLE
Seats at Box Office
Aeolian Hall, Fri. Aft., Oct. 29, at 3.
Song Recital by Mme. GADSKI
50c to $2. Management Loudon Charlton.
AEOLIAN HALL, Sat. Aft., Oct. 30, at 3.
Piano Recital by HAROLD BAUER
Mgt. Loudon Charlton. Mason & Hamlin Piano.
Bandbox, 57 & 3d Av. Plaza 812. Mats. Sat. & Elec.
WASHINGTON SQ. PLAYERS Evgs. 8:45.
Ritz-Carlton Hotel, Thurs. & Fri. Evs., Oct. 28, 29, Bazar de Charite and Revue des Modes, Aid of French Wounded Emergency Fund.
Elsie Janis and The Dolly Sisters
Miss Betty Lee—Miss Grace Field
Mr. Maurice Farkoa—Mr. Melville Ellis.
Tickets $5, incl. supper, at Ritz-Carlton or Vacation War Relief Headquarters, 38 W. 39th.
CORT West 48th Street. Phone Bryant 46. Evs. 8:10. Mts. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat. 2:15
THE PRINCESS PAT Eleanor Painter
"BEST COMIC OPERA IN YEARS."—Chas. Darnton, Evening World.
LEXINGTON 51st St. & Lex. Evs. 25c to $1. "The Natural Law"
Mat. Today 25 & 50c.
STANDARD B'way & 90th St. Eve. 25c to $1. "THE SHOW SHOP"
Mat. Today 25 & 50c.
B. F. KEITH'S PALACE B'WAY, 47 ST. Daily Mat. 25c to $1. ANNA HELD
Harry FOX & Yansci DOLLY, Harry Green, David Sapirstein.
COLONIAL Mats. Daily 25c. LUBOWSKA, WHITING & BURT, Mr. and Mrs. Jimmy Barry, others.
ALHAMBRA Mat. Daily 25c. EVELYN NESBIT & JACK CLIFFORD, McKay & Ardine, oths.
VITAGRAPH, B'WAY, 44 ST. THE BATTLE CRY of PEACE
TWICE TO-DAY, 2:30, 8:30. Eves. & Sat. Mat. 25, 50c, $1 & $2. Other Mats. 25, 50c, $1. School Children's Mat. Sat., 11 A. M., 25c, 50c.
STRAND B'way & 47th St. Noon to 11:30. 10c to 50c. BLANCHE RING "The Yankee Girl" Strand Orch. & Soloists
Next Week Geraldine Farrar in "Carmen"
Ice Skating St. Nicholas Rink Opens Next Sat.
COLUMBIA B'way & 47th. Burlesque Matinee Today.
Geo. STONE—Etta PILLARD and The Social Maids.
YORKVILLE 86th St., at 3d Av. Burlesque | Mat. Today 15c to 50c. Smoking Permitted
FROLICS OF 1915
EDEN WORLD IN WAX European War Heroes. Xtra Attractions. MUSEE
OPEN EVERY DAY FROM 10:30 TO 10:30.

Hippodrome
Management Charles Dillingham.
Mat. TODAY and Every Day.
WORLD'S BIGGEST SHOW AT LOWEST PRICES | HIP HIP HOORAY with 100 Wonders. SOUSA and BAND Sensational ICE BALLET Staged by R. H. BURNSIDE.
Eve. & Sat. Mat. $1.50 | BEST SEATS | Daily Matinees, Exc. Sat., $1.00.
1500 RESERVED SEATS AT 50c.
SUNDAYS ALL STARS AND SOUSA.
IRVING PLACE THEATRE
Tonight, Der Weltsteufel. Wed., Lehmann's Kinder. Thursday, Ein Idealer Gatte.
Century Central Park West, 62d to 63d Street. Phone 8500 Columbus.
Continental Music Hall. Smoking Sections.
Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Tues., Thurs & Sat., 2:15.
WAYBURN'S TOWN TOPICS
Bargain Mat. Today, 25c to $1. All Seats Reserved.
SUNDAY EVE. CONCERT—15 BIG ACTS.
Triangle Plays This Week: Ford Sterling in "His Father's Footsteps." "Martyrs of the Alamo," "Pickle Patty's Fall." Julia Dean in "Matrimony."
Evenings at 8. Matinees at 2. Matinees, 25c and 50c. Evenings, 25c, 50c, 75c, $1, and $2.
Knickerbocker Theatre, B'way & 38th St.
PARK THEATRE, 59th St. & Col. Circle. Daily 2:30—4—8 & 9:15.
FOR WOMEN ONLY—Only Authentic Motion Pictures in the World of
Twilight Sleep
And Lecture by Dr. Kurt E. Schlosingk.
GLOBE THEATRE. Special Mat. Today & Every Day after Chin-Chin is not playing. 25-50. MR. & MRS. VERNON CASTLE 75-1.00
in "THE WHIRL OF LIFE." A Thrilling Photo Drama in 6 Parts.
Note: MONTGOMERY & STONE in CHIN-CHIN Every Night and Wed. and Sat. Matinees.
Loew's American Roof 42d St. & 8th Av. Every Eve. at 8:15
FRANK BUSH, CHAS. BACHMANN & CO., 10 Oths. Enclosed. Heated. Comfortable. | ALL SEATS RESERVED 25c. 35c. 50c.
Ice Skating St. Nicholas Rink Opens Next Sat.
GARRICK 35th St., nr. B'way. BURLESQUE "Blue Ribbon Belles" Mat. Today, 15, 25, 50c.

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At the Famous
HOFBRAU HAUS BROADWAY AND
GREATEST LUNCHEON AND DINNER PLACE
30TH ST. Highest Class Music from Noon Until After Theatre. Finest Table d'Hote in City, $1 30TH ST.
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DINE AT THE HOLLAND HOUSE
Fifth Avenue at 30th St.
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TABLE D'HOTE DINNER $1.50
FINE ORCHESTRA MUSIC UNEXCELLED SERVICE
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EXCEPTIONAL APARTMENTS OF ALL SIZES,
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Transient Rates, $2.50 per Day Up
No Extra Charge When Rooms Are Occupied by Two Persons.
Strand Roof Garden B'way & 47th. Tomorrow Evening Vanderbilt Cup Contest.
Cafeteria Lunch 11:30 AM. to 2 PM. Afternoon Tea 4:30 to 6:30. Evenings 8 P. M. to 12 P. M.
WESTPORT 2 1/4 IN.
THE CORRECT CUT-A-WAY SHAPE
Lion Collars
OLDEST BRAND IN AMERICA
UNITED SHIRT & COLLAR CO., TROY, N. Y.

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Better hurry to take advantage of the exceptional values in our
Hart Schaffner & Marx
Varsity Fifty-five Suits at $21.50
Some of the smartest suits in our great stocks have been called upon to do the honors.
No need for an R. S. V. P. —come in yourself— to-day.
Wallach Bros.
Broadway, below Chambers St.
Broadway, Cor. 29th St.
Third Ave., Cor. 122d St.
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Open Evenings.
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A SMART COLLAR WITH A COMFORTABLE LOW FRONT
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RED-MAN 2 FOR 25¢
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Special Dinner at $1.50 a Cover
All the skill and experience of Rector's unsurpassed cuisine is fully expressed in this special dinner at $1.50 a cover. Served in the Ballroom de Luxe, from 6 to 9. Faultless service. Pleasant surroundings. High Class Entertainment. Music. Dancing.
Dancing on Two Uncrowded Floors
All-Star Cabaret Best Dancing Acts
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Columbus Ave. and 81st St., New York City.
A "Home Hotel" of superior appointment. The spacious dining rooms and 400 sleeping rooms have been reopened after an expenditure of an enormous sum in remodeling, redecorating and refurnishing.
Cuisine and service of the highest standard. Average charge per entree, thirty-five cents. Restaurant prices fifty per cent. less than elsewhere.
RATES
Room with use of Bath.....$1.00
Room with Private Bath..... 1.50
Parlor, Bedroom and Bath 2.50
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Phone 8270 Morningside.
7th Ave., 124th to 125th St. Block Front.
The largest and most beautifully appointed hotel in Harlem.
One block from "L" and Subway. Surface cars to all points at door. Within a few minutes' walk of N. Y. Central R. R. Station.
FAMILY AND TRANSIENT
Special Rates by Month or Season (Board $10.50 per week.)
Single rooms with running water and shower ..... $1.50 per day
Single rooms with bath ..... $2.00 per day up
Double rooms with bath ..... $2.50 per day up
All outside rooms with every comfort and convenience. Excellent cuisine and service.
Breakfast, 50c; Lunch, 50c; Dinner, $1.00. R. F. Leube, Mgr.
Special Luncheon Every Tuesday & Thursday 12 to 1:30 P. M. 50 cents.
Fourteen East Sixtieth St. A quiet, luxurious Residential Hotel. Affording the Exclusiveness and Elegance of a Private Residence.
Opposite the Metropolitan Club and 5th Av. Entrance to Central Park. Apartments, single or en suite, rented, furnished or unfurnished, for long or short periods.
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CASTLES IN THE AIR AND ICE PALACE
ATOP 44TH ST. THEA.
After the Theatre Adm. $1.
Nightly 10:30 (Ex. Sun.) SUPPER AND DANCING.
Tea 4 to 6. Wed. & Sat. World Champion Ice Skaters
Adm. free, to table d'hote dinner, $1.50, and a la carte, 6 to 8. Cantone and Pierre, Restaurateurs.
Luchow's
14th Street, near Fourth Ave.
Central Park West at 72d St.
HOTEL MAJESTIC
SUNDAY DINNER $1.50
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Reserve Tables Now
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MODERN DANCES
ONE FULL HOUR'S PRIVATE LESSON..... $1
NINE LESSONS..... $5
Open daily from 10 A. M. until 10 P. M. Expert lady and gentleman teachers.
All Ball Room Dances guaranteed for $5; 4 class lessons, $1.
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A New Dance We Recommend.
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The "EXCEPTIONAL SCHOOL"
Mr. G. Hepburn Wilson, M. B.,
American Authority on Modern Dancing,
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Thorley Bldg., N. W. Cor. 48th St.
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All the Season's Newest Dances. Our tuition does not merely teach steps. It develops Dancing Ability & Individuality
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Send for "The Dance," our beautifully illustrated booklet, in colors.
Write for information
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Academies of Dancing, B'way, 86-87 St. Tel., 6435 Schuyler.
The Modern Dances taught privately. Children's and adults' classes now forming. Normal Course for Teachers. Booklet sent.
MANSFIELD Studios, 33 West 44th Street. Est. 1904. Bryant 4474.
All dances taught privately; each pupil has separate room. Lessons en group. Children's class Sat. A. M. Guaranteed course; terms reasonable. Circulars mailed.
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The New York Society Teachers of Dancing—Standardized Dances.

Mlle. MIGNON
Who created a furor in Paris with her distinctive dancing, performs every night at
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(39th St. opp. Maxine Elliott's Theatre)
THE delicious Dinner is what made Bustanoby's wonderful reputation among the "gourmets" and "bon vivants."
Dinner $1.50. A la Carte Specialties.
After Nov. 10—After theatre—gentlemen will wear evening dress on the dancing floor.
REISENWEBER'S 58th Street and Columbus Circle. 'Phone, 9640—Columbus.
A tuneful CABARET "FULL OF SPEED" Presented by SAM SHANNON
WITH AN EXCEPTIONAL BEAUTY CHORUS, SNAPPY MUSIC AND DELIGHTFUL DANCERS.
A most gorgeous and spectacular entertainment PRESENTED NIGHTLY AT 7:30 AND 12.
Afternoon Tea Dances 4-7. Beefsteak Dinner, $1.25.
An Exceptional Table d'Hote Dinner $1.00
A la Carte Portions Cooked to Your Order.
SERVED EVERY EVENING 6 to 10 AND SUNDAYS NOON to 10 P. M.
Assorted Relishes. Blue Points, Cherry Stone or Little Neck Clams, Canape Anchovies, Spiced Anchories, Canape Smoked Salmon, Deep-Sea Caviar, Saucisson Hongroise.
Soups (Choice). Vegetable Soup, Cream of Corn, Consomme Celestine.
Entrees (Choice). Broiled Bluefish, Fried Kingfish, Salmon Solid, Breaded Veal Cutlet, Spring Chicken Saute, Broiled Lamb Chops, Ragout a la Deutsch.
Roasts to Order (Choice) Roast Shoulder of Pork, Half Fried Chicken, Broiled English Mutton Chop, Wiener Schnitzel, Roast Stuffed Chicken, Small Beefsteak, Hamburger Steak, Emince of Turkey.
Cold. Half Chicken, Sliced Chicken, Smoked Beef Tongue, Meat Salad Mexicaine, Bismarck or Matjeritze Herring, Roast Beef, Sliced Star Ham, Salami, Smoked Salmon in Oil, Roast Sirloin of Beef, Sliced Virginia Ham.
Combination Cold Cuts, Sardines de Rigs, Normanna Mackerel Roe.
Salads (Choice). Green Salads en Saison, Cress, Beets, Mixed.
Dessert or Cheese. (Choice). Rice Pudding, Fruit Sauce, Coffee or Chocolate Ice Cream, Raisin Cake, American, Macaroons, Lady Fingers, Cream Swiss, Plum Tartelette, Lemon Water Ice, Coffee Cake, Neufchatel, Demi-Tasse.
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Positively the Best Location and Values in New York.
Rooms, with Bath, $1.50, $2.00, $2.50, $3.00.
Also Attractive Suites at Very Reasonable Rates.
All the leading theatres within 5 minutes' walk.
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Dancing in the Pierrot Room — Afternoon and Evening.
Thomas Healy.
BROADWAY AT 66TH ST., N.Y.
BEEF STEAK DINNERS
NO OTHER ESTABLISHMENT HAS SO WIDE A RANGE OF FACILITIES UNDER ONE ROOF.
AN EXTRAORDINARY (10 COURSE) TABLE D'HOTE DINNER Served in the Balconades Ball Room from 6 to 9 at One Dollar and Fifty cents a Cover.—a la Carte service in Main Dining Room—where a delectable entertainment is presented.
Make Reservations — Phone 9900 Col.—
PRIVATE ROOMS for BANQUETS
Hotel Ansonia
Broadway, 73d to 74th Street.
Overlooking the Hudson River.
Single rooms, $3.00 per day; with bath $3.50 per day; double rooms with bath, $4.00 per day; parlor, bedroom and bath, $5.00 per day.
Club or a la Carte Breakfasts served in rooms without extra charge for service.
17 Stories.
1,400 Rooms, All Outside.
Largest Transient and Family Hotel in New York City. Absolutely Fireproof.
Dinner $1.25 Luncheon 75c
Maitre Arthur 5 EAST 45TH STREET
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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair, slightly cooler today; Thursday fair; moderate southwest winds.
For full weather report see Page 13.

VOL. LXV...NO. 21,095. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1915.—TWENTY-TWO PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

QUIT MISSION BODY OVER WAR ON POPE

Five Episcopalian Dignitaries Retire from Board After a Spirited Contest.

SEE AFFRONT TO CATHOLICS

Four Prelates and Dr. Manning Oppose Sending Delegates to Panama Congress.

BISHOP GREER IN OPPOSITION

Head of New York Diocese Advocates Seeking Converts Among South American Catholics.

Five High Church dignitaries resigned yesterday from the Protestant Episcopal Board of Missions after a heated debate in which they had tried vainly to stop that body from sending delegates to the Pan-Protestant Congress at Panama on the ground that such action would be an affront to the Roman Catholics.

They were the Right Rev. Reginald H. Weller, Bishop of Fond du Lac, Wis.; the Right Rev. Alfred Harding, Bishop of Washington, D. C.; the Right Rev. G. Mott Williams, Bishop of Marquette, Mich.; the Rev. Dr. William T. Manning, rector of Trinity Church, New York, and the Very Rev. Seleden P. Delaney, Dean of All Saints' Cathedral, Milwaukee, who on Nov. 1 is to come to this city as one of the clergy of the Church of St. Mary the Virgin.

The vote which seems to deepen and widen the rift between High Church and Low, between the ritualistic and the conservative wings, was 26 to 13. It was on the question of rescinding the previous action of the board, which last May voted to arrange to send delegates to the conference. The avowed purpose of that congress, which is to take place next February, is the evangelization of the Central and South American republics by Protestant denominations.

Divides Bishop Greer and Trinity.

The outcome of yesterday will be felt in every part of the Episcopal Church in the United States. In this diocese it arrays on opposite sides Bishop Greer and the rector of Trinity, the most important parish in New York.

The other members of the board who left it after much eloquence and argument belong to the Catholic party of the Middle West. The impassioned address of the leader of the Wisconsin ritualists, Bishop Weller, in which he declared that the issue as far as he and his followers were concerned, was "a matter of life and death," rang through the dim hall of the Church Missions House. He had been silent during the long debate, but when one of the prominent laymen of the church, George Wharton Pepper of Philadelphia, asked lightly if after all some members of the board were not taking themselves too seriously and if "the Pope in the Vatican would tear his robes and his hair when he heard that the Episcopalians were about to send delegates to the conference," Bishop Weller strode to the platform.

"I am sorry," said the Bishop, "that there are some here who take this matter so lightly. I could not laugh at the picture of the Bishop of Rome tearing his hair and clothing. What has been said hurts. It hurts me deeply. It hurts all of us who look forward to Christian unity. I am sure that the world will one day see Christian unity and before I die I hope to see its first stone laid. We have made the start. Is it that there is between us and the Church of Rome an unfathomable chasm which God only can close? I regard this Panama Conference as a direct attack of one part of Christendom upon another.

Driven to the Wall.

"It represents an effort which the good old Church of England would not permit. We have no business to join in such an attack. We are here to say that we will not make such an attack, and will not let you attack. We have to fight. You have driven us to the wall. I stand before you speaking for a large body of intelligent and faithful men. One part of Christendom is not going to war with another branch while the heathen are unconverted.

"The Church of Rome may be full of error, and South America may be dark and dim, and damp, but let some South American go if you will to slums of our great cities and he will find a condition which is hell on earth. Let him look at the impossible record of our divorce courts in this country.

"And so we would have a conference at Panama of Protestants where the only thing on which we are to agree is on the awful condition of Rome and Romanism! I say here that we will not join in fighting against another part of Christendom. We will rather walk on the other side of the line. It is true that with certain difficulties we have kept the fellowship for four centuries. I want to say to you candidly that when it comes to joining with Protestantism against Roman Catholicism there are some of us here, if you make us, who would take our place on the other side."

"What do you mean by that?" asked a lay member.

"I mean," was the reply, "that some of us will wash our hands of a board which makes a law not sanctioned by the General Convention of the Church."

Challenged by Bishop Greer.

"Do you mean that as a threat?" asked Bishop Greer, facing about and looking sharply at the High Church leader.

"My good Bishop," replied the head of the See of Fond du Lac, "I would never make a threat in this place. Now go your way and have your conference. In so doing you have left dissension, bitterness and discord."

Bishop Weller said in conclusion that the action of the board in arranging to send delegates was in defiance of the House of Bishops, and that it had no

Continued on Page 5.

RAIDER CAPTURED BY BRITISH CRUISER

German Crew of Yacht Academy Taken Into Fever-Infected Port —Captain's Wife Stricken.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PANAMA, Oct. 26.—The story of the capture of an alleged German raider crew, who were landed at a yellow fever infected port in Colombia, was brought here on the arrival of the British steamer Jamaica. The yacht Academy was captured at sea by the British cruiser Newcastle and was taken to Buenaventura, Colombia, where yellow fever is reported by the Canal Zone health authorities to be epidemic. Nine deaths have occurred within a week.

The wife of Captain Thomas Owen of the yacht Academy contracted the disease ashore there, and it developed aboard the Jamaica on the way to Balboa. She is now in the Ancon Hospital; there is no hope of her recovery.

According to a dispatch from Washington on Saturday the Academy arrived at Buenaventura from San Francisco, well provisioned. One of the owners telegraphed to the State Department that the vessel had no instructions to go to Colombia. The Captain of the Academy asserted that he had put into the port for repairs. Some doubt existed as to the identity of the vessel, and Washington officials cabled to the Consul at Callao, asking for a complete description of her.

TRANSPORT MARQUETTE SUNK IN AEGEAN SEA

Ninety-nine of Vessel's Personnel Unaccounted For, Says the British Admiralty.

LONDON, Oct. 26.—An official announcement made public tonight says:

"The British transport Marquette has been torpedoed in the Aegean Sea. It is understood that only ninety-nine of the personnel of the vessel are unaccounted for.

"No further details have been received."

F. W. Ridgway, Manager of the steamship department of the International Mercantile Marine Company, said last night that no word had been received here of the torpedoing of the Marquette.

"The three steamers Manitou, Menominee, and Marquette," he continued, "have been under charter to the British Admiralty for transport service for over a year, and we do not know anything of their movements. As a cargo vessel the Marquette carried about seventy of a crew, all told, but if she was trooping, and had about 1,500 soldiers on board, the extra help required might bring the crew up to ninety-five."

TURKISH TRANSPORT SUNK BY SUBMARINE

British Undersea Boat Operating in Sea of Marmora Destroys Ship Laden With Munitions.

ATHENS, Oct. 26, (via Paris.)—A British submarine on Sunday sank the Turkish transport Carmen, laden with munitions, in the Sea of Marmora.

The Austrian steamer Carmen, of 4,424 tons, was tied up at Constantinople at the beginning of the war. It is probable that it was this steamer, converted into a Turkish transport, that the submarine sent to the bottom. She was built at Sunderland in 1911.

WANGENHEIM POISONED, A ROME RUMOR SAYS

Sudden Death of German Ambassador at Constantinople Still a Mystery.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Oct. 26, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—The sudden death of Baron von Wangenheim, German Ambassador at Constantinople, is shrouded in mystery. Foul play is suspected.

A few days ago a rumor was spread that the Ambassador had been poisoned. Under the pretext of embalmment a post-mortem was conducted by German doctors on von Wangenheim's body.

DANISH WOMEN VOTE AT NEXT ELECTION

Equal Suffrage Act Will Go Into Effect June 5, 1916, Says Premier.

LONDON, Oct. 26.—A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company from Copenhagen says:

"Premier Zahle declared today that the Government intended to put in force June 5, 1916, the new constitutional law conferring suffrage on women, waiving the right to propose a prolongation of the old constitutional law owing to the war. It is expected that a general election will occur in July, when Danish women will vote for the first time."

The Danish Parliament on June 5, on the anniversary of the signing of the first Constitution by Frederick VII. in 1849, unanimously passed a new Constitution, which conferred suffrage on women.

100 DIE IN TYPHOON.

Storm Hits the Philippines and Devastates a Town.

MANILA, Oct. 27.—A typhoon has partly wiped out the town of Tobacco. One hundred persons were killed and the railroad line was washed away.

The Governor General is sending a relief expedition to the stricken district.

BREITUNG KNEW SPY PLOTTERS

Banker's Cousin Admits Particular Friendship for Paul Deache.

MEN HIGHER UP STILL FREE

Source Whence Fay Got $30,000 and Was to Get $500,000 More Is Now Sought.

DOUBLE GRIP ON PRISONERS

All Held Under Second Charges to Guard Against Any Chance of Bail Jumping.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 26.—"Max" Breitung knows at least two of the alleged German spies under arrest in New York, and was on especially friendly terms with Paul Deache, who is said to be a Bavarian officer.

They met at the time the Krönprinzessin Cecilie, with $10,000,000 aboard, turned back when approaching the English coast, and reached Bar Harbor in safety with the treasure at the outbreak of the war.

Breitung and Deache were both aboard. The former was going back to Germany to spend his vacation, he having been in the United States about two years.

Deache and one of the other men, believed to be Scholz, called upon Breitung at the New York office of E. N. Breitung, where he was employed, and sought his aid in buying copper and other supplies.

Those facts were obtained today from relatives and business associates of Max Breitung after he had started for New York on the 10:30 o'clock Lake Shore train.

Albert Breitung of Chicago, who is a cousin of Max Breitung's father, had a long talk with the young man on Monday night at the Stratford Hotel, where the latter was staying.

Breitung freely admitted that he knew Daeche and spoke very highly of him. Apparently a strong friendship had sprung up between them, begotten not only of nationality and partisanship, but also of the fact that they were both comparative strangers in a strange land.

Stoddard Hancock of New York, also an employe of the Breitung banking house, who has been in Chicago for three months, discussed the matter tonight at the Stratford with the utmost frankness.

Advised to Return to New York.

"I am not a stranger to Chicago," said he, "for I was formerly in charge of the Chicago branch of the house in the Marquette Building. The branch was closed when the business slump occurred. Late last July I returned to Chicago on business for the firm, and Max has made two or three trips here on the same business. He had been here about a week on this last trip. This morning while eating breakfast I read in a newspaper that Max was named in connection with those New York arrests. I immediately called his room and told him. He came to my room and agreed that the only thing for him to do was to return at once to New York.

"While we were discussing it he received a telephone call from E. N. Breitung at Marquette. Mr. Breitung had also read the article and he told Max to go back to New York at once. Max hastily packed his grip and took the Lake Shore train for New York. He was not accompanied by any Secret Service agents. He went of his own accord, and I am certain he knows nothing of this matter.

"Most certainly he never supplied any money, for, while he is a young banker, the fact remains that he is not a capitalist, and is working for a salary.

"Max knew two of these men and liked one of them especially. They met, I believe, aboard the Kronprinzessin Cecilie. It is entirely possible that Max has known of the purchase of certain supplies, but that is merely a matter of business in which many are engaged."

When United States Secret Service men went to the Stratford Hotel this morning they learned that Breitung had hurriedly left for New York after a long telephone talk with his cousin, E. N. Breitung, who was at his Summer home in Marquette, Mich.

Coming to be Arrested.

"Max Breitung, who is supposed to be a German spy, is my cousin, and he left the Stratford Hotel, Chicago, for New York to hunt up whatever policeman has a warrant for him," said E. N. Breitung this evening, when asked at Marquette whether he could explain Max Breitung's alleged connection with German activities in New York.

"I am not at all alarmed over Max's situation, for I was myself accused of being a German spy and agent. If there is anything at all to give basis for suspicion against Max it will be found to lie in the fact that he may have subscribed money to some fund or other represented to be for relief work. I gave $100, the other day, just as I left New York, to a fund for buying tobacco for German prisoners in war camps. I can't swear that the money was used for that purpose, but that's what I gave it for.

"This spy business is largely nonsense. I went to the State Department in Washington and to some of the newspapers before I could get relief from the recurring insinuations and accusations that I was a German agent. The State Department helped me out readily, as I am known well there.

"Max didn't run away from New York," said Mr. Breitung. "He came to Chicago in response to a telegram from me, and I left him there to complete some business. He was publicly registered at the hotel and this morning

Continued on Page 4.

The Case of Edith Cavell

An answer to Dr. Zimmermann, Germany's Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs.

By James M. Beck,

Former Assistant Attorney General of the United States, whose article in The New York Times on "In the Supreme Court of Civilization, The Dual Alliance vs. The Triple Entente," was reprinted abroad and aroused wide discussion. In

NEXT SUNDAY'S NEW YORK TIMES.

Order The Sunday Times today. The Times is always sold out early.

TAMMANY NEUTRAL IN SUFFRAGE FIGHT

County Chairman Black Says the Wigwam Will Keep Its "Hands Off."

WOMEN MUCH ENCOURAGED

Know They Have No Open Opposition Like Nugent's to Fear and Trust the District Leaders.

The New York County Democratic organization, as represented by Tammany Hall and the County Committee, of which William Harmon Black is Chairman, will take no part in the woman suffrage campaign. That is what leaders in the organization, most of whom did not want to appear in the limelight as for or against suffrage, said yesterday, adding that there was "no fooling about the matter," and that Tammany was "really out of it." Mr. Black, one of the few who was willing to be quoted, said:

"I can't make it too emphatic as far as the County Committee, the Democratic organization in the county, is concerned. It is a case of 'hands off.' Every voter is to vote as he likes on the proposition, and there will be neither opposition to the movement nor action in favor of it, as far as the organization is concerned. That is absolutely a fact. There has been no work going on, no organized effort. The County Committee, of which I am Chairman, has taken no stand and won't take any stand. Suffrage must rise or fall on its merits alone, so far as the organization is concerned.

"Personally I am in favor of giving the women the vote. But that is my own opinion and should have no influence upon other members of the organization. I am not for it because I am chairman of the County Committee, and I am not trying to influence the committee. I am for it simply because I, as an individual, believe in the cause. There is no other reason, no other influence brought to bear on me. I have been very particular not to speak on the question in any of the Democratic club houses or at any of the Democratic mass meetings. My convictions on this question are my own and have nothing to do with the Democratic County Committee. I want to make that very emphatic to show that the organization, as I have said, is taking absolutely no stand.

In view of the fact that it had been hinted that the word was being quietly passed about that Tammany Hall would "just as soon see the amendment defeated" the utterances of the leaders came yesterday as good news to the leaders of the suffrage cause. The women said they believe that with no influence acting to turn them against the proposed amendment the main body of the Tammany Hall voters would rally to their support. They had feared they might be confronted in this State with an opposition such as James R. Nugent, in Essex County, had led against them in New Jersey.

One thing which the suffrage leaders felt sure of was that election day would not see the Tammany workers in the various districts out in an effort to beat them as the Nugent Democrats were in Newark. They had heard that Tammany Hall had left the matter up to the district leaders, and their investigation had shown that the district leaders were not taking any active part in the campaign. It was felt that such vigorous statements of neutrality as that of Chairman Black would at least weaken any attempt at an organized fight and give the Tammany voters, who favored suffrage, the excuse to aid the cause.

FINAL RALLIES FOR SUFFRAGE.

Outdoor Demonstrations and Carnegie Hall Meeting This Week.

Fifty big mass meetings are being held by the suffragists in the big cities of the State this week, and in addition to the one to be held in Carnegie Hall in this city on Friday evening there will be a big final outdoor meeting at the east side of Madison Square on Saturday night, the formal wind-up of the campaign. This will include a concert with a symphony orchestra of 100 pieces and Miss Carolyn Ortman and Robert Maitland will sing. There will be a big chorus of the suffragists in which the spectators will be invited to join. From the platform, where the orchestra will play, suffrage balloons will be sent up and there will be a climax of fireworks.

Borough President Marcus M. Marks will make the address of welcome to the suffragists, introduced by Mrs. James Lees Laidlaw, who will preside. J. Stitt Wilson, ex-Mayor of Berkeley, Cal.; Raymond Robins of Chicago, and Commissioner Katharine B. Davis will speak. Searchlights will play on the hundreds of banners and flags which will help form a setting for the meeting.

The last torchlight parade of the campaign will take place tomorrow evening, suffragists of the Fifth, Seventh, Ninth, Eleventh, Thirteenth, and Twenty-seventh Assembly Districts taking part. The marchers will start from Hudson Park at Hudson and Clarkson St. and go up Eighth Avenue to Fifty-ninth Street. In Columbus Circle a big mass meeting will be held and speeches will be made from midnight to daylight to reach night workers and late-hour pleasure seekers. In charge of the parade will be Mrs. J. Shoenberg, Mrs. H. W. Corbett, Mrs. J. Zimmerman, Mrs. W. H. Wilson, Miss Alice O'Reilly, and Miss Eleanor Erving.

On Saturday there will be a luncheon in the Hotel Astor, which will bring to an end the centennial celebration of the birth of Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton, the pioneer suffragist. While an individual celebration this will also be a

Continued on Page 6.

GERMAN PEACE PLAN REPORTED ON WAY

Von Buelow Said to Have a Mission to President Wilson and King Alfonso.

TO STATE BERLIN'S TERMS

Madrid Gives von Buelow's Brother-in-Law as Authority for the Report — Pope Still at Work.

LONDON, Oct. 26.—A report reached here today that Prince von Bülow, former German Chancellor, will shortly submit to President Wilson and King Alfonso of Spain an outline of the conditions on which Germany might be disposed to discuss terms of peace.

The report is contained in a Reuter dispatch from Madrid, and has not been corroborated from any other source. The dispatch gives as authority Prince Camporeale, an Italian nobleman, who is a brother-in-law of Prince von Bülow. The report was first published in Madrid, the correspondent says, in the form of a message from Rome.

ROME, Oct. 26, (via Paris.)—Pope Benedict, in an interview published in the Avvenire d'Italia, expressed his deep affliction by the tragic events ravaging Europe and his suffering at being obliged to look, powerless, upon such a spectacle.

But "in his Father's heart, which cherished alike all his children," the Pope said he thought only of the day "when the rulers of warring peoples shall understand the necessity and duty of ending the carnage which is overthrowing all human and divine laws."

The Holy Father abstained, he said, from passing judgments which had no practical result, but would on the contrary cause fresh recriminations and sow fresh discords. He deplored the violence and the barbarities practiced in a war wherein the conquests of science were placed at the service of murder.

In conclusion the Pope declared that, his appeal for peace having been unheard, he would continue his charitable work for the benefit of the wounded.

POINCARE AND KING REVIEW ALLIED TROOPS

French President Confers the War Cross on the Prince of Wales.

PARIS, Oct. 26.—President Poincaré and Minister of War Millerand yesterday met King George on the Anglo-French front and reviewed the British troops.

Today King George, accompanied by the Prince of Wales, returned the visit, and also called on General Joffre, the French Commander in Chief, and witnessed a march past by the French Colonial troops, and inspected the artillery observatories and the sites of the batteries.

President Poincaré conferred the war cross on the Prince of Wales, who has been at the front since a short time after the commencement of hostilities.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Wednesday, Oct. 27.—The Daily Telegraph quotes a letter sent to his brother by a member of a Scottish regiment as saying:

"As it happened some time ago, I can safely tell you now that we had a visit from the Prince of Wales. He came into the dugout I was in after the 25th of September engagement. He is a little brick and goes right up into the thick of it. When he visited us we were under a rain of shells."

ANOTHER GERMAN SPY IS SHOT IN ENGLAND

Still Another, Designated as "K," Sentenced—"L" About to Be Tried.

LONDON, Oct. 26.—The following official announcement of a military execution was issued today:

A prisoner who was tried on the serious charge of espionage was found guilty and sentenced to death by being shot. The prisoner appealed and the court of Criminal Appeal, on Oct. 18, dismissed the appeal.

The sentence was carried out by the military authorities this morning.

Announcement was made officially today of the arrest of two persons, designated as "K" and "L," who are suspected of being German agents.

"K" is described as a German, and is said to have had a forged American passport. He was tried by court-martial on Sept. 29. Sentence has been passed and will be carried out shortly.

"L" is a person of Turkish extraction with a German name. He will be brought before a court-martial.

In both instances the charge is of having attempted "to collect and communicate to the enemy information regarding his Majesty's naval and military forces, with the intention of assisting the enemy."

12TH ANNUAL BUSINESS SHOW
1 to 10:30 P. M.
ALL THIS WEEK.
See ad. Page 6.—Advt.

ALLIES TO STRIKE BLOW FOR BLOW IN BALKANS, LANSDOWNE TELLS LORDS, BUT SAYS SERBIA'S PERIL IS EXTREME

Serb Premier Appeals to British to Rush Aid; Cannot Maintain Resistance Indefinitely

Special Cable to The New York Times.

LONDON, Wednesday, Oct. 27.—The Daily Chronicle this morning says that Dr. Seton Watson and Dr. Burrows of King's College, London, received last night the following telegram from M. Pasitch, Premier and Foreign Minister of Serbia:

"Serbia is making superhuman efforts to defend her existence in response to the advice and desire of her great allies. For this she is condemned to death by the Austro-Germans and Bulgarians

"For twenty days our common enemy has tried to annihilate us. In spite of the heroism of our soldiers our resistance cannot be expected to be maintained indefinitely. We beg of you and many friends of Serbia in England to do everything you can to insure your troops reaching us as soon as possible that they may help our army and that we may defend together the common cause which now is so gravely menaced."

KING OF GREECE TO HEAD HIS ARMY

Proposed Visit to Saloniki Opposed by the Queen and Government.

FEAR HE MAY BE ATTACKED

Constantine Says He Must Defend the Country's Integrity, Should It Be Menaced.

Bulgars Attack Greek Troops; Repulsed With Loss on Border

LONDON, Oct. 27.—Greek troops have been drawn into the fighting near the junction of the Greek, Serbian, and Bulgarian boundaries, according to a brief message received from The Daily Mail's Athen's correspondent. The message says:

"Greek frontier guards have been attacked near Doiran, but repulsed their attackers with losses."

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Oct. 26, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—The forthcoming visit of the King of Greece to Saloniki, where he will probably assume command of the army, is strongly disapproved by his Cabinet. A Ministerial crisis is considered not only probable but imminent.

Efforts are being made to persuade the King to abandon the visit. The Queen is likewise using her influence in this direction on the ground that the King's life might be endangered in Saloniki. Constantine, however, is asserting his own will. He declares his place is at the head of his army to defend Greece's territorial integrity should this prove necessary.

CYPRUS OFFER HAS LAPSED.

Grey Tells Commons the Conditions Were Not Met.

LONDON, Oct. 26.—Great Britain's offer of the island of Cyprus to Greece has lapsed because the condition under which the offer was made has not been fulfilled, Sir Edward Grey, the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, informed the House of Commons this afternoon.

The Foreign Secretary told the House that in the very critical situation in which Serbia found herself, the Allies were bound to obtain, if possible, the only assistance immediately available. Accordingly Great Britain informed Greece that if she would give her full, immediate support to Serbia against Bulgaria Great Britain was prepared to give her Cyprus.

VENIZELOS MENACES CABINET.

Blocks Move to Return Turkish Properties Seized in Macedonia.

ATHENS, Oct. 26.—Another Cabinet crisis has been narrowly averted. During a debate in the Chamber of Deputies a difference of opinion developed between Stephen Dragoumis, Minister of Finance, and Eleutherios Venizelos, former Premier and leader of the majority party.

The debate was on the subject of the recession of Turkish properties in Macedonia which were confiscated after the Balkan war. Heated remarks were exchanged, and there were constant interruptions from the Government side.

M. Venizelos tartly reminded the Government that its control of the Chamber depended entirely on the votes of his party. The Chamber was thrown into confusion and the sitting was suspended.

The Cabinet assembled hastily, and as a result of its consultation M. Dragoumis made conciliatory explanations, which brought about a settlement of the dispute.

PAYING IN GERMAN LOAN.

Cash Installments Now Amount to 72 Per Cent. of the Total.

BERLIN, Oct. 26, (by Wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—The Overseas News Agency announced today that installments paid in cash on the third German war loan up to Oct. 23 amounted to 8,732,000,000 marks, ($2,183,000,000,) or 72 per cent. of the total.

WHERE TO GO THIS WINTER.
Booklet issued by SOUTHERN RAILWAY full of information. N. Y. Office, 264 Fifth Ave.—Advt.

SERBS RECAPTURE TOWN OF VELES

Intrenching with French in the South to Await Arrival of Supports.

FORCED BACK IN NORTH

But Inflict Heavy Loss on Invaders—Germans and Turks Guard Black Sea Coast.

LONDON, Wednesday, Oct. 27.—The Serbian troops which have been so gallantly holding the little northeastern corner of their country, where the Austro-German and Bulgarian armies are about to join up, are being slowly forced back as the pressure upon them becomes greater. In fact, all along the northern and eastern frontiers the invaders are making steady progress, although at great cost, as the Serbians, now that they have reached the hills, are making them pay heavily for every mile covered.

It is only in the south, where the French have joined hands with the Serbians, that the Bulgarians are being held. Here the French and Serbians are intrenching themselves and awaiting reinforcements, which they hope will enable them to drive the Bulgarians out of Macedonia. The Serbians have recaptured the town of Veles (Krupulu)' on the railroad southeast of Uskub, after desperate fighting.

According to The Times the following is the situation of affairs in Serbia:

On the Serbo-Rumanian frontier the Austro-German and Bulgarian forces are within twenty miles of each other. The Austro-German armies are advancing southwest and southeast of Belgrade on a hundred-mile front, which now extends between 25 and 40 miles south of the Danube.

On the west the converging advance from the Drina continues, and on the east the Bulgarian main force likewise is gaining ground.

The following, the newspaper adds, is the situation on the Belgrade-Nish-Saloniki line:

How Railway Is Divided.

The Germans command the first 50 miles from Belgrade; the Serbians the next 150 miles; the Bulgarians the next 100 miles, and the French the last 50 miles to the Greek frontier.

The Bulgarian forces, which have occupied Negoting and Prahov, are marching northward along the Serbo-Rumanian frontier to join the German Army, which, after crossing the Danube at Orsova, has driven the Serbians west of Kladovo.

With Uskub in their possession, says a dispatch from Saloniki, the Bulgarians now hold with strong forces the Nish-Saloniki Railroad between Vranya and Uskub. They have cut direct communication between Nish and Saloniki, leaving open only the uncertain means of transit over the Monastir-Pristina line. The dispatch, which is dated Monday, continues:

"A brigade of British troops will leave Saloniki tomorrow (Tuesday) for Doiran, (forty miles northwest of Saloniki.) The object of this move, so it is stated, is to prepare an advance on Strumitza in conjunction with the French movement by way of the Stara Valley when the allied offensive against Bulgaria is undertaken."

The report that Turkish troops are being concentrated at Burgas, Varna, and other points on the Black Sea coast of Bulgaria is reiterated in other advices from Athens. The Reuter correspondent says that the Turks are to oppose Russian attempts to land troops, having replaced the Bulgarians because it was feared the latter could not be counted on to resist the Russians.

A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company says:

"Five thousand German soldiers from Constantinople are replacing Bulgarians at points on the Black Sea littoral. Defense of the coast has been intrusted to Germany."

Official Reports of Operations.

The official bulletin issued by the Berlin War Office reported progress as follows:

East of the Vishegrad line of heights Suhagorapanos has been reached.

An attack made by the armies of General von Koevess and General von Gallwitz is progressing favorably.

Continued on Page 2.

SHE CANNOT HOLD OUT LONG

Allies Hope for Greek and Rumanian Aid But Don't Depend on It.

13,000 BRITISH AT SALONIKI

All Available Help Sent to Serbs When Greece Unexpectedly Refused to Fight.

LARGER FORCES ON THE WAY

Debate in House of Lords Emphasizes the Demand for a Smaller Cabinet.

LONDON, Wednesday, Oct. 27.—That the position of the Serbian Army is critical in the extreme and that it is considered highly improbable that it will be able to hold out for any great length of time against the combined assaults of the Austro-German and Bulgarian legions, was admitted by the Marquis of Lansdowne in the course of a discussion of the Balkan situation in the House of Lords yesterday afternoon.

Great Britain and France, the Marquis said, however, had taken up the challenge of the Central Powers in the Near East as elsewhere, and were preparing to strike blow for blow, and hoped eventually to receive the support of Greece and Rumania, although they were not depending upon them.

It was also made known that the British force landed at Saloniki numbered about 13,000 men, and was sent at request of Serbia, and at the instance of M. Venizelos (then Premier) for the purpose of enabling Greece to fulfill her treaty obligations to Serbia.

A much stronger force was placed under orders at the same time the Saloniki troops were dispatched, and its ultimate destination will depend on the situation when it gets there, the report of General Monro, the new British commander in chief, who has already arrived at the Gallipoli Peninsula, and upon the conclusions reached in joint consultation by the military and naval advisers of Great Britain and France.

This information developed from a question as to the progress of the campaign put by Earl Loreburn. In answering the query the Marquis of Lansdowne, the Unionist leader, who holds a seat in the Cabinet without portfolio, said:

"I must say with great regret I am afraid we must admit that the progress of the campaign in Northern Serbia has been such as to render it highly improbable that the Serbian Army will be able to withstand for any great length of time the attacks to which it is exposed from the Austro-German forces on the north, aided by the stab in the back which Serbia is receiving at the hands of Bulgaria."

Earl Loreburn asked whether the dispatch of troops to Saloniki had been determined upon with the approval of the naval and military advisers and whether the Government could give assurance that full provision had been made for the communications of this force and for its supply of men and material to the satisfaction of the naval and military experts. Earl Loreburn said he understood the Government's desire that the matter should not be debated at the present time, but that there was a reason for asking the question.

Disappointed in Dardanelles.

"We are disappointed in the Dardanelles enterprise," the Earl of Loreburn continued, and he added that he did not know whether that enterprise had commenced with or without the advice of the naval and military authorities, and one could not help asking whether this new venture would be a repetition of that. The greatest danger from which this country could suffer, the speaker said, was unpreparedness and indecision.

The Marquis of Lansdowne explained that there were moments when it was not in the public interest that questions relating to the war should be freely discussed in Parliament, as the effect on both the Allies and their enemies had to be considered.

He declared, however, that he could assure Earl Loreburn that nether in the present Government nor in any Government of which he had been a member had it been the practice or habit of amateur strategists to impose their plans upon the professional advisers of the Government. With the present Government it was unlikely that anything of the kind could occur. Earl Kitchener, Minister of War, was present at every Cabinet meeting, and it was impossible to suppose that he would allow himself to be deflected from his course by the pressure of his civilian colleagues.

Apart from that, the speaker added, the procedure by the committees and the councils had given a far greater opportunity to the military and naval experts to assert themselves and make their views known. The Cabinet as a whole considered the naval and military and political aspects of the case, so the Ministers and their advisers took account of both sides of the problem; but whatever particular views were given by the

military and naval advisers, the ultimate responsibility for a decision on them must rest on the Government.

The Saloniki Expedition.

As to the Saloniki expedition the Marquis said:

"I cannot enter into the apprehensions which possess Earl Loreburn. I can quite understand, having before him our commitment in the Western theatre of the war, the position in which we find ourselves on the Gallipoli Peninsula and our interests in Egypt and the other possessions of the Empire, which should be borne in mind, it is profoundly distasteful to him that the matter should be complicated by our entering into new entanglements in the new sphere of the war."

Earl Loreburn, interrupting, said:

"I didn't say that. What I asked was if you had naval and military opinion to justify you in your decision."

The Marquis of Lansdowne: "I quite understand that Earl Loreburn should dislike the idea of what might be described as this further effort on our part at a time when we are making so many efforts in different parts of the world.

"Under what circumstances has a British force been sent to Saloniki? I should like to recall the position in the months of September. The Central Powers had made no progress in the western theatre for a long time. They, indeed, had been successfully attacked and pushed back at several points. On the Russian front their advance, overwhelming at first, had received a serious check. Italians were pressing their offensive, and in the minor theatres of the war—Mesopotamia for example—success was resting with our arms.

Cast About for New Outlet.

"That being the situation, the Central Powers very naturally looked about to discover some new direction in which to seek for a decision satisfactory to themselves. Their choice fell, as it was not unlikely to fall, on a great attempt to make good in southeastern Europe, and through Bulgaria to threaten our forces in Gallipoli and Constantinople, and perhaps Egypt, to say nothing of the vaster aspirations which perhaps lay behind.

"That great project became doubly attractive from the moment when, most unfortunately, Bulgaria threw her influence on their side. There was one obstacle, and only one, to that project. The key of the situation lay in the eastern corner of Serbia.

"We found Serbia threatened by a formidable concentration of troops, and I cannot help here paying tribute to the wonderful gallantry with which Serbia withstood two separate invasions and her struggles against a third. She will afford one of the most glorious chapters of this great war.

"Under these circumstances Serbia made a direct appeal to us for help. But it was not only Serbia that invoked our co-operation. Serbia was bound to Greece by geographical propinquity, by common interests in this war, and by treaty obligations. Moreover, it was only through Grecian territory that help could possibly reach Serbia. It was only by the use of a great force that a base could be provided for it. In the circumstances the good will of Greece was of first importance to us, and we had at that time every reason to feel assured that we had that good will.

Aid Asked for Greece Also.

"Venizelos was still in power, and at his instance we undertook to provide a force for the purpose of enabling Greece to fulfill her treaty obligations to Serbia. It was under such circumstances that we sent such troops as were available to Saloniki. It was a small force, because only a small force could be collected at the time.

"The French Government, on their side, dispatched a force, which is now on the spot and which apparently at this moment is engaged with the Bulgarians on the eastern frontier of Serbia. At the same time a larger force was prepared for service in southeastern Europe, and transports were taken out for the purpose of conveying it to its destination.

"I suggest that these steps—incomplete, no doubt—were taken with great promptitude, and they were the only ones which could be taken to relieve the position of Serbia. They were taken after full deliberation with the naval and military advisers.

"The British force at Saloniki, 13,000 in round numbers, may be regarded as the precursor of a larger force which has been put under orders. At the same time the use to which that force will be put must depend on the situation when it arrives at the scene.

"Events have moved very rapidly in that part of the world. There have been two quite recent developments which profoundly affected the military and political situation. The first was the deliberate decision of the Greek Government that her treaty engagements did not require her to go to the rescue of Serbia in the present momentous crisis, and the other is the progress of the campaign in Northern Serbia."

Future Course to Be Decided.

Lord Lansdowne, after giving some details of the position of the Serbia armies, expressed his opinion as to the outlook for Serbia, as quoted in the beginning of this dispatch. Continuing, he said:

"The military plans must depend upon the military situation when the reinforcements arrive, and upon this point the Allies are of one mind. The military and naval advisers of Great Britain and France will consult, and until these consultations are concluded I cannot say for what purpose the British force will be used.

"Discussions are now proceeding and General Monro, who arrived in that part of the world today, has been instructed to report as soon as possible his opinion of all the aspects of the case.

"Lord Loreburn need have no apprehension in this or any other matter of the kind that the Government is likely to be led into precipitate action owing to some hurried impulse or some vague sentiment to achieve its object. At every step the Government will take the best military and naval advice obtainable, and that advice will have reference not only to the new enterprise but to all subsidiary questions, with regard to safeguarding communications and the supply of men and material."

To Block Foes in Bulgaria.

Lord Lansdowne said that an endeavor would be made to use the present force at Saloniki to counter the movements of the central powers to cross Bulgaria, but the precise method of countering and attack must obviously be left for further very careful consideration.

The Earl of Cromer, who was for many years plenipotentiary and Consul General at Cairo, added his voice to that of Earl Loreburn for more information. He suggested that the Government make some statement showing, at all events, what he believed to be the case, that the centre of gravity of the war had been transferred from the west to the east, and give some general indication of how they intended to meet the situation.

"Lord Kitchener," said Lord Cromer, "has been singularly parsimonious in his utterances in the House of Lords, and, speaking candidly, his statements have never contained much more than what we have already read in the daily papers. We want something which will show that there is a real grasp of the situation, and to be told in general outline what is to be done about it."

The Earl of Cromer disassociated himself from those who wished a change in the Government, but strongly advocated a smaller Cabinet.

Lord Loreburn, who expressed dissatisfaction with the Marquis of Lansdowne's answer, supported, as did other members of the House, the suggestion of a smaller executive, and in reply Lord Curzon said that Premier Asquith had this matter under consideration. Lord Lansdowne said that he personally favored a change.

Press View of the Situation.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Wednesday, Oct. 27.—The Daily News, discussing Sir Edward Grey's and Lord Lansdowne's statements in Parliament, says:

"In all this there is not much room for encouragement, and it is not unnatural that there should be murmurs of discontent, and even alarm, as to the course of events in the near future.

"The point for us to remember is that, grave as the situation is, the war as a whole will not be decided in the Balkans, but in the main theatres of the struggle, and that in those theatres the position of the Allies is steadily improving in numbers, in material, and in the power of initiation, and in one theatre, that of the sea, we have a supremacy that is absolute.

"If these considerations are borne in mind we shall understand that this is a time not for Ministerial convulsions but for loyal and passionate co-operation on the part of all the forces at our disposal."

MAY CUT CABINET TO TEN.

Twenty-two Members at Present in British Executive Body.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Wednesday, Oct. 27.—The Daily Chronicle's Parliamentary correspondent says:

"At least two of its members are in favor of a reduction in the size of the Cabinet. So much is gleaned from the discussion on the Balkan situation in the House of Lords today.

"Lord Cromer, though dissociating himself emphatically from those persons who desire the overthrow of the present Government, expressed himself emphatically in favor of a reduction in the number of Cabinet Ministers. It is impossible, he thinks, to conduct the war efficiently with a committee of twenty-two persons.

"Lord Lansdowne sympathizes with Lord Cromer's view. 'Personally,' he said, 'I am of the opinion that the efficiency of any body of that kind is apt to vary immensely with its numerical strength.' This, too, is the opinion of Lord Curzon, who, speaking later in the debate, said the question of the size of the Cabinet was now engaging the attention of the Prime Minister.

"The present Cabinet has twenty-two members. If any reduction is made it is sure to be drastic. The number probably will be reduced to ten. Six of these are certain to be the holders of the following offices: Prime Minister, Foreign Secretary, First Lord of the Admiralty, Secretary of State for War, Minister of Munitions, and Chancellor of the Exchequer."

DEFENSE OF CABINET CHEERED IN COMMONS

But Asquith's Foes in the London Press Continue Their Attacks.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Oct. 26.—Replying to a question in the House of Commons today, Lord Robert Cecil, Parliamentary Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, made the emphatic declaration that the Government, since he had been a member of it, had put forward all its strength and exercised all its belligerent powers in order to bring the war to a successful conclusion, and always would do so.

This statement was warmly cheered by the House as a whole. Lloyd George's announcement that Premier Asquith intended to make a full statement as to the progress of the war on his return Thursday also pleased the Commons.

Meanwhile, the campaign against the Premier continues in The Morning Post and the Northcliffe organs. The Times had an editorial yesterday plainly implying, though not definitely saying, that Mr. Asquith lacked "great driving power and initiative." The Morning Post today prints an article suggesting that "his ease is dearer" to Asquith than "his country."

The Liberal newspapers denounce these attacks, pointing out also that the provincial press of the country, together with Conservative organs like The Daily Telegraph and The Spectator in London, have rallied to the support of the Premier.

The Star predicts that "When Asquith come back to his place in the House of Commons he will receive an ovation which will confound the hidden assassins, with their furtive daggers, their masked faces, and their poisonous press."

The Westminster Gazette says:

"This seizing of any pretext to discredit the Prime Minister and prevent him from taking a few days of greatly qualified repose, necessitated by his recent illness, is repugnant alike to good manners and public interests. The great mass of the public are wholly opposed to these unceasing attempts to foster political unrest in the middle of the war.

"The cry for a man to save the country is no new thing in history and generally resolves itself into denunciation of all men who are saving the country. Pitt was attacked as lacking foresight, courage, and imagination. Lincoln was blamed for everything, for interfering with his Generals, for undue leniency, and for failure in vigor and promptness. All men who were called upon to wear down their opponents by patience and endurance have fallen under the lash.

"We are not saying any of our present statesmen will win the crowns of Pitt or of Lincoln. These prizes are awarded only by history, which sees the end, but we do say the war in which we are engaged requires just those virtues of patience and fortitude which are so justly acclaimed by the historian in the case of these men, and which are so liable to foolish misrepresentation by shallow publicists and contemporaries."

FIRST RUSSIAN SNOW SPURS GERMANS ON

Hindenburg Drives His Attacks at Riga and Dvinsk as Early Winter Sets In.

RUSSIANS IN STRONG LINES

River Island, Near Riga, Now Centre of the Struggle — Germans Report Advance on Dvinsk Front.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Oct. 26, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—Near the left bank of the Dvina, twelve miles south of Riga and just opposite the river islet of Dalen, are two villages which at the present moment are of primary importance in the struggle for Riga. One, Repe, two and a half miles south of Dalen, is in German hands, while the other, Klange, just on the bank of the river, is held by the Russians. The Germans are here trying to force a way on to the Islet of Dalen so as to command the railway leading to Riga. The Russians at Klange are resisting this firmly on the left bank and maintaining a fierce fire against the German impetus.

In case of their attempt failing here the Germans are ready to take advantage of any chance opportunity that may offer at Olai further west. Again, in order to secure their flank, they are keeping up a pretty steady artillery fire near Shiok. But the main struggle is around Dalen and on the left bank of the river at Uxkull, which lies eighteen miles southeast of Riga. On the Dvina six desperate attacks of the Germans were beaten off by Russian infantry and artillery.

It is not worth while discussing the theory whether the Riga operation is a demonstration intended to divert attention from Dvinsk. The Germans want Riga very badly and are trying their hardest to get it, and if in the meantime the operation serves the purpose of a diversion that would be all to the advantage of their strategy.

But the Russians, while firmly resisting at Riga, show no signs of allowing themselves to be diverted from Dvinsk where the Germans have again brought up reinforcements and ammunition and renewed their attacks—they have succeeded in establishing themselves in the blackened ruins of Illoukst. They will probably try to force the Dvina here, but conditions are not wholly in their favor. The Russians have the advantage of ample cover in the shape of a forest extending between Illoukst and Dvinsk and on the edge of this forest they have already checked the German advance. If the Germans should come to the river they would be exposed to a terrible Russian fire.

The Russians are moreover steadily maintaining a counter-manoeuvre to the south of Dvinsk. Here the capture of each obscure village may be unimportant in itself, but in their sum these captures denote the insistent approach of the Russians to the railway on which the whole German operation against Dvinsk is absolutely dependent.

The haste of the Germans to force Dvina is now intelligible. The snow is falling and Winter is setting in early.

OFFICIAL WAR REPORTS.

Hindenburg Gains on Dvinsk Front —Russian Success on the Styr.

BERLIN, Oct. 26, (By Wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—Today's German official report on the Eastern theatre is as follows:

Army of Field Marshal von Hindenburg: The Illoukst sector again has been crossed north of Illoukst, (Dvinsk front.) The village of Kasimirshiki, which temporarily was taken by the enemy on Sunday, again is firmly held by us.

Army of Prince Leopold of Bavaria: Russian attacks east of Baranovichi and in the vicinity of our positions on the canal, south of Lake Wygonovskoie, were repulsed.

Army of General von Linsingen: To the east of Kolki and to the west of Czartorysk, enemy positions were stormed during the night of Oct. 25. A general Russian counterattack was unsuccessful. Further progress was made yesterday. The enemy left in our hands four officers and 1,450 men and ten machine-guns.

PETROGRAD, Oct. 26, (via London, Oct. 27.)—The official communication issued from General Headquarters today follows:

On the left bank of the Dvina, south of Ikskul, the Germans attempted by a sudden attack, without artillery preparation, to rush one of our works, but they were discovered in time and repulsed by our fire.

On the Dvina from the region of Linden, below Friedrichstadt, there has been artillery and rifle fire. On the left bank of the Dvina, west of Jacobstadt, a spirited artillery duel has occurred. In the region east of Illoukst a further unsuccessful German attack was delivered.

Fighting near the village of Voynsuny, west of Lake Boginskoie, (south of Dvinsk,) terminated in our occupation of the village, on the rest of the front southward as far as the Pripet region there is nothing to report.

On the left bank of the Styr, northwest of Rafalovka, our troops stormed the village of Vulkaluiska, capturing prisoners and machine guns. An offensive by the enemy against the village of Medviejie, northwest of Czartorysk, was repulsed.

The enemy, having deployed large forces to attack our troops north of the village of Kukli, to the north of Kolki, our troops after severe fighting, taking the enemy on the flank, succeeded in repulsing him, capturing seven officers and more than 200 men.

In the fighting announced in yesterday's communication near the village of Komarnov our success was due to the fine qualities our troops displayed. Thanks to their self-sacrifice, the initial success of the enemy, who drove back one of our detachments, ended in his envelopment. He suffered enormous losses. The number of prisoners reported yesterday continues to grow and includes many Germans.

West of the village of Volitsa, north of Novo Alexinitz, three enemy attacks were repulsed. Heaps of enemy dead cover the ground.

RUSSIA TO SEND ARMY, ALLIES PUSHING NORTH

Franco-British Forces Are Now Only Sixteen Miles South of Veles.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Oct. 26 (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle).—It is definitely asserted today that Russia will not content herself with naval action, but will send a considerable number of troops to aid Serbia. Nothing is said of how they are to reach the Balkan front. If this be so the situation may be regarded much more hopefully, for though the entry of von Mackensen's troops into the Sofia corridor cannot now be prevented, it will be so dangerous an operation that more German troops will have to be withdrawn from the French and Russian fronts to protect its line of communications.

The Franco-British expeditionary force has now reached Gradsko, a small town ninety-five miles north of Saloniki at the junction of the Vardar and Bregalnitza valleys. This is fifty miles short of Uskub, which the Bulgarians have occupied, but only sixteen miles short of Veles. As General Sarrail's allied force is able to hold a front of fifty miles from Doiran to Gradsko and to take the offensive successfully at several points, it must be in considerable force already.

BOOM IN RECRUITING FOLLOWS KING'S APPEAL

Execution of Miss Cavell Stimulates It—Many Birmingham Clerks Enlist.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Oct. 26.—The King's appeal to the nation, Lord Derby's scheme, and the indignation aroused throughout the country by the execution of Edith Cavell have created a new boom in recruiting.

At Birmingham today recruiting meetings were held in the large factories, and these will be continued daily for some time. Among today's recruits were a large number of clerks and postal employes. More single men are now coming forward at Birmingham than ever before, but the number of rejections on account of physical unfitness is rather heavy.

Not since the early days of the war has recruiting in Bath been so brisk. The head recruiting office was besieged yesterday and today by young men in such numbers that the staff was hard pressed in dealing with them. Fifty-three Bath taxi drivers marched in a body to the recruiting office and offered their services as motor transport drivers.

In Leicester 24,000 men have been raised in a fortnight. Recruiting is also reported exceedingly brisk in South Wales.

ITALIANS HEAR DRIVE IS HELPING RUSSIANS

Austrians Reported to Have Withdrawn Troops from East Front to Meet Attacks.

ROME RECORDS NEW GAINS

Invaders Are Closing In Around Lake Garda — Intense Artillery Action on the Isonzo Front.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

VERONA, Oct. 26.—Greatly increased activity all along the Italian front for a week past is already having one result, in the reported withdrawal of Austrian troops from the Russian front via Lublin to Innsbruck.

Noteworthy progress has been made on the eastern side and Austrian end of Lake Garda, where, besides overspreading the rich vineyard country between the Rivers Garda and Adige, the Italians have occupied Brentonico, with the neighboring castle, thus dominating the important road leading from Mori to Riva, as well as the railway line thereto.

In the Tolmino and Mrzli Alpini and Bersaglieri add one by one fresh mountain positions, thereby protecting themselves from long-distance Austrian artillery attacks, and are taking yet another step toward the mastery of neighboring towns, of which the Italians desire to take possession without a bombardment of the civil population and public buildings.

ROME, Oct. 26, (via Paris.)—The official statement issued from General Headquarters tonight reads as follows:

In the Ledro Valley we completed the conquest of the left bank of the Ponale River by occupying on Oct. 25 the districts of Mezzolago, Molino, and Bezzeca, taking a number of prisoners.

The enemy directed an intense artillery fire from Monte Creino and the Riva defenses yesterday against Dosso Casina and Dosso Remit, south of the depression of the Loppio, conquered on the 24th, without shaking the resistance of our troops, who are well established in these positions.

On the upper Cordevole and upper Rienz we continue to exert pressure on the enemy's lines. In the valley of the Pontebbana Torrent one of our raids reached the crest of Rachkofel, damaging the enemy's defenses.

Along the Isonzo front an intense artillery duel continues, while our infantry is establishing itself firmly in newly gained positions. We repulsed several small counterattacks yesterday in the Plava zone and on the Carso, taking thirty-nine prisoners.

Our aeroplanes on Oct. 24 effectively bombarded the enemy's camps on the Bainsizza plateau and the Carso. An enemy aeroplane was put to flight by the machine gun fire of one of our aeroplanes. All our aeroplanes returned to our lines undamaged.

SHAW URGES AN ELECTION.

Coalition Ministry Worse Than the Former One, He Says.

LONDON, Wednesday, Oct. 27.—Lecturing in London last night on "Aspects of the War," George Bernard Shaw contended that it was the sacred obligation of the Allies to drive the Germans out of Belgium, but, he added, there could be no thought of crushing Germany. He declared that peace ought to be concluded on terms enabling the former enemies to respect each other.

With reference to British politics he considered that by forming the coalition Ministry the people got a worse Government than before. What was wanted, he said, was new blood in the Government and that the Ministers should be made responsible for their actions.

Mr. Shaw strongly advocated the holding of a general election immediately, and appealed for liberty of speech and the press. He denounced, in this connection, those who wanted to muzzle the Northcliffe press, although he himself had no sympathy with the policy of Lord Northcliffe.

CHAMPAGNE SALIENT CENTRE OF STRUGGLE

Both Sides Claim Success in Heavy Fighting — Artillery Active in Belgium.

LONDON, Oct. 26.—Again the most important actions on the west front have taken place in Champagne. Fierce attacks and counterattacks have taken place. According to the French report, German attempts to recapture the salient known as La Courtine have been frustrated while another German trench has been taken. The Berlin statement claims the recovery of the salient with 155 prisoners.

A heavy bombardment has taken place on the Belgian front.

The French communication of this afternoon says:

The close fighting in the Champagne district has continued in the centre of the position known as La Courtine, and the fluctuations of the tide of battle have been held to a limited area. The stubborn resistance of our troops and their immediate return to the offensive were successful in breaking the counterattacks of the enemy.

A lively attack to the northeast of Massiges made us master of a German trench close to the positions recently conquered by us.

The German official statement on the west front, as given out today by the Army Headquarters Staff, follows:

North of Souchez enemy hand-grenade attacks were repulsed.

In the fighting which took place on Oct. 24 at a salient angle north of Le Mesnil, in the Champagne, about 250 yards of our position fell temporarily into the hands of the enemy. The French yesterday were driven out. Five officers and more than 150 men remained in our hands. Northeast of Le Mesnil the enemy still occupies a small German trench.

On Hebuterne height our mine explosions were successful. French mining operations in the Bois le Prêtre achieved no success.

The official communication issued by the French War Office tonight reads as follows:

There is nothing to report since the preceding communication.

One of our monoplane pilots gave chase north of Dormans (southwest of Rheims) to an enemy aeroplane, which he attacked at short range. The German aeroplane was hit in several places by bullets from the rapid-fire gun, but was able to make a landing near Jaulgonne, in the valley of the Marne. The two officers were made prisoners at the moment they were attempting to destroy their machine. This remains intact in our hands.

The Belgian official communication reads:

After a quiet night the enemy artillery today bombarded quite violently the district to the south of Nieuport, Pervyse, Oostkerke, the neighborhood of Dixmude, and our works to the north of Steenstraete. We replied vigorously, but there was no infantry action.

SHIFT PRUSSIAN GUARDS TO THE WESTERN FRONT

Kaiser Lauds Their Russian Exploits, Addressing Them in France.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Oct. 26.—The German newspapers announce that "The Prussian corps of guards," not a particular guard regiment, was transferred from Galicia and Poland to the West and engaged in opposing the Franco-British offensive. They publish an address delivered by the Kaiser in France to the "second division of guards," in which the Emperor said:

"The Prussian Guards have defeated our enemies in both the west and the east, and they had to realize what it means when the King of Prussia threw in his Guards. With the help of God the regiments were permitted in the course of seventy fighting days to storm twenty-nine enemy positions and help end a campaign which cost the enemy all his frontier fortifications and untold booty. Your work being finished, the order of your King calls you to new deeds. On your way thither I have rejoiced to see you, eye to eye, and to express my royal gratitude.

FOOD AND CLOTHING SHORT IN GERMANY

London Chronicle Reports There Were Riots at Chemnitz, Where Shops Were Wrecked.

SOCIALISTS MAKING TROUBLE

Municipalities Encourage the Manufacture of Sabots Owing to the Scarcity of Leather.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Wednesday, Oct. 27.—The Daily Chronicle says in an editorial article:

"The prospect of war through another Winter is a hard one for all the belligerents, but evidence is accumulating that it will be much harder for the enemy than for the Allies. There can be no doubt that Germany is now feeling the effects of the British blockade.

"The presumption that the central empires are hard pressed is now strongly confirmed by what appears in their press.

"It is clear in the first place that they are running very short of clothing. Today a civilian actually cannot buy a blanket or woolen rug in a German town; the Federal Council has forbidden them to be sold. The shortage of leather is so great that municipalities are promoting the manufacture and use of sabots in place of boots.

"The Committee of the Socialist Party and the General Committee of German Trade Unions recently addressed a petition on the subject of food supplies to the Chancellor. They paint a terrible picture of semi-starvation among the families of those at the front and of undernutrition throughout the working community.

"The Berliner Tageblatt recently described hungry thousands surrounding municipal food shops. The police were called in to prevent them from rioting, and women were standing for hours, till they fainted from fatigue. At Chemnitz they did riot, and the butter and egg shops were wrecked.

"Meanwhile the papers publish recipes for making soup out of fruit-skins for the want of meat and fat, the Federal Council is to institute national butter-cards on the lines of the bread cards, and the potato supply is to be nationalized and distributed at fixed prices."

CANON UNDER INQUIRY.

War Minister Investigating Speech About "France Tottering."

PARIS, Oct. 26.—Alexandre Millerand, the French Minister of War, today began an inquiry regarding the speech Canon Lagardere is reported to have made to the Sixth Regiment of Dragoons on Oct. 6. The Canon is said to have declared:

"France is tottering under the weight of its errors and national faults. It has need of new inoculation, in order to make itself worthy of overcoming cruel punishment."

GENERAL TREFUSIS KILLED.

Colonel F. G. Howard Also on Latest British Casualty List.

LONDON, Wednesday, Oct. 27. — A casualty list just made public contains among those killed the name of Brigadier General the Honorable John Schomberg Trefusis, son of the Dowager Lady Clinton. Lieutenant Colonel Frederick George Howard of the Royal Engineers also is among those given as killed.

General Trefusis was the youngest son of the 19th Baron Clinton. He had been decorated for services in the South African war and was thirty years in the Fourth Devonshire Regiment. He was 63 years old.

Colonel Frederick George Howard was commissioned in the Royal Engineers in 1892. He served in the Chitral Relief Force in 1895 and the Tirah and Bazar Valley campaign in 1897. He was 42 years old.

HIGH PRICES FOR FOOD STIR RUSSIA TO ACT

Will Organize Refugees and Soldiers as Teamsters to Relieve Freight Congestion.

LONDON, Oct. 26.—An extraordinary meeting of the Russian Council of Ministers has empowered Alexei Khvostoff, Minister of the Interior, to take urgent measures to cope with the food problem, says a dispatch to The Times from Petrograd.

During his tour south Minister Khvostoff ascertained that as many as 6,000 cars of foodstuffs were being detained in the freight sheds at Moscow. To a representative of the Novoe Vremya M. Krvostoff explained that the main cause for the unprecedented rise in prices lay in the congestion of freight at Raizan, Tula, Orel, and other places, and the extortionate wage demands of teamsters, together with the failure of municipalities to adopt measures to facilitate the delivery of freight. He proposes to organize military companies of teamsters, consisting of refugees and soldiers, to discharge freight, and also to requisition drays and horses.

CALLS IT INSULT TO US.

London Paper Comments on the Reported Knighthood for Dumba.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Oct. 26.—The Daily Graphic says in an editorial article:

"Should it be true, as reported, that the Austrian Emperor has celebrated the return of Dr. Dumba by conferring a knighthood upon that expelled Ambassador, it will be interesting to await American comment upon the incident.

"We have no wish to see the United States again in the war danger zone. It is permissible, however, to reflect that to ordinary observers Francis Joseph's action looks uncommonly like a deliberate insult to America.

"For all the world knows to the contrary, Austria and the United States are on perfectly friendly terms. Vienna accepted the dismissal of its disgraced Ambassador without protest. Consequently the least the Emperor could have done was to mark his prodigal's return with some outward show of disapprobation. But that is not the Austrian cum German way. The Central Powers have drunk so freely of the wine of arrogance that they mistake their intoxication for sobriety. What does it matter what other nations think?

"Dr. Dumba, knight, is another significant object lesson of that flaunting arrogance which would make the world unendurable if Germany proved victorious."

LONDON, Oct. 26.—A dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company from Amsterdam says a message received there from Vienna states that Dr. Constantin Theodor Dumba, ex-Austro-Hungarian Ambassador to the United States, has arrived in the Austrian capital.

SAILORS AGED 56 SERVING.

English Reservists Are Being Used in the Dardanelles Operations.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Oct. 26.—Ellis Ashmead Bartlett, describing in The Daily Mail the work of the British fleet at the Dardanelles, says:

"By one of those strange ironies which even the most astute of minds could not have foreseen, all the hard work, dangers, and strain of these naval operations off the Dardanelles are not falling on the young and vigorous manhood of the fleet, but on old, home-rooted reservists, who were called back to the colors to man this auxiliary fleet at the outbreak of the war. The ships are the oldest of veterans, and so are their crews.

"In some ships out here there is hardly an active service rating on the upper deck. There are many men between 48 and 56 years of age. Nearly all are fathers, and many are grandfathers. They have reached that age when, after a hard life at sea, they might reasonably expect to look forward to passing their declining years surrounded by their children and grandchildren in the happy enjoyment of their small pensions and engaged in the civilian pursuits each may have adopted at the conclusion of his period of active service."

SERBS RECAPTURE TOWN OF VELES

Continued from Page 1.

South of Palanka the northern slopes of the Raca Valley are in our possession, while further east Markovatsh, Laope, and Kutshevo have been taken by us. During the last three days 960 Serbians have been made prisoners.

There are no fresh reports to hand regarding the army of General Boyadjieff (Bulgarian).

The Bulgarian War Office issued the following statement yesterday relative to military operations on Sunday:

Our troops have captured Negotin and Prahovo, on the Danube. The booty, so far as known, is one commissariat storehouse, twenty railway carriages, and war material. We captured also one officer, 270 men, and found on the battlefield the bodies of 300 Serbs.

Prince Cyrille (second son of King Ferdinand) and the commander of the army were solemnly received at Uskub.

The Paris War Office yesterday made public the following:

During the day of Oct. 22 Bulgarian forces attacked the French forces in the region of Strumitza along the entire front. They were completely repulsed. The information according to which French forces have been repulsed on the right bank of the Vardar River is erroneous.

RUSSIANS IN ORSOVA FIGHT.

Captain of Battery Says Germans Hurled 3,000 Shells.

BUCHAREST, Oct. 25, (via Paris, Oct. 26.)—The battle near Orsova, when the Austrians crossed the Danube at that point near the Rumanian frontier, is described by a Russian Captain named Sinkevitz, who commanded a Russian battery at Tekia in Serbia and has just arrived in Rumanian territory.

Captain Sinkeviz said that the bombardment, which lasted most of the night, was resumed in the morning. Three thousand shells were thrown against the heights of Orsova, that locality being completely destroyed.

Protected by their artillery the Austro-Germans crossed the Danube in boats and installed five batteries on the Serbian shore. The Russian battery continued its fire to cover the evacuation of the population. The Serbian troops retired toward Negotin and Brza Palanka.

The Austrians, having secured mastery of the Danube, are preparing to transport heavy artillery and munitions.

In the evening the Russian steamer Tiraspal bombarded Orsova. The Serbians are constructing a second line of defense.

SERBIAN CAPITAL MOVED FROM NISH

Now at Tchatchak, 100 Miles Northwestward in the Mountains, Vopicka Reports.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.—The American Consulate at Nish, Serbia, has been moved to Tchatchak, (Chachak,) according to a dispatch received today from American Minister Vopicka, at Bucharest, Rumania.

The American Consulate moved with the Serbian Government, and all other Consuls and missions.

Tchatchak, or Chachak, is in the mountains, about 100 miles northwest of Nish, on a branch line of the Nish-Belgrade railroad.

BERLIN USED BULGAR PRESS.

Carried On Active Propaganda Against the Allies.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Wednesday, Oct. 27.—The Daily News prints the following from "a well-informed correspondent":

"For some time past it has been known in official circles in London that one of the chief causes which flung Bulgaria into the arms of the Germanic powers was a persistent propaganda carried on in the Bulgarian press and manipulated by Germans, who bought some of the Bulgarian newspapers and bribed others.

"A contributary cause was the Russian reverses, but of the two chief causes the more potent was the widespread belief, which was fostered in Bulgaria and throughout the Near East, that the British were disheartened and inefficient and would not press the war to a conclusion. An insidious press campaign which sought to create this false impression in Bulgaria was carried on for many months.

"It has come to the knowledge of the authorities that the Germans in thus including Bulgarian opinion relied chiefly on the pessimistic articles and comments which constantly have been published in The Times and Daily Mail; that they gave wide dissemination to these publications through the medium of the Wolff Bureau, and secured their insertion in all the influential Bulgarian newspapers, such as the Dneunik, the popular evening journal, and its morning edition, the Utro; the Narodni Prava, organ of the Radoslavoff party, and the Kambana, which has been dependent entirely on German money."

HEARS RUMANIA WILL LET RUSSIANS PASS

Swiss Paper Reports that an Agreement is Near—Black Sea Coast Plans Halted.

LUGANO, Wednesday, Oct. 27, (via Paris.)—Negotiations between Russia and Rumania appear to be nearing a successful conclusion, says the Informazzione.

While awaiting the consent of Rumania for the passage of Russian troops, the newspaper asserts, Russia has temporarily suspended arrangements for disembarking troops on the Black Sea coast of Bulgaria.

RUMANIANS CALL FOR WAR.

Bratiano's Overthrow Sought by Two Former Premiers.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 26.—Calls for the overthrow of Premier Bratiano of Rumania were shouted during a meeting yesterday in Bucharest, presided over by former Ministers Take Jonescu and Filipesco, at which a resolution was passed favoring Rumania's intervention in the war, according to a telegram from Bucharest.

The resolution demanded mobilization and "immediate action to prevent a junction of the Germans, Hungarians, and Bulgarians, which is threatening the existence of Rumania," the dispatch adds.

A procession was formed, it is stated, but the police barred the road.

Map Showing Position of Opposing Forces in Southern Serbia.

Latest advices indicate that from the Greek frontier to Veles, which has been retaken by the Serbians, the Saloniki-Nish Railroad is held by the Serbs and French, their position being indicated by the line of triangles. The French hold the section from Gievgeli to Krivolac.

The Bulgarians, whose positions are represented by squares, occupy the line from Uskub up to Vranya, and near Pirot are trying to force their way to Nish along the railroad from Bulgaria.

"IT CLEANS THE TEETH AND THE TOOTH-BRUSH TOO"

KOLYNOS Dental Cream



Facing It Regularly

Almost all daily hygienic duties are irksome—and in many cases the task of brushing the teeth is made as brief as possible.

You think that "after while"—next year or the year after—you are going to give your teeth the attention they deserve.

But EVERY MORNING, and after eating and during the night, pernicious germs increasing as the result of uncleanliness and neglect, are working their office of disaster.

It is not desirable, even were it possible, to destroy all these germs. Complete destruction would be attained only at the expense of the very tissue we urge you to preserve.

We commend to you the regular use of KOLYNOS DENTAL CREAM to secure an ideal condition of oral cleanliness — for Kolynos CLEANSES by POLISHING, WITHOUT ABRADING, the teeth.

It also destroys and washes away large quantities of bacteria, the undue accumulation of which is injurious. It also dissolves the fatty deposits which form a thin layer over the teeth, and contain minute particles of food and other objectionable substances.

Fortunately Kolynos is agreeable in taste. When the easily acquired "Kolynos habit" has been formed, the hygienic duty of obtaining mouth cleanliness becomes, to young and old alike, a real pleasure.

Mouth to Mouth Advertising

is believed to be the most convincing, and therefore the best, advertising in the world.

The wonderful growth in popularity of KOLYNOS DENTAL CREAM is due, chiefly, to mouth-to-mouth advertising.

Within seven years more than 26,000 dentists have used it, approved it, spoken to one another about it and recommended it to their patients.

These patients have recommended it to their friends, — because their mouths were in a finer, healthier condition than ever before.

It has been the most effective mouth-to-mouth campaign that could be imagined.

And now you, like every other good user of KOLYNOS, will think to tell some other friend about this rapidly extending mouth-to-mouth campaign.

The "Overhead" Cost

After a dentist has put them in order, the actual cost of keeping your teeth clean and beautiful IS $2.50 A YEAR.

That pays for ten tubes of KOLYNOS DENTAL CREAM, at 25 cents a tube. Purchase them one at a time at your regular druggist's.



If You Are Blessed With a Large Family

When it comes to keeping a supply of dental cream in the bath rooms for a family of eight or nine people, economy is very apt to eclipse cleanliness.

Yet it is less expensive to use Kolynos, even for such a family, than not to use it.

From the toddler of three to the grandmother of seventy, every member of the family should be a consumer of SOME good dentifrice.

Kolynos minimizes the germs of dental decay and also neutralizes for a time the acid which they produce.

It actually costs no more to use Kolynos than any other dentifrice, despite the great expense of its ingredients; but the TRUE ECONOMY consists in its efficiency.

Dental Suggestions

Women are in large measure responsible for the health of their husbands and children. They should see that the tooth-brushes are in good condition and that the proper dentifrice is used.

Use Kolynos on a dry tooth-brush—wet bristles cause too rapid saponification.

The Kolynos Company, New Haven, Conn., U. S. A.

BELL-ANS
Absolutely Relieves Indigestion. One package proves it. 25c at all druggists.
Contains no harmful or deleterious substance

VECTO
To Stop Cold in the Head Get Ahead of the Cold
25c a tube—all druggists.
Write for free booklet on colds.
Vecto Chemical Co., 52 B'way, N.Y.

SMITH'S ISLAND
Oysters are now for sale at all First-class Hotels, Restaurants and Clubs.

HOTEL GOTHAM
THE HOTEL OF REFINED ELEGANCE & EXCLUSIVE CLIENTELE
Specially attractive rates for season rentals
WETHERBEE & WOOD
FIFTH AVE. at FIFTY-FIFTH ST. NEW YORK

MORE DETAILS OF BIG AIR RAID

Foremost Zeppelin, Attacking London, Killed Four in an Omnibus with One Bomb.

ONE SHOW A BIT DELAYED

Bomb Fell in Front of the Theatre, So the Performance Halted 15 Minutes.

LAWYER FLED FROM OFFICE

This Was Destroyed After His Departure, but Another Bomb Killed Him in Street.

The following additional details of the Zeppelin air raid on London on Oct. 13 were brought by a passenger on the Tuscania which arrived here yesterday:

"The chief havoc of the highly destructive bombs was in the West End theatre district, off the Strand; at Lincoln's Inn Court, in Chancery Lane, famous as offices of barristers, and in Aldgate, three blocks away from the Liverpool Street railroad stations, where terrific damage was done a month before.

"Besides this the Zeppelins dropped bombs on Moorgate Street, near an underground station, five short blocks from the Bank of England. They missed Parliament only by two blocks, one of their bombs splashing down into the mud of the river bank at the bottom of Strand Street, running from the Strand to the river's edge and just off the Savoy Hotel.

"While the Savoy Hotel escaped with a shaking up and a few panes of windows being cracked, the Savoy Mansions, just down the slope from the Strand toward the river, had windows pierced by flying fragments of bombs. Three women guests were cut by the jagged missiles.

"Most thrilling of the work of the Zeppelins was the uproar they created in the theatre district, at Aldwych. The Lyceum Theatre got the brunt of it. The Gaiety, Strand, and Aldwych Theatres, all close by, were also damaged, but not badly enough to force the management to close them up.

Heart of London Aroused.

"The Zeppelins dropped their first bomb at the river's edge after apparently having worked their way along the Thames. Evidently they were heading for Parliament, Westminster, and Whitehall. Before they had gone the 100 yards to the Strand anti-air craft were after them and the whole heart of London was aroused.

"As the foremost Zeppelin of the fleet—it is now said there were four or three in different parts of the town that night—got over the Strand the second bomb was let loose. This one fell with a terrific roar into the middle of the roadway half a block beyond the Lyceum Theatre, on Wellington Street, some 150 feet from the Strand, off in the direction of Leicester Square.

"In a flatiron-shaped strip between the Lyceum and Strand Theatres is the office of The Morning Post. Every window was smashed in and débris hurled over the plant. Employes escaped with bruises or scratches.

"The Gaiety Theatre is next door to Marconi House, the offices of the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company. While no windows were broken in Marconi House, the heavy brass fastenings on nearly every one of them were snapped off by the force of the explo-

Four Killed in an Omnibus.

"The Zeppelin's next bomb exploded almost in front of the Waldorf Hotel, toward the Kingsway end of Aldwych, some 100 feet from Marconi House. This one dropped toward the side of the roadway, digging its way through an omnibus and killing four passengers.

"One man was killed in a cigar shop in the Waldorf block. Candy shops, a theatre ticket office, a drug shop, musical shop, art shop, and other places along the Waldorf block were smashed in. The hotel suffered a few broken windows, while its walls were pierced with hundreds of chips from the bomb.

"A piece of wooden pavement used in the roadway went sailing to the roof of Marconi House, and force of the explosion burst windows in Somerset House, across the Strand from the Marconi House. The Aldwych Theatre's glass and iron awning was smashed, like that of the Strand Theatre.

"The Zeppelin swerved off toward the City district, dropping two bombs in Chancery Lane on the way. Here are clustered hundreds of barristers. Their offices, in gray, weather-beaten structures fashioned after the Whitehall architecture, and most of them put up two and three centuries ago, lie a few blocks off Fleet Street, back of the famous Law Courts.

Flees from One Bomb to Another.

"One bomb exploded in front of a law office which forms one of a complete square surrounding an open parkway, much like Irving Square, in New York. It ripped the building to bits and tore windows in every other office in the same square. A barrister left his office there in great haste when he heard the bombs dropping off the Strand. He hurried off into Chancery Lane, getting away just as the bomb dropped on his office.

"But he was unfortunate to have picked out the wrong way to go, for he went directly into the path of the next bomb, which, falling into the middle of Chancery Lane, killed him. This bomb wrecked a restaurant, killing three wayfarers. It ripped the whole street up so that the wooden blocks rose into a ridge in the middle of it.

"In Moorgate Street a bomb missed the underground station by fifty feet, but the concussion of it tore the windows out and the jagged glass badly cut pedestrians.

"At Aldgate Street a bomb dropped into the London and Northwestern Bank branch, completely wrecking it. The walls of the bank were knocked out, tumbling into the Aldgate Hotel, next door. In the hotel it is feared many lives were lost. Some guests had already retired. They were undoubtedly killed in their sleep. As the hotel's floors gave way and wreckage was carried to the cellar, no actual estimate of the casualties there had been made up to the time when I left London.

"Everywhere for two blocks the effect of the Aldgate Street bomb was evidenced in broken windows, pierced walls, and battered doors.

"The Aldgate Street bomb fell five blocks away from the American Consulate, on New Broad Street."

According to Colin A. Cockburn of Toronto, who returned from London on the Tuscania, a panic was averted in the Lyceum by the cranking of an automobile on the stage.

"I was sitting in a box," he said, "at about 9:30, when we heard a terrific explosion which seemed just outside the wall of the theatre next the box. The concussion was so great it rocked us in our seats, and we heard a crash of glass as if all the windows in the theatre had fallen out. An English artillery officer who was in our party exclaimed, 'My word, it's the Zeps!'

"Fortunately, just before the explosion a big automobile on the stage had been cranked, and the audience thought it was a cleverly arranged backfire of the motor, and the people never knew what had really happened until they left the theatre."

The following account, dated Oct. 14, the day after the raid, is from a private letter supplied to THE TIMES by its recipient:

"The raid was participated in by five or seven Zeppelins and was by far the most ambitious effort made by German aerial craft to carry terror and dismay to the hearts of the British people. In this respect it was an utter and grotesque failure. It is true that the casualties were heavier than in any previous raid on London and the eastern counties, especially in women and children, but from a military point of view the raid was an empty achievement and the material damage was lighter than ever.

"Only two of the Zeppelin fleet succeeded in reaching the metropolitan area. One of these devoted its attention to Croydon and Woolwich Arsenal and the other crossed the heart of London from west to east.

"It was this second 'Zep' which caused the greatest sensation. At a few minutes after 9 searchlights in Whitehall located the airship hovering almost directly over the Houses of Parliament and at once the angry roar of several anti-aircraft guns advertised the fact that another raid was in progress.

Overlooked Westminster Abbey.

"The crew of the Zeppelin were evidently unaware of the splendid opportunity they had to drop bombs on Westminster Abbey and Westminster Hospital, for immediately the British guns began to bark the airship sped eastward over Whitehall and the Strand and did not begin to drop bombs until it reached the heart of the Strand Theatre district.

"There nine were dropped in rapid succession between Exeter Street, Strand, and Chancery Lane at intervals of about 100 yards.

"The first bomb struck the coping of the roof over the gallery entrance of the Lyceum Theatre in Exeter Street, killing and injurying several people in a house on the opposite side of the street and smashing hundreds of windows in the locality, notably those of the east wing of the Strand Palace Hotel.

"When this bomb fell J. E. B. Stuart of Norfolk, Va., an official of the Texas Company, who, landing in England on Monday from the American liner St. Paul, was seated in his room on the fifth floor of the Strand Palace Hotel—less than fifty feet away—finishing a letter to his wife. The concussion smashed the window of Mr. Stuart's room, and gave him the shock of his life, almost hurling him from his chair. In less than twenty seconds Mr. Stuart was in the corridor, surrounded by shrieking and weeping women guests in various stages of undress, and he had great difficulty in calming them, some of them being so frightened that they sat up all night. Mr. Stuart, when he had recovered his nerves, added a postscript to his letter home, at least as interesting as the letter itself.

"It is an extraordinary fact that of the nine bombs dropped by this Zeppelin in the heart of London, where buildings are as thick as bees and the streets very narrow, only one—the first—struck any building, and the structural damage caused by this one was less than $200.

Strand Finished the Play.

"It was in the Strand Theatre, at the corner of Catherine Street and Aldwych, that the most notable episode connected with the raid occurred. Here Fred Terry and Julia Nielson are playing 'The Scarlet Pimpernel.' They were in the middle of the second act when a bomb fell on the sidewalk at the very door of the theatre, shattering doors and windows and bringing down laths and plaster in showers on the heads of both players and audience.

"Fred Terry, covered with dust and débris, stepped at once to the front of the stage, raised his hand, and in his calm, quiet voice said:

"'Ladies and gentlemen, please keep your seats and be calm. You are as safe here as anywhere. The play will proceed.'

"And proceed it did, the final fall of the curtain being only fifteen minutes later than usual.

"The number of persons were killed or injured by these nine bombs, but the material damage is almost wholly represented by a few tons of broken glass, carted away this morning, and the chipping of walls and woodwork by flying pieces of shrapnel from the Zeppelin bombs, all of which appeared to be of a highly explosive nature.

Zeppelins a Fascinating Sight.

"Throughout this bomb-dropping performance the Zeppelin was subjected to a fierce cannonading by anti-aircraft guns. The spectacle of the 'Zep' clearly outlined against the dark sky by searchlights with shrapnel shells bursting around her every moment was one of extreme fascination and people stood in the streets in hundreds watching it, apparently quite forgetful or scornful of the danger. Many of the shrapnel shells burst very close to the airship, but its altitude was so great —fully 6,000 yards—that it was practically impossible to get the range.

"The Zeppelin subsequently dropped three or four bombs in Aldgate, one falling close to the London Hospital—the biggest in England—and wrecking the well-known Three Nuns Tavern. Several were killed or injured here.

"Today the recruiting offices in London were busier than they have been for months, many thousands being added to Kitchener's evergrowing army."

Clarice M. Herivel, a nurse in St. Bartholomew's Hospital, London, writing to her sister, Mrs. L. M. Williams of Waverly, Penn., on Oct. 11, said of the raid previous to the last one:

"We have been having quite a lot of excitement here lately. I suppose you know that we have been 'Zepped.' About a fortnight ago—I forget the exact day, or rather night—a Zep flew over our heads (at 10:50 P. M.) and peppered us with bombs for about ten minutes. We hadn't a word of warning until the first bomb fell. None hit Bart's, (St. Bartholomew's Hospital,) but one fell in Bart's Close—twelve yards from the nurses' home—and smashed everything in the square (or close). It made a hole twelve feet deep.

"Our nurses' home suffered badly, and shook us as though on top of an earthquake. Nearly every tile came off; ceilings fell wholesale, and windows and frames were broken ad lib. We had 1,200 panes of glass smashed."

ANTI-ZEPPELIN GUNS INCREASED IN LONDON

Defenses Against Air Raiders Being Improved, Says Sir Percy Scott.

LONDON, Oct. 26.—The new defenses of London against attacks by Zeppelins are gradually assuming shape, according to a statement made

"The number of guns for defense this afternoon by Sir Percy Scott, who is in charge of this work. In this statement, read at an inquest held in the case of a Londoner who was killed during a Zeppelin attack, Sir Percy said:

against aircraft has been recently increased, and further improvements as to their position, number and character are in immediate contemplation."

Sir Percy asked the Treasury Solicitor who read the statement to warn the public to seek protection when Zeppelin raids were made, because otherwise there would be danger of being struck by fragments of shells from anti-aircraft guns

An attempt in Commons today to draw out A. J. Balfour, the First Lord of the Admiralty, regarding the recent Zeppelin raid, brought forth nothing except the statement that there had been a steady and rapid increase in the production of British aeroplanes, not particularly for the defense of London, but as part of the general policy of the Government.

MORE GOLD IN REICHSBANK.

Week's Increase Is 3,321,000 Marks, as Shown for Oct. 23.

BERLIN, Oct. 25, (via London, Oct. 26.)—The statement of the Reichsbank of Oct. 23 shows increases of gold of 3,321,000 marks; of net stocks, Treasury certificates, and notes of other banks 301,037,000 marks, and of loans 1,047,000 marks.

There were decreases in discounts of 486,830,000 marks, in Treasury bills 741,000 marks, in note circulation 102,243,000 marks, and in deposits 59,017,000 marks.

Tomorrow's issue of the Mid-Week Pictorial will contain as a separate supplement a special picture, 12½ x 20 inches, entitled "The Enemy." This picture is by the famous French artist Simont, and portrays artistically the element of romance in war. In addition 24 pages of text and timely illustrations. 10 cents all news stands.—Advt.

SEES GREAT WAR AS A DISCIPLINE

J. O'Donnell Bennett Tells of Some of the Fine Qualities Born Among Fighters.

EUROPE NOT "DEGENERATE"

Group of Germans Singing as They Toil to Raise a Steel Bridge Removes That Idea.

WORKERS FOLLOW FIGHTERS

Restoring Railway Lines of Communication All Over Devastated Poland.

By JAMES O'DONNELL BENNETT.

CZENSTOCHOWA, Russia, Sept. 25.—It takes a great deal of character to maintain good-will and good spirits in the face of the conditions under which the Austrian and German soldiers now occupying Poland have been living for months. I mean the conditions which I tried to describe in the last letter—the hot days and the cold nights, and the flies, and the all-pervading grime.

These are the things that take the heart out of soldiers. Wounds are honorable. Living in the middle of a grease spot that is edged with dust and mire is merely disgusting. Men who, like the Germans, come from the best-ordered nation in the world cannot find it other than horribly irksome. But they don't talk about that; they just go on doing their day's work of defending their country, not groaning over the task, but pushing it to completion.

You in America are sorrier for these soldiers than they ever are for themselves, because you take the neurotic point of view and they take the point of view of men of convictions who have an important work in hand and the grit to face it.

"Degenerates" as Bridge Builders.

You talk about "degenerate Europe" and the "effete monarchies of the Old World." I wish you could have seen some hundreds of the citizens of degenerate Europe raising the enormous steel bridge which crosses the Vistula River at Ivangorod. They were out on pontoons under the blazing sun, and because this is war time they were doing the work under heavy handicaps and with primitive facilities. A group was crowded onto one swaying platform that was supported by pontoons. Beside this platform rose a huge derrick equipped with a pile driver. There was no steam power to raise the driver and release it for its fall, but a maze of ropes led downward from the top of the machine, and each rope was raised and lowered by a dozen hands. It was hard work and monotonous work, but if you had only heard it and not seen it you would have thought it was some kind of game. For these men, who have been working since dawn—it is now midforenoon—sang as they worked, and laughed and splashed water on each other between gasps, and made the weary business one of the most fascinating sights imaginable.

Were they daunted by the colossal ruin they had to set to rights? Not they! The Ivangorod bridge lay in eight enormous broken sections before them, now plunged deep into the bed of the river and now tipping drunkenly upward to the sky. It seemed a hopeless proposition. These "effete" gentlemen with arms of bronze and shiny breasts took a studious look at it, crawled all over it and dove under it, noted down measurements, and then began hanging pulleys from its twisted girders. They edged their pontoons around it and swung their derricks against it, and with a roar of song and clinking of hammers and smashing of pile drivers they went to work. Lo, the mighty spans rise from the river bed!

All day long the work goes on. Dusk falls and searchlights send their white glow streaming over the river and show the singing men still toiling against the twisted mass of steel.

Simultaneously with the preliminaries of raising the steel bridge the Germans and Austrians have put the finishing touches to a new timber bridge which lies just above the old one and leads into the fortress of Ivangorod. The last plank laid, they sang another song, hung garlands on masts at each end of the bridge, painted the words "Kaiser Franz Josef Brücke" on a board, for which they also made a garland, and then they beamed all over when an elated personage came along and said, "It is beautifully done, children!"

Going On All Over Poland.

This kind of thing is going on all the way across Poland. An officer said that on the Ivangorod line alone 5,000 German and Austrian soldiers were mending tracks and restoring bridges.

That's the way these builders who follow the fighters work, while you at home shudder and moan over the pains and burdens of war. The people who are suffering these pains and bearing these burdens are not nearly so vocal about them.

I used to be squeamish about certain of the sights of war, and it was not so much pity, I'm afraid, as self-indulgence. Now I make myself look, and I don't think that makes a man less sorry, and upon occasion it may make him more helpful.

In the railway station at Maubeuge a year ago I had to go out into the air while Cobb and McCutcheon stayed within, to be of what use they could during the dressing of wounds.

But one day at Jaroslav, in Galicia, months later, it did not seem to me a noisome thing to have to give the support of an arm to a Russian prisoner just in from the battlefield, whose clothes were soaked with blood from coat collar to shoes. The man had been doing his day's work, and he had got the worst of it. It was of no help to him to agonize over him. Nor were the wounded German soldiers pitying themselves.

Very white and shaking they were being lifted into freight cars drawn up in front of what remained of the Jaroslav railway station. Across the cars seats of pine had been roughly knocked together, and on these the lads settled themselves. There was not room for them to lie down on the seats, so crowded was the car, so they sat upright, each man helping to support the other. Pretty soon a surgeon came along and looked closely into the white faces. When he saw a man that looked particularly weak he said: "Can you bear to sit up, or do you want to wait for the hospital train?" To one and another and another and so on he put that question, and each one would waggle a feeble hand and say: "Yes, yes; I can sit up."

Not one of them was sorry for himself, though they were very tender toward each other.

War is the greatest discipliner and steadier of a people.

But only when they go into it trained for it and knowing what they are about. Possibly it is from the training that half the benefit accrues.

I have been tempted into this long digression by the things I have seen and the lessons I hope I have at least begun to learn during the last year.

Now we will get across the river by the Kaiser Franz Josef Brücke and into Ivangorod. There are interesting things there.

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FRANCE WILL JUDGE SHIPS BY OWNERS

Decree Signed by President Take the View of New British Order in Council.

PARIS, Oct. 26.—President Poincaré today signed a decree with regard to the method of observance of Article 57 of the Declaration of London, which provides that the nationality of merchant ships be determined by the flags they fly.

Premier Viviani, in a report on the subject, pointed out that application of the article in question often proved deceptive, and the decree signed today provides that the nationality of the ship is a question of fact, so that ship flying a hostile flag may be shown actually to belong to a neutral or an ally, and a ship flying a neutral flag or one of an allied nation may be proved as the property of a foe.

LONDON, Oct. 26.—Yesterday's new order regarding vessels flying a neutral flag was referred to in the House of Commons by Sir John Rees, who hoped that it meant that the Government at last was going to put forth the full power of sea control over the commerce of hostile nations. This drew an emphatic retort from Lord Robert Cecil, Parliamentary Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, who said:

"As far as I am aware the Government has put forward the whole of its strength and exercised all its belligerent powers in order to bring this war to a successful conclusion."

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Oct. 26.—The Times in an editorial article welcomes the new Order in Council relating to treatment of ships flying neutral flags.

"We now revert to the old law as elaborated by a series of distinguished judges in this country and the United States," The Times says. "In this as in so many other matters that law takes the plain, commonsense view of the subpect. In deciding the nationality of a merchant ship it takes into consideration the nationality of her owners, and where the court is satisfied that there exists an enemy interest in the ship it renders any such interest liable to condemnation.

"Where neutrals and enemies have interests in thet same vessel the neutral interests are exempt, but the enemy interests may be condemned, and on such condemnation either the vessel is sold and the price of the enemy interests appropriated to the Crown, or the enemy interests are sold to the neutral coowners.

"It is astonishing that we ever suspended the operation of a system so just and so excellent as the old law. It is still more astonishing that we did not acknowledge our mistake and fall back upon the established Anglo-American practice at an earlier period of the war."

BOMB SHOCKS WERE FATAL.

Many of the Air Raiders' Victims Were Not Hit by Shells.

LONDON, Oct. 15, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—Surgeons in English hospitals who have attended victims of Zeppelin raids give remarkable facts regarding the work of bombs launched from aircraft. Apart from their explosive force, missiles dropped from a height of a mile or two gain such momentum that they do great damage by their disturbance of the air.

Some of those killed have met their death from the shock of explosions without being hit by any fragments of shell or anything else. Persons have lost legs and arms from the same cause. A large proportion of those killed in the streets and a majority of the wounded have received their wounds from broken glass.

More persons in the London area have been killed or wounded in the streets than in buildings. Notwithstanding the warnings of the Government that they should stay indoors, the inhabitants persist in crowding into the streets, running to windows and going to the housetops when the word that Zeppelins are coming is passed around.

A prominent American resident, who had mounted a large telescope on the roof of his house, happened to be entertaining a dinner party on the evening of a recent raid. The party ascended to the roof and had a good view of the spectacle.

FRENCH CABINET CHANGES.

Paris Looks for Important Announcement Tomorrow.

PARIS, Oct. 26.—The expected decision in regard to the successor to Theophile Delcassé as Foreign Minister was not reached at the Cabinet meeting this afternoon. It is probable, however, that the decision will not be long delayed.

A semi-official note which was issued after the Cabinet meeting says that the Ministerial situation has been the subject of careful consideration since the resignation of M. Delcassé.

In the course of the conferences recently held by Premier Viviani with representatives of the various political parties a number of proposals have been advanced. This has given rise to reports that the Premier contemplates important changes in the Cabinet. There has even been discussion of a complete change. It is expected a final decision will be reached prior to the meeting of the Cabinet on Thursday.

RUSSIA TO OPEN BANKS HERE

PETROGRAD, Oct. 26, (via London.)—The Ministry of Finance is developing a plan to establish a number of Russian savings banks in the United States to receive deposits from Russian nationals there.

The first banks to be opened under the plan will be in New York and in Chicago.

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ENGLAND DEPORTS AN IRISH-AMERICAN

Michael J. O'Connor, a New York Saloon Keeper, Is Forbidden to Land.

ACTIVE IN THE CLAN-NA-GAEL

Made Pro-German Speeches Before Sailing and Was Suspected of Intention to Stir Up Trouble.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Oct. 26.—Michael J. O'Connor, a citizen of New York, reputed to be engaged in Sinn Fein activities, has been prevented by the British authorities from landing from the American liner St. Louis, on which he arrived at Liverpool on Sunday. The authorities ordered that he be returned to America, and he will go tomorrow or later in the week.

Word to this effect was communicated today to the American Embassy, which was informed that O'Connor's presence in England was not desired. The Embassy was not supplied with intimate details. It is understood that suspicion that a traveler is undesirable is sufficient under the Defense of the Realm act to justify refusal to admit him.

Investigation by THE NEW YORK TIMES showed that the official attitude toward O'Connor was the outcome of information from America that in coming here he intended to stir up agitation regarded by the authorities here as "inimical." O'Connor, it is believed, expected to go to Ireland. He had an American passport with him and insisted on his right to land. It is understood that, courteously but firmly, he was told it was impossible.

It is learned that on nearly every steamer touching England from New York in the last few months one or two American citizens about whom some word has come to the British Government have had their passports taken by the allen officials so that inquiry could be made concerning their visits to Great Britain. In nearly every instance these Americans had German names. They have been allowed to proceed to London, and have had unhindered freedom so long as they were within twenty-four hours of the Scotland Yard officials. All that was expected of them by the police was to explain the reasons for their visit here. In almost every instance satisfactory explanations have been given, so that the passports have been returned and the travelers allowed to go.

It was explained to THE NEW YORK TIMES today that there was no reflection in this activity upon the authenticity of the passports, but that it was simply a precaution taken by the authorities when word had been received regarding a passenger.

In each case the American Embassy has taken pains to investigate when informed by the authorities that a passenger's passport has been held up, and without exception the embassy has been satisfied with the proceedings initiated. Out of all the cases of investigation of American passports by the authorities since the beginning of the war, it was stated today, only two had turned out to be fraudulent. Both of these passports were held by Germans, masquerading as Americans, and both individuals were detained by the officials.

Michael J. O'Connor, who now resides in the Bronx, has lived in New York for twenty-one years. He is well known as a prominent member of the Clan-na-Gael and other Irish societies, and is strongly anti-British in his views. Before sailing for Liverpool on the St. Louis he attended two or three Irish meetings in New York and made pro-German speeches.

Word was sent to the Foreign Office in London that O'Connor had sailed, and that he was a political enemy of Great Britain.

O'Connor has conducted saloons in upper Broadway and Lenox Avenue for ten years. He visited Ireland in the Summer of 1906, and on his return to New York he told the ship news reporters that he had purchased his native village in County Leitrim and had reduced the rent of all the tenants.

Friends of O'Connor said yesterday that he had been a resident of the United States since his youth and that he was a naturalized citizen. Several years ago, they asserted, he purchased a tract of timber land in Ireland, and he went abroad on the St. Louis to negotiate with the British Government for a sale of the timber. They knew of no reason why permission to land should be refused to him.

TURKS ACCUSE ALLIES OF VIOLATING RULES

Attacks on Hospitals and Unarmed Ships Alleged—Reprisals Threatened.

BERLIN, Oct. 26, (by Wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—A statement was given out today by the Overseas News Agency to the effect that attacks have been made by the Allies on Turkish hospitals and ambulances, in violation of international law. A number ot cases are cited.

The latest attack mentioned is said to have been made by an allied aeroplane on Aug. 27 on a Turkish hospital at Galata Keui, on the Gallipoli Peninsula. The statement says one person was killed and three were injured.

Attacks on hospitals at Khalil Pasha and Agbah Bere by a aircraft in July are said to have resulted in the death of twelve persons and injuries to more than twenty others. Near Saghir Dere, the statement says, Turkish ambulances were attacked by hostile aircraft and six wounded soldiers were killed.

It is also said that unfortified towns on the Gallipoli Peninsula have been bombarded, resulting in the death of many women and children; that the hospital at Maidos, outside the military zone, was attacked by aircraft and that ten wounded inmates were burned; that the unarmed training ship Toughan, on her way to Constantinople with 700 passengers, was attacked without warning by a British submarine in May; that the unarmed steamer William Rickmers, flying a Red Cross flag and carrying 700 wounded, was attacked by a British submarine in July without warning, and that small craft of the Allies which were used for landing troops and war materials were protected by a hospital ship.

These charges were published in the Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung, quoting from which the news agency says:

"The Turkish Government protests against these violations of international law. It states that the Trukish military authorities up to the present time have not made reprisals for the numerous violations of the elementary principles of humanity and law. If these violations continue the Turkish Government will be compelled to make reprisals. By admitting Red Cross physicians to hospital ships in the Sea of Marmora the Government has demonstrated the importance which it attaches to the principles of international law. For that reason it expects these principles will be respected by the enemy."

CANADIAN SHIP TORPEDOED.

MONTREAL, Oct. 26.—The steamer Donnacona has been torpedoed and sunk. No mention is made as to the safety of the crew.

The Donnacona was of about 3,000 tons, and until recently was engaged in grain and freight carrying between the head of the great lakes and Montreal, from which she was transferred to the ocean as a freight carrier. The Donnacona was owned by the Canada Steamship Lines, Limited.

GERMAN PARCEL POST TO AMERICA STOPPED

No Reason Given by Kaiser's Government—Service Had Been Hampered by Allies.

BERLIN, Oct. 25, (via London, Oct. 26.)—The parcel post service to America has been discontinued until further notice. No official reason for the discontinuance is given.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.—American postal authorities said today that they have received no intimation from Germany of a discontinuance of the parcel post with the United States.

Several thousand parcel post packages mailed from Germany to the United States via Switzerland were returned to the senders last April by the Swiss postal authorities because the British and French Governments had given notification that parcels addressed to German citizens in the United States would be seized whenever found on shipboard. Parcels sent from Germany to Spain and Portugal have met a similar fate in France. On April 7 the German postal officials suspended the parcel post service to various parts of South America.

AN ARBITER ON IMPORTS.

Scheme Discussed to Hasten Release of Goods Held in Holland.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.—With the object of facilitating the release of the American-owned goods of German and Belgian origin now held in Holland, the British Embassy and State Department officials are considering the feasibility of having some person or persons designated to pass upon and guarantee invoices. Under some such arrangement permission might be obtained for the British Embassy here to accept as final and sufficient the decision of such an arbitrator working in the United States and thereby save all the time now occupied in referring to London for approval the cases completed in Washington by the Embassy officials in conjunction with the State Department trade advisers.

Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, British Ambassador, was in conference today with Counselor Polk on this subject, but so far no conclusion has been reached.

The State Department today made representations seeking to extend from Nov. 1 to Dec. 1 the limit within which applications may be filed for the release of goods now held up abroad by the British Order in Council. Hundreds of applications for permits have been filed with the foreign trade advisers and many now are before the British Embassy. Delay in disposing of the applications at the embassy has resulted in the request for an extension of time.

SEEK ESCAPED OFFICER.

One Prinz Eitel Fugitive Supposed to be on Pacific Coast.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Oct. 26.—Federal agents are searching on the Pacific Coast for at least one of the German naval officers who violated parole and left the interned German cruiser Prinz Eitel Friedrich at Newport News, Va., according to members of a private detective agency, who said today they had been asked to aid in the search.

This officer's name was not disclosed, but he was described as a Lieutenant, 32 years old, who might be identified by a scar extending from the lobe of his left ear to the corner of his mouth, received in a student duel at Heidelberg.

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¶ We do not claim that Saks clothes will keep a man young — we do claim that they will render *first aid*.

¶ We are talking not about radical youthful styles, but about the spirit of youth which permeates all we do.

¶ Whether we turn a cuff, indent a waistline, or roll a lapel, we never fail to do it for all that it is worth.

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¶ And whilst we make the proper distinctions between the style requirements of all ages, from mischief to memory, such distinctions are simply *variations of which youth is the eternal theme.*

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Suits $17.50 to $50
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Cut-Over Pine Lands For Sale

About 48,000 acres of Mississippi cut-over pine lands, located in Lamar, Forrest, Pearl River, and Harrison Counties, will be offered at public sale by the undersigned substituted Trustee at the Court House in Purvis, Lamar County, Mississippi, on Monday, Nov. 22, 1915.

The lands are well connected in solid bodies, are served by two trunk-line railroads, and, being located near old-established towns, are particularly attractive for colonization purposes.

The soil is well adapted for raising a great variety of crops, and is also well suited for dairying and stock-raising, as the success of Northern settlers on adjoining lands demonstrates.

Further particulars may be had upon application to

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A Step from Fifth Avenue

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Men's Silk-Lined Overcoats (Chesterfield Model) 23.50

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DANIELS'S PROGRAM CALLED TOO WEAK

Henry A. Wise Wood of Naval Consulting Board Pleads for Better Defense Plan.

SAYS PEOPLE DEMAND IT

Asks President Wilson to Take Country Into Confidence Regarding Government's Intentions.

Henry A. Wise Wood, a member of Secretary Daniels's Naval Consulting Board, characterized the Secretary's naval program as "wholly insufficient" in a speech last night before the Life Underwriters' Association at the McAlpin, and called upon the Administration at Washington to lay before the country a plan which would place the United States positively in the position of the second naval power of the world.

The people, not the politicians, should pass upon the program, Mr. Wood declared. He urged President Wilson to be frank with the people and tell them what increases in the navy were necessary, how much the increase would cost, and how soon a position as second naval power might be attained. More than 400 persons cheered him to the echo when he formulated a policy which, he said, the American people were determined to have carried out.

Mr. Wood is Chairman of the Committee of National Preparedness, President of the Aero Club of America, and a prominent engineer. In previous speeches he had urged a program of preparedness and warned against a possible invasion by Germany of South America after the present war, but never before had he expressed in public his views of Secretary Daniels's program.

"In connection with my work on behalf of national defense I have just completed an analysis of Secretary Daniels's program, as announced in the press," he said, "and have been forced, regretfully, to the conclusion that his proposals do not at all meet the exigencies of the situation. I am convinced that they represent a compromise, an attempt to satisfy all views, and do not represent a vigorous handling upon their own merits of the important issues at stake.

Thinks $500,000,000 Figure Misleading.

"This belief is confirmed by the manner in which the estimates have been announced—as involving the expenditure of $500,000,000. The impression evidently sought to be given by this mode of presentation is that an enormous sum is to be spent upon the navy, whereas the increases which actually are to be made the coming year are, in view of the urgency of our situation, in reality but slight, with the five-year program, but an academic suggestion, not at all binding upon future Congresses. It clearly has been hoped that the mere size of the figure named would serve as an estoppel to those who are advocating placing our navy abreast of the times, while obviously it has been believed that the ultra-pacifists, in and out of Congress, could be appeased by being shown how little had been yielded to the advocates of preparedness.

"As to how seldom programs are adhered to the history of the program of 1903 will illustrate. It was then recommended that building proceed at such a rate that by 1919 we should have a fleet of forty-eight battleships, with such lesser units as would round it out. This contemplated the completion of three battleships a year, so that by the end of 1914 we were to be in possession of thirty-three. Instead, we had then but eighteen, having fallen short of our 1903 program by fifteen."

The Program in Detail.

Henry Wood's program, which he said the people were determined to carry out, was as follows:

"First, that it shall insist upon being treated in all respects as the equal of every other nation; second, that it shall deal with all other nations in that spirit of exact justice which is born of scrupulous regard for the rights of others, unselfishly interpreted, be those others great or small; third, that it wishes those peoples to be free, who wish to be free, and shall offer to all such its sympathy and moral support; fourth, that its first duty is to its own citizens, be they at home, abroad, or upon the high seas; its second, to those peoples, however remote, for whose welfare it is responsible; its third duty to its neighbors, whose proximity has made of them its intimates, and its fourth, and no less duty to the other peoples of the earth; fifth, that it has witnessed with surprise and horror the recrudescence of the use of armaments to settle the disputes of nations; sixth, that this reassertion of the principle that the use of force is permissible where negotiation fails has aroused its anxiety for its own position in the world, and for the safety of its citizens and dependents and those sacred institutions which it has slowly reared at such great cost in labor and suffering, and

"Seventh, that in view of the dangers which are inseparable from such an altered conception of international obligations and upon the responsibility of the living generations of Americans to maintain its equal dignity and prestige among nations, it is imperative that America should acquire naval and military strength sufficient to protect its coasts against invasion, to protect the Panama Canal, to protect its overseas possessions, to enforce the Monroe Doctrine, to insure respect for the inalienable rights upon the high seas of its citizens and dependants, to enter upon the construction of a navy which, in size and efficiency, shall be second to none in the world, and immediately to take such steps as shall forthwith restore it to the position which it formerly held, of second naval power, and to reorganize and amplify its military strength in such fashion that it shall be able successfully to resist, and to dispose of, the largest expeditionary force that any nation is capable of delivering upon its shores."

Mrs. James Lees Laidlaw, Chairman of the Woman Suffrage League, took "preparedness" as a keynote for her speech. "Our preparedness consists in carrying on a campaign to prepare the people of this State to vote on the suffrage problem," she said. Darwin P. Kingsley, President of the New York Life Insurance Company, and Edward A. Woods, President of the National Association of Life Underwriters, were the other speakers.

KITCHIN OPPOSED TO DEFENSE PROGRAM

President Anxious to Discuss His Proposals with Leader of House Majority.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.—Claude Kitchin, majority leader of the House of Representatives, has not yet been converted to support of the Administration's national defense program. Mr. Kitchin was in Washington for a few hours today. White House officials sought to get in touch with him, to arrange an appointment for him to discuss the army and navy appropriations with President Wilson tomorrow. He had left the city for his home in North Carolina, however, before official notification reached him. He said before leaving that he would be glad to confer with the President on the subject when he returned to Washington, about Nov. 7.

To those who talked with him, the majority leader frankly said he did not see how he could support the defense appropriation program if it came to Congress substantially as outlined in unofficial reports. He declared, however, that he would keep his mind open on the subject until he had talked with the President and seen the proposals for himself.

Friends of Representative Kitchin assert that, in case he cannot give the Administration his support, he will not oppose them as the leader of the House majority, but merely as an individual.

TWO NEW NAVY SEAPLANES.

One Curtiss and a Burgess-Dunne Machine Sent to Pensacola.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.—Two new hydroaeroplanes have been delivered to the navy for use in developing the aerial fleet of the Government.

One is a Curtiss hydroaeroplane of the Ah-3 or "school machine" type, and one a Burgess-Dunne seaplane. Both have been sent to the navy aeronautic station at Pensacola, Fla. Two other new Curtiss hydroaeroplanes, designated as Ah-13 and Ah-14, were also received at the Pensacola station the week of Oct. 4, and have been successfully tested and turned over to the flying school for the use of the naval aviators.

A WILSON-O'GORMAN PEACE.

Lockwood Appointed Attorney and Lynn Marshal.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.—Announcement was made at the White House today that President Wilson had appointed Stephen T. Lockwood of Buffalo to be United States Attorney for the Western District of New York and John D. Lynn of Rochester United States Marshal for the same district. These appointments are understood to mark the making of a treaty of peace between the White House and Senator O'Gorman.

Early in the Wilson Administration Mr. Lynn, now appointed Marshal, was nominated for United States Attorney for the Western New York District. This action was taken by the President in opposition to the wishes of Senator O'Gorman, and as a result of the Senator's efforts the Senate refused to confirm the nomination. Subsequently Mr. Lynn was designated by the United States Court to serve as District Attorney. Later he received a recess appointment from the President, but it was found that the fact that he had been rejected by the Senate operated to prevent him from receiving any salary.

According to the understanding in Administration circles the present appointment of Mr. Lockwood to be United States Attorney, the position which Mr. Lynn vacated, is acceptable to Senator O'Gorman, and it is believed that a compromise was effected by which the nomination of Mr. Lynn to be United States Marshal will not be opposed by the New York Senator when it comes before the Senate.

ODDS ON SWANN AND SMITH.

Max Borg Will Bet $1,000 Moss Won't Get 12,500 Votes.

Election money, the first of the campaign, was offered on the New York Curb yesterday by Max Borg, a Curb broker, who said that he was handling it for Democratic friends of Judge Swann and Alfred E. Smith.

Borg offered the following: $1,500 against $2,000 that Swann, Democratic candidate for District Attorney, will get 125,000 votes in New York County; $1,000 against $2,500 that Swann will win by more than 35,000 votes; any part of $10,000 at 2 to 1 that Swann will win by 20,000; $1,000 even that Frank Moss, independent candidate for District Attorney, will not poll 12,500 votes; any part of $6,000 at 2 to 1 that Mr. Moss will not get 25,000 votes; $2,500 to $2,000 that Swann will poll more votes than Perkins and Moss combined, and $6,000 to $5,000 that Al Smith, Democratic candidate for Sheriff, will be elected by 50,000 votes.

BREITUNG KNEW SPY PLOTTERS

Continued from Page 1.

wired me that he was going to New York to find out what he was wanted for."

SPY CASE IN FEDERAL HANDS.

Suspects Held in $25,000 Bail—Seibs Accuses Breitung.

With the removal to New York of two of the three Germans arrested on Sunday in New Jersey towns on the charge of conspiring to build mines for the destruction of munitions ships the Federal authorities yesterday took full charge of the case.

Lieutenant Robert Fay, said to be the head of the plot, and Walter E. Scholz, said to be his brother-in-law, were taken from the New Jersey police yesterday by William J. Flynn, Chief of the Federal Secret Service, and are in the Tombs awaiting a further hearing before United States Commissioner Houghton next week.

The status of Dr. Herbert Kienzle of 309 West Eighty-sixth Street, arrested here on Monday by New York detectives and Federal agents, is the same, though he is likely to be bailed out today. Paul Daeche, the fourth man arrested, preferred to have his hearing in Jersey City, but he, too, is now in charge of the Federal authorities.

The fifth man sought in the alleged conspiracy is Max Breitung, a cousin of E. N. Breitung, the banker. He was in Chicago when the warrant was issued for his arrest, but he immediately started back to New York to face the charges, and is expected this morning. His cousin has announced his intention to assist him in every way, being confident of his innocence.

Silent as to Men High Up.

Meanwhile the Secret Service officials and the Federal District Attorney's office have suddenly become silent as to possible developments of the case. No one will say how much higher the plot may go, if it goes higher at all, or whether there is evidence in hand to indicate that there is a connection between this alleged conspiracy to destroy munitions ships and other activities of German agents in connection with fires, explosions, strikes, and passport frauds.

Fay talked freely, so freely as to arouse distrust, on Sunday night, and Scholz on Monday afternoon. Yesterday, after he had brought Fay and Scholz from Weehawken, where they had been detained since their arrest, Chief Flynn questioned Fay closely for two or three hours. The Chief would give little indication as to what Fay had told him, except to say that there was no reason for involving Captain von Papen and Captain Boy-Ed, Military and Naval Attachés of the German Embassy in Washington, and that Fay had insisted that his plans went no further than the blowing up of freighters loaded with ammunition. Fay, however, is said to have admitted that when he sailed for America he had a letter to "a high official," which he destroyed for fear it would be found on him.

The silence of the officials is construed in various ways. A dispatch from Washington yesterday said that Federal officers expressed doubt that a case could be made out against the defendants, in spite of the fact that Fay and Scholz had admitted that they had made mines and were anxious to try them. The Bureau of Investigation of the Department of Justice, under A. Bruce Bielaski, has not been connected with the case, the whole affair being handled by the Federal Secret Service and the local police. There was a report yesterday of friction between these two bodies, although Chief Flynn matched the complimentary statement issued by Police Commissioner Woods on Monday night with a declaration that the Secret Service appreciated highly the work done by the police in making the arrests and running down the conspirators.

Fay Named Big Sums.

The Washington officials of the Department of Justice who feared a case could not be made were not named, but it appeared yesterday that the Federal District Attorney's office did not share their skepticism. The unwillingness of all concerned to talk about the matter yesterday was attributed by some to the possibility of much more extensive developments, the arrest of some of the "men higher up," whom Fay is believed to have been shielding in his ready confession. That there were men far up is indicated by the fact that Fay spent more than $30,000, according to the Secret Service men, and that he mentioned as much as half a million as a reward for a ship Captain who might fall in with his plans. The source of such sums is something the Secret Service is now looking into, and, with Chief Flynn's men in charge and a curtain of secrecy drawn over their activities, the scope of the plot remains undefined.

A precaution against possible action of the men who have been furnishing the funds to get the prisoners out of reach of the authorities was taken yesterday when the complaint against Paul Daeche, the only one of the prisoners who had his hearing in Jersey City, was so drawn that any of the three men arrested in New York could be rearrested on that complaint also. Each of the prisoners had been held in $25,000 bail, and only one of them has furnished it as yet; but it seems to be the impression in Government circles that if the ramifications of the plot are as extensive, and its higher members so well provided with funds as seems to be indicated, it is not impossible that wealthy Germans might be willing to pay up the claims of surety companies if the prisoners should jump their bail in order to remove inconvenient evidence from the reach of the authorities. Precaution against this is found in the fact that any of the prisoners bailed in New York could at once be rearrested in New Jersey, and the total bail provided for each could thus be doubled.

Incidentally, it is noteworthy that Fay, who seems to have been well provided with money, and is said to have mentioned a sum as high as half a million dollars as being at his disposal, told United States Commissioner Houghton yesterday that he had no money to hire a lawyer.

Max Breitung's cousin, E. N. Breitung, the capitalist, bought the steamship Dacia last Fall from the Hamburg-American Line and sent her toward Germany with a cargo of cotton, only to have her captured by a French cruiser. Max Breitung is Secretary and Treasurer of the Oil Well Device Company of 11 Pine Street, of which his cousin is President. He is not connected in any way with the Oil Well Supply Company of 90 West Street. He came to the United States three years ago, and was put to work in E. N. Breitung's offices at Marquette, Mich. About a year ago he was transferred to New York, where he has been acting as manager of the Oil Well Device Company of late. He is about 25 years old.

"I don't believe there can be any truth in the charges against Max," said Mr. Breitung at Marquette yesterday. "I am under the impression that he has taken out his first naturalization papers. He has been interested in pro-German movements and has subscribed to various funds. If he is involved in any way in the present cases it must be through subscriptions of money, and I believe he did not know how this money was to be used, if it was employed for any improper purpose.

"The idea that when I bought the Dacia I was in any way acting on Max's suggestion or on agents of the German Government is absurd. Max didn't know anything about the Dacia purchase until the deal was well under way. Then when I found it necessary to be absent from New York for some time, I turned the deal over to him to complete. As a matter of fact, he did not approve of it as a business proposition, but I thought it would make me some money. The United States Government is thoroughly familiar with my part in the transaction. As for his difficulty that Max is in, I have instructed my New York representatives to assist him so far as may be necessary."

Seibs Denies Trapping Fay.

Paul Seibs, the man who was responsible for giving the plot away and who was referred to as being connected with the Secret Service by some officials yesterday vigorously denied that he had in any way acted as a stool pigeon. As a matter of fact, according to the police, he was accidentally instrumental in bringing the affair to the notice of C. L. Wettig, a chemical engineer, of 17 Battery Place, a naturalized American citizen, who decided that the purchase of explosives by Germans needed to be looked into. Wettig, it is understood, told what he had learned to the Naval Attaché of the French Embassy, who has an office in the French Consulate General, and he notified Police Commissioner Woods. Investigation thus set in motion resulted in the arrest of Fay and Scholz.

Seibs has a desk room with Wettig in Room 941 of the Whitehall Building at 17 Battery Place, where Wettig is in business as the Whitehall Trading Corporation. Seibs yesterday protested against the statement that he had acted as a decoy for the police, that he had used an alias from time to time, and that he was an officer in the German Army.

"I never even did military service," he said. "I failed to pass the physical examination, and while I suppose I should be in the ranks by this time if I had remained in Germany, as my class in the Landsturm has been called out, I have never actually had any experience at all.

"I lived in America for several years before the war, most of the time in Chicago, and it was there that I became slightly acquainted with Max Breitung. I was in Germany when the war started, and last Winter I got into connection with some large electrical interests in Germany and went to Sweden to see if it would not be possible to start up a trade in copper via that country. Backed by these German interests, I founded the Gothenburg Trading Company, which was to import copper from the United States and export it to Germany. Then, in February, I came to the United States to further the business of this concern. I took the name of Karl F. Oppegaard while crossing the Atlantic, and succeeded in passing as a Swede, and thus escaping the British naval officers who have been taking Germans off of neutral ships.

"When I came to this country I visited Washington and talked to several officials, but eventually found that because of the strict regulations about ultimate destination which the British blockade was enforcing I would be unable to get my copper trading started. This left me without work and I got desk room with Mr. Wettig and started to build up a business as a dealer in metals and chemicals.

Says Breitung Bought Explosives.

"I had known Dr. Herbert Kienzle while I was trying to get the Gothenburg Trading Company on a business basis, and our business acquaintance continued. I also knew Max Breitung, and one day last Summer he wanted to buy, through me, some chlorate of potash.

"At that time I did not suspect that he wanted it for explosives. I sold it to him.

"To the best of my knowledge and belief Breitung was the one who made most of these purchases, and they went from him to Kienzle and from him to Fay. But I never met Fay until about two weeks ago, when Kienzle told me he wanted to buy some T-N-T. I hesitated, but I needed the money. So I asked no questions about what it was for, but I did ask him who the man was. He told me he would introduce me to him. So I met Fay in City Hall Park, and I told him I would get him some trinitrate of toluol.

"Then I went to Wettig, through whom I had been purchasing my explosives, and arranged to get the T-N-T through him. And the next thing I knew Secret Service officers were asking me what I knew about it."

Sought to Bribe Russian.

The police, however, say that Seibs told them that Fay had confided to him his intention to blow up "the biggest chemical plant in the country," which he did not locate more definitely than somewhere in New Jersey. They say, too, that according to the stories they have heard from Fay and Seibs, Fay knew of Seibs's connection with the Gothenburg Trading Company and suggested after that venture failed that he might try to run copper into Germany by bribing the Captain of some Russian ship which should sail from the United States with copper for Russia. The Russians are all crooked, anyway," said Fay, according to this story. "Get hold of a Captain who could be persuaded to accidentally steer his ship into waters where German warships could capture him. There would be half a million dollars in it for the Captain."

Benno Lewy of 204 Broadway, attorney for Dr. Herbert Kienzle of 309 West Eighty-sixth Street, who was held in $25,000 bail by Commissioner Houghton on Monday afternoon for a further hearing on Nov. 4, came near to getting his client out of the Tombs yesterday. He arranged, he said, for the bond with the Casualty Company of America, and Kienzle was brought down to the Federal Building to go through the last formality prior to being released. Then it was discovered that the only official of the company who was empowered to countersign bonds for more than $10,000 had left for the day, so Dr. Kienzle had to be taken back to the Tombs. He denied that he was guilty, but beyond that would say nothing.

Turned Over to Federal Officers.

In the court of Recorder George Rander of Weehawken, who had held Fay, Scholz, and Daeche after their arrest, there appeared yesterday morning, Mr. Drew, representative of the office of County Prosecutor Robert Hudspeth, and William J. Flynn, Chief of the Secret Service, who had warrants for all three, charging them with Federal offenses. After consultation with his superior Mr. Drew agreed to the dismissal of the State charges of disorderly conduct and bribery, on which they were held, and Chief Flynn placed them under arrest.

Daeche, the only one of the three who had counsel, was told by his lawyer, August Ziegner, that he had a right to be arraigned before the nearest Federal Commissioner, rather than to go to New York for arraignment, and that he could be taken to Jersey City if he wished. He said that he had nothing in common with Fay and Scholz and would prefer to have his hearing in New Jersey, so he was turned over to Joseph A. Kavanaugh of the Secret Service and Fay and Scholz were brought to New York by Chief Flynn.

Fay and Scholz, after spending some hours in conversation with Chief Flynn, finally came up before Commissioner Clarence S. Houghton at 4 o'clock. The complaint against them was that used in the case of Kienzle the night before, charging that Robert Fay, Walter Scholz, Paul Daeche, Max Breitung, and Herbert Kienzle "at and within the City of New York, did unlawfully, feloniously, and corruptly conspire and agree among themselves maliciously to attack and set upon a vessel belonging to another with intent unlawfully to despoil the owners of said vessel of their money, goods, and merchandise laden on board thereof."

Fay asked that the complaint be read, and when Commissioner Houghton had reached the words, "laden on board thereof," Fay interrupted. Before he could make it clear what he wanted to say, the Commissioner ordered him to wait until the reading was finished, and Fay did not return to the point.

Bail Fixed at $25,000.

Then the two men who, according to the Secret Service, have spent more than $30,000 on their plot against munitions ships, said that they had no funds to employ counsel. At Scholz's request, seconded by Fay, Commissioner Houghton agreed to appoint attorneys to represent them; bail was fixed, at the request of Assistant United States District Attorney John C. Knox, at $25,000 each, and the hearing was adjourned till 2 P. M. on Nov. 4, the same time set for the continued hearing on Kienzle.

Commissioner Houghton appointed Louis Jerswitz of 220 Broadway attorney for Fay and Abraham Snydecker of 256 Broadway for Scholz. They visited their clients at the Tombs yesterday evening and declared that they would not waive examination and would fight the case all the way.

Meanwhile Daeche had been taken to Jersey City and arraigned before United States Commissioner James V. Carpenter, Mr. His uncle, Emil Daeche, with whom he lived at 141 Hutton Street, Jersey City, was in court with two or three friends. The form of the complaint was the same, but in this document the conspiracy of Fay, Scholz, Breitung, Daeche, and Kienzle is also alleged to have occurred in New Jersey. In place of the specific acts alleged in the New York complaint, which are that to effect the objects of the conspiracy Breitung paid $112 to Paul Seibs about Aug. 15, and Fay paid $23 to Seibs about Oct. 21, is the charge that on or about Oct. 24 Daeche concealed explosives in Weehawken.

May be Rearrested.

The effect of this, it is understood, is that if any of the men are released on bail on the New York complaint they could be rearrested on the other and held until more bail is provided. Whether such action will be taken is regarded as uncertain, although if the Government should find reason to believe that wealthy and influential Germans are willing to pay the loss incurred by the forfeit of the bond, it might feel that it would be safer to rearrest any of the men who might be suspected of planning to jump bail.

August Ziegner, Daeche's counsel, asked for delay, so the hearing was put over till Wednesday, Nov. 3. Bail for him, too, was set at $25,000, and as neither his uncle nor his friends were able to raise it he was locked up in the Hudson County Jail.

The police have made no more discoveries of explosives hidden on the Jersey side of the Hudson, and they gave the impression yesterday that they have possessed themselves of about all the effects of Fay and Scholz.

Mrs. Mathilde Scholz, wife of the prisoner, Walter E. Scholz, and said to be the sister of Robert Fay—though this has been doubted—lived for a time at 131 Palisade Avenue, West Hoboken. She left that address, however, about a year ago, and it is understood that she is in Germany.

Another of Fay's activities in this country was discovered yesterday when it was made known that he had been a frequent visitor to New Brunswick, N. J., where he displayed much interest in the Parlin Powder Works. He is said to have visited the plant several times. Fay used to go to New Brunswick about noon and stayed usually till sunset, returning to Jersey City. He made a number of friends in the city and was generally popular.

That he had designs on the powder factory, however, is contradicted by the statements which he made to the police on Sunday and to Chief Flynn yesterday morning. He has always denied that he had any intention of attacking ammunition factories, saying at first that he thought only of blowing up ships, and yesterday telling Chief Flynn that he could do more damage by blowing up the plants that made the chemicals which are the ingredients in high explosive shells.

FAY VIEWED MUNITION PLANTS

Picked Out Factories from Hartford Capitol Dome with Telescope.

Special to The New York Times.

HARTFORD, Conn., Oct. 26.—State officers and employes at the Capitol were much interested today in the possibility that Robert Fay had been in the building on Saturday afternoon. They were told by an employe that a man with a German accent had asked to be taken to the dome for a view of the city, and that when there he produced a telescope which he first focused on the works of the Colt Arms Company, a quarter of a mile away. Then he looked through the glass at the buildings of the Pratt & Whitney Company near by, in which war munitions are being made.

His concentrated interest in these buildings led Matthew Cooney, the guide, to comment on the excellence of his glass. The reply was that he had bought it in Germany for $75, and that he found it good company on his trips. He did not volunteer his name or home. He is described as a little over medium heighth, with a close, black mustache. He wore a brown topcoat, dark suit, and a Fedora hat. At 2:30 o'clock he left the Capitol and went in the direction of the railroad station, which is close by.

Yesterday several of those who saw him on Saturday found such a marked resemblance in newspaper pictures of Robert Fay that they declared it was Fay who was at the Capitol on Saturday.

SCHOLZ DROVE FARM TEAM.

Quit New London Job Suddenly After Long Talks with Fay.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW LONDON, Conn., Oct. 26.—Walter Scholz was employed as a teamster on E. S. Harkness's estate at Waterford, three miles west of this city, for a fortnight early last Spring. Supt. Jordan, caretaker at the Harkness farm, employed Scholz through the Farmers Bureau, in Nassau Street, New York.

Scholz said he was an architect, but was at that time compelled to accept any kind of employment and was glad to come to Waterford.

A week after hiring out as a teamster he received a telegram, and two days later a man from New York visited the farm and had long conversations with him. The stranger returned to New York and immediately after Scholz told Supt. Jordan that he had an offer of $100 a month, double what he was receiving from Mr. Harkness, to go West with the man who had visited him, and he thereupon quit the job.

Employes on the Harkness farm today readily recognized the picture of Scholz in the newspapers. The stranger, who was responsible for Scholz leaving the Harkness farm, was recognized as Lieutenant Robert Fay.

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PERKINS FLAYS THE TIGER.

Says Swann Is Murphy Nominee, with Tammany Stain.

Speaking at a well attended meeting at the McKinley Republican Club, 346 West 145th Street last night, Charles A. Perkins, Republican candidate for District Attorney, said that a staff of Assistant District Attorneys appointed by a Tammany Hall prosecutor in this county would betray the public interests. Continuing his address Mr. Perkins said:

"What kind of a District Attorney do you suppose Mr. Murphy would appoint to run the office of District Attorney in this country if he had the actual appointing power? He would appoint a man who would take his orders from the Fourteen Street wigwam. In the present instance, he has not the actual appointing power, but he has exercised the power of nominating a candidate for the office. It is reasonable to assume that a Murphy nominee, if elected, would respond to the same influences that would be exercised on a Murphy appointee. The stain of Tammany is indelible; it does not wash out.

"It is a stain that has marked even higher men for public office than District Attorney of this county, and one that the advocates of good government, in New York City, have for many years been working to remove."

An automobile party of Perkins campaigners covered the upper west side last night, with ten out-door meetings.

Car Kills Republican Leader.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 26.—John S. Enser, a leader in Republican politics in Maryland, and Republican nominee for the State Senate from Baltimore County, was struck and killed by a trolley car tonight. He was on his way to a political meeting in an automobile which ran into a pedestrian. Mr. Enser got out of the machine to go to a drug store, where the injured man had been taken. In crossing the road he stepped in front of a swiftly moving trolley car.

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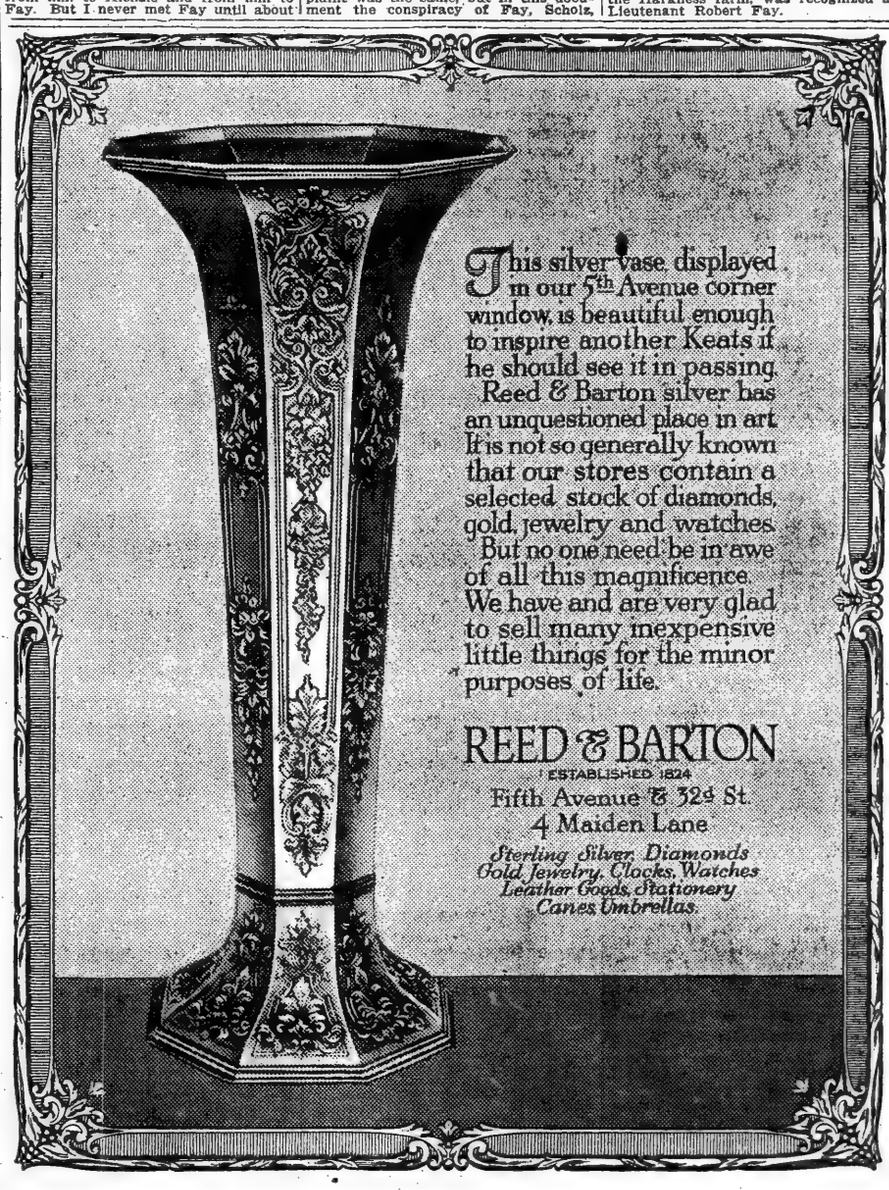
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We note the incident not to call attention particularly to the difference in price, though that is interesting, but to further emphasize the danger of making mere price comparisons.

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Tiny gilded buttons, apparently the same, decorated the collar and cuffs of both waists. But closer study showed that our buttons cost twice as much. Upon turning up the crepe collar of the other blouse it was found to be lined with a piece of cheap cambric. Our collar was lined with Georgette Crepe.

One waist was made merely to "get by," the other was "finished" to "get buyers." One was skimped to make a certain price yield a certain profit. The other was made to conform with a certain standard of quality.

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MELLEN REVEALS RAILROAD COMPACT

Tells How New Haven Forced the New York Central and Boston & Albany Into It.

IT PROVIDED FOR A LOBBY

Deal Made by Corporation Chiefs on Corsair—J. P. Morgan Said He Was Used as a Doormat.

The fight between the New York Central and the New Haven as a result of the absorption by the latter of the Housatonic and the acquisition of the Old Colony system, occupied yesterday the attention of the jury which is trying before Judge Hunt in the Federal District Court the eleven New Haven Directors, who are accused of having violated the Sherman law by the attempt to monopolize the transportation facilities of New England. Charles S. Mellen was on the stand all day, but nearly the entire session was spent in putting in further documentary proof.

The tedium of this method of procedure found abundant expression. R. V. Lindabury of counsel for the defense wondered whether the case was likely to last to next Summer, and Judge Hunt declared it passed human endurance to sit day after day and listen to technical details and mathematical summaries of traffic and carry the same in one's mind. He suggested that merely excerpts should be read from the letters, but Mr. Lindabury was not disposed to agree to that.

The conflict between the two great companies arose when the New Haven thought it was strong enough to upset the arrangements which had lasted for forty years and to demand a new division of rates that would be more favorable to itself. Mr. Mellen cheerfully acknowledged that the suggestion came largely from himself as Second Vice President in charge of traffic for the New Haven. He told how his activity displeased the late J. P. Morgan and how he marched down to Wall Street to square himself with that magnate. The interview closed, he said, with Mr. Morgan announcing that someone had been "making a doormat" of him.

New Haven Cut Rates.

The conflict between the New Haven and the New York Central, which led up to what is known as the first Corsair agreement, was the first subject taken up yesterday by Frank M. Swacker, counsel for the Government, with Mr. Mellen on the stand. In 1893, before the New York & New England had been captured by the New Haven, there was a chance that it might, through the New York & Northern, which is now the Putnam Division of the New York Central, gain an entrance into New York City.

There was a proposal that the New York & Northern should make an arrangement with the Manhattan Railway Company, which owned the elevated line up Eighth Avenue to 155th Street, for an interchange of passengers, and Mr. Swacker put in a letter from Charles P. Clark, President of the New Haven, to J. P. Morgan, asking him to withdraw from the negotiations.

In 1894 the New Haven found itself strong enough, on account of the acquisition of the Housatonic, the Providence & Worcester, and the Old Colony systems, to challenge the competition of the New York Central for many points in New England. Up to that time this traffic had been kept moving by the New York Central and the Boston & Albany, which only gave the New Haven the short haul from the point where the latter handed over the traffic. It determined to divert the traffic to its own lines all the way from New York.

This it did by an alteration in the rates, with the result that the Pennsylvania and Lehigh Valley lines were quoting lower rates over the New Haven to New England cities than the New York Central could give by the Albany route. The Central officials complained to Chauncey M. Depew, its President, and he wrote on March 17, 1894, to Mr. Clark for an explanation.

Asked to explain this situation, Mr. Mellen smilingly elucidated the advantage of the change from the New Haven point of view and said:

When Mellen Was Tempted.

"Of course, I was not anxious to take a short haul when I was employed to get a long haul. These letters contain complaints of the plan created by the New Haven in getting the traffic that belonged to it."

He said that all he was trying to do was to place the New York Central on the same basis as other roads and to take from it the advantage it had enjoyed. As for the change in the rates, Mr. Mellen said that was "a method of feeling their pulse." The New Haven was willing to take business from the New York Central at junction points, which only gave the New Haven the "short haul" as long as it could get the same net revenue from the short as it did from the long haul.

The New York Central parried the thrust of the New Haven by opening certain freight terminals of the New York & Northern to the New York & New England on June 1, 1894, and that, Mr. Clark was warned by his staff, would render the position of the New Haven in competitive freight business worse than ever. The New York Central also began to compete with the New Haven for the Berkshire Hills traffic. Concerning this Mr. Mellen wrote, on June 5, 1894, to Mr. Clark:

> When I consider the large amount of money there is involved in the question of whether this company shall do in its interests those things we find the New York Central people doing wherever there is a chance to earn an additional dollar at our expense, the temptation to exert the power we have is almost irresistible.

Mellen Defended Himself.

That Mr. Mellen was thoroughly convinced that he was in the right in fighting the New York Central from the point of view of an official of the New Haven is shown in a letter he addressed to Mr. Clark on Sept. 24, 1894, admitting that he was proposing to upset an arrangement with the New York Central which had lasted forty years, but justifying it by the great improvement in the New Haven line through its recent acquisitions, by the way in which the New York Central had hit at the New Haven, and by figures showing how the New York Central had all the best of the bargain from the financial standpoint.

So he suggested that the New Haven ask a reciprocal arrangement by which the New Haven might operate on the Boston & Albany as freely as the New York Central and the Boston & Albany might operate in New Haven territory; that the New Haven lines should be made the exclusive lines by which its territory could be served, and that it retain unquestioned the right to fix minimum rates.

Other letters dealing with these matters were put in by the Government, and the counsel for the defense protested vigorously. They argued that the letters, especially one from Charles F. Choate of the Old Colony system, could not show any wrongdoing, and they cumbered the record and took up the time of the Court.

Mr. Swacker, however, replied that the Government was merely trying to show that as soon as the New Haven by the improvement and extension of its system had the power it set to work to monopolize the traffic of its part of New England.

Mellen Appealed to Morgan.

De Lancey Nicoll pointed out, however, that all this took place before the United States Supreme Court had decided that the Sherman law applied to railroads and when every lawyer and court had decided that it did not so apply.

Mr. Swacker replied by producing a letter from Charles F. Brooker, one of the defendants, to Mr. Clark, and Mr. Lindabury exclaimed:

"Isn't that another letter? I want to get through before hot weather next year. I have given up this year, but why sit here for years?"

The letter of Mr. Brooker gave his assent to the proposed change in the policy of the New Haven with regard to freight rates, and then, when J. P. Morgan's name had been brought in again by another letter to him from Mr. Clark, Mr. Mellen told of the one interview he had with Mr. Morgan concerning the subject:

"I was advised," he said, "that Mr. Morgan was very much exercised over the relationship growing up between the New Haven and the New York Central. He was a Director of both, and he thought I had fomented trouble, and that I was creating an excessive nuisance value of myself, and he thought I ought to be retired.

"I was quite exercised in those days that a man of Mr. Morgan's prominence should have such a feeling toward me. So I did what I generally do. Marched down to Mr. Morgan's office and asked to see him. I was shown into the back office, and he came in and said: 'What can I do for you?' I told him what Mr. Clark had told me and he said: 'That is correct.' I said: 'I thought you were a fair enough minded man to be willing to hear both sides of the question, and I came down to see if you would hear my side.' 'Certainly, certainly.' I told him the whole story from my standpoint. He said: 'I never understood it, Mr. Mellen. I have been used as a door mat. Good day.'"

Chauncey M. Depew Chided.

"He had been used as a doormat?" asked Mr. Swacker.

"That's his expression. I didn't ask for an explanation. I was satisfied that he was satisfied."

Mr. Lindabury objected, but he could not get any more from Mr. Mellen than that Mr. Morgan said he had been used as a doormat, and he had asked no explanation.

As Mr. Swacker went on with the history of the dispute between the two great railroad systems he put in a letter from Mr. Clark to Mr. Depew in which he called his rival's attention to a batch of circulars sent out attacking the New Haven, and said:

> It would be, I think, unfortunate if we should attack the Vanderbilt lines and management and go into the history of what has been and is being done and spread it before the good people of New England, and so until I hear from you I shall remain seated in that little gilt chair and hope you will do so, but we must not let the boys run away with the interests of the owners of these two great properties.
>
> I have never in all my twenty-five years' experience seen such literature as is included in these circulars, and I do not believe you ever have.

Mr. Depew wrote and explained that he knew nothing about the circular, and then, as Mr. Mellen was talking about some more technical details, he mentioned the Trunk Line Association. Asked to explain that, he said, solemnly:

"It is an assocation in New York City where the representatives of the trunk lines congregate and exchange ideas. They could not do more than exchange ideas, you know, under the Sherman law."

Mr. Nicoll, as Mr. Swacker was about to read a letter from J. W. Miller, asked the jury to distinguish between him and George Maccullough Miller.

"Mr. George Maccullough Miller," he said, "is a defendant against whom the Government has not moved trial. He is an old gentleman, too old to be tried, 85 years of age."

Court Objects to Letters.

"These are improper statements," said Mr. Batts. "He has not been moved for trial on account of his physical condition."

"A full statement should have been made of who the defendants were," retorted Mr. Nicoll, "but one of the great omissions of the brilliant opening of Mr. Batts was that he left the whole thing in confusion as to who were the defendants and when they were Directors of the New Haven."

This digression gave the court an opportunity to protest against the length of the correspondence which Mr. Swacker was introducing. He thought the letters could be read by excerpts with just the essential points.

Mr. Lindabury objected, as excerpts would create an entirely false impression.

"My sole purpose is," replied Judge Hunt, "to expedite. It is beyond the power of human endurance to sit day after day and listen to letters concerning the mathematics of the traffic and carry them in our heads."

The Judge thought counsel might decide what should be read and what omitted and suggested, that the "facetiousness" might well be left out.

"That was all there was yesterday to relieve the tedium," said Mr. Lindabury.

No arrangement was come to, and a long letter by Mr. Clark to Mr. Miller was read. It narrated a meeting between Mr. Clark and Mr. Depew, Mr. Morgan and Mr. Vanderbilt, in which the entire situation between the two big systems was discussed. Of it Mr. Clark said:

> On the whole our talk was satisfactory, if anything can be considered as satisfactory in a talk with a politician, for no dear Chauncey (while very polite and amusing) does not wear his heart upon his sleeve.

Corsair Agreement Explained.

However, it came out that this meeting of the big men connected with the two lines led to what is known as the Corsair agreement. A great deal of discussion arose as to the precise terms of the bargain, as it was, according to Mr. Swacker, never actually committed to paper, but a memorandum signed by Mr. Mellen was put in which stated it fairly.

It proposed that the New York Central, the Boston & Albany, and the New Haven should co-operate in legislative matters at Albany, Boston, and elsewhere; that the New York Central and the Boston & Albany should assent to certain technical traffic rates and a certain division of traffic and that the arrangement should last for three years, and that each company should be at liberty to name its minimum rates, while the whole territory of the New Haven at South Norwalk and to the east should be thrown open to the New York Central and the Boston & Albany so that business might take either of the Boston routes.

It was put in evidence, Mr. Batts explained, to show that all the persons concerned in it not only proceeded part of the way to form a monopoly, but were looking for a further extension of their power.

The Government then brought up the decision of the Supreme Court in the Trans-Missouri Freight Association case, the importance of which was that it first applied authoritatively the Sherman law to railroads, which up to that time had been held by the highest authority to be excluded from the province of the Sherman Act. The opinion was rendered on March 22, 1897, and entirely changed the status of the railroads.

The defense is preparing to argue that whatever violations of the Sherman act had been committed by the Directors of the New Haven before the decision was handed down must be held harmless because of the prevailing opinion before the Supreme Court acted, while the Government will argue that as the law was not altered by the decision that can be no defense.

A recess was taken while counsel discussed with the court whether it would be necessary to put in the text of the Supreme Court decision, and when the hearing was resumed Mr. Swacker passed on immediately to two long memoranda prepared by Mr. Mellen. They dealt with the situation treated by the decision, and the defense asked the Government rather impatiently as to what illegal act they were intended to prove.

The Government took the view that while the memoranda were nothing but an expressions of views, they did show that Mr. Mellen was still considering how he might exert pressure on other lines in pursuit of his monopolizing policy by some other method than through rates, which had been now declared illegal. Thus, one of these memoranda contained the statement:

> Competition should be by facilities and not by rates or special inducements in divisions, and business common to both should be allowed to divide at will and follow its own course to destination.

The case will continue this morning.

New Haven Men Resign.

Henry K. McHarg and Frederick F. Brewster, the only two of the eleven defendants who still remained on the board of the New Haven, resigned yesterday. Their resignations will be presented formally to the stockholders at the annual meeting which is to be held in New Haven today.

While no formal statement as to the reason for their retirement was obtainable last night, it was said on behalf of the New Haven Company that their action was undoubtedly due to a desire not to embarrass the present New Haven management on account of their status as alleged violators of the law being a matter still to be determined by a jury. Their action follows that of the other former Directors of the road now on trial who have resigned at various times during the progress of the several Government actions against the New Haven Road.

Messrs. McHarg and Brewster entered the board together May 31, 1907. They took no part in alleged illegal acts committed by their fellow-defendants prior to that date and by which the Government is seeking to show that the alleged conspiracy to monopolize the traffic of New England was concerned at the time the Sherman law was passed.

Mr. Brewster lives in New Haven, and Mr. McHarg in New York. They figure in the case at a time when the New Haven was busy in taking over steamship lines and trolley properties.

REPORT SCHWAB IS OUTBID.

W. H. Donner Said to Have Obtained Control of Pennsylvania Steel.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 26.—William H. Donner, President of the Cambria Steel Company and Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Pennsylvania Steel Company, is reported as having captured the Pennsylvania Steel property. This would indicate that Charles M. Schwab, head of the Bethlehem Steel Company, who until a week ago was believed to have closed for the property, either has been outbid by the Donner forces or has retired from the contest.

Mr. Donner is already credited with having obtained control of the Cambria Steel Company, and, if the report circulated today is true, it is likely that he will merge the two companies, which are already closely related through stock control, into a new independent steel company which would be able to compete with the Bethlehem Steel Company in many lines of business.

Some light may be shed on the subject tomorrow, when there will be meetings of the Directors of the Pennsylvania Railroad and the Directors of the Pennsylvania Company. The Pennsylvania Company owns about $15,500,000 of the $31,310,800 common and preferred stock outstanding of the steel company. The Pennsylvania Railroad owns preferred stock in the Pennsylvania Steel Company listed at $584,700.

Mr. Donner was reported as being in conference with E. T. Stotesbury, President of the Reading Company, on Monday, and Mr. Stotesbury was said to be in New York today.

Mr. Donner's visit to Mr. Stotesbury may have had more behind it than merely a discussion of the sale of the Pennsylvania Steel. It is possible that Mr. Donner discussed the financing of the big steel company which he plans to create, and Mr. Stotesbury would naturally confer with J. P. Morgan & Co. before making any answer.

Rumors that the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company would enter the Midvale Steel combination were revived today and given some credence in financial circles.

GOMPERS CALLS ON WILSON.

Union Chief Talks with President Regarding Labor Legislation.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26. — Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, talked with President Wilson today in advocacy of legislation to be proposed in Congress next Winter by friends of the labor movement.

Mr. Gompers urged the importance of industrial education, vocational training, and general legislation for conservation of human energy and life. For an hour Mr. Gompers outlined the features of a legislative program the federation has been considering, and President Wilson, making no comment, listened attentively.

Mr. Gompers also submitted to the President copies of correspondence between American Federation of Labor officials and labor leaders throughout the nations of Europe, revealing efforts made during the last sixteen months to maintain fraternal relations between the working people of the United States and those of the nations in the war.

CONDEMN 34 TO DIE AS SPIES AT LIEGE

German Court-Martial Orders Wholesale Executions—Reported Appeal to Wilson.

HE IS URGED TO INTERVENE

Petitions Also Spain's Ruler and the Pope—Daily Executions Terrorize Belgium.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 26, (via London.)—According to the Tyd thirty-four additional death sentences against persons who were charged with espionage and treason have been pronounced by court-martial at Liége.

The newspaper adds that Pope Benedict, the King of Spain, and President Wilson have been appealed to by telegraph to intervene in behalf of the condemned persons.

"A reign of terror prevails from one end of Belgium to the other, men and women are being executed every day in all parts of the country, hundreds of men, and even women, who refuse to work in behalf of Germany and against their own country are being deported, whole communities are being punished, and so perfect is the German system of terrorism that it is safe to say that the news of not one-tenth of what takes place ever reaches the outside world."

Those assertions were made yesterday by a well-known Belgian now in New York, and whose activities in aid of his stricken countrymen and women are a matter of nationwide knowledge.

"Terrible and heart-sickening as was the brutal killing of Miss Cavell," this Belgian continued, "the fact nevertheless remains that she was but one martyr among a great many. The fact that she was English made her case stand out from among the rest, and in the horror of it all the world lost sight of hundreds of other women, all of them Belgian, who have met the same fate at the hands of the Germans.

"It would take a whole paper to tell even a little of all the terrible things that are daily taking place in Belgium. From authoritative information we know that not only are executions daily occurrences, but people are also being deported by the wholesale to Germany or somewhere else, God only knows where, at the whim of any German commander.

"The Germans need mechanics and other workingmen for their munitions factories, and although it is contrary to the law of nations to compel the people of an occupied territory to work against their own country, that makes no difference whatever so far as von Bissing and his subordinates are concerned. For example, there is a little city in Belgium called Lokerren. It is, or was, a place of about 20,000 people. Only a short time ago the German Governor of the town issued an order for all the mechanics in the town to gather at a certain place. When they were assembled he told them they would have to go to work helping the Germans manufacture munitions of war. They protested, and when one of the mechanics pointed out that what was proposed was contrary to The Hague Convention, the German commander tartly replied: 'We do not concern ourselves with regard to that convention.'

"He then informed the mechanics that they would have to report for work and do what they were told to do on the following morning. Morning came and nine appeared, whereupon the Germans closed the town so far as outside communication was concerned, abolished the time-honored weekly market meeting, ordered all Belgians to be in their houses by 6 P. M., and forbade the importation of any foodstuffs for the people of the town. What else happened or what has happened since then we do not know. All we know is that the story is true.

"Another thing that is worthy of the attention of the neutral world is that in the trials of men and women for offenses that are punishable with death the accused are not permitted to have counsel or to consult with counsel. The Germans handle both prosecution and whatever defense is permitted, and the victims, hundreds of them harmless women, pay the penalty with their lives without having been permitted to utter a single word in their own defense. Miss Cavell's case is but one among hundreds of others of the same kind.

"We know of a conversation that the Catholic Bishop, Rutter, of Liége, had a few weeks ago with a German officer. The Bishop referred to the fact that several priests of his diocese had been killed and asked the German what he thought the world would think of Germany when all that has happened in Belgium was told.

"'Don't worry,' replied the officer. 'It won't become known, for we are going to be victorious and the history of this war will be written by us and we will write it to suit ourselves.'

"On another recent occasion a number of German officers billeted themselves in the home of a prominent Belgian. They became very boisterous and the owner of the house protested. A little later the dead body of the man was found and when the parish priest offered a prayer for the repose of his soul the Germans arrested the priest and locked him up in jail.

"These are just a few instances of what is every day happening in Belgium. Not even the Armenians in Turkey are being treated much worse than are the people of Belgium, although there are, of course, no organized massacres in Belgium. We talk of asking Germany to prevail upon the Turks to be more merciful to the Armenians. Why not appeal to Germany to begin her charity at home and be more merciful to the unfortunate men, women, and children of poor Belgium?"

QUIT MISSION BODY OVER WAR ON POPE

Continued from Page 1.

right to commit the Church to any such principle as it contemplated. He insisted that the board rescind its action of last May instead of sending delegates.

The opening arguments on behalf of the High Church Party had been made by the Rev. Dr. Manning. Although the debate did not follow party lines, there were few deviations. The most conspicuous exception was that of Mr. Pepper, who is a prominent member of ritualistic St. Mark's in Philadelphia.

Dr. Manning declared that the whole purpose of the proposed congress was to bring a United Protestantism on the problem of South America, and to seek the co-operation of all bodies. He spoke of the recent action of the Catholic bishop of Panama in denouncing the congress and telling the faithful not to attend it on the pain of committing a mortal sin.

The rector of Trinity said many seemed to be amusingly unfamiliar with the fact that an effort toward church unity was being made in many directions, and that the action of the Panama Congress would be a movement "under hostile banners against the largest Church in Christendom." Especially at this time would such a congress endanger the close relations which were now developing between the great Eastern Church and the Church of England and the Episcopal Church in the United States. He objected especially to the plan of the congress in that it provided for an apportionment of territory, union schools, and an interchange of communicants.

He said that Theodore Roosevelt knew better how to approach the Latin-Americans than did some church men, for Mr. Roosevelt when he visited the Southern countries spoke of bringing the greetings of a young civilization to the older one.

The Rev. Dr. Ernest M. Stires, the rector of St. Thomas's, said the argument against sending delegates could best be met by the statement that the Episcopal Church was already in South America and had missionary districts therein charge of Bishops. He declared that he did not regard the action as in any way hostile to the Roman Catholics, as there were in Central and South American countries many persons who were not Roman Catholics and who had gone there on account of the great material development of the countries to the south.

That the attitude of the Roman Catholic Church was not especially friendly to the Episcopalians he deduced from the fact that when Cardinal Gasquet was here, then an Abbott, he had preached sermons at St. Patrick's Cathedral in which he referred to the Anglican and Episcopal churches as having been founded on a love affair of Henry VIII. Dr. Stires said that shortly after his return to Rome following these attacks, the Abbott received the red hat.

On the whole, Dr. Stires said he saw no reason why the relations with the Greek Church should be jeopardized, nor yet any reason why the peace of the Episcopal communion should be destroyed by the issue.

There was long discussion as to how the board might compromise the matter. Bishop Rhinelander of Philadelphia proposed that the matter be left to the missionary Bishops in South America. The advice of Julien T. Davies was that the delegates might be appointed under the condition that they were not to do anything but confer and were to have no power to enter into an alliance with the other bodies.

The motion to rescind was finally put with the understanding that the delegates were to have certain instructions from a committee to refrain from actual co-operation provided any were appointed. The polling of the vote, after one member who had refused to vote had changed his ballot to "No," resulted in twenty-six voting against the resolution and thirteen for it.

As soon as the result was announced Bishop Weller rose and said that it was with great sorrow that he must announce that he could no longer remain a member of the board. His associates quickly followed.

The board will have another meeting this morning to finish routine business, and meanwhile pressure is being brought to bear on the five members to reconsider their resignations.

Dr. Manning said last evening that this was impossible.

EDISON'S LIFE THREATENED

Has Bodyguard in San Francisco Because of Anonymous Letters.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Oct. 26.—Anonymous letters threatening the life of Thomas A. Edison because he had been named as a member of the Naval Advisory Board by Secretary Daniels have been received by the inventor since he came to San Francisco and have caused Chief of Police White to detail Detective Sergeant Gaughran to act as Mr. Edison's bodyguard. This fact first became known today.

Mr. Edison was threatened with death if he made any invention which would make war more terrible or which would tend to promote war in the United States. Detective Gaughran attends Mr. Edison constantly.

ASKS DIVORCE IN CINCINNATI.

Peter V. Sherwood Sues—Wife Here Professes Ignorance.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 26.—That his wife, Mrs. Elizabeth Sherwood, of 160 East Sixty-first Street, New York, persisted in leading the life of a "social butterfly," refused to attend to her home, and ran him into debt in order to indulge in the butterfly life are some of the numerous charges made by Peter V. Sherwood in his suit for divorce, filed here today.

Sherwood, in his petition, said that when he complained of expenses she told him she didn't care how he got the money, so long as he "got it." They were married in 1906 and have one child, Jeselyn.

Sherwood also said his wife compelled him to contribute largely to the support of her mother.

Mrs. Elizabeth Sherwood, when questioned last night about her husband's divorce proceedings in Cincinnati, said she had no interest either in denying or affirming the report. She asserted that there had been no dissension between her and her husband. If divorce proceedings had been begun against her, she said, she had no knowledge of the fact.

"I saw my husband only last night, and I expect to see him again tomorrow," said Mrs. Sherwood.

Mr. Sherwood is a member of the firm of Tallaferro & Sherwood, manufacturing agents, at 346 Broadway. He married Mrs. Sherwood about seven years ago. The couple have one child, a daughter, 6 years old.

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The newest and most desirable styles are being shown in the Department for Young Men. Deserving of special mention are:

Suits of the new Pebble Cheviot fabrics in richly blended colorings, reasonably priced at $28.00

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Buy Auto Furs Now!

IT is a fact that the Fur Garments listed below may be bought today for what the Skins alone will bring in the open market. This is a strong statement, but it is supported by indisputable facts.

Our stock of Auto Furs was purchased last June before Fashion had decreed that so many garments worn by women should be fur-embellished. That decree has boosted the price of fur pelts to such an extent that when we are compelled to go into the market to replenish our stock of Auto Furs today prices will be sadly reminiscent—for the wearers who delayed buying at Macy's.

We cannot urge too strongly the desirability of buying Auto Furs NOW.

Raccoon Coats

Our Coats of Natural Raccoon are cut in the standard sweep essential for comfortable automobile wear. The garments are wool-lined throughout, with Venetian or satin yokes and sleeves, according to the grade of the pelt out of which the Coat is made. The prices range from **$54.75** to **$196.00.**

Black Manchurian Dog Coats

After carefully looking over the Coats of the fur in stock we called up a manufacturer and gave him an order for 100 more. He refused the order, saying that he could make more money cutting up the dogskins he had on hand into trimmings for women's coats. The coats on hand are made of large skins, full auto sweep and wool-lined. Price, **$14.75** and **$24.75.**

Russian Calf Coats

These are very practical Coats made of the skin of a hardy animal from the bleak steppes of far-off Russia. Of course the skin insures warmth and service. The garments are cut on liberal lines, are all-wool lined, and are fashioned so stoutly that they should last until the wearers are tired of them. Price, **$24.75.**

Lap Robes of Black Dog Skin

At the prices quoted these Robes, so necessary for comfort while automobiling in the cold days so close at hand, are remarkable value. The Robes are backed up with a good quality Kersey.

54 in. x 60 in., **$10.75** | 54 in. x 72 in., **$14.75** | 54 in. x 84 in., **$19.75**

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Prices are now $22.50, $35, $39.50 and up to $656.25.
Carpet sizes, $125 up.

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Bridge Case
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Bridge Case—(at left) Morocco case, in colors, "Envelope Design," fitted with two "new count" score pads and pencils and two packs of playing cards. Size: 7¾ x 4 x 1¾ inches, complete.....$6.00

Cigarette Case— (at right) — Stiff metal frame, ends and mounting of gun-metal silver or gilt finish, covered in colored morocco leather; lambskin lining. Size: 3¾ x 2¾ inches $3.50

Smart Fall Gloves



For Women

Sand shade washable capeskin, one button.....$1.50

Grey mocha, in pearl and medium shades, black stitched back and black kid binding, piqué seam, light weight.....$2.00

White doeskin (washable), black hand-sewn, pearl button.....$2.00

For Men

Tan capeskin, hand-sewn, one button.....$1.50

Tan washable capeskin, outseam, one clasp.....$1.50-$2.00

Tan capeskin dress glove, black embroidered back, 1 button.....$2.50

Yellow chamois (washable), black embroidered back.....$1.50-$2.00

Tan or grey mocha, 1 button...$2.00

Grey buckskin, heavy weight, outseam, one clasp.....$2.00

White capeskin, dress glove, piqué seam.....$1.50-$2.00

For Children

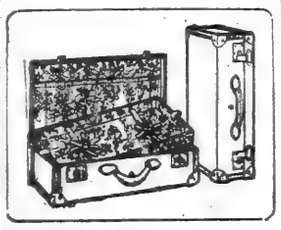
Tan capeskin, one button.....95c

Yellow chamois (washable).....95c

White doeskin (washable).....95c

Grey mocha, one clasp.....$1.25

"Week-End" Suit Case



Suit Case—Of English design, for men or women. Black enamel cloth covering, strongly bound with contrasting russet leather. Frame of sturdy boxwood with riveted reinforced corners; lined entirely with flowered cretonne or tan Irish linen; fitted with removable tray; pocket inside the cover; 23¾ x 13 x 7 inches.....$9.00

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SEES SUFFRAGE LOST IN PENNSYLVANIA

One Penrose Leader Asserts the Amendment May Not Carry a Single County.

WOMEN STILL CONFIDENT

Predict Victory and Deplore Comparisons with the New Jersey Campaign.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 26.—Woman suffrage is likely to be defeated in Pennsylvania as it was in New Jersey. Predictions regarding the size of the majority against the Constitutional amendment which would permit women in the Keystone State to vote vary with the source from which they emanate. They run as high as 350,000 and as low as 70,000. As a general rule it may be said that all prognostications carrying figures are little more than guesswork. The political leaders who are in a better position to know than anybody else have no figures to make public.

With all signs pointing to defeat the leaders of the various organizations which are carrying on the campaign for the enfranchisement of women in this State still assert that victory will reward their labors on Election Day. When pressed to give reasons for their optimism, however, they have none more substantial to advance than had the suffragist leaders of New Jersey on the eve of defeat.

The women who are active in the suffrage fight here protest when they are reminded of this, and say that there is no analogy between the situation which existed in New Jersey on the eve of the special election and that which exists in Pennsylvania as the campaign for woman suffrage draws to a close.

"We never expected that New Jersey would return a majority in favor of suffrage," said one of the local suffrage leaders in discussing this phase of the situation with THE TIMES correspondent. "In New Jersey there was a Jim Nugent on the firing line against us. There is no Jim Nugent here, nor is there any organized opposition of any kind that we know of. We sincerely believe that we will carry Pennsylvania."

No one here except the suffragists themselves and a few men enthusiasts expect a majority for the woman suffrage amendment. Defeat is decidedly in the air, and about the only question that is puzzling most Pennsylvanians is the probable size of the majority against it.

The nearest attempt at a complete survey of the situation, made shortly after the suffragists had completed their Liberty Bell campaign in the rural counties, indicated a sentiment in favor of the amendment, which might place them in the woman suffrage column on Election Day, in sixteen rural counties, while twenty-eight counties, including the banner county of Philadelphia, were set down as opposed to woman suffrage, and twenty-three, including Allegheny County, were placed in the doubtful column.

The conclusions reached in this survey were based in most cases on confidential information received from Republican and Democratic leaders. All the counties set down as in favor of suffrage were counties of small voting population. Here is a table showing the counties and the total vote, polled there in 1915, which was an off year in Pennsylvania politics as is the present:

Counties.	1915 Vote.	Counties.	1915 Vote.
Blair	2,248	Jefferson	5,658
Bradford	3,641	Lawrence	3,364
Cambria	18,139	Montour	1,851
Clarion	4,875	Pike	620
Clearfield	10,495	Potter	3,001
Erie	7,883	Susquehanna	2,434
Forest	748	Wayne	2,448
Indiana	4,871	Wyoming	1,934
Total			75,962

In that year the total vote cast in Pennsylvania was 765,071, so the sixteen supposed suffrage counties supplied only about 10 per cent. of the total. Philadelphia County alone, which is regarded as overwhelmingly opposed to the enfranchisement of women, cast twice as many votes as did the sixteen counties now claimed for woman suffrage.

While this is an off year in the politics of Pennsylvania, a much larger vote is looked for than usual. The vote of 1913, excepting local contests, was for Superior Court Judges, who had been nominated as candidates for the bench at non-partisan direct primaries.

An experienced political leader, taking the claims of the suffragists, prepared a table, which, he thought, might furnish a good indication of what the returns on the vote for the constitutional amendment might be. When Colonel Roosevelt was running for President he carried Pennsylvania, polling a total vote of 443,894, but it is pointed out that this was a vote for Roosevelt rather than for the Progressive Party, and that, besides, it had been swelled by the votes of thousands of manufacturers and workingmen who were loyal to the Republican Party, but feeling certain that Taft could not be re-elected, and fearing that a Democratic victory would put an end to the protective tariff, voted the Progressive ticket for the purpose of defeating Mr. Wilson. So the politician in his basis placed the vote for Pinchot in the Gubernatorial campaign last year as a more trustworthy basis for what the Progressive vote would be with Colonel Roosevelt out of the running. He gave the suffragists 65 per cent. of the total vote in the sixteen counties claimed for them, which, on the basis of 950,000 polled in the entire State, would be 93,000. Here is his table:

Pinchot vote, 1914	200,876
Socialist vote, 1912	83,614
65 per cent. suffrage counties	60,000
Prohibition vote, 1912	19,525
Total	364,015
Against suffrage, 585,985.	
Adverse majority, 221,970.	

This would bring the prospective vote in Pennsylvania pretty closely within the ratio on which the vote was cast in the recent special election in New Jersey, when there were three votes against the amendment for each cast in its favor. If this ratio should hold good in this State it would give the suffragists 390,000 votes out of a total of 950,000, while 570,000 would go against the amendment—an adverse majority of 190,000.

MOB ASSAILS SUFFRAGISTS.

Republican Marchers Aim Roman Candles at Women.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 26.—A throng of several hundred Republican organization adherents, parading to a campaign meeting tonight, mobbed a crowd of woman suffrage advocates listening to suffrage speakers in West Philadelphia. Roman candles were turned into the gathering and the balls of fire fell upon the clothing of speakers and listeners. The Marshal of the parade rode his horse through the crowd and the opponents of woman suffrage completed their attack by flinging buckets of water upon the women.

Miss Miriam Gilbert and Miss Gratia Erickson of Evanston, Ill., suffrage speakers, were drenched, as were many persons in the crowd.

The attack occurred in front of Red Men's Hall, Sixtieth and Spruce Streets, where Republican speakers were addressing an audience of several thousand persons. Harry A. Mackey, leader of the ward, was Chairman, and those on the platform included John P. Connelly, the organization candidate for City Solicitor. The suffrage speakers were addressing a crowd outside the building, tactics they have followed throughout the campaign.

According to a number of witnesses, as the procession approached the hall, the leader, on a horse, shouted: "Down with woman suffrage!" and then rode into the crowd. Behind him were hundreds of men and boys, carrying Roman candles and red lights. They surrounded the suffragists, and the balls of fire from the candles were dropped into the crowd. The suffrage speakers stood in an automobile. Dr. J. Paul Chambers and other men then shouted cries for the police, who upon their arrival stopped the disturbance.

TAMMANY NEUTRAL IN SUFFRAGE FIGHT

Continued from Page 1.

feature of the general campaign work of the Women's Political Union. Speakers will include Miss Ida Tarbell, Dr. John Lovejoy Elliott, Dr. S. Josephine Baker, Samuel Untermyer, Miss Helen Todd, Cleveland Moffett, Mrs. Raymond Rogers, Roger Foster, Mrs. H. O. Havemeyer, Mrs. Arthur Brisbane, and Dr. Anna Shaw.

At the luncheon Mrs. Harriot Stanton Blatch will call upon the guests to bombard the attendants at the anti-suffrage mass meeting to be held in Carnegie Hall in the evening with the statements of George W. Wickersham, who will preside, made last December before a meeting of the Southern Society. At that meeting Mrs. Blatch will say, and she has had the statement printed on thousands of leaflets, that Mr. Wickersham challenged the members of the Southern Society on their attitude to the negro, saying that democracy demanded his full and free enfranchisement. Mrs. Blatch will ask guests at the luncheon to act as distributers of the leaflets before Carnegie Hall in the evening, where Mr. Wickersham will speak against the enfranchisement of the white woman.

Meetings are being held at 10 o'clock every morning this week at a suffragist booth at the new Washington Market, and suffrage literature is given out during the day and arguments are answered. This morning the speakers will be Mrs. Raymond Brown, Mrs. Mary Beard, Miss Alice Carpenter, Rheta Childe Dorr, and Alice Diner Miller.

There was a large crowd all day yesterday at Fortieth Street and Fifth Avenue, where the suffragists were holding a twelve-hour meeting. Dudley Field Malone, J. Stitt Wilson, Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, Miss Mary Garrett Hay, Mrs. James Lees Laidlaw, Mrs. Raymond Brown, and Fire Commissioner Robert Adamson were among the speakers. A fife and drum corps furnished music.

ROME'S FALL LAID TO WOMEN.

Decline Followed Their Entering Public Life, Says E. P. Wheeler.

Asserting that Rome fell because her women entered public life, Everett P. Wheeler, President of the Men's Association Opposed to Political Suffrage for Women, gave this warning to this country in a debate with Judge William H. Wadhams of the Court of General Sessions last night in the Broadway Tabernacle. Some in the audience took exception to Mr. Wheeler's views and at one time he had to ask a woman who laughed to cease insulting him. Judge Wadhams had the popular side of the discussion of the question: "Shall Political Suffrage Be Extended to Women."

Judge Wadhams traced the growth of the republican form of government and the progress of women in education and their ever widening sphere of activity.

"Those who oppose women having equal rights made the first mistake when they gave her the alphabet," said the Judge.

Mr. Wheeler pointed out that women wanted the vote as a weapon for other things, and said that in the present campaign the suffragists had spent ten times as much as had the antis. He spoke of divorce statistics in equal suffrage States as reason for thought, and predicted that an evil that would follow the vote would be the division in the home.

ANTI'S LETTER TO THE MAYOR.

Miss Chittenden Says Only 10 Per Cent. of Women Want Vote.

Miss Alice Hill Chittenden, President of the New York State Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage, issued yesterday a signed copy of a letter sent by her to Mayor Mitchel, dated Oct. 26, and asking for facts concerning the statement made by the Mayor on the suffrage mass meeting in Carnegie Hall last Friday evening, that the majority of women wished the franchise.

The letter opens by stating that the writer wrote Mr. Mitchel on Oct. 13 asking for the same facts, and not having received a reply she concludes the Mayor has no facts to give. Available evidence tends to show that less than 10 per cent. of the women of voting age want the suffrage, says Miss Chittenden, and she gives an elaborate statement with many figures.

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FOR MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN

6 Pairs Guaranteed to Wear 6 Months or we will replace them with new hose FREE

For Men, 6 pairs, $1.50; Mercerized, $2; Silk Lustre, $3
Men's Silk Holeproof, 3 pairs, guaranteed for 3 months, $2
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HOLEPROOF SILK GLOVES FOR MEN, $1.00
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FLATBUSH AVE., AT FULTON, BROOKLYN.

BLAMES INSPECTORS FOR SUBWAY CAVE-IN

Coroner's Jury Finds Seventh Avenue Disaster Was Due to an Excessive Blast.

IT EXONERATES CONTRACTOR

Censures City's Bureau of Combustibles for Failure to Regulate the Use of Explosives.

Censure was cast on the Inspectors of the Bureau of Combustibles of the Fire Department by the Coroner's jury which had been investigating before Coroner Feinberg for the last month the fatal subway cave-in in Seventh Avenue. The blast, it found, was excessive, but it declared that there was no criminal negligence on the part of the United States Realty and Improvement Company, the contractors. Recommendations were made that no traffic be permitted in the streets while blasting for subways is going on, and that the Public Service Commission should designate the maximum distance at which temporary work should precede the permanent subway structure. Here is the verdict:

We find that the said John W. O'Rourke came to his death on the twenty-second day of September in the subway excavation at Seventh Avenue and Twenty-fourth Street by a fracture of the skull and fractures of the ribs.

The death was due primarily to an excessive blast at the northeast heading of the excavation.

That, while due care was not exercised in estimating the amount of explosive to be used in this particular blast, the evidence submitted does not show criminal negligence.

That the Bureau of Combustibles, Fire Department, City of New York, which has control of all blasting operations, is hereby severely censured for not carrying out, through its inspectors, the powers assigned to it by the code of ordinances.

Jury Makes Recommendations.

We recommend that at the time of blasting in the subways of Greater New York no traffic of any kind be allowed over any part of the temporary structures.

We further recommend that the Public Service Commission shall designate the maximum distance to which temporary work shall precede the permanent structure.

The jury, in deploring this accident, expresses the hope that it will serve to impress on all contractors and the Public Service Commission the necessity for the utmost caution and care both in operation and inspection of all subway work.

One of the last witnesses called was John V. Davies of Jacobs & Davies, consulting engineers, who in answer to the questions of Alton B. Parker, counsel for the contractors, expressed the opinion that the accident was unavoidable and the temporary structure was of the best.

In summing up, Mr. Parker admitted that Mezzanitte, the foreman who fired the blast, was in some way responsible for the accident, but he asked the jurors to be careful in fixing criminal blame on him or the contractors, for a mere error in judgment was not criminal, and the contractors had made plans to the best of their ability.

Assistant District Attorney Follette called the attention of the jury to the fact that some of the timbering had been removed by order of the foreman, and reminded it that it must consider whether that amounted to criminal negligence.

Coroner Feinberg, in his charge, pointed out that mere neglect could not be held a crime, unless there were special circumstances concerning it."

After the jury had rendered its verdict Mr. Follette, speaking as a citizen, pointed out that there was no remuneration provided for the jurors at an inquest, and said he would urge the Board of Aldermen to compensate those who had sat in this long case.

Hammitt Denies Responsibility.

J. O. Hammitt, head of the Fire Prevention Bureau, of which the Bureau of Combustibles is a part, when told last night of the censure in the verdict said:

"The censure would have been very much more helpful if it were made more specific. As far as I am aware, and as far as I have been able to ascertain by very careful investigation, there was no failure on the part of the Department of Combustibles to enforce all the regulations relating to the kind of blasting operations that were conducted in the Seventh Avenue cut.

"During the investigation before the Coroner's jury there appeared to be an effort to make a point about the blast not having been covered. Irrespective of any advice of the Coroner's jury, which was not presumedly composed of experts in handling dynamite or experienced rockmen, we shall continue to prohibit the covering of blasts in rock excavations under the decking supporting the streets. Such a covering of the blasts would have introduced a very serious hazard by providing missiles in the form of the logs used in the covering. If the blast had been so covered there would have been great danger to the timbering.

"I should also like to say there was no evidence of any of the holes having been overloaded. Whether there were too many holes or they were improperly located, or whether there was too heavy a charge in any one of them was a matter over which the Fire Department had no control. It could not have had control unless a blasting inspector was detailed to attend every hole as it was loaded and fired."

WIFE SOLE SUPPORT OF W. M. VAN NORDEN

Ex-Banker Tells Court She Pays His Club Dues and Gives Him His Pocket Money.

HAS A JOB, BUT NO SALARY

Owns No Personal Property or Real Estate, but Has Been Sued for $1,200,000.

Warner M. Van Norden, the favorite son and the namesake of his father, has just been examined in supplementary proceedings on an unsatisfied judgment obtained against him in May by the Mercantile National Bank for $24,770. The elder Van Norden was President of the National Bank of North America and of the Van Norden Trust Company. He was once very rich, but he died on Jan. 1, 1914, heavily in debt. The defendant in the bank suit was once President of the Nineteenth Ward Bank. He lives with his wife and an adopted child at 7 West Fifty-seventh Street.

Examined before Justice Cohalan of the Supreme Court, he said that his wife's family had been supporting him since 1908. He declared that he had no property and that he didn't have to pay any rent or meet the expense of maintaining his family. Questioned by counsel for the plaintiff, Mr. Van Norden replied that he was the Secretary and Treasurer of the Lotus Tea Concern, at Fifty-seventh Street and Lexington Avenue, that he organized it in September, 1913, and that while the concern did $48,000 business in the first six months of the current year, he received no returns of any kind, and that the services he rendered to it were gratuitous. Questioned as to his social standing, his methods of living and the cost of his own upkeep, he replied:

"I am a member of the Metropolitan Club, the New York Yacht Club, the Clover Valley Rod and Gun Club, and the Riding Club. My wife pays my dues in these clubs. I have no monthly house charges, but if there were any my wife would pay them. My wife gives me spending money. I do not pay my living expenses and I contract no bills."

Before Mr. Van Norden connected himself with the tea concern he was Secretary and Treasurer of the South Yuba Water Company and the Central California Electric Company. He served as President of the Nineteenth Ward Bank for six years, but received no compensation for that work, or for anything else he did. He acted as the President of the Van Norden Trust Company from the time of its organization until 1909. Asked if he ever had a bank account, he replied that his bank account ceased in 1907. This was more than two years before he ceased to be President of the trust company that once stood high in financial circles.

Once he had some real estate, but he had disposed of all of it. Asked if he ever transferred any of his real estate to his wife, he replied that he had not done so within the last six or eight years. Concerning his resources, he said that he had a claim for $30,000, with interest, against H. W. Lazelle of the brokerage firm of Lazelle-Matthews, but that Mr. Lazelle had no money.

"I doubt," he said, "if the claim is good."

Mr. Van Norden said he turned all of his property over to his father in 1907, and in February, 1910, gave him a power of attorney to administer it for him. He has asked the estate for an accounting. The estate is suing him for an aggregate of $1,200,000 on notes, but he has set up counterclaims. He said that he had taken out life insurance policies for $150,000, but turned them over to his father.

Counsel for the plaintiff wanted to know if Mr. Van Norden didn't own something—furniture, or some other kind of personal property, and the defendant assured him that he owned nothing, whatever, no furniture, no personal property of any kind, or a bit of realty. But he did remember that the State Banking Department had recently obtained a judgment against him for $1,728.45, which was his share of liabilities as a Director of the Northern Bank.

If you have wondered who Colonel House is and what there is about him that draws President Wilson to him for counsel, read Richard Washburn Child's satisfying article, "How About Colonel House?" in this week's issue of

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The New York Times Mid-Week Pictorial, with its Rotogravure reproductions of actual war scenes and humorous and pathetic incidents in and near the fighting fronts, is the only permanent record of the great European conflict. 10 cents; sold everywhere. $5 a year. Ten numbers, forming handsome volume, $1 by mail. Times Square, New York. —Advt.



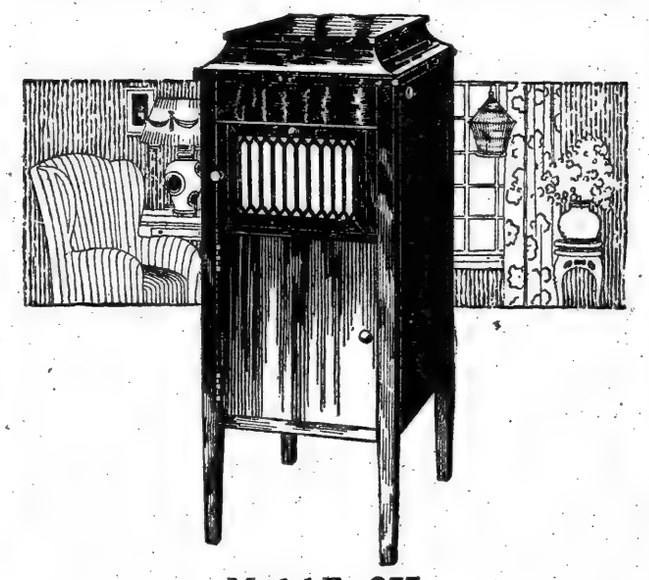
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A portion of this demand—that of people desirous of limiting their expenditure for a phonograph to materially less than $100—it has been impossible heretofore to satisfy. Hence the production of this new model at $75, which is purchasable

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It contains the scientifically developed *Sound-Box* which produces the richer, deeper tones that distinguish all models. The new *Symphonetic Horn* which eliminates all phonograph stridency and preserves the distinctive beauties of different instruments and voices. The *Vocalion Automatic Stop*, the simplest yet devised, which starts the record and sets it to stop automatically. And the celebrated *Graduola*, the only device yet invented which allows you to play the record yourself, if you desire. Other regular models up to $375. A variety of beautiful Art and Period designs.

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10,000 Yards Bigelow Carpets

Brussels and Axminsters in an attractive range of colors and designs in our own private patterns. 1.10 to 1.50
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Of superior quality, with pink or blue borders.
White Single Bed Size.
Regularly $3.50 pair . . . 2.50
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"Warmth without weight," made to our special order under perfect sanitary conditions and filled with fine wool or cotton.

Sateen—In a variety of colors; single bed size, down filled.
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Finest White Cheviot Sporting Shirts—Heavy enough for Fall wear. *Regularly $2.00* 95c
Fancy Soft Negligee Shirts—Very neatest patterns and all fine qualities. *Regularly $1.50 and $2.00*

New Fall Pleated Negligee Shirts—All advance patterns and unusually fine woven Madras of imported qualities. Stiff cuffs. *Regularly $3.00*
Balance of All Silk Shirts—Not one reserved or held back. Pongees and satin stripes. Not all sizes. *Regularly $3.95 to $10.00* 1.95

Pajamas

Plain white Madras of good weight and self designed mercerized woven Madras in white, blue, lavender, tan and grey. Silk frog trimmings. *Value $1.50* 95c

Underwear

Natural Merino Underwear—A fine medium weight garment that is soft and smooth in finish. Long sleeve shirts and regular and stout ankle length drawers. *Value $1.25* 85c Each

Neckwear

High Grade Silk Neckwear—Made from the richest foreign cravatings and in the best prevailing shapes. Plain and the newest Fall fancy effects. *Values $1.50, $2.00* 85c

High Grade Silk Neckwear—Best of all plain cravatings in twenty-two of the best shades. Hundreds of the choicest and newest fancy silks included. Extra large folded four-in-hands. *Value $1.00* 45c

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Newest Fall Models—Made from unusual Cravanette Coat Fabrics in diagonal and neat striped effects, woven to resist rain. Finest tailoring and silk yoke and sleeve lining. *Value $22.50* Sale 13.50 Price

Top Coats from Imported Fabrics—A limited number, in colors that are new in raincoats, and styles that are most suitable for utility wear. Tailoring is the finest and coats will always hold their shape. *Actual Value $25.00* Sale 18.50 Price

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Travelling and House Bath Robes—Large assortment of neat design of very fine Madras, cheviots and light terry cloths. All sizes and finely made and trimmed. *Values $5.50, $6.50, $8.50* 3.95

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Consisting of White Lisle with black hand clocks; all sizes, mixed two tones of Silk and Cashmere. *Box 3 Prs. Reg. $1.50* Sale Price 90c
6 pairs, 1.70; 1 doz. pairs, 3.25.

Consisting of Thread Silk Hose in black, taupe and gray; a full fashioned reinforced lisle sole. *Box 3 Prs. Reg. $1.50* Sale Price 1.15
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Consisting of White Silk with white clocks and black clocks in all sizes. Other colors, but not complete sizes in each shade. *Box 3 Prs. Reg. $2.55* Sale Price 1.65
6 pairs, 3.15; 1 doz. pairs, 6.00.

Women's Hosiery

Women's Black Lisle Thread of medium weight; mercerized. *Box 3 Prs. Reg. $1.00* Sale Price 75c
6 pairs, 1.45; 1 doz. pairs, 2.85.

Women's Silk Lisle, medium weight; highly lustrous; black or tan. *Box 3 Prs. Reg. $1.50* Sale Price 95c
6 pairs, 1.85; 1 doz. pairs, 3.60.

Women's Pure Thread Silk of desirable weight and superior quality; strongly reinforced; black and white. *Box 3 Prs. Reg. $4.00* Sale Price 2.75
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Children's Fine Ribbed Cotton, black or white; medium or heavy weight; excellent for school wear. Sizes 6 to 9½. *Box 3 Prs.* Sale Price 65c
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Black Chiffon Taffeta—*Splendid value at $1.25 Removal Sale Price* 85c

Black and Colored Chiffon Taffeta—Pure dye, foreign finish, in black, ivory, street and evening shades; also new changeable effects. 1.35

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Black Faille Silk—35 inch. *Regularly $1.75 yard.* 1.25

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Black Satin—36 inch. *Regularly $1.75 yard.* 1.25

Laces

Lace Insertions—Venise and Oriental Insertions, in light and heavy weaves; 2 to 10 inches wide. *Regularly 50c to $19.75 yard.* 25c to 9.75

Venise Allovers—Rich designs in Venise Allovers. 18 inches wide. *Regularly $4.25 to $7.50 yard.* 1.95 to 4.50

Lace Flouncings—High grade Flouncings; including Lyons, Maline, Chantilly, Oriental and Princess. 18 to 40 in. wide. *Regularly $4.25 to $10.75 yard.* 2.95 to 7.50

Real Lace Neckwear

Lace Barbes—Point Applique and Duchesse combined. *Regularly $3.75* . . 2.45

Lace Barbes—Real Duchesse. *Regularly $5.75* . . 4.95

Dress Goods

Black Dress Serge—50 and 42 inch. *Regularly $1.00 and $1.25 yard.* 78c and 90c

Colored Serges—50 in.: Copen, Nav, Wine, Green and Brown. *Regularly $1.00 yard.* 78c

Fall Suitings—44 to 54 inch. In an assortment of weaves and colorings. *Formerly $1.75 and $2.00 yard.* 1.15

Velvets

Fancy Velveteens—Neat striped effects in black, white and colors; 24 inch. *Formerly $2.00 yard.* 98c

Black Panne Velvet—24 inch. *Regularly $1.75 yard.* 1.45

Black Chiffon Velvet—41 inch. *Regularly $3.75 yard.* 2.95

Final Removal Clearance Reductions on

Savings ⅓ to ½

$18,000.00 Stock FUR COATS, SETS, ODD PIECES

Our Own Stock Reduced.

At Unusual Savings, Averaging ⅓

Scarfs, Muffs and Sets

PERSIAN PAW SCARFS—*Regularly $20.00* . . . 10.00
RED FOX MUFFS—*Regularly $35.00* . . . 30.00
RATHEAD SCARFS—*Regularly $27.00* . . . 15.00
RATHEAD MUFFS—*Regularly $20.00* . . . 12.00
WHITE FOX SCARFS—*Regularly $32.50 to $55.00* . . 25.00 to 45.00
GRAY MOUFLON AND SILK SETS—*Regularly $55.00* . . 22.00

Women's Fur Coats

CARACUL—*Regularly $110.00* . . . 78.00
HUDSON SEAL—*Regularly $130.00* . . . 98.00

Women's Fur Lined Coats

FANCY TWEEDS in various models—*Regularly $75.00 to $110.00* . . 55.00 to 65.00

Misses' and Children's Sets

WHITE MOUFLON—*Regularly $12.00 to $28.00* . . . . 7.00 to 18.00
NATURAL LYNX—*Regularly $45.00* . . . 35.00

Children's Coats

WHITE CONEY—Size 6 years. *Regularly $25.00 to $48.00* . . . 15.00 to 25.00

Women's and Misses' Waists and Blouses

An attractive collection consisting of Voiles, Linons and black Silk with long and short sleeves. 2.15
Values $4.00 and $5.00

Dainty models in Crepe de Chine and Chiffons; also hand made blouses in Organdie, Crepe Voile and Batiste. 3.95
Values $6.00 to $8.50

Women's Gloves

Chamois Lisle—16-button and two-clasp, washable, well fitting and smart in appearance; white, grey and light cream. Not all sizes in each shade. 85c
Value $1.00 pair

Our exclusive "Regis" Glace Kid black two-clasp, perfect in fit and of superior finish. Black, white and a variety of the most fashionable Autumn Shades. 1.25
Value $1.50 pair

Final Removal Reductions on

Savings ¼ to ½.

$25,000.00 Stock of WOMEN'S AND MISSES' WEARING APPAREL

Our Own Merchandise Reduced —No jobs.

Coats

Misses' and Small Women's Coats

Of smart English Mixtures in the prevailing Autumn tones, in various models, including the Russian. Sizes 14 to 20 years.
Special at 14.50

Raincoats

The Celebrated "Waterberry" Cravenette Raincoats

Made from Priestley's practical rubberless coating in tan, navy and black, featuring the latest Fall models, with belted back and raglan or set-in sleeves. Sizes 14 years to 44 bust. *Regularly $15.00* 9.50

Utility Covert Coats—Cravenetted by the Priestley process. A new semi-belted model, in tan and Oxford, suitable for rain protection and utility use. *Value $15.50* 10.50

Gabardine Coats in tan and navy; featuring a new and splendidly tailored Fall model; showerproof and also suitable for general practical wear. *Value $16.50* 12.50

Kimonos, Robes and Sacques

Hand Embroidered Cotton Crepe Kimonos, direct from Japan, in Pink, Blue, Copenhagen, Lavender and Rose; hand embroidered in white. *Regularly $1.95* 1.45

Bath and House Robes of genuine Beacon blankets—figured effects in light and dark grounds. *Regularly $2.95* 2.15

Japanese Silk Boudoir Robes in black and dainty colors; silk lined and lightly interlined. *Regularly $6.75* 4.95

French Flannel Kimonos of superior quality; trimmed with satin ribbon. *Regularly $9.50* 7.50

Albatross Breakfast Sacques in dainty shades, finished with scallop edge. *Regularly $3.00 and $3.50* 2.50 and 2.95

Silk Petticoats

Of superior grade Chiffon Taffeta dependable for long service. Models are the season's latest, and the colors harmonize with the Fall suit shades. *Regularly $5.95* 3.95

French Lingerie

NOTICE—*Owing to the scarcity of merchandise from abroad, and the extraordinary reductions offered in this sale, this opportunity should not be overlooked.*

Of fine Nainsook, in the season's prevailing styles, hand made and hand embroidered.

Night Gowns—*Regularly $5.00.* 3.95
Princess Slips—*Regularly $2.95 and $3.75* 2.25
Drawer Combinations—*Regularly $2.25 to $3.50.* 1.65 to 2.45
Petticoats—*Regularly $1.75 to $6.25.* 95c to 3.50
Corset Covers—*Regularly $1.25 to $1.75.* 90c to 1.15
Drawers—*Regularly $2.25 to $4.75.* 1.65 to 3.50

Women's Knit Combinations

Union Suits—Light weight, perfect fitting, no seam at side, silk trimmed; tight or wide knee. Regular and extra sizes. *Regularly 85c* 55c
3 for 1.60; 6 for 3.15.

Broadway & 19th Street

GOLDWATER READY FOR NOSTRUM WAR

Board of Health Amends 'Formula Disclosure' Ordinance to Make It Stronger.

WILL GO TO HIGHEST COURTS

Wholesale Druggists Commend Proposed Regulation and Favor Federal Law.

The Board of Health met yesterday and by amendment strengthened the Goldwater Formula Disclosure ordinance, to become effective Jan. 1, which requires that any patent medicine sold in New York must have its formula registered with the Health Department. The action was taken in anticipation of a fight on the new ordinance that may reach the highest courts.

The vital paragraph of the section read: "The names of the ingredients of every such medicine shall be registered in the Department of Health in such manner as the regulations of the Board of Health may prescribe."

It was felt that this was not sufficiently clear, so the board amended it to read: "The names of all ingredients to which the therapeutic effects claimed are attributed and the names of all other ingredients except such as are physiologically inactive shall be registered in the Department of Health in such manner as the regulations of the Board of Health may prescribe."

The decision of some patent medicine men to fight was shown in a circular sent to retail druggists by firms dealing in patent medicines and proprietary articles, saying:

"We take this opportunity to inform you that we do not propose to comply with the terms and conditions of this ordinance, and in case you or any other retailer is prosecuted on account of selling our preparations, we guarantee to render you all assistance in our power for our mutual protection."

In addition Commissioner Goldwater has copies of The Weekly Drug Markets, in which it is said:

"We intend to pay no attention to this regulation. If any attempt is made to confiscate any of our goods by the Health Department there will surely be a fight,' said a member of the firm of the Elimrod Manufacturing Company. 'I don't believe there is any authority which can compel me to place my business secrets on file for a bunch of Tammany politicians to do with as they see fit,' said a manufacturer. 'I believe that Dr. Goldwater is a menace to the best interests of the city. When the time comes for action, my firm stands ready to fight the measure to the limit.'"

"This section is going to be enforced," said Dr. Goldwater. "I believe that there will be a fight, but we will fight back. The patent medicine fakirs have had a long and prosperous career in this country, but their day will soon be over."

Dr. Goldwater has received a letter signed by eleven of the largest wholesale drug houses in New York declaring their intentaion to comply with the new ordinance and favoring a Federal law regulating the sale of patented and proprietary articles.

"Bluster has invariably greeted all attempts made to control the traffic in fraudulent patent medicines," said Dr. Goldwater. "It will have no effect. The protection of the public health demands that the truth be known about patent medicines, and that the traffic in fraudufent and vicious nostrums be suppressed. The manufacturer who is making an honest preparation for which no misleading claims are being made does not fear to register his formula."

The information obtained through registration is to be held sacredly confidential by the department.

OPEN FIGHT ON THE HYPHEN.

Reception for 20,000 First Voters at City College Stadium.

A group of prominent New York men and women, under the leadership of Immigration Commissioner Frederic C. Howe, has taken the task of eliminating the hyphen by organizing the League of Immigrants of New York. The league plans to conduct educational campaigns in schools, settlement houses, and social centres during the Winter to Americanize foreign-born residents.

Three committees have been appointed, the first headed by Henry E. Jenkins of the Departmnt of Education, with Miss Esther E. Lape as Secretary.

A second committee to bring the immigrant into contact with the life of the community and to protect him from imposition is headed by James Byrne of the People's Institute, with Miss Ruth Robinson as Secretary.

The third committee is known as the Citizenship Committee, and is headed by Adolph Lewisohn. The initial activity of this committee will be a reception to 20,000 first voters on Friday evening in the Lewisohn Stadium at City College.

FINDS BETHLEHEM FORTUNE

Twenty-eight Shares, Mislaid Since 1908, Net $15,904 Profit.

"My heart almost stopped when I discovered that a sheet of paper I was about to throw into the waste basket was a forgotten certificate for twenty-eight shares of Bethlehem Steel," said Frederick M. Kerr of Garden City yesterday, confirming a report that he had discovered a fortune in a forgotten corner of his writing desk.

"Some one induced me to buy twenty-eight shares back in 1908 at $12 a share. I paid the $336, tucked the certificate away in my desk, and gradually forgot the matter.

"A few days ago while going through my desk I was on the point of consigning it to the waste basket when the word 'Bethlehem' attracted my attention. Then I nearly fell off the chair. I did a little figuring, and found that I had a profit of $15,904."

"Have you still got the stock?" Kerr was asked.

"Bet your life!" said he, "and I intend to keep it. Maybe it'll skyrocket some more."

Mr. Kerr's town address is 88 West Forty-second Street, where he has an advertising business.

LINCOLN SALE CONTINUES.

Emancipation Proclamation Copy Brings $515.

The feature of yesterday's sale at the Anderson Galleries of the Abraham Lincoln material in the library of John E. Burton of Milwaukee was a copy of the Emancipation Proclamation on parchment paper, signed by Lincoln and William H. Seward. The competition for it was keen. It was finally knocked down to George D. Smith for $515. It is one of fifty authorized copies of the original proclamation prepared for the Sanitary Commission Fair in Philadelphia in June, 1864. Twenty copies were printed on parchment paper and signed by Lincoln and Seward at the request of Charles Godfrey Leland and George H. Boker.

A rare book, "The Bloody Junto; or, the Escape of John Wilkes Booth," by Captain R. H. Crozier, published at Little Rock, Ark., in 1869, brought $92.50. No other copy is recorded as having been sold at auction. It is not mentioned in the Lincoln bibliographies of Fish, Boyd, and Smith. The author was an unrepentent Confederate, but later he made efforts to destroy every copy of the work.

The first edition of William H. Herndon and J. W. Welk's "The True Story of a Great Life," which was suppressed on account of passages relating to Lincoln's birth and parentage, sold for $65.

A copy of the program at Ford's Theatre, Washington, on April 14, 1865, when Lincoln was assassinated, brought $20. It is the issue of the program with the Polkinhorn imprint, reading "Sensational Drama," and omitting the word "chairs" after "orchestra." It was this issue which has been declared to have been found in the theatre box after Lincoln had been removed.

The rare "Dreadful Warning of the Six Angels," published at Louisville in 1873, went for $10.50. The "Life and Character of Abraham Lincoln," by Richard Edwards, published at Peoria in 1865, one of the scarcest Lincoln sermons, realized $8.50. Thomas Ewing's "Argument on the Jurisdiction in the Case of Dr. Samuel A. Mudd, Tried Before a Military Commission," was offered by Mr. Smith for $18. The scarce sermon "The Proper Use of the Memory of a Good Man's Life," preached at Bergen Point, N. J., by George Z. Gray, also went to Mr. Smith for $26.

The day's total was $1,448. The total to date is $3,761. The sale will be continued today.

TABERNACLE 75 YEARS OLD.

Anniversary of Church That Started in Worth Street.

The seventy-fifth anniversary of the Broadway Tabernacle, Fifty-fourth Street and Broadway, of which the Rev. Dr. Charles E. Jefferson is pastor, will be celebrated with a series of meetings beginning at the Tabernacle this evening at 8 o'clock, when memories of other years will be revived. On Saturday evening at the same hour a civic meeting will be held in Pilgrim Hall and addresses will be delivered by Chancellor Elmer Ellsworth Brown of New York University, the Rev. Jonathan C. Day of the Labor Temple, and others. Dr. Jefferson will deliver the seventy-fifth anniversary sermon next Sunday morning, and the celebration will continue further at services the same evening, the following morning and evening, and end with a meeting next Wednesday evening in Taylor Chapel.

The organization of the Broadway Tabernacle was effected in 1840 as an outgrowth of the work of the revivalist, Charles G. Finney, who designed the original Broadway Tabernacle building on Broadway, near Worth Street. The first house of worship had a seating capacity of 3,000 and frequently was used as a public forum, where the abolitionists talked against slavery. In 1857 the church purchased another site at Broadway and Thirty-fourth Street, to which it moved, and in 1902 it built the present edifice. Dr. William M. Taylor succeded Dr. Finney in 1872, and continued as pastor until 1892. Dr. Jefferson has been connected with the Broadway Tabernacle for eighteen years.

STIFLED SCREAMS OF MRS. NICHOLS

Burglars Shown in Tallas Trial to Have Thrown a Bed Sheet Over Her Head.

CLOTH FOUND ON HER MOUTH

Physicians Testify They Saw Ridges on Her Throat and Believed She Had Been Strangled.

Evidence showing that Mrs. Elizabeth B. Nichols, wealthy widow of one of the founders of Austin Nichols & Co., died not of fright, but of strangulation, when burglars entered her home on the night of Sept. 8, was introduced yesterday at the trial of Ossie Tallas her pantry boy, charged with murder, before Judge Malone and a jury in General Sessions. The prosecution established the fact that the burglars threw a bed sheet over Mrs. Nichols's head, in order to stifle her screams. The intruders succeeded so well that her chambermaid, Edith Langfeld, bound and guarded by an armed man below, heard none of the aged woman's cries, heard nothing beyond the violent, and then feeble, ring of the servants' bell, with which Mrs. Nichols tried to summon help.

That the burglars actually choked Mrs. Nichols to death with a strip of cloth was the opinion of Dr. Joseph F. Delahunt of the Flower Hospital, who told yesterday of the condition in which he found her body on the night of the crime. He said she was lying flat on her back, her arms outstretched and her face congested and purple. A twisted piece of cloth lay across her mouth. The surgeon found ridges across her throat, and immediately accepted these marks as evidences of strangulation.

Dr. Kent of the Flower Hospital, who examined the body at the same time, testified that he also came to the conclusion that Mrs. Nichols had been strangled. Dr. Kent said Tallas appeared to be very excited when questioned by the physicians. When he opened the door for them he urged both to hurry upstairs, because his mistress had been taken "very sick."

Lieutenant Enright of the Third Branch Detective Bureau told yesterday of the confession by Tallas twelve hours after his arrest as an accomplice in the murder. According to Enright, Tallas, who first insisted that he knew none of the burglars, later admitted that he had planned the robbery, together with Arthur Waltonen, former butler in the Nichols home, and "Eddie" Lehto. A third man whom he admitted to the house was unknown to him. None of these three men, all indicted with Tallas for murder in the first degree, has been arrested.

The pantry boy in his confession said that he, Waltonen and Lehto had conceived the plan of robbing Mrs. Nichols of the jewelry which she wore about her person fully two months before the crime was actually committed. They discussed their arrangements in Mt. Morris Park and in furnished rooms, but they always kept postponing the deed to a more opportune time. Finally they decided on the night of Sept. 8, when they knew the cook and butler would be out. They would have only the timid chambermaid, Edith Langfeld, to deal with. Tallas was to be tied hand and foot for the sake of appearances.

Tallas also admitted to Enright that the burglars brought with them a package, an empty box which had once contained some hair restorer, in order to make it appear that he let them in because they had something to deliver to his mistress. This package, wrapped up in brown paper and tied with a white string, was found by the police behind the basement door after Ossie had called their attention to its presence.

According to Enright, Tallas said the burglars originally intended to steal up the stairs and seize Mrs. Nichols from behind as she was seated at the library table with her back turned to the door. The plan miscarried because Mrs. Nichols heard their footsteps and arose from her chair just in time to see the intruders enter. The attack which resulted in her death followed.

Former Assistant District Attorney Le Barbier, who appears for Tallas, cross-examined Lieutenant Enright and asked the detective whether the confession was not extorted from the defendant by threats. In answer to Mr. Le Barbier the detective denied that he had either punched or slapped the pantry boy or had made him "spit blood" in drawing the confession from him.

The trial will continue today.

OPPENHEIM FOUND GUILTY.

Convicted with Other Defendants for Misappropriating Bank Funs.

SYRACUSE, Oct. 26.—A verdict of guilty on all counts in the indictment was returned at 10:30 o'clock tonight by the jury in the case of Baron Eugeno Oppenheim, Dr. Howard J. Rogers of New York, and Richard Murphy of Amsterdam, accused of conspiracy and aiding in the embezzlement of funds from the First National Bank of Amsterdam.

The jury considered the case thirty hours.

ROLLED IN BLANKET, ELUDES DETECTIVES

Adrian Duffie Spirited Away by Parents and Taken to a College Football Game.

WANTED FOR AUTO ACCIDENT

Deserted Two Girl Companions with Broken Bones—Left Them Lying in the Road with Machine.

After an absence of three days, which included an automobile trip to the Princeton - Dartmouth football game wrapped like a log in a blanket to avoid detection by watching detectives, Adrian Duffie, who abandoned two girls after they had been thrown into the road from his automobile when the machine collided with a motor truck on Old Stone Road at Graniteville, S. I., surrendered to Detectives McKetrick and McNally of the Ninth Branch yesterday in the Stapleton Police Court.

The police say that Duffie, who lives at 1,686 Richmond Terrace, West New Brighton, S. I., and his companion, Andrew Oleson of Bergen Avenue, West Brighton, ran across the fields after the accident and persuaded two negro garage helpers who were passing on motor cycles to take them home.

The girls who had been riding with them were Ruth Booth, 17 years old, of 16 Union Street, and Elsie Kress, 18 years old, of 72 Manor Road, West Brighton. They were left lying helpless in the road beside the overturned machine. Miss Booth had a broken arm and Miss Kress a fractured rib.

Duffie could not be found when the detectives went to his home on Saturday morning with warrants charging him with speeding. The police say that Duffie, realizing they had seen him driving in West Brighton at a high rate of speed Friday afternoon, changed his machine at a garage in the evening to avoid arrest. The young man's father, Daniel P. Duffie, refused to tell the police where his son was.

Then, the police assert, Duffie was bundled in a blanket by his parents and taken in an automobile to the Princeton-Dartmouth game. On returning they left him at the home of his uncle, John Miner, in Manasquan, N. J.

In the meanwhile the officers had a warrant for his arrest on a felony charge, sworn out by George Dagested of 2,165 Old Stone Road, who was driving the truck with which the Duffie car collided. By this warrant Duffie is charged with violation of the Callan law, which makes it a felony for anybody concerned in an automobile accident to leave the scene of the accident without first notifying the police.

The police showed this to Mr. and Mrs. Duffie, who consented to have their son give himself up. The young man when arrested declared that he had been under cover in order to consult a lawyer. He was held in $1,000 bail by Magistrate Handy for examination Nov. 3.

The police say that Duffie lost his nerve at the time of the accident because of a former accident in which Florence Murphy, a young woman with him, was killed. Mrs. Duffie asserts that her son is entirely innocent, and declares he is being hounded by the police.

Unkissed Bachelor Vindicated.

MINEOLA, L. I., Oct. 26.—Justice Scudder, in the Supreme Court, today set aside a verdict for $2,000 which Joseph O. St. John, a contractor of Harriman, N. Y., obtained against Warren A. Browne, a middle-aged bachelor of Hempstead, for alleged alienation of Mrs. St. John's affections. Browne had stestified that he never kissed or was kissed by a woman. The verdict was held to be contrary to the weight of evidence.

STODDARD-AMPICO

Praised by the Great Masters

NOT only can you enjoy the best music of the world right at home—but you are assured of an instrument which has won the unqualified praise of the world's greatest pianists.

The Knabe Stoddard-Ampico reproduces the soul and spirit of the master-players—that is why.

No pumping or personal effort is required.

In addition to the Artist records, it will play any standard 88-note roll, as the ordinary player, or may be played by hand.

Built in both Grand and Upright Models. Daily Demonstrations in the Ampico Studio.

KNABE WAREROOMS 5th Ave., at 39th St.

Write for our attractive Stoddard-Ampico booklet.

Space efficiency and cost efficiency

Space efficiency in the Equitable, whereby we have obviated awkward corners, not only enables you to lease your minimum requirements, but also enables us to lease a maximum of space as a whole, which operates to keep the rental cost at the lowest possible figure to you. *In other words, the price is just as attractive as the space.*

Equitable Building Corporation
120 Broadway

How Some Get Fooled At Toilet Paper "Sales"

They see a big, flaring announcement of eight or ten rolls of toilet paper offered for a quarter. Did you ever ask yourself how much real paper there is in these rolls?

We know the rolls look big, but that's because they are loosely wound or the paper is coarse and thick and very little paper takes up lots of room. Ask your dealer if the wrapper guarantees how much paper there is in that roll, for

"It's the Counted Sheets that Count"

Scottissue Toilet Paper

Has 1000 Sheets to the roll—10c

Printed on the label—you don't have to guess quality. But don't ever buy toilet paper on a quantity basis *alone*—Quality must always come first. Examine ScotTissue. It is as "soft as old linen," snowy white and very absorbent.



Sani-Tissue, balsam treated and very soft. A very excellent toilet paper for special purposes. 2500 sheets in carton of 3 rolls, 25c.

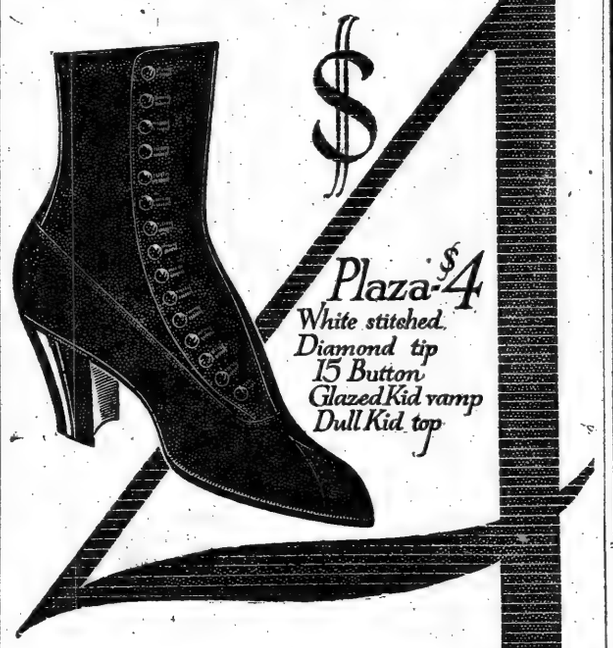
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Makers of Absorbent ScotTissue Towels

REGAL

Sixty Styles at $4
Sixteen Specials at Five Dollars



Plaza $4
White stitched. Diamond tip. 15 Button. Glazed Kid vamp. Dull Kid top.

THE Regal Trademark is a hall mark—it stands for Quality and Style. It means that a Quarter of a Century of *Regal Reputation* is *back of it.*

Regal Shoes are not graded down to meet a price—but *graded up* to meet the highest standard of style and workmanship.

When you see this latest *White Stitched, Diamond Tipped* Black Kid Boot—a *glazed* kid vamp with a *dull* kid top—*Trademarked Regal*—at *Four Dollars,* you know that it represents the *utmost value for the price.*

Women who can afford to pay more, forget they paid less in the service, satisfaction, style and fit found in the Plaza at $4.

REGAL SHOE COMPANY
Twenty Stores in Greater New York

MANHATTAN: *173 Broadway; Broadway at Duane; Broadway at Spring; *Broadway at 10th; *Broadway at 27th; *Broadway at 37th; **40 W. 34th St.; Nassau at Ann; *6th Ave. at 21st St.; *14th St. at 3rd Ave.; **125th St. at 7th Ave.; **2929 3rd Ave.
BROOKLYN: *301 Broadway; **1049 Broadway; *1375 Broadway; **826 Broad St.; 357 Fulton St.; **512 Fulton St.; **466 Fifth Ave.; **168 Newark Ave.
NEWARK, N. J.
JERSEY CITY
*Shows stores selling women's shoes. **Shows stores selling both women's and children's shoes.
All stores sell men's shoes.

Hampton Furniture for the Entrance Hall

THE well-nigh palatial dignity which distinguishes Italian Furniture of those Renaissance times, when Rome and Florence and Venice were in the proud plenitude of their power, gives today to the Entrance Hall that suggestion of stateliness which should greet one on the very threshold of the modern home.

Hampton Shops Reproductions offer the readiest means of securing such Furniture as this—the massive arcaded Table marked by the virile carving of its scrolled and console-like supports, the friendly Banquette with its gracefully curving legs and spindle stretchers, or the princely Banquetting Chair, the formality of the lines relieved by the soft tones of its coverings of faded Italian velvet.

HAMPTON SHOPS
34 AND 36 WEST 32d STREET
NEW YORK



SAFETY FIRST!

Watch the Five A's Grow! They Spell Protection for You

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ACME
A——?
A——?
A——?

ÆTNA

Read and laugh over
Jesse Lynch Williams's
Back to the Town;
or The Return to Human Nature



In the November **Scribner**
All Newsstands



You Can Win One of These Saxons

Redeem the most Mutual Coupons for Mutual Premiums by December 15th and you get the Saxon Six. Redeem the second greatest number and you get the Roadster.

in the case of a tie, each tying contestant gets an auto.

Mutual Coupons

have the highest redemption value because they get you the same premiums for less coupons. 46 Schulte Cigar Stores and 500 other merchants give them.

Our 'premium parlors will exchange stamps, wrappers and other coupons for Mutuals, on a fair basis.

MUTUAL-PROFIT COUPON CORPORATION
DAVID A. SCHULTE, President
Main Premium Parlor, 210 5th Ave.—1132 B'way
Branch Station—39 Park Row Brooklyn Branch—411 Fulton St.

GLASTENBURY HEALTH UNDERWEAR

GLASTENBURY Established 1835 KNITTING CO. — GLASTENBURY TRADE MARK HEALTH UNDERWEAR

FOR MEN

Safety First, Last and All the Time—against Sudden Chills, Colds, Pneumonia and Rheumatism.

Famous over half a century for its superior qualities.

Every garment shaped to the figure and guaranteed **not to shrink.**

Glastenbury Two-Piece, Flat Knit Spring-Needle Underwear is made in fifteen grades, several weights of fine wools, worsted and merino.

See special feature of **adjustable drawer bands on**

330—Natural Gray Wool, **winter weight**	per garment	$1.50
3005—Natural Gray Wool, **winter weight** (double thread)	per garment	1.75
C. B. Imp.—Natural Gray Worsted, **light weight**	per garment	1.50
A—Natural Gray Australian Lamb's Wool, **light weight**	per garment	1.75
G/H—Natural Gray Worsted, **medium weight**	per garment	2.00
A. H.—Natural Gray Australian Lamb's Wool, **winter weight**	per garment	2.50

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Glastonbury Knitting Company, Glastonbury, Conn.

THE INSTRUMENT OF QUALITY
Sonora

THE exquisite soft mellow tone of the Sonora Phonograph, for which it was given the highest award and a Gold Medal at the Panama-Pacific Exposition, can best be appreciated by a visit to our

Fifth Avenue Salons at 53d Street

Call and we will gladly give you a demonstration and explain the many points wherein the Sonora excels all other phonographs. Prices, $35, $50, $75, $100, $185, $150, $225, and $300. Ask for our book.

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Geo. E. Brightson, President
Fifth Avenue Salons at 53d Street.
Main Offices and Sales Rooms,
57 Reade St., New York.



Entrance to our new home, Fifth Avenue at 53d Street.

EthelBarrymore is talking

(in her latest comedy success
"Our Mrs. McChesney"
by EDNA FERBER now playing at the Lyceum Theatre)

"It's graceful, bouffant, practical and serviceable and at the same time elegant. Made in all the fashionable shades."

Thus of HEATHERBLOOM, the petticoat idea of this charming comedy, inspired by the graceful and practical qualities of the world-famous

HEATHERBLOOM
TRADE MARK
The PETTICOAT that made the play possible.
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CARPET CLUB DENIES ROOSEVELT SLIGHT

Apologizes for Story That Members Refused to Dine with Him.

TAKES INQUIRER TO TASK

Philadelphia Paper Says President Charles Fritz Withdrew—Colonel Invited, but Declined.

Members of the New York Carpet Club are stirred by an article which appeared in The Philadelphia Inquirer on Monday asserting that Colonel Theodore Roosevelt would not attend their semi-annual banquet at the Hotel Breslin tonight because nearly a hundred of the leading carpet and rug manufacturers of the country who are in New York for the opening of the buying season refused to sit down at a dinner where the former President was to be the guest of honor.

The Dinner Committee yesterday sent the following letter, apologizing to Colonel Roosevelt for the incident:

The Hon. Theodore Roosevelt, Oyster Bay, N. Y.:

Dear Sir: The attention of the undersigned committee has been called to an article which appeared in The Philadelphia Inquirer, Oct. 25, headed with caption "Big Carpet Men Refuse to Dine with Roosevelt—Vaudeville Entertainment to Replace Him on Banquet Program—Many Members of Association Learning He Was to Speak to Resign."

From the first to the last paragraph The Inquirer story is a tissue of falsehoods, and we assure you that the New York Carpet Club, which is composed of carpet manufacturers, buyers, and sales managers repudiates every word of it.

The club is in no sense a political organization, and we will not permit any member, no matter what his official position may be, to use its name in the furtherance of political capital.

There may be those among our organization who do not agree with you politically, but it is hard to bring ourselves to believe that any man whom we consider worthy of membership in our club would stoop to tactics so low as to vilify one of America's foremost private citizens. We remain, sincerely yours,

MYRON W. ROBINSON,
ALEXANDER AIRD,
A. A. STEPHENS,
GEORGE NICOLS,
Dinnier Committee New York Carpet Club.
Oct. 26, 1915.

The Inquirer in its story declared that only a few of the leading carpet men were willing to sit down with Colonel Roosevelt.

"Charging that Colonel Roosevelt was directly responsible for the downfall of the Republican Party at the last Presidential election and the resulting Democratic Administration," said The Inquirer, "the carpet men, numbering among them some of the wealthiest citizens from every section of the nation, were ready to withdraw from their organization rather than have him as a guest.

"Charles Fritz is President of the Carpet and Rug Association of New York, under whose auspices the affair will be held. Mr. Fritz has been named for toastmaster, but when he learned that the Guest Committee had arranged for the presence of Colonel Roosevelt he announced his withdrawal from the banquet. Following his lead came announcements to the committee from more than 25 per cent. of those expected to be among the guests."

Many Members Protectionists.

The Inquirer gave as the reason for the action of the withdrawing members the fact that they were all protectionists and blame the Colonel for the wiping out of a fair tariff and for bad business conditions in the country. It declared that a vaudeville entertainment was substituted for the presence of the former President. It said the delinquent members promised to attend when they had been assured that "Colonel Roosevelt would at no time burst in on the gathering and put a stop to the singing and dancing of the theatrical performers."

At the rooms of the Carpet Club in the Hotel Breslin last night members of the organization assured a Times reporter that the whole thing was untrue and cast a reflection on the organization.

"Our organization is in no way political," said one of them. "We may disagree with a man in politics, but we can at the same time admire his personality so that we would gladly listen to whatever he might have to say. It is not true at all that Colonel Roosevelt was forced to withdraw his name. In fact we asked him twice before receiving a letter notifying us that he would be unable to accept our invitation because of a previous engagement. Nobody has been asked in his place. But we will have the cabaret entertainment just as we have always had in the past, and which we would have had anyhow."

President Frits in South.

It was said that President Fritz would be asked to resign from the Presidency of the organization unless he could explain the interview accredited to him by The Inquirer. It was admitted, however, that Mr. Fritz had already expressed regret that a necessary Southern trip would prevent his presence at the banquet.

The Dinner Committee sent the following letter to The Inquirer:

Editor of The Philadelphia Inquirer, Philadelphia, Penn.

Dear Sir: In your issue of Oct. 23, you have a column story under the head "Carpet Men Refuse to Dine With Col. Roosevelt. Vaudeville to Replace Him on Banquet Program; Many Members of the Organization, Learning He Was to Speak to Resign."

This is not only a libel on ex-President Roosevelt, but on the New York Carpet Club as well. We are inclosing you a copy of letter which the New York Carpet Club is sending to Colonel Roosevelt.

We ask in justice to the New York Carpet Club and to Colonel Roosevelt that you print a retraction of your story of Oct. 25, which is absolutely untrue. The New York Carpet Club is not a political organization and it does not propose to be used as such, and no members or officials of the club are authorized to give out interviews voicing the opinion of its members as a whole or in part.

Roosevelt Declined Invitation.

Colonel Roosevelt was invited to attend the forthcoming semi-annual banquet of our organization for good and sufficient reasons with no reflection on the club or any of its members; he declined the invitation. We would have felt proud indeed, if Colonel Roosevelt had consented to become our honored guest. We remain,

Sincerely yours,
Oct. 26, 1915. DINNER COMMITTEE.

The carpet and rug buyers and manufacturers, with an organization of more than 2,000 members, come here twice a year, at the opening of the Fall and Spring buying seasons. The banquet is a semi-annual affair, at which some man of national reputation is asked to make the principal address. This year there will be no one in Colonel Roosevelt's place.

Founded 1858

The sales of our young men's Fall Suits are increasing at a rapid pace.

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$20 to $35.

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POLITICAL. POLITICAL.

LAWYERS' COMMITTEE FOR THE ENDORSEMENT OF THE CANDIDACY OF MR. JUSTICE SHEARN.

We, the undersigned, members of the New York Bar, commend to the voters of the First Judicial District the candidacy of Mr. Justice Clarence J. Shearn for Justice of the Supreme Court.

Justice Shearn was appointed by Governor Glynn in December last to fill a vacancy on the Supreme Court bench. His learning, ability, experience and character peculiarly fitted him for high judicial office. He has already justified the expectations of the bar and has proved himself a strong, fair-minded, hard-working and efficient judge, upholding the highest standards and best traditions of the bench. We therefore heartily endorse his candidacy and urge all voters to support it without regard to political affiliations.

October 27, 1915.

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	RUSSELL L. HARE	RALPH Q. WILLIAMS

W. G. WILLCOX TO RUN AGAINST CHURCHILL

Opponents of Present Head of Board of Education Prepare for Election.

ECONOMY THEIR PLATFORM

Votes of 23 Members, Including 10 to be Appointed, Claimed—Greene on the Ticket.

Board of Education members who are opposed to the present conduct of affairs have chosen William G. Willcox as their candidate for President in the election to be held a little more than three months hence. He is in the insurance business at 3 South William Street, Manhattan, and lives at 115 Davis Avenue, West New Brighton, S. I. He is one of the two members from Richmond Borough in the present board.

Mr. Willcox was appointed by Mayor Mitchel, whom he accompanied when the schools at Gary, Ind., and other places in the West were visited. He is strongly in favor of the Wirt system of education for the New York public schools.

John Greene, Chairman of the Committee on Finance, has been chosen as the candidate for Vice President. The candidates' platform will be economy in the Education Department. It is asserted by their supporters that their election is assured. Thomas W. Churchill, when he first ran for President against Egerton L. Winthrop, Jr., was defeated by a few votes. The next year he was elected without opposition. In 1914 he had Robert L. Harrison as his opponent, but was elected President by a good-sized majority. Last year John Greene was his rival, but Mr. Churchill won again.

Mayor Mitchel next month will appoint successors in the board to Henry J. Bigham, Joseph E. Cosgrove, Miss Martha Lincoln Draper, Robert L. Harrison, Peter J. Lavelle, Alrich H. Man, Louis Newman, Mrs. Christine Towns, and John Whalen. Their terms will expire on Jan. 1, 1916. The successors will vote for the President in February. It is not known whether the Mayor will reappoint any of the members, but it is thought that he will retain on the board Miss Draper and Messrs. Harrison and Whalen, all three of whom are regarded as opposed to the present school administration.

There are forty-six members of the board. One vacancy exists, caused by the retirement of Paul Fuller. The Mayor probably will appoint Mr. Fuller's successor also next month. A majority of the forty-six members is necessary to elect a President. Those who support Mr. Willcox's candidacy are counting on the votes of Miss Mary E. Drier, Abraham Flexner, Raymond B. Fosdick, Franklin H. Giddings, John Greene, Miss Alvina Leventritt, Isadore M. Levy, John Martin, Mrs. Helen St. Clair Mullan, Louis H. Pink, Dr. Ira S. Wile, William G. Willcox himself, and Egerton L. Winthrop, Jr. To these are added the ten members who will be appointed by the Mayor next month, making a total of twenty-three. The other vote necessary for election may be cast by Walter H. Bennett or John P. Benson.

The vote for President is by ballot. The names of the voters are not made public. The number of ballots cast and for whom they are cast are announced, but that is all. The names on the Willcox list are therefore more or less a matter of speculation.

Whether Mr. Churchill will run again is doubtful. He said just before the last election that he was not eager for the office, as it took so much of his time, but would run if his followers insisted.

The Willcox men say that if they win there will be a stricter accounting with the Superintendents. These officers will be required to show what they are doing, and why they are doing it. The Willcox people declare that there are many ways in which the expenses of the board can be reduced, and that they intend, if he gets into office, to try them.

NIGHT SCHOOL FUND VOTED.

Board of Aldermen Unanimously Appropriates $230,000.

At their regular meeting yesterday the Aldermen unanimously passed a resolution to appropriate $230,000 for the maintenance of night schools and day elementary schools for the balance of the year. Before revenue bonds can be issued the Board of Estimate must indorse the action of the Aldermen unanimously.

The matter will not come before the Board of Estimate until next week, as the Mayor cannot approve such legislation until it has been published three times in the City Record. Unless the money is forthcoming this week the night schools are likely to be closed.

The only way to save them is for President Churchill to find sufficient funds in another department and have them transferred to the night school fund. Already he has had $50,000 transferred. Members of the Board of Estimate hope he can find enough other money to be transferred to keep the schools open until the board can grant the amount requested by the Board of Aldermen. It was said yesterday that Controller Prendergast was opposed to granting special money for the night schools, and would vote against the proposition when it came before the Board of Estimate a week from Friday.

Carson C. Peck Left $454,585.

The State Tax Appraiser's report of the value of the assets left by Carson C. Peck, owner of The Brooklyn Daily Times and Vice President of the F. W. Woolworth Company, which was filed yesterday in the Surrogate's office in Brooklyn, showed that Mr. Peck left $454,585. The estate consists largely of real estate. Mr. Peck died on April 29 at Allenhurst, N. J. Clara S. Peck is named as sole legatee and executrix.

ESCAPING BURGLAR SHOOTS COMPANION

Fired Twice at Lieb Lurie, Who Faced Three Intruders on Stairs in His Home.

ALARM GIVEN BY HIS WIFE

Fugitive Leaves Trail of Blood, and Police Arrest a Man with Bullet Wound in Jaw.

After collecting silverware and other articles valued at $500 and putting them in a bag ready to be taken away, three burglars who entered the home of Lieb Lurie, a real estate broker at 1,431 Union Street, Brooklyn, early yesterday morning were surprised by Lurie. One of the burglars fired two shots at Lurie. One shot missed Lurie and the other bullet struck one of the burglars. The burglars then escaped from the house.

An hour later the police of the Miller Avenue Station found a badly wounded man at 456 Glenmore Avenue, East New York. He was attended there by Dr. Louis Fisher of 132 Pennsylvania Avenue, for a bullet wound in the chin. The bullet had penetrated his jaw and lodged near the windpipe. He is now in the Kings County Hospital, a prisoner, pending a further investigation by the police of the burglary in the Lurie home.

Lurie lives with his wife and son Irving, who is 13 years old, at the Union Street address. The son, who sleeps on the third floor, had been ill. At 3 o'clock yesterday morning, when Mrs. Lurie was awakened by a noise, she supposed Irving was up, and called to him:

"Is that you, Irving?"

There was no response, and Mrs. Lurie awakened her husband. Both sleep on the second floor. As Lurie walked out of his bedroom into the hallway he saw three men coming up the stairs from the ground floor. One of the intruders fired a shot at Lurie which missed him and lodged in the wall. There was a scuffle of hurrying feet as the burglars started to run down the stairs. The hall and stairs were dark, and the three intruders crowded together in their hasty flight to get out of the building. A second shot was fired immediately after the first, and Lurie heard one of the fugitives groan.

The burglars escaped through an open kitchen window in the rear of the building, by which they had entered. When Lurie went through the house he found a trail of blood leading down the stairs from the second floor, through the hall and kitchen on the ground floor to the open window.

The prisoner gave his name as John Rickless, Jr., and said he lived at 456 Glenmore Avenue with his brother. Rickless denied all knowledge of the burglary at the Lurie home.

$2,500,000.00
GUARANTEE FUND

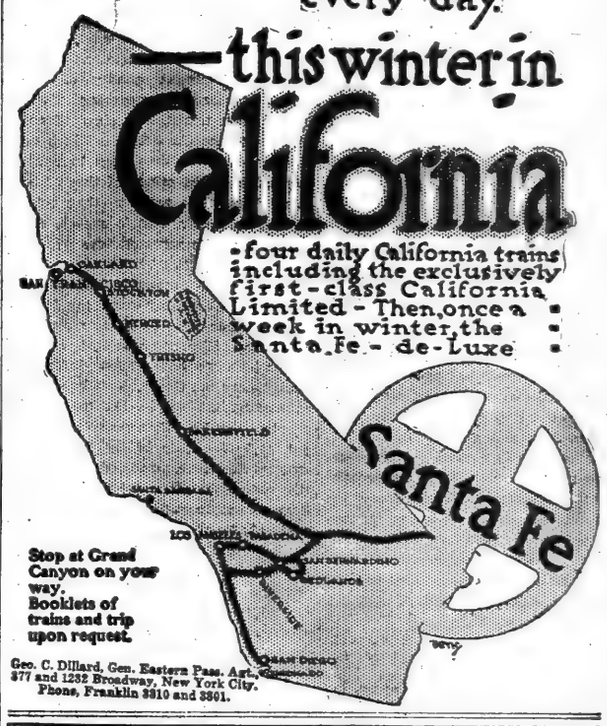
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NEW YORK

The Case of Edith Cavell

An answer to Dr. Zimmermann, Germany's Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs,

By James M. Beck,

Late Assistant Attorney General of the United States, and author of the much-quoted article, "In the Supreme Court of Civilization," written for The New York Times, which has been republished in England, France, and elsewhere.

The execution of Miss Cavell is dealt with from several standpoints, but especially from a legal one, and Mr. Beck presents the case with force and skill. In

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Address: THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Publication Office.....Times Square
Times Annex...43d St., west of Broadway
Downtown.....7 Beekman Street
Wall Street.....2 Rector Street
Harlem.....263 West 125th Street
Bronx.....3,960 Third Avenue
Brooklyn...Room 905, 367 Fulton Street
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Entered as second-class mail matter.

NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, OCT. 27, 1915.

MR. ROOT'S ONE CLIENT.

In the sixteen years of his public life, ex-Senator ROOT told the members of the Economic Club at their dinner on Monday evening, he has had but one client—the people of his State and his country. This assurance he gave in a noble passage of his speech that an appreciative world will not willingly let die, sentences eloquent with the spirit of full devotion to the public interest which are worthy to be compared with those utterances of the highest and greatest in our history that have become an imperishable memory. Mr. ROOT was speaking in advocacy of the adoption of the new Constitution. "Leaning far forward on the speaker's rostrum, his face working with emotion," says THE TIMES report, he stirred his audience to a great outburst of applause with these words:

> Perhaps I am misled. Perhaps I insist unduly upon the work of the convention of which I was part. If I do you must forgive me. I beg you to do me the honor to believe there is no personal consideration which actuates me. Since I left this city, sixteen years ago last Summer, to devote myself to the service of the country and the State I have had but one client. I have had but one desire. I have had but one passion, and it has been for the prosperity and the honor and the growth in the spirit and in the power of my country and my State.
>
> I have given out all there was in me into this effort to do what I believed to be necessary for the perpetuity of our free institutions; this effort to make representative government worthy of itself. I have given up my strength and my life to help bring that about. I hope that it will not prove to have been in vain.
>
> No, it cannot have been in vain. This Constitution, I believe, will be adopted by the people of the State, but if it is not, the work of the convention will not be lost. It will be but the beginning of a process which through the workings of the processes of free government will bring about sooner or later in substance all the conclusions which are right and sound, for no honest effort in behalf of one's country can ever be lost.

Men who know ELIHU ROOT know that he spoke from his heart. Truer words and more sincere were never uttered, for it has become the deep conviction of those who have attentively and with candor and intelligence studied the career of Mr. ROOT during these sixteen years that no man in public life has served the people with a more disinterested devotion to their welfare and none with so great ability. It became the commonplace of our politics that Mr. ROOT was the ablest man in public life. In breadth of view, in understanding of political principles and of the consequences of public policies, in constructive ability as a legislator, and in the wisdom of his counsel as an adviser he stands among the first in the history of the Republic. It is only in minds warped by the miserable spirit of demagogy that Mr. ROOT has been misunderstood and misinterpreted. He has looked upon his public duty not with the eye of the politician who cajoles a fickle electorate with promises of an immediate millennium; the fallacies, the nostrums, and the shallow devices on which the lower and the lowest orders of politicians base their popular appeals have never passed the challenges of his analytical mind. With a broader and surer vision he has been the advocate of policies and of measures of lasting wisdom and soundness, measures that directly and permanently promote the welfare, the happiness, and the prosperity of the people.

It is, therefore, a matter of no small moment to the electors of the State of New York that ELIHU ROOT, wise in understanding, gifted in statesmanship, counsels their acceptance of the Constitution drafted by the convention, an instrument every part of which is familiar to him, and in the preparation of which he bore so large a part. Not lightly or thoughtlessly should counsel from such a source be rejected. Putting aside all minor things, we do know that the Constitution simplifies the mechanism of government in the State; that it substitutes an orderly fiscal system for a method that was no system, a method that directly promoted extravagance and was confusedly administered without check or responsibility; that it will materially reduce the expense of State administration; that it gives the people more direct control over the officers they choose to carry on the public business; that it provides for a more just system of taxation; that it introduces much-needed reforms in the administration of justice, making its processes more sure and doing away with intolerable delays; that it imparts greater dignity to the Legislature; that, in the words of Mr. ROOT, it makes "representative government worthy of itself" and establishes "a true democratic government for the State."

Here are reasons of substance and of great weight for a vote of acceptance by the people. It is not a partisan Constitution, it is a Constitution made by and for the people, prepared for them by representatives of ability and experience whom they chose for the work. The objectors and their objections have been fully, candidly, and convincingly answered by Mr. ROOT, by Mr. WICKERSHAM, by Mr. STIMSON, by Mr. LOW, by Mr. MARSHALL, by Judge O'BRIEN, and by many others. Democrats and Republicans, who have studied the draft in that spirit of broad patriotism which was the dominant quality of Mr. ROOT's address Monday evening. There is, we must admit, one class of objections to the Constitution which no man can answer in a way to bring conviction to the minds of those who raise them. We refer to that class alluded to in Mr. ROOT's speech, the legion of public servants who will be turned out of office by the severe but salutary and urgently necessary process of abolishing some hundreds or thousands of unnecessary places. Under the policy of unchecked expansion which we have followed for so many years the Government has been supporting the people, far too many people. As Mr. CLEVELAND pointed out, it is the duty of the people to support the Government, the correlative notion that it is the duty of the Government to support the people is held only by those who directly profit by it. Here the taxpayer is deeply concerned. It is for the people who pay the taxes to say whether they are willing to continue the payment of salaries to a horde of superfluous public servants, or whether, by introducing system and order in the State administration, they may thereby materially diminish the present extravagant cost of government. It would be strange if the electorate should give ear to the plaints of those who oppose the Constitution because it will force them to get a living otherwise than at the public cost.

THE GREAT DISCOVERER.

A prodigal and a spendthrift is Chairman HILLES of the Republican National Committee, and McDEVITT, the Wilkes-Barre "millionaire for a day," hands over his laurel wreath and makes obeisance. Mr. HILLES has sent Secretary JAMES B. REYNOLDS of the same committee touring the West to find out what is going on, and has hotel bills, railroad fares, tips, meals, telephone and telegraph charges, baggage transfers, and incidentals to pay for. And now Mr. REYNOLDS comes back and proudly reports his discoveries, and behold they are the discoveries the newspapers made several months ago. For the small sum of 1 cent, to quote the sidewalk vendors, Mr. HILLES could have found out last Spring and Summer what Mr. REYNOLDS has cost him large sums to discover in the Fall.

Mr. HILLES retails Mr. REYNOLDS's discoveries to the newspapers which first printed them months ago, and does it with the air of being the Queen Isabella of a new Columbus. His most important discovery is that the next convention will be a battleground of favorite sons; he has learned that Michigan will present WILLIAM ALDEN SMITH, Kansas Senator CURTIS, Idaho Senator BORAH, and Iowa Senator CUMMINS. Mr. REYNOLDS seems to have been in too much of a hurry to notice BURTON in Ohio, FAIRBANKS in Indiana, and the rest of the uncountable host of favorite sons, and neither he nor Mr. HILLES condescends to read the newspapers. He has, however, found that Illinois is not going to present Representative MANN, but Senator SHERMAN; a fact which he could have learned for a penny long ago.

He finds that many Progressives are coming back, so that they can dictate the action of the next convention; that California is going to present Governor JOHNSON, despite the fact that he is still a Progressive; that there is a great deal of sentiment for HUGHES and ROOT of New York, but none for WHITMAN of New York. We must say that we feel warmly on this subject. Why should Mr. HILLES enrich the railroads and hotels, when he and Mr. REYNOLDS could have obtained this information by dropping 1 cent in our own coffers—and, if he still doubted, an additional cent in the coffers of some one of our contemporaries?

VENICE.

If the Lombards had possessed dynamite and airships from which to throw destructive bombs upon sleeping and defenseless cities, perhaps Venice would have been bombarded from the skies in the era of the maggiori and the minori; perhaps not. We prefer to give the Lombards the benefit of the doubt. History scarcely records acts of barbarism so useless and shameful as the Teutons of this era of science and enlightenment are capable of performing. In all the wars of Venice, and the Venetians were a warlike and domineering people, the "tiara of proud towers" of the Adriatic city was unmolested. But now, when man was just beginning to think that he had conquered war and established the brotherhood of all nations, bombs shatter RUSKIN'S "level field of checkered stones" in front of the palace of the Doges, and the winged lion is threatened with destruction. The whole world was shocked a dozen years ago when the beautiful Campanile crumbled and fell, and now the new tower is a target for aerial bombs. The Church of Scalzi has been damaged and St. Mark's may go next. The historic doves may be frightened away from the piazza never to return. The clock tower may be smashed and the treasures of the biblioteca pass into history.

Dropping bombs on Venice is no more dastardly than dropping bombs on London, but somehow the shock to the world caused by this latest outrage of Teutonic warfare seems greater. For the whole world has taken pride in Venice, her preservation for all time seemed assured. BYRON mourned the departed glories of the sea city, but he was a poet and in a bitter mood. In the eyes of the modern world Venice has preserved her glories. Railroads and telephones have not destroyed her beauty. But the Austrian aeroplanes threaten to wipe her out of existence. The Zeppelin attacks on London have stirred the British martial spirit so that recruiting has become an easier work. It is likely that the Italians will fight the harder because of the attacks on Venice. Their enemies must pay for the damage they have wrought. "Frightfulness" does not frighten men, it inspires them to new efforts. Before many days have passed dynamite bombs may fall in the Landstrasse, which METTERNICH ironically called the entrance to Asia. It is, indeed, one of the reopened gateways to the domain of barbarism. Since the Huns and the Vandals Europe has known no such warfare as this.

REWARDS AND PUNISHMENTS.

In this country certain Germans have been arrested on a charge of conspiracy to blow up ships carrying munitions of war to the Allies. These patriots, should they be found guilty of the offense against the United States ascribed to them, are liable to imprisonment for ten years and a fine of $5,000.

The same day that saw the misfortune of these active partners of Kultur brought the news that Dr. CONSTANTIN DUMBA, late Austrian Ambassador at Washington, had received from the grateful Emperor FRANCIS JOSEPH the sacred particle of nobility. An Austrian conspirator, or accomplice in a conspiracy to put out of business American munition factories selling their product to the Allies, is ennobled. His German brothers, whose more spirited adventures were to be directed against ships, are locked up.

Let us ponder the inequalities of human fate, of the rewards of merit and service. Let us ponder also the calm utterance of Mr. FREDERICK RITTER, a delegate to the convention of "German-American" societies held at Worcester Monday:

> The neutrality of President Wilson toward Germany is a shameless farce. He has been a hypocrite of the worst kind. Any party which indorses the policy of President Wilson must fall by the way.

Dr. VON DUMBA and the persecuted Germans nabbed in the height of their great design, teach us what neutrality, benevolent neutrality, should be.

THE FIGHT BETWEEN GOOD AND EVIL.

The Christian Science Monitor treats its readers to this simple explanation of the defeat of woman suffrage in New Jersey:

> Corrupt politics, gang politics, cheap politics, liquor and its long and hideous train of allied evils, combined with deception and fear of woman's purity and honesty in public life, with such aid and comfort as were given by thousands of respectable and conscientious men, uninformed or misinformed as to the real issue at stake, made up the combination before which the suffragists went down.

This seems to be the official feminist view. Woman suffrage is supported by all intelligent and good persons. It is opposed, and beaten, wherever it is beaten, by cheap politicians—politicians who favor it are "dear" politicians—by political gangsters, by corrupt politicians, by the solid Rum Power, and all the leagued vices and vicious, all the sinister and evil elements of the electorate, and by "thousands"—can there be so many?—of respectable ignorant men who lack the mental power to understand the question.

The Paterson Press-Guardian shows the other side of the shield:

> Perhaps the worst mistake that the suffragists made in their campaign in New Jersey was to antagonize the men. From the beginning the suffrage enthusiasts themselves, as well as the newspapers and the male speakers who aimed to help the cause, took the position that every man and every interest that were opposed to equal suffrage were in some way identified with evil influences. The whole propaganda seemed to have been lined up on the principle that the male voters were made up of two classes—honorable men and dishonorable men, the former being practically without exception in favor of woman suffrage and the latter being almost to a man opposed to the cause.

A beautiful suasive way of convincing opponents and converting doubters. The assumption that not to be a suffragist is to be a son of Belial may be regarded as amusing or irritating, according to the temperament of the voter; it certainly was to many "uninformed" masculine minds another evidence of the unfitness of women to take part in political life. The belligerent and calumnious attitude of too many of the Jersey suffragists toward the other side "was a factor in the outcome," says the Paterson paper, though "the great majority of the men "of New Jersey voted against the "amendment because they believed "that the sacrifice to womanhood "would be too great to compensate for "any results that might come from "woman's vote."

New York and New Jersey are substantially one community.

THE IMPERIAL FOOD.

At the request of the Imperial German Chancellor, the Under Secretary of State prepares and issues to the world a statement on the food problem in Germany. In the first place, there is no such thing. There is plenty of food. "As a matter of fact," says the Under Secretary, "we have carried over from last year's harvest "into the new so much grain that we "are compelled to let 3,000,000 tons "of it be fed to cattle." Previously, as the reader knows, German cattle were fed on potato peelings. There is no scarcity of that provender. "We have also this year," continues the Under Secretary, "such a record "potato crop as Germany has never "known before in her existence." Besides, the raising of hogs has "had an undreamed of impetus."

Meal, pork, and potatoes to the point of satiation. What more could people want? Nothing. As the Under Secretary said at first, there is no food problem in Germany. The talk of it is all that remains to be explained. "The basis of fact," he says, "which has caused the foreign press "to busy itself with our internal affairs is that the Government is now "concerned in unifying and regulating by law all those measures which "the local authorities and military "Governors have singly promulgated." For instance, the great potato crop "will be apportioned throughout the empire by the newly organized Imperial Potato Department, with maximum prices, so that "the inhabitants of the cities will get "a sure and cheap supply of this "most important food."

The Under Secretary either contradicts himself or is contradicted by his Government. Why apportion the supply and fix the price of an extra abundant potato crop, other food being also plentiful? He is contradicted in many other ways, and not only by the "foreign press." Last week the Cologne Gazette denounced food speculators indignantly:

> Exasperation festers in the people because the task of holding out in the long war is rendered difficult by those who see in the present economic conditions a wonderful opportunity to make money. War usury remains an unsightly stain on the white shield of German honor, and war usurers incur the responsibility of gradually producing in a people who are self-sacrificing, enduring, and conscious of victory a gloomy and exasperated feeling.

What are "the present economic conditions" which give speculators their wonderful opportunity to make money? Conditions of plenty? The Under Secretary's conditions? On Oct. 22 the Berlin correspondent of THE TIMES cabled that the food question had become suddenly more important than anything else, the newspapers devoting more space to the subject of food, particularly butter, milk, eggs, and meat, than to the war itself. Then followed a discussion of the means to be adopted to "stretch" the meat supply; also that of milk.

On the same page with the Under Secretary's reassurance to the world that there is plenty of food in Germany appeared the news that in parts of Berlin the Imperial German Government had posted the scarlet colored warnings against rioting or any kind of rebellious violence, and this was to awe the housewives, who had been riotous in their efforts to obtain butter and other food commodities. This was only in the "poorer sections" of the capital.

The Under Secretary may be right. It may be that the confusion exists only in the terms. The problem in Germany may be not one of food, but one of poverty. In his statement are several inconspicuous phrases which perhaps deserve to be emphasized. "The old law of supply and demand no longer holds good," he said, "as in "times of peace. Government regulation must supplant this law at "many points in order to spare the "poorer population from excessively "high prices." In another place:

> Other measures also will be taken to provide a sufficient supply of meat at cheap prices to the poorer population by means of meat cards or otherwise. To achieve this we must be sparing in the use of meat fats and regulate the consumption in such a way that not only bread and potatoes but all other forms of nourishment can be got by all who need them, and not only by those who can pay.

Those who cannot pay! They are the terrible load. There is food enough for all the rest, no doubt, without the aid of the Imperial Potato Department.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

War Stops the March of Science.

A typical and significant result of the European war is that the French Government has felt obliged, owing to its need constantly to use the Eiffel Tower as a part of its military telegraph system, to withdraw the permission it had given for its employment during a few minutes of each day as a receiving station for wireless telephone messages from the United States.

This puts an end, for the time, to the highly interesting and very important experiments and tests which the engineers of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company were conducting between Paris and Arlington, and the establishment of transatlantic communication by telephone must be deferred until the warring nations have sufficiently exhausted each other again to substitute the arguments of reason for those of force.

The delay can hardly be called of great consequence, in comparison with other deprivations and losses to which war is subjecting all the world, but it is one especially well calculated to impress upon people everywhere their interest in the return of peace. For wireless telephony, while in this particular phase of it the undertaking of a corporation conducted for the profit of its own stockholders, is so little remote from the domain of what is called "pure" science, and its success is so obviously a matter of more than private or even national advantage, that in better days than these any Government would be glad to facilitate the efforts of its promoters by freely giving them any assistance it could command.

That is why the French Government did what it could to help, as long as it could, and why it now doubtless feels regret for the compelled withholding of further assistance. The work of experimentation can, indeed, go on over the other seas between stations that are not, as yet, in belligerent territory, but it is the Atlantic which it is most desired to cross, and the Eiffel Tower has no present substitute for height and equipment on the other side of that ocean.

Law as It Is and Should Be.

As the United States Supreme Court possesses the enviable power of making things so by the simple and convenient method of saying that they are so, time devoted to disagreement with its pronouncements or to criticising them adversely could obviously be employed to more profitable purposes. Still, though one cannot declare that court's decisions wrong, there is sometimes a certain sad satisfaction to be derived from wishing it had reached other conclusions from given premises and to wondering how it arrived where it did.

Take, for instance, the Supreme Court's refusal to join two lower Federal courts in sustaining the contention of the Commissioner of Immigration at this port that, in determining whether or not a newly arrived immigrant is likely to become a public charge, consideration should be given to industrial conditions in the part of the country where he intends to settle. That contention certainly seems plausible on its surface, and as far below the surface, for that matter, as such minds as most of us have can penetrate. One would, indeed, venture without much hesitation to declare it quite true that an immigrant who was going to use his scanty resources in traveling to a town where there was no work for him to do was so likely to become a public charge as to justify his exclusion from the country unless he could change his plans, and often, probably, he couldn't. On the other hand, the same man might be a highly desirable addition to our population if he were on his sufficiently provided way to a place where the services of such as he were in eager demand.

But the Supreme Court says "No." The new arrival must be judged unrelationally, so to speak, and without reference to his selected destination. If his state of body, mind, and purse be such that he can come in at all, he must be allowed to enter, and he and the law must take his chances and its as they come.

Of course that is not exactly what the court does say, but only the effect of its answering in the only way such a tribunal can, the only question before it—"What is the law?" We laymen are constantly inclined to ask the wholly different question—"What ought to be the law?"—and, having answered it to our own satisfaction, to assume that "ought to be" and "is" are identical.

Censors Are Really Not Needed.

Few people who have for words the respect they deserve will fail to thrill at least once in sympathy with that correspondent of THE TIMES who yesterday proclaimed his yearn for a censor or board of censors with power to sit in judgment on every new candidate for admission to our noble and justly celebrated vocabulary.

This proposal was the result of a laudable admiration for words well made and euphonious, and of an equally laudable hatred of those that are of evil construction and sound. Our correspondent mentioned several specimens of both sorts that have recently been added to our tools of expression.

But while the need for the exercise of a wise and firm authority in this highly important matter is apparently obvious, and while good linguistic taste has a seeming right to demand protection from barbarian assault, there are more than several insuperable obstacles to the establishment of the proposed board. The first and most serious of them is the fact that languages are not made and do not grow that way, and the few attempts to coerce them along a path selected by the self-elected Wise and Good that have ever proved at all effective, have all had results which are the despair and horror of later comers of the same stripe.

In both English and French, the two languages that have had most chance to profit by the labors of the learned, the very worst words, the words that most outrageously violate the only linguistic laws there are—were forced into reluctant usage by those same exponents of verbal propriety. Words of popular construction, on the contrary—those that come into being to meet a widely felt need and survive merely because they meet it—are all of sternly orthodox architecture, spelled and accented in strict and reverent accord with the ancient rules of formation, and sources of endless joy to elect and unelect alike.

For Free Public Lectures.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Permit me to lift my voice in protest against the threatened loss to the city of the free public lectures, the appropriation for which is to be decided upon on Tuesday. The discontinuance of these lectures at such centres as the American Museum of Natural History in particular, where their educational value has been of so high an order, will be in the nature of a calamity to those who have attended them for so many years.

M. E. BUHLER.

New York, Oct. 24, 1915.

AMENITIES OF SUFFRAGE.

If Apologies Are in Order, Let the Most Disagreeable Begin.

New York, Oct. 26, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Under the heading "Topics of the Times" in this morning's issue there is a call for a further apology to Mrs. Catt from the Men's Anti-Suffrage Association. It is not my purpose to provoke nor to enter into a controversy, but it seems pertinent to suggest that not one, but many apologies are due to the antis for untrue statements made publicly by prominent suffragists. It is impossible to overtake and destroy a lie once it is started on its unsavory and mischievous career, and it is a pity that this particular sin of misstatement should take such a prominent part in the campaign to obtain the vote for women. It is a truism that every worthy movement has supporters with unworthy motives. We all know of the traditional strange bedfellows provided by politics, and if some liquor dealers have declared themselves against woman suffrage it is only fair to recall the fact that Socialists, anarchists, free lovers, and extreme feminists all are for it.

Those women who are high-mindedly convinced that woman suffrage will be of benefit to women and the State simply ignore these baleful friends, feeling that they have nothing in common with them, and that their advocacy is merely an unfortunate point at which diverse interests meet. We do likewise, yet may I once more reiterate that no association opposed to won an suffrage has ever accepted money or assistance from the liquor or any other "interest" opposed to the welfare of the community, either collectively or individually, and to quote as my reason for writing this letter the following statements, taken at random from many more, for which I think humble and humiliating apologies are due?

> Jane Thompson, from an automobile, (county fair in Nebraska): "There are two anti-suffragists on these grounds—they are in that box (they were Mrs. Crumpacker and Miss Lucy Price)—sent here by the vice interests."
>
> The President of the National Woman's Suffrage Association (Dr. Anna Shaw) on various occasions:
>
> "Marjorie Dorman is a big fool."
>
> "Miss Minnie Bronson is the most skillful liar I ever knew except Mrs. A. J. George of Boston."
>
> "The Presidents of anti-suffrage societies and the backers of those organizations are the wives of either the owners or the lawyers of great corporations, trusts, and liquor interests."
>
> "If the women known as anti-suffragists are not working for some hidden cloaked force, why are they working at all?"
>
> "We do not fear that little band of professional anti women going around the country advocating home, heaven, and mother. We are not at all disturbed by them. The only purpose they serve is that by holding out their skirts they act as a screen for the liquor traffic, the gamblers, the vicious, and those interested in dance halls and places where young girls are ruined."

The last is from The Congressional Record of the hearing held April 28, 1913, and was followed by applause from the suffragists attending.

Now I wait for the apology.

Mrs. FRANCIS M. (LUCY P.) SCOTT.

Mr. Wheeler Explains.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your comment on the man-suffrage letter to Mrs. Catt was evidently written under a misapprehension. The letter from the association to Mrs. Catt was mailed to her on the 21st, and was signed by me as Chairman of the association. When the Secretary gave an abstract of it to the press on the 23d he did not add the signature. This has not been usual. He adopted the same method that you did in reference to the same letter. You had a copy of it furnished you yesterday, which copy was signed. You gave an abstract of it in this morning's paper, omitting the signature. So far as the letter itself is concerned, we did receive Mrs. Catt's protest, but we did deny the justice of this protest. There was no good reason for her complaint. But we desired no personal controversy with her, and when the complaint came in, not from her, but from the President of her association, at an earlier period in the month, we omitted Mrs. Catt's name from the pamphlet referred to. She does not deny holding the sentiment imputed to her in the original leaflet. This sentiment was that she was opposed to the doctrine that "the family is the unit of society and the State."

What we said in the letter which I signed was that no personal attack had been made upon her. None was made, in point of fact. We hastened to disclaim her inference that an attack was intended. Instead of accepting the disclaimer she vilifies us. The personalities are hers, not ours.

EVERETT P. WHEELER,
Chairman Man-Suffrage Association.

New York, Oct. 26, 1915.

Mr. Wickersham's Suspicion.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In THE TIMES of the 23d inst. I am quoted as saying that Messrs. Smith, Foley, and Wagner all voted in the convention for the Constitution. This is an inaccuracy in reporting what I said, which was that they had all voted for the most important parts of it. As a matter of fact, they all voted for twenty-two of the thirty-three amendments adopted—including the budget provision, that relating to serial bonds, the reorganization of the State executive departments, (short ballot,) abolition of emergency message, reform of county government, judiciary, &c. Messrs. Foley and Smith were recorded as opposed to nine measures and Mr. Wagner to eight. Messrs. Smith and Wagner voted against and Mr. Foley for the adoption of the whole revised Constitution. All of these gentlemen, particularly Messrs. Foley and Smith, were most helpful in formulating some of the most important and far-reaching reforms embodied in the revision. They objected particularly to the home-rule-for-cities article and the reappointment provision. The latter is to be submitted separately. The former, while it does not go so far as these gentlemen wished, certainly embodies a very long step toward it. How they can reconcile their votes for the many important measures embodied in the revision with their present opposition to the adoption of the whole Constitution can be explained only on the basis of fancied political expediency in which I can but believe they have been constrained to act against their better judgment.

GEORGE W. WICKERSHAM.

New York, Oct. 25, 1915.

Conservation Misunderstandings.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Louis Marshall's defense of the conservation provisions of the proposed new Constitution refers to George A. Lawyer's violent attack upon them. Mr. Lawyer in his attack says "The Constitutional Convention, subservient to the 'interests' and at the behest of the lumbermen and water power owners, has adopted" the proposed conservation article. Mr. Lawyer further says: "These malevolent interests turned a deaf ear on all appeals made by the New York Board of Trade and Transportation—the body responsible for the present constitutional restrictions protecting the forests."

I may be permitted to say that I know of no member of the Board of Trade and Transportation who entertains any opinion derogatory of the prevailing influences in the Constitutional Convention. Some of the members of this board who are and for years have been the most earnest advocates of measures to protect our State forests from depredation and destruction approve the proposed conservation article. Others believe that the commission of nine members will prove a failure and a mistake, and, further, that to permit the removal of dead trees and dead timber will restore the temptation to set forest fires in the woods to make dead trees and dead timber to be removed, although such trees and timber when removed may not be sold.

FRANK S. GARDNER,
Secretary New York Board of Trade and Transportation.

New York, Oct. 25, 1915.

THE FOREDOOM OF HELPLESS SERBIA.

Facts to Disprove Count Apponyi's Assertion That Austria-Hungary Gave Solemn Pledges to Respect Her Sovereignty.

By PAUL VAN DYKE.
Professor of Modern European History, Princeton University.

Princeton, N. J., Oct. 13, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Count Apponyi, in his letter published in THE TIMES, has inadvertently fallen into two assumptions contrary to fact. The first is: "Neither was Russia compelled to make Serbia's cause her own after the solemn pledges freely given from our side that the territory and the sovereignty of that country should not be permanently impaired." Even a slight examination of the diplomatic documents shows that Austria-Hungary was not willing to enter into the discussion of the infringement of sovereignty contained in the fifth and sixth demands of her ultimatum, which Serbia offered to leave to The Hague tribunal until the 31st of July, when Germany's ultimatum to Russia made war inevitable, and it shows, further, that no "solemn pledge" about Serbia's sovereignty was ever given. This is sufficiently evident from the documents published in the Austro-Hungarian Red Book. It might be made even more clear by citations from other books.

July 20.—Count Szapary [Ambassador] to Count Berchtold:

> I expressed to Minister Sazonoff that we do not intend to take any Serbian territory, * * * that, moreover, we did not intend to violate Serbia's sovereignty. * * * Mr. Sazonoff replied that he felt reassured on the territorial question, but that he must adhere to his former view that the enforcement of our demand would place Serbia in a condition of vassalage.

July 30.—Count Berchtold to Szapary:

> I begged the Ambassador [Russian] to remember that we had repeatedly stated that we were not following a policy of conquest in Serbia; that we did not intend to infringe upon her sovereignty. * * *

July 31.—Count Szapary to Count Berchtold:

> Received your telegram of the 30th inst. My telegram of the 29th will have acquainted you. * * * Meanwhile, the conversations between the German Ambassador and the Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs have made it clear that Russia would not be content even with a formal declaration by Austria-Hungary that she would not reduce Serbian territory nor infringe upon her sovereignty. * * *

At midnight on July 31 Germany gave to Russia her ultimatum to disarm within twelve hours, and at its expiration declared war. Therefore the Austro-Hungarian Red Book itself shows beyond the shadow of a doubt that previous to the German ultimatum no formal declaration had been made by Austro-Hungary that she would not infringe on Serbian sovereignty, which was plainly infringed upon by the fifth and sixth demands of Austria's ultimatum, so that she was actually waging war to carry out an infringement upon Serbian sovereignty. No one ought to forget, however, that it is to the credit of Austria-Hungary that at the very last moment she did declare her willingness to begin a discussion as to the basis of the ultimatum addressed to Serbia. (The Yellow Book, 120, Aug. 1, British Book, 111, July 31.) It was Germany's ultimatum to Russia which destroyed the last faint hope of peace.

With the above-quoted report of the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador about the report of the German Ambassador that his conversations with the Russian Foreign Minister had shown that Russia would not be content even with the formal declaration of Austria-Hungary that she would not infringe upon the sovereignty of Serbia, we must, of course, compare the Russian account of those conversations. It is contained in the following documents.

The Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs to the Russian Ambassadors at Berlin, Vienna, Paris, London, and Rome, July 30. (Orange Book, 60):

> The German Ambassador, who has just left me, has asked whether Russia would not be satisfied with the promise which Austria might give—that she would not violate the integrity of the Kingdom of Serbia, &c. I dictated to him the following declaration to be forwarded to Berlin for immediate action:
>
> "If Austria, recognizing that the Austro-Serbian question has assumed the character of a question of European interest, declares herself ready to eliminate from her ultimatum points which violate the sovereign rights of Serbia, Russia engages to stop her military preparations." Please inform me at once by telegraph what attitude the German Government will adopt. * * * for we cannot allow such discussions to continue solely in order that Germany and Austria may gain time for their military preparations.

July 30 the Russian Ambassador at Berlin reports that Germany declares it impossible for Austria to accept this formula. (Orange Book, 63.)

July 31, at England's suggestion, Russia presents a modified formula, which reads in effect as follows:

> If Austria would stop action against Serbia until the great powers could examine the satisfaction which Serbia may afford to the Austro-Hungarian Government without injury to her rights as a sovereign State or her independence, Russia would undertake to maintain a waiting attitude.

In view of these plain facts, it seems difficult to maintain the assertion that either Austria-Hungary freely offered a solemn pledge that she would respect the sovereignty of Serbia, which her original ultimatum violated, or that such a solemn pledge, if offered early enough in the negotiations, would have been useless as a step toward avoiding war.

The second mistaken assumption into which Count Apponyi has inadvertently permitted himself to fall is: "The policy of her present Government * * * has unfitted America to act as peacemaker. * * * It is a splendid opportunity which has been thrown away under the pressure of Mr. Schwab and his company, and for the purpose of filling his bag with blood-stained money."

I take the liberty of calling Count Apponyi's attention to the fact that the reason why the United States Government refused the request of the Austro-Hungarian Government to prohibit the export of munitions of war is set forth at length in the reply of our Secretary of State. If the Count will address himself seriously to the task of answering Mr. Lansing's arguments, I venture to hope he will find his assumption that, in a matter gravely affecting the interest and honor of the Republic, the action of our President and his Cabinet is controlled by consideration for the profits of large steel companies, is, to say the least, gratuitous. PAUL VAN DYKE.

MR. HORNADAY'S ALARM.

He Protests Against Committing Wild Life to a State Commission.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Whenever Louis Marshall or any other gentleman sets himself up in the columns of a newspaper as a public mentor on the protection of wild life in the State of New York all deficiencies in knowledge and errors in statement become serious matters. I refer to Mr. Marshall's reply to George A. Lawyer in THE TIMES of Oct. 24. Furthermore, I wish to say to the people of New York that in my opinion the clause in the new Constitution conferring sweeping legislative powers upon the proposed new nine-headed conservation commission, covering "the taking, possession, sale, and transportation" of New York's "fish, birds, game, shellfish, and crustacea," is revolutionary, dangerous, and thoroughly reprehensible. Never before in the whole history of game protection in America has anything so revolutionary been seriously placed before a State for ratification by its voters.

If the English language still means what it says, five members of the proposed hydra-headed geographical conservation commission could in five minutes kick every one of our existing game protection laws into the gutter, and they could make whatever new "laws" might happen to suit their interests, their fancy, or their ignorance. To deny this statement is to deny our mother tongue.

For ten years and more, to go no further back, the Legislatures of New York have done well by the wild life of our State. What is the reason for discharging our Legislature and lodging in the hands of nine geographically selected appointees, over whom the people have no real influence or control, the vast law-making power that is to be lodged in the hands of nine new conservation Commissioners? I demand to know which of the wild life protectors of New York, if any, have asked for this overturning. Who has complained that the people's Senators and Assemblymen have not done right by our game and fish?

In view of the often published and never disputed fact that New York State now has the finest wild life protective laws of any State, the sweeping action of the Constitutional Convention is amazing. Mr. Marshall says:

> "Under the present system from 80 to 100 amendments to these [game] laws are passed at every session. They determine when suckers may be caught in certain waters."

As a purveyor of grotesque error and exquisite humor in tabloid form Mr. Marshall is a master hand. It is a fact that precisely 17 "amendments to these laws" were "passed" at the last session of our Legislature, but only 9 of them really related to fish and game. It is perfectly evident that in regard to the real status of game protection in the State of New York Mr. Marshall's knowledge is very crude and superficial.

Now, I put the whole matter up to the people of the State of New York, and I tell them that in my opinion the proposed new conservation commission is a scheme full of danger to the wild life of this State.

WILLIAM T. HORNADAY.

New York, Oct. 25, 1915.

Movies or Art?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It appears to me that W. A. Brady's speech at the dinner given him by the Friars sounds a much-needed call to arms against the ridiculous inanities and obvious absurdities perpetrated by the movies. They can be charged, and rightfully, with childish simplicity of plot, vulgar, and often painfully exaggerated acting, and frequent and laughable errors in direction. What film-drama, however elaborately presented, could by photography hope to vie with the noble lines of Hamlet, or the exquisitely witty situations of Sheridan's "The Rivals"? The cinematograph, at best, is a harmless and worthless pastime for infants, as regards age or intellect. Meanwhile, let us rush to the aid of the hard-pressed spoken drama, the finest of the fine arts.

New York, Oct. 25, 1915. H. B. A.

CHILDREN HAVE TO BE.

Why Denounce the Roller Skater? Why Not Abolish Children?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Does "Superintendent" think that by stopping roller skating the streets would be made quiet? Are there in his neighborhood no peddlers rending the air with their yells? (If there are not will he please send me the address?) Are there no horses clattering on the asphalt, no auto horns, no sweepers with scraping dustpans early in the morning, &c.?

And may I ask "Washington Square" whether the fact that the fourteen boys had on roller skates was the reason why they were "yelling as if possessed"? It is my experience that boys can yell, and

PAVLOWA REVEALED AS AN IMPRESARIO

Russian Dancer Is Head of the Boston Opera Co.—Invested $75,000 Made in Movies.

HER PLANS ARE AMBITIOUS

Opera-Ballet Combination Affords Broader Opportunities for Her Art, She Says.

It has become known since the arrival of the Boston Grand Opera Company in New York Sunday night that Mlle. Pavlowa, the Russian dancer, whose ballet forms an integral part of the organization, is in reality the financial backer and directing head as well, and, therefore, takes rank as the first woman operatic impresario who has ever brought a first-class company to this city. On the eve of fateful Nov. 2, suffragists take notice!

It is said by one in close touch with the affairs of the Boston Grand Opera Company that when Mlle. Pavlowa decided last Spring to undertake the formation of an opera company, the basis on which the plans were drawn up with Max Rabinoff, who had been her manager for the ballet tours and now has the title of managing director of the operatic organization, was that she would invest $75,000 and no salary was to be carried for her services as a dancer.

Incidentally, it is said that most of this money represents the receipts for the motion pictures for which she and her ballet posed last Summer at Los Angeles, so that the operatic organization owes its existence to this extent to the "movies."

When the story was brought to the dancer she confirmed it.

"Yes," she said, "I have wanted to conduct an opera company for many years, but never until now were the circumstances right. What interests me in having an opera company to work with instead of only a ballet is that much broader opportunities are offered. In the Russian school there are many works that combine mime and ballet work with operas and dramas.

"If our venture proves a success I have ambitious plans for broadening its scope, and making known some of these works I have spoken of, whose existence is hardly even suspected here. In the opera-ballet combination I hope to create there will be many opportunities for artistic and significant work, and this is why we hope our first season under the present plans will achieve the success it so far promises."

A combination of circumstances decided Mlle. Pavlowa and her advisers that the present season was the time to put their plans into effect.

In the first place, she had just completed a very extensive tour with her Russian ballet over the United States. Since there was no other country to go to, it was thought advisable not to travel immediately over the same ground again with the same ballet and repertoire, especially since another Russian ballet is to tour the country later this season. Then, too, war conditions abroad made it an easier matter to engage operatic artists than it would otherwise have been.

During the Summer, when Mr. Rabinoff was engaged in getting the organization together, nothing was done until it received the approval of Mlle. Pavlowa. While the details, especially those in the purely business line, were in the hands of Mr. Rabinoff, in the important questions she exercised the controlling voice, engaging in the selection of the artists and artistic staff and the shaping of the repertoire, and deciding other matters of first importance, just as is the case with the head of any operatic organization in existence.

Those who have been in touch with the organization and know the hold she has on the affections of all those who work with or for her, know that the spirit of the organization was not misrepresented when an American member said, "There is just one reason why we want this thing to go, and that is because it means so much to Pavlowa."

It was announced yesterday that Mme. Olive Fremstad had been engaged to sing the title role in "Tosca" Wednesday night of next week with the Boston Opera Company at the Manhattan Opera House.

'THE LOVE OF THREE KINGS.'

Boston Opera Company Also Gives a Scene from "Orfeo ed Euridice."

The Boston Grand Opera Company played the second performance of its engagement last night at the Manhattan Opera House, when Montemezzi's "The Love of the Three Kings" was given. This production brought forward a cast completely different from that of the opening night, and one which carried with it the additional cause for interest that only one of its principal members, Edoardo Ferrari-Fontana, had been heard here before under ordinary auspices.

After the opera, the "Elysian Fields" scene from "Orfeo ed Euridice" was given, with Maria Gay singing Orfeo, Phyllis Peralta singing Euridice, and Mlle. Pavlowa appearing with her ballet and the chorus. Adolph Schmid conducted.

While there had been some noticeable defects in the operatic performance of the night before, last night's presented a total effect that was admirable. This was due in part to the individual excellence of the members of the cast, but perhaps more to the fact that in Roberto Moranzoni there was at work a conductor who was sensitive to the delicate beauties and the throbbing vitality of the score, and who was able to obtain an effective coordination of the elements that made up the ensemble effect. Mr. Moranzoni is a conductor of considerable gift.

The singing of Edoardo Ferrari-Fontana in the rôle of Avito has been made known through the performances of the work at the Metropolitan Opera House. It remains as a uniquely fine characterization, which vocally and histrionically fills the demands of the rôle with striking success. When the tenor abandons his disposition to lag behind the orchestra at times he will have removed the only serious fault that can be held against him in this rôle.

Luisa Villani, who has not been heard here since a short season several years ago at the Academy of Music, made an appealing figure of Flora. Hers is a fresh and powerful voice, which she uses with flexibility and taste. While some of the subtlest shades of characterization that have been revealed in the rôle were not evident in her work, it had an individuality and an excellence of its own.

Mr. Baklanoff and Mr. Mardones, the baritone and bass, respectively, made decided impressions, especially the latter, since a thoroughly well-equipped bass voice seems more of a rarity nowadays than an equally good baritone. One might find lacking in the Russian baritone's Manfredo a suggestion of the essential nobility of mind that it was the librettist's purpose to have the character embody, but the fact remains that, with a splendid voice and imposing stage presence, he made a rather "ungrateful" rôle count for considerable.

The lesser rôles were satisfactorily done, the only thing calling for comment being the curious resemblance between the voices of Ernesto Giaccone, who sang Flaminio, and that of the singer who does the same rôle at the Metropolitan.

The performance moved without a hitch, if the playing of the pizzicato chords that accompany Archibaldo's appearance and the voice off stage in the second act be excepted. Mr. Urban's settings were admirable in their atmospheric suggestion, and there was some effective, if not novel, lighting in the second act. The chorus on the stage did not do too well with the last-act music. The orchestra in general was admirable.

Harry Lauder Here Again Nov. 15.

Harry Lauder will sail for America in two weeks, and Monday afternoon, Nov. 15, will begin his eighth annual engagement in New York. The Scotch comedian had intended opening his season earlier, but was delayed by the illness of his son, Captain John Lauder of the Argyle Sutherland Highlanders, who was twice sent home wounded from the front in France. Mr. Lauder has written several new songs for his tour that have already met with success in England. William Morris will direct the tour.

MISS POWELL'S RECITAL.

De Beriot's Concerto and d'Indy's Sonata for Piano and Violin Played.

Miss Maud Powell has long since established her position as one of the finest and most authoritative of American musicians; wherefore her appearance in a recital has become an occurrence of real significance in the musical season—one that engages the attention of serious lovers of violin playing and that offers them something of importance. She played last evening in Aeolian Hall, and, as she has so often done before, deeply impressed a large audience of the kind of listeners that count. She brought to her performance artistic powers of the highest order: fine taste and intelligence, knowledge and mature insight, an unselfish devotion and a disdain of all that tends to exalt the artist at the expense of the art, and an energy and enthusiasm which, though they sometimes needed a little more poise, were contagious. Her technical powers were at their highest. Only her tone at certain points, and especially in the beginning, her admirers would have wished in some degree more mellifluous.

A mellifluous tone is especially needed in De Bériot's G major concerto, with which she began, for this music, like so much more of its kind, has no other office than a lascivious pleasing of the ear. Violinists' music of this sort has an allurement for violinists, at least, that keeps it alive far beyond the term of its natural life; and Miss Powell played these faded and outworn measures with a brilliancy and an energy that almost carried conviction. She came immediately to sterner stuff that seemed much more alive, though so much older, in a noble and imposing prelude and fugue by Rust, and a sarabande and tambourin by Leclair.

She reached the highest point and the opposite pole of her program in Vincent d'Indy's sonata in C, Op. 59; a long and elaborate work that has not been attempted by many violinists, though it is one of the finest of recent contributions to their literature. It is severe, and, notably in the first movement, which seems unduly long, merits the description of "cerebral" that has been applied to d'Indy's music. But even here, and still more in the slow movement and the finale, there is much of great nobility and real beauty that appeals to the deeper understanding. The themes and their development, often through subtle rhythmic complications and harmony of great originality and striking novelty, have splendid breadth and amplitude. The second movement, a presto of fine-spun texture, is full of a crisp brilliancy. Mr. d'Indy in this sonata has not attempted to cast off accepted modes of musical expression; but he has wrought with material of his own and made of it something distinctly characteristic and individual—indisputably his own.

The sonata is difficult, especially in its requirements as to ensemble. Arthur Loesser played the piano part admirably, with fine feeling and unfailing precision, and the two achieved a performance of unusual excellence. In her last group Miss Powell played pieces by Victor Herbert, Percy Grainger, (an arrangement of his "Molly on the Shore,") a new polonaise by Edwin Grasse, and an arrangement by herself of Massenet's "Crépuscule."

COLONEL SEES 'BATTLE CRY'

Motion Picture Preaches Text of Americans for America, He Says.

Theodore Roosevelt saw the exhibition of "The Battle Cry of Peace," a motion picture which has preparedness for its theme, being shown in the Vitagraph Theatre yesterday afternoon. The ex-President was a guest of J. Stuart Blackton, head of the Vitagraph Company, who arranged the picture from Maxim's book, "Defenseless America." After seeing the picture Colonel Roosevelt said:

"I wish I had it in my power to make a law compelling every man, woman, and child in the United States to see 'The Battle Cry of Peace,' particularly the young men and pacifists. It is the primer, the public school, and the college of preparedness. 'The Battle Cry of Peace' preaches the text, not of 'America for the Americans,' but of 'The Americans for America.' It is the most educational drama I have ever witnessed. I did not think that motion pictures were so capable of impressing the human mind."

Vernon d'Arnalle's Recital.

Vernon d'Arnalle, a baritone, not known to New York and said to come from Chicago, gave a recital yesterday afternoon in Aeolian Hall that had pleasing and interesting qualities. These were the result not so much of a voice in itself of inherently beautiful quality or of perfect mastery of vocal art, so much as of intelligence, musical feeling, an interpretative gift that gave to his singing some distinction. Most of his songs were drawn from the treasury of the great German Lieder writers: Schubert, Schumann, Franz, and Brahms; and it was a part of Mr. d'Arnalle's intelligence to choose many that are not hackneyed, that are not well known, and some that are hardly known at all except to curious students. Mr. d'Arnalle's German diction might have been a little clearer and more finished. There were commendable features in his phrasing that contributed to the enjoyment of what he offered. A group of songs in English at the end included two Irish songs, Carpenter's "To One Unknown" and Hadley's "How Do I Love Thee?" Maurice Eisner played the accompaniments sympathetically.

John Drew's New Play, "The Chief."

It has been decided to call Horace Annesley Vachell's new play, in which John Drew will be starred, "The Chief." Since the Frohman Company accepted the play for production in America Sir George Alexander has purchased the English rights. Sir George has agreed to delay the London premier until the play has been produced here in the Empire. Mr. Drew has been rehearsing for several days with a supporting company that includes Laura Hope Crews, Consuelo Bailey, Thais Lawton, Katherine Stewart, Echlin Gayer, George Graham, and Walter Solderling.

Palmer-Fischer Wedding Today.

The wedding of Charles Sill Palmer, son of Charles M. Palmer of Saranac Lake, N. Y., and Miss Dorothy Kingsbury Fischer, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Kingsbury Fischer of New York, residing temporarily at Saranac Lake, will take place this morning at 11 o'clock at Saranac Lake. The bridegroom's father is a prominent newspaper man of the West, and has important business connections in New York City.

The ceremony will be held in St. Luke's Church, Archdeacon W. H. Larom officiating. Only members of the two families will be present.

The couple will go by motor to Jamaica, L. I., to spend about a month, after which they will return to Saranac Lake, where they will take up their residence in Park Avenue.

S. Bryce Wing's Bachelor Dinner.

S. Bryce Wing, whose marriage to Miss Marie Tailer will take place on Nov. 3, gave his farewell bachelor dinner last night at Sherry's. The occasion was enlivened by minstrels, and an orchestra played during the dinner.

Mr. Wing had as his guests L. Stuart Wing, Jr., his brother, who is to be his best man, and Harvey S. Ladew, John D. Wing, 2d, R. Tailer Townsend, Archibald Stirling, Arthur R. Jones, Reginald L. Whitman, James F. Nagle, and N. E. C. Rutter, who are to be his ushers.

Also, L. B. McKenzie, Frank V. Burton, Jr., W. Whitewright Watson, William R. Grace, S. Ambrose Clark, Birdseye B. Lewis, Edward H. Carl, Stephen Peabody, Jr., Alden S. Blodget, Eugene S. Reynal, James C. Cooley, David Dows, Malcolm Stevenson, Edwin V. Kane, and J. Henry Alexandre.

Granger-Ketching Engagement.

Dr. William Granger of White Plains Road, Bronxville, N. Y., announces the engagement of his daughter, Miss Grace E. Granger, to Arthur Ketching, son of Mr. and Mrs. Theodore E. Ketching of this city. No date has been set for the wedding.

MISS HELEN JUDSON, G. E. PARKS'S BRIDE

Ceremony in Church of the Heavenly Rest Amid Masses of Chrysanthemums.

WEARS STRING OF PEARLS

Bride Has Only One Attendant—Reception at Home of Her Parents—Honeymoon in Far West.

The marriage of George Elton Parks of this city and a son of Mr. and Mrs. George Winant Parks of Providence, R. I., and Miss Helen York Judson, the younger daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry I. Judson and a sister of Mrs. Francis Burton Harrison, the wife of the Governor of the Philippines, took place yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock in the Church of the Heavenly Rest, and the Rev. Herbert Shipman, the rector of the church, officiated. Masses of yellow and white chrysanthemums decorated the altar and chancel and were placed on the pews along the nave.

The bride, who walked with her father, wore a white faille silk gown made with a straight, long, full skirt. The corsage extended over it in points and was cut almost square and finished with point lace. Long tulle sleeves extended to the gloveless hands and a white velvet court train depended from the shoulders, being held with pearl clasps. Her full tulle veil was brought in a flat cap over her coiffure and orange flower buds edged it. She carried Farleyense ferns and white orchids with a few lilies of the valley and wore a string of pearls, the gift of her mother.

She had only one attendant, little Miss Nancy Heckscher, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. G. Maurice Heckscher, who was garbed in an embroidered white net frock with a blue yoke, topped by a white straw poke bonnet having old time pink roses banded about it. She carried a tiny basket filled with mignon roses.

Mr. Parks had W. Ledyard Mitchell, one of his Yale classmates, for his best man. There were ten ushers who were James Cox Brady, who married the Lady Victoria Fery last year; Edward W. Ciuccas, G. Maurice Heckscher, D. Raymond Noyes, Arthur P. McKinstry, and Gordon W. Abbott, all of New York; Fayette Brown of Cleveland, Ohio; George S. Munson of Philadelphia, Justice Wilson of Toledo, Ohio, and Daniel Boles of Scranton, Penn.

A small reception followed at the residence of the bride's parents, 777 Madison Avenue, to which none except relatives and a very few close friends were asked.

Mr. Parks and his bride have gone to Canada and will go by way of the Canadian Pacific through the Rockies and on to the Pacific Slope, where they will spend some time. They have not decided on their future residence here. The engagement was announced last July. Mr. Parks is a Yale graduate, a member of Squadron A, and the Huguenot Society, and is a member of the law firm of Parks, McKinstry, and Taft.

BRIDE'S FATHER OFFICIATES.

Miss Elizabeth C. Price Married to Roland Preston Singer.

The wedding of Miss Elizabeth C. Price, daughter of the Rev. Dr. J. E. Price, pastor of the Washington Heights Methodist Episcopal Church, to Roland Preston Singer, took place last evening at 8:30 at the Washington Heights Methodist Church. The ceremony was performed by the bride's father, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Allan MacRossie, District Superintendent of the Methodist Conference of New York City. The ceremony was followed by a reception at the home of the bride's parents.

The bride, whose brother, Carl F. Price, gave her in marriage, was attended by Miss Lillian E. Crawford as maid of honor. There were also two little flower girls, the Misses Marjorie Ware of Scranton, Penn., and Betty Middleton of this city, and William Weller, son of Assistant District Attorney Royal H. Weller, was the ring bearer.

Harold E. Weeks acted as best man. The ushers were A. Ray Rohrer of Fresno, Cal.; Howard F. Ashley, Millard N. Roberts, and Adgar A. Sleight.

After a short honeymoon Mr. and Mrs. Singer will reside in Philadelphia.

WED BY BISHOP MUNDELEIN.

T. J. Skuse, Deputy Naval Officer, Marries Miss O'Connor.

Miss Anne Marie O'Connor, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Hugh B. O'Connor of Bay Ridge, Brooklyn, and Thomas J. Skuse, Controller and Special Deputy Naval Officer of the Port of New York, were married yesterday afternoon at the Queen of All Saints' Church, Brooklyn. The officiating clergyman was the Right Rev. Bishop Mundelein, who was assisted by Mgr. Duffy, the Rev. Peter Leaher, the Rev. Thomas E. Carroll, the Rev. John S. Grasser, and the Rev. Charles Reilly.

Mr. and Mrs. Skuse have gone on a honeymoon tour of the South and will live in Brooklyn on their return.

MISS SANDS'S BRIDAL PARTY.

Her Marriage to John M. P. Thatcher to Take Place on Nov. 17.

Miss Katharine S. Sands, whose marriage to John M. P. Thatcher, a son of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas M. Thatcher of Somerset, Ky., will take place on Wednesday, Nov. 17, in the Chapel of St. Bartholomew's Church, will have four attendants. They are to be the Misses Vera A. H. Cravath, Elizabeth P. Thatcher, a sister of Mr. Thatcher; Alice A. Tripp, and Mrs. William S. Thatcher, (Miss Cornelia De Lancey Cammann.)

Mr. Thatcher will have as ushers Edward V. V. Sands, a brother of the bride; Douglas M. Moffat, Karl T. Frederick, J. Hampden Dougherty, Walter S. Gifford, and D. Chester Noyes. His best man is to be Robert T. Swaine.

The reception, which is to be held at the residence of the bride's parents, Dr. Robert A. Sands and Mrs. Sands, 101 East Thirty-ninth Street, will be confined to the relatives and a few close friends.

MARRIED AT SHERRY'S.

Miss Gertrude F. Schwartz Weds J. W. Strauss—The Attendants.

The marriage of Miss Gertrude F. Schwartz, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Max Schwartz of 924 West End Avenue, to J. W. Strauss of this city, took place at 6:30 last evening at Sherry's. The Rev. Dr. Rudolph Grossman officiated.

The bride wore a gown of silver cloth and tulle embroidered in pearls. Her veil of tulle was caught up with a band of pearls and she carried a bouquet of lilies of the valley. Her sister, Mrs. Leon Levinsky, acted as matron of honor.

Mr. Strauss had as best man J. Lax, and the ushers were Leon Levinsky, Sidney Schwartz, Hugo Baer, Henry Miller, William Schwartz, Samuel Sprinz, Max Strauss, and A. Appel. The ceremony was followed by a reception and dance. After a trip through the South Mr. and Mrs. Strauss will make their home in this city.

Passengers from Liverpool.

Among the passengers arriving yesterday from Liverpool on the Tuscania were:

Mr. and Mrs. A. Bryan, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Canney, Miss Helen E. Cogar, Clifford Corbridge, Robert Farnworth, Lieutenant A. B. Ford, W. Guthrie, J. A. Henderson, J. E. Jackson, Dr. William Martin, Lionel H. Miller, Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Sharp, Jr., Kenneth Murchison, G. L. Murray, and Miss M. Stanley.

FORMER TIMES MAN KILLED IN ACTION

Rawlinson Shot Through Heart at Battle of Vermelles—Had Won Promotion by Bravery.

Word was received here yesterday of the death near Vermelles, France, of Robert Rawlinson, a young Englishman, who came to America three years ago to study American business methods and who worked in the advertising department of THE NEW YORK TIMES from October, 1912, to August, 1914. He returned to England shortly after the outbreak of the war to fight for his country, and he was killed in action at the beginning of the battle oetween the Germans and the Allies at Vermelles in the latter part of September.

Rawlinson was only 21 years old at the time of his death. Despite the fact that he had had no military training before the outbreak of the war, he had distinguished himself on several occasions at the front, and had been made a Second Lieutenant of the Third Border Regiment. He was attached to the Second Border Regiment when he was killed, having been made a special messenger on account of his coolness under fire, according to a letter to his father from the Adjutant of the regiment. A month before his death he was recommended to headquarters for a decoration for gallantry in saving wounded soldiers under heavy shell fire.

The young man, who came to America in September, 1911, began work in THE TIMES office on Oct. 7. He was the son of an English railroad man, J. B. Rawlinson. While here he made his home at the Garden City Hotel on Long Island. It was his expectation to gain experience and business knowledge by working in several of the most important lines of business in this country, after which, his friends here understood, he expected to return to England and enter business for himself. After leaving THE TIMES and immediately before returning to England in which he was employed in Wall Street for a short time to gain experience in the banking field.

While on THE TIMES Rawlinson made a specialty of statistical work. He also spent some time in the credit branch of the department in which he was employed so that he might become thoroughly grounded in credit systems. He made friends rapidly.

The first news of his death was received in the form of a letter from his father to a friend here. The letter read:

Maidencombe, Teignmouth,
S. Devon, Oct. 9, 1915.

Dear ——: You will be very sorry, indeed, to hear that poor Robbie was killed in action near Vermelles on Sept. 25 at the very beginning of the big battle. The Adjutant of his regiment writes that Robbie had been specially chosen by the Colonel to act as a communication between the Devons, who led the attack, and the Borders, Rob's regiment, "because of his gallantry and coolness under fire." Robbie was instantly killed by a rifle bullet through the heart before the first line German trenches were reached. Only about a month ago Robbie was recommended to headquarters for a decoration for gallantry in saving wounded under very heavy shell fire. I am hoping he may be awarded the D. S. O. at least.

Will you please be so good as to tell the sad news to his friends in U. S. A. His death has been an awful blow to all of us. As a lad I was proud of him for his good looks, &c. Now I am proud of him that he did not shirk risking his life for his country and for civilization. He has given his best he could, and I pray that his sacrifice may not be in vain. Yours sincerely,

J. B. RAWLINSON.

Rawlinson was an only son. Before coming to America he lived with his parents at Graythwaite, Old Hall, Lancashire, England. He received his commission as a Second Lieutenant in February last.

In a letter to THE TIMES, written shortly before his death, Rawlinson described life in the trenches in France. He said that the soldiers dreaded the uncertain high explosive shells far more than the steady fire of an onslaught, and that it was not the long stretches of restless waiting at the trenches that frayed the men's nerves, but the constant expectancy of the sharp command to "go over the top" for a sudden attack.

AVIATOR REIGRER KILLED.

German World's Record Holder Fell, with Companion, in Aeroplane.

GENEVA, Oct. 26.—Word has reached here from Basle of the death of the German aviator Reigrer, who is said to have established a world's record by flying with passengers to an altitude of 5,500 meters, (nearly 3½ miles.)

Reigrer and his companion, Captain Mogan, were killed by the fall of their aeroplane.

Miss Lavelle a Bride Today.

The marriage of Miss Rosemary Lavelle, daughter of Peter J. Lavelle, a member of the Board of Education, and Mrs. Lavelle of 685 East 170th Street, and William Dougherty of Crotona Park North will be solemnized this morning at 10 o'clock in the Church of St. Thomas Aquinas, in the Bronx.

Mgr. Michael Lavelle, rector of St. Patrick's Cathedral and an uncle of the bride, will perform the ceremony, assisted by the Rev. Francis A. Barry. The Rev. William Dougherty, a cousin of the bridegroom, is to celebrate the nuptial mass.

To the Orient on Their Honeymoon.

Mr. and Mrs. Ronald C. Lee, who were married on Saturday at the home of the bride's uncle, William T. Day, at Elizabeth, N. J., have left on a trip to the Orient to spend their honeymoon and will not return until January.

Mrs. Lee is formerly Miss Louise Day Putnam, daughter of Mrs. Henry Rice Putnam of 39 West Sixty-seventh Street and Pasadena, Cal. Her maternal grandfather was William Foster Day, a member of the Legislature of New Jersey.

Mr. Lee is a member of the Sleepy Hollow and Squadron A clubs and is a descendant of the Middlesex branch of the Lee family in Virginia. Their engagement was announced in September.

ENGLANDER—SILVERSON.

The marriage of Miss Pearl Silverson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Abraham Silverson of 120 West Seventy-first Street, and Paul Englander took place yesterday noon at the Hotel McAlpin. The Rev. Aaron Eiseman performed the ceremony.

SOCIAL NOTES.

Miss Luisita Leland of 563 Park Avenue is giving a dinner of thirty covers to this year's débutantes at the Tuxedo Club on Saturday in honor of Miss Murie' Oakes and Miss Madeleine Carey, who are to make their débuts this season.

The wedding of Miss Diantha Fitch, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Allen Fitch, and Connor Lawrence, son of Frank R. Lawrence, will take place this afternoon at 4:30 o'clock in St. Bartholomew's Church. A reception will follow at the home of the bride's parents, 38 West Fifty-sixth Street.

Mrs. James M. Lawton has returned from her place in the Adirondacks to her home at 37 Fifth Avenue.

The Brazilian Ambassador and Mme. da Gama are at Ritz-Carlton for a visit.

Mr. and Mrs. Duncan Sterling, who have been at their country home at Mammaroneck, will open their town house, 42 East Seventy-second Street, on Friday.

Governor Robert L. Beeckman and Mrs. Beeckman of Rhode Island arrived at the French Lick Springs, French Lick, Ind., this week in their private car, having among their guests Mrs. George McFadden of Philadelphia, and Lawrence Waterbury and E. A. McCullough of New York.

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LATEST WAR PLAY IS A QUEER FARCE

"Sherman Was Right" Is Produced at the Fulton Theatre.

WRITTEN BY FRANK MANDEL

Shoes and Ships and Spies and a Wooden Leg All Jumbled Together.

SHERMAN WAS RIGHT, a farce in three acts, by Frank Mendel. Fulton Theatre.

Miss Held	Susanne Willa
Office Boy	Frank Gerbach
Spencer Craig	Ernest Cossart
Adriene von Rosky	Jean Shelby
Robert Caldwell	Hale Hamilton
Johann Schmitt	Martin L. Alsop
Otto Naegel	Sam Sidman
Anita Ritter	Regine Wallace
Augustine Ritter	Dorothy Dorr
Estelle Murphy	George Laurence
Captain Hartwig	Dodson Mitchell
First Officer	Ben Hendricks, Jr.

And still the war plays come. The fourth in a still young season was interpreted by a leather-lunged company for the edification of the polite but baffled audience that assembled last evening in the Fulton Theatre. It is called "Sherman Was Right," it is presented by H. H. Frazee, and the program fastens the authorship on Frank Mandel.

This newest in a long succession of war plays is not, like "Moloch," a serious drama, seeking sincerely to paint an impressive picture of the misery and waste of war. It is not, like "Under Fire," a military melodrama played jauntily to the strains of martial music. For "Sherman Was Right" is just a rattle-pated farce that asks only for your easy laughter. Mr. Mandel's piece tries simply to be amusing, and the only fault you can possibly find with it lies in that fact that it is not particularly successful in that endeavor.

It is by no means certain that abundant material for farce cannot be found in the troublous times of the last fifteen months. Indeed, "The Man Who Stayed at Home" is the only war play that has pleased London, and over there it was played frankly and genially as farce. A vague notion that, after all, this was the right way to go about it must have occurred to more than one playwright when he heard his most mysterious spy greeted with titters by the incorrigible playgoer, and surely there is the stuff for an amusing comedy in the comic aspects of the frustrated propagandist in this country. There was nothing the matter, then, with Mr. Mandel's idea, but his elaboration of it is clumsy and tedious. The complaint against "Sherman Was Right" is not that it is a farce, but that it is a dull farce. Manager Frazee has given us some entertaining plays in the last few seasons, but this, it must be sorrowfully admitted, is not one of them.

"Somewhere in France" has become a phrase to conjure with, but there is the touch of novelty to "somewhere in the Atlantic." That is where Mr. Mandel has cast the lines of his characters. They sail the ocean blue, and their saucy ship's the "Prince Karl," according to the programme. This is a converted cruiser doing the unpleasant business of the Kaiser on the ocean in the fleeting weeks of August, 1914. On board are collected, by the beginning of Act II., sundry confiscated passengers from several neutral ships, including all the Act I. Among them are three men, each of whom has been known at one time or another by the strange, haunting, and tell-tale name of Johann Schmitt. When it is known that the Imperial Government is scouring the seas for a deserter by that name, you can imagine the complications.

It would be difficult to describe them all in a mere column. You might get some notion from an incident or so. There is the one of the elegant pair of patent leather shoes found in the stateroom of the beautiful Russian lady-spy from the Wilhelmstrasse, the street the war plays made famous. They are so palpably masculine that several trembling suspects are forced by the Captain to try them on, like so many indignant Cinderellas. Then there is the incident of the shop-girl who is excusably alarmed for fear it will be discovered that the name of Johann Schmitt had been carved by her husband on her wooden leg. Be sure the play makes the most of the equally humorous of this wooden leg. But, after all, these are mere inadequate samples.

"Sherman Was Right" speeds on its ways with that fine, careless disregard for the probabilities which the younger playwrights, even of farce at its wildest, are finding costly sometimes. It is written and played in the approved rapid-fire method, and the players all do their best. Hale Hamilton, as the much beset hero, works like a Trojan. Jean Shelby acquits herself creditably as the loving secret service lady, and Martin L. Alsop helps materially.

Sam Sidman, playing very much à la Lew Fields with a loud pedal on, found great favor with last night's audience. Mr. Sidman made more noise than any of his colleagues, which was quite a feat, for they all roared considerably. Indeed, they all behaved precisely as though they had been directed, on pain of dismissal, to wake up the veteran dramatic critic who was dozing so happily during the first act.

Julie Opp Suffers a Breakdown.

Mrs. William Faversham, known on the stage as Julie Opp, wife of the actor, was said yesterday to have suffered a nervous breakdown and to be confined to her home, 213 East Seventeenth Street, with two physicians in attendance. She returned to the stage on Oct. 1 in Syracuse, appearing with her husband in "The Hawk."

At the end of its Chicago engagement she left the company and hurried here, arriving in New York last Thursday. Mrs. Opp, her mother, said last night that she was quite ill, but that the specialists in charge of the case believed that she was improving.

Lillian Russell Coming to Palace.

Lillian Russell will return to the stage next week, when she will appear at the Palace Theatre in a repertoire of songs. This will be the first time Miss Russell, who in private life is Mrs. Alexander Moore, wife of a Pittsburgh editor, has been on the stage since her appearance in the Weberfields revival several years ago. It is said that she is in such good voice she has written George Bernard Shaw and made him an offer to write the book of a light opera for her use. If Mr. Shaw accepts, Miss Russell will try to get Franz Lehar to compose the score.

Andrew Ferrari, Chemist, Dies.

HARTFORD, Conn. Oct. 26.—Andrew Ferrari, a chemist, noted for his research work in connection with glass manufacture, died at his home here tonight, aged 76. For thirty-five years he conducted important experimental work in various New Jersey laboratories, and was regarded as one of the leading authorities on glass in this country.

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RELIEF SOCIETY EXPANDS.

Governor Walsh Helps to Organize a Massachusetts Branch.

The formation of a Massachusetts Branch by the Special Relief Society, which was founded almost a year ago by prominent New York women to further a campaign among women for national preparedness, was announced yesterday at the headquarters of the society, 507 Fifth Avenue, by the President, Mrs. William Alexander.

Mrs. Alexander has just returned from Boston, where she conferred with Governor Walsh and Mrs. Barrett Wendell of Boston. The Governor appointed a general committee for the organization of the branch, which included Mesdames Larz Anderson, John T. Bottomley, Walter C. Bayliles, James M. Curley, A. Laurence Lowell, George von L. Meyer, Nathaniel Thayer, Bayard Thayer, Curtis Guild, Paul Revere Frothingham, F. L. Higginson, W. F. Fitzgerald, G. L. Kittredge, R. M. Saltonstall, Horatio N. Slater, James J. Phelan, Roger Wolcott, and Miss Alice Stone Blackwell.

Governor Walsh said the society would supplement the work of a committee of 100 prominent men of Massachusetts for preparedness, and would be permanent.

"It is the intention of this organization," he said, "to undertake to distribute cards to be signed by voters requesting Congressmen to vote for an adequate national preparedness, to arrange meetings at women's clubs, and wherever else possible to promote the establishment of military training in public and private schools."

Professor J. Henry Kappes.

CHICAGO, Oct. 26.—Professor J. Henry Kappes, an authority on music, died at the home of a son in Evanston, a suburb, last night at the age of 31 years. Professor Kappes was born in Worms, Germany, and while a student at the University of Heidelberg became a leader in the secret society pledged to unify Germany. As a result he was imprisoned, but escaped to France, whence he sailed for America in 1848. He was a pupil of Felix Mendelssohn and was intimately associated with many great composers.

Obituary Notes.

HORACE MANN TABER, for many years in business in this city, died yesterday at his home in Washington, D. C., in his sixty-seventh year. He went to Washington last week from Bailey Island, Me., where he had been spending the Summer.

RICHARD L. SALISBURY, for many years prominent in National Guard circles, died on Sunday at his home, 404 West 147th Street, in his seventy-fifth year. He was born here, and in 1861 went to the civil war with the Seventh Regiment.

HENRY PREW, one of the founders of the Earle & Prew Company, now a part of the Adams Express Company, died suddenly of heart disease at his home in Providence, R. I., yesterday. He was 77 years of age.

WALTER E. DOWNING, general Eastern agent of the Illinois Central Railroad, died on Monday at a private hospital here. He was 52 years old, and lived at 365 West Seventy-third Street. Mr. Downing had been with the railroad for thirty-one years.

Colonel O. S. STORRS, one of the founders of the Juvenile Court of Denver, Colo., died on Sunday at his home there, in his seventy-sixth year. His wife and son, Lucius S. Storrs, Vice President of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, survive him.

ALBERT H. LOVETT, a member of the staff of The Washington Post, died on Oct. 24 in his rooms at the Oxford Hotel, Washington, from pneumonia. He was also a member of the staff of THE NEW YORK TIMES. Mr. Lovett was born forty-five years ago in Los Angeles, where his father was a banker and real estate operator.

ABRAHAM VAN BRUNT BUSH, formerly master mechanic and draughtsman for the Waterbury Rope Company, died on Sunday at his home, 285 Seventh Avenue, Brooklyn, in his eighty-seventh year.

FRANK M. ZEIGLER, a resident of Long Island City for more than twenty years, died recently at his home there, in his fiftieth year. He was a member of the Long Island City Liederkranz, the Exempt Firemen's Association, and of the Masons.

FREDERICK W. KRUSE, known for many years as "Max Honest Grocer of Bloomingdale," died on Sunday at his home, 201 West Ninety-first Street, in his eightieth year. During the early sixties he opened a little store on what was then known as the Bloomingdale Road, on the south side of 110th Street. He was also at one time the Postmaster of the Village of Bloomingdale, and all those living between Ninety-sixth Street and Manhattanville came to his store to get their mail. Mr. Kruse retired twenty years ago.

WALTER BURLEIGH CLARK, one of the best known fish merchants of Brooklyn, for forty years in business on Fulton Street, near Bedford Avenue, died on Sunday at his home, 665 East Twenty-second Street, Flatbush, aged 63 years. He was a native of London, England, and a member of Fulton Council, Royal Arcanum.

Mrs. JANE HEYWARD GOODENOUGH, 81 years old, widow of Robert Goodenough, is dead at her home, 26 St. James Place, Brooklyn, leaving three daughters. Mrs. Goodenough was born in Devonshire, England, and had been a resident of Brooklyn for half a century.

MICHAEL COOPERMAN, 52 years old, active in Democratic politics in the Second Assembly District of Brooklyn, died on Monday at his home, 123 Bridge Street, that borough, from paralysis. He left a widow.

Mrs. CAROLINE ELIZABETH NOSTRAND, widow of great-great-grandfather, Roge Williams, came over on the Pilgrim ship Mayflower, is dead at her home, 870 East Fourteenth Street, Flatbush, from pneumonia. Mrs. Nostrand was 81 years old and the widow of Nathaniel Nostrand, for many years a smith of Jamaica and Brooklyn. She was for forty-five years a member of the Hanson Place Baptist Church and is survived by a daughter, Mrs. Florence H. Austin.

Mrs. AMELIA HARTZHEIM AMRATH, widow of Joseph Amrath, and for a number of years active in the work of the Women's Branch Alliance of the Second Unitarian Church, died at her home, 90 East Eighteenth Street, Bayonne, on Sunday, aged 74 years.

JOSEPH E. REYDEL, well known as a promoter of carnivals and the manager of the Long Island Baseball Club, died on Monday at his home, 451 Humboldt Street, Brooklyn. Mr. Reydel was a member of St. Cecilia's Day Lodge, Loyal Legion, Knights of Columbus; the Twentieth Assembly District Democratic Club, and the Holy Name Society of St. Cecilia's R. C. Church. He was 39 years old and left a widow and a son.

Mrs. MARY DAVIS TAYLOR, 83 years old, widow of Stephen C. Taylor and one of the oldest members of the Lafayette Avenue Presbyterian Church, died from pneumonia on Monday at her home, 154 Lafayette Avenue, Brooklyn. She had been a resident of that borough for seventy years, and had lived for sixty years in the house in which she died.

JOHN HENRY WYNNE, who served with the Seventh Regiment

N. Y. U. PROTESTS FOOTBALL PLAYER BRICKLEY OF TRINITY TEAM—DAY'S GRIDIRON DRILLS

N. Y. U. ASKS TRINITY TO WITHDRAW 'PRO'

Formal Protest Against Hartford Team Playing Brickley Here Tuesday.

Following the course of action adopted by Williams College last week, New York University, it was announced yesterday by athletic authorities, has entered a formal protest to the athletic officials of Trinity College with regard to the alleged ineligibility of George Brickley as a member of its football team.

The communication, which was addressed to the Chairman of the Faculty Committee on Athletics of Trinity College, calls attention to the long existing athletic relations between the two institutions, for whom it has been the custom for many years to meet in an annual gridiron contest on election day in this city.

The Violet, as the next team on Trinity's schedule, while not threatening anything to the latter for the violation of the intercollegiate rule which forbids a recognized institution from playing a man generally conceded to be of professional standing, calls attention to the fact that its Faculty has at all times strictly enforced this rule and has frequently debarred men from participating in various sports represented at the Heights because of ineligibility.

The letter to the Trinity authorities draws attention also to the unequitable basis upon which the game on Election Day will be played, providing the professional men are retained on one team and not permitted in the line-up of the other. The request has further been made to Trinity that if any men have been playing on its eleven who for any reason are ineligible according to the regulations which interpret the professional status of a player they be withdrawn before the Violet's contest with the Trinity eleven on Tuesday. The letter was signed by Dr. Theodore F. Jones, Chairman of the Committee on Student Organizations, and Martin J. White, who is the student First Vice President of the Athletic Association.

HARVARD GAME IMPROVES.

Eleven Gets Down to Real Work and a Brace Is Apparent.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Oct. 26.—The Harvard football men got down to hard work again this afternoon. It was thought inadvisable to send many of the players who went through the Cornell game into the line-up, but the regulars, with the exception of Gilman, all were on the field in playing clothes and had a long drill in signals and new plays. The line-up was important, as it was that which will go into the Princeton game next week. Caner at right tackle was the only substitute.

For several weeks the coaches have been planning to use Mosely Taylor at guard, but could not do so until they were sure that the services of Wallace, last year's centre rush, would be available. Wallace's work in the Cornell game made him a fixture in his old place, and today Cowan was withdrawn from right guard on the 'Varsity team, and Taylor was shifted from centre to guard. In the line-up, however, Dadmun was moved from the left to the right wing, Taylor being flanked by Person and Soucy and Dadmun by Caner and Harte. Willcox has the call over Watson for quarter back, but there is yet considerable doubt as to who will be the first string man. Watson is a better field general.

In the backfield Enwright took his old place with Maman and King as half backs. Enwright will bolster up Harvard's backfield strength both on attack and defense at least 35 per cent., and things should move fast provided he is able to keep in trim for the remainder of the season. McKinlock is not improving rapidly, and is still unable to get up much speed.

The drive today was for the substitutes against the scrubs. Taylor, Cowan, and Caner, with Willcox, all were in this, and Enwright showed that he could stand his share of the hard work, running in the backfield for half an hour.

The "subs" were full of ginger, scoring three touchdowns on hard line plays, and Robinson making a field goal from the thirty-yard line. The substitutes also stopped the second team's attack. Football looked better today than for a long time, and the Crimson's good spirits are returning fast. Gilman did not get into football clothes, and he will not be used much this week. Horween again showed power as a line breaker, but his defense was still very poor and he was slow in picking up interference. There was little open play this afternoon, although one forward pass from Robinson to Curtis was completed for a good gain. The backfield is improving on defense under the coaching of Bradlee of last year's team.

Amherst "Prepping" for Dartmouth.

Special to The New York Times.

AMHERST, Mass., Oct. 26.—After a day's rest the Amherst eleven settled down to work this afternoon for the Dartmouth game, the hardest of the season. As in previous years, when the Amherst team has held Dartmouth in the first half, only to give way before a fresh lineup, the lack of substitutes is felt. The scrubs had the ball during the first half of the long scrimmage and made gain after gain through the 'Varsity line before the attack was solved. With the first eleven in possession of the ball, line plunges by Ashley and Knowlton, called back from the line, proved big ground gainers. "Billy" Washburn was tried at end and handled Knowlton's forward passes in good style. Knowlton and Tow practiced drop kicking and showed improvement in form. After scrimmage there was signal practice for the first eleven until long after dark.

W. & J. Won't Play Rutgers Here.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Penn., Oct. 26.—Another post-season clash at the Polo Grounds in New York between Washington and Jefferson College and Rutgers was proposed by Foster Sanford, head coach of Rutgers, when Washington and Jefferson was in New York on its Pacific trip, but the proposition was turned down by it. M. Murphy, the local manager. As a result of Washington and Jefferson's success again this year a tempting financial offer was made by Sanford. The matter was put up to Coach Folwell and he decided that the campaign for his men would be severe enough, and as no additional honors could be won by playing Rutgers, he did not think it advisable to play the game.

VAUGHN GETS LINE ON SUBS.

Fordham Coach Wants Good Second-String Men for Tuesday's Game.

Coach Vaughn decided yesterday to get a good line on the Fordham substitute material he may use if Georgetown proves the husky football opponent it promises to be next Tuesday. As a result he rearranged the whole team yesterday, Captain Dunn at quarter back, Cartwell at left half, and Butler at right half, together with Bill May, the right tackle, being the only regulars in the line-up. Most of the other 'Varsity players were on hand, but they were kept busy following the scrimmage and picking out the weaknesses of their own substitutes.

The new men in the line-up yesterday were McGuire and Hall at the ends, Dougherty at right guard, Delehanty at centre, and Donnelly in the back field. Delehanty is the only one of these players who has appeared in a 'Varsity game this Fall. In addition, Kendricks, whose aggressive work Saturday piled up one Holy Cross rush after another, was shifted to right tackle, changing places with Dave Mulcahy, who played guard. Yesterday was the first time Dougherty has appeared in uniform this season. He was regular guard last year, but parental objections kept him out of moleskins until yesterday.

After giving the newcomers a chance to get used to their plans, Coach Vaughn ordered a scrimmage with the "Prep," and for over an hour the scrub players tried to show their right to regular places. The presence of the 'Varsity backs proved a big aid, and for the first time this year the Prep tasted defeat by the second-string men. Captain Dunn scored the two winning touchdowns. In the last half hour Treanor, Morcaldi, Kane, Benson and Yule went into the line-up, and tried some plays against the "Prep." The second of the scheduled practice games with New York University will be played at Fordham today.

Practice Resumed at N. Y. U.

New York University resumed its daily football practice yesterday, after a day of inactivity for the entire squad, and Coach Reilley devoted much attention to a general criticism of the playing of the 'Varsity as in the game against Haverford on Saturday. Although preparations had been made for a hard scrimmage against Columbia, these plans were changed at the last moment, and the Violet eleven will not tackle the Blue and White until Friday. Instead, the regular team had a brisk signal drill and some work against the scrub eleven. After Saturday's experience, when Cann, who did the punting for the New York players, had most of his kicks blocked by the Pennsylvanians charging through the line, the coaches decided to give the regular players some difficult work along these lines. Placing the second eleven in opposition, Coach Reilley gave the 'Varsity a hard workout in supporting Cann in getting off his long spirals. This work was followed by signal rehearsal. Olswang, the veteran quarter back, returned to his customary position yesterday, although it is not certain that he will be put there permanently in place of "Tom" Manly, the freshman, who has been directing the attack of the Violet since the beginning of the season. McCullough, another erstwhile regular, also appeared in his old position at right end, where Egan has been playing a consistently good game. The latter alteration, however, was made because Egan is temporarily out of practice owing to a slight injury received in the Haverford game. It is not expected that this will keep him out of the game long, however, and even yesterday he was on the field following the signal work.

Lehigh Works Out Passing Game.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTH BETHLEHEM, Penn., Oct. 26.—Four complete sets of backfield men and as many pairs of ends practiced an hour and a half at Lehigh University today on forward pass formations. The entire afternoon was devoted to the lateral pass, first in signals and then in a semi-scrimmage. The results were fair. The day proved too warm for a hard scrimmage. Cahall, who was used most of the time, did good work in shooting the forward pass and showed considerable improvement speeding up the team. Mogilner was again at full back, although Halsted was out in uniform, but only had limbering up work. Heuer, the freshman, was advanced to left half back and did good work. Twombly was shifted from quarter back to half back, as was also Hallowell. Both show excellent prospects in their new positions, Twombly being one of the fastest men on the field and Hallowell exhibiting much ability in receiving the forward pass. Cahall was in great drop-kicking form this afternoon, his best effort being one of fifty-one yards.

Stevens Team Battered Up.

Stevens Tech. 'Varsity had a long workout yesterday, and over half the positions were filled by substitutes, owing to the many injuries received in the game last Saturday. The practice consisted mainly of falling on the ball and tackling the dummy, although a short scrimmage was held before dark, and the scrubs succeeded in scoring on the first team once. Coach Rodgers was dissatisfied with the showing the team made last week, and is driving hard for the Columbia game on Election Day. The Manhattan team is expected to give Stevens its most severe test.

Long Session for Lafayette.

Special to The New York Times.

EASTON, Penn., Oct. 26.—Using a ball painted white Coach Crowell kept his 'Varsity and scrub teams practicing until long after darkness came tonight. There was a brief intermission for supper, and then the team went at it again in a drill in the formations in the gymnasium. To equalize the strength, the 'Varsity backfield played behind the scrub, and vice versa. The scrub team scored two touchdowns on the 'Varsity and defeated them. The spirit of the team was splendid, and the team is gaining in confidence as it draws nearer to the battle with Pennsylvania. Captain Luhr returned to practice. Livesey played the guard position which Gaynor worked in yesterday. Diamond and Williams played hard in the scrub backfield.

Rutgers Works at Full Speed.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Oct. 26.—Hard work charactorized the practice of the Rutgers football team this afternoon. Coach Sanford drove the regulars at full speed in a thirty-minute scrimmage with the scrubs. The second team tried some of the Springfield Y. M. C. A. College plays, but made only slight gains. Several of the first team players were absent because of classes, but the practice was satisfactory. Sanford expects a hard game with Springfield at Newark on Saturday, and is planning several new plays to spring on the Y. M. C. A. collegians.

Dartmouth Still Battered Up.

Special to The New York Times.

HANOVER, N. H., Oct. 26.—Dartmouth's eleven spent today going over the mistakes in Saturday's game at Princeton and had an hour of signal practice. The squad is still a little stiff and bruised and the work was light. Coach Cavanaugh impressed on the men that the important end of the schedule was ahead and not to be too greatly discouraged as there was yet plenty of chance to make up for this one defeat.

YALE IN NO MOOD FOR HARD WORK

Elis Have Not Fully Recovered from Exhaustion of W. and J. Game.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 26.—Worked almost to exhaustion in the Washington and Jefferson game Saturday, the Yale eleven omitted scrimmage practice today and the coaches said tonight that it is likely that it would be skipped again tomorrow. If there is any attempt to play real football before the Colgate game next Saturday it will be a short but sharp scrimmage encounter on Thursday afternoon.

There was some encouragement to the situation today when "Cupid" Black and "Big Dick" Kent resumed their positions as guards and Baldridge entered the line-up, although he was placed on the second team. All three will get assignments in Saturday's game. As Carl White returned to centre yesterday, four first-string players, who were not available against Washington and Jefferson, will face Colgate.

In the search for weight in the rush line and back field a general shake-up was ordered. Paul Wiedeman, who has played tackle, has displaced Allen at right end, and Jim Sheldon, the 'Varsity oarsman, who has been at guard, was today moved out to right tackle, displacing Gates. With Kent and Black in the guard positions and White at centre the rush line averaged eight pounds more individually than on last Saturday. Carrying out their policy of adding weight to the back field, Schmidt, the former tackle, and "Pie" Way, the former centre, were tried as half backs, Way's punting being keenly watched by Dr. Bull. Maurice Smith, the wrestler, was assigned to "Chub" Sheldon's berth at left tackle. Sheldon will be unable to play next Saturday because of the injury to his shoulder, and either Smith, Baldridge, or Schmidt will be selected. Both Joe Neville and Kirksmith were transferred to the second eleven, Higginbotham and "Essie" Waite getting their half back positions. Mike Sweeney, the Hill School coach, was on the side lines. The revised lineup, which will be used with little change in the game against Colgate, was:

Left end, Moseley; left tackle, Smith; left guard, Black; centre, White; right guard, Kent; right tackle, Jim Sheldon; right end, Wiedeman; quarter back, Captain Wilson; left half back, Waite; right half back, Higginbotham; full back, Scovil.

Harry Legore tonight denied that he would begin playing professional football next Sunday with the Humphrey eleven of New Haven. Legore says that he will neither play Sunday nor professional football.

At the offices of the Yale Football Association it was said that the applications for the Yale-Princeton tickets amount to about 40,000. As about 12,000 will go to Princeton supporters the public sale will throw about 7,000 remaining tickets on the market, and they will probably be sold in New Haven instead of in New York or Boston.

PLAN TO GET CHEAP FARE.

Dartmouth Boys to Go to Amherst as Caretakers of Pigs.

Special to The New York Times.

HANOVER, N. H., Oct. 26.—Dartmouth collegians have solved the problem that has balked Pennsylvania State College. The college desires cheap travel to the Amherst game. The Pennsylvanians hit upon the idea of doing their traveling as livestock, but the Interstate Commerce Commission ruled that "humans" were not "livestock," but they failed to limit the number of caretakers for the "livestock."

The Dartmouth boys have purchased several pigs and will journey to Amherst to care for them. One pig will have a whole car full of attendants, each of whom is paying fifty cents for the round trip.

Army Backs Fumble Ball.

Special to The New York Times.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Oct. 26.—The 'Varsity eleven was sent into the riding hall tonight to work on the tan bark with a strong scrub combination. There was considerable loose handling of the ball by the backs, which brought forth criticism from the coaches, and the half hour's scrimmage resulted in no score. The mentors were determined to use all the cripples during the practice, and everybody except Oliphant got into play at some stage of the game. The injured men are all back. Coach Graves devoted a lot of time to the linemen, who are being driven at top speed. Neyland's work at end improves with each drill, and he is gradually getting into the form which made him such a high-class wing man last year, when he worked with Merrillat. He takes the pass beautifully, and his tackling is hard and sure. Redfield and Britton are fighting it out at the other side of the line for the wing position. Both were used there today. Hudnut, too, is looming up prominently, and is being used often enough on the 'Varsity to warrant the belief that the coaches are pleased with his work. Trainer Harry Tuthill arrived home from New Haven today, where he has been putting in a few days with Trainer Mack of the Yale team, observing Yale's equipment and methods of training. Tuthill made a similar visit to Harvard last year.

Indians Back to Rudiments.

Special to The New York Times.

CARLISLE, Penn., Oct. 26.—The Carlisle Indian 'Varsity players were put through a stiff rudimentary drill this afternoon on Indian Field, after which much time was spent at signals. Forward passes were also rehearsed. The reserve and scrub elevens battled in a thirty-minute scrimmage with the 'Varsity as spectators. The 'Varsity did not scrimmage, but tomorrow will practice with the Dickinson College eleven on Indian Field. With Flood and Dickerson in the back field, the offense will be much faster than it was on Saturday and much is expected in the coming game against West Virginia Wesleyan.

PROFICIENT IN PASSING.

Middies Make Long Gains in Forward Hurling of Ball.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Oct. 26.—The Naval Academy football team showed in this afternoon's practice that it is acquiring real proficiency in the use of the forward pass, with which it has had little success so far this season. A large percentage of its attempts this afternoon were successful, and most of them resulted in long gains. In two cases touchdowns were scored on the play. Near the middle of the practice Westphal took a twenty-five-yard toss from Von Heimburg and crossed the line after a run of fifty yards, the gain being probably the largest made on such a play this year by the Navy team. Later, Blodgett, who was playing end, received the ball and ran forty yards for a touchdown.

The back field, which was used during most of the practice this year, is now practically settled upon unless there is an accident or a reversal of form in some position. Captain Miles, who has improved greatly in carrying the ball and in general play, seems now to be firmly fixed at quarter back. Martin and Westphal are ahead of the bunch as half backs, and Von Heimburg is an easy first choice for full back.

Williams May Play Columbia.

Negotiations to fill the open date of Nov. 20 on the Columbia football schedule are progressing rapidly, and an announcement is certain to be made within a few days. The Columbia management has sifted the number of possible opponents for this date down to less than a half dozen. All are colleges in upper New York State and New England. Williams plays its last game with Amherst on Nov. 13, and if a game can be arranged with the Blue and White on South Field for the following Saturday, it would prove the best drawing card on the Columbia schedule this season. Union and Brown are also on the list of possibilities. Hobart, Geneva, and Albright have also been discussed.

Three Blue and White players who have been on the injured list for the past week or two returned to practice yesterday and engaged in light work. They were Captain Simonds, Kornsand, basket ball player and contender for right end, and Bullwinkel, who has been regarded as a 'Varsity centre. Monroe is still unable to report on account of an injured hip, and Calder and Mansbach, who sustained slight injuries in Saturday's game, will be away for a few days more.

The workout yesterday consisted of tackling, forward passing, and a short signal drill. Coach Metcalf will not put his men through a stiff scrimmage until later in the week, when they are scheduled to play the New York University team in a practice game on Ohio Field.

Columbia Alumni Talk Football.

Football was the main topic of discussion at the annual meeting of the Alumni Association of Columbia University, which was held at the Automobile Club of America last night. Every one of the several hundred alumni present seemed to take keen delight in hearing about the eleven which defeated St. Lawrence University last Saturday. Head Coach Metcalf and Captain Francis M. Simonds, Captain of the 1915 team, spoke of the work of this eleven, which is the first that Columbia has had in ten years, and Tom Thorpe, who was Captain of the 1905 'Varsity, also talked on the football situation.

Resolutions on the death of J. Howard Van Amringe, for many years Dean of the university and for fifty years a member of the Alumni Association, were read by Dr. Reginald H. Sayre.

The following officers were elected: President, Frederick Coykendall; Vice President, Morton G. Hogue; Treasurer, Lyman Rhoades; Secretary, George Brokaw Copton; members of the Standing Committee, Lucius H. Beers, Edward H. Daly, R. Daly, Harold Bagnell, and Rufus James Trimble; representatives of the association on the Board of Directors of the Alumni Federation, Frederick Coykendall and H. Banga.

Old-Time Football at Williams.

Special to The New York Times.

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., Oct. 26.—Despite a wet and muddy gridiron, the Williams 'Varsity football squad went through a hard scrimmage here this afternoon on Weston Field. After a short signal workout, the first and second elevens lined up against each other. On a series of rushes the 'Varsity tore up the scrub line for first downs and advanced down the field for a touchdown with little difficulty. Throughout the practice the regulars made use of the old-time hammer-and-tongs game and attempted little of the open-style play. The scrubs were then allowed to take the ball in the middle of the gridiron and the 'Varsity played on the defensive. Repeated rushes by the second-string men failed on almost every occasion to result in any considerable gain.

MALTESE TERRIER BEST.

Yankee Snowball Wins Chief Honors at Hippodrome Bench Show.

Mrs. K. Stinzing's maltese terrier Yankee Snowball was adjudged the best dog of any breed in the show and dog parade which closed yesterday at the New York Hippodrome. Miss Elsie Janis's Chihuahua Coquette received the silver cup for the best "professional dog, or one associated with the stage." There were more than 300 dogs benched, and the exhibition was a success from every standpoint. The winners were:

Boston Terriers, Mrs. H. P. Leake's Chummy Dick; black and tans, Mrs. Kolce's Snookums; Yorkshires, Mrs. M. Thorpe's Clayton Wee; dachshund, A. R. Schmidt's Cinnamon; Chihuahuas, Mrs. Atwood's Benito; collies, Miss Mabel Wilson's Beauty; spitz, Milt Mooney's Snowball; French bulls, Mrs. Pulin's Winkie; English bulls, Thomas Grisdale's Gotham Defender; Maltese terriers, Mrs. Stinzing's Yankee Snowball; Airedales, Mrs. C. B. Holmes,s Reminiscence; German shepherd, T. B. Bell's Wolf; Pekingese, Mrs. H. A. Baxter's Tchak Arcady; Pomeranians, H. Hill's Ralta Radium; French poodles, Mrs. A. Panuska's Tiny; Japanese spaniels, Mrs. R. Harrison's Little O-Me; English toy spaniels, Mrs. A. Panuska's Royland; cirov, Miss Benton's Cooley Foo; Blenheim spaniels, John Keller's Tapsey; Great Dane, Miss Christine Whitney's David.

Best dog actually engaged in the profession, Miss Elsie Janis's Coquette; puppy Pekingese, Mrs. W. H. Chamber's Cherry; Shetland collies, Miss Mattie Petelle's Lady Beauty.

Athletics at Military Show.

One of the main objects of the Military Show, which will be held at Madison Square Gardeen during the week of Nov. 15, will be to prove the worth of athletics as the best training for the soldier or sailor. With this end in view many events have been added to the program which will demonstrate the indurance and skill of the trained athlete. Rough riding, one of the most exciting events of the past shows, will play a prominent part in the nightly program. In this event the daring military athletes from Fort Myer, Va., will give an exhibition of bareback riding, and will perform other difficult feats of horsemanship. The leading amateur riders from every section of the country will also compete in special events.

TIGERS DEVELOPING POWER IN OFFENSE

'Varsity Success Only Fair, but There Is Evidence of Team Work.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 26.—There was a much harder day's work for the Princeton football squad today than yesterday. Coach Rush kept all the regulars with the exception of McLean and Eddy, who rested, out on the field all afternoon, and a long session of scrimmage work was indulged in.

The development of the offensive power of the team was again the objective of the coaches, and during most of the time the 'Varsity was allowed to carry the ball.

The success of the regulars was only fair, and although they gave evidence at times of an ability to work together, their general play gave little evidence of any advance over the standard of Saturday. It was the first scrimmage work of the week for the regulars and raggedness in some respects was to be expected. However, as there remains only three days more when serious scrimmage work may be held by the team without fear of overtraining, Rush will probably apportion his hard work in large doses during the next few afternoons.

The first part of the afternoon's practice was in secret on University Field, and it is understood that there were several new formations tried out. In the public work-out in the stadium the regulars lined up against the scrubs, and there was much stress laid on the kicking game. The overhead game was also worked for several long gains. The running of Shea was a feature.

During the first part of the afternoon Driggs did not appear in the 'Varsity line-up, and the Tiger back field was made up of Lamberton, Shea, and Tibbott, the tandem forming in the order named. In his new position, Shea gave evidence of much more speed than he had been supposed to possess. He skirted the end for several long gains from the second back position. The line-up was not permanent, however, and Driggs resumed his position in the back field before the end of the practice.

Semmens appeared on the field in uniform, and some hope was expressed that the star lineman would be able to take part in the Harvard game. He was not called on for any scrimmage, but seemed to be able to get around without showing many effects of the injury that has laid him up for the last week.

The Athletic Association announced today, after the time for the handing in of applications by students had closed at noon, that there would be plenty of room in Palmer Memorial Stadium for all who wished to see the Princeton-Harvard game. Arrangements are being made to have the pasteboards placed on sale in New York, but any one may obtain seats by applying to G. R. Murray, Princeton. The price of all the seats is $2, there being no reduction to students or graduates for the Harvard game.

Four-Mile Jog for Oarsmen.

Coach Jim Rice of the Columbia crews turned his oarsmen into a cross-country squad yesterday afternoon and ordered them to jog along for four miles on the Palisades in the vicinity of the boathouse at Edgewater. It has been several days since the crews have been sent out, owing to the rough water.

CORNELL VACATION OVER.

Coach Sharpe Will Now Prepare for Michigan Game.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., Oct. 26.—"Give the boys another day's rest," was the word passed out by Head Coach Sharpe of the Cornell football team when he arrived here today from New Haven, where he had been called after the Harvard game by the illness of his wife's mother. So the 'Varsity team took things easy while the second and third elevens mixed it up in a scrimmage on a muddy field.

Tonight, however, when the 'Varsity squad reported in Schoellkopf clubhouse for its blackboard talk and lecture, the men were informed that the holiday was over and that several days of strenuous practice was before them. Although the Cornell team plays Virginia Polytechnic Institute here Saturday, the coaches will begin tomorrow pointing them for the Michigan game at Ann Arbor on Nov. 6. The coaches told the men tonight that Michigan always has a good kick or two, and although the season has been disastrous for Michigan it would make Yost all the more dangerous for the Cornell game. So the policy here will be to drive hard for the Wolverines as the next big objective point of the season, and every effort will be made to turn out a considerably stronger eleven against the Wolverines than that which played Harvard.

It is certain that the Ithacans will be better equipped in second string men and can keep a strong fresh attack on the field in the remaining games. Men like Levis, the heavy, fast substitute full back; Toffmire, Schlichter, and Benedict, the half backs, are improving fast and will be used more often in the future. There are a number of line men also due to break into the limelight, among them being Welles and Jewett, tackles, and McKeage and Bard, guards. Best of all, Tilley showed in the Harvard game that he was fast approaching form, and when he gets his gait he will no doubt be given a regular place in the line. For all-around hard, aggressive line playing he has no equal here.

WESTCHESTER STAKES.

Entries Invited for Eleven Events to be Run Next Season.

Entry blanks for stakes to be run at the Spring meeting, 1916 and 1917, of the Westchester Racing Association at Belmont Park were issued yesterday. The entries will close on Monday, Nov. 22.

The list includes eleven stakes which will be run next year, and the Belmont and the Withers for three-year-olds, now yearlings, to be raced in 1917. Four steeplechase stakes, which will be run at the Spring meeting, will be closed early in March, 1916.

Contained in the blanks are the conditions of all the early closing events which are best known to racegoers. They include the Metropolitan Handicap, Ladies' Handicap, Amateur Cup, the Suburban, which has been transferred to the Westchester Racing Association by the Coney Island Jockey Club, the Keene Memorial and a number of others.

Herron Wins Princeton Golf.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 26.—S. Davidson Herron, prominent in the national golf championship at the Detroit Country Club last August, today defeated W. A. Lowrie, 6 up and 5 to play in the finals of the Princeton golf tournament, thereby taking the championship and the President's cup. Herron was the steadier and led by three holes on the journey out. He kept his nerve on the return and after halving the first hole, won the next three in succession, taking the match.

KANSAS CITY CLUB'S DEFICIT

Federal Team Lost $35,332.13 Last Season.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Oct. 26.—That the Kansas City Club of the Federal League lost $35,332.13 this year, although finishing high in the race, was incorporated in a report made to a stockholders' meeting of the club by Conrad H. Hann, President, today. The report said:

"In order that the season might be finished with credit to Kansas City, the Directors personally advanced considerable sums of money to the company, and it will be seen if the company is to be continued next season and avoid forfeiture of its franchise (now threatened) it must be refinanced immediately."

Only in Kansas City did the Federal League show marked gains in attendance over the figures of 1914.

Mack Proves Himself a Prophet.

Connie Mack of the Athletics was in this city yesterday after a trip that he made looking up baseball material for next year. He didn't have much to say on this score, however, and is making no more predictions. He is resting on the laurels that he has won in that line already. In talking about the Athletics he remarked: "I said at the start of the season that I had the best eighth-place club in the League and it turned out just as I predicted."

Connie didn't make any comment on the report that the differences between himself and Baker had been adjusted. Report had it that some agreement between the two had been reached, even though Baker might never play with the Athletics. The stand which Baker has taken in his dealings with the Philadelphia Club has alienated the sympathy of many of the baseball players, no matter with which club they may be, and the owner, who were making a wild scramble for the services of the home-run king, are beginning to take a bit less interest in Baker. Even if he does come back into the game it is doubtful if his worth from the purchase point of view will be nearly as high as would have been the case shortly after his differences with Mack. A careful estimate of Baker's ability isn't placing him on quite such a high plane as after his sensational hitting in the world's series of two years ago.

Play Baseball at Night.

The first tryout of the new lighting system for playing night baseball at Washington Park next season was made at the Brookfeds park Monday night, and, according to report, proved satisfactory. George S. Ward made the report that the lights be tried and Dick Carroll gathered in a number of semi-professionals who played several innings. While there were some faults which may easily be remedied by adjusting the screens in front of the lights, the scheme generally worked out well.

Cuban Player for Giants.

Rodriquez, a Cuban, who played with the Havana Reds when they toured the East during the past Summer, will get a trial at first base with the Giants next season when the club goes South. It was reported some time ago that this player would be with the Giants at Marlin, but it was not until a day or two ago that the matter was definitely settled.

Americans Win in Eleven Innings.

COLUMBUS, Neb., Oct. 26.—The baseball game between the All-Americans and All-Nationals, played here this afternoon, went eleven innings, the American League team winning out by the score of 7 to 6.

Columbia Fencing Practice.

Fencing practice at Columbia has been started and will continue regularly three times a week. Coach Jimmie Murray, Jr., of the New York Athletic Club is again in charge. Louis H. F. Mouquin, last year's captain, is the only 'Varsity man who has returned. Two former freshman captains, S. W. Allison, '17, and S. E. Valentine, '19, have reported and should make the team. Philip S. Harper, manager of the fencing team, has been elected manager of the 'Varsity tennis team at Columbia, to succeed R. W. McCracken, resigned.

NEW JERSEY FIELD TRIALS.

Fred Horn's Dogs Carry Off Honors in Events at Roseland.

Dogs owned by Fred Horn, of Newark carried off the honors yesterday in the field trials held under the auspices of the New Jersey Beagle Club, at Roseland, N. J. The feature event was the race for thirteen-inch bitches of all ages. The winner was Charmion Pearl, which got two kills, in the time limit of one hour. James Van Dyke, Sunbury, Penn., took the second prize with Rosedale Belle, and Midgie, entered by Harry M. Bosburg, Newark, received the yellow ribbon.

By also taking the reserve with Charmion Mettie, Fred Horn not only won the silver cup, but also two purses.

There will be two races today, the first for the Charmion Cup, for thirteen-inch dogs of all ages. The run will be for two and a half hours. The other event for the champion trophy is an open affair for fifteen-inch dogs and bitches of all ages. August Belmont, Jr., has entered a number of beagles from his kennels at Islip, L. I. The other entries include dogs from Virginia, Ohio, Maryland, Delaware, Pennsylvania, New Jersey and New York.



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We are indebted to the enterprising apple growers of the Northwest for this addition to our slang vocabulary.

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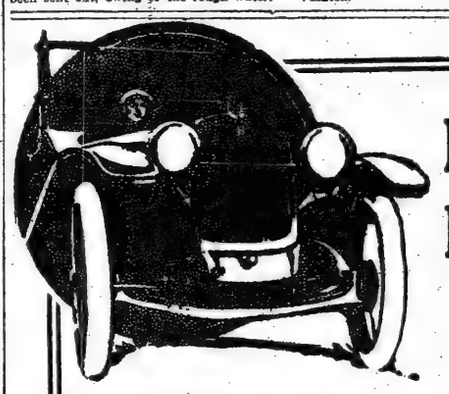
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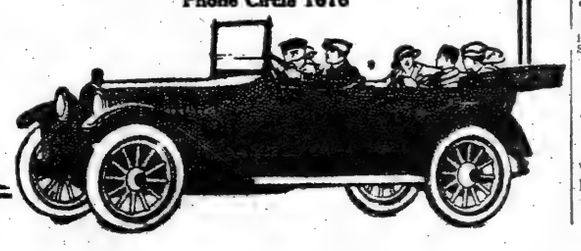
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RITCHIE AND DUNDEE DRAW IN BOUT

RITCHIE EARNS DRAW WITH DUNDEE

Lightweight Champion Makes Fast Finish After Being Outpointed Earlier.

Willie Ritchie, the American lightweight champion, had to extend himself to the limit to get a draw in a speedy, slashing ten-round bout with Johnny Dundee at Madison Square Garden last night. The bounding Italian's fast work early in the bout puzzled the champion, and he missed repeatedly. It wasn't until the last few rounds that Ritchie got Dundee's measure, and then he gave him a severe lacing.

The eighth round was a whirlwind, and while Dundee was dancing rapidly about his opponent Ritchie clipped him with a right on the jaw, which took the little Italian off his feet and shot him against the ropes. Ritchie drove Dundee around the ring under his fierce attack, and when on the other side of the ring he again hit him on the jaw and almost knocked him off his feet.

Both boxers had a big following present and as the crowd filed out of the Garden there was such a variety of opinions about the bout that the arguments were flying thick and fast. Although Ritchie was decidedly more like the champion boxer that he is in the last three rounds, he was plainly bewildered by Dundee's freakish boxing early in the bout. Johnny jabbed him repeatedly on the face and got away and hammered his body in the clinches for the first five rounds.

Ritchie easily boxed Dundee's advantage away in the last few rounds and left the honors about even.

The main bout was delayed nearly half an hour by a wrangle about the $3,500 guarantee offered to Ritchie. The crowd was small. It was stated that the gate money amounted to less than $7,000. After the 7½ per cent. State tax had been deducted and $3,500 of the 60 per cent. was set aside for the champion, there was less than $200 left for Dundee's share. Dundee's manager wanted Ritchie to take $3,000 as his share, but Ritchie refused, and was about to leave the Garden when the full amount was offered him. Dundee's manager requested the Boxing Commission representative to weigh the men, as he said that Ritchie was more than ten pounds heavier than his opponent, a condition which would prevent the bout.

The boxers were weighed, and Ritchie tipped the beam at 141¼ pounds and Dundee at 132½ pounds. It was almost 10:30 o'clock when the bout started. Dundee began to jab Ritchie at once, and the champion was unable to stave off the Italian's aggressive attack. Dundee ducked and feinted, while Ritchie's only means of landing seemed to be a straight left jab. For the first five rounds Ritchie was unable to land his right on the Italian.

Ritchie got warmed up in the second round, and his defense was much improved. Dundee, however, landed more frequently.

Ritchie did not wake up until the fifth round, and then the boxers began to slug each other merrily. Both slipped and fell to the ropes, but no damage was done. Dundee was so quick at times that he ran right under Ritchie's extended arms and got out of the way. There was repeated clinching, and the referee had to pry the boxers apart often. Up to this time Ritchie showed nothing like the form he exhibited against Freddie Welsh in his last bout in the same ring.

In the seventh Ritchie became more aggressive and his right arm became effective. He had solved Dundee's jumping-jack tactics and hammered him repeatedly in the face and body. In the eighth the Italian's mouth and ear were cut by the severe punishment. Dundee, however, refused to be suppressed, and poked Ritchie with his left and hammered the champion's ribs in the clinches.

In the ninth and tenth rounds Ritchie showed the style of boxing which made him champion. He stuck out a straight from the shoulder with his right and left, and his boxing looked superior and polished compared with Dundee's novel style. Two rights to the jaw staggered Dundee in the eighth, but he weathered the storm with rapid footwork. Both boys were slapping each other hard at the finish.

Dundee refused to shake hands with Ritchie at the beginning of the tenth round, and Ritchie made him suffer for the breach of ring etiquette.

Ritchie-White Bout in Doubt.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 26.—Willie Ritchie, former lightweight champion boxer, who recently signed an agreement to box Charlie White of Chicago at 135 pounds at 3 o'clock on the day of the bout, now refuses to make the weight, according to notice given the State Athletic Commission today by he promoters.

Ritchie, it is said, prefers to box at catch weights, which is not satisfactory to White. The bout was to have been held here some time in November.

Ted Lewis Beats Mandot Easily.

BOSTON, Oct. 26.—Ted Lewis, the English lightweight, received the decision over Joe Mandot of New Orleans by a wide margin in a twelve-round bout tonight. Mandot put up a game exhibition, but was knocked down for the count of nine in the first round, and was floored again in the tenth and twelfth rounds.

Thirteenth Regiment Games.

A crowd, which was estimated at 3,500, comfortably filled the Thirteenth Regiment Armory in Brooklyn last night to witness the opening series of regimental games. The feature was the 880-yard handicap run. Thirty-five athletes faced the starter, with the limit handicap allowance at sixty-five yards; but Sid Leslie of the Fifth Company, starting from the honor mark, easily outdistanced the remainder of the field, and finished first, with an advantage of about forty yards. He caught the leading handicap runner at about the 600-yard mark, and thereafter he set a stiff pace. The summary:

100-Yard Dash, Novice.—Won by C. Faber, 6th Co.; A. Peltier, 12th Co., second; J. Fenton, 1st Co., third. Time—0:11 1-5.

100-Yard Dash, Handicap.—Won by W. Fisher, 3d Co., (3 yards); E. Kankell, 1st Co., (5 yards,) second; W. Brown, 1st Co., (4 yards,) third. Time—0:10 3-5.

880-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by S. Leslie, 5th Co., (scratch); Walter Leslie, 5th Co., (25 yards,) second; S. Savage, 5th Co., (35 yards,) third. Time—1:38.

600-Yard Run, Novice.—Won by W. Tabey, 8th Co.; F. J. Keller, 5th Co., second; L. Lamberton, 1st Co., third. Time—1:25.

Two-Mile Bicycle Race, Scratch.—Won by A. Apardie, 5th Co.; J. De Cross, 1st Co., second; M. Davies, 1st Co., third. Time—5:02 3-5.

NOTES FOR DOG FANCIERS.

The fourth annual show of the Newark Kennel Club will be held in the First Regiment Armory Feb. 12. Ralph R. Littlefield of Gardiner, Me., will judge the bulldogs.

The Fort Orange Kennel Club will hold its annual show at Albany on Nov. 30, Dec. 1 and 2. Among the judges will be Mrs. A. McClure Malley, who will take the Pekingese; H. D. Hoffman, French bulldogs, and C. C. Little, who will award the prizes in the Scottish terrier and dachshund sections.

The field trials of the Beagle Club of New Jersey begin tomorrow at Roseland, near Caldwell, N. J. The hunting ground will be in the vicinity of the Vosburg Homestead, and the headquarters will be at the Roseland House. Besides the regular stakes there will be a thirteen-inch class run for two and one-half hours for the Charmion Cup. The championship will be the last event on the program, and the little hounds will be required to run at least four hours on game until the judge decides the winner.

It is said that the list of ten candidates for the position of show Superintendent for the Westminster Kennel Club has been reduced to three names—those of Harry Mortimer, George Ball, and Arthur Purcell. It is asserted that Mr. Purcell has asked to have his name withdrawn. He wishes to remain attached, but does not wish to take full charge.

The Collie Club of New York has decided to offer a special prize for the best collie owned by a member and exhibited at the bench show to be held at the Panama-Pacific Exposition. Several valuable specials in cups and money are to be offered for the club's show of 1916.

DIEGES'S BIRTHDAY PARTY.

Old Friends of Athlete Give Him a "Beefsteak" at Murray's.

"Two great historical events occurred in this country in the year of 1865. The civil war came to an end and Charles J. Dieges, Captain 22nd Regiment Engineers, N. G. N. Y., member of the Ancient Order of Timers, Order of the G. G. F. (General Good Fellows,) an Elk, a Mason and a member of almost every other fraternal and athletic organization of importance, in addition to being a medal maker, first saw the light of day." This mark was made by Terence J. Farley, toastmaster at a beefsteak given in honor of the fiftieth birthday of Mr. Dieges at Murray's last night, and was characteristic of the many speeches made extolling the character of the guest of honor.

Almost everybody who is anybody in the world of track and field athletics, men prominent in politics, members of the judiciary, and men who knew "Our Charley" simply as a friend and business associate, were at the party. It must be said for Captain Charley, that notwithstanding the remarks of Major John J. Dixon of the State Athletic Commission, he did not come to this country wearing wooden shoes.

Among those who extolled Captain Dieges in speeches were former Mayor Ardolph Kline, Major John J. Dixon, General George W. Wingate, P. J. Conway, Evert Jansen Wendell, Congressman Murray J. Hulbert, Francis M. Hugo, Secretary of State; Captain R. E. Enright of the New York Police Department, Supreme Court Justice Bartow S. Weeks, and Jeremiah T. Mahoney.

Among others present were Mortimer Bishop, George V. Bonbag, Thomas W. Churchill, Patrick J. Conway, Lieutenant James F. Cooke, Major W. S. Conroy, Prosper Clust, P. J. Carney, John T. Dooling, John J. Delignan, John T. Doyle, Captain N. F. Engel, Terence J. Farley, Captain Dominick Henry, General Henry De Witt Hamilton, Samuel S. Koenig, Arthur McAleenan, Captain J. C. Mansfield, John J. McHugh, Dr. John T. Nicholson, Colonel Frank H. Norton, George W. Pawling, Frederick W. Rubien, Lawson Robertson, William Parry, Martin J. Sheridan, Jacob W. Stumpf, Major C. W. Smith, Major E. M. Snyder, Captain H. Woodward, and Fred W. Wenck.

CHILDREN WILL BE GUESTS.

Inmates of Various Juvenile Institutions to Attend Horse Show.

Following its usual custom, the National Horse Show Association has invited as its guests, on the opening afternoon, which will be Saturday, Nov. 6, thousands of children from the institutions for the care of orphans, crippled children and the blind in Greater New York. The idea originated in 1910 the first year of Alfred G. Vanderbilt's Presidency, and the children have been the associated guests at each succeeding Horse Show.

To add to the enjoyment of the visit Mr. Vanderbilt always arranged that every child should receive a gift of candy and a souvenir toy, as they were leaving the Garden. As Lady Bountiful, for the youngsters Mrs. Vanderbilt will continue the custom which has so delighted the children.

A special card that bristles with classes for riding, driving, and jumping ponies has been prepared for the delight of the youngsters, for experience has proven that they take the most interest in the ponies and in seeing children as drivers or riders. As the opening afternoon is free of school duties, it will be children's day, too, in the general attendance and the special program will also be an attraction to them.

Shetland ponies are speeding across the continent from the Panama-Pacific Horse Show to fill their New York engagements and all the pony classes have received record entries. The classes limited to children amateurs have the largest entry, so that the ring will be crowded in their classes on children's day. The ponies entered by the children of Mr. and Mrs. Payne Whitney are to be brought daily to the Garden from Westbury in a motor horse van.

Winners with the Cue.

C. Johnson was unable to overcome a handicap of two points in his game with Max Meyers last night in the amateur handicap three-cushion carrom billiard tournament at the Morningside Academy, 125th Street and Lenox Avenue, last night, and he lost the match to 20 to 18. Johnson was playing for twenty-two points, while Meyers had only to score twenty to win.

A close game was played last night in the amateur handicap three-cushion carrom tournament at Doyle & Adams's, 1269 Forty-second Street, when C. F. Madden, playing at the scratch mark, defeated C. Adair by the score of 25 to 24 in thirty-six innings. The latter received a handicap of three points. Two games were decided in the English billiard tournament, the first resulting in a victory for T. Drew over J. Woods by the score of 150 to 128, while in the other Butler defeated Leo Flynn by the score of 150 to 62.

Joseph Stone of this city defeated John Scanlon of Cleveland in an interesting game last night at Thirty-third Street, Thirty-first Street and Broadway, by the score of 50 to 40, in the Inter-City League. Stone played a steady game from the start and managed to maintain a lead throughout.

To Start Masonic Bowling.

The first series of games in the second Masonic bowling tournament will be held at Louis F. Schutte's alleys on Boston Road at the corner of 177th Street, on Nov. 5. The lodges which will roll then are Guiding Star and Trowel. The others which will compete in the tournament are: Park, Wyoming, Gavel, Azure, Marion, Harlem, Loyalty, Lily, and Wieland.

YACHT SALES AND TRANSFERS

The following yacht transfers have been made through the firm of Cox & Stevens:

Invader, a 136-foot steel auxiliary schooner yacht, has been sold for John Borden of Chicago to Henry D. Whiton, New York Y. C. Savarona, a 114-foot steel auxiliary schooner yacht, has been sold for C. Howard Clark, Jr., New York Y. C., to Colonel C. L. F. Robinson, New York Y. C. Windward, a steel auxiliary schooner yacht, has been sold for Henry D. Whiton, Larchmont Y. C., to George Bullock, New York Y. C. Lodona, a 77-foot twin-screw gasoline houseboat, has been sold for James Godfrey Wilson, Larchmont Y. C., to Edwin A. Richard for use in Florida waters. Ariel, an 80-foot gasoline yacht, has been sold for Harrison S. Morris of Philadelphia to a New York yachtsman for Long Island Sound service. Winsome, an 88-foot racing sloop, has been sold for Phillip H. Johnson of Philadelpria to Peter W. Rouss, New York Y. C. Maris, a 77-foot twin-screw gasoline yacht, has been chartered for George T. Lippincott of Atlantic City to a prominent New York yachtsman. Kosagaas III., a 75-foot raised-deck cruiser, has been sold for Charles H. Baker, Columbia Y. C., to Charles Coryell of Bay City, Mich. Beluga, a 75-foot twin-screw gasoline cruiser, has been chartered for A. W. Stanley to a local yachtsman. Mustang, a 65-foot cruiser, has been chartered for H. S. Beardsley, Columbia Y. C., to B. G. Work of New York. Casandra, a 55-foot high-speed power boat, has been sold for Harry P. Whitney, New York Y. C., to August Heckscher, New York Y. C. Nepal, a New York Y. C. 80-footer, has been sold for Johnston De Forrest, New York Y. C., to Gherardi Davis of New York. Grayling, a 50-foot raised deck cruiser, has been sold for Dr. E. J. Thomas of New York to Henry L. Blum of Baltimore. Chipper, a 57-foot bridge-deck cruiser, has been chartered for Isaac L. Hunt of Rahway, N. J., to Charles Percival of New York.

Style Counts Little in Putting.

Every golfer is anxious to improve his putting. He tries a new putter, he adopts a different stance, he changes his grip, but often all things fail, and his ball is as far as ever from the cup. If he sees Walter J. Travis on the green he imitates his methods, but rarely obtains the Travis result. First he walks off the green and surveys the roll between his ball and the pin. Then he crosses to the other side and gauges the slope from the pin to his ball. Next he picks up the dead leaves, straws, and other such hazards, brushes away the worm-casts with the back of his hand, gives a last look—and misses his putt. He decides that he is all wrong and goes to the opposite extreme by imitating Alec Smith. Alec strolls on the green, gives what seems a careless glance toward the cup, and immediately taps his ball down without any ceremony. When the aspiring duffer tries this the results are horrible, and he labels Smith's apparent carelessness as a delusion and a snare.

Then he watches Tom Nicholamara, who has a reputation as a deadly putter, and is astonished to find that McNamara actually gives a slice to almost every ball that he hits on the green. He tries this method in despair and gives it up in disgust. He eventually comes to the conclusion that putting is a natural gift, throws away his old putter, and buys a new one, with which he does just as badly as ever.

RUSSIAN PRINCE NOT OUT FOR SPEED

Paul Troubetzkoy Drives Touring Car Over Course, but That's All.

A small but enthusiastic group of spectators stood huddled together in the chill wind that swept across the Sheepshead Bay Speedway yesterday afternoon. They were awaiting the arrival of Prince Paul Troubetzkoy of Russia, who was scheduled to spin around the two-mile wooden course at 3 o'clock. Prince Paul was reported to have agreed to a match race with Harry Harkness, President of the Speedway Corporation, for $10,000, and yesterday was the day for the Prince to qualify with a speed of eighty-five miles an hour, as requested by Mr. Harkness.

As the hour of 3 passed the Prince had not appeared, but it was said that he would surely arrive. For an hour that small enthusiastic group, waiting to welcome the Russian Prince, did everything possible to ward off the chill blasts that came in from the ocean. Finally the chugging of a motor was heard in the distance. A small group of persons emerged from the shadow of the big stand and walked out to the judge's stand and although Princess Troubetzkoy was one of the party, her royal husband was nowhere to be seen.

There was another wait, during which the report that the Prince had left for the Russian front was several times denied. A five-passenger touring car, with a distinguished-looking pilot, finally made its appearance, and in it was the Prince himself. He circled the track in his touring car, first alone and then with his wife and Frank Coffyn, the aviator; Mrs. Coffyn and George Dillenbeck as passengers. After circling the track—the wrong way—the Prince and his party stopped in front of the judge's stand, informed the spectators that he had made a speed of fifty-five miles an hour and then posed for pictures. The cameras snapped like a battery of machine guns.

"Would the Prince make a real trip around the course in a real racing car?" was timidly asked by some one. "Why, surely," was the immediate response. There was another wait while his Royal Highness went to the garage to get a racing car. This wait was an exceptionally long one. The newspapermen as the dark shadows of night started to gather over the big racing arena, tramped to the garages and were informed that the Baby Peugeot, in which Prince Paul intended bounding over the track at tremendous speed, was unsuitable to hold him. His big man, and that after he had tried and tried to squeeze his huge body into the small racer without success he was compelled to postpone his flight over the wooden course. Of course, he was sorry, but then, it couldn't be helped. The moon was looking on when the trial was called off. The Prince may pilot a racer around the course today.

No car, with the exception of the royal touring car, went over the Sheepshead Bay track yesterday. But then, there is plenty of time for the speed kings to tune up their machines before Election Day. It was learned yesterday that the Harkness Cup, which goes to the winner of the 100-mile special race, in reality does not go to him. The cup is to be a perpetual trophy, and will be the object of competition annually. A gold miniature of the cup will be presented to the winner of the Election Day race.

Bob Burman has his Blitzen Benz in the best possible shape to shatter all existing world's records, but it has no terrors for Barney Oldfield. Yesterday Barney wired from Los Angeles that no matter what time Burman made on the course, he had $5,000 to bet that his front-drive Christie would better the time. Barney's wager was accepted—at least, that it is what was stated at the track.

Henry Ford and Thomas A. Edison visited the Sheepshead Bay course recently. Mr. Ford said: "With such a course as this there now is some inducement for manufacturers to build racing cars. I'm not sure that I will not build one myself."

Colgate Practicing for Yale.

HAMILTON, N. Y., Oct. 26.—The Colgate football team had a long scrimmage this afternoon against the second eleven in preparation for the game with Yale at New Haven on Saturday. Another scrimmage will be held tomorrow, after which the line-up which will start the game against Yale will be definitely selected. Since Colgate triumphed over the Army several of the men on the second eleven have shown marked improvement, and they may win place on the Varsity which will play at New Haven. Many of these who have been on the injured list are now practicing, and it is expected that the eleven will be even stronger than when it faced West Point. Colgate is the only team in the East which has not been scored against. On its credit side the team has run up a total of 207 points. There is general regret that Colgate will not have the opportunity of playing Princeton or Cornell, it being the belief that Colgate is the equal of either of them.

FISH AND GAME NOTES.

Channel bass are feeding along the South Jersey shore in large schools, according to word received on Monday, and the fishermen from Atlantic City are hooking into a number of them about three miles off shore. One was landed at Corson's Inlet that weighed twenty-eight pounds. A number of striped bass are also being caught at the inlet. J. Trowbridge of this city landed two weighing eleven and eighteen pounds, respectively. James Mahon, also of New York, landed one weighing eight pounds.

Striped bass are being caught at Highlands, N. J. George Robertson was out last Saturday and caught several, one of which weighed four and a half pounds. His brother landed three flounders and two weakfish. One of the latter weighed five and a quarter pounds. Robertson fished from a boat at the bridge.

The members of the Barnegat Fishing and Hunting Club and their friends are preparing for some fine wild duck shooting when the season opens next week. The clubhouse is on the bay, and has all accommodations for the sportsmen, such as guns, guides, boats, &c. Barnegat, along the bay front and on the many points a short distance from the village, offers one of the best wild fowl shooting places in the country, and the latest reports from there show good hunting.

One of the best places to get a good mess of flounders is in Long Island Sound in the vicinity of Sands Point. George Hammond sends word that he was out there on Sunday on board the Lilly O., with a party of six, and that they boated over 400 of these fish, most of them being of good size.

The party boats from Wreck Lead on Sunday brought in some fine catches of porgies and blackfish. Anglers on board the Georgie M. were very successful.

David Gant of Bradley Beach, N. J., shot one of the largest deer of the season in New Jersey last Wednesday. It was a five-pointed buck and weighed 175 pounds.

George Decker reports that he has been having some fine sport recently, fishing at Longlake. Catfish are plentiful in the lake, as are also black bass, and many of the bass caught weigh about three pounds each.

A large number of boats went out Sunday to the fishing grounds in the vicinity of Sandy Hook and the Scotland Lightship. Ling, sea bass, and blackfish comprised most of the catches, with an occasional hake and whiting. Codfish are still scarce, but cold weather is needed to bring them around in quantities.

One of the largest catches of weakfish made this Autumn was brought in Friday by Percy McAvoy, Charles Hall, Clarence Thorn, Ed Way, and James Blair, when went out from Great Kills, S. I., with Captain Abe Hapenny of that place. They fished the grounds off Sandy Hook and boated eighty-one fine weakfish.

J. N. Breen sends word that he was out recently with four friends on board the motor boat Humbug on a trip up the Harlem River, where they caught twenty-eight striped bass. They are going out again next Sunday at Ardsley-on-the-Hudson after the stripers.

George Stone and N. Sterne left Monday for several days of woodcock hunting near Belvidere, N. J.

Eleven bass and nine pickerel was the catch made by Arthur Burnham on a week-end trip up to Mombasha Lake. Burnham reports the water low, but says it has not spoiled the fishing in the lake.

Friends of Clinton Mundy are enjoying cuts of venison taken from the big buck he killed last week in the Adirondacks.

BOARD OF SHIP MEN TO MODERNIZE LAWS

Foreign Trade Council Proposes Permanent Body to Keep Congress Informed.

SEE PERIL IN SEAMEN'S ACT

Threats of Government Ownership Pointed To as Discouragement of Enterprise.

The National Foreign Trade Council, composed of fifty merchants, manufacturers, railroad men, steamship men, and bankers, yesterday issued its first statement on the American merchant marine from the offices of its Secretary, Robert H. Patchin, the India House, Hanover Square.

This first word from the council is a condemnation of Government ownership and of the Seamen's act; but the council offers in connection with its criticisms definite suggestions as to what should be done to upbuild the American merchant marine.

The first recommendation is the creation by Congress of a permanent shipping board of five members, versed in shipping affairs, to recommend to Congress revision and modernization of shipping laws. It is proposed that this be a permanent advisory body, to keep Congress informed on the needs of American shipping.

The second suggestion is a modification of the speed requirements of the Mail act of 1891.

The third is that measures be taken to render private investments in American shipping safe and attractive.

Finally, it is proposed that the President be empowered to suspend such provisions of the Seamen's act as he may deem detrimental to American shipping until the suggested Shipping Board shall have acted toward modernizing the navigation laws. If this is not agreeable to Congress, then it is proposed that the provisions of the British law be made to apply to the number of able seamen and lifeboat men.

Driven to Foreign Flags.

Discussing present shipping conditions the report first narrates the original growth of the merchant marine and then its decline, due to "early European advantages in iron steamer construction, heavy civil war taxation, and the preoccupation of Americans in profitable internal development."

The report says the fruition of America's internal development came to demand a wider outlet for products of the soil and industry, and that, seeking this development, Americans did invest in shipping, but were obliged, because of economic and political handicaps, to purchase vessels abroad and operate them under foreign flags.

"The total foreign shipping thus owned by American interests," says the report, "before the present war, was between 1,500,000 and 2,000,000 gross tons."

The enactment of the Ship Registry act of Aug. 18, 1914, permitting foreign built vessels of any age to come under the American flag, and by authority of which the President suspended the most disadvantageous provisions of the navigation laws, is described in the report as the first evidence of liberalism in the national shipping policy. The shippers became encouraged and optimistic, but their encouragement and optimism did not endure, for soon came the threat of Government ownership and the Seamen's act.

Government Ownership Threat.

"Government ownership of vessels," the report says, "would be a natural concomitant of Government-made goods, brought to shipside by Government railways, and laden by civil service stevedores. As a commercial proposition, Government-owned ships can only result in disorganization of existing trade routes in which they might engage, while bringing about complete paralysis of individual effort to obtain for private American ships a larger share of American commerce.

"The fear of Government ownership was enough in itself to deter Americans from undertaking shipping ventures, but to increase the dangers and difficulties, another unfavorable policy was introduced by the Seamen's law, which places virtually upon American ships alone in foreign trade burdens in excess of those found in the maritime legislation of any nation with which Americans are expected to compete."

The "language" requirement that 75 per cent. of the crews of vessels calling at American ports must be able to understand any order given by the officers is declared by the report to place American ships "at an enormous disadvantage as compared with Japanese vessels, whose crews are the only low priced labor understanding the language of their officers." On vessels of other nationalities, the report points out, orders are now passed by subordinates from the officers to the Asiatic sailors.

Only American Ships Hit.

The report further finds that Section 14 of the act, "requiring expensive alterations in life saving equipment and its manning, falls practically alone upon American passenger ships, since the Attorney General has decided that it does not apply to vessels of the maritime nations having 'reciprocity' arrangements with the United States covering passenger carrying certificates."

Answering the argument that the laws that add to the cost of operating American ships apply equally to foreign vessels entering American ports, the report says:

"If, in practice, the laws do apply to foreign vessels, they increase our freight rates and handicap our trade—if they do not apply to foreign ships they drive our ships out of business. There is no escape from one or the other conclusion."

CRUELTY SOCIETIES IN COURT

S. P. C. A. Opposes Power of Arrest for the Animal Relief.

Justice John J. Brady of the Bronx Supreme Court heard witnesses yesterday in the hearing on the application of the Animal Relief Society for power to make arrests. The application is being opposed by the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. Chris Kienan, President of the Animal Relief Society and Deputy Surveyor of the Port of New York, admitted that original minutes of the society previously ordered in court by Justice Brady had disappeared. Justice Brady said sharply that he hoped there had been no trifling with the order of the court.

Alphonse G. Koelble, a Director of the applicant society, testified that as President of German societies he considered the management of the Animal Relief Society had been properly conducted.

Against the application, Abraham Morris testified that on one occasion when he telephoned to the office of the society and asked for a horse ambulance, he was told the society had none, but that he might obtain one from a certain private concern for $15. Thomas Marrian of 219 East Fifty-first Street said the society had promised him legal assistance should any of his drivers be arrested by the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals or the Bergh Society. He said he joined the Relief Society on the strength of this promise, but was unable to obtain assistance when he needed it.

No date was set for a continuation of the hearing.

AVENUE LIGHTS UNDIMMED.

Budget Committee Disregards Williams—Mayor Outvoted.

The Budget Committee of the Board of Estimate took up yesterday the 1916 estimate of Water Commissioner William Williams. The Commissioner said it was purposed to cut down the lighting between Twenty-third and 110th Streets on Fifth Avenue by changing the lights from 400 watt power to 300 watt power at a saving of $1,777. The members of the committee, which included the Mayor, the Controller, President McAneny, and Borough Presidents Matheson and Pounds, thought the saving was not worth while, and the lights on Fifth Avenue will remain as at present. It was also agreed not to do away with the red globes on fire alarm boxes.

When the question of standardizing certain employes of the department came up the Mayor said he was in favor of raising the salaries of certain old and faithful members of the department. Commissioner Williams thought they were worth the money.

"Mr. Mayor," interposed the Controller, "you have recently issued instructions to all your offices regarding the standardization of salaries, and those instructions have been followed until they have been interfered with by this committee."

"We have interfered with them in order to do justice to the men," retorted Prseident Pounds. The increases were granted.

When the question of raising the salary of J. Waldo Smith, Chief Engineer of the Bureau of Water Supply, from $10,000 to $12,000 a year came up it was explained that the Chief Engineer had charge of 1,700 employes and jurisdiction over a system worth $200,000,000. The sub-committee had recommended that his salary be reduced to $7,200. The Mayor said he had promised to advocate the increase for Mr. Smith last year, but had overlooked it.

"I now tell the committee," said the Mayor, "that I think his position is worth $12,000 a year."

In the vote that followed the Mayor was the only one who was in favor of the increase. Mr. Smith's salary will remain at $10,000.

The Budget Sub-Committee last night decided to allow Commissioner Katherine B. Davis of the Department of Correction funds for the purchase of night gowns, tooth brushes, and pillow cases for the use of prisoners in the various city penal institutions. Robert McIntyre of the Bureau of Investigation and Statistics objected to an allowance of $3,600 for the purchase of sheets. Mr. McIntyre said he could not see any need for sheets unless an allowance was made for supplying pink pajamas to the prisoners. The Bureau of Standards did not make any recommendations and the matter of sheets was referred to the main Budget Committee as a matter of "new policy."

The full Budget Committee will resume public hearings on salary and other reductions today.

DEFIED BY GRIFENHAGEN.

Schieffelin Accused of Attacking Sheriff on Hearsay.

The controversy between Sheriff Max S. Grifenhagen and the Citizens' Union over the union's indorsement of Alfred E. Smith, Tammany candidate for Sheriff, was enlivened yesterday when William Jay Schieffelin, Chairman of the Citizens' Union, made public a letter he had written Mr. Grifenhagen. The Citizens' Union said it hoped Mr. Smith's election would bring about improvements in the Sheriff's office. Sheriff Grifenhagen immediately wanted to know what prospective improvements were referred to. In reply, Mr. Schieffelin wrote:

You take a lofty position when you assume that the conditions in your office are not susceptible of improvement. Our opinion is that both in personnel and administration there is opporunity to better the condition. For example, we have heard complaints of inefficiency and inattention to duty in connection with the execution of process delivered to the Sheriff's office. Your apparent perturbation at our suggestion that conditions in your office are susceptible of improvement leads us to wonder whether there may be grounds for the unfavorable reports that have reached us from time to time concerning the conduct of your office—which we have not as yet had occasion to investigate. For the present we feel that we know enough to fully justify us in believing that there is room for improvement.

Sheriff Grifenhagen said he never had taken the position that his office was not susceptible of improvement, but had stated that he was ready to improve the office in any direction that might be suggested to him by competent authority. The Sheriff added:

"If it is violating any confidence, you need not tell me from whom you got this information, but it is your duty to the people and to me to state the substance of any complaint which you have heard of alleged inefficiency or inattention. This is quite beside the question of your relying upon hearsay information and attacking me and the administration of my office upon unsupported hearsay statements which may have come to you."

WOMAN SUES V. J. MAYO.

Charges Lillian Cook's Employer with Fraud and Asks $250,000.

Virginius J. Mayo, who attained notoriety after the suicide of Lillian May Cook, the stenographer of the Mayo Radiator Company in New Haven last March, was sued in the Supreme Court yesterday for $250,000 for alleged fraud. The plaintiff was Wilhelmina Meyer, "also known as Wilhelmina Mayo." She was living with Mayo in his New Haven home at the time of Miss Cook's suicide, and remained there until it was disclosed that Mayo previously had been married to Miss Florence Weeks in Scranton, Penn., in May, 1890. Then she left New Haven and efforts to discover where she went were unsuccessful.

It developed that Miss Mayer was the daughter of wealthy parents who lived in Brooklyn, that she was the niece of Henry Stengel, a wealthy leather merchant, and that she had money of her own. Mayo declared he never married anybody but Miss Meyer.

Only the summons in Miss Meyer's suit has been filed. It was served on Mayo last Saturday in his home at 546 Fourth Street, Brooklyn.

Ralph Gillette, Miss Meyer's attorney, said last night that his client had married Mayo eleven years ago, the officiating clergyman being the Rev. Paul M. Grider. She was 21 years old at the time and Mayo was 45.

Mr. Gillette refused to tell where Miss Meyer was living. She has refused always to discuss her life with Mayo. When the scandal of Miss Cook's death was at its height she said only:

"I do not concern myself with matters that do not appertain to my household."

Mayo was sued also by Miss Susie Wahlers, who formerly worked for him in New Haven. Her suit was an effort to compel him to support her infant daughter.

ACQUITS WOMAN'S SLAYER.

Jury Accepts Decker's Story of Killing in Struggle Over Gun.

It took a jury before Judge Tiernan in the Richmond County Court less than thirty minutes last night to find a verdict of "not guilty" in the case of Calvin Decker, 39 years old, indicted for the murder of Marion Hart, 32, in her home at Butchersville on Oct. 13.

District Attorney Fach had testified to the confession of Decker, who declared he was intoxicated at the time the woman was killed. Decker testified yesterday that he reached the house on the Old Stone Road, Butchersville, about 6 o'clock on the night of Oct. 13. He had been drinking, he said. There was a can of beer on the table when he entered the house, and Mrs. Hart asked him to have a drink. He refused, and this angered her, he said, and she retorted, "I'll make you drink it."

A quarrel followed, and the woman, Decker testified, seized a shotgun, but before she could use it he got hold of it. In a scuffle the weapon was fired, and the charge entered the woman's neck and killed her.

AQUEDUCT POLICE HONORED.

Twenty Men Receive Gold and Bronze Stars for Good Service.

Twenty members of the Aqueduct Police Force will appear before the Board of Water Supply Commissioners this morning and receive gold and bronze decorations for bravery and good service during the last five years. It will be the first time that members of the aqueduct force have been so honored. Commissioner John F. Galvin of the Board of Water Supply decided several months ago that the men should receive credit for their service, and after consulting with Superintendent George F. Shrodey of the aqueduct force it was decided to award stars for excellent duty.

It took the Commissioner and Superintendent Shrodey several weeks to go through the records of the department and decide which members of the force were entitled to recognition. The members of the force will assemble in the Commissioner's office at 10 o'clock, and the medals will be presented by Commissioner Galvin and Commissioner Charles N. Chadwick. Sergeant John Rochford will receive both a gold and a bronze star, while Sergeant John N. Doyle will receive two bronze stars. The other gold stars will be awarded to Patrolmen Thomas E. McLarnon, Raymond Leewe and Thomas D. Clapperton. Bronze stars will be given to Sergeants, Michael F. Carmody, John Deegan, George Brodford, and Patrick L. Donovan, while patrolmen receiving bronze decorations will be Patrick H. Murphy, Arnold H. Herman, Peter T. Quinn, John J. Connelly, King B. Buchanan, John J. Miran, William Siebeck, Dennis F. Reardon, and Patrick A. Burke.

SHIP ALMOST HIT BY SHELL.

14-Inch Missile in Sandy Hook Test Passes Over the Panther.

According to a report which reached the Navy Yard yesterday, the repair ship Panther had a narrow escape from being struck by a 14-inch shell fired from the proving grounds at Sandy Hook in the morning. The projectile whizzed over Panther and struck the water about a mile beyond her. Immediately after the shot was fired the commander of the repair ship sent a wireless report of the incident to the commanding officer at Fort Hancock.

The Panther, with a number of other war vessels taking part in the manoeuvres, composed a fleet that is defending the entrance to New York Harbor. Three other vessels, which also came within range of the 14-inch gun yesterday, were the mine planters General Mills, General Frank and General Schofield. A flotilla of six torpedo boat destroyers was patrolling further eastward but was out of range of the big gun. The Panther was seven miles from shore when the shell passed over her.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.—2d Lt. G. E. Arenburg, 9th Cav. to Ft. Sam Houston for examination for detail in Aviation Sect., Signal Corps, then to his station.

Promotions in Inf.: S. L. Faison, Lt. Col., 6th, to Col., attached to 5th; L. L. Dufee, Major 26 Lt. Col., unassigned; J. A. Penn, Major, 1st to Lt. Col. 3d; G. G. Palmer, Capt., to Major, unassigned; O. R. Wolfe, Captain, 10th, to Major 26th; A. J. Booth, 1st Lt. to Capt., unassigned; E. K. Masee, 1st Lt. 11th to Capt., unassigned; J. A. Marmon, 1st Lt., 25th, to Capt. 3d; E. S. Miller, 2d Lt. to 1st Lt., unassigned; T. C. Lonergan, 2d Lt., 18th, to 1st Lt., attached to 16th, and A. L. Sneed, 2d Lt., 7th, to 1st Lt., 7th.

2d Lt. E. L. Canady, 13th Cav., is detailed in Aviation Sect., Signal Corps.

Leaves—2d Lt. T. H. Jones, C. A. C., 2 months; 1st Lt. S. B. Buckner, Jr., 27th Inf., extended to and including Nov. 30.

Navy.

Rear Adl. F. E. Beatty, retired; W. McLean, from Fourth Div., Atlantic Fleet to Commandant Norfolk Yard; A. Gleaves, to Commander, Torpedo Flotilla, Atlantic Fleet, Nov. 22, and H. O. Dunn, to Commander, 4th Div. Atlantic Fleet, Nov. 22.

Capts. S. S. Robinson, Assist. to Bureau of Steam Engineering, Navy Dept., to command the South Carolina; R. L. Russell from command of the South Carolina, home wait orders, and W. S. Sims, from Commander torpedo flotilla, Atlantic Fleet, Nov. 22, to fitting out the Nevada and in command when commissioned.

Comdr. W. V. Pratt, from command of the Birmingham, to Washington.

Lieut. Comdr. D. A. Weaver commissioned.

Lts. E. Friedrick, to New York Naval Ship, sick, and F. R. King, commissioned.

Jr. Grade Lt. G. B. Strickland, commissioned.

Ensigns S. Riche, the Arkansas, to New York Naval Hospital, sick; J. R. Henderson, the Michigan, to Philadelphia Naval Hosp., sick, and F. S. Low, the Connecticut to the Montana.

P. A. Surgeons C. W. O. Bunker, to New York Naval Hosp., and A. H. Dodge, the Salem to Portsmouth Yard.

Paral. C. T. Stark; to Norfolk Recg. Ship.

Pay Clerk A. W. Riggin, commissioned.

Rear Admiral Henry N. Manney, retired, died at San Diego, Cal., Oct. 25.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

ARRIVED—Glacier, at La Paz; Prairie, at

411 ON TAX ROLL CUT TO 72.

Day's Inquiry Discloses 45 Non-Resident and 7 Dead.

Tax Commissioners in Manhattan yesterday examined 411 persons against whom a personal tentative tax assessment for 1916 of $34,006,500 had been made. Out of the number only seventy-two were held for final assessment and their total was $263,900. Those exempted owing to non-residence numbered forty-five, while seven were reported as having died since the assessment was made. The total number examined since the books were opened is 4,318. Their total assessment amounted to $357,991,500. Of the number 706 have been held for a final assessment of $4,783,241.

AUCTION SALES.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ASSIGNEE SALE

In the matter of the general assignment of William W. Balke to Robert W. Thompson, Assignee,

SAMUEL MARX, Auctioneer,

Will Sell by Public Auction on Thursday, October 28th, 1915, at 10:30 A. M. Auctioneer's Salesroom, 115-17 Spring St., Near Broadway, City.

Assets of above, consisting of a very fine and elaborate collection of household furniture, books, carpets, rugs, paintings, bric-a-brac, silverware, and works of art, etc.; also Champagnes, Wines of old Vintages, Beers, Ale, Liquors, Groceries, etc.

ROBERT W. THOMPSON, Esq., Assignee. YANKAUER & DAVIDSON, Attorneys for Assignee, 261 Broadway, N. Y. C.

TRUSTEE SALE

SOLID SILVERWARE

SAMUEL MARX, Auctioneer,

Will Sell by Public Auction, on Thursday, October 28th, 1915, At 2 P. M., At 115-17 Spring St., Near B'way, City, Entire Collection of Henry Knebel, Dec'd, Consisting of

A very elaborate pair of Candelabra with Brackets, Samovar and Tray, Coffee, Tea, Cream and Chocolate Sets with extra trays, large and small; Forks, Spoons, Knives, Oyster Forks, Ladles, and various other articles, all being solid silver, and will be sold without reserve.

By order of Joseph K. Savage, Esq., Trustee, 52 Wall St., City.

Also by Order of Whom It May Concern.

EXECUTOR SALE

Norma H. Barrett, Deceased, consisting of an exceptionally fine assortment of Furs, such as Russian Sable Set, with extra Scarf, Alaska Seal Coat, Persian Coat and Muff, and a Fisher Set.

SALES ARRANGED AND CONDUCTED BY PHILIP SMITH.

SAMUEL MARX, Auctioneer, Woolworth Bldg., Suite 2120-2126. Tel. 6911-6912-7604-5 Barclay.

Salesroom 115-17 Spring St., nr. B'way, City. Tel., 4061-5882 Spring.

Exhibition and Descriptive Catalogue Tuesday, Oct. 26th, and Wednesday, Oct. 27th, 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.

MERCHANDISE.

About $50,000 Worth of High Speed Steel Tools

BROWN & SHARP, PRATT & WHITNEY, AND OTHER HIGH-CLASS TOOLS CONSISTING OF

Milling Cutters, Gauges, Reamers, Arbors, Thread Gauges, Lathe and Drill Chucks, Taps, Dies, Face Plates, Tool Racks, etc.

CHARLES SHONGOOD, Auctioneer, will sell Thursday, October 28, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., at 539 Broadway, New York City, the above property.

ALL THESE GOODS ARE PRACTICALLY BRAND NEW.

JOS. SHONGOOD'S SONS

Julius Shongood, Auctioneer

Salesroom, 94 Bowery

Will Sell at Auction

TOMORROW, THURS., OCT. 28

At 10 A. M.

The season's largest and finest collection of

HIGH-GRADE FURS

BY ORDER OF Jas. J. Ryan, Inc., 132 Myrtle Ave., Brooklyn Robt. A. Taft, 2138 Eighth Ave., Manhattan D. Silberstein's Sons, 8 & 10 6th Ave., Manhattan Silberstein Bros., 2457 Eighth Ave., Manhattan

THE ASSORTMENT COMPRISES RUSSIAN SABLE SETS RUSSIAN SABLE SKINS, SEALSKIN COATS, SEALSKINS AND HIGH GRADE FURS AND FUR GARMENTS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

DEALERS PARTICULARLY INVITED.

LIQUIDATION SALE

$10,000 STOCK OF ELLIS BROS., On the Premises, 685 Broadway, New York.

VAN PRAAG & CO., Auctioneers, Sell To-day at 10:30 A. M. ON ABOVE PREMISES

500 CARTONS SILK RIBBONS, From No. 100 to 250, 100 BOXES SILK VELVETS, Silks, Malines, Malinettes, etc.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

ANDREW J. McCORMACK, Auctioneer. REGULAR AUCTION SALES OF STOCKS AND BONDS BY ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, OFFICE NO. 55 WILLIAM ST., WEDNESDAY, OCT. 27TH, 1915, at 12:30 o'clock, at the EXCHANGE SALESROOM, NOS. 14 AND 16 VESEY STREET.

BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS ESTATE OF SARAH KIRKMAN, Dec'd.

$5,000 Southern Pacific Co. 5 p. c. Convt. Bds., 1936.
$7,000 Baltimore & Ohio R. R. 4½ p. c. Convt. Bds., 1933.
$5,000 Indiana Steel Co. 1st Mtg. 5 p. c. Bds., 1952.
20 shs. Chicago & Northwestern Ry. common.
52 shs. Corn Exchange Bank.
22 shs. Atlantic Coast Line R. R. common.
4 shs. Kirkman & Son pref.
50 shs. General Chemical Co. pref.
FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
50 shs. Royal Baking Powder Co. common.
100 shs. Third Avenue R'way Co.
10 shs. New-Yorker Staats-Zeitung.
80 shs. First Natl. Bank, Seabright, N. J.
8 shs. Flushing Terrace Realty Co.
2 shs. Little Farms Associates.
170 shs. Steinway Park Realty Co.
$20,000 McKnight Realty Co. 1st Mtg. 5 p. c. Gold Bonds.
13 shs. American Telephone & Telegraph Co.
$1,000 Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Ry. Adjustment 4 p. c. Bds., Stamped Regstd.
17 shs. Pennsylvania Sugar Co.
5 3-10 shs. Harper & Brothers pref.
30 shs. New York Title Insurance Co.
20 shs. Publicity Clock Co., Inc.
15 shs. City of New York Insurance Co.
100 shs. Art Metal Construction Co.
$8,354.69 Claim of United Export Co. vs. L. K. Purdom, Tegucigalpa, San Salvador, for balance of account in favor of the United Export Co., with interest from Feb. 6, 1914.
$7,881.94 Judgment in favor of the United Export Co. against Alfred P. Moisant, entered in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, April 20, 1915.
$39,000 Pittsburgh, Shawmut & Northern R. R. 5 p. c. Receivers' Ctfs., due March 1, 1916.

ADVERTISING SUPREMACY.

The New York Times in the nine months, from January 1st to September 30th, 1915, printed 6,678,700 agate lines in total advertising, help and situation wanted advertisements excepted—a greater volume than any other New York newspaper, morning or afternoon—865,878 agate lines in excess of the next New York newspaper.—Advt.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyer's Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

DEPARTMENT STORE desires at once job suits, dresses, skirts, and waists; will pay spot cash. L 82 Times.

WE ARE OPEN for Amoskeag 32-inch chambrays, all colors; quantity no object; will pay cash. Address Box K 239 Times Downtown.

WANT QUANTITY LINEN wiping cloths, table cloths, napkins. Strong & Hary Co., Rochester, N. Y.

DRESS FASTENERS wanted; all sizes. Telephone 5893 Franklin.

JOBBERS looking at wash skirts will place immediate orders; call between 2 and 5 P. M. S. Blate & Sons, 55 West 17th St.

JOB 200 SERGE DRESSES to close out. International Dress and Skirt Co., 138 West 25th St.

JOB OF SKIRTS in latest materials and styles to close out at a price. Wear Well Skirt Co., 30 West 24th St.

FUR TRIMMINGS in job lot, all kinds, to close out for the trade. Room 802, 33 West 34th St.

JOB OF SERGE, silk, and velvet dresses to close out. Graber and Wechsler, 164 West 25th St.

25 PIECES WATERLOO CHINCHILLA colored black, navy, brown, and gray, to close out. Phone Farragut 9165.

ON HAND 1,000 cloth coats, fur trimmed; close out at $4.75. Hirsch & Bro., 153 W. 27th St.

JOB of dresses, serges, combinations, and velvets, to close out. 18 West 27th St., 7th floor.

BIG SACRIFICE.—Have 100 doz. waists to close out at exceptionally low figure. Jos. Rosenberg & Co., 134 Spring St.

JOB OF DRESSES to close out; newest merchandise. Reliance Costume Co., 33 West 34th St.

WE CARRY LARGE QUANTITIES OF ALL kinds of mixture coats on hand for immediate delivery.

Weinstein & Klipstein, 139-141 Spring St., Corner Wooster St.

FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY, PLUSH COATS AND FUR-TRIMMED MIXTURE AND BROADCLOTH COATS. ALL SNAPPY STYLES AND LATEST MODELS. I. & B. SAPIRO CLOAK CO., 45 WEST 20TH ST.

On hand, COATS, FUR TRIMMED; cloths, pile fabrics, $4.50 to $12.50; immediate delivery. Hirsch & Brother, 153 West 27th St.

FUR-TRIMMED COATS.

In plushes, corduroy, velours, mixtures; 1,000 for immediate delivery. Kaplan Bros., 150 West 22d St.; Chelsea 2196-8618.

WE HAVE NIFTY FUR-TRIMMED DRESSES FOR IMMSDIATE DELIVERY. DICKER & GINSBERG, 142 W. 26TH ST.

HAVE 5,000 plush coats on hand, ready for immediate delivery, at reasonable prices. Rudinsky Bros., 27 West 24th.

WILL SELL 12 pieces black, Erlanger's twill back velveteen; reasonable. W 101 Times.

HAVE BROWN 24-inch and black 22-inch imported twill back velveteen to sell. Phone Madison Square 7179.

VELVETEEN SUITS, fur trimmed, for immediate delivery. M. L. & G. Cloak and Suit Co., 29 West 17th St.

250 PIECES OF FURS, consisting of scarfs, muffs, and coats, at a sacrifice. Schiller, 224 Sixth Av.

FIVE HUNDRED FUR TRIMMED SUITS, TO CLOSE OUT. KIRSHMAN BROS., 36 W. 25TH ST.

ON HAND for immediate delivery, up-to-date dresses at a price. Vassar Dress Co., 39 West 32d St.

Big job of silk serge combinations and chiffon velvet dresses. Coronet Costume Co., 114 W. 17th St.

JOB of children's and misses' serge and corduroy dresses. Subin, 32 W. 24th St.

SKIRTS, serge and velvet corduroys on hand. L. Chauser, 19 W. 21st St.

Jobs desired for cash in highest grade 'adies' and children's dresses and suits, plush and Winter coats, skirts, waists, petticoats, furs, sweaters. Uneeda House, 8 Lispenard Street; Franklin 4343.

DESIRE at once jobs ladies' suits, dresses, skirts and waists; will pay cash. Eastern Merchandise Co., 435 Broadway. Spring 355.

CASH PAID for job lots of women's apparel. Frank Jacobovitz, 10 Lispenard St. Fr. 1,950.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday ..3@3¾% per cent. for the best names
Monday.....3@3½% " " " "
The quotations are for six months' paper.

Colored Buckskin Offered Now.

Manufacturers of buckskin are now producing their leather in colors similar to the kid used so largely, but it still remains, according to experienced shoe men, to be seen whether or not the colored buck will become popular. The dye used in coloring kid leather now costs $13 a pound, against a cost of 65 cents a pound two years ago. This extra cost means an increase of about two cents a foot on the leather, or about six cents per pair of shoes.

Gabardines Show Strength.

About the only feature to the demand for dress goods at the present time is the strength of gabardines and the probability of this fabric taking a much larger share of business than it has. Poplins continue to be well taken for Spring, with nowheres near the amount of cancellations that were predicted a while ago. Mannish serges are also being well received, something that cannot be said for the serges that were formerly sold to the women's wear trade. Buyers are taking shepherd checks more freely than ever.

More Talk About Blankets.

There were more rumors yesterday of blanket purchases by one of the allied countries, supposedly Italy, but nothing definite could be got. From all accounts it is not as easy to place this business as some that has gone before because of certain differences in specifications from the ordinary run of army blankets. So marked are these differences said to be that some of the blanket mills cannot touch them at all, and it is thought possible that before all is said and done the buyers in question will have to take, not what they want, but what they can get.

Linoleum Prices Unchanged.

Linoleum prices for the Spring season have been named on the basis of the last advance on Fall goods, which took place on Sept. 1. There is no assurance, however, that these prices will be held very long, for the rising cost of the raw material is said to be liable to cause an advance at almost any time in the future. While trading is never very heavy in this branch of the floor coverings trade on the opening day of the season, quite a large number of buyers dropped into the showrooms of the leading manufacturers to look over the new lines and to make selections for confirmation later on.

Retail Dry Goods Convention.

The convention of the National Retail Dry Goods Association will be held at the Hotel Biltmore on Feb. 3, 4, and 5. These dates will give the association two full days for transacting its business and a half day on the 5th, which falls on Saturday. The dinner will be held on the evening of the first day. The membership of the association has increased more than a hundred per cent. since last February, and 500 members will be present at the next meeting, compared with the 200 who were gathered at the Hotel Knickerbocker, where the last convention was held.

High-Grade Dresses Did Well.

With the end of the Fall wholesale season for dresses approaching, makers of high-grade goods of this kind report one of the best seasons in years. Buying is steady enough even at this late date, but in some quarters deliveries have been delayed so badly, through inability to get sufficient quantities of the fabrics wanted, that the manufacturers are not anxious for a great deal more Fall business. They want to get their present orders cleaned up and turn their attention to the new season. As a sample of how popular velvet has been this season for dresses, one manufacturer said yesterday that fully 75 per cent. of the street garments turned out by him were made of velvet, in black and colors, while 20 per cent. were of broadcloth, and the remainder of various silks. Colored velvets are said to be especially hard to get just now.

Shoe Style Question Settled.

The dispute over shoe styles for the future has been settled in favor of solid colors in the darker shades, according to the Morse & Rogers bulletin. Dealers who now have combination colored shoes in stock are cutting prices in order to move them quickly. The bulletin says also that the large stores, which anticipate the wants of their customers early, are doing a fine business on high-priced kidskin shoes. Black, bronze, or African brown, mocha, olive, dark blue, green and purple are highly favored. Patent leather button shoes with black cloth tops and plain toes are again selling well, and the oldtime turn sole opera slippers with French heels, now called spat pumps, are selling better than they ever did.

What a Skating Fad May Do.

Manufacturers of various sorts of sporting goods are anxious to have the skating fad, talked of for this Winter, actually develop. Such a fad would spur on the demand for all kinds of apparel. Knit goods manufacturers, however, will receive most of the benefit, and there are signs already in evidence that the trade in their wares will be exceptionally brisk. If such a sport as skating is to be adopted for the Winter months by a large number of people, it will enable manufacturers in many lines to fill in time that is ordinarily very slack for them. Women's knit scarf sets in brushed goods are finding a large sale at present, which would seem to indicate that skating is "coming in."

A Scarcity of Jobs.

Buyers of women's ready-to-wear garments will not find much in the way of close out merchandise this season. Those that have put off ordering any large quantities, in the hope of being able to pick up goods at lower prices than now prevail, are very apt to be disappointed. The women's garment trades have been well employed, and prices will no doubt be maintained except in very rare instances. The manufacturing trades are finding it a hard matter to get desirable fabrics and, even where higher prices are paid, deliveries have become uncertain. With an actual scarcity of goods the manufacturers will hardly depart so far from correct merchandising principles as to sacrifice their product.

Weather Halts Coal Demand.

The Coal Trade Journal will say today that last week was relatively quiet in the anthracite market, but there was no slackening in the rate of mine operations. The producers were busy in catching up on their orders, and so were not disturbed by a temporary let-up in demand. The arrival of more seasonable weather over the week-end was promptly felt in retail circles, and its influence is now beginning to extend to wholesale offices. The great problem with bituminous shippers is how to get coal forwarded fast enough to take care of their contracts. The tonnage available for sale in the open market is relatively small, and is gradually becoming more limited.

Gray Goods Still Quiet.

Staple gray goods were again quiet in this market yesterday, the drop in cotton not giving the buyers any reason to operate further to any extent on spot and nearby goods. More attempts were made yesterday, it was said, to get contract goods than for several days, but the mills apparently have not got to the point where they will take what the buyers are offering for such deliveries. More second-hand goods were reported in the market during the day, at prices ranging from a sixteenth to an eighth of a cent lower than those asked by first hands, but it is said that there are not many of these goods to be had. Fancies continued to move actively. Spot printcloth prices were:

39-inch, 80-80s	6½c	38½-inch, 64-56s	4½c
39-inch, 72-76s	5½c	38½-inch, 60-48s	4¼c
38-inch, 68-72s	5¼c	38½-inch, 60-48s	4¼c
39-inch, 56-44s	*4c	27-inch, 64-60s	3½c
38½-inch, 64-60s	4½c	27-inch, 56-52s	3c

*Asked.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

In Town.

114TH STREET AND SEVENTH AVENUE CONSTRUCTION COMPANY.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the 114th Street and Seventh Avenue Construction Company, builder, of 1,884 Seventh Avenue, by Wyschier & Co. for fuses, $100; Simmons & Mayer, $500; Consolidated Chandelier Company, $500, and Brandt Construction Company, $500. It was alleged that the company had transferred real estate at 125 West 111th Street to Isidor Reis. Liabilities are stated to be $75,000 and assets about $5,000.

CARUSA FEATHER COMPANY.—A petition has been filed against the Carusa Feather Company of 815 Broadway, which made an assignment on Monday.

PRESSED ASBESTOS PRODUCTS COMPANY.—A petition has been filed against the Pressed Asbestos Products Company of 451 West Nineteenth Street by Monnier & Marcus, creditors for $581. It was alleged that William Tries, a former employe, obtained a judgment against the company for $1,039 on Oct. 19. The assets were seized by a Marshal, and a sale has been advertised for Oct. 26.

ABRAHAM BERSE, doing business as the Berse Hat Company, wholesale dealer in millinery at 106 West Thirty-second Street, has made an assignment to Louis H. Strouse. A petition in bankruptcy was filed against him by these creditors: Max Feist, $532; Alexander Brothers, $50, and Thomas Earle & Co., $77. Liabilities are $10,000 and assets $7,000.

MAX RAPPORT.—A petition has been filed against Max Rapport, dealer in cloaks and suits at 3,493 Broadway, by these creditors: S. Marcus & Co., $417; Economist Company, $40, and Lichtenstein & Reichlein, $118. Liabilities are $3,000 and assets $1,000. He made an assignment on Monday.

J. E. MANIX COMPANY.—The report of appraisers in the bankruptcy of J. E. Manix Company, buyer for department stores, at 320 Church Street, shows liabilities $238,000 and liquidation value of assets $275,359. Deducting liabilities of the receiver, amounting to $38,509, and estimating future expenses at $5,000, leaves a net balance realizable on liquidation of $231,750.

MANDEL & REDER, trading as the Regal Waist Company, at 7 West Thirtieth Street, have filed assignment schedules showing liabilities $47,000; nominal assets, $45,111, and actual assets, $2,178.

MORRIS GLASSER, glass dealer at 91 Ninth Avenue, has filed bankruptcy schedules showing liabilities $8,255 and assets $2,178.

Out of Town.

CHICAGO, Oct. 26.—James C. Michael, President of the Prosperity Exposition, against which a petition in involuntary bankruptcy was filed three weeks ago, voluntary petition. Liabilities $12,975, assets $856. The larger portion of the liabilities are for notes and contracts of the exposition guaranteed by him.

A. Tuckhorn, a saloon keeper, voluntary petition. Liabilities $11,496, assets $1,750.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Oct. 26.—Thomas F. Dwyer, grocer of New Bedford, voluntary petition. Liabilities $2,633, assets $1,502. Allen Slade & Co., Inc., among the largest creditors with an unsecured claim for $298.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 26.—In re Auto Mart. Petition filed that the Auto Mart be placed under a receivership. Petitioning creditor Century Rubber Works. Liabilities, $22,000; assets, $12,000.

Current Electric Company. Voluntary petition. Liabilities, $14,491; assets, $10,915.

BUSINESS NOTES.

Sawyer, Regan & Co., warp novelty woolens, have removed to room 1,101, 26 Madison Avenue.

The silk buyers of the Dry Goods Alliance will meet today at 75 Spring Street. A meeting of the dress goods buyers will be held at that address tomorrow.

The sixth semi-annual banquet of the Carpet Club or New York will be held at the Hotel Breslin tonight at 7 o'clock. Myron W. Robinson of the Crex Carpet Company is Chairman of the Dinner Committee.

Alexander H. Meyer, a resident buyer of this city, has leased the eleventh floor of the new Bijou building, Broadway and Thirty-fifth Street, for a term of years from the World's Manufacturing Corporation, which recently took a lease covering four floors in that building. The Meyer lease was negotiated by Irving M. Crane, who is President of the corporation.

The roads of the Trunk Line Association have notified the Secretary of the National Canners' Association that they will establish a special two-cent-a-mile rate in each direction in conjunction with the convention of the Canners' Association, which is to be held in Louisville, Feb. 7-11. Similar action has been taken by the Central Passenger Association.

The sixth annual convention of the American Manufacturers' Export Association will be held today at the Hotel Biltmore. Among the speakers at the convention and the banquet will be Percival Farquhar, head of the Brazil Railway Company, John Chandler Cobb of Boston, and Isaac N. Seligman. Alba B. Johnson, President of the Baldwin Locomotive Works, will preside at the convention.

RICE CROP WORRIES JAPAN.

Government Tries to Relieve Market by Buying Up a Large Amount.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.—Notwithstanding war prices and the steady demand for foodstuffs, there is distress in Japan at the surplus of rice on hand from last year's crop. The Government has bought a large amount, expending thus far $2,490,000 for the purpose of relieving the market, but there is an excess of 10,000,000 bushels, with a similar surplus in sight from this year's crop.

The annual consumption of rice in Japan is 55,000,000 koku or 275,000,000 bushels, and this year there is estimated to be an excess for exportation of at least 2,000,000 koku or 10,000,000 bushels. The tendency of the market during the Fall has been to lower prices and with the new crop coming on there is grave fears of a general slump.

Consul General Sidmore at Yokohama, in a report to the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, states that the purchase of rice in large quantities by the Government had little effect on the price and did not withstand the depression in the market. The Japanese authorities are at a loss how to meet the situation seeing that the recent effort by purchase to help things failed to accomplish any good.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

American Hay Co.—New York Central R. R. Co. $1,099.71
Beck, Harry B.—S. Prosser et al. 104.49
Brachman, Samuel M.—A. E. Fowler et al. 217.80
Borger, Andrew H.—H. Buckler 519.72
Benfre Realty and Holding Co.—A. Steurmann 179.81
Coen, John—R. Scobie 267.94
Central Moron Sugar Co.—A. R. Cantelin 14,129.58
Cullen, Charles—Lawson Piano Co. 196.22
Coakley, Wm. A.—W. J. Carroll 171.22
Crosby, Wilson R.—Algoma Produce Co. 328.46
Davis, Leonard—Paige Buffalo Co., Inc. 649.50
Damers, John, and Edward Koles—G. G. Barker, costs 408.19
Espinals, Augusto—M. Conte 126.91
Erber, Ignatz J. Lamarus 325.14
Elle, Joseph and Emma—Knickerbocker Clothing Co. 107.84
Eagan & Leake—J. F. Morgan 149.97
Epstein, Emanuel—Co., Inc. 1,639.61
Fennell, Robert—L. J. Field et al. 196.48
Feury, Nellie M.—P. Shanley et al. 485.53
Gutzman, Otto—M. Michaelson 1,554.08
Goldfarb, Isaac—A. Radin 216.80
Goldberg, Joseph—A. S. Rosenberg & Co., Inc. 147.24
George A. Just Co.—M. Bayer, costs 112.10
Genser Feather Co. and Joseph Genser—I. Schauer & Co. 177.85
Hyatt, Mary—K. Siemens 185.80
Heckscher, August, and Percy N. Furber—T. A. Nevins, costs 110.38
Hur, Francis C. Laurence, F. Helen, and Alexander R. Turnbullas 296.38
Harcomb, J. Douglas—J. H. Rooney 110.98
Hoagland, George P., and Wm. F. O'Dwyer—Keystone Type Foundry 264.41
Jucaro & Moron Railway Co. — R. 2,094.54
Same—Same 2,222.94
Same—Same 4,971.44
Jagendorf, Gusta—City Real Estate Co. 320.17
Logie, James—J. C. Mossman 534.96
Makowski, Stanley—United Distillers Co. 105.89
McKinstry, Isabel A.—Astor Trust Co. 3,157.63
Mazzola, Louis—A. Hayes 3,930.42
Medici, Mary—H. E. Meeker 5,147.57
Nankin, Hussie—I. Dresner 338.63
Morfoganis, Peter—Cudahy Packing Co. 112.51
Pass, Henry—P. McEntee 146.14
Meister, Sigmund—F. Fruehs 120.78
McAleenan, Joseph A.—R. Cimino 13,131.98
Preu, Otto—H. C. Cameron 9,771.62
Pacher, Sophie—Morris & Co. 171.81
Polo Hygienic Ice Co.—Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Co. 743.40
Parker, John H.—James McCreery & Co. 145.34
Reiss, Samuel—A. Radin 302.87
Rosenberg, Isaac—Fifth Ave. Bank 478.91
Schwartz, Isaac—M. Solinger 817.67
Stevens, Edwin E.—Cable Construction Co., Inc 204.81
Schrodel, Frederick J.—Interstate Note and Holding Co. 121.55
Schwartzbarth, Kate and Annie—P. L. Berlinger et al. 171.24
Schultz, Carl W.—Charles B. Towne Hospital 205.96
Spamphanda, Vincent—Interstate Note and Holding Co., Inc. 141.25
Strauss, Wm. L.—C. T. Janovsky 240.12
Van Buren and N. Y. Bill Posting Co.—Times Square Improvement Co., Inc. 400.78
Vernon, Frank—Necostyle Envelope Co. 183.69
Vanderlofske, Joseph M.—C. P. Leggett 1,439.54
U. S. Trading and Transportation Co.—N. Y. Telephone Co. 345.12
Thompson, Carey A.—Property Sales Corp. 390.28
Vermilyea, Bessie—H. Wechter, costs 107.27
Twist, Emily A.—E. M. Lynch 976.94
White, Stanford—Dodd, Mead & Co. 108.71
Webb Construction Co., Inc.—Empire Lighting Fixture Co. 217.86
William Burke Metal Corner Bed Co., Inc.—American Lurfer Prism Co. 208.74
Water Purification Co.—N. Y. Telephone Co. 102.84
Wilson, Maude—J. Staneck et al. 106.04
Walters, Albert A.—M. L. Macdonald 276.14
Wolpin, Henry, and Morris Gershrin—C. Kirz 285.66
Wykagyl Reservation, Inc.—P. R. Macneille 3,200.53
Woolsleger, Joseph—United Distillers Co. 219.05
Yankaus, Baltrus S.—M. Faltenstein et al. 582.78
Yeaple, Byron J.—Metropolitan Chair Co. 806.45
Burlando, Emanuel—City of N. Y. 161.33
Bishop, C. W.—Same 145.72
Boiyer, Wm. H.—Same 619.48
Brainard, Wm. H.—Same 267.11
Cook, Geo. J.—Same 469.23
Clark, Frederick E.—Same 619.48
Cohn, Pamila K.—Same 578.99
Ducasse, Francis—Same 146.58
Engeman, William—Same 267.11
Erie Boatman's Transportation Co.—Same 162.99
Fenn, Frank B.—Same 267.11
Frankel, Irving—Same 618.95
Forest Leasing Co.—Same 115.99
Good, Wm. H.—Same 267.11
Hunt, Max—Same 619.48
Hoadley, Joseph H.—Same 619.48
Hilgardner, John W.—Same 267.11
Holman, Edw. E.—Same 267.11
Iron Clad Mfg. Co.—Same 640.40
Interstate Securities Co.—Same 941.57
Kimberley, Augustus G.—Same 267.11
Kasaab, George—Same 267.11
Multiphone Operating Co.—Same 578.74
Martin, Geo. W.—Same 1,220.71
Miller, Samuel—Same 185.99

In Bronx County.

Ahrons, Ida B.—O'Neill-Adams Co. $75.09
Appelbaum, Julius—I. Klatzkie 452.85
Bronx Co. Pk'cy—Frederick F. Ingram Co. 25.04
Borger, Andrew H.—E. Buckley 519.72
Carnegie Construction Co.—B. Altman & Co. 394.84
Cohen, Sarah—A. S. Lewis 70.04
Delecker, Charles—Echelis Realty Co. 135.58
Estates Contracting Co.—E. Bellow 1,090.18
Greenbaum, Jacob S.—Gordon Press, Inc. 70.97
Godard, Grace Purdy—W. E. Fanche 31.27
Iasevoll, Nicola—D'Andrea Construction Co. 40.97
Kaplan, Abraham—J. H. Neiman 61.65
Lamole, Pasquale—People of the State of N. Y. 78.12
Mitchell, Patrick J., and John J. McDermott—W. H. Caldwell 271.74
Pyle, Albin F.—E. D. Loughman 2,094.54
Pyle, Louis M.—O'Neill-Adams Co. 277.59
Partello, William J.—F. Colety 357.66
Regenthal, Anzel—O. Landau 193.32
Rottenberg, Lena—People of the State of N. Y. 414.54
Reinach, Adolph—S. Trimmer & Sons, Inc. 78.87
Rosenberg, Jacob—Defiance Button Machine Co. 33.16
Schleifer, Max—J. Dulos 185.90
Seigel, Dora—N. Y. Consolidated R. R. Co. 114.50
Silvestri, Paul, Kovacs Construction Co., and Julian Kovacs — Cosmopolitan Bank. 425.72
Watson, Matthew F. and Clarence C. Mann—Ebling Brewing Co. 283.16
Walzer, Harry—Henry L. Hunter, Inc. 107.72
Zeller, Joseph—J. Burckel 32.72

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name in that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and date that when judgment was filed.

In New York County.

Green, Michael J.—W. H. Meyer, March 25, 1907 ..... $121.62
Glantz, Louis G.—Rubin Berman—D. E. Bershall & Son, Aug. 16, 1915 ..... 180.29
Goldan, S. Ormand—E. Thompson, Oct. 20, 1915 ..... 991.61
Hecht, Rudolph—H. A. Budd, May 29, 1914 ..... 288.92
Herrmann, Henry—J. M. Delaney et al., Dec. 11, 1912 ..... 359.40
Israel, Julius and David—J. S. Wright, July 10, 1915 ..... 680.77
Kellogg, Andrew H., Andrew H. Kellogg Co.—J. George, March 5, 1915 ..... 2,955.38
Kaufman, Rebecca—M. Metzner, Sept. 23, 1915 ..... 969.94
Metz, Adam—National Lead Co., April 22, 1915 ..... 1,887.32
Molostowsky, Annie—E. A. Scott, April 22, 1915 ..... 357.32
Mercein, Daniel S.—McCready Pub. Co., July 9, 1913 ..... 424.44
Rosenthal, Frances—M. Wasur, Oct. 14, 1914 ..... 188.91
Schleiff, Max, and Samuel Grumtwarg—Graf Realty Holding Co., Inc., Sept. 27, 1915 ..... 371.35
Two Hundred and Fourth St. Corp.—Murray & Hill Co., Oct. 25, 1915 ..... 857.05
Weber, Robert G.—Charles F. De Ganahl (vacated) 108,000.00
Wuppermann, Adolph E.—Alhambra Garage Co., April 10, 1914 ..... 229.43
Troegerlith Tile Co.—G. F. Hill, Feb. 3, 1915, (reversed) 2,120.70

In Bronx County.

Keilbert Construction Co., Francis X. Keil, and William T. Hookey & Sons Co., Inc.—M. Kobre, July 27, 1915 ..... $259.51
Lang, Joseph—J. Bogart et al., Oct. 2, 1913 ..... 185.49
Lemlen, Gertrude—A. Kunst, Sept. 15, 1915 ..... 129.23

THE RUG AND CARPET SALE.

Continued Interest and Good Prices Mark the Auction.

While interest in the second day's auction of the Alexander Smith & Sons Carpet Company was maintained yesterday, buyers, particularly those from out of town, took time to visit the show rooms of the rug and carpet houses showing the new Spring 1916 lines of merchandise. A good many of the trade visitors concluded that it would be a good idea to see also what other firms were offering.

The auction began with Katonah velvet rugs, and these were followed in order by the other classes of the company's lines in velvet floor coverings. Many of the most popular patterns in the velvet goods brought full value. As on Monday, so yesterday, there was some shading for balances, but the day's prices as a whole held up remarkably well, in the opinion of experienced buyers. Among the classes of rugs sold yesterday, together with regular Spring list prices and single lot prices obtained, were the following:

Class.	List Price.	Auction Price.
12-4 Katonah velvet, 9x12, seamless	$11.00	$11.25
2 6-4 Axminsters, 12x12	25.00	26.50
6-4 Axminsters, 12x15	32.50	28.25
E Saxony Axminsters, 27x54 in.	1.50	1.35
J Saxony Axminsters, 36x72 in.	2.70	2.85
E Axminsters, 27x60 in.	1.75	1.60
J Axminsters, 36x72 in.	3.00	2.90

Buyers at times were disappointed, apparently, at the auctioneer's announcement that duplicates were less than stated in the official catalogue of the sale. One of the features of the afternoon session was the wide distribution on many classes, this applying especially to such goods as small Axminster runners. As nearly as could be estimated, total receipts of the two days' sale closely approximate $900,000.

Today's auction at the Smith salesrooms begins at 10 o'clock with Lot 636, covering Smith Axminster mats. There are still 1,823 lots to be disposed of between today and Saturday night, but the Smith auctioneers hope by speeding up the remaining days of the sale to clear out the last lot late Saturday night.

Across the avenue from the Smith auction buyers made liberal purchases of rugs and carpets offered at special competitive prices for this week only by Stephen Sanford & Sons, Inc. This concern is understood to have taken orders so far this week for goods valued at above $300,000.

OTHER PRICES NAMED.

In One Instance an Advance Was Made During the Day.

Prices for the Spring (1916) season were named on carpets and rugs during the day by W. & J. Sloane, wholesale department, selling agents for McCleary, Walling & Crouse and the Shuttleworth Brothers Company of Amsterdam, N. Y., and C. H. Masland & Sons of Philadelphia. The carpet prices ranged from 4 to 10 cents a yard higher than those named at the opening of the Fall season, while the rug advances ranged from 5 cents on certain small sizes, the 27 inches by 60 inches, to $4.10 on the highest priced 11-3 by 15 rug offered. The latter advance is about 6 per cent.

One of the features in this part of the trade was that it became necessary during the day to advance the 9 by 12 size of the McCleary, Walling & Crouse Lindsey axminster rugs an additional 25 cents, bringing the price to $18.25, against $12.25 at the opening of last season. All of the prices quoted are subject to change without notice, and all orders are accepted subject to strikes and fires and to the ability of the manufacturers to fill them prior to April 30.

The new season's figures named by the Roxbury Carpet Company and the Firth Carpet Company are practically on the bases of the advances of July 1, when quotations on Fall goods were moved up quite a little. It is expected that J. Sloane & Co., selling agents, will announce prices on the goods they handle today.

EXPORT RECORDS BROKEN.

Those from This Port Last Week Footed Up $67,580,906.

All records for exports from this port were broken in the week ended Oct. 23, when outward shipments of war supplies and general merchandise totaled $67,580,906, according to the Custom House report issued yesterday. Exports in the week before amounted to $54,657,889, and in the week before that to $29,405,122. Exports in the corresponding week last year were valued at $21,397,327. Exports from this port to date for the year show total $1,241,943,613, compared with $707,606,179 in the same period last year.

England's weekly exports, which have been steadily mounting, reached high-water mark last week when they totaled $24,206,218, or $8,000,000 more than in the week before. Shipments to Wales amounted to $1,350,000, while Ireland's share was $626,216. Scotch

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We shall be pleased to bring to your attention certain issues of conservative investment bonds to yield approximately

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Our Department of Service will gladly supply you with the data which will help you to form an opinion.

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4s, To Net.....4.22½%
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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Peace Rumor Checks Advance, with Some Confusion—More Startling Trade Figures.

A hint of what might be expected to take place in the stock market if serious peace overtures were made by one side or the other was given early yesterday afternoon when an unconfirmed rumor reached the financial district that Prince von Bülow, former Imperial German Chancellor, had prepared a proposition for submission to King Alfonso of Spain and President Wilson. This report came from Madrid, and lacked any corroborating evidence, but its publication was sufficient to check a rapidly advancing market and send some of the specialties back in short order.

The peace rumor came shortly after noon. The market had looked inviting for short sales to the professionals for several days, and with a weapon in their hands they started a drive against some of the issues which have been moving to new high levels without the customary reactions. In a few moments Maxwell common had sold from 93 down to 83, the first preferred from its high of 103 down to 99¾, and the second preferred from 85½ down to 64. Crucible Steel slumped from 93¼ to 88, Bethlehem from 580 to 550, Baldwin from 141½ to 138, and Industrial Alcohol from 124 to 120¾. Not all of these declines started from the day's high price with the receipt of the Madrid report; most of the specialties had already received a slight downward impetus from profit taking. But the lack of support clearly indicated to brokers that they had not erred in exacting large margins for purchases of the war stocks.

The market yesterday was even more active than on Monday, and the close, although irregular, showed gains for a great many issues. Railroad shares participated to a larger extent in the trading, and sentiment toward them was much more favorable, particularly for the lower priced stocks. Those lines which reach the Eastern seaboard are recovering their prestige with the circulation of stories of congested terminals.

As usual on a Steel Corporation meeting day, the action of Steel common was watched as a barometer of the feelings of insiders toward the business situation. The stock was very active, selling from 87¼ down two points and closing at 85⅞, with a net gain of half a point. The showing of $38,710,644 in net earnings for the quarter was gratifying except to those who had misled themselves into expectations of from $45,000,000 to $50,000,000. The ratio of increase in earnings as shown in the reports for July, August, and September by months, was equalled in October, and the outlook for dividends at the conclusion of the current quarter is encouraging.

The public mind is becoming so satiated with record-breaking trade figures that the export totals announced yesterday evoked little response. The average trader is at a loss to know whether he should construe each new total of exports as a good or bad sign. Nevertheless, the statement of exports from the twelve principal ports for the week ended with Oct. 23, which showed a total of $96,777,000 against imports of but $28,167,000, challenged attention in banking circles, where the arrangements for new commercial credits are taking shape. Sterling exchange was only slightly weaker, selling down to $4.61⅜ and closing an eighth above that figure at Monday's low point. There was evidence of a further improvement in the bond market, dealers reporting a good demand for New York State and City issues on the part of investors who had found banks unwilling to accept more deposits at interest.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Cheer Follows Gloom.

Naturally a great many traders who waited in Wall Street until United States Steel Corporation's figures appeared were disappointed. Some had expected net earnings as high as $45,000,000, and $40,000,000 was the very least looked for in some quarters. When the total proved to be less than $39,000,000 there were many gloomy faces about the news tickers, but this condition did not last long. When it was found by reference to the corporation's records that only twice in seven years had this quarter's total been surpassed, the watchers cheered up. When they finally dispersed after prolonged discussion of the earnings, many remembered the September total and gain over August more distinctly than the entire income of the three months.

***

A Time of Large Figures.

Preliminary estimates of enormous earnings for the Steel Corporation might be considered a product of the atmosphere of expansion found in most corners of the stock trading district. The Street has been thinking in big figures and talking in huge totals for many a month now. It was known that the steel industry had grown until the mills were choked with work, and orders were being turned away. Hence the natural assumption was that earnings would reflect this condition. No allowance was made by the enthusiasts for the fact that profits are not yet what they were in other big boom periods, and that the mills were not crowded with orders through the entire period of the quarter.

Smaller Ratio of Depreciation.

The corporation set aside for sinking fund and depreciation accounts $1,026,400 more than in the preceding three months. As expressed in terms of net earnings, the ratio of depreciation to income was less than in the quarter preceding. In the second quarter the reserve was $7,638,471, against net revenue of $27,950,655, or about $1,000,000 in the reserve account to each $3,500,000 of net. In the last quarter the ratio was about $1,000,000 of reserve to each $4,500,000 of net earnings, the totals being $8,664,853 and $38,710,644 respectively.

***

Atchison Gains Again.

The September figures for the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe exhibit further strides of a well organized road. The gross earnings were $10,795,298, an increase of $156,002, compared with September, 1914, and the net earnings were $4,125,198, an increase of $23,099. The net earnings were $203,000 greater for September than for August. Since July 1 the Atchison has made an increase of $1,706,089 in gross and $949,345 in net.

***

No Bethlehem on Curb.

Efforts of promoters to start trading in "when and if issued" Bethlehem Steel stock on the Curb were nipped in the bud yesterday by the Curb Association. Notices will be sent to members of the association today not to trade in the mythical securities. There is a movement under way to get the board of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation to approve of changing the par value of Bethlehem Steel common stock from $100 to $10. So far, it is understood, the appeals have been poured into deaf ears. Anyway, promotors took up the reports and offered "when and if issued" $10 shares on the Curb on Monday. The stock has been offered all the way from $65 to $75, equivalent to $650 and $750 for the valid shares, but so far as reported no one has bought. Bethlehem Steel common closed yesterday on the Stock Exchange at $580 a share. It was reported yesterday on the Curb that the New York Stock Exchange had requested the Curb Association to send out a warning, but it was said on behalf of the Exchange that no such request had been made.

***

Two Hundred and Eleven Varieties.

Tiring of investing his enormous profits in gilt-edged bonds, a prominent Stock Exchange trader has hit on a new plan, which, he insists, has given him much satisfaction and pleasure. For the last month he has diverted his profits to buying ten shares of each dividend-paying stock in the Stock Exchange list. He has paid for all his stock in cash. This trader showed his list of stocks to friends yesterday, and it showed that he had 211 different stocks paying yearly dividends all the way from 2 per cent. to 50 per cent. He calls his method the "balanced investment method," but admits that his scheme is a hobby. He is looking about for other corporations which are having no trouble in keeping the wolf from the door. His friends, however, fear he will get a notion some day to sell out all his holdings. It is evident that the odd-lot dealer who will get the order will have his hands full and his brains whirling.

***

It's Up to "F. D."

Some time ago F. D. Underwood, President of the Erie, was quoted as saying that he would not quit the Erie until the Erie paid dividends. Friends of "F. D.," as some intimates call Mr. Underwood, are now worrying about a new job for the railroad man.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	Days. 10 or Less.	Over 10 up to 30.	Over 30 up to 60.	Over 60 up to 90.	Over 90.
Boston	3	4	4	4	5
New York	3	4	4	4	5
Phila.	3	4	4	4	5
Cleveland.	3½	4	4	4½	5
Richmond.	4	4	4	4	5
Atlanta	4	4	4	4	5
Chicago	4	4	4	4½	5
St. Louis.	3	4	4	4	5
Minneap.	4	4	4	4½	5
Kan. City	4	4	4	4	5
Dallas	4	4	4	4½	5
San Fran.	3	3½	4	4½	5

*Notes maturing in not more than 90 days secured by cotton or other staples, warehoused and insured, or in course of shipment, are discountable at the special rate of 3 per cent.

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Sixty days	2½@2¾
Ninety days	2½@2¾

COLLATERAL LOANS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Renewal Rate.
On call	2	1½	2	1½

ON TIME.

60 days	2½@2¾	5 months	3
90 days	2¾@3	6 months	3
4 months	3		

COMMERCIAL PAPER.
Best Known Names.

4 months	3 @3¼
60 to 90 days	3
4 months	3¼@3¾
6 months	3½@4

Other Names.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES.
Range of Sterling.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Chge.
Demand	$4.62½	$4.61¾	$4.61¾	— .00¾
Cables	4.63¾	4.62¼	4.62¼	— .00¾

Closing Rates.

	Demand, (or check.)	Cable.
London	$4.61¾	$4.62¼
Paris	5.97½	5.96½
Switzerland	5.37½	5.36½
Scandinavia	25.83	25.93
Berlin	.81⅝	.81⅝
China—		
Hongkong	43.35	43.55
Shanghai	58.00	..
Singapore	57.50	..
Greece	5.17	5.13
Holland	.40⅞	.41
India—		
Bombay	38.00	..
Calcutta	38.75	..
Italy	6.45½	6.44½
Japan—		
Kobe	49.37	49.45
Yokohama	49.12½	..
Philippine Islands—		
Manila	49.62	49.75
South America—		
Buenos Aires	41.87	41.50
Rio	28.37	28.50
Spain		15.12
Austria	14.60	14.65
Russia		33.50

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

—Bankers.— 60 Days.	90 Days.	—Commercial.— 60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.58½	$4.56½	$4.56¾	$4.54¾

Clearing House Figures.

New York Clearing House exchanges, $601,026,987; balance, $22,493,114; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $1,670,813.

The local banks have gained $54,000 on their Sub-Treasury operations since Friday.

Domestic Exchange.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres; Boston, par; Chicago, 10c discount; St. Louis, par; San Francisco, 35c premium; Montreal, par.

Bar Silver.

London, 23 15-16d, unchanged; New York, 48¾c, unchanged.

TOBACCO STOCKS.

Closing quotations of stocks not quoted elsewhere were:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
American Cigar	111	114	111	115
American Cigar pf	98	100	98	100
Conley Foil	350	400	350	400
Johnston Tin F. & M.	120	140	120	140
J. S. Young	155	170	155	170
J. S. Young pf	105	109	105	109
MacAndrews & F.	145	153	145	153
MacAndrews & F. pf.	99	100	99	100
Porto Rico-Am. Tob.	185	190	185	190
R. J. Reynolds Tob.	410	425	410	425
R. J. Reyn. Tob. pf.	119	125	119	125

NEW YORK CITY NOTES.

		Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
6s	—Sept., 1916	102⅝	102⅞	102⅝	102⅞
6s	—Sept., 1917	103⅛	103⅜	103⅛	103⅜
4½s	—June, 1965	102	102⅛	102⅛	102⅜
4½s	—Mar., 1963	102⅝	103	102⅞	103
4½s	—Nov., 1957	102⅜	103	102⅜	102⅝
4½s	—May, 1957	102⅜	103	102⅜	102⅝
4½s	—Nov., 1917	100⅝	..	100⅝	..
4½s	—May, 1917	100⅝	..	100⅝	..
4½s	—Mar., 1964	99¼	99½	99⅛	99⅜
4½s	—Mar., 1962	99⅛	99⅜	99⅛	99⅜
4½s	—Sept., 1960	99⅛	99⅜	99⅛	99⅜
4½s	—Mar., 1930-60	99⅛	99⅜	99⅛	99⅜
4s	—May, 1959	95⅝	95⅞	95⅝	95⅞
4s	—Nov., 1958	95⅝	95⅞	95⅝	95⅞
4s	—May, 1957	95⅝	95⅞	95⅝	95⅞
4s	—Nov., 1956	94⅝	95⅞	94⅝	95⅛
4s	—Nov., 1955	94⅝	95⅛	94⅝	95⅛
4s	—Nov., 1938	95	..	95	..
3½s	—Nov., 1955	85	85½	85	85½
3½s	—Nov., 1954	85½	86	85½	86
3½s	—May, 1954	85½	86	85½	86

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

TUESDAY, OCT. 26, 1915.

	Stocks, (Shares.)
Total sales	1,156,882
Same day last year	Exch. closed
Year to date	138,650,458
Same period last year	45,989,158
Average price and change 50 stocks	92.78 — .15
Same day last year	*Exch. closed

	High.		Low.	
Year's range to date	94.13	Oct. 22	58.99	Feb. 24
Range year 1914	73.30	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30
Range year 1913	79.10	Jan. 9	63.09	June 10

*Closing average July 30, 57.77.

Closing. Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
33½	33⅝	15,000	Alaska Gold Mines	32⅝	34½	32	33½	+1⅛
43	43¼	4,800	Allis-Chal. Mfg.	43⅜	44¼	43⅛	43½	— ⅛
73¼	73⅝	900	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf.	73¼	73⅞	73	73⅛	— ⅛
71½	72	1,300	Am. Agricul. Chem.	72⅝	73⅜	71½	72	+ ½
65	65½	1,900	Am. Beet Sugar	65	65½	64½	65	— ½
63	63¾	3,800	Am. Can	63½	63¾	62¾	63	..
106⅝	107	200	Am. Can pf	106⅜	106⅝	106⅜	106⅝	— ¼
88	88¼	17,325	Am. Car & Fdry	89⅛	89⅜	87⅞	88	— ½
115	117	200	Am. Car & Fdry pf.	116	116	116	116	— ½
153	155	200	Am. Coal Products	154½	154½	154	154	— ½
61	62¼	400	Am. Cotton Oil	63	63	62½	63	..
107	115	200	Am. Express	116	110	109	109	—2½
13¼	13⅜	2,100	Am. H. & Leather	13⅝	14	13½	13½	..
57	57½	2,200	Am. H. & Leath. pf.	58	58⅜	57	57⅜	— ⅛
25⅜	25⅞	4,900	Am. Ice Securities	24½	25⅜	24¼	25⅛	+1⅛
27⅝	28	16,300	Am. Linseed	30	30⅜	27	28	—1⅝
46½	47⅜	3,900	Am. Linseed pf	40⅝	40⅞	40	46⅝	—2⅛
71½	72	13,300	Am. Locomotive	71⅝	73½	71¼	71⅞	— ⅛
7⅝	7⅞	1,400	Am. Malt	7	7⅛	7	7⅛	+ ⅛
29⅞	31	700	Am. Malt pf	29	30	29	29⅝	+ ⅛
93	93½	5,500	Am. Smtl. & Ref	92⅜	94½	92½	93	+ ⅛
100	100⅛	200	Am. Smelt. & R. pf	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼	— ¼
86	87	230	Am. Smelt. S. pf. A	86⅝	86⅞	86⅝	86⅞	+ ⅛
82¼	82½	200	Am. Smelt. S. pf. B	82⅝	82⅝	82¼	82½	+ ⅛
70	70⅛	3,950	Am. Steel Fdries	70¼	71⅛	69⅞	70	— ⅛
111⅜	112⅛	600	Am. Sugar Ref	112⅝	113	111⅞	111⅞	— ⅛
115	116	200	Am. Sugar Ref. pf	115½	115½	115½	115½	+ ½
124¼	124⅝	700	Am. Teleph. & Tel	124¼	124¾	124¼	124⅝	+ ⅛
230	232	1,400	Am. Tobacco	231	231	228½	230⅛	— ⅛
110	110½	100	Am. Tobacco pf	110	110	110	110	+ ⅛
55⅞	55¾	2,100	Am. Woolen	55⅝	56⅛	54⅞	55	— ⅛
53¼	53⅜	600	Am. Woolen t. r	53⅝	54⅜	53⅛	54	+ ⅛
97	97⅜	200	Am. Woolen pf	97⅜	97⅞	97⅜	97⅞	+1⅛
96½	96¾	100	Do., t. r.	97¼	97¼	97⅛	97¼	+1¼
99	108	700	Am. Writing P. pf	11¼	11⅝	10½	10⅝	+1
76⅛	76¼	5,488	Anaconda Cop. Co	75¼	76⅛	74⅞	76¼	+1½
9½	12	2,050	Assets Realization	6½	11½	6½	10⅝	+5
107¼	107¾	3,000	Atch., Top. & S. F	107	107¾	106⅞	107¾	+ ⅝
100⅝	101	700	Atch., T. & S. F. pf	101	101	100½	100⅞	— ⅛
138	138½	17,300	Baldwin Loco	139	141¾	138	138	—2¼
93	93¼	4,200	Baltimore & Ohio	92¼	93¼	92¼	93	— ⅛
75¼	75½	400	Baltimore & O. pf	75¼	75⅝	75¼	75⅝	— ⅛
..	..	15	Bank of Commerce	175	175	175	175	..
..	1⅝	300	Batopilas Mining	1⅝	1½	1⅝	1½	..
575	580	950	Bethlehem Steel	580	580	560	550	..
177	182	300	Bethlehem Steel pf	182	182	180	180	..
83½	86⅞	500	Bklyn Rapid Tran	89⅜	87	86⅜	86⅜	— ¼
86	91	100	Brown Shoe pf	88	88	88	88	+1
7	8½	100	Burns, Tor. & Sy. S	7½	7½	7½	7½	— ½
87	88½	600	Burns Brothers	91	91	88	88	—2½
65¼	65½	7,900	Butte & Superior	64	66	64	65½	+2½
18⅛	18⅜	1,000	California Petrol	18⅜	18⅜	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
41¼	42	100	California Pet. pf	41½	41½	41½	41½	— ⅛
173½	173⅝	11,100	Canadian Pacific	171⅝	175	171¼	173⅝	+2⅛
79½	81	200	Case (J. I.) Co. pf	80	80	80	80	..
57	57¼	14,400	Central Leather Co	59⅝	59⅝	56¼	57½	—2¼
107½	108	200	Central Leather pf	107½	107½	107½	107½	..
57⅝	58	5,400	Chesapeake & Ohio	57⅞	58⅝	57⅝	57⅝	+ ⅛
13¼	13⅜	600	Chi. Great Western	13¼	13⅝	13¼	13⅜	+ ⅛
34½	35	1,900	Chi. Gt. West. pf	33⅝	35¼	33⅝	34⅝	+ ⅝
92⅞	93¼	1,900	Chi., Mil. & St. P	93¾	93⅞	92⅞	93⅛	+ ⅛
127¼	128½	900	Chi., M. & St. P. pf	129½	129½	128½	128½	+ ⅝
131	132	200	Chi. & Northwest	131	131½	131	131½	+ ⅝
17¼	17½	4,900	Chi., Rock Isl. & P.	17¾	17⅞	17¼	17⅜	+ ⅛
50½	51	10,300	Chino Copper	49½	52	49⅞	50⅜	+1⅛
50½	53	100	Clev., C., C. & St. L.	50½	50½	50½	50½	—1¼
73½	77	100	C., C., C. & St.L.pf.	73½	73½	73½	73½	—3½
70¼	73	400	Cluett, Peabody Co.	70¾	70¾	69⅞	69⅞	—1½
68⅞	69	10,700	Col. Fuel & Iron	69⅞	70¼	68½	68½	—1½
53½	54	600	Col. & Southern	53⅝	53⅞	53⅛	53⅜	+ ⅛
54	56	100	Col. & Soth. 1st pf	53⅝	53⅝	53⅝	53⅝	+ ⅝
..	56	42	Do., odd lot	53½	53½	53½	53½	..
140½	141½	3,900	Consolidated Gas	141½	141¾	139¾	141½	+ ¼
102	103	1,800	Continental Can	101¼	103	101¼	101⅝	+ ⅛
20¼	20⅝	14,500	Corn Products Ref	21⅛	21¼	20¼	20⅝	+ ⅛
89	90	700	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	89¾	90	89¼	89½	—1⅝
90½	90	15,400	Crucible Steel	92½	93¼	88	90	—2
108	109	700	Crucible Steel pf	108½	108⅞	108	108⅜	— ⅝
146	148	400	Delaware & Hud	148	148	146⅞	147⅞	+1½
129	130	230	Detroit Edison Co	130	130	130	130	+4½
47⅛	47⅜	15,150	Distillers' Secur	49	49	46¾	47⅜	—1
27⅛	27⅝	22,500	Dome Mines	22¾	27¼	22⅝	27¼	+4½
9	12	100	Dul., S. S. & A. pf	11	11	11	11	— ⅞
70	71¼	450	Elec. Storage Bat	71¼	72	71¼	71¼	— ¼
39⅝	39⅞	98,000	Erie	39⅝	40⅜	38⅝	39⅞	+ ⅜
56⅝	56⅞	18,500	Erie 1st pf	56⅝	57⅝	56¼	56½	+1
47½	47⅝	3,700	Erie 2d pf	48	48⅝	47⅜	47⅜	+ ⅛
178⅝	179	5,300	General Electric	181	181½	178½	178¾	—1⅝
368	372	100	General Motors	375	375	375	375	+2
111½	113½	200	General Motors pf	113	113½	113	113	..
77½	77⅞	19,600	Goodrich (B.F.) Co	77	79½	77	77⅜	+ ⅝
111	111½	100	Goodrich pf	110½	111½	110½	110½	— ½
121⅜	122½	1,900	Great Northern pf	122¼	122⅝	121½	122	+ ½
50½	50⅝	17,300	G. N. certs. ore prop	51¼	51⅝	50½	50½	—1
39	41	1,280	Greene-Cananea	38	39	37½	39	+1¼
67⅜	67¾	2,700	Guggenheim Explor	67	68¼	67	67½	+ ⅜
119	120	22	Homestake Mining	119¾	119¾	119¾	119¾	..
44½	45	23,700	Inspiration Copper	45¾	45¾	44¾	45	+ ⅛
22½	23	1,800	Inter.-Met.	22½	22⅝	21⅞	22¼	..
22⅞	23	6,300	Interboro Consol	22⅝	22⅞	22	22⅞	+ ⅜
78½	78¾	1,152	Interboro Con. pf	78½	78⅝	78½	78½	..
54	55	500	Int. Agricultural pf	54	54⅝	54	54⅜	+ ⅜
100	109½	800	Int. Harvester, N.J.	109	109½	108¾	109¼	— ¼
195	198	2,000	Int. Nickel v. tr.cfs	195	197½	193½	193½	—2½
107	107	100	I. Nickel pf.v.tr.cfs	107	107	107	107	+ ½
11¼	11½	2,900	Int. Paper	11½	11¾	11¼	11½	+ ⅛
41½	42	2,400	Int. Paper pf	42	43½	42	42	+ ⅝
28⅝	29	7,200	Kansas City South	28½	29¼	28½	29	+ ⅛
61⅜	62¾	500	Kan. City South. pf	61¾	62¼	61¾	62¼	+ ⅜
127½	129½	100	Kings Co.El.L. & P.	128½	128½	128½	128½	+35
225	250	100	Kresge (S. S.) Co	240	240	240	240	..
107½	109	100	Kresge (S. S.) Co.pf	110¼	110¼	110¼	110¼	— ⅝
83¾	83¾	2,100	Lackawanna Steel	83¾	85	83¼	84½	— ⅝
104½	105	100	Laclede Gas	105	105	105	105	..
10½	12	900	Lake Erie & West	10¾	12	10¼	11½	+1⅜
27	32	1,200	Lake Erie & W. pf	26½	30½	26½	29½	+5½
77⅞	78	15,510	Lehigh Valley	77⅞	78¾	77⅝	77⅞	+ ⅛
117	119	100	Liggett & Myers pf	115⅞	118⅞	113⅞	115⅞	+ ⅛
25	27½	300	Loose-Wiles Biscuit	26	28	27	27	+1
180	181	275	Lorillard (P.) Co	182	182	181	181	+1
66	66	100	Mackay Cos. pf	65⅝	65⅝	65⅜	65⅜	— ¼
128	129	250	Manhattan Elev	128	128⅞	128	128⅞	+1
86	86½	43,400	Maxwell Motors	91	92	83	86	—4½
100½	101	12,300	Max. Motors 1st pf	96¾	98	96¾	100⅞	+1½
64⅞	64¾	28,290	Max. Motors 2d pf	65½	68½	64	64¾	—1½
50	52	100	May Dept. Stores	51	51	51	51	—1
89	89¼	3,100	Mexican Petroleum	91	91	88⅝	89	—1
34⅜	34⅞	12,940	Miami Copper	34⅜	35¼	34	34⅞	+ ⅝
13¾	14	300	Minn. & St. Louis	13⅞	13⅞	13½	13½	+ ⅛
29	31	200	Minn. & St. L. pf	29	29	29	29	+3
29	31	50	do., odd lot	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	..
120½	122	900	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	121¾	122⅞	120½	122	+ ⅜
5⅝	6	600	Mo., Kan. & Texas	5⅝	6	5⅝	6	+ ⅛
14	14¼	400	Mo., Kan. & T. pf	14	14¼	14	14¼	+ ⅛
4⅞	4⅞	1,100	Missouri Pacific	5	5	4⅞	4⅞	..
..	..	700	Nat. Biscuit Co	127⅜	128	127⅜	128	..
..	..	100	Nat. Biscuit Co. pf	124½	124½	124½	124½	+3½
..	..	10	Nat. City Bank	460	460	460	460	..
83	84	100	Nat. Cloak & Suit	83	83	83	83	..
34	34½	6,575	Nat. En. & St. Co	34½	35	33½	34	+ ⅛
90	92	260	Nat. E. & S. Co. pf	91	92	91½	92	..
66½	67	1,300	Nat. Lead Co	67¼	67¼	67	67	— ¼
8	8¼	600	N. Rys. of M. 2d pf	9	9	8	8	—1½
15	15¼	3,350	Nevada Con. Cop	15	15¼	15	15¼	+ ¼
148	149	200	N. Y. Air Brake	149	149	148½	148½	—2¾
100¾	100¼	10,300	N. Y. Central	100¾	101¼	100¾	100⅞	— ⅛
39	42	100	N. Y. Chi. & St. L.	40	40	40	40	—2
81½	81⅝	12,100	N. Y., N. H. & H.	80⅝	83⅜	80¾	81⅝	+ ⅝
30⅜	31	2,200	N. Y., Ont. & West	30⅜	31¼	30½	30⅝	+ ⅛
115½	116½	2,600	Norfolk & Western	116¾	117	115¾	115⅝	— ⅛
72	73	200	North American	72½	72½	72	72	— ½
112½	112½	3,200	Northern Pacific	113	113½	112½	112½	+ ⅛
30⅝	31	100	Pacific Mail	31	31	31	31	+ ¼
58⅝	58¾	4,200	Penn. R. R.	58⅝	59	58⅝	58⅝	..
119	119½	400	People's Gas, Chi	119⅞	119⅞	119	119	—1
1,900	47	1,900	Philadelphia Co	46¾	47¼	46¼	46¼	+ ¼
39½	39	3,500	Pittsburgh Coal	38¾	39½	38½	38¾	— ⅛
106	108	600	Pittsburgh Coal pf	107½	107⅝

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U. S. STEEL QUARTER RETURNS $38,710,644

Earnings Less Than Expected, but They Compare Well with Previous Periods.

NO DIVIDEND ON COMMON

Balance of $18,000,000 After the Payment on Preferred is Equal to 3½% on Junior Shares.

The United States Steel Corporation earned a net income of $38,710,644 in the quarter ended Sept. 30, after operating and maintenance expenses had been met and interest paid on bonds of subsidiary companies. In the preceding quarter the net earnings amounted to $27,950,055, and in the third quarter of last year the Directors' statement showed $22,276,002 earned. The total announced yesterday was smaller by about $2,300,000 than preliminary estimates had it, but the disappointment first felt in Wall Street when the figures were made public was mitigated by the fact that no quarter since the second in 1910, with $40,170,000, had displayed such large earnings, while only two preceding quarters since the busy days of 1907 had records to surpass that of the last three months.

The Directors took no action yesterday on the common stock dividend. Chairman E. H. Gary declined to comment on the quarterly report, and the time the Directors were together in the Steel offices was shorter than that usually spent in dividend meetings.

The balance of $18,037,241 for the quarter after the preferred dividend had been paid was equivalent to more than 3.5 per cent. on the common stock, but the management evidently decided to let earnings accumulate as an offset against two large quarterly deficits since the middle of last year before resuming payments on the common shares. The three quarters of the year have brought all told a total balance for the junior shares of about $20,700,000, equivalent to approximately 4 per cent. on the common stock. There was a deficit of more than $5,000,000 in the first quarter.

The results of the quarter, with comparisons, were:

	Quarter End. Sept. 30, 1915.	Quarter End. June 30, 1915.	Quarter End. Sept. 30, 1914.
Net earnings	$38,710,644	$27,950,055	$22,276,002
Dep., sinking fund, &c...	8,664,853	7,638,471	7,593,980
Net income	30,045,791	20,311,584	14,682,022
Int. U. S. S. bds. & pre.	5,703,631	5,739,020	5,746,111
Balance	24,342,160	14,572,564	8,935,911
Dividends:			
Preferred...	6,304,919	6,304,919	6,304,919
Common ...	.....	.....	2,541,513
Surplus	18,037,241	8,267,645	89,479

The monthly net earnings for the three-quarters of the year compare with those of the previous two years as follows:

	1915.	1914.	1913.
January	$1,687,150	$4,941,337	$11,342,533
February	3,638,578	5,655,611	10,830,051
March	7,132,081	7,397,433	12,254,217
First quar.	$12,457,809	$17,994,381	$34,426,801
April	$7,286,409	$6,920,579	$13,072,801
May	9,320,576	6,845,823	14,354,569
June	11,343,070	6,690,894	13,562,537
Second quar.	$27,950,055	$20,457,596	$34,426,801
Half year	40,407,864	38,451,977	75,646,614
July	$12,048,219	$7,475,993	$12,036,658
August	12,883,099	7,584,926	12,457,430
September	13,793,327	7,215,083	12,836,312
Third quar.	$38,710,644	$22,276,002	$38,450,400
Nine months.	79,118,508	60,727,979	114,097,014

A study of the monthly earnings figures shows that the corporation made substantial strides forward. The August total was $820,000 higher than July's and July was more than $600,000 ahead of June. September brought $924,000 more in net than August. This persistent improvement by months was looked upon in financial circles yesterday as one of the most encouraging items of the statement, as it was seen that if the same progress of gain were continued in the final quarter the net income would be in the neighborhood of $45,000,000.

The usual quarterly preferred dividend of 1¾ per cent. was declared, payable Nov. 29 to shareholders of record Nov. 4. The statement showed unfilled orders amounting to 5,317,618 tons when the quarter ended.

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Government Issues.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Anglo-French	5	Oct., 1920	97¾	98	5.45
Argen. Gov't.	6	Dec., 1915	100¼	100⅓	2.00
Argen. Gov't.	6	Dec., 1916	101⅛	101⅜	4.60
Argen. Gov't.	6	Dec., 1917	101	101¼	5.35
Argen. Gov't.	6	May, 1920	99	99⅜	6.20
City of Mont.	5	Dec., 1917	99	99⅜	5.15
City of Q'b'c.	5	Apr., 1920	98¾	99⅜	5.20
Dom. of Can.	5	Aug., 1916	100¼	100⅓	4.00
Dom. of Can.	5	Oct., 1917	100	100⅛	4.80
French Gov't.	5	Apr., 1916	99¼	99⅜	6.50
German Gov't.	5	Jan., 1916	99⅛	99⅜	5.00
Italian Gov't.	6	Oct., 1916	99⅞	100	6.09
Norway Gov't.	6	Oct., 1916	100	100⅛	5.45
Norway Gov't.	6	Oct., 1917	100	100⅛	5.70
Swedish Gov.	6	Dec., 1916	98⅛	99¼	6.70
Swiss Gov't.	5	Mar., 1916	99⅛	100	5.00
Swiss Gov't.	5	Mar., 1918	99¼	99⅜	6.45
Swiss Gov't.	5	Mar., 1920	95⅛	96	6.15

Company Issues.

Ala. Power	6	Feb., 1918	100	101	5.60
Am. Cot. Oil	5	Nov., 1917	100⅝	101	4.45
Am. Loco. Co.	5	July, 1916	100⅛	101¼	3.00
A. T. & T. sub.	5	Apr., 1919	100⅜	101⅛	2.75
Anaconda	6	Mar., 1917	100⅜	101⅛	4.10
Balt. & Ohio.	4½	June, 1918	100	100⅛	4.35
Balt. & Ohio.	4½	June, 1918	100	100⅛	4.45
B'klyn R. T. S.	5	July, 1918	99⅞	100⅛	4.95
Can. North'n.	5	Sept., 1917	98	98⅜	5.75
Can. Pacific.	6	Mar. 2, '24	102⅛	102⅜	5.60
Chen. & Ohio.	5	June, 1919	98	98¼	5.30
Chi. & W. I.	5	Sep., 1917	99	99⅜	5.30
Chi. El. Rys.	5	July, 1916	92	94	18.65
Con. Pow. Co.	6	May 1, '17	99	100	6.00
Con. Gas, Balt.	5	May, 1917	99	100	6.00
C. P. R. & T.	5	June, 1916	100	101	5.60
Erie R. R.	5	Apr., 1916	100⅜	100⅝	3.75
Erie R. R.	5½	Apr., 1917	100⅜	101	4.50
E. Pr. & Lt.	5	1918	93	96½	6⅜
Gen. Rubber	5	Dec., 1918	100	100⅛	4.90
Gr. Rap. Rys.	5	May, 1918	100	100⅜	3.70
Gr. Rap. Ry.	5	June, 1916	100	100⅜	3.88
Hav. El. Ry.	6	Sept., 1916	99½	100	6.00
Hock. Val.	5	Nov., 1917	100¼	100⅜	4.80
Int. Harv.	5	Feb. 15, '18	101	101¼	4.53
Lack. Steel.	5	Mar., 1917	100⅝	101	5.35
L. S. & M. S.	5	Dec., 1915	100⅛	100½	2.00
Louis. G. & E.	6	Apr., 1918	98⅜	99⅜	6¼
Mich. Ry.	6	June, 1916	100	100½	5.85
Minn. Gen. E.	6	June, 1917	100¼	101	5.50
Mont. P. & P.	5	Apr., 1917	96	97½	7.95
N. E. Nav.	6	May, 1917	97½	97⅜	6.90
N.Y.,N.H.&H.	5	May, 1916	100⅜	100⅝	3.50
North. S. P.	6	June, 1917	99½	100	6.00
Penn. Co.	4½	June 15, '21	99⅞	100⅛	4.45
P. S. C. N. J.	5	Mar., 1916	100⅜	100⅝	2.65
Sea. Air Line.	5	Mar., 1916	100¼	100⅞	2.65
Southern Ry.	5	Feb., 1918	100¼	100½	3.30
Southern Ry.	5	Mar., 1917	99⅜	100	5.00
Sulz. & Co.	6	June, 1916	100¼	101	4.40
U. S. Smelt.	5	June, 1918	98⅜	99¼	5.25
U. S. P. S. Co.	6	Apr., 1918	97½	98½	6.40
Union Typew.	5	Jan. 15, '16	94	97	19.50
United Fruit.	5	May, 1917	101½	101¾	4.75
United Fruit.	5	May, 1918	99⅛	99⅜	5.10
Utah Co.	6	Apr., 1917	100	100⅜	5.55
West. E. & M.	5	Oct., 1917	101	101½	4.35
W. Penn. Tr.	6	Mar., 1917	97	100	6.00
W. S. G. & E.	5	Oct., 1917	98¼	98¾	6.55
W. Pr. Co.	6	Mar., 1917	98½	98½	6.25
W.V. T. & E.	6	June, 1917	96	98	7¼

LONDON MARKET FIRM.

Huge Business in the War Loan Feature of Day's Trading.

LONDON, Oct. 26.—Money was in good demand today for the payment of the last call on the war loan, amounting to about £30,000,000, which was completed without trouble. Discount rates were steady. American exchange was erratic. Cable transfers opened at 4.62½ and later advanced to 4.63⅛.

The stock market was quietly firm. The feature of the trading was the huge business in the war loan, which advanced to 98⅝, while the rights for conversion realized ⅝. South American stocks improved, and Brazilian bonds gained 2 to 3 points, but traction stocks and Mexican rails were easy.

American securities were active with United States Steel, Erie and Canadian Pacific the most prominent leaders. Prices declined at noon, but later hardened and closed firm.

The Stock Exchange will be closed Monday, Nov. 1, All Saints' Day.

Prices Heavy on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, Oct. 26.—Prices were heavy on the Bourse today. Three per cent rentes, 66 francs 15 centimes for cash. Exchange on London, 27 francs 61 centimes.

GAIN IN WABASH EARNINGS.

Gross for Third Week in October Shows Increase of $117,000.

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Winslow S. Pierce, Chairman of the Board of Directors, who was Chairman of the Reorganization Committee, spoke optimistically yesterday of the prospects of the company under the management of E. F. Kearney, its President.

"The reorganization," he said, "has been an arduous task. We have passed through a period of business depression and this period has been one of peculiar anxiety to those concerned with the welfare and future of the great railway enterprises of the country. I believe this period has passed, and as a result of the more favorable attitude of the public toward the railroads the feeling of anxiety over the country's railway interests is gradually subsiding.

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OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
15	Ahmeek	96¾	96¾	96½	96⅝
6,265	Alaska Gold	32½	34¾	32¼	33½
5	Algomah	2	2⅛	2	2
1,000	Allouez	54	55½	54	54½
11,670	Am. Zinc	69½	69½	67⅞	68
603	Anaconda	75	76⅝	75	76⅜
240	Ariz. Com'l	7⅞	8¼	7⅞	8
10	Butte-Bal	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
2,895	Butte & Sup.	64	66	64	65
290	Cal. & Ariz.	63¾	64½	63¾	64¼
180	Cal. & Hecla.	541	545	541	543
505	Chino	49½	51¾	49½	51¼
1,273	Copper Range.	56⅜	57¾	55½	56⅛
695	East Butte	12⅝	13¼	12⅝	13
26	Franklin	9	9	8¾	8⅞
754	Granby	82¾	85½	82¾	85
980	Greene-Can.	37⅜	39¼	37⅜	38½
75	Hancock	16¾	17	16¾	17
195	Hedley	27	27	27	27
100	Indiana	5	5	5	5
180	Inspiration	44¼	45½	44¼	44⅝
25	Island Creek	43½	43½	43½	43½
24	Island Cr. pf.	87	87	87	87
805	Isle Royale	28¼	29¼	28¼	29
15	Keweenaw	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
110	Lake	13	13⅞	13	13⅞
225	Mass. Cons.	10¾	11⅜	10¾	11⅜
125	Mayflower	4¼	4½	4¼	4¼
175	Miami	34½	35¼	34	34⅜
100	Michigan	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
1,605	Mohawk	79	81	78¾	80
10	Nevada Cons.	15¼	15¼	15¼	15½
570	New Arcadian	10	11	10	10½
265	New Idria	9½	10	9½	10
130	Nipissing	6¾	7	6¾	7
1,130	North Butte	29¾	31	29¼	29⅝
120	North Lake	1¼	1⅜	1¼	1⅜
200	Old Colony	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
100	Old Dominion	54	54	54	54
100	Osceola	83	85	82½	84½
170	Pond Creek	17	17	16½	17
68	Quincy	83	84	81	82
420	Ray Cons	25¼	26	25¼	25⅝
2,585	Santa Fe	4¾	4¾	4½	4⅝
160	Shannon	7¼	7¼	7	7
1,445	Shattuck	28¾	28¾	28¼	28½
110	South Lake	6½	6	5½	6
300	South Utah	30c	30c	30c	30c
100	St. Mary's	56	56¾	56	56
375	Sup. & Boston	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
800	Sup. Copper	26¾	27½	26¾	27
200	Tamarack	53	54	52	52
425	Trinity	8¾	9½	8½	8⅝
400	Tuolumne	43c	43c	43c	43c
640	U. S. Smelting	42¾	43¾	42	43
62	U. S. Sm. pf	47½	47½	47	47
325	Utah Apex	3	3	2⅞	3
335	Utah Cons	12¾	12¾	12½	12½
480	Utah Copper	69½	71¾	69¼	70⅞
126	Wolverine	58	59¾	58	58½

RAILROADS.

100	Bos. & Albany	180	180	180	180
254	Boston Eleva.	84	85	84	85
40	Boston & Me.	34	34	33¾	33¾
20	do pf.	44	44	42	42
25	C. Jct. & S.Y. pf.	103	103	103	103
406	N.Y.,N.H.& H.	81¾	83	81	82
1	Nor.& Worc.pf.	140	140	140	140
1	Old Colony	150	150	150	150
50	Rutland, pf.	25	25	25	25
24	Union Pac. pf.	81¾	81¾	81¾	81¾
79	West E. S. Ry.	64	64	64	64

MISCELLANEOUS.

24	Am. Agr. Ch.	71¾	72½	71¾	72½
21	do pf.	98½	99	98	98
45	Amoskeag	64	64	64	64
2,250	Am. Pneu. Ser.	3¼	3¼	3	3
15	do pf.	17½	17½	17	17
35	Am. Sugar	112¾	112¾	112¼	112¾
42	do pf.	115	115½	115	115½
627	Am. Tel. & Tel.	124½	125¼	124	124⅝
128	Am. Woolen	55	55¾	55	55¾
229	do pf.	97⅝	97⅝	97	97⅛
8,118	A., G. & W. I.	24½	25	24	24
1,232	do pf.	39	39¼	38	38¾
100	E. Boston Ld.	9	9	9	9
98	Edison	239	239	239	239
3	Ga. Ry. & Elec.	119	119	119	119
45	General Elec.	180⅝	180⅝	180	180
7	Mass. Gas pf.	87	87	87	87
40	McElwain pf.	98	98	97¼	97½
20	N.E.Cot. Y. pf.	50	50	50	50
119	N. E. Tel.	134	134	133¼	133⅝
120	Swift & Co.	119	119¼	118⅝	119
5	Torrington	34½	34½	34½	34½
15	do pf.	29	29	29	29
382	United Fruit.	133¼	134½	133¼	134¼
339	Un. Shoe Mach.	49	49¼	49	49¼
10	do pf.	28¾	28¾	28¾	28¾
3,570	U. S. Steel	85¾	87½	85¾	86¾
3	do pf.	115	115¼	115	115¼
1,450	Ventura Oil	11⅜	12	11⅜	11⅞
147	Western Union	80¼	80¼	80	80
50	Wollaston L.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝

BONDS.

$18,000	Am. T. & T. 4s.	90	90	90	90
19,200	Am. T. & T. 4½s.	103¼	103⅜	103¼	103⅜
21,000	A. G. & W. I. 5s.	75	75	74½	75
1,000	C. B. & Q. Jt. 4s.	97¼	97½	97¼	97½
1,000	Mass. G. 4½s.	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾
20,000	N. E. C. Y. 5s	74½	75	74½	75
1,000	N. E. Tel. 5s.	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
3,000	Swift 5s.	97	97	97	97
1,000	W. T. & T. 5s.	98¼	98¼	98¼	98¼

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Alvarado	.80	1	McK-Dar.	.30	.32
Bay S Gas	.20	.23	Mex Met.	.23	.24
Bingham	7⅛	7½	Mines of A	2⅜	2⅝
Bohemia	2	2¼	New Baltic	3	3¼
Begole	.50	1	N Cornelia	8	8¼
Boston Ely	.20	.23	Nev-Doug.	.70	.75
Butte & L	.31	.32	Old Dom r	.50	.75
Calaveras	1⅛	1⅛	Ohio Cop.	.14	.15
Chief Con.	.95	1	Oneco	1	1⅛
Con Ariz.	1¼	1½	Onondaga	1⅝	2
Con Cpp.	1⅝	1⅝	Rlker	7⅝	8
Cortez	.50	.70	S W Miami	.50	1
Crown Res	.35	.45	Stewart M	.65	.70
Davis-Daly	1⅜	1⅝	U V Ext.	⅝	⅞
Eagle & B	1⅛	1⅛	Utah Met.	9¼	9⅝
First Nat.	5	5⅛	Tono Belm.	3⅜	3½
Goldf Con.	1⅜	1¼	Tono Min.	5½	5⅝
Houghton.	2⅜	3	Yukon	2¼	2⅜
Iron Blos.	.70	.73	Cal-Corbin.	.02	.05
La Rose.	.40	.50	Butte N Y.	2⅜	3
Majestic	.65	.70			

CHICAGO.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
220	Am. Ship. com.	34	35	33¾	34½
210	Chi. Pen. Tool.	86½	86½	86	86
80	Chi. Rys. Ser. 2	17½	17½	17¼	17¼
10	Com. Edison	137¾	137¾	137¾	137¾
15	Deere pf.	95½	98	95½	96
140	Diam'd Match.	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾
210	Lindsay Light com.	4½	5	4½	5
50	Mont. Ward pf.	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾

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PHILADELPHIA.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
300	Am. Ice	25½	25½	25½	25½
85	Am. Rys.	30	30	30	30
100	Am. C. & Fdy.	88	88	88	88
420	Am. Loco.	72¼	72¾	71¼	71¼
25	Buff. & Sus. pf.	54⅜	54⅜	54⅜	54⅜
265	J. G. Brill	64½	64½	64	64
5,232	Cambria Steel	68¾	69	68½	68⅝
300	Elec. S. Bat.	71½	72	71	71
1,130	Erie	39½	40⅝	39¼	39½
700	Gen. Asphalt	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾
440	Gen. Asphalt pf	72	72	72	72
1	Ins. Co., N. A.	23½	23½	23½	23½
790	Lake Superior	9⅜	9⅜	9½	9½
45	Lehigh Nav.	78	78	78	78
259	Lehigh Valley	78	78⅜	77⅞	77⅞
100	L. V. Tran. pf.	89	89	88½	88½
5	North. Central	84	84	84	84
833	Penn. R. R.	58⅞	59	58⅜	58⅞
209	Penn. S. Mfg.	100½	100½	100½	100½
30	Penn. Steel.	99	99	99	99
25	Penn. Steel pf.	90	90	90	90
110	Phila. Co.	47	47	46⅝	46⅝
1,395	Phil. Electric	27½	27½	27	27
1,445	P. R. T. t. c.	15⅝	16⅜	15⅜	15⅞
15	Phil. Traction	76	76	76	76
100	Ray Con.	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞
720	*Reading	80⅝	80⅞	79⅝	79⅞
200	South. Pacific	98⅝	98½	98⅝	98½
10	Southern Ry.	22¼	22¼	22¼	22¼
2,790	Ton. Belmont.	3⅝	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜
351	Ton. Mining.	5½	5⅝	5½	5⅝
50	Utah Copper.	70⅜	70⅝	70¼	70⅝
93	Union Traction	48¼	48¼	48	48⅛
409	U. G. Imp.	86	86	85¾	85¾
11,090	U. S. Steel	85½	87	85⅝	86
5	U. S. Rubber	55⅞	55⅞	55⅞	55⅞
169	War. I. & S.	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
2	W. J. & S. S.	48½	48½	48½	48½
115	York Rys.	8¼	8¼	8	8
2	Welsbach	45	45	45	45

BONDS.

$3,100	Am. G. & E. 5s.	88	88	87	87
30,000	Bald. L. 1st 5s.	106¼	106½	106¼	106¼
1,000	Con. Traction, N. J., '52.	101	101	101	101
4,000	Elec. & P. 4s.	78	78	78	78
3,000	Int. Rys. 4s.	50¼	50¼	50¼	50¼
1,000	Keystone Tel. 1st 5s.	94½	94½	94½	94½
3,000	L. S. Inc. 5s.	29	29	29	29
4,000	Leh. Nav. con.	100	100	100	100
1,000	Leh. V. gen. 4s	89¼	89¼	89¼	89¼
76,000	Penn. gen. 4½s.	98⅛	98⅛	98	98⅛
1,000	Phil. Co. cn. 5s.	88½	88½	88½	88½
4,600	Phil. Elec. 4s.	82½	82½	79⅝	79⅝
900	Phil. Elec. 5s.	103	103	103	103
2,000	Read. gen. 4s.	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾
11,000	Un. Ry. Inv. 5s.	74	74½	74	74½

*Ex-dividend.

PITTSBURGH.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
176	A. W. Glass pf.	90½	91	90½	91
1,660	A. W. Gl. Mch.	30	30	28	29½
280	A. W. G. M. pf.	125	125	124⅞	124⅞
10	Caney Riv. Gas.	80½	80½	80	80
1,040	Columb. G. & E.	13⅞	14	13⅝	13⅞
15	Ehb. Walker pf.	90	90	90	90
180	Ind. Brewing.	4⅜	4½	4¼	4½
85	Ind. Brew. pf.	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜
2,980	La Belle Iron.	56½	56⅝	50½	54¼
10	La B. Iron pf.	119	119	119	119
20	Mfrs. L. & H.	49¼	49¼	49¼	49¼
1,645	Nat. Firepfg.	11½	12	11½	12
810	Nat. Firepfg. pf.	23	23½	23	23½
95	Ohio Fuel Oil.	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜
17	Ohio. Nat. Gas.	70	70	70	70
200	Pitts. Brew.	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
220	Pitts. Brew. pf.	19	19¼	18¾	19¼
520	Pitts. Coal.	38⅝	39⅝	38½	38½
25	Pitts. O. & G.	5½	5½	5½	5¼
210	Pitts. Pl. Glass.	110	110	110	110
500	Pitts. Silv. Pk.	10c	10c	10c	10c
900	Pure Oil	18	18	17⅝	17⅝
4,300	San Toy	19	21	19	21
45	Union Nat. Gas.	134	134	134	134
50	Un. Sw. & Sig.	128½	128½	128½	128½
128	U. S. Steel.	86	88⅜	86	86⅜
185	Westh. A. B.	143⅛	143⅝	143⅛	143⅜
515	Westh. Electric	74	74½	74	74

BONDS.

$4,000	Pitts. Brew. 6s.	61	61	61	61
2,000	Pitts. Coal deb.	95¾	96	95¾	96

BALTIMORE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
112	Con. Coal	98	98	98	98
169	Con. Power	108⅝	109¼	108⅝	109
2,621	Cosden	6⅝	.7	6⅝	7
950	Elkhorn Fuel.	18	19½	18¾	19½
125	Fairmount Gas	30	30	30	30
129	Fair. Gas pf.	51¾	51¾	51¾	51¾
20	First Nat. Bk.	240	240	240	240
75	Houston O. pf.	61⅝	61½	61⅝	61½
50	M. & M. Bank.	28¼	28¼	28¼	28¼
80	Mt. V. C. M.	9	10	9	10
675	Mt. V. C. M. pf.	53	53	53	53
57	Northern Cent.	84¼	84½	84¼	84¼
645	Penn. W. Pow.	73½	74	73½	74
200	Sapulpa Oil.	4	4	4	4
3	Union Trust.	67	67	67	67
30	Un. Ry. & E.	24½	24½	24½	24½
100	Wayland Oil.	3½	3½

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25 S. O. of Kansas	25 S. O. of Kentucky
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ANNUITIES
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OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Prices Generally Higher in a More Active Session of Curb Trading—Bonds Firm.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 382,232 shares of stock and $471,0000 of bonds. The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 176,788; oil, 6,229, and mining, 199,215. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Shares.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,370	Am.-Br. Mfg...	40	41	38	39
5,005	Amer. Zinc...	69	69¾	68½	69
510	†Can. C. & F.	106	109	106	107
750	†C. C. & F. pf.	119	121	119	120
80	†Carbon Steel	122	122	122	122
3,000	†Chr. L. & P...	9¼	9¼	8	9
200	†Central Fdry.	16¾	16¾	16	16
100	†Cen. Fdry. pf.	32½	32½	32½	32½
1,850	†Chev. M. C. Co., w. i.	125	129	122	123
3,850	†Coeden Refin.	6¾	7	6¾	7
350	Cramp Ship...	86	86	85	85
1,500	Driggs-Sea...	133	145	133	145
400	Emer. Phon...	11	11½	11	11½
800	Guan. Sugar...	68	69	68	69
300	†Hall Signal...	35	33½	33	33
675	†Hendee Mfg..	37	39	35	35
360	†Hop. A. A.	70	50	50	50
85,000	†Int. Mer. Ma.	10½	12¾	10¾	12¼
45,000	†Int. Mer. Ma. pf.	43¾@44	48	43½	44¾
5,885	Int. Mer. Mar. Can. Tr. ctfs.	43¼	47½	42¾	44¼
2,000	†Inter. Motors.	45½	46¾	45	46
100	†Int. Mot. pf..	71	71	71	71
785	Kath. B'ze. pf.	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
400	Kelly S. Tire...	278	280	278	280
80	Kelly S. Tire new 1st pf...	95	95	94	94
3,000	K. S. T., w. i.	75	76½	75	75
800	†Keystone Ord.	10¾	11¼	10¾	11
3,000	†Lake T. Boat.	17½	19¼	17½	19
500	†L. T. B. 1st pf	18	19	18	19
600	Man. Trans...	¾	¾	¾	¾
81	†M. H. P. w. i.	99½	99½	99¼	99½
1,000	Marconi of Am.	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
25,000	†Midvale St. 1.	95½	96¼	92¾	94
25	Nat. Steel f. c.	49½	49½	49½	49½
42	Nat. S. C. pf..	90	88	90	93
1,500	C. of R. & Hag	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾
100	†M. Rum., w. i.	22	22	22	22
1,500	†Stand. Motors.	12¾	12¾	11¾	12
1,700	Sterling Gum...	2½	2¾	2½	2½
7,000	†St. Jo. Lead..	14¾	14¾	13¾	14
5,000	Sub. Boat.....	42½	43½	42¾	43
1,000	†Tob. Products.	39	39	36	36
2,000	Tri. Film ctfs.	6¾	7¼	6¾	6¾
1,500	Un. Profit S...	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
10,000	†U. S. L. & H. Corp	5¾	6¼	5¾	6
1,000	†U. S. L. & H. Corp. pf.....	5¼	5¾	5¾	5¾
1,400	†World Film....	4½	3¾	3¾	3¾

OIL ISSUES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
800	†Houston Oil..	19½	19⅜	19⅜	— ⅜
40	Illinois P. L...	153	152	153	
500	†Int. Petrol'm..	10	9⅞	10	+ ⅛
20	Northern P. L.	103	103	103	
100	Ohio Oil	158	156	156	— ½
75	Prairie O. & G.	420	418	420	+18
74	Prairie P. L...	217	214	214	— 4
115	S. O. of Cal...	324	315	315	+ 4*
35	S. O. of N. J.	483	483	483	+ 1
20	Union Tank L.	83	83	83	— 1
350	Ventura Con....	11½	11½	11½	..
4,600	†Victoria Oil...	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞	..

MINING STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
7,700	†Alaska Jun..	12	13¼	11⅝	12¾
2,000	†Al. Con. Min.	22	22	22	22
2,300	††Am. Com'dr.	9	9¼	9	9¼
8,000	†Atlanta	26	28	25	25
1,000	Big Ledge Dev.	3⅝	3¾	3⅝	3⅝
6,500	Braden Cop....	9⅜	10	9⅜	10
1,900	Bu. C. & Z. cfs.	4⅝	4⅝	4¼	4¼
200	Butte & N. Y.	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
1,300	†Caledonia	93	99	88	98
26,000	†Can. Copper..	1¼	1¾	1⅜	1½
15,000	†Cashboy.....	8	8	7	8
10,400	†Chile Cop....	23¼	23¾	23¼	23⅝
6,000	Con. Ariz. Sm.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
1,700	††Emma Cop..	27	28	26	28
100	Davis-Daly C.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
1,500	First Nat. C.	4⅞	5	4⅞	4⅞
2,840	Goldf. Con....	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
300	††Gold. Merger	18	19	19	19
300	Howe Sound...	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
1,500	Jumbo Exten..	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
8,375	Kenne. Cop....	54	54½	53⅜	53⅝
4,500	††Kewanas	34	34	33	33
500	Magma Cop....	14¼	14¼	14	14¼
700	†Majestic M....	65	65	65	65
2,700	†McK.-Dar....	29	30	29	30
2,000	††Mari. Min..	31	32	31	32
26,500	††Mother Lode.	35	36	34	35
1,200	††Nat. Z. & L.	72	75	72	74
600	Nip. M. Co....	7	7	6¾	6¾
2,000	††Oro	6	6	6	6
3,000	Ray Hercules..	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
2,900	††Rex Con. M.	45	46	45	45
1,800	††Sand. Kend..	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼
2,700	Santa Fe C....	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
14,000	†San Toy....	22	24	21	24
1,223	Stand. S.-L...	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
200	Stewart	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
23,000	†xSuccess M..	63	70	64	69
4,100	†Sup. Min. Co.	24	25	24	24½
1,100	Tono. Ext....	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¾
1,800	Tonopah Min..	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
200	Tri-Bullion....	½	½	¾	½
4,100	†W. E. Con...	70	75	70	74

BONDS.

$351,000	B. Cop. 6s...	193	200	193	193
120,000	Ken. Cop. 6s.	170	172	170	172

†Sells cents per share. xEx dividend. ‡Unlisted.

***

Bid and asked quotations of issues not traded in compared with those of previous week:

INDUSTRIALS.

	Oct. 26. Bid.	Oct. 26. Asked.	Oct. 25. Bid.	Oct. 25. Asked.
Am.-Br. Mfg. Co. pf.	85	103	85	105
B.-A. Tob. Co., ord..	14	15	14	15
B.-A. T. Co., ord. br..	14	15	14	15
Can. Gen. Electric..	124	127	124	127
Carbon Steel 1st pf...	76	82	76	82
Carbon Steel 2d pf...	85	95	85	95
Car'ge Fac., Can....	52	54	52	54
Cramp Shipbuilding..	86	99	86	99
Dominion Steel.....	47½	48¼	47¾	48½
Fisk Tire	122	125	122	125
Franco-Spanish Pet. (a prospect).....	1	1¼	1	1¼
Hall Signal pf.....	52	55	55	55½
Kathodion Bronze pf.	4¼	4½	4¼	4½
Mutual Pr. Sharing.	9	9½	9	9½
N. Y. Transportation.	15	17	15½	16
Pacific Gas & Elec.	53	55	53	53
Pyrene Mfg. Co.....	16	16⅝	16	16⅝
Sherman Carbide.....	7¾	8½	7¾	8¼
Sherman Carbide pf.	8	15	8	15
Steel Co. of Canada..	35	50	35	50
Wayland O. & Gas..	3½	4	3½	4

OIL ISSUES.

Anglo-American	16½	17	16½	17
Pierce Oil	13⅝	14¼	13	13½

MINING STOCKS.

Arizona Duquesne....	37	40	37	40
Big Cottonwood	3	4	3	4
Booth	34	37	35	37
Cerro de Pasco Cop. per Corp.	47	48	47	48
Howe Sound.....	4½	4¾	4½	4¾
Iron Blossom	68	72	68	72
La Rose Cons.....	⅛	⅜	⅛	⅜
New Utah Bingham...	2⅞	3	2⅞	3
Santa Fe Mining....	4⅜	4⅝	4⅜	4⅝
Silver Pick	8	10	8	10
Stewart	⅝	1	⅝	1
Tuolumne Copper....	⅛	⅜	⅛	⅜
White Knob Cop. pf.	1½	2	1½	2

BONDS.

Anglo-French 5s.....	97¾	98	97¾	98
Con. Arizona 5s.....	25	30	25	30
Inter. Mer. M. n. 5s.	85	90	85	90
Western Pacific.....	33	34½	33	34½
Pierce Oil 6s.....	80	82	80	82

MUNITIONS STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Monday. Asked.
Aetna Explosives	160	165	163	166
Aetna Explosives, pf..	94	97	94	97
Atlas Powder	268	273	283	288
Atlas Powder, pf.....	95	99	95	98
Bliss (E. W.).....	410	430	435	455
Bliss (E. W.) pf....	72	80	72	80
Canadian Explosives..	390	415	390	415
Can. Explosives, pf..	106	110	100	110
Colt's Arms	900	925	870	890
Du Pont Pow., new..	445	450	445	450
Du Pont Powder, pf..	100	102	100	102
Hercules Powder....	434	440	434	440
Hercules Powder, pf..	114	118	114	118
Midvale Steel.....	350	450	400	475
Midvale Steel & Ord.	94	95	95	96½
Niles-Bement-Pond...	198	200	193	200
Niles-Bement-P., pf..	101	105	101	105
Savage Arms	385	400	390	405
Scoville Mfg. Co....	400	420	375	390
Winchester R. A....	2900	3000	2850	3000

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Atlantic Coast L.	1916-'23	4 @4½	4.30	4.35
Balt. & Ohio....	1916-'23	4½	4.45	4.35
Buff., R. & P....	1916-'30	4½@5	4.55	4.40
Can. Pacific.....	1916-'23	4½	4.35	4.05
Car., Clinch. & O.	1916-'24	5	5.12	4.88
Ches. & Ohio....	1916-'24	4½	4.50	4.50
Chicago & N. W.	1916-'23	4½	4.45	4.25
Chi. Ind. & Louis.	1916-'23	4½	5.00	4.75
C., St. L. & N. O.	1916-'24	5	4.60	4.40
C., C., C. & St. L.	1916-'29	5	5.00	4.75
Del. Hudson.....	1922	4½	4.47	4.35
Erie Railroad....	1916-'23	4½@5	4.58	4.65
Hocking Valley....	1916-'23	4 @5	4.75	4.50
Illinois Central..	1916-'23	4½@5	4.50	4.38
Louis. & Nash....	1916-'23	5	4.45	4.25
Mo., Kan. & Tex.	1916-'23	5	4.25	4.15
Missouri Pacific.	1916-'22	5	7.00	5.75
N. Y. Central L..	1916-'23	4½@5	4.35	4.05
Norfolk & West..	1916-'24	4½	4.40	4.25
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1916-'28	6	4.75	4.50
Penn. Gen. Frgt..	1916-'23	4 @4½	4.35	4.15
St. L., I. M. & S.	1916-'24	5	6.00	5.00
Seaboard Air Line.	1916-'23	5	4.85	4.70
Southern Railway.	1916-'24	4½@5	4.80	4.30
Southern Pacific..	1916-'23	4½	4.50	4.38
Virginian Ry.....	1916-'19	5	4.75	4.50

COLORADO MINING STOCKS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Dr. J'kpot.	9½	9¾	Isabella ...	10½	10⅝
Elkton	25	28	Jackpot	6½	7⅛
El Paso....	75	85	McKinney...	35	37
Findlay	3¼	4½	Portland ...	188	190
Golden Cy.	177	180	Vindicator.	150	155
Gold Dol...	2¾	5	Rav. B. H.	3½	4¾
Gold Sov..	6¾	7			

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Throughout the day trading attention on the Consolidated Stock Exchange was particularly centred upon United States Steel common. It advanced sharply early in the session, but fell back again in the later dealings. Many of the railroad issues moved up decidedly in the early trading and their advance had an encouraging influence upon trading sentiment in regard to the whole market. The copper shares also strengthened decidedly early. The late afternoon tone, however, was reactionary all through the list.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
160	Alaska Gold...	32¾	34	33¾	33½
240	Allis-Chalmers.	44	44½	43¾	43¾
60	Am. Beet Sug.	65	65¼	64½	65¼
1,400	American Can.	63¼	63¾	62¾	63
440	Am. C. & Fdy.	89½	89¾	87¾	88¾
30	Am. Cot. Oil..	83	83¼	83	83¼
330	Am. Ice Sec...	24½	24½	24½	24½
290	Am. Linseed...	28½	30	27¾	27¾
850	Am. Locomot..	73¾	73¾	71	72
570	Am. Smelting..	93	94	92½	93½
10	Am. Steel F..	99¼	99¼	99¼	99¼
8,840	Anaconda Cop.	73	76¾	70	76¼
70	At., T. & S. F.	106¾	107	106¾	107
200	Baldwin L. Co.	139¾	141	138¾	140¾
180	Balt. & Ohio..	93	99¾	93	93
20	Brook. R. T..	87	87	87	87
40	Cal. Petroleum	19	19	18½	18½
910	Cent. Leather.	59¾	59¾	57	57½
370	Ches. & Ohio.	57¾	58¾	57¾	58¾
90	C., M. & St. P.	93¼	93¼	92¾	92¾
270	C., R. I. & P..	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾
200	Chino Copper..	51½	51¾	50	50
970	Col. Fuel & I..	59¾	60	58	58¾
1,440	Corn Products.	21¼	21¼	19¾	20¼
630	Crucible Steel.	92	93	90	90
200	Dist. Securities	48¼	48¼	46¾	47½
8,720	Erie	39¾	40¾	39	39½
280	Erie 1st pf....	56½	57¼	56¾	56¾
1,010	Goodrich Co....	77¼	79¾	77¼	77¾
500	Gt. Nor. Ore...	51¼	51¾	49¾	50¾
10	Gt. North. pf..	121¾	121¾	121¾	121¾
620	Inspir. Copper.	44½	45¾	44½	45
20	Inter. Metro...	22¾	22¾	22¼	22¼
210	Interbor. Con..	22½	23	22¾	23
100	Kan. C. So...	29	29¼	29	29¼
480	Lehigh Valley.	77¾	78¾	77¾	78
1,290	Maxwell Motors	91	91	84½	86¾
60	Maxwell 2d pf.	67½	68¼	66¼	64½
280	Mexican Petrol.	90½	91	88½	89
500	Miami Copper.	34½	35¼	34¼	34½
100	Mo. Pacific...	5	5½	5	5
130	Nat. En. & S..	35¼	35¾	33¾	34
260	N. Y. Central..	100¾	101¾	100¾	100¾
380	N. Y., N. H. & H	81¾	83¼	81¾	82
80	N. Y., O. & W.	30¾	31	30¾	31
60	Pennsylvania ..	59	59	58¾	58¾
30	Pitts. Coal...	89	89	87	88¾
560	Pressed S. Car.	71½	74¾	71¼	73¾
40	Ry. Steel S....	49½	49½	49¼	49½
250	Ray Con	26¼	26¼	25¾	25¾
6,500	Reading	79¾	81½	79¾	79½
220	Rep. Iron & S.	54¾	54¾	53¾	54
620	South. Pacific..	98¾	99¾	98¾	98¾
210	Southern Ry..	21½	22¾	21½	22¾
170	Studebaker	184½	190	184	186
330	Tenn. Copper..	63	64¾	63	63¾
200	Tenn. C. rights	2¼	2¼	2	2
100	Third Av	62	62	60½	61¼
1,020	Union Pacific..	136¾	136¾	135½	135¾
330	U. S. Rubber..	55¾	56¾	54¾	54¾
24,380	U. S. Steel....	85½	87½	85¼	86
910	Utah Copper....	70½	71¾	70¾	70¾
480	Va.-Car. Chem.	50¾	52	50¼	50½
6,740	West. E. & M.	74	74¾	73¼	73½

71,940

MINING STOCKS.

400	Atlanta	.25½	.25¼	.25½	.25¼
1,000	Cash Boy	.07	.07	.07	.07
500	Con. Va	.32	.32	.32	.32
800	Goldfield Con..	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35
500	Gold. Merger.	.19	.19	.19	.19
200	Isabella	.17	.17	.17	.17
400	Jim Butler	.80	.81	.80	.81
300	Jumbo	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30
400	Mexican	.46	.46	.46	.46
1,000	Montana	.29	.29	.29	.29
500	Sandstorm K...	.11	.11	.11	.11
300	Savage	.15	.15	.15	.15
200	Ton. Mininig..	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50
800	Ton. Merger...	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50
300	Tonopah Ext..	2.90	2.90	2.80	2.80
200	Union Con	.85	.85	.85	.85
800	West End	.72	.73	.72	.73

7,800

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

The railroads reporting so far for the third week of October show these aggregate changes in gross earnings, those showing gains and those showing losses being stated separately:

Twelve roads.....	$9,139,345	+$1,740,814
One road.....	642,655	—44,727
Total (13 roads).....	9,782,000	+1,696,087

ATCHISON, TOP. & S. F. for September—

	1915.	1914.	1913.
Mileage	11,242	11,092	10,890
Gross	$10,795,294	$10,659,292	$9,740,766
Net aft. tax.	3,639,361	3,636,666	3,042,462
3 mos. gross.	32,122,013	30,416,024	28,615,798
Net aft. tax.	10,589,330	9,903,504	8,314,041

BUFF., ROCH. & PITTS. for September—

Gross	1,016,388	867,942	1,049,744
Net aft. tax.	282,833	218,850	328,150
Other inc....	47,180	62,086	59,435
Total inc....	329,964	280,923	387,585
Sur. aft. chg.	151,359	101,982	221,422

CANADIAN NORTHERN for September—

Mileage	4,983	4,870	4,520
Gross	$2,014,600	$2,109,900	$1,994,900
Net	662,900	590,700	524,900
9 mos. gross.	4,413,000	5,071,900	5,748,500
Net	1,186,600	1,265,900	1,447,800

CAROLINA, CLINCHFIELD & OHIO for the year ended June 30—

	1915.	1914.
Oper. rev.....	$2,280,775	$2,672,208
Oper. exp.....	1,192,309	1,265,287
Net oper. rev.....	1,068,466	1,423,921
Taxes	164,266	131,322
Oper. inc.	904,199	1,292,598
Other inc.....	292,573	373,822
Total inc.....	1,196,772	1,666,420
Charges	988,906	966,305
Surplus	147,805	700,114

CENTRAL OF GEORGIA for the year ended June 30—

	1915.	1914.	Decrease.
Gross	$12,108,194	$14,328,575	$2,218,391
Expenses ...	8,975,511	10,785,764	1,810,253
Net	3,134,673	3,540,811	406,138
Sur. aft. chg.	1,202,005	1,091,042	•110,963

•Increase.

Miscellaneous Earnings.

CENTRAL LEATHER COMPANY for the quarter ended Sept. 30—

	1915.	1914.	1913.
Total inc.....	$3,089,116	$2,289,032	$2,108,000
General exp., losses, and misc. inter...	874,872	781,916	789,429
Int. on bonds and debts.....	459,551	459,551	459,551
Net	1,754,693	997,565	909,569
Pref. div., pay Oct. 1.....	582,732	582,732	582,732
Surplus	1,171,961	414,833	326,837
Nine months: Total inc....	7,964,806	7,424,740	6,781,659
General exp., losses, and miscel. int...	2,689,285	2,525,274	2,227,080
Int. on bonds and debt.....	1,378,656	1,378,656	1,428,182
Net	3,946,666	3,520,811	3,122,045
Pref. divs.....	1,748,196	1,748,196	1,748,196
Surplus	2,198,470	1,772,615	1,383,849

HERCULES POWDER COMPANY for the nine months ended Sept. 30—

	1915.	1914.	Increase.
Gross	$8,675,567	$5,974,427	2,701,139
•Net	2,359,464	996,966	1,362,498
Int. & prd. div.	310,983	305,135	5,848
Surplus	2,048,481	691,831	1,356,650

•After deducting all expenses incident to manufacture and sales, ordinary and extraordinary repairs, maintenance, &c.

INTERNATIONAL AGRICULTURAL CORPORATION for the year ended June 30—

	1915.	1914.	1913.
Gross profit...	1,844,799	1,934,494	1,718,832
Expenses	a1,198,816	1,170,151	1,054,441
Net	645,983	764,342	664,391
Other income..	18,000	208,750	.....
Total income..	663,983	913,072	664,391
Bond inter....	616,890	646,529	650,000
Amortiz'n of bond disc't..	207,106	241,636	.....
Net deficit....	160,022	•84,908	•14,391
Pfd. divid'ds..	.....	.....	457,338
Deficit	160,022	•84,908	442,912
Prof. on bonds	836,799	222,060	.....
Prev. deficit..	1,152,502	1,459,470	.....
Total deficit..	975,725	1,152,502	.....

•Surplus.

PHILADELPHIA COMPANY for September—

	1915.	1914.	Increase.
Gross	1,931,758	1,829,614	102,144
Net	778,147	541,854	231,893
6 mos. gross.	11,879,655	11,729,946	150,709
Net	4,587,772	4,045,387	889,385

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.—Receipts and expenditures:

	This mo.	Fiscal yr.
Customs	$13,668,347	$59,358,170
Ordinary internal rev..	27,301,460	116,238,458
Income tax.....	727,189	11,772,290
Miscellaneous	2,065,663	13,017,787
Total receipts.....	$43,762,800	$200,386,707
Excess of ord. disburse. over ord. rec.	7,289,267	40,685,134
Excess of total disburse over. total rec.	3,528,964	29,929,456
Expenditures	61,057,867	241,071,863

Kelly-Springfield Stock Change.

Directors of the Kelly-Springfield Tire Company voted yesterday to amend the certificate of incorporation so as to reduce the par value of the common stock from $100 per share to $25 a share. A special meeting of the stockholders will be held Nov. 30 at 15 Exchange Place, Jersey City, to approve this action. The par value of the 6 per cent cumulative preferred and the 7 per cent. second preferred stock will not be reduced.

STOP-LOSS ORDERS AID COTTON BEARS

Prices Decline About a Dollar a Bale, Partly on Poor Spot Demand in the South.

FARMERS REFUSING TO SELL

Reported That England Is Discouraging Buying in Order to Help the Exchange Situation.

The cotton market showed decided weakness again yesterday and made a new low record for the month, closing about $1 per bale under closing prices of the previous day. Business on the Exchange was active, and there was a great deal of long cotton closed out on stop-loss orders.

During the early morning the market did not show the weakness which developed later in the day. There was a good tone at the opening in spite of the fact that Liverpool was as good as due, and prices worked up to a level about 10 points higher than the close.

It was scattered outside buying that caused the early advance, and the trade soon supplied all the cotton that was wanted, and the market turned very weak on reports from the South that there was little or no demand for spot cotton.

Some wires from the belt were to the effect that farmers were holding tight and refusing to cut prices, but information of this sort had little market weight when it was considered that there was little demand even at a lower basis. It was reported that England was discouraging purchase of cotton in order to make it easier to hold exchange rates. Whether this was true or not it looked reasonable enough for the market to believe that it might be so and had a bearish influence.

At the low point of the day January cotton was 115 points under the high of the season. This decline has been a rapid one and has about wiped out the scattered long interests. The trade is now as bearish as it was bullish a short time ago, and the market is rapidly getting into an over-sold

COLORADO TOWED TO PORT.

Badly Damaged by Fire, but Much of Cargo Can Be Saved.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Oct. 26.—The Mallory Line freight steamer Colorado, which caught fire Sunday night while en route from Charleston to New York with cotton, was towed into port early today. The vessel is badly damaged, but it is believed much of the cargo can be saved. The blaze started in the superstructure from a cause not yet determined.

The fire was burning so fiercely at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon when the tugs Cecelia and Waban reached the Colorado that it was necessary to play streams of water on the steamer for some time before a line could be attached.

COMMODITIES MARKETS.

WHEAT.

The wheat market was nervous and feverish and after numerous price changes both ways closed with net losses of ¾c to ⅞c. Early in the day values sold off 2 cents a bushel under renewed liquidation and more vigorous operations on the selling side by leading bears, prompted by continued favorable weather conditions over the West and the belief that Monday's advance had been due almost entirely to technical conditions. In the local cash market No. 1 Durum was quoted at 1.11¾, free on board, New York; No. 1 northern Duluth, 1.04¾, and No. 1 Northern Manitoba, 1.04¾, cost, insurance and freight, Buffalo.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Dec.	.....	.....	1.07¾	1.08¾	1.14½

CHICAGO PRICES.

Dec.	1.02	90¼	1.00¾	1.01¼	67⅜
May	1.04	1.01⅝	1.02⅝	1.03⅝	70⅝

CORN.

While prices in the corn market were influenced more or less by the action of wheat, the undertone was firm and at the close values were ⅝c net higher. Weather conditions were highly satisfactory for curing the new crop and for the movement of old corn, but country offers were comparatively light. In the local cash market No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at 75½c prompt shipment.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Oct.	68½	63¼	63¼	.....	.....
Dec.	60¼	57⅞	58⅛	58¾	47⅜
May	60¾	59⅜	60¼	59⅞	70¾

OATS.

The oats market was moderately active with feverish price changes. The undertone was steady, however, and at the close of the day values were not unchanged to ⅛c lower. The local cash market was steady. No. 3 white quoted at 41 to 41½c, No. 4 white, 40 to 40½c; ordinary to fancy clipped, 40 to 44c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
December	38⅞	38	38⅛	38⅝	49½
May	40⅝	39¼	39½	39¾	52⅜

PROVISIONS.

The market for hog products was moderately active and prices showed a declining tendency throughout the day, closing at about the lowest. Receipts of hogs were fairly liberal and it was thought that packers were on the selling side. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 16,000 head, estimated for Wednesday, 24,000; Kansas City received 11,000 and Omaha 2,000.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Lard—					
January	9.92	9.82	9.82	9.97	10.80
May	9.20	9.10	9.10	9.22	9.85
Ribs—					
January	8.82	8.77	8.77	8.87	9.75
Pork—					
December	13.40	13.30	13.30	13.50	18.77
January	16.07	15.82	15.90	16.15	19.05

COTTONSEED OIL.

Price changes in the cottonseed oil market were irregular and closing bids ranged from 8 points advance to 5 points decline. The active positions were generally heavy, however, and sentiment was influenced by the weakness in cotton and lard.

Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	.....	.....	7.78@7.90	7.70
October	.....	.....	7.78@7.90	7.70
November	7.80	7.75	7.78@7.79	7.80
December	7.76	7.72	7.73@7.77	7.75
January	7.79	7.75	7.76@7.77	7.75
February	7.84	7.84	7.83@7.85	7.78
March	7.90	7.88	7.86@7.87	7.87
April	.....	.....	7.92@7.98	7.93
May	8.05	7.99	8.02@8.03	8.04

COFFEE.

Peace rumors from abroad, as well as buying for foreign account, caused a quick rally in the coffee market at the close of the day, and after having shown a rather heavy tone throughout the greater part of the session, the market closed firmly with net gains of 6 to 15 points. The local spot market was inactive, but steady, with Rio 7s quoted at 7¾c. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
October	.....	.....	6.46@6.50	6.36
November	.....	.....	6.46@6.50	6.39
December	6.43	6.40	6.50@6.53	6.43
January	.....	.....	6.52@6.55	6.44
February	.....	.....	6.54@6.56	6.45
March	6.57	6.44	6.56@6.57	6.50
April	.....	.....	6.61@6.62	6.55
May	6.70	6.54	6.68@6.67	6.60
June	.....	.....	6.72@6.73	6.65
July	6.80	6.65	6.76@6.80	6.70
August	.....	.....	6.85@6.86	6.75
September	6.91	6.80	6.91@6.92	6.80

SUGAR.

Futures opened dull and easy, unchanged to a decline of 6 points, with no business reported on the call. Business remained quiet until the later afternoon, when a little trade buying sent prices up a few points, the market closing barely steady, 1 to 3 points net decline, with sales for the day 5,850 tons.

RANGE OF PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Oct.	.....	.....	3.17@3.20	3.18
Nov.	3.17	3.16	3.17@3.20	3.18
Dec.	3.12	3.08	3.11@3.12	3.12
Jan.	3.03	3.03	3.02@3.04	3.05
Feb.	2.95	2.94	2.95@2.97	2.98
Mar.	2.96	2.96	2.98@3.00	3.00
Apr.	.....	.....	3.01@3.03	3.04
May	.....	.....	3.06@3.07	3.08
June	.....	.....	3.09@3.10	3.12
July	.....	.....	3.14@3.15	3.17
Aug.	.....	.....	3.16@3.18	3.19
Sept.	.....	.....	3.18@3.20	3.20

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts for week, 30,896 packages; last week, 58,293 packages. Exports for week to Europe, 2,130 packages; to other countries, 401 packages. Slight weakness followed the last weekly report, but this did not last long, the market soon recovering and then making a further gain of ½c. At the present writing there is a very firm feeling on the better grades of creamery with current quotation of 29c generally obtained. The quality has been running off of late and the decreasing proportion of fancy stock is the main cause of the present strength. Quite a good deal of fine creamery to be had from 28½@28¾c. Home trade good, but less export business. European advices are decidedly weaker. Quiet trading in renovated and ladles have moved rather slowly. Packing stock in good demand and quite firm. Creamery, extras, (ninety-two score,) 28¾@29c; higher scoring, 29¼@30c; firsts, 27½@28½c; seconds, 24½@27c; thirds, 23@24c; State Dairy, finest, 28½c; good to prime, 26@28c; common to fair, 23@25½c. Renovated, extras, 24½@25c; firsts, 23½@24c; lower grades, 22@23c; imitation creamery, firsts, 24@24c; ladles, current make, firsts, 22@22½c; seconds, 21@21½c; lower grades, 19½@20½c; packing stock, June make, fine, 21c; current make, fine, 20½@21c; No. 2, 20c; lower grades, 18@19½c.

EGGS.—Receipts for week, 46,133 cases. The arrivals have been light and the proportion of new-laid qualities has further decreased. Stock showing a large proportion of high-grade eggs fit for the best class of trade has been promptly salable at hardening prices. Medium and lower qualities are still fairly plentiful, but accumulations have been reduced and there has been some improvement in average prices, although the range of prices is still very wide. Storage eggs have moved rather slowly; there is no speculative demand, and buyers are confining their purchases to immediate needs. Sales reported are generally in the range previously quoted, at which there is still a very free offering. Near-by eggs in very small supply and of irregular quality; fancy new-laid stock is very scarce and wanted at firm prices; white eggs of large size would probably exceed our quotations for uniform new laid, but there are scarcely any such obtainable. Fresh gathered, extra fine, per dozen, 37@38c; extra firsts, 34@36c; firsts, 29@33c; seconds, 26@29c; thirds and poorer, 22@25c; dirties, No. 1, 22@22½c; No. 2 and poorer, 18@21½c; checks, good to choice, dry, 20½@21c; culls and inferior, 15@20c. Refrigerator, specials, marks, fancy, 20c; firsts, 24½@25½c; seconds, 23@24c; thirds or poorer, 20@22½c; State, Pennsylvania, and near-by, hennery whites, fine to fancy, 32@35c; ordinary to good, 30@30c; gath-red whites, fair to nice and quality, 35@52c; Western, gathered whites, 33@40c; State, Pennsylvania, and near-by, hennery browns, 40@42c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 30@38c; near-by, refrigerator whites, 27@30c.

DECISIONS AND CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(c) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.—P. Wagner v. O. Leser—Argument continued.

29—The Peterborough Ry. v. Boston & Maine Ry.—Argued.

33—H. W. O'Neill v. J. F. Loamer—Argument commenced. Adjourned until tomorrow.

Call for Oct. 27: Nos. 33, 34, 35, 37, 38, 40, 41, (and 22½ and 24½,) 43, 43, and 44.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Learned Hand, J.—Room 337, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M. Jury calendar.

Barrett<Clauses. Schwartzman<B T Babbitt. Cuppy<Gebrueder-Nollwerck. Baldwin<Eldman. McLaughlin<Nat Fire Ins Co. Same<Orient Ins Co. Same<Royal Ins Co. Gray<Leh Val Coal Co<Prairie Oil & Gas Co<Globe & Rutgers F Ins Co.

Isaksen<Steinpr. U S<Balen. USC J S Johnson Co. Wieland<Erie R R. Summons Mfg Co< Vulcan Metal Co. Wright<NY, NH & H R R. Vulcan Metal Co< Summons Mfg Co.

DISTRICT COURT—Hazel, J.—Room 1, 12th floor, Woolworth Bldg., at 10:30 A. M. Equity.

Case on—Universal Saving Corp'n<Morris Plan Co—of, N. Y. No day calendar.

DISTRICT COURT—Hough, J.—Room 3, Woolworth Bldg., 12th floor, at 10:30 A.M. Admiralty:

US<The North America, &c.

DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J.—Room 227, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M. Jury calendar.

Trambenkl<Erie RR. Dicherson<Penn R R. Mesres<D, L & W R R. Noot<Enter Mer Mar.

Gleason<Thaw. Colucci<Penn RR. US<Israel. Glickman<Gilman.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Veeder, J.—At 10:30 A. M., in Room 312, P. O. Bldg.

Criminal calendar:

US<Van De Sand. US<John Oltman.

Common law calendar:

Yonan<Hall. Gimzo<Marresford. Klein et al<Blair et al. (2) Degusis<D, L & W.

US<Luis Sing. O'Connor<Brown. Penotta<D, L & W. Novicky<Penn RR. Pinches<Ransom & Randdph.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—Motion calendar at 2 P. M. in Room 208, P. O. Building.

Bay Dredg & Con Co. Donovan<Tug Ono. McDonough<same. Auditore Stevedoring Co<SS Maleas. Am Ammonia Co<Columbia Chem Works.

Lukosewics<P & R C & I Co. Haraslowkwicz<P RR. Am Cone & Wafer Co<Conval Wafer Co. Spencer<Babylon RR.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—Admiralty calendar for Saturday, Oct. 30.—Room 323, P. O. Building, at 10:30 A. M.

Youker<McCalden Bros Co. Huntley<Ziegler. Murphy<Steers. Ward<Seiler. O'Connell<Moran. Brown<Std O Co et al. Robins D D & R Co< Pierce Bros. Peterson<Strong & Royal Dittmar<F Starr Con Co et al. Re Arow, (Limit.) N Y Cent<Co. Jenis<Lenox, Inc. Hecht<Burchell-Johnston Corp. McGillcuddy<Meyering. Meegan<Luitwieler Pump Eng Co. Girs-di<Co. Denis. Freibrun<NY Con RR. Murphy<Ross. Frawley<Persch. State of Yucatan< Argumendo. Heipershausen<Marx. Cardani<Bookman. Wood<Bissell. Richards<Aetna Acc'd & Liability Co. Re Feinsot. Re Bernsen. Curry<W A Brady, Ltd Beattie<Hopper, (2.) Eminent Ind Sav Bk< Ivory. Reich<Cochran. Asch<Schulman. Herrlich<Herrlich. Morris<Du Lamt. Rabinowitz<Rabinow'z Greenwich Sav Bk< McAleer. I D Wolfson, Inc< Stark. Greenberg<Waldes. Mann Life Ins Co<Vonder Driesch. Cohen<Cohen. Barnard<McIntyre. Kirby<Am Art Galleries & Auc R, &c. Weeks<Sawyer. Bein<Mahoney. John<Sidrich. Sullivan<Kraus.

Wehrt. General calendar: Westchester F I Co< Syracuse, &c., Ry. Sheldon<Leevin. Shedeker<Sudeiker. Rosenfeld<Rosenfeld. Zuber<Zuber. Lobsitz<E Lisberger Co. Ball<Loth. Tiedemann<Tiedemann McCormick<Tyler. San Lucas<Borne & Co. Moncrieff<Moncrieff. Lewis<Sragow Realty. Marmann<Marmann. Kilpatrick<De Ambri. Kinstler<Kinstler. Johns<Ellis. Metclnikoff<Berlin Laboratory, Ltd. Kirschenbaum< Kirschenbaum. Flowers<Flowers. Peerless Pattern Co< McClure Public'ns. Pitolsky<Polonsky. Inter R T Co<CNY. Title Guar & Trust Co< Green. Overlander<Holbrook, C & R Co.

Schnurmacher<Schiffman. Eckford<Westley. Scandore<Scandore. Seccatico<Seccatico. Weinberg<Weinberg. Taylor<Pitzer. Masten Co<Hacker. Stember<Stember. Totten Film Co<Sawyer Film Corp. Municipal Liens Co< Sturgis. Van Nort<Van Nort. Paris<Paris. Kilpatrick<Crown Infants' Wear Co. Tower<Mass, &c; Co. Moran<Midville Rlty. Molliver<Lese (2.) Fishbone<Bellwood Realty Co. Fishbone<Lese. Mms Irene<Vulcan Metals Co. Turner<Turner. Kalt<Kalt. Exch Buffet Corp< Cafeteria Buffet Lunch Co. Garguilo<Frevola. Repetti<Repetti. Grossman<Grossman. Jones<Humphreys Homeopathic Med. Yennie<Sterns. Snyder<Met L I Co. Atkin<Atkin. Riley<Riley. McCaddon<Central Tr. NY Trans SS Co< Crossing. De Wolfe<Neuhauser. Walsh<Walsh. Mendelson<Eidlitz & Son. Bway Apt Rlty Co< Rickert-Finley Rlty. Well<Ill Surety Co. Case on. Adler<Stueber.

Rogers<Rogers. Giuliano<Giuliano. Maier<Maier (2). Ross<Sanitary Wet Wash Laundry Co. Rothschild<Rothschild. Star Co<Wheeler Syndicate, Inc. Carson<Carson. Whiting<Whiting. Ansonia Mfg Co<Potts Pines<Welch. Cosby<Helnse. Hoenig<Hoenig. Gilroy<Straus Bldg & Realty Co. Furman<Hershkowitz.

Bubenstein<N Y Rys. Tayen<Hudson Trans Co. Am Rolling Mills Co< B Shapiro Co. Mann<Hyman. Crivello<same. Shoffin<Barchardt. Govern<Kanor Con Co. Milazzo<Branchia. Plotkin<Smith. Ritter<Sass. (2) Goodman<Bway Taxi Cab Co. Boyd<Penn RR. Mann<Berkowitz. Beder<Khouri. Luria<Linch. Weissman<Slater. Reanikoff<Kessel. Lee<Dayton Con Co. Christie<Marodey. George<Linch.

Knopp<Burke. Droasal<Beschelm. Salomon<Steinhardt. Leifer<Schaumann. Margolies<Hanrahan. Rando<Rodgers & H. Feinberg<Horkheimer. Glickman<Leaser. Flood<Schmidt. Warner<Wills & M Co Wells<Linch. Prager<Amsterdam Bldg Co. Langman<Touroff. Marlona<Lucela. Hoffman<Weiss. Hays<Pearson. Blaustein<Amabia. Owens<Tralitel Marble. Unger<5th Av Coach. Brown<Plaza Oper Co. Davis<Blaimer.

The following cases will be called, but will be passed for the day as of course if counsel on either side so requests. Applications for adjournment for more than one day should be made by affidavit in strict compliance with the rules of the court.

Balser<Ocean S S Co of Savannah. Westbria<Hay & Budden Mfg Co. Tilton<Goulock. Reilly<B L R RR. Roth<Edison El Ill. Dillworth<NY Con RR West<Howe. Haluska<Ehret.

Bernstein<Lashman. Eisner<Fox. Zimmerman<Ferdinand. Michaels<Kaetzer. Lipfeld<Greenberg. Treacy<Myers. Atlas Port, &c, Co<St Paul, &c, Ins Co. Halpern<Rosenfeld. Hollberg<Cowen. Sonn<Greenbaum. Brown<Trachtenberg. Cagetori<McKean Rty. Litter<NY Rys. Gillman<Prosner. Rhodes<Hinternhoff.

Howland<Bradley Con Mandel<NY Pie Bak'g Mooney<NY Rys. Hiddenberg<Sobel. Steinberg<Mandel. (2.) Harding<Pietrowski & Konop Co. Altman<Weissberg. Casper<Grunnel. Schurmacher<Selmerding. Marchart<NY Rys. Marks<Blumstein. Skolnick<Custen Bros. Browgstein<Pankin. Upher<Hawes. Burman<NY Rys.

SHORT CAUSE CALENDAR—Cases will be sent to Trial Term, Part II., for trial. Case on.

Woelfel<Harriman. Berlin<H F Hat Co.

PART II.—Allen, J.—Case on.

PART III.—Hand, J.—Held in Brownstone Bldg. (Chambers St.) at 10 A. M.—Commercial calendar:

Goldman<Northwestern Nat Ins Co.. Weil<Jacobson. Kohn<North British & Mercantile Ins Co. Kohn<N Y Fire Ins Co. Meyer<Blaugas Con. Gabel House & Carton Co<Lionel Mfg Co. Parson<Terhune. Filippen<Padell. Clark<Mt Gilead Baptist Church. Pinkes<Oringel. York<Sheriff. Meyercorn Co<Forest, &c, Co. Rubel<Honig.

Baur<Sweig. Kohn<Home Ins Co. Same<Nord Deutsche Ins Co. Friedman<Joar. Solomon<Alexdroth & Sons Mfg Co. Temmer<U S Cas Co. Goodman<McMullen. Harris<Weiner. Samuel<Tepper. Sinnehart, &c, Co< New Tuxicab, &c, Co. Parc<Crystal. Barth<Reade St, &c, Co. Clear.

PART IV.—Lynch, J.—Clear.

PART V.—Zeller, J.—Clear.

PART VI.—Pinelitte, J.—Clear.

PART VII.—Schmuck, J.—Clear.

PART VIII.—McAvoy, J.—Case on.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT.—Phibin, J.—Macy< Levy & Weinstein Realty Const. Co.—A. Wells Stump, Biddle<Biddle—Alfred J. Tulley, Maynard<Messinger—Albert De Silver, Lebaudy<Carnegie Trust Co.—John G. Dyer.

SUPREME COURT.—Erianger, J.—N. Y. Life Ins. Co.<Michalover (2)—Jerome Hess. Koelsch<Harper—Abraham B. Kene.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

CHAMBERS—Brady, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Brady, J.—Motion calendar.

Waldman<Elbetz. Natale<Pumingello. Cecela<Boulevard Rty

CNY<Weill. Alexander<Virden.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Part I.—Brady, J.

Ginzberg<Ginzberg. Barner<Margraff. Crossin<Bannon.

Barber<Woolf. Brown<same (2.)

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Brady, J.—No day calendar.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.

Motions:

Anthony Hoffman, George W Riley.

Isaac Shalanowsky, Mary V Roest, Louis G Markert, Carolyn V Hicks, Philippina Zinsmeister Bertha Harris.

Accountings:

Rebecka Kortjohann. Wills for probate: Joseph Bechardt.

TRIAL TERM—Schulz S.—Contested will: Charles Lowen.

County Court.

CHAMBERS—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Gibbs, J.

Simpson-O'Toole Co< Apex Paint Co. Kresmer<Colton Rlty.

TRIAL TERM—Nieman, J.

Schwartz<Hvaas. Fine<Turek. Rubsam<Union Ry. Rothstein<Int R T.

Lowenstein<Smith. Flaks<Santini & Co. Rath<Cavanaugh.

Receiver Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Brady, J.—Benjamin W. B. Brown<Abraham Abeiman—Henry W Goddard.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department. DECISIONS.

J. Azelo, respt., v. F. Rocco, appit.—Judgment and order of Co. Court of Westchester Co. reversed, and new trial granted, costs to abide the event.

Empire City Racing Asso., respt., v. Nat'l Fair and Exposition Asso., Inc., appit., et al., defts.—Appeal dismissed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

P. Ferris, respt., v. City N. Y., appit.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs.

O. G. Haight, applt., v. J. J. Brown, as Treas. of Village of White Plains, et al., respt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

C. Hecht, appit., v. G. K. Cox, Town Clerk of the Town of White Plains, et al., respt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

E. D. Kelly et al., respt., v. E. J. Dooley, &c., et al., appit.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and proceedings dismissed.

F. Reisert, respt., v. City N. Y., appit.—Judgment and order affirmed, with $10 costs.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department —Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—Second Department— Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Kelly, J.—Motions.

Re Av P, (Kenyon.) Christie<Downey. Gowanus Wreck Co< Devoe. Neufeld<City. Watt<Copeland, (2.) Mundheim<Schariach. Perlmutter<D1 Fede. Fors<Munro. Nelson<August Kuhnja, Inc. Johnson<Carpenter, E & H, Inc. Sweeney<Cheesebrough Bldg Co. Knutson<Leahy Rty. Kinney<Kimber. Spitzer<Kunitz, (2.) Poppolardo<Poppolardo. Re Finlandia Av, (K Co Tr Co, Trustee.) Gleason<Craig. McLean<McLean. Lawyers Mtg Co<Nesbit & Co, Inc. Decker<Decker. Augustinlian College< Idaho-Maryland Co.

Profit Holding Co< Diaz Bldg Co. Re 80th St, (Peck.) Re 48th St, (Rice.) Austin, Nichols Co< Crowley. Lenroff<Simring. Meyer<Meyer. Ganong<Levy & Baird. Zucker<Calef Bros. Hund<Hund. Nisbet (McKeon)< Trautman. Einstein<Queensboro Properties. Deecher<Obermeyer & Liebmann. Re McMullan. Isaacson<Thespian Bldg Co. O'Connell<Pignatelli. Lake<Bonacci. Gold Pokg Co<Kings Co Refrig Co. Mills<Mills. Hillis<Fergusson. Re Birken.

PART II.—Callaghan, J.—At 10 A. M. Undefended divorces: Hanson, Murray, Jr., Lockwood, Bryan, Siegel, De Felippo, Lodoginsky, Mc<Farlane, Allen, Kenney, Schaufele, Chandler, Bauer.

Ludwig, Arnao, Van Brunt, Earl, Windell, Williston, Abbey, Lum, Waldeman, Griffo, (Cook,) Wegmann, Gertz, Cohen.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Case on.—No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM—Part I, Manning, J.; Part II., Kapper, J.; Part IV., Jaycox, J.; Part V., Maddox, J.; Part VI., Aspinall, J.; Part VII., Van Siclen, J.

Farley, Comr, &c< Volckening Sons First Nat Bank of Bklyn. Heath<Steeplechase Park Co. Kessel<Kenny Co. Sulzbach<Sulz. Harvey<B H RR. Meanley<L I RR. Leonard<B H RR. Schmit<German Evangelical Church. McAvoy<Benkowsky. Tyrell<Wustl et al. Coffey<McGreevy. Annuniata<Tulin Co. Buck<CNY. Herman<CNY. Cummings<Maujer. Albert<B H RR. Union Bank<Fleitmann. Lakin<CNY.

Johnson<Barrett. Hall<CNY. Sodaczasky<Hoffman. Rupp<Montauk Metallic Bed Co. Cafferot<CNY et al. Dineen<DeVeau. Ford<B H RR. Miller<Enright. Hansen<B H RR. Denton<same. Brown<Bergman. Hendrickson<Schaefer. Schulman<B H RR. Devoe<Streeter et al. Rippel<B H RR et al. Goebler<B H RR. Schanzer<same. Adler<Nassau RR. Quick<Sullivan. Klein<Nassau RR. Jacobson<B H RR. Rouse<Heepe.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day upon this call:

Giovanne<B H RR. Cody<same. Scheir<NY Consol RR. Sealey<Reinhart. Radsky<Douglas. Scala<Garbarino. Seaman<Nassau RR. Goggin<B H RR. Wright<Steeplechase Park Co. Scott<Mullins. Kean et al<Bennett. Downing<Graves & Co. Reid<Vogel-Miller Shoe Co. Cavanaugh<Int R T. Kilne<Montauk Bank.

Akeson<Shewan & Sons. Gill<Lee. Cannon<Yassau RR. Tufty<C I & B RR. Brown<Fogt et al. Zenower<Harding. Meltzer<B'klyn Paint and Wall Paper Co. Doreck<N Y Rys Co. Burke<Matthews Sons Cohen<N Y Con R R. Maguire et al< Schaefer. Milligan<Klein et al. Daly<Nas R R. Cherry<Mann Co. Aste<Prime Line.

The following causes must be answered ready or marked over the term:

Robinson<Doyle. Collins<Pitts Con Co. Arbutino<same. Quinn<Bugdeln. Reynolds<Fleischman Mfg Co. Koch<Ryttenberg. Amer Bond Co<Kelly. Mooney<Harlem Con. Brooks<Pitts Con Co. Moran<Mangini. Zamborsky<Korz. Hooper<Davis.

Baldwin, Liverpool..... 8:30 A.M. 12:00 M. Zulia, San Juan..... 8:30 A.M. 12:00 M. Santa Marta, Jamaica 9:30 A.M. 12:00 M. Samland, London..... ——— 12:00 M. Raeburn, Manchester.. ——— 12:00 M. Concho, Galveston..... ——— 1:00 P.M. Arapahoe, Jacksonville ——— 1:00 P.M. Times, Havana..... ——— 12:00 M. Munwood, Gibara..... ——— 12:00 M. Creole, Galveston..... ——— 12:00 M.

Highest number reached on regular call, 1810.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—Day calendar at 10 A. M.

Wills of:

Agnes Dorsey, Catherine Worthley, William Krohme.

Administration of: Patrick Holland, Joseph E. Casserly.

Accounting of: Patrick Holland, Lulu A. Cross, Peter Delap, David, Kutzner, CONSECRATED CALEN DAR, Mary M. Barry.

W. Edwards, Elizabeth Meacham, Henry Allen, F. Wilson, Elizabeth Vanderveer, Mary McMenamy, Robert T. Ryan, James Dykman, George Swenson, Estates of: Theresia Kinneth, Louis Magenheimer.

County Court.

PART IV.—Hyland, J.—Calendar called in Inq'r Murphy<Rider. Puckhaber<Nas Elec R R. Walker<B H RR. Zingsem<Nassau RR. Scher<B H RR. Henning<Foley, Jr. Schumecher<Reilly. Russo<Tappelia. Berbanel<Engel. Capone<Law. Kennedy<Rosenberg. Ferraro<B H RR. Laufferc<C I & B R R. Mandalis<Mansdorf.

PART V., Dike, J.—Part V., Room 10. Smith, J.—Held in Brownstone Bldg. (Chambers St.) at 10 A. M. Lopes<same. Aschenbrand<Ruppert. Sagal<GB H R R. Gersh<Al Fixture Co. Schaefer<B H RR. Rothman<Levine. Boyles<B H R R. Martin<same. Hudson-Gartenlaub. Safier<Nas Elec R R. Miller<Hoar. Livingston<Karsork. Cook<Nelson.

PART VI.—Pendleton, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on.

PART VII.—Blanchard, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on.

PART VIII.—Crain, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on.

PART IX.—Platzek, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on. Hennessey<CNY. No day calendar.

PART X.—Adjourned for the term.

PART XI.—Adjourned for the term.

PART XII.—Adjourned for the term.

PART XIII.—Adjourned for the term.

PART XIV.—Finch, J.—At 10:30 A. M. CNY<NY Steam Co. Posner<Kurzrok Bros Co. Shalek<Eppig. Fischer<Schram. Reich<Woody. CNY<Bradley Cont.

Smith Cont Co<CNY. N Y Assets Real Co< Thompson. Hoge<Stalker. Carlton Illustrators< Am Loco Co. Case on.

PART XV.—Cohalan, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Moore<McDermott. Fed Trust<Carberry. Archer<Amadell. Lykens<Hopkins. Ryan<Bailey. Schloss<Hoffman Co. Sleicher<Wilbur. Muller<Cohen.

Lake<Prince P B Co. Freehof<Mesars. Powers<Henderson. Valentine<Martin. Hall<Galban & Co. Rieser<CNY. Eyre<P & Hanna Co< Wetmore. Case on.

PART XVI.—Lehman, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Alexander & Co<Gelberg. Hanna<De Paoli. Hathaway<CNY. Hillyard<Brande.

Mesburisman<NY Rys Lisi<same. Luparelli<Borden's C Milk Co. Symms<Pels. Reid<Preitung. Sandstrem<Lovering & Garriques. Nelson<Nat Bridge W Anderson<Norton. Wilkoselick<Mason & Hanger Co. Tryfonink<Bradley C Co. Resnick<Baum, (2.)

PART XVII.—Gavegan, Inq.—Finch<Hall. Jacobs<Dowling. Sutton<MacBride. Haulty<Gorham Co. Felt<Lorberbaum. J Carlin Const Co< CNY. St'd Plunger Elev Co< Regan. Sheet<Bachmann. Solar Light Co<Steel Prod Enam Co. I Mark<Wener. N Mark<same. Penn Cement Co<Gustav Rader Co. Whitcomb<Burr. The Ansonia<Hein. Sugarman<Rosenblum. CNY<B'klyn Alcatraz Asphalt Co. Burkhart<Jamaica Estates.

Snyder<Redhead & Co Battle Paper Co< Jessup & Moore Paper Co. Yuenging<CNY. Katz<Matthews.

PART XVIII.—Goff, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Merc Nat Bank< Fleinman. Sturtevant<Fiss Doerr

McNeal<Sea Gate Assn. Blumauer<Waters. Case on.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M.—Wills for probate:

Anna P. McIlvaine, Chancey A. Fress. Estate of Morris Ruskin.

Marie H. Belican, Margaret N. Schwing.

S.—At 11 A. M.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—La Fetra, J.—At 10 A. M. Motions.

Bachman<Erickson. Rogers-Pyatt Shellac Co<Clemerman & Baumoehl Co. Epstein<Weinstein. Woodward<Richmond Levering & Co. Dreor<Davis Labeneg & Co. Lesy<K & K Rlty Co. Bonynge<Hanway. Packard M C Co< Blair. Kursman<Rothstein. Lieb<Elec Carriage, &c, Co. Lyfinsky<Whiting Motor Co. Goodman<Armstrong. Siskind<Goldstein. Ganoo<wski<Waldorf-Astoria Hotel Co.

Walden<Morse D D, &c, Co. Bender<Keene. Rosenheim<Evans. Rizo<Solomon. Reiser<L Prager, Inc. Forman<Thomas. Polito<Torio. Murphy<Hay Foundry, &c, Co. Tarnagel<Flemish Rty Jones<Young. Duchner<Rauober. Regal Holding Co< Bergor. Rice<Chessbro Bros. Golden<New Harlem, &c, Co. Hongh Co<Horowitz. A. Elliott Rooney Co< Darrow<Brown. Brentano<Horter. Pakula<Simon.

PART II.—O'Dwyer, J.—At 10 A. M. Ness.

TRIAL TERMS—Part I.—Ransom, J.—At 9:45 A. M. Ascher Det Agy< Drummond. Internicola<Consol Tel & Elec Subw Co. Sterrer<Fass. Timin<Yellow Taxicab Co. Kerrigan<H S Houft Mfg Co. Kasnur<L Bauer Co. Brown<Gahlee Fish. Levenson<Goldfarb. Tuck<Levine. Stanchyk<N Y Rys. Myszlinik<Dock Cont. Hudson Wrecking, &c, Co<18 W 44th St Co.

Eckstein<Eckstein Bros Co. Rosenbaum< Kirschenbaum. Flowers<Flowers. Peerless Pattern Co< McClure Public'ns. Pitolsky<Polonsky. Inter R T Co<CNY. Title Guar & Trust Co< Green. Overlander<Holbrook, C & R Co.

PART III.—Dugro, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Dunn<CNY. Tangeman<same. Smith<Cumard SS Co. Fyres<CNY. Armstrong<Mulcahy & Gibson. Levin<Harris.

Belogrodsky<Neuwirth. Proctor<Mason Seaman Trans Co. A Weinerman<Verran. M Weinerman<same. Case on.

PART IV.—Delehanty, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Reilly<J P Parker Co. Glasser<G I & B R R. Cohen<Wagenstern. Magnanimo<Coast Coaling Co. Geschwind<Heydt. Goldard<Wolffberg. Gross<Smith. Herk<B H RR. Barisch<Postal Transfer Service. Faber<CNY. De Barberi<Borden's Cond Milk Co. Ludvigh<Thurnauer. Wehrlen<Kny. Scheerer.

Cohen<Engel. Kelly<Workman's Educational, &c, Assn. Eichel<Jafferson Leasing Co. Lantz<Sharpe. Davis<Linden. Thompson<Pittsburgh Cont Co. Connolly<Bradley Cont Co. Flornheim<Cohen. Hirsch<Radt. Wagman<Bradley Cont Co. Morgan<Tiber Bldg Corp. Case on.

PART V.—Donnelly, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Gendelman<E Riv Wet Wash Co. Scheninger<C I & B RR. Fischer<Singerovitz. Schlesinger<C I & Brooklyn RR. Williams<New Eng S S Co. Glynn<Roth.

Kalabya<Reilly. Bartick<Postal Trans Ser. Barrin<same. Holder<Corse. Gerson<Fitzpatrick. Hermansen<J Edwd Ogden Co. Case on.

PART VI.—Davendorf, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Inq—Monglass<Pitts Cont Co. Woods<Yonkers L, &c. Buckley<Von Claussen Cinquemani<Taylor. Huhle<Verschleiser. Abrams<Smith.

Lewis<Huff. Kuhre<Atlas Safe &c. McGregor<Penn RR. Handman<Devlin Stable Co. Case on.

PART VII.—Whittaker, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Cullinane<Cons Gas. Leppanen<Irvel Rity Co. Halmans<Int R T.

Kernan<Miller & Briben Co. Clear.

PART VIII.—Pendleton, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

MORE TROOPS SENT TO ARIZONA LINE

Funston Ordered to Guard American Territory in Threatened Villa Attack.

TRENCHES DUG AT DOUGLAS

Citizens Prepare to Flee—Guns and Carranza Troops Being Rushed Through Texas.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.—The War Department is taking steps to meet any emergency along the Arizona border as a result of the extensive military operations threatened in that region by the effort of the Carranza de facto Government to crush the remainder of the Villa movement.

The situation is shaping itself that serious trouble is expected in the vicinity of Douglas unless the Mexican factions observe strictly the neutrality of the American border.

Secretary of War Garrison today instructed Major General Frederick Funston, commanding the United States Army forces on the Mexican border, to send any of the troops of his own force of 20,000 men to Douglas or wherever he pleases to dispose them, and that such men of the Funston border patrol as thus assigned will be replaced by the War Department with forces from other parts of the United States.

Senator Ashurst of Arobona, visited the War Department today and asked that something be done to protect the American border at threatened Arizona points. As a result of this conference General Funston was instructed to send more troops to Douglas.

Reports from the border state that General Villa and George C. Carothers, American special agent with Villa, had begun negotiations with a view to arranging for Villa to find refuge in the United States. These reports have not been confirmed in official circles here, though it is believed by officials that certain Villista Generals are arranging to bring about arrangements with the Carranzistas for granting general amnesty to the Villistas.

All reports to the State Department from Mexico today indicated general improvement in conditions and these were considered gratifying at the State Department.

DOUGLAS, Ariz., Oct. 26.—Every preparation is being made to meet the expected attack of Villa troops on Agua Prieta.

Today trenches were dug by the Carranza garrison facing Douglas, and only about 300 feet from the border. They are designed as a defense should General Villa attempt to slip around to the east and west of Agua Prieta, and attack from the American side.

Sixteen field pieces, shipped from Piedras Negras, are due to arrive, and with these General P. Elias Calles, the Carranza commander, will have twenty guns.

General Benjamin Hill, who with his staff and troops, received permission to pass over American territory from Laredo to Douglas, will arrive about twenty-four hours ahead of the soldiers. When these reinforcements arrive General Calles expects to take the field against the invading Villa army.

Villa detachments were reported today at Fronteras, at Colonia Morelos, and at a point on the border thirty-five miles east. Yaqui Indians under Urbalejo now hold Anavacachi Pass, twelve miles southwest, while General Cortis and approximately 1,500 men are at Santa Cruz, between Nogales and Cananea.

C. O. Ellis, Mayor of Douglas, has sent a telegram to the State Department at Washington, it became known today, asking that assurances be given that the attack on Agua Prieta will not be permitted.

Residents of Douglas and vicinity are becoming alarmed and many are preparing to leave at the first signs of an attack.

VILLA CONFISCATES AMERICAN SMELTER

Guggenheim Property to Be Operated by Mexicans—Protest May Be Sent to Carranza.

EL PASO, Oct. 26.—Confiscation of the Chihuahua plant of the American Smelting and Refining Company by the Villa State Government of Chihuahua was announced today by S. L. Baker, legal representative of the corporation.

"There are 2,000 tons of fuel at the plant," said Mr. Baker. "My advices are that the Villa government is operating or is about to operate the plant."

Recently General Villa denied that he had ordered the smelter or any other foreign-owned property confiscated. Governor General Avila of Chihuahua State later announced that the smelter plant had not been confiscated.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.—The State Department had not been officially advised today of the confiscation of the Chihuahua plant of the American Smelting and Refining Company, but the news was not surprising.

Representations recently were made to both Carranza and Villa. Carranza informed that department he was extending his zone of protection as rapidly as possible, and that he would do all within his power to protect American property.

If officially advised of the confiscation of the Chihuahua plant, additional representations, it was said, might be made to the recognized de facto Government. No official representations can be made to Villa, all relations with him having been severed. However, there was said to be a possibility of making unofficial representations or of warning Villa to refrain from confiscating American owned property.

Confiscation by Villa of the American Smelting and Refining Company's properties at Chihuahua had long threatened, and consequently did not come as a surprise. In anticipation of such action, William Loeb, Jr., visited Washington recently to confer with the State Department on measures to be taken after the seizure.

The American Smelting and Refining Company owns plants in fifteen cities four of which are in Mexico. The plant at Chihuahua is a lead smelter covering 200 acres. There are three furnaces there, with an annual capacity of 153,000 tons. What Villa will do with the output of the plant, if he runs the furnaces, has been puzzling Wall Street, for the domestic consumption in Mexico is small and it will be impossible to export any of the lead.

None of the Guggenheim officials could be reached last night in an effort to learn what action, if any, the company will take.

LONDON SAFER THAN MEXICO.

English Banker Says He Will Withdraw from Republic.

Lionel H. Miller, an English banker of Mexico City, who arrived yesterday from Liverpool on the Anchor liner Tuscania, said he was going to withdraw all his interests in Mexico and go back to live in England.

"I prefer to be in London and take my chances with the Zeppelins rather than remain in Mexico and risk the Mauser rifles," he said.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

The Appraisers Classify a Number of Imported Articles.

Modeling clay under the present tariff was held dutiable yesterday by the Board of United States General Appraisers at the rate of 15 per cent. ad valorem as an article unenumerated. The Collector was reversed in returning the commodity at 20 per cent. as an earthy or mineral substance. The importers were the Embossing Company, and William A. Brown & Co.

Redden & Martin imported goods invoiced as "shoe buttons." Appraiser Sague described them as button blanks composed of gallilith, duty being taken at the rate of 40 per cent. ad valorem. The importers claimed the goods to be properly dutiable at 15 per cent. ad valorem as shoe buttons, or at free rate as unenumerated manufactured articles. Neither of the claims were held by the board to be applicable.

The board reduced the Collector's assessment on paints and colors imported by L. Reusche & Co., and B. F. Drakenfeld & Co. They were returned for duty at the rate of 20 per cent. ad valorem, and claimed properly dutiable at 15 per cent. It was shown that the paints were enamel, and of the kind specified in the paragraph carrying the lower duty.

Imported cyclone, or siren, whistles composed of brass nickel-plated, imported by E. V. Halpin & Co., Chicago, were held to be properly dutiable at 20 per cent. ad valorem as manufactures of metal. The Collector claimed that the whistles were articles carried on or about the person, and on this account took duty at 35 per cent. ad valorem. At the hearing, witnesses for the importers testified that the whistles were never carried about, but attached to the wall of a building and used to make weird noises in moving picture shows, or theatres. As this evidence was not contradicted by the Government, the board sustained the protest and reversed the Collector.

F. Pustet & Co. were partly sustained in protests relating to crucifixes and statuettes. The Collector returned both classes of goods for duty at 50 per cent. ad valorem under the provision for articles gold or silver-plated. The claim was for entry at 20 per cent. ad valorem as metal manufactures. The Government chemist reported that the crosses were not plated, but that the corpus accompanying each cross was, its value being greater than that of the cross. The statuettes were found not to be plated. Judge Sullivan affirmed the Collector's rate on the crucifixes, but reversed the higher tax on the statuettes.

The G. M. Thurnauer Company, Inc., lost in protests against the Custom House rate of 30 per cent. ad valorem taken on bellows returned as leather chief value. The importers claimed a 20 per cent. tax as manufactures in chief value of metal, or other rates lower than assessed. The report of the Government chemist established to the satisfaction of the board that leather predominated in the make-up of the bellows.

PROMISES DIVIDEND SOON.

Canadian Car Co. Expects Business of $150,000,000 This Year.

The Canadian Car and Foundry Company, which has been prominent in the war munition business since the war began, issued a letter to shareholders yesterday, saying that gross sales in the current year, to end Sept. 30, 1916, should be in excess of $150,000,000. The best previous year in the company's history, President Nathaniel Curry says in the letter, brought gross business amounting to $27,000,000.

"It is the desire of the board" the letter continues, "that the stockholders shall have as clear a view of the situation as it is possible to give them, both regarding the amount of war orders and the progress which has taken place in the manufacture of the same, although, for obvious reasons, it is not considered wise to publish much detail regarding the orders received. The company's railway equipment business is less than in former years. Several of the plants, as well as those of Canadian Steel Foundries, Ltd., have been equipped for the manufacture of parts of shells, the production of which is well under way. Plants are working twenty-four hours a day and production is constantly increasing in a satisfactory manner. A large part of the work is for the British Government on which substantial deliveries have already been made.

"The transaction of this business has involved the negotiation of large contracts for parts of shells between this company and manufacturers of the United States, as well as Canada, greatly increasing the magnitude of the operations of your company. While the Directors do not feel at this time that they should make any definite announcement as to the disposition of the surplus earnings which will accrue from this business, they feel that the shareholders may look forward with confidence to an early resumption of dividends."

President Curry states that two contracts were made several months ago with the Russian Government for shells, and that a third order is under negotiation now. It is learned that this amounts to $3,000,000 worth of high explosive and shrapnel shells. Early last Summer the company distributed among companies of this country and Canada heavy orders received under a single contract for $83,000,000 worth of munitions.

RAILROAD CLERKS STRIKE.

Labor Trouble Causes Michigan Central to Close Detroit Terminal.

DETROIT, Oct. 26.—Clerks employed by the Michigan Central Railroad in Michigan, Ohio, Illinois, and Indiana went out on strike tonight to enforce a demand calling on officers of the road to meet a committee representing the clerks to discuss alleged grievances.

J. J. Forrester, Grand President of the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks, who issued the strike order, declined to state the exact nature of the demands the committee wished to present to the railroad company. It is understood, however, the clerks seek recognition of their organization, an increase in wages, and standardization of working conditions.

Twenty men on the night force at the Detroit Terminal walked out tonight and the offices were closed. Reports received from other cities in Michigan indicate the strike order was obeyed.

ONE DEAD, FOUR ILL AFTER NURSE ERRS

Atlantic City Hospital Doctors Fight to Save Patients Who Got Poison for Medicine.

KEPT THE MISTAKE SECRET

Woman's Fatal Blunder Not Revealed Until Death of Victim Was Recorded in Vital Statistics Bureau.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Oct. 26.—Every physician connected with the Atlantic City Hospital is aiding in a fight to save four persons from the death by poison which came to Joseph W. Thomas almost two weeks ago, after a nurse had given to him and the others a poison liquid in mistake for a remedy resembling it in color. Until tonight the fight had been made a secret. None but the hospital authorities, Prosecutor Charles S. Moore, and the county medical authorities knew of the error of the nurse.

Tonight the record of Thomas's death was discovered in the Bureau of Vital Statistics, and an investigation was begun which disclosed the tragedy of his end and the danger which still threatens four others. Even now the identity of these victims is kept secret. They are said to be persons well known in this city, but their names are carefully concealed, and it is believed even their own families do not know that their condition is due to any cause other than the maladies which sent them to the hospital.

Prosecutor Moore said tonight he had agreed not to prosecute the nurse or to make any investigation other than that which he might be said to have made when he verified statements made to him by the Board of Directors of the hospital. According to the Prosecutor, the Board visited him, explained the mistake of the nurse, assured him that everything possible was being done for the four persons endangered, and, for the sake of the hospital's reputation, asked that he refrain from a prosecution which could have no result other than unwelcome publicity to the institution. Mr. Moore said he had agreed to this after assuring himself that Thomas's death and the condition of the four patients were due solely to the mistake of the nurse.

All five patients, it was learned tonight, were suffering from the same illness, though what this malady was the hospital refused to disclose. Accordingly, were receiving the same treatment and all received the poison in approximately the same quantity. County Physician Louis Souder explained that Thomas's death resulted from his generally weak condition.

"He had just undergone an operation," Dr. Souder said, "and had not the strength to fight against the poison which the other four possessed."

The conditions of these four are said to be precarious, but the fact that the mistake was discovered almost at once and prompt treatment given lends hope that the lives of the four may be saved.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

31st St, 134 West, s s, 400 ft w of Sixth Av, 25x152.10x25x148, four-story tenement and stores and rear tenement; Union Dime Savings Bank against M. J. McDonald et al; Woodford, B. & B. attorneys; R. F. Weeks, referee; due, $47,258.71; taxes, &c., $1,262.41, to the plaintiff for $48,000.

Second Av, 2,276, s e corner 117th St, 25.5x84.10, four-story tenement and stores and one-story store; J. J. Vall against H. A. Wingert et al; Chalmers Wood, attorney; Russell H. Robbins, referee; due, $20,832.21; taxes, &c., $900; to the plaintiff for $21,000.

By Samuel Marx.

103d St, 168 East, s s, 150.6 ft w of Third Av, 27x100.11, five-story tenement; L. N. Wheelwright against F. C. Hirleman et al; E. M. Scudder, attorney; Alex. Wolf, referee; due, $17,593.33; taxes, &c., $1,182.80; to the plaintiff for $17,500.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Henry Brady.

Kelly St, 1,118-20, e s, 149.2 ft n of 167th St, 50x111.7x50.8x106.3, five-story flat; Max Edison against Jus Realty Corp. et al; Action 1; Abr. Rosenblum, attorney; M. B. Bernstein, referee; due, $5,835.29; taxes, &c., $216.98; subject to mortgage of $37,500; to the plaintiff for $40,500.

By Samuel Marx.

Kelly St, 1,122 and 1,224, e s, 99.2 ft n of 167th St, 50x116.11x50.3x111.7, five-story flat; Max Edison against Jus Realty Corp et al; Action 2; same attorney and referee, due, $9,141.28; taxes, &c., $217.12; subject to mortgage of $35,000; to the plaintiff for $38,000.

By Joseph P. Day.

Brown Place, 164, n e corner of 135th St, 33.4x100, five-story flat and stores; Lawyers Mortgage Co. against Security Mortgage Co. et al; Cary & C., attorneys; J. P. Hennessy, referee; due, $31,068.37; taxes, &c., $625.21; to the plaintiff for $26,250.

Webster Av, 2,275 ft s of 171st St, 100x121x100.4x112.10, vacant; A. M. Nelson, guardian, against Maria Zibelt et al; H. M. Bellinger, Jr., attorney; A. N. Gleganich referee; due, $10,029.65; taxes, &c., $603.40; to Robert C. Baker for $5,000.

By Charles A. Berrian.

Cedar Av, 1,957, w s, 91.8 ft n of 179th St, 16.7x100.9, two-story dwelling; F. T. Hoffman against Edson Building Co. et al; Ernest Hall, attorney; E. D. Dowling, referee; due, $4,418.49; taxes, &c., $206.97; to the plaintiff for $4,000.

Cedar Av, 1,959, w s, 107.11 ft n of 179th St, 16.7x100.9, two-story dwelling; same against same; Action 2; same attorney and referee; due, $4,418.49; taxes, &c., $206.97; to the plaintiff for $4,000.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

150th St, n s, 150 ft w of Broadway, for a six-story tenement, 150x86.11; 114th St and 7th Av Construction Co., 1,884 7th Av, owner; Gronenberg & Leuchtag, 303 5th Av, architects; cost, $200,000.

Park Av, e s, 108 ft s of 176th St, for a two-story brick garage, 48.8x100; Robert Boylan, 4,144 Park Av, owner; Adams & Kirby, Arthur and Tremont Avs, architects; cost, $15,000.

Grand Concourse, e s, 14.98 ft s of 187th St, for a one-story brick store, 25x52.6; Edward Kehoe, 2,384 Creston Av, owner; John F. Boyland, 2,526 Webster Av, architect; cost, $3,800.

167th St, n e corner of Findlay Av, for a four-story brick house, 200x200; Home of the Daughters of Jacob, Mrs. A. J. Dworsky, 801 East Broadway, owner; Louis A. Abramson, 220 5th Av, architect; cost, $400,000.

Alterations.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

11th St, 311 to 315 East, to a three-story factory; Adelaide Watson, Los Angeles, Cal., owner; H. Naus, 1,827 Topping Av., architect; cost, $14,000.

5th Av, 424 to 434, to a ten-story department store; F. V. and J. H. Burton, Newburg, N. Y., owners; Starrett & Van Vleck, 8 West 40th St, architects; cost, $5,000.

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

$327,200 Paid for 225 Lots in Dash Estate Auction Sale—Remainder to be Offered Today—$9,100 for Broadway Lot at 237th Street—Bronx Buyers—Good Leasing Market.

Interest in the realty market centred yesterday in the auction sale of the Dash estate property, comprising 329 lots with Broadway frontages, just below Van Cortlandt Park. The sale was conducted under the auspices of J. Clarence Davies and Joseph P. Day, the latter being the auctioneer, in the Vesey Street Salesroom and brought to the room a large number of prospective investors. The sale began early and was continued until after 6 o'clock, at which time 225 lots had been disposed of at a total price of $327,200, averaging $1,454 per lot. Under the present conditions of the financial and realty market Mr. Day considered the results very good, although he admitted that many of the buyers had secured veritable bargains.

Chief interest naturally centred in the Broadway lots, of which there were practically three block fronts on both sides of that thoroughfare between 236th and 238th Streets, the subway station being at the latter street. The choicest lot was at the very foot of the station, at the southwest corner of 238th Street, fronting 46.10 on Broadway and 81.14, a circular line, on Kingsbridge Avenue. It went for $15,000, but the buyer failed to pay the required deposit at the close of the day's sale and it will be resold today.

Next to this the highest price obtained for a single lot was $9,100 for the 25 by 100 lot at the northeast corner of Broadway and 237th Street. It was bought by Herbart F. Rawll, and he took three adjoining ones on Broadway, paying $4,750 each for two and $4,400 for the third, a total of $23,000 for his four lots, with a frontage of 100 feet closely on the subway station.

Two blocks west of Broadway the lot at the southwest corner of Corlear Avenue and 238th Street was bought by William M. Blair for $3,050, and he took the adjoining one on the street for $2,000. The next four street lots went to David Zipkin, who has been an active Bronx builder, for $7,675 each. The two adjoining lots on the corner of Tibbett Avenue went to Margaret A. Burkhead for $3,650. M. L. Knapp paid $1,500 for the northeast corner of Tibbett Avenue and 236th Street, and Eugene D. Brooks $1,200 each for the next two lots on the street. The fifteen inside lots on Tibbett Avenue went for from $975 to $1,100. Cornelius Doyle paid $9,000 for a row of nine.

Robert F. Bonsall took seven lots at the northwest corner of Tibbett Avenue and 244th Street, directly opposite the grounds of Manhattan College, for $11,150. The adjoining corner lot at Waldo Avenue brought $3,200, and four inside lots on the avenue $2,100 each. Four lots on 244th Street at Waldo Avenue went to Walter B. Parsons at $1,700 each, and the northeast corner of Tibbett Avenue and 244th Street, 86 by 100, brought $5,850.

Aaron J. Binsky paid $5,100 for the four lots at the corner of Tibbett Avenue and 236th Street. The two adoining lots on the avenue went to Thomas A. Ryan for $1,000 each, and the next two for $925 and $1,000. The average for the lots in this westerly section of the tract was from $1,100 to $1,200.

The remainder of the lots will be sold today. Mr. Day stated that today's sale will include about 100 of the best lots, including the choice corners on Broadway and Kingsbridge Avenue at 238th Street.

Frederick Brown, Operator, a Heavy Buyer.

Frederick Brown, an operator, is the buyer of 580 West 144th Street, a six-story flat resold last week by the Benenson Realty Company. Mr. Brown has also purchased the following properties: 1,829 Clinton Avenue, a five-story apartment house, on plot 50 by 137, near McKinley Square, from Margaret McKay; 100 East Broadway, a seven-story loft building, on lot 25 by 75, between Pike Street and the Manhattan Bridge, from the State Banking Department in the matter of Max Koven, bankrupt; 1,301 to 1,305 Brook Avenue, from David Rausch, three four-story flats, each on plot 28 by 100, between 149th Street and Alex. Place; also 235-237 Avenue B, adjoining the corner of Fourteenth Street, two five-story flats, on plot 40.6 by 61, from F. D'Onofrio, to whom he gave in part payment two lots on the west side of Webster Avenue between 205th and 207th Streets.

Bronx Sales.

Kurz & Uren have sold for Delco Holding Company, Inc., the vacant plot of land, 50 by 100, on the north side of Kornadah Avenue, (formerly West Street,) 71 feet east of Crotona Parkway.

Peter Herlick has purchased from Eberhard & Podgen the new five-story flat 2,482 Valentine Avenue, on a plot 50 by 100. In part payment the buyer gave the five-story flat 916 Kelly Street, on a plot 87 by 100. Richard H. Scobie negotiated the sale.

An investor has purchased from the Paterno Construction Company 1,061 Prospect Avenue, a business building, on a plot 42.6 by 144. Cohn & Plitman and F. Oppenheimer negotiated the sale.

Brooklyn.

Frank M. Smith has purchased from the Alco Building Company 2,137 Sixty-seventh Street, a one-family brick dwelling on a lot 24 by 100.

G. M. & B. L. Sykes sold a plot, 40 by 100, adjoining the new Bay Ridge Theatre, to a builder, for improvement with a business structure.

Long Island.

The J. Albert Johntra Company has sold the property owned by Emma E. Annett at 58 Linden Avenue, Flushing, to Joseph Wegmann of Flushing, consisting of an eight-room house on a plot 25 by 200.

Frank Novotny bought at foreclosure sale yesterday the plot 100 by 100 at the northeast corner of Third Avenue and Washington Place, Long Island City, for $8,025.

The Germania Business Corporation has purchased from Kilian Schruger a plot at Ridgewood, with a frontage of 100 feet, at the corner of Stephen and Seneca Streets, for $14,500.

New Jersey.

S. S. Walstrum-Gordon & Forman have sold for Clyde D. Hutton a lot on Brookside Avenue, 50 by 203 feet, to Edward J. Hart of Ridgewood, N. J.

The Simpson Merritt Company has sold a six-family brick apartment house on Summer Avenue, in Montclair, for Edward H. Holmes of Montclair. The new owner is Dr. John T. Eddy of Newark.

Sale at Westport, Conn.

John Crawford has sold for Mrs. Elisabeth P. Gault to George W. Alger a country place at Westport, Conn., consisting of two and one-half acres, with a house, barn, and garage.

Commercial Leases.

Carstein & Linnekin, Incorporated, have leased, for a term of years, at a rental of about $8,000 per annum, the entire six-story building 155 and 157 West Thirty-fourth Street, to Budd & Co., dealers in office equipment and furniture. The Budd firm recently leased the building at 371 Broadway as its downtown branch.

William D. Bloodgood & Co., Incorporated, have leased for the Kouwenhoven Estates 23 East 115th Street, for a period of twenty-one years, at an aggregate rental of $50,000. The property consists of a five-story stable, on lot 25 by 100. The tenants expect to make extensive alterations.

William Stonebridge has leased for John M. Susser of 547 East 183d Street, the Bronx, to the Royal Skirt Company the lower part of the premises 2,381 Bathgate Avenue, the Bronx; for Charles Immor of Brooklyn to the Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Company the lower part of the building 2,128 Arthur Avenue, and for Julius & August Kuhn to the Madame Adele Millinery Company the entire corner building 607 East 183d Street, the Bronx.

George R. Read & Co. have leased for Mary J. Lynn the store and basement in 4 West Thirty-fifth Street, for a term of years to Rubin & Dawidsohn.

G. Schwager has leased to the Schulte Realty Company the ground floor and basement at 142 Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn, extending through to Pacific Street.

Private Dwellings Leased.

Pease & Elliman have leased for Mrs. William Armstrong the five-story and basement dwelling, 25 by 100 feet, at 19 West Forty-eighth Street, to Mrs. William Grosvenor of Newport, R. I., and the residence at 4 East Seventy-ninth Street, for John V. and Maitland F. Griggs to Mrs. Richard Hudnut.

Goodwin & Goodwin rented for Wallace Van Doorn to Dr. Joseph Kraner the three-story and basement private dwelling at 51 West 119th Street.

New Industry Locates in Long Island City.

The Cobal Company, manufacturers of electrical goods and supplies, have just leased through Clay, real estate brokers, for a term of years, the factory building on Thirteenth Street, west of East Avenue, Long Island City, owned by the Wilson Remover Company of Newark, N. J. The company will begin operations about Nov. 1, as soon as improvements are completed.

$28,000 Bronx Loan.

The New York Title Insurance Company has loaned $28,000 on the five-story and basement brick and stone apartment on the west side of Grand Boulevard and Concourse, 232 feet north of 184th Street, recently completed by the Nista Construction Company.

Realty Notes.

A meeting of the Harlem Property Owners Association has been called for Thursday evening at 147 East 125th Street.

Alexander A. Koswick has opened a real estate office at 489 Fifth Avenue.

TODAY'S AUCTION SALES.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Henry Brady.

27th St, 182 to 142 West, s s, 320 ft w of 6th Av, 120x98.9, two six-story loft buildings; Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank against 140 West 27th Street Corporation; R. & E. J. O'Gorman, attorneys; Winter Russell, referee; due, $20,331; taxes, &c., $2,758.50.

70th St, 225 West, n s, 284 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 16x102.2, four and five story dwelling; Samuel R. Weiser et al. against Omar A. Jenks et al.; George E. Coney, attorney; James M. Vincent, referee; due, $24,566.68; taxes, &c., $681.47.

Hillside St, s s, and St. Nicholas Av, n s, part of Plot 147, map of estate of Isaac Dyckman, 170.8x200.9x68.8x143.9, vacant; New York Mortgage and Security Co. against Mary A. Moriarity et al.; Henry M. Bellinger, Jr., attorney; Augustus R. McMahon, referee; due, $6,588.82; taxes, &c., $2,891.58.

By Joseph P. Day.

107th St, 213 East, n s, 360 ft w of 2d Av, 25x100.11, four-story tenement and stores; Caroline E. Heath et al. against Joseph Iacuzzi et al.; Warner & Korb, attorneys; John J. Rooney, referee; due, $10,704.64; taxes, &c., $158.90.

111th St., 136 and 138 West, s s, 287.6 ft e of 7th Av, 37.6x100.11, five-story tenement; Mary J. Kingsland against Irving Arms Real Estate Corporation et al.; Charles P. & William W. Buckley, attorneys; Charles O'Sullivan, referee; due, $36,776.32; taxes, &c., $841.50.

111th St, 229 and 234 East, 200 ft w of 3d Av, 40x100.11, six-story loft building; John A. McVickar against Realty Realization Corporation et al.; Clarence R. Freeman, attorney; Thomas L. Feitner, referee; due, $25,684.07; taxes, &c., $884.07.

Oliver St, 52, e s, 75 ft n of Oak St, 25x102x24.1x101, two-story brick tenement and stores and six-story rear tenement; City of New York against Michael A. Rofrano et al.; Frank L. Polk, attorney; Henry A. Deimel, referee; due, $33,055.28; taxes, &c., $2,625.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By James J. Donovan.

Monticello Av, w s, 92.11 ft s of Kingsbridge Rd, 50x100; Monticello Av, w s, 300 ft n of Sorang Av, 75x100; Seton Av, e s, 300 ft s of Edenwald Av, 50x100; Dora Pines against Horatio N. Meredith et al.; Schwartzman & Schwartzman, attorneys; William J. McKeown, referee; due, $639.60; taxes, &c., $296.72.

Roberts Av, e s, whole front between Gainsborg Av and Eastern Boulevard, 200.1x100; Dora Pines against Washington Savings Bank et al.; Theodore I. Schwartzman, attorney; William J. McKeown, referee; due, $983.62; taxes, &c., $1,623.44.

By J. H. Mayers.

Union Av, 993, w s, 266.2 ft s of 165th St, 45.7x164.5, five-story brick tenement; William L. Condit against Davis Israel et al.; Elkus, Gleason & Proskauer, attorneys; George B. Hayes, referee; due, $41,504.85; taxes, &c., $1,800.86.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JULIAN O. HANFT and J. FREDERICK HANFT, individually and as co-partners trading as HANFT BROS., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells this day, Wednesday, Oct. 27th, 1915, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 693 Madison Av., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of florist fixtures, ice box, safe, vases, baskets, plants, etc., and further sells at 15 E. 58th St., Borough of Manhattan, on October 27th, at 11 A. M., two delivery wagons.

FREDERICK C. LEUBUSCHER, Receiver.

OTTERBOURG, STEINDLER & HOUSTON, Attorneys for Receiver, 200 Fifth Av., New York.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—In the matter of the general assignment for the benefit of creditors of JULIUS OLIN and WILLIAM MOSES, trading as OLIN & MOSES. Notice is hereby given that the undersigned Assignee will sell at public auction, through Charles Shongood, Auctioneer, on Monday, the 8th day of November, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., at 9 W. 20th St., Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, property and assets of the above estate, consisting of coats, suits, piece goods, trimmings, machinery, electric motor, electric cutting machine, pressing plant, office fixtures, safe, etc.

LIONEL C. KRISTELLER, Assignee.
LEONARD BRONNER, Attorney for Assignee, 309 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of FREEMAN HESS COMPANY, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Thursday, Nov. 11, 1915, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 103 27th St., Borough of Brooklyn, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of wheelbarrows, plow, brooms, rake, pitchfork, pickaxes, stamper, lamps, cement mixer and tar pot.

EDGAR A. WESTHEIMER, Trustee.
PHILLIPS & AVERY, Attorneys for Trustee, 41 Park Row, New York.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—In the matter of the General Assignment for the benefit of creditors of LOUIS HIRSHLER & SON.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned Assignee will sell at public auction, through Charles Shongood, Auctioneer, on Saturday, the 6th day of November, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., at 38 W. 25th St., Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, property and assets of the above estate, consisting of merchandise used in waist manufactory, also machines, power tables, motor, fixtures, safe, etc.

HERBERT A. CONE, Assignee.
MAX BERG, Attorney for Assignee, 53 E. 21st St., New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of SALTZMAN & LEVY, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day, Wednesday, Oct. 27th, 1915, by order of the Court, at 2 P. M., at 118 West 22d St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of dress goods, machines, counters, shelving, fixtures, &c.

GERVASE GREEN, Receiver.
GRAHAM FOSTER, Attorney for Receiver, 14 Wall St., New York.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

Charles Shongood, Auctioneer, will sell Friday, Oct. 29th, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., at 839 Broadway, stock consisting of about 1,000 yards of carical cloth.

MOSES COHEN, Trustee.
ROSENBERG, LEVIS & BALL, Attorneys for Trustee, 74 Broadway, New York.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

NO. 20,540.—U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—SALVATORE FERRARI, also known as CHARLES FERRARI and NICHOLAS FERRARI, individually and as copartners doing business as FERRARI BROS., Bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that Salvatore Ferrari, also known as Charles Ferrari, and Nicholas Ferrari, individually and as copartners doing business as Ferrari Bros., bankrupts, have filed their petition praying for a discharge from all their debts in bankruptcy, both individually and as copartners and members of the said firm of Ferrari Bros. and said firm of Ferrari Brothers., and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, November 29, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioners should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupts thereon.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

NO. 20,410.—U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—ZALE SCHWARTZMAN, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Zale Schwartzman, bankrupt, has filed his petition praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, November 29, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 21,383.—In Bankruptcy.—JOSEPH EDELSTEIN, Bankrupt.

Joseph Edelstein was duly adjudicated bankrupt on April 29th, 1915, and the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 71 Broadway, City of New York, on November 8th, 1915, at 11:30 A. M. Creditors may then attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

Dated, October 25th, 1915.

STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 21,632.—In Bankruptcy.—SAMUEL A. KRULEWITCH, Bankrupt.

Samuel A. Krulewitch was duly adjudicated bankrupt on September 25th, 1915, and the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 71 Broadway, City of New York, on November 8th, 1915, at 11 A. M. Creditors may then attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

Dated, October 25th, 1915.

STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

NO. 22,158.—U. S. DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of VOLTURNO ITALIAN WORKERS CORPORATION, Bankrupt, Volturno Italian Workers Corporation was duly adjudicated bankrupt on September 27th, 1915. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 233 Broadway, City of New York, on November 9th, 1915, at 10:30 A. M. Creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MACGRANE COXE,
Oct. 26, 1915. Referee in Bankruptcy.

NO. 22,262.—U. S. DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ASA J. FAULKNER, Bankrupt.

Asa J. Faulkner was duly adjudicated bankrupt on October 6th, 1915. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 233 Broadway, City of New York, on November 9th, 1915, at 11 A. M. Creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MACGRANE COXE,
October 26, 1915. Referee in Bankruptcy.

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Yesterday $500 ($150 cash) to $1000 ($300 cash)

bought lots within a block of the B'way & 238th St. Subway Station.

lots which are actually worth $2000 to $5000 each

Profits have already been offered

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The shrewdest Real Estate operators in New York City are buying

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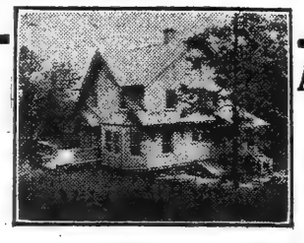
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MORTGAGE LOANS.

**M

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS

TUESDAY, OCT. 26.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted, address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

HAVEN AV, w s, 50.6x105x50.2x100, s s, being e part of Lot 46, map Fort Washington and Buena Vista Syndicates; Carrie S. Weiss to Becker Building Corporation, 42 Broadway, 2d liens, Oct. 25; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

SHERIFF ST, e s, 125 ft s of Houston St, 25 x100; Hyman Schiff to Sara Schiff, 3,675 Broadway, Oct. 8; attorney, C. L. Borck, 38 Park Row.....$100

WEST ST, 419, e s, 50 ft n of Perry St, 23x 98.8; Louisa O. T. Boynton to Alfred H. Ackers, 233 West 126th St, Aug. 29; attorney, Lawyers Title Co., 160 Broadway..$100

SAME PROPERTY; Alfred H. Ackers to Louisa O. T. Boynton, at Pleasantville, N. Y. (mtg $9,000,) Oct. 25; attorney, same.$100

WILLIAM ST, n w s, 83.11 ft n e of Spruce st, 23.6x77.6x24.4x82.11; Wm. H. Zinsser, 1 W. 70th st, to William H. Zinsser & Co., Inc., 195 William st, Oct. 20; attorneys, Peale & McLaughlin, 61 Broadway.....$1

1ST AV, 154, e s, 89.2 ft n of 9th st, 23.1x 100; Rosie Spitz, (Huppert,) New Brunswick, N J. to Regina Huppert, 35 South 16th St, Flushing, Borough of Queens, 1-3 part, all titles, all liens, Oct 25; Attorney, A. F. Silverstone, 150 Nassau st.....$100

8TH ST, s s, 153.3 ft e of Avenue C, 24x97.6; Hyman Schiff to Sara Schiff, 3,675 Broadway, Oct. 8; attorney, C. L. Borck, 38 Park Row.....$100

5TH ST, 333 East, n s, 164.5 ft w of Avenue C, 24.9x93.11; Dora Schiff to Rhea Hirschkorn, 506 West 151st St, Oct. 1; attorney, C. L. Borck, 38 Park Row.....$100

9TH ST, 220 East, s w s, 307.6 ft n w of 2d Av, 21x75; a. t.; 3d Av, 100, n w s, 129.6 ft n e of 12th St, 26x100, a. t.; 13th St, 36 East, s s, 193.9 ft e of Madison Av, 18.9x102.2, a. t.; also land in St. Louis, securities, personal property, &c.; Comelia M. Rogers to Julius F. R. Frazier and William B. Rogers, as trustees, Kenneth Frazier during life, party 1st part, all liens, March 4, 1915; attorneys, Gould & Wilkie, 2 Wall St.....$1

11TH AV, n e corner of 36th St, 100.5x200; Alida B. Emmet, Stony Brook, L. I., to Lewall Realty Co., 32 Liberty St., c. a. g., all liens, Oct. 19; attorney, Henry L. Morris, 37 Liberty St.....$100

40TH ST, 257 East, n s, 224 ft w of 2d Av, 18x100.5, (foreclosure Oct. 21;) Kneeland Moore, referee, to George Kilian, 244 East 68th St, one of defendants, Oct. 26; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance Co., 160 Broadway.....$11,250

55TH ST, n s, 200 ft e of 11th Av, runs w 100 x n 25.5x w 100 to e s of 11th Av, x n 75 x e 200 x s 100.5 to beginning; Francis S. Chanler, Barrytown, N. Y., to Lewall Realty Co., 32 Liberty St, c. a. g., all liens, Oct. 18; attorney, Henry L. Morris, 32 Liberty St.....$100

58TH ST, n s, 200 ft w of 10th av, 100x200.10 to s s of 59th st; Wm. H. Zinsser to William H. Zinsser & Co., Inc., 195 William st, Oct. 20; attorneys, Peale & McLaughlin, 61 Broadway.....$1

97TH ST, 243 and 245 West, n s, 465 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 40x100.5; Richard C. Murphy, referee, to Rosina Vollhart, 250 West 82d St, Oct. 25; attorney, Title Guarantee Company, 176 Broadway.....$23,450

74TH ST, 105 East, n s, 75 ft e of Park Av, 25x102.2; John H. Taylor to Sophia Mayer, 41 East 72d St, (mtg $35,000,) May 26, 1914; attorneys, Weil & Mayer, 5 Beekman St.....$100

74TH ST, 101 and 103 East, n s, 25 ft e of Park Av, 50x102.2; John H. Taylor to Sophia Mayer, 41 East 72d St, all liens, b. and s., June 13, 1914; attorneys, Weil & Mayer, 5 Beekman St.....$100

87TH ST, s s, 370 ft w of Columbus av, 20x 100.8; Benj. Bernstein to Mosdyck Company, 42 Broadway, mtg $20,000, Oct. 25; attorney, Lawyers' Title & Trust Company, 160 Broadway.....$100

SAME PROPERTY; Mosdyck Company to Samuel W. Randler, 134 W 87th st, mtg $20,000, B & S, Oct. 25; attorney, same..$1

91ST ST, n s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 27.6x100.8; Johanna M. O'Rourke, (Kelly,) to Wilhelmina G. Luhrs, 137 West 67th St, (mtg $22,000,) Oct. 15; attorneys, A. & H. Bloch, 90 Nassau St.....$100

98TH ST, s s, 83.9 ft e of 3d Av, 25.3x100.9; Morris Goldfarb to Esther Rubin, 1,318 Stebbins Av, Bronx, (mtg $15,000,) all liens, Oct. 23; attorney, John L. Bernstein, 8 Beekman St.....$100

108TH ST, 323 and 325 East, n s, 250 ft w of 1st Av, 50x100.11; Hymen Oken to Domenico Ronano, 445 East 117th St, (mtg $52,000,) Oct. 19; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

114TH ST, 413-15 E, n s, 177.10 ft e of 1st av, 42.2x100.10, (foreclosure Oct 14;) Isidor Wasservogel, referee, to Annie Hayes, 804 4th av, College Point, L. I.; mtg $34,000, Oct 23; attorneys, Gettner, S. & A., 229 Broadway.....$100

123TH ST, s s, 135 ft e of Lenox Av, 37.6x 99.11; Estelle Meyer and William Holzman to F. D. Onofrio, 107 West 119th st, (mtg $46,000,) Oct. 25; attorney, William C. Wolf, 132 Nassau St.....$100

131ST ST, 118 W, s s, 225 ft w of Lenox av, 18.9x99.11; Benj. Harris to Benenson Realty Co., 401 E. 157th St, c. s. g., Oct. 16; mtg $8,500.....$1

Bronx.

ARTHUR AV, n e corner 186th st, 25x85.4; Joseph Barba to Barba Realty Co., Inc., 2,371 Arthur av, mtg $2,000, Sept 15; attorney, Title Guarantee & Trust Company, 176 Broadway.....$100

BAILEY AV, 2,872, e s, 25x100.4; also Bailey Av, 2,882, e s, 25x100.7; also Bailey Av, 2,890, e s, 25x100.7; Harry Cahn et al, to Joseph F. Merkel, 284 Washington Place, Flushing, L. I., (mtg $18,000,) Oct. 21; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

BENSON AV, s w s, at n w s of St. Raymond Av, 100x100; William C. Denning to Archer Huntington, 1,083 5th Av, (mtg $5,000,) Sept. 30; attorney, I. E. Gates, 15 West 81st St.....$3,000

BROADWAY, w s, 50 ft n of 236th St, 24.9x irregular; John P. Burns to Bowie Dash Realty Co., 240th St and Dash Lane, Oct. 25; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

COLLEGE AV, w s, 93 ft s of 160th St, 150x 85; James Harris to Valhalla Corporation, 619 Willis Av, (mtg $5,000,) Oct. 20; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

DALY AV, 1914, e s, 32.1x150.11; Valhalla Corporation to Jas. Harris, 830 Jackson av, mtg $19,500, Oct 26; attorney, Title Guarantee & Trust Company, 176 Broadway...$100

DECATUR AV, e s, 225 ft n of 193th st, 25x 100; Elisa Geiger to Crescent-Star Realty Co., 211 E 55th st, mtg $8,300, Oct 25; attorney, Crescent-Star Realty Company, 211 E 53th st.....$100

FOREST AV, n w corner of 158th St, 37.8x 100; Alexander I. Rorke, referee, to Brooklyn Savings Bank, 141 Pierrepont St, Brooklyn, Oct. 15; attorneys, Schenck & P., 84 William St.....$80,000

GRANT AV, 1,060, e s, 25x101.5; Carrie Lustig to Kate Collins, 100 East 128th St, Oct. 25; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

HUNTS POINT ROAD, 826, e s, 19.3x104.6; Lillian MacD. Rossell to Frances S. MacDermott, 822 West 84th St, July 8; attorney, C. P. Latting, 34 Pine St.....$1

INTERVALE AV, w s, 266.11 ft s of 167th St, 75.5x88.1; Bernard Construction Co. to Keve Meyer, Elizabeth, N. J., (mtg $46,000,) Oct. 25; attorney, B. Greenthal, 1,185 Washington Av.....$100

KELLY ST, 1,122 and 1,124, e s, 50.4x116.11; Mortimer B. Bernstein, referee, to Sarah Edison, 545 West 111th St, Oct. 26; attorney, Abraham Rosenblum, 320 Broadway.....$100

KELLY ST, 1,118 and 1,120, e s, 50.4x111.7; Mortimer B. Bernstein, referee to Sarah Edison, 545 West 111th St, Oct. 26; attorney, Abraham Rosenblum, 320 Broadway..$3,000

LAND in block bounded by 238th St, Kingsbridge Av, 236th St, and Corlears Av; interborough Rapid Transit Co. to Bowie Dash Realty Co., 240th St and Dash Lane, Oct. 23; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Company, 176 Broadway.....$1

LOTS 7 and 8, Block 69A, map of Morris Park; Max Rodin to Fannie Rodin, 1,409 Prospect Av, Oct. 9, (mtg $2,500;) attorney, Samuel Rabinowitz, 459 Stone Av, Brooklyn.....$1

LOT 35, map Daily estate; Pasquale Lama to Teodosio Muscio, 1,891 3d Av, Jan. 19, 1914; attorney, Teodosio Muscio, 1,891 3d Av.....$1

LOT 1, map, 92 lots on 15th and 19th sts, (Wakefield;) Martin J. Keogh to John G. Kremer, 4,183 Bronxwood Av, Oct 21; attorney, Title Guarantee & Trust Company, 176 Broadway.....$1

LOT 97, map of New Jerome, 25x100; Catherine C. Hill to Morris Leberman, 710 East 218th St, and another, (mtg $10,000,) Oct. 26; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

SIMPSON ST, e s, 320 ft n of 163d St, 40x 100; Peter A. Leo to Windsmere Real Estate Co., Inc., 35 Nassau St, (mtg $30,000,;) attorneys, Goldsmith, R., M. & B., 35 Nassau St.....$100

TERRACE PLACE, s s, 53.6 ft s of Waverly St, 56.6x124.8; Edward Moylett to Otto Meslop, 317 East 86th St, (mtg $6,000,) Oct. 19; attorney, Otto Meslop 317 East 86th St..$100

161ST ST, n s, 253.8 ft e of Courtlandt Av, 25x71.11; Louis Reiss to Flora Schmitt, 990 Riverside Drive, (mtg $6,500,) Oct. 25; attorney, Theo. Sattler, 147 4th Av.

169TH ST, s s, 307 ft w of Concourse, 50x 127.3; Mary T. Welsh to Ellen F. Gannon, 116 East 169th St, (mtg $8,000,) Oct. 25; attorney, E. Osborn Smith, Jerome and Burnside Avs.....$1

181ST ST, s s, 225.8 ft e of Vyse Av, 25x irregular; Dennis Collins to Carrie Lustig, 1,060 Grant Av, Oct. 25; attorney, New York Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway..$100

185TH ST, s s, 127.4 ft e of Marmion Av, 33x 100.7; J. Walter Robertson to Monator Realty Co., Inc., 42 Broadway, Oct. 25; attorney, J. Edward Murphy, 42 Broadway.....$1

236TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Broadway, 50x 67.4x82.11x12; Bowie Dash Realty Co. to John P. Burns, 453 West 150th St, Oct. 26; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

ARDEN ST, e s, 134 ft n of Nagle Av, 27x 110; Bromberg Realty Co. to Agency Realty and Mortgage Co., 31 Nassau St, 2 years, 6 p. c., Oct. 26; attorney, E. J. West, 31 Nassau St.....$3,500

ARDEN ST, s w s, at n w s of Nagle Av, 129.6x130; Douglas W. Brown to George W. Phillips, Jr., 605 West 144th St, Aug. 21, 1914, prior mtg $132,000, 1 year; attorney, Charles S. Davison, 60 Wall St.....$50,000

BRADHURST AV, w s, 299.11 ft s of 145th St, 17x60.3; Catherine C. Randall to Emma E. Cattus, Jr., 771 West End Av, 3 years, Oct. 26; attorney, Asa A. Spear, 79 Wall St.....$1,500

COLUMBUS AV, n e corner of 89th St, 75x 58, prior mtg $60,000; Nathan Lemlein to David Sheeline and another, 203 West 91st St, Oct. 25, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$6,000

HAVEN AV, w s, Lot 46, map of Fort Washington and Buena Vista Syndicates, 50.6x105; Becker Building Corporation to Carrie S. Weiss, 44 West 86th St, Oct. 26, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$45,000

MANHATTAN ST, 114 to 118, s s, 74.8 ft w of Broadway, 79.6x78.1 to 127th St x95.3x75, prior mtg $25,000; Ferdinand C. Bamman to Charles Kimmelman, 247 Audubon Av, Oct. 25, due, &c., as per bond; attorney, S. Wacht, Jr., 74 Broadway.....$4,000

WEST ST, 419, e s, 50 ft n of Perry St, 23x 66.6; Alfred H. Ackers to Heyward Scudder, at Northport, L. I., Oct. 25, 3 years; attorney, Lawyers Title Co., 160 B'way.$9,000

2D AV, 1,903 and 1,905, w s, 26 ft n of 83d St, 50.5x76.6, prior mtg $5,000; Frank P. Sheehy et al to Maurice S. Regan, 121 West 121st St, Oct. 18, due, &c., as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$3,000

137TH ST, 410 to 412, s s, of 7th Av, 20x81.6; Cary F. Simmons to Jonathan H. Blackwell, 167 West State St, Trenton, N. J., prior mtg $8,000, due Oct. 15, 1916, 6 p. c., Oct. 11; attorney, New York Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway.....$2,000

140TH ST, n s, 224 ft w of 2d Av, 18x100.5; George Killian to K. George Falk, 151 Central Park West, Oct. 26, due July 8, 1918; attorney, Lawyers Title Co., 160 Broadway.....$9,000

91ST ST, n s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 27.6x100.8; Wilhelmina G. Luhrs to Johanna M. O'Rourke, 232 West 101st St, prior mtg $22,000, Oct. 15, due Jan. 1, 1920, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$9,000

111TH ST, 66-70 East, s s, 220 ft w of Park Av, 50x100.11; Cathedral Construction Co. to Gerson B. Citron, 103 East 111th St, Oct. 25, demand, 6 p. c.; attorney, Leo Schafran, 51 Chambers St.....$8,000

127TH ST, 210 West, n s, 105.6 ft w of 7th Av, 15x99.11, 4-5 parts, all title; Marion M. Smith et al. to Elizabeth Larkin, 238 West 135th St, Sept. 10, due, &c., as per bond; attorney, J. C. Brady, 156 Broadway..$5,600

Bronx.

ARTHUR AV, n e corner of 186th St, 25x 85.4; Barba Realty Co., Inc., to City Real Estate Co., 176 Broadway, Oct. 28, 1 year, 6 per cent.; attorney, Title Guarantee & Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100,000

BATHGATE AV, e s, 29 ft n of 172d St, 19.10x115.6; Annie V. Shields to New York Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway, Oct. 25, 3 years, 5½ p. c.; attorney, New York Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway.....$5,500

DALY AV, 1,914, e s, 32.1x150.11; Valhalla Corporation to Jacob O. Federsen, 2,327 Valentine Av, prior mtg, $17,500, Oct. 26, due Nov. 1, 1916, 6 per cent.; attorney, Title Guarantee & Trust Co., 176 Broadway.$2,000

DECATUR AV, e s, 245.5 ft n of 194th St, 50.1x100; Fogal estate to Wentworth Mortgage Co., 1,204 Tinton Av, prior mtg $35,000, Oct. 25, due as per bond; attorneys, Sproull, H. & S., 1 Madison Av.....$5,500

FRANKLIN Av, e s, 224.11 ft s of Jefferson Place, 20.5x145; Eliz. Ochse to Anna C. Schall, 1,356 Franklin Av, Oct. 25, 3 years; attorney, A. Werner, 49 Chambers St.$4,000

FRANKLIN AV, e s, 203.1 ft s of Jefferson Place, 19.10x145; Lena Smith to Anna C. Schall, 1,356 Franklin Av, Oct. 25, 3 years; attorney, Adam Wiener, 49 Chambers St. $5,000

LOT 486, map of Mapes estate; John A. Steinmetz to Minnie Borger, 1,007 East 180th St, Oct. 22, due as per bond; attorney, J. A. Steinmetz, 1,005 East 180th St.....$5,000

LOTS 6 AND 7, Parcel 24, map Wm. B. Ogden; Wm. H. Gannell to Michael Burke, 160 Bush St., Oct. 26, 3 years; attorney, Title Guarantee & Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$9,000

PROSPECT AV, s e s, 242.10 ft n e of 177th St, 150.2x0.2x145.4 to Mapes Av x47.1x295.6x 47.3; Corner Construction Corporation to Rockland Realty Co., 509 Willis Av, Oct. 16, due as per bond; attorney, Enoch C. Bell, 509 Willis Av.....$2,500

165TH ST, 507 East, n s, 16.10x71; Geza Rechnitz to Isidor Monheimer, 601 W. 149th St, Sept. 16, 3 years, 5½ per cent.; attorney, Title Guarantee & Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$3,800

RECORDED LEASES.

Manhattan.

With name and address of lessee.

BLEECKER ST, 222, store; Hy. L. Meyer to Samuel Block, 686 Beck St, 4 7-12 years, from Oct. 15, 1915.....$720

SPRING ST, 119, store; Bird Jeffer to Harry Jacobson, 3 years, from Oct. 1, 1915; attorneys, Schindler & L., 1,393 3d Av..$900 to $800

10TH ST, 235 WEST; Charles St. 98 feet all; Nancy Hall to Charles E. Hall, Montclair, N. J., 2 10-12 years, from Oct. 23, 1915; attorneys, De Witt, L. & De W., 88 Nassau St.....$2,500

10TH ST, 237 to 253 West, all; Nancy Hall to Charles E. Hall, Montclair, N. J., 2 10-12 years, from Oct. 23, 1915; attorney, De Witt, L. & De W., 88 Nassau St.....$1,000

31ST ST, 103 West, corner store; Harris Mandelbaum and another to Christian J. Wahmann, 521 6th Av., 5 years, from May 1, 1915; attorney, C. J. Wahmann, 521 6th Av.....$8,000

38TH ST, 38 and 39 West, store and basement; Adrem Construction Co. to Mosaic Tile Co., Zanesville, Ohio, 5 years, from Feb. 1, 1916; attorney, E. V. Levy, 309 Broadway.....$4,000

101ST, 533 West, corner store and basement; Theodore W. Myers to Mishkin Bros., Inc., 10 years, from May 1, 1914; attorney, M. Mishkin, 1,583 3d Av.....$9,400 for the term

Bronx.

BROOK AV, 464, part store, &c; Harry Shurtzer to Louis Afromowitz, 480 Brook Av, 5 years from Nov 15, 1915; attorney, B. L. Cannor, 71 Wall St.....$600

HOLLAND AV, 1,801, store; Cesare Palmieri to Ferdinando Nunziato, 95 Park St, 3 years from Nov 1; attorneys, Bernstein & Q., 22 West 1st St, Mt Vernon, N Y.....$420

PROSPECT AV, 876, store; Bowie Realty Company, Inc., to Israel Epstein, 876 Prospect Av, 5 years from Oct 1, 1916; attorney, S. M. Rosenthal, Berghs Building.....$1,620 to $1,800

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

BROADWAY, 287 and 289; Maxrose Realties, Inc., against Edna G. Stuart et al, owners; Goldberg, lessee and contractor.....$138

CANNON ST, 7 and 9; Linquist and Hanna Mfg. Co. against Manhattan Pie Baking Co., owner and contractor.....$1,444

SAME PROPERTY; Nichol Straight Foundry Co. against Manhattan Pie Baking Co., owner; B. F. Fish Mfg. Co., contractor.$343

CATHARINE ST, 22½; Frank R. Santore against Harry and Charles Abrahams, owners; Jacob Gottlieb, contractor.....$50

EDGECOMBE AV, s e corner of 139th St, 25x85, and Edgecombe Av, e s, 83.11 ft n of 139th St, 80x85; John Di Pace et al against 114th Street and 7th Avenue Construction Co., owner and contractor.....$2,500

EDGECOMBE AV, 78 to 86 and 90 to 96; Samuel Appelbaum against 113th Street and 7th Avenue Construction Co., owner and contractor.....$5,600

MANHATTAN ST, 77; Melvin Rosenberger against David WT. Kahn, owner; Hugo Bierhoff, contractor.....$31

WATER ST, 393; Jacob Victor against Domenico Benedetto, owner; John Barckman and John Lustig, contractors.....$334

2D AV, 608; Isidor Schwarz against Eyrman Schwartz, owner; Louis Wallin, contractor.....$130

9TH ST, 12 West; Hull, Grippen & Co. against Jean McL. Johansen, owner; J. C. Johansen and Clirehugh & Clirehugh, contractors.....$117

38TH ST, 310 to 328 West, and 37th St, 327 and 329 West; Koehler, Spyr & Farrington against Emma M. Vynne, owner; Winsome Amusement Co., contractor.....$225

43D ST, 147 to 151 West; Ferber & Son against Alonzo H. Hornby, owner; Berghoff Brewing Association, contractor, renewal.....$54

36TH ST, 306 West; William H. Black against 36th Street and West End Avenue Co., owner; Margaret W. Wyte, contractor.....$40

111TH ST, 126 to 136 West; Gallo & Boscarelli against 114th Street and 7th Avenue Co., owner and contractor; Isidor Reis, owner.....$3,100

111TH ST, 125 to 135 West; Ducker & Gozansky, Inc., against 114th Street and 7th Avenue Construction Co., owner and contractor.....$2,775

111TH ST, 66 to 70 East; Grossman Bros. & Rosenbaum against Cathedral Construction Co. and George B. Citron, owners; 114th Street and 7th Avenue Construction Co., Max Weinstein, Nathan Silverson, and Louis Kaslovitzky, contractors.....$310

111TH ST, 125 to 155 West; Gallo & Boscarelli against 114th Street and 7th Avenue Construction Co., owner and contractor.....$3,403

Bronx.

KELLY ST, 1,013; Samuel and Sadie Cohen against Keilbert Construction Co., Inc., owners and contractors.....$143

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

BROADWAY, 1,680 to 1,684; John C. Brady against Amos F. Eno et al., dec. 9, 1914.....$1,700

SAME PROPERTY; W. E. Pruden Hardware Co. against same, Nov. 4, 1914.....$156.77

SAME PROPERTY; John C. Brady against same, Oct. 26, 1914.....$1,700

BROADWAY, 1,680; Hoffman & Elias against same, Oct. 28, 1914.....$300

SAME PROPERTY; George E. Gibson Co. against same, Oct. 26, 1914.....$760

40TH ST, 38 West; Henry H. Meise & Son against G. M. Heckscher et al., Sept. 27, 1915.....$108

Bronx.

BEAR SWAMP ROAD, n e corner of Pierce Av, 74.3x141.6; Isaac Saltman against V. Bonomo et al., May 24, 1915.....$150

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS.

Manhattan.

VERMILYEA AV, s s, 100 ft e of Isham St, 75x100; Hickory Realty Corp. loans Julius Bendheim, to erect a five-story apartment.....$60,000

Bronx.

BATHGATE AV, e s, 29 ft n of 172d St, 19.9 x115.6; New York Title Insurance Co., loans Annie V. Shields, to erect one-story apartment.....$5,500

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

DELANCEY ST, 244; Selg Goldstein against A. Fred Silverstone et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Ascher & Goldstein.

JAMES ST, 93, and New Chambers St, 81; Farmers' Loan and Trust Co. against Union Construction Co. et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Geller, Rolston & Horan.

18TH ST, n s, 80 ft e of 7th Av, 20x50.4; Louis Neichardt against Pennlane Realty Co. et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, H. A. & C. E. Heydt.

38TH ST, 338 West, rear; Tenement House Department against Helen C. Trowbridge et al., (violation of tenement house law;) attorney, L. Hardy.

57TH ST, s s, 191.3 ft e of 3d Av, 18.9x 100.4; Union Trust Co. of N. Y. against Lillian E. Bates et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Miller, King, Lane & Trafford.

73TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25x107.5; Mary E. Mitchell against Thomas P. Kelly et al., (action to impress trust;) attorneys, Wilder, Ewen & Patterson.

84TH ST, n s, 146 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 27x102.2; Edward Ashforth et al. against Wohlfarth Realty Co. et al., (amended foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Montgomery & Peabody.

Bronx.

BAILEY AV, e s, 225 ft n of Albany Road, 16.8x2.3; Prospect Investing Co. against Bailey Apartment Corporation, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, S. W. Collins.

FILLMORE ST, e s, 425 ft n of Van Nest Av, 25x100; Max Spitzberg against Samuel Kifkowitz et al., (action to foreclose mechanic's lien;) attorneys, Abramson & Rose.

FOREST AV, 1,054.2 ft s of 165th St, 36.3x300; Leopold Guttag against Blanca Guttag et al., (partition suit;) attorney, H. Wetherhorn.

LOT 164, (easterly half,) village of Melrose South, in the Manor of Morrisania; Henry K. Du Bois et al., as administrators, against Annie Levy et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, S. L. H. Ward.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

Special Sale
5 East 47th St.,
OPPOSITE CARLTON HOUSE.
Business Property
TO BE SOLD AT
Public Auction
TO-MORROW, OCT. 28
at 12 o'clock noon, at Exchange Salesroom, 14-16 Vesey St., N. Y. C.
Four story and basement Building, 175 feet east of 5th av.; size of lot, 25x100.5 feet. Maps and further information at office of
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Auctioneer,
Woolworth Building, Suite 2120-2126.
Tel., 6011-12—7604-05 Barclay.

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234 WEST 122D ST.,
Between 7th and 8th Avenues.
Five-story apartment house, 2 apts. 8 rooms and bath on each floor; will lease for term of years. Full particulars at
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Factory or factory properties for sale or to lease in all sections of the Borough of Brooklyn and Queens.
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House 8 rooms and bath, hot water heat, gas, water, sewer, electricity; 30 minutes from city; refined location; private bathing beach; $500 down, balance to suit; guaranteed title. T. Stephenson, 243 West 34th St., N. Y.

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25-ACRE ESTATE.
Dwelling, 14 rooms, 3 baths; garage, superintendent's cottage; attractive grounds, splendid views; abundance of fruit; near country clubs.
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A NEW COLONIAL HOUSE.
The finest section of New Rochelle. Most attractive home, all large rooms, 3 baths, hot-water heat, gas, electricity; ½ acre plot; garage. Price $13,500. Easy terms.
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Country home and farm overlooking Sound, 42 acres, on State Road, 40 miles from New York City. 12-room house, 2 baths, electricity, hot water heat, garage, 6-room cottage, all improvements, model chicken house, barn with rooms for farmer, orchard of 250 trees, beautiful shade trees. For quick sale owner will take $20,000.
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At Brentwood in the Pines, L. I.—Ten Rooms, tiled bath, hot-water heat, gas, electricity and water; splendid all year home; five minutes from station; only $750 cash, balance easy. Address OWNER, Room 1,106, 1 West 34th St., N. Y. C.

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IN JERSEY CITY, N. J.
Located on desirable plot, containing about 1¾ acres, fronting on two streets and the Morris Canal.
Buildings are one, two, three and four story brick, iron and concrete, containing about 26,000 square feet of floor space; also frame office, stables, and wagon sheds, covering half of the land area, leaving more than half an acre for future development.
Full particulars, maps, diagrams, and photos furnished on request.
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Hackensack, New Jersey.
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U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.
NOTICE.
On Oct. 22nd, 1915, a libel of information was filed in the above named Court on behalf of the United States against 94 cases, each containing 2 dozen cans of apples, upon a seizure thereof, theretofore made by the Collector of Customs for the Port of New York, setting forth the said seizure and praying the condemnation and forfeiture of the property seized to the use of the United State for violation of Food and Drugs Act June 30th, 1906, of the United States Revised Statutes.
Pursuant to the monition of said Court therein, I hereby notify all persons claiming said goods, wares and merchandize or interested therein, to appear before said Court in the General Post Office Building, on Nov. 8th, 1915, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., (provided the same shall be a day of jurisdiction, otherwise the next day of jurisdiction thereafter), at which time and place the process will be returnable, and the trial had, and to interpose their claims and allegations, or they will be defaulted and said property condemned.
Oct. 22nd, 1915.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY, United States Marshal.
H. S. MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

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M&L HESS INC. BUSINESS PROPERTY SPECIALISTS **907 BROADWAY COR. 20th ST.**
FULL COMMISSION TO BROKERS.
MODERN FIREPROOF BUILDINGS.

30-2 West 15th St.
Lofts, 50x100.

50-4 West 17th St.
66x92.
Store, Basement and Lofts.

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S. W. Cor. 18th Street.
To Sublet at a Sacrifice.
South part 1 loft, 50x100.

151-53 West 19th St.
Lofts, 47x90.

27-33 West 20th St.
Lofts, 100x92.

49-53 East 21st St.
74x98.9.
5 Lofts, Offices and Showrooms.

13-21 East 22d St.
145x98.9 or 54x98.9 or 91x98.9.
Lofts, Offices and Showrooms.

16-18 West 22d St.

15-17 West 21st St.
Lofts, 11,000 sq. ft. each.

115-17 East 23d St.
Lofts, 56x110.
Might divide.

32-46 West 23d St.
21-35 West 22d St.
Lofts, 175x197.6.

148-56 West 23d St.
Lofts, 102.8x98.9.

53 West 24th St.
Floors 20x100.
Also ¼ Floors.

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22-24 West 27th St.
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Live steam if desired.

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Lofts, 34x98.9.

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Stores and Lofts.
Floor area 20,000 sq. ft.
Will divide.

71-77 Grand St.,
S. E. Cor. Wooster.
40x75 or 44x75 or 50x100.
Lofts—connecting floors can be had.

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THREE-STORY BUILDING, 115x98.9.
Can be altered to suit for
Garage, Stable or Warehouse. Also for Heavy or Light Manufacturing

HESS BUILDING,
4th Ave., Corner 26th Street.
OFFICES AND SHOWROOMS,
800 to 8,000 sq. ft. No manufacturing.

NEW BUILDING
Sixty-six Feet Eight Inches by Ninety-eight Feet Nine Inches.
Leases from Feb. 1st. Ready for occupancy Nov. 15th.
STORE AND LOFTS
116-118-120 East 27th St., Near 4th Ave.
Centrally located in the wholesale dry goods district. Absolutely fireproof. Two fireproof stairways. Smoke-proof fire tower. Three electric elevators. A complete, approved sprinkler system. Windows on four sides in each of the upper ten floors, assuring light and air. Every convenience and improvement for the comfort and safety of the tenants. The building will furnish the highest class service. Superintendent of the building will live on the premises.



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Second to Ninth Lofts, $2,750 to $3,000 per annum
Renting Agent on premises. Apply to your own broker, or to
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New Fireproof Factory Building
To Lease for Term of Years
20,000 Feet
Modern, up-to-date
will finish to suit desirable tenant
M. F. HAMSLEY,
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6 STORIES & BASEMENT, 75x100.
Sprinkler system; exceptionally fine light; suitable any business; large driveway for unloading inside of building. Occupied by Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Co.
Long Lease; Rent Reasonable.
Particulars own broker, or ROOM 604, 51 CHAMBERS ST.

CORNER STORE
With large light basement, suitable for Dressmaker, Milliner, Interior Decorator or Drug Store.
S. E. Cor. Madison Ave. and 53d St.
Apply Land Brokerage Co., 1 Madison Avenue, New York.

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Seven and eight large, light rooms, bath; 2 elevators; night and day passenger service; steam dryer; convenient all traction lines; $1,200-$1,500. Supt. on premises.

61ST ST., 42 WEST.
Corner Apartment, 6 large, light rooms and bath, rent $60.
GODDARD, PERRY & DWIGHT, Inc.
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Two, three, five rooms, extra large; high-class elevator building; parquet floors throughout; baths; $50, $70.

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In modern one-family houses and choice building lots at private sale, a large number from which to select.
THE BANKING DEPARTMENT, STATE OF NEW YORK, to quickly close the business of two corporations, offers these properties at about 50% of former prices. They are located at Grantwood, Palisade, Morsemere and Leonia, New Jersey, (opposite Grant's Tomb), within twenty-five minutes of Manhattan.
An inspection of these properties will convince you that they are unusual bargains.
Liberal terms. Title Guarantee Policy Free.
For further details and terms address
BENJ. D. HAIGHT, Special Deputy Supt. of Banks, care of Banking Department, 61 Broadway, New York City.

MODERNIZED HOMESTEAD.
Situated between Nutley and Montclair, N. J., in the foothills of Orange Mountains; 8 rooms, with steam heat, all modern improvements; artistically fitted up; decorated, fruit and shade trees; old-fashioned garden with large variety of flowers, shrubs, etc.; artistic pergolas and cobblestone gateways add to the attractiveness of the place; garage, stable and chicken house; $5,500, terms to suit; over acre ground, additional land if desired; photo. Lambert, owner, 233 Broadway, New York. Phone 6984 Barclay.

ONE ACRE, with modern 6-room cottage, steam heat, bath, electric light, hardwood floors, all improvements; 15 minutes' walk from station; $5,000; comfortable terms. Might rent.
S. S. WALSTROM-GORDON & FORMAN, Ridgewood, N. J. Fone 555.

River Edge cottage, 8 rooms, $20; two acres; bear station; Hasbrouck Heights, 5-room apartment, $10; 46 Terrace Av., store and rooms, Paterson, 519 East 89th St., two floors, barn, grounds, $10; to loan on mortgage, $2,000 to $3,000; offices, $5 up. Ackerman, 187 Greenwich St.

FOR RENT.—SOUTH ORANGE, N. J.
Attractive house, 8 rooms, 2 baths; electric light; just painted and redecorated; good neighborhood; near depot, $80 month.
J. CHARLES O'BRIEN CO.,
141 Broadway, N. Y., and South Orange, N. J.

Owner cannot occupy residence just completed; cost $3,900; will sacrifice; 7 rooms, open fireplace, steam heat; 34 minutes New York. Birdseye, Room 602, 150 Broadway.

Builder forced to take eight-room house, all improvements, hot water heat, best section, will sell $4,250; value $5,500. Smith-Singer Co., Ridgewood, N. J.

"NUTLEY IN A NUTSHELL."
All about the "Ideal Home Town."
SECRETARY, Box 314, Nutley, N. J.

FARMS, acre upward, hour out, for poultry, fruit, vegetables; $10 monthly. Write for pictures. Room 1,701, 141 Broadway.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Property My Specialty.
Harvey R Linbarger, 197 North Av.

New Jersey farms to let; list 10 cts. Paul Williams, New Brunswick, N. J.

MONTCLAIR—Real Estate—Sale or rent. Apply to Simpson Merritt Co.

Real Estate for Exchange.

Want good farm; not rocks; have good income property and mortgages to exchange. Piquet, 354 Fulton St., Jamaica.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Apartments. — Hotel Oxford, 35 East 27th. Unfurnished; full hotel service; restaurant; cheapest rental in New York; 2 rooms, bath, $12 weekly and up.

MADISON AV., 222.—Large, handsomely furnished parlor floor, three rooms, bath; reasonable.

625 Madison Av.—Bed, sitting room, kitchenette, bath; charmingly furnished. Telephone Lightfoot.

West Side

THE WILSONIA,

225 West 69th St., near Broadway.
3 rooms, bath, and kitchenette, $50 up.

Apartments by the Month or Year.
Also Unfurnished.
SPOTLESSLY FRESH AND CLEAN.

No questionable or objectionable tenants. Phone, elevator service; maid service optional. Near Subway, "L," 5th Av. bus, street cars. REFERENCES ABSOLUTELY ESSENTIAL.

We offer hotel conveniences at apartment house rates. You are invited to inspect our specially attractive apartments.
CATHEDRAL PLAZA,
100 CATHEDRAL PARKWAY,
110TH ST. AND COLUMBUS AV.
We have 1, 2, 3, 4 room apartments, $30, $40, $50, $60 UP MONTHLY.
Completely furnished, including dishes, silver, cooking utensils. Maid service optional. Every apartment has private bath and kitchenette. Concession on these and unfurnished. Near subway and "L." Must be seen to be appreciated. Phone Riverside 8970. 5th Av. bus line stops at our door.

98th St., 305-307 West.—Schuyler Arms Hotel, between Riverside and Broadway; strictly high-class house; beautifully furnished apartments; shower baths; 2, 3, 4, and 5 rooms, with or without kitchen; fully equipped for housekeeping; all night elevator, telephone, bellboy and maid service; restaurant in building. Phone 3094 River.

Bright, sunny apartment, newly furnished; 4 rooms and bath; most attractive; must be seen to be appreciated; $85 per month. The Poinciana, 434 West 120th St., Apt. 5C.

OVERLOOKING THE HUDSON.
Convenient 137th express subway; 5 rooms, bath, exceptionally well furnished in old English style; $100. Frederick L. Hurt, 50 East 42d. Murray Hill 5728.

If you have a nicely furnished, high class apartment and want to rent it for 5 or 6 months send full particulars to Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.

Five to nine rooms, $100 to $350; private parties subleasing; completely furnished; west side, 70s to 100s. Wickliffe Gray, 269 West 125th. Columbus 3974.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED APARTments, long, short leases; east, west side; high class only. R. de Flores, 501 5th Av. Murray Hill 5350.

GRANT COURT.
113TH ST., 610 West, near Riverside Drive.—4, 5, 6 rooms; high class apartment. Fisher.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS.
Frederick L. Hurt,
50 East 42d.

Central Park West, 302.—Charming 5-room apartment to sublet, furnished or unfurnished, balance of lease.

40TH ST., 50 West.—Luxuriously furnished floor; bath; service; physician; housekeeping. Bryant 9426.

We have furnished apartments for rent, 5 or 6 months or longer. Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.

Beautifully furnished apartment, 8 rooms, 3 baths, 448 Riverside Drive. Phone 6670 Morningside.

86th, 28 West.—Handsomely furnished, unusually large two-room and bath; breakfast optional.

119th, 430 West.—Five outside rooms, bath, completely, beautifully furnished, $85.

Handsome, newly furnished apartment, 7 rooms, 2 baths. Coyle, 137 West 82d.

80TH ST., 119 West.—Two sunny rooms and alcove.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

MADISON AV., 1,186, COR. 87TH ST.
7 rooms, electricity, parquet floors; $100.
1,182 MADISON AVENUE.
Eight rooms, unusual light, size; $75.
38-56 EAST 86TH STREET.
Seven extra large rooms, $70-$75.

THE CLEVELAND.
126 to 130 East 24th St.—Nine rooms and bath; well arranged; rents $1,000 and $1,200. Apply to CAMMANN, VOORHEES & FLOYD, 64 William St.

FOR HIGH-CLASS APARTMENTS.
A. L. Mordecai & Son, 30 East 42d St.

51st St., 157 East, near Lexington.—Modern steam-heated apartment, 6 rooms, bath, $40.

West Side

6 ROOMS, 3 BATHS; THE WELLWYN, 5TH FLOOR, SOUTH, 260 WEST 72D; SUNSHINE IN ALL ROOMS. APPLY BARLE & CALHOUN, BROADWAY AND 72D ST.

Will sublet 5-room apartment in elevator house, 50 Morningside Av., 119th St.; lease expires next Oct. 1; regular rent $55; concession granted. Perkins.

57th, 329 West.—Three beautiful, large, light rooms and bath; all improvements; rents, $50 to $60. Apply on premises.

SUBLET.
Three rooms and bath.
HOTEL WALTON, 104 West 70th St.

The Selkirk, 308 West 82d.—Two rooms, bath; southern exposure; elevator; restaurant in building; rent, $50. Apt. 64.

97th St., 140 West.—Large living room, two bedrooms, two baths, kitchen, dining room, modern building; $1,400. Meyrowitz.

BROADWAY, 2,708, (103d.)—Three rooms, bath, kitchenette; owner's management; lease; $36-$40.

81st, 72 West.—Two rooms, bath; also single room; all improvements; $6-$9.

Apartments consisting of 2-10 rooms; best sections of city. Kempe, 87th, Broadway.

Grand Concourse Apartments.—See H. A. Douglas Co., 187th St. and Grand Concourse.

For apartments of from 3 to 10 rooms consult Paterno, 601 West 115th St.

135th, 660 West.—Elevator apartments, 5, 6, 7 rooms, $45 to $70.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

THE NEWPORT,
52d Street, 200-206 West, s. e. cor. Broadway. Five and six rooms, $55 to $75. Elevator, steam heat, electric lights. Quiet and respectable building. Apply on premises or to
WM. A. WHITE & SONS,
46 Cedar Street. 'Phone 5700 John.

THE CHESTERSHIRE,
568-570 West 183d St.
1½ blocks from subway station; modern six-story elevator apartment, 6 and 7 rooms and bath; $45 to $65. Superintendent on premises.

128 West 11th St.—Leaving city; will sublet my attractive seven-room apartment; all outside, sunny rooms; high-class elevator house; regular rent $1,000; will sublet for $900. See Manager.

Central Park West, (98th St.)—Attractive 6-room modern elevator apartment; exclusive section; all improvements; newly decorated; unusual opportunity; sub-lease, 2 years to run. Call Bryant 4980.

St. Nicholas Av., 430, (facing St. Nicholas Park.)—Seven large, light rooms; steam heat; modern plumbing; location first class; $50. Janitor.

$24—6 ROOMS, BATH.
106th, West, (near Central Park.)—Steam heat, hot water; location unexcelled; small families only; no dogs. Janitor.

21ST ST., 210 WEST.—ELEVATOR APARTMENTS; 5 AND 6 ROOMS, ALL IMPROVEMENTS, $35 UP.

Carolyn Court, 414 West 121st St.—Choice 3-4-5 rooms and bath; $480-$720.

Brooklyn.

DEAN ST., 1,303, near New York Av., $20, $42; 1,045 Sterling Pl., near Brooklyn Av., $42; steam heat, hot water, telephone, vacuum cleaner; select neighborhood.

Bronx.

5 and 6 room elevator apartment; all rooms facing street; including all modern improvements. Tremont Court, 1,950 Washington Av., Bronx.

Apartments Wanted

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished.

Have clients wanting handsomely furnished apartments, east, west side; high-class only. R. de FLORES, 501 5th Av.
Murray Hill 5350.

Unfurnished.

Two or three rooms, preferably unfurnished, with sleeping porch or roof; Manhattan; give full particulars. W 109 Times.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

5TH AV., 47.—Unusual location; double, single room; steam heat; private bath.

15TH, 210 EAST, (Stuyvesant Park.)—Single, double rooms; home cooking; table guests.

34TH, 117-119 EAST. (Near Park Av.)—Large and single rooms, with board.

45TH ST., 8 EAST.
Table board; rooms; references.

73D, 12 EAST.—Double and single rooms; excellent table; references exchanged.

MADISON AV, 71.—Handsome third story room, suitable for two; also small.

MADISON AV., 213.—Rooms newly furnished, some with bath; table board; references.

West Side

5TH AV., 2,066, (127th.)—Large room, second floor; small room; excellent board.

16TH, 20-22 WEST.—Large, small rooms, well heated; unexcelled board; telephone.

43 WEST 47TH ST.
Attractively furnished rooms; first-class service; table unexcelled; every convenience; table guests.

47TH, 53 WEST.—Exceptional rooms, large, single; private bath; excellent board. 4589 Bryant.

53D, 57 WEST.—Quiet room, bath, suitable two; reasonable responsible parties; references.

54TH ST., 54 WEST.—Single and double rooms, suites; private baths; electricity.

56TH, 62 WEST. — Desirable large, small rooms, with board; suite, with bath; references.

57TH, 349 WEST.—One large room; southern exposure; private bath; board; references.

58TH, 37 WEST.—Attractive rooms; private baths; excellent cooking and service; table guests.

58TH, 146 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large and small rooms; table guests; references.

71ST, 120 WEST.—Single, double rooms, newly furnished; private baths; Hebrew social surroundings.

72D, 52 WEST. — Superior location and appointments; private family desiring Winter home.

72D, 157 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms; southern exposure; well-appointed house; references.

72D, 206 WEST.—Attractive location; large, small rooms; excellent meals; references; telephone; transients.

74TH, 102 WEST.—Desirable rooms; private baths; telephone; electricity; steam; table boarders.

75TH, 105 WEST.—Large room, with dressing room; also small room; home cooking; private family; references. Mrs. W. A. Ryerson.

75TH, 147 WEST.—BEAUTIFUL SECOND FLOOR; OTHER ROOMS; REFINED SURROUNDINGS; REFERENCE EXCHANGED.

76TH, 105 WEST.—Comfortable rooms; homelike; parlor dining; superior table; references; reasonable.

76TH, 249 WEST.—Attractive rooms; parlor dining; table guests; references.

76TH ST., 237, 239 WEST.—Large rooms, bath, single; excellent table; fine location.

78TH, 155 WEST.—Nicely furnished large, small rooms; running water; excellent board.

79TH, 114 and 132 WEST.—Unusual and attractive "pensions," with large parlors, tea room, and lounge; steam heat; private telephones; booklet on request.

79TH, 128 WEST.—Newly decorated, newly furnished; electric lights, telephones; opened Oct. 1.

79TH, 122 WEST.—Attractive small and medium rooms; electricity; excellent cuisine.

80TH, 121-123 WEST.—Well-furnished, newly decorated, large, small rooms; private baths; continuous hot water; parlor dining; exclusive.

80TH, 106, 108, 110 WEST.—A satisfactory home for refined people; all new high-type furnishings; purest food, wholesome, generous, well-balanced meals; table guests.

80TH, 124 WEST.—Attractive large, small rooms; electricity; good table; parlor dining.

82D ST., 146 WEST.—THE BARRETT.
Rooms furnished, unfurnished; elevator; table optional.

82D, 19 WEST. (Kenilworth.) — Desirable rooms; excellent table; parlor dining; table guests.

82D, 124 West, (Graycourt.)—New and attractively decorated; modern; table guests; booklet.

82D, 20 WEST.—Beautifully furnished rooms; excellent home cooking.

85TH, 130 WEST.—NEWLY DECORATED ROOMS; GOOD TABLE; REASONABLE TO BUSINESS PEOPLE; TELEPHONE.

86TH ST., 114 WEST.—Owner's home, large and small rooms "L" and subway.

86TH ST., 23 WEST.
Superior accommodation; table board.

87TH, 138 WEST.—Refined home; large, small rooms; electricity; references; table guests.

89TH, 318 WEST.—Very attractive, large room; also skylight; every convenience; exclusive house; best home cooking; reference; table guests.

89TH, 306 WEST.—Refined Jewish home can accommodate few people; excellent cooking.

91ST, 51 WEST.—Large, furnished room, with private bath; excellent board; phone.

94TH, 18 WEST. — Attractive rooms; private bath; table boarders; excellent meals; reference.

103D, 246 WEST.—Large room, dressing room; table guests; New Englanders.

106TH, 314 WEST.—Unusual accommodations in private home for bachelor or family; two large rooms and bath; also single room; near Riverside.

107TH, 822 WEST.—Unusual opportunity for bachelor or family to live in luxurious economy; three large rooms and bath; also single room; between Riverside and Broadway.

120TH, 116 WEST.—Elegant, large room, with beautiful private bathroom, suitable for couple or three; parlor floor dining room.

120TH, 7 WEST.—Attractive large and small rooms, with strictly kosher board; table guests.

122D, 156 WEST.—Well-furnished large, small rooms; refined house; home cooking.

137TH ST., 296 WEST.—Private house; well-furnished rooms, with bath; excellent Viennese table; telephone; reasonable.

149TH, 544 WEST, (Broadway subway near by.)—Bright rooms, good board, $8 up, single; $14 up two; every comfort; social surroundings. Telephone 3767 Audubon.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 583.—Beautiful rooms; southern exposure; refined surroundings; exceptional board; references.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

West Side.

THE FLORENCE, 888 St. Nicholas Av.(155th St.)—A regular place for regular people.

WEST END AV., 520.—Residence for young girl students; home care, chaperonage; eleventh year.

WEST END AV., 930, (105th St.)—Couple, with references, can find congenial home in private family of two. Alston.

WEST END AV., 531, (86th St.)—SUPERIOR TABE BOARD. 8958 Schuyler.

Board Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

COUPLE and child, 11, wish two rooms and board with private family between 70th and 96th Sts.; references; answer fully. Box K 229 Times Downtown.

BOARD, room, by Christian girl; private home; Washington Heights; reasonable. K 212 Times Downtown.

YOUNG FOREIGNER, engineer, desires excellent room and board in private family. W 100 Times.

YOUNG WOMAN will exchange light services for room and board. W 90 Times.

Country Board

Thirty cents an agate line.

Westchester.

EDGEHILL INN,
SPUYTEN DUYVIL-ON-HUDSON.
Exclusive home for few guests; broad verandas; beautiful country; near country club; accessible to train and subway. Tel. 860 Kingsbridge.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Winter engagements low; unexcelled home cooking; large porches; well-heated house; river view. W. E. Robinson. Phone 2161 Yonkers.

New Jersey.

THE MARLBOROUGH,
45 North Arlington Av.,
East Orange, N. J.

"30 Minutes from Broadway."

Compare this with what you are paying and what you are getting for it—A parlor, bedroom, and private bath, with delicious meals, for $25 per week for two persons; exclusive and homelike; social conditions very pleasant. Take Lackawanna at Hoboken, hotel one block from East Orange station. Write for booklet. W. T. Reade, Prop.

ELMWOOD HOTEL,
43-45 SOUTH WALNUT ST.,
EAST ORANGE, N. J.

THIRTY MINUTES FROM BROADWAY. WILL GIVE YOU ROOM WITH PRIVATE BATH AND FIRST-CLASS BOARD FOR TWO PEOPLE, $18 to $30; FOR ONE, $10 TO $15. CALL OR PHONE 2085 ORANGE.

South Orange, 117 Scotland Road.—Refined family; beautiful home; near D., L. & W.; large room, private bath; excellent table; references.

Convalescents' home; trained nurses' care; moderate prices. Schofield, 234 Avenue A, Bayonne.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

17TH ST., 130 EAST.—Desirable, well furnished rooms; bathroom floor; reasonable.

18TH, 113 EAST.—Rooms in refined home, Gramercy section, at subway; references.

23D ST., 20 EAST. (Madison Square South.) —Suite, two rooms and bath.

30TH ST., 119 EAST.—Newly furnished room; modern conveniences; gentleman.

81ST, 47 EAST.—Large, front room, near subway; all conveniences.

53D, 32 EAST.—Two large rooms with or without bath, electricity; gentlemen.

55TH, 71 EAST.—Large, newly decorated rooms; electric lights; all conveniences; references.

55TH, 71 EAST.—Two large, light rooms; electric light; running water; references.

56TH, 83 EAST.—Large, elegant rooms, bath adjoining; steam, electricity, phone; second floor.

57TH, 105 EAST.—Desirable room, front; also medium, spacious parlor floor; unsurpassed location; exclusive house; breakfast; gentlemen; references.

75TH, 1,044 Lexington Av.—Handsomely furnished room, bath, connecting; gentlemen only; references.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box-spring beds; tiled bathroom; absolute cleanliness.

LEXINGTON AV, 686.—Elegant back parlor and one large room; references; telephone.

MADISON AV., 220.—Large, attractive studios for musical, meeting, dancing; studios subrented hourly, monthly; 8 rooms, furnished, unfurnished.

West Side

97TH, 17 WEST.—Private residence, charming accommodations; bachelors; hot-water plant, electricity; references.

12TH ST., 48 WEST.—Very large room, bath, $12; well-kept house.

40TH, 66 WEST.—Floor 2 rooms, bath, single, en suite; exclusive; electricity; references; bachelors.

44TH, 12 WEST. (The Mansfield.)—Highest class bachelor apartments, furnished or unfurnished, with complete hotel service; refrigeration; open fireplaces; excellent location.

49TH, 50 WEST.—Distinctive, en suite, separately, private bath; physician's suite. Bryant 9426.

52D, 55 WEST.—Large room; private bath; electricity; telephone; reasonable; gentleman only; references.

53D, 62 WEST.—Desirable double and single rooms, or en suite; private bath.

58TH, 128 WEST.—Handsome room, with alcove, bath adjoining; select location; electricity; telephone.

58TH, 49 WEST.—Large, elegant room; gas, electricity, bath, telephone; reasonable; light housekeeping.

58TH, 329 WEST, (Columbus Circle.)—Large, small rooms, all improvements; business people.

64TH ST., 115 WEST.—Large, pleasant room; running water; suitable one, two; moderate.

68TH, 71 WEST.—Beautiful, sunny, large rooms; perfectly private house; moderate; references.

118 WEST 69TH ST.
West Hall.

Large room with southern exposure; saloon dressing room and private bath; suitable for two; also smaller room.

69TH, 111 WEST.—Desirable large room; steam, hot water, electricity, telephone; references.

70TH, to sublet, 4 beautifully furnished rooms and bath; suitable for business gentlemen; also single room; references. 2,030 Broadway. Telephone 6314. Apt. 5 East.

70TH, 220 WEST.—Desirable large room; electricity; private residence; gentlemen only; references.

70TH, 307 WEST.—Large, bright room, private house; all conveniences; suitable two gentlemen.

70TH, 134 WEST.—Beautiful, large, sunny rooms; private bath; private house; reference.

70TH, 286 WEST.—Light, sunny room, with private washroom, bath, electric light.

71ST, 57 WEST.—Large, sunny room; southern exposure; continuous hot water; references.

71ST, 66 WEST.—Large furnished rooms; telephone; improvements; near subway, "L" stations.

71ST, 251 WEST—Large room, suitable two; gentlemen or business women; private.

72D SUBWAY.—Single room, immaculately clean, next bath; gentleman; references; price $6. Apt. 1C. Phone Columbus 684.

72D, 248 WEST.—The Greystone, phone Columbus 1894; furnished room; excellent table.

72D, 120 WEST.—Newly decorated and refitted; electricity; private baths. M. Lues.

73D, 103 WEST.—Nicely decorated rooms; running water; large closets; gentlemen; moderate.

73D, 255 WEST.—Large rooms, with and without private bath; reference.

74TH, 149 WEST. ATTRACTIVE ROOMS, SINGLE, DOUBLE, WITH AND WITHOUT PRIVATE BATHS; CONTINUOUS HOT WATER; REASONABLE.

74TH, 165 WEST. — Connecting rooms, elegantly furnished; separately or suite; bath; gentlemen.

75TH ST., (329 Amsterdam.)—Large, sunny room, adjoining bath; elevator; telephone; electricity; furnished or unfurnished; no other rooms. Wreth

75TH, 147 WEST.—BEAUTIFUL SECOND FLOOR; OTHER ROOMS; REFINED SURROUNDINGS; REFERENCES EXCHANGED.

75TH, 124 WEST.—Large room; private bath; southern exposure; other rooms; telephone; references.

75TH, 150 WEST.—Newly furnished, high class, parquet floors, electric lights, private baths.

75TH ST., 100 WEST.—Large, sunny room; private family; elevator, telephone; reasonable. Jacobs.

76TH, 148 WEST.—Large, sunny, pleasant room; bath adjoining; electric light; telephone.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

West Side

76TH ST., 140 WEST.—Furnished rooms, bath, modern improvements, $6 up; references exchanged.

76TH, 171 WEST.—Homelike, sunny rooms, continuous hot water, private baths, electricity.

76TH, 135 WEST. — Sunny front rooms; handsome back parlor, with private bath.

76TH, 37 WEST.—Attractive rooms, adjoining bath; table guests. Tel. 9725 Schuyler.

77TH ST., 102 WEST.
Very attractive, pleasant rooms; home comforts.

77TH, 125 WEST. — Desirable, homelike rooms; quiet private house; references; telephone.

77TH, 102 WEST.—Very attractive, pleasant rooms; home comforts.

80TH, 114 WEST.—Large rooms; private bath; lavatory, kitchenette; breakfast; $8 up.

80TH, 119 WEST.—Large room and bath, suites and small room.

81ST, 3 WEST.—Large back parlor, kitchenette; home comforts; electricity, steam.

82D, 152 WEST.—Moderate rates; handsomely furnished rooms; every convenience; "L," subway.

82D ST., 146 WEST. THE BARRETT.
Rooms furnished, unfurnished; elevator; table optional.

82D ST., 134 WEST.—Large and medium second floor rooms; rates reasonable; references.

82D, 56 WEST.—Large, well-furnished room; private bath; electric lights; references.

82D, 90 WEST.—Exceptionally desirable front room, single, $3.50; bath adjoining. Anderson.

82D, 33 WEST.—Rent, beautiful large, small front room, newly furnished; references.

84TH, 31 WEST.—Unusual southern exposure 2d floor room; newly furnished, every convenience.

84TH, 56 WEST.—Newly decorated, sunny rooms; exclusive house; parlors for guests' use.

85TH, 207 WEST.—Large room, immaculate; running water; elevator; breakfasts; $6. Sharpies.

85TH, 218 WEST.—Nicely furnished room, adjoining bath; $3; private family. Wilson.

private residence; one or two gentlemen; all conveniences; references required; apply between 6 and 7.

87TH, 117 WEST.—Double rooms; strictly private family; moderate prices.

87TH, 153 WEST.—Will rent second floor in 87TH, 319 WEST.—Elegant large, also small room; gentleman; private family; references.

88TH, 335 WEST, (Drocaam Hall.)—Exclusive bachelor dwellings; rooms, $5 to $12; subway.

88TH, 29 WEST.—Large room, private bath; suitable for two; references; private house; telephone 10 Riverside.

90TH, 58 WEST.—Attractive rooms, running water, southern exposure; private house; reference. Barry.

91ST, 64 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large rooms; southern exposure; select house; references.

91ST, 203 WEST.—Southern exposure, parlor, bedroom adjoining; independent entrance; piano. Stobbie.

91ST, 88 WEST.—Newly furnished residence, sunny rooms, private baths; electricity; $10, $12.

91ST, 88 WEST.—Newly furnished residence, sunny rooms; with baths; electricity; $9-$11.

91ST, 66 WEST—Large alcove room; also medium sized and skylight rooms.

94TH ST., 55 WEST.—Handsomely furnished connecting rooms, and single; everything new; select house; references. Riverside 7987.

94TH, 152 WEST.—Beautifully furnished rooms; single, double; running water; private house; bachelors.

95TH, 316 WEST.—Private family; single room; large closet; gentlemen; apt. 41.

95TH, 11 WEST.—Front, sunny room, top floor; also medium room; reasonable.

96TH, 231 WEST.—Beautifully appointed guest room, facing Broadway; gentleman; exclusive. Apt. 8D.

97TH, 230 WEST.—Medium, well-furnished room; closets, water, heat; board. Apt. 6-A.

97TH ST., 305 WEST.—Desirable, attractive room; modern; reasonable. Apt. 4.

97TH, 316 WEST.—A sunny room; refined family; river view; next Drive.

97TH, 145 WEST.—Private house; unusually attractive, well furnished room, bath; gentleman.

102D, 202 WEST.—Large front and sunny outside room for responsible gentlemen desiring refined surroundings with private family; block subway; references exchanged. Halsted.

102D, 311 WEST.—Large, handsomely furnished room; running water; bath adjoining; board optional.

102D, 302 WEST—Private house; large, comfortable room; suitable two gentlemen; bath.

107TH ST., 230 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms for gentleman; elevator. Apt. No. 1.

111TH ST., 515 WEST, (Apt. 3.)—Large, light outside room; gentlemen or couple preferred.

111TH, 515 WEST.—Large, light room; elevator; kitchen; call evening.

112TH, 511 WEST.—Nice room, near bath; elevator apartment; private family. Woodland.

113TH, 541 WEST.—Parlor, room adjoining; one, two gentlemen; private. Apt. 3.

114TH ST., 609 WEST.—Private American family will rent to a business gentleman large, outside, sunny room, with commanding view, overlooking Columbia campus; adjoins bath, with shower; elevator, electricity, telephone; cleanliness, comfort, independence. Garman, Apt. 8L.

114TH, 540 WEST.—Small, sunny south room; terms reasonable.

118TH, 400 WEST.—Large, sunny front room, overlooking Morningside; elevator; electricity. Camp.

118TH, 414 WEST.—South rooms; elevator building, beside Columbia; kitchen privileges. Apt. 8.

119TH, 400 WEST.—Two large outside rooms, (bath, kitchen;) attractively furnished; $30.

122D, 500 WEST.—Double, single rooms, en suite, separately; large closets; kitchen privileges. Whyte.

127TH, 13 WEST.—Nicely furnished, large and small rooms; all conveniences; moderate terms.

129TH, 257 WEST.—Room, bath; breakfast optional; gentleman; exclusive apartment; reasonable. Golding.

137TH ST., 306 WEST.—Large front room; southern exposure; running water; phone; conveniences.

139TH, (574 St. Nicholas Av.,) near 140th St. "L."—Large outside room, facing park; exclusive elevator apartment for one or two gentlemen; board optional. Bachrach, Apt. 6s.

143D, 501 WEST.—Large front room, southern exposure, adjoining bath; scrupulously clean; elevator apartment; all improvements. Apartment 27.

145TH, (676 Riverside Drive.)—Large, sunny room; subway; conveniences. Apartment F-1.

162D, WEST, (16 Jumel Terrace.)—Two, single, en suite; bath; running water; large closets; spotless; telephone; $4, $5.

184TH, 608 WEST.—Pleasant home for business woman; outside room; electricity, telephone; Christian family; $2.50. Apartment 20.

ALLERTON HOUSE FOR BACHELORS,
302 WEST 22D ST.

The comfort of home, the genial atmosphere and spirit of a well-appointed club for men of refinement; new fireproof building; roof garden; private showers; billiard room, library, and lounge; no tipping; running water every room; single, $4 to $6 weekly; rooms for two, $3 to $3.50 weekly each.

BROADWAY, 2,880, (112th.)—Two fine and unusually large rooms, adjoining bath; high-class apartment. Vosburgh. Telephone 2903 Morningside.

BROADWAY, (168th)—Seven rooms; two baths; 2 S. rooms, bath. Audubon 8515. Ellsworth.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, (86th St.)—Couple, having charming apartment, rent delightful outside room; private lavatory; excellent transportation. 7915 Columbus.

FORT WASHINGTON AV., 454.—Beautifully furnished rooms, with private bath; $5 weekly; also very large rooms, suitable for two, $6 weekly; gentleman only; exclusive apartment; ideal location. Apt. 49.

LARGE PARLOR and alcove, newly furnished; conveniences; suitable for couple. W 42 Times.

LARGE, small rooms; running water; kitchen, laundry, verandas; on Hudson. Aud. 1487.

MOST DESIRABLE FRONT ROOM, overlooking Central Park; exclusive elevator apartment; exceptionally reasonable. Columbus 6377.

SOUTHEAST CORNER 118TH ST. AND ST. NICHOLAS AV.—Handsomely furnished rooms, with or without bath, from $6 to $10 per week; full hotel and elevator service; restaurant; very moderately priced.

ST. NICHOLAS AV., 851.—Large room, adjoining bath; telephone, electric light, elevator. Apartment 24.

ST. NICHOLAS, 285.—Private family desires gentleman roomer; modern apartment. Apt. 3S.

WEST END AV., 676, (93d St.)—Two elegantly furnished rooms, with board.

Brooklyn.

ST. MARK'S AV., 101.—Large, handsomely furnished room; all conveniences; phone; very cheap.

Automobile Exchange

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

▲ Bargain.—Haynes, 1915, 50 horse power roadster, fully equipped and in perfect condition; must be sold to close estate; any kind of demonstration. 345 Amsterdam Av.

1914 Hudson, 6-54, for sale; Sedan closed body; car in good condition and beautifully painted; tires nearly new; price $1,400; inspect car at Belnord Garage, 257 West 87th St.

USED CAR BARGAINS.
Must move all second-hand cars to make room for new models; no reasonable offers refused; Hupmobiles, Oakland, Overland, Haynes, Renault, &c. Chas. E. Riess & Co., Inc., 1,690 Broadway.

Rauch & Lang 4-pass. brougham; just overhauled, painted; new battery; $900. Baker R. & L. New York Corporation, 17-19 Central Park West. Coll. 2280.

Landaulette, Stearn's Silent Knight; electric generator, Brewster green body, slip covers; ideal town car for shopping or physician. Dr. Lutenfeld, 904 Albemarle Road, Brooklyn.

P. BRADY & SON CO.
Dead storage of Automobiles. Automobiles boxed for export. 552-556 W. 58th St. Col. 3440.

Packard and Renault limousine, newly painted, by day or month; moderate rates; excellent service. Bord, 114 West 50th.

Ford delivery cars, bodies, every description. Automobile Manufacturers Exchange, 469 E. 149th.

Bodies, limousine, landaulet, in elegant condition; also mounting, painting. 508 West 58th St.

Flat landaulet, 30 H. P.; excellent condition; great bargain; $700. Bord, 114 West 50th.

Automobiles for Rent.

EGIDI AUTO SERVICE.
Pierce-Arrows, Packards, Renaults; high-class service offering more advantages than private ownership; polite, liveried chauffeurs; hour, day; special rates week, month, year. 123 West 52d St. Phone Circle 774.

Classy Packard or Renault closed or touring cars for hire, $3 and up; reliable chauffeurs. Hotchkiss Co., 20 West 60th. Phone Columbus 1509 and 10159.

Packard limousine, newly painted, mechanically perfect, by hour, day; special rate monthly. Bord, 114 West 50th. Circle 1420.

Late model Packard limousine, 6 cylinder, 48 horse power, luxurious upholstery; monthly or yearly contract. Inquire 8036 Columbus.

Beautiful landaulet, Packard town car reasonable monthly rental. Velina, phone Lenox 8767.

Packard, 7-passenger; $2.50 per hour, with chauffeur. 15 East 30th. Tel. 838 Madison.

Automobile Storage.

AUTO STORAGE.
Live, dead; 1st floor; fireproof; $3-$18.
410 East 32d St. Tel. Murray Hill 360.

Wanted.—Storage in private garage, without washing, &c., small limousine. Y 858 Times Annex.

Automobile Supplies.

Electric Starting—Lighting Systems, Installed. Repaired. Delco Specialists. Jesco Company, 245 W. 55th St Circle 1353.

Automobile Instruction.

Largest and Best School in WEST SIDE U. S. Send for Booklet and Y. M. C. A. Pass to Visit School. Tel. 7920 302 W. 57th St. Col. Special class for women.

Best school for automobile owners; trial lesson and descriptive booklet free. Bedford Branch Y. M. C. A. Auto School, Bedford Av. and Monroe St., Brooklyn.

Unfurnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

407TH ST., 66 WEST.—Floor, 2 rooms, bath; single, en suite; exclusive; electricity; references; bachelors.

88d, 4 West.—8 large connecting rooms, partly furnished or unfurnished; private family; electricity; parquet floor; suitable for bachelors.

94th St., 32 West.—Large back parlor, with private bath; phone, electricity; furnished or unfurnished; $8. Riverside 1224.

WASHINGTON SQUARE, 41.—Two large connecting rooms, newly decorated; electricity; studio building.

Rooms Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished.

TWO GENTLEMEN want two rooms connecting, or one large room with private bath; southern exposure; Washington Square to 59th St., vicinity 5th Av.; must be well appointed and reasonable; give full details as to price and service. K 216 Times Downtown.

REFINED STUDENT wants large room; private house; downtown; $15 monthly. W 110 Times.

Situations Wanted, Female

Fifteen cents an agate line.

AMERICANIZED German woman, competent, experienced care children; highest city references; city, country. Write, call, 11 to 1 only. Minotel, 1,104 Lexington Av.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER—4 years' experience; typist; references. Address Jean, 173 6th Av.

BOOKKEEPER - STENOGRAPHER.— Absolutely efficient and reliable; highly recommended; five years' experience; salary, $15. W 49 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, typist, correspondent; four years' experience; thoroughly competent, accurate; highest credentials. Mary Diamondstein, 139 East 110th St.

BOOKKEEPER.—Double entry; can take complete charge of office; salary, $25 per week. G 845 Times Downtown.

COMPANION-MAID.—A refined young woman, position as companion-maid to elderly lady; capable, agreeable. 68 West 49th St. Phone 1287 Bryant.

COOK.—Competent cook wishes position in private family with kitchenmaid; city. W 52 Times.

CONFIDENTIAL SECRETARY to man of large affairs; possess sound judgment, initiative, tact; competent to handle office affairs in absence of employer; experienced in public and social welfare work. W 85 Times.

DEMONSTRATOR.—Young woman as practical demonstrator for meritorious hair tonic; has 44 inches in length. Address Miss Winifred Kelly, 351 5th Av., Brooklyn.

DRESSMAKER.—Artistic; expert fitter; street, reception, evening gowns; remodels tailor

VITAGRAPH Theatre, Broadway & 44th St. 3D MONTH. TREMENDOUS BUSINESS.
TWICE TO-DAY & EVERY DAY, 2:30 & 8:30.
The Powerful Patriotic Photo Spectacle.
J. STUART BLACKTON & ALBERT E. SMITH present
"The Greatest War Drama Ever Filmed."
—N. Y. American
THE BATTLE CRY of PEACE
Based on Hudson Maxim's "Defenseless America."
Written by J. STUART BLACKTON.
Featuring CHARLES RICHMAN.
Vitagraphed by Wilfrid North. 30,000 Soldiers—Aeroplanes—Seaplanes. Submarines—Battleships—Dreadnoughts—Artillery, Etc.
SCHOOL CHILDREN'S MATINEE NEXT SATURDAY MORNING AT 11 O'CLOCK—Special Prices: Entire Orch. 50c. Entire Bal. 25c.
REGULAR PRICES EVES.: 25-50-75-1.00-2.00. MATS.: 25-50-1.00.
"A CALL TO ARMS AGAINST WAR."

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.
EMPIRE Broadway & 40th St. Evs. at 8. Mats. Today, Sat. & Elect. Day 2.
WM. GILLETTE
NOV. 6th FINAL PERFORMANCE OF His Famous Success, SHERLOCK HOLMES
NOV. 8th, "SECRET SERVICE."
LYCEUM West 45th Street. Evs. at 8:20. Mats. Tom'w, Sat., Elec. Day 2:20.
ETHEL BARRYMORE
IN HER GREAT COMEDY SUCCESS,
OUR MRS. McCHESNEY
NEW AMSTERDAM THEATRE, W. 42d St.
MONDAY NIGHT, NOV. 1ST. SEATS NOW.
KLAW & ERLANGER WILL PRESENT
AROUND THE MAP
A Musical Globe Trot by C. M. S. McLELLAN. Music by Herman Finck.
After the Play Visit DANSE DE FOLLIES.
ZIEGFELD MID-NIGHT FROLIC "Meeting Place of the World"
Atop New Amsterdam Theatre
GAIETY B'way, 46th St. Evs. 8:20. Matinees TODAY, Sat. & Election Day 2:20.
MATINEE TODAY BEST SEATS $1, $1.50.
YOUNG AMERICA
GEO. M. COHAN'S B'way, 43d St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Today, Sat. & Elec. Day.
POPULAR PRICE MATINEE TODAY.
ELSIE JANIS in "MISS INFORMATION"
HUDSON West 44th St. Evenings at 8:15. Mats. Today, Sat. & Elec. Day.
"THE SHENANDOAH" OF 1915."—Times.
Under Fire
With WM. COURTENAY.
HARRIS West 42d Street. Evenings at 8:15. Mats. Today, Sat. & Elec. Day 2:15.
ROLLING STONES
FULTON 46th St., nr. Broadway. Evs. 8:30. FIRST MATINEE TODAY 2:30.
H. H. FRAZEE ANNOUNCES
SHERMAN WAS RIGHT
A NEW FARCE BY FRANK MANDEL.
AT LIBERTY W. 42d St. Evs. 8:15 & 8:15.
TWICE Daily, Incind. Sunday. Ev. & Sat. Mat. 25-50-75-$1-$2. Other Mats.....25c, 50c & $1.
D. W. GRIFFITH'S
GIGANTIC SPECTACLE.
Symphony Orchestra of Forty.
CANDLER West 42d Street. Bryant 6344. Evs 8:15. Mats. Today, Sat. & Tues.
MATINEE TODAY BEST SEATS $1, $1.50.
THE HOUSE OF GLASS
with Mary Ryan and the Great All-American Cast. Orch., $2, $1.50. 500 Seats 1st Balc., 50c, 75c, $1.
REPUBLIC West 42d Street. Evenings 8:20. Mats. Today, Sat. & Elec. Day.
COMMON CLAY with JOHN MASON and JANE COWL
SEATS SELLING 8 WEEKS IN ADVANCE.
BELASCO West 44th Street. Evenings 8:30. Mats. Tom'w, Sat. & Elec. Day.
"BULLY FUN."—Sun. Mail. "Delightful."—Tribune.
THE BOOMERANG
ASTOR B'way, 45th St. Evs. 8:20. Bryant 287. Mats. Today, Sat. & Elec. Day 2:20.
MATINEE TODAY BEST SEATS $1, $1.50.
Geo. M. COHAN'S Great American Farce,
HIT-THE-TRAIL-HOLLIDAY
With FRED NIBLO as "BILLY HOLLIDAY."
GLOBE EVERY NIGHT AND MATINEES TODAY, Saturday & Election Day.
MONTGOMERY & STONE in CHIN CHIN
CORT West 48th Street. Phone Bryant 46. Evs. 8:10. Mat. Today (Pop.) & Sat. 2:15
THE PRINCESS PAT Eleanor Painter
"BEST COMIC OPERA IN YEARS."—Chas. Darnton, Evening World.
LEXINGTON 51st St. & Lex. Evs. 25c to $1. Mat. Tomorrow 25 & 50c. "The Natural Law"
STANDARD B'way & 90th St. Eve. 25c to $1. Mat. Tom'w 25 & 50c. "THE SHOW SHOP"
Sun Eve. Symphony Concert N. Y. Orchestral Soc'y. at 8:30.
LONGACRE W. 48th St. Bryant 23. Evs. 8:20. Pop. Mats. Today, Sat. & Nov. 2.
THE GIRL WHO SMILES
Musical Hit by authors of "Alma," "Adele," &c.
Every officer and every man in the army and the navy urges every American citizen to SEE THE BATTLE CRY of PEACE!
PARK THEATRE, 59th St. & Col. Circle. Daily 2:30—4—8 & 9:15.
FOR WOMEN ONLY—Only Authentic Motion Pictures in the World of
Twilight Sleep
And Lecture by Dr. Kurt E. Schlossingk.
Triangle Plays This Week: Ford Sterling in "His Father's Footsteps," "Martyrs of the Alamo," "Fickle Fatty's Fall." Julia Dean in "Matrimony."
Evenings at 8. Matinees at 2. Matinees, 25c and 50c. Evenings, 25c, 50c, 75c, $1, and $2.
Knickerbocker Theatre, B'way & 38th St.
"Peace at any price for America means the price Europe is now paying." SEE THE BATTLE CRY of PEACE!
Century 62d St., nr. Broadway. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Tues., Thurs. & Sat. 2:15. Phone 8600 Columbus. Continental Music Hall. Smoking Sections.
NED WAYBURN'S TOWN TOPICS
SUNDAY EVE. CONCERT—15 BIG ACTS.
B. F. KEITH'S PALACE B'WAY, 47 ST. Daily Mat. 25c to $1. ANNA HELD Harry FOX & Yansci DOLLY, Harry Green, David Sapirstein, Arnaut Bros. Others.
COLONIAL Mats. Daily 25c. LUBOWSKA, WHITING & BURT, Mr. and Mrs. Jimmy Barry, others.
ALHAMBRA Mat. Daily 25c. EVELYN NESBIT & JACK CLIFFORD, McKay & Ardine, oths.
Loew's American Roof 42d St. & 8th Av. Every Eve. at 8:15
FRANK BUSH, CHAS. BACHMANN & CO., 10 Oths. Enclosed. Heated. Comfortable. ALL SEATS RESERVED 25c, 35c, 50c.
"To neglect one's liberty is to lose it—To neglect one's country is to perish with it." SEE THE BATTLE CRY of PEACE!
STRAND B'way & 47th St. Noon to 11:30. 10c to 50c. Next Week Geraldine Farrar in "Carmen" BLANCHE RING "The Yankee Girl" Strand Orch. & Soloists
COLUMBIA B'way & 47th. Burlesque Matinee Today. Geo. STONE—Etta PILLARD and The Social Maids.
YORKVILLE 86th St., & 3d Av. Burlesque Mat. Today 15c to 50c. Smoking Permitted. FROLICS OF 1915
GARRICK 35th St., nr. B'way. BURLESQUE "Blue Ribbon Belles" Mat. Today. 15, 25, 50c.
IRVING PLACE THEATRE TONIGHT at 8:15. Lehmanns Kinder. Thurs., Ein Idealer Gatte.
BWASHINGTON SQ. PLAYERS Evgs. 8:45. Sandbox. 57 & 3d Av. Plaza 812. Mats. Sat. & Elec.

RITZ CARLTON HOTEL
Bazar de Charite
and
Fashion Revue
Thursday and Friday Evenings, Oct. 28-29, at nine o'clock, To Aid
French Wounded Emergency Fund
Tickets $5.00, Including Supper.
Boxes, holding six, $30.00.
DANCING
Tables Reserved for Supper Parties.
Tickets Can Be Had at the Ritz Carlton, or Vacation War Relief Committee, 38 WEST 39TH ST.
PROGRAM GIVEN BY
ELSIE JANIS — MAURICE FARKOA
GRACE FIELD — MELVILLE ELLIS
DOLLY SISTERS — BETTY LEE
Fashion Revue Directed by J. M. Gidding.

The Biltmore
MORNING MUSICALES
Management of Mr. R. E. JOHNSTON.
Grand Ballroom, Hotel Biltmore, at 11, Nov. 5, 19, Dec. 3, 17, Jan. 14, 28, Feb. 11, 25.
ARTISTS ENGAGED:
Frances Alda — Fritz Kreisler
Lucrezia Bori — Giovanni Martinelli
Clarence Bird — Mme. Melba
Enrico Caruso — Rosa Olitzka
Camille Decreus — Lucile Orrell
Mischa Elman — Ignace Paderewski
Geraldine Farrar — Marie Rappold
Anna Fitziu — Antonio Scotti
Rosina Galli — Louis Siegel
Mabel Garrison — Andreas de Segurola
Leopold Godowsky — Albert Spalding
Frieda Hempel — Theodore Spiering
Josef Hofmann — Andre Tourret
Beatrice de Holthoir — Aline Van Barentzen
Louise Homer — Mary Warfel
Subscription Price, Res. Seats, $20 for 8 concerts; single seats, $3; subscription price for boxes, $200 for eight concerts; single box, $30. Now on sale at R. E. Johnston's office, 1451 Broadway. Knabe Piano.

CARNEGIE HALL, Sat. Aft., Oct. 30, at 2:30
—VIOLIN RECITAL— MISCHA
ELMAN
(STEINWAY PIANO.) Mgt. Wolfsohn Bureau.
CARNEGIE HALL, TUES. AFT., NOV. 2d, 2:30.
SCHUMANN-HEINK ONLY SONG RECITAL THIS SEASON
(STEINWAY PIANO.) Mgt. Wolfsohn Bureau.
Carnegie Hall, Sunday Aft., Oct. 31, at 3.
Mme. MELBA
Assisted by BEATRICE HARRISON, 'Cello; ROBERT PARKER, Baritone; FRANK ST. LEGER, Piano
Tickets, $1, $1.50, $2, $2.50. Boxes, $15, $18. Now on sale at Box Office.
Direction C. A. Ellis, Mason & Hamlin Piano.
SYMPHONY
Society of New York
WALTER DAMROSCH, Conductor.
NEXT SUNDAY AFT., OCT. 31, AT 3.
GRAINGER
TSCHAIKOWSKY PROGRAM.
Seats at Box Office, Aeolian Hall.
MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE
BOSTON GRAND OPERA CO. with
PAVLOWA BALLET RUSSE | Matinee Today 2:30. 50c to $2.50.
"Puppen-Fee" & "Snowflakes," with Pavlowa, Volinine & Ballet. Tonight at 8, "Carmen," with Gay, Zenatello, Mardones, Saroya, Gottschalk, Clement, Kaufman, Pulli, Moranzoni, Pavlowa & Ballet.
PHILHARMONIC
SOCIETY OF NEW YORK
JOSEF STRANSKY, CONDUCTOR.
Tomorrow (Thurs.) Eve. 8:15 & Next Fri. Aft. 2:30.
MacDowell, Max Reger, Berlioz, and TCHAIKOVSKY'S 4TH SYMPHONY.
CARNEGIE HALL. Tickets at Box Office.
Aeolian Hall, 2nd Recital Mon. Eve., Nov. 1, 8:15
CLARA AND DAVID
MANNES
Schumann and Beethoven
Sonatas and Chausson Concerto with the assistance of the Saslavsky Quartet.
Tickets at Box Office and Haensel & Jones, Aeolian Hall. Tel. Bryant 6427. Steinway Piano.
GODOWSKY
SECOND PIANO RECITAL
CARNEGIE HALL, SAT. AFT., NOV. 13.
Popular Prices, 50 cts. to $1.50, on sale at Box Office. Management R. E. Johnston. Knabe Piano.
MAY PETERSON
Opera Comique, Paris—Song Recital.
Aeolian Hall, Tomorrow (Thurs.) Aft. 3. Seats now.
CARNEGIE HALL, Sun. Aft., Nov. 7, at 3.
CONCERT BY JOHN McCormack
TICKETS NOW AT BOX OFFICE.
AEOLIAN HALL, Tues. Aft., Nov. 2, at 3.
First of Six Historical Recitals by OSSIP Gabrilowitsch
Mgt. of Loudon Charlton. Mason & Hamlin Piano.
AEOLIAN HALL, Fri. Eve., Oct. 29, at 8:15
VIOLIN RECITAL
RODERICK WHITE
Tickets $2, 1.50, 1.00, 75 & 50c. Now at Box Office.
Men with mothers and wives to protect—SEE THE BATTLE CRY of PEACE!
AEOLIAN HALL, This Afternoon at 3.
Piano Recital by LESTER DONAHUE
50c. to $2. Management Loudon Charlton.
AEOLIAN HALL, Sat. Aft., Oct. 30, at 3.
Piano Recital by HAROLD BAUER
Mgt. Loudon Charlton. Mason & Hamlin Piano.
AEOLIAN HALL, Thurs. Eve., Oct. 28, at 8:30.
SONG RECITAL.
FREDERIC MARTIN BASSO.
Tickets, 50c. to $1.50. Mgt. Foster & David.
AEOLIAN HALL, Fri. Aft., Oct. 29, at 3.
Song Recital by Mme. GADSKI
50c to $2. Management Loudon Charlton.
American Citizens! "A man's right to vote carries with it the obligation to bear arms for his country."—SEE THE BATTLE CRY of PEACE!

CITY PLACEHOLDERS FIGHT CONSTITUTION

Forum Says Home-Rule Plan Will Throw Civil Service Into Politics.

PARSONS ANSWERS THEM

Who Is to Run This State and City? He Asks—Those Employed or the People Who Employ Them?

Civil service employes in the Municipal Building found on their desks yesterday morning a pamphlet issued by the Civil Service Forum and advising every employe of the city to vote against the proposed Constitution because "while home rule as a principle is desirable, the plan proposed, if adopted, will throw civil service into politics."

J. J. O'Reilly, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Forum, is editor of The Chief, and William B. Ellison, another member of the committee, is counsel for policemen's organizations.

Parsons Comments on the Forum.

Herbert Parsons, Delegate at Large to the Constitutional Convention, when asked what he thought of the Forum's argument, looked over the leaflet and said:

"Well, 'the tree with the good apples gets the most stones.' This leaflet is aimed at home rule. The attitude of these employes should arouse every one who believes in home rule to vote for the proposed Constitution. For what is home rule unless it means that the people of the cities have the right to say how many public servants they shall employ and what they shall pay them? There is no home rule without that power, and it is because the new Constitution gives to the cities that power that the civil service employes are urged to be against it.

"The attitude of the Civil Service Forum is just like that of most of the other persons opposed to the proposed Constitution. The new measure is too good; it is in the interests of the people as a whole. Some kinds of persons fear that they cannot work things for their own personal advantage under the new Constitution as well as they have been able to under the present one, and therefore they do not want the change. That is, they don't want what is to the people's advantage.

Who Is to Run the City?

"If by any chance the proposed Constitution should not be adopted, New York City will never get any home rule, because the civil service employes will say that they defeated the present proposal, and in a new convention the fear that these same interests would defeat in turn its Constitution, if it contained a real measure of home rule, would prevent such a measure being incorporated.

"Who is to run this State and city? Those employed by the State and city or the people of the State and city who employ them? This leaflet of the Civil Service Forum puts this question squarely before the voters.

"To vote against the Constitution at the behest of those who appear to have vested interests in the continuance of the old system is folly; to inject into the question partisan considerations is stupid, and to show no interest in the matter is imbecile," said Frederic R. Coudert yesterday. "I feel there is nothing more important in our State than this question of the Constitution. The great contribution of America to political science has been that of the written Constitution embodying the fundamental principles of our people and safeguarding the acquisitions which years of political experience have given us.

"This Constitution was framed by an exceptional body of men and under exceptional circumstances. I am absolutely convinced that it is untainted by partisanship or narrowness. It is a safe and sound endeavor to meet dangers that have been besetting the representative system during these last years—that have led to the cry for nostrums which would be little better than destructive of political doctrines and principles developed as the resultants of experience since the time of Magna Charta. If representative government has become misrepresentative of all except partisan politics and bossism, it was mainly because the elector found himself lost amid the multiplicity of officers which so divided the responsibility as to leave the citizen almost impotent. This Constitution makes an effort to maintain really representative government by focusing responsibility in a few individuals.

For Representative Government.

"Next in importance to this great reform is the endeavor to create a sane and sound system of taxation by a budget system, such as is in force in every great community save our own.

"It has been true since the time of the great charter that delay was denial of justice, and the New York procedure has become almost a public scandal. The judiciary article of the Constitution has endeavored, within the line of best experience in English speaking communities throughout the world to remedy this evil.

"The adoption of the Constitution will not bring about the millennium and until the citizens take a more active part in their own affairs, there will be abuses, and the politician will continue his ancient practices. We will, however, have an instrument of government which, if not perfect, at least it embodies in it sound features, making the existence of real representative government possible to a community that really desires it."

The Committee on Governmental efficiency, headed by Miles M. Dawson, yesterday made a report to the Efficiency Society, Inc., on the proposed Constitution, in which it said:

"In every respect the amendments embraced in the proposed Constitution of the State of New York are found by this committee to be such as will greatly increase the efficiency and economy of State and Municipal Government, and will, in our opinion, remedy the most serious evils of the existing conditions.

"Whatever faults may be found with the proposed Constitution reasonably are those of omission only, and these may be attended to, one by one, by subsequent amendments, and are not such as would warrant postponing and thereby certainly jeopardizing the securing for the State, the city, and the people of New York the great affirmative benefits and advantages of the adoption of this Constitution."

Besides Mr. Dawson the members of the committee are Dr. Fabian Franklin, Winston Paul, Arthur R. Marsh, Francis D. Pollak, A. L. Gutman and Ward Melville.

Professor Dawson Cites Berlin.

The Committee for the Adoption of the Constitution last night issued a statement by Professor Edgar Dawson of Hunter College, in which he said:

"It has recently been said that even during the war Berlin is making great progress in municipal betterment, and that New York in times of peace cannot lay out a plan for handling its own garbage without encountering reversal and rebuke from a doubting State Executive, and that no Prussian authority would dream of interfering with Berlin's methods of keeping itself the best run city in the world. Yet the same newspaper which gave such publicity to these sentiments is now strenuously and vociferously opposing the adoption of a revision of the State Constitution which would make it possible for New York City to make itself the best run city in America. The proposed Constitution provides the only method by which the present situation can possibly be changed."

STIMSON SEES A CONSPIRACY.

Warns Voters of Danger in a 1917 Tammany Convention.

The Committee for the Adoption of the Constitution with headquarters in Albany has given out a careful summary of the new Constitution's merits and the objections made to it prepared by Henry L. Stimson. Mr. Stimson's concluding paragraph says:

"During the last two weeks a definite conspiracy has come to light, voiced by some of the newspapers of New York City and evidently originating in the neighborhood of Tammany Hall, to defeat this constitution in order that a new convention may be held in 1917 under different auspices.

"Let up-State voters beware how they play into the hands of this conspiracy. Let them remember the attempt that was made to gain control of the last convention by those same conspirators. Let them remember the fraudulent votes that were cast in the gas house district controlled by Mr. Murphy in the special election in June, 1914, and which was subsequently brought to light in the court investigation.

"A new convention in 1917 might not protect the legitimate interests of the up-State citizen as well as these were protected by the convention of 1915. I very much doubt whether either the up-State Republicans or Democrats would prefer the efforts or results of a convention in 1917 controlled in the interests of Tammany Hall to the one last Summer presided over by Elihu Root."

CONDEMNED BY LABOR MEN.

New Constitution Opposed at Allied Printing Trades Meeting.

Resolutions opposing the proposed Constitution were adopted last night by more than 400 members of the printing trades and delegates from twenty-one unions claiming a membership of 22,000, who attended a conference under the auspices of the Allied Printing Trades Council of Greater New York, 63 Park Row. Speeches were made by State Senator Robert F. Wagner, James P. Holland, President of the State Federation of Labor, and others.

The proposed Constitution was opposed on the grounds that it "seeks to remove the government of this State from the people by substituting for representative vote-controlled administration a system that locates in appointed commissions the power to make law; diminishes the powers of the Legislature; exalts the Governor to the place of dictator; places the military power above the civil courts, and makes private citizens liable to military arrest and punishment; elevates inferior court Judges to permanent membership in our Court of Appeals without nomination or election; permits other inferior court Judges to be appointed to our Court of Appeals to the extent that the appointees will form a majority of such court; offers as a 'speedy trial' method a plan of procedure that will constitutionalize railroading of the friendless and helpless to State Prison without indictment or trial."

Furthermore, the conferees held the belief that the Constitutional Convention was "controlled by interests."

WINNECONNE TO SAIL, DEFYING ADMIRALTY

Ship Unjustly Classed as German-Owned, Her Charterers, Graham & Co., Declare.

The steamship Winneconne, chartered by P. H. Graham & Co. of 17 Battery Place, which is now loading a cargo of food and other noncontraband supplies for Danish and Swedish ports, and which is one of the forty-seven ships posted by the British Admiralty a few days ago as being either controlled or owned by German capital, will sail as scheduled for Copenhagen and Gothenburg, despite the British warning, it was announced at the office of Graham & Co. yesterday. Mr. Graham, the son of an English Baronet, but himself an American citizen, told a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES that there was not a single man concerned in the ownership or charter of the Winneconne who was not a native-born American citizen. Mr. Graham, who is the son of Sir Robert James Stuart Graham, was born in this country.

In a half-page advertisement that appeared in yesterday's Journal of Commerce, Graham & Co. announced that the Winneconne would sail as scheduled.

The British Admiralty warning was published in this country last Sunday, and on Monday the cancellations of cargo in the case of the Winneconne entailed a loss of more than $10,000 to Graham & Co., despite the fact, as Mr. Graham pointed out yesterday, that every ounce in that cargo was inspected and passed upon by representatives of the British Government before it was accepted for shipment. Not only did officials of the British Consulate personally inspect and pass upon every box and package, but they even went so far, Mr. Graham said, as to X-ray the shipments that were in bales. For rendering this service Mr. Graham gave his check for $250 to the British Consulate General. The check was paid to the Consulate General on Oct. 19, and Mr. Graham has a receipt.

Mr. Graham, when he figured up what his cancellations had cost him, decided to appeal to the shipping public for support in a fight he determined to make upon the legality of the Admiralty order. He thereupon inserted in The Journal of Commerce the advertisement, in part as follows:

Will the United States Government allow this ship to be "blacklisted"?

Will the United States Government refuse protection to its citizens and their commercial interests so long as they are strictly neutral?

We are an American corporation all of whose stockholders are United States citizens. We are conducting only a legitimate neutral business. We are within the law and we will insist upon our rights.

How long will our Government permit another nation to dictate how we will do business with neutrals?

Will we permit that nation to ruin our small merchant marine?

Mr. Shipper, is the American flag of any value to you?

"This proceeding of the Admiralty in blacklisting the Winneconne," said Mr. Graham, "is nothing short of outrageous. No one can accuse me of being pro-German, for I am anything else than that."

Motor Racing and Aviation
Sheepshead Bay Speedway
Election Day, Tues., Nov. 2
100-Mile Championship
Winning drivers of 1915, Resta, Burman, Aitken, Rickenbacher, Mulford. Also spectacular exhibitions by famous airmen. Flying upside-down, loop-the-loop, and passenger-carrying flights.
EVENTS START 2 P. M.
Admission $1. Including seat in open stand. Grand Stand, including admission, $2; Boxes (6 seats), $18 to $30, including admission. Parking space within oval, reserved, $10; unreserved $5, not including admission.
Tickets on sale at R. H. Macy & Company, Theatre ticket agencies, all Automobile Clubs within the vicinity of New York, and at Sheepshead Bay Speedway Corporation, No. 1690 Broadway, between 53d and 54th Streets. Telephone Circle 1915.

Hippodrome
Mgt. Charles Dillingham. Matinee Today
HIP HIP HOORAY
Sousa & Band, 100 Novelties.
Staged by R. H. Burnside. & Every Day.
SENSATIONAL ICE BALLET
Daily Mat. ex. Sat., Best Seats $1. 1505 Res'd Seats $1.
Evs. & Sat. Mat. Best Seats $1.50.
World's Biggest Show Lowest Prices.
SUNDAY ALL STARS 2ND SOUSA.

DETECTIVE CAUSES PANIC IN SUBWAY

Beats Yonkers Youth at 72d St. After Dragging Him from a Train.

WOMEN SCREAM AT PISTOL

McConeghy Locked Up and Suspended by Inspector After Business Men Tell of His Actions.

John Manning, 19 years old, of 25 St. Mary's Avenue, Yonkers, a clerk in the Department of Public Works of that city, was badly beaten last night on the island platform of the subway at Seventy-second Street, by Detective Sergeant Alexander R. McConeghy of the Second Branch, and would probably have been killed if the cartridges in the detective's revolver had not been defective.

When a downtown express pulled into the station at 7:30 o'clock, the platform was crowded with theatregoers, and they were amazed to see the detective suddenly strike Manning and pull his revolver, which he flourished, causing women to scream and ending by creating a panic. Manning was knocked down and kicked. Some of the spectators ran to the street and notified two traffic policemen. They found the young man only partly conscious and covered with blood.

The traffic policemen caught hold of McConeghy, who was waving his revolver about in the air. Then Detective Sergeant showed them his gold badge and said that Manning had been disorderly and was interfering with passengers.

McConeghy took Manning to the West Sixty-eighth Street Police Station and made the same charge before Lieutenant Dempsey. He said further that Manning had resisted him. Gustave Weir, a special policeman of the Interborough, who had tried to prevent McConeghy from beating Manning, also went to the station house and asked that a charge be made against the Detective Sergeant for flourishing a revolver and causing a panic among the passengers at the station.

Weir said that when the train had pulled into the station he saw a commotion and broke through the crowd to see Manning thrown to the floor and the Detective Sergeant kicking him repeatedly in the face. He said McConeghy was flourishing his revolver, and, when he interfered, told him to get out of his way or he would shoot him. Weir tried to get the reveiver and cut his hand badly. He continued the struggle until the traffic policemen arrived.

Lieutenant Dempsey called Dr. Thomas from the Polyclinic Hospital, who dressed Manning's wounds. He had a cut in the head which required several stitches, two of his teeth were knocked out, and his face was badly cut and bruised. The doctor dressed Weir's hand, which had several deep gashes between the thumb and forefinger.

The Lieutenant ordered that Manning be taken to Night Court, and McConeghy was pacing up and down the station house, waiting for the patrol wagon, when Thomas Donkerton, manager of the Artillion company, with offices at 2 Rector Street, burst into the station. He rushed up to the desk and demanded breathlessly of the Lieutenant, "Where's that boy?"

He was told that Manning was in the back room and then he said: "I've brought to thank Heaven that you haven't got a corpse here instead of a prisoner. That big man tried to kill that boy. He pointed his revolver at him and pulled the trigger twice, but it did not go off. Further, he threatened my wife and boy and myself with it."

Lieutenant Dempsey then sent for Dr. Charles Dillon, a surgeon of the Police Department, who examined McConeghy and said he was not intoxicated. Then the Detective Sergeant was locked up on a charge, as entered on the blotter at the station house, of "having at 7:30 in his possession at the Seventy-second Street station of the subway a revolver, and of pointing the same at a man lying on the platform, and pulling the trigger twice and snapping same twice."

Inspector John Cray arrived at the station house shortly afterward and suspended him from duty.

Manning was taken to Night Court by Detective Armstrong and arraigned before Magistrate Koenig on a charge of being disorderly. A. Epstein of 517 West 145th Street, a salesman for the Pathé Film Company, appeared and told the Magistrate substantially the same story as Donkerton had told Lieutenant Dempsey. He said McConeghy was intoxicated.

The Magistrate paroled Manning in his own custody for examination on the charge of disorderly conduct in the West Side Court this morning. He also set the examination of McConeghy for felonious assault for this morning at the same court. After hearing Epstein's testimony the Magistrate said he believed the Detective Sergeant was in no fit condition to be examined.

PACKERS WANT ACTION.

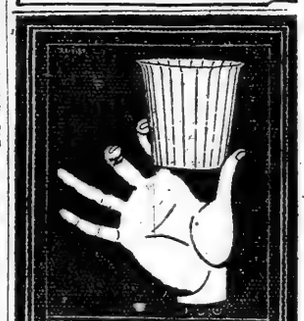
Renew Conferences on Representations on Confiscation of Cargoes.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.—Counsel for American packers who are urging that special representations be made to Great Britain in regard to confiscation of their cargoes by the British Prize Court began today a new series of conferences with State Department officials. Alfred Urion, who represented the packers in London, gave Counselor Polk a comprehensive review of the proceedings there.

Action by the department on the request for representations is being delayed pending the submission of additional evidence to prove that the confiscated products were not destined ultimately for Germany or Austria.

GOTHIC THE NEW ARROW
2 for 25c COLLAR
IT FITS THE CRAVAT

CLUETT, PEABODY & CO., INC., MAKERS


Here it is The LILY cup a charming little paper glass clean and crisp white and translucent round, rigid and pleasantly proportioned yet quite inexpensive you should use it in your office
the LILY CUP co., equitable bldg., n. y.

TUBE IN HIS BRAIN DRIVEN BY SLAYER

Coroner Says Hospital Patient, in Coma 43 Days, Was Murdered.

A man was discovered before daylight one morning about the middle of last September lying on a truck in a vacant lot opposite 507 Hamilton Avenue, Brooklyn. He was unconscious and appeared to have fallen from his high seat to the floor of the truck. An ambulance was summoned and the man was taken to the Holy Family Hospital, where the doctors discovered that he had a fractured elbow and a slight bruise on the forehead which caused his left eye to be curiously swollen.

The patient regained consciousness in the evening and murmured that he was Daniel McLoughlin, 35 years old. Then he lapsed into coma. From that time until his death yesterday morning, just forty-three days after his arrival at the hospital, Daniel McLoughlin never became conscious again.

His case puzzled surgeons and eye specialists alike, for while his injuries seemed to mend, his eye continued swollen out of all proportion to a hurt like the slight bruise that had appeared on his head. The police considered the case closed. The man had been drinking, they declared, the night before he had fallen from the seat of the truck, and any injuries he might have received came from that fall.

Coroner Ernest C. Wagner, as soon as he heard of McLoughlin's death yesterday, ordered an autopsy on the body, which was performed by Dr. George W. Tong. It revealed that an instrument which was apparently the rubber barrel of a fountain pen at least three inches long had been driven through the left eye into the brain. It was broken off, and the eyelid concealed it from sight.

Coroner Wagner insisted that the man had been murdered, and that the instrument, whatever it was, had been driven into McLoughlin's brain by the powerful blows of some person who took care to break it off lest the crime be detected. He was indignant at the surgeons of the Holy Family Hospital.

"It is a foul murder," he declared last night. "And it should have been discovered when the patient was brought into the hospital. I suppose, because he was a charity patient, that they did not pay as much attention to him as they should have done. An X-ray should most certainly have been used, and if the Holy Family Hospital has not got one they could easily have removed him to the Kings County Hospital. Hospitals take money from the city and they should take care of their charity patients in the same way they do the others. As I see it, they use many of the inmates merely for experimental purposes."

Dr. Edward Fiske of the Holy Family Hospital, one of those who examined McLoughlin, was indignant at the Coroner's criticism.

"McLoughlin received the same care as any millionaire," he declared.

The police, when they heard of the result of the autopsy, asserted that they still regarded the man's injuries as due to his fall, and so far as they were concerned the matter was closed. Coroner Wagner in his report to the District Attorney's office of the autopsy will ask for an investigation.

According to the police McLoughlin lived at 507 Hamilton Avenue, and is survived by a brother and two married sisters, but they have not been able to find these relatives yet.

CALIFORNIA VOTES "NO."

Proposal to Make All State Offices Non-Partisan Defeated.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Oct. 26.—Majorities against the proposition to make all State offices non-partisan were shown in returns from all parts of the State up to 9 o'clock tonight. These returns also showed majorities against all the other measures submitted to the voters at today's special election.

Never before in the history of California was so little interest displayed in an election as today, when eleven State proposals were voted on. It is estimated that the vote cast was not more than 30 per cent. of the registration.

Nearly all of the proposals voted on, some of them proposed laws and some projected constitutional amendments, were advocated by the State Administration. The one nonpartisan amendment would eliminate party lines from the ballot in all except national elections.

The measure of second importance is that providing for an enabling act, by constitutional amendment, removing the barrier now preventing the Legislature from laying the necessary financial basis for extending rural credits. The other propositions have to do with local county government.

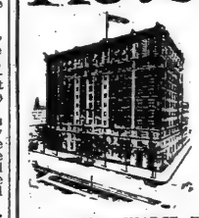
Browning, King & Company
You'll find here the smartest styles and newest materials.
Is there a new fabric?—we get it at once.
Every week sees new garments added to our stocks.
The new shades include copper underplaids, nut browns, silver grays and knob mixtures.
Suits $15 to $40.
Overcoats $15 to $50.
Manhattan Shirts and Stetson Hats.
B&K
Broadway at 32d St.
Cooper Square at 5th St.
Manhattan
Fulton St. at De Kalb Av.
Brooklyn.

THATCHER

Since 1850
Makers of GOOD House Heaters and Kitchen Ranges
THATCHER FURNACE CO.
131-137 West 35th Street, N.Y.

Your Luncheon Today
If you are planning a matinee today lunch at Shanley's—an unusually attractive restaurant close to all the theatres
Seven skillfully prepared courses - - 75c (Music)
A nightly cabaret of twenty leading features.
SHANLEY'S
Broadway—43rd to 44th St.

REISENWEBER'S 58th Street and Columbus Circle. 'Phone, 9040—Columbus.
A tuneful CABARET "FULL OF SPEED" Presented by SAM SHANNON
WITH AN EXCEPTIONAL BEAUTY CHORUS, SNAPPY MUSIC AND DELIGHTFUL DANCERS.
A most gorgeous and spectacular entertainment PRESENTED NIGHTLY AT 7:30 AND 12.
Afternoon Tea Dances 4-7. Beefsteak Dinner, $1.25.
An Exceptional Table d'Hote Dinner $1.00
A la Carte Portions Cooked to Your Order.
SERVED EVERY EVENING 6 to 10 AND SUNDAYS NOON to 10 P. M.
Assorted Relishes. Blue Points, Cherry Stone or Little Neck Clams, Canape Anchovies, Spiced Anchovies, Russian Sardines, Canape Smoked Salmon, Deep-Sea Caviar, Saucisson Hongroise.
Soups (Choice). Vegetable Soup, Cream of Corn, Consommé Celestine.
Entrees (Choice). Broiled Bluefish, Fried Kingfish, Salmon Solid. Breaded Veal Cutlet, Spring Chicken Sauté, Broiled Lamb Chops, Bagout à la Deutsch.
Roasts to Order (Choice). Pork Shoulder, Half Fried Chicken, Broiled English Mutton Chop, Wiener Schnitzel, Roast Stuffed Chicken, Small Beefsteak, Hamburger Steak. Mince of Turkey.
Cold. Half Chicken, Sliced Chicken, Smoked Beef Tongue, Meat Salad Mexicaine, Bismarck or Marinierter Herring, Roast Beef, Sliced Star Ham, Salami, Smoked Salmon in Oil, Roast Sirloin of Beef, Sliced Virginia Ham, Combination Cold Cuts, Sardines de Riga, Normanna Mackerel Roe.
Salads (Choice). Green Salads en Saison, Cress, Beets, Mixed.
Dessert or Cheese. (Choice). Rice Pudding, Fruit Sauce, Coffee or Chocolate Ice Cream, Raisin Cake, American Macaroons, Lady Fingers, Cream Swiss, Plum Tarteiette, Lemon Water Ice, Coffee Cake, Neufchatel, Demi-Tasse.

Hotel Bretton Hall
BROADWAY 85TH TO 86TH ST.
Subway Station at Door

Offers All the Advantages of the Best New York City Hotels at Much Lower Prices
EXCEPTIONAL APARTMENTS OF ALL SIZES
Furnished or Unfurnished for Long or Short Periods
Transient Rates $2.50 per Day Up
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHEN ROOMS ARE OCCUPIED BY TWO PERSONS.

HOTEL BOSSERT
A transient-residential hotel of charm and comfort on aristocratic Brooklyn Heights, overlooking New York Harbor. Montague-Hicks-Remsen Sts., Brooklyn.

Prince George Hotel
Fifth Ave. and 28th Street.
One of the most beautifully appointed hotels in New York.
380 Rooms with Bath. Rates, $2 and up.

In Philadelphia, Chestnut

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair today; fair, warmer Friday; moderate northwest to north winds, becoming variable.
For full weather report see Page 18.

VOL. LXV...NO. 21,096. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1915.—TWENTY-TWO PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

FAY'S NEW TALE OF GERMAN PLOT

Says He was Sent Here by Secret Service to Blow Up Ships.

PICKED FROM ARMY FOR JOB

Sent to Chief to Get Instructions and Read Letter from Dr. Kienzle.

WELCOMED BY AGENTS HERE

Breitung Returns and Gives $25,000 Bail—Explosives Taken to Governors Island.

The plot to blow up ships leaving American ports with ammunition for the Allies, for which five Germans are now under arrest on charges of conspiracy, was engineered in Germany by officers of the German Secret Service, according to a new and signed confession made yesterday by "Lieutenant" Robert Fay, said to be the leader of the five, to officers of the United States Secret Service, in the presence of United States District Attorney H. Snowden Marshall.

Fay's statement also indicates a connection, though so far as known an indirect one, between Dr. Herbert Kienzle, another of the defendants on the conspiracy charge, and the German Secret Service. Fay had already admitted that he had been provided with $4,000 by one Jansen, a district head of the German secret agents. His confession yesterday gave new details of this, and also showed how the connection between Fay and Kienzle became established.

Kienzle's Letter to Father.

Early last Spring, according to Fay, Dr. Kienzle, then living in New York, wrote a letter to his father, Herbert Kienzle, who is head of the Black Forest Clock Company of Schwenningen, in Wertemberg—the largest clock-making firm in the world. With his letter he inclosed a number of newspaper clippings showing the sailings of various ships from American ports with munitions for the Allies, detailing manifests of their cargoes, and specifying various railroads engaged in the transport of munitions—particularly the New York Central and the New York, New Haven & Hartford.

Other clippings told how various firms, including the Allis-Chalmers Company, manufacturers of machinery, with plants at Chicago, Milwaukee, Scranton, and West Allis, Wis., and the Brown-Sharpe Company of Providence, had turned over their plants in great measure to the manufacture of munitions.

Fay's original statement said that he had been moved on his own intiative to start the plot which was to have been carried out in this country, and that when he had mentioned the matter to the Colonel of his regiment the Colonel had sent him to Jansen. But the new confession declares that Jansen had asked some army officers to pick him out a good man for a piece of difficult work, and that Fay was thereupon selected by his superiors.

He went to see Jansen in a city in Germany, which he refuses to name, and got his $4,000 and instructions as to his plan of campaign.

Must Not Touch Letter.

Then this letter, which Dr. Kienzle had written to his father, was laid on a table before Fay by Jansen. Fay was told to read it and memorize the names—he was not allowed to touch the letter—and then to use this information to identify himself when he got to this country.

Fay came to New York, and immediately upon arrival went to Dr. Kienzle and told him who he was and, apparently, something of his errand in this country. And to prove that he was what he represented himself to be he repeated to Kienzle the content of the newspaper clippings included in the letter to Kienzle's father, and mentioned names of the New York Central and New Haven Railroads, the Allis-Chalmers Company, the Brown-Sharpe Company, and several steamers which had sailed with cargoes of munitions.

The Federal officials say that this circumstance as well as other details of the confession which they have not made public, indicate clearly enough that the plot to destroy ships with mines set in American waters was hatched in Germany.

Breitung Under Arrest.

With the surrender yesterday of Max Breitung, cousin and business associate of E. N. Breitung, the banker, all the five men for whom warrants were issued were in the hands of the Government.

Paul Daeche is in the Hudson County jail in Jersey City held under $25,000 bail, waiting examination next Wednesday. Lieutenant Robert Fay, Walter E. Scholz, and Dr. Herbert Kienzle are in the Tombs under the same bail, awaiting a hearing on Nov. 4. Breitung, whose case was adjourned till the same day, gave $25,000 bail and is free.

Breitung was expected to reach Grand Central Terminal from Chicago yesterday morning at 9:20, and was awaited by a squad of detectives and reporters, but he didn't arrive, and there was anxiety for the next two hours. Then Breitung called the Federal District Attorney and told him he would appear at once for a hearing.

At 11:30 he was in the Federal Building accompanied by his attorney, William M. Parke, who is with Stanchfield & Levy at 120 Broadway. He was arraigned before United States Commissioner Clarence S. Houghton on the charge of conspiring with Fay, Scholz, Deache, and Kienzle "maliciously to attack and set upon a vessel belonging to another with intent to despoil the owners of said vessel of their goods, moneys, and merchandise laden on board thereof."

The hearing was continued until Nov. 4, and Breitung was held in $25,000 bail. This was furnished by a surety com-

Continued on Page 4.

ASQUITH TO BE ASKED ABOUT PEACE RUMORS

Reports That Negotiations Have Been Going On Are Current in London.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Thursday, Oct. 28.—J. Annan Bryce, Liberal member of Parliament for Inverness Burghs and brother of Lord Bryce, has given notice that he will ask the Prime Minister whether unofficial exchanges of views or negotiations are being or have been carried on directly or indirectly between responsible persons in London and Berlin with a view to the conclusion of an early peace.

Rumors to this effect have been current for some days past in usually well-informed circles.

It is predicted that Mr. Asquith's reply will be that the Government has no information of any such negotiations in which responsible persons in this country are concerned.

The reports have caused depression in certain circles, where it is argued that any move in the direction of peace now would imply recognition of the Teutonic empires' ultimate victory.

LONDON, Thursday, Oct. 28.—When Premier Asquith returns to the House of Commons today he will be asked, in addition to the question put by Mr. Bryce, whether he still adheres to the declaration in his Guildhall speech that Great Britain should not sheath her sword until "the freedom of Europe is secured."

Another of the many questions to be addressed to the Premier is whether, "in view of the defiance of international law by the German Emperor in ordering wholesale destruction of the private property of civilians in this country by Zeppelins, the Government will take steps to trace and sequestrate private securities in England of the German Emperor and rulers of German States, and hold them as security for present and future damage caused by air raids."

Announcement was made yesterday that Mr. Asquith's statement regarding the military situation, which was to be delivered today, had been postponed until next Tuesday.

GERARD HAD LONG TALK WITH THE EMPEROR

Said to Have Gone Over German-American Relations in Detail.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, Oct. 27.—No intimation is given out in Berlin, according to reports to the Neuwe Courant here, as to the subject of the conference held yesterday between Ambassador Gerard and the Kaiser.

The interview is said to have been long and important, taking place at the Potsdam Palace, and the Under Secretary of Foreign Affairs, Dr. von Jagow, attending it and accompanying Mr. Gerard to and from the palace.

It is stated that the Kaiser and Mr. Gerard traversed the whole field of German-American relations as affected by the incidents of the war.

Whether the Cavell case and the German refusal to heed Minister Whitlock's remonstrances were touched upon is not stated. A pall of complete silence has fallen on the German press as to the Cavell case, which, except for a few indirect references and guarded semi-official justifications of the incidents, has been ignored. The German public, apparently, is still in ignorance of the extent to which the execution has aroused indignation in neutral countries.

LONDON, Thursday, Oct. 28.—An Amsterdam dispatch to The Daily Express says that the German Emperor's audience with the American Ambassador has caused a sensation. It is regarded as significant, as it was the first audience granted to any Ambassador of a neutral country for eight months, and it lasted an unusually long time.

BRITISH TANKER SUNK IN MEDITERRANEAN

The H. C. Henry, Owned in Seattle, Sent to Bottom by a German Submarine.

SEATTLE, Oct. 27.—The British tank steamer H. C. Henry, when two days out from Alexandria, Egypt, in the Mediterranean Sea, was torpedoed and sunk by a German submarine, according to a cablegram received today by the Pacific Creosoting Company of Seattle, owners of the vessel.

No lives were lost, according to the message, which gave no other details.

The H. C. Henry was a steel single-screw steamer built at Greenock in 1909 for the H. C. Henry Company of Vancouver, B. C. She was 360 feet long, 49 feet beam, 28 feet 9 inches depth of hold, and 4,212 gross tonnage.

FOR BRITISH WAR COUNCIL.

Cabinet Has Decided to Have Small Body Decide Executive Acts.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Thursday, Oct. 28.—The Daily News's political correspondent writes:

"The Cabinet have been engaged during their last few meetings in considering steps to be taken to reconstitute the War Council. The inner council of the Cabinet, to which matters concerning the direct prosecution of the war are referred, is a body which has no official existence. It felt that the time has come to continue this body more exactly and to lay down the principles on which it shall act.

"The Cabinet, therefore, have decided that a committee shall be officially appointed and shall decide on executive acts of the war. The committee shall sit daily whenever possible, and their decisions on executive acts need not in future be referred for approval to the whole Cabinet.

"There is one important exception—that a decision involving a new expedition or a vital new departure in the operations of the war must be referred to the whole Cabinet."

"The number of the inner council shall be three, five, or seven, but which of these figures shall be chosen depends on which of two principles is to adopted in selecting the members. One proposal is that in selecting the Ministers the balance of opinion, represented in the Cabinet, should be preserved, so that as far as the parties are concerned the War Committee would be a microcosm of the whole Cabinet. The other proposal is that the members of the War Council should be only those Ministers whose departments are directly concerned with the prosecution of the war. In any case, it is understood that Winston Churchill, as Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, would no longer serve in the War Council."

LONDON, Thursday, Oct. 28.—Rumors were again current in the lobbies of the House of Commons last night that Winston Spencer Churchill, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, was about to resign his seat in the Cabinet.

TRADE PROTEST GOES TO ENGLAND

10,000-Word Note on Blockade Forwarded as Germany Plans Embargo on Exports.

WASHINGTON GETS WORD

Move Is Interpreted There as Designed to Draw Us Into Demand on Britain.

PACKERS' CASES TAKEN UP

Belief at Capital That President Will Make Meat Seizures Subject of a Note.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—America's long considered protest against British interference with commerce between the United States and Europe has been dispatched to London by special messenger, and will be presented by Ambassador Page at the British Foreign Office next week.

It became known today that the note, which comprises about 10,000 words and covers exhaustively the argument of the American Government on all phases of interference with neutral trade, was approved by the President last Saturday and started on its way to London on Sunday. Alexander W. Kirk, Third Secretary of the American Embassy at Berlin, who had returned to Washington carrying documents from Ambassador Gerard, was intrusted with the mission on his return journey to Berlin.

Until today the fact that the communication had been sent was kept secret, instructions having been given to officials that no announcement of any kind was to be made about it. That it contains a repetition of arguments made in the note of March 30, which recorded the Washington Government's first protest against the Order in Council, or so-called blockade, is admitted, but no intimation was given by officials today as to what measures were proposed in the event that there was no modification of British practices.

Not only does the communication cover the various notes and memoranda sent by the British Government since March 30, but it also acknowledges and discusses the long notes that came from Great Britain in January in response to the first protests by the United States against interference with neutral trade.

It was the note now on its way which ex-Secretary Bryan advocated sending at the same time that the second Lusitania note was dispatched to Berlin last June. President Wilson declined to send it that time because of the possibility that the United States might be placed in the position of bargaining for its rights with Germany on the basis of its attitude toward Great Britain. With the clearing up of the Arabic case, it was announced at the State Department that the note to Great Britain would go forward. After three weeks of consideration at the White House it finally was dispatched.

As prepared originally at the State Department, the document was understood to be vigorous in tone and replete with objections to Great Britain's policy. No intimation as to whether the document had been modified was available tonight.

President Wilson is to review the complaint of the Chicago beef packers against the British Government for seizure of meat shipments and refusal to settle on terms asked by the packers.

The President will have a conference tomorrow morning with Alfred H. Urion, representing the packers, who has been in London eleven months seeking to obtain a settlement.

It is the belief of the representative of the packers here tonight that the President will authorize the sending to England within a week of a sharp note dealing specifically with the packers' cases.

Mr. Urion, with Henry Veeder and Charles J. Faulkner, Jr., attorneys, had a series of conferences today with Secretary Lansing, Frank L. Polk, counselor of the State Department; Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, the British Ambassador, and Sir Richard Crawford, the British Embassy's commercial attaché, but there was nothing tangible agreed on to clear the situation for the packers. All information as to results of this work here during the last two days was refused by Mr. Urion.

GERMANY PREPARING TO STOP ALL EXPORTS

Washington Hears an Embargo Is to be Put on All Manufactures.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—Unofficial information reached Washington today through several reliable channels that the German Government contemplated the prohibition of all exports from that country. Such an embargo would not only raise serious issues for the Government of the United States, growing out of the importunities of importers, but would result in losses, running into the millions, for American importing houses, which for months have been clamoring for German and Austrian goods for this Winter's holiday trade. These goods have been tied up in Holland, Germany, and Austria by the British Order in Council.

To further complicate the situation involved in the effort to bring these American-owned goods to the United States, it was learned tonight that unofficial information has reached Washington that the British Government was contemplating refusing to permit the passage of any goods of the class upon which Germans might have placed such an embargo. This, it was said, would seriously hinder the efforts of the State Department's trade advisers to facilitate the shipment of such goods.

There has been no official confirmation of either of these reports as to

Continued on Page 3.

TWELFTH ANNUAL BUSINESS SHOW, 1 to 10:30 P. M. All This Week.—Advt.

The Case of Edith Cavell

By JAMES M. BECK

Former Assistant Attorney General of the United States and author of the most widely read article published since the war began entitled "In the Supreme Court of Civilization: The Dual Alliance vs. The Triple Entente." This article was reprinted in nearly every language of civilized nations and created a sensation. In his reply to Dr. Zimmermann, Germany's Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, he shows the same vigorous style and clear legal analysis of the execution of Miss Cavell.

IN NEXT SUNDAY'S TIMES.

Order The Sunday Times today. The Times is always sold out early.

RUSSIA BUYS CLOTH HERE FOR $7,350,000

American Woolen Co. Will Make Material for 1,250,000 Long Army Overcoats.

WORK FOR 35,000 PERSONS

Contract, Signed Yesterday, Largest of Its Kind, Requires 13,000,000 Pounds of Wool.

The Russian Government signed a contract yesterday with the American Woolen Company for 5,000,000 yards of heavy woolen cloth, which is designed to supply 1,250,000 overcoats for the Czar's soldiers.

This contract is said to represent the largest single order or purchase ever made of any one particular style and quality of cloth. It is expected to take six months to complete. About 35,000 operatives will be required to do the work, using, approximately, 1,800 weaving machines and looms and consuming 13,000,000 pounds of cleaned wool stock in the process.

At the Russian Consulate, 22 Washington Square North, the contract was signed by Colonel Nicolai Golejevski, Military Attaché to the Russian Embassy at Washington, and Lieutenant Mikhael Alexeew, a Russian fabric expert, on behalf of the Russian Government, and William M. Wood, President of the American Woolen Company. The total amount of the contract is $7,350,000.

"Negotiations had been on for several weeks to determine the exact amount of the purchase," said President Wood, "and, pending that, we had already begun work on the cloth. It is the largest order of its kind ever given to an American manufacturer. I want to express my satisfaction with the businesslike manner in which the representatives of the Russian Government have handled the transaction."

The cloth is to be made into uniforms in Russian factories, and shipments are to be made direct to Archangel and Vladivostok, the first within two months, a second in February, and the final shipment in March.

"These American overcoats are to serve the Russian soldier both as a uniform and as a blanket in the field," said Mr. Wood. "As may be known, the Russian Army does not furnish its soldiers with blankets as a part of the general equipment. Instead, these long overcoats are made with hoods which the soldier draws over his head for protection when asleep on the field."

Only a part of the manufacturing resources of the American Woolen Company will be engaged in filling this order. There are forty-five mills operated by the company, but a number of them make worsted goods.

"Such a large order would not ordinarily come here except for war necessities, because the American manufacturer has to pay wages so much higher than the European manufacturer that it would ordinarily be practically impossible to meet competition," said Mr. Wood.

"I hope President Wilson will be able to find some way to protect the American manufacturer against conditions that will come after the war. To my mind I can see no other way of accomplishing that than by a tariff to prevent the markets here being flooded with goods from abroad the moment European industries are revived. The Payne-Aldrich tariff law, under the conditions which are bound to prevail, will, as a matter of fact, be a low tariff."

CONSCRIPTION NOT NEEDED.

Lord Derby's Plan is Said to Have Been a Big Success.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Thursday, Oct. 28.—The Daily Chronicle's parliamentary correspondent says:

"Some well-informed politicians are unwilling to give credence to the rumor that the Cabinet is to be greatly reduced in number. The notion that a smaller Cabinet would facilitate a decision favorable to conscription may safely be disregarded.

"In point of fact, the success of Lord Derby's scheme in bringing in men promises to be so marked that conscription is not likely to be again a bone of contention in the Cabinet, be it small or large."

LONDON, Oct. 27.—Reports published recently in conscriptionist newspapers concerning the flight of Britons to escape compulsory service are not borne out by official figures presented to Parliament today by Walter Runciman, President of the Board of Trade, at the request of Captain Amery Therin.

The number of males twelve years of age and upward who left the British Isles in the twelve months ended Sept. 30 last was 36,594, compared with 101,663 in the previous twelve months.

Mr. Runciman's estimate of the number of men of military age—18 to 45—who left the Kingdom was that it did not exceed 31,000, as compared with 86,000 in the previous year.

THE AUGUSTA SPECIAL.
Aiken and Augusta via SOUTHERN RAILWAY. Modern train, superior equipment. Lv. New York daily 1:08 P. M. N. Y. Office, 264 Fifth Ave.—Advt.

DENIES PROMISES TO BRAND WHITLOCK

Semi-Official German Statements Call the Cavell Report Inaccurate.

BELGIAN LAWYER BLAMED

Said to Have Deceived Whitlock, Who is Quoted as Branding British Statements as Untrue.

BRUSSELS, Oct. 27, (via Amsterdam to London.)—A semi-official statement has been issued here relative to the case of Miss Edith Cavell, the English nurse who was executed by the German authorities. It reads as follows:

"The American Ambassador at London has placed at the disposal of the British Government documents regarding the Cavell case. The documents contain statements respecting the exchange of letters between the American Legation at Brussels and the German authorities at Brussels about the trial. The British Government promptly handed the documents to the press and had them distributed abroad by Reuter's, [Reuter's Telegram Company.]

"In these documents most of the important events are inaccurately reproduced. Particularly is the impression created that the German authorities with empty promises put off the American Minister (Brand Whitlock) in order to conceal from him pronouncement of the death sentence and deprive him, by speedily carrying out the sentence, of the possibility of intervention in Miss Cavell's behalf.

"In a statement, which is also published, Sir Edward Grey declared that the worst feature of the action of the German authorities was that a promise made to the American Minister continually to inform him of the course of the proceedings was not kept.

"Such a promise was never given by the German authorities and could not, therefore, have been broken. This was admitted by the American Minister in Brussels when the matter was discussed with the German authorities.

"That the American Ambassador in London was wrongly informed can be explained by the fact that the Belgian advocate, who as attorney for the American Legation, played a part in this incident, caused a misleading construction to be placed upon his reports.

"In any case, the American Minister at Brussels was painfully affected by the report as made public. He intends to inform his London colleague and his Government at once of the difference between the written report of the Belgian attorney for the legation and the facts."

A similar statement was received here yesterday from the Overseas News Agency of Berlin, transmitted by wireless, via Sayville. The first paragraph of this statement reads:

"The Overseas News Agency today gave out a statement regarding the case of Miss Edith Cavell, the English nurse who was executed recently in Belgium, at the outset of which it declares that the United States Minister in Brussels, (Brand Whitlock,) states that the British Government publications regarding the Cavell case are untrue so far as he is concerned."

The rest of the statement is substantially the same as that issued in Brussels.

No Word Received from Whitlock.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—The statements from semi-official sources in Brussels and Berlin that Brand Whitlock, the American Minister to Belgium, had complained of misrepresentations of his statements concerning the conviction and execution of Miss Edith Cavell, have not been confirmed by any official information received at the State Department. The German statements said that Minister Whitlock would appeal to Washington. According to officials, this Government not only knows nothing about Mr. Whitlock's alleged dissatisfaction, but has never received from Ambassador Page in London, Minister Whitlock, or any other source the report of Hugh S. Gibson, Secretary of the American Legation in Brussels, concerning the efforts of the Spanish Minister there, and himself, to obtain a respite for Miss Cavell. The State Department, officials said today, had not been requested by the British Government to take any action with reference to Miss Cavell's case.

London Denies Altering Reports.

LONDON, Thursday, Oct. 28.—It is officially stated in London that the papers relating to the case of Miss Cavell were published exactly as they were received from the American Embassy, and, of course, after the consent of the American Embassy had been obtained.

DOOM ANOTHER BELGIAN WOMAN TO DEATH

German Military Judges at Liege Sentence Anna Benazet—Espionage the Charge.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 27, (via London.)—Anna Benazet of Verviers, Belgium, was sentenced to death by a German court-martial at Liége on Monday.

This woman was one of nine persons convicted by the court-martial. Seven of them were Belgians and the others French. In four cases sentence of death was passed, and the other prisoners were condemned to terms of from ten to fifteen years in prison. The charge against them was of having collected information useful to the French Government, for which it was intended.

The sentences of death have not yet been carried out.

PARIS, Oct. 27. — The correspondent at Hazebrouck, France, of the Havas News Agency sends the following:

"It is learned that M. Foulon, a priest

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GERMANS OPEN ROUTE TO TURKEY, LINKING UP WITH BULGARS IN SERBIA; BRITISH JOIN FRENCH IN THE SOUTH

Berlin Is Pleased with the Balkan Outlook; Expects Serbia's Elimination and Praises Bulgars

From a Staff Correspondent.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Oct. 27.—The Balkan drama continues to dominate all other war news here. The Germans are absolutely confident that at last one enemy is going to be permanently eliminated. They are following the Austro-German-Bulgar operations with quiet satisfaction, contrasting significantly with the jubilation of Austrians here and the grim hatred of Bulgarians.

Germans are more than satisfied with their new ally, Bulgaria. One frequently hears the Bulgarians' smashing high-speed offensive contrasted with the Italian campaign.

Summarizing the situation, Major Moraht in the Berliner Tageblatt says:

"The present main theatre of war in Serbia is witnessing a chain of successes which our armies, with Austria-Hungary's and Bulgaria's, are winning daily without a single reverse. Events are ripening to a final decision which is not far off. Our northern advance already is gaining momentum. The hardest task was the crossing of the Danube barrier and the breaking of the defense of the Serbian main forces on the hills on the southern bank of the river.

"There is no knowing where the troops constantly being landed at Saloniki will finally be used. For the Serbian decision they come too late; for attacks in another direction they have not come as a sufficient surprise. The strategic and political situation of Serbia will soon mean its passing from the ranks of our enemies."

What will Greece do, is the question that everybody is asking here, but the only real quetsion in German minds is whether or not Greece will go so far as to maintain neutrality by force of arms. Nobody here doubts that Greece will try to continue her neutrality. Germans feel confident that their successful aggressive diplomacy will repeat in Athens its success in the Balkans and oumanotuvre the allied diplomats.

In well-informed circles here one begins tto meet the idea that if the Allies put undue pressure on Greece this may result in driving the latter into the camp of the central powers. While no undue importance is yet being attached to the Budapest report that the Greek Government demands the withdrawal of the allied troops from Saloniki and its prepared to enforce the demand with the army, there is a feeling here that a crisis is fast approaching and that the situaton in the Balkans will soon be quite clear.

The reported significant utterances of the Greek Minister at Sofia that relations between Greece and Bulgaria are now better is regarded as a good omen, as also is the fact that Crown Prince George has gone to Saloniki in place of the King of Greece. The National Gazette says:

"The first report was that the King himself would go to Saloniki, but his presence at the capital at the present moment is more pressing. He remains at the centre of events, where he has the political and military levers in hand.

"The journey of the Crown Prince under his father's orders to the scene of the Anglo-French landings can hardly be interpreted otherwise than as a demonstration to bring home to those who seek to violate Greece that the Hellenes desire to remain masters in their own house, and that the Greek ruler is man enough to pick his own trail in the political labyrinth."

GERMANS PIERCE DVINSK DEFENSES

Unable to Hold All Positions Taken, Berlin Admits, Against Russian Attacks.

BRING UP MORE TROOPS

Teutons Strike Harder to Cut Riga from Dvinsk—Russians Continue Attacks in the South.

LONDON, Oct. 27.—The Germans, who continue their attacks against the Russians in the Riga and Dvinsk districts, say today they have penetrated the Russian positions near the railway line west of Dvinsk. They could not hold all the ground gained, as the Russians launched immediate counterattacks.

While the position in this region remains serious for the Russians, they appear, on the whole, to be holding their own.

In the south, on the other hand, along the Styr River and on the Galician frontier, the Russians report successes both in carrying through their own attacks and repulsing German attacks.

The report of the German War Office on the eastern front follows:

South of the Abely-Dvinsk Railway our troops penetrated Russian positions in the region of Tymschany over a front some two kilometers (1¼ miles) wide. They captured 6 officers, 450 men, one machine gun, and two mine-throwers. The positions won were retained in spite of the repeated Russian attacks. We evacuated only the churchyard of Szaszaly, one kilometer northeast of Garbunowka, during the night.

There is nothing to report concerning the army of Prince Leopold.

Army Group of General von Linsingen: West of Czartorysk our attack has progressed as far as the line of Komarov and Kazenucha Heights, and to the southeast of Meidwieze.

The official communication issued by the Russian War Office tonight reads:

West of Riga, in the region of Lake Babite, minor engagements have occurred. The Germans continue their attacks in the district west of Ikskul, but without success, all of them being repulsed. A German offensive in the direction of Neuselburg, northwest of Jacobstadt, was stopped by our fire.

On the Dvina, from the town of Liwenhof, above Jacobstadt, to Illoukst, there has been an artillery duel, as well as rifle fire. West of Dvinsk the Germans are attacking in many places, but without success. At times the artillery fire attained tremendous intensity.

On the front sought of Dvinsk to the Pripet there has been no fighting. South of the village of Redvehka, northwest of Czartoryak, the enemy assumed the offensive, but was met by our counterattacks with the bayonet at every point.

Near the village of Kamenoukha, south of Medveika, a counterattack threw back the Germans advancing to the east. We captured prisoners. Southwest of Olyka our troops progressed and occupied the village of Konstantinovka and the enemy's intrenchments.

An offensive by the enemy in the environs of the village of Droguitchovka, near the confluence of the Stripa

Continued on Page 2.

LONDON IN GLOOM OVER GALLIPOLI

Captain Fortescue in Book and Ashmead-Bartlett in Lecture Declare Campaign Lost.

SAY ALLIES CAN'T ADVANCE

Attack on Allied Diplomacy in Correspondent's Doleful Talk Passed by Censor.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Thursday, Oct. 28.—A hopeless view of the position of the Allies in the Dardanelles is taken by Captain Granville Fortescue in his forthcoming book, "What of the Dardanelles?" from which preliminary extracts are quoted in The Daily News this morning, and others are given in the current issue of The British Weekly.

Captain Ellis Ashmead-Bartlett, lecturing in this city last night, expressed similarly pessimistic sentiments as to allied prospects in the Near East.

Captain Fortescue, formerly of the United States Cavalry, saw the Gallipoli campaign from the Turkish side as an American correspondent, and the fact that his book has been passed by the Censor is declared to be the most significant piece of news received for a long time from the Dardanelles.

"The Balkan crisis comes at an opportune time," says Captain Fortescue. "The evacuation of the Dardanelles zone can now be excused as a military necessity. He who pushed the plan can escape indictment of his folly in the East. What would have been a blow to British prestige can be explained away. The gigantic failure and its cost, 100,000 casualties, will become history."

But the position is not without a threat of disaster to the Germans. "It can be accepted as certain," Captain Fortescue writes, 'that the German General Staff know the whole truth about the situation in the Dardanelles. They know that the Mediterranean expeditionary force must withdraw or it will be exterminated. If it is withdrawn it returns to the western battle line. At the present moment Germany has her hands full in that zone. She must prevent this completely organized army from reinforcing Sir John French.

"Once already the Allies have been distracted from the theatre of main operations. The German General Staff ask themselves: Cannot this manoeuvre be repeated with success? King Ferdinand is paid his price, and the experiment is made. The German push into Serbia has for one of its objects the immobilizing of the large British force concentrated at the Dardanelles base. By the attack on Serbia Germany hopes to draw these troops into the Balkan theatre of war and so destroy their usefulness against the main objective.

"If this war is to end in something more than an inconclusive draw Germany will have to be beaten in France and Flanders. Whenever pressure is brought to bear in this zone far-flung German corps fly back to it like springs suddenly released, but if the Teuton staff can induce its opponents to exhaust their energies in other fields the lost section of France and Belgium will never be recovered."

Ashmead-Bartlett Very Pessimistic.

Trenchant criticisms of the manner in which the Dardanelles expedition was conducted and of England's diplomatic handling of the Balkan situation were delivered by Ellis Ashmead-Bartlett in a lecture at Queen's Hall last night.

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EAST DANUBE PORTS LOST

Serbia Cut Off From All Supplies By Way of Rumania.

PIROT FORTS SURROUNDED

Albanians Attack Serbs in West as Teutons Advance Rapidly from North.

DEMANDS MADE ON GREECE

Turkey and Bulgaria Want to Operate on Greek Soil—Object to Landing of Allies.

LONDON, Thursday, Oct. 28.—The German army which crossed the Danube at Orsova has joined hands with the Bulgarians, who invaded Serbia near Prahovo, and the central powers now have an open road through Northeastern Serbia and Bulgaria to the Aegean Sea and Constantinople. They are thus in a position to send guns and munitions down the Danube to railway connections for their Bulgarian and Turkish allies, who will be greatly strengthened thereby.

The invasion of the northern portions of Serbia by the Austro-Germans continues apace, while the Bulgarians are putting forth a strong effort to obtain control of additional sections of the Belgrade-Saloniki Railway. All the important East Serbian Danube ports are said to be in their hands, thus cutting off Rumania as a source of supplies, and they are reported to have completely surrounded the fortress of Pirot.

British Join French in South.

So far as the north is concerned, Serbia, it is feared by her allies, is doomed; but in the south, reinforced by the British and French, who are now fighting by her side, Serbia is using all her strength to throw the Bulgarians back. The fact that the British have joined the French was announced by David Lloyd George in the House of Commons yesterday.

A big battle is still in progress at Veles, an important railway and road junction twenty-five miles south of Uskub, which the Serbians reoccupied on Tuesday. On the southwestern frontier Albanians have joined the fighting and are attacking Serbians in the Prisrend region, according to an official announcement at Sofia.

It is argued in London that if the Bulgarians can be held in the south until the Anglo-French reinforcements now on the way arrive, Bulgaria may yet be prevented from seizing Macedonia, on which she has set her heart. But the Allies will also have to make an attempt to block the German road to Turkey, and their big attack may be directed elsewhere.

The Rumanians are displaying some uneasiness as to the inactivity of their Government, and an agitation in favor of the Allies is being carried on by influential leaders, according to unofficial reports.

The Allies, however, are depending on their own resources and arranging to throw into the Balkans as many men as can be spared. At the present time they cannot weaken the other fronts, as the Germans are showing considerable activity.

The Hestia of Athens, as quoted by the Havas Agency of Paris, says that steps are being taken by the Bulgarian and Turkish Ministers to Greece with the intention of establishing the right of their governments' troops to pursue the Serbians and their allies into Greek territory, should the occasion arise.

These Ministers, the Hestia says, have complained to Premier Zaimis of Greece that the presence of foreign troops in Greek Macedonia is contrary to a spirit of neutrality and places the Bulgarian forces operating in Serbian Macedonia in a difficult situation. M. Zaimis recalled the fact that Greece had protested to the Allies at the time of the first landing of troops.

Since making this reply to Turkey and Bulgaria, the question has not been discussed, but it is expected further representations will be made to Greece. The Bulgarian newspapers are conducting a campaign against the presence of allied troops at Saloniki.

Official Account of Operations.

Following is the latest report of progress of the invasion as issued yesterday by the German Army Headquarters Staff:

Dobrin, east of Vishegrad (Bosnia) has been taken.

The armies of Generals von Koevess and von Gallwitz have driven back the enemy wherever he has made a stand.

As regards the main forces, the general line of Valyevo-Morawos (on the Ljig)-Docola has been reached. East of this line the Jasenica and Raca have been crossed on both sides of Svilajacrenava. In the Pek Valley Neresnika has been taken.

Forces advancing to the east of Orsova captured twelve heavy cannon near Kladowo.

At Ljubicevac, on the Danube, west of Bara Palanka, direct connection with the army of General Boyadjieff (the Bulgarian commander) has been established by patrols. The right wing of this army is pursuing the enemy

from Negotin in northeasterly and southwesterly directions. Fighting continues for possession of Kniasy vac.

The Vienna War Office bulletin issued yesterday morning was as follows:

Our forces, advancing from Vishegrad, drove the enemy back on the frontier. The royal and imperial troops and the army of General von Koeveas, operating in the northwest corner of Serbia, are approaching upper Kolubara and the Valjevo positions which the Serbians evacuated before our cavalry.

Austro-Hungarian divisions sent south from Obrenovac wrested from the enemy after fierce fighting strong hill positions south of Lazarevac. German troops have driven the enemy across the Arangjelovac River, and these forces are engaged in battle at Topola and the hills to the east.

The mountainous country in the bend of the Danube east of Kliasura Narrows has for the greater part been cleared of all hostile forces. Three cannon abandoned by the Serbians, including one howitzer, have been captured here.

A later bulletin issued by the Austrian War Office last night says:

East of Vishegrad we captured the heights on both sides of the Dobrano. The army of General von Koeveas threw back the enemy in the mountains north of Krn and Milnova. We drove the enemy with the bayonet from positions on the heights of Topolai.

The German armies operating on both sides of the Morava reached the heights to the south and continued their march up the River Klava. The Orsova army entered Brza Palanka.

At Kladovo twelve big Serbian guns and a quantity of ammunition were captured.

The forces west of Negotin have established communication between the Austro-Hungarian and German troops. The Bulgarian forces operating against Kniasyvac fought an engagement in the eastern part of the town.

Albanians Attacking Serbs.

Bulgaria's General Staff also issued a statement, which reads:

The offensive continues along the entire front.

In Negotin we found great quantities of flour and oats. In the Harbor of Kussicke, on the Danube west of Prahovo, we found 4,000 Winter waistcoats, 2,000 hoods, 2,000 military caps, and 30 boxes of ammunition. Near Kujazeva we captured 4 field guns, 6 cases of ammunition, 1 Captain, and 80 men.

In the district of Kossovo the Albanians have commenced hostilities against the Serbians.

Several Serbian officers remained in Uskub. The Serbian authorities, while advising American missionaries and other foreigners to leave Uskub, as they said the Bulgarians were barbarians and would kill them, left their own families there, saying that the Bulgarians would not harm them.

RUMANIA NOW CONCERNED.

Way Through Serbia Opened Up Along Her Frontier.

The report of the junction of the German left with the Bulgarian forces under General Boyadjieff shows that the invasion of Serbia has entered upon a stage which intimately concerns Rumania. Communication has been established between the Germans and Bulgarians at a point on the Danube between Serbia and Rumania almost due south, eighteen miles from Orsova, where Hungary, Rumania, and Serbia meet. Both Ljubicevac and Brza Palanka are on the northern side of an elbow of the Danube, which at this point forms a Rumanian salient into Serbia for a distance of three or four miles. Here the river drops its general direction and flows from east to west.

As soon as the Serbians can be cleared from the northeastern river-peninsula, an area of about 300 square miles, whose isthmus is spanned by a highway seven miles long, running west from Brza Palanka to Milorovo on the Hungarian frontier, the navigable Danube will doubtless be used to bring supplies for the relief of Turkey, for they can be transshipped at the River ports of Somovit and Rushchuk and thence get on to the Orient railway at Sofia, and go direct to Constantinople.

Rumania, however, would be seriously concerned by such traffic carried on along her river boundary, and it is doubtful if the transports could sufficiently hug the right bank to suit her, particularly at the Iron Gates of Orsova, where the Danube, at the only point of its entire course, flows through mountain gorges, and at the fortified port of Turnu Severin, where the western or right side is very shallow, inviting a trespassing on the Rumanian side.

As to what the junction between the Germans and Bulgarians may regard to land operations with an opening up of the Orient Railway in the prospective, it all depends on what forces the Germans can bring to the elbow of the Danube to aid the Bulgarians, who are fighting on the line, Radonyevac-Negotin-Vrazogrnac-Zalecar-Kniasyevac, at entrances made at the junction of the Danube and the Timok, the Kadibogtas, and St. Nicholas Passes.

The Germans, who have arrived in Ljubicevac, could only have come via the Mirocevo-Brza Palanka highway, already mentioned—a small force evidently, for the road is rough and incapable to heavy traffic. Another highway, broad and well kept, but weak from a strategic point of view, as it passes through walls cut in the solid rock, leaves the Danube just west of Mirocevo and runs south for forty miles to Vrazogrnac, where it joins the Radonyevac - Vrazogrnac - Zalecar-Kniasyevac Railway, for the possession of which the Bulgarians are now fighting.

The German possession of the highway of Vrazogrnac might enable them to cut off the Serbians, whose sole means of retreat from the Zalecar line are the threatened railway to Nish and two highways, one from Zalecar and the other from Kniasyevac, running west to the Belgrade-Nish railway. At any rate, it would make the holding of the Radonyevac-Nish line by the Serbians more hazardous than it now is.

AMERICANS TAKEN WITH LADY PAGET

Her Hospital in Serbia May Be Made International or Staff Interned.

Advices from London, referring to the fact that Lady Paget and her hospital staff, among whom are several Americans, were in Uskub when that Serbian city was taken by the Bulgarians, say that her hospital there either will be made international or she and her associates will be interned.

Lady Louisa Margaret Leila Wemyss Paget is a daughter of General Arthur Paget and a granddaughter of the late Mrs. Paran Stevens of this city. She was married in 1907 to Sir Ralph Spencer Paget, a distant cousin, then British Minister at Bangkok.

Lady Paget has been identified with the Red Cross work in Serbia the past year, having established a hospital at Uskub. In March she was stricken with typhus and was reported to have died. Later this was corrected by her mother in a cable circulated through The Associated Press. She returned to England to recuperate, but went back to Serbia with her husband in July.

The Pagets being pioneer workers in the little Balkan States, their name is known and loved in every community. In Belgrade "Paget Ulica" is the name of an avenue which forms a thoroughfare alongside of the royal palace of the Crown Prince. The principal thoroughfare in Uskub is named for them, as also is an avenue in Pirot.

The automobile taken by the Pagets to Serbia on their first trip was the first machine that the natives in the rural sections had ever seen. When it entered a village men, women, and children would crowd around, awed by the speed and silence of the strange vehicle. "Children," said Lady Paget, "would run up and touch the shining brass and then run off, frightened but satisfied."

At Nish where the Pagets established their headquarters, they have one of the largest and most modern private mansions. Every one in Nish knows Sir Ralph Paget as "Sir Rafe."

Dr. Harry Plotz of Mount Sinai Hospital in New York, is attached to the Paget Hospital in Serbia. Dr. Plotz, who is only 24 years old, announced in April last that he had isolated the germ of typhus.

Route to Constantinople Opened Up



A possible water and land way between Hungary and Constantinople has been opened up by the junction of the German and Bulgarian forces at Ljubicevac, in Northeast Serbia. It depends, however, on the Serbs being driven from the peninsula and the lack of opposition on the part of Rumania to the traffic at Orsova and Turnu Severin. With the Danube thus open, supplies from the river transports could be entrained at the Bulgarian ports of Somovit and Rushchuk, and thus reach Constantinople via Sofia and the Orient Railway. The points of river and rail connections are indicated by arrows.

FRENCH HISTORIAN ASSAILS FERDINAND

Reinach Quotes From Personal Messages, Charging King With "Shameless Hypocrisy."

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Thursday, Oct. 28.—Joseph Reinach, the French historian, contributes a long article to The Morning Post, telling from personal knowledge the story of King Ferdinand's dealing with the Entente Powers.

M. Reinach was introduced to King Ferdinand in London on Aug. 21, 1906, by King Edward, who described the Bulgarian ruler as "very intelligent, but somewhat unreliable." Subsequently M. Reinach corresponded with King Ferdinand, who always protested his good will toward France, his mother's country, and signed his letters "The Good European."

M. Reinach first felt uneasy regarding Ferdinand's tendencies toward the end of 1914, and in February last, when it was announced that Bulgaria was negotiating with Berlin for a loan, he telegraphed the King expressing his regret at the news, and received

"I know nothing whatever of the news to which you refer. Whatever it may be, I believe the historian is too shrewd to accept without confirmation statements of such doubtful authenticity. As to my sentiments, they remain unchanged.

"THE EUROPEAN."

M. Reinach again telegraphed: "In common with all our friends I knew that the Austro-German press calumniated your Majesty. Your reply is fresh proof of the friendly feeling of which I feel proud. Let us have active confidence in those who have undertaken the liberation of Europe. The work of justice will spread to all Balkan peoples now that England, Russia, and France are fraternally united after so many struggles."

The King, however, did not reply. Further, M. Reinach proceeds:

"I have been assured on best authority that he did not finally decide in favor of the Germanic empires until the month of March. The unchanged sentiments of which he was the organ in his telegram of Feb. 12 had been changing. In the month of April the betrayal, one of the most despicable recorded in history, was accomplished.

"In fact, the Minister of Rumania at Sofia intimated as much to his Government which communicated the information to the powers of the Triple Entente at the same time the King of the Hellenes sent a warning on the subject to at least one of the three allied Governments. In fact he even sent two warnings, but Ferdinand continued to protest he would remain at least neutral and that at heart he remained friendly to Russia, England, and France. Rarely has a ruler displayed such shameless hypocrisy."

As further proof of Bulgarian perfidy M. Reinach quotes from a letter written by Dobrovitch, chief of Ferdinand's political Cabinet, on Aug. 15, 1915, expressing satisfaction with the progress of the Entente armies, as follows: "The Russians have had some rather serious defeats latterly, but I do not think this fact will greatly alter the situation. They will now require some time to reorganize and prepare their forces, and they will afterward, I hope, be able to resume the offensive. Bulgaria continues to preserve her neutrality.

"Will she maintain it to the end? I do not think so, but in any case she will not abandon her neutrality before Greece and Rumania adopt the same course. The catastrophes of the last war, the second, have taught her to be cautious, not to trust too much to promises, and, above all, to discard sentiment in politics."

M. Reinach points out that the date of this letter is important, for the German-Bulgarian treaty had been signed on July 17.

"I was deceived," says M. Reinach, "in believing, with Shakespeare, that there is no such thing as a perfect scoundrel."

PLOT DISCOVERED AGAINST FERDINAND

Leaders of Military Conspiracy Said to Have Been Executed in Bulgaria.

LONDON, Thursday, Oct. 28.—According to advices from Athens, the internal situation of Bulgaria is serious and may have some effect on the Balkan campaign.

A military conspiracy against King Ferdinand is said to have been discovered and the leaders put to death.

Many of the inhabitants of Bulgaria are still loyal to Russia, the advices say, and manifest a disinclination to join the colors.

A dispatch from Sofia on Sunday announced that General Radko Dimitrieff, the Bulgarian General who had been commanding a Russian army corps in the war, was in Rumania and seeking to foment a revolution in Bulgaria. According to other dispatches six Colonels had been arrested in Sofia and shot because of dissatisfaction in the army over the alliance with Turkey and Austria-Hungary.

20 TO 1 AGAINST FERDINAND.

Underwriters Will Pay If He Holds Throne to June 30.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Oct. 27.—Underwriters yesterday accepted a rate of 5 guineas per cent. for a policy, providing for payment of a total loss claim, should King Ferdinand still be on the Bulgarian throne on June 30, 1916.

The low rate indicates that, in the underwriters' opinion, the risk insured against is small.

KING TO STAY IN ATHENS.

Concludes His Presence in Saloniki Might be Misconstrued.

PARIS, Oct. 27.—Information was received here today to the effect that King Constantine of Greece has given up his project of going from Athens to Saloniki.

The King had made all preparations for the trip, but finally concluded it might lead to an embarrassing situation, owing to the presence at Saloniki of the allied commanders, and exchange of official calls with whom might be misconstrued.

LONDON IN GLOOM OVER GALLIPOLI

Continued from Page 1.

The lecturer was the British press representative at the Dardanelles.

"There is no doubt," he said, "that the scheme to force the Dardanelles was a great conception. For to have an open road to Constantinople opened out great possibilities, and, therefore, to me to think any one can blame the originators of the enterprise, whoever they were."

The parents of the enterprise were a little doubtful, he remarked parenthetically, but a great deal of criticism might be made against the methods in which the expedition had been carried out up to the present. He did not think the British entered upon it with any real knowledge of the Turkish Empire at all. They judged from the Balkan wars that the Turks were on their last legs, and altogether underestimated their forces, but he believed that at the very least there were 100,000 Turks now under arms. He added:

"I have every reason to believe that the originators of the expedition supposed that, as we had a large surplus fleet of pre-dreadnought battleships, it would not matter very much if we lost some of them in getting through to Constantinople—at least not so much as if we had to land an army, because then we should become engaged in a great war from which it would be difficult to withdraw."

Referring to the arrangements which were made for the operations after the failure of the naval attack the lecturer said that after the Turks had warning that England's intentions were serious Great Britain undertook land operations with far too small a force. With this force she started this desperate attack on the Turkish Empire, supposing they had practically no troops available to defend the Gallipoli Peninsula.

Bulair appeared to be the most desirable place at which a landing could be effected, and he was told by those who took part in a naval demonstration there that no one was in occupation of the coast at that point. The decision went against a landing at Bulair, but he argued that it was a mistake to have landed troops at Anzac, because, as it turned out, they could only just hold their own against Turkish counterattacks at Cape Helles.

His opinion was that if the Australians had been landed at Cape Helles also, the British would have had enough men to capture the Achi Baba position, which would have been a very decided success and useful for future operations.

The landing had been a complete success, but it was after that that the real troubles and difficulties of the British began.

The attack which followed on the position at Achi Baba was an utter failure, and it was at this point early in May that they should have decided whether they were going to withdraw or send an immense force there to carry the thing through. For some time they did neither one thing nor the other. The fresh divisions which arrived were used in various local attacks which led to practically no results at all.

Though it was essential to send these reinforcements, said the lecturer, it was far more important to have got Bulgaria on our side at this stage. He thought that might have been done. The Allies had suffered no big reverses at this time, and if the Bulgarians could have been got to move they could have got astride the peninsula and the whole Turkish Army in Gallipoli would have been starved out in a fortnight.

The criticism he would make was that everybody seemed to think that once the British did get through the Narrows they had got right through to Constantinople. From the information available it would appear that the Turks had fortified the whole channel right up to the entrance at Gallipoli, therefore if they captured the Narrows they were not at all sure of getting the fleet through. He had never wavered in the belief that the attempt to get astride the peninsula from Suvla never had the smallest chance of success, owing to the nature of the country.

There was no use denying the fact that the British had failed altogether to achieve their objective, said the lecturer, and the result was to make the Bulgarians believe that the other side would win. The participation of Bulgaria in the war entirely changed the situation, because the British could no longer really hope to get through to Constantinople. Even if the fleet got through the Dardanelles he was afraid the Turks would not give in at this stage.

FOUR GERMAN SHIPS SUNK IN BALTIC SEA

British Submarines Continue Their Destruction of the Kaiser's Shipping.

PETROGRAD, Oct. 27, (via London.)—British submarines have sunk four more German steamers in the Baltic.

This announcement is made in the Russian official statement issued tonight.

FOREIGN LEGION TO BALKANS

Americans Transferred to Regular French Regiment Welcomed.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Oct. 27.—A letter from a New York member of the Foreign Legion describes the transfer of the unwounded Americans after the Champagne offensive into a French line regiment as follows:

"The shattered legion was reformed to be sent to the Balkans, but could not take the Americans along, as they had enlisted to fight only in France. The American company in making the transfer marched nearly all night and immediately went into the first line trenches.

"They were tired and hungry, but the company cook had a meal ready and the soldiers gave them a great ovation. All the officers of the regiment received them, shaking them all by the hand, praising their courage while in the legion, and welcoming them as comrades."

The news has reached Paris that James Bacue, the American airman of the Foreign Legion, recently captured, is well and uninjured. A paper bearing the news was dropped from a German aeroplane on a French aviation field.

AIRMEN'S BIG PART IN LOOS VICTORY

They Wheeled in Flocks Above the Field, Directing the British Fire.

DROPPED BOMBS ON TRAINS

Outnumbering the German Aviators 8 to 1, They Prevented Effective Reconnoissance.

BRITISH HEADQUARTERS, France, Oct. 13, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—Since the taking of Loos all the army is singing the praises of the guns and the aeroplanes. No such bombardment had ever been heard on the British front as that which preceded the attack. There seemed no intervals between the reports of the guns—not even those of the beat of a snare drum. The roar had the power and continuity of Niagara Falls. House windows in the surrounding country kept up a continuous rattle.

"It is the sweetest sound in the world," said one of the surviving veterans of the retreat from Mons. "It means you will get into the German trench and have a fair fight of it, and you won't charge into the play of the machine guns or be hung up in the barbed wire. A year ago when we held the Germans back from the Channel ports, we were doing it with flesh and blood against the outnumbering German artillery. The most comforting sight in the world is an eight-inch howitzer, and next to that is a motor truck loaded with high explosive shells.

As morning approached after the night of bombardment, officers on the British front were looking at their wrist watches. In front of Loos the figure 6 marking the half hour—6:30—was the goal of the creeping minute hand. At that moment a wave of men rose from the first-line British trenches, and the volume of shell fire was lifted from the first German line to the second line as the stream from a hose is lifted from one flower bed to another. Meanwhile every man in the charge tried to outrun every other man. The sooner they were in the German trenches the less the likelihood of the Germans coming out of their dugouts, recovering their senses after the bath of shells and firing on the advance. If only one machine gun can be manned before the charge goes home the charge may be stopped in that immediate section. It is all a matter of wrist watches, of speed, team play, and of seconds.

With the first flush of dawn the birds of war had come from their aerdromes. The shell fire and the aeroplanes were all that the onlooker might see.

"I should think that we had eight planes that day to one of the Germans," said an aviator. "We had concentrated planes as well as guns."

Only when the scret of the point of concentration is kept can such an attack succeed against a modern defensive position. The Germans had learned that the British were preparing an attack for their soldiers called it from their trenches to the British. "When are you coming?" to which one Briton replied: "I'll let you know as soon as Sir John French tells me."

Attacks were made that morning at several places; but the Germans expected the real attack elsewhere than at Loos.

"There has been a good deal of talk," said a staff officer, "to the effect that the element of surprise has disappeared from war. It is as vital as it ever was. Only concealment was never so difficult."

Troops and guns had to be moved at night so that the German aeroplanes might not note the concentration. British aeroplanes must ward off German aeroplanes by day.

Infinite labor and pains in detail are required before hundreds of thousands of men for such an attack. That of the medical corps alone is stupendous. On the morning of the attack beds were ready, and the countless ambulances and the clearing stations and all the intricate organization for caring for the wounded.

As the attack proceeded a flock of aeroplanes was cutting circles and dipping and turning over the battlefield as if in an exhibition of airmanship. They appeared to be disconnected from the battle; the participant was more busy or intent than they. All the panorama of action was beneath them; they alone could really "see" the battle if they chose. But each aviator stole only passing glimpses of the whole; for each one was intent on his part, which was to keep watch whether the shells of the battery to which he reported were on the target or not.

To distinguish whose shell-burst was whose in the midst of that cloud of dust and smoke over the German positions seemed as difficult as to separate the spout of steam of one pipe from another when a hundred were making a wall of vapor.

Every youth in England apparently wants to get into the aerial service. So the corps has its pick. Promotion is rapid; the romance and the excitement have appeal. It is easy to learn to fly in the very stable latest types of machines which, as the saying goes, are "fool-proof." It takes only two months to train a man with aptitude to do the routine work of reconnoissance, but he must be young. Men do not learn readily after they are thirty, with few exceptions, and they are very poor pupils indeed after they are thirty-five. It is not difficult to spot shells when only a few batteries are firing, but when perhaps a hundred guns are dropping shells on a half-mile front of trench a highly-trained eye is required. Occasionally a plane was observed to sweep down like a hawk which had located a fish in the water. At all hazards that intrepid aviator was going to identify the shell-bursts of the batteries which he represented. The Germans might have him in rifle range, but they were too busy trying to hold back the English infantry to fire at him.

Other aeroplanes were dropping shells on railroad trains and bridges, to hinder the Germans, once they had learned where the force of the attack was to be exerted, from rushing reinforcements to the spot. For that kind of work, as for all along reconnoissances, the aviators like low-lying clouds. They slip down out of these to have a look around and drop a bomb, and then rise to cover before the Germans can bring their anti-aircraft guns to bear.

The first thing was to hold what was taken in this advance. All the labor of turning the wrecked German trenches into British, of making new dugouts, traverses and parapets and laying out barbed wire had to be done before the Germans swept back in the counter-attack which was expected and which came. A Niagara of German gunfire added to that of the British announces another German effort. So far the British have held their new positions; and when the Germans were attacking in one part of the line the British repulsed the German attack and took 500 yards from the Germans in an adjacent part.

KING GEORGE UNDER FIRE.

German Shells Burst Near Him and the Prince of Wales.

PARIS, Oct. 27.—Four shells exploded only 200 yards from King George of England and President Poincaré of France during their visit to the front yesterday, according to a Temps correspondent back of the firing line.

The King and the President, with the Prince of Wales and General Joffre, says the dispatch, had taken a point of observation when a German battery fired two heavy salvos, resulting in the explosion of shells near the official party.

The party left soon afterward, felicitations being exchanged between the British ruler and the French Executive and the high officers at the front.

SMITH'S ISLAND
Oysters are now for sale at all First-class Hotels, Restaurants and Clubs.

GEORGE V. PAYS TRIBUTE TO FRENCH SOLDIERS

His Praise of Their Valor Officially Communicated by General Joffre.

PARIS, Oct. 27.—The following order of the day was issued today by General Joffre, the French commander:

"It gives me pleasure to transmit to the army an order of the day which his Majesty, the King of England, has gracious addressed to you on the occasion of his visit to the French front:

Soldiers of France—I am happy to have been able to realise a desire long held in my heart and to express my profound admiration for your heroic deeds, for your élan, and also for your tenacity of purpose and admirable military valor, which are the worthy heritage of the Army of France.

Under the brilliant direction of your eminent Commander in Chief and the distinguished officers associated with him, you officers and men have won the regard of your beloved country, which will always recognize your valiant efforts to safeguard and defend it.

My armies are proud to fight beside you and to have you as their comrades. May the ties which unite you be permanent and may the two countries ever be united by intimate ties.

Soldiers, accept my most cordial and sincere salutations. I do not doubt that you will continue this gigantic struggle to a victorious conclusion. In the name of my soldiers and in the name of my country I express to you my most cordial greetings and best wishes.

"The President of the Republic, who accompanied the King of England on his trip, joins with him in extending his personal congratulations to those who are addressed by his Majesty."

GERMANS PIERCE DVINSK DEFENSES

Continued from Page 1.

and Dniester, was stopped by our flank counterattack. The enemy here was thrown back toward the village of Schoutromintze.

The official communication issued by the Austrian War Office today says:

The repulse of the Russians west of Czartorysk continues, despite the enemy's strenuous resistance.

HARDER BLOWS AT THE DVINA.

Germans Call Up More Troops and Mass Their Artillery.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Oct. 27, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—Uxkull and Illoukst are the points at which the Germans are making the biggest effort to force the Dvina. Uxkull is on the right flank of their Riga positions and Illoukst is on the left flank of their Dvinsk positions. Simultaneous attacks at these two points are probably being made with the definite object of separating the Russian Riga and Dvinsk armies.

The seriousness of this effort is not to be minimized. The Germans know perfectly well a new Russian advance is only a matter of time. To meet that advance on a strong front it is necessary for them to be in possession of the Dvina line before the Winter sets in, otherwise their position will be perpetually insecure. Moreover, established beyond the Dvina they can hold their front with a much smaller force and devote closer attention to the western and Serbian fronts, where the need for men grows more pressing every day.

During the last fortnight the Germans have considerably strengthened their forces on the Dvina, perhaps to a certain extent at the expense of their centre and partly, according to one rumor, at the expense of the Belgian front. The main body of reinforcements seems, however, to consist of Landsturm troops mobilized for home service at the beginning of the war and latterly trained for line work.

The number of troops operating directly against Dvinsk is not extraordinarily large, about 80,000 men on a twenty-eight-mile front, but they are supported by a most astonishing quantity of artillery which at a maximum intensity pours out shells at the rate of 100,000 a day. This reckless expenditure has led to interruptions in the supply, as the light railway from Vilkomir has proved unequal to the task of transport and the services of peasants have been commandeered.

In point of courage and energy the battles near Uxkull and Illoukst do honor to both sides. Dashing attacks are followed by splendid counterattacks, and the magnificent fighting qualities displayed here shine out even in the long record of the courage of the patient millions which this war has already established in history.

The German soldiers are assured by their commanders that once Riga and Dvinsk are taken there will be no more fighting for the Winter, so they are gathering up for one desperate effort every scrap of courage and endurance left in their sorely tried spirits.

FRENCH BLOW UP GERMAN TRENCHES

Mine Positions North of Arras and Establish Themselves in the Craters.

BALK CHAMPAGNE ATTACKS

German Assaults Break Down Under Concentrated Fire—French Hold La Courtine Gains.

LONDON, Oct. 27.—By a series of mine explosions southeast of Neuville-St. Vaast (four or five miles north of Arras) French troops today destroyed German intrenchments and occupied the craters, which they still hold in the face of a violent bombardment and several counterattacks. West of Soissons the French batteries are reported to have inflicted heavy damage on the German fortifications. In Champagne, east of Rheims, German infantry advanced against the French trenches under cover of gas clouds, but the attacks broke down before a concentrated rifle and artillery fire:

Tonight's official report from the French War Office follows:

After having exploded in the neighborhood of the road from Arras to Lille, to the southeast of Neuville-St. Vaast, a series of powerful mines, which destroyed the German intrenchments and entanglements, our troops immediately occupied the excavations. They installed and maintained themselves there, notwithstanding a very violent bombardment and several counterattacks by the enemy, who suffered serious losses. We captured about thirty prisoners.

To the north of the Aisne, in the sector of Roche, west of Soissons the methodical fire of our batteries has caused heavy damage to the organizations, blockhouses, and shelters of the enemy.

To the east of Rheims the Germans renewed on the front from La Ferme de Marquise to Prosnes their attempts to attack, with the employment of suffocating gases in large quantities. Our troops were able to protect themselves efficaciously against the blankets of gas coming from the enemy trenches. They broke down, by infantry and artillery barrier fire, the effort of the assailants, who were everywhere completely repulsed.

Spirited combats with grenades continued during the entire day, without appreciable change, in the trenches to the north of Ville-sur-Tourbe.

The French afternoon official statement says:

To the south of Loos our aeroplanes drove back and dispersed by their fire strong patrols of the enemy.

In Champagne in the course of the night the Germans attempted a new attack against our trenches at La Courtine. This attack was checked immediately by our infantry fire and machine guns, and failed completely.

The night was calm on the rest of the front.

Sir John French's report, made public tonight, says:

Since my last communication of Oct. 24 the situation on our front has remained unchanged. There have been mining activities on both sides, but without important results.

The enemy's artillery has been active east of Ypres and south of the La Bassée Canal. Our reply to this shelling has been very effective.

Our airmen brought down two German aeroplanes yesterday, one falling inside our own lines and the other close behind the enemy's front trenches.

The Belgian official communication reads:

The enemy displayed much activity this morning on the Belgian front. His artillery bombarded Furnes, Loo, and several points on our front. To the north of Steenstraete there has been bomb fighting.

The Berlin report from the Franco-Belgian front follows:

After the explosion of a French mine on the Lille-Arras Road an unimportant engagement developed, which went in our favor.

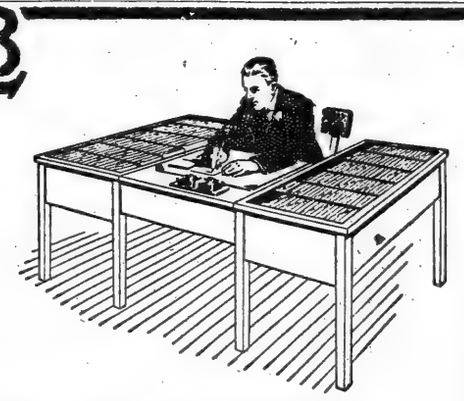
North of Massiges, in (in Champagne,) the French in the course of an attack with hand grenades penetrated one of our advanced trenches at one small point. They were driven out during the evening.

In an aerial combat Lieutenant Ingelmann shot down his fifth enemy aeroplane. It was a French biplane carrying British officers, who were taken prisoners. Two other enemy aeroplanes were brought down behind the lines of the enemy. One of them was destroyed completely by our artillery. The other fell at a point north of Souchez.

32,400 TEUTONS INTERNED.

LONDON, Oct. 12.—There are 32,400 Germans and Austrians in the alien internment camps in England at the present time, notes a circular from the Home Secretary.

Nearly nine thousand aliens have been repatriated. The number of exemptions from internment is 7,200. The number of women exempted from the repatriation rule is about 16,000.



Imagine yourself at this desk—

sitting down, working in comfort, all your accounts (12,000 of them, we'll say) within arm's reach.

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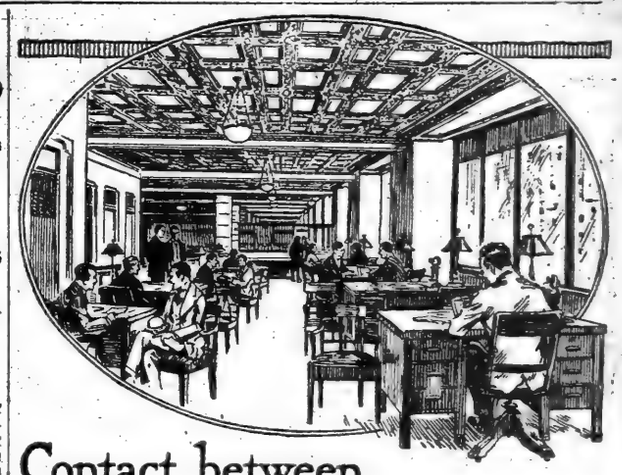
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Personal contact between the customers of the Irving National Bank and its officers is furthered by the special design of the bank's quarters; all officers are within easy reach.

Personal service has been an important factor in the growth of this bank; since 1900, the increase has been as follows:

Capital and Surplus—1900	$ 300,000
Capital and Surplus—1915	7,000,000
Total Assets—1900	3,471,057
Total Assets—1915	80,770,848

IRVING NATIONAL BANK
Strictly a Commercial Bank—Capital and Surplus, $7,000,000
WOOLWORTH BUILDING NEW YORK

DENIES PROMISES TO BRAND WHITLOCK

Continued from Page 1.

of Standon, near Roulers, who received an order from German soldiers to deliver French soldiers supposed to have been concealed in his presbytery, was shot at point-blank before he could give a reply and killed. Three other persons are reported to have met the same fate."

WILSON TRIES TO SAVE CONDEMNED BELGIANS

Instructs Gerard to Intercede for 32 Persons Now Under Sentence of Death.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—In response to appeals from Belgian sources to President Wilson, James W. Gerard, the American Ambassador at Berlin, has been instructed by Secretary Lansing to intercede informally with the German Government with a view to obtaining clemency for thirty-two persons sentenced to death by the German military authorities in Liége for alleged espionage.

The State Department's advices on the subject say that there are no British subjects included among the group of persons which a German court-martial ordered to be shot. Press dispatches gave the number of the convicted persons at thirty-four, but the State Department was informed that the correct number was thirty-two.

BERLIN, Oct. 27, (via London, Thursday, Oct. 28.)—Although he has not yet been notified officially of the execution of Miss Edith Cavell by the Germans at Brussels, Ambassador Gerard is anticipating the possibility that he may be required to investigate the circumstances of the case.

Mr. Gerard said today that he was yet uncertain whether he or Brand Whitlock, the American Minister to Belgium, would be asked to make a further report to the State Department at Washington.

MADRID, Oct. 27, (via Paris.)—The Marquis de Lema, Minister of Foreign Affairs, announces that he has received information which leads him to believe that death sentences imposed on women in Brussels will be commuted.

Aside from that of Miss Cavell the names of only two other women who were condemned to death in Brussels have become known. They are the Countess Jeanne de Belleville and Mlle. Louise Thulier. A dispatch from London on Oct. 22 said Emperor William had notified King Alfonso of Spain that he had pardoned these two women.

WON'T THREATEN VON BISSING

British Government Refuses to Fix the 'Murder' of Miss Cavell on Him.

LONDON, Oct. 27.—In reply to a question whether the British Government intended to notify General Von Bissing, the German Governor of Belgium, that he "will be held personally responsible for the quasi-judicial assassination of Miss Cavell," Lord Robert Cecil, Parliamentary Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, said that it would serve no purpose to convey such a resolve to any particular German official, who was not necessarily responsible. Lord Robert recalled the words of Premier Asquith last May that reparation would be exacted for any mistreatment of English prisoners. The Under-Secretary added:

"That pledge still holds good, and it applies with two-fold force to the savage murder under legal form of that noble woman."

WHAT SECRETARY GIBSON SAID

Cavell Case Report Included No Denial by the Governor.

The papers on the Cavell case forwarded by Minister Whitlock to Ambassador Page, the text of which was published in THE NEW YORK TIMES of Oct. 22, included reports from M. Deleval, the Counsellor of the Legation, (to whom presumably the German semi-official charges refer when they speak of a "Belgian advocate,") and from Hugh Gibson, Secretary of the Legation. A part of the latter's report read as follows:

Baron von der Lancken stated that it was quite improbable that sentence had been pronounced, and even if so it would not be executed in so short a time, and that, in any event, it would be quite impossible to take any action before morning. • • •

I further called attention to the failure to comply with Mr. Conrad's promise to inform the Legation of sentence.

So far as Mr. Gibson's report shows, Baron von der Lancken, the Civil Governor, did not repudiate the suggestion that a promise had been given to keep the legation informed as to the developments in Miss Cavell' case.

There Are Two Ways to Prevent Smoke

One of them is to burn hard coal. The other is to install a boiler that burns soft coal so perfectly that none of the fuel is wasted. Because if all of the fuel is used to make heat there can't be any smoke—because smoke is nothing but unconsumed fuel.

As a matter of fact you can't afford to burn anything but soft coal. Hard coal is scarce; costs more money than bituminous; and contains *less heat*. So every time you install a boiler that burns soft coal smokelessly you save money in two ways. First because you can buy cheaper coal—and second because you waste none of the fuel you do use.



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Fullerton & Weaver's latest apartment building (No. 400 Park Ave.—N. W. Corner Park Avenue and 54th St.) is just one of many of New York City's best buildings where bituminous coal is burned smokelessly in a Kewanee Smokeless Boiler.

And the experience of building owners has been that the use of soft coal in a Kewanee Smokeless Boiler cuts their heating costs. This is proven by the repeat orders we have received from practically every building owner who has given a Kewanee Smokeless a chance to make good.

May we give you complete information?

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29

Insuring an active Directorate

MUCH of the responsibility of management falls upon the Executive Committee of the Directors.

The Executive Committee should therefore be as representative of the entire Board as possible.

Nine members of the Columbia Trust Company's Executive Committee are elected annually from the Board. They serve one year. A tenth member is appointed each month to serve one month.

There are always ten members of the Board on the Executive Committee. By this rotation plan all members of the directorate share actively in supervision and management responsibility.

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Absolutely Relieves Indigestion. One package proves it. 25c at all druggists.
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To cleanse and purify; to safeguard its health. Soothing. Wholesome. For Toilet and Bath.

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IVANGOROD'S GOLD DOME WAS MASKED

Russians Deceived the Germans by a Screen That Imitated Trees.

'LEARNED FROM JAPANESE'

Invaders' Explanation of the Subterfuge — Appreciate It, Though They Suffered.

'RUSSIA BROKEN IN TWO'

An Officer's Remark to J. O'Donnell Bennett in Regard to the Capture of the Great Fortress.

By JAMES O'DONNELL BENNETT.

CZENSTOCHOWA, Russia, Sept. 26.—In the days before the war the first object seen by the traveler journeying up or down the Vistula to the City of Ivangorod was the golden dome of the garrison's Greek church, which rises from the centre of the great block of buildings constituting the Fortress of Ivangorod. For miles upon miles across the plain it was visible and when the late afternoon sun shone across it it blazed against the sky like a ball of fire.

The dome is still there.

But unless he looked very sharply the traveler who sought it now would see nothing in that direction save what might strike him as a lofty tree—or perhaps a group of three or four trees—of peculiarly luxuriant foliage. If he had some hint that a deception had been practiced, and if he surveyed the landscape from the river through field glasses he probably would suspect that the outlines of this mass of trees were too regular to be natural, and if he were an artilleryman he would almost surely suspect something.

And his suspicion would be justified.

Certain German artillerymen were a good deal baffled when they came into this region with the purpose of pounding the Fortress of Ivangorod to pieces.

They looked on their wonderful maps and they learned from them that at such and such a point there should be the gilded dome of a large church and with that fact in mind they said to each other, "Now where is that dome, and by any possibility can that mass of trees in the neighborhood of where the dome should be mean anything?" To clear up their doubts they sent some shots across the river and into the mass of trees.

The experiment was fruitful. What had seemed to be a mass of trees was not lopped and spread apart as it should have been had the mass been veritable trees. The shots went cleanly through. The doubts of the Germans were cleared up.

When they marched into the fortress they found the garrison church still standing. It was not much damaged. Looking up at the dome, they found that its gilded dome had received a coat of green paint and that then the whole extent of it had been carefully covered with a thick wave of evergreen branches. Through this mass and through the dome two of the German shots had gone clean.

The ruse had served a double purpose. It had not only given the Russians a safe signal station at a critical time, but it had deprived the enemy of a capital point for taking the range and left him at sea at a time when every instant was precious.

Taught by the Japanese.

When the Germans saw the masked dome they grinned appreciatively, for they are capable of taking a joke when it is a military joke, and said what they always say when the Russians do anything clever:

"We bet they learned that from the Japanese."

At present, Ivangorod having fallen and the Germans being safely in it, the only beings for whom the dome retains a practical value are the birds. They said "much obliged" and went to live among the faded evergreens.

As to the future of the church, the German officer now in command of the fortress said with a gravity through which not a gleam of irony shone: "As the Russians will not be coming back the church is being refitted for Catholic services."

All the forts of Ivangorod were blown up before the Russians evacuated the fortress and fire was thrown into all the buildings. The destruction is terrible to behold and the flight is deplorable to think upon.

"A beautiful fortress," said my friend, "a beautiful fortress. It seems as if it could have been held indefinitely. Certainly the speedy evacuation was not ethical."

His epitome of what Ivangorod meant in the general scheme of Russian affairs was worth listening to because he knit up the fate of that fortress with the fate of Novo Georgievsk and Brest-Litovsk—fortresses that constitute the great Polish trilateral.

And what he said was this. "Russia is broken in two."

Around Ivangorod we have done long stretches on foot, and it is grilling hard work. We are routed out at dawn and we have got so we consider it not bad luck if we get one hot meal every twenty-four hours. On one of these stretches a cold night followed a very warm day, and what with weariness and thirst and the abrupt change of temperature, some of us got queer in our inside. It was then that the Spaniard collapsed, not because he lacks spirit, but from sheer dog tiredness. Beside his own tongue he speaks German, French, Italian, and a little English, and he generally saves the Italian for his more emotional moments, which are numerous. When he is pleased with the situation he cries "Bravo!" and when it astounds him he shouts "Per Bacco!" and if he likes you and thinks you are "tres gentil" he addresses you as "Caro mio."

Well, the night he gave out we were plunging through the dark in the neighborhood of Novo Georgievsk, and our only light was the glow from the burning fortress. We were pretty quiet, and the road we had taken was silent and deserted except when we would come upon a detachment of Germans who were trying to manoeuvre the teams of frantic horses dragging the munition wagons through mires that would have broken the heart of an elephant. Once past this lashing and shouting, we would hear nothing for many a verst and see nothing but the red glow in the sky. Once a goat came scampering out of a field and joined us—whether for the sake of human companionship or in the hope of being milked after days on a deserted countryside nobody could determine. Always she emitted quite companionable bleats as she trotted along with us, except that sometimes when we paused to deliberate about the correct route she would set up crying that was so much like a child's crying that it was uncanny.

Suddenly there was a soft little moan of "Caro mio" behind us, and somebody said, "Was that the goat or Don Quixote?"

It was the Don, and after struggling along for hours a bad place in the road had brought him down. The Bulgarian, who is a grenadier of a man, and the Hollander, who is stock and grim, caught him up in their arms and half carried him through the dark until we found the place where we had had to leave our autos because the roads beyond that point had been reported very bad.

A World in Two Words.

When they lifted him into one of the autos he turned his wonderful eyes first to one and then to the other and said: "Caro mio." That was the only thanks he needed to utter. He can say "Caro mio" in a tone that almost brings tears to your eyes. War cures sentimentality, but it cannot drive from our hearts the very genuine tenderness we all feel for the courtly, gallant, excitable Don.

Next evening he was all right again and he and I drank to his health in a glass of mineral water for the lack of anything more convivial. That pleased him and he asked me if I who had so long studied plays knew the plays of his compatriot Jacinto Benavente.

I had to confess that I did not know them and asked if Benavente were one of the big men of the new Spanish drama.

"O," he shouted, "col-os-sal! O, enorme! Oh, like Shakespeare! O, our greatest poet of the theatre! O, he is my master, my master!"

So we had to drink some more mineral water in honor of Jacinto Benavente, and then I proposed the health of José Echegaray, to whom, I said, I could drink with intelligence because I knew his best plays pretty thoroughly and revered the author.

The Don blew a kiss and bowed his head at the mention of that name and taking the toast for a compliment to him—as it was meant—said that, per Bacco, if the Americans and the Spaniards had only understood each other better seventeen years ago they never would have fought each other and that when I came to Barcelona he would be my guide and that nobody else should be, per Bacco!

As the townsmen of one of Arnold Bennett's heroes used to say of him, "he's a card"—the Spaniard.

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FRENCH AVIATOR BAGS TWO GERMAN AIRCRAFT

Jumps From "Cloud to Cloud" and Surprises Balloon and Sentinel Aeroplane.

PARIS, Oct. 27.—Sergeant Aviator "G. G.," who recently destroyed a German captive balloon and an aeroplane on one trip, describes his double exploit in a letter received by friends at Fontenoy-le-Comte, where he was a high school teacher.

"It was our fourth attempt," writes the aviator, "to attack a famous balloon which was so well guarded that we never were able to get near it. When we got over the Boche lines I saw the balloon emerging from a sea of clouds fifteen miles away. Being wary, we made a wide detour so as to get to windward and bear down upon it from its own lines, whence it was certain not to expect an attack.

"On the way, however, we came upon a sentinel aeroplane which, being beneath us, did not appear to see us. I signaled our pilot. He pushed his engine to 1,300 revolutions and dropped vertically upon the enemy. My position was precarious, my body hanging out over space, clinging to a strut with the left hand, my right hand on the butt of a machine gun.

"At 350 yards I opened fire. Instantly the Boche swerved and tried to flee, but he got across us and I gave him a broadside. He pitched downward into the clouds.

"We were then within three miles of the balloon. We advanced crab-wise, jumping from cloud to cloud. The balloon didn't budge. We got close up, I gave the sign and we swooped upon him. When 300 yards above it I opened with the second gun.

"In twelve seconds it was all over. I leaned over and could see the balloon, half deflated, lying on the trees. The German batteries saw nothing and did not fire on us.

"We waltzed home delirious with joy, photographing each other on the way."

MRS. NICOLL WATCHED AIR RAID ON LONDON

Seemed Like a Battle of Fallen Angels to Wife of New York Lawyer.

Mrs. De Lancey Nicoll, who is temporarily living in London in apartments at 13 Wilbraham Mansions, witnessed the big Zeppelin raid on Oct. 13. In describing it to a friend in New York, she wrote:

"It was somewhere near 10 o'clock. I was thinking of going to bed, when my sharp ears caught a muffled 'bomb, bomb.' For one instant I thought of subway explosions—realized that they did not have them over here, and that it must be Zeppelins, so I seized a coat and scrambled through the dormer window out upon my balcony.

"It was a clear, starry night, with just the usual cold London night mist in the streets, and there, way up among the serene stars, were exploding, falling globes of fire—many searchlights darting across the heavens, and the distant muffled 'bomb, bomb' of the guns; then a muffled explosion like dynamite under ground. I cannot describe to you how spectacular and yet how simple it was—like titanic fireworks. That men were fighting up in the air gave it a completing touch of unreality. So might the fallen angels have battled. It was all over in fifteen minutes. There really was not enough of it. My little cook joined me on the balcony, but her sister was crying and frightened in the kitchen, so she went back and I watched alone.

"This is a very quiet part of London. Hardly any one was in the street, and presently a policeman ordered me in for fear of bits of falling shell. The explosion was so far off and dull I thought the raid was nowhere near London—so fancy my surprise when I went to see the damage done yesterday. I found that it was just one block from the Savoy.

"Last night another raid was predicted, but none came off. It is rather like sitting at the theatre and waiting for a dilatory curtain. Some people say they saw the Zeppelins, but I did not—and the noise near the Strand must have been intense; here it was dull and far off."

NEW AIR FLEET FOR FRANCE.

Aerial League Wants 5,000 Machines to Wreck German Factories.

PARIS, Thursday, Oct. 28.—The formation of a supplementary air fleet of 5,000 aeroplanes, the special mission of which will be to conduct a ceaseless campaign of destruction on German factories, is the object of the new French Aerial League.

The league was founded by a group of prominent Frenchmen headed by ex-Premier Louis Barthou, Georges Clemenceau, Stephen Pichon, the Duc de Rohan, Baron Henri de Rothschild, Etienne Clementel, Count Robert de Clermont-Tonnerre, Paul Doumer, Guillaume Capus, Charles Humbert, David Menet, and Professor Paul Painlevé.

GERMANY PUTS BAN ON SALE OF SHIPS

Passes a Law to Prevent Transfer of Any of Her Merchant Vessels.

ENACTMENT A WEEK OLD

Law Is Said to Apply to All German Subjects Residing Abroad.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—The possibility of the sale of German merchant vessels tied up in American ports has been disposed of by the action of the German Government in forbidding it. The State Department has received advices from Berlin to the effect that on Oct. 21 a law was enacted under which every German subject owning or having a share in any merchant vessel was forbidden to sell or in any way dispose of this interest to any person not a German subject. The Department was informed that the law applied to German subjects residing in foreign countries.

Whether the law applies to the sale of interest in merchant vessels since the beginning of the war and prior to the date of the enactment of the law, is not known here. If it should apply in this way it would materially affect the status of the several steamers which have been sold in this country since the outbreak of hostilities. The French Government has never recognized as legal the sale of an enemy-owned merchant vessel during the progress of hostilities, and in accordance with that position the French Government seized the American steamship Dacia, which was purchased in this country from the Hamburg-American Line after the war began.

While the British Government had in the past taken a position indicating that it would recognize such sales to citizens of neutral countries during the progress of hostilities, action was taken within the past week showing an intention to change this policy. Announcement was made by the British Government last week that British shippers must not charter vessels carrying neutral flags in which enemy subjects were interested financially, and in the list of vessels suspected of being included in that category were the names of eight ships of the American Transatlantic Company, a Delaware corporation, which purchased the vessels in Denmark and had them transferred to American registry. The British Government announced that it would not recognize a section of the Declaration of London which sanctioned the transfer of enemy merchant vessels to a neutral ownership and flag during the progress of hostilities.

It has been charged and denied that in its plans for organizing a Government-owned merchant marine the Wilson Administration contemplated getting the nucleus of the proposed line by buying German merchant vessels which were tied up in American ports. The enactment of the new German law appears to dispose effectually of the chance of any purchase of these vessels for the Government-owned merchant marine should the so-called Ship Purchase bill be enacted.

In the view of officials the enactment of the German law means that the German Government has decided that it must keep what is left of the merchant marine for use after the war. Germany has suffered heavily on the sea, and even if there are no more sales or captures of German merchantmen the merchant shipping of the country will be badly crippled when normal conditions are restored.

TRADE PROTEST GOES TO ENGLAND

Continued from Page 1.

projected action by Germany and England, but the unofficial reports that reached Washington today are known to have been supplemented by similar information reaching private interests in New York City. The information is of such a character that officials here are inclined to regard it as authentic. Should this be so it is probable that President Wilson and Secretary Lansing will find it necessary to take vigorous diplomatic action in an effort to facilitate the movement of American-owned goods now in Germany.

Retaliatory Measure.

According to the unofficial information received here, the Berlin Government contemplates the embargo in an effort to force Great Britain and the Allies to relax blockade or to permit American cotton and other goods to enter Germany when destined only for the use of the civil population. It was intimated here tonight that the Berlin Government felt that in the present condition of affairs, Germany could very well afford to establish such an embargo. The probable purpose is to force President Wilson to take a decisive stand in behalf of the freedom of the seas. In one of his notes to Germany during the correspondence over the submarine controversy, President Wilson asserted that he intended to leave no stone unturned to maintain the freedom of the seas for American commerce, and that he would challenge all efforts to restrict such freedom of the seas for American commerce from whatever source assailed. The information reaching Washington is that unless the United States Government takes definite action to compel England to maintain the freedom of the seas, so far as non-contraband shipments to Germany are concerned, Germany will retaliate by refusing to permit any products to be shipped out of Germany.

Germany has been saying that she would permit certain products to come to the United States, provided the British Government would not interfere with the movement of these shipments, or with certain non-contraband shipments into Germany from the United States. In this situation, the Foreign Trade Advisers of the State Department in their efforts to bring potash, dyestuffs, or other goods from Germany have first been endeavoring to obtain permits from England for the movement of such goods through the blockade, and then informing the German Government, asking it to lift the embargo on the particular product affected.

Vast Sum Tied Up.

After considerable negotiation and difficulty the United States Government, acting informally, has finally made arrangements whereby American-owned goods, made in Germany and Austria, may be permitted to come through under special permits, if satisfactory proof is offered to show that the goods were bought and paid for, or actually contracted for, before March 1, 1915. The goods that have been held up and for which special permits are now being sought are worth approximately $150,000,000. Some of these are in Rotterdam, or in various neutral ports contiguous to Germany. Still other goods, although owned by American importers, are in mills in Germany and Austria and have not yet been shipped.

If Germany should prohibit all exports the American-owned goods which the Trade Advisers have been endeavoring to have brought to this country will be marooned.

NEW HOSPITAL FOR FRENCH.

Institution Headed by Dr. Blake Not for British Soldiers.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Oct. 27.—Lady Allen Johnston, wife of the British Minister at The Hague and a sister of Gifford Pinchot, made the following statement to THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent today:

"In American papers it is stated that the Reckitt-Johnston Hospital at Risorangis will take the place of the British base hospital, which is incorrect. It is for French wounded only and under direct control of the French War Office.

"Harold J. Reckitt, M. P., joined me in offering a fully equipped hospital of 100 beds. The Government placed at our disposal the former monastery of the Maronite Father, Risorangis, which was modernized and transformed into a hospital.

"Later they asked us to enlarge the accommodations to 225 beds, and the funds were raised by Mr. Reckitt and English friends.

"We have a staff of American, English, and Canadian doctors under the direction of Dr. Joseph Blake, assisted by Kenneth Taylor, bacteriologist.

FORM ZEPPELIN WATCHES.

London Citizens Volunteer to Warn Householders of Raids.

LONDON, Oct. 15, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—Watching for Zeppelins is a new form of volunteer duty not yet recognized by the Government. It is undertaken by men who have nervous women to look after, and it consists in scanning the sky from 9 P. M. until about 2 A. M., on the theory that this is the period of the night the "Zeps" are likely to operate.

In the districts which have been raided heretofore the feeling of uneasiness is strong, especially in families with children, as time is needed to carry them to the basement or lower floor. Here the watchers organize themselves and divide up the watches. While they are not officially recognized, they are known and unofficially recognized by the police.

These organizations practice surprise drills, and have arranged telephone connections with the small shopkeepers who have friends in the suburbs.

SPY SHOT IN LONDON.

Had Been Tried by General Court-martial and Found Guilty.

LONDON, Oct. 27.—Official announcement was made today that another spy had been put to death.

The announcement says the prisoner, charged with espionage, was tried recently by the general court-martial, found guilty, and sentenced to death. This sentence was confirmed, and was carried out this morning.

NORWEGIAN SHIP IS SUNK.

Nineteen of the Selma's Crew Believed to Have Been Drowned.

LONDON, Oct. 27.—Lloyd's announces that the Norwegian steamer Selma, of 987 tons, has been sunk. Two members of the crew were picked up.

Nineteen others are believed to have been drowned.

German Beer Higher; Output Less.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Oct. 27.—There has been an increase in the price of beer in Germany, and it is announced that the consumption of Pilsener beer must be reduced to one-third, as, owing to a shortage of raw materials, the famous Bohemian breweries have been forced to reduce their output to one-third.

"The Drizzler" Removes All Doubt

THE new metropolitan idea is "The Drizzler," which has made its Broadway bow in the Weber and Heilbroner stores.

* *

When you leave the house or the hotel, whether the weather is thick or thin, "The Drizzler" is the safest, as well as the smartest, companion you can have.



* *

The latest Fifth Avenue overcoat styles—a brown, or a gray, a herringbone or a heather, cravenetted so that it protects you against the rain—and keeping the secret under cover.

* *

As smart as turning up your trousers because it's raining in London.

And at a very reasonable overcoat price—$20, $25 and $30.

Largest Distributors of "Neverbreak" Wardrobe Trunks—$15.

Weber and Heilbroner
Eleven Stores

241 Broadway, 345 Broadway, 757 Broadway, 1185 Broadway, 44th and Broadway, 1363 Broadway, 58 Nassau, 150 Nassau, 20 Cortlandt, 27 New, 42nd and Fifth Ave.
Clothes at 27 New, 241 B'way, 1185 B'way, 44th and B'way, 42nd and 5th Ave.

SHOOTING OF FOOLS SHAW'S WAR MISSION

He Tells Audience He Wants to Obliterate Looters of England's Character and Morals.

TOO MUCH LUSITANIA FUSS

Seeing That the Army Suffered Terrible Losses at Same Time—Gentlemen Don't Hate Foes.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Oct. 27.—George Bernard Shaw's lecture on "Illusions of the War" in the King's Hall, Covent Garden, last night, was the first of a series of Fabian Society addresses. Curiously enough, the fullest report of the lecture available is given, not by any London paper, but in The Manchester Guardian.

Mr. Shaw said that when the war began he wanted the War Office to issue this placard: "If you have any business, go and do it; if you have none, get out of the way—Kitchener."

Mr. Shaw seems to be of the opinion that the nation as a whole has for the past year been holding on to a level-headed view of things, but that the talking and writing part of the nation has been going in for sentimental ravings of all kinds, and he thinks England's success in the war depends largely on getting the ravers suppressed and getting rid of the illusions which tempted people to say that war was a disease.

In war, he said, everything depended upon pluck, good humor, and industry, on a light heart and a serious mind, but these things were founded on facts and not in illusions.

Mr. Shaw said his mission in the war was to shoot those who were looting the character and morals of the nation. The great need in war was economy, and the intellectual waste which took place in the talking of nonsense might possibly lead to England's defeat.

Mr. Shaw contrasted the war code of the gentleman and the code of the cad in a most effective passage, remarking that a gentleman refused to hate his enemy, and that the only thing that made war tolerable to honorable soldiers was that it was not a matter of spiteful and vicious hatred. In a real sense, the brave man was the man who loved his enemy.

After some more remarks to this effect, Mr. Shaw dealt out some fierce badinage to the Anti-German League and other advocates of yindictiveness, saying:

"It is time for the gentlemen of England to take the upper hand. The mischief with the ecstatic view of war is that it is kaleidoscopic and constantly changing, but the truth does not change. If all the brains and literary talent, energy, and enthusiasm which have been put into the writing of balderdash during the last year had been devoted to pulling us through the war, we should have been almost in Berlin by this time."

Speaking incidentally about the "scrap-of-paper" controversy, Mr. Shaw said he had always maintained that nothing was more sacred in this war than Great Britain's obligation to Belgium, adding:

"If we don't get the Germans out of Belgium we are dishonored and beaten, because Belgium was forced into the conflict by an alliance to which we belonged. Belgium had nothing to rely upon except a treaty called a 'scrap of paper.'"

Speaking of what he called the "intense selfishness of ecstatic people," Mr. Shaw was indignant at the "want of proportion" shown in the "storm of fury and rage" over the sinking of the Lusitania on the part of civilians, who had practically nothing to say about the terrible losses that had happened in Flanders at about the same time. He said that the only persons he could talk to on this subject were soldiers, and they heartily agreed with him.

The lecturer thought it would be more decent on England's part not to make so much of Zeppelin raids, saying that the country should feel it was just as well that it should have personal experience now and again of what the soldier had to face in the trenches every day. He went on:

"What is dangerous at present is that our statesmen are enjoying utterly demoralizing impunity. We want an infusion of younger men among the politicians and the General Staff. We can only get that by bringing men strictly to account when they make a mess of things."

What ought to be tried now, said Mr. Shaw, was relaxation of military law. People had seen what happened under military law in the shooting of Miss Cavell. Some of the remedies that had been suggested were as bad as the disease. He would rather see the Kaiser installed in Buckingham Palace than see Lord Northcliffe prevented from expressing any of his opinions on the war. "Lord Northcliffe's liberty," he remarked, "is as precious to me as my own liberty."

Mr. Shaw said he would rather have open oppression and subjugation than a pretence of liberty. To save England by oppression would be to save her by losing her old liberties. The remedy for what Lord Northcliffe was saying was not to shut up Northcliffe but to open the mouths of other people. The remedy for political confusion was a general election, and there was no reason why there should not be a general election during the war except the reluctance of all Governments to come to a democratic test.

RHODES SCHOLARS WON BELGIAN GIRLS

American Students at Oxford Took Time from War Work to Fall in Love.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

OXFORD, Oct. 27.—Many Americans at Oxford are wearing American flags or the insignia of the Belgian Relief Commission of the American Red Cross Corps since a correspondent of the Varsity Magazine mistook a group of them for "slackers" and wrote in criticism of Oxford patriotism. The Oxford roll of service includes more than 9,000 names. Of these men from 800 to 900 already have been killed, while virtually complete registration figures show 600 against a normal count of 4,000 undergraduates in residence, these 600 being to a man training for commissions, foreigners or men unfit for military service.

The present year is one in which normally no American Rhodes scholars are elected, but about thirty of them who spent last year doing some form of war work now are beginning their first year of Oxford. A rather unexpected result of the work of these young Americans in Belgium and their rôle of heroes in Belgian eyes has been the announcement of a number of engagements to Belgian girls.

C. H. Carstairs of Philadelphia and London will shortly marry a girl living near Mons. T. B. Kittredge, who now is teaching history in the University of California, will return next Summer and marry a girl of the Province of Limburg whom he met when bringin into Limburg the first cargo of American food to reach that part of Belgium.

Rhodes scholars now retrning to Oxford have been in nearly every theatre of the war, sometimes facing one another from opposite sides of the lines. F. H. Gailor of Tennessee and Dorsey Stephens of California were in charge of relief work behind the German lines in Northern France only a few miles from where two classmates, Preston Lockwood of St. Louis and E. F. Hollman of California, were driving field ambulances behind the French trenches.

BRITAIN RAISES INTEREST.

Treasury Bills Now Yield from 4¾ to 5 Per Cent.

LONDON, Oct. 27.—A reduction in the selling price of treasury bills over the counter was announced today by the Bank of England.

Three months' bills now yield 4¾ per cent., six months' bills 4⅞, and nine and twelve months' bills 5 per cent., as compared with the previous rate of 4½.

These higher rates seem to indicate that the next loans made by the Government will be on a 5 per cent. basis.

Style and How to Get It

¶ We get things in this world in just that proportion that we desire them, be it love, money, knowledge, reputation or *Style*.

¶ But don't confuse a wish with a desire—*a wish is the echo of a regret*—but to desire a thing is to go out in the world and get it.

¶ If you like style, if you really want it, if you are genuinely keen about it, Saks' is the one clothing store where you can get it.

¶ Whether you want a suit or an overcoat or both is secondary to the fact that it must be Saks-made if you really want style.

¶ And that goes whether you pay $25 or $40, for *Style* is the common and uncommon attribute of every suit we make, regardless of price considerations.

Suits ..... $17.50 to $50
Overcoats .... $15.00 to $38

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th Street.

BONWIT TELLER & CO.
The Specialty Shop of Originations
FIFTH AVENUE AT 38TH STREET

Furs of Fashion and Quality



High-Class Hudson Seal Coats

Made of the choicest Seal-dyed Muskrat. Models in exclusive Russian Cossack, belted and flare types with deep funnel, muff, chin, convertible and novelty collars of contrasting furs, full fur bordered and quaintly cuffed effects. *95.00 to 550.00*

Trimmed Hudson Seal Coats
Full flare model with Skunk or self funnel collar 95.00

Trimmed Hudson Seal Coats
Entirely bordered and with collar and cuffs of Skunk; flare model 125.00

Trimmed Hudson Seal Coats
Loose, full model, with border, collar and cuffs of Skunk 165.00

"Jenny" Model Hudson Seal Coats
52 inches long with deep Skunk border, collar and cuffs 245.00

Hudson Seal Coats—*Replicas of Paris Models.*
Exact reproductions of the best Paris models trimmed with contrasting fur 295.00

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Other Cross Fox Sets up to $350

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A Collection of Rare Silver Fox Sets $450 to $2,850

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Natural Lynx 14.50
Skunk 14.50
Baum Marten Fox 25.00
Red Fox 22.50
Battleship Gray Lynx 22.50
Battleship Gray Fox 24.50
Afrique Brown Fox 25.00
Slate Fox (white dyed) 50.00
Blue Fox (white dyed) 39.50

The New Barrel Muffs to Match Scarfs At Correspondingly Moderate Prices.

GEN. WOOD WANTS 35,000 OFFICERS

He Hopes to Get Many from the 40,000 Students Attending Military Schools.

WOULD TRAIN 1,500 A YEAR

Urges Graduates to Join the Summer Camps and Suggests a Short Service in the Army.

Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U. S. A., commanding the Eastern Department of the Army, in an address to the members of the Technology Club, 17 Gramercy Park, yesterday, discussed the movement for the military instruction of the boys and men of the country in the colleges and at the Summer instruction camps. Several of the great universities, among them Harvard, Yale and Princeton, are already considering the proposal to make military instruction part of their courses, while the General Staff of the Army is working on a plan to standardize the military training in schools of a military or semi-military character.

General Wood traced the development of the military instruction camps during the last three years, and ended with a tribute to the business men who made the recent Plattsburg camps such great successes. General Wood said he expected to have three such camps next Summer, lasting all together three months, during which the training would be of the most intensive sort, averaging nine and a half hours' work daily under picked instructors from the regular army.

"We have got to make a lot of officers," said General Wood. "I do not think that the people realize how few we have. All told the number of line officers in the United States, and the figures include those of the National Guard as well as those of the regular army, do not total much more than 11,000 men, whereas for an army of 1,000,000 men we would need at least 35,000."

General Wood then referred to the activities of the National Reserve Corps, the head of which is President Drinker of Lehigh University. Among the other officials are President Lowell of Harvard, President Hibben of Princeton, and many other educators in various parts of the country. This corps was organized after the close of the first student encampments, three years ago, and has had several thousand students. General Wood pointed out that the board controlling the Reserve Corps had not a single army or navy man on it.

"I want to see the military schools and other institutions in which military training is offered send at least 1,500 men to these Summer camps every year," said General Wood, "and I also hope it will be made possible to give many of them a chance to better themselves by serving a year in the regular army as reserve Second Lieutenants. We have men qualified to make a splendid reserve of officers, and out of all this splendid material we ought to be able to train a body of men who would be ready for service in the event of need.

"We have more than 40,000 young men receiving some sort of military instruction with army officers as instructors. We have got to standardize that training, so that when a man comes out of the colleges we will know what he has done. There are about 9,000 men who graduate. We want to get as many of these as possible and put them through intensive training, so that they will be fitted to become First or Second Lieutenants.

"Large numbers of reserve engineers are needed near all cities to attend to the plans of defense which are all written in engineering language and can be carried out by any engineer of small military training. Men of some military training can be made quickly into officers, if they can be put in camps for short periods. Now a vast quantity of good material for officers is going to waste. It takes a long time to make a good officer, so it is wise to co-ordinate the work in the schools as soon as possible."

General Wood said there were two sorts of soldiers, and that the best sort were the intelligent sort who learn quickly, are actuated by intelligent purpose, and are highly patriotic.

In response to questions General Wood said that older men would be taken in the instruction camps because of the influence that they have on their communities when they go home.

NAVY WILL BUILD A GIANT AEROPLANE

First Flyer Constructed by Government Will Rival Big French Fighters.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—Secretary Daniels today signed orders for the construction at the Washington Navy Yard of a very powerful and speedy biplane of the Government's own design.

It will be the first aeroplane built in any Government establishment, and is designed to carry about 2,200 pounds, a speed of from fifty to eighty miles an hour, and a maximum range of seven hours at full speed. The machinery is to be equipped with two 160-horsepower motors. The load of 2,200 pounds, which may be made up either of passengers, fuel or weapons in varying percentage, will allow the employment of the machine over the broadest field, from the long range scouting to a rapid ascent or the conveyance of heavy explosives. It will be almost as big as the great French fighting aircraft, and it is said it may be equipped with special three-inch guns.

For some months experts in the Navy Department have been at work designing a type of aircraft which, it is hoped, will prove adequate for the naval service. This work has been conducted under the direction of the Bureaus of Construction and Repair and of Steam Engineering and under the immediate charge of Naval Constructor H. C. Richardson, U. S. N., who is himself a qualified air pilot and has been a close student of aeronautics for the last two years.

Work on the machine will be started at once, and it will be rushed to completion with all possible speed.

FLETCHER TO KEEP COMMAND.

Rumors That He May be Relieved as Head of Fleet Are Denied.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—No action will be taken by the Secretary of the Navy against Admiral Fletcher for the manner in which the Commander in Chief of the Atlantic fleet conducted his end of the recent war game. There have been reports that, on account of the criticism directed against the Admiral, he might be relieved from his command.

The principal critics of Admiral Fletcher's strategy were Rear Admiral Benson, Chief of Naval Operations; Rear Admiral Knight, commander of the "enemy" fleet in the war game, and Captain Sims, commander of the torpedo division of Admiral Fletcher's fleet. Admiral Knight submitted to the Secretary of the Navy a written report on the war game, in which Admiral Fletcher's conduct of the home defense fleet is held to have been faulty. Admiral Benson and Captain Sims, in discussing the war game at a meeting of officers at the Naval War College in Newport, said that Admiral Fletcher, by dividing his fleet, weakened it to such an extent that the victory of the "enemy" fleet was made possible.

Admiral Fletcher has submitted a report of the war game which defends his methods of conducting the operations, and his statements have impressed some of the officials of the naval administration. He has been defended also by officers who participated in the Newport meeting.

A very high opinion of Admiral Fletcher is held by the Wilson Administration because of his work at Vera Cruz in April, 1914. He directed the operations resulting in the occupation of Vera Cruz, and after the arrival of Admiral Badger, his superior officer, he was the shore administrator of the Mexican city.

In naval circles the frank discussion of the strategy of the recent war is regarded as an excellent thing for the service. The knowledge that a commanding officer will be freely criticised, and that his future in the service may depend on the manner in which he displays his ability to conduct a fleet engaged in these operations, is expected to stimulate all officers to study strategical problems.

CHAMBERLAIN FOR DEFENSE

Chairman of Military Affairs Committee Backs Wilson Program.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—An important conference will take place at the White House tomorrow between President Wilson and Senator Chamberlain of Oregon, Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, concerning the Administration's policy increasing the national defense. Senator Chamberlain arrived in Washington today, and he indicated that he was in accord with the President's desire to have the country in a condition of preparedness. He said he was one of the original advocates of better means of national defense and expressed the belief that opposition to the movement would dwindle.

In the opinion of Senator Chamberlain, full garrisons should be maintained at all times to guard the Philippines, Hawaii, and the Panama Canal.

Some relief is felt among those who are backing President Wilson, Secretary Garrison, and Secretary Daniels in their national defense plans by statements coming from friends of Representative Kitchin of North Carolina, who will be the Democratic floor leader in the House, that he will not attempt to lead his party associates in opposition to the Administration's preparedness program. Mr. Kitchin had let it be known that he was opposed to the maintenance of large military and naval forces and did not see how he could stand behind the Administration without abandoning his convictions. While Mr. Kitchin will not declare definitely a national defense policy until he has conferred with President Wilson, his friends believe that he will oppose the Administration program as an individual Representative, leaving some other Democrat to take his place temporarily as the Democratic floor leader, who will seek to carry through the House legislation designed to provide a stronger force on land and sea.

ANIMAL CHARCOAL ABSORBS BACTERIA

Antidote for Cholera, Typhus, and Other Toxins in Alimentary Canal, German Scientists Find.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—Behind the curtain of war, German science has made discoveries in medicine in the benefits of which the civilized world will share. The new line of work has been done by German chemists in the use of animal charcoal for medical purposes. It has been learned by practical experiments that this substance, which has been used to remove coloring matter from chemical solutions, will absorb and remove not only poisons from the intestinal canal, but the bacteria of typhus fever and cholera. The poisons can be neutralized within a very short time, and all poisonous substances in the alimentary canal can be removed by absorption. The action of the animal charcoal extends to the bacteria themselves, which it mechanically absorbs and destroys.

Consul Talbot J. Albert at Brunswick, in a report to the Department of Commerce, mentions as deserving credit for the discovery the chemists Freundlich, Lichtwitz, Glassner, and Suida. He says they have proved that the absorbing quality of an animal charcoal is promoted by the presence of the phosphates, sulphates, and nitrates of calcium, sodium, and potassium. The rapidity of the absorption increases with the temperature, so that the heat of the animal body aids the therapeutic effect of the animal charcoal.

The application of animal charcoal extends chiefly to cases where the poison is conveyed to the organism from the outside, and where it arises from bacteria in the intestinal canal in the natural course of living. Cholera was the first disease to be considered; then came typhus and dysentery, when it was possible to exclude the injurious microbes from the system. As the charcoal becomes infected with the bacteria, or with the poisons which it absorbs, such agents as Glauber salts, Karlsbad salts, &c., are used.

It also appears that animal charcoal is applicable in surgery, as it will stop suppuration, which destroys the tissues.

E. WEINACHT ARRESTED.

Former European Manager of Adams Express Co. Held in England.

LONDON, Oct. 27.—Edward Weinacht, a shipping agent and an American citizen, was remanded at the Bow Street Court today on a charge of trading with hostile interests. He was admitted to bail on furnishing two sureties of $2,500 each.

The attorney for Mr. Weinacht said the latter had a complete answer to the charge. He was general manager of a company with large interests both here and in the United States, and had only arrived in England four days ago, on his first visit to this country since the issuance of the warrant.

Until a year ago Mr. Weinacht was European manager of the Adams Express Company. He severed his connection with that company and returned to New York on Aug. 11, 1914. He then obtained an emergency passport, which set forth that he was a native of New York.

Weinacht lives in Elizabeth, N. J. After leaving the Adams Express Company he assisted in the organization of the Sutherland International Dispatch, with offices in New York and London. He was arrested at the London office of that company.

The full extent of the charges against Weinacht has not been made public, but his attorney states that there is more behind them than appeared in today's proceedings. The preliminary hearing will be resumed next Wednesday.

Edward Weinacht is general manager of the Sutherland International Dispatch, customs brokers and forwarding agents, with offices at 1 Broadway. At his office yesterday those in charge said they knew nothing of his arrest and declined to make any comment until they had been advised by cable from Mr. Weinacht.

From inquiries made at his home, 540 Morris Avenue, Elizabeth, N. J., it was learned that Mr. Weinacht sailed for England on Oct. 9 for the purpose of transacting business in relation to the Sutherland International Dispatch. Mrs. Weinacht said last night that her husband was an American citizen, born in New York. He has been living in Elizabeth for eighteen years.

Previous to last Jan. 1 Mr. Weinacht had been for ten years general manager of the foreign department of the Adams Express Company. He is a member of the New York Athletic Club.

BELGIANS WIN IN AFRICA.

Defeat Germans in Two Battles Along the Congo Border.

HAVRE, Oct. 27.—That there has been heavy fighting between the Belgians and the Germans along the boundary line of the Congo Free State and German East Africa is indicated by advices just received by the Belgian Minister of the Colonies.

These dispatches say that the German troops were beaten with heavy loss and put to flight by the Belgians on Sept. 11 near the Rusisi Delta, and on Sept. 29 near the frontier station of Lavingi.

The Belgians are reported to have captured machine guns, rifles, and a quantity of munitions.

6,500 TROOPS SENT TO GUARD ARIZONA

Two Infantry Regiments Added as Villa Nears Border to Attack Carranza Force.

FUNSTON MAY USE HIS GUNS

They Would be Turned on Villistas, Who Are Now Outlaws in the Eyes of This Government.

DOUGLAS, Ariz., Oct. 27.—The advance guard of General Villa's forces invading Sonora was reported late today by cowboys to have reached a point near the international border, eighteen miles east of Agua Prieta, opposite here, where the Carranza forces of General P. Elias Calles are concentrated.

General Villa was reported to be near Colonia Morelos, to the rear of this advancing column of soldiers, supervising the transportation of artillery and baggage wagons.

The troops which reached the border were estimated to number from 1,500 to 3,000, cavalrymen. Additional soldiers were arriving there hourly, the cowboys said.

Army officers here today selected a site for the camp of the Seventh and Twentieth United States Infantry and two additional batteries of artillery, which are to arrive tomorrow from El Paso.

The arrival of these reinforcements will increase the border patrol in this vicinity to approximately 6,500 United States soldiers to enforce American neutrality in the event of an attack upon Agua Prieta by the Villa forces.

Villistas Now Considered Outlaws.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—Should Villa troops cross the border and attack the Mexican town of Agua Prieta from the Texas side, as press reports from the scene have indicated they might do, they would be treated as outlaws, disarmed, and, in the event of resistance, shot down by United States troops. Officials at the State and War Departments made this clear tonight, although no official advices had been received that such developments were in prospect.

Major General Funston, commanding the American border forces, has full authority to take any necessary steps to prevent violation of American territory by Mexican armed parties, short of actually invading Mexico. An order to cross the border would have to come from Washington, but if bullets fall on the American side during any battle across the line General Funston may use his artillery to drive the combatants away.

In the event of a battle at Agua Prieta, in which General Funston should find it necessary to use his guns to protect American lives and property, it is said that they undoubtedly would be trained upon the outlaws, not upon the Carranza forces.

CARRANZA BARS POLITICS.

Generals Agree Not to Form Parties Until Country Is Pacified.

Special to The New York Times.

TORREON, Oct. 24, (Delayed.)—A meeting of Generals in Torreon on Saturday issued the following statement:

"We acknowledge receipt of the circular sent by the Secretary of State to all Governors making known the necessity of prohibiting the formation of political parties or groups until the complete pacification of the country, as it is considered premature and inconvenient, and work of a political character under the circumstances could not be done without dividing the elements of the Constitutionalists, endangering the proud fruits won by the revolution. This measure will place us in a condition to realize more easily the definite triumph that has been obtained by the Constitutionalists, consolidating the political discipline of the triumphant revolution."

The statement was signed by Obregon, Aguilar, Hill, Caballero, Murguia, de la Garza, Trevino, Luis Gutierrez, Admiral Maipica, Governor Espinosa Mireles, and Dr. Alt.

This means absolute control by Carranza and removes all danger of a split in the party. The signers control the army and navy and the statement is taken as evidence of a determined effort to consolidate the Constitutionalist cause.

BRITISH SUBJECT KIDNAPPED.

With a Priest He Is Held for Ransom by a Mexican Band.

EL PASO, Oct. 27.—Ernest F. Ayton, a wealthy British mining man, and the priest (unnamed) of the Guanacevi district of Chihuahua, were kidnapped on Oct. 19 by an armed force whose affiliations are unknown, according to advices received today by the Acting British Consul here.

Representations have been made to the State Department, the British Embassy and to General Carranza.

PRINZ ADALBERT'S FATE THREW FLEET IN PANIC

Escorting Craft Fled Without Attempting to Attack British Submarine.

LONDON, Thursday, Oct. 28.—A story of the sinking of the German armored cruiser Prinz Adalbert, just received from Copenhagen, pays an enthusiastic tribute to the skillful work of the British submarine, inasmuch as the cruiser was specially protected against submarine attack by an accompanying flotilla of torpedo boats.

The attack occurred 25 miles west of Libau, when the cruiser was returning from a voyage in the Gulf of Finland.

The fact that so few of the Prinz Adalbert's crew were saved was due in part, according to this account, to a panic which seized the torpedo craft, all of which fled to top speed, alarmed by the amazing violence of the explosion and fearing further attacks.

No attempt was made to attack the submarine.

CAPT. COLQUHOUN MISSING.

Columbia Man Supposed to Have Been Captured by Germans at Loos.

Relatives and friends of W. W. Colquhoun, Columbia '14, now a Captain in the British Army in France, have appealed to the United States Consuls in Germany to help locate him if he is still alive. The last word was heard of him Sept. 25, and if he is living it is feared he has been captured by the Germans. A cablegram received by a former classmate from Colquhoun's father reads: "Captain Colquhoun fought in battle Loos 25th September; reported missing 26th; probably prisoner of war."

Captain Colquhoun was graduated from Columbia in June, 1914, with the degree of mining engineer. The war started while he was on a visit to England with his father, James Colquhoun, for many years President and General Superintendent of the Arizona Copper Company. He enlisted and received a Lieutenant's commission in the Eleventh Battalion of the Highland Light Infantry, and while in the Aldershot training camp he was promoted to a captaincy.

Since last Spring he has been in active service in France, and early in July he was wounded in the right arm by a bullet from a German sniper. On another occasion he was slightly wounded while watching for a sniper, and the man who took Colquhoun's place was killed by the same sniper fifteen minutes later.

Captain Colquhoun was born in Clifton, Ariz., and was educated in Scotland. At Columbia he took an active part in campus activities, played three years on the 'Varsity soccer team, and was Captain during his last year.

NO HOPE FOR TIEPOLOS.

Experts Say Austrian Shells Entirely Destroyed Venetian Frescoes.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

VENICE, Oct. 27.—Tiepolo's magnificent frescoes in the Church of the Barefooted Friars, representing the finest work of his maturity, have been hopelessly destroyed by Austrian shells. This is the verdict of art critics like Signor Modigliani, Director of the Brera Gallery in Milan; Ugo Opetti, and others who hastened to Venice to ascertain whether the damage was irreparable.

They say that the frescoes are now merely a memory, a bomb having penetrated the vaulted ceiling and burst in a confined space, destroying the entire roof, which fell in heaps of dust and small fragments on the pavement of the church.

Fortunately the side chapels were untouched, and paintings by Giovanni Bellini and other masters had been removed earlier to places of safety.

A large crowd surrounds the ruined building throughout the day, weeping with rage at the destruction of a cherished treasure. Venetians say the Austrians could not have discovered a more efficacious means to rouse Italian feeling against the age-long enemy and to increase the enthusiasm for the war against what they call "spiteful barbarians."

VIENNA, Oct. 27.—In the official Austrian report today this explanation is made of the attack on Venice:

"On Oct. 24 an Italian aviator bombarded the town of Trieste, killing three inhabitants. His visit was returned by our naval aviators with a visit to Venice. Our aviators bombarded the arsenal, electric power station, railway station, some fortifications, and other military buildings with bombs of medium calibre, causing many fires. Next morning our squadron of naval aeroplanes again attacked Venice, where fires from the previous attack were still burning. This time our airmen bombarded a flying shed and a war vessel.

"Weak attempts by two of the enemy's airmen to disturb our attack were quickly frustrated by our rifle fire. During both attempts our aviators were subjected to a heavy but unsuccessful fire by the enemy's artillery. They all returned unharmed."

Near Plava the Italian infantry could not advance.

In the southern sector the Gorizia bridgehead is still under a heavy fire. The enemy penetrated in the afternoon a small portion of our trenches, which we recovered at night.

The artillery fire against the Doberdo Plateau has slackened considerably.

Attacks on our Dolomites front continues. Attacks by strong Italian forces against the Col di Lana, Sief Saddle, were unsuccessful.

GORIZIA STILL HOLDS OUT.

Italians Unable to Retain Captured Positions Under Austrian Fire.

CHIASSO, Oct. 27, (via Paris.)—Advices from Brescia state that the Italians on Oct. 25 interrupted their bombardment at Gorizia to permit of the launching of a formidable infantry attack. They captured strong positions, but the Austrian artillery proving effective against them, the Italians resumed the bombardment from south of Tolmino to St. Andrea.

The situation of the Austrians at Gorizia is considered critical, the Brescia dispatches indicate, as the Austrian artillery is outranged, and the Italians are now attacking the Austrian inner lines.

VIENNA, Oct. 27, (via London.)—The early official Austrian bulletin today regarding the action in the Italian theatre, said:

Yesterday's fighting on the Doberdo plateau was less active than that of previous days. The severest fighting was involved in the attempts to take our bridge-head positions from Goerz and Tolmino up to Krn. These engagements all ended in complete failures for the enemy. At Krn three Italian attacks collapsed before our fire. The enemy's night attack on Mrzlivrh failed. Vigorous artillery fire introduced a fresh attack by strong forces against the Tolmino bridge-head.

Late in the evening our troops repulsed an attack on the height west of Santa Lucia. Early this morning a second attack against a position north of Kocarsoe failed, with heavy losses suffered by the enemy in hand-to-hand fighting. The district of Descla has been under ceaseless fire. A weak Italian attack against Zagora was easily repulsed.

A later report says:

Italian attacks on our front in the coastal districts have continued, but again with the big sacrifices of men and munitions as on the previous days. The enemy hesitates to send in his reserves. Several attempts to attack our Krn positions made no headway, and repeated attacks on the Tolmino bridge-head were repulsed.

The Plava sector is frequently under an incessent fire. An attack near Globna was repulsed.

Shells Fell Near Italian King.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

TURIN, Oct. 27, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—Signor Barzilai, the Irredentist Minister, who has just returned from the war zone, says that Austrian shrapnel burst only a hundred yards away from the observatory where he was watching the battle on the Isonzo, in company of King Victor.

SEES CAPTURED GUNS.

Twenty-one German Field Pieces and Three Mortars in London.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Thursday, Oct. 28.—"With their silent nozzles pointing toward St. James's Park," says The Daily News, "the first trophies of the great offensive in France were ranged on the Horse Guards' Parade yesterday. Twenty-one German field guns and three trench mortars formed a war exhibit of the highest interest to Londoners.

"Not since the Crimea and the Indian Mutiny have guns captured from an enemy crunched the gravel of the Horse Guards' Parade and been publicly ranged as labeled exhibits. With the exception of three pieces captured at Le Cateau on Aug. 26, 1914, all the guns took part in the Battle of Loos on Sept. 25, last.

"The mud and stain of the battlefield are upon them. In some cases it appears that the Germans had time to remove the breech-blocks. Otherwise the guns are in good condition and suggest that they were hastily abandoned before they could be severely battered by our men.

"The trophies were hauled into position by gunners of the Royal Horse Artillery, and beneath the nozzle of each gun was driven a little notice board informing the public of the name of the regiment or division which captured it and where it was captured. Four armed sentries guarded the trophies, and a sentry box was placed at each of the four corners of the wired inclosure.

"The presence of these captured guns from Loos made an appeal to the imagination of the thousands of people who swarmed round the inclosure."

BRITISH ARMY PROMOTIONS.

Five Major Generals Advanced for Distinguished Service.

LONDON, Oct. 27.—The following Major Generals in the British Army have been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant General for distinguished service: Sir John Stevens Cowans, member of the Army Council; Sir Archibald James Murray, chief of the Imperial Staff at Army Headquarters, London; Sir Charles Carmichael Munro, the new commander on the Gallipoli Peninsula; Sir William Robert Robertson, chief of the General Staff, and Sir William Riddell Birdwood, who on the withdrawal of Sir General Ian Hamilton was placed in temporary command on the Gallipoli Peninsula pending the arrival there of General Munro.

J. C. CRAIGIE WOUNDED.

Only Son of "John Oliver Hobbes" Is Hurt by Bomb in War.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Oct. 27.—Lieutenant J. C. Craigie, "John Oliver Hobbes," was wounded in the leg and foot by a bomb on Oct. 10 in northern France. He is reported to be doing well.

VILLA AGENT SEIZED IN HOTEL AS A THIEF

F. A. Sommerfeld Arrested in the Astor on an Indictment Seventeen Years Old.

CALLED AN ARMY DESERTER

Hans Zimmerman Identifies Prisoner as Man Who Stole $275 —Clew in Newspapers.

Felix A. Sommerfeld, a mining engineer who played an exciting part in the Madero administration in Mexico, and subsequently attached himself to the staff of General Villa, for whom he is now purchasing ammunition in this country, was arrested in his suite in the Hotel Astor yesterday for a theft alleged to have been committed by him seventeen years ago. He protested angrily when taken to Police Headquarters and insisted he was the victim of a case of mistaken identity.

Before Detective Russo took him in custody at the Astor, Sommerfeld was identified by Hans Zimmerman, a real estate agent, of 150 East Twenty-seventh Street, as the man who stole $275 from him on Sept. 14, 1898. An indictment was found against Sommerfeld in that year. Zimmerman on Oct. 1, 1915, read of the appearance before the Federal Grand Jury of a Felix A. Sommerfeld who was called to testify in the passport conspiracy charge against Andrew D. Meloy, a real estate operator, of 55 Liberty Street. Meloy had been arrested by agents of the Department of Justice on board the Nieuw Amsterdam of the Holland-America line for aiding Franz Rintelen, a German Government agent in this country, to obtain an American passport by swearing that he was a United States citizen.

From the accounts of the Federal Grand Jury proceeding, Zimmerman discovered that Sommerfeld had established headquarters as General Villa's purchasing agent in the Hotel Astor. Recalling a rumor that the Sommerfeld who had stolen his money had fled to Mexico, Zimmerman thought General Villa's agent might be the very man he had been seeking for seventeen years. He reported his suspicions to the police. The old indictment was discovered in the files of the District Attorney's Office and a warrant was issued for Sommerfeld's arrest.

When he appeared before the Federal Grand Jury in the Meloy case Sommerfeld said he was a German citizen and purchasing agent in this country for General Villa. But Zimmerman asserts the prisoner is an American citizen and a deserter from the United States army. According to the police, the old records of the case identify the Sommerfeld who stole Zimmerman's money as a man who was a member of a regiment at Huntsville, Ala., and who deserted after the Spanish-American war began.

Zimmerman says he became acquainted with Sommerfeld seventeen years ago through his brother-in-law, Herman Sommerfeld, who had a newsstand near Zimmerman's home. Sommerfeld visited him on Sept. 14, 1898, in his army uniform and pretended to be on a short furlough, Zimmerman says, and he was invited to remain overnight. That night, according to Zimmerman, Sommerfeld stole a box containing $275 from under a pillow in Zimmerman's bedroom. It was not until the following day when Sommerfeld left, presumably to join his regiment, that Zimmerman discovered the theft.

Sommerfeld told the detectives at Police Headquarters that he was a close confidant of Francisco Madero during the revolution which overthrew Diaz. He said that as Chief of the Secret Service under Madero's administration and when Madero was killed he rescued the members of the President's family and took them to a place of refuge.

Sommerfeld gained prominence in Mexican affairs again when he was accused of inciting Villa to revolt against Carranza. He denied the charge, but after the split between the two leaders became decisive Sommerfeld came to America as the purchasing agent for General Villa's army.

The Federal authorities summoned him before the Grand Jury in the Meloy investigation, for it was believed he could tell something about the operations of secret agents of Germany believed to have fomented the revolts on the Mexican borders.

Sommerfeld, in answer to questions, said yesterday that he had great mining interests in Mexico. He said he was 38 years old and single. He denied he ever had taken any money from Zimmerman, and said he would clear himself of the charge within a few days. He gave $1,000 bail before Judge Malone in General Sessions.

ARMS MACHINES BY RUSE.

Germany Buys Old Equipment from Neutrals, Which Import New.

In spite of the efforts of England and her Allies to prevent Germany from obtaining war materials in this country, large quantities of metal-working machinery, such as could be used in the manufacture of arms and munitions, have been shipped from New York and other American ports, with Germany as the ultimate beneficiary, according to L. P. Alford, editor of The American Machinist.

"Engineers from abroad told me recently that Germany had been procuring a great deal of nominally old metal-working machinery from the Scandinavian countries and Switzerland," Mr. Alford said yesterday. "The reports prompted us to have a statistician compare the reported shipments of such machinery from this country to the Scandinavian countries for this and preceding years, and many of the statistics are already in. These show that during the fiscal year ended last June these countries purchased hundreds of thousands of dollars' worth of such machinery in excess of their normal purchases in America.

"According to the engineers from abroad, the German agents buy up the old machinery in the shops of Sweden and Switzerland, and leave the machinery in the original plants until it can be replaced with new machinery from America or elsewhere. Through this ruse they prevent the Allies from being able to prove that the new machinery is not actually intended simply to replace the old machines. It is also said by the engineers that some of the new machinery is smuggled into Germany with the old. Nine-tenths of the machinery from America has been shipped from New York."

MRS. ANGLE TO REMARRY.

Woman Tried for Waldo Ballou's Death Will Wed Former Husband.

Special to The New York Times.

BRIDGEPORT, Oct. 27.—Mrs. Helen M. Angle, who was acquitted a few months ago of the charge of murdering Waldo R. Ballou, will remarry her former husband, Frank W. Angle, a foreman at the Union Metallic Cartridge Company of this city. Mr. Angle this afternoon confirmed the rumor that he was to remarry Mrs. Angle, and said that the wedding would probably take place Saturday.

The Angles were first married in the Stamford Methodist Church by the Rev. F. W. Crowder on Sept. 21, 1898. Four years later Mrs. Angle and her husband separated, and in 1910 she started action for a divorce, which she received the following year. The ground was desertion on the part of the husband.

Waldo R. Ballou was found dying in front of the Rippowan Building in Stamford in 1913. During her trial Mr. Angle's sympathies were aroused and he was a frequent visitor in the court. This sympathy led to their meeting again on cordial terms and to several months of courtship.

Mr. and Mrs. Angle were in Stamford a few days ago.

FAY'S NEW TALE OF GERMAN PLOT

Continued from Page 1.

pany, and Breitung left the court with his lawyer. He refused to make any statement, as did Mr. Parke, but the latter said that he was confident that it would be easy to prove Breitung innocent.

Breitung Disappears.

It was said that Breitung was going back to 11 Pine Street, where he is secretary and treasurer of the Oil Well Device Corporation, of which E. N. Breitung is President. At those offices information was refused.

Mr. Parke said Breitung got off the train at the 125th Street station, walked through the party of detectives and reporters, and took a taxicab downtown. This was not admitted by the police and secret service men, who say he must have left the train at Harmon, where the change is made from a steam to an electric locomotive.

John B. Stanchfield, senior partner of Mr. Parke's firm, is expected from Washington today and it is said that he will take charge of Breitung's defense.

Dr. Herbert Kienzle, whose release on bail on Tuesday afternoon was prevented by a technicality, was still in the Tombs last night. His lawyer, Benno Loewy, said it would have been easy to get the bail from a surety company, but that for sufficient reasons it had been decided not to do so. What these reasons are he did not say. Mr. Loewy said he would not waive a hearing, but would fight for one.

Louis Jersawitz and Abraham Snydecker, attorneys, respectively, for Fay and Scholz, visited their clients yesterday, and Mr. Snydecker was quoted as saying that Scholz had been used as a doormat and that he had advised him to confess. This report Mr. Snydecker promptly denied.

Still Seek Men Higher Up.

While it is understood that other arrests are not expected immediately, there is good reason to believe the heads of the conspiracy have not been reached and that others, farther up the social and financial scale, and nearer the headquarters of intrigue will soon be taken. William J. Flynn, Chief of the Federal Secret Service, is making a careful investigation of the activities of German plotters and, while he will not admit knowledge of the identity of the persons who may be involved, the impression was general yesterday that there would be further exposures.

At Police Headquarters there was dissatisfaction with the implication that the Secret Service men thought the New York police had been too precipitate in rushing the arrest of Fay and Scholz last Sunday in Grantwood. It was pointed out there that the police from previous experience knew that there was much risk in waiting in the hope of getting somebody higher up. The Secret Service, however, is understood to be disgruntled over the part played by the police.

The police as well as the Federal authorities are going ahead with investigations.

The 200 letters found in Fay's rooms were turned over yesterday by the police to the Secret Service. They have not been translated, but have been read carefully by the police.

Government Takes Explosives.

Yesterday afternoon several Secret Service officials, accompanied by Colonel Dunn of the United States Army, went over to Weehawken and took charge of the explosives belonging to Fay and Scholz, which were seized after their arrest on Sunday. They also took charge of the last motor boat which the two had purchased for use in their trips about the bay and presumably to take them out to fasten the mines on munition ships. This was run down to Governors Island, and is now in custody of the Government officials there.

The mechanisms, mine cases, and machinery used in making the mines will be held as evidence in the case. The materials, amounting to 400 pounds of chlorate of potash, 200 pounds of dynamite, about fifty pounds of trinitrate of toluol, and a considerable quantity of detonating caps, were also taken to Governors Island, where the Secret Service is in charge of them.

Alarm aroused among makers of war supplies by the exposures of the Fay plot was reflected yesterday when detectives were put on guard at the plant of the General Vehicle Company in Long Island City. This plant is said to be connected with the General Electric Company at Schenectady, where there has been a strike, and a few days ago 250 skilled workmen at the Vehicle plant struck. More than 600 workmen are still employed at the Vehicle plant under police guard. The men sleep in the factory and there has been no disorder.

NOT A FOREIGN OFFICE SPY.

Berlin Denies Knowledge of Fay or His Activities.

BERLIN, Oct. 27, (via London.)—Baron Mumm von Schwarzenstein of the Foreign Office, speaking today of the arrest in New Jersey of Robert Fay, said that no such person as Fay is known at the Foreign Office, that the Foreign Office maintains no Secret Service Department, and that any bona fide officer in giving reliable information about himself would give the name of his regiment, to which he was always attached, and not his army corps, from which he was liable to be dissociated at any time.

Baron Mumm expressed ignorance concerning the Fay case and discredited the man's claims, but said he was investigating the matter.

BERNSTORFF DENIES FAY.

Says Prisoner Has No Connection with German Government.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, has telegraphed to the State Department that Robert Fay, arrested in New York for alleged conspiracy to put bombs on departing ships, had no connection with the German Secret Service or the German Government.

With this assurance, the State Department is disposed to leave it to the courts to deal with the alleged conspiracy.

CONVICTED OF RECRUITING.

San Francisco Men Found Guilty of Hiring Men for British Army.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 27.—Ralph K. Blair and Dr. Thomas Addis were found guilty today of conspiring to hire men in the United States for British military service. The cases against Lieutenant Kenneth Croft of the British Army and Harry G. Lane were not considered. They were merely wanted as witnesses. Clive E. Lawrence and the Blair-Murdock Company were found not guilty. The verdict was returned under instructions from Judge Maurice T. Dooling in the United States District Court.

Stipulations were filed by prosecution and defense that an instructed verdict should be given. A jury was impaneled as a matter of legal procedure.

Counsel for the defense said an appeal would be taken. It was reported that the British Consulate, which was represented in court during the trial, urged such a course.

Judge Dooling's findings conformed with the action of John W. Preston, attorney for the Government, who did not press the charges against Croft and Lane, whom he said he considered merely as "tools." Mr. Preston said he considered Dr. Addis and Blair the "ringleaders." The penalty for the offense is imprisonment for not more than two years or a fine of not more than $10,000, or both.

The neutrality cases came into prominence when nineteen men bound for England were stopped in Chicago and New York and brought back here. The defendants admitted that they had provided these men with money, which, the Government attorneys asserted in court, came from British official sources, but maintained they merely used it to send men to England, without any agreement as to fighting.

The stipulations filed with Judge Dooling admitted funds for recruiting men were furnished by A. Carnegie Ross, British Consul here; that 155 men were recruited, that headquarters were maintained here, the men housed and fed; that transportation and $9.10 each for sustenance on their journeys were furnished the men, and that the men were to be transported to England.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—Convictions under the old statute making a crime of conspiracy to employ men on American soil for military service abroad is thought by State Department officials likely to bring to an issue the question whether the United State shall permit to remain in effect a law based upon a policy which might operate to its own disadvantage in time of war.

The statute under which Blair and Addis were convicted at San Francisco does not affect the activities of representatives of a foreign power, who arrange for the return of reservists but imposes heavy penalties upon agents of a nation undertaking to send back home for service citizens or subjects who are not already on military rolls.

Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, the British Ambassador, who was at the State Department today, conferring over an adjustment of the question of facilitating the release of American-owned goods of German and Belgian origin now held in Holland, expressed surprise when he learned of the convictions. Embassy officials have conferred with the Department of Justice on the subject, and it is understood that at the embassy's instance the cases will be appealed and that if the result is then unchanged the matter will be taken up diplomatically between Great Britain and the United States.

COTTON BOARD BANS ALIENS

Exchange Makes It Impossible for Them to Do Business.

The New York Cotton Exchange members, by a vote of 190 to 40, adopted the following amendments to the by-laws yesterday:

No member elected after Nov. 1 shall, while an alien, vote at any meeting or election or be eligible to serve or act as an officer; and no member elected after Nov. 1 shall, while an alien, either make any contract on the Exchange or sign any contract made on the Exchange.

The effect of these changes will be to make it unprofitable for any but citizens of the United States to become members of the Exchange after Nov. 1.

A current opinion that this action was due to prejudice is not substantiated by Cotton Exchange leaders. It was explained that the movement was taken as a measure of "preparedness." The new rule would help to avoid embarrassment and trouble if this country ever became involved in a war with a European nation, it was stated. The step is also regarded as a retaliatory measure against the Liverpool Exchange, which allows Americans only associate membership and limited privileges.

INSTRUCTION.

It Is a School's Work That Counts

CONCENTRATION is the keynote of our work. Before a boy leaves here he has learned once for all to keep his mind on one thing at a time. It is not a cramming process. It is simply utilizing the moments a boy wastes if he lets his mind wander. These records are more than isolated cases. They are representative of the type of work we do. Names and indisputable records on request.

Not by Cramming, but by CONCENTRATION

A Boy of 12 in Two Years passed the following Regents subjects:

Arithmetic		U. S History	
Geography		Writing	
Spelling		Elementary Algebra	
Reading		Plane Geometry	
Elementary English		English, Three Years	

A Boy of 16, between October, 1914, and June, 1915, did

Four Years' Work in One

and earned the 70 Regents counts indicated below:

Algebra	100%	Plane Geometry	95%
Intermediate Algebra	82%	Solid Geometry	82%
Adv. Algebra	64%	Caesar	83%
French, 2d year



VICTOR RECORDS

THESE Ten Associated Victrola stores represent the type of store you like to do business with. Large, complete stocks of newest machines and latest records—and service that's really "complaint-proof." Convenient Weekly or Monthly Payments.

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59th ST. — SOL LAZARUS, 216 E. 59th St. Tel. Plaza 1400.
83rd ST. — I. ZION, Inc., 2300 B'way. Tel. Schuyler 8873.
106th ST. — EMANUEL BLOUT, 2799 B'way. Tel. Riverside 3623.
125th ST. — ALBERT SICHEL, 233 West 125th St. Tel. Morningside 907.
138th ST. — JAMES BROOKS, 510 E. 138th St. Tel. Melrose 123.
145th ST. — F. L. STEERS CO., 3496 B'way. Tel. Audubon 5159.
165th ST. — L. J. ROONEY CO., 1451 St. Nicholas Ave. Tel. Audubon 2372.

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If your skin itches and burns with any tormenting, unsightly skin disease, simply wash the sore places with Resinol Soap and hot water, dry, and apply a little Resinol Ointment. The itching stops PROMPTLY, you no longer have to dig and scratch, sleep becomes possible, and healing begins. That is because the soothing, antiseptic Resinol medication strikes right into the surface, arrests the action of the disease, and almost always restores the tortured, inflamed skin to perfect health—quickly, easily and at little cost.



Prescribed by doctors for over 20 years, and sold by every druggist. For sample free, write to Dept. 1-R, Resinol, Baltimore, Md.

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THIS IS FOOT COMFORT WEEK AT ALL REGAL SHOE STORES

Here is welcome news for weary straphangers. Skillful, experienced Foot Specialists are demonstrating and fitting the famous Dr. Scholl corrective foot appliances at all Regal Stores in New York during this week. Free examinations and advice as to the care and treatment of your feet will be given you by men qualified by long experience in orthopedic work. If you have a fallen arch, turning ankles, painful cramped toes, callouses, a corn or a bunion, go to the nearest Regal Store and let the Foot Specialist there tell you how to get rid of it forever. A consultation costs you nothing—there is no obligation to buy.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Why Live on Milk and Such Nursery Diet

Although you may have indigestion so severely that anything but the most limited diet causes you the keenest suffering, there is a simple way to get back safety onto pleasanter, more nourishing food. Just sip a glass or two of clear, good Man-a-cea Water with each meal and begin at once to eat a little of any food you crave. Man-a-cea Water is not a laxative, but stimulates the secretion of the digestive fluids and soon enables you to try one more good dinner without fear of bad results. Sold by all druggists. Acker, Merrall & Condit Co., Park & Tilford, Charles & Co., and other first-class grocers. Served at clubs, hotels, and restaurants. Get a booklet at your dealer's.

To obtain an occupant for that furnished room use The New York Times.

It is read by more persons earning over $2,000 per year than any other newspaper in America. An applicant for a furnished room advertised in The New York Times is generally one who is making much more than the average wage. Such an applicant is able to pay a good price.

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BUFFALO APATHETIC TO SUFFRAGE PLEAS

Municipal Contest and Barge Canal Issue Overshadow Equal Franchise Question.

WOMEN WELL ORGANIZED

Conducting a Vigorous Campaign in Western Counties—Antis Predict the Amendment's Defeat.

Special to The New York Times.

BUFFALO, Oct. 27.—This city is watching the woman suffrage struggle with a somewhat absorbed air, for pressing questions of political purport are holding the attention of the voters here. Buffalo, intent upon setting its municipal house in order, has just emerged from a thrilling primary fight to enter upon its first city campaign under a commission charter.

The hotly waged municipal contest, the campaign over the revised Constitution, and the question regarding the $27,000,000 additional appropriation for the Barge Canal, which is of vital importance to the business interests of Buffalo, overshadow the woman suffrage amendment in the city proper.

To appreciate to what extent the woman suffrage amendment has been subordinated to other questions which will come up for settlement on election day, one should enter this end of the State from any of the other States where suffrage fights now are in progress. In New Jersey, prior to the special election where woman suffrage was defeated, the equal franchise was the subject of general discussion.

In Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, the biggest cities of Pennsylvania, the suffrage colors were seen on all the main thoroughfares even though hot municipal campaigns were in progress. Here one might walk for miles up Main Street, Buffalo's Broadway, without seeing a suffrage banner or any evidence that suffrage was an issue in the campaign.

The suffragists here are well organized, militant, and under splendid leadership. The city is the headquarters for the local suffrage campaign and the campaign in Erie County, of which Buffalo is the centre. Moreover, the fight in eight of the western counties is conducted with Buffalo as the base.

The anti-suffragists are conducting a campaign, too, but they are not as well organized as their opponents, nor are they covering the territory which their opponents are making their battleground. The Buffalo branch of the Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage has not been organized on a war footing for more than a month.

All the pro-suffrage forces here have pooled their interests and are conducting their campaign in Buffalo and adjacent territory under the auspices of the Empire State Campaign Committee, of which Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt is the President. Mrs. Frank J. Shuler is the general of the suffrage forces in the Eighth Campaign District, which has its headquarters here. The district includes, besides Erie county, the counties of of Chautauqua, Cattaraugus, Allegany, Wyoming, Niagara, Orleans, and Genesee. Most of it is rural territory.

Suffragists Are Hopeful.

The hottest suffrage fight, of course, has been made in this city. The suffragists have been conducting it without let-up for two years. According to statements made at their headquarters, public sentiment here has undergone a remarkable change. Once it was one of pronounced hostility. By degrees the audiences have become more sympathetic.

"If this remarkable change means anything, it indicates that we have made headway, and that we can look hopefully for a good vote on Election Day," said Miss Marjorie Shuler, speaking for her mother.

The suffragists believe that the vote in at least three of the counties in the district will do credit to the suffrage cause and to the work done here by its advocates. In Niagara County there is a suffragist organization which carries on its fight without any help from the district headquarters. There and in Orleans County the suffragists believe that they have a chance of winning. In the Second Assembly District of Chautauqua County they are expecting a good vote. The Socialists have shown considerable strength there. In Erie, in Wyoming, Cattaraugus, and Genesee the odds are heavily against woman suffrage.

The woman suffragists here have not found the rural districts fertile soil for their propaganda as did the suffragists in other States. According to all accounts they have had disheartening experiences among the farmers, where they encountered indifference when hostility was not manifest. This has been true in Wyoming, Allegany, and Cattaraugus, despite the fact that the suffragists have conducted a campaign in these counties for years.

"I guess the people there have become gospel hardened," said a suffragist to THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent.

The absence of woman suffrage banners and insignia from the streets in these closing days of the campaign was explained by Miss Shuler.

"We are working on different lines," she said. "We are not bothering so much about Main Street, with its transient traffic. We are carrying our campaign into the Assembly districts where we are more certain to meet the men who have votes. And we have found these people in their home environments ever so much more sympathetic than the man on Main Street."

While the suffrage forces, even though they will not admit it, have abandoned all hope of carrying Buffalo for the amendment, they have found in spots pronounced and widespread sentiment in favor of letting women vote, according to the statement made at their headquarters. They have made canvasses in various wards of Buffalo. In one ward, the Twenty-fourth, the canvass has been completed. This is a district where persons of moderate means make their homes. According to the report, the canvass showed "one voter out of every 1.90 in favor of woman suffrage, a little better than an even break," as it was put by the woman who conducted the canvass in her talk with THE TIMES correspondent.

The suffragists have an actual enrollment of 25,000 in Buffalo, and the women are all of voting age, according to data furnished at the headquarters of the Empire State Campaign Committee. On an average eighteen open-air meetings are held daily in this city alone, and all the smaller towns in Erie and the surrounding counties are visited regularly by workers from headquarters.

"We have found it necessary not only to tell them what to do, but to actually show them how it should be done," said one of the suffrage leaders in discussing the campaign in the rural counties. "The stage fright those women away from the city suffer from is one of our greatest perplexities in this fight."

Many leading women of Buffalo are enlisted in the suffrage fight. Most of the financial support has been supplied by two of the wealthiest women in the city, Mrs. Dexter P. Rumsey and Mrs. George Howard Lewis. The suffragists have spent about $12,000 in carrying on their propaganda in Buffalo.

The antis have been less active here than in any other district visited by the correspondent. The suffragists insist that they are not worried by the campaign conducted against them by opponents of their own sex.

"The anti movement has never got off Delaware Avenue," said one of the suffrage leaders. Delaware Avenue is the Fifth Avenue of Buffalo.

Views of the Antis.

In one respect the anti-suffragists believe that they have done some very effective work, and say that they are beginning to see results. They have devoted much of their time toward converting the labor organizations from their supposed suffragist tendencies. At first they found it difficult to obtain a hearing. Recently, however, they have been receiving invitations to send speakers to the gathering of local labor unions, and in some instances resolutions have been adopted by such bodies indorsing their stand even though the Central Labor organizations in this State are on record as favoring votes for women.

"We believe that the woman suffrage amendment will be defeated very heavily," said Mrs. Frank W. Flake, Jr., one of the leaders in the anti-movement. "It will be defeated if the men who ought to know what they are talking about are telling us the truth."

The political leaders of Erie County have been too busy to take much account of the suffrage campaign. They profess to take no interest. Both ex-Postmaster Fred Greiner, leader of the Republican forces in Erie County, and William J. Fitzpatrick, the Democratic leader, expressed the opinion that the suffrage amendment would be lost. In the Democratic camp the suffrage cause has found an outspoken advocate in ex-Chairman William J. Conners, who, until the time of Fitzpatrick's ascendency, was leader of the Erie County Democrats.

"If having the ballot would tend to make our women folk more happy and contented, we ought to let them have it," said Mr. Conners when he was asked to give his reason for advocating woman suffrage. He is supporting the movement in both of his Buffalo newspapers.

The registration in Erie County is heavier this year than at any time in its history. Buffalo in particular will roll up a big vote this year. Buffalo, however, has not been propitious fighting ground for the suffragists.

The voting on woman suffrage here will be by machine. The arrangement is rather intricate, and the general opinion among the political leaders is that the vote will slump off considerably, and that less than 60 per cent. of the vote cast for the various candidates will be polled for the suffrage amendment.

Marc Cole, Democratic leader of Orleans County, who was here today, said that the suffragists had no good reason for claiming a victory for suffrage in Orleans. He said that, in his opinion, the amendment would be defeated there by a majority of about 2,500.

From all the western counties in the group of eight for which this city is the suffragist base, with the exception of Niagara County, come reports that presage defeat for the suffrage amendment. In Niagara County George W. Batten, the Democratic leader, predicts defeat for suffrage, while the Chairman of the Republican County Committee expresses the belief that it will win.

HAYWARD AFTER THIRD AVE.

But Other Commissioners Vote Railway Co. Extension of Time.

Commissioner Hayward moved yesterday at the meeting of the Public Service Commission that its counsel should be instructed to take immediate action to enforce the orders issued to the Third Avenue Railway Company concerning the repairs to its track. He was, however, voted down by Chairman McCall and Commissioners Williams and Wood. Commissioner Hayward asserted last night that this amounted not only to his own "spanking" but to the absolute nullification of the public service law by his colleagues, and the grant of immunity to the company from the consequences of its action.

The state of the tracks of the Third Avenue Company came before Colonel Hayward soon after he was appointed Commissioner through a complaint of a broken rail near Bretton Hall in Broadway. A complete survey of the tracks was made, and on May 23 the commission adopted a schedule of repairs which the company should be required to carry out, some of them by Oct. 1, some by Nov. 1, and so on. It was reported yesterday to the commission by its engineers that this schedule had been disregarded, and that only some of the repairs in Forty-second Street, between Fifth Avenue and Broadway, had been undertaken.

This led Commissioner Hayward to move that the counsel of the commission should take action, which would mean the imposition of a penalty on the company of a fine of $5,000 a day and a charge of misdemeanor against the officials who were responsible. Commissioner Hayward has already tried to enforce the criminal side of the Public Service law against Superintendent Dempsey of the B. R. T. on account of a neglected order. His colleagues, however, gave the Third Avenue an extension until Dec. 1 for compliance with the order. Speaking of this afterward, the Commissioner said:

"The files of the commission are choked with complaints against the Third Avenue, and I find that the order concerning the completion of repairs was accepted by both Edward A. Maher, General Manager of the company, and his son. Yet all the Summer apparently they have done only enough to keep their cars on the track.

"My motion would simply have carried out the mandate of the law, and now, not content with spanking me, the commission gives the company until Dec. 1 to carry out its order. This means that it will be impossible for any one to start a damage action against the company till then, and so it gets immunity. In effect, the commission has repealed the law under which it was constituted. Its order has had no more effect on the Third Avenue than the wind blowing over it."

LIFEBOAT TO CIRCLE GLOBE.

Captain Cosgrove to Start In the Safety First Next Week.

The Safety First, a lifeboat cruiser anchored in the Hudson River off the house of the Columbia Yacht Club, will start next week, probably on Wednesday or Thursday, on a trip around the world, according to Capt. O. L. Cosgrove.

The Safety First was built by the Holmes Motor Company of West Mystic, Conn., as a non-sinkable lifeboat, to cruise on one load of fuel for a distance of 5,500 miles and in an emergency carry 100 passengers or more. It was originally known as the S. O. S., but its name was changed at the direction of Government officials, because the lifeboat carries a wireless outfit, and the signature of S. O. S. to messages might be taken for the sea call for help.

The lifeboat is to go up the Hudson River and then take the Erie Canal to the Great Lakes, reaching the Mississippi by the Chicago drainage channel and going down to New Orleans. It is then to go to San Francisco by way of the Panama Canal. Captain Cosgrove said he would go to Hawaii, then to the South Sea Islands, back again to Hawaii, thence to Australia, Japan, Madagascar, and by way of the Suez Canal or the Cape of Good Hope to England. From England it is intended to cross the Atlantic to New York. Captain Cosgrove said the trip would take from eighteen to thirty-six months. He will be accompanied by his wife and two seamen, Joseph Jesek and Richard Landman, both Hollanders.

The Safety First is 36 feet 6 inches long, with a beam of 8 feet 4 inches, and looks much like an ordinary motor boat. It has an iron keel weighing 2,000 pounds. Its normal speed is between nine and ten knots.

Porto Ricans Want Home Rule Now

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico, Oct. 27.—The Unionist Party, of which the leader is Luis Munoz Rivera, a Resident Commissioner at Washington, has drafted a platform in which a declaration is made in favor of immediate home rule, as against independence of the United States.



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SUFFRAGE REMINDER FOR WIGWAM ANTIS

Photograph of Signature to Democratic Plank Sent to Tammany Men.

UNION ASKS EXPLANATION

Mrs. Whitehouse Charges Advertising Firm Is Unfair to "Votes for Women."

The Women's Political Union yesterday began the circulation of photographs of the names of Tammany Hall men signed to the woman suffrage plank of the Democratic platform, adopted at the Saratoga Convention in 1914, because some of the Wigwam braves have declared they will vote against suffrage on Tuesday.

The letters sent out by the union quoted the plank in question:

> We the undersigned, members of the Democratic Party in the State of New York, urge upon our Representatives in State Convention assembled, that the platform of 1914 not only renew the party's promise of 1912 to refer woman suffrage to the voters, but pledge the party to stand in the Constitutional Convention for submitting a Constitution embodying woman suffrage.
>
> And we further urge that the platform of 1914 call upon all Democratic voters, when woman suffrage is submitted to them, to help fulfill the ideals of the greatest leader of our party and establish in this State a government based upon the consent of the governed.

The first photographed signature was that of John F. Curry, executive member of the Thirteenth Assembly District. Mr. Curry was quoted on Tuesday as saying that he was decidedly against woman suffrage. Peter J. Dooling, who says that he is non-committal on woman suffrage, signed the plank, and so did John V. Coggey, leader of the Eighteenth, who now says he is neutral. George L. Donnellan, leader of the Twenty-seventh, who says that the women ought to decide the question for themselves as a special election, the men having no part in it, is another whose name was photographed.

Dr. S. Goldenkranz, leader of the Tenth, who now is a neutral, and "has not time to take up the question," signed the statement, the Union points out, and says that if the men would like to refresh their memories it would like to have them come around to its headquarters at 25 West Forty-fifth Street, and see the signatures or it will send them one of its photographs.

Meantime Mrs. Norman de R. Whitehouse, Chairman of the Press and Publicity Council of the Empire State Campaign Committee, was out gunning yesterday for another of the suffragists' enemies. Mrs. Whitehouse wrote a long letter to the Public Service Commission asking for a hearing to enter a complaint against Ward & Gow, the firm which, she says, discriminated against the suffragists by refusing to take suffrage advertisements in the subway trains, but later accepting the advertisements of the anti-suffragists. The women were not even allowed to occupy the space which was donated to them by a firm occupying space in the subway cars, so Mrs. Whitehouse says.

The suffragists were working hard yesterday getting ready their placards to carry in their laps in the subway trains Saturday and Monday, telling that 1,000,000 women in New York State want the vote.

Sixty speakers are to take part in the twenty-six-hour suffrage demonstration in Columbus Circle beginning at 10 o'clock Friday night and ending at 12 P. M. Saturday.

OPEN FORUM ON SUFFRAGE.

Only Anti Speaker Drifts Off to the Constitution.

There was an open forum "in the interest of democracy and woman suffrage" under the auspices of the Democratic women of the city at the Hotel Netherland last evening. The "open" meant that antis would be allowed to speak, but there was only one on hand. Francis D. Gallatin, who, besides William Harman Black, a suffragist, was the only man speaker of the evening. The two men sat harmoniously side by side, which was explained later when Mr. Black said he and Mr. Gallatin had a gentleman's agreement not to hurt each other's feelings.

The other speakers were mostly suffrage campaigners who came in between meetings at other places.

"One of the arguments against women having the vote," said Mr. Black, "is that they will have to serve on juries. Now, I don't know much about it because I am not a family man, but I think I should rather have the women of my family, if I had one, serve on a jury than go to tango teas or smoke cigarettes. Not that I think there is any harm in either of these things—in fact, I think they are rather nice."

"Politics is perfectly easy to understand," said Miss Grace Isabel Colbron.

"It is just housekeeping on a larger scale. Take home rule for instance. You know perfectly well that you would not like to have another woman come in and try to rule your house. Every woman wants to spank her own children, discharge her own cook, and tell her husband what she thinks of him. That is home rule. You only have to know a few little technicalities to understand the same thing applied to States and countries."

Mr. Black got away from suffrage to the Constitutional Convention, and called Elihu Root the Svengali who played and made "all the little Trilbys sit up and sing." He said that New York City would never get her proportionate voice in the Legislature or say as to the taxes she pays. "New York is sick and they give her poison for medicine," he said.

SUFFRAGISTS AT THEATRES.

Women Have Their Night in All the Prominent Playhouses.

The suffragists carried their propaganda to the theatres last night. In many of the Broadway playhouses prominent suffragists occupied boxes, while groups attended the performances in dozens of the theatres in the outlying districts.

The boxes in all the theatres were decorated in uniform style. They were draped with yellow bunting and bore an American flag or two and a poster which read: "Vote Yes on Woman Suffrage Nov. 2." In a few theatres the visitors made speeches between the acts or after the performance, but in the majority there was no speaking. Packages of matches with the legend of the poster printed on the paper covers were distributed to the men as they left the auditoriums and printed circulars containing quotations from speeches by President Wilson and other prominent men giving their reasons for favoring the cause were handed out.

At the Playhouse Mrs. D. Clark Balch, Miss Anne Rhodes, Mrs. Belle de Rivera, Mrs. Raymond Brown, and Dudley Field Malone were among those in the four boxes given over to the suffragists. Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, Miss Mary Garrett Hay, Mrs. H. Holman, and Mrs. Mary Johnston saw the performance of "Chin-Chin" at the Globe. At the Candler were Mrs. Richard Aldrich, Mrs. John Grainger, Percy Grainger, and Miss Ruth Morgan, Miss Lillian Wald, Mr. and Mrs. Oswald G. Villard, Mr. and Mrs. Boissevain, Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Reid, Miss Alice Lewisohn, and Mr. and Mrs. Morris Hillquit made up the party at the Gaiety. There were other groups at the Republic, Cohan, Hippodrome, Century, Harris, Liberty, Knickerbocker, Vitagraph, Belasco, Bandbox, Lyceum, and Hudson Theatres and the Manhattan Opera House.

BORAH HEARD IN BRONX.

Senator Urges Woman Suffrage at Overcrowded Meeting.

Senator William E. Borah of Idaho, one of the speakers at a mass meeting of the Bronx Woman Suffrage Party in Hunt's Point Hall, 163d Street and Southern Boulevard, last night said the success of woman suffrage in his State indicated beyond a doubt that universal suffrage would result in general national benefit.

"Do not mind what the antis say against suffrage," he suggested, "for I am willing to predict that they will be the first to rush to the polls when women get the vote. According to the voting records there were 108,000 citizens who did not vote at the last election. Is that a reason for depriving others of their vote? Why not permit the 200,000 women of this greater city to vote and make up this deficiency on the part of the men who fail to perform their political duty?"

"Are men a success or failure at voting?" was one of many questions propounded to the Senator.

"Men here will never make a complete success of the franchise until they share the vote with the women," he asserted.

In the audience of more than three thousand there were, at fewest, 1,800 men. A bar in an ante-room where liquors were sold at political meetings of men was closed. The crowds became so large within and without the hall that Police Captain Palmer closed the doors at 8:30 o'clock. The speakers included Mrs. Daniel Appleton Palmer, President of the Bronx Woman Suffrage Party; Judge L. D. Gibbs of the Bronx County Court, Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, Mrs. Mabel D. Curry of Indianapolis, Ind., and Mrs. Florence Cotnam of Arkansas.

New Submarine Is Launched.

QUINCY, Mass., Oct. 27.—Submarine L-9, built for the navy by the Fore River Shipbuilding Corporation, was launched today.

B. Altman & Co.

direct attention to the enormous quantities of Floor Coverings exhibited in the greatly enlarged

Rug Department

Rare Oriental Rugs in large and unusual sizes are shown in generous assortments.

Beautiful specimens of genuine

CHINESE RUGS

are ready for immediate use.

AMERICAN RUGS

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B. Altman & Co. unreservedly guarantee the wearing qualities of every Rug sold in the establishment.

Fifth Avenue - Madison Avenue
34th and 35th Streets - New York

PLANS PROTECTION WITHOUT NEW TARIFF

Administration Seeks Means to Prevent Dumping of Cheap Goods Here After the War.

AND TO EXTEND OUR TRADE

Foreign Sales Agencies and Application of Clayton Act the Proposed Remedies.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—Legislation to aid American merchants in their efforts to take advantage of trade opportunities growing out of the European war and to protect home industry against ruinous foreign competition upon the restoration of peace was considered today by President Wilson in conference with Secretary Redfield of the Department of Commerce and Chairman Davies of the Federal Trade Commission. The President favorably received suggestions as to anything that would put limits upon foreign competition and enable exporters to co-operate in the establishment of foreign sales agencies.

As a result of the conference the Secretary of Commerce will recommend to Congress the enactment of a law making selling by foreign firms at less than the cost of production "unfair competition" punishable under the anti-trust laws. A similar recommendation will be made by the Federal Trade Commission in its annual report to Congress, which also is expected to propose an amendment to the Clayton anti-trust law to legalize combinations for the operation of co-operative selling agencies abroad.

Both of these subjects have been exhaustively investigated by the Department of Commerce and by the Federal Trade Commission.

It is probable that they will be dealt with by the President in his next message to Congress.

The Federal Trade Commission has held numerous hearings throughout the country to develop information as to the need for co-operative selling agencies, and while no report has yet been made it is understood that the commission is practically unanimous in favoring an amendment to permit their establishment.

No Tariff Amendments.

In considering proposals for legislation to prevent foreign manufacturers flooding the American market with products at prices below the cost of production at the close of the war commercial officials have rejected plans calling for tariff law amendments. Dr. E. E. Platt, Chief of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, who has been in charge of the investigation of this subject by the Department of Commerce, said today:

"The question of the tariff has been raised in connection with the building up of new industries. The tariff question can be left out of the discussion. We are not likely to reach any conclusion in such a discussion."

Secretary Redfield made it apparent that he believed the "anti-dumping" problem could best be met through changes in the Clayton anti-trust act. Suggesting a tentative plan for an amendment that would cover the anti-dumping evil, he said:

"It would seem possible that legislation supplemental to the Clayton Anti-Trust act of 1915 might render difficult, or impossible, in international trade, commercial transactions which involve unfair restriction of domestic trade through foreign transactions

Outlines New Law.

"For example, it might be enacted substantially as follows:

"A. It shall be unlawful for any person, engaged in interstate or foreign commerce or industry, to sell or purchase articles of foreign origin or manufacture, in the sale of which, in the country of origin, or elsewhere, discrimination as to prices is made between different purchasers, where the prices to be paid for such articles by any American buyer, user, consumer, or dealer, after deduction of all charges incident to transportation, handling, and entry, are materially below the current market rates for such articles in the country of production, or from which shipment is made to the United States, in case such prices substantially restrict competition on the part of American producers of similar or allied articles, or tend to create a monopoly in the sale of such articles in American markets.

"B. It shall be unlawful for any person engaged in interstate commerce or industry to buy, sell, or contract for the sale of articles of foreign origin or manufacture, or to fix a price charged therefor, or rebate upon such price, conditioned upon the purchaser thereof not using or dealing in wares produced or sold by competitors of the manufacturer or seller, where the effect may be to substantially lessen competition in the production in the United States of such articles, or tend to create a monopoly in the sale of such articles in American markets.

"The appropriate penalties are prescribed in the Clayton Anti-Trust law."

ANTHRAX VICTIM IS CURED.

Illinois Physician Had Been Given Up by Attending Doctors.

BENBOW CITY, Oct. 27.—Dr. J. C. Helper, who a month ago was stricken with anthrax, today was pronounced cured by his attending physician. Dr. Helper's wife was largely instrumental in bringing about his cure. Throughout the greater part of his illness she applied, at fifteen-minute intervals, an antiseptic treatment to a wound on the physician's neck, which had been caused by the disease.

Dr. Helper believes he caught the disease from a mosquito bite. For a week both he and the physician in charge of the case held faint hope of his recovery.

The only permanent ill effect left by the disease is a three-inch scar on Dr. Helper's neck, where the flesh had been eaten away.

Hill Gives $125,000 to Harvard.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Oct. 27.—Gifts to Harvard University amounting to $142,000, including one by James J. Hill of $125,000, were announced today at a meeting of the President and fellows. Mr. Hill's gift will be added to the principal of the James J. Hill Professorship of Transportation, recently established.

CUTS BUDGET FOR SCHOOLS

Board Reduces 1916 Estimate by $1,520,211.25.

The Board of Education yesterday adopted the report of its Committee on Finance on the departmental estimate for 1916, with amendments reducing the amount originally asked. An appropriation of $42,374,312.96 for the general and special school funds is requested now. The deduction is $1,520,211.25.

John Greene, Chairman of the Committee on Finance, said that at midnight on Saturday the final estimate would be made up. It was, he said, the smallest increase that had been asked since he became a member of the Board of Education.

The night schools, it was said, would be kept open on the $50,000 from the repairs fund until Monday, Nov. 8. This includes Wednesday and Thursday of next week, the schools being closed on the night before election and on Election Day. This will allow the Board of Estimate to act on the granting of $237,000 special revenue bonds by the Board of Aldermen to keep the schools open until the Christmas holidays. William G. Willcox said that the shortage of money for the evening schools was not due to the use of their funds for any other purposes. President Churchill said that nothing had been taken from the evening schools fund to meet any other expense.

Morton Stein, Chairman of the Committee on By-laws, asked that the matter of leaves of absence with half pay granted to Principals and teachers be laid over. They were now, he said, examining into each case, and that Associate City Superintendent Shallow hoped to have ready in forty-eight hours a full statement. This would be gone over and a conference would be held with the Controller to restore to duty such persons as were deemed fit.

Mr. Greene said yesterday that he was not a candidate for Vice President on the Willcox ticket.

CAUGHT BY DICTOGRAPH.

Police Charge Labor Union Man with Extortion.

A dictograph used by the police in Brooklyn in labor troubles for the first time yesterday resulted in the arrest of Andrew Eagan of 355 East Fifty-seventh Street, business agent of the Elevator Constructors' Union, on a charge of extortion. He is charged with trying to get $500 to prevent a strike on a building being constructed by J. G. Bailey of Thomaston, Ga., at Bond and Fulton Streets.

Two weeks ago, it is charged, Eagan went to William S. Shaw, in charge at the building, and demanded $1,000. After several meetings, it is said, the demand was cut to $500. Shaw visited the police and Detectives Roddy, Weldon, and Murray were put on the case. A dictograph was installed in a shanty at the building and connected with the office of Shaw. A meeting was arranged for yesterday morning, and the detectives say they heard every word spoken in the office.

A remark about the weather served as a signal that money had been passed and the detectives arrested Eagan. The police say they found $200 in marked bills in their prisoner's pocket.

Arnold. Constable & Co.

October 28th (today) till Friday, November 5th, to 2 P. M.

7 DAY SALE

Biggest event of its kind ever held.

$486,000.00

No Job Lots. Every Rug our own.

Oriental Rugs and Carpets

Reductions 25% to 30% off

NOTICE—To make this the biggest event of its kind ever held, we offer every Rug and Carpet from a stock which inventories at $486,000 at the following range of prices. This sale is final and preparatory to our removal to our new building, November 8th, at 40th Street and Fifth Avenue.

Beluchistans, Daghestans, Mousouls and Kirmanshahs, ranging in size from 2.6x4.6 to 4x7. *Value $16.00 to $150.00.* — 12.50 to 112.50

Turkish, Persian and Indian Rugs, in plain effects or allover designs, ranging in size from 6x9 to 16x25. Prices 90.00 to 900.00 — 25% Reduction from ticketed prices, which are actual former selling prices.

Kirmanshahs, Sarouks and Bijars in exceptional qualities and exquisite colorings, ranging in size from 9x12 to 15x26. Prices from 465.00 to 5,000.00 — 30% Reductions from ticketed prices, which are actual former selling prices.

5,000 Yards

Celebrated Bigelow Carpets

At Drastic Reductions in Price

Former Actual Retail Price $1.65 to $2.25 yard.

A special assortment of our private patterns in Bigelow Brussels and Axminsters of superior grade and suitable for all styles of furnishing. Removal Sale Price 1.10 to 1.50

Former Actual Retail Price $3.00 and $4.00 yard.

A particularly choice lot of the finest grades of Bigelow and English Wiltons in a variety of desirable patterns and choice colorings. Removal Sale Price 1.75 to 2.75

3,000 Yards

(To Sell at Below Cost)

Fine Upholstery Fabrics

Former Actual Retail Price $2.75 to $6.50 yard.

Comprising a special assortment of handsome fabrics, including Armures, Damasks and Tapestries. Removal Sale Price 1.50 to 2.75

Appropriate for hangings, furniture covering, pillows and other interior decorative purposes.

Broadway & 19th Street

Waists for

Stout Figures

(Sizes up to 56 bust measure)

Especially designed and correctly proportioned to give stout figures slender lines. Made extra long and with needed roominess at armholes. From the simplest lawn waist at $1.45 to elaborate theatre waists at $25.00 all bear a distinctive style and individuality.

SPECIAL

Elegant waist of chiffon cloth combined with satin in colors to match your suit; lined; sizes up to 56 bust; value 12.50; special 8.75

The entire main floor is devoted to Suits, Coats, Dresses, Skirts, Waists, Negligees, Corsets and Underwear to fit you from stock, no matter what your figure or bust measure—a service which no other house can render.

Phone 6416 Greeley. **Lane Bryant** 25 West 38th St.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.

Macy's

Herald Square, Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

Custom Made Shirts

WE now have on display 300 of the newest designs in fine imported and domestic shirtings, ready for our shirt experts to make into custom made shirts at

$2.48 and $3.44

If you are in the habit of paying from $4 to $5 for your shirts, give us an order for one—say at $3.44. Try it on, and if you are not perfectly satisfied as to fit, quality of material and workmanship, we will refund your money.

The risk is ours—why not place your order today.

We make evening dress shirts equally well and at prices correspondingly low—ranging from $2.48 to $4.89.

Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.

Macy's

Herald Square, Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

Interior Decoration

Its Principles and Practice

By Frank Alvah Parsons

$2.69

Publisher's price $3.00

A TIMELY and authoritative discussion of interior decoration that treats not of the vogue of the moment, but of what is correct as judged by the true principles of art and practice.

Macy's—Main Floor, Rear.

Gillies' Broken COFFEE

Retailers 35¢ Quality 25¢ Per Lb.

Fresh off the Roaster From Wholesaler Direct

This is derived from the smaller and broken beans of higher-priced coffees. It's as pure, as strong and as good, but not so fancy in appearance. It must be ground anyway, so what's the difference? Bean or ground.

ARECO COFFEE 20¢

Equal To Retailers Regular 30¢ Coffee. Per Lb.

ARECO is famous for its superior excellence over coffees in the 30c. grade, but our price is only 20c. a pound. That's because you buy it direct from the wholesaler and

SAVE THE RETAILERS' PROFIT.

DELIVERED FREE—5 lbs. in Greater New York and within 25 miles, or 10 lbs., 300 miles, C. O. D.; 5 lbs., 300 miles, or 10 lbs. within 1,000 miles, cash, M. O. or check with order.

SATISFACTION OR MONEY BACK.

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DEAD STORAGE FOR AUTOS AT NOMINAL RATES.

PIONEER

Fireproof Storage

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57 to 63 Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn.

PHONE MAIN 6000.

PERKINS ATTACKS NEW ORGANIC LAW

Each Amendment Should Be Submitted Separately, Progressive Says.

KILLS MARKET DEPARTMENT

Exempts Sea Food from Conservation Commission's Jurisdiction—Budget Plan Wrong, He Insists.

George W. Perkins, who announced several days ago that he would vote against the proposed Constitution, gave his reasons for opposing it in detail yesterday in a letter to Elihu Root. In the first place Mr. Perkins said he was opposed to it because the voters had to accept it as a whole or not at all. Sixteen of the eighteen sections, he said, are submitted in one block and these sixteen questions are the all-important part of the Constitution.

The Convention, in arranging this, either did not think the voters capable of wisely discriminating between the sixteen different sections, or it feared their intelligence, said Mr. Perkins. Whichever reason existed, he said, the fact was that the voters had been deprived of their unquestioned right to select and reject as they might deem proper. He added:

"It seems clear to me that there is no answer to the serious objection to the manner of submitting the new Constitution. It is a fundamental weakness in the whole scheme. I appreciate that in a great document like a State Constitution there has to be a certain amount of give and take and that half a loaf is sometimes better than no loaf at all, granted always that the half loaf be not poisoned. Why should a man who objects to the conservation article, for example, but who favors the short ballot article, be forced to take the conservation article in order to get the short ballot article? This illustration applies to many of the articles."

Apportionment and Census

The apportionment article, which is submitted separately, Mr. Perkins called a delusion and a snare.

"It makes no difference in the apportionment," he said, "which way the people vote on it, for if it is adopted things remain as they are and if it is defated things remain as they are."

By tying up the State enumeration amendment with the apportionment, he said, the voters will be put in the position, if they vote for the proposition, of apparently approving the present apportionment, and if they vote against it, of apparently approving the continuance of the present "unnecessary and extravagant State census."

Regarding the short ballot, Mr. Perkins said:

"I personally regard this as such a long short ballot as to be inefficient. It does nothing except in a very slight way recognize the theory of a short ballot. The only real short ballot recognized by the convention is in the method of submitting the Constitution to the voters. That is a short ballot with a vengeance! There is no compromise about that."

Mr. Perkins said there were so many changes in the judiciary article and they were of such far-reaching effect that it was impossible for the people to comprehend their importance in the short time they have been given in which to consider them. On this point he said:

"Briefly, my objection to the article is that it puts the judiciary more into the practical politics of the State than it has ever been before, while progress should be made in exactly the opposite direction. To give Judges the power to appoint subordinate Judges in my judgment is all wrong. To give them, as the new Constitution proposes, power without limit to appoint as many Judges as they desire under the name of 'Supreme Court Commissioners' is conferring on them a patronage that is bad in principle and sure to bring the court into politics. If the appointive principle is to be established in our Constitution, it would be much safer to leave it with the Governor than with the Judges."

The Budget in Politics.

Regarding the power of the Governor and the budget, Mr. Perkins said:

"In the matter of giving the Governor more and broader power, I believe there are mistakes of such a serious character that the proposal in this respect will prove more harmful than beneficial. I believe thoroughly in a proper budget system, but under our plan of electing a Governor for two years, granted that there is a change every two years, we would get an independent responsible budget system but every other year. For, if the Governor were to be elected this year and take office on the 1st of January, the budget for him would be made up by the department heads that were going out with the outgoing Governor. The next year the new Governor and his department heads could make up their own budget, but the following year he in turn would make up the budget for the next incoming Governor. This certainly provides a beautiful opportunity for outgoing Governors of different political parties to play politics with the efficiency of the State departments at the expense of incoming Governors and vice versa. No large business concern could obtain anything like reasonable efficiency under this method of doing business, and in my judgment, no State with such vast administrative interests as ours can do so either."

Mr. Perkins is against the establishment of a State printing concern, as it might confine the printing to Albany County printing firms. Mr. Perkins said he is in favor of consolidating a great number of State departments into a few large departments, but the matter is of such vast and far-reaching importance that before adoption it should be studied by a committee of experts and recommended to the people "as a carefully thought-out, practical, and efficient scheme of administering the State's affairs." He added:

"The plan, as submitted, is intended to be made copper-fastened for twenty years. The proposed Constitution specifically takes away from the Legislature the power to create a single other department, for it specifically says: 'No new department shall be created hereafter. Any bureau, board, commission or office hereafter created shall be placed in one of the departments enumerated in this article.'"

No Department of Markets.

This plan, he said, not only abolished the recently created Department of Markets, but prohibited the Legislature from creating a new one. He said:

"As a department of markets is not created as one of the seventeen departments or even indirectly referred to, the only possible way in the future to have anything that would resemble a department of markets would be to have it created as a bureau of one of the seventeen existing departments. This means that it would be a very subordinate affair—in the hands of an assistant without direct responsibility publicity or control, without any opportunity to obtain recognition for his work in behalf of the people if it were good, or criticism from the people if it were poor—the precise position in which many dealers in foodstuffs desire to have the matter placed.

"Perhaps the most burning question of the day, particularly in this great city of New York, is the high cost of living. We will never get anywhere in the solution of it until we have a market department in this State that is recognized as such and that is given the dignity of a department with all the power necessary to serve the producers on our farms and the consumers in our cities. In view of my experience in this matter, I regard the omission to create a department of markets and the provision prohibiting the Legislature from hereafter creating one as so detrimental to the people of the State that I would vote against the adoption of the Constitution for this if for no other reason."

Mr. Perkins said he regarded the entire scheme of conservation as outlined in the proposed Constitution as "pernicious and thoroughly objectionable."

"In place of centralizing power," he said, "and placing it where the people can put their finger on it, the new Constitution broadly scatters it and places such executive power as there is in the hands of a Superintendent."

Sea Food Not Conserved.

Among the most serious objections to the Conservation program, said Mr. Perkins, was the exemption of "migratory fish of the sea" from the jurisdiction of the commission. He said:

"This, of course, means to a large extent the sea fish in and about the waters of the City of New York. This again brings up my own experience of the past year on the Mayor's Food Supply Committee, where it was found that the lack of supervision and control of this industry causes great destruction of perfectly good sea food, and to a considerable extent accounts for the high price of such sea food as we get. To deny to the Conservation Commission this extremely important function is, in my judgment, not only a great mistake, but an insurmountable impediment to any reforms necessary to provide New York City with a suitable supply of sea food at proper prices."

In summing up his objections Mr. Perkins said:

"There are various defects in the proposed Constitution. I doubt if a layman could find them all, for there is so much vagueness about so many provisions and one is put to the necessity not only of studying the new Constitution but the old Constitution, the laws of the State, and the practices of the Legislature in order to reach anything resembling an intelligent understanding of the matter. In my judgment the reasons stated above are ample to convince any thoughtful voter that it is his duty to vote against the adoption of the Constitution as submitted.

"If this proposed Constitution is rejected, then automatically under the old Constitution a new convention will be elected in the Fall of 1916 to assemble in 1917. Broadly speaking, if the proposed revision fails of adoption the time and money spent on it will not have been in vain, for it has aroused a State-wide discussion that has been of great educational value and we will approach the whole subject another year better equipped to deal with the great problem of really representative and efficient government which is facing us for solution. In view of the discussion since the Constitutional Convention adjourned another convention at least would not dare to submit a Constitution in block. Puolic opinion would compel its submission article by article."

ATTACK BUDGET PROVISIONS.

Amos Pinchot and Rabbi Wise Talk to 250 in Cooper Union.

Amos Pinchot told 250 persons scattered about in the great hall at Cooper Union at a meeting to oppose the new Constitution last night that one of the most dangerous features of the instrument, although it had passed unnoticed up to the present, was the section which permitted the Legislature to cut down the budget as submitted by the Governor, but does not permit the Legislature to add to it.

He said that this provision would enable the Governor to starve out any department of the State by refusing to allow appropriations for it. The Governor could, he said, practically abolish the Civil Service Commission by denying funds for its maintenance, or could coerce any officeholder or any department into supporting his measures or wishes by the threat to cut off appropriations. Mr. Pinchot said authorities to whom he had submitted this provision of the budget article had told him that no one would dare to put forth such a proposal in any other free Government in the world.

Rabbi Stephen S. Wise attacked the new Constitution on the ground that it opened the door to military usurpation. He said:

"Who will claim that the men who managed the convention could pass fairly and impartially upon a direct issue between the safeguarding of property rights on the one hand and the security of merely human rights on the other?

"As for the fear of getting a still less effective Constitution in 1918 it needs but to be said that the present Constitution was framed in a year of timidity and reaction. The next Constitution will be framed by a convention carefully chosen and not elected virtually by default. The State is hardly likely to fare worse in the next convention as far as its membership is concerned in view of the circumstance that the present convention included in its membership Quigg, the accelerator, but no social worker; William Barnes, the unlibellous, but no physician; Ray Smith, and Mr. Sheehan, but no teacher of ethics or religion."

NO SUFFRAGE CONFUSION.

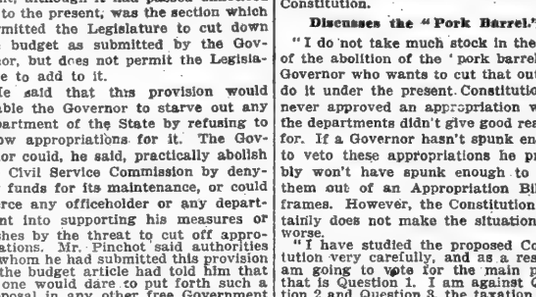
Parsons Answers Attempt to Confound Constitution.

The Empire State Campaign committee yesterday issued a statement from Herbert Parsons, delegate to the Constitutional Convention, in which he said:

"There is no truth in the statement in a leaflet which is being circulated around New York that the woman suffrage amendment, if approved, will not be part of the Constitution. It will be part of the Constitution. If the new Constitution should fail of adoption, then the woman suffrage amendment, if approved, becomes part of the old Constitution. These matters were all carefully considered by the Constitutional Convention, and provisions were unanimously inserted so that there could not be any possible question of the effectiveness of the woman suffrage amendment, if adopted.

"A vote for woman suffrage is not a vote for or against the new Constitution. It has no connection with the questions submitted by the Constitutional Convention, which are on a separate ballot."

Children's Feet Need Care



Sagging ankle and arch properly supported by Coward Arch Support Shoe. | Sagging ankle and arch without support of the Coward Arch Support Shoe.

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The delicate bones of a child's feet are easy to mould.

Whether they are moulded into shapely, well formed feet or whether your child's feet will grow up ill-shaped and trouble-giving, depends largely upon the shoes his feet grow up in.

The Coward Shoes for children will make your child's feet natural and shapely when he grows up.

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(Near Warren Street)

Mail Orders Filled — Send for Catalog

B. B. ODELL APPROVES NEW CONSTITUTION

It Offers Relief from Many Evils State Has Suffered Under, He Says.

PAUL FULLER PRAISES LAW

Democrat Says Narrow Partisanship of 1894 Convention Was Not Repeated This Year.

Ex-Governor Benjamin B. Odell, Jr., said last night that he would vote for the proposed Constitution next Tuesday. That is, he will vote for the Constitution proper, under Question 1; he will oppose Question 2, the apportionment article, and Question 3, the taxation article.

"I believe the proposed Constitution offers relief from a number of evils from which the State has been suffering," he said. "I consider the serial bond provision for the contracting of State debt a most wise provision, for the sinking fund system has proved a most expensive plan. I also consider the judiciary article an able provision. Not only does it tend to speed up the action of our courts, but any one who knows the situation at Albany knows how lawyers have introduced special bills amending the code to suit their needs. The code is against the contentions of a lawyer who has a big suit pending; he goes to Albany and has the code changed. This is a nuisance I think the proposed Constitution will abate."

"Do you think it wise to give the Governor the increased powers contained in the new Constitution?" was asked.

"I will answer that by saying that it all depends on the Governor," was the reply. "Of course, it won't help matters to make a bad Governor more powerful: it may help to assist a good Governor in his undertakings. I want to say that I do not believe the giving to the Governor of arbitrary power in making his appointments will increase efficiency in those officials. I do not think the provisions which tend to mix up the three branches of government will do any good. But I do not see in these objections sufficient reasons to oppose what seems to me good in the Constitution.

Discusses the "Pork Barrel."

"I do not take much stock in the talk of the abolition of the 'pork barrel.' A Governor who wants to cut that out can do it under the present Constitution. I never approved an appropriation which the departments didn't give good reasons for. If a Governor hasn't spunk enough to veto these appropriations he probably won't have spunk enough to keep them out of an Appropriation Bill he frames. However, the Constitution certainly does not make the situation any worse.

"I have studied the proposed Constitution very carefully, and as a result I am going to vote for the main part—that is Question 1. I am against Question 2 and Question 3, the taxation article. I regard this as especially bad because it takes assessment powers away from local authorities, and centres the power of appeal in a distant court. I hope the voters will defeat the last two questions. I think they will be wise to support the first."

State Controller Eugene M. Travis issued a statement yesterday, in which he said he believed the adoption of the proposed Constitution will remedy many defects in the State's financial system. He said:

"Especially important is the adoption of the amendments from the viewpoint of the financial features. When the last Constitutional Convention met in 1894 the revenues and expenses of the State Government were on a much smaller scale than now, and no adequate provision was made for conditions which have since developed. Indeed, it is safe to say that much of the needless growth of expenses would never have occurred had there been such constitutional control as is provided in the new Constitution.

Remedies Financial Errors.

"Furthermore, during the last fifteen years we have been creating a great bonded debt in this State, and because of inexperience errors were made in sinking fund calculations, as the result of which we are at present compelled to pay an excessive amount toward the extinguishment of the debt. This condition is remedied in the proposed amendments.

"As an economic proposition the amendments should be adopted. This convention has cost the State $1,200,000. If its work is not confirmed and another convention is called, the expense of the new gathering will be just as much, without any prospect that its efforts would be any more satisfactory.

"Inasmuch as the Controller's duties under the new Constitution will remain practically as they are, it makes it possible for me to speak impersonally and without bias regarding its various features and to indorse it purely on its merits."

Paul Fuller, personal friend of President Wilson, was asked by Joseph M. Price, Chairman of the Citizens' Nonpartisan Committee for the Adoption of the Constitution, to give his views on the measure. In his reply to Mr. Price Mr. Fuller wrote yesterday:

"You inquire of me whether I propose to support the adoption of the proposed Constitution. Why shouldn't I? Is it because of the clamor that it is a Republican document, framed by a convention having a large Republican majority? I scarcely think that this is a platform broad enough for a citizen to stand on.

"In fact, recalling the convention of 1894, I rather think we Democrats should be thankful that the narrow partisanship of that day was not repeated in the convention of this year, and those of us who are inclined to be Democrats before being citizens may console themselves with the fact that the proposed Constitution was drafted with the aid of a very large Democratic vote.

Fuller Sees Many Good Points.

"Can Democrats object to the improvement of the annual budget, or are they satisfied to have the money of the citizens appropriated in the haphazard way which has prevailed heretofore? Is it an objection that taxation is to be so regulated by the State that it may be somewhat more equal and uniform and rest upon a basis which will in part at least do away with local favoritism? If this is the obvious purpose of Article X., and if they still object, they are free to vote against the adoption of Article X., still saving the other benefits of the Constitution.

"Some resentment may not unnaturally be felt at the failure to give to the City of New York a larger legislative apportionment, but there is a two-fold answer to allay this resentment—first, that the new Constitution does not make the situation any worse than it is under the present Constitution, and second, that voters are free to express their dissent from this particular provision and yet vote for the Constitution as a whole.

"The home rule amendment, although not as radical as many of us would have desired, is unquestionably a long step forward toward granting to municipalities the freedom to regulate their own affairs. Shall we reject this first and important concession because more has not been given us? Can't we realize that it is an entering wedge which it would be folly for us not to hammer in?

"All of us Democrats and Republicans alike—and even Independents—have suffered from the confusion and delay in court procedure. Here again we have an honest effort in the new Constitution remedy this distressing loss of time and money to all the litigants and taxpayers of the State. The remedies suggested may not be all that you and I would have desired, but they are remedies, and if compromise is one of the essentials of Democratic Government, this surely is an occasion when we should welcome the betterment which the judiciary article affords and await our opportunity, if need be, for further betterment.

Short Ballot a Reform.

"Lastly, and by no means least, the short ballot provisions, which reduce the long list of elective State officers to the Attorney General and the Controller, is of enormous importance to enhance the dignity and the value of representative government, the virtue of which I conceive consists in the people electing representatives whom they know and whom they can trust, almost an impossibility if we hold the long list of elective officers heretofore in vogue.

"Incident to this is the reorganization of the innumerable, unrelated, and often irresponsible departments among which the business of the State was 152 times sub-divided. Whether or not economy will result from reducing these departments to seventeen, one thing seems certain—that we will have greater responsibility brought home to those upon whom it should fall, and a more sound, coherent, business-like administration of the affairs of the State.

"Are all these benefits to be rejected because the members of the convention did not agree upon other improvements which a part of our people at least desired, or because, as some believe, these other improvements were denied to us by the Republican preponderance in the convention? Let us gladly accept the excellent changes secured by this proposed Constitution, and with time and patience work for other amendments, which are always in reach of the people if they really desire them."

Mr. Fuller was a member of the Board of Education until recently, when he resigned, and was appointed a trustee of Hunter College. He is an authority on international law, and was recently President Wilson's special envoy to inquire into conditions in Mexico.

Two Organizations Object.

The United Anglers' League yesterday issued a circular letter opposing the new Constitution. The circular asks for contributions to fight the measure.

"The new Constitution," the letter says, "gives the fish trust complete power over your fish food supply for twenty years by taking from the proposed commission the right to make any regulations affecting migratory fish in the marine district—in other words, every fish that swims in salt water. Do you want to pay trust prices for your fish for twenty years? Do you want to see fish pounds put up all over the coast to ruin your sport? Do you want to see netting going on in every little bay along our coast, with no possible way of regulating it? If not, vote against, and get others to vote against, this barefaced robbery of your rights."

The War Veterans Citizens' Committee, with headquarters at 44 Cedar Street, yesterday offered twenty reasons for opposing the new Constitution. Their circular was signed by L. F. Fetzer, Chairman.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE FOR IT

President Seth Low Makes Organization's Position Clear.

Seth Low, President of the Chamber of Commerce, gave out this statement last night:

"Members of the Chamber wish it made clear that the Chamber has acted favorably on the revised Constitution, known on the ballot as Question 1; on the tax article, known on the ballot as Question 3, submitted by the Constitutional Convention, and on the canal referendum, known as Proposition 1, submitted by the Legislature, but that the Chamber has taken no action on the apportionment article, submitted by the Constitutional Convention; nor on the woman suffrage amendment, submitted by the Legislature; nor on the amendment authorizing the Legislature in certain conditions to change the rate of contributions to the sinking fund."

GRIFENHAGEN SEES SPLIT.

Thinks Citizens' Union is Divided on Smith's Indorsement.

In a speech at the Yorkville Casino last night Sheriff Max S. Grifenhagen said that a serious split is imminent in the ranks of the Citizens' Union, owing to the action of the Executive Committee in indorsing the candidacy of Alfred E. Smith, the Tammany candidate for Sheriff, and expressing the opinion that he would improve conditions in the Sheriff's office.

"Letters are beginning to pour in on me," said the Sheriff, "from indignant members of the Citizens' Union who resent the new-born alliance between Tammany and the Union's Executive Committee. Other members are writing, I am informed, to Chairman Schieffelin, and there is every prospect of an open split in the union. Such a split can only be avoided, I believe, by a recantation of this unholy alliance between Fourteenth Street and 41 Park Row.

"As to the criticisms of my administration of the Sheriff's office, I have asked in vain for an explanation and have demanded that Mr. Schieffelin, as Chairman of the Citizens' Union, inform me that conditions exist in the Sheriff's office under my administration which he hopes the Tammany Hall candidate will improve. But Mr. Schieffelin has not responded except, indeed, to tell me that I am too thin-skinned and take too lofty a view of the office.

"Perhaps I am taking Mr. Schieffelin too seriously, but I intend to find out what change has come over the spirit of his dreams to make Mr. Schieffelin such an ardent advocate of the Tammany candidate for Sheriff. I have been long identified with the Citizens' Union and have been proud of that connection, for the union has stood for progress and good government and against Tammany and corruption."

Joseph Belhilf, a member of the union, wrote Chairman Schieffelin yesterday expressing regret that the organization had indorsed Smith. As between Smith and Frank K. Bowers, the Republican candidate for Sheriff, he said there was no comparison.

ROOSEVELT INDORSES TWO.

Praises Payne for Alderman and Callaghan for Bench.

Colonel Roosevelt in a letter to Richard W. Lawrence, Chairman of the committee that has charge of the campaign of George Henry Payne, candidate for Alderman from a Bronx district, said of Mr. Payne:

"I know him well and have been associated with him in more than one capacity. I am extremely pleased that the Republican, Progressive, and Independence League Parties have joined to put him forward for Alderman and I trust that all good citizens will give him their support."

Mr. Payne's candidacy has also been indorsed by George McAneny, President of the Board of Aldermen, former Corporation Counsel Archibald R. Watson; Oswald G. Villard, and William Jay Schieffelin.

Colonel Roosevelt also indorsed the candidacy of Judge Stephen Callaghan for the Supreme Court on the Republican ticket in the Second Judicial District, which includes Brooklyn, Long Island, and Richmond County.

"Ordinary partisan consideration," wrote the Colonel, "should not obtain in choosing a Justice of the Supreme Court, for it is always a misfortune when an ordinary machine politician is put on the Bench. Judge Callaghan is peculiarly fitted for the high office to which it is sought to elect him and he should be supported by all independent citizens without regard to party."

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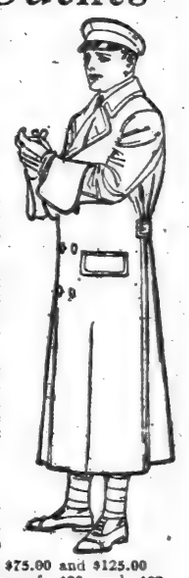
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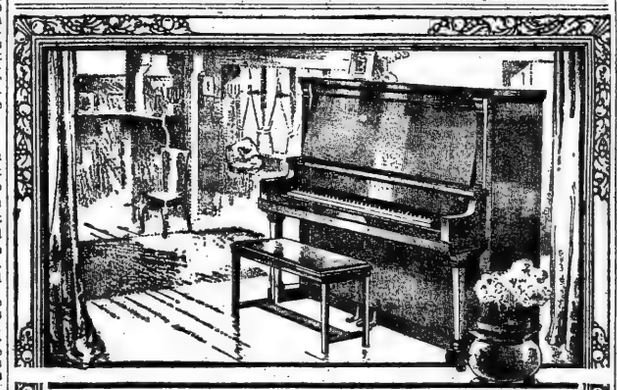
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The Case of Edith Cavell

An answer to Dr. Zimmermann, Germany's Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs,

By James M. Beck,

Late Assistant Attorney General of the United States, and author of the most widely read article published since the war began, "In the Supreme Court of Civilization: The Dual Alliance vs. The Triple Entente," written for The New York Times. This article has been reprinted in nearly every language of the civilized world, and over a million copies of it have been published.

The execution of Miss Cavell is dealt with from several standpoints, but especially from a legal one, and Mr. Beck presents the case with force and skill. In

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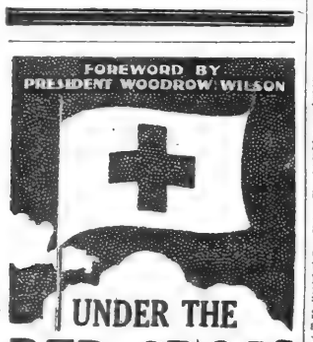
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MORGAN DISAVOWS 'YELLOW DOG' FUND

Tells Committee He Never Heard of Interborough Plan to Hide Dual Contract Cost.

FOUND SHONTS RELIABLE

Satisfied Proposed Stevens Contract Was Not Extravagant When Risk Was Considered.

J. P. Morgan told the Thompson Legislative Investigating Committee yesterday that he had never heard of an attempt by Theodore P. Shonts or the Interborough Rapid Transit Company to meet by subterfuge obligations covertly incurred by the company in its efforts for the adoption of the dual subway contracts with the city.

Mr. Morgan denied knowledge of any obligations made by the company which it might not wish to have on its books, and he testified that he had always found Mr. Shonts thoroughly reliable and trustworthy.

Mr. Morgan was summoned by the committee to tell of his part in the discussions relating to the one-time proposal by the Interborough Company to let a contract to John F. Stevens for third-tracking the elevated lines of the Manhattan Railway Company. Mr. Morgan's name was brought into the question by William A. Read, a former director of the Interborough Company, who told the committee last August that, when Mr. Shonts attempted to persuade the Board of Directors in 1913 to accept the contract, he opposed the action and requested Mr. Morgan to dissuade Mr. Shonts from entering into it. Mr. Read, who was supported in the Board of Directors by the late Gardiner M. Lane of Boston and George W. Young, told the committee that the three opposed the contract on the ground that it was extravagant in that it allowed Mr. Stevens too much profit.

$2,000,000 for 18 Months' Work.

According to testimony before the committee, Mr. Stevens would have got about $2,000,000 for eighteen months' work had the contract been given to him, and the efforts of the committee have been directed toward finding out why Mr. Shonts and many of the Directors of the Interborough were willing to make a contract so apparently advantageous to Mr. Stevens. Specifically, the committee has sought to prove or disprove a rumor that a part of this profit to Mr. Stevens was intended as an indirect appropriation to cover expenditures in connection with the dual subway contracts which the company did not want to enter upon its books. This rumored "appropriation" has been described as "the yellow dog fund."

Mr. Morgan seemed a frank and willing witness. As he took his seat in the witness chair, half a dozen cameras were aimed at him, and preparations were made for a flashlight picture. Senator Thompson told the photographers to wait for Mr. Morgan's permission, and asked Mr. Morgan if he objected.

"Oh, no," said Mr. Morgan, "let them go ahead. I don't mind."

So the picture was taken, Mr. Morgan and Senator Thompson sitting side by side.

Mr. Morgan said he was not a Director of the Interborough, but his firm had taken more than $160,000,000 of the company's bonds and, therefore, had been interested in its financial ventures. Whenever he questioned or advised Mr. Shonts or the company, he said, he did so to be sure that the bonds would be well protected. When the Stevens contract was under discussion, he testified, Messrs. Read and Lane called upon him and expressed objections.

Complained of Extravagance.

"They said," Mr. Morgan went on, "that the contract was extravagant, that the Interborough's own engineers could do the third tracking for much less than Stevens would get. After I had seen them, I asked Mr. Shonts to come to see me, and he told me that because of the liability for injury and damage suits that might result from the work, he thought it to the interest of the company to let the contract to Stevens, whom he had worked with in Panama and knew well. I told him that I simply wanted his assurance that the contract was not extravagant, and he gave me that assurance and I was satisfied. I recall that he used a favorite saying of his, 'When quality and price are equal, friendship begins.'"

"Did Mr. Read or Mr. Lane give reasons for objecting to the contract?" asked Mr. Lewis.

"Not beyond saying that it was extravagant," Mr. Morgan replied. "Mr. Lane said: 'I don't like this thing and I don't want it to go through.' That was enough for me. When Mr. Lane said a thing was extravagant, I wanted to know that it was not extravagant before I disagreed with him."

"Did Mr. Lane make any charges of bad faith on Mr. Shonts's part, or refer to any collusion between Mr. Shonts and any one else?"

"I don't think so. I recall nothing like that."

"Did you ever hear from Mr. Lane or any one else, Mr. Morgan, that money had been expended by the Interborough Rapid Transit Company to bring about the dual subway contracts and that the company wanted to cover such expenditures without record on its books?"

"No."

"Didn't you know that George McAneny opposed this contract on the Board of Estimate?"

"I don't think so."

"Didn't you know that Public Service Commissioner Maltbie opposed it and presented memoranda on it to the commission?"

"No. There have been so many memoranda, answers, and rejoinders in the Public Service Commission that I can't remember them all."

No Supervision Required.

"Did you know that the certificates for third tracking issued by the Public Service Commission to the Manhattan Railway Company and the New York Municipal Railways Company were the same except that the Manhattan Company was permitted to contract for the third tracking of its lines in Manhattan without submitting the contracts for approval to the Public Service Commission, while the New York Municipal Railways Company had to have its contracts for third tracking in Brooklyn approved by the commission?"

"I probably knew it at the time, but I have forgotten all about it now."

"You knew, didn't you, Mr. Morgan, that, shortly after the Stevens contract had been abandoned, Messrs. Lane, Read, and Young were eliminated or eliminated themselves from the Board of Directors of the Interborough Company and that shortly after that the board let a contract similar to the proposed Stevens contract to T. A. Gillespie?"

"I knew that Mr. Lane resigned, but I never heard of the Gillespie contract."

"Did Mr. Lane tell you why he resigned?"

"He talked about resigning for some time before he got out. His health was failing, and he said that, as he lived in Boston, he could not attend the meetings of the board as regularly as he should."

"Did he intimate that he felt that he should watch the Board of Directors carefully?"

"Not any more than he would watch any other Board of Directors of which he was a member."

Big Profit for Gillespie.

"Did you know that the Gillespie contract allowed Mr. Gillespie a profit of 15 per cent. over costs?"

"No. I knew only that the work of third-tracking was going on because my firm had to pay out the money for it."

"You did not know then that Mr. Gillespie sublet a contract to Terry & Tench by which that firm did 80 per cent. of the work, took almost all of the liability of which Mr. Shonts spoke, and yet received only a little over 4 per cent. profit, while Mr. Gillespie, who took almost no risk and simply sublet the work, made a profit of about 9 per cent?"

"No, I didn't know that."

"Wouldn't you call such a contract as that let to Mr. Gillespie an extravagant contract?"

"I think that would be a matter for the Board of Directors to look into."

"Don't you think that it is a matter for the Legislature to look into?"

Can't Direct the Legislature.

"That is for the Legislature to determine," Mr. Morgan replied, laughing. "I can't direct the Legislature."

Mr. Morgan said that when his firm accepted the bonds of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company his counsel, Francis Lynde Stetson, had examined the details of its contracts and business and that he personally had never acquainted himself with many of these facts.

Mr. Morgan was on the stand just forty minutes, and after his testimony the hearing was adjourned. It is expected that George W. Young will testify before the committee when it meets again in the latter part of next week.

INQUIRES INTO POISONING.

Atlantic City's Mayor Asks Report on Death Due to Nurse's Error.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Oct. 27.—Mayor William Riddle sent a letter today to the Board of Governors of the Atlantic City Hospital asking for a report on the death on Oct. 14 of Joseph W. Thomas, to whom a nurse gave poison in mistake for a remedy of similar color. The board announced tonight that the letter probably would not be considered until the next regular meeting on the second Wednesday of next month. It was said, however, that only two victims of the error of the nurse remained in the hospital and that only four had been affected at any time. Thomas died, and one other recovered. Here is Mayor Riddle's letter:

Gentlemen: Whether it be true or not I am unable to say, but this morning's papers say that the hospital refuses to file an account or information about three people who were handed the poison cup, one of whom died. As Atlantic City contributes $32,500 annually to the support of the hospital it is quasi-municipal, and therefore all the taxpayers of the city are anxious to have an explanation and an investigation. I trust you will send it to me.

The nurse who administered the poison gave oxalic acid, and on discovering her mistake became nearly frantic. She is now in charge of the Rev. Father John Howard of St. Nicholas's Church, and is held to await action by the authorities.

FIRE IN PATERSON CHURCH.

Blaze Does $12,500 Damage to First English Lutheran.

Special to The New York Times.

PATERSON, N. J., Oct. 27.—The First English Lutheran Church, at Carroll and Pearl Streets, this city, was damaged by fire this afternoon to the extent of $12,500. The rectory was threatened by the blaze, but the firemen and the police managed to save it and the silver communion service and the books belonging to the church, under the direction of the Rev. Arthur N. Bean, the rector. The fire was reported by a passerby, who saw the smoke coming from the roof, and two alarms were turned in.

Fireman Frank Giebelhausen was chopping a hole in the roof when he was overcome by smoke and fell 20 feet to the ground, breaking his right leg and sustaining internal injuries. He was taken to the General Hospital.

EPISCOPALIANS BAR RELIGIOUS CRUSADE

Mission Board's Delegates to the Panama Congress Can Do Nothing but Confer.

HIGH CHURCH WILL FIGHT

Will Appeal to the General Convention of the Church, and Bishops May Also Use Pressure.

High Church will keep up its fight on the Protestant Episcopal Board of Missions, which at its adjourned meeting yesterday at the Missions House, 281 Fourth Avenue, officially appointed delegates to attend the Panama Congress on Religious Work in Latin America.

The five Bishops and clergymen who had resigned the day before, after the board refused to rescind its action in arranging for representation at the congress, consulted with the eight others who had opposed the action but had not withdrawn.

The delegates who are to visit Panama are to pay their own expenses and are to do nothing but confer with others at the congress, but the opponents of the project feel strongly that even that limited participation endangers church unity and widens the gulf between Protestants and Catholics.

They still insist that a slight has been put on the See of Rome, whose work for four centuries in South American countries, they think, should be considered in a conciliatory spirit.

Bishop Weller, who left last evening for his home at Fond du Lac, Wis., said that before the forces of Pan-Protestantism gathered at the Isthmus in February there was likely to be a special meeting of the House of Bishops. Although the prelates cannot actually forbid the delegates to go, Bishop Weller and his associates believe that if the house declares its disapproval none will attend despite their appointments from the board.

High Church Party to Appeal.

Certain it is that the High Church party will make an appeal from the action of the Board of Missions in the Panama matter the next General Convention of the Church, which will be held a year hence in St. Louis. Its adherents maintain that they have been overridden ruthlessly, and not only do they propose to file an appeal, but they may also try to depose the present board and elect one more to their liking.

Bishop Weller said in response to a direct question that there was no thought entertained by him or any of his associates of going over to the Church of Rome. They consider themselves the most loyal of churchmen, and, in fact, they regard themselves as "The Church" and their opponents in error on this question.

He said that siding with Pan-Protestantism at this time was peculiarly unfortunate, for the Anglican community, including both the English and the Episcopal Churches, had always regarded itself as an intermediary between the Catholics and the Protestants.

"The Catholics can understand us," he said, "for we have orders and a priesthood and an episcopate. We can treat with them with the idea of bringing about unity and help in drawing all Christian bodies into one fold."

The Bishop said he and the Rev. Dr. William T. Manning, rector of Trinity Church, were members of a Congress on Faith and Orders, which had church unity for its ultimate goal. Letters had been interchanged between members of a committee of this congress and the Papal Secretary of State just before the outbreak of the European war.

Planned to Consult the Pope.

"It was the intention," said the Bishop, "eventually to send a delegation of Episcopal Bishops from this country to confer with the Pope on this matter, but everything was stopped by the war. After that conflict is over, I think the hearts of men will be more disposed toward religion and something can be done. I do not expect to see church unity come in my life, but I believe it will some day."

It was decided by the thirteen members of the anti-Panama contingent that it was well that some of them remained on the board, so that when an appeal came up before the General Convention they might be in a stronger position. The resignations of the five members were intended as an emphatic protest. The Right Rev. G. Mott Williams, Bishop of Marquette, although he had resigned, appeared as usual at the meeting and took part in the discussions. He said he did this because as a Bishop he was still an ex officio member and entitled to speak, although he had surrendered his right to vote. He asked that the resignations of Bishop Weller, Bishop Harding, Dr. Manning, Dean Selden P. Delaney, and himself be formally accepted in accordance with their action of the day before. The board, however, declined to take any such step, and several of the lawyer members declared it was not required.

While the anti-Panama faction was foregathering in another part of the building the board addressed itself to the task of preparing instructions for the delegates to the congress. Copious extracts from the bulletins of the Executive Committee of the congress were quoted. Referring to Bulletin 2, it appeared that the congress "was not to be a gathering for legislation on ecclesiastical questions or even on matters of missionary policy, and that other faiths were not to be antagonized."

Delegates' Powers Restricted.

On the motion of Bishop Talbot a resolution, amended by the Rev. Dr. Alexander Mann of Boston, was passed as follows:

Resolved, That our delegates go for conference only and with no purpose, authority, or power of committing this board to co-operation.

To act under such conditions the following seven men were chosen: The Right Rev. Arthur S. Lloyd, President of the board; the Right Rev. Lucien Lee Kinsolving, Bishop of Brazil; the Right Rev. Albion W. Knight, formerly of Cuba and now in charge at Panama; the Right Rev. Hiram R. Hulse of Cuba; the Right Rev. William Cabell Brown, formerly at work in Brazil but now Coadjutor Bishop of Virginia, and the Right Rev. Henry D. Aves, Bishop of Mexico.

It is understood that, although appointed as a delegate, Bishop Knight is not in favor of the congress. Bishop Aves has not been heard from for several months, owing to difficulty of communication.

The Right Rev. Nathaniel S. Thomas, Bishop of Wyoming, introduced this memorial, which was adopted unanimously:

Resolved, That the Board of Missions appoint a committee to draft a resolution to memorialize his Imperial Majesty, the Emperor of Germany, to use his influence, as a well-known champion of Christianity, with the Sultan of Turkey with a view to assuaging the ravages of religious persecution now inflicted by the Turks upon their Armenian subjects.

Much of the morning session was taken up with the discussion of the best method of raising $100,000 as a fund to be specifically applied to domestic missions.

The afternoon session closed with an interchange of views on missionary work and an address by the President of the board.

'JITNEYS' IMPERIL TROLLEYS

Atlantic City Traction Company Asks for Protection.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Oct. 27.—The "jitney" threatens to push the local trolley company into bankruptcy with its success at this resort. Relief must come shortly in the way of regulations against the auto-buses, according to the traction officials, or the service must be discontinued, as the advent of those conveyances has cut the receipts three-quarters, they say.

The hotel men, Rotary Club, Chamber of Commerce, and other prominent business men say they hope to enact city legislation to keep the "jitney" off the thoroughfares. The move, however, must be deferred until June 15 next, as the licenses already out allow this franchise. The "jitneys" have been averaging from $15 to $20 a day all during the Summer and $10 now. There are 500 in operation here.

COLORADO'S CAPTAIN TRAPPED BY FLAMES

But Crew of Burning Freighter Stood by in Boats and Saved the Skipper.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 27.—The Merchants and Miners' steamer Suwanee brought to this port today Captain L. E. Congdon and the crew of thirty-five of the Mallory steamer Colorado, which caught fire off the Carolina coast.

For three hours, from 1:30 until 4:30 on Monday morning, these men rowed about the Colorado in lifeboats, risking their lives again and again by getting near the crackling, roaring steamer in order to save Captain Congdon, who had been trapped on the forward deck of his ship by the flames.

"I was asleep when the fire was discovered by Second Officer Frank Magruder," said Captain Congdon today. "We had left Charleston some hours before with 6,000 bales of cotton, bound for New York. Mr. Magruder first saw the flames coming from an afterhatch. He gave orders to get the pumps to work and called me.

"I got out on deck wearing nothing but my undershirt. There isn't time to dress when a ship catches fire at sea. We had worked for half an hour when the flames broke out again from another hatch, this time forward. There was a ring of fire between the crew and the lifeboats and I thought for a minute that we were trapped.

"But I ordered the men to rush across the flames, and they made it. When I had seen that all were able to reach the lifeboats the fire between me and the boats was too hot. I couldn't go through, so I ordered them to put off. Mr. Magruder didn't want to do it, but he obeyed orders. Then for four hours the thirty-three men, in two boats, stuck close to the Colorado.

"It was getting hotter and hotter where I was, but I wasn't so much afraid that I would be hurt as I was that the flaming masts would tumble overboard and finish the crew. I told them to stay away, but they stuck around. Finally the masts went and I managed to get over the side with a rope.

"All the men lost everything they had. The greater number of the crew were asleep when the fire started and did not even have time to snatch their clothes. I haven't the slightest idea how the fire started. I wish I knew."

James Kibler, wireless operator on the Suwanee, says it was about 8 o'clock on Monday morning when the Merchants and Miners' ship sighted Captain Congdon and his crew about eight miles northeast of Cape Romain.

The Mallory liner was equipped for wireless, but did not have an operator aboard. Walter Osterloh, who made the trip down to Savannah on the Suwanee, was to have joined the freighter at Charleston, but missed her by a few hours.

Captain Congdon left today for New York.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Oct. 27.—The steamer Colorado was still burning tonight, after having been turned to this port and the damage could not be estimated. It is believed that the 5,900 bales of cotton aboard and the vessel itself have been badly damaged.

FOX UPSETS A FIELD MEET.

Leads 46 Beagles Ten Miles in an Impromptu Chase.

ROSELAND, N. J., Oct. 27.—Members of the New Jersey Beagle Club, which was holding a field meet here this afternoon, were treated to an impromptu fox chase of more than ten miles, the dogs killing the fox in Riverside, Morris County.

Two of the dogs that had been sent away on the scent of a rabbit picked up the fox scent. The yelps from these two dogs indicated that they were on a new trail, and the forty-four other dogs were released and the whole pack trailed the fox across the Passaic River into Morris County.

Some of the members of the club followed the dogs as best they could in automobiles and on bicycles. When they came upon the pack it was found the dogs had killed a little red fox.

GYMNASIUM FOR STEVENS.

Institute Will Erect $80,000 Building at Castle Point Field.

Plans were filed in the Building Inspector's office in Hoboken yesterday for a gymnasium to be erected on the grounds of Stevens Institute of Technology in Hoboken. The gymnasium is to cost about $80,000, and is to be erected on the east side of the Castle Point Field, southeast of the old Stevens Castle.

The building is to be 112 feet long by 88 feet wide, oval, and two stories, with a basement. It will be of terra cotta brick, with a wide entrance from the terrace. In the basement there will be a pool 60 by 20 feet, with a depth varying from 4 feet 6 inches to 8 feet. Adjoining the pool there will be shower baths and appliances for heating, purifying, and emptying the water.

Just above the second floor will be the running track. This will be suspended from the roof by trusses, so that the floor will be clear. The track will be 10 feet wide.

The entrance to the gymnasium will be through the trophy room, and an arrangement of folding doors will close off the rear part of the lower floor for secret practice and for classes in boxing and fencing.

The plans were filed by Architects Ludlow & Peabody of 101 Park Avenue, New York.

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Don't "Jiggle" the Hook

There are two ways to recall the telephone operator when you are making a telephone call.

The wrong way is to "jiggle" the hook so rapidly that the tiny electric lamp that signals the operator in the Central Office does not remain lighted long enough to attract the operator's attention.

The right way is to move the receiver hook up and down *slowly,* so that the light will glow and the operator will know that you are calling her.

The *right* way saves your time and patience. It adds to the speed with which the operator can serve you. It helps improve the quality of your telephone service generally.

Always move the receiver hook up and down SLOWLY to recall the operator. It is the correct way and the quickest way.

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CHARGE LOSS OF F-4 TO RUSTED RIVETS

Naval Board of Inquiry Also Says the Craft Had Poor Diving Qualities.

ABSOLVES VESSEL'S CREW

Submarine's Builder Takes Issue—Says Open Air Valves Caused Disaster, and Charges Carelessness.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—A graphic story of the battle for life waged in vain 300 feet beneath the surface of the sea by the twenty-one men who perished in the navy's submarine F-4 last March at Honolulu is told in the final report on the loss of the vessel submitted by a board of inquiry headed by Rear Admiral Busch and made public today. Examination of the wrecked hull after it had been brought to the surface and placed in dry dock convinced the board that the disaster was caused by a leak resulting from a corroded battery lining and corroded rivets, and the failure of the boat, through poor diving qualities, to respond promptly to the rudder change which should have returned her to the surface.

Sharp issue with the conclusion reached by the Naval Board as to the cause of the loss of the F-4 was taken in a statement given out here tonight of Henry R. Carso, President of the Electric Boat Company, which built the submarine. While admitting that there may have been corrosion of rivets and that this corrosion may possibly have been contributatory to the disaster, Mr. Carso practically charges that carelessness in leaving open air tanks was the real cause of the tragedy. In this connection Mr. Carso says in his statement:

"The question of air valves having been found open on the forward, middle, and aft main ballast tanks and the auxiliary ballast tank will account for the loss of the vessel."

Fight of Trapped Men.

Discarding the theory once advanced that chlorine gas brought quick relief in death to the crew, the Naval Board of Inquiry, from signs within the rusted and battered hulk, pieces out in its report a dramatic account of how the doomed men strove desperately to save themselves as their vessel sank to the bottom. Fifteen met death in the engine room, where they sought refuge at the last; six died at their posts in the flooded forward compartment. All members of the ship's company are absolved from blame in this tribute:

"From the facts established, we find that the accident resulting in disaster to the U. S. S. submarine F-4 on March 25, 1915, was not due to carelessness, negligence, or inefficiency on the part of the officers or men of the vessel and that, furthermore, the personnel remained at their respective stations until all effective means employed to avert the disaster impending had failed and thereafter sought refuge."

Cause of the Disaster.

After a review of all the facts established in the investigation, the board gives its conception of the disaster as follows:

"The primary cause of the disaster was the corroded condition of the lead lining of the battery tank, and, in consequence, of certain rivets in the port wall of the forward battery steel tank.

"The secondary causes were:

"(A) The poor diving qualities of the vessel, and

"(B) The consequent failure of the vessel promptly to respond to measures taken to bring her to the surface.

"Unknown to the commanding officer, the vessel acquired some negative buoyancy forward of the centre of gravity, through the leaky rivet in the port wall of the forward battery steel tank.

"Water accumulated in the forward battery lead-lined tank and, through corroded slop tanks, overflowed into the battery cells, in contact with sulphuric acid in the cells generating chlorine gas.

"The vessel developed a strong tendency to dive.

"Upon these intimations of danger, there followed:

"Up-rudder, but, due to the poor diving qualities of the vessel, aggravated by the additional quantity of water taken in through the port wall of the forward battery tank, the vessel did not respond, but, in fact, continued to descend, and downward momentum gained before propellers were stopped.

"Automatic blow was tripped, and blow valve on auxiliary tank opened.

"In the endeavor to check the downward momentum manoeuvring with propellers probably took place.

"The appreciable length of time requisite for air to build up in ballast tanks for the expulsion of sufficient quantities of water resulted in the vessel reaching crushing depths.

"The seams of the vessel began to open and—probably through open torpedo tubes and seams—water entered the vessel. A condition of positive buoyancy was never attained.

"There followed actual disaster. The vessel began filling with water. The personnel abandoned stations, and many sought refuge in the engine room, closing its doors. Under great pressure, the engine room bulkhead failed suddenly, leaving the vessel on the bottom, completely flooded."

Emergency Measures Failed.

From its examination of the valves of the automatic device, which was set to expel water from the vessel's ballast tanks at a depth of 100 feet as required by departmental regulations, the board found that the accident which started the F-4 on her downward plunge had occurred before the 100-foot mark was reached.

The most effective procedure for sending the boat to the surface was promptly carried out, diving rudders were set to send her upward, valves opened to empty the forward ballast tanks, and the electric motors started to drive her upward, all without avail. It was then that some member of the crew rushed into the engine room compartment and the door of the bulkhead was closed. Fifteen bodies were found there, and from this fact and the position of the valves and rudders the board concluded that:

"Some member or members of the personnel were alive and capable of action for at least a short time after the occurrence which led to the disaster."

The board places the primary cause of the tragedy forward of the engine-room bulkhead. In this connection it says:

"Slop tanks and lead lining of battery steel tanks found corroded and therefore this corrosion resulted from the chemical action of sulphuric acid upon impurities in the lead.

"Battery steel tanks in general were found in excellent condition, and therefore the corrosion of certain rivets occurred prior to March 25, 1915, the date of the disaster.

"Valves and rudders found operated; switches found thrown; engine room door intentionally closed; and, therefore, the personnel were not asphyxiated before the vessel, under normal conditions, could have been brought to the surface.

"A corroded rivet in port wall of forward battery steel tank, in wake of frame No. 51, was found to leak slightly under even a small head of water—not more than one foot—to which this portion of tank could be subjected in dock, and, therefore, on the dive of March 25, 1915, this corroded rivet leaked considerably.

"Due to inevitable short-circuit or heavy ground, caused by flooding of cells through slop tanks, in the presence of chlorine and free hydrogen, (or, in the presence of free hydrogen alone, if in sufficient quantity,) an electric arc struck, and therefore an explosion occurred.

"A battery fire of limited extent occurred in the forward battery positive cell, but, nevertheless, this battery fire was not the primary cause of the disaster.

"Leak found in port wall of forward battery steel tank; probable leaks around certain other corroded rivets in both battery tanks; probable leak through open torpedo tubes; otherwise no positive evidence found as to where leakage occurred.

"The vessel began to leak through open seams when, or before, the depth of 300 feet was reached, and at such a rate that the weight of water coming in was greater than the weight of water being expelled from the ballast tanks."

The report continues:

"No evidence was found that the F-4 had poor diving qualities prior to her docking in February, 1915, when experimental propellers were fitted—the only known alteration made—and, therefore, the experimental propellers so substituted probably so affected the influence of the after diving rudders as to make it difficult for the diving rudderman to control the vessel.

"The poor diving qualities consequent upon this change of propellers were the secondary cause of the disaster.

"Air valves were found open on forward main, middle main, auxiliary, and after main ballast tanks, and, therefore, in the endeavor to check the vessel's downward momentum, the interval of time requisite for the expulsion of sufficient quantities of water, permitted the vessel to reach crushing depths."

Builder Charges Carelessness.

In his statement tonight assailing the report of the Board of Inquiry, President Carso of the Electric Boat Company said:

"The item of lead lining and corrosion of rivets would indicate lack of care. All vessels and machinery are liable to corrode, and should be regularly overhauled, cleaned, and painted. A similar experience in connection with the battery tanks was met with some time before the loss of the F-4 in connection with one of the boats of the E class on the Atlantic coast. Measures are now being taken carefully to guard against deterioration of this nature of boats now in the service.

"While this corrosion may possibly have been a contributory cause to the accident, it could not have been the main cause, as it is always possible to detect such leaks and bring the boat to the surface before serious damage results.

"The propellers on the F-4 were an improved design on those used on previous boats. The propellers differed only slightly, having increased area of blades. They were used on this boat during her official acceptance trial, and no evidence of poor diving qualities was discovered then, or was any mention of poor diving qualities ever made in official reports after commissioning. It is impossible to see from a technical point of view how such slight variation in propellers could affect the diving qualities of the boat in any way.

"The question of air valves having been found open on the forward, middle, and aft main ballast tanks and the auxiliary ballast tank will account for the loss of the vessel.

"When a submarine is properly handled these valves are only open sufficiently long for the air to escape from the ballast tank when the tanks are being filled. Immediately after filling the tanks the valves must be closed; if they are not closed, it is impossible to blow the ballast from the tanks and allow the boat to rise to the surface.

"In case a boat is carelessly trimmed and in case she should spring a leak, or have a collision with a reef or any submerged object, she is doomed unless these valves are closed. To make the function of these valves clear it may be stated that they are known as vent valves, and connected with the top of the tanks. At the bottom of the tanks there are large valves for the admission or discharge of water. If the vent valves are left open when the boat is submerged, the compressed air which is turned into the tank for the purpose of blowing out water merely escapes through the vent valves and will not lighten the vessel.

"An automatic device known as the automatic blow is fitted for the purpose of automatically admitting air to the ballast tanks when the boat through negligence or accident exceeds a predetermined depth. If, however, the vent valves are left open the automatic valve, although it may work properly, can accomplish nothing.

"This one fact is sufficient evidence of the cause of the loss of the vessel. Such primary causes as negative buoyancy, a leak, or a collision, would not necessarily result fatally unless these valves had been left open. All instructions governing the operation of boats require these valves to be closed. Nothing further is required to explain the much regretted loss of this vessel.

"In the foregoing remarks there is no intention of reflecting on the unfortunate men who lost their lives in the vessel, but the fact that these valves were left open must not be overlooked."

'AL' SMITH CENTRE OF 'OLD HOME NIGHT'

Young and Old, "His Folks" Hail East Sider as the Next Sheriff.

POLITICIANS OUT OF IT

Women and Children Boss Celebration of Affection for Tammany Candidate.

Any one who happened along Oliver Street on the lower east side last night must have thought the election for Sheriff was over. It was "Old Home Night" for "Al" Smith. Several days ago friends and neighbors of the Tammany candidate decided to show him just what they thought of him. "Al" has lived on Oliver Street all his life, and his neighbors have been watching his career since he first entered politics. Even the children call him by his first name.

So the neighbors "chipped in" and arranged a carnival. Politicians were not allowed to contribute. All that "Big Tom" Foley, Congressman "Dan" Reardon and others prominent in Tammany affairs, who live on Oliver Street, a door or two from Smith, were allowed to do was to look on. The women of the district arranged the celebration and nothing just like it has ever been accorded an east side candidate.

The blocks bounded by Oliver, Henry, Catharine, and Madison Streets were closed to traffic and the houses festooned with Japanese lanterns, buntings and incandescent lights. In front of 25 Oliver Street, the candidate's home, there hung a great painting of Smith bordered with red, white, and blue lights. Inside "Al," Mrs. "Al," and the five "Al" kiddies were "at home" to the multitude. For hours a stream of men, women, and children filed in and out of the house and congratulated everybody connected with the Smith family.

Outside every now and then perspiring policemen would push back the crowds and arrange a square in the middle of the street, where the children, some Greek, some Chinese, and some Italian, but mostly Irish, in carnival costumes, performed folk dancing and sang. Three bands had trouble making themselves heard. Open-air movies also furnished entertainment. When the candidate appeared on the steps of his home from time to time a mighty shout went up, the bands blared, and the children screamed. And every time "Al" would start to tell how happy he was some one would shout:

"Hurrah for the next Sheriff!"

In the midst of the din a hush suddenly fell. Word went through the crowd that Mrs. Margaret Whalen, 85 years old, and confined to her bed for many years, was coming. Mrs. Whalen was present when "Al" came into the world and ever since she has lived just around the corner. She insisted that she be allowed to see the fun and they wheeled her in a chair through the shouting throng right into the Smith home. It was the signal for refreshments and no one who squeezed into the house went out hungry or dry. Around the corner on Madison Street, where Mr. Smith has his office, there was sterner stuff for the thirsty.

"It looks as if you might pull through," ventured Congressman Reardon with a grin.

"Yes, they tell me I have a fighting chance," replied Smith, as he motioned the bartender to set 'em up for the house.

"They never did anything like this for me when I ran for Sheriff, and I've lived on Oliver Street longer than you have," complained "Big Tom" Foley.

"Yes, but you're not 'Al' Smith," came back a chorus.

"Old Home Night" was being celebrated at a later hour.

GUNMEN KILL CHAUFFEUR.

Victim Slain Because of Attentions to Girl.

Bullets from two revolvers, fired at the same moment, brought instant death to John Nicolini, 18 years old, a chauffeur, who got mixed up in a gang fight at Ninty-ninth Street and Second Avenue last night. One bullet struck him in the ear; the other penetrated his heart. Two men who had done the shooting scurried around the corner and disappeared before the arrival of Policeman Case of the East 104th Street Station, who ran up from the next block when he heard the report of the revolvers. Neither of the gunmen has been caught.

Nicolini and his assailants had quarreled over a girl whom they all admired. It was learned that Nicolini had been threatened with death unless he stopped his attentions to her.

ORGANIST HITS BACK AT MUSIC COMMITTEE

Charges a Bass in Striking Choir of Tarrytown Church Once Sat With Sopranos.

Special to The New York Times.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., Oct. 27.—The congregation of the First Baptist Church, which frequently is attended by John D. Rockefeller, remained after the prayer meeting tonight to consider the controversy between Robert C. Jones, the organist of the church for nearly fifty years, and the Music Committee. Their differences caused the resignation of Mr. Jones on Oct. 1, and his resignation resulted in a strike of twenty-one out of twenty-four members of the choir.

At the meeting, which was held behind closed doors, a letter was read from Mr. Jones, in which he expressed his indignation at ill treatment he said he had received from members of the Music Committee and at the charge made against himself that he had acted with dictatorial arrogance in controlling the musical talent of the church.

Of the several retorts which he made regarding members of the Music Committee, one was that E. L. Bennett, Chairman of the committee, a bass, on the evening of Sept. 26, between the hours of 7:30 o'clock and 9, left the bass section of the choir and sang in the soprano preserves. Mr. Jones also wrote that a certain member of the Music Committee was "not a gentleman."

The asperity of Mr. Jones's criticisms on the proximity of bass and sopranos on the night of Sept. 26 is said to have been the immediate cause of the quarrel. Mr. Bennett, it was said, sought tonight to be heard in his own defense. It was ruled that he could have a seat at the meeting, but not a voice in it, by reason of the fact that he contributed directly to the collection plate instead of extending support to the church by means of an envelope and check, of which records are kept.

Members of the choir, it was said, reasserted their determination to remain out on strike until Mr. Jones should be re-employed, but the Rev. Dr. Arthur T. Brooks, who presided, finally ruled that the whole meeting was out of order and that the case was one to be acted upon by the Trustees.

ROCKEFELLER FIGHTS LAW.

Rich Albany Post Road Residents Aim to Punish Assemblyman.

Special to The New York Times.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., Oct. 27.—Walter W. Law, Jr., Republican Assemblyman for the Third District of Westchester, who resides in Briarcliff Manor, is being opposed for re-election by William Rockefeller, John D. Archbold, and many other wealthy residents along the Albany Post Road because he fathered an act to repeal the Burns law, which prohibits a trolley on that road. Opposing Mr. Law on the Democratic ticket is John V. Schaefer of Pleasantville, who is being backed by Mr. Rockefeller and his friends.

Mr. Law says the attack is unfair, as the proposition to repeal the law was put to the voters of Greenburgh and Mount Pleasant and they voted 4 to 1 in favor of it. On the other hand Mr. Rockefeller says the wishes of those living on the highway should be consulted, and they were almost unanimously opposed to a trolley.

While Mr. Law succeeded in passing the bill Governor Whitman vetoed it. The district is Republican, and Law won last year by a majority of nearly 2,000. While this may be cut, there is little doubt of his re-election.

MATHEWSON AT THE BAR.

Baseball Pitcher Guilty of Blocking Coal Hole, but Gets Off.

"Christopher Mathewson," called a court attendant in Yorkville Court yesterday, and the star pitcher for the Giants stepped up to face Magistrate Barlow.

"You are charged with violating traffic regulations by blocking the street in front of the Imperial Hotel when three coal trucks were waiting to discharge their loads yesterday," he was told. "Patrolman Suhr of Traffic Squad C said your machine was directly over the coal holes, and it took him twenty-five minutes to locate you. What have you got to say?"

"I'm afraid I'm guilty," the pitcher said, smiling. "But I did not mean to delay traffic."

"I find you guilty and suspend sentence," said the Magistrate.

Mathewson gave his age as 35, occupation a ball player, and address 87 St. Nicholas Avenue.

EXPLAIN THE SECRET OF TEN-CENT MEALS

Mothers and Housewives Get Facts About Food in People's Kitchen.

EXHIBITS OF EATABLES

Women Eager to Learn from Miss Laura A. Cauble, Who Lectures in Vanderbilt Philanthropy.

How to buy, when to buy, where to buy, how to choose food and how to keep food clean—these are the things that Miss Laura A. Cauble of the Bureau of Food Supply of the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor told mothers and housekeepers last night in the People's Kitchen, operated by the association at Twenty-seventh Street and Tenth Avenue. Miss Cauble and her assistants emphasized their words with exhibits of foods.

Some of the exhibits were designed to show the food values of popular edibles, so that the uninitiated might know what each article of diet was worth in calories and bone-building properties. The housekeepers learned from one exhibit, for example, that the food value is the same in 4 prunes, 3 heads of lettuce, 1½ heads of cabbage, 6 almonds, 2 dozen raisins, 1½ carrots, and a glass of milk.

Another exhibit was of model meals which poor persons could afford. There was a 923-calorie meal, consisting of a bunch of grapes, a dish of baked beans, a cup of cocoa, two thick slices of bread, and a piece of butter. This meal in the People's Kitchen costs the consumer 10 cents. For those whose palates were not tempted by the 923-calorie meal there was a 945-calorie meal, consisting of ham and potato salad, one apple, a glass of milk, bread, and butter. This meal costs 15 cents in the kitchen.

There were also exhibits of model meals for growing children, each of which sold in the kitchen for a few cents, and any one of which a careful mother might provide herself for a very small cost. The culinary, pantry, and serving departments of the kitchen were also shown to the housekeepers, so that they might learn how to keep their kitchens, dining rooms, and foodstuffs clean.

The kitchen was filled all evening with women who seemed eager to learn what Miss Cauble and her assistants had to tell and show them. The exhibition will be continued this evening and tomorrow evening.

The People's Kitchen was made possible by the philanthropy of Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., and Mrs. James A. Burden, Jr., who provided the fund necessary for its opening. It is now self-supporting, however, despite the scale of its prices. Something may be understood of what food costs in the kitchen from the fact that, in generous portions, cereals are sold for 2 cents a dish, split pea soup for 3 cents, baked beans for 3 cents, roast beef for 10 cents, milk for 2 cents, goulash for 7 cents, and so on.

Meals are served all day in the Kitchen, the routine being: Breakfast for the fathers of families at about 5:30 A. M.; breakfasts for the mothers an hour or two later, breakfasts for the children just before school time; luncheon for every one at noon and meals in the evening from dusk until 8 o'clock. The Kitchen was opened on Feb. 22 last and by Oct. 1 had served 116,734 portions of food at an average cost of 4 cents a portion.

The Kitchen is the only one of its kind in America, but it has been so successful in maintaining itself and supplying a need to the poor, that the association is seeking to establish others. To do so, contributions of money are needed to defray the original expenses of opening the kitchens. After they are opened, as has been established by the experience of the one in Tenth Avenue, they will pay their own expenses.

AEROPLANES FOR ALLIES.

Baltic Also Carries Motor Trucks for Hauling Guns.

The White Star liner Baltic, which sailed for Liverpool at 2:30 o'clock yesterday, was delayed two and a half hours on account of eighteen aeroplanes in cases which were late arriving from the New York Central freight yards.

The aeroplanes were lashed to the deck forward, with thirty-five big armored motor trucks with broad-tread wheels for hauling guns over rough ground.

The Baltic had 48 first, 261 second, and 327 third class passengers, a record number for any British steamer since the Lusitania was sunk. The majority of the passengers came from Canada and were principally people going over to see relatives fighting at the front. The Baltic had 16,000 tons of cargo.

SERGT. McCONEGHY HELD.

Dr. Dillon Insists Detective Wasn't Drunk When He Beat Youth.

Acting Detective Sergeant Alexander R. McConeghy was arraigned before Magistrate House in the West Side Court yesterday on a charge of felonious assault as a result of his attack on John Manning, 19 years old, in the West Seventy-second Street Station on Tuesday night.

Manning appeared in court to press the charge. His face was swollen and discolored, and a bad cut in which a number of stitches had been taken could be seen on his scalp. McConeghy asked to have his case postponed until Friday, and the Magistrate held him in $2,000 bail.

Dr. Charles Dillon, the Police Department physician who examined McConeghy Tuesday night after he had arrested Manning and had, in turn, been arrested himself when the stories of witnesses to the attack were heard, said last night that he did not say after the examination that McConeghy had not been drinking, but that he was not drunk in the legal sense of the word at the time of the examination. Dr. Dillon said that the examination was made about an hour after the attack. He applied the legal tests, he said, and ascertained that the detective was at that time able to sign his name, read, walk straight, and in other ways meet the requirements of the test.

On the docket at the West Sixty-eighth Street Police Station the report made by Dr. Dillon said that McConeghy was "not found to be suffering from the effects of an intoxicant agent so as to be unfit for duty, although it was evident that he had recently injested alcohol." If McConeghy had been found to be under the influence of liquor to such an extent that he could not be considered responsible for his actions, it was explained, the charge against him would not have been so serious as the present charge of committing an assault classed as a felony and punishable by confinement in State prison.

According to an account of the cause of the assault given yesterday, McConeghy told young Manning to get up and give his seat in the Subway to a woman who was standing, and Manning excused his failure to do so by saying that he had worked hard all day. Then, it was said, McConeghy slapped the young man in the face, and as they were leaving the car at the station drew a revolver from his right hip pocket and struck Manning with it a number of times, knocking him to the floor. He snapped the hammer of the revolver, it was said, but it did not explode. Then he kicked the prostrate youth, the witness said.

McConeghy has been suspended by the Police Department on account of the attack, and will be tried before one of the Deputy Police Commissioners, in addition to the trial in the regular courts.

The charge of "disorderly conduct" which McConeghy made against young Manning was dismissed at a hearing in the West Side Court yesterday.

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HERRESHOFF SEEKS TO QUIT SANITARIUM

Illegally Detained at Instance of Family, Golf Star Alleges—Habeas Corpus Writ Sought.

COMMITTED FOR DRINKING

Fled to Philadelphia and Was Arrested After Father and Wife Made Complaint Here.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Oct. 27.—A petition for a writ of habeas corpus to show cause why Frederick Herreshoff, golf player and scion of a prominent New York family, is "being held unlawfully and deprived of his liberty in a sanitarium at Gladwyn, Montgomery County," has been allowed by Judge Patterson and will be argued as soon as Mr. Herreshoff's impaired nerves will permit his appearance in court.

Although Judge Patterson allowed the petition a week ago last Monday and set Friday of last week for the hearing, this move to gain freedom for Mr. Herreshoff did not become publicly known until today. At the same time it was learned that the young man fled here from New York to escape being committed to an institution at Hastings-on-Hudson at the instance of his father, J. B. Francis Herreshoff, a wealthy chemist, and the young man's wife, Mrs. Mary Faulkner Herreshoff.

"Freddie" was here several days before his father learned of his whereabouts. Counsel here for the Herreshoff family took the matter up with Judge Sulzberger with the view of having "Freddie" taken into custody. The Judge ordered that the young man be brought before him for examination. Court attachés were sent out to locate Herreshoff, and, after a brief search, it is said, they found him in a café at a Broad Street hotel.

The young man was arrested and sent to Moyamensing Prison in a van filled with petty thieves and others who had had hearings before Magistrates and had been unable to get bail. After a night in a cell, young Herreshoff was returned to City Hall and taken into court. Judge Sulzberger then committed him to the Gladwyn Sanitarium.

The imprisonment of "Freddie" occurred on Oct. 12, but it was kept quiet until today. At the same time it was learned that the golf enthusiast's wife and father previously had petitioned the Supreme Court in New York, charging that "Freddie" was "threatening and abusive" as a result of an over-indulgence in stimulants.

The elder Herreshoff said in his petition that his son began drinking when a schoolboy and had continued the habit. It is said the young Herreshoff's over-indulgence has impaired his optic nerves to such an extent that he will never again be able to play golf in his former style.

"Freddie" Herreshoff is well known in club and society sporting circles in this city. He is a member of the Racquet Club and is an ardent sportsman. Few amateur golfers in the United States are better known.

Francis Tracy Tobin, counsel for young Herreshoff, refused to comment on his client's attempt to be freed from the sanitarium. Neither would Mr. Tobin say on what day he would bring the young man into court.

Fred Herreshoff has been prominent in national golf circles for more than ten years. He has represented the Ekwanok Golf Club, and has held the metropolitan title, in addition to being a finalist twice in the national amateur championship. In 1911, on the Apawamis Golf Club links, he lost the national title to Harold H. Hilton, the British champion, by 1 up in 37 holes, in one of the most sensational matches seen on an American course. In 1904, at Baltusrol, Herreshoff lost the final round for the amateur title, 8 and 6. He was a semi-finalist in 1913 at Garden City, when he was beaten by Jerome D. Travers, 5 and 4.

In 1910 Herreshoff won the metropolitan championship, and in 1913 finished sixteenth in the national open championship at Brookline, Mass. In the Spring of last year he accompanied Jerome Travers to England and took part in the British amateur championship tournament.

Gets $700 for Husband's Love.

Mrs. Anna A. Mitchell, who sued Ruth Austin, the actress, for $25,000, on the charge that she alienated the affections of James Murray Mitchell, her husband, got a verdict yesterday in Justice Pendleton's part of the Supreme Court for $700. Mrs. Mitchell complained that Mrs. Austin not only deprived her of the love of her husband and the comfort of his society, but also deprived her of many luxuries that she enjoyed before Mr. Mitchell began spending money on the defendant.

Cutting Down the Tax Roll.

Tax Commissioners in Manhattan made 421 examinations yesterday on a total tentative tax assessment of $86,616,600. Of this number only seventy-nine were held for a final assessment of $783,350. Of those examined twenty-one were exempted owing to non-residence and one was reported dead. Since the books were opened 4,739 persons in Manhattan have been examined on a total tentative assessment of $394,608,100. Of the number 785 have been held for a final assessment of $5,566,591.

TO AMORTIZE MORTGAGES.

Conference of Leaders to Discuss the Subject Tomorrow.

A conference of the various financial institutions of the city and individuals interested in the mortgage loan market will be held tomorrow in the library of the Chamber of Commerce at 3 P. M. Many of those who will attend the conference are expected to advocate long-term mortgages amortized by annual payments. The granting of such mortgages by the large lending institutions of the city, it is asserted, would greatly relieve the present mortgage and help not only the large builder but the small investor and home builder.

Tomorrow's conference will be held under the auspices of the Advisory Council of Real Estate Interests, and the following institutions will be represented: New York Life Insurance Company, Mutual Life Insurance Company, Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, Equitable Life Assurance Society, Lawyers' Mortgage Company, Lawyers' Title and Trust Company, New York Title Insurance Company, Union Trust Company of New York, Columbia Trust Company, Equitable Trust Company, Fidelity Trust Company, New York Trust Company, Franklin Trust Company, United States Mortgage and Trust Company, Hudson Trust Company, Central Trust Company, Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, Title Guarantee and Trust Company, United States Trust Company of New York, Bowery Savings Bank, Malden Lane Savings Bank, Excelsior Savings Bank, Union Dime Savings Bank, Emigrants' Industrial Savings Bank, Irving Savings Institution, Dry Dock Savings Institution, Italian Savings Bank, Williamsburg Savings Bank, Queens County Savings Bank, Greater New York Savings Bank, German Savings Bank of Brooklyn, East River Savings Institution, Dollar Savings Bank, and East Brooklyn Savings Bank.

JURY GETS ZELINKA CASE.

Importer Accused of Falsifying Passport Application.

Harry Max Zelinka, an importer, of 440 Fourth Avenue, was on trial yesterday before Judge Foster in the Federal District Court on the charge of having fraudulently identified Alfred Bondy as Harold Green, an American citizen, in order to obtain a passport to which he was not entitled. Bondy sailed for Europe in May, and in order to obtain American credentials said that he was born in Prague, but that he had come here when he was not one year old with his family, and as his father became naturalized in 1878 he was entitled to citizenship.

The names of Port Warden Lazarus and Congressman Michael J. Farley had been mentioned in connection with the case, but Assistant District Attorney Harold A. Content showed that Warden Lazarus had given a letter of introduction to Bondy as Green to the Congressman only on the solicitation of a young truckman called Max Stern. Abram S. Rose, counsel for Zelinka, fought to exclude Stern's testimony on the ground that he had served a term in Elmira Reformatory, but the court admitted it.

Congressman Farley wrote a letter to Secretary of State Bryan introducing Bondy as Green, but in that he stated explicitly that he had no personal knowledge of the man, and that he was merely basing his recommendation that a passport be issued on the assurances given to himself.

Stern also admitted that it was he who had introduced Zelinka to a clerk in the State Supreme Court, who had taken the application of Bondy in the name of Green. He protested that he had himself been deceived by Bondy, and that when Assistant Superintendent Joseph F. Baker of the Department of Justice began to make investigations into the matter Zelinka had sent him to Washington to see Secretary Bryan and explain what had occurred. As a matter of fact, Stern said, he did not see the Secretary or any of his political friends at the capital, but when he returned he told Zelinka it was all arranged.

Zelinka on his own behalf denied that he had ever schemed to defraud the State Department or that he had ever known that Green's real name was Bondy. Moreover, he denied that he had ever said to Stern that Bondy ought to pay him $1,000 for getting him the fraudulent passport.

The jury was still out when the court adjourned for the night. Judge Foster ordered a sealed verdict.

Fined for Letting Autos Smoke.

Seventeen persons were arraigned in the Tombs Court before Magistrate Cobb yesterday on charges of violating Section 211 of the Sanitary Code by leaving smoking automobiles standing in the street. Fifteen of them were fined a total of $75 and two received suspended sentences. All were arrested Tuesday in Fifth Avenue above Forty-second Street by Patrolmen acting under orders of Lieutenant Belton of the Health Squad.

Returns with Son from Berlin.

Princess Elizabeth Hatsfeldt Trackenberg, wife of the Secretary of the German Embassy, arrived yesterday from Copenhagen on the Scandinavian-American liner Frederik VIII. with her two-year-old son. The Princess went to Berlin three months ago to visit her boy, and decided to bring him back with her. She went to the Ritz-Carlton Hotel.

$23,260 Judgment to Cripple.

To Jackson McClellan, who was carried into the Supreme Court, Broklyn, a few days ago on a stretcher in his suit to recover $50,000 damages from Martin Livingston, a furniture dealer, a jury awarded a judgment of $23,260 yesterday before Justice Jaycox. McClellan is paralyzed. He asserts his injuries were the result of being run down by Livingston's automobile.

HIS EX-BOOKKEEPER ACCUSES FERGUSON

Mrs. Burns Says Lawyer Built Apartment with Dr. Hillis's Cash.

JUSTICE CRITICISES HER

Minister Declares in Affidavit Bonds Were Issued When He Didn't Agree.

That Frank L. Ferguson, former confidential business administrator of the affairs of Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis, pastor of Plymouth Church, in Brooklyn, took $27,000 from Dr. Hillis's bank account in 1911, and used the money in the construction of an apartment house in Jamaica, was the charge made in the affidavit submitted to Justice Kelly in the Supreme Court yesterday. The affidavit was sworn to by Mrs. Bessie H. Burns, formerly a bookkeeper in the employ of Mr. Ferguson, and was one of nine affidavits submitted by counsel for Dr. Hillis in an effort to show why the order compelling Mr. Ferguson to submit to an examination before the trial of a suit brought against him by Dr. Hillis for an accounting should not be vacated.

Mr. Ferguson was represented by R. W. Kellog, while Charles T. Lark and Nash Rockwood represented Dr. Hillis. The argument on the motion took up most of the afternoon session of the court. Justice Kelly announced that he would reserve decision. If Justice Kelly upholds the original order, compelling Mr. Ferguson to submit to an examination, the lawyers for Dr. Hillis will be able to question Ferguson under oath as to all the details of his handling of the minister's affairs during the five years that he acted as Dr. Hillis's business adviser. This, Dr. Hillis asserts, is necessary for the drafting of a complaint in his action.

In her affidavit Mrs. Burns said she left Ferguson's employ because she feared that she would become involved in charges against him because of his "loose handling" of Dr. Hillis's accounts and that she considered, from her viewpoint as Ferguson's bookkeeper, his handling of the accounts of Dr. Hillis was a "swindle." In a letter to Dr. Hillis which is part of her affidavit Mrs. Burns alleges that she has made her statement entirely because of her desire to see justice done, and then tells of the taking of the money from the account of Dr. Hillis to build the apartment house which was called the "Franklin." She said the money was taken while the house was in the course of construction. The letter concluded with the statement that "Mr. Ferguson's funds were then exhausted, and it was your money which paid for the building of the Franklin apartment house."

Justice Kelly listened while the affidavit was being read, and at its conclusion said:

"What has all this washing of dirty linen got to do with a motion of this kind to vacate an order for an examination before trial? The idea of this woman Bessie, whatever her name might be, assuming an attitude of righteous indignation and trying to make this man out a swindler does not recommend itself to me."

The eight other affidavits submitted by counsel for Dr. Hillis included one from the minister in which he characterizes the affidavit submitted last week by Mr. Ferguson as "scandalous, untrue," and containing "unwarranted and insinuating statements," one from Richard Hillis, a son of Dr. Hillis, that he had been unable to get a satisfactory statement of the affairs of his father from Mr. Ferguson, affidavits containing denials from Mrs. Hillis, her father, and brothers, that Ferguson had accounted in their presence for Dr. Hillis's affairs, a statement from Mr. Lark that Ferguson had distorted facts, and a statement from Mr. Hinrichs that Ferguson had parted with bonds owned by Dr. Hillis, which he held as security.

Dr. Hillis in his affidavit said:

"Frank L. Ferguson in his affidavit has introduced a number of scandalous, untrue, and unwarranted statements and insinuations, as I believe, for the sole purpose of hoping thereby to deter me from enforcing my just rights in the premises, by avoiding unpleasant and unnecessary public discussions thereof in the press. A number of my friends to whom Frank L. Ferguson has referred in his affidavit and has thus tried to drag into the controversy have offered to submit affidavits denying the allegations and insinuations therein contained, but I have declined to permit others to be drawn into the affair and am, therefore, submitting no affidavits of this character in reply."

The affidavit of Dr. Hillis, while largely a denial of the charges of Ferguson that he had rendered an accounting and had given both Dr. Hillis and his son, Richard D. Hillis, full access to all the books and papers dealing with his affairs, is marked by a recital of alleged new discoveries which he says he made regarding the disposition of Alberni Timber bonds belonging to him.

Dr. Hillis recounts that in August, 1913, he discovered that Ferguson had issued $100,000 in bonds of the Alberni Timber Company in his absence, and had had them made payable to Frank L. Ferguson personally. This act on Ferguson's part, Dr. Hillis contends, caused him to lose confidence in Ferguson, and he made a peremptory demand for a full accounting of all his property and at the same time commissioned his son to investigate Ferguson's administration. Dr. Hillis declares that on Feb. 20, 1915, he went to the office of Mr. Ferguson at 66 Orange Street and demanded the surrender of $10,000 worth of Alberni Timber bonds which he held for him. He declares that Ferguson told him that he gave them to his son, but he learned later that Ferguson had given $5,000 worth of the bonds at par value for a personal loan from the Bank of Long Island.

Dr. Hillis concludes with the statement:

"I have every reason to disbelieve the explanatory statement as made by Frank L. Ferguson, and that the true and correct facts in relation thereto may be had only through an examination of the personal check books of Ferguson as well as the check book which he used as attorney in transacting my business matters, and I confidently believe that such an examination will disclose the fact that he has taken may thousands of dollars for services alleged to have been rendered by him on my behalf."

In his deposition Mr. Lark said that in one instance a check for $2,000 given by Dr. Hillis to Ferguson as attorney was placed in Ferguson's personal bank instead of in his bank account as attorney for Dr. Hillis, and was later on paid out of Ferguson's personal account and charged against Dr. Hillis in Ferguson's account as cash advanced by him personally to Dr. Hillis.

"When he was confronted with the check showing this matter," declares Mr. Lark, "he naively described the omission as being a clerical error."

Mr. Ferguson later in the day made public an affidavit consisting of nineteen typewritten pages which he filed with the court. In this affidavit he goes over the charges made by Dr. Hillis in his answering affidavit, and makes a specific denial of each charge. The accusations made in the affidavits of Bessie H. Burns and the others are each taken in turn and all of them denied. In closing his affidavit, Mr. Ferguson says:

"All of the answering affidavits submitted on behalf of the plaintiff herein contain insinuations and misstatements of facts regarding me. The same are, however, contrary to the facts as they will be disclosed, and are made only for the purpose of clouding the issues and creating the erroneous impression that my administration of the plaintiff's affairs has not been businesslike and honorable."

CHINESE ATTACK MISSIONS.

Churches Burned and Native Christians Killed in Kansu Province.

PEKING, Sept. 29, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—Letters from Belgian priests telling of the burning of churches and the slaughter of Christians in Kansu have been received by the Belgian Legation in Peking and by Father Hoogers, who is in charge of the Belgian mission headquarters in Shanghai.

The uprising occurred at Hoei-hsien on Aug. 15. It was at first reported to have grown out of the movement to change the form of China's Government, but this probably is not true.

Chang Che-dsei led the riot, which was largely a demonstration against oppression on the part of officials who have levied excessive taxes. Two Christian churches were burned and five Chinese Christians were killed by the mob, which numbered 2,000 at the time the Belgian priests made their escape.

All the Christians and thousands of other natives fled into the hills from Hoei-hsien. Most of the property of Christians was destroyed. The military was unable to check the mob, which moved on toward the large city of Kingyangfu.

This riot is typical of uprisings occurring frequently in some of the interior provinces far from military centres. Szechuen Province, which adjoins Kansu Province, is one of the most turbulent sections of China. General Chen Yi, Governor of Szechuen, recently obtained $800,000 from the Central Government for the suppression of brigands.

NEW HAITIAN OUTBREAK.

American Marines Sent to Aid Garrison Attacked by Brigands.

CAPE HAITIEN, Haiti, Oct. 27.—The American naval forces are sending 350 men to Grand Rivière to reinforce the native garrison there, which has been attacked by Haitian brigands and the commander of which has been killed in a skirmish at Bahon, the terminus of the railway line, a short distance from Cape Haitien.

Fort Liberté, some twenty-five miles to the east of Cape Haitien, fired a cannon at the Americans. The commander of the fort later was seized and taken to Cape Haitien, where he was tried and condemned to serve a sentence at hard labor.

The situation in the immediate vicinity of Cape Haitien is quiet. Commercial affairs are active.

WHITE GUILTY OF BRIBERY.

Asked Battleship Clerk to Pass Short-Weight Meat Consignment.

Thomas J. White, manager of the Brooklyn Steamship and Hotel Supply Company at the Wallabout Market, was convicted yesterday of bribery by a Federal Jury before Judge Van Vechten Veeder in the United States District Court of Brooklyn. Walter G. Roach, Commissary Steward on the battleship Texas, was also indicted. Roach turned State's evidence at the trial, and his testimony convicted White.

On Jan. 9 Roach offered Joseph Ray, pay clerk of the Texas, then lying in the Navy Yard at Brooklyn, $200 to certify a short-weight consignment of meat to the ship from White's company. The clerk informed the Captain, who ordered him to pretend to accept the money. Assistant United States District Attorney Samuel J. Reid was present, and they trapped Roach, who implicated White. White was sent to the Raymond Street Jail to await sentence.

TYPHOON KILLED 170.

800 Were Injured and $1,000,000 in Property Lost in Luzon.

MANILA, Oct. 27.—The typhoon in southern Luzon killed at least 170 persons and injured nearly 800. Damage to property and to the hemp and rice crops is estimated at $1,000,000.

A heavy landslide involved part of the volcano of Mayon.

Change Red Cross Hospital Name.

An order was signed by Justice Erlanger of the Supreme Court yesterday permitting the Red Cross Hospital at 100th Street and Central Park West to change its name to the Park Hospital. Allen Wardwell, the President, who presented the petition, explained that the hospital was founded in 1894 as a branch of the National Red Cross under the authority of Clara Barton. In 1898 the entire staff of nurses and doctors of the hospital volunteered to go to Cuba to look after the sick and wounded in the Spanish-American war. To change its name would give the hospital a wider scope and permit it to accomplish more good. The hospital was first used as a training school for nurses.

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Drawings and Photographs

Warfare in the Warrens.—To the average man this picture, showing the extent of the trenches on the western front, and the vast amount of detail involved in their construction, will be a revelation.

Tricks of Austrians and Russians.—Very few pictures have ever been published which show more clearly the means employed to hide from the enemy the presence of hostile troops.

Scenes in Mesopotamia.—Where the British are battling for Bagdad.

Listening for Zeppelins.—How the French get warning of air raids and many other pictures make up a splendid number.

Reading Matter

The Mid-Week Pictorial with this issue inaugurates a new policy. In the past this magazine has been devoted to pictures. Henceforth it will contain, in addition, several pages of text. This week

Dr. David Starr Jordan writes on the "Armament Problem in the United States."

Dr. Joseph H. Odell, in "Has the Great War Wrecked Christianity?" treats of the effect of the war on the Church, and

Tien-tsin, the port of Peking, is described in an illustrated article showing how detachments from the armies of all the warring nations unite to keep the peace of China.

Humor and Cartoons

Another innovation is the page devoted to the humorous side of affairs of the warring nations. This does not supersede the page of cartoons which has received so much favorable comment in the past.

For this page the choicest bits of foreign wit and humor are selected by the editors of Mid-Week Pictorial.

A page of cartoons, the best that appear in the European periodicals, is another feature that is worthy of careful perusal.

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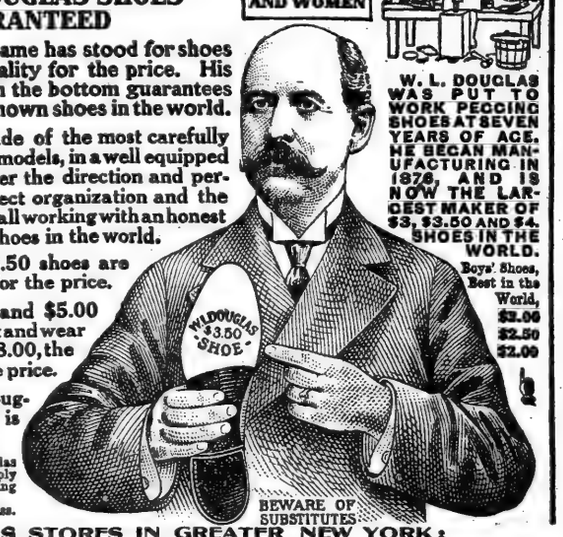
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PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY.

ADOLPH S. OCHS, Publisher and President. B. C. Franck, Secretary.

Address: THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Publication Office.....Times Square
Times Annex...43d St., west of Broadway
Downtown.....7 Beekman Street
Wall Street.....2 Rector Street
Harlem.....368 West 125th Street
Bronx.....2,990 Third Avenue
Brooklyn....Room 605, 367 Fulton Street
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Entered as second-class mail matter.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, OCT. 28, 1915.

EXPORTS AND EXCHANGE.

For the past week sterling exchange has fallen un average of a cent a day from a level so abnormal that it is a serious hindrance to trade which needs to be done on this side the ocean as well as the other. The incident is all the more significant because the half billion Anglo-French loan is still undistributed. An issue of bonds for war supplies is somewhat like a city's issue of bonds for fireworks, or the State's issue of bonds for roads worn out before the maturity of the bonds. There is the excuse of necessity for Governments with huge deficits. There is then the alternative of commercial credit.

True, there is some difficulty about commercial credits for property to be destroyed as soon as the buyers can manage it. But such paper is not ordinary commercial paper. It is Government paper, and as self-liquidating as the taxing power can make it. It is a sort of commercial paper which is as superior as unusual, and ranks above the best bankers' paper. For example, the Bank of England is now buying American securities to send to this country as a credit against the debits which are depressing the exchange market. The Empire is behind the Bank, and the bank here which would not take such paper for three months or six, or which would not accept paper drawn on such an acceptor, is showing inappreciation of the opportunity for banking profits. The course our money market is taking in demanding gold is as short-sighted. Here is the occasion to use the tool which the Federal Reserve system has placed in our hands. It is lying idle at the threshold of the greatest opportunity which ever will happen.

This is not a time to think in half billions. Sterling exchange is not a matter of English trade. England is financing all the Allies, and has an adverse balance of $3,000,000,000, toward which goes her half of the half billion borrowed here. That is makeshift, and unless big measures are adopted there will be financial disorder of greater importance to us than the money market between New York and London. If the British market is not placed in command of sterling exchange our trade will be checked, with other events in the background which it is unwelcome to consider. London's application to this market for help is abdication from control of the world's money market in our favor. The title is of no consequence unless we are prepared to wield the sceptre as well as to hold it. For us to allow the collapse of sterling exchange would be worse than a blunder. It would be a crime comparable to a deliberate refusal of London to help us in our crises. London never made such a confession of incapacity. Our equality to the emergency remains to be seen.

So far as we are concerned we would help London less than ourselves by protecting our trade against the collapse of sterling. It is not a matter of helping the Allies' campaign. It is a matter of enabling a customer of the highest credit and unequaled resources to buy what we must sell or be distressed ourselves. Our exports for the week reported on Tuesday were $98,777,000, surpassing the largest previous record by $25,000,000. Our excess of exports up to and including the last reported month, September, was double that of any previous year. For nine months the excess of exports of goods has been $1,228,318,609, and the imports of gold $252,902,608. We are indeed in a new era. Old statistics are of no use as a standard, and new figures have unsuspected meanings. We have been so accustomed to taking "invisible" debits into consideration in connection with our foreign trade that it is difficult to consider an invisible credit of proportions worthy the swollen totals above. An Anglo-French loan of a half billion can hardly be called "invisible," but it is so in connection with the above figures, which include no part of foreign loans of some $800,000,000. The invisible debit in the case is our imports of some hundreds of millions of securities, paying for them with exports of goods. The alternative to the granting of commercial credits is to invite the depression of our security market by sales to get a credit here. Both sides of the account need to be revised by amounts for which there is no authority, but which certainly run into hundreds of millions of both exports and imports before the true balance can be discovered. The sure proof of it is the depression of exchange, an incident which is ominous unless corrected with our assistance in the way of commercial credits, but of the best augury if we rise to the opportunity.

AMERICAN DEFENSE AND AMERICAN UNITY.

Mr. WILSON will make at the Manhattan Club on Nov. 4 a speech on "American Defense and American Unity." The title promises matter of vital moment to all Americans. The two subjects are of keen immediate interest. The United States, taught by the war in Europe to realize the ineluctable necessity and duty of putting itself in a state of adequate self-defense and preparedness, is stirred by a wide, general, and deep resolve to provide that preparedness and self-defense. Devoted to peace, valuing it all the more in the midst of the long sufferings and terrors of Europe, America has learned the disastrous cost of military impotence. If attack from without is ever to come, and the new place of the United States in the affairs of the world will not lessen the possibilities of attack, Americans want to be ready.

So much for possible exterior foes. Of alien foes in this country, seeking to injure its prosperity and violate its neutrality, every day's newspaper brings news. More regrettable, more difficult to deal with, more dangerous, are those aliens in spirit who, technically American citizens, are steadily loyal to another nation, disloyal to their own. Their domestic politics rests on their sympathies and antipathies abroad.

To these men, more noisy, perhaps, than numerous. Mr. WILSON has already addressed a needed reproof. In speaking on "American Unity" he can hardly fail to repeat and strengthen the admonition. A prepared nation, a united nation, American Americans all! Dual nationality must end.

SOME CRITICISMS OF THE NEW CONSTITUTION.

The objections which Mr. GEORGE W. PERKINS presents against the adoption of the proposed Constitution are based chiefly, it appears, on Mr. PERKINS's unwillingness to put his faith in men. If we could choose all our public servants from the heavenly choir we could get along very well under any Constitution or under none. The best and wisest law, organic or statute, must for its working depend very much upon men. We see no reason, therefore, why a Conservation Commission of nine members, one for each judicial district, may not be expected to discharge its duties not only with full knowledge of local conditions, but wisely and impartially for the general good. The overlapping terms of the Commissioners will stand in the way of any attempts to "pack" it for political ends, and the Superintendent and all the employés will be subject to the civil service rules.

Mr. PERKINS objects to the prohibition upon the sale of dead trees and timber removed for fire protection or reforestation. But this provision appears to be a safeguard against designing lumber interests. The convention defeated many proposals in the interest of the lumber and water power men.

As Chairman of the Mayor's Food Supply Committee Mr. PERKINS acquired a good deal of information. Out of the fullness of that knowledge he arraigns the convention for taking away from the Legislature the power to create new departments, particularly "a great, all-powerful Department of Markets." But a Bureau of Markets may at any time be created, and if it be administered by competent men the fact that it is only a part of some department, not independent and "all-powerful," would surely not hamper it in good works. Mr. PERKINS thinks it is a "serious objection" that the commission will not have powers of regulation and control over "migratory fish of the sea." It happens that an existing law of the State imposes that restriction; also that authority over migratory fish of the sea within the marine district is vested in the United States Government.

Mr. PERKINS would have the short ballot made shorter. So would we. But the gain is measurable, distinct, important. It is worth accepting. He protests that inasmuch as every other year the budget will be made up by department heads who will go out of office with the Governor there will be a fine opportunity to "play politics" at the expense of the incoming administration. The remedy for that is to choose Governors and department heads for life. There is no other, since the budget for each year must be made up in the preceding year, and Governors serve but two years.

Against the judgment of the experienced and able members of the bar who, as members of the convention, strove to amend the judiciary article in such a way as to assure the prompt and impartial administration of justice, Mr. PERKINS puts his own lay judgment that the revised article "puts the judiciary of "the State more into practical poli-"tics than it has ever been before." Does he believe that the Committee on Judiciary really did that, either by intent or by inadvertence? The power to appoint Supreme Court Commissioners was given to the Judges because they are in a position to know the need for the service and the men best fitted to perform it.

The voters, we think, will not agree with Mr. PERKINS in his insistence that the Constitution should have been submitted section by section separately, to the end that some might have been accepted and others rejected. Separate submission is provided for the most controversial sections. We feel sure that the voters will be grateful that the whole instrument was not parceled out in that way. Experience in this State shows that, whatever the truth ought to be, the truth is that amendments of the Constitution, even when separately submitted, are not studied with minute attention. The convention was representative of the best citizenship of the State. It labored in good faith to prepare a sound, workable Constitution. Selfish interests, like the office-holding, salary-receiving class, and the labor agitators have organized for its rejection. Some politicians oppose it for political reasons. Some men of candor and intelligence like Mr. PERKINS oppose it because in some of its provisions it does not meet their preconceived views. But we believe that the convention had the confidence of the people. We believe the revision is worthy of their adoption.

MR. BEVERIDGE AND WASHINGTON

The Directors of the San Francisco Exposition invited Mr. ALBERT J. BEVERIDGE of Indianapolis to be the orator for "George Washington Day," which is to be observed on Nov. 15. "A very great compliment," as The Indianapolis Star says, to a man who "has been out of public life for years." All Indiana will agree with The Star that "his historical re-"search, eminent literary accomplish-"ments, and oratorical power ad-"mirably fit him for such a service. "It is to be regretted that he could "not find the time to accept the "responsibility."

The regret will be shared by all the lovers of poetry and rhetoric, and by the innumerable amateurs of Hoosier literature. Is it considering too curiously to wonder if lack of time was the real reason that deprived the Golden Gate of that golden voice? On most themes known to the cyclopaedia Mr. BEVERIDGE can speak with ease, with charm, with passion. As an orator on GEORGE WASHINGTON would he not be a curious infelicity? With all respect to Mr. BEVERIDGE's talents, could he be just to a man so antipathetic to his temperament and habit, a man whose unlikeness to exuberant statesmen was memorably recorded by Professor A. WARD of Baldwinsville?

QUESTION NO. 2.

When the voter goes to the polling place next Tuesday he will receive two ballots in addition to the regular ballot for candidates for office. One will be a ballot enabling him to vote for or against the proposed Constitution, and the other will be a ballot on three "propositions" submitted to the people by the last Legislature, two of which are constitutional amendments not covered by the work of the Constitutional Convention.

The ballot on the Constitution is divided into three questions. Question No. 1 merely asks the voter if he approves of the proposed Constitution. Two articles of the Constitution, however, are excepted from this question and are to be voted upon separately. This was done because the convention feared that these two articles would arouse such opposition that if they were included in Question No. 1 the whole Constitution might go down. Therefore any one who disapproves of them may vote against them and yet vote for the rest of the Constitution, by voting "Yes" on Question No. 1 and "No" on Questions Nos. 2 and 3.

Question No. 2 reads: "Shall the "proposed amendments submitted by "the Constitutional Convention to Sec-"tions 2, 3, 4, and 5 of Article III. "relating to legislative apportionment "be approved?" It is hard to see why there should be so much opposition to this as to make it necessary to have a separate vote, for it leaves the existing Constitution very much as it was, and what slight changes it makes are improvements. The grievance in this city over the apportionment question is that under the existing Constitution New York City can never have more than half of the State Senate, no matter how much its population may exceed that of up-State. The proposed Constitution makes no change in this arrangement, so that the city will be neither better nor worse off than it now is.

The only change of importance made is to substitute the Federal census for the State census as a basis of apportionment. It eliminates the State enumeration, which costs about half a million dollars every ten years. The Federal census is taken anyway and costs the State nothing. The other amendments are merely routine ones, making the law conform to present day conditions. There is no reason why even the most strenuous home ruler should find anything objectionable in Question No. 2. If he votes against it because it does not give this city better representation he will merely continue in force the provision of the existing Constitution, which is to exactly the same effect.

ANOTHER COTTON CONSPIRACY.

There's always something the matter with cotton, and the Federal Trade Commission would seem to be the very body to find out what is "unfair" about the price which is paid for it to producers. Accordingly it is welcome news that the planters have appealed to the Commission to discover and denounce the conspiracy whereby one-half cent a pound more is offered in one place than in another twenty miles away. The territory is said to be apportioned among buyers so that they do not bid against one another, and producers must take what is offered. The complaint is that there is no "live market."

Presumably what is wanted is that every buyer should bid higher than any other, instead of some bidding below others. It is altogether too simple a remedy that producers should take the higher price which they say is offered so near them. If there is any reason why they do not, perhaps it also is a reason for the mysterious difference in price which is made a grievance. If all the cotton took the higher price it is clear that there would be no lower price, and so no grievance.

The eternal mystery about the price of cotton is a proper subject for the Commission.

CHARLTON'S CASE AND OTHERS.

Whenever we grow impatient and contemptuous about the American practice of turning murderers loose or giving them light sentences, something like the Charlton case comes up to restore our self-esteem and show that it isn't an exclusively American practice after all. The forms, the court procedure, the rules of evidence, differ widely in different countries, but the result is pretty much the same. From the Ural Mountains west to the Golden Gate, with a few exceptions, there has been an unconscious change in the attitude toward crimes of passion. In the eye of the law in every country murder is the same, whether it is committed for gain or in blind rage, but the law has been set aside by public sentiment.

Short-sighted cynics dispose of it by saying that there is one law for the rich and another for the poor. That does not cover the case. CHARLTON was not rich, and many another murderer in this country or Europe who has gone free or been lightly sentenced had no money. Juries everywhere are reluctant to inflict the extreme penalty upon a man who was never a criminal, except in one mad moment, and whose upbringing has been gentle and whose character and appearance inspire confidence or sympathy. This is true whether he has money or not. The men who go to the gallows, the chair, or the guillotine are mostly professional criminals or men who come under the English designation of "bad lot" or the French "mauvais sujet." We may like this or not, but it is the result of a general change in the tone of feeling that began to come about when cock-fighting and bear-baiting died out. Admirable or abhorrent, it is the result of a softer civilization.

In Great Britain men suffer the punishment of murder whether they are habitual criminals or the criminals of a moment. A British jury looks only at the crime, not at the defendant. But if a French jury acquits a murderer after spectacular courtroom scenes we talk of it as typically French; if an American jury acquits one after days of solemn testimony from alienists, we call it typically American; if a Russian jury acquits one after a welter of sloppy Russian psychology, we call it typically Russian; and the result is the same. America's way is the least edifying of all. We reach a predestined and unescapable result after weeks of useless and farcical testimony, and then draw the case out through appellate courts for perhaps years, only to turn loose our murderers and murderesses as it was ordained from the beginning. The Italian method, even the French method, has merits we might copy, since all of us reach the same conclusion. Both these methods are less expensive and less ridiculous, and even the French method is less repellent.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

A Report Only, and Not Exciting.

A dispatch that came from Berlin by way of London last Sunday night announced the arrival in the German capital of Dr. CONSTANTIN DUMBA, the erstwhile Austro-Hungarian Ambassador to this country. It also quoted an important Berlin paper, the Vossische Zeitung, as saying: "We learn from a usually well-informed source that Emperor FRANCIS JOSEPH has ennobled Ambassador DUMBA."

In considering this piece of news—and the printing of it in the paper mentioned made it news—several circumstances must be taken into account. That it passed through London will excite the suspicion of some, but there is no reason and hardly any excuse for suspecting that the British censor did to this particular piece of news anything except to read and pass it, for not even the severest of his critics have accused him of exercising, in the performance of what he thinks his duty, any inventive powers that he may possess. But from "a usually well-informed source" is by the characterization itself admitted to be fallible, and the probability is obvious that even if the Austrian Emperor intended to give his maladroit representative a precious particle to put in front of his name as consolation for painful experiences here, he would not do it until the accelerated voyager reached Vienna.

Be that as if may, the report is not yet official, and, while it remains a mere rumor, it need not be made the subject of excited comment. As a matter of fact, nobody here has been appreciably stirred by the story or is likely to be, even if it turns out to be true. One of the London papers gravely discusses the probability that Americans will feel "insulted" at the honoring of a man whose conduct caused our formal demand for his recall, but that was presumably done as a "suggestion." Any honoring of Dr. DUMBA by his Emperor would of course be an assumption of responsibility for his work here and an implied commendation of it, but the chances are that we wouldn't much mind.

There was and is more inclination here to laugh at Dr. DUMBA than to hate him. Let him have his "von" if he wants and can get it. The bestowal would be only another illustration of Teutonic tactfulness in the preservation of international amenities.

War News True and False.

A dispatch like that relating to the ennobling of DR. DUMBA, like a good many others that are coming from Europe nowadays, should be read with an intelligent appreciation of the influences to which all of them, to a greater or less degree, are subjected before they reach us. The frequently made assertion that, because each of the several belligerent Governments maintains a careful censorship over the news prepared for both home and foreign consumption, therefore none of it can be believed or trusted, is right in a way, but in a much more important way it is wrong.

The censors have only one power—that of suppressing for a while information of the sort considered by them injurious to the interests they serve. The delay which they can effect, however, is usually short, for they work against each other, each helping into wide publicity what his enemy would suppress, and this fact has resulted, for the United States, at least, in a fairly prompt and more than fairly accurate chronicling in the newspapers of every important war happening.

Not all of the dispatches are true, and many of them are "colored," but the erroneous impressions thus created are removed, by later dispatches, almost as soon as they are formed, while the mental remainder, left after the unintentional mistakes have been corrected and the intentional deceptions have been eliminated, constitutes a safe basis of judgment.

Properly read, the war news is trustworthy. Some of it, and by far the greater part, cannot be, and is not, doubted by anybody. The rest is taken by sensible readers as it is intended to be taken—for what it is worth, coming whence and as it does.

By this time few newspaper readers of ordinary sophistication can have failed to learn the difference between authentic reports and flying rumors, between the interested and the disinterested narratives, between falsehood and veracity. Rarely is the discrimination difficult, and almost never are the occasions for a suspension of judgment undiscoverable by those who are honestly looking for them.

Why Must Spies be Shot?

If the shooting of spies were not a military custom so old that military authorities nowhere think of questioning its propriety, at least a few of them might in these days be moved to wonder whether it was worth while to keep up the cruel practice.

It began, of course, in the remote times when it had the justification that there was practically nothing to do with an enemy possessing dangerous information except to kill him and so prevent its use. Wandering tribes when at war had nowhere to put prisoners of this or any other kind, and the captured spy was put out of the way as a matter of course.

This severity never has had the slightest effect as a deterrent of espionage; it can hardly be called punitive, as in every army the spy's perilous work is held honorable and even heroic, and the idea of reformation does not enter. As the slaying of spies is not enforced by modern conditions and facilities for safe confinement, and as it is still, as ever, quite useless as a protective measure against more spying, it does seem that these particularly cold-blooded butcherings of men and women for performing what everybody recognizes to be a patriotic duty, with no element of "moral turpitude" in it, might stop.

England's few executions of spies seem even worse than the wholesale slaughters that are reported from unfortunate Belgium. In the one case ruthless militarism is expected, and in the other there has been at least a hope for gentler behavior.

A Barber's Socialness.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Woe the Hotel De Gink! Why not have a few more Hotels De Gink next Winter and make the City of New York a menace to the already hungry and despondent New Yorkers? Why not allow the self-styled King of Hobos to continue his self-advertising schemes? Why not support his good work in manufacturing Vagabonds? Last Winter he asserted that he and his hobos would not accept any charity nor harbor any scabs in the Hotel De Gink.

Well ask me about it. I had the pleasure of being one of his assistants and therefore I consider myself an authority in the Hotel De Gink business. I arrived in New York City, my home town, December 27th, 1914, after a sociologistic and practical way of four and a half years all over our country's missions, bread-lines, and cheap lodging houses. I noticed in the newspapers that Jefferson Davis was playing one of his games with the New Yorkers as easy-marks. One afternoon I was introduced to Jeff. Davis and right there and then I made up my mind to learn his game by becoming the barber of the Hotel De Gink. When I write this article I do not mean to help the City Government in any way, all I want is to wake up some of the people.

JAMES PRESTO.

New York, Oct. 23, 1915.

New Verbs for New Actions.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

New words are constantly springing into our language as a result of modern inventions. Not so very long ago wireless telegraphy introduced us to the amazing verb, "to wireless," meaning to send a message by wireless telegraphy. Now that wireless telephony is an accomplished fact, this novel verb fortunately becomes ambiguous, and we seem to lack brief names which will make clear the distinction between the sending of a written message by wireless and the sending of the voice.

In this situation permit me to suggest that "aerophone" might be appropriate as applied to a vocal wireless message, and that also "aerograph" and "aerogram" might even yet, though starting late in the race, overtake the awkward "wireless." Their brevity and very obvious meanings—suggested by analogy from telephone, telegraph, and telegram—should entitle them at least to a respectful hearing.

HARRY FRANKLIN COVINGTON.

Princeton, N. J., Oct. 22, 1915.

FOR THE CONSTITUTION.

The Salient Points of Advantage Emphasized by Mr. Choate.

Naumkeag, Stpckbridge, Mass., Oct. 26, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I hope that every citizen who has the good of the State of New York at heart will vote for the new Constitution, which I regard as a great improvement and advance upon that under which we are now living.

It gives home rule in a large measure to cities.

It puts responsibility for the conduct of the different branches of the State Government into the hands of the Governor and within reach of the people.

By the abolition of sinking funds and the substitution therefor of serial bonds it will save us many millions of dollars.

It requires the prompt publication of debates in the Legislature, and so will inform the people of what is going on there, which it has hitherto been very difficult to discover.

It improves legislative procedure in many other ways; and most important of all, it simplifies court procedure, and makes it more possible than ever before for the poor man to get justice.

Its provision for a shorter ballot will greatly reduce the power of the bosses, and by providing for the equalization of taxation it will, to a large extent, relieve the unjust burden under which the City of New York is now laboring.

The new Constitution is nonpartisan, and if adopted will tend to raise the whole tone of our public life.

I hope for the adoption of the Constitution by an emphatic majority.

JOSEPH H. CHOATE.

Mrs. Catt's Public Protest.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your columns today appears a letter from the Chairman of the Man-Suffrage Association, in which he asserts that I do not deny holding the sentiment imputed to me in the leaflet that his association has withdrawn from circulation. May I encroach on the hospitality of your columns long enough to quote as follows from my first protest to Mr. Wheeler about his leaflet:

The leaflet says: "Woman suffrage should be repudiated because of the type and attitude of the leaders it has drawn to its cause," and then goes on to say, after naming me with others as "accepted leaders," "All are opposed to the doctrine that the family is the unit of society and the State." The inference from that statement, when taken in conjunction with the context of the rest of the leaflet, is that I hold immoral views and am an enemy to home and family. I am not. The association's statement in regard to me is false.

That it is false the association could very easily have learned if it had made any effort to investigate the facts, for my entire life as a daughter and a wife has been under the observation of a wide circle who know me and my views thoroughly.

The action of your association in delaying reply and in persistently circulating this libelous leaflet, cunningly designed to mislead, with its implication therein that the millions of women who have or desire the vote wish to lead "loose" lives, is frankly dishonorable and the exact opposite of that chivalry of men to women on which you anti-suffragists claim women can rely for justice.

Could I more emphatically deny holding the sentiments that are imputed to me in the leaflet that was withdrawn from circulation? At the risk of burdensome repetition I again say that when Mr. Wheeler imputes to me opposition to the doctrine that the family is the unit of society and the State, when that expression is used in its ordinary acceptation, he makes the imputation over my public protest.

CARRIE CHAPMAN CATT.

New York, Oct. 27, 1915.

Another Recruiting Idea.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The bearing of a comparatively large percentage of the male population of Great Britain toward the holding of Governmental positions has often impressed me. So many of them value moderately salaried positions with their surety of pensions in old age. This no doubt in part accounts for the large numbers of Irish descent among our policemen, firemen, clerks, and politicians. They lean strongly toward what is sure and settled in life, even though the work may be monotonous and the compensation meagre.

My idea is to obtain a similar enticement toward army enlistment. It is very large and probably very Utopian. Most of us want a large army for defense, provided we are not unduly inconvenienced on account of it, either by taxation or service. Therefore, after intensive national education toward the end in view, let the Government put through immense irrigation schemes where practicable in arid lands of the West and colonize them completely with young men and their wives, every man a soldier, and the land always restricted to be soldiers' homes.

I believe recruits would not be lacking with the United States Government controlling the irrigation, the United States Treasury, as a loan association, behind all home-building operations, and each soldier's knowledge that, in event of his demise at the front, his wife and children would be sure of a good home and property or its equivalent. Each man would be in part an independent truck farmer, aided by the Department of Agriculture in crop or fruit raising and marketing.

L. H. SLATER.

Yonkers, N. Y., Oct. 25, 1915.

The Movies Defended.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In regard to the discussion in your paper about the filming of war scenes and crimes in motion pictures, I notice that your correspondents have no objection to the use of the same in the world's greatest operas, plays, or books, nor have they a kind word to say for the really meritorious productions that have artistic and educational value. Considering the fact that the film business is only a few years old, and during that brief time has risen to be the fifth industry of the country, it is extremely flattering that so little fault has been found. While it is true that the movie has been blamed for everything, yet the fact that such artists as Geraldine Farrar, Robert Mantell, Sarah Bernhardt, William Faversham, Mrs. Fiske, and a host of others have found pride in expressing their art for the screen (which is reflected in the pleasure of about a million patrons in Greater New York alone) makes an adverse criticism, that once in a great while will find its way into public print, seem mediocre.

WILLIAM BRANDT.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Oct. 23, 1915.

A Word for Home Industries.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The case wherein a picture collector is reported to be suing a dealer for the return of the money paid for a painting by Romney is of intense interest to the American public at large. Why do not these rich collectors buy works by living painters, preferably by those resident in these United States, about which there can be no possible shadow of doubt? I am convinced that any one buying good modern work at the present time has a sound investment for his money. A hundred years ago people bought modern work at reasonable prices, and these are the pictures for which our wealthy citizens now pay more for a simple example than the painter received for his whole life's output.

A hundred thousand dollars, the price of a possibly doubtful "masterpiece," invested with care in modern paintings of the right sort, apart from the pleasure of possession they would give their owner, would be as safe and sound as any industrial security now on the market.

SCOTSON CLARK.

New York, Oct. 22, 1915.

THE LIGHT THAT MAY GO OUT IN TURKEY.

What the Armenians Have Done to Sustain Christianity and Western Civilization in the Household of the Prophet.

By ARSHAG MAHDESIAN,
Armenian Editor and Publicist.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Zia Mufty-Zadé, the eminent apologist of the Turkish atrocities, in his rambling extenuation and justification of the criminal conduct of the Ottoman Government, asks: "Where is Armenia?"

He thinks that as Armenia is divided between three powers—Russia, Persia, and Turkey—she no longer exists. But Poland also is divided between three powers. Do we ask: "Where is Poland?"

The provinces of Aleppo, Adana, Trebizonde, Erzeroum, Van, Bitlis, Diarbekir, Mamouret-ul-Aziz, and Sivas, inhabited by the Armenians, constitute Armenia in Turkey. The Turkish Government itself acknowledged officially the existence of Armenia during the Russo-Turkish war. When the Turkish armies were destroyed the Sultan and his advisers realized that the victor, Russia, might demand the annexation of the provinces of Erzeroum, Diarbekir, and Sivas. Therefore, they urged the Armenians to demand for the provinces inhabited by them political autonomy under Ottoman suzerainty. The arrival of the British squadron before Constantinople, however, encouraged Turkey to change her mind, and in the course of the peace negotiations at San Stefano she refused to accept the text proposed by the Russian plenipotentiaries in behalf of Armenian administrative autonomy. Finally the phrase "administrative autonomy" of Article XVI. of the treaty of San Stefano was replaced by that of "reforms and ameliorations" which Russia would guarantee by occupying Turkish territory. At the Congress of Berlin, through the efforts of Great Britain, the clause concerning Russian occupation was eliminated and thus Article LXI. of the treaty of Berlin was substituted for Article XVI. of the treaty of San Stefano. The diplomatic negotiations embodied in Article XVI. of the treaty of San Stefano and in Article LXI. of the treaty of Berlin are an irrefutable acknowledgment of the existence of Armenia in the Turkish Empire.

Moreover, the existence of a nation is indicated not alone by its political independence, but by its civilizing activities. The whole population of the Turkish Empire is estimated at 32,000,000, of whom only 1,100,000 are Armenians. Yet the Armenians have 785 educational institutions, with more than 82,000 students, whereas the Turks can scarcely boast of 150 schools, with only 17,000 students.

To give an idea of the economic power of the Armenians in the Turkish Empire, Marcel Leart records the fact that of 166 importers in Sivas, which has the smallest Armenian population of the six Armenian provinces, 141 are Armenians, 13 Turks, and 12 Greeks.

Of 150 exporters, 127 are Armenians and 23 Turks.

Of 37 bankers and capitalists, 32 are Armenians and only 5 Turks.

Of 9,800 shopkeepers and artisans, 6,800 are Armenians and only 2,550 Turks, the rest being divided among various other nationalities.

The same is true of native industry. Of 153 factories and flour mills, 130 belong to Armenians, 20 to Turks, and 3, carpet concerns, to foreign or mixed companies. The personnel of all these establishments is Armenian exclusively. The number of employes is about 17,000, of whom 14,000 are Armenians, 3,500 Turks, and 200 Greeks and others.

The Turks belong to the Turanian race of Central Asia. With their appearance in Syria, Mesopotamia, Byzantium, Arabia, Egypt, Armenia, and Greece civilization invariably vanished. Victor Hugo has admirably described this blighting influence of the Turk in the following lines: "Les Turcs ont passé là, tout est ruine et deuil." (The Turks have traversed there, all is ruin and mourning.) The Turk has no bond, no consanguinity with the Arab, and hence no claim upon his civilization. He is heartily despised by the Arab, who sings:

Three things naught but evil work—
The locust, the vermin, and the Turk.

Surrounded on all sides by the destructive Turkish hordes, the Armenians have been the representatives of Western civilization, first by their Christianity, and then by their culture. While the Turks furnish the criminals in the Ottoman Empire, the Armenians furnish physicians, the artisans, and the savants. It was an Armenian architect, Sinan, who designed and built the famous Mosque of Adrianople and the Mosque of Suleyman in Constantinople; and Armenian architects, the Balians, constructed the palaces of Cheragan, of Beyler-bey, and of Dolma Bahche, "which might be taken," writes Theophile Gautier, "for a Venetian palace—only richer, vaster, and more highly ornamented—transported from the Grand Canal to the banks of the Bosporus."

Even the introduction of Turkish printing and the drama was accomplished by the Armenians, and it was two distinguished Armenians, Odian and Servicen, who collaborated with Midhat Pasha in framing the Turkish Constitution. The Turks would not have a grammar of their own language if it were not for the Armenian philologists. Sherif Pasha, the distinguished Turkish exile in Paris, must be congratulated for his sincerity when he declares, as reported in the columns of THE TIMES of Oct. 10, that:

"If there is a race which has been closely connected with the Turks by its fidelity, by its services to the country, by the statesmen and functionaries of talent it has furnished, by the intelligence which it has manifested in all domains—commerce, industry, science and the arts—it is certainly the Armenian."

Besides, Armenia in Turkey is the sustainer of the Turks. Attest the subjoined paragraphs from a letter which a Turk has sent to his son in this country:

"I am returning the check you sent, for we cannot cash it, there being no rayah here any more. * * * Times are bad, my son, the rayah was everything for us. * * * I tell you when Winter comes we ourselves will have to starve, for, as you know, we all live on the rayahs' crops."

In view of these facts, might not one ask of Zia Mufty, "Where is Turkey?"

ARSHAG MAHDESIAN.

New York, Oct. 19, 1915.

MYTH OF GRAVITATION.

Newton Ignorant of Electro-Magnetism, Which Also Fails to Explain.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I hope that some reader interested in astronomical matters will take occasion to make some reply to this letter and possibly contend that electro-magnetism cannot supersede Newton's theory of gravitation in the suspension and movement of the universe of worlds. One thing is certain: No one can satisfactorily explain the governing force if it is material. It is the great mystery and the greatest of all miracles.

Putting together two related incidents in the life of Sir Isaac Newton, one of which is that he had a finger ring containing a magnetic stone seal weighing three grains which he found by experiment would attract and sustain a piece of iron weighing 750 grains, or 250 times its weight, and the other the observation of a falling apple, the wonder of the writer is why he didn't choose what would seem a more sensible base, and follow out that demonstrated by the ring instead of that suggested by the falling apple. The mathematical results would have been the same.

Magnetism is possessed by the whole mass of earth and universe of heavenly bodies, and is an essence of known demonstration and laws. By adopting it we have the advantage over the gravity theory by the use of the polar relation in magnetism. A magnetic north pole presented to a magnetic south pole, or a south pole to a north pole, attracts, while a north pole to another north pole or a south pole to another repels. This gives to us a better reason than gravitation can for the elliptical orbit of the planets instead of the circular. It also gives us some light on the mystery of the tides, the philosophy of which the profoundest study has not solved. Certain facts are apparent; but for the explanation of the true theory such men as Laplace and Newton, and others more recent, have labored in vain. By the admission that the influence of the sun and moon on the tides is lateral, for which there appears evidence, instead of direct, as has generally been held, a good point seems to have been gained in favor of magnetic polarity. Since Newton announced his universal law of gravitation, scientists have accepted and educators taught it, and rarely has it been questioned. Occasionally one has the temerity to say that gravitation is a myth, an invented word to cover scientific ignorance.

Newton was doubtless confident of that principle which, after years of study, he finally announced to the world, though he did say that any one who has, in philosophical matters, a competent faculty of thinking could not admit for a moment the possibility of a sun reaching through millions of miles and exercising there an attractive power.

If we change the name of the attractive force from gravitation to electro-magnetism we have not solved the problem of the movement of the heavenly bodies. It must be something more than gravitation or magnetism that sets the earth spinning on its axial rotation with such amazing regularity.

C. H. KILMER.

Mecklenburg, N. Y., Oct. 18, 1915.

If You Take a Sword.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am not a "peace at any price" man by any means; in fact, I sympathize warmly with the cause of the Allies. But I have wondered why none of those who hate war have failed to recall Hosea Biglow's protest against our late unpleasantness with Mexico:

As for war, I call it murder.
There you have it plain and flat.
I don't need to go no further
Than my Testament for that.
If you take a sword and with it
Run another feller through,
Congress cannot answer fur it;
God will charge the crime to you.

There is more of the same tenor, but this seems to me to constitute a pretty thorough arraignment of the militarists.

J. H. P.

New York, Oct. 13, 1915.

SHROPSHIRE IN WAR TIME.

How the English Countryside Raises Money for the Wounded.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The charge of indifference which has been leveled against the people of England in regard to the war is one which must appear most unjust to any one who has a real knowledge of all classes throughout the country. The simple truth is that the entire people are anxious to serve their country and to aid the Allies in any way they can. One of the ways in which it is evidenced that the heart of the people is in the war is the extreme generosity shown throughout the nation toward the wounded among their allies—whom they realize are harder pressed than they. And perhaps the most remarkable examples of the kindly feelings for the war sufferers (not of their own country) is seen in the rural districts.

I am for the moment domiciled in an out-of-the-way corner of the County of Shropshire. It is a purely agricultural region. The land produces abundant harvests; the rich meadows pasture numerous herds of the large red and white Hereford breed of cattle, and numberless flocks of the small, round headed, highly prized Shropshire sheep. Walking along the high road one wonders who tends so many cattle and sheep, so infrequent—to the eye—are human habitations. But the deep dells between the hills are interwoven with paths and grassy roads which lead to the homes of the herder and the shepherd. Built of white plaster intersected with black oaken beams and rafters, and well thatched, (many of them survivals of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries,) set in gardens in which roses and dahlias are now blooming together in a gay confusion, the cottages and the cottagers present a picture at once so neat, so comfortable, and so picturesque, that it hardly seems reality.

From the cottages in these secluded ding

CONNOR LAWRENCE WEDS MISS FITCH

Daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Allen Fitch a Bride in St. Bartholomew's Church.

MAIDS OF HONOR IN PINK

Her Bridesmaids in Blue and Silver and Ribbon-Laced Silver Sandals —The Reception and Guests.

The wedding of Connor Lawrence, a son of Frank R. Lawrence, and Miss Diantha Allen Fitch, the second daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Allen Fitch, was celebrated at 4:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon in St. Bartholomew's Church, which was decorated with masses of pink and white chrysanthemums and autumn leaves. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Leighton Parks, assisted by the Rev. George W. Atkinson, rector of Grace Church, Washington, D. C., a cousin of the bride.

The ushers were Herbert Reed Lawrence, David H. Taylor, Benjamin Harrison McKee, Henry S. Durand, Edwin B. Dickinson, Raymond J. Schweizer, Horace Dorsay Newson, and Ronald M. Ferry.

The bride, who walked with her father, wore a novel frock of white chiffon brocade in silver, having a very short skirt, with a puff of silver lace instead of a hem and a Court train of white satin gathered at the top and showing a knot of silver ribbon at the side. At the top of the train there was a wide Medici collar of silver lace. The low cut corsage was trimmed with old rose point lace, also worn by her grandmother at her wedding. Long tulle sleeves finished it. The extremely full tulle veil extended to the end of the long train, and was gathered full across the forehead falling back over a close little cap held by orange blossoms. She wore a diamond pin, the gift of the bridegroom, and carried gardenias and lilies of the valley.

The two maids of honor were the bride's sisters, the Misses Marion La G. B. Fitch and Katharine R. Fitch, who wore pink satin frocks with very short full skirts, plain across the front, but finished at the back and sides with flounces of silver lace stiffened so as to stand out like crinoline, and which swayed as they walked. The corsages were of old style, shortwaisted, with silver girdles, and cut very low and square, with short, puffed sleeves of the lace and pink roses caught at one side. Their large black velvet hats were faced with pink, and each hat had long scarf-like streamer of black velvet faced with blue that extended from the brim around the neck and down the back. A single pink rose was caught to each brim, and they carried large bouquets of pink roses with trails of long-stemmed roses.

The bridesmaids were gowned like the maids of honor, only in blue and silver. All wore old-time ribbon laced silver sandals with flat heels, and their hats were faced with pink. They were the Misses Jean Robb Stewart, Ella F. J. Carpender, Dorothy E. Brown, Adaline Willard Noble, Mildred Holmes, and Harriet R. Gaylin of Philadelphia.

Little Miss Eva Lawrence Taylor, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. David H. Taylor, and a niece of the bridegroom, was the flower girl. She wore a short frock with touches of blue, a white satin hat brocaded in flowers and wreath with white ostrich feathers and little pink roses, and carried a basket of pink rosebuds and forget-me-nots.

Mr. Lawrence had his brother, Frank Lawrence, as his best man.

The ceremony was followed by a reception at the residence of the bride's parents, 38 West Fifty-sixth Street. Mrs. Fitch, who received, wore a black chiffon gown combined with royal blue sequin covered net and a black hat with paradise plumes, and the bridegroom's sister, Mrs. David H. Taylor, who also received, in a rose colored taffeta trimmed with silver lace.

Pink roses and chrysanthemums were the house decorations. On their return from their honeymoon Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence will live at 114 East Eighty-fourth Street.

Among the guests were Mrs. Henry Black, Mrs. J. Wray Cleveland, Mrs. James R. McKee, Mrs. A. P. Ralli, Mrs. John Porter Shannon, Miss Margery Shannon, Mrs. R. J. Schweizer, Mrs. G. S. D. Stewart, Miss Marjorie Bruce Stewart, Mrs. John Inness Kane, Mrs. George Wilde, Mrs. Cass Gilbert, Mrs. J. Durand, Mrs. C. H. Ferry, Mrs. F. E. Blackwell, Mrs. G. W. Atkinson, Mrs. Earl J. Moon, Mrs. S. P. Davidge, the Misses Davidge, Emma Apezteguia, Helen Eilbeck, Ada Earl, Emily and Julia Gilbert, Helen Hoffstot, Mary McCreery, Estelle and Maud O'Brien, Gertrude Pardee, Louise Simmons, Josephine and Dorothy Taylor, Eva Ingersoll Brown, Eleanor Kendall, Claire Van Lennep, Mabel Alker, Caramal Carroll, Margery Clinton, Elizabeth Sabin, Fannie Seaman, Vera de Ropp, Phyllis Brown, Dorothy Porter, and the Misses Orr, and the Misses Ralli.

True—Robertson Wedding.

Miss Alice Lucille Robertson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ross F. Robertson of 630 West 122d Street, and Frederick Starr True of Buffalo were married last night at 8 o'clock in St. Thomas's Church. The Rev. Frank M. Townley of St. Bartholomew's Church, Brooklyn, officiated.

The bride was attended by Miss Margaret Wolcott, and George Billings of Buffalo was best man. Albert Pauly and Allen McDonald were the ushers.

The couple will spend their honeymoon in the Adirondacks, and later make their home in Buffalo, where Mr. True is the soloist at St. Paul's Church.

Gardiner-Carpenter Engagement.

Mrs. Sidney Herbert Gardiner of 587 Third Street, Brooklyn, announces the engagement of her daughter, Miss Ruth Gardiner, to John Tilney Carpenter of New York, a son of Professor William H. Carpenter, Provost of Columbia University. Miss Gardiner is a daughter of the late Dr. Sidney H. Gardiner and a granddaughter of George C. Bennett, founder of The Brooklyn Times. She was graduated from Smith College. Mr. Carpenter was graduated from Amherst College and is now a student at the Law School of Columbia University. No date has been named for the wedding.

Miss Eleanor Lindley Engaged.

Mr. and Mrs. John Lindley of 48 East Thirtieth Street announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Eleanor Crosby Lindley, to Bennet Bronson, a son of Mr. and Mrs. J. Hobart Bronson of Waterbury, Conn. Mr. Bronson, who is a graduate of Yale University, is in business in Waterbury. No date has been mentioned for the wedding.

MISS EDITH HASKIN A BRIDE.

Married to Hugh T. Porter at the St. Regis—The Attendants.

The wedding of Miss Edith Mae Haskin, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Bussing Haskin of 34 West Eighty-sixth Street, to Hugh T. Porter took place at 8:30 last evening in the large ballroom at the St. Regis. The Rev. Dr. Henry Sloane Coffin officiated.

The bride, whose father gave her in marriage, wore a gown of white satin trimmed with tulle. A court train depended from the shoulders, and over this fell a veil of tulle which was caught up about the coiffure with sprays of orange blossoms. She carried a bouquet of orchids and lilies of the valley, and her only ornament was a diamond and platinum brooch.

Mrs. W. Arthur Flinn, sister of the bride, acted as matron of honor. She wore a gown of orchid-colored velvet, draped with gray tulle, and carried an arm bouquet of orchids. The bridesmaids were the Misses Ruth Conklin, Grace Eidlitz, Joan Michler, and Edna Bussing Haskin. They appeared in blue silk frocks, draped with orchid-colored tulle, with hats to match, and carried pink orchids.

Mr. Porter had as best man W. Arthur Flinn. The ushers included Ralph Blackburn, Kenneth Weeks, Wilmot Wheeler, and George Catlin. After the ceremony a large reception was held. Mr. and Mrs. Porter left later for the South, where they are to spend their honeymoon. Upon their return they will make their home at 320 West Eighty-sixth Street.

MISS R. LAVELLE WEDS.

Married to William Dougherty by Her Uncle, Mgr. Lavelle.

The marriage of Miss Rosemary Lavelle, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Peter J. Lavelle of 685 East 170th Street, to William Dougherty of Crotona Park North, was celebrated at 10 o'clock yesterday morning in the Church of St. Thomas Aquinas, in the Bronx. Mgr. Michael Lavelle of St. Patrick's Cathedral and an uncle of the bride, performed the ceremony, assisted by another uncle, the Rev. Father Francis Lavelle, and the Rev. Francis A. Barry. The Rev. William Dougherty, a cousin of the bridegroom, celebrated the nuptial mass.

The bride, whose father gave her in marriage, wore a robe of Princess lace embroidered with pearls over white satin. A court train of Duchess satin fell from the shoulders. Her veil of Princess lace was caught up with orange blossoms and she carried a bouquet of orchids and lilies of the valley.

Her cousin, Miss Irene Mullen, acted as maid of honor. She wore a gown of pink taffeta veiled with light blue tulle, a gold lace hat and carried pink roses. The bridesmaids were the Misses Marie Cottoglo and Irene Welstead. They wore gowns of pink taffeta veiled with pink tulle and carried pink roses.

Following the church ceremony there was a wedding breakfast at the Hotel Majestic. Mr. and Mrs. Dougherty will spend their honeymoon in the South and will later make their home at 881 Crotona Park North.

CALIFORNIANS MARRY HERE.

Ralph E. Merritt and Miss Agnes B. Wells Wed in Broadway Tabernacle

Miss Agnes Booth Wells and Ralph Ensign Merritt, both of Oakland, Cal., were married yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock at the Broadway Tabernacle. The Rev. Dr. C. R. Brown, Dean of the Divinity School at Yale University, performed the ceremony.

The bride's parents are both dead, and she has been visiting with Miss Mary E. Nicoll at 151 Joralmen Street, Brooklyn.

The couple are both descendants of the early settlers of California, their grandparents being among the "Forty-niners," when the gold fever was at its height in California. The bride's grandfather, the late John Nicholl, was the founder of the town of Richmond, Cal. She is a graduate of Stanford University and Mr. Merritt was graduated from the University of California. They will make their home in Oakland, Cal.

A wedding breakfast was served at Sherry's previous to the wedding, after which the couple started at once for the West.

SOCIAL NOTES.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Ives Plumb of Islip, L. I., will sail on the steamer Rotterdam, Nov. 4, for England.

Mrs. Sanford Bissell and Miss Doris Wolcott Bissell are leaving today for California. They will spend the Winter at Santa Barbara after visiting the Panama-Pacific Exposition.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Aylette Buckner will give a tea on Saturday afternoon, Nov. 27, for their débutante daughter, Miss Mary Olive Buckner, at Brentmere, their country house at Riverdale-on-Hudson. The tea is to be followed by dancing and a buffet supper in the evening.

The wedding of Miss Cecile Tesson Thayer and Douglas Gibbons will take place today at the country home of Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin B. Thayer, at Lawrence, L. I., and will be an informal affair. A reception will follow the ceremony.

Miss Dorothy W. Hurry and Robert Beaver Smith will be married at 4 o'clock this afternoon in the Church of the Epiphany, Thirty-fifth Street and Lexington Avenue. The reception will follow at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Randolph Hurry, the bride's parents, 242 Lexington Avenue.

Miss Mildred Gautier Rice, who is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. John J. Mitchell in Chicago, will return to New York next week.

MRS. THOMAS LOSES GEM.

$200 Reward for Sapphire Missed at Dinner in the Biltmore.

The following advertisement was printed in THE TIMES yesterday:

LOST—An unset sapphire on the Biltmore Cascades the evening of Oct. 25. Reward of $200 will be given person returning same to Black, Starr & Frost, 5th Av., 48th St.

It was learned last night that the sapphire dropped out of a ring worn by Mrs. Leonard M. Thomas when she was dining with her husband and Mr. and Mrs. Fred Havemeyer. Mrs. Thomas discovered her loss before she left the Cascades, and a careful search of the restaurant was made. Even the vacuum cleaners were used on the floor in the search. The sapphire is worth several thousand dollars.

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BROADWAY AT LEONARD STREET
BROADWAY AT 72ND STREET

'CARMEN' IS SUNG BY BOSTON COMPANY

Maria Gay a Vivid and Active Figure in the Title Role of Bizet's Opera.

ZENATELLO FINE AS JOSE

Mlle. Pavlowa and Her Ballet Give Tschaikowsky's "Snow Flakes" for First Time at Manhattan.

CARMEN, opera in four acts, by Georges Bizet. At the Manhattan Opera House.

Carmen	Maria Gay
Micaela	Bianca Saroya
Frasquita	Belle Gottschalk
Mercedes	Fely Clement
Don Jose	Giovanni Zenatello
Escamillo	Jose Mardones
Zuniga	Alfred Kaufman
Morales	Giorgio Pulliti
El Dancairo	Paolo Ananian
El Remendado	Ernesto Giaccone
Conductor,	Roberto Moranzoni.

The Boston Opera company gave two performances yesterday, a matinee, at which Mlle. Pavlowa and her ballet gave a scene from Tschaikowsky's "Nut-Cracker" ballet under the name of "Snow Flakes" for the first time, the ballet "Puppenfee," and several divertissements, and an evening performance which brought forth Bizet's "Carmen," sung in French.

Maria Gay, who has been heard in the rôle before in New York, sand the title rôle in "Carmen"; Giovanni Zenatello was Don Jose, while Bianca Saroya sang Micaela, and Jose Mardones was the Toreador. There was an audience larger than has yet attended the performances of this company, one, in fact, which comfortably filled those portions of the house visible from downstairs. There was also considerable enthusiasm on the part of the audience, spread over certain portions of the evening.

Bizet's opera fares well at the hands of the company on the whole, although its first act was very dull; here there was little sparkle, and the singing of the chorus in its difficult music added to the impression. The stage direction allowed the crowds to group in the old-time stolid masses, and the escape of Carmen, always a feat that taxes the imagination of an audience, was particularly clumsy in arrangement.

But with the second act the performance took on a vitality which was maintained to the end and made it if not of overwhelming brilliance, certainly of considerable excellence in several regards.

Mme. Gay's Carmen, which is not now so much of the soil as it has been on occasions, is a vivid and active figure, even if one not notable for charm or fascination. It was interesting to note the effect of a "dark" voice on the rôle, after hearing the last new Carmen in the soprano version. Mme. Gay was in good condition vocally and sang with good effect.

The tenor, Zenatello, gave a performance of Don Jose that can be called distinguished. His acting was easy and natural, while his singing was always skillful and effective, and sometimes rose to notable heights, as in his impassioned version of the "Flower Song."

Bianca Saroya succeeded reasonably with the rôle of Micaela, especially in the singing, but it was not less colorless a figure than seems the tendency to make this ingenue cast in a wicked world. The singer's sense of rhythm is not inexceptionable. Jose Mardones was a very good Toreador, the quality and evenness of his remarkable bass voice standing him in good stead. The smaller rôles were all well done. Mr. Moranzoni again demonstrated that he is a conductor of authority and imagination.

At the beginning of the fourth act Mlle. Pavlowa appeared as the premiere in a series of ballet numbers that consisted of the complete ballet written for the opera. In her numbers Mlle. Pavlowa was superb, and if the ballet was traditionally written into operas could be interpreted always as they were done last night, they would acquire a significance not usually assigned to them.

In the afternoon there was another triumph for Mlle. Pavlowa, who has never been in better form than at present. The Tschaikowsky ballet, capably directed by Adolph Schmid, forms a valuable addition to the repertoire.

C. C. TEGETHOFF MARRIED.

Harriman Estate Manager Wed to Loretta MacDonald, Actress.

Charles C. Tegethoff, manager of the Harriman estate, of 475 Fifth Avenue was married last Friday to Miss Loretta MacDonald, an actress, who appeared last season with "Chin Chin," and was to have appeared in the "Stop, Look, Listen" production now rehearsing for Gaby Deslys.

Only a few intimate friends knew of their marriage, which took place at the Hotel Warrington, where they are now living. The Rev. Dr. J. H. McGuinness officiated, and among those present were the bride's mother, Mrs. Mary MacDonald of 282 Prospect Place, Brooklyn, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Bowstead, and David M. Perry.

Miss MacDonald is a sister of the late Miss Sadie MacDonald of the "Trip to Chinatown" company, who died in Sydney, Australia, while on a world tour with the farce. Mr. Tegethoff was private secretary to the late E. H. Harriman and his confidential representative. He is now personal representative for Mrs. Harriman, and is a Director in the Harriman National Bank, International Tobacco Company, Treasurer and a Director of the Harriman Industrial Corporation, and is connected with many other corporations.

OCEAN VOYAGERS.

Some of Those Sailing for Europe Today—The Arrivals.

Some of those booked to leave today for Naples on the Europa are:

Mr. and Mrs. F. Carlovero, Miss J. M. Higgins, S. Mottis, A. Gobbis, Dr. G. Grimaldi, and Mrs. E. Dinati.

Among those who sailed for Liverpool yesterday on the Baltic were:

J. H. Anstee, J. E. Bentley, Dr. C. S. Butler, H. T. Clay, Philip Croyn, A. D. Edgar, W. W. Fletcher, Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Foster, Arthur Goulding, J. C. Hale, R. F. Hayward, Joseph Holbrook, Miss Helen Johnson, J. W. Jones, G. F. Joseph, J. A. King, Stanley Lee, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Lee, F. Leslie, J. J. Lynch, J. D. Miller, Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Osborne, J. R. Russell, Mr. and Mrs. S. E. Stokes, Dr. and Mrs. J. A. Sutherland, Mrs. M. T. White, and Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Wise.

Some of the passengers who arrived yesterday from Copenhagen on the Frederick VIII. were:

S. M. Algazo, Miss Harriet Booth, Miss Alice Beattie, W. Bermays, P. J. Donnelly, P. G. Fourman, Mrs. A. Frank, Princess Elizabeth Hatzfeldt, Miss J. S. Irwin, Mrs. M. E. Joel, David Lewin, A. C. Spencer, Mrs. Maud Sergent, William Wilkinson, and A. B. Thayer.

NEW SOCIAL SECRETARY.

Miss Edith Benham Succeeds Miss Hagner at the White House.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—Announcement was made from the White House today of the appointment of Miss Edith Benham as Social Secretary there to succeed Miss Isabella Hagner, who has resigned to marry Norman James of Baltimore. As Miss Benham has for the last week been acting as secretary to Mrs. Norman Galt, her selection for the White House post is no surprise to her many friends.

The new secretary is the only daughter of the late Admiral Andrew E. K. Benham, U. S. N., and except for such time as she has passed in Europe, where she received much of her education, and on the Pacific Coast has lived most of her life in Washington. She engaged in secretarial work after the death of her father. An accomplished linguist and well versed in literature and a young woman of pleasing personalty, she was selected by Baroness Rosen, wife of the former Ambassador from Russia, not only as secretary, but as the companion of her young daughter, the Baroness Elizabeth Rosen, both before and after the debut of that former belle.

Miss Benham was Social Secretary for Mrs. Bryce, now Lady Bryce, wife of the former Ambassador from Great Britain; Mrs. Theodore Perry Shonts, and a number of Congressional hostesses. She is popular in the Navy circle, being Secretary of the "Society of Sponsors." She was the sponsor for the cruiser San Francisco, and the torpedoboat Benham, named for her father.

LESTER DONAHUE'S RECITAL

A Young Pianist Plays an Unconventional Program Well.

Those who observe and note the first appearances of youthful and unknown musicians in New York concert halls were agreeably impressed yesterday afternoon by the playing of a young pianist, Lester Donahue, who gave a recital in Aeolian Hall. He is from California and is a pupil of Rudolf Ganz; and the results of his study were encouragingly demonstrated in a program that had especial interest on account of some of the important but unfamiliar numbers on it. These were Beethoven's variations and fugue on the theme that he used later as the theme for variations in the finale of the Eroica symphony, and that he first employed as the finale of a ballet called "The Creatures of Prometheus." It is evident, therefore, that the composer thought highly of the tune; and the variations he wrote on it for pianoforte are of a beauty and variety that deserve more attention at the hands of pianists.

The other little known number was Brahms's second pianoforte sonata in F sharp minor, Op. 2, a nobly and passionately conceived work in his austere early style, showing somewhat less mastery over his material, perhaps, than the well-known sonata in F minor, but full of vitality and an intense energy, and worthy to share some of the attention lately concentrated by pianists on that.

There were also Chopin's Ballade in G minor, Mazurka in F minor and Scherzo in C sharp minor, Liszt's "Gnomenreigen," "Spozalizio," and Tarantella. Mr. Donahue played all this music with unusual insight; he entered perhaps most fully and with the greatest conviction into Brahms's sonata. He has an excellent equipment in intelligence, musical feeling, and a firm sense of rhythm. A nice sense of color, this one, especially in the right hand, is not always so round and full as it might be, which does not mean that he is lacking in power; nor was his technique, already well developed, flawless yesterday; nervousness may have accounted for this in part. Mr. Donahue's playing is free from extravagance and from the hankering for personal display. He is evidently young in years, and it was natural that he should not have grasped and expressed all the significance contained in his music, but he clearly has the root of the matter in him and there are fair prospects for his development.

SOUSA'S BIRTHDAY CHEER.

Bandmaster's New March to be Played in 200 Theatres.

A novel plan of celebrating John Philip Sousa's birthday, which will be Saturday of next week, has been devised by the Hippodrome. The complete orchestration of the bandmaster's new march, "The New York Hippodrome," has been sent to the orchestra leaders of the theatres in the principal cities of the United States with the request that the piece be played next afternoon. Sousa makes his appearance for the ballet of the States shortly after 4 o'clock, and the orchestras have been asked to play the march as near this hour as possible.

Orchestra leaders have shown great interest in the proposed demonstration of regard for the veteran bandmaster, and from present prospects about 200 theatre orchestras will be playing his composition simultaneously, or nearly so. A circuit of playhouses in Texas and others in Baltimore, Pittsburgh, Philadelphia, San Francisco, St. Louis, Chicago, and Boston have already signified their intention of joining the celebration.

SEEK ACTORS' EQUITY AID.

White Rats Ask Support in Campaign Against Booking Offices.

The White Rats held another meeting to stimulate interest in the movement to better the working conditions of vaudeville actors early yesterday morning in their clubhouse. A campaign has been begun to increase the membership of the club to 10,000 so that the booking offices may be approached with some show of force. Several years ago the membership was about 8,000, but recently it has dropped far below that number.

It was decided to ask the Actors' Equity Association to work in conjunction with the club and eventually to become affiliated with it. An officer of the association said yesterday, however, that he did not believe the organization would accept the invitation.

DAVID BELASCO'S NEW PLAY

"Van Der Decken," for Warfield, Is a Legendary Drama of the Sea.

The play David Belasco has written for David Warfield has been named "Van Der Decken." It is described as a legendary play of the sea and is the first drama from the Belasco pen for this star since "The Return of Peter Grimm."

The piece will go into rehearsal today at the Belasco Theatre, and the first performance will be given in the Belasco Theatre, Washington, early in December. It had been planned to present it here before the holidays, but the success of "The Boomerang" is such that the local premiere will be deferred till the new year. In Mr. Warfield's supporting company will be seen Fred Graham, Fritz Lieber, Ernest Stallard, Harold Russell, Horace Braham, William Boag, Tony Bevan, Jane Cooper, and Marie Bates.

Smith and Golden to Produce Plays.

Winchell Smith and John L. Golden have formed a partnership to produce plays. They have accepted a comedy by Jack Hazzard entitled "Like Mother Made," and will present it as their first offering. The cast is being selected, and the play will soon be put in rehearsal. Mr. Smith is well known as a dramatist. Mr. Golden is known chiefly as a writer of songs and musical comedy books.

Rockefeller Sees 'Hip, Hip, Hooray.'

John D. Rockefeller saw the performance of "Hip, Hip, Hooray" at the Hippodrome yesterday afternoon. He was accompanied by his Secretary and the two occupied a box toward the front of the auditorium in full view of the audience, many of whom recognized Mr. Rockefeller. He seemed to enjoy the entertainment hugely. The dog show parade, which was a special feature of the Fifth Avenue scene, seemed to interest him particularly.

Educational Dramatic League.

The annual open meeting of the Educational Dramatic League was held last night at the Washington Irving High School. Mrs. August Belmont, President of the league, outlined the work for the Winter, and there were talks by Miss Kate Oglebay, the Vice President, Miss Rachel Crothers, Miss Helen Ford, and Dr. Edward A. Stitt. "The Enchanted Garden" was acted by a company of boys from Public School 83.

EX-GOV. ROBBINS DEAD.

He Was the Originator of "Old Home Week" and a Banker.

BOSTON, Oct. 27.—Frank West Rollins, Governor of New Hampshire during 1899-1901, and head of the firm of E. H. Rollins & Sons, bankers of this city, New York, and San Francisco, died at a hotel here tonight. He was the originator of the "Old Home Week" movement and lived in Concord, N. H. Mr. Rollins had been ill for the last three months with heart disease.

He was born in Concord and was in his fifty-sixth year. His father was the late United States Senator Edward H. Rollins, and Mr. Rollins received the degree of B. S. from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, the degree of A. M. from Dartmouth College, and finally studied law at Harvard University.

In addition to being President and a Director of E. H. Rollins & Sons, he was a Director of the Great Western Power Company. Mr. Rollins was Adjutant General of New Hampshire during 1899-95; President of the State Senate during 1895-6, and Governor of the State from 1899 until 1901. He originated the "Old Home Week" movement in 1898.

Mr. Rollins was a Trustee of St. Paul's School at Concord, the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, the Concord Public Library, and the Orphans' Home of Concord. He was a former President of the New England Business Federation, and was President of the New Hampshire Forestry Society, the New Hampshire Good Roads League, the Church Settlement Society, and was a member of the Boston Chamber of Commerce.

He belonged to many clubs, among which were the University, Union, Exchange, Authors, Dartmouth, and Technology of Boston; the Wonolancet, Snow Shoe, and Beaver Meadow Golf of Concord.

Ex-Governor Rollins was before the public in May, 1910, when he attempted to defraud the Government out of $1,500 customs duties and was detected. The case attracted wide attention owing to his having toured his State speaking in support of the high tariff, and was closed when he pleaded guilty before Judge Hand in the United States District Court and was fined $2,000, which he paid in addition to other costs, including the duties of $1,500, making a total of $5,500. There were cases against his wife and son arising at the same time, but these were dropped. The attempt at smuggling was made when the family arrived from England on the Cameronia, recently torpedoed by a German submarine.

COL. JOHN C. MOORE DIES.

Pioneer Editor Who Was a Firm Believer in the Duel.

EXCELSIOR SPRINGS, Mo., Oct. 27.—Colonel John C. Moore, pioneer newspaper editor and first Mayor of Denver, Col., died here today at the home of his son. He was 84 years old.

Colonel Moore was the first editor and one of the founders of the old Kansas City Times. He went to Colorado in 1857, and a little later founded The Denver Mountaineer.

When the civil war began Colonel Moore dismantled The Denver Mountaineer and joined the South in the struggle. He served through the greater part of the war on the staff of General Marmaduke, with the rank of Colonel.

Colonel Moore was a famed fighting man of the old school. He had himself taken part in duels and had been a second when other men fought. At the historic duel in which General L. M. Walker was killed by General Marmaduke, Colonel Moore was a second for the latter. One of the duels in which Colonel Moore was a principal, took place on Bloody Island, in the Mississippi River, opposite St. Louis.

"I have always been a firm believer in the duel, and at 84 years I believe in it yet," Colonel Moore said recently.

JAMES J. COOGAN'S FUNERAL

Cardinal Farley Presides at Services in the Cathedral.

The funeral of James Jay Coogan was held yesterday morning at 10 o'clock at St. Patrick's Cathedral. Cardinal Farley presided and Mgr. Mooney celebrated the mass.

The honorary pallbearers were United States Senator James A. O'Gorman, Justice Victor A. Dowling, J. Sergeant Cram, Henry B. Anderson, Public Service Commissioner Edward E. McCall, Justice Luke D. Stapleton, former Justice Morgan J. O'Brien, and Joseph B. Martindale.

Interment was in Calvary Cemetery.

Mr. Coogan, who was a real estate owner and for many years a prominent merchant of this city, died on Sunday at his apartments at the Netherland Hotel, Fifth Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street, in his seventieth year. He is survived by his widow, a daughter, Miss Jessie Coogan, and three sons, Jay, Gardiner, and W. Gordon Coogan.

Ex-Deputy Fire Chief Callaghan.

Richard W. Callaghan, a retired Deputy Chief of the New York Fire Department, died on Tuesday at his home, 104 Morningside Avenue. He was injured at a fire in East 106th Street six years ago, and never fully recovered. Chief Callaghan was appointed to the department by Commissioner Croker in 1885 and assigned to Engine Company 7. He became a Lieutenant in 1891, and in 1898 was promoted to Battalion Chief, later commanding the Second and Eleventh Battalions. Commissioner Hayes appointed him a Deputy Chief, stationed in Harlem and the upper west side. Next he had charge of the Borough of the Bronx, from which he was retired in December, 1913, on a salary of $2,800 after twenty-eight years' service. During this time he served under Chiefs Shay, Bonner, Purroy, Croker, and Kenlon.

Dr. Horace G. Norton.

Dr. Horace G. Norton, Secretary of the New Jersey State Board of Medical Examiners, died yesterday in St. Francis' Hospital, in Trenton, N. J., in his fifty-eighth year. He was born in Hightown and was a descendant of a Revolutionary family. Dr. Norton was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1880 and went to Trenton in 1889. For many years he was visiting physician of St. Francis Hospital. Dr. Norton was a former President of the New Jersey Medical Society. He was also an honorary member of the New Jersey Microscopical Society, a member of the Sons of the Revolution and the Trenton Historical Society, and an associate editor of The Medicus, published in Philadelphia. He was Vice President of the Farmers' National Bank of Allentown, Penn., which he helped to organize. His wife survives him.

Harry Welch Stowe.

Harry Welch Stowe, a member of the editorial staff of The Evening World for the last twenty-five years, and one of the widest known newspaper men in this city, died yesterday at his home in Whitestone Landing, L. I., in his forty-fifth year. He was operated on for appendicitis in the Flushing Hospital a week ago, but the appendix had burst and blood poisoning ensued. On Tuesday he realised that he could not live and asked to be taken home. Mr. Stowe was born in Brattleboro, Vt., and came here when a child. Since his tenth year he had worked in the newspaper offices of this city. He was a member of the Episcopal Church of Whitestone and of the Beechhurst Yacht Club. His wife, a son, and a daughter survive him.

Michael Ratsey, Yacht Designer.

LONDON, Oct. 27.—Michael Ratsey, the veteran yacht designer who created the first British challengers for the America's Cup and likewise the schooner Cambria, which defeated James Gordon Bennett's Dauntless in the famous race from Queenstown to New York, died in retirement yesterday at Kington-upon-Thames.

Obituary Notes.

HARMOND POTTER BUTLER, formerly of the staff of The Clipper and a theatrical manager, died on Tuesday at his home, 140 West Ninety-fourth Street. Mr. Butler at various times was manager of the Twenty-third Street Theatre, the Union Square Theatre, Proctor's Theatre, in Albany, and finally of the Proctor's Theatre at Fifty-eighth Street and Third Avenue. His widow survives him.

E. B. BYINGTON, for many years General Passenger Agent of the Lehigh Valley Railroad, died at his home in Allentown, Penn., yesterday, aged 79 years. He retired in 1890.

Mrs. SUSAN TROWBRIDGE RAY, widow of Benjamin F. Ray, for many years prominent in civic affairs in Utica, N. Y., died on Tuesday at the home of her son, Franklin Trowbridge Ray, at 125 West Fifty-sixth Street. She was a daughter of the late Artemus Trowbridge of Pomfret, Conn., and of Mrs. Eliza Leworthy Trowbridge of this city and Westmoreland, N. Y. Mrs. Ray will be buried from Grace Church, Utica, on Saturday, with Bishop Olmsted officiating.

Mrs. ELLEN FRANCES GREGG, wife of General D. McM. Gregg, one of the few surviving great commanders of the civil war, died in Reading, Penn., yesterday. Mrs. Gregg was 77 years old. She was a descendant of Frederick A. Muhlenberg, speaker of the first United States Congress.

HARRY TURNER, a builder here for the last twenty-five years, and the head of Harry Turner & Son of 82 West 175th Street, died yesterday at his home, 82 West 174th Street, in his fifty-fifth year. He was born in England and was a member of the Mason Builders' Association of New York and of the Building Trades Employers' Association. His wife, six sons, and two daughters survive him.

WALTER S. McCLARY, a policeman attached to Traffic Squad C, died yesterday at St. Vincent's Hospital, in his thirty-ninth year. A year ago he met with an accident in stopping a runaway, but neglected to receive proper attention. Ten days ago he was compelled to go to a hospital, where an operation was performed. For the last twenty-three years he had lived with his parents at 314 West 147d Street.

Captain ARCHIBALD ROBERTSON, for the last twenty-five years employed by the Ward Line, died on Tuesday at the Flower Hospital, in his sixty-third year. He was born in Scotland, and lived in Arlington, N. J. Captain Robertson had followed the sea for fifty years and for four years was the Ward Line agent in Vera Cruz, Mexico.

Miss ARETHUSA ELIZABETH CLARK, the last of the eighth generation descended from Jeffrey Clark, who came to this country in 1627, died on Tuesday at the home of her nephew, Watson Clark, in Tenafly, N. J., in her ninety-fourth year. She was born in Boardston, Mass., and came to this city in 1846 and spent most of her life here. Miss Clark had nine brothers, who formed the firm of Clark Brothers & Co., famous merchants here for more than fifty years.

GEORGE L. HUNTER, formerly a well known restaurateur of Manhattan and Brooklyn, died yesterday morning at the home of his sister, Mrs. James McNerney, 410 DeKalb Avenue, Brooklyn, in his fifty-third year. Mr. Hunter was at one time the proprietor of the Colman House and the Sidney Chop House in Manhattan and also operated restaurants in Brooklyn.

Mrs. ELIZABETH REDMOND, widow of James B. Redmond and for a number of years active in church work in Brooklyn and in England, died on Tuesday at her home, 818 Balmbridge Street, Brooklyn, aged 67 years.

Mrs. MARGARET EMELINE NEAR, 82 years old, widow of Emmet Near, died on Tuesday at her home, 1,615 Fifty-first Street, Borough Park, from apoplexy. Mrs. Near was born in Dutchess County, N. Y., and was of Scotch and Dutch ancestry. She is survived by a son, Mervin Near, widely known in the wholesale paper business, and a brother, Jacob J. Thompson, for forty-five years cashier of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company.

Mrs. CHRISTINE BAILEY, widow of William Bailey, a civil war veteran, and prominent in fraternal circles in Brooklyn, died on Tuesday at her home, 1,749 West Twelfth Street, Bath Beach. She was 66 years old and had held various offices in the Florence Nightingale Council, Daughters of St. George, Brooklyn Circle, Companions of the Forest, and Olive Branch Lodge, D. of R.

Mrs. SOPHIE BETHON, widow of Charles Bethon, a retired clothing manufacturer and at one time an Alderman, died from stomach disease on Monday at her home, 114 Centre Street, Ridgewood. She was 58 years old and was active in church and benevolent work in that section. She was also one of the original managers of the German Evangelical Home for the Aged.

Mrs. LAURA ANN RATTRAY, 67 years old, widow of James Rattray, died in the German Hospital in Brooklyn on Monday following an operation. Mrs. Rattray was a resident of New Providence Island, Bahamas, and was visiting her son, Claude, at 1,183 Hancock Street, when she was taken ill.

RICHARD BRIDGES, active in Democratic politics in the Second Assembly District of Brooklyn, and a cousin of ex-Alderman John Bridges, died recently at his home, 384 Second Street, Brooklyn, aged 31 years.

Mrs. MARTHA M. VAN DELINDER, wife of George E. Van Delinder and a daughter of the Rev. John G. Hehr, pastor of the First German Presbyterian Church in Ridgewood, died on Monday at the Ogdensburg (N. Y.) Hospital. She was born in Brooklyn thirty-one years ago and was a graduate of the Erasmus Hall High School and of St. Lawrence University at Canton, N. Y.

WILLIAM H. ROBINSON, for thirty-five years employed by the Erie Railroad and a prominent member of St. Mary's P. E. Church, died on Tuesday at his home, 252 Greene Avenue, Brooklyn, in his fifty-ninth year. He left a widow and three daughters.

JEHU C. MOORE, 78 years old, of 1,801 Ditmas Avenue, Brooklyn, died recently at the home of his son in Melrose, Mass., while on a visit, and was buried yesterday in the Friends Cemetery in Prospect Park. Mr. Moore was born in Wilmington, Ohio, and was formerly manager of the Home Benefit Insurance Company of Manhattan, now out of existence.

Mrs. ANNA TILTON died on Monday at her home, 821 Crescent Street, Long Island City. She was born in Toms River, N. J., and came of revolutionary ancestry. Her husband was at one time a prominent Mason in Manhattan.

WILLIAM EVANS LEARNARD, at one time widely known on trotting tracks, died on Monday at his home, 304 Marion Street, Brooklyn, at the age of 91 years. Mr. Learnard was born in Boston and a son of William Learnard, a wealthy banker of that city. He served throughout the civil war and then went to live in Brooklyn, where he became active in Republican politics. He is survived by his wife, two sons and three daughters.

WARREN M. HILL, Treasurer and a Director of the National Tack Company, died suddenly on Tuesday at his home in Boston

COLUMBIA TALKS OF NEW STADIUM--FOOTBALL PRACTICE AT COLLEGES

COLUMBIA STADIUM RUMOR REVIVED

It Is Said an Alumnus Promises to Raise $100,000 for Athletic Plant.

Another movement toward the erection of a stadium for Columbia University is to be started, according to the announcement yesterday by an alumnus connected with the affairs of the football team. The rumor is that a graduate of the early nineties has promised to raise $100,000 for this purpose if such a movement should receive the unconditional sanction of the university authorities. At present Columbia has a promise of $100,000 provided a certain definite amount for a stadium is raised, and with $200,000 available at the start Columbia undergraduates and alumni believe that the dream of all Columbia men for the past twenty-five years promises to become a reality.

The plans for the new stadium as drawn up tentatively some years ago call for the construction of the bowl of concrete in the Hudson River, between 115th and 120th Streets. South Field is entirely too small for a stadium, and one of the reasons why only temporary stands were erected this year for the return of football to Morningside Heights may perhaps have been because of the possibility of a stadium being constructed in a few years.

This latest rumor about the stadium is the chief topic of conversation at Columbia. The authorities are non-committal, and the alumni most interested refuse to be quoted, yet there is something about the rumor which distinguishes it from all former ones.

The 'Varsity squad had its first scrimmage since Saturday's game yesterday. For a half hour Coach Metcalf had the first eleven hammer away at the freshman team, alternating the 'Varsity work from offensive to defensive. The freshman goal line was crossed by Kennedy and Donoho, and Colloton, left half back for the Blue and White cubs, made their only touchdown. The absence of Calder from the field on account of injuries necessitated a general shake-up in the 'Varsity line. Healey was moved from left tackle to left end, Donaldson from right to left tackle, and Wilber went in at right tackle. Reder alternated with Quermeyer at right end. Captain Simonds was in the 'Varsity line-up for the first time in more than two weeks. He played full back in place of Littauer, who is away because of slight injuries sustained in Saturday's game. Littauer was at quarterback, and Wadleton and Donoho at the half-back positions. When darkness set in a white bull was used for the first time.

After practice the freshman squad elected Bernard A. Colloton Captain of the 1916 team. Colloton left half back, and has been the stellar performer for the freshmen since Coach Pete Fisher formed the first team. He prepared for Columbia at Ulster Academy, Kingston, N. Y.

CAPT. BARRETT OUT AGAIN.

Cornell's Full Strength Will Be in Virginia Poly Game.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., Oct. 27.—All of the Cornell regulars who played in the Harvard game last Saturday appeared on the field this afternoon for the first time this week and took part in a long scrimmage with the scrubs. The only 'Varsity man who did not appear in the line-up was Mueller, who was detained by university work, but his place was well filled by Lewis.

Captain Charles Barrett, who was knocked out in the Harvard game, not only donned the togs, but led the 'Varsity through a hard scrimmage and scored one of the two touchdowns made on the scrubs. Barrett seemed to have everything, speed, dodging, slipperiness, and power, and all doubts as to his future strength to the team were dispelled by today's showing.

The 'Varsity was slow in getting started this afternoon, as a result Hoffman for the scrubs kicked a field goal and Schock made a touchdown after Barrett had fumbled the ball. About the middle of the scrimmage, however, the 'Varsity came to life and soon made two touchdowns. Clever runs by Cohnan and Barrett with a few good plunges by Shiverick and Lewis gained plenty of ground.

The entire 'Varsity team seemed to be in good shape. The ends played a very good game, particularly Shelton, and Zander at left end on the scrub team showed up very well. Jameson, the big 'Varsity tackle, blocked a punt and the balance of the line did good work. It now looks as if the entire 'Varsity team would enter the Virginia Polytechnic game Saturday.

Honors Even in Union Scrimmage.

Special to The New York Times.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Oct. 27.—Three grinding ten-minute scrimmages between the Union College 'Varsity and scrub elevens resulted in a scoreless tie this afternoon. The whistle prevented the 'Varsity's chances of scoring in the final period, after it had carried the ball forty yards down the field on straight football. A number of men ineligible to play in intercollegiate games have strengthened the second team greatly in practice. The weight and experience of these men gives the 'Varsity a better fight and makes of each practice a hard game. Waldie Girdling got a hard blow in the ribs that put him out of practice this afternoon. The backfield composed of Rosecrans, Anderson, and Roof alternated with Waller, Travis and Deplante in scrimmage, and had to fight every inch against the sturdy opposition of the second team. Avail and Young, on the ends, fought hard, while Bettinger, on the second team, put up a strong article of football. Captain Jenkins, Dubois, Gardner, Hay, and Price worked well on the 'Varsity line. With tomorrow's grooming the team will be ready to play Rhode Island State Saturday.

Indians Work Out on Wet Field.

Special to The New York Times.

CARLISLE, Penn., Oct. 27.—The Carlisle Indian football eleven had a chance this afternoon to practice on a heavy, wet field, the result of a severe thunderstorm here last evening. The redskins were put through a long rudimentary drill, in which handling a wet and heavy ball featured. A thirty-minute scrimmage was held between the 'Varsity and reserve elevens, and the 'Varsity had little trouble in scoring. While on the defense the first string players showed improvement over last Saturday.

Flood took a turn at quarter back this afternoon, and the team showed renewed dash and spirit. Burd is likely to be retained on end, as his work in the Bucknell contest and during this week has been especially good. Every player is in good physical condition, and it is hoped the eleven will find its stride in the West Virginia Wesleyan game.

Navy Drills in Forward Passing.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Oct. 27.—Head Coach Ingram continued to drill the Navy team in forward pass plays today with considerable success. There was no change in the back field, with Captain Miles at quarter back, Martin and Westphal at the halves, and Von Heimburg at full back. Von Heimburg, Miles and Martin all had chances of getting off the ball in some of the plays, and they were quite varied. However, the team is beginning to acquire accuracy in getting the ball off and catching it. Kenworthy and Jackson were on the ends this afternoon, but Blodgett and Harrison, who have been out of the game much of the time, are expected to make a strong bid for the places when they get back into shape.

Soccer New Rutgers Sport.

Rutgers College will add soccer to its list of sports this Fall, and an effort will be made to arrange games with Princeton, Yale, Cornell, Pennsylvania, and Haverford. As soon as the football schedule closes, many members of the eleven will turn their attention to soccer. Nash and Toohey have played the game and will coach the candidates.

TIGERS DO NOT IMPROVE.

Football Work Yesterday Described as Haphazard.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 27.—Princeton's 'Varsity had another hard workout this afternoon, and a great deal of the time was devoted to running through signals. An hour of scrimmage against the scrubs in the early part of the afternoon, and another hour against the same opponents just before a halt was called for the day, comprised the work of the afternoon. In the intermission the second 'Varsity had a tussle with Fred Tibbott's freshmen team, which is having its final grooming before the game with Exeter next Saturday.

The showing of the 'Varsity in the scrimmage gave no signs of improvement over the standard of last week. In fact, there was almost a retrogression in evidence. Occasionally a good play would come, but as a general rule the work was haphazard. The interference is by no means developing as fast as it should, and there were times when the scrub smothered a runner without any trouble at all.

There was one shift in the line-up today. Lamberton was reinstated at end position after playing at half back all year. The fierceness with which Lamberton tackles makes "Red" a valuable end for Princeton's kicking game, especially when the Tiger ends have not been efficient down the field. The showing of Charles at Lamberton's former place in the backfield makes the latter's presence there unnecessary. Thomas, who was shifted from end to half back yesterday almost by accident, made a most creditable showing against the freshmen today. Several long runs and spectacular ability in a broken field made him the star of the occasion. Merlon Wilson played well at end for the second 'Varsity.

McLean was still out of the game, and his absence weakened the line again. Farisette showed up strong at the tackle position, but Hussey failed to provide any brilliant features. The regular centre trio, Nourse and Hoff at the guards and Gennert at centre, with the regular backfield, Glick, Shea, Tibbott, and Driggs, were in the 'Varsity line-up. Brown and Highley are still regular ends, as Moore seems to have failed and Lamerton is having his first tryout.

ARMY TEAM DISAPPOINTING.

Scrubs Frequently Break Up 'Varsity's Plays in Practice.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Oct. 27.—Two hours of gridiron work were ordere for the Army men today. The big midweek practice was disappointing from many points of view, and the coaches were plainly irritated at the poor showing made by the 'Varsity in the forty-five minute scrimmage which completed the workout. The scrubs time and again broke up the big team's plays, the 'Varsity line yielding and frequently permitting a scrub forward to nail the play behind the line. Four times Murrill was balked in his attempts at line bucking, Cole, a scrub end, smearing the play each time and throwing Murrill for a loss. Not one of the 'Varsity's air line plays was successful. Ford, Mitchell, and Hoge made up the 'Varsity backfield today. Ford did the punting, which was the only redeeming feature of the 'Varsity's play. McEwan was used but little, Goodman doing most of the pivotal work. Engeldinger played at guard for Meecham, who was hurt doing the rough work. Mitchell was also slightly injured and gave way to Walker. Oliphant contented himself with practice at a goal from placement drill.

When the 'Varsity had flashed everything it had, in an effort to score and had failed, Coach Daly called on Oliphant for a goal from placement from the thirty-yard line. On the fourth attempt the ball was sent over the bar, and this, with a touchdown, which came to the big team after a scrub back had muffed a punt on his own five-yard line, constituted the scoring for the day. Timberlake was in at tackle for a while for Weyand. Gerhardt, at quarter back, and Cole, at end on the scrubs, played well today.

"Bloody Wednesday" at Dartmouth

Special to The New York Times.

HANOVER, N. H., Oct. 27.—There is always one day each year in Dartmouth football known as "Bloody Wednesday," and today certainly earned that cognomen, as one of the fiercest scrimmages ever held on alumni oval was witnessed today. The 'Varsity was able to get only two more points than the scrubs, winning 14 to 12. Each side made two touchdowns, but the second men were unable to kick the goals. Speare did the honors for the 'Varsity. Fishback was shifted from the second team into Captain McAuliffe's place, and will hold it unless the leader of the Green makes a decided improvement. Thielscher was placed on the scrub through no fault of his own, but to strengthen their backfield and to give them a punter.

For the first team Emery, Duhamel, Carolan, and Spears did well, while for the scrubs Tyler, Worthington, and Trier carried off the honors.

Lafayette in Dashing Practice.

Special to The New York Times.

EASTON, Penn., Oct. 27.—The Lafayette 'Varsity, playing with the full quota of men who will start the game on Saturday against Pennsylvania, swept the scrubs off their feet on March Field this afternoon and in a whirlwind of open field plays scored six touchdowns in the fifty-five minutes which the scrimmage was limited. The 'Varsity line remained as it has been all week and this begins to look like a permanent organization. Scott, however, was in for the first time since his injury in the Princeton game and Lerch for the time being, at least, displaced Taylor at quarter back. The play of the Lafayette 'Varsity was the fastest and most spectacular that has been seen in the preparation for the game with Pennsylvania.

Minnesota Suspends Solon.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Oct. 27.—Lorin Solon, deposed Captain of the University of Minnesota football team, has been suspended from the university for an indefinite period. The announcement was made today from the office of President George E. Vincent in the form of a bulletin. This, it is explained, is not an equivalent of dismissal, as it leaves the deposed football Captain the privilege of petitioning for reinstatement at some future time, conditional on good conduct. When the charges of professional baseball playing were made against Solon he was questioned as to the truth of the rumors. He persisted in his denial up to his disqualification.

Knox College Drops Football.

GALESBURG, Ill., Oct. 27.—The Faculty of Knox College decided today that football shall be discontinued at least this year because of the death of Bryan Scott as a result of injuries received in the game with St. Louis on Oct. 16.

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YALE CLASHES WITH INELIGIBLE ELEVEN

'Varsity Slowly Recovering Physical Condition—Men In New Places.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 27.—Deciding to hold only one scrimmage this week, the Yale football coaches ordered it this afternoon, but it was limited to a ten-minute bout between the 'Varsity and the Ineligibles, and only the 'Varsity players who were in the best of condition were allowed to take part. Scovil, Black, Baldridge and Savage were on the sidelines. The 'Varsity twice took the ball from midfield through the Ineligibles' line for a touchdown, "Effie" Walte carrying it over. The 'Varsity had to fight fiercely for every first down, and no long runs were made. The Ineligibles were not permitted to attack the 'Varsity line, and the prowess of Harry Legore, full back for the Ineligibles, was not in evidence.

Two new tackles were tried in Way and Conroy. Way did not prove a success in the backfield during yesterday's trial, but today showed better form at tackle, where he had considerable experience two years ago before going to centre. Conroy, who was last year's left guard, has just returned to the eleven after an injury. Eckley Markle, freshman half back last year, has been restored to the squad by being declared eligible, and today went to right half back. He is a brother of Don Markle, half back two years ago. He has not yet learned the 'Varsity plays, but may figure in the final games.

The 'Varsity now have Bob Bingham, freshman quarter back last year, on its hands before long. He has passed a couple of scholarship examinations and the Faculty is considering his case. If he returns to quarter back two excellent substitutes for Captain Wilson in Savage and Markle will be available, and there is a possibility that Wilson may go to half back, although the recent experiments in using him in that position were not successful.

For tomorrow's practice a novelty will be tried in having the Ineligibles use Colgate plays.

Gradually the eleven is recovering from the exhaustion of the game with Washington and Jefferson, and the coaches believe that it will make a much stronger showing against Colgate than it made against the Pennsylvania eleven. Guy Hutchinson joined the visiting coaching staff today. The line-up:

Left end, Moseley; left tackle, Conroy; left guard, Kent; centre, White; right guard, King; right tackle, Way; right end, Church; quarter back, Wilson; left half back, Waite; right half back, Markle, and full back, Higginbotham.

Cullum Hall Defeats Brooklyn Team

Special to The New York Times.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Oct. 27.—The Army's Cullum Hall squad defeated the Commercial High School Alumni team of Brooklyn today by a score of 6 to 3. Commercial High led at the end of the first half, when Woodworth kicked a goal from placement from the 30-yard line. The Cadets scored in the third quarter on a pretty run of 25 yards by Kilburn. Sutemeier and Solomon played well for the High School lads, while Herman and Kilburn were the Cadets stars. The line-up:

Army.	Position.	Commercial.
Worsham	Left end	Dutemple
Black	Left tackle	Lynch
Frier	Left guard	J. Sackman
Wood	Centre	Roscoe
Sherrell	Right guard	Arnold
Toppin	Right tackle	Glatzmayer
Cota	Right end	O'Shaughnessy
Walsh	Quarter back	Frugone
Guion	Left half back	Hoffman
Stewart	Right half back	W. Sackman
Herman	Full back	Woodworth

Time of quarters, 10 minutes each. Referee—Cadet Cinfer. Umpire—Cadet Monsarratt. Head linesman—Cadet Steiner. Substitutions—Kilburn for Walsh, Winfield for Dutemple.

Hard Practice for Penn State.

STATE COLLEGE, Penn., Oct. 27.—A forty-five-minute scrimmage against the freshman eleven yesterday marked Penn State's first active preparation for the Harvard game Saturday. Coaches Harlow, Whitney, and Martin drove the regulars at top speed, perfecting the attack and strengthening the defense all along the line. Certain defects that developed in the work for the West Virginia game were given special consideration, and there was an improvement in team play. All the first-string men who started against the West Virginians were in the 'Varsity line-up. Whitney will probably be played at full back against the Crimson last year until he left the battle with a dislocated shoulder, will again be at right end. Higgins will be stationed at the left end. Unless there are unforeseen upsets, State will go into the stadium Saturday with virtually the same line-up as started all the games this season. There will be five players representing State who had no part in the conflict last October, when Harvard was played to a 13-13 game.

Williams Driven Hard in Drill.

Special to The New York Times.

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., Oct. 27.—Signal practice behind closed gates was the order of the day for the Williams 'Varsity football squad on Weston Field this afternoon. The regular eleven put in one of the stiffest workouts of the season, and it was evident that Coach Daly was pushing the men to the limit in order to get them into top form for the Princeton game on Saturday. A scrimmage with the freshman team took up the greater part of the afternoon. The first string men had little trouble in tearing holes through the '19 line, but spent the greater part of their time trying out different kinds of formations which will probably be used against the Tigers. When it became too dark for practice the entire squad proceeded to the baseball cage and there spent nearly half an hour in hard signal drill.

Miller in Rutgers Line Again.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Oct. 27.—For the first time in several weeks "Togo" Miller, regular centre, took part in the scrimmage work of the Rutgers football squad at Nelson Field this afternoon. Just before the Princeton game Miller twisted his ankle and has been unable to do any work since. His return will necessitate the shifting of Mason to guard, while Cole, the Brooklyn freshman, who has been showing promise, will be kept in reserve. The practice this afternoon was long and hard. Coach George Foster Sanford drove the men at full speed for a half hour of scrimmage. Much attention was devoted to the mass formation which was so effective last year. Sanford also spent considerable time on the defense, the scrubs, strengthened by Twing and Toohey, using the Springfield Y. M. C. A. College formations.

Lehigh Developing a Punch.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTH BETHLEHEM, Penn., Oct. 27.—There was some punch to Lehigh's practice this afternoon. For nearly two hours the men scrimmaged, first to give the 'Varsity offensive work on line plays in combination with forward passing, then defensive work with the scrubs in possession of the ball of the five-yard line, and lastly block-kick formation to give Cahall drop-kicking practice. Cahall was in good form and made a high percentage of his tries mostly from the forty-yard line. Resident Coach Keady gave the 'Varsity back field a complete rest today as far as the scrimmage part of the work was concerned, Cahall being the only 'Varsity man called on, and then only to punt. The stress that has been laid on experimenting all season showed no signs of a letup today. An hour's punting was a feature this afternoon and showed much improvement, one "boot" sailing sixty yards. Hallowell's running back of punts and dodging were excellent.

Commerce-Morris Game Tuesday.

The annual football game between the High School of Commerce and Morris High School will be played at the Polo Grounds on Election Day. Prior to this there will be a soccer contest between the two schools. Large delegations of students will be present, as well as members of the Board of Education.

Subway Team Ties Yale.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 27.—The Subway Soccer team celebrated the eleventh anniversary of the opening of the New York Subway this afternoon by playing a tie game with Yale, the score being 2 to 2. The team is composed of subway guards, most of them Scotchmen, and they put forth a hard battle against the collegians. It was this team which last year won the Metropolitan Cup.

TRINITY ANSWERS N. Y. U.

No Indication That Brickley Will be Withdrawn from Football Team.

What will be the final word in the matter of New York University's protest to Trinity with regard to playing alleged professional players on its football team, remained undecided yesterday, although a rather undecisive answer was received by the athletic authorities at University Heights late yesterday afternoon. Trinity's reply was addressed to the Chairman of the committee on student organizations and came from the Acting President of Trinity College.

Although it is hoped that Trinity will comply with the demands of the local university authorities, it is by no means certain that such will be the case if the former sees fit to treat the protest in the same manner that similar requests from other institutions have been disposed of.

The letter, which has been the only official communication received, represents the Faculty's attitude in regard to the matter, and expresses the expectation of an amicable settlement of the entire issue. It reads as follows:

Thank you for sending me a copy of your letter to our Faculty Committee. It is written in a very friendly spirit, and I appreciate fully your delicate position in the matter. Just what action will be taken by the college in this matter it is impossible to say, because the question regarding eligibility does not come before the Faculty, but is settled by our Alumni Advisory Committee, in which the Faculty is represented by two of its members. They plan to hold a meeting in the near future, and will decide what to do in the case of Mr. Brickley. Yours sincerely,

HENRY A. PERKINS, Acting President.

In addition to the step already taken, it is probable that the general meeting of the New York student organization, which takes place today, will produce some further developments in the case, which will be in the form of a protest on the part of the student body, in accordance with and supplementary to the stand already assumed by the athletic authorities. It was stated authoritatively yesterday that it was not probable that the Violet would cancel its game with the Harford eleven in any case, but whether future athletic relations with the latter will be countenanced is still to be decided.

According to one of the football authorities at Columbia, no protest will be made to the Trinity management against the playing of George Brickley in the Columbia-Trinity game on Nov. 13. It is argued that Brickley's alleged professional playing was with a baseball team, and that, whereas Columbia might protest if he were to play on the Trinity baseball team against Columbia, his work on the gridiron has no bearing on the matter. However, the matter has not been taken up officially by the Columbia football heads.

HARTFORD, Conn., Oct. 27.—Williams College has canceled its baseball game with Trinity College next Spring. It was announced tonight. Williams recently declared its determination of severing all athletic relations with Trinity because George Brickley, said to be a former professional baseball player, was a member of the local college football team.

HARVARD IN ITS STRIDE.

Another Day of Dashing Football Played Against Second Team.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Oct. 27.—In the second session of the hard driving week of football at Harvard, the 'Varsity players again showed that their "comeback" of Tuesday was a reality. For the second time in the week the second team was defeated, this time the score being 18 to 0. Horween and Enright hit the line with strength and Rollins proved himself very dangerous on the end run plays. But the work of Captain Mahan was the feature of the afternoon, his punting and drop kicking before the scrimmage coming up to his average. The ends and linesmen got their daily drill from the line coaches, and the punting and running down under kicks took up a large part of this preliminary work. The work of Mahan was above par in the drop kicking game and he sent one ball after another over the bar with great accuracy and with lots of power behind all of them. If the Harvard line can hold the Princeton men, the Tigers will have a job keeping the Crimson from scoring.

The 'Varsity's first touchdown came on three successive plunges through the line by Enright, the total distance covered in the three plunges being 35 yards. Rollins made a spectacular run of 20 yards for the second score and the third tally was made by Horween after a series of tremendous smashes through the middle of the line. In all probability a fourth touchdown would have been made by the regulars if Watson, at quarter back had not fumbled the ball on the scrubs' one-foot line.

With the exception of McKinlock, Gilman, Dadmun and Wiggin the whole squad took part in the practice and scrimmage. Dadmun has a bruised shoulder and Wiggin a slight muscle bruise.

Winners with the Cue.

Excellent playing gave Dr. H. D. Jennings a victory over George T. Moon, Jr., last night in the amateur handicap 18.2 balk line billiard tournament at the Knickerbocker Academy in Brooklyn by the score of 200 to 150. Jennings conceded a handicap of 15 points to his opponent and completed his string in forty-six innings, making two runs of 17 points and one of 20, with an average of 4 31-46. Moon's high runs were 21, 18, and 12, and he averaged 3 15-45.

George Gardner won a closely contested game from Dr. H. Pope last night in the amateur handicap three-cushion carrom tournament at the Audubon Academy. The former was playing for 40 points, while Pope had only to score 28 to win, and the final tally favored Gardner by one point, 40 to 27. A. Frank defeated A. Schlatter in an interesting game in the amateur handicap three-cushion carrom tournament at the Morningside Academy, 125th Street and Lenox Avenue, last night by the score of 17 to 16 in fifty-eight innings. Both contestants were playing on even terms, each having to score 17 points to win.

George Avery defeated Harry Cashman in last night's game of the three-cushion carrom tournament at Doyle's Academy in West Forty-second Street by the score of 25 to 16 in forty-three innings. In the English billiard tournament W. Davis defeated J. Britton by the score of 150 to 135.

First Race for Tiger Harriers.

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 27.—The Princeton cross-country team has had hard practice in preparation for the first race of the season against the Yale runners who come here Saturday. Ten men are now at the training table—Captain Dowell, Glover, Decker, Colwell, Floto, Bishoff, Shotwell, Paul, Boyd, and Zunino. The team has lost all the men who finished among the first of those wearing the Orange and Black in last year's intercollegiates. Recruits from last year's freshman team and the ineligible of last season are depended on to bring the team up to a fair standard. Floto, Bishoff, and Paul are the best of these.

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N. Y. U. PLAYS OVER ON FORDHAM FIELD

Elevens of Bronx Colleges in Friendly Practice Clash—No Scoring Allowed.

With the stands well filled by a noisy delegation from both Bronx universities, Fordham Field yesterday saw a New York University football team play a Fordham eleven for the first time in fifteen years. Although it was only a practice game the excitement was intense, with the result that the players soon caught the spirit and went at each other with all the vim of a good clean regular contest.

No actual scoring was permitted, but both teams were over the line for what would have been scores in a regular game. Fordham got its choice early in the game when Butler broke through Williams and got over the point line. However, the big New York tackle evened up matters just before the contest closed by catching a forward pass behind his own goal posts.

Neither team had all its regulars in the line-up, and while New York had eight of its 'Varsity men in action, Fordham depended on the makeshift team selected Tuesday to do the bulk of its work with the result that seven 'Varsity players were kept on the bench. This is only one of the instances of the means Coach Vaughn is going to employ in his effort to get suitable substitutes ready for the emergencies that will probably arise in the Georgetown and Carlisle games. The four regulars who played for Fordham yesterday were May, Kendricks, and Mulcahy on the line, with Butler the only regular in the back field. As it was, he was shifted from right half to full back. Later Al Yule and Cartwell got in to help the Maroon's forward pass attempts. New York University was minus Bernstein and Erwig in the back field, while Egan was absent from the end.

After the kickoff Fordham took the base, and with Morcaldi choosing the plays found hole after hole in the opposing line. As soon as the Violet took the offense, however, the Maroon found all its could do to stop the perfect passes of Manley and Conn, which carried the attack from the twenty-yard line down to the goal posts.

Kendricks did splendid work for the Maroon, while Paul Conklin, a brother of Jack Conklin, the regular left end, piled up charge after charge. Williams stood out well above the other New York linesmen. Manley was successful in several end runs, while Conn showed an ability to get well over every yards on his punts. Both coaches were anxious to strengthen their lines and for this reason directed that most of the plays be of the rush style. Both Trinity and Georgetown are expected to present this type of attack at the Bronx gridirons next Tuesday. As a result of the success of the two practice games held so far Managers Dodin of Fordham and Schulte of N. Y. U. are arranging for another exchange of visits.

SENIORS EASY VICTORS.

Capture Columbia Interclass Track Honors with 49 1-2 Points.

Columbia seniors had no difficulty in winning the annual Fall interclass track meet on South Field yesterday afternoon. The fourth year men captured seven first places out of eleven events, making a score of 49½ points. The juniors, who finished second, scored 36½ points. Captain Harvitt of the 'Varsity won the 100 and 200 yard dashes with ease, and Gertz took the half and mile runs. D. W. Vollmer won both hurdle events, and Loescher had to clear only five feet seven inches in the high jump to win. One of the interesting events was the two-mile run in which Captain S. Langthorn of the cross-country team won from Al Hulsenback, former P. S. A. L. champion. The summaries:

100-Yard Dash.—Won by A. Harvitt, '16; T. E. Black, '17, second; J. Pettibone, '19, third; V. Nakarda, '17, fourth. Time—0:10 1-5.

220-Yard Dash.—Won by A. Harvitt, '16; T. E. Black, '17, second; J. A. Erneman, '19, third; J. Pettibone, '19, fourth. Time—0:23 4-5.

440-Yard Dash.—Won by V. Nekarda, '17; J. A. Erneman, '19, second; E. D. Russell, '19, third; R. Hegeman, '19, fourth. Time—0:56 1-5.

Half-Mile Run.—Won by M. Gertz, '16; J. P. Knox, '17, second; E. T. Appleby, '16, third; H. C. Ashley, '19, fourth. Time—2:16.

One-Mile Run.—Won by M. Gertz, '16; T. McCracken, '19, second; J. P. Knox, '17, third; no fourth place. Time—4:48.

Two-Mile Run.—Won by J. S. Langthorn, '17; A. L. Hulsenback, '18, second; H. Larsen, '19, third; R. Hunt, '17, fourth. Time—10:23 4-5.

120-Yard High Hurdles.—Won by D. W. Vollmer, '16; W. A. White, '18, second; dead heat for third place between E. T. Appleby, '16, and S. T. Howell, '17. Time—0:16 4-5.

220-Yard Low Hurdles.—Won by D. W. Vollmer, '16; W. A. White, '18, second; dead heat for third place between E. T. Appleby, '16, and S. T. Howell, '17. Time—0:26 4-5.

High Jump.—Won by E. F. Loescher, '17, with 5 feet 7 inches; J. Riseley, '17, with 5 feet, second; F. Nolte, '18, with 4 feet 9 inches, third; J. Pettibone, '19, with 4 feet 8 inches, fourth.

Broad Jump.—Won by L. C. V. Busch, '17, with 20 feet; E. F. Loescher, '17, with 18 feet 11 inches, second; A. Harvitt, '16, with 17 feet 1¼ inches, third; W. A. White, '17, with 17 feet ¼ inch, fourth.

Shot-put.—Won by M. L. Kenlowitz, '18, with 30 feet 11 inches; E. T. Appleby, '16, with 30 feet 4½ inches, second; E. F. Herlong, '19, with 29 feet 10 inches, third; E. F. Loescher, '17, with 27 feet 4½ inches, fourth.

Point Scores—Seniors, 49½; juniors, 36½; freshmen, 20; sophomores, 14.



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DEAN BRIGGS PRAISES YALE.

Harvard Official Commends Action in Disqualifying Athletes.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Oct. 27.—Dean Le Baron Russell Briggs of Harvard, Chairman of the Athletic Committee and President of the National Collegiate Athletic Association of America, discusses Yale's recent disqualification of five of her prominent athletes in the current number of The Harvard Alumni Bulletin.

Dean Briggs praises Yale for its action and expresses sympathy not only for Yale but for the athletes who have been barred from competition. His article in The Bulletin follows:

A few facts about the Yale athletes who have found themselves disqualified under the Yale eligibility rules should be generally known:

1. Their ineligibility was reported by Yale to Princeton and Harvard before any public announcement.

2. Neither Princeton nor Harvard would have protested these players; and, so far as Princeton and Harvard were concerned, Yale was free to use her own judgment.

3. Though the rules of Yale, Princeton, and Harvard are fundamentally alike, their likeness is based on a mutual understanding and on no intercollegiate agreement now in force. Examination reveals in the three sets of rules considerable differences.

4. The five players themselves withdrew before definite action by the Yale Athletic Association.

5. The Yale Athletic Association in the persons of its Chairman and Treasurer generously took on itself the blame for the unfortunate position of the five players.

It is difficult to see how any college could have acted more honorably than Yale, and impossible to find two men more sensitively and generously right-minded than the Chairman and the Treasurer of the Yale Athletic Association.

To cynical or skeptical persons it may seem incredible that the five athletes, who must have heard endless talk about the professionalism of Summer ball, were substantially innocent; it is at least equally incredible that a group of the best Yale athletes should wittingly jeopardize their amateur status by openly doing what invited investigation and would not bear it. The endless talk they have heard may itself be one cause of their folly. Nothing is more bewildering, nothing is viewed in more varied and contradictory ways, than the ethics and the academic result of Summer ball playing. There is the institution which believes that a man may work his way through college by pitching in Summer leagues and remain in the college nine; there is the institution which disqualifies a man who plays in a game in which a professional takes part on either side; and there are all manner of intermediate institutions. Every amateur team takes expenses out of the gate receipts, if those receipts are sufficient; and few men, young or old, whose expenses are paid lead ascetic lives. The Yale players had their expenses paid. We have no evidence that they received more, and we have their own testimony that they did not.

This testimony and their allegation of ignorance every fair-minded man must accept; first, because on general principles they should have the benefit of the doubt; next, because they are men whose word among those who know them is taken without question. Nor should their ignorance surprise anybody who has closely observed youth. A printed rule forbade their receiving board; probably not one of them had ever read the book of rules. If students read—and remembered—all the printed matter made accessible to them by the college office, there would be an immediate end to the paternal care of college administration. Year in and year out, with consequences varying from embarrassment to dismissal, students get their information on vital questions, not at headquarters, but in clubrooms or on the street; not from those officers who alone speak with authority, but from fellow-students who got it from other fellow-students, who got it from others. Yale had apparently permitted some university players to play among professionals or semi-professionals, and to play Summer ball at Quoque.

Of course she would have disqualified any player known to receive pay above his expenses—that is a different matter. Of the five men some had played at Quoque before; all got their information from Yale men who had played at Quoque or been concerned with the Quoque team. Culpably careless they may have been. I see no reason for charging them with anything worse. When the new committee, not grasping the situation as the damage was done, expounded the rule to them, they paid for their board, but too late.

When their disqualification was made public the attitude of Harvard students was refreshing. It is not yet to hear a word of satisfaction either in the punishment of Yale offenders or in the loss of strength to Yale teams. One and all the students have expressed their sympathy with their fellow-students of a rival college and their regret that such a player as Le Gore, admired for his skill and respected for his personal qualities, should no longer match himself against Harvard men. With warm admiration for the Yale authorities in athletics, some of us yet believe that the reform of an evil, provided the evil is not a crime, begins best after clear warning, and that the penalty is wisely applied first to those whose transgression is unconscious as it is unmistakable. Yale has shown that she will risk severity toward herself rather than unfairness toward a rival. We wish her to believe that her rival is not only a rival but a partner; that she is as free to use her students according to their deserts as if no intercollegiate games were involved; and that in abolishing Summer ball for the future and promising it the light of day past she would now not merely restore some of her best athletes to their own but would help Harvard to a larger and truer view of intercollegiate athletic friendship.

The Bulletin comments very favorably upon Dean Briggs's statement editorially, and takes the point of view that Yale's action has an important bearing on intercollegiate athletic relationship, and also The Bulletin calls attention to the fact that insinuations recently have been made that the status of some of the athletes at Cambridge should be investigated.

"We do not hesitate to say," continues the editorial, "that if any responsible person has a charge to make against any athlete at Harvard it ought to be made directly and in authentic form to the athletic authorities. We know that they are, and always have been, ready to take action on any such charges, and that the alumni body is heartily with them."

Rough Riding at Military Show.

Difficult feats of horsemanship by members of both the National Guard and the regular army will be features of the Military Show, which will be held at Madison Square Garden during the week of Nov. 15. Two of the most prominent amateur riders who will take part are Lieutenants Fred G. Alpers and W. R. Rockwell. The regulars will be represented by members of the cavalry from Fort Myer, Virginia.

Hamilton to Play New Rochelle.

The football team of Hamilton Institute will play the strong New Rochelle High School eleven at New Rochelle Saturday. The clean-cut victory which the Hamilton team scored over Rutgers Prep last Saturday proves that the eleven is a strong contender for the scholastic championship.



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MINOR ELEVENS BIG FACTORS IN FOOTBALL

They Have Advanced Rapidly in Strength and Gridiron Strategy.

The present football season offers a remarkable example of the all-around improvement made by the average college eleven in playing strength and gridiron strategy. A decade ago it was an extraordinary event when the minor 'varsity team scored upon its big university rival. Today the eleven which can show a clean slate at the season's halfway mark is a rarity. The radical changes made in the rules during the last few years are responsible, to some extent, for this increase in scoring power, but the fact remains that the smaller college combination is no longer unfamiliar with the full possibilities of football.

In a list of more than 100 institutions less than a dozen have gone through the season to date without being scored upon and when this number is restricted to those colleges which year in and year out make a high-class and consistent football showing, the number can be counted upon the fingers of one hand. In the East and Middle West all but three have met opponents capable of crossing their goal line or goal bar. The select trio with clean slates is composed of Vanderbilt, Colgate, and Washington and Lee. Wisconsin and Syracuse have escaped with but one field goal registered against them, but the others were far from being so fortunate.

Among the elevens which have tasted the bitterness of defeat are Yale, Harvard, Pennsylvania, Michigan, Dartmouth, Virginia, Army, Navy, Brown, Syracuse, and Rutgers. A peculiar angle of the situation is that the group of und

BASEBALL — DOG SHOWS — TENNIS

BASEBALL PEACE RUMOR IN CHICAGO

It Involves National and Federal Leagues, but Tener Knows Nothing About It.

CHICAGO, Oct. 27.—Chicago papers print today a story that peace terms have been reached under which the Federal League and the National League will unite. The story was published upon the return of President Weeghman and Vice President Walker of the Chicago Federals from New York, where they have been for three weeks. Mr. Weeghman was quoted as saying that he would not deny there had been meetings in New York for the purpose of settling the baseball war. "I cannot advance any information now but hope soon to be able to give out some news," he was quoted as saying.

The peace plan, according to the story published, includes the possible purchase of the New York Nationals by Harry Sinclair, owner of the Newark Federals, and the union of the National and Federal teams in Brooklyn, St. Louis, Pittsburgh, and Chicago. The grounds at Newark would be used by the Giants on Sundays. The Brooklyn Federal League grounds might be turned over to the International League and agreements for the union of the clubs in Buffalo and Kansas City with an International League club to go into Baltimore are included in the plan, the papers say.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Oct. 27.—Chairman August Herrmann of the National Commission when told today of the report that peace terms had been reached between the National and Federal baseball leagues, said: "I can say nothing, or rather, I have nothing to say, but it is a story worth printing."

The talk of peace between the Federal League and organized baseball has been strenuously denied by both parties to the controversy in this city. The Federal League has scouted any such idea, and President John K. Tener of the National League says that he has no knowledge of any peace move. Organized baseball men have maintained all along that there was not room for three major leagues, and that peace could come only with the complete surrender of the Federals, which would mean that the league must cease to exist. It was also said recently by President Tener that there had been no meeting between the Federals and organized ball since the one in Philadelphia after the first game of the world's series, and that one was only for the purpose of hearing what the outlaws had to say.

Americans Must Not Play Feds.

CHICAGO, Oct. 27.—Players under contract to organized baseball were warned today by President B. B. Johnson of the American League and member of the National Baseball Commission, not to play post-season games against picked teams when Federal Leaguers are engaged in the contest. Reports reached President Johnson that Chase and Weaver, members of the Chicago Americans, had played against a team at Watseka, Ill., which played Grover Gilmore and Felix Chouinard, Federal League players.

"The National Commission has issued a ruling covering this point," Johnson said, "and our players who violate the order are simply playing with fire."

All-Americans Win Again.

GRAND ISLAND, Neb., Oct. 27.—The All-American baseball team defeated the All-National nine in an exhibition game here this afternoon, on their tour of the West, by the score of 7 to 5.

"DIAMOND JIM" PLUNGES

But Loses on 7 to 1 Long-shot Chaloner in Rose Tree Race.

Special to The New York Times.

MEDIA, Penn., Oct. 27.—"Diamond Jim" Brady was a visitor today at the Rose Tree race course, and his betting Commissioner spread consternation among the "bookies" before the running of the sixth race. The layers of odds posted 7 to 1 before the name of Chaloner, an old hunter entered by the club, hoping to draw a few straggling bets from those who like to shoot at the long shots. Instead of attracting the nibblers, the bait was most alluring to "Diamond Jim," and he instructed his Commissioner to "go down the line and place $100 at a crack on Chaloner." Excepting the veteran, Sol Lichtenstein, these hunt-meeting bookmakers never saw such betting, and they fell all over themselves in a hurry to make up a new slate and escape the play on Chaloner at the long odds. But Chaloner didn't win.

The race was over the three-mile cross-country course. Nelephant and Doe Run went out to set the pace, closely followed by Miss May, Summer Girl and Chaloner. St. Winfield refused the jump near the barn. Coming over the hill for the last time Nelephant was leading, with Chaloner closing fast. Miss May, a 10-to-1 shot, coming rapidly from the ruck, was soon in the van, with Hunt, on Chaloner, driving to the limit to get up, but he could not save the day for "Diamond Jim," finishing two lengths behind Miss May. Poor old Nelephant staggered in a distant third.

J. G. Leiper, Jr., carried off the riding honors with clever victories on Captain E. B. Cassatt's Spearhead in the second race, and his own mare, Bruin Belle, in the fourth. Both horses were heavy favorites, which made the wins all the more popular.

Bruin Belle, at even money, led all the way in the fourth event and breezed home two lengths in front of Pons Asinorum, which had been played from 3 to 1 down to 3 to 1.

The two-mile steeplechase, third on the card, furnished the best finish of the day. Golden Vale led until the last obstacle, where he came to grief and unseated Jockey Cadman. Sixty-four, which had been played from 5 to 1 down to 7 to 2, and J. C. Ewalt, the 6 to 5 favorite, indulged in a whipping finish, in which the former won by a neck.

Four horses faced the issue for the Middletown Plate, at 3½ miles cross-country. Good Friday refused at the first fence and was never a contender. Millwork, a rank outsider, took the place and Good Friday, with no opposition, finally finished third.

The real sporting event of the day was the last race, for which President Riddle, of the Rose Tree Hunt Club, had as guests at dinner after the race, the owner of the winner and all those who had entered the event. Alexander Sellers was the lucky owner, his horse Swipe beating out the other two starters, Sisto and Rose Girl, in handy fashion. The books cleaned up on this race, as Sisto was heavily backed to win at 7 to 10.

FRED KELLY BREAKS LEG.

World's Champion Hurdler Injured in Football Practice.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 27.—Fred Kelly, world's champion hurdler in several classes, has broken his leg in football practice, it was learned here today. He has been playing with the University of Southern California.

Although Kelly's injury consists of a fracture near the left ankle a doctor who attended him said today that it would not decrease the athlete's efficiency at the hurdles.

Rutgers Cancels Basket Ball Dates.

NEW BRUNSWICK, Oct. 27.—The entire basket ball schedule for the coming season has been canceled by the Rutgers College management, and the game will be abandoned hereafter unless the alumni contribute a sum large enough to defray the expenses of the season. Last year the money was raised by student subscription, but this season it was thought the same plan would not be feasible.

PELL TAKES TENNIS CUP.

Ranking Player Wins Singles in Real Estate Tournament.

The annual tennis tournament of the members of the Real Estate Board of Trade was held yesterday on the clay courts of the West Side Tennis Club, Forest Hills, L. I., with Theodore R. Pell figuring prominently in both singles and doubles. About thirty players took part in the tournament, which was divided into singles and doubles in Classes A and B. Owing to the big entry list it was impossible to finish the doubles.

Both singles classes furnished several interesting matches. It was expected that the finals in Class A would bring together Pell and Benjamin M. Phillips, but the pair were drawn in the first round and Phillips lost in straight sets at 6—2, 6—1. Pell played four matches in singles, including the final round, and lost only six games in the eight sets played. Richie, who played Pell in the final round, was blanked in the first set, when the West Side ranking player let up in his game and allowed his opponent to score two points.

Class B singles went to R. Holt, who won from Thurman Lee in the final round at 6—1, 6—0. In the first round the majority of the matches required an extra set, but in the second and semi-final rounds straight set victories were the order. Holt qualified for the finals through defeating F. V. Calder 6—1, 6—2, and Lee came through by eliminating H. C. Forbes 6—3, 6—1.

Pell was unable to carry his partner through the doubles. He bore the brunt of the attack and took many of Coffin's shots. The pair was carried to 8—6, 8—6 by McGuire and Houghton in the first round, but in the second the teams agreed to decide the match in one set, which was won by Richie and Ashley 6—3. The summary:

Men's Singles, Class A.—First Round—James G. Coffin defeated J. J. McGuire, by default; H. R. Houghton defeated Howard Williams, 6—1, 6—4; Leo S. Herzog defeated H. Parker, 6—4, 5—7, 6—4; K. T. Tucker defeated Joseph N. Nassauft, by default; T. R. Pell defeated Benjamin M. Phillips, 6—2, 6—1.

Second Round—R. D. Richie defeated A. E. Ashley, 6—2, 9—7; J. J. McGuire defeated H. R. Houghton, 7—5, 6—3; Leo S. Herzog defeated K. T. Tucker, 6—1, 6—4; T. R. Pell defeated Stanley M. Isaacs, 6—0, 6—0.

Semi-Final Round.—R. D. Richie defeated J. J. McGuire, 7—5, 6—2; T. R. Pell defeated Leo S. Herzog, 6—0, 6—1.

Final Round.—T. R. Pell defeated R. D. Richie, 6—0, 6—2.

Men's Singles, Class B.—First Round—Thurman Lee defeated Wallace J. Hardgrove, 4—6, 6—2, 6—3; H. C. Forbes defeated J. L. Vanderbilt, 6—3, 4—6, 8—6; S. Newman defeated J. F. Brennan, by default; Frederick V. Calder defeated S. F. Weaver, 6—2, 2—6, 6—4; George P. Millard defeated R. Holt, 6—2, 7—5; Leroy Coventry defeated A. V. Amy, 6—1, 6—1.

Second Round—Thurman Lee defeated E. A. Treadwell, 6—2, 6—1; H. C. Forbes defeated S. Newman, 6—1, 6—0; R. Holt defeated Frederick V. Calder, 6—1, 6—2; Leroy Coventry defeated R. C. Lord, 6—1, 6—0.

Semi-Final Round.—Thurman Lee defeated H. C. Forbes, 6—3, 6—1; R. Holt defeated Leroy Coventry, 6—2, 6—1.

Final Round—R. Holt defeated Thurman Lee, 6—1, 6—0.

Men's Doubles, Class A.—First Round—Pell and Coffin defeated Vanderbilt and McGuire, 8—6, 8—6; Richie and Ashley defeated Parker and Weaver, 6—3, 8—6; Phillips and Isaacs defeated Newman and Treadwell, 6—4, 6—3.

Second Round—Phillips and Isaacs defeated Houghton and Tucker, 6—0, 6—4; Richie and Ashley defeated Pell and Coffin, 6—3. (Only one set played to decide match.)

Men's Doubles, Class B.—First Round—Bracker and Calder defeated Nassaoit and Hargrove, 6—2, 6—4; Millard and Holt defeated Lord and Lee, 6—2, 6—3.

WESTERN TENNIS STAR HERE

R. Lindley Murray, Former Metropolitan Champion, Moves to East.

Local tennis circles will be strengthened by the addition of R. Lindley Murray, who is now a chemist in the Bayonne, N. J., works of the Pacific Coast Borax Company. The young California player will do his playing as a member of the West Side Tennis Club at Forest Hills, although he will probably not join the club until next Spring. He has been here for the past few weeks, but has not appeared on the tennis courts. Very few persons knew that the Palo Alto youngster had finished his course in the Leland Stanford University and had made his home in the East.

Murray was ranked fourth on the list of players last year by the National Association, following Maurice E. McLoughlin, R. Norris Williams, 2d, and Karl H. Behr, who occupied the first three positions. He was rated above National Champion William M. Johnston, William J. Clothier, and other cracks. Last year during his Eastern invasion he won the Metropolitan and New England championships, the Sleepy Hollow, Southampton, and Delaware State tournaments, and was finalist at Longwood and lost the New York State challenge round to Maurice E. McLoughlin.

POWER BOAT MEN MEET.

Change Some Rules and Elect Officers at Annual Session.

The American Power Boat Association held its annual meeting yesterday at the Waldorf-Astoria.

In accordance with the recommendations of the various committees for broadening the scope and influence of the association, many changes and additions were made. One of the principal changes made is that the Executive Council is to be increased by the addition of an advisory technical committee, to be composed of an expert timer, a designer, and one other member.

The Secretary of the association was authorized to request each section to recommend points where buoys and lights should be placed, so that the association may supply, if necessary, a limited number of distinctive American Power Boat Association buoys to be planted by the Government, in case the Government declines to furnish its own.

The definition of a "cruiser," it was added, is now to be a boat that does not exceed nine times the square root of the load water line length. The rule was formerly twelve times the square root.

The classification for boats which are to compete for the gold challenge cup in the future has been changed from four to two classes, so as to read: "26-foot class shall consist of boats 26 feet over all length and under" and "40-foot class shall consist of boats 40 feet over all length and under." This relieves the smaller boats from racing against the larger ones in the high speed races.

Vice Commodore Chester R. Hoag of the Thousand Islands Yacht Club laid before the association a plan for circuit racing for motor boats. His club has offered a gold cup for an annual race on the St. Lawrence River between high speed boats, the cup to be held by the winner until thirty days before the next race, when it is to be returned to the club. Meanwhile races may be held at Detroit, Lake George, or New York, so that if a boat breaks down before one of the races or during one she may still have an opportunity to race for the trophy at another meet. Commodore C. M. Englis of the Thousand Islands Club indorsed the plan, which will probably be acted upon in the near future.

The officers elected for 1916 were: President, A. L. Judson; Treasurer, C. C. Kinsen; Secretary, T. B. Taylor; Measurer, F. K. Lord.

ENGLISH-BRED 'POM' TAKES SHOW HONOR

Miss Marion Kennedy's Pomeria Wasp "Best" in McAlpin Exhibition.

The first match show of the American Pomeranian Club attracted a large number of entries and spectators to the Winter garden on the roof of the McAlpin Hotel yesterday afternoon. Many "poms" of high degree kept Miss Edith Barry, the judge, busy discriminating among the rare representatives of the different species. Miss Barry recently came here from England and made her first appearance as a judge in this country.

Her award for the best dog of the show to Miss Marion Kennedy's Pomeria Wasp over Mrs. Emma E. Allard's Offley Mite Sunflower, caused some surprise. Both of these "poms" are English bred and both have won championships at English shows. Sunflower won three championships in England and was brought to this country by Mrs. H. McKenna Pultz, who recently sold the champion to Mrs. Allard. It was said that Mrs. Pultz paid $1,200 for Sunflower in England.

Pomeria Wasp, the winner yesterday, is sable in color and has a coat of beauty. Wasp was shown in the ring by Miss Kennedy, while Mrs. Pultz showed Mrs. Allard's entry. The winners in all the classes yesterday received prize cards, instead of ribbons, according to the custom at English shows. The winners were also presented with other prizes.

Miss Edith Hydon's puppy, Miss Brown, carried off several blue cards. Miss Brown was first in the class for puppies under six months and later was adjudged the best American bred entry and also won first place in the specials as the best novice.

In the open class, Mrs. Emma Allard's Offley Mite Sunflower won first prize as the best of her sex, and Miss Kennedy's Pomeria Wasp took first among dogs. In the final match Pomeria Wasp made the better appearance in the ring and took away first honors. In the class for puppies over six months first place went to Mrs. H. C. Smyth's Banner Miss Dot, with Mrs. Allard's Pomland Young Tip second, and Miss Lena Schilling's Haughty Sable Princess, third.

There was close competition in the novice class, which was won by Miss Elizabeth Lewis's Dynamite, with Mrs. H. Grasser's Dinkie Girl second. The first prize card in the limit class was won by Mrs. F. T. Clarke's Fairfax Sable Lady Love, with Mrs. H. Grasser's Winsome Girl, second.

DOGS PLEASE ROCKEFELLER.

Watches Parade of Those to Compete in Hippodrome Show.

Perhaps some day John D. Rockefeller will find golf a bit tiresome and he may occupy his spare moments as a dog fancier. At any rate he showed an interest at the Hippodrome yesterday afternoon that was promising. Probably he didn't know that he was witnessing a parade of some of the most notable dogs in the city when they came trooping across the stage in the Fifth Avenue scene of "Hip Hip Hooray." It was preliminary to the third day's judging in the first of the Hippodrome dog shows, and Mr. Rockefeller leaned forward in his box and applauded just as if he was much interested in the canine blue bloods as were their owners. He didn't see all of the dogs, however. Some of them you wouldn't know were around unless you stepped on them. But it was a representative array ranging from little toys up to the Danes and the Russian wolfhounds, and it would be hard to tell which Mr. Rockefeller liked best.

After the parade the dogs were judged by those who were more impartial than Mr. Rockefeller, and R. A. Scott's French bulldog La Fraise won the trophy for the best in the show. The second choice went to Mrs. Henry Hill's Pomeranian, Raitts Radium. The victory of La Fraise appeared to be well deserved. The dog has a fine head, a good front and is pleasing in general conformation. The dog has thus far never been defeated. Raitts Radium had been shown in but one show before that of yesterday, when it won. It was recently imported to this country from Scotland. The winners in the various classes were:

Pekingese puppies, Mrs. Chambers's Sally; Pekingese dogs, Mrs. Presbrey's Mr. Chi; Pekingese bitches, Mrs. Ludlow's Ling; Chihuahua, Mrs. Luescher's Nettie; Spits, Mr. Mooney's Snowball; Airedale, Mrs. Holmes's Reminiscence; French bull, R. A. Scott's La Fraise; English bull, Joe Zare's, Billie; Schipperke, Mrs. Neuman's Romeo; Great Dane, Miss C. Whitney's David; wolfhound, Mrs. Dunn's Jumbo; Yorkshires, Mrs. De Witt's Tazzy; toy poodle, Miss Mary Van Ness's Crescent; French poodle, Mrs. Minor's Bon Bon Buddy; Blenheim spaniel, Miss C. Whitney's Merry Xmas; ruby spaniel, R. Nathan's Tipo Tan; black and tan, Mrs. Kolce's Snookums; collies, Mr. Kelly's Sarsfield Chieftain; Pomeranians, Mr. Hill's Raitts Radium; American bulldog, Sidney Lutz's Tip. Winner of the Cups—R. A. Scott's French bull, La Fraise Model. Winner of Brace—Atwood's Chihuahuas, Benita and Lolita.

SPEED CARS TO TUNE UP.

Will Start Preparation Today for Auto Races Tuesday.

Although the Sheepshead Bay Speedway was a deserted place yesterday afternoon, there promises to be plenty of thrills this afternoon when Eddie Rickenbacker, Ralph Mulford, Dario Resta, Bob Burman, and John Aitken will start tuning up their machines. Rickenbacker's Maxwell arrived at the track late yesterday afternoon, Aitken's Peugeot made its appearance early in the afternoon, and the Peugeots to be driven by Resta and Mulford and Burman's big Blitzen Benz are expected this morning.

It is doubtful whether Barney Oldfield will be one of the contestants in the 100-mile special invitation race to be held on Election Day, next Tuesday. Oldfield is in Los Angeles, and while nothing official has been announced, it is not expected that he will be here for the 100-mile whirl around the wooden course. However, he is expected here before Winter sets in, and will attempt to better the time made at the Election Day race, especially that of Burman in his Benz.

Ralph DePalma and his Mercedes speedster will arrive at the track today, or at least that is what is reported. DePalma was to have driven the Mercedes in the Astor Cup race, but was unable to get the car in proper condition, and so piloted a Stutz. That balky Mercedes is now in fine condition and DePalma expects to lower the world's records for both 50 and 100 miles.

Prince Paul Troubetzkoy of Russia was not at the track yesterday. That match race between the titled sculptor and Harry Harkness for $10,000 seems to be a myth. If such a contest is to be staged, no one at the speedway knows anything about it.

There was one busy spot in the racing camps yesterday, and that was the little garage where the Chevrolet was housed. A couple of mechanics were hard at work going over every part of the machine. The Chevrolet will not be an entry in the Election Day races, but the overhauling is being done to put it in shape for the Corona Road race to be held in California.

Belmont's Stud Superintendent Dies.

Edward Keene, Superintendent of August Belmont's Nursery Stud Farm at Lexington, Ky., died yesterday at Fairmont Hospital, Cleveland, from cancer of the stomach. Keene had been complaining of stomach trouble for some time, and one week ago went to the Cleveland hospital for an operation. His wife was with him at the time of his death. Keene was formerly connected with horse breeding at Babylon, L. I., and was one of the oldest breeders in the country.

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—High pressure prevails generally today except over Florida and the North Upper Lake region, and there was no precipitation during Wednesday except in Florida and West Washington, although there were thunder storms Tuesday night in New England and the Middle Atlantic States.

Temperatures have fallen in the Atlantic States and the Lower Lake region to about normal conditions, but elsewhere they remain much above the seasonal average. As a result except for showers Thursday over East and South Florida, fair weather will prevail during the next two or three days east of the Mississippi River.

It was somewhat warmer Thursday in the Lake region and Upper Ohio Valley and on Friday it will be warmer in New England and the Middle Atlantic States.

Winds for Thursday and Friday along the North Atlantic Coast will be moderate northwest becoming variable; Middle Atlantic Coast, moderate northwest and north, becoming variable; South Atlantic Coast, moderate northeast.

FORECASTS: TODAY AND FRIDAY.

Eastern New York and Eastern Pennsylvania—Fair Thursday. Friday, fair, warmer.

New Jersey and New England—Fair Thursday. Friday, fair; warmer in the interior.

Western New York—Fair, warmer Thursday. Friday, fair.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1914.	1915.		1914.	1915.
3 A. M.	39	59	4 P. M.	41	65
6 A. M.	36	58	6 P. M.	36	58
9 A. M.	35	61	9 P. M.	35	51
12 M.	39	65	11 P. M.	36	50

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 53; for the corresponding date last year it was 40; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 51.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 58; at 8 P. M. it was 54. Maximum temperature, 67 degrees at 2 P. M.; minimum, 50 degrees at 10 P. M. Humidity, 90 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 44 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.17 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.17 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M.	Loss.
12:30—543 E. 16 St.; Leo Zamel	Slight
1:20—59 Watts St.; not given	None
2:05—388 3 Av.; United Cigar Stores Co.	Not given
10:00—1,675 Bathgate Av.; Isidore Height	Slight
P. M.	
1:45—60 E. 98 St.; John Oriowsky	Slight
2:15—43 Peck Slip; George E. Hollock, Jr.	Slight
2:55—314 Henry St.; Harry Lesser	Slight
3:15—552 Lenox Av.; Josephine Bayne	Slight
4:45—112 W. 118 St.; Herman Deutsch	Slight
5:30—196 Allen St.; Benj. Schestopol	Slight
6:35—554 W. 38 St.; Hugh Tierney	Slight
6:50—353 E. 136 St.; M. E. Fox	$1,500
7:45—456 W. 40 St.; Mary Murray	Slight
8:05—118 Eldridge St.; Jacob Falkowsky	Slight
9:20—58 1 St.; Harry Rosenblatt	$100

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

Army.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—2d Lt. L. F. J. Zerbee, C. A. C., from 127th Co. to unassigned.

Promotion of 2d Lt. L. Mercader, Porto Rico Reg. of Inf., to 1st Lt. is announced.

Capt. A. L. Fuller, C. A. C., in addition to his other duties, is designated a member of the Coast Art. Board, Ft. Monroe, Va., effective about Dec. 1.

Capt. A. J. Cooper, C. A. C., from Coast Def. of Eastern N. Y. to 165th Co., Nov. 30.

1st Lt. D. H. Connolly, C. of E., will report to comdg. General, Southern Dept., for duty at Ft. Sam Houston until time to proceed to San Fran. He will proceed to the Philippines about Jan. 5 for duty.

Following Aviation Sec. officers from Ft. Sill, Okla., to their proper stations at San Diego; 1st Lts. R. H. Hutton, S. W. Fitzgerald, and L. MacDill.

Following Capts. of C. A. C. transferred as indicated, effective about Nov. 15: A. H. Sunderland, 40th to 168th; F. J. Behr, 24th to 168th; F. T. Hines, 38th to 6th, and K. C. Masteller, 6th to 49th.

1st Lt. M. H. Thompson, C. A. C., from Coast Def. of the Potomac about Dec. 1, then to Coast Def. of Sandy Hook.

1st Lt. W. W. Hicks, C. A. C., from staff duty, Def. of Eastern New York, about Jan. 2, then report to the comdg. officer of those defenses for assignment. He will be relieved from assignment there in time for him to proceed from San Fran. about March 5 for Honolulu.

Leaves: Col. D. L. Brainard, Q. M. C., 8 days' extension; 1st Lt. H. A. McCune, C. A. C., 2 months, and 1st Lt. F. E. Williford, C. A. C., 2 months.

Navy.

Ensigns: V. Wood, the Tennessee to the Yankton, and E. R. Morrisey to the Fulton.

Surgn. M. R. Williams, Norfolk Hosp., to Marine Brigade, Haiti.

P. A. Surgns.: G. A. Riker, the Texas, to Marine Brigade, Haiti; D. G. Allen, the New Hampshire, to Marine Brigade, Haiti; E. L. Beach, New York, Marine Recruiting Sta., to Marine Brigade, Haiti.

A. Surgns.: R. A. Torrance, Portsmouth (N. H.) Hosp., to Marine Brig., Haiti; A. E. Beddoe, the Tennessee, to Marine Brig., Haiti; R. M. Waterhouse, the Montana, to Marine Brig., Haiti, and C. H. Dragoo, the Nebraska, to the Salem and Recvg. Ship at Boston.

Civil Engineers: P. L. Reed, Bureau Yards and Docks, Nov. 15, to Charleston (S. C.) Yard, and F. T. Chambers, Charleston Yard to Department of Justice, Washington, D. C.

A. Chaplain C. V. Ellis, to temp. duty, Atlantic Reserve Fleet.

Boan. J. E. Armstrong, warranted.

Machst. J. A. Hickey, to the Milwaukee, and M. M. Schreiber, to the Wisconsin.

Paym. Clerk J. J. Lynn, appointment revoked.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Benham, Cassin, Cummings, and the Walker, at New York Yard; Burrows, Patterson, and Schilding, at Boston; Cyclops and New Hampshire, at Norfolk; Drayton and McCall, at Rosebank; Flusser, Preston, and Reid, at Gardiner's Bay; Mackenzie, at Key West; Marietta, at Puerto Cortes; Nicholson, at Newport; New Orleans, at Guaymas.

Sailed—Abarenda, Guam for Manila; Balch, Newport for New York; Brooklyn, New York for Barcelona; Chattanooga, Guantanamo for La Paz; Kansas, Philadelphia to sea; Lamson, Boston for Gardiner's Bay; Nero, La Paz for San Diego; O'Brien, New York for Newport, and the Whipple, Mare Island for San Pedro.

EDUCATION NOTES.

Permission has been granted for the use of the following additional public school buildings as polling places on Election Day: P. S. 82, 74, 68, and 121, Manhattan, and 117, Brooklyn.

Thomas H. Dibbins, Assistant Supervisor of Janitors, has been transferred to the position of janitor-engineer in the Bushwick High School, at $1,140 a year. Out of this amount he pays his help.

Elizabeth Rothschild, a teacher in P. S. 70, Manhattan, has been fined five days' pay for violation of the rule against corporal punishment.

The following Advisory Board in Vocational Work has been appointed: C. G. Norman, John J. Mulholland, and Miss Leonora O'Reilly, for two years each, and Samuel Rosenthal and E. V. Deering for one year each.

Permission has been granted to Benjamin C. Gruenberg, co-ordinator, to attend the National Conference on Vocational Guidance to be held in Minneapolis during the week of Jan. 16. He is to be paid his salary, but must pay his expenses.

District Supt. Jenkins's report on evening schools for the year ended July 31, 1915, was submitted to the Board of Education yesterday.

About 200 men and women took the examination yesterday for substitute teacher in common branches in the elementary schools.

The Board of Superintendents has withdrawn its nomination of Andrew I. Sherman as Principal of a elementary school.

The evening schools will be closed on the night of Nov. 1.

The abstract of monthly reports for September, 1915, transmitted by City Supt. Maxwell to the Board of Education yesterday, show a school registry for the whole city of 806,910, and an average attendance of 691,-339. In the elementary schools, Manhattan had a registry of 276,954 and Brooklyn 251,-181; Manhattan an average attendance of 231,023 and Brooklyn 242,308. In the high schools, Manhattan had a registry of 24,547 and Brooklyn 27,021; Manhattan an average attendance of 19,180 and Brooklyn 22,809.

WILLS FOR PROBATE.

McKIM, ROBERT VANERBURGH, (Oct. 20,) at 50 E. 82 St. William J. A. McKim of Short Hills, N. J., son, and Mrs. Mary A. Wilde of Baltimore, Md., daughter, receive all family portraits, pictures, china, several diamond rings, diamond cross and necklace, other jewelry and bric-a-brac, and furniture in residence at 50 East 82 St.; income from $50,000 for life to Mrs. Wilde, and income for life from $25,000 each to sons, William J. A. and Robert McKim, principal from this fund, at death of beneficiaries, to grandchildren of testator; $5,000 outright each to brother, Clarence McKim of Jamaica, L. I., and sister, Laura McK. Pryor of 104 East 81 St.; Robert V. McKim, 2d, grandson, $2,000; residue to William J. A. McKim.

CLAPP, F. W., (Oct. 20,) at 501 West 110 St.; bequests of $25,000 each to children, Florence M. and G. Everett Clapp; residue equally to three children; grandchildren, Lorraine B. and Russell A. Clapp, Jr., $10,000 each; other bequests total $28,000.

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Departmental recognition is awarded to the following members of the force for acts of valor or meritorious conduct performed in the line of duty: Honorable mention—Patrolmen Franklin S. Traver, 32, and Nicholas M. Campo, 22. Commendation—Patrolmen Thomas Hackett, 30, (formerly in 40,) and John Collins, Traffic Div., Subdiv. E. Excellent police duty—Patrolmen Ernest Nobel, 2; Michael P. Murphy, 274, and Frank F. Gleason, 154.

Transfers and assignments—Patrol., 4 P. M., Oct. 26, G. H. Storer, 13 to 26, assignment to clerical duty discont. 4 P. M., Oct. 28, H. Jacobs, 22 to Traf. Div., Subdiv. A; T. T. McAuliffe, 31 to Traf. Div., Subdiv. C; E. M. Burns, 40 to Det. Bu., designated as Act. Det. Serg., 2d Gr. (Mutual,) 4 P. M., Oct. 28. Motorcycle Patrol. H. Schuiter, 74 to Comm.'s Office, as messenger; T. J. Keehane, Comm.'s Office to 74, assignment as messenger discontinued.

Temporary assignments: Lieuts. J. F. Connors, 32, to Comr's office, 15 days, 8 A. M., Oct. 26; F. J. McCarthy, 143, to B. E. H. Squad, duty in Warrant Squad, 30 days, 8 A. M. Nov. 2; A. L. Duffy, 149, to office of Traffic and Marine Divs., 30 days, 8 A. M. Oct. 28. Patrol. J. Horan, 7, and Heinriegel, 154, to B. B. H. Squad, duty in Special Squad 1, 15 days, 8 A. M. Oct. 28; J. R. Buckley, 15, to D. B., 3 days, 4 P. M. Oct. 26; E. E. Cahill, 21, to C. O., duty in office of Chief Insp., 15 days, 4 P. M. Oct. 31; T. Gibbons, 156, and J. Fennesy, 157, to 8 I. D., duty in raided premises, 15 days, 4 P. M. Oct. 26; B. Devers and S. Matthews, 144, to duty in plain clothes, 30 days, 4 P. M. Oct. 28; M. A. Meyer and C. Reilly, 167, to duty in plain clothes, 30 days, 4 P. M. Oct. 28.

Leaves of absence without pay: Patrol. C. J. Sheridan, 14, 1 day, 8 A. M. Oct. 27; T. O'Sullivan, 14, 1 day, 8 A. M. Oct. 28; T. J. Cullen, 28, 1 day, 4 P. M. Oct. 28; G. H. J. Scherb, 29, 1 day, 12:01 A. M. Oct. 29; S. H. Weinstein, 29, 3 days, 8 A. M. Nov. 3; E. J. Gnotosky, Traf. Div., Subdiv. B, 1 day, 8 A. M. Oct. 27; J. Treanor, Traf. Div., Subdiv. E, 1 day, 8 A. M. Oct. 28.

Applications for full pay approved: Patrol. E. J. O'Rourke, 15, 2:46 P. M. Aug. 21, to 1:24 P. M. Sept. 3, while under suspension.

Advancements to Grades: To $1,400 Grade (Nov. 5)—Patrol. J. T. O'Hare, 1; F. Prigge, 2; J. L. Ryan, 4; H. C. McCarthy, 5; E. Lynch, 6; E. C. Schmidt, 13; F. A. La Battaglia, 13; P. J. Malone, 14; J. Gross, 15; T. Tirello, 18; T. McMahon, 22; J. J. O'Connell, 26; L. Fitzgerald, 26; J. McKiernan, 33; J. H. Cox, 36; P. Fahje, 38; M. R. Slattery, 42; I. K. W. Nylin, 48; L. A. Nielsen, 58; F. J. Szminsky, 149; J. P. A. Rafter, 153; G. Hennenlotter, 153; A. Stolzenberger, 155; E. J. Winkel, 160; P. J. Wagg, 163; W. C. Goehring, 170; T. Lobdell, 276; J. L. O'Gorman, 278; J. C. Whelan, 3; J. C. Sullivan, D. B.; L. Smith, Traf. A; J. J. Garraston, Traf. C; R. M. Drum, B. B. H.

To $1,400 Grade—W. J. Kennedy, 15, Nov. 2; J. E. Hughes, 15, Nov. 7.

To $1,350 Grade—P. J. Maney, 4, Nov. 12; H. J. A. Power, 152, Nov. 13.

To $1,250 Grade (Nov. 8)—C. A. Harrold, 7; J. J. Murphy, 13; W. A. Gibbons, 16; S. J. Finnigan, 14; W. E. Rose, 16; J. J. Mannin, 17; A. C. Freed, 17; T. J. Sweeney, 21; T. J. Shea, 23; M. Kelly, 32; W. Wagner, 35; V. A. Hastings, 37; P. S. Egan, 38; F. J. Feeney, 38; T. F. Healy, 40; J. J. Ellis, 42; T. E. Cummings, 42; J. Corry, 42; J. Pape, 61; A. H. Kornich, 79; H. W. Stevenson, 152; H. Schiesser, 153; A. Brolle, 163, H. C. Petermann, 172; B. A. Hanne, 235; P. J. Montanye, D. B.; S. F. Gorman, D. B.; W. Randolph, D. B.; E. McDonald, D. B.

To $1,150 Grade—L. O'Leary, 171, Nov. 1.

To $1,350 Grade (Nov. 6)—J. A. Steen, 18; J. F. O'Malley, 18; J. Brick, 18; J. Bernzinger, 18; L. Schonfeld, 21; C. A. King, 22; F. Schmitt, 23; J. A. Ryan, 23; S. D. Mancini, 23; F. J. Minnick, 31; G. O. Masterson, 42; C. F. Hughes, 45; W. D. Lander, 45; T. J. Egan, 66; E. M. Van Cott, 143; T. C. Pepper, 145; P. J. Boyle, 143; J. J. Naughton, 149; T. J. Schaefer, 151; J. E. McLaughlin, 153; H. Baer, 155; L. Z. M. Moskowitz, 156; J. Fitzsimmons, 161; F. Birmingham, 161; J. J. Becker, 165; M. J. Gilligan, 169; J. J. Keefe, 170; B. J. Lester, 276; W. Ahern, Traf. C; W. L. Nau, Marine; T. J. Ford, D. B.; C. P. R. Barrois, 3d Dist.

Suspended (without pay): Act. Det. Sergt. 2d gr., A. B. McConeghy, Det. Bu., 11:20 P. M., Oct. 26. Death: Patrol. W. S. McClary, Traf. Div., Subdiv. E, at 6:50 A. M., Oct. 27.

Fire Department.

Leave of absence, with pay, five days, 8 A. M., Oct. 27, to Capt. Henry B. Burtis, H. & L. 125, prior to his retirement.

Revocation of temporary detail, while on sick report, 8 A. M., Oct. 28: Fire., 1st gr., J. Laux, Eng. 250, to new fire alarm station, Malbone and Washington Sts. and Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

Temporary detail, while on sick report, 8 A. M., Oct. 28: Fire., 1st gr., W. J. Nichols, H. & L. 110, to new fire alarm station, Malbone and Washington Sts. and Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

The following having filed applications for examination for promotion to the position of engineer of steamer, will report to Chief of Bat. J. J. Henry, Supervising Engineer, at the foot of Court St., East River, at date and time specified, for practical test in operating steam fire engines: Oct. 29, at 9 A. M., R. H. Borden, Jr., Eng. 4; P. Broderick, Eng. 16; A. T. Callahan, Eng. 47; T. J. Spear, Eng. 226 C. A. Hutchinson, M. & L. 149. At 10 A. M.—E. H. Levy, Eng. 27; C. D. Wiese, Eng. 28; C. Krapp, Jr., Eng. 52; B. F. Stone, Eng. 234; J. Englert, H. & L. 124. At 12 noon—J. Ulrich, Eng. 93; A. Walsh, No. 2, Eng. 20; H. Krebs, Eng. 251; J. J. Hayes, H. & L. 13; C. J. Miller, H. & L. 128. At 2 P. M.—F. Hartman, Eng. 25; B. P. Martin, Eng. 91; W. Ryan, Eng. 239; H. B. Spencer, H. & L. 28; G. H. Colligan, H. & L. 148.

The following companies will report at Company School, 157 and 159 East 67th St., at time and date specified: Nov. 1, at 10 A. M., Eng. 95; at 1 P. M., Eng. 207. Nov. 3, at 10 A. M., Eng. 6; at 1 P. M., Eng. 284. Nov. 4, at 10 A. M., Eng. 27; at 1 P. M., Eng. 288. Nov. 5, at 10 A. M., Eng. 36; at 1 P. M., H. & L. 144. Nov. 6, at 10 A. M., H. & L. 36; at 1 P. M., H. & L. 140.

Capt. P. L. O'Regan, H. & L. 80, is designated as Ac

EXPORTERS OPPOSE GOVERNMENT SHIPS

Manufacturers Condemn the Seaman's Act and Recommend a Shipping Board.

ADDRESSES BY SPECIALISTS

American Association Discusses Subsidies, Transportation Problems and Foreign Trade.

Transportation problems were the principal topics discussed yesterday afternoon at the sixth annual convention of the American Manufacturers' Export Association at the Hotel Biltmore. The association followed the National Foreign Trade Council in condemning Government ownership and the Seaman's act, and recommended the appointment of a Government Shipping Board, composed of persons experienced in ocean transportation, to promote the interests of American shippers.

Professor Emory R. Johnson of the University of Pennsylvania in an address on "Transportation in Relation to the Export Trade," took up railroad transportation problems. He recommended that the Interstate Commerce Commission establish rules governing car movements and the use of terminals, so as to relieve the congestion of traffic at seaboard terminals.

"For three years the railroads of the United States, even those conservatively managed, have had to economize rigidly in order to make their decreased revenues cover unavoidable expenses," he said. "Some railroads have been able to maintain dividends without drawing upon accumulated surplus, while others have paid their regular dividends only by incroaching upon surplus and by postponing renewals and improvements. The inadequate equipment and terminal facilities of the railroads will seriously inconvenience the public; indeed, it is probable that the car shortage during the coming Winter will be as great as it was nine years ago.

"It is to the interest of the public that the railroads should obtain revenues sufficient to enable them to keep their facilities not only abreast of immediate requirements, but ahead of the needs of the hour, so that they may be able to meet exceptional demands with reasonable adequacy."

Even if the Government could succeed in operating ocean vessels profitably, it ought not to do so, Professor Johnson said, because such an act would be justifiable only under conditions of complete nationalization. In answer to the question, What can the Government do?" Professor Johnson suggested that it could declare its desire to bring about the establishment of at least four strong lines of vessels—one line from the Eastern seaboard of the United States to points on the East Coast of South America; another from the Gulf seaboard to the West Coast of South America; a third from the Western seaboard to Japan, China, and the Philippines, and a fourth to New Zealand and Australia.

"The Government," he said, "can offer either to give these lines a fixed subvention for a period of ten years, or it can guarantee to pay their owners the difference between the expenses of owning and operating the lines under the American flag and the expenses that would have been incurred had the vessels been operated in the same services under the British or German flag. Another thing that the Government can do promptly is to repeal Section 13 of the Seaman's Act."

Alba B. Johnson of the Baldwin Locomotive Works, President of the association, expressed the view that the United States might expect a large volume of business from the belligerent countries after the war. Peace, he said, would restore normal conditions to South America and China, which would supply the needs of Europe from the cheapest market. Only by extending American finance, as in the $500,000,000 loan, he said, can we make the countries of Europe expand their trade with us.

B. Olney Hough, editor of the American Exporter, suggested two ways in which, he thought, export trade could be doubled. The first was by using credit along broader and more intelligent lines; the second, by employing locally domiciled commission agents or manufacturers' representatives in foreign countries. Professor Guy Edward Snider of the City College described for the association the proposed course of training for foreign trade.

The new officers of the association are E. M. Herr, President of the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, President; W. W. Nichols, assistant to the Chairman of the Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Company, First Vice President; A. N. Hargrove of the H. G. Brill Company, Second Vice President; L. Moon of the C. W. Hunt Company, Third Vice President; Lindsay McCandlish of the Hutchinson Coal Company, George E. Long of the Dixon Crucible Company, and H. K. Mulford, Directors.

The speakers at the association's dinner last night were Percival Farquhar, President of the Brazil Railways Company; John Candler Cobb, President of the National Tariff Commission Association, and Isaac N. Seligman of J. & W. Seligman & Co.

Mr. Farquhar said the control by American interests of South American railroad property would bring big business to the United States.

Mr. Cobb declared that the problem of preparing for the readjustment of our tariff and trade relations at the close of the war was the most important question relating to our future prosperity.

Speaking on "Banking in Relation to Foreign Trade," Mr. Seligman asserted that an American bank, to be successful in South America, would find it necessary to supply a comparatively large amount of capital for investment purposes.

"As most of the South American countries are purely agricultural," he said, "it is for agricultural purposes that most of the capital would have to be employed. It follows that a bank would have to be equipped not only along banking, but along commercial lines."

FIND DRUGS; HOLD BIEGEL.

"Doc" Insists His Trade Is All in South America.

"Doc" Biegel, a charter member of the Tim Sullivan Association, was arrested last night in handsomely furnished apartments at 617 West 113th Street by several detectives and revenue service men who accused him of trafficking in drugs. "Doc," who was arrested in London last December as a German spy, and who subsequently was deported to this country, denied his innocence and declared he was a commission merchant in drugs with a trade to South American countries. He was taken to the West 125th Street station where he was locked up as a Federal prisoner. He will be arraigned before United States Commissioner Houghton today.

In "Doc's" rooms, according to the raiders were a young woman and a youth, who the detectives said, was a drug fiend well known to them. These two were not arrested. The detectives searched the flat and said they found four bottles containing a drug they believed to be morphine and receipts from wholesale houses showing Biegel had bought from 150 to 200 ounces of cocaine about every five or six days. The detectives say he has distributed this to salesmen and reaped an enormous profit.

The detectives got on the trail of "Doc" through a conversation which one of them overheard in a Broadway restaurant recently.

Donner Retains Steel Option.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Oct. 27.—Directors of the Pennsylvania Railroad discussed the Pennsylvania Steel Company negotiations at their meeting today. It is understood that William H. Donner, President of the Cambria Steel Company, retains his option on the Pennsylvania Steel holdings of the Pennsylvania and Reading roads, and that unless Charles M. Schwab makes a higher bid in a few days the transaction will be closed.

LINCOLN RELICS GO CHEAP.

Burton Sale Reaches Total of $4,823.45.

"Speeches and Letters of Abraham Lincoln, 1832-65," published in London in 1909, was bought for $45 by H. W. Bell at the sale of the Lincoln material in the library of John E. Buxton of Milwaukee, at the Anderson Galleries yesterday. This book was passed around among the guests at the Lincoln Centennial Association banquet at Springfield, Ill., Feb. 12, 1909, and was signed by M. Jusserand, Ambassador from France; James Bryce, Ambassador from Great Britain; William J. Bryan, Robert T. Lincoln, and others.

Mr. Bell also paid $40 for an autograph album containing the signatures of the majority of the northern protagonists in the civil war. Inserted in the book is a card signed by Abraham Lincoln, with three lines in his handwriting and the date, Dec. 27, 1864.

George D. Smith obtained for $15.50 "Ides of March, or Abraham Lincoln, private citizen, Being a sequel to the end of the Irrepressible Conflict, by a Merchant of Philadelphia," published in that city in 1861. Mr. Bell gave $16.50 for "Abraham Lincoln. A Lecture," by Robert G. Ingersoll, one of ten copies printed. He also paid $19 for "In Memoriam of Abraham Lincoln," an interesting collection of pamphlets relating to the Reconstruction period, Lincoln and political questions of that time. "A scarce" "Discourse preached at Lynn on the day of the National Funeral of Lincoln," by Samuel Johnson, went for $18.50. The rare first edition of Charles G. Leland's "Abraham Lincoln" was bought by Thomas F. Madigan for $14.50.

"Speech of Mr. Lincoln of Illinois on the Reference of the President's Message in the House of Representatives, Wednesday, Jan. 14, 1948," was knocked down to Mr. Smith for $17.50, and he paid $26 for another of Lincoln's speeches on The Presidential Question," delivered in Congress on July 27, 1848.

A letter from President Lincoln to General Joseph Hooker, Jan. 26, 1863," limited to forty-five copies, and printed privately, was bought for $15 by the Library of Congress. Mr. Smith paid $16 for a letter of Mary Lincoln, dated Dec. 16, 1869, denying that she was to remarry, and $25 for a letter of Robert T. Lincoln regarding his brother, "Tad." A. M. Samuel paid $18 for two rare pamphlets on Lincoln, a discourse by the Rev. Robert Norton, and an address by Robert F. Burns at St. Catherine's, Canada West, April 23, 1865.

The total to date is $4,823.45. The sale will be continued today.

HITS BRITISH SHIP WARNING.

R. Wagner Says His Company's Vessels Are All American-Owned.

Richard Wagner, President of the American Transatlantic Company of 17 Battery Place, said yesterday that the action of Great Britain in warning shipping men against chartering certain steamers, forty-seven in all, ten of which were under the American flag, together with the new Order in Council gazetted Tuesday, abrogating the observance of Article 57 of the Declaration of London, which provided that the character of a vessel was determined by the flag she was entitled to fly, was deliberate notice to such vessels that they would be seized, regardless of ownership and although trading only between neutral countries. The ten American vessels are owned by Mr. Wagner's company.

When asked to make a statement regarding the American Transatlantic Company, Mr. Wagner said:

"Suspicion that the ships belonging to this company were not American owned was aroused in foreign ports because the United States Commissioner of Navigation, E. T. Chamberlain, through prejudice against adding these ships to the American Merchant Marine, delayed granting American registry for over two months. Whether he was influenced by foreign nations who obviously see competition and increased American naval power in a larger American merchant marine, or whether it was simply ignorance of the statutes governing American navigation laws is not apparent.

"At the time the American Transatlantic Company was organized there was a tentative arrangement under which part of the capital stock was to be subscribed by a Danish interest represented by A. Jenson of Copenhagen, however, these arrangements were never completed.

"These ships are owned outright and free of any incumbrance by the American Transatlantic Company which is an American corporation, incorporated for $2,500,000, all of the stock of which was always, and is now, owned and held by American citizens. There never was a German, Austrian, or Turkish ownership in any of these ships, either in whole or in part, neither before or after the outbreak of the war.

"Under these circumstances the American Transatlantic Company, feels entirely free to employ its ships in all legitimate trades and relies upon the justice and power of the American Government to protect its rights and to secure for its compensation for any infringement of these rights by foreign nations, and to uphold the dignity of the American flag."

WEIL WINS PLEA FOR APPEAL

Supreme Court Will Review Case of Pittsburgh Lawyer.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—Chief Justice White of the Supreme Court of the United States, on the application of Philander C. Knox of Pittsburgh, Louis Marshall of New York, and George E. Price of Charleston, W. Va., granted a writ of error to the Supreme Court of West Virginia in the case of A. Leo Weil against H. K. Black, Judge of the Intermediate Court of Kanawha County, W. Va., and the State of West Virginia. The Supreme Court will now review the action of the State Supreme Court.

This is the case in which the Supreme Court of West Virginia recently decided that Mr. Weil, as an attorney at law practicing in the United States Court, was amenable to the laws of West Virginia in a matter affecting the procuring of testimony in a case pending in a Federal court. Mr. Weil, it was alleged, offered to protect certain Public Service Commissioners who appeared as witnesses to disclose the story of the interference of Governor Hatfield with the action of the commission.

The testimony, which it was alleged Mr. Weil was endeavoring to procure, was that the commission decided against the Manufacturers' Light and Heat Company at the dictation of Governor Hatfield, who declared, it was asserted, that the decision must be adverse to the company under peril of loss of their places upon the commission. The truth of this story was not challenged in the indictment against Mr. Weil.

LEWISOHN STADIUM LIGHTED

Philanthropist Adds Illuminating Device for Night Meetings.

To further his plan for the general use of the stadium of the College of the City of New York, Adolph Lewisohn has made another donation to cover the cost of installing an artistic lighting arrangement in the big amphitheatre. Mr. Lewisohn has been in conference with the architect, Arnold W. Brunner, several times, and as a result a new and very unusual lighting system has been installed in the stadium.

This lighting arrangement will make the big meeting place available for evening entertainments. The architect and his engineering corps were persuaded to rush the work in order to have the lights ready for the citizenship reception to first voters tomorrow night. Mr. Brunner has apparently solved the difficulties of the task by placing all of his lighting units behind the colonnades, thus bringing our a new form of indirect illumination.

NEW HAVEN'S BOARD HID MANY BIG DEALS

Government Shows Morgan and Rockefeller Acted as Secret Agents.

ROBERTSON FOOLED PUBLIC

Much Discussion of "Syndicate" When He Got Control of M. W. & C. R. R. R.

The care taken by the New Haven to hide its hand in the acquisition of the properties it added to its system was brought out yesterday by the Government at the trial before Judge Hunt in the Federal District Court of the charge that William Rockefeller, Lewis Cass Ledyard, and nine other past and present Directors of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company conspired in violation of the Sherman law to monopolize the traffic facilities of New England. While Mr. Mellen sat on the steps leading to the witness chair and answered a few questions, Frank M. Swacker of counsel for the Government put in a mass of documents to illustrate the New Haven's methods.

It appeared that when the Old Colony system was taken over the Morgan firm was paid 5 per cent. to take over the controlling interest and held it for an indefinite period at the option of the New Haven. When the Rhode Island & Massachusetts was to be acquired, William Rockefeller and J. P. Morgan each purchased one-third of the stock, which was afterward passed on to the New Haven. When the New England was acquired, William Rockefeller again came to the aid of the New Haven with $1,500,000, while J. M. Hall, the Vice President, raised another $3,000,000. Finally it was A. Heaton Robertson, one of the other defendants, who was believed by the public to have purchased for a syndicate the Meriden, Waterbury & Connecticut River Railroad, although he was really acting for the New Haven.

Mr. Mellen has nearly concluded his testimony, but will be on the stand this morning to tell of the acquisition of certain trolley lines during the time he was Second Vice President of the New Haven. He will then be excused, to be recalled when the Government has brought its story down to the period of his return to the road as President. The question has arisen as to whether he is to be cross-examined on the testimony he has already given. The Government is willing that he should, but the principal counsel for the defense seemed to feel yesterday that to divide the cross-examination would be very bad policy.

Defendants Became Impatient.

So far the Government has not produced evidence to connect several of the defendants with the alleged conspiracy, and their counsel have discussed, it is said, the advisability of moving at once the motion to dismiss, which would otherwise follow the conclusion of the Government's testimony. H. M. Earle, counsel for Robert W. Taft, said yesterday morning that in the first two weeks of trial nothing had been brought up to connect his client with the alleged conspiracy.

"It is an impossition to ask any one to sit here and listen day after day to matters of twenty-five years ago, with which he cannot be possibly connected," he said.

It was suggested to William Rockefeller yesterday, as he listened to the history of the case, that a company should be formed on the lines of a title guarantee company to protect Directors from the consequences of the acts of their companies before they joined the board.

"Good idea," he said. "The company might insure a Director's peace of mind."

Mr. Swacker began the morning session by putting on the record the resolutions of the New Haven Directors concerning the leasing of the Old Colony railroad system and the exchange of New Haven shares for Old Colony shares.

This occurred in the Spring of 1893, and was followed in October by the acquisition by the New Haven of the 2,827 of the 12,000 shares of the Old Colony Steamboat Company, which did not belong to the railroad. That there was some doubt concerning the legality of these actions was shown by the introduction in February, 1894, of resolutions in the Massachusetts Legislature calling for an inquiry into them, whereupon the Directors arranged that the steamboat shares should be taken over by Drexel, Morgan & Co., giving the New Haven the option to buy them back at cost, plus 5 per cent.

A year later, however, in February, 1895, it was reported to the Directors that the Massachusetts Railroad Commissioners had approved of all the steps necessary for the acquisition of the Old Colony Railroad and Steamship Company and that the transaction was complete. The company had also exercised its option with the Morgan firm and had given it a note for $500,000 without interest, with an undertaking to pay it before reducing below that sum the amount to the credit of the trustees from the debenture funds.

Guaranteed Steamboat Profit.

It also appeared that after the New Haven had taken over the Old Colony Steamboat Company it was agreed that it should pay it enough to declare a 10 per cent. dividend on its stock, as well as $100,000 to its sinking fund. Mr. Mellen was asked whether it had been necessary to discriminate against any other steamboat company in order to enable the Old Colony to earn that amount.

"I can't recall," he replied, "that any change was made in the traffic arrangements of the Old Colony. It was a tremendous earner. I don't think there was any difficulty, either, about the Providence & Stonington."

Having disposed of the absorption of the Old Colony systems, Mr. Swacker turned to the history of the New York & New England Company. He went back to 1892 and showed that the executive officers of the New Haven were then authorized by the board "to take such steps as they may deem wise to protect this property against any action of any railroad company that may be hostile to the interests of this company."

Mr. Nicoll sighed as he heard the date and remarked:

"There is one date in this case we shall never hear again. That is 1848. I believe we have passed that finally."

Mr. Swacker paid no heed, but put in a series of resolutions dealing with the acquisition of the Rhode Island & Massachusetts Railroad. In a letter addressed to William Rockefeller on April 23, 1892, Charles P. Clark, President of the New Haven, explained to him that this was a line which was owned by two companies of the same name, one incorporated in Rhode Island and the other in Massachusetts. It was operated by the New England Company and now it was proposed to extend it by constructing some six or seven miles into the suggested Union Station at Providence. But this would compete with the Providence & Worcester, a subsidiary of the New Haven, and the company was not at all disposed to see a rival spring up in this territory. So Mr. Clark called Mr. Rockefeller's attention to the situation and suggested that he might step in and purchase the control of the Rhode Island & Massachusetts.

"I want to present to you the facts in regard to a matter involving an investment of between $800,000 and $350,000 on a basis which will pay the investor 5 per cent, thinking perhaps you would like the investment and being sure that if you should choose to make it, this company would be put in a stronger position in Rhode Island."

Rockefeller Gets R. I. & M. Stock.

Then after explaining the situation Mr. Clark pointed out that if the New England, which was then in difficulties, were to forfeit its lease of the Rhode Island & Massachusetts, that line would naturally become a branch of the Providence & Worcester, and if the New Haven were to acquire the New England, it would, of course, take over the Rhode Island & Massachusetts. So Mr. Clark said, he could see no contingency in which the investment would not be perfectly safe to anybody who had the money to invest at 5 per cent.

Mr. Rockefeller accepted Mr. Clark's suggestion and bought one-third of the stock of the road, another third being bought by J. P. Morgan. A few weeks later Mr. Clark was on record as writing to William G. Reelker of Providence concerning the repeal by the Rhode Island Legislature of the bills authorizing the extension of the line to Providence.

Then there came on Sept. 18, 1895, the resolution of the Directors of the New Haven to purchase the capital stock of the Rhode Island & Massachusetts, and on Sept. 19 a letter from Mr. Clark to Mr. Rockefeller, sending him the money to reimburse him for the stock, which he had now transferred to the New Haven.

"The transaction will be incomplete," he wrote, "without expressing my thanks as representing the New Haven road, for the original advance, which prevented the construction of the competing line, and so answered the purpose for which we desired to have the stock bought."

An identical letter was sent to Mr. Morgan. In 1895 the difficulties of the New York & New England Railroad had come to a head and it had gone into the hands of receivers, to be reorganized as the New England Railroad Company. The New Haven was determined to get possession of this and on July 15, 1895, John M. Hall announced to the standing committee of the road that the company had borrowed $1,500,000 from Mr. Rockefeller and that he had himself raised $3,000,000 with the promise of a further $500,000 at 3½ per cent. for the expenses of this capture.

Purchase of New England.

Mr. Swacker established all the facts of the purchase by putting in a series of formal resolutions and minutes, and showed how Mr. Clark as President of the New Haven was made President of the New England, and a policy was laid down as to the treatment of the newly acquired property.

Mr. Mellen denied that he had anything himself to do with the operation of the New England, as he was connected only with the New Haven, and when a particular letter in which he had given advice to the traffic officials of the New England was called to his attention he said:

"It was just fatherly advice from a man who was close to the father, Mr. Clark. I had no authority."

From the evidence it appeared that the purchase of some additional New England preferred stock was made by William E. Barnett, Executive Secretary of the New Haven, and the Finance Committee of the latter ordered that no mention should be made to the standing committee of the board, and that the amount of Mr. Barnett's note should be paid by check by one of the members of the Finance Committee.

"I object to that as irrelevant," said Mr. Lindabury. "Every one knows that's the way to get stock in if you don't want the price run up on you."

"It's very significant," retorted Mr. Swacker. "It follows a month after the decision of the Trans-Missouri case."

Mr. Swacker then went into the details of the acquisition of the New England by the New Haven to show the anxiety of the Directors of the latter that their bargain should not come before the Railroad Commissioners of Massachusetts. In the end the deal was put through and legislation obtained to sanction it, the shares of the New England being exchanged for stock of the New Haven.

New Haven Wants Secrecy.

Then Mr. Swacker passed on to the affairs of the Meriden, Waterbury & Connecticut River Railroad. It was leased to the old New York & New England in 1892 and in 1895 the President of the New Haven was authorized to purchase its control. In connection with its purchase the names of E. D. Robbins and A. Heaton Robertson, two of the defendants, came prominently before the court. It appeared that the New Haven did not wish its purchase known and so on May 20, 1896, John M. Hall, Vice President, wrote to Mr. Robbins asking in whose name the check for the road should be made out. He wrote:

"We should like to have it arranged so that the check in payment may not be publicly disclosed. I do not see why the check cannot be passed directly to you by Judge Robertson without any one seeing it. I suppose if you said to the court that you had received the check that would be a payment in court sufficient to satisfy the statute."

Mr. Lindabury admitted that Mr. Robertson had been the actual purchaser of the Meriden line for some time before it went to the New Haven. The road had been foreclosed, and he had bought it at the foreclosure sale, holding it for three years for the New Haven.

On Memorial Day, 1896, President Clark, Vice President Hall, and the Chief Engineer of the New Haven took a trip over the line and asked Mr. Robertson to come along if he was not "Intending to deliver a Memorial Day address somewhere."

From another letter it appeared that the public in general was quite taken in by the purchase of the road through Mr. Robertson. From a letter of John M. Hall to Henry C. Robinson in July, 1898, it appeared that it had been generally believed that Mr. Robertson represented a syndicate, and since the line had been lying idle for two years some awkward questions were asked. Mr. Hall feared that it would be suggested that the franchise might be forfeited, and that disagreeable questions would be raised concerning the evasion of taxation. Mr. Mellen said the line was afterward operated by the New Haven with electricity.

In conformity with an undertaking made with counsel for the defense, Mr. Swacker then spent a good deal of time reading into the minutes the records of the Goldsmith suit, which grew out of the undoing of the old New York & New England. It was brought by a liquor dealer of Boston, called Goldsmith, who was indemnified from all loss by Austin Corbin. Then the New Haven took it over, J. P. Morgan and William Rockefeller assuming the liability for the costs of the trial in place of Mr. Corbin.

In connection with this Mr. Swacker introduced a letter to J. P. Morgan, in which the New Haven, through J. M. Hall, informed him, "You need pay no attention to the Corbin suit as we will assume all care and responsibility in the matter, and it is now in the hands of our counsel, who will give it all the attention the case demands. I am very glad to know of your safe return and good health."

Mr. Swacker then brought out that after the New Haven had acquired the New England care was taken to give the latter the same amount of business it had enjoyed previously. It was done, Mr. Mellen said, because there was still a considerable minority interest in New England stock outstanding, and the New Haven did not wish to dissatisfy it.

When Mr. Swacker suggested that the Vanderbilts still held a block of New England stock, however, Mr. Lindabury objected vigorously, declaring it was an unjustifiable assertion.

The trial was then adjourned until this morning.

HEAR SCHMIDT'S APPEAL.

Repudiated Confession Caused Conviction, Slayer's Attorney Asserts.

ALBANY, Oct. 27.—Briefs urging and opposing a new trial for Hans Schmidt, convicted of the murder of Anna Aumuller in New York in 1913, and now under sentence of death, were filed with the Court of Appeals today. In his brief requesting a reversal of the judgment of conviction and requesting a new trial, Alphonse Koelble, attorney for Schmidt, asked for an opportunity to present evidence that the Aumuller girl met death as a result of an operation. He averred that the conviction was obtained largely upon Schmidt's confession which he since had repudiated, that he cut her throat with a razor "in obedience to an internal voice which said she should be a sacrifice of love and atonement."

The brief of Robert C. Taylor, Assistant District Attorney, opposed the motion and requested the court to uphold the record of the trial. Schmidt was tried twice. The jury disagreed on the first trial. In both cases his defense was insanity.

There "Ain't No Sich Person."

We yield to no man in our sincere admiration of the many natural advantages of this garden spot of the world, including the Scioto, the Olentangy, and Alum Creek, but we confess that it makes us smile slightly in our wan way when we get a letter addressed to the marine editor of this old palladium of liberty.—Ohio State Journal.

WANT NEW HAVEN TO SUE DIRECTORS

Effort to Recover Certain Moneys Urged at Stockholders' Meeting—Proxies Delay Action.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 27.—At the annual stockholders' meeting of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company today the wish of representatives of certain interests to examine proxies delayed announcement of the vote on approving the acts of the Directors, as contained in the annual statement, and the election of fifteen Directors. The meeting was fairly well attended. Most of the stockholders left after depositing their ballots, the recess then taken lengthened into hours, and finally tonight was continued until tomorrow morning. President Howard Elliott said the tellers might be at work all night.

Those stockholders who left apparently thought that business had been completed after a lively debate, based chiefly upon opposition to the action of the Directors in not instituting suits against former Directors to recover moneys alleged to have been recklessly expended.

Asa P. French and Hugh W. Ogden introduced resolutions, the former to have the stockholders authorize the Directors to prosecute former Directors, and the latter to compel the officers and Directors to cease objecting to the suit of minority stockholders now pending in the Massachusetts courts, which has a similar purpose in view. A stock vote was ordered on both.

President Arthur T. Hadley of Yale, a Director, defended the Directors' action, and said that Mr. French's protest had little weight, as he had not availed himself of the opportunity to assist the Directors in their consideration of evidence, which might have been used against the alleged recreant Directors.

Mr. Ogden, in an interview, said the tellers were comparing proxies with the stock book. He did not question the election of the fifteen Directors whose names were on the ballot, as he presumed all voted for them. He had understood that the count had revealed that some stockholders, executors, and Trustees had sent proxies which had not been properly prepared.

President Elliott's report on the road's business since June showed that the tide of traffic was rapidly increasing and that facilities for handling it were taxed to the utmost. His figures for the three months ended Sept. 30 showed that on the steam road the revenues increased $1,550,935, and the operating expenses $42,185. After allowing for taxes, etc., he said, the net income for the period was $2,096,048, an increase of $867,671 over the same period in 1914. On the Central New England Railway the net increase in income was $259,402, and with the New England Steamship Company the net increase was $124,498 over 1914.

For three weeks in October on the steam road the increase in business was $567,786, on the Central New England $90,351, and on the New England Steamship Company $54,820, as compared with the same period in October, 1914.

President Elliott said that these figures were gratifying to those who recalled the dark days of the last few years. In April, 1914, the management was trying to arrange to take care of maturing notes when business was receding. Now the company was faced with the problem of providing more trackage, more engine terminals, and more rolling stock to meet the business in New England growing out of the trade in munitions and other products.

Cloverleaf Earnings Grow.

The Toledo, St. Louis & Western Railroad, better known as the Cloverleaf Road, has made its first report under the management of Walter S. Ross as receiver. For the year ended June 30 the gross earnings were $4,436,069, an increase of $47,037 over 1914. The net earnings, however, owing to an increase in operating expenses by about $500,000, were only $888,922, a decrease of $356,215.

COMMODITIES MARKETS

WHEAT.

Irregular conditions prevailed in the wheat market yesterday in response to a number of unsettling influences. Opening easier, the market rallied and at one time sold ⅝@¾c above the previous night, but this was followed by a drop of over 2 cents a bushel, after which prices rallied a little near the close and were finally ⅛@⅞c net lower. Cash wheat here was easy, closing as follows: No. 1 Durum, 1.10¼, free on board, New York; No. 1 Northern Duluth, 1.08⅝, and No. 1 Northern Manitoba, 1.04¼, car, insurance, and freight, Buffalo.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
December	...	...	1.06⅜	1.07⅝	...

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
December	1.01⅛	98⅝	99¼	1.00⅝	1.13¼
May	1.03⅝	1.01⅝	1.01⅝	1.02⅝	1.19

CORN.

At the outset corn was steady and a shade higher owing to the firmness of cables, but soon weakened under the reports of splendid weather and commission house selling. In the afternoon the market dropped about a cent under the early high point in response to a report by Snow, claiming that the Government November report is likely to show a crop surprisingly large. About 160,000 bushels of new corn were reported for export at the Gulf. Yellow corn here was reported at 78c for No. 2 prompt.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
October	63¼	...	62¾	63¼	...
December	56	57⅞	58⅛	58⅝	67⅛
May	60¼	59½	59¾	60½	70⅜

OATS.

There was a decline of ⅛@⅜c in the market for oats, following the weakness elsewhere and the continued liberal receipts. Export business amounted to 350,000 bushels. No. 3 white oats here were quoted at 41@41½c; No. 4 white, 40@40½c; ordinary to fancy clipped, 40@44c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
December	35½	35¼	35¼	35¼	45⅝
May	39½	39¼	39⅝	39½	53

PROVISIONS.

Early in the session provisions showed weakness in sympathy with lower hogs and a liberal movement which induced liquidation. Heavy covering appeared on the decline, however, and losses were more than regained, the late market showing decided strength upon good commission house buying and support from packers. The arrivals at Chicago were 25,000 hogs, with 24,000 expected on Thursday. Kansas City had 7,000 and Omaha 2,000 hogs.

CHICAGO PRICES.

Lard—	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
January	8.97	8.77	8.97	8.82	10.67
May	9.20	9.02	9.20	9.10	9.90
Ribs—					
January	8.95	8.73	8.95	8.77	9.80
Pork—					
December	13.87	13.45	13.50	13.80	18.95
January	16.07	15.85	16.07	15.90	19.10

COTTONSEED OIL.

Throughout the entire session the cottonseed oil market was well sustained, but showed particular strength in the late afternoon in sympathy with the sudden upturn in lard. Final prices showed 2 to 8 points net advance, with sales of 14,000 barrels. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	...	...	7.80@7.90	7.79
October	7.87	7.87	7.80@7.90	7.78
November	7.79	7.79	7.80@7.86	7.75
December	7.75	7.73	7.80@7.85	7.73
January	7.83	7.75	7.82@7.83	7.76
February	...	...	7.90@7.95	7.83
March	7.95	7.83	7.93@7.95	7.86
April	7.97	7.97	8.00@8.06	7.82
May	8.11	8.04	8.10@8.11	8.02

COFFEE.

The coffee market was very active. Realizing and trade selling caused reactions of several points in the late trading, but the close was steady and last prices still showed net gains of from 6 to 10 points for the day. Sales were reported of 61,000 bags. The local spot market was steady and higher, with Rio 7s quoted at 7¼ and Santos 4s at 9¼c.

RANGE OF PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
October	...	...	6.55@6.60	6.46
November	...	...	6.55@6.60	6.46
December	6.70	6.53	6.60@6.65	6.50
January	...	...	6.61@6.63	6.51
February	...	...	6.63@6.65	6.54
March	6.74	6.57	6.64@6.66	6.56
April	...	...	6.76@6.72	6.61
May	6.84	6.66	6.76@6.77	6.66
June	...	...	6.81@6.83	6.73
July	6.96	6.76	6.86@6.87	6.79
August	...	...	6.91@6.93	6.85
September	7.02	6.87	6.97@6.98	6.91

SUGAR.

Futures opened quiet and irregular, 3 points lower to 8 points higher, with first sales 50 tons. The market closed steady, 1 to 8 points net higher. Sales 100 tons.

RANGE OF PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Oct.	...	...	3.25@3.27	3.17
Nov.	3.18	3.18	3.23@3.27	3.17
Dec.	...	...	3.22@3.16	3.11
Jan.	3.06	3.05	3.07@3.09	3.02
Feb.	...	...	2.99@3.01	2.95
March	...	...	3.02@3.04	2.98
April	...	...	3.06@3.08	3.01
May	...	...	3.10@3.12	3.05
June	...	...	3.14@3.16	3.09
July	...	...	3.18@3.20	3.14
August	...	...	3.20@3.22	3.16
Sept.	...	...	3.22@3.24	3.18

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 8,413 packages. The very mild weather is affecting trade to some extent and the volume of business today was light. Receivers had no difficulty in sustaining prices for the higher qualities, but medium grades favored the buyer. Ladies are quiet and a shade easier. Packing stock steady to firm. Creamery, extras (93 score,) 28½@29c; higher scoring, 29½@30c; firsts, 27½@28½c; seconds, 24½@27c; thirds, 23@24c. State dairy, finest, 28½c; good to prime, 26@28c; common to fair, 25@25½c; renovated, extras 24½@25c; firsts, 24@24c; lower grades, 22@23c; imitation creamery, firsts, 26@24c; ladies, current make, firsts, 22@22½c; seconds, 21@21½c; lower grades, 19½@20½c; packing stock, June make, fine, 21c; current make, fine, 20¼@21c; No. 2, 20c; lower grades, 15@19½c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 9,926 cases. Arrivals of fresh-gathered eggs continue light, and the general market shows a firm tone. Qualities are still extremely irregular, and prices are showing a very wide range. But the medium and lower grades are working down a little better than heretofore and are averaging better in price, and high qualities containing a good proportion of new-laid stock are scarce and firm. Storage eggs are meeting a little better demand and tone is steadier. Nearby eggs in very small supply; fancy new-laid qualities continue in sellers' favor; selected 32@34c; extremely irregular quality and value. Fresh-gathered, extra fine, per dozen 37@38c; extra firsts, 35@36c; firsts, 30@34c; seconds, 27@29c; thirds and dirties, 23@26c; dirties, No. 1, 21@22c; No. 2 and poorer, 19@22c; checks, good to choice, dry, 21@21½c; culls and inferior, 16@20½c; refrigerator special marks, fancy, 26c; firsts, 24½@25½c; seconds 23@24c; thirds or poorer, 20@22½c; dirties, 18@19c; State Penn. and nearby, hennery whites, fine to fancy, 53@57c; ordinary to fine, 33@53c; Western gathered whites, 36@40c; State Penn., and nearby hennery browns, 40@42c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 30@38c; nearby, refrigerator whites, 27@30c.

REST TALLAS CASE TODAY.

Prosecution Completes Testimony Against Nichols Pantry Boy.

Further testimony that Mrs. Elizabeth B. Nichols, wealthy widow of James Nichols, was strangled to death by burglars who entered her home on Sept. 8, was given at the trial for murder of Onnie Tallas, her pantry boy, before Judge Malone in General Sessions yesterday. Dr. Otto Schultze, medical examiner for the District Attorney's office, described the results of a microscopic examination of Mrs. Nichols's body in the Morgue. The condition of her internal organs convinced him that she had been choked to death. It had been said Mrs. Nichols died not of strangulation but of fright.

Henry J. Mallon of 917 Fifth Avenue testified that he was in the vicinity of the Nichols home, at 4 East Seventy-ninth Street, on the night of the murder. About 7 o'clock, two hours before Tallas was said to have admitted the three burglars, Mallon saw the pantry boy walking back and forth on the stone wall behind the house. According to the prosecution the boy at that time was planning out the road by which the burglars could make their escape.

The confession made by Tallas to the police, in which he admitted that he was in the plot with Arthur Waltonen, Eddie Lehto, and an Italian, to rob Mrs. Nichols, was again presented to the jury by Acting Captain Jones of the Third Branch Detective Bureau. Captain Jones was followed on the stand by Nathan Griggs, a nephew of Mrs. Nichols, who saw her on the afternoon of the murder, and who was able to describe to the jury the jewelry which the burglars stole from her person.

The prosecution is expected to rest its case against Tallas today.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Oct. 27.—Twenty-five corporations, with $304,000 aggregate capital stock, were chartered today. They include:

The Chatham Mills, Chatham, liquid filtering devices, materials, $20,000; C. H. Barrett, H. O'Brien, F. W. Kennedy, Chatham.

Bernard Granville Publishing Co., magazines, newspapers, books, music, manage theatres, places of amusement, $30,000; M. G. Hart, V. D.

Conservatism in Buying Stocks

prompts the purchase of such investments as the preferred stock of the Consumers Power Co. (Michigan).

This stock is commission approved, protected by earnings 3¼ times the amount necessary to pay dividend charges after paying all fixed charges and yields at its present price well over 6%.

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33 Pine Street - New York

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115 Broadway, New York City

FINANCIAL MARKETS

War Stocks Slump in Final Hour —No New Aids for Exchange Market.

There were two popular views of yesterday's market. The first was that the professional traders, having witnessed a decline Tuesday on the whisper of peace overtures, took advantage of the uneasiness to sell stocks for a further decline. This was the view of the public. The other was that the investing public, having seen how easily war stocks were depressed by mere rumor of peace, sold out positions taken at lower prices. This, needless to say, was the view of the professionals. At any event, the market proved itself in a position where it was susceptible to attack, and the reaction assumed good sized proportions in some of the specialties which have derived their popularity from the war. The rails were generally undisturbed, although they did not benefit immediately by the loss of interest in some of the war order issues.

There was nothing more in yesterday's news to give color to the report that the Kaiser is willing to talk peace, and no one believed the report, but the fact is that it suggested what might happen some day when a real movement toward ending the war is made. Traders thought that if a random and extremely improbable rumor could start a reaction it was well to let the reaction take its course, in order that stocks may be better distributed before the advance is resumed. Baldwin Locomotive gave ground rather easily, slipping back 10 points from 140 without any support. Trading in Bethlehem was so limited that the movement in that issue was not significant. The stock closed at 559, with a net loss of 21 points. The Maxwell issues and Studebaker surrendered without much show of resistance some of the gains so easily added in the last few days. Studebaker holders were not enthusiastic over the terms of the new stock offering under which they are to be allowed to subscribe to the extent of only 7 per cent. of their holdings to the new shares. As for Maxwell, the rise had been engineered so crudely that much of the work was easily undone as soon as the stock was left to care for itself.

Steel regained its old position as market leader, transactions in that issue totaling 201,000, or about 20 per cent. of the day's entire trading. Whether Steel led the recession or was influenced by it was not clear. The quarterly earnings statement did not prove disappointing to any but those persons who put their expectations beyond the happiest possibilities, and the indication in the statement that the company is now earning a surplus at the rate of approximately 20 per cent. per annum proved satisfactory to the Street. The issue sold up to 86 yesterday, but closed off a point at 84⅞.

In the face of the weakness in most of the industries a display of strength throughout the list of coppers attracted not a little attention. Anaconda was both active and strong, closing at 78⅛, with a net gain of 1⅞ points. Chino, Inspiration, and Utah all held their ground after losing gains made before the market developed its real weakness in the last hour. Southern Railway responded quickly to an unusually good earning statement.

The bond market was again broad and active, New York City issues being in particular favor. Arrival of another $5,000,000 in gold was without apparent effect on the exchange market. Talk of new Government credits is still decidedly premature, although there is a tacit understanding that Great Britain and France shall be extended the banking accommodations they want whenever they are prepared to confirm a tentative understanding reached some time ago. Russia has not yet opened negotiations through official channels, although inquiries have been made in a roundabout way.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	10 or Less.	Over 10 up to 30.	Over 30 up to 60.	Over 60 up to 90.	Over 90.
Boston	3½	4	4	4½	5
New York	3½	4	4	4½	5
Philadelphia	3½	4	4	4½	5
Cleveland	3½	4	4	4½	5
Richmond	4	4	4	4½	5
Atlanta	4	4	4	4½	5
Chicago	4	4	4	4½	5
St. Louis	3	4	4	4½	5
Minneap.	4	4	4	4½	5
Kan. City	4	4	4	4½	5
Dallas	4	4	4	4½	5
San Fran.	3	3½	4	4½	5

*Notes maturing in not more than 90 days secured by cotton or other staples, warehoused and insured, or in course of shipment, are discountable at the special rate of 3 per cent.

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Sixty days	2¼@2¼
Ninety days	2¼@2¾

COLLATERAL LOANS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Renewal Rate.
On call	2	1½	2	1½

ON TIME.

60 days	2¼@2¾	5 months	2¾@3
90 days	2¼@2¾	6 months	2¾@3
4 months	2¾@3		

COMMERCIAL PAPER.
Best Known Names.

4 months	3 @3½	6 months	3 @3½

Other Names.

4 months	3½@3¾	6 months	3½@4

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES.
Range of Sterling.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Chge.
Demand	$4.62½	$4.60¾	$4.62¾	+ .00⅞
Cables	4.63⅛	4.61⅝	*4.63	+ .00⅝

Closing Rates.

	Demand.	(or check.)	Cable.
London	$4.62⅜		$4.63
Paris	5.96½		5.95½
Switzerland	5.36⅜		5.35⅜
Scandinavia	25.95		26.05
Berlin	.81¾		.81⅞
China—			
Hongkong	48.35		49.50
Shanghai	56.00		..
Singapore	57.50		..
Greece	5.17		5.18
Holland	.40⅞		.41⅛
India—			
Bombay	38.00		..
Calcutta	38.75		..
Italy	6.45		6.44
Japan—			
Kobe	49.37		49.45
Yokuhama	49.12½		..
Philippine Islands—			
Manila	49.62		49.75
South America—			
Buenos Aires	41.00		41.12
Rio	23.37		23.50
Spain			19.00
Austria	14.60		14.70
Russia	..		33.50

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

	Bankers.		Commercial.	
	60 Days.	90 Days.	60 Days.	90 Days.
	$4.58¼	$4.56¼	$4.56¾	$4.54¾

Clearing House Figures.

New York Clearing House exchanges, $519,226,060; balance, $25,418,355; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $486,583.

The local banks have gained $4,399,000 on their Sub-Treasury operations since Friday.

Domestic Exchange.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, 10c discount; St. Louis, par; San Francisco, 35c premium; Montreal, 15⅝c premium.

Bar Silver.

London, 24d, up 1-16d; New York, 48¾c, unchanged.

Trading Quiet on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, Oct. 27.—Trading was quiet on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes 66 francs for cash. Exchange on London 27 francs 60½ centimes.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 27, 1915.

	Stocks, (Shares.)
Total sales	1,112,336
Same day last year	Exch. closed
Year to date	138,762,794
Same period last year	45,989,158
Average price and change 50 stocks	91.93 — .85
Same day last year	*Exch. closed

	High.		Low.	
Year's range to date	94.13	Oct. 22	58.99	Feb. 24
Range year 1914	73.30	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30
Range year 1913	79.10	Jan. 9	63.09	June 10

*Closing average July 30, 57.77.

Closing. Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
33	33¼	2,400	Alaska Gold mines	33⅛	33⅞	33	33½	— ⅝
41¾	42½	10,600	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	43	43⅝	41¾	42	—1½
73½	74	1,200	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	73⅝	74	73½	73¾	+ ⅞
71½	72	600	Am. Agricul. Chem	72	72¼	71½	71½	— ⅞
64	64½	600	Am. Beet Sugar	65⅜	65⅜	64	64¼	— ⅜
103	107	200	Am. B. S. & F. tr r	103½	103½	103	103	+1
212	220	3,100	Am. B. S.& F.pf.tr.r.	200	213	200	209	+18
61½	61¾	12,500	Am. Can	63	63¼	61⅝	61½	—1½
106½	106¾	100	Am. Can pf	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞	+ ⅛
86	86¼	23,700	Am. Car & Fdry	88	88⅜	85	86½	—1½
152¼	153¼	690	Am. Coal Products	153⅝	153⅝	152¼	152½	—1½
61	61½	1,000	Am. Cotton Oil	62½	63	61	61	—2
107	115	50	Am. Express	111	111	111	111	...
12¾	13	1,000	Am. Fl. & Leather	13⅜	13½	12⅜	12⅜	—⅜
57¼	57¼	2,100	Am. Ice Securities	57⅛	58	57	57½	+ ⅜
24¼	24⅜	700	Am. Ice Securities	25⅜	25⅝	24½	24⅜	—1⅝
27	27¼	9,600	Am. Linseed	27⅞	20	26⅞	27	—1
45¼	46	3,740	Am. Linseed pf	46	47½	45⅝	46	— ⅜
69¾	68⅞	14,400	Am. Locomotive	70⅜	72¼	69¼	69⅝	—1⅝
8⅝	9	10,700	Am. Malt	7¾	10	7¾	8½	+1¼
33	33½	1,900	Am. Malt pf	30⅜	34½	30⅜	34	+1½
		60	Do., odd lot	30	30	30	30	— ⅛
92½	92¾	7,500	Am. Smelt. & Ref	93	93¼	91½	92⅛	— ⅛
82	82½	300	Am. Smelt. S. pf. B	82½	82½	82½	82½	...
68¼	68½	4,900	Am. Steel F'dries	70½	70⅝	68	68½	—1½
111½	112½	100	Am. Sugar Ref	112	112	112	112	+ ¼
124¼	124½	1,300	Am. Teleph. & Tel	124¼	124⅝	124¼	124¼	— ⅜
229½	231	100	Am. Tobacco	229½	229⅝	229½	229½	— ⅜
53¼	53½	6,100	Am. Woolen	54½	55	52½	52⅝	—2⅞
51	52	200	Am. Woolen pf	52½	52½	52½	52½	—1½
96¼	97⅛	200	Am. Woolen pf	97	97	97	97	— ⅞
78⅛	78¼	65,800	Anaconda Cop. Co	76¼	78¼	76¼	78⅛	+1⅞
8	12	2,300	Assets Realization	11⅞	14	11⅜	13½	+3¼
106½	106¾	1,300	Atch., Top. & S. F	107⅛	107⅛	106⅞	106⅝	— ⅛
101	101⅛	400	Atch., T. & S. F.pf	101	101½	101	101⅛	+ ⅛
132	132½	30,600	Baldwin Loco	130	140⅝	130½	132¼	—5⅝
97⅝	98	3,900	Baltimore & Ohio	98	98⅜	97¾	98	...
75	75½	100	Baltimore & O. pf	75	75	75	75	— ⅝
		10	Bank of Commerce	173	173	173	173	...
525	550	300	Bethlehem Steel	580	580	559	559	—21
525	550	70	Do., odd lot	580	580	559½	559½	...
85	86	500	Bklyn Rapid Tran	86⅛	86½	86	86	— ⅛
133½	135	200	Bklyn Union Gas	132	134	132	134	—2
86	90	1,000	Burns Bros	87	87	87	87	—1
65	65½	2,900	Burns & Superior	65	65⅞	64	65	— ⅛
30½	32	100	Butterick Co	30½	30½	30½	30½	+ ⅝
41½	43	300	California Petrol	41⅝	41⅝	41½	41½	...
173⅜	174	9,030	Canadian Pacific	173⅜	175½	173	173⅜	...
57¼	57⅝	9,900	Central Leather Co	57⅛	58⅛	57	57⅜	+ ⅛
107½	107⅝	200	Central Leather pf	107⅞	107⅞	107⅝	107⅝	+ ⅛
57¼	57⅝	4,300	Chesapeake & Ohio	57⅝	57⅞	57¼	57⅝	+ ⅛
13⅝	13⅞	300	Chi. Great Western	13⅞	13⅞	13¾	13⅞	+ ⅛
34	34⅜	500	Chi. Gt. West. pf	34⅝	34⅝	34⅜	34⅜	+ ⅛
92⅜	92¾	900	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	92⅝	93	92¼	92½	— ⅛
127½	128¼	100	Chi., M. & St. P. pf	128⅜	128⅜	128⅜	128⅜	— ⅛
127½	128¼	10	Do., odd lot	128½	128½	128½	128½	...
17⅝	17⅞	11,000	Chi., Rock Isl. & P.	17⅞	18⅜	17¾	17⅞	+ ⅛
116	120	100	Chi., St. P., M.& O.	116⅜	116½	116⅜	116⅜	—1⅞
116	120	10	Do., odd lot	116½	116½	116½	116½	...
50⅜	51	6,400	Chino Copper	50½	51⅝	50	50⅞	+ ⅛
50	53	100	Clev., C., C. & St.L.	50½	50½	50½	50½	...
60	63½	400	Cluett, Peabody Co.	60⅝	63⅜	60	62	— ⅜
57¼	57¾	14,500	Col. Fuel & Iron	58	58¾	56⅝	57⅜	—1⅝
53½	54¼	100	Col. & South. 1st pf	54½	54½	54½	54½	...
142¾	143¼	9,300	Consolidated Gas	141	146½	140	142¾	+2
100	101	1,650	Continental Can	101	102	100	100	—1⅜
19⅝	19⅞	7,400	Corn Products Ref	20⅛	20⅝	19⅝	19⅞	+ ⅛
89	90	1,000	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	90¼	90⅝	90	90	+ ⅛
85¼	86	28,300	Crucible Steel	89	90	84½	86	—4
117	119	2,100	Cuban-Am. Sugar	117	121	117	118	—1½
210	213	100	Del., Lack. & West.	212½	212½	212½	212½	—2½
8	8½	200	Den. & Rio Grande	8⅛	8⅝	8⅛	8⅝	...
19	19¼	200	Den. & Rio Gr. pf	19	19	19	19	+3⅜
46⅞	47	10,600	Distillers' Secur	47⅜	48¼	46½	47	—2¼
24⅞	25	14,000	Dome Mines	26⅞	27	24	25	—2
70½	72	200	Elec. Storage Bat	71	71	71	71	— ¼
39⅜	39¾	33,900	Erie	40¼	40⅝	39	39½	— ⅛
55¾	56¼	6,900	Erie 1st pf	56½	57	55⅞	56⅛	— ⅛
46	48	400	Erie 2d pf	47¼	47¼	47	47	...
49	51	100	Federal M. & S. pf	50½	50½	50½	50½	...
340	350	20	General Chemical	345	345	345	345	...
177	179	3,500	General Electric	179⅝	179⅝	177	177	—1⅞
364	366	200	General Motors	367	367	366	366	—9
112⅞	113½	300	General Motors pf	112⅞	113	112⅝	113	...
77½	77¾	12,770	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	78	78⅝	77	77⅝	— ⅛
114⅝	115	1,200	Goodrich pf	115½	114½	114½	114½	+3⅝
121½	122	600	Great Northern pf	122¾	122¾	121⅝	121⅝	— ⅞
50	50¼	11,800	G. N. certs.ore prop.	50⅝	51½	49⅝	50	— ⅞
38	38¾	500	Greene-Cananea	39	39	38⅞	38⅛	— ¾
67¼	67½	2,950	Guggenheim Explor	67½	68	67¼	67⅝	— ⅛
107	109	200	Illinois Central	108	108	108	108	+1
45¼	45⅜	44,500	Inspiration Copper	44½	45⅜	44½	45¼	+ ⅛
22	22½	1,400	Inter.-Met.	22¾	22¾	22	22	— ⅜
22¾	22½	2,900	Interboro Consol	22⅜	22⅝	22½	22⅝	— ⅛
78	78¼	700	Interboro Con. pf	78⅜	78⅝	78	78	— ½
78	78¼	50	Do., odd lot	78⅜	78⅜	78⅜	78⅜	...
23	24	400	Int. Agricultural	24½	24⅞	23¼	23½	—1½
54	54¼	2,100	Int. Agricultural pf	54⅜	54⅝	53⅞	54¼	— ½
108	109	1,000	Int. Harvester, N.J.	109	109	108	108	—1½
104½	105	1,350	Int. Nickel v. tr.cfs.	103½	103½	102	102	—1½
106	108	100	Int. Nickel pf.v.tr.cfs.	108	108	108	108	+1
11	11¼	1,000	Int. Paper	11½	11½	11	11	— ½
41½	42	1,000	Int. Paper pf	42½	43	41½	41½	— ½
29	29¼	4,100	Kansas City South	28⅜	29⅝	28¾	29	...
62	62½	200	Kan. City South.pf.	62½	62¾	62½	62¾	...
127⅝	128½	15	Kings Co. El.L.& P.	120½	129½	120½	129½	...
225	250	100	Kresge (S. S.) Co.	249½	249½	249½	249½	+10½
81	81½	5,920	Lackawanna Steel	84	84¼	81	81¼	—2
103½	104½	100	Laclede Gas	104	104	104	104	—1
11	12	100	Lake Erie & West.	12	12	12	12	+ ½
28	32	400	Lake Erie & W. pf	30	31	30	31	+1½
77⅝	77⅞	3,800	Lehigh Valley	78⅝	78⅞	77½	77⅞	— ⅛
24½	26	200	Long Island	24½	24⅝	24½	24½	— ¼
177½	183½	300	Lorillard (P.) Co	182½	182⅝	182	182½	+1½
125½	127	100	Louis. & Nash	127	127	127	127	+2
81½	82	21,100	Maxwell Motors	84	86	80½	81¾	—4½
99½	100	3,900	Max. Motors 1st pf	101¼	102	99½	99⅞	—1
61⅝	62½	13,850	Max. Motors 2d pf	64½	66	60⅝	61⅞	—2½
51	53	800	May Dept. Stores	52½	52⅝	52½	53	+2
89	89¼	4,200	Mexican Petroleum	89	89½	87½	89½	+ ½
34⅜	35	6,750	Miami Copper	35	35¼	34⅜	35	+ ⅛
120½	121	200	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	120⅝	120⅞	120⅝	120⅝	+ ⅛
125	128	200	M., St.P. & S.S.M.pf.	127⅛	127⅛	127⅛	127⅛	+ ⅛
73	85	100	M.,St.P. & S.S.M.1.	74⅜	74⅜	74⅜	74⅜	+8⅜
5⅝	5⅞	200	Mo., Kan. & Texas	5⅝	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞	— ⅛
14	15	800	Mo., Kan. & T. pf	14	14	14	14	— ⅛
4⅝	4⅞	600	Missouri Pacific	4⅞	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
58½	58⅝	1,000	Montana Power	57½	58½	57½	58½	+ ⅜
82	83	200	Nat. Cloak & Suit	83	83	83	83	...
108	110	100	Nat. Cloak & S. pf.	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾	— ⅜
33¼	33¾	4,500	Nat. En. & St. Co.	34¾	34¾	33¼	33½	— ½
92	92	100	Nat. E. & S. Co. pf.	92	92	92	92	...
67	67	2,500	Nat. Lead Co	67	67	65⅝	65⅝	—1½
15⅝	15⅞	1,860	Nevada Con. Cop	15⅝	15⅞	15	15	— ⅞
147	148	1,500	N. Y. Air Brake	148	148	146	147	—1½
100⅜	100⅝	5,300	N. Y. Central	100	101	100	100¼	— ⅞
81¾	82	2,700	N. Y., N. H. & H.	81¾	82¾	81½	81⅞	— ⅞
30⅛	30¼	1,700	N. Y. Ont. & West.	30⅜	30⅜	29¾	29⅞	— ⅛
19	22	100	Norfolk Southern	19½	19½	19½	19½	— ⅛
115	115⅜	700	Norfolk & Western	115⅞	116	115⅛	115⅜	— ⅛
72	73	200	North American	72	72	72	72	...
111⅜	112	1,800	Northern Pacific	112¼	112½	111¾	111¾	— ⅜
42	44	100	Pacific Tel. & Tel	43¼	43¼	43½	43½	— ⅜
58½	58⅝	3,700	Penn. R. R.	58⅝	59	58¼	58⅝	— ⅛
119¾	120¼	1,100	People's Gas, Chi	119½	120¾	119½	120½	+1½
46	46½	1,500	Philadelphia Co	47	47	45⅝	46	— ½
76⅝	80	30	P., C., C. & St. L.	80⅝	80⅝	80⅝	80⅝	...
38	38½	3,700	Pittsburgh Coal	39	39	37⅜	38	— ⅜
105	107	500	Pittsburgh Coal pf.	106	106¼	105½	105¾	— ⅜
73	73¼	18,500	Pressed Steel Car	74½	76	72¾	73	...
111	111½	300	Public Service N. J.	111	111	111	111	...
165⅞	167	100	Pullman Co	166⅜	166⅜	166⅜	166⅜	— ⅜
49¼	49½	4,600	Railway Steel Sp	49⅝	51⅛	48¾	49	— ⅛
25⅜	25⅞	7,000	Ray Con. Copper	25⅞	26	25½	25⅝	+ ⅛
79½	79⅞	16,450	Reading	79⅜	80⅝	79	79⅜	+ ⅛
52¾	53¼	6,900	Rep. Iron & Steel	53⅞	54	52¼	52⅜	—1¼
103½	104	100	Rep. Iron & S. pf	103½	103½	103½	103½	— ½
5¼	5½	1,000	Rumely, (M.,) Co	5⅛	5½	5⅛	5½	+ ½
7¼	8⅝	500	Rumely,(M.,) Co. pf	7¾	8½	7⅞	8¼	+1
5¼	5½	600	St. Louis & S. F.	5⅜	6	5½	5½	...
10	11	100	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	10	11	10	10	+ ½
7½	7⅞	400	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	7⅝	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
16	16¾	300	St. Louis Southwest.	16½	16½	16½	16¾	+ ⅛
13⅞	13⅞	1,600	Seaboard Air Line	13¾	13¾	13¾	13⅞	+ ⅛
34	34⅜	500	Seaboard Air Line pf	34⅜	34⅜	34⅜	34⅜	+ ⅛
39⅜	40	1,000	Seab. Air Line pf	39½	40¼	39½	39½	+ ⅛
156⅜	157⅜	400	Sears, Roeb. & Co	157⅝	157½	157⅜	157⅜	+ ⅞
59⅜	60	1,400	Sloss-S. S. & I. Co	59⅝	60	59	60	...
98⅝	98¾	5,100	Southern Pacific	98⅝	98⅝	98¼	98¼	— ¼
120	134½	250	So. Porto Rico Sug.	134	135½	134	135½	—1½
21⅞	22¼	21,000	Southern Railway	21⅞	23¼	21⅞	23¼	+1¼
61	61½	4,920	So. Railway pf	60	62	60	61½	+2
79½	81	11	Standard Mill. pf	80¾	80¼	80¼	80¼	...
179	180	14,050	Studebaker Co	183½	188	177	179½	—5½
117	118	2,200	Studebaker Co. pf	116	119¼	116	117	+4
77½	77¾	12,770	Goodrich (B. F.) Co.	78	78⅝	77	77⅝	— ⅛
111½	115	1,200	Goodrich pf	111½	114½	111¾	114½	+3⅝
121½	122	600	Great Northern pf	122¾	122¾	121⅝	121⅝	— ⅞
50	50¼	11,800	G. N. certs.ore prop.	50⅜	51½	49⅝	50	— ⅞
38	38¾	500	Greene-Cananea	39	39	38⅞	38⅛	— ¾
67¼	67½	2,950	Guggenheim Explor	67½	68	67¼	67⅝	— ⅛
107	109	200	Illinois Central	108	108	108	108	+1
45¼	45⅜	44,500	Inspiration Copper	44½	45⅜	44½	45¼	+ ⅛
22	22½	1,400	Inter.-Met.	22¾	22¾	22	22	— ⅜
22¾	22½	2,900	Interboro Consol	22⅜	22⅝	22½	22⅝	— ⅛
78	78¼	700	Interboro Con. pf	78⅜	78⅝	78	78	— ½
78	78¼	50	Do., odd lot	78⅜	78⅜	78⅜	78⅜	...
23	24	400	Int. Agricultural	24½	24⅞	23¼	23½	—1½
54	54¼	2,100	Int. Agricultural pf	54⅜	54⅝	53⅞	54¼	— ½
108	109	1,000	Int. Harvester, N.J.	109	109	108	108	—1½
104½	105	1,350	Int. Nickel v. tr.cfs.	103½	103½	102	102	—1½
106	108	100	Int. Nickel pf.v.tr.cfs.	108	108	108	108	+1
11	11¼	1,000	Int. Paper	11½	11½	11	11	— ½
41½	42	1,000	Int. Paper pf	42½	43	41½	41½	— ½
29	29¼	4,100	Kansas City South	28⅜	29⅝	28¾	29	...
62	62½	200	Kan. City South.pf.	62½	62¾	62½	62¾	...
127⅝	128½	15	Kings Co. El.L.& P.	120½	129½	120½	129½	...
225	250	100	Kresge (S. S.) Co.	249½	249½	249½	249½	+10½
81	81½	5,920	Lackawanna Steel	84	84¼	81	81¼	—2
103½	104½	100	Laclede Gas	104	104	104	104	—1
11	12	100	Lake Erie & West.	12	12	12	12	+ ½
28	32	400	Lake Erie & W. pf	30	31	30	31	+1½
77⅝	77⅞	3,800	Lehigh Valley	78⅝	78⅞	77½	77⅞	— ⅛
24½	26	200	Long Island	24½	24⅝	24½	24½	— ¼
177½	183½	300	Lorillard (P.) Co	182½	182⅝	182	182½	+1½
125½	127	100	Louis. & Nash	127	127	127	127	+2
81½	82	21,100	Maxwell Motors	84	86	80½	81¾	—4½
99½	100	3,900	Max. Motors 1st pf	101¼	102	99½	99⅞	—1
61⅝	62½	13,850	Max. Motors 2d pf	64½	66	60⅝	61⅞	—2½
51	53	800	May Dept. Stores	52½	52⅝	52½	53	+2
89	89¼	4,200	Mexican Petroleum	89	89½	87½	89½	+ ½
34⅜	35	6,750	Miami Copper	35	35¼	34⅜	35	+ ⅛
120½	121	200	M., St. P. & S. S. M.

AMERICAN BRASS
BABCOCK & WILCOX
LIMA LOCOMOTIVE
NEW JERSEY ZINC
NILES-BEMENT-POND
REMINGTON TYPE.

CANADIAN ISSUES

PRIVATE WIRE TO MONTREAL

BRAZILIAN TRAC.
DOMINION STEEL
CAN. GENL. ELEC.
NATL. STEEL CAR

BOUGHT & SOLD

JENKS, GWYNNE & CO
15 BROADST
TEL. HANOVER 7474
MEMBERS N.Y. STOCK EXCHANGE

McCrory Stores
CORPORATION
7% CUMULATIVE PREFERRED STOCK

The McCrory system, established thirty-three years ago, has grown from one store with a nominal capital until today it operates 115 stores. Prior to its incorporation in 1915 this growth was financed almost entirely by the reinvestment of surplus profits.

The financing effected early in the current year supplies the corporation with working capital proportionately larger than that of other concerns in the same line of business. Beneficial effects from this new capital are expected to the extent of a 25% increase in profits in the current year and a larger ratio of increase in 1916.

The popularity of Five and Ten Cent Stores as reflected in the steady growth of this company, together with the large margin of safety for both principal and dividends, we believe, warrants our recommendation of this Preferred Stock to conservative investors.

Descriptive Circular and Recent Sales Figures on Application.

Price to Yield Over 7%

MERRILL, LYNCH & CO.
Seven Wall St., NEW YORK. Penobscot Bldg., DETROIT.
Telephone Rector 9377.

Tennessee Copper
"Rights"

BOUGHT & SOLD

HARTSHORNE AND PICABIA
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange
7 Wall St. Tel. Rector 4590.

Members N. Y. Stock Exchange

Will Buy:—
Safety Car Htg. & Ltg.
Singer Mfg. Co.
Gulf States Steel
Am. Brass Co.
Celluloid Co.
Am. Druggists Synd.
Yale & Towne Mfg.
Remington Typewriter
A. B. Kirschbaum Pfd.
Ward Baking Com.

ESTABLISHED 1873
TOBEY & KIRK

International Mercantile Marine Company
Special Descriptive Circulars on request.
E. BUNGE & CO.
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Founded 1866.
Members New York Stock Exchange
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NEUTRAL CARGOES TO BE GUARANTEED

Government and American Overseas Corporation Unite to Assist Exporters.

TO GIVE PLEDGES TO ALLIES

American Shipments to be Guarded So as Not to Reach the Enemies of the Entente Powers.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—Representatives here of the American Overseas Corporation were instructed tonight to inform Secretary Redfield of the Department of Commerce that the corporation was prepared to begin operations in accordance with conditions outlined in the Secretary's letter, which was considered today at the Director's meeting in New York. A conference will be held at the department tomorrow to arrange the details of Government co-operation with the new enterprise.

It is understood here that the corporation will send representatives abroad immediately to negotiate arrangements with the Governments of Great Britain and the Scandinavian countries for handling American export business through its system. Operation of the plan is expected to be launched between Nov. 10 and Nov. 15.

Bankers and business men interested in the proposed American Overseas Corporation held a meeting yesterday at the Guranty Trust Company, at which preliminary steps of organization were taken. A. J. Hemphill, Chairman of the trust company, was elected provisional President of the new institution, and R. L. Seamon of the trust company's foreign department was chosen Secretary for the time being. No further information about the progress made was made public, except for a statement that formal anouncement of plans and the names of permanent officers would be issued within ten days. It is understood that the officers will be men affiliated with the Guaranty.

The purpose of the corporation will be to give guarantees that shipments under its direction are noncontraband and will not reach enemy countries. The corporation will act simply as a forwarding agency with the additional function of assuring nations at war that shipments of merchandise and foodstuffs are bona fide and intended solely for neutral destinations. It is expected that this work will tend to reauce insurance rates on vessels and cargoes going to and from Europe, and will lessen delays in the movement of goods across the seas.

It was reported the meeting discussed a letter from Secretary of Commerce Redfield, and also considered the methods followed by the Overseas Trust of Holland, which for many months has virtually controlled the foreign trade of the Netherlands. Under the laws of the Dutch organization, every importer and exporter must notify the trust of his business ventures. Due inquiry is made into the information given, and a bank guarantee is secured by the organization that goods to be exported are not for the account of a buyer belonging to a nation at war. In case of imports the bank guarantee extends to the matter of consumption of the goods, which are confiscated by the trust if it is learned that shipments are going to belligerents.

Many local manufacturers and exporters have assured the sponsors of the American corporation that they will further the venture in all ways possible. It is expected that the names of firms actively interested in the corporation's work will be made public shortly.

IMPORTS LITTLE DECREASED

Exports for First Eight Months of 1915 Tremendously Increased.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—Statistics prepared by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce show that imports for the eight months ending with August last totaled $1,150,858,760; for the same period ending with August, 1914, the total was $1,270,361,263. In the same period of 1915 the volume of exports was $1,034,502,456, as compared with $616,289,563 in the same months the year before.

Exports to Europe increased extraordinarily. From $48,875,232 in August, 1914, they went up to $172,495,744 in August, 1915, and for the eight months they increased from $783,921,580 in 1914 to $1,393,475 this year. At the same time both imports and exports in our trade with North and South America, Asia, Oceania, and Africa increased very heavily. For instance, in August last year our exports to South America amounted to $5,312,457, but this year they were $13,450,247. Exports to other parts of the world were in the same ratio of increase.

Trade with the war countries has suffered a wholesale diminution. Imports from Austria fell from $830,506 in August, 1914, to $113,061 last August; Belgium, from $2,329,145 to $76,098; Germany, from $9,400,043 to $725,244; Italy, from $3,445,825 to $2,694,413, and Russia, from $740,766 to $440,124. France alone shows an increase. We imported from France in August, 1914, goods to the value of $6,962,668, and in the same month this year $7,538,826.

Exports to Germany for the eight months ending with last August fell off from $156,038,920 for the same period in 1914 to $11,888,510; Austria, from $12,798,495 to $43,334, and Belgium, from $32,696,395 to $14,057,335. Imports from Germany in the same period fell off from $119,886,586 to $30,819,943; Austria, from $12,802,157 to $4,540,188, and Belgium, from $28,184,693 to $1,711,434.

SCHWAB REJECTS APPEAL.

Issues Letter Refusing to Cut Bethlehem Shares to $10.

Charles M. Schwab said in a letter sent out last night to about 100 persons, banks and brokerage firms that the Directors of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation were opposed to reducing the par value of Bethlehem stock from $100 to $10 a share. Mr. Schwab's letter resulted from a circular issued in the financial district asking that the change be made. The circular said that owing to the high price of Bethlehem stock, there was danger of wide fluctuations, which stockholders did not like to see, and that an increase in the number of shares outstanding through the reduction of the par value would have a beneficial effect on the market. Copies of the circular were sent to the Bethlehem offices signed by the persons and firms to whom Mr. Schwab wrote.

"While we have great respect for the judgment of those from whom these communications emanate," said the letter, speaking for the Directors, "we have been compelled to consider the request which they contain from the point of view of the interests of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation and the entire body of stockholders. Viewing the situation from this standpoint, it is our unanimous conviction that it would be a mistake to reduce the par value of the shares from $100 to $10 at the present time.

"Our business at present is large and profitable, but conditions are unusual, and any readjustment of capitalization that may be deemed necessary can well await the return of more normal conditions. Furthermore, we are in a position to assure you that the holders of a substantial majority of the stock of our company are opposed to the change."

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

The reactionary tendency which affected most of the market in the late trading on the Consolidated Exchange had a special effect upon Crucible Steel, Baldwin Locomotive, Maxwell Motor and Studebaker, which all broke sharply. Vague rumors of early peace was used as a factor to depress these so-called war issues. The railroad shares, as a rule, held well, with Southern Railway the feature.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
850	Allis Chalmers	42⅝	43¼	41⅝	42
90	Am. Beet Sug.	64⅝	64⅝	64	64¼
1,650	Am. Can	61¼	63¼	61	61⅜
1,420	Am. C. & Fdy.	88	88⅝	85¼	86⅜
30	Am. H. & L.	13¼	13⅜	13¼	13⅜
220	Am. Linseed	28	28½	27¼	27¼
1,230	Am. Locom've	70¾	72	69½	70¾
20	Am. Malt	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
860	Am. Smelting	93	93¾	91¾	92¼
30	Am. T. & Tel.	124⅜	124⅜	124⅜	124⅜
14,200	Anaconda Cop.	76½	78⅝	76½	78¼
60	A., T. & S. F.	106⅞	107	106⅝	107
530	Baldwin Loco.	130¾	140¼	131½	132¾
60	Balt. & Ohio	91	93¼	92½	92⅝
10	Brooklyn R. T.	86¾	86¾	86¾	86¾
20	California Pet.	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝
80	Can. Pacific	173	175⅝	173¾	173¾
510	Cent. Leather	57⅛	58	56⅞	57
80	Ches. & Ohio	57⅛	57⅝	57½	57½
330	C., R. I. & P.	17⅝	17⅝	17¼	17⅜
370	Chino Copper	50⅝	51⅞	50	50
1,580	Col. Fuel & I.	58¼	59⅛	56⅝	57½
220	Consol. Gas	141⅜	145½	141⅜	143⅞
320	Corn Products	20	20½	19⅝	19⅝
2,430	Crucible Steel	89	89⅝	84	85¼
220	Dist. Securities	47⅛	48	46½	46⅝
2,780	Erie	40¼	40¼	39	39⅜
250	Erie 1st pf.	56⅜	56⅜	55¾	56⅜
240	Goodrich	78⅝	78⅝	77¾	77¾
480	Gt. Nor. Ore	50½	51	50	50
10	Gug'heim Ex.	68	68	68	68
1,180	Inspiration Cop	45⅞	45⅞	44⅝	45½
60	Interboro Cons.	22½	22½	22¼	22½
10	Kan. City So.	28½	28½	28½	28½
270	Lehigh Valley	79	79	77⅞	78
960	Maxwell Motor	86	86	81	81⅜
310	Mexican Pet.	89½	89½	87¾	88⅜
360	Miami Copper	34⅞	35¼	34⅝	35
80	Nat. En. & Stg	34	34	33	33
40	Nevada Con.	15¼	15⅝	15¼	15⅝
40	N. Y. Central	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
140	N. Y. N. H. & H.	83	83	81½	81⅜
100	Pennsylvania	59	59	59	59
190	Pitts. Coal	38¼	38⅝	38	38
250	Pressed S. Car.	74½	75⅞	72½	72¼
160	Ray Copper	25⅞	25⅞	25½	25½
2,470	Reading	79⅜	80½	79	79½
350	Rep. Iron & S.	53⅝	54½	53¼	53¼
280	Southern Pac.	98½	98⅝	98⅛	98⅛
410	Southern Ry.	21⅜	23¼	21⅜	23¼
150	Studebaker Co.	180½	188	180	180¼
160	Tenn. Copper	64	64½	63	63½
70	Tenn. C. rights	2¼	2½	2¼	2½
50	Texas Pacific	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
870	Union Pacific	132⅞	136	133	135¼
3,620	U. S. Rubber	55½	56⅝	55½	55½
34,380	U. S. Steel	85⅝	86	84⅝	84⅞
10	U. S. Steel pf.	115	115	115	115
530	Utah Copper	70¾	71½	70½	71
310	Va.-Car. Chem.	50½	50½	49¼	49¾
7,190	West. E. & M.	72⅝	74¼	71¼	72⅝
86,680					

MINING STOCKS.

1,000	Atlanta	.25	.25	.25	.25
500	Cholar	.09	.09	.09	.09
100	Hale & Nor.	.10	.10	.10	.10
800	Isabella	.16½	.16½	.16	.16
800	Jim Butler	.80	.80	.80	.80
400	Mexican	.43	.43	.43	.43
500	Montana	.30	.30	.30	.30
300	Ophir	.45	.45	.45	.45
300	Sierra Nevada	.79	.79	.79	.79
800	Tonopah Ext.	2.87½	2.87½	2.87½	2.87½
700	West End	.72½	.75	.72½	.75
5,900					

PUBLIC UTILITY SECURITIES.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Gas Co.	116	120
†American Light & Traction	340	345
†American Light & Traction pf.	107	109
Adirondack Electric Power	14	16
Adirondack Electric Power pf.	53	60
*American Gas & Electric	103	105
*American Gas & Electric pf.	48	50
American Power & Light	59	62
American Power & Light pf.	78½	80
American Public Utilities	30	35
American Public Utilities pf.	61	67
American Waterworks & Electric	5½	7½
Am. W. W. & E. participating pf.	13	16
American W. W. & E. 1st pf.	50	56
Atlantic P. & Lt. 7 p. c. cum. pf.	92	95
Cities Service	60	63
Cities Service pf.	64	66
Colorado Power	24	25½
Colorado Power pf.	95	97
Commonwealth P. R. & L.	35½	37
Commonwealth P. R. & L. pf.	81½	83½
Consumers Power Co. 5s, 1929	90¾	91⅜
Consumers Power (Me.) pf.	90	94
Denver Gas & Electric gen. 5s	92	95
Electric Bond Deposit pf.	60	70
Electric Bond & Share pf.	98½	100
Empire District Electric 5s	76	80
Empire District Electric pf.	65	72
Federal Light & Traction	10	14
Federal Light & Traction pf.	50	70
Gas & Electric Securities	50	70
Gas & Electric Securities pf.	60	75
Great Western Power Co. 5s, 1946.	81½	82
Lincoln Gas & Electric	15	20
Northern Ontario Light & Power	10	15
Northern Ontario Light & P. pf.	50	55
Northern States Power	29½	30½
Northern States Power pf.	86	88
Ozark Power & Water	15	25
Pacific Gas & Electric	54	55
Pacific Gas & Electric pf.	87½	89
Republic Ry. & Light Co.	15	
Republic Ry. & Light Co. pf.	62	65
Southern California Edison	77	80
Southern California Edison pf.	92	96
Southwestern Power & Light pf.	95	100
*Standard Gas & Electric	3½	5
*Standard Gas & Electric pf.	27	29
Tennessee Ry., Light & Power	7½	9
Tennessee Ry., Light & Power pf.	30	35
United Light & Railways	38	42
United Light & Rys. 1st pf.	67	70
Utah Securities	15	16
Western Power	17	19
Western Power pf.	50	52

*Par value $50. †Ex dividend.

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

Closing quotations for United States Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
2s, r, 1930	97½	..	Pan 2s, r, 1938	96½	..
2s, c, 1930	97½	..	Pan 3s, r, 1961	100½	..
3s, r, 1918	101	..	Pan 3s, c, 1961	100½	..
3s, c, 1918	101	..			
3s, r, 1925	109	..			
4s, c, 1925	109¾	..			
Pan 2s, r, 1936	96½	..			

Closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adams Ex.	100	105	C R R of N J	275	370
Am Ag Ch pf	97½	98¾	C & S A Tel	34	135
Am B Sug pf	92	93¾	Chi & Alt pf	17	14½ 27½
Am C & F pf	115	117	C & N W	130	131
Am Can pf	23	25	Chi, St P, M & Om pf	170	190
Am Coal P pf	116½	118½	Chi, St P, M & Om pf	128	140
Am Cot Oil pf	99	100½	C. C. & St L pf	72	77
Am Lo pf	98	99	Cleve & P. pf	77	..
A S pf, A	86	87	Cluett-P pf	110	112
A S & R pf	100	109½	Col & So.	33½	34
Am Snuff	130	135	Con Gas	42	45
Am Sug R pf	107	109½	Cont C pf	105	106½
Am Sug R pf	115	116	Crex Carp.	40	60
Am T & C	63	64	Cruc Steel pf	106½	108
Am Tob pf	130	140½	Cuban Sug pf	96½	100
Am W pf ctfs	95	98	D P & L	36	50
Am Wr Pa pf	84	93¾	Do pf	..	88
Atl Gulf pf	52	60	D & Co pf	90	97
Atl C L	109	111	Del & Hud	147	148
Bald L pf	109	112	D M & Ft D	6	..
Baton Rou	1½	1⅝	Det Ed	130½	131
Beech Fish	..	38	Det United Ry	63	..
Do pf	..	79	D S S & A	6	6½
Beth S pf	170	175	Do pf	11	12
Brown Sh	37½	42	East Kod	500	..
Do pf	87	91	F M & S	20½	30
Burns B pf	100	101	Gen C pf	112	115
Calif Pet	15¾	16⅛	Granby C	90	99
Canada So	54½	..	Hock Val	..	112
Case (J I) pf	79	84	Homest'ke	120	..
			Int-M pf	81	..

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
I H N J pf	117	118	Peo & E	9	12
Int H Cor	67	69	Pett-Mull	75	80
Do pf	101	116	Do 1st pf	95	100
Iowa Cent	..	10	P C C & St L pf	93	99
Do pf	..	20	P, Ft W & C, 1st pf	97	99
K C, Ft S & M pf	92	..	K C, Ft S & M pf	154½	..
Kayser (J) & Co pf	83	86	Pitts S pf	97	99
Do 1st pf	96	112	Quicksilver	2½	3
K & D M	1½	..	Do pf	2½	4
Do pf	30	..	Ry St'l Spr pf	93	97
Kresge(SS) Co pf	100	110¼	Rdg 1st pf	42	44½
L E & W	11	12	Do 2d pf	42	43
Ligg & M	240	247	Rock Isl'd	¼	⅝
Do pf	117	119	Do pf	⅝	¾
L-W Bls	23	27	Rumely (M)	3¾	5
Do 1st pf	94	96	Do cfts	3¾	5
Do 2d pf	64⅞	65	Do pf cts	..	9
Lorill'd Co pf	112	115¾	St L S W pf	32½	34
M'kay Cos	78¼	80½	Sears-R pf	124½	..
Do pf	63½	66	S-S S & I pf	88	94
Man B'ch	2	5	Sc P R S	105	110
Man Elev	128	130	Do pf	105	..
Man Shirt	54½	65	Sc R M & O cfts	60	75
Do pf	103	..	St'd Mill	77¼	79
M Dep Sts pf	98	98½	Tex Co	161	170
Mex P pf	85¼	86	Textbook	101	..
Mich Cent	110	..	T P L Tr	16½	..
M & St L	14	14	Tob P pf	99¾	100½
Do pf	26¼	32	T, St L & W	4¼	5¼
Mon P pf	107	109	Do pf	10	12
Mor & Es	84	..	T C I & R	36	39
M & B pf	60	75	Und T	107	110
N C & St L	127	135	Un T pf	82	82½
Nat Bis	125	129	Un Cig S pf	105	109
Do pf	117½	..	Un Dry G	23	50
Nat L pf	110¼	113	Do pf	66	70½
Nat Rys of M 1st pf	20	25¾	U S R & Imp	30	35
Do 2d pf	8¾	9	U S R & C Ref pf	3	4
N Y, C & St L	40½	42	Va-Car Ch pf	109	110
Do 1st pf	80	85¾	Wabash	..	⅛
Do 2d pf	60	65	Do pf	..	⅛
N Y, L & West pf	112¾	..	W Md	25	40
Norf & Wn pf	82	92	W Md pf	45	49
N W Tel	31	..	West A B	140	145
Ont Min	3	3¾	W S & M 1st pf	80	88
Pac Mail	30½	31			

FINANCIAL NOTES.

The time for depositing Missouri Pacific trust 5s and first collateral mortgage 5s with the Brown Brothers & Co. Protective Committee has been extended to Dec. 1. Certificates representing deposited bonds of both issues were listed on the Stock Exchange yesterday.

The Third Avenue Railway showed an increase of $11,370 in gross for September and an increase of $53,890 in net revenue.

The Peabody Protective Committee for the first and refunding 4 per cent. bonds of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway will ask for the deposit of those bonds.

A. A. Housman & Co. have issued a circular on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway.

A committee is being formed to solicit proxies for the annual meeting of the Tri-Bullion Smelting and Development Company.

Pouch & Co. have issued a circular on the Midvale Steel and Ordnance Company.

In response to inquiries officials of the Driggs-Seabury Ordnance Company, a Delaware corporation, stated yesterday that their company had no connection with or interest in a new New York corporation known as the Driggs Ordnance Company. The officials said they knew nothing about the new concern.

The Directors of the B. F. Goodrich Company yesterday declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent. on the preferred stock, payable Jan. 1 to stockholders of record Dec. 21.

The General Chemical Company has declared a quarterly dividend of 1¼ per cent., payable Dec. 1 to stockholders of record Nov. 19.

COTTON UNSETTLED BUT CLOSES HIGHER

Traders Apparently Too Much at Sea to Take a Positive Stand on the Markets.

DAY'S GAIN 3 TO 9 POINTS

Course of Prices Depends on Action of the Southern Spot Holder—Much of the Crop Picked.

As was to be expected, after the sharp break of Tuesday, the cotton market yesterday was irregular and unsettled, with occasional periods of weakness. The undertone occasionally showed steadiness, but the trade is too much at sea just now to take a positive stand on the market. The net change for the day was trifling, and even the few remaining bulls appeared to be satisfied that a fresh advance occurred. The market did not reach its low level of Tuesday, but the rally of 15 to 18 points early in the day was not fully sustained. Except in the December option the close was at an advance of 3 to 9 points.

It is felt that the market is fairly well liquidated, so far as long contracts are concerned, but it is recognized that the situation so far as the course of prices is concerned is clearly up to the Southern spot holder. There were rumors yesterday that banks were bringing pressure to induce sales of spot cotton. It is only fair to state, however, that this is one of the stock rumors in circulation after a severe break of 115 points from the recent high level. New Orleans wired that spot cotton was fully 1-16 under yesterday's prices with only a moderate demand.

Special reports to The Journal of Commerce show a very large percentage of cotton picked compared with recent years. In North Carlonia this percentage is placed at 65 per cent, against 58 per cent. last year, and 53 per cent. two years ago. In South Carolina the percentage is 69 per cent., against 68 per cent. last year and 66 per cent. two years ago. In Georgia the proportion is placed at 81 per cent., compared with 69 per cent. last year, and 71 per cent. two years ago.

Southern spot markets, as officially reported, were unchanged, up to 13 points lower. The local market for spot cotton was quiet with 5 points advance. Middling, 12.15c. Futures closed steady.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Dec.	12.13	11.96	12.04@12.05	12.00@12.07
Jan.	12.26	12.07	12.19@12.20	12.16@12.17
March	12.45	12.27	12.40@12.41	12.35@12.36
May	12.57	12.39	12.52@12.53	12.43@12.44
July	12.62	12.44	12.57@12.58	12.49@12.50

Total port receipts, 37,928 bales; last week, 42,303 bales; last year, 45,046 bales.

RECEIPTS.

	Yesterday.	Week.	Last Year.
New Orleans	11,082	5,846	3,823
Galveston	13,307	12,664	22,166
Mobile	1,375	691	265
Charleston	957	3,053	1,536
Savannah	4,332	6,442	4,021
Wilmington	1,236	1,106	485
Norfolk	3,263	2,725	1,437

INTERIOR RECEIPTS.

	Yesterday.	Week.	Last Year.
Augusta	13,339	4,242	13,888
Memphis	8,484	7,780	8,489
St. Louis	2,919	2,473	4,669
Houston	875	8,786	5,240

Exports, 15,948 bales; total thus far this season, 1,219,526 bales; total last season, 491,765 bales.

SOUTHERN SPOTS AND STOCKS.

Sales.	Spots.	Stocks.	Last Y'r.
100 Galveston	12.05	290,311	251,182
1,458 New Orleans	11.93	225,927	109,109
— Mobile	11.88	17,380	23,357
905 Savannah	12c.	158,454	106,662
— Charleston	12c.	38,690	46,945
— Wilmington	11⅝	39,028	22,420
371 Norfolk	11.63	58,743	25,766
973 Augusta	11.63	165,449	105,138
1,200 Memphis	12c.	147,026	143,132
— St. Louis	12¼	8,617	17,951
2,278 Houston	11.90	.....	110,633

The Liverpool market opened easy. There was a moderate business in spot cotton, with middling 7 points decline. Sales, 8,000 bales. Receipts, 1,000 bales. All American markets closed steady.

TO SELL IRON PLANT.

Thomas Company Stockholders Give Option Price of $3,500,000.

ALLENTOWN, Penn., Oct. 27.—Stockholders of the Thomas Iron Company at a meeting today granted an option on the company's property to Mills L. C. Kachelmacher of Ohio, who represented interests whose identity was not disclosed. The option price was $3,500,000.

The report that Charles M. Schwab of the Bethlehem Steel Company figured in the deal was denied by officials of the iron company and by officials of the Bethlehem Steel Company.

The meeting was called to consider a proposal of Mr. Kachelmacher to take the stock at $45 a share. The par value is $50. When the meeting opened an offer to take the stock at par was received from Philadelphia bankers, whereupon the Kachelmacher interests agreed to add $500,000 to their offer of $3,000,000, which brought the stock to $55 per share, and the stockholders voted almost unanimously to grant the option. The capital stock of the company is $2,500,000, divided into 50,000 shares.

STANDARD OIL STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
Anglo-American	16¼	16½	16¼	16¾
Atlantic Refining	639	640	630	640
Borne-Scrymser	265	275	265	275
Buckeye Pipe Line	110	112	110	112
Chesebrough Mfg	710	730	710	730
Colonial Oil	150	160	150	160
Continental Oil	250	255	250	255
Crescent Pipe Line	44	47	44	47
Cumberland P. Line	62	65	62	65
Eureka Pipe Line	245	255	250	260
Galena S. Oil pf	135	140	135	140
Galena S. Oil	157	160	158	160
Illinois Pipe Line	151	154	150	153
Indiana Pipe Line	110	114	110	114
Int. Pet. Co., Ltd	9⅝	10¼	9⅝	10¼
National Transit	31	33	31	33
N. Y. Transit	220	225	220	225
Northern Pipe Line	104	108	105	108
Ohio Oil	158	158	156	158
Penn.-Mex. Fuel Co.	58	60	58	60
Prairie Oil & Gas	415	420	415	420
Prairie Pipe Line	212	216	215	218
Solar Refining	285	295	285	295
Southern Pipe Line	230	235	230	235
South. Penn. Oil	335	340	335	340
South. West. Penn.	123	130	125	130
Standard Oil of Cal.	315	318	315	318
Standard Oil of Ind.	445	450	459	463
Standard Oil of Kan.	435	445	435	445
Standard Oil of Ky.	325	350	325	350
Standard Oil of Neb.	345	350	345	350
Standard Oil of N. J.	486	489	485	488
Standard Oil of N. Y.	198	201	199	201
Standard Oil of Ohio	505	515	505	515
Swan & Finch	125	135	125	135
Union Tank	83	85	83	85
Vacuum Oil	219	221	219	221
Washington Oil	43	47	43	48

FINANCIAL NOTES.

The time for depositing Missouri Pacific trust 5s and first collateral mortgage 5s with the Brown Brothers & Co. Protective Committee has been extended to Dec. 1. Certificates representing deposited bonds of both issues were listed on the Stock Exchange yesterday.

The Third Avenue Railway showed an increase of $11,370 in gross for September and an increase of $53,890 in net revenue.

The Peabody Protective Committee for the first and refunding 4 per cent. bonds of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway will ask for the deposit of those bonds.

A. A. Housman & Co. have issued a circular on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway.

A committee is being formed to solicit proxies for the annual meeting of the Tri-Bullion Smelting and Development Company.

Pouch & Co. have issued a circular on the Midvale Steel and Ordnance Company.

In response to inquiries officials of the Driggs-Seabury Ordnance Company, a Delaware corporation, stated yesterday that their company had no connection with or interest in a new New York corporation known as the Driggs Ordnance Company. The officials said they knew nothing about the new concern.

The Directors of the B. F. Goodrich Company yesterday declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent. on the preferred stock, payable Jan. 1 to stockholders of record Dec. 21.

The General Chemical Company has declared a quarterly dividend of 1¼ per cent., payable Dec. 1 to stockholders of record Nov. 19.

DROPS OLD WABASH STOCK.

Exchange Also Removes Comstock Tunnel, but Admits Others.

The old $53,200,000 common and $59,200,000 preferred stocks of the Wabash Railroad Company, the medium of much speculation in past years, were stricken from the trading list of the Stock Exchange yesterday. For a week the three classes of Wabash shares provided in the reorganization plan have been dealt in. The price the Wabash brought at foreclosure permitted an equity of no more than $33.15 for each $1,000 bond, so nothing was left for the old stock.

Comstock Tunnel stock was also dropped from the Exchange at the request of the company's Directors and shareholders. The shareholders had been seeking this action ever since the new commission rules went into effect two weeks ago. Under the rules the minimum commission for buying or selling 100 shares of stock selling under $10 a share was $6.25. As Comstock stock had been quoted around 11 cents a share for some time, the new commission would amount to more than 60 per cent. of the price of the shares, and the market for them was immediately killed. The old commission rate for Comstock was 25 cents a hundred for buying or selling. The company's $2,700,000 4 per cent. income bonds will remain on the Exchange. Franklin Leonard, Jr., owner of a majority of the Comstock stock, said yesterday that application would be made to have the shares listed by the Curb Association.

The Stock Exchange committee on stock listing yesterday authorized the listing of $13,967,330 of an authorized issue of $15,000,000 of the capital stock of the Alaska Juneau Gold Mining Company, a West Virginia corporation. The par value of the shares is $10. There has been trading in this stock on the Curb. The company was organized in 1897. In a statement to the Exchange the assets of the company are given as $14,017,388, of which $2,338,569 is in cash and bullion. F. W. Bradley is President of the company.

Additional securities admitted to the Exchange yesterday were the following: Columbia Trust Company certificates of deposit for Missouri Pacific first collateral mortgage 5 per cent. bonds, due 1920, to the amount of $1,335,000 par value; Columbia Trust Company certificates for Missouri Pacific trust 5 per cent. bonds to the amount of $2,651,000; Union Pacific Railroad first lien and refunding mortgage 4 per cent. bonds to the amount of $58,500 face value; $2,069,700 7 per cent. cumulative preferred stock of the American Coal Products Company; $1,222,050

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Buy

50 American Brass
100 Aeolian Weber P. & P. Com.
50 Bush Terminal Com.
25 Bucyrus Co. Pfd.
50 Babcock & Wilcox
25 Conn. Ry. & Ltg. Com.
100 Computing-Tabulat.-Recording
50 Dixon Crucible
50 Empire Steel & Iron Pfd.
50 Franklin Insurance
25 Fidelity-Phenix Insurance
50 General Development
100 Garland Corporation
100 Gray National Telautograph
25 Home Insurance
100 Hale & Kilburn Com.
200 Ingersoll-Rand Com.
10 International Salt 5s
25 Jas. Butler Pfd.
100 New York Shipbuilding
100 New Jersey Zinc
25 Phelps Dodge & Co.
100 Republic Ry. & Light Com.
50 Remington Typewriter (all issues)
25 Scovill Manufacturing
50 Safety Car Htg. & Ltg.
25 Singer Manufacturing
25 Thompson-Starrett Com.
200 Ward Baking Com.

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Sell

25 American Brass
50 American Gas & Elec. Pfd.
200 Aeolian Weber P. & P. Com.
50 Babcock & Wilcox
50 Bush Terminal Com.
100 Computing-Tabulat.-Recording
100 Eastern Steel Com.
25 Empire Steel & Iron Com. & Pfd.
25 E. W. Bliss Com.
100 Fifth National Bank
25 German-American Insurance.
10 Harriman National Bank
100 Harrison Bros. Pfd.
100 International Salt
50 Jas. Butler Com.
100 Milliken Bros. Com. & Pfd.
25 Midvale Steel (Old)
200 New York Shipbuilding
25 National Park Bank
50 Niles-Bement-Pond Com.
100 New Jersey Zinc
25 Omaha St. Rys. Pfd.
100 Pacific Coast Com.
50 Remington Typewriter (all issues)
25 Scovill Manufacturing
100 Tidewater Oil
50 Utah Securities
25 Victor Talking Machine
7 Winchester Repeating Arms
25 Yale & Towne Mfg.

J.K.Rice,Jr.&Co.
Phones 4001 to 4010 John. 36 Wall St., N. Y.

I recommend
the purchase of
Babcock & Wilcox
which recently paid its 126th consecutive quarterly dividend. During the past 25 years the company has never paid less than at the rate of 7% per annum.
Contracts have just been closed aggregating about $19,000,000, on which a large profit should be made.
The Company has a capitalization of $15,000,000, all in one class of stock, and has no outstanding debt.
I offer a limited amount
At the Market.
Inquiries Solicited.
ERNEST SMITH
25 Broad St., N. Y. Tel. 974 Broad.

We Buy, Sell & Quote
Lima Locomotive
Descriptive Circular T-2 sent on request
Slattery & Co.
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We Have Orders in
Am. Graphophone
Int. Merc. Marine
Locomobile Co.
Pacific Coast Co.
Pa. Steel Casting
DAWSON & LYON
40 Wall St., N. Y. Tel. 5441 John

Gulf States Steel
Standard Screw
Jos. Dixon Crucible
Am. Tube & Stamping
Cen. Aguirre Sugar
Cuban Am. Sugar Pfd.
Fajardo Sugar
New Niquero Sugar
Bought—Sold—Quoted
CHAS. H. JONES & CO.
20 Broad St. New York
Telephone 9140 Rector. Cable "Orientmest."

Aetna Explosives
Lima Locomotive
Du Pont Powders
Hercules Powder
PERPALL, SHASKAN & DROGE
50 BROAD ST. Telephone 1630 Broad

SCOVILL MFG.
J.K.Rice,Jr.&Co.
Phones 4001 to 4010 John. 36 Wall St., N. Y.

ANNUITIES
Reduced rates. $100,000,000 security. Best provision for old age incomes.
THE JOHNSTON & COLLINS CO.
66 Liberty St.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Sharp Break in Prices in the Majority of the Curb Stocks —Bonds Active.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 442,620 shares of stock and $701,000 of bonds.

The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 205,880; oil, 8,626, and mining, 228,120. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Shares.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,400	A. B. Mfg. Co.	41	41	36	36
500	Am. Zinc.....	67⅝	68¼	67⅝	68
920	‡Can. C. & F..108	109	107	107	
1,050	‡C. C. & F. pf.120	121	119	120	
3,300	‡Car. L. & P..	9¼	9½	9¼	9⅜
100	Cen. Foun. pf.	31	31	31	31
1,800	‡C.M.C.Co.,w.i.122	128	121	125	
600	‡Cramp Ship..	85½	85½	82	82
70	‡Dominion St..	47¼	47¼	47¼	47¼
965	Driggs-Seab ..145	147	138	140	
965	Eastern Steel..	40	40	36	37
1,225	Emerson Phon.	11	11⅛	10¼	11
120	Guant. Sugar..	68	68	*66	*66
950	‡Hall Signal...	85	85	81	83
800	‡Hendee Mfg..	35	35	33	33
20	‡Hop. & A. A.	50	50	50	50
40,700	‡Inter. M. M..	12¾	13⅜	12¾	13⅜
29,500	‡Int. M. M. pf.	45¾	45¾	43⅝	43¾
5,000	I.M.M.CT.ctfs.	45	45	43	43½
2,000	‡Inter. Motors.	45	49	43	43
75	‡Inter. Pa. pf.	98	98	96	96
785	Kthod. Br. pf.	4⅝	4½	4⅝	4⅝
450	Kelly Sp. Tire.285	302	285	301	
85	Kelly Spg. T. new 1st pf..	98	93	93	
12,000	‡K. S. T. w. i.	76	*78½	76	77½
550	‡Keystone Ord.	11½	11½	10⅜	10½
13,000	‡Lake Tor. B..	19	19	15	16½
1,000	‡L.T.B. 1st pf.	19	19	17	17
1,000	Man. Transit...	½	⅝	½	⅝
3,300	Marc. of Am..	4¼	4½	4¼	4⅜
50,000	‡Midvale Steel	93¼	93⅝	89¼	89½
2,900	C. of R. & H.	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
4,000	‡Stand. Motors	12	12	11⅝	11⅝
1,500	Sterling Gum.	2⅜	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛
7,000	‡St. Jos Lead.	14	14	13⅝	13⅝
5,000	Sub. Boat.....	43¼	43¼	42	42⅛
1,300	‡Tob. Prod....*37		38½	36	38
2,000	Tri. Film cfs..	6⅞	6⅞	0⅝	0⅝
2,000	Un. Prof. Sh..	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
5,000	‡U.S.La & H.C.	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	6½
2,000	‡U. S. L. & H. C. pf.	5⅝	5⅝	5½	5½
100	Way. Oil & G..	8¾	8¾	8¼	8¼
4,000	‡World Film..	4	4	3⅞	4

OIL ISSUES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
300	Cosden & Co..	7	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
525	‡Houston Oil..	19¾	19¼	19¾	— ⅛
95	Illinois P. L..155	162	155	155	+ 2
20	Indiana P. L..112	110	110	110	— 3
1,150	Midwest Ref...	41	37	41	+ 6
65	Ohio Oil 157	158	157	157	+ 1
22	Prairie O. & G.419	415	418	418	— 2
5	Southern P. L.234	234	234	234	— 1
10	South Penn Oil.340	340	340	340	— 4
50	S. O. of Cal..819	819	819	819	+ 4
50	S. O. of N. J..490	487	489	489	+ 8
79	S. O. of N. Y.201	199	200	200	
300	Ventura Con..	11⅝	11¼	11¼	— ⅛
6,000	‡Victoria Oil..	1⅝	1½	1⅝	..

MINING STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
4,000	‡Alaska Juneau	13	13⅝	12⅝	12⅝
600	††Alta Con. M. Co.	20	20	19	19
4,000	††Atlantia	26	26	25	25
810	Big Ledge Dev. Co.	3⅜	3⅞	3⅜	3⅞
3,000	††Booth	35	35	35	35
28,700	Braden Copper.	9⅞	10⅝	9⅞	10⅛
2,000	Butte Copper & Zinc ctfs...	4⅜	4⅞	4⅛	4¼
700	Butte & N. Y..	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
20,000	‡Canada Cop...	1½	1⅞	1⅜	1⅜
40,000	‡Cashboy	7	9	7	8
18,900	‡Chile Copper..	23⅝	24	23⅜	24
9,000	Con. Ari. S..	1⅜	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛
200	‡Diam'd B. B..	5¼	5¼	5¼	5½
800	‡Emma Cop...	27	27	27	27
1,000	First Nat. Cop.	4⅜	5	4⅞	4⅞
4,800	Goldfield Con..	1⅜	1⅜	1¼	1¼
200	‡Hecla Mining..	2⅞	3	2⅞	3
1,100	Howe Sound...	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
500	Jumbo Ext.....	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
4,500	Kennecott Cop.	53¼	58⅜	52¼	52⅝
11,000	‡Kewanas	33	33	31	31
800	Magma Copper	14½	14⅝	14	14⅜
300	‡Majestic M....	70	70	65	65
1,000	‡McKin.-Dar...	30	30	29	30
3,100	‡Marsh Min....	31	31	29	31
3,000	‡‡Mother Lode.	35	35	34	35
100	Mines of Am..	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
1,600	††Nat. Z. & L..	80	85	80	83
400	New Utah B..	3	3	3	3
500	Nip. Mines Co.	7	7	6⅞	6⅞
2,000	‡Oro	6	6	6	6
1,300	Ray H., w. i..	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
2,100	††Rex. Con. M.	45	45	44	44
3,000	††Sandstorm K.	10½	10½	10	10
3,100	‡Santa Fe M..	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
500	‡Silver Pick..	9	9	9	9
1,900	Standard S.-L..	1⅛	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛
1,500	Stewart	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
31,000	††Success Min.	69	70	65	67
4,300	‡Sup. Min. Co..	24	25	24	24½
500	Ton. Belmont..	3⅜	3⅜	3⅛	3⅛
500	Tonopah Ex....	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
500	‡Ton. Merger..	41	41	41	41
110	Ton. Mining...	5½	5½	5½	5½
6,500	Tri-Bullion ...	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
2,500	‡West F. Con..	73	75	72	75

BONDS.

$598,000	Bra. C. 6s....	189	212	190	212
100,000	Ken. Cop. 6s.	170	172	170	172
3,000	W. Pac. 5s..	35	35	35	35

*Odd lots. †Sells cents per share. ‡Unlisted.

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Bid and asked quotations of issues not traded in compared with those of previous week:

INDUSTRIALS.

	Oct. 27. Bid.	Asked.	Oct. 26. Bid.	Asked.
Am.-Brit. Mfg. pf....	75	100	85	105
Brit.-Am. Tob., ord..	14	15	14	15
Brit.-Am. Tob., grd., bearer	14	15	14	15
Can. Gen. Electric....124		127	124	127
Carbon Steel 125		135	125	135
Carbon Steel 1st pf...	76	82	76	82
Carbon Steel 2d pf...	85	93	85	96
Carriage Fact., Can..	48	52	52	54
Central Foundry	15	16½	15	16½
Central Foundry pf..	31	32½	32	33
Flsk Tire	122	125	122	125
Franco-Spanish Petroleum, (a prospect)..	1	1¼	1	1¼
Hall Signal pf.....	50	54	52	55
Man. High Power Mar.	95	105	95	105
Mutual Profit Sharing	9	9½	9	9½
N. Y. Transportation.	15	17	15	17
Pacific Gas & Elec..	53	55	53	55
Pyrene Mfg. Co.....	16	16¾	16	16¾
M. Rumely, w. i.....	21	23	21	23
Sherman Carbide	⅞	1¼	⅞	1¼
Sherman Carbide pf...	8	15	8	15
Steel Co. of Canada..	35	36	35	36

OIL ISSUES.

Anglo-American	16¾	17	16¾	17
Inter. Petroleum.....	9⅞	10	9⅞	10
Pierce Oil	13¾	14	13⅝	14¼
Ventura Oil	11⅜	12	11⅜	12

MINING STOCKS.

American Commander	8	10	8	10
Arizona Duquesne...	37	40	37	40
Big Cottonwood	3	4	3	4
Caledonia	98	1	97	1
Cerro de Pasco Copper Corp.	47	48	47	48
Consol. Copper Mines	1¾	2	1¾	2
Goldfield Merger	17	19	17	19
Ison Blossom	70	72	68	72
La Rose Cons.....	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
Tonopah Mining	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
Tuolumne Copper....	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅜
White Knob Cop. pf..	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	2

BONDS.

Anglo-French 5s....	97⅝	98	97⅝	98
Con. Arizona 5s.....	25	30	25	30
Inter. Mer. M. n. 6s.	90	96	85	90
Pierce Oil 6s.....	80	82	80	82
Western Pacific 5s...	33	34½	33	34½

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MUNITIONS STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
Aetna Explosive 150		190	160	195
Aetna Explosives pf..	83	86	84	87
Atlas Powder 267		270	268	273
Ajlas Powder pf.....	95	99	95	99
Babcock & Wilcox....147		150		
Bliss (E. W.).....	410	430	410	430
Bliss (E. W.) pf.....	70	72	70	80
Canadian Explosives.390		415	390	415
Can. Explosives, pf..100		110	100	110
Colt's Arms	900	925	900	925
Du Pont Pow., new..436		445	445	450
Du Pont Powder, pf..100		102	100	102
Hercules Powder....434		440	434	440
Hercules Powder, pf..114		118	114	118
Midvale Steel & Ord..93		94	94	95
Niles-Bement-Pond ..196		201	193	200
Niles-Bement-P., pf..101		106	101	105
Savage Arms 395		405	385	400
Scovill Mfg. Co.....425		435	400	420
Winchester R. A....2900		3000	2900	3000

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MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.
SAN FRANCISCO.

Alta	.03	Justice	.03
Andes	.11	Kentucky Con.....	.08
Best & Belcher....	.10	Mexican	.42
Bullion	.02	Occidental Con....	.73
Challenge Con.....	.08	Ophir	.43
Chollar	.08	Overman	.13
Confidence	.22	Potosi	.06
Con. Cal. & Va....	.29	Savage	.10
Con. Imperial	.03	Seg. Belcher	.05
Gould & Curry....	.06	Sierra Nevada....	.86
Hale & Norcross..	.16	Union Con.....	.76
Julia	.01	Utah Con.....	.03
Jacket Con.....	.24		

TONOPAH.

Belmont	3.60	Booth	.35
Halifax	.68	C. O. D.	.01
Jim Butler	.76	Comb. Fraction..	.07
MacNamara	.02	D'field Black B..	.05
Midway	.18	Florence	.44
Mizpah Exten.....	.30	G'field C. M.....	1.35
Montana	.90	G'field Kewanas..	.82
North Star	.18	G'field Merger....	.18
Rescue Eula	.07	Jumbo Exten.....	1.25
Tonopah Exten....	2.80	Lone Star	.04
Tonopah Merger...	.38	Silver Pick	.03
Victor	.34	Nevada Hills.....	.19
West End	.74	Rochester Mines..	.58
GOLDFIELD.		Round Mountain...	.40
Atlanta	.24	MANHATTAN.	
		Man. Big Four....	.06

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Dr. J'pot..	9	9¼	Isabella ..	16⅝	16½
Elkton ...	25½	26	Jackpot ..	6½	7½
El Paso...	75	85	McKinney.	35	38
Findlay	3½	4½	Portland ..	170	174
Golden ...	177	179	Vindicator.	151½	163
Gold Dol..	2	3	R. B. H..	3¾	4
Gold Sov..	6½	6¾			

RIVAL MACHINES BANNED.

Witnesses in St. Louis Court Bare United Shoe Machinery Tactics.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 27.—Testimony introduced in the hearing of the Government anti-trust suit against the United Shoe Machinery Company in the Federal District Court here today was that the company brought pressure to bear on shoe manufacturers to prevent them from using machinery other than that made by the United Shoe Machinery Company.

An affidavit by Louis F. Marier, salesman for the Universal Shoe Machinery Company of St. Louis, declared that on Oct. 7, 1915, he asked F. C. Rand, Vice President of the International Shoe Company, why the latter concern did not buy more machinery from the Universal Company. Rand's reply, according to the affidavit, was that he feared a controversy with the United Shoe Machinery Company, and Rand showed a letter from the company warning him not to get into a controversy, with the United by buying machinery from other concerns. The affidavit further said that Rand asserted he could make shoes cheaper by using Universal machines, but did not dare do so lest the United Company enforce its penalties.

The affidavit also said that in Milwaukee, last August, Mahler met Philip Frahler of Boston, a representative of the United Shoe Machinery Company, who was warning shoe manufacturers not to buy machines made by independent concerns. It also set forth that Frahler told Mahler that the Farmington Shoe Company of Dover, Del., wanted to get back into favor with the United Company, but that the latter demanded $12,000 penalties and an apology for using independent machinery.

An affidavit by John F. Cavanaugh, a representative of the Boylston Manufacturing Company of Masachusetts, said that B. A. Corbin & Co. of Boston used Boylston shoe machinery, but that when the shoe firm got two large contracts last Winter the company applied to the United Company for additional machines. The affidavit said that the United Company forced the Corbin Company to throw out all Boylston machines and replace them with United machines.

The affidavits were introduced after H. Larue Brown, special Assistant Attorney General, had outlined the Government's case under the Clayton act. The Government is seeking an injunction restraining the United Company from enforcing certain clauses in its contracts. A temporary injunction now is operative. Mr. Brown said that the United Company had a patent on a machine indispensable in the manufacture of shoes, and that because of this it was able to dictate to shoe manufacturers.

J. S. BACHE BUYS A BANK.

Gets Control of the International as an Investment.

Jules S. Bache of J. S. Bache & Co. has bought the controlling stock interest in the International Banking Corporation of 60 Wall Street, which has fifteen branches in the Far East. The price was $160 a share for the stock owned by the estate of General Thomas H. Hubbard and by his partner, Edward F. Sales. The announcement of the purchase yesterday was accompnied by the statement that Mr. Bache stood ready to buy in all the minority stock at the same price.

The International Banking Corporation is capitalized at $3,250,000. A recent statement showed loans and discounts of $20,430,000, commercial credits amounting to $2,855,000 and large cash resources. The bank owns the $500,000 stock of the International Bank, another Hubbard institution, and this is included in the sale to Mr. Bache. Branches are situated in China, Japan, India, and the Philippines, and among the bank's European correspondents are the Crédit Lyonnais of Paris and the Deutsche Bank of Berlin.

Mr. Bache said yesterday that the transaction represented a personal investment. He denied a rumor that the National City Bank had arranged to buy his controlling interest, but intimated that the stock might be sold if a bidder appeared with a satisfactory figure.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

The railroads reporting so far for the third week of October show these aggregate changes in gross earnings, those showing gains and those showing losses being stated separately:

Fifteen roads.....	$10,551,787	+ $1,891,165	
Two roads.....	656,725	— 45,076	
Total (17 roads).....	11,208,512	+ 1,846,089	

ILLINOIS CENTRAL for September—

	1915.	1914.	1913.
Gross	$5,758,583	$5,529,482	$5,855,044
Net aft. tax..	1,857,883	1,826,722	1,125,146
3 mos. gross..	16,165,258	16,770,904	16,910,074
Net aft. tax..	2,982,190	3,226,326	2,888,431

SOUTHERN RAILWAY for September—

Gross	5,616,934	5,509,782	6,010,529
Net aft. tax..	1,678,891	1,037,679	1,682,496
9 mos. gross..	16,140,461	16,902,895	17,280,924
Net aft. tax..	4,387,177	3,812,304	4,155,225

UNION PACIFIC for September—

Gross	9,152,464	9,162,999	9,351,489
Net aft. tax..	3,928,276	3,923,913	3,895,149
9 mos. gross..	25,445,898	25,190,268	26,615,599
Net aft. tax..	10,190,810	10,056,196	9,945,500

YAZOO & MISSISSIPPI VALLEY for September—

Gross	1,100,166	878,547	1,007,828
Net aft. tax..	382,872	170,755	207,877
8 mos. gross..	2,997,209	2,656,850	2,706,088
Net aft. tax...	717,594	421,863	386,432

Miscellaneous Earnings.

LACLEDE GAS LIGHT COMPANY of St. Louis for the nine months ended Sept. 30—

	1915.	1914.	Increase.
Gross earnings	3,370,901	3,388,501	*17,600
Exp. and taxes.	1,522,544	1,695,810	*173,266
Net earnings..	1,848,356	1,692,691	145,665
Disp. and cont. charges	247,960	204,005	43,955
Int. chgs. and pf. divs.....	929,826	924,781	15,045
Surplus	680,570	563,905	96,665

*Decrease.

MASSACHUSETTS ELECTRIC COMPANY for the quarter ended Sept. 30—

	1915.	1914.	Decrease.
Gross	2,874,745	2,948,926	74,181
Expenses	1,857,152	1,762,642	*94,510
Net	1,017,593	1,186,284	168,691
Chgs. & taxes.	519,585	523,271	3,686
Surplus	498,008	663,013	265,005

*Increase.

WISCONSIN - MINNESOTA LIGHT AND POWER (a subsidiary of American Public Utilities Company) for the twelve months ended Sept. 30—

	1915.	1914.	Increase.
Gross earnings	1,085,309	1,011,944	73,365
Exp. and taxes	547,075	519,384	7,691
Net earnings..	538,234	492,560	65,674

OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS

BALTIMORE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
140	Con. Power...110		111	110	111
1,072	Cosden	7	7	6⅝	6⅝
435	Elkhorn Fuel..	19⅜	19⅜	19	19½
827	Fairmount Gas	30¾	30¾	30	30
445	Fairm. Gas pf.	50	51	50	51
20	Houston Oil...	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	19⅝
50	Mercan. Trust.200		200	200	200
50	Mt. V. C. M..	11	11	11	11
15	Mt. V. C. M. pf	53¼	53¼	53¼	53¼
13	Nor. Central..	84	84	84	84
100	Penn. W. Pow.	73⅜	73⅜	73⅜	73⅜
63	Un. Ry. & El.	24½	24½	24¼	24½
1,042	Wayland Oil..	4¾	4	3⅝	4

BONDS.

$1,000	Ala. C. & I. 5s.	77	77	77	77
5,000	A. C. L. cv. 6s.	92¼	92¼	92¼	92¼
2,000	Chil. Ry. 5s..	94⅝	94⅝	94⅝	94⅝
300	C. of E. 3½s, '40, ...	90	90	90	90
7,000	C. of B. 4s,'51	96⅝	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝
1,000	Con. C. ref. 5s.	89	89	89	89
2,000	Con. Gas 6s...	102¼	102¼	102¼	102¼
1,000	Con. Gas 4½s.	93½	93½	93½	93½
1,000	Elk. Fuel 5s..	99	99	99	99
3,000	Mary. Elec. 5s.	96¼	96¼	96¼	96¼
4,000	N. Ry. & El. 5s	96½	96¼	96¼	96¼
1,000	Nor. P. T. 5s.	82½	82½	82½	82½
200	Un. Ry. & El. fdg. 5s.	86¾	86¾	86¾	86¾
1,000	Un. Ry. & El. fdg. 4s.	84	84	84	84
5,000	Un. Ry. & El. fdg. 4s.	81	81	81	81

CHICAGO.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
3	Am. Radiator..356		356	356	356
28	Am. Shipbuild.	35	35	35	35
125	Am. Shipb. pf.	72¼	72⅝	72¼	72⅝
5	Booth Fish pf..	75	75	75	75
405	Chi. Pn. Tool.	96	96	83½	83½
40	Chi. Ry. S. 2.	17½	17⅞	17½	17⅞
115	Comm. Edison.138		138½	138	138½
60	Deere pf.	96	96½	95½	95½
16	Diam. Match..102½		103	102½	103
10	Illinois Brick..	70	70	70	70
30	K. C. Ry. & L.	24	24	24	24
30	K. C. Ry. & L. pf.	24	24	24	24
	Light ctfs..	25	27	25	27
10	K.C.Ry.& L.pf.	58	58	58	58
40	K.C.Ry.& L.pf. ctfs.	60	60	60	60
460	Lindsay Light.	5	5½	5	5¼
45	Mont. Ward pf.112		112	112	112
50	Max. Mot. 2d..	64	64	64	64
100	Nat. Carb. pf..120⅜		120⅜	120⅜	120⅜
89	People's Gas..119		120	119	120
30	Public Service.	99	99	99	99
64	Pub. Serv. pf..	99	99	99	99
20	Quaker Oats ..300		300	300	300
235	Quak. Oats pf.106½		107⅛	106½	106½
208	Sears, Roeb...157⅛		157⅜	157⅛	157⅛
481	Stew. Warner.	75¼	75¾	74⅝	74⅝
25	Swift & Co...118⅛		118⅜	118⅛	118½
97	Union Carbide.159		159	159	159
100	Union Sw. & S.129		129	129	129

BONDS.

$2,000	Chi. C. Ry. 5s.	97	97	97	97
1,000	Chi. Ry. B 5s.	69½	69½	69½	69½

PHILADELPHIA.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
700	Allis Chal.....	42½	42⅝	42½	42⅝
110	Anaconda	77⅛	77⅞	77⅛	77⅞
475	Amn. Rys	31	31⅝	31	31⅛
65	Amn. Rys. pf.	96½	96½	96½	96½
100	Amn. Smelt....	92¼	92¼	92¼	92¼
100	Baldwin Loco.137⅞		137⅞	137⅝	137⅞
250	Buf. & Sus. t.c.	22	22	22	22
60	Buf. & Sus. pf.	53½	53½	52⅞	52⅞
1,015	J. G. Brill....	64½	64½	64	64
8,810	Cam. Steel....	69	69	67½	67½
100	Colo. Fuel....	57⅝	57⅝	57⅝	57⅝
825	El. Stor. Bat..	71¼	72	71	71
600	Gen. Asphalt..	34½	34½	34¼	34½
100	Gen. Asph. pf..	71½	71½	71½	71½
35	Ina. C. of N..	23½	23½	23½	23½
1,155	Lake Su. Corp.	9⅞	9⅞	9¼	9⅝
456	Lehigh Navi..	73⅞	73⅞	73	73
891	Lehigh Valley.	78⅝	78⅝	77⅝	77⅝
180	Lehigh V. Tr..	17¼	17¼	17¼	17¼
565	Le. V. Tr. pf.	88½	88½	87⅞	87⅞
40	Minehill	56½	56½	56⅞	56½
1,015	Penn. R. R....	59	59	58¾	58¾
375	Penn. S. M. Co.	101¼	103	101½	103
15	Penn. Steel....	98½	98½	98½	98½
85	Phila. Co.....	46⅝	46⅝	46½	46⅝
55	Phil. Co. cm.pf	43	43	43	43

Auctioneers

whose announcements of sales appear on the Business Page of The New York Times:

Merchandise.

William Livingston, Auct., 368 Canal St., 3266 Franklin, advances; consignments solicited. Cash buyers, high-grade mdse. preferred.

GROSS, FRANZBLAU & CO., 27 Greene St., pays cash for all kinds of merchandise, machinery and fixtures. Tel. 886 Spring.

DAVID W. BIOW & CO., 520-522 BROADWAY.

WISE, Auctr., 428 Columbus Av., 7175 Schuyler, pays highest cash prices, furniture, &c.

D. HARTMANN, Auctioneer of high-class merchandise, 15 Mercer St. Tel. Spring 4250.

HARRY M. MOSES, Auctioneer & Appraiser, 180 Broadway. Cortlandt 1238.

Chas. Shongood, Auctioneer, 539 Broadway, will buy large plants. Nothing under $1,000.

Van Prag & Co., 15-17 Greene, largest cash buyers; mdse., fixtures, machinery. Sp. 2248.

Michael M. Weisz buys all kinds mdse., machinery, fixtures. 7 Lispenard. 2847 Frank.

HENRY LILLY CO., 89-90 Reade St. Trade Sales of Shoes Every Wed. & Fri.

National Purchasing Co., 5 Lispenard St., Fr'n 4343. Largest Cash Buyers Mdse. & Fixtures.

In BROOKLYN, it's I. SINGER, 582 Broadway. Buys mdse., all descriptions, cash.

Frank Jacobovits, 10 Lispenard. Tel. 2950 Franklin. Buys All Kinds Stocks and Plants.

Dan'l Greenwald, Act'r to Sheriff, N. Y. County, 23 Lispenard St. Tel. Frank. 1780.

H. PERELMUTER, 208 Canal, pays liberal prices for cloaks, suits, and miscel. mdse.

Samuel Marx—Auctioneer & Appraiser, Woolworth Bldg. Telephones: 6911-12 Barclay.

LARGE wholesale or retail stocks wanted for cash. A. Schaap & Sons, 394 B'way.

Eastern Mdse. Co., 436 Broadway, Auctioneers and commission merchants.

Retail.

Art, Furniture, Rugs, etc.

Works of art, pianos, bric-a-brac, paintings bought, any quantity. Broadway Galleries, 1,362 B'way.

Highest prices furniture, pianos, antiques, &c. A. Kaliski, 88 Univ. Pl. 'Phone 2377 Stuyv.

WISE, Auctr., 428 Columbus Av., 7175 Schuyler, pays highest cash prices, furniture, &c.

J. GORDON NOAKES, Auctioneer and Appraiser, 715 6th Av. Tel. Bryant 4343.

FIFTH AVENUE AUCTION ROOMS, INC., 333-341 Fourth Av., at 25th St.

K. KAPRELIAN, ORIENTAL RUGS, 179 Madison Av., at 34th St.

AUCTION SALES.

MERCHANDISE.

JOS. SHONGOOD'S SONS
Julius Shongood, Auctioneer
Salesroom, 94 Bowery

Will Sell at Auction
TODAY, THURS., OCT. 28
At 10 A. M.

The season's largest and finest collection of

HIGH-GRADE FURS

COMPRISING
RUSSIAN SABLE SETS
RUSSIAN SABLE SCARFS, SEALSKIN COATS, SEALSKINS AND HIGH GRADE FURS AND FUR GARMENTS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

BY ORDER OF

Jas. J. Ryan, Inc., 132 Myrtle Ave., Brooklyn
Robt. T. Adam Co., 2138 Eighth Ave., Manhattan
H. Silberstein & Sons, 1 to 9 8th Av., Manhattan
Silberstein Bros., 2457 Eighth Ave., Manhattan

Also on Friday, Oct. 29, at 10 A. M.
HIGH-GRADE FURS

By order of

The Provident Loan Society of New York
Max Bernstein, 273 W. 125th St., Manhattan
H. S. Isaacs, 2486 Eighth Ave. Manhattan

COMPRISING
RUSSIAN SABLES, SEALSKINS, FUR SETS, LADIES' FUR COATS, MEN'S FUR-LINED OVERCOATS, FUR MOTOR COATS, FUR NECKPIECES AND RAW SKINS, a very fine and varied assortment.
DEALERS ESPECIALLY INVITED.

An Exceptional, Staple and Most Up-to-Date Stock of

FURS

consisting of very select Silver Fox, Natural Blue, Beaver, Skunk, Cross Fox, Black and Pointed Fox, Fisher, and Raccoon

SKINS

ALSO A STOCK OF

Manufactured Furs,

consisting of Genuine Fisher, Red Cross, Black, White, Cuka, and Pointed Foxes, Mink, Hudson Seal, Persian Lamb, Skunk, Fitch, Chinchilla Squirrel, Caracul, Natural Blue, Mole and Moline, and various other skins made up into

SCARFS, MUFFS, SETS AND COATS,

made in the latest models for the coming season, and will be sold strictly without reserve.

D. HARTMANN, Auctioneer,
will sell Tom'w, Friday, Oct. 29, '15,

commencing at 10:30 A. M. at salesroom, 7175 MERCER ST., Near Canal St., N. Y.

SPECIAL NOTICE—I beg to call the attention of the trade to the exceptional fine class of Natural Blue, Cross and Silver Fox, Beaver and Fisher SKINS, which, owing to the high prices realized at the St. Louis Auction Sale for this particular fur, should prove an advantageous chance for prospective buyers.

This offering will be open for

Inspection TODAY,

Thursday, Oct. 28th, from 1 P. M. to 5 P. M. For further information telephone 4299 Spring.

FURNITURE—RUGS—ART.

Keeler Art Galleries,
12 Vesey St., near Broadway.
(Subway Station at Fulton St.)
ABSOLUTE AUCTION SALE
THIS DAY AND TOMORROW
at 2 P. M.
Household Furniture

Contents of two private residences. Chickering and Mathushek Pianos, large number of Oriental and Domestic Carpets and Rugs, rich Draperies, Bedroom, Parlor, Library and Dining Room Furniture, China, Glassware, Paintings, rare Etchings, Bric-a-Brac, &c.
GEO. W. KEELER, Auctioneer.

TO-DAY at 2 P. M.
And Following Days at Same Hour
AT THE
Old Galleries
43 LIBERTY ST., NEW YORK.
GREAT SALE BY AUCTION
of Carefully Chosen
ORIENTAL RUGS
AND CARPETS
in many sizes, weaves and colors.
Mr. C. Beauclerc Clarke, Auct.

MISCELLANEOUS.

About $50,000 Worth of
High Speed Steel Tools

BROWN & SHARPE,
PRATT & WHITNEY,
AND OTHER HIGH-CLASS TOOLS
CONSISTING OF

Milling Cutters, Gauges, Reamers, Arbors, Thread Gauges, Lathe and Drill Chucks, Taps, Dies, Face Plates, Tool Racks, etc.

CHARLES SHONGOOD, Auctioneer, will sell Today, Thursday, October 28, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., at 539 Broadway, New York City, the above property.

ALL THESE GOODS ARE PRACTICALLY BRAND NEW.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyer's Wants

50 *Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.*

OPEN for Blue and Gray Chinchilla; must be cheap; quantity no object. Eisenberg & Friedman, 57-59 East 11th St.

DRESS FASTENERS wanted; all sizes. Telephone 5893 Franklin.

BIG SACRIFICE.—Have 100 dozen waists to close out at exceptionally low figure. Jos. Rosenberg & Co., 134 Spring St.

JOB 100 dresses, assorted; charmeuse, velvet, combination taffeta and serge dresses, cheap. National Costume Company, 148 West 24th St.

HAVE 200 COATS to close out; also very desirable Piece Goods in coatings. 15th floor, 20 West 22d.

JOB OF SERGE, silk, and velvet dresses to close out. Graber and Wechsler, 164 West 25th St.

ON HAND 1,000 cloth coats, fur trimmed; close out at $4.75. Hirsch & Bro., 153 W. 27th St.

WE CARRY LARGE QUANTITIES OF ALL kinds of mixture coats on hand for immediate delivery.
Weinstein & Klipstein,
139-141 Spring St., Corner Wooster St.

FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY, PLUSH COATS AND FUR-TRIMMED MIXTURE AND BROADCLOTH COATS. ALL SNAPPY STYLES AND LATEST MODELS. L. & B. SAPIRO CLOAK CO., 45 WEST 20TH ST.

On hand, COATS, FUR TRIMMED; cloths, pile fabrics, $4.50 to $12.50; immediate delivery. Hirsch & Brother, 153 West 27th St.

FUR-TRIMMED COATS.
In plushes, corduroy, velours, mixtures; 1,000 for immediate delivery. Kaplan Bros., 150 West 22d St.; Chelsea 2165-9015.

WE HAVE NIFTY FUR-TRIMMED DRESSES FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY. DICKER & GINSBERG, 142 W. 26TH ST.

HAVE ABOUT 3,000 FUR-TRIMMED PLUSH COATS on hand for immediate delivery. Morris Jaffe, 40-46 W. 25th St.

HAVE 5,000 plush coats on hand, ready for immediate delivery, at reasonable prices. Rudinsky Bros., 27 West 24th.

VELVETEEN SUITS, fur trimmed, for immediate delivery. M. L. & G. Cloak and Suit Co., 20 West 17th St.

500 PARTY DRESSES for immediate delivery from $5 up. Nilret Manufacturing Co., 6 West 20th St.

250 PIECES OF FURS, consisting of scarfs, muffs, and coats, at a sacrifice. Schiller, 224 Sixth Av.

ON HAND for immediate delivery, up-to-date dresses at a price. Nassar Dress Co., 39 West 32d St.

HAVE a few Pieces of Salt's Esquimette Plush at $3.65 per yard. M. Drachman, 147 West 25th St.

FUR-TRIMMED VELVETEEN and cloth suits; $4.50 up. S. Greenberg, 141 West 20th St.

FOR SALE—F. & H. Columbia Broadcloth, $1.20 less 6. Phone 9840 Farragut.

JOBS desired for cash in highest-grade Ladies' and Children's Dresses and Suits, Plush and Winter Coats, Skirts, Waists, Petticoats, Furs, Sweaters. Sumner, 28 Lispenard St. Franklin 4343.

DESIRE at once jobs ladies' suits, dresses, skirts and waists; will pay cash. Eastern Merchandise Co., 456 Broadway. Spring 358.

WILL BUY woman's wearing apparel. Harris Bros., 40 West 22d St. Gramercy 2387.

OPEN FOR JOBS, coats, suits, and dresses, for cash. Handel's, 336 6th Av.

SHOW CARDS—Hand-made, printed, and lithographed show cards. Salzer & Co., 100 Nassau St.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday...3@3¼ per cent. for the best names
Tuesday....3@3¼ " " " " "
The quotations are for six months paper.

Gem Business Is Improving.

As the season advances a gradual improvement in the demand for precious stones is reported. This is true both of diamonds and colored gems, though in the case of the former there is some discontent regarding the slowness with which the improvement is said to be manifesting itself. In the colored stones aquamarines are still in favor, and there is some call for black opals, which are growing scarce and more expensive. Fine rubies, emeralds and other high-grade precious stones are not in steady demand at the moment, but neither are they being entirely neglected.

Jewelry Trade Is Picking Up.

Reports from the Maiden Lane jewelry district tell of steady improvement in business, the books of leading houses showing them to be in a much better condition than they were at this time a year ago. This applies not only to sterling and plated silverware and gold jewelry, but to platinum jewelry as well. Manufacturers of the latter goods are being hampered somewhat by the decreasing supplies of the raw material, which is a result of the embargo put on shipments from France and England some weeks ago. Yesterday platinum was quoted at $60 an ounce here, while iridium, which is used as an alloy for hardening purposes, was held at $80 an ounce.

Raw Silk Imports Gain.

Figures compiled by the Silk Association of America show that raw silk imports for the first three months of the current fiscal year exceed those in the same period in both 1914 and 1913. So far a total of 7,255,580 pounds has been brought in, against 6,471,502 pounds in 1914, and 6,378,089 in the year before

AUCTION SALES.

FURNITURE—RUGS—ART.

For account UNDERWRITERS & CONCERN

FINE ORIENTAL RUGS and CARPETS

105 FINE KERMANSHAH, SAROUK, TABREZ, Mahal, Meshed and Goravan Carpets and fine weave and colorings in small Rugs and Hall Strips; desirable goods. One high-grade Ispahan Carpet, 10x12.

DOMESTIC RUGS AND CARPETS.
Friday, October 29th, at 11:15 o'clock sharp.
BURLING & DOLE, Auctioneers,
7-11 Greene St. and 337-341 Canal St., N. Y.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ASSIGNEE SALE

In the matter of the general assignment of **William W. Balke** to Robert W. Thompson, Assignee.

SAMUEL MARX, Auctioneer,

Will Sell by Public Auction on Thursday, October 28th, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., Auctioneer's Salesroom, 115-17 Spring St., Near Broadway, City.

Assets of above, consisting of a very fine and elaborate collection of household furniture, books, carpets, rugs, paintings, bric-a-brac, silverware, and works of art, etc.; also Champagnes, Wines and old Vintages, Beers, Ale, Liquors, Groceries, etc.
ROBERT W. THOMPSON, Esq., Assignee.
YANKAUER & DAVIDSON, Attorneys for Assignee, 261 Broadway, N. Y. C.

TRUSTEE SALE
SOLID SILVERWARE

SAMUEL MARX, Auctioneer,

Will Sell by Public Auction, on **Thursday, October 28th, 1915,**
At 2 P. M.,
At 115-17 Spring St., Near B'way, City, Entire Collection of Henry Knebel, Dec'd, Consisting of

A very elaborate pair of Candelabras with Brackets, Samovar and Tray, Coffee, Tea, Cream and Chocolate Sets with extra trays, large and small; Forks, Spoons, Knives, Oyster Forks, Ladles, and various other articles, all being solid silver, and will be sold without reserve.
By order of Joseph K. Savage, Esq., Trustee, 52 Wall St., City.
Also by Order of Whom It May Concern.

EXECUTOR SALE

Norma H. Barrett, Deceased,
consisting of an exceptionally fine assortment of Furs, such as Russian Sable Set, with extra Scarf, Alaska Seal Coat, Persian Coat and Muff, and a Fisher Set.
SALES ARRANGED AND CONDUCTED BY PHILIP SMITH.
SAMUEL MARX, Auctioneer,
Woolworth Bldg., Suite 2120-2136.
Tel. 6911-6912-7004-5 Barclay.
Salesroom 115-17 Spring St., nr. B'way, City.
Tel., 4061-5882 Spring.
Exhibition and Descriptive Catalogue Tuesday, Oct. 26th, and Wednesday, Oct. 27th, 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.

BUSINESS TROUBLES

In Town.

METALOCK MANUFACTURING COMPANY.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the Metalock Manufacturing Company of 25 Pine Street, manufacturer of metal tags for shipping, railroads, and express companies, by these creditors: James B. Wilson, $501; John F. McClum, $154, and Charles H. Glover, $285. It was alleged that the company permitted creditors to obtain judgments for $463, and on Aug. 31 Judge La Fetra of the City Court appointed Abraham M. Praiser receiver in supplementary proceedings. The company was incorporated on June 25, 1914, with capital stock of $30,000, and had a plant at Bush Terminal, Brooklyn. For some months past the company has been under a reorganization.

H. N. ROWE & CO.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Harvey N. Rowe, doing business as H. N. Rowe & Co., fruit and produce commission merchants at 173 West Street, by these creditors: H. G. Miles & Co., $2,151; W. O. & H. W. Davis, $3,100, and Thomas P. Wallace, $13. It was alleged that an assignment had been made to Ward W. Smith. The assignment was made for H. N. Rowe by William G. Rowe, attorney in fact. Assets are estimated at $10,000. The store, it is said, was closed on Saturday last. Mr. Rowe began business in August, 1905.

ROSENFELD-SHAFFRON COMPANY, INCORPORATED, manufacturer of dresses at 37 West Twenty-eighth Street, has made an assignment to Benjamin B. Greller. A petition in bankruptcy was also filed against it by these creditors: M. V. Scanlan, $129; H. Abrams, $136, and Frederick A. Stiefel, $240. The company was incorporated Feb. 19, 1915, with capital stock of $15,000. Moses Shaffron is treasurer. Liabilities are $9,000 and assets $5,000.

HARRY GOODMAN.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Harry Goodman, dealer in men's and women's furnishing goods at 707 Columbus Avenue, by these creditors: Emil G. Semel & Co., Fred Carroll W. McManus, $220, and Albert Rabinowitz, $93. He made an assignment on Sept. 1.

CHARLES C. BIGELOW, manager and salesman, of 201 West Seventy-ninth Street, formerly President of Bigelow, Smith & Co., publishers, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $7,908 and assets of $2,245, consisting of notes, $839; accounts, $108, and unliquidated claims, $1,296. He also has 986 shares of stock of Bigelow, Smith & Co., of no value.

JONAS GREENBERG, an embroiderer, of 235 East Thirteenth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $1,532 and no assets. Rose Greenberg, his wife, also filed a petition with him jointly to get rid of a judgment for $255 against both of them.

BESSIE MICHAELS.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Bessie Michaels, dealer in furniture at 143 Norfolk Street, by these creditors: Pennsylvania Furniture Company, $662; Nathan Altman, $772, and Levy & Emsler, $9. She made an assignment on Aug. 13.

PETITION DISMISSED.

COLLAPSO PRODUCTS COMPANY.—Judge A. N. Hand has dismissed the petition in bankruptcy filed on May 13 against the Collapso Products Company of Tenth Avenue and Twenty-third Street on consent of creditors.

Receiver Appointed.

ONE HUNDRED AND FOURTEENTH STREET & SEVENTH AVENUE CONSTRUCTION COMPANY—Judge A. N. Hand has appointed Clarence B. Houghton receiver for the One Hundred and Fourteenth Street & Seventh Avenue Construction Company, bond $1,000, on application of Simons & Meyer, creditors. They alleged that the company was erecting two buildings, one on the corner of Edgecomb Avenue and 139th Street, and the other on Edgecomb Avenue, near 138th Street, under a building loan from a life insurance company. On Oct. 22 the company received $9,000 on the building loan, and that Max Weinstein, the President, converted the money to his own use and left the State, leaving contractors, material men, working men, and laborers unpaid. These buildings are unfinished. The company also owned 125-135 West 111th Street, but transferred them on Oct. 2 to Isidor Reis.

Bankruptcy Schedules.

ISAAC BERGER, dealer in dry goods at 94 Orchard Street, has filed schedules showing liabilities of $47,740 and assets of $18,843, consisting of stock, $8,032; fixtures, $100; accounts, $10,000, and cash in bank, $211.

BLOCK & MILLER, manufacturers of boys' clothing, at 722 Broadway, have filed schedules showing liabilities of $20,021 and assets of $11,662, consisting of stock, $6,896; fixtures, $200; accounts, $4,331, and cash in bank, $235.

Assignment.

UNITED AUTO SUPPLY COMPANY, dealer in automobile supplies at 88 Chambers Street, has made an assignment to Julian H. Paw. The company was incorporated in March, 1911, with a capital stock of $10,000. George E. Levites is President. A petition in bankruptcy was filed against the company on Nov. 12, 1913, and it made a composition with creditors at 20 cents on the dollar.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Oct. 27.—Whether Owen W. Owen of the Racine Stool Manufacturing Company was insolvent at the time of the filing of involuntary bankruptcy in July is to be determined by a jury in the United States District Court. The collapse of the Commercial and Savings Bank of Racine was responsible for the petition. Banking Commissioner Kuoll, representing the bank, seeks to realize on its claim of about $45,000, for which Owen personally was liable.

The Lueck Manufacturing Company, manufacturers of metal and wire specialties, asked to be adjudged bankrupt in a petition admitting liabilities of $34,177.30, and listing assets of $41,177.17.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

Ahrweiler, Julius—Ideal Heat & Draft Regulator Co., Inc.....$116.84
A. L. M. Motor Sales Co.—Rowland Advertising Agency, Inc.....286.83
Bankers National Realty Cor.—M. Heybeck.....256.02
Berkowitz, William F.—S. B. Ashley.....379.91
Briggs, Wilbur L.—Simon Geoghan...1,030.74
Bordens Condensed Milk Co.—B. Passel...500
Bartels, Alfred—City of N. Y.....1,031.85
Brill, Henry M.—E. Lewin.....224.48
City of N. Y.—Long Island.....428.21
Same—H. S. Kerbaugh, Inc.....14,238.84
Cole, Herbert S.—J. S. Crosby.....469.51
Cutler Abraham J.—E. Fabez.....241.91
Dinnny, Farral Co.—Dutly Carney Co...323.83
David, Charles T.—Philip Strobel & Sons, Inc.....278.86
Donnelly, Thomas F.—Acker Merrall & Condit Co.....131.38
Danziger, Arthur W.—S. Kahn.....202.56
Danforth, Edward N.—B. Krieger.....151.16
Eller, Max—J. Brown.....268.90
Eusner, Genovefa or Genevieve—Staten Island Savings Bank.....2,246.83
Ehrwitz, Benjamin, and Morris Lewine or Levine—A. Kuflik et al.....170.63
Finkelstein, Isse—City of N. Y. costs...125.25
Freundlich, Leo H.—R. L. Briggs.....318.19
Flanagan, J. Arthur—Edwards & Rierdon Co.....141.56
Fluegelman, Isadore—Bubeck & Guerin.715.42
Forsythe, Frank—M. Needle.....374.36
Goldberg, Samuel, Mollie Goldberg, and Isidor Meiselman—M. Brager.....168.25
Feldman, Esther—M. Udovich.....310.65
Graus, John—Hibson Distilling Co.....217.04
George J. Sirico Ass'n—Rudolph Wurlitzer Co.....266.68
Goldberg, Samuel—M. Brayer.....139.70
Gelbstein, Jacob & Yetta—S. Green et al. 169.74
Gershnowitz, Joseph—J. Scheuer & Co., Inc.....149.17
Gerlich, Anton J.—A. J. & J. J. McCollum, Inc.....443.63
Holmes, Amelia—M. D. Tucker.....102.21
Harris, John—K. Harris, costs.....108.10
Herbert Robertson & Co., Inc.—A. C. Aborn 561.04
Karro, Harry—Majestic Metal Bed Co., Inc.....122.42
Kibbe, Frank—Bluthenthal Bickart, Inc.181.33
Kohan, Samuel & Abraham—M. Koven.504.91
Kelly, Patrick—Gibson Distilling Co.....143.58
League of New Hungary—M. Trautman 139.33
Lynch, Luke G.—M. J. Rubin.....135.16
Linch, Geo. W., Rec'r.—M. Ringe.....7,658.60
Same—M. Ringe.....500.00
Lai, Giuseppe—S. Rizzo.....100.15
Locke, Chas. E.—Illinois Surety Co.....314.01
Meadows, Thomas C.—J. R. Hasbrouck.220.50
Meyer, David A.—F. O. Dobler et al....305.73
Mankin, Gussie—America Coat Co.....262.20
Manganelli, Paolo—A. Milone, adm...5,462.98
Mennella, Mariangiola & Vincenzo—Farmers' Loan & Trust Co.....5,580.65
Manzione, Luigi—M. Polito.....114.27
Morris, Abraham—H. S. Rosenbloom....182.65
McDonald, Heber—A. M. Nodine.....124.94
Peter Langdon, Inc.—Rudolph Wurlitzer Co.....689.22
Pittsburgh Contracting Co.—J. Manglass 5,132.35
Perenyi, Bela—G. D. Berko, costs.....140.69
Pryer, Christopher—W. V. Kelley.....132.75
Purits, Ella—M. Brayer.....131.05
Ryan, Cornelius A.—National Casket Co.645.38
Ryan, John—L. Lashure, costs.....147.51
Rowland, Samuel—W. Maher.....2,576.46
Roth, Nathan—German Exchange Bank.367.61
Stern Selling Service, Inc.—Perkins, Van Bergen & Co.....1,236.01
Speer, Mary A. A.—N. Y. C. & H. R. R. Co., costs.....112.40
Same—New York State Realty & Terminal Co., costs.....105.60
Sheriff, Michael—J. Volk.....1,037.00
Shidlovsky, Sussman—R. Passavant et al.....306.39
Schrier, Harry—S. Keiser.....460.47
Spear, Robert—T. R. Danser.....1,149.87
Shebar, Abraham, and Harry Klein—H. Salant 298.56
Sternbell, Samuel—I. Sheinberg.....383.40
Smith, Horace H.—Acker, Merrall & Condit Co.....102.66
Schlesinger, Adolph—C. Lanier.....2,488.40
Same—C. L. Lawrence.....2,510.74
State Bank—Y. Horowitz, possession of chattels or 1,584.50
Tarbulsky, Joseph N. and Ethel M. Kalil—G. K. Phillips.....1,130.00
Thwing, Eugene—W. P. Anderson.....136.91
Wolf, William—Williams & Morford Co.418.39
Wilson Art Glass Co., Inc.—United Art Glass & Lamp Mfg. Co., Inc.....319.53
Weber, Robert K.—A. Campagna Construction Co.....530.15
Winslow, W. Gaston—Siff & Cohen.....275.69
Witt, Chaim—Austro-American Steamship Co., Ltd.....455.61
Zenner, Jacob—Brooklyn Heights R. R. Co., costs 108.28

In Bronx County.

Anderson, Theodore—E. Fleischl et al...341.72
Bischoff, Gustav—M. H. Gillespie et al.476.31
Barba, John—J. F. Mason.....194.47
Botteaus, Ralph E.—H. M. Witt.....189.11
Ehrlich, William—M. Meyer.....66.10
Flanagan, Thomas, and Frederick J. Conklin—D. Schachner.....37.41
Gellis, Philip—Olin J. Stephens, Inc....54.67
George Sykes, Inc.—R. Morrison.....304.91
Gerlich, Anton J.—A. J. & J. J. McCollum, Inc.....443.63
Gold, Benjamin—L. L. Goldstein.....78.26
Knepper, Herman—S. Rosenberg.....106.30
Olkofsky, Max—B. Heftman.....94.20
Pitkowsky, Jennie, and Philip Kaldopkin—A. P. Fowler 1,576.55
Schoen, Louis—F. W. Stock & Sons.....115.16
Singer, Morris—Grossman Bros. & Rosenbaum 42.32

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and date that when judgment was filed:

In New York County.

Cello, Gennaro—Fruit Auction Co., Aug. 10, 1915.....$283.96
Gifford, Stanley—E. L. Richards, June 24, 1915.....1,427.48
Herbst, Meyer—P. Polacsek, Oct. 18, 1913.....200.00
Hanover, Moses J.—M. Epstein et al., June 9, 1914.....301.11
Hauser, Tema—D. Shukatoff, Sept. 14, 1915.....3,209.28
N. Y. Life Ins. & Trust Co.—J. Tringle, March 15, 1915.....2,150.75
Phillips, Isaac S.—M. Lustig, March 25, 1915.....320.92
Tiernan, Patrick, and James Masterson —International Wine & Liquor Co., April 4, 1914.....251.13
Uhl, Herman—B. Clarke, March 10, 1915.....1,644.48
Zinsser, Frederick G.—Hastings Land Imp. Co., March 20, 1913.....2,727.62
Douglas, Charles—City of N. Y., Sept. 24, 1915, (vacated).....531.98

CURRANTS ARE SCARCE.

The Greek Troubles May Mean a Dearth for the Holidays.

Unless the Greek Government releases without delay vessels held at home ports containing cargoes of 1915 crop Greek Amalia currants, there will be a serious shortage in this country to supply the approaching holiday demand. While handlers here of currants and other Greek products said the situation prevailing in Greece at the present time is not as clear to them as they would like to have it, the supposition was that the Greek Government is holding merchant vessels engaged in the transatlantic trade with the United States for possible use as transports.

Frank Jackson, 87 Nassau Street, an importer of Amalia currants, said yesterday that the American market at the present time was practically bare of stocks in this line, owing to the inadequate steamship service between Greece and this country.

"I had a cable on Sunday," said Mr. Jackson, "stating a steamer was about to leave a Greek port with a cargo of currants, and hope by now it is on its way. There is a good deal of trouble in getting cables through to Greece just now as well as replies to messages. Only one steamer has arrived from Greek ports with currants in a month. The steamer River Clyde notes is believed to be on her way here from Patrais, the chief currant shipping point, but as this vessel is a slow boat she is not expected to arrive at New York before the middle of next month. In fact, unless good weather is encountered the vessel may reach here too late to land supplies for the Thanksgiving trade. All importers are short in stocks, while prices are rapidly rising."

Importers were in receipt of cables yesterday to the effect that another vessel, the Frixos, was to sail from Patrus yesterday with consignments of currants. Just what quantity is aboard was not known here, but several of the leading factors in the trade said they hoped to be able to claim small consignments at least. The Frixos had already sailed for this port before the Greek mobilization took place. Although the vessel was thought here to have been almost out of the Mediterranean at the time, it was recalled by the Government by wireless. Whether the same cargo is still aboard, now the steamer is again under way, is unknown here. The fact that the Government has decided to release this ship encourages importers to hope that other faster vessels now detained in Greek ports may shortly be released and placed in the regular mercantile service.

A representative of a large importing firm said that an empty market on the eve of the Thanksgiving and general holiday season made the situation the most serious in the history of the trade, as consumers relied on the Greek currants for holiday use. Under normal conditions it was said the imports of Greek currants amount annually to approximately 30,000,000 pounds.

Factors in the trade said yesterday that the prices now being asked are the highest for at least ten years. The stocks on the River Araxes were sold to arrive at 8¼ cents, uncleaned, in barrels, while those on the Orentes, the only vessel now in transit to this country, have been advanced to 10 cents as the lowest possible price. When this rate may be advanced before the ship reaches port. In the New York spot market prices quoted are given out with the explanation that they are merely nominal.

HEAVY WOOL BUYING.

Large Concerns Are Stocking Up with Heavyweight Goods.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Oct. 27.—The American Wool and Cotton Reporter will say tomorrow:

"Buying for the heavyweight season has pushed the wool market up. Australians and Capes have been moving in considerable volume, and there has also been a substantial quantity of territory wool sold. There is considerable cheap wool on the market, but it is being absorbed.

"The present seller's market in woolen goods is expected to be profitable. A feature of the week under review was the purchasing of women's wear cloaking fabrics for use in the men's wear field, owing to the acute condition. The wool situation and the dyestuffs situation are limiting style developments.

"The war order situation is much discussed. It is now realized that much cloth is likely to be purchased continually, and that a relatively large amount of domestic machinery will not be available for domestic distribution. Some business is now being obtained in South America.

"Although the general situation in the cotton goods market is much more satisfactory than it was a month ago, it was not as active during the week as previously."

STEEL MILLS OVERWHELMED

Some of the Manufacturers Are Forced to Refuse Orders.

From trade centres come reports showing that the pressure of orders for steel is so great that manufacturers can fill only a part of those offered. An encouraging feature is the increasing purchases by the railroads of equipment and track supplies. The Iron Age says:

Despite efforts of the larger steel companies to hold the demand in check, signs of a runaway steel market are increasing. They report orders coming in at such an enormous rate that all of them are being carefully considered before being accepted. On some classes of material it is a question of getting deliveries and not prices. This month will establish new records in the output of iron and steel, but in spite of the huge production the mills are getting further back in deliveries.

The pig iron market is very strong and prices are not only maintained, but are being advanced in some districts. Several furnace interests have withdrawn completely from the market for delivery this year, and some have stated their inability to consider orders on foundry iron until next July. There appears to be a growing scarcity of basic pig iron.

The Iron Trade Review says:

Buying of rolling stock by the railroads is continuous on an increased scale. Buying of cars in the week has called for about 15,000, of which the principal lot, amounting to 9,000 cars, was for the New York Central system. The recent buying of this system alone has amounted to about 15,000 cars. Locomotive orders also are heavier. Pending negotiations call for a large number of further cars and locomotives. Rail buying is active. These mounting requirements of steel for the railroads and other leading domestic buyers are making the problem of steel-makers more and more difficult, as, with the heavy foreign trade continuing, it is practically impossible to fill all the demand.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

A dispute between the Custom House officials and Mogi, Mononel & Co. regarding the classification of Japanese fern dishes, vases, trays, &c., was settled yesterday by the Board of General Appraisers. The Collector returned all of the merchandise as manufactures in chief value of bamboo, and took duty at the rate of 25 per cent. ad valorem. The importers' claim was for entry at 15 per cent. as manufactures in chief value of wood. The board found that certain items on the invoices were principally of wood. As to these the Collector was reversed, his classification on the balance of the goods being affirmed.

Roger & Gallet and others lost in the contention that the provision for "talcum" in the tariff is more specific than the provision for toilet preparations. The merchandise in controversy was talc scented or perfumed. It was assessed for duty at 60 per cent. ad valorem as a toilet preparation. Counsel for the importers claimed at the hearing that the proper rate of duty was 15 per cent. under Paragraph 69, providing for "talcum." The witnesses for the protestants testified that the article was used on the face. Judge McClelland said in his decision that it had been the practice of the authorities for ten years to classify the article in controversy as a toilet preparation. He held that, while the merchandise may be largely composed of talc, it had become by processes of manufacture and by the addition of other materials a finished article ready for a specific use. It was, the decision said, no longer simply talcum or ground talc. Collector affirmed.

The International Forwarding Company, Chicago, questioned the Collector's classification of peanut oil. The commodity was taxed 6 cents per gallon as peanut oil, while the importers claimed free entry as Chinese nut oil. A witness stated that, while some of the oils in controversy were not in fact peanut oils, they were dealt in under that name and used for similar purposes. The Government chemist at Chicago reported that the merchandise was peanut oil. As the testimony failed to show that the product was Chinese nut oil, the Collector was affirmed.

Hensel, Bruckmann & Lorbacher won in the contention that lambskins tanned but not finished were not dutiable at 10 per cent. ad valorem as glove leather. The board accordingly ordered their entry free of duty as unfinished skins.

GETTING RUSSIAN GOODS.

E. C. Porter, agent in charge of the local branch office of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, which has been handling the arrangements connected with the release of certain shipments of goods from Russia, announced yesterday favorable developments during the past few days. The Russian authorities have responded with cable answers to most of the requests which have already been filed, and in a great majority of cases permission to ship goods has been granted.

H. D. Baker, Commercial Attache of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce in Petrograd, has made special efforts to secure speedy action in regard to these applications, and his vigor and energy in following the matters up have borne fruit.

At the present time, on account of military necessities, the Russian Government has forbidden the release of shipments of hides and skins and all wools. Fur skins, seeds and other articles, however, have been released without undue delay.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

ALLENTOWN—Annewalt Bros.; W. H. Annewalt, hats; Imperial.
ATLANTA—Davison-Paxon-Stokes Co.; M. H. Douthit, carpets and upholstering goods; 71 W. 23; Longacre.
BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; F. M. German, neckwear; 354 4th Av.; Brozdell.
BALTIMORE—Goldenberg Bros.; M. Oppenheimer, white goods, linings, umbrellas, and notions; L. Goldenberg, rep.; 15 W. 26th.
BALTIMORE—Stewart & Co.; W. B. Reed, rugs, carpets, upholstery goods; 18 W. 35th; Prince George.
BALTIMORE—B. Freedman & Son; M. J. Freedman, woolens, tailors' trimmings; Aberdeen.
BALTIMORE—Lauer's Dept. Store; M. H. Goldstein, cloaks, suits, dresses, upholstery; Breslin.
BALTIMORE—W. E. Arnold Co.; W. A. Delahay, window shades, trunks, &c.; Imperial.
BALTIMORE—Goldenberg Bros.; M. Schneeberger, laces, embroidery, hosiery, gloves, &c.; 15 W. 26th; Longacre.
BALTIMORE—W. H. Towles Mfg. Co.; W. H. Towles, piece goods; 346 B'way.
BALTIMORE—E. Fleischer & Son; S. M. Fleischer, ladies' goods; Knickerbocker.
BALTIMORE—L. Singer & Son; S. M. Singer, woolens; Wallick's.
BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; W. J. Bigler, notions, &c.; 354 4th Av.
BALTIMORE—The Hub; A. P. Clarke, men's hats; Navarre.
BALTIMORE—Miller Clothing Co.; L. M. Miller, clothing, furnishing goods; Herald Sq.
BALTIMORE—Hochschild, Kohn & Co.; Miss J. A. Troy, ribbons; 220 5th Av.
BALTIMORE—L. I. Brenner & Bro.; L. I. Bronner, woolens, (wholesale;) Aberdeen.
BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; S. Frauman, millinery; 38 Bleecker.
LALTIMORE—Vrally Underwear Co.; L. H. Weil, piece goods; 346 Broadway.
BOSTON—Wm. Filenes's Sons Co.; Mrs. Phillips, costumes; Miss Griffin, cotton wallsts; Miss Buckley, leather goods; Miss Thulin, ladies' neckwear; basement; Mr. Koch, millinery; 116 W. 32d.
BOSTON—R. H. White Co.; R. M. Dean, notions; Miss F. Levy, gloves; G. L. Lee, laces, ribbons, hdkfs.; Miss

DECISIONS AND CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(c) This character means *cersus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—Frank T. Wolcott of New York City was admitted to practice.

35—H. W. O'Neill v. J. F. Leamer.—Argument continued.

34—City of New York v. W. Sage, Jr.—Argument commenced.

35—L. Houck v. The Little River Drainage Co.—Argument commenced.

Adjourned until tomorrow.

Call for Oct. 28: Nos. 33, 37, 38, 40, 41, (and 224, and 242,) 42, 43, 44, 45, and 46.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Learned Hand, J.—Room 337, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M. Equity.
De Laski & Thropp<US Tire Co.

DISTRICT COURT—Hazel, J.—Room 1, 12th floor, Woolworth Bldg., at 10:30 A. M. Equity.
Case on—Universal Saving Corp'n<Morris Plan Co. of N. Y.
No day calendar.

DISTRICT COURT—Hough, J.—Room 3, Woolworth Bldg., 12th floor, at 10:30 A.M.
Admiralty.
Chappell<Tugs Auburn & Minnie.
Am Tobacco Co<SS Rosalia.

DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J.—Room 227, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M. Jury calendar.
Trumbenski<Erie Rit. Gleason<Thaw.
Dicherson<Penn R. R. Colucci<Penn RR.
Meares<D, L & W. R. US<Israel.
Nock<Inter Mer Mar. Glickman<Gilman.

DISTRICT COURT—Learned Hand, J.—Equity call calendar.
Townsend<Cohen & Harris.
Thowless<Nernst Lamp Co<US Expansion Bolt Co.
Du Pont<Gardiner.
Grand Rapids Showcase Co<Straus.
Webb<Steele.
Nat Carbon Co<Bright Star Battery (2.)
Hubert & Stern<same.
Schnaier<Fee & Mason Hardware Co.
Newhall<same.
Diamond Expansion Bolt Co<same.
Newhall<Topping Bros
Benedict<CNY.
Slip Scarf Co<Church, Webb & Close.
Marconi<De Forest.
Splitdorf<Bosch Magneto Co.
NY Gas App Co<Stolzer.
Marconi<De Forest.
Fiel<Stewart-Warner & Corum.
Wing<Riesner (2.)
Greenwald Bros. Inc<Oppenheim, Collins & Co.
McManus<Sawyer & Blake.
Fitch<Young & Underhill.
Pinero<Evans Film Mfg Co.
Dolan<Metropol Bank.
Ritz Cycle Car Co<Driggs-Seabury O Corpn.
Marconi<Wireless Specialty Apparatus Co.
Marconi<Wireless Telegraph Co of Am.
Mergor<Chas Wellland, Inc.
Cons R Tire Co<B F Goodrich Co of N Y.

TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Weeks, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Sherman Nat Bk<Basin (2.)
Russ<Fields.
Mitchell Motor Co<Chandler.
Schorsch<London Guar &c Co.
Snyder<Fisher.
Gabler<Bijur Bros.
Booker<Gulf Mfg Co.

PART III.—Dugro, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Tangeman<CNY.
Pyres<CNY.
Armstrong<Mulcahy & Gibson.

PART IV.—Delehanty, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Glasser<C I & B R R.
Cohen<Morgenstern.
Magnanimo<Coast Coaling Co.
Geschwind<Heydt.
Goldfarb<Wolfberg.
Gross<Smith.
Berkley & H RR.
Barisch<Postal Transfer Service.
Faber<CNY.
De Barber<Borden's Cond Milk Co.
Ludvigh<Thurnauer.
Wehrlen<Kny.
Schreyer.
Cohen<Engel.

PART V.—Donnelly, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Gentleman<E Riv Wet Wash Co.
Fischer<Singerovitz.
Williams<New Eng S S Co.
Glynn<Roth.
Kalabya<Reilly.
Bartick<Postal Trans Ser.

PART VI.—Davendorf, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Woods<Yonkers L, &c.
Huhle<Verschleiser.
Abrams<Smith.

PART VII.—Whittaker, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Cullinan<Cons Gas.
Berskin<C I & B RR.

PART VIII.—Pendleton, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Weinstein<Singer Sew Mach Co.
Cornelius<Rieser.
Lake<Keller.
Leavitt<O'Rourke Eng & Const Co.
Johnston<Wave Imp & Const Co.
Muslin<Fargo, McMurrough<3d Av RR.

PART IX.—Platzek, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on. No day calendar.

PART X.—Adjourned for the term.

PART XI.—Adjourned for the term.

PART XII.—Adjourned for the term.

PART XIII.—Adjourned for the term.

PART XIV.—Finch, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
CNY<NY Steam Co.
Posner<Kurzrok Bros Co.
Shalek<Eppig.
Fischer<Schram.
Reich<Moody.
CNY<Bradley Cont.
Smith Cont Co<CNY, N Y Assets Real Co<Thompson.

PART XV.—Cohalan, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Moore<McDermott.
Fed Trust<Carberry.
Archer<Arnaudell.
Lykens<Hopkins.
Schloss<Hoffman Co.
Sleicher<Wilbur.

PART XVI.—Lehman, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Hathaway<CNY.
Hillyard<Brande.
42 St. &c., Ry.
Wood Presery Co.

PART XVII.—Gavegan, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Sutton<MacBride.
Haulty<Gorham Co.
Feit<Lorberbaum.
Penn Cement Co<Gustav Rader Co.
Burkhart<Jamaica Estates.

PART XVIII.—Goff, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
McNeal<Sea Gate Assn.

TRIAL TERMS—Part I.—Mullan, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Colvin<Post Mfg Co.
Hirsch<Butler.
Mann<Kimmel.
Strobridge Lith Co<Goodwin.
Batkin<Weissberg.
Kass<Gens.
Keshishian<Rejebian.
Flora<Grossmith.
Case on.

PART II.—Callaghan, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Levin<Harris.
Proctor<Watson Seaman Trans Co.
Case on.

PART III.—Page, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Kelly<Workman's Educational, &c. Assn.
Eichel<Jefferson Leasing Co.
Lantz<Sharpe.
Davis<Linden.
Thurston<Pittsburgh Cont Co.
Connolly<Bradley Cont Co.
Hirsch<Radt.
Wagman<Bradley Cont Co.
Morgan<Tiber Bldg Corp.
Clear.

PART IV.—Davis, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Dimeen<DeVeau.
Ford<B H RR.
Miller<Enright.
Hansen<B H RR.
Brown<Bergman.
Hendrickson<Schaefer.
Schulman<B H RR.
Devoe<Streeter et al.
Hippel<B H RR et al.
Goebel<B H RR.
Schanzer<same.
Adler<Nassau RR.
Quick<Sullivan.
Eisen<Nassau RR.
Jacobson<B H RR.
Rouse<Heepe.

The balance of the day calendar stands over until Nov. 1.

Highest number reached on regular call, 1810.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—First Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Philbin, J.—Litigated motions.
Campbell<Campbell.
Hills<Mason.
Buckman<Int R T.
Clark<Same.
Wack<Same.
Re Zerega.
Fein<Koppelman.
Spector<Webb.
Porte<Carpenter.
Babcock<Brown.
Barsotti<Barsotti.
Kotf<Bragg.
Bernstein<Hirsch.
Thomas<Goldstein.
Fay<Robt Graves Co.
East River Sav Inst<Quadriborough Land & Dev Co. (2.)
Keane<Taylor.
McCosky<Morris.
Grogan<Times Sq Imp Co.
Barnard<Lehigh Valley Coal Co.
Garnowsky<Same.
Zaitzki<Same.
Mutual Seaman Transfer Co.
Katz<Metz.
Farrell<Foley.
Anderson<Fitzpatrick.
Re Carnegie Tr Co.
Faust<Faust.
Allen<Brown.
Rubin<Rubin.
Lee N Y Steam Co.
Fuchs<Bierman.
Schelling<Byars.
Costello<Erie RR Co.
Meyer<Meyer.
Schaffer<Browne-ville & Fulton Market Trucking Co.
Wight<Murray Estate.
Re Hoffman.
Re Hart<Linch.
Paulson<Same.
United R E Owners Assoc<Travis.
Chastelin<Eisenstein.
Israel<U Realty Co.
Katz<Lutz.
Morse<Morse.

PART II.—Erlanger, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Ex parte business.

PART III.—Newburger, J.—At 10:15 A. M. Motions:
St Winock<Cunliffe.
Re E 162d St.
Re Kingsbridge Av.
O'Farrell<S P Co.
Schoenfeld<Hecht.
Frank Brewery<Klein.
Krause<Krause.
Bogoly<Bogoly.
Fagella<Fagella.
Re Brown.
McGee<Fausner.
Magyariacs<Magyariacs.
Mitchell<Mitchell.
Demurrer:
Braumann<Amend.
Preferred causes:
Reiner<Van Tuyl.
Williams<Donnelly.
Undefended divorces:
Lucey.
Morse.
Ferenczi.
Johnston.
Wiedeman.
O'Connor.
Burns.
Hyland.
Richman.
General calendar:
Ball<Loth.
Morris Park Est<Day.
Tiedemann<Tiedemann.
McCormick<Tyler.
San Lucas<Bonne & Co.
Lewis<Sragow Realty.
Marmann<Marmann.
Kilpatrick<De Ambri.
Kinstler<Kinstler.
Johns<Ellis.
Metchnikoff<Berlin Laboratory, Ltd.
Kirschenbaum<Kirschenbaum.
Flowers<Flowers.
Peerless Pattern Co<McClure Public'ns.
Pitulsky<Pitulsky.
Inter R T Co<CNY.
Title Guar & Trust Co<Green.

Overlander<Holbrook, C & R Co.
Adler<Schaefer.
Rogers<Rogers.
Giuliano<Giuliano.
Maier<Maier (2).
Rose Sanitary Wet Wash Laundry Co.
Star Co<Wheeler Syndicate, Inc.
Whiting<Whiting.
Anselmo Mfg Co<Potts Pines<Welch.
Hoenig<Hoenig.
Gilroy<Straus Bldg & Realty Co.
Schnurmacher<Schiffman.
Scandore<Scandore.
Weinberg<Weinberg.
Taylor<Pitzer.
Stember<Stember.
Municipal Liens Co<Sturgis.
Van Nort<Van Nort.
Parisi<Parisi.
Moran<Midville Rity.
Moliver<Lese (2.)
Fishbone<Bellwood Realty Co.
Fishbone<Lese.
Kalt<Kalt.
Exch Buffet Corp<Cafeteria Buffet Lunch Co.
Repetti<Repetti.
Tennie<Sferra.
Snyder<Met L I Co.
Riley<Riley.
McCredden<Central Tr.
Mendelson<Eidlitz & Son.
Bway Apt Rlty Co<Rickert-Finlay Rlty.
Marcello<Prendergast.
Rakocz<Rakocz.
Geugelin<Geugelin.
Griemo<Grove Hill Rlty Co.
Bischoff<Munter.
Case on.

PART IV.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on.

PART V.—Giegerich, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on.

PART VI.—Hotchkiss, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Certiorari cases.
Refel<Purdy.
Norwood Park<same.
Bellas Hess & Co<same.

Katz<Mathews.
1st Nat Bk, Bklyn<Lafayette Trust Co.
Thorney et al<Belcher et al.
McKinley Rty Con Co<Beers et al.

PART VII.—Ford, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on.

PART VIII.—Blanchard, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on.

Fox<same.
Ingersoll<same.
Case on.

TRIAL TERMS—Part III.—Giegerich, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Chamberlin, &c<Buttle.
Anezas<Arrendondo.
De Panuco<same.
Prevot<Geco Borgfeldt.
Bosshard<Neve Skid Mfg.
Winslow<Staab (2.)
Klinger<Hanes.
Allano<Eagle Lock.
Whitney<Univ Film Mfg Co.
W F Blee<Lean Mfg Co<Gray Drug Co.
Noble<Frukauf.
Standard A & P Co<Hastings Pavement.
Painter<A P Dienst & Co, Inc.
Young<Locke & Co.
J Edward Ogden Co<Fee & Mason.
Wolven<Underwood & Underwood.
Roehrohr<Gorman.
Wolven<Elliott Service Co, Inc.
McCarthy<L Adler Bros & Co.
Simpson, Inc<J P Payor & Co, Inc.
Stand, Computing Scale Co, Ltd<Farrell.
Stand A & R Co<Warner-Quinlan Asphalt.
Domestic Vacuum C Co<Nat Sweeper Co.
Am Graphophone Co<Aeolian Co (2.)
Landon<Clark.
Morris<I R T.
Singer<Lord Baltimore Press.
Brant<Goldberg.
Bray<Palmer.
Autoplano Co<Claviola
Eckerson<Tanney.

TRIAL TERMS—Part I.—Ransom, J.—At 9:45 A. M.
Kasmer<L Bauer Co.
Blaustein<Amabita.
Timin<Yellow Taxicab Co.
Stanchvik<N Y Rys.
Myszlinik<Dock Cont
Meshurisman<NY Rys
Ritter<Saso, (2.)
Beder<Khourl.
Luria<Linch.
Frager<Amsterdam Bldg Co.
Unger<5th Av Coach.
Lipfeld<Greenberg.
Treacy<Myers.

Lazalo<Holbrook C & R.
Freiday<Archdeacon.
Blonder<NY Rys.
Palefsky<Kroegler.
Chabarowsky<Pearlman.
Markscheid<Bachrach, (2.)
Schmidt Raymond Co<Weinberg.
Becker<Borck.
Walter<Kevint.
Masonic Hall, &c, Fund<Scofield.
M Waterman Co<Barnet.
Del Solar<Meng.
Cohn<Burger.
Glass<Erlichman.
Simon<Phillips.
Scharfman<Nadelson.
Buck<NY Rys.
Penn RR<Deutsch.
Same<Carter.
Goodrich<Mountain State, &c. Co.
Kraus<Prussian Nat Ins Co.
Central Del Co.
Giovagnoni<Morrisey, (2.)
Stazzoni<Bradley Cont Co.
Verita<Same.
Slovack<Smith.
Gropper<So Boule Co.
Dicolagero<Brady.
Cullo<Brady.
Zimmerman<Kopfstein<Benguiat.
R Hadley Corp<Gottfried.
Layden<Berner.
Goldberg<Wallner.

The following cases will be called, but will be passed for the day as of course if counsel on either side so requests. Applications for adjournment for more than one day should be made by affidavit in strict compliance with the rules of the court:
Gelente<Rosenberg.
Peconic Bay Co<Siegel
Edelstein<Hellman.
Epstein<Bloch.
Hanes<Capen.
Gobrey<Bernstein.
Hirsch<Tokayer.
Chandler<Chandler Hys.
Mulchinsky<Roebling Const Co.
Marbiestone<Reherman.
Reden<Littauer Oil Co.
Fgmiga<Goebel.
Levy<Regal Mtge, &c, Co.

SHORT CAUSE CALENDAR—Cases will be sent to Trial Term, Part III, for trial.
Denning<Russell.
Friedkin<Harding.
Morton<Bway Claremont Co.

PART II.—Allen, J.—Clear.

PART III.—Smith, J.—Held in Brownstone Bldg. (Chambers St.) at 10 A. M.—Commercial calendar.
Goldman<Northwestern Nat Ins Co.
Kohn<North British & Mercantile Ins Co.
Kohn<N J Fire Ins Co
Meyer<Blauner.
Gabel House & Carpet Co<Lionel Mfg Co.
Filippen<Padelli.
Clark<Mt Gilead Baptist Church.
Pinkes<Oringel.
Baur<Sweig.
Kohn<Home Ins Co.

PART IV.—Lynch, J.—Case on.

PART V.—Zeller, J.—Clear.

PART VI.—Finelite, J.—Case on.

PART VII.—Schmuck, J.—Clear.

PART VIII.—McAvoy, J.—Clear.

Same<Nord Deutsche Ins Co.
Temmer<U S Cas Co.
Transon<Lausner.
Trachtenbroit<Pub Bk of NY.
Hannis Dist Co<Goetz.
Birch<Tucker.
Bloom<Horwitz.
Goldreyer<Fusco.
Goetzl<Preszburg.
French Broad Lumber Co<Gorelich.
Clear.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Erlanger, J.—St. John Baptist Foundation<Voorhees—Phoenix Ingraham.

SUPREME COURT—Philbin, J.—Mondorf<Otten—Walter S Logan, City R. E. Co<Belle-more Holding Co—Thomas L. Hurley. Morris<Du Lauret—Richard J Driscoll. Mondorf<Otten—Walter S Logan.

SUPREME COURT—Newburger, J.—Baron De Hirsch Fund<Aldebaron Co (2)—Herman Joseph.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Erlanger, J.—City R E Co<Michael J Farrell—Jacob Katz. Jacob Marx<Jacob Israelson—Lossie Minzie.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

CHAMBERS—Brady, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Brady, J.—Motion calendar.
Re Reid.
Stolts<Hynes, (2.)
People, &c<O'Brien.
Dollar Sav Bank<Roman.
Glickstein<Glickstein.
Freeman<Jacogs.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Part I.—Brady, J.
Desch<Desch.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Brady, J.—No day calendar.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERM—Schulz, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

CHAMBERS—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Gibbs, J.
Forman<Egan.
Schreyer.
Cohen<Engel.

TRIAL TERM—Nieman, J.
Rath<Cavanaugh.

Topal<Dorfman.
Am Brass & Copper Co<Blanchard.
Heinzer<Coyle.
East River Sav Inst<McAfee.
Marvin<McGuire.

Topal<Dorfman.
Am Brass & Copper Co<Blanchard.
Heinzer<Coyle.
East River Sav Inst<McAfee.
Marvin<McGuire.

PART V.—Donnelly, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Gentleman<E Riv Wet Wash Co.
Fischer<Singerovitz.
Williams<New Eng S S Co.
Glynn<Roth.
Kalabya<Reilly.
Bartick<Postal Trans Ser.

PART VI.—Davendorf, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Woods<Yonkers L, &c.
Huhle<Verschleiser.
Abrams<Smith.

PART VII.—Whittaker, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Cullinan<Cons Gas.
Berskin<C I & B RR.

PART VIII.—Pendleton, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Weinstein<Singer Sew Mach Co.
Cornelius<Rieser.
Lake<Keller.
Leavitt<O'Rourke Eng & Const Co.
Johnston<Wave Imp & Const Co.
Muslin<Fargo, McMurrough<3d Av RR.

PART IX.—Platzek, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on. No day calendar.

PART X.—Adjourned for the term.

PART XI.—Adjourned for the term.

PART XII.—Adjourned for the term.

PART XIII.—Adjourned for the term.

PART XIV.—Finch, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
CNY<NY Steam Co.
Posner<Kurzrok Bros Co.
Shalek<Eppig.
Fischer<Schram.
Reich<Moody.
CNY<Bradley Cont.
Smith Cont Co<CNY, N Y Assets Real Co<Thompson.

PART XV.—Cohalan, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Moore<McDermott.
Fed Trust<Carberry.
Archer<Arnaudell.
Lykens<Hopkins.
Schloss<Hoffman Co.
Sleicher<Wilbur.

PART XVI.—Lehman, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Hathaway<CNY.
Hillyard<Brande.
42 St. &c., Ry.
Wood Presery Co.

PART XVII.—Gavegan, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Sutton<MacBride.
Haulty<Gorham Co.
Feit<Lorberbaum.
Penn Cement Co<Gustav Rader Co.
Burkhart<Jamaica Estates.

PART XVIII.—Goff, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
McNeal<Sea Gate Assn.

TRIAL TERMS—Part I.—Mullan, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Colvin<Post Mfg Co.
Hirsch<Butler.
Mann<Kimmel.
Strobridge Lith Co<Goodwin.
Batkin<Weissberg.
Kass<Gens.
Keshishian<Rejebian.
Flora<Grossmith.
Case on.

PART II.—Callaghan, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Levin<Harris.
Proctor<Watson Seaman Trans Co.
Case on.

PART III.—Page, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Kelly<Workman's Educational, &c. Assn.
Eichel<Jefferson Leasing Co.
Lantz<Sharpe.
Davis<Linden.
Thurston<Pittsburgh Cont Co.
Connolly<Bradley Cont Co.
Hirsch<Radt.
Wagman<Bradley Cont Co.
Morgan<Tiber Bldg Corp.
Clear.

PART IV.—Davis, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Dimeen<DeVeau.
Ford<B H RR.
Miller<Enright.
Hansen<B H RR.
Brown<Bergman.
Hendrickson<Schaefer.
Schulman<B H RR.
Devoe<Streeter et al.
Hippel<B H RR et al.
Goebel<B H RR.
Schanzer<same.
Adler<Nassau RR.
Quick<Sullivan.
Eisen<Nassau RR.
Jacobson<B H RR.
Rouse<Heepe.

The balance of the day calendar stands over until Nov. 1.

Highest number reached on regular call, 1810.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—Day calendar at 10 A. M.
Wills of:
James R O'Connor,
Annie M Budd,
Catherine Harrison,
Accounting of:
James Gibben,
Julius Zimmer,
Charles Donley,
Robert Craddock,
Ellen Craddock,
Lustenberg Infants,
Otto Schreiber,
John D Carroll,
Cornelia Conkling,
Emile Maier.

CONTESTED CALENDAR.
Charlotte Jenkins.

Bertha Bederman,
Joseph Gonzales,
James Surpless,
Hermon Clark,
Helen Balmes,
Boris Balland,
James Dykman.
Estates of:
Michael Hart,
Anna Sembler,
Dunn Infants,
Daniel Nash,
Joseph K Bell,
Louis Magenheimer.

County Court.

PART IV., Hylan, J.; Part V., Dike, J.—Calendar called in Part V.
Lauffer<C I & B R R Murphy<Rider.
Brady<Loeser & Co.
Schlers<B H RR.
Capone<Law.
Merdalis<Mansdorf.
Martin<B H RR.
Hulse<Gartenlaub.
Safier<Nas Elec R R.

Laemmle Dairy Co<Hagenkotter et al.
Brzozowski<Brzozowski et al.
O'Brien<Rupprel et al.
Bossert et al<Listort et al.
Frost<Goeller et al.

Cases will not be placed on the ready section of the calendar until the pleadings have been received by the clerk.

The following cases, if marked ready, will be passed for the day; no cause will be set down for a day on this call:
Municipal Liens Co<Valentine et al.
Eldred<Eldred.
Mayer<Tevlin et al.
Payne<E River Gas Co of L I City.
Highest number reached is 99th.

TRIAL TERM—Part I., Crane, J.; Part II., Blackmar, J.—At 10 A. M.
Braun, as admx<Place et al.
Lindeke, an inf<L I RR.
Jench<same.
Lynch<C I & B RR.
Ochsen<NY & E R Ferry.
Anderson<Dagnon Con
Michels<Boyd.
Meyer<Ellas Brew Co.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day on this call:
Kohl<L I RR.
Pidgeon<Burke.
Lynch<L I RR.
Pascale<B H RR.
Flore<same.
Phelan, an inf<Barclay, an inf.
Phelan<same.
Carbone, an inf<Lyman.
Johnson, an inf<Hollerith.
Remsen<L I RR.
Satriana<McGovern.
Greenberg, as admx<S B Co & S RR.
Brust<NY Consol RR.
Palitoski, an inf<Van Iderstine Co.
Steinmetz, an inf<Metal Stamping Co.
Elliot<NY & Q Co Ry et al.
Highest number reached on the general calendar is 441.

Orrtlieb, an inf<same.
Stanford<NY Con RR.
Sullivan<L I R R.
Kissel<Nassau El RR.
Walsh<L I Elec Ry.
Yates<same.
Gliese<NY & Q Co Ry.
O'Connor, an inf<same
Christy<Borden's Cond Milk Co.
Skwarkoski, as admr<L I.
Walsh, an inf<same.
Burke<L I RR.
Bleistern<NY & LI Tr
Walsh, inf<L I El Ry.
Higbie<L I RR.
Kazimir, inf<Freeman
Terech<L I RR.
Burke, inf<same.
Rosenberg, inf<same.
Hallock<NY & Q Co Ry

County Court.

TRIAL TERM—Humphrey, J.—At 10 A. M.
Flance<Ferris.
Scheurer<NY & Q El L & P Co.
Wood<B H RR Co.
Hart<Sus.
Corcoran, an inf<B H RR Co.
Costell<Same.
Van Wicklen<Same.
Mitchell<Same.
Marsh<Kelly-Wittpen<Kelsey.

Abrams<Gwathney.
Smithwick<Baueria.
Munziato<Manh & Queens Tract Corp.
Belneoth<Burton.
Jacobucci<Lucarelli.
Brodie<N Y & Queens Elec L & P Co.
Reitz<Moore.
Mattulich<Amato.
Florio<Manh & Queens Traction Corp.

Remainder of calendar passed for the term.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Clark, J.—At 10 A. M.
Powles<Knopp et al.
Bischofsky<Wohl.
Levy<Dockendorff.
Schroeder<Elflein et al.
Donner<Donner.
Siegel, as receiver<Reich et al.

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Eldred<Eldred.
Mayer<Tevlin et al.
Payne<E River Gas Co of L I City.
Highest number reached is 99th.

TRIAL TERM—Part I., Manning, J.; Part II., Kapper, J.; Part IV., Jaycox, J.; Part V., Maddox, J.; Part VI., Aspinall, J.; Part VII., Van Siclen, J.
Kesner<County Co.
Sulzbach<Siry.
Leonard<B H RR.
McAvoy<Benkowsky.
Annunziata<Tulin Co.
Buck<CNY.
Farley, Comr, &c<Aievola.
Herman<CNY.
Albert<B H RR.
Lakin<CNY.
Johnson<Barrett.
Sweeney<CNY.
Sodagarsky<Hoffman.
Rupp<Monauk Metallic Bed Co.
Caflero<CNY et al.

The balance of the day calendar stands over until Nov. 1.

Highest number reached on regular call, 1810.

Surrogate's Court.

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Wills of:
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James Dykman.
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Michael Hart,
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Dunn Infants,
Daniel Nash,
Joseph K Bell,
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County Court.

PART IV., Hylan, J.; Part V., Dike, J.—Calendar called in Part V.
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Martin<B H RR.
Hulse<Gartenlaub.
Safier<Nas Elec R R.

Laemmle Dairy Co<Hagenkotter et al.
Brzozowski<Brzozowski et al.
O'Brien<Rupprel et al.
Bossert et al<Listort et al.
Frost

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

A RARE BARGAIN
RAHWAY, N. J.

FOR SALE, at auction, twelve-room house; all improvements; corner plot, 60x132 feet approximately; appraised at $6,000.

81 Jacques Avenue, Cor. Hazelwood Avenue.

Splendid location; five blocks from Pennsylvania Railroad Station, on main line; frequent trains both directions; commutation from New York $7.65 per month.

House newly painted and decorated; everything in best condition. Rooms large and airy; plenty of closets; storage room top floor. Steam heat; Smith & Travers Dragon No. 206 E Boiler; radiators in hall and every room.

Beam Ceiling in Dining Room; Panelled Walls, Plate Rail, China Closet.

Extra large kitchen, pantry; Porcelain Sink and Drain Board. Large Double Richardson & Boynton Range; Wash Tubs in cellar.

Garage on premises.

Large shade trees; beautiful Hedge; cement walks.

SALE ON PREMISES SAT., OCT. 30, 3 P. M.

UPSET PRICE AT SALE $3,000. (Assessed Value $3,700.)

Highest Bid Above Upset Price Takes It

TERMS: One-third cash, balance on bond and mortgage for three years at five and one-half per cent. per annum.

DON'T MISS THIS RARE OPPORTUNITY.

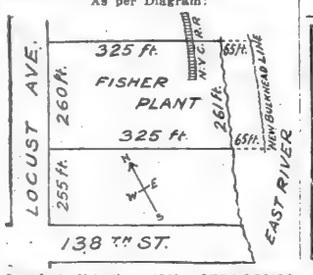
SAMUEL VAN POZNAK, Auctioneer,
42 South Orange Ave., Newark, N. J.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

PUBLIC AUCTION SALE
OCTOBER 29, 1915
Exchange Salesrooms, 3,208 Third Av., Bronx, at Noon, of

VALUABLE WATERFRONT and New York Real Estate

As per Diagram:



Appraised Valuation, 1913. $526,360.00

First mortgage lien on the 29th inst., including interest, taxes, assessments, &c. $247,325.37

Property affords COMPLETE FACILITIES FOR TRANSPORTATION, EITHER BY RAIL OR WATER, and includes TWO LARGE, MODERN IRON, BRICK AND STONE BUILDINGS and SEVERAL BRICK FACTORY BUILDINGS. WATER-FRONT CRIBBED AND BULKHEADED. 138th Street trolley direct to premises. Sale occasioned by difficulties attending execution of a trust. NO OTHER WATER-FRONT PROPERTY OF SIMILAR SIZE, CHARACTER AND VALUE NOW AVAILABLE ON EITHER NORTH OR EAST RIVERS.

Parties interested may be able to effect A CONTRACT PURCHASE ON FAVORABLE TERMS BY PROMPT NEGOTIATIONS WITH THE UNDERSIGNED; otherwise the sale will take place.

STEELE & OTIS, Attorneys for Trustee,
25 Broad St., Manhattan.
JACOB H. SHAFFER, Esq., 115 Broadway,
LEO OFFENHEIMER, Esq., 60 Wall St.

Special Sale
5 East 47th St.,
OPPOSITE CARLTON HOUSE.
Business Property
TO BE SOLD AT
Public Auction
To-day, Oct. 28,
at 12 o'clock noon, at Exchange Salesroom, 14-16 Vesey St., N. Y. C.
Four story and basement Building, 17.5 feet east of 5th av.; size of lot, 25x100.5 feet.
Maps and further information at office of
Samuel Marx
Auctioneer,
Woolworth Building, Suite 2120-2126.
Tel.: 0511-12—7604-05 Barclay.

MORGENTHAU JR & CO.
AUCTIONEERS
11 BROADWAY

REAL ESTATE.

HUDSON RIVER ESTATE

To close estate of the late
Hon. Frederick W. Seward,
property at Montrose-on-Hudson, 38 miles from New York, comprising about 50 acres. Beautiful landscapes, with forest trees and shrubbery; attractive grounds and drives. Extensive frontage on Hudson River; private lakes.

Photos and maps with
Horace S. Ely & Company
21 Liberty Street

ASSIGNEE NOTICES.

CHARLES BRUNIG.—The people of the State of New York to all persons interested in the estate of Charles Brunig, assigned to Charles H. Meyer for the benefit of creditors, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear at a Special Term, Part I., of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, in and for the County of Kings, New York, to be holden in the County Court House, in the City of New York, Borough of Brooklyn, on the 22d day of November, 1915, at ten-thirty o'clock A. M., there and then to show cause why a settlement of the accounts of Charles H. Meyer, assignee of above named Charles Brunig, insolvent debtor, should not be had, and if no cause be shown, then to attend the settlement of the assignee's accounts.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto caused the seal of the said Supreme Court for the County of Kings, New York, to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Joseph Aspinall, a Justice of the said court, this 27th day of September, 1915.

(Seal) By the Court,
CHARLES S. DEVOY, Clerk.
GEORGE W. SIMPSON, Attorney for Assignee, 51 Chambers St., New York City

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BURR, JR., MELANCTHON.—In pursuance of an order of Honorable Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Melancthon Burr, Jr., late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribed, at their place of transacting business at the office of The Union Trust Company of New York, No. 80 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in The City of New York, on or before the 20th day of March next.

Dated, New York, the 15th day of September, 1915.

VAN RENSSELAER BURR,
THE UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Executors.
NOBLE & CAMP, Attorneys for Executors, 2 Wall Street, New York City.

SCHMIDT, ANNA E.—In pursuance of an order of Honorable Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of the County of New York, Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANNA E. SCHMIDT, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business at the office of Carl Schurz Petrasch, No. 80 Maiden Lane, Room 302, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 3rd day of April next.

Dated New York, the 21st day of Sept., 1915.

WILLIAM H. SCHMIDT, Executor.
CARL SCHURZ PETRASCH, Attorney for Executor, 80 Maiden Lane, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

BROOKLYN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Factory or factory properties for sale or to lease in all sections of the Borough of Brooklyn and Queens.

Geo. W. Palmer & Co.,
781 Manhattan Av., Brooklyn.

QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.



MANY NEW HOUSES JUST COMPLETED.

Prices from $8,500 to $22,500, on convenient terms. These houses are well worth inspection. We offer also villa plots of exceptional beauty, commanding extensive views, on reasonable terms.

Kew Gardens
Surrounding Kew Gardens Station.
15 Minutes from Herald Square
Via Penn.-L. I. Electric Express Service.
In the Beautiful Hills of Kew.

Information on request from JOHN J. BRITTON, Marbridge Building, Broadway and 34th St., New York. Telephone Greeley—5250 and 5251. Representative at Kew Gardens office at Kew Gardens Station every day. Convenient trains for inspecting Kew Gardens leave Penn. Station, 33d St. and 7th Ave., via L. I. R. R. WEEK DAYS—8.17, 9.00, 10.00, 11.05, 11.50 A. M.; 12.30 (12.52 Saturday only), (1.15 Saturday only), 1.25, 2.06, 3.00, 3.45, 4.07, 4.29, 5.00 (5.11, except Saturday), (5.18 Saturday only), 5.32 P. M., &c. SUNDAY—8.25, 9.05, 10.00, 11.17, 11.34 A. M.; 1.08, 1.56, 2.12, 3.03, 4.11, 4.45, 5.25 P. M., &c. Returning at frequent intervals

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"A Forward Movement in Suburban Development."
15 Minutes from Herald Square.
SAGE FOUNDATION HOMES CO.,
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Send for Booklet B.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

AT SCARSDALE.

2 acres, exceptionally high elevation; apple orchard, some woodland, balance in lawn; large modern dwelling, combination stable and garage; station one mile; price, $33,000.

FOX REALTY COMPANY,
22 East 42d St.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY
In Its Entirety,
SOUND—HUDSON—HILLS
Fish & Marvin 527 5TH AV.

AT CRESTWOOD

40 minutes from 42d St. Semi-bungalow, 7 rooms and bath, electricity, steam heat, living room with open fire place; high ground; rent $45.

Cooley Realty Co. 39 Prospect Avenue, Mount Vernon, N. Y.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

AN UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY

Country home and farm overlooking Sound, 42 acres, on State Road, 40 miles from New York City, 12-room house, 2 baths, electricity, hot water heat; garage, 8-room cottage, all improvements, model chicken house, barn with rooms for farmer, orchard of 250 trees, beautiful shade trees. For quick sale owner will take $25,000.

EDWIN R. ROWLEY, Northport, L. I.,
Or 47 West 34th St.

"Water Front Estate Bargain"

Beautiful water front estate, 8 acres; magnificent mansion, 110 feet long, Georgian brick, all improvements; outbuildings, aristocratic neighborhood; commuting zone; cost $125,000; sacrifice $60,000.

HARVEY B. NEWINS,
WOOLWORTH BUILDING NEW YORK.

SACRIFICE BUNGALOW

At Brentwood in the Pines, L. I.—Ten Rooms, tiled bath, hot-water heat, gas, electricity and water; splendid all year home; five minutes from station; only $750 cash, balance easy. Address OWNER, Room 1,106, 1 West 34th St., N. Y. C.

MUST HAVE $250 CASH

at once; will sacrifice 6-room house and farm, only one hour from city; balance can be paid off on $12 per month; open evenings. SALAY, 349 East 14th St., N. Y.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Most Attractive Estate, Dutch Stone House.

See photograph our office of this Bergen County Estate, property of rare charm throughout; 20 acres; fine stream; picturesque waterfall; superb land; beautiful fruit. Cut stone house, 30 by 70; hot water heat, bath, light; 14-room house with conservatory; mahogany trim. Immense and fine barns. Rubble stone farmer's house. Every acre of this place has charm. Deceased owner spent $40,000. Asking for quick sale $30,000. Greatest opportunity yet offered.

ALLABOUGH & SON 150 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK.

$75 Cash, $25 Monthly,

Which Includes Taxes and Interest,



Buys This HOUSE

5 rooms and bath; 2 added rooms can be finished off now or later. All city improvements. Attractive Northern New Jersey town; half hour out. Price $2,800. Address "Builder," P. O. Box. 1041, N. Y. City.

RENT then BUY

New, artistic, 8-room all-year residence, remarkably situated, right on golf course, 600 feet from country club; 2 baths, big living room; prefer sell outright, but willing to rent to proper party, with purchase privilege, rent to apply. "Owner," P. O. Box 416, N. Y.

AT MONTCLAIR

Am compelled to sacrifice my new $17,000 residence, 10 rooms, 3 baths, sun porch, sleeping porch, large plot, for $12,500. May be seen Sundays. Apply to my broker, Murdoch, opp. Lackawanna Terminal.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

FACTORY SITES
On Deep Water with Railroad Facilities

Property located midway between Newark and Jersey City, N. J., 5 MILES FROM N. Y. CITY HALL, fronting on the Passaic and Hackensack Rivers; in the heart of the

World's Greatest Labor Market

crossed by

FOUR RAILROADS

and their branches, sidings from which can be obtained:

Pennsylvania R. R.
Central R. R. of N. J.
D., L. & W. R. R.
Erie Railroad

Newark Bay and Passaic River Channels up to the property 20 feet at low tide.

Property suitable for any kind of manufacturing or commercial enterprise requiring tide water and railroad facilities.

'Phone 744—Cort. 81 Nassau St., N. Y. City.

Industrial Department

FACTORY FOR SALE

IN JERSEY CITY, N. J.

Located on desirable plot, containing about 1¾ acres, fronting on two streets and the Morris Canal.

Buildings are one, two, three and four story brick, iron and concrete, containing about 20,000 square feet of floor space; also frame office, stables, and wagon sheds, covering half of the land area, leaving more than half an acre for future development.

Full particulars, maps, diagrams, and photos furnished on request.

HUDSON REAL ESTATE CO., 168 Ocean Av., Jersey City, N. J.

IDEAL HOME

Price $5,500, Including Garage.

Cash required $500. Owing to business changes must sell; house has seven large rooms and cozy inglenook, with open fireplace; large closets, sanitary gas kitchen; tiled bathroom; large piazza; located on large plot; 80 minutes from New York; good transportation.

Schools, clubs, churches. All the conveniences, sewer, water, gas, electricity. This is not a speculative built house, but was built by owner by day's work for his own occupancy. Full particulars,

GEORGE S. SHAW,
Room 516—37 West 34th St., City.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

LOFTS
247-253 W. 19TH St.

7,500 SQUARE FEET TO FLOOR.
NEW SUBWAY STATION, 18th St. & 7th Av.

Exceptionally fine lights; well kept building; nice class of tenants; few Lofts with all modern improvements; 100 per cent. sprinkler system; suitable any business.

Lease, Rent Reasonable.

Apply superintendent on premises.

REVEL REALTY & SECURITIES CO., OWNER,
51 Chambers St., Phone 732—Worth.
OR YOUR OWN BROKER.

LIGHT STORE

In high-class sprinklered building on East 23d St., near Second Avenue. Size, 72x90. Will carry heavy weights. Very low insurance.

E. W. Bliss Bldgs., 312 E. 23d St.

BROADWAY STORES TO RENT
VICINITY 103D ST.
Desirable Location—Subway Station.
LOW RENTS.
Goodale, Perry & Dwight, 2705 Broadway.
Telephone Riverside 975.

NEW STORES FOR RENT.

Excellent location in college section, suitable for any business. Ideal corner store for restaurant. Amsterdam Ave., cor. 122d St.

APARTMENT HOTELS.

512 Fifth Ave.
Southwest Corner 43d St.
APARTMENTS

APARTMENTS TO LET—Furnished.

BACHELOR APTS
Furnished and Unfurnished.
2 & 3 rooms & bath, with service.
THE DURHAM, 7 E. 32d St.
THE Oakdale, 36 W. 35th St.
Renting Agent on Premises, or
Van Norden & Wilson
1 West 34th St., N. Y.

SAN JACINTO
18 EAST 60TH ST.
Any number of Rooms; Complete Service.

38 West 59th St.
FACING PARK
2-3, OR 6 ROOM KITCHENETTE APTS.

TO SUBLET,
BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED
2 and 5 Room Apts.
In a high class, fireproof building.
Inquire office. **507 West 113th St.**

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

209 W. 87th—One 7-room apartment; running water in bedrooms.....$540

1,885-1,893 7th Av., at 115th—Two 8-room corner apartments..$1,200-$1,400

695 St. Nicholas Av., cor. 146th—Five rooms, $540; 7 rooms.....$720

854 W. 180th, cor. Northern Av.—One 6-room apartment.....$720

522 W. 183d, cor. Audubon Av.—One 7-room apartment, all outside.....$780

These apartments have all modern improvements, including elevator & phone.
CONCESSIONS TO DESIRABLE TENANTS.

Convenient to subway, "L" and street cars. Inquire on premises or of
LOUIS ISRAELSON, 398 W. 143th.

THE ANICO,
1690-1696 B'way (cor. 53d)

Two, three, five rooms, extra large; high-class elevator building; parquet floors throughout; baths; $50, $70.

GAINSBOROUGH STUDIOS,
22 West 59th St.
Apartment of 3 Rooms and Bath
Ideal for Bachelor or Couple.
James E. Ball, Manager.

61ST ST., 42 WEST.
Corner Apartment, 6 large, light rooms and bath. Rent $60.
GOODALE, PERRY & DWIGHT, INC., 1,133 Broadway, at 26th St. 'Phone, Farragut—9494.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

THE
SOPHOMORE
21 Claremont Av.,
Just Above 116th St.
8 Rooms, 2 Baths, Lavatory.
Rents $1,400 to $1,600.

Unsurpassed location, overlooking Columbia University grounds, one block from subway station.

THE REGNOR
601 West 115th St.
N. W. Cor. Broadway.

Extra large, sunny rooms, all facing the outside, overlooking Columbia University grounds, one block from subway.

4-5-6-7 Rooms, 1-2-3 Baths.
Rents $810 to $1,850.

THE MENTONE
895 West End Av.,
S. W. Cor. 104th St.
5-6-7 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths.
Rents $1,100 to $2,300.

Every modern improvement; one block from subway and surface lines.

THE LUXONIA
305 West 72d St.,
Bet. W. End Av. & R'side Dr.
Close to Subway Exp. Station.
5-6 Rooms, 2 Baths.
Rents $1,500 to $2,000.

Excellent appointments throughout. All have southern and eastern exposure. Should be seen to be appreciated.

Representative at Each House, or
PATERNO BROS.,
Owners and Builders,
Office, 601 West 115th St.
Tel., 1114—Morningside.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

2 Rooms
Bath and Kitchenette,
THE CAMBRIA
347-351 West 55th St.
Unfurnished, $50 to $67.50 per Month.
Furnished, $60 to $77.50 per Month.
Renting Agent on Premises, or
J. ROMAINE BROWN CO.
299 Madison Ave.

BACHELOR APARTMENTS
SPENCER ARMS
S. E. cor. B'way & 69th St.
2, 3 & 4 ROOMS
or larger combinations — maid service included, and meals served in apartments.
Every room with permanent outside light and large closet space.
Most Convenient Location in City
Rental, $70 to $125
C. F. de Casanova, Agt., on premises, or our own broker. Tel. Columbus 3896.

El Dorado
Situated Best Section Central Park.
ELEVATOR APARTMENTS
300 Central Park West
90th to 91st St.
SUITES OF
10 Rooms, 3 Baths
13 Rooms, 3 Baths

An apartment house of the highest class, modern in every detail. Rooms are exceptionally large and well arranged.

Apply Superintendent, on Premises, or
M. RAYMOND,
507 W. 113th St. 'Phone, Morn.—8240.

TERRACE COURT
202 Riverside Drive,
S. E. Cor. 93d St.

Only one apartment of 8 rooms and one apartment of 9 rooms, 2 and 3 baths, remain to lease in this modern fireproof building. Apply to Manager on premises or SLAWSON & HOBBS, Agts., 162 W. 72d St., or
J. AXELROD,
OWNER.
200 W. 72d Street, Cor. B'way.

AVONMORE
2,131 Broadway, at 74th Street
Beautifully Appointed Apartments,
7 & 8 Rooms, $1,200-$1,600
Southern Exposure.
Within 2 blocks of 72d St. Subway Station
SUPERINTENDENT ON PREMISES.

WHITE COURT
203 WEST 107TH ST.
6 Rooms, Bath. Large and Light.
Select, Fireproof, Elevator Apartment.
$63—$80. Efficient Service.
HALL & BLOODGOOD,
542 5th Ave. Bryant 7632.

THE ADRIAN,
58 West 72d.
Eight large, light rooms, bath; parquet floors, electric light; elevator service day and night; convenient subway, elevated, and surface lines. $1,100-$1,300. Inquire Superintendent.

THE AYLSMERE,
60 West 76th St.
Seven and eight large, light rooms, bath; 2 elevators; night and day passenger service; steam dryer; convenient all traction lines; $1,200-$1,500. Supt. on premises.

Skylight Studios
5 West 16th Street
Bachelor Apartments
$30 to $60
West Side, Above 110th Street.

GRAND CORNER
7th Av., 1,919, corner 116th; open plaza, bet. subway and "L" express stations; 7-8 rooms, extra large, light, high class; all improvements; newly decorated; reduced to $80, $70, $65; great concessions; see our inducements before you select.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

The Belnord
86th Street—Broadway—87th Street.

A magnificent fireproof building, embodying every known improvement. Complete in all details. Private house rooms. A location second to none. Centrally located. Immense closet space. Largest open air garden, assuring light at all times. Manager on premises.



7 to 11 ROOMS,
2 to 4 BATHS
Rental $2,100 to $7,000
F. R. Wood,
W. H. Dolson Co.
AGENTS,
86th St., Cor. Broadway.
Tel. Schuyler 3800.

ALWYN COURT
New York's Most Exclusive Apartment House.
One Luxurious Suite of
14 Rooms, 5 Baths.
One Furnished Apartment to Sublet.
Special Terms for One or More Years.
182 WEST 58TH STREET.

West Side, Above 110th Street.

KEMPE & CO.
87th St. and Broadway.

DUE to the lateness of the season we offer extraordinary values in the following New Elevator Houses. Positively Best Values on Washington Heights.

The Duncraggan,
181ST ST. & RIVERSIDE DRIVE.
Just completed. On Plaza 120 feet wide commanding elegant view of Hudson River and Palisades.
3 Rooms, $30-$35
5 Rooms, $45-$55
Short walk to subway, surface lines. New bus line will pass door.

THE TROSSACHS,
106 Northern Av., at 181st St.
Unexcelled view of prettiest part of Hudson River and Palisades.
5 Rooms, $45-$50
6 Rooms, $55-$65
Near Broadway subway and surface lines.

HOLYROOD COURT,
436 Ft. Washington Av., Cor. 186th St.
On a tree-lined avenue under supervision of Park Department.
3 Rooms, $35
5 Rooms, $50-$55

Each of these Houses is thoroughly modern; rooms are large and light, with abundant closet space. Service of the highest type is assured.

The Riviera
Riverside Drive, 156th to 157th St.
Modern 12-story Fireproof Apartment. Subway Station Half Block Distant.
5 rooms $660 to $750 per annum
7 rms. $1000 to $1200 per annum
8 rms. $1200 to $1500 per annum
9-10 rms. $1600-$2000 per annum
A. J. ODELL, Resident Manager.
Telephone, Audubon—5400.
Service and management under direct supervision of owners.
Manhattan Leasing Co.,
149 Church St. Tel. 6390—Barclay.

780 Riverside Drive
Corner 155th St.
5 & 6 Rooms | $750 to $1250

630 W. 141st
Corner Riverside
5-6-7 Rooms | $700 to $1300
Furnished Apts. $1000 and up

These Are Exceptional Apartments and positively represent the best value on Washington Heights.
Liberal Arrangements to Desirable Tenants.

BROCKTON—Elevator
661 WEST 180TH ST.
(N. E. Corner Broadway.)
4 Rooms ..... $35 to $40
4 Rooms, corner, top floor $50
5 Rooms ..... $45 to $50
KNAP & WASSON CO., Agents, 4729 Broadway, at 181st St.

587 RIVERSIDE DRIVE,
Corner 136th St.
7 Rooms, Rental $960
8 Rooms, Rental $1,380

1100 PARK AVE.,
Corner 89th St.
9 Rooms, Rental $1,500
EDGAR A. LEVY,
505 Fifth Ave. Tel. Murray Hill 6960.

THE HILLCREST
430 West 116th St. Facing Columbia University Grounds
MODERN ELEVATOR APARTMENTS.
8-9 Large Sunny Rooms & Baths

Rents	Parlors	Dining Rooms	Bedrooms
$1,500 to $1,800	18x23	19x19	14x16

Manhattan Av. & 123d St.
Near 125th St. "L" and Subway.
High-Class Elevator Apartments.
2-3-4 & 5 Rooms
Kitchens and Kitchenettes,
$28 to $60 Per Month.
Large Rooms, Unusual Closet Space
'PHONE 8927 MORNINGSIDE.

THE EDWIN
561 West 147th St. N. E. Cor. B'way.
4, 5, 6, 7 Large Light Rooms.
Quiet, well kept, conveniently located house, near subway and surface lines. One very desirable corner apartment.
Resident Owner.

The Plaza,
795, St. Nicholas Av., corner 150th St.—Magnificent large, light eight-room apartment to rent; every modern convenience; rent $67.50. Superintendent.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—East Side.



The Schermerhorn
ENTIRE BLOCK FRONT,
MADISON AVE.,
82D TO 83D STS.
Exclusive APARTMENTS
ALL OUTSIDE
9 ROOMS
Foyer and 3 Baths
$3500 to $3800
ONE APARTMENT OF
10 ROOMS
Foyer and 3 Baths
$4,000
Mark Rafalsky & Co.
56 WEST 45TH ST.
Telephone, Bryant—7848.

West Side, Above 110th Street.

AT REDUCED RENTALS

We offer A-1 tenants reduced rents in order to rent the few remaining apartments in the following houses:

35 Fort Washington Av.
Corner 160th St. (Dayton Court)
Beautiful new elevator apartment; street under care of Park Department; magnificent, spacious rooms, with abundance of closet room.
4 and 6 Rooms

91 Fort Washington Av.
Cor. 162d St. (Chesbourne)
A magnificent new elevator apartment on a tree lined avenue, overlooking Hudson and Palisades; all outside sunny apartments.
4-5-6 Rooms

Orinda, 530 W. 157th St.
High-class elevator Apartment House; subway express station on corner; all large rooms; all newest improvements.
5-6-7 Rooms

BERLIN RENTING AGENCY
B'way, Cor. 162d, & 141 E. 17th.

NEW BUILDINGS
Now Ready for Occupancy
THE LOYAL
894 RIVERSIDE DRIVE
Corner 161st St.
Overlooking the Hudson & Palisades.
and
DUNRAVEN APTS.
654 WEST 161ST ST.
Suites of 4-5-6-7-8 Rooms and 2 Baths
Rents, $480 to $1,320 Yearly
Open Evenings.
Renting agent on premises.
'Phone, 8045—Aud.
Friedman Con. Co., 189 Broadway

MANHATTAN—East Side.

Gramercy Park
APARTMENTS
36 Gramercy Park East
Only two apartments vacant.
A quiet, refined locality.
Special Park Privileges.
Very Attractive.
Suites of 8 & 9 Rooms
Light & Airy. Unobstructed view.
Rental price, $1,800-$2,400
Inquire of
Superintendent on premises.

Non-Housekeeping Apartments

A few Apartments available for fall renting. 1 and 2 large, airy, outside rooms with bath; modern in detail. Day and night attendance. Vacuum cleaning system, maid service, mail chute, open fireplaces, ample closet room. Meals served in apartments. Agent always on premises. 'Phone, Plaza—6070.

Rents, $600 to $1,000.

507 Madison Avenue At 53d St.

109-111 EAST 56TH ST.
Elevator Building.
135 EAST 56TH ST.
2 Rooms and Bath.
Large, light studio apartments. Rent from $540 to $900, including room service. Apply to E. C. POILLON,
103 Park Ave. Tele. 1850 Murray Hill.

RUTHERFORD
206 East 17th Street.
4 all light, outside, cozy rooms; elevator and telephone service night and day. Rent $38.

MADISON AVE., "Hoffman Arms," Corner 59th St.
4 ROOMS & BATH $900
7 ROOMS & BATH, $1,400.
2 and 2 Room Apts.—Reduced Rents.

For the Home.

Endless instruction and entertainment obtained from turning over the beautifully printed pages of The New York Times Mid-Week Pictorial. War pictures forming a record of the European conflict. 10 cents everywhere—$5.00 a year. Handsomely bound volume for $1.00 by mail. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

THE HILLHURST
160
EAST
91ST STREET

Desirable suites adapted to wants of bachelor men and women of moderate means. No children taken. Quiet, orderly people only. Tasteful decorations. Polite attendants. Superior service night and day.

UNFURNISHED HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENTS

TO LET: IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.

2 Rooms inside	$14.00 to	$20.00
2 Rooms outside	$26.00 to	$30.00
4 Rooms outside		$33.00
5 Rooms outside		$35.00

MAGNIFICENT ROOF GARDEN EXCLUSIVELY FOR TENANTS.
TWO OTIS PASSENGER ELEVATORS.
Free Private Phone in Each Apartment, Night and Day Service.
MEALS SERVED IN HANDSOME DINING ROOM IF PREFERRED.
$1.00 DINNERS FOR 50C.

New Buildings.
993 PARK AVE.
Cor. 84th St.
10 Rooms, 3 Baths..$2,800-$4,300

1,155 PARK AVE.
Cor. 92d St.
10 Rooms, 3 Baths..$2,700-$3,000
12 Rooms, 4 Baths..$3,200-$3,900
Larger or smaller suites can be arranged.
Apply on Premises or at the Office of
BING & BING, 119 West 40th St.
Tel., 6410—Bryant.

145 E. 35th St.
THE SOUTHFIELD
Modern Fireproof Building, Southern Exposure.
Large, bright rooms. Extra maids' rooms. Exclusive features usually only found in higher priced apartments.
7 Rooms and 2 Baths (Simplex) $1,800-$2,500
3 Rooms and Bath $900

PEASE & ELLIMAN
Agents
340 Madison Avenue
'Phone, Murray Hill—6200.

BROOKLYN.

St. Paul Arms
79-83-87-91 Woodruff Ave.,
NEAR ST. PAUL'S PL., FLATBUSH
Only 25 minutes from Park Row; ½ block Woodruff Ave. Station Brighton Beach "L." Best section of Flatbush. New buildings, nicely decorated, completely up to date in every respect. Sanitary kitchens, tiled floor and walls, etc.
Day, Night Tel. & Hall Boy Service.

3-4-5 Rooms & Bath	$30 to $55

One 7-Room Apartment, 2 Baths, Suitable for Physician.
Hoytreis Con. Co. 516 5th Av., N. Y. Tel. Bryant 7142.
Office on premises. Phone Flatbush 2377.

ROSEMUIR
MOST DESIRABLE APARTMENTS IN BEAUTIFUL FLATBUSH.
1710 TO 1722 CATON AVE.
LOCATION UNSURPASSED.
ONE BLOCK NORTH OF CHURCH AVENUE STATION, B. B. L., TWO BLOCKS FROM PROSPECT PARK.
3, 4, 5 and 6 spacious rooms and tiled bath with shower; hardwood trim, parquet floors, handsome electric light fixtures, artistic decorations; all night telephone service; rents $28 to $60 from.....
Renting agent on premises daily, including Sunday.
WESTWOOD REALTY COMPANY
685 FLATBUSH AV.,
BROOKLYN, N. Y.

BRONX.

5 GRAND ROOMS $32—$38
JUST COMPLETED
University Heights Apartments
1912-1928 LORING PLACE,
BET. WEST BURNSIDE AVE. AND WEST 179TH ST., WEST BRONX.
Broadway Subway, 181st St., to University Av. trolley, 3 cents. Parquet floors; two families on floor; tenants restricted. Booklet.

Mortgage Loans
Forty-five cents an agate line.

Wanted.—Building loans in Queens County; 50 per cent. valuation. "Attorney," H 256 Times Downtown.

City Property
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Real Estate.

MARK RAFALSKY & CO.,
56 West 45th Street. Tel. Bryant 7848.

RICKERT-FINLAY REALTY CO.,
Phone, Greeley 5000. 1 West 34th St.

J. CLARENCE DAVIES,
Real Estate. 149th St. and 3d Ave.

RULAND & WHITING CO.,
5 Beekman St. 693 Madison Av.

LOTON H. SLAWSON COMPANY,
171 Madison Avenue, New York.

WM. A. WHITE & SONS,
Real Estate. 46 Cedar St.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

Firm owning large house, first-class condition, 20 minutes from Herald Square, will accept reliable family tenant and particularly low terms, subject to 2 months. L 98 Times.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

Craftsman Homes in the heart of Flatbush: only $4,250; send for booklet. Otto Singer, on premises, East 13th St. and Av. K, Brooklyn. Avenue J station, Brighton Beach "L."

See our ad. Sunday, easy housekeeping homes, Crown St. Realty Associates, 162 Remsen St.

Queens—For sale or To Let.

Will sacrifice two Jamaica lots for $165 each; original price $450 each; genuine bargain; must have some cash quick. C. Johnson, 4 Hanson Place, Brooklyn, opp. Flatbush Av. L. I. R. R. Depot.

Real Estate for Exchange.

Wanted—One-family house in New York City in good residential section in exchange for well-rented non-elevator apartment in Newark, N. J., yielding a large income. M. Bock, 16 Central Av., Newark, N. J.

City Houses to Let—Furnished.

For Rent—Handsomely furnished nine-room house, with Winter sleeping porch, steam heat, electric light, Oriental rugs, piano and Victrola; $125 per month. Address H. J. Prudden, 7 Oneida Av., Mount Vernon, N. Y., or 456 4th Av., New York City.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

83D, 57 WEST.—Four-story, high-stoop house, 12 rooms, 2 baths; excellently laid out for rooming house. Will rent very reasonably. Caretaker on premises, or Goodale, Perry & Dwight, 2,705 Broadway at 103d.

Four-story-and-basement dwelling house, 20x100; 234 West 56th St., off s. w. cor. B'way, will sacrifice for $25,000; mortgage $32,000. W 67 Times.

129th, 106 W.—Handsome 3-story and basement dwelling; 2 baths; $900; near subway.

To Let For Business
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

PHYSICIAN'S OR DENTIST'S OFFICE.
Large, light back parlor, 18x15; running water; exclusive use of front parlor for waiting room; private house; no objection to use for sleeping; near surface, subway, elevated, bus; electric light; reasonable; agents recognized. Telephone Harlem 5344. 1 East 124th St.

MUSIC STUDIO.
Large, perfectly appointed music studio and reception room to sublet; best location in city Broadway and 57th St.; seen by appointment; telephone Circle 419. X 357 Times Annex.

Looking for OFFICES or a LOFT? We can save you both TIME and MONEY. Large or small space. All parts of city. Long or short terms. THE SUB-LEASING CO., 1,476 B'way, (cor. 42d.) Bryant 5786.

STUDIO.
77 IRVING PLACE, (S. W. COR. 19TH ST.) Rental $25. Apply on premises, or to Wm. A. WHITE & SONS, 46 Cedar St. Tel. 6700 John.

WILL BUILD FOR TENANT,
5,500 SQUARE FEET,
NEAR 34TH STREET & NINTH AVENUE.
M. M. HAYWARD & CO., 100th St. & B'way.

ONLY ONE STORE LEFT.
Choice business location, transfer point, Madison Av., cor. 80th St.; suitable cigars, stationery, florist, confectionery, &c.

Part of office to let; excellent location; building trades representative or young architect preferred. 'Phone Murray Hill—78.

Offices to let—Transit Bldg. & Annex, 7 E. 42 St. & E. 43 St. Homer Foote, Jr., Agt.

FIFTH AVENUE Showroom, sublease. Ewing Bacon and Henry, 101 Park Av.

WM. H. WHITING & CO., 41 PARK ROW.
Business Property—Sale, Rental, Management.

For Rent—Completely fitted show room. Apply Room 1,103, Oppenheim Collins Bldg.

Accountant offers services in exchange for desk room. T 31 Times.

Wanted for Business Purposes.

MANUFACTURER DESIRES SPACE.
Manufacturer, fine waists, desires space as part occupant; 5th Av., shopping district or Wall St. section; catering to retail trade; no manufacturing. Y 356 Times Annex.

Wanted, near 5th Av. and between 32d and 50th Sts., a large room, with a hardwood floor, suitable for a private dancing studio. L 100 Times.

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.
NOTICE.

On October 18, 1915, a libel of information was filed in the above named Court on behalf of the United States against fifteen assorted packages of butter upon a seizure thereof, setting forth the said seizure and praying the condemnation and forfeiture of the property seized to the use of the United States for violation of Food and Drugs Act June 30, 1906, of the United States.

Pursuant to the monition of said Court therein, I hereby notify all persons claiming said goods, wares and merchandise or interested therein, to appear before said Court in the General Post Office Building, on November 8, 1915, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., (provided the same shall be a day of jurisdiction, otherwise the next day of jurisdiction thereafter), at which time and place the process will be returnable, and the trial had, and to interpose their claims and allegations, or they will be defaulted and said property condemned.

October 18, 1915.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
United States Marshal.
H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District

Property Out of the City

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

For Rent, Westchester County—New 7 room and bath, Colonial house; decorated; all improvements; line of Putnam main line; 45 minutes to Wall St.; $35. Theo. R. Heinrichs, Getty Square, Yonkers.

96 lots remaining unsold, will sell at 50 off, in fully developed tract on the Sound; 30 minutes from city. Address Collins & Rowe, 283 Elizabeth St., New York.

HOMES AND ESTATES
FOR SALE OR RENT.
ANGELL & CO., SCARSDALE, N. Y.

Come and see homes and bungalows at Larchmont. Leo Bugg, 40 West 32d St.

New Houses in Van Cortlandt Terrace. Rollins Bros., cor. Broadway & Oakmont Av.

Country Estates—Westchester, Orange Counties. Seaman Lowerre & Co., 15 East 40th.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

NEW MODERN HOUSE.
Semi-bungalow type, 7 rooms and tile bath; sun parlor and large porch; electricity and gas, parquet floors, white enamel, 2d floor; 28 minutes out; 100 trains; restricted neighborhood; price $5,950; easy terms. J. Mead Briggs, 200 Broadway, N. Y. Phone 3876 Cortlandt.

Chicken or vegetable farm; new, attractive 6-room house; range, tubs, china closets, &c.; large plot of rich soil; near trolley and depot and L. I. Sound; one hour from city; terms $100 down; $12 monthly. C. Owner, 1,218 Broadway, corner Van Buren St., B'klyn.

FOR LOW COST, HIGH-GRADE BUNGALOWS, VISIT BRIGHTWATERS; BOOKLET 3 ON REQUEST. T. B. ACKERSON CO., 1 WEST 34TH ST., NEW YORK.

$4 monthly and $25 down buys acre farm, near station and big towns; hour from city; price $425. Farm, Box 175 Times Downtown.

50x100; all improvements; good location; near station; 35 minutes out; $100; terms; wonderful bargain. B. F. McLain, 47 W. 34th St.

Neponsit.—Seashore homes in New York City. Neponsit Realty Company, 1 West 34th St.

Country Real Estate. L'Ecluse, Washburn & Co., 18 East 34th St., New York.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

ATTRACTIVE BARGAINS
In modern one-family houses and choice building lots at private sale, a large number from which to select.
THE BANKING DEPARTMENT, STATE OF NEW YORK, to quickly close the business of two corporations, offers these properties at about 50% of former prices. They are located at Grantwood, Palisade, Moresmere and Leonia, New Jersey, (opposite Grant's Tomb), within twenty-five minutes of Manhattan.
An inspection of these properties will convince you that they are unusual bargains. Liberal terms. Title Guarantee Policy Free. For further details and terms address BENJ. B. HALPIN, Special Deputy Supt. of Banks, care of Banking Department, 61 Broadway, New York City.

ONE ACRE, with modern 6-room cottage, steam heat, bath, electric light, hardwood floors, all improvements; 15 minutes' walk from station; $5,000; comfortable terms. Might rent.
A. H. WESTROM-GORDON & FORMAN, Ridgewood, N. J. Fone 555.

Cranford, N. J.—If you want a home do not overlook Cranford, the most beautiful town in New Jersey; have now a few houses at a bargain price and easy terms. Droescher, 79 Warren St., New York City.

$50 cash buys bungalow at Cranford, brick and stucco, all improvements; special monthly payments; sacrifice. T. Horace, 189 Broadway. Phone 7550 Cortlandt.

Builder forced to take eight-room house, all improvements, hot water heat, best section, will sell $4,250; value $5,500. Smith-Singer Co., Ridgewood, N. J.

ALL THE ORANGES Modern houses, every description, sale or rent. Frank H. Taylor, On. Brick Church Station.

FARMS, acre upward, hour out, for poultry, fruit, vegetables; $10 monthly. Write for pictures. Room 1,101, 141 Broadway.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Property My Specialty. Harvey B. Linbarger, 197 North Av.

Ridgewood, N. J.—Five-acre model poultry farm; new house. Y 348 Times Annex.

New Jersey farms to let; list 10 cts. Paul Williams, New Brunswick, N. J.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

Westport.—10 acres fine shore front, only $30,000. John Crawford, 7 East 42d St.

Real Estate for Exchange.

Want good farm; not rocks; have good income property and mortgages to exchange. Piquet, 354 Fulton St., Jamaica.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

LUXURIOUS BACHELOR APARTMENT, TWO ROOMS, BATH, AND KITCHENETTE, VERY HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ORIENTAL RUGS, SOLID MAHOGANY, &C., IN HIGH-CLASS BUILDING, OPPOSITE RITZ-CARLTON HOTEL; MAID AND VALET SERVICE; MEALS SERVED IF DESIRED; CONVENIENT TO SHOPPING DISTRICT; RENT $150 PER MONTH TO JUNE 1; $125 PER MONTH TO OCT. 1. CARLTON CHAMBERS, 402 MADISON AV., AT 47TH STREET.

AN EXCLUSIVE apartment, 3 rooms and bath, for bachelor; very exceptional. 28 East 52d St.

Apartments. — Hotel Oxford, 35 East 27th. Furnished, unfurnished; full hotel service; restaurant; cheapest rental in New York; 2 rooms, bath, $12 weekly and up.

Desire to sublet my apartment, consisting of three rooms and bath, nicely furnished, at $140 per month. Apartment 3, 18 EAST 40TH ST.

West Side

We offer hotel conveniences at apartment house rates. You are invited to inspect our specially attractive apartments.
CATHEDRAL PLAZA,
160 CATHEDRAL PARKWAY,
110TH ST. AND COLUMBUS AV.
We have 1, 2, 3, 4 room apartments, $30, $40, $50, $60 UP MONTHLY.
Completely furnished, including dishes, silver, cooking utensils. Maid service optional. Every apartment has private bath and kitchenette. Concessions on lease and unfurnished. Near subway and "L." Must be seen to be appreciated. Phone Riverside 2970. 5th Av. bus line stops at our door.

THE VAN DYCK AND SEVERN APARTMENTS,
at Broadway, 72d to 73d St.,
overlooking Sherman Square, offer finely appointed furnished apartments of six, eight, and nine rooms, two and three baths. Manager's Office, 175 West 72d St. Telephone Columbus 8587.

Alcazar, 215 Manhattan Av., Corner 109th. Capitol, 107 West 109th St.
Elegantly furnished, 2, 3 rooms, kitchenette, bath, modern elevator building, near "L," Broadway, Central Park; rents $30 monthly up; references essential. Phone 10200 and 9735 Riverside. Restaurant in building, open evenings.

98th St., 305-307 West.—Schuyler Arms Hotel, between Riverside and Broadway; strictly high-class house; beautifully furnished apartments; 2, 3, 4 and 5 rooms, with or without kitchen, fully equipped for housekeeping; all night elevator; telephone, bellboy and maid service; restaurant in building. Phone 3064 River.

If you have a nicely furnished, high class apartment and want to rent it for 5 or 6 months send full particulars to Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.

Five to nine rooms, $100 to $250; private parties subleasing; completely furnished; west side, 70s to 100s. Wickliffe Gray, 260 West 72d. Columbus 3974.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED APARTments, long, short leases; east, west side, high class only. R. de Flores, 501 5th Av. Murray Hill 5850.

GRANT COURT.
113TH ST., 610 West, near Riverside Drive.—4, 5, 6 rooms; high class apartment. Fisher.

Handsomely furnished apartments; long, short leases; choice localities. Clark Realty Co., 30 East 42d. Phone Murray Hill 5392.

Bachelor Apartment, 59th St., Overlooking Central Park.—Large living room, 2 bedrooms, and bath; maid service. L 92 Times.

96th St. Subway, express; 6 outside rooms, $60; also 8 rooms, 94th St., near Riverside, $120. Particulars, 208 West 94th St.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS.
Frederick L. Hurt,
30 East 42d.

Riverside Drive, No. 120, (north corner 84th.) —Eleven all light, well-furnished rooms. Call or address W. R. Stewart.

Broadway, (243 98th.) 6 B.—Attractive, sunny seven rooms; elevator; completely furnished; piano; $155.

We have furnished apartments for rent, 5 or 6 months or longer. Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.

Sublet handsomely furnished apartment, three rooms, bath, kitchenette; $160 per month. 23 West 59th St.

Beautifully furnished apartment, 8 rooms, 3 baths. 448 Riverside Drive. Phone 6370 Morningside.

86th, 23 West.—Handsomely furnished, unusually large two-room and bath; breakfast optional.

119th, 420 West.—Five outside rooms and bath; completely, beautifully furnished; $85.

52d, 137 West.—Handsomely furnished apartments; 3, 4, 7 rooms, baths. Coyle.

Completely furnished, 7 rooms, to June; $110 month. Apt. 3. Riverside 7350.

One room, bath, kitchenette, 347 West 55th. Apt. 6-I. Cambria.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

West Side.

THE WILSONIA.

225 West 69th St., near Broadway.
8 rooms, bath, and kitchenette, $50 up.

Apartments by the Month or Year.
Also Unfurnished.
SPOTLESSLY FRESH AND CLEAN.

No questionable or objectionable tenants. Phone, elevator service; maid service optional. Near Subway. "L." 5th Av. bus, street cars. REFERENCES ABSOLUTELY ESSENTIAL.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

MADISON AV., 1,186, COR. 87TH ST.
7 rooms, electricity, parquet floors; $100.
1,182 MADISON AVENUE.
Eight rooms, unusual light, size; $75.
53-55 EAST 86TH STREET.
Seven extra large rooms, $70-$75.

GREAT OPPORTUNITY
to secure a $2,100 high-class corner apartment, on a sublease, for $1,400; eight large, light rooms and bath; vicinity of Gramercy Park; all modern improvements; references required. W 131 Times.

29th, 128 East.—Corner apartments, 6 large, light rooms, bath, steam heat, hot water, light on four sides, all outside rooms. Louis Carreau, Agent, 794 6th Av., (45th.)

STUDIO.
77 IRVING PLACE, (S. W. COR. 19TH ST.)
Rents $25. Apply on premises or to Wm. A. WHITE & SONS, 46 Cedar St. Tel. 5700 John.

Madison Av., 121.—Desirable housekeeping and non-housekeeping apartments.

31st St., 157 East, near Lexington.—Modern steam-heated apartment, 6 rooms, bath, $40.

34th, 141 East.—Large, light room, kitchenette, bath; steam heat; electricity. Zobel.

West Side

THE CLEBURNE, 924 WEST END AV.
HIGHEST TYPE 8, 9, 10 ROOM APARTMENTS, 3, 4 BATHS.
APPLY ON PREMISES OR
L. J. PHILLIPS & CO., 133 BROADWAY.

Broadway, 2,731. (Two minutes from 103d Subway Station.)—Six sunny, all light, medium sized rooms; Broadway front; all-night elevator; quiet, respectable house; no infants or dogs; reduced to $50.

West End Av., 850, (Near 102d St.)—High-class elevator apartments, eight rooms and bath; parquet floors; rent $1,100 to $1,200.

Doctor's office and apartment, 59 Gramercy Park, 103 East 21st St.; all appointments; high-class elevator building; separate entrance; $1,200; 3 rooms.

St. Nicholas Av., 430, (facing St. Nicholas Park.)—Seven large, light rooms; steam heat; modern plumbing; location first class; $30. Janitor.

$24—5 ROOMS, BATH.
105th, West, (near Central Park.)—Steam heat, hot water; location unexcelled; small families only; no dogs. Janitor.

153d, 445 West.—To sublet, 5 large, light rooms; high-class elevator apartment; Washington Heights; convenient elevated and subway; $50. Apt. 4-A.

57th, 329 West.—Three beautiful, large, light rooms and bath; all improvements; rents, $50 to $60. Apply on premises.

SUBLET.
Three rooms and bath.
HOTEL WALTON 104 West 70th St.

The Selkirk, 308 West 82d.—Two rooms, bath; southern exposure; elevator; restaurant in building; rent, $50. Apt. 64.

21ST ST., 210 WEST.—ELEVATOR APARTMENTS; 5 AND 6 ROOMS, ALL IMPROVEMENTS. $35 UP.

BROADWAY, 2,708, (103d.)—Three rooms, bath, kitchenette; owner's management; lease; $30-$40.

Ask Lewis B. Preston, Inc., 165 B'way, N. Y. C., for illus. bklt. on The Roxborough, 251 W. 92d St.

SKYLIGHT 5 West 16th St. BACHELOR STUDIOS. $30 to $60. APARTMENTS.

Apartments to sublet on the upper west side, 4 to 10 rooms. Write Z., Box T 25 Times.

Grand Concourse Apartments.—See H. A. Douglas Co., 187th St. and Grand Concourse.

Apartments consisting of 2-10 rooms; best sections of city. Kempe, 87th, Broadway.

182 West 58th St.—An apartment most attractive; 14 rooms and 5 bathrooms.

79TH, 307 WEST.—8 rooms, 2 baths; $1,500-$1,800. Superintendent on premises.

Elevator apartments of 7 and 8 large rooms, $1,000-$1,500. 102 West 75th St.

150 West 79th.—High-class apartments, nine rooms, duplex and simplex $2,600.

84th, 19 West.—Seven rooms, bath, (new plumbing); steam, hot water; $45.

Ambrosia, 405 West 123d, opposite park; 7 large rooms, bath, shower; $43.

51st, 72 West.—Two rooms, bath; also single room; all improvements; $6-$9.

838-844 Riverside Drive; near 158th St.; 6 and 7 rooms; $780 to $1,100.

106th, 209 West.—Six beautiful corner rooms, bath; steam, &c.; $40.

150th, 610 West.—Elevator apartments, 5, 6, 7 rooms, $45 to $70.

58th St., 200 West.—4-5 rooms, $1,400 to $2,000. Apply Supt.

Apartments Wanted

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished.

Have clients wanting handsomely furnished apartments, east, west side; high-class only. R. de FLOREZ, 501 5th Av. Murray Hill 5850.

SMALL furnished apartment by refined family, 3 adults; would board owner in exchange; first-class table. W 127 Times.

WANTED, for 3 or 4 months, 3 rooms and bath, furnished, below 70th; will pay $100 per month. K 245 Times Downtown.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

5TH AV., 47.—Unusual location; double, single room; steam heat; private bath.

15TH, 210 EAST, (Stuyvesant Park.)—Single, double rooms; home cooking; table guests.

34TH, 117-119 EAST, (Near Park Av.)—Large and single rooms, with board.

45TH ST., 8 EAST.
Table board; rooms; references.

62D, 38 EAST.—Second floor suite; other rooms; excellent table.

63D, 30 EAST.—Double and single rooms, all conveniences; excellent table; parlor dining.

76TH, EAST.—Beautiful room, with board; ladies; modern apartment for Winter; chaperonage if desired; students' residence. Lenox 6837.

MADISON AV., 213.—Rooms newly furnished, some with bath; table board; references.

West Side

5TH AV., 2,066, (127th.)—Large room, second floor; small room; excellent board.

16TH, 20-22 WEST.—Large, small rooms, well heated; unexcelled board; telephone.

22D, 327 WEST.—One large room, vacant; unexcelled cuisine; references required; investigate.

43 WEST 47TH ST.
Attractively furnished rooms; first-class service; table unexcelled; every convenience; table guests

54TH ST., 54 WEST.—Single and double rooms, suites; private baths; electricity.

56TH, 62 WEST. — Desirable large, small rooms, with board; suite, with bath; references.

57TH, 349 WEST.—One large room; southern exposure; private bath; board; references.

58TH, 37 WEST.—Attractive rooms; private baths; excellent cooking and service; table guests.

58TH, 146 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large and small rooms; table guests; references.

70TH, 127 WEST.—Attractive, newly furnished, redecorated rooms, with and without bath; exceptional table and service; table guests.

71ST, 120 WEST.—Single, double rooms, newly furnished, private baths; Hebrew social surroundings.

72D, (Broadway, West End.)—Beautiful private residence; accommodate refined couple. Columbus 2380.

72D, 52 WEST. — Superior location and appointments; private family desiring Winter home.

72D, 242 WEST.—Handsome large single room; private bathroom; electric lights; references.

72D, 157 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms; southern exposure; well-appointed house; references.

74TH, 102 WEST.—Desirable rooms; private baths; telephone; electricity; steam; table boarders.

75TH, 147 WEST.—BEAUTIFUL SECOND FLOOR; OTHER ROOMS; REFINED SURROUNDINGS; REFERENCE EXCHANGED.

76TH, 105 WEST.—Comfortable rooms; homelike; parlor dining; superior table; references; reasonable.

76TH, 249 WEST.—Attractive rooms; parlor dining; table guests; references.

76TH ST., 237, 239 WEST.—Large rooms, bath, single; excellent table; fine location.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

West Side.

78TH, 164 WEST.—Pleasant rooms; excellent table; parlor dining rooms; table guests.

70TH, 114 and 132 WEST.—Unusual and attractive "pensions," with large parlors, tea room, and lounge; steam heat; private telephones; booklet on request.

79TH, 128 WEST.—Newly decorated, newly furnished; electric light; telephones; opened Oct. 1.

79TH, 122 WEST.—Attractive small and medium rooms; electricity; excellent cuisine.

80TH, 121-123 WEST.—Well-furnished, newly decorated, large, small rooms; private baths; continuous hot water; parlor dining; exclusive.

80TH, 106, 108, 110 WEST.—A satisfactory home for refined people; all new high-type furnishings; pure food, wholesome, generous, well-balanced meals; table guests.

80TH, 124 WEST.—Attractive large, small rooms; electricity; good table; parlor dining.

82D ST., 146 WEST.—THE BARRETT.
Rooms, furnished, unfurnished; elevator; table optional.

82D, 19 WEST, (Kenilworth.) — Desirable rooms; excellent table; parlor dining; table guests.

82D, 124 West, (Graycourt.)—New and attractively decorated; modern; table guests; booklet.

82D, 20 WEST.—Beautifully furnished rooms; excellent home cooking.

82D, 55 WEST.—Second floor front, private bath; third floor rear; refined house.

83D, 5 WEST.—Unusually desirable, quiet; modern improvements; arrangements for coming season.

85TH, 130 WEST.—NEWLY DECORATED ROOMS; GOOD TABLE; REASONABLE TO BUSINESS PEOPLE; TELEPHONE.

86TH ST., 114 WEST.—Owner's home, large and small rooms. "L" and subway.

86TH ST., 23 WEST.
Superior accommodation; table board.

87TH, 138 WEST.—Refined home; comfortable rooms; electricity, references required; table guests.

89TH, 306 WEST.—Refined Jewish home can accommodate few people; excellent cooking.

102D, 253 WEST.—Saloon floor, elegantly furnished; private bath; also one single room with bath; Jewish family. Aarons.

106TH, 314 WEST.—Unusual accommodations in private home for bachelor or family; two large rooms and bath; also single room; near Riverside.

107TH, 322 WEST.—Unusual opportunity for bachelor or family to live in luxurious economy; three large rooms and bath; also single room; between Riverside and Broadway.

114TH, 419 WEST.—Sitting, bedroom; two, four adults; excellent table; subway. Apt. 2-B.

120TH, 7 WEST.—Attractive large and small rooms, with strictly kosher board; table guests.

137TH, 233 WEST.—Rooms; modern; good Jewish table; convenient limes. 5884 Audubon.

140TH, 544 WEST, (Broadway subway near by.)—Bright rooms, good board, $3 up, single; $14 up, two; every comfort; social surroundings. Telephone 2757 Audubon.

HOTEL LA PORTE,
117th, corner Amsterdam Av., 2 blocks from subway express station, overlooking grounds Columbia University; southern exposure; entirely renovated, redecorated; new bathrooms; hotel service; room and board, $10 weekly up; with bath, $12 up; suite of rooms, bath and board for two, $25 up; beautiful dining room; special attention to table boarders; new management.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 583.—Beautiful rooms; southern exposure; refined surroundings; exceptional board; references.

THE EVELYN LODGE.
Charming family Hotel of high standard; Grand local car, 20 min. Broadway, 5c. fare; Lovely furnished rooms; suites; all comforts; Excellent chef and service; separate tables; Delightful atmosphere; worth investigation. Weekly, $10-$14 per adult, with meals. 71 CENTRAL AV., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

Two beautiful rooms, with private bathroom; two couples or four gentlemen, seeking superior accommodations; Swiss service and cuisine; $60 weekly for four. Y 364 Times Annex.

WEST END AV., 344.—Select pension; new, handsomely furnished rooms; en suite, single; private baths; parlors; European cooking; electricity.

WEST END AV., 620.—Residence for young girl students; home care, chaperonage; eleventh year.

Board Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

Room and board wanted by young woman; state particulars. W 114 Times.

Country Board

Thirty cents an agate line.

Westchester.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Winter engagements low; unexcelled home cooking; large porches; well-heated house; river view. W. E. Robinson. Phone 2161 Yonkers.

Will rent completely furnished floor, private house, for Winter; situated between 73d and 93d St., West End to Riverside; also consider six-room apartment. Hellman, 139 West 25th St.

"The Colonial," 7 North Broadway, White Plains, N. Y., spacious rooms; excellent table; select all-year home; beautiful surroundings; easy commutation. Phone 687.

New Jersey.

Having a beautiful country home would entertain a few paying guests reasonably at week-ends or permanently; city conveniences. J. Babbitt, Dayton, N. J.

Convalescents' home; trained nurses' care; moderate prices. Schofield, 234 Avenue A, Bayonne.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

17TH ST., 130 EAST.—Desirable, well furnished rooms; bathroom floor; reasonable.

18TH, 113 EAST.—Rooms in refined home, Gramercy section, at subway; references.

23D ST., 20 EAST, (Madison Square South.) —Suite, two rooms and bath.

30TH ST., 119 EAST.—Newly furnished room; modern conveniences; gentleman.

31ST, 47 EAST.—Large, front room, near subway; all conveniences.

45TH, 16 EAST.—Comfortable room, with bath; single room; breakfast optional; references.

53D, 32 EAST.—Two large rooms with or without bath, electricity; gentlemen.

55TH, 71 EAST.—Large, newly decorated rooms; elegant; electric lights; all conveniences; references.

55TH, 71 EAST.—Two large, light rooms; electric light; running water; references.

124TH, 1 EAST.—Newly opened, newly furnished, newly decorated, private house; handsomely furnished suites and rooms; large, small, private bath; electricity; refined surrounding; opposite park; reasonable; breakfast if desired; large, light back parlor; running water; for physician or dentist. Telephone 5344 Harlem.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box-spring beds; tiled bathroom; absolute clean liness.

LEXINGTON AV, 586.—Elegant back parlor and one large room; references; telephone.

MADISON AV., 220.—Large, attractive studios for musical, meeting, dancing; studios subrented hourly, monthly; 8 rooms, furnished, unfurnished.

West Side

12TH ST., 48 WEST.—Very large room, bath, $12; well-kept house.

40TH, 66 WEST.—Floor 2 rooms, bath, single, en suite; exclusive; electricity; references; bachelors.

44TH, 12 WEST, (The Mansfield.)—Highest class bachelor apartments, furnished or unfurnished, with complete hotel service; refrigeration; open fireplaces; excellent location.

51ST, 30 WEST.—Small rooms, with running water, in doctor's house.

52D, 55 WEST.—Large room; private bath; electricity; telephone; reasonable; gentleman only; references.

53D, 62 WEST.—Desirable double and single rooms, or en suite; private bath.

58TH, 128 WEST.—Handsome room, with alcove, bath adjoining; select location; electricity; telephone.

58TH, 49 WEST.—Large, elegant room; gas, electricity, bath, telephone; reasonable; light housekeeping.

58TH, 122 WEST.—Bachelors; perfectly appointed, splendidly kept house; rooms $10-$11.

64TH ST., 115 WEST.—Large, pleasant room; running water; suitable one, two; moderate.

118 WEST 69TH ST.
West Hall.
Large room with southern exposure; saloon dressing room and private bath; suitable for two; also smaller room.

69TH, 111 WEST.—Desirable large room; steam, hot water, electricity, telephone; references.

70TH, to sublet, 4 beautifully furnished rooms and bath; suitable for business gentlemen; also single room; references. 2,080 Broadway. Telephone 6314. Apt. 5 East.

70TH, 307 WEST.—Large, bright room, private house; all conveniences; suitable two gentlemen.

71ST, 57 WEST.—Large, sunny room; southern exposure; continuous hot water; references.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

West Side

72D, 99 WEST.—Large furnished rooms; telephone; improvements; near subway "L" stations.

71ST, 231 WEST—Large room, suitable two gentlemen or business women; private.

72D SUBWAY.—Single room, immaculately clean, next bath; high-class apartment; gentleman; references. Phone Col. 654.

72D, 248 WEST.—The Greystone, phone Columbus 1894; furnished room; excellent table.

72D, 120 WEST.—Newly decorated and refitted; electricity; private baths. M. Lugg.

73D, 108 WEST.—Nicely decorated rooms; running water; large closets; gentlemen; moderate.

73D, 255 WEST.—Large rooms, with and without private bath; reference.

74TH, 104 WEST.—Comfortable, large, well-heated rooms, bath; continuous hot water; telephone; breakfast privilege; homelike; private residence.

74TH, 149 WEST.—ATTRACTIVE ROOMS, SINGLE, DOUBLE, WITH AND WITHOUT PRIVATE BATHS; CONTINUOUS HOT WATER; REASONABLE.

74TH, 5 WEST.—Large, attractive front room; southern exposure; second floor; reasonable.

74TH, 165 WEST. — Connecting rooms, elegantly furnished; separately or suite; bath; gentlemen.

75TH ST., (329 Amsterdam.)—Large, sunny room, adjoining bath; elevator; telephone; electricity; furnished or unfurnished; no other roomers. Wyeth.

75TH, 147 WEST.—BEAUTIFUL SECOND FLOOR; OTHER ROOMS; REFINED SURROUNDINGS; REFERENCES EXCHANGED.

75TH, 124 WEST.—Large room; private bath; southern exposure; other rooms; telephone; references.

75TH, 139 WEST.—Newly furnished, high class, parquet floors, electric lights, private baths.

75TH, 111 WEST.—One suite, one hall room; references; all conveniences.

76TH, 148 WEST.—Large, sunny, pleasant room; bath adjoining; electric light; telephone.

76TH, 171 WEST.—Homelike, sunny rooms, continuous hot water, private baths, electricity.

76TH ST., 140 WEST.—Furnished rooms, bath, modern improvements, $5 up; references exchanged.

76TH, 125 WEST. — Sunny front rooms; handsome back parlor, with private bath.

76TH, 57 WEST.—Attractive rooms, adjoining bath; table guests. Tel. 9725 Schuyler.

77TH ST., 102 WEST.
Very attractive, pleasant rooms; home comforts.

77TH, 158 WEST.—Attractive room, private bath, all conveniences; private house; references.

77TH, 102 WEST.—Very attractive, pleasant rooms; home comforts.

78TH, 112 WEST.—Attractive, large front room, adjoining bath; telephone; references.

80TH, 114 WEST.—Large sunny rooms; private bath, lavatory; kitchenette; breakfast; $8 up.

81ST, 8 WEST.—Large back parlor, kitchenette; home comforts; electricity, steam.

82D, 152 WEST.—Moderate rates; handsomely furnished rooms; every convenience; "L," subway.

82D ST., 146 WEST. THE BARRETT.
Rooms furnished, unfurnished; elevator; table optional.

82D ST., 134 WEST.—Large and medium second floor rooms; rates reasonable; references.

82D, 56 WEST.—Large, well-furnished room; private bath; electric lights; references.

82D, 80 WEST.—Exceptionally desirable front room, single, $3.50; bath adjoining. Anderson.

82D, 33 WEST.—Rent, beautiful large, small front room, newly furnished; references.

85TH, 207 WEST.—Large room, immaculate; running water; elevator; breakfasts; $6. Sharples.

87TH, 117 WEST.—Double rooms; strictly private family; moderate prices.

88TH, 335 WEST, (Droccam Hall.)—Exclusive bachelor dwellings; rooms, $5 to $12; subway

90TH, 53 WEST.—Attractive rooms, running water, southern exposure; private house; reference. Barry.

91ST, 64 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large rooms; southern exposure; select house; references.

91ST, 33 WEST.—Newly furnished residence, sunny rooms, private baths; electricity; $10, $12.

91ST, 66 WEST—Large alcove room; also medium sized and skylight rooms.

91ST, 251 WEST.—Large and small sunny rooms; gentlemen. Phone Riverside 4832.

94TH, 153 WEST.—Beautifully furnished rooms; single, double; running water; private house; bachelors.

94TH, 163 WEST. — Entire floor, sitting room, bedroom, bath, Owner. References.

96TH, 231 WEST.—Beautifully appointed guest room, facing Broadway; gentleman; exclusive. Apt. 3D.

97TH, 230 WEST.—Medium, well-furnished room; closets, water, heat; board. Apt. 6-A.

97TH ST., 305 WEST.—Desirable, attractive room; modern; reasonable. Apt. 4.

97TH, 316 WEST.—A sunny room; refined family; river view; next Drive.

97TH, 145 WEST.—Private house; unusually attractive, well furnished room, bath; gentleman.

101st, 16 West.—Attractive rooms, suites; telephone, electricity; housekeeping; $3 to $7. McNamara.

102D, WEST, (Between West End-Riverside.) —One, two rooms, bath; owner's private residence; elegantly furnished. Telephone 2007 Riverside.

105TH ST., 248 WEST; (Broadway.)—Choice room; running water; private family; elevator apartment. Phillips.

108TH, 246 WEST.—Single room, with or without board; steam heat. Anderson.

112th, 511 West.—Handsomely furnished modern six-room apartment; comfortable home. O'Connor.

114TH, 540 WEST.—Small, sunny south room; terms reasonable.

121ST, 170 WEST.—Corner rooms; electricity, telephone, shower; single, en suite; $3-$5. Hungerford.

121ST, 527 WEST.—Light, airy rooms; telephone, electricity, steam, elevator; moderate. McCague.

127TH, 13 WEST.—Nicely furnished, large and small rooms; all conveniences; moderate terms.

102D, 802 WEST.—Private house, Riverside Drive; nicely furnished room; bath; telephone.

162D, WEST, (16 Jumel Terrace.)—Two, single, en suite; bath; running water; large closets; spotless; telephone; $4, $5.

180TH ST., 715 WEST.—Exceptionally attractive room; modern conveniences; terms very reasonable.

BROADWAY, 2,860. (112th.)—Two fine and unusually large rooms, adjoining bath; high-class apartment. Vosburgh. Telephone 3903 Morningside.

BROADWAY, 3,810, (159th St.,) Apartment 44.—Pleasant room; reasonable; private family; references.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, (66th St.)—Couple, having charming apartment, rent delightful outside room; private lavatory; excellent transportation. 7915 Columbus.

LARGE PARLOR and alcove, newly furnished; conveniences; suitable for couple. W 42 Times.

LARGE, small rooms; running water; kitchen, laundry, verandas; on Hudson. Aub. 1467.

MUST BE SEEN TO BE APPRECIATED. In very select neighborhood, beautiful, large, and neatly furnished room; strictly private house; reference required; prefer gentleman. Address L 96 Times.

NEATLY FURNISHED small room in private house, West Seventies; conveniences. L 93 Times.

Refined family of three would like to rent one room in up-to-date house, located between 104th and 105th Sts., Central Park West, to gentleman only. W 130 Times.

SOUTHEAST CORNER 118TH ST. AND ST. NICHOLAS AV.—Handsomely furnished rooms; with or without bath, from $8 to $10 per week; full hotel and elevator service; restaurant; very moderately priced.

STRICTLY PRIVATE HOUSE.
Large, beautiful, well-furnished and lighted room, adjoining dressing room; southern exposure; location West Seventies; convenient; gentleman preferred; suitable for two; references required. L 90 Times.

WEST END, 611.—Large, front, single or suite; private bath; electricity; private house.

WEST END AV., 569, (87th.)—Room, with lavatory; steam heat; gentlemen; references.

Brooklyn.

ST. MARK'S AV., 101.—Large, handsomely furnished room; all conveniences; phone; very cheap.

Unfurnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

40TH ST., 66 WEST.—Floor, 2 rooms, bath; single, en suite; exclusive; electricity; references; bache'ors.

94th St., 32 West.—Large back parlor, with private bath; phone, electricity; furnished or unfurnished; $8. Riverside 1224.

Automobile Exchange

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

USED CAR BARGAINS.
Must move all second-hand cars to make room for new models; no reasonable offers refused; Hupmobiles, Oakland, Overland, Haynes, Renault, &c. Chas. E. Riess & Co., Inc., 1,690 Broadway.

Stearns Knight runabout, 1912; dynamo lighting, clock, Klaxon horn, speedometer; overhauled; manufacturer's new car guarantee. Stearns Company, 417 West 55th St. Telephone 7600 Columbus.

Pierce-Arrow (1914) Touring, 48 H. P.
Isotta (1914) Sedan Limousine, 45 H. P.
Cadillac (1915) Runabout; like new.
Turner, St. James Hotel. Phone 2247 Bryant.

Ford delivery cars, bodies, every description. Automobile Manufacturers Exchange, 468 E. 149th.

Bodies, limousine, landaulet, in elegant condition; also mounting, painting. 508 West 58th St.

Hacker's chance; limousine body, $65; landaulette body, $85. Keene, 305 West 39th.

Fiat landaulet, 30 H. P.; excellent condition; great bargain; $700. Bord, 114 West 50th.

Automobiles for Rent.

EGIDI AUTO SERVICE.
Pierce-Arrows, Packards, Renaults; high-class service offering more advantages than private ownership; polite, liveried chauffeurs; hour, day; special rates week, month, year. 123 West 52d St. Phone Circle 774.

Classy Packard or Renault closed or touring cars for hire, $3 and up; reliable chauffeurs. Hotchkiss Co., 20 West 60th. Phone Columbus 1509 and 10159.

Packard limousine, newly painted, mechanically perfect, by hour, day; special rate monthly. Bord, 114 West 50th. Circle 1420.

Late model Packard limousine, 6 cylinder, 48 horse power, luxurious upholstery; monthly or yearly contract. Inquire 8036 Columbus.

Beautiful Garford Six, seven-passenger touring; like new; wire wheels; hour, week, or month; owner drives. Lenox 8767.

Practically new Packard, $2.50 hourly, $300 monthly; owner drives; references. Morningside 8833.

Packard limousine; hourly, monthly; owner drives. Verlangieri. Harlem 4832. 156 East 120th St.

Beautiful landaulet, Packard town car reasonable monthly rental. Veline, phone Lenox 8767.

Packards, late sixes, limousines or landaulets, for monthly rental. Hawkins, 3842 Columbus.

Packard, 7-passenger; $2.50 per hour, with chauffeur. 15 East 30th. Tel. 886 Madison.

Beautiful Renault limousine, by month; reasonable. 3130 Lenox. Brooks, 182 E. 73d.

Automobile Repairing.

Auto Welding.—We successfully repair broken aluminium cases, cracked cylinders and housing as good as new; we have a complete machine shop for repairs to the trade. Smith, 804 West 52d. Phone Columbus 2036.

Automobile Storage.

AUTO STORAGE.
Live, dead; 1st floor; fireproof; $5-$15.
410 East 32d St. Tel. Murray Hill 369.

Wanted.—Storage in private garage, without washing, &c., small limousine. Y 358 Times Annex.

Automobile Instruction.

Largest and Best School in the U. S. Send for Booklet and Y. M. C. A. Pass to Visit School; Tel. 7920. 302 W. 57th St. Col. Special class for women.

STEWART Booklet explains WHY our AUTOMOBILE course is BEST. inspect SCHOOL. our plant and be convinced 225 W. 57th St. Ladies' classes.

Best school for automobile owners; trial lesson and descriptive booklet free. Bedford Branch Y. M. C. A. Auto School, Bedford Av. and Monroe St., Brooklyn.

Rooms Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished.

AMERICAN (Jewish) bachelor desires outside room in strictly private family; all conveniences; breakfast optional; state terms; between 70th and 110th Sts., west side. W 112 Times.

Two Jewish young men, brothers, desire room with private family; must be moderate; Washington Heights preferred. W 135 Times.

Situations Wanted, Female

Fifteen cents an agate line.

ACTRESS.—Young lady, with several years' experience, wishes position as actress; best of references. R., 1,629 Amsterdam Av.

BOOKKEEPER - STENOGRAPHER.—Absolutely efficient and reliable; highly recommended; five years' experience; salary, $18. W 49 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, assistant typist, telephone operator; three years' experience; $8; no agency. H 302 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Double entry; can take complete charge of office; salary, $25 per week. G 345 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, 221 MADISON AV., (42D.)
DOMESTIC DEPARTMENT—Cooks, chambermaids, waitresses, butlers, valets, chauffeurs, &c.; all nationalities; nurses, graduate and practical; attendants, masseurs.
COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT—Stenographers, bookkeepers, secretaries, telephone operators, office bo

SEATS IN ALL PARTS OF
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By Subscription or Single Performances at
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Main Office: LONG ACRE BUILDING,
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Branches: Hoffman House and 96 Broadway (at Wall St.)

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EMPIRE Broadway & 40th St. Evs. at 8. Mats. Sat. & Thurs. (Elec. Day) 2.
WM. GILLETTE
NOV. 6th FINAL PERFORMANCE OF His Famous Success, SHERLOCK HOLMES
NOV. 8th, "SECRET SERVICE."

LYCEUM West 45th Street. Evs. at 8:20. Mats. TODAY, Sat., Elec. Day 2:20
ETHEL BARRYMORE
IN HER GREAT COMEDY SUCCESS,
OUR MRS. McCHESNEY

NEW AMSTERDAM THEATRE, W. 42d St.
MONDAY NIGHT, NOV. 1ST, SEATS NOW.
KLAW & ERLANGER WILL PRESENT
AROUND THE MAP
A Musical Globe Trot by C. M. S. McLELLAN.
Music by HERMAN FINCK.

After the Play Visit DANSE DE FOLLIES.
ZIEGFELD MID-NIGHT FROLIC "Meeting Place of the World"
Atop New Amsterdam Theatre

GAIETY B'way, 46th St. Evs. 8:20. Matinees Sat., Election Day & Wed. 2:20.
YOUNG AMERICA

GEO. M. COHAN'S B'way, 43d St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Sat., Elec. Day & Wed.
ELSIE JANIS in "MISS INFORMATION"

HUDSON West 44th St. Evenings at 8:15. Mats. Sat., Elec. Day & Wed.
"THE SHENANDOAH" OF 1915."—Times.
Under Fire
With WM. COURTENAY

HARRIS West 42d Street. Evenings at 8:15. Mats. Sat., Elec. Day & Wed. 2:15.
ROLLING STONES

FULTON 46th St., nr. Broadway. Evs. 8:30. NEXT MATINEE SAT. 2:30.
SHERMAN WAS RIGHT
A NEW FARCE BY FRANK MANDEL.

AT THE LIBERTY W. 42d St. 2:15 & 8:15.
BIRTH OF A NATION
TWICE Daily, Includ. Sunday. Evs. & Sat. Mat. 25-50-75-$1-$2. Other Mats.....25c, 50c & $1.
D. W. GRIFFITH'S
GIGANTIC SPECTACLE.
Symphony Orchestra of Forty.

CANDLER West 42d Street. Bryant 6344. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Sat., Tues. & Wed.
THE HOUSE OF GLASS
with Mary Ryan and the Great All-American Cast. Orch., $2. $1.50. 500 Seats 1st Balc., 50c, 75c, $1.

ELTINGE Opening Tues., Nov. 2d
West 42d St. (Election Night). Seats Today.
"FAIR AND WARMER"
A farce for Laugh-Lovers by Avery Hopwood.

REPUBLIC West 42d Street. Evenings 8:20.
COMMON CLAY
SEATS SELLING 8 WEEKS IN ADVANCE.

BELASCO West 44th Street. Evenings 8:30. Mats. TODAY, Sat. & Elec. Day.
MATINEE TODAY AT 2:20.
THE BOOMERANG

ASTOR B'way, 45th St. Evs. 8:20. Bryant 287. Mats. Sat., Elec. Day & Wed. 2:20.
Geo. M. COHAN'S Great American Farce,
HIT-THE-TRAIL-HOLLIDAY
With FRED NIBLO as "BILLY HOLLIDAY."

GLOBE EVERY NIGHT AND MATINEES Saturday, Election Day & Wed. 2:15
MONTGOMERY & STONE in CHIN-CHIN

CARNEGIE HALL
Announcement
Course Ticket Sale
Opens Today for
ELMENDORF LECTURES
Prices: For Five
Lectures $2.50, 3, 4, 5.

CORT W. 48 St. Phone Bryant 46. Evs. 8:10. Mat. Wed., Sat. & Elec. Day 2:15.
THE PRINCESS PAT Eleanor Painter
"BEST COMIC OPERA IN YEARS."
—Chas. Darnton, Evening World.

LEXINGTON 51st St. & Lex. Evs. 25c to $1. Mat. Today 25 & 50c.
"The Natural Law"
Next Week—"BRINGING UP FATHER."

STANDARD B'way & 90th St. Eve. 25c to $1. Mat. Today 25 & 50c.
"THE SHOW SHOP"
Next Week—"SINNERS."

Sun. Eve. at 8:30 Symphony Concert N. Y. Orchestral Soc'y.

LONGACRE W. 48th St. Bryant 23. Evs. 8:20. Pop. Mats. Sat., Tues. & Wed.
THE GIRL WHO SMILES
Musical Hit by authors of "Alma," "Adele," &c.

B. F. KEITH'S PALACE B'WAY, 47 ST. Daily Mat. 25c to $1
ANNA HELD
Harry FOX & Yansci DOLLY, Harry Green, David Sapirstein, Arnaut Bros., Ernest Ball, others.

COLONIAL Mats. Daily 25c.
LUBOW & KA, WHITING & BURT, Sir. and Mrs. Jimmy Barry, others.

ALHAMBRA Mat. Daily 25c.
EVELYN NESBIT & JACK CLIFFORD, McKay & Ardine, others.

PARK THEATRE, 59th St. & Col. Circle. Daily 2:30—4—8 & 9:15.
FOR WOMEN ONLY—Only Authentic Motion Pictures in the World of
Twilight Sleep
And Lecture by Dr. Kurt E. Schlossingk.

Triangle Plays This Week: Ford Sterling in "His Father's Footsteps." "Martyrs of the Alamo," "Fickle Fatty's Fall." Julia Dean in "Matrimony."
Evenings at 8. Matinees at 2. Matinees, 25c and 50c. Evenings, 25c, 50c, 75c, $1, and $2.
Knickerbocker Theatre, B'way & 38th St.

CENTURY 62 St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. MATINEE TODAY 25c to $1.00.
Ned Wayburn's Town Topics
SUNDAY CONCERT—SYLVESTER SCHAFFER, A. J. CORBETT, Balalaika Orchestra, 15 others.

GLOBE THEATRE. Special Mat. Today { 25-50, & Every Day when Chin-Chin is not playing { 75-1.00
MR. & MRS. VERNON CASTLE in "THE WHIRL OF LIFE." A Thrilling Photo Drama in 6 Parts.
Note: MONTGOMERY & STONE in CHIN-CHIN Every Night and Wed. and Sat. Matinees.

VITAGRAPH, B'WAY, 44 ST. THE BATTLE
TWICE TO-DAY, 2:30, 8:30. CRY of PEACE
Evs. & Sat. Mat. 25c, 50c, $1 & $2. Other Mats. 25, 50c, $1
School Children's Mat. Sat., 11 A. M., 25c, 50c.

Loew's American Roof 42d St. & 8th Av. Every Eve. at 8:15
JULIA NASH & CO. { ALL SEATS
Bob Hall, Max's Circus, 10 others. { RESERVED
Enclosed, Heated, Comfortable. { 25c, 35c, 50c.

STRAND B'way & 47th St. { Noon to 11:30. 10c to 50c. { BLANCHE RING "The Yankee Girl" (Strand Orch. & Soloists)
Next Week Geraldine Farrar in "Carmen"

GARRICK 35th St., nr. B'way. BURLESQUE "Blue Ribbon Belles" Mat. Today 15, 25, 50c

Phone 4180 Greeley. Subscriptions bought, sold and exchanged. Normandie Hotel OPERA TICKETS. Theatre Ticket Office, Broadway and 38th St.

Ice Skating St. Nicholas Rink Opens Next Sat.

EDEN WORLD IN WAX European War Heroes. Xtra Attractions. MUSEE
OPEN EVERY DAY FROM 10:30 TO 10:30.

RITZ CARLTON HOTEL
Bazar de Charite
and
Fashion Revue
Thursday and Friday Evenings, Oct. 28-29, at nine o'clock,
To Aid
French Wounded Emergency Fund
Tickets $5.00, Including Supper.
Boxes, holding six, $30.00.

DANCING
Tables Reserved for Supper Parties.
Tickets Can Be Had at the Ritz Carlton, or Vacation War Relief Committee, 38 WEST 39TH ST.

PROGRAM GIVEN BY
ELSIE JANIS MAURICE FARKOA
GRACE FIELD MELVILLE ELLIS
DOLLY SISTERS BETTY LEE

Fashion Revue Directed by J. M. Gidding.

The Biltmore
MORNING MUSICALES
Management of Mr. R. E. JOHNSTON.
Grand Ballroom, Hotel Biltmore, at 11. Nov. 5, 19, Dec. 3, 17, Jan. 14, 28, Feb. 11, 25.
ARTISTS ENGAGED:

Frances Alda	Fritz Kreisler
Lucrezia Bori	Giovanni Martinelli
Clarence Bird	Mme. Melba
Enrico Caruso	Rosa Olitzka
Camille Decreus	Lucile Orrell
Mischa Elman	Ignace Paderewski
Geraldine Farrar	Marie Rappold
Anna Fitziu	Antonio Scotti
Rosina Galli	Louis Siegel
Mabel Garrison	Andreas de Segurola
Leopold Godowsky	Albert Spalding
Frieda Hempel	Theodore Spiering
Josef Hofmann	Andre Tourret
Beatrice de Holthoir	Aline Van Barentzen
Louise Homer	Mary Warfel

Subscription Price, Res. Seats, $20 for 8 concerts; single seats, $3; subscription price for boxes, $200 for eight concerts; single box, $30. Now on sale at R. E. Johnston's office, 1451 Broadway. Knabe Piano.

METROPOLITAN OPERA STARS
And Other Renowned Artists in Concert, followed by
VERDI'S REQUIEM MASS
BENEFIT FOR
ITALIAN WAR SUFFERERS
Chorus of 300, Orchestra 80 Musicians
At
CARNEGIE HALL
MONDAY EVE., NOV. 1ST
Tickets at Box Office and International Music and Drama
Long Acre Building, Broadway and 42d St.

CARNEGIE HALL, Sat. Aft., Oct. 30, at 2:30
VIOLIN RECITAL— MISCHA
ELMAN
(STEINWAY PIANO.) Mgt. Wolfsohn Bureau.

CARNEGIE HALL, TUES. AFT., NOV. 2d, 2:30.
SCHUMANN-HEINK ONLY SONG RECITAL THIS SEASON
(STEINWAY PIANO.) Mgt. Wolfsohn Bureau.

PHILHARMONIC
SOCIETY OF NEW YORK
JOSEF STRANSKY, CONDUCTOR.
CARNEGIE HALL
Tonight at 8:15 and tomorrow (Fri.) aft. 2:30.
MacDOWELL. Symphonic Poem, "Launcelot and Elaine"; REGER, Variations and Fugue for Orchestra on a Theme by Mozart (first performance in America); BERLIOZ, Scherso "Queen Mab"; TCHAIKOVSKY, 4th Symphony. Prices 50 cts. to $2.00. Tickets at Carnegie Hall Box Office.

Carnegie Hall, Sunday Aft., Oct. 31, at 3.
Mme. MELBA
Assisted by { BEATRICE HARRISON...'Cello ROBERT PARKER....Baritone FRANK ST. LEGER....Piano
Tickets, $1, $1.50, $2, $2.50. Boxes, $15, $18, now on sale at Box Office.
Direction C. A. Ellis, Mason & Hamlin Piano.

SYMPHONY
Society of New York
WALTER DAMROSCH, Conductor.
NEXT SUNDAY AFT., OCT. 31, AT 3.
GRAINGER
TSCHAIKOWSKY PROGRAM.
Seats at Box Office, Aeolian Hall.

SYMPHONY CONCERTS
FOR YOUNG PEOPLE
N. Y. Symphony Orchestra.
Walter Damrosch.....Conductor
Soloists: GRAINGER, ELMAN, HOFMANN.
Christmas Carols by Cathedral Choir.
Nov. 20, Dec. 18, Jan. 22, Feb. 5, 26, Mch. 11.
CARNEGIE HALL.
Boxes, tickets, programmes at office, 33 W. 42d St. (Aeolian Bldg., Room 1202.)

MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE
BOSTON GRAND OPERA CO. with
PAVLOWA BALLET RUSSE | TONIGHT AT 8
"Madama Butterfly," with Tamaki Miura, Martin, Chalmers, Leveroni, Ananian Campbell, Cond. Jacchia, and "Snowflakes," with Pavlowa, Volinine, Ballet Russe and Chorus.

Aeolian Hall, 2nd Recital Mon. Eve., Nov. 1, 8:15
CLARA AND DAVID
MANNES
Schumann and Beethoven
Sonatas and Chausson Concerto with the assistance of the Saslavsky Quartet.
Tickets at Box Office and Haensel & Jones, Aeolian Hall. Tel. Bryant 6427. Steinway Piano.

MAY
PETERSON
Opera Comique, Paris—Song Recital.
Aeolian Hall Today at 3. Seats Box Office.

Aeolian Hall Wed. Aft., Nov. 3, at 3. VIOLIN RECITAL
ARKADY BOURSTIN
Tickets 75 cts. to $2. Mgmt. Haensel & Jones.

AEOLIAN HALL, Tomorrow Eve., at 8:15
VIOLIN RECITAL
RODERICK WHITE
Tickets $2, 1.50, 1.00, 75 & 50c. Now at Box Office.

AEOLIAN HALL, This Evening, at 8:30.
SONG RECITAL.
FREDERIC MARTIN BASSO.
Tickets, 50c. to $1.50. Mgt. Foster & David.

AEOLIAN HALL, Fri. Aft., Oct. 29, at 3.
Song Recital by Mme. GADSKI
50c to $2. Management Loudon Charlton.

AEOLIAN HALL, Tues. Aft., Nov. 2, at 3.
First of Six Historical Recitals by OSSIP Gabrilowitsch
Mgt. of Loudon Charlton. Mason & Hamlin Piano.

AEOLIAN HALL, Sat. Aft., Oct. 30, at 3.
Piano Recital by HAROLD BAUER
Mgt. Loudon Charlton. Mason & Hamlin Piano.

Bandbox, 57 & 3d Av. Plaza 812. Mats. Sat. & Elec.
WASHINGTON SQ. PLAYERS Evgs. 8:45
IRVING PLACE THEATRE Every Eve. at 8:15.
Ein Idealer Gatte. Sat. Mat., Lehmanns Kinder.

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Mat. TODAY and Every Day.
WORLD'S BIGGEST SHOW AT LOWEST PRICES
HIP HIP HOORAY with 100 Wonders, SOUSA and BAND Sensational ICE BALLET
Staged by R. H. Burnside.
Eve. & Sat. BEST SEATS $1.50 | Daily Matinees, Mat. $1.50 | Exc. Sat., $1.00.
1500 RESERVED SEATS AT 50c.
Sunday—Sousa, Hip Stars and Features.

COLUMBIA B'way & 47th. Matinee Today.
STONE—Etta PILLARD and The Social Maids.

YORKVILLE 86th St., nr. 3d Av. Burlesque at 3d Av. | Mat. Today 15c to 50c. Smoking Permitted
FROLICS OF 1915

Ice Skating St. Nicholas Rink Opens Next Sat.

WOULD KILL BUDGET AND CONSTITUTION

Stewart Browne Seeking Injunction on Estimate and Elections Boards.

COMMITTEES WIPED OUT

Social Welfare, Markets, Charter Revision Abandoned by Board of Estimate.

The Board of Estimate began public hearings yesterday on the tentative tax budget for 1916. Before the proceedings had fairly started Stewart Browne, President of the Real Estate Owners' Association, announced that he intended to ask for an injunction today to prevent the signing of the budget. Under the law it must be signed by Oct. 31.

There will be at least three actions, said Mr. Browne, one to restrain Mayor Mitchel and his colleagues from imposing assessment and collecting the money needed as the city's share of the State direct tax, amounting to $13,973,000. Another will seek to restrain the Board of Estimate from including items aggregating $1,700,000 in the budget. The members of the board did not take Mr. Browne's threat seriously.

The complaint in the first proposed injunction will set forth that Mayor Mitchel and his colleagues in the Board of Estimate "have no right or authority to take action such as they give out, avow, and threaten to perform as set forth in Paragraph 4 of this complaint by reason of said Chapter 729 of the laws of 1915 being void and unconstitutional and contrary to Section 24 of Article III. of the Constitution of New York." It is contended that the whole State tax is unconstitutional, as it is not needed.

Attacks Constitution Also.

The items which the second proposed injunction will seek to keep out of the budget relate to money paid to men on the city payroll who do no service and others who are ill and are kept on so they may retire with pensions. Point will be made of the admission by city officials that some men on the payroll receive more than they are worth. In this class are mentioned salaries paid to firemen, policemen, employes of the Department of Health, the Board of Assessors, and appropriations for the College of the City of New York and Hunter's College, which, according to Mr. Browne, are in excess of the maximum laid down by the charter.

Mr. Browne will also ask for an injunction restraining the Board of Elections from counting the vote on the new Constitution on the ground that it violates a section of the Federal Constitution.

Up to the close of the County Clerk's office last night no complaint had been filed and no injunction restraining the Board of Estimate from passing the tentative appropriations that had been asked for. Mr. Browne said later that he had ordered the complaint filed, and that efforts were being made to serve the members of the Board of Estimate.

Before beginning public hearings on the budget, members of the budget committee voted yesterday to abolish five committees and one bureau of the Board of Estimate. These are the Bureau of Sewer Plans, $12,250; the Committee on Social Welfare, $17,400; the Committee on Charter Revision, $6,730; the Committee on Port and Terminal Facilities, $3,500; the Committee on Taxation, $6,700, and the Committee on Markets, $8,950. The work of most of the committees, it was said, has practically been completed. The amount saved by their abolition will be $58,530. The budget examiners pared down the total requests of the Board of Estimate $114,673.

For the Bureau of Standards, of which George Tirrell is Chief, the reduction for next year amounts to $44,080, and for the Bureau of Contract Supervision, of which Tilden Adamson is Director, the reduction is $22,220. Both men have charge of the standardization of salaries plan.

Tells Mayor of Demoralization.

At the public hearing in the Board of Estimate chamber Alfred J. Talley appeared on behalf of city employes. He said he represented 100,000 men and women.

"You, Mr. Mayor, are the leader of this army," he said. "Your army is demoralized. Standardization has come to mean the reduction of salaries of men and women who have given their lives to the city. The real estate men know that the reduction of salaries is inconsiderable, but they want the large things to be decreased, and the standardization of salaries does not reduce large things. It often means the destruction of homes and self-respect.

"We recall that his Honor, the Mayor, before election pledged himself that reductions in salaries would not affect the then employes of the city, but would come by resignations, death, or new appointments. This question applies to the entire city government, and you must consider making your city employes a happy family or you cannot get the work done in the proper spirit."

The Mayor in reply said salaries had been standardized upward as well as downward. Standardization, he said, was a matter of justice to employes. It was not being done as a matter of economy alone, he said. Human consideration, he said, had entered into every appeal.

"You haven't got the result of this Committee on Appeals, Mr. Talley," said the Mayor, "and you cannot know what the committee has done. From the incomplete figures now at hand it would appear that the number of increases are greater than the number of decreases."

The board took up consideration of the Mayor's department requests, and Stewart Browne objected to the salaries of the three members of the Board of Assessors, who now receive $5,000 a year. He said the Charter only allowed them $3,000 each. The original appropriation was passed.

Plea for County Employes.

Ex-Justice Stover of the Supreme Court appeared for the employes of the county departments and told the board that the county officials had to have experienced and capable help in order to properly conduct the county's business. These employes, he said, should receive salaries in accordance with their duties.

"There is no standardization that any board can make with reference to the salaries of these men," said Mr. Stover. "It should be left to the county officials to determine. Many of these men who have been years in the service have to know as much as lawyers. You cannot reduce salaries in a wholesale manner, for efficiency under the civil service cannot be obtained in this manner."

Judges Crain and Wadhams of General Sessions appeared to protest against the reduction of the salaries of fourteen court clerks from $4,000 to $3,000 a year. Judge Wadhams said the present salary is the same as paid to the Supreme Court clerks, and that the clerks in General Sessions work more hours than do the clerks in the Supreme Court.

"If you reduce these men one-fourth you will do them an injustice," he said, "and I have confidence that this board wants to do justice to all city employes. It will be a great misfortune to these men if you reduce their salaries to $3,000."

The hearing will be continued today.

It is believed that the tentative budget will be about $220,000,000, and that the Board of Estimate will cut this some $3,000,000 or $4,000,000 before the budget becomes final on Saturday night. A $217,000,000 budget would make the tax rate average for the city between 2.12 and 2.15.

TO SAVE PUBLIC LECTURES.

Jacob H. Schiff Asks Controller to Reconsider Budget Cut.

Jacob H. Schiff has written a letter to Controller Prendergast urging reconsideration of the budget makers' action in cutting the appropriation for the public lecture system maintained by the Board of Education from $140,000 in 1915 to $36,000 for 1916. In his letter Mr. Schiff says:

"I am informed that the grant for 1915 is $140,000, or about one-fifteenth of 1 per cent. of the budget, and that this amount is less than it was eight or nine years ago when the entire budget was much smaller. This would indicate that it has been economically administered.

"The Public Lecture System has existed for more than a quarter of a century, and to my mind is on the same plane as the Public Library, which system came into existence after the Public Lectures. It encourages good reading, makes for better citizenship, develops the student habit, is an antidote for the movies, has been a pioneer in the movement for the wider use of the school house, reaches all classes of our community, including the immigrants, and it is most encouraging to have grown people desirous of continuing their education.

"You know that I heartily indorse every justifiable effort to get the city run as well and as economically as possible. It seems to me, however, it would be unwise to further reduce a unique department which is doing so much good as the Public Lecture Department. It, therefore, seems to me that this feature of our educational department, which appeals so generally to all classes of the people and whose influence reaches every part of the city, is one which should be encouraged, and that the closing up or even materially reducing these lecture centres, would be a great loss to those who are trying to keep an interest in life, and that the slight amount gained would not warrant this. I urge you to consider favorably the retention of this valuable item in the city budget."

MARTIN ESTATE $177,662.

Transfer Tax Report Shows Shrinkage from $9,000,000.

Although William R. H. Martin, who was a member of the firm of Roger Peet Company, owned real estate and personal property worth nearly $9,000,000, the total value of his estate is estiamted at $177,662 in the transfer tax report which was filed yesterday by Appraiser John J. Lyons. Mr. Martin died Jan. 30, 1912. His debts were so great and the claims of his creditors were so pressing that a month before his death he transferred the bulk of his holdings to Alfred E. Marling, Robert Thorne, and George Leask as trustees. They were to pay all debts and out of the remainder of the income, give Mrs. Martin $1,333 a month.

A balance sheet of the trust transferred by Mr. Martin shows that the principal assets included were: Marbridge Building, Herald Square, $6,260,654; the Martinique, $4,361,926; property at Broadway and Thirty-first Street, $1,452,959; Trowmart Inn, $358,101. Furniture in various establishments, according to the transfer tax report, was valued at $316,290. A list of liabilities show mortgages against realty amounting to $8,260,090; accounts payable, $426,342; bills payable, $771,956, and all other items, $9,619,442.

A memorandum filed with the Appraiser by Harris & Towne, counsel for the estate, stated that if the Appraiser had estimated the estate in accordance with the usual rule of the office, listing all the assets and then deducting all debts, that method of appraisal would have rendered the estate bankrupt and wiped out even the net estate shown.

A balance sheet of the trust property, dated Dec. 31, 1912, a year after Mr. Martin's death, which was prepared by accountants, estimated the property in trust at $13,352,178. Mr. Martin had real estate in Greenwich, Conn., worth $316,000. Under the will of his father, John T. Martin, Mr. Martin received an income from $150,000 for life.

JETWOOD
A SMART COLLAR WITH A COMFORTABLE LOW FRONT
E&W
RED-MAN 2 FOR 25¢
TROY'S BEST PRODUCT

Save Money Without Sacrificing Satisfaction

40,000 men—many who should and others who need not economize—have their clothes made here. They know that Arnheim values cannot be equalled and that Arnheim service insures perfect fit and individual style.

Suits and Overcoats, $20 to $50

No matter what you've paid or where you've bought, do justice to yourself and investigate Arnheim values.

Broadway & 9th St.
Arnheim

ASTORIA GAS TUBES WORLD'S GREATEST

Single Main in Tunnel Under East River Carries 22,000,000 Feet a Day to Consumers.

ANOTHER SOON TO BE OPEN

Pipe Six Feet in Diameter, Built in Sections That Weigh Thirteen Tons Each.

Twenty-two million cubic feet of gas is now being drawn every day beneath the East River through the largest cast iron pipe at present in use in the world.

It is expected that by the end of this week its mate, which lies alongside it in the Astoria gas tunnel, will be ready.

These gigantic tubes are six feet in diameter and they extend for 4,700 feet from Astoria to 132d Street, the Bronx.

Part of the gas goes to mains in the Bronx and part may be diverted to pipes in Manhattan.

These mains represent a notable feat of gas engineering. Many years ago it was recognized that gas plants could not always be operated in Manhattan and several new ones were built on Long Island. The first mains laid on the river bottom were ten and twelve inches in diameter. The building of the million-dollar plant of the Astoria Light, Heat & Power Company on Long Island with its great holder necessitated the boring of the tunnel under the river to carry the gas to consumers in the city. To accommodate the big pipes it was necessary to have a tunnel of an average diameter of eighteen feet and twenty-six feet in the clear at the western end. The Astoria shaft was sunk in 1910 and the Bronx shaft at Port Morris at the foot of 132d Street was put down a year later.

The digging of this tunnel under the supervision of William H. Bradley, chief engineer of the Consolidated Gas Company, of which the Astoria plant is a subsidiary, was accompanied by many difficulties. There was much decomposed rock, and through fissures considerable quantities of water were admitted into the tunnel. There were at one place three large water flows at various times. One of them had an average flow of 1,000 gallons a minute. The ingenious use of cement in a grouting process stopped the flow, and the entire tunnel was lined with segments of steel. The mains were then carried through the tunnel side by side and were surrounded by decking. Over them is a runway which may be used for any further utilities.

The engineer in chief said yesterday that the iron pipes were unquestionably the largest ever made. They are 72 inches in the clear and their metal walls are 2¼ inches thick. They have hub and spigot joints and were cast in standard twelve-foot lengths. The weight of each length is 13 tons and the displacement of water for each is 24,800 pounds, from which it is seen that even if the tunnel should fill with water the pipes would retain their position secure. Each twelve-foot section is supported by two concrete blocks. The laying of the mains, the caulking of the joints, and many other processes required special devices owing to the great size of the sections. The mains are now connected with a network of pipes under the city streets. Owing to their size the gas is drawn through them with pumps.

APPLAUD SURGEON'S WORK.

Clinical Congress Delegates Watch Many Operations in Boston.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 27.—Members of the Clinical Congress of Surgeons today took part in 100 operations or demonstrations at the big hospitals here. One of the chief operations at the Massachusetts General Hospital today was performed by Dr. Samuel J. Mixter of Boston for the removal of the gall bladder. As he finished the surgeons who were watching applauded. Other operations were performed at this hospital by Drs. G. W. W. Brewster, F. G. Balch, Farrar Cobb, and Lincoln Davis.

The major operations at the Massachusetts General Hospital were performed in the new Bigelow amphitheatre. To save time two operations go on at once. The preliminary work is done behind a screen and the operating table is pulled into view for the important part of the operation.


WESTPORT
2¼ IN.
THE CORRECT CUT-A-WAY SHAPE
Lion Collars
OLDEST BRAND IN AMERICA
UNITED SHIRT & COLLAR CO., TROY, N. Y.

HOTEL ENDICOTT
Columbus Ave. and 81st St., New York City.
A "Home Hotel" of superior appointment. The spacious dining rooms and 400 sleeping rooms have been reopened after an expenditure of an enormous sum in remodeling, redecorating and refurnishing.
Cuisine and service of the highest standard. Average charge per entree, thirty-five cents. Restaurant prices fifty per cent. less than elsewhere.
RATES
Room with use of Bath.....$1.00
Room with Private Bath..... 1.50
Parlor, Bedroom and Bath 2.50

HOTEL THERESA
Under New Management.
Phone 8270 Morningside.
7th Ave., 124th to 125th St.
Block Front.
The largest and most beautifully appointed hotel in Harlem.
One block from "L" and Subway. Surface cars to all points at door. Within a few minutes' walk of N. Y. Central R. R. Station.
FAMILY AND TRANSIENT
Special Rates by Month or Season (Board $10.50 per week.)
Single rooms with running water and shower .....$1.50 per day
Single rooms with bath .....$2.00 per day up
Double rooms with bath .....$2.50 per day up
All outside rooms with every comfort and convenience. Excellent cuisine and service. Breakfast, 50c; Lunch, 50c; Dinner, $1.00. R. P. Leube, Mgr.
Special Luncheon
Every Tuesday & Thursday
12 to 1:30 P. M.
50 cents.

Hotel Bretton Hall
BROADWAY 85TH TO 86TH ST.
Offers All the Advantages of the Best New York City Hotels at Much Lower Prices.
EXCEPTIONAL APARTMENTS OF ALL SIZES,
FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, FOR LONG OR SHORT PERIODS.
Transient Rates, $2.50 per Day Up
No Extra Charge When Rooms Are Occupied by Two Persons.

Fourteen East Sixtieth St
A quiet, luxurious Residential Hotel. Affording the Exclusiveness and Elegance of a Private Residence
Opposite the Metropolitan Club and 5th Av. Entrance to Central Park. Apartments, single or en suite, rented, furnished or unfurnished, for long or short periods.
EAGER & BABCOCK.

CASTLES IN THE AIR AND ICE PALACE
ATOP 44TH ST. THEA.
After the Theatre Adm. $1.
Nightly 10:30 (Ex. Sun.)
SUPPER AND DANCING.
Tea 4 to 6, Wed. & Sat. World Champion Ice Skaters. Adm. free to table d'hote dinner, $1.50, and a la carte 6 to 9. Skating at Tea, Dinner and Supper.

THANLEY'S
So.—IN YONKERS—B'way.
OLD FASHIONED HALLOWE'EN PARTY.
Special Entertainment.
Surprise Souvenirs.
WATCH FOR THE WITCHES

Cuchow's
14th Street, near Fourth Ave.

Strand Roof Garden B'way & 47th
Cafeteria Lunch 11:30 A.M. to 2 P.M.
Afternoon Tea 4:30 to 6:30.
Evenings 6 P. M. to 12 P. M.
TONIGHT Special Dancers.

They Certainly Do Have Style!


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Never in your life have you seen more real style—more of that definite, clean-cut air of correctness which you want in your own clothes—than there is in our new

Hart Schaffner & Marx

Varsity Fifty Five Suits

They are made of all-wool fabrics—which means that their good looks remain as they were when you bought them.

Pay $25—and make your choice from a selection which we have purposely made extra large and extra varied.

Suits—$18 to $50.
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Wallach Bros.
Broadway, Cor. 29th St.
Broadway, below Chambers St.
Third Ave., Cor. 122d St. { Open Evenings.
248-248 West 125th St.

Not a Restaurant Only

but a gathering place for those who seek bright, lively diversion amid comfortable, picturesque surroundings

An elaborate cabaret entertainment of twenty feature acts—seven to one.

Attention is directed to the excellent seven course luncheon—75c. (Music)

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Broadway 43rd to 44th St.

REISENWEBER'S
58th Street and Columbus Circle.
'Phone, 9640—Columbus.

A tuneful CABARET "FULL OF SPEED" Presented by SAM SHANNON
WITH AN EXCEPTIONAL BEAUTY CHORUS, SNAPPY MUSIC AND DELIGHTFUL DANCERS.
A most gorgeous and spectacular entertainment
PRESENTED NIGHTLY AT 7:30 AND 12.
Afternoon Tea Dances 4-7. Beefsteak Dinner, $1.25.

An Exceptional Table d'Hote Dinner $1.00
A la Carte Portions Cooked to Your Order.
SERVED EVERY EVENING 6 to 10 AND SUNDAYS NOON to 10 P. M.

Assorted Relishes.
Blue Points, Cherry Stone or Little Neck Clams, Canapé Anchovies, Spiced Anchovies, Russian Sardines, Canapé Smoked Salmon, Deep-Sea Caviar, Saucisson Hongroise.
Soups (Choice).
Vegetable Soup, Cream of Corn, Consommé Celestine.
Entrees (Choice).
Broiled Bluefish, Fried Kingfish, Salmon Solid, Breaded Veal Cutlet, Spring Chicken Saute, Broiled Lamb Chops, Ragout a la Deutsch.
Roasts to Order (Choice)
Roast Shoulder of Pork, Half Fried Chicken, Broiled English Mutton Chop, Wiener Schnitzel, Roast Stuffed Chicken, Small Beefsteak, Hamburger Steak, Emince of Turkey.
Cold.
Half Chicken, Sliced Chicken, Smoked Beef Tongue, Meat Salad Mexicaine, Bismarck or Marinierter Herring, Roast Beef, Sliced Star Ham, Salami, Smoked Salmon in Oil, Roast Sirloin of Beef, Sliced Virginia Ham, Combination Cold Cuts, Sardines de Riga, Normanna Mackerel Roe.
Salads (Choice).
Green Salads en Saison, Cress, Beets, Mixed.
Dessert or Cheese.
(Choice).
Rice Pudding, Fruit Sauce, Coffee or Chocolate Ice Cream, Raisin Cake, American Macaroons, Lady Fingers, Cream Swiss, Plum Tartelette, Lemon Water Ice, Coffee Cake, Neufchatel, Demi-Tasse.

HOTEL WALLICK
BROADWAY AND FORTY-THIRD STREET.
Positively the Best Location and Values in New York.
Rooms, with Bath,
$1.50, $2.00, $2.50, $3.00
Also Attractive Suites at Very Reasonable Rates.
All the leading theatres within 5 minutes' walk.
And a Restaurant That's Known from Coast to Coast for Quality at Moderate Prices.
Dancing in the Pierrot Room—Afternoon and Evening

Jansson wants to see you
At the Famous
HOFBRAU HAUS BROADWAY AND
GREATEST LUNCHEON AND DINNER PLACE
30TH ST. Highest Class Music from Noon Until After Theatre. Finest Table d'Hote in City, $1 30TH ST.

Hotel Ansonia
Broadway, 73d to 74th Street.
Overlooking the Hudson River.
Single rooms, $2.00 per day; with bath $2.50 per day; double rooms with bath, $4.00 per day; parlor, bedroom and bath, $5.00 per day.
Club or a la Carte Breakfasts served in rooms without extra charge for service.
17 Stories.
1,400 Rooms, All Outside.
Largest Transient and Family Hotel in New York City. Absolutely Fireproof.

HOTEL BRISTOL 122-124 W. 49th St.
European Plan, $1.50; American Plan, $3.00 Per Day up. Weekly rate, 2 persons, 2 rooms with bath, European, $17.50; American, $37.50 up.

Best Foods—Good Cooking—Popular Prices—Pleasant Surroundings
DALY'S RESTAURANT & GRILL 20 E. 42D ST. MUSIC

HOTEL NETHERLAND
FIFTH AVENUE AT 59TH STREET.
Finest location in New York City.

HOTEL BOSSERT
A transient-residential hotel of charm and comfort on aristocratic Brooklyn Heights, overlooking New York Harbor. Montague-Hicks-Remsen Sts., Brooklyn.

TEA ROOM 11 EAST 22ND ST.
Southern Cooking. Hot Breads. BEST DINNER IN TOWN, 50c., 5:30 to 7:30

DINE AT THE HOLLAND HOUSE
Fifth Avenue at 30th St.
(J. Charlton Rivers, Prop.)
TABLE D'HOTE DINNER $1.50
FINE ORCHESTRA MUSIC
UNEXCELLED SERVICE

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair Friday and Saturday; moderate southwest winds.
For full weather report see Page 21.

VOL. LXV...NO. 21,097. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1915.—TWENTY-FOUR PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

CLOSE TO BIG MEN IN SHIP BOMB PLOT

Secret Service Agents Expect to Make Important Arrests Soon.

DR. KIENZLE OUT UNDER BAIL

Government Seeks Details of His Life Here and Abroad—Expect Indictments Next Week.

Government agents are trying to find the missing link to complete a chain of evidence against persons "higher up" in the plot to blow up ships carrying munitions to the Allies. It was said yesterday by a man in authority that if the trail "continues to lead true" several sensational arrests may be expected soon. Not a word to indicate the identity of the suspects, however, was to be had.

That everything possible is being done to keep the men under arrest from talking of the case was indicated yesterday. The lawyers for all the accused were in joint conference most of the afternoon in the office of John B. Stanchfield. Max Breitung and Benno Loewy, attorney for Dr. Herbert Kienzle, who was released from the Tombs in $25,000 bail yesterday, were present. At its conclusion neither Mr. Stanchfield, Mr. Loewy, nor Mr. Breitung would talk.

Louis Jersawitz of 220 Broadway, counsel assigned to Lieutenant Robert Fay, was in conference for an hour with his client in the Tombs. Afterward Mr. Jersawitz said he was not prepared to say what Fay had told him. Tomorrow, he said, he expected to have a three hours' conference with the prisoner, and that he might give a statement of Fay's position.

"Is there any likelihood of Fay repudiating his confession to the Secret Service agents?" Mr. Jersawitz was asked.

"I suppose you refer to the alleged statement he made to Captain Flynn. I do not wish to say whether that alleged confession is true or untrue. It may or it may not be true," Mr. Jersawitz replied.

"Have you any witnesses in view whose testimony may help your client?" Mr. Jersawitz was asked.

"I am not prepared to say."

No Help from Attaches.

"How about Captain Boy-Ed and Captain von Papen, the Attachés of the German Embassy? Don't you think they might help him if they went on the stand?"

"Fay says that at no time was he identified with the German Embassy. I do not thing he even talked with Captain Boy-Ed, while, as for CSaptain von Papen, I have heard that he talked with that officer, but that von Papen frowned on the proposal Fay put forth."

"Is Fay your client's right name?"

"As far as I know, that is his name. He says there are two or three families in Germany who spell their names that way. I have no reason to think his name is not what he says it is."

Mr. Jersawitz said his client had not made any additional statements since he was sent to the Tombs, and that a story that he had made a second confession to the Government authorities in which he amplified what he said shortly after his arrest was untrue.

Abraham Snydecker, attorney for Walter L. Scholz, Fay's brother-in-law, said yesterday that Scholz had no statement to make which would implicate any persons except those already mentioned. Scholz's connection with Fay, he said, was that of a workman, for which he received $25 a week from Fay. Scholz's work, he added, was restricted to drawing plans for Fay and for his own inventions, and for running errands for Fay. He said Scholz admits being a German reservist, and said that he also told him he was a civil engineer and a graduate of a German technical institution. Mr. Snydecker said he would make a strong fight for Scholz, and that he believed he would be able to prove that his client had not violated any Federal law.

Tracing Dr. Kienzle.

As for Dr. Kienzle, his connection with the case is so important, from the Government's viewpoint, that his career in this country and in Germany is being thoroughly investigated. In the records of the United States District Court it was discovered that on June 30 of last year the United States brought a civil action against Erich Kienzle, brother of Dr. Kienzle, who is in the clock business, to recover $39,879.64 on clocks imported from Germany which, it was alleged, were undervalued.

The papers in the case included an affidavit by Dr. Kienzle to explain the absence from jurisdiction of his brother. In that affidavit Dr. Kienzle said the home of the Kienzle family is at Schwenningen in the Black Forest, and that the head of the family is Jacob Kienzle, the head of the great clock factory. Another brother, Oskar, Dr. Kienzle said was killed in battle in the present war, and that Erich at that time was fighting in the German army. After saying that Erich Kienzle said for Germany on July 14 and on his arrival was ordered to the colors, the affidavit goes on to recite the impossibility of his leaving Germany and the unfairness of continuing the trial in his absence.

Passenger on the Cecelie.

Dr. Kienzle further on in his affidavit said that he was a passenger on the North German Lloyd liner Kronprinzessin Cecelie, which vessel was at sea bound for Bremen when the war began, and raced back to America to escape being captured by British and French cruisers then patrolling the North Atlantic. Max Breitung is also said to have been a passenger on the same ship.

Assistant United States District Attorney John C. Knox went to Jersey City yesterday and conferred with County Prosecutor Hudspeth concerning the conspiracy case against Fay, Kienzle, Breitung, Scholz, and Paul Daeche. The visit was for the purpose of connecting up the various links of the case in New Jersey.

Secret Service agents also visited New Brunswick yesterday, where they investigated reports that Fay had been there several times last Summer, where he had registered from Philadelphia. They ascertained that he had visited the town and had stopped at the Mansion House, also that he always came unaccompanied. There are three ammunition factories near New Brunswick, one at Parlin on the Raritan River, another at Roosevelt, and a third at Millville. It is understood that the Government is

Continued on Page 2.

BACHE SELLS BANK TO NATIONAL CITY CO.

International and Its Asiatic Branches Likely to be Merged in National City Bank.

The International Banking Corporation, a controlling interest in which was acquired by Jules S. Bache of J. S. Bache & Co. a few days ago, has been sold to the National City Company, the investing company of the National City Bank. It was said yesterday that Mr. Bache acted as a broker in finding a buyer for the stock owned by the estate of General Thomas H. Hubbard.

Frank A. Vanderlip, President of the National City Bank, would not make any comment yesterday on the reported purchase, but he denied that the National City Bank was a party to it. It is understood that the National City Company will retain possession of the International's stock only until the Federal Reserve Board approves a request for the transfer of the International's branches throughout the world to the National City Bank. When Mr. Vanderlip was asked if interests identified with his bank had not bought the Bache stock, he would only say:

"When you use that word 'interests' you open a wide range of possibilities."

Steps preliminary to the transfer of stock control of the International from Mr. Bache to the National City Company are now being taken.

It is believed that before final negotiations are completed application will be made by the controlling interests in the International Corporation for membership in the Federal Reserve system. The International, which has branches throughout the Far East and in Panama, has a State charter. Under the Federal Reserve act a member of the system may operate branches outside this country.

Ownership of the International will put the National City Bank in a strong position relative to its plans for extending operations abroad. It already has six branches in South America and Cuba, and the addition of the International's foreign branches will bring the total up to twenty-two. The International under the administration of General Hubbard became strongly intrenched in China, Japan, India, and the Philippines, and according to bankers familiar with the National City plans, the branches in Asia would do much to fill out details of the bank's desire for an important part in the world's banking business.

KAISER'S NEW MOVE FOR LARGER FAMILIES

Will be Godfather to Seventh, Eighth, and Ninth Sons, Even if Daughters Intervene.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERNE, Oct. 28, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post,)—As a further encouragement of large families in Germany, Emperor William now promises to be godfather, not only to the seventh and eighth sons born in succession, but also to the seventh, eighth, and ninth sons born with a daughter or daughters intervening.

GREY WOULD ARBITRATE ANY DISPUTE WITH US

Says We Have the Right to Submit Prize Court Verdicts to Tribunal.

LONDON, Oct. 28.—The Foreign Secretary, Sir Edward Grey, said in the House of Commons today that the American Government had the right to demand the submission to an international tribunal of verdicts of the British Prize Court. Sir Edward made this admission on being pressed as to the power given to the American Government in this regard in the British note of July 31.

"If a dispute arose with the United States," he said, "after all legal remedies had been exhausted I think undoubtedly we should refer it to arbitration."

The Secretary added that this was the usual procedure adopted by the British Government "when ordinary negotiations have failed, and is to be preferred to settlement by war."

BRITAIN MAY FORCE LOAN FROM SUBJECTS

London Express Says Treasury Considers Commandeering a Third of All Incomes.

LONDON, Friday, Oct. 29.—The Daily Express says that the Treasury is considering the advisability of a forced loan to curb private expenditure and conserve the national resources for the purposes of war.

"Mr. Montagu," (Financial Secretary to the Treasury,) says The Express, "stated a few days ago in the House of Commons that every citizen ought to be prepared to put half his annual income at the disposal of the nation.

"We are able to state that the Treasury is considering the advisability of acting in accordance with this warning, and if the nation will not save voluntarily, it will be made to do so.

"Not half, but a third, of every man's present income will be commandeered. Part will be taken as a tax, while for the remainder an equivalent interest-bearing paper will be issued."

CZAR TO SOUTHERN FRONT.

Russian Ruler Is Accompanied by the Crown Prince.

PETROGRAD, Oct. 28, (via London.)—The Russian Emperor, accompanied by Crown Prince Alexis, has gone to the southern front.

The visit of the Czar "to the southern front" is suggestive of a continuation of the important operations in Galicia, where the Russians have already made a considerable advance since the north wing and the centre came to rest in their present positions. This advance has extended from the Sereth to the Stripa River and has been carried out with an abundance of ammunition and a superiority of troops.

DAY LINE AUTUMN TRIPS
To and including Election Day. See advs.—Advt.

BATTLE IN THE DARK BY LIGHT OF SHOTS

Policeman on Stairway and Robber on Roof Fire Through Scuttle.

HAD HELD UP CIGAR STORE

Thief Shoots Patrolman Three Times and Is Wounded in the Leg Before He Is Captured.

Policeman John Benner of the Mulberry Street Station, talking at a police telephone box in Houston Street, a few steps west of the Bowery, at 9:30 o'clock last evening, heard a man yell and saw him point to the United Cigar Store on the corner and then race for a tenement, into the doorway of which he darted. Benner dropped his telephone and jumped to the side door of the store, only a few feet from him. He recalled that he had seen two men enter the store a moment before.

But the door was locked now, and as Benner ran to the front door, which opens diagonally upon the corner of the Bowery and Houston Street, two men dashed out and started at full speed down the Bowery. Behind them ran a frightened clerk, shouting they had robbed him.

Benner, yelling to the men to stop, fired a shot into the air as he ran after them. The second of the fugitives halted at the report, turned, and fired two bullets directly at the policeman. Then he ran on. Benner fired two bullets from his revolver, and again the man turned and replied with two more shots.

The Bowery was crowded with terrified men and women all fleeing for stores and doorways to get out of range of bullets, and at the risk of hitting them Benner fired the last two shots in his revolver. Neither hit a fugitive and they kept on at full speed, now heading across the Bowery and making for the corner of Stanton Street.

Cars Stop for Bullets.

Surface cars and automobiles, northbound from the Delancey Street bridge, stopped to let the chase go past, or put on additional power and scooted beyond reach of the bullets. Benner, his weapon empty and useless, nevertheless kept on and reached the Stanton Street corner in time to see one of the men turn into the tenement at 10 and the other into the house at 14 Stanton Street.

Behind Benner ran Policeman John McCarron of the Fifth Street Station, whom the reports of the revolvers had called from First Street and the Bowery. As Benner turned into 10 Stanton Street, McCarron kept on to 14, and went bounding up the stairs on the trail of the man, whom he could hear a flight above him.

But when McCarron reached the fifth landing, that of the top floor, he was in darkness, and above him everything was still. He started cautiously up the stairs leading to the roof scuttle. Then the scuttle was drawn back and against the blue black of the sky which showed through the narrow opening McCarron saw the arm of a man appear, a revolver clutched in the fingers. The policeman jumped the stairway rail to the landing a few steps below and crouched there as the weapon above him roared out and two bullets buried themselves in the wall. Then the arm was withdrawn and the scuttle slipped back into place.

For an instant there was no sound from the roof, though below him McCarron could hear the frightened inmates of the tenement running into the halls, shouting and shrieking. From the street came the roar of other dozens who had fled from their flats at the first reports and who now shouted, demanding to know what had happened.

Both Fire Together.

Still there was no sign from the roof, so again McCarron started up the stairs, this time with his revolver ready aimed in his hand. He was up only two or three steps when again the scuttle slid back and the arm appeared. This time the policeman and the bandit fired almost together, but before McCarron could rush his man the scuttle was shoved back, and again the policeman was in darkness.

Again and again McCarron essayed the stairs, and again and again he encountered a fusillade, which he answered from his own revolver, but which nevertheless drove him down the stairs again. One bullet had gone through the left shoulder of his uniform. Another had struck his right breast, been deflected by a memorandum book in his pocket, and passed on out the back of his coat, scorching McCarron's side in its passage. A third had torn his left cheek, leaving a shallow furrow, which burned and maddened the policeman, but he could not reach his man.

He was waiting, gun in hand, crouched at the foot of the stairs, for another movement of the scuttle when Detective Joseph Kemp, Policeman Hayden, and half a dozen of the reserves from the Mulberry Street Station came running up the stairs.

"There's others going up over the other roofs!" shouted Kemp, encouragingly. "They'll drive him down!"

And almost as the detective spoke the scuttle opened. Apparently the bandit had seen the heads as policemen rose through the scuttles of a half-dozen nearby houses and, apparently, he had determined to take his chances with the men below him. Against the sky, on which he was outlined as he stepped into the scuttle opening, the bandit showed a huge dark figure, his arms extended before him and in each hand a pistol from which he began to fire as he set foot on the first step.

Twin Streams of Fire.

In the darkness the flashes of his guns showed like twin streams of fire shooting from the muzzle of each weapon, and he sprang down the stairs two steps at a time. He was almost at the bottom when McCarron let him have two bullets from his own revolver. His legs crumpled under him and he pitched headlong to the landing, where McCarron and the others fell on him. The policeman's shots had entered his right leg, and although no bones were broken, the shock had thrown the bandit from his feet.

Benner, who had joined the hunt for McCarron's man, reported that his own man had escaped him in the dark halls of the tenement at 10 Stanton Street,

Continued on Page 5.

BOSCA BRUT—Dry, Exquisite Flavor. Favored by those who like dry champagne.—Advt.

France Sober But Confident

By Owen Johnson.

The well-known novelist writes of the strong undercurrent of consecration and sacrifice and determination to wage war to the bitter end that pervades that country. In

NEXT SUNDAY'S TIMES.
Also:
THE CASE OF EDITH CAVELL,
By James M. Beck,

over a million copies of whose article on "In the Supreme Court of Civilization: The Dual Alliance vs. the Triple Entente" have been circulated.

Order Next Sunday's Times Today
The Times Is Always Sold Out Early.

FLIER, LOST IN FOG, GETS FUEL AT SEA

Kendrick, Essaying Albany-Hatteras Trip, Drops Among Motor Boat Fishing Fleet.

FILLS TANKS AND GOES ON

Weather Spoils Effort to Win $1,000 Prize for Ten-Hour Hydroaeroplane Journey.

A little fleet of fishing smacks was pitching in the long swell of the Atlantic about twenty miles off the Delaware Capes yesterday evening, when they heard a distant rumbling as though some one were beating a giant drum. The mist, unusually heavy, hung low over the water, and the fishermen could scarcely see from one boat to another as they called to know what the noise meant. Nearer and louder came the sound; it was not of the ocean, but seemed to roar above them in the darkening clouds.

Suddenly, just as it seemed to be over their heads, it ceased, and the men in the fishing boats looked at one another in awe. While they wondered, and tried to pierce the gloom, out of the sky, through the mist, plunged what appeared to the startled fishers a great bird.

Its wings glistened with drops of water from the clouds whence it had come, and as it came down among the boats it veered sharply to avoid a collision. The creature settled in the water, and as it rose and fell with the waves, a man stood up and called out to know who the fishermen were and how far it was to land.

Beryl H. Kendrick, in a 100-horse-power Curtiss flying boat, rose from Albany yesterday morning shortly after 9 o'clock and turned south down the Hudson River at a height of 200 feet. By his flight he hoped to win the Curtiss Trophy, which carries with it a cash prize of $1,000, for he expected to make Cape Hatteras, a distance of 755 miles, within ten hours.

As he flew past Poughkeepsie, the airman was surprised to see another hydroaeroplane rise and come whirring after him. As it passed the helmsman waved a friendly greeting and indicated his desire to race. The two machines stayed together for fifteen miles, each making approximately seventy miles an hour. Then the stranger dropped astern and Kendrick sped on, wondering whom his competitor might be. Later it was learned that J. Bayard Verplank was his escort.

Near Ardsley the flying boat came down and rested a few minutes on the water near Edwin Gould's yacht. The aviator was tightening wires here and there and getting his machine ready for its flight over salt water.

In a short time Kendrick rose again and continued past Yonkers, and over the crowded traffic of the North River, whose tugs sent up shrill blasts of encouragement.

It was noon when he flew past Hoboken at a height of more than 400 feet, and the sailors on the interned Vaterland gathered at the stern and cheered him as he passed.

When the airman got to Bayhead, N. J., and was pointed well out toward the open sea, he noticed from his elevation that low clouds hung near the horizon, and that a mist was rolling up over the ocean. He decided that he must hurry, and so he went higher and increased his speed. He had expected to get gasoline at Bayhead, but the threat of fog drove him on with the hope of making Ocean City, Md., before stopping.

As time passed and the mist became more dense, the aviator heard his motor dying down. Anxiously, he opened the throttle wider and went on. He did not know where he was. He had gone out from the land many miles, and swerved to get closer to shore. The engine was growing weaker and weaker and the aviator prepared to glide to the surface of the sea, where he had seen a group of fishing boats which carried gasoline for their auxiliary engines, the fuel he so much needed. In a few minutes he had found out where he was and had got some gasoline from a tender which they sent him from one of the boats.

Kendrick landed in Ocean City, Md., shortly before 6 o'clock, and sent the Aero Club here the following message:

"Ocean City, Md., Oct. 28, 1915.

"Lost in the mist twenty miles off the Delaware Capes. Landed in ocean when fuel was exhausted. Obtained sufficient fuel from fishing smack. Flew in here.

"At the Aero Club, it was said last night that the distance flown by Kendrick, approximately 370 miles, was not sufficient to gain the prize which is offered for the longest flight made in ten hours by a flying boat. The trophy is now held by David H. McCulloch of Newport, R. I., who flew 480 miles in 7 hours and 42 minutes.

It was pointed out at the club, however, that Kendrick had made a record flight, since McCulloch made his in a closed space. Kendrick, they say, failed on account of starting too late from Albany, but they expect him to make another try.

START DELAYED BY FOG.

Kendrick Three Hours Late Getting Away from Albany.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Oct. 28.—It was three hours after the hour scheduled when Beryl H. Kendrick's hydroaeroplane rose from the Hudson bank opposite this city and took a course toward Cape Hatteras. The start was to have been at 5 o'clock this morning, but a bank fog rolled up the river and enveloped everything. With the rising of the sun it quickly disappeared. Contrary to the expectation of a large assemblage, Kendrick made no trial trip, having confidence in his machine, which he assembled this week. When the 1,500-pound aquatic bird rose Kendrick waved his hand and soon was lost to sight. Jacob L. Ten Eyck, official representative of the Aero Club of America, was the starter, and gave the correct time of leaving as 8:15 o'clock. Frank Mills, his machinist, was Kendrick's only companion.

BRIAND CALLED AS FRENCH PREMIER AS THE VIVIANI CABINET RESIGNS; SIX EX-PREMIERS MAY BE MINISTERS

THE TEUTON-BULGAR UNION

Forces That Joined Hands in Serbia Celebrated the Event.

FIRST MEETING A SURPRISE

Patrols Encountered Each Other in the Dobravoda Mountain Region.

FEAST IN CONQUERED TOWN

Rumanians Across the River Heard and Saw Rejoicing of the United Troops.

By WILHELM CONRAD GOMOLL.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
(The Cologne Gazette Dispatches.)

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF GENERAL VON GALLWITZ IN SERBIA, Oct. 27.—Yesterday, toward evening, two officers and twenty-five men belonging to a Bulgarian patrol came upon the outposts of our troops in the region of the Dobravoda Mountains, where the combined German and Austro-Hungarian forces had been conducting a vigorous attack ever since the crossing of the Danube at Orsoya. The meeting was unexpected and both the patrolling parties were taken by surprise.

The Bulgarians were immediately conducted to headquarters, where they were received with tremendous enthusiasm.

The meeting of the allied armies took place northeast of Palanka, between that city and the small town of Milutinavac, which lies on the road leading south to the bend in the Danube. It was a moment of world historical significance. We had reaped the fruits of long, hard work. The victory of our own and the Bulgarian offensives against Serbia had been achieved.

The Orient and Occident have been united, and on the basis of this firm, indissoluble union a new and mighty vierbund comes into being, created by the victory of our arms. The road from Germany through Austria-Hungary and Bulgaria to Turkey lies open, unbroken by any intervening foreign territory.

In the fortified Serbian city of Kladovo the victory was greeted with great enthusiasm, the troops of the allied armies fraternizing and the celebration lasting all last night and today. The national hymns of the different allied nations, sung throughout the night, resounded to the Rumanian shore, where residents of Turnu Severin stood assembled, watching the events on the Serbian side.

Upon receiving the news that the junction of the armies had been established, the commander of the forces around Dobravoda hastened to Kladovo to welcome the Bulgarian troops. Duke Adolf von Mecklenburg, with many German and Austro-Hungarian officers, accompanied him. On the streets through which the troops passed in entering the city many houses displayed white flags of truce, linen sheets or tablecloths, as a sign of their willingness to submit to the new authority. On their entrance the victorious troops were presented with wreaths of flowers.

At a festival luncheon today in honor of the Bulgarian officers the rulers of the allied nations were toasted, Lieutenant U. P. Gadjew, commander of the Bulgarian cavalry, afterward holding a parade of his troops, most of whom fought in the last Balkan war against Serbia.

The district can now be regarded as cleared of the enemy. As our troops are again making a strong advance toward the south, the situation is such that the Serbians are no longer in a position to disturb the connection now established.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
[The Cologne Gazette Dispatches.]

SOFIA, Oct. 26, (Delayed in Transmission.)—The importance of the union of the allied forces in the northwest corner of Serbia, which is expected on Wednesday, is enormous. Its full significance will soon become apparent in the measures taken to insure that in spite of the prevailing fog the combined armies will get the full advantage of the fact that the Danube road now lies open. A flotilla of steamers for the transportation of war materials is waiting at a point where they will be readily available.

The new victory, which is due to the bravery and fine leadership of the allied forces, is decisive for the future course of the war in the Balkans. In Bulgarian circles and in circles friendly to us and the cause of Bulgarian independence there prevails deep satisfaction and a feeling of gratitude toward the troops who in spite of the unusually unfavorable weather have won a victory surpassing all expectations.

Delicious Deerfoot Farm Sausage.
Come to you from the Farm, wrapped in pound parchment packages—perfectly protected.—Advt.

Italy Favors a Central Authority To Prosecute the War of the Allies

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Oct. 28.—The opinion is spreading in political circles here that the only way to insure prompt, concerted action initiated with a full diplomatic knowledge of the circumstances and interests at stake, the lack of which has been the chief cause of the present impasse in the Balkans, is to start as soon as possible a central committee, or assembly, representing all the Governments of the Entente, their military and naval experts, and the strongest and most clear-sighted minds of the respective nations, in order to decide rapidly upon necessary action and to unify efforts in every branch of the immense war. The vast powers and activity thus represented would be united in a single will and a single point of view.

It appears that the same idea is gaining ground in France.

The Corriere della Sera says it is universally admitted that the Conferences of London obtained excellent results during former explosions in the Balkans, and suggests that the same principle be applied by the Quadruple Entente in this the gravest moment of their history.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MILAN, Oct. 28, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—Publication of facts about the Italian Government's recent deliberations has had the effect of drawing renewed attention to the suggestion that an international diplomatic and military committee is desirable to obtain uniform and simultaneous action wherever the Allies are facing the common enemy.

150,000 FRENCH LAND TO AID SERBS

German Reports Tell of Allied Reinforcements—British Supports on the Way.

RUSSIAN SHIPS SHELL VARNA

Germans Push On in North Serbia as Bulgars Take Zaiecar and Pirot.

Uskub Recaptured by Serbs; Allies a Shock to Bulgars

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ATHENS, Oct. 27, (Dispatch to The London Daily Mail.)—After a severe defeat the Bulgarian left wing in southern Serbia at Veles is being forced back along the Brigalnitza River to Ishtip in disorder. The Serbians have been reinforced from the south.

The Serbian withdrawal from Uskub was carried out in perfect order to the mountains commanding the town. The Bulgarian left having since been turned and the Serbians around Uskub reinforced, the enemy is reported to have found Uskub untenable, and after a severe attack by the Serbians retired toward Ishtip and was pursued.

The French forces are meeting with remarkable successes. The Bulgarian rank and file have not yet recovered from their amazement at being opposed by allied troops. Their morale has been shaken.

LONDON, Friday, Oct. 29.—Despite the seriousness of the situation in the Balkans, optimism prevails in Serbian quarters in London, which are probably best able to judge of the assistance being sent by France, Great Britain, and Russia.

The French, according to German dispatches, have already landed 150,000 men, with 100 guns, at Saloniki. While the whereabouts of the British reinforcements which are to join the troops now at the front, and numbering 13,000, remains a secret, that they are of considerable size may be judged from the fact that Lieutenant General Sir Bryan T. Mahon, who headed the columns which relieved Mafeking in the South African War, has been placed in command of the expedition.

Outside of the German official statement, which records the advance of the Austro-German forces and the capture by the Bulgarians of Zaiecar and Kniasyevac, both on the Timok River northeast of Nish, and the heights of Pirot, almost directly east of Nish, there is little or no authentice news of the invasion of Serbia.

There are reports, however, that the Bulgarians have actually occupied Pirot; also that the Serbians have recaptured Uskub. This is not improbable, if, as Saloniki dispatches report, the French now hold the line of Krivolak, Radovista, and Strumitza, for, with an army there and the Serbians at Veles, Uskub would form a dangerous salient. Uskub was abandoned by the Serbs, according to a dispatch to the Matin sent from Saloniki Tuesday, with the object of drawing on the Bulgarians and enabling the Serbian forces at Veles to envelop them.

The Paris Havas Agency correspondent at Athens sends word that railway communication between Saloniki and Veles has been re-established, and that a military train going a long distance northward from Veles encountered no Bulgarian troops. The correspondent also reports that the Franco-Serbian troops which retook Veles are marching eastward upon Ishtip, overcoming Bulgarian resistance in that region.

A squadron of French aeroplanes has been assembled at Saloniki, and is soon to proceed by air to the front.

For the moment, the danger spot for the Serbians is the northeast corner, where they are being attacked from

Continued on Page 3.

TWELFTH ANNUAL BUSINESS SHOW, 1 to 10:30 P. M. All This Week.—Advt.

BRITAIN SCOUTS PEACE RUMORS

Lloyd George, Speaking for Asquith, Denies Exchanges Are On with Berlin.

QUOTES GUILDHALL SPEECH

Washington Anxious to Know Subject of Gerard's Conference with the Kaiser.

LONDON, Oct. 28.—An emphatic denial that Great Britain was engaged in any peace negotiations, direct or indirect, was made by David Lloyd George, the Minister of Munitions, in reply to a question in the House of Commons today.

Mr. Lloyd George spoke for Premier Asquith, when the question, of which Annan Bryce had given notice, came up. The query was as to whether unofficial exchanges of views had been carried on between Berlin and London with the possible object of the conclusion of an early peace, and whether inquiries of similar nature had been made by official representatives of any neutral power.

"Certainly not," was the reply of the Minister of Munitions. "The words of the Prime Minister still hold good," he added, referring not only to the question of peace negotiations, but as to whether the Premier still adhered to the declaration in his Guildhall speech that Great Britain should not sheathe her sword until "the freedom of Europe was secured." Mr. Lloyd George continued:

"We shall not think of entering any peace negotiations except in common with our allies in accordance with the agreement made in September, 1914."

ROME, Oct. 28.—Pope Benedict expressed gratification today at the work of Cardinal Gibbons in furtherance of the Papal plans for preparing public opinion to exercise a powerful influence in favor of peace. In this connection the Pope referred to the visit of Cardinal Gibbons to President Wilson last month.

Speculation on Gerard's Visit.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—Ambassador Gerard's recent conference with Emperor William is causing much speculation in official quarters here. Secretary Lansing said today that the Ambassador had not been directed to visit the Emperor and that no report of the conference had been received. It is generally presumed that on the return of the Emperor to Potsdam the Ambassador made an informal visit in the interest of German-American relations. The satisfactory settlement of the Arabic case gives ground for the belief that the Ambassador may have sought the Emperor's views on several diplomatic questions which have been held in abeyance, owing to the submarine controversy.

The possibility that Emperor William might have taken advantage of the opportunity to express to Ambassador Gerard Germany's views on peace was generally talked of here today, particularly as a consequence of published reports that Germany intended soon to make known the basis on which she would make peace. Reports that Prince von Bülow, former German Chancellor and Ambassador to Italy, was to visit King Alfonso of Spain, and later the United States, have attracted much attention here because of the belief that he may be intrusted with the task of explaining Germany's viewpoint.

President Wilson has made clear that until one of the belligerents indicates plainly a desire to accept mediation there would be no initiative on the part of the American Government. The fact that King Alfonso is mentioned as a mediator is regarded here as significant, because for some time it has been indicated that the King of Spain was desirous of acting in harmony with President Wilson when the time for making peace arrives.

GENEVA EXPECTS VON BUELOW

Rumor That He Is to Meet Another Diplomat in Switzerland.

GENEVA, Oct. 29.—Prince von Bülow, the former German Chancellor, accompanied by two other persons, is expected here.

It is reported that his visit will be in connection with a special mission for the German Government, says The Tribune, and that he will meet another diplomat in Switzerland.

DEWEY'S AMERICAN WINES.
A trial will convince you of their quality. Dewey's, 138 Fulton St. and 31 Nassau St., N. Y.—Advt.

'NO MANDATE,' SAYS BRIAND

But Socialist Leader Is Working on Makeup of New Government.

MAY BE FOREIGN MINISTER

While Cambon, ex-Ambassador to Germany, Is Mentioned as His Principal Secretary.

SOCIALIST COMMENT HERE

No Party Victory Claimed, but Some Leaders See Signs of Peace in French Crisis.

PARIS, Oct. 28.—The French Cabinet, of which René Viviani was head, resigned today, but up to a late hour tonight Aristide Briand, who was called upon to form a new Cabinet, had not succeeded in completing his task.

Six ex-Premiers, including M. Viviani, are mentioned as possible members of the reorganized Ministry.

The subject of M. Viviani's retirement from the Premiership and the reorganization of the Cabinet was discussed at length by the political leaders, but as no definite arrangement could be reached, the Chamber of Deputies, which was awaiting the appearance of the Ministry in the House, adjourned in the afternoon without any formal announcement having been made.

There had been rumors since the resignation of Théophile Delcassé, the Foreign Minister, of important changes in the Cabinet, but the withdrawal of M. Viviani was in the nature of a surprise, as his Ministry received a vote of confidence in the Chamber recently by a very large majority.

Statement of Briand.

The following statement to the press was made by M. Briand:

"Premier Viviani took steps to enlarge his Cabinet. I am continuing them in my turn, but I have no official mandate, since there is no Ministerial crisis. Accordingly, the conversations I have had with various political leaders have been only semi-official, and I ask you to explain that it is in that sense that my activities must be regarded. Perhaps I may be in a position to say more very soon."

It is believed that M. Briand will be officially invested with the mission of forming a new Cabinet as soon as his selections for the various portfolios are made.

It is suggested in some quarters that Premier Viviani will retire from his present position in favor of M. Briand, and that M. Viviani will be Minister of Justice in the reorganized Cabinet.

Information now available indicates that M. Briand will become Foreign Minister as well as Premier, with Jules Cambon, who was Ambassador to Germany at the outbreak of the war, as his principal Secretary. In addition to M. Viviani, probable designations are: Minister of War, General J. S. Gallieni, Military Governor of Paris; Minister of Marine, Rear Admiral Lacaze; Minister of Agriculture, Etienne Clementel, former Minister of Agriculture and of Finance; Minister of Commerce, L. L. Klotz, former Minister of the Interior and of Finance, or Joseph Thierry, Under Secretary in the Ministry of War; Minister of Instruction, Emile Combes, former Premier.

The other members of the present Cabinet, according to this program, will continue in their present positions.

The Journal says that there will be six Ministers of State without portfolios, of whom four will be Senators and two Deputies. It is also said the Under Secretaryships will not be filled, except in the case of the Minister of War, in which department Albert Thomas is to be continued in office, in charge of the output of munitions.

Another Tentative Slate.

According to a list issued by the Havas News Agency, giving the names of the members of the Cabinet as it says it learns that body will be provisionally constituted, Charles de Freycinet is to be Vice President of the Cabinet and Minister of State; Professor Paul Painlevé will be Minister of Public Instruction and inventions concerning national defense; Jules Meline, a former Premier, will be Minister of Agriculture, while either René Renoult or Gabriel Guist Hau will be Minister of Labor.

As Ministers without portfolio the list carries the names of former Premiers Emil Combes and Léon Bourgeois, together with Denys Cochin and Jules Guesde, who are now in the Cabinet as Ministers without portfolio.

It is understood that, as General Secretary of the Foreign Office, M. Cambon will be responsible for the direction of foreign affairs.

The belief was expressed by persons in close touch with the situation that Premier Viviani's long service through

the period since the outbreak of the war had taxed his strength severely, and that he desired to rest, as well as to bring forward some strong figure who could unite all elements as his successor.

It is expected that M. Ribot, Minister of Finance, and M. Millerand, Minister of War, will be associated with the new Cabinet.

VETERAN STATESMEN MAY WORK WITH BRIAND

Six Former Premiers Are Mentioned as French Cabinet Possibilities.

The French Ministerial readjustment has brought to the surface of political France the most distinguished statesmen ever assembled in a Cabinet of the Third Republic. It will be known today whether they desire to remain there. Neither the Waldeck-Rousseau "Cabinet of Republican Defense" of 1808, nor the Viviani coalition "Cabinet of National Defense," which has carried the country so far in the war, can be compared to it for men of long service in the State.

Not to mention Mi Viviani, there is de Freycinet, who has been seven times Premier; Ribot, also a former Premier, and a distinguished Foreign and Finance Minister; Bourgeois, another former Premier, who has also held as many portfolios as de Freycinet; Jules Cambon, who has distinguished himself as Ambassador at Washington, Madrid, and Berlin, the brother of Paul Cambon, now Ambassador at the Court of St. James's; two other former Premiers, Doumergue and Dr. Emile Combes, the latter of whom, from 1902 to 1905, put through the measures of republican defense made necessary by the Dreyfus case, and devised by the Cabinet of his predecessor, the late M. Waldeck-Rousseau, and Jules Guesde, the well-known Parliamentary Socialist, who was a Minister without portfolio in the late Cabinet. Finally, General Gallieni, the defender of Paris a year ago, and Admiral Lacaze, are both men who stand high in their respective professions.

Although both Briand and Viviani have the reputation of being Socialists, they have long since broken with the organized party—like M. Millerand, the Minister of War—and so the hopes of that party are solely centred on M. Guesde. The Cabinet of 1898 and that formed on Sept. 26, 1914, had a much larger Socialist representation.

Since the Dreyfus crisis of 1895-99 the Socialists have, directly or indirectly, had a predominant influence on the political, sociological, and economic affairs of the Republic. While working out their propaganda in times of tranquillity, they never failed to support the Government in great international crises. It was so in 1898, and at the time of the Morocco imbroglio in 1905; at the time of the Agadir trouble in 1911 and, finally, a year ago last August.

But their work, whether it concerned disarmament or organized labor, could not be undone over night. France was found practically without an army in 1905 and without a navy in 1911, and would have been without either when the present war began had it not been for the wave of patriotism which had swept the country during the Winter of 1913 and through the Spring of 1914. Socialism, which had sought to separate itself from patriotism, gradually found that such a divorce was impracticable. At the same time the Socialist vote in the Chamber has steadily increased because of the labor organizations behind it, not because the people of France were becoming more Socialistic.

Take the last two general elections, those of May, 1910, and 1914: The number of Organized Socialist Deputies increased from 75 to 102; the Democratic Left from 72 to 102, and the Organized Radicals from 115 to 136. But if these groups usually rally to the support of the Government in a great crisis, that does not mean that they cease to exercise their influence as Radicals and Socialists in order to make their independent power felt and promote their propaganda after the crisis has passed.

There have been so many secret sessions of the French Chamber since the war began that the public could gain few hints of what was going on. It could judge only by the Ministerial decrees which have, in war time, the force of legislation. It was the late Jean Jaurès, the Parliamentary Socialist, who in 1904 tried to have the country abandon conscription—even the two-year army service, last year replaced by the old three-year turn, was a sufficient concession in his opinion—and establish a national militia. The present Radical and Socialist Deputies have been untiring in their efforts to have all aristocratic names erased from the list of Generals.

Nothing has been published on the subject on account of the censor, but private letters have revealed the situation. It seems that Generals like Franchet d'Esperey, de Langle de Cary, de Maud'huy, and the Marquis de Castelnau, however distinguished their services may have been, have been blacklisted by the Socialists and Radicals, and every influence has been brought to bear upon M. Millerand, the Minister of War, and General Joffre, the Generalissimo, to have them replaced by men whose names are not historic and whose sentiments are supposed to be democratic, if not socialistic. A scandal, if not worse, was narrowly avoided last August when the Radicals and Socialists tried to make political capital out of the transfer of General Sarrail from the Argonne to the Dardanelles.

The resignation of M. Delcassé as Foreign Minister on Oct. 13 is supposed to have been brought about by the fact that the Socialist influences in the Ministry had failed to prepare for the eventuality of Greek and Rumanian neutrality and Bulgarian hostility, and that he declined to work with his hands thus tied, when his preparations of other European Chancelleries were not backed up by other departments of the Government.

A new election, it is said, would eradicate the predominating Socialist influence, as in the electoral campaign the truth would be told. But, as a general election at this time is impracticable, it is believed that President Poincaré has, through M. Briand, sought to provide a Ministry which shall faithfully represent the country, arguing that the Chamber would not dare defeat such a distinguished body; the alternative being a general election.

M. Briand has twice been Premier. He was the first Socialist Premier when appointed in 1909 to succeed M. Clemenceau. The latter had had to deal with the strikes of organized labor, but his methods had not been effective. With M. Briand, a Socialist, Premier and Minister of the Interior, a great strike was organized. In 1910 all the railway employes were called out. M. Briand was equal to the occasion. He ordered the strikers to join the colors for three weeks' training and assigned them as soldiers to run the trains.

After the election of M. Poincaré in January, 1913, M. Briand formed the first Cabinet. Since then, whether in or out of office—he has, meanwhile, been Minister of Justice—he has been the President's most energetic and faithful lieutenant.

The French Constitution does not always permit the President, no matter what his ability may be, actively to intervene in the selection of a Cabinet whose members are responsible, not to him, but to Parliament. In the present instance, however, it is believed that the slate presented is as much the work of M. Poincaré as it is of M. Briand, and that both men have regarded the sentiment of the country and have decided the Chamber to provoke a new election in case it denies the new Ministers a majority

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BRIAND STRONG MAN, SOCIALISTS HERE SAY

But They Deny Party Significance in His Ascension to Premiership.

A MOVE FOR EFFICIENCY

French Cabinet Changes Indicate Distrust of British Leadership, According to One View.

The announcement that Aristide Briand was to head the new French War Cabinet caused widespread comment in many circles in this city yesterday. The fact that he had been perhaps the most violent of the French anti-militarists lent special interest to the discussion of his appointment among prominent Socialists here yesterday. Some of them knew him personally, both before and after he began to alter his views on militarism, and know the radical views he had held on other subjects.

The appointment was also widely discussed yesterday among local authorities on international law, and persons who have followed European politics closely, among whom were a number who had met and talked with him.

Dissatisfied With British Leadership.

The consensus of opinion among those who were familiar with the European situation was that Briand was peculiarly fitted for the post to which he had been raised. It was also generally agreed that the collapse of the old ministry signified the deep dissatisfaction in France with the manner in which the war had been conducted. One prominent lawyer, especially conversant with French political affairs, who has represented the French Government in this country in a semi-official capacity on a number of occasions, came out flatly with the statement that the change was due more to French dissatisfaction with British affairs than with their own.

"The British have been the cause of a great deal of unrest in France lately," he said. "Of course this fact has not been allowed to pass the censor, and has not become generally known, but I am in a position to know that there has been rising a flood of objections to what has been called 'British bossism' in the management of the war. The British, these complaints allege, have tried to run things according to their own ideas, and have made frightful blunders from the start. British diplomacy is largely blamed for the situation in the Balkans, and the fact that Bulgaria became an ally of the Teutons instead of France, England and Russia.

"The sudden change in the French Ministry means that the French at last have demanded that men be placed in charge of their affairs who can really manage them, instead of leaving the management to the British and the burden of the execution of blundering ideas to the French."

The fact that Briand is a Socialist was generally considered, even by the Socialists, to have little or no significance. Morris Hillquit, the Socialist lawyer, leader, and writer, who has met M. Briand on a number of occasions, pointed out that he had been called to the Premiership to replace a Socialist, M. Viviani, but said that with both men their socialism at present was only incidental. Both, he said, had been expelled by the Socialist Party on account of their views, and, while they both still called themselves Socialists, their presence in the Cabinet would have little effect on the main body of French Socialists.

Sees in Changes Signs of Peace.

Mr. Hillquit saw a deeper significance in the shake-up, which he said was more in the way of a reorganization than in complete collapse of the old Ministry.

"It is one of the many recent signs that the people of France, as well as of other belligerent countries, are gradually coming around to the Socialist and anti-militarists' point of view of war and its uselessness," Mr. Hillquit said. "At the outbreak of the war France was a unit, but the signs of dissatisfaction have been noticeable for some time now, and they have finally culminated in the overthrow of the war Ministry and the formation of a new Ministry. Among the recent signs of dissatisfaction in France have been the repeated demands of organized labor for peace. This is an indication of war weariness. The similar demands in England and the outbreaks and incipient revolutions in Russia show that this war weariness is not confined to France, by any means, but that all of the countries at war are experiencing it. The first grand enthusiasm has passed, and the people are sobering up to the enormity of the thing, and to the fact that it can accomplish nothing, after all.

"This change in the French Cabinet means nothing so far as individual Socialists are concerned, but it will be found to have great significance when the history of the war is written. For a while the change may succeed in accomplishing what probably is its chief purpose, to conciliate the different classes that have been showing their dissatisfaction, and to renew the enthusiasm of the people. But this and the other signs of dissatisfaction with the war itself in all of the countries involved in it can have no other effect than that of hurrying peace.

"I first met M. Briand in 1904, at the International Socialists' congress at Amsterdam. At that time he still held the views which had attracted attention to him, and was urging the laboring classes to go on strike if France went to war, and advocating insurrections and uprisings to prevent war. When I visited France last, in 1913, the radical Socialists, who had formerly looked up to Briand as one of their most radical leaders, were still amusing themselves by circulating some of the pamphlets he himself had written in advocacy of the general strikes and insurrections. He was in the Cabinet in 1913.

Briand was ousted from the Socialist Party when he first accepted a portfolio in the Cabinet, in 1906, as Minister of Public Instruction and Worship. He was appointed to this post after winning distinction by his fight in the Chamber of Deputies for the separation of Church and State. The Socialists were opposed to having one of their members take office in a Cabinet which they could not control, in a capitalistic country, and as Briand took this office without the permission of his party he was dropped, and has since styled himself an independent Socialist. His views soon became more conservative. I saw him again in 1907, and by this time he had changed his views almost completely."

Final Stage of the War Approaching.

Maurice Léon, who is considered well versed in French politics and who is himself a Frenchman and an authority on international law, said that the Cabinet changes convinced him that the war was about to enter into its final stage, and that ultimately this change would mean German defeat in that it would strengthen to a vast degree the management of the Allied campaign.

"It signifies that the war is entering its most crucial stage at the present time," Mr. Léon said, "and the beginning of the Germans' end must be not long deferred if the Allies now take advantage of their opportunity to put forth their best endeavors.

"France, in this change, announces her determination to take a leading political as well as military part in the conduct of the war. She is entrusting the direction of her affairs to her ablest statesmen and diplomats. An abler set of statesmen than the set named in the dispatches it would be impossible to find in any country, and the wisdom of the changes can be seen particularly in the appointment, as indicated in the dispatches, of a General at the head of the War Department, Gallieni, and an Admiral at the head of the Marine Department, Lacaze. Gallieni contributed to the battle of the Marne its master stroke, not only stopping von Kluck's flanking movement, but actually flanking von Kluck.

"Recent dispatches also indicate a similar resolve in England and Russia to overcome German efficiency with greater efficiency on the part of the Allies, and this in every field, in diplomacy and finance as well as in actual military warfare."

Meyer London, the Socialist Congressman, saw in the Cabinet shake-up the realization on the part of the French of the necessity of strengthening the war management of the Allies so as to cope more successfully with the centralized power of the Teutons. He pointed out that on the one side the Germans had assumed complete control of the campaign, while on the other side there had been three Governments in control. The fact that a change took place at all, he said, was due to the dissatisfaction of the people, combined with the fact that France was a democracy in which the views of the people, instead of a group in power, had weight.

"I wouldn't connect the resignation of M. Viviani with the fact that he is a Socialist," Congressman London said, "for at the outbreak of the war all of the Socialists immediately merged with the other parties, and have supported the war as heartily since as they disapproved war before. For the same reasons I do not think the changes in the French Cabinet and the appointment of another Socialist to replace Viviani will have any appreciable effect on Socialism in France or on world Socialism.

"Viviani and Briand were of the same class as regards their Socialism, and their views differed only regarding the importance of immediate measures. The fact that they were taken into the Ministry at all, of course, shows the importance of the Socialist movement in France. France couldn't last a day under the present strain if it were not for the support of the Socialists."

Briand Once an Anarchist.

In an article on "Briand, the First Socialist Premier in History," published in The American Review of Reviews soon after M. Briand was first made Premier, André Tridon, who was formerly a journalist in Paris, told of M. Briand's brilliant career and rapid rise.

"Briand is in politics what Pasteur was in scientific research," M. Tridon wrote, "an unassuming worker who never cares for popular applause, but goes on doing his work in silence. Briand is a constructive Socialist who, however he may love his ideas, knows that changes must be brought about gradually and not without much experimenting. Briand's private life is of an almost austere simplicity."

When he heard of M. Briand's appointment as the head of the new Ministry yesterday, M. Tridon said that the appointment would strengthen the Government materially.

"I was acquainted with him when I was in France, though at that time he was a lawyer who had been practically unheard of. He was an anarchist at first and a radical Socialist afterward. When about 30 years old he edited a small anarchist paper and attracted some attention with his views favoring trial marriage, free love, and divorce by mutual agreement. Since becoming more conservative he has developed into a very strong character, and has an enormous and powerful following in France, particularly among the working classes. His following here is far greater than Viviani's, and it is probable that this fact had a great deal to do with his selection as Premier at the present time, for, of course, we don't know just how threatening the workingmen had become lately in France. Briand gained his popularity with them by settling the railroad strike without bloodshed four years ago."

Robert Bacon of this city was the American Ambassador to France when Briand was Premier before, in 1910. Mr. Bacon was greatly interested when he learned of the changes in the French Cabinet, but said that it would not be proper for him to make any public comment on them.

THINK BRIAND DESIRES PEACE.

Some Socialists Here Look for Early Negotiations with Germany.

Socialist leaders throughout the country who have expressed their views on the French Cabinet crisis, in response to inquiries by THE NEW YORK TIMES, lay little stress upon the appointment of a so-called Socialist as Premier; but there is a disposition, most strongly voiced by Victor Berger, Milwaukee's Socialist ex-Congressman, to see in it an indication of an early peace with Germany. Following are the statements of the various Socialistic opinions:

Predicts Early Peace with Germany.

Special to The New York Times.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 28.—Victor Berger, the Socialist ex-Congressman, who was born and educated in Austria-Hungary, thinks that a Briand Cabinet in France will mean an early peace with victorious Germany. Mr. Berger said tonight:

"The shake-up in the French Cabinet is simply a reflex of the shake-up in the English Cabinet. It began with the resignation of Delcassé and will be forwarded by the resignation of Asquith and Sir Edward Grey. It is a sign of the disintegration of the war parties in the Governments of the Allies.

"Briand, whom I know personally, is known as a Socialist, but is a syndicalist, or what in America we would call an I. W. W. He brought about the separation of Church and State in France. It was his boast that he drove Jesus Christ out of France, and yet he was bright enough and strong enough to so pacify the Roman Catholic Church that he now has the support of the Church in this crisis. I believe that when Briand finds that he cannot drive the Germans out of France he will be bright enough and strong enough to make peace with Germany and end the war, in which France can no longer gain anything whatever for herself, and in which she is simply pulling the chestnuts out of the fire for England. It is a very hot fire at that."

District Attorney W. C. Zabel said:

"France has, with its being involved in war, become a unit for the prosecution of the war. Socialist principles are for peace and the brotherhood of man, but the actual presence of war seems to have caused the Socialists to be forced into line with the radical war party. We hope for peace, but cannot think it is near."

"First Step Toward Securing Peace."

Special to The New York Times.

BUFFALO, Oct. 28.—Commenting on the reaccession of M. Briand, N. D. Arthur, a local Socialist leader, said tonight:

"It would appear that the people of France are beginning to realize that the struggle is a vain one, and that the only hope of the country lied in having a strong man at the helm who will assert himself in the interests of peace when the time comes. When nations war, the workingman pays. The reaccession of Briand can mean nothing else than the first step of France toward securing peace."

Likely to Strengthen the Government.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 28.—G. A. Hoehn, editor of Labor, a Socialist publication, expressed surprise at the appointment of Aristide Briand to head the new French Cabinet. He said that the effect of the change would be negligible, so far as it affected the Socialist Party, although he thought the change might have the effect of strengthening the French Government in the confidence of the people.

Natural Result of Balkan Fiasco.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 28.—Socialists may attach but little significance to the accession of Briand to the Premiership, according to Joseph E. Cohen, a leader of the Socialist movement in this city.

"The Government of France today is, to a considerable extent, merely a general staff for military purposes," he said, "as is that of every country engaged in the war. Cabinets are made and broken purely with the end or prosecuting the war along one line or another.

"The change in the French Cabinet follows Germany's diplomatic stroke in winning Bulgaria to its side, thereby extending its plan to form a Central European combination strong enough to sever Russia from its allies and open the door for Asiatic and African foodstuffs. It was natural that the blame for this Teutonic master stroke should be placed upon the Premiers of the English and French Cabinets, with the consequences we have seen.

"From the Socialist point of view there is little significance in the exchange of Viviani from Briand. The Socialists of the different countries are aiding the people to repel and to maintain their national existence. They are not able to do much as yet for labor at home or the families of those at the front. But they will try to bring their influence to bear on behalf of the masses upon whom the burdens of war fall heaviest when the conflict draws to a close and the monumental task of reconstruction begins."

'In No Sense a Socialist Achievement.'

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 28.—"I do not see that the appointment of Aristide Briand is of any particular significance to the Socialists of the world," said Alderman William E. Rodriguez, one of Chicago's prominent Socialists, tonight. "Although he was elected as an Independent Socialist, I believe that M. Briand long since withdrew from the Socialist Party in France, and his accession to the head of the Government is in no sense a Socialist achievement."

Calls Briand a Renegade.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, Oct. 28.—"From the Socialist point of view, the accession of Briand to the Premiership of France is not important," said C. E. Ruthenberg, Socialist candidate for Mayor of Cleveland, tonight. "Briand, years ago, was declared a renegade to the principles of Socialism, and his present position does not mean any more to the Socialist cause than his previous position as a member of the French Cabinet."

"The new position of Briand in the French Cabinet will not affect the attitude of Socialists toward the war," said Fred Guy Strickland, national lecturer of the Socialist Party. "The influence of the pro-war faction had already spelled its force. M. Briand had lost caste in the International before the war began."

$500,000 IN WAR GOODS BURNED IN SEATTLE

British Steamship Company's Pier Destroyed After Third Attempt Within a Week.

SEATTLE, Wash., Oct. 28.—Fire, supposedly of incendiary origin, destroyed tonight Pier 14, at the foot of Broad Street, occupied by Dodwell & Co., Ltd., agents for the Blue Funnel Line of British steamers. Much valuable merchandise was burned, the loss probably exceeding $500,000. Two attempts were made to burn the pier last Tuesday. Both fires were started in piles of rattan stacked on rolls of paper. Fire Department officials said they believed both these fires originated from a time fuse.

In the blaze tonight Japanese and Chinese merchandise just arrived on the steamer Ixion was destroyed. Part of the Ixion's cargo of silk, valued at $2,000,000, had previously been sent East. Blue Funnel Line steamers have been taking barbed wire, machinery, and implements of war across the Pacific. The Ixion on her next trip was booked to stop at Vladivostok with supplies for Russia.

BRITISH CRUISER RUNS ASHORE; CREW SAVED

The Argyll Strikes on Scottish Coast in Storm and May be a Total Wreck.

LONDON, Oct. 28, (1:50 P. M.)—The British cruiser Argyll has run aground and may be a total wreck. All hands were rescued. This was made known by the Admiralty today in the following announcement:

"H. M. S. Argyll, Captain James Tancred, R. N., grounded this morning off the east coast of Scotland. Owing to bad weather prevailing, it is feared she may become a total wreck. All her officers and the crew have been saved."

The Argyll, 10,850 tons displacement, was laid down in 1902. Her normal complement is 855. She is 450 feet long. Her largest guns are 7.5 inches, of which she carries four. She has 6 six-inch, 2 three-inch, and 22 three-pound guns and 2 torpedo tubes.

$200,000,000 in Gold Turned In.

PARIS, Oct. 28.—In response to the request of the Government last June that private individuals exchange their gold coins for notes, a total of 1,000,000,000 francs, ($200,000,000,) gold has been turned over to the Bank of France.

Pope Sends $5,000 to Polish Fund.

BERLIN, Oct. 28, (by Wireless Telegraph to Tuckerton, N. J.)—Announcement that Pope Benedict had donated 25,000 kronen, (about $5,000,) to the Polish Relief Fund was made by the Overseas News Agency today.

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STUBBORN BATTLE GOES ON AT DVINSK

German Claims of Holding New Positions Are Denied by Petrograd Report.

THREAT BEHIND CHARGE?

Germans in Danger from Own Artillery, Russians Say—Teutons Hold Offensive on the Styr.

LONDON, Oct. 28.—On the Russian front the heaviest fighting is before Dvinsk, and the Germans and Russians are carrying out hard attacks and counterattacks. The official reports are contradictory, the Germans claiming that they hold newly-won Russian positions, while the Russians say the forces which penetrated their trenches have been driven out. The Petrograd report on the conflict says the German attack was made under a threat of being fired upon by their own artillery in their rear.

On the Riga front minor engagements have apparently brought the Germans no nearer to their goal.

West of the Styr another contradiction in reports leaves the situation in doubt, but the Teutons hold the offensive.

The following official statement was given out by the Russian War Office tonight:

In the region of Riga the situation is unchanged. South of Lake Babite there have been several engagements in the wooded region which, however, have not affected the general situation. South of Ikskul there has been artillery fighting.

On the Dvinsk front the enemy attacked to the northeast of Garbunovka and at first succeeded in occupying some of our trenches, but he was soon dislodged by our vigorous counterattock. The fighting was accompanied by an artillery duel which still continues. During one of the furious attacks the Germans suffered severe losses. This attack was undertaken by the Germans only under threat of being fired upon by their own artillery in their rear.

On the front of Lakes Demmen and Dreswiaty, and further south as far as the Pripet, the artillery fighting continues.

On the left of the Styr the enemy attempted to advance eastward in the region of the Village of Ezertzy, northwest of Lake Bieloe, but suffered heavy losses through our fire and was obliged to fall back.

During the night of the 27th the enemy thrice attacked us in the region of the Village of Amenovha, west of Czartonysk, but was everywhere repulsed. The Village of Rudki, west of Czartorysk, remained in our possession after fierce fighting.

On the remainder of the front toward the South, and in Galicia, there has been artillery fire at many points, but the general situation is unchanged.

The announcement of the German War Office follows:

The army of Field Marshal von Hindenburg is maintaining its progress northeast of Garbunowka, [west of Dvinsk,] against Russian attacks. The churchyard at Szaszaly is in our possession. Two officers and 150 men were captured. Our artillery fire prevented the enemy from developing a movement undertaken from Garbunowka.

Army Group of Prince Leopold: Near Thtshersay, on the Niemen northeast of Novo Grodek, a strong Russian attack failed.

Army Group of General von Linsingen: Rudka, to the west of Czartorysk, has been taken.

RUSSIA MOBILIZES MILLIONS FOR WORK

All Able-Bodied Men Called On to Prepare Armies for Future Campaigns.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Oct. 28, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—Russia before long will have a vast number of men available for service—they will not, I understand, actually bear arms. Russia has wider views than merely the provision of soldiers, and this calling up of millions is in no wise necessitated by the conditions of the fighting.

Of the millions who will now be summoned, while all will be under strict military law, the majority are intended for perfecting services on which the success of the fighting forces at the front depends. Within a brief period of time all Russia will be turned into a military camp. Factories, ironworks, and engineering shops have already been appropriated for the manufacture of everything needed for the success of the armies in the field, and also in all probability the railways will be served by men under military discipline.

In other words Russia is about to do what Germany wisely did at the outset of the war. All able-bodied men of the nation must serve, some with rifle and bayonet, gun, or maxim, pick and spade, but most with equally necessary tools of peace.

RUSSIAN SUBMARINE CAPTURES A PRIZE

Takes a German Steamer Near the Aland Islands and Brings Her to Port.

PETROGRAD, Oct. 28, (via London.)—The Russian official report today contained the following:

In the Baltic Sea our submarine Alligator captured a German steamer near the Aland Islands. She was brought into one of our ports.

'ATROCITIES MUSEUM' OPENED IN PETROGRAD

Photographs and Statistics Collected by a Russian Commission Are Shown.

LONDON, Oct. 28.—A dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company from Petrograd says:

"The German Atrocities Museum was opened here today. It contains a large number of photographs of mutilated soldiers whose wounds are alleged to have been caused by explosive bullets, and also tables of statistics of 5,000 cases of atrocities investigated by the special Commission of Inquiry, by which the museum was established."

NEAR TO BIG MEN IN SHIP BOMB PLOT

Continued from Page 1.

trying to connect Fay's visits with one or more of these plants.

The Federal Grand Jury will meet next Wednesday and the first cases to be brought before it, it is understood, will be that of the alleged German conspirators.

SIEBE'S CAREER IN CHICAGO.

Was a Bookkeeper and There Met Max Breitung.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 28.—Paul Siebe, detained in New York, was an employe in the auditing department of the Public Service Company of Northern Illinois, 72 West Adams Street, in 1910 and 1911, according to data unearthed here today. Siebe is said to have been regarded by his associates as a "man of mystery" and to have received the title of "Count Paul" in a jocular way.

He left here in 1911 with his wife, giving as a reason that he was going back to Germany. Siebe and Max Breitung became acquainted in 1912, when Siebe was a bookkeeper and traveling auditor. A year of Siebe's activity in Chicago is not accounted for. He came to the city in 1910 and joined the Public Service bookkeeping staff in the Summer of 1911. He brought good references and was not quizzed concerning his previous employment.

"He was tall and thin and walked like a soldier," said an official of the company today. "He made friends readily enough, but none of them ever was able to get under his skin. When he left here few of us knew any more about him than we did when he started.

"He was called Count Paul from the very first. Where the title originated it would be hard to say, but it stuck. He had the bearing that went with it. Some of the boys were of the opinion that he really was a Count who had run afoul of the German authorities, but that theory was dispelled when he finally quit.

"He showed a first-class ticket to Hamburg, and there was a little surprise about that. It was generally known that Paul was none too well off financially. He was married, and, I believe, lived at 6,418 Jefferson Street. His wife went with him on his return to Europe."



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KING GEORGE'S APPEAL BRINGS MANY RECRUITS

Big Increase in Enlistments Also Due to the Execution of Edith Cavell.

LONDON, Oct. 28.—There has been a great increase in recruiting throughout the country during the last week, according to a number of newspapers. The Manchester Guardian says that recruiting is now going on at a higher rate than any reached since the early months of the war, King George's proclamation and the execution of Miss Edith Cavell in Belgium both having been the cause of bringing many into the ranks. The increase, it is noted, is despite the fact that Lord Derby's scheme for calling on men by sections, drawing first the unmarried and those not engaged in work connected with military production, has not yet been put into operation.

The Guardian publishes messages from various towns reporting heavy enlistments. Manchester and Birmingham are included among the centres showing the best results.

One of the chief obstacles confronting the authorities is the attitude of many employers, who instead of urging their men to join the colors, are not only refusing to grant them allowances, as was done in the earlier stages of the war, but will not guarantee that employes who enlist shall be reinstated in their positions on their return. The matter is being investigated by labor leaders, who probably will make a report to Lord Derby.

Arthur Henderson, President of the Board of Education, has addressed a circular appeal to teachers throughout the country, urging all those who can to enlist. Teachers, he said, must be prepared to make greater sacrifices. "There is a time," says the circular, "when a man who is building must leave his work to guard against the destruction of the building itself. That time has now come.

The system of personally canvassing for recruits under the plan of the new Director of Recruiting, the Earl of Derby, began in several districts of London today. Soldiers and civilians with lists of names taken from the recent national register made a round of visits and brought back distinctly favorable reports, although the officials say that it is too early yet to announce whether the novel method of recruiting will prove successful.

INTENSE ARTILLERY ACTIONS IN THE WEST

Artois and Champagne Scenes of Activity — German Trench in Vosges Destroyed.

LONDON, Oct. 28.—Intense and prolonged artillery actions are reported today from the Western battle front, particularly in Belgium and in the Arras and Champagne regions. The French announce the destruction by heavy cannonading of a German trench in the Vosges and the repulse of the resulting counterattack.

No official German report was received today.

The official communication issued by the French War Office tonight is as follows:

Artillery actions, particularly intense and prolonged, are reported in Belgium on the Het Sas-Steenstraete front, as well as to the north of Arras, in the Bois en Hache, and in the region of Roclincourt.

The enemy directed in Champagne a violent bombardment against our positions at Tahure and Maisons de Champagne. Our batteries replied by systematic fire on the enemy trenches.

In the Vosges one of our reconnoissances having accomplished at Reichaskerkopf the destruction of an enemy trench, which had been shattered by our cannonading, the Germans delivered a counterattack, which was easily repulsed.

This afternoon's French report reads as follows:

There have been reported last night nothing more than some outpost engagements and reconnoissances of small importance, which everywhere resulted in our favor.

The Belgium official statement reads:

There was a slight bombardment to the north of Dixmude, and a violent bombardment between the "Ferryman's House" and Steenstraete.

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MORE BELGIANS REPORTED SHOT

Baron Hemptinne and Three Others Said to Have Been Executed.

BAN ON BELGIAN HOSPITALS

German Soldiers Forbidden by Von Bissing to Contribute to Local Institutions.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 28, (via London.)—The Telegraaf hears from Liége that two more persons have been sentenced to death there by court-martial. Their names are Franz Laquay and Andreas Garot. Three others, Orial Simon, Amadeus Hesse, and Constant Herck already have been shot at Liége.

Nothing is known concerning the fate of Anna Benazet of Verviers, who was sentenced to death by a German court-martial on Monday.

The Echo Belge says today that Baron Joseph de Hepmtinne was executed at Ghent on Oct. 26. He was a member of a prominent Catholic family.

A Rome dispatch of Oct. 19 said that Pope Benedict, at the request of the British and Belgian Legations, had interceded with Emperor William on behalf of Baron de Hemptinne, condemned to execution by the German authorities.

BERLIN, Oct. 28, (by Wireless to Tuckerton, N. J.)—Denial of a report printed in Holland that thirty or more death sentences against Belgians charged with espionage and treason had been pronounced by court-martial at Liége is made by the Overseas News Agency today.

"As a matter of fact," it says, "there have been in Liége recently no death sentences imposed upon persons for assisting Belgians to escape and join enemy armies, nor are proceedings in cases of that nature now pending. The report is a pure invention."

FORBIDDEN TO HELP BELGIAN HOSPITALS

German Soldiers Told by von Bissing to Keep Their Money For German Poor.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Friday, Oct. 29.—The Daily Telegraph's Rotterdam correspondent, describing what he calls Germany's new reign of terror in Belgium, says:

"General von Bissing's most recent proclamation forbids his own officers and soldiers in Brussels helping the funds of hospitals nursing, as they have done with absolute impartiality since the beginning of the war, German wounded as well as French and British. Here is the text of the order, which has been directed to the police of Brussels and its suburbs:

'I have forbidden the officers and soldiers of the troops in the district under my command to take part in collections which the Belgians make in public places. In future our soldiers will devote their gifts to the poor in their German Fatherland, and especially to the poor in East Prussia, where the Russians, who are allies of the Belgians, have acted in a barbaric manner.

I draw the attention of collectors to this so that they may not beg of German officers and soldiers. Even those begging for the Belgian Red Cross will have to be provided with special German proof of identity.

Speaking of forced labor levies, the correspondent says:

"At first the Germans attempted to put the cloak of legality over their proceeding. The original proclamation intimated that any refusal to work at the order of Germans would be allowed, if it were found to be 'grounded upon and admitted by international law.' Of course in practice this meant nothing. Knowing, in many cases, that the work they were ordered to do was of a military character, many patriotic Belgians, appreciating the international law on the matter, refused. Was their refusal allowed? It was not even listened to. Men were either imprisoned or spirited away to Germany. But now the spurious guise of international law has been thrown aside.

"Here are the words of one German commander at Lokeren, when the local authorities appealed to international law to protect their community against forced labor on military works:

"'I know nothing of The Hague Conventions. The only rules I care about are the orders I have received.'

"And for its protest Lokeren was fined, communally, cut off from the rest of the world, and told to keep within doors.

"So, too, at Eccloo. Here 200 artisans were rounded up and taken off to the station for a destination unknown. A scene, terrible in its pathos, followed. Their women folk, distraught with fear as to the fate of their husbands and sons, gather together, weeping and beseeching the German officers to tell them where the men were to be transported. No word of assurance was given them, and, in despair, the women tried to drag their men away from the soldiers. Many were arrested, the town was fined, the streets were closed to all the male inhabitants, and the women were only allowed out two hours each day to do their shopping."

CROY DENIES CHARGES.

Says He and Miss Cavell Did Not Counsel Soldiers to Escape.

LONDON, Friday, Oct. 29.—Prince Reginald de Croy authorizes The Daily Sketch to deny the German allegations of the existence of any organization to assist soldiers to escape from Belgium, of which he and Miss Edith Cavell, as alleged, were the leaders.

He says that, so far from there being such an organization, some of the prisoners tried at Brussels did not even know the others. He himself did not counsel soldiers to escape, but when he found that they were determined to escape he assisted them, as did Miss Cavell, from humanitarian motives.

WOMEN TO THANK GIBSON.

Commend Him for His Efforts in Behalf of Miss Cavell.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Oct. 28.—Women are being invited to sign the following address to be sent to Hugh Gibson, Secretary of the American Legation at Brussels:

"We, the undersigned, wish to convey to you our heartfelt gratitude on behalf of the womanhood of Great Britain for the most noble part played by you in the unspeakable tragedy of the execution of Nurse Cavell, which so deeply moved and horrified all humanity. And we would assure you of our deep sympathy for you in the failure of your efforts to save a life which had ever been devoted to the alleviation of human suffering."

GERMANS DEFEND DEAD 'SPY'S' NAME

Say the Russian Accusations Against Miassoyedof Were Without Foundation.

CHARGES IMPLICATED KAISER

Russian Colonel Said to Have Reported to the Emperor at His East Prussian Chateau.

BERLIN, Oct. 28, (By Wireless to Tuckerton, N. J.)—Denial that Lieut. Col. Miassoyedof, an interpreter on the staff of the Russian Tenth Army, who was hanged some time ago as a German spy, was ever in fact as a spy for the Germans, as charged, is made by the official Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung.

The newspaper, as quoted by the Overseas News Agency, refers to a new discussion regarding the case recently opened in the English and French press, and asserts that Lieut. Col. Miassoyedof "was innocent, if he was really sentenced for spying in the German service, since neither he nor those associated with him ever gave information to Germany or Austria-Hungary."

The Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung adds that it would have been useless to make any declaration of the nature of the present one before the execution of the accused.

How Miassoyedof Was Convicted.

Disclosures of treachery on the part of Russian officials of high rank after the first Russian advance into East Prussia resulted in the punishment of two of them, Miassoyedef and Freinat—the former by hanging and the latter by imprisonment.

A Russian correspondent of the Journal de Genève reviews the activities of these persons before and during the war.

At the outbreak of the war, according to the correspondent, Colonel Miassoyedof was head of the Government spy system, and one of the highest officers of the political police—chief of the "agents provocateurs." He was also known as one of the most zealous workers for the Russification of Finland, and in general as an instrument of the reactionaries. Last February he was detailed to the staff of the Tenth Army in East Prussia, in the quality of interpreter.

Long suspected of treasonable dealings with the Germans, but protected by powerful interests in the Government, the correspondent says, Miassoyedof was at last brought to trial in connection with charges against General Rennenkampf, who was dismissed from the command of the forces in East Prussia. Miassoyedof was shown to have been in direct communication with the Kaiser at the latter's château at Rominten and was abandoned by his official protectors and condemned to death.

Caught in the same net, Otto Freinat, conspicuous for his part in the protection of the perpetrators of the Kishineff massacres in 1903, was of Jewish descent and was banished to penal servitude. He was born in the Baltic provinces of German parents and, having embraced the legal profession, settled in Kishineff, where, at the time of the pogroms, he was police magistrate. Deputed to take evidence in cases of multilations of Jewish women, Freinat refused to hear the accusations and treated the cases as bagatelles. He altered the purport of the evidence of some of the wounded, and a non-Jewish nurse, who had knowledge of the facts, made an energetic but ineffectual protest.

GETS NO WHITLOCK DENIAL.

Embassy at London Without Further Word on Cavell Tragedy.

LONDON, Oct. 28.—The American Embassy here reported today that it had received no word from Brand Whitlock, American Minister to Belgium, with relation to the recently published report on the case of Miss Edith Cavell, which a German semi-official statement yesterday charged was inaccurate.

The German statement declared that Minister Whitlock had made known his intention to inform the Embassy here of the alleged discrepancy between the facts and the Cavell report as it was given out.

DENIES BRITISH SLEW WOMEN

Boer General Defends Kitchener Against the German Charge.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERNE, Oct. 28, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—The Wolff Agency's excuse for Miss Edith Cavell's execution was that many similar acts had been committed by order of Earl Kitchener on Boer women and children during the South African war.

General Joubert Pienaer, a nephew of the former Boer Commander in Chief, who fought against England throughout the South African war and is now staying in Berne, has asked the British Legation at Berne to reply to the statement on his behalf.

He says that never throughout the Boer war were any acts of this description committed by order of Kitchener or any other British authority.

ITALY FOR PRESSING WAR.

Still Considers This the Best Countermove to Balkan Drive.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MILAN, Oct. 28, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—From a semi-official statement of what occurred in the Italian Cabinet council last night it appears obvious that the Quadruple Entente Powers have abandoned hope that either Rumania or Greece can be persuaded or bribed to observe their treaty obligations to come to the aid of Serbia. This comes as a disappointment to certain circles where it was hoped yesterday that the Italian and Russian efforts to influence Rumania might be crowned with at least partial success.

Italy remains of the opinion that the best countermove will be a vigorous offensive against the German, Austrian, and Turkish line in every theatre of the war, thus preventing the transference of troops to the Balkan area and compelling the Central Powers to go slowly with their new enterprise. Italy herself has set the example. For ten days not a moment's respite has been given to the Austrians on any part of her 400-mile front.

I am unable to affirm that what leaked out about the Italian Government deliberations correctly represents the Allies' attitude, but its publication has had the effect of drawing renewed attention to the suggestion that an international diplomatic and military committee is desirable to secure unity of form and simultaneous action wherever the Allies are facing the common enemy.

ITALIAN GUNNERS TRAP AUSTRIANS

Allow Their Foes to Reoccupy Trenches and Then Mow Them Down.

GAINING ON THE ISONZO

King Victor's Men Tightening Their Grip—Rome Believes Fall of Gorizia and Riva Near.

UDINE, Italy, Oct. 28, (via Paris.)—News of the great Italian offensive all along the Isonzo front is being brought down by the wounded and the men of the convoys which are escorting Austrian prisoners to the rear.

In three days more than 3,000 prisoners have passed through Udine, which gives some idea of the magnitude of the operations.

All the soldiers agree that the artillery preparation preceding the offensive, lasting three days, was appalling.

"If it was an inferno for us," said a wounded gunner, "how much worse was it for those yonder, where the shells burst?"

The Italian soldiers assert with pride that they are now reaping the benefit of a systematic destruction of the Austrian observation points on the mountain peaks, mastered after fierce struggles during the past months and the lack of which, they say, has greatly decreased the accuracy of the aim of the Austrians. The men say that five months of warfare have enabled them to understand the tricks of their opponents.

When the Italian artillery prepared the way for an infantry attack on the entrenchments, the soldiers declare, the Austrians would retire. When the artillery ceased firing for the purpose of allowing the infantry to cover the ground between the opposing positions the Austrians would reoccupy their intrenchments with double forces. When finally the Italians discovered these tactics they adopted a ruse to catch the Austrians.

After the artillery had ceased firing, the Italians, according to the soldiers, permitted an interval of time to elapse sufficient for the Austrians to return to their trenches. Then they reopened fire with their artillery and later charged, and when the infantry reached the trenches they were literally filled with the bodies of dead Austrians.

"We are now solidly in possession of trenches and positions like Cima Freda, the hinge of the formidable triangular defense of Tolmino, which the enemy seemed determined to hold at any cost," said an officer today. "In the fierce struggle in the neighborhood of Gorizia, where the Austrians had concentrated large reinforcements, the Austrians were finally repulsed. As they retreated the Austrians set fire to a long tract of country, making a wall of fire to protect them from the pursuing Italians."

ROME, Oct. 27, (via Paris, Oct. 28.)—In political circles here the fall of Gorizia and Riva is considered imminent, notwithstanding the heavy reinforcements Austria is concentrating on the Italian front.

At the Cabinet meeing this afternoon Salvatore Barzilai, Governor General of the Austrian territory held by the Italians, who has just returned from the front, gave a report of the vigorous Italian advance, which the Ministers considered most satisfactory.

Signor Barzilai, who was at Venice after that city was bombarded by the Austrian airmen, described the condition of the famous Church of the Barefooted Friars. He said he was certain the Austrians intended to destroy St. Mark's, but their bombs missed that structure and fell in the street near by.

Italian advances on the height of Santa Lucia and opposite Tolmino and the capture of a field fort southeast of Globna are recorded in the official statement issued tonight by the War Office. The statement says:

From new positions, one on the right bank of the Adige, which commands communications at the bottom of the valley, our artillery on Oct. 25 surprised and seriously damaged one of the enemy's military trains which was moving toward the Sant' Ilario station north of Rovereto.

On the Upper Cordevole, Oct. 26, on the rugged slopes of Col di Lana, we stormed another fort filled with hostile troops. We found the enemy's trenches choked with bodies. We took eight prisoners.

In the Monte Nero zone on the night of the 25th and 26th the enemy in great strength again tried to attack our positions above Vodil. We allowed them to come within a short distance, then mowed down and dispersed them with our cross fire.

Our offensive accomplished fresh progress on the height of Santa Lucia and opposite Tolmino, where we made twenty-one prisoners. In the Plava zone we conquered a field fort southeast of Globna. We took prisoners survivors of the garrison to the number of 102, four of them officers, and captured two machine guns.

On the Carso front heavy bombardment by the two artilleries continued throughout the day. Small advances were made there. We stormed several trenches, taking fifty-five prisoners, including one officer.

Rome Reports Further Gains.

ROME, Oct. 28, (via London.)—The official statement from General Headquarters of the Italian Army, dated Oct. 28, says:

The enemy made an attack, preceded by intense artillery and rifle fire, on the night of the 25th on our positions at Valle Torra, (Astico.) It was repulsed with heavy losses.

In the Monte Nero zone the activity and aggressive spirit of our troops have not been diminished by the low temperature. We accomplished further progress on the 27th on the Vodil spur, storming strong trenches and taking seventy-nine prisoners and one machine gun.

In the Plava section our positions before Globna were on the same day attacked by strong forces of infantry, which were repulsed, leaving twenty-nine prisoners, two of whom were officers, in our hands.

On the Carso front, during the night of the 25th-27th, our troops, by throwing bombs and tubes filled with explosives, took several trenches by assault. The enemy fled, abandoning arms and ammunition and one trench mortar.

Full details, which have now been received, show that between Oct. 21 and 27, on the Isonzo front, we captured 5,064 prisoners, 117 of whom were officers, and one howitzer, four trench mortars, twenty-one machine guns, 1,000 rifles, and many cases of bombs and other war materials. The machine guns and mortars were at once used by us against the enemy.

PRIVATE ACCUSES GERMAN OFFICERS

Tells in a Diary of Alleged Brutality to Their Men at the Front.

COWARDICE ALSO ALLEGED

Troops' "Desire for Peace Amounts to Physical Pain," Writes ex-Professor.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Friday, Oct. 29.—The Times publishes this morning extracts taken from the diary of Private Becker of the Sixth Company of the Ersatz Battalion of the Third Foot Guards of the Landsturm, a Professor of Latin at the Gymnasium of Bonn. The writer throughout makes complaints of brutalities practiced by German officers and non-commissioned officers on soldiers. On Aug. 7, when on the Russian front, Becker wrote:

"A march of from seventeen to eighteen miles. Everywhere graves, bodies of horses unburied or only half covered, flies, dirt. One lives like a beast in the filth.

"Disgusting conduct of officers. Officers divide presents from home among themselves. They take away tent canvas from the men and have fine tents put up for themselves in which to wrap themselves up comfortably. They go on a spree, steal bread and wine out of wagons, and all the while they are drawing big rations."

On Aug. 9 Becker wrote: "We are now three miles from the front. The Third Company has come back. All the men I knew in it were either wounded or killed. The men's stories are very depressing. They are horribly tired, and their morale is low."

Aug. 10—"Drill night under canvas. It is a trifle in itself, but the endless threats of punishment for the smallest blunders make life unbearable. In the presence of the haughty and independent attitude of the non-commissioned officers the men seem like mere ciphers."

Aug. 13.—Everybody is fed up with the war, and especially with the whole of the military régime. It was 5 o'clock in the afternoon before we got anything to eat, for we had to march past before Prince Eitel Friedrich. The Prince looked well, and seemed in good spirits. He might almost have been having a treat."

On Aug. 14.—"In action. Awful fire. The regiment lost about 170 men. 'It is stupid to attack so strong a position,' muttered Captain S——. All the same, that did not prevent him from firing on his own men."

Aug. 15.—"In pursuit of the Russians. Worn out by excitement and hunger. Exuberant cheerfulness of the officers. Colonel, Major, Captain laugh boisterously, their faces beaming and shining with fat. For us hardships, dirt, hunger. We are treated like criminals, and worse. All of a sudden for nothing one is threatened with a beating. The commissioned ranks, from Major Stillfried downward, set the example. Everybody is discouraged. Men of peaceful nature are crushed, the passionate desire for peace amounting to physical pain."

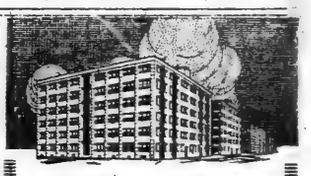
Aug. 25.—"Lieutenant Reinicke is never there when the firing is going on. When the danger is over he rushes impetuously to the front. The whole company laughs at it. He is a grotesque sight."

Aug. 29.—"As soon as the attack opened the officer commanding the company, Lieutenant Reinicke, stayed behind, and nothing more was seen of him. Not only so, but the section leaders and non-commissioned officers stayed behind the sections, and groups advanced without leaders. Indescribable jumble. We had heavy losses, but one no longer notices them."

On Sept. 21, when the diarist was transferred to the French front, he wrote:

"Lieut. Reinicke has got the Iron Cross. It is the triumph of this vile régime of masters and slaves. As a result of our marches in Poland many of us have sore feet. Every day the Color Sergeant checks some of the lame men, threatens them, and puts them on extra fatigue, even those who have swollen feet, of which the battalion doctor has advised them to be careful. Are made to march incessantly, and if they flinch they are threatened with extra drill in the afternoon."

Sept. 27.—"One gets stunted intellectually. One has no longer a single idea except to keep going physically. Always the same longing for peace, and before my eyes the spectre of the French front close at hand, with the horrors of its artillery fire. Lieutenant Reinicke has been drunk since yesterday."



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GREEK VOTE NEXT WEEK.

Chamber Will Be Called Upon to Express Confidence.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ATHENS, Oct. 28, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—The entire press sums up the political situation, which is considered critical. It is felt to be certain that by next week a vote of confidence will be asked for in the Chamber. The Venizelists now avoid to expedite matters, so as to enable a large number of allied troops to land at Saloniki and permit all Venizelist Deputies to arrive in Athens. The Gounaris press wants to expedite matters because it is thought if the present Government resigns the Crown will not intrust the formation of a fresh Government to Venizelos, but will dissolve the Chamber.

Reliable private information shows the situation will probably take a decisive turn after the powers' demarché, which probably will be within the next few days.

150,000 FRENCH LAND TO AID SERBS

Continued from Page 1.

three sides and must eventually fall back toward the southwest. Thus far they have been retiring in good order.

Greek Assurances to France.

Anxiety still exists as to the attitude of Greece. It is known that Austria, Germany, and Bulgaria have complained of the continued hospitality shown the Allies at Salonikl, and one account goes so far as to say that the Greek Government has asked the Allies to leave Greek territory. Against this is the quoted assurance given by the Greek Minister at Paris to the French Government that Greece has no intention of committing any hostile act toward the allied troops.

The German official statement concerning the operations in Serbia issued by the War Office in Berlin yesterday follows:

The armies of Generals von Koevess and von Gallwitz continue to advance. Since Oct. 23 the army of General von Gallwitz has taken 2,033 prisoners and several machine guns.

The army of General Boyadjieff, (the Bulgarian commander,) has taken Zaiecar. West of Kniasyevac the Timok has been crossed over a wide front. Kniasyevac is in Bulgarian hands. Several guns have been captured. The height of Krenovaclava, 25 kilometers (about 15 miles) northwest of Pirot, has been occupied.

The Serbian Legation at Paris here tonight issued the following statement concerning the situation in Serbia:

On the 26th, on the northeastern front, the Serbian trops on the right bank of the Morava River were obliged to fall back to the south after heavy fighting and have occupied the lines of Svilaenatz - Grabovatz - Chetonga. On the left bank of the Morava and the left bank of the Lepenitza there has been a violent artillery duel all along the front. Fighting is also going on along the line Vissak-Kladour.

On the southern Morava front the Serbian troops have repulsed the enemy on the left bank of the Korblovatchka Reka. There is nothing to report on the Nichava front.

On the Kniajevats-Sinee Serbian troops have retired on the position of Tressibaba under strong pressure from the enemy. In the direction of Kojel Boutchie the enemy attacked with strong columns, and the fighting lasted all day.

The enemy attacked in the Zaiecar region today. The fighting still continues there.

In the Koutchoul region the Serbians by counterattacks have recaptured the mouth of the Koutchoul defile.

The Vienna War Office bulletin says:

East of Visegrad the Austro-Hungarian troops, advancing, have repulsed the enemy on both sides of Karauta to the other side of the frontier. Two flanking counterattacks by a Montenegrin brigade were repulsed.

The right wing of the army of General von Koevess has crossed the upper Kownbara on a broad front.

The Germans have scaled the chain of mountains north of Rudnik. To the east on the same heights Austro-Hungarian columns are advancing on both sides of the road to Pola and Kraguyevatz.

The army of General von Gallwitz has won ground west of the railway station of Lapowo and chased the enemy at a heavy fight from the heights south and southeast of Svilajnac.

The Bulgarian first army has captured Zaiecar and Kniajevac and is now fighting successfully on the heights on the left bank of the Timok.

REPORT OF ALLIES' DEFEAT.

Berlin Hears Turks Repulsed Anglo-French Forces Near Strumitza.

BERLIN, Oct. 28, (by Wireless to Tuckerton, N. J.)—Turkish troops have engaged and repulsed an Anglo-French force near Strumitza, according to a dispatch from Sofia given out today by the Overseas News Agency.

"Bulgarian and Turkish mountain artillery has done great execution," says the dispatch. "Two thousand prisoners, among whom were troops of all colors, have arrived at Sofia."

PARIS, Oct. 28.—The Havas Agency correspondent at Athens says that General Kirkoff, in command of the Bulgarian forces along the Greek frontier, has issued an order of the day, in which he says to his troops:

"The hour has struck to realize the aspirations of the people and hunt down the ravagers of Macedonia. Bulgarians will thus dominate from the Adriatic to Thrace. Remember the heroism of your ancestors. Give rebirth to the glory of Alexander, the great Bulgarian."

BULGARS IN PRIZREND?

Occupation of Town Would Mean Division of Serb Forces.

PARIS, Friday, Oct. 29.—Bulgarian troops, advancing from Egri Palanka, have entered Prizrend after occupying Uskup, according to the Athens correspondent of The Journal.

It is believed that that the Serbians now occupy a defensive position west of the Vardar River on a line passing by the summits of the Karadzitza and Babuna ranges and that their bases are Monastir and Gievgeli.

Prizrend is at the western border of Serbia and northwest of Uskub. A Bulgarian line from Ergi Palanka to Prizrend would cut off all southern Serbia from the main armies operating in the North. As the Serbians claim the recapture of Uskub, the reported taking of Prizrend seems to be hardly possible, unless it is a small raiding force.

MAFEKING RELIEF HEAD TO COMMAND IN SERBIA

Gen. Sir Bryan Mahon Assigned to Lead the British Expeditionary Force.

LONDON, Oct. 28.—Lieut. Gen. Sir Bryan Thomas Mahon has taken command of the British forces in Serbia.

This announcement was made in the House of Commons this afternoon by Harold J. Tennant, Parliamentary Under Secretary for War.

This is not the first relief expedition in which General Mahon has taken part. It was he who, during the last Boer war in 1900, commanded the expedition sent to relieve the beleaguered town of Mafeking in South Africa, the defense of which by Colonel, now Lieutenant General, Sir Robert Baden-Powell, was one of the great heroic episodes of the war. The following year Mahon was made Military Governor of Kordofan, and from 1909 to 1914 was in command of the Eighth (Lucknow) Division in India.

He was born in Belleville, County Galway, Ireland, April 2, 1862, and is a cousin of Sir Edward Carson. He joined the army in 1883, and was promoted to the rank of Captain in 1888. He commanded the Seventh Cavalry of the Egyptian Army when the advance into the Sudan began in 1896. He took part in the action of Firket and the pursuit of dervishes to Suarda.

A little later he was sent on an expedition to the Third Cataract by General Hunter, who was in command of the advanced post. With two squadrons of cavalry and a detachment of the camel corps he covered seventy miles in twenty-four hours and drove Osman Azrak and the dervish rearguard from the villages near the cataract. He participated in the advance on Dongola and the pursuit of the dervishes. At the close of the campaign he received the Distinguished Service Order.

In 1897 he took part in the battle of the Athara, and the following year was promoted to the rank of Major. At the battle of Omdurman he performed a brilliant feat of arms when Colonel Broadwood, with the Egyptian cavalry, was forced to retire before the dervish division, led by the Khalifa's son, Osman, the Sheikh-ed-Din. Two of the guns of the horse artillery had been lost, and Mahon checked the advance of the dervish troops by charging them with his squadron. The small band of Egyptian horsemen had to ride into a great mass of Osman's spearmen, who were encouraged by seeing the cavalry retire before and by the capture of the two guns. Their advance was stopped momentarily by Mahon's charge, and was turned back finally with the assistance of gunboats that came up at an opportune moment. Mahon was breveted Lieutenant Colonel in 1898.

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BULGARS DESTROYED VRANYA POPULATION

Took Revenge for Being Fired at From Houses After Hoisting of White Flag.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BUDAPEST, Oct. 28, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—Hungarian correspondents with the Austro-German and Bulgarian armies in Serbia have sent the following details of the offensive in the Balkans to the Budapest newspapers.

The operations of the Bulgarian Army, it is stated, are progressing everywhere under great difficulties, favorably and comparatively quickly. In military circles in Sofia the opinion is that the Serbian Army is on the verge of total annihilation.

One of the correspondents quotes an official description of the fighting before Pirot, where the Bulgarians had to take a strongly fortified Serbian position. The latter covered the ground with a hail of shells, so much so that the position could only be taken by a storming attack. The Bulgarians, throwing away their kits, and even rifles, and retaining only their bayonets, crept up, rushed the position, and in a hand-to-hand fight, which can only be described as Balkan in its horribleness, succeeded in throwing the Serbians back.

These, although much inferior in numbers, put up a resistance never before experienced even in the war of two years ago.

The fighting was not only with bayonets, but also with knives and fists and nails, the men strangling each other in a most appalling way.

In connection with the occupation of Vranya official statements are appearing in the Bulgarian press to the effect that during the occupation of the town incidents occurred "which will no doubt give rise in the enemy press to the usual charges of inhuman atrocities on the part of Bulgarian armies."

In the face of such accusations it is pointed out beforehand that the massacre of the civil population of the Serbian town was due to treachery on the part of the civilians, who put up a white flag when the Bulgarians entered the town and received them with shouts of "Zivio!" yet a few minutes later a fusillade of bullets was fired at the Bulgarians from all the houses without exception. Naturally such treachery had to be punished. Private accounts relate that only a few dozen of the civilian population escaped the revenge of the Bulgarians.

It seems certain that civilians did put up a white flag on the assumption that the Serbian soldiers had retreated from the town, but as a matter of fact the houses at the street corners where the Bulgarian invading troops had to pass were occupied by soldiers, and the machine guns worked havoc among the Bulgarians who were trapped in this way. They lost hundreds of men. In consequence they took revenge of the innocent women and children of the occupied town.

The numbers of wounded who are being brought back to Bosnia and Southern Hungary are unusually great. Many trainloads leave the Semlin station day after day, and I understand that more than 150 trains full of wounded have passed through Brosnadrod.

Up to the present it is estimated that the number of wounded brought back from the Serbian frontier exceeds 50,000. This number is derived from the fact that the hospitals established for the purpose of accommodating 50,000 wounded in Bosnia and South Hungary are announced to be overcrowded already, and private householders are being asked to receive wounded soldiers.

DIMITRIEFF TO LEAD RUSSIAN EXPEDITION

Bulgarian General in Czar's Service to Invade Bulgaria, Rome Hears.

MILAN, Oct. 28.—The Corriere della Serra learns from a diplomatic source that General Radko Dimitrieff, former Minister of War of Bulgaria, who since the beginning of the present war has commanded a Russian army, will command the Russian forces sent against Bulgaria.

He is now at Bucharest trying to induce the Rumanian Government to permit the passage of Russian troops through Rumania.

BERLIN, Oct. 28, (by Wireless to Tuckerton, N. J.)—The Frankfurter Zeitung says that inasmuch as the Rumanian Government has replied in the negative to an unofficial request for its permission to send Russian troops through Rumania, Russia has decided not to make a request officially to this effect.

RUMANIA WON'T FIGHT, SAYS FOREIGN CHIEF

Nation Is Under No Obligation to Aid the Serbians, E. Porumbaro Asserts.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MADRID, Oct. 28.—F. Porumbaro, Rumanian Minister for Foreign Affairs, has made the following statement to the correspondent of the newspaper A. B. C., now with the Austro-German armies:

"Rumania does not desire to intervene in the war, and would only intervene if her interests were threatened by some belligerent. Rumania is not obliged to defend Serbia against Bulgaria, because Bulgaria fights as an ally of the Central Empires, and her contest with Serbia is therefore an episode of the European war.

"Rumania is not under any obligation to defend the treaty of Bucharest against the great powers, but only against the countries signatory to the treaty.

"We have no aspirations regarding Bessarabia, Transylvania, and Bukowina and no probability exists of Rumanian intervention on the side of the Central Empires."

SHIFT GUNS FROM BOSPORUS.

Turks Move Them to Tchatalja and Adrianople.

PARIS, Oct. 28.—The entire armament on the Bosporus has been transferred to Tchatalja and Adrianople, while the Turkish garrison has been sent to the Bulgarian frontier. The Havas correspondent at Athens wires that he has this news from reliable sources in Constantinople.

For fear of raids by Russian aeroplanes, Constantinople is plunged in obscurity nightly.

RUSSIAN WARSHIPS BOMBARD VARNA

Aviators Drop Missiles on Forts —German Submarines Beaten Off.

PETROGRAD, Oct. 28.—An official communication issued this evening goes extensively into the bombardment of Varna by Russian warships and the attack by German submarines against the Russian squadron. It says:

"Our Black Sea Fleet bombarded Varna with heavy guns for about an hour, while hydroplanes dropped bombs. The harbor works, sheds, and coast batteries were damaged, but the town itself was not hit.

"During the bombardment the Russian fleet was attacked by German submarines, which were driven off without our suffering any loss.

"During the day our wireless station recorded a telegram from a German station to Constantinople, asserting that a German submarine attack had resulted in seriously damaging a Russian battleship of the Pantelelon type.

"This statement is one of the usual German lies, which is proved by the fact that our fleet returned to Sebastopol without sustaining the least damage or loss of life. The diving off of the submarines failed to interfere with the bombardment, because the submarine attack was repulsed by the smaller guns, while the main armament continued to fire on the town.

"After the bombardment the fleet steamed across the bay in front of the town and then headed for Sebastopol.

"Our aviators dropped twenty-one bombs in the vicinity of the harbor. They were subjected to a terrific fire, but none of them was hit and all returned safely."

A previous report by the War Office said:

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 28.—A dispatch from Sofia says that some civilians were killed in the Russian bombardment of Varna, but that little material damage was done.

ROME, Oct. 28.—A Bucharest dispatch to the Stefani News Agency, filed yesterday, says that the Russians have begun an attack on the Black Sea coast of Bulgaria.

"A Russian fleet arrived at 4 o'clock this morning off the Bulgarian coast," the correspondent writes, "and immediately began a bombardment of Varna.

Shelling was still proceeding at 11 o'clock. Considerable damage has been done to the town."

SOUTH MACEDONIA SEIZED?

Sofia Hears That Several Towns Rose Against the Serbians.

SOFIA, Oct. 26, via London, Oct. 29, (Delayed.)—The occupation of southern Macedonia is an accomplished fact, according to advices received here. South of the Vranya-Katchania line the Bulgarians, reports say, either have established their authorities, or the Macedonians, who have risen against the Serbians, have installed their own local governments subject to the approval of the authorities.

Among the Macedonian communities which are reported to have taken this action are Monastir, Periep, Ochrida, Krouchevo, and Struoga. Macedonian volunteers are fighting with the regulars against the Serbians.

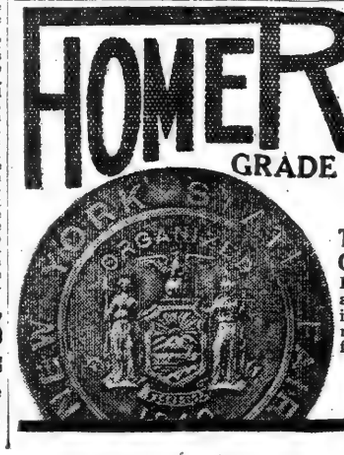
The advance of the Bulgarian troops has been due to the comparatively weak Serbian forces they have met and the assistance given them by Macedonians, according to reports from reliable sources, which add that only a few bad mountain roads through Montenegro now connect Serbia with the outside world.

The Austro-German advance is being impeded by bad roads; since the beginning of their offensive there have been only three days on which no rain has fallen. The mountain plateaus are already deeply covered with snow.

Says Serb King May Go to Italy.

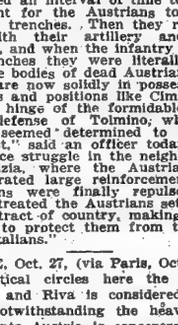
AMSTERDAM, Oct. 28.—A telegram from Budapest to the Cologne Volkszeitung says that King Peter of Serbia will probably leave that country and go to Italy.

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SHOWS GERMANY UPHELD ARMS SALES

American "White Book" Reveals Note from Berlin Admitting Legality of Trade.

AROSE OVER FUEL SUPPLIES

England's Pledge Against Attacks by Merchantmen Also Among the Documents.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—A second instalment of what has come to be popularly known as the United States Government's White Book was issued tonight by the State Department. It gives the text of important diplomatic correspondence with the belligerent Governments of Europe since the publication of the first instalment last May.

Besides constituting a public record of the position of the United States as precedent for the future, the volume reveals to the public a series of charges and counter-charges by the belligerents that reflect the difficulties constantly encountered in the delicate task of observing neutrality. Most of the correspondence never before has been made public in text, although press dispatches have covered much of it in substance.

One of the most interesting features of the new edition is the publication for the first time of a memorandum of the German Foreign Office referred to in a colloquy between Chairman Flood of the House Foreign Affairs Committee and Representative Bartholdt of Missouri at the hearing on the bills proposing an embargo on arms. Mr. Flood quoted the memorandum as a justification of his argument that the German Government did not hold shipments of munitions to the Allies as illegal. It appears that the correspondence with the German Government conducted by Ambassador von Bernstorff developed, as a consequence of a ruling by the United States, that it was a violation of neutrality for merchant ships to leave American ports for the express purpose of supplying belligerent warships at sea. The Ambassador's note said:

"The position taken by the Government of the United States as to the delivery of coal and other necessaries to warships of the belligerent States, constituting a violation of neutrality, is, in the opinion of the Imperial German Government, untenable in international law. The Imperial German Government has set forth its position on this point in a memorandum which, in compliance with instructions, I have the honor to forward to your excellency."

Munition Shipments Legal.

The memorandum follows:

Under the general principles of international law no exception can be taken to neutral States letting war material go to Germany's enemies from or through their territory. This is accordant with Article 7 of The Hague Convention of Oct. 18, 1907, concerning the rights and duties of neutrals in naval and land warfare. If, however, a State avails itself of that liberty in favor of her enemies, then it must in accordance with a rule generally accepted in international law and confirmed in Article 9 of the two conventions above cited, place no obstacle to the German military force ordering contraband from or through its territory. * * * In spite thereof, various American port authorities have denied clearance from American ports to vessels of the Merchant Marine which would carry needy supplies or fuel to German warships either on the high seas or in other neutral ports. According to the principles of international law above cited, a neutral State need not prevent furnishing supplies of this character; neither can it, after allowing the adversaries to be furnished with contraband, either detain or in any way disable a merchant ship carrying such a cargo. Only when contraband trade would turn the ports into bases of German military operations would the unilateral stoppage of the trade of those vessels become a duty.

Such perhaps would be the case if the Germans kept coal depots in the ports, or if the vessels called at the port in regular voyages on the way to German naval forces. But it stands to reason that one merchant vessel occasionally sailing with coal or supplies for German warships does not turn a neutral port into a German point of support contrary to neutrality.

Our enemies draw from the United States contraband of war, especially arms, worth several billions of marks. This in itself they are authorized to do, but if the United States would prevent our warships occasionally drawing supplies from its ports a great injustice grows out of the authorization, for it would amount to an unneutral treatment of the belligerents and constitute a breach of the generally accepted rules of neutrality to Germany's detriment.

The Secretary of State in his reply said:

"The essential idea of neutral territory becoming the base for naval operations by a belligerent is, in the opinion of this Government, repeated departure from such territory of merchant vessels laden with fuel or other supplies for belligerent warships at sea. In order to ascertain the vessels which are thus operating, the Government has been obliged to investigate certain cases, in order that it might determine whether there have been or are about to be repetition of such acts, but in all respects equality of treatment has been observed toward all merchant vessels suspected of carrying supplies to belligerent vessels."

British Complained, Too.

The correspondence shows that the State Department received also a complaint from the British Ambassador stating that the "systematic way in which neutral ships have left American ports in order to supply German cruisers, and have been allowed to operate freely in the ports of the United States, in spite of the warnings which have been given it, the matter causes grave anxiety to his Majesty's Government."

The Secretary of State replied that so far as he was advised "every suspicious case of a vessel leaving an American port to supply German cruisers, which has been brought to the attention of the United States, with any basis of fact to support some such statement, has been fairly investigated. * * * The Government of the United States therefore feels obliged to decline to accept any suggestions intimating that its vigilance in the maintenance of its neutral duties under international law has been relaxed."

Case of the Tug Dalzell.

On another occasion the German Ambassador in complaining to the State Department that the tug F. B. Dalzell put to sea from New York to carry provisions to the British cruiser Essex, declared that the tug came out "under the searchlights of the U. S. S. Florida."

Mr. Lansing answered this with the statement that the Government of the United States had investigated the matter thoroughly and was not able to find sufficient evidence to show that the tug did supply British warships. He asked for further evidence on which to renew the investigation, but this, it appears, was not supplied.

In this connection Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, the British Ambassador, gave the State Department an extract from a letter written by the Admiral in command of the British ships along the American coast saying: "Except on one occasion in September, last, which formed the basis of the complaint referred to in your telegram, I am satisfied that no attempt has been made to order anything from the United States territory."

A series of communications passed between the British Embassy and the State Department on defensive armament of merchantmen and the right of belligerent merchant ships to leave neutral ports prepared to arm at sea. The British Embassy said that with reference to the fitting out on American territory of vessels intended for warlike purposes, Great Britain would "hold the United States Government responsible for any damages to British trade or shipping, or injury to British interests generally which may be caused by such vessels having been equipped at, or departing from, United States ports."

Never to Arm for Attack.

The ruling of the State Department that it was permissible for merchant ships to arm for defensive purposes, drew forth a note from the British Embassy on instructions from the Foreign Office, giving "the fullest assurances that British merchant vessels will never be used for purposes of attack; that they are merely traders armed only for defense; that they will never fire unless first fired upon, and that they will never under any circumstances attack any vessel."

The German Government, in a memorandum transmitted by Ambassador Gerard, took exception to the view that merchant vessels were permitted to defend themselves against a war vessel, and argued that it was a question whether or not armed merchant ships "should be admitted into neutral ports at all," the extent of armament being held as affording "no guaranty that ships armed for defensive purposes only will not be used for offensive purposes under certain circumstances."

The answer was that the United States held that the presence of vessels of small armament to enjoy the hospitality of American ports as merchant vessels was not a violation of neutrality.

"Nevertheless," the American reply adds, "the Government of the United States is not unmindful of the fact that the circumstances of a particular case may be such as to cause embarrassment and possible controversy as to the character of an armed private vessel visiting its port. Recognizing, therefore, the desirability of avoiding a ground of complaint this Government, as soon as a case arose, while frankly admitting the right of a merchant vessel to carry a defensive armament, expressed its disapprobation of a practice which compelled it to pass upon a vessel's intended use, which opinion, if proven subsequently to be erroneous, might constitute a ground for a charge of unneutral conduct.

"As a result of these representations no merchant vessels with armament have visited the ports of the United States since the 10th of September. In fact, from the beginning of the European war, but two armed private vessels have entered or cleared from ports of this country and as to these vessels their character as merchant vessels was conclusively established."

The efforts of the State Department to obtain improvements in the censorship of commercial cablegrams constitutes an extended correspondence covering a period of more than a year. The history of the formation of the Belgian relief commission and the part the United States Government played in it is shown in a series of notes passing between Ambassador Gerard, Ambassador Page, and Minister Whitlock.

The correspondence relating to the attempt of the German ship Odenwald to sail from San Juan, Porto Rico, without clearance papers, furnishes another interesting chapter of the volume. The State Department's note, in answer to the German Government's complaint that the port authorities opened fire on the steamer without warning, concludes after a long review of the evidence that "the United States authorities at San Juan in the performance of their duties avoided any act endangering the safety of the vessel and the lives of the persons on board and exercised no greater force than was necessary to prevent the illegal departure of the Odenwald from the port of San Juan."

The case of August Piepenbrink, an American citizen of German birth, who was taken from an American vessel on the high seas by the French cruiser Condé, was the subject of long exchanges. The Trent case, in the civil war, was cited as a basis for the American demand for the release of Piepenbrink.

The text of a note from Foreign Minister Delcassé to Ambassador Sharp at Paris, shows that Great Britain and France never admitted the American contention, although the prisoner was surrendered "As a special favor." The Allies argued that Piepenbrink was not really an American citizen, having only declared his intention to become naturalized. The State Department set forth the view that "There is no justification in international law for the removal of even an enemy's subject from a neutral vessel on the high seas bound to a neutral port, even if he could properly be considered as a military person."

PRESIDENT STUDIES FUTURE OF OUR TRADE

So Far He Has Indorsed No Plan to Bar Cheap Goods After the War.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—Secretary Redfield of the Commerce Department yesterday made public some observations as to the policy to be pursued after the war if the manufacturing countries of Europe proceeded to dump their goods on the American market at prices lower than the cost of production here. The fear of this condition is based on estimates at variance with those of many economists, who predict that after the war wages will go up in all the European countries and the cost of production will advance so that our fears of competition will be met with conditions of more or less advantage. President Wilson is believed to have some such idea of the possibilities, for today a denial was given to statements in connection with Mr. Redfield's announcement yesterday.

It was said that the Secretary of Commerce's views had "been favorably received" by the President and that Mr. Wilson was friendly to the enactment of a law against dumping which should be supplementary to the Clayton act. At the White House, Secretary Tumulty commented on the alleged statements of Secretary Redfield, and said that the President had not yet reached any conclusions on the matter and still had an open mind. Thus far Mr. Wilson has simply listened to what others have been saying. It was said that there was little doubt that the President would recommend action by Congress, but he had no particular plan in mind now and he desired to hear all sides before attempting to form a conclusive opinion.

There is a disposition in some quarters to revert to the Underwood Anti-Dumping clause, which was placed in the present tariff act by the House, but taken out in the Senate. By many authorities the whole matter is poohpoohed as a nightmare. War conditions and consequences, they urge, will settle the whole matter.

PICK SCIENCE DELEGATES.

Argentina and Peru Name Representatives to Washington Congress.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—It was announced at the State Department today that the delegates from Argentina to the Second Pan-American Scientific Congress, to be held in Washington from Dec. 27 to Jan. 8, were Rear Admiral Juan A. Martin, Augusto Merceau, Cristobal Hicken, Juan B. Ambrosseti, Colonel Benjamin Garcia Aparicio, Emilio E. Dagassan, and Secretaries Ricardo Sarmiento Laspiur and Thomas S. Varela. The delegates from Peru, it was also announced, would be Dr. Jose Lavalle y Garcia, Engineer Ticardo Tizon y Bueno, Dr. Pedro Oliveira, and Dr. Francisco Grana.

From acceptances received it is indicated that there will be upward of 150 delegates present, the largest Pan-American gathering ever held. Congress has appropriated $50,000 for the conference, and a committee has been named to take charge of all arrangements.

Of this committee, William Phillips, Third Assistant Secretary of State, is Chairman; Dr. James Brown Scott, of the Carnegie Peace Endowment, Vice Chairman; William H. Welch, President of the National Academy of Sciences, Honorary Vice Chairman; John Barrett, Director General of the Pan-American Union, Secretary, and Professor G. L. Swiggett, of the University of Tennessee, Assistant Secretary.

The Congress has been divided into the following sections: Anthropology; astronomy, meteorology, and seismology; conservation of natural resources, agriculture, irrigation, and forestry; education; engineering; international law, public law, and jurisprudence; mining and metallurgy, economic geology, and applied chemistry; public health and medical science; transportation, commerce, finance, and taxation.

SAYS DARDANELLES WRECKED CABINET

Joffre Always Opposed to Sending French Troops, Asserts Captain Fortescue.

CALLS GALLIPOLI HOPELESS

War Writer Declares Ashmead Bartlett's Letter to Asquith on Campaign Was Confiscated.

Captain Granville Fortescue, who was in the United States Army during the Spanish-American war, and is a writer on military subjects, returned last night on the White Star liner Adriatic from Europe, after having spent seven months in the war zone. He said that he had been with the Turkish Army in the Dardanelles, and also had visited Bulgaria, Austria, France, and England.

"The fall of the French Cabinet, I feel confident, was due to the sending of French troops to the Dardanelles, as General Joffre was dead against the project from the very first," said the Captain. "Serbia will be left to her fate and will carry on a guerrilla warfare against her foes for the rest of the war. Germany made a mistake in sending troops into Serbia to help the Bulgarians under the belief that British and French armies would be sent from France to help the Serbs.

"The Allies have made one mistake at Gallipoli and they know it to their cost, but they will not repeat the blunder at Saloniki. The Bulgarians have the best army in the Balkans and are not likely to go back on Germany now, as the Germans have supplied them with ammunition and spent money like water in the country before the war commenced.

Says Allies Should Leave Straits.

"The Allies' campaign on the Gallipoli Peninsula is a failure and the best thing they can do is to withdraw now before the Winter storms come on, which will render the retreat of the troops more difficult.

"If the land forces had co-operated with the navy at first, as it should have been arranged, there might have been a chance to get through, but now there is none. Ashmead Bartlett, the English war correspondent, told me in Paris on his way back that he had written a personal letter to Premier Asquith informing him of the real conditions existing on the Gallipoli peninsula and dispatched it to London. It was opened and read by the military authorities in the War Department, who confiscated the letter, and it never reached the Premier, Bartlett said.

"I do not think the British have even as many as 13,000 men landed in Greece to aid Serbia, and I believe that they will withdraw nearly all their troops from the peninsula to rush them around to join the armies in the west. The British would be unwise to abandon Sed-el-Bahr, as it commands the Aegean Sea, and I hear that the new military commander is building barracks there to accommodate the troops in Winter, and will start a permanent siege.

"The Turks are fighting very well, indeed, and are commanded by their own officers. As a matter of fact there are not near as many German officers in Constantinople as there are supposed to be. This is shown by the returns of prisoners by the Allies on the Gallipoli Peninsula since the end of April, which does not contain the name of a single German officer. The plans for attack are drawn up by the Germans and shown to the Turkish officers, who usually adopt them. The big guns in the forts are manned by German artillerymen and non-commissioned officers.

Was Treated Well by the Turks.

"I was treated very well by the Turks at Kum-Kali and Chenak as well as Constantinople through the influence of Prince Reuss, whom I had met in Cuba during the Spanish-American war and done some slight favor, which he had not forgotten.

"Just before leaving England I learned from Turkish sources that recent storms have destroyed several landing stages at Suvla Bay used by the Allies to supply ammunition, stores and water to the troops, and the hardships to be suffered later on will be very great, as there is no water to be had there. The Turks are fighting in their own country and can go without eating, drinking, or even smoking, for twenty-four hours without feeling any weakness. It will cost the Allies a loss of 40 per cent. of their forces to retreat now, but even that is better than remaining in a hopeless campaign and losing them all in the end.

"So far as I could learn in England the Cabinet is doomed, and the only hope for the success of the land forces is to replace Lord Kitchener by General Sir Douglas Haig, as the War Secretary is too old to stand the continuous strain physically.

"The French know war now better than the Germans, and their morale is greater."

Says Bomb from Air Slew 145.

Eric Wilson, an English marine engineer who arrived from the Dardanelles by the Adriatic, via Liverpool, to join the S. S. Cretic in New York, said that a great deal of damage had been done in Suvla Bay by the German Taubes.

"Six weeks ago I was there on the Suevic, which had been transport A-29 and was afterward hospital ship Z-56. We saw a Taube drop a bomb on a light cruiser, which went clean through three decks and killed 145 officers and men," said Mr. Wilson. "When the first landing was made 1,500 troops were killed by shrapnel from the guns in the forest, and the stretcher bearers were also killed when they went to pick up the wounded. A Turkish woman was caught sniping by the Australians and shot at once."

He added that the troops became very savage when they discovered the bodies of their comrades who had been crucified by the Turks.

Robert Mountsier, another passenger on the Adriatic, who said he left Constantinople on Oct. 1, said that several fights had occurred in that city between Germans and Turks, resulting from arguments over the war. He saw a fight with swords in a big office building in the Grande Rue de Pera between a German officer and a Turkish officer, in which the latter was slain. He was arrested as an accessory and had some difficulty in regaining his liberty.

Officers of the Adriatic said that the Olympic, Aquitania, and Mauretania were operating a three weeks' service between Liverpool and Suvla Bay at an average speed of 23 knots. They carried about 7,000 troops out on each trip and brought home wounded. The demand for fast transports to the Dardanelles on the Admiralty was so great that it was reported the White Star liner Britannic was being hurried up at Harlan & Wolff's shipyard at Belfast for the service.

SHELL KILLS CAPT. L. H. CURRY

Son of Foundry Company's President Dies in Trench.

The New York agency of the Canadian Car and Foundry Company, in the Equitable Building, was informed yesterday of the death of Captain Leon H. Curry, son of Nathaniel Curry, President of the company. Captain Curry, who was 30 years old, was a member of the Forty-second Montreal Highlanders. He enlisted last Spring and was sent with his regiment to the training grounds in England.

His regiment went to the front in France in the early part of this month. On Oct. 19, three days after reaching the battle line, Captain Curry was killed by a German shell which exploded over his trenches. Until his enlistment Captain Curry was asistant manager of the Canadian Steel Foundry Company. His brother, Captain G. V. Curry of the Fourteenth Royal Montreal, is now in this city, having been invalided home. The Canadian Car and Foundry Company is one of the largest manufacturers of shells for the use of the Allies.

CHAMBERLAIN WANTS WAR DRILL IN SCHOOLS

Senator Has Bill for Universal Military Training—Indorses Defense Program.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—Senator Chamberlain, Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, who has been uniformly in sympathy with the views of Secretary Garrison as to military preparedness and the increase of the army, told President Wilson today that he was in full accord with the national defense program. Chairman Chamberlain expressed the opinion that the majority of his committee also would favor it.

Several of the proposed increases in the military establishments as urged by Secretary Garrison a year ago received careful consideration in the Senate Military Committee and were reported favorably. These measures no doubt will be again taken up with strong prospect of favorable action. As to some matters of detail, Senator Chamberlain said there possibly would be difficulties of opinion, but in the main there had been no essential change in the views of the committee since the last session.

The question that may provoke the most discussion will be a measure Mr. Chamberlain will introduce early in the coming session providing for closer co-operation between the Federal and State authorities in military affairs. One feature of this bill will be the requirement for military instruction in all the public schools of the country. The aim is to use text books adapted to the various grades that will teach the military art, and instruction will be compulsory.

Comment on the conference between the President and Senator Chamberlain indicated entire harmony upon the general question of national defense.

A GERMAN RABBIT CENSUS.

Number of Tame Animals and Their Ages Being Recorded.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERNE, Oct. 28, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—The Germans, despite their military and political preoccupations, are actually finding time, not only to wage war on foreign words as if they were so many alien enemies, but also to take a census of the number of tame rabbits in the different provinces, and even to classify the rabbits according to their age.

TAKE CABLES FOR COPPER.

Germans Said to be Seizing Street Railway Equipment.

LONDON, Oct. 28.—Abandonment of little-used cable on street car lines, so that the copper may be obtained for war purposes, has been ordered by the municipality of Kiel, Germany, according to a Reuter dispatch from Copenhagen, which says that the work of tearing up three streets for this purpose has begun, and that about 3,000 yards of cable, weighing approximately seven tons, will thus be available.

Other lines are expected to be similarly treated in Kiel and other German cities, the dispatch adds.

TURKS REPORT VICTORIES.

Say They Drove Back Enemy at Dardanelles and in Caucasia.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 28, (via London.)—The following official statement has been issued by the Turkish War Office:

Supply columns of the enemy sighted near the landing station at Ari Burnu were dispersed by our artillery.

On the Caucasus front the enemy was forced to retreat on his right wing after an engagement with our patrols.

INDORSE SMITH AND SWANN.

William Jay Schieffelin Writes Letter to Candidate for Sheriff.

Dudley Field Malone, Collector of the Port, issued a statement last night advocating the election of Judge Swann and Alfred E. Smith, the Tammany candidates, respectively, for District Attorney and Sheriff.

William Jay Schieffelin, Chairman of the Citizens' Union, wrote Mr. Smith indorsing his candidacy, and said:

"As to your qualifications for this office there can be no question. Some time ago we recognized the value of your services in the last Assembly by a published statement. The service to the State rendered by you in the Constitutional Convention this year entitles your candidacy to special consideration by the voters."

Indorsements have also come from Lawrence Veiller of the Charity Organization Society, Owen R. Lovejoy of the National Child Labor Society, Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor; Henry Moskowitz of the Committee of Safety and President of the Municipal Civil Service Commission, Thomas J. Carroll of the Allied Printing Trades Council, and James P. Holland, President of the New York State Federation of Labor.

FLED FROM WIFE'S DAGGER.

Humason, Charged with Desertion, Satisfies Court with Excuse.

When William W. Humason deserted his wife in the Summer of 1912 he fled from their Summer home at Keansburg in the night, clad in a nightshirt, pursued by Mrs. Humason with a dagger, so he testified yesterday in proceedings brought by his wife for desertion in Jersey City.

Humason is President of the Chelsea Transportation Company of 44 Pine Street, this city, and lives at 63 West 106th Street. He operates a line of jitney buses in Newark. He gave his wife, he said, the use of the house in Jersey City in which she lives.

George Ladew testified that he had received Humason into his house at Keansburg in the night in the Summer of 1912, when Humason wore only a nightgown. Judge Sullivan discharged Humason.

ZELINKA JURY DISAGREES.

Government May Drop Passport Fraud Charges.

In spite of the fact that in selecting the jury to try Harry Max Zelinka in the Federal District Court on the charge of participating in an alleged passport fraud on behalf of Alfred Bondy, the Government had used all its challenges in order to obtain a jury of native-born American citizens, no verdict was reached in the trial. After being out all night the jurors reported they could not agree, and were discharged, and when Judge Foster learned that they had stood 7 to 5 for acquittal he reduced Zelinka's bail from $6,500 to $5,000.

It is not likely that the Government will try the case again. Zelinka in his own defense, denied most of the story told by the witnesses for the Government, and insisted that when he had identified Harold Green in applying for the passport the true name of the man was Green and was not Bondy as the Government maintained.

$5,000 for Polish Relief Fund.

The National American Committee of the Polish Victims' Relief Fund is in receipt of the gift of $5,000 as a result of the speech of Ignace J. Paderewski on "Poland, Past and Present," at Carnegie Hall, Saturday afternoon. The check was sent to Mme. Paderewski with a letter, saying that the donor wished her name withheld—the gift being "in memory of a dear sister who died some time ago."

FLED FROM BELGIUM IN PEASANT'S DRESS

Mrs. Malcolm Carter Escaped in the Disguise of Cheese Buyer's Assistant.

BISSING THOUGHT HER A SPY

Tore Up American Passport, Given by Page, When She Went to Visit Belgian Father.

Mrs. Malcolm Carter, a British subject of Belgian birth, who arrived last night from Liverpool on the White Star liner Adriatic, told an interesting story of her escape from Belgium into Holland disguised as a peasant woman after her passport had been torn up by orders of General von Bissing, the German Military Governor. She wore a decoration consisting of a gold crown with the initial "B" in diamonds and the Belgian colors which had been given to her by King Albert for her services to his army.

Mrs. Carter says that she is the Assistant Secretary to the Asiles des Soldats Invalides Belges, an institution recently established in England and Belgium to aid disabled soldiers.

In an interview with a TIMES reporter, while the Adriatic was coming up the harbor, Mrs. Carter said she went to Brussels early in the Summer to see her father, who was suffering from cancer and was held by the Germans in that city. She got into Belgium with an American passport, obtained through the Embassy in London as a special messenger to the United States Legation in Brussels. When she visited her father there just before he was to undergo an operation, her passport was taken away and torn up.

"Because of my Belgian birth," Mrs. Carter went on to say, "and my being married to an Englishman, I was suspected of being a spy and was detained three months in Brussels by the German authorities. Through the influence of relatives I managed to obtain a passport to leave Belgium for Holland from General von der Goltz, but that was declared to be of no use and was torn up like the first one.

"Finally I became nervous at being shadowed everywhere I went, and decided that the only way to escape was to disguise myself as a Flemish peasant. I was acquainted with a traveling cheese buyer, who was starting from Antwerp with his cart toward Salvliet, where I knew there were some Dutch smugglers always to be found who would see me to the frontier.

"The cheese merchant gave me a seat beside him in his cart and I passed as his daughter when we were stopped by the German sentries at the different posts along the road. My friend had to stop fives miles from Salvliet and I walked the rest of the distance with an old basket over my arm half filled with straw to disarm suspicion. On arriving at the small town through which was my only way into Holland I met some of the Dutch smugglers, who were very kind, and hid me in a stable until it was dark, and then we started to tramp to Oasenbrecht, the first town in Holland, which I reached in eleven hours, thoroughly worn out.

"I shall never forget that experience as long as I live. Sometimes we had to crawl on all fours through the damp, long grass like Indians, and at others wade through swamps full of reeds, where the water and mud came knee deep. At last, when I was almost exhausted, we reached the barbed wire entanglements, and that was the most difficult of all, as the smugglers could not cut the wires. By the aid of stout poles they managed to twist them wide enough apart to drag me through. When I reached Ossenbrecht and realized that I was safe at last, I had some bread and milk and slept for twenty hours."

Mrs. Carter said that she could never have escaped from Belgium if she had not been able to speak Flemish fluently; it was the only thing that enabled her to pass the German sentries.

"The Germans," she said, "have undermined the Palace of Justice and the North, South, and Luxemburg railway stations in Brussels, and the majority of the hotels and restaurants formerly patronized by Americans are closed."

Mrs. Carter will remain for some time in this city at the Waldorf-Astoria.

TANKER BALAKANI SUNK.

Captain, in Letter, Reports British Ship Torpedoed by Germans.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., Oct. 28.—News of the sinking of the British tank steamer Balakani, from Port Arthur, Texas, for Dartmouth, England, was received here today in a letter from the Captain, F. A. White, to F. P. Hornsby, manager of the Newport News Ship Watching Company. Captain White wrote:

"I have another scar to rub off with the Germans; they torpedoed us, killing six men. Everything was lost."

The date, time, or other details of the sinking were not given.

MONTREAL, Oct. 28.—The steamer Donaconna foundered in mid-Atlantic and was not torpedoed by a German submarine, as first reported, according to advices received today. The crew took to the boats and were saved. The Donaconna, which was owned by the Canada Steamship Company, had been carrying iron ore between Sydney, N. S., and English ports.

YACHT GERMANIA A PRIZE.

British Condemn Craft That Won the Kaiser's Cup at Cowes.

LONDON, Oct. 28.—The racing yacht Germania, which on two occasions won Emperor William's cup at Cowes, was condemned in prize court today as a prize of war. The Germania, which was captured at Cowes at the outbreak of the war, was the property of Lieutenant Dr. Gustav von Bohlen und Halbach, head of the Krupp works.

Three other German yachts captured at Cowes—the Lasca II., Stella Maris, and Paula III.—were also condemned.

JEWS' PROBLEM NOW BITTER

Dr. Pool Says That the War Has Intensified Conditions.

Addressing a gathering of students of the Menorah Society yesterday, Dr. De Sola Pool, rabbi of the Portuguese Synagogue, Seventieth Street and Central Park West, described conditions of the Jews in Palestine as affected by the European war, and also referred to the alleged Turkish atrocities. While saying that in many cases these had been exaggerated, he held that lack of organization among the Armenians was responsible for most of the trouble with that race, and said that this had been to a large extent obviated by the strength of the Zionists in the case of the Jewish population in the Levant.

"The war," said Dr. Pool, "has intensified conditions among the Jews in Europe. Such conditions are bound to exist as long as the Jews are in a minority, refusing to be assimilated. War has made the Jewish problem more bitter."

SOLDIERS TIRED OF WAR.

Statement of Miss Doty in Address to Woman's Peace Party.

Miss Madeleine Doty, who recently returned from abroad, told the members of the Woman's Peace Party last night some of the impressions she had gathered while in England, France, and Germany. She was the principal speaker at a meeting of the party held at the Studio Club, 35 East Sixty-second Street.

Miss Doty prefaced her talk by saying that she was going to give a view of the situation from the standpoint of a woman's feelings. The German delegates to The Hague were for peace, she said, but by peace they meant German victory. She said the Social Democratic women in Germany were earnestly working for peace, and she declared that these women, braving prison, journeyed to the Reichstag and shouted to the delegates their desire that the war end.

"England appears to be normal except when there are Zeppelin raids," she said. "These raids are the worst thing that Germany can do, for they wake England up and after every raid there are greater enlistments."

Miss Doty told of the split in the Suffragette organization led by Mrs. Pankhurst. When that leader recently marched with other women to petition Parliament to let women make war munitions, Miss Doty said, circulars were distributed stating that all women did not stand for what Mrs. Pankhurst was standing for.

In France, Miss Doty said, there was no peace party, but men and women all felt with deadly earnestness that the first duty of France was to drive the invader out of the country. She noted that the soldiers hoped for peace. They no longer felt glory in war, she said, and she quoted an officer decorated for bravery as declaring that he was glad he had no sons to suffer and see the terrible things that he had seen.

She concluded with an earnest plea for peace and suggested that the neutral countries be asked to get together and discuss possible peace plans for submission to the now exhausted countries of Europe.

Mrs. Inez Milholland Boissevain, who has just returned from Italy, told why, in her opinion, that country went to war. Her husband spoke on the uselessness of preparedness for war.

GAFFNEY IS COMING HOME.

Americans Favoring Germany Present Address to Him.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERNE, Oct. 26, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—An American, just arrived from Munich, says that T. St. John Gaffney, recently American Consul General, leaves Munich for America in November and the pro-German Americans in Munich are presenting him with an address to be signed by the so-called English colony, which consists of Mrs. Sylvia Welch, British born, who is Mr. Gaffney's Secretary, and at the outset of the war signed a protest against England's intervention, and a handful of women, born in England of German descent and married to Germans.

This American also said that all true Americans were very thankful that Mr. Gaffney was departing. Sir Roger Casement is said to be accompanying Mr. Gaffney to America in a Dutch boat for a lecture tour.

"POLISH DAY" ON NOV. 6.

Sembrich Outlines Plans to Raise Funds for Stricken Land.

Mme. Marcella Sembrich, speaking last night in the Horace Mann Auditorium of the Teachers College, at a public meeting of the Round Table Club of the College, announced that a systematic collection of funds for the relief of the suffering peasants of her native land had been arranged for "Polish Day," Nov. 6.

Mme. Sembrich said that the appeal of Poland to the world at large came under different circumstances from that of the Belgians, who, fellow-sufferers though they were, could make their calls for help heard through their King and Court. Poland, a divided nation, swept back and forth by the tides of conquest, without a King, or representatives in foreign countries, made its appeal, she said, only through scant reports which reach the outer world.

Permission had been received from the Mayor, she said, to appoint bands of two or three to ask for help for the Polish Relief Fund in the streets of New York on Nov. 6. The help of Barnard students had been promised for the work.

Mme. Sembrich's speech was preceded by a statement by Mme. Arian Arctowska of the historical claims which Poland has upon the sympathy of the world, in which she said that Poland, eleven years before the Magna Charta was obtained in England, had won for itself a representative Government. The debt which Europe owes to Poland as the country of Copernicus and Chopin, and which this country owes her as the home of Kosciusko, should not be forgotten, concluded Mme. Arctowska.

Mme. Sembrich and Mme. Arctowska will repeat their speeches this afternoon at 5 o'clock at the same place.

WON'T SEIZE KAISER'S BONDS

Asquith Does Not Approve Plan to Retaliate for Zeppelin Raids.

LONDON, Oct. 28.—The suggestion advanced in a question in the House of Commons today, that the Government might take steps to trace and sequestrate private securities in England of the German Emperor and rulers of German States and hold them as security for present and possible future damage caused by Zeppelin raids, does not meet with the approval of Premier Asquith.

The Premier informed the House through David Lloyd George, the Minister of Munitions, that he did not consider that the scheme offered "a practical method of deterring the enemy from further violations of international law."

CHURCHILL DELAYS REPLY.

Will Explain His Letter Attacking the Government on Tuesday.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Friday, Oct. 29.—The Daily News lobby correspondent says:

"Mr. Churchill, (Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster,) who failed to reply to Mr. Moiteno's question on Wednesday asking for an explanation of his recently published letter, has intimated that he will give a reply in the House on Tuesday.

"Mr. Churchill's letter, it will be remembered, accused the Government of long delays in the Balkans. There is a strong feeling in the House of Commons that Mr. Churchill ought either to withdraw this letter or resign office in the Government."

B. Altman & Co.

To-day and to-morrow (Saturday) will hold another

Extraordinary Sale of Imported Black Chiffon Velvet

(39 inches wide)

at . . . per yard $2.85

B. Altman & Co.

desire to emphasize that the late Autumn and early Winter creations in

Fashionable Attire for Women and Misses

are now ready for inspection.

Extraordinary preparations have been completed to present to patrons the most exclusive apparel that it is possible to produce.

The correctness of the styles is absolutely unquestioned.

Rare Furs, Rich Dinner Gowns, Exclusive Wraps, Chic French Hats, Exquisite Tea Gowns in an array which forms a precedent in richness of apparel.

Silks, Dress Goods, Laces and Trimmings in large and interesting assortments; also Neckwear, Hosiery, Shoes, Gloves, and all the smart accessories of dress; Riding Habits and Motor Clothes.

Frequent changes are made in the merchandise on display, creating thereby a

PERMANENT EXHIBITION OF FASHIONS.

Fifth Avenue - Madison Avenue

34th and 35th Streets New York

Saks & Company

Broadway at 34th Street. 'Phone Greeley 2626.

Saks Suits for Men

$20 - $23 - $25

You can find the selfsame prices in many shops, but they don't mean just what they mean at Saks'

¶ Practically all novels are published at the same price, *but that doesn't make all novels alike.*

¶ You can get orchestra seats for any play in town at $4 a pair, *but they're not all worth it.*

¶ All of which is to show that it's a good thing to look for your information *beyond the price ticket.*

¶ The tailoring we have put into these popular-priced models is out of all competitive reckoning.

¶ *Nobody else does it*—no other clothes made show anything like such art in the making.

¶ Soft roll English effects, fitting close to the waistline; with vests seamed at the waist and finished with soft roll lapels and flapped lower pockets.

¶ Conservative styles, cut on broader, practical American lines, but not so conservative but that we have *smuggled a lot of style past the Customs!*

And then there's the fabrics

¶ Rich, colorful, new to the minute, and a crowd of them, from solids to stripes, from plaids to checks, offering a range of choice never hitherto shown in suits of the popular-priced variety.

That's the story!

A very special offering of

Men's Genuine Austrian Velour Hats at $4.95

were $6, $7, $8 and $9

Made by J. Hückle's Sohne, Austria.

Austria has far outclassed all other countries in the making of Velour Hats, and the Hückle firm has forged to the forefront among its competitors.

There are very few genuine Austrian Velour Hats in this country on sale today, and they are held at a very high price.

BLACK GREEN BROWN SLATE

Some extra large sizes suitable for Women and Misses.

SUFFRAGE CAMPAIGN TO END IN A WHIRL

Meetings with Continuous Speaking for 24 Hours Begin Late Tonight.

RALLY IN CARNEGIE HALL

Last Great Demonstration for Votes for Women in Madison Square Park Tomorrow Evening.

The final "drive" in the campaign for Votes for Women in this State begins today. Until the dawn of Election Day everything possible, or at least everything the women can think of, will be done to insure victory on Tuesday. Complete preparedness was reported yesterday in the headquarters of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, the New York State Woman Suffrage Association, the Empire State Campaign Committee, organized especially for this fight; the Woman Suffrage Party, the Women's Political Union, the Equal Franchise Society, and the Political Equality Association.

The rally to be held in Carnegie Hall this evening is to be advertised today by suffrage sandwich girls, who will march through the streets from 2 to 7:30 led by a bugler. They will wear big posters advertising the "Monster Victory Rally," and giving the names of the speakers—Congressman Edward F. Keating of Colorado, John W. Keller, Rabbi Stephen Wise, Mrs. Philip Snowden of England, and Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, who will preside. The boxes in the hall have all been taken. On the platform will be Borough President Marcus M. Marks, Mrs. H. Holman, wife of the Australian Premier; Mr. and Mrs. Robert Adamson, Judge and Mrs. Charles L. Guy, Robert Underwood Johnson, Owen B. Lovejoy, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Untermyer, and others.

One thousand tickets have been sold for the centennial luncheon on Saturday in the Grand Ball Room of the Hotel Astor in honor of Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton and 300 tickets have been issued for the boxes for those who wish to go for the speeches. There will be many prominent speakers and guests. To facilitate the seating of the guests there will be young women ushers from the Women's Political Union, with Miss Josephine Beiderhase as chief usher.

To Auction Ballots.

The luncheon will be connected with the suffrage campaign of the present day by an auction of envelopes containing sample ballots to be sent to the registered voters of the city. These are all ready for sending, but the money for postage is needed. The envelopes will be put up in large and small groups for Assembly or election districts, and the buyer will supply the money for the postage. As the envelopes are sold the districts taken will be painted off a big map which will occupy a prominent place in the room.

The Women's Political Union is to have a continuous meeting with speaking for twenty-four hours at Forty-seventh Street and Broadway, Longacre Square. It will begin at midnight tonight and end about 12 o'clock tomorrow night. The meeting will be opened by Grant Stone of Columbia University, speaking from 12 to 12:30, followed by three other Columbia men. The women will start with Mrs. Grace Cotterill and Mrs. Mary E. Howe, both of Seattle, Wash., who will speak at 2 and 3 o'clock A. M. Mrs. John Rogers, Jr., will speak at 3:30 A. M.

The Woman Suffrage Party's hours of continuous speaking will be done at Columbus Circle, and will commence at 10:30 tonight. The women will be in divisions, including the Matinée Squad and the Hiker's Squad, which will be headed by "General" Rosalie Jones of the Hiker's Army. Lou Rogers, the cartoonist, will be a division by herself with her clever cartoons and connecting address. There will be a Midnight Squad which will have a chaperone, Mrs. Augusta C. Hughston, and a suffrage sentry, James Quinn, who is the parade expert and banner caretaker of the party. He will see that the women speakers are protected. There will be many prominent speakers, including the leaders of the party.

Tompkins Square Rally.

Tompkins Square will have a suffrage rally, beginning at 7:30 o'clock tonight, under the auspices of the Henry Street Settlement Equal Suffrage Club. The music will be provided by a Polish band, under the direction of Bandmaster August Hebernict. Miss Dora de Vera of the Boston Opera Company will sing. There will be many Jewish and Polish songs which appeal to the people of the neighborhood. President Henry Moskowitz of the Civil Service Commission, Mrs. Florence Kelly, Miss Mary Dreier, George Creel, and Meyer London will furnish the English part of the program. M. Twoncasz will speak in Polish, and S. Epstein in Yiddish. Miss Lillian Wald, head of the Henry Street Settlement, is on the Committee of Arrangements.

The importance of the mother and her work in her family will be emphasized in three mothers' suffrage meetings today from 4 to 6 P. M. Suffrage mothers will make speeches for other mothers at Thirty-fourth Street and Fifth Avenue, Forty-second Street and Second Avenue, and Thirty-fourth Street and Third Avenue. The children's kewpie-decorated truck will accompany the automobiles of speakers and carry souvenirs to be presented to children. These will be suffrage horns, whirlers, drinking cups, balloons, pins, pennants, and carnival paper. Mrs. Harvey Wiley Corbett, Mrs. Florence Howe Hall, Mrs. James Lees Laidlaw, Mrs. Frederick Gillette, and Mrs. Lillian Albertson Levy will be among the mother speakers.

Last Big Meeting.

Although suffragists by the score will speak in the churches on Sunday and hold open-air meetings on Monday as long as their voices hold out, the last big demonstration for the vote will be made in Madison Square Park tomorrow night. There will be a symphony orchestra of 100 pieces, and Robert Maitland and Miss Carolyn Ortman will sing. Mrs. James Lees Laidlaw will preside and Borough President Marks will welcome the suffragists. Other speakers will be J. Stitt Wilson of California, ex-Mayor of Berkeley; Raymond Robins of Chicago, and Commissioner Katharine B. Davis.

Tomorrow, too, the suffragists will invade the subway. They were barred from its advertising spaces, and the Public Service Commission decided it had no power to force the acceptance of their advertising. Accordingly many well-known women, under the direction of Mrs. Norman de R. Whitehouse, will travel on the underground trains and display big cards, so that other passengers may read. Needless to say, all the cards will urge a vote for woman suffrage.

The last suffrage torchlight parade before election was held last evening by the women of six of the lower west side districts of the city, assisted by the suffrage leaders. It formed at Hudson Park, on the corner of Hudson and Clarkson Streets, at 7:30 o'clock, marched up Eighth Avenue to Fifty-ninth Street, and around the Circle, where its automobiles separated. The different speakers took their places and there were continuous meetings until midnight.

There were many banners and a good band, and the women had learned how to march. The column was headed by the white and gold "Victory" banner. Four large United States flags came next, and then a standard with the word "Manhattan" across it in large letters. There was a big flag carried flat. Poor Miss New York was in the line, an innocent creature in white, bound to Ignorance, Prejudice, and Vice, and there were transparencies in numbers with suffrage texts.

There was a large proportion of automobiles, and these dropped off at different streets below the Circle and started meetings. At Forty-ninth Street and Eighth Avenue Lou Rogers, the cartoonist, fixed her easel and, wearing a little white cap and gown, set to work. Her first picture was of the "greatest trust in the world," which she sketched as a man with a large cigar in his mouth and labeled "The Ballot Trust."

"I have bet 2 cents to a nickel that there never was a bigger trust than that," said Miss Rogers, "and no one has ever taken me up."

Of the leaders there were in line Mrs. James Lees Laidlaw, Mrs. Norman de R. Whitehouse, Mrs. John Blair, and Mrs. Ogden Mills Reid. Arranging the parade and carrying it through were the leaders of the districts, Mrs. J. Shoenberg, Mrs. R. W. Corbett, Mrs. J. Zimmerman, Mrs. W. H. Wilson, Miss Alice O'Reilly, and Miss Eleanor Erving.

The Federal suffrage amendment, on which the women must depend if they lose next Tuesday's engagement, is to be introduced in the next Congress by Senator Charles S. Thomas of Colorado and Congressman Frank W. Mondell of Wyoming. To the suffragists it will be known as the Susan B. Anthony amendment, as the Bristow-Mondell bill is now known. The resolution will be presented also by Senator-elect Thompson of Kansas, Senator Sutherland of Utah, and Congressman London of this city.

ROOSEVELT SUFFRAGE LETTER

Ex-President Says Vote Will Not Take Women from Home.

OYSTER BAY, N. Y., Oct. 28.—Ex-President Theodore Roosevelt in a letter read at a rally in behalf of woman suffrage here tonight, reiterated his belief in the extension of suffrage to women and answered some of the arguments of those opposing it. The letter says in part:

"The opponents of woman suffrage say that it will take women away from the home. If this were so I should certainly not favor it, just as if giving man the suffrage took him away from his business I should not favor it, for making and keeping the home must always be the chief work for both man and woman. There is, however, in my opinion, nothing whatever in this objection. Undoubtedly some foolish women may believe that getting the vote will excuse them from the performance of home duties just as in every democratic extension of the suffrage some foolish men have believed that getting the vote somehow entitles them to live without working. But it is no more possible to base action on an argument of this kind in one case than in the other."

Colonel Roosevelt declared that although men and women could not be expected to follow the same occupations, this fact should not interfere with their equality of right.

BETTING AGAINST SUFFRAGE.

2 to 1 and 3 to 1 Offered, with Practically No Takers.

Odds of 2 to 1 and 3 to 1 against the suffrage amendment were offered freely about New York yesterday, and there were practically no takers.

Fred Schumm placed the only large bet made. A Brooklyn business man, who is an ardent suffragist, commissioned him to bet $2,000 to $4,000 on suffrage, and he had no difficulty in placing the money. Betting on the amendment is very light.

"There is less money being bet on the suffrage question than on any other election since I remember," Schumm said yesterday, "and there does not seem to be any suffrage money in sight. There is a little betting on the number of votes that the amendment will be beaten by, and there seems to be even money it will lose by 50,000 votes."

At the offices of a prominent anti-suffragist it was said that 2 to 1 against suffrage was a good bet. Suffrage ought to be defeated by 150,000 votes, according to him. At the offices of James Lees Laidlaw, head of the Men's League for Women Suffrage, it was said that no bets of any kind had been heard of, and that it was thought that there had been no betting.

REPUBLICANS NEUTRAL, TOO.

Will Take No Action on Suffrage—Promise a Fair Count.

The Republican County Committee does not intened to take any action on the woman's suffrage question this year. The matter is to be left to the various Assembly district leaders to deal with as they see fit. It is to be simply a matter of individual opinion. When Chairman Samuel S. Koenig was asked yesterday as to the attitude of the organization he said:

"The leaders of the organization met at the beginning of the campaign and determined to take no part one way or the other on the question of woman's right to vote, but to leave this issue to be determined by the voters without so-called organization interference.

"To that position we shall strictly adhere, and in addition, we will undertake to insure an absolutely fair count of the votes as cast."

Want Express Station.

On the petition of Bloomingdale Brothers and other property owners and merchants of Fifty-ninth Street and Third Avenue, the Public Service Commission will hold a public meeting on Thursday afternoon on the proposal to make the Fifty-ninth Street stops on the Third Avenue elevated and the Lexington Avenue subway express stations. They are planned to be local stations. Those who support this change snow that the number of tickets sold on the elevated lines at Fifty-ninth Street is increasing.

BATTLE IN DARK BY LIGHT OF SHOTS

Continued from Page 1.

and the reserves searched every house in the block, but got no trace of the fugitive.

McCarron's prisoner was taken to the Mulberry Street Station, where he said he was Otto Kruger, a stationary engineer, 29 years old and without a home. He said he had been out of Napanock Prison only eight days, after having served a sentence for violation of parole. He said he was arrested first in 1907, when, as an employe of Keith & Proctor's Theatre in 125th Street, he had found $40 and failed to deliver it to the office. For this, he said, Judge Rosalsky, in General Sessions, sent him to the Elmira Reformatory, and afterward he was sent to prison from Buffalo.

Dr. Pallen was called from St. Vincent's Hospital, and dressed his wounds, also patching up McCarron where Kruger's two bullets had touched him. According to the police, Kruger admitted that the robbery of the cigar store had been planned for some days, the plot being laid in a saloon in Eighth Avenue, the location of which, the police say, Kruger told them. He, with two companions, essayed the robbery last night and, leaving one man on guard, Kruger and the other entered the side door of the store, choosing their time when they saw Benner busy at the telephone.

Got Away With $250.

Sam Levy, a clerk living at 49 Forsyth Street, was alone in the store when they entered and he laughed, thinking it a joke and the weapons glass pistols, when they told him to throw up his hands. But when Kruger shoved an automatic pistol against his head and a heavy revolver against his stomach he threw up his hands and Kruger's companion emptied the till of $250. It was then the passer-by glanced in and saw the hold-up. The robbers heard his yell to Benner and rushed from the store.

Kruger got none of the money in their hasty departure, and all he had when he was captured was $5. Harry Brandy, chief clerk of the cigar store, saw Kruger and, according to the police, identified him as a man whom he had seen frequently in the store in the last few days when, apparently, Kruger was learning the lie of the land.

The police refused to say that Kruger had disclosed the names of his two companions, but immediately after his arrest half a dozen detectives hurried from Police Headquarters and started uptown for the neighborhood of the saloon, where the plot was laid.

PREDICT MONROE LOST TO SUFFRAGE

Amendment's Advocates Admit That Defeat Is Likely in the Big Western County.

HOPE FOR RURAL DISTRICTS

Rochester's Main Street Counted in Anti Column—Republican Machine Hostile, Suffrage Workers Think.

Special to The New York Times.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Oct. 28.—Predictions from both suffragists and anti-suffragists here place Monroe County in the anti-suffrage column. The antis assert that woman suffrage will sustain a crushing defeat here. The leaders in the movement for the enfranchisement of women in their statement admit that they have not the means to gauge in advance the size of the adverse majority.

In the rural counties in this part of the State their propaganda, according to the suffragists, has made good headway. Mrs. Alice Cramer Clement, head of the forces in the Seventh Campaign District of the Empire State Campaign Committee, which includes Monroe, Livingston, Ontario, Yates, Seneca, Wayne, and Steuben Counties, told the correspondent for THE NEW YORK TIMES this afternoon that she would be very much surprised if the suffrage amendment was not ratified in most of these counties.

"In one county—Ontario—we have made a complete canvass of all the voters in the towns and villages," said Mrs. Clement. "Taking both the men and women of adult age, we found 90 per cent. of the total in favor of woman suffrage. Taking the voters alone, we found in the communities we canvassed that there were a sufficient number of voters who expressed themselves in favor of woman suffrage and who said they would vote for the amendment to assure of a good majority."

According to Mrs. Clement, the suffragist workers have not encountered the hostility and indifference among the farmers in the counties which constitute her field that their suffrage sisters further west admit that they found.

"Two of our workers spent two days driving through the farming districts of Wayne County," Mrs. Clement said. "They came back and reported that 90 per cent. of the men were for us. This was in territory truly rural in character. There wasn't a town or a village in it. The biggest place was Four Corners.

"At the Yates County Agricultural Fair we had workers who made a canvass. They reported that in their whole day's work the men who had told them they would vote against the woman suffrage amendment could be counted on the fingers of one hand."

In Livingston County, where the Wadsworths have established something akin to a political hierarchy, Mrs. Clement predicted a suffrage victory, although she admitted that it had been uphill work there. "Many of the farmers," she said, "are tenants of the Wadsworths, who control the Republican machine and are old-fashioned and anti-suffrage, but I think we will carry Livingston, too."

"What about Monroe County?" Mrs. Clement was asked.

"We are not at all hopeful regarding Monroe," was her reply. "The odds are heavily against us here, although we have worked hard and had good audiences. I fear Monroe is gone and our only hope is that the majority against us will not be too heavy."

Republican Machine Hostile.

Chief of the obstacles preventing a suffrage victory in Monroe, according to Mrs. Clement, is the attitude of the Republican machine under George W. Aldrich. While the Republican County Committee has taken no open stand against woman suffrage, the leaders in the suffrage movement have been made to feel the hostility from that quarter in a number of ways. One was the pointblank refusal to permit the suffragists to swing banners across the business streets in this city.

There are other elements militating against a suffrage victory in this county. Practically all the big business men and manufacturers here came out some three weeks ago in a signed manifesto against woman suffrage. Bishop Hickey of the Roman Catholic Church and practically all the clergy of his diocese, according to the suffrage leaders, have openly opposed the suffrage movement. One-sixth of the vote in Rochester is a German vote and this, the suffragists fear, will be recorded against the amendment on Election Day.

"They are afraid," said one of the suffrage leaders, "that a woman suffrage victory will mean prohibition or local option a year from now, which of courst it won't, and it does not seem to do any good to tell them differently. Then, the other foreign vote, which here in Rochester amounts to two-fifths of the entire vote, we fear either will be cast against the amendment or else not cast at all on the question of woman suffrage."

Mrs. Henry F. Burton, whose husband is a professor at the University of Rochester, is President of the Rochester Anti-Suffrage Society. This is an offshoot of the Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage. Unlike similar organizations in cities visited by the correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES, the Anti-Suffrage Society has not established a campaign headquarters.

"We conduct the fight from our homes," said Mrs. Burton. "We find we can do it just as effectively, and the absence of a headquarters should not be taken as an indication that we are not active."

Mrs. Burton herself is an anti orator whose services have been much in demand in other States. She appeared on the anti platform in the New Jersey fight, and has campaigned in Pennsylvania.

"Woman suffrage will be overwhelmingly defeated on Tuesday; that is all I care to say about it," said Mrs. Burton.

Laughs at Suffrage Claims.

When informed that the suffragists claimed victory in many counties of the seventh campaign district, Mrs. Burton laughed.

"I am afraid that they will be sorely disappointed after the votes have been counted," said the anti leader. "We know what the sentiment is among the men in those counties. It is not in favor of woman suffrage. The farmers are more generally opposed to dragging woman into politics than are the voters in the cities. The suffragists have done great work—work worthier of a better cause—I will give them full credit for that. But they will find the vote in the country districts against them. They will not carry Wayne, they will not carry Livingston, they will not carry Steuben, and I doubt whether they will carry any of the counties they claim. We have sent our literature into all these counties. In New Jersey, the only county the suffragists carried was Ocean, and they would not have carried that if we had been able to get our literature to the voters there. It was the only county in New Jersey where we did not have an effective organization to look after that."

James L. Hotchkiss, Chairman of the Republican County Committee, has made no canvass for the purpose of ascertaining the exact strength of the suffragists. Some stray votes were taken early in the campaign, and they indicated the overwhelming defeat of woman suffrage in Monroe County. According to Mr. Hotchkiss, the Republican organization is doing nothing to oppose the suffragists. In the campaign conducted by the candidates for municipal offices and for the Assembly woman suffrage is taboo as a campaign topic.

The suffragists will in all probability get a greater number of Democratic votes for their amendment than Republican. The old Democratic machine here, of which Thomas E. Finucane was the boss, has been destroyed. The new Democratic organization is now in the hands of a more progressive set of leaders. The active leader is Milton E. Gibbs, a Rochester lawyer. The power behind the throne is Louis H. Antisdale, the pioneer in the anti-Tammany movement in Monroe County. Mr. Gibbs is an ardent believer in votes for women. Mr. Antisdale is violently opposed, and his local newspaper, The Rochester Herald, is the despair of the suffragists here. Charles E. Sunderlin, Chairman of the Democratic County Committee, is an anti. Henry L. Danforth, who represents the Monroe district in the House of Representatives, has announced that he will vote for woman suffrage.

Mr. Gibbs said today that the suffragists had conducted a splendid campaign and that the vote might be close in Rochester.

Main Street With the Antis.

"Do you think there is any likelihood that a majority of the voters in Monroe will come out in favor of woman suffrage?" Mr. Gibbs was asked.

"If I were to make a bet," Mr. Gibbs replied, "I would place it on the antis. It has been my experience that the ticket which has the support of Main Street wins. Main Street is with the antis."

Main Street is lined with office buildings where the big business and manufacturing concerns of Rochester have their headquarters.

There is one element in the situation that is puzzling the politicians here. The registration in this city is larger this year than it was even in the last Presidential year. It was the same story in Buffalo, but there the increase was accounted for by the bitterly fought campaign for the election of four Councilmen to inaugurate Buffalo's new commission government.

Here there is also a municipal campaign, but the politicians do not believe that this brought the unprecedented outpouring of voters to the registration places. Some of the political leaders believe that interest on either side of the suffrage question or a desire on the part of the voters to be in line for a vote at the Presidential primaries next year is responsible for the heavy registration.

The prohibition vote and the Socialist vote, which it is conceded will go almost solid for woman suffrage, aggregated only 2,967 last year out of a total vote of more than 51,000 in Monroe County.

MME. WADDINGTON APPEALS

Writes as Mary King for Aid for French Peasants.

Mayor Mitchel received yesterday a letter from Mary King Waddington, now living at 28 Rue la Tremoille, Paris, telling of the condition of the peasants in the north of France and asking for help. This is her letter:

28 Rue la Tremoille,
Paris, 9 October.

My Dear Mr. Mitchel: I have never had the pleasure of meeting you, but my name is perhaps known to you, and it is as Mary King, born in New York, that I am writing to ask for a little help.

We are living such dark days. The misery is appalling. How to feed and clothe the unfortunate peasants in the north of France is a problem. No one who hasn't seen it can imagine the utter desolation of the ruined villages and the hundreds of women and children left without food, clothes, or shelter.

I thought perhaps as a daughter of New York, where all the men of my family have been associated with the fortunes of the city, that some of the business men would contribute something to my "ouvroir." I am at the head of an ouvroir where we give work to women, about 50 or 60 in Paris, 20 in the country, in my own village, which was completely sacked by the Germans. We furnish the material and pay the women for making garments for soldiers and refugees. Our funds are giving out, and we may be obliged to shut the ouvroirs, which would be a disaster.

Can you help me? I don't apologize for coming as a mendicant to a stranger—the misery speaks for itself. I would be more than grateful for anything you will do for me. Yours sincerely,

MARY KING WADDINGTON.

The Mayor referred the letter to William Greenough, the representative in this country of the Secours Nationale. The writer of the letter is Mme. William Henry Waddington, formerly Mary Elizabeth King, daughter of Charles King, President of Columbia College from 1849 to 1864. Mme. Waddington comes from one of the oldest families in this country. She was educated in this country, but, in 1871, after the death of her father, went with her mother and sisters to live in France. Three years later she became the wife of M. William Henry Waddington.

M. Waddington was the first plenipotentiary of France to the Congress of Berlin in 1878. On Feb. 4, 1879, he became the President of the Council of France. He retired from this office in the following December. In May, 1883, he was sent as Ambassador to represent France at the coronation of the Czar Alexander III. at Moscow, and, upon his return from Russia, he was appointed Ambassador to the Court of St. James's. He held this post until 1893, and died in the following year.

Mme. Waddington was her husband's companion throughout his long diplomatic life. She accompanied him to Russia and England and was thus able to see these countries advantageously. In addition she traveled much in France and Italy and obtained a rare knowledge of these lands. She is the author of the "Letters of a Diplomat's Wife" and several volumes descriptive of life and manners in France and Italy.

Alliance May Switch Candidates.

A split among the members of the Jeffersonial Alliance is expected to come this afternoon when the organization meets at the Reform Club, No. 9 South William Street, to reconsider action regarding the indorsement of District Attorney Perkins. A few weeks ago the City Committee of the organization, of which Bert Hanson is Chairman, met and indorsed Mr. Perkins. Several members who were not present and who are for Judge Swann, the Tammany candidate for District Attorney, submitted a petition to Mr. Hanson asking that another meeting be held. Among the signers of the petition were Paul Fuller, Cornelius A. Baldwin, Emil Altman, and Bernard Naumberg. They will insist at today's meeting that the alliance, which is composed of Independent Democrats, come out for Judge Swann.

BAY STATE LIKELY TO BEAT SUFFRAGE

Political Leaders Predict Amendment's Defeat "Unless There Is an Upheaval."

NEW JERSEY IS A FACTOR

Caused Apathy in the Ranks of the Suffragists, While Antis Took on More Vim.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Oct. 28.—The indications, four days before the election, are that the woman suffrage amendment will be defeated decisively in Massachusetts. This statement is based on a careful canvass, during which political leaders of all parties, many of whom are in favor of the adoption of the amendment, were questioned with the purpose of obtaining information as to what they believed. There were few, aside from those at the suffrage headquarters, who felt that suffrage would win. There were many, and some of them suffrage workers, who felt that the women who want the vote in Massachusetts were doomed to disappointment this year at least.

The leaders of the Republican and Democratic Parties were unwilling to express their views for publication, but there was no mistaking how they felt. Several of them told THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent frankly what they thought on the understanding that they were not to be quoted by name. They all said that woman suffrage was beaten, "unless there is an upheaval," of which there were no present indications. This didn't mean, they said, that they were opposed to suffrage, and, in fact, a majority of the men who expressed these views will vote "Yes" on election day.

Many things have led to this feeling. There seems to be a general impression, for one thing, that Massachusetts would better wait a while before it takes the plunge. Then the suffrage defeat in New Jersey has hurt the suffrage work here. Two suffrage advocates, one of them W. H. McMasters, a leading figure at the headquarters of the State suffrage organization, admitted that. Mr. McMasters added quickly that "it was only for a day that the blow hurt," and that afterward the backward slide was more than overcome. The other suffragist didn't make any qualifying remarks. He said that the cause had been hurt.

The defeat in New Jersey, from what could be learned, had a double effect, as it served to dampen the ardor of some of the suffragists who felt that with New Jersey for suffrage Massachusetts voters might follow suit, and at the same time put vim in the anti-suffrage campaign. The antis squared their shoulders and adopted a slogan something like this: "New Jersey has defeated suffrage, and now we have an opportunity to deal such a blow that the hopes of the suffragists will be killed not only for this year but for years to come."

There is another point. There has been friction among the suffragists themselves, and both men and women have withdrawn from the older organizations and formed new ones. It was said on very excellent authority that the discontented ones who formed new organizations felt some mistakes had been made in conducting the campaign which had cost many votes.

Heavy Vote Predicted.

Massachusetts, unlike New York and Pennsylvania, this Fall has a Gubernatorial fight on its hands, with Governor Walsh (Democrat) and Samuel W. McCall (Republican) the leading candidates. This has resulted in a record registration of 114,000 in Boston, and promises a heavy vote. This, the anti-suffragists say, is in their favor. The one thing they feared, they said, was a light vote.

In both the Gubernatorial and suffrage fights Boston is the real centre of activity, and the work in other parts of the State is directed from the headquarters here.

The headquarters of the Massachusetts Women Suffrage Association is on Boylston Street, in the Back Bay district. It is a hive of industry, with half a hundred typists working from morning to night and a stream of earnest, hard-working, and enthusiastic women who look as if they knew their business pouring in and out and always ready to do something for the cause. Today, for instance, the task of sending to every part of the State no less than 630,000 circulars was one of the undertakings.

Mr. McMasters, who was the spokesman at headquarters, said that he had no doubt of a suffrage victory, and the first thing he called attention to was the new circular. It asserted in bold face type that every candidate for Governor had promised to vote "Yes" on the suffrage amendment. That is true, and Nelson B. Clark and Walter S. Hutchins, respectively the candidates of the Progressive and Socialist Parties, are preaching the suffrage doctrine from the platform. Governor Walsh and Mr. McCall are not. Mr. McCall has been an ardent believer in suffrage for years, and Governor Walsh has said that he believed that women should have the vote, but both have said that this was purely their own opinion and had nothing to do with their parties as organizations.

The suffragists, however, assert that the utterances of these men, even though not followed by campaign speeches for the cause, will have a telling effect. Mr. McMasters said that it didn't make much difference who was elected Governor as far as the success or downfall of the suffrage cause was concerned, as all candidates were favorable to the amendment.

The suffrage workers also are using the name of President Wilson at every opportunity. Some have seen fit to offer the belief of W. J. Bryan as of value, but there is not a unanimity of opinion on that point.

Press Supports Suffrage.

As another big factor in their favor, Mr. McMasters said that every big newspaper in Boston was "rooting for the cause," and that many columns of valuable publicity had been obtained Quite frequently, he said, more space was devoted to the suffrage campaign than to the Gubernatorial fight, and that there was more interest in the suffrage vote than in the vote on Governor.

The suffragists say they will receive the labor vote. The State Branch of the American Federation of Labor is in favor of suffrage, and the suffragists had the bill calling for a referendum on an amendment to the Constitution introduced in the Legislature by a representative of the labor interests. The labor vote is an important factor in Massachusetts and the Legislature passed the bill by very large majorities in both houses. The Campaign Committee has also seen to it that labor leaders have spoken for the cause as one in which labor was interested. President Hunt of the State Branch was one of these speakers.

Here, as in New Jersey, the suffragists assert that the saloon interests are working against them and supplying money freely to back up the campaign of the antis, but they are not so bitter as were the New Jersey suffragists. There can be no doubt about the vast amount of earnest, sincere effort that the suffragists are putting into their work and there can be no doubt that many of them are convinced that they will win.

The Headquarters of the Massachusetts Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage is also on Boylston Street, a short block from the centre of suffrage activities, but the atmosphere is so different that it might well be many miles away. There wasn't even the sound of a typewriter. The main room with a little alteration might have been turned into a very comfortable drawing room.

Mrs. John Balch, the President of the association, said at the start that the anti-suffragists were not going at their task along the lines pursued by the suffragists. This wasn't a political headquarters, she said. The antis didn't believe in the woman politician."

As to the State situation, she said:

"We are perfectly confident that the amendment will be defeated. Yes, I think that the suffragists have built up quite an organization, but that does not mean that they will get the votes of the majority of the men. There are many prominent men who are in full sympathy with our determination to defeat the amendment, among them Senators Weeks and Lodge, Senator Crane, August Gardner, and I could mention many others.

"We are sure that the defeat in New Jersey has helped us immensely, and we don't think what Mr. Wilson said or what Mr. Bryan said will make any votes for the suffrage cause here. We expect that our victory will be a very decisive one. That is the opinion we hear from the 36,000 women who have voluntarily enrolled in our association, and who are quietly at work all over the State. The suffragists have not succeeded in convincing the men that they ought to have the vote."

The antis are holding meetings and conducting a window and mail campaign, but on no such scale as the suffrage workers. Mrs. Balch said that the association did not have the funds to work on a large scale, but they were satisfied with what they had accomplished.

While there is much interest in the suffrage feature of the campaign, there did not seem to be evidence to prove the statement made at suffrage headquarters, that it was overshadowing the Gubernatorial contest. Indications are that the fight over the Governorship will be closed, with the odds about 10 to 9 on the re-election of Governor Walsh, who is making a hard, effective campaign. There were no such odds to be obtained on the success of the suffragists. In fact, most of the talk in the hotels was about the Governorship. Mayor Curley, a Democrat, is out in the open for the suffrage cause and, unlike Governor Walsh and Mr. McCall, is taking part in the suffrage campaign. But, unlike Walsh and McCall, he is not running for office and has nothing to lose, at this election at least.

The suffrage leaders claim most, if not all, of the Progressive party vote, but the antis take quite another view. Robert N. Turner, counsel for the anti association, said that polls taken in Worcester County, Progressive territory, showed the fallacy of these claims. One poll of twenty-seven men, he said, showed that twenty-four were against suffrage. Of that number twelve said they were Progressives, ten Republicans, and two Democrats. Mr. Turner predicted the defeat of the amendment by 100,000. He was the only one who offered figures, and he admitted that his prediction sounded extravagant.

It is probably true that the Republican and Democratic organizations are not, as organizations, doing any work for or against suffrage. There is a feeling, however, that the suffrage amendment is not popular with the Republican organization. There seems to be sentiment in the Democratic organization more in favor of suffrage. The leaders decline to talk for publication. They feel that to take a stand either for or against suffrage would alienate party members. It is probably a fact that no orders of any kind have gone out to district leaders.

This story is told to show how carefully the organizations are keeping their hands off: Mr. McCall, the Republican candidate, was expected by the suffragists to take an active part in the campaign in their behalf, because of his well-known beliefs. He gave his opinion as an individual at the opening of the campaign. Once after that he introduced a woman suffrage speaker to an audience. But right there his activities stopped short, and it was said that the organization leaders were so strongly opposed to even that small show of favoritism that Mr. McCall gave way to their counsel.

The suffragists assert that all of the organizations, old and new, in the State are working together and will be represented at the final demonstration on the Common on Saturday night.

PLEASE NOTICE

We recall some instances in recent years where the completion dates we have promised on certain operations in this city have been roundly condemned as extravagant and impossible of fulfilment.

On the other hand, we have yet to recall a single instance where the final results have failed to substantiate our promises and to dispel the doubts of the skeptics.

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We've been right in this spot for 15 years. Systematized working methods—bigger buying power because of specializing—and close to wholesale cost are some reasons for our one-price $20 policy.

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Peabody, Mass., Pays the Price of False Economy.

The school building was erected a few years ago at a cost of about $100,000. It was square shaped, with wood fittings lining the interior of the brick frame. There were 16 classrooms on the three floors.—N. Y. Evening Mail, October 28, 1915.

Insurance writers recognize the value of steel doors—why do not owners and trustees?

A small saving in first cost is the only reason for using wood doors in buildings.

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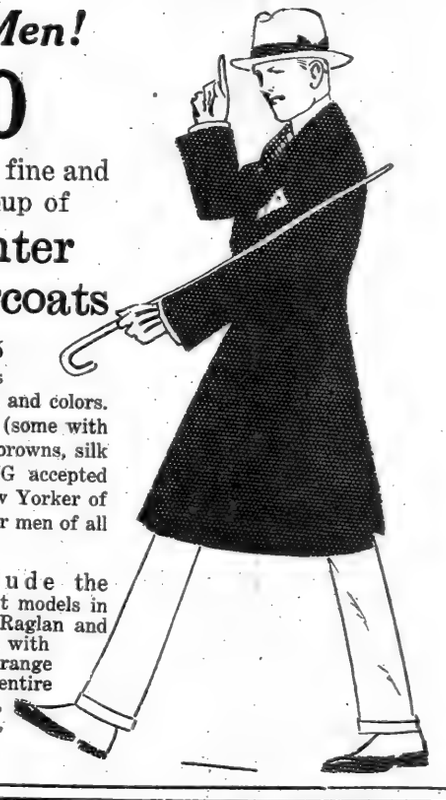
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The price of an especially fine and expressly selected group of
Fall and Winter Suits and Overcoats



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Fourth Floor

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LETTER TO ELIHU ROOT BY GEO. W. PERKINS

GIVING HIS SPECIFIC REASONS FOR VOTING AGAINST THE PROPOSED CONSTITUTION

New York, October 27th, 1915.

Hon. Elihu Root, New York City, N. Y.:

Dear Sir—In answer to your telegram of September 9th, asking me to become a member of a Committee of Citizens to advocate the adoption of the new Constitution, I said that I was not at that time sufficiently familiar with the Constitution to know whether or not I would be in favor of its adoption; furthermore, that I did not, at that time, know in what form it was to be submitted, whether in section or as a whole. Since that time the Constitution has been submitted substantially as a whole, and I have tried, as a layman, to make as careful a study of it as possible.

My conclusion is that it should not be adopted. My reasons are specific, and are as follows:

I am wholly opposed to the demand made on the people by the Convention that the Constitution be adopted practically in whole or not at all. Sixteen of the eighteen sections are submitted in one vote and these sixteen questions are the all-important part of the Constitution. I can think of but two reasons for the Convention having taken this course: First, that it had so little respect for the intelligence of the voters of this State that it did not believe them capable of wisely discriminating between the sixteen different sections; or, Second, that it feared the intelligence of the voters and realized that they would discriminate and that many of the proposed amendments, if submitted separately, would unquestionably be rejected. Neither reason is creditable to the Convention. *Whichever of these reasons existed, the fact is that the voters have been deprived of their unquestioned right to select and reject as they might deem proper.* This right was granted the voters of Ohio in voting on their recently revised Constitution, where 42 propositions were submitted, 34 of which were adopted and 8 rejected. It was granted to the people of New Hampshire, where 4 propositions were adopted and 6 rejected. In the State of Connecticut the Constitution was submitted in bulk twice, and each time was rejected. In this State in 1867 a new Constitution was submitted in bulk, with the exception of the Judiciary article, which was submitted separately. The Judiciary article was accepted and the Constitution rejected.

It seems clear to me that there is no answer to the serious objection to the manner of submitting the new Constitution. It is a fundamental weakness in the whole scheme. I appreciate that in a great document like a State Constitution there has to be a certain amount of give and take and that half a loaf is sometimes better than no loaf at all, *granted always that the half loaf be not poisoned.* **Why should a man who objects to the Conservation article, for example, but who favors the Short Ballot article, be forced to take the Conservation article in order to get the Short Ballot article?** This illustration applies to many of the articles.

In a statement issued by the "Committee For the Adoption of the Constitution," printed in Monday morning's papers, this procedure of submitting the Constitution in bulk was sought to be excused, and the Committee, among other things, said: "This might have been the appropriate method if the Convention had done nothing but suggest scattered changes on unrelated subjects. However, each important reform supplements and supports some other reform."

OBVIOUSLY DISINGENUOUS.

I can understand how it might possibly be claimed that it was necessary to submit together the Executive and Budget articles, and possibly, even the Short Ballot with them. But what has this group of articles to do with Judiciary, Conservation and printing legislative debates? The attempted justification by the Committee is obviously disingenuous.

The new Constitution provides for an increase in the salaries of the Legislature. *You will remember, of course, that this was submitted to the people in the form of a separate amendment in 1911 and defeated by a vote of 267,000 in favor and 352,000 against, despite the strenuous efforts of the bipartisan machine to pass it.* **Is it not vicious, therefore, to submit it to the people so soon again in such manner that they cannot defeat it without also defeating other proposals, some of which they might favor?** In the discussions that are now going on even the strongest advocates of the proposed Constitution admit that there are certain things in it that might be objectionable but that we should adopt it because, on the whole, they claim it is an improvement on the existing Constitution. To my mind the reverse is true. It should have been submitted section by section, in which event the people could have taken what they approved and rejected what they did not approve.

The two propositions submitted, separately, are the Taxation article and the Apportionment sections.

As to the Apportionment proposition, separately submitted, it is simply a delusion and a snare. *It makes no particular difference in the apportionment which way the people vote on it, for if it is adopted things remain as they are, and if it is defeated things remain practically the same,* but it should be remembered that tied up with this Apportionment submission is the provision abolishing under certain conditions the State Enumeration of its inhabitants and authorizing apportionment to be made on the basis of a Federal census. The State Enumeration has been one of our large and unnecessary expenses, for the Federal Census is all that is necessary, and if the amendment abolishing State Enumeration were submitted separately to the people it would unquestionably pass. **By tying it up with the Apportionment amendment, however, the voters will be put in the position, if they vote for the proposition, of apparently approving the present apportionment, and if they vote against it, of apparently approving the continuance of the present unnecessary and extravagant State Census.**

In support of what I have said above on this subject, I quote the following from the debate when the question of submitting this article separately was before the Convention:

> By Mr. Brackett: "I ask the Chairman of the Committee (Mr. Parsons) what possible process of reasoning requires or suggests that the amendment should be submitted separately, when if it is rejected it leaves the Apportionment article precisely as it is? In other words, it is utterly insignificant as far as the result goes whether the present amendment pending is adopted or rejected. *If it is adopted it adopts precisely the same method as in the existing Constitution, and if it is rejected of course it leaves the present one standing. Now, of all the sections of the whole instrument from beginning to end, I should think that was the poorest one to submit separately, inasmuch as it does not make the slightest difference which way the vote is.*"

Mr. Parsons (Chairman of the Committee): "*The result of the vote is correctly stated by Mr. Brackett.*"

The Convention went through the farce of submitting this Apportionment article separately and of attempting to make the people think that it was so important that they should give their especial thought and attention to it and vote on it separately, when, as a matter of fact, it does not make a rap's difference in the apportionment which way they vote. **While this farcical question is being submitted separately, the people are denied the right, unquestionably theirs, to vote separately and independently on the great articles covering changes in reorganization of the Judiciary, Conservation, Powers of the Governor, Home Rule for Cities, Re-arrangement of all the Departments of the State, and other important questions, where the result of their vote would be of real importance to them.**

This sort of treatment of the voters is an outrage that ought to be resented by the people at the polls.

SHORT BALLOT

I personally regard this as such a long short ballot as to be inefficient. It does nothing except in a very slight way recognize the theory of a short ballot. The only real short ballot recognized by the Convention is in the method of submitting the Constitution to the voters. That is a short ballot with a vengeance! There is no compromise about that.

JUDICIARY

There are so many changes in the Judiciary article, and they are of such far-reaching effect, that, in my judgment, it is impossible for the people to comprehend the importance of these changes in the very short time they have been given in which to consider them. *Briefly, my objection to the article is that it puts the Judiciary more into the practical politics of the State than it has ever been before, while progress should be made in exactly the opposite direction.* To give judges the power to appoint subordinate judges, in my judgment, is all wrong. To give them, as the new Constitution proposes, power without limit to appoint as many judges as they desire under the name of "Supreme Court Commissioners" is conferring on them a patronage that is bad in principle and sure to bring the court into politics. If the appointive principle is to be established in our Constitution, it would be much safer to leave it with the Governor than with the judges.

POWER OF THE GOVERNOR AND BUDGET

In the matter of giving the Governor more and broader power, I believe there are mistakes of such a serious character that the proposal in this respect will prove more harmful than beneficial. I believe thoroughly in a proper budget system, but under our plan of electing a Governor for two years, granted that there is a change every two years, we would get an independent responsible budget system but every other year. For, if the Governor were to be elected this year and take office on the 1st of January, the budget for him would be made up by the department heads that were going out with the outgoing Governor. The next year the new Governor and his department heads could make up their own budget, but the following year he in turn would make up the budget for the next incoming Governor. **This certainly provides a beautiful opportunity for outgoing Governors of different political parties to play politics with the efficiency of the State departments at the expense of incoming Governors, and vice versa.**

No large business concern could obtain anything like reasonable efficiency under this method of doing business, and, in my judgment, no State with such vast administrative interests as ours can do so either.

The plan by which the Governor makes up his budget and sends it in is not by any means free from legislative influence, because the Legislature has the right after it passes on the Governor's recommendations to initiate its own bills and pass them for submission to the Governor. **This opens up a vast field of dicker and trade between the Legislature and the Governor, and between the "invisible government" and both.** *In this connection, the restoration to the Governor of the power to appoint members of the Legislature to any office within his gift is vicious to the last degree and thoroughly reactionary.* The Governor of this State had this power one hundred years ago, and it was taken away by the Constitution in 1821 because of its great abuse. In the discussion on this subject in the convention of 1821 that adopted the section which is now sought to be repealed, Mr. Williams, a delegate, said:

> "On the examination of the subject, it will be found that nineteen out of twenty of these offices have been filled out of the Legislature from year to year. It has been continued until the people have expressed their disapprobation from one part of the State to the other, and although they have selected in many instances fit and suitable candidates for office, yet, inasmuch as they were taken from the Legislature, they have been considered improper selections. An idea is entertained that the Legislature has been rendered subservient to the appointment power for the promotion of political views and the advancement of individuals in that body."

Another delegate, Mr. Bacon, said:

> "When we see, as we have done at no remote period, more than one-third of the Legislative body returning home with their commissions in their pockets, the people will inevitably draw from it some unkind inferences."

(Mr. Bacon was evidently a very polite gentleman.)

POWER TO APPOINT MEMBERS OF LEGISLATURE TO OFFICE.

In this connection, it is extremely important to note that the proposed Constitution not only restores to the Governor the power to appoint members of the Legislature to office, *but there is in the proposed new Constitution nothing whatever to prevent an Assemblyman or a Senator being appointed by the Governor as head of one of the State Departments and still remaining a member of the Legislature, sitting in that body which will adopt a budget for his own department.* I consider giving the Governor such power as this tantamount to manufacturing a new and valuable currency with which the Governor can buy members of the Legislature for any purpose he desires. **On the one hand it legalizes bribery by the Governor; on the other hand it enables influential members of the Legislature to browbeat the Governor into appointing them to important offices in order to put through his measures; on all hands it**

REINFORCES "INVISIBLE GOVERNMENT" IN THE MOST SINISTER POSSIBLE FORM.

This provision is so vicious that if it were submitted to the people by itself it would not have the ghost of a show being adopted, and the attempt is clearly being made to force its adoption by coupling it up with other measures that claim respectability.

Can the voters of the State afford to pay such a price as this, even to obtain the advantages which the advocates of the new Constitution claim for it?

STATE PRINTING

The Constitution provides that everything said in all the debates of the Legislature shall hereafter be printed each day in pamphlet form similar to the Congressional Record at Washington. This will cost many thousands of dollars a year. On its face, it looks like an innocent provision. Some people might think it a good thing; *it has to be considered, however, in connection with its relation to other things, and one of these things is that the practice of the State Board of Printing has been to confine State printing to Albany County printing firms.* The legislative investigation of two or three years ago and the Roosevelt-Barnes libel suit clearly showed that the State printing is so conducted as to be a valuable perquisite for the Albany bi-partisan printing ring. The scandals already developed in connection with State printing have long cried out for the establishment of a State Printing Department, and under such conditions to multiply the amount of State printing without the establishment of a State Printing Department would seem to be a grave mistake.

If this question of printing the daily speeches of members of the Legislature had been submitted as a separate question to voters, does anyone think they would adopt it?

STATE DEPARTMENTS

The idea of consolidating a great number of departments into a few large departments I thoroughly believe in, but the manner in which it has been done is open to grave criticism. This is a matter of such vast and far-reaching importance that before adoption it should be studied by a committee of experts and recommended to the people as a carefully thought out, practical and efficient scheme of administering the State's affairs. The plan, as submitted, is intended to be made copper-fastened for twenty years. **The proposed Constitution specifically takes away from the Legislature the power to create a single other department, for it specifically says: "No new department shall be created hereafter. Any bureau, board, commission or office hereafter created shall be placed in one of the departments enumerated in this article."**

ABOLISHES MARKET DEPARTMENT.

Therefore in the mater of a Department of Markets the proposed Constitution not only abolishes the recently created Department of Markets, but prohibits the Legislature from creating a new one. As a Department of Markets is not created as one of the seventeen departments or even indirectly referred to, the only possible way in the future to have anything that would resemble a Department of Markets would be to have it created as a bureau of one of the seventeen existing departments. This means that it would be a very subordinate affair,—in the hands of an assistant without direct responsibility, publicity or control, without any opportunity to obtain recognition for his work in behalf of the people if it were good, or criticism from the people if it were poor,—

THE PRECISE POSITION IN WHICH MANY DEALERS IN FOODSTUFFS DESIRE TO HAVE THE MARKETS PLACED.

It so happens that last year Mayor Mitchel appointed a Committee on Food Supply for New York City, of which committee I have been chairman. A great deal of study has been given to the question of food supply and markets by this committee, and it was found that the high cost of food supplies in New York City does not arise from lack of supply in the country, for, as most farmers up the State know, vast quantities of produce are raised by them every year for which they are not able to find a market at a sufficiently high price to pay for gathering.

THE HIGH PRICE OF FOODSTUFFS TO THE PEOPLE OF OUR CITY IS AN INCREASINGLY SERIOUS PROBLEM.

It is largely occasioned because the supplies are controlled directly or indirectly by traders in New York who bring them into the city and distribute them. In running this matter down last Winter and in urging a market commission that would have a central head and be responsible to the public, a commission that could attempt to equalize the small prices obtained by the farmer up State and the high prices paid by the consumer in the city,

THE PROPOSITION WAS MADE TO ME,

as Chairman of the Food Supply Committee, that if we would give up the idea of a Market Department with a centralized and responsible head the market people would favor a sub-department under one of the present existing departments of government in the City of New York in charge of a Bureau Chief or an assistant.

The proposition was rejected, of course, as it would have played right into the hands of the very men who made the suggestion, and directly against the interests of the farmers of the State and the consumers of the cities.

These men want an obscure department, in charge of a small calibre man, with small power and away from the limelight, with whom they can deal; they are unalterably opposed to a man of sufficient calibre and occupying a position with sufficient power and publicity to enable him to serve the public as he should.

Knowing this situation as intimately as I do from personal contact, I am amazed and disturbed to see that the proposed Constitution fits right into the scheme of these very men as they outlined it to me.

THE PROPOSED CONSTITUTION TAKES AWAY FROM THE LEGISLATURE THE POWER EVER TO CREATE A GREAT, ALL-POWERFUL DEPARTMENT OF MARKETS

that could be of inestimable value to producer and consumer alike; all that the Legislature could do would be to place our great marketing problem in the hands of a subordinate of some other department.

The proposed Constitution is careful to perpetuate the Public Service Commission, created to regulate the transportation affairs of the people; yet only about 10 per cent. of the average man's income goes for transportation. The proposed Constitution not only abolishes what we now have in the way of a State Market Department, but actually prohibits the establishment of such a department in the future; yet about 40 per cent. of the average man's income goes for food.

HIGH COST OF LIVING.

Perhaps the most burning question of the day, particularly in this great City of New York, is the high cost of living. **We will never get anywhere in the solution of it until we have a Market Department in this State that is recognized as such and that is given the dignity of a department with all the power necessary to serve the producers on our farms and the consumers in our cities.** In view of my experience in this matter, I regard the omission to create a Department of Markets and the provision prohibiting the Legislature from hereafter creating one as so detrimental to the people of the State that I would vote against the adoption of the Constitution for this if for no other reason.

CONSERVATION.

I regard the entire scheme of conservation as outlined in the proposed Constitution as pernicious and thoroughly objectionable. We have until recently had a three-headed commission, and, in my judgment, one of the very best things Governor Whitman has done and for which he deserves great credit is the establishment of the Conservation Department in the hands of one Commissioner and the securing of Mr. Pratt, of Brooklyn, as the Commissioner. Here we have centralized power, responsibility and a business man who is willing to perform public service,—precisely the programme of administration which all the advocates of the proposed Constitution claim is the objective of the entire Constitutional scheme; yet in this matter of conservation, exactly the opposite course has been taken. A commission of nine men is to be set up, selected by the Governor, one from each of the nine Judicial districts of the State. They are to receive no compensation, but are to employ a superintendent on a salary to conduct the affairs of the department. These nine men, living as they will in nine different parts of the State, will have very slight opportunity to get together often enough or for sufficiently long periods at a time to understand the vast problem of conservation in this State. The result will be, as it always has been in such cases, that the hired man will actually do the work. Who will know who this man is? He will have no pride of place, no responsibility to the people, and will be far removed from them. Does anyone suppose, for instance, that a man like Mr. Pratt would accept the position of superintendent? If the Commission does anything to which the people object, which one of the nine is going to be responsible?

In short, in place of centralizing power and placing it where the people can put their finger on it, the new Constitution broadly scatters it and places such executive power as there is in the hands of a superintendent.

One provision prohibits the Commission from selling any wood that it may cut in its forestry work. I happen to be fairly familiar with forestry work and know that much of the wood that is properly cut has a marketable value. If this nine-headed Commission can be so greatly trusted, as we are told it can be, why not give it the power to sell any wood that can properly be sold and turn the money into the State Treasury? *Under the present provision they are prevented from selling it, but they are not prevented from giving it away.* If they are dishonest and therefore should not be entrusted with the power to sell, why should they be entrusted with the power to give it away?

CURTAILS FISH SUPPLY.

Among the other serious objections to the Conservation programme is the exception of "migratory fish of the sea" from the jurisdiction of the Commission. This of course means to a large extent the sea fish in and about the waters of the City of New York. **This again brings up my own experience of the past year on the Mayor's Food Supply Committee, where it was found that the lack of supervision and control of this industry causes great destruction of perfectly good sea food and to a considerable extent accounts for the high price of such sea food as we get. To deny to the Conservation Commission this extremely important function is, in my judgment, not only a great mistake, but an insurmountable impediment to any reforms necessary to provide New York City with a suitable supply of sea food at proper prices.**

The exception was avowedly placed in the proposed article at the instance of the Long Island fish interests, for Mr. Pelletreau, a delegate from Suffolk County, said during the debate on a motion to strike out the exception:

> "This is a matter of grave importance to the people of my locality. Aside from viewing it in a broad and State sense, viewing it from my own personal comfort, if down in my county, Suffolk, it is learned that the salt water fisheries had been by constitutional provision placed under the Conservation Department, why, I will have the entire salt water fish industry after me with a sharp stick. I won't dare to go home."

There are various defects in the proposed Constitution. I doubt if a layman could find them all, for there is so much vagueness about so many provisions, and one is put to the necessity not only of studying the new Constitution, but the old Constitution, the laws of the State and the practices of the Legislature in order to reach anything resembling an intelligent understanding of the matter. In my judgment the reasons stated above are ample to convince any thoughtful voter that it is his duty to vote against the adoption of the Constitution as submitted.

If this proposed Constitution is rejected, then automatically under the old Constitution a new Convention may be elected to assemble in 1917. Broadly speaking, if the proposed revision fails of adoption the time and money spent on it will not have been in vain, for it has aroused a State-wide discussion that has been of great educational value, and we will approach the whole subject another year better equipped to deal with the great problem of really representative and efficient government which is facing us for solution. **In view of the discussion since the Constitutional Convention adjourned another Convention at least would not dare to submit a Constitution in block. Public opinion would compel its submission article by article.**

Very truly yours,

GEO. W. PERKINS.

21 CHILDREN DIE IN SCHOOL FIRE

Flames Sweep Through Peabody, Mass., Building, Turning Fire Drill Into Panic.

PUPILS HEAPED AT DOOR

Little Cripple Trips and Comrades Fall Over Her—Nearly All the Victims Are Girls.

HEROIC WORK BY SISTERS

Drop Their Charges Into Life Nets —Nearly 600 Saved—No Fire Escapes on Building.

PEABODY, Mass., Oct. 28.—Twenty-one children, most of them girls, ranging in age from 7 to 17 years, lost their lives today in a fire which destroyed St. John's Parochial School. Many other children were injured. The building, which was three stories high, was without fire-escapes.

The 600 children in the building had hardly seated themselves for the morning session when the fire was discovered, and although most of them were guided to safety by Sisters of the Order of Notre Dame, who were their teachers, panic seized some as they neared the front door, and in their rush to escape they lost their footing and their bodies blocked the exit. It was in the front vestibule that nearly all the bodies were found.

Examination of the remains of the front doors of the school today showed that they swung outward. There had been a report that the doors swung into the hallway and that the crush against them, when they were partly opened, made it impossible for the children to get out.

Of the victims there had been identified tonight all more or less positively:

The Identified Dead.

BEAUCHAMP, MABEL, 14 years.
BURNS, NELLIE, 7 years.
BOURKE, FLORENCE, 12 years.
BRESNAHAN, HELEN, 17 years.
BOLESKY, ANNIE, 14 years.
CHEBATOR, PATRONI, 6 years.
COMEAU, ELIZABETH, 10 years.
DOHERTY, FLORENCE, 11 years.
ESSIAMBRE, IDA, 6 years.
FAY, MILDRED, 13 years.
HAYES, MARION.
KEEFE, HELEN H., 11 years.
McCARTHY, MARY, 8 years.
MEAD, MARY, 16 years.
NOLAN, ELIZABETH, 17 years.
O'BRIEN, ANNIE M., 11 years.
SULLIVAN, MARY, 16 years.

All of the sisters escaped, but Mother Superior Marie Carmelita was seriously burned. At the convent house tonight it was said that her injuries probably were not fatal.

How the fire started may never be known. An early theory that a boiler explosion caused it having been dismissed, the State police officials tonight were of the opinion that a store room in the basement, where a gas meter was located, was its source, but investigation of the theory was difficult, as the place where the store room had been was entirely burned.

Tardy Pupil Smelled Smoke.

The first word of the fire is believed to have come from a tardy pupil, who smelled smoke and reported it to the Mother Superior. The children had just finished morning prayer, when the gong sounded for fire drill. Mother Marie hurried to tell the sisters of the actual danger, and the movements of the fire drill were quickly started.

A few days ago in a practice drill the building was emptied within two minutes. It would have been cleared in almost the same time today, in the opinion of the Rev. Nicholas J. Murphy, pastor of St. John's Roman Catholic Church, but for the falling of a child, believed to be a cripple, in the front vestibule. Over her body child after child, fearful of the flames and pressed on by the crowd behind, stumbled and fell. The opening was choked and further escape was in this way stopped.

Trouble at the rear door, which became jammed for a time, also impeded the movement of the children through the building. This exit was re-opened however, and many children escaped through it.

The classes of pupils, marshalled by the Sisters in the rooms and halls, had filed through the corridors and started down the stairs and were in orderly procession, notwithstanding curling plumes of smoke, until the blockade occurred at the doors. Then, with cries from those below in their ears, the children in the rear of the lines scattered to the rooms on all three floors of the building.

Coats Used as Life Nets.

Those on the lower floor dropped safely to the ground. From the second floor most of the children, supervised by the Sisters, jumped into the coats of firemen and bystanders which were held out to catch them. Many of those who went to the windows of the upper story were warned against risking the long jump, and made their escape from windows below.

Some of the braver and more resourceful slithered down water spouts, among them Morris Harris, a boy of 14 years, who assisted his friend, Tom Shea, with only one leg, over a shaking spout. Two girls, who were dropped to the ground, sustained serious injuries, one, Marion Hayes, dying at a hospital tonight.

The teachers controlled the situation until the mishap at the front door. The Mother Superior herself sought out possible loiterers on the upper floors, and made certain that all the children left these floors before she did. Nobody was found above the first floor.

Sister Aldegon, who assisted the Mother Superior in clearing the second floor, dropped more than a score of children into the arms of men waiting to catch them. Other Sisters assisted in the same way, while heads of classes remained with their charges and, so far as was possible, directed them to safety.

Through the undertaker's shop, where in a back room were laid out the bodies taken from the fire, filed hundreds of persons tonight, both the morbidly curious and those who were looking for their dead. The bodies were badly charred so that the work of identification proceeded slowly.

Fire Laws Complied With.

Criticisms by citizens of the lack of fire escapes on the school building were met by statements from State and town officials that every requirement of law had been met. Deputy Chief George C. Neal of the State Police said that the loss of life "apparently was not due to any lack of fire precautions, but simply to the unfortunate place in which the fire started, almost under the front steps, and the accident which blocked the front door." He said that the school house could have been better protected against fire by fireproof doors and ceilings, but he regarded the building as it stood as complying with all laws.

The building was a brick structure of eleven rooms, nine of which were used as classrooms. Within it was finished entirely of wood, and the flames ran entirely through it, so that tonight only the outer walls were standing.

The fire spread with extreme rapidity. It swept through the three stories in less than five minutes. Angus McDonald of the State Police early advanced the theory that it originated in a closet near the stairway and was caused by a hot air explosion. Michael Dunn, who lives near the school, said he heard a muffled explosion in the school building just before it was enveloped in flames.

When the ruins had cooled sufficiently officials made their way for a few feet into the basement. They found that the steam boiler, which was reported to have exploded, was intact. Joseph Donahue, the engineer of the building, declared that the blaze could not have originated from the boiler. He said he banked his fire before he left it at 8 o'clock this morning.

Rushed for Wrong Exit.

Wide stairways at either end of the interior led down to the exits. Under fire-drill discipline the little ones were marched through constantly thickening clouds of smoke to the ground floor, where the leaders lost their heads. Instead of passing out at the rear exit, according to rule, and as they had been trained, they made a dash for the front door and became jammed in the vestibule. Meantime the fire had eaten its way upward from directly under the front entrance, and the vestibure, crowded with pupils, presently was enveloped in flames.

Catherine M. O'Connell, 13, was among the first to escape, but when she got outside and found that her two little brothers were missing she broke away from the crowd and ran back into the building. The brothers were afterward reported safe, but no trace of Catherine could be found after the fire had burned itself out.

Genevieve Phillips, one of those who escaped, said:

"There was no confusion, and everything went smoothly until we came to a point about half way down the stairs between the first and second floors. Looking down over the heads of the children we saw a terrible scene. The younger children from the first floor were piled up in front of the doorway. The Sisters were doing their best to get the children through the doorway.

"Many of the little ones were terror-stricken and crying at the top of their lungs. Some had fainted and were being dragged along in the crush. A few had fallen to the floor. Some of the children, most of them under seven years, were struggling to keep their schoolmates on their feet. The Sisters were working frantically to rescue those who had fallen, but the task was almost hopeless.

"A small cloud of smoke was drifting through the doorway over the heads of the struggling, hysterical children, and it seemed that the smoke was coming from the basement doorway. Many of us were able to go around the side of the throng at the doorway and into the school room at the side of the first floor hallway. From the window of this school room we jumped to the ground."

Distracted Parents Rush Police.

A large percentage of the pupils were children of foreign parentage. In the number were many of Irish or Italian descent. The first alarm brought a hundred distracted mothers to the school yard, where soon they were joined by other relatives of the pupils, until the building was surrounded by a great crowd of hysterical men and women, who rushed the police lines in a wild effort to reach their own. The police were powerless to stop the rush, but what they failed to do was accomplished presently by the flames, which, shooting from the windows of the building, held back the unhappy throng. The local firemen, unable to control the blaze, summoned aid from Salem, Danvers, and Marblehead, but this came too late.

Police and firemen bent their energies chiefly to pulling children from doors and windows. The Mother Superior dropped twenty-five of her charges from a window on the second floor, and they were caught in overcoats and blankets improvised as fire nets.

The building was erected a few years ago at a cost of about $100,000. In teaching the Mother Superior was assisted by fifteen other sisters.

BOSTON, Oct. 28.—When the absence of fire-escapes from St. John Parochial School at Peabody was called to the attention of the State Police, one of the officials said there was no law requiring the State authorities to order such equipment. The enforcement, it was said, lay entirely with the local authorities, and the only duty of the State Police was to see that the equipment, if ordered, was safe and adequate.

Ruins of Peabody School, Where 21 Children Perished.



The photographers give the front and rear view of the building, respectively. There were no fire escapes on the school. It was at the front door that the loss of life principally occurred. While the doors opened outward, the children, panic-stricken, piled up in the entrance, and the flames swept over them before all could be extricated.

LIKE COLLINGWOOD DISASTER.

Fire in Ohio School in 1908 Took 164 Lives—Doors Opened Inside.

The Lake View School at Collingwood, a suburb of Cleveland, Ohio, which on March 4, 1908, causing the death of 162 pupils and 2 teachers, is recalled by the disaster at Peabody, Mass. The Collingwood fire, as shown by a Coroner's investigation, was probably caused by a defect in the heating system.

Smoke in the basement was discovered by three little girls, who gave the alarm, and the janitor sounded the fire gong. A large number of children on the first floor, thinking it was the usual fire drill, filed out safely. The children on the second and top floors of the three-story structure became panic-stricken before their teachers could get them under control. They rushed down the stairway to the front doors, which opened inward and blocked their exit. Many were killed in the crush, and others were burned, while parents of the children, attracted from their homes by the smoke and flames, looked on in agony. Hospitals within a radius of two miles were filled with injured and dying.

DIVORCE CONUNDRUM.

Grows Out of the Marital Career of One Mr. Corbin.

In 1883 the Widow Blakeslee married Bachelor Corbin, and for fifteen years they lived happily together. Two children were the result of the union. Mr. Corbin failed to prosper in worldly affairs, and in 1908 Mrs. Corbin obtained a Connecticut divorce from him on the ground of desertion.

Two years later, in November, 1910, Mr. Corbin's father died and left his son the interest on $75,000 and an additional $75,000 if he married again. In 1912 he did marry again, but did not marry his divorcee. She is keeping a boarding house and objurgating her luck, and incidentally she is suing her former husband to have the divorce she obtained in 1908 set aside on the ground that no alimony was pecified in the decree.

Should she succeed, what will be the legal status of the second Mrs. Corbin?—Los Angeles Times.

FIRE IN SHIP AT A PIER.

Crew and Longshoremen Fight Blaze in Harrovian's Coal.

Fire was discovered yesterday afternoon among the soft coal on the British freighter Harrovian, commanded by Captain Jones, which is under charter to the French Line for Havre and is lying at Pier 84, at the foot of West Forty-fourth Street. The officials on duty last night said the fire was still smoldering in the hold of the ship, but they did not think it was of incendiary origin.

Men who came from the Harrovian appeared to have been warned not to talk, and the reporters were not allowed to go on the steamer with the aid of longshoremen from the pier fought the blaze and no alarm was turned in to the Fire Department up to midnight.

BOMB IN A TENEMENT.

Policeman Plucks Lighted Fuse—Fourth Attempt in Neighborhood.

Mrs. Catherine Cahill, janitress of the six-story tenement house at 697 First Avenue, heard something crackling in the hallway of the ground floor entrance late last night when she was making a tour of the house to put out the lights.

After opening the front door and seeing sparks flying from a large object in the hall, she ran screaming into the street. Policeman John Curtin of the West Thirty-fifth Street Station heard her and ran to the doorway, to which she breathlessly pointed.

There he found the spark of a lighted fuse burning very close to a large cylinder of metal. He plucked out the fuse when it had only a few seconds more to burn before it would have reached the top of the cylinder.

Inspector Owen Egan of the Bureau of Combustibles opened the cylinder at the West Thirty-fifth Street Station and said it contained a combination of chemicals which probably would cause a powerful explosion, but that an analysis would have to be made before the exact nature of the bomb could be ascertained.

This was the second bomb which has been placed in the building and the fourth found in the neighborhood within a year. The earlier one at the same house failed to explode. Six months ago a bomb exploded in the hallway of the adjoining building at 695 First Avenue, wrecking the entrance. Three weeks ago an unexploded dynamite bomb was found at 744 East Fortieth Street, which also adjoins the building where the bomb was placed last night.

Special to The New York Times.

HACKENSACK, N. J., Oct. 28.—Percy Richard Buttenheim of Haworth, a lawyer, with offices at 165 Broadway, New York, today instituted a suit in the Hackensack District Court to collect $5.33 from the New York Central Railroad. The plaintiff, who is his own counsel, says that on the night of Sept. 9 last, at about 10:15 o'clock, he asked the agent at the Cortlandt Street ferry what time the next boat left for Haworth, and was told "12 o'clock midnight." The lawyer took this boat, but found the train had gone fifteen minutes earlier. Auto, toll gate fee and telephone calls amounted to $5.33.

TAURUS FORCED TO QUIT.

Fishermen's Ship Cannot Comply with the Seaman's Act.

Characterizing the La Follette seamen's act as a piece of vicious legislation, Frederick A. Bishop, President of the Iron Steamboat Company of 17 Battery Place, announced last night that the excursion steamer Taurus, which has been carrying fishermen to the Fishing Banks since 1903, would go out of commission for the season on Nov. 3.

According to Mr. Bishop, the United States Steamboat Inspection Service at Washington ruled that the Taurus was a merchant vessel carrying passengers in the coastwise trade, and as such was subject to the provisions of the seamen's act.

"We steamboat men were told on March 20 last by Assistant Secretary Sweet in his office at Washington," said Mr. Bishop, "that a liberal construction would be put on the act. The Taurus, with fifteen watertight compartments, has to go out of commission because it is utterly impossible to place enough lifeboats aboard to make a license capacity sufficient to operate her at a profit, while motor boats without lifeboat equipment of any kind continue to carry paid passengers to the Fishing Banks. Since 1903 the Taurus has carried an average of 65,000 passengers a year, or a total of 780,000, without a single accident."

B. & O. WAREHOUSE BURNED.

Big Blaze in Baltimore Destroys Property Valued at $500,000.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 28.—The United States bonded warehouse on Piers 34 and 35 of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, at Locust Point, was destroyed by fire tonight. Records were destroyed, and estimates of the value of the contents of the warehouse varied between $300,000 and $400,000. The building and piers were valued at $150,000.

By hard work the firemen kept the flames from two grain elevators 200 feet away, which contained 2,000,000 bushels of grain. Most of the contents of the warehouse had come recently from London and Liverpool.

The fire is thought to have started from crossed wires in the warehouse.

Dinner to Warden Osborne.

Thomas Mott Osborne, Warden of Sing Sing Prison, was the guest of honor at a dinner given last evening by Judge William H. Wadhams of the Court of General Sessions at his home, 126 East Eightieth Street. Several Judges were guests.

1% Per MONTH ON PLEDGE OF PERSONAL PROPERTY

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Fourth Avenue, cor. 25th Street.
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Lexington Av., cor. 124th St.
Grand St., cor. Clinton St.
E. 72d St., bet. Lexington & 3d Avs.
East Houston St., cor. Essex St.

BRONX
Courtlandt Av., cor. 148th St.

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No man can afford to pass up this sale. NOW—buy your suit and overcoat for this Winter. The time, the place and the price!

The Greatest Tailoring Sale in New York's History!

We didn't gamble in Wall Street, but we played the woolen market. Woolens are also a war stock and have gone sky-high.

We have purchased for the past three months every desirable piece of goods that was offered to us by any manufacturer of reliability. Now we have 33,000 yards at prices that are easily 20 to 25 per cent. lower than these very same goods can be repurchased at this time.



Every yard of these fabrics is full Winter weight and standard dyed, so that you can positively be sure of their color, which is more than we or anyone else can guarantee for goods that will be made within the next six months.

Clemons
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Known for the past seventeen years for making high-class, perfect-fitting, custom-tailored clothes for New York's most critical dressers.

Three Big Stores
Broadway and 39th Street
6th Ave. and 24th Street
507 & 509 Sixth Ave., near 31st Street

This is the First National Woolen Stock Clearance Sale

$25 SUITS & OVERCOATS to Order $15

These Suits and Overcoats are tailored on the premises in our own workrooms under our personal supervision. They are fashioned to your order, to fit you perfectly, any model you want. They are clothes worthy of any man.

Don't fool yourself that this advertisement will appear every Friday or Saturday for the next few weeks. This is not that kind of a sale and we are not that kind of merchants. This is the sort of sale every man has dreamed about getting in on, but has never been able to find. Well, here it is at last. Now it's up to you. Come on, you men who live in Jersey, the Bronx, Westchester, Long Island, Staten Island, Brooklyn, and Manhattan.

$35 & $30 Suits and Overcoats To Order $19.50

Just simply wonderful—that's all. Nothing like them ever seen anywhere else for less than $35. Not even in good ready-made shops, and certainly not in reliable made-to-order places.

$45 & $40 Suits and Overcoats To Order $24.50

These are without a doubt the best clothes any man can make for any money. There is nothing like them at all in the ready-made market, and the high class Fifth Avenue tailors that you hear talked about will charge you their price of $75 and $80 for the same thing. That's how good THESE are.

Get Samples of These Goods in any one of our three big stores, compare them with any clothes offered in this town and we will prove a saving to you of at least $10 on your suit or overcoat.

Some sale this will be, but that does not mean that we won't be able to give every man the kind of personal attention he needs in a tailor shop. You will not be left at the mercy of any salesman or cutter. Every order will have our own best personal, individual attention. Your clothes will be tailored so that in style and appearance they will be the equal to anything at double their price.

Above all we guarantee you an absolutely perfect fit.

Mail Orders Promptly Filled

and given the same personal attention that you get when you come in person. Just write in and ask us to send you the fashion book and measuring form. There is such a tremendous number of patterns and so many kinds of material that we ask you to be sure to let us know about the style and kind of cloth you want. Otherwise we might send you 250 styles of brown when you might want 250 styles of blue. If you want checks, let us know. If you want stripes, please say so. If you want plain material, say so. Do this and you will help yourself and us as well.

$25 Ready-to-Wear Overcoats $15

THIS MEANS YOUR OVERCOAT AT WHOLESALE PRICE. Made in our own workrooms by our own custom tailors, just to keep the full force going all Summer during the hot weather. These coats are tailored from high-class custom fabrics and satin-lined. All models, all sizes; lots of them exclusive in design and style, box coats and fitted coats, identical with the same coats you buy anywhere else for $25. Here $15.

Stores open Saturday and Monday mornings at 7:30 to accommodate business men who want to drop in before going to their offices. Open Saturday evening until 11, Friday evening and Monday evening until 9 P. M.

Clemons
The Tailor

Three Big Stores
Broadway and 39th Street
6th Avenue and 24th Street
507 & 509 6th Ave., near 31st St.

MANY New Yorkers want rubber heels already put on new shoes.

You can now get any of our men's and women's shoes, including the latest Fall styles, with O'Sullivan's Heels of new live rubber attached.

O'Sullivan's always give the best satisfaction.

O'Sullivan's Heels absorb the shocks from continually pounding on hard walks and pavements and prevent nervous breakdowns.

WALKOVER SHOES

Eleven Stores around New York

NEW YORK: 179 Broadway, 1175 Broadway, 1439 Broadway, 144 Bowery, 252 West 125th St., 557 Melrose Ave.
BROOKLYN: 565 Fulton St., 1355 Broadway.
YONKERS: 9 N. Broadway.
NEWARK: 795 Broad Street.
PATERSON: 181 Market St.

O'GORMAN OPPOSES NEW CONSTITUTION

New York Senator Will Vote For Woman Suffrage as a State Question.

NOT A NATIONAL PROBLEM

Says New Organic Law Is a Partisan Instrument, Undemocratic and Autocratic.

United States Senator James A. O'Gorman yesterday declared against the proposed Constitution and in favor of woman suffrage. He said he opposed the Constitution because of its denial of fair representation to the voters of New York City, and he compared the complaint of the metropolis to that of the women in their plea for the right of equality of citizenship.

The Senator also attacked the proposed Constitution as a partisan measure and a document framed in denial of the principles of democratic government, calling it an experiment in despotism. He said:

"I am opposed to the proposed Constitution and hope to see it defeated. I shall vote against it chiefly because of the injustice inflicted upon New York City in denying it fair and equal representation in the State Legislature. A large part of our citizens are practically disfranchised and this utterly indefensible discrimination should not be tolerated by a people who believe in the equality of citizenship.

"We hear much of excessive taxation these days, but most of it is due to mandatory laws enacted by the Legislature at Albany, where New York City is unable to make an effectual protest. It is said that the Constitution makes ample provision for home rule, but the very charter that the citizens of New York may adopt can be rejected by the Legislature, which will be dominated by members who have no immediate concern with the city, are ignorant of its needs or conditions and bear none of its burdens.

"Partisan," Senator Cries.

"The proposed Constitution is a partisan instrument. Notwithstanding the former protestations of non-partisanship, appeals are now being made openly to the passion and prejudice of partisanship to save it from the repudiation that awaits it next Tuesday. In such a situation all citizens who place the public welfare above partisanship should unite in securing its defeat. It is not enough to say that the Constitution contains some good provisions. All of its provisions should be good. The people of a great State should not be asked to adopt a Constitution that is confessedly bad in spots. We should not be required to balance its virtues against its vices. A Constitution freed from partisan impulses would have imposed no such difficulty upon the electorate.

"Moreover, the entire revision betrays a want of confidence in the principle of representative government as heretofore applied in the State and in the Nation. It is undemocratic. It is autocratic. The executive and the legislative branches of the government are no longer to be independent of each other. The executive is now to become supreme. The Legislature is to become dependent. Its powers are to be emasculated. Its functions in part are to be transferred to the Executive. It is clear that the legislative branch of our State Government has incurred the distrust of those whose influence in the convention was potential.

'A despotism if benevolent may have its advantages, but it is a mistake to experiment with such a system in this country. The people will have none of it. They have made great progress under our present form of government, and their advance will not be checked if they reject the new system which offers so little for commendation and so much for condemnation. I shall not repeat in detail the objections which have been presented to the public so frequently.

Apportionment Gravest Fault.

"To me its gravest fault is in the plan of apportionment. I shall never vote for a Constitution whose framers deliberately provide for the disfranchisement of citizens of the State. That strikes at the very root of free government, and I believe that a great majority of the fair-minded and patriotic citizens of the State, without partisan bias, or local interest, will condemn at the polls the work of a convention that for political reasons lends itself to the subversion of the fundamental principles of representative government.

"Smarting under the sense of injustice inflicted by the Constitutional Convention in the disfranchisement of citizens in this city, my sympathies go out to the women of the State who are complaining of the same denial of justice. Both complaints are based upon the violation of the principle of equality of citizenship upon which our fundamental structure rests, and without which representative government cannot endure.

"While adhering to my views, previously expressed, that woman suffrage is a state and not a national problem—that it is a question that each State must settle for itself—I shall vote for the woman suffrage amendment."

SEABURY FEARS THE SOURCE.

Judge Says Corporation Lawyers Made Constitution.

Rabbi Stephen S. Wise wrote to Justice Samuel Seabury of the Court of Appeals for his opinion of the proposed Constitution. In his reply the Judge said that he regarded the Constitution as detrimental to the rights of the citizens of the State. He described the judiciary article as the "work of a little coterie of corporation lawyers."

"The source from which this proposed Constitution emanates does not inspire confidence," said Judge Seabury. 'While this does not justify one in voting against it if the Constitution itself was meritorious, it overcomes any presumption that might otherwise be indulged in in its favor. The convention was controlled by a small coterie of corporation lawyers from both the great political parties. They did their work under the leadership of Elihu Root. The ability of the gentlemen who controlled its action is unquestioned, but personally I feel that they represent reaction rather than progress."

Rabbi Wise yesterday issued a statement on the Constitution in which he said:

"I protest against this stealing of the Commonwealth. It is infinitely more important than the stealing of a little money from the State Treasury. It must be prevented, just as the theft of the money would be.

"The new Constitution is undemocratic. Mr. Root doesn't know what democracy is. If he does, he is afraid of it. Why has the cause of good government made such slow and halting progress in the last generation in American cities? Because the people rightly distrust the men who profess to stand in the foreground of the so-called battle for good government."

PRAISES JUDICIARY ARTICLE.

Job E. Hedges Says It Is a Direct Answer to Critics.

Job E. Hedges yesterday told why he will vote for the proposed Constitution next Tuesday.

"The most direct answer that the proposed Constitution makes to previous criticisms of State affairs is the judiciary article," he said. "For the first time in many years it will be possible for the average citizen, learned or unlearned, rich or poor, to define just where he stands in the enforcement of a right. The reason for this will be that court procedure will be practically entirely in the hands of the Courts and the Legislature must keep its hands off for five years at least."

"Argument for the budget has been made so frequently and so clearly and has had so little objection made to it as a specific article that nothing more need be said in its favor except that it will save enough in the avoidance of unnecessary interest charges to pay probably a third of the administrative expenses of the State. In other words, it would save enough to more than meet the direct tax provided by the last Legislature.

"The provision for printing the records of the Legislature will go far toward resting the vocal cords of many of the members of the Legislature and prevent the exposure to their constituents of mental conditions that were not made apparent at the time of election.

"The concentrating of authority in the hands of the Governor will prevent an executive from trying to make a burnt offering of others to excuse his own incompetency and to cover up his own mental and moral lack of stamina.

"Much of the opposition to the proposed Constitution comes from men who have not read it and from men who have voted for most of its provisions.

"The proposition of the short ballot has been advocated by both parties. That proposition is now opposed by the Democrats who voted for it. There is no reason why the Governor should not preside in the office to which he is elected and be the leader of his own party, without destroying the efficiency of that party as a militant organization. The best the Constitution can do, or the statutes, is to limit the power for evil of the man without morals, give an extra chance to the man with morals and mentality, and trust to the grinding effect of human experience to turn out desirable officials."

REPUBLICANS FEAR TAMMANY.

See Plan to Defeat Constitution and Hold New Convention.

The Republican State Committee issued a statement last night explaining just why Tammany wants the proposed Constitution defeated. If it is defeated this year, Tammany expects the people to vote next year on the proposition of holding another convention in 1917, the statement says. The reasons Tammany expects to profit by another convention are set forth as follows:

First—In order to force personal registration upon the rural voters, as she tried to do in 1913, when she controlled the Legislature and passed an act for that purpose which the courts held unconstitutional. The present revised Constitution continues the protection of the rural voter against personal registration. She wishes to change it.

Second—In order to apportion the State according to population instead of citizenship. Our present apportionment is based upon citizenship. New York City contains hundreds of thousands of aliens, who are not naturalized. Tammany's representatives in the convention last Summer urged that the apportionment should be changed so as to rest upon population. This would go far toward giving New York City control of the Legislature. The convention last Summer defeated her effort. That is another reason why she wants another change.

Third—In order to establish Assembly districts without regard to county lines. Her representatives urged this last Summer in the convention. They were defeated. Her orators clamored for it last Friday. If she succeeds, she will break down county lines throughout the State, and New York City would soon absolutely dominate the Assembly.

Fourth—In order to wipe out the present provisions of the Constitution, which provide that New York, Bronx, and Kings Counties shall not elect more than half the Senate. She tried for this last Summer. She was beaten. She clamors for it now. Do the voters up-State wish the Senate to be controlled by those counties? If so, the surest way to accomplish it is to defeat the new Constitution which protects them against it.

The statement adds that the Republican State Committee believes that the up-State voters, without regard to party, are strongly opposed to having Questions 1 and 2 struck out of the Constitution.

"The voter," the statement adds, "should vote 'Yes' on these two questions in any event. To vote 'No' on those questions is to vote against the Constitution, and to thus imperil all the provisions which protect this State from complete Tammany domination."

TROOPS DUE TODAY ON ARIZONA BORDER

Funston Told to Use All the Forces He Needs to Protect American Territory.

VILLA PROTEST REPORTED

Passage of Carranza Troops Through the United States Its Subject—Douglas Awaits Mexican Battle.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—The Seventh and Twentieth Infantry from El Paso and Batteries C and D of the Sixth Field Artillery from Nogales should arrive at Douglas, Ariz., tomorrow morning. A squadron of the Tenth Cavalry from Fort Huachuca has been ordered to Naco for the purpose of watching the western flank of Douglas to prevent any passage over on this side of the line.

Major General Frederick Funston, commanding the American Army forces on the border, has carte blanche to distribute troops along the border, and Secretary Garrison will send any additional troops he may need. Unless a call is made no more troops will be sent to the border. The position of Secretary Garrison is that General Funston is the best advised official of the Federal Government as to the army requirements there and that no additional troops should be sent unless sought by General Funston, who understands that he will be supplied with all the forces he needs.

Arrangements have been completed for the passage of Carranza de facto Government troops from Piedras Negras and Nuevo Laredo to Agua Prieta through American territory. Troops are going through under an American guard. Information was received by the War Department today that General Villa intended to attack Agua Prieta.

Unofficial advices reached here today that the Villa Governor of Sonora had telegraphed a protest to the Washington Government against the passage of Carranza troops across American soil. No protest had been received tonight, but officials said one would cause no surprise. Since the recognition of the Carranza party as the de facto Government of Mexico, however, the Villa forces are viewed only as outlaws against that Government, and such a complaint would be vain.

The State Department was informed today that the Villa Governor of Sonora had stated that he and Prefect Legaspi of Cananea would continue to exert every effort to protect American lives.

The department's latest advices with reference to Mexico City indicate that train service with Vera Cruz is uninterrupted and that efforts are being made to extend train service from Mexico City in various directions. The department has a report stating that the press of Vera Cruz a few days ago stated that many Conventionist officers and troops had surrendered to the de facto Government and asked amnesty.

Secretary Lansing was advised that on account of the impossibility of receiving railway shipments of fuel, the American copper mines at Cananea had ceased operations, and that practically all Americans, as well as many Mexicans, were leaving Cananea for Arizona. According to reports from the border, conditions at Nogales are unsettled.

RECOGNIZED BY SALVADOR.

Carranza Can Now Have Cargo of Arms Interned There.

Special to The New York Times.

TORREON, Oct. 28.—The Republic of Salvador has recognized General Carranza.

This means the return of a shipload of arms and ammunition now at Acajutla, Salvador. The ship was seized at Salina Cruz by Federals under Huerta, and taken to Salvador, where the Government ordered the ship interned until the end of the revolution in Mexico.

COLLEGE VOTERS ACCUSED.

Fifty-one Registration Summonses at St. John's Under New Law.

Fifty-one summonses were handed to the Rev. John C. Moore, rector of St. John's Roman Catholic College at Willoughby and Lewis Avenues, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon, requiring Father Moore himself, other members of the Faculty, employes of the college, and students who are preparing for the priesthood to appear before Magistrate Reynolds in the Gates Avenue Police Court to answer charges of violating the registration law of 1915.

This is the most extensive effort which has been made here to apply the new law affecting all students who dwell in buildings belonging to institutions of learning which they attend. Michael Stern, a deputy of the office of the State Attorney General, said that, in asking for the summonses for the fifty-one men registered from St. John's College he had taken a list of names furnished to him by the Superintendent of Elections. They were gathered by one of a large number of deputies employed in this city to investigate cases where a large number of names appear registered from the same address.

Mr. Stern said he did not know that the names on the list included those of the rector, other members of the Faculty, and priests, but that no mistake had been made in serving those summonses, as the new law required that men in their positions should file affidavits showing that the institution where they were employed was also their home.

The charge against the fifty-one names in the summonses is a violation of Section 163 of the election laws of 1915, which holds, among other things, that legal residence is not gained or lost in the case of students who take up temporary residence in seminaries while studying. Mr. Stern said that ths would apply to students living on property belonging to the institution which they attended, but not to students who lived in private rooms or homes. Under this construction of the new law, many students of Columbia and other universities and colleges who live in school buildings and have been challenged unsuccessfully in the past, may be challenged this year on stronger grounds.

PINCHOT OPPOSES IT.

Says Constitution Would Let Interests Control Forest Reserves.

Gifford Pinchot, former Chief of the Federal Bureau of Forestry, was asked by the Committee Opposed to the Adoption of the Constitution for his opinion on the conservation article of the proposed Constitution. In his reply, made public yesterday, Mr. Pinchot said that the article in question was bad.

"The proposed reorganization of the Conservation Commission into a board of nine unpaid members, one from each judicial district, is thoroughly bad," he said. "Nine unpaid men will be very apt to represent nine special interests which can afford to pay them, or else to neglect their work. The provision which gives the impression that it will keep representatives of the lumber and water-power interests off the commission will, in fact, do nothing of the kind. The proposed selection of one man from each of the nine judicial districts of the State is ideally suited to political manipulation and ideally unsuited to the effective handling of the conservation interests of the State. It amounts to forcing the conservation interests of the State into politics. The new Constitution leaves the larger part of the Adirondack and Catskill forests open to indiscriminate destruction, because it contains no provisions for regulating cutting on private lands."

TARIFF OUT OF POLITICS.

Goal of the Administration, McAdoo Tells His Montana Hosts.

HELENA, Mont., Oct. 28.—Efforts of the Administration at Washington to prevent certain fundamental questions, such as the tariff, from being battledore and shuttlecock of party politics were discussed here today by William G. McAdoo, Secretary of the Treasury, at a breakfast tendered him by State officials and other citizens of Montana.

"We are trying," said Mr. McAdoo, "to take certain fundamental questions out of politics so that they may not be party questions in the future as they have been in the past. Among them is the tariff.

"Politicians have gone up and down the country," he continued, "telling us that their particular party could bring prosperity. First, it was the Republicans, then the Democrats. The politicians have been playing this game of see-saw to get offices, but their predictions and promises are all bunk. We have not had any real prosperity in the United States for ten years, because our business outgrew the clumsy financial system, which we had been talking about correcting for thirty years, but which we did not get to until President Wilson insisted on Congress taking it up as soon as the tariff bill was out of the way."

The infallible test of the value of the measure to the general public, he said, was to have it called "socialistic" by some special interest.

LABOR INDORSES PERKINS.

Union Men Speak at Cooper Union Mass Meeting.

A non-partisan mass-meeting of members of trade and labor unions to indorse Charles A. Perkins for District Attorney was held in Cooper Union last night. The auditorium was not filled. William Stokes presided and the speakers were William Bramble of the Machinists' Union, Hiram Green and George Lane of the Waiters' Union.

"We working men have indorsed Mr. Perkins because he has made good; because he has proved himself the District Attorney of all the people," said Mr. Stokes, "the poor man and the working man as well as the rich and those without occupation. Mr. Moss had the chance to come out and declare himself but he failed to do so, and we working men are going to take matters into our own hands and support Mr. Perkins, who represents us all fair, justly and well, without regard to labor or political leaders. We shall support him, no matter what our particular political party may be.

A resolution was adopted indorsing Mr. Perkins.

Two men in the audience interrupted the meeting to speak against Mr. Perkins. When they had finished Mr. Stokes said:

"Good. You have done exactly what I thought you would do—hung yourselves. What you say only confirms our confidence in Mr. Perkins."

HOW TO LIMIT HEIGHT EXPLAINED BY SURGEON

Dr. Harvey Cushing Would Regulate Growth by Cutting Pituitary Gland.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Oct. 28.—Large clinics were held today in the leading hospitals here in connection with the annual meeting of the Clinical Congress of Surgeons.

A system by which he asserted the height of persons could be controlled by an operation on the pituitary body, a little gland situated in the very centre of the head, was shown at the Peter Brent Brigham Hospital by Dr. Harvey Cushing, who told the surgeons that over-activity of this gland was the cause of gigantism and that its partial removal would prevent the continuance of this disease.

At the Massachusetts General Hospital Dr. R. H. Miller demonstrated an improved treatment for lockjaw, which had reduced the mortality from that disease nearly 9 per cent. Dr. Miller used a combination of tetanus serum, epsom salts and carbolic acid.

A bloodless operation in the correction of club foot by Dr. E. W. Fiske at the same hospital was attended with great interest.

At the regular meeting today in the Copley Plaza Dr. Edward Reynolds reported for the Committee on Cancer, speaking, in fact, for the American Society for the Control of Cancer. He said that the public was now thoroughly awake to the dire results of cancer, and that the society which he represented would continue to keep the public informed.

The question of "hospital efficiency" was the subject of reports and addresses by Dr. E. A. Codman of Boston, Dr. J. A. Hornsby of Chicago, and others:

"We are trying to have hospitals agree on a standard based upon end-results," said Dr. Codman. "The Massachusetts General Hospital, for instance, has progressed so far in this direction that not only is careful record kept of the sequence of an operation, but the operating surgeon records his opinion of the diagnosis and after-care as well as the operation, and if he made what he considers mistakes, he says so. This plan makes everything open and above-board, and leads to efficiency."

Dr. Hornsby condemned the one-man hospital.

On motion of Dr. John W. Long of Greensboro, N. C., the congress adopted a resolution on first aid to the injured, providing for the appointment of a committee of five members to investigate conditions through sub-committees and report to the Committee on Standardization in Washington.

The following officers were elected: President, Fred B. Lund, Boston; First Vice President, Jasper Halpenny, Winipeg; Second Vice President, S. M. D. Clark, New Orleans; General Secretary, Franklin H. Martin, Chicago; Treasurer, Allen B. Kanavel, Chicago; General Manager, A. D. Ballou.

Next year's congress will be held at Philadelphia.

BLOOMINGDALE'S.



Variety in FOX FURS

The *variety* of our Fox Furs is second in interest only to the wonderful *beauty* of the Furs.

There are Blue Fox (natural blue or dyed blue), Red Fox, Taupe Fox, Black, Cross, White and the new Poiree-Brown Fox.

Red Fox fur sets are from $19.75 to $52.50; separate scarfs from $6.95 to $42.50.

Prices are Bloomingdale prices—*the lowest for real worth.*

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Monroe Clothes are profit-sharing clothes—and you share at once. We sell in our Upstairs Shops—Guaranteed $25 Clothes at $15—and agree to refund your money if you decide you haven't saved $10—Fair enough?

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TAKE ELEVATOR AND SAVE $10.

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Quickly Soothed by Cuticura. Nothing Better. Trial Free.

Especially when preceded by a hot bath with Cuticura Soap. Many comforting things these fragrant supercreamy emollients may do for the skin.

Sample of each free by mail. Address postcard, Cuticura, Dept. 5, Boston. Sold throughout the world.

WAR RECORD IN PICTURES.

Beautifully printed pictures on fine paper in The New York Times Mid-Week Pictorial. Illustrated record of the great war. 10 cents a copy—$5.00 a year. Bound volume of 10 copies by mail for one dollar. Times Square, New York. —Advt.



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THE BEST PLACE TO BUY YOUR PIANO

Famous pianos of *highest musical excellence*, perfect in every quality the musician demands.

Very liberal charge terms to all purchasers. A first payment as low as *eight dollars* secures delivery of an instrument.

You are cordially invited to see and try these great pianos, on display here in great variety of models

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Prices from $285.00

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GREENHUT'S "THE BIG STORE" Meet me at the Fountain
BOTH SIDES SIXTH AVE. 18TH TO 19TH STREET

50 S.H. Green Trading Stamps FREE Today with Purchases of $1 or more. Present Coupon.

THIS COUPON GOOD TODAY

Cut out this coupon. It is good for 50 (FIFTY) S.H. Green Trading Stamps FREE with purchases of $1 or more Today, Friday, Oct. 29.
These 50 FREE Stamps are of the same kind as those which you would ordinarily obtain with your purchases.
N. Y. T., 10-29-15. Greenhut's. 93

TODAY'S THE DAY!

$10

IS THE PRICE
on Fine Suits, Overcoats and Raincoats

A Collection of Garments Such As Has Never Been Shown for a $10 Bill—

Priced Originally to $20, These Are Values That Are Unapproachable

THE SUITS come in every size for men and youths. They embrace every pattern and every fabric popular this season. There are BLUE SERGES, FANCY MIXTURES, STRIPES, CHECKS AND PLAIDS INCLUDED. All are smartly cut and all in the height of the present style.

THE OVERCOATS comprise: SEMI-FORM FITTING STYLES, LOOSE BACK OVERCOATS, SINGLE BREASTED OVERCOATS, "BAL-MA-RUE" OVERCOATS in both swagger and staple styles. Plain grays, plain blues, fancy mixed materials; browns, grays and blues.

THE RAINCOATS are in double texture guaranteed materials; all are guaranteed for reliable and satisfactory wear and are made of guaranteed materials. To buy these Raincoats even at wholesale today, you would have to pay more than we ask at retail. All sizes.

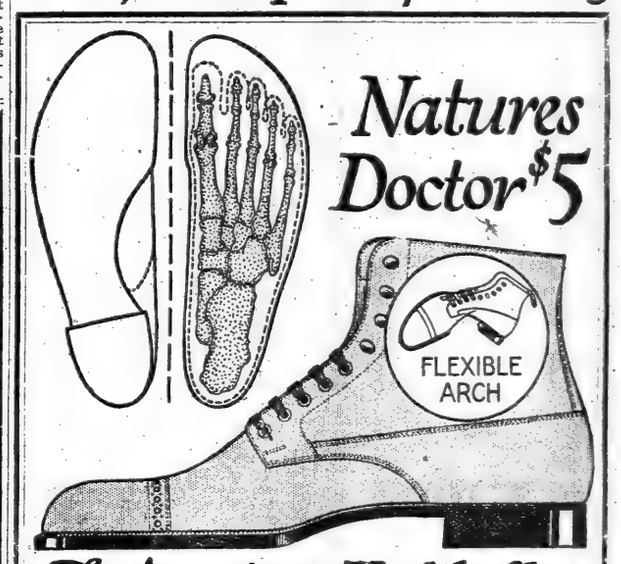
KINGLY TROUSERS; sizes 28 to 56 . . . at $2.95 Trousers for business and dress wear are included in scores of good patterns. Every pair sewn with Belding Bros. cable cord silk; guaranteed not to rip.



Notice to Charge Customers
All charge purchases made today and Saturday will be entered on bills rendered December first.

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REGAL
60 Styles at $4—16 Specials at $5



Natures Doctor $5

The American Health Shoe

A STYLISH, muscle action health boot built on approved anatomical lines that give tired feet, twisted bones and five toes a chance to live, breathe and grow as Nature intended.

Heel. The last is designed to maintain proper balance and throw weight of body on the bony structure on the outside of the foot. Snug heel seat prevents throwing undue weight forward on transverse arch.

Flexible Shank. (No steel stiffening.) Allows the foot all the spring and resilience of action Nature intended to strengthen the muscles that support the arch.

Corset Grip Instep Support. The last is whittled out under the arch while the insole and outsole are cut in deeply at the shank and the uppers are fitted with "right and left" patterns so the shoe hugs tightly on the instep and a corset grip is produced. When laced over the instep it acts like a bandage for the weak arch, assists in proper distribution of weight and affords a support until the muscles acquire normal strength.

Toe Freedom. Secured by a last built on straight lines on *inside* from toe to heel. Comfortable swing on *outside* to allow toes to expand under pressure.

Embodying every essential feature specified by leading surgeons to maintain normal feet and cure incipient cases of fallen arch.

FOOT COMFORT WEEK

You are cordially invited to visit our Foot Comfort Service Department. This week there will be an expert foot specialist in attendance at all Regal Stores to make free examination and give expert advice on any annoyance, discomfort or pain of the feet. There will be absolutely no charge and this inaugurates the opening of Foot Comfort service in all Regal Stores.

REGAL SHOE COMPANY
Twenty Stores in Greater New York

MANHATTAN		BROOKLYN	
*175 Broadway	**40 W. 34th St.	*301 Broadway	357 Fulton St.
Broadway at Duane	Nassau at Ann	**1049 Broadway	**512 Fulton St.
Broadway at Spring	*6th Ave. at 21st St.	*1375 Broadway	**466 Fifth Ave.
*Broadway at 10th	*14th St. at 3d Ave.	NEWARK N. J.	JERSEY CITY
*Broadway at 27th	**125th St. at 7th Ave.	**825 Broad St.	**108 Newark Ave.
*Broadway at 57th	**2929 3rd Ave.		

*Shows stores selling women's shoes. **Shows stores selling both women's and children's shoes.
All stores sell men's shoes.

$1,600,000 WAS GIVEN TO THE RED CROSS

New York County Chapter, in Annual Meeting, Hears of Year's Work.

DR. R. P. STRONG SPEAKS

Tells of Typhus in Serbia—Country Still in Great Need of Medical Men.

The annual meeting of the New York County Chapter of the American Red Cross was held in the Astor Gallery of the Waldorf-Astoria yesterday afternoon. The hall was packed, and those who spoke were Dr. Richard P. Strong of the Medical Faculty of Harvard University, who was head of the American Sanitary Commission that freed Serbia of the typhus scourge, and whose speech yesterday was his first since his return to the United States two weeks ago. Mrs. William Kinnicutt Draper, the Secretary of the Chapter; Miss Jane Delano of the national organization, and Jacob H. Schiff, the Treasurer of the New York Chapter, also spoke. Robert W. de Forest, Chairman of the organization in this county, presided.

In his speech Dr. Strong paid a tribute to Lady Ralph Paget, who was herself a typhus victim, and who, according to cabled reports, was taken prisoner by the Bulgars a few days ago. He gave in brief detail the main points that he will cover in his report concerning the terrible conditions that he and those associated with him had to overcome during the weeks that they were battling with typhus and other diseases in the unhappy little Balkan country. Mrs. Draper's talk was the story of the activities of the New York Chapter since the outbreak of the European war, while Miss Delano, who is the national head of the nursing division of the Red Cross, told in part the story of the work done in European military hospitals by the American Red Cross nurses. Mr. Schiff's speech was a brief report dealing with the financial affairs of the Chapter.

$1,600,000 to the Red Cross.

Mrs. Draper said the war contributions to the American Red Cross have totaled, since the fund was started in September, 1914, about $1,600,00, and that of this amount $332,370.89 was contributed through the New York Chapter. All supplies have been handled and shipped from New York, she said.

"We wish," said Mrs. Draper, "it were possible to speak in detail of what is being accomplished by the chapters of the Red Cross and the many committees and individuals who are shipping through the Red Cross; but it would seem ungracious to mention special contributions, considering what is being done all over the country. The donated supplies—consisting of all kinds of medical and surgical supplies, as well as hospital garments, bedding, surgical dressings, knitted socks, mufflers, &c., are so beautifully made and of such splendid quality that they reflect great credit on the donors, and make us proud of the work for relief being done by Americans. Here one sees beside these donated stores large quantities of supplies—such as absorbent cotton, surgical gauze, bandages, &c., purchased by the American Red Cross with the money donated to the war relief fund.

"Since Sept. 7, 1914, there have been 140 shipments, representing a value of $850,922.81. One shipment has been made to the Armenians in Russia valued at $1,961.35; fourteen were made to Austria, $91,089.84; thirteen to Belgium, $61,079.50; one to Bulgaria, $3,391.40; nineteen to England, $106,968.28; thirty-four to France, $116,280.96; twelve to Germany, $120,195.37; five to Holland, $39,084.50; five to Italy, $19,679.07; three to Montenegro, $15,525.85; one to Poland, $7,200; eleven to Russia, $99,347.51; eighteen to Serbia, $134,-111.16, and three to Turkey, $14,489.82.

"The combined weight of these shipments has exceeded 3,500,000 pounds.

Miles of Surgical Gauze.

"Among the larger items of these shipments stand out strikingly the following:

Anaesthetics, 49,789 pounds.
Antiseptic tablets, 1,150,000.
Bandages, 221,423 pounds, or 2,162,689 bandages.
Cigarettes, 10,375,750.
Clothing for refugees, 821,804 pieces.
Cotton, 922,677 pounds.
Hospital garments, 341,531.
Hospital linen, 61,848 pieces.
Motor trucks and ambulances, 38.
Supplies for Sanitary Commission, 5,506 cases, including 358,983 pounds sulphur.
Surgical dressings, 7,798,941.
Surgical gauze, 1,701,705 yards, (967 miles.)

"Through a member of our Executive Committee, W. W. Jefferies, practically all of the steamship lines give free transportation for our supplies. These supplies are all consigned to the American Consul at the port of delivery, and through these Consuls safe transshipment of these supplies is secured."

Mrs. Draper referred in detail to the personnel sent to Europe, the activities of friends of the Red Cross in New York and elsewhere, among them Mrs. Mitchel, wife of the Mayor; Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Mrs. Leonard Wood, and Mrs. Belmont Tiffany, and of the need of greatly increased membership in this city.

"The Chapter," Mrs. Draper said in conclusion, "also desires to sound the note of 'preparedness'—preparedness for the responsibilities which the Red Cross will be called upon to assume if our country is ever called upon for war. The American Red Cross is the only volunteer society now authorized by our Government to render aid to its land and naval forces in time of war. Any other society desiring to render similar assistance can do so only through the American Red Cross.

Preparedness at Home.

"A detailed program of activity for the Red Cross was prepared by the Surgeon General of the War Department in 1912, which is known as Circular 8. For those who desire to work for home preparedness a full opportunity will be given. A complete list of hospital supplies and garments, as authorized by the War Department, has been prepared, and other plans will be carried out as directed by the national office."

Dr. Strong in his speech described the typhus epidemic that raged for so many months in Serbia as the worst of modern times and estimated the number of deaths in Serbia, due to that disease, at about 150,000. The disease was brought into the country, he said, by the Austrian prisoners and by them communicated to the Serbian population. The country weakened by war, was not prepared to cope with the disease and for a time, he said, the disease "raged almost at will," among its victims being a majority of the physicians of the country. In April, he added, the number of new cases averaged a daily toll of about 9,000 persons.

Such was the situation when the American Red Cross Sanitary Commission, of which Dr. Strong was the head, arrived in Serbia late last Spring. The American found the country in a complete state of demoralization as a result of the disease. So many efficient officials had succumbed, he added, that the survivors became discouraged and at times "remained gloomily at home rather than go to their offices."

The first thing done on arrival in Serbia was the internationalization of the sanitary work, the internation commission being made up of British, French, Russian, and American members. The country was divided into fourteen districts, the French, Russian, and British taking charge of seven and the Americans the other seven. Then began the battle that ended in the complete eradication of the disease, an achievement that sanitary experts have pronounced one of the most remarkable in the history of sanitation.

Told of Cleaning Up Serbia.

Dr. Strong told the story in detail of the "clean-up" of the country from end to end, and when the typhus was under control the doctors took advantage of the opportunity to vaccinate the people against cholera, which was prevalent in various parts of the country. Vaccination against cholera was made compulsory by the Government of Serbia.

"On one occasion," said Dr. Strong "one of our vaccinating parties under Dr. Mendelssohn was fired upon while vaccinating the people along the Bulgarian frontier."

The cooperation between the British, French, Russians, and Americans, said Dr. Strong, was complete and cordial throughout the campaign. Of the British he said he desired to especially mention Lady Paget, Sir Ralph Paget, her husband, and Sir Thomas Lipton. The only hospital in Serbia that can compare with that organized and supervised by Lady Paget, he said, was the American Red Cross Hospital at Belgrade under Dr. Ryan.

In conclusion, Dr. Strong said:

"Serbia is still in great need of medical men. If fighting is resumed she will not have a sufficient number of physicians, surgeons, and nurses to care properly for her wounded alone. As relapsing fever and typhus are endemic in the Balkan States, the situation must be watched, and any outbreak of these diseases must be met by prompt and efficient measures to prevent another epidemic. Therefore physicians will find plenty of relief work to do in Serbia this Winter. Those going, however, should be aware of the fact that there are no comforts or luxuries in Serbia and should go with the missionary spirit."

Czar Visited Americans.

Miss Delano told of the work of the American nurses and among other incidents told of the visit of the Czar to the Americans on duty at Kleff. Kind and courteous and generous was the description the American nurses wrote home concerning the ruler of the Russians. She told also of how Dr. Ryan had gone out from Belgrade following its first evacuation and told the Austrians that the only people left in the city were the sick and wounded under the care of the American Red Cross units. Thereupon, she said, the Austrians entered the city peacefully and conducted themselves in a way that would have done credit to the soldiers of any nation.

FIGHT THE MOON BILL.

Railroads Say It Gives Too Much Power to Postmaster General.

The Committee on Railway Mail Pay, representing railroads operating 90 per cent. of the mileage of this country, yesterday announced that these 264 railroads, with a total of 218,000 miles, have joined in a protest to Congress and to the public against renewal of the efforts to effect the passage of the Moon Railway Mail Pay bill.

This measure was introduced in the last Congress and failed to pass, and the Postmaster General has announced that it will be reintroduced when Congress opens in December. Under the Moon plan the Postmaster General would be authorized to establish the "Space Plan" of payment, whereby a railroad would be paid no more for hauling a whole carload of mail than for a partial carload. In their protest the railroads say that the Moon bill would empower the Postmaster General to make the rates for carrying the mails, with the only limitation that he could not exceed certain sums. On the other hand, he could reduce the rates with no restraint but his personal discretion.

Further, the Moon bill would compel every railroad to carry the mails at the rates made by the Postmaster General, under penalty of a daily fine of $5,000 for each refusal. The railroads contend that the highest rates permitted by the bill would be unjustly low, because they would be less than the receipts from passenger carrying, which the Interstate Commerce Commission has decided are unremunerative. They also say that the Moon bill delegates legislative power to the Postmaster General, and would bring the railway mail pay problem into politics. They say that the problem ought to be settled on a business basis, and direct attention to the fact that Chairman Moon of the Post Office Committee of the House of Representatives in asking support for his bill declared it to be a proposal of the Post Office Department.

SWEAR OFF 98 PER CENT.

Tentative Assessment of $38,899,600 Shrinks to $693,350.

Commissioners in the Manhattan Tax office yesterday made 420 personal property examinations on a total tentative assessment of $38,899,600. Of the total examined, only seventy-four were held for a final assessment of $693,350. Twenty-four of those examined were exempted owing to non-residence and two were reported dead.

Since the books were opened 5,159 persons have been examined on a tentative personal assessment of $435,507,700. Of the number, 558 were held for a final assessment of $6,259,941.

Davenport Defends Constitution.

Frederick M. Davenport, Republican State Senator under Governor Hughes and Progressive candidate for Governor in 1914, issued a statement last night defending the proposed Constitution. One of the most important steps taken by the convention in the direction of substantial improvement, said Mr. Davenport, is the plan fora shortened ballot.

ENO LEFT $2,930,000 IN PUBLIC BEQUESTS

Mechanics and Tradesmen Society Gets $1,800,000; Two Museums, $250,000 Each.

HEIRS MUST STAY CITIZENS

Minor Kinsman Forfeits $1,500,000 If He Makes Home Abroad—One Exception Made.

The will of Amos F. Eno, realty owner and philanthropist, disposing of an estate in excess of $7,600,000, was filed for probate yesterday. There are bequests to relatives aggregating more than $4,600,000, while the bequests to charitable and educational institutions total more than $2,930,000.

The largest bequest was to the General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen of the City of New York, which is to receive, after all other legacies are paid, $1,800,000. There are bequests of $250,000 each to the Metropolitan Museum of Art, the American Museum of Natural History, the New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, and New York University. The New York Public Library receives $50,000, and all books, prints, and engravings relating to New York, which are in the testator's home, 32 Fifth Avenue, and in his office, 13 South William Street. Columbia University receives a trust fund of $80,000, and the residuary estate, if there be any residue.

Referring to the bequest to the Mechanics and Tradesmen Society, the will states that $1,800,000 is bequeathed "from the residue or so much of that sum as my estate will suffice to pay to be applied to the uses and purposes of the society. It is my desire that a portion of said fund be used for elementary instruction, and that such instruction be made available, not only for those who are able to take extended courses, but also for relatively short courses of instruction for those whose circumstances so require."

The instrument makes the specific direction that not more than $25,000 be disbursed for funeral expenses.

$1,500,000 to Young Great-Nephew.

The largest bequest to a relative is $1,500,000 to Amos R. Eno, a great-nephew, who is the son of Henry Lane Eno. The bequest is left in the form of a trust fund, the accumulated income of which goes to young Eno when he reaches 21; and from that time until he is 30 he receives the income from the entire property annually. At 30, provided he has been a resident of the United States for that period, he receives the sum outright, and also all the testator's realty at Simsbury, Conn. The $80,000 bequest to Columbia is to be used for the care of this Simsbury estate until the younger Eno takes title and possession in full.

The same provisions are made concerning the following trust bequests of $250,000 each: To Gifford Pinchot, 2d, great-nephew, son of Amos R. E. Pinchot; Rosamond Pinchot, great-niece, a daughter of Amos R. E. Pinchot; the Misses Alice and Leontine Graves, great nieces, daughters of Florence Graves; Miss Alice Eno, great niece, daughter of Henry Lane Eno.

A similar bequest to Harcourt Johnstone, great nephew, a son of Lady Johnstone of London, England, is made an exception in that it does not require the boy's residence in the United States. There is the blanket provision that if any of these beneficiaries die or fail in the residence requirement as provided, they shall cease to have any interest in their respective bequests.

The will explains the residence restriction by adding that it "shall not be construed to refer to ordinary travel or temporary sojourn out of the United States, but only to a change of legal residence."

The following outright bequests of $250,000 each are made: William P. Eno of Saugatuck, Conn., brother of the testator; Gifford Pinchot of Milford, Penn., nephew; Amos R. E. Pinchot of 22 West Fifty-second Street, nephew; Lady Johnstone of London, England, niece; Florence C. Graves and Mary P. Eno of Simsbury, Conn., nieces. There are outright bequests of $50,000 each to Henry Lane Eno, a nephew, and Mrs. Antoinette E. Wood of Simsbury, a sister of the testator. Bequests of $50,000 each to William Mitchell of Yonkers and Lucius H. Beers of Suffolk County, N. Y., the executors and trustees, stand in lieu of commissions.

Bequests to Servants.

There are bequests of $5,000 each to Helen Desperins, Mr. Eno's housekeeper, and Edmond Bigaut, his valet; Della Nolan, his cook, receives $3,000, and there are $1,000 bequests to six other servants. There are $5,000 bequests to thirteen friends of Mr. Eno, and $10,000 each to Lewis G. Eno and John E. Phelps.

A provision is made that in the event of the personal estate falling below the financial sums of the bequests, the legacies shall be a charge upon the testator's real estate, of which he held large and valuable parcels in and around New York City. It is not possible to place an adequate valuation on these holdings at this time, the petition accompanying the will recites.

The instrument is dated June 18, 1915. Mr. Eno died at his home, 32 Fifth Avenue, on Oct. 21.

DONALD EDGAR'S WILL FILED.

Bequeaths More Than a Million to His Brother and Sister-in-Law.

RIVERHEAD, L. I., Oct. 28.—The will of Donald Edgar, formerly of Manhattan and more recently of Greenport, where he died recently, was filed for probate here today. The estate is said to be worth more than $1,000,000.

To Newbold Edgar, a brother, of Manhattan and Southampton, are given the furniture, horses, carriages, and jewelry. Bessie McNally of Greenport gets an annuity of $400. To Miss H. E. Root of St. Augustine, Fla., is given $2,000. Trinity Church Corporation receives $2,000 to keep the family vault in repair.

Newbold Edgar and his wife, Agnes W. Edgar, are made executors. To them the estate is left in trust to be divided into two equal parts, the income of one for the husband and of the other for the wife. At their deaths their principals are to be divided among their three daughters, Caroline S. Sanford of 127 Park Avenue, Manhattan; Julie L. Williams of Mendham, N. J., and Agnes L. Edgar Davis of New York. The will was executed July 21, 1908.

Will of Mrs. Charles Pinkerton.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Oct. 28.—The will of Mrs. Ellen Arthur Pinkerton, wife of Charles Pinkerton, a wealthy resident of Mount Kisco, disposing of an estate worth about $175,000, was offered for probate here today. The husband inherits a life estate of $110,000, while Chester A. Arthur of Colorado Springs, a brother of the decedent, and his son get $2,500 each.

SEEKS TO STOP USE OF NAME

American Art Association Sues American Art Galleries.

The American Art Association of 6 East Twenty-third street applied yesterday to Justice Philbin of the Supreme Court for an injunction restraining the American Art Galleries of Thirteenth Street and University Place from continuing to use their present name. The plaintiffs are Thomas E. and Gustavus T. Kirby and James F. Sutton, and the defendants are Arthur Kritzer and Maurice and David Gerstner.

The plaintiffs said their association was organized in 1883 to sell paintings, objects of art and bric-a-brac. During the period of their existence they have sold $32,000,000 worth of such property, and in 1914-15 spent $60,000 for advertising. In all they had spent several millions advertising their business. They complained that the defendants were organized on Sept. 29 last, with only $5,000 capital, of which only $3,000 was paid in, and that the purpose of choosing their business name was to trade on the name and reputation of the plaintiffs.

A. Jocelyn H. Magrath, the complaint said, called on the defendants on Oct. 7 on the pretense that he believed them to be connected with the plaintiffs. He said that the defendants made no effort to correct this impression and asserted that they were a branch of the American Art Association and had been in business for twenty years. The application will be argued today.

TO HOLD PIRATE EXHIBITION.

Books and Pictures of Freebooters at Grolier Club.

There will be an exhibition of books and prints relating to pirates, freebooters, buccaneers and highwaymen at the first meeting of the Grolier Club for the season at the club house at 29 East Thirty-second Street next Thursday at 8:30 o'clock. Don C. Seitz will make an address on pirates.

At the exhibition there will be two copies of the original account of Esquemeling or Exquemelin. The book which was inspired by the pirate, was originally published at Amsterdam in 1678 and went through numerous translations and editions in the next century and a half. There will be at the exhibition a collection of literature and engravings concerning all notable pirates and highwaymen since the time of Esquemeling.

Cured of 13-Year-Old Injury.

Ex-Fire Captain Robert Oswald, one of the aids of former Fire Chief Croker, left the Washington Heights Hospital yesterday cured of an injury he got while fighting a fire in Brooklyn thirteen years ago, and which forced him to retire from the department. Until a few weeks ago, when Dr. C. C. Sichel, visiting physician at the Washington Heights Hospital, found by three X-ray examinations of Oswald's head that he had a depressed fracture six inches long, the fire Captain didn't know the cause of the headaches he had suffered many years. Eight days ago the physician performed an operation on Oswald, and he was able to return to his home yesterday, at 312 West 112th Street.

Boy Killed by Automobile.

James O'Loughlin, 11 years old, of 749 Washington Street, jumped from the rear of a truck at Grove and Hudson Streets last night directly in front of an automobile owned and operated by Isreal Straus of 116 West Fifty-ninth Street. The automobile struck the boy and hurled him several feet, although Straus made frantic efforts to swerve to one side. He took the child to St. Vincent's Hospital, where he died a few minutes later of internal injuries. The police of the Charles Street Station exonerated Mr. Straus from any blame.

BANKER GIVES $5,000 AT POINT OF PISTOL

George Bancroft Says He Was Lured to Hotel Room and Forced to Sign Drafts.

WENT TO SEE STOCK BUYER

One Alleged Holdup Man Held—Victim's Father Robbed in 1911 in Safe Deposit Vault.

Don Collins, 29 years old, of 300 West Forty-ninth Street, a salesman, was arrested at his home yesterday by Detectives Haskins and Kelly and held by Magistrate House in the West Side Court in $15,000 bail on a charge of extortion.

The arrest was made on the complaint of George Bancroft of the banking firm of George Bancroft & Co. of 16 Beaver Street, who said that Collins and two other men forced him at the point of a revolver on Oct. 10 in the University Hotel, at Forty-seventh Street and Sixth Avenue, to sign two sight drafts for $2,500 each, one of which was collected on the following morning at the Bancroft offices before the banker himself arrived.

According to Bancroft, Collins called at his offices more than a month ago and said that he had clients who wanted to invest in war stocks, but did not dare to go in person to Wall Street, and wanted a reliable banker to call on them. This story, Bancroft said, induced him to go on Oct. 10 with Collins to the University Hotel, where he was taken to a room for an interview with the prospective clients. There he was trapped, according to Bancroft, and forced with the revolver and threats of an attack on his reputation to sign the two drafts. One of the men in the conspiracy with Collins, he said, posed as a policeman, and aided in forcing him to sign the papers.

Bancroft said he consulted his lawyer immediately after the affair, and then put the matter before the District Attorney and the police. It was planned at first to trap Collins or one of the other alleged extortioners when they should present the second note. For some reason, however, no attempt was made to cash the second note, so Collins was arrested yesterday at his home.

The police say that a picture of Collins was found in the Rogues' Gallery and that he was sent to Elmira several years ago for an assault on a policeman. Detectives Haskins and Kelly yesterday refused to tell what they had learned about the details of the case. Magistrate House set the examination of Collins for tomorrow.

Bancroft is a son of Aaron Bancroft, the aged banker, who was robbed in March, 1911, of securities worth $85,000 after being attacked in a corridor leading to the vaults of the Produce Exchange Safety Deposit and Storage Company. Later the return of a part of the stolen securities was negotiated by Daniel O'Reilly, one of Thaw's counsel, who was later in 1911 convicted of receiving stolen goods and sentenced to five months in the penitentiary.

MAY JAIL ROLT-WHEELER.

Minister Expects to be Arrested Because Unable to Pay Alimony.

The Rev. Francis Rolt-Wheeler, who was ordered by Supreme Court Justice Philbin to pay his wife, Christine, $15 a week pending the trial of her suit for separation, called at the Sheriff's office yesterday because he heard that an order had been issued for his arrest for failing to pay. He was told that the order had not been turned over to the Sheriff.

"Then I will call again tomorrow," he said.

He said he could not pay the arrears of alimony, which amount to $285, and that he would have to go to jail. If he stays in jail for three months he will be free of the claim. He is an Episcopal clergyman, lecturer, and poet. His wife accused him of many acts of cruelty. She said that from June to September, 1914, the defendant, "knowing the plaintiff was in an overwrought, dangerous, nervous state when suggestions from a stronger mind would have full measure of influence, repeatedly urged plaintiff to end his misery and the care of her by committing suicide."

Mrs. Rolt-Wheeler also said in her complaint that her husband, "to add to the influence of this suggestion and to give greater weight to his advice, told her she was doomed to madness anyway and that he could not afford to care for an insane wife."

SMOKER WINS NOVEL TEST.

Arrested, He Proves Factory Has No Signs Barring the Weed.

When Samuel Green of 17 East Fifty-fourth Street, a cloak and suit worker, who came here from Chicago two weeks ago, was arraigned in Essex Market Court yesterday, charged with smoking in a factory, he testified that no signs prohibiting smoking were displayed in the factory. This was contradicted by Inspector Hamitt.

Magistrate Handy of Staten Island, who has been sitting in Essex Market for the last two days, asked Green whether he was willing to serve thirty days in the workhouse if an investigation proved signs were there, providing he should be discharged if there were none. This was more than double the ordinary sentence for similar offenses, but the Chicago man accepted the terms at once.

Green, with Chief Inspector Hyde and Detective Lemmon, went to the factory of Samuel Schwartz, at 438 East Houston Street, where Green was employed. An hour later they reported to the Magistrate that there were no signs. Magistrate Handy discharged Green and issued a summons for Schwartz.

SUES GATES ESTATES FOR CORNER IN CORN

R. H. Thorburn Asks Damages of $2,130,000 Under Sherman Anti-Trust Law.

BOARD SUSPENDED HIS FIRM

Plaintiff Seeks Order on Widow in Move to Have C. G. Gates's Will Probated Here.

That the estates of John W. Gates and his son, Charles G., have been sued for $2,130,000 damages by Robert H. Thorburn of 64 West Fifty-third Street was discovered yesterday. Mr. Thorburn was formerly a member of the Chicago Board of Trade and a member of Waite, Thorburn & Co., grain merchants. The action grows out of the alleged Gates corner in corn in 1909, according to papers filed in the suit of the United States District Court here.

When Mr. Thurburn's lawyer, John S. Wise, Jr., of 20 Broad Street, yesterday filed an application in the Surrogates' Court asking for an order directing Mrs. Dellora R. Gates of the Hotel Plaza, and her daughter-in-law, Mrs. Florence Hopwood Gates of Minneapolis, widow of Charles G. Gates, and all others beneficially interested in the estates, to appear in court and show cause why the will of Charles G. Gates, probated in Jefferson County, Texas, on Jan. 26, 1914, should not be probated here.

The latter Mrs. Gates is executrix under the wills of her husband and son, and the courts have held that she cannot be served in an action against the estates, if she is administering their affairs in another jurisdiction, such as Texas.

The proceedings in the Surrogates' Court have been started as the result of a recent decision by Judge Learned Hand in the United States District Court, who granted an application by Mrs. Gates to vacate the service of a summons in the suit against the estates. The papers filed in the Federal Court show that Mrs. Gates was served personally with a summons in the suit at the offices of the Gates estates, at 17 Battery Place, on May 18.

In her application Mrs. Gates sets forth that she is informed that the claim is based on the alleged violation of the Sherman Anti-Trust law, and she takes the stand that if there was any cause of action it died with her husband and son, and cannot now be raised against their estates. She maintains that such an action would be a violation of the Federal Constitution's provision relating to the taking of property without due process of law.

Mrs. Gates recites further in her application to Judge Hand that in January, 1915, long after the deaths of her husband and son, she received a written communication from Mr. Thorburn in which he said that he intended to sue her under the Sherman act. Mr. Thorburn asserted in his letter, the widow says, that in July, 1902, Charles G. Gates and his partners in the brokerage firm of Harris, Gates & Co manipulated the market for July corn on the Chicago Board of Trade.

Mr. Thorburn notified Mrs. Gates, she says, that his firm, Waite, Thorburn & Co., had sold corn for July delivery, and, owing to the alleged corner, there was no corn to be had except from Harris, Gates & Co. He further alleged that his firm was forced to buy a sufficient amount from the Gates firm to make deliveries, and was compelled to pay "unreasonable and monopolistic prices." Subsequently, the Gates firm, the papers recite, sued the Thorburn firm for an amount due on the corn, and when the latter firm failed to pay, complaint was made to the Board of Trade and the Thorburn firm was suspended.

Should Mr. Thorburn be successful in his effort to have the will probated here he may serve Mrs. Gates and proceed anew, according to his lawyer.

Mr. Thorburn, and his partner, Charles Waite of Chicago, have brought suit here against James A. Patten and some of the latter's associates for $300,000 damages for alleged violation of the Sherman law, on the ground that the defendants manipulated a corner on May on the Chicago Board of Trade in July, 1902, the month in which the Gates firm engineered the alleged corner in corn.

MAHER ACCUSED OF FRAUDS.

Witnesses Say They Registered Falsely on His Instructions.

Examination of witnesses against John F. Maher, chief of Bronx County Detectives, charged with registration frauds, occupied nearly the entire session of the Morrisania Court before Magistrate Murphy yesterday. Francis J. Pogsted of 167 Morningside Avenue and James J. Flanagan of 253 West 126th Street testified that, although they lived in Manhattan, Maher induced them to register at the polling place at 307 East 180th Street, Bronx, and to swear that they had lived at Maher's house at 2,093 Tiebout Avenue, Bronx, for the last nine months. They did as he told them, they said.

Israel Gerstenmith of 1,592 Washington Avenue, Deputy State Superintendent of Elections, and Marcus Rosenthal of 464 East 186th Street, the Bronx, Deputy Attorney General in charge of the Bronx office, testified they had gone to Maher's home on Oct. 19 to investigate the cases of Flanagan and Pogsted and two others who have disappeared. Maher told them, the witnesses said, that the four men had roomed in his house for the last nine months.

Pogsted, called back to the stand, said he had a signed petition for appointment as a process server at Maher's suggestion, giving Maher's home as his address, and that Maher signed the document as a Notary.

The hearing was adjourned until 2 o'clock Monday, when the defense will be put in. Bail of $1,000 for Maher was continued.

R. H. Macy & Co.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices

Macy's

Herald Square, Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

Daylight clothes store. Entire Broadway front—Fifth Floor.

Handy Entrance and Elevators just off Broadway, at 35th St.

Cyril Stripes

Suits advertised nationally at $22 in this striking new effect are included in our specialized suits at **$19.75.** A typical example of this store's ability to give more.



What Do You Expect At $19.75?

Put your expectations high when you come to see the suits and overcoats we specialize at $19.75.

Expect silk linings in many of the models or, just as good, expect quality mohair linings.

Expect genuine English style—yes, expect faultless reproductions of the master clothes designs of the season.

Expect custom finish, if you know what that means. We mean, hidden goodness, hand-made buttonholes, hand-tailored lapels and collars, hand-fashioned garments in every sense.

Expect dignified models that make you think of high-priced clothes; or expect the smartest new effects brought out this year by the exclusive tailors who set the pace.

Expect woolens that are sold in the bolt to the best custom tailors to be made into "expensive" clothes.

Above all, expect a Macy reception, which means genuine service when you buy and money back cheerfully if you're **not** pleased.

These clothes at $19.75 must make good with you! We have said it! We do not say "Guaranteed" in the perfunctory sense. We mean "your satisfaction regardless." And we've made these clothes at $19.75 on that basis.

Men's and Young Men's Suits and Overcoats at $14.75

We have not been able to match these anywhere, and we doubt if you can. In fact, we've seen clothes at $20 that you wouldn't think better. Well-made of attractive new weaves in all the good shades and effects. Dignified styles or a bit dashing—as you prefer.

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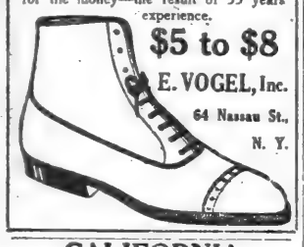
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NOW DENIES PART IN NICHOLS MURDER

Rich Widow's Servant Says Detectives with "Third Degree" Forced Him to Confess.

TELLS OF POLICE TORTURE

Testifies He Was Kept Awake for Hours and Beaten and Kicked Till Out of His Wits.

Onnie Tallas, on trial for murder, took the stand before Judge Malone in General Sessions yesterday and repudiated, word for word, the confession he made to the police concerning his complicity in the robbing and killing of Mrs. Elizabeth B. Nichols, the wealthy widow of James Nichols, on the night of Sept. 8, last. Tallas, who was the pantry boy and one of four indicted for the murder, the other three being still at large, insisted that he was kicked and blackjacked by detectives for twelve hours into a confession that incriminated him as well as the men whom he admitted to the Nichols home on the night of the crime.

When Arthur Waltonen, formerly a butler in the Nichols home, "Eddie" Lehto and an unknown Italian came to the door, Tallas, according to his testimony yesterday, let them in because they said they had come to pay a social visit to the maid, Edith Langfeld. He said the servants were accustomed to meet their friends in the butler's room on the first floor of the Nichols home at 4 East Seventy-ninth Street and talk and play and listen to his performance on the zither. He thought the three men had come to participate in such an entertainment. But as soon as they got into the hallway, Arthur Waltonen, turned to the pantry boy and said:

"We're going to do this job."

"What job?" asked Tallas.

"We're going to steal Mrs. Nichols' rings."

Robbery Had Been Broached.

Tallas said he became frightened and tried to push them out of the hall, but they drew their revolvers and tied his hands behind him and told him they would shoot him if he dared follow them or make any outcry. He remained pinned against the wall, he said, paralyzed by fear and anticipating that something "funny" was going to take place." Some months before, Arthur Waltonen had told him it would be a good idea to rob Mrs. Nichols some night, but on that occasion Tallas thought he was "crazy to think of such a thing."

"But when I saw them go up the stairs," declared the boy on the witness stand yesterday, "I knew it was not a joke. I told Arthur not to do it. I begged him not to do it, but they only laughed at me, and I was afraid to move."

While the burglars were upstairs Tallas heard two rings of the servants' bell. One was decisive and the other was very feeble. He thought it must be Mrs. Nichols ringing for help, but he did not stir. He was too frightened, he said, to move or to give any alarm. At this point in his recital yesterday the boy broke down. Tears came into his eyes and his voice faltered so that he could not respond to questions put to him by his counsel, former Assistant District Attorney La Barbier.

"Come, talk up, talk up," exclaimed Mr. Le Barbier. "This is no time for crying, Onnie. You are on trial for your life and you must tell the jury what you know about this affair."

Decided to Lie to Detectives.

After the burglars left the house and Edith Langfeld, the maid, told him that "the poor woman was dead." Tallas said he realized that he would be in serious trouble if the police found out that he knew both Waltonen and Lehto. And so when half a dozen detectives locked him up in a "yellow room" next to the one in which Mrs. Nichols was strangled Tallas thought his only hope lay in denying all acquaintance with the murderers. He decided to lie to the detectives, and he said the more they beat him and kicked him and cursed him the more he lied in an effort to save himself. He said the detectives were angry because he would not admit that he had planned the job with the rest and had agreed with them to divide the loot. First, according to Tallas, who is frail of body, Detective Enright punched him in the face; then another detective poked him in the stomach, while a third grabbed his arm and twisted it around his back and hit him with a blackjack until he screamed with pain.

"They kept at me that way all night—until the next morning," Tallas testified. "I wanted to go to sleep but they wouldn't let me. First one detective would get at me and then another one and then another one. I told them to leave me alone, that I didn't have anything to do with the burglary, but they said I did, and each time I said 'no, I didn't,' then they would give me another punch and another kick."

On the following morning, twelve hours after the detectives began to work on him, he was ready to say anything they wished, he said. Bruised, exhausted, and frightened out of his wits, he said, he was taken to the Third Branch Detective Bureau, where he made the confession which was presented to the jury by Detective Enright on Wednesday. Tallas denied yesterday that he had ever said anything about joining a plot to rob Mrs. Nichols, or that he had ever agreed to accept any of the booty.

Admits Subsequent Confession.

Under cross-examination by Assistant District Attorney Brothers, Tallas admitted that he subsequently made the same confession to Deputy Assistant District Attorney Deacon Murphy, though there was no special reason to fear Murphy. Tallas's memory was not sure as to this second confession, and he denied outright that he made many of the statements credited to him by Mr. Murphy.

"Isn't it a fact that you denied that you knew either Waltonen or Lehto until you were sure they had ample opportunity to make their getaway," asked Mr. Brothers.

"No," replied Tallas, "I was afraid of telling them I knew Arthur. I told them the truth only after I was too tired to fight them any longer."

Before calling Tallas to the stand in his own defense, Mr. Le Barbier in his opening to the jury declared that the prosecution had failed to prove a case of murder against the defendant.

"I don't propose," said Mr. Le Barbier, "to have this boy offered up as a sacrifice to police inefficiency, simply because they have failed to capture the other three men who were really guilty of the crime."

The case will go to the jury today.

BOTHA DEFENDS HIS NAME.

Sues a Politician for Slander Regarding Boer War Finances.

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa, Oct. 28, (via London.)—The last days of the South African Republic figured in a trial that opened here today. Premier Botha is proceeding against Mannik, a Nationalist candidate for Parliament, charging that during the recent political campaign Mannik slandered him by asking the Premier what he had done with 134 bars of gold, valued at £750,000, ($3,750,000,) left in possession of Botha and two others on the departure of Paul Kruger, late President of the Transvaal, and never accounted for.

General Botha pointed out that he became Commandant General in 1900 and had nothing to do with administrative affairs. The defendant, he said, had many opportunities to ask about the bars, but the Premier had never before heard any statement concerning him. There were rumors that the gold was hidden in the veldt, but Botha had always stated openly since the gold came into the hands of the Republican Government that nothing was missing.

Judge F. W. Reitz, who was Secretary of State under the republic, testified that so far as he knew Mannik's statement was untrue.

The trial has been adjourned.

GIVE THANKS, SAYS WHITMAN

Governor, in Proclamation, Reminds People of Year's Blessings.

ALBANY, Oct. 28.—Governor Whitman issued today the following Thanksgiving Day proclamation:

"For a year replete with manifestations of God's goodness, for the peace and tranquillity which our country is enjoying through His Divine mercy, and for the blessings so bountifully bestowed upon our people, inspiring us with hope and confidence for the future, we should be grateful.

"I, therefore, Charles S. Whitman, Governor of the State of New York, in accordance with custom long observed, do hereby designate Thursday, the 25th day of November, 1915, as a day of thanksgiving.

"Let the spirit of the day include expressions of gratitude and acts of kindness and let us show our profound appreciation of the many benefits which we have derived from a just and wise God."

PERUVIAN STEAMER SUNK.

The Pachitea Lost, but Passengers and Crew Believed Safe.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

CALLAO, Peru, Oct. 28.—The Peruvian Line steamer Pachitea sank this morning off Chala, about 350 miles southeast of this port. All the crew and the fifty passengers are believed to have been saved.

The Pachitea was a steel, twin-screw vessel of 2,429 tons, built in Rouen, France, in 1911. She was commanded by Captain Wilson, and her last appearance in an American port was recorded on July 21, when she left Baltimore for Callao, where she arrived on Aug. 27. Since then the Pachitea had been in the coasting trade along the Western coast of South America, being reported as leaving Balboa on Oct. 17.

FRESH AIR CARS IN CHICAGO.

Elevated Road to Run Windowless and Unheated Trains All Winter.

CHICAGO, Oct. 28.—Fresh air cars, windowless and unheated, are to be operated all Winter on Chicago's elevated railway for the benefit of passengers who are out-of-doors devotees. The cars, it was announced today, will probably be run on half-hour schedules. Only one coach to a train will be open and unheated. It will be marked "Fresh Air Car."

Churchmen Elect Officers.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Oct. 28.—The Women's Home Missionary Union of the New Jersey Conference of Congregational Churches here today elected these officers: President, Mrs. Paul Douglas, Upper Montclair; Northern Vice President, Mrs. W. H. Lum, Chatham; Southern Vice President, Mrs. John Frizzelle, Washington, D. C.; Recording Secretary, Mrs. F. A. Coombs, East Orange; Corresponding Secretary, Miss Martha F. Waterman, Glen Ridge; Field Secretary, Mrs. George Donaldson, Grantwood; Secretary Young People's Work, Mrs. Harold W. Armstrong, Montclair. Next year's meeting will be held at Montclair.

Women's Peace Party Meetings.

Before the opening of Congress the Woman's Peace Party will hold a series of public meetings here for the study and general discussion of the problems involved in the proposed national defense measures and the foreign policy of the nation. Speakers at the afternoon lectures will include Norman Angell and Edward B. Krehbiel, on Nov. 7 and Nov. 21. Night meetings will be held in Cooper Union on Nov. 9, 12, 14, 16, and 21, and among the speakers will be Commissioner of Immigration F. C. Howe, Congressman C. H. Tavenner, Dr. Toyokichi Iyenaga, Dr. David Starr Jordan, Max Eastman, Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, Dr. Lyman Abbot, Dr. Percy L. Grant, Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, and Gertrude Atherton. At the close of the principal address each evening the audience will be invited to participate in a general debate.

Girl Wins Suit for False Arrest.

Catherine Rice, a saleslgirl who was employed in a 5-and-10-cent store at 11 Main Street, Flushing, conducted by Herman Streiff, yesterday got a verdict of $500 against him for false arrest. Streiff had her arrested on the charge of stealing 50 cents and she was discharged by Magistrate Leach. Miss Rice sued for $10,000.

SUBMIT OBJECTIONS TO THE TAX BUDGET

Stewart Browne Asks Board of Estimate to Drop the Unemployment Bureau.

$1,500 SALARY CUT REVOKED

Research Bureau Wants Civilians to Operate Police Telephones—City Rentals Criticised.

The Board of Estimate for three hours yesterday heard objections to the tentative tax budget for 1916. The only person to object to appropriations for departments was Stewart Browne of the United Real Estate Owners' Association. He said the Department of Licenses should do away with the Unemployment Bureau on the ground that the State was doing the same work. Scant encouragement was given to his suggestion.

"Administrations come and go, but the same old band of wolves is on the job," said William Campbell of Queens when he objected to the apportionment for that borough, which had been reduced $40,000.

"This man ceased to be one of the wolves two years ago, when he was removed from the Highway Department," said Commissioner Dayton, who was acting for Borough President Connolly.

When the Police Department schedules came up, representatives of the Bureau of Municipal Research urged the retention of civilian operators for the department telephone service, instead of using patrolmen. It was stated that a saving of nearly $30,000 could be made by this system. The change was suggested last year, but it did not work out satisfactorily to the Commissioner of Police.

"The point in question," said Commissioner Woods, "is the knowledge of conditions, where to get a policeman or an ambulance quickly. That is in the mind of every policeman, and the only way to get civilian operators who will know all this is to put the operators in the training school and on the sidewalk for a time."

The Police Commissioner asked for a hearing for Chief Clerk Kipp and the chief bookkeeper of the Police Department, whose salaries had been reduced, the former's from $5,000 to $3,500 and the latter's from $4,000 to $2,400. Colonel Kipp protested against his reduction. He said he had been in the department forty-two years and that his salary had been fixed in 1866. Since then it had not been increased or diminished. At that time the police force numbered 2,000 members, and now it is over 11,000.

Chief Bookkeeper Gott said he had been thirty-four years in the service, beginning at a salary of $900, which was increased gradually to $4,000. He has charge of all department funds, and said that he did not think a reduction of $1,000 was fair. The main Budget Committee reconsidered the reduction in Mr. Kipp's salary and allowed it to remain at $5,000.

When the Fire Department schedules came up Mr. Browne suggested that the Fire Prevention Bureau be transferred to the Building Department. Mayor Mitchell told him it could not be done.

Regarding the Department of Finance, Mr. Browne wanted to know why the collection of water taxes could not be done by the Finance Department. The Controller said he had no authority in law.

When the Law Department was called upon, John P. McNamara, an assistant in the Bureau of Street Openings who had been dropped, said he had saved the city many thousands of dollars and cited the Myrtle Avenue, Brooklyn, sewer claims, on which he had saved $25,000. The Mayor told him he would take up the matter with him before Jan. 1, as he considered it an administrative and not a budget matter.

Mr. Browne thought an investigation should be made of the city rentals. The rent appropriation for 1916 is $551,300. Before the Municipal Building was in operation it amount to $1,100,000. The Controller said he would be willing to have a responsible agency outside of the City Government pass on the leases now in effect. When State taxes were reached Mr. Browne said:

"We are applying for an injunction in this matter. I don't know whether we will get it or not. We believe the direct State tax is unconstitutional, and if we win it will be a great relief."

"Yes, it will be a great relief to us," said the Mayor.

The hearing was then adjourned until today.

Controler Prendergast and members of the Board of Estimate were served late last night with copies of an affidavit made by Stewart Browne and a notice to appear before Supreme Court Justice Philbin in Special Term at 10 o'clock today to show cause why two injunctions should not be issued against them.

The first affidavit, petitioning that an injunction be issued, seeks to enjoin the members of the Board of Estimate from embodying in the Budget appropriations for the direct State tax, which Browne asserts is unconstitutional.

In the second affidavit Browne seeks to enjoin the members from permitting higher salaries than specified in the charter to be paid some employes of the Fire, Health, and Police Departments and Board of Assessors. He also seeks to restrain them from paying salaries for positions which they assert are needless. These positions complained of are not specified.

Following several hours of executive session, members of the Board of Estimate Budget Committee, last night approved a tentative budget for the department of Education next year.

Controller Prendergast, after the meeting said:

"At a meeting of the Budget Committee, which was attended by the Mayor and Borough President Marks, it was decided unanimously to include in the tentative budget an allowance for the Department of Education for the year 1916, amounting to $39,865,981.58 this being the same figure as that allowed to the Department for this year, the allowance to be made in a lump sum.

"The meeting tonight followed an all afternoon meeting between the Board of Education Committee and the Board of Estimate. The opinion expressed by President Churchill and other prominent members of the Board of Education favored the appropriation of a lump sum. This will enable the board to apply the moneys as its judgment suggests, and also open the way for such reorganization as may be possible."

For 1916, the Board of Education first requested $43,896,078.21, but later revised this figure to a total of $42,396,078.21. This latest estimate was cut $2,530,116.68.

The Citizens' Union wrote to the Board of Estimate yesterday protesting against the proposed reduction in the appropriation for free public lectures. The letter in part read:

"These free lectures are a part of our system of education. They have been established for years, and are in no sense an experiment. Their merit, usefulness, and educational value are thoroughly established. They cover an exceedingly wide range of useful and practical knowledge — historical, geographical, scientific, and literary—which is conveyed to a class of our people who are otherwise outside the reach of our educational system."

HAS CITY ECONOMY PLAN.

County Clerk Schneider Would Save on Municipal Buildings.

County Clerk Schneider said yesterday the municipal authorities could save millions a great deal easier and with far more justice than they could save thousands by cutting the salaries of city employes.

"Take the proposed court house," he said. "First $12,000,000 worth of land and improvements were condemned. We take out of the area of the valuable downtown property that is taxable a big slice on which no taxes can ever again be collected. Then the city must sell bonds, and these bonds bear, let us say, 4½ per cent. interest, and 1 per cent. more must be set aside each year for amortization. That means that on the $12,000,000, $600,000 a year must be paid each year for many years.

"Then it will cost $412,500 each year to carry the $7,500,000 that the building will cost. Of course the building will have to be furnished. In this cost, nothing is said about the cost to the city in the upkeep and the ripping up of streets. The city appears to have gone mad on the subject of monumental structures. Take as other examples the public library on Fifth Avenue and our new Municipal Building. Think of the millions these structures cost.

What corporation would think of tearing down a building like the old County Court House? It does everything demanded of it and is a splendid building. Its rooming capacity could be easily increased and any improvements necessary could be made easily. If the ventilation is poor, improve it.

"There isn't a day in the year when more than two of the nearly three score rooms in the building are filled with people. The remainder of the time the courtrooms are practically empty. That is a waste of space that could be corrected with small expense. The courtrooms could be increased in number, if more were needed, which I doubt."

RULE ON OIL SEPARATORS.

Garages and Fire Department Take Issue Into Court.

With the application by the Bronx Garage Company to the Supreme Court for a writ of mandamus to compel the Fire Commissioner to grant a permit for its place of business, the long controversy between the automobile dealers and garage owners in this city and the Fire Department over the question of oil separators has been brought to a head. When the case comes up for argument today Charles Thaddeus Terry will appear as counsel for the garage company, which is being supported in this test action by the Automobile Dealers' Association of New York, the New York Garage Owners' Association, the Brooklyn Motor Vehicle Dealers' Association, and the Brooklyn Garage Owners' Board of Trade.

Affidavits submitted by the garage company set forth that it has a fireproof building constructed in accordance with plans approved by the Fire Department, on which a garage permit was promptly issued and renewed until a little over a year ago, when renewal was refused on the ground that an oil separator was not used. A few weeks ago the Fire Department brought the garage company into court on the charge of conducting its business without a permit.

It is the contention of the Fire Department that garages should be provided with a device to separate oil and gasoline from the water used in washing cars so that the oils may not reach the sewers, in which, the department alleges, they have been responsible for explosions. The automobile dealers and garage men on the other hand contend that the oil separators are unnecessary, that they do not separate, that sewer explosions cannot be traced to the by-products of car washing, and that to insist upon the installation of separators will mean an expense of several million dollars for devices which they hold to be both impracticable and needless.

'DINNER' ROBBERS GET $7,000

Adjoining Houses Visited While Families Are at Table.

PORT CHESTER, N. Y., Oct. 28.—While the families of Louis C. Mertz and W. Howard Buchanan of Westchester Avenue were at dinner last night, thieves ransacked the upper rooms of their homes, which adjoin, and stole jewelry and cash amounting to $7,000.

Entrance to both places was effected by climbing the porch and going through windows. About $5,000 of the haul was from the Buchanan house, a diamond dinner ring of eighteen stones set in platinum valued at $2,000 being among the plunder.

A pet dog in the Buchanan house barked vigorously while the family was at dinner, and was so annoying that it was taken to the cellar. It is believed that the dog heard the thieves.

Customs Men Entertain Tonight.

The Customs Inspectors of the Port of New York will hold their third annual reception and vaudeville entertainment at Terrace Garden, Fifty-eighth Street and Lexington Avenue, tonight. Well-known performers will take part in the program, and the proceeds will go to the benefit fund of the organization. There will be dancing after the vaudeville show.

MRS. J. E. ROOSEVELT SEEKS SEPARATION

Wife of Col. Roosevelt's Cousin Charges "Cruel and Inhuman Treatment."

WERE MARRIED IN 1914

Wedding at Church of the Ascension Was a Big Social Event.

John Ellis Roosevelt, a first cousin of Theodore Roosevelt and a brother of Robert B. Roosevelt, has been sued for a separation in the Supreme Court by his wife, Edith. The complaint charges "cruel and inhuman treatment." Neither Phoenix Ingraham, counsel for Mrs. Roosevelt, or C. Walter Randall, who represents Mr. Roosevelt, would discuss the case. Both the complaint and the answer to it will be subject to public inspection when they are filed.

Mr. Roosevelt and his wife have lived together at 818 Madison Avenue. Inquiry there last night elicited the information that Mrs. Roosevelt was not there any longer and that Mr. Roosevelt was not at home.

The plaintiff is Mr. Roosevelt's second wife. His first wife was Mrs. Nannie M. Vance Roosevelt. She died at their country home at Sayville, L. I., on Sept. 26, 1913. By this wife he had two daughters. The eldest, Gladys, was married to Fairman Dick, son of Mr. and Mrs. Evans R. Dick and a brother of Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, in November, 1913. The youngest daughter is Jean Roosevelt.

Mr. Roosevelt married his present wife at the home of his brother, Robert, at 200 Massachusetts Avenue, Washington, D. C., on Jan. 6, 1914. Her maiden name was Hammersley and she is a sister of Mrs. Robert B. Roosevelt. Both of the sisters were born in this city. The plaintiff had been married before to a man named Biscoe. The wedding of the plaintiff and defendant attracted much attention in social circles. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. W. E. Callender, of the Church of the Ascension. The best man was the bride's brother, Lewis R. Hammersley, of this city. The honeymoon was spent in Europe.

Mr. Roosevelt is a member of the law firm of Roosevelt & Stobbe, of 44 Wall Street. He has always led a quiet and unostentatious life. He is a member of the Metropolitan, Automobile, Riding, and Down Town clubs. He is a director of the Broadway Improvement Company, capitalized at $750,000, and controlled by the Roosevelt family.

The sister of his first wife, Mrs. Constant A. Andrews, was declared incompetent in 1907 and Mr. Andrews and Mr. Roosevelt were made a committee of her person and estate. There was friction over the conduct of the estate and Mr. Roosevelt was removed by Supreme Court Justice Dayton in September, 1907. Mrs. Roosevelt sought to have the order removing her husband rescinded. In denying the application Justice Dayton said that the disagreement on the part of the committee had cost the estate of Mrs. Andrews $10,000 and he rebuked Mr. Roosevelt for the manner in which he had managed the property.

LIQUOR FOR HERRESHOFF.

Sanitarium Doctors Investigating Rumor That Nurse Supplied Patient.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Oct. 28.—Physicians at the Gladwyn, Penn., Sanitarium, where "Freddie" Herreshoff, a noted golf player, is confined by court order, are investigating a report that the patient is being secretly supplied with intoxicants, the use of which is alleged to have accentuated the nervous breakdown that caused his father, J. B. Francis Herreshoff of New York, to take legal steps to restrain him.

Soon after being taken to the sanitarium, Herreshoff showed signs of improvement, and it was planned to take him into court last Friday on the writ of habeas corpus, by which he seeks his release. He suffered a sudden relapse, however, and his counsel was forced to postpone the hearing. Rumors were circulated that a nurse was supplying alcoholic drinks to the patient. The names of several nurses were mentioned; all denied the charge.

NO JOB FOR A CRACKSMAN.

Warden Osborne Tells Real Story of the Sing Sing Safe.

Warden Osborne of Sing Sing yesterday denied the story which appeared in newspapers recently about one of the convicts opening a safe in the prison by hand without the combination, when it had defied the efforts of the Welfare League, who wished to utilize it as a repository for token money.

"The story probably came from some guard with an imagination," he said. "Why, there was no need to get the combination. The safe was a very old one, it was opened already, and we had mechanics among the inmates take the doors off the hinges in order that it might be moved with more facility. I suppose the fact that we took off the door started the rumor that we had to have the lock picked, but that is not true."

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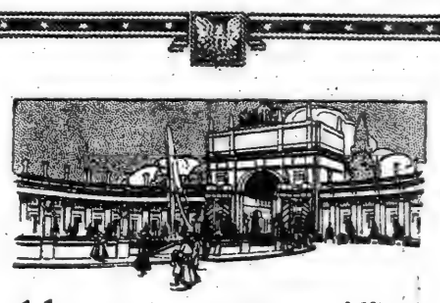
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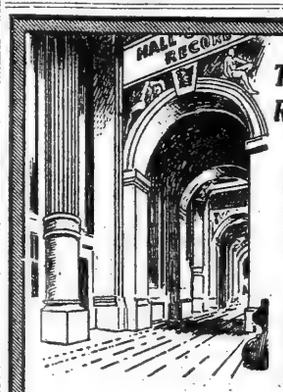
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NEW HAVEN CO. PAID 'BLIND BOSS' $10,000

Government Shows Activity of Railroad at Rhode Island Legislature.

QUIET PASS FOR A SENATOR

Defense Wins Point in Exclusion of Evidence Bearing on Fight Against Trolleys.

The activities of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad in shaping legislation occupied the attention of Judge Hunt and the jury in the trial in the Federal District Court yesterday of William Rockefeller, Lewis Cass Ledyard and the nine other ex-directors of the New Haven indicted on a charge of conspiring to monopolize the transportation facilities of New England. The Government sought to show that it was active in hindering the development of any trolley lines which might parallel and compete with it and was not very particular as to its methods.

Thus that name of General Charles R. Brayton, the "Blind Boss of Rhode Island," was mentioned as the company's legislative agent at Providence, and several letters setting forth the New Haven's needs written to him by James M. Hall, Vice President of the company, were placed in evidence. Another showing that he received $10,000 for his services was, however, excluded on the protest of R. V. Lindabury of counsel for the defense.

Such evidence as the Government produced on this line referred in many cases to street railway projects which the New Haven succeeded in defeating, and which had not been mentioned in the indictment. This brought from the defense strenuous protests at the length to which it threatened to extend the trial and the injustice of bringing charges which had not been mentioned in the indictment. The court upheld the objections, and to effect a further saving in time it was decided that there should be no session Monday, which, with Tuesday election day, would give the Government two clear days at the beginning of the week to go over its evidence.

Scorned Trolleys at First.

The situation with which the evidence put in yesterday by the Government dealt arose upon the first appearance of trolley lines. Later on the New Haven is found purchasing them at such extravagant prices that its action has supplied one of the chief charges in the indictment, but when they were first used the railroad did not see that they could be of any advantage to it. But later it learned of plans for the consolidation of several local trolley lines into trunk systems which it feared might compete with it in its own territory. So it took an attitude of hostility to the trolley roads, and in the middle of the '90s did what it could to hinder their development, either by throwing legislative obstacles in the way of their construction or by buying them up. The defense took the position that there was nothing in what the company did which could be considered unlawful and that it was merely properly protecting its interests, but the Government insisted on putting in its evidence as illustrating the New Haven's desire to monopolize traffic facilities.

As soon as Judge Hunt took his seat on the bench Mr. Swacker put in a few more letters dealing with the Goldsmith suit against the New York & New England Railroad, which led to the loss of independence by that line. One of them showed that there was a difference of interest between the New England and the New Haven and that Mr. Mellen found that he could not advise the General Freight Agent of the New England to refrain from taking action that would injure the New Haven. It appeared also that William Rockefeller as the guarantor of the costs of the Goldsmith suit, which had been taken over by the New Haven from Austin Corbin, had been annoyed by certain claims made on him. Writing of these John M. Hall, Vice President of the New Haven, said to him on March 1, 1899:

"The claim of these parties is simply a blackmailing scheme got up after Mr. Corbin's death to secure money from Mr. Corbin's estate, and incidentally from us to such extent as we guaranteed Mr. Corbin for disbursements and services in the old suit of Goldsmith against the New England Railroad Company."

Mr. Hall said the New Haven was well able to take care of whatever payments were made, and that whatever was paid would be justified on account of the benefits secured by the Goldsmith suit.

Begins Trolley Fight.

The trolley question was introduced by a letter from Charles P. Clark, President of the New Haven, to Henry C. Hartford concerning the company's opposition to the grant of a trolley charter for a road from New Britain to Hartford. At first it seemed the New Haven had not objected to the new line, and had even shown itself complaisant concerning the right to bridge its tracks, but the situation had changed. Mr. Clark wrote:

"Judge Hall and I have told him that the electrical energy seems to have developed in the last few weeks to the extent of seeking to parallel and to combine parallel railroads, all the way from Springfield to New York, and that the time has come for us to put up our heels and to stop it where the obvious intent of the electric people is to steal away our business. When it is a development from local centres and to bring people into the city of Hartford or New Haven or any other city, provided the electric roads do not cross at grade, we have not hitherto made any objection."

The defense began to make a vigorous argument against the introduction of this line of evidence. These trolley lines, they argued, were purely local railroads concerned only with intrastate business, while the indictment referred to interstate commerce. Consequently, according to a long exception filed with the court, nothing the New Haven did to hamper them could have violated the Sherman Law. The court, however, listened to Mr. Batts, who argued that as the lines in question were of great strategic value, their capture led up to the larger attempt to monopolize, which the Government was attacking.

J. G. Milburn renewed the objection from a new angle, pointing out that the indictment had been particular in mentioning the means by which the defendants were alleged to have conspired and the names of the companies which had been concerned in their conspiracy.

"If these limits are disregarded," he argued, "we shall embark on a sea where it seems to me we have been travelling to some extent for the last few days, and simply putting before the jury the entire history of the New Haven Railroad and everything it did for a period of over twenty-five years, in the greatest detail whether it bears on this charge or not."

Mr. Batts, for the Government, urged that it had the right to prove not only what had been done, but what had been intended to be done to accomplish the general plan, and the Court after considering the indictment, ruled that it was broad enough to cover the evidence that was being offered.

Fight Paralleling Plans.

Mr. Stephenson then put in a portion of a letter from President Clark to Mr. Robinson in which he discussed the fighting of trolleys and said:

"In general this is extremely distasteful to me but it is very difficult to draw the line between what is our duty and what is not our duty. I do not care whether the people of any given road are our friends or our enemies. We must manage our road in the interests of the stockholders, not on the basis of personal friendship or enmity."

Mr. Lindabury put in the remark that at this period it was entirely lawful for a railroad in self-defense to fight the paralleling of its line, and then the Government showed that on Feb. 8, 1895, the Directors of the New Haven heard they could purchase the Stamford Street Railway for about $150,000, and that a month later the standing committee decided to advance to William E. Barnett the funds to make the purchase.

A letter from John M. Hall of F. D. Bedford of 128 Pearl Street showed what the New Haven feared. After saying that the electrical lines were affecting the company's traffic receipts and it intended to fight all paralleling schemes, he went on:

"Most of these schemes are projected not by Connecticut people, but by syndicates from Boston, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and elsewhere for the apparent purpose of ultimately paralleling our entire line from Boston to New York. The people, however, seem to be insane on the subject, and are made to believe that their property will be enhanced in value greatly by the building of these lines, and they are generally willing to allow their public highways to be occupied and largely destroyed or pleasure driving or use by these nuisances."

It was decided to fight the trolley lines before the local Legislature, and this led to a keen debate between the lawyers concerning the employment of Legislative agents by the company.

Mr. Lindabury said he objected to the cumbering of the record with letters to show practices which were perfectly legitimate, but he was brought to a quick pause as Mr. Stephenson proceeded to announce he was going to put in a letter to Gen. Charles R. Brayton.

"Who was the General?" he asked Mr. Mellen.

"A very prominent gentleman in Rhode Island, a man of great influence and force of character, blind," he said.

"Are we to go into the character of every person not named as a defendant to whom anyone wrote?" asked Mr. Lindabury. Mr. Stephenson persisted in his inquiries, and Mr. Mellen said:

"I think he was Post Master of Providence once. I have heard him called the blind boss of Rhode Island."

"Maybe he was a politician?" Mr. Nicoll guessed.

"I don't know what a politician is," replied Mr. Mellen solemnly.

Appeals to "Blind Boss."

To the "blind boss" John M. Hall wrote on April 16, 1895, mentioning a bill for the charter of a trolley line from Pawtucket to Attleboro with the right to carry express matter.

"Please do not let any more of that kind go through, and if possible would like to get that express clause struck out, whether by general law or in some other way, as it seriously interferes with our revenue from the Adams Express Company."

Then there was another bill pending for a trolley line from East Greenwich through the Pawtucket Valley with freight rights. Of this Mr. Hall said:

"Please nip this project in the bud, if possible, and kill it. Our interests are utterly opposed to granting any electric railroad company power to parallel our lines and especially opposed to granting them the privilege of carrying freight or express matter."

Another freight railroad was planned for Warwick and of this Mr. Hall wrote to the "Blind Boss":

"We want this scheme blocked and killed if it can be done. I understand Vincent is opposing us in this matter, but he ought not to be influential with the committee. Please kill this matter in some way."

Two letters were put in to show that the New Haven fought the request of the Stamford Street Railway Company for a charter and Mr. Stephenson explained to the court that these were introduced to bear out the charge of "harassing litigation" contained in the indictment. But when counsel wished to put in a letter to General Brayton containing $10,000 as a compensation for his assistance in legislative matters a vehement and lengthy legal argument was precipitated.

The General's $10,000.

Mr. Lindabury said that there was nothing illegal in the employment of a legislative agent, and if there were, every railroad in the United States could be convicted. The laws recognized the employment of such agents, and it was legitimate to pay them if they did not do anything wrong, he said.

The court, however, pointed out that a man might do an act perfectly legitimate in itself for the accomplishment of an illegitimate end. It added that the Government should limit itself to evidence concerning the large number of railroad companies which were named in the indictment.

Mr. Batts contended that as the Government was studying its case it continually found additional evidence to support its contention of conspiracy, and it should be permitted to include it, but Mr. Lindabury objected strongly to any enlargement of the indictment, especially by taking into consideration the efforts of the New Haven against trolley companies which it prevented from coming into existence.

The court sustained the objection of the defense and instructed the Government to keep to matters mentioned in the indictment.

In further demonstration of the trolley policy of the New Haven the Government put in letters to show how Mr. Hall wanted the Stamford Street Railroad Company to build a strip of two miles to head off the Norwalk Tramway Company. The Stamford Company was at that time the property of the New Haven, but had not yet been taken over publicly by it. As Mr. Hall wrote to General E. S. Greeley:

"I suppose if some one should assert that the Stamford Street Railroad Company is owned by the New Haven Company, you would promptly deny it, which might mislead the public, but which you and I both know would be true."

Boston & Maine's Troubles.

The Boston & Maine was meeting with the same difficulty with the trolleys as the New Haven and writing to Lucius Tuttle, its President, on Aug. 14, 1895, Mr. Hall had this to say:

"We succeeded this Winter in the Legislature in defeating almost everything that was attempted by the electric people, but I confess it was rather uphill work for us, as the people seem to be crazy on this subject, and in the end it looks as if they would succeed in building an electric railroad about wherever they desire. The passage of the grade-crossing act was quite a blow to them, but helps us out considerably; but I have come to the conclusion that about the only way to stop the complete paralleling of the line from Springfield to New York is to step in and buy an electric road somewhere on the way and run it in connection with some of our branches."

Another railroad proposal which caused the New Haven anxiety was the project known as the Montville Street Railway Company which in April, 1898, proposed to parallel the New London & Northern Railroad. Mr. Hall wrote to call it to the attention of J. T. Odell, Second Vice President of the New England, and suggesting that Mr. Robbins be posted in the matter, "as he is quite fertile in devising obstructive schemes for the benefit of electric roads."

A good many other letters showing the policy of the New Haven toward the new form of traction were put in, and in one to Mr. Robbins, dated Jan. 21, 1897, Mr. Hall wrote:

"I think I should give Senator Lounsbury a pass quietly, without reference to the violation of the statute. I do not think it will make any difference, and it is very desirable that you should keep on the right side of him."

The letter dealt with details of the legislative situation, and concluded: "If you have any special means of reaching people on the inside on any of these questions, it seems to me that it would be well to be getting ready to take care of them, as I observe they are pushing things to hearings in a very lively manner."

Road Drafts a Bill.

As an illustration of the methods of the New Haven, the Government put in a letter from John M. Hall to Charles F. Brooker, one of the defendants, dated Jan. 22, 1897. It began:

"I inclose herewith a bill for a public act which I wish you would quietly hand to Representative Tucker of your place with a request that he offer the bill quietly, and see if you can enlist his influence and put the bill through the Legislature. We would make it all right with Mr. Tucker if that is necessary. * * *

"Mr. Tucker must assume the responsibility of the bill as a matter of justice, and it must be a bill of his own invention. In other words, he must be the father of the bill and nurse it through the committee and in the Legislature."

After other evidence of Legislative activity on the part of the New Haven the Government showed that it bought the Meriden Street Railway Company and adopted as a policy a refusal to sell either that or the Stamford Company to any one.

Judge Hunt announced to the jury that, as Tuesday was Election Day and the Government thought it could spend Monday to advantage in going through its evidence, when the Court rose this afternoon, it would adjourn until Wednesday morning. The trial will continue this morning at 10:30 o'clock.

CITY JOBS CUT $2,000,000.

Mayor Reports at Harlem Celebration of Willis Avenue Bridge.

The Harlem Board of Commerce celebrated the linking together of Harlem and the Bronx by the extension across the Willis Avenue bridge at a dinner last night at Pabst's on West 125th Street. The speakers were Mayor Mitchell, Borough President Marks of Manhattan, and Borough President Mathewson of the Bronx. More than 600 attended, including many ladies.

In the midst of the festivities a street was wheeled into the room, and a young woman stepped out of the top. She was "Miss Bronx." "Mr. Harlem" was in the balcony, and they sang a paraphrase of "Hello, Frisco," beginning "Hello, Harlem."

Mayor Mitchell came from a Board of Estimate meeting to tell the Board of Commerce about the budget.

"The Board of Estimate realised," he said, "that many of the salaries were out of proportion to the amount of services rendered. I think you will find, however, that lower grade of salaries has been increased, as an offset to the lowering of the larger salaries. About $2,000,000 in salaries has been dropped from the payrolls, representing dispensible positions."

Borough President Marks commended the Board of Commerce for its interest in civic affairs.

"One of the weak spots of our Government," he said, "had been the absence of general co-operation on the part of business and professional men. It is sometimes forgotten that our Government is democratic, that the people rule. If business men become so absorbed in their vocations that they take no time for civic affairs, they are not good citizens."

Borough President Mathewson brought the greetings of the Bronx.

District Attorney Perkins arrived at the dinner at about 11:30 after a speechmaking tour, and was called on to speak, but declined. Judge Edward Swann, the Democratic candidate for District Attorney, had left the dinner half an hour before Mr. Perkins's arrival.

CITY OFFICIALS ATTACKED.

De Ford Is Scornful at Night High School Mass Meeting.

With bitter attacks on Mayor Mitchel and Controller Prendergast, speakers at a big mass meeting of evening high school students in the New Amsterdam Theatre last night denounced the proposal to suspend evening instruction because of lack of money. Shortly after the meeting was opened ex-Assistant District Attorney William A. De Ford made the cheering announcement that the fight to keep the night schools open had already been won and that the discovery of $87,000 available for night school purposes would result in favorable action by the Board of Estimate today.

Before Mr. De Ford had finished he called Mayor Mitchel "the filmed hero of Plattsburg." Mr. Bruere the "sanctified wet nurse of City Hall," and Mr Prendergast "the Petronius of Fusion, whom he would rather see "driven from the delights of his silver and porcelain bathtub high up in the Municipal Building and compelled to perform his daily ablutions in the public bath off the Battery than to see a single person driven from the high schools."

The Rev. Dr. Joseph Silverman of Temple Emanu-El, who followed Mr. De Ford, protested against injecting any tone of abuse or politics into the meeting:

"I came here believing there was but one subject before the meeting," declared Dr. Silverman. "That subject is whether the evening high schools ought to be kept open. I don't want to be a party to any attacks that may have been made tonight against the city administration or against any public officials."

Other speakers were John Temple Graves, ex-Judge Leon Sanders, Charles A. Towne, Julius Guttag, President of the Evening High Schools Alumni Association, and Dr. Christian F. Reisner, pastor of Grace M. E. Church.

DID BUSINESS ON "TRUST."

Head of Building Firm Held for Dating Checks Ahead.

Charles Cooper, head of the iron and steel construction firm of Cooper & Poliak, 18-20 Jackson Street, was held in $2,000 bail for the Grand Jury by Magistrate Harris in the Yorkville Court yesterday on a charge of grand larceny. Cooper was accused of passing two checks, one for $75 and one for $25, by Morris Gewietz, a café owner of 123 Broome Street.

Cooper, who lives at 544 Fox Street, the Bronx, said on the witness stand that he has been doing business for the last ten years with a dozen saloon keepers on the east side by cashing with them checks bearing future dates. He paid them from $3 to $5 bonus on each check, he said, although the face value of the checks at times amounted to thousands of dollars. Several saloon keepers were in court and introduced into evidence checks totaling $3,500, which Cooper admitted giving to them, but maintaining that they were fully aware that he did not have a dollar in the bank at the time he signed them. Cooper told the court he was unable to either read or write, with the exception of being ablue to sign his name.

His firm is in bankruptcy.

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"Mr. Lewis knows the scenes of which he writes, and has succeeded in giving a true picture of our puzzling United States. The sane-eyed realism, combined with the book's genuineness of tone and its sparkling rapidity of movement, should win for it a multitude of interested readers."—*New York Evening Post.*

"Although THE TRAIL OF THE HAWK is primarily a story, it nevertheless emphatically awakens the reader to a realization of the message and the mission of America."—*E. F. Edgett, in The Boston Evening Transcript.*

"We have been making a shelf of what we consider the best fiction produced by contemporary American writers, and we have just put Sinclair Lewis's THE TRAIL OF THE HAWK on that shelf alongside Poole's 'The Harbor,' Churchill's 'The Far Country,' and a few others. THE TRAIL OF THE HAWK plays upon the same chord of human life, but the tone is sweeter, happier, more optimistic. . . . It is genuine philanthropy toward our readers to commend so youthful, so spirited, so inspiring a work of fiction as Mr. Lewis has produced. We can't remember having ever read anything in published fiction quite so beautiful in purpose and unconventional in spirit as Mr. Lewis's chapters on the playmate comradeship of 'The Hawk' and Ruth."—*Stuart Law in Columbus State Journal.*

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Elsewhere Two Cents. Five Cents Sunday.

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NEW YORK TIMES INDEX, Quarterly—Full Cloth, per copy, $2; per year, $8.
Entered as second-class mail matter.

NEW YORK, FRIDAY, OCT. 29, 1915.

THE NAKEDNESS OF WAR.

If there were nothing else to be said for Bulgaria, the fact that she had cited import and export statistics to justify her conduct in this war would deserve to be remembered. It confers upon her a kind of unexpected distinction. Bulgaria is not for Kultur, at least not in business hours. Neither is she hostile to Civilization. Those things do not interest her. But, as her manifesto reads:

> The figures show that our trade, our interests, and our economic life are inseparably linked with Turkey, Germany, and Austria-Hungary.

There is candor. It may be bad judgment, but that is not the question. It is business; it is selfishness so acknowledged, without any moral sputtering or make believe. It is very well for Russia to call herself "mother of Bulgaria" and to weep over the waywardness of her offspring; but Bulgaria is yet Bulgaria, and, again as her manifesto reads:

> If now Constantinople is conquered by Russia, it will introduce there its autonomous protective tariff, and will make impossible the present exports of Bulgarian products to Constantinople. Even as Bulgaria cannot now export anything to Russia, so it will be unable to export anything to a Russian Constantinople.

That would be almost as if New England captured Manhattan Island, and then, for the benefit of her own trade, put up a tariff wall against the farmers of New York State. It is not a matter of Kultur at all. It is a matter of geese, pigs, cattle, cheese, kashkawal, and flour. What else?

One prefers to think of war romantically. There is romance in it. War requires heroism, chivalry, self-sacrifice, devotion, and faith. If that were not so, men could not regard it but with loathing and disgust. It would sicken them. But, alas! it is probable that all of these fine things come into war after the fact and spring from the necessity of man to idealize and romanticize his acts, irrespective of the motives compelling them, and he especially seeks by his imagination to beautify those acts which refer to the physical conditions of existence. He is at least an imaginative animal, with the power to deceive himself and a vision of beauty which has almost infinite adaptability.

Therefore, though war may be full of a great number of other things, its material basis is not to be denied. People, after all, must exist before they can enjoy either Kultur or Civilization, or choose between them, and ideals of economic necessity very probably, almost inevitably, precede ideals of higher human conduct.

One is thrilled at the thought of England and France rushing to the aid of Serbia, having undertaken to save her from national destruction. The message from Serbia, "We can last five days," and the reply from the Allies, "We are making haste," give one a great thump inside, and one does not wish to remember that if England's diplomacy in the Balkans had been as material, or, if you like, as sordid and commercial as Germany's, Bulgaria might not have gone over to the Teutonic side, trade being something you can give and take, and in that case the Austro-German forces would not now be smashing their way through Serbia. The English are beginning to cast away the make believe that their interest in the Balkans is emotional or self-sacrificing. It never was when it might have been, and there is no reason to suppose it now is. The matter is one of business. The London Daily Telegraph, commenting on the offer by England of Cyprus to Greece, said:

> There is no sentiment in the matter upon our side, and it would be idle to try to give it any such appearance. The sooner we all recognize that purely chivalrous motives are not predominant in Balkan politics today the better.

That is the beginning of Bulgarian candor elsewhere. On that saying, Greece was perfectly free to be scornful of what England offered, to treat it as a price beneath her, as she did. Why should Greece go to war romantically? If you say she was bound to go to Serbia's assistance, she says she wasn't and you are mistaken; and people have been known not only to justify but to glorify the scrapping of a treaty. Italy did, for reasons she believed in. One of her reasons was Serbia. And yet Italy really is no friend of Serbia's. Serbia's ambition to have a window on the Adriatic Sea conflicts with Italy's resolve to dominate that piece of water, and Serbia's window, as it happens, would have to be cut through at a place very awkward for Italy. Nor is Italy friendly with Greece. Both are ambitious to dominate the Mediterranean. Italy has been picking up islands round about, several of which, added to Cyprus, might tempt Greece to come in on the Allies' side. But Italy's interest in the war also is unromantic when it comes to making a sacrifice of her future welfare or the ideal of it on the altar of allied Civilization. Nations, like persons, are, first of all, ego-centric. Self-preservation, for which the Allies are obviously fighting against German designs of conquest and dominance, is, by its terms, in the interest of self. The sense of socialness comes secondly. The selfish interests of each nation are paramount in its own consideration. And but for this herd instinct man perhaps would be a savage still, a lonely figure in the jungle.

THE FRENCH CABINET.

The reorganization of the French Cabinet as foreshadowed in the Paris dispatches will strengthen it. BRIAND, the new Premier, is a man of greater force than VIVIANI, who took office as a result of the compromises following the struggle over the term of general compulsory service in the army. JULES CAMBON will bring to the new Ministry a good deal of ability and experience; RIBOT, the Minister of Finance, is well equipped for his post; DE FREYCINET, who is to be Vice President of the Cabinet, has had much political and administrative experience, and GALLIENI, Minister of War, the present Military Governor of Paris, will have the confidence of the people of the Republic.

These changes have been brought about not by a Ministerial crisis of the ordinary kind, but by the very evident feeling that the Cabinet needed the strongest men that could be got to accept office. Of course there has been deep disappointment over the course of events in the Balkans—that was indicated by the resignation of DELCASSE. But that misfortune falls with even greater weight on England, and in both nations it ought to be clearly seen that with a German King on the throne of Bulgaria and a Germanized King in Athens the Allies were at a terrible disadvantage. The reconstruction of the Cabinet indicates disapproval of the war policy only as it has failed in some of its objects. It plainly reflects a resolute purpose to carry on the war with every means at command until the victory shall be won which is essential to the life of the nation itself.

OPPONENTS OF THE AMENDED CONSTITUTION.

The opposition to the amended Constitution is conglomerate. Its parts are many and unlike. We can detect no bond of union between them. No theory of government, no body of principles, no interest common to them all can be discerned in their arguments. That curious organization, the Civil Service Forum, apparently made up of professional agitators in the interest of certain employés of the State and of the City Government, sets up the ground of objection that the revision "will tend to throw civil service into politics." There is nothing these persons desire so much as that the civil service shall be kept in politics, to the end that votes may be bartered for high and always higher salaries. We can understand the objections of the employés now drawing salaries in the innumerable unnecessary places that the new Constitution, by simplifying the State Government, will abolish. But nobody can understand why the taxpayers should sympathize with their protest.

The professional labor leaders have put themselves on record as opposing ratification, but there is no evidence that many wage earners have been deluded by their shallow and foolish arguments. There is opposition from some representative radicals of a socialistic turn. They see in the amendments "obstacles to democ-"racy, to social and industrial leg-"islation." Obstacles of that nature were removed by the convention, it created no impediments to sound legislation. Apparently the visionaries who dream of the time when seven half-penny loaves shall be sold for a penny and the three-hooped pot shall have seven hoops are dissatisfied because they were not allowed to make a Constitution after their own hearts.

There are opponents like Mr. GEORGE W. PERKINS, but the grounds of opposition they set up are not impressive. They tell us that the various amendments or classes of amendments should have been submitted separately, so that the voters might exercise a free choice of acceptance or rejection. They forget that a Constitution is not made up of unrelated parts. The purpose of the convention was to provide better government, more economical, more responsive to the people. That purpose would be in large measure defeated and the harmony of the instrument impaired by exposing it to the risk of piecemeal acceptance.

The Democrats as a party have no standing to oppose the revision, for a majority of the Democratic delegates to the convention voted for the Constitution as it goes to the voters, and representative Democrats like Mr. STETSON, Judge O'BRIEN, and ALTON B. PARKER give it their support. Our neighbor The World criticises ELIHU ROOT for urging the Republicans to vote for the Constitution, as if that made it a partisan document. If it is a Republican Constitution, why did the Democrats in the convention vote for it? That argument is without merit or force. The Constitution was made for the people, not for a party. We judge that the Republicans will give it a fairly united support and that it will have the approving votes also of Democrats who are not affected by an interest in radical theories or in maintaining an immense number of needless offices for the benefit of taxeaters.

QUESTION NO. 3.

Two ballots, in addition to the ballot for candidates, will be handed to each voter next Tuesday. One will be marked "Revised Constitution Ballot" and the other "Questions Submitted Ballot." Each will contain three questions, on which the voter is expected to make his decision.

Question No. 3 on the "Revised Constitution Ballot" reads: "Shall "the new Article X. submitted by the "Constitutional Convention relating "to taxation be approved?" This article is to be voted upon separately, apart from the rest of the Constitution. Its purposes are two—to abolish indiscriminate and permanent exemptions from taxation and to equalize and harmonize assessments.

As the law now stands, it is believed that an exemption once granted becomes permanent. If, for instance, a person owning a bond secured by property outside the State obtains an exemption, it is questionable if that exemption, instead of being only for the fiscal year, may not be for the life of the bond. To put an end to the doubt the Constitutional Convention provides in Article X. that "the "power of taxation shall never be "surrendered, suspended, or con-"tracted away, except as to the se-"curities of the State or a civil divis-"ion thereof."

In short, the Legislature is deprived of the power to exempt any class of property forever. It is evident that if it could permanently exempt one class of property it could permanently exempt all classes.

Article X. also deals with the subject of general exemptions. The number of corporations demanding exemption on the ground that they are benevolent, religious, charitable, or educational has increased enormously, and the amount now lost to the State runs up into the hundreds of millions. These demands for exemption can now be granted by a majority of the members who happen to be present in the Legislature on the day the vote is taken. Article X. provides that future exemptions can be granted only by a two-thirds majority of all the members elected to each house.

Finally, Article X. provides that the Legislature may decide how taxation shall be imposed and appoint assessors. The Legislature is to establish, outside the City of New York, tax districts, none of which shall be larger than a county, and in each of these districts one system of taxation shall be established. At present, for example, a railroad or other public service corporation pays its taxes in one town according to a system devised by the local authorities, and in another town under a quite different system. Under Article X. there would be more uniformity. The Legislature is to classify the subjects of taxation and to designate the assessors, except that local assessors will assess real property. The changes made by Article X. are fair and in the public interest, and the answer to Question No. 3 should be "Yes."

DEBATABLE PROGRESS.

The Board of Estimate will be called upon a week from today to answer yes or no to the application of the New York City Railways Company's application for a franchise to extend the tracks of its Eighty-sixth Street line westward, through two blocks of a street which has been built up and beautified with the understanding that it would be preserved permanently as a residence street and kept free from railway traffic. Eastsiders, through the medium of the Yorkville Association, complain that when they ride westward on Eighty-sixth Street they are dumped out at the Park entrance, and if they want to go as far westward as Columbus or Amsterdam Avenue or Broadway they must walk. The railway company, therefore, wants permission to build tracks through West Eighty-sixth Street as far as Broadway. It is only natural that the owners of property on those blocks should protest. The proposed extension would completely change the character of the street. Whether or not it would eventually decrease real estate values is an open question, but it would destroy the charm, the comparative quiet and uncommon attractiveness of a street which is now lined with private houses and apartment buildings of the expensive sort.

Against the protest the argument is made that "the personal views of a few "persons should not interfere with the "traveling public's necessities." But the answer is that the needs of that "traveling public" know no end. It will never be contented, if the line is continued to Broadway, to let it stop there. Beyond the Alps lies Italy and west of Broadway are West End Avenue and Riverside Park. Tracks of an old street railway, long since abandoned, still disfigure the roadway in that part of Eighty-sixth Street. If the project is not stifled in its inception the railway soon will be carried through to Riverside, in response to "an imperative popular demand," West Eighty-sixth Street will be lined with haberdashery and millinery shops and the palatial offices of real estate agents, with here and there a tea room or a café or two in the upper Broadway style of architecture. The children of the property owners may in time get back the money their fathers lose through the depreciation of the property, but the west side will lose a fine residence street and gain as a substitute for it only the kind of thoroughfare of which there are countless examples all over town.

Can the people of West Eighty-sixth Street, with the assistance of some of the eminent citizens in other neighborhoods who are habitually eloquent on the subject of the City Beautiful, contrive to avert the disaster and preserve their homes, or will they, too, be forced to leave Manhattan Island? For there is nothing to be gained by going further northward on the island. Perhaps a compromise may be effected. The cars might run westward on Eighty-fifth Street and eastward on Eighty-seventh, with switches to the Broadway tracks. In that case the temptation to the railway company to march further westward might be removed. All citizens who feel an intelligent interest in the preservation of attractive neighborhoods will surely sympathize with the perplexed residents of West Eighty-sixth Street.

THE SETBACK OF PERFECTION IN CALIFORNIA.

For nearly five years the Hon. HIRAM WINKELRIED JOHNSON has bestridden California like a Colossus. He has been the State, not merely its Governor and sovereign. It has been a paradise of dainty devices of Johnsonian reform and improvement. If taxes have mounted, so have blessings. Even the stolid East looked enviously on that Happy Valley of Innovations. Alas, the Serpent was hidden in the grass. His hiss was heard the other day when the wicked SCHMITZ, sometime Mayor of San Francisco, got 36,000 votes, the women, according to reactionary accounts, here mentioned merely to expose their intrinsic unveracity, being attracted by his romantic past.

California had woman suffrage. California had copious taxes. Recalls and referendums rained upon her. One thing only was wanting to her perfection. Political parties, a coarse survival of the outworn doctrine of democratic representative self-government, were still permitted to exist. As Governor JOHNSON says, "Non-partisan-"ship would have completed popular "rule in California." Of course "popular" is a synonym of "Johnsoniana."

The boon was offered. All State offices were to be "non-partisan." No party symbol or designation was to appear on the official ballot. The Johnson Administration, the Johnson machine, beautifully organized, fat with patronage, would be the one party left. At least that was the way in which the unworthy voters looked at the "non-partisanship" scheme submitted to them on Tuesday. They rejected it by a majority of some 20,000. This in spite of the fact that it had a sacred character from its origin, that it was defended on the stump by Governor JOHNSON with his wonted energy and fire. Down with it went a batch of nine constitutional amendments, likewise urged by the same great authority. The vote was light. Evidently the electorate has been surfeited with novelty and virtue. It longs for rest. Its flagging powers are unequal to the task of living up to JOHNSON.

The terrible approach of HIRAM JOHNSON to the Republican National Convention of 1916 has been sounded early, long, and hard. He is to cow the reactionaries. He is to warn; to threaten and command, to take charge. Apparently he will first have to collect the disject members of his sovereignty. California has lapsed, backslidden from the way of perfection. If she is "behind" at present, it seems to be for purposes of attack, not devotion.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Divergent Theories of Disaster.

Between the report of the Naval Board of Inquiry on the loss of the submarine F-4, near Honolulu, and the defensive reply of the company that made the unfortunate little vessel, the non-expert reader of the two finds his mind in much confusion as to the cause of the disaster.

The board in effect charges that the F-4 went down and could not be raised because of faulty construction, involving not only her batteries, but her tanks and rudders or vanes, and from a multitude of indications as to what the men in her did before they died, it deduces that in their last hours or minutes they bravely and energetically utilized the imperfect facilities at their command for bringing the boat back to the surface. The company's official, on the other hand, while disclaiming all intention to reflect on the competence of the crew, insists that if certain tank valves which should have been closed had not been left open, the imperfections mentioned, even if real, would not have been fatal.

In what may be called the Government's, or navy's, argument as presented in the board's report there is the seemingly weak link that it leaves unexplained why it was that a boat as badly built and equipped as this one is said to have been was ever accepted from the contractors, and why, if its condition was as bad as now stated, men were allowed or ordered to risk their lives in her. And even if, as the building company more than intimates, the boat was not properly handled on its last voyage, that, too, puts responsibility on the higher naval authorities for not having seen to it that the members of the crew were properly instructed and trained.

However the varying assertions are interpreted, the fact remains that the submarine carried down to a dreadful death her whole company, and did it, not while they were taking, as brave men will and must, the desperate chances of war, but when merely performing "evolutions" in time of peace as preparation for meeting remote contingencies. We know fairly well, now, how these men died, but why they died is a problem still unsolved. And it needs solution.

Confession Against Confession.

What seemed at first the equally surprising and injudicious readiness of the man FAY, or FRY, to tell the police all about himself and his plots to blow up ships, takes a different aspect now that his first achievement in autobiography has been so soon followed by another and quite different exposition of the same subject.

That his first story was the whole truth would have remained wide open to question, of course, even if he had stuck to it. Now that he has told a second, there is more than excuse for suspecting that, whether the truth is in him or not, it will not come out of him voluntarily, and that he is by no means the simple fellow that was indicated by his prompt surrender to whatever "degree" of inquisitory pressure the police applied to make him talk.

To say something, when a confession is urgently demanded, has the advantage of bringing at least temporary relief from irksome questionings, and if, when the interrogation is renewed, a wholly new confession be made, then the two beautifully balance each other, and the effect is much the same as if one had said nothing at all. The expedient is one which has often been used by persons under accusation, most often, perhaps, without any clear mental appreciation of its efficacy, but it is rather probable that this man, who, though he purposed the commission of crimes, does not belong to the criminal class in the ordinary sense of that term, is intelligent enough to have intended from the first thus to destroy his value as a witness for the prosecution.

At any rate he has in large measure succeeded, for now no story that can be extorted from him will have any weight. None will, that is, so long as he is subjected only to the ordinary methods of interrogation. The police are ready enough in such cases to resort to the mitigated forms of torture which, to their regret, are all that are left to them in these milder days. They have not learned to use the devices of the "new psychology," by which, if they and the courts only knew it, testimony can be tested in ways that prove its truth or falsity with next to mathematical certainty. We prefer, as yet, to trust the judgment of the intellectual giants whom we select for jurors.

Doings of Poisoned Policemen.

According to the police surgeon who examined the detective by whom young MANNING was so violently assaulted, the officer was not drunk, though he had been drinking. The distinction is real enough, and law as well as custom recognizes it, but science humbly admits its inability to draw any definite line between the two conditions indicated by these two expressions. Moreover, science proves as well as declares that the man who has only "been drinking" is not himself, not in full possession of all his powers of action and judgment.

He is "intoxicated," that is, as the word means, "poisoned," no matter how small the quantity of alcohol he has taken. He may be able to walk a crack unswervingly, to talk with a close approach to the accuracy he attains when quite sober, to meet all of the tests a police surgeon is expected to apply, but, to a degree proportioned to his personal susceptibility to the narcotic, both his mind and his body will be uncontrolled by his superior ego.

That being demonstrably true, it might well be for "the good of the service" if policemen were held to the total and permanent abstinence from alcohol which is now demanded from and enforced upon so many other men bearing responsibilities such as theirs. In the performance of their highly important duties they are likely at any moment to need all the intelligence, strength, and skill they have. The man who "has been drinking" cannot do that, and while he might still pass for a good policeman, he wouldn't be one as good as he might and ought to be.

Long Since, Perhaps.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I would not accuse the gifted poetess, Ella A. Fanning, of plagiarism, but in her poem appearing in your issue of this morning, "Washington—and After," she has evidently been reading "Our Folks," which runs:

> 'Tis long since I was there,
> I and a bullet from Fair Oaks,
> But in my throat there's something chokes,
> Because you see I thought so long
> To count her in among our folks.

The lines of Miss Fanning are:

> Just as I did at Seven Oaks,
> Somethin' right here kind o' chokes.

JOHN LEGGETT.
New York, Oct. 4, 1915.

FLACCUS IN BROADWAY.

(Visus ante Saltum.)

The look may well precede the leap;
The sages teach, the wise folk know it.
What harvest from your seed you'll reap,
Consider ere you sow it.

Your blunders best are rectified
Before you've been and gone and made 'em:
'Tis easier to forego your slide
Than *revocare gradum.*

The hasty word is best unsaid
Before its syllables you utter;
'Tis easier far to butter bread
Than later to unbutter.

A second's slip may well suffice
The fragile vase in shards to shatter;
But to rebuild it just as nice—
Well, that's a different matter.

One man may kiss a maid who charms—
If she consent, he scarce can miss her;
But forty thousand men-at-arms
Combined, cannot—unkiss her!

Then let Discretion's words be weighed—
Each rash Today has its Tomorrow.
Who dares at times to be afraid
May shun black sorrow.

VICTOR KILSPINDIE.

MR. PERKINS'S VIEWS.

They Are Not Preconceived and Dwell Only Upon What Is.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

THE TIMES certainly is a great newspaper. Every one knows you are in favor of the adoption of the proposed Constitution, yet you gave a great deal of space this morning to my letter to Mr. Root, outlining my reasons for voting against the Constitution. For years I have noticed this sort of fair play on the part of THE TIMES and it has made me a very great admirer of your policy. You print the news, and the people believe that is what a newspaper is for.

May I ask space for the following reply to your editorial of this morning, commenting on my letter to Mr. Root?

One of my strong objections to the proposed Constitution is the fact that it abolishes the present State Market Department and forbids the creation of a new one. This means that we cannot in the future have a State Market Department except in the shape of a bureau in some other department. This is precisely what the market people of New York City tried to get me to agree to last Winter, but failed. Is it any wonder, therefore, that I take alarm when I find they have succeeded in carrying out their design through the proposed Constitution? What these men want is an "invisible" market department, and if the proposed Constitution is adopted they will get it.

The marketing conditions of this State are such that farmers up-State are obliged to let hundreds of thousands of dollars of good food rot and go to waste each year because they cannot get it to the congested centres of population, and the people in the congested centres, because of this waste, are obliged to go on paying more and more each year for the food they buy and are denied the relief that would come through the establishment of an efficient Market Department. If we need a Conservation Department and a Public Service Department, then by all means we need a Market Department. To destroy the one we now have and prevent the creation of another one I regard as playing directly into the hands of the men who so largely control the market situation in this State now. I cannot speak too strongly on this matter, for I know whereof I speak as a result of the time and work I have given to investigating this subject during the past year.

Your news article regarding my letter says—inadvertently, I am sure—that I am against the creation of a State Printing Department at Albany. In my letter to Mr. Root I took exactly the opposite position. I think there should be a State Printing Department and that no further perquisites in the way of printing should be granted to the Albany printing ring.

You suggest in the closing paragraph of your editorial that perhaps I am opposed to the Constitution because it does not meet some of my preconceived views. I have preconceived views—strong ones—as to what the people of this State ought to have in the way of an up-to-date Constitution that will enable them to have a more efficient and economical Government, but for that very reason I purposely refrained from touching on what the Constitution omits that it ought to contain, and made no reference to my feeling that the convention failed to measure up to its great opportunity to give us a forward-looking and constructive Constitution. I simply confined myself to commenting on the Constitution as submitted.

GEORGE W. PERKINS.
New York, Oct. 28, 1915.

Representation.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Permit me to correct an error in your editorial of today headed "Question No. 2," wherein you say that "under the existing Constitution New York City can never have more than one-half of the State Senators, no matter how large its population may exceed that of up-State." That is incorrect. There is no such limitation. There are circumstances under which New York City, if it has more than half the population of the State, can have more than half the State Senators. The limitation which you have in mind is in Section 4 of Article 3 of the Constitution, and reads thus:

> No two counties or the territory thereof as organized on the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five, which are adjoining counties or which are separated only by public waters, shall have more than one-half of all the Senators.

It, therefore, only applies to two adjoining counties as they were on Jan. 1, 1895. The counties which it had in mind were New York and Kings. The population of Queens does not count in the limitation, nor does that of Richmond; nor, although the Bronx was then a part of New York County, does that part of the Bronx count which was the annexed district, for it was joined to old New York County after Jan. 1, 1895. Under the State Constitution Senators are apportioned according to citizen population. The citizen population of Kings, New York, and the Bronx is 3,432,484, according to the census taken this year. The total citizen population of the State is 8,151,692; therefore Kings, New York, and the Bronx have less than 42 per cent. of the population, and that is even including in the Bronx the annexed district. This limitation never has applied, and so far as figures teach anything, never will apply. Even though this phantom limitation will continue, if the vote on Question No. 2 is no, it was submitted separately because the convention had already had a taste of the amount of ignorance, misstatement and buncombe political talk that it gives rise to. The people of the City of New York should bear in mind that the Constitutional Convention voted down a proposition to extend this limitation to the whole City of New York, which would have been a real limitation.

HERBERT PARSONS.
New York, Oct. 28, 1915.

Old Names for New Battleships.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The battle cruisers which it is proposed to add to our navy will be ships of remarkable tonnage, speed and armament, and, therefore, should be given names recalling and perpetuating our best naval traditions. The present system of naming battleships after States, cruisers after cities, and destroyers after officers, preserves a logical proportion between the size of every ship and the associations connected with its name. As obsolete craft are condemned and relegated to the scrap heap, the names that they have helped to make famous are often perpetuated by transfer to new vessels, some of our present ships being the third or fourth of the line. It is greatly to be regretted that our most remarkable frigates, which carried the flag of the new nation to Turkey, Barbary, China, and Japan, and showed their superiority to everything of their class and day, should have had as yet no namesakes. Secretary Daniels would do well to remember the Constitution, Constellation, United States, President, Congress, and others when considering appropriate designations for the battle cruisers.

ALBERT I. STYLES.
New York, Oct. 26, 1915.

Muzzles on Their Necks.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

When S. Dana Hubbard of the Health Department says that the department muzzles dogs so they cannot bite, what does he mean, so they cannot bite off their own muzzles? They can bite anything else if they want to. I have seen them chewing their muzzles, which is possible, because many dog owners merely hang the muzzles around the neck of their dog. If there ever was a legally enacted joke it is the present muzzling ordinance. That is one reason we have so little hydrophobia; the dogs simply can't get mad about it.

W. J. L.
New York, Oct. 25, 1915.

Attention of Mrs. Catt.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Mrs. Catt's protest in this morning's TIMES would indicate that she desires another disclaimer. We repeat that we disclaim altogether the implication she makes from the leaflet referred to. It was never intended to imply anything of the sort. We know very well that many of the women who desire the vote are noble women whose purposes are entirely honorable. We have never asserted anything to the contrary.

EVERETT P. WHEELER,
Chairman Man-Suffrage Association.
New York, Oct. 26, 1915.

A WIDER THRESHOLD FOR IMMIGRANTS.

The United States Supreme Court Denies Ellis Island the Authority to Exclude Them on Economic Suppositions.

By MAX J. KOHLER.

New York, Oct. 27, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The United States Supreme Court has decided, in the case of Ali Geglow and another (Russian Ossetes from the Caucasus region) against Uhl, Acting Commissioner of Immigration at Ellis Island, that our immigration authorities are not authorized to take into account alleged industrial conditions in the place to which the immigrant is destined, in their supposed relations to immigrants becoming a public charge, thus reversing a recent practice of the immigration authorities, sustained in a decision of the United States District Court, (Judge Lacombe writing,) and of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, (Judges Coxe and Rogers, with Judge Ward dissenting,) and admitted these immigrants into the United States.

The immigrants in question arrived at Ellis Island in January, 1914, and were young men, farm laborers, of fine physique, having $25 and $40, respectively, in cash. They had paid their own passage money and had railroad tickets to Portland, Ore., where the one had an uncle and the other a friend desirous of helping them to get employment and of aiding them meantime. On the basis of alleged recent newspaper reports, unproduced and unidentified, the immigration authorities assumed that many people were out of work at Portland, and that this would make it improbable that these immigrants, farm laborers, could get work, and, accordingly, that they were likely to become public charges; said assumptions were not called to the attention of the immigrants before their exclusion, and they were thus deprived of an opportunity to controvert the same by analysis or proof.

On behalf of the immigrants, it was argued in the United States Supreme Court by Morris Jablow and myself (with Messrs. Abram I. Elkus and Ralph Barnett joining us in the briefs) that Congress had not intended to grant authority to consider such alleged industrial conditions to the immigration officials, and that there was no machinery for gathering such information in reliable form or promptly, nor were the $1,800 a year inspectors competent to decide such difficult economic questions. It was furthermore pointed out that the constant use of the phrase "likely to become a public charge," in the immigration laws for many years, repeatedly re-enacted, as authoritatively construed by the executive officers and the courts, was fatal to such assumption of power by the immigration authorities. It was also urged that immigrants are themselves disposed to depart from the place to which they are originally destined, if economic conditions are bad there, and that such course is aided by the Government's own Information Division, and private charities, like the Industrial Removal Office, so that conditions in the place to which they were originally destined, where their relatives and friends reside, are not very material, especially as conditions vary so much in different industries, even at the same time and place, and are so largely dependent on the willingness and ability of the immigrant to undertake particular work, as illustrated by the recent New York Subway building incident. It was furthermore pointed out that such considerations are really unnecessary, as immigration is largely automatically responsive to industrial conditions, falling off in bad times, like our panic of 1907-08, and then even resulting in heavily increased emigration of aliens already residing here. Moreover, in the case in question, due process of determining these issues was denied the immigrants. These views were adopted by the United States Supreme Court in an able opinion by Mr. Justice Holmes. In the course of the opinion it is said:

> • • • It would be an amazing argument for immigration officials to refuse admission to the United States because the labor market in the United States was overburdened, and yet that would be more reasonable than refusal to admit because of reported conditions in one city.

The controversy involved has been ripe for several years, the right to take such matters into account being one of several new doctrines injected into the immigration law administration by ex-Commissioner Williams's fiat at Ellis Island in 1909, and which has led to oppressive illegal exclusions in particular cases occasionally since. Though Congress had refused to establish a $25 cash qualification for immigrants, Mr. Williams ruled that absence of this would generally make the alien inadmissible, and applied the rule retroactively to persons who had left Europe before its promulgation.

In December, 1913, Inspectors spread upon their records such alleged industrial conditions as their ground for excluding some Russian immigrants at Seattle, and Judge Neterer admitted the immigrants in habeas corpus proceedings on Jan. 27, 1914, for the reason that this was no authorized ground for exclusion, in ex parte Gregory, 210 Federal Reporter, 680, but his decision was reversed by the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, sitting in California, in May, 1914, on the ground that the act restricting judicial review prevented the courts from inquiring "into the sufficiency of probative facts, or consider the reasons for conclusions reached by the officers."

Meantime the present case arose, and Judge Lacombe dismissed the writ of habeas corpus on the ground that Inspectors may exclude immigrants on mere inspection, and that, even though the record failed to contain any adverse medical certificate, or any notation of anything unfavorable in the appearance of the immigrant, the courts could not hold that exclusion was not based on such ground (211 Fed. Rep., 238.) This decision was affirmed in the Circuit Court of Appeals by a vote of two to one, (215 Fed. Rep., 573,) partly on this ground, and partly on the ground that the immigration authorities were not restricted to sworn testimony in considering such economic conditions even though courts of law could not assume them without proof.

The majority of that court further intimated that unfamiliarity with languages generally spoken here was an affirmative disability, though this is the condition of millions of immigrants residing here, and also ignored the proffers of aid from resident relatives and friends, on Mr. Williams's theory that they were not legally obligated to support the immigrants. The United States Supreme Court issued a certiorari to review this decision, and now has reversed the lower courts and the immigration authorities on these important questions.

MAX J. KOHLER.

THE OFFENDING DITCH.

Mr. Landon, Member for Dutchess County, Denounces the Canal.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Will you in all fairness allow me to put before the people, through your paper, the following figures as to this canal referendum, so little understood? These figures are from the departments of the State:

Canal referendum of 1903	$101,000,000
Canal referendum of 1909	7,000,000
Canal referendum for terminals, 1911	19,800,000
Appropriated by the Legislature of 1915 to complete outstanding contracts	3,500,000
For new bridges, &c., not upkeep, appropriated out of the general fund, over	3,000,000
Improvements started about 1897	9,000,000
	$170,800,000
	[$143,300,000]

And will this amount complete it? That no man can answer, but, following former appropriations, I would state almost as a certainty that $200,000,000 will be expended before the present work is completed.

And again, There is on file in Albany claims against the canal amounting to over $59,000,000. It is not for one moment thought that this full amount will be paid, but the question naturally arises, how many more claims will be filed before the work is finished? That is also a question no man can answer.

A generation ago no debt. Today the largest of any State in the Union. Why? For two causes, the canals and good roads. But the difference in these two propositions is vast. Every one uses the roads; but a limited few the canals. On the roads a toll, called a license, is collected, while collecting tolls on the canals is prohibited by the Constitution. The debt contracted for good roads is for the benefit of every citizen of the State, and the time is coming when the licenses will maintain the entire cost of good roads. The debt contracted for the canals is a pure and simple subsidy, paid to one carrier to the distinct detriment of another, unfair as it is unjust. Is it possible that the people will vote away more millions for this project, likened to Dr. Jerkyl [sic] and Mr. Hyde, believed by some to have been and to be the most wonderful and beneficial project of many generations, known to be by others the ditch in which many great ambitions and much graft lies buried.

FRANCIS G. LANDON.
Member of Assembly, Dutchess County.
New York, Oct. 26, 1915.

Hear an Average Woman!

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In THE TIMES I read that the suffrage parade yesterday was "interrupted by traffic." Why not say that traffic was interrupted by the parade? I tried for more than half an hour before I was able to cross Fifth Avenue to do a necessary errand, and gave up in despair when I tried to get back to the subway. Taxicabs were stalled on Forty-second Street, unable to take their passengers to trains at Grand Central, and all drivers greatly inconvenienced.

Why not have the line of march for parades up Riverside Drive, where there is no traffic to disturb or be disturbed?

AN AVERAGE WOMAN.
New York, Oct. 24, 1915.

What Yellow Means.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your delightful editorial on the suffrage parade you speak of yellow, the chosen suffrage color, as the badge of mourning, also of hope. But perhaps you will find a better illustration in the old English rhyme:

> Green is forsaken,
> And yellow forsworn!
> But blue is the sweetest
> Color that's worn.

Chappaqua, N. Y., Oct. 24, 1915. S. L.

A REPLY TO DR. HORNADAY.

The Advantage of Giving a Commission Jurisdiction Over Wild Life.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have read with surprise Dr. William T. Hornaday's letter to you of the 25th inst. It shows so much feeling on the subject of the conservation article in the new Constitution that we cannot expect him to be entirely reasonable. He makes two definite statements only:

First, the proposed new nine-headed Conservation Commission, covering the taking, possession, sale and transportation of New York's fish game, &c., is revolutionary.

Second, it is a scheme full of danger to the wild life of the State.

He gives no reason for these statements. But the proposed nine-headed commission is not revolutionary. The plan proposed is to give the commission of nine powers of initiation to enact regulations, subject to the veto of the Governor and modification by the Legislature.

Essentially, this is the same system which is in existence, except that the Legislature now has the power of initiation. The Legislature now gives to the Conservation Commission the power to make rules and regulations and the Conservation Commission has made rules and regulations. If the Legislature is not satisfied with the rules and regulations which the Conservation Commission has made, it has power to modify them by passage of new acts, and these acts are subject to executive veto.

This interference of the Legislature with the acts of the commission caused a widespread demand on the part of the sportsmen of the State to have the power of initial regulation placed in a body better qualified than the Legislature to consider the subject.

Such a plan was proposed to the convention by Arthur J. Baldwin, but the convention amended it by giving the Governor the power to veto and the

MISS CECILE THAYER WEDS IN COUNTRY

The Bride of Douglas Gibbons at Her Parents' Home at Lawrence, L. I.

HER SISTERS ATTENDANTS

Ceremony Held in Drawing Room Decorated with Chrysanthemums and Autumnal Foliage.

The wedding of Miss Cecile Tesson Thayer, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin B. Thayer of 46 East Seventy-ninth Street, and Douglas Gibbons, son of Mrs. John F. Gibbons of 341 Madison Avenue, was celebrated yesterday afternoon at the country home of the bride's parents, at Lawrence, L. I.

The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Herbert P. Darrell in the drawing room, which was decorated with yellow chrysanthemums and autumnal foliage.

The bride, whose father gave her in marriage, wore a gown of ivory satin, with a Court train depending from the shoulders, the gown being veiled in tulle. Her veil of tulle was edged with orange blossoms. She carried a bouquet of white orchids, roses, and lilies of the valley.

The bride was attended by her sisters, the Misses Marie R. Thayer, a débutante of last season, and Alice R. Thayer, who has not yet been presented to society. They wore frocks similar in design, of yellow tulle trimmed with gold lace, and hats of gold lace, topped with bows of yellow chiffon. They each carried an armful of yellow roses.

There were no ushers. L. Wallis Gibbons acted as best man for his brother. A large reception followed the ceremony. A special train carried the guests from town.

Mr. and Mrs. Gibbons left later on an extended honeymoon, and on their return they will live at 4 West Fifty-third Street.

Their engagement was announced last July. Mr. Gibbons is a graduate of Yale University, class of '06, and is one of the Governors of the Yale Club.

FETE FOR FRENCH WOUNDED

Society Attends Fashion Revue at the Ritz—Prominent Artists Aid.

Society was well represented last night at the opening of the Charity Fashion Fête and Bazar at the Ritz-Carlton, given for the benefit of the wounded French soldiers. The fête is being held under the auspices of the French Wounded Emergency Fund, and was arranged under the direction of Miss Anne Morgan, who is the Chairman of the Vacation War Relief Committee, and Mrs. Ethelbert Nevin, Chairman of the French War Emergency Fund.

Many dinners preceded the affair, which started at 9 o'clock with a fashion revue of costumes and gowns donated by well-known importers and dressmakers, and was followed by a musical program. Between the numbers there was general dancing. The artists who appeared were Miss Elsie Janis, Miss Betty Lee, Maurice Farkoa, and Melville Ellis.

Articles were for sale at the various booths in the foyer. There was an exhibition of toys and fancy articles made by French artists, and recently brought to this country by Harry B. Lachman; dolls dressed by the young women of the Washington Irving and Wadleigh High Schools were on sale at another booth, and garments made by the unemployed girls of this city for the needy abroad were also on sale.

The young society girls and debutantes who sold programs, flowers, and novelties were the Misses May Moulton, Mary Stevens Chapin, Elsie Stevens, Isabella B. Taylor, Edith MacKaver, Louise Hoadley, Marion Tiffany, Elizabeth Harrison, Doris Nevin, Marion Hall, Constance Peabody, Blanche Tyng, Dorothy Haight and Frances M. Ward.

Dancing and supper followed the revue and entertainment.

Among the patronesses, many of whom were present, were: Mrs. Henry Lloyd Aspinwall, Mrs. Joseph S. Auerbach, Mrs. Francis McNeil Bacon, Jr., Mrs. Rogers H. Bacon, Mrs. Donn Barber, Mrs. Walter Phelps Dodge, Miss Grace Bigelow, Mrs. Wilber A. Bloodgood, Mrs. William H. Bliss, Mrs. James Byrne, Mrs. Frederick Y. Dalziel, Mrs. Walter Damrosch, Mrs. W. Bourke Cockran, Mrs. Charles Henry Coster, Mrs. Paul D. Cravath, Duchesse de Chaulnes, Mrs. Walter B. James, Mrs. P. Gray Griswold, Mrs. Henry Phipps, Mrs. John Ellis Roosevelt, Mrs. Charles A. Post, Mrs. Charles H. Ditson, Mrs. John R. Drexel, Mrs. Lyttleton Fox, Mrs. R. Horace Gallatin, Mrs. Elbert H. Gary, Mrs. Edwin Gould, Mrs. William R. Hamilton, Mrs. Otto H. Kahn, Mrs. Havemeyer, Mrs. Francis Burrall Hoffman, Mrs. Edward S. Harkness, Mrs. Charles R. Huntington, Mrs. Joseph P. Knapp, Mrs. Daniel S. Lamont, the Countess Jean de la Greze, Mrs. Lewis Cass Ledyard, Mrs. Ogden Mills, Mrs. Robert S. Minturn, Miss Elizabeth Marbury, Mrs. Casimir de Rham Moore, Mrs. Edwin D. Morgan, Mrs. Frederic Neilson, Mrs. Charles M. Oelrichs, Mrs. Frederick Pearson, Mrs. Benjamin Nicoll, Mrs. Richard A. Peabody, Mrs. Herbert L. Satterlee, Mrs. Norrie Sellar, Mrs. W. Watts Sherman, Mrs. Charles Steele, Mrs. Thomas F. Talmage, and Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt.

The second and last session of the fête will be held this evening.

MISS HURRY A BRIDE.

Weds Robert Beaver Smith in Church of the Epiphany.

The wedding of Robert Beaver Smith, a son of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas B. Smith of Brooklyn, and Miss Dorothy Whiteside Hurry, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Randolph Hurry, was celebrated at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon in the Church of the Epiphany, Lexington Avenue and Thirty-fifth Street, by the Rev. William Crocker, the rector of the church. Vases of white chrysanthemums and tree palms decorated the altar and chancel sides.

The bride walked with her father, and he gave her in marriage. She wore a white satin frock made with a straight, full skirt and wide folded girdle from which bretelles formed of satin folds went over the shoulders, and on each shoulder was placed a flat double bow of satin, from under which started the white tulle elbow sleeves edged with pearls. Point lace and chiffon formed the rest of the corsage, which was cut square and there was a satin train over which fell a full tulle veil and over this in turn fell an old point lace veil also worn by her sister, Miss Elizabeth Hurry, when she was married to Lawrence Swift and by her mother. It was held with orange blossoms. Her flowers were white orchids and lilies of the valley.

Miss May P. Atkinson of Atlanta, Ga., was the maid of honor and wore a pale pink velvet and tulle frock, the velvet used in panel effect in both corsage and skirt in the centre back and front. Flounces of pink tulle, edged with velvet, finished the sides, and the low corsage was of tulle bound with velvet, and the cap sleeves of tulle were finished with double tulle ruffles, bound with velvet, that came to the elbows. Her silver lace hat was wreathed with pink buds and roses, made of satin, and her flowers were a large bouquet of pink roses.

Little Miss Mary Lawrence Swift, 4 years old, a niece of the bride and the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Swift, was the flower girl. She wore a white frock topped by a shirred pink velvet hat trimmed with ermine tails and carried a tray laden with roses, suspended by ribbons from her shoulders.

Mr. Smith had his brother, Thomas B. Smith, as his best man, and the ushers were Lawrence Haines, Roger Barnber, John A. Hartford, and Lawrence Swift.

A small reception followed at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Hurry, 242 Lexington Avenue. Mrs. Hurry, who received, wore a purple velvet and chiffon frock topped by a purple hat, and Mrs. Lawrence Swift, who also received, wore a silvery blue taffeta opening over a petticoat of silver lace and topped by a black velvet hat. Mr. Smith and his bride have gone South on their honeymoon and on their return after Dec. 1 will live at 118 East Fifty-fourth Street.

WEDDING SURPRISES ANNIVERSARY GUESTS

Marriage of Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Connor's Adopted Daughter Told at Golden Celebration.

While Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Connor of 448 Riverside Drive were preparing for the celebration of their golden wedding anniversary, which took place at the Hotel Astor last night, their adopted daugher, Miss Elizabeth Louise Follmer, was preparing for an event of similar nature which should come as a surprise to the older couple. And so when the Rev. Father Dooley finished pronouncing his benedict on for Mr. and Mrs. Connor he turned to the guests and announced that Miss Follmer had just been married to Frederick Augustus Bryden, a Chicago artist, in the Little Church Around the Corner.

The Connors and their guests stood amazed at the news, for it was not expected that Miss Follmer would wed Mr. Bryden until Thanksgiving Eve, and as they stood there in walked the new bride and her husband to receive the congratulations of everybody.

Mr. and Mrs. Connor were married fifty years ago in Springfield by the Rev. Dr. Zabell, and it was hoped that he would be present last night to perform another ceremony, but the old clergyman was not considered strong enough to make the trip from Springfield, and so a telegram from him to the Connors was read.

WEDDED BY QUAKER RITUAL.

L. H. Wood Marries Miss Underhill in Old Meeting House in Jericho.

For the first time in fifty years the old Quaker Meeting House in Jericho, L. I., was the scene of a wedding yesterday afternoon when Miss Helen Underhill, daughter of S. J. Underhill, became the bride of L. Hollingsworth Wood. The ceremony was a simple one, and the old Quaker ritual was used. According to the custom there were no bridal attendants and the bride wore a frock of white satin, with no veil, and carried a bouquet of white rosebuds.

Ex-Congressman William W. Cocks of Old Westbury, L. I., took part in the ceremony, and Rufus Jones of Haverford, Penn., and Joseph A. Baker, a member of the British Parliament delivered addresses. More than 150 guests signed the register as witnesses.

Following the ceremony a reception was held at the home of the bride in Jericho, and the couple left later on their honeymoon. Mr. Wood is a lawyer in Mount Kisco, N. Y., and is the Secretary of the League for the Limitation of Armament and is President of the Howard Orphanage.

After a short wedding trip Mr. and Mrs. Wood will make their home in Mount Kisco.

Miss Walling to Wed Lieut. Spore.

Announcement is made of the engagement of Miss Grace Walling, daughter of Commander Burns Tracy Walling, United States Navy, retired, and Mrs. Walling of 423 Lincoln Avenue, Orange, N. J., to Lieut. Sutherland Spore, United States Navy, who is attached to the Arkansas, now at the Brooklyn Navy Yard. Lieut. Spore is a graduate from the Naval Academy, Class of 1900. Miss Walling is a graduate of the Brooklyn Heights Seminary, and is granddaughter of the late Capt. Robert Boyd, United States Navy.

AUTO INJURES POLICEMAN.

Hits Him as He Leads His Horse Along Pelham Parkway.

Mounted Policeman Henry Murphy of the Westchester Station was struck by an automobile early today on Pelham Parkway, near Eastchester Road. The car was driven by Charles A. Aboudouin, 21 years old, a chemist, said to be the son of a wealthy resident of Quaker Ridge Avenue, New Rochelle. Aboudouin took Murphy to the police station and was locked up on a charge of reckless driving until bailed out by his father.

Murphy was found to be suffering from bruises, contusions, and possible internal injuries, and was taken to Fordham Hospital. The car driven by Aboudouin also contained Ruth and Marian Leon of New Rochelle, and a man whose name the police did not learn. They said they had been at the Woodmanston Inn and were on the way home.

The patrolman was leading his horse when he was struck by the automobile. The horse bolted, but did not run far.

EXAMINE F-4 RELICS.

Navy Bureau Chiefs Study Board of Inquiry's Report.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—Secretary Daniels has referred to his Advisory Council the report of the Naval Board of Inquiry as to the loss of the submarine F-4 near the entrance to Honolulu Harbor last Spring.

The report was accompanied by fragments of the wreck of the F-4, which are being examined by the Bureau Chiefs of the Navy Department, to whom the Board of Inquiry's report has been referred. Secretary Daniels will obtain the views of these Bureau Chiefs before taking any action other than withdrawing the other F-type submarines from active service.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Governor Whitman was a member of a box party that saw the performance of "The House of Glass" at the Candler Theatre last night.

Donald MacDonald has been added to the cast that will appear in E. A. Weil's production of the musical play, "A Bare Idea."

When "Experience" is presented at the Standard next week William Elliott will assume again the character of Youth, which he created when the play was first acted last season.

The Harvard football squad and the students who will go to Princeton for the game next week from tomorrow will see Ned Wayburn's "Town Topics" Saturday night at the Century on their way back to Cambridge.

Shirley Kellogg, an American actress who has been appearing in the revues at the London Hippodrome for several years, has arranged a benefit to be held in that playhouse Nov. 9 as a memorial to Miss Edith Cavell, the English nurse who was shot as a spy in Belgium. The names of the King and Queen and of Lord Kipling are included in the list of patrons.

The name of the new B. S. Moss Theatre, in course of construction in Bayridge, Brooklyn, has been changed from the Washington to the Park. It will have a seating capacity of 2,000 and will play vaudeville and feature pictures.

The chorus of "Hip, Hip, Hooray" will take part in the Sunday night concert at the Hippodrome. The soloists with Sousa's Band will be Idionia Spero, soprano; Orville Harrold and Belle Storey.

So many women have expressed a desire to have their husbands see the Twilight Sleep pictures that the 9:30 o'clock showings at the Park tonight, tomorrow, and Sunday will be exclusively for men.

Another Douglas Fairbanks picture will be shown next week at the Knickerbocker. It is a film version of Herbert Quick's novel, "Double Trouble."

Mrs. J. W. Alexander, assisted by Miss Helen Cooper, will direct the fashion show on ice to be held Tuesday, Nov. 15, at the St. Nicholas Rink. There will be a series of six of these shows, each being devoted to a particular type of outing apparel.

To and From Europe.

Some of those booked to sail today for Glasgow via Liverpool on the Tuscania are:

J. A. Cameron, A. W. Cliffe, C. L. Clifford, H. Haley, Mr. and Mrs. A. P. Hughes, J. Humphreys, H. S. Montgomery, W. F. C. Miles, Miss E. M. Nicholls, Richard Phillips, William Reed, E. T. Stebbing, F. E. Staffo d, and J. Taylor.

Among the passengers who arrived yesterday from Liverpool on the Adriatic were:

J. R. Allan, Dr. and Mrs. Nathaniel Allison, D. Boyle, Mrs. Malcolm Carter, J. De Chamblain, Mr. and Mrs. H. D. Drennan, L. G. Futh, W. A. Goode, Sir Henry and Lady Hawey, Sydney Mansfield, R. S. Sievier, Miss M. H. M. Sievier, W. Curtis Thomson, E. Wilson, W. Wiseman, Alexander C. Wood, Captain and Mrs. Granville Fortescue.

JAPANESE SOPRANO SINGS BUTTERFLY

Tiny Tamaki Miura Makes Her New York Debut with Boston Opera Company.

HER PERSONALITY CHARMS

But Her Voice in the Lower Ranges Is Seldom Good—Is She an Artist or a Curiosity?

The first appearance of Tamaki Miura, the Japanese soprano of the Boston Opera Company, which occurred last night at the Manhattan Opera House, her vehicle being the title rôle of Puccini's "Madama Butterfly," apparently provoked something like the public interest that had been expected, for the house was well filled and the audience showed many signs of being in good humor over the production.

Mme. Miura is a tiny woman, but she brought with her on the stage as an invisible burden some great issues, at least for the person who likes to fancy he has a serious turn of mind. Here was a large opera company, with all modern accessories, turned over for the evening to the uses of one woman just because she happened to have been born in the country where an Italian librettist and an Italian composer had set a story. Mixed up with the question was the matter of an Oriental singing in an Occidental tongue, appearing in a European opera, even though the two schools are as different as the earth and Mars, and as a basis for it all was the primary question: Is Mme. Miura an artist or merely a curiosity? One might be tempted to throw in for good measure, What is art? in order to round out nicely an evening of abstract speculation.

The brief interval between the close of an opera performance and the time when a newspaper goes to press allows for no more than an incomplete statement of these issues, let alone a solution of them. So some statements of fact will have to suffice.

In the first place, and most important, Mme. Miura is a personality. She is a mite of a woman and she has the grace and charm necessary for a combination which would win any audience's heart, irrespective of its brain. Then she showed herself an actress of real gift. Her Butterfly is in the first act a child delighted with the prospect of a new name to play; she succeeds in showing the germs of a woman whose faith is questioning but still firm in the second act, and the victim of disillusion in the last. These things are done interestingly, appealingly, and expertly, according to our standards, but they succeed because Mme. Miura is different, not because she is a great actress.

On the vocal side of the facts are that if an American or European sang the music as she sang it the singer would not be considered a satisfactory artist. Mme. Miura's voice in the lower ranges is seldom good and often unpleasant. Her high tones are good, but they get some of their value by contrast with the others. In the latter half of the opera her voice improved.

All these considerations, however, are swept aside by the fact that the little Japanese woman excited the preliminary interest of curiosity, that she had a charm of personality sufficient to capture her audience's sympathy, and that she was artist enough to justify the interest. One cannot think of her singing another operatic rôle, nor does it seem likely one would care to hear her repeatedly, but the first hearing was an interesting and out-of-the-way experience.

The real hero of the performance last night was Agide Jacchia, the conductor. It was his task to subdue the orchestra to the measure of the chief singer's voice, to prompt her musically, and to supply the purely musical interest that she could not. That he not only triumphed over these difficulties, but provided a performance that was intrinsically of real merit, testifies to his ability.

The singing of the other members of the cast was of the best order. Riccardo Martin, who has been heard as Pinkerton in the part of Pinkerton at the Metropolitan, made his first appearance with the company as the American officer. Both vocally and as an actor he seemed to excel his previous efforts in this part and made it stand out. The Sharpless of Thomas Chalmers was also unusually fine piece of work. Apparently this young baritone is justifying the promise his appearances with the Century Company made for him.

The Suzuki of Elvira Leveroni was excellent, and Paolo Ananian, lately of the Metropolitan, where he had done principally "character" parts that concealed the fact that he had a bass voice of some quality and volume, which has been discovered during the past week, made a worthy contribution as the Bonze.

After the opera, Mlle. Pavlowa, Alexandre Volinine, and the ballet gave a performance of "Snow Flakes," from Tschaikowsky's "Nut Cracker" ballet that was greatly admired. Adolph Schmid again conducted this capably.

WEDDED AT HOTEL BILTMORE.

Dr. Abraham Hyman Marries Miss Belle Davis—The Attendants.

The marriage of Miss Belle Davis of Erie, Penn., and Dr. Abraham Hyman of 40 East Forty-first Street took place last evening at 6 o'clock at the Hotel Biltmore. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Max Currick of Erie, and was followed by a dinner.

Mrs. David Feifer was her sister's matron of honor, and the bridesmaids were the Misses Marion Ullman of New Haven, Conn., and Melba Chon of Chicago. Little Desiree Feifer was the flower girl.

Louis Hyman was best man. Harold Davis of Erie and Phil Hyman of this city acted as ushers.

Later the couple left for California on their honeymoon, and will reside in New York on their return. Dr. Hyman is connected with the surgical staffs of Mount Sinai and Lebanon Hospitals.

The Haslett Wedding.

The approaching marriage of Miss Chaunces Depew Haslett, the second daughter of C. W. Haslett, Democratic nominee for Mayor, and Mrs. Haslett, and John Earl Christman of Coalton was made known Monday. Mr. Haslett's invitations read as follows:

"You are cordially invited to be present on the evening of Sept. 1, 1915, at the celebration of the culmination of my dreams, to grow two blades of grass where one formerly grew, and the completion of my ideas of a sanitary dairy barn. After a long siege of three years in construction, it is now ready for your inspection.

"Immediately thereafter the marriage of my daughter, Chaunces, to Earl Christman of Coalton will take place on the front steps."—Wellesto n (Ohio) Telegram.

SOCIAL NOTES.

Mrs. Joseph Clendenin of Ardsley-on-Hudson has been obliged to recall the invitations for the reception and dance which she was to have given tomorrow at her home for her débutante daughter, Miss Genevieve Clendenin, owing to a death in the family.

Mrs. Harold Brown is giving a ball on the night of Jan. 6 for her niece, Miss Audrey Hoffman, daughter by a former marriage of Mrs. Norrie Sellar. Miss Hoffman is a granddaughter of the late W. Watts Sherman.

Miss Edith Deacon, who has been at the Ritz-Carlton with Mr. and Mrs. Charles B. Amory of Boston, has gone to Hicksville, L. I., to stay with Mr. and Mrs. John Russell Pope.

Mr. and Mrs. Connor Lawrence, (Miss Diantha Fitch,) who were married on Wednesday, are at the Vanderbilt, and will go later to the Virginia Hot Springs.

Mr. and Mrs. Franklin L. Gunther, who have been at their camp in Maine, have returned to their home, 375 Park Avenue.

The annual autumnal ball is to be given tonight at the Tuxedo Clubhouse, at which many of the débutantes of the coming season will be seen. Many dinners are being given preceding the ball.

MISS MAY PETERSON SINGS.

Young American Soprano Gives a Recital in Aeolian Hall.

The name of Miss May Peterson is not well known to New York, even though it is that of an American and has recently belonged to the roster of the sopranos of the Opéra Comique of Paris. At her recital in Aeolian Hall yesterday afternoon she was listened to as a newcomer, who immediately created a predisposition in her favor by a charming appearance and manner, and confirmed it in increasing measure as her recital proceeded by the disclosure of a voice and style of unusual beauty and a truly artistic nature. Miss Peterson is young and her voice has youthful freshness and brilliancy. Its texture is well equalized throughout its range. Its timbre is often of great inherent beauty and sympathetic quality, and she possesses the means of expressing varied emotions and sentiment by judicious variation of its color. It can hardly be said that her vocal technique is of the highest finish or perfection; occasional departures from the pitch in her singing are doubtless attributable to certain unprofitable ways of approaching her tones, and in certain florid passages of the air, "Ah, che Almen ea felice," from Mozart's "Il Seraglio," she showed that there is still something to be improved in this branch of her art. But she has skill in many ways, taste, intelligence, and appreciation of style. In music of the older period she sang an "Alleiujah," by Mozart, with brilliancy and élan, and Handel's air, "Care Selve," from the opera of "Atalanta," with breadth of phrase and sustained power.

She was even more successful in music of the modern types, and she was highly successful in capturing and expressing a wide range of mood and spirit in German Lieder and modern French and American songs. She was most so in a beautiful song, "In einem Garten," by the unfortunate Hugo Wolff, full of a sombre rapture; music not indeed wholly original on account of its reminiscence of the prelude to the third act of "Tristan," but of searching poignancy which Miss Peterson fully realized in her interpretation, and she was called upon to repeat it. She also found with an equal success the right expression for her group of French songs, and there was a great charm in her singing of Rhéné-Baton's "Il-est des pétales de fleurs" and Koechlin's "Aux temps des Fées," both of which she sang again. In all these her finished diction and her admirable phrasing were in evidence. Victor Harris played her accompaniments in an artistic and sympathetic manner.

WILDE PLAYED IN GERMAN.

"An Ideal Husband" Ably Presented at the Irving Place.

A skillful and highly enjoyable performance of "Ein idealer Gatte"—"Komödie in 4 Akten von Oskar Wilde"—was given last evening by the competent stock company resident at the Deutsches Theatre in Irving Place. It was the first Wilde play to be presented at that theatre since the days of Conried.

"An Ideal Husband," which has not been played in New York for many seasons and has been infrequently revived for the London stage, would probably be named by most critics as third or fourth best of the four comedies by Oscar Wilde, although, it is interesting to note, a distinguished if somewhat too Teutonic commentator on the English drama recently gave it first place. The wit and drollery of his performance in the exceedingly dramatic third act ruffles considerably the serenity, the impeccable composure, which belongs by right to the Lord Goring of Wilde's imagination. Unfortunately, Jennie Valliere plays Mrs. Chevely as the conventional, melodramatic adventuress of the "Great Bravo" type, but Annie Rub-Foerster makes much of Lady Chiltern by touching that thankless rôle with a childlike naïvete.

The German translation takes liberties with the English text only in trifles, and, while there have been overlooked several opportunities to remove signs of age accumulated in twenty years, there is one point in the first act where a facetious reference by Wilde to German music is neatly turned into a pretty and unintended compliment.

TENOR AND BASSO IN ROW.

De Primo Is Summoned to Court for an Assault Upon Ananian.

Zanco de Primo, a tenor with the Boston Grand Opera Company, now playing at the Manhattan Opera House, was served at his hotel last night, in company with his secretary, with a summons for an action for assault on Paolo Ananian, a basso of the same company. The case will be heard in the Yorkville Court this morning at an hour which caused consternation last night among the attachés of the opera company who have been called as witnesses.

The assault out of which the action comes occurred last Monday afternoon in the office of Max Rabinoff, Managing Director of the company, in the Metropolitan Opera House Studio Building. Ananian complains that de Primo is erratic, and that when he made an inoffensive, innocent remark the tenor did not like, the latter threatened him with a walking stick, causing his precipitate retreat into another room.

Those in the office at the time say that Ananian did not stay in the inner office long, and when he emerged made another remark, which de Primo did not consider inoffensive. Thereupon, it is said, both de Primo and his secretary attacked the basso, inflicting several blows. The combatants were parted by Max Hirsch, the company manager of the concern, and departed separately, vowing vengeance.

WHITE RATS TO EXPAND.

Plans for Extending Scope to be Announced at Mass Meeting.

The White Rats have issued 4,000 invitations to actors for a mass meeting to be held at the clubhouse next week at which the plans for extending the scope and enlarging the membership of the organization will be announced. Following the meeting Harry Mountford will start on a tour of the country on which he will visit the largest cities and address the players. It is estimated there are 45,000 legitimate, film, and vaudeville players eligible to membership in the organization since the membership qualifications were changed to include all branches of the profession.

It has been decided to reinstate former members delinquent in their dues upon payment of six months' dues. All other obligations will then be canceled.

Frederic Martin's Recital.

Frederic Martin, bass, who has been heard in New York and admired as an oratorio singer most accomplished in the traditions of that style, gave a song recital last evening in Aeolian Hall. His program included "old classics," in which it was something of a strain to include Verdi and Gounod, classical and modern German Lieder, modern songs in English, among which were several by Americans; and songs in French. Mr. Martin's voice is not of remarkable richness, smoothness, or beauty of quality, but he has an unusual freedom and spontaneity of delivery, and a clearness of diction, especially in English, that makes a reference to the book of words almost superfluous. In his English group was Sir Edward Elgar's stirring song, "The Pipes of Pan," which Mr. Martin sang with great spirit and gusto. He was efficiently accompanied on the piano by Charles Gilbert Spross.

Miss Gertrude Newcombe Engaged.

Charles M. Newcombe of 225 West Eighty-sixth Street, announces the engagement of his daughter, Miss Gertrude Manby Newcombe, to Francis F. Steers, formerly of Detroit. No date has been set for the wedding. Mr. Newcombe is the Treasurer of the New York Stock Exchange.

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Mr. Stransky Again Directs the Orchestra in an Admirable Performance.

TWO NOVELTIES ON PROGRAM

McDowell's Poem, "Launcelot and Elaine," and Max Reger's Variations on Mozart Theme.

The Philharmonic Society began its seventy-fifth season last evening in Carnegie Hall. The orchestra shows a few new faces among its members, but it is the same orchestra and its playing had all the qualities that have been heard in the last seasons under Mr. Stansky's direction; it is a fine body of players and is capable of admirable work. The orchestra alone was heard in the first concert, and there was no soloist, as was fitting and proper. But there were two pieces on the program that were heard for the first time in New York: Edward MacDowell's symphonic poem, "Launcelot and Elaine," Op. 25, and Max Reger's Variations and Fugue on a theme by Mozart, op. 132.

MacDowell's symphonic poem was suggested by the episode in the Arthurian legends, best known through Tennyson's account in "The Idylls of the King." One of the analysts sees in it a portrayal of a number of "crucial incidents," which are enumerated; but the composer himself is known to have been averse to narrating details in music and affixing labels to them, and was disposed to wish his titles to be only a general suggestion to his listeners as to which way their fancy should turn. For this he has been reproved as only a half-hearted program-musician, but the uninstructed would find it difficult to recognize the crucial incidents in the music of "Launcelot and Elaine" as it is played. The music is characteristic of MacDowell in its general texture, in its turn of phrase and harmonic color, but it is by no means MacDowell at his strongest and best. The music is not vividly imaginative or strongly emotional in its quality; nor is its quality enhanced or intensified by a potent orchestral expression. The piece as it was played last evening is in a revised version of the orchestration, which is agreeable and finished in its style, but hardly stirring. It was listened with interest as one of the larger productions of its composer, hitherto unknown to most of its listeners, but it is not of a sort to enhance his reputation.

Max Reger's variations are one of the latest works which have in recent years flowed so copiously from his pen. The theme is one of the most familiar and one of the loveliest of Mozart's melodies, from his sonata in A, on which he himself wrote variations. Reger is most successful when he sticks closest to Mozart, and the several of the six variations he does stick quite closely. They are, in fact, not notable for the display of free and vigorous imagination, as, for instance, Reger himself shows in his earlier orchestral variations on a theme by J. A. Hiller. There are ingenuities in the manipulation of the theme; they are hardly "marvelous," nor can the fugure in reason be called "colossal." It is in fact a somewhat pedestrian performance, built on a stiffly moving theme and not the supple and spontaneous utterance that it could become in the hands of one as the breath of life. There are some effective orchestral climaxes in it, and at the end the Mozartean theme is intoned in the midst of the fugal working, where it has a welcome sound. The fugue cannot bear comparison with the really "colossal" one that forms the finale of the Hiller variations.

The performance of both MacDowell's symphonic poem and Reger's variations was of excellent finish and sonority and carefully wrought in nuance. There was considerably less of these excellencies in the playing of the "Symphonie Fantastique" from Berlioz's "Roméo et Juliette" music, where they are indispensable. The concert closed with Tschaikowsky's fourth symphony, one in which Mr. Stransky has often produced some of his most imposing effects.

TELLS SHERIFF OF GRAFT.

Grifenhagen and Citizens' Union Keep Up Correspondence.

Sheriff Max S. Grifenhagen received yesterday from William Jay Schieffelin, Chairman of the Citizens' Union, a letter replying to the Sheriff's previous request for information which would justify what the Sheriff terms the criticism of his office made by the Citizens' Union in connection with its indorsement of Alfred E. Smith. Chairman Schieffelin named two cases of alleged graft and extortion on the part of Deputy Sheriffs, and refers to another case where it is charged that there was undue delay in the execution of an order calling for the arrest of a judgment debtor.

Sheriff Grifenhagen sent a reply last night to Mr. Schieffelin, in which he denied that there has been any graft or other misconduct permitted under his administration, and called upon the Citizens' Union to be more specific in its charges.

Charles Walter Hand.

Charles Walter Hand, President of the Davis Oil Company of Brooklyn, and Vice President of the Underwood Typewriter Company, died yesterday of acute indigestion at his home, 457 Clinton Avenue, Brooklyn. Mr. Hand was 59 years old and had been ill only an hour. He was born and educated in Honesdale, Penn. He studied law and was admitted to the bar at Scranton, Penn., and in 1880 came to Brooklyn, where he became Manager of the Davis Oil Company. Mr. Hand was prominent in church work during his residence in Brooklyn. He was for twenty-five years Treasurer of the Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church, a former President of the Board of Church Extension of the Presbtery of Brooklyn, and an elder of the Lafayette Avenue Presbyterian Church.

Mr. Hand was also a Director of the Brooklyn Bureau of Charities, a Trustee of McKenzie College, Sao Paulo, Brazil; President of the Point o' Woods Association of Great South Beach, L. I., and a member of the Lawyers' Club and the Downtown Association of Manhattan. He is survived by four daughters, Mrs. Anthony, wife of the Rev. Robert W. Anthony, Charlotte, Julia, and Dorothy Hand.

Col. Robert Hamilton McLean.

LAS ANIMAS, Col., Oct. 28.—Colonel Robert Hamilton McLean, former Commander of the Army of the Republic of Hawaii, who kept Queen Liliuokalani prisoner after the annexation, died today in the United States Naval Hospital.

He was born in Newark, N. J., and was in his sixty-eighth year. Colonel McLean was graduated from the Naval Academy in 1872 and served on the frigate New Jersey during the trouble with the Turks at Smyrna. After twenty years' service he resigned, and in 1895 was appointed by President Cleveland to reorganize the army of the newly-formed Republic of Hawaii. He received the rank of Colonel in the United States Army and succeded in his appointed task.

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SIR THOMAS F. BUXTON DIES.

Ex-Governor of South Australia and Head of Anti-Slavery Society.

LONDON, Oct. 28.—Sir Thomas Fowell Buxton, President of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society and formerly Governor of South Australia, died today. He was born in 1837.

Sir Thomas was the third Baronet and was a Knight of the Grand Cross of St. Michael and St. George. He was also Deputy Lieutenant and Justice of the Peace of Norfolk and Essex. Sir Thomas was educated at Eton and Harrow and at Trinity College, Cambridge. He was Member of Parliament from King's Lynn during 1865-68, Coonel of the Second Tower Hamlets Volunteers during 1864-83, and then became Honorary Colonel until 1903. He was also Verderer of Epping Forest. From 1896 until 1898 he was Governor of South Australia.

Sir Thomas was a member of the Athenaeum Club. He is survived by his wife, five daughters, and five sons, of whom the Hon. Thomas Fowell Victor Buxton is his heir.

CHAS. R. HUNTINGTON DEAD.

Retired Merchant Was a Member of Prominent Societies.

Charles Richards Huntington, a retired commission merchant, of 51 East Ninety-sixth Street, died yesterday in the Flower Hospital, in his sixty-ninth year.

He was born in Brooklyn, and was a son of the late Daniel Huntington, the artist, and Mrs. Harriet Sophia Richards Huntington. Mr. Huntington was educated at the school of Dr. Joshua Huntington in Brooklyn, later attending the Kensington Park Grammar School in London, England. From there he went to the Charterhouse or Blue Coat School. Mr. Huntington was in business for several years in London. On his return to this city he went into business with William H. Purdy and retired twenty years ago.

He was a member of the New York Historical Society, the Metropolitan Museum of Art, the Society of Colonial Wars, and the Sons of the American Revolution. Mr. Huntington was also a member of the Century Club and the Players. His wife, who was Miss Mary Tenant Irving, four daughters and a son survive him.

Rev. Dr. Joseph Sanderson.

The Rev. Dr. Joseph Sanderson, a retired Presbyterian minister, editor and author, died of pneumonia on Wednesday at the home of his granddaughter, Mrs. John G. Warwick, 360 Aueiphi Street, Brooklyn, in his ninety-third year. Dr. Sanderson was born in Ballybay, County Monaghan, Ireland, and was graduated from the Royal College in Belfast, in 1845. He then came to this country and studied at the University of Columbia, at Kitanning, Penn., and later at the University of Omaha, from which he was graduated with the degree of LL. D. For three years he was pastor of the Providence (R. I.) Presbyterian Church and then came to New York to become pastor of the Stanton Street Presbyterian Church and the Lexington Avenue Presbyterian Church in Manhattan. Dr. Sanderson became editor of the Pulpit Treasury in 1876 and held this post until 1895, when he was elected Secretary of the Church Extension Committee of New York.

Obituary Notes.

ALBERT E. WOOD, Vice President of the Association of American Wood Engravers and for many years an engraver with Harper & Brothers, died yesterday at his home in Westboro, Mass., in his fifty-seventh year.

Mrs. CATHERINE McDONALD, widow of Congressman Edward F. McDonald and mother of Gerald E. F. McDonald, candidate for Congress at the last election, died yesterday at her home, Harrison, N. J., on her sixty-third birthday.

MOSES GOLDSMITH, a brother of the late Charles N. Goldsmith, head of the liquor industry in Cincinnati, Ohio, died recently at the Home for Incurables, Fordham.

JOHN LIPP FINDLAY, advertising manager of The American Cloak and Suit Review, died on Wednesday at his home, 9 West Sixty-fifth Street.

JOHN M. HURD, a real estate dealer, died on Wednesday at his home in Mount Vernon. He was born in Warsaw, N. Y., and went to Mount Vernon thirty-six years ago.

JEAN ORTEIG, father of Raymond Orteig, proprietor of the Lafayette and Brevoort Hotels, died recently at Louvie Juzon, France, in his seventy-fifth year. He was honorary President of the Club des Jeunes of this city and visited here three years ago.

JOSEPH M. KELLY, former Postmaster of Saratoga Springs, N. Y., and proprietor of the Worden Hotel there, died on Wednesday, in his fifty-sixth year.

GUSTAVE JAEGG, an old resident of the east side, where he was widely known for his charities, died recently at his home, 20 Stanton Street, in his sixty-second year.

MARTIN MULLEN, for many years associated with the late Senator Mark A. Hanna, died on Wednesday in his apartments in the Ellington Hotel in Cleveland, Ohio, in his sixty-fourth year. He formerly managed the largest coal business on the Great Lakes.

Mrs. CHARLOTTE PAYNE WINSTON, widow of J. H. Winston, died on Wednesday at her home in Bristol, Tenn., in her eighty-sixth year. She was a cousin of Mrs. Norman Galt, the fiancee of President Wilson, and grandniece of the wife of President Madison.

DELAFIELD S. ALCOTT, a retired merchant, died yesterday at his home, 20 East Sixtieth Street, in his forty-fifth year. He was born in this city and was a son of Mrs. Adelaide J. Alcott and the late Charles W. Alcott.

Mrs. CATHERINE L. DODD, widow of S. Wal

HARVARD AND PRINCETON STUDENTS ASK YALE TO REINSTATE FIVE DEBARRED ATHLETES

APPEAL TO YALE TO LIFT ATHLETES' BAN

Harvard and Princeton Undergraduates Seek Reinstatement of Debarred Men.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 28.—The path is opened for Yale to reinstate the five athletes who were disqualified last week. Letters have been received from Harvard and Princeton requesting that the athletes who have been retired be again declared eligible and be allowed to again represent Yale in intercollegiate athletics.

It became known last week that Harvard, acting through Dean Briggs, had sent such a request, and tonight it was announced from the offices of the Yale Athletic Association that Princeton had sent such a request through Dean McClenahan. The statement said that it was the wish of not only the Harvard and Princeton players but of the undergraduates in general that the five disqualified men be allowed to compete against Harvard and Princeton this Fall.

The letters were received by Professor Robert Corwin, Chairman of the Yale Athletic Committee. He was out of town tonight and could not be interviewed, and no statement could be obtained of the probable action of the Yale Eligibility Committee, which consists of Professor Corwin, John Field, and John Kilpatrick, all former Yale athletic stars, but nobody could be found at Yale who would admit that the five men should not be restored to full athletic standing.

Captain Lou Middlebrook of the Yale nine last Spring, and Assistant Coach Bernie Tommers in a signed statement last Monday assumed responsibility for the negotiations at Quogue last Summer, in which five members of the nine, Legore, Easton, Milburn, Rhett, and Pumpelly, received their board free for two weeks, believing they were personal guests of one of the directors of the Quogue nine. As soon as the Yale Athletic Committee received notice of the fact that the players had received their board free they declared the five players ineligible to again represent Yale in athletics. Legore has been playing on the Yale ineligibles eleven since his disqualification, and Easton has been assisting Billy Marting to coach the freshmen.

This is the first instance on record of a university urging a rival to restore to eligibility an athlete who for some reason has been disqualified. It is believed that whatever action is taken by the Yale Athletic Association will not occur until next week. This will prevent Legore, easily the star of the Yale eleven, from playing in Saturday's game against Colgate.

N. Y. U. STUDENTS ACT.

Strongly Oppose Playing of Brickley of Trinity in Election Day Game.

The attitude of the undergraduate body of New York University in the case of George Brickley, who, as a member of the Trinity eleven, was protested on the ground of professionalism, crystallized yesterday at the weekly meeting of the Student Organization in the form of a petition presented to the Faculty by a committee appointed for this purpose. Although the final word in the matter has not yet been received from Trinity, students of the university have anticipated the probability of Brickley's playing in the game on Tuesday, and have expressed a sentiment which was strongly opposed to professionalism.

The resolution drawn up by the student committee is as follows:

Resolved, That Trinity College, so far as we have been able to ascertain, intends to play a man who has been recognized by other colleges as a professional in the football game between Trinity and New York University on Election Day. Trinity College has as yet sent no definite reply as to whether the player referred to will represent it on Tuesday, and the authorities have issued no statement of their side of the case, nor have they, so far as we have been able to learn, issued a statement declaring the innocence of George Brickley, accused of professionalism.

In view of these facts, we, the student body of New York University, wish to go on record as very strongly opposed to the playing of any professional in the intercollegiate contest. In view of the fact that our undergraduate and Faculty athletic committees strictly enforce the rule regarding professional players, we would not be meeting the Trinity team on equal terms if Brickley is permitted to play.

Even in the case of men who only technically have lost their amateur standing, and also the rule requiring a residence of one year in the case of men changing from one college to another is rigidly enforced, there are at present men of excellent football ability who are barred from playing because of this regulation.

At the same time, if Brickley is permitted to play, the amateur standing of the men on our team would be affected, making those who competed in the game ineligible to compete in future intercollegiate athletic contests. As two members of our eleven are possible point winners in track meets, there is a grave question before us at present. Should Trinity decide to use Brickley, with all these facts on hand, she will be attacking the ethics of true sport; she will be interfering with the principles of fair competition; she will disgrace herself as well as afford the college world at large and render a staggering blow to amateur sport.

If George Brickley plays on Tuesday against the New York University football team, the student body unanimously recommends to the Faculty Committee on Student Organizations that athletic relations between the two institutions be immediately severed.

WILLIAM H. DRAPER,
Chairman of Student Committee.

Easy Drill for N. Y. U. Eleven.

Coach Reilley gave the New York University football team a workout that was easier than usual yesterday, but devoted most of his attention to the work of the second eleven, which scrimmaged for a greater part of the period against the Stuyvesant High School team. The afternoon's work began with a punting drill for the 'Varsity line men, who were kept busy running down the field under Cann's spirals, and also included further work in passing the ball and in handling long forwards. While the scrub players were lined up against the High School boys the 'Varsity men took advantage of the opportunity to lay off for a brief respite after the hard work of Wednesday against the Fordham eleven. Coach Reilley is priming a second aggregation to send to Pawling on Saturday against the Pawling School, since the Violet has no game on that day.



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FORDHAM TEAMS IN BATTLE.

Prep In Smashing Scrimmage with 'Varsity, Which Barely Wins.

Refreshed by a rest of several days, the Fordham football team played against the husky "Prep" team yesterday in the hardest scrimmage between the two Maroon teams in years. Starting with the kick-off, the 'Varsity immediately started bothering the Prep line, and, finding that its forward passes were going astray, the college team kept up its plunging until Butler broke through for the first touchdown. It took just eight charges for the college team to bring across its first score after a march from the 70-yard mark. Every one of Dunn's runs averaged over 10 yards, while Butler and Yule both accounted for a couple of first downs.

After a lecture by Coach Duncan O'Brien, the Prep went back into the struggle, and from then on it was all the 'Varsity collegians could do to make a fair gain at all. With the ball in its possession, the high school team ripped big holes in the 'Varsity defense, Joe Williams proving a regular siege gun in the way he battered the Maroon linemen about. The Prep also made several big gains as a result of Frisch's facility at getting through the smallest openings.

Both teams resorted to straight, hard football, and it was not long before several men were battered up.

Butler and Cantwell of the 'Varsity back field were both put out of commission for a while. Tom Walsh, the fighting little right end on the Prep, also was forced to leave the scrimmage. Late in the drill Coach Vaughn asked the Prep to drive every conceivable play through the newly arranged Fordham central defense, and long before it was over Treanor, Mulcahy, and Benson were so groggy that it was all they could do to keep in action. Besides Butler's score, Golden and Yule also carried the ball over for the collegians, while Williams and Frisch accounted for 14 points for the Prep. Golden's touchdown, which followed an intercepted forward pass, was all that saved the 'Varsity from being tied. Hall and McGuire were on the Maroon flanks again in place of Conklin and Corriden.

ALUMNI BACKS FOOTBALL.

Columbia "Grads" Thoroughly Aroused Over Return of Game.

The attitude of Columbia's alumni toward the return of football to the university was forcibly expressed at the recent annual meeting of the College Alumni Association held at the Automobile Club of America. The presence of Coach Metcalf of the 'Varsity eleven and Coach Bishop of the Freshman team, in addition to several members of the present team and a few old-time "stars" gave a genuine football atmosphere to the meeting and after short speeches by the two coaches the members adopted a resolution of enthusiastic support for football.

The memories of the past and the expectations for the future were well expressed by Francis S. Bangs, a Trustee of the university, and Charles Halstead Mapes, Chairman of the Athletic Association. Mr. Bangs, who has always been an ardent supporter of athletics at Columbia, said that he was glad to pay so high a personal tribute to the team developed from green material this season. While he felt that in its first game with St. Lawrence University it had "soft food," Mr. Bangs said that the real push and spirit of the game was there.

Mr. Mapes aroused cheers by referring to that historic day "when Columbia beat Yale." His graphic description of that memorable contest in 1890, when Columbia possessed such sterling players as Morley and Weeks, aroused more athletic enthusiasm than has been seen in an alumni gathering since the last boat victory at Poughkeepsie.

"What we did then I believe we can do again," said Mr. Mapes. "It will doubtless take time and we mustn't expect too much at once or be depressed at a defeat from a team which has had more years of practice. But I honestly believe that our present team has the real football stuff in it and the concerted team work it showed in its first game is a worthy tribute to the ability of Coach Metcalf."

Both of the coaches spoke of the increased athletic spirit which has been engendered at Columbia by the return of football. No other sport ever arouses the same interest as football, said Mr. Metcalf, and as an illustration of its effect upon the students on the campus he cited the fact that in a recent practice game on South Field over 1,500 students sat in the bleachers and cheered good plays until the call of time.

Judging from the sentiment of the Columbia alumni, football in the university is going to be supported and encouraged until another team is built up the equal of Yale or that of any other big college in the country.

Secret Practice at Columbia.

Columbia had secret football practice yesterday afternoon while several new plays and combinations were attempted. Captain Simonds was tried at quarter back in place of Miller, and, although strange in his new position, the Blue and White leader showed considerable promise. The brilliant playing of Wadleton, left half back in the St. Lawrence game last Saturday has put the coaching staff in a quandary because Captain Simonds was slated for this position, but had not been at practice for the previous ten days owing to illness. Littauer seems to be the regular man for full back, and Donoho and Mansbach are playing stellar games, alternating at right half. Wadleton was also tried out at centre. Calder, left end, and Healey, left tackle, were absent from practice and Reeder and Donaldson substituted.

Dartmouth Ready for Amherst.

Special to The New York Times.

HANOVER, N. H., Oct. 28.—The Dartmouth squad of twenty-six men will leave tomorrow at 2 o'clock for Amherst. They will arrive in Northampton at 6 o'clock and will stop at the Plymouth Inn until the game. Whether the team will be too greatly weakened by the absence of Captain McAuliffe, Baxter, and McDonough remains to be seen. Regardless of the way the score goes, none of the injured men will go into the game. The probable line-up will be: Dusosseit, left end; Fishback, left tackle; Merrill, left guard; Gile, centre; Spears, right guard; Cotton, right tackle; Emery, right end; Worthington, quarter back; Gerrish, left half back; Duhamel, right half back; Thielscher, full back. Today's practice was light. Much time was spent on coaching backs in handling punts.

Rutgers Game at Newark.

George Foster Sanford's big Rutgers eleven tomorrow afternoon will play the strong team from the Springfield Y. M. C. A. College at Harrison Oval, the Newark Federal League baseball grounds, less than fifteen minutes from downtown New York, via the Hudson tubes. Springfield offers the first annual comparison between "Sandy's team" and Yale. Yale beat Springfield, 16 to 0, early in the Fall, and Rutgers is out to double that score. But Springfield is a lot better now than when it played Yale, for, only last Saturday, the boys downed the husky eleven from Vermont State University by a score of 54 to 0. Tomorrow's Rutgers-Springfield clash furnishes Newark with its annual big game, and the shift to Harrison Oval is calculated to add a large delegation from New York to the big Northern Jersey crowd that always turns out for the New Brunswick boys.

Cornell Plays Well on Defense.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., Oct. 28.—Playing in the best form they have shown on the defense this season, the Cornell 'Varsity smothered practically every attempt of the scrub team, who tried out a rapid fire wide open style of attack on Schoellkopf Field this afternoon. The second team played well too, but the superior game put up by the 'Varsity made their hard efforts go for naught. On the whole the practice was highly satisfactory.

It has been pointed out by some that the Cornellians have been weak against the forward pass this year, because several of the smaller elevens have succeeded in scoring touchdowns by this method. This was probably caused by the team's temporary neglect in order to achieve more important things.

Shiverick, playing at defense outside half was a tower of defense against the attempted aerial gains of the second team. Three times he crashed the ball and twice broke through on the same play and sprinted more than sixty yards, both times for touchdowns.

COLGATE PLAYS FAIL AGAINST YALE

Elis Break Up Tandem Line Attack and Passes Tried by Ineligibles.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Oct. 28.—Yale's preparation for the Colgate game practically closed today, when another short scrimmage was ordered for the 'Varsity eleven. They faced the ineligibles for a fifteen minute playing period on the defense. The ineligibles had been drilled in the Colgate tandem line attack and forward passes shown by Colgate this Fall. None of the Colgate plays gained ground.

Playing on the offense the 'Varsity, in four minutes of scrimmaging, made the only touchdown of the afternoon. Scovil worked his way around the end for twenty yards and Captain Wilson took the ball over through centre. Harry Legore was on the side lines in uniform but did not play. Waite did the punting and the improvement he has shown under the tutelage of Dr. Bull the last week points to him as Yale's selection for the final games.

Of the injured players Von Holt and Baldridge had light work and will be sent into part of Saturday's game. Captain Wilson has decided not to play Black before next week. Savage may displace Captain Wilson for one of the periods on Saturday.

Conroy and Way, during their two days' trial as tackles, have qualified for a trial on Caturday. Carl Wiedeman was again at right end and will begin the Colgate game there.

Yale's line-up has been entirely reorganized since last Saturday's defeat by Washington and Jefferson and five players have since been shifted, including both tackles, Guard Klent, and Half Backs Waite and Higginbotham. Today's practice was open but the gallery was small.

Jim Rodgers and Frank Butterworth joined the visiting coaching staff.

Evening signal practice has been begun and the players spent nearly two hours tonight in the baseball cage rehearsing signals by electric light.

It is felt that Saturday's game will at least lift a cloud of uncertainty from the football situation. More graduate coaches have been at the field the last week than any since the season began, including Field, Kilpatrick, Rodgers, and Butterworth as visitors and ex-Captain Talbott and Nate Wheeler of the resident staff.

Hard Scrimmage for Colgate.

HAMILTON, N. Y., Oct. 28.—The Colgate football team will have its last practice tomorrow before leaving for New Haven for the Yale game. There will be another hard scrimmage and a regular game with eight-minute quarters between the scrubs and 'Varsity.

The stiffest drill and scrimmage so far this season was today's program on Whitnall Field. Falling on the ball, kicking and covering, forward passing, and tackling took up the first part of the afternoon. Two teams were chosen, and, after a twenty-minute signal drill, a long scrimmage was held. Neither side scored, but the 'Varsity held the ball in the scrubs' territory the greater portion of the time.

Hubbell is back in the game again and, if no further injury prevents, will play on Saturday. Spencer, who played half back against the army, has been shifted to substitute quarter, and will be available if injury comes to Anderson. Roberts and Watkins are both being used in the vacant half back position, and either one will capably fill it. The ends are improving in their work. Castellanos, the Erasmus Hall star man of last year, has taken a regular place at right end. He has developed greatly in the last two weeks and is the best defensive end on the squad.

Lafayette Uses Penn Formations.

Special to The New York Times.

EASTON, Penn., Oct. 28.—Lafayette again scrimmaged this afternoon with the scrub team, using Pennsylvania defense formations. The 'Varsity confined its work to forward passing and kick plays. Scott and Lake both worked incessantly and successfully with the drop kick. The open attack of the Lafayette team against the Quaker formations appeared to be very effective. The 'Varsity line was again good in spite of the fact that Maxfield was out most of the time, and it now appears possible that the big fellow will not start in the game against Pennsylvania. His ankle is not strong and he has suffered by being out of the game so long. Mummert, Gaynor and Ryon are clamoring for the place and are showing cause why it should be granted to them. A scrimmage this afternoon between Williams, the brother of the Pennsylvania player, made several spectacular plays for the scrubs.

A Navy Scrub Makes Long Run.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Oct. 28.—A seventy-five-yard run to a touchdown by Rogers, a back on the scrub, was the feature of football practice at the Naval Academy this afternoon. It came when substitutes had been put in for most of the regulars, and Rogers intercepted a forward pass and dodged several opponents, putting the ball behind the goal line. Previous to this line-up the regulars and the scrubs had a spirited scrimmage, during which the forward pass was used by the regulars with good gains, and Martin and Westphal also had considerable success with line plays. For the first time this season at a practice a big contingent of Midshipmen were on the stand for the purpose of encouraging the team with yells and songs. A victory over the North Carolina Aggies on Saturday would do much toward cheering up the team and its friends.

Indians All in Fine Fettle.

Special to The New York Times.

CARLISLE, Penn., Oct. 28.—Redskin Coaches Kelly and Welch put the Carlisle Indian football 'Varsity squad through its final practice on Indian Field this afternoon before leaving for Wheeling, W. Va., where on Saturday the aborigines will play the strong West Virginia Wesleyan eleven. The entire afternoon was devoted to signals. For the first time since the beginning of the season the redskins will enter Saturday's game with all the players in good physical condition. The line-up will be: Left end, Lookaround; left tackle, Williams; left guard, Lassa; centre, Morrin; right guard, Mayo; right tackle, Martel; right end, Burd; quarter back, Crane; left half back, Broker; right half back, Wofford; full back, Captain Calac.

Army Distributing Tickets.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Oct. 28.—Distribution of the Army's share of the tickets for the football game to be played with the Navy in New York on Nov. 27 is under way, it was announced here today, and no more letters containing applications will receive attention until after the distribution has ended. Tickets will be mailed on or about Nov. 5.

TIGER HOPES BRIGHTER.

'Varsity Shows More Ginger and Power—Dickerman Reports.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 28.—There was a brighter aspect to football matters at Princeton today. In the daily scrimmage with the scrubs the 'Varsity showed more ginger and power than has been in evidence since the Dartmouth game, notwithstanding that three of the regulars, McLean, Tibbott, and Eddy, did not report for practice.

One of the encouraging features of the practice was the appearance in the 'Varsity line-up of Charlie Dickerman for the first time this season. Dickerman yesterday passed the examination that stood between him and football this season. He appeared to have fully recovered his old strength and plunged through the line in great style. Although Dickerman's belated appearance and the reasonable supposition that he is not yet in the perfect physical form demanded by a championship game makes it practically certain that he will be used only as a substitute this year, yet he will be useful in that capacity.

Billy Moore appeared in the Tiger back field again in the workout of today. He showed that he can still run with the ball from his old position, but just where he will play is problematical. It seems now that his injury in the first part of the season has rendered it impossible for him to be anything but a substitute either at end or half back. The change today was characterized as only temporary. Lamberton again played well at the end position and will get a chance to show his worth at that place in the Williams game. Amen today ran the team through the greater part of the scrimmage, Glick taking his place later.

ARMY'S DEFENSE WEAK.

Coaches Dissatisfied with Work of Linemen—Backfield Slow.

Special to The New York Times.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Oct. 28.—Forty-five minutes of the hardest kind of work was the task for the Army football men today, Coach Daly giving the team its final "rough" workout before the game with Villanova on Saturday. The riding hall, with its treacherous footing, was the scene of the second session for the footballists. Although the coaches had the men for the early hour practice on the plains gridiron there was no scrimmage, the 'Varsity's playing showing but little improvement. The coaches were especially dissatisfied with the defensive work of the linemen and several times stopped the play to give instructions to the 'Varsity as to the best method to break up the new plays with which the scrubs were armed today. The backfield men were also censured for allowing several forward passes to be completed.

The scrubs, with Berry, Schwarzkopf, and Bringham as backs, frequently pierced the big team's defense and more than once the 'Varsity's secondary defense was called upon to stop the plays.

Shifts in the forward section are again becoming frequent. O'Hare played at guard only a part of the time today, Jones, Engeldinger, and Holmes all getting a chance in the position. The latter is being used there frequently of late. Oliphant, who had used during the scrimmaging, although he got into the signal drill and did considerable kicking. Hoge, Walker, and Ford made up the back field with Murrill again at quarter back. Mitchell's injured knee kept him idle. McEwan is back once more in the line-up and was all over the field today, tackling and getting into the interference.

Last Practice for Princeton Game.

Special to The New York Times.

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., Oct. 28.—In the last practice before the Princeton game, Coach Daly put the Williams 'Varsity football squad through a signal drill and scrimmage this afternoon on Weston Field. Daly directed the practice chiefly to rudimentary drilling for the backs and linesmen. Later the 'Varsity lined up against the scrubs in a scrimmage lasting half an hour. Practice was concluded with a secret drill in the basement of the gymnasium. The squad left Williamstown shortly after noon tomorrow for Princeton. On Saturday the Purple will line up against the Tigers as follows: Blodgett, left end; Rubbell, left tackle; Weeks, left guard; Welch, centre; Kayser, right guard; Parmelee, right tackle; Laplante, right end; Molthan, quarter back; Overton, left half back; H. W. Wright, full back; Pollard, right half back.

Lehigh Rehearses Football 'Primer.'

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTH BETHLEHEM, Penn., Oct. 28.—Lest the men forget during these days of strenuousity in the learning of advanced football tactics, Resident Coach Keady today sprung a surprise by going back to first principles in all forms, principally the tackling dummy, charging strap, and blocking apparatus. When the men had enough of this style of practice and demonstrated that they had not lost their ability, a long signal drill was ordered, but no scrimmage took place as too many men were banged up yesterday. Tomlinson, Kennedy, and Owen being unable to come out today. As has been the rule this week, the forward pass received much attention today. Cahill is now skillfully turning the lateral pass and the receiving men are missing few of the throws. Brumbach took Pons's place at right guard, the latter having been slightly hurt yesterday, and Halsted got back into his full-back position. Halsted may start in the Gettysburg game Saturday.

Sophs Lead In N. Y. U. Fall Games.

The sophomore class of New York University established a substantial lead over the freshmen in the annual Fall track and field meet, held yesterday on Ohio Field, by scoring a total of 32 points to their opponents' 13. In the five events the second class athletes captured every first place, except in the broad jump, in which Gibbs won the only first place which the freshmen secured. In the mile run Houghton of the 'Varsity track team won for the "sophs," while Hegeman and Tiger, who followed in the second and third positions at the finish, registered the other points of this event for the same class. The events were not completed yesterday, and the remainder of the meet was postponed until next week.

Rice Makes Change in Crew.

Coach Jim Rice of the Columbia crews made one change in the 'Varsity boat at yesterday's practice. R. K. Munroe, who had been at No. 3 but who was relegated to the junior boat last week, was brought back to the bow position and Sengstacken sent back to the second crew. O'Loughlin was still at No. 3. Fine weather and water gave Coach Rice the opportunity for having a long practice. Several times during the sprints Captain Norm Bratton, at stroke, increased the speed to thirty-nine strokes to the minute.

All-Americans Win, 5 to 4.

NORTH PLATTE Neb., Oct. 28.—The All-American baseball team, touring the West with the All-National team, scored another victory here this afternoon by the score of 5 to 4.

HARVARD ELEVEN SHOWS GOOD FORM

Better Now Than When It Played Penn State a Year Ago—Week of Hard Work.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Oct. 28.—If hard work helps Harvard will go into the Penn State game Saturday many points better than it was against Cornell last week. The members of the team not only have learned that they now have a 'varsity rating, but the drill this week has been the hardest of the season. Yesterday's drive was followed by fifty minutes of almost equally hard play today, the 'Varsity going against the substitutes. That there was no scoring was due to the management of the coaches, but when the teams did settle down to a real fight the regulars forced the substitutes back to their two-yard line, and then lost the ball on downs.

During Gilman's continued absence from the line-up Bigelow played right tackle, instead of Caner. Bigelow started well this year, but his work fell off and since being dropped as a tackle he has put in a lot of time playing guard. His return to tackle has been attended by a little improvement, but not enough to make the coaches feel sate that he could fill the position satisfactorily in an important game. The rushline has improved greatly this week. The centre combination has a lot more speed than when Cowen was at guard. With Gilman in trim again the coaches will be willing to admit that they see a very good line in sight for the big games, but they also realize that the substitutes are far from being on a par with the regulars.

Robinson ran the team for a time today, and then Wilcox took hold. His chances for being the general for the Princeton game are now better than are Watson's. Enwright was worked to the limit both yesterday and today. He has been assigned a regular place with, King and Maloan, McKinlock still being unable to do any hard running. Weatherhead, Harvard's huskiest end, has a twisted ankle, in addition to his broken hand and injured hip, and his services as a substitute no longer are counted on. The team will be stronger than was the 1914 team, when it played Penn State, and the Crimson has slight fears that it will not be able to win on saturday, and decisively.

SOCCER MEN SUSPENDED.

New Jersey Association Officers and Several Players Violated Rules.

Summary action has been taken by the Emergency Committee of the United States Football Association, the governing body of soccer in this country, in the matter of the playing of a number of professionals in the games of the new Manufacturers' League of New Jersey, in spite of the fact that they were signed with clubs in the New Jersey State Football Association. The New Jersey association has been notified by the national body, through Thomas W. Cahill, its Secretary, but no steps were taken to correct the infraction of the rules which had been the subject of complaint. Accordingly, a number of suspensions have been ordered by the U. S. F. A. Emergency Committee, including the officers of the New Jersey association, as follows: John Lone, President; Thomas Bagnall, Vice President; James Marshall, Secretary and Treasurer; W. McBain, Recording Secretary, and Patrick Hughes, Robert McCreadie, and Malcolm McCallum, delegates at large.

Cahill stated yesterday that these suspensions would hold until the next meeting of the National Council of his association, at which final action will be taken. The suspension deprives the parties affected of the right to participate in soccer in any capacity under the auspices of the United States Football Association. John Lone is also President of the National Football League, while Thomas Bagnall, the Vice President, is the President of the New York State Football League.

The following, registered as professionals with the New Jersey association, have been suspended indefinitely: Robert Lennox and David Muir of the West Hudson A. A., George Brierley of the Alley Boys F. C., and J. McAllister of the Jersey A. C.

Gaffney Denies Peace Rumor, Too.

There wasn't any dove of peace flying around this city yesterday trying to settle the baseball war. Perhaps Ban Johnson killed the bird before it could get out of Chicago. There was only one rumor to mar the calm of baseball, and that connected James E. Gaffney with the statement that there was to be a settlement, but the owner of the Braves denied this strenuously. The Braves, he said, were not for sale. There was not even an option, he added, and, furthermore, he hadn't been any "live one" around with money. Another denial came from President Hempstead of the Giants, this being to the effect that the Giants were not going to be sold to Harry Sinclair, as was rumored today. The club, he thought, was quite comfortable under the present ownership. A few days ago nearly every club in the National League and a number in the American were for sale, as the gossips had it, but the trend is going the other way, and before long all the clubs that were for sale will settle down for the Winter with the same old owners in control.

Yanks Sign Tallest Pitcher.

No matter what the Yankees may do next season, they at least will hold the distinction of having the tallest and thinnest pitcher in either of the major leagues, and the rest of the country might be included without robbing them of the honor. Edward H. ("Slim") Love has signed his contract with the Yanks, and Slim stands 6 feet 7½ inches in height, so that Carl Weilman of the Browns, Slim Sallee of the Cardinals, and one or two others who have prided themselves on being the leaders in this respect will have to give place to a Yankee recruit. Love is rated as quite a pitcher. Slim comes from the Los Angeles club. He had a record during the last season of 21 victories and 13 defeats. The teams which opposed him were at bat 1,194 times and secured 292 hits. Scout Davis discovered Love, who is a left-hander, 24 years old, and he was secured in the draft.

Eastern League Merger Probable.

BOSTON, Oct. 28.—The New England Baseball League tonight appointed a committee to consider a merger by which the New England would absorb the clubs of the Eastern Association which were formerly placed at Springfield, Hartford, and New Haven. Discussion among the members of the league, according to President Timothy H. Murnane, favored retaining five of the clubs of the New England League as at present constituted. Which five clubs would be kept was not announced, but provision would be made it was said, for compensation to the clubs that would lose franchises.

CITY COLLEGE FALL SPORTS.

Sophomore Class Wins Chief Honors, with Juniors Close Second.

The Sophomores of the College of the City of New York won the annual interclass track and field games in the Stadium yesterday. This was the first meet held in the Stadium and all the marks made will stand as Stadium records. The track was very soft, and this in several instances caused slow time. The sophomores' point score was 37½, the juniors were second with 34 points, the freshmen third with 22½ points, and the seniors took the last position by scoring one first place.

The best contest was in the two-mile run. J. Scarlat of the cross-country team led S. Cohen by about a half a yard all the way. In the last lap the senior started a fast sprint and won by three yards. The time for the distance was 10:45 3-5.

The mile run was almost the same kind of a race. E. Landis led all the way. On the last lap he opened a gap of five yards. Weberpals, however, came back strong and just failed to beat the leader out at the finish. In the quarter mile race Schattman was passed in the last 200 yards by Farola, but came back strong and just caught his class mate at the tape. G. Vriens led all the way in the half mile and made good time without being pushed. He won by twenty yards. The summaries:

100-Yard Dash.—Won by L. Wettels, 1919; S. Horowitz, 1917, second; A. Suffin, 1918, third; I. Liebowitz, 1918, fourth. Time—0:14 3-5.

220-Yard Dash.—Won by A. Murray, 1919; S. Friedman, 1917, second; J. Macdonald, 1917, third; J. Mendelsohn, 1918, fourth. Time—0:25 2-5.

Two-Mile Run.—Won by J. Scarlata, 1916; S. Cohen, 1918, second; H. Greenberg, 1919, third; A. Soos, 1917, fourth. Time—10:45 3-5.

440-Yard Run.—Won by M. Schattman, 1917; A. L. Farola, 1917, second; A. Skelding, 1917, third; L. Jones, 1918, fourth. Time—0:59.

880-Yard Run.—Won by G. Vriens, 1918; L. Corrigan, 1917, second; H. Emerson, 1918, third; E. Morris, 1918, fourth. Time—2:12 2-5.

One-Mile Run.—Won by E. Landis, 1918; F. Weberpals, 1917, second; L. Siegel, 1918, third; W. Magrath, 1918, fourth. Time—5:03 3-5.

High Jump.—Won by Engelman, 1919; E. Harney, 1919, second; S. Seidelm, 1919, and P. Schwartz, 1918, tied for third. Height—5 feet 6 inches.

Sixteen-Pound Shot Put.—Won by V. Napolello, 1917; J. Rudnick, 1918, second; L. Schwartz, 1917, third; S. Lunney, 1914, fourth. Distance—35 feet 2 inches.

Broad Jump.—Won by D. Bosworth, 1918; P. Barrett, 1918, second; D. Kasanoff, 1917, third; A. Warner, 1918, fourth. Distance—17 feet.

Point score: 1918, 37½; 1917, 34; 1919, 22½; 1916, 5.

No Prospect for Catholic League.

With the death of the Rev. Francis Sullivan, President and organizer of the Catholic Athletic League, it is likely that the organization, which has been inactive for more than a year, will go out of existence, unless some one comes to its rescue in the near future. Many of the clubs which were affiliated with the Catholic League have announced their intention of joining the Church Athletic League, an organization now on a solid basis, as was evidenced by the reports at its annual meeting last week. Thus far the Loughlin Lyceum has been the only club to avail itself of the special offer of membership in the Catholic club which desires to compete in the coming cross-country handicap run of the Church League on Nov. 13 at Van Cortlandt Park. Secretary-Treasurer Edwin S. Bettelheim, Jr., of the Church League yesterday stated that the Paulist Athletic Club, Annunciation Athletic Association, and Presentation Club expect to join the Church League in time to enter teams in the hill-and-dale run of three miles. The Church League is now arranging pool and billiard tournaments, and entries for their basket ball tournament will close on Dec. 11.

Erasmus Hall Wins Dual Run.

John Van Delft of Commercial High School finished first in the dual cross-country run between the Commercial and Erasmus Hall High Schools yesterday afternoon over the three-mile course in Prospect Park. It was a close, hard-fought race from the start, and Van Delft crossed the finish line about ten yards ahead of W. Wicks of Erasmus Hall, who finished second. The first ten students to finish completed the distance within a minute of each other, Van Delft's time was 19:29. A field of forty-five started the run. Erasmus Hall won the point-score honors with 27 points, while Commercial had 28 points. The first fifteen men to finish were: John Van Delft, Commercial, 19:29; W. Wicks, Erasmus Hall, 19:29; H. Broome, Commercial, 19:28; Lauben, Erasmus Hall, 19:45; Greney, Commercial, 19:49; Wright, Erasmus Hall, 19:50; Gobludsky, Commercial, 19:58; McMulkin, Erasmus Hall, 19:38; Kohonsen, Commercial, 20:00; Chase, Erasmus Hall, 20:20; Rogers, Erasmus Hall, 20:36; Ford, Commercial, 20:37; McDonigle, Erasmus Hall, 20:38.

New York Boys in Brown Athletics.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 29.—Paul H. Keough of New York City, a graduate of the Morris High School, has been elected Second Vice President of the Junior Class in Brown University, and Robert N. Foote, also of New York City, who prepared for college at Perkiomen Seminary, has been elected Secretary of the class. Keough made the 'Varsity track team last year, and is the only man in his class to wear the B for track as yet. He is one of the most promising members of the cross-country squad. Foote came to Brown at the beginning of last year, and has played on his class basketball team. Another Morris High graduate, Henry C. Huggenvig, is a member of the Glee Club. Huggenvig was prominent in football at Morris High, and made good immediately on the gridiron at Brown. H. Saxen, who graduated from Stuyvesant High last June, is also on the Glee Club. He is in the freshman football squad.

Western Trotting Man Dies.

BATTLE CREEK, Mich., Oct. 28.—George D. Connor, Secretary of the Detroit Driving Club and a member of the Rules Committee of the National Trotting Association, died at his home here today after a long illness. He was born in Elba, N. Y., and was 58 years old.

STALLION BALLOT SOLD FOR $15,600

Winner of More Than $150,000 for James R. Keene Bought by T. C. McDowell.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Oct. 28.—Ballot, son of Voter, and reputed one of the greatest thoroughbred race horses of modern times, today brought $15,600 at the sale of stallions, brood mares, and yearlings belonging to the estate of the late James B. Haggin, and quartered at the Elmendorf farm. Ballot, which won more than $150,000 for the late James R. Keene, was purchased by Major Thomas C. McDowell of the Ashland stud of this city.

Second in importance at the sale today was the disposal of Hessian, another stallion with an enviable record as a sire. He was purchased by A. G. Leonard of this city for $3,500, while Imp Sain, the other stallion to be sold at this sale, brought $2,900 and was bid in by George J. Long, the Louisville, Ky., turfman.

Of the mares, Blush Rose was purchased by J. E. Madden of New York and Lexington for $2,100. Imp Colonial, a winner of the English turf a number of years ago, but lately used in the stud of the Haggin estate, brought $2,500. She was purchased by W. O. Parmer of Nashville, Tenn. A bay colt by Imp Sain was bought in by G. A. Cochran of New York for $2,200.

The sale was held in the paddock at Elmendorf and was attended by almost every thoroughbred breeder and owner of note in the West as well as by a number of prominent Eastern horsemen.

Discipline, 9, by Greenan-The Task, went to A. B. Hancock of Paris, Ky., for $2,300, and her weanling colt by Ballot was bought by James P. Ross, Lexington, Ky., for $2,500. Other sales of $2,000 or more follow:

Enterprise, 12, by Bathampton-Gorgo, to T. C. McDowell.....	$2,000
Gold, 11, by Golden Garter-Miss Maxim, to S. K. Nichols of Paris, Ky.....	2,000
Imp. La Venganza, 13, by Abercorn-Colonial, to J. W. Schorr, Memphis, Tenn.	2,100
Muriel, 7, by Watercress-Mrs. Delaney, to L. B. Combs, Lexington.....	2,100
Picturesque, 7, by Watercress-Isiac, to Harry Payne Whitney, New York.....	2,200
School Mistress, 14, by Hamburg-The Task, to T. C. McDowell.....	2,700

Salem-Crescent Games Tonight.

The long Winter season of indoor athletics will be inaugurated this evening with the staging of the board-floor games of the Salem-Crescent Athletic Club in the Seventy-first Regiment Armory. Six open events are on the program, and include 60-yard handicap, 220-yard handicap, 880-yard handicap, one-mile handicap, and half-mile relay. Roy Morse, the colored boy who won the furlong championship in San Francisco, will come from Albany to compete in a 60-yard special race, in which he will be opposed to some of the best local sprinters. Morse has not competed here since he became a national title holder.

Sullivan Outdoor Meet Canceled.

Owing to the lateness of the outdoor season and an apparent lack of enthusiasm among the athletes who are now preparing for their board-floor campaign, the track and field meet scheduled for Nov. 7 at Federal League Park, the proceeds of which were to go to the James E. Sullivan Memorial Fund, have been called off. A meeting of the committee in charge of the arrangements was held in Newark last night, with Chairman John J. O'Hara presiding, and it was there decided to cancel the games. It is considered likely that a big meet will be held in some New York park during the Winter in the interests of the memorial fund.

NOTES FOR THE BOXERS.

The Senior Club, the oldest subsidiary of the Boys' Club, will hold its thirteenth annual ball and reception at Terrace Garden tomorrow evening. C. O'Brien, the Athletic Manager and President of the club, has arranged an attractive program, and among the athletes and boxers who have promised to attend are Ben Bradshaw, Johnny Hein, Joseph Gordon, Willie Chandler and K. O. Brown.

When Charlie Weinert signed articles to box Jack Dillon on Monday evening at Madison Square Garden he had in mind the defeat he experienced in his final bout with Dillon at Philadelphia. In talking about this yesterday, Weinert said: "I was very young when I boxed Dillon. I was full of confidence and fight, but I realized afterward that I had foolishly gone in and exchanged punches with one of the most dangerous fighters in the world. I was winning, when suddenly the lights went out, and when I came to my senses I was told that Dillon had beaten me to one of my clients, that is all. I am sure I can whip Dillon. If I

ATLANTIC CITY AND LAKEWOOD GOLF

ATLANTIC CITY GOLF GETS UNDER WAY

Maxwell R. Marston Wins Medal After Beating R. M. Lewis in Tie Playoff.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Oct. 28.—After a playoff of a tie, Maxwell R. Marston of Baltusrol, New Jersey's golf champion, won the medal in the eighteen-hole qualifying round of the open tournament on the links of the Country Club of Atlantic City today. There would not have been need for a playoff had Marston not missed an easy putt on the home green. The Jersey title holder and Reginald M. Lewis of Wykagil finished on even terms, with 75 each. Later on Marston won, 77 to 80 for his opponent.

It was the best turnout this club has known in years, both as to quality and number of players, and for once weather conditions were ideal. Contestants qualified in five sixteens, but with few exceptions the favorites finished in the main division. Next to the leaders came Maurice Risley, a local star, with 76, closely followed by M. P. Jones, a Frankford leader, with 77. Hugh Willoughby, the Philadelphia champion, got a 78, while Pierre A. Proal of Deal made the circuit in 81. James C. Parrish, Jr., the Shinnecock golfer, who won here in the Spring, had to be content with an 83, because of playing a couple of holes badly. This was a stroke better than the effort of Harold A. Steiner, the former Inwood champion.

When Lewis worked in consecutive two at the seventh and eighth holes in the playoff it made Marston's success doubtful. Lewis reached the turn in 37 to 39 for the Baltusrol man. Coming back, however, Lewis grew wild off the tees, while a number of his approach shots left him too much to do. Going to the home hole he was only a stroke to the bad, but he lost all chances there by missing up his short game and taking six strokes. The scores of the first two sixteens follow:

First Sixteen.—Max R. Marston, Baltusrol, 75; R. M. Lewis, Wykagyl, 75; Maurice Risley, Atlantic City, 76; M. P. Jones, Frankford, 77; Hugh Willoughby, Philadelphia Country, 78; Pierre Proal, Deal, 81; H. L. Grinnell, Princeton, 81; T. B. Wootten, Atlantic City, 81; P. S. P. Randolph, Jr., Lakewood, 83; T. P. Endicott, Atlantic City, 83; J. C. Parrish, National Links, 83; H. A. Steiner, Inwood, 84; Dr. F. H. McCall, Atlantic City, 84; H. W. Wood, Old York Road, 84; R. C. Maxwell, Trenton, 84; R. W. Smedley, Merion, 85.

Second Sixteen.—W. J. Craig, Merchantville, 85; A. S. Brand, St. Andrews, 86; Samuel Allison, Midland, 86; A. H. Huston, St. Davids, 86; A. W. Westney, Atlantic City, 86; Harold Palmer, Ben Air, 86; Dr. Theodore Senseman, Atlantic City, 87; F. W. Bennett, Atlantic City, 88; E. E. Jones, Wyoming Valley, 88; W. P. Wood, Virginia C. C., 88; Dr. G. J. Yoell, Frankford, 89; W. J. McClarin, Atlantic City, 89; J. F. Higgins, Stenton, 89; H. B. Newton, Frankford, 89; F. S. Beckley, Aronimink, 90; E. S. Davis, Frankford, 90.

LAKEWOOD GOLF RECORD.

Mrs. Ronald H. Barlow Plays the Course in 86 Strokes.

Establishing a woman's record for the links of the Country Club of Lakewood, Mrs. Ronald H. Barlow of the Merion Cricket Club won the medal in the qualifying round of the invitation golf tournament for women at Lakewood, with a score of 86. The best previous competitive mark was the 88 made a year ago by Mrs. H. Reeve Stockton of Plainfield.

Mrs. Barlow's fine score was brought about through her remarkable inward journey. She played the last nine holes in 39 strokes and on only two holes did she need more than par figures. These were on the tenth and the sixteenth. On the tenth she took an extra putt and had to be content with four instead of three, while on the sixteenth her approach overran the green into a sand trap and she needed six for a par five hole. Mrs. Barlow is a rather short driver and the Lakewood traps are not easy to get out of, so that the first nine the former Eastern champion had to be content with 47. She was bunkered on several occasions. However, it seemed impossible for her to miss a putt and she went along steadily enough.

Mrs. Barlow practically outclassed the field, for the only other score less than a hundred was the 97 of Mrs. Stockton. Match play will be in order today, the draw in the principal division being as follows: Mrs. Barlow vs. Mrs. Irving, Mrs. Potts vs. Mrs. Lawrence, Miss Randall vs. Miss G. Pickhardt, and Mrs. Fraser vs. Mrs. Stockton. The scores:

First Eight.—Mrs. Ronald H. Barlow, Merion, 86; Mrs. H. Reeve Stockton, Plainfield, 97; Mrs. J. S. Irving, Scarsdale, 100; Mrs. C. S. Fraser, Baltusrol, 103; Mrs. Frederick A. Potts, Lakewood, 108; Miss Gertrude Pickhardt, Englewood, 110; Mrs. C. B. Lawrance, Jr., Plainfield, 110; Miss Madelaide I. Randall, Fox Hills, 110;

Second Eight.—Mrs. W. I. Seaman, Richmond County, 111; Miss Elsa Pickhardt, Englewood, 113; Miss Grace Farrelly, Englewood, 115; Mrs. Leo F. F. Wanner, Essex County, 116; Mrs. Florian Krug, Shawnee, 116; Mrs. George D. Boachen, Spring Lake, 120; Mrs. G. Julius Mager, Essex County, 120; Miss Isabel Ferris, Lakewood, 123.

Third Eight.—Mrs. Albert McDonald, Plainfield, 124; Mrs. R. W. Swan, Tatnuk, 129; Miss Mabel Guilford, Dunwoodie, 131; Mrs. Glessner B. Childs, Scarsdale, 136; Mrs. C. M. Brett, Braeburn, 162.

Van Cortlandt Greens Ready.

After making a careful inspection of the golf greens at Van Cortlandt Park, Commissioner Whittle has announced that the "soap-and-water" treatment for the worm pest has been entirely successful, and the regular greens will be opened for play in time to accommodate tomorrow's crowd. This will still the voice of many complainants, but other regular players are suggesting that since the greens have been attended to, it might be a good idea to look after the fairway, which in many places is in poor condition. It is discouraging to find that after a 200-yard drive has been made the ball is found lying in an unplayable position, yet this is frequently the case, and the grass is so long that it is difficult to find the ball at all. It is known and appreciated by the majority of the golfers that Commissioner Whittle is doing his best with the limited funds at his command, but some solution for the poor condition of the links is desired.

Outdoor Basket Ball at Glencoe A.C.

The Glencoe Athletic Club has begun work on an outdoor basket ball court at Glencoe Oval. The ground for the court is being specially prepared, and an improvement will be that of the running track. The club holds an invitation run every Sunday. A novice team is now being developed. Among the candidates are James Foy, J. A. Cook, John Sheridan, James Mason, Emil Rieser, Bud Wallace, E. Higgins, Tom Hagerney, and Jim Kennedy.

Long Jaunt for Walkers.

The next jaunt of the Walkers' Club of America will be held on Sunday from Van Cortlandt Park to West Point. The start will be made at 7 A. M. Two extra squads will also walk, one to Hastings and return and the other to Tarrytown. Members and those interested in walking are invited to join one of the squads. The pathfinders and Committee on Walks are planning journeys through the most attractive parts of the vicinity of New York.

English Racing Hurt, Says Sievier.

Among the passengers on the steamship Adriatic, which arrived in port yesterday, was Robert S. Sievier, Chairman of the Race Horse Breeders and Owners Association and editor and proprietor of The Winning Post, one of the London weeklies devoted to racing and the thoroughbred.

Asked about racing conditions in England, Mr. Sievier said: "Racing has received a severe setback, but it has by no means stopped. We are still holding short meetings over there, but they are somewhat restricted."

TO CHANGE YACHT RULES.

Long Island Association Had Excellent Season—Prize Winners.

The active season of the Yacht Racing Association of Long Island Sound was brought to a close last night with the annual meeting of the association at the Hotel Astor, when the winning yachts of the competitive year were announced, and suggestions offered for the improvement of racing in 1916. Ten of the twenty-five clubs were represented, with Stuyvesant Wainwright of the American Yacht Club, President of the association, in the chair. Following the announcement of the winners, recommendations were offered for changes in the rules which will aid the Regatta Committee. These, which were mainly technical, will be presented to the Executive Committee for action at the election of officers next March.

Notwithstanding unfavorable conditions due to the war, the season of 1915 was a successful one, and more yachts competed than in 1914. The following delegates were appointed a Nominating Committee to select a ticket for the annual election: Oscar Schellborg, Knickerbocker Y. C.; Harry Anderson, New York A. C.; George C. Molloy, New Rochelle Y. C.; H. C. Perrin, Larchmont Y. C., and Richard A. Monks, Indian Harbor Y. C.

The championship of the Sound in Class B went to R. B. Budd's Amoret. J. Hahlstedt's Okee was biggest point winner in the 30-foot class. Wild Thyme, owned by A. H. Morris, was first in the Larchmont interclub series. R. W. Fraser's Cat's Eye captured the Jewel Trophy, and W. H. Childs's Joyette easily led in the R class. Among the smaller boats Little Dipper, owned by G. A. Corry, headed the list in the Star class. Tautog, the property of Captain G. G. Fry, captured the dory average, and Joseph Bister's Teal took the Orienta One-Design Cup. The awards were made on the point system.

The following delegates were present: Stuyvesant Wainwright, American Y. C.; W. A. Walters, City Island Y. C.; O. H. Schellborg and Harry Stephenson, Knickerbocker Y. C.; F. B. Jones and Richard A. Monkys, Indian Harbor Y. C.; H. C. Perrin, Larchmont Y. C.; E. A. Serick and J. W. Alker, Manhasset Bay Y. C.; G. P. Granberry and G. C. Molloy, New Rochelle Y. C.; H. A. Jackson and A. B. Fry, New York A. C.; G. G. Fry, Orienta Y. C., and Harry I. North, Sea Cliff Y. C.

SQUASH TENNIS CHANGES.

New Method of Scoring to be Tried During Columbia Tournament.

Squash tennis players are much interested in the new method of scoring which will be tried during the tournament which starts at the Columbia University Club on Saturday, Nov. 6, in which teams from the Yale, Princeton, Harvard, Columbia, Squash, and Heights Casino Clubs will compete. The new method was introduced at the last meeting of the National Squash Association by J. O. Low, and is expected to do much toward popularizing the game. Should the plan find favor with the players it will be formally adopted by the national association.

The feature of the new rules is the fact that a player will score what points he earns in the match, and not what he earns during his service only. The present method of scoring does not permit the addition of a point when the server loses his hand, although the point is scored by the receiver. This method of scoring places the advantage with the server as against the receiver, while the proposed change places the two contestants on an apparently even basis. This brings the method of scoring more like that of lawn tennis.

Another important point is the change from 15 to 21 points. This is another radical departure from the present style of scoring, which makes the game 15 points, with three aces set in the event of the player reaching 13-all or 14-all. The suggested change is 21 flat, with no set aces. Two games out of three at present decide a match, but it is proposed to change this to three in five, thereby making conditions on a more even basis. It gives the slow starter a better chance to recover, makes the game faster, and enables the contestants to score more points than at present, while it slightly handicaps the best player.

DOG SHOW SUPERINTENDENT

George Gall Appointed to Succeed James Mortimer in Kennel Club.

The Directors of the Westminster Kennel Club at their recent meeting selected George Gall as Superintendent of the annual dog show, which has been the leading exhibition of the sort in the United States since 1877. It is the oldest of American dog shows and the only one in this country at which the classes are as large and as many breeds reprsented as in the Crystal Palace and Cruft's shows at London, England, until the latter were suspended on account of the war.

Gall will take the place held by the late James Mortimer, dean of the dog shows for many years. There were many applications considered for the place from a number of dog show managers, but the final choice was largely influenced by the intimate knowledge of the duties gained by Gall as first aid to Mortimer in the Superintendency since 1886.

The new Superintendent is well known in dog show and hunt club circles, as he has held a similar position, or that of assistant, at many dog shows for the in fifteen years. Gall is now Assistant Secretary of the National Steeplechase and Hunt Association, and since 1907 has been clerk of the course at the race meetings of the Meadow Brook, Rockaway Hunting Club, and the United Hunts at Belmont Terminal since the inception of these meetings.

Steinway Civic A. A. Games.

The recently organized Steinway Civic and Athletic Association, composed of employes of Steinway & Sons and residents of the Steinway district of Long Island City, will hold their first set of games, closed to members, on Sunday at the Astoria Athletic Field. A program of eight track and field events has been arranged. The features will be a four-man relay team race open to one team from each factory of Steinway & Sons, and one team to be selected from those not employed by the firm, but who are members of the association. Other events will be sixty-yard dash for boys under 13 years, 100-yard dash, open; 300-yard dash, open; 1,000-yard run, open; running high jump, open; running broad jump, open; putting twelve-pound shot, open. A. A. U. officials will conduct the meeting.

Another Wrestling Tournament.

Another international Graeco-Roman wrestling tournament has been arranged by Samuel Rachmann, and will start on Nov. 8 at Manhattan Opera House, where the tourney in June was contested. Alexander Aberg, the Esthonian giant, who recently successfully defended the world's championship against Waldek Zbyszko, will be among the contestants. Zbyszko will also enter. It was these two men who struggled almost four hours without reaching a conclusion in the final bout of the last tournament. Rachmann will introduce several new wrestlers to the followers of this sport, and all those who were favorites in the June meet will compete again.

Winners with the Cue.

A handicap of five points accounted for the defeat of George Spear last night in his game with Claude R. Lewis in the amateur handicap 18.2 balk-line billiard tournament at the Knickerbocker Academy in Brooklyn, which the latter won by the score of 185 to 165. Lewis played from the 185-point mark, and had only to score this number of points, while Spear required 190 points to win.

J. Cosgrove was unable to overcome a handicap of four points which he had conceded to C. Garfinkle last night in the amateur handicap three-cushion carrom tournament at the Audubon Academy, and the final score favored the latter by 37 to 36. Cosgrove was playing for 40 points, while Garfinkle had only to score 37 to win.

In last night's game of the amateur handicap three-cushion carrom tournament at the Morningside Academy, 125th Street and Lenox Avenue, H. Lewis defeated E. Conway by the score of 15 to 9 in forty innings.

DE PALMA'S CAR TRIED ON SPEEDWAY

High-Power Racing Mercedes Driven Several Laps at Rate of 106 Miles an Hour.

Ralph DePalma and his high-power, yellow Mercedes car, dashed over the Sheepshead Bay Speedway yesterday afternoon at 106 miles an hour. It was the first time that the big Mercedes has had a tryout on the two-mile wooden course, and De Palma had no trouble in reeling off lap after lap at terrific speed. John Aitken was bowling over the saucer in his Peugeot, and Aitken and De Palma furnished thrills for the small crowd of spectators in a ten-mile brush, both cars spinning along at about 105 miles an hour.

De Palma skimmed along a few feet behind Aitken for about six miles, and then he let out his big racer, and it fairly streaked its way around the track and left the Peugeot several yards behind at the finish of the ten-mile whirl. De Palma says that his racer is now in good condition, and he has no doubt that the world's records for both fifty and 100 miles will be lowered by his machine in the special invitation race to be held at the speedway on Election Day, next Tuesday. De Palma's best time for the two-mile circuit was 1:08, while Aitken's fastest lap was made in 1:08 3-5.

Prince Paul Troubetzkov and his wife were at the track yesterday, and, while her husband went chugging around the course at about fifty miles an hour in an old-fashioned Mercedes, the Princess went around the track at 102 miles an hour with Johnny Aitken in his Peugeot.

When the Princess was climbing into Aitken's racer, Johnny asked: "How fast do you want to go?"

"I don't care," answered the wife of the royal Russian sculptor and Aitken took her at her word and circled the track at terrific speed.

"Very exhilarating," was the way the Princess spoke of her speedy trip.

Another amateur speed pilot, James L. Watt, Jr., of 503 Fifth Avenue, made his appearance at the track yesterday. Young Watt sat behind the wheel of a Singer Special which he had designed, and which was especially constructed for him. This was Watt's first experience at fast driving and he circled the track at about seventy-five miles an hour. Something cracked in the engine as he was coming down the home stretch on one of his trips and the machine was towed away to a garage for repairs.

Jean Porporato in an F. R. P. came out on the track late in the afternoon, but his racer was not in good running order. After several speedy trips around the track, the machine was taken back to the garage for further overhauling. Bob Burman in the Blitzen Benz did not make his appearance yesterday, but Burman and the famous racer will probably be out this afternoon. Burman is expected to climb high on the banks in his Benz today and shatter all records for the new track.

CHARMION LEADER'S TITLE.

Wins New Jersey Championship in Beagle Trials at Roseland.

Charmion Leader, owned by Frank Horn and George C. Hooley, won the championship of New Jersey in the beagle trials, held under the auspices of the New Jersey Beagle Club at Roseland, N. J., in the competitions for beagles, fifteen inches, all ages, all dogs. After the four-hour run, in which it killed three rabbits, Charmion Leader finished first and strong. Charmion Ben took second place. There were seventeen entries, and some of the dogs dropped out exhausted after they had run two hours.

The championship in this event carries the State title, a silver cup and a cash prize of $75. Second place wins a cash prize of $25. Charmion Ringer, a kennel mate of Charmion Leader and Charmion Ben, won the Empire State Championship at Salem, N. Y., about a week ago.

Sinnock Banjo, owned by W. J. Sinnock of Newark, won the silver cup offered by George Flanner, President of the New Jersey Beagle Club, for the best handled dog during the trials. Banjo was bred by Mr. Flanner, the donor of the cup, and was sold to its present owner several weeks ago.

Three Rounds in Columbia Tennis.

The first and second rounds in the doubles in the annual Fall tennis tournament at Columbia were completed yesterday. Owing to the number of "byes" in the first round, only four matches were played, and the same number in the second round. Winners in the singles yesterday now pass into the fourth round. One of the most interesting matches was between Cunningham, a former Yale 'Varsity tennis Captain and now in the Columbia graduate schools, and von Bernuth, a member of last year's 'Varsity at Columbia. Cunningham won in three sets. The scores:

Singles.—Third Round—George King defeated H. P. Guiler, 6—3, 7—5; E. T. Dana defeated F. Conger, 6—1, 3—6, 6—3; J. C. Hegeman defeated W. M. Chester, 6—3, 7—5; W. D. Cunningham defeated A. F. von Bernuth, 2—6, 8—6, 6—4; H. Lamb defeated R. B. Haines, 4—6, 6—3, 6—4.

Doubles.—First Round—Conger and Bogle defeated Bradley and Schede, 6—1, 6—2; Cooper and Parsons defeated Hunter and Chester, 6—4, 6—3; Carnell and von Bernuth defeated Seigle and Davis, 6—2, 6—0; Feldsteiner and Weinstein defeated Kempner and Jones, 6—3, 6—1.

Second Round—Conger and Bogle defeated Hollander and von Raalte, 6—2, 6—3; Cooper and Parons defeated Cunningham and Haines, 4—6, 7—5, 6—4; Carnell and von Bernuth defeated Valentine and Grafton by default; Harper and Janeret defeated King and Dowdell, 6—2, 6—3; Lamb and Tunis defeated Collins and Smith, 6—1, 6—2.

FISH AND GAME NOTES.

Anthony Lewis of Middletown, N. Y., sends word that James Scott, President of the Fallsburg Fishing Club, and J. J. Hallihan of New York City, on a recent hunting and fishing trip to the club's private preserves at Fallsburg, N. Y., caught twenty large-mouth bass, thirty pickerel, and bagged the limit of woodcock and partridge each day. They also got thirty rabbits.

William Dennison of Peconic, L. I., fishing Thursday at Otter Pond, Sag Harbor, landed a striped bass that weighed five pounds. There is some fine fishing for striped bass to be had at present along the Hudson River, near Tarrytown. George Maitland was up that way on Thursday and caught eleven, ranging in weight from a pound to three and a half pounds. Good results are also being had about a half mile north of the Spuyten Duyvil Creek.

Clarence L. Thorn, James Blair, P. McAvoy, and Charles Hall landed twenty-six fine weakfish on a trip to Sandy Hook a couple of days ago.

Roland McIntyre reports shooting a deer at Hope, N. J., last Wednesday that weighed 150 pounds.

A bushel of perch, fourteen black bass, as well as a number of catfish, was the result of a week's trip made recently by Thomas Curry to Green Pond, N. J.

Robert Barth sends word from Barnegat Bay that last week he spent three days fishing there, and during that time caught fifty weakfish.

On the Alert recently from Wreck Lead Captain Jay Carman secured the biggest blackfish catch of the season. Two men in particular had over a hundred fish between them, while every one had all he could carry home.

H. G. Wells made a trip to Greenwood Lake, N. J., the forepart of the week and fished at the upper end of the lake, where he caught a number of pickerel, two Oswego bass, and a small-mouth bass that weighed three pounds.

SAYS RUSSIA FIGHTS TO END MILITARISM

Needs Her Men for Industrial Development, Declares Czar's Minister at Athens.

CONFIDENT OF FINAL VICTORY

Prince Demidof Feels Sure Allies Will Put a Stop to "German Nightmare."

ATHENS, Oct. 1, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—That Russia is warring quite as much against militarism in Russia itself as in Germany is the declaration of Prince Demidof, the Duke of San Donato, who is Imperial Russian Minister to Greece. In a summary of the present situation in Russia, Prince Demidof told The Associated Press correspondent that he could not see upon what the German claims to victory over Russia were based, and he developed a view of his own of the situation which left the Central Empires in a perilous, rather than a satisfactory position, following their successful drive on the Imperial forces of Russia.

Prince Demindof's family is popularly supposed to be the richest in Russia, its foundations having been laid in the time of Peter the Great by Nikita Demidof, who opened up some immensely productive mines at Nevianskiy, in the Ekaterinenburg district in 1639.

"From every standpoint," said Prince Demidof, "the German drive on Russia seems to have been as much of a failure as the German drive on Paris a year ago. It had two definite objects—to crush the Russian army in a great pincers, and to force Russia to sue for a separate peace.

"The first has patently failed. The Germans have given it up. They are digging themselves in, as they did in France, and are preparing to transfer part of their troops elsewhere. It was a mad thing to attempt, anyhow—you might as well call it a drive on Irkutsk as anything else, for all the definite object it may be said to have had. Pounding at an immense Russian force, withdrawing with admirable order across the Russian steppes, is like chasing a will o' the wisp through a swamp—the farther you go the worse it gets, and the less chance you have to get out safe and sound. Russia is like a pillow—you can make a hollow in it by punching it with your fist, but when you take your fist away, slowly, inevitably, it comes back."

"The second purpose of the German drive shows how the Germans have wholly misunderstood the Russian character, as they wholly misunderstood both the French and the English. They thought the French were a degenerate people, and had no fight left in them. Since the battle of the Marne they have abandoned that theory. They thought that Great Britain was sadly divided, on the verge of civil war. Instead, the entire British Empire is in the struggle heart and soul. And instead of forcing Russia to a separate peace, the Germans by their very drive on Russia have unified the Russian people as they have never been unified before. You have today a spectacle in Russia which is truly grandiose; 175,000,000 people absolutely united, with but one thought, their Emperor in person at their head, determined to purge Russia of the invader forever, if it take a generation. There is, as a matter of fact, more unity of understanding and confidence among the Allies at this moment than there is among the Germans themselves.

"The Central Empires have failed in both their attempts. Where, then, is their victory over the Russians? Though lacking sufficient munitions to undertake an offensive all along the line, we can still harry the Germans, at the very least. Every day we contribute our part to the process of subtraction which is the secret of the final victory. And this method is really more effective toward the final desideratum of the war than a mere technical triumph. For the purpose of the war is to finish with militarism for good and all. To do that the victory of the Allies must be absolute; we cannot parley with the military crowd in Germany; they have got to be got rid of. As the war is being fought, victory may be a long way off yet, but every day some of the military crowd in Germany and Austria are being got rid of. The longer the process goes on, the more surely is militarism done with. And that's what we want."

"Even in Russia?"

"Most of all in Russia. Russia needs peace for a colossal internal industrial development which is scarcely compatible with an immense military establishment forced upon us by the truculence of our neighbors. We need our men to dig in our mines, to plow our fields, to lay our railroads, to work in our factories. The living hell of militarism that one single military power in a group of peaceful nations can force all the rest to become military powers, whether they will or not. Well, we have all been chased by that German military nightmare too long; we are going to stop it.

"You remember what happened in mathematics when you subtracted from a given subtrahend the sum of geometric progression? Well, that is what is happening in Europe now. As for Russia—you may say that Russia is absolutely united and absolutely sure."

TURKISH SPIES IN HOTEL.

Glared at an Armenian, but House Detective Chased Them Away.

A search for Turkish spies was begun in the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel yesterday noon by House Detective John Dillon when it was reported to him that four suspicious looking persons more than once passed a table where Vahan Cardashain, until recently Turkish Commissioner to the Panama-Pacific Exposition, was dining with several friends. Mr. Cardashain, an Armenian subject of Turkey, ceased to be Commissioner soon after a letter he wrote to William Jennings Bryan in confirmation of Armenian atrocities was turned over to Ambassador von Bernstorff.

The ex-Commissioner was a little tardy at luncheon, and his friends grew anxious. When he finally arrived, they confided to him their fears, bu tthey merely caused smiles on the part of Mr. Cardashain. However, when the four strangers several times passed the Cardashain table with ominous glances, the house detective was called. As soon as he appeared, the suspects departed toward Fifth Avenue. Mr. Cardashain took a train for Washington.

HOSE STREAM STOPS PISTOL

Water Squirted Into Shooter's Face Holds Him Till Police Come.

In a duel between John Zuba, 38 years old, of 1,033 Cauldwell Avenue, the Bronx, armed with a revolver, and Otto Bang, armed with a hose spurting water, in Bang's livery stable at 50 East 164th Street, yesterday, the police say, the revolver was defeated.

Zuba, a stableman discharged on Wednesday by Bang, returned yesterday to get wages due him. There was a dispute and Zuba, according to Bang's complaint, threatened to kill him and drew a revolver.

Bang aimed his hose at Zuba and played it in his face until the arrival of Patrolman Walsh, who found Zuba helpless with the revolver in his hand and the water still playing in his face.

Zuba was held in $2,000 bail by Magistrate Murphy on charges of felonious assault, carrying a dangerous weapon and intoxication.

PERKINS WARNS VOTERS.

Says If Murphy's Candidate Wins the Lid Will Fly Off.

District Attorney Charles A. Perkins spoke at five meetings last night, attacking Tammany Hall vigorously at all of them. The largest was at the Star Casino, 107th Street and Park Avenue. Other spekers there were Frank K. Bowers, Republican candidate for Sheriff; Chauncey M. Depew, Job E. Hedges, amuel S. Koenig, Louis Marshall, Representative William M. Chadier, Representative Isaac Siegel, and James R. Sheffield, President of the Republican lub. Mr. Perkins said in part:

"The people of New York County will have the opportunity on next Tuesday to decide whether or not they desire Charles F. Murphy to run the District Attorney's office. They are facing a serious situation. If Murphy's candidate should, by any chance win, the lid which we have successfully clamped down on disorder in New York would fly off with a resounding bang."

BOTH QUOTE NIETZSCHE.

Dr. Bohme Says Suffragists and Antis Call Him Teacher.

Dr. Traugott Bohme, German Exchange Professor at Columbia University, said yesterday in a lecture before the Columbia University Institute of Arts and Sciences that in Nietzsche's works both the suffragists and antis can find justification for their views. Dr. Bohme's lecture was on "Nietzsche and His Influence on the German Mind."

"Just as formerly everybody was anxious to repudiate any mental affinity with Nietzsche, so now everybody regards it as a fine support for his own argument," he said. "The suffragists hold that Nietzsche's plea for the evolution of the individual clearly applied also to women, while the antis, with better justification, prove that Nietzsche always considered women as inferior to men."

Inauguration of the Hotel Claridge Afternoon Tea Concerts

Monday, November First, in the Dining Room

Music by Ernest Hussar and his Orchestra

With Bela Nyary as Cymbalum-Soloist

Rector's

"America's Leading Restaurant"



Special Dinner at $1.50 a Cover

All the skill and experience of Rector's unsurpassed cuisine is fully expressed in this special dinner at $1.50 a cover. Served in the Ballroom de Luxe, from 6 to 9. Faultless service. Pleasant surroundings. High Class Entertainment. Music. Dancing.

Dancing on Two Uncrowded Floors

Two Superb Orchestras

BROADWAY, 48TH ST. AND 7TH AVENUE.

THE delicious Dinner is what made Bustanoby's wonderful reputation among the "gourmets" and "bon vivants."

Mlle. MIGNON

Who created a furor in Paris with her distinctive dancing, performs every night at

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39TH ST. (opp. Maxine Elliott's Theatre) 39TH ST.

After Nov. 10—After theatre—gentlemen will wear evening dress on the dancing floor.

Dinner $1.50. A la Carte Specialties.

REISENWEBER'S 58th Street and Columbus Circle. 'Phone, 9640—Columbus.

A tuneful CABARET "FULL OF SPEED" Presented by SAM SHANNON

WITH AN EXCEPTIONAL BEAUTY CHORUS, SNAPPY MUSIC AND DELIGHTFUL DANCERS.

A most gorgeous and spectacular entertainment PRESENTED NIGHTLY AT 7:30 AND 12.

Afternoon Tea Dances 4-7. Beefsteak Dinner, $1.25.

An Exceptional Table d'Hote Dinner $1.00

A la Carte Portions Cooked to Your Order.

SERVED EVERY EVENING 6 to 10 AND SUNDAYS NOON to 10 P. M.

Assorted Relishes. Blue Points, Cherry Stone or Little Neck Clams, Canape Anchovies, Spiced Anchovies, Russian Sardines, Canape Smoked Salmon, Deep-Sea Caviar, Saucisson Hongroise.

Soups (Choice). Vegetable Soup, Cream of Corn, Consomme Celestine.

Entrees (Choice). Broiled Bluefish, Fried Kingfish, Salmon Solid, Breaded Veal Cutlet, Spring Chicken Saute, Broiled Lamb Chops, Ragout a la Deutsch.

Roasts to Order (Choice) Roast Shoulder of Pork, Half Fried Chicken, Broiled English Mutton Chop, Wiener Schnitzel, Roast Stuffed Chicken, Small Beefsteak, Hamburger Steak, Emince of Turkey.

Cold. Half Chicken, Sliced Chicken, Smoked Beef Tongue, Mixed Salad Maricaine, Bismarck or Manhterter Herring, Roast Beef, Sliced Star Ham, Salami, Smoked Salmon in Oil, Roast Sirloin of Beef, Sliced Virginia Ham.

Combination Cold Cuts, Sardines de Riga, Normanna Mackerel Roe.

Salads (Choice). Green Salads en Saison, Cress, Beets, Mixed.

Dessert or Cheese. (Choice). Rice Pudding, Fruit Sauce, Coffee or Chocolate Ice Cream, Raisin Cake, American Macaroons, Lady Fingers, Cream Swiss, Plum Tartelette, Lemon Water Ice, Coffee Cake, Neufchatel, Demi-Tasse.

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Fifth Avenue at 30th St.

(J. Charlton Rivers, Prop.)

TABLE D'HOTE DINNER $1.50

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FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED.

FOR LONG OR SHORT PERIODS.

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Tea 4 to 6. Wed. & Sat. World Champion Ice Skaters

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SUNDAY DINNER $1.50

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Strand Roof Garden B'way & 47th

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Afternoon Tea 4:30 to 8:30.

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HOFBRAU HAUS

30TH ST. BROADWAY AND 30TH ST.

Finest Table d'Hote in New York, $1

Beautiful Favors. Dancing

Wonderful Music—3 Bands.

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Carlton Terrace Broadway at 100th St.

CHURCHILL'S Broadway at 49th Street

Dinner $1.25 Luncheon 75c

MATINEE Arthur 5 EAST 45TH STREET

Cuisine Francaise No Cabaret

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Breakfast 35c-50c

Luncheon 50c

Tea with Waffles.....30c

Club Dinner .....75c & $1

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The Oldest Tea Room in New York. Bet. 5th & Mad. Aves. Smoking in the Conservatory.

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NINE LESSONS.....$5

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HOTEL BOSSERT

A transient-residential hotel of charm and comfort on aristocratic Brooklyn Heights, overlooking New York Harbor. Montague-Hicks-Remsen Sts., Brooklyn.

NEW ROCK ISLAND FIGHT IS STARTED

Call by the Peabody Committee for the Deposit of Bonds Stirs Opposition.

PROTEST FROM N. L. AMSTER

He Declares the Attack on the Company's Credit Was Ill-Advised and Wholly Unnecessary.

The call for deposits of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway refunding 4 per cent. bonds, the largest issue of bonds which the Rock Island system has and one of the largest bond issues ever floated, has precipitated another fight of opposing interests in Rock Island affairs. The call was issued by the protective committee formed last June by Harris, Forbes & Co. and headed by Charles A. Peabody, President of the Mutual Life Insurance Company. A brief statement of this committee was to the effect that it considered the deposit of the bonds necessary in view of conditions facing the bondholders.

N. L. Amster of Boston, a Director of the Rock Island, issued a statement yesterday in which he referred to the Peabody committee's action as ill-advised and unnecessary. He could see no reason for any expectation of a coming default, he said.

"I made every effort to persuade the committee to postpone this call and not attack the company's credit or embarrass the Directors before their first meeting next week," said Mr. Amster. "Why a committee that was organized last June and did not call for the deposit of bonds at that time should decide now, just after the semi-annual interest has been paid, to send out a call for deposit is beyond my comprehension. The new board just elected is composed of men well known in the business and banking community. They have decided views for the immediate rehabilitation of the company's affairs and the raising of the necessary funds with which to take the property out of the receivership and put it on a solid business basis.

"Some of the members of our stockholders' protective committee look upon this movement as an unfriendly act toward the stockholders—inspired, they assert, by the old management, but my own opinion is that the committee has been badly advised. There certainly can be no reason why any bondholder should deposit and tie up his bonds at this time and incur unnecessary expenses for legal and committee fees. These bonds have always earned and promptly paid their interest and should continue so to do down to their maturity in 1934.

"The view was expressed in the financial district yesterday that the real reason for the call of deposit of the refunding bonds was because of the approaching announcement of the report made on the Rock Island properties by an expert, Mr. Kendrick, and it is feared that this report would be very depressing, and that it would warrant concerted protection for the refunding bonds. While no one in authority will admit having seen the Kendrick report it is admitted it calls for the raising of a great amount of money. The amount has been estimated at $30,000,000 to $64,000,000.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

The railroads reporting so far for the third week of October show these aggregate changes in gross earnings, those showing gains and those showing losses being stated separately:

Eighteen roads	$12,150,242+	$2,030,110
Two roads	656,725—	45,076
Total (20 roads)	12,806,967+	1,985,034

CENTRAL OF GEORGIA for September—

	1915.	1914.	1913.
Gross	1,093,760	975,443	1,248,458
Net after Tax.	339,936	154,436	333,179
3 mos. gross	2,981,584	3,173,317	3,278,486
Net aft. tax.	884,902	881,301	940,937

COLORADO & SOUTHERN for September—

	1915.	1914.	1913.
Mileage	1,828	1,886	1,871
Gross	1,819,158	1,218,588	1,354,854
Net aft. tax.	421,976	335,611	331,916
3 mos. gross	5,685,113	3,545,421	3,919,844
Net aft. tax.	965,648	829,879	982,789

QUEBEC CENTRAL for the year ended June 30—

	1915.	1914.	1913.
Gross	1,345,729	1,553,174	1,529,741
Expenses	928,247	1,078,617	1,066,540
Net	417,482	474,557	463,201
Other inc.	8,818	11,461	30,527
Total inc.	427,098	486,018	493,728
Charges	257,561	257,580	289,897
*Surplus	169,537	228,458	223,831
Prev. surp.	75,771	76,578	74,979
Total surp.	244,908	304,036	298,810
Sp. approp.	25,000	83,000	87,967
Diva.	135,264	135,264	135,264
P. & L. surp.	84,643	75,771	75,578

THIRD AVENUE for September—

	1915.	1914.	Increase.
Gross	$946,706	$935,136	$924,592
Net aft. tax.	333,859	279,412	317,372
Other inc.	7,417	7,598	4,511
Total inc.	344,276	287,010	321,883
Sur. aft. chg.	128,702	74,812	110,777
3 mos. gross	2,863,934	2,804,846	2,806,444
Net aft. tax.	942,212	852,981	987,657
Other inc.	21,610	21,706	13,416
Total inc.	963,822	874,507	1,001,073
Sur. aft. chg.	326,015	335,349	361,757

TOLEDO, ST. LOUIS & WESTER for the year ended June 30—

Gross	4,597,743	4,588,120	4,335,167
Exp. & tax.	4,292,580	3,242,982	3,079,702
Net	305,174	1,345,138	1,255,465
Other inc.	149,125	31,593	105,499
Total inc.	544,299	1,213,545	1,149,905
Charges	1,092,204	1,095,238	1,086,143
Deficit	547,905	*118,306	*63,762

*Surplus.

Miscellaneous Earnings.

SOUTHERN UTILITIES CO. for the three months ended Sept. 30—

	1915.	1914.	Increase.
3 mos. gross	$201,697	$205,030	*$4,464
Net aft. tax.	95,325	90,165	4,710
Underly'g chgs.	841	848	*7
Bond interest	22,500	13,875	8,625
Other int., skg. fds., renewals & amortiz...	15,856	8,874	6,982
Pfd divs	28,600	28,425	175
Surplus	29,528	40,594	*11,065
12 mos. gross	1,065,958	1,053,841	12,118
Net aft. tax.	504,972	261,837	243,135
Underly'g chgs.	3,374	4,052	*677
Bond interest	64,125	52,237	11,887
Other int., skg. fds., renews., disc. & amort.	64,250	30,788	33,457
pref. divs	105,875	104,737	1,137
Surplus	67,348	70,017	*2,669

PHILADELPHIA & READING for September—

	1915.	1914.	Increase.
Receipts	4,441,726	4,291,141	170,585
Expenses	2,705,911	2,847,252	*141,340
Profit in oper.	1,755,815	1,443,889	311,925
Rent, Int., taxes, &c., (estim'd).	770,250	709,666	60,583
Surplus	985,565	674,222	311,342
From July 1:			
Receipts	12,775,177	12,242,336	532,841
Expenses	8,252,636	8,434,720	*182,083
Profit	4,522,541	3,807,616	714,924
Charges	2,310,750	2,309,000	1,750
Surplus	2,211,791	1,498,616	713,174

*Decrease.

PHILADELPHIA & READING COAL & IRON CO. for September—

	1915.	1914.	Decrease.
Receipts	2,125,237	2,797,880	672,609
Expenses	2,149,196	2,589,438	440,242
Profit in oper.	*23,958	207,892	231,851
Int. and taxes, (est.mated)	8,000	8,000	.....
Surplus	*31,958	199,893	231,851
From July 1:			
Receipts	5,916,450	7,097,675	1,181,225
Expenses	6,145,412	7,007,874	862,462
Surplus	*228,962	89,800	318,763
Charges	24,000	24,000	.....
Surplus	*252,962	65,800	318,763

*Deficit.

READING CO. for September—

	1915.	1914.	Increase.
Receipts	568,011	566,724	1,286
Expenses	5,735	5,200	468
Profit	562,276	561,457	817
Int. on taxes, (estimated)	457,606	463,000	*5,333
Surplus	104,609	98,457	6,151
From July 1:			
Receipts	1,702,788	1,685,021	17,777
Expenses	15,686	16,141	.....
Profit	1,687,161	1,668,880	18,281
Charges	1,373,000	1,389,000	*16,000
Surplus	314,161	279,880	34,281

COMMODITIES MARKETS.

WHEAT.

The dominant factor in the wheat market yesterday was the pronounced firmness in the spot position at Winnipeg, notwithstanding the very heavy receipts there. Political developments abroad were rather disconcerting, and after nervous price changes within a range of 1⅜c to 1⅞c the market closed steady at ½c to ⅝c net advance. Receipts at primary points were again large, and during the last four days have exceeded last week's movement by about 2,000,000 bushels. In the local cash market No. 1 Durum wheat was quoted at $1.12¼, free on board, New York; No. 1 Northern Duluth, $1.04¼, and No. 1 Northern Manitoba, $1.04¾, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Year.
December	....	....	1.07½	1.06¾	....

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Year.
December	1.00¾	98½	1.00½	99½	1.13⅝
May	1.02⅝	1.01	1.02⅛	1.01⅝	1.19½

CORN.

The corn market was heavy during most of the day owing to continued favorable weather over the West and favorable husking returns. Late in the day there was a partial rally and final quotations were ⅛c higher to ⅜c lower. Liverpool was firm, and reports from abroad said that a cargo of new corn had been purchased in America, via Galveston, for November shipment. Export sales for the day were estimated at 250,000 bushels. In the local cash market No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at 75½c, prompt shipment.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Year.
October	62⅛	62⅛	62⅛	62⅝	....
December	58	57⅛	57⅜	58½	68¼
May	59½	59	59¼	59⅝	70⅝

OATS.

The oats market was only moderately active, but prices were steady, closing at net unchanged to ⅛c higher. Export orders were in evidence and sales were estimated at about 400,000 bushels. The local cash market was steady; No. 3 white quoted at 41@41½c; No. 4 white, 40@40½c; ordinary to fancy clipped, 40@44c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Year.
December	38½	38	38⅜	....	49
May	39⅝	39¼	39⅜	39⅜	52⅝

PROVISIONS.

Reports of hog cholera in the West, as well as a better cash demand for hog products, had a bullish influence on the provision market, and prices were firm and higher, with active covering. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 18,000, estimated for Friday 14,000; Kansas City received 2,000, and Omaha 3,200.

CHICAGO PRICES.

Lard—	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Year.
January	9.10	9.07	9.05	8.97	10.62
May	9.30	9.10	9.30	9.20	9.87
Ribs—					
December	....	....	....	....	10.20
January	9.05	8.87	9.02	8.95	9.82
Pork—					
December	14.12	13.50	14.12	13.50	18.85
January	16.55	15.95	16.45	16.07	19.07

COTTONSEED OIL.

The market for cottonseed oil was nervous, with a downward tendency. Closing prices were 9 to 11 points net lower.

Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	....	....	7.70@7.85	7.80
Nov.	....	....	7.73@7.85	7.80
Dec.	7.76	7.70	7.70@7.75	7.80
Jan.	7.80	7.70	7.71@7.73	7.82
Feb.	....	....	7.76@7.80	7.89
Mar.	7.87	7.81	7.84@7.85	7.92
Apr.	....	....	7.92@7.96	8.00
May	8.04	7.99	8.01@8.02	8.10

COFFEE.

Trading in the coffee market was again active and the total day's business of 104,230 bags was the largest single day's operation since the Exchange resumed business on Nov. 30 last year. Wall Street and cotton houses were again active buyers, and at the close of the day values were 14 to 27 points above the final of Wednesday. Local spot prices were firm, with Rio 7s quoted at 7½c and Santos 4s at 9¾c.

Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
October	....	....	6.62@6.83	6.53
November	....	....	6.81@6.82	6.55
December	6.81	6.65	6.81@6.82	6.60
January	....	....	6.81@6.82	6.61
February	....	....	6.81@6.82	6.62
March	6.84	6.74	6.82@6.83	6.64
April	....	....	6.87@6.88	6.70
May	6.93	6.84	6.92@6.93	6.76
June	....	....	6.97@6.98	6.81
July	7.04	6.92	7.02@7.03	6.88
August	....	....	7.06@7.07	6.93
September	7.15	7.05	7.11@7.12	6.97

SUGAR.

Futures opened quiet and unsettled, 1 point higher to 8 points lower, with sales on the call of 330 tons. Final prices were 4 points lower to 2 points higher. Total sales for the day were 550 tons.

Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
October	....	....	3.25@3.28	3.25
November	3.21	3.20	3.25@3.28	3.25
December	....	....	3.13@3.15	3.12
January	3.07	3.07	3.06@3.07	3.07
February	....	....	2.95@2.98	2.99
March	....	....	2.99@3.01	3.02
April	....	....	3.04@3.06	3.06
May	3.10	3.10	3.10@3.12	3.10
June	....	....	3.14@3.16	3.14
July	3.20	3.20	3.18@3.20	3.18
August	....	....	3.20@3.22	3.20
September	....	....	3.22@3.24	3.22

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 7,900 packages. While the weather is a little cooler, it is still too warm to give much life to trade. General business today was very moderate, and while the market for most grades of creamery remains unchanged, there was a little easier feeling in some quarters. Renovated slow. Ladies, quiet, slightly favoring buyers. Packing stock well sustained. Creamery, extras, (92 score,) 28¾@29c; higher, scoring 29¼@30c; firsts, 27½@28¼c; thirds, 26½@27c; State dairy, finest, 28¼c; good to prime, 26@28c; common to fair, 25@26¼c; renovated, extras, 24½@25c; firsts, 23½@24c; lower grades, 22@23c; imitation creamery, firsts, 23@24c; ladies, current make, firsts, 23@24c; seconds, 21@22c; lower grades, 19½@20½c; packing stock, June make, fine, 21c; current make, fine, 20½@21c; No. 2, 20c; lower grades, 18@19¼c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 7,870 cases. Market generally firm, with unchanged conditions. Receipts light. High qualities of fresh are scarce and promptly salable. Good medium and lower grades irregular in value, but accumulations have been considerably reduced. Storage eggs meeting rather more demand and the tone is steady. Near-by white eggs in very small supply; fancy new-laid qualities sell promptly at extreme prices; mixed and irregular lots show wide range in value. Fresh gathered, extra fine, per dozen, 37@38c; extra firsts, 35@36c; firsts, 30@34c; seconds, 27@29c; thirds and poorer, 23@26c; dirties, No. 1, 22½@23c; No. 2 and poorer, 19@22c; checks, good to choice dry, 21@21½c; culls and inferior, 16@20½c; refrigerator, special marks, fancy, 26c; firsts, 24½@25½c; seconds, 23@24c; thirds or poorer, 20@22½c; dirties, 18@21c; State, Pennsylvania, and near by, hennery whites, fine to fancy, 33@35½c; ordinary to good, 35@32c; gathered whites, ordinary to fine, 33@32c; Western, gathered whites, 35@42c; State, Pennsylvania, and near by, hennery browns, 40@42c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 30@38c; near by, refrigerator whites, 27@30c.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—Forecast:

N. and S. Car.—Fair Fri and Sat.; light variable winds.

Ga.—Fair Fri. and probably Sat.; light variable winds.

Fla.—Rain Fri., except fair in n. w. Sat., partly cloudy; moderate variable winds, mostly n. e.

Ala., Miss., and La.—Fair Fri. and Sat.; light variable winds.

East. Tex.—Fair Fri. and Sat.; light s. winds on the coast.

West Tex.—Okla., Ark., Tenn., and Ky.—Fair Fri. and Sat.

Ohio and Ind.—Cloudy and cooler Fri. Sat., fair; moderate w. to n. w. winds.

Lower Mich.—Fair and cooler Fri. Sat., cloudy; moderate w. to n. w. winds.

Upper Mich.—Cloudy Fri. and Sat.; moderate n. w. winds.

Ill. and Mo.—Fair Fri. and Sat.

Wis.—Fair Fri. and Sat.; warmer in w. Fri., cooler Sat.

Minn.—Fair Fri. and Sat.; warmer Fri., cooler Sat.

Iowa—Fair Fri. and Sat.; warmer in n. Fri., cooler Sat.

N. and S. Dak.—Fair Fri. and Sat.; cooler in w. Fri.

Neb. and Kan.—Fair Fri. and Sat.

British Bank Statement.

LONDON, Oct. 28.—The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the following changes:

	Decrease.
Total reserve	£2,876,000
Circulation	*222,000
Bullion	2,654,861
Other securities	2,053,000
Other deposits	*1,280,000
Public deposits	6,243,000
Notes, reserve	2,881,000

*Increase

The proportion of the bank's reserve to liability this week is 30 per cent.; last week it was 30.97 per cent. Rate of discount 5 per cent.

STEEL CASE CARRIED TO SUPREME COURT

Department of Justice Embraces 23 Assignments of Error in Its Appeal.

"GARY DINNERS" ATTACKED

Cites Refusal to Enjoin Any Renewal of Attempt to Maintain Prices.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Oct. 28.—The Government, through the Department of Justice at Washington, today carried to the United States Supreme Court, on appeal, the decree of the Federal District Court refusing to order the dissolution of the United States Steel Corporation, as a trust existing in violation of the Sherman law.

The appeal, embracing twenty-three assignments of error, was filed here today by Henry E. Colton, special assistant to United States Attorney General Gregory, in the prosecution of the case. The papers were signed both by Colton and by G. Carroll Todd, an assistant to Mr. Gregory.

It is contended by the Government that the corporation was organized in 1901 to stifle competition, and that it is an illegal monopoly in restraint of trade. The appeal traces the several combinations that culminated in the formation of the corporation, beginning with the consolidations effected in 1898 by the American Tin Plate Company of New Jersey and the Federal Steel Company of New Jersey.

Not only does the Department of Justice allege that the district court erred in not finding the corporation illegal, but also charges that the mergers preceding and following the formation of the main corporation were violations of the anti-trust act and insists that their dissolution should have been directed.

The opinion of the District Court with respect to the so-called Gary dinners is attacked in the appeal. In the trial court's decree, it was said that while the dinners might have been illegal in their character, they had been done away with long before the Government sued and did not cause grounds for dissolution of the corporation. The appeal submits that the "Gary dinner movement" was continued until the United States began investigating the company's methods in 1911, just prior to institution of the suit. The Government now says the dinners ought to have been grounds for dissolution or an injunction.

As ground for reversal, the Department of Justice points to the failure of the trial court to declare the American Tin Plate Company of New Jersey a combination in restraint of trade because of bringing competing concerns under its control in the period around 1898. A like charge is made in the case of the American Sheet Steel Company of New Jersey, which, it is averred, monopolized the sheet steel industry in 1900 by combining competing plants.

It is then amended that the American Sheet and Tin Plate Company of New Jersey created illegal restraint in 1903 by acquiring the plants previously merged by the American Tin Plate Company and the American Sheet Steel Company. Similar charges are made against the American Steel and Wire Company of New Jersey, the American Steel Hoop Company, the National Steel Company of New Jersey, and the Carnegie Company of New Jersey.

Other assignments of error refer to the merging of iron and steel plants generally in 1898 by the Federal Steel Company of New Jersey, to the forming of a monopoly by the National Tube Company in 1899 and to the action of the American Bridge Company in 1900 in establishing restraint of trade in heavy fabricated steel.

The Government holds that the District Court erred in not finding that the United States Steel Corporation created an illegal monopoly by the exchange of its stocks and bonds for stocks and bonds of the various other companies.

Among the concluding errors charged against the trial court is its refusal to enjoin any renewed attempt on the part of the defendants to maintain prices.

The order allowing the appeal was signed in Philadelphia today by Judge McPherson. Within a few days it will be signed by Judge Buffington at Pittsburgh, by Judge Woolley at Wilmington, Del., and by Judge Hunt, who is sitting in the New Haven case in New York. These four Judges sat in the trial of the case.

GOVERNOR REVIEWS 22D.

Will Appoint Two Men to Boxing Commission Soon.

Governor Whitman last night reviewed the Twenty-second Corps of Engineers of the New York National Guard at its armory. With the Governor was his entire military staff and visiting officers from Governors Island and other regular army stations.

Today Governor Whitman will inspect the model for the statue of General Sheridan in the studio of Sculptor French. Governor Whitman is an ex-officio member of the New York State Monuments Commission. With him on this commission for the Sheridan statue, which is to be erected in Albany, are General Nelson A. Miles and Horace Porter. The Governor will return to Albany at noon.

The Governor announced that he would be in New York again on Monday, at which time his daughter will christen the first aeroplane belonging to New York State. This event will take place on the Granite State, the ship of the New York Naval Militia.

The Governor said he would make additions to the State Boxing Commission within a few days. He declined to be quoted on the question of decisions in boxing bouts, saying he would leave the matter entirely to the Boxing Commission. It is believed from what the Governor said that he will appoint to the Boxing Commission an Albany man named John Franey and a Brooklyn man, a brother of Borough President Douglas Mathewson of the Bronx.

UNVEIL BATTLE MONUMENT.

Governor Whitman Speaks at White Plains Celebration.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Oct. 28.—Governor and Mrs. Whitman were the guests of honor this afternoon at the celebration in connection with the 139th anniversary of the Battle of White Plains, fought Oct. 28, 1776. The Governor made a patriotic speech at the unveiling of a monument.

At the conclusion of the ceremonies the Governor and Mrs. Whitman and invited guests were entertained at a reception in the White Plains Club.

The village took on a holiday appearance and stores closed down during the afternoon, as did the schools. The homes and buildings of the residents were decorated with bunting. The parade, which was over a mile in length, was made up of military, civic societies, members of the Daughters of the American Revolution, members of the Old Guard, veterans of the civil war, and 2,000 school children.

The exercises were held under the auspices of the Daughters of the American Revolution, of which Mrs. J. P. Lockwood is Regent of the White Plains Chapter. The invocation was by the Rev. Francis S. Hunnewell, and then followed the unveiling of the gun monument. The gun was taken from the sunken Maine. The monument was accepted on behalf of the village by John J. Brown, President of the village. Major Ralph M. Glover of the Tenth Regiment, N. G. N. Y., was Marshal of the Parade.

WARNS AGAINST USURY.

National Banks Again Violating the Law, Controller Williams Finds.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—The complaint is again made that national banks are practicing usury. As a year ago, the Controller of the Currency, John Skelton Williams, has sent a circular to the national banks calling attention to evidence of the violation of the law. He bases his charge on an analysis of the sworn statements of the condition of the national banks.

In his circular Controller Williams calls attention to the section of the National Bank act which provides that national banks may take interest on loans and discounts "at the rate allowed by the laws of the State, Territory, or District where the bank is located, and no more." He declares that the statements of "a great many national banks show that Section 5,197 of the United States Revised Statutes against usury has been grossly violated by these banks."

The Controller requests national bank officials to obey the law, to read his letter at the next meeting of the Board of Directors, and to have it inscribed on the minutes. He also asks that a copy be sent to every member of the board absent from the meeting, with a request that he acknowledge receipt. Bank officials also are asked to send to the Controller within thirty days, and not later than Dec. 20, such letters of acknowledgment, with a certified extract from the minutes of the bank showing that the circular letter was read, and giving the names of the Directors present at the time.

$285 FOR LINCOLN RIFLE.

More Relics of the President Bought at the Burton Sale.

Relics of Abraham Lincoln brought the highest prices in the sale of the library of John E. Burton of Milwaukee, Wis., at the Anderson Galleries yesterday.

George D. Smith paid $285 for a rifle owned by Lincoln and Henry Brooner during their residence in Spencer County, Ind. They walked to Vincennes and bought the rifle in partnership for $15. It was used by them in deer hunting until 1830, when Lincoln moved to Illinois. He sold his share to Henry Brooner, who presented the rifle to his adopted son, Samuel, in 1880. It was afterward sold to J. T. Hobson, author of "Footprints of Abraham Lincoln." It was originally a flint lock, but was later fitted for percussion caps.

Mr. Smith also gave $395 for the "Political Debates Between Hon. Abraham Lincoln and Hon. Stephen A. Douglas in the Celebrated Campaign of 1858 in Illinois," &c., published at Columbus in 1860. It contains two inscriptions in Lincoln's handwriting, referring to J. H. Littlefield, who was a student in the Lincoln & Herndon law firm. Mr. Smith sold this book to Mr. Burton for about $170.

One of Lincoln's law books, Thomas M. Cooley's "Compiled Laws of the State of Michigan," also went to Mr. Smith for $95. It has Lincoln's autograph on the flyleaf. Mr. Smith also purchased, for $50, a wooden ink stand from Lincoln's law office in Springfield, Ill., a gold ring with a stone, engraved on the inside as follows: "F. T. L., A. Lincoln," went to Henry Malkan for $36.

Brentano paid $71 for a lock of Lincoln's hair in a small stamped leather case. It was cut from his head by the embalmers, Drs. Brown and Alexander. It was presented by them to Justus Choller, one of the guard in attendance at the White House. The hair was cut from around the wound to afford access for dressing it for the funeral ceremonies. A piece of the black broadcloth coat worn by Lincoln the night he was assassinated brought $2.

The total for the day was $2,145.60. The total to date is $6,969. The sale will be concluded today.

STOWAWAY ALMOST LANDS.

Caught Leaving Adriatic's Pier After Trip from Liverpool.

After hiding for eight days in the firemen's fo'csle of the White Star liner Adriatic, from Liverpool to New York, Hugh Mulvaney, 16 years old, was caught by a pier detective as he was sneaking out of the gate at the foot of West Nineteenth Street, after the ship had docked. If Mulvaney had managed to get ten paces more without detection he would have been free in New York instead of having to go to Ellis Island today as a stowaway and an alien. He said he was a native of Greenwich, Conn., but he will have to prove it to the immigration authorities before he is allowed to land. When asked last night by Purser Richards how he managed to get on board the Adriatic in Liverpool, he said he did it while no one was looking, and the firemen took pity on him afterward, and he shared their meals.

He said his father took him to Dublin on the Tuscania, where he lived with an aunt until he got homesick and felt he must come back to America.

"One day about two weeks ago," he said, "when I had 2 and 6 left out of a dollar that one of my sisters here had sent me, I took a small steamer from the Dublin docks and went to Liverpool. I walked around for several days and slept out nights until I heard that the Adriatic was coming to New York. When they weren't looking I stole up board and sneaked down into the fireroom."

Mulvaney had only twenty cents, but he said that he could have walked to Greenwich after he had ridden as far out of New York as his money would carry him. The boy had blacked his face with cinders as if he was one of the junior members of the stoke hole crew.

JEWELRY SALESMAN ROBBED

Samuel Brown Beaten Walking with Girls and $650 in Gems Taken.

Samuel Brown, a jewelry salesman of 245 Seventh Street, was walking along Tenth Street, between Avenues A and B, at 6:30 o'clock last night with Miss Sallie Silfen of 3 Clinton Street and Fannie Scharf of 730 East Ninth Street. They came to a place where the sidewalk was being repaired, and it was necessary for them to walk in single file. The girls took the lead.

When they turned around to rejoin Brown after passing the obstructions they saw him lying on the ground half dazed. They helped him to his feet and all repaired to the Fifth Street Police Station. There Brown found he had been robbed of $650 in gems and lavalliéres. A diamond stickpin, his watch, and $152 in cash were not taken. He said som eone had struck him on the head and felled him.

Dr. Dodson of Bellevue Hospital examined Brown and found a cut in his head that required two stitches.

SUES ON 33-YEAR-OLD FIRE.

Damages Claimed Here on Alleged Incendiary Blaze in Kansas.

Justice Kelly in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday signed an order to take the testimony of Benjamin Wood in Muskogee, Okla., in an action by Clement S. Jacobs against William H. Colgate of Utica, to recover $200,000. Wood is 72 years old, and is said to be feeble.

Jacobs sues as the assignee of claims held by Wood and Charles A. Bliss, who is now deceased. The application to Justice Kelly yesterday for a commission to take Wood's testimony brought out a story of an incendiary fire thirty-three years ago which destroyed a factory at Winfield, Kans., owned by Wood and Bliss.

Allegation is made in the papers that Colgate, a bookkeeper in the factory, on Aug. 13, 1882, "wantonly and unlawfully set fire to the factory and destroyed it." No motive for the alleged incendiarism was given in the papers.

DIVORCES RAILROAD FROM COAL COMPANY

Court Decides That Jersey Central's Ownership of Interests Is in Restraint of Trade.

MUST SUBMIT PLAN TO COURT

Railroad Has Ninety Days to Decide How It Will Dispose of Lehigh & Wilkesbarre Co.'s Stock.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 28.—The Federal District Court today decreed that the ownership of the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal Company by the Central Railroad Company of New Jersey was a combination in restraint of trade, and that the railroad must dispose of its interest in that concern.

The decree filed today is on the decision of the court last June in the Government's anti-trust suit against the Reading Company, Jersey Central and others. The court at that time suggested that the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre company be divorced from the Jersey Central.

As the subject of this separation was not argued when the case was heard, the court in its decision last June suggested it for consideration of counsel when the scope of the decree came to be determined. There was a difference of opinion as to what the form of the decree should be and the court today decided that the union of the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company and the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal Company, through the instrumentality of the Reading Company, is a combination in restraint of trade and violates the anti-trust act of 1890. The Reading Company, a holding corporation, owns all the stock jority of the stock of the Jersey Central of the coal and iron company and a majority of the stock of the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal Company.

The court decreed that after ninety days the defendants must submit a plan for the disposal by the Jersey Central of all the stock and other securities of the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Company now owned by it, unless an appeal is taken to the United States Supreme Court. If the defendants fail to present a plan, the court will take such further steps, by receivership or otherwise, as may then seem necessary.

Pending the disposal of the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Company's stock, the Jersey Central, the Reading Company, and all other corporations controlling any stock are enjoined from voting it.

All clauses or covenants in leases of coal lands owned by the Reading Coal and Iron Company or by the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Company, or by any company subsidiary to them, that require the lessee to ship coal over any particular railroad or route as may be designated by any railroad, are declared to be in violation of the anti-trust law.

The court's decree in other matters left undecided in the complicated case when its decision was handed down in June declares:

That the lease of the Lehigh & Susquehanna Railroad made by the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company and the Jersey Central is in violation of the anti-trust act, is not sustained, and the petition in this respect is dismissed.

In respect to other charges against the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company, the Lehigh & New England Railroad Company, and the Lehigh & Hudson Railroad Company, the petition is dismissed without prejudice.

The charge that the Jersey Central is violating the commodities clause of the Hepburn act is dismissed without prejudice.

The decree was signed by Judges Buffington, McPherson, and Hunt.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—Although officials of the Department of Justice were pleased with today's decree of the Federal court in Philadelphia, it was said tonight on good authority that the case would be taken to the Supreme Court by the Government in an effort to compel separation of the Philadelphia & Reading and the Central Railroad of New Jersey.

Officials were gratified that the court ordered the Central to give up its control of the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal Company, as they had not expected such a decree in view of the recent decision of the same court in this case. In the separation of the railroad from the coal company the Department of Justice will seek to have control of the coal company pass entirely from the hands of parties connected in any way with the railroad.

L. I. TRAINS UNDERMANNED.

Both P. S. Commissions Will Meet to Discuss the Matter.

A joint session of the Public Service Commissions of the First and Second Districts is to be held on Nov. 11 at the office of the local commission in the Tribune Building upon the number of trainmen employed by the Long Island Railroad on its electrically operated trains. On April 5, 1910, the local commission ordered the company to provide a man at each opening between the cars. To this the company objected, because many of its trains ran into the districts of the Second Commission, which did not make this requirement. So the local Commissioners insisted on its order only on trains entirely within its own jurisdiction.

Since then there have been many complaints concerning the insufficient number of men carried by the Long Island trains, and so both commissions will sit together to take the matter up.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Oct. 28.—Twenty-six corporations were chartered today with aggregate capital stocks of $368,500. They included:

Skee Ball Operating Co., realty, amusements, games, $100,000; R. Walford, C. Captell, H. Wheeler, 1,495 Broadway.

Routin & Lauder, Rochester, knit, crochet goods, $50,000; W. N. Boller, J. Lauder, F. A. Boutin, Syracuse.

Kingsboro Amusement Corpn, B'klyn., realty, motion pictures, $25,000; J. G. Brown, S. H. Aarons, J. Manheimer, 1,507 52d St., B'klyn.

United Yeast Co., B'klyn, realty, yeast, $20,000; C. Retzky, J. Vesely, M. Doerner, 218 New Jersey Av., B'klyn.

Scadrons, Incorporated, Greenfield, optical goods, $20,000; J. L. H. and J. Scadron, 403 Grand St.

Mowbray & Hecker, contractors, electrical engineers, machinery, $12,500; J. Hecker, A. A. and S. J. Mowbray, 416 Fort Washington Av.

Sterling Syndicate, motion pictures, $12,000; B. Levy, M. A. Goldsmith, J. S. Edelman, 35 West 42d St.

Flexolite Co., building, construction, $50,000; A. Hanau, T. Kuchler, J. A. Cantor, 25 Broad St.

Brender Millinery Co., $10,000; A. Albert, H. Harris, A. Maillard, 42 Northern Av.

Atlas Auto Garage, B'klyn, $9,000; A. R. and W. A. Merritt, A. M. Cochran, 113 Macon St., B'klyn.

Vim Films, motion pictures, $10,000; M. and L. Burstein, W. Dougherty, 319 West 52d St.

The Northeastern Supply Co., coal, iron, metal, trucks, cement; $5,000. E. R. Walsh, M. I. and G. J. Atwell, 103 Park Av.

Kendar Engineering and Construction Co., Buffalo, land, foresters, lumbering, garage, theatrical; $5,000. R. M. Hughes, D. A. Ryan, F. J. Kinney, Hotel Lafayette, Buffalo.

Auditore & Somma, construction, advertising, realty; $5,000. A. Somma, J. and C. Auditore, 306 Union St., Brooklyn.

Abe & Mawruss Co., motion pictures, theatrical; $5,000. R. I. Kohn, M. Herman, A. H. Woods, 236 West 42d St.

N. Adams Outfitting Co., dry goods, furs, haberdashery; $5,000. J. L. Greenberg, H. Tasch, D. Jacobson, 560 Third Av.

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

War Stocks Lose Ground on Peace Talk, While Other Stocks Advance.

A violent rally in the last few minutes of trading was all that saved the face of a number of the active industrials yesterday after a decline, extending throughout most of the day, which carried prices back over a considerable part of their recent advances. The weakness was due almost entirely to a realization on the part of traders of the unhealthy position into which many issues had been carried by the unrestrained fever of speculation, and their quick seizure of the rumors of peace for the purpose of effecting a readjustment in prices. The advance in the issues like Crucible, Baldwin, Studebaker, and Industrial Alcohol had been due to war business and the expectation of more orders; therefore, a report that peace might be brought about at an early date through the mediation of neutrals was sufficient, in the opinion of sellers, to justify a relapse.

It was an unusual market, for while points were being clipped from many of the industrials, giving the list an appearance of great weakness, a large number of other stocks were steadily advancing, in several cases to new high levels for the year. The railroad issues led in this advance, with Erie and Kansas City Southern conspicuous for their gains. The traders singled out those stocks which they thought would lose most in attractiveness by the ending of the war, and the list was extremely irregular as a result. Steel showed a loss from Wednesday's price until almost 3 o'clock, when it gained strength on what appeared to be general short covering and ended the session with a small gain. Baldwin Locomotive, at one time down to 123½, closed at 128 with a net loss of 4¼ points; Industrial Alcohol, at one time off eight points, closed with a loss of but one; Maxwell common, after selling down to 74, closed at 77½; while Studebaker, after touching 158 on its return movement, closed at 161 with a net loss for the session of 18½ points. There were no transactions in Bethlehem Steel until a few minutes before 3 o'clock, when sales were made at 525 and 559, the last figure unchanged, but the bearish feeling around the Street was encouraged by frequent reports from the floor of the Exchange that 425 was the best bid for this issue.

In so far as yesterday's reactions were based on rumors of peace, leading bankers were of the opinion that they were unwarranted, but the accession of strength by the railroad shares at the expense of the war industrials was hailed as a sign of a saner market. It had been clear for some time that the enthusiasm over newly discovered possibilities of automobile and steel companies as makers of munitions was carrying prices ahead too rapidly to permit the stocks to become settled and, with profits of from 20 to 100 points showing on the early purchases of many of such war issues, it was inevitable that relatively few realizing sales would suffice to start a downward movement. If, as is devoutly to be hoped, European politics are shaping themselves so that peace proposals can be entertained at an early date, it will be better for this country if prices are readjusted in part on premature reports of such a settlement.

Exchange rates rallied yesterday, although, as on the occasions of the recent declines, they seemed to be influenced by the amount of the day's offerings rather than by considerations of credit arrangements or the balance of trade.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	Days. 10 or Less.	Over 10 up to 30.	Over 30 up to 60.	Over 60 up to 90.	Over 90.
Boston	3	4	4	4	5
New York	3	4	4	4	5
Phila.	3	4	4	4½	5
Cleveland	3½	4	4	4½	5
Richmond	4	4	4	4	5
Atlanta	4	4	4	4½	5
Chicago	4	4	4	4½	5
St. Louis	3	4	4	4	5
Minneap	4	4	4	4½	5
Kan. City	4	4	4	4½	5
Dallas	4	4	4	4½	5
San Fran.	3	3½	4	4½	5

*Notes maturing in not more than 90 days secured by cotton or other staples, warehoused and insured, or in course of shipment, are discountable at the special rate of 3 per cent.

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Sixty days	2½@2¼
Ninety days	2¾@2½

COLLATERAL LOANS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Renewal Rate.
On call	2	1¾	1¾	1¾

ON TIME

60 days	2¼@2¾	5 months	3¾@3
90 days	2¼@2¾	6 months	3¾@3
4 months	2¾@3		

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Best Known Names.

4 months	3¼@3½	6 months	3 @3¼
60 to 90 days			3

Other Names.

4 months	3¼@3½	6 months	3¼@4

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES.

Range of Sterling.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Chge.
Demand	$4.68	$4.62¾	$4.64¾	+ .02¼
Cables	4.65⅝	4.63¼	4.65¼	+ .02⅜

Closing Rates.

	Demand, (or check.)	Cable
London	$4.64¼	$4.65¼
Paris	5.92½	5.93½
Switzerland	5.35	5.34
Scandinavia	26.00	26.10
Berlin	.81⅝	.81⅝
China—		
Hongkong	43.35	43.50
Shanghai	56.00	..
Singapore	57.50	..
Greece	5.17	5.18
Holland	.41¾	.41⅝
India—		
Bombay	38.00	..
Calcutta	38.75	..
Italy	5.45	5.44
Japan—		
Kobe	49.37	49.46
Yokohama	49.12½	..
Philippine Islands—		
Manila	49.62	49.75
South America—		
Buenos Aires	.41⅞	.41¾
Rio	.23¼	.23⅜
Spain	..	19.00
Austria	14.70	14.80
Russia	..	33.25

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers. 60 Days.	Bankers. 90 Days.	Commercial. 60 Days.	Commercial. 90 Days.
$4.60¾	$4.58¼	$4.58⅝	$4.56¾

Clearing House Figures.

New York Clearing House exchanges, $497,166,676; balance, $26,603,832; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $651,061.

The local banks have gained $8,631,000 on their Sub-Treasury operations since Friday.

Domestic Exchange.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, 5c discount; St. Louis, par; San Francisco, 35c premium; Montreal, 15⅝c premium.

Bar Silver.

London, 24d, up 1-16d; New York, 49¼c, up ⅝c.

METAL MARKET REPORTS.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Thursday. Bid.	Thursday. Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Wednesday. Asked.
Tin	34.00	34.50	33.62½	33.87½
Lead	..	4.75	..	4.75
Spelter	*14.75	..	*14.25	..
Antimony	34.00	35.00	34.00	35.00
Quicksilver	$35.00	..	$95.00	$96.00
Aluminium	†53.00	56.00	†53.00	56.00
Iron, No. 2 X foundry	16.25	16.75	16.25	16.75

*Sales. †Nominal.

Electrolytic copper, 30 days, was quoted at 13½@13¾c per pound, in the open market.

London quotations were:

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Copper, spot	72	2	6	72	5	0
Copper, futures	72	12	6	72	15	0
Tin, spot	153	5	0	154	10	0
Tin, futures	156	0	0	154	15	0
Spelter	70	10	0	68	10	0
Lead	24	2	6	24	5	0

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

THURSDAY, OCT. 28, 1915.

Stocks, (Shares.)

Total sales	1,823,477
Same day last year	Exch. closed
Year to date	140,086,271
Same period last year	45,980,158
Average price and change 50 stocks	91.62 — .31
Same day last year	*Exch. closed

	High.		Low.	
Year's range to date	94.13	Oct. 22	58.99	Feb. 24
Range year 1914	73.30	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30
Range year 1913	79.10	Jan. 9	63.09	June 10

*Closing average July 30, 57.77.

Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
32½	32¾	13,900	Alaska Gold Mines	32⅜	33½	32	32½	—1
12½	12⅝	2,500	Alaska Juneau	12	12	12½	12⅝	..
41½	41⅝	11,000	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	42	42	40⅝	41½	— ½
72½	73	2,800	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	73½	73½	72	72½	— ½
71	71⅝	1,400	Am. Agricul. Chem	70½	71⅝	70⅜	71⅝	— ⅛
65	65¼	1,500	Am. Beet Sugar	64½	65	64½	65	+ ⅝
101	105	100	Am. B. S. & F. pf	103	103	103	103	..
207	209	450	Am. B. S. & F.pf.f.r.	219	219⅜	208	208	—3
61	61¼	17,800	Am. Can	61⅜	61¾	59⅜	61	— ½
106¼	107	700	Am. Can pf	106⅜	106⅝	106⅛	106⅛	— ⅛
85	85⅜	24,900	Am. Car & Fdry	86	86	83⅛	85⅜	—1⅜
150	151½	1,200	Am. Coal Products	153½	153½	150	150	—2½
116½	117½	100	Am. Coal Prod. pf	117½	117½	117½	117½	+2½
60	61	1,100	Am. Cotton Oil	61	61½	59⅝	60¼	— ½
107	113	100	Am. Express	110	110	110	110	..
123¼	123½	1,300	Am. H. & Leather	12⅜	12⅜	12¼	12¼	— ⅛
56	56½	3,400	Am. H. & Leath.pf	57⅛	57⅛	56	56⅜	—1⅛
24	25	600	Am. Ice Securities	24½	24½	24	24½	+ ½
26⅜	26¾	7,700	Am. Linseed	27½	27¼	25¾	26⅝	— ⅝
45¼	46	1,200	Am. Linseed pf	46¾	46¾	45	46	..
68¾	69⅜	12,600	Am. Locomotive	69½	70⅜	65¾	68⅝	—1
11⅞	12	9,100	Am. Malt	10½	13⅞	10½	13⅝	+3⅝
33½	34½	1,100	Am. Malt pf	36	37	34	34	..
93	93¼	11,300	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	92	93	90	93	+ ½
86	87	300	Am. Smelt. S. pf. A	88⅜	89⅜	88⅜	89⅜	— ⅛
56	57	326	Do., s. 10 f	57½	57½	57½	57½	..
67½	68	7,800	Am. Steel Fdries	69	69½	65¼	65	— ½
111¾	111⅞	1,000	Am. Sugar Ref	111½	111⅝	111¾	111⅝	— ⅛
115	116	100	Am. Sugar Ref. pf	115½	115½	115½	115½	..
124	124½	1,400	Am. Teleph. & Tel	124½	124½	124	124	—½
227½	230	900	Am. Tobacco	229½	231¾	228	228	—1½
108	110¾	200	Am. Tobacco pf	100	100	108¾	106¾	—1½
54½	54⅞	10,500	Am. Woolen	56	56	53½	54½	+ ⅞
52	54	700	Am. Woolen t. r	53	53	52	53	+ ⅞
97½	98	600	Am. Woolen pf	97½	98	97¼	97¾	+ ¼
96	96¾	600	Am. Woolen pf. t.r.	97¼	98	96½	95	+ ¼
79⅜	79½	86,600	Anaconda Cop. Co	79	79⅝	78⅜	79½	+1⅜
		1,100	Assets Realization	12	13	10	10	—3½
107½	107⅝	7,000	Atch., Top. & S. F.	106⅞	107⅞	106¼	107⅞	+ ⅜
111⅛	113	100	Atlantic Coast Line	111	111	111	111	—1
128	128½	31,450	Baldwin Loco	130	132	123¼	128	—4¼
93⅜	93¾	6,400	Baltimore & Ohio	93¼	93½	92¼	93¼	+ ½
75½	75⅝	400	Baltimore & O. pf	75¼	75¼	75½	75½	+ ½
1¾	1½	100	Batopilas Mining	1½	1½	1½	1½	..
536	560	1,000	Bethlehem Steel	525	559	525	559	..
169	170	600	Bethlehem Steel pf	170¼	171	168	168	—12
169	170	70	Do., odd lot	167½	167½	167½	167½	..
86	87	800	Brklyn Rapid Tran	86⅛	86⅝	86	86	..
131	134	100	Brklyn Union Gas	132	132	132	132	—2
88	91	20	Brown Shoe pf	89	89	89	89	..
85	89	100	Burns Brothers	86	86	86	86	—1
64⅜	65	3,400	Butte & Superior	65	66	63	65	..
17¾	18½	600	California Petrol	18	18	18	18	— ⅛
42	43	200	California Pet. pf	41⅝	41⅝	41½	41½	..
175¾	176	7,800	Canadian Pacific	173¼	176	173¾	176	+2¼
57½	57½	4,700	Central Leather Co	57¼	57⅝	56½	57¼	— ⅛
107½	108	100	Central Leather pf	107½	107¼	107½	107½	— ⅛
58¼	58⅝	5,000	Chesapeake & Ohio	57⅜	58⅛	56⅝	58¼	+ ⅛
13¾	14	1,300	Chi. Great Western	13½	14	13½	14	+ ⅛
35	35½	2,100	Chi. Gt. West. pf	34½	35¼	34	35¼	+ ⅛
93	93¾	1,400	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	92	92⅞	92	92⅞	+ ⅛
123¼	123⅝	300	Chi., M. & St. P. pf	123⅝	123⅝	123⅝	123⅝	+ ⅛
130¼	130¼	200	Chi. & Northwest	130	130	129½	129½	—1½
19	19¼	12,800	Chi., Rock Isl. & P.	17½	19¼	17⅜	19⅜	+1⅝
50¾	51	7,300	Chino Copper	51	51¾	49½	50¾	— ⅜
72	73	100	Chi., St. P., M. & O.	75	75	75	75	+1½
62¾	63¾	300	Cluett, Peabody Co	63	63	63	63	..
56⅜	57	14,900	Col. Fuel & Iron	57⅝	57⅝	54⅜	56⅝	— ⅝
139½	140	8,800	Consolidated Gas	144	144⅝	137⅝	139¾	—3½
96	96⅞	3,400	Continental Can	96⅞	96⅞	95½	96	—1
19½	19⅝	3,855	Corn Products Ref	19½	19⅝	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅝
88½	90	400	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	89½	89	88½	89	..
84	84¼	27,300	Crucible Steel	81	84	81	84	—2
105	107	200	Crucible Steel pf	106¾	106¾	106	106	—2⅝
93	96	200	Deere & Co. pf	94	95	94	95	—2
147½	148	400	Delaware & Hud	147⅞	148	147½	148	— ⅜
10½	18¼	100	Den. & Rio Gr. pf	18⅝	18¾	18⅜	18⅜	— ¼
151	153	100	Detroit Edison Co	131	132¼	131	131	..
46	46¾	22,200	Distillers' Secur	46¾	47⅝	42¾	46¾	..
24⅝	24⅞	3,100	Dome Mines	25	25	24	24⅝	— ⅛
9	11	200	Dul., S. S. & A. pf	10	10	10	10	..
70	72	500	Elec. Storage Bat.	71	71	70½	70½	— ¼
43	43⅜	66,200	Erie	39¼	43¾	39	43⅜	+3⅝
57⅝	57⅞	13,500	Erie 1st pf	56	57⅞	55⅛	57⅝	+1⅝
48¼	48½	4,200	Erie 2d pf	47	48¼	46	48¼	+1¼
48	50	200	Federal M. & S. pf	49	50	49	50	— ½
176	178	3,200	General Electric	177	178	177	178	+1
350	358	400	General Motors	362	362	355	355	—11
112⅞	113½	200	General Motors pf	113	113	113	113	..
75⅞	75½	13,225	Goodrich (B.F.)	77	77¼	74½	75⅜	—2½
123¼	123⅞	1,650	Great Northern pf	121⅞	123⅝	121⅝	123⅝	+1¾
49⅞	50	11,200	G. N. certs.oie prop	47⅞	50	47⅞	50	..
38⅞	39	1,400	Greene-Cananea	39	40	38⅝	38⅝	+ ⅛
67⅜	68	1,500	Guggenheim Explor	67½	67⅞	67¼	67⅝	+ ⅛
44¾	45	34,700	Inspiration Copper	45½	45¾	44⅞	44⅞	..
22	22½	100	Inter.-Met.	22	22	22	22	..
..	..	100	Inter.-Met. pf	2	2	2	2	..
21¾	22	3,000	Interboro Consol	22	22¾	21⅜	22	— ⅛
78½	79	1,800	Interboro Con. pf	78	78½	77¾	78½	+ ⅛
22	23	200	Int. Agricultural	21¼	22½	21¼	22½	—1⅛
53½	54	700	Int. Agricultural pf	52¼	54	52¼	52¾	— ⅛
..	..	700	Int. Harvester, N.J	103½	103½	103	103½	+ ⅛
102	105	400	Int. Nickel v. tr.cfs	102	102	102	102	..
10⅜	11	1,900	Int. Paper	11¼	11¼	10⅝	10⅝	+ ½
41½	42½	1,300	Int. Paper pf	43	43¼	41½	42	+ ½
32⅜	52½	27,800	Kansas City South	29¼	32⅝	29¼	32½	+2⅛
63	63¾	2,400	Kan. City South. pf	62	63⅞	62	63⅝	+1⅝
83	86	100	Kayser (J.) & Co	84	84	84	84	..
73¾	80	6,700	Lackawanna Steel	80¼	81	77¾	80	+1¼
102¼	104½	100	Laclede	103	103	103	103	—1
11¾	12	700	Lake Erie & West	12	12	11	11	—1
78⅝	80	7,200	Lehigh Valley	78	80	77¼	80	+2¼
242	246	400	Liggett & Myers	248	248	248	248	+1
26	27½	700	Long Island	25⅜	26	25⅜	26	+1¼
27	28	100	Loose-Wiles Biscuit	27	27	27	27	..
93	93½	100	Loose-W. Bis.1st pf	95	95	93	95	..
180	183	900	Lorillard (P.) Co	181	181	181	181	—1⅞
127½	127⅞	1,200	Louis. & Nash	125⅞	128	125⅝	128	+1
64	65	600	Mackay Cos. pf	65	65	64¾	64¾	—1
76	78	20,550	Maxwell Motors	80	81¾	74	77½	—4¾
98⅞	99¾	1,800	Maxwell M. 1st pf	100	100⅜	99	99	—⅞
59½	59⅞	10,800	Maxwell M. 2d pf	61	62	57	59¾	—2⅛
51	53	100	May Dept. Stores	51	51	51	51	—2
88⅞	88⅞	7,600	Mexican Petrol	88¼	88¾	87	88¼	—¾
83	84	4,400	Mexican Petrol. pf	85¼	85¼	83¼	83¼	—1½
34½	34½	6,100	Miami Copper	35¼	35¼	34¼	34½	— ¾
13	14	200	Minn. & St. Louis	13⅜	13⅞	13⅜	13⅞	+ ⅛
120	121	200	M., S. P. & S. S. M.	120	121	121¼	121	+ ⅞
120	121	50	Do., odd lots	120	121	121⅜	121⅜	..
		300	Mo., Kan. & T.	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5½	— ⅛
13½	15	500	Mo., K. & T. pf	14	14	13⅝	13⅞	—⅛
		1,900	Mo. Pacific	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	..
59½	60	300	Montana Power	59½	59½	59½	59½	..
107	108	100	Mont. Power pf	107	107	107	107	+ ⅛
108	110	100	Nat. C. & S. pf	109¼	109¼	109¼	109¼	+ ¼
3,800	32¼	3,800	Nat. E. & S. Co	33⅜	33⅜	31	32	—1½
65	65¼	3,200	Nat. Lead Co	65⅜	65¾	64½	65	— ⅜
100	100	100	Nat. R. of M. 2d pf	94	94	94	94	+1½
3,000	15	3,000	Nev. Con. Copper	15	15¼	14⅞	15¾	+ ⅛
1,200	144	1,200	N. Y. Air Brake	147⅛	147⅞	144	144	—3
6,100	101½	6,100	N. Y. Central	100⅝	101½	100⅜	101½	+1¼
8,400	82½	8,400	N. Y., N. H. & H.	81½	82½	80	82½	+1½
300	31	300	N. Y. O. & W.	30	30⅞	30	30⅞	+1¼
1,300	116	1,300	Norfolk & West	115⅜	116	115⅜	116	+ ⅞
100	72½	100	North American	71¾	71¾	71½	71½	+ ⅛
7,200	113⅞	7,200	Northern Pacific	111⅝	113⅝	111½	113⅝	+1½
100	..	100	Pacific Mail	30¼	30¾	30¼	30¾	— ⅜
500	..	500	Pac. T. & T. pf	43	43¼	42	42	—1¼
8,800	50	8,800	Penn. Railroad	50	50¾	50	50¾	+ ⅛
120	120	300	Peo. Gas Chicago	120¾	120¾	119½	119½	—1
100	96	100	P. C. C. & St. L. pf	96	96	96	96	—2
400	45½	400	Philadelphia Co	45¼	45¾	45¼	45½	— ⅛
7,000	38⅝	7,000	Pittsburgh Co	36	37¾	36	38¾	—1¼
500	106	500	Pitts. Coal pf	106	106	105	105½	..
7,300	72	7,300	Pressed S. C.	73¼	73⅝	69⅝	72¾	— ⅜
200	106	200	Pressed S. C. pf	106	106	106	106	..
1,100	168	1,100	Pullman Co	165⅜	167	165	168	— ⅜
2,000	48¾	2,000	Railway S. S.	48¾	48¾	48	48⅝	— ⅛
400	97½	400	Railway S. S. pf	97	97	97	97	+ ⅛
9,600	25⅝	9,600	Ray Con. Copper	25⅞	26	25⅜	25⅜	— ⅜
54,400	82	54,400	Reading	79½	82	78⅝	82	+2½
700	42¾	700	Reading 2d pf	42¾	43	42¾	43	+ ½
7,000	53	7,000	Repub. I. & S.	52⅜	53⅛	51⅜	52⅜	— ⅛
300	103¼	300	Repub. I. & S. pf.	103⅜	103¾	102	103	— ⅛
100	⅞	100	Rock Island Co. pf	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞	— ⅛
1,000	5¼	400	Rock Island Co. pf.	5	5⅝	5¼	5⅝	— ¼
5	5½	100	St. Louis & San F.	5¼	5¾	5¼	5¾	..
10	11	40	S. L. & S. F. 1st pf	10	10	10	10	..
100	35	100	St. L. South. pf	33¾	33¾	33¼	33½	— ⅜
3,500	18¾	3,500	Seaboard A. L.	17¾	18⅝	17⅜	18⅝	+1
1,000	41	1,000	Seaboard A. L. pf.	40	40⅜	39	40¼	+1
700	158	700	Sears, R. & Co	156⅞	156⅞	158¼	157½	—1
18	18	100	Sec. Iron, Lot. s. 50f.	156	156	156	156	..
2,800	60	2,800	S.-S. S. & R. Co.	59¼	60⅛	58⅝	59	..
11,000	99	11,000	Southern Pac	98¼	99⅛	97⅞	99⅛	+ ⅞
100	132	100	South P. R. Sugar	130	130	130	130	—5½
26,020	24¾	26,020	Southern Railway	23¾	24⅝	23¾	24⅝	+1½
4,300	63¼	4,300	South. Ry. pf	62	63¾	62	63	+1½
800	77	800	Standard Milling	79	79	79	79	— ⅞
100	81½	100	Stand. Milling pf	81	81	81	81	..
33,950	162¾	33,950	Studebaker Corp	176	176⅜	158	161	—18½
755	118	755	Studebaker Co. pf	117	117	116½	116½	— ½
4,400	62½	4,400	Tenn. Copper	63	63	60⅝	62⅜	—1½
900	167	900	Texas Co	165	167	165	166	+ ⅝
600	14½	600	Texas & Pacific	13½	14⅜	13½	14⅜	+ ⅛
1,820	61½	1,820	Third Avenue	60⅜	61	60⅜	61	..
100	103⅜	100	Third Ave. pf	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜	..
100	10	100	Tob. S. L. & W. pf	10	10	10	10	—1
100	93	100	Underwood T.	90½	90¾	90¼	90¼	— ½
400	7	400	Union B. & P. Co	7	7¼	7	7	..
100	27	100	U. B. & P. Co. pf	26	26	26	26	..
10,200	136	10,200	Union Pacific	135¼	136	134¼	136	+ ⅞
100	82½	100	Union Pac. pf	82¾	82¾	82½	82½	+ ½
2,000	64	2,000	United C. M.	63⅜	63⅝	62	63½	+ ½
5,800	9¾	5,800	United C. S.	9¼	9¾	9¼	9¾	..
100	12	100	United C. S. pf	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	+ ⅛
1,100	24½	1,100	United Rys. Invest	25	25	24½	24⅞	+ ⅛
700	42	700	United R. I. pf	43¼	43¼	42	42	—1
2,800	28½	2,800	U.S.C.I.P.& F.	29	29¾	27⅝	28⅝	— ⅝
800	50	800	U.S.C.I.P.& F.pf	50¾	50¾	50	50	—1
5,300	117⅝	5,300	U. S. Indust. A.	118	118	116	117	—1
100	106	100	U. S. Indust. A. pf	105	105	105	105	..
4,100	56	4,100	United States Rub.	56	56¾	54¾	55½	— ⅝
208,400	85¼	208,400	U. S. Steel	84½	85⅞	83⅜	85⅛	+1⅝
8,400	116⅛	8,400	U. S. Steel pf	115¾	116	115¾	116	+ ⅛
11,000	71¾	11,000	Utah Copper	71¾	71¾	70⅝	71¼	+ ⅛
4,400	48¾	4,400	Va.-Car. Chem	49¾	49¾	48	48⅜	—1
400	70	400	Va. I. C. & C.	71½	71½	70	70	..
12,500	14¾	12,500	Wabash

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COTTON DECLINES ON FRENCH CRISIS

When January Option Sells at 11.85 the Sold-Out Bulls Buy, Rallying the Market.

NET LOSS 25 TO 28 POINTS

Trading on the Curb After the Close Causes a Brisk Advance in All Active Months.

Cotton again broke sharply yesterday with the January option touching 11.85, which apparently was the level anticipated by the leading bull interests who sold out their cotton a week or so ago. At any rate, the market developed resistance at that level, and the official closing was about 6 points up from the bottom. This does not tell the whole story, however, as trading in the unofficial market on the "curb" after the closing recorded a sharp advance, with prices for all active options 10 points higher than the official closing. It became known late in the afternoon that E. G. Scales, the Texas operator, who took profits on his cotton early in October, had again taken a favorable view of the market, and not only advised his friends to buy, but bought freely himself. Mr. Scales is reported to be very bullish on the market, and his market generalship, as well as his large following, means a good deal to the bull side.

The announcement of the French Cabinet crisis was the news development which was taken as an excuse for further selling. This, together with the weakness in the stock market, caused liberal offerings throughout the session.

The news from Southern spot markets was encouraging. Very little cotton is offered in the interior, and spot holders seem to be showing unexpected strength. The weather is generally favorable, although it is turning colder in the Western belt.

Southern spot markets, as officially reported, were quiet, 18 to 30 points decline. The local market for spot cotton was quiet, 30 points decline, middling 11.85. Futures closed easy.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Dec.	12.00	11.70	11.79@11.81	12.04@12.05
Jan.	12.16	11.85	11.91@11.94	12.15@12.20
March	12.38	12.06	12.12@12.14	12.40@12.41
May	12.47	12.20	12.24@12.26	12.52@12.53
July	12.60	12.25	12.29@12.30	12.57@12.58

Total port receipts, 51,456 bales. Last year, 36,486 bales.

RECEIPTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
New Orleans	5,619	10,317	5,443
Galveston	12,236	13,078	18,200
Mobile	690	224	993
Charleston	1,664	3,049	2,097
Savannah	4,221	4,354	6,666
Wilmington	1,116	2,658	704
Norfolk	3,037	2,682	2,444

INTERIOR RECEIPTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Augusta		4,224	2,972
Memphis	5,545	6,618	8,935
St. Louis		572	1,852
Houston	10,007	12,083	14,729

Exports, 41,411 bales; total thus far this season, 1,260,737 bales; total last season, 521,900 bales.

SOUTHERN SPOTS AND STOCKS.

Sales.	Spots.	Stocks.	Last Y'r.
150 Galveston	11.75	297,752	234,681
920 New Orleans	11.75	220,855	108,165
—— Mobile	11.88	11,614	25,571
102 Savannah	11.314	193,159	112,733
—— Charleston	12c.	90,354	48,982
—— Wilmington	Nominal	28,540	23,124
2,284 Norfolk	11.50	60,487	27,326
—— Augusta	11.50		107,000
423 Memphis	11.88	152,237	147,845
—— St. Louis	12¼		18,843
1,095 Houston	11.75	166,719	107,219

The Liverpool market opened quiet. There was a good demand business in spot cotton, with middling two points advance at 7.10. Sales, 12,000 bales. Receipts, 12,000 bales, including 2,000 American. Market closed easy.

RE-ELECT NEW HAVEN BOARD

Dissatisfied Stockholders Make a Small Showing in Total Vote, Cast.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 28.—The present board of fifteen Directors of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company was formally declared elected today at the stockholders' meeting, which had recessed from last night because the tellers had not completed their count of the stock vote. Each Director got practically 919,925 votes, with none against.

The acts of the Directors were approved by a vote of 948,910, with 14,774 votes cast in approval without the last paragraph in the annual report, which stated that the Directors had deemed it unwise to bring restitution suits against a former management.

A resolution, offered by Asa P. French of Boston, to direct the board to bring restitution suits was rejected, 14,533 to 925,124, and the resolution of Hugh W. Ogden of Boston to order the Directors to stop their opposition to the suit of minority stockholders against former Directors was defeated by the same stock vote.

At the meeting President Hadley of Yale and Eli Whitney were the only Directors present. Stockholders present numbered less than ten.

STATE'S BANK RESOURCES

Totaled $671,142,322 on Sept. 25—Deposits Were $576,253,070.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Oct. 28.—The resources of the two hundred banks in the State of New York on Sept. 25 last were $671,142,322, according to reports submitted to the State Superintendent of Banks Eugene Lamb Richards. The total deposits on the same day were $576,253,070.

On June 23 last the date of the last previous call, 201 banks reported total resources of $702,518,475 and total deposits of $605,977,618.

The decrease in these two items is due to the fact that the Security Bank of New York and the Century Bank of the City of New York, with total deposits of over $25,000,000, were merged with the Chatham & Phenix National Bank.

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Atl. Coast Line	1916-'23	4	@4½	4.50 4.38
Balt. & Ohio	1916-'23	4½		4.45 4.35
Buff., Roch. & P.	1916-'30	4½	@5	4.55 4.38
Can. Pacific	1916-'28	4½		4.80 4.60
Car., Clinc. & O.	1916-'24	5		5.12 4.88
Ches. & Ohio	1916-'24	4½		4.75 4.50
Chicago & N. W.	1916-'23	4½		4.45 4.25
Chi., Ind. & Louis.	1916-'23	4½		5.00 4.63
C., St. L. & N. O.	1916-'24	5		4.60 4.40
C., G., G. & St. L.	1916-'29	5		4.85 4.75
Del. & Hudson	1922	4½		4.45 4.35
Erie Railroad	1916-'23	4½	@5	4.90 4.70
Hocking Valley	1916-'23	4	@5	4.75 4.60
Illinois Central	1916-'23	4½	@5	4.50 4.35
Louis. & Nash.	1916-'23	5		4.45 4.30
Mo., Kan. & Tex.	1916-'23	5		6.12 5.25
Missouri Pacific	1916-'22	5		7.00 5.50
N. Y. Central L.	1916-'28	4½	@5	4.60 4.40
Norfolk & West.	1916-'24	4½		4.45 4.25
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1916-'28	6		4.75 4.50
Penn. Gen. Freight	1916-'23	4	@4½	4.35 4.15
St. L., I. M. & S.	1916-'24	5		6.00 5.00
Seaboard Air Line	1916-'23	5		4.88 4.62
Southern Ry.	1916-'24	4½	@5	4.85 4.55
Southern Pacific	1916-'24	4½		4.50 4.38
Virginian Ry.	1916-'19	5		4.70 4.40

French Bank Statement.

PARIS, Oct. 28.—The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes:

	Decrease. Francs.
Gold in hand	*37,805,000
Silver in hand	46,000
Notes in circulation	*35,580,000
Treasury deposits	44,143,000
General deposits	28,164,000
Bills discounted	*11,944,000
Advances	7,541,000

*Increase.

ALLIES CALL FOR $72,000,000

Depositories Holding Proceeds of Loan to Send 15% to City Bank.

Banks throughout the United States which are acting as depositaries for the proceeds of the $500,000,000 Anglo-French loan have been notified that 15 per cent. of the total amount, or $72,000,000 must be paid into the National City Bank by Nov. 15. The money will be left with the National City Bank, where the Governments of Great Britain and France have a joint account, for disbursement on the order of their special representatives. It is said that about one thousand banks are affected by the call.

Under the terms of the loan agreement, banks subscribing to the syndicate were allowed to keep the amount of their subscriptions as a special deposit, paying 2 per cent therefor, until the money was desired by the borrowers. None of the proceeds of the loan has been expended, and it has accordingly exercised only a sentimental influence on exchange rates.

Sir Paul Harvey, formerly financial adviser to the Egyptian Government but since 1912 chief auditor for the British Government under the National Health Insurance act, has been designated to come to the United States to act as a special commissioner. He arrived last night. He will co-operate with Basil P. Blackett for a few weeks, and will then take his place, as Mr. Blackett has been ordered home. Checks against the Anglo-French balance at the National City Bank will be drawn by Messrs. Blackett and Harvey for Great Britain, and by Octave Homberg and M. Cassanave, President of the Bank of Hayti, for France.

Negotiations by France, Great Britain and Russia for separate credits are proceeding, though in the case of France and Great Britain they are being held up pending action on the report carried home by the Anglo-French Commission. France is to get $15,000,000 through 90-day acceptances, for which she will pay a discount rate of 5 per cent., and ½ per cent. for negotiation or commission. These bills will be renewable for a year, making the total commissions paid, 2 per cent., and the return to the banking syndicate which will advance the money, 7 per cent. Russia has obtained $5,000,000 from the Guaranty Trust Company on 90-day bills, which are renewable five times, making their possible life a year and a half. Officials of the Guaranty Trust Company would not talk about the operation, but it was understood in financial circles that this money cost the Russian Government well over 7 per cent.

This money is advanced on the credit of Petrograd banks, and is further secured by a guarantee on the part of the Russian Government.

It is the understanding in the financial district that Pierre Bark, Russian Minister of Finance, is not willing to have that country's trade obligations financed from hand to mouth, and that he favors one big loan to provide for all needs. Bankers who were asked about this said that such a loan, if decided upon, would be for $100,000,000 at the minimum, and as much more than that as the market would take. Bond dealers are of the opinion that when the Anglo-French loan is distributed the investment market will take a large amount of Russian bonds on a good interest basis.

Sir Henry Paul Harvey is the Auditor of the National Insurance Fund in Great Britain, which was instituted by Lloyd George, and said there was no truth in the reports that it had not proved a financial success.

"Nothing can be said definitely," Sir Henry continued, "until the first accounting has been made, which will not be done for another year."

When asked what would happen if the premiums paid in did not meet the liabilities of the National Insurance Fund, Sir Henry replied that it would be necessary to make another adjustment to meet the deficiency.

WOOLEN CHARTER IN DOUBT.

American Company to Take Definite Action Before Nov. 14.

The committee of American Woolen Company Directors in charge of the rechartering of the concern in Massachusetts decided yesterday to declare the plan operative Nov. 14, or submit a substitute agreement to shareholders for their approval.

The company called for deposits of stock some time ago to be exchanged for certificates of deposit. Both stock and certificates are traded in on the Stock Exchange, but the old stock has been selling considerably higher than the certificates. Holders of the certificates have been concerned over the apparent depreciation of their investment as compared with the stock, and this caused the committee to act.

OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
10	Adventure	1⅝	1¾	1⅝	1¾
7,035	Alaska	33	33¾	31⅞	32½
205	Algomah	2	2⅛	1⅞	2
230	Allouez	55	55	54	54½
6,855	Am. Zinc	68¼	68½	66⅝	67½
1,420	Anaconda	78¾	79¼	78¼	79½
765	Ariz. Com.		8⅛	8	8
2,945	Butte & Sup.	65¾	65½	63½	64½
610	Cal. & Ariz.	94⅞	94⅞	94	94
82	Cal. & Hecla	545	550	540	540
110	Chino	51⅛	51½	50	50
129	Copper Range	57	57½	56½	57
610	East Butte	13	13¾	13	13½
7	Franklin	9	9	9	9
451	Granby	85	85½	84½	85
1,538	Greene Can.	38½	40½	38½	38⅝
130	Hedley	28	28	28	28
550	Inspiration	45⅜	45¾	44½	44⅞
85	Island Creek	43½	44	43½	44
10	Island Cr. pf.	88	88	88	88
130	Isle Royale	29	29½	28½	29½
5	Kerr Lake	3½	3½	3½	3½
50	Lake	13½	13¾	13¼	13¾
145	Mass. Con.	11¼	11¼	11	11⅛
50	Miami	34⅞	34⅝	34½	34¾
710	Mohawk	81	81¾	79¾	81
10	Nev. Con.	15	15	15	15
60	New Arcadian	10½	10¾	10	10
470	North Butte	30⅝	30¾	30⅛	30⅛
120	North Lake	1⅝	1⅝	1½	1½
65	Old Dominion	54	54	54	54
45	Osceola	84	84½	82	84
470	Pond Creek	16¾	16⅞	16	16⅛
210	Ray Con.	26	26	25½	25⅝
2,705	Santa Fe	4⅜	4⅝	4½	4⅝
55	Shannon	7¼	7½	7¼	7¼
2,690	Shattuck	29½	30½	29¼	29⅜
50	South Lake	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	5½
300	South Utah	30c.	30c.	30c.	30c.
75	St. Mary's Ld.	56	56¼	56	56¼
75	Sup. & Bos.	2⅜	2¾	2⅜	2⅜
285	Superior Cop.	27½	28	27½	27½
20	Tamarack	51	51	51	51
335	Trinity	8½	8	8½	8½
599	Tuolumne	42c.	42c.	40c.	40c.
970	U. S. Smelting	42¾	42¾	42¼	42¼
90	U. S. Sm. pf.	47	47½	47	47½
820	Utah Apex	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
30	Utah Con.	12¼	12½	12¼	12¼
263	Utah Copper	71¼	71¼	70⅝	70¼
50	Winona	3	3	3	3
40	Wolverine	39	39	38⅝	38⅝

RAILROADS.

38	Bos. & Albany	189	189	189	189
40	Boston El.	86½	85¾	85	85
165	Bos. & Maine	33	33½	32⅝	32⅞
2	Bos. & Prov.	230	230	230	230
8	Chi. Jct. & S. Y. pf.	104	104	104	104
20	Maine Central	100	100	100	100
10	Mass. Elec. pf.	41⅝	41⅝	41⅝	41⅝
375	N.Y., N.H. & H.	81¼	83¼	80½	82¼
11	Old Colony	148	148	148	148
9	West End St.	63	64	63	64

MISCELLANEOUS.

116	Am. Agr. Ch. pf.	98	98	97½	98
200	Am. Pneu. Ser.	2⅝	3	2⅝	2⅝
10	Am. P. S. pf.	16	16	16	16
90	Am. Sugar	112	112	110¾	110¾
39	Am. Sugar pf.	115½	115	115	115¼
544	Am. T. & T.	124⅝	124⅝	124	124⅞
235	Am. Woolen	54½	54⅝	53	54½
291	Am. Wool. pf.	97	97¾	97	97½
610	A. G. & W. I.	23	23	21⅝	22
730	A.G.& W. I. pf.	37	38⅞	36½	38⅞
25	Cumberl'd Pr.	48	48¼	43	43¼
9	Edison	238	238	238	238
20	Ga.Ry.& Pr. pf.	87	87	87	87
39	Gen. Electric	177	177	176	176
70	Mass Gas	89	89	89	89
40	Mass. Gas pf.	87	87	87	87
40	McElwaine pf.	97½	97½	97½	97½
304	N. E. Tel.	132	132	131	131
26	Pullman	165	165	164	165
13	Swift	119	119	118⅝	118⅝
142	Torrington	35	35	34⅝	34⅝
522	United Fruit	133½	133½	132	132¼
1,105	Uni. S. Mach.	49	49½	49	49¼
600	Uni. S. M. pf.	28¾	28¾	28½	28½
2,791	U. S. Steel	84½	85¼	83	83
57	U. S. Steel pf.	115½	115½	115½	115½
900	Ventura Oil	11⅜	11¾	11½	11½
75	West, Union	80	80	80	80

BONDS.

$1,300	Am. Agr. Ch. 5s.	95¾	95¾	95¼	95¼
1,000	Am. Tel. 4s	89½	89½	89¾	89¾
700	Am. Tel. 4½s	103½	103½	103¼	103¼
12,500	A.G.& W.I. 5s.	75¾	75¾	74	74
23,000	N. E. Cotton Yarn 5s.	75	75	74½	74½
2,000	Swift 5s	97	97	97	97
3,000	Uni. Fruit 4½s.	97½	97½	97½	97½
1,000	West. Elec. 5s.	101½	101½	101½	101½

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Alvarado	.80	1.00	La Rose	.40	.50
B. St. Gas	.22	.23	Majestic	.65	.70
Bingham	⅞	1	Mex.-D.	.27	.32
Bos.-mia	2⅜	2⅝	Mex. Mets.	.21	.23
Begole	.50	1.00	M. of Am.	2⅜	2⅝
Bost. Ely	.20	.24	N. Baltic	2⅜	3¼
Butte & L.	.32	.33	N. Cornelia	8½	8¾
Calaveras	1¾	1⅞	Nev. Doug.	.70	.70
Chief Con.	.93	.98	O. D. rets.	.50	.75
Con Ariz.	1¼	1½	Ohio Cop.	.13	.14
Con Cop.	1⅜	1⅝	Oneco	1	1¼
Cortez	.50	.70	Onondaga	1¼	1⅝
Crown Res.	.35	.45	S'west M.	.50	1.00
Cal. Cob.	.02	.06	Stew't M.	.65	.70
Davis-D.	1⅞	2	Verde	⅝	6
Eagle B. H.	1½	1½	Utah Mets.	9½	9⅝
First N. C.	4½	5	Tom. Bel.	3½	4
Goldfield	1¼	1⅜	Ton. Min.	5⅝	5⅞
Houghton	2⅜	3½	Yukon	2⅜	2½
Iron Blos.	.70	.80			

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

Closing quotations for United States Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
2s, r, 1930	97½	..	Pan 2s, r, 1938	96½	..
2s, c, 1930	97½	..	Pan 3s, r, 1961	100½	..
3s, r, 1918	101	..	Pan 3s, c, 1961	100¾	..
3s, c, 1918	101	..			
4s, r, 1925	109	..			
4s, c, 1925	109¾	..			
Pan 2s, r, 1936	96½	..			

Closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adams Ex.	100	105	C, C & C		
Am Ag Ch pf.	97	99	St L.	50	50½
Am B Sug pf.	92½	93¾	Cleve & P.	77	..
Am Cosl.	22	..	Cluett-P pf.	100	111
Am Cot Oil pf.	99¾	100½	Col & So.	33¼	34
Am Lo pf.	98	98¾	Con Cop.	104	106½
A S pf. B.	82	82½	C-Am Sug.	118	120
A S & R pf.	100	109½	Do pf.	96½	100
Am Snuff.	150	155	D P & L.	35	50
Do pf.	107	108½	D, L & W.	210	212½
A T & C.	62	65	D & R G.	8	10½
Am Wr Pa pf.	..	10	D M & Ft D	6	..
A M Sm pf.	52	95	Det U. R.	64	..
A T & S F pf.	101	101½	D S S & A	6	7
Bald L pf.	107½	110	East Kod.	300	..
Brown Sh.	37½	42	F M & S.	28	40
Prunu Ter.	6⅞	8½	Gen Ch.	340	350
B. R & P.	75	95	Do pf.	112	114¾
Burns Bros pf.	100	110	Helmo (G W) Co.	160	..
Butt & Co.	30½	31½	Do pf.	100	..
Canada So.	54⅜	..	Homestake.	120	..
C R I of N J.	270	370	Ill Cent.	107	107½
C & S A pf.	117	1	I H, N J pf.	117	1
Chi & Alt. pf.	8	14½	Int H Cor.	66	69
Do pf.	17	50	Int N pf.	106	108
C & N W pf.	170	190	Iowa Cent.	9	10
Chi. St P, M & Om.	116	120	Do pf.	10	20
Do pf.	128	140	K C. Ft S & M pf.	62	..
			Kayser (J.) & Co 1st pf.	106	112
			K & D M. pf.	1⅜	..
			Do pf.	30	..
			Kgs Co El L & P.	127½	129½
			Kresge(SS) Co.	226	248
			Do pf.	109¾	110½
			L & S W pf.	27	31
			L & M pf.	117	119
			L-W B 2d pf.	64⅞	67
			Lorill'd Co pf.	113	115¾
			M'kay Cos.	78½	80
			Man El'ch.	3	34
			Man Elev.	127	129
			Man Shirt.	54½	65
			Do pf.	103¼	105
			M Dep Sts pf.	98	100
			Mich Cent.	110	..
			M & St L pf.	27	31
			M, St P & S S M pf.	125	128
			Do 1	71	77
			Mor & Es.	81	..
			M & E pf.	60	75
			N C & St L.	126	135
			N C & S.	32	33½
			Nat Enp pf.	90	92
			Nat L. pf.	110¼	112
			Nat Rys of M 1st pf.	20	23
			N Y, C & St L.	40	41½
			Do 1st pf.	80	85½
			Do 2d pf.	60	65
			N Y, L & W pf.	112¾	113
			N & W pf.	82	92
			N W Tel.	51	..
			Ont Min.	3	3⅜
			Pabst B pf.	..	88
			Pac T & T pf.	92	95
			Peo & E.	9	12
			Pitt-Mull.	75	85
			P, C, C & St L.	78	83
			Do pf.	93	99
			P, Ft W & C pf.	54½	..
			Pitts S pf.	93⅜	99
			P S, N J.	110	111
			Quicksilver	2⅝	3
			Do pf.	3½	4
			Ray Con.	42	45
			Rock Isl'd. pf.	¼	⅝
			Rumely(M) Co cfs.	3⅜	5
			Do pf.	7¼	9½
			Do cfs.	..	..
			St L & S F 2d pf.	7	7½
			St L S W.	15½	17½
			Sears-R pf.	124½	..
			S-S S & I pf.	90	94
			So P R S.	105	110
			So R, M & C cfs.	60	75
			Tex Co.	f	..
			Tex paid	161	175
			T P L Tr.	106½	..
			T, St L & West pf.	3¼	5½
			U R & T pf.	96	99
			Und T pf.	105	110
			Un Cig M pf.	105	109
			Un Dry G.	23	50
			Do pf.	68	74
			U S Exp.	68	68½
			U S R & I	28	32
			U S R & W pf.	3	3⅝
			Do pf.	3¼	4
			U S R 1st pf.	106	107
			Va-Car Ch pf.	106	109
			W F Exp.	118	120
			West A B.	140	145
			W St E M 1st pf.	80	85
			Weym-Bru.	233	..
			Do pf.	112	..

PHILADELPHIA.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
245	Am. Rys.	32½	32½	32	32
10	Buf. & Sus. pf.	52	52	52	52
145	Brill	61	61½	60	61½
7,050	Cambria Steel	67¾	68	67¼	67½
200	East. Penna.	62	63	63	63
295	Elec. Storage.	71	71½	71	71
10	Ins. Co. N. A.	23½	23½	23½	23½
100	Keystone Tel.	14	14	14	14
110	Lake Superior.	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
124	Lehigh Nav.	78½	78½	78	78½
27	Lehigh Valley.	77½	78⅜	77½	78⅜
135	L. Cal. Trans.	17½	17½	17¼	17¼
53	L. V. Tran. pf.	38	38	38	38
10	Minehill	57	57	57	57
100	North. Central	84	84	84	84
463	Penna. R. R.	58¾	59¼	58⅝	59¼
9	Pa. Salt Mfg.	101	101	101	101
38	Phila. Co.	46¼	46½	46	46
127	Ph. Co. cum. pf.	43	43	43	43
692	Phila. Elec.	27¼	27¾	26⅞	27
151	Phila. R. T.	15⅞	16	15½	15½
3,935	Ph. R. T. 1. c.	15⅜	16¼	15⅜	16½
10	Phila. Traction	17	17	17	17
475	Ton. Belmont.	3⅜	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜
100	Ton. Mining.	5½	5½	5½	5½
220	Union Traction	42⅞	43	42⅝	42⅞
153	Un. Gas Imp.	86	86	85¾	85¾
3	Un. Cos. N. J.	223	223	223	223
20	War. I. & S.	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
3	W. J. & S. S.	48½	48½	48½	48½
100	W. Cramp & S.	80	80	80	80

BONDS.

$3,500	A. G. & E. 5s.	88	88	88	88
5,000	Bold. L. 1st 3s.	106¼	106¼	106¼	106¼
1,000	City 4s, 1942	102	102	102	102
500	E. & P. Tr. 4s.	78	78	78	78
4,000	Har. Bros. 6s.	99½	99½	99¼	99½
1,000	Key. Tel. 1st5s	94¼	94½	94¼	94½
31,000	Pa. gen. 4½s	98¼	98¼	98¼	98¼
3,000	Phila. El. 5s.	102½	102½	102½	102½
8,000	P., W. & B. 4s	98	98	98	98
2,000	Read. gen. 4s.	94⅞	94⅞	94⅞	94⅞
1,000	U. Ry. t. c. 4s.	73	73	73	73

BALTIMORE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
50	Atl. C. Line C.	115	115	115	115
150	Canton Co.	140¼	140¼	140¼	140¼
19	Commercial C.	87¾	87¾	87¼	87¼
20	Con. Coal.	98½	98½	98½	98½
20	Con. Power.	111	111	111	111
50	Con. P. pf.	112	112	112	112
725	Cosden	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	6¾
340	Elkhorn Fuel.	19¼	19¼	19	19¼
268	Fairmount Gas	30	30	30	30
100	Fair. Gas pf.	50	51	50	51
5	Marine Bank.	40	40	40	40
160	Mt. Ver. C. M.	13¼	14	13½	14
15	Mt. V. C.M.pf.	53½	54	53½	54
275	Penn. W. P.	73½	73½	73	73
500	Sapulpa Oil.	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
50	Un. Ry. & El.	24¼	24¼	24¼	24¼
1,525	Wayland Oil	4	4	4	4

BONDS.

$1,200	City of B. 3½s	89½	89½	89½	89½
4,000	Elkhorn F. 5s	99	99	99	99
3,000	Ga. C. & N. 5s	102

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Buy

100 Aeolian Weber P. & P. Com.
25 Aetna Explosives Com.
100 Albany Southern Pfd.
100 Associated Merchants 1st Pfd.
25 Bucyrus Co. Pfd.
50 Babcock & Wilcox
50 Childs Rest. Com.
25 Crocker Wheeler Com.
25 Conn. Rys. & Ltg. Com.
50 Dixon Crucible
50 Empire Steel & Iron Pfd.
10 Eastman Kodak Com.
50 General Development
100 Great Northern Paper
500 Hocking Valley Products
100 Ingersoll Rand Com.
50 Mechanics Bank of Brooklyn
100 Manhattan Rubber
100 N. Y. Shipbuilding
50 New Jersey Zinc
25 North River Insurance
200 National Bank of Cuba
25 N. Y. State Railways Pfd.
100 New York Dock Com. & Pfd.
25 Phelps Dodge & Co.
100 Remington Typewriter Com.
50 Rubber Goods Mfg. Pfd.
25 Singer Manufacturing
25 Scovill Manufacturing
25 Thompson Starrett Com.
200 Ward Baking Com.
25 Westchester Insurance

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Sell

25 American Brass
200 Aeolian Weber P. & P. Com.
25 Amer. Water Wks. & Elec. 1st Pfd.
100 Amer. District Tel. of N. J.
50 Bush Terminal Com.
50 Babcock & Wilcox.
100 Computing-Tab.-Recording
15 Childs Rest. Pfd.
200 Cranford Trust
50 Empire Steel & Iron, Com. & Pfd.
100 Eastern Penn. Rys. Com.
15 Eastern Steel 1st Pfd.
27 E. W. Bliss Com.
25 Fidelity-Phenix Insurance
15 Franklin Insurance
10 Harriman National Bank
5 Hall Switch & Signal 6s
50 James Butler Com.
100 Milliken Bros. Com. & Pfd.
25 Midvale Steel (Otd)
200 N. Y. Shipbuilding
200 New Jersey Zinc
25 National Park Bank
50 Niles-Bement-Pond Com.
50 Remington Type, 1st & 2nd Pfd.
25 Royal Baking Powder Pfd.
50 Singer Manufacturing
25 Scovill Manufacturing
50 Safety Car Htg. & Ltg.
25 Victor Talking Machine
6 Winchester Repeating Arms
25 Yale & Towne Mfg.

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Bought—Sold—Quoted

AMER. BRASS STOCK

GWYNNE BROS.
25 Broad St., N. Y. Phone 3232 Broad

Canadian Car and Foundry

Our new CIRCULAR C. F.-1 contains late important information about this Corporation and the market possibilities of its securities.

Sent on Request.

E. BUNGE & CO.
44 Broad St. New York
Phones Broad 6951—2—3—4—5—6.

WANTED

Amer. Brass
Childs Co. Com.
Conn. Ry. & Lt. Pfd.
Geo. W. Helme Com. & Pf.
Adirondack Elec. Com. & Pf.

HOTCHKIN & CO.
Incorporated.
44 Pine St., N. Y. 53 State St., Boston.
Phone 4161 John. Private Phone to Boston.

Adirondack Elec. Power Com. & Pfd.
American Power & Light Com. & Pfd.
Amer. Water Works & Elec. (all issues)
Central States Elec. Com. & Pfd.
Tennessee R'way Light & Pow. Com. & Pfd.
Western Power Common & Preferred

FREDERIC H. HATCH & CO.
Phone Broad 5140. 30 Broad St., New York.
Private telephone to Boston and Philadelphia.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Further Sharp Decline in Prices of Curb Stocks on Moderate Trading.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 448,680 shares of stock and $200,000 of bonds.

The sales of stock were divided as follows: Industrials, 179,552; oil, 7,538, and mining, 256,595. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,900	Am. Br. M. Co.	35	38	27	38
1,490	Am. Zinc	68¼	68¼	67	67½
335	†Can. C. & F.	107	107	103	103
3,000	†Car. L. & P.	9¼	9¼	8¾	8
100	†Cent. Fdy.	15	15	15	15
177	†Chev. M. Car Co., w. i.	128	126	123	124
80	Chalm. Mot.	156	156	154	154
700	†Cramp Sh.	83	83	79	80
585	Driggs-Seab.	138	142	135	140
1,100	Eastern Steel.	38	39½	31	37
325	Emer. Phon.	9	*10	9	10
260	Cuan. Sugar.	68	68	*83	*63
250	†Hall Signal.	32	32	27	27
310	†Hall Sig. pf.	49	49	47	47
600	†Hendee Mfg.	33	34	31	33
320	†Hop. & Al. A.	52	54	50	51
40 900	†Int. Mer. M.	13	13	11¾	12¾
25,300	†Int. M. M. pf.	44	44¼	42	43
3,175	I.M.M. C.T.cts.	43½	44	41½	43
2,000	†Int. Mot.	41@42	42	*30	40
75	†Int. Mot. pf.	67	67	65	65
110	Kath. Br. pf.	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
150	Kelly Spr. T.	300	300	300	300
70	Kelly Spr. Tire new 1st pf.	93	93	93	93
6,000	†Kelly Spr'fld Tire w. i.	77½	77¾	77½	77½
120	†Keystone Ord.	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾
1,000	†Lake Torpedo Boat	16	16½	15½	16
700	†Lake Tor. Bt. 1st pf.	16	16½	16	16
1,500	Mar. of Am.	4¾	4¾	4¼	4¼
50,000	†Mid. Steel.	89½	89½	89	89¾
1,500	Cur. of R. & H.	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾
100	†M. R'm'y w.i.	22	22	22	22
2,000	†Stand. Motors	12	12½	11¼	11¾
5,000	†St. Jo. Lead.	13¾	14	13¾	13¾
1,500	Stud. Lights.	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
5,000	Sub. Boat.	42	42	40¾	40¾
1,000	†Tob. Prod.	38½	38½	37¾	38
3,000	Tri. Film ctf.	6¾	6¾	6¼	6¾
3,000	Un. Prof. Sh.	2½	2½	2½	2½
7,000	†U. S. Light & Heat Cor.	5¾	5¾	5	5¼
5,500	†U. S. Light & Ht. Corp. pf.	5¾	6	5¾	5¾
1,200	Way. Oil & G.	4¼	4½	4¼	4¼
1,000	†World Film.	4	4	4	4

OIL ISSUES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
775	†Houston Oil.	19½	18¾	19	— ¼
90	Illinois P. L.	154	154	154	— 1
1,000	†Int. Petrol'm.	10	9¾	9¾	— ¼
150	Midwest Ref.	41	40	40	— 1
85	Ohio Oil.	157	156½	156½	— ½
10	Prairie O. & G.	419	419	419	+ 1
100	Prairie P. L.	215	212	212	— 2
20	S. O. of Cal.	319	315	315	— 4
20	S. O. of N. J.	490	489	490	+ 1
90	S. O. of N. Y.	200	199	200	..
3	Union Tank L.	84	84	84	+ 1
700	Ventura Con.	11¾	11¾	11¾	+ ⅛
4,500	†Victoria Oil.	1½	1½	1½	..

MINING STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
2,500	†A.-C. M. Co.	18	19	18	19
3,000	†Am. Comm.	8	8	8	8
1,000	†Atlanta	25	25	24½	24½
350	Big L. Dev. Co.	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
22,200	Braden Copper.	11¾	11¾	10½	11¾
100	Buffalo Mines.	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
2,700	Butte C. & Z.	4¼	4¼	4¼	4
445	Butte & N. Y.	2⅞	2⅞	2⅝	2½
3,000	†Caledonia.	95	95	93	95
11,000	†Canada Cop.	1½	1½	1⅜	1½
12,000	†Cashboy	8	8¼	7	7
28,100	†Chile Copper.	24¾	25	24	24¾
15,000	†Comstock T.	13	15	11	14
10,000	Con. A. Smelt.	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
2,600	†Emma Cop.	25	27	25	27
1,200	First Nat. C.	4¼	4¼	4¾	4⅞
100	Goldfield Cons.	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
600	Hecla Mining.	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼
100	Howe Sound.	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
10,000	Jumbo Ext.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
20,000	Kennecott Cop	53	58¾	50	51½
18,000	†Kewanaa ...	31	32	31	32
300	Magma Cop.	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¾
700	†McKin.-Dar.	30	30	29	30
1,000	†Marsh Min.	31	31	31	31
9,000	†Mother Lode	33	35	33	34
1,200	†Nat. Z. & L.	85	92	85	90
500	†Nevada Hills.	20	20	20	20
500	New Utah B.	2⅜	2⅜	2½	2⅜
2,200	Nip. Mines Co.	6¾	6¾	6⅝	6¾
5,000	†Juro	6½	6¾	6½	6½
4,500	Ray Her. w. i.	4¾	4¾	3⅝	4
6,500	†Rex Con. M.	45	45	45	45
20,000	†Sand. Ken.	10	10	9	9
2,000	†Santa Fe Min.	4¾	4¾	4½	4¼
2,200	Stand. Sil.-L.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
1,000	Stewart	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
11,500	†xi Suc. Min.	68	67	64	66
5,000	†Sup. Min. Co.	24	27	24	24
1,100	Tom. Exten.	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
100	Tono. Bel.	3½	3½	3½	3½
18,000	Tri-Bullion	½	1¼	½	½
8,500	†West E. Con.	73	73	68	70
250	†Wh. K. C. pf.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞

BONDS.

$24,000	Bra. Cop. 7.	210	220	210	210
150,000	Bra. Cop. 6s.	210	222	210	218
85,000	Ken. Cop. 6s.	172	172	166	166

†Sell cents per share. xEx div. *Odd lot. ‡Unlisted.

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Bid and asked quotations of issues not traded in compared with those of previous week:

INDUSTRIALS.

	Oct. 28. Bid.	Asked.	Oct. 27. Bid.	Asked.
Am.-Brit. Mfg. pf.	70	90	75	100
Brit.-Am. Tob., ord.	14	15	14	15
Brit.-Am. Tob., ord., bearer	14	15	14	15
Can. Car & F'dry pf.	118	120	119	121
Can. Gen. Electric	124	127	124	127
Carbon Steel	125	125	135	135
Carbon Steel 1st pf.	76	82	76	82
Carbon Steel 2d pf.	85	95	85	95
Carriage Fact., Can.	48	52	48	52
Central Foundry pf.	81	82½	81	82½
Dominion Steel	46½	47½	47	48
Fisk Tire	122	125	122	125
Franco-Spanish Petroleum, (a prospect)	1	1¼	1	1¼
Mar. High Power Mar.	95	105	95	105
Mutual Profit Shar.	9	9½	9	9½
N. Y. Transportation	15	17	15	17
Pacific Gas & Elec.	53	55	53	55
Pyrene Mfg Co.	16	16⅝	16	16⅝
Sherman Carbide	7¾	8¼	7¾	8¼
Sherman Carbide, pf.	8	15	8	15
Steel Co. of Can.	84½	85½	85	86
Sterling Gum	2¼	2⅜	2¼	2⅜
Ventura Cons. Oil	11¾	12	11¾	12

OIL ISSUES.

Anglo-American	16½	17	16	16¾
Pierce Oil	13¾	14	13¾	14
Ventura Cons.	11¾	12	11¾	12

MINING STOCKS.

Arizona Duquesne	37	40	37	40
Big Cottonwood	3	4	3	4
Butte Copper & Zinc ctfs.	4¼	4¾	4¼	4⅝
Cerro de Pasco Copper Corp.	47	48	47	48
Diamond Black Butte.	5	6	5	6
First National Cop.	4¾	5	4¾	5
Goldfield Merger	18	19	17	19
La Rose Cons.	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
Majestic Mines.	60	66	60	64
Marsh Mining.	31	32	31	32
Silver Pick	8	9	8	8
Tonopah Merger	40	44	40	43
Tonopah Mining	5½	5¾	5½	5¾
Tuolumne Copper	⅝	¾	⅝	⅝
White Knob Cop. pf.	1⅝	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞

BONDS.

Anglo-French 5s.	97¾	98	97¾	98
Con. Arizona 5s.	25	30	25	30
Inter. Mer. M. n. 5s.	85	90	85	90
Pierce Oil 6s.	80	82	80	82
Western Pac. 5s.	33	34½	33	34½

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MUNITIONS STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
Aetna Explosives	150	160	156	160
Aetna Explosives pf.	83	86	83	86
Atlas Powder	258	265	267	270
Atlas Powder pf.	90	93	93	99
Babcock & Wilcox	145	148	147	150
Bliss (E. W.)	405	425	410	430
Bliss (E. W.) pf.	72	80	72	80
Canadian Explosives	390	415	390	415
Can. Explosives, pf.	100	110	100	110
Colt's Arms	905	925	900	925
Du Pont Pow., new	432	436	436	445
Du Pont Powder, pf.	100	102	100	102
Hercules Powder	424	432	434	440
Hercules Powder, pf.	114	118	114	118
Midvale Steel & Ord.	92	93½	93	94
Niles-Bement-Pond	194	200	196	201
Niles-Bement-P., pf.	101	105	101	105
Savage Arms	380	390	395	405
Scovill Mfg. Co.	420	435	420	435
Winchester R. A.	2775	2900	2900	3000

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—Receipts and expenditures:

	This Month.	Fiscal Year.
Customs	$15,306,967	$80,998,681
Ordinary int. revenue	29,874,822	118,800,821
Income tax	826,297	11,871,399
Miscellaneous	2,530,154	13,482,337
Total receipts	48,540,132	205,158,239
Excess of ord. disburse. over ord. receipts	5,056,651	38,452,508
Excess of total disburse. over total receipts	6,801,540	37,792,041
Expenditures	53,596,783	243,610,806

Prices Firm on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, Oct. 28.—Prices were rather firm on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes, 65f. 90c. for cash. Exchange on London, 27f. 59c.

LONDON MARKET UNCERTAIN

Resignation of the French Cabinet Causes Restriction of Trading.

LONDON, Oct. 28.—Money and discount rates were steady today. Treasury bills sold well at the Bank of England.

The stock market was rather uncertain. The resignation of the French Cabinet and the fact that the war loan is now paid up restricted dealings except in specialties. Diamond shares and Kaffirs were firm and Grand Trunk issues were in good demand, but Mexican rails were reactionary.

American securities were quiet. Canadian Pacific and United States Steel received the most attention. The latter eased off, but the rest of the list closed quiet and steady.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Sales on the Consolidated Stock Exchange were the heaviest since July 30, 1914, the day before the Wall Street Exchanges closed because of the European war. There were four distinct movements in prices during the day. At first the market broke, announcement of the collapse of the French Cabinet as an outgrowth of the Balkan situation inciting general selling. Then there was a sharp rally, which was followed by another break in the market in the early afternoon. The final movement, however, was upward once more, with many stocks then attaining their best levels for the day.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
40	Alaska Gold.	32⅞	32⅞	32¼	32½
2,170	Allis-Chal.	42	42	41¼	41¾
180	Am. Beet Sug.	64¼	65	64	64¼
3,510	Am. Can	61½	61⅝	59⅝	60⅜
1,470	Am. Car & F.	86	86¾	83	84⅜
10	Am. Hide & L.	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾
30	Am. Ice Sec.	23½	24½	23⅝	24⅛
50	Am. Linseed.	26½	26½	26¼	26⅛
3,650	Am. Loco.	65⅞	70⅜	66	68⅝
140	Am. Malt	11¼	11¾	11¼	11⅜
870	Am. Smelting.	92¼	92⅝	90⅜	91¼
10	Am. Woolen.	54½	54½	54	54⅜
15,130	Anac. Cop.	79¼	79⅞	78⅛	79⅜
150	At., T. & S. F.	106¾	107¼	106⅝	107¼
1,880	Baldwin Loco.	130	132	124⅜	127¼
80	Balt. & Ohio.	92⅝	93¼	92⅜	93¼
150	B'klyn R. T.	90¼	90½	88	89¾
20	Can. Pacific.	176½	176½	176⅜	176⅜
270	Cent. Leather.	57¼	57¼	56½	57
160	Ches. & Ohio.	57⅜	58⅜	57⅛	58⅜
20	C., M. & St. P.	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾
1,870	C., R. I. & P.	17¼	19	17¼	18¾
860	Chino Cop.	51¾	51¾	50	50⅝
3,780	Col. F. & I.	57⅜	57¾	55	56⅛
150	Con. Gas	144¼	144¾	138	138
250	Corn Prod.	19⅜	19	19	19¼
2,280	Cruc. Steel ...	85⅝	86	81¼	82⅜
780	Dist. Sec.	46⅝	46⅞	44	45¼
6,690	Erie	39⅝	43	39	43
140	Erie 1st pf.	55¾	57	55¾	57
1,180	Goodrich Co.	77¼	77¾	74½	75⅝
790	Gt. Nor. Ore.	49⅝	49⅝	46¾	48½
10	Gt. Nor. pf.	121½	121½	121½	121½
20	Gug. Exp.	68	68	68	68
620	Insp. Cop.	45¾	45¾	44¼	44¾
190	Interboro Con.	22¾	22¾	20	22¼
740	Kan. City So.	29⅜	31⅞	29½	31⅝
10	Lacka. Steel.	77¾	77¾	77¾	77¾
640	Lehigh Val.	77½	80⅜	77¾	79⅜
1,310	Max. Mot.	80	90¼	74¼	82⅝
30	Maxwell 2d pf.	57	58½	57	58⅜
420	Mexican Pet.	88¼	88½	87	88
780	Miami Copper.	35¼	35¾	34½	34½
50	Mo. Pacific.	4½	4½	4½	4¾
80	Nat. Enam. & S.	32	33	31	32
20	Nevada Cons.	15	15	15	15
20	N. Y. Air Br.	144¾	145	144¾	145
30	N. Y. Central.	100¾	100¾	100½	100½
380	N.Y., N.H. & H.	87¼	92¼	86¾	89⅝
120	Pennsylvania.	59	59¾	58¾	59⅝
40	Pitts. Coal ...	36⅞	38⅞	36⅜	36½
260	Pr. Steel Car.	73¼	73¼	70⅜	71
100	Ray Copper ..	25⅞	25⅞	25⅝	25⅝
12,800	Reading	79⅝	82	78⅜	81⅜
470	Rep. I. & S.	52⅜	53	51¾	52⅛
470	Southern Pac.	98¼	98⅞	97⅜	98⅞
580	Southern Ry.	23⅜	24⅛	23⅜	24⅛
410	Studebaker ...	176½	176¾	159⅜	161⅝
340	Tenn. Copper.	63	63	61¾	62⅛
70	Third Avenue.	61	61	61	61
1,830	Union Pacific.	135¼	136	134⅜	135⅛
800	U. S. Rubber.	58	58¾	54½	55⅛
39,080	U. S. Steel.	84½	85⅜	83⅜	85⅛
660	Utah Copper.	71¾	71¾	70¾	71
80	Va.-Car. Chem.	49½	49¼	48¼	48⅜
80	Wabash pf. A.	47½	47½	47½	47
30	Wabash pf. B.	29⅜	29⅜	29⅜	29⅛
7,130	Westingh. El.	72¾	72¾	69¾	71⅛

118,510

MINING STOCKS.

500	Atlanta	.25½	.25½	.25½	.25
2,400	Blue Bell.....	.07½	.07¾	.07¾	.07
2,800	Comstock ...	.12	.12½	.12	.12
300	Con. Va.	.30	.30	.30	.30
300	Goldf'd Con.	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25
400	Goldf'd Mer.	.19	.19	.19	.19
800	Isabella	.16½	.16½	.16	.16
500	Jumbo Ext.	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25
1,500	Mizpah	.25	.29	.25	.29
400	Montana	.31	.31	.31	.31
200	Tono. Mining.	5.40	5.40	5.40	5.40
200	Tono. Merger.	5.40	5.40	5.40	5.40
500	Tono. Ext.	2.80	2.80	2.80	2.80
1,000	West End	.72	.72	.72	.72

11,800

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Government Issues.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield
Anglo-French	5	Oct., 1920	97½	98	5.45
Argen. Gov't.	6	Dec., 1915	100¼	100⅜	1.50
Argen. Gov't.	6	Dec., 1916	101	100⅝	4.60
Argen. Gov't.	6	Dec., 1917	100¾	101¼	5.35
Argen. Gov't.	6	May, 1920	99	99⅜	6.20
City of Mont.	5	Dec., 1917	99	99⅜	5.11
City of Q'b'c	5	Apr., 1920	98⅜	99¾	5.20
Dom. of Can.	5	Aug., 1916	100¼	100⅜	4.00
Dom. of Can.	5	Oct., 1917	100	100¼	4.80
French Gov't.	5	Apr., 1916	99¼	99⅝	6.50
German Gov't.	5	Jan., 1916	99¾	100	5.00
Italian Gov't.	6	Oct., 1916	99½	100	6.00
Norway Gov't.	6	Oct., 1916	99⅝	100⅛	5.45
Norway Gov't.	6	Oct., 1917	99⅜	100½	5.70
Swedish Gov't.	6	Dec., 1916	99	100	6.00
Swiss Gov't.	5	Mar., 1916	99¾	100	5.00
Swiss Gov't.	5	Mar., 1918	96¾	97	6.15
Swiss Gov't.	5	Mar., 1920	95¾	96¼	6.15

Company Issues.

Alm. Power.	6	Feb., 1918	100	101	5.60
Am. Cot. Oil.	5	Nov., 1917	100⅜	101	4.45
Am. Loco. Co.	5	July, 1916	100¾	101¼	3.00
A. T. & T. sub.	5	Apr., 1916	100⅜	101⅛	2.75
Ana. Cop.	5	Mar., 1917	100⅞	101⅛	4.10
Balt. & Ohio.	4½	June, 1917	100¾	100⅝	4.35
Balt. & Ohio.	4½	June, 1918	100	100¼	4.45
B. R. T.	5	July, 1918	100¼	100¾	4.90
Can. North'n.	5	Sept., 1917	98	98¼	5.75
Can. Pacific.	6	Mar. 2, '24	102⅜	103	5.60
Ches. & Ohio.	5	June, 1919	98	98¼	6.30
Chi. & W. I.	5	Sep., 1917	99¼	99¾	5.30
Con. Gas, Balt.	5	May, 1917	99	100	6.00
Con. Pow. Co.	6	May 1, '17	99	100	6.0
C. P. R. & L.	6	June, 1916	100	101	5.60
Chi. El. Rys.	5	July, 1916	92	94	13.65
Erie R. R.	5	Apr., 1916	100¼	100⅝	3.20
Erie R. R.	5½	Apr., 1917	100⅞	101¼	4.75
E. Pr. & Lt.	5	1918	93	96½	6.—
Gen. Rubber.	5	Dec., 1918	100	100¼	4.90
Gr. Rap. Ed.	5	May, 1916	100	100⅜	3.78
Gr. Rap. Ry.	5	June, 1916	100	100⅜	3.88
Hav. El. Ry.	6	Sept., 1916	99½	100	6.0
Hock. Val.	5	Nov., 1917	100¾	100¾	4.80
Int. Harv.	5	Feb. 15, '18	101	101¼	4.5
Lack. Steel.	6	Mar., 1917	100⅝	101	5.35
L. S. & M. S.	5	Sep., 1916	100	100½	2.00
Louis. G. & E.	6	Apr., 1918	99	100	6.0
Mich. Ry.	6	June, 1916	100	100⅜	5.85
Minn. Gen. E.	6	June, 1917	100½	101	5.30
Mont. T. & P.	6	Apr., 1917	95	97½	7.95
N. E. Nav.	6	May, 1917	97½	97¾	6.90
N.Y., N.H. & H.	5	Mar., 1916	100	100⅛	3.50
North. S. P.	6	June, 1917	99⅞	100⅜	6.00
Penn. Co.	4½	Jan. 15, '21	100	100¼	4.45
P. S. C., N. J.	5	Mar., 1916	100⅜	100⅝	2.40
Sea. Air Line.	5	Mar., 1916	100⅜	100⅞	2.85
Southern Ry.	5	Feb., 1916	100¼	100½	3.30
Southern Ry.	5	Mar., 1917	99¾	100¾	4.95
Sulz. & Sons.	6	June, 1916	100⅜	101¼	4.40
U. S. Smelt.	5	June, 1918	98½	99⅛	6.25
U. S. P. S. Co.	6	Apr., 1918	97½	98½	6.3
Union Typew.	5	Jan. 15, '16	94	97	19.50
United Fruit.	6	May, 1917	101¼	101¾	4.75
United Fruit.	5	May, 1918	96¼	97	5.60
Utah Co.	6	Apr., 1917	100	100⅝	6.55
West. E. & M.	5	Oct., 1917	101	101¼	4.35
W. Penn. Tr.	6	Mar., 1917	97	100	6.00
W. S. G. & E.	5	Oct., 1917	99¼	99¾	6.55
W. Pr. Co.	6	Mar., 1917	99½	100¼	5.40
W. V. T. & E.	6	June, 1917	96	98	7.—

PUBLIC UTILITY SECURITIES.

	Bid.	Asked
American Gas Co.	116	120
American Light & Traction	340	†345
American Light & Traction pf.	107	†109
Adirondack Electric Power	14	16
Adirondack Electric Power pf.	58	60
*American Gas & Electric	103	105
*American Gas & Electric pf.	48	50
American Power & Light	60	62
American Power & Light pf.	78½	80
American Public Utilities	35	40
American Public Utilities pf.	64	67
American Waterworks & Electric.	6½	7¼
Am. W. W. & E. participating pf.	13	16
American W. W. & E. 1st pf.	56	56
Atlantic P. & L. 7 p. c. cum. pf.	92	95
Cities Service	60	63
Cities Service	63	66
Colorado Power	24	25½
Colorado Power pf.	95	97
Commonwealth P. R. & L.	55	57
Commonwealth P. R. & L. pf.	81½	83½
Consumers Power Co. 5s, 1929	90¾	91¾
Consumers Power (Me.) pf.	90	94
Denver Gas & Electric gen. 5s.	92	95
Electric Bond Deposit pf.	60	70
Electric Bond & Share pf.	98½	100
Empire District Electric 5s.	75	80
Empire District Electric pf.	65	72
Federal Light & Traction	10	14
Federal Light & Traction pf.	50	70
Gas & Electric Securities.	50	70
Gas & Electric Securities pf.	60	75
Great Western Power Co. 5s

JAPANESE QUICK TO USE TSING-TAO

Model City That the Germans Built with So Much Skill Is a Real War Prize.

RUSH FROM JAPAN OVERDONE

Many of the New Shops Had to Close—Future of the City and Concession In Doubt.

TSING-TAO, Sept. 6, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—Few traces remain of the long siege which robbed the Germans of this model city and turned it into Japanese hands. By means of aeroplane scouts, the Japanese were able to direct the fire of their big guns against the forts of the heights surrounding Tsing-tao so accurately that little damage was done to anything but the military strongholds. A few stray shells landed in the city. Pieces of shell did slight damage to the American Consulate. The Brazilian Consulate was wrecked. A corner was knocked off the Prinz Heinrich Hotel, a pretentious building on the water front. But all damaged walls have been repaired and the beautiful city which the Germans carved out of the granite hills facing Kiao-Chau Bay is moving along peacefully, little changed except that Japanese have replaced Germans.

Instead of 3,500 Europeans who lived in Tsing-tao previous to the siege, 12,500 Japanese have settled here. Many of these have opened up shops and taken over business which the Germans conducted. The Japanese Government discouraged this rush to Tsing-tao, which was overdone to the extent that many of the new shops have had to close.

"Military necessity" has enabled Japanese officials to take over many private institutions as well as the public buildings. Lieut. Col. Yoshimura, the Military Governor, occupies the handsome stone structure formerly used by Colonel Waldeck, the German Governor of the concession, who is now a prisoner in Japan. This imposing building surmounts a high knoll in the heart of the European section of the city, and the great white flag with the red moon on it which floats from the lofty tower is the first thing which meets the eye of a visitor entering Tsing-tao on the railway manned by Japanese.

Japanese Garrison and Police.

A Japanese garrison of one battalion occupies the barracks on the heights overlooking the city. Japanese soldiers police the city, and two regiments of Japanese are scattered along the 246 miles of railway built by the Germans to connect their seaport with the railway system which touches Peking. Tientsin and Shanghai, and connects those centres with the Yang-tse-Kiang and other great rivers penetrating the interior of China.

General Ohtani commands the Japanese forces in Tsing-tao and along the Shantung Railway. Baron Funakoshi, who was attached to the Japanese Embassy at Berlin before the war, but left that city previous to Japan's declaration of hostilities, is in charge of what the Japanese call a "diplomatic bureau," an organization designed to look after claims and international questions growing out of the war conditions. The American Consul, M. R. Peck, returned to Tsing-tao immediately after the siege and is looking after the interests of Americans and belligerents in a semi-official way. He has no official standing and is in much the same position as American Consuls in Belgium. To apply for official recognition from the Japanese would imply admission by the United States of Japan's sovereignty in Tsingtao and the entire Kiao-Chau concession held by Germany. This comprises an area of many square miles along Kiao-Chau Bay in addition to the city of Tsing-tao proper, but does not include the town of Kiao-Chau, which is frequently confused with the concession bearing the same name.

Rumors are in circulation in Tsingtao that the Japanese will soon establish a civil government in the concession, but no official announcement has been made. Japan has turned the customs over to China, under Japanese supervision, retaining 20 per cent. of the receipts for operating purposes. Broadly speaking, Japan now stands just where Germany did before the war in relation to the concession. Japan has substituted its name for Germany throughout the treaty agreement between China and Germany, which granted to the Germans the ninety-nine-year lease on the seaport territory and the right to build railways in Shantung Province.

In preparation for the attack of Tsingtao the Japanese effected a landing in Lao-Shan-Wan Bay, forty-five miles northwest of Taing-tao, and constructed a temporary railway upon which they moved their 24-centimeter guns and supplies to sites behind the hills surrounding the city. Germans and Chinese believed the Japanese would hold this right of way and build a permanent line, but the Japanese have already taken up the rails and abandoned the route.

German Signs Remain.

Little change has been made in the general appearance of the city by the Japanese. "Rollschubahn" is the sign which still stands high above the roller skating rink. The name "Schantung Eisenbahn Gesellschaft" has not been painted out on the rolling stock of the railway, and German signs are still in place above all the stations. "Kaiser Wilhelm Ufer" flouts itself proudly on the street signs along the beautiful marine drive. In all directions the typically German names of firms stand forth on the quaint gables and towers of business houses which suggest Heidelberg or Vienna.

Japanese soldiers ride on all the trains between Tsing-tao and Tsi-nan. It requires twelve hours to make the trip of 246 miles on the single passenger train running each way daily, and the service is very poor. "War times, you know," a Japanese officer remarked when the fact was mentioned that the Germans made the run in nine hours or less. The tracks were damaged somewhat by the high water this Spring. Only necessary repairs are being made by the Japanese, who say they do not want to spend any money until the ownership of the line is determined. Under German management the line made from 6 to 8 per cent. annual profit. It has two short spurs into rich coal fields and had a heavy coal haul. The Japanese say the line is not profitable. It is now carrying many cattle and large quantities of hides and lard, which are sent to Vladivostok for the Russian army.

The concurrence of the Japanese in England's refusal to carry enemy freight has greatly curtailed both railway and steamer freight at Tsing-tao. Many Germans from Tsing-tao went to Tsi-nan and other Chinese towns to continue their business. Until the Japanese shipping lines put up the bars, the Germans were able to get considerable shipping space through co-operation with neutrals. Germans operated a great brewery in Tsing-tao, which is now run as a British corporation by English stockholders.

The German Monolith.

The most conspicuous monument in Tsing-tao is a great granite monolith which the Germans erected on the waterfront at the point where Germans first landed in 1898 to take over the concession granted to them by China. On each of the four sides of the monument there was formerly a great bronze tablet commemorating the acquisition of this commercial gateway to China. Three of these tablets have been pried off. Only one, bearing the bust of Captain Jaeschke, the first Governor General of the colony, remains. Japanese officers say Chinese coolies stole the tablets for the metal. But the marvelous modern city, which the Germans created in sixteen years, stands as an enduring monument to their constructive genius. Bare granite hills were leveled, graded, and planted with such skill that pines now cover the once barren peaks, and beautiful acacias and maples thrive everywhere in parks and along avenues lined with dignified modern buildings of granite and brick. A magnificent marine drive was created, which winds all about the concession and stands out in startling contrast to the Chinese roads, which have existed for thousands of years, but are scarcely passable for a loaded donkey.

The Germans hoped to make Tsingtao a German Hongkong. It was to be a naval base commanding the entrance to Central and Northern China's trade, just as Hongkong is the stronghold controlling the commerce of South China. But Germany lacked the navy to defend her remote outpost in the Far East, and Japan's overwhelming military strength was too much for the garrison of 2,500 regulars and 5,000 reservists which stood out against a force of 18,000 Japanese.

Although the Tsing-tao Railway was not opened until 1904, in ten years the German port grew to 40,000 inhabitants, outstripped Che-Foo to the south of it, and was threatening the supremacy of Tien-tsin to the north. It served a province with 40,000,000 inhabitants and promised to become supreme in North China. But the war checked its progress. Its ownership and future developments are now shrouded in uncertainty. Europeans in China never except to see Germany regain the concession. Although Japan has promised to restore Tsing-tao and the entire concession to China, neither the Chinese nor Europeans resident in China ever expect to see Japan surrender the prize absolutely.

AUCTION SALES.

MERCHANDISE.

An Exceptional, Staple and Most Up-to-Date Stock of

FURS

consisting of very select Silver Fox, Natural Blue, Beaver, Skunk, Cross Fox, Black and Pointed Fox, Fisher, and Raccoon; Nutria, European dyed; Kid Foxes, Moles, Dyed Kolinsky, and Mole Clumps.

SKINS

ALSO A STOCK OF

MANUFACTURED FURS,

consisting of Genuine Fisher, Red Cross, Black, White, Clika, and Pointed Foxes, Mink, Hudson Seal, Persian Lamb, Skunk, Fitch, Chinchilla Squirrel, Caracul, Natural Blue, Mole and Moline, and various other skins made up into

SCARFS, MUFFS, SETS AND COATS,

made in the latest models for the coming season, and will be sold strictly without reserve by

D. HARTMANN, Auctioneer,

will sell Today, Friday, Oct. 29, '15,

commencing at 10:30 A. M., at salesroom, 15-17 MERCER ST., near Canal St., N. Y.

SPECIAL NOTICE—I beg to call the attention of the trade to the exceptional fine class of Natural Blue, Cross and Silver Fox, Beaver and Fisher SKINS, which, owing to the high prices realized at the St. Louis Auction Sale for this particular fur, should prove an advantageous chance for prospective buyers.

For further information telephone 4299 Spring.

JOS. SHONGOOD'S SONS

Julius Shongood, Auctioneer

Salesroom, 94 Bowery

Will Sell at Auction

Today, Friday, Oct. 29

At 10 A. M.

The season's largest and finest collection of

HIGH-GRADE FURS

By order of

The Provident Loan Society of New York
Max Bernstein, 273 W. 125th St., Manhattan
H. S. Isaacs, 2401 Fifth Ave., Manhattan
(COMPRISING)

RUSSIAN SABLES, SEALSKINS, FUR SETS, LADIES' FUR COATS, MEN'S FUR-LINED OVERCOATS, FUR MOTOR COATS, FUR NECKPIECES AND RAW SKINS. A very fine and varied assortment. DEALERS ESPECIALLY INVITED.

Bankrupt Stock

By Order of U. S. District Court.
Entire Stock and Fixtures of
SCHWARTZ SKIRT HOUSE,
12 West 18th St., Top Floor,
This Day, Friday, Oct. 29th, at 2 P. M.
consisting of 200 up-to-date

SKIRTS

400 Yds. SILKS

and WOOLENS, TRIMMINGS, Etc.

Also Sewing Machines,

Motors, Cutting Tables, Desks, Partitions, Chairs, Typewriter, Safe, etc., etc., for immediate removal.

A. SCHAAP & SONS, Auction Dept., Office 394 Broadway. Phone Franklin 42.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Auto TRUCK TIRES.

75 New Overman Tires,

RIMS AND PARTS

CHARLES SHONGOOD, Auctioneer,

Sells To-day, 10:30 A. M.,

34 WEST 66TH STREET

IN LOTS TO DEALERS.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.

CHARLES SHONGOOD, Auctioneer, will sell today, October 29th, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., at 539 Broadway.

MACHINES & FIXTURES

of the BELMONT WAIST & DRESS CO.,
Consisting of

50-LEAF POWER TABLES, MACHINE PARTS, SPECIAL MACHINES, MACHINE HEADS, MOTORS, CUTTING TABLES, MACHINE STANDS, ARMCHAIRS, DESKS, RAILINGS, SAFE, COAT TREES, TABLES, ETC.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

CHARLES SHONGOOD, Auctioneer, will sell this day, Friday, Oct. 29th, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., at 539 Broadway, stock consisting of about

1,000 Yards of

CARACAL CLOTH.

MOSES COHEN, Trustee.

ROSENBERG, LEVIS & BALL, Attorneys for Trustee, 74 Broadway, New York.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyer's Wants

50 *Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.*

MANUFACTURERS, ATTENTION!—Wanted, by Kutner Goldstein Co. of Fresno, Cal., samples of muslin skirts, gowns, and combinations, to cost from $6 to $7.50 dozen; not more than one dozen of any one price accepted; express prepaid once; these samples wanted to select Spring order from.

WILL BUY JOBS almost any kind merchandise or dry goods; also out-of-style goods for export. Lehmer & Disbrow, 189 Broadway, Room 601.

WILL PAY CASH for American or Wyandotte cheviot and zibeline; colors green and brown. William H. Simendinger, 24 West 25th St. Phone Farragut 9505.

OPEN FOR quantity wide-wale corduroy, navy, cardinal, brown, and green. Lustgarten & Bloch, 24 West 25th St.

OPEN FOR quantity of gray chinchilla and cheap mixtures. Ritter Bros., 3 West 17th St.

DRESS FASTENERS wanted; all sizes. Telephone 5893 Franklin.

WANTED, 1,000 fur-trimmed plush coats for cash. L 103 Times.

OPEN FOR JOBS shoes and Oxfords. Lehmer & Disbrow, 189 Broadway, Room 601.

CONTRACTORS for evening and party dresses; must have their own samples. 108 Greene St., 5th floor.

CONTRACTORS wanted on evening and wedding dresses with samples; will place orders. L 108 Times.

JOB 100 dresses, assorted; charmeuse, velvet, combination taffeta and serge dresses, cheap. National Costume Company, 148 West 24th St.

HAVE 200 COATS to close out; also very desirable Piece Goods in coatings. 10th floor, 20 West 22d.

JOB OF SERGE, silk, and velvet dresses to close out. Graber and Wechsler, 164 West 28th St.

ON HAND 1,000 cloth coats, fur trimmed; close out at $4.75. Hirsch & Bro., 153 W. 27th St.

5,000 COATS for immediate delivery; fur trimmed and plain; large variety of mixtures; Zibeline and other popular cloths; junior, misses', and ladies' sizes; from $2.50 to $15. Sinkin, Gorschen & Everett, 22-28 West 21st St.

On hand, COATS, FUR TRIMMED; cloths, pile fabrics, $4.50 to $12.50; immediate delivery. Hirsch & Brother, 153 West 27th St.

36-INCH STRIPED messalines and various patterns; also plain taffetas, messalines, crepe de chines, and other silks. Soniand, 10 Madison Av.

FUR-TRIMMED COATS.
in plushes, corduroy, velours, mixtures; 1,000 for immediate delivery. Kaplan Bros., 150 West 22d St.; Chelsea 2198-8618.

FOR SALE.—Five hundred corduroy and plush coats, ready to ship; corduroy, $4.50 up; plush, $10.75 up. I. Movick, 40 West 28th St.

PLUSH and CORDUROY coats, fur trimmed; immediate delivery. J. P. Slater, 114 West 20th St.

HAVE ABOUT 3,000 FUR-TRIMMED PLUSH COATS on hand for immediate delivery. Morris Jaffe, 40-46 W. 25th St.

HAVE 5,000 plush coats on hand, ready for immediate delivery, at reasonable prices. Rudinsky Bros., 27 West 24th.

VELVETEEN SUITS, fur trimmed, for immediate delivery. M. L. & G. Cloak and Suit Co., 20 West 17th St.

500 PARTY DRESSES for immediate delivery from $5 up. Nilret Manufacturing Co., 6 West 20th St.

DRESS FASTENERS, for all sizes; immediate delivery. A. Abramson, 138 West 22d. Chelsea 3973.

FUR SETS; 400 coney sets for sale cheap. Beaber, 25 Bond St.

WILL SELL narrow-wale corduroy for cash. Chauncey 5064.

JOBS desired for cash in highest-grade Ladies' and Children's Dresses and Suits. Plush and Winter Coats, Skirts, Waists, Petticoats, Furs, Sweaters. Sumner, 8 Lispenard St. Franklin 4343.

DESIRE at once jobs ladies' suits, dresses, skirts and waists; will pay cash. Eastern Merchandise Co., 456 Broadway. Spring 358.

SHOW ROOM, complete, for sale; any reasonable offer acceptable. 119 West 24th St., 11th floor.

CASH PAID for job lots of women's apparel. Frank Jacobovitz, 10 Lispenard St Fn. 1950.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday...3 6-3¼ per cent. for the best names
Wednesday...3@3½
The quotations are for six months' paper.

War Order Activity.

Rumors of peace in Europe are not taken very seriously in the piece goods market among those who have been active in taking war contracts for the belligerents. The large order placed with the leading factor in the market is regarded merely as a renewal of the demand that sprang up last Fall. Other contracts are bound to follow, and, in fact, several of the warring nations will be in the market shortly for additional supplies of uniform cloths and blankets.

A Drawn-Out Season.

Dress goods selling agents are not particularly satisfied with the results achieved this season, although in the aggregate the business placed compares favorably with that of a year ago. The season has been a long drawn-out one, with some undesirable features. The demand, for instance, has centred on a few fabrics, and all the mills have been selling the same goods. This has naturally brought about much delay through the buyers comparing prices. The large mills, not so hampered by the dyestuff stringency, were the first choice of the buyers, and other cloth makers were unable to decide whether it would be profitable or not to buy supplies of coloring stuffs at the prevailing high prices.

Cutters Are Doing Well.

That branch of the cutting-up trade which specializes on the manufacture of coats and suits for women is still doing a nice business for Fall. The Russian idea remains strongly dominant in many of the models that are being offered, but in the newer lines there is a strong tendency toward the Directoire effects which were shown on the other side recently. This type of garment shows several changes from those in style earlier in the season, which fact is expected to stimulate the demand when the mode becomes more fully introduced. One of the points of the new style is the length of the suit coat, which is many cases drops to the knee, and in some cases below it. The collar also shows a change, for while it is upstanding and high in the back, like the collars now in vogue, it is open at the front. There is no apparent diminution of the use of fur trimmings, in spite of the sharp advances in price.

Name Spring Carpet Prices.

The Hartford-Bigelow Carpet Company, 25 Madison Avenue, has named prices for Spring. The following advances have been instituted: Wilverton, 50 cents; Bangor Wilton, $1.50; Piece Goods, Three Star, 2 cents; Two Star, 2½ cents; 10 Wire One, 1 cent; Khedive Velvet, 3½ cents; Sultan, 2½ cents; Wilton Velvet and Berlin Wilton, 5 cents; Bussorah Axminster and Plaza Axminster, 2½ cents; Ritz Wilton, 7½ cents; Saxony Axminster, 15 cents; Lowell Axminster and Bigelow Axminster, 2½ cents, and Bigelow Brussels, 2½ cents. W. & J. Sloane have made the following price increases: Khorassan, 9x12 size, 55 cents; Candahar, 9x12 size, 45 cents, and Liberty, 45 cents. The prices are now, 9x12 size, $16.50 for Khorassan; $15.15 for Candahar, and $13.70 for the Liberty.

Rugs and Carpets Go Well.

Yesterday's auction of rugs and carpets at the salesrooms of the Alexander Smith & Sons Carpet Company totaled 604 lots, with receipts from sales for the four days aggregating $2,300,000. The attendance continued at a high level with crisk bidding throughout the day. The sale began with Axminster runner rugs and included several classes of the larger Smith floor coverings, besides several hundred rolls of carpet, including velvet and wilton velvet. Prices obtained on some of the Axminster rugs fell off somewhat from regular list rates. It was said at the Smith offices that from present indications the company will be sold up for the 1916 regular Spring season by Nov. 1. Other carpet and rug concerns also reported heavy orders for Spring lines.

Skirt Demand Is Fair.

Excepting for the business they are getting on garments designed for skating and other sports wear, reports from manufacturers of separate skirts say that trade is a bit quiet at the moment. Re-orders on the "dressier" models, such as draped effects, &c., are coming in slowly from all accounts, they apparently not having the appeal to the consumer it was thought they would have. Many of the popular models are made with pockets and belts and are trimmed fairly liberally with fur. The most favored fabrics are velvets, velveteen, and corduroy; in the season's leading dark colorings, plaids, checks, serges, broadcloths, &c.

Ostrich Feather Demand Better.

According to Consul E. A. Wakefield, who is stationed at Port Elizabeth, South Africa, there has been an improved demand in that market of late for ostrich feathers, and prices have advanced materially. Mr. Wakefield says that from inquiries made there it appears that the increased demand is caused by London purchases or inquiries, the demand seemingly having been created by American purchases. With existing advantages for purchasing direct through representatives on the Port Elizabeth market, Mr. Wakefield says that it is difficult to explain why American buyers should continue to pay the additional commission and expenses incidental to purchases made through London dealers.

Raw Silk Prices Rising.

The Yokohama raw silk market moved up 50 yen per picul in the last week, the rise apparently being caused by an active demand for American account, in which high-grade filatures, which are scarce, figured largely. At last reports the market had quieted down somewhat, but it is not thought that prices will sustain any serious setback. Stocks are estimated, according to cables to H. L. Gwalter & Co. of this city, at 11,000 bales. Sales for the week there amounted to 7,000 bales. The Canton market was reported excited at the beginning of the week with few offers obtainable. The seventh crop is now estimated at 2,000 to 3,000 bales. Shanghai has advanced 30 to 50 taels per picul for steam filatures, which are in demand as a result of the price position of Japanese silks. Tsatlees, rereels and tussahs have also moved up sharply. Advices from Milan report the Italian market very strong. Local business has been good at higher prices.

Linen Business Continues Good.

Buyers of linens continue to keep up the pace they set some weeks ago, and as a result the stocks of these goods now available in this country are rapidly approaching the zero point. Not a little business is being done on unions and cotton substitutes as a result of the shortage. Most of the present business is on household goods, but colored and brown dress linens are also being moved where they can be had. Some of the brown linens are being dyed by the holders, while other importers are selling them in the brown state and letting the buyers bear the expense of the dyeing. Reports regarding the placing of import orders for Spring differ, some saying that a fairly large amount of this business is being placed, while others state that if these orders are taken the goods will be delivered this Spring from merchandise already in stock here.

The Gray Goods Situation.

While reports from certain quarters of the gray goods market yesterday told of a pretty good sheeting business with the converting trade at full prices, it was quite generally acknowledged that, as a whole, there was not a great deal doing on staple goods. There were also indications of an easing off in first-hand prices, sales of 39-inch 68-72s being reported for immediate delivery at 5⅛ cents, 56-44s at 3 15-16 cents, 38½-inch 60-52s at 4¼ cents, and 60-48s at 4⅛ cents. It was also said that some selling houses now show a disposition to let goods out at these prices up to the end of the year. In some quarters, however, prices are still firmly held at recent levels, and doubt is expressed concerning the reported sales by other first-hands at prices regarded as under the market. Fancies continue to sell freely for deliveries into April next, and prices are being advanced still further. Spot quotations on staple printcloths, which are largely nominal, follow:

39-inch, 80-80s....5¾c | 38½-inch, 64-56s..4¾c
39-inch, 72-76s....5¾c | 38½-inch, 60-52s..4¾c
39-inch, 68-72s....5¼c | 38½-inch, 60-48s..4¼c
39-inch, 56-44s....4c | 27-inch, 64-60s....5¼c
38½-inch, 64-60s..4¾c | 27-inch, 56-52s....3c

HOW TO FIX PRICES.

Those of Makers, Not Jobbers, Count for Duty Purposes.

That jobbers' prices cannot legally be taken as foreign market value for the purpose of assessing duty on importations was the conclusion reached yesterday by Judge Brown, acting as a reappraisement official of the Board of General Appraisers. This interpretation of the tariff's administrative law resulted from a protest by the New York representatives of Briggs, Neumann & Co., Bradford, involving the values of woolen dress goods shipped from Bradford in April and June last.

When the merchandise arrived here it was sent to the Appraiser's Stores, where an examination showed the goods to be 54-inch fancy suitings and 54-inch fancy mantling, both classes of goods being described as quality 204. The suitings were entered as having a market value in Bradford at the date of shipment of 3s. 1d. per yard, while the mantling had an entered value of 3s. a yard.

Appraiser Sague's examiners, however, were not satisfied with these values, and, acting on information supplied by Treasury agents at Bradford, advanced values over the prices entered. Collector Malone approved the Appraiser's action and exacted duty on the higher levels. An appeal by the importers then followed for a reappraisement. It was brought out at the hearing that the higher prices put on the goods by the Custom House authorities were so-called jobbers' prices. Judge Brown, reversing the advances, held that in appraising merchandise for dutiable purposes, manufacturers' prices, and not those of jobbers in foreign markets, must be taken.

P. R. R. PLACES RAIL ORDERS.

Divides Contracts for 175,000 Tons —Also Buys 75 Engines.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 28.—Orders for 175,000 tons of steel rails for its lines east and west of Pittsburgh were placed by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company today. These rails cover the 1916 requirements of the Pennsylvania system.

The orders were divided among the Cambria, Pennsylvania, Lackawanna, Bethlehem, and United States Steel Companies.

In addition an order was placed with the Baldwin Locomotive Works for the construction of seventy-five heavy freight locomotives for immediate delivery. These locomotives are for the lines east of Pittsburgh.

Cotton Mills Double Dividend.

Special to The New York Times.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Oct. 28.—The Merchants' Manufacturing Company has declared a regular quarterly dividend of 1 per cent. and an extra dividend of the same amount. The annual financial report shows gross assets amounting to $1,900,196.66. A net surplus of $193,797.01 is shown, against $155,088.40 a year ago. Dividends during the year were $48,000, 4 per cent. on the capital of $1,200,000. There was expended for new machinery $22,006.52. The Merchants' cotton mills are equipped with 121,496 spindles and 3,351 looms.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

A Question as to the Artistic Value of Carved Ivory.

The mere etching of the words "Board of Education" on scissors does not insure their entry free of duty, according to a decision made yesterday by the Board of General Appraisers. A. Kastor & Brother imported the scissors under contract with the New York City Board of Education, the articles being marked at the factory abroad. The Collector took duty under the Tariff act of 1909, at both specific and ad valorem rates according to value of the goods. Free entry was claimed as "scientific apparatus." Judge Hay did not discuss in his decision whether or not scissors fall under the designation alleged by the importers, but overruled the protest on the ground that regulations of the Secretary of the Treasury governing importations made by, or at the order of, educational institutions or bodies, had not been complied with.

Considerable difference of opinion developed at a hearing of the protest cases of the S. & G. Gump Company, San Francisco, regarding the classification of pieces of carved ivory. The merchandise, which was from Japan, was invoiced as ivory ware, and included such subjects as dog trains, plowmen, children playing in sand bins, &c. The Collector classified the articles as manufactures of ivory and took duty at 35 per cent. ad valorem. The importers claimed that free entry should be granted as original works of art.

Judge Waite said that the testimony in the main showed the articles to be works of art wrought by the hand from ivory, and artistic to a more or less degree. The witnesses for the importers testified that the goods were original works of art within the meaning of the present tariff. One of those testifying stated that he bought the articles in stores in Japan. This led the board to believe that the goods were taken from stock, while the decision questioned the ability of the importers to know whether the articles were originals; or even first or second replicas. The Government's witnesses on the other hand stated that they had seen reproductions or copies of the goods and that they were well known as stock articles. Judge Waite said that the board was inclined to the belief that the goods were properly dutiable at 15 per cent. as replicas or reproductions, but as that claim was not made in the protests, the Collector's classification was allowed to stand without affirming its correctness.

Woven fabrics with loops on one edge imported by G. W. Sheldon & Co., Chicago, were held properly dutiable at 55 per cent. ad valorem under the provision in the tariff for "bindings, bandings, or fabrics with fast edges not exceeding 12 inches in width." The Collector was reversed in taking duty at 60 per cent. ad valorem as "trimmings."

In overruling a protest by Marshall Field & Co. the board held that cotton dusters or dust cloths cannot be considered as "similar" to polishing cloths, mop cloths, and other articles of household use provided for with a duty rate of 35 per cent. Judge Cooper said that if Congress had intended that dust cloths should be classified under the provision claimed by the importers it would have named them along with the other articles enumerated in the paragraph. The Collector was affirmed in taking duty at 30 per cent. as "manufactures of cotton."

It was decided in the case of the Alden Mills, New Orleans, that the provision in the tariff for coal tar colors or dyes controls over the provisions for "color" in Paragraph 63. The Collector was accordingly affirmed in taking duty at 30 per cent. ad valorem under the coal tar paragraph.

BUSINESS TROUBLES

In Town.

HOUSTON RESTAURANT CO.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the Houston Restaurant Co. of 255 East Houston Street, which conducted the "Little Hungary" restaurant by Yankauer & Davidson, attorneys for Julius Strassman, A. H. Meyer Co., and McDermott Dairy Co., to which is alleged that a receiver had been appointed in the Supreme Court in proceedings to dissolve the company. Judge Cohalan of the Supreme Court on Sept. 25 appointed Santiago F. Cahill receiver on application of Moritz Mehrowitz, a stockholder, on account of a disagreement among the stockholders. The company was incorporated in 1914 with a capital stock of $12,000. In the bankruptcy petition the liabilities are stated to be $12,000, and assets $5,000, but others say the liabilities are about $25,000.

JOSEPH ROTH MANUFACTURING CO., manufacturer of stuffed animals, dolls and toys, at 54 to 62 West Twenty-first Street, has made an assignment to Nathan Friedman and Henry J. Block. A petition in bankruptcy was also filed against it by the City Central Paper Box Co., Carolina Box & Lumber Co., and Louis Levin. Liabilities are $19,000 and assets $15,000.

BARNET L. ABRAMS.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Barnet L. Abrams, dealer in window glass at 208 Division Street, by N. Hutkoff & Co., estate of Jacob H. Worbelovsky, and Lafayette Mirror Co. He made an assignment on Oct. 5.

JOSEPH SCHUSS & CO.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Joseph Schuss & Co., skirt manufacturers at 15 East Sixteenth Street, by F. R. A. Stiefel, M. V. Scanlon, and H. Abrams. Liabilities are $12,000 and assets $6,000. They made an assignment on Oct. 21.

HARRY D. BURGESS of 239 West Thirty-ninth Street has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities $5,840, and no assets. The largest creditor is the International Typesetting Machine Company, $4,000.

CHARLES MEYER of 2,268 Seventh Avenue has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities $5,220, and assets $1,900.

WILLIAM KLEINES, grocer of 1,432 Commonwealth Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities $1,395, and no assets.

ADOLPH SUESSKIND, proprietor of Terrace Garden, on Fifty-eighth Street near Third Avenue, has filed a bankruptcy schedule showing liabilities $181,619, of which $57,000 is secured and assets $86,212, consisting of real estate $50,000; stock of wines and liquors $12,000; furniture, fixtures, glassware, &c., $13,000; accounts of lodges, societies, clubs, and individuals, $10,937; cash $275. The real estate is at 1,101 Westchester Avenue. Among the creditors are the German Savings Bank, $40,000, secured by mortgage; Frederick Hallender, $7,000, secured; Schaefer Company, $24,976; F. & M. Schaefer Brewing Company, $4,908; Mumm Champagne & Importation Company, $3,892; Heineman Brothers, $7,301; Dulaney, Full & Spitzer, $3,984; Charles H. K. Bender, $8,736; S. Strauss, $6,089, and E. C. Koenig, $3,087. Among the debtors on outstanding accounts are Ogden L. Mills, $85; Irish Volunteers, $31; Irish-American Athletic Club, $117; Board of Elections, $170, and American Truth Society $25.

BARTHOLMEW J. GALLIGAN, dealer in millinery at 6-8 West Thirty-third Street, has filed bankruptcy schedules showing liabilities $62,560 and assets $20,388, consisting of stock, $3,680; accounts, $15,147; fixtures, $200; cash in bank, $841, and real estate, $700; two lots at Yonkers. Large creditors are Mrs. S. Galligan, $7,601, and Mrs. H. Goodman, $5,200, secured.

LOUIS BRENNER, boarding stable of 329 East 121st Street, has filed bankruptcy schedules, showing liabilities, $23,379, and assets, $14,944; consisting of lease of 329-335 East 121st Street and 330 East 122d Street, $12,000; stock, $2,000; accounts, $444, and a claim, $500.

THEODORE HEYSE, grocer at 992 Third Avenue, has filed assignment schedules showing liabilities, $7,020, nominal assets, $3,300, and actual assets, $2,120.

A. BERRENT, INC., jeweler, 123 Lenox Avenue, has filed assignment schedules showing liabilities, $4,530, and assets, $880.

CONSTANTINE CASSANOS, manufacturer of confectionery at 36 Cherry Street, has filed assignment schedules showing liabilities, $2,657; nominal assets, $2,577, and actual assets, $825.

THOMAS F. BALDWIN.—Judge A. N. Hand has dismissed the petition in bankruptcy filed on April 26, 1914, by Thomas F. Baldwin of 847 Second Avenue, formerly a liquor dealer. He stated that he was ill at the time he filed the petition, did not understand the nature of the papers, and did not intend or desire to go through bankruptcy. He has since paid his creditors in full.

SALLO RAINS & CO., Inc., manufacturer of hand bags at 480 Broome Street, has made an assignment to Henry H. Silver.

DAVID ISRAEL, sheet metal worker of 787 Eighth Avenue, has made an assignment to Howard H. Williams.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

ROCHESTER, Oct. 28.—The Hornell Suit and Cloak House, Incorporated, of this city filed a petition in involuntary bankruptcy today. Liabilities $13,016, assets $7,953.22. Morris Kimmel is Secretary of the company.

Special to The New York Times.

UTICA, N. Y., Oct. 28.—Bolton-Myers Truck Company of Troy filed petition in bankruptcy here today. Liabilities, $17,030; assets, $3,183.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County

Alexis Witte Cutlery Co.—Geneva Cutlery Co., costs.....$329.47
Auto Exchange and Equipment Co.—M. Herman.....231.77
Andrews Building Co.—M. Deputat.....200.00
Ahrweiler, Julius—Lenox Wall Paper Co.....120.06
Aldrich & Hall, Inc.—Youngstown Iron and Steel Co.....464.66
Bloch, Alexander—E. Wilson et al.....261.32
Brinckerhoof, Daniel D.—A. Brinckerhoof.....425.41
Briggs, James R., and Geo. L. Campbell—L. B. Weisl.....235.07
Bailey Apartment Corp.—G. M. Roden & Son, Inc.....257.01
Balsch, Louis L.—S. Meyers.....112.43
Bair, Alice L.—H. K. Bender.....1,287.98
Brenner, Morris, and Sam Lebowitz—A. Raich.....135.50
Bludworth, Timothy F., and John B. Vaccarezzo—H. H. Kelly.....419.65
Brener, Samuel—American Baptist H. M. Soc.....15,229.70
Googan, James J., Jr.—Fox & Ellison..105.59
Capitol Besley Motion Picture Co., Inc.—H. G. Genert.....870.53
Cleaver, Montague H.—T. G. Patten et al.....1,896.70
Colabello, Nicholas and Frank—C. Barret.....387.75
Cohen, Israel—N. Rosenberg.....286.56
City of N. Y.—Hanover Contracting Co.....2,500.00
Condon, Martin J.—H. G. K. Heath..2,067.02
Davis, Albert P.—Whitaker & Co.....188.96
Duggan, Michael, Pres't—R. Grail.....111.90
Dempsey, Arthur J.—A. H. Taylor.....200.00
De Giers, Francis J.—L. Schuldenfrei..1,443.68
Davis, David L.—A. Nelken et al.....214.91
Douglas, John L., and Geo. H. Atkinson—First Nat'l Bank of Dunellen....298.61
Esposito, Alfonso—D. Lanzetta.....125.01
Empire Shoe Co.—Sharpe Building Co..258.22
Farquhar, Norman—T. P. Farquhar..5,634.19
F. A. Mills, Inc.—L. Wolf.....1,067.65
Freund, Emanuel—Meillor Const. Co., costs.....208.48
French, Percy W., and Mitchell Samuels—J. Warner.....516.32
Fristensky, Louis and Anna—B. Renton.137.41
Feldman, George, and Samuel Kirsch—C. Reich.....522.91
Fiske, Alexander M., and Jennie L.—Oriental Bldg. and Loan Ass'n.....1,418.29
Fulda, Arthur—E. H. Mayne.....118.30
Gordon, Otto—F. W. Geiler, Inc.....207.25
Herzog, Alexander and Mendel—S. Storch.....568.53
Horstotte, Charles—W. Kleine.....1,853.08
Herbst, Charles M.—A. Rusch et al...201.66
Hayes, James F.—Sebastian Wagon Co..111.91
Hurwitz, Kate, or Hyams—S. I. Ferguson.....122.41
Hartman, Samuel S.—T. Michel et al..220.91
Herman, Theodore—L. B. Allen.....283.72
Hauxhurst, William W.—Aeolian Co...280.39
Junker, John—Rome Brass and Cop. Co.167.05
Jewett, Robert—E. F. Simpson.....405.36
Kelchner, Flora—Perfume Co., Inc.—Publicity Leasing Co., Inc.....253.24
Kelchner, John W.—H. S. Schendel.....227.17
Kosberg, Alvin, and Globe Indemnity Co.—People, &c.....1,000.00
Ketcham, Leonard D.—J. F. McIntyre.190.21
Linch, Geo. W., receiver—M. Fitzgibbon, costs.....102.00
Lubchansky, Rubin, Louis Lubchansky, and Benjamin Cherkasky—S. Salomon et al., costs.....286.29
McCoy, Thomas F. L.—E. Mallia.....390.78
Mossbacher, Bernard L.—Vogel Realty and Holding Corporation.....103.51
McMahon, Roderick & Aaron—Joseph R. Potter Co.....135.85
Miller, Joseph or Joe—B. Kroll.....141.91
Mendeen, Frederick—W. Pahl.....165.91
Malloy, Edward—J. A. Bernholz & Sons.226.75
Marks, John—Borough Paper Co.....204.90
Mohr, Wm. F.—N. Y. C. Iron Works, Inc.....1,072.25
North American Accident Ins. Co.—C. MacFarland.....150.00
Newman, Louis J.—M. G. Palliser.....170.41
Obornik, Paul—J. Neugenboren et al...161.27
Purvin, Barnett, and Abner H. Pike, assignee—M. H. Mann, possession of chattels and.....100.70
Potter & Decker Realty Co. and Horatio S. Potter—Bank of Rockville Centre.....848.82
Rikovsky, Jennie, administratrix, and Philip Kaldopkin—A. P. Fowler....1,576.55
Paturzo, Julius C.—Federal Macaroni Co., Inc.....453.34
Regal Costume Co.—E. B. Hopkins.....406.51
Riedell, Frank H. and Lillian C.—Colwell Lead Co.....287.32
Robinson, Robert—H. C. Moses

FARRAGUT FLAGSHIP TO BE SOLD AS JUNK

Famous Old Franklin, on Which First Admiral's Flag Was Raised, Condemned.

BROUGHT BOSS TWEED BACK

Carried Civil War Veteran to Receive Honors in Europe—Second Ship of Her Name.

Admiral Farragut's old flagship Franklin, in which he made his memorable voyage to Europe immediately after the civil war, has just closed her long and interesting career in the United States Navy. She was put out of commission at the Norfolk Navy Yard last week, and she soon will be sold and broken up. She was one of the few remaining old type wooden war vessels still kept on the Navy list, and for many years had been used as a receiving ship in the Norfolk yard.

The Franklin had the distinction of being the first ship from which was hoisted the four-starred flag of an Admiral of the United States Navy. The rank of Admiral was created for Farragut by Congress in July, 1866, making him the first full Admiral of the Navy, just as, about two years before he had been elevated to the rank of Vice Admiral, which rank had never before been held by a United States naval officer. In the Summer of 1867 Farragut was assigned to command the European station, and the Admiral's blue pennant with its four stars was hoisted on the Franklin on June 17 of that year in New York Harbor.

The Franklin, several years later, acquired additional fame as the ship which brought William M. Tweed back to this country after his sensational escape from this city and his flight to Spain. The Franklin was in Mediterranean waters at the time and upon receipt of news of Tweed's detention by the Spanish authorities at the seaport of Vigo, the State Department at Washington notified the commander of the Franklin to bring the fugitive back to this country. On his arrival here on Nov. 23, 1876, Tweed was again locked up in Ludlow Street Jail.

The Franklin was built at the Kittery (Me.) Navy Yard. She was the second ship of the name in the United States Navy, the first having been built in 1815. For some reason construction on the new Franklin proceeded slowly, and it was nearly ten years later before her hull was ready for the engine equipment, so that she did not go into commission until just before Farragut was assigned to her, when she at once took her place as the flagship of the American Navy.

In appearance she was a stately full-rigged ship of the old frigate style, equipped with auxiliary steam power, carrying, in time of peace, thirty-two guns and a crew of 750 men, but for war service her armament could be increased to about sixty guns. Her length was 315 feet and her beam about 55 feet.

For one week after Farragut unfurled his Admiral's flag from the Franklin as she lay in New York Harbor just below Governors Island, the ship was visited by thousands of persons, and the reception which the Admiral gave on board on June 21 was one of the finest naval entertainments that had ever been seen in New York. President Johnson and Secretary Seward were among the guests as well as the former War Governor, Edwin D. Morgan, Mayor Hoffman, and General Butterfield. The festivities were heightened by two French ships in the harbor, which fired salutes in honor of the President and the Admiral.

On June 25 Farragut left for Europe, where he spent a year and a half, returning to this country on Nov. 10, 1868. By special permission of the President Mrs. Farragut was allowed to accompany her husband, and, that she might have a woman companion, Mrs. Pennoyer, the wife of the commanding officer of the Franklin, also made the voyage.

Farragut's European trip resembled in many respects a triumphal journey. Receptions and entertainments were given in every port in which the Franklin anchored. Every one, from the rulers to the common people, was eager to see the hero of so many naval battles in the recent civil war. The first stop was at Cherbourg, and an invitation was extended to the Admiral to dine with Emperor Napoleon III in the Empress Eugenie visited Cherbourg and was entertained in magnificent style on the American flagship.

Farragut then cruised north, stopping next at the Russian port of Cronstadt, and by special invitation of the Russian officers he inspected a number of the Baltic ports. After stopping at many of the Baltic ports he spent several days at Portsmouth and Plymouth, and then went through the Mediterranean, stopping at Lisbon, Nice, Naples, Genoa, Constantinople, and Athens. One of the greatest tributes paid to him was at Malta, where the British Mediterranean fleet delayed its departure for the Levant several days so that the ships might salute the Franklin and entertain the American Admiral. Returning, he made a longer stay in English ports. The Franklin was visited by members of the ruling family, including the Prince of Wales, afterward Edward VII., and Queen Victoria invited Farragut to dine with her. No ship of the American navy has ever visited so many European seaports and been greeted with such enthusiasm as the old frigate Franklin, whose career is now ended.

The Franklin did not again come prominently into public notice until September, 1876, when, under command of Captain Samuel R. Franklin, on his way home from a Mediterranean cruise, the United States Government sent orders to him at Gibraltar to bring Boss Tweed back to this country. Until detained in Spain nothing had been heard of the New York absconder after his escape in December, the preceding year. Tweed then went back to Ludlow Street Jail and died there, April 12, 1878.

28 YOUNG FARMERS COMING.

Prize Winners in California Will Look Over New York.

Twenty-eight scientific young farmers from the University of California at Berkeley, each of whom is a prize-winning agriculturist because he has shown the farmers of his community how modern methods of tillage and stock raising may increase profits far beyond anything dreamed of under the old system of agriculture, will come here tomorrow and spend two days in sightseeing. The expenses of the trip across the continent and back are paid by the university.

A profit of $104.30 by growing 197½ bushels of potatoes on a third of an acre was made by Vinal Hunt of Arcata, Cal. Albert Jackson of Whittier made a net profit of $65.03 by raising mixed vegetables on a quarter of an acre of land. George Bryce made a net profit of $57.01 by raising 1,000 peach trees. Frank Nisson of Esparto got a profit of $51 by fattening one pig for market, and Morrill Van Slyke made a net profit of $22.25 by growing 1,035 pounds of popcorn on a half acre.

On their trip east the youths visited the sugar-beet farms of Utah, the alfalfa and hog farms of Nebraska, and the stock yards at Chicago. They inspected the leading educational institutions on their route, including Harvard University. They will see the dairy farms and market gardens in the vicinity of Boston, and will reach here on a Fall River boat tomorrow morning. Next Monday they will go to Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington. Then they will view the steel industry at Pittsburgh, take a look at the Haggin stock farm at Lexington, Ky., and see the sugar mills and rice experiment stations in Louisiana.

CHILDREN ON ELLIS ISLAND.

Boy and Girl Held for Lack of Legal Guardianship.

Josefina Chinchilla, 15, and her brother Enrico, 7 years old, who arrived yesterday from Bogota, Colombia, on the United Fruit steamer Almirante, were sent to Ellis Island because they are under 16 and are not accompanied by their parents or legal guardians.

Mrs. Carmenedia Navarro, who had charge of the children from Bogota, said the father was dead, and as their mother was her cousin she had brought them to New York to be educated with her own children.

Agostino Castares, a brother of Mrs. Navarro, who says he is a merchant by occupation, and an Indian servant, Paolina Sarmiento, accompanied the party.

Mrs. Navarro had $4,000 with her in gold and appeared to carry the purse for the party, as none of the others had any money. They all went to Ellis Island and may be sent back to Colombia as being liable to become public charges, although only the two children were detained. The children were eating bananas and seemed very happy.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

Army.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—First Lt. O. C. Warner, C. A. C., from mine planter General Royal T. Frank, and from 133d Co., to unassigned list, effective about Dec. 1; then to mine planter General Edward O. C. Ord.

First Lt. E. P. Noyes, C. A. C., Ft. Monroe, Va., to 133d Co. and as Commanding Officer of mine planter General Royal T. Frank.

First Lt. C. E. Ide, C. A. C., Ft. Monroe, Va., to coast defenses of Chesapeake Bay for duty.

The following Captains of C. A. C., after relief from duty at Ft. Monroe, Va., are assigned to companies indicated, effective about Dec. 30; C. E. N. Howard, to 31st, and C. H. Alley, to 29th.

The following C. A. C. officers, upon relief from Ft. Monroe, Va., will report to Commanding Officer of coast defenses indicated for duty: Capt. J. K. Crain, Chesapeake Bay, and 1st Lts. E. B. Walker, Key West; H. A. McCune, Pensacola; C. T. Marsh, Savannah, and F. E. Kingman, Potomac.

Capt. C. L. Fenton, C. A. C., upon relief from regular course at Ft. Monroe (Va.) School, and after leave report to Commandant Coast Artillery School for duty as instructor, Dept. of Enlisted Specialists.

Orders of Oct. 19 relating to Lt. Col. W. L. Kenly, 6th F. A., revoked. He is detailed for recruiting service at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., about Dec. 27.

The following 1st Lts. of C. A. C., upon relief from Ft. Monroe (Va.) School, and after any leave, report to Commanding Officer of coast defenses indicated for assignment to a company: F. E. Williford, Chesapeake Bay; W. Baird, Southern New York; C. K. Wing, Jr., Southern New York; L. B. Chambers, Panama; A. H. Doig, Narragansett Bay; E. F. Barlow, Long Island Sound; M. J. Hickok, Pensacola; R. F. Maddux, Eastern New York; T. D. Finley, San Francisco; G. F. Moore, Chesapeake Bay; R. R. Lyon, Charleston; T. I. Steere, Columbia; C. R. Wilson, Boston; J. H. Hood, Portland; R. S. Dodson, Sandy Hook; C. D. Peirce, Long Island Sound; P. M. Ljungdahl, Long Island Sound; W. L. Clark, Boston; S. W. Sperry, Savannah; H. W. Stovall, Portsmouth; R. F. Cox, San Francisco; R. R. Welshimer, Cape Fear; D. Hall, Charleston; J. P. McCaskey, Portland; J. N. Jemison, Mobile; C. A. Chapman, Long Island Sound, and A. G. Campbell, Galveston.

Capt. W. H. Clopton, Jr., 13th Cav., detailed in Q. M. C., effective Nov. 1, to Fort Rane Remount Depot, Okla., about Nov. 15, as assistant to depot Q. M. there.

Capt. A. B. Warfield, 2d F. A., detailed in Q. M. C., effective Nov. 24, to Philippine Dept. for duty.

Lt. Col. S. Reber, Sig. Corps, to San Francisco, as witness before General Court Martial there, and to his station when no longer required by the court.

Capt. A. H. Sunderland, C. A. C., detailed a member of Examining Board at Ft. Monroe, vice Capt. K. C. Masteller, C. A. C., relieved.

First Lt. J. M. Armstrong, M. R. C., to active duty for one day to conduct annual physical examination of certain officers, then stand relieved.

Capt. J. I. Mabee, M. C., to Ft. Ontario, N. Y., Nov. 1, for temporary duty, then to his station.

Major J. H. Ford, M. C., upon completion of present duties, to Ft. Hamilton, N. Y., for duty and by letter to Commanding General, Eastern Department.

Major W. Hornbrook, 6th Cav., to Ft. Leavenworth, Jan. 5, to take special course for field officers.

Orders of Oct. 4, relating to Col. C. A. Hunter, C. A. C., revoked. He is relieved as Post Commander, Ft. Winfield Scott, Cal., and will assume command of coast defenses of San Francisco until about June 5, when he will proceed to Honolulu and assume command of the coast defenses of Oahu.

Col. S. M. Foote, C. A. C., from command of coast defenses of San Francisco to Charleston, S. C., and assume command of South Atlantic Coast Artillery District.

Col. T. Bridgman, C. A. C., from command of coast defenses of Sandy Hook, and after present leave to Fort Warren, Mass., and assume command of coast defenses of Boston.

Lt. Col. D. Skerrett, Inspector General C. A. C., upon relief from detail in Inspector General's Department, Oct. 31, to Ft. Hancock, N. J., and assume command of coast defenses of Sandy Hook.

Lt. Col. W. G. Haan, C. A. C., from command of coast defenses of Boston to Ft. Totten, N. Y., and assume command of coast defenses of Eastern New York.

Leave: Second Lt. W. B. Hardigg, C. A. C., one month.

Navy.

Lieutenants A. T. Beauregard, aid on staff, Commander Fourth Division, Atlantic Fleet, to add on staff and Flag Lt., staff of Commander in Chief, Pacific Fleet; W. A. Glassford, aid on staff, Fourth Division Atlantic Fleet, to connection fitting out the Nevada and on board when commissioned, and W. C. Spears, the Burrows, to three months' sick leave.

Chief Machinist A. Peterson, the Cleveland, to the South Dakota.

Marine Corps.

First Lt. R. L. Denig, Olongapo, P. I., Barracks, to United States upon reporting of relief.

Second Lt. L. H. Miller, Norfolk Barracks, to Port Royal, S. C., recruit depot.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

ARRIVED—Balch at N. Y. Yard; Beale and Jarvis at Boston; Cushing at Newport; Iroquois at Honolulu; Kanawha at Norfolk; Kansas at Philadelphia; Marietta at Celba; New York and Rhode Island at Hampton Roads; Prometheus at Cordova; Vulcan at Hingman, and the Whipple at Mare Island.

SAILED—Celtic, New York for Hampton Roads; Chattanooga, La Paz for San Diego; Jouett, New York for Hampton Roads; Nereus, Olongapo for Shanghai; Osceola, Port au Prince for Cape Haitien; Prairie, Port Royal for Norfolk; San Diego, La Paz for Mazatlan, and the Winslow, Tompkinsville for Newport.

Coast Guard.

Captains H. B. Wesff, the Tallapoosa, to temporary command of New York Division, H. G. Hamlet, the Unalga, to depot, South Baltimore, Md.; B. H. Camden, to the Gresham; C. Satterlee, to the Miami; F. G. Dodge, to the Unalga, and S. B. Winram, to the Manning.

First Lts. F. R. Searls, to the McCulloch, and C. F. Howell, the Mohawk, to the Manning.

EDUCATION NOTES.

From Nov. 6 to 13 the Alumni Association of Public School 62 and the Faculty of the school will join hands to celebrate its decennial. It was in November, 1905, that 62 first opened to receive the upper grade pupils from the neighboring schools. Since then thousands of east side youths have been inspired by the successive leadership of Dr. John S. Roberts, Dr. I. E. Goldwasser, and Dr. Leon W. Goldrich. "Decennial Week" will be wound up by an informal dinner on Nov. 13 at 6 P. M. in Clinton Hall.

The sum of $1,899.25 has been appropriated to pay a bill of the State Prison Superintendent for furniture for P. S. 41, Queens.

The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund have been requested to approve the leasing of 991-993 Southern Boulevard, the Bronx, as an annex to P. S. 20 until July 1, 1916, at a rental of $3,000.

In the Ninth Regiment Armory yesterday afternoon there was a Halloween party of the Julia Richman High School. Two hundred "Blue Birds" (the Julia Richman emblem,) witches, ghosts, and pumpkins marched and danced. Suffrage yellow predominated. The "ghost" of Anti-Suffrage was there in pink.

Agnes Daley, a teacher of cooking, has been assigned to assist the Director of Cooking during the latter's incapacitation.

Permission has been granted to Dr. I. O. Woodruff, Medical Inspector of open-air classes, and Nellie Miller, teacher of a tuberculosis class on the ferryboat Southfield, to attend the meeting of the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis, to be held in Albany, N. Y., on Nov. 4 and 5. There will be no loss of pay, but their expenses will be paid by themselves.

The Interborough Association of Women Teachers will hold a special meeting at 4 P. M. today in the Metropolitan Life Building.

WILL FOR PROBATE.

ENO, AMOS F., (details elsewhere.)

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—A shallow barometric depression continues south of Florida, but the depression has not as yet assumed definite form, and it does not appear to be increasing in intensity. Thus far it has caused light rains in Florida, but unattended by strong winds. A pressure is also low along the northern boundary. Aside from scattered showers in Florida and on the North Pacific Coast the weather has been fair with seasonal temperatures.

Fair weather will continue Friday and Saturday in all parts of the country except over the Florida Peninsula and over Northern New England, where scattered rains are possible Friday.

It will be somewhat warmer Friday in Atlantic Coast districts and slightly cooler in the Ohio Valley. Elsewhere temperature changes will be unimportant.

The barometer continues low south of Florida, but as yet no definite depression can be located.

Winds for Friday and Saturday along the North and Middle Atlantic Coasts will be moderate south; South Atlantic Coast, moderate and variable.

FORECASTS: TODAY AND SATURDAY.

Eastern New York, New Jersey, and Eastern Pennsylvania.—Fair Friday and Saturday.

Southern New England.—Partly cloudy Friday and Saturday.

Western New York.—Partly cloudy and cooler Friday; Saturday, fair.

Northern New England.—Partly cloudy Friday, probably local rains; Saturday, fair.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1914.	1915.		1914.	1915.
8 A. M.	53	46	4 P. M.	50	58
5 A. M.	52	43	6 P. M.	48	55
9 A. M.	58	48	8 P. M.	45	53
12 M.	47	57	11 P. M.	43	53

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 51; for the corresponding date last year it was 49; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 51.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 46; at 8 P. M. it was 53; maximum temperature, 59 degrees at 1 P. M.; minimum, 43 degrees at 6:45 A. M. Humidity, 69 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 78 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.19 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.06 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

P. M.—Wed.
11:50—2,497 3d Av., not given.....Loss, Slight
A. M.—Thur.
2:46—2,106 8th Av., Littick.....Slight
6:25—311 Broadway, Baldwin.....Slight
7:35—478 W. 129th St., Bernheimer & Schwartz.....Not given
10:35—279 Pleasant Av., Joseph Esposito.....None
10:40—241 E. 103d St., D. Mator.....Slight
10:50—806 5th St., Morris Koesner.....Slight
11:40—112 W. 30th St., Schulman & Rosenthal .....Not given
P.M.
12:30—359 W. 22d St., Cornelius Gaffney.....Slight
2:20—224 Delancey St., Mrs. Lieberman.....Slight
2:45—467 E. 158th St., not given.....Slight
5:45—147 Delancey St., Pappas & Co.....Slight
6:30—11 E. 31st St., Belmont Button Works.....$1,000
7:55—237 E. 63d St., C. L. Knoeller.....Not given
9:10—987 3 Av.; Joe's Restaurant.....$5
10:13—67 Warren St.; K. Kolenoritis.Not given

ESTATES APPRAISED.

BANGS, Dr. LEMUEL B., (Oct. 4, 1914;) net estate, $126,613. Mrs. Isabel Hoyt Bangs, widow, received a dower interest, $3,596, in the realty; Mary E. Bangs, daughter, $43,630; Wolcott H. Bangs, son, $41,491, and Lemuel B. Bangs and Edward D. Bangs, grandsons, each given $20,745. Assets: Premises west side of Grand Avenue, near 190 St., Bronx, appraised at $14,000; five lots at Babylon, L. I., $600; three lots at Pelhamwood, Westchester County, $437; premises north side of Eldert St., Brooklyn, $4,500; two lots at Stony Brook, L. I., $350; dower was $3,596 and is deducted from the total value of realty; deposits, $16,024; notes, mortgages, personalty, and insurance, $30,475; stocks and bonds, $70,196.

BOYNTON, Mrs. SARAH L., (March 25, 1915;) net estate, $160,193. Sarah B. Boynton, daughter, given $53,339 and 2-9 of Boynton, son, $76,855. Assets: 211 W. 22 St., appraised at $12,000; 142 E. 16 St., $24,000; 308 West End Av., $32,000; 2,532 Atlantic Av., Brooklyn, $2,500; premises west side Schenectady Av., near Dickinson St., Brooklyn, $5,000; 515-517-525 Classon Av. and 176 Putnam Av., $20,175; deposits, $8,012; notes, mortgages, and personalty, $30,313, and stocks and bonds, $23,792.

BROGAN, FANNIE, (May 11, 1914;) net estate, $17,062. Paul Brogan, cousin, given $3,000; Mary A. O'Connor and Elizabeth Forstner, cousins, each received $2,500; Little Sisters of the Assumption and the Society for the Propagation of the Faith $1,000 each; residuary estate, $7,062, to R. C. Church of St. Ann. The assets: Deposits, $18,530, and personalty, $495.

HOWLAND, HENRY E., (Nov. 7, 1913;) net estate, $290,000. Mrs. Anna M. Howland, widow, given life interest in 14 W. 9 St., the present value of the interest being $2,854; Charles P. and John Howland, sons, and Frances L. Howland, daughter, each given $94,342; and Katherine Bellows, sister, $5,000. The assets were: Equity, $9,000, in 14 W. 9 St., appraised at $24,000; premises at Southampton, L. I., $28,000; deposits, $1,843; personalty, furniture and wearing apparel, $3,527; wines, $377; stocks and bonds, $242,896. Principal items of stocks: 351 shares General Electric Co., appraised at $49,491; 600 shares Lawyers Mortgage Co., $120,000; 200 shares Equitable Life Co., $93,000; 300 shares Crex Carpet Co., $22,500, and 200 shares Great Northern R'y, $25,638. Total of debts, $79,810, of which $76,557 was due to Equitable Trust Co. on loan. Personalty located at 10 E. 10 St. when appraised. Widow resides at 14 W. 9 St.

MITCHELL, CARRIE, (Nov. 8, 1913;) net estate, $9,541. Michael Mitchell, husband, and seven children beneficiaries. Assets: Equity, $3,986, in 218 W. 127 St., appraised at $12,000; equity, $10,980, in 86-88 Watt St., appraised at $34,000; deposits, $230; jewelry, $210; stocks, $4,381.

WALLACE, ALLEN, son of the late John Wallace, (June 22, 1914;) net estate $238,-896. The schedule of assets shows beneficiaries to have been Mrs. Frances L. Wallace, widow, who was given $179,465, and Annie Marie Wallace, his daughter, given $358,-930. Under an agreement made in January, 1915, $100,000 was set aside in trust for the benefit of Mrs. Virginia Purdy Bacon by Mrs. Frances L. Wallace, as administratrix of the estate. This action followed contest of will of John Wallace, deceased, which was declared invalid. Mrs. Bacon was to have received $250,000. The present value of the fund of $100,000 comes out of the distributive shares of widow and daughter of decedent. Assets are enumerated as cash on deposit with the Farmers Loan and Trust Company, $744,713, and a two-thirds interest in promissory notes, decedent's share being $2,057. Report shows that decedent was an incompetent and the Farmers Loan and Trust Company was the trustee of a fund, the amount of which appears above, and the income from the fund was paid to the committee of the decedent during his lifetime. Decedent died at Bagnais, Italy, and expenses including cost of a monument amounted to $3,016. Debts enumerated amounted to $182,420, and the largest items were: Mrs. Frances L. Wallace, amounts advanced to decedent during his life, $46,432; Alfred E. Taylor, executors for acting as one of committee of the decedent during his lifetime, $10,483, and extra compensation for extraordinary services rendered to the deceased, $22,500. The present value of the trust fund for Mrs. Bacon is placed at $57,080 and appears in the schedules of debts. Many of other enumerated debts were small amounts due for household and personal expenses at decedent's place in Italy. Amount of debts were fixed by John Quinn, acting as referee, under an appointment from the Supreme Court and the report of the referee was filed Aug. 17, 1915.

WERNEKE, TERESA, (Dec. 31, 1914;) net estate, $119,837. Rosina Pfau, sister, Mrs. Therese Berge, nieces, and Edward Werneberge, nephew, each received $39,945. Assets: Half interest in 105 West 28th St., appraised at $16,000; deposits, $10,625; personalty, $2,-578. Stock and bonds, $95,068. Largest holding of stock was 120 shares Manhattan Railway Co., appraised at $14,520.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

The following additional names have been certified from which to appoint a matron on Randall's Island at $840 a year: Selma Smith, 79.90; Sarah J. Cooney, 79.80; Janet D. Minor, 79.60; Bertha A. Furgang, 79.60; Mary C. Fitzpatrick, 79.60; Mary P. Scott, 79.60; Mary Moroney, 79.30.

The following is the preferred list for a watchman in the Willard Parker Hospital at $900 until Dec. 31: J. Malloy, C. McKenna, W. Kelly, N. Abraham, T. Naddy, W. Eichholz, W. Dougherty, F. Y. Tierney, F. Briest, C. Smith, T. Ryan, and J. Smith.

United States.

The commission announces for Nov. 3 at the New York Custom House an examination for sub-inspector of ordnance, for men only, to fill four vacancies in the office of the Inspector of Ordnance, Brooklyn, N. Y., for duty at Arlington, N. J., at $4 each per diem; and vacancies as they may occur in positions requiring similar qualifications, at any United States navy yard or naval establishment. In filling vacancies in navy yards and other naval establishments certification will be made of the highest eligibles examined in the vicinity of the place at which the vacancy occurs, except that upon the request of the Navy Department certification will be made of the highest eligibles on the register for the entire country who have expressed willingness to accept appointment where the vacancy exists. Competitors will be examined in practical questions in materials and manufacture of ordnance, training and experience; age, 21 or over on the date of the examination. Further information may be obtained from the commission, Washington, D. C.

DECISIONS AND CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(c) This character means *certain* or *special*.

FEDERAL.

Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—R. B. Lee of Buffalo was admitted to practice.

46—A. Bouzanger v. State of Louisiana.—Dismissed, with costs.

85—L. Houck v. Little River Drainage District.—Argument continued.

37—Hamilton-Brown Shoe Company v. The Wolf Brothers & Co.—Argument commenced.

Adjourned until tomorrow.

Call for Oct. 29: Nos. 37, 38, 40, 41, (and 224, and 242,) 42, 43, 44, 45, 47, and 48.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Hand, J.—Room 1, 12th floor, Woolworth Bldg., at 10:30 A. M. Equity.

Case on—Universal Saving Corp'n<Morris Plan Co. of N. Y.
No day calendar.

DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J.—Room 227, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M. Jury calendar.

Trumbenski<Erie R.R. | Gunson<Thaw.
Dicherson<Penn. R. R. | Colucci<Penn. RR.
Meares<D, L & W R R. | US<Israel.
Noot<Inter Mer Mar. | Glickman<Gilman.

DISTRICT COURT—Lacombe, J.—Room 428, P. O. Bldg.—At 10:30 A. M.—Motion calendar.

Gibbons<Jarvis.
Brady<Reliance (2).
Maxwell<N Y, N H & H RR.
White<same.
Clan<Bank Line.
Re SS Oklahoma.
Church<Sweetland.
Dutcher<Jeffrey.
Planten<Gidney.
Fidunque<United Fruit Co.
Rodgers<Benedict.
Keystone<Goldstein.
N Y & Bermuda Co<Mowinckel.
Merritt & Chapman<Scow No 48.
Re Heaphy.
Sanitary S & M Co<Studebaker.
de Felice<Kerbaugh.
Cerotlino<same.
Calone<same.
de Carlo<same.
Van Amringe<Cunard.
Heaney<Hofheimer.
Roulac<Korn.
Laser<Scharain.
Farmers' L & T Co<Anderson.
Guaranty Trust<same.
Central Trust<same.
Karpinski<L I RR Co.
Friedly, Voshardt<Rekeitly.
Ilance N S Co.
Pres Suspender Co<Macwilliam.
Brady<Reliance.
Fettenstein<Yankaus.
Esanay<Broncho.
Behr<Inter M M Co.
Cook<Flagg.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Veeder, J.—Room 812, P. O. Bldg.—At 10:30 A. M.—Common law calendar.

Glamze<Marresford. | Deguzis<D,L & W RR

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—Room 323, P. O. Bldg.—At 10:30 A. M.—Criminal calendar.

US<Goldstein.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—Room 323 P. O. Building, Brooklyn, at 2 P. M.—Bankruptcy calendar.

Discharges:
Charles F Tucens, Harry C Partridge, Ashman & Burkhardt, Richard H Keller, Gustave Seiger, Jacob B. Bleichroda, Julius Harder.
Adj'd discharge:
Lucien Knapp.
Motions:
Henry F Vyse & Co., Abraham L Kass.

Smithkin Bros., Leonardo Marotta, Jacob W Goldberg, Samuel Boshnack & ano., Samuel Lazarus, James L Long, Bay Dredging Co., Jose Casesa, Ladislaus W Schwenk, Samuel Feinstein, Abraham L Kass, Charles A Unseld.

DISTRICT COURT—Veeder, J.—On Nov. 1—Room 312, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Equity calendar.

Wagley<Elec Op Co. | Messick<Miami Cycle & Mfg Co.
Spear, (trust)<Jennings | March, (trust)<Leesmann.
Lande<Sternberg. | Loeb & Schonfeld<Atlas Emb Works.
Ambrosius<Ambrosius. | O K Tool Holder Co<J. H Williams Co.
Crown C & S Co<American C & S Co.
Same<same.
Same<Johnson.
Same<Manhattan B & S Co. et al.
Gilbert, (trust)<Celby. | Hegeman<Stoteburg<Huber.
Indiv Drink Cup Co<Public Serv Cup Co.

STATE.

Court of Appeals.

DAY CALENDAR.
Williams et al.<City of Utica.
Court will adjourn today until Nov. 15.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—First Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Philbin, J.—Litigated motions.

Gough<Gough.
Ten House Dept<100 W 161st St.
Re Mer Realty Co. (William St.)
Kaufman<Reich.
Stubbe<Adamson.
Butcher<Thoman & Buckley H Co, (2.)
Cohn<Cohn.
Quashnofsky<Sanitary Wet Wash Laund'g Co.
Tene House Dept<100 W 61st St.
Hochman<Keahon.
Poslin<Weissman, (2.)
Johnson<Johnson.
Cameron<Cameron.
Kuechle<Sloane.
Re CNY, (Prospect Pl)
Mut Life Ins Co<Renn, (3.)
N Y Trust Co<Fagan.
Falkner<Sheridan.
Re CNY.
Abrams<Jalkoff.
Remington & Sherman Co<CNY.
Lewis<Healey.
Charnley<Sibel.
Mandel<Regal Mtge, &c, Co.
Nagy<Loose-Wiles Biscuit Co.
Mormando<Dr. Dadirrian & Sons Co.
Felice<Lewis.
Mazzarelli<Mazzarelli.
Middleton<Carson.
Simms<Wilkes.
Hoisting Mach Co<Federal T C Co.
Desenberg<Zelowitz.
Hooper<N Y Rys.
Amgott<Amgott.
Baldwin<Am Finance, &c, Co.
Thompson<Thompson.
Guaranty Trust Co<Tabor.
Vaughan<Truxton Dairy Co.
Koss<Sandy.
Marx<Fritz.
Robertson<Robertson.
Re Sternberg M T Co.
Schlesinsky<Schwartz, (2.)
Eichner<Ventimiglia.
Maxwell<Tim.
De Fils<De Fils.
Re Castle Hill Av.
Wessels<Linch.
Manaras<Sarantides, (2.)
Trager<Trager.
Mayer<Gluck.
Re Grupe, (McKay.)
Payne<R T Co.
Nolan<Horn.
Wellington<Wellington.
Frawley<Persch.
Rabinowitz<Rabinowitz.
Cohn<Cohn.
Barnard<McIntyre.

PART II.—Erlanger, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Ex parte business.

PART III.—Newburger, J.—At 10:15 A. M. Motions:
Michaels<EricRR, (2.)
Re Riverside Drive.
Calhoun<Little, Brown & Co.
Rosenblum<Paige.
O'Farrell<So Pac Co.
Fischer<Fischer.
Re Public Serv Com. (2 422 St.)
Loiacono<Giacono.
Wells<Wells.
Kondrik<Kondrik.
Nole<Abate.
Whitcomb<Whitcomb.
Prunier<Braun.
Josepheon<Josephson.
Brocker<Brocker.
Inniss<McGowan.
Undecided divorces:
O'Connor,
Defined,
Bennett.
Kelly.
Poppelman.
Discount,
Zimber.
General calendar:
Tiedemann<Tiedemann.
Marimann<Marimann.
Lewis<Sragow Realty.
Kilpatrick<De Ambri.
Kinstler<Kinstler.
Metchnikoff<Berlin Laboratory, Ltd.
Kirschenbaum<Kirschenbaum.
Flowers<Flowers.
Peerless Pattern Co<McClure Public't'ns.
Pitolsky<Polonsky.
Inter B. Bank<CNY.
Overlander<Holbrook, C & R Co.
Adler<Stuebler.

Kirby<Am Art Gal & Auction Rooms.
Behr<Mahoney.
John Slosnick.
Reich<Moody.
Friend<Barclay, (2.)
Oselin<Gillespie.
B S Barnard & Co, Inc<McIntyre.
Tudor Rty Co<Riley.
Queens Bluestone Co<Cobb.
Rosenblum<Hechtlinger.
Met Life Ins Co<59th St R Co.
Greenwich Sav Bank<McAleer.
Bachrach<Hyman.
Spielmann<Petram.
City R R Co<Kahl.
Rosenblum<Hechtlinger.
Rothschild<Rothschild.
Re Manufacturers Bank.
Kantrowitz<Bergman.
Siegel<Berkowitz.
Harlbut<Stelle.
Marie<Cawdlin.
Foople<Novemberr.
Clinton Lunch Co<Kaminsky.
Farrell<Foley.
Myer<Myer.
Elsenstein<Elsenstein.
Velia<Liebling.
Norton<Universal Film Mfg Co.
Levy<Goldstein.
Ohashi<N Y Tel Co.
Adler<Aetna Amuse Corp.
Shrage<Shrage.
Tepper<Rival Gas Elec Fixtures Co.
Buczynska<Shaffer.
Belidas<Zanaris.
Adams<Adams.
Re Rosenthal.
Aarons<I R T.
Senior<same.
Malena<same.
Morris<same.
O'Rourke<same.
Same<same.
Kramer<Coyle.
Mut Life Ins Co<Matthews.
Re Levy, (Getzler.)
Nimis<Carolina Box & Lumber Co.
Levin<Hurwitz.
Madden<Schloffel.
Sloane<O'Neil.
Moncrieff<Moncrieff.
Christ<Christ.
Walla<Owens & Co.
Menkin<A E Nathan & Co.
Herrlich<Herrlich.
Buchholz<Luftig.
Miller<Klein.
Tepper<Tepper.
Kessler Theatre Co, I<People Prod Co.
Hurney<Penn Coal Co

PART III.—Dugro, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on—Weinerman<Verran (3). No day calendar.

PART IV.—Delehanty, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Glasser<C I & B RR. Case on.

PART V.—Donnelly, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on—Fischer<Singerevitz. No day calendar.

PART VI.—Davendorf, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on—Cinquimani<Taylor. No day calendar.

PART VII.—Whittaker, J.—At 10:30 A. M. —No day calendar.

PART VIII.—Pendleton, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Inq—Cummins<NY Part, &c, Co.
Weinstein<Singer Sew Mach Co.
Cornelius<Rieser.
Laks<Keller.
Johnston<Wave Imp & Const Co.
Mualin<Fargo.

McMurrough<3d Av RR.
Sullivan<Mad Sq Theatre Co.
Stackof<Zaffe.
Bluemner<L'Ecluse.
Berkhemer<Empire Carrying Corp.
Clear.

PART IX.—Platzek, J.—At 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

PART X.—Adjourned for the term.

PART XI.—Adjourned for the term.

PART XII.—Adjourned for the term.

PART XIII.—Adjourned for the term.

PART XIV.—Finch, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Motions:
Gancero<Meyer (2.)
Gibbons<King.
General calendar:
Carlton Illustrators<Am Locomotive Co. Case on.

PART XV.—Cohalan, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Lykens<Hopkins.
Ryan<Galley.
Schloss<Hoffman Co.
Muller<Cohen.
Freehoff<Mears.
Valentine<Martin.
Hall<Gelban & Co.
Rieser<CNY. Case on.

PART XVI.—Lehman, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
42 St, &c, Ry<US Wood Preserv Co.
John Kutsukian Co<Provid-Wash Ins Co. Case on.

PART XVII.—Gavegan, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Case on—Sutton<McBride. No day calendar.

PART XVIII.—Gott, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Inq—Spraker<Pennock. Case on.
Blumner<Waters.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M.—Motion calendar:
Edward Rafter,
A W Van Winkle,
Hattie Schiff,
Christiane Zwinge,
Lena Rosenthal,
Antonia Seekamp,
Frances Levy,
Eliza T Morton,
Mary M Holmes,
Alice D W Chauncey,
Maria Gallo,
Isaac Lipschitz,
Casare Scarpa,
Dominico Giardino,
Max Bloom,
Dunn infants,
Alonzy Spaczynski,
Sadie Dooley,
Agnes H McKnight,
Rich infants,
St Elmo T Pisa,
Margaret F T Pisa,
Annie L Meng,
Winifred C Meng,
Charles Seebaid,
Patrick C Costello,
Ralph W Hoyt,
Tortorelli infants,
Francis E McGuire,
Maria T McGuire,
Stanley Silverman,
Francis L Michael,
Leon P Michael,
Jos A Beckman, inf,
Agnes T Beckman,
Henry Weiss,
Jacob H Levine,
Calogero Agro,
Elisha G Eldridge,
William Wells,

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

These transfers and assignments are ordered, to take effect 4 P. M. today: Sergts. J. P. Cassidy, 35, to 33; M. F. Fay, 36, to 33, Patrol. H. S. Smith, 2, to 60; L. Owens, 60, to 2; P. J. Walsh, 152, to 11 I. D.; C. Fried, 156, to 11 I. D., from 8 A. M. Nov. 1; Cornelius E. O'Brien, 148, to 10 I. D., clerical duty, from 4 P. M. Oct. 27. Mutual, to take effect 8 A. M. Nov. 1: Patrol. L. L. Pendleton, 143, to 146; A. H. Quillan, 146, to 143.

Temporary assignments: Insp. T. H. Murphy, 10th I. D., to assume duties of Borough Inspector, Brooklyn and Queens, in addition to his own, 3 days, 6 A. M., Oct. 28; Capt. G. G. Walden, 27d, to command 12th I. D., 1 day, 12:01 A. M., Oct. 30; Patrol. C. E. Billups, 1, and Robert H. Holmes, 38, to 6th I. D., 10 days, 4 P. M., Oct. 28; J. H. McIlwiliams, Jr. and F. Miele, 1s, to plain clothes, 30 days, 4 P. M., Oct. 28; R. J. Hoerr and T. F. Boland, 1s, to plain clothes, 30 days, 4 P. M., Nov. 1; S. Obraytys, 161, and Otto G. P. Eppler, 165, to 4th I. D., 10 days, 4 P. M., Oct. 28; E. G. Buchman, 164, to 17th I. D., 15 days, 4 P. M., Nov. 1; to Mt. I. D. from precincts indicated, 10 days, 4 P. M., Oct. 28: William J. Cowden, 13; Daniel Van Dam, 15; George J. Braendly, 42; William H. Harrer, 277; Donald J. Slattery, 13; Edward H. Hornmel, 28; Walter F. J. Sullivan, 42.

Assignment discontinued: Patrol. J. H. Kelly, 21, to 11th I. D., (temporary,) 4 P. M., Nov. 1.

Leaves of absence authorized, with full pay: Borough Insp. J. E. Dillon, Brooklyn and Queens, 3 days, 6 A. M., Oct. 28; Insp. T. J. Kelly, 12th I. D., 1 day, 12:01 A. M., Oct. 30, to be deducted from vacation; Patrol. Peter Horn, 83, 1 day, 8 A. M., Oct. 28. Without pay: Patrol. J. J. Grote, 1, 1 day, 4 P. M., Oct. 30; J. J. Skelly, 2, 1 day, 4 P. M., Oct. 28; H. J. Yore, 4, 1 day, 4 P. M., Oct. 28; C. J. Sullivan, 6, 1 day, 4 P. M., Oct. 31; P. Patterson, 12, 1 day, 4 P. M., Oct. 30; T. Sayler, 71, 1 day, 4 P. M., Oct. 25; B. T. Wilson, 1 day, noon, Oct. 28; M. J. Joyce, 38, 1 day, 8 A. M., Oct. 31; J. A. Prinz, 42, 1 day, 12 P. M., Nov. 1.

Relieved from suspension and restored to duty: Patrol—J. E. Lorenz, 275, to take effect 12 P. M., Oct. 27.

Suspended from duty without pay: Patrol.—J. P. Conlon, 15, to take effect 3:40 P. M., Oct. 27; R. R. Byrnes, 26, to take effect 9:15 A. M., Oct. 28.

Bonfires on Election Day or night will not be tolerated. Each Commanding Officer will be held responsible for prevention within his jurisdiction of street fires, or fires in vacant lots, and for damage to pavements, or to billboards or other property caused by such fires, a list of which will be furnished to this Department by the Fire Commissioner after Election Day.

Every proper effort shall be made to prevent the collection or storage of combustible material which is actually or probably intended for use in bonfires. All persons starting bonfires, and all those helping to keep them burning, shall be arrested.

Special Order 260 provides that the entire force assigned to each command shall be held subject to duty on Election Day. No member of the force shall be excused who is able to perform duty. The order explains in great detail the duties of, and assignments for, the day.

Fire Department.

Richard W. Callaghan, retired Deputy Chief of Department, died at 5 A. M. on the 26th inst. The funeral will take place from 104 Morningside Avenue, at 9:45 A. M. today; thence to St. Joseph's Church, 125th Street and Morningside Avenue. Interment at St. Raymond's Cemetery. The funeral escort will consist of a battalion of two companies of twelve men each, commanded by Dep. Chief of Department John F. King, No. 1; companies to be commanded by Patrick J. Rogan, H. & L. Co. 36, and Lt. George Tritenbach, Eng. Co. 67. The Deputy Chiefs of the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th and 6th Divisions will detail three men each, and the Deputy Chief of the 7th Division, six men, to act as funeral escort. All officers and men above detailed will report in full uniform, white gloves, with crepe on left arm, at the quarters of H. & L. Co. 40, at 9:30 A. M.

For purposes specified in G. O. 72, dated Dec. 23, 1910, (Fire College,) the following chief officers will report at the Fire College, 157-159 East 67th Street, Manhattan, on date and at time specified. First, Second, and Third Sections, consisting of the following chief officers, to report at 10 A. M. on the following dates: First Section, Nov. 4—Deputy Chiefs J. J. Binns, Div.; J. B. Martin, 3d Div.; T. J. Hayes, 5th Div.; J. O'Hara, 10th Div.; J. Crawley, Headquarters; Chiefs of Battalion W. Gorgin, 12th Batt.; G. J. Kuss, 1st Batt.; J. F. Hennessy, 11th Batt.; F. J. Gray, 20th Batt.; R. J. Marshall, 34th Batt.; J. W. Heffernan, 45th Batt.; G. O'Shea, 49th Batt.; J. C. Brogan, 22d Batt.; P. J. Graham, No. 1, 8th Batt.; T. Barrett, 18th Batt.; J. Reilly, 2d Batt.; J. Langan, 40th Batt.; F. T. Lenihan, 51st Batt.; C. H. Stone, 50th Batt.

Second Section, Nov. 5—Deputy Chiefs T. R. Langford, 2d Div.; J. J. Burns, No. 1, 4th Div.; Sloan, 7th Div., No. 2; J. Maher, No. 1, 11th Div.; Chiefs of Battalion J. F. Devanny, 5th Batt.; C. L. Ross, 7th Batt; J. Davin, No. 2, 44th Batt.; M. J. Cummings, 21st Batt.; J. Cummings, 46th Batt.; J. J. Walsh, No. 1, 9th Batt.; D. McKernan, 9th Batt.; W. Clark, 11th Batt.; W. F. Williams, 14th Batt.; B. F. Carlock, 15th Batt.; J. J. Dooley, 23d Batt.; J. F. Farrell, 38th Batt.; J. W. Raab, 46th Batt.; T. F. Kane, 47th Batt.

Third Section, Nov. 6—Deputy Chiefs J. F. King, 6th Div.; F. W. Gooderson, 13th Div.; W. T. Beggin, 8th Div.; J. F. Murray, 13th Div.; Chiefs of Battalion J. T. Eaton, 35th Batt.; H. Stickel, 36th Batt.; S. E. Poling, 17th Batt.; T. F. Skelly, 6th Batt.; E. F. McKenna, 42d Batt.; G. H. La Monte, 52d Batt.; C. R. Griffiths, 2d Batt.; H. B. Helm, 43d Batt.; G. E. Devoe, 16th Div.; H. F. Kirk, 31st Batt.; P. McGuire, 39th Batt.; W. E. Lawrence, 47th Batt.; W. C. Rogers, 43d Batt.; W. Jones, No. 2, Relieving Officer.

Lt. D. J. Broman, from 39th Engine, having performed duty therein continuously for more than twenty years, is, on his own application, retired and dismissed from all service in the department, on an annual pension of $1,050, effective 8 A. M. Oct. 28.

Reports of inspections as to requirements of Inspection Form No. 1, and also the number of unusual or dangerous conditions found to exist, will be forwarded by company officers; reports will be consolidated by Chiefs of Battalion and forwarded Nov. 1, 1915, and will cover a period of 30 days, ended 8 A. M. Oct. 24.

Chief of Battalion T. F. Dougherty is temporarily relieved from fire duty and placed in charge of squad organized for supervision of fire drills in factories, effective 8 A. M. today.

These members, having filed applications for examination for promotion to the position of Engineer of Steamer, will report to Chief of Battalion J. J. Henry, Supervising Engineer, at foot of Grand St., East River, on date and time specified, for practical test in operating steam fire engines: Oct. 29, 9 A. M.—W. Archambault, Eng. 16; E. F. Fanning, Eng. 35; W. Gardner, Eng. 65; E. F. Mullally, Eng. 18; J. A. Leonard, Eng. 215. 10 A. M.—J. H. Cosgrove, Eng. 21; O. E. Klein, Eng. 28; J. J. Fleming, Eng. 234; A. J. Kelly, H. & L. 147; W. F. Fitzgerald, H. & L. 102.

Revocation of detail, to take effect 8 A. M. today: Fire., 1st gr., G. McC. Myers, Eng. 94, to Chief of 14th Bat., as driver.

Special leaves of absence, without pay, granted: Fire., 1st gr., A. V. Buckman, Eng. 93, 36 hours, 8 P. M., Oct. 30; Capt. J. E. O'Neill, Eng. 63, 36 hours, 8 P. M., Oct. 29; Fire., 1st gr., W. E. Boyce, Eng. 238, 24 hours, 8 A. M., Oct. 29; Fire., 2d grr., W. Harmuth, Eng. 230, 48 hours 8 A. M., Oct. 31.

Members of the department are notified that Fire. J. M. Downs of H. & L. Co. 41 left home on Oct. 3 to report at medical office for treatment. He failed to report and has been missing ever since. Should any member of the department see Fire. Downs, or receive information regarding his whereabouts, he is directed to take charge of said fireman and communicate with main office immediately.

Wilsnack Lands Excise Job.

Theodore P. Wilsnack of Richmond Hill, Queens, was sworn in as Deputy Excise Commissioner for Queens by Supreme Court Justice James C. Van Siclen of Jamaica, yesterday. Mr. Wilsnack, who is a former Assemblyman, received his appointment from Governor Whitman. He organized the Richmond Hill Republican Club and was its President at one time.

The Nevada Off on Trial Trip.

The new superdreadnought Nevada left the Navy Yard yesterday for her preliminary trial run off the Maine coast. She went to the Brooklyn yard last Monday, fresh from the hands of her builders at Fore River, Mass., to be dry-docked.

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

CANNON ST, 7 and 9; Candee, Smith & Howland Co. against Manhattan Pie Baking Co., owner; B. F. Fish Oven Co., contractor $201.73

70TH ST, 413 and 415 East; Sebastiano Marcello against Jacob Israelson, owner and contractor; Bertha Mandel, owner..... $70.60

79TH ST, 203 West; Greenfield & Hecht Co against Geo. C. Engel, owner; Stacye & Moller, Inc., contractor..... $122.40

111TH ST, 66 to 70 East; Joseph Kobowitzky et al against Geo. B. Citron, owner; 114th St. and 7th Av. Construction Co., contractor $832.61

215TH ST, s s, 275 ft e of 10thAv, 75x100; Sam Minskoff against 204th St. Corp., owner and contractor..... $54

Bronx.

BROOK AV, 873; Berger Manufacturing Co. against L. Ropp Co., owners; Metal Shelter Co., contractors..... $128.30

CHESTON AV, s e cor Fox; Fred Schneider, Inc., against Henry F. A. Wolf Co., owners; J. J. Slavin, contractor..... $256.50

DAVILAND AV, n s 101 ft e of Pugsley Av, 100x193; Charles Kausen, Inc., against Mink Construction Co., owners and contractors $585

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIEN.

Manhattan.

44TH St, 123 to 124 West; Fredenberg & Lounsbury against The Lambs et al, Oct. 27, 1915 ..... $361.10

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

Forty-seventh Street Building Near Fifth Avenue Sells at Auction for Nearly $25,000 Under Assessed Value—Pearl Street Deal—Big Dyckman Sale—Brooklyn and Suburban Activity.

Of chief interest in the realty market yesterday was the offering at voluntary sale in the Vesey Street Salesroom of the old five-story residence at 5 East Forty-seventh Street, just beyond the Fifth Avenue residence of Mrs. Finley J. Shepard, formerly Miss Helen Gould. The interesting feature about the sale was that it was purchased for $24,800 under the city's assessed valuation, despite the fact that the immediate vicinity has experienced within recent years a complete transformation from a private home centre to that of high-class retail trade.

The buyer was Samuel H. Stone, who got the property for $95,200, the bidding being done for him by Harris & Vaughn, and title will be taken in the name of the Centre-White Company. The plot has a frontage of 25 feet. It was purchased two years ago by Henry C. Taylor for $117,000 from the Hayden estate. The assessed value last year, including the improvement, was $120,000. The adjoining building at No. 3 is owned by Robert W. Goelet. Samuel Marx was the auctioneer.

Investment on Pearl Street.

The property at 450 Pearl Street has been purchased by the Maurice O'Meara Company, paper dealers, which owns and occupies the adjoining building at 448. The purchase was made from E. De Forest Weekes through the brokerage firm of George R. Read & Co. The owners now control a frontage of 49.11 by 97.9 deep opposite William Street and just east of the new Court House and civic centre.

Deals in Harlem.

The two five-story single flats at 221 and 223 West 123d Street, between Seventh and Eighth Avenues, 40 by 100, have been resold by the Empire City Mortgage and Holding Company (Samuel Barkin and Adolph White) to the Corporeal Realty Company, (Lewis & Sinnott.)

John J. Clancy & Co. have sold for the Wells Holding Company to an investor 237 West 127th Street, a three-story and basement modern dwelling, on a plot 14 by 100. Porter & Co. represented the sellers.

Crosby Estate Sells Landmark.

George G. Hallock, Jr., Sons have sold to Jacob Rosen for the estate of Mary Crosby premises 27 East Broadway, a three-story building, on a lot 25 by 87.6. This property has been in the family for 200 years. Mary Crosby was the niece of Henry Rutgers, and granddaughter of Ebenezer Crosby, who was a surgeon on General Washington's staff.

Another Dyckman Corner Changes Ownership.

Martha Borchardt has purchased from Gustavus L. Lawrence the recently completed five-story apartment house at 145 Vermilyea Avenue. The structure occupies a plot 100 by 100 on the southwest corner of 207th Street. This property was held at $200,000, and was acquired subject to a mortgage of $145,000.

Buyers in $700,000 Bronx Deal.

The Bronx Industrial Estates, Inc., is the buyer of the seven new five-story flats on the southwest and northwest corners of Barretto Street in the Hunts Point section of the Bronx, sold Wednesday by the Baronet Realty Company

Bronx Sales.

L. Lustig sold to Dennis Collins 1,000 Grant Avenue, a three-family brick house, on a lot 25 by 101. In part payment the buyer gave a lot 25 by 86 on the south side of 181st Street, 159 feet west of Bryant Avenue.

The recently reported sale by Fred Oppenheimer and Cahn & Pittmann, as brokers, of 1,031 Prospect Avenue, north of 165th Street, on a lot 42.7 by 144, sold by Charles V. Paterno, was one of the parcels taken by the latter for the thirteen-story apartment house known as the Alameda. Eighty-fourth Street and Broadway, purchased by Colonel Jacob Ruppert a few weeks ago.

Bronx Apartments Leased.

O'Reilly & Dahn leased for a client the two five-story apartment houses at 748-752 East 179th Street for a term of years at an aggregate rental of $40,000, G. Tuoti & Co. have leased for a two-year term the two five-story apartment buildings known as 2,338 to 2,344 Beaumont Avenue, Bronx, 100 by 100, for five years, at an aggregate rental of $45,000.

Brooklyn.

Sadie E. Hammitt has purchased from the Alco Building Company 1,900 Sixty-fifth Street, a one-family brick dwelling, in the Mapleton Park section.

David Meyer sold for Peter Bogart, to Thomas Williams, a plot 100 by 100 on the southwest corner of Seventh Avenue and Seventy-fourth Street. The buyer will improve at once with five two-family dwellings.

Henry P. Cain has sold the two-story brick dwelling at 432 Hart Street for the Estate Realty Company to a client for occupancy.

Long Island.

In the Fourth Ward, Borough of Queens, the New York Suburban Land Company has sold a plot, 20 by 100, on the Boulevard, to S. Giglio; and a plot 20 by 100, on Oxford Place, to R. Braeden.

New Jersey.

At Garwood the New York Suburban Land Company has sold a plot, 25 by 150, on Third Avenue, to A. Johnson; and a plot, 20 by 100, on Myrtle Avenue, to R. Kellerman.

S. S. Walstrum-Gordon & Forman have sold for William L. Platt, the residence 24 Claremont Road, Ridgewood, N. J., to R. F. Hayes of Ridgewood.

Developer Buys Thirty-two Acres on Staten Island.

C. M. Seguine, broker, has sold to D. G. Whitlock the farm known as the Barrett property, extending along Seaside Avenue, Eltingville, Staten Island, from the Whitlock residence to the shore front, comprising thirty-two acres. The water front property will be developed as a first-class bungalow colony.

Secure Plot for Theatre and Office Building in Newark.

Louis Kamm, Inc., has sold the three-story building at 195 Market Street, Newark, N. J., for Flood & Conklin, varnish manufacturers. The price was said to be approximately $125,000. The purchaser is the Market & Beaver Realty Company, which is controlled by Edward Spiegel, Max Spiegel, Mitchell H. Marx, and Henry Waterson of New York. These men are members of the corporation which operates the Strand Theatre in New York City. A few months ago the Market & Beaver Realty Company purchased the old Newark Theatre, and with this recent acquisition of Market Street holding makes a frontage of approximately forty feet that this corporation now controls on said street.

The property at 195 Market Street is now occupied by Murray's Café, and upon the expiration of the existing leasehold on the Newark Theatre property, now held by the Hyde & Behman Corporation, the Market & Beaver Realty Company intends to erect a large office building on its Market and Beaver Street holdings and a theatre, with a seating capacity of approximately 2,500, which will be conducted along the same lines as its Strand Theatre, on Broadway, in New York City. By acquiring the property at 195 Market Street and the old Newark Theatre property, this makes a total investment of approximately $375,000.

Commercial Leases.

The block front on the west side of Eleventh Avenue, 200 feet, between Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth Streets, with frontages there of 150 and 175 feet respectively, has been leased on a long term by the Adams Express Company from the McKeon Realty Company. The property is covered by a one-story garage recently damaged by fire, and when alterations are completed the new tenants will take possession. Leo Hess was the broker. The fee of the entire block is owned by the De Beixedon Estate.

Samuel H. Martin has leased the store at 733 Columbus Avenue to Mastallone Brothers.

Bernard Wurtenberg, in conjunction with Heil & Stern, leased for a term of years the store and basement in 6 and 8 West Thirty-second Street to Zadek Brothers, wholesale millinery.

The fifth floor of the Twenty-third Street Stern building, leased by M. & L. Hess on Oct. 21, will be occupied by Charles E. Graham & Co., successors to Graham & Matlock, publishers of toy books, and the rear portion of the floor on the Twenty-second Street side will be occupied by Mortimer Raskin, who will conduct a bindery in connection with Charles E. Graham & Co.

The Schulte Realty Company has leased in the shopping centre of Brooklyn, the building at 519 Fulton Street, northwest corner of Duffield Street, formerly occupied by the Horton Ice Cream Company.

George R. Read & Co. have leased a suite of offices in the Whitehall Building for the United States Realty and Improvement Company to A. H. Bull & Co.

Private Dwellings Leased.

Douglas L. Elliman & Co. have leased for the Estate of James C. Fargo, former head of the American Express Company, 56 Park Avenue, near Thirty-seventh Street, a five-story American basement dwelling on a lot 25 by 100, to Elliot C. Bacon, son of the late Ambassador to France.

Pease & Elliman have rented, furnished, for Mrs. Mary C. Knower, who was represented by Douglas L. Elliman & Co., to George V. Coe, the five-story and basement dwelling, 25 by 100 feet, at 4 East Seventy-seventh Street.

S. Osgood Pell & Co. has leased for J. Temple Gwathmey his country place fronting on the Sound in Grace Church Street, Rye, N. Y., to Robert C. Morris.

$62,000 Bronx Loan.

In connection with the recent purchase by Assad George Khouri and Daniel Mapes, Jr., of the two five-story and basement brick and stone apartments on the east side of Longfellow Avenue, 150 feet south of 172d Street, Borough of the Bronx, New York City, the New York Title Insurance Company has made a loan of $32,000 on the northerly house, and $30,000 on the southerly house.

Mortgage Conference Today.

The conference called by the Advisory Council of Real Estate Interests to consider the merits and disadvantages of a long-term mortgage to be amortized by annual payments, will be held in the library of the Chamber of Commerce today at 3 o'clock. Representatives from all of the life insurance companies, trust companies, savings banks, title and mortgage companies will be present. Owners and real estate brokers have also arranged to attend.

Bronx Factory at Auction.

The property in the Bronx formerly occupied by the Robert C. Fisher Company and the Manhattan Marble Company will be sold at auction today in the Bronx salesroom. The property extends from Locust Avenue 325 feet to the East River, on which it has 261 feet of waterfront with riparian rights. A spur of the New York Central Railroad runs into the premises, which are reached by the 138th Street trolley. There are several brick buildings.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

Bleecker St, 402 to 410; Bank St, 84 and 86; Hudson St, 582 to 590, and 11th St, 280 West, four five-story buildings; executor's sale; withdrawn.

Harrison Av, s e corner of 181st St, 91.3x62.9x irregular, vacant; executor's sale, estate of John Bradley, deceased; to John S. Mathews for $4,000.

Chrystie St, 110, e s, 100.5 ft s of Broome St, 25x100. five-story brick tenement and stores; Un on Trust Co. against Louis Tanz et al.; Miller, K. L. & T., attorneys; A. C. Train, referee; due, $22,401.45; taxes, &c, $555.93; to the plaintiff for $15,000.

3d Av, 2,354, w s, 87.5 ft s of 128th St, 16.10x100, three-story tenement and store, two-story extension; Mutual Life Insurance Co. against Elise Tiedemann, individually and executrix, et al.; F. L. Allen, attorney; W. C. Van Slyke, referee; due, $15,068.72; taxes, &c., $3.50; to the plaintiff for $10,000.

Wooster St, 203 and 205, w s, 185.9 ft n of Bleecker St, 38.8x100x36.7x100, six-story loft and store building; Albany Savings Bank against A. Cushman Realty Corp. et al.; Tracey, C. & T., attorneys; C. L. Hoffman, referee; due, $57,858.21; taxes, &c., $525; to the plaintiff for $50,000.

118th St, 275 West, n s, 150 ft e of 8th Av, 25x100.11, five-story flat; L. L. Wolf against Rose Really et al.; W. B. Marx, attorney; Thomas O'Callaghan, referee; due, $2,705.85; to the plaintiff for $18,300.

By Samuel Marx.

47th St, 5 East, n s, 150 ft e of 5th Av, 25x100.5, four-story and basement building; voluntary sale; to Samuel H. Stone for $85,200.

91st St, 20 West, s s, 175 ft w of Central Park West, 19x100.8, four-story church; J. A. Stewart et al., trustees, against E. V. Sherman et al.; Beekman, M. & G., attorneys; A. M. Levy, referee; due, $18,026.63; taxes, &c., $478.19; to the plaintiff for $19,000.

By Herbert A. Sherman.

Houston St, 25 and 27 West, s s, 50 ft w of Mercer St, 50x100, six-story loft and store building; United States Trust Co. against F. H. Mela et al.; Stewart & S., attorneys; Macgrane Coxe, referee; due, $85,189.16; taxes, &c., $1,040.24; to the plaintiff for $80,000.

By Henry Brady.

123d St, 3 West, n s, 283 ft e of Lenox Av, 19x100.11, three-story dwelling; Catherine Biehn against B. W. R. Realties, Inc., et al.; Cary & C., attorneys; R. L. Luce, referee; due, $18,498.48; taxes, &c., $470.07; to the Lawyers Mortgage Co., a party in interest, for $12,000.

By James L. Wells Company.

119th St, 128 West, s s, 385 ft e of 7th Av, 20x100.11, three-story dwelling; J. J. Mandeville against L. L. Ball et al.; Blandy, M. & S., attorneys; M. M. Friend, referee; due, $20,894.86; taxes, &c., $372.70; to the defendant for $17,000.

TODAY'S AUCTION SALES.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

Duane St, 42, s w corner of Lafayette, 8, runs w 8x s 31.3 x e 19.2 x n 23.3 x n w 18.3, six-story brick loft and store building; Hermine Lefcourt et al. to Madison Av Real Estate Co. et al.; Harrison Clark, Jr., attorney. 15 William St.; Lawrence H. Sanders, referee; due, $9,597.08; taxes, &c., $1,880.81; subject to mtg $42,000.

Henry St, 220, s s, 141.4 ft e of Clinton St, 23.6x100, four-story brick tenement and stores; Pinkus Nathan to Morris Marans et al.; Otto A. Samuels, attorney, 99 Nassau St; Alexander L. Rorke, referee; due, $23,178.54; taxes, &c., $465.10; mtg recorded Dec. 18, 1907.

29th St, 139 and 132 West, s s, 360 ft w of 6th Av, 40x98.9, twelve-story brick loft and store building; James A. Trowbridge to 139 West 29th St Co., Inc., et al.; Henry M. Bellinger, Jr., attorney, 135 Broadway; Walter W. Irwin, referee; due, $174,633.83; taxes, &c., $2,106.30.

63d St, 305 East, n s, 100 ft e of 2d Av, 20x100.5, five-story brick tenement; City Real Estate Co. to Richard Price et al.; Action 1; Harold Swain, attorney, 176 Broadway; Samuel H. Levine, referee; due, $14,969.14; taxes, &c., $264.05.

63d St, 307 East, n s, 138 ft e of 2d Av, 20x100.5, five-story brick tenement; same to same; Action 2; same attorney; same referee; amount, taxes, &c., $671.45.

63d St, 309 East, n s, 107 ft e of 2d Av, 20x100.5, five-story brick tenement; same to same; Action 3; same attorney; Middleton S. Isaman, referee; due, $10,265.13; taxes, &c., $671.40; mtg recorded Jan. 15, 1906.

63d St, 311 East, n s, 196 ft e of 2d Av, 20x100.5, five-story brick tenement; same to same; Action 4; same attorney; Samuel H. Levine, referee; due, $16,230.19; taxes, &c., $673.45.

104th St, 8 West, s s, 149.6 ft w of Central Park West, 19.5x101x23.6x100.11, five-story brick tenement; George A. Muller et al. against Margaret E. Coughlin et al.; Harold Swain, attorney, 176 Broadway; Joseph D. Kelly, referee; due, $14,920.02; taxes, &c., $490.65.

107th St, 60 East, s s, 175 ft e of Madison Av, 25x100.11, five-story brick tenement and stores; Harold Nathan against Mary Block et al.; Leventritt, Cook & Nathan, attorneys, 111 Broadway; Charles Putzel, referee; due, $2,989.76; taxes, &c., $145.60; subject to prior mortgage of $27,900.

Central Park West, 300, n w corner of 66th St, 41 and 3.1 8x100, eight-story brick tenement, Eldorado Apartments; Nipp against Secured Holdings Corporation et al.; George B. Holbert, attorney, 154 Nassau St; Louis M. Ogden, referee; due, $29,770.40; taxes, &c., $4,435.90; subject to first mortgage of $400,000.

Central Park West, 302, s w corner of 91st St, (2.) 100.8x100, eight-story brick tenement, Eldorado; Charles A. Lindsley against Secured Holdings Corporation et al.; George B. Holbert, attorney, 154 Nassau St; Herman Stiefel, referee; due, $61,873.20; taxes, &c., $4,075.90; subject to first mortgage of $400,000.

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

Lafayette St, 401, e s, 100 ft n of 4th St, 24.8x100, seven-story brick loft and store building; Charles Remsen, trustee, et al. against Eugene Morgenthau et al.; Joline, Larkin & Rathbone, attorneys, 54 Wall St.; Joseph I. Green, referee; due, $78,699.39; taxes, &c., $1,783.65.

120th St, 339 East, n s, 25 ft w of 1st Av, 16.8x180.10, three-story and basement stone dwelling; Free Home for Young Girls against Louis Lese et al.; Olney & Comstock, attorneys, 68 William St.; Harry A. Geidel, referee; due, $5,022.97; taxes, &c., $300.23.

By J. H. Mayers.

120th St, 339 East, n s, 25 ft w of 1st Av, 16.8x180.10, three-story and basement stone dwelling; Free Home for Young Girls against Louis Lese et al.; Olney & Comstock, attorneys, 68 William St.; Harry A. Geidel, referee; due, $5,022.97; taxes, &c., $300.23.

By J. H. Mayers.

At 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By James J. Donovan.

201st St, 201 East, n e corner of Grand Boulevard and Concourse, 10.5x100x15.10x100.2, two-story frame dwelling; Carrie Fisher against Elizabeth Scrymgeour; John U. Stein, attorney, 2,873 Webster Av; Morris Frank, referee; due, $1,630.90; taxes, &c., $351.89.

Ogden Av, e s, 450 ft n of 170th St, 50x112.3x50x111.11, vacant; Jacob Dohrman against Mervin Realty Co. et al.; Ehrs & Abberley, attorneys, 277 Broadway; Joseph I. Berry, referee; due, $4,410.02; taxes, &c., $375.88.

By Samuel Marx.

Claremont Parkway, 494, s s, 151.8 ft e of Washington Av, 25.3x169.7x25x173.3, four-story brick tenement and stores; Harry B. Rosen against Olga Balaban et al.; Louis Jersawitz, attorney, 220 Broadway; Maximer B. Bernstein, referee; due, $4,655.57; taxes, &c., $325.05.

By J. H. Mayers.

Grand Boulevard and Concourse, n e corner of 201st St. See 201st St, 201 East.

Locust Av, 290, e s, 255 ft n of 138th St, 260x325x210x364, one, two, and three story brick shop; Mutual Life Insurance Co. of New York against Robert C. Fisher et al.; Frederick L. Allan, attorney, 55 Cedar St; Benjamin A. Hartelin, referee; due, $240,000; taxes, &c., $2,984.53.

By Charles A. Berrian.

Prospect Av, 701, w s, 27 ft s of 165th St, 21x95x21.2x84.10, four-story brick tenement; Italian Savings Bank of City of New York against Arthur Richardson et al.; Wayland & Bernard, attorneys, 105 Broadway; Abraham M. Schwartz, referee; due, $14,474.17; taxes, &c., $383.36.

By George Price.

Westchester Av, e s, 125.6 ft n of Havemeyer Av, runs e 148 x n 700 x w 154 x s and s e 3 x w 30.7 x n w 137.5 x w 26 x s e 109 x n w 35 x n w 100 x s w 252 to be beginning; Harlem Savings Bank against Sarah D. Munn et al.; Edward S. Clinch, attorney, 41 Park Row; Bernard J. Iseckе, referee; due, $19,437; taxes, &c., $17,114.07.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Park Av, s w corner of 58th St, for a thirteen-story apartment, 100.5x90.1; 600 Park Av. Co., Inc., 209 Madison Av, owner; Schwartz & Gross, 347 5th Av, architects; cost, $450,000.

Ely Av, w s, 150 ft n of Nelson Place, for a two-story and attic frame dwelling, 17x39; Home Investors' Building Corporation, Jacob M. Meyers, 740 Broadway, President, owner; Carl G. Johnson, 30 East 42d St, architect; cost, $3,500.

176th St, s s, 180 ft w of Park Av, for a one-story brick storage house, 50x107; William C. Berger, 1,932 Arthur Av, owner; W. C. Martin, 1,932 Arthur Av, architect; cost, $2,500.

Grand Concourse s w corner of 177th St, for a five-story brick tenement, 101.7x33.7; Alexander Wilson, 1524 St. and Grand Concourse, President, owner; Charles S. Schaefer, Jr., 401 Tremont Av, architect; cost, $60,000.

Alterations.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

Lexington Av, 242, to a five-story dwelling; R. Hurry, premises, owner; H. H. Holly, 38 West 32d St, architect; cost, $5,500.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

THURSDAY, OCT. 28.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

FRONT ST, 241, s s, 63.3 ft e of Peck Slip, 22.4x69.4; Front St, s s, 90.5 ft e of Peck Slip, 25.5x61.9; Front St, 248, n s, third lot w of Dover St, 22.4x68; Front St, 256, n s, 22.4x72; John St, Pettit to Forsyth Wickes, at Tuxedo Park, N. Y., (mtg $29,000,) Oct. 27; attorneys, Crocker & Wickes, 5 Nassau St $1

SPRING ST, 148, s s, 20x80; Newport Holding Co. to D. Jacobson Co., 35 Nassau St, (mtg $20,000,) all liens, Oct. 27; attorneys, Goldsmith, R., B. & B., 35 Nassau St $1

1ST AV, 233, w s, 43.3 ft s of 14th St, 20x80; Harris Lurrie to Jacob Lurrie and another, 340 East 115th St, (mtg $19,000,) Oct. 27; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $100

2D AV, 2,276, s e corner of 117th St, 25.5x84.10; Russell H. Robbins, referee, to Jules J. Vail, 8 Rue Bassano, Paris, France, Oct. 28; attorney, C. Wood, 52 William St. $21,000

4TH ST, s e corner of Jane St, 22x55; Edward A. Heifer to Adelena M. Cramer, 376 Bleecker St, all title, Dec. 24, 1913; attorney, Henry Albers, Jr., 24 Broadway $100

22D ST, 326 East, s s, 270 ft w of 1st Av, 25x97.6; Albert Erdman to Rockland Realty Co., 35 Nassau St, (mtg $11,000,) Nov. 23, 1911; attorney, A. Erdman, 35 Nassau St. $100

27TH ST, 132 to 142 West, s s, 380 ft w of 6th Av, 120x98.9; Winter Russell, referee, to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank, (foreclosure Oct. 27,) Oct. 28; attorneys, R. & E. J. O'Gorman, 51 Chambers St. $200,000

56TH ST, 346 East, s s, 125 ft w of 1st Av, 18x80, (foreclosure Oct. 21;) Arthur N. Giegerich, referee, to Lawyers Mortgage Co., 59 Liberty St. Oct. 26; attorneys, Cary & Carroll, 59 Wall St. $7,000

56TH ST, 327 East, n s, 306.9 ft e of 2d Av, 18.11x100, (foreclosure Oct. 21;) Phoenix Ingrahaan, referee, to Lawyers Mortgage Co., 59 Liberty St. Oct. 26; attorneys, Cary & Carroll, 59 Wall St. $7,000

112TH ST, 37 West, n s, 350 ft e of Lenox Av, 25x100.11; Sarah Baehr to Herman Baehr, 5 East 96th St, b. and a., all liens, Oct. 27; attorney, Elek J. Ludvigh, 31 Nassau St. $1

114TH ST, 105 West, n s, 131.6 ft w of Lenox Av, 25x100.11; Martha Goldman and another to Emanuel and Samuel E. Neuman, 2,094 5th Av, Oct. 28, (mtg $21,500;) attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway. $100

123D ST, 54 West, n s, 225 ft e of Broadway, 37.6x100.11; Julius Lauer and another to Dreyfus and another, 272 West 90th St, Oct. 28; attorney, S. Seligsberger, 1,381 Crotona Av $100

151ST ST, 292 East, s s, 25x118.5; Antonio Capo to Frank Alessandro, 14 Cherry St.; (mtg. $4,000,) Oct. 27; attorney, Title Guarantee & Trust Co., 176 Broadway $1

181ST ST, n s, 15.10 ft e of Belmont Av, 33x140; also 181st St, s s, 83.9 ft e of Belmont Av, 22x140; also Lots 60 and 61, map East Tremont; Daniel Mapes, Jr., to Traf Building Co., Inc., 4,029 Lowerre Place; Oct. 27; attorney, H. W. Kiraify, 391 East 149th St $100

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

AVENUE A, 1,748, w s, 25.10 ft s of 91st St, 25x94, prior mtg $10,000; Margaret A. Davis to Harvie M. Blair, 506 West 136th St, Oct. 26, 2 years, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Gettner, S. & A., 256 Broadway $5,000

BROADWAY s e s, 117.3 ft s of Astor Place, 24.11x—; J. K. Estate Realty Corporation et al., executors and trustees, to Seymour Realty Co., 25 Broad St., Oct. 25, prior mtg $85,000, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Kurzman & F., 25 Broad St. $12,000

CORNELIA ST, n s, 101.2 ft e of Bleecker St, 21.1x97.6; John Knacke to Anna D. Von Dohln, 548 West 36th St, July 1, 5 years; attorney, J. Leitner, Prospect and Westchester Avs. $2,500

WEST BROADWAY, w s, 98 ft n of Houston St, 50x—; Joseph Persinenl to Joseph Venturini, Montgomery, N. Y., prior mtg $45,000, due as per bond, Oct. 28; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway. $10,000

1ST AV, 283, w s, 48.8 ft s of 14th St, 20x80, prior mtg $11,500; Jacob Lurrie and another to Harris Lurrie, 1,015 Tiffany St, Oct. 27, due Nov. 1, 1930; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $7,500

8TH AV, w s, Lots 503 and 504,

City Property

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Real Estate.

Clifford B. Harmon & Co., Real Estate, Vanderbilt Avenue Bldg., opposite Grand Central.

JEREMIAH JOHNSON, JR., CO., AUCTIONEERS, 187 B'way, N. Y., 198 Montague St., B'klyn.

MARK RAFALSKY & CO., 88 West 45th Street. Tel. Bryant 7348.

J. CLARENCE DAVIES, Real Estate. 140th St. and 3d Ave.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

Craftsman Homes in the heart of Flatbush: only $4,250; send for booklet. Otto Singer, on premises, East 15th St. and Av. K, Brooklyn Avenue J station, Brighton Beach "L."

Real Estate for Exchange.

Wanted—One-family house in New York City in good residential section in exchange for well-rented non-elevator apartment in Newark, N. J., yielding a large income. M. Beck, 16 Central Av., Newark, N. J.

City Houses to Let—Furnished.

For Rent—Handsomely furnished nine-room house, with Winter sleeping porch, steam heat, electric light, Oriental rugs, piano and Victrola; $125 per month. Address H. J. Pedders, Wykagyl Park Av., Bronx, Vernon, N. Y., or 456 4th Av., New York City.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

Four-story-and-basement dwelling house, 20x100; 234 West 56th St., off a. w. cor. B'way, will sacrifice for $25,000; mortgage $32,000. W 67 Times.

125th, 106 W.—Handsome 3-story and basement dwelling; 2 baths; $900; near subway.

FORECLOSURE SALES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW York.—THE GERMANIA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, plaintiff, against HENRY BENNETT and others, defendants.

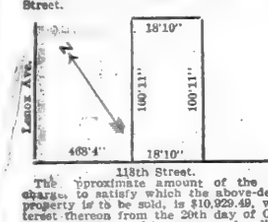
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 21st day of October, 1915, I, the undersigned, the Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 14-16 Vesey Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 12th day of November, 1915, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Joseph P. Day, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon, situate, lying and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, distant easterly four hundred and sixty-eight feet and four inches from the northeasterly corner of One Hundred and Thirteenth Street and Lenox (formerly Sixth) Avenue; running thence northerly, parallel with Lenox Avenue, part of the way through a party wall, one hundred feet and seven inches; thence easterly, parallel with One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, eighteen feet and ten inches; thence southerly, again parallel with Lenox Avenue, part of the way through another party wall, one hundred feet and seven inches to the northerly side of One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, and thence westerly along the northerly side of One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, eighteen feet and ten inches to the point or place of beginning; said land lying in Section 6, Block 1697, on the Land Map of the City of New York.

Dated New York, October 21st, 1915.
POWELL CRICHTON, Referee.

DULON & ROE, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 41 Park Row, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 41 West 118th Street.



118th Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $41,020.84, with interest thereon from the 20th day of October, 1915, together with costs and allowance amounting to $334.82, with interest from October 21st, 1915, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $241.40 and interest.

Dated New York, October 21st, 1915.
POWELL CRICHTON, Referee.

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.
NOTICE.

On October 18, 1915, a libel of information was filed in the above named Court on behalf of the United States against fifteen assorted packages of butter upon a seizure thereof, setting forth the said seizure and praying the condemnation and forfeiture of the property seized to the use of the United States for violation of Food and Drugs Act June 30, 1906, of the United States.

Pursuant to the monition of said Court therein, I hereby notify all persons claiming said goods, wares and merchandise or interested therein, to appear before said Court in the General Post Office Building, on November 8, 1915, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., (provided the same shall be a day of jurisdiction, otherwise the next day of jurisdiction thereafter), at which time and place the process will be returnable, and the trial had, and to interpose their claims and allegations, or they will be defaulted and said property condemned.

October 18, 1915.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY, United States Marshal.
H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.
NOTICE.

On October 20, 1915, a libel of information was filed in the above named Court on behalf of the United States against 5 cases of condensed milk, upon a seizure thereof, setting forth the said seizure and praying the condemnation and forfeiture of the property seized to the use of the United States for violation of Section 7, Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, and Sub-division 6 under "Food" of said Food and Drug Act of the United States.

Pursuant to the monition of said Court therein, I hereby notify all persons claiming said goods, wares and merchandise or interested therein, to appear before said Court in the General Post Office Building, on November 8th, 1915, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., (provided the same shall be a day of jurisdiction, otherwise the next day of jurisdiction thereafter), at which time and place the process will be returnable, and the trial had, and to interpose their claims and allegations, or they will be defaulted and said property condemned.

October 20, 1915.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY, United States Marshal.
H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.
NOTICE.

On Oct. 22nd, 1915, a libel of information was filed in the above named Court on behalf of the United States against 94 cases, each containing 2 dozen cans of apples, upon a seizure thereof, theretofore made by the Collector of Customs for the Port of New York, setting forth the said seizure and praying the condemnation and forfeiture of the property seized to the use of the United States for violation of Food and Drugs Act June 30th, 1906, of the United States Revised Statutes.

Pursuant to the monition of said Court therein, I hereby notify all persons claiming said goods, wares and merchandise or interested therein, to appear before said Court in the General Post Office Building, on November 8th, 1915, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., (provided the same shall be a day of jurisdiction, otherwise the next day of jurisdiction thereafter), at which time and place the process will be returnable, and the trial had, and to interpose their claims and allegations, or they will be defaulted and said property condemned.

October 22nd, 1915.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY, United States Marshal.
H. S. MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

FISHER, CATHARINE JANE.—In pursuance of an order of Honorable Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Catharine Jane Fisher, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, No. 119 Fulton Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the twenty-eighth day of February, 1916.

Dated, New York, the 19th day of August, 1915. CHARLES STEWART PHILLIPS, Executor.

Mortgage Loans

Forty-five cents an agate line.

ALBERT B. ASHFORTH, 14 WALL ST.
MORTGAGE LOANS.

Money advanced on rents, first and second mortgage money. De Leeuw, 15 Broad St.

To Let For Business

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

MUSIC STUDIO.

Large, perfectly appointed music studio and reception room to sublet; best location in city Broadway and 57th St.; seen by appointment; telephone Circle 410. X 257 Times Annex.

FIFTH AVENUE Showroom, sublease. Ewing Bacon and Henry, 101 Park Av.

Accountant offers services in exchange for desk room. T 31 Times.

Space in gift shop; established clientele; 11 East 43d St. Phone 4018 Murray Hill.

Wanted for Business Purposes.

Ground floor; 10,000 square feet, lower east side; laundry. Zinker, 819 East 166th St.

Property Out of the City

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

For Rent, Westchester County—New 7 room and bath, Colonial house; decorated; all improvements; line of Putnam main line; 45 minutes to Wall St.; $35. Theo. R. Heinrichs, Getty Square, Yonkers.

Hudson River.
KENNETH IVES & CO., Westchester, T E. 42.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Very attractive cottage; 5 rooms and bath; electric, gas, and city water; open fireplace; beamed ceilings in living and dining rooms; large verandas; plot of lawn and garden; hedges and shrubbery; block from sandy bathing beach; fishing, etc.; 45 minutes from Manhattan; must have $150 down, then $18 monthly. C. Colt, 1,216 B'way, B'klyn.

NEW MODERN HOUSE.

Semi-bungalow type, 7 rooms and tile bath; sun parlor and large porch; electricity and gas, parquet floors, white enamel, 2d floor; 28 minutes out; 100 trains; restricted neighborhood; price $5,950; easy terms. J. Mead Briggs, 200 Broadway, N. Y. Phone 3876 Cortlandt.

PLOT ON JAMAICA BAY.

Need $150 cash at once, balance on your own terms; you can tie your boat to your rear porch; all improvements are there; 20 minutes from Flatbush Depot. Stanley, K 277 Times Downtown.

If you are looking for a little house and large plot of ground, near station and trolley, churches and stores, $975 for all; $50 down; $7 monthly; answer at once. C. Store, 5 Hanson Pl., B'klyn, opp. Flatbush Av. L, I. R. R. Depot.

$750 buys small farm, consisting of 8 acres of good soil; suitable for raising vegetables, poultry, &c.; near large town; $25 cash; balance $2.50 weekly; good title. C. Farm, 243 West 34th St., N. Y.

Firm owning large house, first-class condition, 20 minutes from Herald Square, will accept reliable family tenant and particularly low terms, subject to 2 months. L 98 Times.

My client, unable to keep up payments, will sell lots at sacrifice. James Rosthal, 115 Broadway, N. Y. Cortlandt 4746.

50x100; all improvements; good location; near station; 35 minutes out; $190; terms; wonderful bargain. B. F. McLain, 47 W. 34th St.

A 7-ACRE CHICKEN FARM, $1,700. Good soil; terms. Box 346, Northport, L. I.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

ATTRACTIVE BARGAINS

In modern one-family houses and choice building lots at private sale, a large number from which to select.

THE BANKING DEPARTMENT, STATE OF NEW YORK, to quickly close the business of two corporations, offers these properties at about 50% of former prices. They are located at Branchport, Fallsburgh, Monsmere and Leoma, New Jersey, (opposite Grant's Tomb), within twenty-five minutes of Manhattan.

An inspection of these properties will convince you that they are unusual bargains.

Liberal terms. Title Guarantee Policy Free.

For further details and terms address BENJ. B. HAIGHT, Special Deputy Supt. of Banks, care of Banking Department, 61 Broadway, New York City.

ONE ACRE, with modern 6-room cottage, steam heat, bath, electric light, hardwood floors, all improvements; 15 minutes' walk from station; $5,000; comfortable terms. Might rent.

S. S. WALSTROM-GORDON & FORMAN, Ridgewood, N. J. Fone 555.

Owner cannot occupy residence just completed; cost $3,900; will sacrifice; 7 rooms, open fireplace, steam heat; 34 minutes New York. Birdseye, room 602, 160 Broadway.

$50 cash buys bungalow at Cranford, brick and stucco, all improvements, special monthly payments; sacrifice. T. Horace, 189 Broadway. Phone 7550 Cortlandt.

Builder forced to take eight-room house, all improvements, hot water heat, best section, will sell $4,250; value $5,500. Smith-Singer Co., Ridgewood, N. J.

Attractive 8-room furnished residence; 50 minutes from city on Lackawanna Railroad; fine club; all Winter sports; rent moderate. W 147 Times.

FARMS, acre upward, hour out, for poultry, fruit, vegetables; $10 monthly. Write for pictures. Room 1,701, 141 Broadway.

Woodcliff-on-Hudson.—Homes, modern improvements; little cash. Thomson, 330 33d St.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Property My Specialty. Harvey R Linbarger, 197 North Av.

Real Estate for Exchange.

Want good farm; not rocks; have good income property and mortgages to exchange. Piquet, 854 Fulton St., Jamaica.

Wanted.

Most attractive seven rooms, until May; New York, Connecticut; $25-$40. W 160 Times.

Apartments to Let

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished.

East Side.

LUXURIOUS BACHELOR APARTMENT, TWO ROOMS, BATH, AND KITCHENETTE, VERY HANDSOMELY FURNISHED, ORIENTAL RUGS, SOLID MAHOGANY, &C., IN HIGH-CLASS BUILDING, OPPOSITE RITZ-CARLTON HOTEL; MAID AND VALET SERVICE; MEALS SERVED; JUST DECORATED; PERFECT CONDITION; RENT $100 PER MONTH TO JUNE 1; $125 PER MONTH TO OCT. 1. CARLTON CHAMBERS, 402 MADISON AV., AT 47TH STREET.

MADISON AV., 645.—Exceptional opportunity, handsomely furnished studio apartment for 3 or 4 months; elevator; meal and maid service; $150 monthly. Apply premises, Studio 62.

Apartments. — Hotel Oxford, 35 East 27th. Furnished, unfurnished; full hotel service; restaurant; cheapest rental in New York; 2 rooms, bath, $12 weekly and up.

West Side

THE WILSONIA,

225 West 69th St., near Broadway.
3 rooms, bath, and kitchenette, $50 up.

Apartments by the Month or Year.
Also Unfurnished.
SPOTLESSLY FRESH AND CLEAN.

No questionable or objectionable tenants. Phone, elevator service; maid service optional. Near Subway, "L," 8th Av. bus, street cars. REFERENCES ABSOLUTELY ESSENTIAL.

We offer hotel conveniences at apartment house rates. You are invited to inspect our specially attractive apartments.

CATHEDRAL PLAZA,
100 CATHEDRAL PARKWAY,
110TH ST. AND COLUMBUS AV.
We have 1, 2, 3, 4 room apartments, $30, $40, $50, $60 UP MONTHLY.
Completely furnished, including dishes, silver, cooking utensils. Maid service optional. Every apartment has private bath and kitchenette. Concessions on lease and unfurnished. Near subway and "L." Must be seen to be appreciated. Phone Riverside 3070. 5th Av. bus line stops at our door.

98th St., 305-307 West.—Schuyler Arms Hotel, between Riverside and Broadway; strictly high-class house; beautifully furnished apartments; shower baths; 2, 3, 4, and 5 rooms, with or without kitchen, fully equipped for housekeeping; all night elevator; telephone; bellboy and maid service; restaurant in building. Phone 8964 River.

If you have a nicely furnished, high class apartment and want to rent it for 5 or 6 months send full particulars to Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.

Five to nine rooms, $100 to $350; private parties subleasing; completely furnished; west side, 70s to 100s. Wickliffe Gray, 269 West 73d. Columbus 3974.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED APARTMENTS, long, short leases; east, west side; high class only. R. de Florez, 501 5th Av. Murray Hill 8850.

47th, 16 West.—Very attractive, small kitchenette apartment; $40-$50; good service.

GRANT COURT.

113TH ST., 610 West, near Riverside Drive.—4, 5, 6 rooms; high class apartment. Fisher.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS.
Frederick L. Hurt,
30 East 42d.

We have furnished apartments for rent, 5 or 6 months or longer. Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.

Beautifully furnished apartment, 8 rooms, 3 baths. 448 Riverside Drive. Phone 6870 Morningside.

119th, 420 West.—Five beautiful rooms, bath; all outside; completely furnished; $55.

Apartments to Let

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Unfurnished.

East Side.

MADISON AV., 1,186, COR. 87TH ST., 7 rooms, electricity, parquet floors; $100. 1,182 MADISON AVENUE. Eight rooms, unusual light, size; $75. 53-55 EAST 58TH STREET. Seven extra large rooms, $70-$75.

A.—331 East 17th St., (Stuyvesant Square.)—Parlor floor and basement apartments, 12 rooms, two baths; new parquet floors, or will rent separately; rents $55 and $35; three-family house. Firm L. J. Carpenter, 25 Liberty St.

31st St., 157 East, near Lexington.—Modern steam-heated apartment, 6 rooms, bath, $40.

FOR HIGH-CLASS APARTMENTS, A. L. Mordecai & Son, 30 East 42d St.

West Side

THE CHESTERSHIRE,
568-570 West 183d St.

1½ blocks from subway station; modern six-story elevator apartment, 6 and 7 rooms and bath; $45 to $65. Superintendent on premises.

9 ROOMS, 3 BATHS; THE WELLWYN, 5TH FLOOR, SOUTH, 260 WEST 72D; SUNSHINE IN ALL ROOMS. APPLY BARLE & CALHOUN, BROADWAY AND 72D ST.

$24—5 ROOMS, BATH.
105th, West, (near Central Park.)—Steam heat, hot water; location unexcelled; small families only; no dogs. Janitor.

153d, 445 West.—To sublet, 5 large, light rooms; high-class elevator apartment; Washington Heights; convenient elevated and subway; $50. Apt. 4-A.

St. Nicholas Av., 430, (facing St. Nicholas Park.)—Seven large, light rooms; steam heat; modern plumbing; location first class; $30. Janitor.

140th St., 503 West.—Seven rooms front, bath; electricity; convenient subway and "L"; refined house; owner on premises; $45; inducements to desirable tenants.

57th, 329 West.—Three beautiful, large, light rooms and bath; all improvements; rents, $50 to $60. Apply on premises.

SUBLET.
Three rooms and bath.
HOTEL WALTON, 104 West 70th St.

Sublet two-room, kitchenette apartment; overlooking park. 5-B, 65 Central Park West.

21ST ST., 219 WEST.—ELEVATOR APARTMENTS; 5 AND 6 ROOMS, ALL IMPROVEMENTS, $35 UP.

BROADWAY, 2,703, (103d.)—Three rooms, bath, kitchenette; owner's management; lease; $36-$40.

Grand Concourse Apartments.—See H. A. Douglas Co., 187th St. and Grand Concourse.

Apartments consisting of 2-10 rooms; best sections of city. Kempe, 87th, Broadway.

Carolyn Court, 414 West 121st St.—Choice 3-4-5 rooms and bath; $480-$720.

51st, 72 West.—Two rooms, bath; also single room; all improvements; $6-$9.

For apartments of from 3 to 10 rooms consult Paterno, 601 West 115th St.

136th, 601 West.—Elevator apartments, 4, 6, 7, 8 rooms; $38 to $100.

106th, 200 West.—Six beautiful corner rooms, bath; steam, &c.; $40.

34th, 144 East.—Large, light room kitchenette, bath; steam heat; electricity. Zobel.

Brooklyn.

Dean St., 1,903, near New York Av.—Two vacancies, 3 rooms, $30; 5 rooms, $45; kitchen, bathroom; steam heat, hot water, telephone, vacuum cleaner; select neighborhood.

Apartments Wanted

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished.

Furnished apartment wanted for five months; at least two bedrooms; east side preferred; rent, $120 per month. A. Myers, 45 William St.; 4745 John.

Completely furnished 3-room apartment with bath on the upper west side by young couple with five months' old baby; reasonable. K 259 Times Downtown.

Have clients wanting handsomely furnished apartments, east, west side; high-class only. R. de FLOREZ, 501 5th Av. Murray Hill 8850.

Furnished studio apartment wanted for next six months; suitable for two; rental about $100. Address K 250 Times Downtown.

Unfurnished.

Gentleman and wife wish to rent entire unfurnished floor in private house of family taking no other boarders in accessible location in Westchester County; good table and refined surroundings essential, for which liberal price will be paid; references given. Address, with terms, P. A. L., P. O. Box 822, New York City.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

5TH AV., 47.—Unusual location; double, single room; steam heat; private bath.

157TH, 210 EAST, (Stuyvesant Park.)—Single, double rooms; home cooking; table guests.

216T ST., 145 EAST.—(Gramercy Park privileges;) excellent table; private baths; ample closets; steam heat and electricity in every room; phone; references.

34TH, 117-119 EAST, (Near Park Av.)—Large and single rooms, with board.

45TH ST., 8 EAST.
Table board; rooms; references.

61ST, 158 EAST.—Comfortable, convenient large and small rooms; excellent table.

62D, 38 EAST.—Second floor suite; other rooms; excellent table.

63D, 30 EAST.—Double and single rooms, all conveniences; excellent table; parlor dining.

MADISON AV., 213.—Rooms newly furnished, some with bath; table board; references.

West Side

5TH AV., 2,066, (127th.)—Large room, second floor; small room; excellent board.

7TH AV., 2,063, (123d.)—Connecting large rooms; steam heat; phone; substantial board; references.

16TH, 20-22 WEST.—Large, small rooms, well heated; unexcelled board; telephone.

43 WEST 47TH ST.
Attractively furnished rooms; first-class service; table unexcelled; every convenience; table guests

47TH, 47 WEST.—Large room, private bath; couple or two gentlemen; table exceptionally good.

54TH ST., 54 WEST.—Single and double rooms, suites; private baths; electricity.

56TH, 62 WEST. — Desirable large, small rooms, with board; suite, with bath; references.

57TH, 349 WEST.—One large room; southern exposure; private bath; board; references.

58TH, 37 WEST.—Attractive rooms; private baths; excellent cooking and service; table guests.

68TH, 146 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large and small rooms; table guests; references.

64TH, 115 WEST.—Large, pleasant room; running water; suitable one, two; moderate.

70TH, 220 WEST.—Desirable large room; electricity; private residence; gentlemen only; references.

72D, 266 WEST.—Attractive location; large, small rooms; excellent meals; references; telephone; transients.

72D, 52 WEST.—Superior location and appointments; refined family desiring Winter home.

72D, 157 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms; southern exposure; well-appointed house; references.

74TH, 102 WEST.—Desirable rooms; private baths; telephone; electricity; steam; table boarders.

74TH, 123 WEST.—Desirable medium rooms; electricity; table boarders; transients.

75TH, 105 WEST.—Large room, with dressing room; also small room; home cooking; private family; references. Mrs. W. A. Ryerson.

76TH, 103 WEST.—Comfortable rooms; homelike; parlor dining; superior table; references reasonable.

76TH, 57 WEST.—Attractive rooms, adjoining bath; table guests. Tel. 9725 Schuyler.

78TH, 164 WEST.—Pleasant rooms; excellent table; parlor dining room; table guests.

79TH, 114 and 132 WEST.—Unusual and attractive "pensions," with large parlors, tea room, and lounge; steam heat; private telephones; booklet on request.

79TH, 128 WEST.—Newly decorated, newly furnished; electric light; telephones; opened Oct. 1.

80TH, 121-123 WEST.—Well-furnished, newly decorated, large, small rooms; private baths; continuous hot water; parlor dining; exclusive.

80TH, 124 WEST.—Attractive large, small rooms; electricity; good table; parlor dining.

82D ST., 146 WEST.—THE BARRETT. Rooms furnished, unfurnished; elevator; table optional.

82D, 19 WEST. (Kenilworth.) — Desirable rooms; excellent table; parlor dining; table guests.

82D, 124 West, (Graycourt.)—New and attractively decorated; modern; table guests; booklet.

82D, 27 WEST.—Rooms, with excellent table; parlor dining room; private; home cooking.

82D, 20 WEST.—Beautifully furnished rooms; excellent home cooking.

82D, 55 WEST.—Second floor front, private bath; third floor rear; refined house.

83D, 17 WEST.—A stone's throw to Central Park; cozy room with homelike surroundings; quality board; references exchanged. Mrs. C. Sefferson.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

West Side.

84TH, 53 WEST.—Beautiful, large room, private bath, electricity; excellent table; Jewish.

85TH, 130 WEST.—NEWLY DECORATED ROOMS; GOOD TABLE; REASONABLE TO BUSINESS PEOPLE; TELEPHONE.

86TH ST., 114 WEST.—Owner's home, large and small rooms. "L" and subway.

87TH, 138 WEST.—Refined home; comfortable rooms; electricity, references required; table guests.

89TH, 806 WEST.—Refined Jewish home can accommodate few people; excellent cooking.

106TH, 314 WEST.—Unusual accommodations in private home for bachelor or family; two large rooms and bath; also single room; near Riverside.

107TH, 322 WEST.—Unusual opportunity for bachelor or family to live in luxurious economy; three large rooms and bath; also single room; between Riverside and Broadway.

120TH, 7 WEST.—Attractive large and small rooms, with strictly kosher board; table guests.

156TH, 553 WEST.—Large and small rooms; excellent table; steam heat.

IRVING PLACE, 71.—Rooms with private bath and board. Gramercy 1975.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE.—Widow, handsomely furnished house, rent large studio, with bedroom, private bath; other large rooms. 8926 Audubon.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 583.—Beautiful rooms; southern exposure; refined surroundings; exceptional board; references.

SINGLE and double rooms; refined private house; every convenience; modern. 140 West 94th.

Two beautiful rooms, with private bathroom; two couples or four gentlemen, seeking superior accommodations; Swiss service and cuisine; $90 weekly for four. Y 364 Times Annex.

WEST END AV., 344.—Select pension; new, handsomely furnished rooms; en suite, single; private baths; parlors; European cooking; electricity.

WEST END AV., 581, (86th St.)—SUPERIOR TABE BOARD. 8958 Schuyler.

Country Board

Thirty cents an agate line.

Westchester.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Winter engagements now; unexcelled home cooking; large porches; well-heated house; river view. W. E. Robinson. Phone 2161 Yonkers.

"The Colonial," 7 North Broadway, White Plains, N. Y., spacious rooms; excellent table; select all-year home; beautiful surroundings; easy commutation. Phone 687.

New Jersey.

THE MARLBOROUGH,
45 North Arlington Av.,
East Orange, N. J.

"30 Minutes from Broadway."

Compare this with what you are paying and what you are getting for it—A parlor, bedroom, and private bath, with delicious meals, for $25 per week for two persons; exclusive and homelike social conditions very pleasant. Take Lackawanna at Hoboken, hotel one block from East Orange station. Write for booklet. W. T. Reade, Prop.

Convalescents' home; trained nurses' care; moderate prices. Schofield, 234 Avenue A, Bayonne.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

11TH, 28 EAST.—Large, medium front rooms, clean, quiet; telephone; select house; reasonable.

17TH ST., 130 EAST.—Desirable, well furnished rooms; bathroom floor; reasonable.

18TH, 113 EAST.—Rooms in refined home, Gramercy section, at subway; references.

23D ST., 20 EAST, (Madison Square South.)—Suite, two rooms and bath.

30TH ST., 119 EAST.—Newly furnished room; modern conveniences; gentleman.

31ST, 47 EAST.—Large, front room, near subway; all conveniences.

45TH, 16 EAST.—Comfortable room, with bath; single room; breakfast optional; references.

53D, 32 EAST.—Two large rooms with or without bath, electricity; gentlemen.

55TH, 71 EAST.—Large, newly decorated rooms; electric lights; all conveniences; references.

55TH, 71 EAST.—Two large, light rooms; electric light; running water; references.

56TH, 83 EAST.—Large, elegant rooms, bath adjoining; steam, electricity, phone; second floor.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box-spring beds; tiled bathroom; absolute cleanliness.

LEXINGTON AV, 586.—Elegant back parlor and one large room; references; telephone.

MADISON AV., 220.—Large, attractive studios for musical, meeting, dancing; studios subrented hourly, monthly; 3 rooms, furnished, unfurnished.

MADISON AV., 302, (near 42d.)—Studio, light, large rooms; all conveniences; telephone.

West Side

12TH ST., 48 WEST.—Very large room, bath, $12; well-kept house.

23D, 258 WEST.—Large room, large room, bath, $7; single, $3.50; steam heat; gentlemen. Cavanagh.

23D, 258 WEST.—Large room, private bath, bath; also large room, southern exposure.

23D, 326 WEST.—Large front rooms, housekeeping, $5.00, $5.50; hallrooms, $2.50.

44TH, 12 WEST, (The Mansfield.)—Highest class bachelor apartments, furnished or unfurnished, with complete hotel service; refrigeration; open fireplaces; excellent location.

40TH, 66 WEST.—Floor 2 rooms, bath, single, en suite; exclusive; electricity; references; bachelors.

47TH, 31-41 WEST.—Large, small rooms; elegant apartment; private baths; electricity; steam; elevator.

51ST, 30 WEST.—Small rooms, with running water, in doctor's house.

52D, 55 WEST.—Large room; private bath; electricity; telephone; reasonable; gentleman only; references.

53D, 62 WEST.—Desirable double and single rooms, or en suite; private bath.

58TH, 128 WEST.—Handsome room, with alcove, bath adjoining; select location; electricity; telephone.

58TH, 49 WEST.—Large, elegant room; gas, electricity, bath, telephone; reasonable.

68TH, 71 WEST—Beautiful, sunny, large rooms; perfectly private house; moderate; references.

118 WEST 69TH ST.
West Hall.
Large room with southern exposure; saloon dressing room and private bath; suitable for two; also smaller room.

69TH, 111 WEST.—Desirable large room; steam, hot water, electricity, telephone; references.

70TH, (2,030 Broadway.)—Sublet four beautifully furnished rooms and bath; suitable business gentlemen; also single rooms; references. Tel. 6314 Columbus. Ormonde, Apt. 5 East.

71ST, 120 WEST.—Single, double rooms, newly furnished; private baths; Hebrew social surroundings.

70TH, 307 WEST.—Large, bright room, private house; all conveniences; suitable two gentlemen.

71ST, 163 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large room; southern exposure; all conveniences; telphone.

71ST, 57 WEST.—Large, sunny room; southern exposure; continuous hot water; references.

72D SUBWAY.—Single room, immaculately clean, next bath; high-class apartment; gentleman; references. Phone Col. 684. Apt. 1C.

72D, 248 WEST.—The Greystone, phone Columbus 1894; furnished room; excellent table.

73D, 103 WEST.—Nicely decorated rooms; running water; large closets; gentlemen; moderate.

73D, 258 WEST.—Furnished rooms, with private baths; references.

73D, 255 WEST.—Large rooms, with and without private bath; reference.

74TH, 149 WEST. — ATTRACTIVE ROOMS, SINGLE, DOUBLE, WITH AND WITHOUT PRIVATE BATHS; CONTINUOUS HOT WATER; REASONABLE.

74TH, 5 WEST.—Large, attractive front room; southern exposure; second floor; reasonable.

74TH, 165 WEST. — Connecting rooms, elegantly furnished; separately or suite; bath; gentlemen.

75TH, 124 WEST.—Large room; private bath; southern exposure; other rooms; telephone; references.

75TH, 159 WEST.—Newly furnished, high class, parquet floors, electric lights, private baths.

75TH, 144 WEST.—Attractive, large front suite; small rooms; subway, L; phone.

76TH, 148 WEST.—Large, sunny, pleasant room; bath adjoining; electric light; telephone.

76TH, 171 WEST.—Homelike, sunny rooms, continuous hot water, private baths, electricity.

76TH, 125 WEST. — Sunny front rooms; handsome back parlor, with private bath.

77TH ST., 106 WEST.
Very attractive, pleasant rooms; home comforts.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

West Side.

77TH, 158 WEST.—Attractive room, private bath, all conveniences; private house; references.

78TH, 112 WEST.—Attractive, large front room, adjoining bath; telephone; references.

81ST, 8 WEST.—Large back parlor, kitchenette; home comforts; electricity, steam.

82D ST., 146 WEST, THE BARRETT. Rooms furnished, unfurnished; elevator; table optional.

82D, 30 WEST.—Exceptionally desirable front room, single, $3.50; bath adjoining. Anderson.

85TH, 207 WEST.—Large room, immaculate; running water; elevator; breakfasts; $6. Sharpies.

87TH, 153 WEST.—Will rent second floor in private residence; one or two gentlemen; all conveniences; references required. Apply between 6 and 7.

87TH, 117 WEST.—Double rooms; strictly private family; moderate prices.

88TH, 335 WEST, (Drocosm Hall.)—Exclusive bachelor dwellings; rooms, $5 to $12; subway.

90TH, 58 WEST.—Attractive rooms, running water, southern exposure; private house; reference. Barry.

91ST., 64 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large rooms; southern exposure; select house; references.

91ST, 38 WEST.—Newly furnished residence, sunny rooms, private baths; electricity; $10, $12.50.

91ST, 66 WEST.—Large alcove room; also medium sized and skylight rooms.

94TH, 18 WEST.—Attractive rooms, private bath; table boarders; excellent meals; reference.

94TH, 55 WEST.—Large, well furnished rooms; modern conveniences; select neighborhood.

94TH, 20 WEST.—Newly renovated, large rooms, southern exposure; private bath; first and second floors; references.

94TH, 163 WEST.—Entire floor, sitting room, bedroom, bath; owner; references.

94TH, 161 WEST.—Rooms, private house; all conveniences; subway and L express.

95TH, 316 WEST.—Private family; single room; large closet; gentlemen; apt. 41.

96TH, 231 WEST.—Beautifully appointed guest room, facing Broadway; gentleman; exclusive. Apt. 3D.

97TH, 230 WEST.—Medium, well-furnished room; closets, water, heat; board. Apt. 6-A.

97TH ST., 305 WEST.—Desirable, attractive room; modern; reasonable. Apt. 4.

97TH, 316 WEST.—A sunny room; refined family; river view; next Drive.

97TH, 145 WEST.—Private house; unusually attractive, well furnished room, bath; gentleman.

100TH, 253 WEST.—Attractive, newly furnished rooms, with bath; breakfasts; American family.

101st, 16 West.—Attractive rooms, suites; telephone, electricity; housekeeping; $3 to $7. McNamara.

101ST, 230, (corner Broadway.)—Front room, all conveniences; elevator; gentleman; references. Reilly.

105TH ST., 248 WEST. (Broadway.)—Choice room; running water; private family; elevator apartment. Phillips.

112TH, 504 WEST.—Scrupulously clean, large light front room; 6th floor west.

114TH, 540 WEST.—Small, sunny south room; terms reasonable.

116TH ST., (Opposite Columbia.)—Large, sunny front room, for one or two; two closets. Miss Ward, 15 Claremont Av.

118TH ST., 401 WEST.—Connecting rooms; toilet; hot, cold water; two business men; moderate; large, light room; board optional. Apt. 4.

121ST, 501 WEST.—Large room adjoining bath; shower, electricity, elevator; Jewish family. Apartment 54.

122D, 500 WEST.—Double, single, outside rooms, en suite, separately; large closets; kitchen; elevator. Whyte.

127TH, 13 WEST.—Nicely furnished, large and small rooms; all conveniences; moderate terms.

138TH, 608 WEST.—Two exceptionally well-furnished, large rooms, bath adjoining, meals, in a strictly private family.

148TH, (3,604 Broadway.)—Large, modern room; no other roomers; gentleman; references. Mayer.

162D, WEST, (16 Jumel Terrace.)—Two, single, en suite; bath; running water; large closets; spotless; telephone; $4, $5.

ALLERTON HOUSE FOR BACHELORS,
302 WEST 22D ST.
The comfort of home, the genial atmosphere and spirit of a well-appointed club for men of refinement; new fireproof building; roof garden; private showers; billiard room, library, and lounge; no tipping; running water every room; single, $4 to $6 weekly; rooms for two, $8 to $3.50 weekly each.

BROADWAY, 2,880, (112th.)—Two fine and unusually large rooms, adjoining bath; high-class apartment. Vosburgh. Telephone 3903 Morningside.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, (68th St.)—Couple having charming apartment, rent delightful outside room, private lavatory; excellent transportation. 7915 Columbus.

LARGE, small rooms; running water; kitchen, laundry, verandas; on Hudson. Aud. 1437.

MOST DESIRABLE FRONT ROOM, overlooking Central Park; exclusive elevator apartment; exceptionally reasonable. Columbus 6377.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 440, (corner 116th.)—Beautiful large front room, handsomely furnished; dressing room, running water, southern exposure, elevator; private home; breakfast; exceptional; $12. Apartment 101.

70 RIVERSIDE DRIVE.
Exceptional accommodations for gentlemen.

SOUTHEAST CORNER 116TH ST. AND ST. NICHOLAS AV. — Handsomely furnished rooms, with or without bath, from $6 to $10 per week; full hotel and newsstand service; restaurant; very moderately priced.

WEST END, 611.—Large front, single or suite; private bath; electricity; private house.

Brooklyn.

ST. MARK'S AV., 101.—Large, handsomely furnished room; all conveniences; phone; very cheap.

Unfurnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

40TH ST., 66 WEST.—Floor, 2 rooms, bath; single, en suite; exclusive; electricity; references; bachelors.

88d, 4 West.—8 large connecting rooms, partly furnished or unfurnished; private family; electricity; parquet floor; suitable for bachelors.

94th St., 32 West.—Large back parlor, with private bath; phone, electricity; furnished or unfurnished; $8. Riverside 1224.

Rooms Wanted

*

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.

EMPIRE Broadway & 40th St. Evs. at 8. Mats. Tom'w & Tues. (Elec. Day) 2
WM. GILLETTE
NOV. 6th FINAL PERFORMANCE OF His Great SHERLOCK HOLMES
NOV. 8th. "SECRET SERVICE."

LYCEUM West 45th Street. Evs. at 8:20. Mats. Tom'w, Elec. Day & Thurs.
ETHEL BARRYMORE
IN HER GREAT COMEDY SUCCESS.
OUR MRS. McCHESNEY

NEW AMSTERDAM THEATRE, W. 42d St. MONDAY NIGHT, NOV. 1ST, SEATS NOW. KLAW & ERLANGER WILL PRESENT
AROUND THE MAP
A Musical Globe Trot by C. M. S. McLELLAN. Music by HERMAN FINCK.
After the Play Visit DANSE DE FOLLIES. ZIEGFELD MID-NIGHT FROLIC "Meeting Place of the World" Atop New Amsterdam Theatre

GAIETY B'way, 46th St. Evs. 8:20. Matinee Tom'w, Elec. Day & Wed. 2:20.
YOUNG AMERICA

GEO. COHAN'S B'way, 43d St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Tom'w, Elec. Day & Wed. in "MISS INFORMATION"
ELSIE JANIS

HUDSON West 44th St. Evenings at 8:15. Mats. Tom'w, Elec. Day & Wed. 2:15
"THE SHENANDOAH" OF 1915."—Times.
Under Fire
With WM. COURTENAY.

HARRIS West 42d Street. Evenings at 8:15. Mats. Tom'w, Elec. Day & Wed. 2:15
ROLLING STONES

FULTON 46th St., nr. Broadway. Evs. 8:30. NEXT MATINEE SAT. 2:30.
SHERMAN WAS RIGHT
A NEW FARCE BY FRANK MANDEL.

BIRTH OF A NATION AT THE LIBERTY W. 42d St. 2:15 & 8:15.
TWICE Daily, Includ. Sunday. Ev. & Sat. Mat. 25-50-75-$1-$1.50. Other Mats..... 25c, 50c & $1.
D. W. GRIFFITH'S
GIGANTIC SPECTACLE. Symphony Orchestra of Forty.

CANDLER W. 42d St. Bryant 6344. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Tom'w, Elec. Day & Wed.
THE HOUSE OF GLASS
with Mary Ryan and the Great All-American Cast. Orch., $2, $1.50. 500 Seats 1st Balc., 50c, 75c, $1.

ELTINGE Opening Tues., Nov. 2d West 42d St. (Election Night). SEATS NOW.
"FAIR AND WARMER"
A farce for Laugh-Lovers by Avery Hopwood.

REPUBLIC West 42d Street. Evenings 8:20. Mats. Tom'w, Elec. Day & Wed.
COMMON CLAY
SEATS SELLING 8 WEEKS IN ADVANCE.

BELASCO West 44th Street. Evenings 8:30. Mats. Tom'w, Elec. Day & Thurs.
THE BOOMERANG

ASTOR B'way, 45th St. Evs. 8:20. Bryant 287. Mats. Tom'w, Elec. Day & Wed. 2:20
Geo. M. COHAN'S Great American Farce,
HIT-THE-TRAIL-HOLLIDAY
With FRED NIBLO as "BILLY HOLLIDAY."

GLOBE EVERY NIGHT AND MATINEES Tomorrow, Election Day & Wed. 2:15
MONTGOMERY & STONE CHIN CHIN

Motor Racing and Aviation
Sheepshead Bay Speedway
Election Day, Tues., Nov. 2
100-Mile Championship
Winning drivers of 1915, Resta, Burman, Aitken, Rickenbacher, Mulford.
Also spectacular exhibitions by famous airmen. Flying upside-down, loop-the-loop, and passenger-carrying flights.
EVENTS START 2 P. M.
Admission $1, including seat in open stand. Grand Stand, including admission, $2; Boxes (6 seats), $18 to $30, including admission. Parking space within oval, reserved, $10; unreserved $3, not including admission.
Seats on sale at R. H. Macy & Company, the McBride Offices, the Tyson Office, Bascom Ticket Office, at Hotel Biltmore, Alexander's Ticket Office, Aero Club of America, Brooklyn Eagle, Abraham & Straus, Brooklyn, all automobile clubs in this and surrounding vicinity, and at Sheepshead Bay Speedway Corporation, 1696 Broadway, between 53rd and 54th Streets. Telephone Circle 1915.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE RALLY
CARGNEGIE HALL.
To-night, Friday, Oct. 29, 8 o'Clock.
Speakers: Congressman Edward F. Keating, John W. Keller, Raymond Robins, Mrs. Philip Snowden, Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, Chairman.
Music by 7th Regiment Band.
ADMISSION FREE.

PARK 59th St., Columbus Circle. Only Authentic Motion Pictures and Lecture on
Twilight Sleep
Tonight 9:15 SPECIAL PERFORMANCE Men Only
FOR WOMEN ONLY AT 2:30, 4 & 8:15 P. M.

Triangle Plays This Week: Ford Sterling in "His Father's Footsteps," "Martyrs of the Alamo," "Pickle Patty's Fall." Julia Dean in "Matrimony."
Evenings at 8. Matinees at 2. Matinees, 25c and 50c. Evenings, 25c, 50c, 75c, $1, and $2.
Knickerbocker Theatre, B'way & 38th St.

DO YOU WANT TO LEARN THE TRUTH ABOUT OUR ARMY, NAVY AND COAST DEFENSE-LESSNESS? SEE THE
BATTLE CRY OF PEACE

CENTURY 62 St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Tues., Thurs. & Sat. at 2:15.
Ned Wayburn's Town Topics
SUNDAY CONCERT—SYLVESTER SCHAEFFER. JAS. J. CORBETT, Balalaika Orchestra, 15 others.

Ever see a submarine in action, submerging, rising, discharging a torpedo? See the
BATTLE CRY OF PEACE

GLOBE THEATRE. Special Mat. Today & Every Day when Chin-Chin is not playing MR. & MRS. VERNON CASTLE in "THE WHIRL OF LIFE." 25-50, 75-1.00. A Thrilling Photo Drama in 6 Parts.
Note: MONTGOMERY & STONE in CHIN-CHIN Every Night and Wed. and Sat. Matinees.

Mothers who love your sons and daughters — See THE
BATTLE CRY OF PEACE

VITAGRAPH, B'WAY, 44 ST. THE BATTLE
TWICE TO-DAY, 2:30, 8:30. Evs. & Sat. Mat. 25, 50c, $1 & $2. Other Mats. 25, 50c, $1. CRY of PEACE
School Children's Mat. Sat., 11 A. M., 25c, 50c.

GARRICK 35th St., nr. B'way. BURLESQUE "Blue Ribbon Belles" Mat. Today. 15, 25, 50c.

Death and destruction showered on Wall Street, Park Row, Times Square, Fifth Avenue. See the
BATTLE CRY OF PEACE

STRAND B'way & 47th St. Noon to 11:30. 10c to 50c. BLANCHE RING "The Yankee Girl" Strand Orch. & Soloists
Next Week Geraldine Farrar in "Carmen"

COLUMBIA B'way & 47th. Burlesque Matinee Today.
Geo. STONE—Etta PILLARD and The Social Maids.

YORKVILLE 86th St., at 3d Av. Burlesque FROLICS OF 1915 Mat. Today 15c to 50c. Smoking Permitted.

Loew's American Roof 42d St. & 8th Av. Every Eve. at 8:15
JULIA NASH & CO., Bob Hall, Max's Circus, 10 others
Enclosed, Heated, Comfortable. ALL SEATS RESERVED 25c, 35c, 50c.

New York shelled from sea and sky! Panic! Terror! The Exodus! Armageddon—See the
BATTLE CRY OF PEACE

IRVING PLACE THEATRE Every Eve. at 8:15.
Ein Idealer Gatte. Sat. Mat., Lehmanns Kinder. Election Day Mat. 2:15. Der Weibsteufel.

OPERA TICKETS Phone 4189 Greeley | Subscriptions bought, sold and exchanged. Jacobs Theatre Ticket Office, Normandie Hotel, Broadway and 38th St.

Bandbox, 57 & 3d Av. Plaza 812. Mats. Sat. & Elec. Washington Square Players Evs. 8:15.

RITZ CARLTON HOTEL
Bazar de Charite
and
Fashion Revue
TONIGHT AT NINE O'CLOCK.
To Aid
French Wounded Emergency Fund
Tickets $5.00, Including Supper.
Boxes, holding six, $30.00.
DANCING
Tables Reserved for Supper Parties.
Tickets Can Be Had at the Ritz Carlton, or Vacation War Relief Committee, 38 WEST 39TH ST.
PROGRAM GIVEN BY
ELSIE JANIS — MAURICE FARKOA
GRACE FIELD — MELVILLE ELLIS
DOLLY SISTERS — BETTY LEE
Fashion Revue Directed by J. M. Gidding.

METROPOLITAN OPERA STARS
And Other Renowned Artists in Concert, followed by
VERDI'S REQUIEM MASS
BENEFIT FOR
ITALIAN WAR SUFFERERS
Chorus of 300, Orchestra 80 Musicians
At
CARNEGIE HALL
MONDAY EVE., NOV. 1ST
Tickets at Box Office and International Music and Drama
Long Acre Building, Broadway and 42d St.

The Biltmore
MORNING MUSICALES
Management of Mr. R. E. JOHNSTON.
Grand Ballroom, Hotel Biltmore, at 11.
Nov. 5, 19, Dec. 3, 17, Jan. 14, 28, Feb. 11, 25.
ARTISTS ENGAGED:

Frances Alda	Fritz Kreisler
Lucrezia Bori	Giovanni Martinelli
Clarence Bird	Mme. Melba
Enrico Caruso	Rosa Olitzka
Camille Decreus	Lucile Orrell
Mischa Elman	Ignace Paderewski
Geraldine Farrar	Marie Rappold
Anna Fitziu	Antonio Scotti
Rosina Galli	Louis Siegel
Mabel Garrison	Andreas de Segurola
Leopold Godowsky	Albert Spalding
Frieda Hempel	Theodore Spiering
Josef Hofmann	Andre Tourret
Beatrice de Holthoir	Aline Van Barentzen
Louise Homer	Mary Warfel

Subscription Price, Res. Seats, $30 for 8 concerts; single seats, $5; subscription price for boxes, $250 for eight concerts; single box, $35. Now on sale at R. E. Johnston's office, 1451 Broadway. Knabe Piano.

CARNEGIE HALL, Tomorrow Aft. at 2:30
VIOLIN RECITAL— MISCHA
ELMAN
(STEINWAY PIANO.) Mgt. Wolfsohn Bureau.

CARNEGIE HALL, TUES. AFT., NOV. 2d, 2:30.
SCHUMANN-HEINK
ONLY SONG RECITAL THIS SEASON
(STEINWAY PIANO.) Mgt. Wolfsohn Bureau.

Hippodrome
Management Charles Dillingham.
Mat. TODAY and Every Day.
WORLD'S BIGGEST SHOW AT LOWEST PRICES! HIP HIP HOORAY with 100 Wonders. SOUSA and SAND Sensational ICE BALLET
Staged by R. H. Burnside.
Evs. & Sat. Mat. $1.50 | BEST SEATS | Daily Matinees. Exc. Sat., $1.00.
1500 RESERVED SEATS AT 50c.
SUNDAY NIGHT SOUSA CONCERT RAGTIME PROGRAM
Orville Harrold, Belle Storey, Nat Wills, ENTIRE ICE BALLET, Charlotte, HIPPODROME CHORUS OF 300.

CORT W. 48 St. Phone Bryant 46. Evs. 8:10. Mat. Wed., Sat. & Elec. Day 2:15.
THE PRINCESS PAT Elsner Painter
"BEST COMIC OPERA IN YEARS."—Chas. Darnton, Evening World.

LEXINGTON 51st St. & Lex. Evs. 25c to $1.
"The Natural Law"
Mat. Sat. 25 & 50c.
Next Week—"BRINGING UP FATHER."

STANDARD B'way & 90th St. Evs. 25c to $1.
"THE SHOW SHOP"
Mat. Sat. 25c to 75c. Next Week—"EXPERIENCE."

Sun. Eve. at 8:30 Symphony Concert N. Y. Orchestral Soc'y.

LONGACRE W. 48th St. Bryant 23. Evs. 8:20. Pop. Mats. Sat., Tues. & Wed.
THE GIRL WHO SMILES
Musical Hit by authors of "Alma," "Adele," &c.

PHILHARMONIC
SOCIETY OF NEW YORK
JOSEF STRANSKY, CONDUCTOR.
This Afternoon at 2:30, Carnegie Hall.
MacDowell, Symphonic Poem, "Lancelot and Elaine"; Reger, Variations and Fugue for Orchestra on a Theme by Mozart; Berlioz, Scherzo "Queen Mab"; Tchaikovsky, 4th Symphony. Prices 50 cents to $2.00. Tickets at Box Office. Felix F. Leifels, Mgr.

Carnegie Hall, Sunday Aft., Oct. 31, at 3.
Mme. MELBA
Assisted by BEATRICE HARRISON..'Cello, ROBERT PARKER....Baritone, FRANK ST. LEGER....Piano
Tickets, $1, $1.50, $2, $2.50. Boxes, $15, $18, now on sale at Box Office.
Direction C. A. Ellis, Mason & Hamlin Piano.

B. F. KEITH'S PALACE B'WAY, 47 ST. Daily Mat. 25c to $1 — ANNA HELD, Harry FOX & Yansci, DOLLY, Harry Green, David Sapirstein, Arnaut Bros., Ernest Ball, others.
COLONIAL Mats. Daily 25c. — LUBOWSKA, WHITING & BURT, Mr. and Mrs. Jimmy Barry, others.
ALHAMBRA Mat. Daily 25c. — EVELYN NESBIT & JACK CLIFFORD, McKay & Ardine, others.

MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE
BOSTON GRAND OPERA CO. with PAVLOWA BALLET RUSSE | TONIGHT AT 8
"OTELLO," with Zenatello, Villani, Baklanoff, Leveroni, Ananian, Ferrared, Giaccone. Cond., Moranzoni.

CARNEGIE HALL, Sun. Aft., Nov. 7, at 3.
CONCERT BY JOHN McCormack
TICKETS NOW AT BOX OFFICE.

AEOLIAN HALL, Tues. Aft., Nov. 2, at 3.
First of Six Historical Recitals by OSSIP Gabrilowitsch
Mgt. of Loudon Charlton. Mason & Hamlin Piano.

AEOLIAN HALL, Sat. Aft., Oct. 30, at 3.
Piano Recital by HAROLD BAUER
Mgt. Loudon Charlton. Mason & Hamlin Piano.

AEOLIAN HALL, This Afternoon at 3.
Song Recital by Mme. GADSKI
50c to $2. Management Loudon Charlton.

AEOLIAN HALL, TONIGHT AT 8:15.
VIOLIN RECITAL
RODERICK WHITE
Tickets $2, 1.50, 1.00, 75 & 50c. Now at Box Office.

GODOWSKY
CHOPIN PROGRAM
CARNEGIE HALL, SAT. AFT., NOV. 13.
Popular Prices, 50 cts. to $1.50, on sale at Box Office. Management R. E. Johnston. Knabe Piano.

Aeolian Hall Wed. Aft., Nov. 3, at 3. | VIOLIN RECITAL
ARKADY BOURSTIN
Tickets 75 cts. to $2. Mgmt. Haensel & Jones.

Hotels, Restaurants, Dancing on Page 15

GIRL IS ACCUSED OF SWINDLING STORE

Mary M. Faxon Said to Have Charged Goods to Account of Another Woman.

LAST BILL WAS FOR $31

Prisoner a Dressmaker and Had Purchased Silks and Velvets—Held for Trial.

Miss Mary M. Faxon, 19 years old, a dressmaker, living with her brother, Francis Faxon, a Columbia student, at 529 West 111th Street, was arrested yesterday by Detective Jeremiah Baker of the Second Branch Detective Bureau on a charge of petit larceny preferred against her by John F. Larkin, a store detective in a Thirty-fourth Street department store.

In the Women's Night Court Larkin said Miss Faxon had obtained since Oct. 15 goods from the store to the approximate value of $131 and had them charged to the account of Mrs. Glynn Wills of 44 Wildwood Terrace, Glen Ridge, N. J. When Mrs. Wills was presented with the bills she protested that she knew nothing of the transactions. The detective watched for Miss Faxon to appear again yesterday. She was arrested after she had purchased silks and velvets amounting to $61.

Miss Faxon said that on Oct. 13 she went into the store to make some purchases and saw Mrs. Mills drop some receipts. Picking them up she learned Mrs. Mills had a charge account at the store, and on Oct. 15, 17, 19, 23, and 28, she made purchases, charging them all to Mrs. Mills's account. She said she was the daughter of Mrs. Mary Mason Faxon, who some time ago was married to Dr. James Herbert Shaw of Huntington, L. I. Two months ago, she said, she left home to live with her brother.

Magistrate Marsh, on her plea of guilty, held her in $300 bail for Special Sessions. Mrs. J. Halsey Downer of 36 Central Park South, her sister, appeared in court and later went out to get bail.

FELIX M. WARBURG HONORED

Jacob H. Schiff and Others Speak at Y. M. H. A. Dinner.

The Directors of the Young Men's Hebrew Association gave a dinner last night at the Ritz-Carlton to Felix M. Warburg, President of the association, in honor of the beginning of his eighth year of service in that office. Henry M. Toch presided.

Jacob H. Schiff, in answering a toast in which Stephen B. Rosenthal referred to him as "the leading American Jew of his generation," sounded a note of warning to all Jewish people not to hold themselves aloof as a group from other American citizens. His voice rang through the room when he said:

"Young men, I say to you, it's a parting of the ways. We Jews have to choose whether we want to be Jewish-Americans or American Jews; and God forbid that we permit a hyphen to be placed between Jew and America. God forbid that it be said that the Jews form a group by themselves. We want to be united as Jews, but by our religion only."

Mr. Schiff protested against a recent criticism of many of the older Jewish leaders by one of the latest Jewish-American leaders," who said that "our leaders are not representative."

After the speeches, Mr. Toch presented to Mr. Warburg a book containing the signatures of those at the dinner.

"If President Menken, of whom we heard this evening as being the one who laid the foundation, was the George Washington of our institution, then you are its Lincoln," he said. "You have made us happy, thankful, and hopeful."

Mr. Warburg expressed his appreciation of the good will which had been shown him and denied credit for the praise of his work which had been given in short addresses by Herbert N. Straus, Simon Gottschell, Louis I. Haber, Dr. S. Schulman, Professor M. Kaplan, Jerome J. Hanauer, Benjamin Holzman, Stephen B. Rosenthal, and I. Edwin Goldwasser.

FIGHTS BIG BUCK DEER.

Jersey Huntsman Uses Trees as Shelter, but Bags Animal.

Special to The New York Times.

MAYS LANDING, N. J., Oct. 28.—Philip Bessor, of the South Chelsea National Bank, and well known Morris Guardsman, had a thrilling encounter with a seven-prong buck on a game preserve near Estelleville yesterday, and was compelled to defend himself against the wounded animal.

On the first drive in the morning one deer was brought down, on the second two, and on the final drive Bessor got the big buck. On his first shot he wounded the deer in the shoulder. It had jumped just as he pulled the trigger, and the shot had missed the vital organs. Wild with rage, the buck charged upon Bessor. He fired the other barrel of his gun, but the animal came on. With both barrels empty, Bessor was forced to sidestep and seek shelter until he could reload. The animal got so close several times that Bessor had to dodge around trees. Finally he got his gun loaded, and on the next rush the buck met two loads of shot that killed him instantly.

Browning, King & Company

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We'll always buy back What you don't like.

B&K Broadway at 32d St. Cooper Square at 8th St. Manhattan. Fulton St. at De Kalb Av. Brooklyn.

ENGINEER FALLS OFF TRAIN.

Loses Both Legs and "Blind Baggage" Runs Away.

Special to The New York Times.

HACKENSACK, N. J., Oct. 28.—Unknown to the fireman, a "blind baggage" train of the Ontario & Western Railroad ran wild for two miles over the West Shore tracks this morning between Ridgefield Park and Bogota, near here, the engineer, C. H. Cutler, having been hurled from the running board on the left side of the locomotive while leaning over to throw a bucket of water on a hot box.

The fireman became curious when the whistle was not blown for the Bogota crossing, and the next moment he discovered the engineer's cab was empty. He himself stopped the train.

Meanwhile Police Sergeant Frederick Larson, who was passing the station at Ridgefield Park, heard a man calling for help, and he found Cutler on the ground near the rails, both legs mangled. Dr. C. A. Knox applied first-aid remedies and sent Cutler to the Hackensack Hospital, where it was found necessary to amputate both legs below the knee.

The engineer, who never lost consciousness, said the first post of a fence that separates the West Shore tracks at Ridgefield Park's former "Death Crossing" swept him from his locomotive as he leaned over. Cutler is 39 years old, and has a wife and two children at Middletown, N. Y. The attending physicians think he will recover.

$463,926 FOR PRINCETON.

Mrs. Russell Sage's $250,000 Included in University's Gifts.

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 28.—The Board of Trustees of Princeton University today announced the receipt of gifts of cash amounting to $468,926 to the university. They also made the announcement that beginning with the September term the school year would be shortened by two weeks, making the school year identical with that of Harvard and Yale. The students will enter the university on Sept. 26, one week later than heretofore, and the term will end one week sooner in June than has been customary at the university.

Two years ago Mrs. Russell Sage subscribed $250,000, to be used in the erection of a new dining hall, with the provision that the university raise a similar amount. The Trustees announced today that this sum had been obtained, which means that the university will have a dining hall costing $500,000.

The Trustees also announced the gift of $125,000 by Mrs. William Church Osborn of New York for the endowment of the Dodge Professorship in Mediaeval History. The balance of the money announced today has been raised by the graduate council. Dr. Alfred Goldsborough Mayer has been appointed Lecturer on Biology.

The entrance examination for Princeton this year will be the same as that at Yale and Harvard, but the papers will be examined here as usual.

SHOOTS BRIDE IN STREET.

Joseph Dobas of Paterson Waylays Wife with Strange Man.

Special to The New York Times.

PASSAIC, N. J., Oct. 28.—Jealous of his bride of two weeks, Joseph Dobas of 154 Second Street attempted to kill her at noon today. As she walked along Dayton Avenue, near Hobart Street, Dobas whipped out a revolver and shot her. The bullet entered her left lung, but she may recover.

Dobas, who was overpowered by a throng of mill hands and arrested, admitted the crime. He said he had seen his wife with another man during the last few days. He left his work at the Forstmann & Huffmann mill today and watched for his wife. He said he saw her at 12 o'clock with a strange man at Dayton Avenue and Hobart Street.

According to spectators, Dobas shot his wife without a word of warning. Had not the police arrived in time it is likely he would have been badly battered by an infuriated crowd of men. Mrs. Dobas, who is 20 years old, was rushed to St. Mary's Hospital, where the bullet was removed. Dobas is locked in a cell at Police Headquarters awaiting arraignment tomorrow morning.

Dobas said he and his wife, formerly Miss Margaret Kisp of this city, were married two weeks ago today. They furnished a home at 154 Second Street.

MILK BLAMED FOR EPIDEMIC.

Scarlet Fever in Bergen County Claims a Victim.

Special to The New York Times.

HACKENSACK, N. J., Oct. 28.—An epidemic of scarlet fever in several Bergen County towns, said to be due to infected milk from a West Town, N. Y., dairy, has resulted in one death, the victim being Henry Peeck, 22 years old, a son of Conrad Peeck, a dairyman of Leonia, whose supply comes from this same dairy.

Six new cases have been reported in the last two weeks, one at Hasbrouck Heights, four at Homestead, and one at Union Hill, all traced to the same milk supply, it is said.

There are said to be thirteen cases in Hackensack, ten in Leonia, ten in Paterson, and three in Englewood.

The milk from the creamery at West Town, where the infection is alleged to prevail, is now sent to Jersey City every morning to be pasteurized before being given to local distributers.

Special—Satin Stripe and Madras Pajamas
$1.35
Usually $2.50 and $3
Friday and Saturday only.
Woven madras—satin stripes. Embossed woven cord effects in striped madras. Jacquard figured patterns. Silk frogs and ocean pearl buttons.
This is one of the best values we have ever offered in our famous Week End Specials.
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Hart Schaffner & Marx Clothes

THINKS SHEPARD HEIR WAS BORN IN JERSEY

Chief of Police of Washington N. J., Writes Detective Boy May Have Lived There.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Oct. 28.—A boy born in Washington, N. J., five years ago this month may prove to be the waif just adopted by the former Helen Gould and her husband, Finley J. Shepard.

Such is the belief of Police Chief John J. Cleary communicated today to Hampton G. Silcox, a detective employed by the Shepards in their country-wide search for the parents of the youngster.

Trenton was one of the cities in which the investigation was made, Chief Cleary detailing Detective Sergeant John Heher to the case. After running down many leads, Heher visited the State House and began looking over the records of the Bureau of Vital Statistics. Upon reaching the month of October, 1910, Heher found notation of the birth in Washington of Newman McCleary, the parents' names being given as Henry McCleary and Belle Beldleman.

The Shepards' adopted son is just about five years of age. When he was found a year ago on the steps of St. Patrick's Cathedral in New York, he declared his name was Austin McCleary.

Special to The New York Times.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., Oct. 28.—"Sonny" Shepard has returned to Lyndhurst, and in all probability he will assist Mrs. Shepard in receiving Saturday afternoon when she gives a reception to the mothers of the children in her sewing school. It will mark the end of the school year when children will graduate and diplomas will be awarded. There are 500 children in the school, and nearly 300 mothers are expected to attend. It was said today that when "Sonny" gets old enough he will be sent to the Irvington public school. Mr. Shepard is a member of the Board of Education and it is probable the boy will start there next year.

CORONER SEIZES DAUGHTER.

Wife, from Whom He Is Separated, Has Another Woman Arrested.

Coroner William Schlemm of Hudson County, who lives at 426 Spring Street, West Hoboken, N. J., has been separated from his wife, whom he is suing for divorce, for the last four months. She has been living at 472 Park Avenue, Weehawken, and with her their seven-year-old daughter, Dorothy. The child was playing on the sidewalk late yesterday afternoon when her father came along in an automobile, swept her into the car, and made off at full speed.

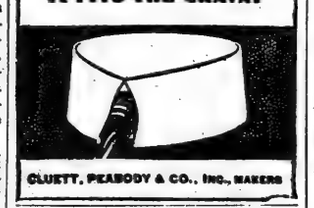
Mrs. Schlemm saw the departure of her daughter from a window, rushed screaming into the street and caused the arrest of Mrs. Marie Farrell of 510 Blum Place, Union Hill, who was hurrying along the street. Mrs. Schlemm said she was sure Mrs. Farrell had assisted in the kidnapping of her child. Mrs. Farrell said she hadn't and gave $100 bail for examination today in the Recorder's Court.

WOMAN DIES IN PRISON.

Daughters Arrive Too Late to See Mrs. Skalla Alive.

TRENTON, N. J., Oct. 28.—Mrs. Sophia Skalla, 46 years old, of Washington, N. J., sentenced on Nov. 17, 1914, to serve from two to seven years for arson, died in the prison hospital today. She had been in poor health since her commitment.

Mrs. Skalla was convicted of burning a pavilion in a pleasure park she owned at Washington. Mrs. Skalla's husband, Frank, and their son, Frank, arrived here a half hour before her death. An hour later her daughters, Mrs. Norman Shweekton, of Easton, Penn., and the Misses Emma, Marie, and Madeline Skalla, the youngest a child 8 years old, arrived at the prison.

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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair, slightly cooler today; Sunday, fair; moderate southwest and west winds.
For full weather report see Page 13.

VOL. LXV...NO. 21,098. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1915.—TWENTY-TWO PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

MORGAN RALLIES AFTER OPERATION FOR APPENDICITIS

Taken Ill Thursday and Called Dr. Markoe, but Pain Was Not Acute Until Yesterday.

SUDDEN ACTION REQUIRED

Denied That Patient Suffers from Septic Poison Due to Erich Muenter's Bullet.

FAMILY CALLED TO BEDSIDE

Detectives Guard the Banker's Home at Glen Cove, L. I., and Turn Away Intruders.

THREE SURGEONS OPERATE

Bulletins of Physicians Say Financier's Condition is as Nearly Normal as Could Be Expected.

J. P. Morgan was operated on yesterday at his home on East Island in Glen Cove, L. I. The operation was for appendicitis, according to a statement issued from the office of J. P. Morgan & Co., in denial of a rumor which had already reached Wall Street, that unexpected developments from one of the bullet wounds inflicted on Mr. Morgan on July 3 by Erich Muenter, the warmad assassin, had forced his surgeons to employ the knife.

At 8 o'clock last night this bulletin was issued from the Morgan home and simultaneously from the office here:

An operation for acute appendicitis was successfully performed at noon today. His recovery from the anaesthetic was prompt, and his condition is fully as normal as is to be expected.

J. W. MARKOE, M. D.
H. H. M. LYLE, M. D.

Other than this no statement as to Mr. Morgan's condition could be obtained from his physicians or from his son, Junius Spencer Morgan, although the young man was informed of the gossip in Glen Cove that his father was seriously ill; that the surgeons had sent for oxygen tanks, and that the operation had been performed suddenly and before the arrival of members of Mr. Morgan's family, who had been summoned in the morning. It was suggested to him that refusal to state his father was in good condition would not allay the grave concern that was felt. His reply was:

"I cannot help that. I cannot comment at all on my father's condition. All that must come from the doctors."

Young Mr. Morgan admitted, however, that the operation had been undertaken suddenly. Over the telephone at 7 o'clock last night he said:

Mother Is Sent For.

"I was not present when my father was operated on and did not know he had undergone an operation until I reached here this afternoon about 4 o'clock."

"Then the operation must have been suddenly decided on?" was suggested.

"Yes, it was sudden," he replied. He added that members of Mr. Morgan's family had arrived at the house in the afternoon but declined to specify who was there. It is known, however, that Mr. Morgan's mother was summoned from her home in Highland Falls, N. Y. His sister, Miss Anne Morgan, and his son and the latter's wife were called.

Mrs. Morgan and the four Morgan children other than Junius were in the house. Mrs. J. S. Morgan and another woman arrived in an automobile shortly after 4 o'clock, and some time after Junius Morgan had reached the house. Throughout the day automobiles passed between the railroad station and the Morgan home, carrying members of the family, and many others brought friends to the house.

None but those were allowed to enter even the grounds, however. The Morgan home is reached by a causeway built over a stretch of water 100 yards across which separtes East Island from the mainland at Glen Cove. Ever since Mr. Morgan was shot detectives have been on duty at his estate, and yesterday they redoubled their vigilance.

Septic Poisoning Denied.

Several stood at the massivxe iron gates on the island end of the causeway, and they halted every car that essayed the passage from the mainland to the island. As night came on they equipped themselves with electric flashlights, the rays of which they directed into the faces of all persons who crossed the causeway on foot or in carriage or motor. Only intimate friends or members of the family were permitted within the gates, the guards declining even to allow a motor car to enter for the purpose of turning around, though the causeway was so narrow the turning of a car was dangerous.

News of Mr. Morgan's condition and the incidents that led up to the operation got into Glen Cove village from other sources. Constable Frank McCahill, who arrested Muenter after he had shot Mr. Morgan, paid a visit to the Morgan home and was received. He hurried back to the village and set at rest a rumor that septic poisoning had set in, and that Mr. Morgan's condition was critical. The doctors had denied this to him, he said.

It was learned that Mr. Morgan began to feel ill on Thursday morning. The day before he had appeared as a witness before the Thompson Legislative Investigating Committee, which is studying the Public Service Commission and the transit situation here. It was remarked then by acquaintances of the banker that he looked exceptionally well and was in excellent spirits.

He had returned only the night before from a visit to Uncas Lodge, his estate in the Adirondacks, especially to testify before the committee, and the benefits of his vacation were so apparent that the

Continued on Page 5.

PEACE TALK GROWS AMONG THE GERMANS

Berlin Tageblatt Insists the Reichstag Must Be Consulted on the Final Terms.

From a Staff Correspondent.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Oct. 29.—Cold weather, bringing the first snowfall, has given a salutary chill to the premature hopes of excessively optimistic Germans who have been talking about peace by Christmas, or saying that war could not last through another Winter.

There is a very strong feeling, however, not only among people in general, but also in well-informed circles, that the turning point of the war has been passed, and that the Balkan campaign is bringing the peace goal appreciably nearer.

The Tageblatt in an editorial says that the Reichstag must have a say in framing the conditions of peace. It comments:

"The German people still seem far away from peace. Still less is it possible to see today in what form peace will come. For this and other reasons, therefore, in discussing the question of what responsible factors will have to work together in the re-establishment of the peace of the nations, everything must be left out that concerns the possible terms of the coming peace.

"Nevertheless, against the influences that seek to sidetrack the Reichstag one must maintain the ground with utmost emphasis that among the factors that will figure in the peace negotiations the Reichstag must not be passed over, nor even reduced to second place. Just as it would be impossible to shove to one side the right of the Kaiser and his responsible advisers is it necessary in this particular case to make no decision that would mean the relegation of the federated States into the background.

"Moreover, the German people, who have had to bear the immense burdens of this war, have more than a merely written right to throw the whole weight of their will into the scales through their chosen representatives on the occasion of making peace."

The chief editor of the Leipziger Zeitung publishes an interview with Hakki Pasha, the Turkish Ambassador to Germany. To the question as to what would become of Albania the envoy replied:

"That is a difficult problem, all the more difficult because in regard to southern Albania the Greek wishes will have to be taken into account. Northern Albania is a problem all by itself. The best plan would be, perhaps, to make it an independent State, with strong protection at its back."

As to the future of Serbia the Ambassador said:

"The best thing would be if the devil would take the Serbians, but even he won't have them."

The editor asked: "Shall we march to Egypt?"

"That depends on how long the war lasts," answered the Ambassador.

AIR RAIDS ON VENICE STIR POPE TO PROTEST

Rome Newspaper Says He Has Made Representations to the Austrian Government.

ROME, Oct. 29, (via Paris.)—The Corriere d'Italia says Pope Benedict has made representations to the Austrian Government as a result of the recent air raids over Venice.

The newspaper adds that the Pontiff, after the first Austrian bombardment of Italian coast towns, expressed a strong desire to Emperor Francis Joseph that undefended cities, rich in treasures of art, should be exempted from such attacks.

HOSTILITY TO ALLIES DENIED BY GREECE

Sir Edward Grey Calls Her Espousal of Cause of Central Powers an Impossibility.

LONDON, Oct. 29.—Rumor continues to ascribe to the Greek Government intentions hostile to the Entente powers, even going so far as to say Greece has an understanding with Bulgaria and at the psychological moment will fall upon the allied troops which landed at Saloniki.

Sir Edward Grey, the Foreign Secretary, said today that Greece's espousal of the cause of the central powers was an impossibility.

The Greek Legation also issued the following statement:

"Lately there have appeared in the press various items of news derived from German, Austrian, and Bulgarian journals and news agencies, and bearing upon the attitude and intentions of Greece, such as a mythical mission of M. Sophoulis (former Governor of Macedonia) to King Ferdinand; a refusal of King Constantine to receive Ministers of the Entente powers; an intention by Greece to menace the security of the allied troops at Saloniki, &c.

"The Greek Minister has received telegraphic instructions from Premier Zaimis to contradict in the most categorical manner these rumors, which, in spite of repeated denials, were propagated even in Athens, and the malevolent object of which is only too evident in the endeavor to prejudice public opinion and sow suspicion and hostility between the Entente powers and Greece."

CANADA WILL SEND 100,000 MORE MEN

Government Authorizes the Increase of the Dominion's Over-Sea's Army to 250,000.

Special to The New York Times.

OTTAWA Oct. 29.—In response to the appeal of King George for "more men, and still more men," the Dominion Government today formally authorized the increase of Canada's overseas army from 150,000 to 250,000 men.

Although the authorization until today has been for only 150,000, there have actually been enlisted some 175,000 men, and this force is growing from day to day in ever faster recruiting numbers. The authorization for the 150,000 men was given on July 6, and the number has long since been exceeded. An official statement made by the Government today is that 101,500 troops have already crossed the Atlantic, while 71,500 men are training at various points throughout the Dominion.

Of the troops that have left Canada, one battalion has gone to Bermuda and about half a battalion to St. Lucia. It is anticipated that the extra troops authorized will be recruited shortly, and it is believed that in the course of a few months a further authorization will be issued.

A quarter of a million men is one in every thirty-two of the total population of Canada.

THINK 'LIEUT. FAY,' BOMB PLOT HEAD, IS H. A. KEARLING

Initials on Baggage Agree with Name on Rotterdam's Passenger List.

NO OTHER "H. A. K." ABOARD

Washington Sends an Assistant Attorney General to Take Hold of Case Here.

SEEK CENTRAL AUTHORITY

Secret Service Men Now Operating Under Orders of the State Department.

NEW STATE WARRANTS OUT

Friend of Chief Conspirator Declares Him to be a Victim of "Trench Madness."

THE TIMES has learned from an authoritative source of another name—which is believed to be the real name—of "Lieutenant" Robert Fay, who with four others is under arrest on the charge of conspiracy to destroy munitions ships sailing from American ports.

H. A. Kearling is the name under which it is thought he came to the United States, and it is as H. A. Kearling, it is believed, that he was known to high officials in Germany.

"Fay," as he will continue to be known to the Government for the present, left Rotterdam on the steamer Rotterdam of the Holland-America Line on April 14, it is said, and landed in New York on April 23. The initials on his baggage were H. A. K., and it was through his baggage that he was traced. The name Fay or Frey or Frehe does not appear on the passenger list.

There was no one with the initials H. A. K. on the original passenger list of the Rotterdam, but in the supplementary list appears the name of H. A. Kearling as a passenger in the first cabin. That Kearling and Fay are the same man is said not to be doubted by the authorities.

Look for Central Authority.

Assistant Attorney General Charles Warren arrived in New York last night and will confer today with United States District Attorney H. Snowden Marshall on the conclusions to be drawn from the evidence in possession of the Federal authorities.

Mr. Warren is the official who has been entrusted by the Department of Justice with collecting information on all the outrages that have taken place on ships leaving American ports. He is also conversant with recent explosions in ammunition factories, and his presence in New York is taken to indicate that the authorities are convinced that the Fay case has a connection which may lead up to some central authority.

So far, according to reports from Washington, the Department of Justice has held that there is no ground on which to prosecute the alleged conspirators in the Federal Courts, and that the case is for New York and New Jersey courts. Copies of statements made by Fay and others to Chief William J. Flynn were received yesterday in Washington, and the fact that Mr. Warren is now here for a personal look over the ground is regarded as indicating that the case is taken more seriously.

District Attorney Marshall is working in silence and no official was willing yesterday to give any hint of how far the affair may go.

Information reaching THE TIMES indicates that there is a central authority regulating the activities of German agents of all kinds in this country. What that authority is, whether it rests in one man or in a group of men, has not been revealed, but it is asserted as a fact that the money which they spend comes to them from Germany.

How much the Federal authorities know about this central body they do not reveal, but in the Fay case they have, it is believed, crossed the trail of persons of more importance.

That the Secret Service is now working under the direction of the State Department became known yesterday. This, it is understood, does not necessarily mean that suspicion has fallen on any diplomatic or consular representative, but that the State Department is most directly interested in the preservation of neutrality.

State Warrants Issued.

Following a visit on Thursday to County Prosecutor Robert Hudspeth in Jersey City by Assistant United States District Attorney John C. Knox, warrants were drawn in New Jersey yesterday charging Fay, Scholz, and Daeche, the three men arrested in that State, with having in their possession explosives with a view to the destruction of property. These were signed by Detective Michael Lyons of Weehawken, who took part in the arrests. The warrants were then given over to the Federal authorities to be filed in the United States Court of the Southern District of New York. The effect of this is to add a State offense, with a maximum penalty of five years' imprisonment, to the Federal charge under which the defendants are now awaiting a hearing.

The Federal District Attorney's office is collecting evidence to be presented to the November Grand Jury next Wednesday, and attorneys for the defense have expressed fear that the hear-

Continued on Page 5.

TWELFTH ANNUAL BUSINESS SHOW, 1 to 10:30 P. M. All This Week.—Advt.

German Press Asking for Whitlock's Recall Because of His Report on the Cavell Case

From a Staff Correspondent.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Oct. 29.—Under the headline, "The False Reports of the American Minister in Brussels," the Vossische Zeitung broadly hints that Brand Whitlock must go.

"It is to be hoped," it says, "that the German Government will seize the occasion afforded by the incident to put an end to the activities of the American Minister in Brussels. According to his credentials, this gentleman belongs in Havre, the present seat of the Belgian Government, to which he is accredited. Should America desire to be further represented in Brussels, it must choose for the purpose a personage acceptable to the German Government. We cannot believe that the author of the colored reports about the Cavell case will be regarded any longer as such a person."

The Berlin press gives prominence to the London report of Lord Robert Cecil's declaration in the House of Commons regarding the Cavell case, and makes bitter comments on the phrase, "the grewsome murder of a noble woman." The Tageszeitung says:

"This hypocrisy exceeds all bounds. It is unusual, even for the English."

The Lokalanzeiger, under the caption, "Hopeless Hypocrites," says.

"That Miss Cavell was legally condemned and executed the German official statements have not left the slightest doubt. If the English conscience in the case of the murder of the whole crew of a German submarine was as good and clean as the German conscience in the case of this 'noble woman,' then we might discuss the matter further with Lord Robert Cecil. Meanwhile we will calmly await what the English will do in order to procure 'satisfaction' for the verdict of the Brussels war court spoken in the Kaiser's name."

The Berlin Gazette says:

"Asquith's threat that he would demand satisfaction for the execution of this spy is more foolish than shameless."

STEFANSSON STARTS INTO THE NORTH

Explorer Leaves Cape Kellett Carrying Supplies Sufficient for Two Years.

CALLS OUTLOOK BRIGHT

Hopes to Return Next Year, but Says Delay Need Cause No Worry.

By VILHJALMUR STEFANSSON.
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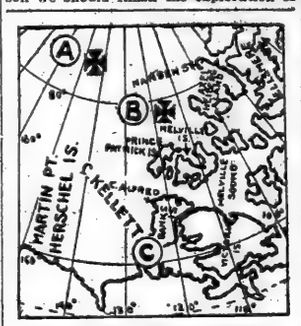
Special to The New York Times.

CAPE KELLETT, Banks Island, Sept. 3, (via Circle, Alaska, Oct. 27.)—The North Star sailed on Aug. 4 under command of Wilkins of Adelaide, Australia, the only Britisher besides myself now in the northern section of this expedition.

The destination of the North Star is Prince Patrick or Melville Island, by way of Cape Alfred. Four men are under the command of Wilkins.

The Polar Bear sails today under my command, with ten white men and nine Eskimos, bound north.

This expedition now has a hundred dogs, against twenty-odd last year, and equipment and prospects better than any time since the Karluk drifted off. With luck no worse than in the past this season we should finish the exploration of



Stefansson's New Expedition.

The above map shows the region which Stefansson has set out to explore. He has started from his base at Cape Kellett, and hopes to reach a point indicated by A. The new land, the discovery of which Stefansson reported recently, is indicated by B.

the ice west to the 145th meridian and to 82 north latitude.

I expect to return south next year, but have supplies to last two years, and even after that no worry need be felt on score of starvation, although other accidents naturally are possible.

V. STEFANSSON.

In the above dispatch Stefansson, who is the commander of the Canadian arctic expedition, announces his plans for continuing his explorations in the far north. From Herschel Island, under date of Aug. 22 last, he made the announcement of his discovery of new land to the north of Prince Patrick Island. With his companions on June 19 last he reached this land and journeyed along its shore for three days. He took one sextant observation, which gave 77 degrees 43 minutes north and 115 degrees 43 minutes west. The land he found was of considerable size. As Summer was coming on Stefansson said that he thought best to return to his "home" quarters at Cape Kellett. Stefansson on his new journey into the north may visit this land again, and it is believed will undertake to find its western and northern boundaries. Its area thus far is undetermined.

The announcement of the discovery was the first word that had been received from Stefansson since April 7, 1914, when his supporting party, which had accompanied him from Martin Point, turned back and left him and his companions to continue their journey over the ice.

Great anxiety had been felt for the explorer, and in some quarters he had been given up for lost.

Stefansson, in telling the world of his discovery, made light of the hardships he had been through. "We had no hardships at any time," he said, "and were never in imminent danger, so far as I know." At the same time he announced his intention to continue his explorations.

The Polar Bear, in which Stefansson will continue his explorations, is a vessel which Stefansson acquired this Summer. It is a power schooner, and is the vessel which found Stefansson at Cape Kellett and took him to Herschel Island to get supplies with which to continue his work. Stefansson, on reaching Herschel Island, purchased the Polar Bear for $20,000. The North Star for some time has belonged to the fleet of the Canadian arctic expedition.

SEATAG OYSTERS are here waiting for you on the half-shell at the better hotels, clubs, and markets. The blue tag on every shell certifies freshness, purity, and natural deep-sea flavor. Order some today! —Advt.

KING GEORGE HURT BY HORSE'S FALL

Severely Bruised While Reviewing Troops in France—Cheers Startled His Mount.

ATTENDED BY FIVE DOCTORS

Bulletin Says His General Condition Is Good and There Are No Complications.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BRITISH HEADQUARTERS IN FRANCE, Oct. 28, (via London, Oct. 29, Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—A most unfortunate accident brought King George's inspections to an abrupt conclusion this morning.

His Majesty's work for the day lay with the troops of the First Army, and he thus made acquaintance with a country much more variegated in contour than any he had yet visited on the British front. A representative force drawn from one of the corps of the First Army had been disposed to great advantage on the brown slope of a hill, and his Majesty, having mounted a horse at some little distance from the parade ground, received a royal salute and afterward rode along the lines, showing the greatest interest in the various battalions which have taken such an honorable part in the recent fighting, the scene of which was at no great distance.

When the inspection was over three cheers were called for and given with most tremendous heartiness, the men waving caps on bayonets and adding a cheer "on their own" to mark their keen appreciation of the King's presence among them.

The parade was on a recently plowed field, the furrows still with the streak of the plow upon them and slimy with rain, which had been falling since dawn; but, though more than one horse had shown signs of finding the going somewhat uncertain, the King's charger had not slipped, nor had he shown more than natural exhilaration at the rounds of cheering, though they must have been audible miles away.

The King then regained the road, which ran along the front of the field in which the troops were drawn up, and followed it over the crest of a hill to a spot where representatives of another army corps were waiting for his arrival. Again a royal salute was given, the lines were inspected, and cheers were called for, but this time, unfortunately, the King's charger took fright at the noise and, rearing, lost his balance on the slippery ground and fell, severely bruising his rider.

His Majesty was at once assisted to his car, which was on the spot, as he was to proceed by it to inspect the clearing hospital, but it was evident from the injuries he had received that any further carrying out of the day's program would have to be abandoned.

It had been arranged that as his Majesty drove past the troops he had already inspected the men should give him a parting cheer, and the brigades, still in mass, had advanced in review order to the edge of the road along which the King was now proceeding, all unconscious of the mournful change which had fallen on the scene. Before the news could be brought to and distributed among them the car with the royal standard above it could be seen approaching, and as it swept downhill the men once again made the hill echoes ring, unaware of what prevented the King, very white, but smiling, though evidently in pain, from acknowledging their acclamations.

The Official Bulletins.

LONDON, Oct. 29.—The following official announcement has been made under yesterday's date:

While the King this morning (Thursday) was inspecting his army in the field his horse, excited by the cheers of the troops, reared up and fell. The King was bruised severely, and will be confined to bed for the present.

ARTHUR SLOGGETT.
ANTHONY BOWLBY.
BERTRAND DAWSON.
WILMOT HERRINGHAM.
CUTHBERT WALLACE.

A later bulletin, under today's date, says:

The King has had a fair night, with some sleep. The temperature is now 99.2 and pulse 75. His Majesty's general condition has improved, and no complications have arisen.

ANTHONY BOWLBY.
BERTRAND DAWSON.

Wales Returns From France.

The Prince of Wales arrived at Buckingham Palace this afternoon, on leave from France. The Prince was in close attendance on his father during the King's inspection of his troops at the front. It is believed that the Prince returned for the purpose of reassuring Queen Mary as to the King's condition. His presence here is taken as confirmation of the statement that the accident was not serious.

A Reuter dispatch from British headquarters, describing the accident to the King, says that when the cheers from the troops, who threw their caps in the air, caused his horse to rear, the King managed to regain control of the animal, which, however, reared again and

Continued on Page 2.

SEE THE HUDSON IN AUTUMN GLORY. Day Line trips to and fm. Election Day. —Advt.

RUMANIA EXPECTED TO JOIN THE ALLIES; STRUMITZA REPORTED IN FRENCH HANDS, BUT BULGAR ARMY HAS RETAKEN VELES

Joffre Meets British War Chiefs in London; Series of Conferences Make a Stir in Capital

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Oct. 29.—London had an unexpected visitor today in General Joffre, the Commander in Chief of the French Army. It was the first time he had visited England since the outbreak of the war. No hint of his coming had been made public, and the news that he was here in conference with Lord Kitchener, Premier Asquith, and other leaders, created keen interest.

General Joffre visited the War Office during the morning and left in a motor car soon after 1:30 o'clock with Lord Kitchener. Both Generals received an ovation from the crowd, who promptly recognized the French leader. As their departure took place during the luncheon time of officials in the various public offices, the crowd was much larger than it would have been at any other time in the day, and it was reinforced by a large number of persons who had been inspecting the captured German guns on view in the Horse Guards' parade.

General Joffre, who wore a field uniform, seemed to be immensely pleased with the warmth of his reception.

General Joffre, with Lord Kitchener and Sir Edward Grey, had luncheon with the French Ambassador at the embassy, and in the afternoon there was a conference at 10 Downing Street, those present including Premier Asquith, Lord Kitchener, General Joffre, Arthur J. Balfour, First Lord of the Admiralty, and David Lloyd George, Minister of Munitions. After this conference General Joffre had a further talk with Lloyd George.

Tonight Lord Kitchener gave a dinner for General Joffre.

BRIAND ANNOUNCES HIS NEW CABINET

Coalition Ministry Has Representatives of Every Party in France.

PREMIER IN FOREIGN OFFICE

Jules Cambon to be His General Secretary—Viviani to Serve as Minister of Justice.

"Peace by Victory" is Briand's Motto

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Oct. 29, (Dispatch to The London Times.)—I am authorized to make the following statement in the name of Premier Briand:

"I desire to declare emphatically to our allies, as well as to our enemies, that the change of Ministry in France is in no way a sign of any change of policy. The policy of France is summed up in the word 'Victory,' and to give to this word the definition of my Cabinet I cannot do better than quote the words uttered by my predecessor and colleague Viviani, speaking in the Chamber of Deputies on Aug. 26, when he said:

"'We shall lay down our arms only after having insured the triumph of right; after having banished the possibility of a renewal of such crimes; after having restored heroic Belgium to her political and economic independence; after having recaptured our Alsace and our Lorraine.'

"La Paix par la Victoire! Such is and must be the motto of any French Ministry. By peace I mean the restoration of the right of every country to lead its own life and cultivate its own civilization without infringement of its neighbors' rights; by victory I mean the crushing of German militarism."

PARIS, Oct. 29.—A new French Cabinet, headed by Aristide Briand as Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs, came into existence tonight.

It is constituted as follows:

Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs—ARISTIDE BRIAND.
General Secretary of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs—JULES CAMBON.
Vice President of the Cabinet and Minister of State—CHARLES DE FREYCINET.
Minister of War—General J. S. GALLIENI.
Minister of Justice—RENE VIVIANI.
Minister of the Interior—LOUIS J. MALVY.
Minister of Marine—Rear Admiral LACAZE.
Minister of Finance—ALEXANDRE RIBOT.
Minister of Public Instruction and Inventions Concerning National Defense—Professor PAUL PAINLEVE.
Minister of Public Works—MARCEL SEMBAT.
Minister of Commerce—ETIENNE CLEMENTEL.
Minister of Colonies—GASTON DOUMERGUE.
Minister of Agriculture—JULES MELINE.
Minister of Labor—ALBERT METIN.
Ministers without portfolio—EMIL COMBES, LEON BOURGEOIS, DENYS COCHIN, and JULES GUESDE.
Under Secretary of State, War, and Munitions—ALBERT THOMAS.
Under Secretary of State for Subsistence—JOSEPH THIERRY.
Under Secretary of State for Sanitary Service—JUSTIN GODART.
Under Secretary of State for Aviation—RENE BESNARD.
Under Secretary of State for Marine—LOUIS NAIL.
Under Secretary of State for Fine Arts—ALBERT DALIMIER.

The appointments for the Under Secretaryships of the Interior and Foreign Affairs were not made public.

This is the first time in the history of the French Republic that there is a coalition Ministry of all the opposing parties and factions. It follows closely on the recent innovation of forming a British coalition Cabinet of Conservatives and Liberals.

The action taken today in forming the Cabinet was the culmination of deep popular sentiment that at the supreme crisis of the war party division should give way to united action by all the parties in common support of the Government. As the result of the Cabinet of René Viviani being representative of only a few political groups, the Ministers presented their collective resigna-

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BULGAR MAIN ARMY NEAR TEUTON LINE

Both Expected to Advance Together on Broad Front in a Few Days.

TRAFFIC OPENS TO SOFIA

Bulgar Officer Whose Patrol Met Germans Returns as Courier in Automobile.

By WILHELM CONRAD GOMOLL.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
[The Cologne Gazette Dispatches.]

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF FIELD MARSHAL VON MACKENSEN IN SERBIA, Oct. 28.—In view of our steady daily advance one can predict with confidence the great offensive movement of the allied armies of the Central Powers in Northern Serbia, for while the invading troops are apparently blocked for a time, our forces are holding strong supporting positions along the wide front.

In addition to the three landing places first chosen by the German-Austro-Hungarian troops, there are three at Shabats and Orsova. From these points the allied armies are advancing with widely extended flanks pushed forward toward each other until their wings joined and all army groups were finally united in one broad front. The occupied territory stretches from Matchswa to the Kaniwarsk Mountains, a distance of over 200 kilometres, and its average width is fifty to sixty kilometres.

It can only be a question of a few days before the main forces of both armies come together, as the Bulgarians are moving in force toward the north and our troops are advancing energetically toward Brza Palanka to form a firm union with our allies and fight with them shoulder to shoulder.

In their advance over the plateaus and ridges of the Dobroda mountains our troops, especially the artillery, had to overcome enormous difficulties. The army leaders, however, proved equal to the situation. While the heavy guns were being laboriously dragged through the mountains the light mountain artillery dashed forward, accompanied by machine guns. Here again our experiences in the Carpathians proved of value, our troops surmounting the difficulties in the situation as quickly as they did in effecting the crossing of the Danube.

The Balkan army is a new one with an unprecedently fine equipment. It was organized in every detail, from the kit of the individual man to the equipment of the wagon trains, with a view to the Serbian campaign.

We must count upon future severe battles as inevitable, and heavy fighting may already be in progress about Kragujevatz and the district south of the Morava, as the enemy is showing astonishing powers of resistance.

The way in which the entire operations are carried through is significant proof of the superiority of the Teuton Allies. In all probability the strong offensive movement no wthreatening the Sérbians from Bosnia will have a similar success despite the mountainous character of the country. The armies from the West and North have succeeded in effecting a union, pushing forward to the Kolubara. The attack of the Bulgarians from the East fits in with this movement as part of the great offensive plan.

First Junction of the Forces.

Cavalry Lieutenant N. P. Gadjieff, leader of the Bulgarian patrol through which contact was first established between the German and Bulgarian forces, remained yesterday evening at the headquarters of the German-Austro-Hungarian troops in the northeastern mountains of Serbia at the invitation of Duke Adolf of Mecklenburg and the commanding General. This morning at 6 o'clock the young cavalryman started for Sofia as a courier in an automobile which had been especially placed at his disposition.

After his entrance into the Serbian fortress of Kladovo yesterday there was an exchange of telegrams between him

Continued on Page 2.

BOSCA SEC—Light, Rich, Soft. A Favorite Among the Ladies.—Advt.

500,000 RUSSIANS READY

Bessarabia Offered to Bucharest to Let Army Through to Bulgaria.

PEOPLE EAGER FOR WAR

Rome Hears the Government Must Join Entente Allies or Face a Revolution.

TEUTONS PRESS SERBS HARD

Continue Steady Advance from North, Driving King Peter's Forces Through Mountains.

LONDON, Saturday, Oct. 30.—From German sources it is reported that Rumania is about to throw in her lot with the Entente Allies and will allow the passage of a half million Russian troops through her territory to attack Bulgaria from the north.

The Germans are reported to have sent a part of General von Linsingen's army from the region of Galicia to the Rumanian frontier to guard against a Rumanian attack on Field Marshal von Mackensen's forces in Serbia. Emperor Nicholas and his son are now visiting General Ivanoff at the Russian southern front and important events are looked for along the Styr and in Galicia.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ATHENS, Oct. 29, (dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—According to an excellent diplomatic source, the Entente powers have made fresh proposals to Rumania regarding participation in the war on their side. These proposals satisfy practically all Rumania's ambitions, including even Bessarabia.

Although the Rumanian Government has reserved its answer to these proposals, yet there is a disposition to accept them. A decision will be taken without delay, so that the Russian force which is concentrated on the Rumanian borders may pass through Rumanian territory hastening to the aid of Serbia.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Oct. 29.—Events in Rumania are watched very closely here, as according to reports received by the Rumanian colony and also through official sources it appears that the agitation both in Bucharest and the country districts is growing so alarmingly that the Government either must decide to intervene in the war on the side of the Entente or face a revolution.

It is even asserted that the larger portion of the Rumanian Army will refuse to march if the Government intends to join the central empires.

People here, however, are becoming skeptical about Balkan news. They fear that even if Rumania does not go so far as Bulgaria did she may duplicate the attitude of Greece.

BERNE, Switzerland, Oct. 29, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—I learn from Berlin that Germany is making a bid for Rumania as an ally by offering her a loan on condition of her marching against Bessarabia, and guaranteeing her this Russian province if she succeeds in conquering it.

BULGARS RETAKE VELES; FRENCH IN STRUMITZA?

Teutons and Bulgars Closing in on Serb Army—Montenegrins Defeat Austrians.

LONDON, Saturday, Oct. 30.—The French in Bulgaria have captured the stronghold of Strumitza, according to a dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company from Athens, which reads:

"It is learned from a good source that the French, after a three days' fight, have occupied Strumitza and advanced thirty-two kilometers (about twenty miles) into Bulgarian territory. The Bulgarians lost heavily."

On the other hand, the Bulgarians, according to the Athens correspondent of The Times, have recaptured Veles, from which town on the Nish Railroad they were driven a few days ago by Serbian and French forces.

Indications that the fall of Strumitza was imminent were contained in dispatches received yesterday morning, which announced that the French had occupied the heights at Valandovo, Rabrava, and Tatar Lisofre, dominating Strumitza.

Dispatches received from Serbia by Athens newspapers say that the Bulgarians operating in the valley of the lower Timok, between Grahovo and Strumitza, have been cut off and annihilated.

Big Battle Near at Ishtip.

A big battle is expected in the neighborhood of Ishtip toward which the Franco-Serbian army is marching. The Bulgarians are intrenching themselves on the heights around the town, which is fifteen miles east of Veles on the Brigalnitza River.

The Germans with their Austrian and Bulgarian allies are still making an attempt to cut off the retreat of the main Serbian Army which is offering such spirited resistance to the invaders. While Field Marshal von Mackensen's

force advances slowly from the north, having penetrated for an extreme distance of about forty-five miles, the Austrians have crossed the western border of Serbia south of Vishegrad and are moving eastward and the Bulgarians are marching westward on a wide front from Pirot, which lies southeast of Nish, to Zaiecar, to the northeast of Nish.

It is, however, a long way across, and the country is a difficult one to traverse. The Serbians are bound to defend it as long as possible, as their great arsenal at Kraguyevatz is situated in this area, and they will doubtless hold on with the hope of making an eventual retirement in the mountains along the Montenegrin frontier and in that country.

To forestall this the Austrians also are attacking in Montenegro, but have made little progress, as the Montenegrins under their veteran fighting King have had a long time to prepare for just such an emergency, and thus far have beaten off all attempts to throw them back. In fact, the Montenegrins hold some strong positions in Austrian territory out of which they will have to be driven before their own country is invaded.

A dispatch to the Tribuna of Rome from Scutari, Albania, says:

"Near Vishegrad, (Bosnia,) the Montenegrins have stormed the enemy's position near Susagora, which commands the whole region, and established themselves firmly. They inflicted heavy loss on the enemy and took many prisoners."

Official Reports of the Fighting.

The following official communication from Sofia, dated Oct. 27, has been received:

"After four days of obstinate fighting our troops have defeated on the entire front the Serbian army operating in the Timok Valley and before Pirot.

"The Serbians are now engaged in a general retreat in a western direction. We are energetically pursuing them.

"We already are in possession of Nogotin, Brza Palanka, Zajecar, Knjajevats, and numerous villages in the Timok Valley. On this front we have captured sixteen guns and a great quantity of ammunition and provisions.

"In the Nisohava Valley our troops stormed the southern fortifications of the fortress of Pirot and with their guns searched the town, but night interrupted the operations. [Pirot is now reported taken.] The enemy is being pursued along the entire front.

"The inhabitants of Negotin, Brza Palanka, and Knjajevats received our victorious armies with enthusiastic demonstrations.

"On the Plain of Kossovo our troops have reached the district north of Mackanic and on the Upper Morava east of Giimi.

"The French troops who advanced from Valandovo against Tjepeli Balkan yesterday were repulsed with heavy losses by the Bulgarians.

"A Russian Black Sea fleet, at least twenty units strong, appeared off Varna, which was bombarded for two hours. At the same time three waterplanes dropped bombs on the town. One enemy airman was hit. Nine inhabitants were killed, among them three women. Nine others were wounded."

Following is the latest German official report of the general operations issued by the War Office at Berlin yesterday:

Near Drinsko, south of Vishegrad, the enemy has been driven back. East of that place he has been thrown across the frontier.

West of the Morava the general line of Sgarko-Vica-Rudnik-Cumic-Batogina has been reached.

Southeast of Svilajnac enemy positions on both sides of the Resava were stormed. More than 1,500 prisoners fell into our hands.

On the front of General Boyadjieff's army, the enemy is weakening. This army is in pursuit.

Vienna issued the following headquarters report:

Montenegrin battalions operating southeast of Vishegrad were beaten near Prinska and on the Suhagora the German divisions of General von Koevess's army advanced to the region of Rudnik.

The Austro-Hungarian forces of this army, while attacking, crossed the lowland on the upper Paca, which is nearly impracticable owing to rains. In bitter fighting they threw the enemy from Cumisko Height and stormed the village of Cumic.

The army of General von Gallwitz in the region of Lapovo crossed the Lepenica and made further progress.

The Bulgarian First Army captured Pirot. The enemy began a retreat along the whole front.

Deny French Report of Victory.

From a Staff Correspondent.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Oct. 29.—From a source close to the highest leadership I learn the following additional details to those given in the official reports. Field Marshal von Mackensen has reached a point eighty kilometers south of the Danube. The advance against the Serbians is making satisfactory progress on all fronts, including the Bulgarian.

The facts of the big Bulgarian reverse reported by the French, according to this authority, are that four Bulgarian battalions attempted an advance on the main question at the Vardar bridge, but were repulsed.

SENSATION IN BERLIN CAUSED BY LANSDOWNE

His Speech Regarded as a Confession That England Cannot Save Serbia.

From a Staff Correspondent.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Oct. 29.—Lord Lansdowne's speech on the Balkan situation caused a sensation here and the intensest satisfaction to all Germans, who see in it a confession of England's impotence to save Serbia and a belated realization that the war is lost if England is unable to block Germany's victorious road to Constantinople. The Vossische Zeitung says:

"Lord Lansdowne's statement is most far reaching. Serbia's fate is of no matter. England's interest lies merely in barring the German road to Constantinople.

"One must admit that the speech is an agreeable variant from the usual hypocritical declarations. At last England openly confesses that her own life interests are at stake in the Balkan war."

Major Moraht, the Tageblatt's expert, arguing that Serbia will soon find herself forced to fight on four fronts, says:

"Two announcements during the last few days give us a clear insight into Serbia's situation—Premier Pasitch's cry for help to The Times and Lord Lansdowne's utterances.

"England has realized that she would merely sacrifice troops uselessly in a new expedition on Serb soil, but plans to prevent the passage of central powers through Bulgaria, and has intrusted the leader of the Dardanelles expedition, Sir Charles Monro, with devising a new war plan, thereby indicating that the English higher leadership, with Kitchener at its head, is still on the slipshod road of improvisation from which since the defense of Antwerp till today it has never departed.

"In the direction toward which the Serb retreat might go new difficulties are arising, forming a fourth front. The Mohammedans of Albania will not remain idle in this war."

CIVILIANS KILLED AT VARNA.

Sofia Reports the Russian Fleet Shelled the City, Not Forts.

SOFIA, Oct. 26, (via London, Saturday, Oct. 30.)—Although the bombardment of Varna by the Russian fleet lasted only ten minutes the bodies of twenty-two civilians have already been found, while over a hundred persons were injured, many of them severely, according to reports received here.

The Russian fleet was sighted at 8 o'clock in the morning rapidly approaching the city, and opened fire while still at a great distance. It approached to within a little over three miles, but withdrew before the Bulgarian batteries could make their fire effective.

According to officials here, the Russians never searched out the Bulgarian batteries, but merely shelled the city, especially the harbor sections, where Greeks form the majority of the population. The people are greatly excited over the bombardments of Bulgarian cities on the Aegean and Black Seas.

The damage done by the bombardment of Aegean towns by the allied fleet was greater than at first reported. One-fourth of the City of Dedeagatch was razed by the shells of the warships.

RUSSIANS FIND FOE NOW LACKS SHELLS

Failure of Germans to Force Dvina Attributed to a Serious Shortage of Ammunition.

RUSSIAN SUPPLY LARGE

Heavy German Losses Reported on Island Near Riga—No Change in the Whole Battle Line.

LONDON, Oct. 29.—The failure of the Germans to take Dvinsk and Riga is attributed in Petrograd, according to a Reuter dispatch from that city, not only to the difficult nature of the heavily wooded country, which prohibits mass movements of troopers, but to "a German shortage of ammunition, which is said to be becoming critical."

During the last week the Germans have poured a perfect rain of shells on the Russian positions along a front of 150 miles from the mouth of the Dvina to the south of Dvinsk, but although the Russians have fallen back a little in the north they have generally held firm and returned shot for shot, which is taken here to indicate that their supply of ammunition is now satisfactory.

"Accounts have reached her," says another Reuter dispatch from Petrograd, "of a spectacular fight on the island of Dalen, in the Dvina River, a few miles south of Riga, whither the Russians lured the Germans, allowing them time to install themselves before beginning a bombardment from both sides.

"Spectators from Riga who witnessed the cannonade from a bride across the Dvina saw the river choked with German corpses floating down stream, and stated that the German forces had been almost entirely wiped out."

On the Russian front, all the way from Riga to the Rumanian border, there is no change in the situation, according to official statements issued today at Petrograd, Berlin, and Vienna.

The official communication issued by the Russian War Office tonight says:

Over the entire western front (Russia) there is no change in the situation.

On the left bank of the Styr, to the west of Rafalovka, the enemy assumed an offensive, which was repulsed near the village of Kostiushovka.

There have been some stubborn engagements to the west of Czartorysk, near the villages of Guta Lisovskia and Rudnik, at some points the bayonet being used. These combats, however, have not caused any modification of the situation.

Berlin and Vienna have nothing to say of the Russian theatre today. The Berlin communication refers to it thus: "The positions everywhere are unchanged." The official statement of the Austrian War Office tonight says: "Russian Theatre—There is nothing to report."

1,000,000 LEFT HOMES AS RUSSIANS RETIRED

Lithuanian Priest Describes Heavy Trials of Great Army of Refugees.

A movement to help the hundreds of thousands of Lithuanians, Letts, Poles, and Jews who were swept along with the retiring Russian armies will be undertaken here by the Rev. Dr. Anthony Maliauskis, a Lithuanian priest, who reached here on Wednesday on the Norwegian steamer Frederik VIII. Before he left Russia he went from Vilna to Petrograd and obtained first-hand information regarding the condition of these refugees, estimated at more than 1,000,000 men, women, and children. According to the best estimates accessible, these refugees include some 500,000 Lithuanians and 200,000 Jews. More than 100,000 families are involved in this exodus caused by the eastern war.

"A Russian General Staff officer told me," said Dr. Maliauskis, "that as these great crowds of refugees were swept onward by the retiring movements of the troops many of them fell exhausted and died of hunger by the roadside. Others tried to ward off starvation by eating every green thing to be found in the fields and forests. Even the grass and shrubs by the roadside were devoured. In the stress and confusion of the time it was impossible for the military to afford any aid whatsoever, as the latter could not provide for its own needs.

"Some of the few Russian refugees found friends or relatives, it is said. But the other homeless ones, many of whom were swept forward to points as distant as Moscow and even further, found that no provision could be made to shelter so vast a number or to feed them. A majority of them were from the Russian-Lithuanian provinces of Kovno, Suwalki, and Vilna.

"I was told that thousands of women and children were living in fields and forests without food, many of them ill from privation and exposure on the long and weary flight. All are helpless, for everything they own has been wiped out. With conditions as they are at present, and the vast number of persons to be cared for, it is extremely doubtful if they can expect any aid from Russian charity in the immediate future.

"The plight of these refugees from the eastern battle front appears to be far worse than anything of the kind that afflicted the people of Belgium. I have come over here to make an appeal direct to the Lithuanians to aid them. There are about 500,000 Lithuanians in America, and 10 per cent. of them are in New York. Any aid that can be forwarded will be distributed through the Lithuanian Society for the Relief of War Sufferers at the points nearest to the bodies of the refugees, Russian representatives have promised to do their share of this work.

"But we hope to give aid to all the refugees, providing our appeal brings us resources to do so. Tonight I shall present the case first to the congregation of the Church of the Annunciation, in North Eighth Street, Brooklyn. On Sunday afternoon I will speak at the Church of the Transfiguration, at Maspeth, L. I., where I am a guest of the rector. Sunday night I will continue the work at Newark, and thereafter at other places.

"The condition of many of the people in the Lithuanian provinces of Russia, who have been buffeted back and forth between the two great forces in two invasions and many battles, is not a great deal better than that of the refugees. In many cases their homes and property are lost, and they are without resources of any kind except the bare land. It is hoped that influential people may see their way to advance money on these lands as loans until such time as the distressed people may be able to produce crops or revive other industries. This is a subject, however, which will not be taken up actively until something is done to relieve the distress of the suffering refugees."

OCEAN TRIPS FOR WOUNDED.

Russian Officers to be Carried Free Between Archangel and New York.

The agents of the Russian-American Line at 37 Broadway received a letter yesterday from the head office in Petrograd saying that M. Benislavski, the Managing Director of the company, had written to General Alexeieff, General A. D. C. to the Emperor offering to take five convalescent Russian officers from Archangel to New York and back on each of their passenger steamers free of charge. It was suggested that the sea air would build up their health and they could stay on board while the steamer was in New York Harbor.

In reply to the letter of the Managing Director General Alexeieff sent the following telegram from the headquarters of the Russian Army:

In accordance with a report made by me to his Imperial Majesty offering five free tickets, first class, including board on the steamers of the Russian-American Line to New York and return, for sick and wounded officers whose health may through such a voyage receive the necessary benefit, his Imperial Majesty accepts the above-mentioned offer and begs to express to your line his heartiest thanks.

The particulars for the fulfillment of this offer have been referred to the different staffs for immediate report by them to the General Staff.

M. ALEXEIEFF.

RUSSIAN-AMERICAN DINNER.

Leaders of Society for Friendly Relations Meet in Petrograd.

PETROGRAD, Oct. 29, (via London, Oct. 30.)—Ten leading members of the Society for Promoting Mutual Friendly Relations Between Russia and America gave a dinner tonight to an equal number of prominent Americans resident in Petrograd. The first public lecture of the society will be held next week.

The object of the society is co-operation with Americans in sympathy with its aims in spreading in the United States and Russia more accurate information concerning economic, social and political conditions in the respective countries. The leaders in the movement are Baron Rosen, former Ambassador to the United States; Professor Maxim Kovalevsky, a member of the Imperial Council and a world famous sociologist; Nicholas Bordin, Councilor of State, who is President of the society, and Professor Paul N. Milukoff, leader of the Constitutional Democrats.

Besides a series of lectures in Russia it is purposed, if the society receives encouragement, to send lecturers to the United States.

WOMEN RIOT IN BULGARIA.

Anti-War Outbreaks Suppressed—Entente Subjects Attacked.

PARIS, Oct. 29.—Advices from Sofia say that a meeting of military parties, called to protest against the bombardment of Dedeaghatch and Porto Lagos, ended in disturbances, during which subjects of the Entente Powers were severely handled.

At Burgas and Stara Zagora, there was a demonstration by Bulgarian women against the war, the women crying, "Give us back our men. We want bread." Police who interfered were received with showers of stones, and troops had to be summoned before order was restored.

DIMMER RELIGIOUS LIGHT.

Tallow Scarcity in Germany Stopping Use of Church Candles.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Oct. 29, (Dispatch to The London Daily Mail.)—In view of the scarcity of tallow and oil the Bishops of Bavaria and the Archbishop of Strassburg advised that candles should not be lit in the churches and that one oil lamp only should be burned in front of the high altar.

BRUNO LANGER KILLED.

Famous German Aviator Shot Down While Flying on Eastern Front.

LONDON, Saturday, Oct. 30.—A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company from Copenhagen says a report has been received there from Berlin that the German aviator Bruno Langer, who had several world's records to his credit, had been shot down while flying over the eastern frontier and killed.

TURKS' ARTILLERY ACTIVE.

Blowing Up of Allied Ammunition Store is Reported.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 29, (via London, Oct. 30.)—The following official statement was issued by the Turkish War Office tonight:

"Near Anafarta our artillery exploded an enemy ammunition store. Near Ari Burnu and Sedd-ul-Bahr has been artillery and hand grenade fighting."

BRIAND ANNOUNCES HIS NEW CABINET

Continued from Page 1.

tions, and President Poincaré immediately charged M. Briand with the formation of a new organization combining all elements.

The resulting coalition is remarkable in personnel, including such venerable figures as Charles de Freycinet, who was one of Gambetta's aids in the upheaval of 1870; Jules Meline, a former Premier, who instituted the protective system of France, and Leon Bourgeois, who is known as the "Grand Old Man of the Radical Party," which has the largest membership in Parliament.

The modern element is represented by conspicuous leaders of all the political groups of the country. Thus the new coalition brings together France's elder and younger statesmen, and in personnel represents all the history of modern France since the fall of Napoleon III. The new body is also notable in having the popular military leader, General Galliéni, as the head of the War Office, and Rear Admiral Lacaze as head of the Ministry of Marine, both of them replacing civilians.

How the Parties Are Represented.

The extent of the coalition is shown by the following representations from the various parties:

The Radical Party is represented by M. Bourgeois, a former Premier; M. Combes, a former Premier, and René Renoult, one of the foremost Parliamentary leaders of the Radicals.

The Republican Socialists have as members M. Briand, M. Viviani and Professor Painlevé.

The Socialist group is represented by Jules Guesde, who has been the Socialist head since the death of Jean Léon Jaurès, and by Marcel Sembat and Albert Thomas, prominent Socialist leaders.

The Democratic Left has as members Gabriel Guist'hau and Joseph Thierry, while the Radical Left has Etienne Clementel as its representative.

The Royalist and Clerical element is represented by Denys Cochin.

This embraces all the parties and groups in Parliament which for years have been arrayed against one another. MM. Freycinet, Méline and Ribot belong to the old school of moderate tendencies, and are not identified with any of the Parliamentary groups.

The designation of Jules Cambon, former Ambassador at Washington, Madrid and Berlin, as Secretary-General to the Minister of Foreign Affairs is another innovation in the new Cabinet, as it places an Ambassador of wide experience for the first time in responsible direction of foreign questions.

The organization of the new Cabinet was rapidly consummated during the day. The old Cabinet resigned at 11 o'clock this morning, and within half an hour M. Briand was holding a conference with the men who were to form the new Government. They assembled again late this afternoon and finally assigned men to several of the lesser positions.

The Cabinet will proceed in a body to the Elysée Palace tomorrow for its first conference with President Poincaré, and later will formulate a Ministerial declaration of policy.

Resigned to Secure Unanimity.

M. Viviani's letter of resignation reviews the difficulties which he has encountered since an important group in Parliament insisted upon secret sessions of the Chamber of Deputies, which he disapproved. The letter also points out that more than 150 members of the Chamber declined to vote on his recent request for a vote of confidence.

Under the circumstances, M. Viviani said, he and his colleagues were united in the belief that there should be constructed a Cabinet which would secure unanimity and consolidate all elements around the Government.

"I think that another person could better accomplish this purpose of unification," M. Viviani concluded, "and for that reason I submit my resignation and that of all my colleagues."

The Senate and Chamber of Deputies met as usual today, but adjourned until tomorrow pending the definite formation of the new Ministry.

The only member of the new Cabinet not well known to the public is the Minister of Marine, Rear Admiral Marie Jean Lucien Lacaze, commander of the naval forces at Marseilles. He is 55 years old and has a brilliant career. His first important appointment was as Chief of Staff to the Admiral Germinet, commander of the Mediterranean fleet. In this post he showed great executive ability and attracted the attention of his superiors. He was next appointed as Naval Attaché at Rome, whence he was summoned in 1902 by Théophile Delcassé, then Minister of Marine, to be the latter's principal Naval Secretary. As Naval Secretary he bore a large part in initiating and carrying out reforms in the scheme for a radical reorganization of the fleet which was undertaken by M. Delcassé and Rear Admiral Lacaze, who reached his present rank in October, 1911, is credited with being responsible in great measure for the present high state of efficiency of the naval forces of France.

New Cabinet Pleases Italians.

ROME, Oct. 29, (Via Paris, Saturday, Oct. 30, 12:35 A. M.)—General satisfaction is expressed here over the solution of the French Cabinet crisis. The Tribuna says:

"After the mistakes made, the Quadruple Entente needs above all determined men with clear heads, like M. Briand."

The Giornale d'Italia says in an editorial:

"M. Briand finds the nation perfectly organized and all parties in concord, which is a good omen for the day in which a victorious peace will be concluded."

PAINLEVE A NOTED SCIENTIST.

Supported Peary Against Cook in the Polar Controversy.

Professor Paul Painlevé, who takes the portfolio of Education in the Briand Cabinet, with the newly created one of Inventions, although famous as a savant in France, was first widely known in this country six years ago through his support of Peary against Dr. Cook as the discoverer of the north pole.

Professor Painlevé was a comparatively new comer among the Deputies, having been elected for the first time in May, 1914, when, on account of his eminence as a speaker and a scientist, he was asked to be one of the Presidents of the Army and Navy Committee. In the event of any military operations abroad this committee always consults with the Foreign Affairs Committee. This happened before French troops were landed at Gallipoli last April and before they were landed at the beginning of the present month at Saloniki. In the case of both expeditions the committees interested were in perfect accord. Professor Painlevé said as much when he expressed his surprise at the resignation of M. Delcassé, the Foreign Minister, on Oct. 13, and demanded the reading of the letter of resignation which the late Minister had sent Premier Viviani. He also entered upon a spirited address urging the prosecution of the campaign in Gallipoli and the Balkans, until called to order by the President of the Chamber.

He is a Parisian by birth and residence. He was born in 1862, and fitted himself for an academic career. He was graduated from the Superior Normal School in 1883, took his degree as doctor of science and mathematics in 1887, and was laureate of the Institute of France for the years 1890, 1894, and 1906.

His studies have been principally in the field of higher mathematics and their application to mechanics. He has written a score of books on these subjects and also on philosophy. He has been sent on scientific missions to Germany and Sweden, and is a member of several foreign scientific bodies—the Academies of Science of Stockholm, Upsala, and Rome. He has the reputation of being one of the most lucid and eloquent professors at the Polytechnic School and one of the most important members of the administrative council of the Conservatory of Arts and Trades. Aside from being Chevalier of the Legion of Honor, he is officer of the Public Instruction, member of the Institute, and professor of the Faculty of Sciences. A few years ago, just after the Peary-Cook controversy, the King of Sweden made him a Knight of the Polar Star.

OLD GUARD'S VALOR VAIN AGAINST TURKS

Ashmead-Bartlett Tells of Gallant Deeds of the 29th Division in Hopeless Gallipoli Struggle.

WON HILL 70, THEN LOST IT

Losses So Heavy That Three Times the Original Strength Has Passed Through the Division's Ranks.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Saturday, Oct. 30.—In The Daily News this morning Ellis Ashmead-Bartlett, who was the British press representative at the Dardanelles, chronicles in simple but telling phrases the gallant deeds of one of the commands which played a conspicuous part in the Gallipoli fighting. In part he says:

"The purpose of this article is to do belated justice to the rôle played by the Twenty-ninth Division in the heroic struggle in the Dardanelles. The renown of this division is world-wide, and their number will ever in the future be surrounded by that mixed halo of romance and glory which attached to Caesar's Tenth Legion and Napoleon's Old Guard. In fact, the Twenty-ninth earned for themselves the title of 'The Old Guard' of the army.

"Unfortunately but few of the original veterans, who landed at Sedd-ul-Bahr are left, for nearly all are dead or invalided home. Some, in fact, have been wounded many times.

"As this division has played a most prominent rôle in almost every engagement that has been fought on the Peninsula during the last six months, I do not know how many times it consumed itself in furious attacks on the enemy's works, but already, I believe, at least three times the number of its original strength has passed through the ranks.

"The Twenty-ninth Division landed under the command of Major General Hunter Weston and has since been commanded by Major General de Lisle. All four countries, England, Scotland, Ireland, and Wales, have the honor to be represented in its ranks.

"On Aug. 6 the division was holding its old position on the left of our line at Helles, across the Gully ravine, and on that day the Eighty-eighth Brigade delivered a most gallant assault on a section of the enemy's line over ground devoid of cover.

"While the landing at Sulva Bay and the great advance from Anzac were taking place, the Twenty-ninth held its ground and successfully repulsed attacks from the Turks.

"When the attempts of the new divisions to take the Anafarta Hills definitely failed by Aug. 11 it was decided to make a final effort to cut the enemy's lines of communication by employing the Old Guard. Secretly at night three brigades were brought up in trawlers from Helles to Suvla and landed without the Turks being aware of the movement.

"In my accounts which have appeared in the press of the events of this memorable Aug. 21, chief credit is being given the newly arrived yeomanry, because they were the only corps which the censor allowed to be mentioned, but in reality the second mounted division of the yeomanry were held in reserve behind Lala Baba until late in the afternoon, and they only came into action after the repeated efforts of the Eighty-sixth and Eighty-seventh Brigades of the Twenty-ninth mounted division failed to shake the enemy's defense.

"The yeomanry deserve every credit for the magnificent manner in which they behaved when in action for the first time. They advanced two miles under a hail of shrapnel over ground which afforded not so much as a blade of grass as cover before they reached the dead ground at the foot of the enemy's works.

"It was the Second Brigade, under the Earl of Longford, consisting of Bucks, Berks, and Dorsets, which made the final glorious charge in conjunction with the Eighty-seventh Brigade, and obtained temporary possession of Hill 70, which had subsequently to be abandoned in the night. The losses of this brigade were very heavy, the Bucks regiments losing almost all their officers and men.

"The arrival of the Twenty-ninth Division on the battlefield stimulated the whole army and showed how seriously our leaders regarded the task ahead. The division was ranged along a line stretching from Hill 60 to Hill 112. The Eighty-seventh Brigade was ordered to attack Hill 71, and the Eighty-sixth Hill 112. The South Wales Borderers acted as a connecting link between the two. The Eighty-eighth Brigade, which had suffered very heavy losses at Helles on Aug. 6, was held in reserve.

"The men of the Twenty-ninth rested quietly in their trenches during the morning. They realized that the eyes of the whole army were watching them and that a signal, if dangerous, honor had been conferred on them. Throughout the afternoon the Eighty-sixth Brigade made repeated efforts to advance on Hill 112, suffering heavy losses, but could make no progress in the face of the enemy's determined resistance.

"When the final effort was made to capture Hill 70, late in the afternoon, the South Wales Borderers, who had been held in reserve, were brought up. This regiment advanced against the south face, and dug themselves in beneath the crest before the Second Yeomanry Brigade, under Lord Longford, came up from behind Lala Baba. Here they remained until it was almost dark, taking part in the final charge which gained possession of the crest.

"It will thus be seen from this brief summary that the brunt of fighting on Aug. 21 again fell to the Twenty-ninth Division, but even the efforts of these heroic troops, ably seconded by the Yeomanry, failed to achieve success against an enemy equally brave and equally determined, who enjoyed the incalculable advantage of fighting behind intrenchments on commanding hills. But the Twenty-ninth Division has only added to its fame by this failure."

TURKS OPPOSING GERMANS.

Hostile Movement at Constantinople Reported to be Growing.

PARIS, Oct. 29.—News from Constantinople, said to be authoritative, says that the anti-German movement is growing daily, and that Ahmed Riza, leader of the Young Turk Party, who wished to interpellate the Government regarding Turkey's reasons for entering the war, was not permitted to do so. The Government has forbidden Senators and Deputies to discuss Turkish foreign policy.

Fresh Armenian massacres are reported in the region of Ourfa.

LONDON, Saturday, Oct. 30.—A Reuter dispatch from Athens says it is reported that Turkey is about to rescind the decree for the confiscation of the property of belligerents owing to a threat by the Entente powers to confiscate German property in belligerent countries.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 29.—Hakki Pasha, Turkish Ambassador to Germany, declared in an interview published by a Berlin newspaper that the "fiasco" of the Entente powers at Saloniki showed the folly of attempting an important military operation with 50,000 or 100,000 men. If the battlefield was to be extended to Syria, he added, Turkey was ready to send adequate forces, especially now that ammunition was going to Constantinople freely by the Danube.

FRENCH PRIEST ON TRIAL.

Court-Martialed for Preaching an Objectionable Sermon.

GRENOBLE, France, (via Paris,) Oct. 29.—The Abbé Charvet, a parish priest at Montalieu in the Department of Isére, has been put on trial by court martial, charged with preaching a sermon likely to have a bad effect upon public opinion and with excommunicating persons who gave evidence when his case was before an examining magistrate.

The Bishop of Grenoble formally denies having authorized Charvet to commit the acts for which he was arrested.

BULGAR MAIN ARMY NEAR TEUTON LINE

Continued from Page 1.

and the commander of the allied Balkan armies, Field Marshal von Mackensen. The journey he begins today, following upon the gratifying fact that union has been established between the allied armies, is a demonstration to the world that the road to Sofia and thus also to Constantinople is open.

I had the opportunity of a long conversation with Lieutenant Gadjieff last evening, and learned a number of interesting incidents regarding his daring ride. He dwelt upon the heartiness of the welcome extended to him and his men, and spoke with enthusiasm of his reception by the commanding General and the Duke of Mecklenburg, who immediately conferred on him and Lieutenant Janakieff the iron cross, while the troops sang the different national hymns of the allied nations one after the other.

He is a slender, sympathetic young officer, who received part of his military training at the Military Academy of Petrograd, and makes a splendid impression. He spoke excellent, fluent French. He frankly expressed the gratification which he and the entire Bulgarian Army feel at being able to fight by the side of the central powers. Bulgaria, he said, was proud to be Germany's ally. Every man knows what he is fighting for in this war.

The rapid advance of the Bulgarian Army in East Serbia he explained as due to its exact knowledge of the country and the fighting methods of the enemy. That he had been able to execute the commission intrusted to him plainly gratified him, but if he had fallen into the hands of the Serbians his position would have been precarious.

The fortress of Kladovo, captured by our troops against strong earthworks intrenchments, will remain a lasting memory with Gadjieff. What he and his wonderful band of stalwart cavalrymen accomplished, however, will become history.

GREETED BULGARS WITH IRON CROSSES

Teutons Wild With Joy When Patrol's Arrival Linked the Armies Up.

By WILHELM HEGELER.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

[The Berliner Tageblatt Dispatches.]

WITH FIELD MARSHAL VON MACKENSEN'S ARMY IN SERBIA, Oct. 28.—I have just had the rare luck to be present at the inspiring overture to that world historical event, the union of the Bulgarian Army with the Austro-Germans.

At dawn I had myself ferried over to recently captured Tekija, on the Serbian shore of the Danube, then went by wretched roads through undestroyed but totally deserted Serbian villages, meeting only a few Rumanian peasant women wading barefooted through the mud. On the other hand, immense herds of cattle, sheep, goats, and hogs which the Serbians in their rapid flight had abandoned roamed about the roads.

I could hear the distant thunder of cannon and pressed on to the Serbian town of Kladovo, where a Bulgarian patrol was said to have arrived. I had hardly entered Kladovo, which is surrounded by fortress walls and trenches, when I noticed the Bulgarian uniform on the tall form of a mounted noncommissioned officer. Hungarian and Austrian soldiers thronged around him.

He could not understand either my German or my French, nor I his answers, but presently the slim figure of a young Bulgarian officer appeared, Lieutenant of Uhlans Gadjieff. His name deserves to live, for he was the first to burst the enemy's wall and bring us Germans greetings from the East. About to ride with the Duke of Mecklenburg toward Orsova, he spared me a few moments and gave me the following information:

"Till the outbreak of the war he was military attaché in Paris. His regiment gave him orders to make a dash with another Uhlan Lieutenant, Janakieff, from Negotin to the Austro-German allies. There were twenty-five in the patrol. They divided into two parties. Gadjieff, with twelve Uhlans, had a clash with Serb patrols at Stubik, and put them to flight. Near Palanka the two patrols united again.

"In the afternoon they discerned the first Hungarian hussar patrols. Thinking they had to do with Serbians, they exchanged a few shots with them before they recognized them as friends. In the evening they reached Kladovo. The two daring officers were at once decorated with the Iron Cross."

On my arrival a few moments later I saw the little patrol that executed the daring ride. They were tall, magnificent fellows, with earnestness stamped on their faces. The indescribable jubilation with which their appearance was greeted by the Austrian, Hungarian, and German soldiers was best expressed by an old Colonel of Honved Hussars:

"I was sitting in my office when suddenly I heard a roar outside that shook the window panes. I looked out and saw what I took for a Russian except that I had never seen such a good-looking Russian before. On a second look I recognized a Bulgarian officer. I rushed outdoors. He leaped from his horse, calling out 'Eljen! Eljen!'

"I could not speak for joy. I embraced him. We kissed each other and wept for joy, while the soldiers roared cheers. Then they lined up on the shore of the Danube and sang the Austro-Hungarian and Bulgarian national anthems in a chorus that was heard on the Rumanian shore. The rejoicing lasted all night. Telegrams were exchanged with Field Marshal von Mackensen."

THE KING OF TABLE WATERS
CLYSMIC
A DAILY DELIGHT
POSLAM SOAP
Its use for Toilet and Bath is so gratifying that it becomes the lasting preference of many after one month's trial.
At All Druggists. 25 cents and 15 cents.

FIVE-DAY COMBAT WON BY THE FRENCH

Joffre's Soldiers Carry German Trenches on a 500-Foot Front in Champagne.

VANQUISHED LOSE 600 MEN

Foes in Violent Bomb Duels on the Aisne—Germans Shell the Lorraine Front.

LONDON, Oct. 29.—German trenches on a front of nearly 500 feet have been carried by the French troops in the Champagne district after nearly continuous combats for five days.

The ground won is in the La Courtine area southeast of Tahure, where a strong German salient was stormed by Joffre's soldiers on Monday, part of the gain being lost very speedily as the result of very violent German counter-attacks.

There have been some lively encounters with bombs and grenades along the Aisne River, and the Germans are bombarding the Lorraine front of the French lines with great vigor.

The night bulletin of the French War Office says:

"In the course of the continuous combats that are going on in Champagne for the possession of those portions of "La Courtine" works, which are still occupied by the Germans, we realized today very perceptible progress by taking from the enemy, on a front of about 150 meters, several trenches, which the Germans defended up to the last moment with the greatest tenacity. We have taken 200 unwounded prisoners, including a company commander and two other officers, the Germans having besides lost nearly 400 men, killed or wounded.

"On the Lorraine front a German bombardment especially violent is reported between the Forest of Parroy and La Vezouse River. Our artillery replied by shelling effectively the batteries and works of the enemy. Our artillery hit a military train in the station of Bourthecourt.

The afternoon report says:

Yesterday evening there was fighting of particular violence, with bombs and hand grenades, to the north of the River Aisne, in the sectors of Pulsaline and Chemin-des-Dames.

In the Champagne district the bombardment, in which both sides took part, previously reported, continued during the night in the same locality, namely, near Tahure, as well as in the vicinity of the works called "La Courtine."

A Belgian official statement says:

Some short bombardments occurred on the front of Pykennock, Pervyse, the Maison du Garde, St. Jacques Cappelle, and the Ferryman's House.

The German Headquarters Staff issued this statement:

At some points along the front there has been lively artillery activity. There also has been mine and hand grenade fighting. Otherwise nothing important has occurred.

LILLE DAMAGE, $360,000,000.

War Taxes Imposed on Captured French Cities Are Also Heavy.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 29, (via London.)—The damage caused by the bombardment of Lille is estimated, the Telegraf says, at 1,800,000,000 francs ($360,000,000.)

War taxes imposed by the Germans upon the French manufacturing cities of Lille, Roubaix and Tourcoing, according to the same authority, already reach several million francs.

Meat is no longer obtainable in those towns.

ETHER CURES APHASIA.

But One War-Shocked Britisher Regains Speech Through Intoxication.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Oct. 29.—Cases of loss of speech following shell shock are being cured by the use of anaesthetics, according to a report in The Lancet, made by Dr. A. F. Procter of the Canadian Red Cross Hospital at Taplow.

In two cases men were etherized in the ordinary way during the "excited stage." Just before becoming unconscious they were encouraged to speak, and on coming out from the ether they continued talking without difficulty.

The third man, who was not able to say a word for more than two months after being buried in a dugout by a high-explosive shell which rendered him unconscious for days, accomplished his own anaesthetisation by getting intoxicated while home on a visit. In this condition he found his voice and for two days talked and sang incessantly. As no relapse occurred when he became sober, he was discharged cured a fortnight later.

JAIL FOR FRENCH PERFUMER.

Five Years and a Heavy Fine for Selling Goods to Germans.

MONTPELLIER, France, Oct. 30.—Henri Racine, a millionaire perfume distiller of Montone, has been sentenced by a court-martial here to five years' imprisonment and to pay a fine of 20,000 francs ($4,000) for having supplied essence of neroli to a firm of perfume manufacturers at Cologne. The court also ordered goods belonging to the perfumer to the value of 270,000 francs ($54,000) confiscated.

Racine was originally sentenced by a court-martial sitting at Marseilles to perpetual deportation. He obtained a reversal of judgment by an appeal to the court on technicalities and was sent here for trial by court-martial.

KING GEORGE HURT BY HORSE'S FALL

Continued from Page 1.

fell over backwards, throwing his Majesty to the ground.

The King's horses, of course, are well trained, and they are accustomed to music, firing, and the cheering of troops. The horse which he was riding yesterday, it is said, had been put through a special course of training for the reviews. The great outburst of cheering and the appearance of thousands of waving caps, however, were too much for the animal on this occasion. A heavy rain was falling, and the slippery condition of the road made it more difficult to control the horse, which apparently lost its footing when it reared the second time.

The five eminent medical men who signed the first bulletin in regard to King George's condition are:

Sir Arthur Thomas Sloggett, C. B., C. M. G., Surgeon General of the Army and Honorary Surgeon to the King.

Sir Anthony Alfred Bowlby, C. M. G., Surgeon in Ordinary to the King and a civilian member of the Army Medical Board.

Sir Bertrand Dawson, K. C. V. O., Physician Extraordinary to the King and one of the best-known pathologists in England.

Sir Wilmot Parker Herringham, Physician to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, London, and Vice Chancellor of the University of London.

Cuthbert Sidney Wallace, F. R. C. S., Surgeon to St. Thomas's Hospital, London, and Lecturer on Surgery at the same institution.

THE KING A FINE HORSEMAN.

And His Chargers Are Always Chosen for Their Good Behavior.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Saturday, Oct. 30.—The accident to the King is unaccountable, not only because his Majesty is an excellent horseman, with all a sailor's capacity for sticking on, but also because the chargers for his use are chosen for their perfect manners.

The King's favorite mount, which he generally rode on field days at Aldershot before the war, is Delhi, a big black horse, which was presented to him at the time of his Indian coronation visit. When field batteries were bombarding the long valley and the horses of the staff were curvetting and prancing, Delhi was the picture of complete placidity. During the midday halt the King never neglected to reward his horse with s

JAPAN TELLS CHINA TO STAY A REPUBLIC

Advises Against a Return to Monarchical Form of Government at This Time.

BRITAIN AND RUSSIA AGREE

American Minister Not Present at the Conference — Premier's Resignation Is Reported.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PEKING, Oct. 29.—Grave apprehension has been caused by a visit paid by the Japanese Chargé d'Affaires, M. Obata, yesterday to the Foreign Office, accompanied by the British and Russian Ministers, Sir John Jordan and M. Krupenski. A "note verbale" was presented stating that owing to the increased opposition to the monarchical movement and the consequent threatened danger to peace in the Orient, Japan advised the Chinese Government to suspend temporarily the contemplated change, at the same time disclaiming any intention of interfering with Chinese internal affairs.

As Count Okuma, in a speech on Oct. 20, remarked that reports from all quarters in China indicated that the change would be carried through with ease and celerity, this imputation of trouble is incomprehensible. Surprise is expressed at the British and Russian association in the warning and that the American Minister refrained from interference.

Foreign Minister Lu Cheng-Hsing thanked the Japanese representative for the advice, which, though couched in friendly terms, is calculated to cause disturbance, especially as only a week ago the civil and military Governors of all the provinces reported general quietude.

The Chinese reply has not yet been determined upon.

Says It's in People's Hands.

PEKING, Oct. 29.—On his visit yesterday to Foreign Minister Lu Cheng-Hsing at the Foreign Office concerning the possible results of China's change to a monarchical form of government, Chargé Obata of the Japanese Legation inquired whether President Yuan Shih-kai was confident that he could re-establish the monarchy without untoward results affecting the general peace in the Far East. He made a friendly suggestion on behalf of Japan that the change be delayed, for some time at least, suggesting that disturbances in Shanghai and along the Yang-tse Valley indicated opposition to the movement. He urged that, with Europe engaged in a deadly struggle, China's welfare, as well as that of the entire world, was dependent upon the prevention of further international disturbances.

M. Obata was the chief spokesman in the audience with the Foreign Minister, but Sir John Jordan took part in the discussion, and M. Krupenski expressed approval of the statements of his associates. The leading part taken by M. Obata in the conference is causing some comment, because both his associates outrank him in point of seniority.

Lu Cheng-Hsing told M. Obata and his colleagues that the future form of China's Government was absolutely in the hands of the people, who were now voting on the question. In consequence of this fact, the Foreign Minister added, he personally believed the Government was powerless to delay action, as it might receive a mandate at the polls. However, this opinion was unofficial, and the Government, he said, would probably make reply to the three powers in a few days.

Announcements of the election returns in various provinces show no votes against the re-establishment of a monarchy. Complete returns will be given officially on Nov. 20.

China Holding Up News.

SHANGHAI, Oct. 29.—The Chinese censor here is under instructions to stop all telegrams regarding the monarchical agitation.

He refused to transmit the full text of Japan's communication to China over the land lines to the Yang-tse region.

TOKIO, Oct. 29.—Official announcement was made by the Foreign Office today that Japan has requested China to postpone the project for the restablishment of a monarchical form of government. The Foreign Office statement declares that the undercurrent of opposition to a monarchy exists among the Chinese, and that it is far stronger than has been imagined. In fact, the Foreign Office says, a feeling of unrest is spreading in all parts of China.

The Foreign Office praises the administration of President Yuan Shih-kai, but fears the sudden move to re-establish the monarchy is likely, in view of the widespread opposition, to cause disorders such as would endanger the future of China, and the interests of the powers, and even the peace of Asia.

Japan, therefore, informs China that she views the present situation with grave anxiety, and believes it would be advisable to postpone the change of government, so as to prevent disorders and consolidate the peace of the Orient.

The Foreign Office statement continues:

At a time when there is still little prospect of an early conclusion of the war in Europe, and when a sense of misgiving prevails, every possible effort should be made to avoid the creation of any situation in any part of the world which would be prejudicial to peace and tranquillity, and to prevent the outbreak of new complications.

The Foreign Office statement lays emphasis on the assertion that if Yuan Shih-kai maintains the status quo and continues progressive policies order will be completely restored, but expresses the fear that the move to form a monarchy will seriously endanger the interests of the powers, especially those of Japan, "who stands in special relations with China."

It is understood that Great Britain, France, and Russia have made similar representations.

According to information here, Japan's representations to China were made in the most friendly spirit, in co-operation with European powers. Japan does not undertake to interfere in internal questions concerning China, but desires merely to give advice in an amicable manner. The powers are particularly desirous of avoiding the possibility of strife in the Orient at a time when the Occident is plunged in war, and desire a guarantee that peace will not be menaced by acts of China.

YUAN QUOTES CONFUCIUS.

Teachings of China's Sage Used as an Argument for a Monarchy.

PEKING, Sept. 22. (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—Confucius looms large in the controversy which is being hotly waged in China over the monarchical plan. President Yuan Shih-kai and his supporters are constantly quoting the ancient sage. Advocates of the republic are also using Confucius freely, and arging that the change to a monarchy would be a violation of a Confucian oath and consequently would discredit the teachings of the great moral leader in the eyes of the world.

Plans are now in preparation by Government officials for the erection of a great bronze statue of Confucius in Peking. At present the ancient sage is represented in the various temples only by pictorial images or sacred tablets. These do not create the vivid impression of the great teacher which the Chinese officials desire, and a movement is under way to place bronze statues of him in Confucian temples throughout the republic.

Mandates have recently been issued by President Yuan Shih-kai strengthening the position of Confucius's teachings in Chinese schools, and the Society for the Preservation of Peace has constantly quoted the sayings of Confucius concerning loyalty to the Emperor in support of the restoration of the monarchy.

Public speeches concerning the monarchical movement, letters to the newspapers, and editorials in support of the restoration of the empire are filled with quotations concerning the five duties of universal obligation outlined by Confucius and the three moral qualities by which the sage said these duties must be carried out. The first of these duties are those between ruler and subject.

AMERICA NON-COMMITTAL.

But It Is Hoped That China Will Continue to be a Republic.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.—The United States has declined to express any opinion as to whether it approves of the proposed change in China from a republic to a monarchy.

It became known today that some of the interested powers in seeking to sound the Washington Government informally had learned that this country would take no step that might be construed as interference in the internal concerns of another sovereign State.

Interest in the Far Eastern situation, which has for months been overshadowed by the controversies of the European war, was revived in official quarters by a dispatch today announcing the resignation of the Chinese Premier, Hsu Shih-Chang. This development was regarded as significant, because a few weeks ago the Premier made a public statement saying that, as a former official of the Manchu Dynasty, he would not serve under another Emperor.

The Chinese Government itself has not asked for the views of the United States, and officially nothing has been said here on the subject. It is known, however, that privately the hope is entertained in Washington that the change will not be made. This is based not only on the natural sympathy for the republican form of Government, but because of the belief that the change might affect the political equilibrium of the Far East at this time. The fact that President Yuan Shih-kai was elected for a term of ten years and is in dominant control of the situation appears to those conversant with Far Eastern affairs to make any change at present unnecessary and ill-timed.

American Minister Reinsch has reported from Peking that the Japanese and British Governments seemed to be opposed to the change, and officials here were not surprised to learn through press dispatches of the call at the Chinese Foreign Office of the British, Russian, and Japanese Ministers and of the formal statement from Tokio of Japan's opposition. The American Minister having received no instructions from Washington, has not participated in any of the parleys on the subject in Peking.

Both the British and Japanese Embassies here are watching the situation closely, and the same views that were reported in Peking dispatches today as being expressed by the British and Japanese Ministers were reflected by the Ambassadors here. At the Chinese Legation comment on the situation was withheld.

Official notification of the appointment of Dr. Wellington Koo to be Chinese Minister here came to the State Department today. It is understood that Dr. Koo, who is a close friend of President Yuan Shih-kai, is in favor of a monarchy. He is now visiting England and France, it is believed, to sound those powers on the proposed change of Government. He is expected in Washington in a few weeks.

TALK OF CONSCRIPTION STIRS AUSTRALIANS

Deputation Visits Prime Minister and Is Assured It Will Not Be Undertaken.

Special Correspondence of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MELBOURNE, Sept. 30.—The conscription propagandists suffered a setback a few days ago when the Prime Minister, Andrew Fisher, told a deputation from the Trades Hall Council that it would not be introduced in Australia until the people had expressed their opinion upon it. Moreover, he said, the Government had no intention of offering a bill to deal with conscription. Mr. Fisher is going to London to replace Sir George Reid as High Commissioner.

The conscription movement, which embraces a handful of Labor Party leaders and members, is chiefly being fostered and spread by the Universal Service League. The League is going about its business with considerable energy. The leader of the deputation, C. J. Bennett, President of the Trades Hall Council, said that inaction on the question of the community was kicking up a tremendous noise in trying to make the people believe the question of conscription was a live one, the deputation wanted Mr. Fisher to make public pronouncement as to the attitude of the Government upon the question.

In the course of the hearing Mr. Fisher pointed out that under the Commonwealth Defense Act the Government could mobilize the male population of Australia if Australia was attacked.

"Supposing," ventured a member of the deputation, "some one said the Commonwealth was in danger"—

"Excuse me saying so," interrupted the Prime Minister, "but that is absolutely childish. We have conscription practically for our own defense. What you are against and what I am against is that men should be trained and thrust by vested interests against nations or parts of nations against their will."

When another of the deputation indicated that pressure was being brought to bear to influence public opinion in favor of conscription throughout the British Empire at the dictates of the reactionary allies of Britain, Mr. Fisher said:

"That is not correct. They are not meddling with it at all. To do them justice they do not take so much notice of us. Don't be too conceited. They do not know we are in existence."

"It may be possible," urged the same delegate, "that the Allies are pressing Britain to put a conscript army into the field."

"They would not be allowed any such impertinence," retorted the Prime Minister.

"In my opinion the only solution of such troubles as now exist is that the nations should be united into a congregation of units with a socialist organization and that civil courts should be established to determine in equity what are the rights of the nations. Those who would not abide by the decision of the court should be punished in exactly the same way as individuals."

Japan Guards Powder Magazines.

TOKIO, Oct. 30.—The visit of suspicious characters to the powder magazines at Tokio, Kyoto, and Ozaka has resulted in the military authorities doubling the guard about the magazines.

GERMANY REGULATES PRICES

Names Maximum for Potatoes, Fish, and Game.

BERLIN, Oct. 29. — The Federal Council has issued an order empowering the Imperial Chancellor to fix the maximum price for potatoes, fish and game. The Chancellor immediately set the retail price of potatoes at 435 pfennigs ($1.09) a metric hundredweight.

Producers are permitted to demand a maximum of 305 pfennigs.

Austria's Second Note Received.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.—The text of Austria's second note to the United States on munitions shipments to the Allies has been received at the State Department. It conforms to cabled summaries, and will not be given out for publication here. It is not probable that a reply will be sent, as officials consider the tenor of the communication indicates that Austria does not expect one.

ATTACK ON ORDUNA CHARGED TO ERROR

White Book Discloses Germany's Admission That a Torpedo Was Fired at the Liner.

IN VIOLATION OF ORDERS

Berlin Memorandum Also Tells of the American Bark Normandie Being Spared.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.—A memorandum from the German Government, explaining the unsuccessful attempt of a submarine to torpedo the Cunard liner Orduna was made public here tonight for the first time. It reveals that as early as July 9 last, more than a month before the attack upon the Arabic, German commanders had instructions not to sink "large passenger steamers" without warning.

The document also contains the statement that the same submarine that attacked the Orduna halted the American bark Normandie, and, though finding her carrying contraband, allowed her to proceed unmolested because there was no guarantee that the crew would be rescued if left to their fate in small boats. This is regarded as significant in connection with the last note of the United States on the case of the William P. Frye, in which Germany was asked for assurances that if American vessels carrying contraband were sunk, pending arbitration of treaty rights, the crews would not be subjected to the risk of small boats in the open sea.

The Orduna memorandum, dated in Berlin, Sept. 9, was given out with certain other correspondence supplementary to the second installment of the so-called White Book issued yesterday by the State Department. Its text follows:

At about a quarter past 7 on the morning of July 9 last a German submarine sighted a steamer from three to five miles away and a sailing vessel about a mile away. The steamer was proceeding without any flag or neutral markings, and was taken for a small enemy steamer by the commander of the submarine on account of the difficulty of observation caused by the unfavorable weather. The commander first decided to attack the steamer, submerged, and fired a torpedo at the vessel, which missed its mark.

Hoping to catch the steamer above the water, the submarine rose and chased the steamer on the surface. The steamer did not stop when a shot of warning was fired, and therefore several shells were fired at her which did not strike her, as the submarine was pitching about and the distance was great. The submarine then proceeded to the sailing vessel, which was shown to be the American bark Normandie, bound from New York to Liverpool with a cargo of lumber. Although the cargo contained contraband the sailing vessel was permited to continue her voyage unhindered, as it was impossible to guarantee that the crew would be surely rescued in the small boats if the ship were sunk.

The first attack on the Orduna by a torpedo was not in accordance with the existing instructions, which provide that large passenger steamers are only to be torpedoed after previous warning and after the securing of passengers and crew. The failure to observe the instructions was based on an error which is at any rate comprehensible, and the repetition of which appears to be out of the question, in view of the more explicit instructions issued in the meantime. Moreover, the commanders of the submarines have been reminded that it is their duty to exercise greater care and to observe carefully the orders issued.

HEAR ECLIPSE WAS SUNK.

Virginia Girls Bring Rumor of Fate of Escaped Germans.

Special to The New York Times.

ROANOKE, Va., Oct. 29.—If information given two Roanoke girls who were passengers aboard the liner Bermudian on the voyage from New York on Oct. 20 is true, six warrant officers of the interned German raider Kronprinz Wilhelm, who escaped in the power yacht Eclipse several weeks ago, were sent to the bottom of the Atlantic, along with their craft, by the Australian man-of-war Sydney on Oct. 19.

Misses Estelle and Clemmie White of Roanoke, who reached here today, said the Bermudian was stopped by the Sydney 125 miles out of New York, and that they had heard the cruiser reported the destruction of the Eclipse.

"A young New Englander," the young women said, "who holds property interests in Bermuda told us that an officer of the Bermudian had confided to him that information of the community was kicking up a tremendous noise in trying to make the people believe the question of conscription was a live one, the deputation wanted Mr. Fisher to make public pronouncement as to the attitude of the Government upon the question.

In the course of the hearing Mr. Fisher pointed out that under the Commonwealth Defense Act the Government could mobilize the male population of Australia if Australia was attacked.

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"JOHNNY" POE KILLED FIGHTING IN FRANCE

Famous Princeton Football Player Died in British Advance on Sept. 25.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 29.—John Prentiss Poe, Jr., soldier, adventurer, and once famous as a football player at Princeton, where he was popularly known as "Johnny" Poe, was killed on Sept. 25, while fighting as a private in the British Army in France. The Black Watch Regiment, of which he was a member, was practically annihilated during the Allies' offensive which started on Sept. 22, and it is believed Poe met his death in this encounter.

His last letter, dated Sept. 22 and written in the northern part of France, contained but little information as to his whereabouts. Only meagre facts concerning his death were received in this city today by his older brother, S. Johnson Poe. The message stated only the date on which he died.

The printed card from the London War Bureau bore this inscription:

"S. Johnson Poe, Baltimore, Md., U. S. A.: With regret we inform you that Private John P. Poe of Baltimore, Md., U. S. A., was killed in action on Sept. 25, 1915, at ——."

Poe belonged to the distinguished Maryland family of that name, nearly all the male members of which were prominent lawyers or jurists.

"Johnny" Poe was first known to the American public as a greater quarter back on the Princeton team of 1901. He was flunked out of the university, but returned next year to make a better football player than ever. He was again released in the second year by the university authorities for failing to come up to the scholarship standard. He and his brother, Edgar Allan Poe, who preceded him, left names to be spoken of with awe in football conversations on the Princeton campus.

Following his release from Princeton "Johnny" Poe went West ranching and mining, stayed a while in Mexico and then found his element in the wars of Central America. In 1907 he became a Captain in the Honduran Army in the war between Honduras and Nicaragua. He distinguished himself in the siege of Anapal, and was in charge of a gun in the engagement at Buenavista Fort. In the following year he joined General Mendez of Venezuela in a filibustering expedition against General Castro, then Dictator of Venezuela.

At the beginning of the war in Europe Poe went to Ireland, where, as a member of the old De La Poer family, in spite of the abbreviation of that name in the American branch, he succeeded in enlisting in the Royal Field Artillery, where his experience in warfare brought him to the attention of the officers of his regiment. News was received here later that he had been transferred to the Forty-second Highland Regiment, known for two hundred years as the Black Watch, and was placed with the battery of machine guns and quick-firing light field pieces attached to that regiment.

He was a son of John P. Poe, ex-Attorney General of Maryland, and belonged to the family of which Edgar Allan Poe, the poet, was a member.

JAPAN NOT TO MAKE A SEPARATE PEACE

Authorizes Ambassador at London to So Notify the Other Allies.

LONDON, Oct. 29.—Japan has become a party to the agreement not to conclude a separate peace.

Announcement was made today that a note was addressed to the Japanese Government on Oct. 19 inviting it to give adherence to the declaration of Great Britain, France and Russia, signed on Sept. 5 of last year, that none of these nations would conclude a separate peace. On the same day that this request was made Count Inouye, Japanese Ambassador to Great Britain, replied that he had been authorized by his Government to give "their full and complete adherence to the terms of this declaration."

Italy also is a party to this agreement, having given adhesion to it at the time she entered the war, last May.

Alleged Plan of von Buelow.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Saturday, Oct. 30. — Commenting on Japan's adherence to the mutual pledge of the Allies not to make a separate peace, The Chronicle says this morning:

"Amid the reawakened rumors of German efforts to secure an advantageous peace, this strengthening of the Allies' bond comes as a refreshing fact.

"An example of alleged German activities in the direction of a truce is given by the Genoa Tribune, which says that Prince von Bülow has arrived at Lucerne, Switzerland, with two others, and is charged to find, along with Mgr. Marchette, a definitive formula for the conclusion of peace, which the Pontiff will present as an intermediary to the Quadruple Entente."

SEES NEW GERMAN DESIGN.

Lord Sydenham Thinks They Would Blame Allies for Prolonging War.

LONDON, Saturday, Oct. 30.—Although admitting that he had no information which would lead him to feel certain that the current reports regarding peace overtures were true, Lord Sydenham said in The Pall Mall Gazette yesterday that he thought there was basis for the rumors.

"I should say," he said in the interview, "that the overtures were mainly inspired by the now certain impossibility of German success in the west and the growing difficulties of the misconceived and dangerous advance into Russia. From first to last the Germans have not won a great military success, and although every effort has been made to maintain in the minds of the German people and of neutrals confidence in the ultimate result, there must be many who realize that the prospects of ultimate victory are growing dimmer.

"Without in the least wishing to underrate the tremendous difficulties that lie before us and the great efforts which are still essential on the part of the Allies, it does not seem unreasonable to suppose that the Germans may consider the time has come to fly kites indicating, at least apparently, their desire for immediate peace, although they may have another motive—by this I mean a desire to intimate to neutrals that they have arrived at a reasonable attitude of mind and that the whole responsibility for the further horrors of war must rest with the Allies."

KAISER'S MILLION A MYTH.

Official German Denial That He Has a Bank of England Credit.

AMSTERDAM, Saturday, Oct. 30, (via London.)—The North German Gazette, the official organ of the German Government, a copy of which has been received here, gives denial to a report that has been in circulation to the effect that Emperor William has a private credit of $1,000,000 in the Bank of England.

The newspaper also reiterates the denial of the report that thirty Belgians have been sentenced to death at Liège.

Russia Has Alcohol to Export.

PETROGRAD, Oct. 29, (via London.)—With the object of utilizing heavy stocks of alcohol now available, the Minister of Finance has recommended the export of 80,000,000 gallons.

ANNUITIES
reduced rates. $100,000,000 security. Best provision for old age incomes. THE JOHNSTON & COLLINS CO. 55 Liberty St.

BLOCKADE CLAIMS SHRINK BY MILLIONS

Value of American Goods at Rotterdam Less Than $15,000,000 Instead of $150,000,000.

ONLY 500 INVOICES FILED

Release Applications So Far Cover a Total of $7,500,000 — England Refuses Extensions.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.—The widely circulated report that the American-owned goods contracted for before last March to be delivered by German and Austrian firms, and tied up for months at Rotterdam and other neutral points, were valued at upward of $150,000,000 was exploded today.

The Foreign Trade Advisers of the State Department have learned that the value of the goods is not much more than $11,000,000, and certainly not greater than $15,000,000 at the outside. This estimate is based on actual claims presented by American importers, who have applied through the Foreign Trade Advisers to the British Embassy for permits to bring out the goods under the agreement of the British Government to allow them to come through on evidence that they actually were contracted for before March 1. Under this agreement American importers were asked to file their claims, with the required proof, with the Foreign Trade Advisers.

To date about 500 claims have been filed. The value of these goods is about $7,500,000. Many of the claims describe comparatively small amounts of goods. Most of them are for consignments worth about 1,000 francs. The British Government so far has acted favorably on about sixty of the claims, and these represented goods worth about $1,500,000. Only two of the 500 claims have been rejected by the British authorities, but a fourth of the total number have been returned by the British Embassy to the Trade Advisers for correction.

When the clamor for the movement of these goods was first raised it was asserted that $50,000,000 was involved. Then the figure went up to about $150,000,000. This figure was never regarded as reliable in official circles here. The applications thus far filed indicate either that American importers have been very backward about seeking special permits through Washington or that they have ignored Washington and have presented their claims through lawyers at London.

The State Department received a cablegram today from Ambassador Page at London, saying that the British Government had refused to grant the informal request of the United States for an extension from March 15, 1915, the time within which German-made goods must have been actually contracted for in order to be covered by the release agreement. The United States has been insisting that the British Order in Council, regardless of whether it is to be considered as binding in its entirety, should not be made retroactive, and that, therefore, it should not cover shipments of goods actually contracted for, and for which American importers were liable, before March 15, 1915. This was the date when the official notification of the Order in Council was brought to the attention of American importers officially. The first announcement that the British blockade was made in the British Parliament finally on March 1, 1915, but approximately two weeks elapsed before the order was actually issued. The British Government's refusal to extend the time to March 15 is based on the argument that while American importers may not have had official notice of the Order in Council before that date, it is probable that they may have had an intimation that something of the kind was about to be done.

The result of this decision is that special permits will not be granted for the movement of goods contracted for by American importers, between March 1 and March 15, 1915.

The British Government also has declined to extend until Dec. 1, the time within which applications for release permits may be filed, but has adhered to its decision that such permits to be considered by the British Embassy, must be in the hands of Trade Advisers of the United States by Nov. 1. Applications bearing date of Nov. 1, will be regarded as being in the hands of the Foreign Trade Advisers by that time.

FOR WAR COUNCIL OF THREE.

London Paper Suggests These May Be Asquith, Balfour, Kitchener.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Saturday, Oct. 30.—The Daily News's lobby correspondent says that the Cabinet meeting yesterday further considered the make-up of the war council.

"Although the matter is not yet definitely settled," he says, "the Ministerial view inclines at the moment to an inner council of three. In this case the three Ministers would probably be the Prime Minister, (Asquith) the First Lord of the Admiralty (Balfour) and the Secretary for War, (Kitchener.)

LONDON, Saturday, Oct. 30.—Simultaneously with the newspaper demands for a smaller Cabinet, which has apparently resulted in Premier Asquith adopting as a compromise the constitution of an inner war council, there has arisen in some quarters an advocacy of a creation of a general staff on the German plan.

The Weekly Nation says it believes the lack of such a body has been responsible for the graver errors of the war. It states that such a staff was suggested by Lord Haldane, former Minister of War, after conferences with the ablest heads in the army, but that "unfortunately on the outbreak of the war Earl Kitchener dissipated and destroyed it, and from that moment the Government relied on the single initiative of Kitchener."

TOY SALE TO AID WOUNDED.

Wonderful Collection Here the Work of French Soldiers.

Thousands of toys, all the work of maimed French soldiers, in the near future are to be placed on exhibition and offered for sale in this city. The exhibition, which will be held in the old Knickerbock Club, Thirty-second Street and Fifth Avenue, will be under the auspices of the Lafayette Committee and under the patronage of more than a hundred well-known New York men and women. Mrs. William Astor Chanler of the Lafayette Fund is the moving spirit in the movement.

Mme. Le Verrier of the Federation du Jouet of Paris, who will represent the French Committee, is at the Vanderbilt Hotel. There she exhibited yesterday afternoon a few of the thousands of dolls that are in the exhibition, among them some wonderful little fashion dolls, all garbed in the latest Parisian styles.

Multi-telegraphing by Photography.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

CHRISTIANIA, Oct. 29, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—A Norwegian, Frederik Dahl, has lately patented in several countries a system, with the aid of which, he asserts, he will be able to transmit any number of words simultaneously by means of an automatic photographic electric apparatus. Experts are of the opinion that the invention will revolutionise the present methods of telegraphing.

BELL-ANS
Absolutely Relieves Indigestion. One package proves it. 25c at all druggists.
Contains no harmful or deleterious substance

ITALIANS ATTACK IN RENEWED FORCE

Vienna Reports Violent Assaults on Austrian Lines, But Says All Were Repulsed.

LONDON, Oct. 29.—New and violent attacks are being made by Italy's forces on the Austrian front, especially on the east before Gorizia. The Austrian official bulletin says:

Yesterday the Italian Second and Third Armies recommenced a general attack with all their strength. A battle is proceeding along the whole coastal front. Infantry attacks have been preceded by artillery preparation which in several sectors increased to an incessant fire. Especially against the Görizia Bridgehead it reached unprecedented violence. Neither this fire nor the following storms could affect our troops.

Our troops again sanguinarily repulsed the enemy on the whole front and maintained their positions which often were destroyed. Where the enemy penetrated trenches he was repulsed by immediate counter-attacks. The difficult day ended with a complete failure for the Italians. It was followed by a calm night.

In the Dolomites the hostile activity continues undiminished. Here the enemy directed most violent attacks against Col di Lana, where yesterday two attacks again collapsed. An Italian aviator bombarded the Castle of Miramar.

This official statement comes from the Italian Headquarters:

Our troops continue with unabated energy their tenacious and successful efforts against the obstacles of the enemy's positions, undiscouraged by the bad weather.

In the Valley of Lazarina we have conquered the last position remaining in the enemy's possession on the Mago Nori road, that is the Monte Glovo heights of Tierno Besagno Talpina.

On the Upper Cordevole our forward march on the right of the Torrent has progressed to the west of the steep hill of Sorarues, which was conquered on the 18th. On the left we stormed more of the field forts with which the flanks of Colonel Di Lans are covered.

In the Monte Nero Zone gradual ascents of the summits of Vodil and Mrzli are being carried on at the cost of incessant attacks, which are overcoming one of the powerful obstacles of defense. Our Alpine troops again yesterday conquered several strong enemy trenches, taking 270 prisoners, eight of whom were officers.

Field fortifications and trenches also were stormed, first, on Sabotino, which is height in the Plava zone, twenty-four prisoners being taken; second, on the heights of Pevona Podgora, and, third, on Carso, where the total prisoners yesterday were 210, including three officers. We also took a machine gun.

Our aeroplanes made raids yesterday on Bainsizza and the Carso plateau, bombarding Valle Laca (Idria railroad and the Gorizia-Triste railroad) at several points and hitting enemy camps and columns on the march. Notwithstanding the violent fire of numerous anti-aerial guns our aeroplanes returned unscathed.

From a Staff Correspondent.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Oct. 29.—The Austrians expect a resumption of the Italian offensive on a large scale in the near future. General Nicioi di Robiliant has been made the new commander of the Italian Fourth Army.

BRITISH CASUALTIES NOW OVER 550,000

Were 111,311 from Aug. 21 to Oct. 9; 74,297 in October.

LONDON, Oct. 29.—British casualties from the beginning of the war to Oct. 9 were 493,294. The losses were distributed as follows:

CASUALTIES IN WESTERN AREA.

	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.
Officers	4,401	9,169	1,567
Other ranks	63,059	225,716	61,134

Total casualties in all operations:

	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.
Officers	6,680	12,644	2,000
Other ranks	94,992	304,832	72,177

Total casualties among officers, 21,293; among other ranks, 472,001.

These figures were contained in a written statement sent by Premier Asquith to the House of Commons.

The total casualties in October, computed from the War Office lists which have been published daily during the month, were 3,110 officers and 74,187 non-commissioned officers and men, bringing the total for the war up to a figure probably in excess of 550,000.

A recruiting advertisement says that 30,000 men weekly are desired to fill up the ranks and meet new requirements.

British casualties up to Aug. 21, as given officially on Sept. 14, were 381,-983. This shows a total between Aug. 21 and Oct. 9 of 111,311, or a daily average of 2,271. Losses between June 9 and Aug. 21 averaged about 1,500 daily. The marked increase in the fall over the Summer losses may be accounted for primarily by the heavy fighting on the western front at the time of the French and British offensive movement last month.

25,000 SYRIANS STARVING.

Mountaineers Take Refuge in a Persian Town—Americans Aid Them.

LONDON, Oct. 29.—The Foreign Office has received a dispatch from Mr. Shipley, the British Consul at Tabriz, Persia, which says that 25,000 Syrian mountaineers from the Tyarl and adjacent districts have taken refuge in Salmas and that 10,000 more are expected there. All are destitute, and unless help is received many of them will inevitably perish, as Winter is close at hand.

Mr. Shipley adds that the American Relief Committee, under the Presidency of the United States Consul, is endeavoring to do all that is possible, but that its funds are entirely inadequate to meet the requirements of the situation, which justifies an urgent appeal to the charity of Great Britain. Mr. Shipley suggests that all funds be sent to him for distribution through the American Committee, which, he believes, is the best agency for giving effective relief.

CALCUTTA, Oct. 29. — The Indian Government announces the termination of the occupation of Bushire, Persia, the Persian Government having taken steps to insure order and the security of British interests.

$25 For A Big-Value Blue Cheviot Suit

This Suit is ¼ silk lined, with silk sleeves and silk-back waistcoat.

Among the *big values* we are giving, this Blue Cheviot is one of the biggest in every way—fabric, tailoring, style and PRICE.

JOHN DAVID
Stein-Bloch Smart Clothes
Broadway at 32d Street

JULES IN EPAULETS WEARS A WAR MEDAL

Onetime Proprietor of the Sans Souci Now a French Officer and Alive and Well.

WON HONORS AT THE FRONT

Enlisted as a Private, but Gained a Lieutenancy and Croix de Guerre for Service in the Trenches.

One uncertainty that has prevailed in Times Square and among those who affect that locality when the lights are on may now be banished. Jules has been located. He is not dead, as word from the front has made it appear more than once since Jules rushed off soon after the breaking out of hostilities to fight for France. On the contrary, he is very much alive and well, and he wears the shoulder straps of a lieutenant and the Croix de Guerre, the French military medal which some have preferred to the decoration of the Legion of Honor.

A New York man, who is very well known about town, and who has just returned from a business tour of England, Italy, and France, brings the news of Jules, whom everybody has known who has known the night life of Times Square. When he was a clerk in the Carlton Hotel in London he had the name of Ansaldi. Some years ago, upon the advice of an American friend, Jules came to the United States and got a job in a Philadelphia hotel. He had not been here long when he found that the best way for a European to make money in the hotel business over here was to forget his family name and take up a tray. So M. Ansaldi boarded a train for New York and landed here as mere "Jules." In brief time he had blossomed out as one of the best known figures in the Broadway restaurant business, and when the magnificent gloom of the big eating and dancing palace just below Forty-second Street, in Broadway, now no more, appeared in its final phase as the Café de Paris Jules became its head waiter. Then when the modern dance craze approached its zenith Jules went into partnership with the Castles and opened the Sans Souci, next door, and strutted in the vast sum harvested Winter before last by that underground temple of tango and trot. It was said of Jules that he was one of the few restaurant managers who could ask a patron $7.50 for a bottle of ordinary champagne and get away with it.

First to the War.

Jules was one of the first of his countrymen over here to heed the call of France, and he sailed away on the very first French liner that left New York after the outbreak of hostilities. Since then word has come back several times as to his death and the manner of his taking-off. The news from Jules, the first authentic information of him that has come since he left for the front, has been brought by the New York traveler just returned.

"I was at the Café de Paris (in Paris) for luncheon one day not long ago," he said yesterday, "and found the place crowded with men in uniform. Englishmen, Belgians, and French officers on leave made up most of the patronage of the place that was not feminine. Most of them were in uniform. Something about the appearance of a man at the next table arrested my attention. He was in a French uniform, and he sat with several other officers. I saw that he apparently recognized me, but for the life of me I could not place him. Finally he turned squarely around.

"'Why, Mr. Blank, don't you know me?' he asked. And then, upon my appearing puzzled, he said: 'Why, I am Jules—Jules of the old Café de Paris and the Sans Souci, in New York.'

"I don't think I should ever have recognized him, he had got so big, so tanned, and so fine looking. He wore the uniform of a Second Lieutenant in the Chasseurs à Cheval, and the numeral on his collar indicated that he belonged to the Eighteenth Regiment of that arm of the service. Upon the breast of this smart cavalryman was the War Medal.

"'This is the first leave of absence I have had in the year I have been over here,' he told me, 'and you are the very first of my old patrons I have seen since I left New York.'

Enlisted as a Private.

"'When the war began I was 41 and too old to be called, so I came back to France and volunteered by services. I enlisted as a private in my old cavalry regiment and saw service all through the early part of the war and the flanking movement that drove the Germans back from Paris. After our experiences in the neighborhood of Ostend, where it developed that cavalry was of no avail, our regiment was dismounted and we served in the trenches.'

"Jules was so excited over meeting me and hearing about New York that he couldn't eat. He said his furlough was for only seven days. He had just returned from visiting his mother in the south of France, and was on his way back to join his regiment, which was then in the Vosges. He invited me to come and spend a couple of days in the trenches with him, but the military authorities prevented me from acting upon his invitation.

"I asked Jules how he had won his war medal, but he blushed, and would not tell me. I gathered that it was for some important piece of reconnoitring he had done behind the German lines. He was full of praise for the magnificent spirit of the French soldiers. I asked him if he intended returning to the restaurant business after the war. He pondered for a time.

"'I am afraid not,' he finally replied."

TO TEST AERIAL TORPEDOES.

Maxim Timing Device to be Tried Out by Ordnance Officers.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.—Hudson Maxim of the Naval Advisory Board consulted with Secretary Daniels today regarding his device for timing the explosion of torpedoes from aeroplanes.

Details were not made public, and Mr. Maxim would not discuss his invention. He will take it up with ordnance experts of the navy to arrange tests.

AMERICAN AIRMEN DEFIANT.

Loop the Loop Over Germans Guns as an Expression of Contempt.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Oct. 29.—American airmen with the French Army have discovered a new way to irritate the Germans and to express their contempt for German anti-aircraft gunners. When they come into range over the German lines they loop loops at high speed, indicating ease of mind and defiance.

In aviation circles looping—"clowning," the airmen call it—is considered the last word in insult, which the Germans appear to realize, as they invariably greet the performance with redoubled fire.

Asked the height of effective range of the German guns, one of the Americans replied:

"I don't yet know. I have never been high enough to get out of range. Last week one of their shells burst 500 meters above me when I was 4,000 meters up."

The same informant declared that aviators were regarded as pariahs by

DE PINNA

FIFTH AVENUE
AT THIRTY-SIXTH ST.

Saturday For Girls and Boys

The shopping day for the young folks will be marked by special De Pinna showings of coats.



For the smaller girls, particularly, every coat requirement and every dress requirement will be adequately met today.

Here are the correct coats for girls, from the serviceable school coat up to the dressy coats for afternoon wear.

And girls' dresses, from plain serges to the English smocked models.

De Pinna Coats for Young Girls

Every correct coat, for girls from 4 to 14—a most complete assortment, from which satisfactory selection is readily made to meet the requirements of each individual girl.

Chinchillas, English mixtures, corduroys and velvets, and one exceptionally good navy blue coat, of soft warmth-without-weight material.

The smart black-and-white checks and plaids, in coats for girls of all ages.

New De Pinna Models in Girls' Dresses

Regulation serges, linens, English smocked dresses and smart new velvet dresses—everything for school or afternoon wear.

Unusual styles in white piques, white and colored linens, correct wash fabrics and silks.

Accepted as the representative assortment in this country,

Practical serge dresses with detachable guimpes, shown in several models.

Velvet dresses, suitable for the younger or the older girls, with the detachable guimpes, assuring freshness at all times.

Imported English Smocked Dresses

In white or colored crepe de chine or mullcords—smocked in all white or in colors.

Different in quality from the smocked dresses usually offered.

Children's Hats

The becoming hat for every child—a De Pinna hat for every costume—all the newer shapes in velvets, cloth, fur and velour.

De Pinna Coats for Boys

Appropriate and serviceable coats for the younger boy, from 3 to 8 years, as well as for the school boys, from 8 to 16 years.



De Pinna chinchilla reefers in navy, brown or tan.

Small boys' loose-backed coats in mixtures and warmth-without-weight materials, in a variety of colorings, at $12.

Sensible School Coats for Larger Boys

Manly looking, loose-back coats, cut on English lines, in materials specially selected.

Prices, $18 and $22.

A particularly attractive coat of navy blue in a soft, dressy material, $28.

Boys' mackinaws, made of the genuine mackinaw materials—windproof, dustproof and rainproof, suitable for skating, tobogganing and winter sports—specially priced at $9; sizes, 8 to 18 years.

Also, correct hats and shoes for boys of all ages.

DE PINNA

Exclusive Outfitters for Young People

Fifth Ave. at Thirty-sixth St.

SUFFRAGE CAMPAIGN IS AT HIGH PRESSURE

Autos Carry Daytime Speakers Everywhere—Rally in Madison Square Tonight.

LAP-BOARDS IN THE SUBWAY

Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont Says Federal Amendment Is Next Point of Attack if New York Votes "No."

The busiest place in all New York yesterday was the headquarters of the Woman Suffrage Party, 48 East Thirty-fourth Street, from which a great deal of the local work of the city starts. All day long there were automobiles and carts and other vehicles used for campaigning driving up to the door and away. Inside the building, which is a large, old-fashioned residence, there was a whir of affairs as great as in any political headquarters of men. Typewriters were clacking, telephones ringing, and men and women were coming and going all day long.

Six sandwich girls who announced last night's Carnegie Hall meeting started from the headquarters in the afternoon in three large autos. They stopped at street corners all over the city where speakers announced the meeting, and two sandwich girls in each auto stood on the seats that the message of their boards might be seen. There were buglers to announce each meeting. Miss Rose Bower, Miss Elsie Benedict, Miss Mary Newcomb, Miss Helen Merriam, Miss Esther Lee, and Miss Mathilda Spence were the sandwich girls.

Toys For the Children.

The suffrage Baby Truck, filled with toys, started from the headquarters later in the day decorated with kewpies and suffrage balloons and carrying little brooms, balloons, and trumpets to be given to the children who came to the mothers' meetings of which the truck was yesterday a feature. There were three autos of mothers, including two grandmothers. Addresses were made to other mothers in Thirty-fourth Street and Forty-second Street and Fifth Avenue; at Fifty-ninth Street and Fifth Avenue, and at Forty-second Street and Third Avenue. Among the mothers speaking were Mrs. Katherine B. Withrow, Mrs. Harvey Wiley Corbet, Mrs. Florence Howe Hall, Mrs. James Lees Laidlaw, Mrs. Frederic Gillette, Mrs. M. B. Morgan, and Mrs. W. C. Demorest.

On the big platform for the orchestra at the Madison Square out-door rally tonight the 100-piece Beethoven Symphony Orchestra will have the assistance of trumpeters garbed as angels, one on each corner of the stand. Two great searchlights will fill the east side of Madison Square with light. Gas balloons will be released and there will be fireworks. Robert Maitland of the London Opera Company, a member of the Men's Suffrage League of London; Charles B. Bowes, Miss Caroline Ortman, dressed as Columbia, will sing. Bernhardt, the communal singer, will come on from Buffalo to lead the chorus singing. R. C. Beadle and James Lees Laidlaw of the Men's League have written suffrage words to be sung to the airs of "Rally Round the Flag," and the "Battle Hymn of the Republic."

Borough President Marks, J. Stitt Wilson, Raymond Robins, and Commissioner Katharine B. Davis will speak. Mrs. James Lees Laidlaw will preside.

Lap-Board Ladies Today.

There are to be large numbers of "Lap-Board Ladies," the title adopted by the women who are to ride up and down in the subway trains today and Monday holding in their laps placards which will refute anti-suffrage statements which are in the advertising space in the subway stations. There will be fifty teachers under Miss Katherine B. Blake, Mrs. John Blair, who originated the name, will lead fifty others in the demonstration, including Miss Leila Wittler, Miss Bessie Brainard, Miss Theodora Bean, Miss Ethel Lloyd Patterson, Mrs. Rose O'Neill, Miss Nellie O'Neill, Mrs. Norman de R. Whitehouse, and Mrs. Henry Wise Miller. This party will be at the Seventy-second Street subway station at 2 o'clock today.

A flying squadron of fifty autos will visit the thirty-five Assembly districts in Manhattan and the Bronx on Monday, starting from the Battery after a meeting there at 10 o'clock in the morning. Many of the prominent speakers of the Woman Suffrage Party will take part in this last appeal for votes, answering last arguments of the antis.

The League for Political Education, a neutral organization, will hold one of its meetings in Carnegie Hall this morning at 10:30 o'clock, and there will be six-minute addresses for and against on the subject, "Ought Woman Suffrage to Win?" For woman suffrage will be Mrs. Thomas N. Hepburn, Mrs. Crystal Eastman Benedict, and Mrs. William Vanamee, and against will be Miss Alice Hill Chittenden, Lucy J. Price, and Minnie Bronson.

The New York State Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage will wind up its activities at a mass meeting this evening in Carnegie Hall. George W. Wickersham will preside. James M. Beck, Colonel John P. Nash of California, John A. Matthews of Newark, and Miss Minnie Bronson, General Secretary of the National Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage, will speak. Three boxes will be occupied by New Jersey anti-suffragists. All the boxes have been taken. A large number of prominent men have allowed their names to be used as Vice Presidents. Among them are the Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott, Fritz Achelis, the Rev. Dr. Anson P. Atterbury, R. Fulton Cutting, Dr. Charles L. Dana, Bishop David H. Greer, the Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst, Elihu Root, Talcott Williams, and George Zabriskie.

Preparing for this meeting the Women's Political Union has had printed on a leaflet an extract from the speech of Mr. Wickersham made at the annual banquet of the New York Southern Society on Dec. 9, 1914. Mr. Wickersham was speaking upon the relation of the black and the white races, and a part of the extract which the union has had printed in italics reads:

"I believe that no people can thrive and advance in the ways of freedom and right living if side by side there are working with them ten millions of people, disfranchised from all voice in the affairs of Government."

Mr. Wickersham said also that "a man, black or yellow, red or white" has "a right under the law to be heard in the making of the laws that govern him and in the selection of those who administer them."

Following the quotation the union asks: "How about woman's 'right to be heard,' Mr. Wickersham?"

Stanton Luncheon Today.

At the Elizabeth Cady Stanton Centennial luncheon in the Hotel Astor today Mrs. Harriot Stanton Blatch will make an appeal to some of the society women who will be present to form in squads and distribute these leaflets among the visitors to the anti-suffrage meeting at Carnegie Hall in the evening. The luncheon is to be a very large affair, with many prominent people speaking.

There will be an anti-suffrage meeting at the Masonic Temple in Brooklyn, Clermont and Lafayette Avenues, tonight and Everett P. Wheeler and Colonel John P. Irish will tell why they think the women should not vote.

Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, President of the Political Equality Association gave out an interview yesterday in which she said she saw a wonderful change in the attitude of the general public to the suffrage question.

"Not long ago it was almost impossible to get a man to consider the subject," she said, "and now I find that they come into our headquarters and buy literature because they want to understand the question. Miss Florence Harmon, who does most of the speaking for the Association is often kept out with her mother, until 1 o'clock in the morning answering questions. The men are so interested they buy literature of her on the street and give generously to the contributions for the work. As suffrage is only a question of reason and justice, as soon as people begin to consider it they will favor it."

Newport Women's Attitude.

Asked about the stand of people in society, Mrs. Belmont said:

"Last Summer was the third year that I have had headquarters at Newport, and the change in feeling there was remarkable. A great many of the younger women have now begun to take an interest in suffrage. Some of the younger men have, too, but there are not so many men at Newport. The older women are decidedly opposed, and they will not change. They are the women property holders of Newport. Most of the estates in Newport are owned by women, and there are many widows. They have everything they want, and they do not care about anything else. All the large business men and corporations are opposed to woman suffrage. Many of the women in Newport have their money in trust, and they take the advice of their trustees or business managers, and they oppose woman suffrage.

"After the election, whether the women win in New York State or not, there will be a general turn toward the Federal Amendment. If the women do not win here, they will go on with the campaign in the State, but there will not be much to do, and they may as well torment the members of the Federal Government. I expect to spend a great deal of my own time in Washington this Winter."

Mrs. Belmont will hear the election returns on Long Isand. The Woman Suffrage Party, 48 East Thirty-fourth Street, will keep open house all the evening of Election Day. The Empire State Campaign Committee, which is on the twentieth floor of 303 Fifth Avenue, in a big business building, will close its offices and some of them will hear returns in East Thirty-fourth Street. The National Headquarters at 505 Fifth Avenue may be open, with the National President, Dr. Shaw, there to hear the returns. The Women's Political Union will keep open house at the Suffrage Shop, 663 Fifth Avenue, with special election night wires.

ALL READY FOR TUESDAY.

Suffrage Campaigners Expect to Reap Reward of Hard Work.

All is ready in New York for the big drive at the ballot box by the forces of woman suffrage next Tuesday, and the suffragist leaders are predicting sure victory as the result of their campaign.

The rally at Carnegie Hall last night, the hundreds of speeches made from automobiles throughout the city by day and by electric light, the distribution of literature by hundreds of eager-faced advocates of "Votes for Women" were surface indications of the activities at the principal suffrage centres.

As far as actual work is concerned, however, the leaders of the suffrage cause are finished. Their plans for the mobilization of next Tuesday morning are complete, and their final estimates, based partly on house-to-house canvasses and partly on womanly intuition, have been made. Never before had the suffragists carried their ideas of political organization to such lengths as during the last few weeks.

Machine Based On Former Petitions.

The basis of the machine was formed by the petitions gathered seven years ago. From these the nucleus of the banks of card indexes with which the armies of suffrage have been operating were developed. The headquarters of the Empire State Campaign Committee, at 303 Fifth Avenue, has been crowded with the scouts of the "cause," and from the city headquarters, the house of the Woman Suffrage Party at 48 East Thirty-fourth Street, hundreds of canvassers have been sent out.

With sections of the polling lists in hand, the canvassers, going in twos, have hailed practically every voter and asked him to declare himself. The stacks of cards bearing the names of the masters of the franchise are all marked in red ink. "S" before a name means "For Suffrage," "I" denotes "Indifference," and "U" means "Unconverted." At first the instructions were to use the letter "O" for "Opposed," but the order was given to refer only to "Conversion." The feminine idea of masculine mental processes, it is stated, is that once a man is set down as opposed to anything he is likely to stay in that state to the end of the chapter.

The system, which has reached its highest development in the closing days of the campaign, is based on that of the old line political organisations of the men. It resembles the Republican organization somewhat, but it is more like Tammany Hall. It has the elaborate detail, the closeness of contact, and the general adaptability of the Democratic organization. Throughout it are seen strange examples of womanly insight and of womanly economies.

To Get Best Results for the Money.

The object is to get the largest display out of the least amount of money. There have been big sums raised not only by the women of the city and the State, but by those in the commonwealths where suffrage obtains. The sinews of war are not lacking. All the same, every costume, every property used in the parades and spectacles is carefully preserved and checked up. The wagons used for the parades are so arranged that the lettering on them is interchangeable. One wagon may do duty in many districts in twenty-four hours and yet always be lettered and numbered as though it were made especially for that part of the city.

Here is a political organization which in the last week has got beyond the plans of its creators and is running under a terrific pressure. The power is too much for the machine.

"System," said one of the suffragist leaders yesterday—"we had one when we started, but the bubbling enthusiasm of the last few days has got beyond it. We work as hard as we can to make it keep up, and that is the best we can do about it. We are going to win, and reorganize afterwards."

There were held yesterday 250 open-air meetings for the cause of suffrage in the five boroughs. The orators for them were provided from the Speakers Bureau at the quarters of the Woman's Suffrage Party. Miss Mary C. Francis, who spends her time with three telephones, is in charge of the bureau. She is a veteran campaigner, for in 1912 she was in charge of the Women's Publicity Bureau of the Republican National Committee. Ten automobiles carry the relays of speakers about the city, and four of them are actually owned by the party. Such a thing as twenty-six hour meetings are unknown in man-made politics, but the suffragists have had many of them, and from their headquarters have kept scores of speakers spending in automobiles to the fore. In the Thirty-fourth Street headquarters scores of them can be seen resting these days, waiting to hurry out to address the people.

Arrangements have been made for 2,500 women watchers and tickets to be at the polls on Election Day in the Borough of Manhattan alone. According to the law, although the suffragists do not constitute a political party in the strictest sense, they are permitted to have a watcher at each polling place. They will also have a picket at each side of every poll at the proper distance to give instructions as to the method of voting and to show sample ballots. Each volunteer for these services receives copies of instructions and is schooled in her duties.

When the polls open next Tuesday, if their plans work out as the suffragists expect, there will be thousands of women on duty.

At the offices of the Empire State Campaign Committee yesterday it was confidently asserted, in view of the work that had been done in the last few weeks, that victory would certainly perch on the yellow banner.

Exact figures are not given. The advocates of suffrage say that such a procedure is all very foolish, but they know for several reasons that they are going to win. In the first place, the registration was large, and the increase they consider as favorable to the cause. The arguments have been well received, according to the view of the campaigners, and the various parades and spectacles have attracted and held public attention.

The Empire State Campaign Committee is willing to accept the figures of its opponents, that is, that the cause of suffrage will come down to the Harlem with a majority of 40,000 votes. The committee is confident also of carrying New York City. It regards Manhattan Borough as won by a comfortable majority, but not a large one, and claims Brooklyn, Richmond, and the Bronx. About Queens it is in doubt.

Miss Mary Garrett Hay, the City Campaign Manager, was able to spare a few minutes to discuss the outcome. She declares that suffrage will win a victory, not a sweeping one, perhaps, but all the same it will surely win.

Mrs. James Lees Laidlaw, who is managing the activities in the Borough of Manhattan, said that the women of the State had before them a task that ought to have been attended to long ago, but that on Nov. 2 they were going to do it. She saw an overwhelming victory for suffrage.

Mrs. Harriot Stanton Blatch, the leader of the Woman's Political Union, estimates that the suffragist amendment will be adopted in this State by a majority of less than 10,000. She does not think that the cause will carry in the city on account of the opposition which has developed in certain of the foreign quarters.

Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, President of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, declares that suffrage will win in New York State.

Navy Advisers for Suffrage.

The National College Equal Suffrage League, of which Dr. M. Carey Thomas, the President of Bryn Mawr College, is at the head, announced that it had made a poll of the Naval Consulting Board, and had found ten friends. They are Thomas A. Edison, Chairman; Hudson Maxim, W. L. Saunders, Arthur Goron Webster, Dr. L. H. Baekeland, Henry A. Wise Wood, Dr. W. H. Whitney, Lawrence Addicks, Matthew B. Sellers, and Professor Joseph W. Richards. The only negative opinion from the twenty-three members was that of Thomas Robins of Stamford, Conn.

The announcement was made also that Jacob H. Schiff had informed the Empire State Committee that he would vote for the Woman Suffrage Amendment, because he believed that women need the right to vote.

There will be addresses in the churches tomorrow, and on Monday a flying squadron of fifty high-powered automobiles will speed through the city, bearing speakers who will give that last word.

URGE SUFFRAGE ON EAST SIDE.

Speakers Applauded by Crowd in Tompkins Square Park.

The Suffrage Club of the Henry Street Settlement met last night at Tompkins Square Park, and several thousand persons were present.

The meeting was arranged by Miss Edith Borg, a director of the Settlement, and addresses were made by Florence Kelley, Mary Dreier, I. Epstein of the United Hebrew Trades; William Weiss, an executive member of the Republican Club of the Sixth Assembly District; Jerome Buck of the Thirteenth Assembly District Tammany organization, and Miss Lillian Wald.

The announcement that Jacob H. Schiff had declared he would vote for suffrage evoked prolonged applause, which was equaled only by that given Miss Dora Da Vera of the Boston Opera Company, who sang selections in French, German, and Italian. For encores she responded with the battle hymns of suffrage and the National Anthem.

A band played and the meeting dispersed with the singing of "Rally Round the Flag."

MRS. SAGE GIVES $2,500.

Increases Her Contribution for Suffrage Cause to $7,500.

Mrs. Russell Sage has given a check of $2,500 to Mrs. J. Hedges Crowell to be used for expenses of the woman suffrage campaign, the amount bringing Mrs. Sage's contributions for the purpose up to $7,500. She said, in making the last contribution:

"I have been on the woman's rights question since 1848 and now, with taxes and no representation, do more than ever say, 'Give woman a voting power.'"

In previous woman suffrage campaigns, when Mrs. Sage had a home in Fifth Avenue near Forty-second Street, she opened her house for suffrage meetings, which many of her friends attended.

Vare Opposes Suffrage.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 29.—Orders were issued to the Republican ward leaders by the City Committee today to support the proposed constitutional amendments with the exception of the one granting suffrage to women. Congressman William S. Vare issued the order at a meeting of the committee called to make final preparations for the election.

FIND OUTLOOK POOR FOR SUFFRAGE VOTE

Central and Western Massachusetts Disappoint Leaders of Equal Franchise Fight.

ANTIS FORCE THE FIGHT

Report a Swing from Suffrage in Springfield — Suffragists Say Liquor Interests Oppose Them.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 29.—Information obtained today in Central and Western Massachusetts concerning the political situation served to confirm the belief of most political leaders that the woman suffrage amendment will be defeated on Tuesday. Investigations in some of the larger cities, such as Worcester, Springfield, and Pittsfield, and the districts adjacent to them, show that even the suffrage leaders are not overconfident. The antis said that they believed the amendment was doomed to defeat. There were suffragists who said that "things didn't look very well."

One of the most active campaigns by the suffragists outside of Boston is being conducted in Springfield, which will cast about 15,000 votes. The suffragists there are not boasting loudly of a large majority for the amendment. The antis, headed by Miss Annie Stebbins, make no predictions in figures, as they say it is difficult to get an accurate line on the vote, but they are going about their work in a most confident manner. That also is about the situation in Pittsfield.

The suffragists in Western Massachusetts have conducted a vigorous campaign. They have held parades and many meetings, and have flooded the State with literature. That they have made great headway there can be no doubt, but as one of them expressed it: "I don't know what the result will be, but I am sorry that the test had to come so soon. If we are defeated it may do much harm and tend to tear down some of our constructive work which would probably have swung the vote a few years from now.

The Springfield Republican is advocating suffrage in its editorial columns, but the reports it has received from almost all the districts are decidedly gloomy from the suffrage point of view. A published summary of the situation outside the city is headed, "Small Towns Not Favorable." Here is a paragraph quoted from one of the dispatches:

The suffrage amendment will lose in Pittsfield, 5 to 3, according to the present outlook and according to the reasoning of some of the city's residents who have followed the matter closely and come in contact with hundreds of voters. Recognizing the fact that woman suffrage is bound to come some time, the majority of Pittsfield men seem to feel that it is just as well to delay it as long as possible.

Another dispatch is headed: "Lenox Strongly Anti," and still another contains this passage: "It is difficult to find a man who believes that suffrage will be carried in Northampton or in the State." The Amherst correspondent reports that "a lack of enthusiasm seems to pervade the ranks of the suffrage leaders," and that "the general sentiment seems to be against suffrage this year."

In some of the small western towns the indications are for a close vote and in one or two instances victory is predicted for suffrage. North Adams is reported as against the amendment.

Those suffragists who have been predicting victory in Springfield put the majority at about 2,000. The antis say that they will easily defeat the amendment, quoting 1,500 as a very conservative estimate for the majority against it, but offering this more as a guess than anything else.

The antis have been working quietly for some time, but did not have public headquarters in Springfield until ten days ago. Then they came to the conclusion that it was foolish to let the suffragists have it all their own way, and rented a store, in front of which they swung a banner. Miss Stebbins said that the number of men who came after literature was really a surprise to her. She thought a steady swing away from suffrage had started in the last week, and that the antis were gaining strength in the closing days of the campaign. There are 400 women affiliated now with the organization in Springfield.

It was as difficult to learn the views of the Democratic and Republican organizations in Worcester, Springfield, and Pittsfield as to the suffrage amendment as it was in Boston. The political leaders declined to talk for publication. The impression, however, was gained that in the central and western parts of the State, as in Boston, the Republican Party, if anything, opposes the adoption of the amendment, while the Democrats, if not neutral, lean just a trifle in favor of it.

In Central and Western Massachusetts, as in Boston and the eastern cities and towns, the cry is raised by the suffragists that the liquor interests are working against them in a most determined manner. The Springfield Republican, which says that "political observers predict that this city will turn its strength against the amendment," prints this paragraph:

The most active opposition against the amendment so far has been that of the liquor interests of the city. They have an organized campaign, which is being directed by skillful politicians. They began work several weeks ago, and were quite active in registering new voters. They are conducting a quiet campaign, and, from all accounts, are reaching the voters. The influence of this campaign cannot be discounted, for it is generally believed that it will prove a big factor in determining the outcome of the contest.

Miss Stebbins, the anti-suffrage leader, when questioned on this line, said: "Now, can you believe, or can anybody believe, that any of us here are working hand and glove with the liquor interests? We hear that, but we know nothing about it. If the liquor dealers are against the amendment and are spending a lot of money we know nothing about it, and have had none of the money here. In fact, we haven't much money to spend from any source. We are simply working by ourselves in a cause in which we fully believe—the defeat of the suffrage proposition."

The part that the liquor interests have played in the campaign in Boston was, it was said, responsible indirectly for the organization of the Massachusetts Men Voters Equal Suffrage Campaign Committee, a sort of insurgent body formed by five former members of the Massachusetts Men's League for Woman Suffrage. Joseph Crowley led this bolt, and one of his followers was Roger Sherman Hoar, once an Assistant Attorney General. The real cause of the trouble was Dennis Reardon, who now has a café in Washington Street.

Mr. Reardon, so the story goes, had aroused the anger of certain members of the original men's suffrage organization by his opposition to suffrage in the Nineteenth District at the primaries on Sept. 21. Mr. Hoar and some others urged efforts to beat him on the suffrage issue. Other members of the suffrage organization said that it "wouldn't be a dignified thing to do," and clung to that position.

So Messrs. Crowley, Hoar and others deserted, formed the Campaign Committee, and went after Mr. Reardon. That there was something to the assertion that it was "undignified" Mr. Hoar admitted, for he was hit with a lump of mud at the first street meeting. But he beat Reardon at the primaries, and the new Suffrage Campaign Committee became a permanent organization.

How the Progressive members will vote is a question, especially in the western part of the State, where the Progressives are strong. Nelson B. Clark, Progressive candidate for Governor, says they will fall in line for suffrage, and most of the suffragettes believe that statement to be true. The antis, however, have quietly made polls and hold a somewhat different view. They admit that many Progressives will vote for suffrage, but not a large majority by any means.

The suffragists had a big rally here tonight. Senator Borah and Dr. Anna Howard Shaw were the speakers. The suffrage campaign will close tomorrow evening with a demonstration on the Common.

CARNEGIE HALL CROWDED.

Great Enthusiasm at Last Big Indoor Suffrage Rally.

Every seat in Carnegie Hall was filled last evening, and many persons stood throughout the last big indoor campaign rally of the Woman Suffrage Party.

The platform, at the back of which were massed big American flags, was as crowded as the house, the platform guests including many of the city officials.

Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, President of the Empire State Campaign Committee, presided, and the speakers were Representative Edward F. Keating of Colorado, Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, and Mrs. Philip Snowden of England. John W. Keller, Chairman of Tammany Hall Speakers' Club, and former President of the National Democratic Club, was to have been one of the speakers, but at the last moment sent word that for political reasons he would not be able to be present. Mrs. Catt said that an explanation was due the audience, and as an excuse for Mr. Keller. She said that Mr. Keller had assured her that he hoped the women would win and that he would vote for them, and she felt that his absence from the meeting was another assurance that Tammany Hall would keep its promise to be neutral on the woman's question.

"When I hear that the women are to be 'knifed' by Tammany Hall," said Mrs. Catt, "I usually find that the rumor has been started by some Republican, and when I hear the Republicans are going to make a dead set against the women I find that rumor has been started by a Democrat. There are individual Democrats and Republicans who are bitter against us, but I think both machines are going to treat us fairly and squarely."

Representative Keating protested against the statements of the anti-suffragists that there was opposition to woman suffrage in the West or exception taken to its operation.

"There is not a man whose name will command respect who will say that he is against it," said Mr. Keating. "I ride in the subways here in New York and I read the anti-suffrage signs and learn many things about the West that I never knew before."

Rabbi Wise's talk was so enthusiastically applauded that he spoke to the audience again, and told them he felt like voting twice for the women on Tuesday. Rabbi Wise spoke of the war as emphasizing the fact that women should be allowed a voice in the government. There will never be a beginning of the end of war," he said, "until women have such a voice."

Mrs. Snowden said that she had spoken for suffrage in New York State all through October, and found the situation encouraging.

When the collection was taken Mrs. Catt asked for $1,000 for the "last collection ever to be taken in Carnegie Hall for Woman Suffrage." She invited the audience to a big meeting in Cooper Union on Nov. 4.

"We wish you men in particular to come," she said, "to teach us how to celebrate a victory, or if it is a victory postponed how to go on with the campaign for we can tell every conservative that we shall keep right on."

On the platform were George McAneny, President of the Board of Aldermen; Mr. and Mrs. Marcus M. Marks, City Chamberlain and Mrs. Henry M. Bruere, Robert Underwood Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Untermyer, Owen R. Lovejoy, Mr. and Mrs. David Jannes, Tenement House Commissioner John F. Murphy, City Controller William A. Prendergast, Commissioner of Charities Kingsbury, and Mr. and Mrs. Curtis C. Demorest, with Miss Mary Garrett Hay, Mrs. James Lees Laidlaw, and other suffrage leaders.

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75th ANNIVERSARY
Broadway Tabernacle Church
Broadway and 56th Street

TO-NIGHT at 8 o'clock CIVIC MEETING, addressed by Chancellor Elmer E. Brown, New York University; Rev. Jonathan C. Day, D.D., Labor Temple, New York; Mr. Wm. Jay Schieffelin, President Citizens Union.

EVERYBODY INVITED.

WOMEN LOSE HOPE IN ONONDAGA COUNTY

Syracuse Suffragists Admit They Are Engaged in a Losing Fight There.

GIVE UP JEFFERSON, TOO

Battle Closer in Madison, Cayuga, and Oswego—Business Hostile to the "Cause."

Special to The New York Times.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Oct. 29.—The suffragists here admit that Onondaga County, the banner district of Central New York, will return a majority against the woman suffrage amendment next Tuesday. They express the hope that the rural counties in this vicinity in which the suffrage forces of Onondaga are operating will make up in some measure by their vote for the defeat in Onondaga.

As in every locality which THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent has visited, where the suffrage fight is conducted under the auspices of the Empire State Campaign Committee, the suffragists there have a splendid organization. Nevertheless, the leaders in the movement admit that there are large bodies of voters whom they cannot reach. The big labor vote in Syracuse, they fear, will go heavily against them, and they have found it necessary to conduct a special campaign to reach the German voters, of whom there are some 8,000 in Syracuse alone.

The territory included in the fifth campaign district, the headquarters of which is located here, includes the Counties of Onondaga, Jefferson, Madison, Cayuga, and Oswego. The woman suffrage leaders have abandoned hope of carrying Onondaga and Jefferson, which in the aggregate have about four times as many voters as the three other counties together. They still hope that Cayuga, Madison, and Oswego will return a majority for their amendment.

Oswego County Close.

The claim of the suffragists that they will carry the three counties is disputed by the political leaders in those localities, who, however, speak with some degree of reservation and admit that there is considerable sentiment in favor of woman suffrage in all three. The women believe Cayuga the safest for the amendment. The politicians are more in doubt that Oswego, which has a much larger vote than Cayuga, may vote for the amendment. This county is the home of Speaker Thaddeus C. Sweet, who is suspected of having leanings toward woman suffrage. Mrs. Luther W. Mott, who is the wife of Congressman Mott, Republican leader in the Congressional district of which Jefferson, Oswego, and Madison are part, is the active leader for the Empire State Campaign Committee in her home county.

In Onondaga the suffragists have had to contend with the opposition of two well oiled and smoothly running machines—the Republican organization, of which Francis Hendricks is the head, and the Democratic, under William H. Kelly, one of the State Committeemen from Onondaga. The big business men of Syracuse, too, have shown marked hostility to the suffrage cause, as they have in all other large business centres which THE TIMES correspondent has visited.

One notable exception here is Frederick R. Hazard, head of the Solvay Company which contests with the Crucible Steel Company the distinction of being the largest industrial concern in Central New York. Mr. Hazard was a progressive, as was Horace Wilkinson, President of the Crucible Steel. Mr. Hazard is active in the suffrage fight. Mr. Wilkinson is not. Mrs. Hazard, a woman of wealth and social position, is President of the Syracuse branch of the Woman's Political Union, an ally of the Empire State Campaign Committee in the suffrage fight.

According to Miss Harriet May Mills, Chairman of the Fifth District Campaign Committee, there are from five to ten thousand women enrolled in the suffrage movement in Syracuse and some thirty thousand in the district.

Leading Women in Fight.

The leadership of such women as Mrs. Hazard and Mrs. William Hutton Blauvelt in the suffrage fight has brought many of the most prominent women in Syracuse into that movement. In Onondaga, unlike other localities, it may be said that most of the prominent women are enlisted with the suffragists. Mrs. John B. Moore, the mother of Major John Stanley Moore, who is the military aide of Governor Whitman, is President of the local branch of the Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage. Mrs. Charles Andrews and Mrs. Irving G. Vann, both wives of former Court of Appeals Judges, are active in the anti movement and are probably the most prominent women identified with it here.

Chancellor James R. Day of Syracuse University is an active worker in the suffrage movement. He presided at one of the large meetings held here. Numerous members of the faculty have openly embraced the suffrage creed and are helping in the movement. Professor Horace A. Eaton, Professor Edgar A. Morris of the English Department, Frederick Roman, Professor of Economics; Professor Parsons of the Department of Philosophy; Professor H. Fritz, Professor A. C. Flick, Professor C. W. Caben, Professor William P. Graham of Engineering and F. Frank Moon of Forestry have all followed the lead of Chancellor Day and have come out for suffrage.

"If we shall not be able to exult over numbers on Wednesday morning we surely shall have reason to feel proud over the character of the men who have supported us at the polls," said Miss Mills. "We have the best people in Syracuse on our side."

"Some Pumpkins."

The Empire State Campaign Committee maintains an elaborate and well equipped headquarters in a busy section of South Salina Street. It is a store with big show windows. In one of these there is a typical harvest-tide display, with the inevitable pumpkin as the dominant feature of the decorative scheme. On one huge pumpkin appears the following legend: "We sure must be some pumpkins since President Wilson is with us."

"If we win in this State, as I hope we will," said Miss Mills, "we shall take all the window display out and convert this headquarters into a school of civics, where women may learn to vote right. If we lose we shall get here bright and early on Wednesday morning and start the fight all over again. If we lose, this amendment will come before the voters again three years from now. There will be no let up in our fight until woman has won political equality with man in this State."

The antis have not made much of a fight in Syracuse or anywhere in central New York. Both suffragists and antis have dropped in at the men's political rallies, where they have been allowed to make half-hour addresses. Despite this mode of campaigning, the suffrage propaganda seems to have made little impression on the rank and file of the voters in Syracuse. The vote in this city, both Republican and Democratic, will go heavily against it.

Willard A. Rill, Chairman of the Republican County Committee, said that, in his opinion, woman suffrage would be decisively beaten in Syracuse.

"It would be impossible to gauge the vote for or against it," he said. "We have not treated woman suffrage as a political issue in the campaign, and I personally have not paid any attention to it. It is the women's fight, not ours."

The city administration here is in the hands of the Progressives, who endorsed woman suffrage in their platform. Louis Will, the Mayor of Syracuse, has come out for suffrage. So has the Democratic Progressive candidate for the office, Ben Wilson. Many of the city officials are also outspoken advocates of votes for women. But the Bull Moose administration of Syracuse is looked upon more or less as a relic of a passing political order which, in all likelihood, will be supplanted by a Republican administration at the end of the year. The bulk of the Bull Moose following is backing the Hendricks camp. Those Progressives who either would not or could not come back into the Republican fold have joined hands with the Democrats, where their identity and their influence have been lost.

SUFFRAGE LOST BY 56,273.

Complete Election Returns in New Jersey Are Filed.

TRENTON, N. J., Oct. 29.—Suffrage for women in New Jersey was defeated by a majority of 56,273, according to complete returns from the twenty-one counties filed with the Secretary of State today. The total number of votes cast, not including rejected ballots, was 317,675. The vote for the amendment to the Constitution was 128,201 and against 184,474. The figures are only semi-official, since the Secretary of State prepares a tabulation of the vote cast in each of the 1,891 voting districts of the State.

The complete returns on woman suffrage, filed by the County Boards of Elections are as follows:

Counties.	For.	Against.
Atlantic	3,091	6,977
Bergen	8,760	9,958
Burlington	4,490	6,197
Camden	5,817	12,167
Cape May	1,430	1,783
Cumberland	2,958	3,673
Essex	24,122	38,403
Gloucester	2,690	3,287
Hudson	25,977	31,941
Hunterdon	2,112	2,614
Mercer	6,996	10,307
Middlesex	5,425	7,696
Monmouth	5,664	6,031
Morris	4,244	5,506
Ocean	1,450	1,293
Passaic	11,184	13,153
Salem	1,231	1,626
Somerset	1,976	3,378
Sussex	1,138	2,051
Union	8,202	11,520
Warren	2,235	2,669
Totals	128,201	184,474

The State Board of Canvassers will meet in Trenton on Nov. 5 to go over the returns.

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2,000 NEW CITIZENS LEARN VOTER'S DUTY

Must Be "Unhyphenated and Unhesitating Americans," Says Mayor Mitchel.

GREET 5,000 AT STADIUM

Patriotism and Its Meaning the Only Topic of Speech, Song, and Picture.

The keynote of all of the proceedings attending the reception to first voters at the Adolph Lewisohn Stadium at City College last night was patriotism. Love of this country, of its flag and Government, and history was urged in speeches, songs, and moving pictures. An especial appeal was made to the newly naturalized citizens who will vote for the first time next Tuesday. It was estimated that of the 5,000 persons present 2,000 of them were of that class.

A feature of the reception was the gift to each person present of a little green book, compiled by C. O'C. Cowley, the Chief Naturalization Examiner, and printed at the expense of County Clerk Schneider.

Mr. Cowley said he had filled his book full of patriotism by teaching those seeking citizenship that the best way to earn it was by learning something of the country. He said that if he could cause in aliens interest in the country's history they would soon learn to love it and would naturally become as patriotic as those who have always lived here. His book tells the new citizen that his allegiance cannot be divided, and that he must in the fullest sense become an unqualified American "ready to sacrifice everything in the discharge of the duty demanded by an unconpromising loyalty."

Mayor Mitchel made the first address. He said that those who took the oath to serve this country as citizens should be "unhyphenated and unhesitating Americans." He said also that if they wanted the privileges and advantages of this country to endure they must be always ready and willing to give themselves and everything they have to preserve it.

"During the last year and a half," he said, "we have seen the need of an adequate national defense, and every man should fit himself to help defend the privileges and opportunities that this nation offers to all. This city has never had occasion to be ashamed of the foreigners who have become citizens. It is fitting that this reception should be held here because it is here that we receive each year from 600,000 to 800,000 immigrants and first teach them how to weld themselves into the national life. We cordially welcome you, and we feel that you will remain always loyal to your new country."

There were many cheers during the Mayor's speech, and shouts of approval.

Cleveland H. Dodge read a letter from President Wilson which expressed regret that he could not be present and contained a welcome to the new citizens. The letter also said of the new citizens:

"They will be expected not only to exemplify the true spirit of American citizenship but to infuse into it an enthusiasm for the things that make for right and for liberty which will assist to quicken the patriotism of every other man who thus voluntarily assumes the obligations of citizenship in this country which we love and serve."

Those who spoke besides the Mayor were Mr. Lewisohn, President Mezes, of the college; and Assistant Commissioner of Labor, Louis F. Post. There were two bands, one made up of policemen and the other of letter carriers. The police band played "Columbia," written by Sergeant Schossberger, and a march composed by Patrolman Herman Escher.

Six hundred boy scouts kept order and looked after the comfort of the visitors.

Frederic C. Howe, United States Commissioner of Immigration, presided.

CANDIDATE UNDER ARREST.

Thomas M. Farley, Aldermanic Aspirant, Charged with Extortion.

Thomas M. Farley of 321 East Sixty-fifth Street, who is a Democratic candidate for Alderman, was arrested last evening at Lexington Avenue and Seventy-first Street by Detectives Roddy and Murray of Brooklyn Headquarters, who had a warrant issued yesterday by Magistrate Walsh in Brooklyn, charging Farley with attempted extortion.

According to Acting Captain Coughlin of the Brooklyn Detective Bureau Farley was one of nine men who accompanied Andrew Eagan to a building at 11 Bond Street, Brooklyn, and demanded first $1,000 and then $500 from W. S. Shaw, who was in charge of the work, o the threat of calling strikes of his men.

Eagan was arrested in Shaw's office Wednesday after the detectives had heard over a dictograph the conversation preceding Shaw's payment of $500.

Order of Counting Ballots.

According to information received yesterday by Edward F. Boyle, President of the Board of Elections, the ballot containing the woman's suffrage amendment will be the first of the Constitutional amendment ballots to be counted on Election Day. The ballot containing the list of candidates will be counted first. The State debt amendment and the proposition for the Barge Canal will be canvassed after the woman's suffrage ballot, and the question relating to the revised Constitution will be canvassed last. President Boyle received this information from Francis M. Hugo, Secretary of State.

HILLES CALLS COMMITTEE.

Republicans Will Choose Convention City in Washington Dec. 14.

Charles D. Hilles, Chairman of the Republican National Committee, announced yesterday that the committee would meet in Washington on Dec. 14 to select a convention city and lay its plans for the Presidential campaign of 1916. The principal lines along which the campaign will be waged by the Republican Party, Mr. Hilles said, were the following:

1. An attack upon the Democratic tariff.

2. Criticism of the Wilson Administration's handling of foreign affairs, both in Mexico and in Europe.

3. Charges that Democracy has failed to keep its promise of an economical administration, and has failed to keep other 1912 platform pledges, including the declaration in favor of a single term for the President.

14. Attacks on the Administration's Government ship bill and other Administration measures.

Chairman Hilles said there would be no dearth of Republican Presidential timber, as many States had favorite sons, and that by the time the National Committee assembled the Presidential campaigns of the many candidates would be well under way.

"Out of a group of Presidential possibilities at this time there is no one man, or two or three men, who stand out as leaders in the race throughout the entire country," said Mr. Hilles. "Whether that situation will obtain until the actual opening of the next Republican Convention or whether there will be a simmering down of candidates I cannot say."

"Do you think it would be possible for Colonel Roosevelt to capture the Republican nomination?" Mr. Hilles was asked.

"That is a possibility I wouldn't care to discuss," was the reply.

He said he was positive ex-President Taft would not consider being a candidate in 1916. Mr. Taft, he said, is thoroughly enjoying himself since his departure from public life, and would not resume the burden of public office under any circumstances.

When Mr. Hilles was asked if there was any chance of the Republicans breaking into the Democratic South because of ill-feeling of cotton growers over the Administration's foreign policies, he said, with a laugh:

"The South doesn't vote the Republican ticket. The opposition of the cotton men will make itself felt in another form."

MANY GREET JUDGE SWANN.

Lawyers and ex-Jurors Attend Reception at Headquarters.

Judge Swann, Democratic candidate for District Attorney, was received last night by the Edward Swann Business and Professional Men's Committee at the committee's headquarters, Broadway and Forty-third Street. George Gordon Battle headed a lawyers' delegation, and John J. Freschi brought with him several members of the Italian National Club. A committee of jurors and grand jurors who had worked with Judge Swann during the last eight years was introduced by its Chairman, J. N. Barnett.

In the receiving line with Judge Swann were Thomas M. Mulry, B. F. Wollman, and Alfred J. Talley, officers of the Business and Professional Men's Committee. William Harmon Black brought with him representatives of the Democratic County Committee, of which he is Chairman. Others with delegations were Frank Shelly of the Young Men's Democratic League; Richard C. Patterson, Jr., of the New York Young Democratic Club, and Joseph L. Egan and J. M. Joyce of the College Men's League for Swann.

PERKINS TO TALK TONIGHT.

Will End Campaign with Meeting in Durland's Riding Academy.

At six meetings on the lower east side last night District Attorney Perkins attacked Judge Edward Swann, his Democratic rival for District Attorney. Citing the case of ex-Senator Stephen J. Stilwell, now serving a term for bribery in Sing Sing, as one in which it would be difficult to obtain a conviction under a Tammany District Attorney, Mr. Perkins said:

"Do you think a Tammany District Attorney in New York County would have dared to defy the voice of the wigwam and pros cute one of its main props in the highest legislative body of the State? If you are going to have a Tammany District Attorney beginning Jan. 1, why not go a logical step further and abolish the penal law altogether?"

The Perkins campaign will practically end tonight with a citizens' mass meeting at Durland's Riding Academy, Sixty-sixth Street and Central Park West. Besides Mr. Perkins the speakers will be Job E. Hedges, W. M. K. Olcott, Ogden L. Mills, William Rand, Jr., Walter M. Chandler, Amos Pinchot, Senator William M. Bennett, and Frank K. Bowers, Republican candidate for Sheriff.

Reaffirms Perkins Indorsement.

The Jeffersonian Alliance at a meeting at the Reform Club, 9 South William Street, yesterday reaffirmed its indorsement of Charles A. Perkins for District Attorney. The organization indorsed Mr. Perkins on Oct. 7. Several members who were not present and who, it was said, are for Judge Swann, requested that another meeting be held. The committee yesterday by an overwhelming vote declined to reconsider its earlier action.

Democratic Committee Dec. 7.

William F. McCombs, Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, announced last night at the Manhattan Club that a meeting of the committee had been called to be held at the New Willard Hotel in Washington on Dec. 7 next to decide on the time and place of the national convention.

$500,000 BUILDING AS CATHOLIC CENTRE

Committee of 100 to Raise Money with Cardinal Farley's Indorsement.

NEED FELT FOR 20 YEARS

Knights of Columbus Contribute Their Building Fund of $58,000 —Campaign for Subscriptions.

Cardinal Farley and many prominent laymen of the Roman Catholic Church at a meeting last night in the Cathedral College at Fifty-first Street and Madison Avenue started a movement to raise $500,000 for the erection of a central Catholic building as a headquarters for educational, charitable, and social work throughout the city, modeled in part on the lines of the Y. M. C. A.

"The need of such a building for the varied activities of Catholic work has been felt for twenty years," said the Cardinal, announcing his support of the project. "I have felt that the Catholics of New York ought to have a symbolizing central meeting place like this to embrace a wider circle than can be reached through the Catholic Club. For instance, each of our charitable organizations needs a room in such a place. Other organizations have their charity building, and the Hebrews have a charity building, and although our members exceed them, we have nothing but hired halls for a large part of our lay work. The building should be worthy of you and should also provide liberally for educational and social work."

Justice Peter J. Dowling, Chairman of a Finance Committee of 100, announced that a campaign for subscriptions would continue until October, 1916, when it was expected that the work of construction would be begun. William P. Myhan of the Knights of Columbus notified the committee that a building fund amounting to $58,000, which had been raised for a clubhouse for that organization, would be given to the Catholic building fund. Eight members of the committee subscribed $8,000 last night.

It was suggested by W. Bourke Cockran that the new building plans provide for a large hall for mass meetings.

Cardinal Farley has requested the pastors of the diocese to co-operate with the general committee to carry the project to success. Announcements to this effect will be made in the churches tomorrow. Joseph M. Adrian, 64 Wall Street, is Treasurer of the Finance Committee.

WILL FORBIDS HIS MARRIAGE

Mrs. T. S. Gillespie Left Trun Fund for Husband on That Condition.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., Oct. 29.—The will of Mrs. Lillian Stokes Gillespie of Tuxedo and Stamford was filed here today. It disposes of an estate estimated to be worth several million dollars, and makes a bequest of $250,000 to the husband, who is a New York lawyer, on condition that none of it goes to his relatives. Another bequest of $200,000 is put in trust for Mr. Gillespie so long as he does not remarry.

Another bequest of $200,000 in trust is made to a sister, Mrs. Elizabeth Cossitt, who is now living in Paris, on condition that she does not marry one Edmond Terrien of Paris. Among other bequests is one of $100,000 to Father Thomas Stokes of the Hotel Ansonia, New York, on condition that he give a written release of certain claims against her estate.

SHERIFF GAVE UP $100,000.

Grifenhagen Says "Some One in Fourteenth Sereet" Got It.

Speaking last night in behalf of Frank K. Bowers, Republican candidato for Sheriff, at Pacific Hall, 209 East Broadway, Sheriff Max S. Grifenhagen said:

"Information has come to me today which leads me to believe that an investigation of the legislative files will disclose legislation which was either enacted or defeated in furtherance of an interest with which a prominent member of the Citizens' Union is connected. I wonder whether that had anything to do with the indorsement of 'Al' Smith by the Citizens' Union?

"I know of my own knowledge that a former Tammany Hall Sheriff of this county, elected by the people to receive the salary and fees of that office, received but a percentage of the salary and no part of the fees, and that the rest of the money, over $100,000, went to Fourteenth Street. Am I not, therefore, justified in asking Mr. Smith whether he has any such arrangement with the insiders of Tammany Hall?"

Sheriff Grifenhagen made public a copy of a letter Henry L. Stoddard had written William Jay Schieffelin, Chairman of the Citizens' Union, in which Mr. Stoddard said he would refuse to contribute to the Union's campaign fund because of its action in indorsing Mr. Smith.

F. D. ROOSEVELT TALKS WAR.

Must Be Prepared to Defend Homes, He Says in Political Speech.

Franklin D. Roosevelt, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, traveled from Washington to Greenwich Village to deliver an address at Public School 41 last night, indorsing the election of John G. Milburn, Jr., to the Assembly from the Twenty-fifth District. Mr. Roosevelt first started law practice in an office where Milburn was employed in the capacity of "something more than an office boy but not very much more."

Both Mr. Milburn and Edward G. Murray, Democratic candidate for Alderman, received enthusiastic praise from Mr. Roosevelt. Incidentally Mr. Roosevelt made a plea for preparedness.

"It is necessary," he said, "that we should take immediate steps to improve the defensive condition of this country. And we are doing so in a truly American way. We are preparing for defense and not offense. We are getting ready to defend our homes if war should be forced on us. The time has passed when a shotgun arms a man to fight, overnight, as it did in '76. We must now deal with the matter of ammunitions and preparation on a large and complicated scale."

BURNS ACCUSES PENROSE.

Says Senator Was In Plot to Buy Roosevelt Delegates in 1912.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 29.—George D. Porter, independent nominee for Mayor of Philadelphia, today made public the second installment of Detective William J. Burns's report on his nineteen months' investigation of the Republican organization, for which he was paid $50,000 from a fund contributed by a committee of citizens.

Today's section of the exposure charges that Mercantile Appraiser James Carey, the Penrose McNichol leader of the Fifth Ward, and until recently a magistrate, engineered a plan to buy up Roosevelt delegates in the 1912 campaign and that Carey and United States Senator Penrose and State Senator James P. McNichol, leader of the local organization, were "trailed" to Harrisburg where the matter was discussed and where two Roosevelt men were to be bought and delivered. The plan fell through at Harrisburg, however, according to Burns, because Penrose saw the futility of wasting money in face of the insurmountable majority of antagonistic delegates.

MORGAN RALLIES AFTER OPERATION

Continued from Page 1.

news of his sudden illness came with a great shock to his associates in Wall Street.

This statement was issued from his office when the rumor that the old bullet wound was troubling him made some statement imperative:

Mr. Morgan was at his office on Wednesday, but yesterday was indisposed and remained at his home in Glen Cove. His physician discovered that he was suffering from a mild attack of appendicitis.

In order to guard against any recurrence they decided to remove the appendix. The operation was performed at noon today by Drs. Markoe, Lyle, and Smith, who report that it was successful in every way and that Mr. Morgan is now resting comfortably. Mr. Morgan's general condition is so excellent that his prompt recovery is looked for.

Action Taken Suddenly.

Though his partners had no reason to suspect that Mr. Morgan was about to be stricken by a serious illness and although he probably had no thought other than a continuance of his interrupted vacation, Mr. Morgan told his partners on Wednesday afternoon that unless something special came up to demand his attention he should remain at his home in Glen Cove until after Election Day.

When news of the operation came one of the partners said there seemed no reason to believe the shooting of last July had had anything do with Mr. Morgan's illness, since both bullets fired by Muenter had been accounted for. It was recalled, however, that while one passed through Mr. Morgan's thigh, issuing from the back of his leg, the other entered the right quadrant of the abdomen, according to the report of his physicians at that time, and rested near the spine. It was extracted, but the wound it made must have lain close to the spot on which the knife was used yesterday.

Whatever his motive in arranging in advance for a stay of several days at his home, Mr. Morgan summoned Dr. Markoe to him on Thursday afternoon. The surgeon made an examination then which disclosed the trouble with the appendix, but in the evening Mr. Morgan felt improved and for some time walked about the grounds of his home. Yesterday morning this improvement had given way to an increase of pain and Dr. Markoe and Dr. Lyle arrived at the Morgan home at 10 o'clock. With Dr. Smith they determined then on an operation and messages were sent at once to the members of Mr. Morgan's family who were not at the house.

Apparently it was the intention then to postpone the operation until the arrival of those who had been summoned, but at noon Mr. Morgan's condition was such that an immediate operation seemed necessary. Both Dr. Markoe and Dr. Lyle remained with Mr. Morgan after the operation.

COME TO SEEK FUNDS FOR FRENCH ORPHANS

Miss Schofield and Miss Fell Will Appeal for the Orphelinat des Armees.

ACT FOR DEAN OF SORBONNE

He Is Head of the Orphelinat, Which Seeks to Provide for Children of Soldiers Killed in War.

Miss Florence M. Schofield, owner of the Hotel d'Iéna, in Paris, and Miss Ellinor Fell, a member of a well-known English family and a sister of Brig. Gen. Fell, have arrived in New York, representing Alfred Croiset, Dean of the Sorbonne, who is the active head of the "Orphelinat des Armées," an organization whose purpose it is to take care of the orphans of French soldiers who have given their lives for their country. Miss Schofield hopes to interest Americans in the aims of the Orphelinat.

Miss Schofield though she has lived in Paris all her life, is an Englishwoman, whose father went to Paris with Richard Cobden in the time of Napoleon III. She is one of the two women members of the British Chamber of Commerce in Paris. Since the outbreak of the war she has turned over one wing of her big hotel to be used as a hospital, another is the headquarters of the British Red Cross in France, and the office of The Signal, an organization which searches for the missing in the war, is also in the building. Miss Fell, who volunteered to come over with Miss Schofield as secretary, has been interested for some years in social work.

"The Orphelinat des Armées" is under the patronage of the President of the French Republic and all the Government officials," said Miss Schofield yesterday at the Vanderbilt. "It has been under way for only three or four months, but it has been able to do some good work, although, owing to conditions in France, such funds as it has been possible to raise have had to be used as fast as they could be collected.

"The Government is making some allowance to the widows and orphans of fallen soldiers, but this is unsufficient to give the children more than the most elementary upbringing. The object of the Orphelinat is to make it possible to bring up these children so that they may become efficient citizens.

"To achieve this object the Orphelinat proposes to arrange that the children remain in their mothers' care, that they shall grow up in the places where their fathers lived, that the development of each child shall be watched, a suitable career chosen for it according to the direction in which its talents tend, and that every facility be afforded for a suitable training.

"A central committee exists in Paris, which first makes it an aim to investigate the condition of children left orphans. In the payment of the present allowance, the burden on the Government is tremendous, although the allowance made to soldiers' families is only 25 cents a day for the widow and 10 cents for each child.

"It is estimated that already there were more than 100,000 of these little orphans in France before the great drive of three weeks ago."

"The situation in France," said Miss Fell, taking up the subject, "is different from what it is in England. While the list of patrons of the Orphelinat comprise almost every distinguished intellectual in France, these are not, for the most part, people of means, and while they have contributed liberally, the total sum given is not large. We have felt that if an appeal were made over here Americans who are sympathetic toward France would give financial aid.

"We have records of many pitiful cases of destitution. Certainly the children have suffered in this war. My brother, a Commissioner of Ashanti, who has been with an ambulance at the front, tells me of peasants, often with their women and children, working in the fields at the sides of the cannon and living in houses with no roofs. He has employed as many of the children as possible. We have numerous cases on our books in Paris in which a widow has been left with four or five children, and of old women left to support grandchildren. None of these wants to give up her little ones to be brought up in orphanages."

REDFIELD IN NO CLASH.

Officials Deny That He Is at Odds with the President.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.—Officials of the Administration were anxious today to have denials made of reports that President Wilson and Secretary Redfield were at odds over the proposal that the Clayton anti-trust law be amended to prevent the "dumping" of foreign products here after the war. Yesterday it was said at the White House that President Wilson had not indorsed any such proposal, but was keeping his mind open on the subject.

Today officials said Mr. Redfield's statement with regard to his plans had been misunderstood and that the White House denial was based on the misunderstanding. The statement that the President looked favorably on a proposal to prevent dumping by providing for prosecutions under the anti-trust laws grew out of a conference on Wednesday between the President, Secretary Redfield and Joseph E. Davies, Chairman of the Federal Trade Commission. Mr. Redfield and Mr. Davis had gone to the White House to discuss the various subjects.

It was explained today that so far as there was an agreement it was decided that a certain step which Mr. Davies and Mr. Redfield suggested should be taken. This step was not a phrasing of a policy, or course of action or a method, but it was said to be a step that all three regarded as essential before any further conclusion should be made in regard to the manner in which the menace of "dumping" should be dealt with. It was asserted today that there was entire unanimity as to the course that should be pursued.

CITIZEN BY COURT ORDER.

Judge Grants Petition of Man Who Voted in Dakota Territory.

Archibald Charles Heaphy of 308 West 103d Street became an American citizen yesterday in an unusual way.

Born in England, he came with his parents to this country in 1880 and settled as a farmer at Sioux Falls, in the then Territory of Dakota. In 1886 he took out his first citizenship papers, and under the territorial law, when he came of age, voted.

In November, 1889, South Dakota was set up as a State, and Heaphy in his petition to the Federal District Court here asserted that as he had been a voter under the territorial law, he was a full citizen of the new State. He quoted the decision of Chief Justice Fuller in the case of Boyd versus Nebraska, and Judge Lacombe, following that precedent, ordered Captain Charles Weiser of the Naturalization Bureau to issue to Heaphy his final papers. The Government did not oppose the application.

PSYCHOLOGY SQUAD LATEST POLICE AID

Sleuths to be Taught How to Differentiate Mental Defectives from Crooks.

FIRST LECTURE TODAY

Professors Bisch and Thorndyke of Columbia Will Help Commissioner Woods in Work.

Police Commissioner Woods announced yesterday the establishment of a Psychology Squad as the latest adjunct to the Department. The program of instruction will start this afternoon with a lecture at Police Headquarters by Dr. Louis E. Bisch, associate Professor of Psychology at Columbia University, who will talk on the subject of "Mental and Moral Defectives."

The Commissioner figures that it is going to save his men a great deal of work if they can stand on a corner and by psychological tests tell what passerby is the thief of yesterday for whom they are seeking, or spot the one whose guilty conscience betrays the presence of decks of cocaine in his pocket. If the policeman is uncertain he may march his suspect up an alley and apply the Binet test.

Mr. Woods announced that Professor Bisch and Professor Ashley H. Thorndyke, also of Columbia, would hereafter be present at the morning line-up in Police Headquarters to show policemen how to tell who should and who should not be there, and also for the formation of reports to be submitted to the Magistrates before whom the prisoners were to arraigned.

"One must recognize," observed the Commissioner, "the humanitarian trend that would be self-evident in the speedy examination by psychologists of persons arrested and evincing mental idiosyncracies."

The policemen are not to be expected to become trained psycnologists all at once, but the Commissioner thinks they will learn. It has been arranged that whenever there is any doubt as to the mental condition of a prisoner Dr. Bisch or Dr. Thorndyke may be summoned at once. In this way prisoners who may be weak-minded will have the benefit of classification and a report by the psychologists, who will later lay another report before the Magistrate in order to direct the prisoner at the bar toward the hospital or the prison, according to his just deserts. The psychologists' report, the Commissioner said, may be considered or disregarded, as the court sees fit.

"In any event," Commissioner Woods said, "many persons who ought to receive special attention, would get a careful examination and instead of being sent to a penal institution would be committed to a hospital or sanitarium."

The Commissioner said that Professor Bisch and Professor Thorndyke were volunteering their services in order that the Police Department might have the benefit of scientific training in the elemental psychological field and that there might be a skilled supervision of prisoners with erratic tendencies and mental defects.

Special calls have been issued for the lecture today. Inspectors, Captains and other officers as well as men in the ranks, and Commissioner Woods and his deputies are to be present.

"A mental standard of recognition will be inculcated," the Commissioner concluded, "so that officers on duty may be immediately aware of a mental or moral defective when confronted by one."

SEIZED IN AUTO BY WOMAN

But Astoria Man Is Rescued by Police and Assailant Jailed.

Charles Roos of 109 Woolsey Street, Astoria, L. I., was sitting in his automobile with his wife, Matilda, in front of Carnegie Hall last night when Mrs. Janet Barrett, 30 years old, of 468 Seventy-ninth Street, Brooklyn, rushed up, Roos said, and seized him by the coat.

Patrolman Alexis Kleinmeyer of the West Forty-seventh Street Station took them all to the station in the Roos automobile, where explanations were made to Lieutenant Burns. Mrs. Barrett said, according to the police, that Roos was her common-law husband, but Roos denied it vigorously. When both Roos and his wife insisted that Mrs. Barrett be locked up, a charge of intoxication and disorderly conduct was placed against her.

THINK 'LIEUT. FAY' IS H. A. KEARLING

Continued from Page 1.

ings set for Thursday may be adjourned so that their clients will be indicted without preliminary examination.

As to Fay's friends and backers, if he has any, they have not come forward. The man who is said to have spent $30,000 in the interests of his bomb plot has not yet been bailed. Neither has Scholz nor Daeche. Kienzle and Breitung are out on bail provided by surety companies, but they are members of wealthy families.

Thinks Fay Wrong Mentally.

Meanwhile, Arthur Devries of 42 Hampton Place, Nutley, N. J., who claims a considerable acquaintance with Fay, says that, in his opinion, the prisoner is not normal mentally. It had already been suggested that Fay had what is known as "trench madness," and Mr. Devries relates that Fay told of capturing a French trench single-handed, and boasted of other exploits.

Mr. Devries said that his wife and Mrs. Walter Scholz, Fay's sister, were girlhood friends in Muelheim-am-Rhein, near Cologne, and that Mrs. Scholz and Fay had visited at the Devries home in Nutley.

"Fay's mother is mentally unbalanced," said Mr. Devries, "and he has a sister who is peculiar in many ways. Scholz, for that matter, is himself a big child, incapable of the intricate mental activities of a conspirator.

"I am confident that Fay is not connected officially with the German Government—indeed, his making confessions that were absolutely unnecessary seems to indicate that. I do not think he is an army officer; he was only a private in the reserve when the war began, though he may have been promoted since then. He told me he was discharged as unfit for service after being wounded in the foot.

"He was much given to boasting, and told his stories in a spectacular manner, punctuating them with playing the piano, at which he was expert, and singing. I once asked him what he thought of the planting of explosives in factories and on steamers, and he said he thought it the work of cranks who could not possibly accomplish any results."

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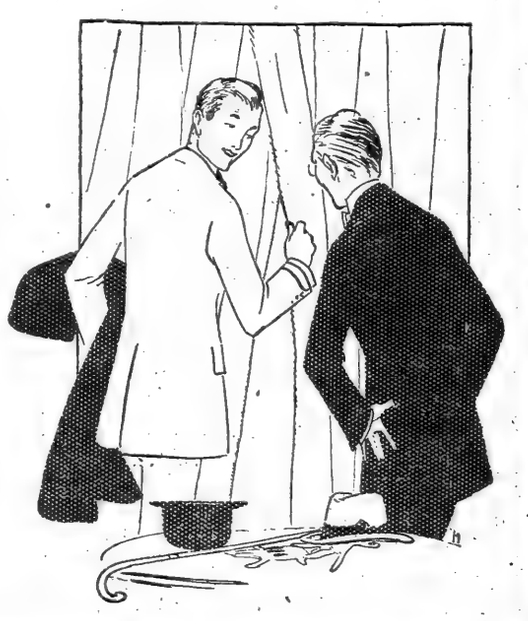
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New Fall Pleated Shirts—Made from the finest Imported and Domestic woven madras. All full pleated bodies; laundered cuffs. *Regularly $3.00* 1.95

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Heather Mixed Cravenette Raincoats—A distinctive and totally different raincoat fabric—imported and specially woven for this purpose. *Value $25.00* 18.50

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Fine Merino in natural color, consisting of shirts and drawers in regular and stout sizes. *Regularly $1.25* 85c Each

Men's Ties

A special collection of handsome plain and novelty Silks in the latest Fall colorings. *Value $1.00* 45c

Women's Fall Gloves

Chamois Lisle—16-button and two-clasp, washable, well-fitting and smart in appearance; white, gray and light cream. Not all sizes in each shade. *Value $1.00 pair* 85c

Our exclusive "Regis" Glace Kid, two-clasp, perfect in fit and of superior finish; black, white and a variety of the most fashionable Autumn shades. *Value $1.50 pair* 1.25

Handkerchiefs

Men's Hemstitched—Superior grade of Pure Irish Linen, with ¼ and ½ inch hem. *Regularly $3.00 per doz.* 1.95

Women's Hand Embroidered—Dainty designs on pure linen. *Regularly $6.00 per doz.* 3.00

Women's Knit Underwear

Vests—Glove silk, white or pink. *Regularly $1.25* 95c
3 for 2.80; 6 for 5.50.

Union Suits—Light Winter weight; fine ribbed cotton, knee length; regular and extra sizes. *Regularly 75c* 50c
3 for 1.45; 6 for 2.85.

Union Suits—Light weight, perfect fitting, no seam at side, silk trimmed. Regular and extra sizes. *Regularly 85c* 55c
3 for 1.60; 6 for 3.15.

Umbrellas

Men's and Women's All Silk Umbrellas—Good quality and well made; fine natural and carved handles; 8 rib paragon frames. *Value $3.00* 1.95

Sterling Trimmed Silk Umbrellas—Novelty handles with silver inlaid and fancy trimmings. Unusually fine qualities and perfectly made. *Value $4.00, $4.50* 2.95

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NOTICE—*Owing to extraordinary reductions in price afforded by the last transfer of stock from the liquidation of our Wholesale Hosiery Departments, we cannot sell except by boxes of 3, 6 or one dozen pairs.*

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Black Lisle Thread of medium weight; mercerized. 6 prs. 1.45; 1 doz. prs. 2.85. *Box 3 Prs. Reg. $1.00.* Sale Price 75c

Silk Lisle, medium weight; highly lustrous; black or tan. 6 prs. 1.85; 1 doz. prs. 3.60. *Box 3 Prs. Reg. $1.50.* Sale Price 95c

Fibre Silk in black only; light weight and very brilliant. 6 prs. 1.85; 1 doz. prs. 3.60. *Box 3 Prs. Reg. $1.50.* Sale Price 95c

Men's Hosiery

Clocked Silk Half Hose—The balance of these popular socks to close. Mostly white with white and black clockings. 6 prs. 3.15; 1 doz. prs. 6.00. *Box 3 Prs. Reg. $2.55.* Sale Price 1.85

Plain Silk Half Hose—The popular taupe and gray shades. A few other colors in some sizes. 6 prs. 2.00; 1 doz. prs. 3.75. *Box 3 Prs. Reg. $1.50.* Sale Price 1.15

Art Silk Half Hose—Sizes 9½ and 10 only. Plain shades of these fine appearing and serviceable socks. 6 prs. 85c; 1 doz. prs. 1.50. *Box 3 Prs. Reg. 75c.* Sale Price 50c

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Petticoats—*Reg. $1.45 to $27.75.* 65c to 17.75
Corset Covers—*Reg. $1.25 to $1.75.* 90c to 1.15
Drawers—*Reg. $3.50 to $4.25.* 1.95

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Hand Embroidered Japanese Crepe Kimonos—In all popular pastel shades. *Regularly $1.95* 1.45

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MELLEN DISOWNS ACTS OF HIS CHIEF

Amazed by Revelations in Letters of President Hall of the New Haven Road.

J. P. MORGAN 'USED AS TOOL'

Methods of Throttling Competitors by the Use of Lobbies and by Oppression Are Laid Bare.

Some of the documents produced by the Government in its prosecution in the Federal District Court before Judge Hunt of William Rockefeller, Charles M. Pratt, and nine other ex-Directors of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company under the Sherman law, appeared yesterday to Charles S. Mellen, the prosecution's principal witness, as too dangerous to be pleasant. As the prosecution excused him for a brief period, he told the court the letters had come upon him "like a burst of thunder" and he would have been "paralyzed" if he had known while he was President that he was sitting within reach of them.

The papers of which he spoke were the letters which his predecessor, John M. Hall, had written with amazing candor to invite the action of others in opposing legislative proceedings in which the New Haven itself did not care to appear. Some of them were put in evidence yesterday, and the jury now has before it official documents stating in black and white that the railroad company would be glad to have this or that competitor blocked, but did not wish to appear itself in the matter. It even heard how Mr. Hall deplored the faithlessness of a Mr. Seely, who had forgotten his pre-election promises, and now easily he could have been defeated if Mr. Hall had not "relied on his honor."

From the steamboat situation Frank M. Swacker of counsel for the Government went on to the steamboats and showed how the New Haven Steamboat Company was first embarrassed and then absorbed, and he was at work on the Hartford and New York Transportation Company when the adjournment over Election Day came.

During the morning session Henry W. Taft appeared on the bench and had a talk with Judge Hunt. It has been rumored that ex-President Taft may be called by the Government in the course of the trial, but counsel for the prosecution would not confirm the statement yesterday.

Mellen Thunder Struck.

With Mr. Mellen still on the stand, the Government resumed its wearisome reading of documents, out of which, after rejecting a mass of technical detail, it expected the jury to pick the few significent sentences which showed that the defendants had been in a conspiracy to violate the Sherman law.

Mr. Mellen himself was not too well pleased with the testimony drawn out during his stay on the stand. He had been testifying concerning the period when he was only second Vice President of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company, and was not fully in the confidence of the management. Yet he had to stand sponsor to a number of letters written by Vice President John M. Hall, in which there were blunt allusions to legislative activity on the part of the company. He sought permission yesterday to make a formal statement concerning these documents.

"Your Honor," he said, "there apparently has been introduced under the heading of testimony of Charles S. Mellen a lot of matter that comes from the identification of signatures. Particularly I refer to the letters of Judge Hall, the President who preceded me, that were introduced yesterday.

"I had no knowledge or information concerning them. They came upon me like a burst of thunder. Under no circumstances can I rest easy without telling even the uninitiated that there is not anything that had been disclosed to me directly or indirectly in this case. I had no knowledge that anything of the kind was in existence, and I am paralyzed to find that for ten years I sat within reaching distance of this case holding these letter books and was not blown up."

Hall's Letters Introduced.

"So far as you know," asked Mr. Lindabury, "during the ten years you were President were these letters known to any of the other Directors?"

"I never had occasion to refer to them," said Mr. Mellen, "and I know of no Director or officer that ever did refer to them."

The defence, according to the arrangement earlier in the trial, had the opportunity to cross-examine Mr. Mellen at once on the testimony he had already given of his first years of connection with the New Haven. However, it preferred to leave that until Mr. Mellen had been recalled to give the history of the years when he was President, so that his evidence might be treated as one whole.

Mr. Mellen explained that he had no intention of absenting himself for any considerable period from the trial. He said he did hope to be able to have his Sundays at home in Stockbridge, but he would attend the sessions during the taking of testimony, and would be in court again on Wednesday afternoon. As a matter of fact he sat yesterday in the courtroom during the entire session listening to the evidence which followed his own.

The first important matter which the Government brought up yesterday was a letter from John M. Hall, while he was still Vice President of the New Haven, to Charles P. Clark, the President, referring to a newspaper rumor that the Massachussetts Legislature was about to favor the Hartford & Conecticut Western Railroad Company. Of this Mr. Hall wrote:

> If it could be knocked out quietly, I should say it would be a good thing; but perhaps you will think the game too small for your interference.

New Haven's Hand Concealed.

Mr. Hall a few days later wrote a letter marked "confidential" to Judge William F. Henney at Hartford, in which he asked him to get some Hartford people to appear in opposition to the bonding of the Connecticut Western. He wrote:

> For certain reasons we have not desired to show our hand as a corporation in this matter openly. I think you will have no difficulty in securing assistance there, and wish you would see Robbins at once and concoct the best scheme possible, and secure all the witnesses you can to appear before the committee in opposition to this proposed bill.

A fortnight later Mr. Hall was able to write to Mr. Robbins to tell him to have "no fear as to Hotchkiss, as I am in communication with him and know from inside sources that everything will be O. K. as to that resolution."

In December, 1898, the question arose of the construction of a branch by the Connecticut Western line across the New Haven Branch at Tariffville. Mr. Hall thought dilatory tactics would be sufficient, and in a long letter to Henry C. Robinson at Hartford he bade him take an appeal from the Railroad Commissioners, without bothering whether there had been any precedents for such action, on the ground that all the company wanted was to delay the building of the new line.

Referring to a statement by Mr. Robinson that Mr. Robbins had appeared for the New Haven to oppose the condemnation proceedings started by the Connecticut Western, Mr. Hall wrote:

> Mr. Robbins has not been authorized to appear in our name in any proceedings whatever, the newspapers to the contrary notwithstanding. He appears for a private individual in some other State. It was not thought wise or prudent that a Director of the New Haven road should appear in this matter.

One Legislator Balks.

One man seems to have failed Mr. Hall in connection with the Connecticut Western, for, writing to William D. Bishop on March 20, 1901, he said that he had heard that Mr. Seely, then in the Legislature, was against the New Haven. He wrote:

> Before his election he told me that we need have no fears of him on any of these matters, and we should find that he would do nothing against the interests of the New Haven. If I had supposed he would, another party could have been maintained easily, and he would not have been in the position he is now. But I relied on his honor, and hope I was not mistaken in doing so.

It was then conceded by the defense that the Philadelphia, Reading & New England purchased the Central New England, which was the lessee of the Connecticut Western, and Mr. Swacker proceeded to show how in its turn the Central New England was gobbled up by the New Haven. The negotiations were closed in February, 1904, and New Haven officers were appointed to the Central New England.

The Government then took up the question of steamboats and began with the New Haven Steamboat Company. It showed that in June, 1899, Mr. Hall called the operations of the company to the attention of the standing committee of the New Haven board. In the following November Chester W. Chapin, the President of the steamboat company, suggested that the railroad might purchase it, and Mr. Hall said he was half inclined to think that that might be the best way out of the difficulty.

Steamboat Line Opposed.

The steamboat company, which had already, as Mr. Hall said in one of his letters, taken thousands of dollars away from the New Haven, had just put on a new line of steamers between Providence and New York, and the New Haven was considering how to oppose it. He thought, Mr. Hall said, that the New Haven could embarrass the steamboat people, because it owned the pier they used at New Haven, and it would hold it for its own boats.

Mr. Lindabury objected to this line of evidence on the ground that it referred merely to the natural competition between two transportation systems, which was quite legitimate. The Government persisted that it could show more than that, and proceeded to put in a letter from Mr. Hall to Henry C. Robinson.

Mr. Hall complained that the steamboat people did not run their boats at such a time as to make it possible for the New Haven to make railroad connections with them at New Haven, and that they were neglecting their freight business. Moreover, they were paying the New Haven only $2,000 a year for the use of the dock, which was not nearly enough, and he said he could only suppose that the railroad had continued such slipshod arrangements with the steamboat concern, because the Chapins, who ran the latter, had been originally connected with the old New Haven & Springfield Line and the connection was an inheritance.

In February, 1900, the New Haven notified the steamboat company that it must vacate the Belle Dock at New Haven, which gave the steamboat company its only connection with the railroad. In the following April the New Haven Railroad bought the stock of the New Haven Steamboat Company at $140 a share, or took it in exchange for New Haven stock at $212.50 a share.

Lobbying in Legislature.

All the property of the steamboat company was thus absorbed, and from Mr. Chapin, the President, the Lonsdale Wharf at Providence was also acquired. As a result of this consolidation in the October following the New Haven ordered the sale or breaking up of three steamboats, the Providence, the Continental, and the Narragansett.

Turning to a new subject, Mr. Swacker introduced a letter written in 1899 by Mr. Hall to Henry C. Robinson asking him to appear before the Legislature to oppose on behalf of the New Haven the extension from New Haven to Wallingford of the Fair Haven & Westville Railroad on the ground that it would be paralleling with an electric railway the existing steam railroad.

This brought forth strong protests from the defense. Counsel argued that there was nothing in this letter, which was not legitimate, and the Court seemed to agree. In the course of the discussion Mr. Nicoll objected to the use of the word "conspirator" by Mr. Swacker with reference to Mr. Robinson.

"I knew Mr. Robinson very well," he said, "and entertained a very high regard for him. I should like Mr. Swacker to speak of him as the alleged conspirator, and not as the conspirator, if he speaks of him at all."

The name of the Fair Haven & Westville was changed to the Ridgefield & New York, and on Aug. 20, 1894, Mr. Clark, President of the New Haven, wrote to J. P. Morgan suggesting that he might lend $25,000 to a Mr. Higgins, who owned the majority of the stock of the company. Apparently Mr. Morgan did so, for on March 24, 1898, Mr. Clark had to take back all he had said in favor of the road. Writing to Mr. Morgan, he said:

Uses J. P. Morgan as Tool.

> I find on my arrival at New Haven this afternoon that the Mr. Higgins, who has a loan with you secured by a majority of the Ridgefield road stock is intending to put in an electric road instead of a standard steam road, and in competition with charters which we control, but do not expect to use at present.
>
> As you seemed to think this loan was made for the benefit of this company in some way, I think it proper to say that in my judgment the interests of the company would be as well served by your calling the loan and getting your money on April 1 from Mr. Higgins instead of the interest only as you directed our Mr. Horne. Of course there is no objection to your continuing the loan as a transaction entirely independent of this company, if you conclude to do so.

This ended for a time the reading of the wearisome letters and minutes, and the jury sighed with relief as a new witness was put on the stand in the person of Charles C. Goodrich, manager of the Hartford & New York Trappsportation Company. Mr. Goodrich was deaf and had a very mild speaking voice. No small part of the late afternoon was consumed by counsel in asking what he had said and suggesting how he might stand in order to be heard.

The Hartford & New York, the witness said, was started in 1880 and was then in competition with the New Haven Railroad, the New Haven steamers, and the Connecticut River Valley Railroad, which was afterward taken over by the New Haven. Originally the Hartford & New York made its own freight and passenger rates, independent of the New Haven, but after a time for the Winter service it used the same rates as the New Haven Railroad on a division of the through bill of lading.

Competitor Bought Out.

Then the Interstate Commerce Act was passed, which made such an arrangement illegal. An agreement was drawn up between the New Haven and the transportation company in 1901 which, however, the New Haven officials never executed. This document covered the rates which either company was to demand and bound the transportation company not to work with any other steam, electric, or other connecting line in competition with the New Haven. The transportation company also agreed to curtail its season if in any year its freight earnings exceeded a certain figure.

It came out that about 1905 the witness was approached twice by a man named Dunbar to ask if he would sell his steamboat line. He thought that this man represented the New Haven and refused.

"Then," the witness went on, "one or two months after that time there came by telephone from New Haven a message to ask if a sale could be considered. It was thought that Mr. Morse was buying up the various lines all along the shore here, and I should judge it came to us from the New Haven law department."

Accountants examined the books of the company, and in 1905 the company was sold to the New Haven on the basis of an exchange of five shares of Hartford & New York Transportation Company against two shares of New Haven.

The trial was then adjourned until Wednesday morning at 10:30 o'clock.

APPROVE MORTGAGE PLAN.

Bankers and Investors Favor Amortization System.

At a conference held yesterday afternoon at the Chamber of Commerce, under the auspices of the Executive Committee of the Advisory Council of Real Estate Interests, attended by representatives of practically all of the large money lending institutions of this city, together with many prominent real estate investors and mortgage brokers, the adoption of a form of long term mortgages, amortized by semi-annual payments on principal, was approved. Of the seventy men present, only three objected to the proposal.

The conference also adopted a resolution authorizing the Chairman, C. C. Miller, to appoint a committee to hear recommendations and suggestions regarding the formulation of such a plan and to report the committee's conclusions at a meeting to be called at a later date.

Those who spoke in favor of the plan were: Clarence H. Kelsey, President of the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Willard V. King, Richard M. Hurd, Adolph Block, Samuel P. Goldman, and Louis V. Bright. Those who spoke against the plan were: John N. Golding, Alexander W. McLaughlin, and William Feisinger, President of the New York Savings Bank.

KILLED WHILE DRINKING.

Two Men Shoot a Tailor in Saloon and Disappear.

Michael Fialo, 30 years old, a tailor who lived alone in the rear of his shop at 30 Rivington Street, was standing at the bar of a saloon at 13 First Street about 7:45 o'clock last night talking to Luigi Trangini, the proprietor, about the war, and sipping a glass of Marsala wine.

Suddenly the swinging doors in the rear of the saloon were thrown open and two men came in with revolvers. Without a word, one of the men fired two shots at Fialo, one striking him in the back and the other going past his head and flattening itself on the wall. As the wounded tailor fell on the floor, the men escaped by the way they came and disappeared.

Detectives Mlele and McWilliams of the Fifth Street Station, who heard the shots, went to the saloon and took Trangini to the police station. He said the assailants were dark, stout men about 30 years old, and thought the man who fired the shot was known as Bill or Phil in the neighborhood. Fialo was taken to Bellevue Hospital in an ambulance, where he died at 9 o'clock.

FIND SLAIN MAN'S BODY.

May Have Been Killed by an Auto and Hidden at Roadside.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE PLAINS, Oct. 29.—What appears to have been a murder was discovered this evening near Ophir Farm, the country estate of Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, when a workman went into the brush to look for apples. The dead man's face was badly battered, one tooth had been knocked out, and one tooth was loosened. He had lain in the brush for several days and his clothing was rain soaked. He was a laborer, to judge from his dress and the condition of his hands. There was nothing in his clothing to identify him, but on his left forearm were tatooed the initials "J. D."

Coroner Dunn removed the body to Lyon & Harnett's morgue.

It has been suggested that the man may have been hit by a speeding automobile, whose occupants had bidden him at the roadside rather than be charged with running him down.

Chilean Cabinet Resigns.

SANTIAGO, Chile, Oct. 29.—The Chilean Cabinet resigned today.

BANDITS DISPERSED BY CARRANZA FORCE

Fifteen Outlaws Reported Killed on Mexican Side—American Patrol Again Attacked.

VILLA SOON TO GIVE BATTLE

His Forces Now Marching Toward Arizona Border and Fighting May Begin Tomorrow.

BROWNSVILLE, Oct. 29.—A new attack by Mexican bandits on a patrol camp of United States soldiers and the reported killing of fifteen bandits in a battle with Carranza soldiers were developments today in the border situation.

Details of the reported fight on Mexican soil, which was said to have occurred fifty-five miles west of Matamoros, still were lacking tonight; but it was known that 250 soldiers were sent up the Rio Grande by General Eugenio Lopez, Commander of the garrison at Matamoros, to aid in prosecuting the search for outlaws who have been raiding the Texas border counties.

First reports of the fight between the bandits and the Mexican soldiers came from Reynosa, which repeatedly has been a source of reliable news concerning bandit activities. After seeing fifteen of their number killed, the report said, the outlaws fled, pursued by the Government troops. There was no official confirmation.

The Mexican bandits who attacked a patrol of twenty United States infantrymen at Capote Ranch early today, charged the camp from three directions, evidently believing the soldiers were in their tents. Instead the soldiers were in trenches out from the camp and opened fire on the Mexicans at fifty yards. The firing continued for perhaps ten minutes, when the Mexicans retreated.

The infantrymen were parts of Companies E and H, Twenty-eighth Regiment, in command of Lieutenant M. R. Wainer. It is not known how many Mexicans were in the band, but it is believed there were more than fifteen. It was impossible to determine whether any Mexicans were wounded. If so they were carried away by other members of the band.

DOUGLAS, Ariz., Oct. 29.—The troops of General Francisco Villa were reported tonight to be finally in motion toward the international border for their impending attack upon Agua Prieta, Sonora, opposite here, where Carranza soldiers, commanded by General P. Elias Calles, are strongly entrenched.

Indications here tonight were that a battle would be in progress between the two factions by Sunday.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.—Officials here are watching the situation at Agua Prieta closely. Reinforcements for the Carranza garrison, it is expected, will arrive in time to meet the Villa attack and possibly take the offensive southward, preventing a battle near the international line. Official dispatches today told of the embarkation of a large Carranza force from Manzanillo for Guaymas to assist General Dieguez, in command of the Carranza columns proceeding northward through the Yaqui Valley to attack General Villa from the rear.

JUAREZ GREATLY EXCITED.

Passage of Carranza Troops Through El Paso Stirs Villa Garrison.

Special to The New York Times.

EL PASO, Oct. 29.—The presence of detachments of Villa troops in the vicinity of Guadalupe, opposite Fabens, Texas, this evening caused United States troops to be rushed to Fabens to guard the railroad line and prevent any efforts being made to wreck the trains carrying Carranza troops to Agua Prieta.

This troop movement caused much excitement in Juarez, and it was reported there that the Carranza troops, aided by the United States troops, were to invade Mexico at Guadalupe and march on Juarez. The Villa infantry is patroling the Mexican side of the river tonight, and machine guns have been planted covering the approaches to the town from the east and south.

The execution of elaborate night manoeuvres by the United States infantry regiments on the border increased the excitement in Juarez. The infantry fired blank cartridges, and it was thought the expected attack was being made.

The Carranza troops are expected to arrive here in five trains late tonight, and every possible precaution is being taken to prevent any effort to wreck them by Villa sympathizers.

EXPECT CARRANZA AT BORDER

Officials Deny Reports of Mishap to the First Chief.

EAGLE PASS, Texas, Oct. 29.—General Venustiano Carranza, head of the de facto Government in Mexico, is approaching the American border, according to advices reaching here tonight. The First Chief spent today at Monclova, 125 miles south of here, the reports said. Officials at Piedras Negras, across the border from here, said Carranza probably would reach them tomorrow.

Sensational rumors that some mishap had befallen Carranza were denied by the Piedras Negras officials, who said that they had been in direct communication with the First Chief.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.—Juan N. Amador, the confidential agent at Washington of the Carranza de facto Government of Mexico, today gave out a denial of reports published this morning in dispatches from San Antonio which stated that General Carranza had engaged in a bitter quarrel with General Alvaro Obregon over the distribution of funds for military uses, and that Carranza had been placed under arrest by Obregon.

HEAR GEN. AGRAMONTE HAS BEEN EXECUTED

Mexicans Say Prominent American Resident Was Put to Death in Mexico City.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 29.—Advices to Mexicans here today said General C. H. M. Agramonte, a prominent member of the American colony in Mexico City, and once President of the American Society, had been executed by Carranza officials in the capital about ten days ago.

For years General Agramonte was publisher of The Anglo-American in Mexico City, and was said to have been a Major in the United States Army. He was about 84 years old.

Other private advices, received today from Vera Cruz, stated that General Ignacio Riveroll and General Montana, both former officers in the Mexican Federal Army, were held in jail in that city on charges connected with the assassinations of Francisco Madero and Pina Suarez. Riveroll and Montana left New Orleans for Vera Cruz about two weeks ago.

The Carranza Consul here stated today he had no official information by which he could either confirm or deny the reports concerning the execution of General Agramonte or the arrests of the two former Diaz officers.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.—The execution in Mexico City of General C. H. M. Agramonte, if confirmed, will be regarded very seriously in Washington. Agramonte is an American citizen who has been living in the Mexican capital for many years. He is a veteran of the United States civil war, and has been Commander of the G. A. R. post in Mexico City.

Men in Washington who know General Agramonte expressed surprise that he should have been executed, saying that he was not known to have taken part in the revolution or in Mexican factional quarrels.

At the State Department tonight it was said that no confirmation of the reported execution of General Agramonte had been received.

TO INVADE ZAPATA STATE.

Gonzales Expects to Direct the Carranza Campaign.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, Oct. 29.—General Pablo Gonzales is expected to undertake personally a campaign in Morelos against Zapatistas.

No difficulty in taking Cuernavaca, the State capital, and the other chief towns is looked for.

Special to The New York Times.

TORREON, Oct. 28, (Delayed.)—On his return to Mexico City General Carranza will open factories for the manufacture of arms, ammunition, and machinery. Plans have been made to establish factories for dynamite, giving the mining companies an opportunity to purchase supplies here.

Mexico City will assume the aspect of a manufacturing town, using electric power supplied by the plant at Necaxa and several small falls near Mexico City. The Government plans the establishment of many small industries under Government supervision

ANSWER TO VILLA THREAT.

Washington Expected to Insist on Faction Leaders' Responsibility.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.—The State Department received today a protest from Acting Gov. Randall of the Villa Government in Sonora against the transportation of Carranza troops through American territory, en route to Agua Prieta. There will be no response to Randall, but as the communication is understood to have conveyed the information that General Villa, as a consequence of the movement of troops through American territory, would not hold himself responsible for the protection of Americans, the Consul at Nogales probably will be instructed to inform Villa officials that the recognition of the de facto Government will not relieve them of personal responsibility for injury to citizens of the United States.

NOGALES, Ariz., Oct. 29.—A translated copy of the protest of Acting Governor Randall as distributed contains the statement "that should the permission granted Carranza not be revoked there will be no future guaranty of any nature for American citizens residing in Sonora, much less for their properties."

Further on the the protest states "if the permit is not revoked we will be obliged to lament the grave consequences of the dangerous position in which your citizens are placed, since it is impossible to control the public and the military, already indignant at the American Government for partiality toward one of the contending factions in Mexico."

DOUGLAS, Ariz., Oct. 29.—Seven Americans are in the hands of Villa troops, according to information available tonight. James Carr, Sr., James Carr, Jr., Lawrence Carr, and William Doran are held at Esquede and three linemen employed on the El Tigre power line, Archie McDonald and two others named Nelson and Greene, are prisoners at Fronteras, according to reports.

It was at first believed that these men were kept from coming to the border to prevent information leading out of the movement of Villa troops, but friends showed much anxiety after learning of the Randall protest.

CARDINAL GIBBONS'S VIEWS.

Is Not Satisfied That Carranza Will Carry Out His Promises.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 29.—Cardinal Gibbons views the situation in Mexico with great apprehension and is not ready to believe that the problem is settled in the most satisfactory manner. For the first time since the recognition of Carranza by the Administration at Washington the Cardinal in an interview this afternoon gave his estimate of the man who is to control the destinies of the republic.

"Poor Mexico," said the Cardinal. "Things are in bad shape there. I have read much in the papers about the final solution of the Mexican problem. I heard all kinds of promises. But how are we to believe that the problem is solved? Can we place any faith in these promises?"

There was a pause, and then Cardinal Gibbons gave his estimate of Carranza. "A man of promises," he said. "That is Carranza. He can promise many things, but where are the assurances that these promises will be fulfilled? I am hoping and trusting that the troubles in Mexico are at an end, but I am not sure that Carranza is the man who will bring about the desired conditions."

Time alone, he added, would show the true nature of Carranza, but for his part he did not consider the outlook very propitious.

SEIZED IN $250,000 THEFTS.

Four Brothers Arrested in Hunt for Band of Freight Looters.

In the indictment yesterday by the Federal Grand Jury of Meyer Ettman, a junkman and second-hand automobile dealer, of 95 Park Avenue and 310 Newark Street, Hoboken, and his brothers Charles, Morris, and Barney, the Government officials believe that they have got hold of a band which has been looting freight sent here from Germany, France, and Belgium. Howard S. Esterbrook, special Treasury agent, and Customs Inspectors Lewis, Collins, and Hopkinson have recovered a collection of scissors, gloves, surgical instruments and combs worth more than $25,000. They believe the band has made away with ten times as much booty.

Their plan, it is alleged, was to break into cases of goods consigned to distant points in the country and to take part of the contents, which according to the Government often were disposed of at ridiculously low prices through the Harlem Jobbing Company, a paper concern.

Meyer Ettman was arrested last August and released in $5,000 bail, and yesterday Charles and Morris Ettman were arrested at 93 Hudson Street, Hoboken. Commissioner Carpenter committed them in $5,000 bail each to the Hudson County Jail to await removal to New York. As they were being taken to jail and were passing Hoboken Police Headquarters, Morris Ettman broke away and rushed in, calling to Chief Hayes that he was being kidnapped. Sergeant McFeely pacified him and he went on quietly to jail.

Barney Ettman was arrested yesterday in this city and was released by Judge Mayer in $5,000 bond.

JURY DOOMS ONNIE TALLAS.

First Degree Murder Verdict Against Mrs. Nichols's Servant.

Onnie Tallas, a house boy, 21 years old, tried for complicity in the murder of Mrs. Elizabeth B. Nichols, wealthy widow of James Nichols, on the night of Sept. 8 last, was convicted of murder in the first degree by a jury before Judge Malone in General Sessions last night. The jury returned its verdict at 11 o'clock, having spent more than five hours in deciding whether Tallas was guilty, or whether the confession made by him to the police after his arrest had been extorted from him, as he said on the witness stand, by violent third degree methods.

That the jurymen were loathe to send the boy to the electric chair because he was a party to a crime actually committed by three other men who are still at large became evident at 9 P. M., when they asked Judge Malone for additional instructions. The foreman asked Judge Malone if they could not return a verdict for a lesser degree of murder than charged in the indictment. Judge Malone, however, declared that he felt constrained to repeat his original charge that Tallas was to be acquitted or found guilty of murder in the first degree.

Summing up for the defendant, former Assistant District Attorney Le Barbier insisted that the boy was a "sacrifice to police inefficiency," because the three men who were really guilty—Arthur Waltonen, a former butler in the Nichols home, "Eddie" Lehto, and an unknown Italian—had not been caught. He urged the jury to acquit the prisoner, maintaining that a boy of Onnie's inert and stupid disposition would never have had the courage or intelligence to enter into a plot against the life and property of his mistress.

Tallas received the verdict without a stir. He appeared stupified, and Mr. Le Barbier had to repeat the verdict in his ears several times before he showed a sign of comprehension. His pedigree was drawn from him with great difficulty, after which he was led back to the Tombs, where he will remain until next Friday, when Judge Malone will sentence him to the electric chair.

BUYS A FAMOUS REYNOLDS.

Mrs. Kimball of Chicago Purchases the Portrait of Lady Bunbury.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 29.—Mrs. W. W. Kimball, widow of a millionaire piano manufacturer of this city, whose collection of paintings is regarded as among the most notable in the Middle West, today added to her collection a portrait by Sir Joshua Reynolds of Lady Bunbury.

In art circles the price paid by Mrs. Kimball was reported as $100,000, but neither Henry Reinhardt, the art dealer of Michigan Boulevard through whom the painting was purchased, nor Mrs. Kimball would announce the sum. Mrs. Kimball, however, did say that the price was less than $100,000.

"A few years ago the home of Mrs. Harold McCormick was burglarized and much valuable property was taken," said Mrs. Kimball tonight. "They caught the burglar finally and asked him how he happened to single out that home. He said he had read in the newspapers of the purchase of a fine painting by Mrs. McCormick. I will not discuss the matter further."

The painting mentioned in the foregoing is probably Sir Joshua Reynolds's well-known portrait of Lady Sarah Bunbury, which was painted in 1765 and was formerly in the collection of C. J. Wertheimer of London.

Sir Joshua executed portraits of a number of members of the Bunbury family. His portrait of Mrs. Henry Bunbury is in the collection of William Waldorf Astor.

Gov. Whitman a Knight of Pythias.

ALBANY, Oct. 29.—Governor Whitman tonight became a member of the Knights of Pythias, taking his first degree in Peabody Lodge No. 32. Three local lodges assisted in the initiation.

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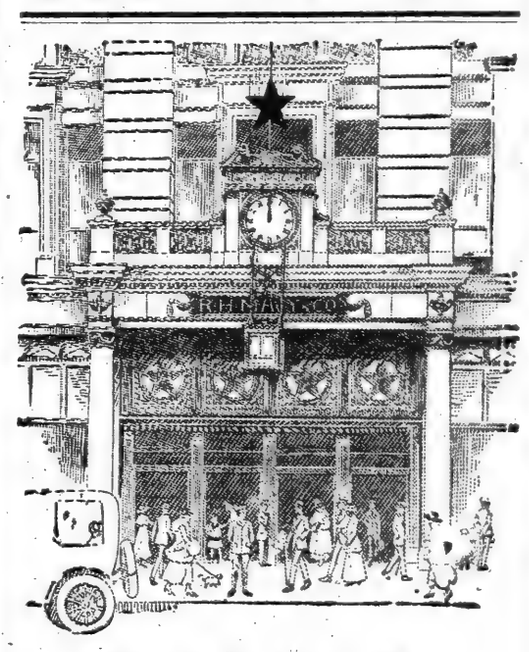
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Your Mind and How to Use It	*W. W. Atkinson*	.72
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Set Your Watch by the Macy Star.

In making this solemn appeal to the voters of the State of New York the undersigned Citizens' Committee is actuated by one single purpose. This purpose is to prevent the passage of the proposed fundamental law which in our opinion would be an assault on honest, effective government, a blow to democracy, and a calamity to the public.

1.

We oppose the proposed Constitution on both general and particular grounds. We oppose it on the ground that the effect of the whole instrument is to reduce to the lowest possible terms the control of the people of the State over their own affairs, and to concentrate this control in the hands of the Executive without at the same time providing the checks and balances necessary to safeguard the public interest.

2.

We are opposed to the proposed Constitution because the effect of its passage into law would be to intrench boss government more strongly than ever before. Boss government, not popular government, as the framers of the proposed Constitution would have us believe, has been the curse of the State. Today the only check the public has upon the boss is through independent legislators who refuse to do the boss's bidding. In order to control the State the boss must now control the whole Legislature, or a large part of it. But by exalting the Executive and weakening the Legislature, which with all its faults is the people's only responsible representative, the proposed Constitution brings about a situation where a boss, or a great corporate interest, need only control the Governor in order to dominate the Government of the State. If the Governor is a weak man he will be clay in the boss's hands. If he is a strong man he will be the boss himself.

3.

We are opposed to the proposed Constitution because it promises home rule and gives little. It takes the function of assessing personal taxes from the hands of local boards and places it in an Albany commission appointed by the Governor. It gives the cities as little, and in some cases less, self-government than they have today.

4.

We are opposed to the proposed Constitution because it plays into the hands of the corporate exploiters of our citizens. It gives Constitutional protection to unscrupulous public service corporations by providing for the permanence of the present Public Service Commissions, which have been notorious for their incompetence and neglect of the public interest.

5.

We are opposed to the proposed Constitution because by placing control of the expenditure of the public moneys in the Governor's hands, without providing such appropriate safeguards as everywhere accompany the grant to the Executive of similar powers, the new Constitution defies the principles of modern scientific government and opens the way to the destruction of useful departments and public servants, as well as to the building up of a tyrannous and arrogant political machine.

6.

We are opposed to the proposed Constitution because it repeals Section 7 of Article III. of the old Constitution, which wisely forbade the Governor to appoint sitting members of the Legislature to lucrative office. This offers to the Governor a means by which he can reward legislators who support his policies.

7.

We are opposed to the proposed Constitution because it reverses the settled theory of American government by taking from the Legislature broad law-making powers and giving them to the Executive and by transferring the veto power from the Executive to the Legislature.

8.

We are opposed to the proposed Constitution because the judiciary provisions would entail a huge additional expense upon the City of New York. The proposed Constitution confers upon the Appellate Division, up to now unusually free from politics, the power to appoint unlimited Supreme Court commissioners and to fix their salaries. The Governor appoints the Appellate Division, the Appellate Division appoints the commissioners, and the result would be the injection of partisan patronage into a hitherto clean situation.

9.

We are opposed to the proposed Constitution because after a decade of effort the State approved, in 1913, an amendment authorizing condemnation proceedings before the Supreme Court without a jury, thus doing away with extravagance and delay. The proposed Constitution, providing for condemnation proceedings before commissioners, will, in effect, negative this important reform.

10.

We are opposed to the proposed Constitution because the conservation section provides for an unpaid commission of nine men appointed from each judicial district. This puts politics into conservation and exposes the natural resources of the State to the control of special interests while pretending to protect them. The larger part of the Adirondack and Catskill forests are left open to destruction because there is no provision for regulating cutting on private lands. Under the proposed conservation provision there is nothing to prevent the most valuable asset of the people outside of the forest preserve, namely, the undeveloped water power of the State, from being given away forever and for nothing.

11.

We are opposed to the proposed Constitution because through its length and breadth it bears the impress of the minds of men whose interests are not now, and never have been, coincident with those of the public. The new Constitution is eloquent of contempt for the public's aspirations toward a more representative, responsive and righteous government.

12.

We are opposed to the proposed Constitution because it is replete with a disregard for the rights and liberties of the wage-earner and the common citizen.

13.

We are opposed to the proposed Constitution because it is obscurely drawn, uncertain in its meaning, and impossible for the lay citizen to vote upon with knowledge. Years would pass and immense sums of money would be expended before the meaning of the proposed Constitution could be established by the courts. Not even the delegates themselves can hazard more than a guess at the probable effect of some of its most important sections.

14.

We are opposed to the proposed Constitution because it is submitted in such a manner that, with the exception of the articles on taxation and apportionment, the voter must cast his ballot for all of it as a whole or against all of it as a whole. As not one voter in a thousand will know what the major part of the Constitution contains, this provision will force him to vote blindly and, for all he knows, against his own interests.

15.

We are opposed to the proposed Constitution because we believe that, on the whole, it is inferior to the present Constitution, for every substantial gain which it offers is offset by a still more substantial loss.

16.

We are opposed to the proposed Constitution because the electorate of this State had a right to look forward to the submission of a brief, straightforward, intelligible instrument which would represent the will of the public and the purposes of democracy. Instead of that we are offered a huge, mysterious document, upholding privilege, deifying the Governor, debasing the Legislature, and substituting an alleged efficient system of bookkeeping for democracy.

17.

We are opposed to the proposed Constitution because, if we reject it, we can either change the present Constitution through ordinary process of amendment or at the next general election vote for another Constitutional Convention. The adoption of new fundamental law is a solemn function of citizenship which should not be consummated without full consideration and adequate public knowledge. The questions which Chairman Root and the advocates of the proposed Constitution urge the public to answer in the affirmative after thirty days of confused controversy are so important, and many of them so complicated, that they should only be acted upon after months of public discussion.

We earnestly advise the voters of New York State to vote against the proposed Constitution on the above grounds.

CITIZENS' COMMITTEE TO OPPOSE THE PROPOSED CONSTITUTION,

60 Broadway, New York City.

JOHN J. HOPPER, Chairman.

STEPHEN S. WISE, Vice Chairman. **JOHN J. MURPHY, Vice Chairman.**
FREDERIC C. HOWE, Vice Chairman **AMOS PINCHOT, Vice Chairman.**

The following opinion of the budget section of the proposed Constitution is interesting, because it comes from a man who is probably America's highest authority on State Constitutions, and who is above all suspicion of partiality. From the start, Dr. Charles McCarthy, Chief of the Department of Legislative Reference of the University of Wisconsin, has followed the framing of the proposed fundamental law of New York State. He has also had his staff of experts work upon it. And the conclusions which he embodies in a letter to a member of the above committee are the result of careful and painstaking analysis.

Dr. McCarthy holds a unique position of authority on constitutional questions. He belongs to no political party. Yet, at national and State conventions of all parties Dr. McCarthy is welcomed as an adviser, and often invited to sit as an unofficial member of the resolutions committee. To his thorough knowledge and wide experience in the practical working of constitutional provisions is due much that is best in the State constitutions and national platforms of the United States.

New York, October 22, 1915.

My Dear Mr. Pinchot:

In answer to your inquiry as to my opinion of the budget section of the new Constitution, I beg to write you as follows:

This is not a budget. It is not a governmental budget; nor is it a business budget, either, such as the Pennsylvania Railroad has. A governmental budget must be subject to the will of the people before action can be taken on it. If the people disagree in England to a budget, the budget will be thrown out by the action of the legislature, and the body that proposed the budget will be subject to another election.

Thus this is not a budget. If an official of the Pennsylvania Railroad puts in a budget, he does so subject to the confirmation of the officers and directors of the road. If he tried to say to the officials of the road, "I have cut out these items—you cannot put them back for two years," how long would he stay there? He would be discharged at once, if his budget did not suit the majority of the officials. Thus this is not a business budget, either. It has no parallel in business.

In a real budget the master always controls. He may have his servant, the cabinet or executive make out the financial plan for him and submit it, but nevertheless he controls. But what do we say of a servant who can make out the plan of appropriation, cut out what he chooses, juggle as he pleases; and you cannot touch him for two years—until he has done all the damage that he sees fit, protected by the Constitution? Is such an executive a responsible executive? No! For he is not responsible to the master, the people. He is responsible only to himself for two years.

Such a device is unknown in any advanced constitutional government today. No country in the world, possessing liberal government, would tolerate such a thing. No reactionary in the House of Lords in England would dare propose such a thing. It is a sad comment on our political education, on our political wisdom, these so-called learned leaders of the bar, forgetting their respect for the fundamentals of representative government, forgetting democracy, forgetting the lessons and the struggles of our democratic government.

The liberties of a people are based fundamentally on the control of the purse. I care not what is in the rest of the Constitution. This budget section alone is enough to condemn it and put it in line with the worst State Constitutions that this country has ever been cursed with.

They say that public opinion can act upon the Governor. Public opinion can act, yes,—two years from now, after the horse is stolen from the barn; not before the horse is stolen. The man who steals the horse can go away and be gone for two years before public opinion can touch him. A hundred issues can come up in the meantime, so cleverly arranged, that the people can form no public opinion upon any one of them; so fixed that the people cannot say yes or no to the whole mass of them. This is what, by the way, is happening now, by the submission of this whole Constitution at once, containing so many varied items. At least, the Constitution should have been submitted so that separate votes could have been taken up on separate subjects. As this was not done, the only recourse for the voter is to defeat the whole thing upon this vicious budget section.

Under the new Constitution the shrewd Governor knows how to say to A: "You be good and I'll do this or that for you. You help me to fix B and keep him quiet." He can balance a printing contract here with public works there, or an insane asylum somewhere else; he can keep campaign pledges based upon large contributions by cutting the salaries or appropriations for vigilant and vigorous officials who may have offended powerful interests. He can absolutely wipe out civil service, and the Legislature cannot put it back. He can absolutely destroy any good administrative department, and the Legislature cannot touch it. If he does not want to destroy, he can cow, browbeat and threaten into submission any strong, independent official. The budget section in the proposed Constitution is the best device I have ever heard of for settling a private or political grudge; you can cut the man out, or cut his salary, as you may see fit, and the Legislature can do nothing about it, and the public can cry out as much as it wants to, but its hands are tied for two years.

Give Huerta two years of this kind of power, let him hold the purse-strings of the army as he pleases, let him destroy civil service, and cow his administration by control of office, and see if he will or will not fix himself in an impregnable position. Charles I. would have been delighted if, when John Hampden refused to pay his Tonnage and Poundage tax, he had had this beautiful device which has been discovered by so-called reformers in New York in the Twentieth Century.

A careful consideration of the proposed draft of the fundamental law for New York State shows that it is directly in opposition to the fundamental principles of political science, against history's experience, and subversive of government as understood by the fathers of the Republic and authorities of the Federalist.

Moreover, the remedy for extravagance and log-rolling is already in the New York Constitution. Any Governor can make out his budget, submit it to the Legislature and say, "If you do not pass legislation providing for the budget I have submitted to you I'll go to the people on the issue and veto your budget bills." He can compel the submission of proper bills, if he is a right-minded and vigorous Executive. That is already in the Constitution of New York, and it does not need this extraordinary amendment of the budget clause. In order to have a budget, New York does not need an Executive budget bill.

Very truly yours,

(Signed) CHARLES McCARTHY.

GREATER THAN THE ANGLO-FRENCH LOAN

Our guaranteed mortgages, in an amount greater than the $500,000,000 Anglo-French loan have been sold by us to our clients during twenty years past, and no investor ever has lost a dollar of his principal or waited for his interest.

BOND & MORTGAGE GUARANTEE CO
Capital & Surplus, $10,000,000
176 B'way, N.Y. 175 Remsen St., B'klyn
350 Fulton St., Jamaica.

EthelBarrymore is talking

(in her latest comedy success)

"Our Mrs. McChesney"

by EDNA FERBER now playing at the Lyceum Theatre)

"It's graceful, bouffant, practical and serviceable and at the same time elegant. Made in all the fashionable shades."

Thus of HEATHERBLOOM, the petticoat idea of this charming comedy, inspired by the graceful and practical qualities of the world-famous

HEATHERBLOOM TRADE MARK

The PETTICOAT that made the play possible.

On sale at all good stores

BURRILL'S TOOTH PASTE

is an ideal tooth preparation, put up in pure tin tubes. Pure, pleasant in flavor, and without grit—its regular daily use insures clean teeth—and good health depends largely on clean, healthy teeth. Brush your teeth every night and morning with Burrill's Tooth Paste—the paste of good taste.



Insist on Getting BURRILL'S TOOTH PASTE (or Powder)

25 cents, in either form.

Do not take a substitute; there are plenty of dealers who will gladly sell Burrill's Tooth Paste or Powder without attempting to substitute.

New England Laboratory Co. LYNN, MASS.



There's a better way of buying toilet paper than at so much a roll or so many rolls for a quarter.

"It's the Counted Sheets that Count"

Scotissue Toilet Paper

has 1000 sheets to the roll—printed on the label. That means definite measure value. ScotTissue is soft, white, absorbent. 10c a roll.

Sani-Tissue, treated with Canadian balsam. Healing 2500 sheets in carton of 3 rolls, 25c.

SCOTT PAPER CO.
30 Church Street New York — Makers of absorbent ScotTissue Towels

POLITICAL ADVERTISEMENT.

ONLY 10 PER CENT. OF NEW YORK WOMEN WANT THE VOTE.

The claim made by the suffragists that 1,000,000 women in New York State wish to vote is ludicrous.

It is concededly based upon the postal card canvass made by The New York World in March, 1915. Of the thousands of women to whom postal card inquiries were sent only about 15 per cent. answered. Of that 15 per cent. about 70 per cent. expressed themselves in favor of the extension of the franchise to women. It is obvious that 85 per cent. who did not reply at all were either opposed to the extension of the suffrage or were indifferent.

Assuming, as the suffragists do, that the women of voting age in this State number 2,500,000. it is evident that no more than 283,500, or 70 per cent. of 15 per cent., or approximately 10 per cent. of the whole, are in favor of the extension of the suffrage to women.

The obvious error of the suffragists is in applying the percentage of favorable replies received from the 15 per cent. to the whole body of women, including the 85 per cent. who did not reply at all.

We have said about 10 per cent. of the women of the State wish the suffrage. The poll accepted by the suffragists proves it.

NEW YORK STATE ASSOCIATION OPPOSED TO WOMAN SUFFRAGE.
MISS ALICE HILL CHITTENDEN, Pres't.
MRS. ARTHUR M. DODGE, Vice-President.

ADVERTISEMENT.

This Habit Stops Stomach Disorders

Are you one of those unfortunates who suffer from indigestion, fermentation, acidity, gases or distress every time you commit the least indiscretion of diet? If you will form the agreeable habit of sipping a glass or two of Man-a-cea Water with each meal, you will soon find your digestion so strengthened that you can face a rich, satisfying meal without a qualm.

Man-a-cea is most effective in stomach and intestinal disorders, but so free from any medicinal taste that it makes a superb table water. Served at clubs, hotels and restaurants. Sold by all druggists and the first-class grocers. Get a booklet at your dealer's.

DOZEN DELECTABLES IN THE DOTARD CLUB

"Wonderful Constitution" Gives Every Member an Office and Makes Him a Governor.

ALL FAMOUS AND BORN IN '48

Not Fewer Than Two Shall Be in Quorum, So That No Member May Be His Own Boswell.

Twelve noted men in this city have formed the Delectable Society of the Dotards of 1848, and yesterday their constitution was put upon the shelves of the New York Public Library.

Most of them are millionaires, all are connected with prominent clubs, and every one has achieved distinction either in commerce, finance or a profession.

Their President is William E. Iselin; the Vice President, Samuel A. Walsh; and the Secretary, Lucius K. Wilmerding. Every man is a governor, every one has an office, and there is never likely to be trouble, for what the governors say on all subjects is final.

The other members of the dozen are: Edward Bement, Edward J. Berwind, John McLean Nash, Henry Walters, George E. de Forest, Albert V. de Goicouria, Allen W. Evarts, Thomas B. Clarke, and the Rev. Dr. William N. Webbe.

One of these days, and it will be soon, the Dotards, as they so cheerfully call themselves, will give a dinner in which they will glorify the really great year in which they first saw the light. The great seal of the order represents an infant boy gazing at the comet of 1848 through a glass of claret of the vintage of 1848. In this same memorable period there was also a revolution in Germany which the parents of the country were then gravely discussing. Hence the twin quatrains which adorn the maroon-bound guide of the club:

Their Splendid Constitution.

Oh, for a Poet Laureate's pen
To fittingly celebrate these men,
Selected from the Good and Great
Dotards of Eighteen forty-eight!

Why are these Merry Dotards Bold,
Immune from fear of growing old
Of Comet, Wine and Revolution?
It is their splendid Constitution.

There is not a better constitution in all New York, but in it is set forth that the management of the society is "confided" to the members; and there are no by-laws, no initiation fees, and no dues. A quorum shall consist of not fewer than two members. It might have been put lower, but it was thought that any member when he meets ought at least to have a Boswell at hand to set down what recollections or resolutions he may have on his mind. One of the quorum must therefore always be the Secretary, who is suspected of not only being responsible for the constitution but the poetry.

"There shall be twelve members," to quote from the document, "each of whom shall have been born in the year 1848, and be of good moral and financial character."

Article VII. defines the duties of all officers in an intensive manner. It must be read with the assistance of the table of seniority, for there were New Year's babies and Christmas ones in the great year of 1848. Every member of the new order is as strong as he ever was, as right as a trivet, and takes more or less interest in athletics. Whenever the Dotards meet they throw their shoulders well back, look each other squarely in the eyes, and give the sign of the order.

Great Variety of Dotards.

Their friends say that in all this metropolis there cannot be seen a younger looking group of men for their ages, and some of them have been passing for 60 or even 50. The frank revelation of their 67 years of successful existence made in the constitution holds surprises, it is to be noted also that they represent a wonderful versatility in their achievements.

Dropping again into poetry with the Secretary near the preamble:

If you search through all New York society,
You can say with the greatest propriety
That the town doesn't hold,
Though not so very old,
Dotards of a more pleasing variety.

Here then is the roster given, to which are added certain items of information culled from other sources:

William Iselin, born Jan. 11, President, merchant, and capitalist, member of the Union, the Metropolitan, Knickerbocker, Brook, and other clubs, graduate of Columbia University and much interested in public affairs. All the members are connected with the best known clubs in the city, and there is a large proportion of them who are members of the Century Association.

Samuel A. Walsh, born Feb. 14, Vice President, banker, and well known as sportsman. He, like some of his associates, is connected with the South Side Club, where there are to be found many devotees of rod and gun.

Lucius K. Wilmerding, born March 19, retired importer. Secretary, and candidate for Poet Laureate of the organization.

Edward Bement, born May 30, a well-known New Yorker who for some years was often a resident of Paris. He is the Ambassador of the society and under the constitution he is to represent it "at the various European courts and South American republics at which he shall be present.

Berwind, the Dotard Miner.

Edward J. Berwind, born June 17, holds office as the club "miner." He is the President of the Berwind-White Coal Mining Company, and is a Director in many enterprises connected with the black diamond industry. Mr. Berwind was graduated from the Naval Academy at Annapolis in 1889, and is much interested in national affairs. Besides helping to keep the hearth warm for his fellow members he must discharge the trust placed in him by the constitution which gives him "entire charge of the coal mines belonging to the society."

John McLean Nash, born Aug. 6, is counsel. Mr. Nash is a graduate of Columbia University, and is Treasurer of his alma mater. He is a lawyer, with offices in Wall Street, and as a special privilege he is empowered by the constitution to "attend to all legal matters connected with the society without fee or emolument."

Henry Walters, born Sept. 26, holds office as "navigator." He is widely known as a financier, and as a patron of art. He built in Baltimore a famous private art museum, which is a mecca for connoisseurs. "The navigator," ordains the constitution, "shall command all yachts owned by him."

George B. de Forest, born Oct. 15, is the librarian. Mr. de Forest is a man of wealth who divides his time between New York and Newport. He has a large private library. Although the dues do not apparently admit of large expenditures, Mr. de Forest is directed to "take charge of all books and pamphlets belonging to the society and to see that they are handsomely bound."

"General" of the Society.

Albert V. de Goicouria, born Oct. 22, is well known in financial circles in this city and is a member of many clubs. He is the father of Mrs. August Belmont, Jr. Having had wide experience traveling in Latin America Mr. Goicouria was named as "General." The constitution directs that as such he shall "be the custodian of all arms and ammunition purchased by the society."

Allen W. Evarts, born Dec. 10, Treasurer, is a member of the law firm of Evarts, Choate & Sherman. He is a son of the late Senator William M. Evarts.

Thomas B. Clarke, born Dec. 11, is named "Collector." Mr. Clarke is a noted patron of American art and is also widely known as an amateur on account of his interest in porcelains and rare Oriental textiles. The constitution intrusts him with the charge of "the valuable furniture, rugs, pictures, etc., which may be acquired by the society."

The Rev. Dr. William N. Webbe, born Dec. 17, Chaplain, is rector of Emmanuel Protestant Episcopal Church at Great River, L. I., and has a wide acquaintance among the members of New York society. The Chaplain may hold religious services "at such times and places as he may deem proper." He may also exercise a most important humanitarian function, for on the last page of the constitution appears a blank form of bequest whereby a member may give to the Dotards of 1848 "sums of money to be expended for such charitable and philanthropic purposes as the Chaplain may direct."

A limited edition of the constitution has been prepared for distribution among friends of the Dotards, and it is understood that the copies for the members themselves appear in elaborately embellished covers.

W. A. CHANLER LOSES A LEG.

Amputated at the Knee as the Result of an Accident Two Years Ago.

William Astor Chanler, according to private advices received here yesterday from Paris, was obliged to have a leg amputated at the knee a month ago and is now recovering from the operation.

Mr. Chanler two years ago received a serious injury, supposedly from an automobile accident. There have been several accounts of the mishap, one that he was wounded by a bullet in a duel, another that he was injured while wrestling. The version that he was hurt while getting out of an automobile is the one generally accepted. Mr. Chanler in December of 1913, according to dispatches to THE NEW YORK TIMES, was in the American Hospital at Neuilly, and an operation at that time was necessary. There was a fracture of some kind which would not mend. According to the advices now received Mr. Chanler has been ill for the last six months in a Swiss sanitarium, where he hoped so to build up his constitution that he could overcome the effects of the injury. There were several operations, one for the removal of a clot, and finally the more serious one now reported from Paris.

It was said at the home of Mr. Chanler, 141 East Nineteenth Street, yesterday that he was slowly gaining in strength after the amputation, and that he was expected in this country before Christmas.

Mr. Chanler has always led an active outdoor life, and is known as an explorer and a hunter of big game. His explorations of the jungles of Africa drew much attention to his prowess, and he wrote a book on his exciting experiences. He is the son of John Winthrop Chanler, and was born in 1867. His great-grandfather was John Jacob Astor. Mr. Chanler was graduated from Harvard University in 1887. He took an active interest in politics and was elected a member of the Fifty-seventh Congress from the Fourteenth New York District. He is a member of the Union and of other clubs of this city. In 1903 he married Miss Minnie Ashley, the acress, who in recent years has taken up sculpture.

RENDERS HATMAKING SAFE.

Museum of Safety Opens Exhibit Dealing with Dangers.

The Hatting Exhibit at the American Museum of Safety, 18 West Twenty-fourth Street, which was opened yesterday, showed the results of investigations made by Lillian Erskine, who represents the Museum under the Harriman Fund.

The manufacture of soft hats and derbies is illustrated fully and the methods of assuring proper conditions for the workers in the hat factories and for lessening their risks are shown. The records of the good work done in this "Safety First" campaign also are set forth. It is shown that the dust from the powdered fur in the "pouncing rooms" gave tuberculosis to from 70 to 85 per cent. of the workers, and that these rooms can be made safe and free from dust. By substituting electricity for gas and by the control of heat and humidity much of the unnecessary risks of the industry have been eliminated.

"Of all our extra-hazardous trades," Miss Erskine says, "that of felt hatting has claimed the most unquestioning martyrdom on the part of its workers, who have been sacrificed to conditions which the majority of manufacturers felt helpless to alter, or at best to more than partly alleviate. In this exhibit practical reforms for the control of dust, fume steam, and excessive heat have been standardized. Perhaps the most satisfactory feature is that every change for the better is based on a sound business argument."

IN NEW JERSEY.

JERSEY CITY.—Men out of employment will have the preference in the selection of petit jurors for the Hudson County Courts, Jury Commissioner Dowly announced yesterday. The jurors get $2.50 a day, and when they live at a distance mileage.

HACKENSACK.—Owing to the demand for a reduced fare on the Fort Lee Ferry between Edgewater and 130th Street, New York, the Public Service Corporation yesterday offered a fifty-trip ticket for $2, good until used. The company formerly insisted the ticket be used only in the month for which it was issued.

HACKENSACK.—James A. Van Valen of Hackensack and St. John Clarke of Bogota, Trustees, yesterday announced they had authorized Jackson, Rosecrans & Waterbury, architects, of New York, to prepare plans for a memorial church to Judge Peter Bogert of Bogota. It is to cost about $35,000.

NEWARK.—Thieves robbed the Synagogue Adas Israel and Mischnaies at 32 Prince Street early yesterday of silver and vestments valued at $700.

NEWARK.—David Lang, a stonecutter of 78 Hawthorne Avenue, fell from the seventh floor of the new Public Service Terminal Building yesterday afternoon and was killed.

PASSAIC.—Mrs. Joseph Sarado of 64 Second Street awoke yesterday to find a note in her husband's handwriting asking a local undertaker to get a coffin for her and prepare to bury her today. He had been acting peculiarly, and Mrs. Sarado had him held for thirty days for observation as to his sanity.

PASSAIC.—Hyman Einhorn of 236 Second Street, New York, and Miss Lena Pasternack, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Pasternack of 255 Harrison Street, decided to marry on Sunday. Pasternack, according to the Jewish custom, said he would give Hyman $2,000 after the wedding. Hyman, he said, was not satisfied, but borrowed $50 and later $200. When Hyman refused to return the $250 Pasternack caused his arrest. In the City Court yesterday the suitor was held in $900 bail for the Grand Jury.

MONTCLAIR.—The Montclair Public Library yesterday adopted the following rules for subscribers: "First, do not cough or sneeze into the book; always use a handkerchief. Second, do not moisten the fingers in turning the pages; the hand should always be clean and dry. Third, always keep the book closed when it is not being read." As an additional precaution against germs the library books are sterilized.

SOMERVILLE.—The Rev. James A. Lumley was installed as pastor of the Third Reformed Church on Thursday night, succeeding the Rev. J. J. Hoffman, who resigned.

SUMMIT.—Demanding more pay, 225 silk weavers of the Summit Silk Company struck yesterday.

PLAINFIELD.—The Philadelphia branch of the Woman's Board of Missions of the Congregational Church elected these officers here yesterday: President, Mrs. Emma L. Bridges, Westfield; Vice President, Mrs. William G. Frost, Montclair; Associate Presidents, Mrs. L. W. H. Giese, Philadelphia, and Miss Alice M. Clark, Washington, D. C.; Recording Secretary, Mrs. David E. Brown, East Orange; Home Secretary, Mrs. F. D. Green, Upper Montclair; Foreign Secretary, Mrs. I. H. Demarest, Closter; Secretary for Young People's Work, W. R. Westerfield, Upper Montclair; Treasurer, Miss Martha M. Hooper, Washington, D. C.

TRENTON.—A strikebreaker leaving the plant of the Essex Rubber Company last night was set upon by a mob and suffered a broken nose and cuts about the face. He was removed to the Mercer Hospital. Three detectives escorting officials of the plant were arrested, charged with carrying blackjacks. Justice of the Peace Kelsey held them in $300 bail each for the Grand Jury.

RUDYARD KIPLING'S War Impressions "France at War"

ARE JUST OUT

The Volume Includes FRANCE

Mr. Kipling's famous poem now first published in book form.

All Bookstores. Net. 50c.

Doubleday, Page & Co.

J. H. BROWNING LEFT A $1,000,000 ESTATE

Widow of Clothing Manufacturer Receives Bulk of the Property.

INCOME OF $300,000 TO SON

Realty in New York State Amounts to $233,373 and in New Jersey to $153,522.

John Hull Browning, once senior member of the clothing house of Browning, King & Co., and also ex-President of the Northern Railroad of New Jersey, left a net estate of $1,050,999, according to the appraisal of his estate filed in the office of the State Controller yesterday by Transfer Tax Appraiser Kopp.

John Hull Browning, Jr., a son, receives a life income from $300,000; several nieces and nephews have a contingent interest in $50,000, and the widow, Mrs. Eva B. Browning of Tenafly, N. J., receives the residuary estate.

The report shows that the entire personal property of all kinds and wherever situated, amounts to $664,104, net; while realty in New York State amounts to $233,373, and the New Jersey realty is given at $153,522. The contents of the Hotel Grenoble at Seventh Avenue and Fifty-sixth Street, are appraised at $9,821.

Mr. Browning's other interests in the Grenoble is an equity, which is appraised at $168,491, although the entire property is valued at $544,000. He held an appraised equity of $59,244 in 189 Reade Street, which is given a total valuation of $40,000. His equity in 73 Warren Street is given at $19,488, although the property is valued at $60,000. A parcel of land at Nyack is appraised at $6,200.

There is a valuation of $167,127 placed upon corporate bonds held in New Jersey, where Mr. Browning had his residence, and a valuation of $337,610 placed upon corporate stock held in the same State.

BRUGUIERE ESTATE IN COURT.

Son of Arabic Victim Offers Copy of Lost Will to Surrogate.

Announcing that it was an exact copy, but not the original will of his mother, Mrs. Josephine F. Bruguiere, who was lost on the torpedoed Arabic on Aug. 19, Louis S. Bruguiere yesterday filed a petition for temporary letters of administration on Mrs. Bruguiere's estate. He annexed the document to the petition.

The original instrument, drawn on March 4, 1907, has been lost, Mr. Bruguiere recites, the time and place not being given.

The document offered in court bequeaths to the son Louis his mother's Newport home, Castlewood, and "its lands, outbuildings, fixtures, furnishings, &c." The sons Peder S. and Francis J. receive the property at the northeast corner of Sacramento and Franklin Streets, San Francisco, while another son, Emile A., receives Bruguiere cottage at Monterey, Cal. The residuary estate, the amount of which is not given, goes in equal shares to the four sons—Louis S., Peder S., Francis J., and Emile A. Bruguiere.

Referring to her grandson, Peder S. Bruguiere, Jr., Mrs. Bruguiere says that she has made no special provision for him, only because she feels confident that his relatives will care well for him and see that he is properly educated.

The additional statement is included in the petition that since Mrs. Bruguiere's death there has come into the jurisdiction of the New York courts two trunks of linen and a box containing several dresses, some furs, and laces.

MRS. BARNES' ESTATE $1,702,811

Widow of Naval Officer Divided Property Among Five Children.

Mrs. Susan Bainbridge Barnes, widow of Captain John Sanford Barnes, U. S. N., who died on May 1 of this year, left a net estate of at least $1,702,811, according to the appraisal filed yesterday in the office of the State Controller by Transfer Tax Appraiser George Brokaw Compton. There is no valuation placed upon the Lenox (Mass.) property held by the estate.

The property goes in equal shares of $340,562 each to the five children: James, J. Sanford, and Charlotte Barnes of 10 East Seventy-ninth Street, Mrs. Edith B. Sturgis of Croton, Mass., and Mrs. Cornelia B. Rogers of 115 East Fifty-third Street.

The assets include stocks and bonds aggregating $1,332,400; the residence at 10 East Seventy-ninth Street, $225,000; mortgages, $101,912; deposits in banks, $36,427; jewelry, $13,702, and rugs, paintings, &c., $11,670.

Among the jewelry are a diamond necklace, appraised at $7,025; a diamond sunburst, $1,040; a diamond solitaire ring, $1,125, and a diamond crown, $800. The most valuable paintings are "Horseshoeing," by Veyrasat, $900, and "Cavalry on the Road," by Jazet, $600.

The most important items of securities include 2,500 shares of Tidewater Oil Company stock, $312,500; 813 shares of Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railroad preferred stock, $80,905; 213 shares of Guaranty Trust Company stock, $119,280, and 539 shares of Union Carbide Company stock, $80,850.

DOOMS WIDOW TO ONE ROOM.

Solomon Bicks in Will Puts Odd Penalty Upon $10 a Week Gift.

The will of Solomon Bicks, filed for probate yesterday, disposing of an estate in excess of $5,000, contains the unusual provision that his widow, Mrs. Chana Dora Bicks of 173 Stanton Street, is to receive an income of $10 a week for life "provided she lives in a room alone." Further on, there is a modification which permits the widow to have a daughter live with her.

The rest of the property is directed to be divided equally among the children, Max, Mollie, Lena, and Sala.

The testator died at his home on June 24. The instrument was filed by Attorney A. S. Wellfisch of 229 Broadway.

BIG FUND FOR LAFAYETTE.

Rockefeller Foundation Gives $200,000 as Nucleus for Endowment.

Special to The New York Times.

EASTON, Penn., Oct. 29.—It was announced at Lafayette College today that $200,000 has been granted to Lafayette by the General Education Board of the Rockefeller Foundation as a nucleus of a million dollar endowment fund for the college.

Lafayette has other sums available to add to this amount, and a campaign will be organized to raise the balance of the million dollars. The announcement is particularly significant, as it comes one week after the inauguration of Dr. John Henry MacCracken to the Presidency of Lafayette.

MOURN LOSS OF FIRE VICTIMS

One Service to be Held for Eighteen of Children Who Died in School.

PEABODY, Mass., Oct. 29.—The bodies of the twenty-one children who lost their lives in the fire which yesterday destroyed the St. John's Parochial School, will be buried tomorrow. One funeral service will be held for eighteen of the victims at St. John's Roman Catholic Church.

Father Nicholas J. Murphy, pastor of the church, who has been nearly prostrated since the disaster, said today that he would celebrate the mass himself, if his condition permitted. "I am in doubt," he added, "whether I shall be able to say anything from the altar without breaking down."

The funerals of three of the children will be held separately and privately, in accordance with the wish of their parents. All the interments will be at St. Mary's Cemetery, Salem.

Acting Chief Neal, who concluded his investigations today, announced that no one had been found criminally responsible for the fire. He said that while the building was badly constructed, it complied with the essential requirements of the law.

In the opinion of the State authorities the fire started in a small closet under a stairway in the middle of the building. This closet contained school supplies, a small box of sweepings, and the gas meter. One of the many theories advanced as to the origin of the fire is that the box of sweepings contained a few matchheads which were ignited in some way.

"The law requires," said Chief Neal, "that the State and local Building inspectors shall consult and determine the proper means of egress from all buildings, and if they are not sufficient, to order fire escapes installed on the outside of the building. The St. John's Parochial School building was carefully examined and by computing the width of the exits it was found that they were sufficient to take care of the 680 children. Within the past few days the entire school, in a regular fire drill, was emptied in ninety seconds.

"The real fault in the building was the fact that all the stairs led toward the centre of the building, and not toward the exits."

FOUR SLAIN BY ESKIMOS.

Guide Also Tells Captain Lockhart How Explorer Street Was Killed.

THE PAS, Manitoba, Oct. 29.—Two Catholic priests and two prospectors are reported to have been murdered by Eskimos north of Chesterfield Inlet, Hudson Bay, according to Captain Lockhart of the Royal Northwest police boat Village Bell, which arrived here today from northern waters.

Captain Lockhart said he believed the four men were murdered by the same inland tribe of Eskimos that attacked Radford and Street, the explorers. Peaceful shore Eskimos told him that the inland tribe had heard the constables were looking for the men who attacked the explorers, and therefore were suspicious of all strangers.

A Tepaluc guide, who was with Radford and Street, told Captain Lockhart that Street put up a great struggle for his life, and, with his body full of spear holes, he lived from noon till sundown, when an Eskimo squaw cut his throat and pushed his body over a cliff.

The Tepaluc saved his life by marrying one of the women of the tribe, and eventually made his escape to the bay coast. He positively refused to serve as guide for Inspector Bates, who wished to visit the scene.

$837,800 Added to Tax Roll.

Tax Commissioners in Manhattan yesterday made 345 personal tax assessment examinations on a total of $37,004,500. Of this number 72 were held for a final assessment of $837,800. Twenty-eight were exempted, owing to nonresidence. To date 5,504 persons have been examined on a total tentative assessment of $470,512,200, of whom 931 have been held for $7,097,741.

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A CLEARANCE OF

Fall Overcoats at $15.00

In Oxfords and Fancy Mixtures; skeleton or quarter silk lined; values $20.00 and 22.50

High Class Overcoats, - - - at $22.50

Full silk and quarter silk lined; values up to $30.00

Unusually large assortments of new model

Winter Overcoats for Men and Young Men at $15.00 to 40.00

RICH NEW YORK DATA IN THE ENO BEQUEST

Public Library Becomes Possessor of Many Rare Views of the Old City.

A VALUABLE COLLECTION

History of Municipality During More Than a Century Shown by Maps and Engravings.

Through the bequest of Amos F. Eno to the New York Public Library of his New York prints, engravings, and books, that institution becomes the possessor of one of the finest collections of old New York material in the country. With the single exception of the New York Historical Society, the Public Library will now have the largest collection of rare New York views extant.

Collectors of old New York views discussed the gift yesterday with keen interest, and the unanimous impression was that if offered for sale at auction it would readily bring several thousand dollars.

Mr. Eno, who died at his home at 32 Fifth Avenue on Oct. 21, in his eighty-first year, had made a hobby of old New York for the greater part of his life. He had opportunities in his early years of picking up some of the most coveted rarities of old and interesting New York scenes at prices which would seem ridiculous today.

"It was one of the few really great collections," said Robert Fridenberg, a print dealer, who has made a specialty of New York views, yesterday. "Besides containing many of the eminently rare pieces, Mr. Eno collected from a genuine love of the city, and in his portfolios were several hundred scenes of old-time days and landmarks which have long since passed away, but which present an admirable illustrated history of the changing conditions in New York life for more than a century."

In addition to the views, Mr. Eno's collection contains many rare and early maps, which are of inestimable value in locating ancient boundary lines, and showing the extent of the city at different years of its progress.

One of the earliest views is the rare Visscher print of New Amsterdam, inserted at the foot of the large Visscher map of 1655, showing the peaked roof of the little church within the fort. This is the second engraved view of the city. Then there are the very rare Doesbergh and the Allard-Mayer views, both about 1673. One of the finest of the English period is the large Carwitham view of the Battery, showing the fort, then called Fort George, which has sold, in its colored state, as high as $625. Of about the same period are the fine Howdell-Chanot views of the city from the southwest and the southeast. They were painted by Captain Howdell of the British Army about 1761, and in the Holden sale a few years ago brought $360 and $245, respectively.

The St. Memin view of the city looking toward Long Island, with the old Rutgers mansion on the East River in the distance, is another of the scare prints. Mr. Eno had a fine copy of the Birch-Seymour view of the city in 1803, known to collectors as the picnic party print, and he also had the two choice Wall-Hill colored views of the city from Brooklyn and "Weehawk," and the magnificent Havell panaromic views from the East and the North Rivers, worth $200 or more each. Other choice pieces in the collection include the Bornet panorama of Manhattan Island in 1854, the Chapman-Bennett view of the Bay in 1836, the Hornor-Neale view from Brooklyn, showing the old-fashioned ferryboats, and which has sold for $410; the beautifully colored Kollner-Deroy series, Martel's rare print of Central Park, the Jukes view of 1849, the rare Fleetwood view of the Athenaeum Hotel on lower Broadway, the two Klinckowstrom aqua tints of the city and Broadway in 1816, the rare Currier lithograph of the Astor Place riot in 1849, the large print of the burning of the Crystal Palace in Bryant Park in 1858, the colored Calyo-Bennett views of the great fire of 1835, showing the ruins in Wall Street; all of the handsome Milbert views, many of them being India proofs; the interesting scene of the Seventh Regiment on review at Washington Square in 1835, the two rare views of the interior of the old Post Office, formerly the Middle Dutch Church, on Nassau Street, and a splendid print of the tomb erected in St. Paul's churchyard to the memory of the English actor, George Frederick Cooke, issued the year after the monument was put up in 1821 by Edmund Kean.

Among the rare maps are the plan of the attack of the Provincial armies on Long Island, the Ratzer map of 1767, the Faden map of 1776, and the Eddy map of 1812, showing an area thirty miles around New York.

KENDRICK GIVES UP FLIGHT.

Will Return Here Today Because of Trouble with His Engine.

OCEAN CITY, Md., Oct. 29.—Beryl H. Kendrick, the aviator, who started from Albany, N. Y., yesterday in an attempt to fly to Cape Hatteras, N. C., in a hydro-aeroplane but was obliged to land here last evening owing to darkness, left at 1:25 this afternoon, but owing to engine trouble he returned three hours later.

Kendrick announced later in the day that he would start for New York tomorrow.

DR. HILLIS'S ORDER VACATED

Ferguson Need Not Undergo Examination Before Complaint Is Filed.

In the legal proceedings brought against him by the Rev. Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis, pastor of Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, Frank L. Ferguson, former financial agent of the minister, won a preliminary success yesterday when Justice Kelly in the Supreme Court vacated an order requiring Mr. Ferguson to be examined before a referee prior to the filing of a complaint by Dr. Hillis.

Mr. Ferguson characterized the order for his examination as a move for a "fishing excursion," and asked that it be set aside. Justice Kelly held that the plaintiff's affidavit contains all the necessary facts to enable him to frame a complaint against the defendant and that the application is premature.

"The plaintiff," the Justice ruled, "seeks not additional facts of which he is ignorant, but evidence in support of facts known to him and which are sufficient to enable him to frame his pleading."

NAMES 5 AND 10C. RECEIVER.

Judge Hand Appoints J. S. Sheppard, Jr., to Handle Store.

John S. Sheppard, Jr., an attorney, of 27 Cedar Street, was appointed yesterday by Judge Augustus N. Hand in the Federal District Court, receiver for the American Five and Ten Cent Stores. This concern, in which President Nicholas Murray Butler of Columbia was said to be interested, had a capital of $1,000,000 and offices at 315 Fifth Avenue, with a chain of stores throughout the country.

An equity suit was started against the company last Summer, and the receiver was appointed on the motion of Irving L. Ernst and Harry Zalkin of 170 Broadway, as attorneys for George Bergfeldt and other creditors. The liabilities are said to be about $218,000, and a petition in bankruptcy was filed against the company in August.

MRS. CRAM AIDS PRISONER.

Saves Woman in Garment Workers' Strike from Jail.

When Mrs. Theresa Arico, a dressmaker, of 709 E. 181st Street, the Bronx, was before Magistrate Barlow in Yorkville Court for sentence yesterday for calling a man a "scab" and striking his arm, Mrs. J. Sergeant Cram saved her from a workhouse sentence.

After Mrs. Cram had told of the garment workers' troubles that had led to Mrs. Arico's arrest in front of a dressmaking establishment in West Thirtieth Street on Wednesday, Magistrate Barlow let the defendant off with a fine of $10.

Mrs. Cram said that on Tuesday, girls employed in the dressmaking establishment met in the Cram home to discuss the condition of working girls. Mrs. Arico was there and took a leading part in the meeting.

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By GRANTLY STANDERSON

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In this novel the Society of Progress answers "Yes," and tells why it must be so.

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DURLAND'S RIDING ACADEMY,
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JOB E. HEDGES
WILLIAM M. K. OLCOTT
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Progressives, Independent Democrats, Republicans, Socialists, Labor Men—every man who wants honest administration of the law in New York County—

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By Sir Gilbert Parker

A Story of Modern Canada

"He has travelled far and wide by sea and land, he has written novels placed in Egypt, South Africa, and other scenes he has visited, but to none of them has he been able to give the truth that appears in all his stories of his home land. Like Thomas Hardy and many another writer, his skill comes from and his reputation stands by the tales he has told of his own country."—*Boston Transcript.* "'The Money Master' is big in its analysis of human nature and reveals new depths in Sir Gilbert's power of creation, his imagination and his sympathies with the distressed. He has filled the novel with splendid touches that show men and women clear to their souls and their bones."—*Philadelphia Record.*

Plashers Mead

By Compton Mackenzie

An idyllic romance—rare in its beauty—set by the foremost of England's younger novelists—in a perfect frame. Mr. Mackenzie is best known in this country by his novel "Carnival." *The London Punch* says of him: "I am prepared to wager that Mr. Mackenzie's future is bound up with what is most considerable in English fiction."

Over Paradise Ridge

By Maria Thompson Daviess

A love story of to-day, full of the emotional quality of this author's best work, and of the buoyancy and enthusiasm of youth. Not since "The Melting of Molly" has Miss Daviess given to the public a book so full of charm and drama.

H. R.

By Edwin Lefevre

Here is a book which will compel attention by its brilliancy, audacity, and satire. H. R.—nominally a bank clerk, actually a genius—upsets the conventions of the bank, expresses his love at first sight for the President's daughter, and goes forth to conquer New York. He advertises his intentions to marry her by the sandwich-men. But in spite of his methods a real love story and a vein of romance run throughout.

Heart of The Sunset

By Rex Beach

"Wonderfully timely is the 'Heart of the Sunset,' a thrilling and fascinating romance by Rex Beach. . . . It is a smashing fine story, filled with humor, thrilling situations, and a great and tender love."—*Boston Globe.* "In this wildly thrilling story of recent times on the Mexican border Mr. Beach seems himself again. In dealing with primitive passions and raw emotions he has few equals. He has taken many incidents and characters boldly from the present and newly past disturbances, with scarcely a change of name, and wrought a story of intense interest."—*Lexington (Ky.) Herald.*

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CITY WOMEN'S CLUBS FOR TRADING STAMPS

Indorse Miss Helen Boswell's Resolution After an Exciting Discussion.

TABLE ARMENIAN PROTEST

Delegates Refuse to Take Action on Turkish Atrocities — Convention Divided on Suffrage.

Trading stamps formed the storm centre at the thirty-eighth convention of the New York City Federation of Women's Clubs yesterday at the Hotel Astor.

The storm was not severe, but at one time half a dozen women were on their feet at the same time, and it took the united efforts of Mrs. Eugene J. Grant, President of the Federation, and several women who ran about waving cards upon which was printed "SILENCE" to bring the convention to order.

The flurry came when Miss Helen V. Boswell, as representative of the Woman's Forum, introduced a resolution asking that the Federation indorse the use of trading stamps and take action to prevent a discontinuance of them, as some dealers had threatened. Miss Boswell, in defense of her resolution, said that the stamps and coupons were legitimate means of profit sharing by which the very poor benefited.

In an instant Mrs. Frank L. Stretton was on her feet. She charged that the Forum had refused to hear the other side of the question. "I asked at the Forum that no action be taken until the question had been discussed and decided upon, but the President overruled me and passed the resolution," she said.

"It's an advertising scheme," shouted one woman.

"To the poor woman the trading stamp book is the only bankbook she will ever have," declared Mrs. A. M. Palmer, whose appeal to indorse the resolution was aided by Mrs. Simon Baruch. Mrs. Edward W. Hooke also spoke in favor of the measure.

"The Federation had better be careful that it is not commercialized," warned Miss Mary Garrett Hay. "I think the resolution should be rewritten so as to be more specific. It is the commercial idea I object to."

There were more cries of commercialism, but Miss Boswell explained that it was the spirit and purpose of the resolution that the Forum wished indorsed. In the end it was adopted, but not before Miss Sadie American of the Jewish Women's organizations protested that the resolution should be opposed, as it had not been discussed in all its details.

Federation Remains Neutral.

The second flurry came when Miss Amy Fay, as representing the Women's Philharmonic Society, put before the Federation a resolution protesting against the atrocities of the Turks upon the Armenians and pledging the organization to do all in its power to bring about intervention by the Government of the United States.

There were cries of "We're neutral!" when the resolution was read, and several women got up and shouted that the whole proceeding was out of order. The opposition developed strength and in the end a motion to table the resolution was carried.

There were some 1,800 women present when Mrs. Eugene J. Grant called the convention to order. By the time the convention got down to work the room was filled and in the confusion at the door many struggled to get in. The convention put into practice the new were 381 delegates and 186 alternates, reptesenting 245 clubs. Seventeen new clubs were admitted to the Federation, the largest being the National Opera Club of America, of which Mme. Katherine Evans von Klenner is President, and which has 800 members.

The Scholarship Committee reported and $500 was raised for the Scholarship Fund. Of this amount $219 came from a teacher in the public schools and was a gift of the amount paid by the fund for this teacher's expenses during the two years she was a student in the Normal School.

Mrs. William Grant Brown, of the Biennial Board, announced that the National Federation of Women's Clubs would meet in the Seventh Regiment Armory in May next.

An appeal for the City Federation Hotel, a home for working girls at 462 West Twenty-second Street, was made by Mrs. Emile Glogau.

The convention went on record as favoring the Consumer's League appeal for early Christmas shopping. It also called upon its members to stop the practice of ordering goods sent home C. O. D. and then not accepting them.

The convention adopted a resolution asking Congress to establish a national forestarium.

At the request of the Brooklyn Women's Single Tax Club, there was adopted after much discussion a resolution disapproving Article X., of the proposed Constitution.

There was a tense moment when the Council of Jewish Women of Brooklyn presented a resolution asking that the Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions be instructed to report the progress made, if any, toward putting into effect the different resolutions adopted at the preceeding meeting.

Says Resolutions End at Conventions.

"The end of resolutions is this hall in the Hotel Astor," cried one of the delegates. There was a pause and then several were on their feet explaining what was really done to make effective resolutions adopted by the convention.

After speeches by Mrs. Everett Menzies Raynor, State Regent of the Daughters of the Revolution; the Rev. Charles T. Baylis, and Henry E. Jenkins, Supervisor of Evening Schools, the convention adjourned for luncheon.

There was much applause, when, in the afternoon, Miss Anna Moscowitz, in making an appeal for the co-operation of women in Night Court work, said that, for the first time in the history of the State, a Magistrate had convicted a man of being a vagrant.

In making the report of the Committee on Drama, Mrs. August Dreyer discussed the power and appeal over the spoken drama to the moving picture. The attention with which the audience listened to Mme. Labadie's recital of "The Florentine Tragedy," by Oscar Wilde, might have been taken as proof of this power of the spoken word.

Those who looked for trouble when the suffrage and anti-suffrage committees reported were disappointed. Mrs. William G. Wilcox, the Chairman of the Suffrage Committee, told her experiences on Staten Island and in New Jersey.

The report of the Anti-Suffrage Committee was presented by Mrs. William Force Scott, and the subject was taken up by Mrs. John Jerome Rooney. She received applause enough to show that the opinion of the convention was not unanimous upon the subject.

The report of the Art Committee was read by Mrs. Harriett Bishop Waters. "Art in Relation to Women's Work" was the subject of a talk by Dr. James Parton Haney, and Albert Shaw, editor of The American Review of Reviews, discussed "Literature of Today—Its Influence."

Among those present were Mrs. Charles S. Whitman, the Rev. F. de Sola Mendes, William Todd Helmuth, Mrs. Charles W. Stockton, Miss Mary Garrett Hay, Miss Florence Guernsey, Mrs. William Cumming Story, Mrs. William Grant Brown, Mrs. Marcus Marks, Mrs. Horatio F. Davidson, and Miss Anne Rhodes.

WOUNDED ROBBER IS HELD.

$7,500 Bail for Gunman Caught In Bowery Holdup.

Otto Kruger, who was the chief figure in the sensational Bowery holdup and shooting on Thursday night, was held by Magistrate Cobb in the Tombs Court yesterday in $7,500 bail on three charges—violation of the Sullivan Law, robbery and felonious assault. He pleaded not guilty to all of them and was committed to the Tombs, where he will await trial and nurse a wound in his leg inflicted by Policeman Jack Benner of the Mulberry Street Station.

Another man arrested with Kruger and at first believed to have been an accomplice in the robbery of the United Cigar Store at Houston Street and the oBwery was taken before Magistrate Cobb. He said he was Shepard Ryder, a clerk of 98 Bowery. No evidence was found to connect him with the robbery and Magistrate Cobb ordered he be discharged.

HIS ATTEMPT TO DIE MADE HIM RESCUER

Johnson Turned On the Gas, but Neighbors Broke In and Lighted a Match.

EXPLOSION AS THE SEQUEL

Despondent Man Saved His Burning Sister — Then Arrested for Trying to Kill Himself.

Otto Johnson, a painter, 51 years old, living at 356 Twenty-second Street, Brooklyn, became discouraged with life yesterday evening and, going into his bedroom, turned on the gas and lay down to die as quietly and neatly as possible. At the Fifth Avenue Police Station later it was said that melancholia caused him to seek death, but Johnson asserted that his boon companion, Hard Luck, led him into trouble.

While Johnson ecstatically breathed the deadly fumes in his bedroom his sister, Mrs. Mary Snyder, in the apartment above, was cooking supper. On smelling gas she became very worried, for she knew her brother's wife and children were out, and she had not heard him as he crept about in his preparations for his final exit from this vale of tears.

Screaming for help, she ran downstairs and soon collected a crowd of neighbors, among them Mortimer McGrath, who lived on the ground floor. Hurriedly they ascended the stairs to the second floor, where Johnson lived, and burst open the door.

Inside, all was dark and the invaders were nearly stifled by the fumes of gas which rushed forth in their very faces. Upon the bed was Johnson, whom they could not see, but who watched their every move with an angry eye. He could not speak, for every time he breathed the gas choked him, and he only had remained conscious by keeping very still and holding his breath.

The crowd tried to pierce the darkness. Mrs. Snyder started to go in, but she was held back by her friends. Then somebody in the crowd had an inspiration:

"Why didn't we think of this before?" he exclaimed, happily, as he struck a match to light up the gloom so they could ascertain the exact whereabouts of that gas leak. There was an explosion that shook the building and a sheet of flame poured out of the room, illuminating the startled faces of the rescuers and revealing the disgusted countenance of Johnson as he leaped from his intended death couch and rushed to the door.

Mrs. Snyder's clothes were on fire now, and Johnson had to spend all his time berating the neighbors and beating out the flames. Policeman Deevy, of the Fifth Avenue Station, sent a hurry call for an ambulance from the Methodist Episcopal Hospital, and the man who had conceived the idea of lighting the match turned in a fire alarm.

When it was all over, and Mrs. Snyder had been taken away in the ambulance to recover from sundry burns and also from the shock, Johnson sat in the corner thinking of his scorched hands and what he would like to do to the man who had struck the match.

Deevy interrupted his meditations.

"The fire's out," he said. "Only about $200 worth of damage. But, old man you'll have to take a walk with me to the station on a charge of attempted suicide."

"Hard luck," said Johnson wearily as he arose.

N. Y. U. FRESHMEN DUCKED.

New Students Get Usual Dip in Fountain of Knowledge.

Two hundred and fifty freshmen of the New York University lined up in white pajamas in front of Gould Hall on University Heights at 7 o'clock last night, and were marched, according to a ceremony nineteen years old, to be ducked in the Fountain of Knowledge on the University grounds.

The white band of the ignorant were first led by sophomores to the residence of Chancellor Brown, who predicted far-reaching benefits from the night's observance, and then caused several hundred rounds of coffee and dough-nuts to be set out for the students.

Shortly before 8 o'clock several thousand persons had gathered, and the boys in pajamas were brought up by twos and orally examined by W. K. Doggett, President of the student body. The waters are said to overcome a freshman's repugnance to knowledge and the examiner's duty was to discover how many ducks were necessary in each case to destroy the natural defenses of the first year intellect.

Two duckings of the head were the treatment for the majority. Some of the dense ones, however, had to go under a number of times before good results were obtained, and a few particularly stubborn cases were ducked a dozen times.

In half a dozen instances, where the catechisinb revealed a mental state of shallowness coupled with presumption, the only remedy was to throw the freshman bodily into the fountain.

CALL HORSE "ACT" CRUEL.

Six Movie Men to be Tried for Making Animal Jump 45 Feet.

Because they made a horse jump forty-five feet down the Au Sable Chasm in the Adirondacks near Keysville, Essex County, six employes of the William Fox Film Company were arraigned yesterday before Magistrate House in the West Fifty-fourth Street Court, charged with engaging in an act which tended to produce cruelty to the animal. The warrant were obtained by Thomas S. Freel Superintendent of the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty t Animals, from Justice of the Peace, J. D. Cort of Essex County.

The horse made the drop with a rider on his back, Art Jarvis of Brooklyn, and Jarvis now is in the Flower Hospital, with a broken leg The horse, according to the film people, escaped uninjured.

The Fox Company officials asserte that the horse was trained to dive and the fact that he came out of it unhurt was sufficient proof of this The maximum penalty is $50.

The following men were arrested Arthur Jarvis, the rider; Clifford Saum, representing the company Martin J. Potter, the veterinarian; Marcel H. Morhange, and Jack Brent actors, and Carl Harbaugh, author of the scenario They were held in $100 bail each, whihc was furnished. Trial was set for Nov. 6 in Keyesville.

GAVE HIM NEW SHINBONES.

Patient Exhibited Before the Clinical Congress in Boston.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Oct. 29.—The Clinical Congress of Surgeons concluded its session today after departing from demonstrations, symposiums, and meetings long enough to hear an address at the Massachusetts General Hospital by Dr. J. Collins Warren on "Reminiscences of the Discovery of Ether." After the address the visitors went to the dome of the original hospital building, where the anaesthetic was first administered, in 1846.

Another digression from the program was made through the acceptance of the invitation of the Forsyth Dental infirmary to visit its operating hall and theatre.

Despite these diversions, there were many surgeons in attendance at the operations and demonstrations which went on, as on previous days of the congress, at the large hospitals of Boston, and today's operators included Drs. C. L. Scudder, C. A. Porter, F. B. Lund, J. B. Blake, R. W. Lovett, W. E. Ladd, C. G. Mixter, Florence W. Duckering, Letkia D. Adams, Harvey Cushing, David Cheever, and John Homans.

At the Huntingdon Hospital this afternoon Drs. Greenough and Duane demonstrated the treatment of cancer by radium, and at the Harvard Medical School, Dr. Richard P. Strong, recently returned from Serbia, spoke upon "The Progress in Combating Epidemics of Infectious Diseases."

The demonstration of a case in which a new pair of shin bones were grafted from a sister to a brother by Dr. Robert Souter, at the House of the Good Samaritan, was a feature of the congress yesterday. The patient was born without shin bones, and was unable to walk before the operation. Since that time he has gained the use of his legs, and in a few months it is expected that he will be able to take part in the games of his schoolmates.

At the Boston City Hospital Dr. Edgar Holmes demonstrated the use of the nasopharyngoscope, by means of which the surgeon is able to extract from the nose and throat the small objects which a child is likely to inhale or swallow.

SCHOOL SUPPER TO WALSH.

Industrial Relations Head to be Guest at the Washington Irving.

The Washington Irving High School will be opened on the evening of Nov. 6 for a dollar supper to Frank P. Walsh of Kansas City, former Chairman of the Industrial Relations Commission.

This is said to be the first time that a public school building has been used for this purpose. There will be 2,000 invitations to the supper, which will be given by the Labor Centres Committee. Mr. Walsh is coming here to attend the Labor Forum on Nov. 7.

"Sonny" Shepard Clue Fails.

TOMS RIVER, N. J., Oct. 29.—The theory that "Sonny" Shepard, the adopted son of Mr. and Mrs. Finley J. Shepard, was Newman McCleary was disproved today by the discovery that Newman McCleary is with his parents at Toms River, having moved here from Washington. According to the police in New York, Sonny, when found on the cathedral steps, wore a coat with the name of "McCleary" sewed inside. At the Bureau of Vital Statistics in Trenton it had been learned that Newman Henry McCleary was born in Washington, Oct. 22, 1910.

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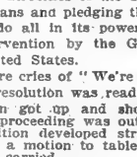
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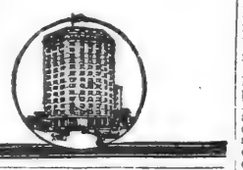
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DEFEAT FOR MAYOR ON BUDGET LIKELY

Majority of Board of Estimate Reported Against His Plan to Reduce Salaries.

MUST TAKE ACTION TODAY

Mitchel Hopes to Save $1,000,000 by Abolishing Many Jobs and Cutting the Pay of Others.

A serious split among the members of the Board of Estimate is expected to develop tonight when the Board meets to pass the 1916 budget. Under the law it must be passed before midnight of Oct. 31, and it is expected the session will continue well into Sunday morning. It will be one of the most important budget meetings held in years, owing to the Administration's plan to standardize salaries.

The majority of the members of the Board of Estimate are against salary reductions this year, and the Mayor's entire plan of standardization may be defeated. If the Mayor attempts to carry out the recommendations of the Bureau of Standards it is probable that he and Controller Prendergast, with six votes, will stand alone. President George McAneny of the Board of Aldermen, and the five Borough Presidents, with the remaining ten votes, it is expected will vote against the plan unless it is materially altered.

By the strictest economy the Mayor hopes to keep the 1916 appropriations for city departments within the 1915 figure. Nearly $14,000,000 must be added to the 1916 budget as the city's share of the direct State tax, however, so that the final budget will probably be around $212,000,000. The Mayor hopes to save about $1,000,000 in salary reductions and the abolition of jobs. Probably $4,000,600 will be included in the budget to write off the books that amount in uncollected taxes. Substantial cuts have been made in the twenty-eight departments directly under the jurisdiction of the Mayor. The tax rate for next year will probably be 2.12, as against 1.87 this year.

The Board of Estimate continued its public hearings on the budget yesterday. The first schedule taken up was that of the Board of Aldermen and the City Clerk, J. P. Scully, who is the clerk of the board. Clerk Scully's salary was reduced from $8,000 to $7,000, the salary of the assistant to the President of the board from $5,000 to $3,600, the Secretary to the President from $3,500 to $3,000, the Legislative Secretary from $3,000 to $2,400, and the Sergeant-at-Arms from $2,000 to $1,440. The salaries of the eight Assistant Sergeants-at-Arms remain at $1,200 each.

It was recommended that the salary of Frank Martin, who has been ordinance clerk of the board for twenty years, be reduced from $3,000 to $2,190, but it was kept at the former figure. The total of the board's appropriation is $283,277.

The budget of the Board of Education shows a departmental total of $40,116,059, an increase of $275,710 over last year. The general school fund, to be raised by a 3 mill tax, amounts to $25,382,447, and an additional amount of $8,173,193 was added, making a total of $33,555,641. Last year the 3 mill tax amounted to $25,170,466, and the additional amount allowed was $7,439,223, a total of $32,609,695.

The schedules of the public library and the Board of Education were taken up at the afternoon session. Ex-Justice Morgan J. O'Brien appeared for the public library and said that while the work had increased this year the appropriation had been reduced $5,000 for the coming year.

"Of course," he said, "we know that this board is up against a cry of retrenchment, but this is a great public work and we do not think the appropriation should be reduced."

The Mayor promised to take up the matter in executive session.

Dr. Berg, representing the United Real Estate Owners' Association, appeared in oppositition to the Board of Education schedules. He said the amount asked by the Board very properly had been reduced, and he could show how it could be still further reduced without making the school children suffer. The Mayor said it had been thought proper to allow the Board of Education to work out the readjustment of its teaching force in its own way.

"If it was necessary to trim this year," said Dr. Berg, "the trimming should have been done on the fads and fancies, and not in the night schools."

Stewart Browne thought that pupils in the high schools sould be made to pay for their tuition. President Churchill said that in spite of the reduction in immigration many children were coming into the country. The Shepards, he said, were not the ones who found children on the Cathedral steps.

"We, too, are shepherds," he said, "and we have to look out for the children."

President Churchill read a letter from Superintendent Maxwell advocating an increased appropriation for 1916. Mr. Churchill said he believed the Board of Education should be separated from a body that was always figuring on taxes and how much money was to be raised to meet the expenses of the city.

"We have skinned ourselves to the bone," he slad, "and we've cut our appropriation. We've cut out everything we could and you have cut it still further. It doesn't matter whether we have it in bulk or not: it doesn't matter whether we can use it as we please or not. It is not enough. I just want to utter the warning that we may have to go to the end of our tether and close the schools, but we won't go over our appropriation. We need all the money we have asked for, and you cannot be too generous, if you have to mortgage Central Park."

The Mayor told President Churchill that he believed the schools could be run on the amount of money appropriated. Later the board went into secret session, and it will meet again today.

SUCCOR DESTITUTE FAMILY.

School Teachers Make Up Purse for Mother and Six Children.

The principal and faculty of Newtown High School at Elmhurst, L. I., made up a purse yesterday and with it prevented the family of one of the girl students from starving and from being evicted. The family is that of Charles Stillwagon, who is serving a term in Sing Sing for sending letters to the White Star Steamship line, threatening to blow up its ships. His conviction left his wife and six children without support.

At that time the family lived at Winfield, but to avoid notoriety Mrs. Stillwagon moved to Corona. She went out to do washing and other work that she could find. The oldest child, a girl 13 years old, is a student at the Newtown High School.

Three weeks ago Mrs. Stillwagon was taken ill, and since then had not worked. The family was without food and other necessities of life. The girl, Virginia, kept on at school until her ill-nourished condition attracted attention, and steps were taken to get relief for the family. The Charities Department was notified, but nothing substantial was done, it is said, and the faculty of the school finally acted to tide the family over the crisis.

NEW ATTACK ON CATHOLICS.

Anonymous Plea for Political Protestantism from Brooklyn.

An organization calling itself "The Great Secret Order," whose membership is anonymous and whose only address is Post Office Box 11, Brooklyn, has begun a violent onslaught upon the Roman Catholic Church.

It said that it is of the same class as "The Stone Men's Clubs" and the "Federation of Patriotic Societies," which have headquarters in Philadelphia. These bodies had a parade of 150,000 men in that city on Oct. 23.

The literature issued by The Great Secret Order consists of a booklet entitled "What's the Matter with Mexico?" cards bearing the caption "Treason, The Roman Catholic Church in Politics," an appeal to "The Patriotic Citizen," signed "Yours for God and Country" and a broadside "To Americans Who Think and Care," ending with the admonition, "Protestants! Vote for Protestants."

JOHN CONSIDINE IN COURT.

Theatrical Man Says He Owes $800,000 and Can't Raise Funds.

SEATTLE, Oct. 29.—John Considine, member of the theatrical firm of Sullivan & Considine, who a few years ago was reputed to be a millionaire, testified in the Superior Court here today that he was entirely without means and that he owed $800,000.

He was being examined in supplemental proceedings as to his ability to satisfy a judgment for $2,500, obtained against him Sept. 10 by George Rubison. Considine said he had sold his diamonds and parted with everything that would bring money, but he was unable to raise sufficient fundse. He was discharged.

MOVE TO BAR THE HYPHEN.

Chicago Judges Tighten Procedure in Naturalization Cases.

CHICAGO, Oct. 29.—Federal and county judges of Chicago have tightened procedure in naturalization cases for the purpose of eliminating the hyphen. In practically all cases applicants are asked if they would bear arms for the United States against their native country, and whether they expect to be known as Americans or European-Americans.

Despite this, it is said that aliens are becoming naturalized here in increasing numbers. In the last twenty-eight days 1,325 aliens have been naturalized here. The total since Jan. 1. is 8,049.

New Flock Welcomes Dr. Carter.

Several hundred persons attended a reception given by the Throop Avenue Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn, to the new pastor, Dr. William Carter, Thursday evening. Dr. Carter, who is President of the Church and Social Service Bureau of New York, was formerly pastor of the Madison Avenue Reformed Church. The church was decorated. Mrs. Elsie Staiger Stein sang. The Boys Brigade, under the command of Colonel Robert N. Hunter, acted as ushers.

Mail from England Delayed.

The Saturday mails from England of Oct. 23 will arrive here from Liverpool next Thursday on the Anchor liner Cameronia. Owing to some trouble with the engines the Cameronia was detained in the Mersey just after leaving Liverpool and did not get away again until Tuesday afternoon, Oct. 26. The American liner New York, which arrives tomorrow morning from Liverpool, has thirty-five bags of mail, which were all specially addressed by that ship.

MAYOR WILL HELP SAVE NIGHT SCHOOLS

President Churchill Says He Is Satisfied They Will Remain Open.

FUND NOW HAS $137,000

Miss Strachan Tells Interborough Teachers That Extra Hours Are Planned for Them.

Night schools are to be kept open until the close of the present term at least if the Mayor's attitude is backed up by the other members of the Board of Estimate. The board authorized the transfer of $67,000 for night schools from the janitor and general funds yesterday. With the $20,000 which the Board of Education may use for such schools without the concurrence of the Board of Estimate and the $50,000 set aside last week, the total night school fund is now $137,000.

President Churchill said at the board's meeting yesterday he would need $150,000 more to keep the schools open until Dec. 16, when the night school term would ordinarily end. He said it must be understood by the general public that the amount found available yesterday had been transferred by the Board of Estimate and that it was not a find by the examiners.

"We knew we had this money and would have asked for its transfer, only we understood this board would not allow the transfer," he said. "We have saved part of this money from janitors' salaries in recreation centres as the centres had been restricted. The other part of the money comes from a fund we were to use for making structural changes in school houses in the Bronx, and the Superintendent of Buildings informs me there now remains only $70 a building for repairs for the remainder of the year.

"We will now be able to go on," continued Mr. Churchill, "if we receive the $150,000 in special revenue bonds passed by the Aldermen last Tuesday."

"Now, Mr. Churchill," said the Mayor, "I think you had better keep the schools open. We have found some places where economies could be effected this week, and we did it by simply transferring from one pocket to another."

"If you continue you will wear out the pockets," said President Churchill.

"Well," returned the Mayor, "as I have said, I will vote for the bonds if necessity demands it."

"Thank you," said Mr. Churchill, "I will go away satisfied."

"Before you go," spoke up the Controller, "I want to say that I understand that $137,000 is to keep night schools open for the remainder of the year and the hoped-for $150,000 is for day elementary schools. I don't want you to leave here, Mr. Churchill, with the idea that you will get the bonds. I have not yet made up my mind I will vote for them, if other economies can be found."

"Why, Mr. Controller," retorted President Churchill, "we are just as anxious for economy as any one else in New York and your office has gone over our office with a fine tooth comb and you haven't shown where we have failed in economy. The transfer today shows we are poverty-stricken."

"Poverty-stricken at $40,000 a year is not so bad," commented the Controller.

"That sort of argument is the thing that killed the donkey when they got him down to the last straw," said President Churchill as he left the room.

The board approved the request of District Attorney Perkins for $10,000 in special revenue bonds to meet a deficit in the contingent expenses of his office. The board also granted the request of the Board of Inebriety for $4,541 in special revenue bonds to meet deficits in the 1915 budget accounts.

Miss Grace C. Strachan told the Interborough Association of Women Teachers yesterday afternoon at a meeting in the Metropolitan Life Building that the Board of Estimate was planning to continue the evening school sessions by making the day school teachers work without extra pay.

"I have here," she said, "a private report on the attempt to change the educational system of this city. The Board of Estimate is helpless in the matter of reducing teachers' salarics. We have had State protection of salaries since 1914. If the proposed Constitution is passed we are not safe until after there have been court decisions, anyway. I agree with Mr. Root that education is a State function, but it is my belief that the Constitution gives the local authorities control.

"The Board of Estimate is planning to add one hour to the school hours of every teacher. Furthermore, they are planning to make it 210 school days a year, or eleven months' work and one month's vacation. Their intention is to have all the night school work done by day school teachers without extra compensation.

"The children should be first considered, of course. The parents of these children are going to wake up, I think. The best way, perhaps, is to let these things happen, and, of course, there will be a change back again.

"The teachers are not getting their refunds for absence for sickness. They have been forced back to the schools again, even those who are scarcely able to see across the room, or to hear across the room. They are not appointing teachers in New York any more—they haven't got the money."

After the meeting the teachers remained to discuss work which they might do at the polls on Tuesday to help woman suffrage.

POLITICAL ADVERTISEMENT. POLITICAL ADVERTISEMENT. POLITICAL ADVERTISEMENT.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE

Realizing the importance of the question presented in the Woman Suffrage Amendment, we bespeak your attention.

Suffrage is not a right, but a privilege, which should not be granted for sentimental reasons, but only if it benefits the State. No change so radical and irrevocable as the admission of women to the suffrage should be adopted unless its advantages are clear.

The adoption of woman suffrage will add over two and a half million voters to the electorate of New York State. The addition of a large number of voters inexperienced in business, and unused to judge of those problems on which they are called upon to vote, must tend toward inefficiency of government.

There is no convincing evidence that woman suffrage has proven beneficial in those States in which it has been tried, and the experiment is much more hazardous in a State whose population is composed of such divergent elements as New York.

The number of women enrolled in suffrage organizations indicates that only a small minority of women wish the vote, and if the suffrage is forced upon an unwilling or indifferent majority, the governing capacity of the electorate will deteriorate.

Unless you are convinced of the desirability of woman suffrage, it is highly important for you to vote against it.

GEORGE W. WICKERSHAM	JAMES R. SHEFFIELD
FRANCIS LYNDE STETSON	PAUL TUCKERMAN
FREDERIC R. COUDERT	GEORGE L. RIVES
DE LANCEY NICOLL	JOHN B. PINE
JOHN G. MILBURN	FREDERIC DE PEYSTER FOSTER
JOHN M. BOWERS	LYMAN ABBOTT
HENRY W. TAFT	HENRY SELIGMAN
FRANCIS M. SCOTT	WILLIAM D. GUTHRIE
HENRY L. STIMSON	EZRA P. PRENTICE
SETH LOW	JAMES M. BECK
B. AYMAR SANDS	

You do not vote on Women Suffrage when you vote on the Constitution.
The Women Suffrage Amendment is on the "Questions Submitted Ballot."

POLITICAL ADVERTISEMENT. POLITICAL ADVERTISEMENT. POLITICAL ADVERTISEMENT. POLITICAL ADVERTISEMENT.

Justice Seabury on the Proposed Constitution

The world's big news events so crowded the newspapers this week that it was impossible for them to publish in full the splendid letter of Court of Appeals Justice Samuel Seabury, giving his opinion of the proposed Constitution. I am in such full accord with the views so ably expressed by Justice Seabury that I take the liberty of publishing his letter in full without his knowledge or consent.

Rabbi Wise is as much opposed to the adoption of the Constitution as is Justice Seabury. Between the facts brought out in my letter to Mr. Root and the facts presented by Justice Seabury, can any voter longer doubt the wisdom of defeating the proposed Constitution next Tuesday?

GEO. W. PERKINS

New York, Oct. 30, 1915.

State of New York,
COURT OF APPEALS,
Judges' Chambers.

51 Chambers Street,
New York City,
October 26, 1915.

My Dear Doctor Wise:

In response to your inquiry as to how I shall vote upon the proposed Constitution, I desire to state that I shall vote against it and against the Apportionment and Taxation amendments. I shall vote in favor of the Woman Suffrage amendment.

The source from which this proposed Constitution emanates does not inspire confidence. While this alone would not justify one in voting against it if the Constitution itself was meritorious, it overcomes any presumption that might otherwise be indulged in its favor. The Convention was controlled by a small coterie of corporation lawyers from both the great political parties. They did their work under the leadership of Mr. Elihu Root.

The ability of the gentlemen who controlled its action is unquestioned, but personally I feel that they represent reaction rather than progress. The belated championship by Mr. Root of progressive measures, while a humorous feature of an otherwise dull and uninteresting gathering, will not be taken seriously by those who are familiar with his distinguished career.

A Meeting of Corporation Lawyers.

The Convention showed no appreciation of the needs of the State; no statesmanlike grasp of the great problems demanding solution. It resembled a meeting of a committee of a bar association where a few corporation lawyers, garbed in the livery of special privilege, gather together in mutual admiration of one another's ability and discuss matters of a purely professional nature affecting the interests of their prosperous and monopolistic clients.

In its reactionary activities the Convention was non-partisan. Republican and Democratic corporation lawyers were admitted to the council of its dominant coterie. All others seemed to be excluded from positions of influence. The liberal and progressive element of the State who entertained independent political convictions and who believed we should have a Constitution which would show a real advance in our method of government were unrepresented, or if represented their representatives were without influence.

The beneficial changes made in the proposed Constitution are so few as to make the work of the Convention as a whole not worth while. It has caused a large and unnecessary expense to the already overburdened taxpayer. The Convention was prematurely called. The initial blunder in calling it has been aggravated by the work it has produced.

The apportionment article is grossly partisan and unfair to the City of New York. Moreover it was intended to be unfair. Its effect is to unjustly discriminate against the voters of the City of New York. This discrimination was made pursuant to the purpose which has long prevailed of enabling the Legislature to treat the City of New York as a subject province, whose chief function it is to bear the burden of State taxation, rather than as a component part of the State. The proposed taxation amendment is so ambiguously worded that its true meaning can only be subsequently developed by judicial interpretation. Taxation and legal experts differ as to the interpretation that will be placed upon it. It should not, therefore, in this form be approved by the People.

Distrusts the People.

In several important respects the proposed Constitution shows distrust of the people and is an attempt to vest the control of its important affairs in the hands of a political oligarchy. This spirit is revealed in those of its provisions which suspend the power of the Legislature to legislate upon subjects which should at all times be under its control. In suspending the power to legislate upon certain specified subjects, popular influence in regard to these subjects is destroyed or weakened.

Two Vicious Provisions.

As an illustration of the tendency to which I refer, I call attention to the conservation article. This article has to do with the control of the great natural resources of this State over which at present the people, through the Legislature, exercise control. The proposed Constitution takes away the power of the Legislature to initiate legislation upon this subject and vests it in a commission of nine men to be appointed by the Governor. This innovation is wholly vicious.

A similar restriction upon the power of the Legislature is imposed as to the right to legislate upon matters affecting legal procedure. This power is vested primarily in the judges, and the Legislature is permitted to enact only those measures on this subject which the judiciary recommend.

Sham Home Rule.

The home rule provision of the Constitution is a sham. Powers which are vital to the welfare of a city are withheld. I shall mention only one illustration. The cities of the State are not given the power to operate their own public utilities. In failing to confer this power upon the municipalities all existing private monopolies are protected. I refrain from discussing this subject further lest I should be led into a discussion of the things which should have been put into the Constitution which have been omitted.

Impairing the Jury System.

There are other provisions of the Constitution which have a suspicious aspect. Thus one is led to wonder what the real reason was for providing that persons charged with the commission of a felony punishable by imprisonment for not more than five years should be permitted to waive a jury trial and be tried by a single judge.

The reason assigned for this provision is that it would facilitate the administration of justice. **It is a fair subject for inquiry whether it was not inserted so as to permit influential and powerful persons who might be charged with a crime to dispense with a jury trial and be tried by a single judge.**

I do not pretend to know the real purpose that actuated those who inserted this provision in the proposed Constitution. I do know that it is an exceedingly dangerous provision and may seriously impair the efficacy of trial by jury. Trial by jury is a protection and safeguard not only to the rights of the accused, but also to the general public.

Bearing in mind some of the important criminal cases that have been tried in this State in the last few years where juries have convicted powerful and influential criminals, I appreciate that the result in these cases might have been different if the accused had been permitted to dispense with a jury trial and elect to have his case tried by a single judge. I regard this provision of the proposed Constitution as one of the most sinister and dangerous attacks that has ever been made upon the right of trial by jury.

More Justice, Not More Appeals, Needed.

The Judiciary Article in which the little coterie of corporation lawyers which dominated the Convention have shown such an acute and lively interest is inadequate to correct the evils of the present system. This subject has been approached from the wrong end. What is needed is to increase the power and dignity of the courts of first instance, and to see to it that decisions of the trial judges and verdicts of the juries, when in accord with justice, should be permitted to stand in a greater number of cases than at present.

The public interest demands that we should have fewer appeals and more justice in courts of original jurisdiction. There are some who desire less justice and more appeals.

By greatly increasing the number of judges assigned to the appellate courts the Trial and Special Terms of the Supreme Court will be weakened and the few additional judges of the Supreme Court provided for will not be enough to make up for the large number of judges to be assigned to the appellate court work. **At present about one third of the judges of the State are engaged in reviewing the acts of the others. The proposed Constitution aggravates this evil.** In substance it provides that the judiciary of the State shall be more top-heavy than it is at present.

A Mere Pretense.

The claim that the proposed Constitution establishes an efficient and responsible government is a mere pretense which is utterly unwarranted. Instead of devising a system of government where the responsibility is direct it has devised a complicated system under which responsibility is divided between the Governor, Legislature and numerous commissions. The action of these bodies must necessarily result in an irresponsible government which affords and invites ample opportunity for invisible interests to accomplish their purpose.

I concede that there are some improvements in the proposed Constitution that are not in the existing Constitution, but the advantages seem to me to be greatly outweighed by the disadvantages.

Defeat Will Help the People.

I have only attempted to specify a few reasons that have occurred to me in answer to your inquiry. **There is, however, one great advantage that will accrue to the State by the defeat of the proposed Constitution.** Under our existing Constitution the question whether there shall be a Constitutional Convention will be submitted to the people in 1916. If the proposed Constitution is defeated because of its reactionary character the next Constitutional Convention will be much more progressive. The delegates to that Convention will do their work with knowledge of the fact that this proposed Constitution now submitted to the people was defeated because it was reactionary.

I have already said that I shall vote in favor of the Woman Suffrage amendment. That amendment will be submitted to the people by virtue of the action of the Legislature and not by virtue of the action of the Constitutional Convention.

As I have long been a firm believer in the extension of the suffrage to women, I shall be glad to avail myself of the opportunity which will this year be presented of voting in favor of woman suffrage.

Not in Popular Accord.

The Constitutional Convention that has just adjourned was entirely out of touch with the present needs of our great State and out of sympathy with the liberal spirit that actuates the independent voter of to-day. In this respect it resembled the Constitutional Convention of 1867, whose work was overwhelmingly repudiated by the people.

Because I regard the dominating influence in the Constitutional Convention of 1915 and the proposed Constitution itself, which is the result of its labor, as unworthy of public confidence and support I shall vote against its adoption.

Sincerely yours,
(Signed) SAMUEL SEABURY.

Reverend STEPHEN S. WISE, D. D.,
23 West 90th Street,
New York City.



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NEW SING SING BANK TO FINANCE STATE

Aluminium Money Promises to Cut Prison Appropriation, Says Warden Osborne.

ENDS WASTE OF RATIONS

Inmates Now Conserve Their Food and Tobacco and Put the Savings Out at Interest.

That the new system at Sing Sing, where each convict pays aluminium "money" for everything he receives at the prison, including even his board and lodging, would save the State at least $1,000 a year, was the statement made yesterday by Warden Osborne to a TIMES reporter.

"You see," said Mr. Osborne, "the State allows each man a certain amount of tobacco each day. Under former conditions this was allowed to the men whether they used it or not, and you may be sure that all of them were present to receive it. Those who smoked used theirs, but those who did not either gave it away or threw it away.

"Now they have to pay a nominal sum in token money for it, and no man wastes his. The non-smokers do not buy it, for even the most generous man does not want to squander his money when the possession of it brings creature comforts to him that hath.

"There is still another way that the system makes for economy in prison administration. The State allowed each inmate groceries to supplement the ration. Formerly every man attended every meal, whether he had eaten his fill of the groceries or not, in the expectation that there would be a dish that he liked especially. And so a man's meal was often wasted. But at present when they must pay for everything they eat, those who are not hungry economize on food.

"An incident to show how self-government here may give a man an opportunity to make good outside happened the other day," continued the Warden. "A representative of a motor company on Long Island came up to deliver the automobile which his company had given to our automobile class, of which class, by the way, there are more than 200 applicants.

"We took him to a session of the Mutual Welfare League's court, where he heard the men argue their cases. One inmate made a stirring appeal in one case, and after he had finished, the automobile man told him that when his term ended he would try to get him a place as a salesman, where such oratory would not be wasted.

"I see the papers have taken up Issy Blum's week-end here. Issy was head of the knitting class, and you never saw a man more anxious to succeed in his work. He offered to stay awhile longer if we needed him, which is remarkable, considering that several years ago Issy escaped and had to be brought back by force. I was glad to have him come back, this time of his own accord, for it seems to me to be much better to have them feel that they can live here until they are settled and have a job than for them to be drifting around in their old haunts with nothing to do."

According to the Warden and every man employed about the prison there is little cause to criticise conditions there. The earnings of the industries at Sing Sing for the past year were higher, everything considered, than ever before in the history of the institution. In 1911, the previous banner year, the receipts totaled $90,000, but of this, $20,000 came from the cart and wagon shop. In 1914 the cart and wagon shop was burned down, so that only $1,000 was received from that industry this year. Nevertheless, the 1915 budget showed a revenue of $82,000, a clear balance of $11,000 in its favor.

The Warden declined to comment on the recent attack by Dr. Rudolph Diedling, the Saugerties member of the Prison Commission, who issued a statement recently that "prison discipline in the State was being subverted by having unofficial Paul Prys dog the steps of the Prison Commission," and that "conditions in the prisons of the State were growing worse instead of better."

FIRE HOLDS UP MUNITIONS.

Bunker Coal on the Harrovian of French Line Found Smouldering.

The British freighter Harrovian, which was to have sailed yesterday for Havre with 8,000 tons of war munitions under charter to the French Line, is still at her pier, foot of West Forty-fourth Street, on account of fire smouldering in her bunkers. According to Captain Jones, the difficulty in putting out the fire lies in the fact that it started at the bottom of he side bunker and the longshoremen will have to remove 400 tons of coal to get at the burning fuel underneath. This will be a long and tedious task, the captain said and he does not expect the Harrovian to sail before Monday night.

The engineers of the steamer think the fire was caused by spontaneous combustion which is not infrequent in soft coal tightly stowed in bunkers.

Captain Jones said the cargo would not have to be touched. There are 75 big armored motor trucks waiting on the pier to be swung aboard and lashed to the deck after the hatches have been put on.

HOTEL $10,000 SHORT; WOMAN CLERK HELD

Mrs. Louise B. Decker, ex-Cashier of Marbury Hall, Arrested While Sick in Bed.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE TWICE

She Is Accused of Using Receipts from the Guests to Lead a Gay Life Along Broadway.

Charged with the theft of more than $10,000 from the hotel where she had been employed for six years as a desk clerk, Mrs. Louise B. Decker, 35 years old, was arrested yesterday in her apartment at the Albermarle Hotel. When Detective E. S. Boyle of the Fourth Branch Detective Bureau, who made the arrest, entered her rooms, Mrs. Decker looked up at him from a sick bed. She had been poisoned by a tablet which she said she had taken last Sunday with the intention of putting an end to her life.

"I want to die, I want to die," she murmured to Detective Boyle. "I've been good to a lot of people. Now they have gone back on me. They are a lot of pikers, that's what they are."

After her arrest, Mrs. Decker was taken first to the Polyclinic Hospital and then to Bellevue, where, according to Detective Boyle, she confessed to the shortage which appeared in her accounts as cashier at Marbury Hall, an apartment hotel at 148 West Seventy-fourth Street. She told Detective Boyle, however, that the moneys for which she had not properly accounted, had really been expended by her in payment of bills for the hotel. Her fault, she insisted, lay not in stealing any money, but in failing to have these bills properly recorded. In the same breath, Detective Boyle says, she admitted she had entertained friends lavishly along the "great white way," which she could not have done on a salary of $35 a month in addition to her board.

"I could give up some of my friends if I wanted to," she declared to Detective Boyle. "but I'm not going to."

Evidence that there had been some collusion is now in the possession of the police, and there is likely to be at least one more arrest.

Very little is known of Mrs. Decker's past excepting that she was divorced from her first husband, by whom she has a daughter, Effie McMillan, 16 years old, and that she is living apart from her present husband, who is believed to be a resident of Monticello.

According to Mrs. Catherine E. Sefton, proprietor of Marbury Hall, Mrs. Decker for the first three years of her employment lived at Marbury Hall. After that she established herself in private quarters and only took some of her meals at the hotel where she worked. Mrs. Sefton knew she had many friends, and in some way found enough money to indulge in the luxuries of expensive dinners and theatre parties.

It was not until last August that suspicion was aroused as to the possible source of Mrs. Decker's income. About that time Mrs. Sefton thought the receipts from guests at the hotel ought to be greater than the books seemed to indicate. She engaged an accountant, William A. Flemming of 30 East Forty-second Street, who made a report showing that Mrs. Decker's books were in a very confused condition. Mrs. Sefton thereupon discharged the woman, not suspecting the enormity of her losses.

After Mrs. Decker had been discharged, a further examination of her books showed a large number of entries of moneys and checks received for the account of the hotel which she had failed to deposit in the bank account of the hotel. More than $10,000, it is alleged, was found to have been unaccounted for by Mrs. Decker within a period of about two years. Magistrate House was asked to issue a warrant for the arrest of Mrs. Decker, which he did, but the detectives took no immediate steps to arrest her, believing they could get a line on an accomplice by allowing her to remain at liberty for a time.

Mrs. Decker learned that she had been suspected of theft, so she told Detective Boyle yesterday. The fact weighed on her mind so heavily that she began to brood and worry. She could not eat, she could not sleep. She tried to forget her troubles in entertainments, in cabarets, in theatres, in the big Broadway restaurants—Sherry's, the Waldorf, and Rector's.

Deputy Assistant District Attorney R. R. Leoning studied the evidence and came to the conclusion that she had better be locked up before she made any move to disappear. Mrs. Decker through some secret source, learned that her day of grace was about to expire, and tried to take her life. According to Detective Boyle, she said she had made two attempts, one more than two weeks ago, and a second attempt last Sunday.

The specific charge on which Mrs. Decker will be arraigned alleges that on April 2 last she received from Frederick K. Zittell, a guest at Marbury Hall, the sum of $61.16 in payment of his bill. This amount she entered up in the book kept by her for that purpose, but instead of depositing the money in the account kept by Mrs. Sefton at the Hudson River Branch of the Corn Exchange Bank, as she was instructed to do, it is alleged she appropriated it to her own use.

HUSBAND WAS CRUEL, SAYS MRS. ROOSEVELT

Bases Suit for Separation on Allegations of Physical Violence.

DEFENDANT TO FIGHT CASE

Annoyed Because Auto Trip Was Spoiled — Declares New Notions Are Spoiling Women.

The complaint of Mrs. Edith Hamersley Bicoe Roosevelt in her suit for a separation from her husband, John Ellis Roosevelt, first cousin of Theodore Roosevelt, was submitted to public scrutiny yesterday in the office of County Clerk Schneider. When it was filed it was sealed under a rule giving the County Clerk the right of concealing any paper whose contents might be of such a character as to be detrimental to the public morals.

The complaint of Mrs. Roosevelt is barren of anything that this rule was meant to cover. It charges, as set forth in THE TIMES yesterday, "cruel and inhuman treatment," and specifies three separate occasions, when, the plaintiff alleges, she was the victim of violence at the hands of her husband. On one occasion in Naples, on or about March 1, 1914, which was less than two months after their marriage, she said the latter, without cause, struck her several violent blows in the face, "grabbed her around the neck, attempted to throttle her, made her black and blue, and made marks and bruises upon her arms and shoulders, at the same time using toward plaintiff violent and insulting language."

Mrs. Roosevelt said she was subjected to similar treatment in the Savoy Hotel, London, on April 10, 1914, and that on Oct. 3, 1915, in the presence of his brother and his wife, defendant called her insulting, disgusting, and abusive names."

In a preamble to these specific incidents Mrs. Roosevelt said she was married to the defendant in Washington on Jan. 6, 1914, and that there are no children.

Mrs. Roosevelt asks provision for her separate maintenance.

Mr. Roosevelt said yesterday at his home, 518 Madison Avenue, that he would contest the action. He laughed at the charge of cruel and inhuman treatment, but said that the subpoena had been served on him at a very inopportune time, inasmuch as he had just finished preparations to take a long automobile trip with his daughter Jean.

Mr. Roosevelt said his household had been broken up because it had two heads and because his wife refused to accept his ideas in regard to the place where they should reside.

"The trouble," he said, "with the women of today is that they have too many strange theories which make for domestic unhappiness. We are having too much feminism. There should be but one head for a household. Two heads are bound to cause trouble. That is true in this case. For instance, Mrs. Roosevelt would want to live in one place, and I, for business and other reasons, would want to live at another. Perhaps that is where I was cruel and inhuman.

"Mrs. Roosevelt and myself spent the Summer at our Sayville place, but two weeks ago she took her departure. She deserted me, and I cannot see where she has any ground of action against me.

"I guess it is the result of the modern tendency of women. When the women get the vote, it will be all over with us."

Mr. Bennett Was Allowed to Speak.

In an account in THE NEW YORK TIMES on Thursday of the meeting of the congregation of the First Baptist Church of Tarrytown, it was said by mistake that permission to speak had been refused to E. L. Bennett on the ground that he did not contribute to the church by check. Permission to speak was not refused to Mr. Bennett, but to E. Griffin

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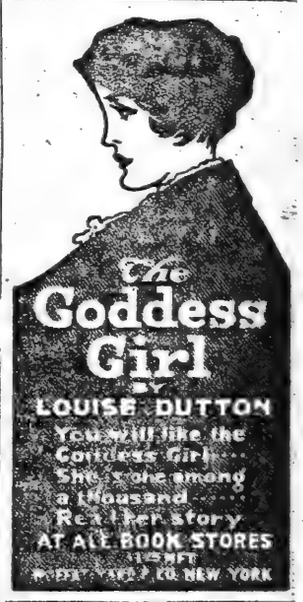
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ADOLPH S. OCHS, Publisher and President.
B. C. FRANCK, Secretary.

Address: THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Publication Office.....Times Square
Times Annex...43d St., west of Broadway
Downtown.....1 Beekman Street
Wall Street.....2 Rector Street
Harlem.....366 West 125th Street
Bronx.....2,360 Third Avenue
Brooklyn....Room 605, 287 Fulton Street
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NEW YORK, SATURDAY, OCT. 30, 1915.

OUR NEW FINANCIAL ERA.

The American statesman who proudly asked what we had to do with abroad was abreast of his times, but sadly behind the future of which he had such faint comprehension, yet which was so near. Already we are lending abroad by hundreds of millions and collecting by scores. Italy is now asking for a trifle of $25,000,000, and France paid the other day $10,000,000. Altogether within the brief period of the war a round dozen of foreign countries have borrowed $842,000,000, have repaid $35,000,000. The process has only begun. The borrowers of nineteen billions, according to THE ANNALIST'S compilation, cannot finance themselves. Food and all sundries of peaceful trade are as necessary for fighting as powder. The European war could not continue without our resources, nominally in money, really in supplies, whose financing is as necessary for our peaceful prosperity as for foreign warfare. We must sell impartially to all, and are doing so. Nobody with the price for anything is turned away.

While our lendings are on a billion-dollar scale—for the second billion will shortly be entered—our takings are not less phenomenal. We are paying our foreign debts by the hundred million. That is the meaning of the sales to this market of "Americans" held abroad. They represent the reverse of the process of lending which is so unfamiliar to us. When "abroad" invested here we owed on the paper we exported in deferred payment for the goods we took, or for the development of domestic industries accomplished with the foreign capital. We are repaying in the time of Europe's need. Europe's position then is our position now. We must lend for our own sake as well as for the sake of the borrowers, who otherwise would not be buyers here of what we must sell. Individuals may have preferences regarding the borrower to whom they will lend for reasons of politics or sentiment. There is nothing like that in the money market. Any man may do what he likes with his cash, and may lend on such security as he fancies or to the borrower whom he prefers. The money market is as neutral as the Administration. Any borrower not favored here must look to himself for the reason.

These are present considerations regarding the largest financial topic ever before Americans, but it is prudent to look ahead somewhat further than the Ohio Senator whose phrase has immortalized him. The significance of present occurrences in respect to future commercial relations of the United States is that they will assimilate themselves to those of other international lenders. If bad debts are incurred they must be written off, as many lenders have written off bad American State debts. On the whole foreign credit is at least as good as the American credit when we ran into debt by billions. Just as we bought where we borrowed, so foreign borrowers will buy here, not only now, but hereafter. The interest debit will be spent here as well as the principal. Not only will the borrowers buy here. Their former customers will be diverted to this market in proportion as their former source of credit fails them. That they cannot borrow as they have been accustomed is a demonstration. Borrowers of billions are not lenders of capital. Until "abroad" has paid its debt to us its ability to accommodate others will be reduced to that extent. Moreover, we are armed for defense in future crises as never before. Hitherto, whenever we were embarrassed we had no resource but to export gold or to take back evidences of indebtedness. Hereafter that weapon will be ours also. We now have something which we can substitute for gold when we owe and must pay, and Europe must take back its paper at our option or suffer the same disturbance of its money market as that to which we have submitted. In other words, we probably now are witnessing the last international movement of gold on a great scale. We see that it is harmful alike to those who receive it or part with it in excess. Balances are best settled in goods, or in securities of the most stable department of the money market. There now will be an international market on both sides of the ocean for national securities, with which this market will be well supplied. Exchanges of these national obligations across the seas in either direction will supplant the movement of bullion as high finance has long sought to arrange, hitherto in vain. That signifies a great change in the functions of gold. The "demonetization" of gold is, in fact, a recurrence to barter by processes impossible in earlier finance. Gold remains the standard of value, but is displaced as a medium of exchange. Better and cheaper processes are possible under the system of banking with which at last we have provided ourselves, and which alone makes us capable of meeting the present opportunity to comport ourselves with credit and profit in the international emergency.

THE HIGH COST OF STATE GOVERNMENT.

"The high price of foodstuffs to the "people of our city is an increasingly "serious problem," says Mr. GEORGE W. PERKINS.

The high price of government in this State is an increasingly serious problem to its people. In 1885 the cost of running the State was some $7,000,000. In 1914 it was more than $42,000,000. In that period the population increased 82 per cent.; the cost of government increased 500 per cent. Increased, increasing taxation is the result of the blind and reckless methods of making appropriations at Albany, errors in the sinking fund system, the payment by the State of local favors, the loose, unrelated distribution of administrative functions. One part of the high cost of living, administrative and legislative extravagance, can be checked. The new Constitution provides checks for that extravagance. Mr. PERKINS opposes the new Constitution. He would reduce the high cost of living by maintaining the high cost of State Government.

THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Since the consolidation of the city into what we used to call Greater New York the Board of Aldermen has been transformed. Under the city charter its duties have been made more important, and there has been a progressive and marked improvement in the quality of its membership. Men of ability and standing, young men ambitious to enter politics and do good public service, college graduates, men who in the old days when the board was not held in such respect as at present would have deemed the Aldermanic office no honor, are now glad to serve. Recognition of the new and higher standing of the board is pertinent to the situation at this moment, when an election is to be held which will determine whether the control of the board shall pass into the hands of Tammany. There is now a Fusion majority.

The matter is of unusual importance, for the new board will elect a successor to President MCANENY, who retires soon after the first of January. The office of President of the board is important, not only in relation to the work of that body, but because it carries with it membership in the Board of Estimate. It is in a very high degree desirable that the new President to be chosen by the Aldermen shall as a member of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment be able to work in harmony with the Mayor and the Controller, that he shall be a man who is in sympathy with the purposes of the present Administration and disposed to help in carrying them out.

It is a fact worthy the notice of those who have not taken account of the growth of the board in quality and importance that no fewer than twenty-seven members of the present board have by their faithful service and devotion to the public interest won the warm commendation of the Citizens Union. For instance, in the report prepared recently by that organization, Alderman CARROLL, who is the Republican and Fusion candidate in the Thirtieth Manhattan District, is commended as a "new "member of ability and promise. "Rendered valuable assistance in "codification of ordinances and other "legislative work. Good record of "votes." Alderman CURRAN of the Twenty-sixth Manhattan District is spoken of as an "intelligent and "capable Fusion leader. To his un"tiring labor credit for the recognized "excellent work of this board is large"ly due." Alderman BARTSCHERER of the Sixtieth Brooklyn District is mentioned as having made an "ex"cellent record of attendance and "votes." Mr. BEDELL, the present Republican and Progressive candidate in the Seventeenth Manhattan District, "did valuable work as Chair"man of the Public Thoroughfares "Committee" and made a good record in other respects. Alderman BOSSE, Republican and Progressive candidate in the Fifty-seventh Brooklyn District, "made an excellent rec"ord of votes and rendered useful "service." Alderman BRUSH of the Nineteenth Manhattan took an important part in the legislative work of the board, showed himself to be "intelligent and capable." Alderman COLNE, the Fusion candidate in the Fifty-second Brooklyn District, did good service and "made an excellent record of attendance and votes." Other Aldermen who received the commendation of the Citizens Union and are now candidates for re-election are DOSTAL, Republican, Tenth Manhattan District; DUGGAN, Republican, Thirty-second Manhattan District; FERRAND, Republican, Fifty-first Brooklyn District; HOGAN, Republican, Forty-second Brooklyn District; LEVY, Republican, Sixty-second Brooklyn District; MOORE, Republican, Fifty-fourth Brooklyn District; PENDEY, Republican, Sixty-first Brooklyn District; POUKER, Republican, Thirty-first Manhattan District; ROSENBLOOM, Republican, Sixty-fifth Brooklyn District; STEVENSON, Republican, Fifty-third Brooklyn District, and TRAU, Republican, Twenty-ninth Manhattan District.

The voters of the city who put the present Fusion Administration in power, and who certainly have abundant reason to be glad that they did put it in power, ought by their votes next Tuesday to assure the Mayor and his associates of the co-operation and support of a President of the Board of Aldermen and a member of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment in sympathy with their views and policies. The Aldermen whose names we have mentioned have received certificates of fitness from the non-partisan and public-spirited Citizens Union, which has attentively studied the records they have made. They are worthy of confidence, of support, they should be re-elected, and with them enough more Republican Fusion Aldermen to keep the control of the board out of the hands of Tammany.

AMENDMENT NO. 2.

In addition to the "Revised Constitution Ballot" there will be handed to each voter, next Tuesday, a "Questions Submitted Ballot." This, like the Revised Constitution Ballot, will contain three questions, marked Amendment No. 1, Amendment No. 2, and Proposition No. 1. The first two are amendments to the Constitution not covered by the work of the Constitutional Convention. They were submitted to the people by the Legislature, to be voted upon at this election, and if approved will become a part of the new Constitution, if that instrument is adopted, or of the old Constitution if the new one is defeated.

Amendment No. 1 is the woman suffrage amendment. In our judgment the vote on that should be "No." Amendment No. 2 is presented in this form: "Shall the proposed amendment "to Section 4 of Article VII. of the "Constitution, permitting the Legis"lature to alter the rate of interest "upon debts incurred for some spe"cific work or object authorized by "act of the Legislature and ratified "by the people, be approved?"

Sometimes men vote against an amendment because they do not know what it means and are suspicious. It would be a pity if this amendment should be defeated in any such way, for it simply proposes to correct an error in computation which, if allowed to stand, would create a tangled situation. The old Constitution provided for a sinking fund for canal and highway bonds. It provided that when these bonds were issued and the rate of interest fixed as necessary to amortize or retire the bonds that rate could not be changed.

But when the computation came to be made an error crept in. The sinking fund was erroneously figured as for the entire amount of bonds as issued at first, instead of as being issued as they were needed in the work. In other words, instead of providing a sinking fund on the first ten millions issued, it was provided on the whole hundred millions authorized.

If this error remains uncorrected, the result will be that at the end of thirty-seven years there will be enough money raised to retire the bonds. They are fifty-year bonds, and this will leave thirteen years before the bonds fall due. To sum it up, the error will bring about the raising of the money thirteen years too soon. Amendment No. 2 proposes to correct the error, and the vote on it should be "Yes."

IMPERIAL PSYCHOLOGY.

The Imperial German Department of War Psychology may have blundered often in its prognosis of outside sentiment, but it perfectly knows the reactions of its own people. The German mind is no more to be neglected than the German stomach. It requires to be nourished. The dramatic interest in war must be sustained. The eye of popular imagination must not be allowed to roll at will about the horizon, as it does in England. Hope must be focused. War, as a moving picture, must preoccupy the mind outwardly and save it from falling in upon itself. When the drama takes a wrong turn, or when it ceases altogether, another film must be snapped on in the place of the one that has turned out to be disappointing.

Thus, the mass imagination of Germany has been officially fixed, now upon this picture and then upon that. The first film was the capture of Paris, unfinished. The next was the crushing of the Slav, unfinished. Another was the mastery of the sea by submarines, unfinished. The picture now running is the union of Europe and Asia through a Turko-German corridor. The enthusiasm of the people for it is in proportion to their previous disappointments. It is extravagant. That is what an Imperial Department of War Psychology is for. The failure on the west, the failure on the east, the failure under sea—these are all put out of mind by the glamour of success in this new direction. "The present main theatre of war in Serbia," writes MAJOR MORAHT in the Berliner Tageblatt, "is witnessing a chain of successes "which our armies, with Austria-"Hungary's and Bulgaria's, are win"ning daily without a single reverse." Our armies, with Austria-Hungary's and Bulgaria's, against Serbia alone! But in glamour there is no perspective. "The meeting of the Teutonic and Bulgarian forces," says WILHELM CONRAD GOMOLL in the Cologne Gazette, "was a moment of world his"torical significance. We had reaped "the fruits of long, hard work. The "victory of our own and the Bul"garian offensives against Serbia had "been achieved." Is that a victory to boast of?

If the German imagination were not preoccupied with pictures and phrases the truth might be perceived that although Germany might lose the whole war in this Balkan adventure she cannot win it there. In Russia she has lost momentum and has a dangerous line to defend. On Aug. 2, the German armies took Mitau, twenty-five miles from the important Baltic port of Riga, the fall of which then seemed foregone and imminent. It has not fallen yet. Five weeks ago the Russian Army eluded the triangular trap prepared for it at Vilna, and fell back upon Dvinsk. That was, perhaps, to Germany the most terrible disappointment of the war so far. Her armies proceeded then to take Dvinsk, which commands the railroads to both Riga and Petrograd, and they are taking it still. That is on the east. On the west, what was gained by the September drive of the Anglo-French forces has not been recovered. In the meantime, control of the Baltic sea appears to have been lost. English submarines now occupy it and are destroying the only commerce that survived between Germany and the world, namely, that with the Scandinavian countries.

Those are pictures to brood upon. The German mind must be saved from that. The Balkan campaign is a wonderful distraction. It is a high piece of strategy also. The Allies, to resist it, have to put forth an amount of energy vastly greater than the Germans put into their offensive. To transport an army around Europe by sea, land it on the Balkan peninsula, move it many miles through difficult territory and by single railway lines, to meet an enemy that has only to cross the Danube River into Serbia—that demands more than man for man and involves great risks on the part of the Allies. Therefore the Germans were tactically very shrewd to open a theatre in which their advantages were so great. But those are not the tactics of the Germany that began the war. It is the strategy of a fighter who spars for time, after having failed in three main attempts to destroy his enemy. The Allies could lose the Balkans without losing the war. This only the Imperial Government knows in Germany. Proof that it knows is that it talks obliquely of peace.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

A Difficult Problem in Veracity.

Whether or not to accept as authentic the diary presented by The London Times as that of a German Landsturm soldier on the Russian front and reproduced in this paper yesterday, is a question that will be easily and promptly answered by two classes of people—those who are determined to believe anything derogatory to Germans and those who will not believe anything of the sort. Regardless of evidence, the members of the one class will be sure that the document is what it pretends to be, and the members of the other will scornfully reject it as "impossible."

There is still a third class, however, and they, while waiting for such corroboration as The London Times may have to offer for its assertion that the diary was written by a man, presumably now dead, who before the war was a Professor of Latin in the Gymnasium of Bonn, will give it careful study and try to found fairly a provisional judgment on its intrinsic qualities and peculiarities.

They will note, first, that its descriptions of war conditions are about those to be expected from a man well along in middle age, whose training for years past has been calculated to make him sensitive to the sufferings and crudities inevitable to every hard campaign. His established habit, too, of exercising authority over others would make him particularly resentful of the severity—to name it charitably—known to characterise the non-commissioned officers in the Kaiser's army. He would be exactly the sort of man to see of war little else than its horrors, and to feel, as we read, "a passionate desire for peace amounting to physical pain."

So far all is plausible, and the appearance in the translation of a bit of distinctly British slang like "fed up" can be passed over as a good enough equivalent for, perhaps, the German "satt." But when Private BECKER, not content with calling his officers brutal and selfish, accuses them of persistent cowardice, then, indeed, credulity falters, even in minds tending to be strongly anti-German. No doubt there are some cowardly Germans, as cowards exist in every nation, but certainly lack of courage does not make a German of any rank typical. This one feature of the diary goes some distance toward compelling its rejection. It might go the whole distance were it not for the possibility—it is little more—that Professor BECKER did not know that it is often the modern officer's duty, not to lead charges, but to direct them from comparative safety in the rear.

An Accident Almost "Unavoidable."

After such a happening as the schoolhouse fire in Peabody, there is an almost irresistible impulse, founded on lamentable memories only too numerous, to assume that this slaughter of the innocents was the result of criminal negligence or of ignorance and stupidity hardly less open to denunciation. Some commentators who yielded to that impulse and expressed themselves accordingly had the further excuse that the first accounts of the fire ascribed the fatalities to inward-opening doors against which the frightened children crushed themselves in a doomed and helpless mass.

It seems, however, that the doors of the building opened outward, as they should, and it is asserted that they had nothing to do with the failure of all to be saved. The children, too, had been regularly and efficiently trained to make a quick and orderly departure from the building in case of need, and only a few days before in a test drill it had taken only two minutes to get them all out. That fire escapes, which should have been in place, were lacking is a charge that as yet remains undenied, but their absence does not appear to have been of serious consequence, for until too late there was no obvious need of resort to that means of exit, and, in the circumstances, they probably would not have done any good. All reports agree that the conduct of the teachers after the alarm had been given was intelligent as well as heroic. Whatever could be done they seemingly did, and all would have been well if some child had not chanced to fall and so create a fatal confusion in the till then orderly march toward the doors.

Everything considered, the disaster, with an unusual measure of truth, can be called "an unavoidable accident," and what responsibility for it there is lies, so far as present information reveals, in the fact that the building was not fireproof or even slow burning. That, however, is a charge that can be made against such a vast majority, not only of all the schoolhouses in the country, but of all the buildings of every kind in it, that an indictment of this particular building's owners on that ground cannot be very vigorously maintained. For us all, hardly less than for them, the horror is a lesson and a warning.

Inviting More Trouble.

As if the Kaiser didn't have already animosities enough to demand his attention he has risked some more by announcing that he will be godfather to every seventh, eighth, and ninth son arriving in the family of one of his subjects.

Hitherto this high honor has been accorded by the great War Lord only when the aggregating of soldiers-to-be was uninterrupted by the appearance of daughters, but now the need for men with whom to fill the depleted regiments is so great that the parents of girl babies are to be forgiven if they earn pardon by also completing the required number of males.

The change might be considered a concession to current claims as to the importance of women—claims not unheard even in Germany, though not so loud there as in most other countries—if it were not for the fact that the Kaiser emphasizes, by repeating, his implied refusal of any imperial recognition to the parents of daughters, as such. This isn't far from being a definite declaration that women are inconsequential in his view, and these are not days in which anything like that can be safely said, no matter how high the position of the speaker.

The Kaiser is sure to hear from this latest proclamation of his, and the hearing will be—well, it will be a good deal like a lot of other things he has heard lately.

JUDGE SEABURY'S SNEER.

Mr. Wickersham Resents It on Behalf of Constitution Makers.

New York, Oct. 29, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Of all the published comments on the proposed new Constitution the one which strikes me as the most unworthy is that which is quoted as coming from the Hon. Samuel Seabury, one of the Judges of the Court of Appeals. Mr. Seabury is quoted as saying:

> The convention was controlled by a small coterie of corporation lawyers from both great political parties. * * * It resembled a meeting of a committee of a bar association where a few corporation lawyers, garbed in the livery of special privilege, gather together in mutual admiration of one another's ability and discuss matters of a purely professional nature affecting the interests of their prosperous and monopolistic clients.

If Judge Seabury, instead of indulging in unworthy rhetoric of this description, had paid some attention to the actual work of the convention, even his predetermined opposition to its work could not have found expression in this form. Among the most serious problems before the convention were those which affected the administration of justice in the State of New York. They involved questions of procedure and questions of judicial organization. They required a study of methods of removing just complaints of delays—undue delays, and unnecessary expense in the administration of justice. Judge Seabury has been a Judge of the City Court of New York and of the Supreme Court, and he is now a member of the Court of Appeals. It was shown to the committee that in the ordinary course of events a period of two years is required after appeal is taken to that court before it can be heard. It appeared that there is an increasing accumulation of cases on the calendar of that court, amounting to about 650 cases, and that the court had made up no new calendar since May, 1914. Judge Seabury did not attempt by spoken or written word to aid the convention or its Judiciary Committee to frame amendments to meet this situation, although he was in and out of the Capitol Building in attendance upon his court almost daily during the first two months of the convention's sessions, and although he, in common with other Judges of the Court of Appeals, was cordially invited to give the committee the benefit of any suggestions he might have. Other members of the court did attend and did give the committee valuable aid in its labors, and many of the provisions reported to and adopted by the convention were made by members of his own court and members of the court from which he was but recently promoted as embodying the results of their experience in those tribunals. It comes with ill-grace from a Judge, under these circumstances, to simply sneer at the work of a body of earnest men engaged in a sincere and practical effort to remove any well-founded complaints against the administration of justice. The convention was not controlled by any coterie of lawyers, large or small. It adopted the amendments it has recommended to the people after open debate, without caucus, and in the light of the best evidence as to existing conditions and remedies for them which were available to them. Among the lawyers who were active and earnest in their efforts to secure the best reforms attainable were men who have given many more years of service to the people than Judge Seabury. The Judiciary Article, for example, received 135 affirmative and only 3 negative votes. Among the former were those of lawyers of every class, many of whom must be much surprised to find themselves classed as "corporation lawyers" by a Judge of the Court of Appeals. It is this sort of uninformed, indefinite, insinuating, sneering comment from a man who obviously has not taken pains to inform himself of the facts which characterizes the greater part of the vociferous opposition which has been made to the Constitution. It is to be earnestly hoped by the friends of true democracy that the coming election will affirmatively demonstrate that the great body of the electorate cannot be misled by this species of demagogy.

GEO. W. WICKERSHAM.

For What Is There.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is a great mistake to vote against the new Constitution because of what is not in it.

J. DE L. VERPLANCK.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 28, 1915.

IN THE GERMAN ASPECT.

A Calm Discussion of the Shooting of Women in War.

New York, Oct. 29, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The problems raised by the death of Miss Cavell may probably best be looked at from three points of view: the general human, the American, and the German. Such a division might, of course, only be made as a matter of convenience, not because there should be any essential difference between those points of view.

Looking at it under the aspect of common humanity, some words of Dr. Johnson, written in 1771, come to mind which he uttered in connection with his deprecation of war:

> Those that hear of it at a distance * * * consider it as little more than a splendid game, a battle, and a triumph. Some, indeed, must perish in the successful field; but they die upon the bed of honor, and, filled with England's glory, smile in death. War has means of destruction more formidable than the cannon and the sword. Ten thousands perished in our late contests, a very small part ever felt the stroke of an enemy; the rest languished in tents and ship, amidst damps and putrefaction, pale, torpid, spiritless and helpless; gasping and groaning, unpitied among men, made obdurate by long continuance of hopeless misery, and were at last whelmed in pits, or heaved into the ocean, without notice and without remembrance.

What men or women, when reading this, would not rather give their sympathies to the poor soldiers, now perishing at the Dardanelles, than to Edith Cavell?

Looking at it from the German point of view, the idea suggests itself that a Judge the more he might be distinguished by high mental and sentimental qualities the more he would be inclined to extend mercy to a person without influence, without special training, without a clear consciousness of the meaning of any particular act, rather than to one of the high breeding, of the careful education, and of the excellent connections Edith Cavell indeed enjoyed. And is it not a sign of true democracy to allow justice to reign without regard to the social position of the accused?

From the American point of view the recent article in November Scribner's written by E. Alexander Powell, who is with the French armies, seems important as showing the identical action of the various belligerents in connection with women foes. Mr. Powell writes of the executions inflicted in Alsace by the French upon German women threatening harm to the French armies:

> They are no cowards * * * They know perfectly well what it means if they are detected—sunrise, a wall, and a firing party. They shot a woman for espionage when I was in Alsace. An officer who was present at her execution told me about it. She was young and very beautiful, it seems, and came from an excellent family. It was shown at her trial that she was at the head of a remarkably efficient and extensive system of espionage. "It was a horrible business shooting a woman," said the officer, "but it had to be done, for she was endangering the safety of the whole army. She behaved splendidly, too. I wish to God that I could forget about it."

Considering this identity of action by the foreign armies against all women foes, the inference seems fair, that Sir Edward Grey has seized, as a political expedient, upon the execution of an English woman who was permitted by the Germans to remain at liberty in their midst, instead of being sent to concentration camps, as has happened to nearly all German women in enemy countries, and who took advantage of this permission and of her privileged position as a nurse to plot against the Germans. Things had not gone right at the western front, the eastern front, the Dardanelles, and the Balkans. American opinion was particularly valuable at the moment, as England could only replenish her strength by drawing upon the resources of the United States. There was danger in these developments of an adverse influence on the willingness of the Americans to help. "Americans are a sentimental people," Sir Edward said, "I must give them something to occupy their imagination." Edith Cavell was made the lightning-rod of British diplomacy.

O. J. MERKEL,
Executive Secretary German University League.

Terrible Infants.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The recent letters concerning roller-skating have interested me greatly. Skaters are not only a nuisance in our streets, but a menace to life and limb. Recently, on Fifth Avenue, I saw a crutch knocked from under the arm of a lame man by one of the so-called "kiddies" who must be allowed to play in our streets. The policeman whose attention was called to it merely shrugged his shoulders and did nothing. To the letter headed "Why Not Abolish Children?" one would reply that there is dire need, in this age where the lack of home training is most apparent, to ask when are children to be taught any regard for their elders, any idea of the meaning of the word obey? The absolute lawlessness of the day is lamentable.

New York, Oct. 27, 1915. L. E. A.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I wish to say that I heartily agree with A. T. F. that sidewalks should not be used for roller skating. I speak from bitter experience, for a year or so ago I was run into by a boy on roller skates with the force of a catapult and actually thrown into the roadway. I was laid up for two months and my doctor's bill was $40. ALMA D. V. Z.

New York, Oct. 28, 1915.

Registration in Schools.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It may be a fine thing to have polling places in public schools, but in so doing why is the law violated? I understand that the election law provides that the public copy of the register shall be left in a prominent position in the place of registration from the first day of registration until election day, and that the janitor or some other person in charge of the building shall have the custody of and be responsible for it, and, furthermore, that a notice shall be kept publicly posted stating how inspection may be obtained. I went to a polling place in a public school on an afternoon at about 5:45 o'clock, found the building locked and couldn't get in. After knocking on the door for about ten minutes a woman cleaner let me in. She didn't know where the public copy was, and, in fact, had never heard of such a thing. Finally, at about 6:15, she located the assistant janitor, and, after a hunt, he found the public copy behind a screen on a desk in an out-of-the-way place. It seems to me that the election law is made a farce of if citizens have to put up with such a system as this. A friend of mine had almost the same experience as this at another school polling place, only he wandered around the school building for half an hour, and, not finding any one in charge, went away.

PHILIP J. SCHMIDT.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Oct. 28, 1915.

For More West Side Docks.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Now that prosperity is ahead of us for years to come, why does not our City Government get busy and extend the dock facilities on the west side, as planned, to West Fifty-sixth Street? Give our trade the dock facilities as soon as possible. This whole west side water front is lying waste.

E. F. RANDOLPH.

New York, Oct. 26, 1915.

SECRET WOES OF VASSAL INDIA.

The Terrible Cost of Political and Economical Progress to an Unarmed, Exploited People Held in Bondage.

By SRINIVAS R. WAGEL,
Indian, Economist, Formerly Financial Editor North China Herald.

New York, Oct. 28, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I read with great interest Mr. Dulles's article on Indian conditions in the Magazine Section of THE TIMES. I must admit that Mr. Dulles has attempted to be fair, and that his summing up of the situation is partly correct. Unfortunately, however, he has missed altogether the real issues. It is really absurd to state that the great aim of the educated Indian is to be considered the social equal of the Englishman in India. The educated Indian has to attend to affairs far more vital, and has neither the time nor the money to think of social intercourse with the Englishman. If the Englishman thinks he is exclusively gifted the Indian has far more reason to be complacent, especially as regards his ancestry. A few Indians, who have returned from Oxford and Cambridge, have certainly reason to feel bitterly about it; but the social superiority assumed by the Englishman in India becomes ludicrous, especially as his betters in his own home, and those who would not think of having any intercourse with him, treat the Indian as he deserves to be treated.

It is again wrong to say that the loyalty of the lower classes of Indians has been alienated purely on account of the immigration policy of the British colonies, although the latter has helped to make the people bitter against British rule. The causes of unrest lie much deeper and are certainly more fundamental. It is unfortunate that throughout the world the nature of the British connection with India has been misrepresented; and well-meaning neutrals have been made to believe that Indians are guilty of unpardonable ingratitude in even thinking ill of Great Britain, which has done "so much" for India. It is this false idea that obscures the whole situation; and appearances have been also in favor of the belief that the people of India are grateful to British rule.

At the same time there is no denying, even on the authority of British witnesses, that there is serious unrest in the country. The causes of the unrest are more fundamental than Mr. Dulles believes they are, and are more economic and political than social. It is no use forgetting the fact that the British are in India, and are going to remain there as long as they are strong enough to maintain their authority. It is also plain that the British hold the country primarily for their own benefit and prestige, and it is but natural that such should be the case. Knowing full well the nature of international morals Indians are not so devoid of sense as to whine and complain when they are aware of the fact that only strength on their part, or want of strength on the part of the British, alone could give them the kind of freedom necessary for their getting on in the world.

But the British are pursuing a very immoral course when they assume, or pretend to have, a moral sanction to their position in India, and blackguard the people of India to justify their rule and its continuance. It is very often stated that the people of India are not fitted for self-government and will not be fit for hundreds of years to come. History teaches that no nation was ever fitted for self-government before it obtained it. A nation fits itself for self-government by various and arduous steps, under the kindly guidance of the men in authority. Education is made free and all steps are taken to make the common people as enlightened as possible.

In India the Government is alien. Out of a total imperial revenue of £85,000,000 the princely sum of £3,500,000 is spent on educating the people—a large portion of even this sum being devoted to the payment of exorbitant salaries of Englishmen. There is no scientific laboratory in India worth the name. The only research institute in the country is due to the beneficence of an Indian, the only commercial college was endowed by an Indian, and the only big agricultural institute in the country owes its birth to the generosity of an American. Physical culture is taboo, and gymnastic clubs are systematically broken up. The educational institutions in the country are intended to furnish clerks and men suitable for subordinate services. The system of education is such that it only produces cowards or rebels.

There is no freedom of discussion, except when one wants to laud the British. Anybody who takes part in political meetings or discussions is suspect. The freedom of the press, so far as the Indian press is concerned, is a misnomer. Summary suspension of papers, which have to furnish cash security, and confiscation of such security, is a very common incident. The press has to resort to innuendoes or temper criticism with praise of the Government, whenever it wants to complain.

The courts of justice are all right so long as the dispute is between Indian and Indian. When it is a political case, or when it is a dispute between an Indian and an Englishman, there is no justice at all in nine cases out of ten.

Although recently the number of Indians in the higher branches of the services has been increasing, Englishmen are in an overwhelming majority. They control policies, and their selection of the Indian candidates is neither wholesome nor made with a view to benefit the people as a whole. It is but natural that when a foreigner has control he should choose such men alone as would be a source of strength to him. Fortunately, however, the British are not having the same success in this respect today as in the past.

Another old slogan to justify British rule is that, if they left India today, some other nation would conquer the country immediately. This is possibly true; but who is responsible for the people being unable to defend themselves? Englishmen have been adopting the same course in India for a hundred years that the Germans are adopting in Belgium today. To own or possess any kind of arms is a crime in an Indian. Animosities among different classes are sedulously fostered by favoritism and such other immoral methods. According to this logic, the British could remain in India forever, for they will never permit the people to become strong. It may be argued that there are the Indian troops. Up to the start of the war there were only 140,000, and the whole of this army was sent to France to avoid trouble; and further recruiting has been made only among the frontier tribes.

The recent reforms, inaugurated under the Minto-Morley régime, certainly improved the position, but not to a great extent. The object of these reforms, in the words of Lord Morley, was to "rally the moderates" against the extremists "when the Indian sky was threatening."

The control of trade and railways is in the hands of Englishmen, who viciously discriminate against Indians. The late Mr. Tata had to bring in Japanese companies to fight the British shipping companies, who would have killed the Indian yarn trade with China. The Indian mills made commendable advance in cotton manufactures and competed with Manchester; and the result was an excise duty on cotton manufactures in India, which still continues to oppress the trade. In the railways, an Indian export merchant has not a ghost of a chance of getting his cargo to the port in time and competing with the English merchant.

In spite of all handicaps the Indian has made commendable advance, both politically and economically. The cost is terrible, the effort strenuous, and the failures many; and this last item is put by Britishers to the debit of the Indian, who is called inefficient. Infant industries are killed in every part of the country, because the Government, besides not protecting them, actually hinders their progress.

I do not wish to continue my tale of woe. I have said enough to show that the causes of disloyalty are more fundamental than Mr. Dulles makes them out to be. The most galling thing to any self-respecting Indian is to be asked to show gratitude for the "benignant" rule. That the British rule has done some good to India no one can deny without laying himself open to the charge of being untruthful; but it has also worked evil, and the balance is very much in favor of the latter. We have had peace, but the peace of the opium smoker, deadening every noble fibre in man. India is too remote to interest America, and information about India is very carefully ladled out by the British; and many foreigners who have visited India, not excepting Americans, have noted the benefits of British rule in India with the same spectacles through which Professor McClellan saw German rule in Belgium.

SRINIVAS R. WAGEL.

MR. PALANDECH AND SERBIA.

His Connection with That Country Not What Others Think It Is.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Honor and duty compel me to take notice of Professor Pupin's statement under the heading, "How Serbia Makes War," in one of your recent issues. From all indications I have been unfortunately misquoted in the press. While I praised the women of Serbia and defended them against the many slurs heaped upon them in certain American publications, I said that they would aid the men in defending their homes and their freedom; that their bravery equals that of the men in Serbia. I did not say that I had information that 250,000 were enlisting in the army, nor have I ever claimed the title of a Serbian leader in America. That, however, is repeatedly annexed to my name by the Serbian public and by the American press.

I wish to state that I am an unhyphenated American citizen, and I have always worked to the best of my ability for America first. I am proud of the fact that I can trace my ancestry of Serbian blood for generations back—people who have fought for Serbian freedom, although they have never enjoyed the fruits of Serbian liberty, because, unfortunately, their home was in Austria. I have stated publicly, as Professor Pupin knows, that my signature to the appeal in question was given by mistake, and that I did not agree with it as a sympathizer of Serbia and the Allies, and that I had withdrawn my signature at the time when the appeal was published. These statements are characteristic of Professor Pupin, who became a Serbian only a few years ago when Serbians began to take such an important part in the making of a new history for the civilized world. Up to that time the files of New York newspapers will bear me out he was known as a Hungarian.

In view of the fact that Professor Pupin is a representative of the Serbian Government, I have respected him and honored his title. Whatever he may say will not deteriorate my sympathy for Serbia, whose cause I believe to be also that of humanity and civilization. JOHN R. PALANDECH.

Chicago, Ill., Oct. 26, 1915.

Walking Sticks for the Wounded.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The British Red Cross Society, 66 Pall Mall, London, S. W., is asking for walking sticks for the wounded soldiers arriving daily from the front. Many thousands have been sent, but the demand still exceeds the supply. Gifts of money to buy sticks and gifts of sticks can be sent to Henry Dann, 60 Pall Mall, London, S. W., England. Remittances and gifts will be acknowledged and all expenditures accounted for to the society.

EMILY KINSMAN.

New York, Oct. 28, 1915.

RADIO WORDS.

An Engineer's Notion of How They Should Be Derived.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In a letter to THE TIMES Mr. Covington proposed new verbs and nouns as abbreviated terms for "wireless" telegraphing and telegrams. Permit me to protest strongly against the barbarous terms which he has suggested. There is no question whatever that the introduction of the root "aero" is a scientific absurdity, inasmuch as the messages in question are not carried by the air at all, but would travel equally well through empty space. There is no excuse for the terms suggested, in view of the following facts

DEBUTANTES BOW AT TUXEDO BALL

Greeted by Society Throng in Club Ballroom Decorated with Autumn Foliage.

ALL THE COLONISTS HOSTS

Buds Include the Misses Dinsmore, De Veau, Sedgwick, Conkling, Parsons, and De Gersdorff.

Special to The New York Times.

TUXEDO PARK, N. Y., Oct. 29.—Perfect weather favored the Tuxedo colonists for their annual Autumn ball. It was one of the largest dances ever held at the Tuxedo Club, and the feature was the large attendance of débutantes. Nearly all of the colonists are entertaining at house parties, and their guests will remain over Sunday.

The pretty circular ballroom adjoining the club was decorated with Autumn foliage. In the centre of the room was a group of cedar trees banked with Autumn leaves and chrysanthemums in pots, and ropings of holly were extended from the centre of the room to the pillars on the edge, and in a specially constructed arbor hidden from view the orchestra was stationed.

In addition to the many dinners at the club the cottagers also entertained before the dance. Among those entertaining at the club were Mr. and Mrs. Henry Morgan Tilford, who had a party of sixty. The table was decorated with Halloween articles. Mr. and Mrs. Paul Tuckerman entertained a party of twenty-eight. Others who had parties were Mr. and Mrs. Ambrose Monell, Mr. and Mrs. A. Leo Everett, Mr. and Mrs. Frank B. Keech, Mr. and Mrs. William Lawrence Greene, Mrs. Charles W. Clinton, Mr. and Mrs. John S. Rogers, Mrs. George Isham Scott, Mr. and Mrs. Edward J. Hancy, Mr. and Mrs. Herman Vogel, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Walter Cooper, and Colonel and Mrs. Thomas Denny.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederic Foster Carey are entertaining at a house party for their débutante daughter, and Mr. and Mrs. John F. Harris also have a week-end house party.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Astor Bristed arrived today and entertained for their débutante daughters, Miss Symphorosa Bristed and Miss C. E. Grace Bristed. Among other débutantes presented tonight were Miss Marion Dinsmore, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Dinsmore; Miss Anstiss De Veau, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. F. C. De Veau; Misses Adelaide E. and Aileen Sedgwick, daughters of Mrs. Harry Sedgwick; Miss Muriel Conkling, daughter of Mr. Alfred Donaldson Conkling; Miss Katharine de Berkeley Parsons, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. de Berkeley Parsons; Miss Alma De Gersdorff, and Miss Helen MacGregor Byrne.

The Ball Committee of Arrangements were Lucius Wilmerding, Forsyth Wickes, Lewis Spencer Morris, Pierre Lorillard, Jr., and Joseph E. Stevens. At midnight supper was served in the large dining room, after which dancing was resumed. Among those present were Edmund W. Peaslee, Mr. and Mrs. Robert C. Morris, Miss Muriel Conkling, Alden Talbot, Mr. and Mrs. Edward J. Weld, the Rev. and Mrs. George William Douglas, Mr. and Mrs. Eben Richards, Mrs. Henry Pearce, George Isham Scott, Miss Mimi Scott, Miss Gwendolyn King, Johnson L. Redmond, Robert C. Wylie, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Howard Renshaw, Miss Florence Gilbert, Mr. and Mrs. Frederic DeP. Foster, Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Monell, J. Murray Mitchell, Mrs. Thomas Hunt Talmadge, Miss Lillian Talmadge, Miss Priscilla Bartell, Berkley Duer, Albert H. Ely, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. George Grant Mason, Miss Rita Norrie, George Norton Miller, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Richard Mortimer, Henry Forster, Den Kelly, Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Grafton Mortimer, Mr. and Mrs. John M. Rutherford, Miss M. LaFarge, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Noel, Mrs. Charles W. Clinton, George Marquis Ulman, Miss Margery O. Rand, Miss Eugenie R. Rand, W. E. Shepherd, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. R. Fulton Cutting, Mr. and Mrs. C. Tiffany Richardson, Mrs. Edward Van Ingen, Dr. John Queland, Mr. and Mrs. Justus Ruperti, Miss Lilly Rupert, Miss Dorothy Cary, George Brokaw, Robert G. Brown, Hans Jocheim, Robert Carriere, Mr. and Mrs. William Pierson Hamilton, Miss Hamilton, Mr. and Mrs. Junius S. Morgan, Jr., Miss Alexandra Emery, Mrs. Charles Marshall, Louis Curtis, Umberto Coiett, Mr. and Mrs. Timothy Morgan Tilford, Mr. and Mrs. H. de Berkeley Parsons, Mr. and Mrs. Edward J. Hancy, Dr. James O. Green, Miss Eleanor Margaret Green, Miss Emily Stevens, Miss Viola Fisher, Edward Spingler Mitchell, James Lenox Banks, Dudley Carlton, Corvin Hewitt Green, Dr. Guy Carleton.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Leo Everett, Mr. and Mrs. James Byrne, Miss Byrne, Miss Katherine Crosby, Miss Nathalie Wood, Miss Dorothy Green, Miss S. Price Collier, Miss Katharine Collier, Miss Helen Pierce, Anderson Dann, Reginald Pyne, Maurice Roche, Frances Roche, Addison Cammack, John Munroe, Colonel Munroe, Harold Henderson Monroe, Douglas Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Seton, Mr. and Mrs. Grenville Kane, Mr. and Mrs. Seull, Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Stuyvesant Chanler, Mr. and Mrs. Allan S. Wellman, Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Rogers, Carl Boker, Benjamin Moore, Mr. and Mrs. W. Rossetter Betts, Mr. and Mrs. William Dinsmore, Colonel and Mrs. Thomas Denny, Miss E. L. Denny, Mr. and Mrs. G. Hunter Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Herman Leroy Enumett, Mrs. William H. Young, Dr. McCall Anderson, Walter Yates, Mr. and Mrs. Winthrop McKim, Lieutenant Theodore Wilkinson, Mr. and Mrs. Henry W. Munroe, Reginald B. Rivcs, Mr. and Mrs. F. C. De Veau, George P. De Veau, Reginald Whitman, Frank Burton.

Also Mrs. Ernest R. Adee, Miss G. F. Adee, Miss Eleanor Cuyler, Miss Ursula Harrison, Vail Stebbins, Francis Henderson, Joseph Walker, Mr. and Mrs. W. White Wright Watson, Ralph Isham, M. Maurice Kinney, Mr. and Mrs. Morgan G. Barnwell, Miss Lincoln, Clermont L. Barnwell, Mr. and Mrs. Paul Tuckerman, Newton Rae, Thornton R. Wilson, Dr. and Mrs. George Draper, Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Frelinghuysen, Miss E. A. Cannon, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Brown Keech, Mr. and Mrs. Francis Williams, Frank Brown Turner, Mr. and Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, Frederic A. Juilliard, W. MacNeill Rodewald, Miss Marie Louise Rodewald, Mr. and Mrs. Stewart Duncan, Ogden Rogers, and Benson Rose.

WM. B. VAN INGEN TO WED.

Mural Painter and Miss B. E. Sequard, Professor, Get a License.

William Brantley Van Ingen, the artist, who lives at 58 West Fifty-seventh Street, and Miss Berthe Ernestine Sequard of the same address, took out a marriage license yesterday at the City Hall. Miss Sequard stated that she was a professor, that she was born in Paris, the daughter of Claude and Margarat Tassey Sequard.

Mr. Van Ingen was born in Philadelphia, fifty-seven years ago, a son of Mr. and Mrs. William Henry Van Ingen, his mother having been a Miss Fairchild. The license also stated that Justice Charles L. Guy of the Supreme Court was to perform the ceremony.

Mr. Van Ingen is a well-known mural painter. His work may be seen in the panels of the Congressional Library, the State Capitol of Pennsylvania at Harrisburg, the Capitol at Trenton, N. J., and in other public buildings. The late Charles Yerkes commissioned him to build a Japanesse room in his New York house, and Mr. Van Ingen went to Japan and studied its art. Last year he gave an exhibition at the Lotos Club of paintings of the Panama Canal.

SON TO MRS. H. CLEWS, JR.

Mother of Baby Born in Paris Was Formerly Mrs. Robert Goelet.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Clews received a cable yesterday announcing the birth of a son on Thursday to Mr. and Mrs. Henry Clews, Jr., in Paris. The youngster is to be called Henry Clews, 4th.

The wedding of Mr. and Mrs. Clews on Dec. 20, last, came as a surprise to society. Mrs. Clews, who was Elsie Whelen Goelet, received her final decree of divorce from Robert Goelet a few months before and there had not been a hint as to a second romance. The marriage took place quietly at the home of the bride, 8 Washington Square North, a few hours after the license had been obtained. In the presence of the immediate families. Mr. Clews had arrived from Europe scarcely a week before.

Mrs. Clews has two sons by her former marriage, which took place in June, 1904. When her divorce was granted she obtained the custody of her son Peter, and the joint custody of her elder son, Ogden, was awarded to her. Mr. Clews also has a son, Henry Clews, 3d, by a former marriage to Louise Hollingsworth Gebhard, who obtained a divorce from him in 1910, but has never remarried.

Following the wedding the couple lived at Mr. Clews's studio at 145 East Nineteenth Street and later sailed for Europe, where they have since resided in Paris. Mr. Clews has gained considerable prominence in art circles for his paintings and under his direction Mrs. Clews has attained skill as a painter of marine pictures. She studied with him here and in Newport before their marriage.

Charity Fashion Fête Ends.

The ballroom at the Ritz-Carlton was filled last night at the second and last evening of the Charity Fashion Fête. There was an exhibition of additional gowns and fancy articles were sold by young society girls. The Dolly sisters and Miss Grace Field assisted with the musical program. Later in the evening there was an auction of the donations, with Lawrence Grant acting as auctioneer. The proceeds will be sent to aid the wounded French soldiers. Dancing and supper followed the fête.

Glen Arden Hunt Meets.

Special to The New York Times.

GOSHEN, N. Y., Oct. 29.—The Glen Arden Hunt, of which Miss Carol A. Harriman and John R. Townsend are masters, and F. J. Meehan, huntsman, have announced the following program for the drag hounds for next month: Saturday, Nov. 6, Chester; Nov. 13, Goshen Inn; Nov. 20, Florida; Nov. 27, Glenmere. The meets will be at 2 P. M. The fox hounds will meet at Kennels on Mondays and Fridays at 8 A. M., and on Wednesdays at Girard Station at 8:30 A. M.

Miss Anna L. Sturgis Engaged.

Mr. and Mrs. William L. Sturgis of 232 West Seventy-fourth Street gave a dinner last night at which they announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Anna L. Sturgis, to Edward N. Wright. Miss Sturgis is a débutante of last season. Mr. Wright is a son of Mr. and Mrs. E. N. Wright of Germantown, Penn. He is a graduate of Harvard, class of '11. No date has been set for the wedding.

SOCIAL NOTES.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Tighe McGusty are being congratulated upon the birth of a daughter yesterday at the home of Mrs. McGusty's mother, Mrs. Edwin H. Weathorbee of 240 Madison Avenue. Mrs. McGusty was Miss Henrietta C. Weathorbee. The wedding of the couple took place last October in Mamaroneck, N. Y.

Mme. de Riano, wife of the Spanish Ambassador, arrived here yesterday from Washington, and is at the Ritz-Carlton.

The wedding of Miss Eleanor Bartlett, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John P. Bartlett of 257 West Eighty-sixth Street, and Carter Phelps, son of Mr. and Mrs. George B. Phelps, will take place this afternoon at 4 o'clock in All Angels' Church.

Miss May Powell and Edward Thomas Bromfield will be married today at the home of the bride's parents, 326 West Seventy-second Street. In the New Church, in Thirty-fifth Street, between Park and Lexington Avenues, Miss Josephine Grose, sister of Mr. and Mrs. Waldo Grose, will become the bride of Richard B. Wilson of Youngstown, Ohio. A reception will follow at 34 Gramercy Park.

Mrs. John J. Wysong, who has been at the Plaza since her return from Newport, will open her town house, 1 East Seventy-sixth Street, on Monday.

Mrs. William L. Strong, widow of former Mayor Strong, is at the Hotel Gotham, and will leave shortly for a visit in Atlantic City.

A Halloween dinner will be served at the Sleepy Hollow Club this evening, following the final events in the golf tournaments. After dinner there will be dancing.

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'OTELLO' IS GIVEN BY BOSTON COMPANY

A Meritorious Performance of Verdi's Work at the Manhattan Opera House.

ZENATELLO IN TITLE ROLE

George Baklanoff Impersonates Iago with Unusual Force—Miss Luisa Villani as Desdemona.

Desdemona	Luisa Villani
Emilia	Elvira Leveroni
Otello	Giovanni Zenatello
Iago	George Baklanoff
Cassio	Ernesto Giaccone
Roderigo	Federico Ferraresi
Ludovico	Alfred Kaufman
Montano	Paolo Ananian

Conductor—Roberto Moranzoni.

The Boston Opera Company risked a venturesome undertaking last evening at the Manhattan Opera House, when it produced Verdi's "Otello," an undertaking even more venturesome, but for very different reasons, than putting forward Arber's "Masaniello" at its opening. "Otello" offers many kinds of difficulty and many problems to its conductor and those who take part in the performance. And furthermore, "Otello," even when presented with all the skill and all the dramatic resources at the command of the greatest opera houses, has not yet found its way deeply into the popular heart, and does not attract the general opera-going public. And, again, "Otello" offers no opportunity for the introduction of dancing or pantomiming, and hence makes no call for the appearance of Mlle. Pavlowa herself, who has so far proved herself to be, with the section of the company that directly co-operates with her, one of the most popular features the Boston Opera Company has to offer.

Nevertheless, there was one of the most numerous audiences of the week at the performance last evening. It would be too much to say that it heard a performance that completely represented the strength and beauty of Verdi's work, which still remains one of his two supreme achievements in transforming Shakespeare into lyric drama. Its companion piece, "Falstaff," is the other. Yet the representation was not, on the whole, an incompetent one, and there were certain features in it of striking excellence. Mr. Moranzoni, the conductor, achieved a performance of orchestral power that had many merits in dramatic power, in vigor and color; though a high finish could not be called one of them. The impersonation of Mr. George Baklanoff as Iago, was one of unusual force and characteristic expression; the impersonation of a realistic villain of ample resource and finished style. His rich and vibrant baritone voice, his fluent and significant declamation, his action full of dramatic detail were sufficient to give him a dominating place. His delivery of the "Credo" in the second act was an excellent piece of work in the performance.

Mr. Zenatello is no stranger to New York in the part of Otello, and in other years he has presented that part several times on the stage of the Manhattan Opera House. It is a zealous and carefully studied performance, but though it is well conceived and conscientiously executed, it has not on the whole an overmastering power; and such it must have to represent the essential quality of the Moor. Mr. Zenatello sang with great vigor.

Miss Luisa Villani's Desdemona was not one of the most satisfactory contributions to the representation; it was insufficient in charm and grace, in appealing ingenuousness; in her singing as well as in her action. And Mr. Ernesto Giaccone's Cassio failed to give plausible reason for Desdemona's favor or Otello's jealousy.

There was enthusiasm on the part of the audience; it was especially aroused by the more obvious and strenuous passages in Mr. Zenatello's vehement climaxes.

WATCH TICKET AGENCIES.

Theatre Managers to Try to Detect Violations of Agreement.

The theatre managers met yesterday afternoon in their rooms in the New York Theatre Building to discuss the selling of tickets. The principal difficulty the managers have had to contend with since they put into effect the reforms intended to abolish the selling of tickets at cut rates or above certain prices has been preventing the agencies from charging more than the fifty-cent premium the managers agreed they might charge.

There have been complaints that certain agencies were charging more than this premium, and it was decided yesterday to begin an investigation to determine whether these complaints have any foundation in fact. The agencies will be watched, and if any of them are discovered violating the agreement, the Tyson Company, which is the central distributing agency, will be ordered to refuse to issue them any more tickets. In the Empire and Lyceum Theatre programs Alf Hayman has printed the offer of a reward of $25 for evidence convicting any agency of charging more than the 50-cent premium.

Roderick White, Violinist, Plays.

Roderick White, the young American violinist who was heard here for the first time last season, gave a recital last night at Aeolian Hall at which he added to the favorable impression his first appearance had made. His program consisted of Max Bruch's Concerto in D minor, and three groups of smaller pieces, among whose composers the name of Dvorak appeared most frequently, many of them being arrangements by Fritz Kreisler.

Mr. White has developed since his first hearing, principally in the direction of acquiring more finish of technique and more finesse of style. He has still some of the subtleties of his art to master, but is even now an interesting player. The element that seems to promise most for his future is his apparent seeking after virility and breadth of line. His accompaniments were capably played last night by Maurice Eisner.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Miss Noysa McMein of 138 West Sixty-fifth Street won the prize of $25 offered by the Times Producing Corporation for the best black and white drawing of a smiling girl to be used as a trademark for the musical play, "The Girl Who Smiles." Ninety-two heads were submitted from artists in eleven States.

C. Haddon Chambers, the English playwright, gave a box party at the Hippodrome last night. His guests were Mme. Nellie Melba, Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Guinness, and Mrs. C. B. Dillingham. Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs also gave a party at the big playhouse.

The chorus of Ned Wayburn's "Town Topics" took part in a motion picture scene that was photographed yesterday in the Plaza Theatre. The picture was "The Labyrinth," produced by the Equitable Company, with Gail Kane as the star. An audience that filled the playhouse watched the proceedings on the stage and was included in the picture.

W. H. Post will stage the musical play, "A Bare Idea," being written by Everett Shinn, Wallace Irwin, and Silvio Hein for E. A. Weil. Clarence West has been engaged as musical director. The piece will go into rehearsal Monday.

J. Stuart Blackton went to Boston last night to be present at the first showing of "The Battle Cry of Peace" in the Majestic Theatre Monday night.

The Catholic Actors' Guild will hold its next regular meeting next Friday afternoon in the Hotel Astor. The recent retreat held by the guild will be discussed and arrangements will be made for the first benefit, which will be given Nov. 29. The members of the guild have been invited by Cohan & Harris to attend a performance of "Hit the Trail Holliday."

B. F. Keith's Royal Theatre will return to the policy of two performances daily of high-class vaudeville on Monday, Nov. 8. Junior vaudeville at popular prices has been the policy for some time, and with the change the novelty of big time variety at popular prices will be tried. The opening program will include Eddie Leonard and Barnes and Crawford, two headline acts.

RIVALS' SPITE MADE TENOR'S LIFE UNHAPPY

How de Primo Escaped a Sandbag and Tasted a Salted Orange Told in Basso's Summons.

A peek behind the operatic scenes that should discourage budding Carusos was given yesterday in the Yorkville Police Court when John Escalono appeared before Magistrate Barlow in answer to a summons alleging that he and Zanco de Primo, a tenor of the Boston Opera Company, appearing at the Manhattan Opera House, had assaulted Paulo Anannin, a basso of the company. According to Anannin he was attacked by the tenor and Escalono, the latter's secretary, Wednesday afternoon, when the three met in the offices of the company.

Escalono said de Primo was so upset by the affair that he would be unable to appear for at least a day. He bore a doctor's certificate to this effect, and the hearing was adjourned to next Thursday.

Before the adjournment was taken, however, the Secretary gave some glimpses of the workings of the artistic temperament. He said the success of de Primo had incurred for him the envy and spite of other members of the company.

In Detroit a sandbag dropped from the flies suspiciously near where de Primo was standing; in Toronto some scenery suddenly toppled over and narrowly missed the tenor's head. But the cruelest attack was the sprinkling of salt on an orange de Primo had intended to suck just before he tackled an aria. In spite of all these injustices Escalono said his charge's temper had remained unruffled.

As for the alleged attack—Anannin had called de Primo a Russian pig, Escalono said, and when Anannin grabbed the tenor by the arm de Primo struck him with his cane. Escalono acted the rôle of peacemaker, he said, and when Anannin attempted to strike him he beat him to it.

MRS. GRENNELL WINS RACE.

Rides Cupid to Victory in Mile Straightaway at Fassifern Club.

Special to The New York Times.

HOT SPRINGS, Va., Oct. 29.—A dozen luncheon parties at Fassifern Farm today were entertained for an hour after luncheon by some flat races and a jumping contest on the turf track of the Fassifern Hunt Club near by.

Colonel Robert M. Thompson of Washington, who got here this morning, joining Mrs. Thompson and Miss Hilda Sykes, who have been here for a week, rode over and exhibited three horses, his bay horse, Dr. Fitz, winning second prize in the jumping contest, while the first went to McKee Dunn of Richmond on Savage. The trophies were cups presented by Mrs. Robert M. Thompson and Robert E. Tod of New York.

Mrs. Francis Grennell of Charlestown, Mass., won the women's mile straightaway race on Cupid, while Miss Mary D. Brooks of New York was second on Virginia Gift. Tate Sherrard Swindell was the winner of the one-mile race for men, and the half-mile race was won by J. W. Hamilton's Bobby Keene.

Colonel Thompson gave a large luncheon party at the Farm House, and Robert E. Tod was host at another, having among his guests Mr. and Mrs. William A. Barstow of South Orange, Mr. and Mrs. Drummond, Miss Ruth Tod, and McKee Dunn. Miss Gladys Ingalls drove over, and others there for luncheon and tea were Mr. and Mrs. C. A. McClintock, Pittsburgh; Mr. and Mrs. Francis Grennell, Mrs. Llewellyn, Charles Holden of Washington, Mrs. Jeanne Wilde and Miss Margaret Wilde, Mr. and Mrs. Earl P. Charlton, C. A. Potter, Jr., and Mrs. A. Kelly Evans.

Governor R. Livingston Beeckman of Rhode Island and Mrs. Beeckman arrived this morning on a private car and are at the Homestead for a short stay.

Other arrivals included Mr. and Mrs. S. Musgrave Hyde, Mr. and Mrs. Conter Lawrence, and Mrs. James Davis of New York, Mrs. S. D. Parker, Mrs. F. L. Richardson, and Mr. and Mrs. S. V. Crosley of Boston, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Pels of Hoboken, and Mr. and Mrs. George McFadden of Philadelphia.

HALLOWEEN AT ARDSLEY.

Club Gives a Costume Dance Amid Cornstalks and Pumpkins.

There was a Halloween costume dance last evening at the Ardsley Club. The first floor was decorated with Autumn leaves, cornstalks, fruit, pumpkins, and other farm products, and there was a grand march at 10:30 of those in costume. Miss Dorothy Black took the prize as Titania, and J. Wood Rutter carried off the man's prize in Mexican costume.

Mr. and Mrs. Anson Flower Robinson led the march, and others who took part were Mrs. Frank Phillips as Mistress Mary Quite Contrary, Miss Phyllis Brown as Liberty, and Miss Dorothy Brown as a Virginia girl. Miss Marion Becker was a Bonfire, and Dorothy Fuller and Ellen Rowan were Halloween witches. Dorothy Gifford was the Spirit of Halloween and Mrs. J. Wood Rutter was a Mexican woman.

Among those present were Dr. Albert Shaw and Mrs. Shaw, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert S. Carpenter, Mr. and Mrs. Dana Kittredge, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Scott Andrews, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Hare Powel, and Mr. and Mrs. Edward Mairs.

DEATH PARTS AGED COUPLE.

Mrs. A. W. Webber Succumbs on Eve of Golden Wedding Party.

Arrangements for the celebration of the golden wedding anniversary of Albert W. Webber and Mary M. Webber next Tuesday were turned into preparations for a funeral yesterday when Mrs. Webber died at her home, 244 Quincy Street, Brooklyn. Some of her relatives who live in all parts of the country arrived at her home only to be told of her death.

The Webbers and their four daughters had sent out more than 150 invitations. It is believed that the excitement over the celebration was the cause of Mrs. Webber's falling ill a few days ago. Her family physician found that pneumonia set in on Tuesday night.

Mrs. Webber was 71 years old. She was born in Nashville, Tenn. Her husband was so deeply affected by her death that he collapsed yesterday and was under the care of a physician. Her daughters were obliged to recall the invitations to the wedding anniversary.

OCEAN VOYAGERS.

Some of Those Sailing for Liverpool Today—The Arrivals.

Some of those booked to leave today for Liverpool on the St. Paul are:

George Acheson, J. G. Anderson, J. Beck, J. C. Brooks, W. Bunting, B. K. Burbeck, Mrs. D. Cameron, H. S. Chapman, Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Coverly, Miss E. M. B. Crum, W. M. Cumming, W. D. Dash, Mrs. W. H. Davis, Albert De Courville, Mr. and Mrs. G. C. Delamain, Mrs. K. C. Dunn, the Earl of Orkney, H. Elliott, A. R. Everest, R. H. Findlater, Miss Archibald Freeman, Miss H. Gale, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Gavin, J. B. Gray, Paul Hansford, Mrs. C. Harrison, A. C. Hatfield, Harold Herbert, Mr. and Mrs. G. T. Howard, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Hutchinson, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Jardine, W. R. Johnston, B. S. Lathrop, Mrs. W. B. Mathews, Mr. and Mrs. D. E. Morgan, Mrs. G. F. Palmer, Mrs. R. R. Patterson, G. Pearson, C. E. Potts, Mrs. C. W. Rathay, Miss Rathay, J. A. Robertson, F. H. Sawyer, Miss H. Smithus, W. P. Stanton, Mrs. J. F. Templeton, Mrs. M. B. Van Amringe, E. W. Walker, Captain W. Wilson, and A. E. Woolsey.

Among the passengers arriving yesterday on the Kristianiafjord from Bergen were:

Mrs. M. Cramm, Ray Harris, C. Lagergreen, Charles Preston, Miss Marie Thoresen, Donald Friede, Miss Helen Smith, Paul Tiede, Mrs. Martha H. Young, James Black, Mrs. E. Black, J. H. Coony, Mrs. G. Hall, and Ernest Hart.

RECITAL BY GADSKI FILLS AEOLIAN HALL

Favorite Soprano Heard in a Program Made Up of German Lieder.

ONE SUNG IN ENGLISH

Overwhelmed with Flowers as She Finishes Her First Concert of the Season.

Mme. Johanna Gadski was enthusiastically greeted by a large audience in Aeolian Hall yesterday afternoon when she gave the song recital that regularly follows her return to New York in the Autumn. Her specialty in song singing in the German Lied, and her program yesterday was made up entirely of German Lieder, except for Donna Elvira's air from the last act of "Don Giovanni," with which she began it, "by request," Mme. Gadski's voice, except at the very beginning, seemed to be much as it has been in recent years as regards quality, power, and expressiveness. Probably none of her admirers would maintain that the artistic statute of limitations is suspended in her case any more than in the case of other well-beloved singers, and that her voice is now what it was in other years. Whatever it still possesses in quality, power, and expressiveness, there is enough, evidently, to give pleasure to a large houseful of people. Her admirers are also fain to vote that her phrasing is sometimes shortened and interrupted and that her command of breath is not always sufficient to complete and round out the melodic line to the best and most musical effect. And these admirers were made more uneasy in yesterday's recital by the fact that Mme. Gadski was not infrequently at variance with the pitch. This was especially the case in the air from "Don Giovanni"; and even later in the program, when she had gained surer command of her powers than she had at the outset, many of her higher tones, when not taken in fullest voice, were still at variance with the pitch.

Mme. Gadski, in exercising her preference for the songs of the romantic and modern German song composers, deals with material in which an artist can produce the profoundest, most intimately searching, and most varied effects. Mme. Gadski is unquestionably more at home in them and sings them better than she does the songs of any other school. She naturally exerts her dramatic power to advantage in such songs as Schumann's "Waldesgespräch," Franz's "Im Hirbst," Wagner's "Schmerzen"; nor was it to be wondered at that when she was recalled for her first group, she gave Schubert's "Erlkönig," to the evident gratification of her listeners. But it is a question whether Mme. Gadski is not heard to better advantage in songs that are sung in half voice and less, as Franz's "Aute Nacht" and "Liebe allen Wipfeln," Liszt's "Lieder allen Wipfeln," and Wolf's "Verborgenheit." In these her tone was at its smoothest and of its best quality.

Mme. Gadski sang Brahms's spirited song, "Der Schmied," in English. In her last group were songs by Eugen Haile of New York and Prof. Paul Elsler, who played her accompaniments, but not quite so sympathetically as they have been played in the past. And, of course, Mme. Gadski was overwhelmed with flowers as she finished each group of her songs.

Steps to Enjoin 'Eternal Magdalene.'

Arch Selwyn of Selwyn & Co. was served with an order issued by Comstock & Gest yesterday to show cause why an injunction should not be issued to restrain his firm from producing "The Eternal Magdalene." The play is scheduled for production in the Forty-eighth Street Theatre Monday night, and the order is not returnable till Wednesday. Comstock & Gest base their claim to the play on the fact that it was written by Robert McLaughlin and produced by him at the Colonial Theatre, Cleveland, when he was associated with them in the management of a stock company there.

'The Angel in the House' for Fulton.

Arrangements were completed yesterday for the production of Eden Phillpotts and B. MacDonald Hastings's play, "The Angel in the House," in the Fulton Theatre Monday night, Nov. 8. The brief engagement of Frank Mandel's farce, "Sherman Was Right," will end tonight. Arnold Daly will produce the English comedy and play the principal rôle. His company will include Hilda Spong, George Giddens, Eugene O'Brien, Alma Tell, Effingham Pinto, Lorraine Frost, and Percival Moore.

WHITE SULPHUR CLIMBERS.

A Balmy Day Lures Visitors Up Catamount Mountain.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. Va., Oct. 29.—The warm, balmy atmosphere today lured many into the hills, and a party of young people from the Greenbrier climbed Catamount Mountain. Gates Mountain is a favorite afternoon drive, where one plans to reach the terminus of the carriage road at the sunset hour for the incomparable view of Sunset Gap.

Mrs. Howard Homans, Miss Marion Homans, and Miss Dewitt were out all day on a long motor trip over the Allegheny Hills.

Mrs James Brown Potter was out for a long constitutional today. She expects soon to be joined here by Mr. Potter, who is looking after his mining interests in Mexico, and who will remain to take the cure. Mr. and Mrs. George Cornwallis-West took a long tramp, and Mrs. Joseph E. Widener and Mrs. Lily Munnikhuysen Lee went around Lovers Leap.

Entertaining at tea this afternoon were Mrs. Roger Watts, Mrs. J. N. Field, Mrs. William Wheeler, Mrs. Ridley Watts and Mrs. William F. Hitt. Richard Elkins, who has been here with Mrs. Stephen B. Elkins, has returned to Washington. Mrs. Preston Gibson's children are leaving to join her in Washington tomorrow.

Mrs. R. Jay Flick, who occupied a cottage here during the Summer, has returned from Wilkes-Barre and is accompanied by Mrs. Edward T. Stuart, Jr., of Philadelphia.

Other arrivals today were Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Dexter of Springfield, Mass.; Mr. and Mrs. George F. Skillings of Chicago, and Mrs. George McConnell of Philadelphia. Arriving here from Baltimore by automobile were Mrs. George T. Watson and Mme. Watson, who will be joined tomorrow by Mr. Watson and his brother. Mr. and Mrs. Lathrop Brown of New York are expected to arrive shortly, and Lispenard Stuart, who has been at Carlton House since the close of the Newport season, will arrive with a party of friends on his semi-annual visit.

BERKSHIRES HUSKING PARTY

Francis L. Leland's Guests Receive Prizes for Red Ears of Corn.

Special to The New York Times.

LENOX, Mass., Oct. 29.—Francis L. Leland of New York gave a husking party at Bowider Farm in Becket tonight. The guests went in fancy dress. Prizes were given for red ears of corn and a farmer's supper was served.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas D. Whistler returned to New York after a visit with Mr. and Mrs. Ross W. Whistler.

Mr. and Mrs. Bayard C. Hoppin are guests of Mrs. John F. Alexandre at Spring Lawn.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph H. Choate gave a dinner party for twelve guests tonight, entertaining for Mr. and Mrs. George B. De Gersdorff.

Mr. and Mrs. Giraud Foster were hosts at dinner at Bellefontaine.

Mrs. Charles Carroll Jackson returned to New York after the season in Stockbridge. John W. Kohlsaat and the Misses Amy and Edith Kohlsaat closed their Stockbridge cottage and went to New York.

Mr. and Mrs. Karrick Riggs and Miss Pauline Riggs of New York, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Parker and Mrs. Horatio Hathaway of Boston arrived at the Red Lion Inn, Stockbridge. Also arriving at the inn were Mr. and Mrs. Elbert H. Gary, who are touring with Mr. and Mrs. Alexander H. Revell of Chicago.

CONGRESS LIBRARY BUYS.

Pays $25 for "The Royal Ape" at Lincoln Sale.

The sale of the Lincoln material from the library of John E. Burton of Milwaukee was ended at the Anderson Galleries yesterday. The total for the day was $1,267.40. The grand total is $8,236.45.

George D. Smith paid $131 for the "Life of Abraham Lincoln," thirty-two pages, octavo, by John Locke Scripps, printed by The Chicago Press and Tribune in 1860. It is the author's own copy and contains his signature. It is the earliest life of Lincoln by whom the proof was read and approved before publication. This edition is very rare, only a few copies being known to exist.

"The Royal Ape. A dramatic poem," published at Richmond in 1863, was bought by the Library of Congress for $25. "Our Home and Foreign Policy," a scarce Confederate pamphlet, published at Mobile, Ala., in 1863, brought $15. It denounces "Yankee Cowardice" and "The Buffoon at the White House." The New York Tribune Tract, No. 6, "The Life of Abraham Lincoln," went to Mr. Smith for $16.

Thomas Bell paid $20 for The Detroit Daily Advertiser Extra, Sept. 4, 1860, containing the rare speech of Governor Seward on Abraham Lincoln. He also gave $16.50 for the Lincoln and Johnson Union Campaign Songster, containing "On the Chicago Surrender," by Bayard Taylor, "Abraham, Our Abraham," "Ye Men of '60," &c.

The rare pamphlet "Testimony for Prosecution and Defense in the Case of Edward Spangler, Tried for Conspiracy to Murder the President," &c., was knocked down to Mr. Smith for $77.50. The scarce "Discourse on the Occasion of the Death of Lincoln," by Morris C. Sutphen, a presentation copy to President Johnson, was bought by Mr. Bell for $15.50. Mr. Smith paid $26 for a translation into Greek of W. M. Thayer's "Character and Public Services of Abraham Lincoln." It is a presentation copy from the translator.

Frederick W. Morris gave $17.50 for "Proceedings at the Dinner of the Early Members of the Union League Club of New York, May 20, 1880." He also paid $24 for the Union Republican ballot for Darrington District for the National Convention. It consists of four tickets on one sheet as they came from the press, prior to being cut up into separate ballots. The whole is printed in red. Mr. Bell obtained for $36 the seven volumes of "Vanity Fair," New York, 1859-63. It is a complete set of this comic periodical. He also paid $86 for "Abraham Lincoln: A Drama," by A. H. Wood, and $116 for the original printed proof of Walt Whitman's "Lecture on Abraham Lincoln," with corrections and additions in Whitman's autograph.

TO MAKE BETTER CITIZENS.

Many Schools Are Helping Bureau of Naturalization in Campaign.

The campaign being conducted by the Bureau of Naturalization for better citizens of the United States is making constant headway, according to a report just issued by the Department of Labor. Several schools throughout the country have signified their willingness to undertake the work of instructing candidates for citizenship, and several of them have opened special night classes for this work.

The Labor Department in its report says that among the 14,000,000 foreign born residents in the United States in 1910, 1,670,361 foreign born whites were classed as illiterate. The report states that a number of these foreigners have been admitted to citizenship despite their unfitness, because the courts have been reluctant to refuse citizenship where proper educational facilities have not been provided.

"In many places," says the Labor Department's report, "the public schools have, under the inspiration of the Bureau of Naturalization, now opened their doors

TRINITY COLLEGE STANDS BY ATHLETE BRICKLEY—YALE WILL NOT REINSTATE DEBARRED 'PROS'

TRINITY WILL NOT WITHDRAW BRICKLEY

Athletic Advisory Committee Says He Is Eligible to Compete on Team.

Special to The New York Times.

HARTFORD, Conn., Oct. 29.—In a 1,200-word statement issued tonight after a copy had been dispatched to Professor T. F. Jones of New York University, which has protested against George Brickley being permitted to play full back on the Trinity College team in the game next Tuesday because he has formerly been with professional baseball teams, the Athletic Advisory Committee of Trinity set forth its position and defined Brickley's status to the effect that he was eligible to compete on the Trinity team.

In declining to comply with New York University's request to withdraw Brickley because of a rule of the Intercollegiate Association the committee says there is objection to the rule because it discriminates between methods of student support and because it is sure to be evaded.

"Of all which assertions," says the statement, "the very history of the rule furnishes ample proof; if we fail to cite specific instances, it is not because of lack of facts so much as because of embarrassment in choosing among them. Moreover, we see no advantage, but the contrary, in embarking upon the turbid sea of futile recrimination. Mr. Brickley, whom you mention by name, is a youth who has complied with conditions, his business before reporting for admission has been treated as his business. Mr. Brickley is almost sure to be on our list of players next week, though he may prefer not to play. And of one thing you may be sure—every man on that list will be a genuine student and fit in our judgment to stand unabashed in the company of his forebears and later to stand by the side of any young American of any college, in work or play.

"We join with you in hoping that our relations with you and others may remain undisturbed and uninterrupted, but concede to you, of course, the right to decline to play with us, if your interpretation of your duty under your rules seems to require that course. In the latter event you will find it in your power, we trust, to wire our manager so that the team may be saved a needless journey."

The statement is signed by the nine members of the committee of which Colonel William E. A. Bulkeley is Chairman.

YALE WILL NOT LIFT BAN.

No Hope of Reinstating Athletes Under Present Summer Ball Rule.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 29.—Yale will make no attempt to use at present in athletics its five players who were recently disqualified, according to a statement published by the University Athletic Association, but will work with Harvard and Princeton to amend the present rules of the three colleges making a more satisfactory governing code. Included in tonight's statement was the letter from Dean McClenahan of Princeton urging Yale to reinstate the athletes, and a letter from Professor Corwin of Yale to Dean Briggs of Harvard, setting forth Yale's views.

The Yale Athletic Association statement follows:

"Yale's position in the matter is, as will be seen, that as long as Yale's own rule stands in its present form the five players cannot represent the university on its intercollegiate teams. Whether or not the Yale rule in regard to Summer baseball is fair or reasonable is another question, which is hoped will be discussed in the near future by Harvard, Princeton, and Yale. Pending such discussion and pending possible future action, the Yale University Athletic Association must live up to the spirit and the letter of its present rules. This is fully expressed in the following letter from Professor Corwin to Dean Briggs of Harvard, Yale's attitude as therein set forth having also been communicated to Princeton:

I write to thank you for your letter informing me of the unanimous request of the Harvard Athletic Association that the five Yale undergraduates who recently withdrew from competition in intercollegiate athletics be allowed to continue as members of the Yale teams. Dean McClenahan of Princeton has written me that the undergraduates there have informally expressed to him a similar desire. The wish that these men may be permitted to compete again for Yale is gratifying evidence of the friendly feeling between the universities, the encouragement of which is to many of us the chief reason for intercollegiate contests.

In not complying with Harvard's request that the men who have withdrawn rejoin their teams, I trust that we shall not appear to you ungracious or unappreciative of your letter and the spirit which prompted it. I wish that it were possible for us to accede to Harvard's request, but I do not see how this can be done without serious harm to the cause for which both Harvard and Yale men are working.

Union Has a Crippled Team.

Special to The New York Times.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Oct. 29.—Union College's final practice this afternoon for the Rhode Island State game tomorrow consisted in running down punts for the ends and formation plays for the line and back field. In three days' hard scrimmage the 'Varsity has been unable to score on the second team until yesterday afternoon, when two touchdowns were registered. Wally Girling sustained a severe blow in the ribs in practice last Monday, which may keep him out of the game tomorrow. The back field is in rather bad shape. Phil Mallen broke a cheekbone in practice yesterday, Tubby Rosecrans had a damaged nose, and Stoller is out of the game with a bruised bone in his elbow. This leaves the main part of the work tomorrow to fall upon Anderson, Roof, and Delaplante or Travis. Rosecrans will undoubtedly get in the game, and there is a strong probability that Girling's rib will be sufficiently strong to allow him to play two quarters at least. The line seems stronger than it has in the past.

Lehigh Expects Hard Contest.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTH BETHLEHEM, Penn., Oct. 29.—With a brisk speeding up signal practice Lehigh finished work for the Gettysburg game tomorrow. Methods calculated to guard against any tendency to over-confidence on the part of the players were adopted today. Lehigh expects perhaps the hardest game of the season, except the late Yale struggle, and the Brown and White looks on the contest with the "soldiers" as a good basis to determine the strength of Pennsylvania State. Coach Keady has decided not to use half back Jim Keady and full back Halsted tomorrow and this necessitates a readjustment of the backfield, Maginnes going to full back. A new pair of half backs will be sent in, Heuer, the Northeast High School lad, and Boland. Heuer's presence will strengthen the team in the punting department. Today in practice some of his kicks went fifty-five yards. Grumbach will take Pons's place at right guard.

Penn State Expects Victory.

STATE COLLEGE, Penn., Oct. 28.—Penn State students joined in a big demonstration when the football team departed for Boston to play Harvard. State has been preparing for the struggle with the Crimson for seven weeks, and the coaches are sending into the battle every first-string man in perfect condition. The Harvard game ranks as the biggest event on Penn State's calendar. The team and its followers are enthusiastic over the prospects of a victory over Harvard. The coaches, however, are reticent. They believe State has an even chance of winning.

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Football Games Today.

Yale vs. Colgate at New Haven.
Harvard vs. Penn. State at Cambridge.
Princeton vs. Williams at Princeton.
Cornell vs. Virginia Polytechnic Institute at Ithaca.
Amherst vs. Dartmouth at Amherst.
Brown vs. Vermont at Providence.
Bucknell vs. Muhlenberg at Lewisburg.
Haverford vs. Dickinson at Haverford.
Johns Hopkins vs. Swarthmore at Baltimore.
Lehigh vs. Gettysburg at South Bethlehem.
Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute vs. Middlebury at Troy.
St. Lawrence vs. Hamilton at Canton.
Union vs. Rhode Island State at Schenectady.
Army vs. Villanova at West Point.
Navy vs. North Carolina Aggies at Annapolis.
Michigan vs. Syracuse at Ann Arbor.
Pennsylvania vs. Lafayette at Philadelphia.
Pittsburgh vs. Allegheny at Pittsburgh.
Rutgers vs. Springfield Y. M. C. A. College at Newark.
Rochester vs. St. Stephen's at Rochester.
Virginia vs. Virginia Military Institute at Charlottesville.
Vanderbilt vs. Tennessee at Nashville.
Washington and Jefferson vs. Muskingum at Washington, Penn.
Wesleyan vs. Worcester Polytechnic Institute at Middletown, Conn.
West Virginia Wesleyan vs. Carlisle Indians at Wheeling.

SCHOOL GAMES.

Bay Ridge H. S. vs. Adelphi at Brooklyn.
De Witt Clinton H. S. vs. Stuyvesant at New York.
Flushing H. S. vs. St. Francis Prep. at Flushing.
Kingsley School vs. Horace Mann H. S. at Essex Field.
New Rochelle H. S. vs. Hamilton Institute at New Rochelle.
New York Military Academy vs. Yonkers H. S. at Cornwall.
Poly Prep. vs. Stone School at Brooklyn.

HARVARD IN FORM NOW.

Rushline Greatly Strengthened and Team Is Better All Around.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Oct. 29.—The Harvard football team which will be sent into tomorrow's Penn State game is expected by the coaches to show far better football than that which the 'Varsity played against Cornell a week ago. The shift on the rushline, which has placed Taylor at guard instead of Cowen, and the fact that Enwright finally has returned to the field will make Harvard strong where it was weak last Saturday. The work of the past few days has also brought about a very general improvement not only in the individual play, but in the team as a whole, and the outfit should look much better than against the Ithacans.

The line as it will play tomorrow will be without the service of the regular left tackle, Bilman, Bigelow being in his place. With Bigelow's 197 pounds the average weight of the line will be brought up to 185 pounds, and the eleven as a whole will average 178 pounds, this being considered unusual weight for the revised game. The team has had a lot of work on attack this week, and the rushline for the past two days has shown a lot of speed and a concerted lift. Enwright has braced up the power of the backfield to no small degree. The eleven will line-up against Penn State as follows:

Soucy, left end; Bigelow, left tackle; Taylor, left guard; Wallace, centre; Dadmun, right guard; Pearson, right tackle; Harte, right end; Willcox, quarter back; King, left half back; Enwright, right half back; Mahan, full back. Quarter back Watson, with Gilman, will go to Princeton tomorrow to get a line on the Tigers.

"Nothing doing," was the management's answer to the report that the Havard men would be numbered in next week's Princeton game.

The Penn State team reached Boston this morning, then went out to Auburndale, where it practiced this afternoon. The team, which beat Pennsylvania 13 to 3, is confident that it can gain a lot of ground against Harvard and will have the power to score tomorrow, but has not the greatest confidence in its defensive strength. The team is heavy and comprises many men who were participants in last Year's match, which resulted in a 15 to 13 score, Harvard getting its final point in the last moment of play.

Fordham Easily Beats Scrubs.

That Fordham takes no chances on not being well prepared for the Georgetown game next Tuesday is evident from the fact that another practice game was held at Fordham Field yesterday. It was the third stirring practice contest held during the past three days, and each one saw the Maroon warriors up against a different style of attack. Yesterday the reorganized scrub eleven were sent against the 'Varsity. As the regulars had all their men in position, except Jack Conklin at left end, there was never any real danger of a scrub victory. However, the scrubs put up the strongest defense of the season, smashing up play after play. McGuire was the only substitute in the line-up, taking Conklin's place on the flank, but his speed and dexterity on forward pass combinations has brightened the situation at the left wing. Most of the new plays were built around Golden and Cantwell, the fastest men in the backfield. Kane was back at left guard for the first time in two weeks, but he dropped out in favor of Benson soon after scrimmaging was started. In the last half of the game the scrubs tried out several plays used by Georgetown at West Point last week, but most of them went awry. The final score resulted in a 26 to 0 victory for the 'Varsity, Butler, McGuire, Dunn, and Yale each making a score.

How Army Will Line-Up Today.

Special to The New York Times.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Oct. 29.—The early football session of the Army team today was featured by a long kicking scrimmage, with Ford doing nearly all of the punting. An extended dummy scrimmage was really a rough session, and there was also a fast signal drill for the 'Varsity. Oliphant will not start against Villanova tomorrow. He has a weak knee. Britton seems to have the call over Reddield at the doubtful end and is slated to begin tomorrow's game at that point. Parker has given way to Jones at tackle. The latter will start against the Pennsylvanians. O'Hare has beaten out Holmes and earned the right to get back at his old place at guard tomorrow. Walker will be in Oliphant's place behind the line. Ford will do all the Army's punting. The coaches are none too optimistic over the outlook for a victory. The coaches gave the following as the Army's line-up for the start of the game tomorrow: Neyland and Britton, ends; Captain Wayand and Jones, tackles; Mecham and O'Hare, guards; McEwan, centre; Murrill, quarter back; Walker and Hoge, half backs, and Ford, full back.

Lafayette Rehearses Its Plays.

Special to The New York Times.

EASTON, Pa., Oct. 29.—Lafayette worked until darkness called a halt in the last practice for the Pennsylvania game tomorrow. There was no scrimmage. The whole time was devoted to signals and all the plays that will be used against the Red and Blue tomorrow. The plays were practiced individually and in series, and under all sorts of imaginary conditions, to force the players to use their heads. All of the kickers had ample opportunity to work on their particular sort of kick. Maxfield, who reported this afternoon in condition good enough to warrant his getting into the game, practiced goal kicking. The team will line up tomorrow as follows: Left end, Blackburn; left tackle, Maxfield; left guard, Gulick; centre, Lahr; right guard, Livezey; right tackle, Lowe; right end, Hartman; quarter back, Taylor; half backs, Lake and Weldon; full back, Scott.

Tome Plays Hill School Eleven.

PORT DEPOSIT, Md., Oct. 29.—The Tome School football team goes to Pottstown tomorrow for the annual game with Hill School. Both teams are ready for the game, and Hill is determined to wipe out the stain of the defeat administered last year by Tome. On the other hand, Tome is anxious to make it two in a row over her rival. Each team has been defeated but once this season, Hill losing a close game to the Princeton Freshmen and Tome's only setback being the 13-0 defeat by Lawrenceville.

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REAL TESTS FOR BIG TEAMS TODAY

Hardest Battles Will Be at Yale, Harvard, and Princeton.

The football elevens of Yale and Harvard, both of which have been defeated this Fall, face the hardest test today in the week-end games of the Eastern gridiron schedule. Yale will play the unconquered and unscored-on Colgate team, while the Crimson plays Pennsylvania State College, victors over the University of Pennsylvania and other combinations of lesser calibre.

The other football leaders of the section are more fortunate and are not likely to be so hard pressed as was the case in the games of a week ago. Princeton will tackle Williams, Cornell will have Virginia Poly as its opponent at Ithaca, Lafayette will invade Philadelphia to play Pennsylvania, Dartmouth lines up against Amherst, Villanova faces the Army, and the North Carolina Aggies will try to scuttle the Navy.

Unless Yale shows a remarkable improvement in form Colgate is likely to make the meeting between the two teams at New Haven as interesting for the Blue as Washington and Jefferson did last Saturday. The Hamilton eleven has proved a powerful scoring machine this season, and in the four games to date has rolled up 208 points to their opponents' nothing. The Army was the only combination to hold the Colgate players in check to any extent, being defeated after a hard struggle, 13 to 0.

Yale will find the visitors a well-trained and well-conditioned team, strong on both offense and defense. With the Princeton contest but two weeks away, Yale must begin to develop the full extent of its power immediately, and it may be that the Elis will rise to the occasion today. From the records of the two teams this Fall, Colgate is a logical favorite, but the Blue has plenty of power and material for a strong combination if the team can find itself.

Harvard succeeded in holding Penn State to a tie game last season, but will face a harder problem this afternoon, since the Crimson squad is not as strong as in 1914, while Penn State has given plenty of evidence of its power this Autumn by defeating Pennsylvania and scoring one-sided victories over its other opponents. Cornell exposed the weak points in the Cambridge combination last Saturday, and the defeat at the hands of the Ithaca players has proved ably been beneficial to the Crimson. Players and coaches alike may be expected to be on edge in this contest, and it is not unlikely that Harvard will come back strong against Penn State, making the outcome of the game problematical.

Princeton should have little difficulty in defeating Williams, since the New England team has won but one of the five games played to date. Cornell, which won from Williams 40 to 0 two weeks ago, will meet a strong opponent in Virginia Poly, but there is nothing in the record of the Southern combination to lead to the belief that it will be able to check the victorious march of the Ithacans. The game between Lafayette and Pennsylvania should be a close contest, for although both have been defeated they have developed rapidly during the past ten days and should play fast, consistent football throughout the entire four periods.

The Army will play Villanova while the Navy is tackling the North Carolina Aggies. Both service teams have faced more powerful elevens this season and should come through to victory, although the scores are not likely to be large, especially in the case of the game at Annapolis. Dartmouth will line up against Amherst and the latter team is expected to give the Hanover combination a royal battle with the result depending to a great extent upon the line condition. Syracuse invades the West to play Michigan, and this intersectional gridiron battle is likely to prove one of the feature contests of the day.

The leading games in the East today, with the scores of the 1914 contests, where the same institutions played, are as follows:

Yale	49	Colgate	7
Harvard	13	Penn. State	13
Princeton	7	Williams	7
Pennsylvania	0	Lafayette	0
West Point	41	Villanova	0
Annapolis	18	North Carolina	14
Dartmouth	32	Amherst	0
Brown	12	Vermont	0
Wesleyan	14	Worcester Poly	0

Secretary Daniels to See Navy Game

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Oct. 29.—The lineup of the Naval Academy team, subject to change tomorrow, against the eleven of the North Carolina Agricultural and Mechanical College, will be: left end, Kenworthy; left tackle, Ward; left guard, Kercher; centre, Bartholdi or Goldstein; right guard, Smith; right tackle, Gilman; right end, Jackson; quarter back, Reis; left half back, Martin; right half back, Westphal; full back, Von Helmburg. The two teams played a close game last year, the Midshipmen winning, and interest in tomorrow's game is particularly strong. The Navy coaches have given much attention to forward pass plays during the week, and it is hoped that these will be effective tomorrow. Secretary of the Navy Daniels will witness the game.

Brown Taking No Chances.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 29.—Brown expects an easy victory over Vermont tomorrow, but knowing that the Green Mountain boys have a habit of playing a hard game on their annual visit to Providence, the strongest possible Brown line-up will start the game. Injuries have been very slight this season. Brace is the only 'Varsity man who will be out of the game. Practice behind locked gates has been unusually strenuous this week. With the annual Yale and Harvard games coming next on the schedule, the coaches are optimistic. Brown is decidedly stronger than she was a year ago. Development has been slow, and the eleven is just now beginning to find itself. Next Saturday at New Haven, Brown will show a team far superior to what the early season games might lead one to expect.

Rutgers Plays In Newark.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J.—The Rutgers football team will play the fast Springfield Y. M. C. A. College eleven tomorrow at the Federal League Park in Newark. The men are confident of defeating the Springfield eleven. "Togo" Miller, the centre who was injured just before the Princeton game, will probably play, and Mason, who has been filling the centre position, will move to left guard. The regular backfield, consisting of Talman, Wittpen, Bracher and Scarr, will probably start the game. The line-up will be Rockefeller, left end; Nash, left tackle; Mason, left guard; Miller, centre; Garrett, right guard; Rendall, right tackle; Austin, right end; Scarr, quarter back; Wittpenn, left half back; Bracher, right half back; Talman, full back.

TIGERS TO WATCH HARVARD.

Few of Best Regulars Will Play Against Williams College Today.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 29.—With the Harvard game scheduled for next week, "Speedy" Rush will take no chances with his first string players tomorrow against Williams College, and in consequence the greater part of the eleven will be made up of substitutes. Five members of the Tiger team left last night for Boston where they will look over the general style of play which the Crimson team is utilizing this year. Several more members of the squad who were a little banged up in the Dartmouth game will also be held out of the lineup unless the coaches find the game going against them, in which contingency they will rush these players into the fray.

The two first string ends of the 'Varsity, Charlie Highly and Brown, will be out of town tomorrow and Lamberton and Wilson will appear in their places at the extremities of the line. Lamberton, during the first part of the season, was used as utility man in the back field, but the temporary dearth of first-class end material caused his shift to end again. Frank Glick will be at Cambridge to view Harvard's game. Snake Ames will appear in his place and Blake, the freshman quarter back last year, will also get an opportunity to show his ability at directing the eleven. "Bus" Law will start at full back with Eddie Driggs at left half back and Shea at right half back. Tibbott is one of the players who will probably have to be content with watching the game from the side lines. Thomas, Charles, and Dickerman will also get a chance to play behind the line. Gennert will start at the centre of the line and will give way to Butterworth some time during the first half. Nourse and Hogg, the regular guards, will be at their regular positions, while Halsey and Parisette will form the tackle combination.

Practice this afternoon was of the lightest order and a brief signal drill coupled with light work on various formations constituted the entire work-out. Few of the regulars were on the field and none did any strenuous work.

Cornell Has Michigan In View.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., Oct. 29.—The Cornell football team let down this afternoon in anticipation of the game with Virginia Polytechnic Institute tomorrow, and all that the big fellows did was to run through a signal drill in the baseball cage. The Ithacans will send into this game tomorrow the first real strength of the 'Varsity squad, but men who are in better shape today than they have been at any time this season. Head Coach Sharpe left here tonight to look over the Michigan team in the game with Syracuse tomorrow, and Dan Reed will have charge of the Ithacans. He plans to send the entire Cornell team in the line-up, and Captain Barrett will play quarter back. The practice today was devoted to the Michigan game, the men running through a number of formations which it is hoped will be used next Saturday. In addition to the offensive work of the last few days the eleven has spent a great deal of time in defensive formations against the forward pass. Both Michigan and Penn scored often against Cornell a year ago with the pass, but judging by the fine showing of the Cornell half backs and ends in defending this play, neither of these teams will do much with it against Cornell this season.

Amherst Light, but Fast.

Special to The New York Times.

AMHERST, Mass., Oct. 29.—A snappy signal drill, together with work on defensive formations and punt and drop kicking, completed Amherst's preparations for the Dartmouth game here tomorrow. Tow, with substitute quarter backs G. Washburn and Perkins, ran the team through the signals in the best form shown this season. In drop kicking against the second eleven Tow scored on three out of five attempts at field goals from a 35-yard line, and made all three trials 5 yards further in. Ashley and Witney punted for good distances. Despite the Dartmouth defeat last week, no confident opinions are expressed on the field as to the outcome tomorrow. Dartmouth has defeated Amherst in eleven out of the last twelve games by sheer weight and strength of substitutes. This year's team here, however, although extremely light, is considered one of the fastest in years, and hopes are entertained that Dartmouth will at least be held to a low score. Few, if any, changes will be made in the line-up for tomorrow. Possibly Marks or Matthews will relieve one of the regular half backs, Goodrich and Taber, during part of the game, while Witney may play right end.

Whitman May See Columbia Play.

Governor Whitman is expected to attend the Columbia-Stevens football game on South Field on Election Day, Tuesday. When it was learned that he would be in New York City on that day the Blue and White management sent an invitation to the Executive, and, according to his secretary, William Orr, Mr. Whitman will see the game unless urgent business interferes. A special box will be arranged for him on the side lines.

Although the Columbia team will not send its strongest forces into the game Tuesday, because Calder, left end, and Mansbach, right half back, will probably not play on account of injuries, it was announced yesterday that Cochrane would rejoin the squad. He has been away from practice for nearly three weeks on account of ineligibility, but yesterday he was told that his studies had shown such an improvement that he could play the remainder of the season. Cochrane is a former orawman and has a good build for the back field.

St. Nicholas Rink Opens.

The ice skating season in New York opened last night when the St. Nicholas Ice Rink threw open its doors for a season that will continue until the end of March. Hundreds of skaters took advantage of the first chance in many months to get on the steel blades. Every indication points to a big skating season at the local rink. Speed and fancy skaters and all who enjoy the fascinating Winter sport will have plenty of opportunity to get on the ice for five months, no matter what the weather conditions are.

The hockey season will not open until near the holidays, but the players of the Canadian game will soon begin to practise for the many contests scheduled.



COLGATE OVERRATED THEY SAY AT YALE

Elis in Much Better Form Now and Don't Expect Defeat by Up-Staters.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 29.—Yale will tomorrow make another attempt to set its football scoring machine into motion. It has failed to operate with satisfaction against Virginia, Washington and Jefferson, and Lehigh, but the coaches were confident tonight that the team which will face Colgate will prove much stronger than that which bowed to Washington and Jefferson last Saturday. Five heavy new players, including a pair of tackles, a guard, and a brace of half backs, have been placed into the line-up, and the average weight of the eleven has been increased several pounds, the addition of Dick Kent at left guard bringing a 220-pound player into the game.

Behind the line White and Higginbotham have been selected ahead of Kirk Smith and Joe Neville, who will be used in the second half.

Waite will do the punting and in Higginbotham a heavy line plunger has been secured to alternate with Scovil, who will play, despite the fact that he broke his nose last Saturday.

The coaches planned to start Conroy, the former guard, at tackle, but an abscess of the knee will keep him on the bench a week. It was decided today to start Howard Baldridge at tackle. He has been absent since his ankle was turned in the Lehigh game. The experiment of using "Pie" Way at tackle will be worked out. He was originally a tackle, being moved to centre.

Captain Alec Wilson is not likely to play the entire game. He has not fully recovered from the strain of last week's match, and Savage and Ames may be used at quarter back during the second half. Ames will probably succeed Baldridge in the second half, and Black suppliant Jim Sheldon at right guard. Charley Taft has been used as substitute end rush this season, but is not likely to get into tomorrow's game. Church and Allen may get in as reserve ends.

Today's practice was held in the Bowl and was entirely devoted to signals, punting and passing. Frank Butterworth was the only visiting coach.

Professor Robert Corwin has gone to Cambridge, where it is understood a conference of Dean Briggs of Harvard, Dean McClenahan of Princeton and Corwin, will discuss the general subject of athletic eligibility. It is not likely that the cases of the five Yale disqualified athletes will be discussed.

Yale regards Colgate as rather overrated, and, although that eleven has not been scored upon this season, the Yale coaches believe that their team should accumulate a couple of touchdowns against it. Yale has been working up a defense for the forward pass this week and those close to the team believe that it is likely to hold Colgate scoreless. No opposing eleven has gained much through the Yale line this Fall, and, if Colgate's forward passes can be solved, this team is not felt to be very dangerous. Yale's line-up will be:

Left end, Moseley; left tackle, Baldridge; left guard, Kent; centre, White; right guard, Jim Sheldon; right tackle, Way; right end, Wiedeman; quarter back, Captain Wilson; left half back, Waite; right half back, Higginbotham; full back, Scovil.

The officials will be: Referee, Michael J. Thompson, Georgetown; umpire, Carl Marshall, Harvard; linesman, Ed. Thorp, Columbia; field judge, Frank Bergin, Princeton.

Morristown Third Team Wins.

Morristown School's third football team defeated the Cartaret Academy juniors in an interesting game yesterday afternoon at Orange, N. J., by the score of 6 to 0.

PASS BOTHERS N. Y. U.

Columbia Works It in Practice on Ohio Field—Violet Team Weak.

For the second time this season the Columbia 'Varsity football team matched its strength with that displayed by the New York University eleven yesterday in a practice scrimmage on the University Heights gridron.

For both the New York and Columbia players, yesterday's workout was the last hard practice before the Election Day games, as neither team has a game on its schedule for today. The Violet players were on the field early, and occupied the time before the workout against the Columbia contingent by a punting drill and in running back kicks.

The forward passing game proved a serious obstacle to the Violet players, who experienced great difficulty in preventing their opponents from making gains through this method of attack. One nicely executed pass from Donohue to Miller completely fooled the Violet defense, and gave the Morningside Heights eleven a gain of fifteen yards, while another to Buermeyer advanced the position of the visitors a similar distance.

The Violet team was handicapped to some extent through the fact that neither Bernstein nor Erwig was in the line-up, while Zimmerle, the regular left guard was also out of the practice. This left a decided hole in the back field, and probably accounted for the rather weak showing that the N. Y. U. eleven made when compared with the decided aggressive prowess that was evinced against the Blue and White players last week. Cann made the largest gains for the Violet, and showed up well in dodging the opposing defensive players.

An improvement was also demonstrated in the Violet team's ability to use the forward pass. On one occasion Cann tossed the leather to Waldman, the Violet's left end, for a gain of ten yards, while another to Egan, the opposite end, netted an advantage of fifteen yards. Captain Somers succeeded in making one of the largest advances which the Violet made in the scrimmage, and took the ball for a gain of fifteen yards before he was finally downed. The Violet proved its ability to make headway against its opponents quite as easily as the latter had done when it had the ball, but its defensive playing did not look as promising, in yesterday's practice, as was the case in the former conflict between the two teams.

The Columbia aggregation had all of the regular men in the line-up, including Captain Simmonds, who returned to his position at left half back for the first scrimmage since his illness.

Following the scrimmaging, both elevens were put through a brief signal drill to finish the afternoon's work, while the Violet second eleven completed its workout against the De Witt Clinton team.

Kiviat and Smith Hearing Nov. 9.

The Board of Managers of the Metropolitan Association of the A. A. U. will meet in the theatre of the Seventy-first Regiment Armory on Nov. 9 to consider the appeal of Abel R. Kiviat, Irish-American A. C., and Harry J. Smith, Bronx Church House, from the decision of the Registration Committee adjudging them professionals for demanding excessive expense money to compete in games at Troy recently. President Frederick W. Rubien of the Metropolitan Association yesterday sent notice of the meeting to every member of the Board of Managers. He will supply a copy of the proceedings at the Registration Committee hearings to John T. Dooling, counsel for Smith and Kiviat, within the week.

Anglers to Cast at Newark.

NEWARK, N. J., Oct. 29.—The National Association of Scientific Angling Clubs has selected this city as the place for holding the annual fly-casting tournament next year. The event was obtained through the efforts of the Newark Bait and Fly Casting Club as one of the features of the 250th anniversary celebration of the founding of Newark. The tournament will be held on Wesquahic Park Lake from the new casting platform of the local club, which is said to be the finest in the country. There will be a number of special events in addition to fourteen stated.

MARSTON REACHES GOLF SEMI-FINALS

Wootten, Steiner, and Parrish Also Double Victors at Atlantic City.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Oct. 29.—Most of the favorites came through the first and second rounds in the open golf tournament resumed on the links of the Country Club of Atlantic City today. The survivors in the chief division are T. B. Wootten, of the home club; Harold A. Steiner, of Inwood; Maxwell R. Marston, of Baltusrol and James C. Parrish, Jr., of Shinnecock, and they will meet as named in the semi-finals tomorrow.

The keenest match of the day resulted in the contest between Steiner and Risley this afternoon. By making a long putt for a 2 at the sixteenth green Risley became dormie 2 and he should have won on the next green, but took 3 putts. Steiner squared accounts with a four at the home hole. They halved the nineteenth in 4, but the Inwood golfer won at the twentieth though he had to jump Risley's ball, for the Atlantic City man laid him a dead stymie. Both men made the round in 74.

In winning his match this afternoon Marston made a 74 at the expense of T. P. Endicott, one of the local players. Marston went out in 36 and turned for home 2 up. He won the match at the fourteenth.

Wooten went out in 36 against Reginald M. Lewis, of Wykagyl. That placed the school boy 3 down at the turn, though he might easily have been all even had he been able to putt with any degree of steadiness. Parrish's hardest match was in the first round when he was carried to the home green by P. S. P. Randolph, Jr., of Lakewood. The summary:

First Sixteen.—First Round—T. B. Wootten, Atlantic City, beat Pierre A. Proal, Deal, 3 and 1; Reginald Lewis, Wykagyl, beat Hugh Willoughby, Philadelphia Country, 2 up; Harold A. Steiner, Inwood, beat F. H. McCall, Atlantic City, 2 up; Maurice Risley, Atlantic City, beat H. L. Grinnell, Princeton, 1 up; Maxwell R. Marston, Baltusrol, beat R. C. Maxwell, Trenton, 5 and 3; T. P. Endicott, Atlantic City, beat Maurice Jones, Frankford, 3 and 2; James C. Parrish, Jr., Shinnecock, beat P. S. P. Randolph, Jr., Lakewood, 1 up; H. W. Wood, Old York Road, beat Horace Smedley, Merion, 2 up.

Second Round—Wootten beat Lewis, 4 and 3; Steiner beat Risley, 1 up, (20 holes;) Marston beat Endicott, 4 and 3; Parrish beat Wood, 5 and 3.

Beaten Eight, First Sixteen.—First Round—Willoughby beat Proal, 3 and 2; McCall beat Grinnell, 1 up, (20 holes;) Maxwell beat Jones, 3 and 2; Randolph beat Smedley, 4 and 3.

Second Sixteen.—First Round—E. E. Jones, Wyoming Valley, beat F. W. Bennett, Atlantic City, 4 and 3; Theodore Senseman, Atlantic City, beat George J. Youell, Frankford, by default; W. J. McFarland, Atlantic City, beat E. F. Hunton, Sc. Davids, 7 and 6; A. W. Brand, St. Andrew's, beat Samuel Allison, Midland, 3 and 1; H. B. Newton, Frankford, beat E. S. Davis, Frankford, 5 and 4; W. P. Wood, Virginia C. C., beat F. J. Higgins, Stenton, 4 and 3; Harold Palmer, Bonair, beat A. W. Westney, Atlantic City, 1 up; F. S. Bicking, Aronimink, beat W. J. Craig, Atlantic City, 4 and 2.

Second Round—Seaman beat E. E. Jones, 4 and 3; Brand beat McFarland, 6 and 4; Newton beat W. P. Wood, 3 and 1; Bicking beat Palmer, 8 and 7.

Winners with the Cue.

A handicap of three points caused the defeat of H. Silverstein in his game with B. Cohn last night in the amateur handicap three-cushion-carrom billiard tournament at the Morningside Academy, 125th Street and Lenox Avenue, by the score of 14 to 13. Silverstein, receiving four seventeen points, and his highest effort was two points.

Dr. H. Stern scored an easy victory over W. Miller last night in the amateur handicap three-cushion-carrom tournament at the Audubon Academy, by the score of 33 to [illegible] attempting to score forty-two points before his opponent could tally thirty-three.

MRS. STOCKTON DEFEATED.

Lakewood Golf Now Between Mrs. Barlow and Mrs. Fraser.

Mrs. Ronald H. Barlow of the Merion Cricket Club of Philadelphia and Mrs. C. J. S. Fraser of Baltusrol will fight it out for the chief cup in the invitation golf tournament for women on the links of the Country Club of Lakewood today.

Mrs. Barlow had little difficulty in advancing to the final stage, first brushing aside Mrs. J. S. Irving of Scarsdale by an 8 and 6 margin and then defeating Mrs. Frederick A. Potts of the home club by 5 and 4.

The surprise of the day was the elimination of Mrs. H. Reeve Stockton of Plainfield by Mrs. Fraser. The match was carried to the twenty-first hole. Mrs. Stockton played a fine uphill game. She was 4 down starting for the seventh hole and winning the ninth she reduced the margin to 3.

Winning three of the next four holes, Mrs. Stockton drew level, and the contest was nip and tuck to the eighteenth. Mrs. Stockton had a chance to win the match on the twentieth, for she had a stroke on her opponent up to the green, but she failed to lay the ball dead and a half resulted. Tables were turned on the twenty-first green and Mrs. Stockton lost her chance to continue the match further by once more faltering on her approach. Mrs. Fraser afterward defeated Miss M. I. Randall of Fox Hills by 5 and 4. The summary:

First Eight.—First Round—Mrs. Roland H. Barlow, Merion, beat Mrs. J. S. Irving, Scarsdale, 8 and 6; Mrs. Frederick A. Potts, Lakewood, beat Mrs. C. B. Lawrance, Jr., Plainfield, 3 and 2; Miss Madelaide Randall, Fox Hills, beat Miss Gertrude Pickhardt, Englewood, 6 and 4; Mrs. C. J. S. Fraser, Baltusrol, beat Mrs. H. Reeve Stockton, Plainfield, 1 up, (21 holes.)

Second Round.—Mrs. Barlow beat Mrs. Potts, 5 and 4; Mrs. Fraser beat Mrs. Randall, 5 and 4.

Second Eight.—First Round—Mrs. W. I. Seaman, Richmond County, beat Miss Grace Farrelly, Englewood, 4 and 3; Mrs. G. Julius Mager, Essex County, beat Mrs. Florian Kruse, Shawnee, 2 and 1; Mrs. George D. Boschen, Spring Lake, beat Miss Isabel Ferris, Lakewood, 1 up, (19 holes;) Miss Elsa Pickhardt, Englewood, beat Mrs. Leo F. C. Wanner, Essex County, 7 and 6.

Second Round—Mrs. Seaman beat Mrs. Mager, 4 and 3; Miss Elsa Pickhardt beat Mrs. Boschen, 2 and 1.

Third Eight.—First Round—Miss Mabel Guilford, Dunwoodie, drew a bye; Mrs. Gleasner B. Childs, Scarsdale, drew a bye; Mrs. Albert M. McDonald, Plainfield, beat Mrs. R. W. Swan, Tatnuck, 9 and 8; Mrs. C. M. Brett, Brae Burn, drew a bye.

Second Round.—Miss Guilford beat Mrs. Childs, 7 and 6; Mrs. McDonald beat Mrs. Brett by default.

Hunter Foxy Foot Dies of Injury.

GLADSTONE, N. J., Oct. 29.—Foxy Foot, Mrs. James C. Brady's famous middleweight hunter, which was entered in the coming Horse Show at Madison Square Garden, fell in a drag hunt of the Essex County Hounds a few days ago, and received an injury of the spine which has resulted in his death. He was the favorite hunter of Mrs. Brady, who is a daughter of the Earl of Limerick. Foxy Foot has been a consistent winner at all the Summer shows where

AUTOMOBILE ECLIPSES RECORD

SUNBEAM SPEEDS AT 116 MILES AN HOUR

De Palma Drives British Car—World's Fastest Lap at Speedway Made by Auto on a Track.

The promise of the Sheepshead Bay Speedway representatives that the new two-mile track would show the greatest speed ever attained by a racing automobile was fulfilled yesterday when Ralph de Palma drove an English Sunbeam car one lap in 1 minute 2 4-10 seconds, an average of about 116 miles an hour. This is the fastest speed ever made on a track, and not only beats the car's own record of 107 miles an hour when driven by the famous French racing pilot Chassagne over the Brookland's track near London, England, but eclipses the best American record average of 111 miles, made by Barney Oldfield in a Christie racer at Chicago. Dario Resta, the head of the Peugeot racing crew, drove the record-breaking Sunbeam in Europe to five victories.

That the Sunbeam will not be credited with this remarkable performance on the books of the Contest Board of the American Automobile Association is due to the fact that no official timer designated by that organization was on hand when the trial was made. The timing was done by J. S. Vincent, Vice President and Chief Engineer of the Packard Car Company, who used a stop watch. Several other auto racing enthusiasts time the trial, and all agreed that it was the fastest lap recorded. The Sunbeam is a twelve-cylinder racing car, which holds the world's hour record; and the design of the machine will be followed closely in the construction of an American automobile. The Sunbeam developed 124 horse power.

Ralph de Palma was invited to compete for the 100-mile Harkness gold trophy, which will go to the winner of the long-distance race at the Speedway on Election Day. He failed to get his Mercedes into shape, and was compelled to decline the offer. He accepted the offer to drive the Sunbeam in an exhibition trial against the world's record, and believes that he will equal the figures he made yesterday when he makes his official trial on Tuesday next.

Before sending his car on its speedy two-mile journey de Palma drove it around the track several times to make certain that the engine was running smoothly. When assured of this he signaled Mr. Vincent to "catch" him on his next lap. As he shot past the big stand it was seen that he was making unusual time. He took the upper part of the turns and came thundering down the stretches in record-breaking time. His engines ran smoothly and the parts worked frictionless.

When de Palma pulled into the pits he was enthusiastic when told of his wonderful drive. He said he would not start in the Harkness Gold Cup race, as his Mercedes was in no condition for a hundred-mile race. He expects to make an official trial in the Sunbeam on Tuesday when he expressed ability to duplicate the performance with the same weather conditions. He will insist, however, that the American Automobile Association be officially represented.

While the Sunbeam performance was the outstanding feature of yesterday's practice spins, Dario Resta and Jonnny Aitken in their Peugeots, and Eddie Rickenbacker, in a Maxwell, put in some fast work in preparation for the big Election Day race. Aitken's fastest lap was timed in 1 minute 6 seconds, an average of 100 miles an hour. Resta and Rickenbacker made their fastest laps in the same time, 1 minute 9 4-10 seconds, which averages about 104 miles.

Porporato was out with Finlay R. Porter's racer, F. R. P. He made a number of fast laps, but did not attempt any record-breaking time. The F. R. P. will race against the Blitzen Benz, to be driven by Bob Burman, when attempts will be made to reduce the present world's speed figures. Burman was expected to tune up his car yesterday, but he will not finish overhauling it until tonight, and he will probably take a few practice spins over the Speedway tomorrow, and make a trial against time on Monday.

Offer Panama for Training Camp.

A new Spring training camp was offered to both the Giants and the Yankees recently. R. T Martin, formerly of this city and now Vice President of the Panama Canal Baseball League, came here with the proposal that the two clubs train at Panama next year. He stated that the teams would work under perfect weather conditions. Neither of the clubs, however, could consider the offer owing to the long trip involved. It takes seven days to reach the Canal Zone by boat from this city. Other conditions too would preclude the possibility of training at Panama, the parks there having no accommodations for the players. Martin considered that the trip of the two clubs would do much to add interest to the sport at Panama. In talking of the situation down there he said that there was now an eight club league, the players being those employed in the Canal Zone, men from the Army and civilians.

Royce to Rejoin Giants.

Steve Royce, the Hamilton College pitcher, who signed with the Giants a couple of seasons ago after he had pitched several games in which he struck out many of the batsmen who faced him, has changed his mind about abandoning the game and will go South with Manager McGraw next Spring. In one game two seasons ago Royce fanned twenty-one batsmen. He spent a little time on the Giants' bench and got tired of the inactivity. He quit the Giants and began to study law. He was sorry afterward, because the Giants' would have been glad to use him this season when they were in the ruck. He has been in communication with Manager McGraw again, and the Giant manager has assured him that he will get a fair trial early in the 1916 season. So next Spring Steve will lay aside his Blackstone and try for a regular place on the pitching staff.

Weeghman Denies Peace Talk.

In discussing the peace rumors that have been so prevalent recently James A. Gilmore, President of the Federal League, said yesterday that there was no foundation for the stories. He said he had talked with Charles Weeghman, owner of the Chicago Federal League club, over the long distance wire, and that Weeghman denied having given out any of the interviews which quoted him as saying that peace was in sight in the baseball war.

Ball Players Hunting Big Game.

Tris Speaker of the Red Sox and Leslie Nunamaker of the Yankees, following the example of many of the ball players, are hunting big game. At present these two are in the wilds of New Brunswick.

All-Nationals Score a Victory.

GREELEY, Col., Oct. 29.—The winning streak of the All-American baseball team was interrupted by the All-Nationals here this afternoon, who won by the score of 11 to 10.

New Wrestlers for Tournament.

S. Rachmahn, who is arranging the big international wrestling tournament to be held at the Manhattan Opera House, beginning Nov. 8, received a telegram from Charles Cutler yesterday accepting the conditions under which he was invited to participate in the tournament. Ahearn, who recently received a right to the world's championship at Madison Square Garden, a few nights ago, was among the first to enter the tournament, and the giant Russian promises to furnish an interesting session for all who care to take him on. Still another entry of unusual interest is Anthony Jirsa, the champion wrestler of Austria-Hungary.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. Dist. N. Y.—No. 22,381.—In Bankruptcy.—CHARLES MEYER, Bankrupt.

Creditors of said Charles Meyer are hereby given notice that on October 28th, 1915, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 68 William Street, New York City, November 11th, 1915, at 11 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt and transact such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY, Referee in Bankruptcy.

FAIRFAX LADY LOVE WINS.

Pomeranian Takes First Honors in McAlpin Toy Dog Show.

A snug-looking little Pomeranian, Fairfax Lady Love, carried off the honors at the Toy Dog Clubs' show at the Hotel McAlpin yesterday afternoon. The winner is owned by Mrs. Frank T. Clarke and showed well in strong competition against toy pets of many breeds. Lady Love has a stylish orange sable coat, and, led by Mrs. Clarke, walked about the ring among the many winners of the other classes as proud as a peacock.

The winners class was judged by Miss Ellen Laflin, who chose the Pom from a field of Japanese, Toy Spaniels, Boston terriers, Griffons, Chihuahuas, black and tans, Pekingese, French bulls and others. With the blue ribbon for the best dog in the show, Lady Love also won the silver trophy offered by Miss Laflin. It was Miss Laflin's first appearance as a judge and her decision was a popular one.

More than 100 dogs were shown and all the pets received flattering attention from the big gathering of dog fanciers. The blue ribbon for the best of the opposite sex to Lady Love was won by Miss Lena Schilling's Black Prince V. Another popular victory was won among the Pekinese by Mrs. Harris Baxter's Tchak of Arcady, while the winner for the opposite sex was the Crestwood Kennels' Moonstone of Arcady.

The tiniest entry in the show was Miss Marie Empress's toy black and tan, Empress Baby, which isn't more than five inches long. Baby received the blue ribbon in this class. Among the Chihuahuas, Mrs. C. D. Atwood's Benito Juarez won the blue, with Mrs. De Witt's Rosemary the winner in the bitches class. There was a fine exhibit of French bulldogs and the winner was Mrs. Frank McCormick's Some Class. Miss Marie De Becker's Freddy won the blue ribbon for the best Belgian Griffon.

The silver trophy offered for the best Boston terrier was won by Mrs. M. J. Organ's Derbyette, with Mrs. T. J. O. Rhinelander's Yellow Jasper, the best of the opposite sex. Mrs. P. Menges's Daisy was the winner among the Yorkshires, while the honors for the best English toy spaniel was taken by Mrs. F. J. Hall's Teko, with Mrs. L. H. West's Rosemary Dorothy the winner of the blue for the best of the opposite sex.

Mrs. W. G. Harrison's Little O'Me was the best of the numerous Japanese spaniels, with Dr. T. R. Harrison's Princess Mo Mo the winer of the bitches class. The blue in the class for Maltese terriers went to Miss K. Stinzinge's Champion Yankee White Cloud. Numerous trophies were offered which must be won at three different shows of the club. The next show will be held on Friday, Nov. 12.

The judges included Miss Ellen Laflin, Miss Clarise Lithaur, Mrs. Leslie W. Hall, A. B. Webb, and J. N. Goodman.

EQUALS WORLD'S RECORD.

Frank Stephenson Runs 60 Yards in Armory in 6 2-5 Seconds.

Frank Stephenson, the Trinity Club sprinter, marked the opening of the indoor athletic season last night by equaling the world's record for sixty yards and decisively defeating Roy Morse, the junior national 100-yard champion and 220-yard senior title holder, in a special dash which featured the first games of the United Civic League and the Salem-Crescent A. C. at the Seventy-first Regiment Armory. The Brooklyn boy triumphed over a field of six in 6 2-5 seconds, equaling a mark held by more than half a dozen sprinters of note, and which was first made in 1882 by Lon Myers. Morse was not even placed, finishing fourth, back of Charley Clarke, unattached, and Dave Politzer, who is also without club affiliation.

The colored champion received a bad break, slipping just as the starter's gun cracked. This set him back fully two yards, and it was about that distance which separated him from the victor. Stephenson displayed great form for so early in the season.

Representatives of the Bronx Church House carried off the team trophy with fifteen points, winning the half-mile relay with a team composed of Sheffold, Buhler, Behnken, and Berquist, while Edward Haupt proved best in the half-mile handicap and Harry Buhler scored in the 60-yard open dash.

Pat Flynn of the Irish-American A. C. captured the two-mile run from scratch. He was compelled to run an extra lap, and his time of 10:23 is no indication of the good performance he recorded. His actual time for two miles was 9:50 2-5.

Sidney Leslie of the Long Island A. C. finished third from the back mark in the half-mile exhibition, but he ran in his old form and would have won easily in a smaller field. He covered the distance in 2:01 4-5, only a fifth of a second slower than the winner. The summary:

60-Yard Dash. Special.—Won by Frank L. Stephenson, Trinity Club; Charley Clarke, unattached, second; Dave Politzer, unattached, third. Time—0:06 2-5.

60-Yard Dash, Handicap.—Won by Harry L. Buhler, Bronx Church House, (4 yards;) J. Calhoun, Prudential Life A. A., (10 yards,) second; E. L. Berquist, Bronx Church House, (10 yards,) third. Time—0:06 2-5.

Half-Mile Run, Handicap.—Won by Edward A. Haupt, Bronx Church House, (12 yards;) E. Haufer, Knights of St. Anthony, (4 yards,) second; Sidney Leslie, Long Island A. C., (scratch,) third. Time—2:01 3-5.

220-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by H. Uhl, Central Congregational A. A., (2½ yards;) C. Venter, Salem-Crescent A. C., (7½ yards,) second; A. C. Gorham, Salem-Crescent A. C., (3 yards,) third. Time—0:25.

Two-Mile Run, Handicap.—Won by Pat Flynn, Irish-American A. C., (scratch;) J. Georgio, Paulist A. C., (120 yards,) second; A. Fuher, Hungarian-American A. C., (70 yards,) third. Time—10:23.

Moran Wants $10,000 to Box Coffey

Frank Moran will leave New York for Pittsburgh today to fill part of a four weeks' vaudeville engagement in that city. Last night he had a long talk with Manager Billy Gibson regarding a return match with Jim Coffey. Moran expressed a willingness to take on the Roscommon motorman again, but wants a guarantee of $10,000 for another bout. He bases his demand on the gate receipts of their battle at the Madison Square Garden, which amounted to more than $25,000. Coffey has agreed to box again, believing he can reverse the previous decision. If the Show Corporation can see its way clear to pay Moran $10,000 or the latter will consent to modify his demand, the bout will be held at the Garden the latter part of December or early in January.

Notter Fouls Maloney.

The scheduled ten-round bout between Frankie Notter and Tommy Maloney, welterweights, which was the feature attraction at the Vanderbilt Athletic Club in Brooklyn, ended in the eighth round when Notter was disqualified for striking a foul blow. Notter had been warned by the referee several times before the disqualification about his foul tactics. Up to the time the contest was stopped by the referee, Maloney appeared to have a comfortable advantage over his opponent.

In the other ten-round contest Mel Coogan earned the honors over Harry Smith. They were lightweights.

McPartland to Referee at Garden.

Kid McPartland has been appointed by the State Athletic Commission to act as referee at Madison Square Garden on Monday night, when the chief bout will be between Jack Dillon and Charlie Weinert.

A meeting of the commission will be held Monday afternoon. Johnny Dundee has been instructed to appear at the meeting and explain why he delayed the main bout, at Madison Square Garden, half an hour Tuesday night.

Herman to Box Williams.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 29.—Local fight promoters today announced they have signed Kid Williams of Baltimore, bantam weight champion, to box Kid Herman of New Orleans in a twenty-round bout for the world's bantam weight title, in this city, Nov. 29. The weight will be 116 pounds, ringside.

Dundee to Box Rivers.

Johnny Dundee, the local lightweight, who recently held Willie Ritchie to a draw, has signed for a ten-round bout with Joe Rivers, the Mexican lightweight, at Milwaukee on Nov. 8, and, according to the articles of agreement, both boxers are to weigh in at 138 pounds at 3 o'clock on the afternoon of the bout.

AMATEURS BOX FOR FREE TRIP TO FAIR

Preliminary Contests Held at New York and Crescent Athletic Clubs.

The preliminaries of the Eastern try-outs for the International Amateur Boxing Tournament which will be held at the Panama-Pacific Exposition at San Francisco Nov. 11 and 12, were held simultaneously last night at the New York Athletic Club and the Crescent Athletic Club in Brooklyn. The final rounds will be contested tonight, the winners of the preliminaries at the New York A. C. going to Brooklyn and those who competed last night over there coming to the New York A. C. The money received for tickets during the two nights will go to the fund which is being raised for the memorial to James E. Sullivan.

There was much to interest one in the New York Athletic Club bouts, but it was not so much from the viewpoint of boxing skill displayed as that there was ever present the element of the ludicrous. Two boxers came in the ring in bathing suits, and another wore golf stockings.

The best bout, and that was nothing to boast of, as far as skill was concerned, was between George Weisler of this city and John Scudellari of the Seventy-first Regiment A. A. Weisler had scored one knockout in the heavyweight class when he won from Nels C. Danielson of the Neptune A. C. in the first round, and he was expected to have little difficulty with the much smaller fellow who opposed him in the next bout. Scudellari, however, went at his opponent fiercely, and the two stood and matched blow for blow for the first part of the opening round. Then Weisler was caught with a hard right to the jaw, followed by a left, and he appeared to be almost out. Scudellari, however, did not follow up his advantage soon enough. The round passed with both men unsteady on their feet. In the next round the men battered each other fiercely, and eventually Weisler drove his opponent to the ropes and the referee stopped the bout.

The first knockout of the evening came in the 145-pound class, when Philip Ryan of the Morningside A. C. of this city put Herbert W. Clock away in the second round. Clock was down on the program as from Freeport, L. I., but was announced as from Oxford University. That didn't help him a bit. He had the first round easily and was going well in the second when Ryan swung a vicious right to the jaw and Clock keeled over.

Fifteen preliminary bouts were held at the Crescent Athletic Club. Contests were held in three classes, the 115, 135, and the 158 pounds. The featherweights drew the largest entry, and in this division there were a number of fast bouts. Matty Herbert, who graduated from the 108-pound class with championship honors, made his début in the 115-pound division. He had as his opponent William Morris of the East Side Home Class. It was a victory for Herbert, although not a popular one. In the same class William Prior of Cleveland easily defeated Benjamin Valger of New York.

Robert H. Gleason, the New York State champion, drew a bye in the 135-pound class, and did not appear until the second trial, when he boxed G. Marks of Brooklyn, who had previously defeated William McLean, Trinity Club. Marks made a good showing, but he was outpointed by his more scientific opponent.

There were three hurricane bouts in the 158-pound division. Alfred Nelson, formerly of San Francisco, easily defeated Thomas J. Charles of Brooklyn, and John J. Walton, Scranton, Penn., stopped Jack Bauman of New York in the second round. The summaries:

Bouts at New York A. C.

108-Pound Class.—Pat Owens, Boston, defeated Charles Rosenhaus, New York, in three rounds; judges' decision.

125-Pound Class.—Henry Godale, Cleveland A. C., defeated Peter Dan, unattached, New York A. C.; stopped in second round by referee. Walter Kressler, East Side House, New York, defeated Joe Sotnikow, Brooklyn; stopped in third round by referee. John J. Sullivan, Boston, defeated Larry Rice, New York; stopped by referee in third round. W. McCaffrey, New York, defeated J. Nicademo, Wyanoke Club, New York, in three rounds; judges' decision. Charles Lerner, New York, defeated Harry Van Vorst, Malta A. C., Newark; stopped by referee in first round. M. Green Brooklyn, defeated W. Leddy, Park View A. C., in three rounds; judges' decision. E. Vatland Boston, defeated W. Jacobs, East Side House, New York, in three rounds; judges' decision. Henry Godale, Cleveland A. C., defeated James Gorgos, Greek-American A. C., New York; stopped by referee in first round.

Heavyweight Class.—George Weisler, New York, knocked out Nels C. Danielson, Neptune A. C., Hoboken, in one round; Arthur Sheridan Club, defeated James McDonald, Boston, in three rounds—judges' decision; George Weisler, New York, defeated John Scudeelan, 71st Regiment A. A. Stopped by referee in third round.

145-Pound Class.—John Nocher, Glenmore A. C., New York, defeated Mark P. McCarthy, Jr., Syracuse, in three rounds—judges' decision; John Karpinski, Cleveland A. C., defeated Thomas J. Sharkey of Worcester, Mass., in three rounds—judges' decision; H. Christianson, Norwegian T. and A. C., New York, defeated William Reams, Union Settlement, New York—stopped by referee in second round; M. Tauber, Union Settlement, New York, defeated P. O'Neil, Philadelphia, stopped by referee in second round; Frank McDonnell, New West Side A. C., New York, defeated John Ruff, Central Y. M. C. A., Brooklyn in three rounds—referee's decision: Frank Morningiello, Bronx, knocked out Herbert W. Clark, Freeport, L. I., in the second round.

Bouts at Crescent A. C.

115-Pound Class, Preliminary.—Fabius Zellner, Trinity Club, defeated Joseph Levy, Brooklyn, three rounds, judges' decision. William Prior, Cleveland, defeated Benjamin Volger, Educational Alliance, three rounds, judges' decision; Matty Herbert, Union Settlement, defeated William Morris, East Side House, three rounds, judges' decision; Wilbur Johnstone, Pittsburgh, defeated Charles Beacher, Educational Alliance, three rounds, referee's decision; F. Zellner defeated Al. Abramowitz, New York City, on.

135-Pound Class.—James M. Barbour, New York, stopped John Flynn, New York, in two rounds; G. Marks, Trinity Club, defeated William McLean, Trinity Club, three rounds, judges' decision; Walter Kothe, Paulist A. C., defeated Frank B. Cassidy, Ozanam Association, New York; J. M. Barbour defeated James Di Anno, Brooklyn, by default; Robert H. Gleason, New York City, defeated G. Marks; Vincent Pokorney, Cleveland, defeated J. Mullen, St. Michael's Ly., Brooklyn, in second round.

158-Pound Class.—Fred Balsam, Paulist A. C., defeated John J. Stighobtter, New York City, three rounds; judges' decision. Albert Nelson, San Francisco, defeated Thomas J. Charles, Brooklyn, three rounds; judges' decision. John J. Walton, Scranton, Penn., defeated Jack Bauman, New York City, in the second round.

175-Pound Class.—Louis Perel, Hamilton Lyceum, defeated Freddy Wittlinger, Morningside A. C., three rounds; judges' decision.

Matt Wells Defeats White.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Oct. 29.—Matt Wells, English lightweight, received the newspaper decision by a shade over Charley White of Chicago in a ten-round bout here tonight. Wells outboxed the Chicago boy and sent blow after blow to White's face throughout the fight. Persistent holding on the part of Wells counted against the Briton. Wells won in the third, sixth, eighth, and ninth rounds, while White took the fourth, seventh, and tenth. The others were even.

Columbia Freshmen's Run.

Columbia freshmen won their first cross-country run against the DeWitt Clinton High School runners yesterday afternoon by a close score. Less than one minute and a half separated the first runner from the last, and the final score was, Columbia Freshmen, 26; DeWitt Clinton, 29. H. G. Larson, the winner, held the leading position over the entire 3.7 miles course, but in the last half mile he was closely pressed by his own teammates and by two of his opponents. The times follow:

H. G. Larson, Columbia 1919	M. S.
B. Segretto, DeWitt Clinton	22:07
H. B. Caldwell, Columbia 1919	22:10
T. E. McCracken, Columbia 1919	22:34
S. Locker, DeWitt Clinton	22:44
A. Fried, DeWitt Clinton	22:51
R. M. Dicker, DeWitt Clinton	23:00
N. Sarlin, Columbia 1919	23:02
A. P. Guerriero, DeWitt Clinton	23:06
N. Rose, Columbia 1919	23:29
	38:31

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.—Pressure is low from the lower Lake region eastward and in the Middle Atlantic States, and there were light scattered rains over this area. Rains also continued in Florida, but elsewhere the weather was generally clear.

Notwithstanding a considerable fall in the lower Lake region and the far Northwest, temperatures are still generally above the seasonal average throughout the country, especially in the Middle Atlantic States, the Mississippi and Missouri valleys, and the Plains States. Except for scattered rains Saturday in northeast New England, fair weather will prevail during the next forty-eight hours east of the Mississippi River and in the Southwest, with somewhat lower temperatures Saturday in New England and the Middle Atlantic States.

Winds for Saturday and Sunday along the North and Middle Atlantic Coasts will be moderate southwest and west; South Atlantic Coast gentle to moderate, mostly southwest, except northeast off the Florida Coast.

FORECASTS: TODAY AND SUNDAY.

Eastern New York—Fair Saturday; cooler east portion. Sunday fair.

Southern New England, New Jersey, and Eastern Pennsylvania—Fair, slightly cooler Saturday. Sunday fair.

Western New York—Fair Saturday and Sunday.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

1914.	1915.		1914.	1915.
3 A. M.	42	49	4 P. M.	53	66
6 A. M.	42	51	6 P. M.	53	66
9 A. M.	54	59	8 P. M.	53	61
12 M.	53	58	11 P. M.	50	57

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 57; for the corresponding date last year it was 52; the average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 50.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 52; at 8 P. M. it was 64. Maximum temperature 66 degrees, at 2 P. M.; minimum, 48 degrees, at 6 A. M. Humidity, 89 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 59 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 29.92 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 29.71 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

	Loss.
A. M.	
8:15—63 Beaver St.; Polygraph Printing Co.	Slight
10:15—1,575 3 Av.; Andrew Civini	Slight
11:55—428 W. 54 St.; Carry Hodapp	Slight
P. M.	
5:15—414 E. 82 St.; Chas. Kader	Slight
5:15—71 E. 100 St.; Morris Yorowicz	Slight
5:25—185 Rivington St.; C. Weingarten	Slight
5:26—St. Nicholas Av. & 191 St.; not given	Slight
6:55—210 E. 127 St.; Tony Jamine	Slight
7:45—3 E. 28 St.; not given	None
9:10—350 E. 3 St.; Morris Greenberg	Slight
8:00—120 W. 227 St.; (garage,) John N. Brown	$2,000
8:22—171-173 Lafayette St.; John Eckhardt	$1,000
8:50—B'way and 174 St.; (auto,) Oscar Kersmadt	Slight
8:55—855 Riv. 28 St.; Michael Fayden	Slight
11:05—419 Lexington Av.; not given	$300

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

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Fire Department.

The following, having filed applications for examination for promotion to the position of engineer of steamer, will report to Chief of Batt. J. J. Henry, Supervising Engineer, at the foot of Grand St., East River, on date and time specified, for practical test in operating steam fire engines: Nov. 1, at 9 A. M.—H. Gallagher, Engine 221; R. J. Blake, Engine 26; J. L. Curry, Engine 251; H. W. Schill, Engine 283; J. Hennessy, Truck 7; H. Mc-Donald, Boston, in three rounds—judges' decision; George Weisler, New York, defeated John Scudeelan, 71st Regiment A. A. Stopped by referee in third round.

145-Pound Class.—John Nocher, Glenmore A. C., New York, defeated Mark P. McCarthy, Jr., Syracuse, in three rounds—judges' decision; John Karpinski, Cleveland A. C., defeated Thomas J. Sharkey of Worcester, Mass., in three rounds—judges' decision; H. Christianson, Norwegian T. and A. C., New York, defeated William Reams, Union Settlement, New York—stopped by referee in second round; M. Tauber, Union Settlement, New York, defeated P. O'Neil, Philadelphia, stopped by referee in second round; Frank McDonnell, New West Side A. C., New York, defeated John Ruff, Central Y. M. C. A., Brooklyn in three rounds—referee's decision: Frank Morningiello, Bronx, knocked out Herbert W. Clark, Freeport, L. I., in the second round.

Bouts at Crescent A. C.

115-Pound Class, Preliminary.—Fabius Zellner, Trinity Club, defeated Joseph Levy, Brooklyn, three rounds, judges' decision. William Prior, Cleveland, defeated Benjamin Volger, Educational Alliance, three rounds, judges' decision; Matty Herbert, Union Settlement, defeated William Morris, East Side House, three rounds, judges' decision; Wilbur Johnstone, Pittsburgh, defeated Charles Beacher, Educational Alliance, three rounds, referee's decision; F. Zellner defeated Al. Abramowitz, New York City, on.

135-Pound Class.—James M. Barbour, New York, stopped John Flynn, New York, in two rounds; G. Marks, Trinity Club, defeated William McLean, Trinity Club, three rounds, judges' decision; Walter Kothe, Paulist A. C., defeated Frank B. Cassidy, Ozanam Association, New York; J. M. Barbour defeated James Di Anno, Brooklyn, by default; Robert H. Gleason, New York City, defeated G. Marks; Vincent Pokorney, Cleveland, defeated J. Mullen, St. Michael's Ly., Brooklyn, in second round.

158-Pound Class.—Fred Balsam, Paulist A. C., defeated John J. Stighobtter, New York City, three rounds; judges' decision. Albert Nelson, San Francisco, defeated Thomas J. Charles, Brooklyn, three rounds; judges' decision. John J. Walton, Scranton, Penn., defeated Jack Bauman, New York City, in the second round.

175-Pound Class.—Louis Perel, Hamilton Lyceum, defeated Freddy Wittlinger, Morningside A. C., three rounds; judges' decision.

Matt Wells Defeats White.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Oct. 29.—Matt Wells, English lightweight, received the newspaper decision by a shade over Charley White of Chicago in a ten-round bout here tonight. Wells outboxed the Chicago boy and sent blow after blow to White's face throughout the fight. Persistent holding on the part of Wells counted against the Briton. Wells won in the third, sixth, eighth, and ninth rounds, while White took the fourth, seventh, and tenth. The others were even.

Columbia Freshmen's Run.

Columbia freshmen won their first cross-country run against the DeWitt Clinton High School runners yesterday afternoon by a close score. Less than one minute and a half separated the first runner from the last, and the final score was, Columbia Freshmen, 26; DeWitt Clinton, 29. H. G. Larson, the winner, held the leading position over the entire 3.7 miles course, but in the last half mile he was closely pressed by his own teammates and by two of his opponents. The times follow:

H. G. Larson, Columbia 1919	M. S.
B. Segretto, DeWitt Clinton	22:07
H. B. Caldwell, Columbia 1919	22:10
T. E. McCracken, Columbia 1919	22:34
S. Locker, DeWitt Clinton	22:44
A. Fried, DeWitt Clinton	22:51
R. M. Dicker, DeWitt Clinton	23:00
N. Sarlin, Columbia 1919	23:02
A. P. Guerriero, DeWitt Clinton	23:06
N. Rose, Columbia 1919	23:29
	38:31

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INGRAHAM SEES END OF THE LAW'S DELAY

Greatest Suggestions for Court Reform Incorporated in New Constitution.

LAUDS JUDICIARY ARTICLE

Presiding Justice Says Citizens with Best Interests of State at Heart Will Vote for It.

Presiding Justice George L. Ingraham of the Appellate Division of the First Department told the members of the Alumni Association of the Law Department of Columbia University at the Columbia University Club last night that the greatest suggestions for court reform made in the last half century were incorporated in the judiciary article of the proposed Constitution.

He criticized the Legislature for tampering with the code of civil procedure until no one undeerstood it; praised the provision in the Constitution delegating to the Court of Appeals the power to provide court rules, declared that the new system would relieve him and his colleagues of "the nonsense" which lawyers imposed upon them, and said that the enlargement of the Court of Appeals provided a remedy for the present congested condition of its calendar.

"The program of a case until it reaches the Court of Appeals is a scandal in its duration," the Justice said. "The last Court of Appeals calendar was made up eighteen months ago with 695 cases on it; there are still 216 cases on it. It will probably be next Summer before another calendar can be made up, and a year before any case on it can be reached under the present system. That means three years for a case to reach that court.

Interest in Law's Delay.

"This situation has led to the abuse of men securing involuntary loans of great sums for these three years. I heard a case not long ago in which a man was being sued for $50,000. He had no case at all, and later when I met the lawyer I asked him how he had the impudence to make the appeal. He said he had been ordered to do it because the money involved was worth more to his client in those three years than the 6 per cent. he would have to pay if he lost the case. I then reminded him that his client was liable to a fine of 10 per cent. by the Court of Appeals.

"'Oh,' he replied, 'we'll pay up about the time the Court of Appeals reaches the case.' That sort of thing will be stopped by the proposed Constitution. Increasing the Court of Appeals to ten, with the new regulations, will enable it to catch up with its calendar.

"I can say from the standpoint of the Judge that the judiciary article is a great advance, benefiting both the public and the profession.

"I didn't exactly think that my department needed the three more Justices they gave us, but as long as the golf links are near by I suppose they find something to do.

"But the one thing this Constitution does that makes it worthy of adoption is that it allows the Court of Appeals to fix the rules of procedure. The present code is a monstrosity, amended year by year by the Legislature until no one knows what is in it. I think that the authors of some of the amendments lived in a lunatic asylum. Three-fourths of the motions we have to listen to under it don't affect the ultimate result of cases under any conditions. Nothing has so stood in the way of speedy justice as this nonsense. But under this Constitution, the Court of Appeals can formulate rules and the Legislature must keep its hands off for five years."

Constitution Aids Justice.

Justice Ingraham arraigned the present system of referees in civil suits and condemnation proceedings, saying he did not believe that litigants should pay the Judges sitting upon their case. The proposed Constitution throws this work upon the Supreme Court.

"This Constitution will do more for the administration of justice than anything done in my time," he said. "I think that every citizen who has the best interests of the State at heart will vote for it."

Francis Lynde Stetson, President of the Association, spoke in favor of the Constitution, praising the judiciary article, and said the provision that the Court of Appeals could establish the requirements for admission to the bar was the greatest reform lawyers could ask.

"It is one of the disgraces of the State that we here practice at a bar regulated by political consideration," he said. "It is notorious that bills have passed the Legislature for the sole purpose of admitting to practice some man who couldn't get admitted any other way. This article takes the administration of the bar out of politics and puts it where it belongs.

"In the opinion of nine-tenths of the lawyers this Constitution is a good thing and I have yet to hear of one responsible body which gave it serious consideration that did not go on record for it.

"Judge Cullen and others are opposed to the Constitution because it hasn't got in it something they wanted there. But that is no good reason for opposing it. I had suggestions left out, but I know that some good ones are in—a great many of them. This Constitution was drafted by men of ability unsurpassed in any Constitutional Convention and is a progressive document worthy of all good citizens' support."

Ex-Attorney General George W. Wickersham, Chairman of the Committee on Judiciary of the Convention, reviewed the steps by which the convention had perfected the judiciary article out of the mass of suggestions which poured in from all over the State.

The association elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President, Francis Lynde Stetson; First Vice President, George C. Holt; Second Vice President, John B. Pine; Third Vice President, Harlan F. Stone; Treasurer, Stephen P. Nash, and Secretary, Jarvis P. Carter.

Justice Francis M. Scott said it would be better to take the new Constitution with such defects as it has than take a chance with another Constitutional Convention. He did not feel as hopeful of the plan of appointing Commissioners instead of referees, he declared. The right kind of lawyers could not be expected to give up their practices to become Commissioners without considerable compensation, he said. And he expressed doubt as to whether the Board of Estimate and Apportionment would be willing to pay enough to get good men.

CONSTITUTION'S GOOD POINTS.

Digest of New Organic Law in Questions 1, 2, and 3.

Herewith are presented the salient features of the proposed Constitution in the order in which they will appear on Ballot 3 at Tuesday's election.

Question 1.

ARTICLE I.—BILL OF RIGHTS.

A defendant charged with a crime punishable by not more than five years' imprisonment is permitted to waive indictment and jury trial.

Every defendant in a criminal case is guaranteed one appeal as a Constitutional right.

Equal protection of the laws is given as a Constitutional right.

In condemnation proceedings to take real estate it is provided that the damages shall be fixed by a Supreme Court Justice without a jury, or by one or more Supreme Court Commissioners, or, in non-metropolitan districts, by three commissioners.

Power is given to the Legislature to provide for compensation to workingmen for death or injury from occupational diseases.

ARTICLE III.—LEGISLATURE.

(Sections 1 and 2, relating to reapportionment, are submitted separately.)

The Legislature is forbidden to grant the right to prove any special claim against the State, or any civil division thereof.

The Legislature is forbidden to appropriate moneys for buildings, highways, &c., unless the Superintendent of Public Works shall certify that the improvement is needed.

Records of debates in the Legislature are required to be promptly published.

Power is given to the Legislature to regulate or prohibit manufacturing in tenement houses.

ARTICLE IV.—EXECUTIVE.

The salary of the Governor is raised to $20,000 a year.

ARTICLE V.—BUDGET.

The heads of departments must submit to the Governor by Nov. 15, every year, their estimates for the ensuing year.

After public hearings, the Governor has the power to revise them. Estimates of the expenditures of the judicial and executive branches of the government are then added to the administrative expenses. The Governor will also include a statement of estimated revenues for the ensuing year and the corresponding figures for the preceding two years. This budget must be submitted to the Legislature by Feb. 1.

The Governor and his heads of departments have the right to appear before the Legislature and defend the budget. The Legislature has the right to call them and question them.

The Legislature has the power to cut down or eliminate items in the budget, but it cannot increase items except for the judiciary and Legislature. After the budget is passed, it goes into effect without further action by the Governor.

Not until this budget has passed can the Legislature exercise its limited power of special appropriations, subject to the Governor's veto.

ARTICLE VI.—SHORT BALLOT.

The State administrative departments are reorganized, being reduced from 152 to 17.

The Attorney General and Controller are to be elected with the Governor and Lieutenant Governor.

The heads of other departments are to be appointed by the Governor. Appointments to the Labor Department, the Public Service Commission, the Civil Service Commission, and the Conservation Commission are subject to confirmation by the Senate. Appointments of the head of the Department of Education are also subject to confirmation.

ARTICLE VII.—CONSERVATION.

Conservation of the State forests, waters, fish, game, &c., is placed under an unpaid commission of nine, one member of which goes out of office each year.

Provision is made for reforestation. The provision that the forest preserve shall be kept as wild forest lands is retained.

ARTICLE VIII.—JUDICIARY.

The three Supreme Court Justices now sitting in the Court of Appeals are made permanent Judges of the Court of Appeals. Provision is made for the temporary assignment of Supreme Court Justices to the Court of Appeals when necessary to bring the calendar up to date. The Appellate Division of New York City is divided into two parts.

The Legislature is directed to adopt a simple practice act and to leave the details of procedure to be adopted by the court.

It is also provided that there shall be an appellate term in New York for the hearing of appeals from the lower courts.

The jurisdiction of the Court of Appeals is made more flexible.

Children's Courts and Domestic Relations Courts are especially provided for.

ARTICLE IX.—SINKING FUND PROVISIONS.

The present system of sinking funds is abolished, and bonds issued by the State are required to be in serial form. The Legislature is authorized to refund present sinking fund bonds with serial bonds.

ARTICLE XV.—HOME RULE.

Every city is granted exclusive power to manage and regulate and control its property, affairs, and municipal government subject to the power of the Legislature to enact general laws applicable alike to all cities.

Cities are empowered to fix the number, powers, and pay of all employes of counties situated within a city, except in the District Attorney's office and in courts of record.

Cities are empowered to amend or adopt new charters, subject to the power of the Legislature to reject any charter amendment which changes the framework of the city government or makes restrictions as to contracting debts.

No laws may be passed by the Legislature applying to any one city, except when those laws, deemed peculiar to one or more cities, have been submitted to the vote of the cities affected.

Additional powers may be granted to cities by the Legislature.

Question 2.

ARTICLE III.—LEGISLATURE.

Apportionment of Assembly districts in New York City is made separately for each county by the members of the Board of Aldermen elected from that county.

Future reapportionment shall be made on the basis of the Federal census, when available.

Question 3.

ARTICLE X.—TAXATION.

The surrendering or contracting away of the power of taxation and the exemption of any property from taxation except by general laws passed by a two-thirds vote of all the members of each house are prohibited.

The Legislature is directed to provide for the supervision, review and equalization of assessments. Real estate assessors are to be chosen locally, but the Legislature may provide for the assessment by State authorities of all the property of designated classes of public service corporations. As to other property, the Legislature is given full power.

The county is made the unit tax district.

ROOT'S REPLY TO PERKINS.

"Many People Talk Too Much and Then Generally Regret It."

Special to The New York Times.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., Oct. 29.—Intimating that he would not formally reply to the open letter of George W. Perkins regarding the new Constitution, "because it might not be important enough," former Senator Elihu Root, who is taking a vacation here, declined to make any extended statement today.

"It has been my experience in public life," Mr. Root said, "that many people talk too much and then generally regret it afterward."

SPORTSMEN ARE DIVIDED.

Director of Forest League Disagrees with President Lawyer.

Matthew H. Hoover, Chief of Publication State Department of Conservation, and Director of the New York State Fish, Game, and Forest League, announced yesterday that he was strongly in favor of the conservation provision in the new Constitution. He severely criticised George A. Lawyer, President of the league, who issued a circular letter in September, attacking the proposed conservation article. His letter, addressed to his "brother sportsmen," reads in part:

"Like yourself, I have received my orders from Watertown, the self-arbitrarily selected 'headquarters' of the Villa of the league, to 'vote against the proposed Constitution.' We are commanded to be 'on guard.' Dictator Lawyer tells us to fire into the bushes of suspicion, which his own designing mind has thrown around the subject, and kill the only real opportunity we have had to get what the sportsmen and nature-lovers have worked for these many years."

FOR STATE SCHOOL CONTROL.

Churchill Against Constitution Because of an Omission.

Thomas W. Churchill, President of the Board of Education, yesterday wrote a letter to John H. Finley, State Commissioner of Education, in which he said:

"I have read your correspondence with Elihu Root in reference to the home rule provision of the new Constitution and noted Mr. Root's statement that he entirely agrees with your understanding that the provisions of that instrument make no change in the control of the schools. In reading Mr. Root's letter to you I am strogly impressed by the fact that he makes no reference to the provisions of Section 3 of Article 5.

"Just here is the gist of the matter. The question is, if the Board of Education of the City of New York is a department of the City Government, if it is it is clearly included when the power to organize and manage all departments, bureaus, and other divisions of the municipal Government is vested in the city. How this question would be decided by the courts no one can foresee.

"It is my firm belief that the Board of Education is a part of the State educational establishment and is not a department of the City Government. If the proposed amendment, providing that the Board of Education or other like body of each and every city should be an integral part of the State public school system had been adopted by the convention, no doubt on this point could exist. Most unfortunately, as I think, the Constitutional Convention made no change in the article relating to education.

"It will be a most grievous thing if the control of the school policies is put in the hands of the financial authorities through their control of educational funds, for those authorities are far more concerned with taxes than with efficiency in the schools. We have been restricted and hampered in the performance of our duties by the exclusion of things which the Board of Education deemed of the utmost importance through the assumed authority of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment to make or withold appropriations according to their own notions of what is good or bad educationally.

"I have submitted the question of scope and meaning of the home rule provisions to lawyers of high standing, some of them members of the Constitutional Convention, and in view of the difference of opinion which exists, I feel sure that the best interests of the Department of Education of this city will be put at risk if the new Constitution is adopted."

CITY CLUB INDORSES LAW.

Trustees Urge Adoption of All but Apportionment Article.

At the City Club the following notice was posted yesterday:

To the members of the City Club:

The new State Constitution to be submitted to the voters on Election Day has received extended and very careful consideration by a special committee of the club, and the report of the committee has been indorsed by the Board of Trustees. The Trustees and the committee are united in approval of the Constitution as a whole—to be submitted in Question No. 1 and 2, and in approval of the taxation article, to be submitted in Question No. 3. No recommendation is made as to the apportionment article—Question No. 2.

It is believed that the important changes which the new Constitution proposes are changes for the better, and that while differences of opinion may exist as to the wisdom of some of the matters, either included or omitted, the Constitution as a whole represents substantial progress in the methods of both State and municipal Government. The members of the club are urged to give the new Constitution their active support.

The notice was signed by Nelson S. Spencer, President.

PRICE COMMENTS ON PERKINS.

Says Advertisements Do Not Represent His Party's Views.

Joseph M. Price, Chairman of the Citizens' Nonpartisan Committee for the Adoption of the Constitution, said last night that the publicity given by George W. Perkins to his opposition to the proposed Constitution was responsible for a false impression that Mr. Perkins voiced the sentiments of the Progressive Party. Mr. Price said this was not the case at all.

"Mr. Perkins is doing personally what the Progressive State Committee did not do when the question of opposing the Constitution came before it," Mr. Price said in a formal statement. He thought Mr. Perkins's advertisements in this city and in newspapers up State would cost him $25,000. eH continued:

"I would like to call attention to the Progressives on the State Committee for the Adoption of the Constitution who are in favor of the Constitution, such as William Hamlin Childs, leader of the Progressive Party in Brooklyn, and the following leaders in the Progressive Party in Manhattan: William M. Chadbourne, William H. Hotchkiss, Judge William L. Ransom, Leonard M. Wallstein, and Richard S. Childs.

"I would also call attention to an extraordinary proceeding taken by the United Real Estate Owners' Association to prevent this Constitution from being even voted upon. They are so afraid of the judgment of the people that they do not even want them to vote upon this proposed constitution. I would like to point out that there are more people living in houses and apartments in this icty than there are owners of them. Don't they want their tenants to vote? What are they afraid of—democratic institutions? It seems so, or they wouldn't want to prevent the people from voting."

Mr. Price also gave out letters from Lee Kohns, senior member of the firm of L. Straus & Sons, a Trustee of the College of the City of New York and a Democrat, and Charles L. Bernheimer, Chairman of the Committee on Arbitration of the Chamber of Commerce and a Republican.

"I am satisfied that, while it is not an ideal instrument, it is a step forward and in the right direction which should be supported it favorably to the people," wrote Mr. Kohns.

"All business men should vote 'yes' on the question of the adoption of the Constitution," wrote Mr. Bernheimer. "It is the first effort made to systematize our State affairs and centre responsibility where it should belong."

The committee made public a statement by Elihu Root, Chairman of the Constitutional Convention, in which he said:

"I have no question whatever that you are entirely right in your view that the new revised Constitution leaves the right of policemen in the City of New York to have a court review of the decisions of Police Commissioners disciplining them exactly where it is now. That right is neither abolished nor diminished nor extended. The right is given by the existing statute passed by the Legislature of the State. That statute is neither repealed nor affected by the new revision. The revision does transfer the right to pass further special and local laws on this subject from the State Legislature to the city legislature, subject always to the right of the State Legislature still to control the matter by general laws."

GOLDWATER QUITS MONDAY.

Dr. H. Emerson Will Succeed Him as Health Commissioner.

The resignation of Commissioner Sigismund S. Goldwater of the Department of Health, turned in to Mayor Mitchel on July 1, has been accepted and the Commissioner will retire from office next Monday. Dr. Haven Emerson, Sanitary Superintended of the Department of Health, will be appointed acting commissioner for the time being, and later permanent Commissioner.

Dr. Emerson is a civil service employe and the Corporation Counsel's office has been asked to look up the law to see if it is possible for Dr. Emerson to obtain a leave of absence in order to be made Commissioner of Health and then, at the end of the present Administration, return to his office as head of the Sanitary Bureau. It is not known who Dr. Emerson's successor will be. His position pays $6,000 a year.

When Dr. Goldwater accepted the office of Commissioner it was understood that he did not bind himself to serve out the entire term, but would feel free to retire at any time the Mayor felt he was in a position to name a satisfactory successor.

CHILD IS HELD FOR BOARD.

Legal Aid Society Aids Mother with Writ of Habeas Corpus.

The holding of Mary Nell, a 6 year old child, for an unpaid board bill caused the Legal Aid Society to go before Justice John J. Brady of the Supreme Court Thursday and obtain a writ of habeas corpus to be served on Mrs. Annie Yeager of 1 Gouveneur Place, Bronx.

Two years ago Mrs. Mary Nell was deserted by her husband. She left her daughter Mary with the wife of John Yeager, the janitor of the apartment where she formerly lived. The board of the child was to be $9 a month. The mother was to provide clothing and pay for any extra expenses.

Mrs. Nell found employment as a servant and from time to time made payments to Mrs. Yeager. Last Summer Mrs. Nell worked in a private family at Salisbury, Conn., but when she returned, she says, Mrs. Yeager refused to surrender the child because of unpaid board.

Mrs. Nell is now living with Mrs. A. O. Kurth at 254 West Fifty-first Street. Mrs. Kurth says she is not charging Mrs. Nell for board, and that she has found employment for her learning to prepare feathers for hats, for which she now earns $4 a week. Mrs. Nell has offered to pay the $9 which she says is due on her daughter's board, but Mrs. Yeager says she owes about $60.

WIFE SUES CHAMPION DIVER.

Mrs. Alfred E. Downes Demands a Separation and Alimony.

PORT CHESTER, N. Y., Oct. 29.—Justice Martin J. Keogh in chambers in the Supreme Court at New Rochelle on Nov. 27 will hear a motion for separation and $100 a month alimony in a suit brought by Mrs. Adelaine Downes, wife of Alfred E. Downes, who won the national high diving championship at the San Francisco Exposition.

A copy of the summons and complaint was served on Downes at Rye Beach this afternoon. Mrs. Henry Clay Beer, a Summer colonist of Rye Beach, is mentioned as co-respondent, and the alleged acts are set forth as having occurred in New York this month.

Downes was one of the New York Athletic Club team who made the trip to the Panama Exposition last Summer. He and his wife occupied a cottage at Rye Beach during the Summer. The Downes and Beer families were inseparable, according to other resuents of the beach. They motored, bathed, and danced together, and were on the friendliest of terms.

The Downeses were married in 1903 in New York and have no children. Mrs. Downes asks for $100 a month alimony. She has retained Judge Thomas F. J. Connolly of this place as counsel, and Downes's case will be taken care of by Benjamin Irving Taylor, also of this place.

EIGHTY AUTOISTS IN COURT.

Most of Them Plead Guilty and Are Fined from $5 to $30.

Eighty automobile operators were arraigned in the West Side Court yesterday afternoon before Magistrate House on charges of violating the speed ordinances and other highway laws. All were summoned in a campaign against violators Wednesday afternoon and evening, conducted by Lieutenant Johnson and twenty-four motor cycle policemen.

Most of the defendants pleaded guilty and were fined from $5 to $30. Among those fined was David Holzman of the Devon Hotel, chauffeur for William Thaw. He pleaded guilty to running his machine within eight feet of a surface car which was discharging passengers. He paid $50.

MAKE PAPER OUT OF GRASS.

Department of Agriculture Experimenting with Substitute for Poplar.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.—As a means of conservation in forestry, the Department of Agriculture is experimenting with wire grass as a source of supply for pulp for making paper instead of poplar or liriodendron. Wire grass, as it is commonly known in the West, grows on the Pacific slope and in Western Mexico. It forms a dense mat of roots and yields in fertile soils, sometimes as high as three tons of grass. It is fibrous and tough and can be reduced by the soda process. The use of the "hog" by which wood is reduced to pulp, is entirely done away with.

The paper manufactured from the stock has proved as satisfactory, in physical tests, as a first-grade, machine-finished printing paper. It has, moreover, a very satisfactory appearance and feeling. For bleaching, however, the experiments showed that more bleaching powder was required than with poplar stock.

It has been estimated that the growth of wood in the United States is being removed at the rate of thirty-six cubic feet per acre each year, while the natural increase is at the rate of twelve cubic feet per acre. In other words, wood is being used three times as fast as it grows. The consequence is, of course, a continual increase in the price of raw material and the desirability of finding some substitute is obvious.

BANKRUPT IS ARRESTED.

Metal Goods Maker Accused of Having Concealed Assets.

Daniel Green of 850 Longwood Avenue, the Bronx, who was a metal goods maker at 24 Wooster Street until he went bankrupt on Oct. 18, was arraigned yesterday before Judge Hunt in the Federal District Court on the charge of having concealed assets from the Trustee in Bankruptcy. He was held on a $5,000 bond to wait the result of an examination before Commissioner Houghton.

Green, according to Frederick R. A. Stiefel of the Credit Men's Association, on the strength of a report that he had received a $500,000 contract from the British Government, ordered motors from the General Electric and Bell Motors Companies, spark plugs from the Stanley & Patterson Electric Supply Company, and diamonds from a downtown dealer, which in value amounted to $50,000. Then he made an assignment for the benefit of his creditors, and two days later became a bankrupt.

Last Thursday, it is alleged, John P. Quinn, armed with a writ of replevin, went to Green's home on behalf of the Stanley & Patterson Electric Supply Company to look for the spark plugs, but Green was not to be found. He was arrested yesterday in a restaurant in Malden Lane.

THROWS $1,300 OVERBOARD.

Packet from Woman Held on Ship Picked Up by Man in Motor Boat.

About an hour after the Norwegian-American liner Kristianiafjord arrived at her pier at the foot of Forty-fifth Street, South Brooklyn, yesterday morning from Bergen, an excited-looking woman, who was being detained by the Immigration Inspector for further examination, rushed on deck and threw a packet of papers into the water.

Walter Lillie, the ship's baggage master who saw the act, said that a few minutes before he had been watching a motor boat with green painted hull and a gray top that had been hanging round the stern of the liner for some time in a suspicious manner. It was close by when the woman threw the package overboard, and before he could take any action in the matter, Lillie said, one of the men from the motor boat picked it up, and then the little craft started toward the Manhattan shore.

Lillie reported the matter to the Captain of the Kristianiafjord, who notified Brooklyn Police Headquarters, and two detectives from the Sixth Brooklyn Detective Bureau are trying to identify the owner of the motor boat. All the woman would say about the package was that it contained 5,000 kroners in Norwegian paper money, which is worth about $1,300 in United States money.

"DEAD" AUTO INJURES FOUR.

Comes to Life at Policeman's Touch and Charges Crowd.

Four persons were injured in Fifth Avenue at Thirty-first Street last evening, when the automobile of Frederick N. Jersey, builder, of 598 East Fourth Street, Brooklyn, ran into a crowd. The automobile had run out of gasoline and Jersey requested Patrolman Gustave Suhr to assist him in pushing the car into Thirty-first Street.

As the two gave the automobile a push the engine started and the car shot east, knocking down three pedestrians and throwing Suhr to the pavement. It stopped when it struck a truck.

Mrs. Frederick Thomas of 2,011 Morris Avenue, the Bronx, sustained injuries to the left knee; Stanton H. Groves of Woodside, L. I., sustained abrasions of the left knee. Mrs. Elizabeth Marsh of 3,244 Third Avenue, the Bronx, received a broken arm. Dr. McChesney removed her to New York Hospital. Patrolman Suhr received severe injuries of his right foot and reported sick after being attended by a surgeon. Jersey was arrested by Patrolman Park charged with felonious assault, and was locked up in the West Thirtieth Street Station.

TRAINING YOUNG ARMOUR.

Future Head of Packing House Promoted from Cattle to Hog Pens.

CHICAGO, Oct. 29.—Philip D. Armour, III, today began his work in the hog pens at the Stock Yards, where his family's fortune was founded. He received no favors and had to work like any other employee of the packing plant. He is learning the business from the ground up, and some day will be head of the great industry, according to the plans of his uncle, J. Ogden Armour.

P. D. Armour, founder of the firm, established the custom of making the future head of the business find out all about it from the inside. Accordingly, a few months ago, "Young P. D." started in the cattle pens. He has found out a good deal about cattle, and now is ready to take a graduate course on pigs.

"MRS. FLAGLER" TO AUBURN.

Woman Swindler Will Appeal, Her Lawyer Says.

Mrs. Zora Emma Johnson, the white-haired woman who fleeced Frank Mahoney, a telephone operator, 19 years old, out of nearly $4,000 by pretending to be the widow of Henry M. Flagler, the Standard Oil man, was sentenced to the State Prison for Women, at Auburn for an indeterminate term of not less than three years and not more than nine years and six months, by Judge Mulqueen in General Session yesterday. Mrs. Johnson insisted to the last that she was Mr. Flagler's widow, and her lawyer, Abe Levy, declared that he would in all probability appeal from the conviction.

Time Ball to Drop at Macy's.

At noon today, as determined by the Naval Observatory at Washington, a signal flashed over the Western Union wires and entering the Macy Building at Thirty-fourth Street will cause the Red Star above the main Broadway entrance to drop down and disappear. For many years there was a time ball on top of 135 Broadway, the old Western Union Building, now being torn down, which used to drop by signal from Washington exactly at noon. The most famous time ball is on top of the Greenwich Observatory, England.

REOPEN HAMMOND WILL CASE

Surrogate Ordered to Hear Evidence as to a Later Testament.

The relatives of the late James B. Hammond, the typewriter manufacturer, through the petition brought by Mrs. Mary Elizabeth Hardy of Dallas, Tex., received permission yesterday from Justice Chase of the Court of Appeals, to prove, if possible, the existence of a will of later date than the one probated on Aug. 30, 1912, in which he left his entire estate of more than $2,000,000 to the Metropolitan Museum of Art.

Under Justice Chase's order, the Surrogate here is directed to reopen the case and hear evidence as to the existence of the later will, which is alleged to have been withheld by Arthur Lopez, an employe of the Hammond Typewriter works and former private secretary to the testator.

Mr. Hammond died at St. Augustine, Fla., on Jan. 27, 1913, and when his will was admitted to probate it made no mention of the widow, Mrs. Jeanette Maxwell Hammond, nor were any bequests made to his brothers and sisters. The widow received between $30,000 and $40,000 in settlement of her dower claim and it was not until this settlement had been made that the relatives heard of the existence of the other will.

BUILD BERTH FOR TALL MAN.

British Artist, 6 Feet 10, Going to War, Too Long for Ship Beds.

Among passengers to sail early today for Liverpool on the Anchor liner Tuscania will be William Barham-Jemmett, an English artist, who is six feet ten inches tall in his stocking feet. He is on his way to join the army. As there was not a berth in the cabin that would accommodate him, Purser W. S. F. Young sent for the carpenter and had him build one seven feet long so that the tall passenger will be comfortable on the voyage.

John Humphreys, another passenger, who is a Lieutenant in the British Army, said that Mr. Barham-Jemmett was too tall for trench work, and as the cavalry is not being used much in this war his only chance would be to get into the artillery.

The Tuscania was two days late arriving in New York and was delayed by cargo, so that she will not leave until 6 o'clock this morning. She had 20 first, 151 second, and 330 third class passengers, many of whom were Englishmen going home from Canada to enlist.

RULES ON LANGUAGE TEST.

Secretary Redfield Instructs Collectors as to Seamen's Law.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.—Secretary Redfield today sent instructions to all Collectors of Customs in regard to the language test required by the terms of the Seamen's act. The ability of members of a crew to speak and understand the language necessary for performing the duties incident to the navigation of the vessel is to be taken on the word of the Master or Captain. The Secretary's instructions follow:

"No examination under the language test is required by Section 13 of the Seamen's act or by the Department regulations. If the Collector of Customs is satisfied, upon the statement of the Master or otherwise, that his crew fulfill the requirements of Section 13, it is sufficient. If the Collector thinks a muster is necessary, or is required to have one made on complaint, then Department Circular 263 must be followed, it being specially noted that obedience to orders given by their officers in the usual line of duty is the test required."

Crescent A. C. Basket Ball Dates.

According to a promise made to the Amateur Athletic Union, the Crescent Athletic Club will not play semi-professional basketball teams this season. Only college teams appear on the New Moon schedule which was issued yesterday, and which lists games with Princeton, Yale, Dartmouth, Lehigh, Toronto University, and Pennsylvania. All the games will be played on the courts of the Second Signal Corps, on Dean Street, Brooklyn. The season will open on Dec. 1 and close on Feb. 26. The call for first practice on Nov. 3 has been issued. Last year's players, Captain Butler, Lee, Dingee, Calder, Heath, Ryan, Steinbugler, Halstead, Tuttle and Nicklas, are again available. There are three new stars in the squad in Ruddle, formerly of Yale, and Davidson and Eaton, former Wesleyan captains. The schedule:

Dec. 1, Polytechnic; Dec. 4, Seton Hall; Dec. 8, Company F, Elizabeth; Dec. 11, Princeton; Dec. 17, Yale; Dec. 22 Georgetown; Dec. 28, Lehigh; Dec. 30, Dartmouth; Jan. 3, Toronto University; Jan. 6, Dartmouth; Jan. 15, Union; Jan. 18, St. Lawrence; Jan. 21, Clarkson Tech; Jan. 29, Rensselaer Poly; Feb. 2, Franklin and Marshall; Feb. 5, Pennsylvania; Feb. 12, Rutgers; Feb. 15, Manhattan; Feb. 19, Delaware; Feb. 22, Gallaudet; Feb. 26, Drexel.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

Sun rises..6:26|Sun sets..5:00|Moon rises..10:54

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	12:10	12:16	6:08	7:06
Governors Island	12:48	12:45	7:10	5:03
Hell Gate	2:38	2:35	8:50	9:43

Arrived—Friday, Oct. 29.

SS Kristianiafjord, Bergen, Oct. 20.
SS Dwinsk, Archangel, Oct. 13.
SS Kansas City, Bristol, Oct. 13.
SS Maroni, Bordeaux, Oct. 11.
SS Lord Erne, Havre, Oct. 12.
SS Den of Ogil, Liverpool, Oct. 16.
SS City of Macon, Spezia, Oct. 13.
SS City of Durham, Liverpool, Oct. 16.
SS Castle Bruce, Gibraltar, Oct. 18.
SS Trinidad, Cardiff, Oct. 16.
SS Nestos, Barcelona, Oct. 10.
SS City of St. Louis, Savannah, Oct. 26.
SS Montebello, Hull, Oct. 19.
SS Athanasion, Norfolk, Oct. 27.
SS Herm, Seville, Oct. 13.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

San Giorgio	Naples	Oct. 14
Westerdyk	Rotterdam	Oct. 17
Baron Blantyre	Oran	Oct. 7
Evandale	Gibraltar	Oct. 14
Mesaba	London	Oct. 18
Ardgarrock	London	Oct. 14
Jemtland	Gothenburg	Oct. 13
Francisca	Hull	Oct. 15
King Bleddyn	St. Nazaire	Oct. 15
Apache	Jacksonville	Oct. 27

DUE TOMORROW.

New York	Liverpool	Oct. 23
Rotterdam	Rotterdam	Oct. 19
Vitalia	Rotterdam	Oct. 15
Dominion	Liverpool	Oct. 17
Messina	London	Oct. 17
Denis	Pará	Oct. 19
El Valle	Galveston	Oct. 25
El Paso	Galveston	Oct. 25
Manhattan	London	Oct. 10
City of Savannah	Savannah	Oct. 28

DUE MONDAY.

San Guglielmo	Almeria	Oct. 22
Malmanger	Ardrossan	Oct. 16
Duca d'Genova	Naples	Oct. 20
Rance	Bilbao	Oct. 18
Turmidge	Huelva	Oct. 20
Tivives	Jamaica	Oct. 26
Pastores	Cristobal	Oct. 26
Conoil	Cette	Oct. 14
Elbergen	New Orleans	Oct. 27
Carolina	San Juan	Oct. 27
Grayson	Ponce	Oct. 27
Comus	New Orleans	Oct. 27
Nueces	Galveston	Oct. 26

DUE TUESDAY.

Rochambeau	Bordeaux	Oct. 24
Minnehaha	London	Oct. 23
Den of Airlie	London	Oct. 20
Dalecrest	Gibraltar	Oct. 19
Guyane	St. Nazaire	Oct. 19
Hermine	Bordeaux	Oct. 18
Kangaroo	Madeira	Oct. 18
Petroleine	Dartmouth	Oct. 29
Petrolite	Copenhagen	Oct. 25
Saratoga	Havana	Oct. 30
Roselands	Genoa	Oct. 16
Teesbridge	Lisbon	Oct. 10
Waverly	Oran	Oct. 16
Waganna	St. Lucia	Oct. 20
City of Montgomery	Savannah	Oct. 30

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
St. Paul, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Havana, Havana	8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Brazos, San Juan	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Bermudian, Bermuda	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Metapan, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Santurce, Turks Island	8:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Mandeville, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Voltaire, Argentina	10:00 A.M.	1:30 P.M.
Oranje Nassau, Haiti	10:30 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Cretic, Naples	———	10:00 A.M.
Medina, Galveston	———	1:00 P.M.
Proteus, New Orleans	———	12:00 M.
Huron, Jacksonville	———	1:00 P.M.
El Dia, Galveston	———	12:00 M.
Sabine, Tampico	———	1:00 P.M.
City of St. Louis, Savannah	———	3:00 P.M.

SAIL MONDAY.

Caserta, Naples	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Kenmon, Liberia	11:00 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Melderskin, Argentina	3:00 P.M.	5:00 P.M.
Terence, Argentina	5:30 A.M.	7:00 A.M.

SAIL TUESDAY.

Frederik VIII., Christiansand	10:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Apache, Jacksonville		1:00 P.M.
City of Savannah, Savannah		3:00 P.M.

Pacific Mails.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates—Hongkong, Sept. 25; Manila, Sept. 30; Yokohama, Oct. 2, and Honoluiu, Oct. 20—which arrived at San Francisco per steamer Nippon Maru, were dispatched east on Oct. 26, and are due in New York today.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates—Manila, Oct. 3; Hongkong, Oct. 6; (Chinese) Shanghai, Oct. 9, and Yokohama, Oct. 14—which arrived at San Francisco per steamer Mongolia, were dispatched East on Oct. 27, and are due in New York on the morning of Sunday, Oct. 31.

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close at 6:30 P. M.

Guam and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—U. S. Transport....Oct. 31
Hawaii, Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—Nippon Maru.....Nov. 1
Hawaii (via San Francisco)—Lurline.Nov. 4
Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via Seattle)—Union.....Nov. 5
Tahiti, Cook Islands, New Zealand, and Australia (specially addressed) (via San Francisco)—Maitai.....Nov. 8

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Helig Olav, at Copenhagen, Oct. 29.
SS Earl of Elgin, at Vladivostok, Oct. 27.
SS Magdala, at Rotterdam, Oct. 27.
SS Georgic, at Liverpool, Oct. 28.
SS Lucilina, at Havre, Oct. 27.

Sailed.

SS Moreni, from Oporto, Oct. 22.
SS Jelling, from Shields, Oct. 29.
SS Montserrat, from Corunna, Oct. 21.
SS Lord Sefton, from Liverpool, Oct. 29.
SS St. Bede, from Hongkong, Oct. 27.
SS Crewe Hall, from Santos, Oct. 25.
SS Rappahannock, from London, Oct. 28.

Passed.

SS Saxon Monarch, New York for London, passed Beachy Head.
SS Nebraskan, New York for London, passed Lizard.

By Marconi Wireless.

SANDY HOOK, N. J., OCT. 29.

SS San

GERMANS OPPOSE PEACE WITHOUT GAIN

National Liberal Party Demands Extension of the Empire's Borders on East and West.

COMBATS PREMIER'S VIEWS

Central Committee, In Resolution, Chides Him for Advocating "Too Weak a Policy."

Late German newspapers received here make the sudden yielding of Germany in the complete surrender to the American demands appear the greater surprise in view of the successful propaganda that has been waged against the German Chancellor by the leaders of his own party, the National Liberal Party, which has been critibising him as adopting too weak a policy, and has nb swung the entire party organization into line, demanding outspokenly territorial annexation by Germany on the east and on the west and overseas as the sole condition of peace.

The text of the resolution to this effect, passed by the Central Committee of the National Liberal Party, and indorsing the Imperial Chancellor's chief opponent in his own party, Herr Bassermann, the leader of the National Liberals, is published in German papers of Aug. 16 just received here. It reads:

The Central Committee of the National Liberal Party declares in harmony with the transactions of the Business Committee and the District Chairman of May 16 that the result of the present war can be only a peace which, by means of extensions of our borders on the east and west and overseas, safeguards us against renewed attack in military, political, and economical respects, and repays the enormous sacrifices which the German people have made heretofore and are determined to make until the victorious end.

The Central Committee thanks its Chairman, Delegate Bassermann, unanimously and cordially for his activity, supported by the confidence of the entire party for the carrying out of these national war goals.

The Central Committee will stand solidly with the entire party against any Government that pursues these goals with rigid firmness.

While some of the German newspapers express doubts as to the wisdom of this announcement and fear that it would inevitably lead to similar expressions of divergent views by other political parties, thus shattering the Burgfrieden or political truce, the manifesto is hailed with delight and heartily indorsed by papers representing large and powerful agrarian and other big business interests.

The Hamburger Fremdenblatt says that the acceptance of this resolution with only two dissenting votes shows that it expresses the sentiments of the entire party and that, more important still, "the wish and firm will of the entire German people is expressed in these words."

Discussing the peace terms which Germany must insist upon in connection with this pronouncement of the Government party, the paper says:

"In the first place, the attitude of the Imperial Chancellor toward these war goals is a matter for solicitude—solicitude that the highest imperial official in this vital question of the German people does not find himself in agreement with the members of the overwhelming majority of the nation. This solicitude has not been done away with since then, not even by the officially announced answer of the Imperial Chancellor to the United Press, in which he asserted that Germany was fighting for 'a peace that would insure for it and its allies that firm safety which Germany needs for a lasting peace and for its national future.' For under those words one may have in mind very different things, and on the last analysis the ideas of what is necessary for our national future differ widely.

"Delegate Bassermann has turned against the Chancellor because he thinks the latter holds different ideas on this subject than does he himself or the National Liberal Party, and we may trust Herr Bassermann not to express these views without the most definite reasons on which to base his fears. If the Central Committee of the National Liberal Party emphasizes the fact that Delegate Bassermann has been active for these goals, it thereby states that these have not been the goals of the Imperial Chancellor, and thereby gives special significance to the concluding sentence of the National Liberal resolution. 'The Central Committee will with the entire party and unitedly behind any Government that pursues these goals with rigid firmness.'

"In the first place, we would state as a certainty that the formulation of the war goals by the National Liberal Party may be sure of the approval of the overwhelming majority of the German people. 'Extensions of the frontiers on the east and on the west and overseas,' that is what we also hope for out of the immeasurable bloody sacrifices that the German Army has made and is willing still to make. Here at last the indefinite conception of the 'firm safeguards' are reduced to a quite definite formula. And we would further express the desire that a stand may be taken by leading quarters as to this formula.

"But we would like to express also in a general way the opinion that a timid evasion of a sharper formulation of the war goals is today no longer necessary nor any longer useful. For in the course of the year we have shown amply a military and economic strength that has set a world in amazement; we hold almost all of Belgium and part of the French departments firmly in our hands, in spite of all opposition; we have conquered Courland and the greater part of Russian Poland, and are driving the Russian Army into a catastrophe. We are today no longer conquerable, can no longer force our arms be driven out of what we have conquered. Today we may, without going into details, express in all calmness the fact that we are striving for an extension of our borders, without such claim being capable of interpretation as boastful mendacity.

"But cautious restraint, too, would no longer be useful. We must not only have aims but must also show them. Only a Germany that strives for an extension of power, [Machterweiterung,] that would make itself strong and its opponents weak, may count upon the confidence of its allies and of neutral States. Can we expect to find confidence among the populace of Russian Poland if we leave them in doubt as to whether they may not after the war relapse into the power of the Russian knout? May we hope some day to find the Balkan States and Turkey if by our restraint we nourish the fear that after the war no stronger, more unassailable Germany will be their firm prop, but that the States of the Quadruple Alliance, and particularly Russia, will emerge unweakened out of the grandiose war?

"The fact that in this war which was forced upon us for our existence we find so few friends in the world is the result, among other things, of the fact at least that we never showed firm goals for our politics; that everywhere, out of love of peace as a principle, we declared ourselves disinterested, while other States won political respect for themselves because they dared to show aims. Our waiving of extension of our power has nowhere, as we have to our pain been compelled to discover, shielded us from suspicion.

"The firm will for extension of power will therefore be the surest way to win friends for us!

"We have no doubt that the national war goals that are today formulated by the National Liberal Central Committee will meet also outside of the National Liberal Party with undivided approval. On the other side stands only Herr Liebknecht, who demands that the Government should waive all annexation. May he soon get a short and decisive answer."

The Hamburger Nachrichten, another agrarian paper, with Bismarckian antecedents, in commenting on the resolution of the National Liberal Central Committee, says:

"That is a good and cleansing resolution. Nothing of intrigues, nothing of strife between a party leader—and a statesman. One people, one will, one goal! For that our brave men out there in the field are fighting, shedding their blood, and suffering and dying; for that the rest of the people, whose efficient élite they are, is working behind the front. It is true that some spectacled theorizers who till now have remained quite untouched by the entire gigantic struggle of our fighters and its superhuman demands, are carying on their mournful and harmful game of spreading dismal sentiments and peace fancies calculated to bless peoples, without bearing in mind that other peoples are desirous of nothing less than to bless us, and without being prevented by the otherwise so strict authorities from public and unhampered discussions of their despicable 'peace goals.'"

FIXING A MARKET PRICE.

That Stated in the Invoice Does Not Necessarily Govern.

Pathe Freres, of Paris and New York, shipped to this city from Paris projecting lenses, cameras, &c. The lenses were invoiced as having a total value of 135 francs each. Appraiser Sague advanced their value to 145 francs. The cameras had an invoice value of 1,300 francs, less 10 per cent., or 1,170 francs. The Appraiser added 117 francs to make market value. At the hearing before the Board of General Appraisers it was claimed by the firm that the lenses in question were of a special kind made exclusively for the United States and for the importers.

It was further set forth that Pathe Freres have a contract to that effect by which the price is stated to be 135 francs, and the market advance Assistant Attorney General Hanson for the Government, however, showed that Pathe Freres advanced their general line of this class of merchandise since the war 10 per cent.; that they did in two instances invoice the lenses to the importer at the advance added, upon his calling attention to the contract existing, the importers were given a credit of 10 francs for each lens. This led Judge Sullivan to remark that action of this kind would not tend to establish the market price to be 135 francs.

"It is contended," said Judge Sullivan, "that there being no market for the projecting lenses in France, the invoice price should govern. This is not correct. It devolved upon the importers to show that the contract price was the market price, and if there was no market in France the cost of production or American selling price would assist in establishing their contention.

"It being shown by the special report and the documentary evidence that there was an advance of 10 per cent. on the line of this class of merchandise, we hold it would apply to the merchandise in question. As to the cameras, they are listed in the catalogue 1,300 francs and are very similar to the camera shown in the catalogue. The importers admitted they did not know whether there was a market for these cameras in France but probably there was. All the facts sustain the action of the Appraiser. The facts justify the appraised value."

DRY GOODS SALES INCREASE

Merchants Continue to Flock Into Market Despite Unseasonable Weather.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 29.—Marshall Field & Co. in their weekly review of the dry goods trade say:

"Current wholesale distribution of dry goods shows a healthy increase over the corresponding period of a year ago, in spite of the warm weather which has tended to restrict demands upon the retailer.

"Road sales for both immediate and Spring delivery are running ahead of the past two years and merchants continue to come to the market in much larger numbers. Collections are well ahead of a year ago."

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.—Forecast:

N. Car.—Fair Sat., cooler in interior; Sun. fair; gentle to moderate winds, mostly s. w.

S. Car.—Fair Sat and Sun; gentle winds, mostly s. w. and w.

Ga.—Fair Sat. and Sun.; gentle, shifting winds.

Fla.—Fair Sat. and Sun; moderate n. and n. e. winds.

Ala. and Miss.—Fair Sat. and Sun; gentle n. and n. e. winds.

La. and E. Tex.—Fair Sat. and Sun; gentle, shifting winds.

W. Tex., Okla., Ark, Tenn., and Ky.—Fair Sat. and Sun.

Ohio—Fair Sat. and Sun.; gentle to moderate w. winds, becoming variable Sun.

Ind.—Fair Sat. and Sun; moderate w. winds, becoming variable.

Lower Mich.—Fair Sat. and Sun., moderate w. winds becoming variable.

Upper Mich.—Fair Sat. and probably Sun., moderate w. winds, becoming variable.

Ill., Mo., Kans. and Neb.—Fair Sat. and Sun., with continued mild temperature.

Wis. and Iowa—Fair Sat. and probably Sun., with continued mild temperature.

Minn.—Fair Sat. Sun. probably unsettled; colder in n.

N. and S. Dak.—Cloudy Sat. Sun. unsettled and colder.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 29.—Thirty-nine companies, with aggregate capital stocks of $2,673,500, were incorporated today. They include:

Pacific and Eastern Steamship Co., navigation, forwarding, $2,000,000; Yung Kwai, Washington; Ralph W. Thomas, Charles Blandy, New York.

Steger-Garden Co., brokerage, merchandise, live stock, realty, $100,000; S. E. Hall, W. R. Sainsbury, W. H. Kellogg, 24 Broad St.

General Fibre Co. of New York, cotton products, $100,000; C. W. Breniser, W. E. Boise, D. W. Losee, 25 East 26th St.

Empire Cloak and Suit Co., women's and children's apparel, $75,000; M., J. and H. Silberman, 125 East 95th St.

The A. G. F. Operating Corporation, real estate, $50,000; W. W. Russell, J. W. Neil, W. A. Perry, 794 East 160th St.

A. E. Spencer Co., Buffalo, household specialties, $50,000; B. S. Linetty, E. L. Stutt, C. Schneider, 88 Grey St., Buffalo.

National Foundry Co. of New York, Brooklyn, plumbers' supplies, construction, storage, warehousing, realty, $50,000; M. Nebenzahl, V. S. Loomis, L. Frendenberg, 453 5th Av., Brooklyn.

Allegany County Electric Light, Heat and Power Co., Wellsville, $25,000; J. Berger, B. Graham, C. H. C. Beakes, 206 East 12th St., Manhattan.

Kent Avenue Factory Corporation, realty, $25,000; S. Schneider, L. D. and G. F. Simpson, 173 Montclair Av., Montclair, N. J.

The Contingent Realty Corporation, realty, contracting, construction, $45,000; A. H. Berghorn, D. and J. C. Fayen, 1,026 Faile St., Bronx.

The Holding and Developing Corporation, realty, $10,000; W. W. Russell, J. W. Neil, W. A. Perry, 794 East 160th St.

Naples Distilling Co., alcoholic beverages, groceries, $10,000; T. Casti, F. and A. Nappo, 106 Mulberry St.

Arthur G. Deatly & Co., stationery, printers, realty, contracting, $10,000; J. L. Bissell, E. B. and A. G. Deatly, 24 Gold St.

William Herod, Inc., Brooklyn, realty, construction, insurance, brokerage, $7,000; D. H. M. Weynberg, W. W. and W. Herod, 1,209 Sterling Place, Brooklyn.

Red Star Building Corp'n, Brooklyn, realty, $5,000; H. Rayned, M. A. Cantor, H. Sinoff, 1,290 Franklin Av., Brooklyn.

Delanson and Quaker St. Electric Light and Power Co., Duanesburg, $5,000; C. E. Washburn, E. V. Tompkins, F. W. Wilber, Quaker St.

Jameco Construction Co., Jamaica, contracting, construction, $15,000; R. C. Lipman, W. J. Spalekhaver, R. E. McLerr, 115 Broadway.

Apalachicola Northern Land Co., realty brokerage, construction, $10,000; E. M. Wills, E. Kilbourn, M. Miller, 406 Dill Place, Brooklyn.

The Simplexite Co., electricity, $10,000; R. and W. E. Nash, H. Goldstein, 48 West 117th St.

Kendis Music Publishing Co., music publishers, $7,000; C. D. Isaacson, M. Samuels, J. Kendis, 492 West 136th St.

Ideal Vending Corp'n, slot vending machines, $15,000; F. B. Hoag, E. Depuy Tracy, W. Reid Augsbury, B'way and 87th St.

American Air Purifier Corp'n, to take over stock of corporation of same name, $15,000; R. C. Hull, F. H. Lee, F. I. Quick, 259 West 150th St.

The Relief Laboratory, Newburg, drugs, chemicals, proprietary medicines, $7,000; J. Cathcart, F. and C. J. Brown, 141 Robinson Av., Newburg.

Scarsdale Shirt Mfg. Co., $5,000; P. Holtzman, G. H. Epstein, A. L. Kalman, 99 Nassau St.

Theband Land Co., Buffalo, brokerage, realty, $5,000; M. E. Bechtel, C. K. and E. D. Theband, 194 Main St., Buffalo.

Auto Enzimire Chemical Products Corp'n, Wilmington, Del., $500,000; representative, H. L. Brittain, 60 B'way, Manhattan.

The Havalite Corp'n, Dover, Del., metallic compounds, smokers' articles, $1,500,000; representative, Leslie S. Richards, 80 B'way, Manhattan.

Henry Grah Hershfield, Inc., Pompton Lakes, N. J., insurance brokers, $10,000; representative, A. T. Riedel, 1 Liberty St., Manhattan.

Schwarz Lace and Embroidery Co., Guttenberg, N. J., laces, fabrics, $24,000; representative, Irving M. Schwarz, 114 Fifth Av., New York.

Capital increases: National Surety Co., New York, $2,000,000 to $3,000,000; Davis-Bournonville Co., Brooklyn, $120,000 to $170,000.

Voluntary dissolutions: The Edisonia Co., Buffalo; American Miracle Co., Manhattan.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., Oct. 29.—Charters filed here:

Riverside Eastern Oil Co., $3,000,000, to mine and produce oil, petroleum, minerals of all kinds; incorporators, local Wilmington, Del., parties, Herbert E. Latter, Norman P. Coffin, Clement M. Egner.

National Utilities Co., $2,500,000, to prospect for, mine and deal in and with gas, petroleum, oils, &c., operate pipe lines, refineries, &c.; incorporators, local Wilmington, Del., parties, W. M. Pyle, Geo. G. Steigler, M. E. Grubb.

International India Rubber Co., South Bend, Ind., $1,000,000, to manufacture, sell and deal in and with automobiles, buy, sell and deal in casings, rubber goods of all kinds; incorporators, Geo. W. Odell, John R. Noble, all of South Bend, Ind.

The Graves Film Corporation, New York, $500,000, to manufacture, sell and deal in and with motion picture films, lantern slides, &c.; incorporators, Jas. T. McLean, Wm. H. Thatcher, Annie Segal, all of New York City.

Crossbreds in Active Demand.

LONDON, Oct. 29.—The offerings at the wool auction sales today amounted to 8,400 bales. A better selection of crossbreds was in active demand and firm. Americans paying 2s for slipes lambs. Russia was a keen buyer of scoured merinos. Included in the sales of the latter were New South Wales at 2s 5d, and Queensland at 2s 3d.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyer's Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

WILL PAY CASH for quantity of messaline, white, light blue, and pink; must be cheap. Schwartz & Jungman, 143 West 29th St.

DRESS FASTENERS wanted; all sizes. Telephone 5893 Franklin.

WANTED, 1,000 fur-trimmed plush coats for cash. L 103 Times.

BUYING cheviots, zibelines, broadcloth; also corduroys. 5th Floor, 12 West 31st St.

JOBBER looking at dresses and waists, Lederman, 647 Broadway.

FUR-TRIMMED COATS.

In plushes, corduroy, velours, mixtures; 1,000 for immediate delivery. Kaplan Bros., 150 West 22d St.; Chelsea 2198-8618.

1,000 PLUSH and corduroy fur-trimmed coats; also plushes and corduroy fabrics wanted. N. Hurwits & Son, 11 W. 25th St.

HAVE ABOUT 3,000 FUR-TRIMMED PLUSH COATS on hand for immediate delivery. Morris Jaffe, 40-46 W. 25th St.

DRESS FASTENERS for sale; immediate delivery. Abramson, 138 West 22d. Chel. 8975.

JOBS desired for cash in highest-grade Ladies' and Children's Dresses and Suits, Plush and Winter Coats, Skirts, Waists, Petticoats, Furs, Sweaters. Sumner, 8 Lispenard St. Franklin 4343.

DESIRE at once jobs ladies' suits, dresses, skirts and waists; will pay cash. Eastern Merchandise Co., 456 Broadway. Spring 358.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday...3@3½ per cent. for the best names
Thursday...3@3½ " " " "
The quotations are for six months' paper.

Offers a Novelty Veiling.

The popularity of veilings, particularly bordered goods, has become so great that one of the local houses has introduced floral-bordered chiffon veils with a satin edge. These veils, which are 72 inches long, are priced at $8 a dozen and are offered in these colors: Black, white, brown, tan, navy, emerald, prunelle, sky, pink, lavender, champagne, gray, Copenhagen, beige, and rose.

Ribbons for Spring.

While the immediate demand for ribbons has slackened up a bit, the manufacturers are taking very fair orders for Spring. One of the styles that has been particularly well favored by buyers is a two-toned glace moire in evening shades. Glace effects are also being well received by the millinery trade in 60 ligne widths. The latest novelty brought over from Paris consists of a narrow tinsel ribbon with brocaded flowers. Warp prints have not been so well favored, the trade leaning toward striped satins in hairbow effects.

Well Booked Ahead on Shirts.

The orders which the retailers are placing for shirts for next Spring show a varied demand. Full covered and half covered grounds, stripes, and figures are all selling well. The leading factor in the shirt trade reports that the business booked so far is equal to that which was taken for the Spring season up to last April. Later on in the season the demand for white goods is expected to show exceptional strength. Stiff cuffs are selling a little better than they did last year. In the kindred line, collars, manufacturers are doing a nice business. The initial cutting of one of the latest styles amounted to 225,000 dozen, and the design has proved so popular that production has been at the rate of 40,000 dozen a week.

The Cotton Exports Situation.

There has been no great feature to export business in cotton goods in this market in the last week. Business, on the whole, has not been large, which fact can be attributed, in part at least, to the higher prices that are now being asked on almost all lines of goods that enter into the export trade. The demand for cotton duck, while not so heavy as it has been, is good enough to give sellers the whip hand, this being true in the case both of army and commercial duck. From all accounts the demand for these goods still exceeds the supply. About the best business of the week, proportionately, has come from the West Indies and the Philippines, though the demand from Latin America has not been unattractive. China, India, the Antipodes, and the Red Sea district have not been very heavy buyers.

Shoe Business Continues Good.

Now that the shoe styles for Spring are beginning to take more definite form, the business received from shoe salesmen now on the road is even better than it has been. Not only is the buying of staple and semi-staple goods as active as it was earlier in the season, but many buyers, particularly for the larger stores, are committing themselves on novelties more than has been the case. From all accounts, this is one of the best seasons the wholesalers have seen in some time, notwithstanding the increased cost of hides and leather and other raw materials. Fall business continues good in the metropolitan territory, dark tans for both men and women selling freely. Slippers having four or five straps or cut-out vamps are being bought for evening wear. Men's slippers of the Cavalier type, with turned-over cuffs, are also in demand.

Heavy Buying at Rug Auction.

Continued heavy buying characterized the fifth day of the rug and carpet auction of Alexander Smith & Sons Carpet Company yesterday. The lines offered were confined to rugs, and included axminsters of different classes, as well as the various velvet floor coverings of the firm. While it was evident that many out-of-town buyers had filled their requirements, yesterday's bidding was brisk, although prices obtained sagged from regular card rates in some classes. The receipts so far were estimated at close to $3,000,000. The wind-up of the auction will come today, when the 282 lots remaining are expected to be cleaned up shortly after the lunch hour. The sale opens with lot 2,241, covering 12-4 Carlton axminsters.

Colored Cottons are Stronger.

The feature of the colored goods end of the local cottons market has been the further advancing of prices on several lines of Southern and Eastern staple ginghams from a quarter to a half cent a yard. These advances are attributed to the rising cost of cotton, the rapid depletion of supplies of color stuffs, and the consequent increase in the cost of producing colored yarns. An advance on a leading line of denims was also put through in the course of the week, also due to the increasing scarcity of dyes. In some cases a substitute for indigo has been used on these goods, but the substitute is reported almost as scarce now as the synthetic article. The colored napped goods situation is also stronger, and it is reported that offers to pay substantial premiums for certain of these fabrics were unavailing so far as getting the goods out was concerned.

Buying at High Prices.

Commenting on modern merchandising methods, a manufacturer said yesterday that the buyers connected with stores nowadays have much in common with the man who ventures in Wall Street for the first time. "The principle upon which many buyers seem to operate now," he said, "is to buy when the market is high and make no purchases at all when there is a temporary let up in the demand and prices have come down to a reasonable basis. Whatever may be said of the merchandising methods employed in the past, it is certain that the rule to buy low and sell high brought prosperity to many of the retail houses that are trying to find out now why their profits are not as large as they should be. The abrupt changes in style cannot give a satisfactory answer to the question, 'What is wrong with modern merchandising methods?'

The answer, I think, is that there are very few merchants, in the true sense of the word, today."

Grain Arrives in Bad Shape.

A cablegram received by the Department of Commerce from the Consul General at Genoa, Italy, calls attention to the unsatisfactory condition in which certain shipments of American grain have reached that port. He reports: "Four steamer cargoes of wheat and one of oats arrived from Newport News. All in very bad condition, heated, musty. Have taken samples. In the interest of American commerce shippers should use the greatest care in the storage of grain, being certain that it will stand shipment without heating." In transmitting this message Secretary of State Lansing suggested that it is possible that some method may be found which will discourage the conditions shown by the cable, in spite of the present lack of control over outward-bound cargoes.

Gray Goods Demand Better.

The demand for gray goods in this market was reported better yesterday than for the past several days. Not only was a pretty good business done on printcloths, but quite a few orders for sheetings, most of which came from the converting trade, were booked during the day. Among the constructions that moved were 36-inch, 5.50s at 4¼ cents, and four-yard, 68-80s at 5⅞ cents, the latter price being paid for special goods. A fair business on drills was also reported, including some 4.20s at 5½ cents. On 39-inch 68-72s some good business from first hands was told off at 5½ cents, while several other constructions moved during the day at prices which showed shadings of a sixteenth to an eighth of a cent from the prices listed below. Not all houses agreed as to prices, but more or less nominally they were:

39-inch, 80-80s	6⅝	39½-inch, 64-56s	4¼c
39-inch, 72-76s	5⅝	39½-inch, 60-52s	4⅜c
39-inch, 68-72s	5¼c	39½-inch, 60-48s	4¼c
39-inch, 56-44s	4c	27-inch, 64-60s	3¼c
38½-inch, 64-60s	4⅝	27-inch, 56-52s	3c

IMPORTS WERE LESS.

Those Entered at This Port Last Week Were Valued at $13,029,158.

After making a fair showing in the week before, general imports dropped in the week ended Oct. 23, according to the Custom House report issued yesterday, and amounted to only $13,029,158. In the preceding week the entries were $18,267,086, and in the week before that $14,982,040. Dry goods imports showed a slight gain over the week before.

Aniline color imports were higher than for several weeks, their value being $45,065, while indigo, mostly synthetic, was appraised at $18,895. Dyewood imports had a value of $20,413 and dyewood extract $4,729. Imports of fustic were down to $45. Argols were entered to a value of $30,606.

Imports of watches, jewelry, and precious stones amounted to $841,975, while furs brought in totaled $172,854. Hides, leather, and findings amounted to $1,507,579, while india rubber manufactures and waste were set down at $1,115,841. Sugar imports were returned at $1,431,003, wool at $223,614, coffee at $1,651,689, and raw cocoa at $565,099.

Dry goods entered for consumption were valued at $1,434,206, silk entries being returned at $535,532. In the week before dry goods entered for consumption were returned at $1,418,251, silk entries being $482,129. Withdrawals from bonded warehouses last week aggregated $615,993, while warehoused goods had a value of $948,489. In the corresponding week last year the entries were, respectively, $561,525 and $1,113,122.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

In Town.

AMERICAN 5 AND 10 CENT STORES.—Judge Hand yesterday appointed John S. Shepherd, Jr., receiver for the American 5 and 10 Cent Stores, a corporation with offices at 315 Fifth Avenue. Liabilities about $218 000.

KNICKERBOCKER COUCH AND CHAIR COMPANY.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the Knickerbocker Couch and Chair Company, manufacturers of chairs at 893 East Fourth Street, by New York Couch Frame Company, Manhattan Dining Room Chair Manufacturing Company, and Samuel Usherenko.

MURPHY DOOR BED COMPANY OF NEW YORK.—Judge A. N. Hand has appointed Percival Wilds receiver for the Murphy Door Bed Company of New York of 1,476 Broadway. The company owes $25,500, and the only tangible assets are five license agreements to sell patented beds, for which licenses Eugene C. Huber has made a bid of $1,000 cash, which has been approved by five-sixths of the creditors.

PRESSED ASBESTOS PRODUCTS COMPANY.—Judge Hand has appointed John L. Lyttle receiver of the Pressed Asbestos Products Company of 451 West Nineteenth Street.

SARAH WERDENSCHLAG, market, of 879 Amsterdam Avenue, filed schedules showing liabilities, $5,780, and assets $2,968.

J. E. MANIX COMPANY.—There was a hearing yesterday before Judge A. N. Hand on bids for the purchase of all the assets of the J. E. Manix Company of 320 Church Street. Joseph A. Arnold submitted an offer of William A. Aikman to pay the creditors 65 per cent. cash and the administration expenses. Leo Oppenheimer submitted an offer of 66 2-3 per cent. on behalf of Joseph Frankel, which was afterward raised to 68½ per cent. This offer was accepted by the Judge. John J. Morris, the receiver, reported that the liabilities were about $200,000 and the net assets $227,949, which included $130,000 cash on hand.

RUSH-LOWE ENGINEERING COMPANY, millwright, at 80 Warren Street, has made an assignment to John F. Forrester.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., Oct. 29.—William G. French, a physician. Liabilities $12,023, assets $748.

Weekly Failure Report.

Bradstreets reports 328 business failures in the United States during the week, against 225 for the previous week and 253, 277, 287, and 200 for the corresponding weeks of 1914 to 1911. The Middle States had 80; New England, 43; Southern, 75; Western, 86; Northwestern, 29 and Far Western, 83. Canada had 47, against 24 for the preceding week. About 88 per cent. of the number of concerns failing had less than $5,000 capital and 9 per cent. had from $5,000 to $20,000 capital.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

Archard, Louis—A. Atti et al. $1,278.72
Amabile, John or Giuseppe—D. Blaustein 150.00
American Artificial Silk Mfg. Co.—C. W. Woegerer 29,672.42
Batcheller, Henry C.—H. Herman & Co. 101.31
Biener, Antoinette J.—Adam Buchsbaum Co. 439.87
Blum, Richard—M. N. Rosenau 712.11
Bernstein, Harry—Sonneborn Bros. 150.03
Burnett, Agnes T.—U. Thorley 114.29
Ball, John—M. R. Baldwin 546.18
Brooklyn Dress and Form Co., Inc.—Topton Foundry Co. 113.77
Buffalo Electric Vehicle Co.—A. M. Austin 1,353.50
Cziner, Nathan—M. G. Palliser 171.56
Cantwell, Margaret T.—Princess Anne Co. 124.41
City of New York, 97—F. Fawcett 2,778.50
Cogut, Charles—A. Berliner et al. 275.81
Corene, Tony and Frank—Knickerbocker Distilling Co., Inc. 144.69
Cea, Rocco and Mario—Same 250.00
Criterio Hat Co., Inc.—Adams Mfg. Co. 116.78
Cammann, Herman H., Edward C. Cammann, Charles H. Voorhes, and William Floyd—D. Keane 1,389.99
Cuba, Isidore—H. McGinnis et al. 627.72
E. B. Halsey Co., Inc.—C. A. Halpin 777.11
Elias, Hannah—S. C. Aus 206.51
Ehrenreich, Solomon, Abraham & Wolf—C. Lang 253.15
Friedman, Louis—Lord Fred Co. of New York, Inc. 159.73
Finkelstein, Isidore, and Minnie Zacon—S. Tauber 241.04
Fowler & Wells Co.—W. Stewart 509.10
Farley, Robert E., as't—E. M. Granger 18,400.10
Fisher, Abe—J. Weil et al. 6,902.84
G. H. Masten Realty Co.—Efficiency Society, Inc., costs 117.70
Goldfarb, Isaac—National Fisheries Co., Inc. 167.56
German-American Importing Co.—C. Hubbe 293.69
Hooker, Elon H.—G. H. Curtis 2,661.61
Hecker, Jacob—J. Friedman 584.92
Hunt Novelty Co.—Feldman Bros. 127.65
Harford, Harry C.—J. M. Cibson 220.07
Howell, George, or Co., H. Wolff, and Will Worriman—L. L. Grey 117.67
I. Rosner & Son—J. Stutzky 157.66
Kalish, Louis A.—I. A. Watts et al. 152.01
Keogh, Dennis—T. F. Early 102.86
Komiya, Bojiro, Taizo Naguya, Kuchi Takayama, Gompuchi Saito, and Kojiro Nonaka—M. Maisel 194.11
Krikorian, Karakin, & Karakin, K. Gregory—S. M. Bakmasian 262.76
Louis, Isidore B.—S. Meyers 112.43
Loeb, Moe—N. Y. Veal and Mutton Co. 171.22
Lues, Louise—People, &c. 100.00
Learned, Geo. E.—Coe Mortimer Co. 155.92
Mercadante Deport Co.—Raciob Asbestos Mfg. Co. 473.00
Marcus, Sam G.—S. & Wilson 264.56

HALLOWEEN FUN IN PARKS.

Old-Time Games in Many Public Playgrounds This Afternoon.

There will be a series of Neighborhood Halloween festivals at thirty park playgrounds of the city this afternoon, starting at 2:30 under the auspices of the Bureau of Recreation of the Department of Parks.

The most extensive programs have been arranged for the De Witt Clinton Park Playground at Eleventh Avenue and Fifty-third Street, the Carmansville Park Playground at 152d Street and Amsterdam Avenue, the Hamilton Fish Playground at Houston and Pitt Streets, the Tompkins Square Park Playground at Tenth Street and Avenue A, the Chelsea Park Playground at Twenty-eighth Street and Ninth Avenue, and the Hudson Park Playground at Hudson and Clarkson Streets.

Athletics, basketball, soccer football, tennis, and patriotic drills for which the playground organs and graphonolas will furnish the music, will take place and there will be the usual Halloween sports, including apple string, peanut hunt, ducking for apples, donkey party, witch dance, dance of the Jack o' Lanterns, Folk dancing, grab bag, flour grab, and others.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

BALTIMORE—Oriole Dept. Store; H. J. Aaron, cloaks, suits; Aberdeen.
BALMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; P. L. Beck, china, glass, toys; 354 4th Av.
BOSTON—E. H. Smith Co.; E. H. Smith, shoes; Hermitage.
BOSTON—Emerson Bros.; E. H. Emerson, men's furnishing goods, hats, caps; Hermitage.
BOSTON—L. P. Hollander & Co.; Miss E. McLaughlin, fancy goods, laces, ribbons, gloves; Miss Cohane, women's underwear, corsets, infants', children's wear; 550 5th Av.
BUFFALO—Globe; J. Alperin, furn. goods, clothing; Breslin.
BUFFALO—J. Levi & Co.; J. Levi, furn. goods, pants, overalls; St. Denis.
CHICAGO—Sears, Roebuck & Co.; R. Buchner, boys' clothing; E. A. Kettlewell, women's, misses' suits, dresses, skirts; A. Strauss, women's, misses' suits, dresses, skirts; 439 B'way.
CHICAGO—C. Dernberg & Co.; C. Dernberg, ready-to-wear; 40 E. 22d.
CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; F. Walton, interior decorations; W. K. Atwell, men's clothing; 104 Worth.
CHICAGO—J. A. Landau; millinery; 621 B'way, Cumberland.
CLEVELAND—Superior Cloak & Suit Co.; J. W. Brown, cloaks, suits; Breslin.
CLINTON, Iowa—Towle & Meyer Co.; M. Meyer, ready-to-wear; 1,270 Broadway.
DETROIT—H. B. Blackwell Co.; A. J. Brennan, boys' clothing; Brotzeil.
ERIE—J. B. Boyd & Co.; J. B. Boyd, carpets; Breslin.
FRESNO—E. Gottschalk & Co.; E. Gottschalk, general mdse.; 116 West 32d.
GLOVERSVILLE, N. Y.—Argersinger Co.; W. Dockstader, furn. goods; Navarre.
HILLSDALE—C. A. Singer; furniture, &c.; Latham.
HONESDALE, Penn.—Birdsall Bros; J. C. Birdsall, W. J. Birdsall, working shirts; Breslin.
KNOXVILLE.—J. S. Hall's Sons; W. S. Hall, clothing, furn. goods; Breslin.
MINNEAPOLIS—Dayton Co.; R. W. Heald, furniture; 170 B'way.
NEW ORLEANS—C. A. Kaufman Co.; C. M. Kaufman, suits, plush coats; 71 West 23d.
NEW ORLEANS—Williams-Richardson Co.; J. F. Scheuerman, notions, hosiery, furnishing goods; 31 Leonard.
NORWICH—N. S. Gilbert & Sons; S. A. Gilbert, carpets; Breslin.
NORWICH—Reid & Hughes; A. Sharp, ready to wear, furs, petticoats; 75 Spring; Continental.
OMAHA—Burgess, Nash Co.; A. G. Hoover, coats, suits; Miss Michaels, waists, dresses; 1,133 Broadway; Holland House.
PHILADELPHIA—Hornik & Block; I. Block, waists; Albert.
PHILADELPHIA—Northern Straw Works; M. Kraftsow, mfrs. ladies', children's hats; Broadway Central.
PITTSBURG—McCreery & Co.; J. Robertson, silks, dress goods; 23 East 26th.
PORTLAND, Me.—J. R. Libby Co.; O. Davis, house furn. goods; Imperial.
RICHMOND—Richmond D. G. Co.; E. B. Sydnor, dry goods; 43 Leonard.
RICHMOND—Miller & Rhoads; E. F. Loge, housefurn. goods; 832 4th Av.
ROCHESTER—Duffy, Powers Co.; J. C. Fitzgerald, rugs, carpets, 23 East 26th.
SCRANTON—Marks Bros. Stores; G. W. Clarke, carpets; 320 Church.
ST. JOSEPH—Townsend, Wyatt & Wall Dry Goods Co.; T. R. Wall, hosiery, corsets, laces, gloves, underwear; E. E. Trower, dry goods; 23 Union Square.
ST. LOUIS—Famous & Barr Co.; M. M. Sellers, upholstery goods, 37 West 20th.
ST. LOUIS—Rice-Stix Dry Goods Co.; P. Treumann, domestics, prints, ginghams, percales; A. H. Raub, Vice President; 377 B'way.
ST. LOUIS—Horwitz, Schoenborn Co.; K. N. Horwitz, A. A. Landau, cloaks; Gregorian.
TERRE HAUTE—Root D. G. Co.; W. Mayhack, furn. goods, knit underwear, hosiery; 23 East 20th.
TOPEKA—Mrs. M. J. Morrow, carpets; Gregorian.
WASHINGTON—W. B. Moses & Sons; W. J. Johnston, upholstery goods; Imperial.
WILKES-BARRE—J. Long's Sons; C. D. Frey; coats, suits; 116 West 32d.
WILKES-BARRE—Fowler, Dick & Walker; D. Fowler, dry goods; 212 8th Av.
WILKES-BARRE—J. Long's Sons; M. Malin, furn'ture; 116 W. 32d.

WAR HURT SHOE TRADE.

America Economized and Got Its Old Footwear Repaired.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 29.—The first year of the war cost the tanners of the United States millions of dollars, despite the fact that exports of shoe leathers to Europe in the year ended June 30 last showed an increase of more than $32,000,000 over normal years. On the other hand, there was a decrease of $90,000,000 in the domestic consumption of boots and shoes in the fiscal year, according to statistics furnished today to the National Association of Tanners by President John E. Wilder.

With the outbreak of the war, Mr. Wilder told the delegates to the Tanners

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100 Hopkins & Allen Arms
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25 Savage Arms

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Gilbert Eliott & Co.
Specialists
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New Secured Debts Tax Law

The text of the New York law and a summary of the essential details of the tax and tax exemption statutes, which directly affect bonds and similar securities owned by residents of New York State, will be furnished on request.

Send for Booklet 60

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New York, October 29, 1915.

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Upturn as Violent as Decline Carries Prices Back—Rails Are Very Strong.

The rumor of peace negotiations having served its purpose with those speculators who wished to see the stock market react, it was cast aside as unimportant, and the quick rally engineered in the last few minutes of Thursday's session was continued at the opening of yesterday's market. It was a rare combination of bullish news that greeted traders as they looked through their morning newspapers, for with the categorical denial of any disposition on the part of the Allies to talk peace under the existing condition there was printed Judge Gary's statement that "at present the demand for pig iron and various lines of steel is in excess of the producing capacity of the United States, with nothing to indicate that there will be a decrease in the demand for any of these products for some time," and news of the arrangement of additional credits for the Allies.

The opening was very strong, the first sale of steel showing an overnight recovery of ⅝, and many of the war order stocks gains of 2½ points. So wide was the gap between Thursday's last figures and the opening prices yesterday that a slight reaction at once set in, but the market soon took its tone from the rails and stiffened all around. It was regarded as a good sign that the activity increased with the recovery, making the day's sales the largest during the week. The industrials were again popular, but there was an even greater demand for the rails. Southern Pacific touched par for the first time in more than a year; Erie made a new high at 44¼ for the common, and Canadian Pacific sold one time at 185½, closing at 183¾, with a net advance of 7⅜ points.

The industrials, which had been so roughly handled on Wednesday and Thursday, were quick to respond to the better feeling and the advances which took place is some of the much maligned war specialties not only extinguished the loss recorded in Thursday's break, but left a net gain. Baldwin Locomotive ranged from 128¾ to 137, and closed with a gain of 8½ points, while Studebaker swung from 158½ to 172½, closing with a net gain of 10. Maxwell common recovered 5½ points of its loss, and Crucible 2¾. The effects of the scare received two days earlier appeared to have worn completely off by the end of the session, and traders were in many cases more bullish than they had been for days.

If the market had not been in good position it is likely that the news of an operation upon J. P. Morgan would have affected it. News of his attack came as a bolt from the blue sky, even to his closest associates, but the Street at once accepted the bulletin's statement that there seemed no occasion for alarm.

One reason for the better tone enjoyed by the security markets is undoubtedly to be found in the improvement in the foreign exchange situation. There is no assurance in the recovery that rates will not go to new low levels, but the quick response made to the news of arrangements for the use of upwards of $70,000,000 of the funds provided through the Anglo-French loan showed that the amount of bills pressing for sale is less than has been supposed. Demand sterling grew much stronger Thursday afternoon with the announcement that a call for 15 per cent. of the loan proceeds had been made, and it made a further slight advance yesterday, closing at $4.64⅞.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	Days. Less. up to 10.	Over 10 up to 30.	Over 30 up to 60.	Over 60 up to 90.	Over 90.
Boston	3	4	4	4	5
New York	3	4	4	4	5
Phila.	3	4	4	*4	5
Cleveland	3½	4	4	4½	5
Richmond	4	4	4	*4	5
Atlanta	4	4	4	*5	5
Chicago	4	4	4	4½	5
St. Louis	3	4	4	4	5
Minneap.	4	4	4	4½	5
Kan. City	4	4	4	4	5
Dallas	4	4	4	*4½	5
San Fran.	5	3½	4	4½	5

*Notes maturing in not more than 90 days secured by cotton or other staples, warehoused and insured, or in course of shipment, are discountable at the special rate of 3 per cent.

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Sixty days	2¼@2¼
Ninety days	2¼@2¼

COLLATERAL LOANS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Renewal Rate.
On call	2	1¾	1¾	1¾

ON TIME.

60 days	2¼	5 months	2¾@3
90 days	2¼@2¾	6 months	2¾@3
4 months	2¼@3		

COMMERCIAL PAPER.
Best Known Names.

4 months	3@3¼	6 months	3 @3¼
60 to 90 days	3		

Other Names.

4 months	3¼@3¾	6 months	3½@4

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Chge.
Sterling.				
Demand	$4.65⅝	$4.64⅜	$4.64⅞	+ .00⅜
Cables	4.66⅜	4.65⅜	4.65⅞	+ .00⅜
Closing Rates.				
Demand; (or check.) Cable.				
London	$4.64⅞		$4.65⅝	
Paris	5.21⅜		5.12	
Switzerland	5.33		5.32	
Scandinavia	26.20		26.30	
Berlin	.81½		.81⅝	
China—				
Hongkong	49.35		49.50	
Shanghai	56.00		..	
Singapore	37.50		..	
Greece	5.17		5.18	
Holland	.41⅞		.41⅝	
India—				
Bombay	38.00		..	
Calcutta	38.75		..	
Italy	6.42⅜		6.41⅞	
Japan—				
Kobe	49.37		49.45	
Yokohama	49.12½		..	
Philippine Islands—				
Manila	49.62		49.75	
South America—				
Buenos Aires	.41¼		.41⅜	
Rio	.23⅛		.23⅜	
Spain	..		19.00	
Austria	14.68		14.78	
Russia	..		34.12	

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers. 60 Days.	Bankers. 90 Days.	Commercial. 60 Days.	Commercial. 90 Days.
$4.63⅝	$4.59⅝	$4.60	$4.58

Clearing House Figures.

New York Clearing House exchanges, $463,508,267; balance, $23,332,681; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $570,273.

The local banks have gained $9,233,000 on their Sub-Treasury operations this week.

Domestic Exchange.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, 15c discount; St. Louis, par; San Francisco, 35c premium; Montreal, 15⅝c premium.

Bar Silver.

London, 24 1-16d, up 1-16d; New York, 49⅜c, up ⅛c.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.—Receipts and expenditures:

	This Month.	Fiscal Year.
Customs	$15,099,236	$61,089,039
Ord. int. rec.	31,300,735	129,231,734
Income tax	867,844	11,812,945
Miscellaneous	2,575,487	18,527,670
Total receipts	$50,743,303	$207,361,410
Excess of ord. disburse. over ord. rec.	4,090,883	37,486,800
Excess of total disburse. over total rec.	5,413,214	36,843,715
Expenditures	54,834,186	244,848,211

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Foreign Selling of Rails.

Foreign holders of American railroad stocks have taken advantage of the improved market here to sell large amounts of their holdings this week. Certain international banking houses are understood to have sold for European account more than $1,000,000 each of railway securities since Monday, the bulk of which was stock. The fact that the market absorbed the offerings with ease is displayed in the persistently firm to strong tone of prices that has prevailed. Kansas City Southern, Erie, and others of the lower-priced issues are reported to be those in which foreign liquidation was particularly noticeable, and these shares have stood among the leaders in point of strength.

***

Exchange Rates Rise Sharply.

The buying of exchange to make remittances to London and Paris for securities sold in New York was said by brokers to be a leading factor in yesterday's upturn of rates. In contrast with a quotation of $4.61½ established Tuesday, demand sterling sold up to $4.65⅜. A dollar brought yesterday 5.92¾ francs in checks on Paris, against 5.97½ at Tuesday's low point. A stimulating influence also was the call for payment of 15 per cent. of the Anglo-French loan subscriptions, and the day was different from preceding ones of the week in that the demand for exchange generally was better.

***

Trust Company Shares Advance.

The bid price for Guaranty Trust Company stock stood at $740 a share yesterday, a gain of $40 over the last quotation recorded in a sale the day before. At the close of last week the bid was below $650. From the rapid upturn two rumors had their origin, one that the capital shortly would be increased from $10,000,000 to $15,000,000, and the other that the stock would be put on a 32 per cent. annual dividend basis next quarter. The trust company has paid 24 per cent. a year for some time, and last quarter the rate stood at 32 per cent. through the distribution of an extra payment of 2 per cent. Neither report received confirmation from the management.

***

The Rails.

There were no tips in circulation yesterday on particular rail stocks. The wave which swept through the financial district covered the whole field of railroad stocks. Out of twenty-nine railroad stocks on the New York Stock Exchange list of fairly active stocks only three failed to show gains. They were Chicago & Alton, Rock Island, and Erie first preferred. The biggest rises were in Canadian Pacific, Chicago & Northwestern, Illinois Central, Minneapolis & St. Paul, Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie, Wisconsin Central, Reading, and the new Wabash stocks The movement had started on Thursday, when the war stocks broke heavily. It was thought then that big traders were only switching accounts from the war stocks to safer issues. It appeared yesterday, however, that the general public had a hand in the game.

***

Canadian Pacific.

Canadian Pacific's net rise of 7⅜ points did not come as a general surprise. In some quarters the stock was called a war stock. The largest railroad repair shops on the American continent, owned by the Canadian Pacific and situated near Montreal, it was said, were supplying war materials to England's armies. In addition, it was contended, recent earnings on the land lines and the big earnings from the Canadian Pacific's fleets justified the rise. Last December, when the Exchange opened, Canadian Pacific sold between 154 and 160. The highest price reached last year was in January, when it touched 219. In August, 1912, the stock sold at its record high price of 283, or about 100 points above yesterday's close.

***

Southern Pacific.

Although not figuring among the railroad stocks which made the largest gains of the day, Southern Pacific crossed par, excelling previous records for 1915 and 1914. This is the highest point reached by this stock since April, 1913, when it sold at 103. Since that time the Pennsylvania Railroad sold $17,000,000 of its Southern Pacific stock, and if this stock is on the market today the floating supply may be larger than usual. The highest price reached in 1913 was 110. The Southern Pacific weathered three bad years in succession, but came out of the test in good condition and able to handle the present increasing business.

***

12,000 Steel at 87 1-2.

A sale of 12,000 United States Steel common on one order took the stock to 87½ yesterday, late in the afternoon. It was learned that 10,000 shares of this 12,000 shares was purchased by one broker. Traders said yesterday that this represented the largest single order executed in Steel since the reopening of the Exchange. The previous record for the year was made last week, when 5,000 shares were purchased in a lump. Continued buying took Steel to 87⅝, the high point for the day.

***

Encouragement.

Shortly after the Wabash reorganization plan was declared operative there were reports that some of the stockholders were complaining that they had not assented to the plan and paid the assessment. Less than 2 per cent. of the old stock paid the assessment, the bondholders providing all the rest of the money needed. If those who held out were disappointed two weeks ago their remorse must be greater today, for all of the new Wabash stock issues, the common, the preferred A, and preferred B have shown substantial advances. The stocks also appear to have a good following. This must be encouraging for the bankers who thought well enough of the reorganization plan to underwrite it. That the holders of the old Wabash bonds realized their opportunities, however, is evidenced by the fact that the underwriters were called upon to subscribe only a very small amount of the assessment.

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Atl. Coast Line	1916-'23	4 @4½	4.40	4.35
Balt. & Ohio	1916-'25	4½	4.45	4.35
Buff., Roch. & P.	1916-'30	4½@5	4.53	4.38
Canadian Pacific	1916-'28	4½	4.75	4.65
Car., Clinch. & O.	1916-'24	5	5.12	4.75
Ches. & Ohio	1916-'24	4½	4.75	4.50
Chi. & Northwest.	1916-'23	4½	4.50	4.30
Chi., Ind. & Louis.	1916-'23	4½	5.00	4.75
C., St. L. & N. O.	1916-'24	5	4.80	4.40
C., C., C. & St. L.	1916-'29	5	4.95	4.75
Del. & Hudson	1922	4½	4.45	4.35
Erie Railroad	1916-'23	4½@5	4.85	4.65
Hocking Valley	1916-'23	4 @6	4.75	4.50
Illinois Central	1916-'23	4½@5	4.50	4.38
Louis. & Nash.	1916-'23	5	4.45	4.25
Mo., Kan. & Tex.	1916-'23	5	6.20	5.25
Missouri Pacific	1916-'22	5	7.00	5.50
N. Y. Central L.	1916-'23	4½@5	4.80	4.60
Norfolk & West.	1916-'24	4½	4.50	4.25
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1916-'28	6	4.75	4.50
Penn. Gen. Freight	1916-'23	4 @4½	4.35	4.15
St. L., I. M. & S.	1916-'24	5	6.00	5.00
Seaboard Air Line	1916-'23	5	4.90	4.60
Southern Ry	1916-'24	4½@5	4.85	4.55
Southern Pacific	1916-'23	4½	4.50	4.35
Virginian Railway	1916-'19	5	4.75	4.40

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

FRIDAY, OCT. 29, 1915.

	Stocks, (Shares.)
Total sales	1,352,551
Same day last year	Exch. closed
Year to date	141,438,822
Same period last year	45,989,158
Average price and change 50 stocks	92.83 +1.21
Same day last year	*Exch. closed

	High.	Low.
Year's range to date	94.13 Oct. 22	58.99 Feb. 24
Range year 1914	73.30 Jan. 31	57.41 July 30
Range year 1913	79.10 Jan. 9	63.09 June 10

*Closing average July 30, 57.77.

Closing. Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
32½	32⅝	19,100	Alaska Gold Mines	31⅞	32⅜	31	32½	+ ⅜
12¼	12⅜	7,900	Alaska Juneau	12⅜	12⅝	12	12⅜	— ⅛
42½	43	4,300	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	41¾	43	41	43	+1½
74	74¼	1,800	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	73¼	74½	73½	74½	+2
71⅜	71⅝	1,100	Am. Agricul. Chem	71	72	70⅝	71⅝	+ ½
65½	66	1,700	Am. Beet Sugar	65⅛	66⅜	65¼	66	+ ¾
92⅝	93¼	50	Am. Beet Sugar pf	92	92	92	93	..
101½	101	200	Am. B. S. & F. t. r	101	101	101	101	— ½
206	240	800	Am. B. S. & F. pf. t. r.	208	211	206	209	+1
62⅜	63	5,100	Am. Can	61	63⅜	60⅜	63	+2
106¾	107	300	Am. Can pf	106⅜	106⅞	106⅜	106⅞	+ ⅝
87	87½	9,900	Am. Car & Fdry	86	87¾	84½	87¼	+2⅜
149	150	200	Am. Coal Prod. x d	150	150	150	150	..
60½	62	300	Am. Cotton Oil	62¼	62¼	32	62	+1½
12¼	12½	500	Am. H. & Leather	12¼	12⅜	12½	12⅜	— ⅛
57	58	1,400	Am. H. & Leath. pf	56½	57½	56½	57½	+1⅛
24¾	25	1,200	Am. Ice Securities	25	25⅜	24⅝	25	+ ⅜
28¾	29	11,900	Am. Linseed	27	28⅝	26	29	+2⅜
47½	48	5,300	Am. Linseed pf	46	48¾	45½	47¾	+1⅝
70	70½	5,000	Am. Locomotive	65¾	70½	68	70½	+1⅝
99	100	400	Am. Locomotive pf	98⅜	99⅞	98⅜	99⅛	+ ⅝
11⅜	11⅞	3,050	Am. Malt	12½	12½	11¼	11⅝	— ⅜
35	35¼	500	Am. Malt pf	37	37	35½	35¼	+1¼
93⅞	94	6,000	Am. Smelt. & Ref	93	93⅞	92¾	93⅜	+ ⅜
109⅜	109½	15	Am. Smelt. & R. pf	109½	109½	109½	109½	..
98	97	100	Am. Smelt. S. pf. A	86½	86½	86½	86½	— ¼
83½	84½	200	Am. Smelt. S. pf B	82¾	85⅛	82¾	83½	..
63⅜	63⅝	1,600	Am. Steel F'dries	68⅜	68¾	67½	68⅜	+ ⅝
111½	112	500	Am. Sugar Ref	111⅜	112	111⅜	112	+ ⅛
124½	124¾	1,700	Am. Teleph. & Tel	124½	125⅜	124½	124⅜	+ ⅝
109	110½	100	Am. Tobacco pf	110	110	110	110	+ ⅛
54½	55	3,500	Am. Woolen	55	55	54	55	+ ½
54¼	54½	900	Am. Woolen pf. t. r.	54	54	53¼	53½	+ ½
97½	97⅞	300	Am. Woolen pf. t. r.	97½	97⅞	97¼	97⅞	+ ⅛
96½	96⅞	100	Am. Woolen pf. t. r.	97	97	97	97	— ⅛
9	10	100	Am. Writing P. pf.	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼	— ¼
83	83¼	62,000	Anaconda Copper	80	83	79⅞	83	+3½
9	10	400	Assets Realization	10	10	10	10	..
108	108⅜	11,100	Atch., Top. & S. F.	107⅞	108⅞	107½	108⅛	+ ⅝
101	101¼	700	Atch., T. & S. F. pf.	101⅛	101⅛	100⅞	101⅛	..
113	115	700	Atlantic Coast Line	113	115	112	115	++
136⅜	137	36,600	Baldwin Loco	130½	137	128¾	136½	+8½
94¼	94½	15,425	Baltimore & Ohio	93⅜	94⅞	93⅜	94½	+ ¾
75¼	75½	500	Baltimore & O. pf	75½	75½	75⅜	75½	..
..	..	25	Bank of Commerce	177	177	177	177	..
1⅛	1½	600	Batopilas Mining	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼	— ¼
535	540	500	Bethlehem Steel	549	549	540	540	—10
87	87½	1,400	Bklyn Rapid Tran	86¼	87	86½	87	+ ⅛
67¼	67½	5,100	Butte & Superior	64⅝	68	64⅜	67½	+2⅝
50	31	400	Butterick Co	30¾	31	30½	30½	..
19	19½	600	California Petrol	18	19	18	19	+1
42¼	43¾	100	California Pet. pf	43	43	43	43	+1½
183½	183½	24,400	Canadian Pacific	178	185½	177½	183¾	+7⅜
58¾	59	10,700	Central Leather Co	58¼	59	58	59	+1½
107½	108	300	Central Leather pf	107⅜	107⅝	107⅜	107⅝	+ ⅛
59½	59⅝	12,800	Chesapeake & Ohio	58⅝	59⅝	58	59⅜	+1⅛
10	12	100	Chicago & Altor	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	—2⅞
14½	15	6,600	Chi. Great Western	14½	15⅛	14½	14½	+ ⅛
35½	36	4,700	Chi. Gt. West. pf	35½	36½	35½	36	+ ¾
93¾	94¼	4,000	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	93¼	94⅞	93¼	94¼	+1⅝
..	..	400	Chi., M. & St. P. pf	126⅝	128⅞	126⅝	128⅞	+ ⅞
131⅝	131⅞	200	Chi. & Northwest	131¼	131¾	131¼	131¾	+2⅛
18½	18⅝	5,800	Chi., Rock Isl. & P.	19¼	19⅜	18½	18⅜	— ⅜
119	120	100	Chi., St. P., M. & O.	119⅜	119⅜	119⅜	119⅜	—3⅜
52⅛	52¼	13,700	Chino Copper	51½	52⅝	51	52¼	+1½
69	69⅜	600	Cluett, Peabody Co	69	69	69	69	..
56¾	58⅜	9,800	Col. Fuel & Iron	57	58½	56½	58¼	+1½
35	35½	1,000	Col. & Southern	34⅛	35⅞	34⅛	35½	+ ⅞
55	56	300	Col. & Southern 1st pf	54¼	56	54¼	56	+2⅜
44	50	200	Col. & South. 2d pf	45	45	45	45	—4
141¾	142	2,900	Consolidated Gas	141¼	141¾	140	141¾	—2
98½	99	1,000	Continental Can	99	99	97¼	99	—3
20½	20⅝	8,100	Corn Products Ref	19¾	20⅝	19¾	20½	+1
89⅜	90	200	Corn Pro. Ref. pf	89⅜	90	89⅜	90	+1
86½	86¾	11,700	Crucible Steel	86½	87¾	84½	86¾	—2¾
106¾	107	300	Crucible Steel pf	106½	107	106½	107	+1
117	119	100	Cuban-Am. Sugar	119	119	119	119	+1
..	97	100	Deere & Co. pf	95½	95½	95½	95½	+ ½
149	152	800	Delaware & Hud	148¾	150⅝	148¾	150⅞	+2⅝
210	212½	100	Del., Lack. & West	212½	212½	212½	212½	..
10	10¼	200	Den. & Rio Grande	⅝	10	9⅝	10	+1⅛
16½	18	100	Den. & Rio Gr. pf.	18	18	18	18	— ⅝
132½	135	80	Detroit Edison Co.	134¾	134¾	133½	135½	..
64	72	40	Detroit United Ry	67	67	67	67	..
100	103	22	Diamond Match	100	100	100	100	..
46¾	47	12,225	Distillers' Secur	46¾	47¾	45½	47	+ ¾
25½	26	5,700	Dome Mines	25½	26⅜	25½	25⅞	+ ½
7½	8	600	Duluth, S. S. & A.	6⅝	7⅛	6⅝	7⅛	+1⅜
12¾	13	2,100	Dul., S. S. & A. pf.	10½	13	10½	12⅝	+2⅜
72	73	1,300	Elec. Storage Bat.	73¼	73½	72⅜	72⅜	—1⅝
43¼	43¾	66,800	Erie	43	44¼	42⅜	45¼	+ ⅞
57½	57⅝	17,600	Erie 1st pf	58¼	58⅞	57¼	57½	— ¼
48¾	49	4,700	Erie 2d pf	48¾	50	48⅝	49	+ ¾
28	30	100	Federal Min. & S.	28½	28½	28½	28½	—3½
342½	350	100	General Chemical	345	345	345	345	+6
178	179	2,600	General Electric	178	179½	177	179	+3
565	570	100	General Motors	555½	565½	555½	565½	+ ½
113	114	300	General Motors pf	113	113	113	113	..
76¾	77	6,900	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	76⅞	77	75¼	77	+1⅝
124	124¼	3,800	Great Northern pf	123½	124⅞	123⅜	124	+ ⅜
51⅜	51⅝	12,800	G. N. certs. ore prop	50¼	52⅛	50	51⅜	+1⅜
38⅜	39	300	Greene-Cananea	39	39	38½	38½	—1
71¼	71½	23,300	Guggenheim Explor	68	71¼	68	71¼	+3½
119½	120	200	Homestake Mining	120	120	120	120	+ ¾
103	106½	800	Illinois Central	107¼	109⅝	107½	108⅝	+1⅜
45⅜	⅞	25,900	Inspiration Copper	45½	45⅞	45⅛	45⅞	+1
22½	2⅜	4,400	Interboro Consol	22	2⅝	22	22⅜	+ ⅛
78¼	78⅞	1,100	Interboro Con. pf	78¼	78¼	78½	78½	..
26	26½	2,100	Int. Agricultural	23	26½	23	26	+3⅝
62	63	7,500	Int. Agricultural pf	54½	62⅝	54½	62⅜	+3⅝
109¾	110½	1,400	Int. Harvester, N. J.	109¾	111	109¾	111	+2⅝
106	106	1,000	Int. Nickel, v. tr. ctfs	104⅝	106	104	106½	+3½
11	11¼	900	Int. Paper	11	11½	11	11	+ ¼
42	42½	500	Int. Paper pf	42¼	42½	42	42	..
32⅞	33	17,400	Kansas City South	32¼	33¼	32½	32⅝	+ ⅜
63⅜	63¾	2,400	Kan. City South. pf.	63⅜	64½	63½	63½	+ ⅜
82½	83	3,500	Lackawanna Steel	81	83¼	80½	83	+1⅞
12	12½	1,000	Lake Erie & West	11¾	12⅜	11¾	12⅜	+1⅜
31½	32¾	200	Lake Erie & W. pf	31	31⅝	31	31⅝	+ ⅜
80½	81	53,200	Lehigh Valley	80	81½	79½	80¾	+ ⅝
117	119	100	Liggett & Myers pf	118	118	118	118	— ⅞
24½	26	700	Long Island	27	27	23½	23½	— ½
27	27¾	100	Loose-Wiles Biscuit	27	27	27	27	+1½
180	182¾	100	Lorillard (P.) Co	182½	182½	182½	182½	..
114	116	25	Loril., (P.) Co. pf	114	114	114	114	..
127½	128¾	2,600	Louis. & Nash.	128¾	130¼	128	129½	+1¼
64½	66	100	Mackay Cos. pf	65	65	65	65	+ ¼
127	130	20	Manhattan Elev	128½	128½	128½	128½	..
83	83½	8,800	Maxwell Motors	79	83	77½	83	+5½
99⅜	100¼	800	Max. Motors 1st pf	100¾	100¾	99¾	100	+3¼
62½	63	3,700	Max. Motors 2d pf	61	63	60¼	63	+3¼
100¾	100¾	9,100	Mexican Petroleum	98½	101¼	98½	99⅝	+2½
35	35¼	8,400	Miami Copper	35	35¼	34⅝	35⅛	+ ⅞
15⅜	16	4,320	Minn. & St. Louis	14	16¼	14	15⅜	+1⅞
32	33	600	Minn. & St. L. pf	31	32⅞	31	32½	+3½
32	33	15	do., odd lot	30½	30½	30½	30½	..
124¼	124½	2,000	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	121	124¾	120⅜	124¼	+3
130	..	100	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf	128¼	128½	128½	128½	+1⅜
130	..	100	do., s 20 f	127⅞	127⅞	127⅞	127⅞	..
5⅜	5⅞	100	Mo., Kan. & Texas	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	+ ⅜
13¼	15¼	300	Mo., Kan. & T. pf	14	14½	14	14½	+1⅝
5	5¼	12,200	Missouri Pacific	4¾	5⅛	4⅞	5⅛	+ ⅛
107½	..	200	Montana Power pf	107⅝	107½	107½	107½	+ ½
..	..	30	Nat. Biscuit Co. pf	128	128

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Sharp Advance in Prices in Practically All the Curb Stocks —Bonds Higher.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 492,025 shares of stock and $125,000 of bonds.

The sales of stock were divided as follows: Industrials, 171,401; oil, 8,904, and mining, 311,720. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
3,400	Am.-Br. Mfg..	38	42	38	42
2,755	Am. Zinc.....	67½	69¼	67½	69¼
400	‡Can. Car & F.106	107	106	106	106
580	‡C. C. & F. pf..118	120	118	120	
2,800	‡Car, L. & P.. 9	9	8¾	8¾	
230	Carbon Steel...105	103	98	105	
100	‡Cent. Fdry... 15	15	15	15	
100	‡Cent. Fy. pf. 30	30	30	30	
1,700	‡Chev. Mo. Car w. i.....126	132	126	130	
500	‡Cramp Ship... 81	84	81	85½	
25	‡Crook. Wheel.103	103	103	103	
175	‡Dom. Steel... 49	50	49	50	
580	Driggs-Seab'y..142	143	139	143	
955	Emar. Phono.... 11¾	11¾	11¼	11¾	
400	Guan. Sugar... 98	98	95	95	
600	‡Hall Signal... 32½	32½	31½	32	
200	‡Hall Sig. pf.. 53	53	50	50	
800	‡Hendee Mfg.... 34¼	34½	32½	33	
550	‡H. & A. Arms 59	64	58	58	
40,000	‡Int. Mer. Ma.. 12½	13	12¾	14¾	
35,800	‡In. M. M. pf.44½-45	49¾	44½	48¾	
8,501	Int. Mer. Ma. Can.Tr.ctfs.. 44¼	48¼	44¼	48¼	
1,100	‡Int. Motors... 41	41	40	40	
50	‡Int. Mot. pf. 65	67½	65	66	
700	Katho. Br. pf. 4¾	4½	4¼	4½	
400	Kelly Sp. Tire.300	303	299	301	
3,400	‡Kel. S. T. w.i. 77¾	77¾	77¼	77¾	
320	‡Keystone Ord. 10¾	11	10¾	11	
300	‡Lake Tor. R. 16½	16½	16	16	
500	‡L. T. R. 1st pf 16½	16½	16	16	
1,350	Manhat. Tr.... ¾	¾	¾	¾	
1,100	Mar. of Am.... 4¼	4¾	4¼	4¼	
22,030	Mid. Steel.... 89¼	92¼	89½	92¼	
2,500	Corp. of R.&H. 5¾	6	5¾	5¾	
525	Stand. Motors.. 11½	11½	11½	11¾	
7,800	‡St. Jo. Lead. 14	14	13¾	13¾	
1,500	Stude. Rights.. 4	4¼	3¾	4¼	
1,300	Subma. Boat.... 41	42¾	40½	42	
1,500	‡To. Pr., com. 40	40	39	39	
1,900	Tri. F., ctfs... 6¾	6¾	6¼	6¾	
3,000	Uni. Prof. Sh.. 2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼	
4,200	‡U. S. L. & H. Corp., com. 5¾	5¾	5½	5¾	
1,500	‡U. S. L. & H. Corp., pf..... 5¾	6¼	5¾	6¼	
1,100	Way. O. & G. 4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼	
8,625	‡World Film.. 4	4¼	4	4¼	

OIL ISSUES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
100	‡Cosden & Co.. 7	7	7	+ ⅛	
10	Galena-S. Oil..139	139	139	— 1	
470	‡Houston Oil... 19¾	19	19¼	+ ¼	
85	Illinois Pipe Line.154	156	154	+ 2	
800	‡Int. Petrol'm. 10	9¾	10	+ ⅛	
1,060	‡Midwest Ref... 44	40	44	+ 4	
1,150	Pierce Oil 14½	13¾	14¾	+ 1	
35	Prairie O. & G.421	418	421	+ 2	
165	Prairie Pipe L.123	122	123	+ 1	
220	South. Penn. O.346	340	346	+ 6	
100	S. O. of Cal... 323	318	323	+ 8	
120	S. O. of N. J...492	490	490	..	
14	S. O. of N. Y...200	200	200	..	
85	Vacuum Oil 220	215	220	+ 2	
900	Ventura Con.... 12¾	11¾	12¾	+ ⅛	
5,700	‡Victoria Oil.. 1¾	1¾	1¾	..	

MINING STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,100	††A.-C. M. Co. 18	19	18	19	
1,000	††Am. Comm.. 8	8	8	8	
5,000	††Atlanta..... 24	24	23½	23½	
1,000	Big L. Dev. Co. 3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾	
500	††Booth..... 34	34	34	34	
18,000	Braden Cop. (11¾-11¾)	11¾	11¾	11¾	
700	B. C. & Z. ctfs 4¾	4¾	4¼	4¼	
300	Butte & N. Y.. 2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾	
800	††Caledonia.. 96	97	96	96	
37,200	††Can Copper.. 1¼	2¼	1¼	2¼	
10,000	††Cashboy..... 7	7	7	7	
2,000	C. de F. C.w.i. 42½	42½	42½	42½	
12,100	††Chile Copper.. 24½	25½	24½	25½	
5,000	††Com. Tunnel 14	14	13	14	
7,000	Con. Ari. Sm... 1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾	
20,000	Con. Nev. U.... ¾	¾	¾	¾	
1,800	††Emma Cop... 25	28	25	28	
20,000	First N. Cop.. 5	6¼	5	6	
100	Goldfield Con.. 1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾	
340	Hecla Mining.. 3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾	
50	Howe Sound.... 4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾	
2,000	Jumbo Ext.... 1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼	
10,000	Kennecott Cop. 52½	53	51½	52	
15,000	††Kewanas 32	33	31½	32	
300	Magma Cop... 14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾	
1,000	††McKinley-Da. 30	30	30	30	
2,000	††Mam. Min.... 31	31	31	31	
11,500	††Mother Load. 35	35	34	34	
1,600	††Nat. Z. & L.. 91	96	91	95	
200	New U. Bing.. 3	3	3	3	
2,000	Nipis'g M. Co. 6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾	
3,000	††Oro..... 6	6½	6	6	
4,300	Ray Her. w. i. 3¾	4¼	3¾	4¼	
3,600	††Rex C. Min. 45	45	44	45	
4,600	††Santa Fe Min. 4¼	4¼	4¼	4¾	
2,000	††San Tor.... 23	23	20	20	
6,000	Stand. Sil.-Ld.. 1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾	
8,000	Stewart..... 11	11	11	11	
12,000	††Success Min. 66	67	65	66	
4,500	††Super'r M. C. 26	27	26	27	
200	††Tonopah Bel.. 3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾	
250	Tonopah Ext.... 2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾	
200	††Tonopah Mer. 42	42	42	42	
1,000	††Tonopah Tr.... 5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾	
3,000	Tri-Bullion..... ⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞	
20	Trinity Cop.... 10	10	10	10	
2,150	United Verdi.. 5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾	
3,000	††W. E. Con... 72	72	69	69	

BONDS.

$75,000	Braden C. 6s..222	220	222	220
$6,000	Kenn't C. 6s..167	172	167	171

*Odd lots. ††United. †Sells cents per share.

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Bid and asked quotations of issues not traded in compared with those of previous week:

INDUSTRIALS.

	Oct. 29. Bid.	Asked.	Oct. 28. Bid.	Asked.
Am.-Brit. Mfg. pf....	70	90	70	90
Brit.-Am. Tob., ord..	14	15	14	15
Brit.-Am. Tob., ord., bearer	14	16	14	15
Can. Gen. Electric...124		127	124	127
Carbon Steel 1st pf..	80	90	76	82
Carbon Steel 2d pf..	65	75	85	95
Eastern Steel.....	87	89	87	89
Fisk Tire	122	125	122	125
Franco-Spanish Petroleum, (a prospect)..	1	1¼	1	1¼
Kelly Spr'field Tire, new 1st pf.....	92	94	92	94
Man. High Power Mar.	95	105	95	105
Mutual Profit Shar...	9	9½	9	9½
New York Transp....	15½	18	15	17
Pacific Gas & Elec...	53	55	53	55
Pyrene Mfg. Co....	16	16½	16	16½
M. Rumely, w. i.....	21	23	21	23
Sherman Carbide	7¾	8¼	7¾	8¼
Sherman Carbide, pf.	8	15	8	15
Standard Motors.....	11¾	12	11¾	12
Steel Co. of Canada..	35	36	34½	35½
Sterling Gum.....	2½	2¾	2½	2¾

MINING STOCKS.

Arizona Duquesne....	37	40	37	40
Big Cottonwood.....	3	4	3	4
Goldfield Merger....	18	18½	18	19
Howe Sound.....	4	4¼	4	4¼
Majestic Mines.....	60	65	60	65
Nevada Hills.....	19	21	19	22
Sandstorm Kendall..	9	10	9	10
Silver Pick.....	8	9	8	9
Tonopah Belmont....	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
Tonopah Extension...	2	2¼	1¾	1¾
White Knob Cop pf..	1¾	2	1¾	1¾

BONDS.

Con. Arizona 5s.....	28	30	25	30
In. Mer. Mar. new 5s	85	90	85	90
Western Pacific 5s...	33	34½	33	34½
Pierce Oil 6s.....	83	85	80	82

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MUNITIONS STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
Aetna Explosives.....135	159	139	159	
Aetna Explosives pf..	83	87	88	93
Atlas Powder.....	270	275	258	265
Atlas Powder pf.....	95	99	95	99
Bliss (E. W.).....	390	420	405	425
Bliss (E. W.) pf.....	70	72	80	89
Canadian Explosives.400	415	390	415	
Can. Explosives pf..100	110	100	110	
Colt's Arms.....	905	925	905	925
Du Pont Pow. (new).423	430	432	438	
Du Pont Powder pf..100	102	100	102	
Hercules Powder.....420	424	430	432	
Hercules Powder pf..114	118	114	118	
Midvale Steel & Ord. 89	91	92	93½	
Niles-Bem.-Pond 194	200	194	200	
Niles-Bement-P. pf..105	105	101	105	
Savage Arms.....	370	385	380	390
Scovill Mfg. Co.....	420	435	420	435
Winchester R. A....2750	2900	2775	2900	
Babcock & Wilcox....142	146	145	148	

STANDARD OIL STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
Anglo-American.....	16	16½	16¼	16¾
Atlantic Refining.....630	640	630	640	
Borne-Scrymser 265	275	265	275	
Buckeye Pipe Line.....100	112	109	112	
Chesebrough Mfg 710	730	710	730	
Colonial Oil	150	160	150	160
Continental Oil.....	250	260	250	255
Crescent Pipe Line....	44	47	44	47
Cumberland P. L....	80	85	80	85
Eureka Pipe Line.....245	255	245	255	
Galena S. Oil pf.....135	140	135	140	
Galena S. Oil.....	157	160	156	159
Illinois Pipe Line.....156	158	153	157	
Indiana Pipe Line.....100	112	108	112	
Int. Pet. Co., Ltd....	9¾	10¼	9¾	10¼
National Transit	31	33	31	33
N. Y. Transit.....220	225	220	225	
Northern Pipe Line..104	108	103	104	
Ohio Oil	156	158	156	158
Penn.-Mex. Fuel Co...	58	60	58	60
Prairie Oil and Gas..420	423	415	420	
Prairie Pipe Line.....215	218	215	218	
Solar Refining	280	290	285	295
Southern Pipe Line....230	235	230	235	
South. Penn. Oil.....	345	350	337	342
South. West. Penn....125	130	125	130	
Standard Oil of Cal...323	325	318	318	
Standard Oil of Ind..450	460	445	435	
Standard Oil of Kan.430	440	430	440	
Standard Oil of Ky..320	330	325	330	
Standard Oil of Neb.340	350	345	350	
Standard Oil of N. J.490	493	492	492	
Standard Oil of N. Y.190	200	197	198	200
Standard Oil of Ohio.500	510	500	510	
Swan & Finch.....	125	135	135	
Union Tank	83	85	83	85
Vacuum Oil	218	222	215	220
Washington Oil	42	46	42	46

LONDON MARKET IS FIRM.

Rise in American Exchange—Money in Shorter Supply.

LONDON, Oct. 29.—Money was in shorter supply today owing to month-end requirements. Discount rates were firmer and there was a good demand for Treasury bills. American exchange rose sharply 2 points, to 4.65%, on the announcement that some of the proceeds of the Anglo-French loan will be available in New York shortly, and the expectation of an early official announcement of steps to be taken to assist the exchange problem.

The stock market was quietly firm with the specialties leading. Japanese bonds, Canadian issues, and diamond shares were also prominent, while the strength was maintained in South Americans.

American securities opened higher in sympathy with Wall Street, and, despite the rise in exchange, closed firm.

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

Closing quotations for United States Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r, 1930.	97¾	..
2s, c, 1930.	97½	..
2s, r, 1918.	101	..
2s, c, 1918.	101	..
4s, r, 1925	109	..
4s, c, 1925.	109¾	..
Fan. 2s, r, 1936	96½	..

Closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
Adams Ex.	100	105
Am Ag Ch pf.	.....	99
Am. Car & F. pf.	.....	116½ 117
Am Coal Co pf.	.....	110 116
Am Cot Oil pf.	.....	98½ 101
Am Exp.	106	111
Am Snuff.	150	160
Do pf.	.....	107 108½
Am Sug R pf.	.....	115 116
A T & C.	83	85
Am Tob.	228	230
A M St pf.	52	95
Bald L pf.	100	111
Booth Fish pf.	.....	40
Do pf.	.....	79
Beth S pf.	183	198
B Un Gas.	132	135
Bruns Ter.	7½	8½
B. R & P.	75	95
Burns Bros.	85	88½
Do pf.	100	110
Case (J I) pf.	.....	80 84
C R I & P.	.....	300 350
C & S A.	.....	134 135
Cel	.....	134 135
C & A pf.	17	80
C G W.	.....	15
pf.	.....	170 190
Chi, St P.	.....	80
M & Om pf.	.....	128 140
C. C. C. & St L.	.....	50 52
Do pf.	.....	72 78
Cl & Pitts.	77	..
Cluett-P pf.	109	112
Crex Carp.	40	60
C-Am Sug pf.	.....	96½ 103
D & R G.	36	50
D M & Ft D	.....	7¾ ..
East Kod.	500	..
F M & S pf.	.....	46 52
Gen C pf.	112	114¾
G'dich (B F) Co pf.	111	114
Hav Ry.	.....	88
L & P.	83¾	
Do pf.	.....	97½ ..
Hock Val.	.....	112
Inter-Met.	.....	22¾ 23¾
Do pf.	.....	42
I H N.	.....	32
pf.	.....	117 117½
Int H C.	63	69
Do pf.	.....	116
Int N pf.	106	108
Iowa Cent.	6	10
Do pf.	.....	15 50
K C, P & S M pf.	62	..
Kayser (J) & Co.	.....	83 90
Do 1st pf.	106	112
K & D M.	2	20
Do pf.	.....	30 ..
K'gs Co El	.....	100 ..
L & P.	.....	127½ 128½
Kresge(SS) Co.	.....	225 248

	Bid.	Asked.
Kresge(SS) Co pf.	109¾	110¾
Laci Gas.	102½	103½
Ligg & M.	242	248
L-W B 1st pf.	.....	94 97
M'kay Cos	78½	80
Man El'ch.	2	8
Man Shirt.	54½	65
Do pf.	103¼	115
M Dep Sts.	50	53
Do pf.	99	100
Mex F pf.	80	86
M, St P & S S M	171	76
Mon Pow.	58½	59
M & B pf.	60	75
N C & St L.	.....	129 135
N C & S pf.	.....	108 110
Nat Sug of M 1st pf.	20	25
Do 2d pf.	5¾	9
N Y, C & St L. 1st pf.	.....	80 83¾
North Am.	72	73
N W Tel.	51	..
Ont Min.	3	3¾
Pett-Mull.	75	80
Do 1st pf	95	100
P, C C & St L.	.....	80
Do pf.	.....	95
P, Pt W & C.	.....	140
Pitts S pf.	93½	99
Rdg 1st pf.	41¾	45
Rumely(M) Co cfds...	3¾	5
Do pf.	8	9
Do ctfs.	.....	9
Sav, F & W pf.	.....	100
Sears-R pf.	124½	..
S-S S & I pf.	.....	91 94
Sp P R.	120	130
Do pf.	105	110
So R, M & O ctfs.	60	75
St'd Milk.	77½	80
Un Cig M pf.	.....	105 109
Un Dry G.	23	50
Do pf.	.....	66 75
U S Exp.	.....	ex div.. 42 45
U S R & I	30	34
Va-Car Ch pf.	.....	106 109
Va R & P.	30	45
West A B.	140	142½
W-Ov pf.	109	109¾
W'rth (F W) pf.	120½	122½

OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
30	Adventure	1¾	1¾	1¾	
31	Ahmeek	96	96	96½	
7,743	Alaska Gold..	31¾	32¾	31¼	32¾
60	Algomah	2	2	2	
25	Allouez	55	65	55	65
11,655	American Zinc.	67¾	69¾	67¾	69¾
1,214	Anaconda.....	79½	82¾	79½	82¾
50	Arizona Com...	8	8	8	8
7,610	Butte & Sup..	65¼	67¾	64¾	67½
123	Calu. & Ariz..	64¾	65½	64¾	65½
86	Calu. & Hecla.	543	550	443	550
980	Chino	51	52¼	51	52¼
566	Copper Range.	57¼	58	57¼	57¾
10	Daly West	2½	2½	2½	2½
375	East Butte	13½	13½	13½	13½
110	Franklin	8	8	8	8
1,845	Granby	85	89¾	85	89¾
150	Greene Canan.	39½	39½	39	39
50	Hedley	28	28	28	28
185	Inspiration ..	45½	45¾	45¾	45¾
150	Island Cr. pf..	87	87	86	86
150	Isle Royale ..	29¼	29¼	29	29
50	Kerr Lake	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
210	Lake	13¾	13¾	13¼	13¼
155	La Salle	5¾	6	5¾	6
298	Mass. Cons. ..	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
25	Mayflower	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
60	Miami	35½	35¾	35	35
20	Michigan	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
725	Mohawk	81	81¾	80¾	81¾
15	Nevada Cons..	15¼	15¾	15¼	15¾
800	N. Arcadian...	10¾	11¾	10¾	11¾
1,195	New Idria	9¾	11	9¾	11
260	Nipissing	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
2,262	North Butte..	30¼	32¾	30¼	32¾
80	North Lake...	1½	1½	1½	1½
150	Old Colony ..	3¾	3¾	3¼	3¼
145	Old Dominion.	54	55	54	55
10	Osceola	85	85	85	85
80	Pond Creek ..	16½	16½	16	16
25	Quincy	84	84	84	84
405	Ray Cons.	25¾	26	25¾	26
1,170	Santa Fe	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
151	Shattuck	29¾	30	28¾	29¾
5	South Lake ..	5½	5½	5½	5½
700	South Utah ..	30c	30c	27c	27c
30	St. Mary's ..	56	56	56	56
10	Superior & B.	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
375	Superior Cop..	27¼	27¾	27	27¾
15	Tamarack	51½	51½	51½	51½
2,450	Trinity	9¾	12	9¾	12
900	Tuolumne	40c	40c	38c	40c
410	U. S. Smelting	42¼	43¼	42¼	43¼
757	do pf	47½	47½	47	47
425	Utah Apex....	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
288	Utah Cons. ..	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾
665	Utah Copper..	71¾	72	71¾	71¾
121	Wolverine	59½	59½	59	59

RAILROADS.

10	Atch. T. & S. F.	108	108	108	108
70	Bost. & M.....	33½	34	33	33
6	Bos. & Wor. pf	46	46	46	46
10	Maine Central.	100	100	100	100
10	Mass Elec. pf..	40½	40¾	40½	40¾
317	N. Y., N. H. & H.	62¾	63¾	62¾	64
110	Union Pac....	137¼	137¾	137¼	137¾
5	W. E. St. Ry..	64	64	64	64
29	do pf	83	83	83	83

MISCELLANEOUS.

50	Am. Ag. Ch...	71	71	71	71
225	do pf	98	98¾	98	98
46	Amoskeag	64	64	64	64
835	Am. Pneu. Srv.	2¾	3	2¾	3
40	do pf	16	17	16	17
160	Am. Sugar	111¾	112	111½	112
12	do pf	115¾	115¾	115¾	115¾
530	Am. Tel. & Tel.	124¾	124¾	124¼	124½
130	Am. Woolen....	55	55	54½	55
130	do pf	79¾	79¾	79¼	79¼
4,330	A. G. & W. I.	23	24½	23	23¾
1,320	do pf	42½	43	42½	42¾
17	Edison	238	238	238	238
17	Gen. Elec.	178¾	178¾	178¼	178½
20	Mass. Gas	88¾	88¾	88¾	88¾
66	N. E. Tel.	131½	132	130	132
10	Pullman	165	165	165	165
50	Swift & Co....	118¾	119	118¾	119
127	Tor'ton	35	35¾	35	35
40	do pf	28¾	28¾	28¼	28¾
269	United Fruit.	130	132½	130	133
128	United Shoe ..	49¼	49¼	49	49¼
25	do pf	28¾	28¾	28¾	28¾
2,890	U. S. Steel ..	85¾	87¼	85¼	87¼
3,235	Ventura Oil...	11¾	12¾	11¾	12¾
4	West. Un.	80¾	80	80	80¾

BONDS.

$2,000	Am. Ag. Ch. 5s	95½	95½	95½	95½
4,000	Am. T. & T. 4s	90	90	90	90
14,000	A. G. & W. I. 5s..	74¾	74¾	74½	74½
5,000	C. B. Q. jt. 4s	97¾	97¾	97¼	97¼
1,000	Mass. Gas 4½s	92	92	92	92
1,000	N. E. Tel. 5s.	74	74	74	74
8,000	Swift 5s	97	97	97	97
4,000	Un. Fruit 4½s	97¼	97¼	97¼	97¼
4,000	Un. Frt. 4½s.	25	96¾	96¾	96¾
5,000	West. Tel 5s..	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Alvarado..	.80	1	La Rose....	.40	.80
Bay S Gas	.22	.23	Majestic..	.65	.70
Bingham..	7	8	McK-Dar..	.27	.32
Bohemia..	.75	.90	Mex Met..	.23	.23
Begole ..	.50	1	Mines of A.	2¾	3¼
Boston Ely	.20	.24	New Baltic	2¾	3¼
Butte & L	.32	.33	N Cornelia	8	8¼
Calaveras.	1¾	2	Nev-Doug.	.70	.80
Chief Con.	.85	.92	Old Dom r.	.50	.75
Con Ariz..	1¼	1¾	Ohio Cop.	.12	.15
Con Cop..	1¾	1¾	Oneco	1	1¼
Cortez	.50	.70	Onondaga..	1¾	1¾
Crown Res.	.37	.45	S W Miami	.50	1.00
Davis-Daly	1¾	1¾	Stew'rt M.	.65	.70
Eagle & B	1¼	1¾	Verde Ext.	5¾	6
1st Nat C..	6	6¼	Utah Met..	9¾	9¾
Goldf Con..	1¼	1¾	Ton Belm..	3½	4
Houghton..	2¾	3¼	Tono Min..	5¾	6¼
Iron Blos..	.70	.80	Yuk'n Gold	2¾	3¼

PHILADELPHIA.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
50	Am. Gas.....	117	117	117	117
530	Am. Rys.....	32¾	36	31¾	36
4	Am. Rys. pf.	57	57	57	57
134	Buf. & St. ex	22	22	21½	22
170	Buf. & S. pf.	52	54	52	54
220	Brill	62	62¼	61½	62¼
113	Cambria Iron.	43	43	43	43
3,405	Cambria Steel	67½	67½	66¾	66¾
20	Con. Tra. N. J.	72	72	72	72
1,141	El. St. Rail..	72	73½	72	72¾
300	Gen. Asphalt.	34	35	34	35
120	Gen. Asph. pf.	72	72	72	72
30	Ins. Co. of N. A.	23½	23½	23½	23½
1,470	Lake S. Corp.	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾
796	Lehigh Nav..	79	80	78½	80
1,057	Lehigh Val.	80	81¼	79½	81
210	Leh. Val. Tr.	17¼	17¼	17	17¼
85	Leh. Val. pf.	38	38	38¾	38
1	Minehill	57	57	57	57
2,763	Penn. R.R....	59¾	60¼	59¾	60
2	Penn. Salt...	101	101	101	101
841	Phila. Elec..	27	27¼	26¾	27¼
890	Phila. R. T..	16	16	16	16
880	Phila. R.T.t..	16	16	15¾	16
1,941	Reading	82¼	84¾	82¾	84
415	Tonopah Min.	5½	5½	5

DECISIONS AND CALENDARS.

FEDERAL.

Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.—47—J. Colburn v. C. T. Wilder.—Passed temporarily.

48—Phoenix Railway Co. of Arizona v. W. P. Geary.—Submitted.

37—Hamilton-Brown Shoe Co. v. The Wolf Bros. & Co.—Argument continued.

38—The Glenwood Light and Water Co. v. Mutual Light, Heat and Power Co.—Submitted.

—National Bank of Athens v. F. C. Shankleford.—Argument commenced.

234—W. V. Rasc v. Van Deman & Lewis Co.

224—W. V. Tanner v. J. T. Little; and

242—F. S. Pitney v. State of Washington.—Five hours allowed for argument.

Adjourned until Monday next.

Call for Nov. 1.—Nos. 41, (and 224 and 242.) 42, 43, 44, 289, (and 332,) 49, 50, (and 516.) 52, 53, and 54.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—Admiralty calendar.—Room 323, P. O. Building, at 10:30 A. M.

Youker‹McCalden Bros Co.
Hanley‹Ziegler.
Murphy‹Steers.
Carroll‹Seeley.
O'Connell‹Moran.
Brown‹Gill Co. et al
Robins D/D & R Co‹Pierce Bros.
Petersen‹CNY& Royal Dittmar‹CP Starr Con Co et al.
Re Arow, (Limit.)
N Y Cent RR Co‹Frost Montclair.
Kanady‹Clinton Pt 16
McWilliams-Tracy‹Sitt.
Amundsen‹Baltimore.
Aldrich‹Kings Overbrook et al.
Re J. Roy, (Limit.)
Wilson & RR 15.
Orvig Dampskibsels-kap Actieselskabet‹NY & Bermudez Co et al.
Actieselskabet Neptune‹same.
Thurlow‹Lawrence M Sullivan.
Siemund‹Netherlands and Downer.
O'Hara‹Somerset.
Barnes‹E G Murray.
NY Dock Co‹Redmond J.
T Crane Sons Co‹Charron.
E B Walls‹Apex Equip Co.
Hill Lighterage Co‹St'tug NY Cent 18.
Gleason‹St'tug Salutation.
Lehigh V Transp Co‹St'tug Transfer 20 et al.

Hatfield‹St'tug Black Diamond et al.
Sparks‹Yacht Queen Bess.
Edward Moore‹St'tug Irene.
Eclipse Light & Trans‹St'tug Arrow.
Morrell et al‹St'tug Black Diamond et al.
Williams‹St'tug G H Rellus et al.
Berkholm‹St'tug H R Wheeler.
Santa Cecili Sugar Co‹SS Madawaska.
Re C A Fox, (Limit.)
Union Wharf Co‹SS Eretria.
C A Fox‹St'tug Stamford.
C R R of N J‹North America & Interstate Actieselskabet Rondald‹NY Transati SS.
Murray Lighterage Co ‹L M Sullivan.
NY & Cuba Mail SS‹Const Transit Co‹CN Y.
Austin, Nichols & Co‹SS Grias.
Philip Woods‹St'tug Edwin Terry.
Brown Dock Co‹Barge L W Francis.
Same‹J H Neville.
Philip Woods‹Wm E Cleary.
Smith & Sons Co‹Dredge 9.
Crane's Sons‹same.
Youker‹same.
Degenhardt‹same.

STATE.

Court of Appeals.

Special to The New York Times.

DECISIONS.

Moffett v. Staples, applt.; Mulvany, substituted, &c., applt., v. Nesi et al., impld.—Motions to dismiss appeals granted, and appeals dismissed, with costs, and $10 costs of motion.

Lawrence, applt., v. Littlefield, admr., et al., impld.—Motion to amend remittur denied on the ground that the relief asked is unnecessary, this court having affirmed the interlocutory judgment rendered at Special Term, whereby leave was granted to the defendants to withdraw their demurrer and answer (Cassidy et al. v. Sauer et al., 188, N. Y., 1).

Stiebel et al., applts., v. Lissberger.—Motion denied, without costs.

Town of Easton v. Canal Board et al., applts.—Motion to add cause to calender granted and appeal set down for argument on Nov. 22, 1915.

Galley, applt., v. Brennan; Borckman, applt., v. Terry Construction Co.—Judgment reversed and case remitted to the Appellate Div. to enable it to pass upon the question of fact, presented by the appeal from the order denying the defendant's motion for a new trial, with costs to the appellant in this court.

Re Hardy, applt., for an order, &c., will of Hammond.—Order of Appellate Div. and the Surogate's Court reversed, and proceeding remitted to the Surrogate's Court for a further hearing and determination upon the merits, with costs in the Appellate Div. and this court to the appellant.

Re application of Commissioners of Palisades Interstate Park for condemnation of land, &c.—Order affirmed, with costs, and question certified answered in the negative.

Re application of Hunt v. Village of Otego, appit.—Order affirmed, with costs.

Re application of Goodrich v. same.—Order reversed, with costs to abide the final award of costs, and proceeding remitted to the Special Term for a new appraisal by new Commissioners.

Meighan, applt., v. Rohe et al., defts., the people, respts.—Judgment of Appellate Div. modified so as to remit to the Special Term for rehearing of the question of title to the Bergen Ave. property, and as so modified the order and judgment of the Appellate Div. are affirmed, without costs to either party in this court.

People, respt., v. Flack, applt.; People v. Ponton, appit.—Judgment of conviction affirmed.

Coon, applt., v. Miller, Jr., Mallouk, applt., v. American Exchange Natl. Bank, impld.; Focarty, applt., v. Fogarty.—Judgments affirmed, with costs.

Oscar S. Haight, applt., v. J. J. Brown, as Pres. of Village of White Plains et al., respts.; Charles Hecht, applt., v. George E. Cox, Town Clerk of Town of White Plains et al.—Per Curiam. Orders affirmed, without costs.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION — First Department—Ingraham, P. J.; McLaughlin, Laughlin, Scott, Dowling, JJ.

DECISIONS.

J. Ward, respt., v. Whitney Co., Inc., appit.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

S. May, applt., v. May Co., and N. Y. Telephone Co., respts.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

P. Coyle, respt., v. Herbert Dongan Const. Co., applt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

I. Ginsberg, respt., v. Triangle Waist Co., impld., &c., appit.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

H. Ginsberg, an inf., &c., respt., v. same—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

M. C. Fay, an inf., &c., respt., v. American Surety Co. of N. Y., and Empire Carting Co., appits.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

J. M. Weinberg, respt., v. H. Bauman et al., appits.—Order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

T. Lamkin, applt., v. H. T. Lamkin, deft. (M. D. McKay, respt.)—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

M. Fay, respt., v. Hudson Navigation Co., appit.—Judgment and order reversed and new trial ordered, with costs to appellant to abide event, and finding that the defendant was guilty of negligence reversed. Opinion per curiam. Order filed.

By McLaughlin, Laughlin, Scott, Dowling, JJ.:

M. L. Landon, respt., v. L. C. Mott et al., respts., &c.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

E. Ingraham, P. J.: McLaughlin, Laughlin, Scott, Dowling, JJ.:

W. E. Ryan, as State Comm. of Excise, respt., v. H. F. Petersen, impld., &c., appit.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs, on opinion of Delahanty, J., in the court below. Order filed.

By Ingraham, P. J.; Laughlin, Clarke, Scott, Dowling, JJ.:

S. Gursky, respt., v. D. E. Waters et al., as recers., &c., impld., &c., applts.—Orders affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements on the authority of Jacobs v. Blair, 157 App. Div. 861. (Ingraham, P. J., dissenting on the dissenting opinion in Jacobs v. Blair.) The court will certify these cases to the Court of Appeals on presentation of a proper order, which will be settled on notice.

H. Silverstein, an inf., &c., respt., v. Astoria Boat Works and Marine Equip. Co., Inc., et al., applts.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements and motion granted, with $10 costs. No opinion. Order filed.

H. Silverstein, respt., v. Same, applts.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion granted, with $10 costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Re A. W. Varian, &c.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

P. S. Male, as Trustee, &c., applt., v. Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway Co., impld., &c., respt.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion denied, with $10 costs. No opinion. Order filed.

S. E. Wiblit, respt., v. O. N. Miller, Jr., applt.—Order affirmed with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. (Laughlin and Scott, JJ., dissenting.) Order filed.

L. Fribourg, applt., v. Emigrant Ind. Savings Bank, impld. with E. Robitscher, as execx., respt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

By Ingraham, P. J., Laughlin, Clarke and Scott, JJ.:

Re Standard Computing Scale Co., applt., v. J. F. Hartigan, as commr., &c., respt.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion for alternative writ of mandamus granted. No opinion. Settle order on notice.

S. E. Rosenblum, respt., v. F. L. Paige et al., appits.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

The F. B. Stearns Co. of New York, respt., v. M. M. Hart, appit.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

L. M. Heymann, respt., v. L. Kaplan, impld., with 2,824 Broadway Corpn., appit.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements, No opinion. Order filed.

Maximilian Fleischmann Co., respt., v. Madison Ave. Real Estate Co., impld., &c., appit.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Same v. same.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

The James McCreary Realty Corpn., respt., v. Associated Merchants Co., et al., appits.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Same v. same.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. (Ingraham, P. J., dissenting.) Order filed.

Same v. same.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. (Ingraham, P. J., dissenting.) Order filed.

D. H. Morgan, appit., v. Richmond Cedar Works, respt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion denied, with $10 costs. No opinion. Order filed.

John Baldwin Hand, respt., v. Ida Von Claussen, appit.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion denied, with $10 costs. No opinion. Order filed.

E. T. Ford, respt., v. J. W. Heaney et al., appits.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

T. Mancini, respt., v. Claremont Iron Works, appit.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Chartered Co. of Lower Cal., applt., v. T. M. Rowlett, respt.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements and motion granted with $10 costs. No opinion. Order filed.

P. Siegel v. L. Lese.—Motion to dismiss appeal granted, with $10 costs. Order filed.

M. Blumberg v. J. Corday.—Motion to dismiss appeal denied, without costs. Order filed.

First Nat. Bank of Brownsville, Texas, v L. M. Fleischmann, &c.—Motion to dismiss appeal granted, with $10 costs, unless appellant comply with terms stated in order. Order filed.

G. F. Root Co. v. J. E. Landeen, impld., &c.—Motion to dismiss appeal granted, with $10 costs. Order filed.

J. M. Elliott, Jr., v. M. S. Paine.—Motion to dismiss appeal granted, with $10 costs. Order filed.

S. Bellardo v. Southern Pacific Co., imp d., &c.—Motion to dismiss appeal granted, with $10 costs. Order filed.

Toltec Mexican Oil Co. v. East Coast Oil Co. S. A.—Motion to dismiss appeal granted, with $10 costs. Order filed.

W. L. Mallett v. J. P. Mitchel et al., &c.—Motion to dismiss appeal granted, with $10 costs. Order filed.

Same v. same.—Motion to dismiss appeal denied, without costs.

T. F. McGilvray v. George H. Bell as Commr., &c.—Motion denied, without costs. Memorandum for Chatfield, J. Order filed.

People v. E. Bisbee.—Application granted. Order signed.

A. H. Altschul v. A. Ludwig, as Supt., &c. Motion granted; question certified. Order filed.

A. C. Beatty v. Guggenheim Exploration Co.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Order filed.

Re Kursky v. F. W. Blair et al., as recrs., &c.—Motion granted. Settle order on notice.

A. Jacobson v. I. Jacobson, M. Brown v. N. Rosenberg as recr.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Order filed.

Re W. Bell, an atty.—Referred to Hon. Henry A. Gildersleeve, official referee. Settle order on notice.

By Ingraham, P. J., McLaughlin, Laughlin, Clarke, Scott, JJ.:

J. D. Dailey et al. v. CNY et al.—Motion granted and proceedings under the injunction stayed until the hearing of the appeal from the judgment. Settle order on notice.

The People, &c., ex rel. De Villers.—Appellant allowed to argue the appeal on typewritten copies of the record and briefs. Case placed on the calendar for Nov. 9, 1915, on filing the original record and appellant's brief. Settle order on notice.

Re Albert Duckworth, an atty.—Referred to Hon. Henry A. Gildersleeve, official referee. Settle order on notice.

Re I. M. Eisenberg, an atty.—Referred to Hon. John J. Freedman, official referee. Settle order on notice.

Re T. J. O'Neill, an atty.—Reference ordered, the referee to be designated on settlement of order. Settle order on notice.

Re M. Williams, an atty.—Referred to Hon. Henry A. Gildersleeve, official referee.

Re William G. Mulligan, an atty.—Referred to Hon. John J. Freedman, official referee. Settle order on notice.

A. Woolcott v. Lee Shubert et al.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Order filed.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department.—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part. II.—Erlanger, J.—Ex parte business.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.—No day calendar.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part II.—O'Dwyer, C.J.—Ex parte business.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Erlanger, J.—Klein, Beekman—Henry A. Gildersleeve, Slocum, Smith—Benno Lewinson, Whalen, Burgess Co.—John H. Rogan.

SUPREME COURT—Pendleton, J.—Shaw, 5th Av. Coach Co.—Hon. John Freedman.

SUPREME COURT—Ford, J.—Greenberg Corn Co., Trigg—J. Franklin Tausch.

SUPREME COURT—Philbin, J.—Re Davidson, (Westminster Abbey,) Loyal Leale.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Erlanger, J.—Chas. B. Ross, Herman Michel—Edward H. Davis, Eleanor Le Roy, John H. O'Connell—Edward J. Flynn. American Mtg Co.—Frank Garofalo—Abraham Oberstein. David Rosing‹Nathan Harrison Realties—John V. Coggey.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

CHAMBERS—Brady, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business.

County Court.

CHAMBERS—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

Referee Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Brady, J.—Eagle Sav. Waldron, Jr.—James A. Sullivan.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Brady, J.—Matilda Muendel, Thomas D. Malcolm—Leo F. McDermott, Sylvester Pope, Richard C. Daniel—Leo F. McDermott, Sylvester Pope, Willard U. Taylor—Leo F. McDermott, John V. Irwin, Inland Holding Co.—John Gerhardt.

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

BROADWAY, s e corner of 88th St; Diamond Door Hanger Co., Inc., against Kalameln Co. et al., Sept. 30, 1915, (by bond) $234

BROADWAY, n e corner of 88th St.; Sun Fire Proof Sash and Door Co. against Kalameln Co., et al. Sept. 30, 1915, (by bond) $756

SUFFOLK ST, 11; David Levin against Morris L. Lowenstein et al., Oct. 18, 1915..$90

SAME PROPERTY; same against same, Oct. 13, 1915 ..... $85

3D ST, 48 East; Samuel J. Gottlieb against Rubin Herold, Sept. 11, 1914, (canceled)..$500

SAME PROPERTY; same against Rubin Harrold, Sept. 11, 1914, (canceled)... $495

7TH AV, s e corner of 21st St; Silberman Schampain Co. against Morris Weinstein et al., June 15, 1914 ..... $600

162D ST, s s, 300 ft e of Broadway; H. P. Wright & Co. against Edythe C. Hanckel et al., March 22, 1915, (canceled) $12,426

SAME PROPERTY; Isaac Moritz against same, March 23, 1915 (canceled) $721

SAME PROPERTY; Peter Bower & Co., Inc., against same, March 24, 1915 (canceled) $723

SAME PROPERTY; Benjamin B. Hoffman et al. against same, March 24, 1915, (canceled) $212

SAME PROPERTY; Safety Fire Door Co. against same, March 24, 1915, (canceled) $300

SAME PROPERTY; Raisler Heating Co. against same, March 25, 1915, (canceled) $815

SAME PROPERTY; Knickerbocker Fire Proofing Co., Inc., against same, March 26, 1915, (canceled) $000

SAME PROPERTY; Richard Tretler against same, March 29, 1915, (canceled) $375

SAME PROPERTY; Wayne Oil Tank and Pump Co. against same, April 5, 1915, (canceled) $158

SAME PROPERTY; Wayne Oil Tank and Pump Co. against same, April 7, 1915, (canceled) $138

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACT.

25TH ST, s s, 200 ft w of 4th Av, 50x98.9; Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. loans Ritz Realty Corporation, to erect a twelve-story apartment $200,000

Anthrax Victim's Will Filed.

RIVERHEAD, L. I., Oct. 29.—The will of George F. Stackpole, whose fight against anthrax in Bellevue Hospital, New York, attracted wide attention, was admitted to probate here today. The will disposes of an estate estimated to be in excess of $5,000 real and $5,000 personal property, to the widow, Mrs. Mary A. Stackpole, $1,000, with the explanation that she previously had received a large part of the estate. To the son, Philip W., is given $4,000, as an offset to the amount spent on the education of his sister, Syrena H. Stackpole, in fitting her for the bar. The residue is divided equally between the two children.

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

William Lustgarten Increases Apartment House Site on Sickles Corner by Buying 27 Fifth Avenue—$150,000 Residence Sale in Sixty-seventh Street—Builders Buying in Brooklyn.

The Fifth Avenue section was the centre of activity in the Manhattan realty market yesterday. In the upper residential district a fine dwelling was sold in Sixty-seventh Street, just east of the avenue, while in the lower section William Lustgarten & Co. increased their holdings at the northeast corner of Ninth Street by buying the old residence at 27 Fifth Avenue from Pauline Riggs and William Outhout. The house is on a lot 20.4 by 100. Folsom Brothers were the brokers. The property adjoins the former General Daniel B. Sickles houses on a large corner plot which Mr. Lustgarten bought about two weeks ago. With his recent acquisition he now controls a plot 100.4 on the avenue by 100 on the street, on which, when the existing lease on the Sickles buildings expires next year, he is planning to erect a twelve-story apartment house.

Residence Sale in Upper Fifth Avenue Centre.

The four-story brown stone residence at 12 East Sixty-seventh Street, on plot 27 by 100, has been sold by Pease & Elliman for Mrs. Edward P. Hoyt of Stamford, Conn. It has been held at $150,000, and has been purchased by a New Yorker for occupancy after alterations involving a change in the style of the house to the American basement type. It is within a short distance of Judge Gary's new house on the south corner of Fifth Avenue, George Gould's house being on the opposite corner, and the new Ryan art gallery adjoining on the north side of the street.

Columbia Leasehold Sale.

Frank B. Taylor has sold for the estate of Charlotte D. Ferry the four-story brown stone dwelling at 65 West Fiftieth Street, on lot 22 by 100.5, Columbia College leasehold.

Bronx Sales.

Kurz & Uren have sold for the Benenson Realty Company a vacant plot of land 50 by 100 on the north side of 160th Street, 300 feet west of Elton Avenue, to the S & B Company, Samuel B. Chase President. The buyers will immediately begin the erection of a new law modern apartment house with five families on a floor, for which a building loan has been procured by the same firm.

Daniel Mapes, Jr., has purchased from the Traf Building Company 1,490 Longfellow Avenue, a five-story flat, on a plot 50 by 100. In part payment the buyer gave the plot 132 by 145.3 on the west side of Clinton Avenue, 132 feet north of 181st Street; a plot, 33 by 140, on the south side of 181st Street, 99 feet west of Crotona Avenue, and a plot, 22 by 140, on the south side of 181st Street, 85 feet east of Belmont Avenue. George J. McCaffrey, Jr., negotiated the trade.

Nicholas Lopard has sold for M. Menken the three-family brick house at 1,491 Bryant Avenue to Mrs. Lydia Verity, and for T. Hahn, trustee, the three-family frame house at 1,166 Hoe Avenue to M. Kroog.

Paul A. McGolrick has purchased from Eugene J. Hammond the two three-family houses at 827 and 829 Freeman Street, on plot 30.5 by 34.9.

Builders Buy at Bensonhurst.

An important deal in the Bensonhurst section of Brooklyn has been made by the Wolffe Improvement Company, A. S. Wolffe President, which has purchased from the Bensonhurst Improvement Company a plot, 128 by 132, on the southeast corner of Twenty-first and Cropsey Avenues. The property will be improved with four-story apartments. It will be the first development in the restricted area known as Gravesend Bay Park.

Brooklyn.

Norman Denzer has sold for Levy & Baird the five three-story flats and stores at 3,501 to 3,511 Church Avenue, corner of Thirty-fifth Street. Mr. Denzer has also sold for L. B. Scheuer to the Alto Holding Company for improvement the block front on the north side of Church Avenue, between Raleigh Place and New York Avenue, 200 by 100. The Delack-Levey Company sold for the Denyse estate the block front on the north side of Seventh Avenue, between Sixth to Seventh Avenues, comprising thirty-four lots, to a builder for improvement.

The McInerney Klinck Realty Company sold the two-family brick dwelling on the south side of Lefferts Avenue, 207 feet west of Rogers Avenue, on plot 20 by 100, for Pauline Heaibockel to a client for investment.

L. F. Brauns sold for Simon Abels the building on the west side of Fifth Avenue, 42 feet 10 inches north of Seventy-seventh Street, to a client for speculation.

E. T. Newman has sold the three-story and basement brownstone dwelling 225 Garfield Place, near Eighth Avenue, Brooklyn, for Mary E. Egan to an investor.

Long Island.

The Rickert-Finlay Realty Company sold to Victor A. Kitchen a plot on the north side of Arleigh Road, 300 feet east of Park Road in Kensington, Great Neck, on which the purchaser will immediately erect for his own occupancy a colonial house, costing about $20,000, from plans by Patterson & Dula, architects.

The Everett Realty and Construction Company, Samuel Knopf Treasurer, has sold on Middleton Street, Jamaica, two blocks from the Long Island Station, houses to Sarah Ann Quarmby, Clarence Cooper, Fuller E. Jarbeau, E. A. Perkins, and Henry B. Torrow.

The T. E. Ackerson Company has sold at Pine-Aire, L. I., three lots on Pine Grove Boulevard to Mrs. Lena Van Bussam of Brooklyn, three lots on Pine Grove Boulevard to E. C. Pettie of Brooklyn, three lots on Central Boulevard to P. J. Tolan of Brightwaters, L. I.; three lots on Pine Grove Boulevard to Mrs. Eliz. C. Mersereau of Manhattan, three lots on Central Boulevard to Mrs. L. Lawrence of Manhattan, and six lots on Central Boulevard to Mrs. Florence Butlar of Brooklyn.

Staten Island.

Moffatt & Schwab have sold for Mayer Rosenholz to L. D. Lyon of Tompkinsville a plot of land 85 by 100, part of the large parcel of land recently acquired by Mr. Rosenholz on Richmond Turnpike, near Cebra Avenue, Tompkinsville. Mr. Lyon expects to improve the property by the erection of three two-family houses. The same firm has also sold for C. A. Nagaell to Charles F. Wallace two lots of land on Bay View Place, Bay View Park.

The Farmers' Loan & Trust Company, trustee of the Ward Estate, has sold to John E. Gannan, a plot of land in the rear of their new building on the corner of Richmond Turnpike and Fiedler Avenue, Tompkinsville.

Downtown Lace Firm Leases Uptown Quarters.

The Cross & Brown Company has leased for Frederick Ayer of Boston the second floor of the new sixteen-story building now being erected at the northeast corner of Broadway and Twenty-sixth Street, to G. & H. Fuld, lace and embroidery importers, now at 447 Broadway. The floor contains an area of about 8,000 square feet.

The lease practically marks the removal of the last of the downtown importers in the lace trade, as the recent removal of Campbell, Metzger & Jacobson, who will occupy the old Brooks Bros. Building at Broadway and Twenty-second Street, was considered to be the culmination of the long line of removals from the old district to the new.

Madison Avenue Business Lease.

Douglas L. Elliman & Co. have leased the four-story building at 602 Madison Avenue, on a lot 25 by 70, between Fifty-seventh and Fifty-eighth Streets, for Mrs. Kate G. Finkler to Thomas A. Weatherley. It will be altered for business, with apartments on the upper floors.

Apartment Building Loans.

A building loan of $425,000 from the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company has been obtained by the Northcote Realty Company for the new twelve-story apartment to be erected at the southwest corner of Park Avenue and Eighty-first Street, a plot 102.2 by 80.

The same company has also loaned for a twelve-story apartment $300,000 to the Ritz Realty Company on the plot, 50 by 98.9, on the south side of Twenty-fifth Street, 200 feet west of Fourth Avenue.

Mortgage Loans Placed.

The following mortgage loans have been placed by John Finch: $250,000, covering 38-44 East Thirtieth Street, a twelve-story newly constructed loft building, for the 40 East Thirtieth Street Company; $10,000, covering 774-78 Washington Street, for the Reversionary Estates Company; $15,000, covering 37½ feet on 101st Street, for I. M. French; $6,500, for Meyer Goldberg, covering 330 East Twenty-eighth Street; $6,000, for Meyer Goldberg, covering 600 East Fourteenth Street; $13,000, for J. Richman, covering 66 Eldridge Street; $18,000, for Max Wetzstein, covering 767 Ninth Avenue; $36,000, for E. R. Maloney, covering West End Avenue, northwest corner Sixty-third Street; $12,000, for M. J. Murphy, covering 249 East Fifty-second Street; $18,000, for Moritz Kutnow, covering 816 Lexington Avenue, and $28,000, for Maria Wise, covering the southwest corner of Third Avenue and Forty-third Street.

$250,000 Brooklyn Improvement.

Plans are being prepared for the erection of fifty one-family brick dwellings by the Pinover Construction Company on a plot between Sixty-sixth and Sixty-seventh Streets, just off Seventh Avenue, in the Bay Ridge section. The cost of the improvement is estimated at $250,000.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

Duane St, 42, s w corner of Lafayette, 18.3x 23.3x irregular, six-story loft building; adjourned to Nov. 8.

Henry St, 220, s s, 141.4 ft e of Clinton St, 23.6x100, four-story tenement and stores; Pinkus Nathan against Morris Marans et al.; O. A. Samuels, attorney; A. I. Rorke, referee; due, $23,178.84; taxes, &c., $465.10; to the plaintiff for $15,000.

29th St, 130 and 132 West, s s, 360 ft w of 6th Av, 40x98.9, twelve-story loft and store building; J. A. Trowbridge against 130 West 29th St Co. et al.; H. M. Bellinger, Jr., attorney; W. T. Gage, referee; due, $174,083.83; taxes, &c., $2,106.36; to Benjamin C. Levy, a party in interest, for $175,000.

Central Park West, 300, n w corner of 90th St, 100.8x100, eight-story Eldorado; Abraham Kipp against Schryver Construction Co. et al.; G. B. Holbert, attorney; L. M. Ogden, referee; due, $29,770.40; taxes, &c., $4,435.90; subject to first mortgage, $400,000; subject to prior liens.

Central Park West, 302, s w corner of 91st St, 100.8x100, eight-story Eldorado; C. A. Lindsley against Secured Holdings Corporation et al.; G. B. Holbert, attorney; Herman Stiefel, referee; due, $31,871.20; taxes, &c., $4,075.90; subject to first mortgage, $400,000; to the plaintiff for $30,000 over prior liens.

104th St, 39 West, s s, 149.6 ft w of Central Park West, 19.5x101x irregular, five-story flat; G. A. Muller et al. against Margaret E. Hughes et al.; Harold Swain, attorney; J. D. Kelly, referee; due, $14,920.02; taxes, &c., $890.65; to the plaintiff for $15,000.

107th St, 60 East, s s, 175 ft e of Madison Av, 25x100.11, five-story tenement and stores; Harold Nathan against Mary Block et al.; Leventritt, Cardozo & Otterneys; Charles Putzel, referee; due, $2,898.78; taxes, &c., $145.60; subject to prior mortgage, $21,800; to the plaintiff for $25,636.

63d St, 305 East, n s, 109 ft e of 2d Av, 29x100.5, five-story flat; Central Estate Co. against Richard Price et al.; Action 2; Harold Swain, attorney; S. E. Evins, referee; due, $14,969.14; taxes, &c., $264.05; to the plaintiff for $13,000.

63d St, 307 East, n s, 138 ft e of 2d Av, 29x100.5, five-story flat; same against same; Action 2; same attorney and referee; due, $16,237.15; taxes, &c., $673.45; to the plaintiff for $16,000.

63d St, 309 East, n s, 167 ft e of 2d Av, 29x100.5, five-story flat; same against same; Action 3; same attorney; M. S. Borland, referee; due, $16,265.13; taxes, &c., $673.40; to the plaintiff for $16,000.

63d St, 311 East, n s, 196 ft e of 2d Av, 29x100.5, five-story flat; same against same; Action 4; same attorney; S. E. Evins, referee; due, $16,250.19; taxes, &c., $673.45; to the plaintiff for $16,000.

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

Lafayette St, 401, e s, 100 ft n of 4th St, 24.8x100, seven-story loft and store building; Charles Reinen, trustee, et al., against Eugene Morgenthau et al.; Joline, L. & R., attorneys; J. I. Green, referee; due, $78,639.39; taxes, &c., $1,783.65; to the plaintiff for $70,000.

By J. H. Mayers.

120th St, 339 East, n s, 225 ft w of 1st Av, 16.8x180.10, three-story dwelling; adjourned to Nov. 12.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By J. H. Mayers.

Locust Av, 280, e s, 235 ft n of 138th St, 260x 325x261x364.

By James J. Donovan.

Ogden Av, e s, 450 ft n of 170th St, 50x112.3x 50x111.11, vacant; Jacob Dohrmann against Merwin Realty Co. et al.; Ellern & Ellern, attorneys; J. I. Berry, referee; due, $4,410.92; taxes, &c., $375.88; to the plaintiff for $2,000.

201st St, 201 East, n e corner Concourse, 19.5x 100x15.10x100.2, two-story dwelling; Carrie Fiber against Schryngeour; J. C. Stein, attorney; Morris Frank, referee; due, $1,680.90; taxes, &c., $381.89; subject to prior mortgage, $3,500; to the plaintiff for $700.

By George Price.

Westchester Av, e s, 125.6 ft n of Havemeyer Av, 252x148x700x irregular; adjourned to Nov. 12.

By Samuel Marx.

Claremont Parkway, 404, s s, 151.6 ft e of Washington Av, 25.1x169.7x225x173.3, four-story flat and stores; H. B. Rosen against Olga Balaban et al.; Louis Jersawitz, attorney; H. B. Bernstein, referee; due, $4,655.37; taxes, &c., $325.05; subject to first mortgage $18,500; to the plaintiff for $20,500.

By Charles A. Berrian.

Prospect Av, 701, w s, 27 ft s of 155th St, 21x 95x21.2x94.10, four-story flat; Italian Savings Bank against Arthur Richardson et al.; Wayland & B., attorneys; A. M. Schwartz, referee; due, $14,474.17; taxes, &c., $363.30; to the plaintiff for $13,000.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Amsterdam Av, n w corner of 214th St, for a five-story tenement and store, 37.6x90; Adnine Construction Co., 23 West 120th St, owner; C. B. Meyers, 1 Union Square West, architect; cost, $35,000.

181st St, n s, 100 ft w of Grand Av, for a one-story brick garage, 20x20; Philomena Spadaccini, 61 West 181st St, owner; Herman Goldberg, 2,968 Briggs Av, architect; cost, $300.

Newman Av, w s, 200 ft n of O'Brien Av, for a one-story frame dwelling, 18x30; Annie Glick, Newman Av, owner; Anton Pirner, 2,069 Westchester Av, architect; cost, $1,000.

Alterations.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

Broadway, s e corner of Howard St, to a six-story brick factory; Mulry Estate, 431 West 14th St, owner; J. S. Maher, 431 West 14th St, architect; cost, $25,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

FRIDAY, OCT. 29.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

AVENUE B, 201 and 203, e s, 80 ft n of 12th St, 39x93, (foreclosure Sept. 29;) Edward Goodwin, referee, to William Prager, 120 East 125th St, individually and as executor, and Isaac Lowenfeld, 106 East 64th St, and Alexander Pfeiffer, 50 East 90th St, executors of Pincus Lowenfeld, (mtg $42,000,) Sept. 29; attorneys, Lind & Pfeiffer, 46 Cedar St $54,006

SAME PROPERTY; Isaac Lowenfeld et al., executors of Pincus Lowenfeld, to Theresa Lemmon, 107 West 114th St, (mtg $42,000,) ½ part, Oct. 28 ..... $1

SAME PROPERTY; William Prager as same, ¼ part, (mtg $42,000,) Oct. 28 ..... $1

SAME PROPERTY; Theresa Lemmon to William Prager et al., executors of Pincus Lowenfeld, Oct. 28, (mtg $42,000,) attorneys, Lind & Pfeiffer, 46 Cedar St $1

BROOME ST, 506 and 510, n s, 80.4 ft e of Thompson St, 41.10x49.6x irregular; Trustees of the Peabody Education Fund to the Trustees of the John F. Slater Fund, Oct. 19; attorneys, Carter, L. & M., 54 Wall St $1

BROOME ST, s s, 79.9 ft e of Columbia St, 49.5x100; Pauline Berkowitz to Abraham Berkowitz, Oct. 28; attorney, E. F. Burkwith, 119 Nassau St $100

CANNON ST, 102, e s, 25x100; L. Max Low Realty Corporation to Charles Becker, 1,421 Madison Av, (mtg $7,000,) Oct. 29; attorneys, Berkowitz & S., 299 B'way $1

COMMERCE ST, 9, n s, 123 ft w of Bleecker St, 21x40, except part for 7th Av; Sarah M. Sandford, Belleville, N. J., to Gramont Construction Co., Inc., 96 William St, all liens, Oct. 7; attorney, Thomas J. Meehan, 115 Broadway $100

LEWIS ST, 225, w s, 73.8 ft n of 7th St, 24x 88.2x24.4x91.4, (foreclosure Oct. 15;) Maurice Deiches, referee, to Edwin A. Archer, 261 Park Place, Brooklyn, Oct. 29; attorneys, Hurry & Dutton, 80 Maiden Lane $15,000

NEW CHAMBERS ST, 82, s s, 125.3 ft w from n s of Cherry St, runs w 40.10x s 75.2 e 20.4x n 43.8x e 10x n — to beginning; Sarah M. Sandford, Belleville, N. J., to Gramont Construction Co., 93 William St, (mtg $13,000,) quitclaim, Oct. 6; attorney, Thomas J. Meehan, 115 Broadway $1

18T ST, 56 East, n s, 230 ft w of 1st Av, 20.8x100.4x22.8x100; Sarah Steiger to Anna Steiger, 184 New Jersey Av, Brooklyn, (mtg. $30,200,) Oct. 28 ..... $1

ST. NICHOLAS AV, 1,332 and 1,334, s s, 36.5 ft n of 178th St, 39x100; Max Gratzner and another to Emmay Realty Co., 802 West 181st St, Oct. 26; attorneys, Alexander & A., 92 William St $1

2D AV, w s, 75 ft n of 127th St, 24.11x150; Robert J. Rofrano to Rose Rofrano, 28 Roosevelt St., Oct. 27, ½ part; attorneys, Simmons & H., 198 B'way $100

SAME PROPERTY; Andrew L. Molinelli to Celestina Molinelli, 28 Oliver St., Oct. 27, ½ part; attorneys, same $100

3D AV, 2,354, w s, 83.5 ft n of 128th St, 16.10x100, (foreclosure Oct. 28;) Warren C. Van Slyke,

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

The receipt of applications for male inspector, Bureau of Fire Prevention, has been reopened from Nov. 1 to 16.

The physical test for female milk inspector will be held on Nov. 8

The physical test for female resident physician will take place the same day.

Applications for accountant, fifth grade, will be received from Nov. 1 to 16.

An examination has been ordered for Chinese interpreter.

The physical test for automobile engineman will be held on Nov. 4. There are 480 candidates.

United States.

The commission announces for Nov. 3, at the New York Custom House, an examination for marine draftsman, for men only, to fill a vacancy in the Bureau of Lighthouses, Department of Commerce, Washington, D. C., at $1,440 a year. The duties will require a man thoroughly versed in the design of marine engines and boilers, and particularly qualified in the design and laying out of piping systems, together with a general knowledge of ship construction as allied with the above subjects. Competitors will be examined in mathematics, practical questions, education, training, and experience. Age, 32 years or over on the date of this examination. Further information may be obtained from the commission, Washington, D. C.

EDUCATION NOTES.

Licenses as teacher-in-training to teach in high schools the subjects respectively indicated have been granted, under date of Oct. 1, to the following:

Commercial branches—Samuel Kraft; Spanish—Paul J. Salvatore; stenography and typewriting—John F. Kelly.

Permission has been granted to the Principal of P. S. 170, Brooklyn, to receive voluntary contributions from his pupils for the purpose of buying additional records for the school's Victrola.

Permission has been granted to the Principal of P. S. 77, Queens, to hold a peanut sale during the first week of November to raise funds to supply shoes, gloves, sweaters, eyeglasses, food, &c., to needy pupils in the school during the Winter.

The Sinking Fund Commission has been requested to grant permission for the use of three floors in the building, 49 Lafayette Street, for the purpose of conducting classes for the unemployed.

President Churchill of the Board of Education has written to State Commissioner of Education Finley pointing out provisions in the proposed new constitution which are said to endanger the educational system.

Retired teachers will receive their pension money for September next week.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, SOUTHern District of New York.—Citation.

Whereas a petition was filed in the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York, on the 20th day of October, 1915, by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, praying for a limitation of its liability as owner of the barge P. R. R. No. 267, concerning the loss, damage, injury and destruction occasioned by the barge P. R. R. No. 267 coming into contact with the barge P. R. R. No. 434 on September 14th, 1914; and

Whereas the petitioner filed with the Clerk of this Court on October 20th, 1915, an ad interim stipulation in the sum of $15,500, with interest from September 14, 1914, duly approved, undertaking to pay into Court within ten days after the entry of an order confirming the report of the Commissioner to be appointed to appraise the amount or value of the petitioner's interest in said barge P. R. R. No. 267 and her pending freight, if any, the amount or value of such interest as then ascertained, or to file in this proceeding a bond or stipulation for value in the usual form, with surety in said amount.

Now, therefore, pursuant to the monition issued out of said Court to me directed and delivered, I do hereby cite all persons claiming damages for any and all losses, damages and injuries caused by or resulting from the contact of the barge P. R. R. No. 267 with the barge P. R. R. No. 434 on September 14, 1914, to appear and make due proof of their respective claims before H. W. Goodrich, Esq., Commissioner, at his office, 49 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 24th day of January, 1916, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, and also to appear before said Court, at the Court Rooms thereof on the 24th day of January, 1916, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day and answer the petition herein; otherwise they will be defaulted and barred from participation in said stipulation.

Dated, New York, October 20, 1915.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
United States Marshal for the Southern District of N. Y.

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.
NOTICE.

On October 18, 1915, a libel of information was filed in the above named Court on behalf of the United States against fifteen assorted packages of butter upon a seizure thereof, setting forth the said seizure and praying the condemnation and forfeiture of the property seized to the use of the United States for violation of Food and Drugs Act June 30, 1906, of the United States.

Pursuant to the monition of said Court thereon, I hereby notify all persons claiming said goods, wares and merchandise or interested therein, to appear before said Court in the General Post Office Building, on November 8, 1915, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., (provided the same shall be a day of jurisdiction, otherwise the next day of jurisdiction thereafter), at which time and place the process will be returnable, and the trial had, and to interpose their claims and allegations, or they will be defaulted and said property condemned.

October 18, 1915.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
United States Marshal.
H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.
NOTICE.

On October 20, 1915, a libel of information was filed in the above named Court on behalf of the United States against 5 cases of condensed milk upon a seizure thereof, setting forth the said seizure and praying the condemnation and forfeiture of the property seized to the use of the United States for violation of Section 7, Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, and Sub-division 6 under "Food" of said Food and Drug Act of the United States.

Pursuant to the monition of said Court therein, I hereby notify all persons claiming said goods, wares and merchandise or interested therein, to appear before said Court in the General Post Office Building, on November 8th, 1915, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., (provided the same shall be a day of jurisdiction, otherwise the next day of jurisdiction thereafter), at which time and place the process will be returnable, and the trial had, and to interpose their claims and allegations, or they will be defaulted and said property condemned.

October 20, 1915.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
United States Marshal.
H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.
NOTICE.

On Oct. 22nd, 1915, a libel of information was filed in the above named Court on behalf of the United States against 48 cases, each containing 12 cans of apples, upon a seizure thereof, theretofore made, setting forth the said seizure and praying the condemnation and forfeiture of the property seized to the use of the United States for violation of Section 7, Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, and Sub-division 6 under "Food" of said Food and Drug Act of the United States Revised Statutes.

Pursuant to the monition of said Court therein, I hereby notify all persons claiming said goods, wares and merchandise or interested therein, to appear before said Court in the General Post Office Building, on Nov. 8th, 1915, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., (provided the same shall be a day of jurisdiction, otherwise the next day of jurisdiction thereafter), at which time and place the process will be returnable, and the trial had, and to interpose their claims and allegations, or they will be defaulted and said property condemned.

Dated, New York, Oct. 22nd, 1915.

THOS. D. McCARTHY,
United States Marshal.
H. S. MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.
NOTICE.

On Oct. 22nd, 1915, a libel of information was filed in the above named Court on behalf of the United States against 94 cases, each containing 2 dozen cans of apples, upon a seizure thereof, theretofore made by the Collector of Customs for the Port of New York, setting forth the said seizure and praying the condemnation and forfeiture of the property seized to the use of the United State for violation of Food and Drugs Act June 30th, 1906, of the United States Revised Statutes.

Pursuant to the monition of said Court therein, I hereby notify all persons claiming said goods, wares and merchandise or interested therein, to appear before said Court in the General Post Office Building, on Nov. 8th, 1915, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., (provided the same shall be a day of jurisdiction, otherwise the next day of jurisdiction thereafter), at which time and place the process will be returnable, and the trial had, and to interpose their claims and allegations, or they will be defaulted and said property condemned.

Oct. 22nd, 1915.

THOMAS D McCARTHY,
United States Marshal.
H. S. MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

Mortgage Loans

Forty-five cents an agate line.

Money advanced on rents, first and second mortgage money. De Leeuw, 15 Broad St.

City Property

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Real Estate.

Clifford B. Harmon & Co., Real Estate, Vanderbilt Avenue Bldg., opposite Grand Central.

MARK RATALSKY & CO.,
56 West 45th Street. Tel. Bryant 7343.

J. CLARENCE DAVIES,
Real Estate. 149th St. and 3d Ave.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, AUCTIONEER,
156 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

Private garage, 178 East 75th St.
W. F. Fuerst, 87 Nassau St.

Stable or garage, 242 West 69th St.
W. F. Fuerst, 87 Nassau St.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

Craftsman Homes in the heart of Flatbush; only $4,250; send for booklet. Otto Singer, on premises, East 13th St. and Av. K., Brooklyn. Avenue J station, Brighton Beach "L."

Real Estate for Exchange.

Wanted—One-family house in New York City in good residential section in exchange for well-rented non-elevator apartment in Newark, N. J., yielding a large income. M. Bock, 16 Central Av., Newark, N. J.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

Four-story-and-basement dwelling house, 20x100; 234 West 56th St., off s. w. cor. B'way, will sacrifice for $:5,000; mortgage $32,000. W 67 Times.

To Let For Business

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

MUSIC STUDIO.

Large, perfectly appointed music studio and reception room to sublet; best location, in city Broadway and 57th St.; seen by appointment; telephone Circle 419. X 357 Times Annex.

BROADWAY AND 42D STREET
Furnished Private Office or Desk Room
801-6 Longacre Building.

Office sublet six months, 18x12 feet, three windows on street; $15.00 month. Jarrett & Co., 123 Liberty St.

FIFTH AVENUE Showroom, sublease, Ewing Bacon and Henry, 101 Park Av.

Property Out of the City

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

107 North Broadway and 148 and 152 Robert Lane, Yonkers, two-story eight and nine room dwellings, just completed; very attractive; newest improvements, handsome decorations; high-class location; attractive prices. River View Building Co., on premises, and 713 North Broadway, Yonkers.

For Rent, Westchester County—New 7 room and bath, Colonial house; decorated; all improvements; line of Putnam main line; 45 minutes to Wall St.; $35. Theo. R. Heinrichs, Getty Square, Yonkers.

HOMES AND ESTATES
FOR SALE OR RENT.
ANGELL & CO., SCARSDALE, N. Y.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

PLOT ON JAMAICA BAY.

Need $150 cash at once, balance on your own terms; you can tie your boat to your rear porch; all improvements are there; 20 minutes from Flatbush Depot. Stanley, K 277 Times Downtown.

$750 buys small farm, consisting of 3 acres of good soil; suitable for raising vegetables, poultry, &c.; near large town; $250 cash; balance $2.50 weekly; good title. C. Farm, 243 West 34th St., N. Y.

My client, unable to keep up payments, will sell lots at sacrifice. James Rosthal, 115 Broadway, N. Y. City.

50x100; all improvements; good location; near station; 35 minutes out; $1,050; terms; wonderful bargain. B. F. McLain, 47 W. 34th St.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

ATTRACTIVE BARGAINS

In modern one-family houses and choice building lots at private sale, a large number from which to select.

THE BANKING DEPARTMENT, STATE OF NEW YORK, to quickly close the business of two corporations, offers these properties at about 50% of former prices. They are located at Grantwood, Palisade, Morsemere and Leonia, New Jersey, (opposite Grant's Tomb), within twenty-five minutes of Manhattan.

An inspection of these properties will convince you that they are unusual bargains. Liberal terms. Title Guarantee Policy Free. For further details and terms address BENJ. D. HAIGHT, Special Deputy Supt. of Banks, care of Banking Department, 61 Broadway, New York City.

ONE ACRE, with modern 8-room cottage, steam heat, bath, electric light, hardwood floors, all improvements; 15 minutes' walk from station; $5,000; comfortable terms. Might rent. S. S. WALSTROM-GORDON & FORMAN, Ridgewood, N. J. Fone 555.

$50 cash buys bungalow at Cranford, brick and stucco, all improvements; special monthly payments; sacrifice. T. Horace, 189 Broadway. Phone 7550 Cortlandt.

Builder forced to take eight-room house, all improvements, hot water heat, best section, will sell $4,250; value $5,500. Smith-Singer Co., Ridgewood, N. J.

"NUTLEY IN A NUTSHELL."
All about the "Ideal Home Town."
SECRETARY, Box 814, Nutley, N. J.

FARMS, acre upward, hour out, for poultry, fruit, vegetables; $10 monthly. Write for pictures. Room 1,701, 141 Broadway.

For Sale—A good Morris County farm, about 200 acres. Address A. H. Bartley, Morristown, N. J.

Woodcliff-on-Hudson.—Homes, modern improvements; little cash. Thomson, 380 33d St.

Dwellings and farms, large and small, for sale. Edward J. Cahill, Boonton, N. J.

MONTCLAIR—Real Estate—Sale or rent. Apply to Simpson Merritt Co.

Massachusetts—For Sale or To Let.

QUALITY ORCHARD FARM.—Mass. Agricultural College demonstration orchard for sale; attractive house, good barn, poultry houses; 100 acres land, 100 fine bearing apple trees, 600 trees, 2-3 apple, choice varieties, set two years. L. T. Hadley, 616 State Mutual, Worcester, Mass.

Real Estate for Exchange.

Want good farm; not rocks; have good income property and mortgages to exchange. Piquet, 334 Fulton St., Jamaica.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

LUXURIOUS BACHELOR APARTMENT, TWO ROOMS,

bath, and kitchenette, very handsomely furnished, Oriental rugs, solid mahogany, &c., in high-class building, opposite Ritz-Carlton Hotel; maid and valet service; meals served; just decorated; perfect condition; rent $150 per month to June 1; $125 per month to Oct. 1. CARLTON CHAMBERS, 402 Madison Av., at 47th Street.

Apartments.—Hotel Oxford, 33 East 27th. Furnished, unfurnished; full hotel service; restaurant; cheapest rental in New York; 2 rooms, bath, $12 weekly and up.

West Side.

Five to nine rooms, $100 to $350; private parties subleasing; completely furnished; west side, 70s to 100s. Wickliffe Gray, 289 West 73d. Columbus 8974.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED APARTments, long, short leases; east, west side; high class only. R. de Flores, 501 5th Av. Murray Hill 8850.

7-Room furnished apartment to sub-lease; Manhasset Apartment, 300 West 109th, cor. Broadway. Apply Superintendent.

Exceptionally spacious, airy ground floor apartment, 6 rooms; modern conveniences; best neighborhood. Tel. 7712 Riverside. L 113 Times.

114th, 419 West.—Four-room modern apartment, furnished completely; housekeeping. Inquire elevator.

GRANT COURT.
113TH ST., 610 West, near Riverside Drive.—4, 5, 6 rooms; high class apartment. Fisher.

Bachelor Apartment, 59th St., Overlooking Central Park.—Large living room, 2 bedrooms and bath; maid service. L 92 Times.

Central Park West, 302, Apt. 22.—Charming five-room apartment to sublet, furnished or unfurnished, balance of lease.

Broadway, (243 98th,) 6 B.—Attractive, sunny seven rooms; elevator; completely furnished; piano; $150.

We have furnished apartments for rent, 5 or 6 months or longer. Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.

Beautifully furnished apartment, 8 rooms, 3 baths, 448 Riverside Drive. Phone 6570 Morningside.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

West Side

THE WILSONIA,

225 West 69th St., near Broadway. 3 rooms, bath, and kitchenette, $50 up.

Apartments by the Month or Year.
Also Unfurnished.
SPOTLESSLY FRESH AND CLEAN.

No questionable or objectionable tenants. Phone, elevator service; maid service optional. Near Subway, "L," 5th Av. bus; street cars. REFERENCES ABSOLUTELY ESSENTIAL.

We offer hotel conveniences at apartment house rates. You are invited to inspect our specially attractive apartments.
CATHEDRAL PLAZA,
100 CATHEDRAL PARKWAY,
110TH ST. AND COLUMBUS AV.
We have 1, 2, 3, 4 room apartments, $30, $40, $50, $60 UP MONTHLY.

Completely furnished, including dishes, silver, cooking utensils. Maid service optional. Every apartment has private bath and kitchenette. Concessions on lease and unfurnished. Near subway and "L." Must be seen to be appreciated. Phone Riverside 3970. 5th Av. bus line stops at our door.

98th St., 305-307 West.—Schuyler Arms Hotel, between Riverside and Broadway; strictly high-class house; beautifully furnished apartments; shower baths; 2, 3, 4, and 5 rooms, with or without kitchen, fully equipped for housekeeping; all night elevator; telephone; bellboy and maid service; restaurant in building. Phone 3964 River.

If you have a nicely furnished, high class apartment and want to rent it for 5 or 6 months send full particulars to Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.

1,640 Washington Heights, 142d.—Corner apartment; 6 extra large rooms, completely furnished; electricity, elevator; $70. 978 Audubon. Baker.

11½ WEST 37TH ST.
Adjoining 5th Av.; 2 rooms, bath; living room 25x25, open fireplace; furnished or unfurnished; unusually desirable.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS.
Frederick L. Hurt,
30 East 42d.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

MADISON AV., 1,180, COR. 87TH ST.
7 rooms, electricity, parquet floors; $100.
1,182 MADISON AVENUE.
Eight rooms, unusual light, size; $75.
58-35 EAST 89TH STREET.
Seven extra large rooms, $70-$75.

31st St., 157 East, near Lexington.—Modern steam-heated apartment, 6 rooms, bath, $40.

West Side

140th St., 503 West.—Seven rooms front, bath; electricity; convenient subway and "L"; refined house; owner on premises; $45; inducements to desirable tenants.

57th, 329 West.—Three beautiful, large, light rooms and bath; all improvements; rents, $50 to $60. Apply on premises.

804 West 180th.—Corner Pinehurst Av.; select 4-room elevator apartment; improvements.

SUBLET.
Three rooms and bath,
HOTEL WALTON, 104 West 70th St.

BROADWAY, 2,708, (103d.)—Three rooms, bath, kitchenette; owner's management; lease; $36-$40.

Grand Concourse Apartments.—See H. A. Douglas Co., 187th St. and Grand Concourse.

Apartments consisting of 2-10 rooms; best sections of city. Kempe, 87th, Broadway.

156th, 601 West.—Elevator apartments, 4, 6, 7, 8 rooms; $38 to $100.

9-5 rooms, $40-$27; improvements; Broadway subway station. 3496 Fort Independence.

Bronx.

5 and 6 room elevator apartment; all rooms facing street; including all modern improvements. Tremont Court, 1,950 Washington Av., Bronx.

Apartments Wanted

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished.

Have clients wanting handsomely furnished apartments, east, west side; high-class only. R. de FLOREZ, 501 5th Av.
Murray Hill 8850.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

5TH AV., 47.—Unusual location; double, single room; steam heat; private bath.

13TH, 210 EAST. (Stuyvesant Park.)—Single, double rooms; home cooking; table guests.

21ST ST., 145 EAST.—(Gramercy Park privileges;) excellent table; private baths; ample closets; steam heat and electricity in every room; phone; references.

34TH, 117-119 EAST. (Near Park Av.)—Large and single rooms, with board.

45TH ST., 8 EAST.
Table board; rooms; references.

62D, 38 EAST.—Second floor suite; other rooms; excellent table.

63D, 30 EAST.—Double and single rooms, all conveniences; excellent table; parlor dining.

IRVING PLACE, 71.—Rooms with private bath and board. Gramercy 1978.

MADISON AV., 213.—Rooms newly furnished, some with bath; table board; references.

West Side

5TH AV., 2,066, (127th.)—Large room, second floor; small room; excellent board.

16TH, 20-22 WEST.—Large, small rooms, well heated; unexcelled board; telephone.

43 WEST 47TH ST.
Attractively furnished rooms; first-class service; table unexcelled; every convenience; table guests.

53D, 37 WEST.—Choice double room, private bath; refined appointments; service; references.

54TH ST., 54 WEST.—Single and double rooms, suites; private baths; electricity.

56TH, 62 WEST. — Desirable large, small rooms, with board; suite, with bath; references.

67TH, 349 WEST.—One large room; southern exposure; private bath; board; references.

58TH, 37 WEST.—Attractive rooms; private baths; excellent cooking and service; table guests.

58TH, 146 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large and small rooms; table guests; references.

64TH, 115 WEST.—Large, pleasant room; running water; suitable one, two; moderate.

70TH, 127 WEST.—Attractive, newly furnished, redecorated rooms, with and without bath; exceptional table and service; table guests.

71ST, 30 WEST.—Newly furnished room and bath; southern exposure; electricity; excellent cuisine.

72D, 266 WEST.—Attractive location; large, small rooms; excellent meals; references; telephone; transients.

72D, 52 WEST.—Superior location and appointments; refined family desiring Winter home.

72D, 157 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms; southern exposure; well-appointed house; references.

73D, 12 EAST.—Double and single rooms; excellent table; references exchanged.

74TH, 102 WEST.—Desirable rooms; private baths; telephone; electricity; steam; table boarders.

76TH, EAST.—Beautiful room, with board; ladies; modern apartment for Winter; chaperonage if desired; students' residence. Lenox 6837.

76TH, 105 WEST.—Comfortable rooms; homelike; parlor dining; superior table; references; reasonable.

76TH, 249 WEST.—Desirable rooms, parlor dining; table guests; references.

76TH, 57 WEST.—Attractive rooms, adjoining bath; table guests. Tel. 9725 Schuyler.

78TH, 121 WEST.—Elegant large, small rooms; electric light, bath; gentleman; private family.

79TH, 114 and 132 WEST.—Unusual and attractive "pensions," with large parlors, tea room, and lounge; steam heat; private telephones; booklet on request.

80TH, 121-123 WEST.—Well-furnished, newly decorated, large, small rooms; private baths; continuous hot water; parlor dining; exclusive.

80TH, 124 WEST.—Attractive large, small rooms; electricity; good table; parlor dining.

82D ST., 146 WEST.—THE BARRETT.
Rooms furnished, unfurnished; elevator; table optional.

82D, 19 WEST, (Kenilworth.) — Desirable rooms; excellent table; parlor dining; table guests.

82D, 124 West, (Graycourt.)—New and attractively decorated; modern; table guests; booklet.

82D, 27 WEST.—Rooms, with excellent table; parlor dining room; private; home cooking.

82D, 29 WEST.—Beautifully furnished rooms; excellent home cooking.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

West Side.

66TH, 130 WEST.—NEWLY DECORATED ROOMS; GOOD TABLE; REASONABLE TO BUSINESS PEOPLE; TELEPHONE.

98TH ST., 114 WEST.—Owner's home, large and small rooms. "L" and subway.

87TH, 138 WEST.—Refined home; comfortable rooms; electricity; references required; table guests.

86TH, 344 WEST, (Riverside Drive).—Large, small rooms; unusual table board; Southern family; references exchanged. Telephone Schuyler 6051.

89TH, 306 WEST.—Refined Jewish home can accommodate few people; excellent cooking.

91ST, 25 WEST.—Beautiful large room, second floor, front; excellent cuisine; parlor dining.

97TH, 230 WEST.—Those desiring refined, comfortable home, reasonable, please investigate. Chaunrat.

101ST, 215 WEST, (Corner Broadway.)—Private bath; table boarders; home cooking.

105TH, 76 WEST.—Beautiful rooms, exceptionally good table; refined associates; reasonable; Southerners.

106TH, 314 WEST.—Unusual accommodations in private home for bachelor or family; two large rooms and bath; also single room; near Riverside.

107TH, 322 WEST.—Unusual opportunity for bachelor or family to live in luxurious economy; three large rooms and bath; also single room; between Riverside and Broadway.

113TH, 536 WEST.—Nicely furnished double, single room for couple, single person; excellent table; private family; conveniences. Apt. 7A.

114TH, 419 WEST.—Sitting, bedroom; two, four adults; excellent table; subway. Apt. 2-B.

120TH, 7 WEST.—Attractive large and small room, with strictly kosher board; table guests.

126TH, 174 WEST, (the Norwood, Corner 7th Av.)—Select family hotel; steam heat, baths, telephone; convenient all cars; reasonable rates.

149TH, 544 WEST, (Broadway Subway nearby.)—Bright rooms, good board, $8 up, single; $14 up, two; every comfort; social surroundings. Telephone 2757 Audubon.

152D, 545 WEST.—Private Christian family have exceptional accommodations for refined business gentleman.

156TH, 553 WEST.—Large and small rooms; excellent table; steam heat.

157TH, (944 St. Nicholas Av.)—Large, sunny room, bath adjoining; excellent table; moderate.

BACHELORS.

Group of congenial gentlemen have space for two more accustomed to living well; extra large rooms; good cooking; fine residence near Riverside Drive. 321 West 89th St.

IF LOOKING for a pleasant home for the Winter, with genial surroundings, food properly selected and served, with cheerful rooms, call at 61 West 71st St.

LARGE, elegant room, meals for two or one; exclusive apartment, private home. Riverside Drive, near 83d. Schuyler 4320.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE.—Widow, handsomely furnished house, rear; large studio, with bedroom, private bath; other large rooms. 8926 Audubon.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 583.—Beautiful rooms; southern exposure; refined surroundings; exceptional board; references.

SINGLE and double rooms; refined private house; every convenience; modern. 140 West 94th.

THE EVELYN LODGE.

Charming family Hotel of high standard; Grand location; 20 min. Broadway, 5c. fare; Lovely furnished rooms; suites; all comforts; Excellent chef and service; separate tables; Delightful atmosphere; worth investigation. Weekly, $10-$14 per adult, with meals. 71 CENTRAL AV., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

THE FLORENCE, 888 St. Nicholas Av. (155th St.)—A regular place for regular people.

Two beautiful rooms, with private bathroom; two couples or four gentlemen, seeking superior accommodations; Swiss service and cuisine; $00 weekly for four. Y 304 Times Annex.

WEST END AV., 324.—Two sunny connecting rooms with complete bathroom, electricity; also well-heated large single room; exceptionally good table; references.

WEST END AV., 344.—Select pension; new, handsomely furnished rooms; en suite, single; private baths; parlors; European cooking; electricity.

WEST END AV., 279, (Corner 73d.)—Large room, also single; handsome private home.

Brooklyn.

78TH ST., 857, Brooklyn.—Nurse takes invalid, infirm, in her attractive cottage.

Board Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

Wanted.—Two bedrooms, bath, and board by couple with 1½-year-old son; must be reasonable and near some park or playground. W 152 Times.

Country Board

Thirty cents an agate line.

Westchester.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Winter engagements low; unexcelled home cooking; large porches; well-heated house; river view. W. E. Robinson. Phone 2161 Yonkers.

"The Colonial," 7 North Broadway, White Plains, N. Y., spacious rooms; excellent table; select all-year home; beautiful surroundings; easy commutation. Phone 687.

Long Island.

A lady has two rooms, (meals included,) private house; ideal location; suitable for gentlemen or couple; 36 minutes Pennsylvania Station; exceptional opportunity to secure well-managed, refined home; references required. Address P. O. Box 390, Far Rockaway, L. I.

New Jersey.

DELIGHTFUL room, excellent table; D., L. & W., residential section. 73 Lenox Av., East Orange.

Convalescents' home; trained nurses' care; moderate prices. Schofield, 284 Avenue A, Bayonne.

Pennsylvania.

Trained nurse will give home and care to tubercular patient; fine accommodations; $25 per week. Z 359 Times Annex.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

11TH, 28 EAST.—Large, medium front rooms, clean, quiet; telephone; select house; reasonable.

11TH, 10 East, (near 5th Av.—Pleasant large and small steam-heated rooms.

17TH ST., 130 EAST.—Desirable, well furnished rooms; bathroom floor; reasonable.

18TH, 113 EAST.—Rooms in refined home, Gramercy section, at subway; references.

22D, 144 EAST.—Business woman's apartment; separate sitting room, connecting bedroom; kitchen privileges; references.

23D ST., 20 EAST, (Madison Square South.)—Suite, two rooms and bath.

26TH, 107 EAST, (near 5th Av.)—Large, small rooms; steam; all conveniences.

31ST, 149 EAST.—Comfortable, clean room; private family; steam heat and bath; references. A. Bordjsbanian.

34TH, 46 EAST.—Elegant room, bath, electricity, $6.50; another $4; telephone.

43D, 16 EAST.—Fastidious gentlemen may find suitable accommodations, large and small rooms; private bath; references.

45TH, 18 EAST.—Comfortable room, with bath; single room; breakfast optional; references.

53D, 58 EAST.—Two large rooms; southern exposure; electricity; references; gentlemen.

53D, 32 EAST.—Two large rooms with or without bath, electricity; gentleman.

56TH, 71 EAST.—Large, newly decorated rooms; electric lights; all conveniences; references.

55TH, 71 EAST.—Two large, light rooms; electric light; running water; references.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box spring beds; tiled bathroom; absolute cleanliness.

LEXINGTON AV, 588.—Elegant back parlor and one large room; references; telephone.

LEXINGTON AV., 1,273.—With Jewish couple; heated front sleeping room; board. Moers.

MADISON AV., 220.—Large, attractive studios for musical, meeting, dancing; studios subrented hourly, monthly; 8 rooms, furnished, unfurnished.

West Side

22D, 435 WEST.—To let, single and double rooms; references; telephone; shower.

23D, 258 WEST.—Large room, private bath, $7; single, $3.50; steam heat; gentleman. Cavanagh.

44TH, 12 WEST, (The Mansfield.)—Highest class bachelor apartments, furnished or unfurnished, with complete hotel service; refrigeration; open fireplaces; excellent location.

46TH, 66 WEST.—Floor 2 rooms, bath, single, en suite; exclusive; electricity; references; bachelors.

47TH, 31-41 WEST.—Large, small rooms; elegant apartment; private baths; electricity; steam; elevator.

49TH, 66 WEST.—Large, sunny room, refined surroundings.

51ST, 20 WEST.—Small rooms, with running water, in doctor's house.

52D, 55 WEST.—Large room; private bath; electricity; telephone; reasonable; gentleman only; references.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

West Side.

53D, 62 WEST.—Desirable double and single rooms, or en suite; private bath.

58TH, 122 WEST.—Bachelors; perfectly appointed, splendidly kept house; rooms $10-$11.

58TH, 128 WEST.—Handsome room, with alcove, bath adjoining; select location; electricity; telephone.

58TH ST., 23 WEST.—Large back parlor; private bath; electricity; telephone; $10.

58TH, 49 WEST.—Large, elegant room; gas, electricity, bath, telephone; reasonable.

58TH, 120 WEST.—Large, small, light, airy rooms; $10, $7, $5.

68TH, 71 WEST.—Beautiful, sunny, large rooms; perfectly kept house; moderate; references.

68TH, 70 WEST.—Large rooms, with, without bath; other rooms; all conveniences.

113 WEST 69TH ST.
West Hall.

Large room with southern exposure; saloon dressing room and private bath; suitable for two; also smaller room.

70TH, (2,030 Broadway.)—Sublet four beautifully furnished rooms and bath; suitable business gentlemen; also single rooms; references. Tel. 6314 Columbus. Ormonde, Apt. 6 East.

70TH, 145 WEST.—Newly, elegantly furnished room; running water, electricity; conveniences; private house.

70TH, 286 WEST.—Light, sunny room, with private washroom, bath, electric light. Lea, 8843 Columbus.

70TH, 134 WEST.—Beautiful large, sunny rooms; private bath; private house; references.

70TH, 307 WEST.—Large, bright room, private house; all conveniences; suitable two gentlemen.

70TH, 262 WEST.—Medium-sized room; southern exposure.

71ST, 147 WEST.—Large, comfortable room with running water and bath; breakfast; conveniences.

71ST, 120 WEST.—Single, double rooms, newly furnished; private baths; Hebrew social surroundings.

71ST, 37 WEST.—Large, sunny room; southern exposure; continuous hot water; references.

71ST, 251 WEST.—Room, adjoining bath; suitable two; gentlemen or business women.

72D, 22 WEST.—Very desirable large room, handsomely furnished, inlaid floor; private bath; all conveniences. Telephone 9729 Col.

72D, 248 WEST.—The Greystone, phone Columbus 1394; furnished room; excellent table.

72D, 121 WEST.—Large, newly furnished, sunny front room; also medium; breakfast.

73D, 103 WEST.—Nicely decorated rooms; running water; large closets; gentlemen; moderate.

73D, 258 WEST.—Furnished rooms, with private baths; references.

73D, 255 WEST.—Large rooms, with and without private bath; reference.

74TH, 149 WEST.—ATTRACTIVE ROOMS, SINGLE, DOUBLE, WITH AND WITHOUT PRIVATE BATHS; CONTINUOUS HOT WATER; REASONABLE.

74TH, 104 WEST.—Comfortable, large, well-heated rooms, bath; continuous hot water; telephone; breakfast privilege; homelike; private residence.

74TH, 165 WEST. — Connecting rooms, elegantly furnished; separately or suite; bath; gentlemen.

74TH, 5 WEST.—Sunny rooms, near Park; large, with, without bath; reasonable.

75TH, 124 WEST.—Large room; private bath; southern exposure; other rooms; telephone; references.

75TH, 159 WEST.—Newly furnished, high class, parquet floors, electric lights, private baths.

75TH, 144 WEST.—Attractive, large front suite; small rooms; subway, L; phone.

75TH, 170 WEST.—Large, small, light rooms; steam heated, homelike; reasonable. Euselie.

76TH, 56 WEST.—Floor in private residence; single room. Schuyler 10175.

76TH, 1 S WEST.—Large, sunny, pleasant room; bath adjoining; electric light; telephone.

76TH, 171 WEST.—Homelike, sunny rooms, continuous hot water, private baths, electricity.

76TH, 125 WEST. — Sunny front rooms; handsome back parlor, with private bath.

77TH ST., 102 WEST.
Very attractive, pleasant rooms; home comforts.

77TH, 158 WEST.—Attractive room, private bath, all conveniences; private house; references.

77TH, 125 WEST.—Desirable, homelike rooms; quiet private house; references; telephone.

78TH, 112 WEST.—Attractive, large front room, adjoining bath; telephone; references.

80TH, 104 WEST.—Attractive large rooms; private bath; steam heat, electricity; telephone; reference.

81ST, 8 WEST.—Large back parlor, kitchenette; home comforts; electricity, steam.

82D ST., 146 WEST. THE BARRETT.
Rooms furnished, unfurnished; elevator; table optional.

82D, 56 WEST.—Large, well-furnished room; private bath; electric light; references.

82D, 80 WEST.—Exceptionally desirable front room, single, $3.50; bath adjoining. Anderson.

85TH, 124 WEST.—Hall room; connecting suite; bath adjoining; kitchenette; room; private bath.

85TH, 207 WEST.—Large room, immaculate; running water; elevator; breakfasts; $6. Sharpless.

86TH, 200 WEST.—Large outside room, running water; high-class elevator apartment; references. Apartment 64.

87TH, 319 WEST.—Elegant large; also small room; gentlemen; private family; references.

87TH, 117 WEST.—Double rooms; strictly private family; moderate prices.

88TH, 151 WEST.—Very comfortable room in select house; all conveniences; breakfast.

88TH, 335 WEST, (Droccam Hall.)—Exclusive bachelor dwellings; rooms, $5 to $12; subway

90TH, 58 WEST.—Attractive rooms, running water, southern exposure; private house; references. Barry.

91ST, 64 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large rooms; southern exposure; select house; references.

91ST, 38 WEST.—Newly furnished residence, sunny rooms, private baths; electricity; $10, $12.

91ST, 66 WEST.—Large alcove room; also medium sized and skylight rooms.

91ST, 251 WEST.—Large and small sunny rooms; gentlemen. Phone Riverside 4832.

93D, 126 WEST.—Home refinement; large, small rooms; lavatories, closets, bath; references.

94TH, 18 WEST.—Attractive rooms; private bath; table boarders; excellent meals; reference.

94TH, 84 WEST.—Large, desirable front room; quiet, refined surroundings; owner; reference.

94TH, 55 WEST.—Large, well furnished rooms; modern conveniences; select neighborhood.

94TH, 20 WEST.—Newly renovated, large rooms, southern exposure; private bath; first and second floors; references.

94TH, 153 WEST.—Beautifully furnished double rooms; running water; private house; bachelors.

94TH, 163 WEST.—Entire floor, sitting room, bedroom, bath; owner; references.

94TH, 161 WEST.—Rooms, private house; all conveniences; subway and L, express.

98TH, 231 WEST.—Beautifully appointed guest room, facing Broadway; gentleman; exclusive. Apt. 3D.

98TH, 88 WEST.—Bachelor's apartment; private bath; gas logs; American house; references.

97TH, 141 WEST.—Single, double rooms; comfortable home; excellent table; convenient; phone.

97TH, 64 WEST.—Large, small newly furnished rooms; quiet, well-kept house; conveniences; telephone.

97TH, 230 WEST.—Medium, well-furnished room; closets, water, heat; board. Apt. 6-A, gentleman.

97TH, 145 WEST.—Private house; unusually attractive, well furnished room, bath; gentleman.

101st, 16 West.—Attractive rooms



ICE SKATING

ST. NICHOLAS ICE SKATING RINK
69 WEST 66TH ST., NEAR COLUMBUS AV. TEL. 2165 COL.

Ice skating will be the fad in New York this Winter. If you don't know how—learn.

OPENS TO-DAY Season 1915-1916 Oct. 30 to April 1

YOU CAN DO WHAT YOU SEE AT THE HIPPODROME. WE WILL TEACH YOU.

DAILY 10 to 12.30 A. M., 2.30 to 5.30 P. M. and 8.30 to 11 P. M.
SUNDAYS 2.30 to 5.30 P. M. and 8.30 to 11 P. M.

ADMISSION 50c.—MUSIC—SKATES FREE
Beginners Taught. Expert Instructors in Dancing and Fancy Skating.

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.

EMPIRE Broadway & 40th St. Evs. at 8. Mats. Today & Tues. (Elec. Day) 2
WM. GILLETTE
NOV. 9th FINAL PERFORMANCE OF His Great Success SHERLOCK HOLMES
NOV. 8th, "SECRET SERVICE."

LYCEUM West 45th Street. Evgs. at 8:20. Mats. Today, Elec. Day & Thurs.
ETHEL BARRYMORE
IN HER GREAT COMEDY SUCCESS, OUR MRS. McCHESNEY

NEW AMSTERDAM THEATRE W. 42d St.
MONDAY NIGHT, NOV. 1ST. SEATS NOW.
KLAW & ERLANGER WILL PRESENT
AROUND THE MAP
A Musical Globe Trot by C. M. S. McLELLAN. Music by HERMAN FINCK.

After the Play Visit DANSE DE FOLLIES.
ZIEGFELD MID-NIGHT FROLIC "Meeting Place of the World"
Atop New Amsterdam Theatre
A Weird Halloween Merrymaking Tonight.

GAIETY B'way, 46th St. Evs. 8:20. Matinees Today, Elec. Day & Wed. 2:20.
YOUNG AMERICA

GEO. COHAN'S B'way, 43d St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Today, Elec. Day & Wed.
ELSIE JANIS in "MISS INFORMATION"

HUDSON West 44th St. Evenings at 8:15. Mats. Today, Elec. Day & Wed.
"THE SHENANDOAH OF 1915."—Times.
Under Fire
With WM. COURTENAY.

HARRIS West 42d Street. Evenings at 8:15. Mats. Today, Elec. Day & Wed. 2:15
ROLLING STONES

FULTON 46th St., nr. Broadway. Evs. 8:30. MATINEE TODAY AT 2:30.
SHERMAN WAS RIGHT
A NEW FARCE BY FRANK MANDEL.

AT LIBERTY W. 42d St. THE BIRTH OF A NATION
TWICE Daily. Incl. Sundays. Ev. & Sat. Mat. 25-50-75-$1-$2. Other Mats... 25c, 50c & $1.
D. W. GRIFFITH'S
GIGANTIC SPECTACLE.
Symphony Orchestra of Forty.

CANDLER W. 42d St. Bryant 6344. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Today, Elec. Day & Wed.
THE HOUSE OF GLASS
with Mary Ryan and the Great All-American Cast. Orch., $2, $1.50. 500 Seats 1st Balc., 50c, 75c, $1.

ELTINGE Opening Tues., Nov. 2d
West 42d St. (Election Night). SEATS NOW.
"FAIR AND WARMER"
A farce for Laugh-Lovers by Avery Hopwood.

REPUBLIC West 42d Street. Evenings 8:20. Mats. Today, Elec. Day & Wed.
COMMON CLAY
SEATS SELLING 3 WEEKS IN ADVANCE.

BELASCO West 44th Street. Evenings 8:30. Mats. Today, Elec. Day & Thurs.
THE BOOMERANG

ASTOR B'way, 45th St. Evs. 8:20. Bryant 287. Mats. Today, Elec. Day & Wed. 2:20
Geo. M. COHAN'S Great American Farce,
HIT-THE-TRAIL-HOLLIDAY
With FRED NIBLO as "BILLY HOLLIDAY."

GLOBE EVERY NIGHT AND MATINEES Today, Election Day & Wed. 2:15.
MONTGOMERY & STONE CHIN CHIN

PUNCH & JUDY THEATRE
CHARLES HOPKINS, DIRECTOR
SECOND SEASON OPENS
THURSDAY, NOV. 11
ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON'S
TREASURE ISLAND
Dramatized by JULES ECKERT GOODMAN.
SEATS NOW ON SALE AT BOX OFFICE. PHONE CIRCLE 1366.
FIRST MATS. Friday & Saturday, Nov. 12-13 and Every Friday and Saturday Thereafter.

Hippodrome
Management Charles Dillingham.
Mat. TODAY and Every Day.
WORLD'S BIGGEST SHOW AT LOWEST PRICES
HIP HIP HOORAY with 100 Wonders, SOUSA and BAND Sensational ICE BALLET
Staged by R. H. Burnside.
Eve. & Sat. Mat. $1.50 BEST SEATS
Daily Matinees, Exc. Sat., $1.00.
1500 RESERVED SEATS AT 50c.
SUNDAY NIGHT CONCERT SOUSA RAGTIME PROGRAM
HIP HIP HOORAY FEATURES | Belle Storey, Nat M. Wills, Sidonia Spero, Charlotte and entire ice ballet. "Hip" Chorus of 300.

LONGACRE WEST 48TH ST. Bryant 23. Evenings 8:20. Matinees 2:20.
POPULAR MATINEES TODAY & TUESDAY (Election Day.) ALL SEATS 50c TO $1.50.
THE BRILLIANT MUSICAL HIT,
The Girl Who Smiles
by the Authors of "ALMA." "ADELE."

Triangle Plays This Week: Ford Sterling in "His Father's Footsteps." "Martyrs of the Alamo," "Pickle Patty's Fall." Julia Dean in "Matrimony."
Evenings at 8. Matinees at 2. Matinees, 25c and 50c. Evenings, 25c, 50c, 75c, $1, and $2.
Knickerbocker Theatre, B'way & 38th St.

PARK 59th St., Columbus Circle. Only Authentic Motion Pictures and Lecture on
Twilight Sleep
Tonight 9:15 SPECIAL PERFORMANCE Men Only
FOR WOMEN ONLY AT 2:30, 4 & 8 P. M.

CENTURY 62d St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:15. MAT. TODAY, 25c to $1.50, 2:15
Ned Wayburn's Town Topics
SUNDAY CONCERT—SYLVESTER SCHAEFFER.
JAS. J. CORBETT, Selalak's Orchestra, 15 others.

SEATS FOR ALL THEATRES, JONAS, Woolworth Building.
Phone 7791-7792 Barclay.

VITAGRAPH, B'WAY, 44 ST. TWICE TO-DAY, 2:30, 8:30.
THE BATTLE CRY of PEACE
Evs. & Sat. Mat. 25, 50c, $1 & $2. Other Mats. 25, 50c, $1.
School Children's Mat. Today, 11 A. M., 25c, 50c.

STRAND B'way & 47th St. Noon to 11:30. 10c to 50c.
BLANCHE RING "The Yankee Girl" Strand Orch. & Soloists
Next Week Geraldine Farrar in "Carmen"

B. F. KEITH'S PALACE B'WAY, 47 ST. Daily Mat. 25c to $1
ANNA HELD Harry FOX & Yansci DOLLY, Harry Green, David Sapiratein, Arnaut Bros., Ernest Ball, oths.

COLUMBIA B'way & 47th. Burlesque Matinee Today.
Geo. STONE—Etta PILLARD and The Social Maids.

YORKVILLE 86th St., Burlesque at 3d Av. Mat. Today 15c to 50c. Smoking Permitted.
FROLICS OF 1915

GARRICK 85th St., nr. B'way. BURLESQUE "Blue Ribbon Belles" Mat. Today. 15, 25, 50c.

EDEN WORLD IN WAX European War Heroes. Xtra Attractions. MUSEE
OPEN EVERY DAY FROM 10:30 TO 10:30.

Motor Racing and Aviation
Sheepshead Bay Speedway
Election Day, Tues., Nov. 2
100-Mile Championship
Winning drivers of 1915, Resta, Burman, Aitken, Rickenbacher, Mulford.
Also spectacular exhibitions by famous airmen. Flying upside-down, loop-the-loop, and passenger-carrying flights.
EVENTS START 2 P. M.
Admission $1, including seat in open stand. Grand Stand, including admission, $2; Boxes (6 seats), $18 to $30, including admission. Parking space within oval, reserved, $10; unreserved $5, not including admission.
Seats on sale at R. H. Macy & Company, the McBride Offices, the Tyson Office, Bascom Ticket Office, at Hotel Biltmore, Alexander's Ticket Office, Aero Club of America, Brooklyn Eagle, Abraham & Straus, Brooklyn, all automobile clubs in this and surrounding vicinity, and at Sheepshead Bay Speedway Corporation, 1696 Broadway, between 53rd and 54th Streets. Telephone Circle 1915.

The Biltmore
MORNING MUSICALES
Management of Mr. R. E. JOHNSTON.
Grand Ballroom, Hotel Biltmore, at 11.
Nov. 5, 19, Dec. 3, 17, Jan. 14, 28, Feb. 11, 25.
ARTISTS ENGAGED:

Frances Alda	Fritz Kreisler
Lucrezia Bori	Giovanni Martinelli
Clarence Bird	Mme. Melba
Enrico Caruso	Rosa Olitzka
Camille Decreus	Lucile Orrell
Mischa Elman	Ignace Paderewski
Geraldine Farrar	Marie Rappold
Anna Fitziu	Antonio Scotti
Rosina Galli	Louis Siegel
Mabel Garrison	Andreas de Segurola
Leopold Godowsky	Albert Spalding
Frieda Hempel	Theodore Spiering
Josef Hofmann	Andre Tourret
Beatrice de Holtheir	Aline Van Barentzen
Louise Homer	Mary Warfel

Subscription Price, Res. Seats, $20 for 8 concerts; single seats, $3; subscription price for boxes, $200 for eight concerts; single box, $30. Now on sale at R. E. Johnston's office, 1451 Broadway. Knabe Piano.

METROPOLITAN OPERA STARS
And Other Renowned Artists in Concert, followed by
VERDI'S REQUIEM MASS
BENEFIT FOR
ITALIAN WAR SUFFERERS
Chorus of 300, Orchestra 80 Musicians At
CARNEGIE HALL
MONDAY EVE., NOV. 1ST
Tickets $3.00-$2.00-$1.50, at Box Office and International Music and Drama Long Acre Building, Broadway and 42d St.

Polish Victims' Relief Fund Benefit
Organized by THE ELINOR COMSTOCK MUSIC SCHOOL In Honor of
MR. AND MRS. PADEREWSKI
Bazaar—Entertainment—Tea and Reception to meet Mr. and Mrs. Paderewski. Sale of Mme. Paderewski's Celebrated Polish Refugee Dolls.

Biltmore Hotel
3 to 7 P. M., November 5th, 1915
Admission Tickets—$2.00, on sale at Polish Victims' Relief Fund, Aeolian Hall, and Elinor Comstock Music School, 41 E. 80th St.

CARNEGIE HALL, This Afternoon at 2:30
VIOLIN RECITAL— MISCHA
ELMAN
(STEINWAY PIANO.) Mgt. Wolfsohn Bureau.

CARNEGIE HALL, TUES. AFT., NOV. 2d, 2:30.
SCHUMANN-HEINK
ONLY SONG RECITAL THIS SEASON
(STEINWAY PIANO.) Mgt. Wolfsohn Bureau.

Carnegie Hall, To-morrow (Sun.) Aft. at 3.
Mme. MELBA
(Only appearance in New York this winter.)
Assisted by BEATRICE HARRISON...'Cello ROBERT PARKER....Baritone FRANZ ST. LEGER....Piano
Tickets on Sale at Box Office.
Direction C. A. Ellis. Mason & Hamlin Piano.

SYMPHONY
Society of New York
WALTER DAMROSCH, Conductor.
TO-MORROW (SUNDAY) AFT. at 3
GRAINGER
TSCHAIKOWSKY PROGRAM.
Seats at Box Office, Aeolian Hall.

MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE
BOSTON GRAND OPERA CO. with
PAVLOWA BALLET RUSSE MAT. TODAY AT 2
"Madama Butterfly," with Tamaki Miura, Martin, Chalmers, Leveroni, Cond. Jacchia; and "Snowflakes," with Pavlowa, Volinine, Ballet & Chorus. To-night at 8, "The Dumb Girl of Portici," with Pavlowa, Zenatello, Lyne, Chalmers. Cond. Jacchia.

Aeolian Hall, 2nd Recital Mon. Eve., Nov. 1, 8:15
CLARA AND DAVID
MANNES
Schumann and Beethoven
Sonatas and Chausson Concerto with the assistance of the Saslavsky Quartet.
Tickets at Box Office and Haensel & Jones. Aeolian Hall. Tel. Bryant 6427. Steinway Piano.

GODOWSKY
All Chopin Program, Carnegie Hall, Sat. Aft., Nov. 13
Popular Prices, 50 cts. to $1.50, on sale at Box Office. Management R. E. Johnston. Knabe Piano.

Aeolian Hall Wed. Aft., Nov. 3, at 3, ARKADY VIOLIN RECITAL BOURSTIN
Tickets 75 cts. to $2. Mgmt. Haensel & Jones.

AEOLIAN HALL, Tues. Aft., Nov. 2, at 3.
First of Six Historical Recitals by OSSIP Gabrilowitsch
Mgt. of Loudon Charlton. Mason & Hamlin Piano.

AEOLIAN HALL, This Afternoon at 3.
Piano Recital by HAROLD BAUER
Mgt. Loudon Charlton. Mason & Hamlin Piano

TO RENT—Grand Tier Box, Metropolitan Opera House, best location, left horseshoe, for Monday evenings. Apply to C. E. PINE, 38 East 23rd Street, N. Y.

OPERA TICKETS Phone 4139 Greeley | Subscriptions bought, sold and exchanged. Jacobs Theatre Ticket Office, Normandie Hotel. Broadway and 38th St.

Bandbox, 57 & 3d Av. Plaza 812. Ev. 8:45 Mats. Today & Elec.
Washington Square Players

Loew's American Roof 42d St. & 8th Av. Every Eve. at 8:15
JULIA NASH & CO., Bob Hall, Max's Circus, 10 others
ALL SEATS RESERVED 25c, 35c, 50c.
Enclosed, Heated, Comfortable.

AWARD 60 MEDALS FOR HEROIC ACTS

Carnegie Fund Commission Pensions Dependents of Six Who Gave Up Lives.

ALSO MAKES MONEY GRANTS

Gives Funds for Education and for Home Building — Whole Country Represented in Awards.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., Oct. 29.—Sixty acts of heroism were recognized by the Carnegie Hero Fund Commission in the awards that were announced at the Fall meeting of the commission here today. In eight cases silver medals were awarded; and in fifty-two cases bronze medals.

Nine of the heroes lost their lives, and to the dependents of six of these pensions aggregating $2,520 a year were granted; to the dependents of others who lost their lives sums totaling $2,105, to be applied, subject to the direction of the commission, in various ways, were granted. In addition to these money grants, in six cases sums aggregating $11,000 were appropriated for educational purposes, payments to be made as needed and approved; and in forty cases awards aggregating $28,500 were made, to be applied toward the purchase of homes and other worthy purposes. Payments in these cases will not be made until the beneficiary's plans for the use of the award have been approved by the commission.

Two members of the Hero Fund Commission resigned at the meeting today. Alvah C. Dinkey, former President of the Carnegie Steel Company, and now at the head of the Midvale Steel Corporation, submitted his resignation as did William L. Abbott. Removal from the city was the reason given by both. A resolution on the death of William N. Frew, member of the commission, who died here last night, was adopted.

The awards were as follows:

Bronze Medals.

C. DOANE GREENE, New London, Conn.; aged 16, for attempting to save Cyrus W. Brown, Jr., a fellow-student, from drowning in a skating accident at New London, Jan. 1, 1914.

WILFRIED H. GROSS, Y. M., C. A., Louisville, Ky., aged 29, for the rescue of Josephine E. Drew, Anna Dickson, George Jones, and two children in a runaway accident at Louisville, April 30, 1913.

J. CHARLES WHITMAN, Bridgeport, Penn., aged 28, for the rescue of Mary E. Hetrick, a nine-year-old girl, from dashing in front of a train in a runaway accident at Bridgeport, Nov. 21, 1911.

HORACE D. BECK, Jenkintown, Penn., aged 29, for saving William M. Hillegas, a physician, from drowning at Beach Haven, N. J., Oct. 20, 1913, when a launch burned.

C. ELSWORTH CARLSON, Everett, Wash., aged 19, for saving Gail E. Bartholomew from drowning when she fell overboard from a launch at Coupeville, Wash., May 31, 1915.

CARL L. SULLIVAN, Canton, N. Y., aged 13, for attempting to save Elizabeth C. Short from drowning while wading near a dam in De Grasse River at Canton, May 24, 1913. Another man saved both the girl and Sullivan.

DORRIS D. GILES, Houston, Texas, aged 14, for saving J. Ralph Landgrebe from electric shock from a trolley wire in Houston, July 1, 1913.

G. ELLIOTT CONOVER, Asbury Park, N. J., aged 18, for saving Ruth K. Decker from drowning while bathing in the ocean at Manasquan, N. J., June 21, 1914.

JACOB C. FRIST, Meridian, Miss., aged 52, for saving Emma P. Wood and A. Harlan Scogin from being run over by a train at Meridian, Feb. 3, 1914.

BERT M. KEIRSEY, Greenville, Texas, aged 45, for saving an unidentified man from being run over by a train at Greenville, Nov. 4, 1914.

CLYDE R. MEREDITH, Monongahela, Penn., aged 43 for saving Edith McClellan from being run over by a train at Frederickstown, Penn., Aug. 21, 1914.

JOHN R. SADDLER, Laurel Ridge, Ky., aged 39, for saving Timothy Cundiff from suffocation in a well at Solway, Ky., July 31, 1911.

THOMAS L. GRAHAM, Braddock, Penn., aged 18, for saving E. Pearl Adams and Edward E. Adams from being killed by a train at Braddock Jan. 2, 1912.

G. STANLEY STRANTZ, Canton, Ill., aged 60, for saving Charles Yocum, a fellow-farmer, from suffocation in a well at Breeds, Ill., May 4, 1912.

GEORGE W. COWGUR, Whitesboro, Texas, aged 43, for saving Samuel D. Downey, a fellow-farmer, from suffocation in a well at Theodore, Texas., Aug. 4, 1914.

HAROLD WILSON, 7,633 Carpenter Street, Chicago, aged 22, for saving J. Emory Cole from suffocation in a tank at Mount Washington, Md., July 10, 1912.

WILLIAM E. MOORE, Waco, Texas, aged 23, for saving William R. Parshall and an unidentified woman from drowning in Bosque River at Waco, Texas, April 8, 1908.

EMIL C. TEWS, Waukegan, Ill., aged 43, for saving Wallace R. Sunderlin from drowning when the latter's boat was capsized on Lake Michigan Nov. 9, 1913.

WALTER E. PICKETT, Waltham, Mass., aged 19, for saving Roswell W. Snow from drowning at Rye Beach, N. H., Aug. 10, 1913.

CHARLES H. BRUSH, Chicago, aged 57, for saving two boys from drowning Aug. 10, 1914.

CHARLES A. PERKINS, Sr., Amarillo, Texas, aged 29, for saving Bernard A. Starker, a baby, from being run over by a train at Royal, Texas, April 29, 1914.

HUNTER M. GAINES, Detroit, aged 32, for rescuing Lewis A. Lemke and party of four other persons from a runaway accident at Clinton, Iowa, Aug. 7, 1910.

EDGAR A. NELSON, Guthrie, Okla., aged 24, for saving DeWitt Warden from drowning at Guthrie May 16, 1913.

ALBERT D. WILCOX, Morrison, Ill., aged 35, for attempting to save Michael Sellers from burning in a cell at the county jail in Morrison, April 15, 1913.

EDWARD R. DILLON, Troy, N. Y., aged 19, for saving three boys from drowning at Troy in a skating accident, Dec. 26, 1911.

JAMES W. BRICE, Sr., Culloden, Ga., aged 48, for attempting to save James Jones from suffocation in a well at Culloden, Oct. 20, 1914.

ABNER SULLIVAN, Culloden, Ga., aged 37, for saving James Jones in case cited above.

WALTER ROBINSON, Waco, Texas, aged 48, for rescuing Charles Betroe and Mary Betroe from a runaway at Waco, Oct. 9, 1914.

LEOPOLD C. COLEMAN, Savannah, Ga., aged 28, for saving Rose Goeben from drowning in a motor boat accident at Montgomery, Ga., March 19, 1911.

JOHN W. PANGBURN, Elisabeth, Penn., aged 31, for saving an unidentified woman and child from being run over by a train, Oct. 26, 1913.

WILLIAM H. CAREY, Lowell, Mass. aged 19, for attempting to save Nicholas McNulty and Patrick H. McHugh from drowning in Concord River, Jan. 22, 1911.

J. LEO PRIMEAU, Victoria, B. C., aged 32, for saving E. Edgar Ware from drowning at Lindsey, Ontario, Dec. 25, 1911.

JOHN E. RUFUS, Morris, Ill., aged 36, for saving William L. Crull and three women from drowning at Morris, July 4, 1913.

SYLVESTER A. MAHAN, Philadelphia, Penn., aged 17, for saving Cecilia Zacnewski, a baby, from being run over by a train at Philadelphia, July 28, 1912.

LEON I. HORNER, Riverside, N. J., aged 20, for saving Luetta Bayne from being run over by a train at Florence, N. J., July 22, 1912.

JAMES W. HALLMARK, Corinth, Miss., aged 22, for saving W. Lee Flannagian from drowning at Iuka, Miss., July 23, 1911.

HENRY L. HALLIDAY, Humble, Tex., aged 29, for saving Charles M. Herron from a runaway accident at Denison, Tex., June 20, 1913.

CHARLES H. LAWRENCE, Callspell, Mont., aged 33, for saving F. Clyde Cobb from drowning, June 8, 1913.

WILLIAM R. CREIGHTON, Elgin, Ill., aged 72, saved James Depew from being run over by a train at Elgin, May 28, 1913.

HERBERT E. VARNEY, Wells Beach, Me., aged 22, for saving Jerry A. Low from drowning at Wells Beach, Sept. 1, 1913.

NATHANIEL SHEPPARD, Indian Islands, Fogo, Newfoundland, aged 60, for helping to save Nicholas and Thomas Keefe from drowning, June 28, 1912.

MARK SHEPPARD, same address and same case as above.

SAMUEL F. HARGETT, West Point, Ga., aged 22, for saving J. Holstun Darden in a well, June 25, 1913.

JOHN HARRIS, Cuba, Ala., aged 30, for saving James F. Robinson from being run over by a train, July 4, 1912.

ELIJAH J. CLAIBORNE, Holdenville, Okla., aged 33, for attempting to save William J. T. Smith from suffocation in a well at Allen, Okla., Aug. 25, 1913.

QUINCY H. WYLIE, deceased; medal to father, 402 Queen Street, Dubuque, Iowa, for the son's attempt to save Edwin R. Wilkinson from drowning, Jan. 13, 1914, in which Wylie lost his life.

TERESA F. DOLAN, deceased; medal to father, 13 A Street, Pasco, Wash., for the young girl's attempt to save Gladys Robinson from drowning at Ontonagom, Mich., May 17, 1911; both girls were drowned.

IRWIN H. ZIEGLER, deceased; medal to widow, 403 Bryan Street, Allentown, Penn., with pension for support of herself and children, for attempting to save Harry Fatzinger from suffocation in a well at Allentown, June 7, 1915. Ziegler lost his life, but the other man was saved.

JOSEPH NEMETH, Allentown, Penn., for attempting to save Ziegler and Fatzinger in case mentioned above.

WILLIAM H. BASS, deceased; medal to mother, Chapman, Ala., together with pension, for attempt to save Howard Carleton from suffocation in a well, July 21, 1914.

I. RAY WATSON, deceased; medal to widow at Lovejoy, Mont., together with pension for support of herself and children. Watson died attempting to save Luther M. Serpheers from suffocation in a well at Malta, Mont., March 31, 1915.

LUCY G. BRANHAM, St. Petersburg, Fla.; aged 23; for helping to save Dema T. Nelson from drowning, Jan. 30, 1915.

Silver Medals.

IRENE H. REED, Beaumont, Texas, aged 21, for saving Henrietta A. Hamilton from drowning at Sulphur, La., April 6, 1912.

RUTH E. McNEELEY, St. Petersburg, Fla., aged 19, for helping to save Izola Astin and Dema T. Nelson from drowning, Jan. 30, 1915.

ERNEST W. HENDERSON, deceased; medal to widow, St. Petersburg, Fla., together with pension for self and children. Henderson died attempting to save Dema T. Nelson from drowning in same accident as cited above.

ROY G. ALLEN, Brentwood, Tenn., aged 27, for saving Alice T. Hall, a baby, from being run over by a train at Tampa, Fla., Nov. 18, 1913.

JOHN G. WHITMER, Jr., New Orleans, La., aged 23, for saving Margaret R. Locantro, a baby, from being run over by a street car, Sept. 15, 1911.

ELI J. HARDEN, deceased; medal to widow, Galton, Ga., together with pension for self and children. Harden died in attempting to save James H. Seay from suffocation in a well, Aug. 13, 1913.

GIDDEON W. LINDROTH, deceased; medal to father, 1,340 Fourth Avenue, Rockwood, Ill. Lindroth died saving Roy H. Hanson from drowning at New Milford, Ill., Feb. 19, 1915.

GIUSEPPE TORDIO, Chicago, deceased; medal to father, together with pension. Tordio died attempting to save Albert Arrigo from drowning, April 29, 1915.

KEENER TO PAY $8 A WEEK.

Son of Late Justice Under $1,000 Bond to Support Family.

Having pleaded guilty to abandoning his wife and six-year-old child, Ashley N. Keener, a civil engineer, 33 years old, was put under $1,000 bond by Judge Crain in General Sessions yesterday to pay $8 a week to the support of his family. Keener is the son of the late William A. Keener, dean of the Columbia University Law School and subsequently appointed by Governor Odell to fill out an unexpired term on the Supreme Court bench.

The abandonment charge was made by the wife of the civil engineer, who before her marriage to him in 1908 was Adele Hertrais, a musical comedy actress.

Villa Agent Pleads Not Guilty.

Felix A. Sommerfeld, an agent of General Villa, sent to this country to purchase ammunitions, was arraigned before Judge Crain in General Sessions yesterday on a charge of grand larceny. He pleaded not guilty, and his bail of $1,000 was continued. Sommerfeld was arrested in the Hotel Astor on Wednesday night after being identified by Hans Zimmerman of 150 East Twenty-seventh Street as the man who had robbed him of $275. The indictment against Sommerfeld is old.

Hurled to Death from Auto.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, Oct. 29.—George Lott of Old Bridge was killed yesterday, when an automobile in which he was riding struck a telegraph pole, demolishing the machine and slightly injuring William Quackenbush, who was driving. The two men had been at a political meeting and were returning home at a lively clip, when they struck a patch of heavy sand. The car skidded, and was hurled against the telegraph pole. Both men were thrown out.

CORT W. 48 St. Phone Bryant 46. Evs. 8:15. Mat. Today, Tues. & Wed. 2:15.
THE PRINCESS PAT Eleanor Painter
"BEST COMIC OPERA IN YEARS."—Chas. Darnton, Evening World.

LEXINGTON 51st St. & Lex. Evs. 25c to $1. "The Natural Law"
Mat. Today 25 & 50c.
Next Week—"BRINGING UP FATHER."

STANDARD B'way & 90th St. Evs. 25c to $1. "THE SHOW SHOP"
Mat. Today 25 to 75c.
Next Week—"EXPERIENCE."
Sun. Eve. at 8:30 Symphony Concert N. Y. Orchestral Soc'y.

HOMEBUILDERS' EXPOSITION
Model Houses, Decorated Rooms, Fireplaces, Pergolas, Garden Furniture, Art Tiles. No admission fee. 9 to 6. Craftsman Bldg., 6 E. 39th St., near 5th Av.

PARK COLUMBUS CIRCLE, 59th St. Cont. Mon., Nov. 1, 2 P. M. to 12 Daily.
With the Fighting Forces of Europe
Motion Pictures in Natural Colors. Prices 10c to 25c

IRVING PL. THEATRE Today Matinee at 2:15.
Lehmanns Kinder. Tonight, Ein Idealer Gatte.

JETWOOD
A SMART COLLAR WITH A COMFORTABLE LOW FRONT
E&W
RED-MAN 2 FOR 25¢
TROY'S BEST PRODUCT

JERSEY AFTER P. R. R. PIERS.

City Official Says Road Has Violated Agreement with State.

George F. Brensinger, Director of Revenue and Finance, announced at a meeting of the Jersey City Chamber of Commerce last night that he intended to bring suit to obtain control for Jersey City over the piers of the Pennsylvania Railroad at York, Grand, and Sussex Streets in that city.

Mr. Brensinger said that the act of the Legislature of New Jersey in 1804, which had placed this section of waterfront in the hands of the original holders, provided that the piers built there should be kept open for the use of the public on equal terms. The Pennsylvania Railroad had violated this provision, he said, by renting piers exclusively to certain companies and by keeping others exclusively for its own use.

The meeting of the Jersey City Chamber of Commerce last night was called to begin a campaign, which will be carried before the Interstate Commerce Commission, against the ruling which makes the rate the same for freight moved out of New York City by railroad as for the freight so moved out of Jersey City.

FALLING POLE KILLS WOMAN.

Occupants of Automobile and Ash-cart Driver Also Injured.

CAMDEN, N. J., Oct. 29.—One person was killed instantly and four injured severely today when an electric light pole, which had rotted at the bottom, toppled over at Eighth and Sycamore Streets.

Mrs. William Baumgardner, aged 50 years, of West Berlin, was riding in an automobile with her husband, Mrs. Julia Boddiss, her sister, age 40 years, and a niece, Anna Neville, age 4 years. As the car was opposite it, the pole fell and killed Mrs. Baumgardner. Her husband received internal injuries and Mrs. Boddiss had her nose fractured. The child received bruises.

The pole also struck a city ash cart driven by Martin Lewis, age 30. He was pinned under the pole and three ribs were broken.

CANDIDATE CHARGES LIBEL.

Called Atheist, J. H. B. Adamson Will Sue Paterson Brewer.

Special to The New York Times.

PATERSON, N. J., Oct. 29.—Colonel John H. B. Adamson, a contractor at 59 Ann Street, New York, has instructed lawyers to institute a civil action for libel against Joseph Hinchcliffe, a wealthy brewer of Paterson, whom he alleges to be the author of a letter appearing in The Paterson Morning Call, in which Mr. Adamson is called an atheist.

The letter was used for political purposes in opposition to Mr. Adamson's candidacy for the Assembly on the local option ticket. Mr. Adamson says he is a Presbyterian, and a regular attendant at church. He lives at 10 Hadley Street, Clifton, N. J.

Three Escape from Convict Camp.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Oct. 29.—Three prisoners, Howard Robinson of Burlington County, Lewis Sprague of Camden County, and David Dashera of Morris County, slipped out of their cots and escaped from the convict road camp at Branchville, Sussex County, early today. Robinson's minimum term would have been up next May. The others still had several years remaining of their minimum sentences.

Of Interest To You Today

Come in any time today and see for yourself what splendid style and sturdy value you can get in our

Hart Schaffner & Marx Suits at $18.

They have the same trim smartness of design that is characteristic of the higher priced Varsity Fifty Five models.

Suits—$18 to $50
Overcoats—$15 to $60

Wallach Bros.
Broadway, Cor. 29th St.
Broadway, below Chambers St.
Third Ave., Cor. 122d St.
246-248 West 125th St.
Open Evenings.

IRVING $1.50 HATS

Here's the "How" and "Wherefore" of our low price

Made in our Factories and sold through our own stores is the Reason

Come to an Irving Store. Buy direct!

Our Styles Are Great, All $1.50

IRVING HAT STORES 25 NEW YORK BRANCHES.

Young's Hats
NONE BETTER MADE

The Day of the Derby is here: Your soft hat is not sufficiently dressy for all occasions—the hat you require NOW is a Derby. YOUNG Derbies are exclusively modeled and exceptionally modish.

$3 and $4



SLIGHTLY USED AUTOMOBILES. Consult the Automobile Exchange in The New York Times for good second-hand cars. Many bargains daily. Telephone 1000 Bryant.—Advt.



A New Flexible Derby

You can't tell a Kaufman from a high priced hat.

$5 Style $3 Quality $1.50

Kaufman
Manhattan's Man Hatter



WESTPORT 2 1/4 IN.
THE CORRECT CUT-A-WAY SHAPE.
Lion Collars
OLDEST BRAND IN AMERICA
UNITED SHIRT & COLLAR CO., TROY, N. Y.

VINCENT says:

Do you know what it means to you to buy your clothing direct from the maker? It means on the finer qualities, a saving of $7.00 on a suit or overcoat, and on the medium grades, $5.

Suits and Overcoats, $12.50 to $30.

G. N. Vincent of Herald Square 524-526 6th Ave. at 31st St.

DINE AT THE HOLLAND HOUSE
Fifth Avenue at 30th St.
(J. Charlton Rivers, Prop.)
TABLE D'HOTE DINNER $1.50
FINE ORCHESTRA MUSIC
UNEXCELLED SERVICE

HALLOWE'EN FESTIVITIES
Will Be Celebrated at the
Pell Tree Inn
PELHAM BAY PARK
ELECTION EVE., Mon., Nov. 1st
Special Attractions
DANCING and SINGING
Open All Year
TONJES AND TOPPIN, Proprietors

Hotel Bretton Hall
BROADWAY 85TH TO 86TH ST.
Offers All the Advantages of the Best New York City Hotels at Much Lower Prices.
EXCEPTIONAL APARTMENTS OF ALL SIZES,
FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, FOR LONG OR SHORT PERIODS.
Transient Rates, $2.50 per Day Up
No Extra Charge When Rooms Are Occupied by Two Persons.

MAXIMUM HOTEL EFFICIENCY AT A REASONABLE CHARGE
THIS HOTEL CONDUCTED AND ENDORSED BY THE COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS MAGAZINE SPRINGFIELD, MASS.
GUARANTEED WHERE THIS SIGN IS DISPLAYED

CASTLES IN THE AIR AND ICE PALACE
ATOP 44TH ST. THEA.
After the Theatre Adm. $1.
Nights 10:30 (Ex. Sun.)
SUPPER AND DANCING.
Tea 4 to 6, Wed. & Sat. World Champion Ice Skaters
Adm. free to table d'hote dinner, $1.50, and a la carte, 6 to 8. Skating at Tea, Dinner and Supper.
Table reservations Dinner, Supper. Tel. 5935 Bryant

Luchow's
14th Street, near Fourth Ave.
Strand Roof Garden Cafeteria Lunch 11:30 A.M. to 2 P.M. Afternoon Tea 4:30 to 6:30. Evenings 8 P. M. to 12 P. M. B'way & 47th Tonight Exhibition Dancing

25 Years at This Address Means Something.
MODERN DANCES
ONE FULL HOUR'S PRIVATE LESSON..... $1
NINE LESSONS..... $5
Open daily from 10 A. M. until 10 P. M. Expert lady and gentleman teachers.
All Ball Room Dances guaranteed for $5; 4 class lessons, $1.
3½ Hours' Dancing, 25c.
Afternoon and Evenings
The Remey SCHOOL FOR DANCING.
917 8th Av., (at 54th St.) Tel. 4557 Col.
Send for FREE illustrated booklet.

The "EXCEPTIONAL SCHOOL"
Mr. G. Hepburn Wilson, M. B.,
American Authority on Modern Dancing,
FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK
Thorley Bldg., N. W. Cor. 46th St.
Telephone Bryant 6321.
All the Season's Newest Dances. Our tuition does not merely teach steps. It develops Dancing Ability & Individuality
Terms Most Reasonable.
Send for "The Dance," our beautifully illustrated booklet, in colors.
Write for information Teachers' Normal Course.

TEMPORARILY LOST.
The New York Times is the favorite newspaper for advertising lost property. Thousands of articles restored yearly. Telephone 1000 Bryant.—Advt.

Hallowe'en
Share in the light-hearted spirit of this picturesque old fete by joining your friends at Shanley's.
The cabaret of twenty acts—always a noted success—seven to one.
A seven course luncheon, excellently prepared and served - - 75c. (Music)
SHANLEY'S
Broadway 43rd to 44th St.

Little Hungary
255-263 EAST HOUSTON ST., IN THE HEART OF THE GHETTO
Once more Max Schwartz's Little Hungary, the same old rendezvous, the same place, 255-263 East Houston Street, and the same genial host; a combination that has made Little Hungary justly famous for 20 years.
The spirit of Bohemianism and good fellowship reign supreme here.
We do NOT move uptown. We are HERE TO STAY. No other restaurant has been authorized by us to use the name "Little Hungary." Beware of imitations.
Special Hallowe'en dinner tonight in wine cellar, commencing at 6:30 P. M. Gypsy Band, cabaret and dancing.
Telephone table reservations Orchard 2960.

REISENWEBER'S
58th Street and Columbus Circle.
'Phone, 9640—Columbus.
A tuneful CABARET "FULL OF SPEED" Presented by SAM SHANNON
WITH AN EXCEPTIONAL BEAUTY CHORUS, SNAPPY MUSIC AND DELIGHTFUL DANCERS.
A most gorgeous and spectacular entertainment PRESENTED NIGHTLY AT 7:30 AND 12.
Afternoon Tea Dances 4

Picture Section.
Rotogravure: Part 1

The New York Times

Sunday.
October 31, 1915



THE WOMAN SUFFRAGE PARADE, IN WHICH 25,000 PERSONS MARCHED, PASSING THE NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY AND THE OFFICIAL REVIEWING STAND, FIFTH AVENUE, FORTIETH TO FORTY-SECOND STREETS.
The Westchester Division, Consisting of the White Plains, Tarrytown, Bronxville, and Yonkers Contingents, Can be Seen in the Foreground. *(Photo by Pictorial News Co.)*



Mayor John Purroy Mitchel, with Mrs. Mitchel and President George McAneny of the Board of Aldermen, in the Reviewing Stand.
(Photo © by American Press Assn.)



MRS. HERBERT CARPENTER, Leader of the New York State Woman Suffrage Association, Returning the Salute of a Fellow-Leader.
(Photo © by Underwood & Underwood.)



MRS. CHARLES C. BAUER AND MRS. MALCOLM DUNCAN, BANNER BEARERS, FIGHTING THE TREACHEROUS FLATIRON WINDS.
Additional photographs of the Suffrage Parade are reproduced on Pages 6 and 7 of this Section.



MRS. PHILIP BOILEAU, WIFE OF THE ARTIST, IMPERSONATING VICTORY.
(Photos © by Henry Bieffen.)



MRS. FELIX D. DOUBLEDAY, FORMERLY MISS RHODA VAN BIBBER TANNER, AND HER WEDDING ATTENDANTS.
In the group, left to right, are Miss Agnes Claflin; the bride; Miss Mary Stewart Claflin, and Mrs. Abbott A. Low, Matron of Honor. *(Photo by Mr. & Mrs. Braden.)*



MISS MARY FRANCKE,
Who Is to be Presented This Season.
(Photo by the Misses Selby.)



MISS MEADOWS, Winner of the Whippany Challenge Cup at Peapack, N. J., Over the Jumps, with Shelton Martin, Her Owner, Up.
(Photo by Edwin Levick.)



MISS JULIA ZABRISKIE,
The Debutante Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Andrew C. Zabriskie.
(Photo by Aime Dupont.)



FINLEY J. SHEPARD, JR.,
The Little Waif, Known to the Courts as John Doe, No. 104, Who Has Been Adopted as the Son of Mr. and Mrs. Finley J. Shepard, Formerly Miss Helen Gould. *(Photo from Underwood & Underwood.)*



MRS. J. SKIDDY VON STADE, FORMERLY MISS KATHRYN STEELE, DAUGHTER OF MR. AND MRS. CHARLES STEELE.
From a recent portrait by Harrington Mann now on exhibition at the Scott and Fowles Galleries. *(Photo by Hopson.)*



© Pach Bros.

The Cupid Grand

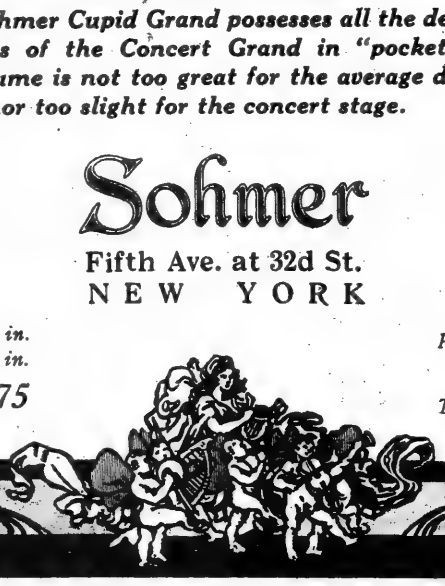
The Sohmer Cupid Grand possesses all the desirable features of the Concert Grand in "pocket size." Its volume is not too great for the average drawing room nor too slight for the concert stage.

Sohmer

Fifth Ave. at 32d St.
NEW YORK

Length, 5 ft. 4 in.
Width, 4 ft. 5 in.
Price $675

Pianos taken in exchange.
Terms arranged.



OPPENHEIM, COLLINS & CO

34th Street—New York

America's Foremost Specialists

Fashionable Footwear

For Women and Misses

Exclusive *Oppenheim, Collins & Co.'s* models in plain and combination effects of all the desirable leathers and fabrics; demonstrating the highest achievements in the production of fine shoes.

410—"Bonnycastle" boot of patent leather or black kidskin, turned soles	8.00
411—"Bonita" laced boots in pearl gray, blue or battleship gray kidskin, tip and shoe, stitched in white silk, welted soles	8.00
412—"Elton" laced boot in bronze, white, brown or battleship gray kidskin, turned soles	6.00
413—"Fontenay" laced boot of all black glace kidskin, turned soles	5.00
414—"Alberta" Satin mule in pink, blue or black	3.90
415—"Belford" Dress pump of patent leather, glace kidskin or white calfskin, turned soles	6.00
416—"Mira" Button boot with black and white vesting top, patent leather vamps, stitched in white silk, white pearl buttons, turned soles	6.00
Same model in all black kidskin	6.00
Same model in kid or cloth tops and patent leather vamps	6.00
417—"Jessica" Button boot in bronze, blue or black kidskin, white pearl buttons, turned soles	5.50
418—"Euclid" Button boot with dark gray buckskin top with patent leather vamps, welted soles	8.00
419—"Briarcliff" Beaded pump of bronze kidskin, turned soles	6.00
Same model in black satin	5.00
Same model in dull kid	5.00
420—"Diva" Dress slipper in black, white, pink, blue, flesh, gold or corn colored satin, also in black velvet, turned soles	3.50
421—"Daytona" Laced boot with glace kidskin top, patent leather vamp, welted soles	5.00

Illustrating 12 *of the* 200 *models now on display*


410 BONNYCASTLE


412 ELTON


414 ALBERTA


416 MIRA


418 EUCLID


419 BRIARCLIFF


420 DIVA


411 BONITA


413 FONTENAY


415 BELFORD


417 JESSICA


421 DAYTONA



Does Fatigue Poisoning show on your face?

Are you just beginning to see its effects?

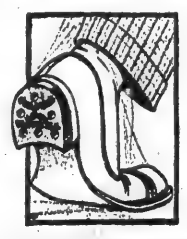
Look about you tonight on your way home. Study the faces of people near you. You will find at least a dozen men and women who look too tired to move. Their systems have been *poisoned by fatigue*.

As one well known writer says: "In the morning, they come to work with a spring of fresh energy within them. Little by little they empty that spring. When it is day, they draw from sources which should remain untouched. Then begins the formation of fatigue poisons. And before long these fatigue-poisoned people are easy to point out."

If *you* feel tired at night, it is time you began to remove the *unnecessary causes* of fatigue.

One way of conserving your energy

One of the greatest causes of fatigue today is the constant pounding and jolting on hard leather heels. It is just as if you ran an automobile without tires or shock absorbers. If you weigh 150 pounds, one average day's walking will jolt your spine with a total weight of *over 600 tons!*



Begin today to wear O'Sullivan's Heels of New, Live Rubber. They absorb the jars and jolts. See how much better you feel during the day, and how much fresher you are at night.

Any shoe dealer or shoemaker will put them on—black, tan or white; for men, women and children; 50c attached.

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Peg o' My Heart Perfume

A wonderful new delight in store for you in a complete assortment of Toilet Preparations of uncommon quality. Just to give you a hint of their charm we make this

Special Introductory offer. Three Trial Packages. **25** *cents*

Miniature packages of Toilet Water, Cold Cream and Face Powder—the three in week-end box—for a limited time only, 25c. Get them today at your merchant's and use this exquisite fragrance while it is new.

After this offer expires Peg o' My Heart can be had only at regular prices.

D'ORMO, 857 Broadway
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AN EXCELLENT TONIC FOR LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S HAIR

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HAIR TONIC

NEVER FAILS



Nourishes and strengthens the follicles and thus promotes the growth of the hair. Relieves the scalp of unhealthy accumulations and secretions. Gives a rich gloss, is highly perfumed and free from oil, makes the hair light and fluffy. Send 10c for trial size.

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If you wear a 16, 18, 36 or 38
YOU CAN SAVE FROM $5 TO $10 ON EVERY GARMENT.
Inspect our values before buying elsewhere. No charge for alterations.

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Sample Shop
Suits, Coats & Dresses
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Pearl White in a "Hamilton Coat"



THE Coat illustrated will be worn in her next motion picture series.

LIKE Pearl White, a great many critical New York women have found that by buying direct from us they could save from $10 to $15 on a suit or coat.

We Sell
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COATS	$7.50 to $30
DRESSES	5.00 to 20
SUITS	10.50 to 35

All in the season's newest modes and materials.

TO the woman who pays $25.00 or $35.00 for a suit at retail, we offer a wide variety of styles of equal value, both in material and workmanship for at least $10.00 less.

Be Curious! Visit Our Showrooms.

To order by mail send your measure and enclose postal money order for the amount—shipment at once. If not satisfactory, we refund your money.

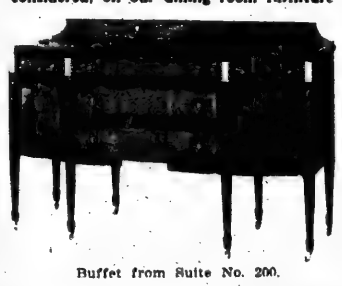
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WE appreciate that you need some inducement to come to see us located, as we are, out of the easy-to-reach, high-rent district.

We make you this inducement in the shape of low prices, quality considered, on our dining room furniture which is of the highest grade and authoritative style. A visit will prove this. Yet we are only 15 minutes from 42d Street.



Buffet from Suite No. 200.

Philip Strobel & Sons, Inc.,
New York

Show Rooms 53-55 Elizabeth St. Take Third Avenue "L" or Subway to Canal St.



Pebeco Tooth Paste Will Help You Keep Your Teeth for Life

Pebeco Tooth Paste is first aid to beautiful teeth. Its daily use is Wisdom's choice—for Pebeco counteracts "Acid-Mouth," which is said to be the cause of 95% of all tooth decay.

Send for Free Ten-Day Trial Tube and Acid Test Papers.

The trial tube will show you how a real dentifrice tastes and acts. Pebeco Tooth Paste is sold everywhere in *extra-large size tubes*. Only ⅓ of a brushful is used at a time.

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The HARDMAN *Five-Foot Grand*

Occupies no more space than an upright.

Caruso says, "Its tone is wonderful."

$650

Easy Terms if desired



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Hardman House: 433 Fifth Avenue, (between 38th and 39th Sts.)
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C/B *La Spirite* Corsets
The Standard Everywhere for the Woman of Fashion



Velvet
THE SMOOTHEST SMOKING TOBACCO

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The Specialty Shop of Originations

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Charmion

"Charmion" Beaver Set

High choker collar with large "Pierrot" buttons 16.50
Newest form barrel muff with satin pendant.. 37.50
Other Beaver Scarfs....16.50 to 35.00
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Eflare



Renard

"Renard" Red Fox Set

Wholeskin Animal Scarf with large brush and head..... 19.50
Barrel Muff with large brush and head... 19.50
Other Red Fox Scarfs up to 55.00
Other Red Fox Muffs up to 55.00



Parna



Fidele

Hudson Seal Coats

FOR WOMEN & MISSES

"*Fidele*"—**Hudson Seal Coat** (select dyed muskrat), full flare model 45 inches long, convertible chin collar..... **95.00**

"*Parna*"—**Hudson Seal Coat** (select dyed muskrat), full flare model. Collar, cuffs and border of natural Skunk..... **125.00**

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Directing your attention to our splendid exhibition of fashions which show the dominating style features of the imported costumes, **priced so unusually interesting** that they irresistibly appeal to every woman.

Custom Department.
A slight advance over regular prices for goods made to order.

17 West 45th Street
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Franklin Simon & Co.

Fifth Avenue, 37th and 38th Sts., New York

Women's Fashionable Furs

At Special Prices

Hudson Seal Fur Coat

Dyed Skunk Fur Trimmed

Flare model, 48 inches long, chin collar, cuffs and border of Dyed Skunk Fur.

Special **115.00**

Real Fox Fur Set

Dyed Battleship Grey

Large Round Muff with head, tail and paws and large Animal Scarf.

Special **59.50**



38 40

Goldie Gotham at the game



"To win the game there **must** be team work. That's true of almost anything, isn't it? It's true, I know, of Gotham Gold Stripe Silk Stockings.

"The beauty of the silk, the shimmering lustre and the wealth of color—they are all supported by the team-work of the weave, the double strength of purest silk, and the patented Gold Stripe that stops all 'garter runs.' To wear Gold Stripe Stockings is to know stocking comfort and practical economy—simply because they wear so long."—*G. G.*

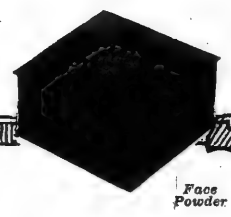
Good Stockings for $1—and up to $20.

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504 Fifth Ave., near 42d St.
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"Spirit of the Lilac Bloom"



Face Powder

has been captured by Rigaud and imprisoned in an exquisite bottle for your own personal use.

Lilas de Rigaud

Is the latest creation of

Rigaud (pronounced Ree-go) *the creator of* ***Mary Garden Perfume***

Remember, the World knows many Perfumers—Paris claims Rigaud as the Master of them all. The Spirit of the Lilac Bloom is embodied in a complete series of perfected Toilet articles.



Lilas de Rigaud Perfume in an artistic cut-glass bottle characteristic of its Parisian origin. 3 sizes: $1.25, $2.50, $3.50.

Lilas de Rigaud Toilet Water..$3.50	*Lilas de Rigaud Talcum Powder.$ .50*
Lilas de Rigaud Cold Cream.. .50	*Lilas de Rigaud Face Powder.. 1.00*
Lilas de Rigaud Sachet..... 1.50	*Lilas de Rigaud Soap 1.00*

RIGAUD,
16 Rue de la Paix, Paris.

All Department Stores and Druggists.



Bust Reducer, $5.00. Made from my famous reducing rubber with Coutil back.

You may reduce your flesh where required.

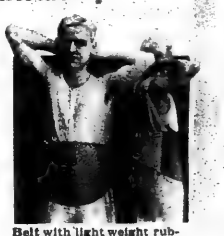
BOTH men and women should keep their figures. There is no necessity for being too fat, when by simply wearing one of my famous medicated rubber garments a few hours each day or at night you can remove accumulations of fat from any part of the body.

For Women		For Men	
Frown Eradicator	$2.00	Belt, rubber and Coutil back, with buttons or lacing	$6.00
Chin Reducer	2.00	Belt of all rubber with lacing	12.00
Neck and Chin Reducer	3.00	Athletic Pants, ready made	11.00
Bust Reducer	5.00	Athletic Coats without sleeves	11.00
Abdominal Reducer	6.00	Athletic Coats with sleeves	12.00
Other Garments up to	35.00	Other Garments up to	45.00

These garments reduce by perspiration, making you feel cool and comfortable.

They are endorsed by leading physicians.

Write for my book describing and illustrating reducing garments for Men and Women.

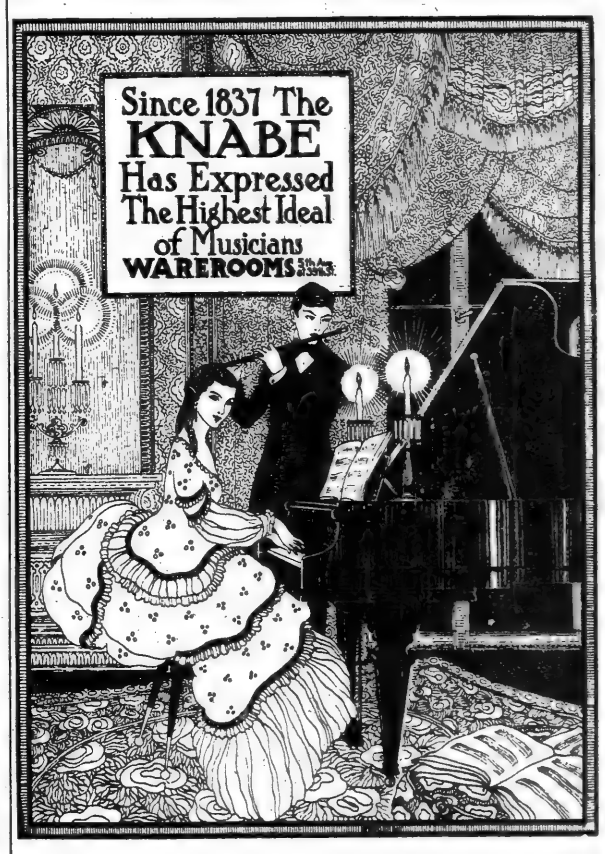


Belt with light weight rubber and Coutil back with buttons or lacing, $6.00.

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Inventor and Patentee
353 Fifth Ave., Cor. 34th St.
Third Door East, New York

Since 1837 The KNABE Has Expressed The Highest Ideal of Musicians

WAREROOMS 5th Ave. at 39th St.



Furniture of Distinction.



DISTINCTIVE FURNITURE FOR THE LIVING ROOM.

This week you will find special price reductions throughout our entire stock of Living-Room Furniture.

The above sofa (from a 3-piece suite) is exceptionally artistic. It may be had with either silk or velour covering. Woodwork and cane are in a rich antique mahogany finish—or in other finishes to suit you. Three loose cushions for back rests. Length of sofa 6½ feet.

For this week price of sofa, **$135.**

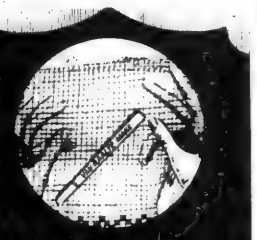
49-51 W. 23d St. **Geiger & Braverman** FURNITURE CO. Bet. 5th & 6th Aves.

Our Folder on Request.

The genuine Italian Silk Underwear has the name "Kayser" in every garment.



A complete selection at all the best stores.



For your protection this little ticket is on every yard of

VAN RAALTE Veils

Made in U.S.A.

At all good shops

"DOMES OF SILENCE"
10c FOR FOUR



Make your furniture glide. Save rugs, carpets, floors and furniture. *Name inside caster.* At all dealers or direct from us.

DOMES OF SILENCE CO.
17 State St., New York

AVOID THAT BREAKDOWN

Take Wincarnis Regularly



Wincarnis, the famous English Tonic, recommended by over 10,000 physicians.

Pleasant. Palatable. Easily Digested.

Rebuilder of Gowns

All your last season's frocks can be successfully rebuilt after the fashions of to-day.

REBUILDING OF GOWNS as carried out by me means a creation from something you may have thought worthless. Prices reasonable.

HOMER

113½ W. 37th St., N. Y. Tel. 5365 Greeley.

The New York Times



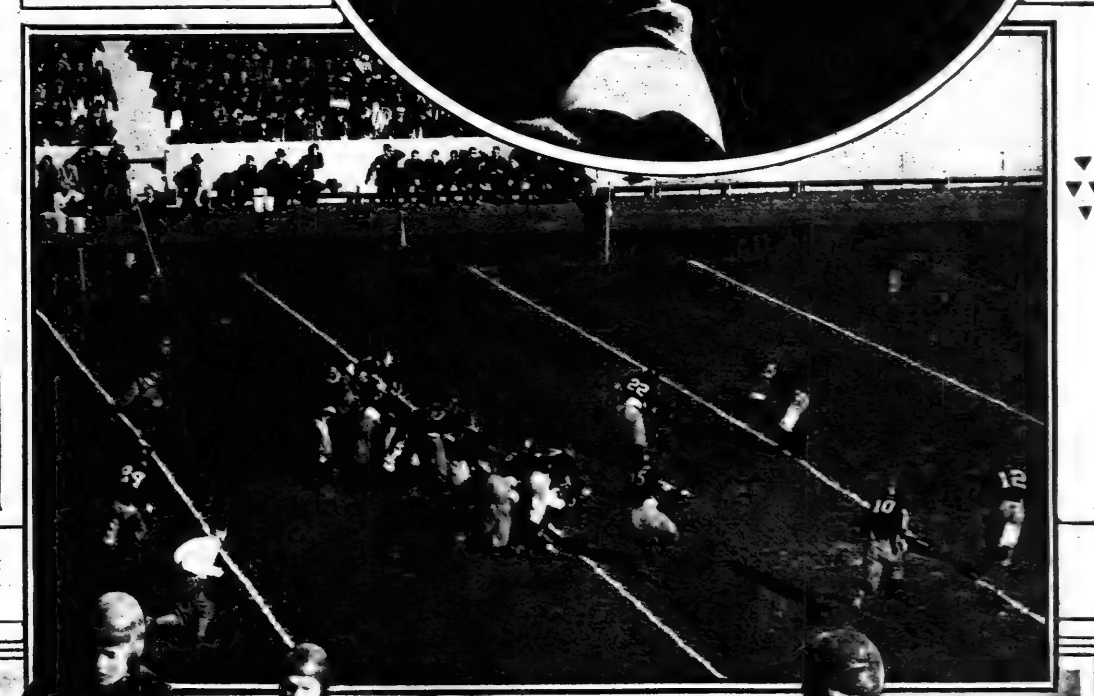
REMARKABLE PHOTOGRAPH OF AN ITALIAN SENTINEL ON SOLITARY GUARD DUTY AT A BOUNDARY POST ON THE AUSTRIAN FRONTIER
(Photo © by Paul Thompson.)



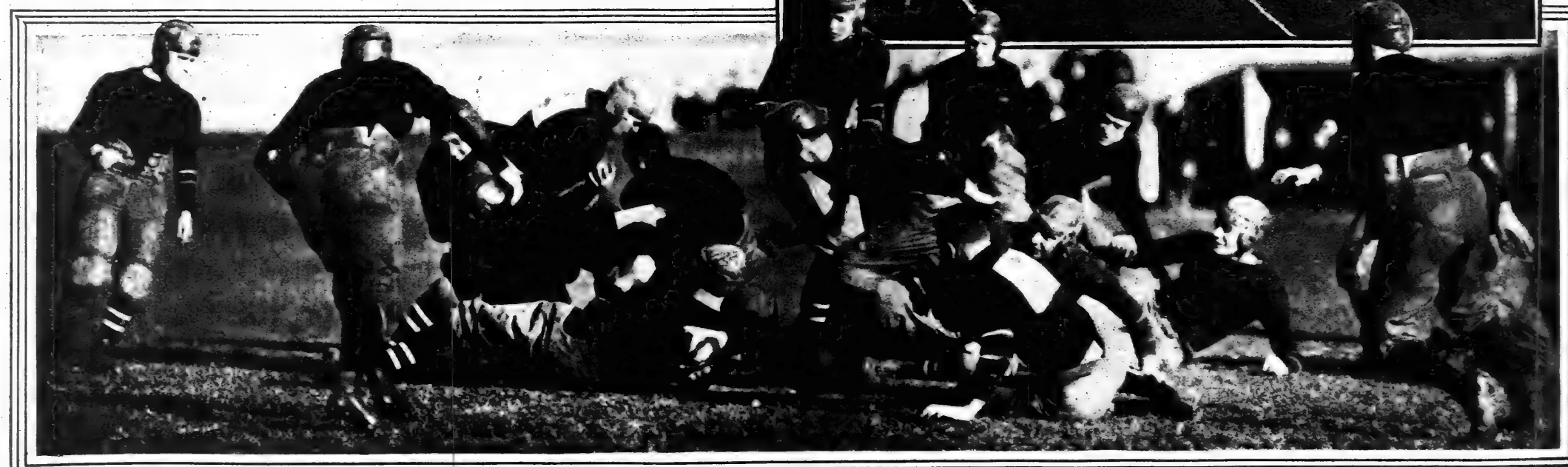
President Nicholas Murray Butler and Daughter, Miss Sarah Schuyler Butler, See Columbia Defeat St. Lawrence.
(Photo © by Underwood & Underwood.)



General Venustiano Carranza, Recognized by the United States and the South American Republics as the Chief Executive of Mexico, and His Staff of Government Secretaries.



Glick (No. 22), Princeton's Quarterback and Captain, Plunging Through Dartsmouth's Left Guard, Making a Substantial Gain, in Princeton's Defeat of Dartmouth on Oct. 23 by a Score of 30 to 7.



COLLINS OF CORNELL MAKING A DRIVE THROUGH HARVARD'S LINE FOR A GAIN OF SEVERAL YARDS IN THE GAME OF OCTOBER 23, WHEN CORNELL DEFEATED HARVARD FOR THE FIRST TIME IN THEIR FOOTBALL HISTORY.
(Photos by Underwood & Underwood.)



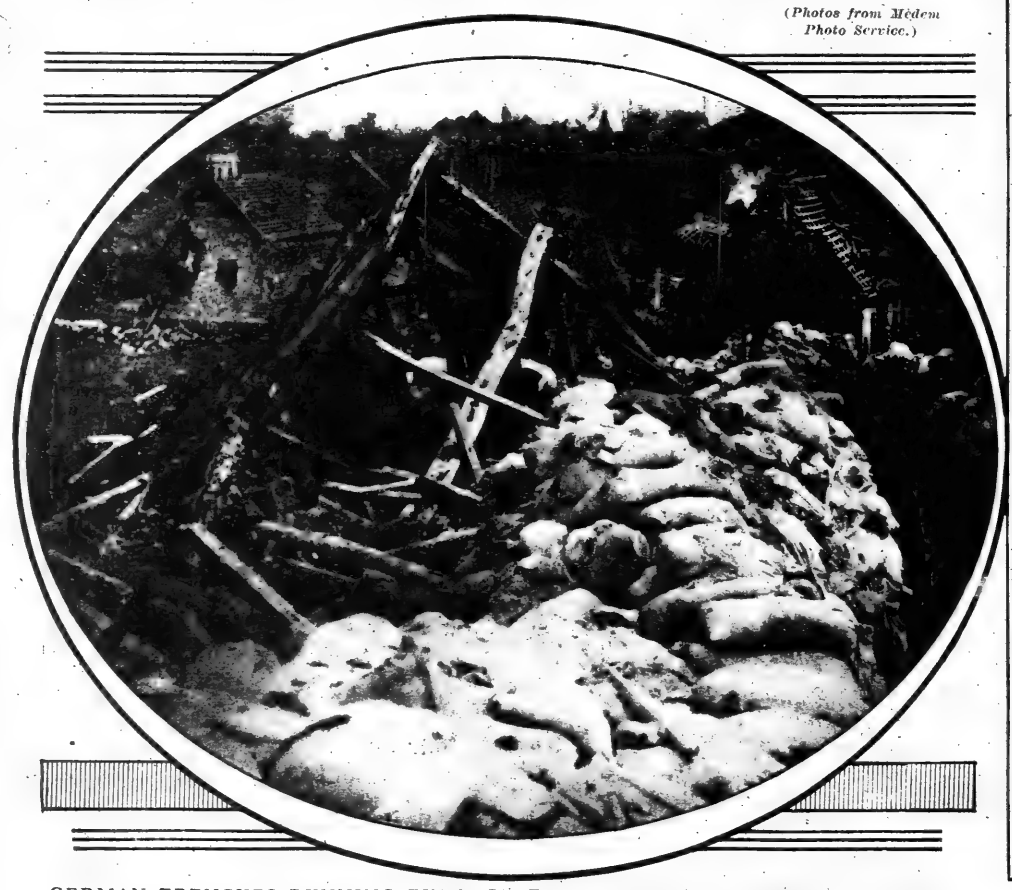
GERMAN PRISONERS, CAPTURED IN THE RECENT BRITISH OFFENSIVE IN FRANCE, REACH SOUTHAMPTON.
(Photo from Janet M. Cummings.)



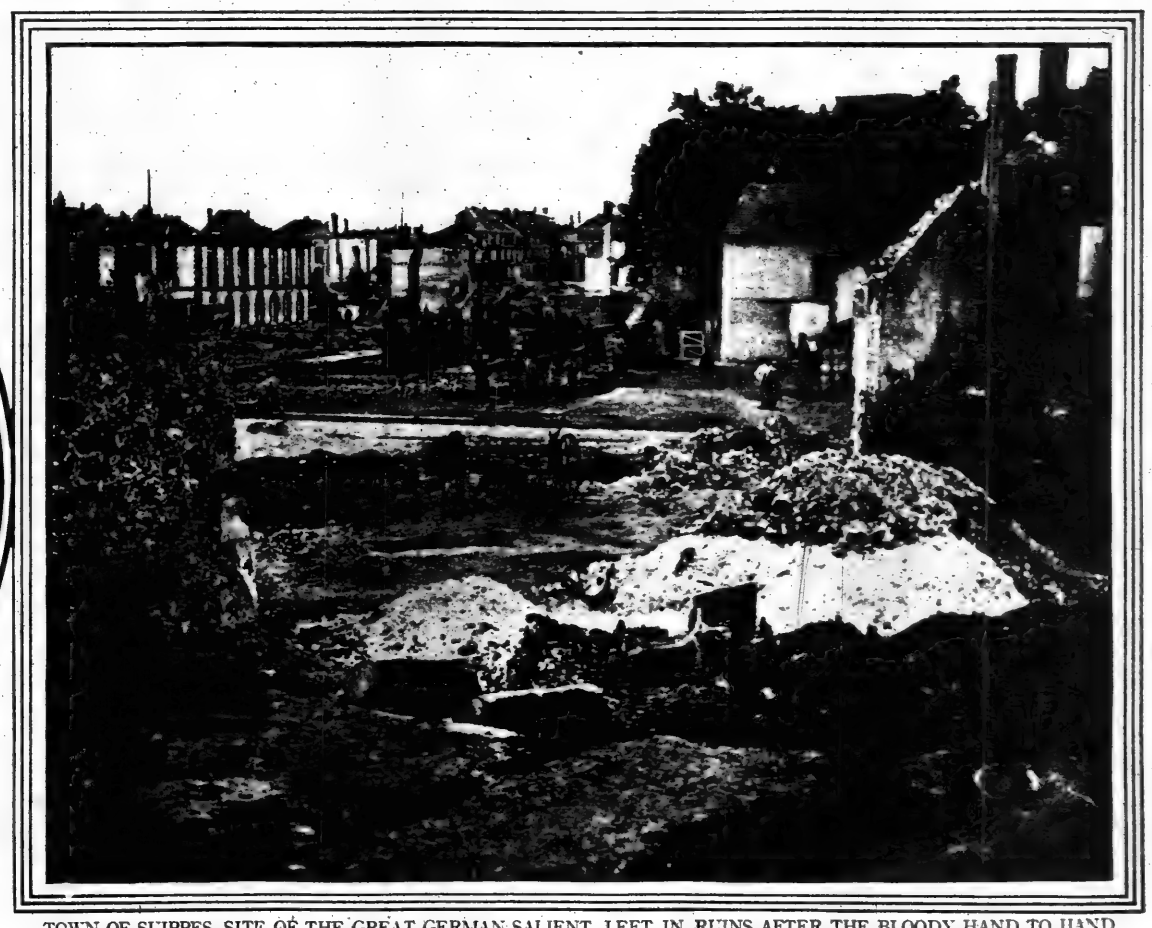
THOUSANDS OF GERMAN PRISONERS, CAPTURED IN THE CHAMPAGNE COUNTRY, MARCHING UNDER FRENCH GUARD TOWARD PARIS.
(Photos from Médem Photo Service.)



FRENCH GIRL, THE FIANCEE OF A SOLDIER BEFORE THE WAR, ABOUT TO WED HIM ON HIS RETURN BLINDED FOR LIFE IN BATTLE.
(Photo by Press Illustrating Co.)



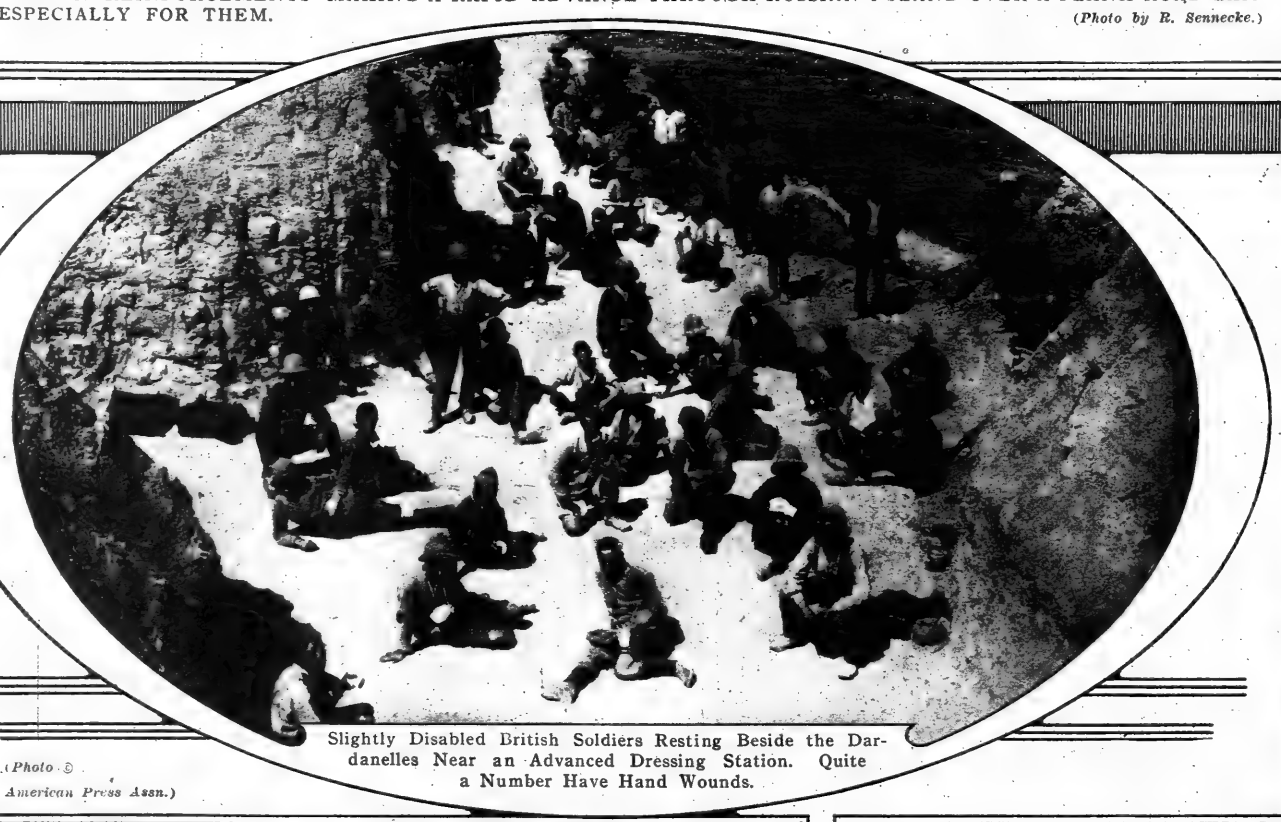
GERMAN TRENCHES RUNNING THROUGH THE CHAMPAGNE TOWN OF CARENCY PULVERIZED AND SWEPT CLEAR OF MEN BY FRENCH ARTILLERY.



TOWN OF SUIPPES, SITE OF THE GREAT GERMAN SALIENT, LEFT IN RUINS AFTER THE BLOODY HAND TO HAND COMBAT DURING THE ALLIED OFFENSIVE WHICH RESTORED THE POSITION TO THE FRENCH.



GERMAN REINFORCEMENTS MAKING A RAPID ADVANCE THROUGH RUSSIAN POLAND OVER A PLANK ROAD LAID ESPECIALLY FOR THEM.
(Photo by R. Sennecke.)



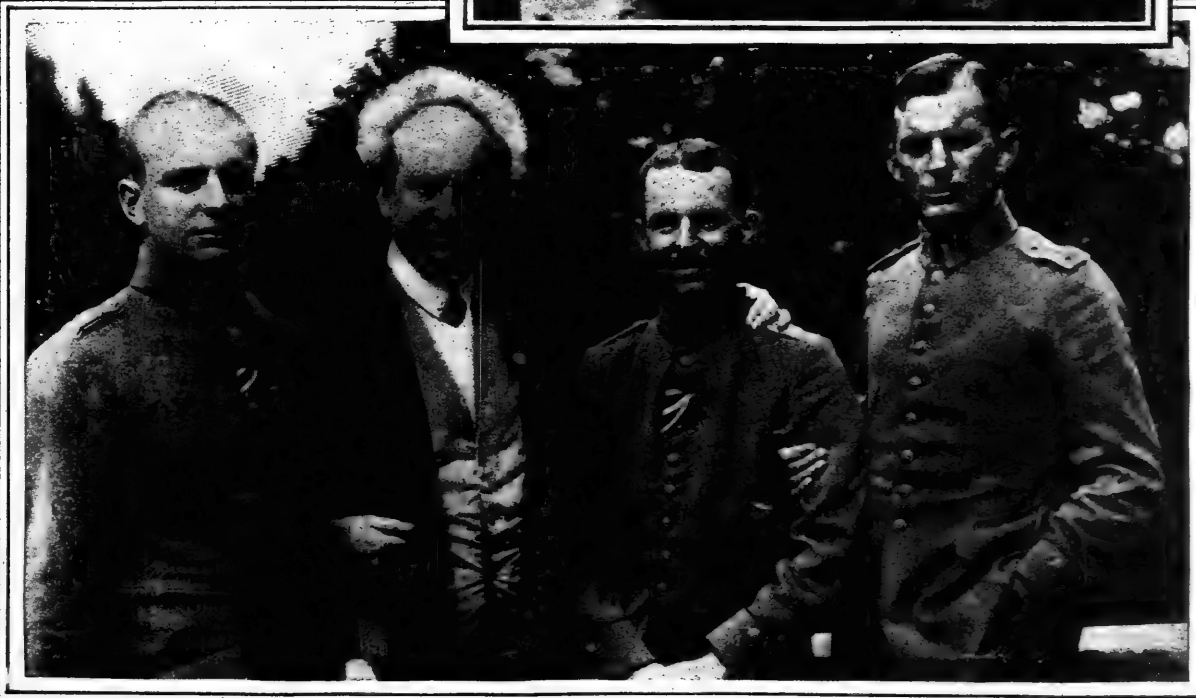
Slightly Disabled British Soldiers Resting Beside the Dardanelles Near an Advanced Dressing Station. Quite a Number Have Hand Wounds.
(Photo by American Press Assn.)



The Noted German Aeronaut, Lieut. Commander von Abercron, Who Has Won Every Order Given in the Present War. He Is Shown Wearing Some of Them.
(Photo by Franz Otto Koch.)



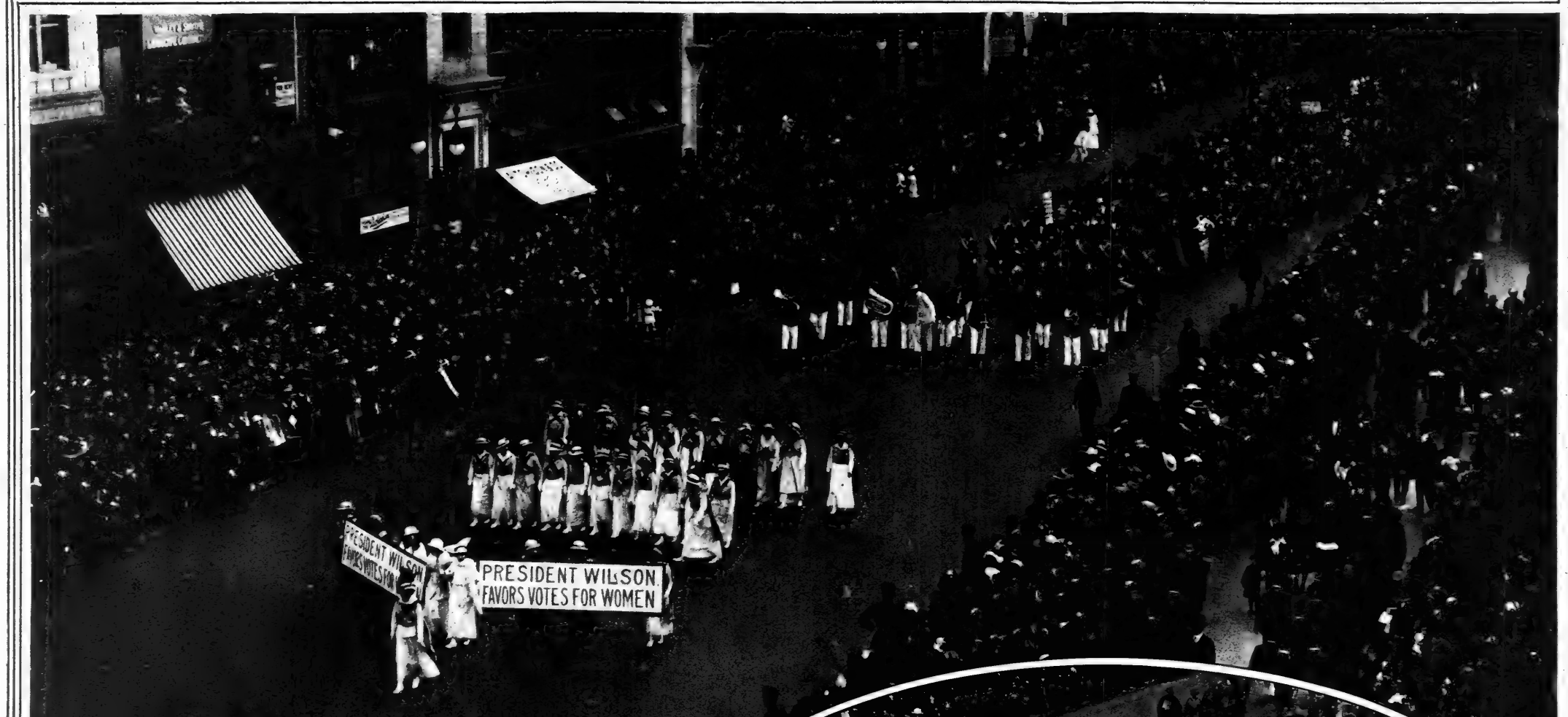
THE ITALIAN 30.5 CM. GUN, CORRESPONDING TO THE HEAVY ARTILLERY OF THE GERMANS AND AUSTRIANS,
Turned Against the Latter in the Trentino Fighting.
(Photo by Paul Thompson.)



GERHART HAUPTMANN, THE NOTED GERMAN POET AND DRAMATIST, WHO WON THE NOBEL PRIZE FOR LITERATURE IN 1912, With His Three Soldier Sons, Lieutenants Klaus and Eckart Hauptmann, and Ivo Hauptmann, a Volunteer. The Lieutenants Are Wearing the Ribbons of the Iron Cross.
(Photo from Press Illustrating Co.)

The New York Times

WOMEN OF MANY ORGANIZATIONS MARCH

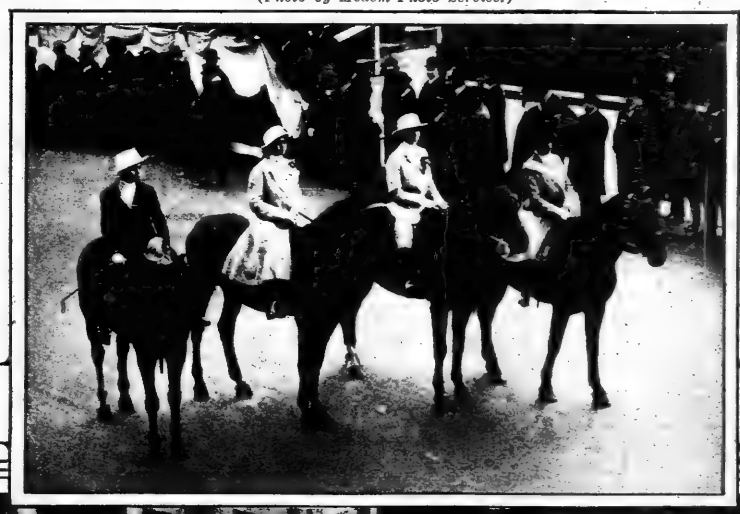


NEW JERSEY DIVISION IN THE WOMAN SUFFRAGE PARADE PASSING THE MAYOR'S REVIEWING STAND.
(Photo by Pictorial News Co.)



STRIKING EFFECT WHEN MARCHERS OF THE AMERICAN WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION JOINED HANDS.
(Photo by Medem Photo Service.)





HEAD OF THE CAVALRY DIVISION.
The Riders Are: Miss Jane Powers, Miss Sarah Tompkins, Miss Eleanor Collins and Miss T. M. Kerrigan.

MRS. HERBERT CARPENTER LEADING THE NEW YORK WOMAN SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION.
(Photo by Pictorial News.)



MRS. FLORENCE FLEMING NOYES AS COLUMBIA, AND HER DANCING PUPILS, BEARING THE UNITED STATES FLAG AT THE HEAD OF THE MANHATTAN DELEGATION.
(Photo by Edwin Levick.)



THE INTERNATIONAL SUFFRAGE ALLIANCE SECTION OF THE PARADE, REPRESENTING SUFFRAGE ORGANIZATIONS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.
(Photo © by International Film Service, Inc.)



MARCHERS REPRESENTING THE TWELVE STATES WHICH HAVE ENFRANCHISED WOMEN, FOLLOWED BY EDITH WYNNE MATTHISON, REPRESENTING NEW YORK.
(Photo by J. Hal Steffen.)



(Photo © Underwood & Underwood.)

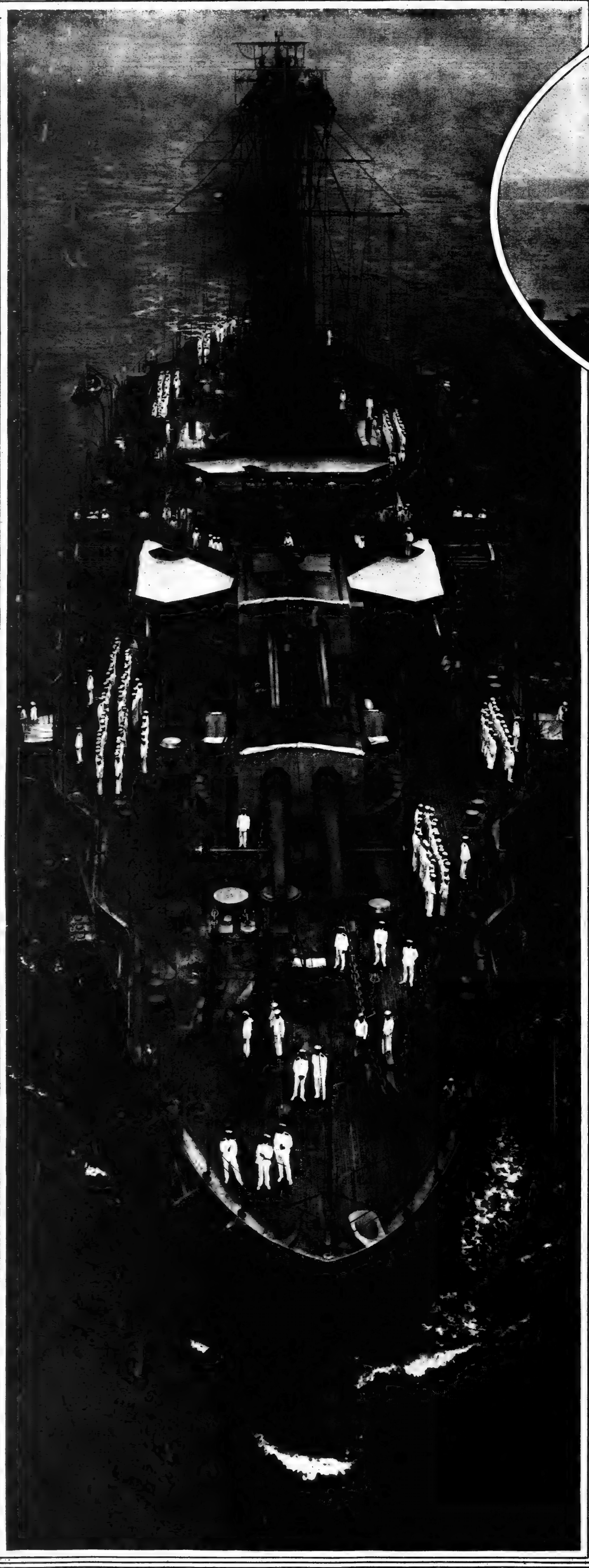
YOUTHFUL MARCHERS FOR SUFFRAGE.
They Are, Left to Right: Grace Mc-Williams, Elizabeth Williams and Shirley Williams.



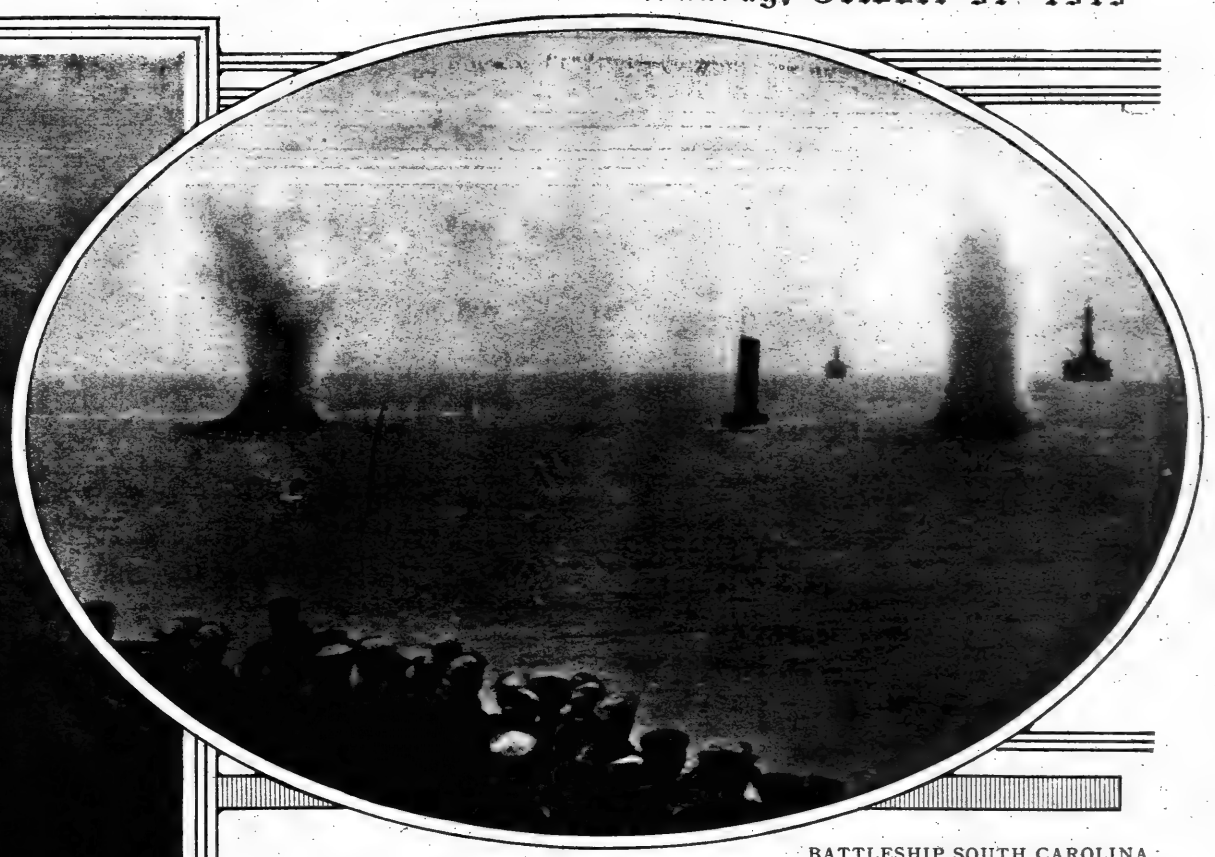
MRS. LECNARD THOMAS CARRYING THE BANNER OF THE INTERNATIONAL WOMAN SUFFRAGE ALLIANCE.
(Photo © by American Press Assn.)



Paraders of Litchfield County, Conn., Nearly Surrendered Their Banners to the Breeze on Approaching Twenty-third Street.
(Photo by Paul Thompson.)



BATTLESHIP NEW YORK RETURNING TO THIS CITY A WEEK AGO FROM THE SOUTHERN DRILL GROUNDS.
From one of the most remarkable photographs ever taken of a warship in the open sea, showing every foot of her deck.
(*Photo © by E. Muller, Jr.*)



BATTLESHIP SOUTH CAROLINA, AT A DISTANCE OF NINE MILES, FIRING ON A TARGET, SEEN BETWEEN THE TOWERS OF WATER, DURING THE NAVAL GAMES IN CHESAPEAKE BAY, JUST CONCLUDED.
The Observers on a Sister Ship in the Foreground Are Only a Few Hundred Yards Away.



THE TARGET WHEN THE SOUTH CAROLINA HAD FINISHED FIRING.
(*Photos © by R. Muller, Jr.*)



Lady de Bathe, the Famous Lily Langtry and "Jersey Lilly" of the Stage, Who Arrived Here Approximately on Her Sixty-third Birthday, Feeling, She Said, "Like a Schoolgirl." (© *Int. F. S.*)



RAE SELWYN
IN "ROLLING STONES"
At the Harris Theatre.
(*Photo © by Ira L. Hill.*)

ADVERTISEMENTS. ADVERTISEMENTS. ADVERTISEMENTS.

LOOK FOR THIS LABEL → **ENGLANDER WIT-EDGE BED SPRING** Patented

The Only Bed Spring That Keeps the Mattress and Bed Clothes in Place and Shape



Cannot Sag.
Absolutely Sanitary.

Sold by All Leading Department and Furniture Stores—Under the Englander Guarantee.

If your dealer does not sell the Englander Wit-Edge Spring, write for booklet and names of nearest dealers.

Englander Couch Beds, Wit-Edge Divans.

Englander Spring Bed Co

BROOKLYN CHICAGO SAN FRANCISCO

Englander Foldaway Beds, Englander Foldaway Cots.

Lower Rents Make Our Prices Less

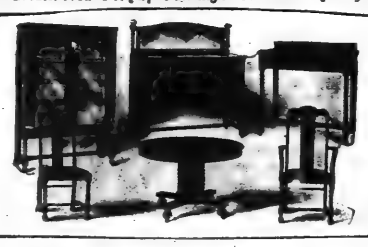
for Good FURNITURE *go to*

Worth **GOLDBURG'S** *Class*

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS
HEART OF THE BRONX AND YONKERS

The Only Charge Account Furniture House in Greater New York Specializing in Cash Store Quality

Buying Power of Three Great Stores



Prices Plainly Marked on all Goods

Splendid 10-Piece Jacobean Suit, $149.

A modern adaptation of the most favored Early English (300 years old) style. Like a precious heirloom it brings with it all the historical romance of the past. Made of the finest quality quarter-sawed oak, toned a deep brown hue. The set includes six first grade leather seat chairs, one with arms and piece illustrated.

OPEN EVERY BUSINESS DAY EVENING.

AMSTERDAM AV. COR. 146th ST. | THIRD AVE. COR. 163rd ST. | YONKERS 16-18 WARBURTON AV.

No Extra Charge Made for Credit

The Foot Ease

the children enjoy in **Blyn Plan Shoes** incites the natural activity that results in perfect bodily health.

In Blyn Plan Shoes the toes are not squeezed or bent—the shoes fit snugly at the spots where protection is needed. As low priced as ordinary shoes.

Blyn-Plan Nature Shoe

Patent Colt and Gun Metal For Children

Sizes
5 to 8.....1.75
8½ to 11...2.00
11½ to 2...2.50

Tan Russia Calf

Sizes
5 to 11.....2.00
11½ to 2...2.50



Button and Blucher

10c. extra by mail anywhere in the United States.

We have moved to our new Fulton Street (Brooklyn) Store, 442-444 Fulton Street (Old Milkman Building) opp. Bridge, near Hoyt Street. Across the street from our old store.

Newark Store { 689 Broad Street Opposite Military Park

J. Blym & Sons GUARANTEE SHOE CO. Mail Order Dept. 2240 3d Av.

West Side Stores:	East Side Stores:
222-224 W. 125th St.	3d Av. & 122d St.
6th Av. & 27th St.	3d Av., near 86th St.
8th Av., nr. 39th St.	3d Av. 150 & 151 Sts.
Brooklyn Stores: Broadway, bet. Park & Ellery Sts. 442-444 Fulton St., opp. Bridge St. Broadway, near Greene Ave.	3d Av. Bowery, nr. Broome.

Factors: 511-519 East 72d St.



"Just Because

I never took the trouble to investigate

'ACOUSTICON'

I suffered the hardships of the **DEAF**

FREE TRIAL—NO DEPOSIT—JUST SEND POSTAL

"Just think, only three weeks ago I sent that postal—three weeks ago you would have had to shout to make me hear you across the library table—Now I can hear your lowest whisper distinctly.

"Down at the office I actually heard Miss Brown's low voiced murmur for the first time in years.

"And last night I enjoyed every word of that play! Three weeks ago I would have been bored stiff at the theatre—couldn't have heard a single word. But all that's over—now I hear perfectly."

This advertisement was written by users of the "ACOUSTICON"—the words are theirs, not ours. If you are hard of hearing we will gladly send you an instrument for ten days' free trial.

Could anything be fairer? or show more strongly our confidence in the "ACOUSTICON"?

If you are hard of hearing—write us to-day—let us send you "Evidence"—a postal card will do.

"ACOUSTICON," Candler Building, 220 W. 42d St., New York City

---

This Bed in Any Color

This enamel bed is here illustrated in French Gray. It can also be furnished in Old Ivory or in any color to suit a particular room or scheme of decoration. It incorporates the Whitcomb Welded Corner, and is handsome, strong—made to give years and years of service.

Single size in special colorings, $19
In White Enamel, $17
The Whitcomb Metallic Bedstead Co.
34th and Madison Avenue
Factory, Shelton, Conn.
Philadelphia 1710 Chestnut St. Boston 90 Washington St.



Housecleaning Season Sale of

VACUUM CLEANERS



Our Housecleaning Season Sale has made such a big "hit" that we have decided to continue the

BIG REDUCTIONS

FOR A LIMITED TIME

PRICES SACRIFICED—NOTHING RESERVED

HAND-POWER CLEANERS

P. & W. Hand-Power Long Tube Style Suction Cleaners; guaranteed for 2 years. Former price, $6.00. Sale price..... $2.75

Duntley Combination Pneumatic Vacuum Cleaner and Carpet Sweepers; very popular. Former price, $8.00. Sale price..... $3.95

Keystone Combination Vacuum Cleaner and Carpet Sweeper. Former price, $10.00. Sale price... $6.90

Bissell Combination Vacuum Cleaner and Carpet Sweeper. Former price, $9.00. Sale price... $6.90

Brand Cleaner, regular price, $7.00; sale price..... $5.85

Doty Cleaner, regular price, $6.50; sale price..... $4.85

Rex Cleaners, $4.85. Everybody's Cleaners, $3.90.

All Other Kinds of Hand-Power Cleaners at Big Reductions.

Send for complete price list. See coupon below.

ELECTRIC CLEANERS

Eureka Electric Cleaner, winner of the Grand Prize (highest award) at Panama Exposition, has many exclusive features. Former price, $40.00. Sale price... $29.50

Vacuna Jr. (with Blower), winner Second Prize Panama Exposition. Former price, $95.00. Sale price $79.00

Magic Electric, winner of Third Prize at Panama Exposition. Former price, $38.00. Sale price $29.50

Frantz Premier Electric, winner of Fourth Prize at Panama Exposition. Sale price..... $22.75

Liberty (also known as Columbia) was $25, now $19.75.
Ohio was $30, now $25.50.
Royal was $30, now $24.50.
Cadillac was $30, now $24.75.

Baby Hoover, with motor-driven brush, was $40, now $32.75.
Western Electric was $32.50, now $26.75.
Monarch was $75.00, now $59.00.
Duntley was $85.00, now $69.00.

This is only partial list. Send for complete list. See coupon below.

The cleaners advertised above are, of course, all brand-new goods.

Don't Miss This Opportunity!

Call and see the largest assortment of Vacuum Cleaners in the world under one roof, or fill out and mail the coupon below today.

MAIL ORDERS

Our mail order department makes it just as convenient to buy from us by mail as by personal call. We will gladly answer any question or give you any information you may desire. We ship cleaners all over the United States. We pay express charges anywhere.

In connection with above sale of new cleaners we are having a sale on agents' samples, shop-worn and used cleaners. These goods cannot be sold by mail. Prices as follows:

Arnold Electric was $35, now $7.
Richmond Electric was $35, now $10.
Eureka Electric was $35, now $11.
Frantz Premier Electric was $25, now $12.
Magic Electric was $38, now $13.
Monarch Electric was $75, now $29.
Duntley Electric was $75, now $35.
And many others, all fully guaranteed.

We rent, repair and exchange all makes of cleaners

Muenzen Specialty Co.

131 West 42d St., 1 Flight Up, Between Broadway and 6th Ave., Over French-Shriner's Shoe Store. Phone 6310-6311 Bryant.

Downtown Branch, Booth 53, Hudson Terminal Concourse, 30 Church St.

FREE COUPON NO. 13.
Muenzen Specialty Co., New York:

Without obligation to me, send me pamphlet entitled "How to Select a Vacuum Cleaner" and your complete price list of sale prices on Vacuum Cleaners, to be operated by..... power

Name .....

Address .....

NOTICE:

"Arrow" indicates space to be filled by the word "Hand" or "Electric," as the case may be.

P. S.—Tear out coupon NOW lest you forget.

Smart Apparel for

Stout Figures



Our entire main floor is devoted to a comprehensive display of every edict of fashion and favored style feature of the season, with lines and trimmings cleverly manipulated to give long, slender, graceful lines and poise that proclaim the well dressed woman — sizes: 35½ to 58 bust.

Dresses .....11.75 to 121.50
Suits .....24.50 to 143.75
Skirts .....5.00 to 24.75
Coats .....18.75 to 145.00
Waists .....1.45 to 19.75
Negligees .....1.95 to 29.75
Corsets and Underwear

to fit you from stock, **no matter what your figure or bust measure**—a service no other house can render, and only possible through Lane Bryant's original and exclusive methods.

SPECIAL

As illustrated, fur trimmed suit of finest wool poplin, especially designed for figures up to 56 bust. Black or navy. Special..... **24.75**

"Smart Apparel for Stout Figures"—the only fashion book of its kind published, sent free. Write Dept. L-14.

'Phone 6416 Greeley **Lane Bryant** 25 W. 38th St., New York



ALL YOU HAVE TO DO IS SCREW THE BOLTS

An artistic adornment to any garden—includes garden seat on each side and trellises. A practical Garage, made with particular regard for warmth. Accommodates large touring car. Painted outside, stained inside. Complete.. **$160 up**

Send for Catalogue.

EASYMADE COMPANY
Dept. T. 527 Fifth Av., New York.

HAIR BEAUTY

May be easily attained by using



Empress Hair Tonic

A pure, harmless preventive for dry or oily ITCHING SCALP and FALLING HAIR—and to stimulate the growth of NEW HAIR. 50c.

Empress Dandruff Remedy

To remove moist or scaly dandruff and to keep the scalp clean and healthy. 50c. at R. H. Macy & Co., John Wanamaker, James McCreery & Co., Gimbel Bros.

Empress Mfg. Co., 46 W. 20th St., N.Y.C.

PARKER'S METHOD OF HAIR TREATMENT

is insurance against thin and impoverished hair. Itching, oily and scaly conditions cause falling hair; incipient grayness and baldness successfully treated. Results simply phenomenal.

Send today for free booklet "T," "Healthy Hair—How to Get and Keep It."



JANE COWL says: Dear Mr. Parker:—Let me thank you for the most beneficial treatments my hair has ever had. All good wishes to you.

You Can Have Luxuriant Hair!

By Proper Stimulation and Nourishment to the scalp and especially the hair. HERBEX accomplishes this; it has done it for 39 years. Send description of your hair trouble. I will advise what tonic to use, and how.

FRANK PARKER
Hair and Scalp SPECIALIST.
51 WEST 37TH ST., N.Y.

GLASSBERG SHORT VAMP SHOES

Style No. 681x **$5.00**



We Show Only the Latest Styles

Here's a shoe that makes your foot look smaller. You can wear it and be sure it's the latest style. Send for Catalog T.

511 6th Ave., near 31st St.
225 West 42d St., nr. Times Sq.
58 3d Ave., near 10th St.
Mail Orders Carefully Filled.



You'll See It at Dale's

If you've been shopping all over town for a lighting fixture of unique design you are almost certain to find just what you want in our large stock—and at prices 20 to 35 per cent. lower than retail. Lighting advice FREE.

Ornate new chain drop.

Write for Booklet, "Lighting the Home," or, better still, call at our showrooms.

Dale Lighting Fixture Co.,
111 West 13th St., New York.



A CATHEDRAL BELL SETH THOMAS CLOCK

Bought at a concession and offered at a very low figure to make new friends for a house that has been established seventy years.

Inlaid Mahogany, $10

DESCRIPTION: solid mahogany, "English Cabinet" case; Marquetrie inlaid; 12 inches tall; highest grade Porcelain Dial and convex beveled glass. Fine 8 day movement; hour and half hour strike; mellow Cathedral Bell; perfect timekeeper. Formerly sold at $15.00 elsewhere.

Order this clock today, the supply is limited. *Catalogue 10 of 350 reliable clocks sent on request.*

Wm. H. Enhaus & Son,
Jewelers since 1847
31 John Street, New York City.



TROUT JEWELRY SHOP

Japanese Elves, Rose Gold, 3 Diamonds, 10K Solid Gold, $15.25; 14K Solid Gold, $19.00. Call, write or phone for free catalogue, the BLUE BOOK of jewelry, diamonds, silverware, watches, cut glass, ivory, novelties. You save one-third AT WHOLESALE PRICES.

Thousands of splendid jewelry gifts for Birthdays, Prizes, Graduations, Holidays..... **$1 to $10**

CHAS. L. TROUT CO.
170 B'way, Cor. Maiden Lane, N. Y.
2nd floor. 'Phone Cortlandt 3586.
Open to 6 P. M., Saturdays included.

Your Children's Feet



Flat Foot Specialist

looked after now will SAVE EXPENSE AND SUFFERING later in life.

Let Dr. Rosenberg examine your children's feet and advise you about their care.

Dr. L. B. Rosenberg, Chiropodist,
Tel. Bryant 1760. 121 West 42d St.

The "EXCEPTIONAL SCHOOL"

Mr. G. Hepburn Wilson M.B.

American Authority on Modern Dancing



The one distinctly expert school that has been selected by New York's fashionable and well-to-do people.

More than 18,000 private pupils have received instruction from Mr. Wilson.

Terms Most Reasonable.

Send for "The Dance," our beautifully illustrated booklet in colors.

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FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK
Thorley Building—N. W. Cor. 46th St.
Telephone Bryant 8321.

Write for Information Teachers' Normal Course

The Mending Shop

Trade Mark



The original mending and remodeling Shop

Gowns, Suits and Dresses REMODELED. Shop Waists and Gowns Refitted. Suits cleaned, pressed and made into latest styles. First-class dry cleaning.

MISS H. REDDING COUGHLIN.
NEW ADDRESS: 17 East 48th St.
Phone: Murray Hill 5062.
(formerly 20 W. 31st St.)
We Have No Branches.



Nail Brilliant

RIVIERA

In small French Ivory tubes for pocket or handbag. Turn the top, shake a tiny bit of powder on palm, moisten nails with lips, and rub one second.

25c. each.

PARFUMERIE RIVIERA
Spécialités de Beauté
450 Fifth Av. & 11 E. 30th St.
Catalog on request.



FOR FASHION and Relief From Foot Troubles

Jack's Improved Pedic Arch Shoes

Our Only Store 495 6th Ave., Bet. 29 & 30 Sts.

JACK'S

Estab. 1880.





This fine garage constructed in a few hours with Bossert Redibilt units.

Bossert Redibilt Garages

"Not Even a Nail to Buy"

Easily Heated

Before you buy a garage, make sure that it can be easily heated.

Bossert Redibilt Units have lined air chambers—making a complete insulation. No danger of your water system freezing, even with the minimum of heat.

All units ready painted in two colors—two coats. Any one can lock them in place with a monkey wrench. Order yours today.

Prices range from $179 up, according to size.

Send for illustrated catalog, which also contains description of complete line of Bossert Redibilt Homes.

LOUIS BOSSERT & SONS
Builders of Bungalows for 25 years.
1319 Grand Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Why Have Gray or Faded Hair?

HENNA D'ORÉAL

New French Discovery

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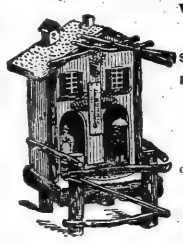
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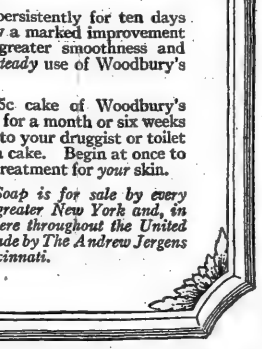
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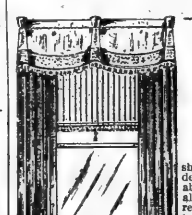
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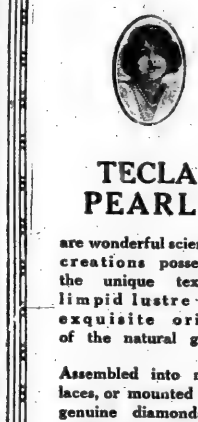
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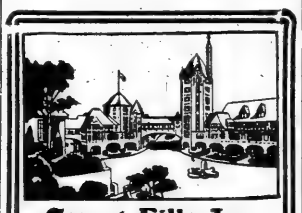
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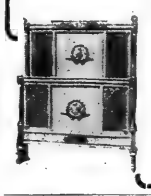
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The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair Sunday; Monday fair and warmer; strong northwest winds, diminishing by Sunday night.
For full weather report see Page 18.

VOL. LXV...NO. 21,099. NEW YORK, SUNDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1915.—100 PAGES, In Seven Parts, Including Picture and Rotogravure Section and Review of Books. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

ANTI-SUFFRAGE SWEEP PREDICTED

Amendment Doomed in All Three States Voting on It, Forecasts Indicate.

WHAT PARTY LEADERS SAY

Up-State Strongly Against Votes for Women — Massachusetts and Pennsylvania Also Anti.

CONSTITUTION ESTIMATES

Success Predicted by Republican County Chairman, as a Rule; Defeat by Democratic.

The voters in New York, Pennsylvania and Massachusetts will deny votes to women, according to forecasts of the elections next Tuesday made for THE NEW YORK TIMES by Republican and Democratic committeemen in the three States.

The up-State vote against suffrage in New York, these forecasts indicate, will be heavy enough to defeat the amendment by an ample margin, regardless of the vote in the five counties composing New York City. The vote in this city is hard to calculate, and probably will be close, according to political leaders of both parties.

Massachusetts will give a larger majority against suffrage than New Jersey did, according to the predictions of Democratic and Republican leaders, whose figures differ in detail, but place the result about the same. Richard F. Andrews of Roxbury, Mass., a Republican State Committeeman, wired THE TIMES that the vote probably would be 360,000 against and 180,000 for suffrage. Estimates for Boston say that that city will give a majority against suffrage of between 20,000 and 40,000.

Philadelphia's vote will be 50,000 for suffrage and 75,000 against, according to B. Gordon Bromley, Chairman of the Democratic City Committee. Almost every county in Pennsylvania will vote against suffrage, according to the leaders of both parties. It is predicted that only in a few sections of the State will the vote be close, and two to one or an even greater proportion will be the vote against suffrage in most of the counties.

Up-State Voters Apathetic.

In New York State, outside of New York City, regarding which the party leaders refuse to make estimates, the Democratic County Chairman who have furnished forecasts say that the suffragists will carry only one county, Montgomery.

The Republican County Chairmen of Chemung, Dutchess, and Yates say that a majority will vote in their counties to give women the ballot. Twenty other counties will vote against suffrage, according to County Chairmen. Many of the telegrams stated that the voters in upstate Districts were apathetic, and that the vote would probably be light.

The trouble with making predictions in New York City, according to the politicians, is that the strength of the suffragists is visible, while that of the anti-suffragists is invisible. The campaign carried on by the suffragists has been far more vigorous here than elsewhere, and the big meetings and parades of the suffragists have made it appear on the surface that the vote in favor of giving the women the ballot might be very large. The upstate political observers have not had the same difficulty in the way of making forecasts.

THE TIMES received reports from twenty-five Republican County Chairmen in Pennsylvania. Twenty-three of them predicted that their counties would beat suffrage. Only Lawrence and Potter Counties favor suffrage, according to the local Republican leaders. The Democratic County Chairmen, eighteen of whom made forecasts for THE TIMES, report twelve of their counties against suffrage and six in favor. Those who held that their counties would vote for suffrage usually specified that it would be by a narrow margin.

There are no county chairmen in Massachusetts, but the members of the Republican and Democratic State Committees, each of whom is the leader of a district, indicated by their replies that the suffragists might fail in every county and would be overwhelmed in Suffolk, where Boston is, and probably in several other counties. One large county which may vote in favor of suffrage, according to some of these replies, is Middlesex. The majority of the committeemen in this county, however, say that suffrage will be beaten there.

Estimates as to Constitution.

The replies received by THE TIMES upon the probable vote by counties in New York on the proposed Constitution indicate that the predictions are colored by the political thought of the forecasters. The Republican Chairmen in all but three counties say the Constitution will carry their counties, and the Democratic Chairmen in all but five counties say that it will be beaten. The up-State Republican Chairmen stand nine to three in predicting that the Constitution will carry their counties. Eight Democratic Chairmen say it will be beaten in their counties, and five say it will carry theirs.

Leaders of both parties agree that the Constitution will carry in Fulton, Livingston, and Schuyler Counties, and that it will be defeated in Jefferson. The Republicans concede that it will be beaten in Jefferson, Otsego, and Schoharie, and the Democrats concede that it will carry Fulton, Livingston, Oswego, Schuyler, and Wayne.

Republican leaders in the counties composing New York City would not be quoted, but they insisted that they were confident that the Constitution would

Continued on Page 3.

REPORTS VON TIRPITZ IS NOW IN DISGRACE

Author of the Submarine Campaign Said to Have Lost Favor With the Kaiser.

AMSTERDAM, Sunday, Oct. 31, (via London.)—The Rotterdam newspaper Maasbode says that Admiral von Tirpitz, German Minister of Marine, has fallen into disgrace with Emperor William.

Admiral von Tirpitz is the accredited author of the submarine blockade of the British Isles. There has been much speculation since the German Government disavowed the attack on the Arabic, on which Americans were killed, and the further evidence that von Tirpitz's program has virtually failed, as to how this would leave von Tirpitz in the favor of the Emperor.

GERMANS RUSH WORK ON NEW ZEPPELINS

Building Aircraft for More London Raids and to Protect Their Coasts.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROTTERDAM, Oct. 30, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—I learn from a neutral traveler, with the very best reasons for believing his statements, that activity at the various Zeppelin centres is now greater than at any previous period of the war.

At Berlin new sheds were being erected, while at Friedrichshaven, Hamburg, and Wilhelmhaven all work is being pushed forward with feverish haste. The chief aim is, of course, to get at England, but the Germans claim that both in the North Sea and in the Baltic the scouting work of the airships has been invaluable. They believe that in anything like decent weather it is impossible for enemy craft, either battleships or submarines, to approach Germany without due warning, and they claim they have sunk Russian submarines and have harried enemy merchant shipping.

The Germans are convinced they did more damage in London than has been admitted, and they say their experience has been such that they hope to do a great deal more. At any rate, they are building new airships with great speed, especially for work over England, which they think has no means of countering their moves in the air.

NO OFFICIAL GERMAN COMPLAINT OF WHITLOCK

Washington Ignores Press Criticism of Cavell Reports—Doesn't Class Him as Minister.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.—It is not the purpose of Secretary Lansing to take cognizance of newspaper statements based on cable dispatches from Berlin which quote The Vossische Zeitung, The Lokalanzeiger and other leading German newspapers as asking for the recall of Brand Whitlock, American Minister to Belgium, because of his reports on the Cavell case to Ambassador Page. The statement was made in an authoritative fashion at the State Department this afternoon that the American Government had no official knowledge whatever of the execution of Miss Cavell. The German Government has not complained to the American Government of any reports from or action by Mr. Whitlock concerning the Cavell case. Minister Whitlock, it was stated today at the Department, had not reported to his Government on the Cavell case, nor had Ambassador Page brought the matter to Secretary Lansing's notice.

Apropos of the reported demand of the German journals for the recall of Mr. Whitlock, it was explained today that, while Mr. Whitlock was still accredited as Minister to Belgium, he was in Brussels by sufferance of the German Government, and that he was serving in the capacity of a "special diplomatic agent of the State Department," rather than as Minister. The question of his status in Brussels has not been raised by the German Government; but it soon became manifest to the State Department that Mr. Whitlock could not be regarded as exercising his ordinary functions during the German occupation of that city.

JOFFRE AGAIN CONFERS WITH LORD KITCHENER

London Believes Some Plan for Concerted Military Action Is Under Discussion.

LONDON, Oct. 30.—General Joffre, the French Commander in Chief, who came to London yesterday, held another conference today with the War Secretary, Field Marshal Kitchener.

No official information has been given out concerning the object of the French commander's visit. The theory which is generally accepted, however, is that some scheme for central military control is being promoted. The chief purpose presumably would be to make possible quicker decisions and co-ordinated action than heretofore.

General Joffre also visited Queen Mary and Queen Mother Alexandra. He then left town to inspect a military encampment.

20 GERMAN SHIPS SUNK IN 12 DAYS

38,000 Tons of Shipping Destroyed by Submarines Between Oct. 11 and 23.

LONDON, Oct. 30.—The Liverpool Post publishes a list of twenty German ships, aggregating more than 38,000 tonnage, sunk by British submarines in the Baltic Sea between Oct. 11 and 23, as follows:

Luisa, Germania, Director Reppenhagen, Nicomedia, Walter Leonhardt, Svania (or Svanen,) Gertrude, Pyrros, Emgard, Babylon, Pernambuco, Soderhamn, Jonannes Russ, Dalarfven, John Wulf, Electra, Rendsburg, Glaveh, and two named Hernosand.

THE AUGUSTA SPECIAL.
Aiken and Augusta, via SOUTHERN RAILWAY. lv. New York daily 1:08 P. M. Quickest way to winter resorts of South Carolina and Georgia. Descriptive literature. Apply N. Y. Office, 264 Fifth Avenue.—Advt.

NINE MORE KILLED AS BELGIAN SPIES

Germans Sentence Ten Others, Including Three Women, to Penal Servitude.

CASES IN NORTHERN FRANCE

Spies in Conquered Territory Said to be Directed by a French Officer's Wife.

DYNAMITE PLOTS CHARGED

Prisoners Are Reported to Have Planned to Blow Up Railways—21 Arrests in Belgium.

LONDON, Oct. 30.—Nine persons who were convicted on Oct. 26 of espionage in Belgium were executed yesterday, according to the Amsterdam correspondent of Reuter's Telegram Company, who says this information was received in an official telegram from Berlin. Ten other people, including three women, were sentenced to penal servitude, it is reported. The correspondent's dispatch follows:

"An official telegram from Berlin states that in the last few days two additional important espionage cases have been detected in Belgium and Northern France. In Belgium twenty-one persons have been arrested. It is alleged that after having confined their energies for some months to obtaining news by espionage and sending it to France, by way of Holland, they became bolder in September, planning to dynamite railways and buildings, besides assisting persons of military age to escape from Belgium to France. Among those arrested are four women, the principal charge against them being that they were endangering the safety of the German army.

"The espionage system reported to have been discovered in France is alleged to have been managed by the wife of a French officer. It is charged that she received her instructions direct from the French military authorities. Two other women are also under arrest, and, according to Berlin, the extent to which the system of espionage is organized is indicated by the fact that the arrested persons figure prominently in the French Secret Service list. The guilt of the accused, it is added, already has been established.

"Nine persons, the message adds, were tried for espionage in Belgium on Oct. 26. All were found guilty and were sentenced to death. The sentence was executed yesterday. Ten others, including three women, were sentenced to penal servitude."

TELL OF BELGIAN REIGN OF TERROR

Letters Received by Latest Mails Charge Many Cruelties—Famous Library Destroyed.

Despite the fact that the German censorship in Belgium is so rigid and so elaborately organized, more news concerning conditions in that country arrived in the mails from Europe yesterday than had been the case in many months. Much of the information came out of Holland, where the news was smuggled from Belgium. There was also some information direct from Belgium. In addition to letters there came copies of newspapers printed by Belgians in Holland. The information was all of the same kind, and seemed to verify the vague reports cabled from Europe recently that the Germans have instituted a reign of terror in Belgium.

A well-known Belgian, whose activities on behalf of his unfortunate countrymen are known from one end to the other of the United States, was the recipient of a batch of this mail from Belgium and Holland. To a TIMES reporter he showed some of the letters and newspaper articles.

"This information all goes to prove," he said, "that the German commanders in Belgium and their subordinates are finding a thousand different ways to terrorize the people. One of these, which is disclosed in today's mail, is to post a city or town with proclamations and statements supposedly signed by prominent Belgian citizens or priests, in which the signers tell the people that King Albert and his Government have deserted them and that, after all, their German conquerors are their best friends.

"Only two weeks ago there was posted in several of the Belgian towns a big poster signed 'Belgian philanthropist,' in which the people were told their King was against and not for them, and which urged willing subjection to the German invaders. An investigation traced the authorship of the poster straight to the German military headquarters.

"Another letter tells of the arrest and imprisonment of the old sexton of the Cathedral of St. Gudule in Brussels. A German officer entered the Cathedral. He had his dog with him, and when the sexton politely informed him that dogs were not allowed in the Cathedral, the officer had him arrested for disrespect and he was sent to jail.

"Here is a bit of information that goes a long way toward showing how far the German authorities will go to make life as miserable as possible for the unhappy Belgians. A short time ago the German commandant at Namur sent a circular letter to all the priests in that vicinity ordering them to notify him in writing of the time when the bells of all churches were to ring. No bell was to be rung without previous notification to the German commander, and the ringing had to be on the minute of the hour named. As a result of this order several priests were fined 1,000 marks, ($250,) each and sent to jail for three months for permitting the bells to be rung at unauthorized times.

"Another message just received out of Belgium tells of the terrible plight of the people of Malines, the home of Cardinal Mercier. According to a memd

Continued on Page 2.

FLORIDA, CUBA, SOUTH—Best Service. Atlantic Coast Line R. R. Office removed to 1,198 B'way, Cor. 29th St.—Advt.

Navy Experts Say Torpedo Sank the Hesperian; Fragment of Metal on Her Deck Not from Mine

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.—It was announced at the State Department today that the navy experts who had examined the piece of metal picked up on the deck of the Allan Liner Hesperian and sent here by the American Embassy in London was part of a torpedo. From this fact it is unofficially concluded that the Hesperian was destroyed by a German submarine and not by a mine, as was contended in Berlin soon after the Hesperian was sunk.

Although the report of the naval officers bears out the impression which was strong in Washington after an examination of the original reports from Ambassador Page and American Consul Frost of Queenstown that the Hesperian was the victim of a German submarine, there is no proof in the possession of the American Government that the piece of metal was found on the deck of the Hesperian. The American Embassy in London received the fragment from the British Admiralty with a statement that it was found on the deck of the vessel. The statement was not in the form of an affidavit nor in a form that could be regarded as judicial proof.

The fragment of metal was received in Washington more than a month ago. Secretary Lansing turned it over to Secretary Daniels of the Navy Department, but in the reference of the matter, through inadvertence, the Navy Department was not asked for a report. When this fact became known to Secretary Lansing he asked Secretary Daniels for a report. The fragment was then turned over to Rear Admiral Joseph Strauss, Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, where it was carefully examined by torpedo and mine experts. The result of their examination was communicated to Secretary Daniels today. The fragment was of polished steel and about 9 inches long.

The Hesperian left Liverpool at 7 P. M. on Friday, Sept. 3, and by 8:30 P. M. on Sept. 4, had reached latitude 50 north; longitude 10 west, about eighty miles southwest of Fastnet. When dusk was closing in an explosion occurred against the starboard bow. The vessel sank about ten feet within four hours and while endeavoring to make Queenstown plunged to the bottom. Official Washington received the news of the disaster with unconcealed surprise, because only a few days before Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, had delivered a communication to Secretary Lansing, in which he said he had been instructed by his Government to say that "liners will not be sunk by our submarines without warning and without safety of the lives of noncombatants provided the liners do not try to escape or offer resistance."

The Hesperian neither tried to escape nor offered resistance, but did carry a 6-inch gun mounted on the stern. This gun was painted a service gray, but the officers of the Hesperian set forth in a joint affidavit that this gun could not have been seen through the periscope of a submarine. They also said that no warning was given. On board the Hesperian were forty Canadian soldiers, including officers, all either invalided or in attendance upon those invalided. These men were not organized or traveling as a unit.

There were 350 passengers on the Hesperian and a crew of 300. There were no American citizens on board as passengers. One cabin steward, N. J. Dallas, was an American citizen. He was saved. The reports received here indicated that one American probably was lost, a man named Wolff of Newark, N. J. He was a member of the crew.

The German Government has never flatly disclaimed that the Hesperian was attacked by a German submarine. Its disclaimer was qualified and was based on the statement that no submarines reported having hit the Hesperian or having been in the vicinity of the attack at the time the Hesperian was lost. On Sept. 14, in a note delivered to Ambassador Gerard, the Berlin Foreign Office asserted that on the face of the evidence then at hand the Government was satisfied that the Hesperian was not sunk by a German submarine.

The decision of the American naval officers will be referred to the Berlin Government for its information. It has not been decided whether the reference will be made through Count von Bernstorff or through Ambassador Gerard.

The finding of the naval experts, it was said in State Department circles today, raised no new issue. It was admitted, however, that the Hesperian case did not now have the important status that it would have possessed if the submarine controversy had not reached its present stage as a result of the assurances given by the German Government regarding the adoption of the principles of humanity and international law contended for by President Wilson and Secretary Lansing in their various notes.

RUINED IN STOCKS, BROKER ENDS LIFE

Richard H. Reid of Consolidated Exchange Inhales Gas in His House in Brooklyn.

SPOKE OF SUICIDE TO WIFE

Reputed to be Worth $500,000, He Is Supposed to Have Become Involved by Mining Share Deals.

Richard H. Reid, 49 years old, a member of the Consolidated Stock Exchange with offices at 52 Broadway, was found asphyxiated by gas at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon in his town house, 204 Keap Street, Williamsburg. He had inhaled the gas through a rubber tube attached to a jet in the pantry and had been dead about six hours, Coroner Wagner said. Heavy losses on mining and other stocks during the last month are believed by Mr. Reid's business friends to have been the cause of his suicide.

Mr. Reid did not go to business on Friday, and told his wife at their Summer home in Port Washington that he was a ruined man. He said he had lost everything he possessed and he felt like committing suicide.

She told him it was no use to take the loss so much to heart; they could face the world together and try to recoup their fortunes. About 5 o'clock in the afternoon Mr. Reid appeared to have recovered some of his spirits, and told his wife he would go into Brooklyn and consult his physician, Dr. Alfred Smylie of 893 Park Place.

He did not call at the doctor's, and apparently did not go to bed all night. As she had not heard from him by 10 o'clock yesterday morning, Mrs. Reid became anxious and went into his room, where she found a note lying on the desk informing her that he had gone to Brooklyn to commit suicide.

Mrs. Reid called up Thomas Baffa of 217 Havemeyer Street, a real estate broker who was a close friend of her husband, and he said that Mr. Reid had telephoned at 9 o'clock that morning requesting that the keys of 204 Keap Street might be left with a neighbor, where he could call for them, which was done.

After getting Mrs. Reid's message over the telephone from Port Washington, Mr. Baffa became alarmed and, finding that Mr. Reid had not called for the keys, he notified the police of the Clymer Street Station, and Captain Buchanan sent Detective Joseph Cosgrove to find the missing man.

Inquiries were made in Manhattan at his office at 52 Broadway and at a branch office in Havemeyer Street, and at the Consolidated Exchange, but no one had seen him. Shortly after 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon a neighbor informed the police that he had seen Mr. Reid enter his home at 204 Keap Street about 9 o'clock that morning and had not seen him leave the building.

When Mr. Baffa and Detective Cosgrove opened the door they found the house full of gas and had to wait for a few minutes to let it escape before entering. On a table in the dining room they found Mr. Reid's hat, and he was lying on a table in the pantry adjoining with a new rubber tube in his mouth and had evidently been dead for some time.

The ruined stockbroker had taken off his coat and after folding it neatly had placed it in a pillow case obtained from a bedroom on the second floor to make a pillow for his head before turning on the gas. He left no papers of any kind in the room. Dr Smylie was summoned by Mr. Baffa with Coroner Wagner and after an examination of the body he said Mr. Reid had been dead five or six hours.

Mrs. Reid was notified by telephone that an accident had happened to her husband, and, fearing the worst, she came from Port Washington in her automobile, with her ten-year-old son and two daughters. When she learned the truth Mrs. Reid collapsed, and had to be attended by Dr. Smylie. Another son out West was notified by telegram of his father's death.

Barely a month ago Mr. Reid was reputed to be worth nearly $500,000.

Special to The New York Times.

PATERSON, N. J., Oct. 30.—Charles W. Roth, manager of the branch office here of R. H. Reid, learned of his employer's failure and death at 11 o'clock this morning, when another broker telephoned him to ask for news. Mr. Roth, after confirming the news from the New York office, announced that many residents of this city would suffer by Mr. Reid's failure. He declined to estimate the amount of money involved.

MORGAN DOING WELL ALL REPORTS AGREE

Doctors Deny Rumors of Complications Arising from the Family's Reticence.

SON AT DESK IN THE BANK

Danger Period from Operation Will Not Be Past Till To-morrow, Physicians Say.

J. P. Morgan, who was operated on for appendicitis on Friday morning, was resting easy yesterday, according to statements made at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co. and the official announcements given out by his physicians, J. W. Markoe and H. H. M. Lyle.

Despite these optimistic statements there was a secretiveness about the Morgan home on East Island which gave rise to rumors that the patient's condition was not all that might be desired.

The serious danger period, according to physicians, in a case of appendicitis extends over three days after the operation. If no symptoms of septic poisoning or other complications have developed by Monday night it may be considered that Mr. Morgan is out of danger.

Late last night Dr. Markoe assured THE TIMES that no complications had set in and that Mr. Morgan's condition was entirely satisfactory.

Martin Egan, representing J. P. Morgan & Co., at 9 o'clock last night issued the following bulletin on Mr. Morgan's condition:

"Mr. Morgan has had a comfortable day and his condition is satisfactory.
"Dr. J. W. MARKOE.
"Dr. H. H. M. LYLE."

At the offices of J. P. Morgan & Co. the following bulletin was given out at 10 o'clock yesterday morning:

"Mr. Morgan had a comfortable night. His condition this morning is in every way satisfactory."
"J. W. MARKOE, M. D.
"H. H. M. LYLE, M. D."

While there was no mention of Mr. Morgan's temperature or pulse in the bulletins, it was learned unofficially that there was nothing in either to disturb the physicians.

No official reports were given out at the residence yesterday. Mr. Morgan was examined by his physicians yesterday morning, and his condition was so good that his son, Junius Spencer Morgan, boarded the yacht Mermaid a little later and came to New York to his desk in the offices of J. P. Morgan & Co. While at the office he was smiling, apparently in the best of humor, and chatted so freely with his associates that it was evident that he had little fear for his father.

Early in the afternoon he returned to East Island on the Mermaid and later drove with his wife to the drug store in the Village of Glen Cove. While there he said his father's condition was favorable, but when pressed for more detailed information he said he could not discuss any phase of the case, and that any news beyond his bare statement must be obtained from the bulletins to be issued at the Wall Street office.

Mrs. J. S. Morgan, too, seemed in good spirits, and as far as the appearance of the young couple indicated there was no alarm.

The unfavorable rumors current about the village of Glen Cove had their origin chiefly in the strengthening of the guard at the heavy iron gates spanning the island end of the 100-yard causeway that links East Island with the mainland. Detectives have been on duty there since Mr. Morgan was shot on July 3 by Erich Muenter, and they refused to allow any one to pass except intimate friends or relatives of the family.

Yesterday this guard was redoubled, a large squad of detectives was on duty at the island end of the causeway and it was impossible to get any information from any employe of the Morgan estate. An indication of this increased

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DAY LINE AUTUMN TRIPS
To and including Election Day. See advs. —Advt.

RUSSIANS MOVE ON BULGARIA BY SEA; LONDON NOW COUNTS ON RUMANIA'S AID; GREECE WAVERS, MAY YET JOIN ALLIES

Russian and Turkish Warships in Black Sea Fight; Goeben and Breslau Again Reported in Action

LONDON, Oct. 30.—The Copenhagen correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph Company sends the following:

A private message received in Berlin from Bucharest says the Turkish warships Breslau, Goeben, and Hamidieh attacked in the Black Sea a Russian squadron of three battleships and several cruisers and destroyers. The result of the battle is not known.

The Breslau and Goeben, which were formerly German cruisers, have been renamed the Midullu and Sultan Selim, respectively.

SAYS ALLIES WIN IF RUMANIA JOINS

Her Accession Will Settle Everything in Their Favor, Asserts Garvin—Greece Will Follow.

BALKAN OUTLOOK BRIGHTER

London Editor Predicts That a Strong Counterstroke Will Be Dealt to Balk Teutons' Plans.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Sunday, Oct. 31.—Writing in The Observer this morning of the week's events in the war, J. L. Garvin says:

"Time has been lost, but, thanks mainly to the vigor and insight of France, the Allies are committed to measures which will go far to thwart the enemy's hopes in the East, and may yet reverse the whole tableau, pictured by Pan-German expectation. How and where the weight of the coming counterstroke will be felt cannot yet be said, nor can we say exactly when the main development will occur. It is enough to know that strong exertions are being made.

"Some of the certainties are unquestionably good, and the prospect is full of the possibilities of a decisive drama. There is at last a thorough grasp of the real bearing of the Near Eastern factors upon the whole European situation, and the clearing up of past misunderstandings on this point between Paris and London is one of the most satisfactory steps yet taken toward a solid co-ordination of the Allies' efforts.

"To adopt a famous phrase, the grand alliance has been a long time in labor, but at length it has brought forth a plan."

After laying stress on the necessity of strong military action by the Allies in Serbia itself, Mr. Garvin continues:

"A strong section of military opinion in France holds emphatically that the Bulgars can be driven out of both Koprulu (Veles) and Uskub, and that the Allies, by bold action, can take King Ferdinand's troops between two fires and establish a firm contact with the Serbian army in retreat. This would fetter to the western Balkans a mass of hostile forces, and would threaten and might yet thwart the whole German-Bulgar plan for the mastery of a through route to Constantinople and the conquest of Macedonia.

"To win Rumania would settle everything in favor of the Allies. It is said, though not officially confirmed, that bold steps are at last being taken at Bucharest. Rumania's claims would be satisfied to the fullest extent. She would get back Bessarabia, Bukowina, the whole of Transylvania, and enough of Banat to make her future frontier march for a long distance with that of Greater Serbia. With these extensions and the economic facilities, which the Allies would also insure, Greater Rumania would become a kingdom of nearly 14,000,000 people, and would stand at the very head of the secondary powers in Europe.

"We assume as a matter of course that every diplomatic inducement is being used to secure from Bucharest either definite intervention or favorable facilities, but diplomacy will not be enough. Rumania must be made practically certain of the military issue. She must know with what force and in what manner the Allies intend to act in the Balkans. If Bucharest could be satisfied on that point, the intervention of Rumania would also determine the action of Greece."

MILNER ASSAILS POLICY OF SECRECY

Ashamed of Balkan Blunders, He Urges Sterner Effort if England Would Win.

LONDON, Oct. 30.—Speaking at Canterbury tonight, Viscount Milner, who recently caused a stir in the House of Lords by suggesting the withdrawal of the troops from Gallipoli, denounced vigorously "the policy of secrecy," which, he asserted, had characterized the conduct of the war up to the present.

"If," he said, "such grave faults and blunders as delay in providing shells, a barefaced attempt to conceal it, blunders in the Dardanelles, and a phenomenal failure of our policy in the Balkans—if things like these are allowed to be glossed over, we must not expect and we should never deserve to see our affairs more wisely conducted in the future. . . . I cannot understand how anybody can contemplate our failure to support Serbia adequately after what we promised, or our belated attempt to buy help from Greece by offering her a part of our possessions, without a sense of deep humiliation."

"In order to win the war we have to be prepared for an effort far greater and sterner than we foresaw when the war began."

THRU KEY WEST (HAVANA) SLEEPER
FLORIDA EAST COAST RESORTS
on Seaboard Air Line's "FLAMINGO," 9:15 A. M. —Winter Resort Bureau, 1,184 B'way. —Advt.

REPORTS TEUTONS LEAVING VOLHYNIA

Petrograd Says South Russian Province Is Being Evacuated by the Invaders.

GREAT LOSS OF SUPPLIES

Germans Fall Back at Riga Under Heavy Russian Attacks and Recross the Missa.

LONDON, Oct. 30.—Petrograd reports tonight that the Austro-Germans are evacuating Volhynia, leaving a vast quantity of ammunition and supplies.

Any measurable retreat of the Teutonic forces from the Russian Government of Volhynia, due either to the lack of munitions or because large bodies of troops have been withdrawn to guard the Rumanian frontier will, it is believed, have a sympathetic effect on their line to the north. If the cause of the retreat be munitions the effect is likely to be felt all along, and invite a Russian offensive before Dvinsk and Riga.

The line affected directly, from Novo Alexinetz, on the Galician border, north and a little east to the junction of the Styr and the Pripet, has its left resting on the edge of the great Pripet swamps, which have proved an obstacle to its further advance.

Volhynia is not a territory from which troops could be withdrawn with impunity. Only on the northwest, in the direction of Russian Poland, are there any elevations which could be used for defensive purposes. The rest is undulating and flat. It is drained by the many affluents of the Pripet and the Tetesev, which in turn are affluents of the Dnieper. Volhynia has an area of 27,743 square miles. Galicia is on the southwest and Russian Poland on the west.

By the second week in September the Russian armies which had retreated from the Warsaw salient were considered safe, and the Teutonic advance came to a pause on the line Dvinsk-Rovno. South of the Rovno triangle of fortresses the Austro-German armies became deeply involved, with the Russians taking the offensive particularly between Styr and the Niemen. Further south, in Eastern Galicia, they also took the offensive, probably with the intention of influencing the political situation in the Balkans. Reports from Berlin began to betray uneasiness in regard to the armies between the Niemen and the Pripet, where their lines ran through Lipsk, Sokolka, Suchopol, and Kobrin.

But the first weakening of the Teutonic line was observed in Galicia to the east and southeast of Tarnopol. It gave considerable ground and lost 25,000 men in prisoners, between Sept. 15 and Oct. 15, while still holding firm from the Galician frontier northward through Volhynia.

The new Russian offensive in Volhynia appears to be a continuation of the offensive south in Galicia—the promised movement to help the Serbs.

The opportunity came when General Mackensen was discovered to have been drawing heavily on the men in the region of the Pripet swamps for the Serbian campaign.

It has recently been observed by French military critics that if troops had been taken from the Volhynia it meant that still larger forces had been removed from the more easily defended territory further north. Other critics have said the Germans are contemplating a retreat to their captured fortresses along the first Russian line of a year ago in Galicia and south Russian Poland. Such a withdrawal at this time, even for purposes of resting on strong positions during the defensive Winter campaign, would obviously threaten with destruction the Teutonic armies in Galicia, or force their rapid retreat westward, thus again, whether with or without Rumanian aid, opening a way to a reconquest of Bukovina and a contingent invasion of Transylvania.

GERMANS RETIRE AT RIGA.

Berlin Admits Loss of Ground—Claims Success in the South.

BERLIN, Oct. 30, (via London.)—To-day's German official statement is as follows:

Northeast of Mitau our forces which advanced on the northern bank of the Aa-Muss, near Pinkanen, repulsed two strong night attacks, and then withdrew, in the face of another attack, into the main position on the southern bank.

Army of Prince Leopold of Bavaria: There is nothing to report.

Army of General von Linsingen: West of Czartorysk a Russian position near Komorov and the town itself were taken. A Russian counterattack by night was unsuccessful. Ka-

Continued on Page 2.

New Train-Improved Service, Asheville, N.C. Lv. New York daily 1:08 P. M., via SOUTHERN RAILWAY. Dining and sleeping cars. N. Y. Office, 264 Fifth Avenue.—Advt.

CZAR SEES HIS ARMY SAIL

Guarded by Fleet, Troops Depart from Black Sea Ports.

ATHENS WATCHES RUMANIA

Inclination of Bucharest to Accept the Allies' Offers Is Affecting Greek Sentiment.

ALLIES STIFFEN SERB LINE

And More Troops Are Nearing Saloniki—Teutons Push Slowly Forward.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Sunday, Oct. 31.—The last few day has witnessed a remarkable change of opinion in regard to the Balkan situation. Whereas at the beginning of the week the prevalent view was that the Allies were practically forced to leave Serbia to her fate, since such measures as they could take were foredoomed to failure because of their inadequacy, there now exists almost a confident belief that the Teutonic plans to open a way to Constantinople will be checkmated. The German progress from the north has been slow; the Austrian advance from Vishegrad has been even slower, and the strategic value of the Bulgar-German junction in the northeastern corner of Serbia is held here to be less than the Germans assert.

The Serbian line nowhere has been broken, and though the outer works of Pirot have been taken by the Bulgarians, the town itself is still held by the Serbians, as also is Nish, the capital.

While there is no disposition here to deny that the situation in that part of the Balkan theatre is critical, it is felt here that it is by no means hopeless.

The reports from Germany of the Russian preparations to throw an army of 250,000 men into Bulgaria are taken as the first evidence of the execution of the general plan of compaign arranged by the Allies to make good their promises to Serbia.

The fact that Premier Asquith has selected next Tuesday as the day on which he will make a comprehensive statement regarding the war is thought to indicate that by that day the allied operations will have so matured that secrecy is no longer essential to their success.

The reports which are current as to Rumania's coming in on the side of the Allies contribute to the general hopefulness in the British capital.

RUSSIAN ARMY SAILS.

Transports Bound for Bulgaria Convoyed by a Strong Fleet.

LONDON, Sunday, Oct. 31.—Following the Russian bombardment of Bulgarian ports, troops of the Czar are reported to be crossing the Black Sea with the purpose of attempting a landing on the Bulgarian coast. At the same time rumors increase that Rumania is about to throw in her lot with the Allies.

The rumored movement of Russian troops to aid Serbia is generally credited here, and it takes the most conspicuous place in the newspapers.

The report comes from German sources, a Copenhagen dispatch quoting a Bucharest correspondent of the Berlin Tageblatt as stating that the Russian troops had sailed from Odessa and Sebastopol on transports which were being convoyed by a strong squadron. The recent attack by Russian warships on Varna, this account expressly stated, was made in preparation for this attempt to attack Bulgaria on her Black Sea eastern coast.

What may have been a guarded reference to this important undertaking is made in a Petrograd dispatch which refers to the Russian Emperor "journeying south to give a send-off to large forces of all arms."

Still another interesting report, which comes from Bucharest by way of Berlin, is that a big naval engagement is in progress, in the Black Sea between a Russian squadron and Turkish war craft, headed by the former German cruisers, the Goeben and the Breslau.

Greeks' Eyes on Rumania.

In respect to Rumania's possible action, no definite reports are forthcoming. According to an Athens dispatch, however, the favorable attitude which Rumania is reported to have adopted toward the Entente Powers is engaging the close attention of the Greek Government and the General Staff. A definite outcome of the negotiations of the Entente Allies at Bucharest is awaited anxiously by the Greek authorities.

Reports from Bucharest that reach Paris say that the demonstration there last Sunday in favor of the Entente Allies, which resulted in collisions between the police and the manifestants, is to be followed by a similar affair today. A Bucharest dispatch to the Corriere della Sera of Milan, as forwarded to the Journal des Debats of

Paris, says that the demonstration, which has been arranged for today by the Nationalists, "will be the last constitutional effort to induce the Government to take part in the war."

The Bucharest police are taking extraordinary measures to preserve order. It is said in political circles at Bucharest, according to the dispatch, that if disturbances take place the Rumanian Government will proclaim martial law.

Except for the French contingent, and possibly some British troops, which are stiffening the line in the region of Strumitza, the allied reinforcements have not yet reached the hard-pressed armies in large numbers.

Allied Troops Relieve Pressure.

A Reuter dispatch from Saloniki says, however:

"The concentration of the troops of the Entente Allies at various points with the object of relieving the pressure on the Serbians is proceeding.

"More transports are expected soon, and since the recent torpedoing of the British transport Marquette in the Gulf of Saloniki the precautions against submarines have been increased. * * * (Deletion by Censor). Shipping has been safeguarded in the port of Saloniki, which represents an animated appearance."

The Saloniki correspondent of The Weekly Dispatch, under date of Thursday, says:

"The French yesterday (Wednesday) occupied the town of Strumitza. The battle began at 5 o'clock the previous evening and lasted until 9 o'clock in the morning. The French drove the Bulgarians six miles beyond Strumitza. Thus, they are more than twelve miles from the railway."

Serbian circles in London are still making urgent appeals to the Allies to rush troops to their country's support, but the very fact that the Serbians have been able to hold out up to the present time has created a certain amount of optimism here as to the ability of the Allies to reach the critical war area in time.

The British troops which were landed at Saloniki, says a Havas dispatch to Paris from that place, received orders to start for the Serbian front, and the correspondent says that a junction with Serbian troops has already been effected.

The same Havas correspondent wires from Saloniki under date of Thursday: "According to official news, neither Serbians nor Bulgarians are at Uskub, where a civil guard is reported to be maintaining order.

"Skirmishes took place east of Tirtilli, according to a telegram from General Bailloud of the French forces. A Bulgarian company was driven near Krivelac (on the railroad line south of Istip) and disappeared immediately."

A Havas dispatch filed Friday at Saloniki says that Bulgarians who advanced from Istip on Thursday morning and attacked Veles were driven off with serious losses. Several skirmishes occurred in the French sector at Rabrovo, nine miles south of Strumitza.

Another dispatch from Saloniki, dated Friday, reports the retaking of Veles by the Bulgar forces.

"Veles has been recaptured by a strong Bulgarian attacking force after the fiercest of battles, in which the Bulgars, at heavy cost, crossed the Vardar River at the end of twenty hours' struggle. The Serbians are retreating to the Karadshitza Mountains, and the Bulgarians are seeking to form a juncture with the force, holding Uskub and occupying the railway between Veles and Vramya."

The same dispatch sends a report that an Italian expedition is ready to land at Aviona, Albania, to assist the Serbs by establishing a line to Monastir, but adds: "Since there are no roads between Avlona and Monastir, it is not believed that the expedition will greatly affect the present situation of the Serbians."

Serbia's tiny neighbor and ally, Montenegro, is being hammered meantime by the Austrians, who are exerting renewed pressure along the Drina near Vishegrad, in a movement coordinating with the general Teutonic offensive in the Balkans.

Berlin sends reports of further gains by the Austro-Bulgar forces, but gives few details. The official headquarters bulletin says:

"The armies of Generals von Koevess and von Gallwitz have stormed enemy positions. They have taken 1,000 Serbians prisoner and three cannon and one machine gun.

"The army of General Boyadjieff (Bulgarian) is continuing the pursuit, in Northeastern Serbia."

The Austrian official bulletin says:

"The clearing of the region of Visheged is proceeding successfully.

"General von Koevess's army repelled the enemy on both sides of Rudnik toward Grn Milanovac.

"On the Gumic Plateau, a day's march northwest of Kragujevatz, the enemy is still offering a most tenacious resistance. Our troops there are engaged in bitter fighting. Southwest of Lapovo German Battalions are attacking Strazenika Height."

In Northeastern Serbia the enemy everywhere is in retreat and the Bulgarians are in pursuit from the Timok. Southwest of Karjazevac they penetrated Serbian positions on the Tresibaba-Pludina front.

To carry out the plan to transport German troops to Constantinople, special trains have been prepared on the Bulgarian Railway, according to advices reaching Rome. A quantity of arms and ammunition has been dispatched already, it is said.

GREEK SENTIMENT CHANGING.

Serb Defense Stirs People and Allies' Activity Impresses Cabinet.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Sunday, Oct. 31.—The Observer's correspondent at Athens telegraphs:

"The Pro-German party here have during the past few days played their last trump. They feel the ground slipping away from them as the news arrives from all sides announcing victories by the Allies. Their press has turned violently upon high officials of the Foreign Ministry here, accusing them of pro-Entente sympathies, and consequently of following the policy of Venizelos.

"On the other hand, the public listens with skepticism to the communications of the Wolff Bureau, which seeks to minimize the heroic defense put up by the Serbs. This defense has deeply moved the Greeks, who manifest the utmost sympathy with the nation allied to them, and it irritates the Germanophile press.

"Moreover, reinforcements of the Allies, which are continually arriving in Macedonia, are a pressure that Greece must finally take a decisive part, and this certainly will not be favorable to the German cause.

"In a few days the situation will be cleared up. Already the Patris announces that Premier Zaimis is awaiting a favorable moment in order to pursue the policy of Venizelos, that is, when the allied forces in Macedonia are sufficient. For this reason the Western press should follow with more calm the evolution of Greek policy and avoid attacks at delicate moments.

"Already developments are in progress. Parliamentary circles, in spite of all statements to the contrary, are confident that a reversal of Greek policy is not far off, and may come sooner than is expected. Venizelos is ready to act, and only awaits a favorable opportunity.

"Certain journals think that a dissolution of the Chamber will be brought about as a result of a defeat of the Ministry on a vote of confidence, but well-informed circles are convinced that dissolution is impossible, as the King would by no means allow the country to be thrown into an electoral struggle in such a critical time.

"Such is the situation. It should be added that Greece is disquieted by the attitude of Italy, whose participation in Balkan affairs bodes no good to Greece. All this foreshadows action on the part of the Zaimis Government, whose contact with representatives of the powers has been very close during the past few days.

HEARS ALLIES QUIT SALONIKI.

Report Reaches Berlin, Also a Statement That Greek King Is There.

BERLIN, Oct. 30, (by Wireless to Tuckerton, N. J.)—The Overseas News Agency tonight gave out the following:

"A dispatch from Athens reports that the Entente troops have begun to retire from Saloniki. General Hamilton, (General A. B. Hamilton, commander of the British forces at Saloniki,) communicated the fact to Prince Nicholas of Greece, who ordered the Greek authorities to help the Anglo-French staff in the task of retirement."

A little later the same agency gave out this item, contained in a dispatch from Athens:

"King Constantine of Greece has arrived at Saloniki. He was received by Prince George and the authorities. The General Staff of the Entente troops was not present, in accordance with the King's desire."

A dispatch from Paris on Wednesday stated that according to information received there King Constantine had given up the plan of going to Saloniki. It was said that the King had made all preparations for the trip, but concluded that it might lead to an embarrassing situation, owing to the presence at Saloniki of the allied commanders, an exchange of official calls with whom might be misconstrued.

BULGARS WON HEIGHTS, CLIMBING ON ALL FOURS

Storming of Zaiecar Puts Serbian Army in Peril, Says Sofia.

SOFIA, Wednesday, Oct. 27, (Delayed.)—The fall of Pirot this morning was a severe blow to the Serbian Army, since the reduction of this strong position leaves open the road to Nish and invites a strong Bulgarian advance toward the centre of Old Serbia.

The capture of Pirot followed three days of desperate fighting, ending at nightfall on Oct. 26. During the night the Serbs evacuated the city, sacrificing all their heavy baggage and, leaving huge stores of ammunition and war material in the hands of the Bulgars. It is asserted here that the Serbian losses were extremely heavy.

The fall of Pirot and Zaiecar, together with the junction of the Austro-German and Bulgarian forces north of Negotin, have rendered the position of the Serbians, it is thought here, extremely critical. Serbian forces near Mitrovitza and Prishtina are retreating north in the direction of Novibazar with the evident purpose of joining the main groups of their army in the interior, where it is said a state of siege is rapidly approaching, since the Serbs are on the verge of being completely cut off.

The capture of Zaiecar was of distinct benefit to the Bulgarians, as it was of importance to the Serbians, both as a frontier fortress and as a railway junction. Zaiecar was defended by a Serbian first line division, supported by about 10,000 men of the Third Reserve. The Bulgarian forces numbered about two brigades.

The most thorough preparations for defense had been made by the Serbians, whose resistance was determined. Every mountain crest surrounding the fortress was covered with barbed wire entanglements and other obstacles. From these positions the Serbians poured a terrific fire into the Bulgarian lines.

Three outlying positions were taken more than a week ago, but the inner line and the southern, eastern, and northern works held out until Monday. The Bulgarians, however, succeeded in taking heavy artillery to the top of the mountain, whence they were able to direct their fire at the Serbian defenses.

The Serbians were subjected to a preliminary bombardment on Monday and early yesterday. This was followed by a Bulgarian infantry attack of a desperate character. The Bulgarians were often obliged to climb on all fours up steep slopes to the Serbian positions. Now and then the attacking parties were shot down or thrown back, but they returned to the assault and just before noon carried all the Serbian defenses.

The Bulgarian artillery did effective work. Its fire was said by Serbian prisoners to have been the worst they had experienced. The shells burst unerringly at a height of fifty feet above the Serbian positions. This, together with the impetuous rushes of the Bulgarian infantry, compelling the remaining Serbians to surrender.

Most of the prisoners wear citizens' clothing, with military overcoats and caps. Others are wearing thin Summer uniforms, with three or four shirts. Few of them have good shoes. There was no lack, however, of the best French and British war materials. The Serbians are still hoping that reinforcements will reach them.

All accounts agree as to the valor of the Bulgarians. Extraordinary exertions were required to scale the heights at Zaiecar. The Bulgarian infantrymen removed their shoes to obtain a better footing on the slippery rocks. Like untameable beings they rushed up the slopes. Gaps in their line were filled up from following reserves.

Reaching the summit, the infantry did such effective work with the bayonet that the Serbians who were still inclined to fight quickly held up their hands. It is asserted that the Bulgarian losses were slight, in view of the magnitude of the action.

MONTENEGRINS IN BATTLE.

Were Attacking Austrians Near Vishegrad on Thursday.

PARIS, Oct. 30.—The Montenegrin Legation today received this official dispatch:

"A great battle between Montenegrin and Austrian troops began south of Vishegrad (Bosnia) on Oct. 28 (Thursday.) The result is not yet known.

"The Montenegrins attacked the Austrians energetically at Gora, inflicting large losses and making a certain number of prisoners.

"There is violent artillery fighting along the Drina and at Grahovo."

NINE MORE KILLED AS BELGIAN SPIES

Continued from Page 1.

ber of the City Council, 26,000 persons in Malines are absolutely destitute. The number given shows that one-half the total population is in want.

"Arthur Verhaegen has long been one of the most-highly respected men in Belgium. For years he was a member of the Parliament and a leader of the Democratic faction. He is more than 70 years old. A short time ago Verhaegen protested when the Germans ordered certain men of Ghent to go to work making munitions of war to be used against their countrymen. Verhaegen protested that it was a violation of The Hague treaty to compel the people of an occupied territory to work against their own people. For protesting he was sentenced to two years penal servitude in a German penitentiary, and he is now serving that sentence.

"Another prominent Belgian who has felt the wrath of the Germans is Count Limburg-Stirum, a member of the Belgian Parliament and the owner of one of the finest châteaus in Belgium. The château is near Roulers. A short time ago the Count was visited by a German officer, Baron von Huber, who is attached to the German military station at Roulers. The German told the Count he had decided to take over the château and would make it his home until further notice.

"The German baron thereupon called in workingmen and ordered that the chapel in the château be turned into a bathroom, after which he sent men through the house tearing down the arms of the Limburg-Stirum family and substituting for them the arms of his own family. The changes he made in the château cost about $10,000, and he sent the bill to Count Limburg-Stirum. When the Count protested against paying it he informed him that he would not only have to pay it, but that he would also be punished for his reluctance to meet it. The first part of the punishment was that the Germans took every book and every document out of the library. The library is, or was, one of the most famous in Belgium, and was stocked with rare and priceless volumes. The German officer ordered that every book be thrown into a near-by pond. I have not heard what form the next step in the punishment of the Count took.

"Other letters and papers tell of wholesale deportations, of executions, and of other terrible measures taken by the Germans to cow the people of Belgium."

DENIES LIEGE SENTENCES.

Berlin Tells Gerard None Has Been Imposed Recnetly.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.—Ambassador Gerard at Berlin has transmitted to the State Department a report he has received from the German Foreign Office, which states that no Belgians have been condemned to death recently at Liége, and that the Belgian Government was in error in its report to that effect.

The Ambassador's inquiry was made at the instance of the Belgian Minister here, and he was instructed to use his good offices in behalf of about thirty Belgians reported to be under sentence of death at Liége. The matter came up some days ago, after the execution in Belgium of Miss Edith Cavell.

The executions reported tonight in advices from Amsterdam, it was believed, had no connection with the report as to the thirty sentences imposed at Liége.

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EXPECT MORE VIGOR IN FRENCH POLICY

People Look to the New Cabinet for Greater Energy and Strength in War Plans.

EXPERTS AT THE HELM.

Millerand's Cautious Tactics To Be Changed—Navy to Have More Work in the Mediterranean.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Oct. 30.—"A Ministry of action," is the heading of the Journal des Débats's leading editorial, devoted to the new Cabinet. This phrase expresses all that France wants or expects from the successors of Viviani. Briand's career indicates exceptional skill in handling Parliamentary cabals—the rock on which Viviani was wrecked—together with the resolution needed in a crisis, irrespective of personal or political ties, as was shown by his crushing the railway strike a few years ago, although it was fostered by the extreme action of his own Socialist party.

Cambon Strongly Anti-German.

Possible alarm lest Delcassé's strong German policy at the Foreign Office might be discontinued is dispelled by the selection practically as Foreign Minister of Jules Cambon, one of the country's longest-sighted diplomats, who, as Ambassador at Berlin, sent continuous warnings of Germany's intention to attack France at the earliest opportunity.

Next to Briand's firmness, the inclusion of General Gallieni as War Minister is the best guarantee that the war will be vigorously prosecuted. It is an open secret that the Parliamentary commissions—owing to the censorship, the only outlet for criticism of military operations—have been dissatisfied with the progress of the war in France, asserting that energetic efforts would produce results which the somewhat cautious tactics hitherto adopted were unlikely to obtain.

Millerand obstinately refused to listen to such advice, which was one of the chief reasons for the Parliamentary opposition to him, but it is expected that Gallieni, who is paramountly a man of action, will insist on more active policy, which is also likely to be the case with the navy, which France feels has occupied a position in the Adriatic and at the Dardanelles unworthy of its strength and traditions. This arrival of military and naval experts at the War and Marine Offices is one of the most hopeful features of the new Cabinet for the energetic prosecution of the war.

It is known to be a favorite theory of Briand, who even in time of peace chose General Brun as the War Office and Admiral Lapeyrère for the Marine Office in one of his first Cabinets. That experiment repeated in wartime justifies hopes of a strong and united policy at home and abroad.

Why Viviani's Ministry Fell.

Apart from Parliamentary opposition Viviani fell owing to three reasons: First, dissatisfaction with the military operations in France; second, the feeling that the Navy was insufficiently utilized; third, disgust at the diplomatic failure in the Balkans—three handles which his opponents immediately seized to attack him. It seems as if the Briand Cabinet will be adequate to deal with all three.

Apart from his personal command of Parliament, M. Briand has disarmed possible critics by the inclusion of "a Council of elders," Combes, Freycinet, Bourgeois, and Cochin, who, as former Premiers or leaders, still have enormous prestige and control important parties. It has been objected that the traditional old man's caution may cause these to be a check on the active measures which are exactly what France expects from Briand, but his personal magnetism—"the hypnotizer," his baffled opponents have called him—may be confidently expected to triumph over the possible opposition in the Chamber itself.

"Our watchword is victory," says Briand in the only statement yet made. If for "Victory" one substitutes "to govern," one has in a phrase all France wants from Briand. The Viviani Cabinet fell through indecision, failure to act, and through a policy of "wait and see." Unless every indication is erroneous the Briand Cabinet will show what France needs in the present circumstances—energy, action, and authority.

BRIAND PRAISES VIVIANI.

Pays Tribute to His Predecessor in Presenting Cabinet to Poincare.

PARIS, Oct. 30.—Premier Briand presented the members of the new Cabinet to President Poincaré at the Elysée Palace this morning. Immediately thereafter the first formal meeting of the Cabinet was held, for an exchange of views on the diplomatic and military situation.

A meeting will be held on Monday to decide upon the terms of the Ministerial declaration to Parliament, which will be submitted to President Poincaré at a meeting with the Cabinet on Tuesday.

In presenting his colleagues to the President today, M. Briand paid a tribute to the abnegation of former Premier Viviani, whose co-operation, he said, would be of the highest value in assuring the success of the new Ministry.

M. Poincaré also expressed appreciation of M. Viviani's attitude.

It was agreed that Charles de Freycinet, Vice President of the Cabinet, should have the place of honor at the right hand of President Poincaré at the Cabinet table. Emil Combes will sit at the President's left hand. The Premier will have the place opposite the President.

Persons who inquired today for Alexandre Millerand, who was Minister of War in the Viviani Cabinet, did not find him at the War Office, but in the Palace of Justice, where, dressed in cap and gown, he has resumed the practice of law. M. Millerand called upon Henri Roberts, the head of the French bar. He was received cordially by his colleagues.

WRECK TURKISH TRENCHES.

Allied Shells Effective in an Attack at the Dardanelles.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 29, (via London, Oct. 30.)—The Turkish War Office tonight announced that a terrific bombardment by the Allies on the Gallipoli Peninsula had damaged certain trenches on the Turkish left wing. The official statement says that a heavy bombardment by the enemy at other points, assisted by two monitors, accomplished no results. The statement follows:

Near Anafarta our projectiles hit one of the enemy's ammunition storehouses, which exploded, the detonations lasting fifteen minutes. Our artillery disposed of hostile troops who were digging intrenchments.

Near Ari Burnu the enemy's fire proved ineffective. Throughout Thursday night the enemy persistently bombarded our trenches on the right wing, and the following day their artillery made an unsuccessful attack upon several points in our lines.

Near Sedd-el-Bahr there has been fighting with artillery, bombs, and torpedoes.

The enemy fired a thousand shells against our left wing, causing the collapse of some trenches.

Near Ari Burnu and Sedd-el-Bahr two of the enemy's monitors took part in a bombardment, but were driven off by our artillery.

155 DIE IN SEA COLLISION.

British Mine Sweeper and Warship Crash Off Gallipoli.

LONDON, Oct. 30.—One hundred and fifty-five men are missing as a result of a collision between the British auxiliary sweeper Hythe and another British warship off the Gallipoli Peninsula, in which the Hythe was sunk.

The announcement was made today in an official statement by the British Admiralty as follows:

"During the night of Oct. 28-29, H. M. S. Hythe, an auxiliary sweeper, Lieut. Commander Arthur Bird, was sunk after being in collision with another of His Majesty's ships off the Gallipoli Peninsula.

"At the time of the collision she had on board about 250 men, in addition to her crew. One hundred are reported missing."

A total of 155 men is given as missing in a supplementary statement by the Admiralty, which read:

"Later information received concerning the foundering of the Hythe gives the following number of missing: One warrant officer and nine men; military, two officers and 143 men."

BROKE LAW TO ENLIST.

Curious Cases in the Report of the English Prison Commission.

LONDON, Oct. 30.—The report of the Prison Commission shows that in 1914 sentences were imposed on 114,283 persons in the United Kingdom, a decrease from the previous year of more than 37,000. The change is ascribed mainly to enlistments, with the restriction of the sale of liquor and the great demand for labor as contributory causes.

The report chronicles two curious incidents in connection with enlistment. One man, who had offended against the law procured by a cash payment a substitute who said he had committed the crime, enabling the real culprit to enlist. Another man made off with a bicycle in order to ride to a recruiting station twenty miles away.

BOTHA WINS SLANDER CASE.

Defendant Had Accused Him of Not Accounting for Kruger's Gold.

JOHANNESBURG, Oct. 30.—The jury in the case brought by Premier Botha against a Nationalist candidate for Parliament in the recent election, named Mannik, today rendered a verdict against the defendant.

Mannik was charged with having slandered the Premier during the campaign by asking what he had done with gold bars valued at £5,750,000 left in the possession of Botha and two other persons on the departure of Paul Kruger, President of the Boer Republic, from South Africa. Mannik asserted that the gold never had been accounted for. He was sentenced to imprisonment for three months or to pay a fine of $250.

The case will be appealed.

German Sailor Interned.

LONDON, Oct. 31.—A German member of the crew of the American schooner Henry J. Smith, which put into Queenstown because of a leak, has been arrested and will be interned.

The Henry J. Smith sailed from New Mills, N. B., on Sept. 30 for England.

REPORTS TEUTONS LEAVING VOLHYNIA

Continued from Page 1.

mieniucha, Huta, Lisowska, and Bielgov were stormed. We took 18 officers and 929 men prisoners and captured two machine guns.

A Russian battle aeroplane was shot down near Kukle.

PETROGRAD, Sunday, Oct. 31, (via London.)—The following official statement was given out by the Russian War Office tonight:

There is nothing important to report on the whole front from the Gulf of Riga to the Pripet.

There were some operations by our light and heavy artillery in the districts of Jacobstadt and Dvinsk, and against the village of Nurviantzy, west of Lake Obole.

An attempt by the Germans to advance on the left bank of the Dvina, northeast of Jacobstadt, was easily repulsed. The Germans are stripping the population of clothing and boots, which they are sending to Vilna.

In an action north of the village of Lulbtcha, on the Upper Niemen, a German detachment was annihilated by a small Russian force, which captured a few prisoners, horses and carts, and lost only two killed and one wounded.

South of Baronovichi, in the District of Gorodichtche, our artillery brought down a German aeroplane, which fell in our lines. The pilot and observer were captured.

The desperate fight for the village of Hondi, on the left bank of the Styr, west of Czartorysk, continues. Up to the present we have taken eight officers and more than 300 men prisoners.

VIENNA, Oct. 30, (via London, Oct. 31.)—The following official statement was given out by the Austrian War Office tonight:

West of Czartorysk the Austro-Hungarian troops, continuing their attacks, captured a series of tenaciously defended places. Eighteen Russian officers, 929 men and two machine guns were captured, and a Russian aeroplane was shot down. Otherwise on the northeast front there is nothing important to report.

FIGHT FOR VILNA CHURCHES.

Citizens Attack Germans Who Are Sent to Strip Them of Metals.

LONDON, Oct. 30.—A Reuter dispatch from Petrograd says:

"When in a zealous search for metals which had been commandeered by the authorities the Germans began to strip Orthodox and Roman Catholic churches in Vilna, they were opposed by an enormous crowd of citizens armed with bombs and grenades. The fierce struggle between the inhabitants and the Germans, in which many soldiers and civilians were killed, lasted two days."

RUSSIAN PROGRESSIVES WIN.

Partial Elections Give Them Majority in Council of Empire.

LONDON, Oct. 30.—A dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company from Petrograd says:

"The recent partial elections give the Progressives a majority in the council of the empire."

FIERCE FIGHTING IN ARTOIS TRENCHES

French Gain in Bois en Hache, Lose Northeast of Neuville-St. Vaast.

CHAMPAGNE FIRE INTENSE

German Cannonade Answered by Violent French Shelling—Belgian Posts Bombarded.

LONDON, Oct. 30.—Fierce fighting in the Artois district last night and today resulted in alternate small losses and gains for the French. Last night they carried a section of the German trenches in the Bois en Hache and made further progress, using grenades, today. Today, northeast of Neuville-St. Vaast, the Germans reoccupied parts of trenches in which the French had established themselves. An intense bombardment by the Germans in Champagne was answered by the French guns in the region of Tahure.

This is the official communication issued by the French War Office tonight:

Violent engagements took place in the course of the day at several points on the Artois front.

In the Bois en Hache we made further progress in the course of a struggle, foot by foot, with grenades.

To the northeast of Neuville-St. Vaast the enemy succeeded in reoccupying by surprise attack several parts of the trenches which he recently lost and in which we had established our advanced line. His progress was immediately arrested by the fire of our supporting trenches.

To the east of the Labyrinthe the Germans exploded a mine in close proximity to one of our barricades. The enemy contingents who attempted to occupy the excavation were driven back to their trenches by our rifle fire.

In Champagne the enemy directed on our positions at the Butte de Tahure, and in the region to the southeast a bombardment of extremely intense character, to which our artillery responded by counterfire and a storm of shells (tirs en rafale) on the trenches and fortified works of the enemy.

The text of the French afternoon communication follows:

In the Artois district last night we made progress at Bois en Hache and occupied a section of the enemy's trenches.

To the southeast of Souchez the Germans this morning undertook an attack in the vicinity of Hill 140. They were repulsed by a curtain of fire from the French machine guns.

In the Champagne district the fighting is still going on in the vicinity of the position known as "La Courtine," with the greatest ferocity. On four different occasions the enemy has endeavored to recapture from us the trenches of which we took possession yesterday. These four counterattacks all completely failed before the energetic resistance of our troops, who were successful everywhere in retaining the advances made.

There has been no other important action on the remainder of the front.

The Belgian official communication reads:

Calm prevailed during the night of Oct. 29-30. The enemy artillery today displayed considerable activity, bombarding our advanced posts at Ramscapelle, in the region of Pervyse, Roodepoort, Oudecapelle, Reninghe, and Noordschoote.

The official German report says:

Western theatre of war: No events of special importance have occurred.

SPY WARNINGS IN FRANCE.

"The Enemy Is Listening!" Street Car Placards Tell the Public.

PARIS, Oct. 29.—The Minister of War has sent to the Military Governors of Paris and Lyons and the generals commanding the military districts of France large placards reading as follows:

"KEEP SILENT! BE CAREFUL! THE ENEMY IS LISTENING!"

It is ordered that these placards be placed in railway trains and street cars and other public places.

GERMANS LIMIT USE OF MEAT

Full Supply Allowed Only Two Two Days a Week.

LONDON, Oct. 30.—German newspapers publish the schedule prepared by the German Federal Council in pursuance of the decision to restrict the consumption of meat. This schedule, as forwarded by Reuter's Amsterdam correspondent, is as follows:

Mondays and Thursdays—Restaurants shall offer no meat, fish, fowl, or dishes cooked in lard, bacon, or drippings.

Tuesdays and Fridays—Butchers shall sell no raw or cooked meats.

Saturdays—Pork shall not be sold.

Thus far the Federal Council has placed no restrictions on cooking of meats in homes.

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ITALIANS FIND ENEMY HAS LESS RESISTANCE

Rome Reports Further Success in the Dolomites, Where Vienna Admits Loss.

LONDON, Oct. 30.—The following official statement from Italian General Headquarters was issued tonight:

The enemy's resistance on the Col di Lana of Cordevole Heights is in process of weakening owing to the repeated blows of our offensive.

On the morning of Oct. 28 our troops attacked on the summit of Salesei (2,200 meters) a pivot of the enemy's defense consisting of a redoubt and several rows of trenches. The enemy's lines of defense having been destroyed by our artillery, our infantry threw themselves forward with bayonets, capturing the defenses and taking 277 prisoners from the Imperial Chasseurs, of whom nine were officers. Our troops also captured nine machine guns and a large quantity of war material.

In the Monte Nero zone the enemy on the night of Oct. 28 renewed his attack on our lines on the Vodil and succeeded after a hard struggle in taking a part of them by assault. On the following morning our Alpine troops by a violent counterattack retook the lost trenches and made fifty-seven prisoners, one of whom was an officer.

In the Zagora section the enemy in trying to drive us back was mowed down by the accurate fire of our artillery. Progress of our troops in the Heights of Pogora continues, although the enemy offers fierce resistance through the concentration of his big guns and the liberal use of asphyxiating bombs.

On the Carso we have taken by assault another trinceone (grand trench) in Monte San Michele zone, taking seventy-six prisoners, of whom two were officers. In the centre we have occupied small trenches and maintained progress in spite of numerous enemy counterattacks.

The official bulletin issued tonight at Vienna had this to say of operations in the Italian theatre:

Yesterday on the Isonzo front in the sector north of the Gorizia bridgehead, the day was much more quiet. Strong attacks were delivered only against the Tolmino bridgehead. On the front of Gorizia the enemy's artillery fire continued with the greatest violence until evening.

An Italian attempt on our positions west of Pevma and Monte Sabatino was repulsed. On Podgora Height all our trenches, after fierce hand-to-hand fighting, remained in the possession of our men.

A portion of the reserves of the Italian Third Army are now fighting against Doberdo Plateau, but this cannot alter the situation. Where the enemy's attacks have not been foiled by artillery fire they have broken against the solid wall of our infantry.

On the Dolomite front the enemy, with ten times superior forces, took our advanced position on Col di Lana. The enemy's attacks in the Tonale region were sanguinarily repulsed.

MME. PADEREWSKI TO AID.

Will Sell Dolls at Biltmore for Polish Relief Fund.

Mme. Ignace Paderewski, wife of the pianist, will assist in selling the Polish dolls made by her country people in Paris at the reception for the benefit of the Polish Victims' Relief Fund at the Hotel Biltmore on Friday. Paderewski has contributed an autograph letter of Richard Wagner to be sold, and there will be other interesting souvenirs of famous artists.

The benefit will consist of a tea and reception to meet M. and Mme. Paderewski, with a bazaar from 3 to 7, and there will be dancing. There will be Polish music arranged by M. Sliwinski; Arnold Volpe and his orchestra, and A. Wronski of the Boston Opera. Admission is $2, and tickets may be obtained from Miss Comstock, 41 East Eightieth Street, or at the Polish Victims' Relief Fund, Room 1507, Aeolian Building.

KING GEORGE IS BETTER.

Pain Diminishes and Temperature and Pulse Are Normal.

LONDON, Oct. 30.—King George, who was injured on Thursday by being thrown from his horse while reviewing troops in the field in France, continues to improve. An official statement issued today says:

The King's condition shows further improvement. There has been some sleep, and the pain is diminishing. Temperature and pulse are normal.

ANTHONY BOWLBY,
BERTRAND DAWSON.

FOR ENGLISH NON-SHIRKERS

Brassards to Distinguish Men Who Served or Tried to Serve.

LONDON, Oct. 30.—A unique and picturesque plan for labeling by means of khaki brassards bearing the Royal Crown those fit and unfit for military service is announced by the War Office tonight. Armlets which are now being prepared will soon be distributed to the following:

First, to the men who enlist and are placed in groups waiting the call to join the Colors.

Second, to men who offer themselves for enlistment, and are found physically unfit.

Third, to those who are invalided out of the service as unlikely, for medical reasons, to become efficient again.

The armlets of each class will have a distinctive mark.

PUBLIC SALES
at the
Anderson Galleries
"Where the Hoe Library Was Sold"

English Autographs

Part VI of the remarkable Collection of Autographs made by the late John Boyd Thacher, of Albany. Letters by Statesmen, Jurists, Authors, Composers, Artists, Soldiers, and European Celebrities. Among the famous names are Jeffreys, Fielding, Goldsmith, Johnson, Keats, Lamb, Kipling, Handel, Haydn, Mozart, Kitchener, Duke of Marlborough, Sir John Moore, Archbishop Laud, and John Law. *Autograph material of the highest class.* To be Sold on the Afternoons of November 3 and 4.

Coins and Books

Part II of the John E. Burton Library. Gold and silver and copper coins. An unusually fine collection. To be Sold on the Afternoon of Friday, November 5.

Part III of the Burton Library, embracing fine sets, first editions, and rare Americana. Of importance to Collectors and buyers of useful books. To be Sold in Five Sessions, Monday and Tuesday Afternoons and Evenings and Wednesday Afternoon, November 8, 9, and 10.

Many Other Sales Preparing

Unequalled facilities for the Exhibition and Public Sale of important Art and Literary Collections. Catalogues and expert advice free of charge. Sales at 2:30 and 8:15 o'clock. Correspondence Invited.

The Anderson Galleries
Incorporated.
MADISON AVE. AT FORTIETH ST., NEW YORK.
Sales Conducted by
Mr. Frederick A. Chapman.

HIDDEN FRIENDS GET NEW LAWYER TO FAY

Secret Interests Arrange for Habeas Corpus Plea Before Day Set for Hearing.

MORE CHARGES ARE READY

Government Feels Sure of Convicting All Five Prisoners—Search for "Kearling's" Past.

The "moneyed interests," or some other interests which have been supposed to be behind "Lieutenant" Robert Fay, or H. A. Kearling, who with four others is under arrest on the charge of conspiring to blow up munition ships leaving American ports, came to the front yesterday. This was indicated by a change of lawyers.

Fay, when arraigned on Tuesday last before United States Commissioner Clarence S. Houghton, with his reputed brother-in-law, Walter E. Scholz, who was arrested with him in Grantwood, N. J., on Sunday afternoon, said he had no money to employ counsel, although something like $500 was found in his possession when he was arrested, and according to the Secret Service he had spent more than $30,000 in the six months since his arrival in this country.

In consequence Commissioner Houghton appointed Louis Jersawitz of 220 Broadway to be counsel for Fay, and Abraham Snydecker of the same firm counsel for Scholz. Mr. Jersawitz said from the first that he did not believe he had Fay's confidence. The frequent statements made by Fay to the police and to reporters about his activities and plots did not carry conviction, and Mr. Jersawitz could get nothing further out of him.

Yesterday Mr. Jersawitz was superseded by Patrick J. McDonald of 38 Park Row. Mr. Snydecker was still attorney for Scholz, but was expecting to be superseded. Mr. McDonald said he had been employed by Fay himself, but did not explain when it was pointed out that Fay had not communicated with him from his cell in the Tombs. Mr. McDonald said he would apply for a write of habeas corpus not later than Wednesday next, the day the Federal Grand Jury meets, and a day before the date to which the hearing was adjourned by Commissioner Houghton.

But the impression was general that Mr. McDonald was only acting as the representative of other lawyers still in the background who would come forward for Fay at the proper time. The statement was made in quarters close to the defendants that the much-talked-of "men higher up," who were plentifully provided with money, had come to Fay's assistance, and that from now on he would have the ablest lawyers in New York.

Assistant United States District Attorney John C. Knox said yesterday that he had no doubt that all five of the defendants could be sent to the Federal penitentiary for long terms. He said the Government had an excellent case and that in addition to the complaint on which they are held, there were four or five other sections of the Criminal Code which Fay and the others had violated. Mr. Knox also scouted the notion that Fay was a "trench-mad" or otherwise deranged.

Assistant Attorney General Charles Warren, who came from Washington on Friday night to confer with Mr. Marshall, went on to Boston yesterday. Neither Mr. Marshall nor Mr. Warren would give any indication of what was discussed or what conclusions were reached, except Mr. Warren said that he would leave the prosecution entirely in the hands of the local officials.

August Ziegener of Jersey City, attorney for Paul Daeche, had a conference yesterday with Assistant District Attorney Knox, as a result of which the report got abroad that Daeche was going to testify for the Government. This was vigorously denied by Mr. Ziegener. "My client has made no confession," he said, "nor will he. We are going to come to the hearing on next Wednesday prepared to meet any charges that the Government may bring. I cannot give any indication at this time as to the subjects discussed by Mr. Knox and myself."

Various statements made by Fay at various times were quoted yesterday to show that the real purpose of his bombs was to blow up the British cruisers which have been lying off the Hook to intercept any German ship which might try to slip out, and that his plans involved the destruction of the patrol boats used by the New York police, which had interfered with his nocturnal explorations of New York Harbor and adjacent waters. But it was pointed out that the difficulties of attaching one of Fay's mines to a warship in the open sea would be great, quite aside from the fact that British cruisers keep a guard on the lookout all the time.

Secret Service officials were busy yesterday trying to find out how long Fay had used the name of H. A. Kearling, under which he is believed to have crossed on the liner Rotterdam of the Holland-America Line arriving here April 23. The records at Ellis Island show that a Robert Fay landed there from the Rotterdam, but there was no Robert Fay on the passenger list. The inquiries are at present directed toward ascertaining what names Fay or Kearling used in Germany before crossing, and when and for what reasons he shifted from one to the other.

SAYS FAY LIVED IN LONDON.

Known There as Anti-British and a Frank, Likable Person.

LONDON, Oct. 30.—The Evening News says it has obtained an intimate record of the life in London of Robert Fay from July to September of 1913, at the conclusion of which period, The News says, he went to America

ANTI-SUFFRAGE SWEEP PREDICTED

Continued from Page 1.

carry New York City. The Democratic County leaders in the city predicted its defeat by a large margin.

NEW YORK SUFFRAGE DEFEAT IS FORECAST

Estimates by County Chairmen of Both Parties Show Overwhelming Trend Against Amendment.

THE NEW YORK TIMES asked the County Chairmen of the Republican and Democratic Parties throughout New York State for an estimate in each case of the vote for and against woman suffrage next Tuesday. These replies, showing an overwhelming trend against the amendment, have been received:

Albany.

ALBANY, Oct. 30. — Impossible to make accurate forecast of suffrage vote. It looks as if it would be decisively defeated in Albany County.
H. W. BLANCHARD,
Chairman Democratic Committee.

Broome.

BINGHAMTON, Oct. 30. — For suffrage, 3,000; against suffrage, 6,500.
W. H. RILEY,
Chairman Democratic Committee.

Chemung.

ELMIRA, Oct. 30.—Chemung will give woman suffrage a fair majority, about 500.
SEYMOUR LOWMAN,
Chairman Republican Committee.

Chenango.

NORWICH, Oct. 30.—Suffrage amendment in Chenango County will be doubtless beaten by 1,500.
J. S. FLANAGAN,
Chairman Republican Committee.
NORWICH, Oct. 30.—Estimate two to one against woman suffrage in Chenango County. STEPHEN RYAN,
Chairman Democratic Committee.

Columbia.

HILLSDALE, Oct. 30.—I believe suffrage will be defeated in Columbia County.
W. A. MALLERY, Jr.,
Chairman Democratic Committee.

Dutchess.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Oct. 30.—In my judgment the vote for suffrage in Dutchess County will not exceed 5,000, and I expect that the vote in favor will be in the majority.
W. E. HOYSRADT,
Chairman Republican Committee.

Fulton.

GLOVERSVILLE, Oct. 30.—Indications are that the equal suffrage amendment will be lost in this county by 300.
J. WILLIAM WHITCOMB,
Chairman Republican Committee.
NORTHVILLE, Oct. 30.—In my opinion this county will go against suffrage.
SCOTT PARTRIDGE,
Chairman Democratic Committee.

Herkimer.

HERKIMER, Oct. 30.—I think the majority against woman suffrage in Herkimer County will be 800.
FREDERICK A. RAY,
Chairman Democratic Committee.

Jefferson.

WATERTOWN, Oct. 30.—I estimate the vote on suffrage in Jefferson County at about 11,100 against and 3,800 for. Antis are active in this county, and the Republican County Chairman is working openly against the amendment.
GEO. R. VAN NAMEE,
Chairman Democratic Committee.
WATERTOWN, Oct. 30.—Assuming 16,000 votes cast in Jefferson, 12,000 will be against suffrage. Strong women's anti-suffrage organization here.
A. C. RYDER,
Chairman Republican Committee.

Livingston.

GENESEO, Oct. 30.—I estimate the majority against woman suffrage in Livingston County at 1,500.
GEORGE B. ADAMS,
Chairman Republican Committee.
LEICESTER, Oct. 30.—Present indications forecast defeat of suffrage in this county. JAMES W. BROPHEL,
Chairman Democratic Committee.

Monroe.

ROCHESTER, Oct. 30.—Anti-suffrage will be successful, three to two.
JAMES L. HOTCHKISS,
Chairman Republican Committee.

Montgomery.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 30.—I believe woman suffrage will carry Montgomery County by 300. GEORGE B. DEAL,
Chairman Democratic Committee.

Orleans.

MEDINA, Oct. 30.—Orleans County will vote against suffrage by a small majority. W. J. WHEDON,
Chairman Republican Committee.
ALBION, Oct. 30.—Estimated majority against suffrage, 500 in county.
W. B. DYE,
Chairman Democratic Committee.

Oswego.

PARISH, Oct. 30.—Oswego County, five hundred majority against suffrage.
JAMES GRAY,
Chairman Democratic Committee.

Otsego.

ONEONTA, Oct. 30—Estimate suffrage amendment will be defeated by two thousand in Otsego County.
W. L. MORRIS,
Chairman Republican Committee.

St. Lawrence.

OGDENSBURG, Oct. 30.—In this large county, in my judgment, eight thousand or nine thousand votes will be polled, and woman suffrage will be beaten by two thousand or three thousand.
JAMES E. KELLY,
Chairman Democratic Committee.

Schuyler.

WATKINS, Oct. 30.—Estimate vote in favor of suffrage at twelve hundred, against 1,250.
H. H. GRAHAM,
Chairman Republican Committee.
MONTOUR FALLS, Oct. 30.—Estimated vote for woman suffrage in Schuyler County: One thousand against, eight hundred for.
J. M. QUIRK,
Chairman Democratic Committee.

Seneca.

SENECA FALLS, Oct. 30.—I think woman suffrage will be beaten by 500 in ca County. N. J. GOULD,
Chairman Republican Committee.
SENECA FALLS, Oct. 30.—Think woman suffrage probably will get about 40 per cent. of a vote of 6,500.
SYLVESTER WOODS,
Chairman Democratic Committee.

Steuben.

BATH, Oct. 30.—There will be a light vote on the suffrage amendment in Steuben County. I think it will be defeated by about 600.
HENRY W. BOWES,
Chairman Democratic Committee.

Tioga.

OWEGO, Oct. 30.—Believe suffrage will be beaten in Tioga County by a narrow margin.
ROBERT V. R. BASSETT,
Chairman Democratic Committee.

Tompkins.

ITHACA, Oct. 30.—Hard to get a line on suffrage amendment, but think it will run close in this county.
B. F. LENT,
Chairman Democratic Committee.

Warren.

GLENS FALLS, Oct. 30.—Expect suffrage amendment will be beaten by small vote in Warren County.
H. E. H. BRERETON,
Chairman Republican Committee.

Wayne.

ONTARIO, Oct. 30.—Believe suffrage will lose this county by 1,000 votes.
J. S. BRADNT,
Chairman Democratic Committee.

Yates.

PENN YAN, Oct. 30.—In Yates County suffrage will carry. M. McEVOY,
Chairman Republican Committee.

How the Ballot on the Revised Constitution Has Been Divided.

1. TO VOTE "YES" ON ANY QUESTION MAKE A CROSS × MARK IN THE SQUARE OPPOSITE THE WORD "YES."
2. TO VOTE "NO," MAKE A CROSS × MARK IN THE SQUARE OPPOSITE THE WORD "NO."
3. MARK ONLY WITH A PENCIL HAVING BLACK LEAD.
4. ANY OTHER MARK, ERASURE OR TEAR ON THE BALLOT RENDERS IT VOID.
5. IF YOU TEAR, OR DEFACE, OR WRONGLY MARK THIS BALLOT, RETURN IT AND OBTAIN ANOTHER.

YES ☐ NO ☐

QUESTION NO. 1
REVISED CONSTITUTION
Shall all of the Revised Constitution submitted by the Constitutional Convention not included in Questions 2 and 3 be approved?

YES ☐ NO ☐

QUESTION NO. 2
LEGISLATIVE APPORTIONMENT
Shall the Proposed Amendments submitted by the Constitutional Convention to Sections 2, 3, 4 and 5 of Article III relating to legislative apportionment be approved?

YES ☐ NO ☐

QUESTION NO. 3
TAXATION
Shall the new Article X submitted by the Constitutional Convention relating to taxation be approved?

Ballot on Woman Suffrage, Interest Rate and Canal Bonds.

YES ☐ NO ☐

AMENDMENT NO. 1
Shall the proposed amendment to section one of article two of the Constitution, conferring equal suffrage upon women, be approved?

YES ☐ NO ☐

AMENDMENT NO. 2
Shall the proposed amendment to section four of article seven of the Constitution, permitting the Legislature to alter the rate of interest upon debts incurred for some specific work or object authorized by act of the legislature and ratified by the people be approved?

YES ☐ NO ☐

PROPOSITION NO. 1
Shall chapter five-hundred and seventy of the laws of nineteen hundred and fifteen, entitled "An act making provision for issuing bonds to the amount of not to exceed twenty-seven million dollars in addition to bonds heretofore authorized by the provisions of chapter one hundred and forty-seven of the laws of nineteen hundred and three, for the improvement of the Erie canal, the Oswego canal and the Champlain canal, and providing for a submission of the same to the people to be voted upon at the general election to be held in the year nineteen hundred and fifteen," be approved?

When the voter enters the polling place on election day the ballot clerk will hand him three separate ballots. One ballot will contain the names of all candidates, another will contain two amendments to the Constitution and one proposition as submitted by the Legislature, and the third will contain three questions submitted by the Constitutional Convention relating to the proposed Constitution, viz.: Amendment 1, relating to woman suffrage; Amendment 2, permitting the Legislature to alter the rate of interest on debts incurred for some specific work or object, and Proposition 1, on the same ballot, relating to the issuing of $27,000,000 in State bonds to complete the Erie Canal.

The three questions on a separate ballot relate to the proposed new Constitution. Voters wishing to indorse the work of the recent convention in its entirety should put a cross mark (X) in each one of the three squares opposite the word "Yes." If they do not agree with all three propositions a "No" can be registered against any of the questions without affecting the "Yes" votes for the others. If the voter approves the revised Constitution as submitted by the Convention, except the legislative apportionment and taxation articles, he should vote "Yes" on Question 1 and "No" on Questions 2 and 3.

If a voter lives in a district where voting machines are used he still must use one of the paper ballots. This will be the ballot on which the questions submitted by the Constitutional Convention are printed. The voting machine must be used, however, in choosing candidates for office, and in signifying the voter's approval or disapproval of the $27,000,000 canal-bond proposition, the woman suffrage amendment, and the amendment to allow an alteration of the interest rate, all of which were submitted by the Legislature of 1915.

SUFFRAGE SEEMS LOST IN MASSACHUSETTS

Defeat in Most Counties Indicated by Estimates Made by Party Committeemen.

Democratic and Republican district committeemen in Massachusetts were asked by THE NEW YORK TIMES each for an estimate of the vote for and against suffrage in his county next Tuesday. The replies received follow. While the estimates in some cases are conflicting, the defeat of the amendment seems to be indicated:

Berkshire.

NORTH ADAMS, Oct. 30.—In Berkshire County the indications are that suffrage will be beaten two to one.
JOHN H. WATERHOUSE,
Republican Committeeman.
HOUSATONIC, Oct. 30.—It is expected Berkshire County will vote against suffrage. T. ELLIS, RAMSDELL,
Republican Committeeman.

Bristol.

ATTLEBORO, Oct. 30.—Bristol County looks like two to one against suffrage.
J. V. CURRAN,
Republican Committeeman.

Essex.

LAWRENCE, Oct. 30.—Essex County seems favorable to suffrage. Lynn and Lawrence will probably give the best vote in the county for the amendment. Haverhill is not so encouraging. Generally the outlook is good.
J. P. S. MAHONEY,
Democratic Committeeman.
SALEM, Oct. 30.—Estimate vote in Essex County for suffrage at 20,000; anti, 30,000. W. S. FELTON,
Republican Committeeman.

Franklin.

GREENFIELD, Oct. 30.—My forecast of vote on woman suffrage in Franklin County is that it will be defeated two to one. FRANK J. LAWLER,
Democratic Committeeman.

Hampden.

SPRINGFIELD, Oct. 30.—Suffrage will be beaten by 5,000 votes in Hampden County in a probable total vote of 30,000.
CHARLES J. DOWNEY,
Democratic Committeeman.
SPRINGFIELD, Oct. 30.—We have no approximation from which to estimate the suffrage vote. Hampden County, however, is certain to defeat it by a large majority.
GEORGE A. BACON,
Republican Committeeman.
HOLYOKE, Oct. 30.—I believe Hampden County will go for equal suffrage by 2,000 votes. The granges and labor unions appear to be very strong for the amendment. The equal suffrage people have made an excellent campaign.
FREDERICK CHILDS,
Republican Committeeman.

Middlesex.

BOSTON, Oct. 30.—Suffrage will win in Middlesex County.
THOMAS P. RILEY,
Democratic Committeeman.
NEWTON, Oct. 30.—Personally I am going to vote for suffrage, but I believe the men of Massachusetts are unwilling to grant this privilege. It will be defeated by 40,000.
DANIEL O'CONNELL,
Democratic Committeeman.
WALTHAM, Oct. 30.—Sentiment for suffrage has grown very rapidly in my district. Most of the organized labor men favor it. The pro-suffrage people also have been the most active. I believe that the Fifth Middlesex District will cast a heavy vote in favor.
BERNARD A. STANLEY,
Democratic Committeeman.
CAMBRIDGE, Oct. 30.—Three to one against suffrage.
EDWIN D. EDWARDS,
Democratic Committeeman.
LOWELL, Oct. 30.—The vote will be two to one against suffrage, due to indifference on the part of voters.
T. J. FITZGERALD,
Democratic Committeeman.
SOMERVILLE, Oct. 30.—Total vote on suffrage in Middlesex County, 70,000—28,000 for, 42,000 against.
CHARLES LEO SHEA,
Democratic Committeeman.
LOWELL, Oct. 30.—Best information I can gather is that this county will go two to one against suffrage.
HUMPHREY O'SULLIVAN,
Democratic Committeeman.
LOWELL, Oct. 30. — From sentiment in Middlesex County, would say suffrage will be beaten by 7,000, and the State will beat same by 6,000.
CHARLES NICHOLS,
Republican Committeeman.
EVERETT, Oct. 30.—The campaign for and against equal suffrage has been carried on vigorously in Middlesex County. My estimate of the result is that anti-suffrage will carry the county by 8,000 to 10,000.
CHARLES BRUCE,
Republican Committeeman.

Norfolk.

BOSTON, Oct. 30.—I predict that Norfolk County will give anti-suffrage 17,000 votes, suffrage about 7,000.
LEON R. EIGES,
Democratic Committeeman.

Plymouth.

PLYMOUTH, Oct. 30.—I guess 50-50.
WILLIAM T. WAY,
Democratic Committeeman.

Suffolk.

BOSTON, Oct. 30.—I think Suffolk County will be anti by 20,000.
WILLIAM J. BURNS,
Democratic Committeeman.
BOSTON, Oct. 30.—County unit not practical for forecast. Appearances indicate defeat for suffrage by from 50,000 to 75,000.
WILLIAM F. GARCELON,
Republican Committeeman.
BOSTON, Oct. 31.—Suffolk County will vote against suffrage, 2½ to 1.
MICHAEL BROPHY,
Democratic Committeeman.

Worcester.

WORCESTER, Oct. 30.—The total vote cast in Worcester County last year for Governor was about 60,000. The suffrage question is the last one on the ballot this year, and the estimated total vote on that will be about 48,000. The antis will carry the county, according to the most reliable information obtainable, by a vote of 29,000 for anti-suffrage to 19,000 for suffrage.
MARK N. SMERRETT,
Democratic Committeeman.
WORCESTER, Oct. 30. — Worcester County is against suffrage by at least 10,000 votes.
CHAS. F. CAMPBELL,
Democratic Committeeman.
WORCESTER, Oct. 30.—No systematic canvass of the suffrage question in Massachusetts has been made. Each side claims victory. Probabilities are that amendment will be defeated.
FRANK B. HALL,
Republican Committeeman.
WORCESTER, Oct. 30. — I estimate 174,000 in favor of woman suffrage in Massachusetts and 298,000 against.
CHARLES T. TATMAN,
Republican Committeeman.

SUFFRAGE DOOMED IN PENNSYLVANIA

County Chairmen Throughout the State Generally Forecast Its Defeat.

County Chairmen of both parties in Pennsylvania generally predict the defeat of the woman suffrage amendment at next Tuesday's election. Of the forecasts sent to THE TIMES very few indicate a majority for suffrage.
The forecasts by counties follow:

Armstrong.

KITTANNING, Oct. 30.—Suffrage will be defeated in Armstrong County 500 to 800 majority. W. P. PARKER,
Chairman Republican Committee.

Berks.

TOPTON, Oct. 30. — The majority against suffrage in Berks County will be at least 1,000.
C. D. FARLEY, M. D.,
Chairman Republican Committee.

Butler.

BUTLER, Oct. 30.—There is very little talk here on the equal suffrage question, and the result is very doubtful.
HARRY L. KELLY,
Chairman Republican Committee.

Bedford.

BEDFORD, Oct. 30.—I forecast the vote to be 3 to 1 against suffrage.
VICTOR E. P. BARKMAN,
Chairman Republican Committee.

Bradford.

ATHENS, Oct. 30.—Bradford County will poll about 7,000 votes on Tuesday next, but not over 50 per cent. will vote on the suffrage amendment, which will carry the county by about 700.
N. F. WALKER,
Chairman Democratic Committee.

Bucks.

DOYLESTOWN, Oct. 30.—Reports received from different sections of Bucks County indicate the defeat of the woman suffrage amendment by a large majority. Out of an estimated vote on the amendment of upward of 10,000, the suffrage vote will probably not exceed 3,500.
HIRAM H. KELLER,
Chairman Republican Committee.

Cameron.

DRIFTWOOD, Oct. 30.—From best available information suffrage will be defeated in Cameron County by about 200. JOSEPH S. JOHNSTON,
Chairman Republican Committee.

Carbon.

LANSFORD, Oct. 30.—Three thousand for woman suffrage, 3,500 against woman suffrage. ROBERT BROWN,
Chairman Republican Committee.

Columbia.

BLOOMSBURG, Oct. 30.—Columbia County will give a majority of more than 2,000 against suffrage.
PERCY BREWINGTON,
Chairman Republican Committee.
BERWICK, Oct. 30.—Columbia will give for suffrage 1,500; against, 3,500.
J. H. CATTERALL,
Chairman Republican Committee.

Cumberland.

CARLISLE, Oct. 30. — Cumberland County will go 2 to 1 against woman suffrage. The rural districts are very strong against it.
J. W. KLINE,
Chairman Republican Committee.

Erie.

ERIE, Oct. 30.—I believe Erie County will vote against woman suffrage.
A. O. CHAPIN,
Chairman Republican Committee.

Franklin.

GREEN CASTLE, Oct. 30.—There will be about 10,000 votes cast in Franklin County, 75 per cent. against suffrage.
EMERY D. SMALL,
Chairman Democratic Committee.
CHAMBERSBURG, Oct. 30.—For suffrage 4,500; against suffrage 6,500; forecast of vote in Franklin County.
JOSEPH P. MACLAY,
Chairman Republican Committee.

Forest.

MARIENVILLE, Oct. 30.—All indications point to a sweeping victory for woman suffrage in Forest County. It will carry by over 1,000 votes.
LEO KEATING,
Chairman Democratic Committee.

Huntingdon.

HUNTINGDON, Oct. 30.—Woman suffrage will be defeated in Huntingdon County two to one.
J. G. LESHER,
Chairman Democratic Committee.

Juniata.

MIFFLINTOWN, Oct. 30.—In my estimation the vote will be two to one against suffrage.
A. J. SAUSMAN,
Chairman Republican Committee.

Lancaster.

LANCASTER, Oct. 30.—No data; vote light for suffrage. The estimate is 4,000 to 5,000. B. F. DAVIS,
Chairman Democratic Committee.

Lawrence.

NEW CASTLE, Oct. 30.—I believe woman suffrage will carry from 55 to 60 per cent. in Lawrence County.
J. H. BOYD,
Chairman Democratic Committee.
NEW CASTLE, Oct. 30.—That Lawrence County will probably give a majority in favor of the woman suffrage amendment next Tuesday is the opinion of those favoring that proposition. However, for many weeks a very active campaign has been carried on locally for the amendment, and few express themselves against it. However, the vote cast either for or against it will not be large. W. L. AIKEN,
Chairman Republican Committee.

Lebanon.

LEBANON, Oct. 30.—The fight is strenuous and reports from districts indicate a majority against suffrage in Lebanon County.
WILLIAM J. NOLL,
Chairman Republican Committee.
LEBANON, Oct. 30.—I expect the vote on suffrage in this county to be a victory for the antis by a substantial majority. A. I. HARTMAN,
Chairman Democratic Committee.

Lehigh.

ALLENTOWN, Oct. 30. — Lehigh County will vote women suffrage 2 to 1.
HORACE W. SCHANTZ,
Chairman Republican Committee.

Luzerne.

WILKES-BARRE, Oct. 30.—The indications are that woman suffrage will lose in this county by 3,000 votes.
JOHN R. HALSEY, Chairman, Republican Committee.

McKean.

BRADFORD, Penn., Oct. 30.—The indications are that woman suffrage will be carried in McKean County.
FELIX QUINLAN, Chairman Democratic Committee.
BRADFORD, Penn., Oct. 30.—I believe this county will vote no on the first amendment by a small majority.
E. J. JONES, Chairman, Republican Committee.

Mifflin.

LEWISTOWN, Penn., Oct. 30.—The county will defeat woman suffrage by 500. ANDREWS WAGNER,
Chairman, Republican Committee.

Monroe.

STROUDSBURG, Penn., Oct. 30.—Woman suffrage will be defeated in Monroe County by a proportionate vote of 95 to 5.
PHILIP S. DREHER,
Chairman Republican Committee.
STROUDSBURG, Penn., Oct. 30.—The prospects are good that the county will give a large vote. C. V. LEVERING,
Chairman Democratic Committee.

Montour.

DANVILLE, Penn., Oct. 30.—Montour County will vote from 450 to 500 against suffrage. JOHN R. M. CURRY,
Chairman Republican Committee.

Northumberland.

SHAMOKIN, Penn., Oct. 30.—The vote in our county will be possibly 2 to 1 against woman suffrage.
C. S. SHIPE,
Chairman Republican Committee.

Potter.

COUDERSPORT, Penn., Oct. 30.—The best guess I can make is 2,400 for and 1,600 against suffrage.
M. J. COLCORD,
Chairman, Republican Committee.

Pike.

MATAMORAS, Penn., Oct. 30.—Pike County will cast 700 votes on suffrage, 450 against, 250 for.
ALFRED MARVIN,
Chairman, Republican Committee.
MATAMORAS, Penn., Oct. 30.—Woman suffrage will lose by a small majority in Pike County.
JOSEPH A. SCHROEDER,
Chairman, Democratic Committee.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Oct. 30.—The possible vote in this county on suffrage is 125,000, of which 75,000 will be against and 50,000 for.
B. GORDON BROMLEY,
Chairman, Democratic Committee.

Schuylkill.

POTTSVILLE, Penn., Oct. 30.—This county will give a majority of 9,000 or 10,000 against the suffrage amendment.
T. L. O'DONNELL,
Chairman Democratic Committee.
POTTSVILLE, Penn., Oct. 30.—Impossible to give the vote on the woman suffrage amendment, but it will be defeated here by possibly 10,000.
WILLIAM S. LEIB,
Chairman Republican Committee.

Somerset.

SOMERSET, Penn., Oct. 30.—Somerset County will go 2 to 1 against suffrage. C. W. WALKER,
Chairman Democratic Committee.

Susquehanna.

KINGSLEY, Penn., Oct. 30.—I think women suffrage will be defeated.
ELMER J. WHITNEY,
Chairman Democratic Committee.

Tioga.

TIOGA VILLAGE, Penn., Oct. 30.—Woman suffrage in this county will not carry. The interest manifested is light.
C. W. SHELDON,
Chairman Republican Committee.

Union.

LEWISBURG, Penn., Oct. 30.—The suffrage amendment will be defeated in Union county by a large majority.
J. H. WINGERT,
Chairman Democratic Committee.
LEWISBURG, Penn., Oct. 30.—The suffrage amendment will be defeated two or three to one in Union County.
THOMAS C. THURNTON,
Chairman Republican Committee.

Warren.

WARREN, Penn., Oct. 30.—I think Warren County will give a small majority on woman's suffrage.
FRANK MORRISON,
Chairman Democratic Committee.

Westmoreland.

GREENSBURG, Penn., Oct. 30.—Suffrage will probably be defeated in Westmoreland County by small margin. Many voters will neglect to vote on the amendment on account of interest in other contests. H. E. MARKER,
Chairman Democratic Committee.

Wyoming.

TUNKHANNOCK, Penn., Oct. 30.—My forecast of the vote on the suffrage is two to one against. J. C. STARK,
Chairman Democratic Committee.

UP-STATE FORECASTS ON THE CONSTITUTION

Chairmen of County Committees Give Their Views on the Probable Result.

Estimates and forecasts of the vote on the Constitution sent to THE TIMES by the Chairmen of committees in the up-State counties leave the result much in doubt. The Republican forecasts generally give the measure small majorities, while the Democratic Chairmen either leave the result in doubt or predict its defeat.
The reports follow:

Broome.

BINGHAMTON, Oct. 30.—For the Constitution, 3,000; against the Constitution, 5,500.
W. H. RILEY,
Chairman Democratic Committee.

Chemung.

ELMIRA, Oct. 30.—The Constitution will have 300 majority in Chemung County. The separate questions except votes for women will be defeated.
SEYMOUR LOWMAN,
Chairman Republican Committee.

Chenango.

NORWICH, Oct. 30.—I believe that Chenango County will vote for the Constitution by a fair majority.
J. S. FLANAGAN,
Chairman Republican Committee.

Columbia.

HILLSDALE, Oct. 30.—The Constitution will be defeated from two to five hundred in Columbia County.
W. A. MALLERY, JR.,
Chairman Democratic Committee.

Dutchess.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Oct. 30.—The indications are that the vote on the main body of the Constitution will be in favor of it. The vote on the separate questions will probably be unfavorable. I estimate that the vote on Question No. 1 will be in the neighborhood of 7,000. W. E. HOYSRADT,
Chairman Republican Committee.

Fulton.

NORTHVILLE, Oct. 30.—My opinion is that the constitutional amendments will carry this county by a substantial majority. SCOTT PARTRIDGE,
Chairman Democratic Committee.
GLOVERSVILLE, Oct. 30.—I believe the Constitution will be carried in the county by a small majority.
J. WILLIAM WHITCOMB,
Chairman Republican Committee.

Herkimer.

HERKIMER, Oct. 30.—I think the Constitution proposition in Herkimer County will be defeated.
FREDERICK A. RAY,
Chairman Democratic Committee.

Jefferson.

WATERTOWN, Oct. 30.—There probably will be at least 15,000 votes cast in Jefferson County on the Constitution, out of which 10,000 will be against it.
A. C. RYDER,
Chairman Republican Committee.
WATERTOWN, Oct. 30.—I estimate the vote on the Constitution in Jefferson County at about 9,000 against and 5,800 for. Definite information is difficult to obtain, but it seems to be against its adoption. The figures make allowance for the electors who will neglect to vote on the Constitution.
GEORGE R. VAN NAMEE,
Chairman Democratic Committee.

Livingston.

GENESEO, Oct. 30.—I estimate the plurality in Livingston county in favor of question No. 1 on the revised Constitution at 1,000.
GEORGE B. ADAMS,
Chairman Republican Committee.
LEICESTER, Oct. 30.—It is the general opinion that the constitutional amendment will carry by a substantial majority in this county.
JAMES W. BROPHEL,
Chairman Democratic Committee.

Montgomery.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 30.—It looks as if a substantial majority would be given in opposition to the Constitution. I estimate the same at 500.
GEORGE B. DEAL,
Chairman Democratic Committee.

Orleans.

ALBION, Oct. 30.—The vote in this county on the Constitution is in doubt.
W. B. DYE,
Chairman Democratic Committee.

Oswego.

PARISH, Oct. 30.—Four hundred majority for the Constitution.
JAMES GRAY,
Chairman Democratic Committee.

St. Lawrence.

OGDENSBURG, Oct. 30.—The election on the constitutional amendment is likely to break about even.
JAMES E. KELLY,
Chairman Democratic Committee.

Monroe.

ROCHESTER, Oct. 30.—Constitution will be adopted in this county by a small majority.
JAMES L. HOTCHKISS,
Chairman Republican Committee.

Orleans.

MEDINA, Oct. 30.—Orleans County will vote for the Constitution by 1,200 majority. W. J. WHEDON,
Chairman Republican Committee.

Otsego.

ONEONTA, Oct. 30.—Estimate Constitution amendments will be defeated by 2,500 in Otsego County.
W. L. MORRIS,
Chairman Republican Committee.

Schoharie.

COBLESKILLE, Oct. 30.—The new Constitution, unpopular with farmers, will be defeated in this county by 1,000 majority at least. C. A. WIETING,
Chairman Republican Committee.

Schuyler.

WATKINS, Oct. 30.—Estimate vote in favor of Constitution at 1,000, against 800. Think only about half of the voters will vote on the question.
H. H. GRAHAM,
Chairman Republican Committee.
MONTOUR FALLS, Oct. 30.—Estimated votes on Constitution in Schuyler County, 700 for, 600 against.
J. M. QUIRK,
Chairman Democratic Committee.

Seneca.

SENECA FALLS, Oct. 30.—Think vote on constitutional amendments will be close and taxation amendment probably will be beaten in Seneca County.
N. J. GOULD,
Chairman Republican Committee.
SENECA FALLS, Oct. 30.—Think constitutional amendment will get about 50 per cent. of a vote of 6,500.
SYLVESTER WOODS,
Chairman Democratic Committee.

Steuben.

BATH, Oct. 30.—Not much interest in the constitutional amendments here. Think they will be defeated by a small majority, probably 400 or 500.
HENRY W. BOWES,
Chairman Democratic Committee.

Tioga.

OWEGO, Oct. 30.—Believe Questions 1 and 2 will be beaten in Tioga County by a narrow margin and Question 3 overwhelmingly.
ROBERT V. R. BASSETT,
Chairman Democratic Committee.

Tompkins.

ITHACA, Oct. 30.—The constitutional amendment is not much discussed, but think there will be a small majority against in this county. B. F. LENT.

Wayne.

ONTARIO, Oct. 30.—I believe Wayne County will carry for the Constitution by a large majority. J. S. BRANDT.

Warren.

GLENS FALLS, Oct. 30.—I believe Constitution will carry by small vote in Warren County. Total vote too uncertain to warrant detailed forecast.
H. E. H. BRERETON,
Chairman Republican Committee.

Yates.

PENN YAN, Oct. 30.—Yates County vote on Constitution will be close.
M. McEVOY,
Chairman Republican Committee.



Unparalleled in Reputation Unequalled in Popularity

World-famed as New York's most notable restaurant, Churchill's enjoys a degree of popularity unprecedented in the past, unequalled in the present.

To enjoy Dinner or Supper here, in an atmosphere noted for its distinctive combination of gaiety and refinement, is to derive so much greater pleasure than possible elsewhere, Churchill's is nightly thronged with delighted guests.

Aside from its atmosphere, Churchill's owes its popularity for Dinner to its famed *cuisine* in a la carte service—to its unequalled *Special Dinner* for *$1.25*—to its exceptional entertainment—*Cabaret Unique.*

Supper at Churchill's equally yields the utmost in enjoyment. Dancing on main floor from nine o'clock.

Churchill's is also held in high favor for its *Special Luncheon at 75c,* served in Ballroom with Dancing, and for its *Afternoon Tea Dances.*

CHURCHILL'S

More than a Restaurant — A Broadway Institution

Broadway at Forty Ninth Street

SUFFRAGE CAMPAIGN CLOSES AT MIDNIGHT

All Day and Night Open-Air Meetings Feature of End of Battle for the Vote.

SPEAKERS FULL OF HOPE

Women Fighters for the "Cause" Tired, but Confident of Victory on Tuesday.

Woman suffragists of New York at midnight ended their great Saturday drive for votes and now await the issue of next Tuesday at the polls.

The Captains, worn out by continuous argument with the male electorate, were borne home early this morning in scores of automobiles over which floated the torn pennons of the cause. Orators, who in relays had talked in the streets in twenty-four and twenty-six hour meetings, went to bed tired but happy in the belief of certain victory. Thus there came practically to an end a three-months campaign.

Yesterday in the calendar of woman suffrage was the day of days. It represented the last one on which the leaders hoped to get the best attention of the men. Hence it was that last night when there were probably more voters with minds free from business than at any other time, the final effort was made to win as many as possible for the suffrage amendment.

The great concert in Madison Square, called the Yellow Rally by its promoters, brought thousands of citizens within range of the voice of persuasion. At Times Square and at Columbus Circle, proceeded the "round-the-clock" gatherings which revealed the boundless ardor of the suffragists and their unique three-months' campaign.

Columbus Sees 26-Hour Meeting.

An automobile drawn close to the curb in that circular space where the discoverer of America looks down upon his tiny caravels, had for twenty-six hours been the rostrum from which the arguments for equal franchise had been flung. It was surrounded last midnight by a throng which listened with good intent and often with favorable comment to the addresses of the eager-faced speakers.

The theatres sent into the big concourses thousands who had all kinds of opinions about suffrage. A young woman who had been hanging back was brought up to the automobile by the youth with her and entirely against her will had to submit to being ticketed with the button of the cause.

The tactics of the firing line and the battlefront were those which the suffragists maintained in this meeting of continuous talk, which began at 10 o'clock Friday night and flowed along in an unceasing stream of argument which no man could stay. It had engaged the moving picture spectators of Friday night, and then quiet came to Columbus and his caravels for a time. A few stragglers from the restaurants and the cabarets, whose feet still seemed to feel the lilt of the fox trot and the one-step, lingered for a time and heard about the greatness of Colorado and how well governed the State of California was, and also gathered statistics showing that fully a million women in this city had declared they must have the ballot.

Fresh Speakers Every Two Hours.

Fresh relays of speakers came every two hours from the headquarters of the Woman Suffrage Party at 48 East Thirty-fourth Street. Each relay consisted of a Chairman, who also must be of sufficient dignity to be a chaperon, and two women speakers. Sometimes men came to present their side of the cause. Chaperons are a feature of these continuous open air meetings. The two hours for each relay were divided equally among the three. The women orators at 4 o'clock yesterday morning were sitting wrapped in rugs in the tonneau. Even in the dullness and the chill there was always a little fringe of auditors.

The streaks of dawn appeared athwart the sky. The gleam was yellow, a lucky omen, and then the milkmen came. They stopped their wagons and gathered in a little group upon the curb.

"These ballots," asked one, "how do we fold them to vote for what you women folks want?"

All kinds and conditions of men came and went through the Circle with the coming of the day. The business men stopped for a few minutes at 8 o'clock, bankers who were taking a morning constitutional down the Central Park walks tarried for a few minutes. The crowds going to and from the subway station showed interest.

The clock brought around the afternoon theatre crowd. There came to talk to them the Matinee Squad, headed by Miss Vida Sutton, who made the opening address. She was followed by Miss Mary Newcomb, Miss Portia Willis, Mrs. Nora Smitherman and others. Then came the Hikers Squad in command of "General" Rosalie Jones.

The Suffrage Pilgrim team was on duty when the time for the Saturday night theatres drew near, and last of all, to round out the twenty-six hours, the Midnight Martyrs, who waited for the hour of 12.

The 24-Hour Meeting in Times Square.

Miss Mildred Taylor at midnight finished the twenty-four-hour turn of the suffrage van in Times Square at Forty-seventh Street. The twenty-four-hour vigil for the Winner—the same being the name of the vehicle, not its pilot—began at midnight Friday. The first speaker was Grant Stone of Columbia University, who spoke to the assembled theatregoers and frequenters of the bright, warm supper places on the need of woman having the ballot with which to defend her traditions and her rights. He said that he had no sympathy with the anti-suffrage idea that the place of womankind is always in the home, a sentiment in which many of the group who gathered at the car of wisdom were in ready accord.

All through the day there were thousands who heard the suffrage arguments. The estimate of auditors was 19,500 in the twenty-four hours and most of these were men.

The pilot clad in her gown of gray, helmeted with a creation of white feathers blended into fluffy witchery was almost continuously on duty, seeing that nothing went amiss. At stated intervals, some high-powered silvery automobile would glide noiselessly up and add another relay of eloquence to the "Winner."

One of the anomalies of yesterday, as observed at many places where the suffragists were speaking from automobiles, was that the men were generally listening with serious attention, while the feminine auditors, unless they wore the insignia of the cause, seemed to take little interest in the speeches, and many were disposed to be even flippant. Everywhere there were indications that the electors were endeavoring to inform themselves and were disposed to consider the suffrage amendment in every light.

The wearied opponents of suffrage, as they left their posts this morning, were serenely confident. They were claiming the State at from 10,000 to 80,000 majority.

Suffrage Sacred Concert Tonight.

"It is wonderful the way things are coming on," said James Lees Laidlaw of the Men's League for Woman Suffrage yesterday.

The latest plan for a demonstration is one which will take place tonight in Madison Square, a sacred concert on the same ground where the big outdoor rally and meeting was held last night. The great platform occupied by the orchestra last night had to remain over until Monday with the piano and a man to stand guard. The suffragists decided to make the most of the opportunity. Bernhardt, the communal singer from Buffalo, who was to have led the singing last night, had no chance, because of the other big features, but he will have the place to himself tonight, and the people who attend will form one immense chorus.

"Onward Christian Soldiers," "The Son of God Goes Forth to War," "How Firm a Foundation Ye Saints of the Lord," "Jerusalem the Golden," and patriotic airs will be sung, and many clergymen will speak on the "Moral and Religious Aspects of Woman Suffrage." The first minister on the list will be the Rev. Dr. Anna Howard Shaw. Rabbi Wise and ministers of various denominations will take part.

There were citizens of women yesterday at W. S. P. Headquarters, as there have been for several days, coming in at the eleventh hour to make applications to act as watchers at the polls. All the 2,100 places in the city have had their watchers assigned and the women who came late were instructed to act as pickets 100 feet from the polls to give out sample ballots and act as substitutes.

Many of the W. S. P. Assembly District leaders will be watchers. Among them Mrs. James Gear, Mrs. Frances Abrahall, Mrs. Harvey Wiley Corbett, Miss Maud Haas, Mrs. J. W. Morton, and Miss Frances Peters. Among the pickets will be Mrs. Stephen S. Wise, wife of the Rabbi; Mrs. Ernest Thompson Seton, and Countess Castelvecchio. Teachers of the Washington Irving High School will serve as watchers and pickets. Inspectors will go from one polling place to another to carry literature to the pickets. Among those supply bearers will be Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, Miss Mary Garrett Hay, Mrs. Frederick Nathan, and Katharine B. Davis. Children will take part in the work in the Thirteenth Assembly District, and will carry sandwiches to the women watchers. Master Willie Withrow, whose mother is one of the prominent workers, will be in the children's sandwich squad.

Began to School Watchers in April.

The women began last April to prepare their women watchers and had twelve school sessions during the Summer, three watchers' meetings a week from the 1st of October, and the last two weeks there have been two school sessions a day at the Woman Suffrage Party Headquarters. The women watchers range in age from 25 to 40.

"We are not having women watchers because we expect fraud at the polls, for we do not," said Miss Hay, Woman Suffrage Party head, yesterday. "All political parties of men have watchers. We are greatly interested in this election, and our interest is shown in this way."

All nationalities find their way to the Empire State Campaign Committee headquarters, and among those who have called upon Miss Rose Young in her capacity of press representative in the last few weeks have been Poles, Hungarians, Russians, Greeks, Croatians, Slovenians, and Italians. The Italians are the only ones who stand out as anti-suffragists, and even the newspapers of the other nationalities are supporting woman suffrage.

Mrs. Antoinette Funk, a Chicago woman lawyer, did one of the suffrage stunts yesterday, being out at 6 A. M. speaking in different parts of the city to men on their way to work. "Have you any sporting blood in New York?" she asked the men. She told them that the women voting in Chicago gave that city a bigger number of voters than New York, which has previously always taken first place in a Presidential election. She urged them to give the women in New York State the vote, if they wished to keep the balance of power of a Presidential election in the East.

It has been announced that at Cornell University the anti-suffrage element prevailed, but yesterday the suffragists were congratulating themselves on the result of the poll undertaken by The Cornell Sun, which showed 512 suffragists in the university to 207 antis.

Leading New Yorkers Give Reasons.

A group of representative men of New York have encouraged the women by issuing a statement which begins with:

"At the approaching State election we who sign this statement intend to vote for the amendment to the State Constitution conferring the elective franchise upon women."

They then go on to explain their reasons for so doing.

"Women need the right to vote," the statement says. "We believe, moreover, that it is fundamentally opposed to the interests of the State and nation that half of their citizens are by the conditions of their lives deprived of that interest in the scope, the composition, and the administration of government which is the greatest stimulus to the cultivation of the activities that broaden the intelligence, increase human sympathy, and make in every direction for the improvement both of the State and of its individual citizens. Because, then, women are justly entitled to the suffrage; because they need it, because great numbers of them plead for it, because, as we are convinced, it is expedient in the interests of all men and women that they shall have it, the privilege should, in our judgment, be given ungrudgingly, and given now."

The signers of the statement are Elbert H. Gary, Jacob Gould Schurman, F. W. McCutcheon, Oscar S. Straus, William Jay Schieffelin, Pierre Jay, Winslow S. Pierce, Abraham Flexner, Evan M. Evans, F. R. Hazard, Clarence J. Shearn, Benjamin T. Tilton, Oswald Garrison Villard, Mark Sullivan, Nelson S. Spencer, Jacob H. Schiff, Learned Hand, James Byrne, Albert B. Boardman, Joseph P. Cotton, John Mitchell, Ogden Mills Reid, Herbert Parsons, Robert Grier Monroe, Charles E. Rushmore, Charles C. Burlingham, James Lees Laidlaw, Charles H. Strong, Walter Damrosch, Howard Mansfield, William M. Chadbourne, and J. Frederic Kernochan.

Staten Island Women Hopeful.

Richmond Borough, Mrs. William G. Willcox, leader for the Woman Suffrage Party, predicts, will poll a large vote for the women.

Of the local candidates for Borough President, Calvin D. MacMane and George S. Schofield are both in favor. Charles F. Marshall, Republican candidate for the Assembly, is in favor, while Stephen B. Stephens, Democratic candidate, is undecided. Of the other candidates for office, Horace B. Buel, for Sheriff; John J. O'Rourke, Michael Krauss, Charles P. Cole, and George Dubois, for Aldermen, have all expressed themselves in favor. Of the judiciary, Judge Lester W. Clark, Judge Thomas C. Brown, Judge Arnold J. B. Wedemeyer, Judge Joseph B. Handy, Judge Nathaniel Marsh, and Judge Morgan M. L. Ryan are in favor, and Albert Z. Fach, District Attorney, is also an advocate of votes for women. Four party leaders in favor are Joseph F. O'Grady, Democratic; George F. Schofield, Republican; William H. Jackson, Progressive, and Harlow McMillen, Prohibitionist.

There will be many general suffrage activities throughout today, largely in the churches. The headquarters of the Woman Suffrage Party, 48 East Thirty-fourth Street, will be kept open.

Senator Borah of Idaho will speak at the Grace Methodist Church in West 104th Street, between Amsterdam and Columbus Avenues, at 7:45 o'clock. This is Dr. C. Reisner's church. The Senator will then go to the Metropolitan Temple, at West Fourteenth Street and Seventh Avenue, and will speak at 8:30 o'clock.

Miss Ida Vera Simonton will speak at a banquet of the Intercollegiate Cosmopolitan Club of the City of New York at 6 P. M. This is an international organization, of which Everett P. Wheeler, the anti-suffragist leader, is President.

In the Twelfth Assembly District the suffragists will march in a body to the Hedding Methodist Episcopal Church in Seventeenth Street, where the Rev. Mr. Faust will preach a suffrage sermon.

In the Bronx, Mrs. Mary D. Fiske, Chairman of Church Work will go around to all the parks in the afternoon in an automobile. With her will be J. Stitt Wilson former Socialist Mayor of Berkeley, California, who will make a suffrage speech in every park.

Fifty ministers in Manhattan will either preach suffrage sermons or make addresses to either men or women societies that meet in the church.

Under the direction of Miss Sarah McPike, President of St. Catherine's Welfare Association, Miss Frances Abrahall, and Miss Rosina Flanly, Chairman of Catholic Work for the Woman Suffrage Party, suffrage leaflets will be distributed to all Catholic congregations throughout the city. Under the direction of Mrs. William B. Benedict, Chairman of Protestant Church Work, all the Protestant congregations will receive suffrage literature from women stationed on the sidewalks near the churches. The Jewish synagogues will be covered in the same way.

Miss Annie Mathews of the Twenty-first Assembly District and her district workers will march in a body to the Colored Church of Seventh Day Adventists at 184 West 135th Street.

SEE PERIL TO NATION IN EQUAL SUFFRAGE

Big Audience in Carnegie Hall Applauds Warning by Beck and Wickersham.

WOMEN DISOBEY LEADERS

Many Suffragists in the Hall, Although They Had Been Told Not to Attend the Meeting.

Woman suffrage, called the "most disastrous and absolutely irreparable experiment in the history of our Government," was denounced with great vigor at a big mass meeting of the Anti-Suffrage League in Carnegie Hall last night.

The auditorium was well filled with men and women, with the latter predominating. And the women who were present even more than the men manifested their hostility to suffrage by their enthusiastic applause of the speeches delivered by George W. Wickersham, former Attorney General of the United States; James M. Beck, former Assistant Attorney General of the United States, and Colonel John P. Irish, the anti-suffrage fighter of California, who is now raging war on the suffragists in the Eastern States.

It was learned early in the meeting that women suffragists all over the city had been urged by the leaders of the movement to keep away from the "anti" demonstration at Carnegie Hall. But, despite this injunction, many suffragists appeared in the upper balconies and listened attentively, without any attempt at interruption, to the arguments presented against their cause.

Mr. Wickersham said woman suffrage was the most revolutionary measure ever submitted to the voters of the State, and prayed that it would be defeated at the polls next Tuesday by an overwhelming majority. If it must come, Mr. Wickersham said, woman suffrage ought to be put off until such time as the majority of women declared themselves willing and ready to accept the vote and perform the functions of citizenship connected therewith.

"To give women the vote at the present time," said Mr. Wickersham, "means to add to an already burdened and embarrassed electorate 2,000,000 women without any experience in government and utterly incompetent to participate in the work and practice of government. For women to vote would be against the best interests of the State. And the question should be decided by men without any regard for the legacy of chivalry which has been transmitted to them from the Middle Ages and which has heretofore made them too prone to gratify the wishes of women as a general principle.

"In fact, this sense of chivalry, more than anything else, is accountable for the acquiescent attitude of many men to the demand for woman suffrage. Women should not receive the vote, simply because they want it. Men who are to decide the question next Tuesday should, above all else, stop to consider whether or not woman suffrage would work injury to the State, as I firmly believe it will. And they must also bear in mind that only a very small percentage of the women really have any definite desire in the matter. The great majority of them actually resent the effort to burden them with a man's duty."

For Mr. Beck, woman suffrage was the "most disastrous and irreparable experiment in the history of our Government." If successful, he said, the movement would only increase the complexity which goes so far to injure the efficacy of government.

"If on Tuesday next," continued Mr. Beck, "New York should vote for suffrage, it will take a step from which there will be no recall, an irrevocable step that may make the Government of your State a failure, a step that may make the Government of your city a hopeless farce. And you will afford a dangerous example to other great States of the Union, who may follow in your wake. And once done it will be something you will never be able to undo. You may then write over the portal of your capital what Dante has written over the gate of his inferno: 'Abandon hope all ye who enter here.'"

Mr. Beck had but one good word to say for the woman suffrage movement in this country, namely, that it was not disgraced by the excesses which marked a similar agitation in England before the war. He also agreed with the suffragists that a woman's sphere should not be confined entirely to the home. He maintained that women were and should continue to be engaged in movements tending toward the moral development of human society.

Colonel Irish said it was his most earnest wish to carry back to California the message that "woman suffrage has been swept into the gutter in New Jersey, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, and New York." He said woman suffrage was conceived of for the political benefit of the Mormon States and he predicted that "woman suffrage would die on the ground where it was born."

"Before woman suffrage won out in California we were promised a new heaven and a new earth," said Colonel Irish. "But so far as any thoughtful man can see, woman suffrage has left us with the same old heaven, the same old earth, and the same old hell. Only 20 per cent. of the women in California have taken advantage of the ballot. The rest detest it. And even with only 20 per cent. of them devoting themselves to politics, it is safe to state that juvenile delinquency has been increased 300 per cent., simply because the human chicks are left to te hawk while the hen is up on the fence trying to crow like the rooster."

Other speakers at the meeting were John A. Mathews, former member of the New Jersey Assembly, and Miss Minnie Bronson, General Secretary of the National Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage.

STITT WILSON ATTACKS IRISH.

Lauds Influence Exercised by California Women at the Polls.

"Will you wriggle the ladder?" shouted J. Stitt Wilson, ex-Socialist Mayor of Berkeley, Cal., at an audience of 1,500 or more persons packed solidly in Madison Square in front of Dr. Parkhurst's Church last evening at a big final "Victory Campaign Rally" of the Woman Suffrage Party.

Mr. Wilson had just come from the big anti-suffrage meeting at Carnegie Hall and was attacking the arguments of Colonel John P. Irish, also of California, and telling how necessary he himself believed the vote was for women. He illustrated it with the ladder down which firemen carry those rescued from burning houses. He told the men they had not struggled to get the ballot but that their fathers had won it for them.

"You were carried down the ladder by the firemen," he shouted at the crowd, "and then, being safe yourselves, would you prevent the women from coming down?" And when he asked, "Would you wriggle the ladder?" an emphatic voice from the rear of the crowd shouted back, "No!"

It was a suffrage audience, for it applauded all the suffrage sentiments and shouted a glad assent to interrogation and promised its votes for the women. It stayed to the end, though the mercury was dropping fast and the wind was bitter. There were great numbers of men in the audience.

"I want you to give the lie to the statements made by Colonel Irish, who, standing under the American flag at Carnegie Hall tonight, spoke against democracy," said Mr. Wilson. "Col Irish brought down his anti-suffrage house by saying that the women did not want the vote, that 80 per cent. did not register and did not vote. He said that he had said that in the presence of a woman and she had called him a name—it was the name he deserved."

"It was liar," called a voice in the audience.

"In our cities of California we find that 75 per cent. of the women register and 75 per cent. vote. I was the Mayor of Berkeley, and you may be sure we looked into the matter, and we found more women than men voted. Colonel Irish said that the women of California had been roughened and vulgarized by their promiscuous association with men at the polls. What kind of men do you suppose we have in California? I have traveled more than Colonel Irish, and I have never seen a woman roughened by her visits to the polls, but I have seen the refining influence upon the men."

Katharine B. Davis, Commissioner of Corrections, was one of the speakers. Charles A. Arnett was another, but Borough President Marks, who was scheduled, did not appear.

The Beethoven Symphony Orchestra played, and Caroline Ortman, Robert Maitland, and Charles Bowes sang on the big lighted stand.

The meeting was opened by the trumpeting of four cold lady angels robed in white.

Mrs. James Lees Laidlaw presided. Everything went well, and the women "to a man" stayed at their posts, as if they enjoyed freezing.

BETTING AGAINST SUFFRAGE.

Schumm Offers $2,000 at Odds of 3 to 1 with No Takers.

Odds against suffrage lengthened yesterday when Fred E. Schumm, the betting commissioner, offered to bet $2,000 against the amendment at odds of three to one. There were no takers, and late last night the offer still stood. Schumm also offered to bet even money that the suffrage amendment would be defeated by at least 75,000 votes.

He said he had been able to place nearly $12,000 in bets on the issue and in no case were the odds less than two to one against suffrage.

STORE OPEN ALL DAY TUESDAY (ELECTION DAY).

Franklin Simon & Co.

Fifth Avenue, 37th and 38th Streets.

The Women's Coat Shop is now showing a selection of New Winter Models—New Wool Fabrics—New Colorings—New Fur Trimmings—of Wool Duvetyne, Wool Cashmere, Wool Bolivia, Wool Velour and Broadcloth. **29.50 to 95.00**

Special Offerings Monday

Women's Fur Trimmed Coats

Velour Plush Coats—*Beaver Trim'd*

Copy of a new "Bernard" model, button to neck, reversible collar, trimmed with band of Beaver Fur, satin lined, warmly interlined. *Special* **35.00**

Silk Velvet Coats—*Opossum Trim'd*

Copy of a new "Doucet" model of Black Silk Velvet, straight front, button to neck, with muffler collar of Alaska Opossum Fur; silk lined, interlined. *Special* **45.00**

Velvet Velour Coats—*Badger Trim'd*

Copy of a new "Bernard" Cossack model of Black Velvet Velour, shirred at waist line, cord belt from sides, muffler collar and deep cuffs of Natural Badger Fur. *Special* **59.50**

Velveteen Coats—*Flying Squirrel Trim'd*

Copy of a new "Paquin" shirred model in mahogany, sapphire, green or black, Empire waist line, flare skirt, muffler collar and cuffs of Sable Flying-Squirrel Fur, Tassel ornaments. *Special* **85.00**

Franklin Simon & Co. *will place on Special Sale Monday*

remainder of the ***Women's Original Paris Model Suits and Gowns***

from Callot, Jenny, Cheruit, Paquin, Drecoll, Georgette, Worth, Beer, Agnes, Brandt, Lanvin, Doeuillet, Maurice Mayer, Martial Armand and Lucienne. ***Heretofore $195.00 to $295.00*** **95.00**

Women's Suits and Gowns

Fur Trimmed Tailored Suits

Wool Velour, Broadcloth, Gabardine or English Whipcord, trimmed with real Beaver, Hudson or French Seal, real Skunk, Skunk Raccoon or Opossum fur. *Special* **29.50**

Copies of Paris Model Suits

Tailored or Dressy Suits, copies of Cheruit, Jenny, Paquin, Callot, Drecoll, Lanvin, Georgette or Bernard models, of imported cloths, rich fur trimming. *Special* **45.00**

Georgette Crepe Afternoon Gowns

Dressy "Jenny" model of Georgette Crepe, made over silk, in Copen, rose, light gray, brown, blackberry, navy or black combined with crepe meteor to match, lace yoke and collar. *Special* **29.50**

Fur Trimmed Evening Gowns

"Drecoll" model of Chiffon Velvet, in rose, turquoise, orange, emerald or black, silver lace upper corsage and jewelled shoulder straps, bodice and bottom of skirt edged with Blue Coney Fur. *Special* **49.50**

Franklin Simon & Co. *will place on Special Sale Monday*

Women's Persian Stripe Georgette Crepe Waists

A new effect of Persian color stripe Georgette Crepe in plum, green, brown, black or Joffre blue, with white Georgette Crepe collar and vestee. Persian buttons. *Special* **6.75**

Georgette Crepe Waists

New Models for Women and Misses

Hand Emb'd Georgette Waists

Black, green, brown, plum or navy, made over white chiffon; white Georgette crepe collar and vestee; hand embroidered. *Special* **9.75**

Hand Emb'd Georgette Waists

Two copies of Paris models of superior quality Georgette crepe in white, flesh or bisque; hand embroidered, high or low neck models. *Special* **15.75**

Two Color Georgette Waists

Bodice, yoke and sleeves of bisque color Georgette; lower part of waist of plum, black, brown or Burgundy color Georgette; collar, vestee and cuffs of lace; jewelled buttons. *Special* **18.50**

Two Color Georgette Waists

Hand made waist of Georgette Crepe, bodice effect, in black, brown, purple, navy or green; upper part of waist and sleeves of bisque color; appliqued in colors to match. *Special* **24.50**

Franklin Simon & Co. *Direct attention to*

The Riding Apparel Shop—*Fourth Floor*

Correct Ready-to-Wear Riding Apparel for Women, Misses and Girls—Riding Habits, Breeches, Shirts, Hats, Boots, Puttees, Vests, Vestees, Stocks, Spurs, Crops and all other accessories.

At Moderate Prices.

Under the supervision of expert Horsewomen.

Franklin Simon & Co. *Direct attention to*

The Infants' Apparel Shop—*Third Floor*

Apparel from Infancy to 6 years—French and Domestic Dresses, Coats, Hats, Bonnets, Underwear, Sweaters, Shoes and all other accessories.
Infants' Layettes, Nursery Furniture and Toys,

At Moderate Prices.

The salespeople are specialists.

Franklin Simon & Co.

Fifth Avenue, 37th and 38th Streets

Will Hold the Following

SPECIAL SALES MONDAY

Women's Hudson Seal Coats

With Natural Beaver or Real Skunk.

Real Hudson Seal (*dyed muskrat,*) collar and border of Natural Beaver or Real Skunk.

Special **100.00**

Real Skunk Fur Sets

For Women and Misses.

The New Barrel Muff, **22.50**
Double Fur Animal Scarf, **22.50**

Silver or Gold Bodices

Evening Wear—For Women and Misses.

Decollete Bodice of superior quality Silver or Gold Cloth, shoulder straps of self material, flower trimmed.

Special **6.50**

Coat Model Boudoir Gowns

For Women, of Changeable Taffeta Silk.

In peach, turquoise, Copenhagen, cerise, lavender, pink or maize; neck and sleeves with fringe pleated ruche; petal sleeves and deep petal flounce.

Special **13.50**

Misses' Fur Trimmed Suits

Twelve Distinct Models.

Of Wool Velour or Broadcloth—New Model Coats, silk lined, warmly interlined and trimmed with various high class furs; latest model skirts; 14 to 20 years.

Special **29.50**

Misses' Fur Trimmed Coats

Of Wool Velour—Raccoon Collar and Cuffs.

"Jenny" model in green, brown, rose, navy, field-mouse or black; large roll collar and cuffs of Natural Raccoon Fur; silk lined, warmly interlined; 14 to 20 years.

Special **29.50**

Silk and Wool Combinations

For Women and Misses.

Of all Pure Wool and Silk mixtures, medium weight, low neck, no sleeves, knee or ankle length.

Special **1.45**

Skating Scarfs and Caps

For Women and Misses.

Angora wool Set, long wide neck Scarf, in white and colors, with fringe edge, including Skating Cap to match.

Special **2.75**

Pure Thread Silk Hosiery

For Women and Misses.

"Richelieu" ribbed, Paris clox, or plain Silk Hose. Black, white, gold, silver, bronze, navy and all colors.

Special **.85** 3 pair for 2.50

Exclusive Winter Boots

For Women and Misses.

Four new model high laced boots. Bronze kid with imported cloth tops. Tan Russia calf with champagne kid trimming. Also all blue or black soft kidskin.

Special **7.00**

Children's Velveteen Coats

Beaver Fur Trimmed—2 to 6 years.

Of Imported Velveteen in brown, navy, delft, green or black, shirred waist line, full skirt model, collar trimmed with Beaver fur, silk lined, warmly interlined.

Special **9.75**

FOES OF SUFFRAGE CONFIDENT IN UTICA

Both Sides Expect a Big Vote In Oneida County, but the Antis Look for Victory.

PUSH FIGHT IN THE WOODS

All Sides In Fifth District Hopeful of Gaining the Lumber and Farm Votes.

Special to The New York Times.

UTICA, Oct. 30.—Here the trenches of the opposing forces in the woman suffrage struggle are close together. Standing in the windows of their respective campaign headquarters, the suffragists and the antis can look daggers at each other across Genesee Street, Utica's busiest thoroughfare.

Until the antis got actively into the fight some four months ago Oneida County, of which this busy city is the political clearing house, was looked upon as doubtful territory in the suffrage fight. Today the antis claim the county by a substantial majority. Their prediction has the backing of the best judgment in both the Republican and the Democratic camp. The suffragists themselves do not forecast victory but express hope.

There is no doubt that Oneida will roll up a big suffrage vote, Oneida may prove a "close" county. The Progressive spirit is strong here and the leading men in the old Bull Moose organization, even though by this time they have returned to the Republican fold, are outspoken for woman suffrage, which was one of the cardinal articles in the Progressive faith.

Frederick M. Davenport, professor of political science at Hamilton College, and Bull Moose candidate for Governor in last year's campaign, is presiding at suffrage meetings in Oneida County even though he is back in the Republican organization here, which is not by any means pro-suffrage. John C. Davies of Camden, former Attorney General, and close friend of Colonel Roosevelt, is another outspoken pro-suffragist.

Here in Utica the men are very active on both sides of the suffrage fight. Merwin K. Hart, former Assemblyman, who was an active supporter of Governor Hghes, and in 1912 left the Republicans to follow the political fortunes of Colonel Roosevelt in the Bull Moose movement, is one of the prime factors in the Men's League for Mutual Suffrage. Ex-Judge Watson T. Dunmore, who was a delegate to the Constitutional Convention from this Senatorial district; is President of the Utica branch of the Men's Anti-Suffrage Association. On the membership roll of this organization are practically all leading men in the civic and financial life of this city. This city is the base of operations in the suffrage fight for the Twelfth District forces of the Empire State Campaign Committee.

Led by Wealthy Woman.

Miss Lucy Carlile Watson, a gentle, sweet-looking woman, whose nair is beginning to turn gray, is the generalissimo of the very aggressive host of suffragists here. She is regarded as probably the wealthiest woman in Utica, and is maintaining a splendidly equipped headquarters from which to conduct the votes for women fight.

"I think it would be very foolish on my part to make an unqualified prediction of victory for woman suffrage in Oneida County," said Miss Watson to THE TIMES correspondent. "All such predictions on either side of this struggle are seized on by the empty air, for no one can tell now this fight is going to end. We have made a good fight, and if all the men who have promised to support us keep their word we shall win."

Oneida is only part of the territory covered by Miss Watson and her votes-for-women warriors. The fifth campaign district besides Oneida takes in the Counties of Fulton, Hamilton, Lewis, and Herkimer. Much of this is in the Adirondacks, and the women who are battling for the ballot here have had some thrilling experiences carrying their doctrine into the lumber camps deep in the forest.

"We feel very much encouraged over our reports from the rural sections of the district," said Miss Watson. "We feel that we should get a majority of the votes for the amendment in Fulton, Hamilton, and in Herkimer counties. Our reports from Lewis County are not quite as favorable, but the workers there tell us that we should have no misgivings regarding the result."

Miss Watson said that in such industrial towns as Gloversville and Johnstown, in the Fulton-Hamilton district, the suffragists had had splendid meetings and felt that they would get a big vote.

"In Ilion we have both the wealthy population and the workers with us," said Miss Watson. "In Little Falls, which is in Herkimer County, too, we surely will get a vote that will carry the town."

Little Falls figured prominently in the newspapers a couple of years ago in connection with Socialist and I. W. W. disturbances.

Senator Cristman of Herkimer has made campaign speeches for woman suffrage. Abraham Zoller, one of the wealthiest citizens of Little Falls, and Republican candidate for Mayor of the city, is an advocate of woman suffrage.

"The interest so many prominent men take in our fight is one of the most encouraging features of the situation," said Miss Watson.

Mrs. Willis E. Ford, who is a niece of Horatio Seymour, is leading the womens' fight against suffrage here. The women who compose the local branch of the Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage, have themselves refrained from active speechmaking, but have done much quiet work in the distribution of literature and in house-to-house work.

Antis More Confident.

"Eighty per cent. of the women in Utica are opposed to woman suffrage, as we can show," said Miss Helen A. Ackroyd, Vice President of the anti organization. "I hate to prophesy, but I cannot help thinking that our very good friends across the street will receive a shock when the returns come in. I would be very much surprised if Utica and Oneida County failed to return a big majority against woman suffrage."

The political leaders, when they discuss suffrage majorities, agree with the antis that it will be against the constitutional amendment, but they leave the "big" out and frankly admit that they do not know how big the majority will be.

"I fail to find any real interest in woman suffrage among the men here," said one political leader, who asked that his name be kept out of the interview. "If the proportion of voters opposed to the amendment among those of my own party with whom I have talked since the campaign began holds good all through the suffragists would be very badly beaten. But it is safe to assume that hundreds of voters who are opposed to giving votes to women do not care sufficiently to vote against it, while those who favor woman suffrage may be expected to vote. The vote on woman suffrage in this county, and I presume elsewhere, will run behind the rest of the vote for that reason, and the adverse majority consequently will be smaller than it would be with a full vote polled."

According to the political leaders here who are in a position to speak with some knowledge on the subject, there is even less sentiment for woman suffrage among the farmers from whom the busy suffrage workers expect so much on election day.

The Antis have had the advantage of very expert management in their campaign. Some weeks ago the Men's Anti-Suffrage Association obtained the services of F. C. R. Gordon, who has been campaigning against the amendment all over Oneida County. Mr. Gordon was manager of the two campaigns of the late Vice President Sherman, who was the leader of the Republican forces here. Mr. Gordon has had every section of the county—even the remote forest regions—placarded with anti-suffrage posters. Post Offices and country stores in the rural sections of Oneida at present are serving as depositories and distribution centres for literature directed against the suffrage cause.

There is a large "foreign" vote in Utica, and both the suffragists and the antis are looking on this with some degree of misgiving. There are 22,000 Italians, 12,000 Poles, and a great number of Germans. The antis have sent out scores of paid Italian and Polish agents to do missionary work and give voting instructions to the voters of these respective nationalities. The suffragists made a special effort to corral the German vote, but according to statements from leaders in the German colony here the attempt was not attended with very telling results.

Both the Republican and Democratic leaders here are opposed to woman suffrage. M. Jesse Brayton, who is the active Republican leader in Utica, is actively identified with the male anti-suffrage organization. John C. Davies, who is influential among the Republicans in the rural sections of the county, favors suffrage. The newspapers here are neutral.

STANTON LUNCHEON A RALLY.

1,000 Women Renew Pledge at Centenary of Suffrage Pioneer.

One thousand women yesterday pledged themselves anew to the suffrage cause as the finale of the Elizabeth Cady Stanton centennial luncheon at the Hotel Astor and hurried back to their posts in the campaign for the vote.

The celebration was more like a council of war, for many of the speakers came and went quickly in order that they might again board automobiles for distant rallies.

Amid the tributes to the memory of the woman who was one of the most noted pioneers of the movement came the quick, incisive orders of the campaign leaders. Watchers were notified where to go for instruction today, so that they might be well equipped for their work at the polls next Tuesday. A call came between two speeches for twenty volunteers to distribute literature to every person who last night might enter Carnegie Hall for the meeting of the anti-suffragists. A daughter of Mrs. Stanton, Mrs. Harriot Stanton Blatch, head of the Woman's Political Union, gave details of the organization, as she presided, and a granddaughter, Mrs. Nora Blatch de Forest, reported on the progress of the campaign and pleaded for recruits.

"To Elizabeth Cady Stanton!"

One of the dramatic moments of the afternoon came when the entire assemblage rose to its feet as Mrs. H. O. Havemeyer uttered the words: "To Elizabeth Cady Stanton!"

The woman in whose memory the luncheon was given was born at Johnstown, N. Y., on Nov. 12, 1815, and although yesterday did not represent the exact centenary of her birth, it was considered the best date on which the lessons of her career could be impressed upon her followers. Mrs. Stanton died in 1902.

The grand ballroom was decorated with the purple, green, and white banners of the various Assembly district and county organizations of the Woman's Political Union, which blended with the warm golden browns of the walls.

At the principal table were Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, President of the National Woman's Suffrage Association; Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, President of the Equal Suffrage Association; Mme. Charles de Verrier, representing the Suffrage Association of France, and many other suffrage leaders. Among the speakers were several prominent men.

"Our race is nearly run," said Mrs. Blatch, who, in presiding, acted for the Chairman of the Centennial Committee, Mrs. Robert G. Ingersoll. "Now, as we are approaching Nov. 2 and victory, we may well look back for one hundred years and realize how, step by step, we have built up the organization of today. We have done this, too, of ourselves, for, unlike every other disfranchised class, we have not had one great group of men to fight our battles for us. With the exception of the aid of a few brilliant men, we have all these years been fighting our battle unaided."

Speaks for the Women of France.

Mme de Verrier, on behalf of the women of France, spoke of the inspiration which had come to her and her sisters through the life and work of one so illustrious as Elizabeth Cady Stanton.

The influence which Mrs. Stanton had had on the State organization was spoken of by Mrs. Henry Villard.

Samuel Untermyer spoke of the activities of Mrs. Stanton in trying to bring about a better divorce law in this State and in promoting the rights of women before the law.

Dr. John Lovejoy Elliott extolled Mrs. Stanton as one who had dared to think, as one who had dared to oppose the established order because she believed that she was in the right.

Dr. Josephine Baker, in charge of the Bureau of Child Hygiene of the New York Health Department, praised the great services of Mrs. Stanton in helping women in the study of medicine at a time when it was not considered proper for women to be physicians.

Cleveland Moffett told of his early days as a journalist in Paris, where he had lived as one of the family of Mrs. Stanton.

"Of all the advocates of the rights of women," said Roger Foster, "none accomplishes more than Elizabeth Cady Stanton. None is entitled to so much honor as is she. Taken all in all, she was a woman on whose like we shall never look again."

Addresses were also made by Mrs. Havemeyer, Miss Helen Todd of California, and Mrs. Raymond Robins of the National Women's Trade Union League.

Dr. Shaw spoke eloquently of Mrs. Stanton as she had known her when the pioneer of the cause was a young woman and had stood before Legislatures fearlessly advocating the cause to which she had devoted her life.

The luncheon closed with the guests on their feet in memory of Mrs. Stanton and the admonition of Mrs. Blatch, to which all gave hearty approval that they consecrate themselves anew to the cause.

WOMEN DEBATE ON SUFFRAGE.

Spirited Argument Before Audience That Fills Carnegie Hall.

There was a spirited suffrage debate yesterday morning when the League for Political Education, a neutral organization which holds discussions of public questions, had three women on each side, suffragists and antis, discuss the subject, "Ought Woman Suffrage to Win?"

The league, knowing the general interest in the subject, for the first time in its history engaged Carnegie Hall, instead of the Hudson Theatre, where its meetings usually are held. The house was full and the audience showed keen interest which culminated in questions at the close.

Mrs. Thomas N. Hepburn, President of the Connecticut Woman Suffrage Association; Mrs. Crystal Eastman Benedict, and Mrs. William Vanamee spoke for the suffragists, and Miss Alice Hill Chittenden, President of the New York State Association Opposed to Women Suffrage; Miss Lucy J. Price, and Miss Minnie Bronson for the antis. The burden of answering questions fell to Mrs. Hepburn and to Miss Price, each query being responded to by both the suffragist and the anti. The suppressed feeling was so strong that the presiding officer, R. E. Ely, was moved to remark at the close of the meeting that there had been orderly behavior under difficult circumstances. One of the questions, "Why Is An Anti?" was received with particular interest.

"Why," said the woman who asked it, "if woman's place is the home, should there be an anti-suffrage organization?"

"We are only quoted as saying that women's place is the home," said Miss Price. "She cannot always be in it, but we wish to prepare things so that the future woman may stay at home."

"The reason there are anti-suffrage organizations," said Mrs. Hepburn quickly, "is because when there is any important public question these women wish to have something to say about it."

Miss Price decried the idea of woman in politics, saying that it would mean women political bosses. She told of a Chicago woman settlement worker who in an automobile took many Italian women to the polls on Election Day and "delivered 500 votes to Bath House John."

"If there are going to be women bosses, why do the men bosses object to women voting?" asked Mrs. Hepburn.

"I cannot tell you, because I do not know any political bosses," returned Miss Price.

"I am very glad to hear Miss Price say that she does not know any bosses," said Mrs. Hepburn, "because when she was working in Connecticut she was escorted everywhere by the most notorious political bosses, and at the Legislature, where she made a most ladylike speech, she was introduced by one of the bosses whose name you would all know."

"And that by way of personalities!" retorted Miss Price.

Speaking of the assertion of the anti-suffragists that there was dissatisfaction in the States among both men and women where the women vote, Mrs. Hepburn said:

"If the anti-suffragists think there is dissatisfaction, why don't they go West and get the women to disfranchise themselves?"

"Mrs. Hepburn is well informed," said Miss Chittenden, "but she evidently does not know that there is already a movement on foot in Colorado to disfranchise the women."

ROOSEVELT REAFFIRMS FAITH.

Gives Arguments for Suffrage in Letter to Brooklyn Leader.

Colonel Theodore Roosevelt has issued the following pre-election statement of his opinion on the question of giving the ballot to women in a letter to Mrs. H. Edward Dreier, leader of the Woman Suffrage Party in the Borough of Brooklyn:

My dear Mrs. Dreier: It gives me great pleasure to send through you this letter on behalf of the suffrage amendment in New York State; and, of course, what I write applies no less to Massachusetts and Pennsylvania, and to all the other States which vote this year on the proposition to give women the right to vote.

There has always been to me an element of great absurdity in the arguments advanced against woman suffrage when we consider the fact that from time immemorial in monarchies women have been deemed fit to hold the very highest place of governmental power, that is, the position of sovereign. For example, this continent was discovered by Columbus under the patronage of King Ferdinand and Queen Isabella of Spain; and he owed more to the Queen than to the King. The oldest State in the Union, Virginia, derives its name from the fact that the first effort at colonization from England on our shores was in the reign of Queen Elizabeth; and during the last four centuries Queen Elizabeth was certainly the greatest sovereign who sat on the English throne. When Frederick the Great was King of Prussia the only two European sovereigns who in any shape or way compared with him were two women—Catherine of Russia and Maria Theresa of Austria.

I have thus mentioned four Queens who were great sovereigns, four Queens who would by all capable historians be given leading places among the sovereigns of their times. If a woman is deemed fit to be the head of a mighty monarchy, surely no adequate reason can be advanced against allowing her to exercise the rights of sovereignty in a democracy; that is, to be one of the free citizens who vote, so as to decide how their own intimate concerns shall be managed.

The opponents of woman suffrage say that this will take women away from the home. If this were so, I should certainly not favor it; just as if giving man the suffrage took him away from his business, I should not favor it; for making and keeping the home must always be the chief work for both man and woman. There is, however, in my opinion, nothing whatever in this objection. Undoubtedly some foolish women may believe that getting the vote will excuse them from the performance of home duties, just as in every democratic extension of the suffrage some foolish men have believed that getting the vote somehow entitled them to live without working. But it is no more possible to base action on an argument of this kind in one case than in the other. There are, of course, exceptional women who will do work outside of the home just as there are exceptional men who will do work outside of their business—and by business I mean not only what is commonly called business, but any of the professions and handicrafts—so that I am speaking of business man, professional man, farmer, skilled mechanic, clerk, laborer. The average man has to work hard at his business or profession or trade or occupation and does not do much work outside of this. In just the same way the average woman will find that her time is largely occupied in dealing with her household duties; but this is no more an argument against giving suffrage to the one than to the other. Moreover, where the woman does have the ability to work outside the home, it no more means that she will neglect the home than the fact that the man is an artist or a poet or a musician means that he will neglect the home. The other day I was pleased, as I am sure many of us were, to see the charming photograph of Mme. Homer and all her children in some of the Sunday papers. It is evident in her case that to be mistress of her profession has not interfered with her being a fine type of mother and mistress of her own house.

I emphatically do not believe that between men and women there ever can be identity of function, but this has nothing to do with giving them equality of right. This they are entitled to, and this they ought to have. Faithfully yours,

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

Colonel Roosevelt first came out for woman suffrage a few years ago when in the Metropolitan Opera House at a big suffrage meeting he made a speech in the interest of votes for women.

The letter from Colonel Roosevelt was read by Mrs. Dreier last night at the Academy of Music in Brooklyn, where she was Chairman of a mass meeting under the auspices of the Woman Suffrage Party, and evoked much cheering from the 3,500 men and women present.

The speakers included Mrs. Philip Snowden, Mrs. Raymond Robins of Chicago, Dr. Stephen S. Wise, Mrs. Dreier, and Representative Edward Keating of Colorado. In the audience were Supreme Court Justices Russell Benedict and Townsend Scudder.

SUFFRAGE WORK IN SUBWAY.

Silent Women Display Placards with Arguments for the Cause.

"Be a Post" was the slogan of the hundred or more "Lap Board" women who descended into the subway yesterday to refute anti-suffrage arguments with suffrage data printed on large cards. The women found many ready to study their data, but they found also that to get people to read the cards they must be impersonal themselves. If by any chance one of the card carriers caught the eyes of the readers the latter turned away, abashed to have been caught. When the card carriers' eyes were turned demurely in other directions, as if unconscious of their burdens, they were aware that every word on the cards were being read greedily. They immediately adopted the slogan "Be a Post" to indicate the impersonal attitude.

Women were coming and going at the Empire State Campaign Committee Headquarters all day yesterday volunteering to act as "Lap Board" women. The work will be carried on all day Monday.

The public received the demonstration with respect, and up to a late hour yesterday no one had heard of any unpleasantness that had come to any of the protestants. The official start was made from the Seventy-second Street station of the subway, where fifteen of the women gathered and, incidentally, had their pictures taken. Among them were Mrs. John Blair, Miss Fola Lafollett, Miss Theodora Bean, Mrs. Alice Duer Miller, Mrs. J. G. H. Hopkins, Mrs. Ethel Lloyd Patterson, Miss Madge Tyrone, and Mrs. Norman de R. Whitehouse. There was a band of fifty teachers among the workers.

The women each carried several of the placards, which were about a half a yard square and printed in plain type, black on yellow.

The Times Searchlight on Tower To Tell Results of the Election

After the closing of the polls on Tuesday, the counting of the vote will start immediately throughout the State. As soon as returns enough have been received to make the results of the complete count reasonably certain, the verdict of the voters will be communicated instantly to everybody for miles around through the use of the great searchlight on the tower of the Times Building, at Forty-second Street and Broadway. The signals will be as follows:

PERKINS ELECTED—White shaft of light pointing north.

SWANN ELECTED—White shaft of light pointing south.

SUFFRAGE WINS IN STATE—White shaft of light pointing west.

SUFFRAGE LOSES IN STATE—White shaft of light pointing east.

REPUBLICAN ASSEMBLY ELECTED—White shaft of light pointing north and swinging to east and west.

DEMOCRATIC ASSEMBLY ELECTED—White shaft of light pointing south and swinging to east and west.

NEW CONSTITUTION APPROVED—White shaft of light pointing east and swinging up and down.

NEW CONSTITUTION REJECTED—White shaft of light pointing west and swinging up and down.

BONWIT TELLER & CO.

The Specialty Shop of Originations

FIFTH AVENUE AT 38TH STREET

FOR MONDAY ONLY

The Following Special Sales:

Women's Pure Thread Silk Hose — .85
In plain colors or novelty stripe effects. Re-enforced garter tops and soles.

Hand Embroidered Clox Silk Hose — 1.25
In black, white and daytime shades with self or contrasting color clox.

Duplex "Reindeer" Gloves — 1.00
In oyster white, natural inner lining, two pearl clasp, spear backs.

French Kid Gloves — 1.15
Direct from Grenoble, France, two clasp, three row embroidery backs, white, black and tan, contrasting stitching

Washable Kid Gloves — 1.50
In all shades to match costumes, black and white. Guaranteed to wash perfectly.

Silk Mesh Lace Veils — .75
Silk mesh lace veils, one and one-half yards long; in all colors.

Shirred Veils — .95
In octagon mesh with chenille borders in attractive design. Black and colors.

Long Initial Linen Handkerchiefs — 1.35
Pure Linen handkershiefs with "Longfellow" initials done in colors. BOX OF SIX

Vachette Pocket Books — 2.95
Highly polished leather, nickel or gilt clasp, inside frame and purse.

Chiffon Velvet Handbags — 2.95
Soft finish; inside compartment with beveled mirror.

Mercerized Lisle Combinations — .95
Fine rib lisle, French band finish with yoke of embroidered glove silk. Fully re-enforced.

Imported Gardenias — .68
Made in Paris expressly for Bonwit Teller & Co. In white and pink.

Imported Violet Bouquets — .65
French flowers in most natural form and shading, with tin foil and ribbon.

Hand Emb'd Georgette Crepe Vestees — 1.25
High choker collar with dainty hand embroidery attached to vestee.

White Satin Stock and Bow — 1.00
Extremely high wing collar with tie and bow of black velvet.

"Bontell" Nightgowns — 1.65
Fine batiste trimmed with Valenciennes lace and embroidery at neck and sleeves.

Swansdown Trim'd Silk Negligees — 8.95
Made of striped crepe de chine lined with albatross, trimmed with swansdown.

FOR MONDAY ONLY

Sale of Elastic Corsets

2.95 *Regularly* 4.75 — 4.95 *Regularly* 10.75

APPROVED SPORTS MODELS

BONWIT TELLER & CO. *Direct Particular Attention to Their Advertisement of WOMEN'S EUR COATS and SMALL FURS in the ROTOGRAVURE SECTION of Today's New York Times.*

BONWIT TELLER & CO.

The Specialty Shop of Originations

FIFTH AVENUE AT 38TH STREET



The Many Original Models Introduced by Bonwit Teller & Co. This Season in

Women's Tailleur Suits

Have Taken the Premier Place and Have Been Accepted by Well Dressed Women as

The Vogue in Suits

The intimate relations established with the leading Paris Couturiers and the best designing talent at our own command have enabled Bonwit Teller & Co.

To Introduce First—the "Russe" Modes of Callot, Cheruit, Jenny and Drecoll.

Satin Tailleur Suits
With new fur collar and cuff treatments, fastening with rare bits of filigree and Muscovite enameled amulets.

English Velvet and Chiffon Velvet Suits
With wide bandings, deep cuffs and high, enmuffling collars of fur.

Duvetyne and Velour Suits
Individualized types, emphasizing features that are unusual and exclusive to Bonwit Teller & Co. tailleurs.

These suits are priced at $350, $275, $225, $195 and range down to $125 for former types. Tailleur fur trimmed suits, $29.50, $39.50, $65.00.

Women's Frocks & Gowns

Simple trotteur frocks, afternoon, calling and restaurant gowns—authoritative types for every informal and formal function. Unusual decollete gowns in silver cloth, rare shades of tulle and chiffon, paillette and sequins, velvet, rich metallic brocades and emblazoned chiffons.

A Collection of New &

Charming "Danse" Frocks

59.50

Several models of taffeta with mani-flounced skirts, petal scallops, tulle drapes, accordeon chiffon panels. In the French colorings for evening.

Tailleur Blouses
Crepe de chine, radium silk and Georgette crepe, high or low neck, simple tailored or embroidered styles. *5.50*

Dressy Blouses
Georgette crepe and crepe de chine, several smart styles trimmed with buttons and fluting. *7.50*

French Handmade Blouses
Imported blouses of fine sheer batiste with tiny plaitings or dainty embroidery. *11.50*

French Handmade Blouses
Imported blouses of crepe de chine and Georgette crepe with fine hand embroideries. *19.75*

"Originations"

Brocaded in gold and silver thread there's an evening bag of satin. The mounting is sterling silver and the clasp a tiny snail studded with Marcosite.

* * *

The mounting is jet; the design is outlined with tiny beads of jet; there are pendant strands of jet; in fact, the satin striped bag is just a background for the effectiveness of jet.

* * *

In order that friends need not be separated even in photographs—this sterling miniature case with room for four photographs, 7.75

* * *

The charm of the bit of color and the soft throat-line contributed by the necklace need not be sacrificed to the most strenuous of sports. For these are Sports Necklets—made to withstand hard play—and in a design harmonious with Sports Toggery. 2.75

* * *

Quaintly puffed at the mounting—the corded velvet that fashions a new bag, priced, unusually, at 4.95

* * *

All the velvety charm of the Moss Rose has been preserved in these new corsage roses. There's even a realistic bit of moss combined with the foliage. As for coloring, the artist has broadened the scope of nature — and fashioned gray and purple roses as well as those of red and pink.

* * *

A gold-framed cameo brooch harmonizes attractively with the old-world charm of the new neckwear. 6.00

* * *

There's a becoming elusiveness about a new vestee of novelty lace in filet design. The high stock has a flare of lace and is banded in black moire ribbon at top and bottom.

* * *

Now the jabot is transposed to the back. It falls from the top of a high, fur-banded velvet stock in graceful lace cascades.

* * *

Exquisitely dainty, hand embroidered and trimmed with real lace—these French vestees.

* * *

Just one piece of chiffon velvet and a jeweled ball clasp gives a new simplicity to this roomy hand bag, 11.50

* * *

Yellow, white and pink pond lilies set in waxy leaves are effective corsage flowers. Importations. 1.25

* * *

Both flower and foliage are of velvet in these brown, yellow, pink and blue roses. 1.35

* * *

Rib striped silk hosiery, in white and black and white effects, has achieved a distinctive hosiery newness. 5.95

Tailleur Hats
A most unique department on the main floor is devoted exclusively to the display of tailored and sport hats. A specialty is the almost daily introduction of new types for semi-dress and sport wear.

Mourning Millinery
A specialized feature is the exact reproduction of imported French model hats in mourning millinery.

Mourning Apparel
A special department where, in privacy, selections may be made of complete mourning outfits. Tailleur suits, frocks, coats, blouses, neckwear, gloves, hosiery and accessories.

"Jeunes Filles"

Specialized types for School, College, Skating, Sport Wear, Formal Functions and the Debutante.

Misses' Fur Trimmed Suits
in velour de laine and broadcloth trimmed with beaver, skunk-dyed raccoon, Hudson seal and natural raccoon. In all the leading shades. Sizes 14 to 18. *29.50*

Misses' Tailleur Suits
A collection of models in adaptations of Lanvin, Jenny and Cheruit, fashioned in broadcloth, velour de laine, velveteen, corduroy and chiffon velvet. *39.50 49.50 59.50*

Misses' Frocks and Gowns
Simple little serge frocks for class wear and general utility. Charming afternoon gowns, debutante and evening gowns in chic bouffant and draped effects, in tulles, sequins, novelty silks, silver cloths and laces. *15.00 to 150.00*

Misses' Fur Trimmed Evening Wraps
Specifically designed for the college miss and debutante, of broadcloth, velveteen, corded velvet and chiffon velvet. Charming modes trimmed with moufflon, skunk, fox and beaver. Sizes 14 to 18. *29.50 to 175.00*

Day Time Coats and Evening Manteaux

Fashions that typify the very newest style motifs and movements, distinguished by unusual features.

Limousine Coats—
of velour de laine, duvetyn, Bolivia cloth and Dracord, with muff and funnel collars and deep borders of fur.

Velvet Afternoon Coats
New wine and blue shades, also black velvet coats that have "la ligne Parisienne."

Cardinal Evening Mantle
A distinguished model of velvet with cape and bottom bordered in fur and a high funnel collar.

Metallic Brocade Wraps
Wondrously wrought textiles in Russian types in varicolored, gold and silver brocades.

PREDICT BAY STATE WILL BURY SUFFRAGE

Politicians and Women Foes of Cause Put Massachusetts Majority Near 100,000.

CLAIM 25,000 IN BOSTON

Some Leaders Forecast a Landslide in Which the Amendment Will Be Beaten in Every County.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 30.—The political campaign in Massachusetts ended tonight with the anti-suffrage forces asserting that they would defeat the woman suffrage amendment on Tuesday by a majority of from 75,000 to 100,000. Some said the figure would be even higher and that reports from every section of the State showed that suffrage would not carry a single county. The majority, however, was content to settle on 75,000 as the best estimate.

The suffrage workers did not offer figures, but through Mrs. Gertrude Halladay Leonard, Chairman of the Executive Board of the State organization, announced that they were confident of victory, because of the thorough campaign they had made and the fact that "the great majority of men and women prominent in the life of the State" were with them. Mrs. Leonard said she thought the vote in Boston would be close, but that suffrage would carry the city. The antis claim Boston by at least 25,000, and in that their opinion is backed up by keen political observers.

It may be said, and the statement is a conservative one, that not half a dozen of the political leaders in the State really believe suffrage will win at this election and if the amendment should win it will be the biggest surprise in the political history of the State. THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent found that most of the politicians and not a few of the suffrage workers felt that the cause had much better chance to win in New York State than here. Several of those who feel that it cannot win here believe the result in New York may be favorable to "the cause."

Efforts to obtain from the suffrage leaders the total number of women enlisted in the fight, or who had signed cards signifying their desire for the ballot, were not entirely successful. An estimate founded on such facts as could be obtained put the number at approximately 100,000 or slightly under ten per cent. of the 1,074,000 women of voting age in the State. The antis have 36,000 women listed in their fight to defeat the amendment. They say that 100,000 is entirely too high and for the number of their opponents, and that if such a figure is quoted by the suffragists it is founded on signatures obtained from women who really are not interested in having the vote and have simply signed slips to avoid annoyance.

Mrs. Leonard, who is in charge of suffrage headquarters, refused tonight to make an estimate. She said it would not be fair because the effort to obtain women as workers had been stopped several weeks ago in order to devote all efforts to the work among the mass. Thousands of cards, from both men and women, she said, had been sent in during the past few weeks and had not been classified or listed, so that it was impossible for her to give accurate information.

The antis have ended their campaign with a strong drive which they say has added to the impetus of the movement against the suffrage cause. The antis here say they have the best organization in the country and there is plenty of evidence to bear out such statements. There can be no question that there is plenty of optimism at the anti-suffrage headquarters. Mrs. John Balch, President of the Massachusetts Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage, said today that she had heard from her leaders in practically every city and county within the past two or three days, and that there could not be the slightest doubt how things were going. She said that suffrage would not carry a county and few if any of the more important cities. She named Quincy as one city where there might be doubt.

"The close of the anti-suffrage campaign," she said, "finds us full of hope and confidence that the majority of Massachusetts men will follow the wishes of the majority of the Massachusetts women, voting 'No' on the woman suffrage amendment. This will give us, we believe, a victory of at least 100,000. This forecast is not merely a guess, but is based upon the reports from our branches in every section of the State, reports from the organization of men, which at our request was formed to do the strictly political work of our campaign, and reports from newspaper editors and others who have conducted independent and impartial polls.

"Suffragist supporters privately admit they cannot win in Massachusetts, and any statement to the contrary can only be made for political effect. The great mass of women of this State are not asking for the franchise. The great mass of men, we believe, will not vote to impose burdens upon them without their consent.

"Although we believe our forecast of victory is conservative, we trust that it will not in the slightest degree lessen the activities of any of our friends. What we want is not merely a victory for the women of Massachusetts against the suffragists, but a victory so overwhelming as to be enduring."

At the headquarters of the Massachusetts Anti-Suffrage Committee, the organization composed of men, and of which Robert N. Turner is in charge, a detailed estimate of the vote in most of the larger cities of the State was given to THE TIMES correspondent. The originals of such reports as were made in writing were shown to the correspondent at his request and the names attached were not infrequently those of men who had been known as keen political observers. In many cases in arranging the forecast Mr. Turner lopped off several votes from the majority predicted by his city and county leaders in order, he said, to be conservative. Here are the majorities for the anti-suffrage cause which he gives to the larger cities, starting in the western section of the State and working east:

Pittsfield, 1,500; Springfield, 3,500; Worcester, 4,000; Northampton, 1,000; Chicopee, 1,000; Fitchburg, 1,000; Marlboro, 900; Lowell, 6,000; Haverhill, 800; Newburyport, 900; Lawrence, 1,500; Gloucester, 1,000; Beverly, 900; Lynn, 3,000; Woburn, 500; Somerville, 2,500; Medford, 900; Cambridge, 1,000; Waltham, 1,500; Newton, 2,000; Brookline, 1,000; Quincy, 1,000; Brockton, 1,500; New Bedford, 2,500; Fall River, 2,500; Taunton, 1,500; Boston, 25,000.

According to this estimate, these cities will give the anti-suffrage workers a majority of 70,300, and Mr. Turner figures that the majority for the antis in the smaller towns and in country districts would bring the total majority well over the 100,000 mark. He estimated that the suffrage cause would get not more than one-quarter of the Democratic vote and one-third of the Republican vote. Others were of the opinion that the Republican vote would be as strongly against suffrage as the Democratic vote.

The total registration in this State this year is approximately 615,000. In the Gubernatorial election last year 458,203 votes were cast, and the experts are figuring on not more than 470,000 this year, despite the fact that the suffrage question is before the people as well as a Gubernatorial election.)

The antis are willing to concede to the suffragists most of the Progressive, Socialist, and Prohibition Party votes, amounting to perhaps 47,000, but even with that start they hold that suffrage will not poll more than 150,000 to 170,000 votes in the State, and on that basis must lose by 100,000 to 120,000.

Both anti-suffrage organizations reported today that most encouraging reports were coming from the western part of the State, where the campaign was not put under a full head of steam until the last few weeks.

They were elated also over the reports from Lowell. There is a large French population there which is reported as solid against suffrage, and the reports from the labor element show, according to the leaders, strong anti-suffrage sentiment. The majority of 6,000 in the foregoing list is somewhat lower than that predicted by the Chairman of the Lowell anti-suffrage organization, who asserts that the suffragists will get the surprise of their lives there.

There is nothing in the reports which have come in to show that the big political organizations are working either for or against suffrage. But under the surface is it said many leaders are doing what they can, the majority of them, to defeat the cause of votes for women.

That is one side of the battle. Mrs. Leonard refused to go into detail for the suffragists. She had this to say:

"We are not desirous of giving figures or any other forecast than a statement to the effect that we are confident that the suffrage amendment will win by a substantial majority. This is not simply talk, but is founded upon a careful poll of the State and reports received from many sources.

"Practically all of the prominent men in the State are with us and are helping us to show the people that the women have the right to the ballot. It has simply been a task of education, and in this we feel that we have succeeded. The newspapers are all with us, and the majority of the thinking voters are with us. With this combination we do not see how the suffrage cause can fail."

Organizations on both sides of the question were working with almost feverish intensity today putting on the finishing touches. The men and women who are opposed to the amendment have an organization throughout the State which has taken years to develop, and which, under the leadership of Mrs. Balch and Mr. Turner, has let no chance go by. The suffragists have also put a tremendous amount of energy into their campaign. In the closing days the suffrage issue is looming up stronger as an important one, and in point of interest is now running a close second, if not on equal terms, with the fight over the Governorship.

It is probable that the anti-suffragists believe their best interests will be served by a large Democratic majority, but that does not mean that they are taking any part in an attempt to influence the vote.

Tonight the suffragists closed their campaign with a great demonstration on Boston Common, which attracted many thousand persons by its spectacular features. On Tuesday 8,000 of the women workers in Boston will be on duty near the polling places, carrying flags and wearing posters bearing the inscription, "Show Your Faith in the Women of Massachusetts by Voting Yes."

Specimen of Ballot for the Election of Candidates on Tuesday.

1. TO VOTE FOR A CANDIDATE ON THIS BALLOT MAKE A CROSS X MARK IN ONE OF THE SQUARES OR IN THE SPACE AT THE LEFT OF HIS NAME.
2. TO VOTE FOR A CANDIDATE NOT ON THIS BALLOT WRITE HIS NAME IN THE BLANK SPACE UNDER THE CANDIDATES FOR THAT OFFICE.
3. MARK ONLY WITH A PENCIL HAVING BLACK LEAD.
4. ANY OTHER MARK, ERASURE OR TEAR ON THE BALLOT RENDERS IT VOID.
5. IF YOU TEAR, OR DEFACE, OR WRONGLY MARK THIS BALLOT, RETURN IT AND OBTAIN ANOTHER.

1 JUSTICES OF THE SUPREME COURT FOR THE FIRST JUDICIAL DISTRICT (Vote for six).

FRANCIS B. DELEHANTY	Republican Democratic Ind. League American Progressive
JOHN PROCTOR CLARKE	Republican Democratic Ind. League American Prohibition
SAMUEL GREENBAUM	Republican Democratic Ind. League American Prohibition
CLARENCE J. SHEARN	Republican Democratic Ind. League American Prohibition
EDWARD R. FINCH	Republican Democratic Ind. League American Prohibition
JOHN M. TIERNEY	Republican Democratic Ind. League American Prohibition
DANIEL DANEHY	Prohibition
JOHN J. O'CONNELL	Progressive
HUGO WINTNER	Progressive
ADOLPH WARSHOW	Socialist
JACOB HILLQUIT	Socialist
LEON A. MALKIEL	Socialist
NICHOLAS ALEINIKOFF	Socialist
IRVING S. OTTENBERG	Socialist
JACOB HENNEFELD	Socialist
JAMES T. HUNTER	Social Labor
EDMUND SEIDEL	Social Labor
ARNOLD PETERSEN	Social Labor
ROBERT GLASER	Social Labor
JOSEPH P. JOHNSON	Social Labor

2 JUSTICE OF THE CITY COURT (Vote for one).

LORENZ KELLER	Republican Democratic Ind. League
PHILIP C. SAMUELS	American Progressive
CHARLES E. MANIERRE	Prohibition
ALEXANDER LEVINE	Socialist
SHMUJO HOSKOVITZ	Social Labor

3 SHERIFF (Vote for one).

FRANK K. BOWERS	Republican American
ALFRED E. SMITH	Democratic Ind. League
ALBERT T. HULL	Prohibition
WILLIAM HALPIN	Progressive
WILLIAM KOHN	Socialist
HERMAN ZAHLER	Social Labor

4 DISTRICT ATTORNEY (Vote for one).

CHARLES A. PERKINS	Republican
EDWARD SWANN	Democratic Ind. League
FRANK MOSS	American Progressive
GEORGE K. FINDS	Prohibition
S. JOHN BLOCK	Socialist
JACOB E. ALEXANDER	Social Labor

5 JUSTICE OF THE MUNICIPAL COURT, EIGHTH DISTRICT (Vote for one).

GEORGE F. MEDALIE	Republican Democratic Ind. League American Progressive
JOHN F. COWAN	Democratic Prohibition
ABRAHAM RUBINSTEIN	Socialist
LOUIS A. CUVILLIER	Wigwam

6 MEMBER OF ASSEMBLY—Thirtieth Assembly District (Vote for one).

NICHOLAS MEYER	Republican Ind. League Progressive
TIMOTHY P. GOULD	Democratic
LOUIS PFEIFFER	Prohibition
WILHO HEDMAN	Socialist

7 ALDERMAN—Thirty-second Aldermanic District (Vote for one).

WILLIAM DUGGAN	Republican Ind. League
CHARLES J. McGILLICK	Democratic American
CALLAHAN McCARTHY	Progressive
FRANZ RADOVER	Socialist

The new blanket form of ballot will be used this year for the second time. All party emblems must be confined to the space to the left of the name of the candidate receiving the indorsement of such parties. To make still clearer to the voter just what these emblems signify, the names of the various parties indorsing the candidate occupy a short space to the right of the candidate's name.

PERKINS WINDS UP CAMPAIGN.

Predicts Victory and Calls Swann a Blind for Tammany.

Charles A. Perkins, Republican candidate for District Attorney, wound up his campaign last night at a mass meeting in Durland's Riding Academy, Sixty-sixth Street and Central Park West. Among other things, he said:

"I have had from the beginning practically no doubt of my election, being confident that if the people of this county realized what the real issue was they would meet it as they always have met it when it has been brought home to them before.

"From the beginning of my campaign I have met most enthusiastic and appreciative audiences, but particularly within the last week there has been evidence that the voters now realize that Judge Swann's candidacy for the District Attorneyship is simply a blind for Tammany's efforts to again intrench itself in that office as it succeeded in doing eighteen years ago.

"The candidacy of Mr. Moss, which at first threatened to disrupt the vote which I might normally expect, has proved to be but a 'flash in the pan,' and that the only possible result of his activities, if they are successful, would be the election of the Tammany candidate, is now so thoroughly understood that he is universally recognized for what he really is—Tammany's secret ally—in the effort it is making.

"I believe that this is the first time that any candidate has had two Tammany opponents in the field, and I believe that together they can poll only such a vote as would be cast in Tammany's favor for a single candidate. The hopelessness of Mr. Moss's candidacy being so universally recognized, and the nature of his campaign, with its vituperations, abuse, and misrepresentation of facts, and his appeal to the racial and religious prejudices and distortion of the real issue, has alienated from him the support of those who have admired the work that he has done in the past. We can view only with deepest regret the pathetic spectacle of his departing in his old age from the principle for which he fought during his youth and manhood.

"Judge Swann is a true product of the Tammany machine, and has received from that machine all political preferment which has ever come to him. He represents, just as Asa Bird Gardiner did years ago, the ideals and purposes of that machine, and he may be safely trusted to do what that machine desires him to do—if elected, to appoint his staff from a list submitted to him by Tammany Hall, and thereby to turn over his office to those who will use it for promoting Tammany's political fortune. Those active in his campaign have been making the customary Tammany appeal for Tammany support."

Among other speakers were Job E. Hedges, William M. Chandler, and Frank K. Bowers, Republican candidate for Sheriff.

ONE BIG PLUM IN JERSEY.

Politicians Fighting for Control of the State Treasury.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Oct. 30.—Control of the incoming Legislature, insuring the State Treasurership for the victorious party, is the big stake in next Tuesday's election in New Jersey. Six Senators and sixty Assemblymen are to be elected.

There will be one referendum on which all voters will be entitled to ballot. It is the proposition of the State issuing bonds for the purchase of the Wharton tract in South Jersey for use as a potable water supply for municipalities in that section. It is estimated the cost will be about $1,000,000.

In addition, there will be contests of various kinds in the several counties, besides numerous municipal elections. Some of the counties will have a referendum on the question of adopting the law for a small board of freeholders. Several cities, including Trenton, will vote on the two-platoon fire department system.

Both the Senate and the House of Assembly are now in control of the Republicans, and Newton A. K. Bugbee, the party's State Chairman, issued a statement today predicting that the Republican majority in each house would be considerably enlarged.

The three-year term of State Treasurer Edward E. Grosscup will expire March 1, and his successor will be elected by the Legislature in joint session. He will be retained if the Democrats can get control, but will be replaced if the Republicans maintain their present position. In the latter event there may be a lively fight for the berth. Ex-Governor E. C. Stokes is said to want the office given to Chairman Bugbee, while ex-Governor Franklin Murphy wants ex-State Treasurer Voorhees to have it again.

TAMMANY PREDICTS SWEEPING VICTORY

Expects to Elect Entire Wigwam Ticket and Get Control of Aldermen.

SUFFRAGE PROSPECTS DARK

Defeat by More Than 100,000 Votes Forecast—Prophets Divided on New Constitution.

One of the quietest political campaigns ever held in the city, so far as candidates are concerned, closed last night. Woman suffrage and the proposed new Constitution furnished the only excitement, except in certain districts where local campaigns were waged. The big fight has been on the candidates for District Attorney. Charles A. Perkins, the nominee for the Republicans; Judge Edward Swann, for the Democrats, and Frank Moss, for the Progressives and the American Party, have each made hard fights.

The contest for Sheriff also has stood out, principally because of the activity of Sheriff Grifenhagen, who has campaigned in the interest of the Republican nominee, Frank K. Bowers. The Democratic nominee, Assemblyman Alfred E. Smith, has made no campaign of his own, but has rested on the indorsement of organizations, not the least being the Citizens Union, a non-partisan body.

Mr. Perkins has made many speeches in various Republican Assembly districts and various lawyers have addressed meetings in his behalf. Judge Swann has made few speeches, but his campaign committee has sent out documents to the voters asking them to support the Tammany ticket.

The Republican district leaders think that Mr. Bowers has a fair chance of being elected, but the indications are that the Tammany candidate, Mr. Smith will win easily. It is conceded by the Democrats that Mr. Perkins, the present District Attorney, will poll a much larger vote than Mr. Bowers. Charles F. Murphy, the Tammany leader, would make no estimate, but other Tammany leaders said that Judge Swann would be elected by about 25,000 majority, and that Mr. Smith would run ahead of him to the extent of about 10,000.

Expect Moss to Get 12,000

Mr. Moss has been making a vigorous campaign, but it is acknowledged that he will cut into the Republican rather than the Tammany vote, and that he will poll between 12,000 and 15,000. Several Republican leaders said they would not be surprised if Mr. Moss polled as many as 20,000 votes, but the consensus among the Republican and Democratic leaders is that he will get about 12,000.

Leaders of both parties agree that Mr. Moss will draw most of his strength from the Republicans, which will make it easier for Judge Swann to win. Several leaders of both parties, whose figures have been fairly accurate in the past, said last night that Mr. Moss might poll votes enough to beat out Mr. Perkins. Mr. Moss or his managers are not making any claims.

The indications, based on the figures of the various candidates, are that the entire Tammany ticket will be elected. Tammany itself feels sure of the result. It has spent little money and it has refrained from a vigorous campaign. The organization has based its expectation of victory on several factors, not the least being the present Mitchel Administration. The wholesale reduction in the salaries of city employes, as well as the enormously increased personal tax assessment, they say, is bound to work in favor of Democratic victory. The aftermath of a Fusion Administration, Tammany figures, is sure to help the organization.

While neither the Republican nor the Democratic county organization would make any predictions regarding the woman suffrage vote or the vote on the proposed Constitution, they admitted that these were the only large factors in the local campaign, and that they overshadowed the interest in candidates. Leaders of both parties are in accord on the vote for woman suffrage. They predict that it will be beaten in the State by between 100,000 and 150,000 votes. Neither organization has made known its attitude officially on the question, but the word has gone forth among the district leaders that it must be beaten. Some of the more optimistic leaders believe that the suffrage amendment possibly will be carried in New York City, but that the up-State vote will swamp it. It is conceded that in certain districts of the city woman suffrage will receive a surprisingly large vote.

Divided on Constitution.

As far as the proposed new Constitution is concerned, there is a diversity of opinion between the Republican and Democratic leaders. The Republicans admit it will have hard sledding in the city, but think it may win a big vote in the up-State counties. They predict that the proposed Constitution will be carried in the State, but they do not give any figures. The Democratic leaders are convinced that the Constitution will be beaten, not only in the city but in the State, but no figures are available.

In the city the big fight, so far as the organization leaders are concerned, is among the Assemblymen and the Aldermen. There are 101 Republican members of the Assembly, and the Democrats hope to reduce this number to eighty-five or ninety, thereby giving them control of the lower branch. The Republican leaders say they will hold their present number and gain more. In the Aldermanic Board the Republicans and Fusionists have a majority of nine. The Democrats are sure they will wipe out this majority and obtain control of the board. If they do, one of their number will sit in the Board of Estimate with three votes, consequent upon the resignation of President McAneny.

William Church Osborn, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, said last night:

"The salient feature of this election is the heavy registration in both rural and city districts. This puzzles the most experienced observers.

"Does it mean a protest against the $20,500,000 State tax?

"Does it mean interest in the suffrage or Constitutional amendments?

"I am no prophet, and have made no predictions, nor do I make any now.

"I have heard from many districts on the subject of woman suffrage, and have no advices to indicate that that amendment will receive treatment greatly different from that in New Jersey.

"My advices on the Constitution were unfavorable to its passage down to this week. I have recently received one or two indications of stronger support. Without a clearer understanding of the heavy registration predictions are futile.

"Surprise" for Republicans.

"The Democratic legislative representation will show very substantial gains over last year. We have often carried the Assembly in recent years. I know that there is general disapproval of the extravagance which led to the direct State tax of over $20,500,000 this year. There may well be an unpleasant surprise for the Republican taxpenders in the Assembly results on Tuesday."

Frederic C. Tanner, Chairman of the Republican State Committee, said:

"A careful canvass of the Assembly districts of the State indicates the certain election of a Republican majority to the Assembly of 1916.

"Of the 150 districts our reports count 85 as surely Republican, 42 as surely Democratic, and 23 as doubtful. Of the districts classed as doubtful, making allowance for local conditions as far as it is possible to determine them, a fair estimate would give the Republicans at least half, which would make the Republican strength in the next Assembly 96 or 97, and this, I believe, will closely approximate the actual result of next Tuesday's vote.

"The Constitution will be adopted. It is impossible to make an exact estimate of a vote in which so many Democrats and Progressives are joining with Republicans for the common good. But the reports throughout the State give a safe majority both in number of counties and in population. The effort of Tammany Hall to defeat the work of the Constitutional Convention, so as possibly to control the next one, is winning votes for the Constitution every day."

Mr. Tanner would hazard no guess as to the suffrage vote.

Contests for Aldermen.

The fight to control the Board of Aldermen has kept leaders of both parties on the jump. The biggest fights are in the Sixth, Eighth, Eighteenth, Twenty-first, Twenty-second, Twenty-sixth, and Twenty-ninth Aldermanic Districts. In the Sixth the Republicans hope to re-elect Frank J. Dotzler. The Democratic candidate is E. I. Silberstein. The vote between the two will be close. In the Eighth District Moritz Tolk has been put up against the present Republican candidate, Louis Jacobson, and it is said the conditions favor the Democrats.

In Brooklyn there is nothing to show that any great number of Democrats has been won to the Republican ticket, and disinterested observers are inclined to the belief that the Democracy will win. For the first time in many years there has been no fusion movement in Brooklyn this Fall. The Republicans, with apparent confidence, decided to cut loose from their former allies and go it alone.

"I believe that all the Republican county candidates will be successful," said Chairman Livingston yesterday. "I believe that Justice Callaghan, candidate for the Supreme Court, will carry Kings County and I believe we will elect at least fourteen Assemblymen and fifteen Aldermen. I am also confident that the work of the Constitutional Convention will be approved by the voters."

"The entire Democratic county ticket," said McCooey, "will be swept into office by majorities upward of 25,000. The indefensible record of the Republicans in State and city has attracted to our ticket thousands of independent voters. The electorate will not overlook the imposition of the $19,000,000 direct State tax by the Republican Legislature of 1915, nor will the increase in the city tax rate be forgotten on Election Day. We are confident of electing eighteen of the twenty-three Assemblymen and a like number of the twenty-four Aldermen.

"While I am in favor of some of the amendments submitted to the voters, I think that all but one will be beaten here. The one exception is the Barge Canal amendment. I think that there is a strong sentiment in favor of that in the borough."

ELECTION DAY
Tuesday, November 2nd

A Sale of Pianos & Player-Pianos

AT AEOLIAN HALL

Remarkable bargains in used pianos and player-pianos—all fine instruments; many in condition like new.

Pianos (*Used*) *Prices from* **$75**
Player-Pianos (*Used*) *from* **$255**

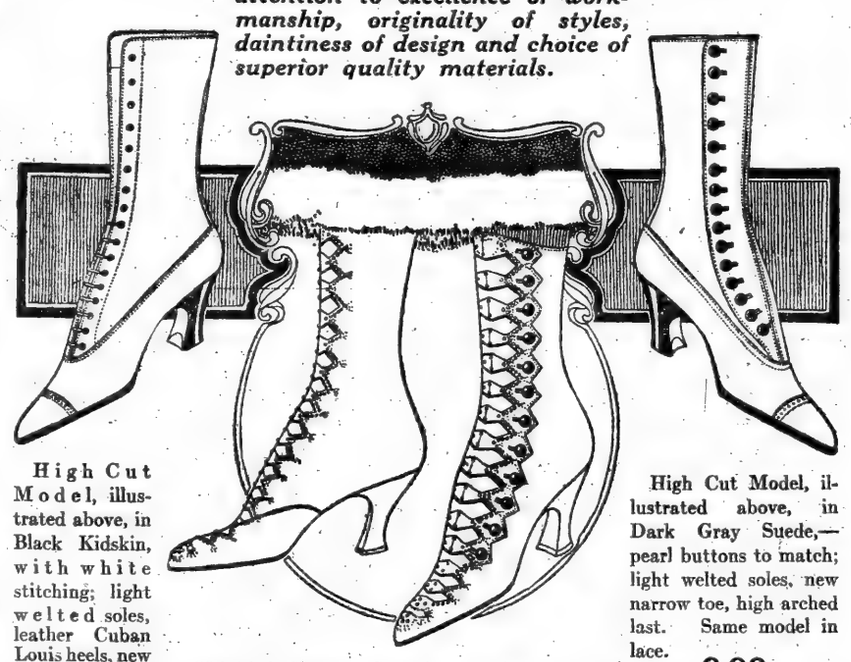
Most liberal charge terms—as low as $5 down, $4 monthly

The AEOLIAN Co.
AEOLIAN HALL, 29 West 42nd St.

THE AEOLIAN-VOCALION SALONS will remain open all day, Tuesday, for those who wish to take this occasion to hear the newest and greatest of Phonographs.

Sorosis Shoes

The Perfection of "Sorosis" Shoes has been attained only by constant attention to excellence of workmanship, originality of styles, daintiness of design and choice of superior quality materials.



High Cut Model, illustrated above, in Black Kidskin, with white stitching; light welted soles, leather Cuban Louis heels, new narrow toe, high arched last. Same model in button. **7.00**

"Sorosis" Roman Sandal Boots, illustrated above, in Black Kidskin; slashed front showing hose; elaborately beaded; light turned soles, Louis XV. heels. **12.00**
Same model in Bronze Kidskin..... **14.00**

High Cut Model, illustrated above, in Dark Gray Suede,—pearl buttons to match; light welted soles, new narrow toe, high arched last. Same model in lace. **9.00**
Same model in Bronze Kidskin,—button. **9.00**

James McCreery & Co.

34th Street *5th Avenue*

Stewart & Co.

Correct Apparel for Women & Misses
5TH AVENUE AT 37TH STREET



Incomparable Values in Fashionable Attire Featuring the New Modes

Wonderful Offerings for Monday & Tuesday

Fur-Trimmed Suits
of broadcloth, velour, gabardine and whipcord, allover fur-trimmed with skunk, opossum, French seal, nutria beaver, or natural opossum; coats are soft silk lined and warmly interlined.
Special **24.50**

Fur-Trimmed Suits
of covert cloth, imported corduroy, broadcloth, whipcord, gabardine and velveteen, trimmed with skunk opossum, beaver and Hudson seal; in all the new colors.
Special **29.50**

Silk Chiffon Velvet Suits (Fur-Trimmed)
Exquisite models, with chin collars, cuffs and buttons of luxurious furs; may be had in green, plush, black, navy and brown. **39.50**
Other suits of silk chiffon velvet at 49.50, 69.50 and 89.50.

Danse Frocks & Eve'g Gowns
Of silk net over charmeuse, in self colors or various attractive color combinations, lace-trimmed.
Special **19.75**

Evening Gowns
Of Radium Lansanne silk in all the delicate pastel shades; also a model of Georgette crepe, fur and lace trimmed.
Special **24.50**

A Remarkable Sale in Every Particular of Exquisite Afternoon & Party Dresses
of Georgette crepe, taffeta silk, charmeuse or chiffon, trimmed with silver lace, furs or hand embroidery.
7.50 to **24.50**
Former Prices $19.75 to $79.50

Silk Chiffon Velvet Evening Wraps
Collar and cuffs of skunk opossum, flowered or plain silk lining, heavily interlined; colors are Concord, Jeffrey blue, Jack rose, turquoise blue, black or white.
Special **39.50**

Mother of Pearl Velvet Evening Wraps
Collar and cuffs of Iceland fox; flowered silk lining and heavily interlined; colors are reseda green, sky blue, Jack rose, white or maize.
Special **29.50**

Stylish Winter Coats at Specially Low Prices

Imported Silk & Wool Duvetyn Coats	Collar, cuffs and pockets are fur-trimmed	Special	29.50
Fur-Trimmed Wool Velour Coats	Flowered silk lined	Special	24.50
Fur Collar Broadcloth Coats	Soft silk lined	Special	19.75
Fur-Trimmed Corduroy Coats	Soft silk lined	Special	18.50
Fur Collar Mannish Mixture Coats	Belted model	Special	16.50
Fur-Trimmed Silk Velour Coats	Soft silk lined	Special	39.50

James McCreery & Co.

34th Street COMMENCING MONDAY, NOVEMBER 1ST. *5th Avenue*

Unparalleled November Sale

WOMEN'S HIGH GRADE SUITS & COATS AT $33.00

An especially opportune event, offering at the height of the season High Class Suits and Coats at a remarkably low price.

We have succeeded in producing in these Suits and Coats a value so far above what would be expected at $33.00 that it affords an opportunity to make most advantageous purchases.

Dressy and Tailored Suits

For Skating, Sport, Street and Practical Wear.

The Styles embrace the smartest creations of the season.
Fur-trimmed Models
Russian Blouse Models
Smart Tailored Effects
Embroidered Models
Redingote Models
Jaunty Belted Effects
Military Models

The Materials include the newest and most wanted weaves.
Rich Velvets
Wool Velour
Satin Gabardine
Lustrous Broadcloth
Whipcord
Callot Check and
Novelty Fabrics.

The Colors include all the desirable shades and combinations.
African Brown
Navy Blue
Hague Blue
Russian Green
Blackberry
Prune or Purple
Black or White.

Smart, Dressy Street and Travel Coats

Dressy Coats of Excellent Quality Plush; smart models; attractively lined.

Afternoon Coats in pretty soft Materials,—fur collar; cuffs edged with fur; lined throughout with Persian silk.

Semi-Evening Coats of Soft Plush; prettily lined.

$33.00

Motor and Travel Coats in Smart Mixtures; some fur trimmed.

Street Coats of various materials; smart models; silk lined.

Also several models suitable for all occasions, taken from regular stock.

$33.00

Annual Sale

WOMEN'S SWEATERS, SCARFS & CAPS

Light-weight Shetland Weave Wool Sweaters in White, Rose, Corn and Copenhagen Blue. regularly 5.75, **4.65**

Silk Fibre and Wool Sweaters,—attractive model. regularly 8.50, **6.90**

Thread Silk Sweaters with sash. Rose, Gold, Copenhagen Blue and White. **17.90** regularly 24.75

Children's Worsted Sweaters in Gray, Navy Blue or Maroon. Size 28 to 34. regularly 2.25, **1.75**

Angora Finish Wool Scarfs in various colors. **1.00, 1.50 and 2.00**

Fibre Silk Scarfs,—attractive styles..... **1.50 and 2.50**

Thread Silk Scarfs in a large variety..... **3.50, 4.50 and 5.50**

Angora Finish Caps in various colors.... **1.25 and 2.00**

Novelty Sweaters in Thread Silk,—fur trimmed; suitable for holiday gifts, at special prices.

Attractive Values—FASHIONABLE DRESS TRIMMINGS

Spangled or Beaded Bands..yd. **50c** to **4.50** regularly 75c to 6.50

Spangled Flouncings.....yd. **1.50** to **9.50** regularly 2.25 to 12.50

Beaded or Spangled All-overs, yd. **3.50** to **9.75** regularly 4.50 to 12.50

Beaded Balls or Tassels.....yd. **25c** to **1.50** regularly 35c to 2.00

Metal Fringe.....Special yd. **45c** to **1.85**

Metal Tassels.....Special each **15c** to **60c**

Metal Bands in Silver, Gold, Antique or Steel. yd. **15c** to **2.85** regularly 20c to 3.75

Metal Cloth in Silver or Gold..... Special yd. **2.50** to **4.50**

Binding Braids in all widths..... Special yd. **10c** to **40c**

Wide Braids for girdles or belts..... Special yd. **75c** to **1.85**

Buttons in Ivory, Crochet or Velvet, reasonably priced.

Remarkable Offerings

FUR COATS, MUFFS, & SCARFS.

An interesting stock of Fur Garments, Muffs and Neckpieces in all the new models, including conservative as well as more luxurious garments, at moderate prices.



Hudson Seal Coat, as illustrated; distinctive model, made from the finest seal dyed Muskrat pelts with muffler collar, deep cuffs and border of Natural Skunk or Beaver. **185.00** actual value 265.00

Hudson Seal Coats in extra large sizes ranging from 42 to 50 inch bust measure; made from selected skins, 42 inches long. Special **145.00**

Hudson Seal Coats with collar, cuffs and border of Beaver or Real Skunk; richly lined; 45 inches long. Special **135.00**

Persian Lamb Coats of choice lustrous skins with Skunk collar; 40 inches long. Special **145.00**

	Muffs	Scarfs
Real Skunk	27.50	16.50
Beaver	24.50	15.00
Natural Lynx	32.50	27.50
Dyed Silver Fox	45.00	32.50

HAIR GOODS SALON

A special purchase of Hair Goods, just received, comprising Switches, Transformations, Pompadours, Waves and Parted Pieces, in a complete assortment of shades, including Gray. Many Parisian Novelty Hair Pieces.

Prices range **5.00** to **25.00**

Annual Silk Sale

One of the Most Important Events

Over 100,000 Yards of "McCreery Silks"

At the Lowest Prices of the Year

The Season's Most Fashionable Weaves and Colors

Values are obtainable now which cannot be duplicated at any other time. Present low prices invite the thoughtful attention of those planning gifts for the approaching holiday season.

American Model Gowns made of "McCreery Silks" will be shown in the Silk Department during this sale.

The following Double Width Weaves are in complete assortments of Evening, Reception and Street shades; also White, Cream or Black.

Imported Crepe Chiffon de Soie....yd. **68c** regularly 95c

Voile Marquisette.....yd. **95c** regularly 1.50

Superior Quality Crepe de Chine...yd. **95c** regularly 1.35

Crepe Meteor....regularly 1.85, yd. **1.25**

Chiffon Dress Taffeta.....yd. **1.15** regularly 1.50

Faille Poplin....regularly 1.75, yd. **1.15**

Imperial Dress Satin.....yd. **1.35** regularly 2.00

Satin Messaline...regularly 1.25, yd. **75c**

Military Plaid and Stripe Taffetas and Satins, Pompadour and Oriental Printed Satins and Chiffons, in a wonderful variety of choice color combinations. yd. **95c** regularly 1.50

Black Dress Silks and Satins of standard qualities and newest weaves..... yd. **85c** to **1.50** regularly 1.25 to 2.50

Special Offerings—VELVET DEPARTMENT

Double Width Black Chiffon Velvet Faconne.....regularly 6.50, yd. **2.35**

Double Width Black Chiffon Dress Velvet. regularly 4.50, yd. **2.85**

Double Width Black Chiffon Dress Velvet. regularly 6.00, yd. **3.25**

Double Width Black Chiffon Dress Velvet. regularly 7.50, yd. **4.50**

Black Chiffon Velveteen,—27 inches wide. regularly 3.00, yd. **1.85**

WOOL DRESS GOODS—Exceptional Values

Imported Black Broadcloth Suiting,—soft quality; satin finish. yd. **1.85**

Superior quality Broadcloth Suiting,—brilliant finish; soft quality; full range of this season's best colors. yd. **1.75**

54-inch Black all Wool Dress Serge, suitable for skirts and dresses. yd. **1.25**

Imported All Wool Velour Suiting,—new Parisian colors; excellent quality. yd. **1.85**

REAL LACES

25% to 50% Less Than Regular Prices

Real Rose Point Lace....yd. **1.95** to **55.00** regularly 2.95 to 85.00

Real Duchesse and Duchesse with Point Laces yd. **2.35** to **32.00** regularly 3.50 to 48.00

Real Point Applique Lace..... yd. **1.25** to **16.75** regularly 1.95 to 25.00

Real Limerick Lace.....yd. **2.25** to **19.50** regularly 4.50 to 38.00

Real Carrick-ma-cross Lace..... yd. **1.50** to **17.50** regularly 2.95 to 35.00

Real Point Venise Lace..yd. **1.25** to **22.50** regularly 2.50 to 45.00

Real Bruges Lace.....yd. **75c** to **9.00** regularly 1.50 to 18.00

Real Cluny Lace.....yd. **3.95** to **13.00** regularly 5.95 to 17.50

Real Binche Lace.....yd. **38c** to **4.35** regularly 75c to 8.75

Included is a complete line of Cluny, Irish, Venise and Filet Medallions at unusual price concessions.

Parisian Novelty Laces, comprising a variety of choice designs in the popular light weight Metal Laces in Gold, Silver and Steel on silk, cotton and filet nets. The desired trimming widths and demi-flouncings for afternoon frocks and evening gowns. yd. **75c** to **4.95** regularly 1.50 to 7.95

Chiffon and Colored Net Lace Novelties with metal combinations.....yd. **25c** to **3.95** regularly 50c to 5.95

$25,000.00 Worth of McCreery "MASTER-MADE" Furniture

At ½ Price

This Furniture has been selected from our regular stock, and in order to accommodate Holiday Merchandise it is necessary to dispose of same at these exceptionally low prices.

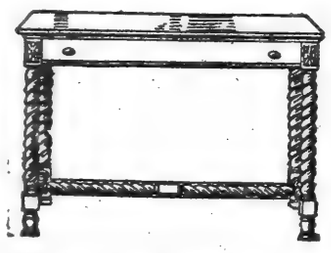


Table as illustrated **$15.00** Regularly 30.00.

This and the items listed below comprise only a few of the excellent values offered in this sale.

	Regular Price.	Selling Price.
English Morocco Leather Chair	66.00,	33.00
English Morocco Leather Chair	64.75,	32.25
Mahogany Sofa,—Sheraton model	79.00,	39.50
Mahogany Sofa,—Sheraton model	70.00,	35.00
Upholstered Sofa	65.00,	37.50
Upholstered Chair,—loose cushion	40.50,	20.25
Mahogany Armchair,—velour seat and back	32.00,	16.00
Upholstered Wing Chair	35.00,	17.50
Upholstered Wing Chair	40.00,	20.00
Overstuffed Sofa	104.00,	52.00
Crotched Mahogany Curio Cabinet	140.00,	60.00
Mahogany Console Table	125.00,	62.50
Mahogany Frame Mirror to match	70.00,	35.00
Sheraton Model China Closet	60.00,	30.00
Hepplewhite Model China Closet	64.75,	32.25
Colonial Model China Closet	80.00,	40.00
Sheraton Model China Closet	94.50,	47.75
Mahogany Chiffonier,—Sheraton model	105.00,	52.50
Mahogany Chiffonier,—Colonial model	154.00,	77.00
Mahogany Chiffonier,—Sheraton model	84.00,	42.00
Mahogany Chiffonier,—Colonial model	187.00,	87.00
Circassian Walnut Bed,—single size	63.00,	31.50
Walnut Toilet Table	45.00,	22.50
Walnut Toilet Table	54.00,	27.00
Walnut Toilet Table	30.00,	15.00
Mahogany Twin Beds,—Adam model	56.00,	28.00
Mahogany Twin Beds,—Sheraton model	68.00,	34.00
Gray Enamel Dresser	95.00,	47.50
Gray Enamel Bed	61.00,	30.50

Extraordinary Sale

Seamless Royal Wilton Rugs

29.00 regularly 39.50

250 Rugs,—size 9x12 ft., purchased months ago at much below their actual value, are being offered in this sale at about wholesale price.

The collection includes exceptionally high-grade Rugs, woven in one piece, guaranteed to give entire satisfaction. Choice patterns and colors for parlor, living room and dining room.

NO C. O. D.'S NO CREDITS NO APPROVALS

DINNER SERVICES

Excellent Values

American Porcelain,—conventional border decoration with gold tracings and lines; 101 pieces; also Austrian China, dainty floral decorations; 100 pieces..... **15.00** regularly 20.00

Limoges China,—pretty floral decoration with coin gold handles; 100 pieces. Also American Porcelain,—conventional border design with coin gold edge and handles; 107 pieces. regularly 25.00, **20.00**

English or American Porcelain with Persian or Blue Grecian border or coin gold band with coin gold handles; also black and white open stock pattern; 101 pieces..... **25.00** regularly 32.50

Limoges China,—pretty conventional border, with floral relief and coin gold handles; 101 pieces. regularly 50.00, **35.00**

Theodore Haviland & Co. Limoges China,—dainty floral border design with solid coin gold handles; 101 pieces. **60.00** regularly 75.00

ELECTRIC LAMPS

Greatly Underpriced

Solid Mahogany Electric Boudoir Lamps with fancy silk shade, in any desired color; fitted with wire drawn Tungsten bulbs. **2.25** regularly 4.00

Carved Gold Wood Boudoir Lamps with fancy 10-inch silk shade; any color; fitted with wire drawn Tungsten bulbs. **3.50** regularly 5.00

Solid Mahogany Table Lamps,—hand-rubbed finish; 18-inch flat or straight silk Empire shade; silk lined, silk fringe; 26 inches high. regularly 10.00, **6.75**

Hand-carved Solid Mahogany Table Lamps; two lights; 18-inch flat silk Empire shade with silk fringe; any color. regularly 15.00, **10.00**

Metal Table Lamps,—two lights; 18-inch art glass shade; Verde green finish. **12.00** regularly 17.00

Floor Lamps of Solid Mahogany, Burnished Gold Wood or finished in Antique Ivory Enamel; square or fluted column; two lights; complete with 22 or 24-inch silk shade; 4-inch silk fringe. regularly 20.00, **12.50**

BLANKETS, COMFORTABLES & BED SPREADS—*Specially Priced*

White Wool Blankets with pink or blue borders; double bed size.....pair **4.00, 5.50** and **8.75**

Colored Wool Blankets in plaid patterns; three-quarter bed size.....pair **4.75**

Comfortables,—Figured Silkoline; cotton filled.....each **1.75**

Figured Mull; cotton filled.....each **2.75**

Figured Nainsook; wool filled.....each **4.50**

Bed Spreads,—Satin finish; hemmed; full size.....each **2.50**

Satin finish; scalloped; full size.....each **3.95**

BEDDING WEEK

Monday, November 1st to 8th, Inclusive

This sale includes Brass and Iron Beds, Springs, Mattresses, Pillows and Couch Beds at the lowest prices consistent with high grade Bedding.

The following items illustrate only a few of the remarkable offerings in this sale.



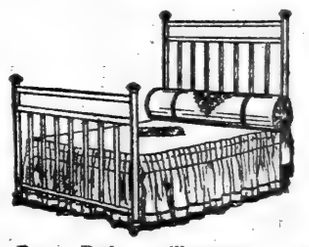
Ivory Enameled Iron Bed, as illustrated, with square tubing. All sizes. **10.00** regularly 14.00

Brass Beds with 2-inch Colonial posts and eleven filler rods. **25.00** regularly 35.00

Brass Beds with 2-inch Colonial posts; panel in head and foot. **17.50** regularly 30.00

McCreery "Hand-Laid" Mattresses. regularly 45.00, **35.00**

Extra Heavy Woven Wire Springs. regularly 6.50, **5.00**



Brass Bed, as illustrated, with 2-inch posts and 1½ inch square top rods. All sizes. **27.00** regularly 38.00

"McCreery Special" Black Curled Hair Mattresses with French roll edge. regularly 35.00, **25.00**

No. I Black Curled Hair Mattresses. regularly 26.00, **19.50**

Pure Layer Felt Mattresses. **15.00** regularly 20.00

French Upholstered Box Springs. regularly 20.00, **15.00**

"McCREERY LINENS"

Pronounced Reductions

1,500 Irish Linen Damask Tablecloths,—2x2 yards.....each **2.95** regularly 5.00

Linen Damask Tablecloths; 2x2 yards.....regularly 2.75, **1.90**

2x2½ yds....regularly 3.75, **2.65**

2x3 yds....regularly 4.50, **3.25**

Napkins to match:

22x22 in....regularly 3.75, doz. **2.65**

24x24 in. regularly 4.50, doz. **3.25**

1,200 Yards Heavy Linen Table Damask.....regularly 1.50, yd. **1.00**

Hemstitched Linen Sheets,—

Single size..regularly 5.75, pr. **4.50**

Double size..regularly 7.00, pr. **5.50**

Hemstitched Linen Pillow Cases,—size 22½x36....pr. **90c, 1.25** and **1.75** regularly 1.25, 1.75 and 2.50

Hemstitched Linen Huck Towels.....doz. **2.95, 3.75** and **4.50** regularly 4.20, 4.50 and 6.00

Hemmed Huck Towels.....doz. **1.75, 2.25** and **2.75** regularly 2.25, 3.00 and 3.75

ELECTIONS TUESDAY IN EIGHT STATES

Massachusetts, Maryland, Kentucky, and Mississippi Will Each Elect a Governor.

BAY STATE CONTEST CLOSE

Democratic Disaffection a Factor in Maryland—Kentucky Democrats Confident—Issues Elsewhere.

Eight States—New York, Massachusetts, Maryland, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Kentucky, Ohio, and Mississippi—will hold elections on Tuesday, Nov. 2. In four of these States—Massachusetts, Maryland, Kentucky, and Mississippi—Governors are to be elected; in six States—New York, Massachusetts, Maryland, New Jersey, Kentucky, and Mississippi—the State Legislatures, in whole or in part, are to be elected, and in five States—New York, Massachusetts, Maryland, Pennsylvania, and Ohio—important constitutional issues are to be decided.

With a few local exceptions, in fact, these constitutional questions will be the dominant issues, including woman suffrage, municipal home rule, prohibition, State income taxes, referendum plans, and some lesser reforms.

The suffrage question will come up for decision in New York, Pennsylvania, and Massachusetts, which States will furnish, in point of population, the greatest test the suffrage issue has ever had in the United States. New York, Pennsylvania, and Massachusetts include more than 20,000,000 people—a fifth of the population of the entire United States and practically double the population of the States in which equal suffrage has been fully achieved.

Massachusetts Greatly in Doubt.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 30.—Betting is even on Tuesday's election. The partisans of Samuel W. McCall and Governor David I. Walsh, respectively the Republican and Democratic candidates, while making the customary pre-election claims, are all at sea, owing to the uncertainty which attends the minor candidacies, those of William Shaw, the candidate of the Prohibitionists, and Nelson B. Clark, the standard bearer of the Progressives who refused to follow Charles Sumner Bird into the Republican fold.

Clark's platform is of his own making, his party convention having ignored the issue upon which he is campaigning, opposition to the alleged ambitions of the Roman Catholic Church. The American Citizen, organ of what used to be called the American Protestant Association, in its issue this week, asserts that 70,000 voters will mark Clark's name on their ballots. This is believed to be an exaggerated estimate, but wiseacres figure that a vote of even 20,000 for Clark would mean the defeat of McCall and the election of Walsh.

The candidacy of Shaw, too, will draw from the Republican Party. Shaw is the General Secretary of the United Society of Christian Endeavor, and it is expected that he will poll a considerable church vote. The normal Prohibition vote in this State barely exceeds 5,000, but there is evidence that this year these figures will be at least doubled, maybe quadrupled.

The outlook for McCall, it will be seen, is not of the brightest. Walsh defeated him last year by 11,000. This year Walsh, it is assumed, will poll the full strength of the Democratic Party, which is in excess of 200,000 votes, and many men not Democrats will give him their suffrage on the ground that it is customary to give a Governor three terms. The attacks that have been made upon his Administration apparently have failed to reach a vital spot, and his youth and agreeable personality are strong assets.

Democratic Disaffection in Maryland.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 30.—Maryland's United States Senators—John Walter Smith and Blair Lee—are expected by President Wilson and the Democratic National Executive Committee to carry the State next Tuesday not only as an indorsement of the Administration, but for the effect upon next year's Presidential contest. Secretary Tumulty and Secretary Tom Pence of the National Committee attended the final campaign rallies. The President has taken a deep interest in the campaign. He realizes, as do the Democratic State leaders, that there is an uncertainty about the 17,000 independent votes which generally control Maryland elections.

State issues overshadow National issues, and there is a strong feeling against the Democratic machine, which Senator Smith controls. For this reason, with others, the result is in doubt on the Governorship, and the vote will be close. The fight centres on the head of the ticket, and the indications are that the Democratic candidates for Controller and Attorney General will run far ahead of the candidate for Governor. The Democrats, it is believed, will elect a majority of both branches of the Legislature.

Emerson C. Harrington, the Democratic candidate for Governor, is the present Controller and an out-and-out machine politician. Ovington E. Weller, the Republican candidate for Governor, is chairman of the State Roads Commission, and not in any sense a machine man, although he has the State organization of his party with him.

Four years ago the Democrats were not united and they lost the governorship, though the Legislature remained Democratic. The trouble then was the bitterness between Senator Lee and State Senator Arthur Pue Gorman, whose aim has been to succeed his father as a political leader. This year the situation is similar. Senator Lee entered the primaries as a candidate for the gubernatorial nomination. Senator Smith, who is Lee's bitterest political enemy, then forced the nomination of Harrington by the power of the State machine. Thus the feeling between the two Senators may lose the Democrats the governorship.

Weller, the Republican candidate, has promised, if elected, to give the State a business administration. He has the support of all the Progressives, as well as of all the Republicans. If the latter can poll 85 per cent. of their registered vote Weller may win. Much, of course, will depend upon the extent of the Democratic defection. The Democrats are not sanguine; as a rule they offer odds in the betting, but this time they are offering only even money.

Straight Party Contest in Kentucky.

Special to The New York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Oct. 30.—Both Democratic and Republican party leaders anticipate heavy balloting next Tuesday, when a Governor, an entire State ticket, the full membership of the lower house, and half of the Senate are to be elected. In the last week the Republicans and Democrats have had special trains out in the State bearing speakers of note.

Although the Democrats are predicting 30,000 majority for A. O. Stanley, the Democratic Gubernatorial nominee, the sudden flare of Republican enthusiasm and the welding of the Progressive and Republican ties have alarmed some of the Democrats. Where the Republicans got the money to put special trains in the field and to carry on such an extensive program in the final week of the campaign has been the source of much speculation.

The prohibition question, which the Progressives have tried to inject into the campaign, has failed. That was fought out by the Republicans and Democrats in their platform conventions. The woman suffrage plank of the Progressives has elicited little enthusiasm. Only a few thousand votes for the Bull Moose ticket is anticipated by the leaders of the two rival dominant parties.

It is the first straightout party fight Kentucky has had for a long time, and as the State is normally Democratic the leaders of that party feel confident. The Republicans are centring their big guns on the record of the State administration, while the Democrats are calling on their following to vote the ticket and uphold the National Administration.

MAX FERTIG
LACES
REAL Madeira
Embroidered Linens

Before trouble on the high seas cut off deliveries from abroad we took the entire stock of these articles from an importer at a price far below the present market. We are now giving our customers the benefit of our early purchase, at prices almost unbelievably low.

Sale Begins 8:30 A. M. Monday



REAL MADEIRA LUNCHEON SET
(As illustrated)
15 pieces fine blind and eyelet work; hand embroidered and hand scalloped.
Reg. $7.00; set.....$4.50

MADEIRA CENTER PIECES
Hand embroidered and hand scalloped, on fine Irish linen.
Reg. $2.25; *each*.....$1.45
Reg. $4.25; *each*.....$2.95

MADEIRA PILLOW CASES
Baby or Boudoir size.
Reg. $3.00; *each*.....$1.90
Reg. $3.90; *each*.....$2.50



Madeira Luncheon Napkins
(As illustrated)
Hand embroidered and hand scalloped.
Reg. $6.50; *per dozen*....$4.25

30 East 34th St. (Opposite B. Altman)
Mail Orders Carefully Filled

"We combine made-to-measure satisfaction with ready-to-wear convenience." And, having workrooms on premises, we not only offer you low prices, but superior materials and workmanship.

Lane Bryant
25 West 38th Street

Announce for Monday and Tuesday

Important
Sale of Waists

All sizes (*36 to 48 bust measure*) but not every size in every style. The season's smartest models and newest materials and colorings. Don't miss these extraordinary values!

at 4.95 (*Values to 15.00*) Dressy Georgette crepe waists; smart models in pussy willow, crepe meteor or heavy crepe de chine—white, flesh, navy, Copenhagen or black. Odd lace waists.

at 3.45 (*Values to 6.95*) Elegant waists of black chiffon over white chiffon or white lace. Also 3 styles in heavy white crepe de chine; some flesh or black.

at 2.95 (*Values to 4.95*) An exceptionally dainty and becoming bolero model in fine cream shadow lace over white chiffon.

(*Other Waists 95 to 25.00*)

For Stout Figures
Every edict of fashion adapted by Lane Bryant to give figures (35½ to 56 bust) slender lines and poise.

Dresses	11.75 to 127.50
Suits	24.50 to 148.50
Skirts	5.00 to 24.75
Coats	18.75 to 145.00
Waists	1.45 to 25.00
Negligees	1.95 to 37.50

Corsets and Underwear
to fit you from stock, no matter what your figure or bust measure—a service no other house can render.

Maternity Apparel
Differ in no way from prevailing modes. Not an "additional" expense—fit when figure is normal.

Dresses	8.50 to 74.50
Suits	24.85 to 148.75
Skirts	5.95 to 18.75
Coats	9.85 to 148.75
Waists	.85 to 16.75
Negligees	1.95 to 39.75

Corsets and Underwear
create proper balance through changing proportions and allow for automatic expansion.

Phone 6416 Greeley
Lane Bryant
25 West 38th Street

The Store will be closed all day Tuesday, November 2nd (Election Day)

B. Altman & Co.

Thirty-fourth Street — FIFTH AVENUE - MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK — Thirty-fifth Street
TELEPHONE 7000 MURRAY HILL

The Season for . . . . Wedding Gifts

lends an added interest to the rarely beautiful collection of Sterling Silver now exhibited in the Department on the First Floor. Of particular distinction are the examples of Hollow Ware, Flatware and Toilet Ware in the newest and choicest designs and patterns; also many articles of Hollow Ware in the

SHEFFIELD REPRODUCTIONS.

Flatware in plated silver, in selected patterns, and of the very best quality obtainable is of unusual interest.

Marvex Gloves

New shipments of these celebrated gloves have recently been received from Trefousse et Cie. of Chaumont, France, who make these Gloves exclusively for B. Altman & Co.

The correct style and pre-eminent quality are universally recognized by a large and discriminating clientele.

In the Stationery Dep't

will be found the newest styles in papers for social usages. The exquisite finish and colors will appeal to refined tastes.

At this season special attention is directed to

CHRISTMAS CARDS

of attractive designs and appropriate for personal greetings.

Orders placed now may be held for future delivery.

Desk requisites are also a special feature of this Department.

The New Silhouette Underwear

in original styles, designed exclusively for B. Altman & Co., is presented in all the dainty garments of the modern lingerie wardrobe: Nightrobes, Chemises, Combinations and Bodices.

In the Modish Black Materials and Pure-dye Washable Satin, now quite generally adopted as a distinctive note in undergarments, individual models have been recently developed. The Department is replete with strikingly new modes.

FUR DEPARTMENT

An Exhibition and Sale of Magnificent

Natural Blue Fox Furs

from the United States Government Alaska Reservations will be held in the Fur Department (Third Floor)

Commencing to-morrow (Monday)

MATCHED PAIRS OR SINGLE PELTS

for individual selection will be offered at exceptionally attractive prices, considering the quality and the great demand for these Furs of elegance and refinement.

For the Opera, Theatre and the many interesting events

that go to the making of a brilliant season in town and country

B. Altman & Co. have in readiness the most exclusive modes that it is possible to produce. . . . . .

THE CORRECTNESS OF THE STYLES IS ABSOLUTELY UNQUESTIONED.

Athletic events have been particularly considered in providing Coats and Suits especially designed for the forthcoming games and pastimes both indoors and out in the open.

The Lucerne Scarf-hat (registered)

B. Altman & Co. are introducing exclusively in Greater New York one of the most entrancing styles in this season of original modes, in the charming Scarf-hat, to be worn with skating costumes, or for motoring and other out-door pastimes. These are developed in black Panne Velvet with vivid contrasts in ribbon effects, or of Panne combined with Beaver, or of Angora Wool, Jersey Wool and Zibeline, or Jersey Silk, in a variety of colors.

(Shown in the Millinery Department on the First Floor, and in the Women's Sweater Department on the Second Floor)

Skating and Auto Hoods of Fur with Stole effects

are also fascinating developments of this original mode. Some of these Hoods are so designed that they may be converted into Stoles, to which the combinations of fur lend a peculiar richness and beauty.

(Shown in the Fur Department)

Custom-made Corsets

Those who have been accustomed to having their corsets made abroad will find special facilities in the establishment for the making to order of corsets after the latest French patterns and designs.

Special attention is given to individual measurements for corsets made to order. Work-rooms on premises.

The Vogue of the Sweater Coat

continues to be expressed in charmingly individual styles, including Women's and Misses' Silk Sweater Coats, touched with fur; Sweater Coats of Jersey Wool; also Sweaters of Shetland Wool and Spencers.

Golf Waistcoats of wool and Vests of quilted silk are shown in smart assortments, while the outdoor accessories of Scarfs, Caps and Tam o'Shanters, in silk or wool, foretell the correct garb for Sports wear.

Women's Ready-to-wear Department

For to-morrow (Monday)

An Extraordinary Sale of Tailor-made Suits

in a number of new styles:

Velour de laine, or Broadcloth, trimmed with real Skunk at $38.00

Fashionable Mourning Attire

is presented in many exclusive and tasteful modes, including Tailor-made Suits, Silk Gowns, Blouses, and the accessories of the correct mourning costume. The prices will be found most moderate.

A Special Offering for Monday will consist of

HANDSOME FUR-TRIMMED BLACK GOWNS

developed from B. Altman & Co.'s reliable silk fabrics, at the unusual price of $57.00

In the Lace Drapery Section
(Fourth Floor)

and also on the Main Floor a Sale for Monday will present a beautiful collection of hand-made

IMPORTED FILET LACE DECORATIVE PIECES

comprising Table Covers, in round or square shapes, with complete Sets to match each style, and also Individual Pieces.

With the special view of affording an opportunity for the selection of rich and exquisite gifts the following unusually attractive values will be offered:

Hand-made Filet Lace Covers	at	$2.75, 3.25, 4.00 to 55.00
Hand-made Filet Lace Runners	at	6.00, 6.75, 7.00 to 15.00
Hand-made Filet Lace Pillow Covers	at	3.50, 4.50, 5.00 to 15.00
Hand-made Filet Lace Chair Backs,	at	2.85, 4.00, 5.50 to 10.50
Hand-made Filet Lace Arm Pieces,	at	1.25, 1.50, 1.75 to 2.75



Chickering Hall Musicales
November 2nd, 4th, 6th
Soloists
Virginia Root...Soprano
W. Paulding de Nike, 'Cellist.

Founded 1826 Greeley 1900

Lord & Taylor

38th Street FIFTH AVENUE 39th Street

A Service for Home Dressmakers
Butterick Patterns
Correctly proportioned patterns that simplify the art of home clothes making.
Second Floor.



The Most Important SWEATER SALE This Season

A Special Purchase of Wool Sweaters
To Be Sold At Wholesale Prices

This purchase comprises the surplus stock of one of the best known American Knitting Mills, a Manufacturer who makes only the best grade of all worsted sweaters. By agreeing to purchase the entire lot of the excess run of the looms we secured such price concessions as enable us to offer

These Fine Sweaters at Our Usual Cost Prices

Fresh and new, this season's styles in fashions, approved knits and weaves. Every imaginable color and shade and truly as smart garments as any we have seen this season.

***250 Sweaters for Women*—$4.95**
Usual Prices $7.50 to $10.00

All worsted Angora finish in solid colors, fancy stripes and combination of colors and Byron and shawl collars, some V neck. Rope stitch weaves for skating purposes. All sizes and all the new shades. A few of these are fur trimmed.

Third Floor.

***200 Men's Sweaters*—$4.95**
Usual Prices $6.50 to $8.50

In shaker, sweater knit, rope stitch, Angora finish; in grays, blue, tans; a big assortment of styles and all of the finest worsteds. Sizes 38 to 44.

***280 Misses' Sweaters*—$3.45**
Usual Prices $5.00 to $7.50

In all shades in shaker and regular knit goods; Byron and shawl collars and V neck. Some combination two-tone effects. Sizes from 26 to 36.

For the Little Folks

400 Juvenile Combination Sets, consisting of Coat, Cap, Gloves and Leggins; the coats are Norfolk and plain models with military, Byron and shawl collars. All Angora finish in white, cardinal, Oxford, tan and castor.

250 sets, usually $5.00 to $6.50. Special **$3.35**

150 sets, usually $6.50 to $8.00. Special **$4.85**

These are fashioned goods of finest worsteds

No C. O. D.'s. No Approvals. No Returns except for size.

Fourth Floor.

RICH SILKS AND VELVETS

At the height of a season when these fabrics enjoy Fashion's supremest favor, values like these are indeed notable.

White Bridal Satins
Lustrous and exquisitely supple as the new modes demand; yard wide.
Usually $2.50 a yard.....**$1.78**

Black Satin Empress
One of the richest of dress silks and very serviceable. Width 40 inches.
Usually $2.50 a yard.....**$1.85**

Black Imperial Satins
Of marvellously beautiful texture. Width 54 inches. Seldom sold at less than $5.00 a yard. **$2.95**

Black Chiffon Dress Velvets
Imported from Lyons; width 41 to 42 inches.
Usually $6.00 a yard.
Very special.....**$3.15**

Ground Floor.

An Impressive Display of EVENING WRAPS

Never were garments more superb, more sumptuous!

The richness of fur with velvet
The gorgeous colorings
The loveliness of the silken linings

All these combine to make the evening wrap a marvel of elegance. The woman of fashion will be quick to recognize the distinction of the many magnificent garments which grace the Lord & Taylor collection. Such a wealth of models that but a hint can be given of their diversity and charm.

Featured for Monday's Selling

Chiffon Velvet Evening Wraps
Fur Trimmed **$60.00**

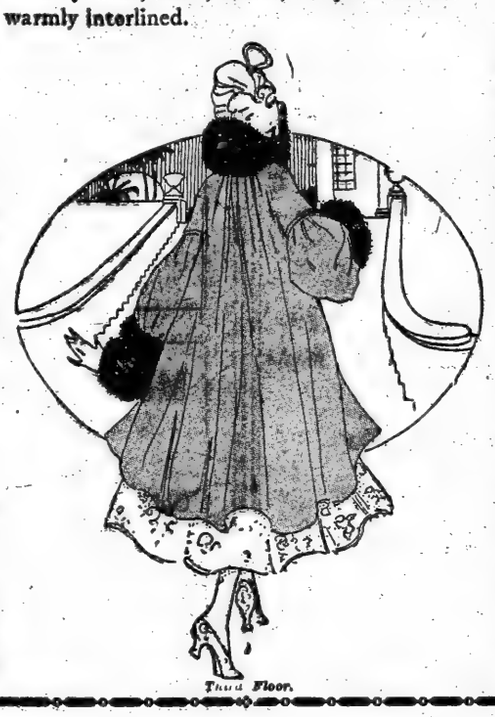
In models made especially for Lord & Taylor, copies of imported wraps. Huge muff collars and deep cuffs of fur add the final note of elegance to these luxurious garments of silk chiffon velvet in

Rose, Turquoise, Pink, Amethyst, Damson, Delft Blue, Plum, Maise, Taupe and Black

Silk lined and warmly interlined.

White Chiffon Velvet
makes a stately wrap with an extremely high collar and deep cuffs of Hudson Seal; a shimmering rainbow satin its lining. **$75.00**

Rose Pink Chiffon Velvet
a decidedly picturesque garment, low waisted, full skirted and with a soft, becoming collar and deep cuffs of taupe wolf.....**$85.00**



Third Floor.

Silver and Gold Hand Embroidery
joins the black and white chiffon velvet of which a regal evening wrap is fashioned; the wide collar and cuffs are of white fox. **$150.00**

Copied from a Callot Masterpiece
this model in chiffon velvet in royal purple, porcelain or sapphire blue, draped artfully in points at the sides and with wide revers. Silvered lynx fur makes the wide cuffs and the collar. **$150.00**

News of the Really NEWEST BLOUSES

Smart models in rich dark toned silks and laces that, worn with the tailored suit, transform it into a most effective costume. Dainty blouses of the laces, crepes and nets which women so adore, and a collection of Paris model blouses and their copies, which are of incomparable interest.

Featured for Monday Are

Tailored Silk Blouses
Of satin striped taffeta in navy, green, plum, brown, taupe and black; featuring an epaulet yoke, a military convertible collar. Special **$3.95**

Georgette Crepe Blouses
In white, navy, green and African brown, fashioned of alternating bands of crepe and radium silk, embroidered and with all finishing details hemstitched.....**$5.00**

Embroidered Radium Blouses
In white and flesh; an exceptionally dainty model with eyelet embroidered fronts and finely corded seams. The military collar is convertible **$5.95**

Crepe de Chine Blouses
In white and flesh; a clever duplex model that buttons at front and back, featuring a very high collar and novel waistcoat effect...**$5.95**

Lace and Georgette Crepe Blouses
In white or flesh pink; a lovely model; fine cluster tucking and Valenciennes lace insertion forming the entire blouse.....**$8.75**

Tinted Lace Blouses
In navy, green, brown, cream, plum and black, a most effective model to match the new Tailored Suits. Chantilly lace and Georgette crepe over chiffon.....**$9.75**

Third Floor.

Never Were Better Values in

WOMEN'S WINTER COATS

$25.00, $29.50, $35.00, $39.50, $50.00 to $95.00

A collection of distinctly smart models in street and afternoon coats of the finer sort. Garments fashioned of the season's favored fabrics—

Velour Cloth—Wool Plush—Sharkskin Velour—Broadcloth—Novelty Mixtures

with huge collars of fur.

The majority of the coats have been made especially for Lord & Taylor with due regard for the requirements of a critical clientele. Every garment is warmly interlined and lined.

Especial attention is directed to the

Collection of Coats at $50.00

most comprehensive showing in the city at this popular price.

Third Floor.

Monday, The Last Day of

The Year's Greatest Linen Sale

In America's Largest Linen Section

The gratifying response to this annual event has amply repaid us for the large purchase of linens made before the present shortage of flax and the untoward conditions of the foreign linen market. Tomorrow you will find many new linen values added to speed farewell to this most successful Sale of Fine Linen.

Fine Irish Damask Table Cloths and Napkins

Table Cloths

2 x 2 yards...$2.00, 3.15, 4.95 and $5.95
2 x 2½ yards...$2.50, 3.95, 6.25 and $7.45
2 x 3 yards...$3.00, 4.75, 7.45 and $8.95
2½ x 2½ yards... $4.75, 6.35 and $7.45
2½ x 2½ yards.. $5.50, 8.25 and $8.65

Napkins

A dozen.....$2.85, 5.25, 6.50 and $7.95

1000 Fine Damask Table Cloths
Usually $4.75 to $49.00.....$2.38 to **$24.50**

Pure Linen Sheets
Single Bed Size, a pair....$4.50 and **$6.00**
Double Bed Size, a pair....$5.50 and **$7.50**
Linen Pillow Cases, a pair..$1.00 and **$2.00**

Real Madeira Hand Embroidered Linens
Luncheon Sets, usually $7.50.....**$4.85**
Tea Napkins, a dozen usually $7.50..**$4.85**

Just Received From Randalstown, Ireland, A Shipment of the

Famous "Old Bleach" Huck Towels
Special Prices, a dozen.....**$6.50 to $42.50**

Second Floor

The New Velvetta Boots

Initial Showing by Lord & Taylor

Something new in feminine footwear? Yes—emphatically. And although this is a season when the boot-maker's art is much in evidence, the Velvetta is his most distinctive achievement. "Boots *must* match the Costume," declared Madame Jenny in a recent interview. And in accordance with her decree, we present for the fashionable woman's approval Velvetta Shoes, modeled of the finest, softest Suede leathers in richly effective shades of



Green Blue Purple Brown
Pink Fawn Gray Chamois

Very high cut, of course, on slender, graceful lines, with simulated tips. Fastened with the smartest of novelty buttons or laced through almost invisible eyelets. The Louis XVI heels are covered, the soles of medium weight.

$9.00 and $10.00



Colored Glace Kid Boots—fine and flexible, in similar styles, are shown in gray, brown, blue and black, plain or stitched with white. At the same prices.

Special for Monday and Tuesday
Black Glace Kid Boots

High cut laced or buttoned Boots, with Cuban Louis leather heels; modeled on the correct new lines and smartly stitched with white. One of the season's most favored styles. Usually $6.00 .....**$4.65**

Second Floor.

Exceptional Values These

WOMEN'S FUR TRIMMED SUITS

At $29.50

Few suits at $39.50 can compare with them in style and quality. Faultlessly tailored of the best quality chiffon broadcloth in navy, African, green, field mouse and black. The coat in latest model, collared and cuffed with skunk opossum, has a full flaring skirt, edged with fur. The skirt on the most correct new lines.

A Collection of Entirely New Models in High Class Suits

$35.00, 39.50, 50.00 to $65.00

Featuring the latest and smartest fabrics in every fashionable color, trimmed with the finer furs.

The coats of all Lord & Taylor suits are warmly interlined and lined.

Third Floor.

FURS OF FASHION

Their name is legion. Never were Furs more universally worn, more decidedly the mode. Milady envelops herself in the most voluminous of Fur Coats or adds the final touch of smart style to her Tailored Costumes with a Fur Scarf and a Muff.

Furs of Fashion, if selected from Lord & Taylor assortments, are Furs of Dependability as well. And prices, quality considered, are very moderate.

Fur Coats

Natural Muskrat Coats..... **$67.50**
Persian Lamb Coats.....**$145.00**
Seal dyed Muskrat Coats ...**$110-$165.00**

Muffs—Scarfs

Black Fox	Red Fox	Beaver
Muffs **$24.50**	Muffs **$28.50**	Muffs **$27.50**
Scarfs **$19.50**	Scarfs **$21.50**	Scarfs **$14.50**

Fur trimmings in complete assortment.

Third Floor.

Rare and Exquisite

ORIENTAL RUGS

At Very Special Prices

Lovers of fine rugs, of rare designs, faultless weaves and soft rich harmonious colorings will find the Lord & Taylor collection unique in its completeness. Our orders were placed some time ago at the lower market prices; hence these remarkable values. Included are—

Persian Chinese **Asia Minor Laristan** **Indo-Chinese Shamir Rugs**

Large Room Size Carpets
In widths ranging from 12 to 19 feet and from 18 to 38 feet long.
$565.00 to $7500.00
Usually $750.00 to $15000.00

Popular Size Carpets
Excellent weaves and beautiful colorings; sizes 8x10 to 9x12 feet.
$165.00 to $225.00
Usually $285.00 to $395.00

Small Oriental Rugs
A collection of several thousand "throw-about" and hall strips. Many fine antiques.
$18.50 to $55.00
Usually $27.50 to $85.00

Hall Strips
2.3 to 3.9 wide—9.0 to 22.0 long.
$35.00 to $95.00
Usually $50.00 to $150.00

Fifth Floor.

The Reign of Ribbons

Ribbons everywhere! Paris was first to acclaim them, and every great couturier has achieved the most wonderful effects with them. Jenny makes Dancing Frocks of them. Callot uses them lavishly in broad horizontal effects or to give the new silhouette. Paquin, Callot, Premet have with magical touch transformed them into girdles, cravats, sashes, entire bodices.

Lord & Taylor Announce a Very Special Purchase of Novelty Ribbons

Usually 39c to $1.50 a yard

Specially Priced 25c, 39c and 68c

Over 15,000 yards of them, including Wide Fancy Ribbons of taffeta and moire in flowered effects, Roman stripes, checks, plaids and plain colors.

Dresden and Moire Faille Ribbons in lovely light and dark colorings. Moire Brocade Ribbons. Tapestry and Heavy Moire Ribbons in beautiful color combinations and patterns.

Widths range from 5 to 10 inches.



To Demonstrate How Effectively Ribbons May be Used, We Have Arranged a Display That Includes

Sport Coats, Girdles, Sashes, Bags in scores of styles and other useful and ornamental novelties.

All are made of Ribbons which you will find in this sale.

Imported Novelty Ribbons, Metallic Brocaded Gauze, Velvet Brocaded and other rich effects for dress trimmings.....**$2.50 to $13.50**

Ground Floor.

LAWYERS CHAMPION NEW CONSTITUTION

George W. Wickersham Defends the Many Provisions for the Reform of the Courts.

O'BRIEN TELLS OF ECONOMY

Ex-Congressman Littleton Answers Some of the Objections Made by George W. Perkins.

George W. Wickersham, ex-United States Attorney General; ex-Justice Morgan J. O'Brien, and ex-Congressman Martin W. Littleton discussed the proposed State Constitution yesterday at a luncheon at the Lawyers' Club, 115 Broadway. Mr. Wickersham directed his argument to that part of the Constitution that concerned lawyers. Regarding the judicial system in the State he said:

"Two main considerations governed the Judiciary Committee in its report to the convention and the action of the convention, first, that there should be an adequate number of Judges provided to deal with the controversies arising between the citizens of the State and between the State or its civil divisions and citizens, and, secondly, a flexible organization of the courts, under which the business coming before them should be so distributed as to avoid delay and secure the maximum work from all of the Judges."

Many Court Reforms.

Concerning the organization of the courts, Mr. Wickersham said the amendments seek to carry out the principle of flexibility as fully as could be devised. Mr. Wickersham said that among other new miscellaneous provisions of value in the judiciary article are those relating to the Court of Impeachment and the manner of taking testimony in that court; the grant to the Legislature of power to establish children's courts and courts of domestic relations; the grant of power to provide for Commissioners of Jurors to be appointed by the Judges; the vesting the Court of Appeals with power to determine the qualifications and to prescribe the rules for the admission of attorneys and counselors at law; the provision that judicial salaries not only shall not be reduced but shall not be increased during judicial terms of office except first, where the offices of County Judge and Surrogate are consolidated, or, second, to make the salaries of the Judges of the Court of Appeals at least equal to those paid to any other judicial officer in the State; the granting to the Legislature of power to prescribe the number, classification, and duties of Justices of the Peace, and to authorize the superisors of similar local bodies to fix the compensation for their services in criminal matters, and to enable the local authorities of cities or boroughs to determine the manner of choosing these officials.

O'Brien Dwells on Savings.

"Whatever may be thought of the details of this general plan," Mr. Wickersham said, "no candid person can maintain that it lacks either flexibility or effort to grapple courageously with a problem, the existence of which is recognized by every practitioner of law. The article was reported with substantial unanimity by the Judiciary Committee and was debated in the committee of the whole of the Convention during a period of four days. It finally received almost the largest vote cast for any provision. One hundred and three Republicans and two Democrats voted against it. Subsequently a third Democrat desired to have it recorded that had he been present when the vote was taken he would have voted against it.

"I believe as a whole the work has commended itself to the judgment of the profession, and that it would be a public misfortune if it should not receive the approval of the electorate."

Mr. O'Brien explained the benefits to be obtained from the adoption of the amended Constitution, and said it would operate to save money to the State, and that this would be accomplished in one way by the reduction of the 152 State Departments to 11. Officials of no fewer than nine different departments, he said, inspected New York hotels each year, and in many cases their orders were conflicting. George W. Perkins, he said, wanted to add another department to the State, that of a Department of Markets. In ten years, he said, the State expenditure had risen from $10,000,000 to $50,000,000. The city's share of the State tax for next year he predicted would be $20,000,000.

Littleton Answers Perkins.

"It is a most extraordinary thing," said Mr. O'Brien, "that those who were with me in the minority and in favor of the reforms that the new Constitution broaches have gradually faded away, and this is extraordinary in so much as most of the reforms provided were strongly urged by the Democratic minority. We were there under the pledge of a Democratic platform, which promised the reforms now contained in the new Constitution, and the Democratic platform spoke in no uncertain terms."

Mr. Littleton said that two kinds of objections were being made to the new Constitution, one by those who make haphazard, silly, and superficial criticism, and the other by those who make sinister attacks on the personality of those who drew it up. Mr. Littleton characterized George W. Perkins as "the chief opponent of the Constitution, and a tribune of the people taken from Wall Street to be a progressor of progressives." The former Congresman also criticised Mr. Perkins for saying that the proposed changes in the Constitution would put the judiciary into practical politics. The transfer of Judges, he said, would provide against that. Regarding the conservation article, which Mr. Perkins criticised, Mr. Littleton said:

"It is better to be a migratory fish than a stationary sucker."

WHY PEABODY WILL VOTE 'NO.'

Good in Constitution Too Little to Offset Lack of Discussion.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Oct. 30.—George Foster Peabody, when asked today why he had decided to vote "No" on the new Constitution, said:

"I consider the general and intelligent discussion of the fundamental issues of Government the most important feature of Constitutional amendments. The apathy displayed by the voters in 1913, when the convention was ordered, was most discouraging, and during the sessions of the convention the public interest was but slight. I find now that the general interest is developing and, I believe, that even if the new Constitution offered more gains for the true interest of the people it would be a pity to have discussion end next week. I believe there is now a fair prospect that in a convention elected in 1917 a good representation of radical and progressive thinkers might be secured. The absence in the convention of this year of any representatives of so considerable and important a portion of our citizens is one of the reasons which justify a rejection of its work. Again, it is the hope of many, in which I share, that the vote will be given to women this year and it will be quite worth waiting to have that important half of the community take part in electing the convention members.

"Two years of full discussion of the 'invisible government' so brilliantly set forth by Dr. Root may disclose to all what some feel, namely, that the extraordinary effort made by the President of the convention to save its work from utter failure and general contempt gave the most convincing evidence of the fact that the finest and most subtle and most far-reaching work of the 'invisible government' was shown in its ability to keep out of membership in the convention any Republican or Democrat who had shown even moderate progressive tendencies and independence, much less any radical thinker. It would not surprise some, perhaps, if the final deductions should make it clear that, even though all unconsciously to many of the moving spirits, the very utmost refinement of this 'invisible government' was shown in the compulsion of the vote for the shorter ballot and kindred forward movements through the support given at the critical moment to the eloquent and deeply moving and unquestionably statesmanlike appeal of Mr. Root.

"I find no basis for support of the taxation or apportionment articles, and shall vote 'No' on both. I shall vote in favor of the article to permit proper dealing with sinking fund errors of the past."

PERKINS ANSWERS BINKERD.

Quotes Justice Ingraham on the Proposed State Constitution.

George W. Perkins sent a letter yesterday to Robert S. Binkerd of the City Club as a reply to Mr. Binkerd's attack on Mr. Perkins's letter to Elihu Root regarding the proposed Constitution. Mr. Perkins wrote in part:

"I have just been shown your attack on my letter to Mr. Root. I doubt if you get anywhere by indulging in abuse. My letter to Mr. Root was entirely impersonal and non-political, just a plain statement of facts. You people who are supporting the Constitution have, in my judgment, been dealing mostly in glittering generalities. It has been impossible to get you down to simple facts expressed in simple language that the average voter can understand. If the reasons I have given for defeating the Constitution are in any way inaccurate, it is up to you people to point them out. If there are better reasons for voting for it than I have given, then it is up to you people to produce them, and do it now.

"By the way, have you noticed Justice Ingraham's statement in this morning's paper wherein, referring to the judiciary, he says:

"'I do not exactly think that my department needed the three more Justices they gave us, but as long as the golf links are near by, I suppose they can find something to do.'

"It so happens that Justice Ingraham is the Presiding Justice of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, First Department. I am told that he is the Justice who would assign the three new Justices provided for in the new Constitution. As he himself says that the only use he can think of for these Justices is that of playing golf, it would hardly seem that we need them, especially as the total cost of maintaining them, including their respective salaries of $17,500 each, would amount to at least $100,000 a year. As nearly as I can recollect, Mr. Wickersham in none of his long articles in defense of the judiciary section of the Constitution has given us this important piece of information imparted by Justice Ingraham.

"Don't you think it might have been better to have established a market department and applied this $100,000 to its development than to spend it on new Judgeships which the Presiding Justice himself says are unnecessary?"

HUDSON GUILD FINDS JOBS.

Has Provided 4,466 Places During Last Year—Faces a Deficit.

The annual report of the Hudson Guild, 436 West Twenty-seventh Street, states that the institution has, in the last twelve months, provided 3,970 places by the day for women and 496 steady jobs by the week or month. Among the guild's activities are clubs for fathers, mothers and young girls, home workers' union, kindergartens, Summer outings and camps for working boys and girls.

Friends of the guild are building a model tenement house in West Twenty-eighth Street. The report says the society faces a deficit of $3,500, the expenditure having amounted to nearly $24,000. Charles J. Liebman is President and A. M. Bing Treasurer of the institution.

WAGE HOT CAMPAIGN OVER NEW JUSTICES

Foes Call for a Rebuke to the Republicans in the Ninth Judicial District.

APPEAL FOR "CLEAN" BENCH

C. P. Easton Says Westchester County Court Calendar Is Already Two Years Behind.

One of the liveliest fight of the campaign just closing is being waged in the Ninth Judicial District, which includes Westchester, Putnam, Dutchess, Rockland, and Orange Counties. The contest is over the election of two additional Justices to the Supreme Court as provided for in a bill which passed the Legislature and was signed by Governor Whitman.

A number of citizens of the district are opposed to the two extra Justiceships and say the bill was jammed through the Legislature by the Republicans, and the Republican candidates for the office should now be rebuked. A few days ago eighteen citizens issued an appeal for a "clean and independent judiciary," and asked the voters to defeat the Republican candidates, J. Addison Young and Judge Albert H. P. Seeger. The Democratic and Progressive candidates are Judge William P. Platt and Senator John C. R. Taylor.

Friends of the Republican candidates said that the eighteen citizens who signed the appeal were all residents of Westchester County, while not only did the Bar Associations of Westchester and Dutchess Counties advocate the bill, but several members of the Bar throughout the five counties, who were not members of the associations, gave hearty approval. Justice Mills, of the Appellate Division of the Second Department, has written as follows:

"I think that, in view of the recent assignment of one of the present Justices of that district (myself) to the Appellate Division, the need of the district for the proposed two additional Justices is manifest and indeed imperative."

Charles P. Easton, President of the Bar Association of Westchester County, said yesterday:

"Political capital has sought to be made out of what Justice Tompkins wrote in opposition to two additional Judges in the Ninth Judicial District before Justice Mills was elevated to the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, Second Division. Justice Tompkins has later declared that he will vote for Mr. Young and Judge Seeger, the two Republican candidates. In a recent letter he said: 'Judge Seeger of Orange County and J. Addison Young of Westchester County have been regularly nominated by the enrolled Republicans in this district for these two positions. There is no question as to their fitness and qualifications; and as a lifelong Republican, of course, I shall vote for them. Two additional justices must be elected, and it will serve no good purpose to oppose any candidate or set of candidates because we were opposed to the enactment of the law creating the offices.'

"The Bar Associations of Westchester and Dutchess Counties approved the bill and showed the necessity for the additional Judges. Last year 222 jury cases were tried in Westchester County alone, with two Judges sitting eight months in that year. During that year 610 cases were added to the jury calendar. This is a matter of record, as the files in the County Clerk's office in Westchester County will show.

"The Westchester calendar is twenty-four months—two years—behind, and there are now on it 1,150 jury cases. The delay which now exists in Westchester County is equal to, or greater than, the delay in the hearing of appeals in the Court of Appeals. To prevent this delay in the Court of Appeals the proposed new Constitution would temporarily provide for four more Justices to bring the delay to a minimum. This delay is more critical to the poor litigant than the final decision of the Court of Appeals, to which the poor litigant may not be able or compelled to go.

"There is no question as to the necessity of more Judges. The Ninth Judicial District has a large and growing population. We are entitled to more Judges. If two Judges sitting constantly for eight months can try 222 cases, isn't it reasonable to believe that four Judges sitting constantly for the same length of time will try twice the number of cases tried by two Judges? While those two Judges were trying 222 cases 610 cases were making. Even with four Judges our calendar will remain at least one year behind instead of two years, as is the case now.

"No one can say one word against the fitness of Mr. Young or Judge Seeger. They were nominated by the people in the direct primaries by a vote three times as large as the vote given to their opponents. I have lived in Westchester County a great many years and I feel I am thoroughly qualified to speak of the necessity of our courts."

PHILADELPHIA IN DOUBT.

Both Sides Predict Victory After Close of Bitter Campaign.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 30.—Tonight saw the windup of one of the bitterest municipal campaigns ever fought in this city. The opposing political organizations are predicting success, but neither is assured of the outcome.

George D. Porter, Director of Public Safety in the administration of Mayor Blankenburg, is the Mayoralty nominee of the independent forces opposed to the Republican organization and combined under the party name of Franklin. Thomas E. Smith, former Postmaster, and for a very few days Public Service Commissioner under Governor Brumbaugh, is the candidate of the Penrose-McNichol-Vare leadership of the organization.

Despite the assurances of Senator Penrose that Smith will win by 100,000 majority, based on the expressed conviction that Pennsylvania is sick of "free trade" and wants to prepare for a national G. O. P. victory next year, there is much room for the belief that Philadelphia will once more register her disapproval of the organization, although by a small plurality.

Franken

Next to Riker's 17 West 34th St. Opposite Waldorf

On Sale Tomorrow and Election Day

Three Greatest Specials

Suits and Coats

$45.00 Broadcloth Suits 27.00

The long flare model, trimmed all around with natural Beaver.

$55.00 Broadcloth Suits 39.75

Full ripple fitted coat, four inch band of Sable Raccoon.

$27.50 Duvetyne Coats 19.75

The newest flare model long coat, Skinner's Satin throughout. Wide fur band all around.

No Connection With Any Other Establishment in the World.

WORTH

43 and 45 West 34th Street Opposite McAlpin Hotel

Fur Trimmed Coats & Suits

Smart Flare Models (First Showing)

Coats
Specially Priced
Monday and Tuesday
22.50
30.00
35.00

Silk Velour
Seal Plush
Broadcloth
Vicuna
Duvetyn
Corduroy.
Lavishly
Fur Trimmed.
Peau de Cygne lined.
Interlined.

Suits
Specially Priced
Monday and Tuesday
25.00
Reduced from $30.00



Duvetyn Coat Opossum Trimmed; One of Our $22.50 Models

Wool Velour Coat Natural Raccoon Trimmed; One of Our $35.00 Models

Imp'd Velour Coat Opossum Trimmed; One of Our $30.00 Models

CHARITIES.

MOTHERS NEED HELP.

Mrs. C., widow, works in a factory to support four children, youngest a boy of 8. Mother needs an operation and 10-year-old girl has heart trouble. $42 needed to pay rent of $14 for 3 months.

Mrs. W., widow in delicate health, four small children. Has just found work, but pay is not enough for food and rent. Home conditions are excellent. $60 needed for monthly allowance.

Mrs. F., husband insane, two young children. Mother's wages insufficient to support family. $90 needed for weekly allowance of $3 to supplement income.

SMALL GIFTS ARE WELCOME.

Please mark case you wish to assist and mail check with clipping to Room 8.

BROOKLYN BUREAU OF CHARITIES, 69 Schermerhorn St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

THE SERVANTS OF RELIEF FOR INCURABLE CANCER

are trying to raise $30,000 to guarantee a conditional gift of the same amount, to be used in paying a burdensome mortgage on the Home. The Sisters implore the public for help.

There is no sorrow, no misery, not represented among our patients—of all nations and creeds—wounded, deprived of work, cut off from their own people, and avoided by the world. Think of them a little!

St. Rose's Home, 71 Jackson St., New York.

This establishment will be open all day Tuesday, Election Day

Stern Brothers

42nd and 43rd Streets, West of Fifth Avenue

A Noteworthy Exposition of Women's Outer Apparel

In the Ready-to-Wear Sections on the Third Floor, will be found to comprise the smartest Autumn and Winter styles, developed by the foremost fashion exponents of Europe and America. Included are

Gowns and Wraps for Dancing, Theatre, Opera, Horse Show and other social functions; Tailored Suits for Walking and Afternoon Calling; Coats and Wraps for Dress, Sport, Motoring and Traveling Wear, at reasonable prices.

A HIGHLY IMPORTANT OFFERING MONDAY, WILL INCLUDE

Corduroy Coats With large fur collar; lined throughout and interlined, **$19.50**

Smart Tailored Suits In the newest styles and materials, many effectively trimmed with rich furs, **$24.50, 35.00, 45.00, 59.50**

Smart Coats Of duvetyn, broadcloth, plush, tweeds and mixtures, **$29.50**

Furs and Fur Garments

Our presentation of Imported and American Furs in the greatly enlarged department on the Third Floor, emphasizes the newest style notes favored this season in

Coats and Wraps for daytime and evening wear; Scarfs and Muffs; also correct Motor Apparel

all of which are made from the most reliable and carefully matched skins and offer an unusually wide selection at prices that are sure to attract attention, as the following will indicate:

Raccoon Sets,	from $10.75	to 35.00
Fox Sets,	" $11.50	to 75.00
Hudson Seal Sets,	" $35.00	to 55.00
Beaver Sets,	" $38.00	to 70.00
Fisher Sets,	" $65.00	to 325.00

Petticoats

Of especial interest in this section on the Second Floor is the attractive assortment of models for evening wear, including Crepe de Chines, Washable Satins, Soiree and Radium Taffetas, at moderate prices.

VERY SPECIAL FOR MONDAY:

Charming New Skirts
Of satin-striped pompadour taffetas; also messalines and jersey tops; all full flare models;
Special $5.00

Attractive Street Models
In taffetas, scalloped or ruffled effects, in plain or changeable colorings,
Special $3.50

Monday and Tuesday a Noteworthy Sale of Silks & Velvets

COMPRISING THE FOLLOWING WANTED IMPORTED AND AMERICAN WEAVES, IN BLACK AND RICH AUTUMN AND WINTER COLORINGS, AT EXCEEDINGLY LOW PRICES

Chiffon Taffetas, 40 inches wide, in a full line of evening and street shades, also white, ivory and black, **$1.35** Regular price $2.50 a yard

Imported Black Chiffon Velvets, 40 inches wide, soft finish, specially priced at **$2.75** Regular price $6.00 a yard

Satin Charmeuse, 40 inches wide, in a large assortment of light and dark shades, also white and black, **$1.48** Regular price $2.25 a yard

A Collection of High Cost Metal Brocades, at $6.85 and 9.75 yd.
satin and chiffon grounds, light and dark shades; silver, steel and gold effects; Values $15.00 to 27.50

The Vogue in Women's Blouses

Is charmingly depicted in our large assortments of distinctive models, embodying every desirable material, trimming and coloring. Of special interest is the exposition of Imported Models, the clever adaptations, and our own creations, made of Crepe de Chine, Georgette Crepe, Allover Laces, Nets, Taffetas, Satins and the new Glace Silks, at very moderate prices.

REMARKABLE VALUES FOR MONDAY

Women's Modish Blouses, - - at $5.00
of Georgette Crepe and Crepe de Chine; in smart models, with entirely new collar and jabot effects; in white and flesh.

Hair Goods

Patrons will find, on the Third Floor, unusually well chosen and high class assortments of Hair Accessories at very moderate prices.

AN INTERESTING INDUCEMENT PREPARED FOR TO-MORROW:

Wavy Hair Switches at $10
(24 to 30 inches in length)
made of finest quality selected hair, soft and lustrous in texture, in which the wave is guaranteed to be permanent.

Dress Fabrics and Coatings

Are assembled on the Second Floor in charming assortments of Autumn and Winter weaves and rich colorings for every occasion of dress, at reasonable prices.

EXCEPTIONAL VALUES FOR MONDAY
(Main Floor)

Imported Chiffon Broadcloth
52 inches wide; sponged and shrunk; light weight; in a full range of the fashionable colors and *black*,
at $1.78 a yard

Plain and Novelty Tailor Suitings
50 and 54 ins. wide; in All Wool Tweeds, Cheviots, Canvas Weaves, Velours, Novelty Stripes and Plaids,
at 95c a yard

American Made Rugs

AT MOST ATTRACTIVE PRICE ADVANTAGES FOR MONDAY'S SELLING

High Grade Worsted Wilton Rugs

6x9ft., $19.50	8½x10½ft. $29.75	9x12ft., $32.50
Value $25.00	Value $35.00	Value $39.75

Seamless Axminster Rugs at $23.50
Size 9 x 12 ft.; in Chintz and Oriental effects; Value $30.00

Inlaid Linoleum, in wood and tile effects, cut from full rolls, . Usually $1.10 per sq. yd., at 85c

A full assortment of the latest effects in Plain and Figured Carpets, at very moderate prices.

The Upholstery Sections on the Fourth Floor

Invite special attention to their interesting lines of Interior Decorative Fabrics and Exclusive Novelties of unusual artistic value for the adornment of the home.

AN UNPRECEDENTED OFFERING, MONDAY AND TUESDAY, OF HIGH GRADE LACE CURTAINS, PANELS, STORES AND BED SETS, IN LIMITED QUANTITIES, POSITIVELY PRICED BELOW COST

Real Filet Lace Curtains, (2 to 5 pairs of a style) $18.50 to 115.00 pair

Real Filet Lace Panels & Stores (2 to 7 pieces of a style) $12.75 to 65.00 each

French Arabian & Marie Antoinette Curtains (2 to 9 pairs of a style) $9.75 to 27.50 pair

Real Filet Lace Bed Sets $35.00 to 95.00 set

French Lace Sash Curtains (3 to 12 pairs of a style) $2.75 to 8.75 pair

French Panels and Stores (4 to 10 pieces of a style; narrow sizes) $2.75 to 6.50 each

Also 150 Pairs Lace Curtains, miscellaneous styles (1 to 3 pairs of a style), pr. $1.50 to 7.50

JAPAN GLAD TO SEE THIS COUNTRY SAFE

Commissioner Yawakama Denies Preparedness Agitation Is Misconstrued There.

FRIENDSHIP FOR AMERICA

Official Says Jingoes Here Amaze His Countrymen—Sensational Book Called "Trash."

The Japanese people are glad to see this country preparing to increase its army and navy, according to Commissioner Haroki Yawakama, in charge of the Japanese exhibit at the Panama-Pacific Exposition, who is in New York to arrange for the exhibiting of parts of the Japanese exhibit at San Francisco in other cities after the exposition.

"The United States is a country with great public buildings and public works and private riches of all kinds," he said. "The wealth of the country in this respect has caused amazement throughout the world. But the neglect of the means of national defense on the part of the United States has been a matter of great surprise in Japan. Now that the United States is getting ready to increase its armament, the Japanese are far from being surprised, and consider that the United States is removing a serious error in its national policy. At least that is my own view of it, and it is also the view of the great majority of the Japanese who take an interest in international affairs. They want the friendship of the United States and want this country to be safe.

"Not a great deal of comment has been aroused in Japan by the agitation in this country for preparedness for war, and the general comment of the press has been that the war has awakened the United States to see the mistake of neglecting its army and navy. There has been no serious attempt in Japan to represent that the agitation here is any way hostile to us, and it is generally seen there in its true light.

"Is there any likelihood that the increase in the navy or army of this country will produce similar increases in the Japanese army and navy, as the opponents of preparedness in this country predict?" Commissioner Yawakama was asked.

Japan's Policy Unchanged.

"Not at all," he said. "There is no probability that the fact the United States adopts a navy and military policy strong enough to suit its recognized needs will be regarded as a cause for Japan to alter its own policy. The Japanese policy was laid down many years ago, and has been adhered to without much change, in spite of changes of ministry.

"There is no danger of any change in the good relations between this country and Japan, as far as I can see. All Japanese who know anything about the United States know it does not have any desire to lose the friendship of Japan and trouble with the United States is the last thing that Japan would want. The land and immigration problems seem to have been settled. There is no agitation over them now, and there is not likely to be another serious agitation over them. The two countries are getting to understand each other better and any further differences that may arise can probably be disposed of with less acrimony than those which have happened in the past.

"When Japan was invited by the United States to participate in the Panama-Pacific Exposition the Government at once appropriated $600,000 for the purpose as a token of its friendship for the United States. The gifts of provincial governments of Japan and of private merchants raised that sum to about $1,500,000 and I was sent over three years ago to select sites and prepare for Japan's great display. I have been treated in California with the greatest courtesy and with the hospitality for which the State is noted. The spirit of California as a whole toward the Japanese is kindly and friendly.

"I have just made arrangements on behalf of the Japanese Government with President Benjamin Ide Wheeler of the University of California for making a gift of one of our buildings at the exposition to the University of California to be used as a museum of Japanese art and industry in connection with Japanese studies at the university. On my trip to the East I am presenting to the Metropolitan Museum of Art and to various other museums and universities a three-volume illustrated catalogue of the national art treasures of Japan.

Desire for Friendship.

"I tell you of this to show the desire of Japan to be on the warmest terms of friendship with the United States. Japanese in this country and many Americans have been astonished at the attempt of a chain of yellow newspapers in this country to stir up bad feeling between the United States by publishing a translation of a jingoistic book printed in Japanese describing how Japan could invade and conquer the United States.

"The most amazing thing about this is the fact that the newspapers which printed it said it had the endorsement of the National Defense Society of Japan and named Count Okuma and other prominent Japanese as members. This was a complete falsehood. I have investigated and found out that there is no such body as the one described and that Count Okuma and others mentioned, far from approving the book, never knew that it existed until the inquiries of Japanese over here brought it to their attention.

"The work was by an obscure journalist. It was written in 1913 at the time of the agitation in California against Japanese land ownership. It is advertised here as having gone through numerous editions and it is said that more than 1,000,000 copies were circulated in Japan. Now a Japanese edition of a work usually consists of two or three hundred copies and a total of only a few thousand copies of the work have been printed in Japan. I had great difficulty in finding one copy in San Francisco and I understand that Japanese in New York who sought a copy found that none of their bookstores had ever heard of it.

"The book is so extremely crude and amateurish that no man of consequence would have anything to do with it, regardless of what it contained. It is written without system and rambles away from the subject of invading the United States to an attack on the institution of marriage.

"The work of General Homer Lea, warning America a number of years ago that the danger of an attack by Japan was imminent, was exploited in about the same manner by some sensational and unscrupulous papers in Japan. General Lea's book was a well-written and finished production, as far as its literary merit is concerned, and is not to be compared in any respect with this trash which is being used to stir up ill-feeling here.

Amazing to Japanese.

"It is amazing to Japanese that newspapers which indulge in such bad practices can maintain themselves in this country. We have plenty of jingoes and bad newspapers in Japan, but they spring up for an occasion and die shortly after it as a rule. In this country a large newspaper has to have a costly plant and a costly newsgathering service, but in Japan, where the idea of news has not been so thoroughly developed, daily papers which are nothing more than pamphlets put out at cheap cost, spring up on all sides at a time when the public is excited. It is easy to understand the irresponsibility and viciousness of journals of this type but hard to see how American papers of the same type can exist.

"Nevertheless, I believe that the publication of the translation of this foolish book has had little effect on American opinion because the work is ridiculous on the face of it and the methods used to advertise it are being very well exposed."

Specialists in Apparel for Men, Women and Children

Saks & Company

Broadway at 34th Street. 'Phone Greeley 2626.

We have just acquired under extremely favorable and quite unusual circumstances

79 Persian Lamb Coats

and have priced them so that they constitute a very exceptional opportunity

40-inch Persian Lamb Coats at $119.50
Some with fine skunk collar.

40-inch Persian Lamb Coats at $139.50
Exceptionally fine skins. Some have fine skunk collar and cuffs.

Both coats are made in the style of the moment, with wide skirts, and are finely lined with brocaded silk.

Tomorrow, the EVENT of the SEASON

Women's High-cut Glace Kid Lace Boots

at the very exceptional price of

$3.95

The demand for the extra high Boot is overwhelming in its insistence. Manufacturers are with great difficulty meeting the unprecedented call. We are fortunate in having received from one of the foremost makers 898 pairs of

High Boots, measuring 10 inches from ground to top, in the most popular shades of kid skin—

TOBACCO BROWN PURPLE GRAY
MIDNIGHT BLUE ALL PATENT BLACK

Soles are light welted; leather Louis heels.

The price will not be available again this season.

November Sale of Petticoats

at unusual price concessions

"SOIE DE LUXE" PETTICOATS, of rich quality. Flounce trimmed with ruffles; finished with pleating. TAFFETA; full flounce, trimmed with two ruffles in petal effect. **$4.98**

Petticoats at $3.98

BLACK TAFFETA, 2 lace ruffles, net ruching and underlay.

RADIUM SILK in two ruffled models, or circular flounced with embroidery edging.

POMPADOUR PETTICOATS in richly beautiful color effect; deep flounce with two ruffles.

TAFFETA; full scalloped flounce, trimmed with six narrow gathered ruffles. Also deep circular flounce, trimmed with four rows of ruching.

Petticoats at $2.98

TAFFETA, deep flounce with Van Dyke ruffle; wide pleated under-ruffle. Also two models trimmed with ruching, one having circular flounce, another full flounce with ruffles and ruching. There are two models trimmed with either two or three ruffles.

SILK JERSEY, two models, either all-Jersey with circular flounce, or with ruffled flounce of taffeta.

MESSALINE; full flounce with two ruffles with ruching.

PETTICOATS with WOOL JERSEY TOP; accordeon pleated flounce of messaline, finished with ruching. **$1.98**

PETTICOATS of BLACK-AND-WHITE stripe cotton messaline; pleated or ruffled flounce. **$1.50**

Tomorrow, a remarkable Sale of

Women's Glove Silk Top Union Suits at 79c

Fine white lisle body; reinforced; perfect fitting. Sizes 36, 38 and 40.

Tomorrow, an exceptional Offering of

Umbrellas, *Men's and Women's,* **at $2.95**

Taffeta, twilled and Union silk covers of superior grade. Handles of sterling silver; etched or engraved, caps, bands. Cape horn, Malacca, mission handles, trimmed or plain.

Tomorrow, a Sale of 2,000 Pairs of

Women's Silk Hosiery

at 95c

Several weights; black, white, and colors.

Silk-and-lisle tops and soles

Reinforced heel and toes. High-spliced heel.

Sale extraordinary of Women's Fur-trimmed Suits

Beginning tomorrow, Monday, November 1st

Values so exceptional as to make this an Event of Superlative Importance



MODEL I.
Reproduction of a "Jenny" Model
specially priced at
$33.50

Chiffon broadcloth; plain or fancy lining. Trimmed with cub bear fur. The skirt belt is detachable.



MODEL II.
Reproduction of a "Georgette" Model
specially priced at
$33.50

Chiffon broadcloth; elaborately trimmed with cub bear fur. Fancy silk lined. The skirt is shirred at top.



MODEL III.
Reproduction of a "Cheruit" Model
specially priced at
$33.50

Chiffon broadcloth, fancy or plain silk lining. Trimmed with cub bear or skunk opossum.



MODEL IV.
Reproduction of a "Beer" Model
specially priced at
$25.00

Chiffon broadcloth; changeable peau de cygne lining. Cub bear collar. The skirt is yoke-top.



MODEL V.
Reproduction of a "Jean Lanvin" Model
specially priced at
$25.00

Imported whipcord; plain peau de cygne lining. Mole fur-trimmed. The skirt is the newest flare.

Tomorrow, in the Women's Dress Salon

125 Women's Dresses reduced to $25.00

have been $35.00, $39.50 and $45.00

Suitable for Afternoon, Calling or Matinee

Imported stripe taffeta and fine silk charmeuse. Sleeves and waist of Georgette crepe, embroidered or lace-trimmed.

Extremely full, wide skirt. Navy, black, brown, green or taupe. Only three or four of any one model; not every model in every color in each size, but a particularly fine assortment in sizes 40 and 42.



We claim to have reached the acme of possibilities in the production of high-grade, distinctive, Paris-inspired

Trimmed Millinery

at $10.00

As a matter of fact we have specialized so intently on Millinery at this price that we make the claim, unfearful of successful contradiction, that what we have produced is UNEQUALLED elsewhere in New York.

The two charming creations here illustrated are merely examples of more than 300 exquisite Trimmed Hats at $10.00

THE UPPER ILLUSTRATION is of a black hatters' plush Directoire Poke; hand-made. The silk ribbon streamer fastens under the chin with a snap. Silk La France rose. May be had in white if preferred.

THE LOWER ILLUSTRATION is of an extremely chic dancing Hat. Hand-made gold lace crown; silver if preferred; beaver around the brim, three silk velvet flowers with foliage and ribbon.



Tomorrow, in the MISSES' SALON—

A Sale of 200 Misses' Coats

at $10.00, $15.00 and $18.50

Finely tailored in the most desirable fabrics in black or colors and in the newest models; the majority being lined throughout with peau de cygne or guaranteed satin. Various lengths, including many full-length. Full-belted models with flare or ripple back. Sizes 14 to 18.

at $10.00 A WIDE ASSORTMENT of Coats in English mixtures of brown or gray tone; zibeline or pebble cheviot. Convertible collar of self fabric, plush or velvet.

at $15.00 FUR-TRIMMED COATS of fine quality zibeline, Kersey, or pebble cheviot. Very remarkable values are these up-to-the-moment Coats.

at $18.50 FUR-TRIMMED COATS of fine quality corduroys, wool velours, zibeline or broadcloth. Full collar of skunk opossum or natural raccoon.

Also a very exceptional Offering of

Misses' Dressy, Fur-trimmed Suits at $22.50

Imported broadcloth in Russian blouse or ripple effect, liberally trimmed with fine skunk opossum or natural raccoon. Splendidly tailored, full-lined and warmly interlined. Black and the newest Fall and Winter shades.

Girls' Full-length Coats at $9.75

Broad-belted models, with large, fancy patch pockets. Convertible collar of self-fabric, edged with skunk opossum fur or seal plush. Zibeline, cheviot, corduroy or imported chinchilla. Lined throughout. Sizes 6 to 14.

Very specially offered, are these

Boys' Mackinaw Coats *(Ages 6 to 18)* **at $4.50**

Smart models with large patch pockets. All-wool plaid Mackinaw cloths in various handsome color combinations. Very warm and wear exceptionally long and well.

Tomorrow, the very Important

Annual Sale of Women's Coats

at prices unprecedented

COATS of mixtures and tweeds in belted or flare models. **$10.00**

COATS OF FANCY CHEVIOT—⅞ length. Collar and cuffs trimmed with edging of skunk opossum. **$10.00**

COATS OF "SALTS" ASTRATEX in either ¾ or ⅞ length; semi or full belted effect. Lined throughout. Choker collar of black coney or self-fabric. **$13.75**

COATS OF FANCY MIXTURES, some lined throughout with satin. In several models. **$13.75**

COATS OF "SALTS" ARABIAN LAMB. ⅞ length; semi-fitted flare model. Choker collar and cuffs of seal plush. **$15.00**

COATS OF "SALTS" MERITEX. ⅞ length; full belted model. Collar of skunk opossum. Lined throughout with peau de cygne and interlined. Brown and black. **$19.50**

COATS OF "SALTS" KURLTEX. ⅞ length; full ripple model. Patch pockets. Collar, cuffs and deep border at bottom of "Salts" Furtex. Lined throughout. **$19.50**

COATS OF "SALTS" FURTEX. ⅞ length; full belted model. Large collar, cuffs and belt of seal plush. Lined throughout and interlined. **$19.50**

COATS OF FANCY WOOL VELOUR. ⅞ length; belted model. Choker collars of seal, beaver or Alaska opossum. **$22.50**

COATS OF "SALTS" ESQUIMETTE PLUSH in two distinct models. Either full belted or flare effect. Large collars of natural raccoon or skunk opossum. Lined with satin. **$25.00**

COATS OF "SALTS" MERITEX. ⅞ length; full belted model. Choker collar edged with skunk opossum. Lined throughout with peau de cygne and interlined. **$25.00**

COATS OF SUEDE VELOUR in three models. Belted or full ripple effects. Chin-chin or choker collars of natural raccoon or skunk opossum. Set-in or Raglan sleeves. Black and colors. **$29.50**

COATS OF WOOL VELOUR in full ripple model. Collar and cuffs of natural raccoon. All colors. Lined throughout with peau de cygne and interlined. **$29.50**

COATS OF "SALTS" SEALETTE in two models, either ¾ or ⅞ length. Without belt. Set-in or Raglan sleeves. Collars of either natural or skunk opossum. Satin lined. **$29.50**

COATS OF "SALTS" SEALETTE in a loose ¾ length model. Same as shown in fur. Kimono sleeve. Collar of Ermine or natural opossum. Lined throughout. **$35.00**

COATS OF SILK PLUSH and Sealette in several distinctive models. Lined with either peau de cygne or Skinner satin. Trimmed with natural raccoon or skunk opossum. **$39.50**

EVENING WRAPS OF CHIFFON VELVET or Mother of Pearl Velvet. Collars and cuffs of white mouflon or Iceland Fox. **$39.50**

COATS OF "SALTS" ARCADIAN LAMB in a ⅞ length Russian model. Large chin-chin collar, deep cuffs and border at bottom of coat of natural raccoon. Lined with satin. **$55.00**

A particularly Interesting group of

Women's Blouses in newest Mode

Remarkable for their exclusive style-touches and equally so for the values presented

GEORGETTE CREPE BLOUSES, hand-embroidered, in white or flesh, with bands of satin; self-colored, and double rows of hemstitching. High choker collar with frill of fine net. Fancy, frill-finished cuffs. SPECIAL AT **$6.95**

GEORGETTE CREPE BLOUSES, heavy quality, in semi-tailored model. Front of fine eyelet hand-embroidery. Deep flare collar and cuffs of washable satin with inserts of hemstitched Georgette. Three large silk buttons. SPECIAL AT **$5.95**

CREAM SILK LACE combined with white Georgette crepe. Hemstitched vestee and inset shoulders. High, military collar, buttoning close to neck. Lace sleeves with deep cuffs of Georgette crepe. SPECIAL AT **$5.00**

SMART TAILORED SHIRTS of heavy quality washable silk. High or low collar. Long sleeves with close-fitting, tailored cuffs. White with satin stripes of black, navy, helio or green. SPECIAL AT **$2.98**

STRIPED TAFFETA BLOUSES, tailored model. Convertible collar. Long sleeves. Finished with loops and fancy jet buttons. Dark colors. For wear with tailored Suits. SPECIAL AT **$2.00**

SARANAC UNVEILS STEVENSON TABLET

Gutzon Borglum's Memorial Housed in the Novelist's Adirondack Home.

LLOYD OSBOURNE'S TRIBUTE

He Recalls Winter Evenings with the Invalid—Refutes Charges of Affectation in Dress.

Special to The New York Times.

SARANAC LAKE, N. Y., Oct. 30.—Under low-hanging clouds and with a Scotch mist upon the hills, a bronze memorial tablet designed by Gutzon Borglum was unveiled this afternoon at the Baker Cottage in honor of Robert Louis Stevenson, who, during a brief sojourn here in the Winter of 1887-88, produced some of the best known works of his career, including "Pulvis et Umbra," "A Christmas Sermon," "The Lantern Bearers," and "The Master of Ballantrae."

Hundreds of Stevenson admirers from far and near gathered for the occasion and listened to speeches in which the history of the Saranac Lake Stevenson Chapter was detailed. Mrs. Andrew Baker, owner of the cottage, and Stevenson's old landlady unveiled the tablet. At her side was Andrew Baker, her husband, the old woodman who used to fall asleep by the wood-stove, lulled to slumber by the nightly tales told by the author of "A Lodging for the Night."

The bronze was veiled with the tapa mat which Chief Sitione of Samoa placed on the body of Chief Tusitala, when the latter lay dead at Vailima. On one side was the royal standard of Scotland; on the other the Stars and Stripes; and the Union Jack was draped above.

It was at first proposed that the tablet should be unveiled by Dr. E. L. Trudeau, who was Stevenson's physician when he lived here, in 1887-88; but the celebrated physician was too ill to attend. Mrs. Andrew Baker, who was escorted to the tablet by her husband—both of them advanced in years—was Stevenson's landlady, whose mantelpiece, bedroom furniture, and sheets Robert Louis burned full of holes with his cigarettes.

The tablet, a fine production of Gutzon Borglum, shows a bas relief of Stevenson as he appeared at Saranac Lake during one bitter Winter. He is shown walking on the veranda where the tablet is placed and where he says in his letters he gained inspiration for "Ballantrae" and the great Scribner essays. The figure, in fur cap and coat, a thin hand clutching the collar together in the face of the zero blast, breathes the spirit of the sick man out of doors, and the lift of the head as he says, "Come, let us make a tale!" reveals the rare spirit of the heroic in physical adversity. In the opinion of many, this Borglum conception is more of the real Stevenson than the sick-abed figure of the Saint-Gaudens memorial at Edinburgh. Old people who remember Stevenson say it exactly recalls the way he looked and dressed while he was here.

Among the speakers were Dr. Lawrason Brown, President of the Stevenson Memorial Committee; C. M. Palmer, the well-known newspaper broker; Robert Hobart Davis of the Frank A. Munsey Company, and Gutzon Borglum, the sculptor. An address by Lloyd Osbourne was read, in the latter's unavoidable absence, by Stephen Chalmers, Secretary of the committee.

Dr. Brown in his remarks said the committee, having accomplished its task, had resolved itself into the Stevenson Society, open to membership all over the United States, the purpose of the society being the collection and preservation of relics, first editions, &c., of Stevenson, and the proper housing of the same, probably in the Baker cottage, as the centre of American interest in Stevenson.

Lloyd Osbourne's address is reminiscent of the days when he wrote his first book at Saranac Lake—"The Wrong Box"—in collaboration with his famous stepfather. It is as follows:

How little could Stevenson have anticipated, as he walked up and down the veranda in the rare intervals of a very bleak sunshine, or (so much more often the case) as he huddled close to the fire with the logs hissing and the frosted windows streaming, that twenty-nine years later this spot would be hallowed to many through no other fact than his once having lived here. He would have been profoundly touched, and no doubt as profoundly dismayed. He had ever too much humor to take himself seriously. I can almost hear him cry out: "Good heavens! I hope nobody is going to take me as the model of anything!" Yet deep down, of course, he would have felt a very human thrill of pleasure. It is no small thing in this forgetful world for any one to be remembered years after his death; to have one's memory kept green and one's personal mementos treasured; to evoke from the hearts of the living, and those strangers, affection, and homage.

Once in this house Stevenson laid down the copy of "Don Quixote" he was reading and said, with a curious poignancy that lingers still in my ears: "That's what I am—just another Don Quixote!" I think this was the most illuminating thing he ever said about himself. It was the realization that his high-flown ideals, his supersensitive honor, his vehement resentment of wrong and injustice were perhaps hopelessly at discord with the world he lived in—the momentary faltering of a great altruist. It is surprising that in his essay on "Books That Have Influenced Me" I believe he made no mention of "Don Quixote," yet in conversation I can recall his referring to it often—that it was the "saddest book" he had ever read; that Don Quixote was "the greatest gentleman in fiction"; that "the Duke and Duchess were a pair of detestable cads to make sport of the old fellow—and he their guest!" Moreover, he had even stumbled through the original in his halting, laborious Spanish.

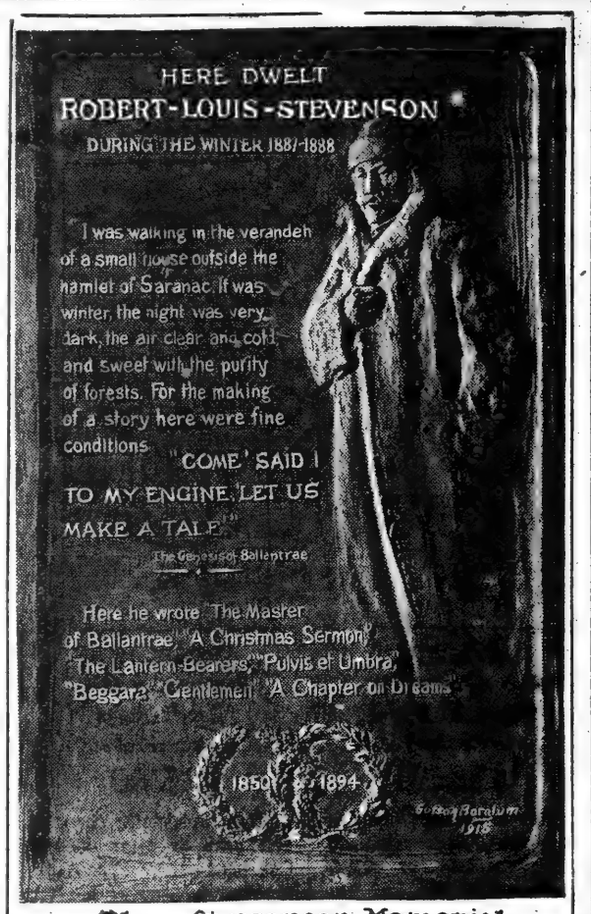
Stevenson had a wonderful reading voice; I have never heard any one who could equal him; in listening to him one was stirred by an indescribable sense of romance, of emotion—of the heartstrings being played upon. I imagine, from what I have heard, that Charles Dickens possessed the same magic quality of evolving so complete an illusion that the fictive characters seemed alive; that one seemed to see as well as hear them; that the scenes merged imperceptibly from description into poetic fact. In the long Winter evenings in Saranac Stevenson read aloud "Othello," "The Tempest," "Julius Caesar," and "Macbeth"—read them with mantling face and increasing enthusiasm, till the old room seemed to disappear in the glittering pageantry and matchless, swelling periods of Shakespeare.

It is one of the most regrettable things about Stevenson that his long hair and strange attire are always assumed to be an affectation. On the contrary, he was a man absolutely devoid of pose and hated it and derided it in others. But during his prolonged illnesses, when often for weeks at a time he would be condemned to lie in the same position lest a single movement might bring on a fresh hemorrhage of the lungs, his hair would grow excessively long; as cutting it afterwards often caused him to catch cold (and a cold to him meant a repetition of the frightful illness), it was left much as it was, save for a slight trimming. The shawls, cloaks, &c., so familiar and so fantastic in his photographs, were only too often seized up hastily and thrown over his nightgown to keep him from the fatigue of dressing.

The truth is, that until he went to Samoa, where he enjoyed a sufficiency of health that allowed him to dress and wear his hair in the ordinary manner, every day might have been his last. So far, indeed, from his long hair and singular clothing being a mark of affectation, they are a pathetic reminder of his sickroom, and show how rarely he emerged from it into the light of day.

It is not easy for those who loved him to forget such tales as his walking down Piccadilly—"very jauntily," as the book observes—in a lady's fur coat, pilfered from a party, and with a bunch of daffodils at his neck; and similar falsehoods, too often malicious in their origin. I would beg all admirers of Robert Louis Stevenson not to credit such idiocies, which some people, who knew him well, have not been ashamed to put into circulation. It is hard to conceive of a more successful form of disparagement, nor one better calculated to rouse dislike and scorn.

I wish I could write more, and that better, of this high-minded, high-hearted, generous, inspiring man, whose life was a tragedy of ill-health redeemed by an heroic courage. That he faltered at times—that he had his moments of despair, only serves to make his intrepid spirit shine the brighter, and aids us to emulate him in our lesser trials. I think those who honor his memory honor themselves, for it is the generous who appreciate generosity, and the courageous, courage, and the charitable, charity and kindness; and it is in fellow-feeling that this little party assembles here today to pay their beautiful tribute to the dead.



The Stevenson Memorial

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AMERICANS DIG IN FOR BORDER BATTLE

Villa Twenty Miles Away and Is Expected to Attack Today or Tomorrow.

CARRANZA TROOPS ARRIVE

Rushed Across the Border to Hold Mexican Town — Americans Return Safely from Sonora.

DOUGLAS, Ariz., Oct. 30.—Three thousand men of the Sixth United States Infantry brigade were placed in trenches today within a few feet of the Mexican boundary, ready to interfere if an attack on the Carranza garrison of Agua Prieta, Sonora, by the Villa army, expected Sunday or Monday, should result in shooting into American territory.

Brig. Gen. Thomas F. Davis, commander, said he would take every precaution to prevent any firing into Douglas.

"I do not propose to see an American town shot up," he said.

General Davis issued instructions to residents on the American side of the boundary to keep within doors, get behind adobe walls, and not to trust to wooden barriers to keep out bullets.

Villa's advance guard, under command of Colonel Tomas Franco, reached San Bernardino, twenty miles east, on the border today. Colonel Franco gave the first definite information that General Francisco Villa himself was with the army. He said Villa would arrive at San Bernardino tomorrow, indicating that a battle, if battle there is to be, will occur Monday.

General P. Elias Calles, commanding Agua Prieta, also received reinforcements late today. The first of nine trains bearing troops and equipment from Laredo, Texas, arrived. It bore equipment consisting of field guns, ammunition, and vehicals of all sorts, from taxicabs to an old-time tilbury. Other trains were expected tonight and tomorrow.

Colonel Franco declared Villa felt friendly toward Americans and desired to avoid trouble.

Villa, Franco added, had 18,000 men and sixty 8.14-inch field guns. Previous reports cred ted Villa with 7,000 men and twenty-eight guns.

Further information concerning the Villa forces was given by Juan Mendoza, a 16-year-old boy wounded in the leg in a skirmish at Cabullona yesterday and brought to the Carranza hospital at Agua Prieta.

"We have had no beans or flour since we left Casas Grandes," the boy said. "Our food has been just plain cow."

The boy said the Villa men were tired and hungry. Nevertheless, he was certain Villa would take Agua Prieta.

"Villa will be here for me in three days," he asserted, smiling despite the pain from his shattered upper leg bone.

The movements of the American troops from the camp, two miles east of Douglas, to points along the border, began this afternoon.

The Twenty-second Infantry moved from camp to a station directly south, a few yards from the barbed wire fence separating Mexico from the United States. The Eighteenth took a position west of the Twenty-second, while the Eleventh Infantry was assigned to a position directly facing Agua Prieta. The Twentieth Infantry and part of the Seventh were ordered into reserve at camp. The entire forces began intrenching, and their work provided emplacements for about thirty machine guns if they should be needed.

As the Eleventh Infantry swung down the road running through the American town and into Agua Prieta practically the entire garrison and population of the Mexican town crowded against the barbed wire barrier to watch as American picks and shovels went into action.

The American trenches begin at a point a few feet west of the United States Custom House and within less than twenty yards of the Carranza trenches at the rear of Agua Prieta. Mexicans working in these trenches dropped their picks and shovels and joined the throngs of gesticulating Mexican men, women, and children watching the work of the American troops.

Twenty-two Americans from El Tigre, seventy miles southeast of here, for whose safety fears were expressed, crossed the border today at Naco, Ariz.

PLOT TO WRECK TRAINS.

Alleged Villa Spies Caught Placing Dynamite—Two Reported Killed.

Special to The New York Times.

EL PASO, Oct. 30.—Two Mexicans, supposed to be Villa spies, were shot by United States troops near Sierra Blanca, 100 miles east of here, late this afternoon, after 25 pounds of dynamite was found under a bridge on the main line of the Southern Pacific Railroad. The dynamite was discovered by the Seventeenth Infantry Guards on the first of two Carranza troop trains, which were coming to El Paso, en route to Agua Prieta.

A contact electric wire was discovered and five men were seen running away from the bridge. Two of these were shot, according to the trainmen and officers in charge of the leading train.

The two trains were ordered to remain here by General J. J. Pershing for fear they would be wrecked west of here by Villa men, as a well-defined plot was discovered at Columbus to dynamite the bridge there.

An artillery caisson overturned when the horses were frightened in Sunset Heights tonight and four artillerymen were seriously injured.

NEW RAILWAYS BOARDS.

Members Elected Both for New York and Mexico City.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, Oct. 30.—At the adjourned meeting this morning of the stockholders of the National Railways of Mexico, in which the Government holds a controlling interest, the following were elected members of the New York Board: Juan N. Amador, Dr. Alfredo Caturegli, William Edmund Curtis, Jerome J. Hanauauer, Roberto V. Pesqueira, Walter T. Rosen, Charles H. Sabin, Richard Schuster, Henry H. Wehrhane. The Mexico City Board elected was: Jesus Acuña, Carlos Basave y del Castillo Negrete, Luis Cabrera, Elias S. A. de Lomas, José Diego, Fernandez Aquiles Elordui, Fernando Gonzales Roa, Gabriel Mancera, Rafael Nieto, Alberto J. Pani, Rafael Zubaran Capmany, and Joseph Simon.

Members of the Mexico Board prominent in public life are Acuña, Minister of the Interior; Cabrera, Minister of Finance, but now absent from Mexico, and Nieto, sub-Secretary of Finance. Joseph Simon is manager of the National Bank of Mexico, and Elias de Lomas is manager of the Mexican Bank of Commerce and Industry in which New York capital is interested.

The Mexico Board meets on Nov. 12 for organization. Carlos Basave y del Castillo Negrete is the present Chairman, and said at the same time some action would be taken to guarantee interest on the second preference bonds.

MEXICAN HERALD CLOSED.

Newspaper Charged with Upholding Huerta—Another Court-Martial.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.—Messages from Mexico City to the Carranza agency here said Lieutenant J. M. Ruiz, who is said to have been a member of the squad which arrested President Francisco I. Madero before his assassination, had been arrested, and would be court-martialed immediately.

The Mexican Herald, an American-owned daily English newspaper, was closed by the Carranza Government last night because it is alleged to have espoused the cause of General Huerta throughout the revolution.

TO ANSWER POWERS DIRECT.

Carranza Would End Communication Through American Officials.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.—Carranza has made it clear through the Foreign Office of his Government that he does not desire to deal with European governments through the United States, and officials of the State Department are in accord with his course.

Some of the European powers which have not yet recognized the de facto Government have been transmitting representations through American officials in Mexico. General Carranza now desires that foreign governments deal directly with him in the future.

ZAPATISTAS SURRENDER.

Chief Said to Have Retired to His Mountain Stronghold.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, Oct. 30.—Gilberto Magana, who was the Zapatista Governor for the Federal district, has made a treaty to surrender, with 3,000 followers.

It is reported that the Zapatistas are evacuating Cuernavaca and Zapata is seeking his old stronghold in Cerro del Jilguero.

MATINEE CROWD SEES FIRE

2,000 Quit Miner's Bronx Theatre —Blaze Next Door.

Two thousand patrons, many of them women and children, in Miner's Bronx Theatre, at Third Avenue and 156th Street, the Bronx, left the building in a quiet, orderly manner shortly before five o'clock yesterday afternoon while a brisk fire burned in the cellar of a five-story tenement adjoining the theatre, at 3,030 Third Avenue.

The performance was nearly concluded when the din of engine bells was heard and an odor of smoke pervaded the theatre. George H. Miner, the manager, investigated and from the exit alley on the northwest side of the theatre saw dense smoke issuing from the cellar a few feet away. He hurried back of the scenes and ordered the musicians and actors to hurry through the performance.

Many of the audience were anxious about the fire, but when the outer curtain was lowered and the orchestra struck up a tune the 2,000 persons put on their hats and coats and left the theatre. When they reached the street reserves from the Morrisania police station and several detectives from the Bronx Bureau, under Acting Captain Andrew Wines, marshaled them into side streets.

Although the blaze did not reach the upper floors it kept the firemen busy for more than a half hour. It is supposed to have started in a coal bin in the cellar. Sixteen families living in the tenement house were driven from their homes by the dense smoke, but after the fire was out were permitted to return.

Autoist Held Up and Robbed.

Two highwaymen jumped in front of an automobile driven by Alexander Kastlan of 78 East Eighteenth Street, Bayonne, early yesterday morning under the Central Railroad bridge and to avoid hitting them Kastlan stopped the car. The men jumped in, choked and beat the driver, robbed him of $22, and escaped.

Arnold Constable & Co.

Final 4 Day Removal Sale

GREAT SILK EVENT

No C. O. D.'s or Approvals

Removal Sales in Every Department All Day Tuesday, Election Day

Savings ¼ to ½ Our Stock to Close

NOTE.—100,000 yards, our own regular stock, reduced to effect a quick clearance prior to our removal, November 8th, to Fifth Avenue, at 40th Street. Every yard guaranteed dependable merchandise, the products of twenty of America's and Europe's largest and most famous manufacturers, making this sale the great Silk Event of 1915.

3500 Yards
Black and Colored Crepe de Chine
Regular Retail Price
$1.35 Yard

Black and colored Crepe de Chine, 40 inches wide and of very superior quality. **Removal Sale Price 95c** The assortment includes all the wanted shades for day and evening wear.

Black Faille Francaise—35 inches wide. *$1.75 quality.* 1.25

Brocaded Velvets—39 inch, Satin and chiffon grounds. *$11.00 to $15.00 quality.* 5.50

1500 Yards
Black Satin Messaline
Regular Retail Price
$1.10 Yard

Black Satin Messaline, of superior quality, 35 inches wide. **Removal Sale Price 78c** Suitable for handsome gowns, blouses and all dress purposes.

Tan Moire Ponpon—27 inches wide. *Regularly $3.50 Yard.* 1.00

2800 Yards
Black & Colored Chiffon Taffeta
Regular Retail Price
$2.00 Yard

Lustrous Chiffon Taffeta, pure dye, Foreign Finish, made for fine dress wear. **Removal Sale Price 1.35** Black, Ivory, new changeable effects and most fashionable street and evening shades.

Figured Chiffon Cloth—White grounds, with dainty colored figures, in various designs, 42-inch. *$1.75 and $2.00 quality.* 1.25

Changeable Chiffon Cloth—42 inches wide. *$2.00 quality.* 1.50

5000 Yards
Black Chiffon Taffeta
Regular Retail Price
$1.25 Yard.

Black Chiffon Taffeta, highly lustrous and of exquisitely soft finish. **Removal Sale Price 85c** In the grade most used for fine dress wear. 35 inches wide.

Figured Chiffon Cloth—Black grounds with colored figures. *Regularly $3.00 Yard.* 2.50

French Lingerie

Of fine Nainsook, in the season's prevailing styles, hand made and hand embroidered.

NOTICE—*Owing to the scarcity of merchandise from abroad, and the extraordinary reductions offered in this sale, this opportunity should not be overlooked. We cannot guarantee a complete assortment from day to day.*

Night Gowns—*Reg. $7.50 to $13.50* 3.85 to 9.00

Princess Slips—*Reg. $3.25 to $27.50* 1.50 to 18.50

Skirt Combinations—*Reg. $2.75* 1.85

Petticoats—*Reg. $1.45 to $27.75* 65c to 17.75

Corset Covers—*Reg. $1.25 to $1.75* 90c to 1.15

Women's Furnishings
⅓ to ½ Reductions

Silk Petticoats—A special collection in a variety of the latest full flare models in Chiffon Taffeta; both smart plain colors and changeable effects. *Values $3.50 to $4.75.* 2.95

Sweaters — Handsome Sweater Coats of pure wool, full fashioned and very warm. Colors include light Grey, Tete de Negre, White and Rose. *Value $5.75.* 4.75

Beacon Blanket Robes for bath or house wear; light weight, warm, beautifully made and trimmed with satin. Shades range from pastel to vivid Indian colorings. *Regularly $2.95.* 2.15

Japanese Crepe Kimonos in a variety of dainty colors, beautifully hand embroidered in white. *Value $1.95.* 1.45

Waists and Blouses

Final Clearance of all discontinued models, arranged in four groups

GROUP I. Georgettes, with embroidery; Crepe de Chine, not trimmed, mourning blouses, also chiffon blouses and fancy striped taffetas. *Values $12.00 & $14.00* 6.50

GROUP II. Crepe de Chines and Taffetas in black and colors; also Georgettes. *Values $7.50 and $9.00* 4.65

GROUP III. Crepe Voiles, hand embroidered; and Crepe de Chine models. *Values $6.00 and $8.50* 3.65

GROUP IV. Black Silk, white and colored Voils and Linens, Organdies and Crepe Voiles. *Values $4.00 and $5.00* 1.65

Great Hosiery and Underwear Sale

Various Sizes. Savings 33⅓%

3 Reasons
1. Removal to Fifth Avenue at Fortieth Street.
2. Discontinuance of certain lines.
3. Opportune purchases.

Every Item Equally Important

Women's Fall Hosiery

Mercerized Lisle Thread—Medium weight, strongly reinforced. Sizes 8½ to 10½. Black only. 3 prs. for 75c; 6 prs. for 1.40 *Reg. Pair, 35c.* Sale Price 26c

Silk Lisle, very lustrous, light or medium weight; strongly reinforced; double garter tops. Black or Tan. Sizes 8 to 10½. 3 prs. for 1.00; 6 prs. for 1.95 *Reg. Pair, 50c.* Sale Price 36c

Pure Thread Silk—Fall weight; double silk soles and tops; very brilliant. Black or White. Sizes 8½ to 10. 3 prs. for 2.85; 6 prs. for 5.60 *Reg. Pair, $1.50.* Sale Price 98c

Women's Knit Underwear

Under Vests, glove silk, of very superior quality. White or Pink. *Regularly $1.35.* 3 for 2.80; 6 for 5.50 95c

Knickers, glove silk. White or Pink; reinforced. *Regularly $1.90.* 3 for 4.45; 6 for 8.80 1.50

Union Suits, glove silk. White or Pink. Superior quality. *Regularly $2.75.* 3 for 6.70; 6 for 13.25 2.25

Union Suits, extra fine mercerized gauze, seamless at side, perfect fitting. Silk trimmed, tailored or beaded top. *Regularly $1.35.* 3 for 2.75; 6 for 5.40 95c

Women's Suits, Coats and Dresses

Of all styles and models that we positively will not remove to our new store—about seventy-five pieces

Entire stock marked to close.

To be closed out at
10.00, 14.50 and 18.50
Formerly $22.50 to $67.00

Every article far below cost.

"Waterberry" Rain Coats
For Women and Misses

Cravenette Raincoats—From the celebrated Priestley rubberless silky fabric, in tan, navy and black. Two smart models. Sizes 14 years to 44 bust. *Regularly $15.00.* 9.50

Also Balance of Our Stock
Women's Wool Skirts

In various fabrics and discontinued styles.

To Close at 1.50 and 5.00

Formerly $6.00 to $19.50

Broadway & 19th Street

CHOATE TO GIVE LUNCHEON.

Will Entertain the New York Committee on National Defense.

The members of the New York State Committee on National Defense, appointed by Governor Whitman, have been invited to be the guests of Joseph H. Choate, Honorary President of the National Security League, at a luncheon to be given at the Bankers' Club, at one o'clock next Wednesday afternoon. At this meeting an organization of the State Committee will be effected and a program for arousing the people of New York State to a realizing sense of present adequate preparedness for national defense will be arranged.

The committee to whom an invitation has been sent are as follows: Charles S. Whitman, Governor; William M. Calder, Brooklyn; George H. Cobb, Watertown; George B. Cortelyou, Riverdale; James R. Day, Syracuse; John A. Dix, Albany; Hiram H. Edgerton, Rochester; Louis P. Fuhrmann, Buffalo; Martin H. Glynn, Albany; David Jayne Hill, Rochester; Benjamin B Odell, Newburg; Thomas R. Proctor, Utica; Edward Schoeneck, Syracuse; Jacob Gould Schurman, Ithaca; Joseph W. Stevens, Albany; Horace White, Syracuse; Ansley Wilcox, Buffalo; Horace S. Wilkinson, Syracuse, and Robert Bacon, Lewis S. Chanler, Bainbridge Colby, Elbert H. Gary, Simon Guggenheim, John Hays Hammond, William Hayward, Charles Bulkley Hubbell, Arthur Curtiss James, Seth Low, William Fellowes Morgan, Charles E. Lydecker, George W. Perkins, Elihu Root, Henry Seligman, and G. Creighton Webb of New York City.

MORGAN DOING WELL ALL REPORTS AGREE

Continued from Page 1.

stringency was found in the circumstance that Constable Frank McCahill, who arrested Muenter on July 8, after he had shot Mr. Morgan, and a frequent visitor to the estate since then, and who was admitted and allowed to learn details of Mr. Morgan's condition on Friday, was not admitted yesterday. When he went to the gates all information was refused to him.

Mrs. Pierpont Morgan, Mr. Morgan's mother, arrived at East Island yesterday, from her home at Highland Falls, where she was staying when Mr. Morgan became suddenly ill. Miss Anne Morgan, his sister, and his five children, and his daughter-in-law, Mrs. J. S. Morgan, were all at the residence at the time of the operation.

Despite the rumors current about Glen Cove, it was understood that unless he took a decided turn for the worse, the family would attend service this morning at the Lattington Chapel at Locust Valley. This is a chapel supported principally by the members of the country house colony about Glen Cove, chief among its parishioners being Mr. Morgan, Henry P. Davison of J. P. Morgan & Co., Paul D. Cravath, Mrs. C. L. Gates, and J. E. Aldred.

The Rev. Charles W. Hinton, rector of the chapel, was in Glen Cove yesterday, and said that reports from Mr. Morgan's residence were optimistic and that he was confident that the patient would recover quickly.

ADVERTISEMENT.

MACHINERY.

Ice or Refrigerating.

One 100-ton De La Vergne, latest type Refrigerating or Ice Machine, complete.

Two 260 H. P. (each) Babcock & Wilcox and one 260 H. P. Heine water tube boilers—for sale cheap.

Ammonia pipe, pumps, engines, air compressors, electric generators, tanks, etc.

H. P. BREARLEY
90 West St., N. Y.
Tel.: Rector 9448-9

MRS. DEAN, HOSTESS.
THÉS DANSANTS
Four to six daily,
ART ROOM
CAFE des BEAUX-ARTS
Fortieth Street at 6th Avenue.
Dancing under direction of
SAMYA and ALBERT
Also Nightly at Supper.

Dessau

BROADWAY AT 78th STREET

HAVE ARRANGED FOR MONDAY AND TUESDAY (ELECTION DAY) AN IMPORTANT SALE AT GREAT PRICE CONCESSIONS.

Tailleur Suits

Featuring 40 Distinct Models

A collection of rare beauty, in which is expressed every fashionable style in vogue this season, shown in all the accepted cloths—in every desirable color—trimmed with various furs, and the new style high collars—some of the models are strictly tailored.

Special Reduction of 25%

Serge and Silk Dresses

Serge Dresses in blue, black, tan, and brown, combined with silk; some with Georgette Crepe.

Afternoon Dresses of Satin Meteor, Crepe de Chine or Charmeuse, with Georgette Crepe combinations.

Special Reduction of 25%

MME. NAJLA MOGABGAB

Mme Najla Mogabgab

MME. NAJLA MOGABGAB

SPECIAL SALE
of exclusive
DRESSES & SUITS

A little group of assorted MORNING AND AFTERNOON DRESSES, mostly copies of French models, in silks and gabardines. These were $65 to $75. SALE PRICE $29

A choice selection of AFTERNOON GOWNS of Charmeuse and Georgette Crepe. All leading fashion models. Formerly $75 to $90. SALE PRICE.. $45

An attractive offering of about 30 VERY STYLISH SUITS, trimmed with fur and in plain or fancy effects. Former prices $45 to $60. SALE PRICE, $29

Another group of beautiful suits made of different materials now considered most stylish, exquisitely trimmed or severely plain. These were $75 to $90. SALE PRICE..... $45

These dresses and suits will be sold for cash only on account of their very low prices. No goods in this sale will be exchanged.

CITY'S BUDGET GOES $200,000 ABOVE 1915

Total Estimates for 1916 Will Almost Reach the Sum of $200,000,000.

TAX RATE FIGURED AT 2.12

Increase from 1.87 Due to Direct State Levy of $13,975,000 Upon New York.

With a Sergeant-at-Arms keeping the hands of the official clock from touching the hour of midnight the members of the Board of Estimate sat in their chamber in City Hall at an early hour this morning waiting to affix their signatures to the 1916 budget. They had worked all night preparing the final figures and, with Mayor Mitchel exerting all the pressure he could bring to bear to keep the total below that of last year, when the burget was $198,989,768, it was announced that the 1916 budget would exceed this figure by little, probably not more than $200,000.

The exact figures could not be obtained until the clerks in Controller Prendergast's office had worked them out—the task which kept the board sitting long after midnight. The law requires that the budget shall be signed before midnight of Oct. 31, and Oct. 31 falling on Sunday, there was some question as to the legality of signing the document on that day. Hence the holding back of the clock.

It was said, however, that the budget would certainly be below $200,000,000, and with the city's share of the direct State tax, amounting to $13,975,000, it was estimated that the city's expenses for 1916 would total between $212,000,000 and $213,000,000.

On this basis the tax rate for next year was figured at 2.12, as against a present tax rate of 1.87. It was admitted that 2.12 might prove a trifle inaccurate, but if anything the rate would be a little higher. It will not fall below the figure announced.

Not Many Salary Reductions.

The meeting of the board was more harmonious than had been expected, the fight over the reduction of salaries not materializing, as Mayor Mitchel and Controller Prendergast agreed to restore many of the contemplated reductions. To offset this increase in the budget the estimates for the Police, Charities, and Correction departments were materially lowered.

The main contest was over the request of the Board of Education for an appropriation of more than $41,000,000. This was cut to $40,116,000, only a little more than the allotment for 1915, and Borough President Marks of Manhattan led the fight against the reduction. He had most of the Borough Presidents on his side, but he was overruled. When he was satisfied that he could get no more for educational purposes Mr. Marks said:

"Under protest I sign this budget. I protest in the first place because I am convinced the allowance for education is insufficient. This budget appropriates for education a sum only a little in excess of that appropriated for 1915. I feel certain this will not suffice because of an increase in school attendance on account of the constantly growing and justifiable extension of educational facilities and finally on account of the obligation of $261,480 due to the promotion of teachers in the seventh and eighth grades, where more than 900 teachers are, by every law of justice and equity, entitled to the same pay as their fellow-teachers of the same grade.

"I recognize the fact that economy is necessary, and I commend all practical efforts in that direction, but there can be no economy in destroying the ambition and happiness of faithful and efficient workers."

Edward Doyle, representing the Real Estate Board at the public hearing on the budget, said his organization was in favor of having the Bureau of Franchises of the Board of Estimate combined with that of the Chief Engineer of the Board, so that water tax could be collected by the Controller's office. Controller Prendergast thought the idea was a good one. Mr. Doyle also said that the members of the Board of Estimate should impress upon the public the importance of supporting the city administration in its efforts to get legislation this Winter. The Mayor said he proposed to make a city campaign in the Legislature and hoped the Real Estate Board and all other civic organizations would assist him. Stewart Browne, President of the United Real Estate Owners' Association, said he hoped legislation would be introduced to make the office of Borough President appointive instead of elective.

"You'll have to lobby more than you did in the old days at Albany to get that through," said Borough President Pounds of Brooklyn.

"I'll be there," retorted Mr. Browne.

"So will I," said Mr. Pounds, "if that bill is introduced."

The appropriation for the Borough President of Brooklyn showed a reduction of $112,000, and no objection was made to it.

To Save $1,500,000, Says Mayor.

Alfred J. Talley, representing the city employes, again appeared before the board to protest against the reduction of salaries. The Mayor told him that the principal saving in the budget was effected by the elimination of useless positions.

"These positions," said the Mayor, "eliminated amounts, in the aggregate, of $2,250,000 and new positions have been created to the amount of $750,000. The net saving on the reorganizations of departments will be about $1,500,000. There were 2,000 increases in salaries amounting to $250,000 and 350 salaries have been reduced. This reduction totals $350,000, a saving of $100,000 in the standardization of salaries."

Mr. Talley said he understood the Bureau of Standards had cost the city between $300,000 and $[illegible].00. The Controller interrupted to say that the amount was nearer $250,000. Mr. Talley read an advertisement in a New York paper of two years ago in which the Controller stated that his idea of standardization was not to reduce salaries of men who had been in the service of the city for years, but to reduce salaries of grades only on the death, retirement, or resignation of men holding the positions.

"I admit every word of that advertisement," said the Controller, "but at that time I believed it could be done that way. Two years' experience has taught me that the policy could not be followed out, and I claim the right to change my mind when I know the interest of the city is at stake."

The Mayor told Mr. Talley that many old city employes had not been reduced as much as they would have been had it not been for their long length of service.

"If you can show any specific cases of injustice to us we will try and correct them," said the Mayor.

Charities and Corrections Up $468,632.

The tentative budget for the Department of Correction for the coming year is $1,463,989, an increase of $151,769. For the Department of Charities the amount is $4,825,752, an increase of $316,863.

Stewart Browne made a final plea to the board to keep salaries of city employes down. He said:

"The city employes are an army of over 100,000 men and women banded together to get the most money from the city for the least work. They believe they have a guaranteed position for their natural lifetime, irrespective of the work performed and salary received. They are an army of vampires, the most of them being civil service employes. Civil service spells laziness, indolence, and inefficiency."

When Mr. Browne made an attack upon the Aldermanic budget and referred to the proposed reduction in salary of Leo Arnstein, Secretary to the President of the Board, from $5,000 to $3,000, which was not allowed, President McAneny interrupted to say:

"As you know, I am to give up my position as Aldermanic President to resume newspaper work. When I go out Mr. Arnstein will do likewise. I made every effort to have the salary of Assistant to the President remain unchanged. However, it was thought by others that since there would be a vacancy Mr. Arnstein's successor should take the position at the minimum salary for the grade. As you can see, Mr. Arnstein's salary is not to be reduced."

Mr. Browne's Injunction Plea Fails.

Justice Philbin, in the Supreme Court, yesterday denied the three motions for injunctions brought by Mr. Browne to restrain the Board of Estimate from passing the budget.

After the Board of Estimate had taken an adjournment until later in the evening the Mayor sent a letter to Fire Commissioner Adamson in which he said:

"I am glad to say that the pay of none of the Captains, Lieutenants, and fourth-grade firemen in your department will be disturbed. The Budget Committee of the Board of Estimate has decided by unanimous vote to make no change in the compensation of those men.

"I was, and am, emphatically opposed to any reduction. The men are hard-working. They perform dangerous duty, and I do not think there is a citizen of New York who would say that they are overpaid.

"As a member of the Board of Estimate, I voted for the increase of pay of the fourth-grade firemen from $800 to $1,000, because the former sum was insufficient to cover their living expenses and cost of uniform; and certainly I now see no reason to change my mind."

McADOO TALKS FOR SHIPS.

Urges a Merchant Marine in Speech to Wisconsin Students.

Special to The New York Times.

MADISON, Wis., Oct. 30.—The establishment of a merchant marine to serve as an auxiliary to the navy and a means of developing American shipping was advocated by William G. McAdoo, Secretary of the Treasury, at a meeting of 3,000 Wisconsin University students, professors and prominent citizens of the State here tonight. The address was a plea for President Wilson's plan for equipping the United States with an adequate navy and naval auxiliary and for building up an American shipping industry with the Orient.

He said the time had come for the United States to prepare for the preservation of peace by building up a navy and auxiliary merchant marine and to promote its industrial and commercial interests by establishing American shipping on an enduring basis. He said Congress should create a national shipping board and clothe it with authority to establish a merchant marine that would be available as an auxiliary to the navy in time of need and for developing American shipping with other countries at other times. Congress, he said, should make a large appropriation to buy ships.

All ships using American waters should be declared to be common carriers when in such waters, and be subject to control and regulation as to rates and service by the National Shipping Board, Mr. McAdoo said.

BLANCHE WALSH DYING.

Stricken While Playing in Vaudeville in Cleveland.

Blanche Walsh, the actress, who has been touring in vaudeville in "The Spoils of War," is dying in the Lakeside Hospital in Cleveland, Ohio.

A dispatch was received here on Friday from William Travers, her husband, in which he said that though her illness seemed fatal, he was still hoping. Miss Walsh had been unconscious all Friday. She is said to be suffering from a general breakdown. Miss Walsh played in Cleveland during the week of Oct. 2, and the following week played in Youngstown, Ohio, where she became ill, and her company was disbanded. Miss Walsh is a daughter of Thomas P. Walsh, former Warden of the Tombs and a politician of the Sixth Ward, and she is 42 years old. Miss Walsh has starred in many plays, including "The Woman in the Case," and "The Resurrection."

'FRATS' AT BARNARD MISSED BY THE DEAN

Place They Filled in College Life Left Vacant Since Sororities Were Abolished.

NOW SEEK A SUBSTITUTE

Girls Demand Better Facilities for Gaining Professional Training.

After taking a prominent part in the suspension of sororities at Barnard College two years ago, Dean Virginia C. Gildersleeve is now willing to acknowledge that the secret societies filled a place in the college life of the girls for which it is now very difficult to find a substitute.

Fewer opportunities for the girls to form wholesome and intimate friendships are found now that the sororities are gone, Miss Gildersleeve finds, and she is casting about for some form of social organization which will do away with the objectionable features of the secret society and yet retain its many good points.

This problem is set forth by Miss Gildersleeve in her annual report of the work at Barnard, which has just been made public. Two years ago sororities were suspended, after a crusade led by Miss Frieda Kirchwey, daughter of Professor George W. Kirchwey of the Columbia Law School, who has recently announced his intention of retiring from that Faculty. The secret societies were not abolished, but they were forbidden to take in any new members for a period of three years. Two years are now up, and the students who are working to get the sororities reinstated to full standing are finding solace in Miss Gildersleeve's report. Many predict that sororities at Barnard will again come into their own next year.

Faculty Problems.

Several interesting educational problems confronting the Faculty of a women's college are discussed by Dean Gildersleeve in her report. She refers to the growing demand of the girls for professional training and advocates that better facilities be given for them to study law and medicine. She even considers whether it would not be wise to offer the opportunity for the girls to combine a college and professional course in six years as is now done at Columbia in the law, medicine, graduate engineering, and other schools of the university. The report in part follows:

"The second year of the experimental three-year period during which the fraternity chapters are not allowed to elect new members has passed without any very definite development in our system of social organizations. Contrary to the expectation of the Faculty, no new organizations have grown up to take the place of the fraternities; nor has there been any notable increase of interest and activity in the departmental clubs and other existing organizations. The omission of fraternity elections has brought a welcome relief from the agitations of 'rushing' and 'pledge day' and from some undesirable forms of college gossip.

"On the other hand, the lack of some such social organization makes close acquaintance between students in the different classes far less frequent, and results in fewer opportunities for informal social intercourse and the formation of intimate and congenial friendships. An administrative officer notices also some lack of that beneficial influence of older students on younger ones and that aid in the development of a sound public opinion in the college which the fraternities sometimes felt the responsibility of contributing.

Must Be a Student Work.

"The problem of developing helpful social organizations must, of course, rest primarily in the hands of the students. Anything artificially fostered from without the student body is doomed to failure. It is to be hoped that within the next few years the undergraduates may develop some generally acceptable system of organization which will bring to the members of the college those beneficial and educative opportunities for social life that it is not altogether easy for a non-residential institution to give to its students.

"Beside the college curriculum we have been considering the problem of entrance requirements and examinations. One of the most unsatisfactory points in the education of girls today is the so-called 'articulation' between the college and the private school curriculum. According to the arrangement generally in use, a private school pupil is obliged to decide, at the age of 14 or 15, whether she is going to college or not. If she plans to go she is put into the college preparatory course of the school, as distinguished from the general course, and for several years receives special training in practically all her subjects, to fit her for the college entrance examinations. As it happens, many girls are totally unable to decide at such an early age for or against college. In New York City family prejudice very often prevents their planning definitely for a higher education. Frequently their parents are unwilling to tolerate even the slightest inconvenience of having them wait for the board examinations several weeks after the private schools have closed.

Regret Non-Preparation.

"The result is that many excellent and ambitious students at the end of their school course, or within a few years after graduation, suddenly desiring to go to college, bitterly regret that they are not prepared, but rarely have the courage to go back and undergo the special training necessary for passing the entrance examinations. It seems obvious that some attempt should be made to adjust the college entrance requirements and the private school curriculum so that any good student, on graduating from a first rate school, will automatically be prepared for college—at least, in the great majority of her subjects—and may enter if she desires, then or a year or two later, as she prefers. The making up of the few subjects which she may lack will not be difficult.

"To achieve this, it will be necessary to have practically all the good pupils take college entrance examinations at the end of the last two or three years of their school course, irrespective of whether they have planned to go to college or not. These tests should not, therefore, be such as to require peculiar 'cramming,' but should be, if possible, fair measures of good, general courses in the subjects in question, suitable for a 'non-college' as well as a 'college preparatory' pupil. How do the present entrance examinations meet this need? What adjustment, if any, would have to be made in the subject matter and the quality of our tests, as well as in the curricula of the private schools, to bring about this better articulation?"

The experiment was tried out in a private school. The report of the dean on this experiment is to this effect:

Every Pupil Ready for College.

"The experiment seems to show that it is practicable, in a good private school for girls, to have every pupil of high grade, before her graduation, secure credit in college entrance examinations for at least the great majority of subjects required for admission, and to have her do this without being registered in a special college preparatory course, or sacrificing the cultural subjects desirable for pupils who do not intend to go on with higher education. Should some such system of examination be adopted in all private schools for girls, it might aid in raising the general standard of work, and help, to some extent at least, to secure better articulation between school and college. The question of prescribed Latin will present difficulties in many schools, but even this is not insuperable.

"Another important question is being brought before the college by the increasing demand of our students for professional training in fields other than teaching, especially law and medicine, and for an arrangement like the 'combined course' in Columbia College, permitting them to begin their professional work during their last year of candidacy for the bachelor's degree. We have already, in a few special cases, granted to students permission to count the first year of the Cornell Medical School as their senior year at Barnard and Journalism degrees. Whether the college desires to adopt, as a general policy, the principle of the 'combined course,' is evidently a question which our faculty will have to consider with great care in the near future. Whether this policy be adopted or no, however, it is obviously desirable that we should seek to obtain for our students or graduates, as soon as it may be practicable, better opportunities for professional training, especially in law and medicine, than are now available for women in New York City."

MAY BE SING SING INQUIRY.

Grand Jury to Hear "Judge" Willet, Who Was Assaulted by Convict.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Oct. 30.—District Attorney Frederick E. Weeks had a long conference with William Willet, "Judge" of the Sing Sing Prison Mutual Welfare League, in his office at White Plains today, but it was not learned what Willet told him.

Willet was brought from Sing Sing to the White Plains Jail on Friday night on a writ of habeas corpus issued by Justice Morschauser of the Supreme Court. The writ was issued so that there would be no friction between Warden Osborne and the District Attorney regarding the right to lock the convict in the White Plains Jail as long as he desires to have him near his office.

It is said that Willet may be kept at White Plains until the November Grand Jury is sworn.

It is said that Willet brought records of the court proceedings he had charge of in the prison, describing assaults committed by convicts on each other. He will also tell of the lack of discipline when he was hit over the head with a stool, when a convict objected to a sentence he pronounced.

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"—that afternoon I sang "Annie Laurie"—not with my own voice, but with my own feeling!"

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EXCLUSIVE FEATURES

That make the Aeolian-Vocalion musically and artistically pre-eminent.

The Sound Box, which embodies new scientific discoveries. It produces a richer, deeper tone than any other phonograph possesses.

The Symphonetic Horn—acoustically perfect in design and material. It eliminates all phonograph stridency and preserves the beautiful tonal characteristics of all instruments and voices.

The New Automatic Stop. With two simple movements it "sets" a record to stop where desired and also starts it playing.

The Revolutionary Graduola, which gives you the new phonograph privilege of *expression control*—lets you *play* the phonograph, in fact. This is a wonderful added feature to what other phonographs give, but you only need use it *when you want to.*

I HAD stopped for a moment in a beautiful music wareroom—and on my journey to the door I paused.

Some one was singing "Annie Laurie" behind me, so sweetly, so touchingly, that I turned. I was listening *not* to the human voice as I had thought, but to the Aeolian-Vocalion, the new and greater phonograph which I had never heard till then.

That was a wonderful moment for me! I was listening to a song whose depth of emotional appeal depends on the delivery of every tonal shade. And yet each tone was sounding so beautifully and with such a delicate significance, for all its richened quality, that the tears came to my eyes!

So I found myself sitting before this newest type of phonograph, and the salesman was asking me, "Would you not like to sing that song yourself?"

I merely stared, for how could I sing it—I who have no voice but merely a deep feeling and love for beautiful music? He smiled and passed me what he called the Graduola—a seemingly simple device operated by the fingers. He showed me how, with a graduated pressure upon it, I could fairly melt the tones away to an extremity of plaintive sweetness, or swell them forth so that they reflected every deep emotion this tender old song roused within me.

That afternoon I sang "Annie Laurie," *not with my own voice but with my own feeling*—through the Graduola device which has revolutionized the phonograph.

That musical experience I will never forget. I never had one like it, and though I never expected to buy a phonograph, yet I *did* buy the Vocalion—so infinitely more wonderful than any phonograph I have ever heard. For no phonograph but the Vocalion enables you to *play the phonograph yourself*, and so to become—far more than a mere listener—a *sharer* in music.

Of course, the Vocalion plays itself, exactly as do the older fashioned phonographs, though with far richer and fuller tones. Neither will it vary a record in any way, unless you wish it to. The self-expression device is simply an added privilege which, when you exercise it, adds immeasurably to the interest of the phonograph.

We invite you to hear this and other models of the Aeolian-Vocalion irrespective of any question of buying.

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MILITIA BACKS UP NEW ARMY PROGRAM

National Guard Boards, in Conference with Garrison, Indorse His Plans.

EXPECT TO GET HELP

Propose Legislation to Increase the Efficiency of the State Soldiery.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.—Support of the National Guardsmen of the country for the Administration's defense plans, including the formation of a Continental Army, was assured today at the conclusion of a two-day conference between Secretary Garrison and members of the Executive Committee of the National Guard Association and the National Militia Board. Some opposition to the Continental Army scheme developed yesterday when the conference began, but Secretary Garrison was successful in convincing the guardsmen of the wisdom of the plan, and also that no steps would be spared to promote the interests of the National Guard because of the new program.

General Foster of the Florida National Guard, Chairman of the Executive Committee, issued the following statement:

"The meetings were held for the purpose of considering the attitude of the War Department with relation to measures which had been proposed for improving the efficiency of the militia. In the course of the consideration of these matters there naturally came up for discussion the larger and broader question of a general military policy for national defense, which has so recently been brought to public attention by announcements from the White House and War Department upon this subject. The features of the plan which the Secretary of War has approved were fully discussed and in practically every essential detail. The militia officers expressed great satisfaction that this plan does not minimize the importance of the organized militia, but recommends increased militia appropriations.

"The report of the Executive Committee, which has been prepared here and which will be submitted to the convention of the National Guard Association, which meets in San Francisco Nov. 9 to 11, will recite in detail the history of the suggested militia legislation, and will outline the general military policy which the Secretary of War now proposes. It concludes with a recommendation that the National Guard Association address its best efforts to securing the introduction in and passage by the next Congress of a bill to improve the efficiency of the militia, and embodying the principle of Federal compensation for militia service, this having been agreed upon by all military authorities as necessary to enable this branch of the service to realize the standards which are now prescribed for it by law, and to perfect and improve a branch of the service the value of which as a national military asset is not disputed.

"The National Guard officers' meeting here felt that they could not, in their representative capacity, give expression with regard to all of the proposals embraced in the plan of the Secretary of War until after such plan has been fully considered by the organization they represent, but from individual expressions it may safely be assumed that the sentiment of the National Guard will be favorable to the recommendations of the Secretary with regard to a necessary increase in the standing army and also to his proposal for the formation of a force of citizen soldiery which has been referred to as a Continental Army, and which it is proposed to organize under the Constitutional provision guaranteeing the Federal Government authority to raise and maintain armies."

SUIT OVER MISS FISH'S DOGS

Man Who Leased House to Her Says They Scratched Furniture.

Daniel H. Morgan, who owns much real estate in this city, leased his home at 132 East Seventy-first Street to Miss Janet Fish, daughter of Hamilton Fish and a niece of Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish. The lease carried with it all the furniture and other fixtures, and was to run for five months, beginning the 1st of last December. Yesterday Mr. Morgan filed papers in the Supreme Court in a suit against Miss Fish for $3,037 for damage which he accuses her of having done to his property. Mr. Morgan said that Miss Fish had moved into his home several of her blooded dogs, and that these animals, being permitted to run at large from basement to attic, had wrought certain damage that Miss Fish had declined to pay for.

Mr. Morgan also complained that a clause in the lease forbidding dogs upon the premises had been willfully violated and that Miss Fish's pets had scratched and otherwise injured his house and furniture. Some of the scratches, Mr. Morgan said, were made on the face of an antique bureau, which Miss Fish tried to mend by an application of shellac. Mr. Morgan shuddered when he saw this. Incidentally Mr. Morgan complained about certain odors that had made dwelling in his home very objectionable to any one who did not love dogs.

N. Y. U. COUNCIL ELECTS.

James Boyd, Alumni Association's Head, Made Member.

The Council of New York University at its annual meeting last week, according to a statement made public yesterday, elected one new member, re-elected four members for the coming year, and confirmed forty-five academic degrees, as conferred Oct. 1. The single vacancy was filled by the election of James Boyd, President of the New York University Alumni Association, and the Council members chosen again were Dr. George Alexander, President of the Council; Dr. Willis Fletcher Johnson, Dr. Robert Mackenzie, William S. Opdyke, Thomas E. Greacen, Clarence H. Kelsey, William H. Porter, and Scott Foster.

Officers for the year were chosen as follows: Dr. Alexander, President; Eugene Stevenson, Vice President; George A. Strong, Secretary; William M. Kingsley, Treasurer.

The confirmation of the degrees follows: Master of Arts, J. W. Draper and A. K. Snyder; Master of Science, Miss O. M. Buch and A. E. Roberts; Doctor of Philosophy, Tsunata Takehara; Doctor of Medicine, A. S. Gray, M. L. Janoff, and P. L. Minnin-Berg; Juris Doctor, T. J. Conroy, Jr., A. A. Friedlander, C. J. Herold, and E. A. B. Spencer; Bachelor of Laws, M. L. Blek, A. M. Bloch, Max Boltt, G. L. Cohn, S. E. Dernehlux, N. B. Cornell, N. D. Di Sesa, Frank Dlouhy, Jr., Miss Margaret Douglas, L. J. Fine, A. A. Friedlander, A. F. Gibbons, Edward Gordon, H. B. Hurd, M. D. Jabloner, Adolph Kappus, Jr., F. M. J. McGoldrick, J. T. McNaier, S. W. Majewski, T. M. Mintz, Benjamin Nebenzahl, E. L. Orvis, J. D. Ouchterloney, Miss Eva Phillips, E. H. Reichman, W. C. B. Schlesinger, J. H. Schwartz, Morris Simon, T. J. McGuire, Joseph Petchesky, and S. E. Scher; Bachelor of Arts, Miss Gladys Crowell; Bachelor of Science, B. B. Goodman, Miss Edith Toole, Miss Ella Schermerhorn, and Miss D. A. Wynne.

OVERFLOW AT UNIVERSITY.

New York Lacks Room to Provide for Its 6,000 Students.

New York University is contending with the problem of accommodating its 6,000 students who have enrolled this year. It was found necessary last week to shut down on the registration in the School of Commerce at Washington Square, where 2,726 students are enrolled, and where the classrooms are crowded to overflowing. Registration was closed three weeks earlier than the usual time.

The university has transfered some of the classes of the School of Commerce to the Judson Memorial Hall and to the Government House in Ninth Street, while a four-story building directly opposite the Washington Square building also has been leased for classroom and administrative purposes.

RICH MAN IN DERELICT ROLE.

Stephen B. Trask of Bowery Lodgings Sought in Court.

Justice Erlanger of the Supreme Court signed an order yesterday permitting the service of notice by publication on Stephen B. Trask that application was to be made for the appointment of a new Trustee for an estate in which Mr. Trask is interested. The application filed by Warren W. Foster told the story of an odd old man whose wealth may aggregate as much as $300,000 and whose ways of living resembled those of the derelicts found on the lower east side.

The petition set forth that Mr. Trask had not been seen by any of his old friends since May 5 when he called on Collins & Rowe, real estate dealers at 203 Elizabeth Street, for money due him from the Weeks estate, in which he has some interest. Mr. Trask led a strange life. He lived mainly at such places as the Puritan and Palmer lodging houses in the Bowery and had as his cronies men who lived in similar places from need and not from choice. On Oct. 24, 1911, he and his wife agreed to separate. He was to support his wife and their three children, Stephanie, Pauline, and Eleanor, out of the income of three estates in which he held an interest. Mrs. Trask led her life and Mr. Trask led his in vastly different manners.

Mr. Trask on Dec. 7, 1912, sold an interest in the estate of Stephen E. Burdette for $19,500. He made an agreement with his wife by which he was to share with her 40 per cent. of the income of this money and their three daughters were to each receive 20 per cent of it. The Trustee was Mr Trask's brother Nathaniel, who died last April, and it was decided to name Jacob Newman as a Trustee in his place. This cannot be done without Mr. Trask's consent, and a search has been made for him.

JUDGE'S AUTO KILLS CHILD.

Seabury's Car Runs Down the Helpful Daughter of a Widow.

Bessie Douglass, 13 years old, of 402 East Thirty-second Street, was crossing First Avenue, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second Streets, last evening and was killed by a seven-passenger touring car owned by Judge Samuel Seabury of the Court of Appeals. Judge Seabury was not in the car at the time.

The automobile, on its way to the Judge's home at 8 West Tenth Street, hurled her several feet. The chauffeur, Sanford J. Clemans of 32 West Ninety-eighth Street, stopped his machine and, with the aid of Charles Edelmann of 421 East Eighty-first Street, lifted the unconscious child into the car. She had suffered lacerations of the scalp and a compound fracture of the skull. The chauffeur hurried with her to Bellevue Hospital, but upon their arrival Dr. Reid pronounced her dead.

ROUND UP GAMBLERS IN MIDNIGHT RAIDS

100 Detectives, Under Costigan, Invade Ten Houses and Arrest the Proprietors.

ONE A THIEVES' RESORT.

Establishment Maintained an Appraiser to Extend Credit on Loot Brought in by Crooks.

Simultaneous raids were made at 1 o'clock this morning by 100 detectives, separated into squads but all working under the direction of Lieutenant Dan Costigan, on ten places in widely separated parts of the city and said by the police to be gambling houses. Games were in progress in all the places, and in most of the houses the police caught men whom they accused of being the owners.

The raids were the result of more than six weeks of work by Costigan's men, and warrants had been issued for more than a score of prisoners. In practically every place the detectives had to break in the doors, and in every instance they caught the gamblers unprepared and by surprise.

One of the biggest places raided, to which twenty-five detectives were sent, was at 261 East Fifteenth Street, in the two floors above the street of a three-story building. In each floor, according to the detectives, a crap game was in progress, and there were more than 150 men in the place.

According to Sergeant Horton, the gambling house was unusual in that it was the resort of thieves and, after the raid the detectives, all of whom wore black masks, lined the inmates against the walls and went among them picking out pickpockets, thieves, and strong-arm men.

Detectives who had got the evidence against this place said that a man known as "Baldy" was in constant attendance and appraised any pieces of loot which the gambling thieves might have to offer when they had encountered a streak of poor luck and lost their cash. On the word from "Baldy," said the detectives, watches, rings or any kind of jewelry would be passed in to the banker and a check for their value handed to the player. Occasionally the players won, but more often they left their cash and their loot behind them.

According to the detectives, the place was practically the only gambling house they had ever entered where such practices were followed, and they said they expected to get evidence of robbery against many men who played there.

"Boob" Walker, who came into notoriety through mention in the case arising from the murder of Herman Rosenthal by Lieutenant Charles Becker, was said to be one of the proprietors of this place, but he was not there last night and was not arrested elsewhere.

There was a panic among the players when the detectives broke in the doors, but there were policemen in the yard, on the roof and in front of the house. Every means of exit was guarded, and not a man escaped.

Other places raided were in West 113th Street, West Fifty-first Street, Spring Street, Lexington Avenue, and Fortieth Street, near Sixth Avenue. Lieutenant Costigan rushed from one to another in an automobile examining the prisoners and directing his men.

It was the worst series of raids on gambling houses which has been made in this city since the days of Lieutenant Becker's activity, and because of the absence of police interference gambling had been resumed on a more open scale than had obtained before the shooting of Rosenthal. According to Lieutenant Costigan his men had no trouble in entering any of the places and played in them frequently before asking for the warrants on which the raids were made.

Early this morning Costigan and his men were still rounding up prisoners, and it was not expected that the raiders would get all their men to Police Headquarters much before breakfast time.

While Costigan's men were at work a squad under Sergeant Donnolly of Third Deputy Police Commissioner Dunham's staff raided a gambling house in the rear of a barber shop at 636 Sixth Avenue and took three prisoners from among thirty men.

Detective Reith and three others went to the Garden Restaurant at Fiftieth Street and Seventh Avenue, ordered everyone out and arrested George Wilson, the manager, charging him with maintaining a disorderly resort.

All Broadway and Seventh Avenue, from Forty-second Street to Columbus Circle, was excited by the raid on the restaurant, and crowds gathered to watch the throng driven from the Garden. The manager hurried away, however and it was said there were to be no other raids in the neighborhood.

Minister Einstein in Sofia.

SOFIA, Friday, Oct. 29.—Lewis Einstein, the first American Minister credited solely to Bulgaria, presented his credentials today.

WOULDN'T PROTEST TO CHINA

Japan Asked Us to Join in Representations Against Monarchy.

PEKING, Oct. 30.—The Japanese Government on Oct. 16 communicated to the Entente powers and the United States a request that they act with it in attempting to bring about postponement of a change in the form of the Chinese Government. The United States and France abstained from participation in the steps taken at Peking by Japan, Great Britain, and Russia.

This phase of the situation is causing much speculation among Chinese officials, some of whom express the belief that France and the United States are not willing to follow Japanese leadership in Oriental politics.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.—Secretary of State Lansing today declined to discuss the nature of Japan's request that the United States support a general representation to China advising against any change in her form of Government at this time.

It is known that the Japanese Ambassador here recently took up the situation informally with Mr. Lansing. The American Government, it is understood, took the position that it could not express any views on the subject, because to do so might be construed as an interference in the internal affairs of a sovereign State.

No notes on the subject, however, are understood to have been exchanged, and the attitude of the American Government will continue to be one of an interested observer. So far as can be gathered, sentiment has not crystallized here on the question whether the change from a republic to a monarchy would be advisable, but the natural sympathy is in favor of the republican form. It is realized, however, that many advantages would accrue from a nationalization of the Chinese people through a parliamentary monarchy.

The problem, it is felt, is one that China should be left to work out for herself.

MEMORIAL TO R. C. OGDEN.

Ex-President Taft Signs a Circular Inviting Subscriptions.

Ex-President Taft has signed a circular inviting subscriptions to a fund to erect a memorial to Robert C. Ogden, founder of the Southern Education Board. Mr. Ogden was a trustee of the Hampton Institute, and was President of its board for twenty years. It is proposed to raise $100,000 for a memorial auditorium for that institution. In the circular signed by Mr. Taft inviting subscriptions he says:

"The Southern Education Board was constituted under his (Mr. Ogden's) leadership. Its work marked a new epoch of national progress. It brought together men and women of the North and South able to further greatly the improvement, development, and progress of Southern schools, white, as well as black, the former in even a larger measure than the latter."

The officers of the committee in charge of the fund are W. H. Taft, President; Edwin A. Alderman, Ellen F. Mason, William Jay Schieffelin, Mrs. John Markoe, and George Foster Peabody. Miss Penelope L. Keesey, Treasurer, and Sydney Dodd Frissell, at 530 Fifth Avenue, Secretary.

50,000 MEALS FOR $10,000.

Practical Philanthropy at St. George's Church Lunchroom.

The St. George's Church lunchroom for women at 73 Third Avenue last year disposed of 50,000 meals at a cost to the poor of $10,000, and after all payments the balance sheet shows a profit of about $600.

The lunchroom, which is not a charity, is an effort of practical philanthropy and much appreciated by women workers in the neighborhood. Patrons of the room help themselves to viands in cafeteria style, and a volunteer committee of the women of St. George's Church attends to clearing tables and working at the service tables and cashier's desk. The surroundings are attractive, and cards, flowers and valentines are distributed to the girls when occasion offers. A clubroom where the patrons may receive men callers also is provided.

Although the price of all dishes, meat excepted, does not exceed 5 cents, the lunchroom is conducted on a business basis. The patrons spend on an average of 20 cents for their meals.

SCHWAB LOSES STEEL FIGHT

Cambria Steel Company Outbids Him for Pennsylvania Stock.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 30.—Henry Tatnall, Vice President in charge of finance of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, today confirmed the report that William H. Donner, President of the Cambria Steel Company, had exercised his option to purchase from the Pennsylvania Company one-half of its holdings of the common and preferred stock of the Pennsylvania Steel Company.

It has been known for some time that Mr. Donner has been seeking to obtain a controlling interest in the Pennsylvania Steel Company. Charles M. Schwab, President of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation, has been after the Pennsylvania Steel property, but was outbid by the Donner interests.

An announcement that Mr. Donner will also obtain the Reading Iron Company's interest in Pennsylvania is expected soon. The Reading Iron Company is controlled by the Reading Company, the holding corporation of the various Reading Railway coal and iron properties.

NAGEL DEFENDS GERMAN-AMERICANS

Would Fight For United States Even Against Fatherland, ex-Secretary Declares.

FINDS NEUTRALITY BROKEN

Government Changed Loan, but Not Munitions Policy — Predicts Plain Talk in Congress.

Charles Nagel, of St. Louis, ex-Secretary of Commerce and Labor, speaking at the anniversary meeting of the German University League, in the Waldorf-Astoria last night, talked of the neutrality of the United States in the present European conflict. He did not hesitate to imply that the neutrality of the Government at Washington was one-sided, and he deplored an attempt which he said was being made in this country to test one's patriotism by one's attitude toward England; Mr. Nagel termed it "an avowed purpose." He warmly defended the German-American citizen and declared that if ever the United States went to war, even with Germany, the German-Americans would stand by the Government at Washington.

The meeting was held in the Astor Gallery, and was largely attended, nearly every man present being a graduate of some one of the great German universities. Professor W. R. Shepherd of the Historical Department of Columbia University, presided and made a speech—in each instance a strong pro-German one—before introducing each of the speakers, of whom there were three. Besides Mr. Nagel, the speakers were Professor Moritz G. Bonn of the University of Munich, who is the German Exchange Professor at Cornell University, and Professor E. F. Henderson, the historian, who has written two histories of Germany.

"When I think," said Professor Henderson, "of what our country could gain by a clear comprehension, by a frank and generous recognition of all that Germany has done for civilization, and by a fervent study of her methods, and an adaptation of them to our needs, instead of by a blind unreasoning hostility as bitter as that of the Jacobins to the aristocrats in the French revolution, I feel like going on my knees and praying to God, 'Father forgive them for they know not what they do!'"

Dr. Bonn said that peace was not far away, but he did not go into details, nor did he give any authority for the statement.

Mr. Nagel was the last speaker. He said that his attitude in the present world crisis had been not to stir up but to allay trouble. If the United States was not careful, he said, after peace was restored this country would live for the next quarter of a century on the edge of a discord that we ourselves had created. He referred to the statement often uttered that the time had come when those who were for America should say so. There was no sense or occasion for that remark, he said.

Speaking of hyphenation, Mr. Nagel said it was unsafe to have political organizations in this country based upon any distinction of nationality. Hyphenation, he said, meant nothing at all. If it is used as a descriptive term it is acceptable, he said, but if it is used to express dual allegiance it should be resented as untrue.

On the matter of ammunition sales to the Allies, the speaker said that he did not deny the right of the munition makers to make those sales. The Government, he said, had ruled that it would be unneutral to stop those sales during the period of this war. If it was unneutral to change the Governmental attitude with respect to arms and ammunition, he asked, why was it neutral to change the policy with reference to loans to belligerents and permit the huge huge loan to France and England?

"We are, in my opinion," said Mr. Nagel, "unneutral to one of the nations engaged in this war."

When Congress meets, he said, there will be Congressmen who will have opinions on the matters in issue and who will not hesitate to express them.

FEARS FOR 'SONNY' SHEPARD

Foster Mother Leaves Him at Home Lest Cranks Be Abroad.

Mrs. Finley J. Shepard gave a reception yesterday afternoon in a big tent at her home in Irvington to the mothers of the children's sewing school. She had intended to have Sonny with her and to introduce him to the mothers, but was persuaded not to do so by one of the teachers for fear of some crank.

About 400 parents and children were present at the reception. Mrs. Shepard presented fourteen graduates with diplomas, and afterward there were folk dances and refreshments.

SENTIMENT FOR ROOT STRONG IN MINNESOTA

Movement Already Started to Obtain State Delegation for ex-Senator's Candidacy.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.—Minnesota, the first State to hold a Presidential preference primary, has accepted the candidacy of Elihu Root for the Republican nomination seriously, so seriously, in fact, that a movement is already on foot to give him the Minnesota delegation. Root's name is being put forward as the one man with whom the Republicans have a chance to win.

Edward E. Smith of Minneapolis, formerly Lieutenant Governor and State Chairman, who is regarded as the strongest individual leader in the State, has openly declared himself in favor of Root. This means that the friends of ex-Governor Eberhart, now a candidate for the United States Senate, will, in all probability, be for the former New York Senator.

Opposed to this movement is the candidacy of Senator A. B. Cummins of Iowa, who is putting an organization into Minnesota. Senator Cummins has recently declared that he purposes resting his case on the result in Minnesota, stating that if he cannot win there he cannot win at all.

The State primary is to be held early in March. As it will be the first primary, its result is expected to have a national significance and explains why Senator Cummins places so much stress on the Minnesota result.

The Iowa Senator has been looking over the State for several weeks and has also been arranging for organizations in Nebraska, Kansas, Colorado, North and South Dakota, Washington, Oregon, and possibly in Montana. His friends believe the results in these States will depend very largely on the outcome of the Minnesota primary.

Minnesota in the past has been an enthusiastic Roosevelt State. While the Colonel carried the State in the last Presidential election, P. V. Collins, the Bull Moose candidate for Governor, received only a few thousand votes, indicating that the Roosevelt vote was personal to the candidate. Since then the Bull Moose organization has disintegrated, and men like Senator Moses E. Clapp will fight for re-election on the Republican ticket and Thomas D. Schall, he blind Congressman elected from Minneapolis on the Bull Moose ticket, will do the same thing.

Unless Senator Root should stop the use of his name, the fight in Minnesota will be between Root and Cummins, barring still another possibility—namely, the entrance into the fight of Theodore Roosevelt.

WOMAN'S $1,456 RECOVERED

Owner Who Threw It Overboard Under Observation at Ellis Island.

The name of the woman passenger who threw a package of Norwegian money worth $1,456 into the water on Friday morning from the steamer Kristianiafjord at the foot of Forty-fifth Street, South Brooklyn, on which she arrived from Bergen, according to the immigration authorities, is Mrs. Marie Andersen, 50 years old. She is now in the observation ward of the medical division in the hospital on Ellis Island, suffering from mental trouble.

Mrs. Andersen told the immigration officials that she had thrown the money overboard because she was going back to Norway and did not need it.

Detectives William Lohman and Thomas Hylands of the Sixth Branch Detective Bureau, who were assigned to the case, reported yesterday that the owner of the green motor boat who was seen to fish the package out of the water was Richard Gallagher, a junk dealer of 756 Third Avenue, Brooklyn. In restoring it to the detectives, Gallagher said that he had intended to carry it to Police Headquarters in Brooklyn that morning if it had not been called for by the officers. They believe him, as Gallagher has the reputation along the water front of being an honest junkman.

HARD TO GET TO FAR EAST.

Winter Tourist Travel Embarrassed by Pacific Mail's Withdrawal.

On account of the withdrawal of the five Pacific Mail steamships, Mongolia, Manchuria, Korea, Siberia, and China, from the service between San Francisco and the Far East, tourist agents in New York are experiencing great difficulty in getting accommodation for their clients who wish to go to the Far East for the Winter.

The four big Empress liners of the Canadian Pacific Steamship Line, in service from Vancouver to Japan and China, have been chartered by the British Admiralty and converted into auxiliary cruisers.

This leaves the passenger and mail service to Japan, China, and Manila entirely in the hands of the Japanese companies, of which the Toyo Kisen Kaisha is a leader. Three of the company's steamers, the Chiyo Maru, Tenyo Maru, and Shinyo Maru, are 22,000 gross tonnage and equipped with triple turbines, which give them a speed of twenty-two and a half knots.

All first cabin berths have been booked up until the sailing of the Chiyo Maru on Dec. 18, and it is expected that the Toyo Kisen Kaisha will raise the passenger rates to Japan, China, and Manila, as it has done with the freight rates since the competition of the Pacific Mail Company has been withdrawn.

$7,750,000 GOLD ARRIVES.

Canada Is Expected to Send $25,000,000 More This Week.

To the stream of gold which has been coming from the Bank of England to this city in payment for munitions manufactured in this country, $7,750,000 was added yesterday.

Five automobile vans of the American Express Company drove up in front of the Assay Office in Wall Street and unloaded 200 cases containing gold worth $5,000,000, sent from Halifax. Later in the afternoon 110 cases, containing about $2,750,000, were delivered at the Assay Office for the account of the Guaranty Trust Company.

It is expected that between $25,000,000 and $50,000,000 more in gold will be received from Canada this week to be placed to the account of J. P. Morgan & Co.

"77"

Humphreys' Seventy-seven For Grip, Influenza,

COLDS

Exact Dosage.

Six pellets every half hour until relieved; then at intervals of an hour until the Cold is broken.

To get the best results, take "Seventy-seven" at the very beginning of a Cold.

If you wait until you begin to cough and sneeze, it may take longer.

A small vial of pleasant pellets, fits the vest pocket.

25c. and $1.00, at all druggists or mailed.

Humphreys' Homeo. Medicine Co., 156 William Street, New York.

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COKE
PIG IRON
COAL

Debevoise-Anderson Company,
56 Liberty St., New York, N. Y.

A Sale of Fine Willow Furniture

WITH a view to making new friends for our Willow Furniture — than which none better is made—we will place on special sale, tomorrow and following days, a number of excellent pieces at extremely low prices—

Willow Chairs at $5 to $12

Regularly $6.50 to $15.00

Prices include Cushions covered with an excellent quality of chintz—your own choice from a wide range of artistic patterns and colorings.

$3.50 Flower Baskets at $2.50

In addition to the above, we offer at very attractive prices a great variety of Willow Chairs, Settees, Tables, Tea Wagons, Bird Cages and other articles suitable for year-round use.

OPEN ALL DAY TUESDAY.

GUSTAV STICKLEY'S
CRAFTSMAN SHOPS

Distinctive Furniture, Draperies and Rugs
Gifts ~ Practical and Useful

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Announce they have a special group of stunning models ready for immediate delivery

Afternoon & Evening Gowns
Evening Wraps & Coats
Tailored Suits
Fur Coats

PARK and TILFORD

The finest COFFEES At unequaled Prices

	per lb.
MARACAIBO Special selection	.19
PLAZA A superior blend of selected coffees	.22
FAVORITA Our famous blend. Superior in quality to coffees usually sold at 35c. per tin	.28
JAVA AND MOCHA Finest quality	.38

TEAS

of fragrance and fine flavor at most attractive prices

India and Ceylon, per lb. pkg.	.50	.60	
½ lb. pkg.	.28	.35	
Orange Pekoe Ceylon, Per lb. Pkg.	.50	.60	.80
½ lb. Pkg.	.28	.35	.45
English Breakfast, Per lb. Pkg.	.60	.75	.90
½ lb. Pkg.	.33	.40	.50
Formosa Oolong, Per lb. Pkg.	.50	.75	1.00
½ lb. Pkg.	.28	.40	.55

FRUITS IN CANS

	No. 2½ cans doz.	each
Vendome Brand;		
Apricots	1.50	.13
Greengages	1.40	.12
Peaches, Yellow Cling	1.60	.14
Del Monte Brand;		
Apricots	1.90	.16
Egg Plums	1.60	.14
Greengages	1.60	.14
Peaches, Yellow Cling	1.85	.16
Peaches, Sliced	2.00	.18
Pears, Bartlett	2.40	.21
	No. 3 cans	
Golden Gate Packing Co.;	doz.	each
Apricots	2.60	.22
Cherries, White	3.65	.32
Egg Plums	2.30	.20
Greengages	2.30	.20
Peaches, Yellow Cling	2.85	.25
Pears	3.00	.26

PINEAPPLE, etc.

Sliced Pineapple, Extra Paradise Island Brand No. 2½ cans	dos.	each .16
Raspberries, Flag Brand, Extra Quality, No. 2 cans	2.50	.22
Strawberries, Flag Brand, Extra Quality, No. 2 cans	2.50	.22

JAMS	1 lb. Jars dos.	each
Keiller's Raspberry	3.60	.30
Keiller's Strawberry	3.60	.30
Chivers & Sons:—		
Black Currant	2.75	.25
Raspberry	2.75	.25
Raspberry and Red Currant	2.75	.25
Strawberry	2.75	.25
Oneida Community Co.—		
Blackberry, Spiced	2.90	.25
Black Currant	2.90	.25
Greengage	2.90	.25
Raspberry	2.90	.25
Strawberry	2.90	.25

ORANGE MARMALADE

Keiller's, 1 lb. Jars	2.50	.22

HONEY

	dos.	each
Comb Honey, Glass Front Boxes		.20
Pure Clover Strained, Miss North's, 11 oz. bots.	3.75	.32
Pure Strained, Park's, 16 oz. bots.	3.50	.30

MAPLE SYRUP, Vermont

	each
Pint bottles	.27
Quart bottles	.50
½ gal. cans	.70

FLOUR—Pancake

	package
Aunt Jemima's	.08
"Flapjack" Mixture Old Homestead, 24 ozs.	.09

FRESH FRUITS

Oranges, California, per doz.	.60 & .85	
Grape Fruit, Porto Rico	.15 & .18	

Fancy Baskets of the Finest Fruits obtainable $2.75 and up; also all fresh fruit sold by the dozen or pound.

CHAMPAGNES

	12 bottles case	bot.
Pommery, Sec.	38.40	3.30
Brut	39.00	3.45
Moet & Chandon White Seal Very Dry	38.90	3.35
Imperial Crown Brut	43.90	3.75
Pol Roger, Dry Special,	38.40	3.30
Brut, 1904	39.90	3.45
Roederer, Grand Vin Sec.	37.65	3.25
Brut, 1906	39.65	3.40
Krug, Private Cuvee	37.40	3.25

½ bots., $2.00 per case additional.

CLARET WINES—Imported

	12 bottles case	bot.
St. Laurent, P. & T.	5.25	.50
Medoc, P. & T.	6.00	.55
Floriac, B. & G.	6.75	.60
Pauillac, B. & G.	7.25	.65
St. Julien, B. & G.	7.75	.70
Pontet Canet, B. & G.	12.00	1.10

WHITE WINES—Imported

	12 bottles case	bot.
Haut Sauternes, P. & T.	6.25	.60
Sauternes, B. & G.	7.75	.70
Barsac, B. & G.	8.75	.80
Vin de Graves, B. & G.	9.00	.80
Haut Sauternes, B. & G.	15.25	1.35

½ bots. $1.00 per case additional

War stamps included in above wine prices.

Deliveries by our own autos daily in Westchester as far as Tarrytown, White Plains and Portchester. On Long Island, deliveries twice weekly as far as Oyster Bay, Hempstead and Wheatley Hills.

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Broadway and 101st Street
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Blue Fox	Chinchilla
Silver Fox	Hudson Seal
White Fox	Ermine
Cross Fox	Moire Persian
Kitt Fox	Leopard
Black Fox	Baum Marten
Taupe Fox	Skunk
Natural Fisher	Fitch
Black Lynx	Mole
Raccoon	Russian Sable

In the newest Models

Also in many artistic combinations

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391 FIFTH AVENUE, NY.

"GET THE HABIT." GO TO BRILL BROTHERS. "GET THE HABIT."

Great Election Day Sale of Winter Overcoats

FOR MEN, YOUNG MEN AND YOUTHS—MONDAY AND TUESDAY

$15.00 & $18.00 Overcoats and Balmacaans At $10.45

Heavy, medium and lightweight Coats, lined and unlined, patch pockets or flap, and either form-fitting or loose back, in plain blacks, Oxfords, and hundreds of smart Scotch mixtures, brown overplaids, gray mixtures, brown mixtures, green plaids and green mixtures—in numerous lengths and models and both single and double-breasted. The greatest Overcoat Value we have ever offered at this low price—$10.45.

$14.45

For $20, $22.50 and $25 Coats

Nothing in New York can compare with them for downright goodness and worth. Fabrics and design ordinarily found at higher prices only. Heavy knit Fabrics, Chinchillas, Kerseys, Woolyheads, Scotch Mixtures, Cheviots, and Meltons, grays, browns, blues and tans—patch pocket and flap pocket Coats with silk or satin yokes and sleeve linings; plaid back Coats and Coats with velvet or self collars and in many models and lengths.

$19.45

For $25, $28 and $30 Coats

The very pick of the smartest Overcoats that this season offers; perfect fitting, splendidly made, finely finished and superbly styled, an actual saving of from $5.55 to $10.55 on any coat you select. Included are Fancy Double-breasted coats with velvet collars; Smart, fine-fitting single-breasted coats, Balmacaans with patch pockets and velvet collars, Chinchilla Coats, in blue and gray, black and Oxford Kerseys, Irish Friezes and Ulsters. Any one of them now $19.45.

Brill Brothers

279 Broadway, near Chambers Street
Union Square, 14th Street, near Broadway
47 Cortlandt Street, near Greenwich Street
125th Street, Corner Third Avenue—Open Evenings
And Our New Store in Brooklyn on Flatbush Avenue at Fulton Street

"GET THE HABIT." GO TO BRILL BROTHERS. "GET THE HABIT."

NEW HAVEN ATTACK TO CONTINUE 10 DAYS

Counsel for the Government Expect Their Side to be in by Middle of the Month.

JURY MAY GET CASE SOON

Charles S. Mellen to Return to Stand When Documentary Evidence Will Play Minor Part.

Counsel for the Government after going over the evidence already put in at the trial of the eleven Directors of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company before Judge Hunt in the Federal District Court, on the charge of having violated the Sherman law, came to the conclusion yesterday that it ought not to take more than ten court days to introduce the remainder of their testimony. There will be only three sessions of the court this week. This means that the Government will probably rest about the middle of the month.

So far it has had practically but one witness on the stand, Charles S. Mellen, but as the period concerning which he testified was that when he was a subordinate official of the New Haven, he has not been able to speak of his own personal knowledge of the transactions on which the Government relied. Consequently it has been necessary to put in documentary evidence in great volume.

When Mr. Mellen returns to the stand he will be asked about the doings of the New Haven while he was President. Documents will be used merely to illustrate what he says. In the same way the other Government witnesses will also, it is hoped, be able to sum up quickly a number of steps, to prove which by documents would be tedious.

It is understood that the defense will not dispute the history that the Government has outlined, but will fight the complexion put upon it. It will argue that the mergers and combinations that the New Haven Directors made, if they were technically violations of the law, were for the advantage of the people of New England. To show this, it is understood the defense has got together large quantities of statistics, and these it intends to fire at the jury, already hard put to it to remember all the complications of the New Haven's story. It was thought likely yesterday that the case would be ready for the jury early in December.

Charles C. Goodrich, General Manager of the Hartford & New York Transportation Company, will continue his evidence when the trial is resumed on Wednesday. The story of how he lost control of the steamboat line, with which his family had been associated for years, fits in with the attempt of Charles W. Morse to monopolize the water traffic from New England ports.

The transportation company was started in the days of small things, when the New Haven itself was a little concern. It built up a comfortable business and seemed to fill a real economic need, and Mr. Goodrich became known throughout the Connecticut River Valley, which his company served.

Gradually, however, the New Haven began to expand and to go into the steamboat business itself. It acquired the Old Colony Steamboat Company, the Providence & Stonington Steamship Company, and the Norwich & New York Transportation Company, and it became clear to Mr. Goodrich that no longer could the railroad company be considered merely as railway. He realized that he was dependent on it for his connections by which he carried on his business, and he saw that he must make terms with it. So in 1901 he concluded the agreement by which he was permitted still to earn as much as he had been doing, but he was shut off from making more than in the past or from entering into any alliance with competitors of the New Haven.

This seemed to protect him, even if he had given up his independence, but a few years later, when Mr. Morse appeared on the scene and began to establish his control over the Atlantic coastwise shipping, as Mr. Goodrich admitted on the stand, he became apprehensive. There was a prospect of a fight between the New Haven and the Morse shipping interests, which in the end resulted in Mr. Morse making an offer to buy out all the railroad's steamboat lines for $20,000,000, and it looked as if the Hartford & New York Transportation Company might be crushed between the two great rivals. So when the New Haven suggested buying out Mr. Goodrich he assented and exchanged his steamboat stock for New Haven shares. He was continued as General Manager on salary, and for a time seemed to have made a good bargain, but today the New Haven shares are paying nothing, and all his capital is invested in them. He has lost the steamboat company he once owned, and has merely his general managership left.

FENCE FALLS ON PASSERSBY

Mother and Her Two Babies Are Victims of a Gust of Wind.

Mrs. Elizabeth Thompson of 222 East Sixty-fifth Street was wheeling a baby carriage, containing her two infant children, after a visit to friends in East Thirty-eighth Street last evening. When in front of 305 East Thirty-eighth Street a section of wooden fence 12 feet high and 25 feet long was blown over by the wind, pinning the three to the ground. She crawled out and obtained the assistance of several men, including Patrolman Carroll of the East Thirty-fifth Street Station, in raising the fence and extricating the children. The three were attended at a near-by drug store for bruises on heads and bodies. The carriage was demolished.

ADVERTISEMENT.

HORSES IN WAR TIME.

OUR DUMB FRIENDS LEAGUE

(A Society for the encouragement of kindness to Animals.)

President:
The Rt. Hon. the Earl of LONSDALE.

BLUE CROSS FUND

(The Original Fund for Helping Horses in War.)
President:
Lady SMITH-DORRIEN.
Chairman:
Sir ERNEST FLOWER.

AN APPEAL.

I'm only a cavalry charger,
And I'm dying as fast as I can
(For my body is riddled with bullets—
They've potted both me and my man);
And though I've no words to express it,
I'm trying this message to tell
To kind folks who work for the Red Cross—
Oh, please help the Blue one as well!

My master was one in a thousand,
And I loved him with all this poor heart
(For horses are built just like humans,
Be kind to them—they'll do their part);
So please send out help for our wounded,
And give us a word in your prayers—
This isn't so strange as you'd fancy,
The Russians do it in theirs.

I'm only a cavalry charger,
And my eyes are becomin' quite dim
(I really don't mind, though I'm "done for,"
So long as I'm goink to Him);
But first I would plead for my comrades,
Who're dying and suffering, too—
Oh, please help the poor wounded horses;
I'm sure that you would—if you knew.
SCOTS GREYS.

HELP THE
BLUE CROSS HOSPITALS IN FRANCE,
THE BLUE CROSS HOSPITALS IN ITALY,
AND TO
SUPPLY HORSE COMFORTS
for
HOME AND EXPEDITIONARY FORCES.

Donations to
ARTHUR J. COKE,
Secretary,
48, Victoria-street,
London, England.

LOST FIREMAN RETURNS.

Wandered to Boston While Suffering from Injury to His Head.

John M. Downs, 30 years old, of 719 Burke Street, Williamsbridge, a city fireman attached to Engine 41, in Van Nest, who disappeared last Saturday when on the way to Fire Headquarters in uniform, returned from Boston early yesterday morning, accompanied by a fireman from that city.

Downs was unable to tell anything regarding his wanderings. On Oct. 21, while attending a drill at the school of instruction, Downs well heavily on his head. He was taken to Flower Hospital, where he remained for several hours and was then taken home. He reported for duty the following morning, although his wife protested that he was ill. On Saturday morning he left his company's house to go to Fire Headquarters, but did not report there or go home. His wife notified the police and a general alarm was sent out.

In Boston yesterday a man saw Downs wandering aimlessly and asked him if he was hungry. Downs replied that he was, and the man took him to a restaurant and then notified the police. When searched his fire shield was found and the Boston Fire Department communicated with the New York Department.

MAYOR FOR NIGHT SCHOOLS

In Letter to Pupil Says They Shall Be Kept Open.

Jack Abrams, a pupil in the Washington Heights Evening High School, wrote to Mayor Mitchel protesting against the proposed closing of the evening high schools. The Mayor in reply told him that the evening schools were not going to be closed. After detailing the efforts made to keep the schools open and the difficulty of finding sufficient money, the Mayor said:

"You must not believe all the lies that are told by those who wish to deceive the people about the attitude of the Mayor and members of the Board of Estimate in this matter. I am just as much interested in the schools as is the Board of Education. Whatever money is necessary to keep up the schools at an adequate standard of service will be given by the Board of Estimate. We do not intend, however, to let the people's money be squandered, not even by the Board of Education. We therefore expect that board to prove that it needs any money that it asks for. Whenever it proves that it really needs more money to keep up the schools it will get it."

LAMAR'S APPEAL DISMISSED

"Wolf of Wall Street" Pins Hope on the Supreme Court.

The appeal of David Lamar, the so-called "Wolf of Wall Street," to the Circuit Court of Appeals, from the penitentiary sentence passed upon him in the Federal District Court on the charge of having impersonated Government officials to defraud J. P. Morgan & Co. and the United States Steel Corporation, was dismissed yesterday.

Lamar appealed both to the United States Supreme Court and the Circuit Court of Appeals, and when the latter court heard of the appeal to Washington it gave the appellant ten days to decide with which he would elect to proceed. As Lamar took no action in the matter, the Circuit Court decided that the Supreme Court had the prior jurisdiction and dismissed the appeal to itself.

The ground of the appeal is that the Government could not contend that the Congressmen and Senators whom Lamar impersonated were Government employes or officers within the meaning of the statute. They are, it is contended, only representatives of the States or districts which have elected them. Lamar is now out on bail.

DRIVERS IGNORE SAFETY.

Long Island Railroad Reports Many Violations of Crossing Rule.

J. A. McCrea, general manager of the Long Island Railroad, made public yesterday a statement which shows that in the past month twenty-three persons, operating automobiles and other vehicles, violated the railroad's order to stop at grade crossings.

That only three people were injured in these twenty-three instances of careless and reckless driving, Mr. McCrea indicates, was due partly to the vigilance of motormen, engineers, and crossing watchmen, but he attributes immunity from serious or fatal accidents in most cases largely to good luck.

Twelve automobiles, five motor trucks, five wagons, and one motor cycle, make up the list of conveyances that were driven across the tracks without regard either for the safety of human lives or the preservation of property. Twelve of these vehicles, mostly automobiles, plunged wildly through lowered crossing gates, breaking eight of them. Four traffic signposts, on crossings, were also damaged and a number of lanterns or lamps were demolished.

MISSION FUND COMPLETED.

Episcopalians Give More Than $400,000 for Emergency Money.

The Episcopal Board of Missions announced yesterday that the $400,000 Emergency Fund was completed, and that an additional $28,000 had been received. This will allow the board to raise its reserve fund up to full strength, and also meet all current obligations.

The fund was obtained by the giving of "one day's income" by Episcopalians throughout the country, in addition to their usual missionary gifts. Pennsylvania led with more than $93,000 contributed. New York gave more than ,000, and the missionary districts of Japan and China nearly $3,000. The largest single gift, $60,000, came from Pennsylvania. The next largest was $25,000, and the amounts contributed ran as low as 1 per cent.

The Church gave for its regular annual budget, including legacies and all other sources, more than $1,740,000. The record in donations to its home and foreign mission work is the best that the Episcopal Church ever has made.

ASSERTS SISTER GOT A MURDER DISGUISE

Relative Has Mrs. Mary Walker Committed to Bellevue for Observation.

ACCUSED A NORWALK MAN

Prisoner Planned to Attend Party as Indian Squaw and Kill Him, It Is Alleged.

Dressed as an Indian squaw in doe skins, leather leggins, and a wig of straight black hair, Mrs. Mary Walker, a handsome woman of thirty-five years, had intended to steal quietly away from a Halloween masquerade party in Norwalk, Conn., last night, with a rifle concealed beneath her Indian robes, and end the life of William N. Craw, whom she believed to be responsible for all of her unhappiness. She was prevented from doing so by the watchfulness of her sister, Mrs. Tilley Simms, with whom she lives at 389 Edgecombe Avenue, and Mrs. Elizabeth Parker of Bridgeport, Conn., who aided to frustrate the plot. Mrs. Walker is now in the psychopathic ward of Bellevue Hospital under observation.

According to the story told by Mrs. Simms, Mrs Walker left her husband, Arthur Walker, three years ago. She held Mr. Craw, a Norwalk manufacturer 55 years old, responsible for the disagreement with her husband, asserting that he had circulated untrue tales about her. Last March she was arrested for threatening his life, but was discharged. Yet, according to her sister, she continued to nurse a grievance against and had been muttering threats against Mr. Craw.

An automatic revolver was received at the Simms house by express last week. A letter accompanied it, which Mrs. Simms read. The letter said that the revolver was shipped in accordance with instructions given by Mrs. Walker, who had bought it in New York and ordered it delivered to a friend in Pittsburgh to be sent back here. When Mrs. Simms demanded her sister to explain, Mrs. Walker broke down and confessed that she had meant to use it to shoot Mr. Craw.

"I am invited to a Halloween masquerade at Norwalk Saturday," she said, "and I am going to dress as an Indian squaw. I shall go to Norwalk Saturday at 3 o'clock. When I have dressed and gone to the hall in disguise I shall slip away and go to his home and shoot him before his wife and children and then shoot myself. I am too unhappy to live any longer, and he does not deserve to live after what he has said of me."

The revolver was confiscated by Mrs. Simms. But yesterday she discovered that Mrs. Walker had bought a rifle. Mrs. Simms at once notified her friend, Mrs. Parker, at Bridgeport, who, after warning Mr. Craw, came to New York on Friday afternoon, and with Mrs. Simms got a warrant from Magistrate Barlow in the Yorkville Court. Detective Donlin arrested Mrs. Walker in a millinery shop at 516 Fifth Avenue late Friday afternoon. When the police at the West Thirtieth Street station disregarded her plea that she meant only to frighten Mr. Craw, she became hysterical and was sent to Bellevue.

It was said at Norwalk last night that Mr. Craw had refused to pay her attention.

R. B. WARD'S WILL FILED.

Founder of Baking Company Believed to Have Left $3,000,000.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Oct. 30.—The will of Robert Boyd Ward, founder of the Ward Baking Company, who died at his country home on Quaker Ridge Road, New Rochelle, on Oct. 18, has been filed. The estate is believed to be worth between $3,000,000 and $5,000,000. The transfer tax affidavit simply says that the value of the real and personal property is "above $5,000."

The testator gives his widow, Mary C. Ward, one-half of the estate, and leaves three thirty-seconds of the remainder to her in trust for the "purpose of distributing the same as soon as it properly may be done in such proportions as she shall think proper among public, religious, benevolent, charitable, and educational institutions which she shall select." Mr. Ward had given freely to charity, and even maintained a home for poor children near his country estate.

The remainder of the estate is divided among four sons and five daughters, but he directs his executors to "divide the same in such manner that each of my daughters who shall be unmarried at the time of my death" shall receive double the amount given to my other children."

The executors named are the widow and the sons, Charles A., Howard B., and William B. Ward.

PATIENT TO WED HIS NURSE,

Benjamin Lenihan Finds a Romance in Appendicitis.

Benjamin Lenihan, son of Mr. and Mrs. Michael Lenihan of Alburtus Avenue and Sackett Street, Corona, Queens Borough, lost his appendix but won a bride at St. Catharine's Hospital in Brooklyn, which he has just left.

Stricken with acute appendicitis about three weeks ago, Lenihan, who is 24 years old, was hurried to the hospital, where the appendix was removed. Miss Irene Corrigan, a hospital nurse, whose home is in Hancock Street, Brooklyn, was assigned to his case. First admiring her professional skill, the patient later fell in love with her.

It is announced that the wedding will take place in the Christmas holidays. Miss Corrigan will leave the hospital.

MASKED IN SING SING SUIT.

Boy's Halloween Prank Takes Him Before Welfare League Court.

Special to The New York Times.

OSSINING, N. Y., Oct. 30.—Sing Sing was alarmed tonight when a telephone call notified Warden Thomas Mott Osborne that an inmate had escaped and had been seen about the village. The Warden called out the Welfare League guards, and within ten minutes Louis Minker, 18 years old, of Ossining, was found masquerading in a full prison uniform.

Minker was celebrating Halloween, and was taken to the prison, where the Warden met him. He tried to explain that he was only having fun, but the Warden told him that he was wearing State property, and asked him if he cared to stand trial before the Welfare League Court or take another penalty. With the vision of a prison cell before him, Minker chose to face the court, which was quickly convened.

He confessed that he had found the clothes, which were ragged and had been discarded, and admitted his guilt. The Chief Judge of the court consulted with his four assistants and announced that the prisoner was convicted. Minker again saw visions of a cell, but the Judge gave him a severe lecture and remanded him to the Warden's Court, which consists of Thomas Mott Osborne.

When the prisoner was brought before him the Warden gave him a mild talking, explaining the seriousness of his offense, and when Minker pleaded for mercy freed him.

SCHOOLSHIP EXERCISES.

Newport Held by Panama Slide, Commencement Is Held Here.

On account of the New York Nautical School ship Newport being detained at Balboa by the slide in the Panama Canal the forty-three members of the graduating class were examined on the ship before they left for New York on the steamship Panama and the thirty-sixth commencement exercises and entertainment were held yesterday afternoon in the New York Maritime Exchange, 80 Broad Street.

Commodore J. W. Miller, Chairman of the Board of Governors, presided and presented the diplomas. About 250 persons attended the exercises, including Dr. J. H. Finley, Commissioner of Education; Captain Joseph W. Proctor, President of the New York Marine Society, who delivered a brief address to the graduates; President J. P. Morrell of the Maritime Association of New York; Frederick B. Dalzell, and many others.

The marine and engineering superintendents of all the principal American steamship lines attended the exercises and promised to give the forty-three graduates opportunities on their vessels when vacancies occurred.

No Change in Canal Rates.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.—Announcement was made by the War Department today that no change will be made from the $3 flat rate for freight transfer across the Isthmus of Panama by railroad on account of the closing of the canal. It had been proposed to discontinue the flat rate and charge class rates, but this is not now considered wise, and class rates will not be charged.

HAROLD BAUER'S RECITAL.

Artistic Pleasure Given by His Playing in Aeolian Hall.

An unusual and deep artistic pleasure was given by Harold Bauer's pianoforte recital yesterday afternoon in Aeolian Hall. The audience was large and of such knowledge and cultivation as to appreciate fully the beauty and rare quality of the performance offered by Mr. Bauer. It was a program and a performance for music lovers, by an artist wholly centred on the music, and it had none of the conventional features that are found convenient and profitable by virtuosos. Mr. Bauer began with Brahm's F minor sonata, of which he gave an extraordinary performance, one of great breadth and profound poetic insight, as splendid and sonorous in its larger proportions as it was delicately finished and expressive in detail. Mr. Bauer finds much in the work which many pianists have not found. One of the most notable features of this performance, and a notable feature of all his playing yesterday, was the extraordinary variety and beauty of the color and quality of his tone upon the instrument, and the subtle variations and differences of his dynamics. He obtained beautiful effects continually through such means, yet they seemed not to exist for their own sake, but were put at the service of a profound and deeply studied scheme of interpretation.

Several pianists of recent years have played publicly Schumann's "Scenes from Childhood," little pieces that are easy enough for well-taught children to play, and that yet seem rather about children than for them. The grace, delicacy, humor, and fancy of Mr. Bauer's playing transfigured them. So, too, did his playing of four of Bach's "Inventions," also easy pieces, and intended by their composer for the instruction of youth, not merely in performance upon the keyed instruments of the times, but also, as he quaintly propounds in his title page, in stimulating the musical fancy and taste. What their potentialities are in this direction Mr. Bauer set forth entrancingly.

His only Chopin number was the "Polonaise Fantaisie," a piece generally avoided by pianists, but offering large opportunities to one who will make himself master of its many moods and find, as he did, a true expression for them. César Franck's "Prelude, Aria and Finale" he played with great breadth and imaginative power, in a manner to sustain the listener's interest throughout the rather long development of the composer's ideas. The ideas are lofty, the treatment rich, imaginative, and singularly resourceful, and Mr. Bauer approached the piece with obvious enthusiasm and devotion. The three pieces by Debussy, with which he closed, he flooded with an iridescent and changing play of tonal color and marked them with a subtle and clearly outlined analysis of their complex rhythmic structure.

Big Profits for French Cable.

PARIS, Oct. 30.—The great number of cable dispatches exchanged between France and the United States by reason of the war has increased by more than sevenfold the profits of the French Cable Company available for dividends on the stock. Figures for 1914 show that 2,855,420 francs ($571,084) remained for the stockholders after meeting other charges, compared with 399,562 francs in the preceding year. The dividend has been increased four francs a share.

PRESIDENT HERE THURSDAY

To Address Manhattan Club—Wedding Date Has Not Been Set.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.—President Wilson will go to New York next Thursday to make an address before the Manhattan Club. Mrs. Galt and her mother, Mrs. W. H. Bolling, will go to New York on Monday and await the President's arrival.

The President, Mrs. Galt, Mrs. Bolling, Miss Margaret Wilson, and Colonel E. M. House are expected to make a motor trip to Long Branch on Friday for an inspection of Shadow Lawn, the estate recently taken as a Summer home for the President and his family next season.

At the White House tonight the statement was made that there was no foundation for the published statement to the effect that the wedding of the President and Mrs. Galt would take place Nov. 15. No date had been set for the wedding, according to the statement.

The President and Mrs. Galt, following their usual Saturday custom, made a long motor trip today with Annapolis as their objective point. They arrived at the Maryland capital in time for a 1 o'clock luncheon at Carvel Hall and later spent some time in visiting the Naval Academy. The Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Daniels and the Superintendent of the Academy and Mrs. W. E. Eberle were also of the party.

The President and his fiancée were attended as usual by the Secret Service men, who are now on duty constantly.

The gowns Mrs. Galt has ordered from a Connecticut Avenue importer, which already number more than a dozen, are, according to a close friend of the purchaser, to be supplemented by several more in New York, a sapphire velvet gown being one of the costumes particularly desired by the future mistress of the White House, and as yet not obtained.

Mrs. Galt is showing a marked partiality for velvet, both in street and evening gowns. A black velvet dinner gown and a mauve velvet demi-toilette were two Paris models sent from New York for her approval which have been accepted as satisfactory.

Mrs. Galt is inclined to the long, severe lines of the Worth models rather than the more ornate designs of latter-day favorites. She has in the past few days made the complete change in the color scheme of her street dress, having substituted dark-blue serge for the black, white, or gray tailored suits she has worn heretofore. She has also adopted colored millinery. A small black hat on new lines has for its chic trimming upstanding wings of real Autumn-leaf yellow.

Notwithstanding the reputed vogue of "Bolling green," Mrs. Galt has only one green costume in her entire trousseau. This is a semi-tailored suit of dark "hunter's green" broadcloth.

In the matter of evening wraps Mrs. Galt is allowing herself a great range of color, with two superb mantles of crimson velvet, one plain, one brocaded, and a gold and white brocaded velvet and satin are among those selected.

Suicide After Business Failure.

William Wittigs, a butcher, who had failed in business according to friends, and who lived at 330 East Ninetieth Street, jumped into the East River last evening from the Ferryboat Steinway on the way from Ninety-second Street to Astoria. A boat was lowered for him but Wittigs was not found.

$1,300 IN STAMPS STOLEN.

Collection Taken from a Dealer's Store in Nassau Street.

George R. Tuttle, a postage stamp dealer, who holds auctions for philatelists at 116 Nassau Street, announced to the assembled collectors just before his sale yesterday that more than 150 lots, including nearly all of United States stamps, had been stolen.

The lost stamps were valued, at standard catalogue prices, at more than $1,300, and they would have brought several hundred dollars at the sale. The stamps were in a little book which Mr. Tuttle prepared for the inspection of prospective bidders. A caller spent some time looking over the book a few days ago and after his departure Mr. Tuttle found that the book had also gone. He notified the dealers in the Nassau Street stamp district and a man was arrested last week while endeavoring to sell some of the stamps on the original pages to a dealer in John Street. He gave his name as William Demarest, living in East Fifty-second Street. He was held in bail for trial, but Mr. Tuttle said yesterday he had confessed and would come up for sentence this week. Some of the stamps were recovered, but more than 150 lots have not been recovered. Among the missing lots were some fine specimens of early United States issues, including rare department and revenue stamps.

In the foreign stamps of the sale the highest price obtained was $15.50 for a 5-cent British Columbia, 1863, with large margins, which is valued at $100 in the standard catalogue.

Benefit for Polish War Sufferers.

A benefit organized by the Elinor Comstock Music School in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Paderewski, for the relief of the Polish war sufferers, will be held at the Hotel Biltmore on Friday afternoon. The bazaar will include the sale of Mme. Paderewski's celebrated Polish refugee dolls.

CALIFORNIA AVIATOR LEADS.

Oscar A. Brindley Flies 554 Miles for Curtiss Marine Trophy.

Oscar A. Brindley, the California aviator, leads in the contest for the Curtiss marine flying trophy and the $1,000 cash prize with a flight of 554 miles, made yesterday along the Pacific Coast. The previous high record was that of David H. McCulloch of Hammondsport, N. Y., who made 480 miles within the time limit of ten hours.

Brindley was until recently connected with the United States Army Flying Corps at San Diego, Cal., and did not decide to compete until two days ago. His record can only be beaten by an aviator flying the greater part of the ten hours without stops at the rate of a mile a minute, or by flying nine hours with a passenger, which would entitle him to a 5 per cent. allowance on his record.

The contest closes tonight at sunset, and the trophy will not be competed for again until next year.

SISTERHOOD WANTS HELP.

Appeal by Society of Spanish and Portuguese Synagogue.

The Sisterhood of the Spanish and Portuguese Synagogue appeals for help to continue activities during the Winter. The neighborhood house in 72 Horatio Street, at which are held religious services, Talmud Torah schools, advice and information bureau, clubs, classes, and lectures. Relief is given to the poor and probation work is done in connection with the courts.

Rescue and uplift of wayward girls and educating Oriental Jews are also among the activities of the society, of which Mrs. Mortimer M. Menken is President. Other officers include Mrs. H. Pereira Mendes, Mrs. Albert J. Elias, Mrs. L. Napoleon Levy, Mrs. Elias A. De Lima, Mrs. Sidney B. Cardozo, and Mrs. Edward D. Belais, at 235 West Seventy-sixth Street, Secretary.

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Believe that the woman who is adding to her Winter wardrobe

A Ready-to-Wear Suit

will find in their collection a more careful selection of the latest Paris ideas, both in models and in materials than may be found elsewhere. The values are from

$75.00 to $250.00

They will keep their doors open all day Tuesday, November 2 (Election Day.)

FIFTH AVE., at 46th St.

THE Du Barry SHOP

2nd Floor
2 Elevators
No Heavy Ground Floor Rentals—
The Savings Go to YOU.

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MONDAY TUESDAY WEDNESDAY

EVERY (Sale Opens Monday, 6:30 A. M.)

TRIMMED HAT

IN THE HOUSE—WITHOUT RESERVE:

3.75 & 5.00

The Most EXTRAORDINARY Values EVER Offered

Don't Shoot!
I'll Confess!



I'm the original "Old Seven, the Baffler."

I represent the 7th Point of excellence in Sterling Gum—the 7 Point Gum.

What? You haven't heard about Sterling Gum? Wait till I tell you!

Six points make Sterling Gum a *better* chewing gum. But that 7th Point—the point that makes Sterling the *best* chewing gum—can you tell what that is?

People are looking for it—everywhere. From Sandy Hook to Golden Gate, from Portland, Maine, to Portland, Oregon, good friends are getting acquainted with Sterling Gum. And here's the best part of it all.

They're finding that 7th Sterling Point *without knowing it!* Right in Sterling Gum itself they're finding it—liking it—coming back for more!

So you, if you haven't chewed Sterling Gum yet—here's the glad word for you:

Study the six everyday Sterling points of superiority below. Then buy a package—either flavor—at any chewing gum dealer's.

Now! You'll enjoy looking for that 7th Point!

Sold by nearly every dealer who handles chewing gum.

Point 1. Crowded with flavor
Point 2. Velvety body—NO GRIT
Point 3. Crumble-proof
Point 4. Sterling purity
Point 5. From a daylight factory
Point 6. Untouched by hands

Point (7) What?

Suitable rewards for the discovery of the 7th Point will be offered later.



The 7-point chewing gum 5¢

Peppermint—In Red Wrapper. Cinnamon—In Blue Wrapper.

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The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY.

ADOLPH S. OCHS, Publisher and President.
B. C. Franck, Secretary.

Address: THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Publication Office.....Times Square
Times Annex...43d St., west of Broadway
Downtown.....1 Beekman Street
Wall Street.....2 Rector Street
Harlem.....263 West 125th Street
Bronx.....2,960 Third Avenue
Brooklyn...Room 905, 367 Fulton Street
Staten Island..98 Stuyv. Pl., N. Brighton
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NEW YORK, SUNDAY, OCT. 31, 1915.

THE CONSTITUTION.

The vocal reaction of the electorate to the new Constitution confirms us in the belief that the revising work of the convention was well done, sound, wise, for the good of the State, and that the instrument should be accepted by the voters. "We love him for the enemies he has made," said General BRAGG of Mr. CLEVELAND in his first campaign. We would imply by this citation no reproach upon the gentlemen who for one reason and another have publicly opposed ratification. But they are so various in affiliation and so many of them have become conspicuous chiefly for proposing what sound American common sense has repeatedly rejected, that their criticisms seem somehow to bear testimony to the merit of the revision. Some Progressives, some Single Taxers, some Tammany men, some Independence Leaguers, many Socialists, many office holders, and many unlabeled radicals have spoken against acceptance. We have yet to hear of opposition from that great body of citizens of the State, the immense majority, who are representative of its intelligence, its best judgment, its business interests, its distinction in the professions, its devotion to progress, and its earnest desire to establish and maintain an honest and efficient administration of public affairs. Almost without exception the outspoken opponents of ratification are men known as apostles of the new cults, of the untested theories, of the repudiated nostrums of our recent politics.

The quality of the objections raised ranges from the brazen mendacity of the assertion that the Constitution was made by and for the "interests" through a vista of petty faultfindings to attempts at destructive analyses in which traces of human reason may be discovered. One of the commonest and most catching of the objections is that concerning the provision for preparing the budget. We are told that it places "control of the expenditure of the public moneys in the Governor's hand without providing such appropriate safeguards as everywhere accompany the grant to the Executive of similar powers." That is demonstrably contrary to the fact. The method proposed is sane, rational, and businesslike. It follows the custom of the Federal Government. Instead of leaving the Legislature, without any systematic study of the needs of the various departments, to determine the annual appropriations, which the Governor then after adjournment can modify only by striking out items, it requires the heads of the departments in advance of the legislative session to prepare itemized estimates for each department, and the Governor then, after public hearing, prepares a complete budget of expenditures and estimated revenues. The Governor and the heads of the departments on request of the Legislature must appear before that body to explain their action. The Legislature may reduce or eliminate items, it may not increase any item. It is as plain as daylight that this method of budget making is based upon investigation and information, upon public discussion, for the public has a right to appear at hearings, and those who prepare the budget may be called on to appear and defend their action. It is impossible that this system should not be an improvement upon the present method, which is as unsystematic, as unscientific, and probably as bad as it could be.

The objections to the conservation section have been convincingly met by men who speak with the authority of knowledge and with the qualification of disinterested public spirit. The changes in the judiciary article will simplify and make more sure and prompt the processes of the courts. The amendments to that section alone are a sufficient answer to the charge that the Constitution "is replete with a disregard for the rights and liberties of the wage earner and the common citizen." The apportionment section offers no ground for opposition or even for argument, since it leaves the present constitutional method of apportionment unchanged.

The voters of this State know something about political reform, they have repeatedly shown that they cannot be fooled by the quacks and mountebanks of politics, they will not be fooled by the charge that "the effect of the whole instrument is to reduce to the lowest possible terms "the control of the people of the "State over their own affairs." It is difficult to believe that that objection is honestly made. The people's control over their affairs is made more certain and direct by the shortening of the ballot, enabling them better to acquaint themselves with the merit of the fewer candidates for whom they will vote. The abolition of a vast number of unnecessary bureaus, departments, and offices concentrates responsibility and will enable the people to keep a closer watch upon their servants. The increase in the compensation of members of the Legislature is commendable because it makes it possible to secure the acceptance of nominations by men of higher intelligence and capacity. Money is saved to the taxpayers by providing a remedy for the unconscionable waste of the sinking fund system and by requiring the issue of serial bonds payable in annual installments. A just and reasonable measure of home rule for cities is granted, giving to the cities of the State the exclusive power to manage, regulate, and control their own property and affairs, with such powers reserved to the Legislature as will redress just grievances. The new article relating to taxation provides for equal justice in assessment and collection. The Department of Labor and Industry is made one of the civil departments of the State Government, the workmen's compensation amendment is extended to embrace payment for injury or death resulting from occupational diseases, and power is conferred upon the Legislature to regulate or prohibit manufacturing in tenement houses, which has been an evil from which the wage-earner and the poor were the chief sufferers.

We can understand why the Constitution is opposed by the placemen now filling unnecessary offices—they fear that by the consolidation of departments and bureaus they will lose the salaries they have drawn from the public funds. We can understand why the radical agitators for the establishment of a statutory millennium oppose it—their hare-brained theories were not accepted by the convention. But there is no reason why the great, sane, sensible, intelligent majority of the citizens of the State should not vote "Yes" upon the question of adoption and we have seen no evidence whatever that from that patriotic and controlling body opposition will be forthcoming. It is a Constitution for all the people, it is a better Constitution than the existing instrument, it should be adopted.

PROPOSITION NO. 1.

The last of the three questions on the "Questions Submitted Ballot" which will be handed to the voter on Tuesday is labeled "Proposition No. 1" and reads as follows:

> Shall Chapter 570 of the Laws of 1915, entitled "An act making provision for issuing bonds to the amount "of not to exceed $27,000,000, in addition to bonds heretofore authorized "by the provisions of Chapter 147 of "the Laws of 1903, for the improvement of the Erie Canal, the Oswego "Canal, and the Champlain Canal, "and providing for a submission of "the same to the people, to be voted "upon at the general election to be "held in the year 1915," be approved?

The Barge Canal is nine-tenths finished, and $10,000,000 is needed to complete it. The other $17,000,000 is needed to pay awards for damages and to make good to the general fund money already spent for construction. Proposition No. 1 is that bonds shall be issued for the amount needed.

It is needless to point out what a shortsighted act it would be for the people to leave the canal, so nearly finished, in an incomplete state. There may be voters who would prefer to leave it unfinished rather than to have the State pay any more money. But the State will have to pay the $17,000,000 whether this bond issue is authorized or not. The difference is that if the economical voter defeats the bond issue on Tuesday he will have to pay his share of a direct tax to raise the money.

The $17,000,000 for damages must be paid. The only question is whether it shall be paid by a bond issue or by a direct tax. If the bond issue is defeated on Tuesday the Legislature will have to include the $17,000,000 in the tax levy. Those who want an unfinished canal and a tax of $17,000,000 will vote "No" on Proposition No. 1. Those who want to see the remaining one-tenth of the canal completed and who would rather have the awards paid by a bond issue than have a tax imposed to pay them will vote "Yes."

AMERICANS ALL.

We shall hear less in the future of the division and compartmenting of Americans by races. The hyphen has been brought into disrepute, every day it is being made more odious. The President sounded the high and clear note of Americanism, one and undivided, in his talk to the Daughters of the American Revolution the other day. To the "first voters," newly naturalized citizens who will vote for the first time on Tuesday, who were assembled at the Adolph Lewisohn Stadium on Friday evening, Mayor MITCHEL said that those who took the oath of citizenship should become "unhyphenated and unhesitating Americans." Mr. JACOB H. SCHIFF, at the dinner given to FELIX M. WARBURG, President of the Young Men's Hebrew Association, on Thursday evening, laid down the sound and true principle:

> Young men, I say to you, it's a parting of the ways. We Jews have to choose whether we want to be Jewish-Americans or American Jews; and God forbid that we permit a hyphen to be placed between Jew and America. God forbid that it be said that the Jews form a group by themselves. We want to be united as Jews, but by our religion only.

In our politics, in all acts whose consequences have a bearing upon public affairs, there should be but one body of citizenship. Inevitably there will be division, but it should be only as to public policy, differences of conviction and principle, not according to difference of races. Organization by races in our politics is demonstrably unnecessary. There is not the remotest danger of any legislation adverse to the interests of Jews, of Germans, of Irishmen, of Frenchmen, of Scandinavians, as races, and they have no right to ask for legislation favoring them as races. This is the country of equal laws. When that principle is stated the hyphen loses its reason for existence. But political organization or propaganda by racial classes is an evil. By such practices, by thinking and acting as races, the primary obligation of citizenship fails of full observance, men become less American. The vice of a divided allegiance, fatal to patriotism, creeps in, and the loyalty to class almost inevitably is put above the loyalty to country. The President was right, the Mayor is right, Mr. SCHIFF is right—it is time to make an end of the hyphen.

WHAT NOW IS HAPPENING IN GERMANY?

Within the German Empire there are signs and portents that recall vividly the first mutterings of the storm that broke upon France as the Revolution. We are told that the supply of food in Germany is abundant, yet the Chancellor under authority given him has just fixed the price at which potatoes may be sold by the producer and by the marketman. There is enough to spare of everything, yet the prices of the commonest commodities are under Government control. Nobody goes hungry, but the people have been warned that they must not carry their clamor for butter and table supplies to the point of breaking the grocer's windows, and the severe penalties imposed upon rioters have been officially called to their attention. The last issue of Imperial bonds was so successful that there was general jubilation, but Imperial bonds are paid for in paper, since the people long ago surrendered practically all the gold in their possession to the Imperial Bank. By this process of bond issue the Government can be kept in paper funds indefinitely, but in spite of price regulation the discount upon the paper currency will increase. One measure of the discount was the very disquieting increase in prices of commodities.

But most significant of all is the outspoken declaration of the Berliner Tageblatt that the people through their representatives must have something to say about the terms of peace. We reprint the extract from the article published by the Tageblatt as presented in our special Berlin cable dispatches yesterday morning:

> The German people still seem far away from peace. Still less is it possible to see today in what form peace will come. For this and other reasons, therefore, in discussing the question of what responsible factors will have to work together in the re-establishment of the peace of the nations, everything must be left out that concerns the possible terms of the coming peace.
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> Nevertheless, against the influences that seek to sidetrack the Reichstag one must maintain the ground with utmost emphasis that among the factors that will figure in the peace negotiations the Reichstag must not be passed over, nor even reduced to second place. Just as it would be impossible to shove to one side the right of the Kaiser and his responsible advisers is it necessary in this particular case to make no decision that would mean the relegation of the federated States into the background.
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> Moreover, the German people, who have had to bear the immense burdens of this war, have more than a merely written right to throw the whole weight of their will into the scales through their chosen representatives on the occasion of making peace.
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> This is a challenge to Imperial authority in its very seat. The Reichstag is not to be sidetracked any more than the Kaiser and his advisers are to be shoved aside. And Prussia is not to dominate the peace negotiations. The other States of the Imperial Federation will not be forced into the background. Is not this an uncommonly plain averment that Germany has other interests than the Hohenzollern interests?
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> "The German people," says the Tageblatt, "have had to bear the immense burdens of this war." The French people under the Old Régime bore grievous burdens, the burden of distressing privation, of pitiful want, they were starving, they literally ate husks. But the people of one part of the kingdom did not know that the people in the other parts were suffering. The whole people were aroused to the consciousness of the general distress by the summoning of the States General. Then the Revolution was inevitable. There are intimations from Germany that the Germans do not actually know how the war is going. One great victory after another has been announced to them for fifteen months. Now we are told they are wondering why the Allies after so many crushing defeats are able to keep the field. They wonder why England, France, and Russia do not sue for peace. Utterances like that which the Tageblatt has the boldness to print must enlighten them. They will come to understand that in all its great military undertakings so far Germany has been baffled. They may be cheered by early successes in the Balkan campaign, but that is by no means decided. If Russia sends masses of troops to Bulgaria and if Rumania takes up arms with the Allies the iron band may again be welded about Germany. At no distant day the German people must certainly find out the truth.
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> And all the time "the immense burdens of this war" grow heavier upon their shoulders. Every day actual privation comes nearer. The repeated rumors originating in Germany about peace proposals are significant, but most significant of all, because it brings into view possible fundamental changes in the Empire, is the Tageblatt's warning that the representatives of the people in the federated States must have voice and attention when the decision is taken about peace.

POETRY AND BUSINESS.

Suppose free silver were "the paramount issue" again. The sufferings of humanity crucified on a Cross of Gold, the oppression of the poor, the nefarious practices of the Money Power, all the sentimental bosh poured out by Mr. BRYAN in 1896 is repeated. We know what danger there was in the tendency of too great a part of the electorate to treat a sober question of financial policy and political economy as a moral, emotional, and humanitarian question. Would this tendency, only too visible, not be increased by adding to the electorate numbers of women voters, habitually inclined to look at events and measures in a tender, poetical, sentimental way?

Take the Furuseth-La Follette seaman's law. Is it the gross injury to the American merchant marine or "the wrongs of the poor sailors" that would the more impress the ordinary feminine temperament? This kindness of heart, this gentleness of feeling, is most honorable to women. In legislation, in public life, there must be calm judgment, weighing of the facts, consideration of the major interests involved, not dwelling on the emotional facet of a specious minor, sentimental side issue. Will the public business, badly enough carried on as it is, be carried on better with the aid of unpracticed female voters, who have everything to learn, who have small inclinaton and at present perhaps small ability to master or comprehend the great practical questions, of trade, revenue, taxation, shipping, commerce, banking, finance, manufactures, that for some years must engage the deepest attention of Americans?

There is the instant, inescapable task of providing the United States with adequate military and naval defense. Of what help to perform it is a whole class exempt from army, navy, and posse comitatus, a class, in its natural and praiseworthy ardor for peace, prone to regard with suspicion increases of the army and navy, liable to be enticed by the spineless program of pacifists and peace-at-any-price advocates?

Parades and demonstrations and suffrage theatre parties and what not: there is no end of favor and of prettiness in the suffrage campaign. But not for favor and for prettiness, not because some or many women want to vote, not to relieve an "oppression" that is imaginary or serve a theoretical "equality," should or will the ballot be given to women now. Now, of all times, is the worst for their "emancipation." They do not, as a rule, understand business. They have had no training and are not known, as a class, to have any present fitness for public business. And the core and heart of the public business of the United States is now matters of business, hard, forbidding, difficult matters which women are not now, or soon likely to be, qualified to dispose of.

GROWTH OF THE MOVIES.

What of the movies? There has been a great deal of controversy about them lately from various points of view, artistic, moral, and commercial. A theatre manager has said that they will destroy the drama within ten years. Others have proclaimed that they blunt the artistic sense and retard aesthetic development, and there is a more reasonable complaint that some of the picture shows deal with violence and crime and have a debasing moral tendency. This last complaint, however, is restricted to a kind which is least likely to endure. We do not believe that the newly created movie public has an inherent liking for this kind. As for the complaint on behalf of the theatre, or, to speak more accurately, the drama, it has been made as ineffectually against the motor car and the game of golf. That in the drama which is fit to endure will not be injured by the competition of picture shows. They are not essentially dramatic. The element of suspense, of course, is not absent in a well-contrived movie, but you cannot interpret SOPHOCLES or SHAKESPEARE with the camera, and, after all, we doubt if the real stars of the movies are the actors of the dramatic stage who have been temporarily enticed into them by huge cash payments for their services and the use of their advertised names. The genuine movie actor seems to have been born to that particular calling. It is a new form of art, and let us admit freely that it is art as often as the stage play of this era is art.

But the movie needs no defense. While we are by no means sure that a large proportion of the millions who find so much of their entertainment in the movies and so much of their instruction, too—for the educational side of the pictures is not to be ignored—would go to the theatre if there were no movies, it is true that large numbers of people of good mental equipment derive real enjoyment from the clear, varied, and fascinating succession of pictures on the screen. The tendency to depict the ways of criminals and the perpetration of crimes of violence will pass away. It is characteristic of a habit of the hour, and it has been persisted in, probably, because of the pride the movie makers take in their knowledge that they can do such things so well. It is tolerably certain that the purely spectacular stage play has a strong and effective rival in the more lifelike and beautiful moving picture. That should be a wholesome influence in dramatic reform. What we look for in the drama is acting, not pictures. When the art of color photography is so far advanced that the movies may present scenes of life in all the colors of life the manufactured crime spectacle will not long survive.

No more stirring and powerful analysis of the Cavell case has been made than that by JAMES M. BECK which appears in THE TIMES SUNDAY MAGAZINE today. But its chief value is that, despite the emphasis it lays on the phase of the case recognized everywhere as most important—the horror of killing a woman for an admitted offense which fell short of espionage or high treason—it searches keenly into phases hitherto not so well recognized. The secret trial, concerning which we have only the testimony of Miss CAVELL'S Judges, has left the world in ignorance of all they did not choose to tell us. This eminent lawyer examines what clues and shreds of evidence we have, holds the microscope over the contradictory and inadequate attempts of Germany at justification, and at the end there is a pale ray of light let into that blackness which leaves the reader with the feeling that the judicial murder of EDITH CAVELL was even a grimmer deed than the world yet knows.

In the list which THE TIMES gave yesterday of Aldermen indorsed by the Citizens Union the name of Alderman WILLIAM H. CHOROSH of the Thirty-third Manhattan District was inadvertently omitted. The Citizens Union describes Mr. CHOROSH as "one of the most able and energetic members," and says that he "rendered valuable assistance in codification of ordinances "and other important legislation," and has a "good record of votes." It has sent into his district an appeal for his re-election, saying that the public interest demands it.

ART NOTES.

American Art Association Sales—Brooklyn Museum's Exhibit.

The American Art Association makes announcement of its forthcoming sales for the early weeks of the season. The first will take place Nov. 15 and 16, and will consist of old and modern laces, antique fans, &c. On Nov. 17 the antique silver belonging to George Osborne Rudkin, and on the following three days the old English china in the collection of Dr. Pleasant Hunter of Newark, N. J. On Dec. 1 the art objects belonging to the late Senhor Salvador de Mendonca, and a collection of antique and modern furniture will follow. On Dec. 6 the private collection of Timothy F. Crowley, consisting of old Wedgwood, old English china, stoneware, pewter, &c., will be sold, and Charles E. Locke's collection of Chinese porcelains, rare Korean and Japanese porcelains, antique and early American glass will come next. The important picture collections are reserved for the later Winter.

A Brooklyn Exhibition.

The Brooklyn Museum announces a loan exhibition of prints and drawings by Alphonse Legros, Millet, and Fantin-Latour, opening today and continuing four weeks. A hundred and thirteen examples are included in the exhibition, of which Paul B. Haviland contributes twenty-six, Hamilton Laster Field sixty-five, and George W. Davison twenty-two. Legros is particularly well represented. There are several of his large compositions such as "Les Chantres Espagnols" and "Le Refectoire," a number of his portraits, "L'Incendie," with its dramatic light and classic line, the fine "Death of St. Francis," and a very rare unpublished etching showing Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Edwards at the piano, Legros standing at the left of the composition, and the etcher, Ridley, seated behind him. Fantin-Latour is characteristically represented by the Wagnerian lithographs, and among the Millets is a first state of the woman blowing across a spoonful of soup to cool it. In the remarque is seen a sketch of the lips blowing, which to the artist was the germ of his subject, no doubt.

Society of Portrait Painters.

The Society of Portrait Painters will open its show this year simultaneously with the New York Water Color Club. There are now thirty-seven members in the society and fifty-four pictures will be shown, just twice as many as last year. The newly elected members are J. Alden Weir, Douglas Volk, Joseph De Camp, W. T. Glackens, Helen M. Turner, and Leopold Seyffert. Two exhibitors were invited, John Sloan and Oliver Dennett Grover. A painting by John W. Alexander will have the place of honor, and there will be certain pictures already familiar to the New York public, such as William M. Chase's beautiful little boy stepping down stage, hat and cane in hand, and Jean McLane's "Virginia and Stanton."

The larger number of the exhibits have been painted recently, however, and will be shown for the first time. None of them is more radiantly effective than the portrait of a man by George Bellows.

THE SIX QUESTIONS.

At this election each voter in this State will receive a ballot entitled "Revised Constitution Ballot" and containing three questions.

Question No. 1 asks the voter if the new Constitution shall be approved, saving out for a separate vote the apportionment and taxation articles. This Constitution is in many ways an improvement on the present one, and the chief argument against it is merely that it did not improve the present one still more. That is a trivial objection, and THE TIMES believes that this question should be answered "Yes."

Question No. 2 asks him if he approves the apportionment article. This article makes no change in the present law except to substitute the Federal for the State census as a basis of apportionment, a measure of economy, and this question should be answered "Yes."

Question No. 3 asks if the taxation article should be approved. This makes it difficult, if not impossible, to rush exemptions through the Legislature, deprives the Legislature of the power to bargain away its power of taxation, and brings about a nearer approach to uniformity in the confused system of local taxation. This question should be answered "Yes."

In addition to the Revised Constitution Ballot, the voter will receive another, entitled "Questions Submitted Ballot," which will also contain three questions.

Amendment No. 1, the first question submitted on this ballot, gives the vote to women. For reasons repeatedly given, and unnecessary to repeat further, THE TIMES believes that the answer to this question should be "No."

Amendment No. 2 permits the Legislature to alter the rate of interest on the canal bond issue. This merely corrects an error in computation, which if allowed to stand will result in the raising of a sinking fund equal to the entire amount of the bonds thirteen years before the bonds are due. The error should be corrected, and will be if, as THE TIMES believes they should do, the voters answer "Yes."

Proposition No. 1, the third question on this ballot, asks if the voters approve a $27,000,000 bond issue to complete the Barge Canal. Most of this amount is to pay awards for damages, and if Proposition No. 1 is defeated this amount will be included in the tax levy, so that the only question is whether the voters favor raising it by a bond issue or by direct taxation. We prefer the bond issue and advise the voters to answer "Yes."

THE CULLEN BUGABOO.

Evidence That the Courts Have Always Upheld Civil Authority.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

May I call attention to the fact that if Judge Cullen, before complaining of the failure of the new Constitution to contain a provision that no military court should try a civilian when the civil courts were open, had examined the cases in his own State, he would have seen that such a provision was unnecessary in this State, inasmuch as our courts have uniformly upheld the civil as against the military. During both the War of 1812 and the civil war there were a number of cases where that issue was presented. The decisions in all of them emphasized the superiority of the civil over the military even in those times of excitement. They show that such is the law here under the provisions of our present Constitution, which are not changed in the new one. Any action to the contrary would be unconstitutional and subject those participating therein to the criminal law or suits for damages.

In one of these cases the decision on the facts involved and the language of the court show that our courts would not have upheld such abuse as that in West Virginia. The case to which I refer is Jones v. Seward, 40 Barbour, 563. Mr. Seward, Secretary of State, acting under the authority of President Lincoln, had Jones, who had been our Minister to Colombia under President Buchanan, imprisoned in a military court when he arrived in New York in 1863. Jones sued Seward for damages for false imprisonment, and Secretary Seward tried to have the case transferred to the Federal courts on the ground that the Constitution of the United States was involved. The New York Supreme Court declined to allow its removal, for the Judge said that such an act was absolutely without right beyond any question. He also gave an example which exactly covers the West Virginia case. The extreme abuse in West Virginia to which Judge Cullen calls attention is that "Jones and others were arrested outside a military zone by civil authorities and then turned over to the military commission for trial." The court, in Jones v. Seward, writing while the civil war was going on, said:

> General Rosecrans had a right, I have no doubt, the other day, to destroy all property which caused any obstacles to his operations against Bragg; and if he discovered any plots to mar those operations or to give intelligence to the enemy, or to afford them any kind of aid or comfort, he would have a right to try the offenders, whether civilians or soldiers, by a court-martial. But his power does not extend beyond his lines. If a man at Cincinnati has a correspondence with Bragg, giving him intelligence of the plans of Rosecrans, the latter cannot have the offender arrested at Cincinnati, brought within his lines, and tried by a court-martial. This man is, indeed, emphatically a traitor; he is guilty of high treason against the United States of America; but he is to be tried by a civil tribunal, according to the course and practice of the established law, on a presentment or indictment of a grand jury.

HERBERT PARSONS.

New York, Oct. 28, 1915.

What Rosstrappe Means.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Referring to Mr. Pennrich's etymology of "Rosstrappe," it might just as well mean "horse trap," or simply "horse rock," as "Trappe" is quite common in Germany for "rock," more particularly for what geologists here call "trap" and laymen "trap rock." It is also used for "step;" witness the Sieben Trappen near Hannover.

ROBERT GRIMSHAW.

New York University, Oct. 29, 1915.

ALL SOULS' NIGHT.

The moon shows dim across the grass.
I seem to see a shadow pass!
Is it but fancy? Do I hear
A sigh from out the stillness clear?
'Tis Halloween!

A faint tap on my window pane—
The lattice stirs! Again—again!
If some soul stays for welcoming,
Why should I fear to let it in
On Halloween?

Heart's dearest, do you wait outside?
Look! I have thrown the casement wide,
Straining my tear-wet eyes to see!
God, let my dead come back to me—
This Halloween!

MAZIE V. CARUTHERS.

HOW A GERMAN SWALLOWS HIS HEART.

He May Love a Thing, as He Loves France, and Yet if Need Be Destroy It, With Exclamations of Sincere Pity.

By PROFESSOR R. J. OBERFOHREN.

New York, Oct. 29, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Time and again newspaper editors and correspondents have tried to denounce Teuton hypocrisy by calling attention to the fact that German statesmen and writers have given expression to feelings of compassion with the fate of several nations actually at war with Germany. Particularly scornful comment has been poured out on a reported utterance of the Kaiser concerning the unhappy fate of France. It could fairly be questioned if the Kaiser's words have been exactly reported; his feelings are certainly shared by a great many Germans, and it is very significant that even supposed neutrals are unable to understand the state of mind out of which such compassion for a suffering foe is born.

More than eighty years ago, Heine, in one of his letters, said that every German bears in his heart a secret love for France. French culture and civilization have always had a powerful influence upon and a great attraction for Germany. French is the one modern language that is obligatory in all German high schools. It is the ambition of every young German, man or woman, to live for a time in France or French-speaking Switzerland; and I fear no challenge if I say that, outside of France, Belgium, and Switzerland, there is no country where the French language is so widely understood and French books read as in Germany. Consequently, French literature is widely appreciated in Germany, and every boy and girl has read at least a few of the masterpieces of French literature in the original. Though Molière has not now a place on the German stage that could be compared with Shakespeare's, this is perhaps due to the lack of an adequate translation, and such a translation has not been produced because there was no absolute necessity for it, the majority of Germans being able to understand the original.

It is not so long ago that the great Belgian poet, Emile Verhaeren, published a new volume of his poems in Germany, (Inselverlag, Leipzig;) not a translation, I emphasize, but the original French text of a first edition, which was published by a German publisher. Verhaeren's reputation being such that any Belgian or French publisher would have gladly accepted his poems, the reason for this extraordinary act can only be found in the poet's convictions that his work would find better appreciation in Germany, where, indeed, he has a large circle of admirers. En passant, it may be mentioned that the fame of Maeterlinck, the other great Belgian poet, originated in Germany. Unlike England and other countries, Germany has never contented herself with importing every year from France the newest theatrical boulevard success or the latest "triangular" French novel, but has endeavored to penetrate to the core of the French literature and to assimilate the best.

The same fact can be observed in science as well as in the painter's and sculptor's arts. The impressionism was born in France, but soon found masterful representatives on the other side of the Vosges; and a similar process seems to be going on in our time in regard to cubism, futurism, and other new forms of art. Of course in all these matters it has not been a one-sided bargain, where Germany was the only winning side, but an act of give and take. However, I leave it to a competent and fair-minded Frenchman to state what France's intellectual, musical, and artistic life owes to Germany.

Although in the bitterness of the present hour Frenchmen may be inclined to deny it, the fact is that many high and public-spirited men in both countries thought it advisable and feasible to bring Teuton and Frenchman in closer relation, to unite German force and organization to French élan and spirit. I will not venture upon the political field, but the best French writers have frequently given expression to this thought. As an instance, I refer to the most important book, or series of books, that French art has produced within the last decade, "Jean Christophe," by Romain Rolland, that wonderful book which has been the delight of untold readers. The hero of this novel, which, by the way, was crowned by the Académie Française, is a musician who was born in Germany and lived there to the age of 20, thus passing the important years of development in the country of Bach, Beethoven, and Wagner. Then a sudden turn in life brings him to Paris, where he assimilates all the good he can find, uniting himself in a close friendship with a young, intellectual Frenchman, a friendship in which the characters of the two friends complete and fashion each other. The young musician so thoroughly assimilates the French life, art, and culture that he becomes a perfect specimen of the perfect type of man which would be the fruit of the union of French and German spirit.

To return to the point from which I started, there is still another matter which has to be dwelt upon in order to explain the sincerity of a German's concern about France. That is the singular objectivity which is a characteristic trait of the German mind.

Countless articles and books have been written about German efficiency, organization, and the necessity for other countries to imitate it. Yet the fundamental basis of this peculiar German faculty of organization has almost been constantly overlooked. It is just this excuse of objectivity (Sachlichkeit is the German expression). To develop anything, be it an idea, a business, an invention, an administration, to perfection, it is necessary to detach from it every personal interest, be it money, fame or what it may, to have nothing in mind and to look for nothing but the thing in question. To face an object without any personal thoughts requires a kind of divesting of the personality; it needs a high standard of intellectual culture to enable a man to lay aside the spectacles of passion and self-interest. It is an application of the "Ding an sich" (the thing per se) that has been a crux to many foreign students of German philosophy. This objective way of thinking is strongly fostered in Germany's classic schools.

With just the same dispassionate eyes the German looks upon France and her lamentable fate. He sees a gifted and brave nation dragged into the war by her friends and allies; fortune of war turns against her and the inevitable miseries and sufferings that form the trail of war lie heavily upon a fair country. Knowledge of human nature, moreover, makes him understand that in the heart of the conquered forty-five years ago is still alive a fire of revenge. The same fire burned in Germany more than a century ago. That a stern necessity has forced him to oppose this revenge in order to protect his own hearth cannot blind the German's objectivity. He looks at the thing itself without bringing into play his own personal interests and passions. It is not hypocrisy, but the deepest compassion born out of detachment and understanding when the highest representative of warring Germany says: "I pity France."

It would be well for all the simple-minded souls who have expressed their indignation at Teuton impudence if they would try to understand this state of mind which I have called objectivity. It would bring them to a better conception of neutrality, and moreover would greatly benefit them in what is called German organization and efficiency. But by using the word "benefit" I already make a contradiction in terms—yet I will leave it here.

R. J. OBERFOHREN.

MR. PINCHOT'S ISSUE.

That Is Whether the Constitution Will Tend to Destroy Democracy.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There has been a great deal of discussion of our differences of opinion in regard to the various provisions of the new Constitution. But very little has been said about the two opposed ideas of government represented by the advocates and enemies of the proposed fundamental law.

Nevertheless, as it seems to me, we are divided into two opposite and distinct camps: Those who think that administrative efficiency is the highest necessity of government, and those who believe that democracy is the first and main thing, and that even efficiency must be sacrificed to some extent, if it is obtainable only at a substantial loss to democracy.

The proposed Constitution places enormous control in the hands of the Executive. Its framers no doubt sincerely believe that this is necessary in order to have competent administration. And to them, the fact that this concentration of power in the Executive is accompanied by corresponding loss of power in the legislative branch, does not seem a serious drawback.

The opponents of the new Constitution, on the other hand, believe that the Legislature, which, with all its faults, is the direct representative of the public, should not relinquish any of its power. They say that, even if it means less efficiency, the people should still keep at least as much power as they now have. They say it is better even to have power ill-used by the people than to have it better used by a branch of the Government that is more or less remote from them. They admit that democracy, at least until it has achieved a high degree of development, is not in theory the most effective method of government from an administrative point of view. But they insist that the only way for the people to learn to govern is to keep on governing, to make their own mistakes and learn by them, and gradually, by an increased appreciation of the necessity of doing things well, develop a high degree of efficiency as well as democracy—but democracy always comes first.

Since the time of the Stuart Kings, the struggle for liberty in English-speaking peoples has always been centred in a fight for power between the executive and the legislative branches. This is true today, and the present difference of opinion over the proposed Constitution in this State is at bottom merely the last phase of that eternal struggle.

If the framers of the proposed Constitution, who, by the way, have been led by men of a purely executive type of mind, had been willing to compromise—if they had accompanied increased executive control with such checks and balances as would have left the distribution of power between the legislative and the executive branches unchanged—there would have been no clear issue, such as there is today. The Constitution would be voted up or down largely on the question whether it did or did not make for efficiency. But this issue is now subordinated. In its place is the larger question, whether the new Constitution tends to preserve or destroy democracy.

AMOS PINCHOT.

New York, Oct. 30, 1915.

AN ACTOR'S YEARNING.

Who Will Give Film Players Their Chance in the Legitimate?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The letter signed "H. B. A.," captioned "Movies or Art," is most timely. By all means "let us rush to the aid of the hard-pressed spoken drama, the finest of fine arts."

William A. Brady, whose speech at the Friars' banquet in his honor inspired "H. B. A.'s" letter, is, I hope, sincere in his plea. If so, he is in a position to accomplish much. Mr. Brady, however, bewails the dearth of good young actors, and continues: "Where will you find a Booth, a Barrett, a Fanny Davenport, a Clara Morris, on our stage today? The actor will die out, because the movies offer inducements and the ambitious doesn't. I find that where ten years ago there were twenty young men ambitious for a stage career, today there is not one."

Has Mr. Brady considered, I wonder, that there may be many young actors who have proved their worth, but who, because of lack of opportunities in New York to display their talents, or lack of the ability to push themselves, which so many acknowledged bad actors seem to possess, have been forced into acting for the camera, and who would gladly accept less remuneration to play in the theatre? I could without hesitation name half a dozen such.

Will Mr. Brady make his name immortal in the theatre by giving some of these their opportunity, and perhaps unearthing a worthy successor to Booth, Barrett, &c.? I wonder. Surely histrionic genius is not dead.

New York, Oct. 28, 1915. ACTOR.

Cash or Credit.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In his letter in THE TIMES today, Mr. Landon loses sight of the vital question to be decided by the canal referendum. The people of the State decided in 1903 to enlarge the State canals to barge canal dimensions at a cost estimated to be $101,000,000. The cost of construction has not exceeded the estimate, but unforeseen claims sustained by the courts have imposed upon the State an indebtedness of about $17,000,000, the payment of which the State cannot escape. Part of the $101,000,000 had to be used to pay so much of such claims as the courts awarded, and these payments diminished the money available for the construction work.

After expending $127,000,000 for the canals and the terminals the State will not be so unwise as to stop there and allow that sum to be wasted, and the $10,000,000 needed to finish the work must be provided as well as the $17,000,000 for which the State is obligated.

It is a business question purely which is now submitted. Shall the State pay cash or give its notes? If the canal referendum is approved it will give notes and spread payments over thirty to fifty years. If the referendum is defeated then it will pay cash, and the $27,000,000 will be added to the tax levy in the next two or three years. There is no escape from payment, and the voters on Tuesday must decide whether they will pay cash or take time. A vote for the referendum is for time; a vote against is for cash payment.

FRANK S. GARDNER,
Secretary New York Board of Trade and Transportation.

New York, Oct. 29, 1915.

WED IN ALL ANGELS' AMID OAK FOLIAGE

Miss Eleanor Bartlett Married to Carter Phelps by the Rev. S. De Lancey Townsend.

SISTER IS HONOR MATRON

Eight Bridesmaids in Frocks of Yellow Satin and Tulle—Ushers Are Yale Classmates of Bridegroom.

The wedding of Carter Phelps, a son of Mr. and Mrs. George B. Phelps, and Miss Eleanor Bartlett, younger daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Pomeroy Bartlett, was celebrated at 4 o'clock, yesterday afternoon in All Angels' Church, Eighty-first Street and West End Avenue, the Rev. S. De Lancey Townsend performed the ceremony. Vases of pink and white chrysanthemums and oak foliage docerated the altar.

The bride, who walked with her father, wore a short skirted frock of white satin, the satin falling in irregular fluted points over a triple petticoat of white chiffon. The very long court train of white satin was suspended from the shoulders and over the full tulle veil fell one of rose point worn by the bride's mother and sister at their weddings. The low cut corsage was draped with point lace. She carried an arm bouquet of white orchids.

The matron of honor was the bride's sister, Mrs. Robert J. McArdle of Havana, Cuba. She was in palest grey satin trimmed in silver and wearing an overdress of gray tulle, and wore a silver lace hat trimmed with shaded gray ostrich plumes and carried a sheaf of yellow chrysanthemums.

The eight bridesmaids were the Misses Anna and Frances Ballard, stepsisters of the bridegroom; Jane L. Fassett of Elmira, Rosamond Starr of Easton, Md., Alice Gertrude Gordon of Washington, D. C., Virginia Geddes, Ina Mayce, and Doris Nevin, a daughter of Ethelbert Nevin, all of this city. Their unusually smart frocks were of yellow satin and tulle, the skirt very short and full, but clinging closely. The low tulle bodices had cap sleeves to match edged with silver. Narrow silver ribbons crossed the back at the waist line and ran down into a wider sash of silver cloth wound about the slender hips and held in the back front with a silver buckle, from which fell the ends, terminating in silver tassels. Over this was a straight coat body of unlined tulle with long sleeves finished at the wrists with gray fur; this straight bodice terminated under the sash. It was finished at the throat with a flat collar of gray fur.

From the silver girdles fell extremely full gray tulle overskirts finished in a full flare below the knees and bordered with a triple box ruche of the tulle through which ran silver ribbon tied at intervals in lovers' knots. Their gray tulle picture hats had silver brims and and at the side were paddle-shaped ornaments of silver lace. Instead of flowers they carried little barrel muffs of gray tulle edged with gray fur.

The best man—Kenneth H. Clapp of Washington, D. C.—and the nine ushers were all classmates at Yale of Mr. Phelps, in the class of 1914. The latter were James Hallam Boyd of Washington, D. C.; Geoffery Tower of Philadelphia, Henry Blair Keep of Chicago, Albert Edwin Whitehill of Newburg, N. Y.; John C. Goodlett of Kansas City; John Gerish Beaushet, James M. Howard, and Laurence M. Marks, all of New York, and Wallace Dale Holden.

The ceremony was followed by a reception at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Bartlett, 207 West Eighty-sixth Street. Mrs. Bartlett, who helped receive, wore a black net gown embroidered in gold and a hat to match. On their return from their wedding trip Mr. and Mrs. Phelps will live at 350 West End Avenue.

Mr. Phelps is a grandson of the late Oliver S. Phelps, the President of the First National Bank.

MISS JANET DANA ENGAGED.

Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Paul Dana to Wed Dr. W. T. Longcope.

Mr. and Mrs. Paul Dana of 1 Fifth Avenue have announced the engagement of their only daughter, Miss Janet Percy Dana, to Dr. Warfield T. Longcope of Baltimore, Md., at present connected with the Presbyterian Hospital of New York, and professor of Medicine in Columbia University. Dr. Longcope is a son of Mr. and Mrs. George B. S. Longcope of Baltimore, his mother having been Miss Ruth Theobald. He is 37 years of age, and was graduated from Johns Hopkins University in 1897, and from the Johns Hopkins Medical School in 1901. In 1901-4 he was resident pathologist of the Pennsylvania Hospital, and was Director of the Ayer Clinical Laboratory from 1904 to 1911.

In 1908 he was associate professor of applied medicine in the University of Pennsylvania, and became associate professor of medicine in Columbia in 1912, and an associate attending physician at the Presbyterian Hospital in the same year. He was also Major Lieutenant in the Medical Reserve Corps, and is a member of many medical societies, and has made extensive investigations in clinical work and pathology. His New York house is 680 Madison Av.

Miss Dana, who made her début a few years ago, is a granddaughter of the late Charles A. Dana of The Sun, and also on the distaff side a granddaughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. W. Butler Duncan, and is a niece of W. William Butler Duncan, and of Mrs. William Wilton Phipps of London, Mrs. William H. Draper, and Mrs. John W. Brannan. She is a sister of Anderson Dana and of W. B. D. Dana. She is also a great-granddaughter of Anderson Dana, who was killed in the Wyoming massacre.

Paul Dana succeeded his father, the late Charles A. Dana, as editor of The Sun, and previous to that had some eighteen years' experience in newspaper work. He was also at one time on the Board of Park Commissioners, where he served three years, one year as President of the Board. He retired from The Sun in 1903.

CROWELL—ADDIS.

The engagement of Miss Dorothy Lawson Crowell, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Hall Crowell of Perth Amboy, N. J., to John Stanley Addis of New Milford, Conn., has been announced. Mr. Addis is a graduate of Yale, class of '10, and is a member of the Connecticut bar. No plans have been made for the wedding.

Madame Minna Karger
of 11-bis Rue Montaigne and 116 Avenue des Champs-Elysees, Paris,
wishes to inform her many patrons that she has just arrived from France and will exhibit for
ONE WEEK ONLY
at
339 Fifth Ave.,
her large and beautiful assortment of Waists, Lingerie, Bed Spreads, Table Linens, etc., and begs the favor of their visit.

Established 1837.
R. SIMPSON & CO.
143 West 42nd St., Near B'way
Broadway, cor. 67th St.
Loans of Any Amount on Pledges of Personal Property.
We have a large assortment of Diamond Rings, Diamond Pins, &c., at prices which will satisfy careful purchasers.

SOCIETY'S NEW FAD TO BE ICE SKATING

Tired of Dancing Craze, Women Form Secours National Club for Benefit of War Fundss.

Ice skating promises to become the fad of the season for society, which has grown tired of the dancing craze.

A skating club composed of well-known society women is to be formed, which will meet at the Hotel Biltmore, where an outdoor rink is to be inaugurated shortly. The organization is to be known as the Secours National Skating Club, and the proceeds are to be devoted to the relief of French women and children and Belgian refugees, also the Lafayette Fund, which looks after the immediate relief of the men in the trenches.

The offices of the club are at 16 East Forty-seventh Street, and the meetings are to be held on Tuesdays and Thursdays, from 4 to 7 o'clock, for three months, beginning in December. There will be two classes of membership, single and family, the first costing $20, the second $35.

On other days the skating pond is to be open for the hotel guests and the public, and it is expected that the work will be completed by Dec. 1. The rink will be in the Italian Gardens, two stories above the ground floor, and the pond will be 60 by 75 feet, edged with pine trees. On a terrace overlooking the pond there will be a tearoom, heated and inclosed in glass. The ice for the rink will be frozen by the hotel's ice plant.

The committees in charge of the Secours National Skating Club include the American Committee of the Secours National, Mrs. Robert Bacon, Mrs. Frederick H. Allen, Mrs. W. Bayard Cutting, Mrs. William Greenough, Mrs. F. Gray Griswold, Mrs. Walter Maynard, Mrs. Ogden Mills, Mrs. F. K. Pendleton, Mrs. Nathaniel Thayer, Mrs. Whitney Warren, Mrs. H. P. Whitney, C. B. Alexander, Charles Dana Gibson, Donald Harper, McDougall Hawkes, Frederick A. Juilliard, Horace Porter, Lloyd Warren, and T. T. Wells.

Also the Executive Committee of the Lafayette Fund, Mrs. John Jacob Astor, Mrs. William Astor Chanler, Mrs. John Jay Chapman, Mrs. James B. Duke, Mrs. Newbold Leroy Edgar, Mrs. Peter Cooper Hewitt, Mrs. Archer M. Huntington, Mrs. Philip M. Lydig, Baroness La Grange, Mrs. Lee Thomas, Mrs. M. Orme Wilson, Mrs. Henry A. Winthrop, Miss Janet Scudder, Miss Jane B. Wallach, Robert L. Bacon, W. A. Chanler, Frederic R. Coudert, Rawlins Cottenet, Richard Harding Davis, A. M. Huntington, Philip W. Livermore, Philip M. Lydig, W. Forbes Morgan, Gouverneur Morris, Ralph J. Preston, William B. Rogers, Charles S. Scribner, Jr., and Charles D. Wetmore.

WED IN THE NEW CHURCH.

Miss Josephine Grose the Bride of R. B. Wilson—The Attendants.

The wedding of Richard Bartley Wilson, a son of Mr. and Mrs. James P. Wilson of Youngstown, Ohio, and Miss Josephine Grose, a sister of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Grose of Great Neck, L. I., was celebrated at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon in the New Church (Swedenborgian) in East Thirty-fifth Street, between Park and Lexington Avenues, by the Rev. Julian K. Smythe. The church decorations were white roses and chrysanthemums with autumn leaves, and Autumn leaves were fastened in sprays on the nave pews.

The bride, who walked with her brother, who gave her in marriage, wore a white satin gown trimmed with old family lace that was also worn by her grandmother and her great-grandmother when they were wed. She carried lilies of the valley and wore a diamond pendant, the bridegroom's gift.

The bridesmaids were the Misses Gladys A. McClellan of Youngstown, Ohio; Helen B. Reich, Florence Miller, and Alice Presbrey of New York. Miss Helen West was the maid of honor. They wore shepherdess frocks of pale green silk and tulle, and carried clusters of pink roses, and wore darker green shepherdess hats decorated with roses. Virginia Robbins of Pelham, a niece of the bride, was the flower girl, and wore a white frock.

Mr. Wilson's best man was his brother, James T. Wilson of Providence, R. I., and the ushers were Howard and Ronald Grose, brothers of the bride; Sheldon C. Collins of Great Barrington, Mass., and Harold L. Wilson, a brother of the bridegroom, of Youngstown.

A reception followed the ceremony at the home of Howard and Ronald Grose, 34 Gramercy Park.

Mr. Wilson is a graduate of Brown University, 1912, and Columbia Law School, 1915. The ceremony and reception were attended by many of the bridegroom's college chums and fraternity men from Brown University. Mr. and Mrs. Wilson will live in Youngstown, Ohio.

WED BY TWO CEREMONIES.

Miss Weed and A. Hazapis Marry in Episcopal and Greek Churches.

Using two ceremonies, the marriage of Miss Lois Weed, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Ernest F. Weed of 242 West 104th Street, to Athan Hazapis was celebrated at 6 o'clock on Wednesday evening. The first ceremony took place at the Church of Zion and St. Timothy, the Rev. Joseph Rushton officiating, and immediately afterward the wedding party went to the Greek Church in East Seventy-second Street, where the Orthodox Greek bridal service was read. The reception was held at the Hotel Marseilles, Broadway and 103d Street.

The bride had two attendants, the Misses Mildred Maidment of Sea Cliff, L. I., and Maie Brady of this city. John Hazapis was his brother's best man, and the ushers were Dr. George A. ...oenig and George H. Dwenger. Mr. Hazapis is associated with the Greek Steamship Company. The Greek Consul General and others connected with the Greek Consulate and Embassy witnessed the ceremonies. Mr. and Mrs. Hazapis are spending their honeymoon in the Berkshires, and upon their return will make their home in this city.

To Rio to Marry Her Fiance.

Among the passengers who sailed yesterday for Rio de Janeiro in the Lamport & Holt steamer Voltaire was Miss Annie Smoot, a 22-year-old California girl on her way to marry Ernest Nolting, a cashier in the Brazilian Railway Company's office. The romance began in San Francisco in 1914 when he was a graduate of the University of California and Miss Smoot was a student at the Leland Stanford University, where she graduated this year. The bride-elect was accompanied by her mother, Mrs. R. K. Smoot.

Tuttle-Staats Wedding Nov. 16.

The wedding of Miss Fredericka B. Staats, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. Henry Staats of this city, and Frank Wright Tuttle, the son of Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Tuttle of Greenwich, Conn., will take place on Tuesday afternoon, Nov. 16, at the home of the bride's parents, 410 Park Avenue, and will be followed by a reception. Relatives and a few intimate friends only have been invited.

Schwab-Carson Engagement.

Mr. and Mrs. William Moore Carson of 149 East Thirty-seventh Street, announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Rosetta Carson, to Laurence von Post Schwab, son of the late Rev. Laurence Henry Schwab of this city. Miss Carson made her début two seasons ago. Mr. Schwab is a graduate of Yale, class of '13, and is a member of the Union and Yale Clubs. No date has been set for the wedding.

Miss Laura H. Cooke to Wed.

Mrs. Henry D. Cooke of 201 West Eighty-seventh Street announces the engagement of her daughter, Miss Laura Humphreys Cooke, to Lewis Stanton Palen of Harbin, Manchuria. Mr. Palen is a son of Mr. and Mrs. Peter B. Palen of Orlando, Fla. No date has been set for the wedding.

HAMILTON—SWAN.

Mr. and Mrs. Edmund Cook Hamilton of 87 Decatur Street, Brooklyn, announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Helen Hamilton, to Edward Lester Swan, son of Mr. and Mrs. William H. Swan of Brooklyn, at a bridge party given yesterday. Miss Hamilton is a graduate of Packer Institute, class of '12.

SIR CHARLES TUPPER DIES IN HIS 95TH YEAR

Former Prime Minister of Canada Succumbs at His Home in England.

BEGAN LIFE AS A COBBLER

An Early Romance Was the Foundation of His Notable Career as a Statesman.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Oct. 30 — Sir Charles Tupper, the venerable Canadian statesman and former Prime Minister of Canada, died in England today in his ninety-fifth year. The news of his death came in a cablegram from Sir George Perley, Canadian High Commissioner in London, to Sir Robert Borden, the Premier.

Sir Charles's death occurred at his home, Broomwood, in Bexley Heath, Kent, and the official cablegram read: "Sir Charles Tupper died peacefully this morning."

Charles Stuart Tupper of Winnipeg, son of the late James Stuart Tupper and grandson of Sir Charles, succeeds to the baronetcy. He is a son-in-law of Dr. Charles Morse, Registrar of the Exchequer Court of Ottawa, and is about to leave for the front, having obtained a commission in the Cameronian Highlanders.

Starting life as a cobbler and ending by occupying the highest offices in the land, Sir Charles's career was one of the most remarkable of any man in public life. At the time of his retirement in 1900 he had served Canada for forty-five years, always in important positions, and was known as "the Grand Old Man of Canada."

Sir Charles Tupper was born in Amherst, Nova Scotia, and after receiving a meagre education in the schools of his home town, was apprenticed to a cobbler. His apprenticeship served, he set up in business for himself, and it is said that he was a good cobbler. Ambition was the mainspring of his existence in his earliest days, as well as when he became great, and he set about improving his mind by study and reading, with the hope of becoming a physician.

His father was too poor to assist him, but he became the protégé of a wealthy woman who lived near Amherst, and who sent him to Edinburgh University in Scotland, from which he obtained his degree in medicine. It is said that his adoption by her was a romance. Sir Charles is said to have won her love—she was some years his senior—and that she defrayed the expenses of his university education on the understanding that when he obtained his diploma he would return to Nova Scotia and their marriage would take place. When he returned he found her heart had changed his mind, and the woman died a spinster.

Sir Charles immediately became successful as a physician, and while yet in his twenties was one of the foremost in Nova Scotia. This career, however, was too cramped for his ambitions, and in 1855 he changed into politics and defeated Joseph Howe, leader of the Liberals in his Province, winning his seat in the Nova Scotia Parliament as a Conservative.

His rise was rapid, and he soon became the leader in Parliament, to which he was returned fourteen consecutive times, and in 1864 became Premier of Nova Scotia. Canada then was composed of a number of independent States, and he was still Premier when the Confederation which resulted in the present Dominion of Canada was formed in 1867. At the time of his death he was the last of those who took part in the formation of the Dominion.

Sir Charles then became Minister of Customs in the Cabinet of Sir John Macdonald, and remained in that position until 1873, when the Conservative Party was defeated and went out of office. For the next five years he was Sir John's closest adviser, and when the party returned to power in 1878 Sir Charles became Minister of Public Works.

One of his most noteworthy achievements was the formation of the Department of Railways and Canals, of which he became the first Minister. In this post he carried out the policy of the Government for the enlargement of the Welland Canal, the deepening of the St. Lawrence River, the improvement of the Intercolonial Railway, and the construction by a private company of the Canadian Pacific Railway.

As Minister of Railways and Canals it was his duty to secure the passage of the Canadian Pacific Railway bill, which practically assured the construction of the road. During the House of Commons' session of 1880-81 he fought a bitter fight and won a great victory over great opposition. The opponents of the Government tried to block the bill at every step, and affected painful solicitude over a young and struggling country being ruined by the mad project he was fathering. Nevertheless, always undaunted, Sir Charles fought every inch of the way and the bill became a law, with the result that the Canadian Pacific was built, and proved to be the greatest step in the development of the Dominion.

Sir Charles was knighted in 1879, and in 1883 was said to be by far the ablest member of Sir John Macdonald's Ministry. His versatility was wonderful, and one striking instance of this was given when he suddenly became a rabid protectionist. In 1875 it was announced that the Mackenzie Reform Ministry had decided to adopt a policy of protection to native industries, and Sir Charles prepared an elaborate free trade argument in anticipation of a change in Governmental policy. Then, to his surprise, the Government announced that it was going to stick to the policy of tariff for revenue only. Sir Charles immediately assumed the rôle of an earnest protectionist, and denounced the Ministry for refusing to protect "our struggling industries." From then protection became his watchword, and brought his party back into power in 1878.

In 1884 Sir Charles retired from the Ministry and was appointed High Commissioner for Canada in London, from which he was recalled in 1887 to become Minister of Finance in Macdonald's new Cabinet. The following year, however, he resigned and returned to his London post, where he remained until 1896. During this time, in 1893, as one of the British Commissioners, he arranged a treaty between France and Canada. In 1887 and 1888 he was one of Her Majesty's plenipotentiaries on the Fishery Commission in Washington, D. C., and is said to have served with distinction and profit to the Dominion. He was made a baronet for his work on this occasion.

Sir Charles received many honors. He was made a Companion of the Bath at the Confederation; a Knight Commander of the Order of St. Michael and St. George in 1886; a Knight of the Grand Cross of St. Michael and St. George, and had received the University degrees of M.A., D.C.L., and LL.D.

In 1896 Sir Charles entered the Cabinet of Sir Mackenzie Bowell as Secretary of State and leader in the House of Commons, and when Bowell retired four months later succeeded him as Prime Minister. Until he retired in 1900 he was leader of the Opposition in the House of Commons. Several years ago Sir Charles went to England to spend the remaining years of his life, and his leave-taking was made the occasion of a great popular demonstration in Vancouver.

In addition to his other honors, Sir Charles was a former President of the Canadian Medical Association and a Governor of Dalhousie College in Nova Scotia. He was a member of the Manitoba Club of Winnipeg and the British Empire and Colonial Clubs of London, England.

He married Miss Frances Morse of Amherst and was the father of Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper, a former Minister of Justice and Attorney General of Canada, who was created a Knight in 1893.

BARON WELBY DEAD.

Financier Who Practically Controlled Affairs in England for Years.

LONDON, Oct. 30.—Baron Welby, (Reginald Earle Welby,) who was long prominent in financial circles, died yesterday at Malwood.

Reginald Earle Welby, First Baron, was elevated to the peerage in 1894. He was 83 years old. He entered the Treasury in 1856, became Assistant Financial Secretary to the Treasury in 1880, Auditor of the Civil List in 1881, and Permanent Secretary of the Treasury in 1885, holding this position until 1894. He left no heir.

He was born in Hareston, Leicester, and was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge. Among the honors he had received were the appointment as Privy Councillor, and he was a Knight of the Grand Cross of the Bath, a Knight Commander of the Bath, and a Companion of the Bath. He was a former Alderman and Chairman of the London County Council, and established the existing methods of financing that city. For nearly twenty years he practically controlled the financial affairs of England.

In 1908, during the Administration of President Roosevelt, he commented on a message of the President and gave his ideas of the proper methods of reorganizing the currency of the United States.

"There seems to be a general agreement," he said "that your currency system has proved inadequate and various legislative measures are proposed to improve it. If I may venture a suggestion, I would say that before adopting hasty laws it might be well to get the advice of an expert commission on what is best to be done.

"To my mind, one of the greatest evils in any nation is the influence of pernicious lobbying in behalf of special interests. You will pardon my criticism, but the one thing you lack in the United States is concentrated, forceful public opinion. Although the people of the United States are exceptionally active and progressive, yet they are curiously conservative in stamping out evil customs that have gradually grown up. They hesitate to remedy and are slow to punish."

DR. J. H. HUDDLESTON DIES.

He Was Noted for His Preventive Work in Tuberculosis.

Dr. John H. Huddleston, widely known here as a physician and for many years Secretary of the New York Academy of Medicine, died yesterday from pneumonia at his home, 145 West Seventy-eighth Street, in his fifty-second year. He was born in Boston and was a son of Charles Henry and Susan Matteveson Huddleston. After preparing at the Boston Latin School he attended Harvard University, from which he was graduated in 1888. He then entered the Harvard Medical School, from which he received his degree in 1891, and then came to this city.

He soon became prominent in his profession and in civic matters, and in 1903 was Secretary of the American delegation to the Fourteenth International Medical Congress at Madrid, and, owing to his preventive work in tuberculosis, was appointed by Governor Hughes as Trustee of the State Hospital for Incipient Tuberculosis at Raybrook. He was a Director of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, of which he was also Chairman of the Welfare Committee.

Dr. Huddleston was a member of many medical societies and a former member of the Seventh Regiment, from which he received his discharge as assistant surgeon several years ago with the rank of Captain. He was a member of the Century, Harvard and Barnard clubs, and as Permanent Secretary of his class was widely known to Harvard men throughout the country.

Dr. Huddleston was visiting physician at the Gouverneur and Willard Parker Hospitals, consulting physician at the United Hospital at Port Chester, and was connected with several other hospitals. His wife, two daughters, and a son survive him.

GEO. I. SCOTT DIES SUDDENLY

Retired Banker Stricken as He Is About to Attend Tuxedo Ball.

George Isham Scott, a retired banker of 28 West Fifty-seventh Street, widely known both here and in Newport, died suddenly from heart disease at the Tuxedo Club, shortly before he was about to attend the annual Fall dance Friday night. Mr. Scott was deeply interested in the Plattsburg camp, which he promised to attend, but later was unable owing to his health.

He was a member of the Racquet and Tennis, the Tuxedo, Authors, and Union Clubs, and was an official of the Tuxedo Toboggan Club. His daughter, Miss Mimi Scott, is prominent in society.

Dr. Frank Herbert Daniels.

Dr. Frank Herbert Daniels died suddenly yesterday from heart disease at his home, 108 West 122d Street, in his sixtieth year. He was born in Boston and was graduated from Harvard University in 1879, and from the Harvard Medical School five years later.

Dr. Daniels was a Fellow of the American Medical Association, Vice President of the American Medical Jurisprudence Society, and a member of the Manhattan Medical Society, the Greater New York Medical Association, the County Medical Society, and the Medical Society of Jurisprudence. For many years he was visiting physician at the J. Hood Wright Hospital. His wife and daughter survive him.

Miss Zelma Rawlston.

Miss Zelma Rawlston, a vaudeville and musical comedy actress, who was a member of the cast of "Chin Chin" last season, died yesterday at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Allen St. John in the Clinton apartments, in her forty-seventh year. She was born in Germany, and came here when a child. When she went on the stage she dropped her family name and became known by her stage name, so that even her closest friends do not know what her right name was. Miss Rawlston died possessed of considerable property, and as she made no will and had no relatives in this country, the attorney for the Actors' Equity Society was called in to take charge of her estate. Miss Rawlston's funeral will take place at 2 P. M. today from the Calvary Baptist Church.

William Waldo Hyde Dead.

HARTFORD, Conn., Oct. 29.—William Waldo Hyde, former Mayor of Hartford and one of the distinguished lawyers of the State, died today in his 62d year, after a short illness, the immediate cause of death being apoplexy, following an operation to relieve intestinal trouble.

Lutherans to Celebrate Tonight.

The Lutheran churches of Greater New York connected with the Synodical Conference will hold a joint celebration of the Reformation festival at Carnegie Hall this evening. Professor C. F. Huth of the University of Chicago, will be the German speaker, and Professor George A. Romoser of Concordia Collegiate Institute at Bronxville, will deliver the English address. Edward Richlin will play the organ and the students' chorus of Bronxville and others will sing. Strangers will be welcome.

Births.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas F. Victor of 787 Fifth Avenue are being congratulated upon the birth of a son on Friday. Mrs. Victor was formerly Miss Elizabeth Allen of Buffalo.

Announcement has been made of the birth of a son to Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Richardson Lyeth on Thursday, at their home in Riverdale-on-Hudson. Mrs. Lyeth was Miss Judith Longyear of Brookline, Mass.

Mr. and Mrs. Howard F. Woodfin are receiving congratulations on the birth of a daughter, Carolyn Guyon Woodfin. Mrs. Woodfin was formerly Miss Dorothy Guyon.

THE OLD MEN'S TOY SHOP
is conducted to give work to men handicapped by age or other infirmities, who have no chance in competition with the able-bodied. The working capacity of these men is not great. The tasks must be easy and the hours short. The shop thus has to be run at a loss, despite the income from sales.
Will you help to support the shop and so befriend these men? Contributions should be addressed to the Association.
CORNELIUS N. BLISS, Jr., President.
NEW YORK ASSOCIATION FOR IMPROVING THE CONDITION OF THE POOR.
105 East 22nd Street, Room 318.

METCALFE MARRIAGE KEPT FAMILY SECRET

Daughter's Wedding to H. E. Watson Feb. 13 Just Revealed by Her Mother.

Mrs. J. G. Metcalfe of Morristown, N. J., announces the marriage of her daughter, Marguerite, to Harold E. Watson of Morristown, on Feb. 13 last. The marriage has been kept a family secret because of the long illness and final death of the late J. G. Metcalfe. It is expected that the young couple will make their home in this city.

The above announcement, which appears among the marriage notices of today's TIMES, will come as a surprise to the friends of the Metcalfe and Watson families in Morristown, both of whom are well known and prominent in the social life of the city. Jacob G. Metcalfe was one of the pioneer railroad men of this country.

No explanation of the announcement could be gained last night from the Metcalfe family, as it was said at their home in Franklin Street that they were absent. George H. Watson, Jr., father of the young man, when told of the announcement at first denied that the marriage had taken place, and afterward asserted that he would neither deny nor confirm it.

The young people had kept their secret so well guarded that no one, not even their friends or neighbors, knew that any attachment existed between them. Mrs. Watson has just returned to Morristown after spending the greater part of the Summer in Lexington, Ky. Her mother was Miss Lucy Garrison of Louisville, Ky. Her father died on Aug. 31 last, in his sixty-seventh year, after a long illness, in the Pocono Mountains, where he had gone in search of health.

He was former President of the Mexican International Railway, a director of the London Underground Railway Company, and consulting railway expert for Speyer & Co., the bankers. He was born in Cambridge, Ohio, and from early manhood advanced rapidly in the railroad world. He took an active part in solving the transportation problems of Chile and Ecuador, and was called to London to help solve the problem of the London Underground Railway Company, of which he later became a director. He was also Vice President of the Manila Railway Company, and retained this position until the time of his death.

Mrs. Watson is about 22 years old, and her husband is only a few years older. His father is Secretary of the Commercial Tractor Company of 140 Broadway, and they live on Maple Avenue, in Morristown. He is a graduate of Harvard, class of '14.

MISS POWELL A BRIDE.

Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. McD. Powell Marries E. T. Bromfield.

The marriage of Miss May Powell, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alexander McDonald Powell of 326 West Seventy-second Street, to Edward Thomas Bromfield took place at 4:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon at the home of the bride's parents. The Rev. Frank Melville Kerr of the First Presbyterian Church in Hempstead, L. I., performed the ceremony, which was followed by a reception.

The bride, whose father gave her in marriage, wore a gown of cream-colored velvet trimmed with strands of pearls. A Court train of silver cloth depended from the shoulders and was held in place with ruchings of tulle. Her veil of tulle was caught up with orange blossoms and she carried a bouquet of lilies of the valley.

Mrs. Herman Helms of Philadelphia, Penn., as matron of honor, wore a gown of old-blue brocade with touches of rose-colored velvet and a hat to match. She carried an old-fashioned bouquet. The other attendants were Mrs. A. W. Powell and Mrs. Irwin Day. They were attired in gowns of changeable colored taffeta shading from rose to old blue with hats to match, and carried old-fashioned bouquets of mignon roses.

Percy R. Bromfield was his brother's best man, and the ushers were Herman Helms, Jr., W. Powell, W. Atlee Burpee, Jr., David Burpee, and Robert J. and Joseph B. Powell.

After an extended wedding trip Mr. and Mrs. Bromfield will make their home in Brookline, Mass.

ARTISTS CELEBRATE RETURN

Salmagundi Club Holds Its Annual "Get Together" Dinner.

After spending the Summer by seashore and in the mountains, the members of the artists' colony in New York returned home last night and celebrated the occasion by giving their annual "Get Together Dinner" at the Salmagundi Club, 14 West Twelfth Street.

Salmagundi is only another name for Bohemia, and if all dreams do not come true there, why, the artists have a good time just the same, and celebrate their return to town to take up the season's work with zest and song.

A number of celebrities attended the opening of the artists' season in the metropolis, and among those who joined in the festivities were Samuel Shaw, who is widely known as the friend of all artists; Frederick Balard Williams, the painter-President of the club; J. Sanford Saltus, also a patron of the fine arts; Montague Glass, Professor Herschel Parker, and Hy Mayer.

Others who joined in the revels and sang the Salmagundian songs were Charles C. Curran, William Ritschell, Paul Dougherty, George M. Reevs, Guy C. Wiggins, E. Irving Couse, Lucius W. Hitchcock, Howard Giles, Charles P. Gruppe, Will Foster, Alexander Schilling, Karl Runguis, George Elmer Browne, Joseph Isidor, Dr. Henry S. Oppenheimer, William Shelton, H. G. Greims and Leo Milzener.

BENEFIT FOR STONY WOLD.

A Fashion Fete and Ball at the Biltmore on Nov. 10.

A fashion fête and ball will be given at the Biltmore on Nov. 10 for the benefit of Stony Wold Auxiliaries Nos. 12 and 17. Many interesting features are to be shown. Miss Margaret Oppenheimer is to represent Fashion. Miss Florence Hochstadter is Chairman of the Entertainment Committee.

Raymond Hitchcock is to act as auctioneer, and will sell the gowns displayed to the highest bidders, before the ball. Mrs. Benjamin Stern of 542 Fifth Avenue is receiving applications for tickets.

Among the patronesses are Mrs. Sidney C. Borg, Mrs. Daniel Guggenheim, Mrs. Edward J. King, Mrs. Adolph Lewisohn, Mrs. Isaac N. Seligman, Mrs. Felix M. Warburg, Mrs. Oscar S. Straus, Mrs. Henry Sidenberg, Mrs. A. Bernhard, and Mrs. Melville Scholle.

MISCHA ELMAN PLAYS.

Violinist Gives a Program That Fully Diaplays His Varied Gifts.

Mischa Elman, who had been heard earlier in the week as soloist with the Symphony Society of New York, made his first appearance of the season in recital yesterday afternoon at Carnegie Hall. He played Vivaldi's Concerto in G minor; with accompaniment of piano and organ, the allegro moderato from Ernst's Concerto in F sharp minor, Scolero's "Variations on a Theme," by Mozart, four smaller pieces arranged from Bach, Wieniawski, Michiels, and Weber, and Sarasate's "Zigeunerweisen."

This program was well contrived to be at once interesting and well balanced by means of its contrasts, and to display the varied gifts of the player to their full extent. It is likely that Mr. Elman has never played better than he did yesterday, and whether it was because of his mood or the day or because he has passed a year away from the concert stage, during which he has had opportunity to devote himself to reflection and leisurely study, it seemed that his playing had never been more significant along the deeper and subtler sides of his art.

Thus his playing in the Vivaldi concerto was finely elevated and noble, particularly in the adagio, where the best opportunity for these elements was provided. The addition of an organ enhanced the effect of this movement, though it tended somewhat to muddiness in the accompaniment in the succeeding allegro. His playing in Ernst's concerto was downright sensational from the viewpoint of great technical difficulties overcome and subordinated to artistic effect. Ernst was himself a violinist, noted in his day for a sensational technique, and the histories tell of him that he followed Paganini about Europe in an effort to master his methods. The concerto would seem to embody all that Ernst had learned of brilliant and difficult technical matter, although it is not without a musical value also.

The violinists who could play this work as Mr. Elman played it yesterday would probably not require all the fingers of one hand to count. Rapid octave passages which were perfect, impeccable double-stops, and brilliant passage work accomplished without a flaw were all in evidence, and what was remarkable was that their accomplishment was easy enough for him to allow of their being subordinated to real musical effect. Some difficult as well as very interesting and well-contrived music was found in a set of "Variations on a Theme," by Mozart, by an unfamiliar composer, Scolero.

In all of his effects Mr. Elman was ably seconded by Walter H. Golde at the piano. The organ part in Vivaldi's work was played by Frank L. Sealy.

Columbia University Concert.

Professor Walter Henry Hall, director of choral music at Columbia University, announced yesterday that the big university concert to be held at Carnegie Hall on Dec. 20 would be free to all of the students and officers of the university. "The Messiah" will be sung. The university chorus has given many other oratorios in the past at Carnegie Hall, but this is the first year that the concert has been thrown open to the students. The chorus consists of about three hundred voices. The soloists who have been selected are: Miss Marie Stoddard, soprano; Miss Scott, contralto; Dan Bedoe, tenor, and Mr. Maitland, bass. A concert will be given under the asupices of the Columbia University Extension Teaching Department.

Obituary Notes.

Mrs. ELKE MINDLIN SANDERS, mother of Judge Leon Sanders, died yesterday at the home of her son, Barnett Sanders, at 168 Second Street, Brooklyn, in her seventy-sixth year. Mrs. Sanders was born in Russia and came here thirty-five years ago. She was active in Hebrew charities and devoted much of her time to the work of the Hebrew Sheltering Home at 229 East Broadway.

Mrs. ISABEL D. BROWN, widow of Frank M. Brown, died on Friday at her home in Asbury Park, N. J., in her sixtieth year. She was born in Jersey City.

ORLANDO E. CONDIT, a former member of the firm of O. E. & W. E. Condit, wholesale meat dealers, died on Thursday at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Fred R. Hood, in East Orange, N. J., in his sixty-third year. He was born in that city, and was a member of the Sons of the Revolution. In addition to his daughter, he is survived by two sons.

GEORGE WANGERMAN of 957 First Avenue, a policeman attached to the East Thirty-fifth Street Station and a member of the Honor League, died yesterday at his home in his thirty-fifth year. Last April he received a medal from the United States Volunteer Life-Saving Corps for rescuing a man from the East River, and had never been entirely well since. In February, 1914, he shot and killed a burglar who had attacked and robbed a junk dealer.

ROBERT MORGAN, a builder of Brooklyn and a prominent member of the Bergen Beach Golf Club, died on Friday at his home, 2,304 Newkirk Avenue, Flatbush. He was born in Crossgates, Dunfermline, Scotland.

HENRY J. SCHNEIDER, 66 years old, a retired farmer of New Lots, died from heart disease on Friday at his home, 489 Elderts Lane, Cypress Hills.

ARTHUR J. BANDOLIN, a tobacco salesman and an active member of the Church of St. Cecilia, died on Thursday at his home, 95 Russell Street, Brooklyn. He left a widow and two children.

Mrs. EMELINE A. GREGORY, widow of Robert W. Gregory, died on Thursday at her home, 515 Hamburg Avenue, Brooklyn, in her seventy-first year. She was a member of many lodges of Harmonia Chapter, Order of the Eastern Star, and of the Noble Street Baptist Church.

JONATHAN ALLEN MILLER, a civil war veteran and for many years keeper of the lighthouse at Montauk, died on Friday at his home near Springs, L. I. Mr. Miller, who was 81 years of age, served in the United States Navy, and one of his hands was shot off during an engagement. He was at one time Commissioner of Highways of Easthampton.

SAMUEL ROBINSON EARL, 82 years old, active church worker in Brooklyn for more than thirty years, died at his home, 111 Henry Street, on Friday. Mr. Earl became a member of Plymouth Church during the pastorate of Dr. Lyman Abbott and was a deacon under Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis. He left a son and a daughter.

Miss MARY J. MAGUIRE, a sister of the Rev. William J. Maguire, rector of the Roman Catholic Church of the Transfiguration, and of the late John Maguire, a former Commissioner of Elections, died in St. Mary's Hospital on Friday, following an operation. She was 45 years old, and lived at 103 Arlington Avenue, Brooklyn.

JAMES S. PARK, a stone seal engraver with an office at 106 Fulton Street, Manhattan, and for twenty-four years a member of the Twenty-third Regiment of Brooklyn, is dead at his home, 573 Fifty-eighth Street,

DEMAND FOR STEEL GROWS CONSTANTLY

Railroads, Shipbuilders, Constructors and Warring Nations Besiege Mills for Material.

PRICES BEYOND CONTROL

Quotations for Goods Have Never Varied So in the History of the Industry.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 30.—Iron and steel prices are beyond control. Never in the history of the industry has there been such wide ranges in prices. In fact, it is not a question of price, but of delivery. Ridiculously high prices are being demanded and in some instances are being paid.

The plant of the Diamond State Steel Company at Wilmington, Del., which has been idle for eleven years, is being repaired and it is expected will be in operation in ninety days on an order of 80,000 tons of rounds for Great Britain. This mill has been out of date many years, and the fact that it is to be placed in operation will give a faint idea of the severe strain producers are being put to to fill the demand.

Sales of pig iron have been enormous. Contracts have been made on the basis of deliveries as rapidly as possible. Starting in the east and sweeping westward and southward, almost every furnace has sold its entire output many months ahead at advanced prices. The Lukens Iron and Steel Company has contracted for 58,000 tons of basic iron for delivery up to and including the second quarter at $17.50, delivered at Coatesville, Penn.

In New York sales during the week aggregated 25,000 tons, one lot of 10,000 tons going to Buffalo furnaces for delivery at Lancaster, N. Y. Japan obtained 2,000 tons of low phosphorus iron at $28.62, at steamer. Italian buyers are seeking iron in the east and have obtained only 1,000 tons of Southern foundry to date.

In Pittsburgh the Allegheny Steel Company is inquiring for 20,000 tons of basic for first half delivery. The American Rolling Mill Company at Middleton, Ohio, is seeking 15,000 tons; the Andrews Steel Company of Newport Ky., is inquiring for 20,000 tons. The Portsmouth Steel Company, Portsmouth, Ohio, is seeking 6,000 tons. Westinghouse interests have obtained 3,000 tons and the American Steel Foundries 5,000 tons. The Rebecca furnace at Kittanning, Penn., has been leased by the Jones & Laughlin Steel Company for the purpose of making ferromanganese from imported ores. The Jones & Laughlin Steel Company is blowing in all of its ten furnaces.

Large Sales in Cleveland.

Sales in the Buffalo district aggregated 60,000 tons. Cleveland reports large sales and inquiries from one company for 25,000 tons. The Pickands, Mathers Company has blown in the Ella furnace at West Middlesex, Penn., in the West Federal district and the Interview at Milwaukee will be fired before Dec. 1. Other idle furnaces would be lighted, but it is impossible to secure a supply of ore. Sales in Cincinnati have been large; St. Louis buyers have entered into every district. Iron in Birmingham has sold its vast stock pile and prices are climbing higher daily. An idle furnace has been blown in at Bessemer and another is being got in readiness to resume.

The Carnegie Steel Company has advanced steel bars to 1.50c. If it is possible to buy any at this price an advance of several dollars a ton can be realized on them before they are delivered. Cold rolled shafting has gone up $2 a ton and cold rolled strip steel $8 a ton. Cold rolled shafting have been made at 60 off the list price. The British Government is said to have placed a contract for 50,000 tons of six-inch rounds at between 3.25c. and 3.50c. French interests have placed part of 50,000 tons at Ensley, Ala.

Bar iron is being used instead of steel in many instances and this product has been advanced to 1.50c Cleveland. Spikes are up to 1.70c., an advance of 10 cents. Steel hoops are quoted at 1.75c., $8 a ton of a raise, bands bringing 1.50c., an increase of $1 a ton since Oct. 25. Structural rivets are selling at 2.00c and boiler rivets at 2c.

Wire prices are higher and will continue to advance. At this writing quotations are as follows: Plain wire, $1.70 a 100 pounds; nails, $1.85 per keg; cut nails, $1.70, f. o. b. Pittsburgh. Canadian interests are seeking wire rods in this country, but have been unsuccessful. A barbed wire plant is to be installed at Collingwood, Ontario, to produce 1,000 tons a month.

C. K. Turner & Sons, 116 Broad Street, New York, are in the market for 40,000 tons of barbed wire for the Russian Government, and a mixed assortment of steel. It is useless to visit Pittsburgh for steel of almost any shape or grade. Every ton that can be delivered within the next six months has been snapped up.

Railroads Now in the Market.

Plates in Pittsburgh are quoted at 1.50c. In Philadelphia they are $1 a ton higher. Platemakers do not want to be bothered with orders. They have enough on hand to keep the rolls turning until late in the Spring. It is doubtful if the mills ever had so many specifications ahead.

The Standard Oil Company has contracted for two tank steamers with the Harlan & Hollingsworth Company, which will require about 7,500 tons of plates. The Norfolk & Western Railroad will take 9,000 tons of plates from the Carnegie Steel Company with which to build 1,000 cars in the company's own shops. The American Ship Building Company will build vessels for Norwegian interests and figures are being secured for four more. The United States Government will require about 40,000 tons of steel for two dreadnoughts on which bids will be made Nov. 15.

The New York Central Railroad has ordered 9,000 cars within the past few days, and other contracts placed brings aggregate car buying up to 12,000 for the week. Eighty-two locomotives were also contracted for. The Russian Government has placed an order with the Pennsylvania Steel Company for rails running up into thousands of tons. The Wabash has contracted for 7,000 tons, the New York Central 5,000 tons, the Great Northern 5,000 tons, and so on. The Boston & Maine is inquiring for 25,000 tons and the Maine Central for 10,000 tons.

Steel shapes cannot be had under twelve to fourteen weeks. The price has been advanced to 1.50c. Of all the finished material, shapes are somewhat slower than other forms of steel. Some contracts have been placed as low as 1.40c. for delivery next year, and good round tonnages can be placed at 1.45c. The McClintic-Marshall people took the contract to erect an elevated station in Philadelphia, about 25,000 tons. Seven car floats will be built by the American Bridge Company for the Lehigh Railroad Company.

Sheets have been advanced $4 a ton in one week. South America is taking large quantities of sheets. European countries are also heavy buyers. While quotations are made at 2c. for No. 28 gauge, as high as 2.25c. is being asked and secured. J. P. Morgan & Co. has inquiries out for 6,000 tons of blue annealed sheets, No. 12 and 13 guage. Inquiries have also been made in Philadelphia for sheets of this grade. Tin plate will probably be held at $3.40 a box for next year's delivery.

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130 West 56th Street.

REWARD FOR WISE RAILROAD POLICY

Money Poured Into Southern Pacific Enables It to Weather a Long Depression.

How can a large railroad system which is passing through successive years of depression, suffering losses in annual earnings of more than $10,000,000, continue to meet expenses and even pay dividends? That question applies to a few of the country's big railroad systems which have continued dividend payments in the last three years just as if nothing had happened. It does not apply to other large railroad systems which were unable to maintain their balance in the face of the cumulative depression.

The financial district was treated to a pleasant surprise last Friday when the stock of the Southern Pacific Railway crossed par, a point which it had been unable to reach since the Spring of 1913. It recalled the remarkable struggles of the Southern Pacific, and, incidentally, the factors which made it possible for the Southern Pacific to live through the recent depression and come out with colors flying.

The secret of the Southern Pacific's success in the face of trying circumstances, railroad men say, lies in the fact that its foundation was solid. Years ago Collis P. Huntington willed that earnings, instead of being paid out in dividends, should be turned back into the Southern Pacific for improvement and extension work. There were objections, but Mr. Huntington and his Board of Directors were firm.

While they increased the basic value of their property and built up a handsome surplus for lean years, other roads traversing the Western belt paid out dividends. The Missouri Pacific is a good illustration. It has been said that if the Missouri Pacific's board had dared to withhold dividends at the right time the whole Missouri-Pacific system would not be in receivership today. It would have proved economical for the stockholders of the Missouri Pacific if they had turned millions back into the property instead of drawing the millions out. If that had been done it is likely that "Mop" would be selling many times its present price of $5 a share.

The Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway furnishes a similar illustration. The dividends stopped when the depression set in in 1913, but that was too late. They should have stopped in 1910, railroad men say, and some $30,000,000 should then have been spent on regrading in order to meet the encroaching competition of better organized and better managed roads, like the Atchison, for instance.

In 1913, when the depression began to be felt, the Southern Pacific on its 10,311 miles of road earned $142,775,000. In 1914, with an increased mileage of 111 miles, it earned only $138,520,000. In 1915 the gross revenues dropped to $128,890,000. In 1915 the road earned a surplus of 9.85 per cent., which was cut to 7.50 per cent. this year. Notwithstanding its difficulties, the road continued to pay its 6 per cent. dividends. This was safe, first, because the dividend was more than earned, and, second, because there was a reserve fund in the treasury.

SAVES $500,000 ON SUBWAY

City Gets Guarded Easement Under Brooklyn Piers for $275,000.

As the result of negotiations between the Public Service Commission and the New York Dock Company a troublesome question concerning the construction of the two new subway tubes to Brooklyn has been settled, and in addition the city has been saved about $500,000 and the dock company has undertaken a permanent improvement of its property at a cost of about $1,250,000.

The New York Dock Company occupies piers along the Brooklyn shore of the East River devoted in the main to the West Indian and South American trade. Under its property already runs the Interborough tube to Joralemon Street, and it was necessary for the Public Service Commission to acquire an easement for the new tube to Clark Street. The new Montague Street tube, however, landed under city property. When, however, the commission began to negotiate about taking certain property at the foot of Clark Street, the dock company replied that this would interfere with its plans for the development of its waterfront, and that it should have to ask from the city for the property and the consequential damages some $600,000.

The commission set to work to get around this demand, and, after consultation with the dock company and Dock Commissioner Smith, ascertained that the latter was about to condemn the dock company's pier to the south of Joralemon Street and order its removal. This meant that the present Interborough tube would be exposed to damage from vessels floating over it, and the commission's engineers declared that it would be necessary to put a concrete blanket over the existing structure for its protection, which would cost $100,000.

It also appeared that the dock company was about to realign all its existing piers, and that the two new tubes would be uncovered, so that over each of these also a concrete blanket must be constructed at a cost of about $200,000.

Negotiations then began with the dock company, and the latter pointed out that the city owned certain property at the foot of Joralemon Street and Montague Street that it particularly wanted to get hold of. If it could buy these parcels it would own an undivided strip along the East River shore, and it would be able to develop it as a whole much more advantageously for itself and its shippers. It was willing, it said, to sell to the city the easement it needed at Clark Street for $275,000, and to give at least $75,000 for the Montague Street property and $25,000 for the Joralemon Street parcel, thus granting the city, in the balance the Clark Street rights for $175,000.

Moreover, the company would undertake to erect new large piers at Joralemon, Montague, and Clark Streets, each of which would be ample protection for the subway tubes beneath, and so the city would be saved the $300,000 which it appeared it would have to spend on concrete blankets. To this the city replied that it would sell the two parcels the dock people wanted, provided it preserved the right to recapture. This means that, supposing the city ever carries out its policy of acquiring the entire harbor front, when it comes to condemn the dock company's property it will have to pay for these particular strips merely what it has received for them, plus the cost of improvements and less depreciation.

So the bargain has been struck. The New York Dock Company intends now to build, at a cost of $1,250,000, five new piers which will be from 640 to 750 feet in length and much broader than those which now are in use, thus doubling its present accommodations. On the other hand the city will acquire without cost to itself adequate protection for the subway tubes, and will effect a saving which has been calculated at $500,000.

BOSTON COPPER GOSSIP.

Closing of Cananea Mine Greatly Reduces Mexico's Production.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Oct. 30.—Resumption of domestic buying of copper at 18 cents is reported this week, and producers are in receipt of new orders. The closing of the mines at Cananea, Mexico, will reduce that country's production about 10,000,000 pounds a month.

The Calumet and Hecla Company is reported to have made heavy sales of late, one transaction involving 30,000,000 pounds. The closing of the mines at Cananea is said to be due to the burning of railway bridges by Villa's troops. With the completion of the new electric hoist United Verde Extension will have a capacity of 1,000 tons of ore a day.

The Cuile Copper Company's production has established a record surpassing early estimates, and is at present turning out copper at the rate of 120,000,000 pounds a year. The cost is 6 cents. Granby Consolidated produced 4,100,000 pounds of copper in September. Two shafts on the Anaconda property have been closed because of an oversupply of ore at the company's smelters.

WANTS RAILROADS RULED BY REGIONS

Frank Trumbull Explains That Wage Problems Are Now Settled by Districts.

PRESENT SYSTEM CHAOTIC

Suggests That Principle of Federal Bank Organization Would Simplify Regulation.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 30.—Speaking before a body of leading railroad men of the country gathered at the Hotel Blackstone tonight in honor of the seventieth birthday of E. P. Ripley, head of the Santa Fe system, Frank Trumbull, Chairman of the Chesapeake and Ohio, said that one great trouble of the railroads was that they were regulated by forty-nine interlocking Directors. These Directors, he stated, were the forty-eight States and the Federal Government.

"I shall not undertake to describe before a group of men like this," said Mr. Trumbull, "the piecemeal, patchwork, burdensome, and conflicting State regulation of railroads. Freight cars go everywhere, and if the railroads of Texas, for example, be crippled, there is impairment and waste not only in Texas, but in every State.

"So far as I know, no one has yet assembled in one tragic exhibit the needless expense, the crudities, and the irreparable losses which this interlocking regulation has imposed upon railway administration. Omitting figures but stating facts, what is the situation of the railroads of the country, considered as a whole? Their net operating income for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1915, was not as great as in 1910, 1911, or 1912, and the loss in comparison with 1912 was even greater. There are now abundant crops and various signs of returning prosperity, but who shall say whether this is permanent or only hectic?

Roads Need Great Sums.

"In the last four years probably not less than $1,500,000,000 has been dedicated by private investors to the public service in the form of additional railroad property, but, as I have said, the net operating income of the railroads has been diminished. Is it any wonder that there is practically no appetite for fresh railroad development, particularly at a time when investors can get high rates of interest and big profits otherwise? If $1,500,000,000 has been required during years of restricted business, why not that much or more in the years that are immediately ahead of us—years of possibly greatly increased traffic? Where is the reserve preparation for it? If we have a big business, will the transportation machine break down, and if it does, who will allay the irritation? May not the shippers, while saving in rates, have risked their profits? I do not argue the question of Government ownership. The Government has owned the wagon roads of this country for 300 years, and they are sufficient answer. It would be interesting, would it not, to have a governmental valuation of the wagon roads, showing, as in the case of the railroads, the original cost to date, the cost of reproduction, &c.

"Many sincere and honest citizens ask why should not the railroads accept the same vicissitudes as general business. This is a proper question to ask and a proper one to answer. Government puts limitations upon the prices which railroads may charge and requires them to remain in business every day in the year whether or no. These are the two important features which differentiate the railway business from other business of the country.

Regulation Must Be Wise.

"Please understand that I make no protest against regulation of railroads by public authority. Wise regulation is in the public interest but regulation to be successful must be responsible; it must be consistent; it must provide some sort of assurance to future investors as to treatment which they will receive. If the treatment is niggardly, even in a few states, railroad investment will be restricted. If the treatment is liberal, railroad investment and enterprise will be stimulated. The fundamental weakness of the present situation is that by reason of the inconsistency, the complexity, and often the contradictions, involved in the present system of regulation, the railroad officer cannot make any promises as to the treatment which investors in his property will receive. That is a difficult position in which to put any conscientious man, seeking additional capital. Again, no matter how well or satisfactorily the Interstate Commerce Commission may do its work, the entire fabric can be disarranged through counteracting influences of state commissions and legislative bodies."

More and more people, Mr. Trumbull continued, are coming to believe that what the United States has done for its banking system should also be done for the common carriers. He hinted that one way of finding a regulatory system better than the present would be to group the States into regional sections much as the Federal Reserve system is arranged. This procedure was suggested some time ago by Mr. Ripley.

Regulation by Regions.

"Have you observed the evolution which is going on in connection with the railroads?" continued Mr. Trumbull. "More and more questions are being considered regionally; for example, wages and rates. Would any one expect the employes of the railroads to consent to a different rate of pay in each State? In the rate hearings presentations to the Interstate Commerce Commission are made by the railroads in large regional groups, and the States themselves are co-operating regionally in their opposition. The fascinating task of this generation, therefore, converges upon methods for promoting national unity. This country is taking back from Europe one by millions its own securities. I hope it may own them all. If the railroad and other statesmen can by friendly, intelligent co-operation make railroad stocks so desirable that any man or woman will be glad to put his or her savings directly into them, railroad debts can be carried much easier, the railroad problem will be solved, and the incomes of those who save will be increased, in comparison with rates allowed by banks on savings of depositors.

"If the Government can by legislation make banking safe and the transportation of property and people safe, can it not also promote safety of railroad stocks. If I seem to criticise our present system of regulation, it is not to criticise the principle or to seek relaxation in the stringency, but to ask that the public give its thought to bringing into existence a scheme of regulation under which railroad officers and investors in railroad property may know, one way or another, precisely what they may expect from public authority."

FEW WANT FRESH AIR CARS.

Chicago Experiment Raises No Noticeable Demand Here.

The news, printed in THE TIMES on Thursday, of the experiment of running cars in Chicago without heat and with open windows for the pleasure of fresh-air devotee, interested the Interborough officials here, but did not make them very communicative.

Several of them talked, but made it a condition that their names should not be used. This desire was largely due, it was suspected, to a wholesome fear of the Public Service Commission. The consensus was that cars without heat and open windows in cold weather would never become popular here.

At the same time, it was admitted that persons favoring plentiful cold air was growing. As a sign of this it was pointed out that when the buses began running almost every passenger rode inside and that now many of them climb on top and shiver there during the whole trip. Mayor Gaynor, it was said, once wrote a letter to the effect that a man said for cold weather did himself harm by riding for any length of time in a conveyance that was warm and then getting out into the cold again.

One official said that no apartment in the city was ever kept warmer than 65 degrees in very cold weather, but that patrons of the Interborough lines objected if the cars were not always kept at 70. He said this couldn't be done, because every time the door was opened all of the warm air blew out and cold air blew in. These, however, were facts that no official of the company ever hoped to get into the public head. Here is a quotation from a nameless official of the company:

"We have tried all sorts of things in obedience to what appeared to be a public demand. But they all failed because the public very frequently only wants something as long as it doesn't appear able to get it. Give it to them and instantly they holler for us to take it away. Suppose we put smoking cars on our trains? Do you suppose the women would stay out of them in the rush hours? Certainly not if there happened to be any room in them. Suppose we put a car exclusively for women on the trains? Would the men stay out of them? Certainly not, and if the men stayed out the women wouldn't patronize them. It is impossible to separate the men and women. They will get together if they can. That's nature.

"I don't know whether this Chicago fresh air thing will last very long, but I am inclined to think that it will soon peter out. Persons who don't want fresh air will surely crowd into that car if the other cars are full, and they will complain bitterly about being cold, about contracting various disease and about a favored class. I feel certain that those fresh air cars will be taken off. That is, they will be if the Chicago lines do as much business as our lines do."

OCTOBER TRANSACTIONS.

Transactions in stocks on the New York Stock Exchange for the month of November aggregated 26,639,081 shares, the heaviest amount of trading in any month since March, 1907, when the sales were 32,250,842 shares. The month's business showed an increase of 8,141,291 shares, as compared with the previous month, and 10,228,395 shares as compared with the corresponding month two years ago. There were seventeen days on which the trading amounted to a million or more shares, and of these the largest total was 1,500,814 shares on the 1st. The smallest full day's total was 842,713 shares on the 15th. For the Saturday half-holiday the maximum total was 701,910 shares on the 30th, and the minimum 396,834 shares on the 16th.

The following table gives the total transactions in stocks for October and the ten months of this year as compared with the corresponding periods of each year back to 1889:

STOCKS, (SHARES.)

	October.	Jan. 1 to Oct. 31.
1915	26,639,081	142,141,732
1914	Stock Exchange closed.	
1913	7,410,886	72,269,881
1912	14,149,781	109,745,825
1911	11,052,834	102,546,305
1910	13,426,219	143,182,553
1909	21,708,379	178,197,036
1908	14,202,285	148,983,295
1907	17,310,181	173,211,582
1906	21,802,145	244,037,291
1905	17,743,434	204,747,926
1904	32,479,368	126,393,005
1903	12,071,951	134,827,409
1902	16,348,369	155,484,126
1901	14,023,147	230,544,532
1900	10,900,985	92,287,942
1899	10,707,650	144,149,100
1898	7,415,785	86,033,822
1897	8,995,144	85,010,206
1896	4,895,645	44,038,087
1895	6,387,326	55,590,808
1894	4,550,800	41,406,948
1893	6,061,105	68,588,802
1892	7,015,250	68,327,310
1891	6,077,363	53,824,823
1890	7,045,893	49,378,340
1889	7,362,535	55,112,822

The dealings in railroad and miscellaneous bonds amounted to a par value of $101,188,000, in Government bonds to $758,500, in state bonds to $252,000, and city bonds to $2,261,000, a total in all classes of bonds of $104,490,000, an increase of $22,829,000, as compared with the previous month, and of $63,421,500, as compared with the corresponding month two years ago. The heaviest trading was on the 11th, when the total was $5,340,000, and the lightest on the 4th, with sales of $3,354,000. For the Saturday half holiday the maximum total was $2,048,000 on the 30th, and the minimum $1,929,500 on the 16th.

Bond dealings for October and the ten months of this year make the following showing, as compared with preceding years:

BONDS, (PAR VALUE.)

	October.	Jan. 1 to Oct. 31.
1915	$104,490,000	$710,891,700
1914	Stock Exchange closed.	
1913	41,068,500	422,937,420
1912	46,324,800	591,754,300
1911	73,293,400	710,463,900
1910	56,802,500	539,681,500
1909	91,400,500	1,117,209,200
1908	90,746,500	782,258,820
1907	62,697,500	892,660,600
1906	56,900,900	500,154,700
1905	74,015,720	867,181,920
1904	149,973,500	701,804,060
1903	73,584,900	589,780,950
1902	68,653,000	776,151,850
1901	64,954,600	832,932,120
1900	42,297,600	394,776,460
1899	47,325,000	734,762,590
1898	59,747,000	656,910,750
1897	89,921,800	449,030,240
1896	28,701,200	305,965,200
1895	37,561,200	429,725,370
1894	33,062,000	285,526,970
1893	25,588,600	300,275,900
1892	28,382,550	426,624,460
1891	34,889,300	296,954,700
1890	27,891,000	298,939,960
1889	24,859,000	302,416,924

ESTATES APPRAISED.

BALLARD, FREDERICK L., member of the N. Y. Stock Exchange, (Feb. 20, 1915;) net estate, $78,803; Mrs. Lizzie Keeler Ballard, widow, given a life estate in the entire estate and the remainder after her death passes to the two daughters and the son of decedent. Assets: Deposits $4,683; life insurance, $10,000; personalty, $1,050; stocks, $35,700; membership N. Y. Stock Exchange, $42,000; membership in the South Side Sportsman's Club, $1,300.

CLIFTON, ODALIE MARIE, (Jan. 29, 1915;) net estate, $52,740; Clifton Wharton Clifton, husband, was beneficiary. Assets: 849 West End Av., appraised at $30,000; premises at Saratoga, two parcels, $7,250; deposits, $155; mortgage and personalty, $16,678, and stocks, $1,941....

NUGENT, MARGARET, (May 15, 1915;) net estate, $29,202. Lucy Nugent, sister, beneficiary. Assets: One-half interest in 130 East 49th St., $7,950; one-half interest in 22 Oak St., $4,875; deposits, $16,000.

SAUER, ANTHONY, of Jersey City, N. J., Nov. 8, 1914.) Assets taxable in New York State, equity, $14,500 in 1,674 1st Av., appraised at $23,000; an equity, $18,000, in 928 Columbus Av., appraised at $30,000; interest charges deducted leave a net New York estate of $32,272. Mrs. Julia Sauer, widow, was beneficiary.

MEETINGS OFFICIALLY ANNOUNCED.

	Books Close.	Books Open.	Date of Meeting.
American Cotton Oil Co.	Nov. 11	Dec. 3	Dec. 2
American Linseed Co.	Oct. 19	Nov. 10	Nov. 9
American Malt Corporation	Oct. 15	Nov. 12	Nov. 11
Atlantic Coast Line R. Co.	Nov. 3	Nov. 17	Nov. 16
Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co.	Oct. 16	Oct. 19	Nov. 15
Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh	Oct. 26	Nov. 16	Nov. 15
Brooklyn Union Gas Co.	Oct. 23	Nov. 10	Nov. 9
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R. R. Co.	Oct. 2	Nov. 4	Nov. 3
Colorado & Southern Ry. Co.	Oct. 16	Nov. 19	Nov. 18
Crucible Steel Co. of America	Oct. 29	....	Nov. 19
Erie & Pittsburgh Railroad Co.	Nov. 11	....	Jan. 10
General Motors Co.	Oct. 26	Nov. 17	Nov. 16
Manhattan Railway Co.	Oct. 9	Nov. 11	Nov. 10
Maxwell Motor Co. 1st pf. V. T. cfs.	Oct. 25	....	Nov. 1
Maxwell Motor Co. 2d pf. V. T. cfs.	Oct. 25	....	Nov. 1
Maxwell Motor Co. com. V. T. cfs.	Oct. 25	....	Nov. 1
Mergenthaler Linotype Co.	Nov. 6	....	Nov. 17
New York Dock Co.	Nov. 8	Nov. 17	Nov. 16
Pittsburgh Steel Co.	Oct. 25	....	Oct. 26
Pullman Co.	Oct. 30	Nov. 11	Nov. 10
Seaboard Air Line Ry.	Nov. 5	After Mtg.	Nov. 15
South Porto Rico Sugar Co.	Oct. 18	Nov. 12	Nov. 11
Texas Co.	Nov. 3	After Mtg.	Nov. 16
Third Avenue Railway Co.	Oct. 30	Nov. 11	Nov. 10
Third Av. Ry. Co. Adj. Mtge. Inc. Bds., 5%, 1960	Oct. 30	Nov. 11	Nov. 10
Va. Ry. & Power Co.	Oct. 30	Nov. 18	Nov. 17

LIVERPOOL DRAWS ATTACK BY BEARS

New York Element's Effort to Break the Cotton Market Has Partial Success.

STEADY RISE AFTER OPENING

Local Exchange Estimates the Visible Supply of All Kinds at 5,020,000 Bales.

According to cables received yesterday morning the cotton bears in New York made a strong effort to break Liverpool. Prices there closed about 10 points lower than due, thus paving the way for our market to open about 20 points down. There was only a partial response to this showing, however, and after opening at about half this loss the market moved up steadily and closed around the best prices of the day at a net decline of 2 to 3 points.

At the present time two powerful contending forces are in the market, with the bull party led by E. G. Scales, while the bears consist chiefly of some of the old-line spot firms who are very much impressed with the weakness in foreign exchange, the moderate demand for export, and the recent good weather in the South which they believe will add materially to the crop.

An estimate on the Indian crop of 5,300,000 bales sent out by Ralli Bros. was published late Friday afternoon. Exception is taken to these figures by the well-known firm of Mitsui & Co., who point out that last season's production was 5,065,000, while this year there was a reduction of 22 per cent. in acreage. This firm also says that its latest advices from Bombay place the Indian crop at 3,840,000 bales. The East Indian bale weighs only 400 pounds.

According to the New York Cotton Exchange the visible supply of cotton, all kinds, is 5,020,000 bales, against 3,742,000 last year. The visible supply of American cotton is 3,851,000, against 2,570,000 last year. The visible supply of American cotton increased 125,000, against an increase of 247,000 last year, and 346,000 two years ago.

Southern spot markets, officially reported were unchanged, 12 points lower to thirteen points higher. The local market for spot cotton was quiet, 5 points decline. Middling, 12.25. Futures closed steady.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Dec.	12.10	11.95	11.96@11.98	12.12@12.13
Jan.	12.24	12.15	12.23@12.24	12.25@12.26
March	12.45	12.34	12.43@12.44	12.43@12.45
May	12.59	12.48	12.57@12.58	12.58@12.59
July	12.63	12.55	12.62@12.63	12.64@12.66

RECEIPTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
New Orleans	7,964	....	10,122
Galveston	12,075	....	16,527
Mobile	1,111	....	1,383
Charleston	1,484	....	1,251
Savannah	6,080	....	7,331
Wilmington	2,896	....	705
Norfolk	3,688	....	3,491

INTERIOR RECEIPTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Augusta	2,456	....	3,771
Memphis	6,647	....	9,702
St. Louis	440	....	8,778
Houston	11,081	....	16,893

SOUTHERN SPOTS AND STOCKS.

Sales.		Spots.	Stocks.	Last Y'r.
163	Galveston	12c.	291,440	234,899
3,083	New Orleans	11.75	....	113,814
28	Mobile	11.50	17,608	27,426
240	Savannah	11.75	192,139	110,416
—	Charleston	11.75	92,078	52,923
—	Wilmington	—	32,487	25,175
537	Norfolk	11.63	63,231	30,518
1,844	Augusta	11.88	104,918	119,484
1,100	Memphis	12.13	155,484	158,064
—	St. Louis	12½	7,318	9,101
808	Houston	11.95	16,866	109,280

The Liverpool market opened steady. There was a moderate business in spot cotton, with middling two points advance, at 7.04. Sales, 500 bales. Market closed steady.

DIVIDENDS DECLARED.

The following companies announced dividends during the last week:

STEAM RAILROADS.

Company.	Rate.	Period.	Payable.	Books Close.
Nash. & Low.	4½	S	Nov. 1	*Oct. 15
Pennsylvania	1½	Q	Nov. 30	*Nov. 1

STREET RAILWAYS.

Boston Elev.	1½	Q	Nov. 15	*Nov. 5
Conn. Ry. & L. com. & pf.	1	Q	Nov. 15	Oct. 30
In. Tr. (Buf.) pf.	1½	—	Nov. 15	Nov. 5
L. V. Tran. pf.	2½	—	Nov. 10	*Oct. 30
Mon. V. Tr. pf.	1½	Q	Nov. 2	*Oct. 27
Ohio Trac. pf.	1¼	Q	Nov. 1	*Oct. 27
Union St. Ry. New Bedford	2	Q	Nov. 1	*Oct. 21
Wash. (D. C.) Ry. & El.	1¾	Q	Dec. 1	Nov. 12
Do pf.	1¼	Q	Dec. 1	Nov. 12
Wash.-V.R.R. pf.	2½	—	Nov. 1	.....

BANK STOCKS.

Am. Ex. Nat.	5	S	Nov. 1	Oct. 26
City Nat.	5	—	Nov. 1	Oct. 27
Fidelity	3	—	Nov. 1	*Oct. 28
Lincoln Nat.	2½	Q	Nov. 1	*Oct. 28

TRUST COMPANY.

Kings Co., Bkn.	5	—	Nov. 1	Oct. 25

FIRE INSURANCE.

Westchester	10	Q	Nov. 1	Oct. 20

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS

Am. Glue	3	—	Nov. 1	Oct. 26
Am. Util. pf.	1¾	Q	Nov. 10	*Oct. 30
Big.-Hart. Carpet pf.	1½	Q	Nov. 1	*Oct. 27
Bd. & Mtg. G.	4	Q	Nov. 15	Nov. 8
Can. Cem. pf.	1¾	Q	Nov. 16	Oct. 31
Conn. Fwr. pf.	1½	Q	Dec. 1	*Nov. 15
Cons. Gas	1½	Q	Dec. 15	*Nov. 11
E.st. St. 1st pf.	1½	—	Dec. 15	Dec. 1
Fair. Gas pf.	1½	Q	Nov. 24	Nov. 12
Gair (Robt.) pf.	1½	Q	Nov. 1	Oct. 22
Goodr'h Co. pf.	1½	Q	Jan. 1	*Dec. 21
Gt. Nor. Ore.	50c	—	Dec. 15	Dec. 1
Harrison Bros. & Co. pf.	1¾	—	Nov. 1	Oct. 26
Houghton Co. Elec. Lt.	62½c	—	Nov. 1	*Oct. 25
Do pf.	75c	—	Nov. 1	*Oct. 25
Inland Steel	2	Q	Dec. 1	Nov. 10
Kell. Switchb'd & Supply	3	Q	Oct. 30	Oct. 28
Leh. C & Nav.	$1	Q	Nov. 30	*Oct. 30
Lisg. & Myers.	3	Q	Dec. 1	Nov. 15
Mob. Elec. pf.	1¾	Q	Nov. 15	Oct. 30
Nat. Refining.	½	Q	Nov. 15	*Nov. 1
Do pf.	2	Q	Jan. 1	*Dec. 15
N. J. Zinc	2½	Q	Nov. 10	Nov. 5
Pitts. Steel pf.	1¾	Q	Dec. 1	Nov. 10
Pr. St. Car pf.	1¾	Q	Nov. 24	Nov. 3
Silversm. Co.	2	—	Nov. 15	*Nov. 6
St. Oil (Ind.)	3	Q	Nov. 30	Nov. 8
St. San. Mfg.	1½	Q	Nov. 1	Oct. 21
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Nov. 1	Oct. 21
U.-Am. Clg. pf.	1¾	Q	Nov. 15	Oct. 30
U. S. Steel pf.	1¾	Q	Nov. 29	Nov. 1
White (J. G.) pf.	1½	Q	Dec. 1	Nov. 18
Do Eng. pf.	1¾	Q	Dec. 1	Nov. 18
Do Mfg. pf.	1¾	Q	Dec. 1	Nov. 18

*Holders of record; books do not close.

LOST A BETHLEHEM PROFIT.

Heirs, Selling 200 Shares Too Soon, Sacrificed $120,000.

By selling a block of 200 shares of Bethlehem Steel stock last year at a figure between 50 and 60, heirs of Cleveland S. Stillwell, of Sag Harbor, L. I., lost about $120,000 which the estate would have gained if the shares had been held. Final settlement of the estate was made before Surrogate Nicholl, of Suffolk County, yesterday.

Mr. Stillwell, who died in August

TOM SHEVLIN TO HELP COACH YALE ELEVEN

SHEVLIN COMING TO YALE'S RESCUE

Famous End to Take Up Task on Which Hinkey Has Failed.

Tom Shevlin, a member of the All-American football teams of 1903, 1904, and 1905, and one of the best ends to represent Yale on the gridiron, last night notified the New Haven authorities that he would join the coaching squad at Yale on Tuesday. It is understood that the former end was asked to help the Blue eleven out of its present predicament.

The three defeats of the Yale eleven this year—by Virginia, Washington and Jefferson, and yesterday by Colgate—were responsible for the almost frantic efforts of Yale football authorities to get a number of former stars to the Yale Bowl in order to get the Yale team out of its present slump.

It is the general opinion of the coaches and followers of the team that there is plenty of excellent material at New Haven for a good eleven, but that the men have not been developed under a system which would bring out their greatest strength.

There have been rumors about the Yale campus for some days that there would be some changes in the coaching staff, but this is the first indication that the situation had come to a head. It is many years since a Yale eleven has had such a disastrous season, and with the Princeton and Harvard games coming within a few weeks, the athletic authorities have become desperate in an effort to whip the team into some kind of shape.

When Shevlin returns to New Haven it is expected that several other former Yale gridiron stars who have not been asked to coach for the last few seasons will also return. In years past when a Yale eleven has been in much the same situation as Captain Wilson's team, all petty differences among the coaches have been forgotten, and the old players have rallied to the cause and pulled the eleven out of a bad hole.

Shevlin is one of the best end coaches in the country and has proved this with Yale elevens in the past. His strong personality has been a big incentive to the players and his never-say-die spirit has worked wonders with a slumping eleven.

When Shevlin was Captain at Yale Walter Camp said of him, "Shevlin stands in a class by himself and there is no end that can match him in power or in quality. He bears the burdens of the captaincy without letting them affect his own play. He is a decided factor in Yale's open offensive play and few are the teams that care to attempt his end on the attack or repeat the attempt when once it had been tried. He is unselfish in his play as well, for upon one or two occasions he deliberately weakened his own side of the line in order to protect other weaker points."

INFANT DAYS OF FOOTBALL.

Soldiers Played Brutal Game to Keep in Physical Condition.

Some studious highbrow, with plenty of time on his hands, has been delving into the archives of the deep, dead past and has discovered a lot of things about the infant days of the game of football. The earliest inclination to play the game is found among the ancient Spartans. They were at war most of the time, and between battles they played football to keep in training.

They called the game "harpaston," and it was played on a rectangular field with goal lines. The object of the game was to get the football over the goal line, regardless of how it was done. "Fair means or foul," was their motto, and there were no rules. It was a bone-breaking game, but it kept the Spartan soldiers in the pink of condition.

As soon as the soldiers got their morning bulletin and learned that there was a no-battle on that day they chose sides and had a game of football. This not only kept the soldiers in fine fettle, but it also kept the hospital corps of the Spartan army in practice. As there were no rules, naturally no time was lost for broken arms, broken heads or broken legs. There were plenty of eager substitutes in those days, anyway.

Later, among the wild Germanic tribes there was a primitive game of football. They had a big, bagpike ball, which they would kick and punch to their hearts' delight. Even the Eskimo had a game where they kicked a ball of skin filled with moss among the icefloes. The earliest white men who went to the South Sea islands found that the natives played a football game with a ball made of bamboo fibre, and Cortez tells of the Aztecs playing a football game.

The first inkling of football in English literature is found where William Fitzstephen tells about the game. He writes that "after dinner all the youth of the hamlet go into the fields in the suburbs and address themselves to the game of football." Legislation against the game came as early as the fourteenth century, when Edward II. proclaimed that, "Foreasmuch as there is great noise in the city, caused by hustling over large footballs, we forbid such a game to be played in the future."

Henry VI. was equally opposed, and said: "The King forbides that no man play futbal." It was so rough that many were killed, and not only that, but football had taken the place of archery in popular favor, and the result was that the youth who joined the army were poor marksmen with the bow and arrow.

The game grew rapidly in England and Scotland, and in the Highlands, when a spirited game resulted in a tie at sundown, it was the custom to cut the football in two and give each team half. About this time a Frenchman visiting Scotland saw the game, and he wrote: "Well, if this is play, then take me back to France when they begin to fight." Shrove Tuesday was then the popular football day in England.

The game was first taken up by the secondary schools in England before it reached the universities. At Rugby School one of the first codes of rules was formulated. The first intercollegiate match was held between Oxford and Cambridge in 1872.

Football was known in America in the early days, being transplanted from the other side. As early as 1609 in the book, "Relation of Virginia," it is stated that "they used to play football. They make the gooles like ours," wrote an Englishman, "only they never fight nor pull another down." So it can readily be seen that the game as introduced here was not as savage a pastime as it afterward developed.

Football was first introduced at Harvard in 1836, when they played with a black rubber ball which was so light that it could be batted about in the air by the fists. It was something like a toy balloon. Later this ball was abandoned and the students played with a ball "filled with grass, rags and paper." The best man on the teams then was the one who could do the most damage to his adversaries' shins.

Yale Eleven on a Cruise.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 30.—The Yale eleven and three substitutes, with the exception of Captain Alec Wilson and Full Back Scovil, were tonight taken on the Parthinia, a yacht owned by George Converse of Boston, a Yale student, to Marion, Mass., where they will remain until Monday night to obtain a rest.

Premium Lists for Airedale Show.

The Philadelphia Airedale Terrier Club will hold its second annual specialty show at the Bellevue-Stratford Hotel on Saturday afternoon, Nov. 20. The premium lists have just been sent out to the fanciers of the breed in this country and Canada and a representative entry is expected. There will be ten regular classes in addition to the winners' classes. In the regular classes cash prizes of $10, $5, and $3 are offered, and there will be a big array of special prizes. Theodore Offerman will act as judge.

MAY WITHDRAW BRICKLEY.

Trinity Practically Decides to Accede to Request of N. Y. U.

The controversy between New York University and Trinity College over the eligibility of George Brickley to play for the Hartford college on Election Day reached a climax yesterday when Frank H. Cann, Director of Athletics at New York University, presented a communication in person to the Advisory Alumni Committee of Trinity College at Hartford in which Trinity was requested to withdraw Brickley from her line-up against New York University on Tuesday. While making no effort to bring into question Brickley's status the communication admits that his presence in the line-up would jeopardize the amateur standing of at least two New York University players and conveyed the polite intimation that in the event of a refusal the game would be canceled, regardless of the friendly relations which have always existed between the two institutions.

The communication was approved by a majority of the Trinity College Advisory Committee, but owing to the absence of two of the members, final action was postponed until today, when it is expected that Brickley will be withdrawn.

The action of Director Cann was precipitated by Gustavus T. Kirby, President of the Intercollegiate A. A. A. A., who yesterday announced that members of N. Y. U. playing against Trinity with Brickley in the game would automatically professionalize themselves. The statement of President Kirby was the outcome of a request for a ruling on the rules of the Intercollegiate Athletic Association regarding the status of the members of the Violet team in the event of playing against Brickley.

Should any attempt be made to evade the issue President Kirby says the rule relating to professionalism will be strictly enforced, notwithstanding the fact that the clause covering this particular case has not been strictly lived up to in the past, and at the same time he assured the Violet authorities that in the future it would rigidly be applied to other institutions who have athletic relations with Trinity College.

BEDFORD PARK TENNIS.

Hartman Wins Singles Title and Ostendorf and Raymond Doubles.

Ingo Hartman, A. J. Ostendorf, and R. B. Raymond divided the honors in the final rounds of the men's singles and doubles championship tournament of the Bedford Park Lawn Tennis Club yesterday on the club courts at Bedford Park. Hartman won the singles title and Ostendorf and Raymond divided the doubles championship. It is the first year since the organization of the club that the singles championship has not been won by J. H. Steinkampf. The latter was eliminated by Ostendorf early in the tournament.

Both contests were long drawn out. Hartman was forced to five hard sets to win from Ostendorf in the final round. The scores were 6—3, 4—6, 9—7, 6—3, 6—2, or a total of fifty-seven games. While Ostendorf and Raymond won from Hartman and Guy Brinckerhoff in another five-set match at 5—7, 6—3, 5—7, 8—6, 7—5. The match required fifty-nine games to reach a decision, or two more than in the singles final. Raymond, who is a former President of the club, showed up strong and held his own with his younger partner. The summary:

Bedford Park Lawn Tennis Club, Men's Singles, Championship.—Final Round—Ingo Hartman defeated A. J. Ostendorf, 6—3, 4—6, 9—7, 6—3, 6—2.

Men's Doubles.—A. J. Ostendorf and R. B. Raymond defeated Ingo Hartman and Guy Brinckerhoff, 5—7, 6—3, 5—7, 8—6, 7—5.

Real Estate Tennis Finals.

Benjamin M. Phillips and Stanley N. Isaacs won the Class A doubles tennis tournament of the Real Estate Board of Trade, defeating Roy D. Richey and E. A. Ashley in the final round in straight sets at 8—6, 6—4. The match which was played on the courts of the Harlem Tennis Club was an unusual one, and showed the plucky play of Phillips and Isaacs. In the first set, with the score two games to one and 40—0 in favor of Richey and Ashley, the latter made desperate efforts to obtain the winning point, but their opponents pulled the set out of the fire after it had gone to deuce several times. The second set was a repetition of the first with the score 4 to 1 in favor of Richey and Ashley, when Phillips and his partner again overcame the lead and captured the match by taking five straight games.

OFFER WILLARD $45,000.

Champion May Box Moran, Smith, and Weinert or Dillon Here.

Jess Willard has received an offer of $45,000 for three boxing matches at Madison Square Garden with Frank Moran, Gunboat Smith, and the winner of the Weinert-Dillon bout. If Willard accepts the offer Moran will box the champion in the first, second, or third bout, as he pleases. Smith is willing to box Willard for nothing just to have a chance to repeat the victory over Willard before the conqueror of Johnson became champion.

Weinert has contended that he has as good a chance to defeat Willard as any heavyweight has.

"I will be one of the three to box the champion and I hope I get him first," said Weinert at his camp yesterday. "Why should Moran come ahead of me? I overcame Coffey in Philadelphia and I gave Jim Savage the worst defeat of his life. When Savage boxed Moran the referee had to stop the match in the seventh round to save Moran from a knock-out."

To Play Off in Round Robin.

Through some misunderstanding, three players in the interscholastic individual golf championship are involved in the final match. So it has been decided that the three youngsters play a round robin, and an attempt will be made to settle matters next Saturday. Those involved are Herbert Oberndoerfer of the High School of Commerce; Herbert Guley of Hackensack, and Clarence Hicks of Stuyvesant.

The third and semi-final match rounds were run off yesterday over the public links at Van Cortlandt Park. E. Fitzgibbons of the Yonkers High School, although beaten by Guley in the afternoon, was the object of admiration on the part of the schoolboys. He has only one arm, the right one.

Oberndoerfer brought off the sensational shot of the day on the eighteenth hole. Slicing his ball behind a tree, on his drive, he made such an excellent out that he laid his opponent, Harold Richlieu, a dead stymie. Richlieu had reached the green on his second shot. Oberndoerfer won the hole and the match by 1 up.

Baltusrol Club Results.

Schuyler Van Vechten won the Irving K. Taylor Cup yesterday at the Baltusrol Golf Club, when he defeated W. A. Phillips by 3 up and 1 to play in the decisive test. Van Vechten had to concede his opponent five strokes as a handicap. The winner went around in 81 to the loser's 88.

In the final match for the Baltusrol Cup Howard Hasbrouck defeated W. G. McKnight, conceding two strokes, by 4 up and 3 to play. There is a tie for the season ringer competition between Van Vechten and Stephen F. Nash, each of whom has a selected score of 57 for the season.

Montclair Golf Club.

As the result of the semi-final matches in the club championship C. J. Turner and A. C. Pratt will fight it out in the final this week for the title of the Montclair Golf Club. Only a few were entered in the sweepstakes, F. E. Donohoe leading Class A with 86, 4—81. J. W. Allen, Class B with 92, 14—78, and H. G. Hornfeck in Class C with 109, 30—79. Mrs. J. B. Kremer won the woman's putting competition, while Mrs. H. G. Plimpton was second.

Fox Hills Golf Club.

In addition to the second round of match play for the Manhattan, Brooklyn, and Richmond trophies at the Fox Hills Golf Club yesterday, an eighteen-hole medal play handicap was run off in two classes. A triple tie resulted in the Class A, involving Richard R. Mamlok, L. B. Spindler, and W. F. Jocklin, each with 81. De Courcy Cleveland led Class B, with 93, 20—73.

FIVE NEW YORK BOYS WIN BOUTS

These and Three from Cleveland Will Get Free Trips to San Francisco.

Five New York amateur boxers and three from Cleveland will go to San Francisco next month to compete in a tournament at the Panama-Pacific Exposition, as the result of their victories in the finals of the Eastern tryouts at the New York A. C. and Crescent A. C., the proceeds from which will be devoted to the James E. Sullivan memorial fund. It is expected that about $2,500 will be raised for this purpose in the two nights' boxing at the New York and Crescent Clubs.

The winners in the various classes of free trips to the Exposition are: 108-pound class, Meyer Perkel, Educational Alliance, New York; 115-pound class, William Prior, Cleveland Athletic Club; 125-pound class, Charles Leonard, unattached, New York; 135-pound class, Vincent Pokorney, Cleveland A. C.; 145-pound class, John Karpinsky, Cleveland A. C.; 158-pound class, John Gaddi, St. Bartholomew A. C., New York; 175-pound class, William Spengler, Trinity Club, New York; heavyweight class, Arthur Sheridan, Trinity Club, New York.

As was the case on Friday night, the gymnasiums of both the New York A. C. and Crescent A. C. were taxed to their capacity to accommodate the spectators.

Fast boxing ruled in nearly all the semi-final and final bouts, but there were a few exceptions to this rule. Some of the decisions were not rendered to the entire satisfaction of the spectators in both clubs. This was notably the case in the victory of John Gaddi of the St. Bartholomew Club over Adolph Kaufman of the Trinity Club, in the 158-pound division. At the conclusion of three of the warmest rounds ever contested by amateurs, the judges could not agree and Referee George Schwegler ordered another round. In the extra period of two minutes it seemed to a majority of the spectators as if Kaufman had gained a clear lead on points. Once more, however, the judges disagreed, and when the decision was put up to Schwegler he did not hesitate in giving it to Gaddi. This verdict aroused a shout of disapproval, and caused the announcement from Schwegler that he was serving as referee for the good of the sport and without compensation, and that he only had the courage of his convictions when he picked the St. Bartholomew representative.

Over at the Crescent A. C. a similar incident occurred when Referee Eddie Forbes adjudged Meyer Perkel of the Education Alliance A. C. winner over Robert White of Cleveland Athletic Club in the final of the 108-pound section. Perkel and White, after wading through their opponents in flashy style, came together with a crash in the final and for three rounds there was plenty of action. At the conclusion of the regulation period the judges disagreed as to the winner, and Forbes, instead of ordering another round, as is customary, gave his decision to Perkel. This verdict met with hisses and jeers.

The surprise of the tournament was the defeat of Matty Herbert, the Panama-Pacific 108-pound champion, by Willie Prior of the Cleveland A. C. in the deciding bout of the 115-pound class. The little Irish boy from the Forest City was far better than Herbert last night and gave him a severe lacing. It was the worst defeat Herbert has received in his career.

Charley Leonard of New York was the bright light of the tournament. He fairly startled the spectators at the New York A. C. on Friday night with his terrific punch, and last night at the Crescent A. C. he won both his semi-final and final bouts in the 125-pound class by knockouts in the first round. The summary:

Bouts at New York Athletic Club.

115-Pound Class, Semi-final Bouts.—Matty Herbert, Union Settlement A. C., New York, defeated Wilbur Johnstone, unattached, Pittsburgh, four rounds, referee's decision; William Prior, Cleveland A. C., Cleveland, defeated Fabius Zeltner, Trinity Club, New York, three rounds, judges' decision.

Final Bout.—William Prior defeated Matty Herbert, three rounds, judges' decision.

135-Pound Class, Semi-final Bouts.—Robert Gleason, Hamilton Lyceum, New York, defeated James Barbour, unattached, New York, three rounds, judges' decision; Vincent Pokorney, Cleveland A. C., Cleveland, defeated Walter Kothe, Paulist A. C., New York, three rounds, judges' decision.

Final Bout—Vincent Pokorney defeated Robert Gleason, three rounds, judges' decision.

158-Pound Class.—Semi-Final Bouts — John Gaddi, St. Bartholomew A. C., New York, defeated Albert Nelson, unattached, New York, three rounds; bout stopped by referee. Adolph Kaufman, Trinity Club, New York, defeated John Walton, unattached, Scranton, Penn., three rounds; bout stopped by referee.

Final Bout—John Gaddi defeated Adolph Kaufman, four rounds, referee's decision.

175-Pound Class.—Final Bout — William Spengler, Trinity Club, New York, defeated Louis Feral, Hamilton Lyceum, New York, by default.

Bouts at Crescent A. C.

108-Pound Class.—Meyer Parkel, Educational Alliance, defeated John Elicks, unattached, New York, one round; bout stopped by referee. Robert White, Cleveland A. C., Cleveland, defeated D. Silverman, Union Settlement A. C., three rounds; judges' decision. Perkel defeated M. Birdie, Rutgers Place Gymnasium, three rounds; judges' decision. White defeated J. Klauber, Bronx Church House, three rounds; referee's decision.

Final Bout.—Meyer Perkel defeated Robert White, three rounds; referee's decision.

125-Pound Class, Semi-Final Bouts.—Charles Leonard, unattached, New York, defeated W. McGaffrey, unattached, New York, one round by knockout; John Maloney, Philadelphia, defeated Henry Goodale, Cleveland A. C., three rounds; judges' decision.

Final Bout—Charles Leonard, unattached, New York, defeated John Maloney, Philadelphia, one round, by knockout.

145-Pound Class.—Semi-Final Bouts—John Karpinsky, Cleveland A. C., defeated Walter Lawrattes, New West Side A. C., three rounds; judges' decision. Charles Beroth, Union Settlement A. C., defeated Frank McDonald, New West Side A. C., one round; disqualified McDonald for butting.

Final Bout—John Karpinsky, Cleveland A. C., defeated Charles Beroth, Union Settlement A. C., three rounds; judges' decision.

Heavyweight Class.—Final Bout—Arthur Sheridan, Trinity Club, defeated John Wessler, unattached, New York, three rounds; judges' decision.

Results of Bouts Last Night.

Artie Edwards, the Jersey City bantamweight, was entitled to the honors over Frankie Daly of Staten Island at the conclusion of their ten-round bout at the Sharkey Athletic Club, Sixty-fifth Street and Columbus Avenue, last night. Edwards was outweighed by five pounds, but his cleverness and effective use of a left hand jab earned the decision for him by a shade. In the seventh round he scored a knockdown when Daly toppled to the floor, partly as the result of a left swing and partly because he was off-balance. He regained his feet immediately. Joe Stanley of Philadelphia scored a knockout over Jimmy Carroll in the fifth round of their ten-round contest, with a right to the jaw and a left to the stomach, and in the other ten-round bout Mickey Donley of Newark outpointed Buddy Naddler.

Tom McCarty, a Western heavyweight, failed to appear against George Rodel, the Boer warrior, in the main ten-round contest last night at the Broadway Sporting Club of Brooklyn. In his place the management substituted Sailor Carroll of Brooklyn, and he proved an easy victim for the heavy blows of Rodel, who had a clear advantage throughout. From the tap of the opening gong Rodel forced the milling and in the final session he had his opponent holding. Charlie Woods and Young Shaw, Brooklyn lightweights, were the principals in the other ten-round contest, and the final bell found the latter a winner by a wide margin.

Englewood Country Club.

A tie resulted in the eighteen-hole medal play handicap at the Englewood Country Club yesterday. As it happened, A. D. Childs and James Barber were the only two to return cards. Their respective scores were 87, 7—80 and 102, 22—80.

Tome Scores Over Hill School.

Special to The New York Times.

POTTSTOWN, Penn., Oct. 30.—Tome School scored a victory over her rival, Hill School, in a well-played game here this afternoon by the score of 23 to 0.

ROBERTSON BEST HARRIER.

Captures First Honors in Morris H. S. Cross-Country Run.

Further proof that he is about the best schoolboy cross-country runner in the metropolitan district, was furnished yesterday by A. Robertson, of Evander Childs High School, when he defeated a field of almost 100 Harriers, representing eight schools in the open interscholastic hill and dale chase promoted by Morris High School in Crotona Park, the Bronx. Swept over the course by a gale which at times raised clouds of dust that made the contestants invisible to thousands of spectators less than 100 yards away, Robertson covered the approximate four miles in 22 minutes and 33 seconds. The winner of last year's Columbia interscholastic cross-country run had to fight every inch of the way to get in front. It was his remarkable stamina which brought him across the finish line seven yards in front of J. W. Fleck of Morris High. One of the best harriers in the big field was N. Nolte of St. Benedict's School of Newark, N. J., who lost the course a mile from home when he was leading by fully fifty yards, and then came back to finish in third place, only eight seconds back of Robertson. These boys will come together again on Nov. 13, in Columbia's annual schoolboy chase, and under equal conditions it would not be surprising to see Nolte prove his superiority over Robertson.

Barringer High School of Newark was represented by a more evenly balanced team than any of its rival institutions, and captured the team honors with the small score of 49 points. The other Newark school, St. Benedict's, was a close second with 53 points, and Jamaica High was third with 72 points.

Schneider of Barringer, who finished seventh, gave a courageous exhibition for a youngster, running the last two miles of the race without his right shoe and suffering severely from a cut on his first toe which he received from a jagged rock.

The Crotona Park course was too rugged for almost half of the boys who competed and many of those who did not quit finished in such a fatigued condition that they needed careful attention in the dressing room before they were permitted to leave. The finish:

Robertson, Evander Childs, 22:33 1-5; Fleck, Morris, 22:35 4-5; Nolte, St. Benedict's, 22:41; Repp, Jamaica, 22:56; Fisher, St. Benedict's, 22:58; Bliss, Jamaica; Schneider, Barringer; T. Tully, St. Benedict's; Hills, Barringer; Granger, Barringer; Jacobus, Barringer; Chittick, Barringer; Werner, Barringer; Roche, Jamaica; Balestier, Morris; Tracey, Flushing; Lloyd, St. Benedict's; Bozza, Barringer; Rosenblume, Morris; Brown, Mount Vernon; Cohen, Morris; Rogers, Evander Childs; J. Tully, St. Benedict's; Chambers, Evander Childs; Geyer, Jamaica; Goldberg, Evander Childs; Rossi, Barringer; Menzen, Morris; H. Laguardia, Morris; Egan, Flushing; Byron, Jamaica; Angeillo, Barringer; Herr, Morris; McInten, St. Benedict's; Chione, Barringer; Oldorf, Morris; Meyers, Mount Vernon; Boak, Evander Childs; Parker, Mount Vernon; Williams, Barringer; G. Laguardia, Morris; McCann, Far Rockaway; Pollack, Far Rockaway; Oliver, Mount Vernon; Gibbons, Barringer; Klein, Far Rockaway; Goddin, Morris; Niden, Morris; Taub, Morris.

TEAM SCORES.

Barringer	7	9	10	11	12—	49
St. Benedict's	3	5	8	17	21—	53
Jamaica	4	6	13	23	26—	72
Morris	2	14	16	19	29—	76
Evander Childs	1	20	22	24	28—	95
Mount Vernon	18	27	29	32	34—140	
Far Rockaway	30	31	33	35	39—168	

Entries for Bulldog Show.

Several Canadian entries have been received for the bulldog show which will be held at the McAlpin Hotel on Election Day. The show entry is larger than last year, and includes the best types of the English breed in this country. The Canadian dogs include the Toronto champions, Lafine Chief, Judy of Lambeg, and Parkdale Miss Muffet. Among the American-bred types will be Gaby Deslys, winner of many blue ribbons, and Astoria Baron, both being New York representatives. The Inwall Kennels, owned by Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Lederer, has entered the well-known winners Baron Beaming and Florence Bundha, a cup winner at the last New York show. There are more than 200 entries for the show, which will be held in the winter garden on the McAlpin Roof.

Players Hurt in Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 30.—Accidents in football games played in Pennsylvania today were more numerous than usual. At South Bethlehem, Rowe and Hoar of the Gettysburg College team, playing against Lehigh University, sustained broken ribs. Kicklin of the Ursinus College team, playing against Lebanon Valley College at Collegeville, was carried from the game with concussion of the brain. At Harrisburg, William C. Britch of the Harrisburg Technical School, fractured an arm and dislocated a shoulder. At Steelton, Harvey Dayhoff of the Steelton High School collided with Edgar Cornwall of Williamsport High. The left shoulder of each was dislocated and fractured.

Notes on Motor Cycling.

The introduction of a new principle in motor cycle motor design has resulted in simpler, lighter, and cheaper machines, and it is believed that the tendency toward these less speedy mounts will serve to bring many more people into the ranks of motor cyclists.

The new type of motor is called a "two-cycle," because it has one power impulse for every revolution of the crank shaft, as against one impulse for every two revolutions in the four-cycle motor.

Aside from the quite evident advantage which makes possible the elimination of one cylinder without impairing the smooth running of the motor, the two-cycle has one other feature that commends it to the motor cyclists. There is not a valve in it; in fact, the crank shaft, the connecting rod, and the piston are the only movable parts. The ports for the intake and exhaust of the gases are opened and closed by the piston itself. This, too, tends toward reduced weight and simplicity. And the two-cycle needs no separate oiling system, the lubricant being mixed directly with the gasoline and fed through the carburetor with the fuel. Thus, oil pumps, pipes, and tanks are done away with.

E. G. Baker, the transcontinental rider, is off on a trip to Australia. He will make a run of 1,200 miles around Australia and another end-to-end run of about 600 miles from Sydney to Melbourne.

Paul Gott, a motor cycle dealer of Peoria, Ill., with Harry Dipple as tandem passenger, will endeavor in the near future to make a non-stop twenty-four-hour ride.

Motor cyclists of Champaign and Urbana, Ill., have banded together under the name of Twin Cities Motor Cycle Club and have affiliated with the F. A. M. W. V. Stockwell is President; F. W. Bakers, Vice President, and C. D. Rencrew, Secretary and Treasurer.

The Milwaukee Motor Cycle Club is planning its second annual motor cycle, bicycle, and accessory show. While the date has not been set, it is given tentatively as about Jan. 15.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.—Forecast for Sunday and Monday:

N. Car.—Fair Sun. Mon., fair, warmer; mod. n. and n. e. winds.

S. Car. and Ga.—Fair Sun. Mon., fair; warmer in the interior; gentle to mod. n. e. winds.

Fla.—Fair Sun. and Mon.; mod. n. e. winds.

Ala.—Fair Sun. and Mon.; gentle n. e. to e. winds.

Miss.—Fair Sun. and Mon.; gentle e. winds.

La.—Fair Sun. and Mon.; gentle e. and s. e. winds.

Tex.—Fair Sun. and Mon.; gentle to mod. s. e. to s. winds.

W. Tex.—Fair Sun. and Mon.; cooler Mon. night in s.

Okla.—Fair Sun. and Mon.; warm, prob. cooler Mon. night.

Ark.—Fair Sun. and Mon.

Tenn.—Fair Sun., warmer in e.; Mon. fair. Ohio—Fair, warmer Sup.; Mon. fair; mod. s. winds.

Ind.—Fair, warmer Sun.; Mon. cloudy, probably cooler at night; mod. s. winds.

Upper Mich.—Fair, warmer Sun.; Mon. unsettled, probably rain and cooler; mod. to fresh s. e. and s. winds.

Lower Mich.—Fair, warmer Sun.; Mon. probably cloudy; mod. to fresh s. e. and s. winds.

Ill.—Fair and warm Sun. Mon., fair and cooler.

Mo.—Fair Sun.; cooler in n. w. Mon., probably fair and cooler.

Kan. and Wis.—Fair Sun. and probably Mon.; cooler Mon., and in w. Sun.

Minn. and Iowa—Fair and cooler Sun. and probably Mon.

N. Dak. S. Dak., and Neb.—Cloudy and colder Sun. Mon., fair.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

Sun rises..6:27|Sun sets..4:59|Moon rises..11:39

THE TIDES.

	High Water.		Low Water.	
	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	1:10	1:17	7:12	8:00
Governors Island	1:50	1:46	8:11	8:52
Hell Gate	3:40	3:36	9:51	10:32

Arrived—Saturday, Oct. 30.

SS Mesaba, London, Oct. 18.
SS Arigarrock, London, Oct. 14.
SS Manhattan, London, Oct. 16.
SS Strabo, Manchester, Oct. 17.
SS San Giorgio, Naples, Oct. 14.
SS Westerdyk, Rotterdam, Oct. 17.
SS Nordhaven, Copenhagen, Oct. 8.
SS Pheeda, Rotterdam, Oct. 16.
SS Chinese Prince, Boston, Oct. 28.
SS Francisco, Boston, Oct. 28.
SS Nordland, Boston, Oct. 29.
SS Wallace, Galveston, Oct. 26.
SS William O'Brien, Jacksonville, Oct. 28.
SS Miss, Pascagoula, Oct. 26.
SS Millpool, Gibraltar, Oct. 10.
SS Wearside, Oran, Oct. 11.
SS Chesapeake, Baltimore, Oct. 28.
SS Hartland, Barbados, Oct. 21.
SS Highcliffe, Funchal, Oct. 15.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

New York	Liverpool	Oct. 23
Rotterdam	Rotterdam	Oct. 19
Baron Blantyre	Oran	Oct. 7
Evandale	Gibraltar	Oct. 14
Jemtland	Gothenburg	Oct. 18
Francisco	Hull	Oct. 15
King Bleddyn	St. Nazaire	Oct. 15
Vitalia	Rotterdam	Oct. 15
Dominic	Liverpool	Oct. 17
Messina	London	Oct. 17
Peru	Oran	Oct. 19
El Valle	Galveston	Oct. 25
El Paso	Galveston	Oct. 25
City of Savannah	Savannah	Oct. 28

DUE TOMORROW.

San Guglielmo	Almeria	Oct. 22
Duca d'Genova	Naples	Oct. 20
Nanca	Bilbao	Oct. 18
Turnbridge	Huelva	Oct. 16
Tivives	Jamaica	Oct. 26
Pastores	Cristobal	Oct. 25
Conoil	Cette	Oct. 14
Silbergen	New Orleans	Oct. 27
Carolina	San Juan	Oct. 27
Grayson	Ponce	Oct. 27
Comus	New Orleans	Oct. 27
Nueces	Galveston	Oct. 26

DUE TUESDAY.

Rochambeau	Bordeaux	Oct. 24
Minnehaha	London	Oct. 23
Dalemoor	Gibraltar	Oct. 19
Hermine	Bordeaux	Oct. 18
Petrolite	Copenhagen	Oct. 19
Saratoga	Havana	Oct. 30
Miranda	Genoa	Oct. 16
Teesbridge	Lisbon	Oct. 16
Waverly	Oran	Oct. 13
Wagama	St. Lucia	Oct. 20
City of Montgomery	Savannah	Oct. 30

DUE WEDNESDAY.

Kanagowa Maru	London	Oct. 21
Malmanger	Ardrossan	Oct. 16
Guyane	St. Nazaire	Oct. 19
Kanaris	Oron	Oct. 18
Montevideo	Havana	Oct. 30
El Siglo	Galveston	Oct. 28

DUE THURSDAY.

Cameronia	Liverpool	Oct. 27
Brisbane River	Rotterdam	Oct. 20
Den of Airlie	London	Oct. 20
Tonawanda	London	Oct. 22
Petroleine	Dartmouth	Oct. 20
Lord Ormonde	Barcelona	Oct. 20
Clio	Madeira	Oct. 21
Bloomfield	London	Oct. 20
Zacapa	Kingston	Oct. 30
Arapahoe	Jacksonville	Nov. 1
Momus	New Orleans	Oct. 30

DUE FRIDAY.

American	Rotterdam	Oct. 21
Ville de Paris	Havre	Oct. 22
Meming	London	Oct. 20
Grossholn	Sharpness	Oct. 20
Alliance	Cristobal	Oct. 30
Maracaibo	San Juan	Oct. 30
San Jacinto	Galveston	Oct. 30
City of Columbus	Savannah	Nov. 2
El Oriente	Galveston	Oct. 30

DUE SATURDAY.

Cymric	Liverpool	Oct. 27
Czaritza	Archangel	Oct. 25
Myrtledene	Rotterdam	Oct. 21
Richmond	London	Oct. 22
Camaguey	Cienfuegos	Oct. 29
Lenape	Jacksonville	Nov. 8

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TOMORROW.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Caserta, Naples	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Kenmon, Liberia	11:00 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Melderskin, Argentina	3:00 P.M.	5:00 P.M.

SAIL TUESDAY.

Frederik VIII., Christiansand	10:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Apache, Jacksonville	—	1:00 P.M.
City of Savannah, Savannah	—	3:00 P.M.
El Dia, Galveston	—	12:00 M.

SAIL WEDNESDAY.

Adriatic, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Kursk, Archangel	10:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Caracas, San Juan	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Almirante, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Terence, Rio Janeiro	10:30 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Den of Ogil, Liverpool	—	12:00 M.
Pinar del Rio, Havana	—	12:00 M.
Comanche, Jacksonville	—	1:00 P.M.
Olinda, Gibara	—	12:00 M.
Belgian, Sagua	—	12:00 M.
Antilles, New Orleans	—	12:00 M.
Comal, Galveston	—	1:00 P.M.
El Mar, Galveston	—	12:00 M.

SAIL THURSDAY.

Rotterdam, Rotterdam	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Saramacca, Argentina	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Caracas, Barbados	11:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Monterey, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Tivives, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Hortensius, Argentina	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Rio Janeiro, Barbados	11:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Panama, Colon	11:30 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Grayson, San Juan	—	12:00 M.
City of Montgomery, Savannah	—	3:00 P.M.
El Valle, Galveston	—	12:00 M.

SAIL FRIDAY.

Parima, St. Thomas	11:30 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Dwinsk, Archangel	10:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Hortensius, Argentina	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Montevideo, Cadiz	—	12:00 M.
Mohawk, Jacksonville	—	3:00 P.M.
El Siglo, Galveston	—	12:00 M.

SAIL SATURDAY.

Kristianiafjord, Bergen	9:30 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Rochambeau, Bord'x	12:00 M.	5:00 P.M.
Duca di Genova, Naples	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
New York, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Westerdyk, Rotterdam	2:00 A.M.	6:00 A.M.
Saratoga, Havana	8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Carolina, San Juan	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Cristobal, Colon	11:30 A.M.	3:30 P.M.
Manchioneal, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
San Giorgio, Naples	—	2:00 P.M.
Nueces, Galveston	—	1:00 P.M.
Strabo, Manchester	—	12:00 M.
Minnehaha, London	—	12:00 M.
St. George, Liverpool	—	12:00 M.
Lampasas, Tampa	—	1:00 P.M.
Arapahoe, Jacksonville	—	1:00 P.M.
City of Columbus, Savannah	—	3:00 P.M.
Momus, New Orleans	—	12:00 M.

DR. HILLIS AGREES TO AN ARBITRATION

Dispute with Ferguson, Former Business Agent, Is to be Taken Out of Court.

BOTH PLEDGED TO SILENCE

Ministerial Friends Persuade the Plymouth Church Pastor to Avoid Further Public Scandal.

Through the efforts of ministerial friends of the two men, the controversy between the Rev. Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis, pastor of Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, and Frank L. Ferguson, his former business agent, over the financial affairs of the clergyman, is to be taken out of court and their differences submitted to arbitration. The agreement was brought about by the Rev. Dr. S. Parkes Cadman, pastor of the Central Congregational Church, and the Rev. Dr. Nacy McGee Waters, pastor of the Tompkins Avenue Congregational Church.

Both ministers, desiring to end the unpleasant situation, worked with Dr. Hillis and Mr. Ferguson for several days, urging that they settle their dispute other than by court proceedings. Dr. Hillis and his former business administrator were finally brought together yesterday morning in Dr. Cadman's study. It was their first meeting for some months. Before they met they had agreed, in a general way, through the ministerial mediators, to submit the matters over which they were at odds to arbitration.

Dr. Cadman and Dr. Waters explained their plan for settling the trouble and found the two disputants in a receptive mood. After a long conference, Dr. Hillis and Mr. Ferguson signed a paper agreeing to arbitration. Each of the principals is to select an arbitrator, the two arbitrators to elect a third.

It was agreed that the legal proceedings brought against Mr. Ferguson by Dr. Hillis should be dropped and that there should be no further public discussion of their differences by either.

Mr. Ferguson was attorney for Dr. Hillis for five years and handled most of the minister's business affairs while the pastor of Plymouth was engaged in timber land operations in the West. Recently Dr. Hillis obtained a court order requiring that his former agent be examined before Official Referee William D. Dickey as to his administration of the clergyman's affairs. Dr. Hillis sought to have Mr. Ferguson examined that he might obtain information upon which to base a complaint in a suit.

Mr. Ferguson applied to vacate the order, which, he declared, was only a move in a "fishing excursion." Justice Kelly, in the Supreme Court, heard argument on the motion last Wednesday, and on Friday decided in favor of Mr. Ferguson, vacating the order for his examination. Justice Kelly said he thought that the plaintiff's affidavit contained all the necessary facts to enable him to frame a complaint for an accounting.

While the Hillis-Ferguson controversy has been thrown out of court, thr is still pending against the pastor of Plymouth Church a suit for $50,000 for alleged libel brought by his nephew, Percy D. Hillis of Victoria, B. C. This action is based on alleged newspaper interviews with Dr. Hillis published in The Portland Oregonian and a Brooklyn newspaper. The pastor was quoted as saying that he had assumed large financial obligations in order to make good to others losses which they had suffered through the failure of a business enterprise of his nephews. The nephews also operated in timber lands in British Columbia. Percy D. Hillis complains that he had been damaged by the statements attributed to his uncle, which he brands as "false and malicious." The complaint in the action was filed on Oct. 13, and the defendant has until Nov. 3 in which to answer.

BLAMES THE SEAMEN'S LAW.

India House Would Let President Suspend Bad Features.

Governors of India House, a downtown club of business men interested in foreign trade development, made public yesterday the report of a special committee appointed to study the probable effect of the seamen's law on American shipping. The committee reported that the onerous conditions under which American vessels were operated before the measure was passed would be increased by it. Recommendations were made that parts of the law be held in abeyance until conditions brought about on the high seas by the war had become more nearly normal, and that no effort be made to change the status of maritime procedure until hostilities come to an end. The recommendations were prepared in this form:

It is recommended:

(1) That authority be conferred on the President of suspend the operation of such of the provisions of the Seamen's act as he shall consider detrimental to the public interests until the entire subject of the development of the American merchant marine can be dealt with on a basis of permanency;

(2) That Congress create a permanent Shipping Board, composed of men experienced in shipping and in foreign trade, with authority to investigate all shipping problems and to submit to Congress recommendations for legislation covering the following subjects:

(a) The revision, amendment, or appeal of the Seamen's act.

(b) The revision of the navigation laws and rules and regulations based thereon.

(c) The establishment of regulations concerning the structural strength, equipment, and load line of vessels.

The committee of inquiry included J. P. Grace, President of W. R. Grace & Co.; P. A. S. Franklin of the International Mercantile Marine Company, George S. Dearborn of the American-Hawaiian Steamship Company, S. S. Norton of Norton, Lilly & Co., Minor C. Keith of the United Fruit Company, Welding Ring of Mailler & Quereau, J. Parker Kirlin, and S. G. Schemerhorn.

WILSON ON CHURCH WORK.

President to Address Federal Council on Dec. 10.

President Wilson is to go to Columbus, Ohio, on Dec. 10 to speak at the annual meeting of the Executive Committee of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ. His address will cover two unique forms of Christian effort. One is the co-ordinating of the work of many national organizations in Protestant churches, and the other is Christian work in rural communities. Both of them are being pushed by the Federal Council of Churches, and both are new forms of its work.

The co-operative plans of organizations have been given the ambitious title of "Christian Conquest of America." Fred B. Smith of the Men and Religion Movement is Chairman of it, and Executive and Field Secretaries are already at work.

Clifford Pinchot is head of the country life department of the Federal Council, and its Executive Secretary, the Rev. Charles O. Gill, has been making a survey of the State of Ohio to find out especially what rural churches are doing and what they might do. This survey is to be ready for presentation in advance of President Wilson's address.

OREGON APPLES FOR BRITAIN

St. Paul Carries Big Load of Fruit and Beef and 611 Passengers.

In addition to 611 passengers and 2,700 sacks of mail for Liverpool the American liner St. Paul carried away yesterday nearly 2,000 tons of Oregon apples and dressed beef.

Among the first cabin passengers was the Earl of Orkney, who had been seven months in the United States and Canada on a mission for his Government. He said that he was suffering from a slight attack of lumbago, but had enjoyed his visit very much.

Store Open All Day Tuesday, Election Day

"Progress"—The Spirit of the GIMBEL Store

"Progress"

GIMBELS—Authority on Correct Dress for the Horse Show

NO place in New York is there a more magnificent collection of costumes for this very occasion. Anticipating this big event, we are having a special display in our Third Floor Dress Salons of costumes that we have specially selected for their appropriateness. Among them are many of our

Paris Original Model Suits $100 to $150

Paris Original Model Dresses $100 to $200

American Model Dresses from the International Fashion Show $100 to $250

American Model Suits from the International Fashion Show $125 to $275

Besides these we have copies and adaptations of many of the choicest of our imports that are priced at $35 to $57.50.

We cordially invite your inspection of these gorgeous Horse Show Costumes.

Third Floor

"Progress"

Women's $1.50 Silk and Lace Bodices, at $1

Two distinct models in flesh pink and white.

ONE style of rich, washable satin with lace yoke at front and back; set-in armhole of lace and elastic at waist line.

Another style of fine quality crepe de chine with embroidered organdie medallions, inset on either side of fronts and encircled with lace. Second Floor



DOTHING more forcefully illustrates "Progress" than the rapid growth of the GIMBEL Store in New York.

In five years this store has solidly entrenched itself in the public's confidence and builded a business millions of dollars in excess of that annually done by stores founded generations ago in the metropolis.

"Progress" at every step symbolizes the growth of the GIMBEL Store—a store of ideas, ideals and ACTION!

From the first hour that this GIMBEL Store was planned "Progress" has been constantly associated with it.

"Progress" was one of the foundations of the first GIMBEL Store more than seven decades ago. And no GIMBEL enterprise has ever been dissociated from that word of spirit of endeavor and action.

As one of the founders of the New York GIMBEL Store recently said at a meeting attended by other members of the firm and executive heads:

"November is to be distinguished by a sale for PROGRESS. It is not to be the style of sale for the purpose of being able to announce your having a sale, but because it is based on merits worthy of special attention on part of the public."

And there you have one of the fundamental reasons for the success of the GIMBEL Store—"based on merit."

What else but "Progress," energy, endeavor, "based on merit," could rear such a magnificent store, stock it with $6,000,000 worth of new merchandise, and command such a vast and steadily increasing patronage?

"Progress" in every thought and act!

Thoroughly modern in even the smallest detail, as thoroughly efficient as human endeavor, constant and sincere, can make it; wholly representative in its merchandise, and employing a system of pricing that makes it profitable for people to purchase here, it is not surprising that the GIMBEL Store should make such resistless headway in a field that presented seemingly insurmountable obstacles.

Out of the amazing activities of October, the month of GIMBEL "Fifth Birthday" Sales, into November, a month brilliant with the promise of still greater achievements, still broader and more ambitious sales plans, justifies, we believe, the GIMBEL claim that "Progress" is the spirit of the Store.

Welcome, November, at GIMBELS.

"Progress"

Designed by Maria Guy Copied by Our Expert Milliners



THIS charming Hat "Coquette" of glistening sequins and jet beads with wired "skirt" veil edged with tiny jet beads is not only distinctly new but very chic—and decidedly becoming, too, with its little silvered ostrich tip nodding saucily from the front. This is only one of

Hundreds of New Hats Now Displayed in Our French Salons at $15 to $28

Every one is a copy or adaptation of French Model Hats.

Paris Cables—Lavish Use of Fur on Millinery

GIMBELS, as always apace with Paris, presents—

Jet, Gold and Silver Hats trimmed with various kinds of Fur. Decidedly New Velvet Hats trimmed with maline. Entire Hats of Moleskin, hats trimmed with Kolinsky. White Hats trimmed with Ermine.

New Tailleur Hats, $5, $6.75 and $7.50

In Ready-to-Wear Section on Third Floor, 32d St. Side. Third Floor

"Progress"

Exquisite Lace Blouses Of Cobweb Fineness At $5



THE gauzy, filmy lace is of exquisite design, and when combined with hemstitched flesh pink crepe chiffon to form the wide vestee, revers and cuffs it is almost ethereal in its daintiness.

Shimmering through this transparent loveliness is delicately tinted pink satin ribbon that encircles lower part of Blouse. The high back collar of lace and crepe chiffon rolls soft from the face and would enhance the beauty of any woman. A masterstroke for an effective finish are the dainty pearl buttons at front of Blouse. This Blouse is one of the real "Creations" of the season. Third Floor

"Progress"

Men's Fall & Winter Suits & Overcoats, $15

One of the Biggest Values We Have Ever Given

WITH Election Day in view, we have prepared for Monday's and Tuesday's selling some specially selected groups of clothing that represent SPLENDID values. The Overcoats are in loose-fitting and Chesterfield models—many of them full silk lined. The Suits are in the newest and smartest models, including the latest Winter patterns, tartan checks and plaid effects. Also stripes and fancy mixtures. All sizes and proportions in both suits and overcoats.

One Hundred Men's Smart Tan, Gray and Olive Raincoats, $15

Roomy and thoroughly rainproof. Buy one—if it leaks, bring it back and receive a new coat without delay or question. All sizes from 34 to 36. Fourth Floor

"Progress"

Women's Imported Silk Quilted Vests Without Sleeves, $1

Same Style with Sleeves, $1.95

THESE practical Vests that fasten down the front with silk cords are in all white, all black; or black with lavender lining, black with white lining.

Silk Quilted Robes, $4.95

Same Model Hand-Embroidered, $6.95

In pink, rose, grey, lavender, Navy blue or black. All are lined in self or contrasting color and fasten with silk frogs.

Hundreds of Fancy Cotton & Silk Petticoats, $1 to $19.50

Many of the novelty Petticoats would make ideal Christmas gifts. Second Floor

"Progress"

Sapphires and Rhinestones

The Smartest Jewelry Idea

REPRODUCING the designs of the finest genuine diamond mounted pieces. Beautifully done. Marked at November "Progress Sale" prices.

Dinner Rings
In cluster, closely studded with square or round sapphire and many other styles; $2.50 to $7.25.

Earrings
Closely fitted Earrings with sapphire, square or round; also drop effects; at $3.75 to $5.50.

Pendants
Sapphire and Rhinestone Pendants, effective new designs; at $5.

Bar Pins
New, lacey designs in Sapphire and Rhinestone; at $4.50 to $6.95.

Brooches
Large, square cut Sapphire surrounded by rhinestones; many artistic effects; at $5.50 to $9.

Brooches
Friendship Circle Brooches, in sapphire and rhinestone; at $1.50 to $2.25.

Main Floor

"Progress"

Women's Velvet Coats at $32.50 to $165

SEE These Velvet Coats to appreciate why they are becoming the talk of New York—they are marvels for style, quality, workmanship and moderate prices.

New Tight Shoulder Coat, Godet Flare from Waist, $95

This stunning model made of finest Velour velvet and banded with natural raccoon is illustrated.



$95

Velvet Coats with high Chin-Chin Collar of Skunk Opossum, $32.50

Three-quarter length and lined throughout with peau de cygne.

Velvet Coats with New "Funnel" Collar of Natural Raccoon at $72.50

Full Skirt Coat With Fullness Falling from Shirred Neck, $47.50

Three-quarter length; Skunk opossum trimmed. Third Floor

"Progress"

Women's Ingrain Silk Stockings, Per Pair, 68c

MEDIUM weight and full regular make; double lisle garter top and foot; black only. Main Floor

"Progress"

$6.75 White Blankets, $5 Pair

WARM and weighty, sizes 70x80 and 72x90, pink or blue border, silk bindings.

$9 Blankets, $7.75 Pair
Extra size, 72x90; Winter weight; white with pink or blue borders; fine mohair bindings.

$15 Wool Blankets, $10 Pair
White Blankets with pink or blue borders; size 76x90; cut and bound separately; also
Blue and tan plaid; size 72x84, in the wanted large block designs.

$9.50 Wool Filled Comforters, $7.50 Each
Handsome figured satin or silk coverings, with 9-inch silk mull borders to match; pure wool filling;

$5 Wool Filled Comforters, $3.95 Each
Dainty floral designs, on silk mull coverings in the newest colorings, with plain 9-inch borders to match; full size. Second Floor

"Progress"

Pure Linen Satin Damask Sets Under-Price

SET consists of 1 cloth and 12 napkins. Several beautiful new floral and stripe effects.

With cloth, 66x66 in. $6 | With cloth, 66x86 in. $6.50 | With cloth, 66x104 in. $7

Extra Heavy All-Linen Full Bleached Hemstitched Damask Dinner Sets

With cloth, 70x70 in. $10.50 | With cloth, 70x88 in. $11.50

With cloth, 70x106 in. $12.50

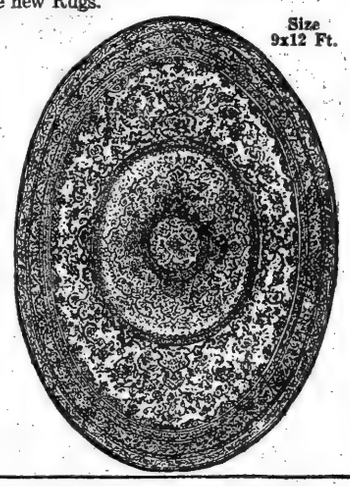
Linen Section, Second Floor

"Progress" **GIMBEL BROTHERS Introduce the World's First "Bundhar" *Oval* Wilton Rugs, $55**

SPECIAL NOTE:—Orders Placed During "Introductory Week" Will Receive Preferred Attention. Deliveries Will Be Made Before Thanksgiving Day.

IT remained for a famous concern, the Hardwick & Magee Company, of Philadelphia, to originate the "Bundhar" Oval Wilton Rug, a type and form of Rug that is destined to gain tremendous popularity for obvious reasons. And with characteristic enterprise the GIMBEL Store is first to show these new Rugs.

"Bundhar" Oval Wilton Rugs are particularly beautiful in their sweeping lines and designs, being exquisite in conception, most admirable in their workmanship and exceptionally durable. As a decorative foundation they cannot be excelled at a moderate price.



Size 9x12 Ft.

"BUNDHAR" OVAL WILTON RUGS

possess these advantages:

1—They fit up into the bay window—small rugs are unnecessary.
2—Permit the hardwood flooring to garner its share of admiring glances.
3—Afford pianos the bare flooring space so necessary to insure pure tones.
4—No corners to turn under to accommodate the corner fireplace.
5—In many respects labor savers.

One Hundred Room Size, 9x12-ft. Bundhar Rugs, at $45.50

9x12-ft. Medallion Wiltons $37.50 **9x12 ft. Conventional Wiltons $33.50**

Also full assortments of the famous Whittall "Anglo-Persian" Rugs, as well as the celebrated French Wiltons made by Hardwick & Magee.

John & James Dobson Hall and Stair Carpets Much Underprice.

$1.60 Wilton Velvet Carpets, yard $1.35 | **$1.85 Wilton Velvet Carpets, yard $1.60**

A splendid selection of colorings in Oriental and two-tone effects. Hall and stair to match.

A Superb Showing of Rich Oriental Rugs

Selected with the utmost of skill and discrimination by our own experts, and embracing the very finest weaves in Kirmanshah, Sarouks, Kashans, Mahals, Ghorevans, Afghans, Bokharas, Beluchistans, Mosuls, Shirvans, Daghestans, Cabistans, etc., all at distinctly moderate prices. Sixth Floor

"Progress"

$75 Theo. Haviland 100 Piece Dinner Service at $42.50

MAT gold handles. Neat conventional border. All pieces have gold on edge. Newest French shape.

$95 Theo. Haviland Dinner Sets, $50
Of 106 and 108 pieces. Three-color border. Neat gold handles. Choice of 3 designs.

$55 Open Stock "Elite" Dinner Sets, $35
108 pieces. Full, neat gold handles. Pink or yellow border design. Sets include sauce tureen.

$100 Bavarian China Dinner Sets, $67.50
108 pieces. Magnificent cream border decoration on a splendid white body. Greek key border. All handles full, mat coin gold. Set includes bread and butter plates and 8 meat dishes.

$40 Austrian China Dinner Sets, $27.50
Open stock, with five-color border decoration in flower designs. Neat coin gold handles. Complete, with plates in four sizes and 8 meat dishes.

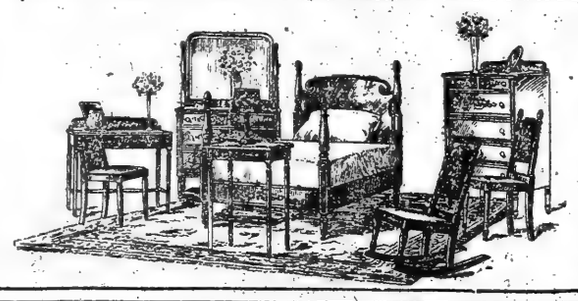
$25 English Porcelain Dinner Sets, $15
Neat pink conventional border, gold-traced handles. Real English shapes.

Extra Special! $17.50 American Porcelain 100-Piece Dinner Sets, $10
The finest set we have ever shown for the money. Neat border decorations. Bread and butter plates included.

$12 Domestic Porcelain Dinner Sets, $8.75
Neat spray design. All pieces complete for 12 persons. Fifth Floor

"Progress"

$400 Black Enameled Hand-Decorated Bedroom Suites, $245



INSPIRED by a suite designed for a most exclusive New York hotel by a woman decorator of international fame. Nine pieces, including twin beds. Floral decorations in subdued colors.

$410 Mahogany Bedroom Suites, $270
Seven pieces. Sheraton model, handsomely inlaid. Twin beds.

$250 Colonial Bedroom Suites, $198.50
Five-post model. Mahogany. Dustproof construction. Twin beds.

$475 Carved Mahogany Suites, $237.50
Three pieces, of very rich and massive design. Seventh Floor

"Progress"

Filet Lace WindowPanels

Entire $7000 Stock of French and Belgian Filet Lace Panel Window Curtains, Reduced 25%

IT is a twelve-month now since any panels or curtains have reached this side of the water. We cannot duplicate what we have, and the quantities have now come down to 1, 2, 6, or even 10 of a kind. Hence the reductions.

Prices Were $11.50 to $60—Now $8.50 to $40

The collection comprises Filet, Cluny, Venise and embroidered motifs, mounted on scrim. Widths vary from 36 to 54 inches.

100 Real Filet Lace Bed Spreads

Remarkably good values at special prices, $23.25 to $50 each. Sixth Floor

—Broadway and Thirty-third Street—

Section 3 | SPORTS WANT ADVERTISEMENTS

The New York Times.

SPORTS Financial - Pages 6—7 Business - - Page 8 | Section 3

S SUNDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1915. S

R. H. Macy & Co.

Personal Shopping Service.

MACY'S Personal Shopping Service is a department of expert shoppers selected by us to be of assistance to our customers. At your request one of our shoppers will be assigned to aid you in your shopping expedition through our various departments. No charge is made, and our shoppers render every service possible.

Macy's—Third Floor.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.

Macy's

Herald Square. Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

Distinctive Writing Paper for Social Correspondence.

NOWADAYS stationery is so indicative of one's character and good taste it is necessary to choose correspondence paper carefully. Macy's Social Stationery Department is replete just now with many new, distinctive kinds and styles of papers, both Foreign and Domestic. A handsome cabinet containing two sizes of Crane's fine paper, 24 cards, 48 sheets and 72 envelopes, is very popular at $1.03. Inspect our display of new papers.

Macy's Social Stationery Dept.—Main Floor.

This Is an Unusual Sale of Paradise Feathers

PARADISE feathers have always held an unrivalled position as the most graceful and elegant trimming for dressy chapeaux.

No more Paradise feathers can be imported, according to law, and the supply in this country is nearing its end; the prices have consequently gone to higher figures. Considering this condition of the high market price today, we are offering an unusual opportunity to secure these desirable Paradise feathers at remarkably low prices.

Small Paradise, consisting of 2 long strands and finished with ostrich at the base. **$2.79**

Selected Paradise Trimming in high aigrette effect. **$5.94**

Selected Paradise Trimming in full aigrette and side effect. **$10.89**

Large Paradise Sweep in full side sweep effect; very rich. **$21.89**

All in Black and Natural Color.

Macy's—Second Floor.

Costume Corduroy

The Popular Fabric for Women's Wear, 27 in. wide.

yd. 76c

Verified Price elsewhere 95c.

5,000 yards represented in this sale. All the wanted shades for street wear; also dainty Pastel colorings, and Ivory White.

Corduroy is especially desirable for Tailleur Suits, separate Skirts and Sport Coats for Women and Misses.

Goods on special sale tables in Dress Goods Department.

Macy's—Second Floor, 35th Street.

Women's Shoes, $2.89

Usually $3.96 and $4.49.

"The Gypsy," which so closely outlines the graceful curve of the instep, is modelled in soft, dull-black kid, seamed from top to toe. Either lace or button model.

A three-quarter foxed shoe with its patent-leather piping is the season's most desirable type for the woman who demands conservative distinction in footwear.

Both styles have welted and stitched soles and leather Cuban heels of the popular Louis design. A complete range of sizes for first purchasers.

Macy's—Second Floor, Rear.

Laces

for Gowns and Blouses

A special assortment of lace flouncings (and a number of the patterns matched in edgings and bands) selected from our own stock and greatly reduced to make room for our large consignments of incoming goods. In white, cream and ecru Chantilly, Shadow, Filet, gold and silver tinsel and novelty laces.

	Macy's Usual Price. Yard.	Sale Price. Yard.
10 to 17-in. Flouncings,	74c to 99c	49c
12 to 22-in. Flouncings,	98c to $1.62	69c
17 to 27-in. Flouncings,	$1.39 to $2.12	89c
22 to 42-in. Flouncings,	$2.24 to $4.96	$1.69

Macy's—Main Floor

Macy's LiningsProve Their Worth

Yard-Wide Lining Satin with cotton back; is very durable. White, cream, light blue, pink, old rose, pearl, steel, taupe, tan, brown, green, purple, navy and black. **Special at 69c yd.**

Yard-Wide Satin Brocade (cotton back)—Very handsome. White, cream, old rose, Copenhagen, sand, jasper, silver, maize, gold and leather. **Special at 84c yd.**

Yard-Wide Printed Lining Satin (cotton-back) — Very strong and serviceable. Something quite new. Copenhagen, navy, gray, Russian green and black grounds with pink flowers. **Special at 89c yd.**

French-Wool Interlining—Natural wool color. 48 inches wide. Macy's usual price 72c yd. **Special at 59c yd.**

Macy's—Lining Dept., Second Floor.

Successful Cotton Weaves

IMPORTED Plaid Eponge—an attractive material that is to be had in pleasing light or dark plaids, "Scotch effect," as well as in broken black-and-white checks. For separate skirts, coats and dresses this is quite in vogue. 39 inches wide. **Special at 29c yd.**

Cotton Velours—a soft, velvet-like fabric that is often used in place of the higher-priced material for coats, dresses, millinery and draperies. It comes in maize, azure, pink, castor, gold, green, garnet, red, purple, cadet gray, slate, heliotrope, American Beauty, navy and white. 36 inches wide. **Special at 39c yd.**

Macy's—Wash Goods Dept., Second Floor.

Sterling Silver Table Pieces Radically Reduced



THE prices on about 85 pieces of handsome Sterling silver, including bon-bon dishes, candlesticks, bowls, sandwich trays, fruit dishes, vases and other items as listed below, have been reduced about ⅓ in order to make room for new.

The opportunity presents a good chance to secure Sterling silver at much less than it would usually cost you.

Group No. 1, $4.69

Macy's Usual Price $6.94 to $8.24.

Bon-Bon Dishes.
Candlesticks, 8-inch Mahogany and Sterling.
Vases, 7-inch pierced, white lining.

Group No. 2, $7.49

Macy's Usual Price $9.74 to $12.32.

Bon-Bon Dishes.
Bowls.
Vases, 10-inch.
Candlesticks, 12-inch.

Group No. 3, $9.94

Macy's Usual Price $14.89 to $15.68.

Six Vases, 12-inch.
One Sandwich Tray.

Group No. 4, $11.89

Macy's Usual Price $16.31 to $18.89.

Bowls, Footed Fruit Dishes, Vases, 14-inch; Sandwich Tray, Gravy Boat.

Group No. 5, $14.89

Macy's Usual Price $20.54 to $22.78.

Vegetable Dishes, 11½ inches long, oval shape.
Mayonnaise Sets.
Bowls.
Meat Dishes, 12 inches long.
Tea Pots.

Group No. 6, $17.89

Macy's Usual Price $24.89 to $26.50.

Water Pitchers.
Fruit Bowls, 9½ inches.
Round Tray, 10½ inches.
Fruit Dish.
Vase, 15 inches.

Group No. 7, $21.89

Macy's Usual Price $29.70 to $34.75.

Three Large Bowls, 11½ inches.
Two Water Pitchers.
One Meat Dish, 13½ inches.

Macy's—Main Floor, Broadway.

See Macy's Grocery Advertisement on other side of this Page.

A Rather Important Offering of Women's Suits



Here are six models only, from a collection of a hundred or more Winter styles, embracing all points of Fashion, as a typical example of what you can do at Macy's. These suits are warmly interlined.

A.—Broadcloth. Skunk opossum trimming. Navy, brown, Burgundy and black. $32.75

B.—Whipcord. Velvet trimmed. Green, brown, navy and black. $16.74

C.—Broadcloth. French Seal (Coney) trimmed. Green, brown and black. $24.74

D.—Broadcloth. Hudson seal (dyed muskrat) trimming. Navy, brown, green and black. $26.75

E.—Broadcloth. Plum, green, navy and black. $16.74

F.—Broadcloth. Skunk opossum fur. Navy, green and black. $26.75

These models are all from our regular stock and may be obtained during the entire season.

Macy's—Third Floor.

Oil Paintings Reduced to Half Price

To make room for incoming shipments.

PAINTINGS worthy of a place in the most beautifully furnished homes. Some are from renowned studios of Paris, Munich and Florence, while others are American paintings, bearing signatures of men well-known in the world of art.

All the original price tags are still fastened to the frames of these paintings, showing at a glance the remarkable saving afforded by this sale.

Those who do not need a painting for their home, should take advantage of this event by purchasing a painting or two for Christmas gifts.

		Usual Price.	Sale Price.
Landscape	*S. Lannes*	$122.00	$61.00
Cross Fire	*Kolozvary*	$141.00	$70.50
Cardinal	*Kolozvary*	$65.25	$32.62
Sheepfold	*J. Bahieu*	$149.00	$74.50
Monk	*Nowak*	$169.00	$84.50
Figures	*Orselli*	$174.00	$87.00
Dutch Fishing Boats		$159.00	$79.50
Edelweiss	*Hans Zatzka*	$189.00	$94.50
In Sky Stars	*Hans Zatzka*	$249.00	$124.50
Wild Flower	*A. Nevgradi*	$94.50	$47.25
Landscape	*E. Barbarini*	$154.00	$77.00
Flowers	*Wimmel*	$74.75	$37.37
Figures	*L. Behrends*	$124.50	$62.25
Pastime	*Costa*	$147.00	$74.50
Landscape	*Lambert*	$69.75	$34.87
Landscape	*Lavigni*	$69.75	$34.87
Landscape	*R. F. DeBreanski*	$49.75	$24.87
Landscape	*T. B. Griffen*	$74.75	$37.37
Figure	*Suhs*	$59.75	$29.87
Military Subjects		$29.75	$14.87
Motherhood	*G. Magni*	$524.00	$262.00
Cherries	*Nonnenbruch*	$2,000.00	$1,000.00
Reflection	*F. Andreotti*	$324.00	$162.00
First Lesson	*Prof. Zampeghi*	$324.00	$162.00
Market Day	*J. Bahieu*	$336.00	$168.00
Landscape	*Wiegand*	$247.00	$123.00
Marine	*Cue*	$184.00	$92.00
Landscape	*Decker*	$149.00	$74.50
Cattle	*Craig*	$126.00	$63.00
ItalianMarket	*Lamesi*	$166.00	$83.00
Landscape	*B. Henry*	$122.00	$61.00
Marine	*Rose*	$84.75	$42.37
Concert	*Lendek*	$124.00	$62.00
Spring	*Pritchenfield*	$95.06	$47.50
Mother&Child	*C. Duxa*	$67.25	$33.62
Musketeers	*Gussel*	$99.50	$49.75
Landscape	*Field*	$59.75	$34.87
Tempting	*J. Rofner*	$94.50	$47.25
Landscape	*A. Arnegger*	$99.50	$49.25
Figure	*P. Collini*	$89.50	$44.75
In the Park	*V. Aldebert*	$95.50	$47.75
Marine	*Shepherd*	$109.00	$54.50

Genuine Imported Bronzes and Pedestals at ½ Price





		Usual Price.	Sale Price.
Diana	*Moreau*	$74.50	$37.25
Harvest	*Thivier*	$129.00	$64.50
Labor	*Pohl*	$64.50	$32.25
Research	*Mirinda*	$198.00	$99.00
*Gladiator, Original in Louvre		$129.00	$64.50
*Dante	*Unknown*	$59.50	$29.75
*Ariadne	*Demicher*	$109.00	$54.50
*Venus de Milo		$244.00	$122.00
Water Carrier	*Xanireff*	$134.00	$67.00
*Bartolomeo	Colleoni	$72.50	$36.25
Red Cloud	*Curtis*	$249.00	$124.50
La Rosee	*Moreau*	$124.00	$62.00
Sower of Ideas	*Picault*	$119.00	$59.50
Mandolin Player		$149.00	$74.50

*These bronzes have pedestals included at prices mentioned.

Figures and Busts in Marble

	Usual Price.	Sale Price.		Usual Price.	Sale Price.
Winged Victory	$44.75	$22.38	Venus de Milo	$112.00	$56.00
Spring	$74.50	$37.25	Crouching Venus	$295.00	$147.50
Diana	$44.75	$22.38	Ophelia	$59.50	$29.75
Venus de Milo	$74.50	$37.25			

Macy's—Fourth Floor.

Lace Curtains

WE have received another large shipment of fine hand-made Marie Antoinette, and Lacet Arabian Curtains direct from France. Also Panels, Bed Sets and hand-made filet lace panels.

These are to be found on sale at Macy's "Lowest-in-the-City" prices.

Special Prices on Panels and Curtains

Marie Antoinette Panels, 2½ yds. x 36 in., **$2.89** ea. 2½ yds. x 40 in., **$3.24** ea. 2½ yds. x 45 in., **$3.49** ea.

Marie Antoinette Lace Curtains, 2½ yds. long, at **$2.97** and **$3.96** the pair.

Lacet Arabian Lace Curtains, 2½ yds. long, at **$3.74** yd.

Irish Point Lace Curtains from Switzerland, 3 yds. long, **$3.49, $3.96, $4.49** the pair.

Macy's—Fourth Floor

Men's and Women's

Fine 'Kerchiefs

At Extremely Low Prices.

Women's Novelty Initial Handkerchiefs, 49c Box of 6, Assorted — This identical quality elsewhere is 75c per half dozen. An excellent quality imported fabric; initialed in desirable shades of pink, blue or lavender to match the colored borders.

Women's Hand-Embroidered Madeira Handkerchiefs, 34c each—Beautifully embroidered in an unusual variety of designs.

Women's Pure Irish Linen Handkerchiefs, 6 for 39c

Macy's Usual Price 10c each.

Very special is this lot; the hems are ¼ or ⅛-inch, and the linen of a quality to give long service.

Men's All-Pure Irish Linen Handkerchiefs, 6 for 54c —2,000 dozen fine handkerchiefs with ¼-inch hems; soft laundered, ready for use. Our own importation from Belfast.

Men's Handkerchiefs, 19c each — Superior quality, pure Irish Linen. These have ⅛, ¼ or ½-inch hand-thread drawn hems, and are Macy's regular 24c quality. Our own importation.

Men's Hand-Embroidered Initial Handkerchiefs, Box of 6, $1.34—The standard 25c sort. Choice of two smart initials, the "Longfellow" and neat script letters.

Men's Silk Handkerchiefs, 29c each.

Macy's Usual 49c Quality.

150 dozen. An excellent grade in artistic color combinations, these were a special importation from Japan and are unusual at this price.

Macy's—Main Floor.

Quaint Styles in

Middy Dresses $1.94



For children of three to six years, the Middy dress *pictured above* is quite a favorite. Made of White Poplin in belted Norfolk effect with pleated skirt. Vestee, collar and cuffs are in contrasting color — Copenhagen, tan, rose or green.

Children's Tams, $1.39 to $2.79

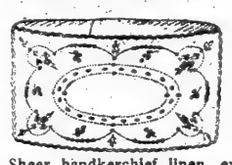
A pleasing assortment of velvet and corduroy Tams, prettily trimmed with ribbon bows and rosettes; majority navy and brown.

Infants' Hand-Crocheted Hoods, 94c to $2.29

Very handsome hoods with hand crocheted silk top and under-cap of crocheted wool; forming a double hood, insuring extra warmth. Elaborately trimmed with ribbons in various styles.

Madeira Hand-Embroidered Pillow Slips, $2.24

Macy's Usual Price $3.24.



Sheer handkerchief linen, exquisitely hand-embroidered and hand-scalloped. Various designs. One *illustrated.*

Macy's—Infants' Dept., Third Floor.

Copies of Imported Blouses

TWO direct reproductions of Imported Models. Unquestionably there s a *finesse* in the details which belongs exclusively to the ingenuity of European designers.



The model of Georgette crepe is trimmed with rows of decorative stitching which has the appearance of an application of fine silk cord. The buttons are self-covered and a soft-satin ribbon is drawn under the large collar and ties at the front. White and flesh color, $7.49.

The other model is of crepe de chine. The seams of cuffs, sleeves and yoke are corded. The high collar of organdie is finished with a wide black satin ribbon which ties in a smart bow. This blouse fastens down the front in a unique manner by means of small tailored tabs drawn through double rows of wide bound button holes. White and flesh-color. $9.49

Macy's—Third Floor, 34th Street.

JOHNSTON LEADS TENNIS RATING

Newcomers Likely to Replace Veterans—Ranking Committee Has Hard Problem.

McLOUGHLIN THIRD IN LIST

Alexander Goes Up a Couple Notches — Behr Ranks Ahead of Pell.

NEW NAMES IN FIRST TEN

Pell, Griffin, and Niles Take the Places of Fottrell, Murray, and Clothier.

TENNIS RANKING.

1915. (Probable.)	1914
1—W. M. Johnston.	1—M. E. McLoughlin.
2—R. N. Williams, 2d.	2—R. N. Williams, 2d.
3—M. E. McLoughlin.	3—K. H. Behr.
4—Karl H. Behr.	4—R. L. Murray.
5—T. R. Pell.	5—W. J. Clothier.
6—F. B. Alexander.	6—W. M. Johnston.
7—C. J. Griffin.	7—G. M. Church.
8—N. M. Niles.	8—F. B. Alexander.
9—W. M. Washburn.	9—W. M. Washburn.
10—G. M. Church.	10—Ella F. Fottrell.

Newcomers will likely replace many of the veterans in lawn tennis rating for 1915, although the most important changes will come after the first ten players have been selected. The Ranking Committee of the United States Lawn Tennis Association has already commenced its labors, and perhaps no Ranking Committee in the history of lawn tennis in this country ever has been confronted by quite the same proposition that confronts Walter Merrill Hall, Frederick C. Inman, and Walter L. Pate, who will pass on the relative merits of the players for the past year.

The policies which they adopted last year to base their ranking of players upon was sharply criticised by the general sporting public and heartily indorsed by the tennis world. The basis of the burning question was whether ranking should be based on season's play or on the showing displayed in one special tournament of a national character.

The policy of basing its ratings on the Summer's record was indorsed by the National Association. Now the question is whether the committee will carry with it at the meeting in December the strength of its 1914 convictions.

The most significant feature of the committee's report will be the many new names in the first thirty ranked players, for the old school players are slowly dropping out of competition and their places are being taken by the younger element, not quite so well known to the general public.

Until last year the winner of the newcomers' tournament was placed at the top, but the poor showing of Williams in the international tournament and the great victories of McLoughlin over Brookes and Wilding, who had beaten Williams, influenced the committee to break the unwritten law and place McLoughlin ahead of the Philadelphian in the 1914 lists.

It was not contemplated then that complications would follow this precedent, but, with the present conditions so closely resembling those of 1914, the result will be watched with interest. W. M. Johnston won the national championship at Forest Hills, but his record for the season is far below that of Williams and McLoughlin, and this has raised the novel suggestion of placing all three in one class and bracketing them in one group in alphabetical order. This, however, would only be a partial solution, and chance would place Johnston at the top, with McLoughlin second and Williams third.

It is probable that Johnston's wonderful showing in the nationals in beating all four of his closest rivals in succession will entitle him to first honors. Five days after he defeated Williams in the nationals Johnston lost to last year's title holder on the same court and under exactly the same championship conditions.

Neither Williams nor McLoughlin lost a match to any other player during the season, except to each other or to Karl H. Behr, who was considered absolutely first class. Williams in this way lost three matches.

The only serious challenger of McLoughlin's rating is Karl H. Behr, who beat the Californian at Seabright.

The fact that T. R. Pell defeated the champion at Southampton in straight sets will influence the Ranking Committee in making its selection. Pell came through to the semi-final round, when he fell before McLoughlin. His season's record favors his selection for fifth place.

Next in order unquestionably comes Frederick B. Alexander, who will probably jump two places over his last year's standing. He won from N. W. Niles and took a set from McLoughlin. The international veteran was brilliant and effective and at times played better than he ever did before. Clarence J. Griffin, another youngster from the Pacific Coast, will probably be selected to fill the seventh position. Among Griffin's victims in the national tournament were: C. S. Garland, Sidney Thayer, Jr., Ward Dawson, and B. C. Law.

Boston's sole representative in the first ten appears to be N. W. Niles, whose chief performance was his victory over Johnston at Longwood, three sets to one. Watson M. Washburn will probably take ninth position, due to his defeat of G. M. Church in the nationals, while the latter is expected to bring up the rear. In this event Church will be dropped three numbers, Washburn remains stationary, and Niles comes up from Class 1.

The year of 1915 will be long remembered among the tennis players for the number of old school players who failed to figure with any degree of prominence. A shakeup in the national rating is not felt so much in its reaction on the first ten men as in the second and third groups. As a rule the leaders are so far superior to the average tournament competitor that it takes a big slump to cause them to be ousted. The past year has seen the younger element decisively defeat some of the hanging-on veterans.

Such youngsters as Leonard Beekman, and Harold A. Throckmorton, the former and present national interscholastic champions respectively, have splendid records for the Summer and should move up into Class 1.

COLGATE HUMBLES YALE ELEVEN—PRINCETON DEFEATS WILLIAMS—RUTGERS A WINNER

COLGATE UNBEATEN AFTER YALE GAME

Blue Outclassed All Through by New York State Lads—Eli's Third Defeat.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 30.—A keen spirit of bitterness pervades the Yale campus tonight tempered by no promise of a better tomorrow. The red jerseyed sons of Colgate this afternoon completed a story of Yale football tragedy that has never before been equaled. Imbued with a confidence derived from a victory over the Army, they invaded the big bowl this afternoon and administered another defeat to Yale just when the Blue was hoping, rather than believing, that the tide was turning for them, that Yale had done with being humiliated. The men from Hamilton triumphed in a glorious battle by a score of 15 to 0, and another count was all but within the grasp of the New Yorkers when the whistle blew for the close of the game.

During the last period, the light steadily waned, darkness descending as if it sensed the calamity that was Yale's and in kindly spirit wished to blot it from view. No other team in the history of Yale has become such a close associate of disaster as that of this season, which has lost three games to minor elevens, and there are few who dare predict the future.

There were no accidents in Colgate's winning. The men came here with but one thought, and that of victory, and they played fiercely for the prize. The Blue fought back, sometimes with a brilliance that shattered Colgate's defense and sometimes with only the skeleton of hope to build upon. But when all is said Yale was outplayed completely, taking the game in its entirety.

Colgate Gets Early Lead.

At the end of the first half Colgate was leading by a score of 6 to 0, and it was evident even then that Yale was to fall before the powerful aggression of Colgate. But Yale men were not convinced. They still hoped that Yale's vaunted pluck in many a gridiron battle might in some miraculous manner come to the rescue and between the halves they sang their songs with an abandon that, if songs could do such things, would have spurred Yale to mighty deeds. They sang the undertaker song just as if it might not be held to apply to themselves. But that they realized the seriousness of the situation was indicated just before the teams came on the field for the second half when "Bright College Years" reverberated against the unsympathetic concrete of the Stadium. That is a song which has been the battle cry in the big games of the past when Yale's cohorts were going down to defeat and Colgate today brought it forth in all its ardor to the final ending, "For God, For Country, and For Yale."

But Yale was beaten. No one knew it better than the Yale men who were fighting Colgate. The Hamilton team held back the knowledge for just a few minutes, for the first touchdown came after four minutes of play, and came unexpectedly, before the big crowd realized that the game was fairly started. At the opening it seemed that there might be some spirit of accomplishment that would help the Blue. There were changes in the line and in the backfield, and it appeared that they were to work better than the combinations that have played in previous games. The men stood the strain of the first assault well. Their defense displayed the elements of cohesive action. And then, just as Yale was beginning to hope, the crash came. Colgate had advanced about 12 yards, and when the Blue line refused to give way and a forward pass was the resort tried by Colgate, Anderson stepped back of the line, and an instant later the ball was in flight over the line of scrimmage. It was a long pass, accurately directed into the waiting arms of Neilson. A Yale man stood right beside him, but was not quick enough to intercept the pigskin or to make the tackle, and Neilson was flying down toward the Yale goal. Wilson and Scovil started in pursuit, but the Hamiltonian dropped each with a straight arm, eluded several other would-be tacklers, and crossed the line. That score sealed Yale's fate. It sapped the confidence of the men that they were about to redeem themselves, and they fought to the end with the shadow of defeat following them in every play.

Playing Straight Football.

Colgate was playing straight football for the most part. There was little forward passing, the backs seeking out the vulnerable places in the Yale line, which proved to be outside of tackle on both sides, and they plunged through for repeated gains. Anderson played a wonderful game at quarter back, driving his men with a precision and judgment that reminded one of Huntington, a Colgate quarter back of two years ago, who was instrumental then in defeating the Blue. He was a part of every play. It had been expected that he would use the open game that Colgate played against the Army but that was relegated for a type of football that took much from the old and little from the new. It was not until the final quarter that Colgate opened a volley of forward passes and they were not then as effectual as the two tried during the first period, both of which were successful and gained a total of forty-eight yards.

The lateral pass that Yale tried with such success last year, due, perhaps, to its novelty, was not called into being but twice during the game this afternoon, and in each of those instances it was unsuccessful. The Blue warriors seemed content to match their strength against Colgate on the basis of straight football, but there was not the power to carry it through successfully. The Colgate line in many instances proved unable to withstand the attacks of Wilson and it was utterly unable to cope with the dashing assault of Scovil, but sustained action was not a part of the Blue repertoire.

Abel and West were the two linesmen around whom the Colgate offense formed. They were fiercely contesting in offense and powerful in defense. They opened up big holes for the backs to tear through when the Hamilton men were beating back Yale toward her own goal line. Baldridge and Way could not oppose them successfully, and it was not unusual to see Spencer or one or the other of the Colgate backs break through leaving a trail of fallen players streaming out behind them.

The loss of Legore told heavily against Yale. There was no punter among all of Yale's men. The kicks went high but seldom far, and there were those that were so miserably placed that the Blue gained but a few yards because they had been sent out of bounds close to the point from which they started. But Colgate was not much better off. Except that it had several men who could punt equally well, or bad according to the point of view. But the evenness in this particular lent itself to leaving the game an open test of force more like the football of years ago. Line-up

Colgate (15).	Position.	Yale (0).
Stewart	Left end	Moseley
West	Left tackle	Baldridge
Good	Left guard	Kent
Carrol	Centre	White
Barton	Right guard	Sheldon
Abell	Right tackle	Way
Nielson	Right end	Wiedeman
Anderson	Quarter back	Wilson
Spencer	Left half back	Waite
Gillo	Right half back	Higginbotham
Hubbell	Ful back	Scovil

Score by periods:

Colgate	6	0	6	3	—15
Yale	0	0	0	0	—0

Referee—Thompson, Georgetown. Umpire—Marshall, Harvard. Field judge—Bergin, Princeton. Head linesman—Thorpe, Columbia. Time of periods—Two thirteen minutes, two ten minutes.

Colgate scoring: Touchdowns—Nielson, Anderson. Goal from placement—West.

Substitutions: Colgate—Horning for West, Roberts for Spencer, Watkuns for Hubbell, Ulrich for Roberts. Yale—Blodget for Moseley, Neville for Waite, Gates for Baldridge, Savage for Higginbotham, Taft for Savage, King for Sheldon, Miller for White, Church for Wiedeman.

VICTORY FOR LAFAYETTE.

Penn Fumbles and Runs Off Plays Poorly.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 30.—Pennsylvania met defeat on the football field today for the third time this season, her conqueror this time being Lafayette. The score was 17 to 0. It was a crushing blow for the Quakers.

Pennsylvania carried the ball about four tiems as far as Lafayette. Her power was almost irresistible, but she lost through fumbling and bad judgment in running off plays. The Pennsylvanians made fifteen first downs in the game to Lafayette's four.

Lafayette scored early in the first period, when Pennsylvania fumbled and the Easton team recovered. Lafayette, failing to make an impression on the line, Lake kicked a field goal from Pennsylvania's thirty-five-yard line. In the second period Quarterback Berry, of Penn, fumbled a punt, and Scott, of Lafayette, scooping up the ball on the run, sprinted forty-five yards for a touchdown.

In the final period Bell, substituting for Berry, also fumbled a punt and Lafayette secured the ball in midfield. Lafayette, failing to gain, punted for a touchback. Then Bell punted straight up in the air for no gain. With the ball down the field for long distances, Pennsylvania's 25-yard line, made a forward pass to Scott on the 5-yard mark and the latter was over the goal line for a touchdown before Penn could intercept him

Pennsylvania repeatedly carried the ball in Lafayette's hands, Nelson on Twice they lost it on downs and several times it was lost near Lafayette's goal on fumbles. Once Penn had the ball on Lafayette's 3-yard mark with one down to go. She chose to try for a touchdown with a forward pass, but Lafayette prevented a score by spoiling the throw. Twice during the game Berry signaled for a free catch with no opposing players near him. In one of Pennsylvania's marches down the field she had the ball on Lafayette's 26-yard line and lost half the distance to her own goal when Hopkins, Pennsylvania, was put out of the game for slugging. Both teams were frequently penalized for holding. The line-up:

Lafayette.	Position.	Pennsylvania.
Blackburn	Left end	Hopkins
Maxfield	Left tackle	Russell
Gulick	Left guard	Henning
Luhr	Centre	Wray
Livezey	Right guard	Neill
Lowe	Right tackle	Harris
Hartman	Right end	Miller
Taylor	Quarter back	Berry
Scott	Left half back	Tighe
Weldon	Right half back	Ross
Lake	Full back	Williams

Referee—Mr. Tufts, Brown. Umpire—Mr. McCarty, Germantown Academy. Field judge—Mr. Okeson, Lehigh. Head linesman—Tom Thorp, Columbia. Time of periods—15 minutes each. Lafayette scoring—Touchdowns: Scott, (2.) Goals from touchdowns: Maxfield, (2.) Field goal: Lake. Substitutions—Lafayette: Mummert for Maxfield, Ryon for Gulick, Graynor for Livezey, Leech for Taylor, Williams for Weldon. Pennsylvania: Hawley for Hopkins, Dorizas for Neill, Neill for Dorizas, Bell for Berry, Berry for Bell, Bell for Berry, Derr for Tighe, Doherty for Ross, Quigley for Williams, Murdock for Quigley.

DARTMOUTH WHIPS AMHERST

Rushes of Green Team Too Much for Lighter Eleven.

Special to The New York Times.

AMHERST, Mass., Oct. 30.—Outweighed and outplayed after holding Dartmouth to a 0-to-0 tie in the first half, Amherst eleven weakened in the final periods and suffered a 26-to-0 defeat at the hands of the Green team. With a weight advantage of twenty pounds to the man, Dartmouth launched four attacks upon the Amherst goal in the first two periods, only to lose the ball each time when well into Amherst territory. In the second half, however, superior weight told. The Amherst line weakened under the pounding of the heavy Dartmouth backs and the first touchdown was scored. In the final period with several men on the bench from injuries and the eleven fast weakening under the Dartmouth attack the Amherst line failed to hold, and three more touchdowns brought the total points to 26 to 0.

The line-up:

Dartmouth.	Position.	Amherst.
Dussosait	Lert end	Goodridge
Fishback	Left tackle	Knowlton
Merrill	Left guard	Hobart
Gile	Centre	Widmayer
Spears	Right guard	Downer
Catton	Right tackle	Ashley
Emery	Right end	Whitney
Worthington	Quarter back	Tow
Thielscher	Right half back	Matthews
Duhamel	Full back	Rider

Touchdowns—Tyler, Carolen, Emery, Holbrook. Goal from touchdowns—Spears, (2.) Substitutes—Amsehrt: Marks for Matthews, Dnoner for Knowlton, Woodward for Donner, Wood for Hobart, Washburn for Tow. Dartmouth: Eastman for Dussosait, McAuliff for Fishback, Holbrook for Worthington, Tyler for Gerrish, Ponder for Thielscher, Carolen for Duhamel. Time of periods—Four of twelve minutes each.

BROWN PUTS VERMONT OUT.

So Many Players Hurt Game Has to be Called.

Special to The New York Times.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 30.—Brown found Vermont the easiest sort of an opponent this afternoon and with the play never in its own territory piled up a score of 46 to 0.

The visitors appeared to be in poor condition and owing to their frequent injuries time was constantly being called throughout the game, which was called before the last quarter was half over. Dolphin, who during the time he was in the game, proved Vermont's best player, was removed from the field during the third quarter in an unconscious condition, and for a time it was feared thot he had been seriously injured. He was later taken to a local hospital, where it is reported that he is suffering from a slight concussion of the brain.

PRINCETON ROUTS WILLIAMS, 27 TO 0

Second Line Team Has Easy Time and Harvard Scouts Are Disappointed.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 30.—The Tigers took things easy this afternoon, and without using much pressure Williams was easily defeated at the Palmer Stadium by a score of 27 to 0. Five of the Princeton regulars were out of the game, Captain Glick, Highly and Brown, the ends, and McLean, the big tackle, visiting friends in Cambridge, while Dave Tibbott, the speed boy of the Orange and Black backfield, sat huddled in a blanket on the side lines and had a good rest.

It was an afternoon of good exercise for the Tigers' second string talent, and if the group of Harvard scouts who looked on expected to see Princeton uncover any of the tactics which they expect to spring on the Crimson next week they went home disappointed. Princeton showed nothing but the simplest kind of plays, and the game was not half over before Williams had been battered enough to permit these to work successfully.

A whole troop of substitutes got a chance to romp around in the stadium and there never was a time when Williams looked dangerous enough to make the "subs" think that they couldn't dispose of them just as well as the absent 'Varsity eleven. For two periods Williams held the Princeton defense at a standstill. The Tigers got a touchdown in the second period, when they grabbed a fumble on the six-yard line and quickly shoved the ball across. The defense of the second string men was not put to much of a test by the Williams team, for the attack of Coach Fred Daly's green eleven was comparatively weak. In the first two periods, however, the teams were aggressive and alert and three times prevented the Princeton players from getting a score when it was just within their grasp.

Princeton gained speed as the game wore on, and after scoring a second touchdown in the second period by a steady march of thirty-five yards down the field, jamming Williams back ten yards at a clip, the Tigers finished the contest with an outburst of speed in the final period which took away whatever bit of ambition Williams had left.

New York Boy Scores.

Williams gave the Tigers a scrap just before the end of the game when Overton shot a 20-yard forward pass to Laplant, the Williams end, who raced about forty yards before he was tumbled to the turf on the 5-yard line. Here was a gorgeous chance for Williams to score, but the Tiger defense tightened like a vise and the opposition was so stiff that Jones, the Williams quarter back, fumbled, and Princeton recovered the ball. The prettiest piece of work in the Tigers easy victory this afternoon was contributed by Billy Moore, who used to play with De Witt Clinton High School over in New York. They gave the ball to Billy in the last period on the 42-yard line for a plunge into the left side of the Williams line. As the speedy back was going into the line he noticed Laplant, the Williams end, had eluded the Princeton players, whose duty it was to box him, so he had to take matters into his own hands and shift his system of navigation. Moore stopped short and took a short run backward. He hid behind the Princeton interference until all the Williams defenders had been attracted to the other side of the line. Then he darted to the opposite end of the line of scrimmage, and a clear field awaited him. Down the field he sped with the Williams team in full chase. He outraced them all and made a touchdown after the most spectacular gallop of the game.

Williams was handicapped by a poor kicker. Overton, who did the booting for the Williamstown eleven, couldn't kick with the wind or against it. Driggs punted well for the Tigers, and one time, when he had the wind with him, he booted the ball nearly 70 yards over the line.

Jimmy Knox, the head of the Harvard scouts, had his field glasses trained on Princeton all the time, and he also had a notebook with him and a pencil. He didn't have much to write, as the Tigers stuck to primary football tactics, and not once did they have to resort to any unusual play to gain their ground. Gilman and Watson of the Crimson eleven were with Knox, and watched the Tigers with interest, but neither of them saw anything which will aid them next week.

Eddie Shea Tiger Star.

Eddie Shea was the most active man in the Princeton backfield. In the last period he met with quite a serious accident—without being injured, however, in the least. As he was tackled by a Williams player Shea's moleskins did not hold as well as the tailor said they would. It was a question of strength between the football pants and the Williams tackler. The moleskins finished a poor second. Shea, with rare resource, tumbled over on to the grass, and for a while everybody thought thta he was hurt. He wore too broad a grin for an injured man, however, and he sent a message to the side lines. Trainer Keene Fitzpatrick rushed to Shea's aid, but not with bandages and his medicine kit. He carried out the biggest blanket he could find and completely surrounded Shea with it. Shea proved to be a lightning-change artist, and on the very next play he carried the ball, smashing 15 yards through the Williams line.

Early in the game, after Overton had punted the ball to Princeton at midfield, the Tigers started a rush down the field, but were very much surprised as Williams held them for downs on the forty-yard line. Princeton soon got the ball again and started a steady march down the field to the five-yard line. Buzz Law was hurled into the line and fumbled, Laplant bouncing on the ball. Princeton did not have another chance for a score in the first period.

Overton threw a forward pass to Laplant which netted ten yards, but then Overton was forced to kick, Ames getting the ball on his own forty-yard line. Driggs with the wind kicked the ball over the goal line and it went to Williams on the twenty-yard line. Wright tried to penetrate the Tiger line, but was tossed back for a loss. Jones fumbled on the next play and Lamberton recovered the ball on the six-yard line. Law carried it over in two rushes, and also kicked the goal. The second touchdown came in the third period when the Princeton team got together and showed a steady consistent attack before which the Williams line fell back five and ten yards at a clip. The Tigers swept the Williams team backward for thirty-five yards and Law smashed through for another touchdown and kicked the goal in the bargain.

Princeton rushed in half a dozen substitutes in the final period, which started with Williams rushing the ball from her own twenty-two-yard line. Princeton gained on an exchange of kicks and then began another march down the field. Moore and Driggs made big gains repeatedly until the ball was on the five-yard line. Moore tore through the Williams line for another touchdown and Shea missed the goal.

More Princeton substitutes were sent into the game and Williams was tiring fast. Williams tried a freak play with the forwards strung across the field, but the play was promptly smeared. Overton got away two forward passes to Laplant, which gave the Williams team about thirty yards, but then they tried a number in quick succession and they all failed. Princeton took the ball on the forty-second-yard line, and then Moore ripped off his long zigzag run for a touchdown, Love kicking the goal.

It was the best day the Princeton substitutes have had this season, and they are saying tonight that it was just their luck that Coach Speedy Rush would have to be up to Cambridge and did not see them when they were at their best. Princeton is rather proud of this team, and the thing that they are trying to avoid between now and the Harvard game on Saturday is that insidious influnce called overconfidence which sometimes raised the Old Nick with a high-tensioned football team at this stage of its development.

The line-up:

Princeton	Positions.	Williams.
Lamberton	Left end	Williams
Parisette	Left tackle	Blodgett
Nourse	Left guard	Clifford
Gennert	Centre	Welch
Eckt	Right guard	Weeks
Haisey	Right tackle	Parmelee
Wilson	Right end	La Planta
Ames	Quarter back	Jones
Shea	Left half back	Overton
Driggs	Right half back	Pollard
Law	Full back	Wright

Princeton	0	7	13	7	—27
Williams	0	0	0	0	—0

Referee—Mr. Langford, Trinity. Umpire—Mr. Bankart, Dartmouth. Field judge—Mr. Schwartz, Brown. Head linesman—Mr. Davis, Wesleyan.

Time of periods—four of twelve minutes each. Touchdowns—Law, (2.) Moore, (2.) Goals from touchdowns—Law, (2.) Moore. Substitutions—Princeton. Moore for Law, Blake for Ames, Butterworth for Gennert, Love for Nourse, Latrobe for Parisette, Kauffman for Bailey, Dickerman for Shea, Smith for Wilson, Rahill for Lamberton, Heyniger for Hogg, Charles for Dickerman; Williams, Molthan for Jones, Keiser for Clifford, Garfield for Hubbell, Brewer for Parmelee.

EXETER WINS EASY GAME.

Defeats Princeton Freshmen by Score of 30 to 0.

Special to The New York Times.

EXETER, N. H., Oct. 30.—Exeter today defeated the Princeton freshmen team 30 to 0, scoring three touchdowns in the first period. Kempton ran the kick-off back 80 yards, Campbell following with as long an end run. Five rushes enabled Donnelly to score. Five passes by Donnelly to Braman and Crane netted the other scores in this period. After Davis had scored in the third, Coach Jones made many substitutions. In the final period Davis kicked a placement goal. He also ran 65 yards for a touchdown, nullified for holding. George and Lamarche excelled for Princeton. The former twice tried field goals and once gained a clear field save for Davis, Exeter's star. A rib injury will probably disable Donnelly for a week or more.

The line-up:

Exeter (30)	Positions.	Princeton (0)
Martin	Left end	Winn
Crane	Left tackle	McGraw
Noyes	Left guard	Ruth
Wehner	Centre	Funk
Hadley	Right guard	Sayville
Braman	Right tackle	Kirkland
Hewat	Right end	Moore
Kempton	Quarter back	Freck
Donnelly	Left half back	Cleveland
Campbell	Right half back	Lamarche
Davis	Full back	Georgie

Touchdowns — Donnelly, Braman, Crane, Davis. Goals from touchdowns—Wehner, 3. Goal from field—Davis. Substitutes—Exeter, McNamara for Crane, Greene for McNamara, Devitalis for Crane, Duncan for Noyes, Callahan for Wehner, Frye for Hadley, Curley for Hewat, Harvey for Curley, Gray for Kempton, Sage for Donnelly, Benedict for Campbell; Princeton, Niles for Kirkland, Potter for Georgie. Officials—R. Beebe, Yale, umpire; R. C. Stevenson, referee; R. R. Newton, field judge. Time—Fifteen-minutes periods.

All-Americans Win Again.

DENVER, Col., Oct. 30.—The All-American baseball team resumed its winning streak in an interesting game here this afternoon when they defeated the All-National aggregation by the score of 6 to 4. The teams are made up from several clubs in both the American and National Leagues, and are touring the West.

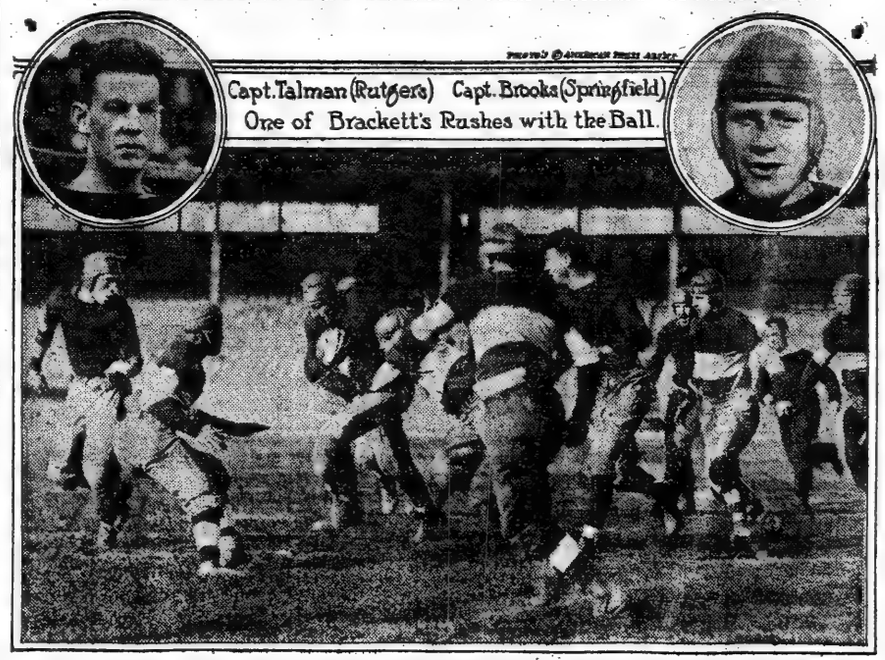
Umpire Kane Dies Suddenly.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Oct. 30.—Stephen Kane, formerly a widely known National League baseball umpire, and later with the American Association and Federal League, was stricken with a heart attack and died in a hotel here today. Kane was 45 years old. His last employment was with the Ohio State League.

Toronto Retains Manager Clymer.

TORONTO, Ont., Oct. 30.—Manager Bill Clymer will have charge of the Toronto International League ball team again next season, the Toronto Club today having accepted his terms. Some days ago Clymer wrote asking for a decision on the matter so that he could give Louisville, which city was after his services, an answer. He preferred coming back to Toronto, he said.

RUTGERS SHOWS LAST SEASON FORM AGAINST SPRINGFIELD.



Capt. Talman (Rutgers) Capt. Brooks (Springfield)
One of Brackett's Rushes with the Ball.

RUTGERS SMOTHERS SPRINGFIELD Y.M.C.A.

Sanford's Jersey Youngsters Roll Up Score of 44 to 13 Against New Englanders.

George Foster Sanford's football machine from Rutgers College overwhelmed the representatives from the Springfield Y. M. C. A. College yesterday on the Federal League grounds at Harrison, N. J., and won by the score of 44 to 13. While there is general rejoicing in the Rutgers Camp it is mingled with regret that the game was not played against Yale instead of Springfield, as the latter held the New Haven team to a 19 to 0 score, and as one of the touchdowns made by the Massachusetts team was a palpable fluke the followers of Rutgers arrived at a mathematical deduction that under the conditions their favorites would have scored a victory over Yale.

While the Rutgers team played an improved game there was quite a little left to be desired, and had the New Englanders availed themselves of the mistakes of the opposing players their score would have been more imposing. Rutgers lost considerable distance through penalties, but the Sanford line was so strong that only one of the touchdowns scored against it was earned. Even this was quite a creditable piece of playing on the part of the Springfield players as only two other teams have accomplished this during the season; these were Princeton and Muhlenberg.

The superiority of the Rutgers team was apparent from the outset. It was the Sanford style of play in which the tackles and backfield were frequently requisitioned to carry the ball. Not more than three times did Rutgers attempt a forward pass, while the open style of play was not attempted until the margin of points in favor of Rutgers was sufficiently large to warrant the frequent exchange of punts. But even with its Rutgers always held a commanding advantage, gaining ground on every exchange. Only three times during the game did Springfield make fourth down through the line, and on these occasions there was little to spare after the distance had been measured.

The Rutgers play revolved around Captain Talman, who scored two touchdowns and kicked six goals, including one from the field; Bracher, who twice carried the ball over the line and aided in breaking up a number of the opposing plays, and Austin. This trio seldom failed to accomplish what they set out to do and carried the brunt of the line plunging and ground gaining for the New Jersey team. Cooper and Sermon figured prominently for Springfield. Cooper made the two touchdowns for his team, while Sermon made one of the touchdowns possible by securing the ball on a fumble and following with a pretty end run which placed the ball on the Rutgers' five-yard line, which resulted in Cooper making the touchdown.

The first two periods showed Rutgers in the best scoring mood and Springfield in the worst. With the opening of the second half the New Englanders showed a marked improvement in their game, but this was largely due to the use of several substitutes by Rutgers, as Sanford preferred to save his man after making victory a centainty.

Perhaps the poorest exhibition of football during the game was Springfield's efforts to advance the ball on forward passes. The attempts were frustrated through the alertness of the opposing players, who invariably anticipated the move and often collared the player designated to throw the ball before he could send it on its journey. There was an even break in luck, as each team scored a touchdown as a result of a fluky play. Rutgers tallied six points on a touchdown when the ball touched the leg of Miller, the Springfield quarter back, and rolled behind the line, where Austin fell on it. The Springfield touchdown was the result of a Rutgers player driving the ball directly into Cooper's arms as the later was racing over the Rutgers' line to nail the player taking the kick. The line-up:

Rutgers.	Position.	Springfield.
Rockafeller	Left end	Shea
Nash	Left tackle	Stine
Silker	Left guard	Long
Mason	Centre	Mayvill
Garrett	Right guard	Purdy
Rendall	Right tackle	Grism
Austin	Right end	Mitterling
Scarr	Quarter back	Miller
Witman	Left half back	Kindle
Bracher	Right half back	Sermon
Talman	Full back	Cooper

SCORE BY PERIODS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	Total.
Rutgers	17	0	21	6	44
Springfield	0	6	7	0	13

Touchdowns: For Rutgers—Talman, (2.) Bracher, (2.) Elliott, Austin. For Springfield Y. M. C. A.—Cooper, (2.) Goals from touchdowns: For Rutgers—Talman, (5.) For Springfield—Sermon. Goals from field—Talman. Substitutes: Rutgers—Elliott for Witpenn, Cole for Silker, Robeson for Nash, Miller for Mason. For Springfield—Stine for Long, Shea for Stine, Rendall for Shea, Evans for Kindle. Referee—E. Fauver, Umpire—E. Cochems. Field judge—H. A. Fisher. Linesman—E. J. Madden. Time of game—Four fifteen minute periods.

INTERSCHOLASTIC FOOTBALL

Fordham Prep Whips Brooklyn Prep by 20 to 14.

Fordham Prep defeated Brooklyn Prep 20 to 14 at Washington Park, yesterday afternoon, in a game that took two hours to play because of the time taken out for injuries. It was the first time in four years that the two prep. schools have opposed each other on the gridiron. Fordham greatly outweighed her opponents, and the Brooklyn team was unable to withstand the smashing attacks of the Fordham backs, and every few minutes time was taken out to allow some Brooklyn player chance to recover from the effects of Fordham's offensive.

Captain Frisch and Joe Williams, half backs on the Fordham eleven, were the big ground gainers for Fordham. In the third quarter Williams was taken out of the game when he was hurt, after being tackled, but resumed play in the fourth quarter after Brooklyn Prep had scored a touchdown and was ahead, 14 to 13.

A few minutes after Williams resumed play he hurled a forward pass 30 yards to Frisch, and the Fordham Captain went across the line for the touchdown that won for Fordham.

The big Flushing High School scoring machine added another big victory to its long record of wins by defeating Bay Ridge High School yesterday afternoon, 26 to 6. This was the first time that Flushing has been scored on this season.

Gettysburg Loses to Lehigh.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTH BETHLEHEM, Penn., Oct. 30.—Lehigh found the Gettysburg line like unto a sieve today, and her backs oozed through almost at will or went around the ends for long gains, the final score being 29 to 0. Lehigh lost two chances to score from drop kicks. Cahall was Lehigh's star. Three brilliant runs were chalked up to his credit, two of them went for fifty yards each, and the third a dash of seventy-five yards in the third period for a touchdown. In making Lehigh's first score Boland performed a dazzling piece of work when Hoar fumbled on Gettysburg's twenty-yard line and the Lehigh half back scooped up the ball and was off for a twenty-yard dash. In working the forward pass Lehigh was exceptionally weak, only four out of fourteen attempts succeeding. Lehigh was the sufferer by penalties to the extent of forty-five yards.

FOOTBALL RESULTS.

At New Haven—Colgate, 15; Yale, 0.
At Cambridge—Harvard, 13; Pennsylvania State, 0.
At Princeton—Princeton, 27; Williams, 0.
At Ithaca—Cornell, 45; Virginia, 0.
At Amherst—Dartmouth, 26; Amherst, 0.
At Philadelphia—Lafayette, 17; Pennsylvania, 0.
At Newark—Rutgers, 44; Springfield Training School, 13.
At South Bethlehem—Lehigh, 29; Gettysburg, 0.
At Troy—Middlebury, 6; Rennsalaer, 0.
At Providence—Brown, 46; Vermont, 0.
At Boston—Holy Cross, 9; Boston College, 0.
At Medford—Tufts College, 14; Massachusetts Agricultural College, 14.
At Middletown—Wesleyan, 46; Worcester Tech., 6.
At Canton, N. Y.—Hamilton, 19; St. Lawrence, 0.
At Baltimore—Swarthmore, 21; Johns Hopkins, 12.
At Pittsburgh—Pittsburgh, 42; Allaghany, 7.
At Annapolis—North Carolina Agricultural and Mechanical, 14; Navy, 12.
At West Point—Villanova, 15; Army, 13.
At Rochester—University of Rochester, 58; Stevens, 0.
At Wheeling, Va.—West Virginia Wesleyan, 14; Carlisle Indians, 0.
At Schenectady—Union, 3; Rhode Island State, 0.
At Durham—New Hampshire College, 14; Norwich University, 13.
At Ann Arbor—Syracuse, 14; Michigan, 7.
At Exeter—Exeter, 30; Princeton Freshmen, 0.
At Orono—Maine, 31; Colby, 6.
At Chicago—Chicago, 14; Wisconsin, 13.
At Aliance, Ohio—Case, 19; Mount Union, 0.
At Oxford, Ohio—Miami, 19; Ohio Wesleyan, 7.
At Champaign, Ill.—Minnesota, 6; Illinois, 6.
At Pittsburgh—Carnegie Tech, 46; Hiram, 7.
At Lancaster—Franklin and Marshall, 54; Susquehanna, 0.
At Washington, D. C.—Catholic University, 40; Delaware, 0.
At Collegeville—Lebanon Valley, 20; Ursinus, 13.
At Indianapolis—Indiana, 7; Washington and Lee, 7.
At Haverford—Haverford College, 42; Dickinson College, 6.
At Cleveland—Western Reserve, 19; Denison, 14.
At Lewiston, Me.—Bowdoin, 7; Bates, 0.
At Andover—Yale Freshmen, 27; Phillips Andover, 3.
At East Lansing—Oregon Aggies, 20; Michigan Aggies, 0.
At Geneva, N. Y.—Hobart, 20; Clarkson Tech, 0.
At Alma, Mich.—Alma, 7; Albion, 7.
At Olivet—Kalamazoo Normal, 46; Olivet, 0.
At Ypsilanti, Mich.—Ypsilanti, 21; Adrian, 0.
At Kalamazoo—Kalamazoo College, 10; Hillsdale, 7.
At South Band, Ind.—Notre Dame, 6; South Dakota, 0.
At Lewisburg, Penn.—Muhlenburg, 8; Bucknell, 0.
At Lexington, Ky.—Kentucky State, 27; University of Cincinnati, 6.
At Morristown, N. J.—Morristown School, 7; Newark Academy, 0.
At Manlius, N. Y.—Manlius School, 40; Mission Park High School of Buffalo, 0.
At Wallingford, Conn.—Choate, 0; Taft, 0.
At New Rochelle—Hamilton Institute, 39; New Rochelle High School, 0.
At Essex Fells, N. J.—Kingsley School, 27; Horace Mann School, 0.
At Pawling—New York University second team, 21; Pawling School, 14.
At Tarrytown—Hackley School, 20; Holbrook School, 6.
At Cornwall-on-the-Hudson—New York Military Academy, 19; Yonkers High School, 0.
At Sheffield, Mass.—Kent School, 75; Berkshire, 0.
At Lakewood, N. J.—Lakewood High School, 13; Atlantic Highlands, 7.
At Simsbury, Conn.—Westminster, 34; Salisbury, 0.
At Port Jervis, N. Y.—Port Jervis, 13; Poughkeepsie, 2.
At Ames, Iowa.—Nebraska, 21; Ames, 0.
At Columbia, Mo.—University of Missouri, 0; Kansas State Agricultural College, 0.
At Des Moines, Iowa.—Drake, 27; Washington, 13.
At Norman, Okla.—University of Oklahoma, 23; University of Kansas, 14.

LATE SPORTS ON PAGE 19, MAIN NEWS SECTION.

UNION BEATS R. I. STATE.

Kick by Rosecrans Saves Day for Schenectady Team.

Special to The New York Times.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Oct. 30.—A drop kick from the forty-seven-yard line by Tubby Rosecrans defeated Rhode Island State in its game with Union here this afternoon. This was the longest kick yet made on Alexander Field and rivals the drop kick scored against Rensselaer Polytechnic last year by Rosecrans, also from the forty-seven-yard line.

Both teams played good football. Rhode Island State was forced to struggle within its own territory throughout the game but Union could not gain after advancing the ball to the visitors' twenty-yard line. Six times the Garnet team advanced to scoring distance of the Rhode Island goal and each time the Blue line held or fumbles occurred that caused the pigskin to change hands before a score was hung up. Toward the end of the game Union opened up and used the forward pass to good advantage. But lack of punch at the important moment in each case prevented any score. Girling clearly outpunted Le Boeuf of Rhode Island State. Once, with the wind at his back, the Union halfback lifted the ball from the twenty-yard line a clean sixty yards down the field, whence it rolled to Rhode Island State's two-yard line before being recovered.

It was in the third period that Union scored its three points. After Rhode Island State had advanced the ball from its own twenty-yard line for two first downs, Le Boeuf punted. The ball grounded and Goff, who picked it up, was dropped in his tracks. Immediately Girling returned the punt, standing on Union's twenty-yard line. The punt sailed sixty yards and rolled to Rhode Island's two-yard line. After three attempts to gain, Le Boeuf punted. Goff caught the leather on Rhode Island's thirty-five yard line. After Girling failed to gain on an end run Rosecrans dropped back to kick. The drop sailed prettily between the goal posts with feet to spare.

Rosecrans and Girling excelled in Union's backfield, while the work of Avila and Moynahan on the wings caused Rhode Island State to confine its attack almost exclusively to line bucks and skin tackle plays on double passes. O'Brien, at quarter, for Rhode Island, did the best work for the visitors.

The line-up:

Union. (3.)	Position.	R. I. State. (0.)
Moynahan	Left end	Randall
Bowman	Left tackle	McKittrick
Price	Left guard	Becker
Gardner	Centre	Gibbs
Dubois	Right guard	Lussier
Jenkins	Right tackle	Dodge
Avila	Right end	Dunham
Goff	Quarter back	O'Brien
Girling	Left half back	Lagerstadt
Rosecrans	Right half back	Murphy
Roof	Full back	Le Boeuf

Goal from the field—Rosecrans. Officials: Referee—Mr. Campbell, Brown. Umpire—Mr. MacDonald, Brown. Head linesman—Mr. Bird, Yale. Substitutes—Union: Anderson for Roof, Roof for Anderson, Hay for Jenkins, Nash for Dubois, Powell for Price; Rhode Island State: Brightman for Randolph. Time of periods—Twelve minutes each.

Williams Wins Run from Union.

Special to The New York Times.

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., Oct. 30. — The Williams cross-country team easily defeated the team representing Union here this afternoon by the score of 16 to 42 over a muddy and hilly five-mile course. The race was easily won by Kelton, Captain of the Williams team; four of his teammates finished in the next five places. The first six men came in as follows: Kelton, Safford, Camp, and Leeming of Williams; Harvey of Union, and Hodge of Williams.

SYRACUSE BEATS MICHIGAN, 14 TO 7

New Yorkers Fumble Frequently, One Resulting in a Wolverine Touchdown.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., Oct. 30.—A powerful, but erratic offense and the weakness of the Wolverine line gave Syracuse University a 14 to 7 victory over the University of Michigan football eleven here today. Syracuse made many fumbles, two of which came when the Easterners had started marches toward Michigan's goal.

Twice during the first period Syracuse suffered 15-yard penalties for holding. Despite these setbacks and fumbles the Eastern athletes worked the ball to Michigan's 40-yard line before the quarter ended. In the second period Syracuse began a whirlwind attack. Rose broke through Whalen and sprinted forty yards for a touchdown. Wilkinson punted out and then made the goal. The power of the Syracuse backs then asserted itself. In five minutes Michigan's goal line was threatened. A six-yard end run by Meehan around Staats resulted in a second touchdown. Wilkinson again punted out and goaled.

The third period was a pretty fight, with Syracuse claiming the margin. The ball was on Michigan's 18-yard line when Meehan fumbled and Benton recovered. There was little to choose between the elevens in the last quarter until the closing minutes of the play. The ball was generally near the centre of the field. Finally Syracuse added another fumble to an already large collection. Benton again grabbed the ball and a forty-yard dash resulted in a touchdown. Benton kicked goal. The line-up:

| Michigan. | Position. | Syracuse. |

WEST POINT LOSES TO VILLANOVA—HORSE SHOW OPENS NEXT SATURDAY IN THE GARDEN

HARVARD SLOW IN GETTING INTO ACTION

But When Its Scoring Machine Starts in Second Period it Beats Penn State, 13 to 0.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Oct. 30.—Penn State apparently had the Crimson team groggy in the first period of the game this afternoon and was still threatening to deliver the punch in the beginning of the second period, when they came a check. In a flash Harvard seized its opportunity and slipped over a touchdown wallop. Ewing dropped one of Mahan's punts on the Penn State 3-yard line, and then booted the ball over the goal line, where Parson fell on it for the score. Mahan kicked the goal, and the half ended with the score 7 to 0 in the Crimson's favor.

In the third period Harvard's machine, which is now said to have "found" itself, put on a series of ground-gaining plays, beginning at its 47-yard line, and without a let-up went over for its second touchdown. Mahan failed to kick the goal.

Although Penn State later in the game gave evidence of an ability to "come back" and showed up some holes in the Harvard line, it was unable to push its attack to a successful issue, and the game went to the Crimson 13 to 0. Last year's battle between the two teams ended with each team in possession of that number of points.

The team that Harvard put on the gridiron today and which succeeded in taking Penn State's measure, was regarded by the experts as Haughton's best offering, barring two players who were sent to Princeton. Gilman, who was injured in the Cornell game last week, but who is rounding into shape, and Watson, looked upon as the regular quarter back, watched the Tigers at Princeton.

Mahan, who played a fast game today, was withdrawn from the limelight as soon as Harvard's second score was completed. A little later Enwright, regarded as one of the best back field men in the game today, and who has been laid up with a tender knee for the past few weeks, was supported to the sidelines after he had been lifted from a scrimmage in which his knee was again injured. It is said, however, that the injury was not so serious as to prevent his appearance Saturday at Princeton as one of Mahans' running mates. Mahan's other back field companion today was King, who played an unusually fine game.

Following Harvard's kickoff at the beginning of the game Penn State in three plays drove the play well into Harvard's territory. The ball went over the line at the kickoff for a touchdown, and was put in play by Penn State on the 20-yard line. Clark went back apparently for a punt, but Yeager received it from centre and shot through the Crimson's right wing. He reached midfield before he was thrown by Wilcox. Berryman lost a yard, but Ewing, on the third play, pierced Harvard's centre and reached Harvard's 27-yard line before he was downed. Yeager made nine yards and then Clark made a first down on Harvard's 17-yard line. Harvard's hosts were dismayed and it began to look as is Haughton's charges were in a daze.

Yeager tired the line for no gain and Clark lost two yards. A forward pass netted five yards and then Ewing, standing on the 25-yard line, tried to drop-kick a field goal. The attempt was a poor one and the ball was recovered by Soucy and carried back to the 30-yard lin. Mahan punted and Penn State was penalized when it seemed to be under way again and Clark punted to Mahan on Harvard's 32-yard line. He ran it back thirty yards and, aided by King, pulled off several gains that placed the ball on Penn State's 28-yard line. A setback, occasioned by a penalty, led Willcox to try a forward pass. He slipped before he could get the ball away and Penn State took the pigskin on downs.

The team got under way for another series of short gains and was again in a position to score toward the end of the period. Mahan fumbled on Harvard's 40-yard line and a squad of Penn State men dropped on the ball.

Clark ripped off a 12-yard gain and followed it up with one of five yards. On the next play Yeager broke through and ran for a touchdown. Holding had been discovered in the line, however, and the ball was brought back just as the period ended.

Ewing started the second period with a forward pass, but Harte intercepted it and was downed on Harvard's 45-yard line. Harvard surrendered the ball on downs on Penn's 47-yard line, and Yeager, Berryman, and Ewing made it first down on Harvard's 40-yard line before Harvard began to stop them. Two forward passes were incompleted and Harvard took the ball on downs. Mahan sent a spiral down to Ewing and then followed the mishandling of the ball that turned the tide and developed into the Harvard score.

The third period was well started when Mahan took one of Clark's punts on Harvard's 30-yard line and ran it back 17 yards. Penn State's line gave way slowly under the Harvard attack, and in making first down Enwright was often used o a fourth down to make a matter of inches to complete the distance.

Finally a first down made made on Penn State's 6-yard line. King failed to gain, but in the next rush Mahan, with a wonderful burst of speed, dashed throug Penn State's left side and reached the line before he went down.

Harvard elected to play it safe for the rest of the game, although Penn State staged a series of forward passes in the gloom of the last moments of the final period that looked good to take the visitors across the line. The final pass, however, went over the line on a fourth down for a touchback. The summary:

Harvard.	Position.	Penn State.
Soucy	Left end	Higgins
Bigelow	Left tackle	W. W. Wood
Taylor	Left guard	Miller
Wallace	Centre	Painter
Dadmun	Right guard	C. McDowell
Parson	Right tackle	Carmeckl
Harte	Right end	Thomas
Willcox	Quarter back	S. Ewing
Enwright	Left half back	Berryman
King	Right half back	Yeager
Mahan	Full back	Clark

SCORE BY PERIODS

Harvard	0	7	6	0—13
Penn State	0	0	0	0— 0

Referee—W. N. Morice, Pennsylvania. Umpire—D. L. Fultz, Brown. Head linesman—E. S. Land, Annapolis. Field jurge—J. A. Evans, Williams. Time of periods—Fifteen minutes each.

Harvard Scoring.—Touchdowns—Parsons, Mahan. Goal from touchdown—Mahan.

Substitutions.—Harvard—L. Curtis for Soucy, Caner for Bigelow, Harris for Taylor, Cowen for Dadmun, R. C. Curtis for Parson, C. Coolidge for Harte, Robinson for Willcox, Boise for Robinson, McKinlock for Enwright, Whitney for McKinlock, McKinlock for King, Wiggin for McKinlock, Rollins for Mahan. Penn State—Morris for Thomas, Manown for Ewing, Yager for Yeager.

MIDDIES DROP ANOTHER.

North Carolina Aggies Win by the Close Score of 14 to 12.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Oct. 30.—The Naval Cadets again failed on the football field today when they lost a close game to the North Carolina Agricultural and Mechanical College by the score of 14 to 12. Failure to kick goals from touchdowns brought about the Middies' downfall, for had goals followed their touchdowns a tie score would have resulted. The Aggies scored in each of the first two periods, but were unable to cross the Navy line in the last two periods of play, while the sailors braced in the second half, and by aggressive play twice crossed their opponents' line.

Fumbling and blocked kicks played an important part in the contest, while at times both teams played good, straight football. The visiting players did not attempt a forward pass, while the Middies tried many times, though only occasionally effective. A strong wind favored the North Carolinans, who managed to secure the advantage of it most of the time, but much of this was lost through Bonner's delay in getting off his punts.

The visitors did their best work in the opening quarter when they received von Heinburg's punt on their own ten-yard line and carried it down the field for a touchdown without losing the ball. In the second quarter Bonner got the ball on Westphal's fumble and ran thirty yards for a touchdown.

In the third quarter Blodget recovered the ball on the third blocked kick against Bonner and ran twenty-five yards for a touchdown. In the final period the Aggies fumbled the ball and Martin, after a run of sixty yards, scored for the Navy. The line-up:

Navy. (12.)	Position.	Carolina. (14.)
Kenworthy	Left end	Anthony
Ward	Left tackle	Weathers
Kercher	Left guard	McDougall
Goodstein	Centre	Davis
Smith	Right guard	Young
Gilman	Right tackle	Winston
Blodgett	Right end	Siefert
Miles	Quarter back	Rice
Martin	Left half back	Sullivan
Westphal	Right half back	Bonner
Von Heimburg	Full back	Redick

Referee—Mr. Bennis, Pennsylvania. Umpire—Mr. Adler, Sewanee. Field judge—Mr. Wheatley, Annapolis. Head linesman—Mr. Stollenwerck, Johns Hopkins. Time of periods—Thirteen minutes each. North Carolina scoring: Touchdowns—Rice, Bonner. Goals from touchdowns—Reddick, 2. Navy scoring: Touchdowns—Martin, 2. Substitutions—Navy. Holtman for Smith, Davis for Westphal, Westphal for Davis, Luth for von Heimburg, Mullinix for Luth, Craig for Mullinix, Mullinix for Craig, Vail for Mullinix. North Carolina: Kirkpatrick for Weathers, Noae for Young.

Fordham Polishes Up Team.

Although no regular intercollegiate game was played by the Fordham football team yesterday, it was kept very busy putting on the finishing touches for the tussle with Georgetown next Tuesday. A short, vigorous scrimmage was held, but most of the attention was devoted to correcting individual faults. McGuire is beginning to look like a regular fixture on the end as a result of his fine work during the past week. Yesterday he was still in Conklin's place on the left flank and accounted for two big gains on the scrub after taking Dunn's forward passes.

Following the scrimmage, which showed the Varsity line in almost perfect condition, Coach Vaughn took the players by pairs and started to polish off the rough spots on their play. Benson, who has supplanted Kane at left guard, got a thorough drill at low charging, while both the ends were initiated into the fastest methods of buckingup interference. Captain Dunn assisted the Maroon coach, but confined all his attention to the backs. Cantwell and Hyde were paired off on several forward pass combinations, while Butler and Dunn spent most of their time in practicing placement kicks. Following his lecture to the various men who will start against Georgetown, the coach kept them running through signals for over an hour.

Chicago Just Beats Wisconsin.

CHICAGO, Oct. 30.—Chicago today defeated Wisconsin, 14 to 13. A missed goal from touchdown accounted for the one point difference, for each team scored two touchdowns. There was much fumbling on both sides. The Badgers, except in one or two instances, failed to show the strong interference that has appeared previously. A costly fumble by Russell paved the way for the first Wisconsin touchdown, and the second was the result of a fifty-yard run by Simpson. Great dashes by Flood and Gordon gave the Maroons their first touchdown. The second came in the third period on a Wisconsen fumble, which a Chicagoan recovered on the Badgers' ten-yard line. Russell plunged over with the winning marker. Shull's steady toe gained the winning point.

W. and J. Wallops Muskingum.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Penn., Oct. 30.—Washington and Jefferson's goal line was crossed for the third time this season when Half Back Montgomery of Muskingum College, standing on his 25-yard line, intercepted a W. and J. forward pass at the end of the first period and ran seventy-five yards for a touchdown. The resultant goal gave the Ohio eleven 7 points, Washington and Jefferson making 41. Beginning with the third period, numerous W. and J. substitute entered the game, twenty-seven men in all being used. The final period, which produced two touchdowns by Folwel's men, saw W. and J.'s entire third team in action. W. and J. in all made six touchdowns and kicked five of the goals.

FOOTBALL RECORDS.

YALE.		HARVARD.
37—Maine	0	39—Colby	0
0—Virginia	10	7—Mass. Aggies	0
7—Lehigh	6	29—Carlisle	7
19—Springfield	0	9—Virginia	0
7—W. and J.	16	0—Cornell	10
0—Colgate	15	13—Penn State	0
70	47	97	23
PRINCETON.		PENNSYLVANIA.
13—Georgetown	0	7—West Virginia	0
10—Rutgers	0	63—Albright	0
3—Syracuse	0	10—F. and M.	0
40—Lafayette	3	3—Penn. State	13
30—Dartmouth	7	7—Navy	7
27—Williams	13	7—Pittsburgh	14
		0—Lafayette	17
123	10	97	57
INDIANS.		CORNELL.
21—Albright	7	15—Gettysburg	0
0—Lebanon Valley	0	24—Oberlin	7
7—Harvard	29	46—Williams	0
0—Pittsburgh	43	41—Bucknell	0
0—Bucknell	0	10—Harvard	0
0—West Virginia	14	46—Virginia P. I.	0
28	109	179	13
ARMY.		NAVY.
14—Holy Cross	14	0—Georgetown	9
22—Gettysburg	0	12—Pittsburgh	47
0—Colgate	7	0—Pennsylvania	7
10—Georgetown	0	20—Virginia P. I.	0
13—Villa Nova	16	12—N. Carolina Ag.	14
59	43	51	77
DARTMOUTH.		BROWN.
13—Mass. Aggies	0	58—Rhode Island	0
34—Maine	0	0—Trinity	0
20—Tufts	7	0—Amherst	7
60—Vermont	0	33—Williams	0
7—Princeton	30	0—Syracuse	6
26—Amherst	0	46—Vermont	0
160	37	117	13
LAFAYETTE.		SYRACUSE.
14—Muhlenberg	7	43—East Syracuse	0
13—Ursinus	7	6—Bucknell	0
3—W. and J.	17	0—Princeton	3
3—Princeton	40	82—Rochester	0
46—Albright	0	6—Brown	0
17—Pennsylvania	0	14—Michigan	7
33	86	151	10
LEHIGH.		W. AND J.
21—Ursinus	0	6—Geneva	0
14—Carlisle	0	7—West Virginia	0
6—Yale	7	17—Lafayette	0
27—Albright	0	34—Westminster	0
20—Muhlenberg	0	10—Yale	7
20—Gettysburg	0	41—Muskingum	7
117	7	142	20
PENN. STATE.		RUTGERS.
26—Westminster	0	53—Albright	0
14—Lebanon Valley	0	0—Princeton	10
13—Pennsylvania	3	96—Rensselaer	0
27—Gettysburg	12	21—Muhlenberg	0
28—West Virginia	0	44—Springfield	13
0—Harvard	13		
108	28	214	23

VILLANOVA BEATS ARMY TEAM, 16-13

Pennsylvania Eleven Outplays Cadets Both in Offensive and Defensive Work.

Special to The New York Times.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Oct. 30.—Villanova won a deserving victory from the Army eleven today in one of the hardest played and cleanest fought battles ever seen on the Plains. The final score was 16 to 13. The Pennsylvanians staggered the Cadets with an overhead attack that the Army lads were unable to cope with. Nor was this the limit of the Villanova offensive tactics. Double and triple passes, fake kick formations from which the runner, Ward, gained time and again, and delayed passes figured largely in the visitors' gains. Long and short passes rarely failed to make good. The Villanova defense gave perfect protection to the thrower, which was in strong contrast to the work of the Cadets' backs in their attempts to cover Murrill in his airline plays. Twice in succession Murrill was caught with the ball before he could get it away, far behind his line.

Villanova outplayed the Army at every turn except perhaps at the kicking game, in which Murrill excelled Ward. But the visitors didn't kick much, being content to fool the Army from start to finish with something new each time.

Ward was the star of the contest, his almost perfect passing and sensational running back of punts being the best ever seen here. In the second quarter, after Villanova had scored its first touchdown, Ward caught McEwan's kick-off on his own 5-yard line and ran through the entire Army eleven to the Cadets' 5-yard mark, a distance of 90 yards, where he was brought to earth by Britton. It was easy for Villanova then, for another short pass over the line of scrimmage gave them the touchdown.

Neither team scored in the first quarter, although the Cadets began what was their best display of offensive tactics toward the end of this period.

Securing the leather on their own thirty-yard mark they marched straight down to a touchdown on short gains through and off tackle, Ford and Hoge doing the bulk of the work. When Murrill's punt was caught at mid-field, Villanova began an air-line attack which took them to their first score. The first half ended with the score 13 to 7 in favor of the visitors.

At the opening of the second half the Army got away its best forward pass, a long toss of thirty yards, Murrill to Redfield, which put the ball on Villanova's eight-yard line. Ford took it over in two plays, but McEwan missed the goal and the score was tied. It was here that Ward flashed his sensational run, and with but a few minutes of the last period to play, Ward stood on the Army's thirty-yard line and kicked his team to victory when he dropped a beautiful goal from the field. The line-up:

Army (13.)	Positions.	Villanova (16.)
Neyland	Left end	J. Reap
Jones	Left tackle	Reagan (Capt.)
O'Hare	Left guard	Mahan
McEwan	Centre	Lynch
Meacham	Right guard	Henry
Weyand	Right tackle	T. Reap
Britton	Right end	Breithaupt
Murrill	Quarter back	Ward
Walker	Left half back	McGuckin
Hoge	Right half back	Forst
Ford	Full back	Thornton

Touchdowns—Ford (2.) J. Reap (2). Goals from touchdowns—McEwan, McGuckin. Goal from field—Ward. Substitutions—Army: Cole for Neyland, Neyland for Cole, Goodman for McEwan, Timberlake for Weyand, Redfield for Britton, Gerhardt for Murrill, Brundred for Walker, Berry for Hoge; Villanova: Wilson for Mahan, Dougherty for Forst, Donahue for Breithaupt, McGeehan for Henry.

Time of quarters—Two of 12 and two of 10 minutes each. Referee—A. E. Whiting, Umpire—F. W. Luehring. Head linesman—H. F. Plummer.

Lawrenceville Suffers Defeat.

Special to The New York Times.

LAWRENCEVILLE, N. J., Oct. 30.—Lawrenceville's clean record of not being defeated by a "prep." school team in four years was spoiled today when Blair Academy defeated them by the score of 14 to 7. Lawrenceville, although outweighted in all positions, put up a very strong game. Blair's game was featured by long forward passes, which Lawrenceville could not seem to fathom, and in the kicking game, in which she excelled. For three quarters Blair easily outplayed Lawrenceville, but in the fourth quarter Lawrenceville started a whirlwind attack which resulted in Minns going over for a touchdown. Hunter, Scott, Minns, and Cueva excelled for Lawrenceville, while Brooks and Brenner played the best game for Blair Hall.

Erasmus Blanks Manual Training.

Erasmus High School moved up in the High School Soccer League yesterday by defeating the champion team of Manual Training High School by the score of 2 goals to 0, at the Prospect Park Parade Grounds. Both goals were shot in the first half, the first by Captain MacPhee ten minutes from the start. The line-up.

Manual Train.	Positions.	Erasmus.
De Frenze	Goal	Hearne
Payton	Right back	Fiedelbaum
Bjorkman	Left back	Brisco
Kramar	Right half	Demarest
McNair	Centre half	Maul
Sheeran	Left half	McKillop
Phillips	Outside right	MacPhee
Clarke	Inside right	Hoyt
Hallock	Centre	Davidson
Schafer	Inside left	Adams
Jackson	Outside left	Moran

Hamilton Rolls Up Big Score.

The football team of Hamilton Institute scored a victory over the New Rochelle High School's eleven on the latter's gridiron at New Rochelle yesterday, winning by a score of 39 to 0. Hamilton outplayed their opponents at every stage of the game. The New Yorkers' backfield showed up in splendid form, and their forward line had little difficulty plowing through to six touchdowns. Cravat, the Hamilton Institute quarter back, saved his team from being scored upon when he recovered a fumble on his own five-yard line and ran the entire length of the field for a touchdown.

Hobart Trounces Clarkson Tech.

Special to The New York Times.

GENEVA, N. Y., Oct. 30.—Hobart College's football eleven scored a victory over the Clarkson Tech team in an interesting game here this afternoon by the score of 20 to 0. The local aggregation, although considerably outweighed by their opponents, played an offensive game from the start, and almost continuously had the ball in the Clarkson territory. Doty, Campbell, Smith, Jenekins, and Pickering were the chief factors in the Hobart victory.

Oregon Boys Win Smashing Game.

EAST LANSING, Mich., Oct. 30.—Smashing the local line by a surprise attack, the football eleven representing Oregon Agricultural College defeated the Michigan Aggies here today, 20 to 0. The team from the Far West had been represented as a brilliant exponent of open football. Instead, Coach Stewart's men used an old-fashioned battering-ram attack which resulted in three successful marches for touchdowns.

N. Y. U. Second Beats Pawling.

The New York University scrub football team defeated the Pawling eleven yesterday afternoon on the latter's grounds, by a score of 21 to 14. A stiff wind made it impossible for either team to use any open work plays, except for a few end runs from pick formations. Noonan, the Violet end, made two touchdowns and added three points by kicking an equal number of goals.

COLUMBIA'S FIRST TEAM.

Stuyvesant Fish, '71, Captain, and There Were Twelve Men on a Side.

The introduction of football at Columbia is described in the current number of the Columbia Alumni News and tells of the first team which played Rutgers at New Brunswick on Nov. 12, 1870. The college at that time was on Forty-ninth Street and the campus was so small that the players had little opportunity for practice. At that time, the student body numbered only 125 students.

The moving spirit in the formation of the football team was Stuyvesant Fish, '71, who was elected Captain. The team of twenty players practiced for some time before they received a challenge and finally one came from Rutgers. Rutgers won the game 6 to 0.

There was no scoring in the first half hour of play, so the two teams decided to abandon the rule which provided that the ball would have to be put through the goal posts to count a goal. It was decided to make the line bounding the ends of the field the goals, and in this way Rutgers was able to score.

The game was exceedingly rough and the players on both teams had sore shins after the contest was over.

Columbia gained quite a reputation because of that game and soon after they went to New Haven and had their first game with Yale.

The players on Columbia's first team in 1870 were Stuyvesant Fish, '71, Captain; Denning Duer, '71; Moses H. Epstein, '71; J. Herrick Henry, '71; Chester C. Munroe, '71; John Watts Russell, '71; William E. Falls, '71, Mines; Arthur D. Weekes, '72; Robert Arnold, '72; Valentine Mott, '72; Travers C. Van Buren, '72, Mines; H. Walter Webb, '73, Mines; Casimir de Rham Moore, '73; Percy H. McMahon, '73; Alexander B. Simmonds, '73; Gilbert M. Speir, Jr., '73; David Thompson, '73; Robert C. Cornell, '74, and E. I. Frost, '74.

Win Fifteenth Straight Game.

Kingsley School eleven at Essex Falls yesterday defeated the Horace Mann School team of New York by a score of 27 to 0. The victory was the fifteenth in succession for the New Jersey boys, who have not been defeated since 1912, and who have not been scored upon thus far this season. Although outweighted many pounds to a man, the Kingsley representatives time after time hurled back the assaults of the heavy Horace Mann forwards and kept them from gaining on line plunges. The only noteworthy gains registered by the New Yorkers were made with forward passes, a number of which were successfully executed through the retrieving of Atwater, the visiting right end.

At no stage of the game did Horace Mann get within the danger zone. Kingsley's light ends ran rings around their opponents, and not only showed them up with speed but outguessed them at almost every opportunity.

Kingsley did not allow their visitors time to think in the first quarter, for two minutes after the opening whistle Marsh had carried the ball over the line for the first touchdown. Not long after this score, Fields, Kingsley's fleet half back, recovered a fumble on the Horace Mann 20-yard line and ran for a touchdown. Arnold went over for the third score in the second quarter on straight line plunging, and in the fourth period he counted again on an 8-yard plunge through tackle.

Illinois and Minnesota in Tie.

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., Oct. 30.—Football teams from the Universities of Illinois and Minnesota played a 6 to 6 tie here today. In the fourth quarter victory seemed in the grasp of Minnesota, when, on the fourth down, on a wild pass, the ball rolled down to the Illinois six-yard line, and a Minnesota player covered it. Minnesota advanced to the one-foot line, but the Illinois line held the visitors for downs and Macomber punted out of danger. Minnesota pushed the ball over the Illinois line for its score within a few minutes of play. In the second quarter Illinois strengthened its defense, and Halstrom's long sprint made it possible for them to score.

Metuchen Beats Holy Cross.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Oct. 30.—The Holy Cross football team defeated the Metuchen team on the cricket field at North Plainfield this afternoon by a score of 14 to 0. The locals scored points in the second and third periods.

BASKET BALL IN FAR EAST.

Game Popular Among Chinese and Filipinos—Japanese to Play.

The progress of American sports in Far Eastern countries and South America is well shown by the growth of basket ball. Reports in Spalding's official guide book show that in South America, Hawaii, China, Porto Rico, and the Philippines the Winter sport is becoming as popular as baseball.

B. E. Wiggins, Supervisor of Athletics and Playgrounds, writes this about the sport in the Porto Rico public schools: "Prior to the Winter of 1913 basket ball was practically unknown here. It is true that there had been some activity in the girls' style of game at the Normal School and at Ponce, but the game as a sport remained quiescent because of the misconception that it was fit for girls only, and because there had been no organized efforts or capable instruction to develop its possibilities. Climatic conditions and the temperamental reluctance to engage in so strenuous a sport were also marked handicaps. The game's development since 1913 has been rapid. At the present time it is played in fifty of the school centres. It is played on clay courts in the open, because there are no covered courts. The game is improving the general type of physique, and is developing co-ordination and alertness and self-mastery."

Chinamen Play It, Too.

This report was made by J. H. Crocker, Secretary of the National Y. M. C. A. of China; "Basket ball was first introduced in China by Robert R. Galley of Princeton, at Tientsin in 1904. In 1908 the first basket ball league was formed. Basket ball was never popular until 1913, when Dr. C. A. Siler organized a league. The same year A. N. Hoagland of Princeton came to Peking as physical instructor for the Y. M. C. A., and in 1914 Dr. D. W. Walker arrived to teach in the Government schools at Tientsin. These men boosted basket ball until North China teams were superior to all others. The team representing China in the Far Eastern championships was selected entirely in the north.

"Basket ball is a strenuous game for the Orient, where the climate is hot and the humidity intense. Japan has not begun to play basket ball, but since she will hold the third Far Eastern championship games at Tokio in 1917, it is certain that the Empire will have a team in the next championship."

In the Philippine Islands are hundreds of teams. The Filipinos won the Far Eastern championship this year, and were far superior to all their rivals. The United States soldiers in the Philippines have done much to promote interest in the sport.

Of the game in South America, Jess T. Hopkins, Technical Director of the National Committee of Physical Education in Uruguay, writes that the most important event last year was the adoption of a uniform code of rules by delegates from the Y. M. C. A. in Argentina, Brazil, Chile, and Uruguay. The Y. M. C. A. is co-operating with the Basket Ball Union in furnishing coaches for teams. The game was a welcome addition to the recreation of a people whose most lively athletic game was soccer football, Mr. Hopkins says.

LATE SPORTS ON PAGE 19, MAIN NEWS SECTION.

CORNELL CRUSHES VIRGINIA 'POLY'

Ithacans Keep Southerners Far Away from Their Goal Throughout Game.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., Oct. 30.—Cornell played close to form this afternoon in defeating the Virginia Polytechnic Institute by the score of 45 to 0. For the first time this year the Ithacans opened up something and from straight football in their offense they worked five perfectly executed forward passes from a compact formation and bewildered the Southerners by this form of attack. Cornell was never in danger, the Virginia team never getting beyond the Cornell 25-yard mark; although they made several first downs by sliding outside of tackle and by skirting right end.

The Ithacans were penalized frequently for getting off side, but their play on the whole was high class and stamped them as one of the best teams seen here in years.

Cornell scored two touchdowns in the first period, Barrett carrying the ball over, and early in the second added another by the use of straight football. Toward the end of the second period three forward passes took the ball from Cornell's 30-yard line over for a touchdown. Shelton and Eckley received Barrett's tosses on the first two attempts and then Barrett tossed the ball over the goal line to Eckley.

In the second half forward passes to Shelton and Collins took the ball from midfield to Virginia's 5-yard line, from which point Collins was hustled over for a touchdown.

Barrett, Collins, Mueller, and Shiverick took the ball for big gains and in the third period when the second team was substituted, the scrub backfield gave an even faster exhibition than did the 'Varsity. Schlichter, Shock, Kleinert, and Lewis did very good work. A feature was a touchdown by Cool, the Cornell centre in the third period. When the Ithacans reached the ten-yard line Barrett changed places with the Cornell pivot man and in the play Cool carried it over for a touchdown. Line-up:

Cornell	Position.	Virginia.
Shelton	Left end	Cottrell
Jameson	Left tackle	Benedict
Miller	Left guard	Bott
Cool	Moor. Centre	Moor
Anderson	Right guard	Treakle
Gillies	Right tackle	Parrish
Eckley	Right end	Hall
Barrett	Quarter back	Terris
Collins	Left half back	Embleby
Shiverick	Right half back	Powell
Mueller	Full back	Redd

Touchdowns—Cornell, Barrett, (2,) Shiverick, Eckley, Cool, Collins, Shock. Goals from touchdowns—Barrett, (3).

Substitutions.—Cornell—Ryerson for Shelton, Fisher for Jameson, McCormick for Fisher, McKeage for Miller, Snyder for McKeage, Brown for Cool, Carey for Brown, Bard for Anderson, Masson for Bard, Jewett for Gillies, Dixon for Jewett, Zander for Eckley, Shock for Barrett, Scallchter for Collins, Kleinert for Mueller, Lewis for Kleinert, Hoffman for Shiverick, Benedict for Hoffman. Virginia—Lybrook for Powell, Dixon for Embleby, Gregory for Cottrell, Henderson for Moor, Moor for Bopp, Gray for Moor, Powell for Parrish.

Referee—F. R. Gillender, Pennsylvania. Umpire—F. W. Murphy, Brown. Head Linesman—A. W. Risley, Colgate. Time of periods—Twelve minutes each.

Columbia's New Full Back.

Columbia football practice yesterday was light, following the hard scrimmage with the New York University eleven on Friday. Miller and Healey were drilled in field goals and kick-offs. This is a weak department of the Blue and White's play. In the last game only three goals were kicked after nine touchdowns. Coach Metcalf sprang a surprise by relegating Littauer to the scrubs and putting Dorce at full back on the 'Varsity. This was only temporary and to train Monroe as a full back substitute, because Littauer's work in the St. Lawrence game left no doubt as to his ability. The 'Varsity line-up yesterday was as follows: Left end, Reeder; left tackle, Healey; left guard, Kennedy; centre, Brown; right guard, Cleveland; right tackle, Donaldson; right end, Bustermeyer; quarter back, Miller; left half back, Simonds right half back, Wadleton; full back, Monroe.

The freshman footbal schedule has been announced, as follows: Nov. 6, Kent School, at Kent, Conn.; Nov. 12, Bay Ridge High School, on South Field; Nov. 19, Horace Mann School, on South Field; Nov. 24, Hamilton Institute, on South Field.

SIX IN HARKNESS CUP RACE.

Speedway Champions Expect to Make 125 Miles an Hour Tuesday.

For the first time motor racing and aviation will join football, golf, soccer, and fox hunts as Election Day sports. At the Sheepshead Bay Speedway six champion drivers will race for the Harkness Gold Trophy and $12,500 in prizes, and "Wild Bob" Burman will try for world's records with his Ormond Beach flyer, the Blitzen Benz. Before the speed contest Juan Demejos, the Brazilian aviator, will loop the loop in his aeroplane and attempt to fly around the course upside down. Then he will give an exhibition of aerial warfare, when he attacks a Stevens dirigible balloon with bombs.

The contestants for the Harkness Trophy Race will be Ralph De Palma, Dario Resta, Bob Burman, Johnny Aitken, Ralph Mulford, and Eddie Rickenbacker. De Palma will drive his Mercedes, the same car that won the Indianapolis race; Eddie Rickenbacker will pilot the Maxwell, winner of the Providence, Sioux City and Omaha speedway cups. The other four will contest for the latest classic trophy in Peugeots.

Such a field in a contest of only 100 miles will make the race a struggle from start to finish, without a stop for gasoline, tires or adjustments. The American record of 57:26, made by Resta in the first 100 miles of the Astor Cup Race, will surely be broken, and it is hardly less certain that the Brooklands track world's record of 56:29:93 will also go.

The big record attempt of the day, however, will be made by Bob Burman in the Blitzen Benz, in which, on April 23, 1911, on Ormond Beach, he set world's straightaway records. His times on that day were: 15 4-5 seconds for the kilometer, 25 2-5 seconds for the mile, and 51 1-5 seconds for two miles. Burman is confident that on Election Day he can travel at least two miles a minute.

Huey Retires from Billiards.

The announcement that William B. Huey of Chicago, who won the world's championship in three-cushion carrom billiards recently, had left the game, was a surprise to all billiard players. By his resignation Huey forfeited to Alfred De Oro, the three-cushion championship, since the Cuban player had challenged. The Chicago player's action was unexpected. He gave the pressure of business as his reason for retiring. Huey was an unbeaten champion, who had the distinction of being the only business man in the history of the game to win a world's championship billiard title. He rose from the position of an obscure amateur to be the monarch of the three-cushion game in less than seven months. He defeated a champion in George Moore, accomplishing the feat in a single match. He defeated two former champions in John Daly and De Oro in the Chicago tournament last Spring.

$1,000,000 Horse Sale in Argentina.

BUENOS AIRES, Argentine Republic, Oct. 30.—At the annual thoroughbred sale, which closed here today, the horses disposed of brought a total of $1,000,000. The highest price realized was $14,000.

CRESCENTS DOWN YALE.

Bay Ridge Soccer Players Too Speedy for the Collegians.

With strong wind blowing the length of the field, Yale's soccer players lost to the Crescent team at Bay Ridge yesterday afternoon by the score of 2 goals to 1. Playing with the wind in the first half, the Crescents clinched the victory by scoring twice, while Yale was blanked.

Yale's single tally came after thirty minutes of play in the second period, when Haskell, the centre half, sent in good shot from forty yards out which passed De Baum and went into the Crescent net. All othre shots for the Crescent goal, of which there were many in the second half, went wild or were carried well over by the force of the wind.

Fifteen minutes from the start Jackson, centre forward for the Crescent, took a pass from the right wing and placed the home team in the lead. Before half time Phillip, with the aid of McClelland and Jackson, put the Crescents two up. The line-up:

Yale, (1.)	Position.	Crescent, (2.)
Wells	Goal	De Baum
Crawford	Right back	Dodwell
Wood	Left back	Humphries
Booth	Right half	O'Rourke
Haskell	Centre half	Persenico
McCaine	Left half	Hamilton
Souther	Outside right	Taylor
Gay	Inside right	Pert
Tucker	Centre	Jackson
X. Lee	Inside left	McClelland
Robins	Outside left	Phillip

Referee—Frank Davis. Linesmen—Messrs. V. Boaz and H. Young. Goals—Jackson, Phillip, Crescent A. C.; Haskell, Yale. Substitute—M. Lee for McCanse, Yale. Time of halves—Forty-five minutes.

Richmond County defeated the Englewood Field Club by 3 goals to 0 in the Field Club League game at West New Brighton yesterday afternoon. The Jerseymen, who are an All-American team, played a plucky game, but lacked the experience of the home eleven.

Playing the champion team of the Overseas Wanderers for the first time this season in a Saturday Amateur League game, which opened the season at Lenox Oval yesterday, the eleven of the Columbia Oval Football Club notched a victory by the score of 5 goals to 2.

Keen rivalry marked the Saturday League championship game between the Central Y. M. C. A. and the Central Strollers at the Parade Grounds in Brooklyn yesterday, the former winning out after the hardest kind of a struggle by the score of 3 goals to 2.

Bensonhurst tried in vain to stop the victorious career of the rocter eleven of the Staten Island Cricket and Tennis Club in the Field Club League game yesterday at Livingston. Staten Island won by 5 to 2.

HIGH SCHOOL SOCCER.

Evander Childs Surprises Commercial High in a Close Game.

Evander Childs surprised Commercial High in the High School Soccer League match at Commercial Field, yesterday and won a hard fought game by the score of 2 goals to 1. With the wind in their favor in the first half the home team was unable to break down the defense of the visitors. After the restart, with ends changed, good combination work took the ball down to the Commercial net, and from a mix-up Dorf shot the first goal of the game. Mouzan placed Evander Childs in the lead with a long shot, which the wind carried into Commercial's net. Three minutes before time was called Commercial received a penalty from which Camas scored a point for the losers. The line-up:

Commercial.	Position.	Evander Childs.
King	Goal	Singer
Camas	Right back	Simmons
McGill	Left back	Bruckman
McKenna	Right half	Martin
Arrowitz	Centre half	A. Wolf
Levy	Left half	Gregory
Bratton	Outside right	Dorf
Gross	Inside right	Falk
Gaisy	Centre	I. Wolf
Miller	Inside left	Mouzan
Morrison	Outside left	Hillman

Referee—Mr. Barry. Linesmen—Messrs. Brake and Matheveon. Goals—Dorf, Mouzan, Evander Childs; Camas, Commercial. Time of halves—Thirty minutes.

Cup Tie Soccer Games Today.

Cup tie games of the American Football Association will be played this afternoon, and league games, with a few exceptions, are thrown into the background for the time being. The schedule follows:

A. F. A. Cup Tie.—Yonkers versus Clan Mac

ST. ANDREWS, HOME OF GOLF IN AMERICA—MARSTON VICTOR ON ATLANTIC CITY LINKS

WHEN JOHN REID BROUGHT GOLF HERE

First Played at Yonkers, but St. Andrews Is American Home of Game.

The beginning of American golf is usually set down as Nov. 18, 1888, when John Reid, the "Father of American Golf," joined with six other enterprising and enthusiastic gentlemen and formed the St. Andrews Golf Club. The real start was somewhat earlier. Robert Lockhart returned from his annual trip to Scotland in the Fall of 1882 and happening to meet John Reid on the street in Yonkers, he informed him that he had brought from Scotland some implements for playing a new game called "golf," and invited him to come to his residence and try the game in the back yard.

These two men constructed an impromptu six-hole course in a pasture belonging to H. O. Tallmadge, another resident of Yonkers. Tallmadge was invited to join the circle of players for three reasons—he was a good fellow, he became an enthusiast about the game, and he owned the golf course. The number of golfers at this time was perhaps half a dozen, and there were only fourteen or fifteen sticks in the country, all owned and used by this group. These sticks had rings of different color painted on them to distinguish the clubs of one player from those of another, and also to tell the clubs apart, for the players of those days were not so familiar with the variations between the putter and the driver as the present generation seems to be. The golf clubs of the old days were fearful and wonderful things, and four sticks were a good load for any caddie.

About 1888 the players had become too numerous for the pasture links, and a new six-hole course was laid out on the east bank of the Hudson River, where now some Yonkers manufacturing plant is running full blast. It was here that the famous "Apple Tree Gang" came into existence. The players derived this name from the fact that their clubhouse at this course was a verdant apple tree; its limbs were the clothes racks, its leaves were awnings, and its fruit provided the refreshment for the wearied players. Here were held the first tournaments, and here, to quote the Secretary of the new-born St. Andrews Golf Club, J. B. Upham, in the "second round Mrs. Reid and Upham won by one and one-half holes, and Mr. John Reid beat Robert Lockhart, 4½ to 2½." The John Reid Gold Medal was played for in 1889 and won by P. C. Myers. No player was forced to wear a high hat, but "Prince Alberts" were usually worn at tournaments.

In 1894 the game became so popular and the membership of the St. Andrews Golf Club so large that another change was made, and a course was laid out in the picturesque Sawmill River Valley, east of Yonkers, at a place called Grey Oaks. Many famous matches were played here, but the ever-increasing interest in the game forced the St. Andrews players to move to the present location at Mount Hope, where an eighteen-hole course was laid out that has remained almost unchanged to this day.

The roster of the club members reads like "Who's Who in America." Andrew Carnegie has the same advantage at St. Andrews that Francis Ouimet enjoys at Brookline. Both have cottages at the edge of the course, but the Laird of Skibo says his cottage must be of the wrong kind, as he cannot get the distance that Ouimet obtains. Edwin Gould owns the first four holes at Ardsley, but prefers to play his golf at St. Andrews. Certainly no one is better qualified to deliver a treatise on "The Psychology of Short Putts" than Nicholas Murray Butler. If a new hole is desired, there is Alfred Craven, Chief Engineer for the Public Service Commission, to lay it out, and Major John F. O'Rourke to construct it. If a loan must be floated to purchase a new rocking chair for the porch, George F. Baker, A. Barton Hepburn, Otto H. Kahn, Isaac Seligman, and Mortimer L. Schiff may be trusted to see that the movement is financially sound. Charles M. Schwab passes as an expert on steel-faced clubs, and John F. Stivers, former Chief Engineer of the Panama Canal, is invariably consulted before a new ditch is dug to trap a poor drive.

St. Andrews is not a country club, it is a golf club, and one of the oldest rules bars ladies out. The comfort of the members and the welfare of the course are remarkably well looked after. The first four holes on the top of the hill are watered all through the dry season from the pressure tank at the summit, and the valley holes are irrigated from the reserve tank, which also serves as an outdoor swimming pool, just off the dressing room at the club. Samuel A. Cunningham, Chairman of the Greens Committee, is an expert on grasses, and the whole course is as carefully groomed as the putting greens on most links.

Plans are under way to lengthen the course from the present 5,841 yards to 6,200 yards, with pits and bunkers to stiffen the play, and several objectionable features now in existence will be eliminated.

MRS. BARLOW TAKES CUP.

Philadelphian Wins First Round of Lakewood Invitation Golf Tourney.

Mrs. Ronald L. Barlow of the Merion Cricket Club of Philadelphia won the chief cup in the invitation golf tournament for women on the links of the Country Club of Lakewood yesterday. She defeated Mrs. C. J. S. Fraser of Baltusrol by 7 up and 6 to play.

This is the second year in succession that Mrs. Barlow has achieved this distinction. Practically every match she has won has been by a comfortable margin. Mrs. Barlow took an early lead and was never headed.

An eighteen-hole medal play handicap was run off, but only half a dozen returned cards. Miss Gertrude Pickhard of Englewood was the winner with a card of 102—9, 93. The summary:

First Eight.—Final Round—Mrs. Ronald H. Barlow, Merion Cricket Club, beat Mrs. C. J. S. Fraser, Baltusrol Golf Club, 7 up and 6 to play.

Second Eight.—Final Round—Mrs. W. I. Seaman, Richmond County Country Club, beat Miss Elsa Pickhardt, Englewood Country Club, 2 up.

Third Eight.—Final Round—Mrs. Albert McDonald, Plainfield Country Club, beat Miss Mabel Guilford, Dunwoodie Country Club, 2 up.

Handicap—Miss Gertrude Pickhardt, Englewood, 102, 9—93; Mrs. George D. Boschen, Spring Lake, 112, 12—100; Mrs. Frederick A. Potts, Lakewood, 110, 7—103; Miss Grace Farrelly, Englewood, 117, 12—105; Mrs. R. W. Swan, Tamuck, 124, 14—110.

LATE SPORTS ON PAGE 19, MAIN NEWS SECTION.

NICHOLLS AND SMITH LOSE.

Hagen and McNamara Beat New Yorkers in Golf Match.

Spurred on by the fact that some real money was at stake, Walter Hagen, Massachusetts "open" golf champion paired with Tom McNamara, Western "open" champion, decisively won from Gilbert Nicholls, metropolitan "open" champion, and Alec Smith, former national "open" champion, by the margin of 6 up and 5 to play over the Wykagyl course yesterday. The match was played amid sprinkles of rain, flurries of snow, and a gale of wind. McNamara was in particularly fine form on his short approaches, and upheld his reputation as a deadly putter by holding all the short ones on which Nicholls and Smith fell down. In the entire thirty-one holes, Smith and Nicholls won only two holes, and Alec Smith accounted for both of these, in spite of the fact that Nicholls tied for low score in the morning round with Hagen in 76 and had the lowest card of all four men in the afternoon with a 78. Playing the bye holes the local professionals reduced the margin by one hole, but that brought them no money. Of the eight holes won by Hogen and McNamara, each player accounted for four and the end of the day found them only one stroke apart, McNamara with 158 for thirty-six holes and Hagen with 157. A large gallery followed the match.

McNamara drew first blood by putting his third shot dead to the pin and sinking his putt for a 4 on a par 5 hole, while Smith sliced his second into a brook and Nicholls sliced his third to the right of the green. Hagen duplicated this feat on the next hole with a 300-yard drive, a long second, and an approach that left him little to do to win with a 4. On the fifth hole Smith sank a good putt for a 2, but Hagen rose to the occasion and did the same.

All the holes were halved until McNamara drove to the tenth green and holed out in 3, Smith and Nicholls falling short on the tee shot and missing easy putts, while Hagen was excavating in a sandpit to the left of the green. This left Hagen and McNamara 3 up, but on the next hole McNamara and Nicholls found the bottom of the brook on their second shot, and Walter Hagen did a little Fall ploughing on his second, leaving Smith the winner with a par 5.

On the sixteenth Hagen drove a cleek shot into the wind and got the green, while Smith was over in a pit, and both Nicholls and McNamara fell short. Hagen played safe and won the hole in 3, putting his side 3 up once more, and it remained this way for the morning round.

On the second hole in the afternoon round both Smith and Hagen drove 300 yards, but McNamara electrified the gallery by sinking a forty-foot putt from the edge of the green for a win with a 3. Smith had a poor third on the fourth green, compared to McNamara, but Smith stole the hole with a great putt, while McNamara took the regulation 5. Gil Nicholls and Hagen were on the seventh green on their tee shots, and Hagen took a 3, but on the shortest and easiest of putts Nicholls sent his ball right pas the cup and lost the hole, leaving his side 4 down. On the next hole Smith and Nicholls played par golf and each took 5, but Hagen and McNamara were still better, both players being on the green in 3 and taking 1 putt apiece.

On the tenth hole McNamara drove to the green once more and Hagen located the same pit that he discovered in the morning round. Nicholls dropped his tee shot dead just short of the green, and Smith was off to the right. Hagen was close up against the face of the trap, but he cut at it savagely with a niblick and laid the ball dead to the pin on his second, and both he and McNamara took 3, winning the hole and leaving themselves 6 up and 8 to play.

Smith got on the rough on the eleventh and picked up on his third shot and Hagen did the same on his second when he finished his ball out of the brook. Nicholls drove a low brassie down the wind to the green for his second, and holed out in 4, but Tom McNamara laid another of his approaches close to the pin and halved the hole with him.

Alec Smith put his drive across the valley on the thirteenth within fifteen feet of the pin and holed out in 3, but once again one under par failed to worry McNamara, and he laid still another approach dead to the pin and sank his putt, halving the hole and clinching the match 6 up and 5 to play. This is the second match these players have engaged in, the first having been won by Smith and Nicholls at Great Neck a few weeks ago, but the season is so late that a deciding match will hardly be played. The cards:

MORNING ROUND.

McNamara—										
Out	4	4	4	5	3	5	4	5	5	—37
In	3	4	4	5	5	4	5	6	—42—79	
Hagen—										
Out	5	4	3	4	2	3	3	4	6	—47
In	4	6	5	3	4	4	3	4	6	—39—76
Nicholls—										
Out	4	4	5	5	3	3	3	5	5	—37
In	4	6	4	3	4	7	4	4	6	—39—76
Smith—										
Out	6	5	6	5	2	3	4	4	5	—38
In	4	5	5	4	4	4	4	4	6	—40—78

AFTERNOON ROUND.

McNamara—										
Out	6	3	5	5	4	3	4	4	5	—39
In	3	4	5	3	5	5	4	5	6	—40—79
Hagen—										
Out	5	4	5	5	3	4	3	4	6	—39
In	5	6	6	4	6	5	3	4	5	—42—81
Nicholls—										
Out	5	4	5	5	3	3	4	5	5	—39
In	4	4	5	4	5	4	3	4	6	—39—78
Smith—										
Out	5	4	6	4	3	3	4	5	5	—39
In	4	6	5	3	5	4	4	4	5	—40—79

Point Winners at Plainfield.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Oct. 30.—The point winners for the Golf Committee Cup at the Plainfield Country Club today were Morris J. Dumont, 93, of 4—81; D. W. Taylor, 104, 20—84; H. B. Craig, 100, 12—88; J. R. Shoemaker, 97, 9—88. In the match play handicap against par, which is 71, H. G. Lapsley was 4 down and W. M. Ailing was 2 down. W. M. Ailing won the sweepstakes event with a net score of 71.

Retain Officers' Golf Medal.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Oct. 30.—Harold E. Blazier and R. C. Blancke, Jr., holders, retained the officers' challenge medal at the Park Golf Club today by defeating Harry G. Demeza and J. Wilson, 1 up. The leading scores for the President's cup were: J. A. Wilson, 93, 16—77; Charles B. Morse, 92, 14—78; Harry G. Demeza, 96, 18—78; Dr. H. K. Carroll, 91, 13—78; Harold E. Blazier, 89, 7—82; R. M. Smith, 110, 25—85.

Greenwich Country Club Golf.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., Oct. 30.—At the Greenwich Country Club today in the Hallowe'en four-ball foursomes eighteen-hole medal play club handicap, A. D. Mittendorf and A. E. Ranny, 87, 12—75, win first prize; T. M. Hodgens and W. T. Graham, 93, 18—77; J. D. Chapman and G. B. Carhart, 86, 7—79; H. S. Marston and H. C. Leighton, 94, 17—77; T. M. Hodgens and C. F. Street, 98, 16—82; J. A. Topping and G. M. Pinchon, 102, 19—83. All contestants wore high hats and otherwise appropriate costumes. The first two prizes were won by H. C. Leighton and H. S. Marston. The second prize was won by J. D. Chapman and G. B. Carhart. Prizes were presented by J. Thoutter.

MARSTON ATLANTIC CITY GOLF VICTOR

New Jersey Champion Takes Two Easy Matches and Cup at Country Club.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Oct. 30.—Continuing to play the same high-class golf that carried him successfully through the early stages of this tournament, Maxwell R. Marston of Baltusrol won two more matches and with them the chief cup in the open tournament on the links of the Country Club of Atlantic City today. In the final the New Jersey champion defeated Harold A. Steiner of Inwood 5 up and 4 to play.

Conditions were not so conducive to good golf as on Thursday and yesterday, a stiff wind blowing across the course making it next to impossible to keep the balls on the course. That accounts for the generally high scores. The chief winner, however, played practically as well today as he did earlier in the week.

Marston began the day auspiciously by taking James C. Parrish, Jr., of Shinnecock into camp. In the tournament here last Spring Parrish won chief honors, but he was not equal to Marston's speed today. Longer with his wood and generally steadier on the approach shots, the Jersey champion gave his opponent comparatively few openings. After being up at the turn, it was no trick at all for Marston to finish the match on the thirteenth green. The bye holes were not played, but the winner was going at about a 75 clip.

In the other semi-final Steiner proved a trifle too steady for Thomas B. Wootten, the former local caddie, who sprang a surprise yesterday by eliminating Pierre Pröal and Reginald Lewis. On this occasion Wootten had little of the deadliness of his play on the greens that marked his earlier efforts.

The final between Marston and Steiner was never in doubt from the moment the Baltusrol man drove to the first green, 315 yards, and won with a 3. On most of the greens the putting of the New Jersey champion was very accurate. He did miss comparatively short putts on the eighth and tenth greens, where his opponent won. The summary:

First Sixteen.—Semi-final Round—Harold A. Steiner, Inwood, beat Thomas B. Wootten, Atlantic City, 4 and 3; Maxwell R. Marston, Baltusrol, beat James C. Parrish, Jr., Shinnecock, 6 and 5.

Final Round—Marston beat Steiner 5 and 4.

Beaten Eight, First Sixteen.—Semi-Final Round—Hugh Willoughby, Philadelphia Country Club, beat F. H. McCall, Atlantic City, 3 and 2; R. C. Maxwell, Trenton, beat P. S. P. Randolph, Jr., Lakewood, by default.

Final Round—Willoughby beat Maxwell, 6 and 5.

Second Sixteen.—Semi-final Round—A. W. Brand, St. Andrews, beat Theodore Sansman, Atlantic City, 4 and 3; H. B. Newton, Frankford, beat F. S. Bioking, Aronimink, 2 up.

Final Round—Brand beat Newton, 3 and 2.

Beaten Eight, Second Sixteen.—Semi-final Round—Samuel Allison, Midland, beat F. W. Bennett, Atlantic City, 3 and 2; A. W. Westney, Atlantic City, beat E. S. Davis, Frankford, 7 and 6.

Final Round—Allison beat Westney, 4 and 3.

Third Sixteen.—Semi-final Round—Dr. S. Bolton, Frankford, beat C. N. Fowler, St. Andrews, 4 and 3; Charles L. Fletcher, Great Neck, beat W. W. Manning, Upper Montclair, 1 up, (19 holes.)

Final Round—Bolton beat Fletcher, 1 up.

Fourth Sixteen.—Semi-final Round.—Charles A. Mills, Renshire Reilly, Jr., Atlantic City, 4 and 3; J. Chapman, Jr., beat Percy Thomas, Atlantic City, by default.

Final Round—Chapman beat Mills, 6 and 2.

Fifth Sixteen.—Semi-final Round—F. M. Small, York, beat H. A. Whitlock, unattached, 2 and 1; J. W. Travis, Atlantic City, beat Louis Stadler, Atlantic City, 1 up.

Final Round—Small beat Travis, 1 up.

HANDICAP.

	Gross.	H.	Net.
Maurice Risley, Atlantic City	79	4	75
M. F. Jones, Frankford	83	6	77
C. W. Dayton, St. Andrews	90	11	79
E. G. Sharpe, Atlantic City	97	18	79
F. Burk, Atlantic City	97	18	79
A. B. Endicott, Atlantic City	98	18	80
H. J. Westney, Atlantic City	95	14	81
J. E. Pennock, Atlantic City	94	13	81
H. W. Wood, Atlantic City	91	10	81
F. J. Higgins, Stenton	99	18	81

Nominations for Metropolitan G. A.

E. Mortimer Barnes, Secretary of the Metropolitan Golf Association, announced yesterday the report of the Nominating Committee with regard to the officers for the ensuing year. Darwin P. Kingsley of St. Andrews, who has served the association for the last two years, retires, and for his place is named Mortimer N. Buckner of Garden City, who has been Vice President. Wynant D. Vanderpool of Morris County is named for Vice President, while the nominees for Secretary and Treasurer are the present incumbents, Barnes and James A. Stillman of the National Links and Sleepy Hollow, respectively; Executive Committee, Arthur H. Popson, Fox Hills; John F. Shanley, Deal; George H. Barnes, Apawamis; Paul Moore, Morris County, and Archie M. Reid, St. Andrews. The annual meeting of the association will be held in this city early in December.

Ridgewood Country Club Golf.

Special to The New York Times.

PATERSON, N. J., Oct. 30.—Sixteen players took part in the eighteen-hole medal-play handicap for W. D. Anthony's cup at the Ridgewood (N. J.) Country Club this afternoon. W. G. Edsall was the winner, with a score of 91 gross, 18 handicap and 73 net. On Tuesday the Election Day handicaps will be played for prizes donated by the club professional, Joe Mitchell. Owing to Mitchell's success during the past season, the club Directors have re-engaged him for next year. The Winter social season of the club will be opened Monday night, when a Halloween dance will be held.

Another Peculiar Golf Play.

Here is a story of an eccentric golf play in Des Moines. Robert McKee was playing Hole 15 on the Grand View course, where the distance to the cup is a hundred yards over a pond. Since the drive was short, McKee used his mashie. A boy was paddling about in a boat on the lake to recover the balls that fell short. McKee's golf ball sailed seventy-five yards over the water, then fell into the boat, only to bounce out again and continue its flight across the pond. It stopped within about seven feet of the pin. McKee took three more to gain the cup, par for the hole.

Taylor Heads Field at Ardsley.

Members of the Ardsley Club took part in the qualifying round for the November Cup yesterday, eight becoming eligible for subsequent match play on a handicap basis. T. M. Taylor led the field with 90—16—74. Scores follow:

Qualifying Round—T. M. Taylor, 90, 16—74; B. H. Harnes, 85, 11—77; H. J. Bartholomae, 92, 14—78; C. E. Force, 88, 19—79; A. F. Robinson, 89, 10—79; T. S. Fuller, 89, 10—79; L. M. Greer, 89, 9—19; F. C. Wechmer, 100, 19—81.

Other Scores—M. S. Paton, 93, 11—82; F. L. Eldridge, 101, 18—83; T. Jackson, 103, 18—85; J. S. Spraker, 104, 18—86; G. T. Smith, 98, 10—88.

Western Golf Officials Named.

Nominations for the 1916 officials of the Western Golf Association were announced yesterday. George R. Balch of Cincinnati is named for the chief executive, with Trustin B. Boyd of Belleview, St. Louis, as Vice President. E. Hoover Bankard of Chicago will succeed George F. Henneberry as Secretary and C. C. Paddleford of Flossmoor, Chicago, is put up for Treasurer. The Directors will be as follows: H. F. Smith, Nashville; William F. Brooks, Minnikahda, Minneapolis; Ervin S. Armstrong, Los Angeles; William J. Foye, Omaha, and Arthur B. Caldwell, Detroit.

Handicap Tourney for Colgate.

Craig Colgate won the handicap against par at the Nassau Country Club yesterday. He finished 3 down. Results follow: Craig Colgate, 3 down; D. A. Loring, Jr., 5 down; H. C. Berner, 7 down; R. D. Honeyman, 8 down.

NEW BROOKFED PRESIDENT.

George S. Ward to Succeed Brother, Robert B., as Head of Club.

The Federal League announced yesterday that George S. Ward would be elected president of the Brooklyn Club to succeed the late Robert B. Ward. The two brothers were equal owners in the stock of the club.

When R. B. Ward met the Federal League owners in February, 1914, George S. Ward was in Boston. Answering a telephone call from his brother George S. returned to New



George S. Ward.

York to approve the project to establish a Federal League club in Brooklyn. Glancing at the faces of James A. Gilmore, Ned Hanlon, Joe Tinker, and others whom he had known as a fan, George S. Ward remarked before a word had been spoken: "Well, I see we are going into Federal League baseball."

Details of the Brooklyn Federal team plans will be made public after the annual meeting of the league in Indianapolis on Nov. 9.

Mr. Ward was born in Allegheny City, Pa., Jan. 1, 1867.

BARNARD FIELD DAY.

E. Hausle, '17, Scores Highest Number of Points.

Barnard College held its annual Field Day on Milbank Quadrangle yesterday afternoon. The first event, the 100-yard hurdles, was won by E. Hausle, '17. The winner of the baseball throw was D. Bauer, '17, who also won first place in the discus. Second place in the discus went to R. Wachenheimer, '18. The second event was the seventy-five-yard dash. E. Hausle, '17, came in first in 10.4 seconds, with E. Haring, '16, a close second. This was followed by the high jump, won by G. Stanbrough, '19, at a height of 4 feet 3 inches. Second place was won by A. Sanborn, '18, at a height of 4 feet. G. Stanbrough also took first place in the basket ball throw.

The juniors won the 200-yard relay race, their team being E. Hausle, D. Bauer, P. Hattorf, and R. Lawrence. Not the least interesting of the events was the hockey game between the Odds and the Evens. It was a close game, the final score being 3 to 1 in favor of the Odds. H. Rau, '17, did some excellent work as half back for the Odds.

E. Hausle deserves special mention for having received the gold medal for the highest number of individual points. In spite of the wind, which persisted in blowing down the hurdles and causing much general excitement, a good number turned out and much enthusiasm was shown in all the events.

How to Make a Long Drive.

"There is no secret about the way I make long drives," says Jesse Guilford. "As far as my stance is concerned, the ball is a little nearer my left foot. I use what golfers call the palm grip. While I realize that writers on golf do not recommend it, I believe the grip is the secret of the long drives from the tee. It is not the grip I would recommend for all golfers, for, generally speaking, that grip where the club is controlled by the fingers alone is perhaps the best for most players. My friends attribute some of my wild shots to this palm grip. They may be right, but I am firmly convinced that I shall soon be able to master the long, straight drive. Instead of holding the shaft in my fingers I catch it further down in the palms of my hands, with the right hand turned well under. That gives the power to the right shoulder. My swing is a combination between the upright and the flat swing. I get a full swing, the object being to get the ball up the middle as far as I can."

Kirkby Suggests Smaller Greens.

Oswald Kirkby, former metropolitan amateur and New Jersey golf champion, has suggested changes in the laying out of golf courses, to make the approach harder and putting easier, says the Golfers' Magazine. Kirkby suggests that putting-greens be made smaller than regulation. This idea follows the suggestion by golfers that the cup be enlarged to eight inches.

"I believe greens should be made smaller and perfectly level," says Kirkby. "An approach then would be exacting and the number of three-putt greens reduced. Eight-inch cups would never have been suggested if the putting greens had not been so large. I see no value in a putting-green so large and so undulating that it is difficult to reach the hole."

Another suggestion is that two or three putting-greens be installed for one hole. With three greens, one to the left, another straight ahead, and another to the right, three varieties of approach might be had. Each green would be guarded in a different way, depending upon the contour of the ground.

After the drive the approach could be indicated and the old idea of an exacting approach getting home could be carried out better.

N. Y. A. C. Has Opening Shoot.

Judging by the attendance at the opening shoot of the Winter season at the New York Athletic Club yesterday this is going to be an exceptional year for the sport. Fifty-five gunners gathered at the Winged Foot traps and decided three interesting events. The principal shoot was at 100 targets. Prizes were offered for the best handicap and scratch gunner. The winner of the former trophy was H. B. Knight, who had a card of 77, 20—97. The high scratch gunner was Dr. Culver, who "killed" 86 out of a possible 100 blue rocks. Dr. Culver also was the winner of the Variety Cup, taking the trophy with a 16 out of 25 targets. E. H. Locatelli was the winner of the special shoot with a full score of 25 targets, shooting with a handicap of 4. There was a Halloween party at the club last night, more than 800 being present. Today there will be a shoot at Travers Island. It will be the first Sunday shoot in the history of the organization.

Oarsmen to be Minstrels.

The New York Rowing Association will give a minstrel show at the Lexington Avenue Opera House Jan. 11. The association has about twenty-eight clubs.

TO BAR OUTSIDERS FROM LOCAL TENNIS

Strong Amateur Faction Wants Only District Residents to Hold Titles.

Would it help in the development of tennis players if the so-called State and district tournaments were closed to all players save those actually residents of the State or district?

This is a question now under discussion by lovers of tennis in the smaller centres of population. Such a procedure would be a novelty in competitive amateur sports, perhaps, though in athletic circles competition for district prizes and titles is absolutely confined to athletes residing within the district.

Local players, who have neither the time nor skill to get into the limelight at a national, all-comers, invitation or similar tournaments, which bring the best players of the game together, have, however, a local pride in their club or State title—local championships that might be within their reach. Because of the attendance of the so-called "mug-hunters" local players find themselves deprived of any chance of getting, except in rare instances, any place better than semi-finalists, perhaps.

Why not have the title of Ohio State champion, for instance, mean that the holder of the title has actually won it in a "playing through" tournaments confined to residents of that State? And that as holder he must defend it the following year against the best man of that season? Under such conditions, say the advocates of this plan, the State or district title would have a meaning and a value to the holder based on State pride. As it is now a title as champion of Ohio means absolutely nothing except that the holder of the emblematic trophy won it at a tournament played somewhere in that State in which any one could compete.

State titles now are a misnomer. One player who loves the sport, but whose business will not permit him to go chasing from coast to coast in search of additions to his collection of silverware, has found from the records of 1914—and the same situation practically holds good this year—that the State championship in singles for New York is held by a Californian, that of Florida by a New Yorker, who also holds the title of champion of Maryland; the Iowa State champion is a resident of Missouri, that of the Carolinas a Texan, and the Washington State champion is a Californian. Another Texan is the champion of Arkansas. A New Yorker holds the championship of Virginia, and a Massachusetts player that of New Hampshire, the first defeating a Georgian for the title and the latter a New Yorker. The same California player is the champion of Rhode Island and Ohio, but not of his own State. A Chicago player holds the championship of Michigan, a Washington player that of Idaho. Indiana's champion is a resident of Pennsylvania, New Mexico's is a Texan, Tennessee's a Georgian, defeating a Coloradan in the final, and a Missourian holds the Oklahoma title. A Massachusetts player holds the Maine title, a resident of New Jersey that of Delaware, and one New Yorker is champion of Connecticut, as another is champion of New Jersey, while the championship in women's singles in New Jersey is held by a Connecticut woman. Doesn't it look a trifle absurd for the championship of the great lakes and Western New York to be held by a resident of California, and for all the championship titles for Northeastern Pennsylvania to be held by nonresident players, with the single exception of one of the players for women's doubles? it is asked. Does it sound quite right to say that the champion player of Long Island is a resident of Maryland? Or that a resident of Pittsburgh is champion of the New Jersey coast? Even the Bronx County title was held by a resident of Kings County.

No one particularly blames the men with the cup-hunting bee in their bonnets for accumulating all the silver-plated junk they can. The point is, does their ability to do so under existing conditions encourage amateur sport and tend to create Davis Cup players in the localities where these tournaments are held, ostensibly to develop local players? Those who would change existing conditions think not. The argument of the mug-hunters is that these open tournaments give local players a chance to pit themselves against players of the best class to their educational advantage. That may be so, according to whether you look at the proposition as mug-hunter or competing player who has local pride in being at the top of the heap in his own State or district.

Local players who do not and cannot expect to figure in the first ranking twenty, say, are talking quite seriously in favor of a movement for making all State and district tournaments closed to all except bona fide residents of those States or districts. They think the National Lawn Tennis Association should at least advise the managers of such tournaments to do this.

Carrying their position to a logical conclusion, advocates of this change would have the State champions and the runners-up, perhaps, eligible to a national championship, which would have a truly national character, with an all-comers match for the men who had not won champion honors in their State contests, possibly through the accidents which will happen in all such competitions, and are yet in the first flight of tennis players.

The principal point made by the advocates of this plan is that it would help to develop players of Davis Cup calibre by giving them confidence, a thing that can only be acquired in games played through to test the skill and playing qualities of players too modest to assert themselves in a national tournament. The preliminary contests might give them the gruelling work at the nets which they need to bring out latent skill which might not otherwise be developed.

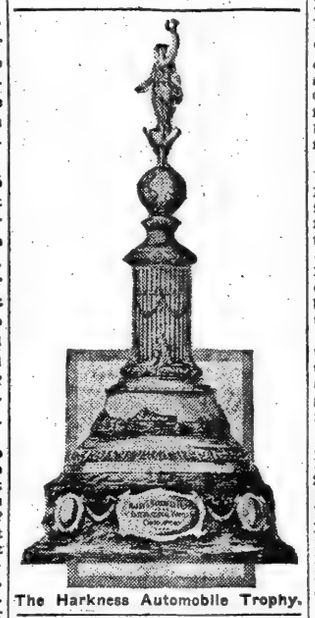
While no definite plan has yet been formed by its advocates, those who would like to see a change desire to get a nation-wide discussion of their proposition, and see what tennis players generally think of it, and whether its advantages, if any, would counterbalance the loss of gate receipts due to the absence of stars from the tournaments. They argue that it would.

WORLD'S AUTO TROPHY.

Harry S. Harkness Gives "Goddess of Victory" for Competition.

Harry S. Harkness, the automobile enthusiast, has offered another trophy to the world of sport. The latest prize will stand for the world's automobile championship. It will be to the motor car enthusiast what the America's Cup is to yachting, the Harmsworth Trophy is to motor boating, the Westchester Cup is to polo or the Davis Bowl is to tennis.

The trophy is in the form of a column of victory, which is made of fourteen karat gold, and which stands on an onyx base. On the face of the base and in the centre is a gold panel with the inscription in raised letters.



The Harkness Automobile Trophy.

Around the base the panels are connected by festoons. These panels are for yearly winners' inscriptions.

The lower member of the column represents the Sheepshead Bay speedway with racing cars going at full speed. The etching on the front of the base snows one car attempting to pass another, and around the base on the side and back are three other cars, represented as trailing after the leaders.

Above the body of the racing scene is a classic fluted column with leaf and festoon ornamentation, supporting the globe on which is a figure of the Goddess of Victory on a flying wheel. The various members of the trophy are connected by bands of laurel and oak leaf, signifying victory and strength. The total height is 38¾ inches.

The first race for the trophy will be at the Sheepshead Bay Speedway on Election Day.

NEW ONE-DESIGN CLASS.

Eight N. Y. Y. C. Members Order 40-Foot Sloops from Herreshoffs.

Eight of the new forty-foot one-design sloop yachts to be built by the Herreshoffs, at a cost of about $10,000, have been ordered by members of the New York Yacht Club, who signified their intention of starting such a class during the last cruise of the club.

This class, which bids fair to be the popular one next season, should furnish some excellent racing. The approximate dimensions of the new sloops will be forty feet water line, fifty-nine feet over all, with a beam of fourteen feet, and eight feet draft. They will be flush deck craft with a sail area close to 1,900 square feet. Those who have ordered sloops of this class are said to include George Lauder, Jr., Wilson Marshall, Edgar Palmer, Dr. James A. Bishop, and George M. Pynchon.

According to the figures furnished by James W. Alker, Secretary of the Yacht Racing Association of Long Island Sound, the winner of the championship prize among the "thirties" for 1915 is the Okee, owned by J. Albert Mahlstedt, Commodore of the New Rochelle Yacht Club. Besides winning the first and second series prizes, she is also the winner of the sweepstakes series in the class.

The Okee sailed twenty-seven races, winning ten firsts, nine seconds, and two thirds. J. W. Alker's Alerion II. won the second prize in the first and second sweepstake series and second in the Long Island Sound championship, while Ogden M. Reid's Lena won the second prize in the championship sweepstakes; Irving E. Raymond's Hope, winning third prize in the same series.

Trapshooting is now occupying the attention of many of the Long Island Sound yachtsmen. The New Rochelle and Manhasset Bay Yacht Clubs open their seasons with shoots today. The Jamaica Bay Yacht Club has added trapshooting to its list of Winter sports.

In Defense of the Bull Terrier.

The bull terrier is a misunderstood canine, says The Field, and the paper points out that it was not until 1911 that the breed had a place in the Kennel Club Stud Book. The Field says:

"The real truth about the bull terrier is that, far from being disreputable and quarrelsome, he combines all the good qualities of every other breed. As a sportsman he required no training or breaking. If he meets anything bigger than himself, an animal of which he does not like the look, he just makes up his mind to kill it, whether it be an ox or a wild beast. As for quarreling, it is absolutely beneath him, but should another dog insult him, well, only prompt human interference can save that dog's life.

"His intelligence and devotion are unsurpassed by any other breed. He can safely be trusted with the smallest baby, and will guard house and person most effectually. He rarely barks; this is most noticeable at shows, where the breed is invariably bunched in close proximity to the Airedales. On the one side a row of dazzling snow-white dogs, all silent; opposite the noise is terrific and the quarreling is constant. I may here state that I quite appreciate and greatly admire the splendid qualities of the Airedale terrier, but I cannot condemn his barking habits too strongly."

To Decide Eligibility of Swimmers.

A controversy is expected this afternoon in the annual meeting of the Intercollegiate Swimming Association at the New York Athletic Club. Arrayed on one side will be Yale and Princeton, and, opposing, Columbia, C. C. N. Y., and Pennsylvania. The issue will be the eligibility of freshmen to participate on Varsity swimming teams. Last year this same matter came up at the annual session, and the freshmen were not restricted. As a result, Columbia has the services of H. E. Vollmer, one of the largest point winners in the intercollegiate meet. The question of opening the swimming competitions to all Eastern colleges rather than the present five members of the league will also be considered. It has been contended recently that to award a swimming championship is unfair owing to the exclusive number participating. Applications for membership will probably be received this afternoon from Amherst, Union, and Rutgers. The league schedule will also be drawn up. Some of the colleges feel that the shortness of the schedule does not give them the chance to be self-supporting, and they will ask for a longer season.

YALE-COLUMBIA RACE IS FIRST IN 40 YEARS

Two Crews Raced Last in 1875—Yale Hopes to Show Superiority of System.

For the first time since their six-oar shells raced on Lake Saratoga in 1875, crews representing Yale and Columbia will row together in New Haven harbor Nov. 12. Captain Seth Low, 2d, of Yale has been anxious to race Rice's crew to prove to his uncle, Seth Low, ex-President of Columbia, that the Eli system of rowing is superior. Coach Guy Nickalls wanted the crews to race for the New York oarsmen pull the only big varsity shell in the East not defeated by the Eli's this year.

The race will be a preliminary to the Yale-Princeton football game in the Yale Bowl Nov. 13. Yale Navy will anchor its two chartered steamers near the finish so that the spectators may view the course of a mile and seven-eighths, extending from Long Wharf toward Lighthouse Point. It was planned to race on Lake Whitney or Lake Saltonstall, but both those courses are now part of the New Haven water system.

When Coach Guy Nickalls called out the Yale candidates three weeks ago the number of responding oarsmen broke all records. More than a hundred began work, and two eights have been kept in training.

The crew selected to represent Yale has four oarsmen who helped to defeat Harvard in June. Captain Seth Low, 2d, Cord Meyer, Alfred Sturtevant, and Coxswain Allen McLane were in the Yale eight. Of the others Coombe was No. 7 in the freshman eight, Atkins, No. 8, in the second varsity, Kositzky No. 4, and Gilfillan No. 2. Edward N. Harriman was a substitute for the second Varsity.

As an experiment the coaches will put Captain Low at stroke in this first race. If his work is good he will remain in that position for the Spring races. Low has rowed at No. 3 and bow in two races with Harvard. Meyer has had much experience as stroke of amateur crews in the Metropolitan district. He stroked the Yale freshmen crew a year ago and rowed No. 6 in the Yale 'Varsity last June. He will occupy the same seat in this race.

Ex-Captain Sturtevant will again row at No. 5. Jim Sheldon, who rowed No. 4 at New London, is now guard on the football eleven, and his seat will be filled by Kositzky. Gilfillan has had three seasons of rowing at Yale, one in the freshman and two in the second 'Varsity shell. Harriman, son of the late E. H. Harriman, had two years' experience at the Groton School before entering Yale, and rowed in the Yale freshman boat last year. Atkins was on the freshman crew two seasons ago, and on the second 'Varsity last

CHRISTMAS FUND FOR BELGIUM GROWS

More Than $4,000 Collected in the First Week—Sympathy for Miss Cavell.

MANY GIVE FOR JEWISH AID

Red Cross Sends Supplies to France and England—Allies' Committee's Long List.

The second Dollar Christmas Fund for destitute Belgians, the first of which realized a 1914 Christmas gift of more than $50,000, passed the $4,000 mark last week, which was the first week figure of the 1915 fund. Henry Clews, the Treasurer, said yesterday that he has received scores of letters and that they indicated a great wave of sympathy for Belgium, due in a great measure to the "sufferings and death of Miss Cavell, the heroic nurse, and the increasing desire to alleviate the lot of the noncombatants in Belgium."

One subscriber to the fund, who contributed $25 to last year's fund, sent $50, saying that "this year, after reading of Miss Cavell's death, I send $50." Mr. Clews said that Sir Johnston Forbes-Robertson and Granville Barker, the English actors now touring the United States, will both give benefit performances for the fund.

The American Red Cross.

In the past week the New York Chapter of the American Red Cross shipped for the national organization supplies to France valued at $4,000, and to England another consignment, valued at about $2,000. The fund of the Red Cross in New York was increased last week by $3,100, which brought the total collections here since the outbreak of the war to $535,470.89. Subscriptions should be sent to Jacob H. Schiff, Treasurer, 130 East Twenty-second Street. The gifts of $10 or more were:

H. H. W.....$2,500 Mrs. J. L. Harri-
Van Court land, man $50
Chapter ..... 150 Ruth Draper..... 60
A. M. Coats..... 100 Westchester Chap.. 30
Mrs. A. M. Coats.. 100 Mrs. T. Livesay.. 25
Mrs. J. S. Hoyt.... 50 Mrs. E. Dubois... 25

Kits for Soldiers of France

The Lafayette Fund, with offices in the Hotel Vanderbilt, now amounts to more than $83,000. The committee uses its fund to purchase kits for French soldiers. Contributions of $10 or more received last week were:

Boston Committee..$32 Mrs. C. Stewart...$25
C. R. Robinson.... 10 Miss Manderson... 20
Paul Berthier..... 10 Charles C. Russ... 10
C. De Verdierre.... 10 W. Turle..... 10
Mrs. T. J. Fleming. 10 Mrs. S. H. Wake-
Emile J. Galechet.. 10 man 10
Mrs. E. M. Horne. 20 H. G. Rhodes..... 10
Mrs. O. Jackson... 20 C. H. McCullough. 10
Fidealia Jewett.... 10

British-American Committee.

The British-American War Relief Fund, of which Lady Herbert is President and Henry J. Whitehouse, 200 Fifth Avenue, Treasurer, acknowledges these new gifts of $10 or more:

T. F. Cole.....$500 Junius S. Morgan..$50
Mrs. E. F. Shepard.250 Mrs. C. H. Robbins 10
J. P. Morgan.....250 Baltic, Conn..... 10
Dr. J. F. Erdmann 100 Canadian 10
Mrs. J. B. Mott... 75 John H. Childs... 10
Mrs. C. Taylor.... 68 Mary Davison..... 10
Mrs. J. W. Forsyth ..... 50 Various 14

Belgian Relief Fund, $1,060,825.

The Belgian Relief Fund, 8-10 Bridge Street, of which the Rev. Father J. H. Stillemans is the head, has collected since the outbreak of the war $1,060,825.33. New gifts received the last week included these of $10 or more:

Woonsocket, R. I.$200 Anonymous $17
(Prov. Journal.....105 Miller & Erlanger... 25
Mary Bedell .....100 James Barclay..... 10
Charles S. Holt.....500 H. A. Seaver..... 10
Mary E. T. Lis- Helen Sage 50
more .....100 G. M. Thomson..... 25
Gazette, Moline, Ill. 85 G. R. Meneely..... 10
Several Friends.... 72

Aid for the Serbians.

The fund of the Serbian Agricultural Relief Committee, 70 Fifth Avenue, now totals $137,780.78. New gifts of the last week were:

M. Delano .....$100 S. Thorn, Jr.....$25
W. G. T. Campbell.200 Thomas Barber.... 10
Miss A. De Peyster.200 Martha C. Codman. 50
Edgar Pouch..... 100 Rev. W. Lawrence. 25
Mrs. F. M. Weld..100 H. I. Hodges..... 25
Mrs. H. H. Ham- Miss J. G. Agur... 10
mond ..... 10 Miscellaneous 34
Anna G. Du Bois... 10 Ralph Ellis 25
John B. Pine..... 10 Rev. Joseph Dur-
C. M. Machnic..... 50 yea 15
Superheater Co.... 50 Noel R. Fox..... 10
Mrs. A. R. Van L. Holbrook..... 10
Santvoord 50

American Jewish Relief Committee.

During the past week the American Jewish Relief Committee, of which Felix M. Warburg, 52 William Street, is Treasurer, appropriated $226 for the relief of Jewish sufferers in the war zones of Europe. All of the money, except $1,000 which was sent to Crete, will be used in Russia, Poland, and Galicia. In a financial report issued yesterday the committee reports the following additional gifts of $10 or more:

Employes Cloak Co.$10 Max Herzfeld.....$10
J. Rosenstein..... 10 Sol Rogen..... 10
David Reggel Ben. Assn. ..... 10 Jacob Elsner..... 10
David Frank..... 10 La Crosse (Wis.) Com. 50
Emanuel Newmand. 25 L. Silverstein..... 10
Max Mandel..... 100 Basal Bros..... 30
Mrs. Louis Loeb.. 10 Huskoge (Okla.) Hebrew Society.. 26
Louis Vogelstein.. 250 M. Levinson..... 10
Jewish Inmates Gr. Meadow Prison.. 15 Calgary (Alberta) Com. 150
William Klein..... 50 Through A. Finberg and H. Rosenblum 25
J. Wolf, Secy..... 174 B. Landau..... 12
Henry S. Morais.. 10 A. Seligman..... 10
Albany Committee.516 Benjamin Cohn..... 10
Middle West Side Talmud Torah Cong. ..... 25 Pittsburgh Com..3,000
Winnipeg Com...1,000
Tom Kippur Services, Tannersville, N. Y..... 77 Manchester (N. H.) Community 51
Jewish Community 18 Leaston..... 25
Richard Sidenberg.150 J. Rosenberg..... 10
Cong. Anshe Israel ..... 51 Mrs. M. M. Mann. 50
Temple Israel of Anonymous 25
New Rochelle....187 The Warhsit..... 61
L. Bergen (col.)....111 Philadelphia Com.5,000
Mrs. De Witt J. Through I. N. Seligman ..... 25 Thurman 39
Salanter Talmud Torah ..... 50 Ungarish-Israel-itische 50
A. Lowenthal..... 25 Cent. Jewish Relief Committee ..25,000
Rachael Wiener.... 10 Greater N. Y. Aid Society 150
Cong. Adath Israel 75 Bryn Mawr Branch of Jewish Char.... 107
Cong. Ber Chaylm..200 W. B. Potts..... 20
Temple Beth Israel.125 Lawrence (Mass.) Jewish Relief
Cong. Beth Emeth- Com. 100
W. Goldschmidt..100 A. Kaufman..... 25
Cong. Shaaris Israel, D. Lubavitz (col.) ..... 125 Rochester (N. Y.) Com. 86
Shaaris Shomayim.. 10 Leo Doblin..... 50
Isaac Ehert..... 25 Peoria (Ill.) Com.. 500
Cong. Emanuel....750 W. B. Woolner, Treas. 1,000
Cong. Adath Jeshurun ..... 313 Canadian Com....3,000
B. M. Chase..... 50 Selmar Hess..... 24
Cong. Cemiluth Chasodim ..... 216 Jews of Pt. Huron.152
A. H. Arans..... 35 S. Stizman..... 17
M. Brown..... 10 Dayton (Ohio) Committee 211
Henry Fleshman.... 166 Louisville (Ky.) Com. 500
Cong. Shaarey Tefiloh ..... 88 Toronto Com....2,500
Cong. Darech Emunoh of Arverne..2,267 Baltimore (Md.) Com. 2,500
Cong. Anshe Chesed, Vicksburg..320 H. S. Fisher..... 47
Temple of the Covenant ..... 78 Hebrew Literary Social Club..... 70
Temple Israel, New Bn'ai Zion Camp 20.100 Cong. Carrolita Com..500
Rabbi M. Heller...275 Russian Refugee Fund 300
Watertown (N. Y.) Community ..... 75 Colonists of Narousse Leven.... 300
Temple Israel, Uniontown, Penn.... 82 Savannah (Ga.) Com. 340
E. A. Landau..... 15 L. Friedman..... 29
Ch. Hebrew Cong. of Kayport..... 84 Texas Com.....1,000
Ohav Sholom Cong.109 Herzenberg Bros.. 50
Rabbi A. G. Robinson, Y. M. H. A.. 43 Cleveland Com....3,500
Cong. Anshe Sholom, Hamilton, Canada ..... 500 Prof. L. I. Silverman 250
Leon Mann..... 25 Wilmington (Del.) Com. 250
Shaare Emeth Cong. 18 Kurlander Young Friends Soc'y....250
A. Adler, Tr..... 28 Max Friedman..... 21
Temple Emanuel, W. Klein..... 50
Duluth, Minn....201 Seattle Com..... 200
Cong. Adath Jeshurun ..... 400 A. L. Schulman... 23
Dr. J. H. Kaplan...100 Samuel Hass..... 10
Cong. Bet. Emet.. 40 J. Lefkowitz..... 18
Mrs. N. King..... 10

Stockton (Cal.) Com. $50
Jewish Ladies' Aid Society 10
Sopma Berger..... 25
Phoenix Widow and Orphan Aid Socy. 25
Mrs. S. W. Glaster.250
Mrs. J. S. Bernheimer 250
L. S. Glaster..... 200
Jacob Klein..... 74
Fargo (N.D.) Com.201
New Haven Com.... 97
Residents Council Bluffs 356
Un. Hebrew Com. of N. Y..... 326
Mischa Elman..... 500
Dallas (Tex.) Com.500
S. J. Schreiner.... 20
Hannibal (Mo.) Jewish Aid Socy. 25
Louisville (Ky.) Com. 500
Chicago Com....25,000
Cong. Glory of Israel 431
Watertown (N. Y.) Com. 30
Cong. Wilkowiacher 62
Cong. Agudath Achim Fund.... 26
Manchester (N. H.) Com. 100
M. P. Jacobson....137
Cong. Shaarey Zidich 1,000
Cong. Beth Jacob.1,450
Cong. Mogaim Abraham 750
Cong. B'nai Israel.500
Cong. Chel Moshe..200
Cong. Talmud Torah Assn..... 100
Cong. Anshe Chesed 200
Cong. B'nai Jacob Joseph 32
The Rev. Dr. H. Pereira Mendes.. 24
Temple Beth Israel.100
Cong. Sharith Israel 1,244
Beth Israel Cong..213
Cong. K. K. S. A..108
El Paso (Texas) Com. 500
Cong. Agudath Jeshorim 250
Woodbine (N. J.) Brotherhood 85
Woodbine Ladies' Aid Socy..... 15
Rabbi Samuel Sale. 10
Caesar Cone..... 227
Washington Heights Cong. 1,487
Temple Emanuel, Duluth 95
Dr. D. de Sola Pool 20
Sigmund Oljenbla. 25
J. Schwartz..... 10
Cong. Sons of Israel, N. J..... 80
Sons of Israel, Bronx 27
Cong. Anshe Chesed 1,000
Cong. Shoore Thora 107
Beth-El Cong., Norfolk, Va..... 225
Olean Hebrew Cong. 20
Cong. Toferesh Israel 15
Rabbi Moses J. S. Abels 83
Cong. Shaareth Judah 509
Cong. Glory of Israel 650
Temple Beth Zion.. 65
Temple Israel....1,598
Temple Beth-El..3,000
Temple Israel Cong. 54
Rabbi D. Alexander 104
Cong. Temple Beth Elohim 500
Cong. Shaaray Tefillah 9,390
Temple de Hirsch.200
Arverne Synagogue.229
Aaron Bergeda..... 169
S. Blindheim..... 10
Temple Emanuel, Birmingham, Ala.300
Cong. Mt. Zion.... 37
Children, Beth-El, Fort Worth, Tex. 10
Temple Beth-El...2,269
Morristown (N. J.) Synagogue Assn. 36
Rabbi D. Alexander 15
Touro Synagogue, New Orleans..... 461

American Girls' Aid.

The American Girls' Aid, of which Miss Gladys Hollingsworth is the head, the shipping office of which is on the French Line pier, and the executive office, room 1,058, 50 Broad Street, has received these additional subscriptions of $10 or more:

Mrs. J. F. Phillips.$10 Miscellaneous $24
Mrs. W. H. Perry. 10

French Wounded Emergency Fund.

The American Branch of the French Wounded Emergency Fund, 38 West Thirty-ninth Street, of which Mrs. Ethelbert Nevin is Treasurer, acknowledges these new gifts of $10 or more:

Sarah M. Gary...$210 Marguerite Keasby.$32
M. G. Van Rensselaer ..... 50 Geraldine Carmalt. 10
C. M. Chapin..... 50 Anonymous 24
S. J. Deal..... 75 Miscellaneous 21

Gifts to British War Relief Association.

The British War Relief Association, 132 West Twenty-seventh Street, of which Major Louis Livingston Seaman is the President, received these additional gifts of $10 or more last week:

Eliz. Whitman....$201 J. M. Edwards....$25
Herbert Barber....200 Vernon Castle..... 10
Wm. S. Gray & Co.100 H. S. Chase..... 10
R. Drysdale & Co..100 F. S. Chase..... 10
Mrs. E. R. Hathaway ..... 40 C. S. Dunning..... 10
J. D. Curtis..... 50 Miscellaneous 40
Gen. Chas. F. Roe. 25 W. H. Douglas..... 25

Vacation War Relief Fund.

The fund of the Vacation War Relief Committee, of which Miss Anne Morgan, 38 West Thirty-ninth Street, is Treasurer, now exceeds $132,000. New gifts of the last week were:

Bd. For. Mis., M. E. Church $825
Anonymous 525
Mrs. A. Dodge.....100
Am. Girls' Aid.....100
Children's Fund.....300
Count de Wierzbicki 104
C. M. Chapin..... 50
Miss M. T. Moulton 31
Mrs. D. H. Morris. 53
Mrs. H. Malcolm.. 50
Mrs. Humphreys.. 10
Anonymous 15
Vacation Associat'n 26
Miss Tournier..... 21
Anonymous 11
Mrs. S. S. Bradley. 10

The Prince of Wales Fund.

The Prince of Wales National Relief Fund in the United States, of which R. M. Stuart Wortley, 25 Broad Street, is Treasurer, now amounts to $138,000. New gifts of $10 or more received last week:

James Barber ....$100 Employes Barber &
Auxiliary No. 1...300 Co. 50
St. Andrew's Soc..110 P. L. Guiterman.. 25
M. Orr..... 100 John F. Fowler.. 20
Robert McBratney. 50 C. H. Gostenhofer 10
Charles P. Douglas 50 W. T. Gough..... 25
S. A. Miles..... 50 R. M. S. Wortley. 10
C. J. Anderson.... 50 Herbert Eyre..... 10
W. T. Colbron..... 25 David B. Mills.... 25
Mrs. W. H. Davidge ..... 25 Miss Ida Harris... 25
Wm. H. Plummer.. 20
Miss Florence Jubb 10

Gifts to the Persian Fund.

The Persian War Relief Fund, subscriptions to which should be sent to Edwin M. Bulkley, 25 Broad Street, was increased last week by these new gifts of $10 or more:

J. H. Holliday...$250 Miss N. Y. Dean..$140
G. T. Scott..... 100 Marietta First Pres.
London, Penn., Pr. Church 151
Church ..... 10 A. C. Andrews..... 50
Morristown, N. J. Pres. Church..... 14 J. L. Potter.. 20
A. Friend ..... 25 Plattsburg First
Walnut Hills Pres. Ch., Cincinnati.. 51 Pres. Church.... 15
Bethany Pres. Ch., Minneapolis .... 25 St. Paul, Dayton Av. 1st Pres. Ch. 14
Mrs. L. S. Schermerhorn ..... 12 Mrs. S. G. Wilson. 10
Misses Labaree.... 10
Mrs. F. G. Mason. 10

Relief for the Allies.

The National Allied Relief Committee, of which Lee, Higginson & Co. are the depository, continues one of the fastest growing funds in the city. Subscriptions should be addressed to Lee, Higginson & Co., 200 Fifth Avenue. New gifts of $10 or more follow:

Roger D. Smith...$10 William F. Mayo. 10
W. R. Sparrell..... 20 R. R. Robinson.. 10
Ellen S. Bul...ish.. 25 Anonymous 10
The Misses Wilson 20 Dr. Chas. W. Eliot 50
A. M. Robbins..... 10 Mrs. Rutan 10
Mrs. R. D. Smith.. 25 John C. Bunker.. 15
Webster Co. ..... 25 Mr. and Mrs. Allen
D. B. Fay..... 20 C. Emery 25
Wm. C. Putnam.... 10 Miss Gertrude W.
R. A. Lamb..... 50 Peabody 25
M. D. Greenough.. 25 Jeremiah Smith...100
Mrs. F. B. Borden 10 J. Wilkinson Clapp 10
Geo. E. Dana Co. 10 Everett Fahs 25
Peter C. Brooks.. 100 H. James Jones.. 100
Samuel Appleton... 10 Mr. and Mrs. Atherton Clark 25
Misses Williams ... 100 Miss M. L. Goddard 10
Mary R. Prescott.. 100 Mrs. Jas. Lockwood.. 20
Thacher Loring ... 500 Mrs. Albany Au-
Donald M. Hill.... 25 stin 100
Charles Storrow ... 50 E. W. Atkinson... 50
Julia W. Rodman.. 10 Miss A. Cotton... 200
Mrs. F. C. Shattuck ..... 100 Sabin P. Sanger... 25
Frank M. Forbush 50 Mrs. Susan M. Hodgdon 10
Mrs. Jas. Hollywood.. 20 Lucretia A. Snow.. 25
Mary Nesmith .... 15 David A. Ritchie.. 50
Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Jackson ..... 1,000 Louise D. Lyon.... 25
Henry A. Willis.. 10
Mr. and Mrs. Hath-

Horathia A. Allen.. 10 Howard M. Cooper.200
Chas. H. Lang, Jr. 25 F. G. Coulher..... 10
John H. Cabot.... 25 F. G. Pettilene.... 25
Fred D. Stetson... 50 Alex. Marey 10
W. H. Richardson.100 Miss A. M. Sill.... 10
Mrs. R. M. Gardiner ..... 20 Miss M. L. Parkin. 10
Chas. W. Hubbard 25 George A. Armour.100
D. M. Jones..... 10 Geo. B. Vanderpool 20
Mrs. C. F. Folsom. 50 Brenda T. Warner. 10
William Redd..... 10 W. A. Garrigins... 25
H. J. Keith..... 25 George J. Bergen... 25
Elizabeth Hurd.... 20 D. W. R. Macdonald 10
"X" ..... 500 Henry Richardson. 10
Columbia Counter Co. ..... 25 James J. Wilson... 10
Martha S. Merrill.$500 Franklin B. Dexter 25
Rev. Paul Revere L. Sherman 10
Frothingham .... 25 George A. Post.... 10
Jas. de Normandy.. 20 Marion B. Langmaid 10
Sarah A. Chase... 10 R. R. Wheeler..... 10
Isbon T. Beekwell. 10 I. H. King..... 25
J. A. Crocker..... 5# Arthur W. Clafiin. 25
R. A. Clark..... 10 Chas. H. Donnelly. 10
William Zielank... 10 W. P. Benson..... 25
Henry Steitz ..... 10 N. A. Petrie..... 10
Victor H. Davison 10 Walter Mathison... 25
Gardner Meeker... 10 Thomas Young 10
Edward Milligan.. 50 Robert N. Evans... 25
Frank W. Miller.. 10 H. B. Colt..... 10
F. A. Henry..... 20 William G. Low... 25
Geo. Hargreaves... 50 Isaac D. Fletcher. 50
Robert Scott..... 10 John A. Hartwell.. 50
C. C. Hardwick... 10 D. Everitt Wald..100
Schuyler Merritt.. 50 Le Roy McKim.... 25
Anonymous ..... 10 Mrs. H. McKim...100
D. Strachan ..... 10 H. D. Wisner..... 100
Mrs. Walter C. Whitcomb ..... 50 Wm. H. Rockwood 25
Frank C. Lewin... 10 Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Minturn 100
P. J. Wurtz..... 10 H. Lesinsky..... 25
J. P. H. Downes.. 25 Mrs. H. Dickson... 25
Charles C. Russ... 25 Adolph Aspegren... 25
French Ward ..... 10 F. A. Rowe..... 10
E. S. Kromer..... 10 W. B. McKinley.. 50
David B. Mills.... 50 Contributions less than $10 215
Henry J. Gordon... 10

Aid for Armenian Sufferers.

The fund for the relief of the Armenian sufferers in Turkey, which is being raised by the Armenian Atrocities Committee, 70 Fifth Avenue, in co-operation with the Committee of Mercy, 200 Fifth Avenue, was increased to $96,244.50 last week. The new gifts of $10 or more were:

Mrs. D. P. Allen$1,000 F. W. Parker, Parker & Carter Suite, Marquette Building 20
Mrs. H. M. Schieffelin 100
A. C. Bartlett..... 100 Anna Jones 10
A. G. Eprikian..... 40 H. J. Gannon..... 10
J. H. Gilman..... 50 V. E. Guertin..... 10
Mrs. G. M. Pullman 50 Mrs. F. R. Fulton. 10
James Barber ..... 50 C. W. Crane..... 10
Edith C. Lefferts.. 25 Samuel Woods 10
H. M. Hanmellan. 25 John W. Vance..... 10
W. P. Nelson..... 10 A. H. Wadsworth.. 10
Mrs. N. Williams, Jr. ..... 10 L. A. Jenkins..... 10
Mamas Papazian.. 100 Mamas Papazian..100
Eric L. Bishler..... 10 Eric L. Dennis.....100
Edwin Flower ..... 10 Mis Mary Drummond 100
J. J. Steele..... 10 Mrs. L. Dennis.... 50
J. H. Holliday....250 Miss L. W. Stewart 10
J. William Clark..100 Miss L. Ellis 100
F. S. Lucey ..... 25 James Speyer..... 100
R. E. Farley..... 25 Miss A. C. Stewart 25
G. Ethridge..... 25 Mrs. J. H. Kazenjian 25
F. M. Sibley..... 25 Karl M. Stone.... 25
G. B. Palmer..... 25 John Denney 25
A. Soper ..... 25 James B. Angell... 25
H. H. Austin..... 25 Karl M. Stone.... 25
Clara G. Addison.. 25 James H. Bruce... 20
Charles D. Rice... 10 Mrs. J. Binney... 20
J. Gazarian..... 10 Mrs. M. Colgate.. 10
T. M. Nevins..... 10 M. Bennett..... 10
T. C. Smith..... 10 E Gallraith..... 10
S. F. Stewart..... 10 L. J. Fanarjian... 10
W. K. Bacon..... 10 Dadirrian 50
Shirley Farr ..... 10 David R. Forgan.. 50
John Hall ..... 10 Miss L.M. Edwards 25
Lambert Bewkes.. 10 Mrs. E. Arnold.... 20
Mrs. E. G. Ratike.100 H. F. Noyes..... 10
Rev. W. A. Brown 50 C. A. Hagerman... 10
Edmund Day..... 25 Mrs. C. F. Moore.. 10
L. B. Miller..... 25 "A Friend," thr.
F. M. Clyphant.... 25 First Nat. Bank
Edward L. Loud... 25 of Napa, Cal..... 10
R. J. Schleisinger.. 25 Dean Sage $100
Mrs. D. E. Pomeroy, Englewood, N. J. ..... 20 Miss E. Bliss..... 10
J. H. Tegnazian.. 20 Louisa C. Hall... 10
Mrs. S. B. Perkins. 20 Mrs. Dickinson.... 10
Cont. less than $10.403

The Committee of Mercy.

The fund of the Committee of Mercy now totals $358,469.38. Subscriptions should be sent to 200 Fifth Avenue. New gifts of $10 or more follow:

S. Macklem.....$10 E. Penfold $100
C. B. Edwards.... 25 Mrs. S. A. French. 15
Edwin Owen ..... 10 Charles Glatz..... 50
Louisville (Ky.) Com. ..... 500 H. G. D. Kent.... 10
Mr. Everett ..... 10 Mrs. L. R. Eastman 10
C. Mabie 10

Polish Victims Relief Fund.

The Polish Victims Relief Fund, subscriptions to which should be sent to 33 West Forty-second Street, now amounts to $149,292.70. The additional contributions of $10 or more received last week were:

Elsie R. Allen.....$15 W. H. Baldwin....$25
Marion C. Smith... 10 One who sympa-
Raleigh C. Minor.. 10 thizes with Po-
J. Ford Kent..... 10 land's starving
Dr. W. H. Nichols.. mothers 5,000
1,000 J. F. Hellgrun..... 50
Dr. A. Meyer..... 25 Louise C. Hale.... 10
John McPherson... 10 W. Neumuller..... 20
A. Kingsbury..... 100 Mrs. S. Sachs..... 100
John J. Keane..... 100 D. J. Lewis..... 10
Dr. Edward Peronneau ..... 100 Miss M. Secon..... 200
Charles P. Neill... 20 Johanna E. Haas.. 10
John H. Mason..... 20 E. E. Loomis..... 25
Caroline A. Mason. 10 Robert Peele..... 50
P. Van N. Myers.. 10 E. Moore, Jr..... 200
F. C. Newcombe.... 10 Mrs. E. B. Thomas.100
Mrs. H. C. Smith. 25 Mrs. J. Sachs..... 50
Mrs. W. H. Nicholls ..... 100 Miss E. H. Barger.200
Floyd R. Mechem.. 25 Miss L. Parker....100
Mrs. E. W. Hall.. 25 Mrs. G. B. Satterlee 100
Adelaide K. Merrill 10 Mrs. V. S. Mulford. 50
Mrs. E. G. Worcester ..... 25 G. K. McGaw..... 20
Lucien Oudin..... 100
Clarence Kelsey... 100 Mrs. L. R. Morris.100
Henry R. Lang.... 10 F. G. Griswold....100
S. D. McConnell... 10 Mrs. J. W. Auchincloss 20
Moore & Smith.... 10 Mrs. Hammell....250
C. C. Nott, Jr.... 25 Mrs. T. H. Barber. 25
A. B. Dyer..... 10 D. Everett Ward..100
Mr. and Mrs. E. Knawbel ..... 20 Jesse 100
C. L. and A. P. Jackson ..... 50 Process of address
R. MacDougall.... 10 and recital, Carnegie Hall.. 7,947
Porter Horton..... 10 E. J. De Coppet...300
A. P. Humphrey...100 Musicians' Club...373
Ladies' Guild, Hagerstown, Md.... 10 James Speyer..... 100
Misses Davideon... 15 L. L. Ellis 100
H. T. Mathers..... 50 Flonzaley Quartet. 50
W. B. Jubust..... 10 Millicent Hearst... 25
Marion C. Morris.. 10 Mrs. Cushman..... 10
A contribution from the Sister of a most cherished departed friend....5,000 C. Potter Claflng.. 25
Miss Krajewski.... 40

American Polish Relief Committee.

The American Polish Relief Committee, 8 East Forty-seventh Street, of which Mme. Marcella Sembrich is the head, acknowledges these new gifts of $10 or more:

Through A. Belmont ..... $77 Hartford Courant..$15
Sale of dolls ..... 75 Mrs. W. G. Maul.. 20
Soc. Propagation of Faith ..... 41 Dr. T. W. McKay.. 10

Mme. Sembrich said yesterday that more than 1,000 volunteers have pledged themselves to work for the committee on Nov. 6, when a campaign will be made in the streets of New York, by prominent women, for funds for the relief of the Polish sufferers. Among the executive workers are Mrs. Herbert L. Satterlee, Mrs. Harold Villard, Mrs. Emil L. Boas, Hudson Maxim, Supreme Court Justice Bartow S. Weeks, and Mme. Bertha Kalisch.

BOND AVERAGES.

October, 1915.

1	83.06	+ .10	18	84.16	+	.24
2	83.08	+ .02	18	84.16	+	.2e
4	82.98	— .10	19	84.33	+	.17
5	82.96	— .02	20	84.45	+	.12
6	83.03	+ .07	21	84.64	+	.19
7	83.20	+ .17	22	84.71	+	.0.
8	83.44	+ .24	23	84.70	—	.01
9	83.63	+ .19	25	84.76	+	.06
11	83.69	+ .06	26	84.95	+	.19
12	Holiday		27	84.98	+	.03
13	84.04	+ .35	28	84.89	—	.09
14	84.01	— .03	29	85.06	+	.17
15	83.90	— .11	30	85.25	+	.19

RANGE FOR OCTOBER.

	—High.—		—Low.—		Last.
1915	85.25	Oct. 30	82.96	Oct. 5	85.25
1914	Stock Exchange closed.				
1913	87.79	Oct. 3	86.78	Oct. 20	87.08

Range, yr. '15 (to date) ..... 85.25 Oct. 30 81.51 Jan. 2 82.908
Range, yr '14 80.42 Feb. 4 81.42 Dec. 2 81.98
Range, yr '13 92.31 Jan. 10 85.45 Dec. 18 86.84

The following are the bonds included in the averages:

RAILROADS—Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé general 4s; Atlantic Coast Line 1st 4s; Baltimore & Ohio gold 4s; Chesapeake & Ohio convertible 4½s; Chicago, Burlington & Quincy joint 4s; Chicago Great Western 4s; Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul refunding 4½s; Chicago & Northwestern general 4s; Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific debenture 5s; Denver & Rio Grande refunding 4s; Erie general 4s; Illinois Central refunding 4s; Lake Shore debenture 4s, 1931; Louisville & Nashville unified 4s; Missouri, Kansas & Texas sinking fund 4½s; Missouri Pacific collateral gold 4s; New York Central refunding 4½s; Norfolk & Western consol. 4s; Northern Pacific prior lien 4s; Pennsylvania general 4½s; Reading general 4s; Seaboard Air Line adjustment 5s; Southern Pacific convertible 4s; Southern Railway general 4s; Union Pacific 1st 4s.

INDUSTRIALS—Central Leather 5s, Distillers' Securities 5s, Du Pont Powder 4½s, International Steam Pump 5s, Liggett & Myers 5s, United States Steel 5s, Virginia-Carolina Chemical 5s, and Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing 5s.

STREET RAILWAYS—Interborough Rapid Transit 5s, Interborough-Metropolitan 4½s, New York Railways refunding 4s, Third Avenue refunding 4s.

PUBLIC UTILITIES—New York Gas, Electric Light, Heat & Power 5s, New York Telephone 4½s.

CITY—New York City 4½s, 1960.

$1,000,000 GAIN IN TOTAL RESERVES

But Federal Reserve Banks Lost $1,400,000 of Their Gold Holding in the Last Week.

MORE U. S. BONDS BOUGHT

$367,000 Decline Reported in Municipal Warrants — Deposits Increase Over $3,000,000.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.—The weekly statement of the Federal Reserve Board, made public today at close of business on Oct. 29, shows an increase in the banks' total reserves of about $1,000,000, though the combined gold reserves show an apparent decline of $1,400,000. This amount, however, is only a small portion of the $9,400,000 of gold transferred to the Federal Reserve agents for the reduction of the bank's liabilities on outstanding Federal Reserve notes.

The total gold resources of the system, compromising amounts under control of both the banks and the Federal Reserve agents, stand now at $433,200,000, compared with $425,300,000 reported the week before, and $347,400,000 about three months previous. The gold settlement fund with the Federal Reserve Board is given as $62,000,000, as against $54,700,000 at the end of last week, and $52,100,000 three months ago. The total shown is exclusive of $24,800,000 held by the board to the credit of the Federal Reserve agents, which amount is included among the agent' gold holdings.

Bills discounted and bought in the hands of the banks show an increase of over $700,000. The largest relative increase for the week is reported for sixty-day bills, which constituted 36.2 per cent. of the total, as against 32.5 per cent. the week before. The relative amount of 10-day, 30-day, and 90-day paper—15.8 per cent., 24.0 per cent., and 19.2 per cent. respectively, were all lower than the week before. Agricultural and live stock paper maturing after ninety days, figures to the extent of $21,100,000 among the bill holdings of the banks, Chicago and Atlanta reporting over one-half of the entire amount.

Bankers' acceptances increased about $300,000, and constitute at present 30.9 per cent. of total bills held as against 30.8 per cent. last week, and 28.5 per cent. at the end of July.

An additional purchase of $25,000 of United States bonds is reported by the Kansas City Federal Reserve Bank. The amount of municipal warrants held by the banks shows a decline of about $367,000, both New York and Chicago reporting smaller holdings than for the preceding week. The ratio of earning assets to capital, 145 per cent., shows a slight improvement since last week. Member banks' deposits increased over $3,000,000 during the week, New York's larger increase being offset in part by net withdrawals shown for the Chicago, St. Louis and Atlanta banks.

An increase during the week of $8,100,000 in the amounts of Federal reserve notes outstanding is reported by the Federal reserve agents. Additional issues were made at all reserve centers except Chicago and Dallas. Of the total net amount of notes issued to all the banks, the proportion issued by the New York agent is about 42 per cent. The combined amounts issued to the three Southern banks are $43,100,000 or about 26 per cent. of the total issues. Against an aggregate of $168,400,000 of notes outstanding, the agents hold $151,800,000 of gold and $16,600,000 of commercial paper. These banks report a note circulation of $146,000,00 and a net liability thereon of $13,900,000.

A tabulated statement follows:

RESOURCES.

Gold coin and certificates in vaults	$218,224,000
Gold settlement fund	61,980,000
Gold redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer	1,222,000
Total gold reserves	281,408,000
Legal tender notes, silver, &c.	37,058,000
Total reserve	318,464,000
Bills discounted and bought:	
Maturing within 10 days	6,839,000
From 11 to 30 days	10,895,000
From 31 to 60 days	15,989,000
From 61 to 90 days	8,462,000
Over 90 days	2,102,000
Total	$44,067,000
Investments:	
U. S. bonds	10,505,000
Municipal warrants	25,014,000
Federal reserve notes, net	19,723,000
Due from F. R. banks, net	8,533,000
All other resources	3,645,000
Total resources	429,951,000

LIABILITIES.

Capital paid in	$54,838,000
Government deposits	15,000,000
Reserve deposits, net	343,334,000
Federal reserve notes, net	13,018,000
All other liabilities	2,841,000
Total liabilities	429,951,000
Gold reserve against net liabilities	77.3%
Cash reserve against net liabilities	87.5%
Cash reserve against liabilities after setting aside 40 per cent. gold reserve against net amount Federal Reserve notes in circulation	89.4%

The statements by districts follow:

FIRST DISTRICT, (BOSTON.)

Total gold reserve	$19,008,000
Total reserve	19,688,000
Bills discounted and bought	3,327,000
Reserve deposits, net	21,005,000

SECOND DISTRICT, (NEW YORK.)

Total gold reserve	184,528,000
Total reserve	194,672,000
Bills discounted and bought	5,288,000
Reserve deposits, net	174,448,000

THIRD DISTRICT, (PHILADELPHIA.)

Total gold reserve	11,067,000
Total reserve	14,134,000
Bills discounted and bought	1,724,000
Reserve deposits, net	13,831,000

FOURTH DISTRICT, (CLEVELAND.)

Total gold reserve	15,552,000
Total reserve	16,844,000
Bills discounted and bought	1,145,000
Reserve deposits, net	17,522,000

FIFTH DISTRICT, (RICHMOND.)

Total gold reserve	13,432,000
Total reserve	13,532,000
Bills discounted and bought	6,914,000
Reserve deposits, net	7,768,000
Federal Reserve notes, net	4,774,000

SIXTH DISTRICT, (ATLANTA.)

Total gold reserve	8,642,000
Total reserve	8,792,000
Bills discounted and bought	6,930,000
Reserve deposits, net	5,595,000
Federal Reserve notes, net	3

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION AND STOCK MARKETS

The
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115 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

Judging the Trend

is the title of our new BOOKLET T-2, illustrated by a chart of the average prices, both Industrial and Railroad, since last December.

It Will Be Sent You Upon Request

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The Public The Railroads and their Inter-Dependence

Send for our "Special Letter" on this subject

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Record Saturday Activity Carries Stocks to New High Levels—Rail Gains.

All signs have failed in this market, so that it was not surprising, perhaps, that yesterday's two-hour session, following a very spirited upturn on Friday and preceding the beginning of a broken week, should carry the upward movement still further. Experienced brokers expected to see a strong opening yesterday, followed by a reaction as holders of stocks took their profits to be on the safe side over Election Day, but a considerable volume of liquidation that actually occurred proved unavailing against the great mass of buying orders that poured in upon the market. Total dealings yesterday were more than 700,000 shares, making it the largest two-hour session since the reopening of the Stock Exchange. The way in which dealings in stocks are widening out as the speculative fever takes hold in fresh territory is amazing, and lends color to the prediction that before the holidays two-million share days are likely to be seen.

Almost the entire list of stocks displayed underlying strength yesterday, but the railroads stood out above the industrials in this respect. It really looks now as though the long expected shift of interest from the war stocks to the railroads had become a fact. In Saturday's market a number of standard rails sold higher than they have in more than a year. Southern Pacific touched 102, Union Pacific 139½, and Northern Pacific 150¾, all new high figures. Chesapeake and Ohio was very active and closed at the top, 62¾, with a net gain of three points. Erie was the most active of the rails, but the very excellent earnings statement made public yesterday failed to help the price, and the stock closed a little off for the day. It is probable that the recent advance was made with full knowledge of the showing to be made in the September statement. The Erie's September gross was $6,253,866, a gain of $747,000. The net for the month was $2,421,000, a gain of $968,000, or 66 per cent. over the earnings for the corresponding month of last year. For the nine months ending with September net earnings increased almost $3,000,000. Another excellent report was that of the Chesapeake and Ohio, whose September's gross increased $530,000, and its net $348,000. A year ago the net earnings for this month were but $392,000; this year $740,000. For the nine months the company earned $1,942,000, as against $940,000 a year ago. Reports such as these have led investors to expect several months of exceedingly good earnings and the rise in railroad shares has been based on such expectations.

The bank statement showed an increase of $24,664,000 in loans, and an increase of $8,267,000 in the aggregate reserves as of the close of business Friday. This increase in loans, which was explained in part by foreign liquidation, syndicate operations, and the foreign borrowing, did not affect the strength of the banks' position, for they showed an increase of $3,415,000 in the surplus reserve.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	Days. 10 or Less.	Over 10 up to 30.	Over 30 up to 60.	Over 60 up to 90.	Over 90.
Boston	3	4	4	4	5
New York	3	4	4	4	5
Philia.	3	4	4	4	5
Cleveland.	3½	4	4	4½	5
Richmond.	4	4	4	4	5
Atlanta.	4	4	4	*4	5
Chicago.	4	4	4	4½	5
St. Louis.	4	4	4	4	5
Minneap.	4	4	4	4½	5
Kan. City	4	4	4	4	5
Dallas	4	4	4	*4½	5
San Fran.	4	3½	4	4½	5

*Notes maturing in not more than 90 days secured by cotton or other staples, warehoused and insured, or in course of shipment, are discountable at the special rate of 3 per cent.

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Sixty days	2¼@2⅛
Ninety days	2¼@2⅛

COLLATERAL LOANS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Renewal Rate.
On call	2	1¾	1¾	1¾

ON TIME.

60 days	2¾	5 months	2¾@3
90 days	2¾@2¾	6 months	2¾@3
4 months	2¾@3		

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Best Known Names.

4 months	3 @3¼	6 months	3 @3¼
60 to 90 days	3		

Other Names.

4 months	3¼@3¾	6 months	3½@4

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES.

	Range of Sterling. High.	Low.	Last.	Chge.
Demand	$4.64¼	$4.62	$4.62	—.02⅝
Cables	4.64¾	4.62⅝	4.62⅝	—.03

	Closing Rates. Demand, (or check.)	Cable.
London	$4.62	$4.62¾
Paris	5.95	5.94
Switzerland	5.34	5.33
Scandinavia	26.85	26.75
Berlin	.81⅜	.81½
China—		
Hongkong	43.35	49.50
Shanghai	56.00	..
Singapore	57.50	..
Greece	5.17	5.18
Holland	.41½	.41⅝
India—		
Bombay	33.00	..
Calcutta	33.75	..
Italy	6.42	6.41
Japan—		
Kobe	49.37	49.45
Yokohama	49.12½	..
Philippine Islands—		
Manila	49.62	49.75
South America—		
Buenos Aires	.41¼	.41⅜
Rio	.23¼	.23⅝
Spain	..	19.00
Austria	14.00	14.70
Russia	..	34.12

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers. 60 Days.	90 Days.	Commercial. 60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.58¾	$4.58⅝	$4.57	$4.55

Clearing House Figures.

New York Clearing House exchanges, $514,583,632; balance, $23,544,150; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $983,826.

Domestic Exchange.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, 15c discount; St. Louis, par; San Francisco, 65c premium; Montreal, 15⅝c premium.

STOCK MARKET AVERAGES.

The average quotations of twenty-five leading railroad and twenty-five industrial issues yesterday, and of those two groups of stocks combined, with comparisons:

	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Railroads	81.44	80.29	81.18	+ .65
Industrials	105.60	104.24	104.67	— .44

COMBINED AVERAGE.

Oct. 22	94.13	91.91	92.84	+ .91
Oct. 23	93.79	92.60	92.92	+ .08
Oct. 25	93.56	92.04	92.93	+ .01
Oct. 26	93.26	91.85	92.78	— .15
Oct. 27	93.31	91.89	91.93	— .85
Oct. 28	92.59	89.36	91.62	— .31
Oct. 29	93.40	91.29	92.83	+1.21
Oct. 30	93.52	92.31	92.92	+ .09

Range of Fifty Stocks.

	High.	Low.	Last.
*Oct., 1915	94.13	Oct. 22 92.93	Oct. 6 92.92
Oct., 1914	Exchange closed.		
Oct., 1911	76.79	Oct. 2 66.20	Oct. 17 67.73
Oct., 1912	85.76	Oct. 4 81.47	Oct. 30 82.30
Oct., 1911	75.33	Oct. 16 72.01	Oct. 4 73.89
*Year, 1915	94.13	Oct. 22 58.99	Feb. 24 92.92
Year, 1914	75.70	Jan. 31 57.47	July 30 60.20
Year, 1913	74.10	Jan. 2 68.09	Feb. 1 68.04
Year, 1912	85.32	Sep. 30 75.24	Feb. 1 78.30
Year, 1911	84.41	June 28 69.57	Sep. 25 77.60

*To date.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Signs of a Healthy Market.

Brokers commented yesterday on the "healthy" condition of the market at the close of the week. By this they meant that for several days a saner sort of speculation had been in progress than before, with the war stocks thrust into the background. Further than this, it was pointed out that the industrial list, with the exception of United States Steel and the copper shares, had been superseded by the railroad stocks in point of interest for traders. The industrials did not turn weak because of neglect, because they were not actually neglected, but there was so much greater activity in the railroad issues than in preceding weeks of the bull movement that the market took on a stable aspect. The railroads have three times before since June 1 swung into prominence, only to be overtaken and surpassed by the special industrials every time. Wall Street seemed to be convinced yesterday that the latest awakening would be in evidence for some time.

***

No More Curb Trading in Cotton.

With business active and profits good, the prescribed business day in the markets has been too short for many participants. On the Curb, trading has been in progress daily until dark for many weeks. Some of the Cotton Exchange members sought to stretch their working hours last week, with the result that notice was served on them by the authorities yesterday that curb trading would have to stop. The statement issued from the Secretary's office said with some emphasis that the rule would be enforced, as outside trading is not countenanced in the Exchange's by-laws.

***

Schwab Escapes Additional Worry.

Charles M. Schwab was asked a few days ago whether he would be greatly disturbed if some one else secured control of the Pennsylvania Steel Company. He replied that he had enough to worry about with the Bethlehem without looking for any other troubles. The exercise by W. H. Donner of his option on half of the Pennsylvania Steel stock held by the Pennsylvania Railroad seems to remove from Mr. Schwab's shoulders any worries that might have come from a purchase of the shares by the Bethlehem interests. While figures were lacking in the financial district yesterday, the impression gained in quarters close to the Pennsylvania Railroad was that an excellent sale had been made. It has been known for some weeks that Mr. Schwab had his own ideas about the value of the Pennsylvania Steel properties to the Bethlehem, which he was not willing to change. He has said that the application of considerable capital to the Pennsylvania Company would put it in a strong position in the industry, but has not appeared eager to have charge of this financing.

***

Standard Oil in China.

The Standard Oil organization has never been known to rush headlong into a new undertaking without knowing about what lay ahead. So it may be taken for granted that the venture into Chinese oil fields will be thoroughly sized up by the Standard of New York before final details of the agreement with the Chinese Government are announced. A rumor on Friday that a hitch had occurred with respect to negotiations over oil development in China was denied yesterday in quarters of authority. It was learned that the agreement would not be closed until the engineers had made a thorough examination of the oil producing territory.

***

Bethlehem's Single Sale.

Bethlehem Steel shares closed yesterday nearly 75 points under the highest quotation of 600 recorded week before last. Only 100 shares sold in yesterday's session, and this lot went at 524¾, a decline from Friday's last quotation of 15¼ points. It may be that the transfer of trading affection from war stocks to the railroads affected Bethlehem adversely, or the price may have risen to a point so high as to repel speculation. At any rate the issue lost ground last week in a decidedly jerky fashion. Even with a recession equal to three-quarters of its par value, the stock appeared rather strong in contrast with its quotation a year ago. In the New Street market last Oct. 30 it was quoted at 27 bid, 28½ asked.

PUBLIC UTILITY SECURITIES.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Gas Co	116	120
American Light & Traction	340	1345
American Light & Traction pf	107	1109
Adirondack Electric Power	14	16
Adirondack Electric Power pf	55	60
*American Gas & Electric	103	106
*American Gas & Electric pf	45	50
American Power & Light	59½	61
American Power & Light pf	79	80
American Public Utilities	30	35
American Public Utilities pf	64	67
American Waterworks & Electric	6½	7⅜
Am. W. W. & E. participating pf.	13	15
American W. W. & E. 1st pf	52	55
Atlantic Power & Lt. 7% cum. pf.	92	96
Cities Service	68	69
Cities Service pf	71	72
Colorado Power	24	25½
Colorado Power pf	95	97
Commonwealth F. R. & L.	55	57
Commonwealth F. R. & L. pf	83½	85
Consumers Power (Me.) pf	90	94
Consumers Power Co. 5s, 1929	90¾	91¾
Denver Gas & Electric gen. 5s	92	95
Electric Bond Deposit pf	60	70
Electric Bond & Share pf	100	102
Empire District Electric 5s	76	81
Empire District Electric pf	65	72
Federal Light & Traction	10	14
Federal Light & Traction pf	..	55
Gas & Electric Securities	50	60
Gas & Electric Securities pf	60	75
Great Western Power Co. 5s, 1946	81½	83
Lincoln Gas & Electric	10	20
Northern Ontario Light & Power	15	25
Northern Ontario Light & P. pf	50	55
Northern States Power	29½	30½
Northern States Power pf	88	88
Ozark Power & Water	15	25
Pacific Gas & Electric	54½	55¾
Pacific Gas & Electric pf	87½	88
Republic Ry. & Light	20	22
Republic Ry. & Light pf	66	70
Southern California Edison	17	20
Southern California Edison pf	92	96
Southwestern Power & Light pf	97½	100
*Standard Gas & Electric	5	6½
*Standard Gas & Electric pf	27	28
Tennessee Ry., Light & Power	8¾	10
Tennessee Ry. Light & Power pf	32	..
United Light & Railways	38	42
United Light & Rys. 1st pf	68½	71
Utah Securities	15½	16½
Western Power	17	18½
Western Power pf	48	52

*Par value $50. †Ex dividend.

NEW YORK CITY NOTES.

		Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Friday. Bid.	Asked.
6s	Sept., 1916	102½	102⅝	102½	102⅝
6s	Sept., 1917	103⅛	103⅜	103⅛	103⅜
4½s	June, 1965	103½	103½	103½	103¾
4½s	Mar., 1963	103¼	103⅜	103	103¼
4½s	Nov., 1957	103¼	103⅜	103	103¼
4½s	May, 1957	103¼	103⅜	103	103¼
4½s	Nov., 1917	100⅜	..	100⅜	..
4½s	May, 1917	100⅜	..	100⅜	..
4½s	Mar., 1964	99½	99⅝	99⅜	99⅝
4½s	Mar., 1962	99½	99⅝	99⅜	99⅝
4½s	Sept., 1962	99½	99⅝	99⅜	99⅝
4½s	Mar., 1930-60	99½	99⅝	99⅜	99⅝
4s	May, 1959	95½	95⅝	95½	95⅝
4s	Nov., 1958	95½	95⅝	95½	95⅝
4s	May, 1957	95½	95⅝	95½	95⅝
4s	Nov., 1956	95	95⅜	95	95¼
4s	Nov., 1955	95	95⅜	95	95¼
4s	Nov., 1936	95	..	95	95
3½s	Nov., 1955	85¼	86	85¼	86
3½s	Nov., 1954	85¼	86	85¼	86
3½s	May, 1954	85¼	86	85¼	86

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

SATURDAY, OCT. 30, 1915.

	Stocks, (Shares.)
Total sales	701,910
Same day last year	Exch. closed
Year to date	142,141,732
Same period last year	45,989,158
Average price and change 50 stocks	92.92 + .09
Same day last year	*Exch. closed

	High.		Low.	
Year's range to date	94.13	Oct. 22	58.99	Feb. 24
Range year 1914	73.30	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30
Range year 1913	79.10	Jan. 9	63.09	June 10

*Closing average July 30, 57.77.

Closing Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
32	32½	4,400	Alaska Gold Mines	32⅜	32¾	31½	32	— ⅛
12⅜	12½	2,400	Alaska Juneau	12⅜	12½	12¼	12½	+ ⅛
42½	43	1,100	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	43	43	42½	43	..
74	74¼	200	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	73¾	74	73¾	74	— ½
71¼	71⅞	1,600	Am. Agricul. Chem	72	72½	71⅝	71⅞	..
98	98	400	Am. Agri. Chem.pf	98	98	98	98½	— ¼
66¼	66⅜	1,100	Am. Beet Sugar	66¼	66½	66¼	66½	+ ¾
62	62½	4,900	Am. Can	63¼	63½	61½	62	— 1
107	107½	500	Am. Can pf	107	107¼	107	107¼	+ ⅛
87¼	87½	2,700	Am. Car & Fdry	87¼	88¼	87	87½	+ ½
117	117¼	2,200	Am. Car & Fdry pf	117	117½	117	117½	+ ⅛
117	117¼	50	Do., odd lot	117¼	117¼	117¼	117¼	..
60	62½	900	Am. Cotton Oil	61½	62¼	61½	62	— ⅛
106	111	100	Am. Express	110¾	110¾	110¾	110¾	+ ⅝
12¾	13	600	Am. H. & Leather	12½	12⅞	12½	12⅞	+ ⅛
57⅝	58	500	Am. H. & Leath.pf	57⅝	58	57⅝	57⅞	+ ¼
24½	25	500	Am. Ice Securities	25	25	25	25	..
28⅛	28⅝	2,100	Am. Linseed	29¼	29¼	28	28½	— ⅞
47½	48¼	900	Am. Linseed pf	48½	49½	47½	48	+ ¾
70½	70¾	3,900	Am. Locomotive	71	71	70½	70½	+ ¼
99	99¼	100	Am. Locomotive pf	99	99	99	99	+ ⅛
11⅝	12	1,400	Am. Malt	11⅞	12	11⅝	11⅞	+ ⅛
35⅜	36¼	400	Am. Malt pf	36¼	36¼	35½	35⅞	+ ⅝
93¾	94	3,000	Am. Smelt. & Ref	94¼	94⅝	93½	93¾	..
100¼	100⅜	100	Am. Smelt. & R. pf	100½	100½	100½	100½	+ ¼
86¾	86¾	200	Am. Smelt. S. pf. A	86¾	86¾	86¾	86¾	+ ⅛
83⅝	84⅜	200	Am. Smelt. S. pf. B	83⅞	83⅞	83⅞	83⅞	+ ⅛
68¾	69	500	Am. Steel F'dries	68¾	69	68½	68⅞	+ ¼
113	113⅜	2,400	Am. Sugar Ref	112	113½	112	113	..
115	116	100	Am. Sugar Ref. pf	115½	115½	115½	115½	..
124⅝	124¾	1,300	Am. Teleph. & Tel	124⅝	124¾	124¼	124⅝	..
54½	55	1,500	Am. Woolen	55	55	54½	54½	— ½
97¾	97⅞	100	Am. Woolen pf	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞	+ ⅛
95	98	100	Do., t. r.	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞	+ ⅛
82¾	83	38,600	Anaconda Cop. Co	83½	83⅝	82¾	82⅞	— ⅛
9	10⅛	600	Assets Realization	10	10	10	10	..
108¼	108⅜	5,000	Atch., Top. & S. F	106⅞	108¼	107¾	108¼	+ ¾
101¼	101⅝	200	Atch., T. & S. F.pf	101	101⅝	101	101⅝	+ ¼
134½	135¼	13,300	Baldwin Loco	138	139	134½	134½	+ ⅝
94¾	94⅞	7,000	Baltimore & Ohio	94¼	94⅞	94¼	94⅝	..
75¾	76	300	Baltimore & O. pf	75¾	76	75½	75⅞	..
75¾	76	65	Do., odd lots	75½	76	75½	76	..
		100	Bank of Commerce	180	180	180	180	..
515	540	100	Bethlehem Steel	524¾	524¾	524¾	524¾	—15¼
87⅝	88	1,500	Bklyn Rapid Tran	87	87⅞	87	87⅞	+ ⅛
8¼	8½	50	Bruns. Ter. & Ry.S	8½	8½	8½	8½	..
85	88	10	Burns Brothers	87½	87½	87½	87½	..
68¼	68½	3,500	Butte & Superior	68	68¼	67¾	68⅛	+ ⅛
43	44	100	California Pet. pf	43	43	43	43	..
183	183⅝	4,600	Canadian Pacific	184½	184½	183	183½	— ¼
59⅝	59⅝	7,450	Central Leather Co	59¼	59¾	59	59⅜	+ ⅛
107½	108	100	Central Leather pf	108	108	108	108	+ ⅛
62¼	62⅝	23,100	Chesapeake & Ohio	60	62¾	59⅝	62¾	+3
11⅞	12	400	Chicago & Alton	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
15⅜	15¾	2,300	Chi. Great Western	14⅝	15¼	14⅝	15⅛	+ ⅛
56½	56⅝	2,300	Chi. Gt. West. pf	36½	36⅝	35⅝	36⅛	+ ⅛
94¾	95	2,700	Chi., Mil. & St. P	94¾	95	94	94⅝	+ ⅛
128	129	200	Chi., M. & St. P.pf	129	129	129	129	— ⅛
130¾	131¼	300	Chi. & Northwest	130	131⅝	131	131⅝	..
18½	18⅝	1,600	Chi., Rock Isl. & P	18¾	18⅞	18¼	18⅝	— ⅛
119	120	100	Chi., St. P., M. & O	119¼	119¼	119¼	119¼	..
52⅞	53⅞	5,600	Chino Copper	52⅝	53⅞	52⅝	53⅞	+ ⅛
74	78	500	C., C., C. & St. L.pf	75	75	74⅞	74⅞	— ⅛
57½	58	1,900	Col. Fuel & Iron	58½	58⅝	57½	57½	— ⅝
35	36	400	Col. & Southern	35¾	35¾	35	35	— ¾
35	36	50	Do., odd lot	36	36	36	36	..
56½	57	200	Col. & South.1st pf	56	56½	56	56½	+ ⅛
141¾	142½	800	Consolidated Gas	142	142⅝	142	142	+ ⅛
98	100	1,200	Continental Can	99½	100	98½	99½	+ ⅛
20¼	20⅜	10,400	Corn Products Ref	20⅞	21	20¼	20½	..
89¾	90	200	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	90	90	90	90	..
85	85½	3,900	Crucible Steel	87	87	85	85	—1¾
107¾	107⅝	200	Crucible Steel pf	107⅝	107⅝	107½	107½	+ ½
119	119	100	Cuban-Am. Sugar	118	118	118	118	—1
96½	97	100	Deere & Co. pf	95½	95½	95½	95½	..
151½	152	400	Delaware & Hud	151½	152	151½	152	+1½
48¼	48½	9,100	Distillers' Secur	48¾	47½	48¼	48¼	+ ⅛
25½	28	1,600	Dome Mines	26¼	26¼	25⅞	26	+ ⅛
5	7½	400	Duluth. S. S. & A	7½	7½	7½	7½	..
13	13¼	600	Dul., S. S. & A. pf	13	13¼	13	13	+ ⅛
72	73	300	Elec. Storage Bat	73	73	72	72	— ⅝
72	75	50	Do., odd lot	73½	73½	73½	73½	..
42⅞	43	33,000	Erie	43	43¾	42⅝	43⅛	+ ⅛
57¼	57½	4,200	Erie 1st pf	57¾	58	57⅝	57¾	+ ⅛
49	50	1,200	Erie 2d pf	49	49⅞	49	49⅞	+ ⅛
30	33	100	Federal Min. & S	30	30	30	30	+1½
52½	53	700	Federal M. & S. pf	52	55	52	55	+2
345	350	100	General Chemical	345	345	345	345	..
245	350	45	Do., odd lot	348	347½	346	347½	..
112	114¾	50	General Chem. pf	114¾	114¾	114¾	114¾	..
181½	182	7,900	General Electric	180½	182½	180	182	..
390	393	1,900	General Motors	374	394	393	394	+38½
111½	114	100	General Motors pf	113½	113½	113½	113½	+ ¾
76½	76¾	2,500	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	77½	77½	76½	76½	..
125¼	125¾	9,100	Great Northern pf	124¾	125½	124¾	125½	+ ¼
51⅞	52	10,000	G. N. certs.ore prop	52	52½	51¾	51¾	+ ¼
39	40	400	Greene Cananea	39	40	39	40	+1¼
72⅜	73	16,000	Guggenheim Explor	72¼	73	71⅞	72½	+ ¼
119½	120	10	Homestake Mining	120½	120½	120½	120½	..
109¾	110	500	Illinois Central	109¾	110	109¾	110	+ ⅛
45⅞	46	20,500	Inspiration Copper	45⅞	46⅜	45⅞	46	+ ⅛
		100	Inter.-Met.	22½	22⅞	22½	22⅞	+ ⅛
23¼	23⅜	4,900	Interboro Consol	22⅝	23⅛	22⅝	23⅛	+ ⅛
78¾	79	5,000	Interboro Consol.pf	78¾	79¼	78¾	79¼	+ ⅝
27¾	28	5,000	Int. Agricultural	27¾	28½	27¾	28	+ ⅛
64	66	8,200	Int. Agricultural pf	64	66	64	65	+2⅞
70	71	100	Int. Harvest. Corp	68	68	68	68	..
197½	200	300	Int. Nickel v. tr.cfs	198	198½	197½	198½	+ ½
10⅝	11	400	Int. Paper	11⅛	11⅜	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
42	42½	400	Int. Paper pf	42½	42¾	42¼	42¾	+ ⅛
33	33¾	5,800	Kansas City South	33½	33⅝	33	33⅜	+ ⅛
63½	64	900	Kan. City South.pf	64	64¼	63½	64	+ ⅛
110¼	111	100	Kresge (S.) Co. pf	110	110¾	110¼	110¼	+ ¼
83⅝	84	2,950	Lackawanna Steel	84	84½	83⅝	83⅝	— ⅝
13½	14	200	Lake Erie & West	13	14	13	14	+1⅝
31	33	200	Lake Erie & W. pf	32½	32½	32½	32½	+ ⅞
80¼	80⅝	4,700	Lehigh Valley	81	81¼	80⅝	80⅝	+ ⅞
246	247	100	Liggett & Myers	248	248	248	248	..
25	30	500	Long Island	24½	25	24½	25	..
91	95¼	100	Loose-W. Bis. pf	95	95	95	95	..
180	182⅝	100	Lorillard (P.) Co	180	180	180	180	—2½
127½	129¾	200	Louisville & Nash	129	129	129	129	+ ⅞
129	130	800	Manhattan Elev	129½	129⅝	129	129	+ ⅛
83½	84	6,900	Maxwell Motors	85	85	82	83¼	+ ⅛
101	101½	3,600	Maxwell M. 1st pf	100½	101½	100½	101¼	+ ⅛
64	64½	2,525	Maxwell M. 2d pf	64¼	64⅞	63	63	+ ⅛
89¾	90	3,400	Mexican Petroleum	91¼	91⅝	89⅝	89⅝	— ⅛
35⅝	35¾	9,300	Miami Copper	35¾	35¾	35¼	35¼	— ⅜
15⅞	16½	800	Minn. & St. Louis	16¾	16¾	15⅝	15⅝	..
32	33	700	Minn. & St. L. pf	32	32½	32	32½	+ ⅛
123⅝	124½	1,100	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	124½	125	123½	123½	+ ⅞
6⅞	6¼	1,600	Mo., Kan. & Texas	5⅞	6¼	5⅞	6⅛	+ ⅛
5⅞	6	1,500	Missouri Pacific	5⅝	5⅝	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
59	60	1,200	Montana Power	59	60	59	60	+1½
81	82	100	Nat. Cloak & Suit	82	82	82	82	..
81⅞	82	30	N. C. & S. odd lot	82½	82½	82½	82½	..
109	110	100	Nat. C. & Suit pf	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾	+ ⅛
34¼	34¼	2,100	Nat. E. & S. Co	34½	35	34¼	34¼	+ ⅛
67⅛	67½	600	Nat. Lead Co	67¼	67½	67	67½	+ ½
112	113	100	Nat. Lead Co. pf	113¼	113¼	113¼	113¼	..
		300	N. Y. G. & M. 1st pf	28	28½	28	28½	+5½
		1,700	N. Ry. of M. 2d pf	9½	9½	9½	9½	+ ⅛
15⅝	15⅝	1,600	Nev. Con. Copper	15½	15⅝	15½	15½	—1
144	146½	1,600	N. Y. Air Brake	147	147½	146	146	..
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NEWS OF THE CORPORATIONS AND THE BANKS

WHAT STOCKS WILL MOVE NEXT

The possibilities are fully covered every day in our market letter, the request for which daily exhausts an ever increasing supply, proving its acceptability to the public.

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The Answer to the Question

When War Orders Stop —?

Send for our booklet containing a comprehensive treatise on this subject. Ask for 3-T, free upon request.

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Investment Securities
(Established 1908)
40 Exchange Place New York

Finance Needed

On Account of

Large War Orders

we need fifty thousand dollars to increase our plant capacity, and the State Corporation Commission has issued permit to sell five thousand shares of our capital stock at par, ten dollars a share. Will be here **Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday;** if you are interested in from ten shares up we would be pleased to talk with you. Stock will be delivered to you through your bank or trust company. We own our quarries, plant and railroad. Bank and commercial references. Answer P, 11—TIMES ANNEX.

Cerro de Pasco Copper Stock

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Will be sent on request when issued.

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To Yield over 6¼%

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OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 296,701 shares of stock and $166,000 of bonds.

The sales of stock were divided as follows: Industrials, 109,075; oil, 6,651, and mining, 180,975. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
355	†Can. Car & F. 1st	107	108	105	106
600	†Can. C. & F. pf.	118	121	118	120
500	†Car., L. & P.	8¾	9	8¾	9
1,000	†Cent. F'dry	15	17	15	17
1,900	†Chev. Mt. Car Co., w. i.	129-130	133	120	133
100	†Cramp Ship	86	86	86	86
100	†Dom. Steel	49¾	49¾	49¾	49¾
450	Driggs-Seab'y	143	144	143	144
800	Emer. Phono.	11½	12	11½	11⅝
100	Guan. Sugar	93	93	93	93
250	†Hall Signal	32	32	31	31¾
200	†Hendee Mfg.	32¾	32¾	31	32
400	†H. & A. Arms	64	64	62	64
20	†H. & A. A. pf.	80	80	80	80
40,000	†Inter. Mer. Marine 15½-15¾		17	15½	17
35,000	†I. M. M. pf.	51	52	49¾	50¾
2,500	I. M. M. Cent. Tr. ctfs.	50½	50½	48¾	49½
300	†Int. Motors	40	41	40	40½
300	Kath. Br. pf.	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
85	Kelly Spr. T.	301	300	300	300
2,000	†Kelly Spring. Tire, w. i.	78	78	77½	77¾
465	†Keyst. Orda.	11	11¼	11	11¼
500	†Lake T. Boat	16⅝	*17	16⅝	17
700	Marc. of Am.	4½	4½	4¼	4⅜
5,000	†Midvale Steel	92½	94	91	91
450	†Stand. Mtrs.	11½	11⅝	11½	11⅝
1,000	Sterling Gum	2½	2⅝	2½	2⅝
3,500	†St. Jos. Lead	14	14⅝	14	14⅝
2,500	Studeb. rights	4½	4⅝	4½	4⅝
2,000	Subm. Boat	43	43	41	41¼
1,000	Tri. Film ctfs	6⅞	7	6⅞	7
700	Un. Pr. Shar.	2¼	2¼	2⅛	2⅛
1,000	†U. S. Lt. & Ht. Corp. pf	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
600	†U. S. Lt. & Ht. Corp. pf	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
2,500	†World Film	4½	4¾	4½	4¼

OIL ISSUES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
20	Gal. Sig. Oil	160	160	160	+ 1
300	†Houston Oil	19¼	19¼	19¼	..
10	Ill. Pipe Line	156	156	156	..
500	†Int. Petrol	10	9⅞	10	..
20	Ohio Oil	157	157	157	+ ⅛
75	Prairie O & G	425	425	425	+ 4
68	So. Penn Oil	354	346	352	+ 6
10	S. O. of Cal.	325	325	325	+ 3
45	S. O. of N. J.	491	480	490	..
105	S. O. of N. Y.	204	200	203	+ 3
5,500	†Victoria Oil	1⅝	1⅝	1½	— ⅛

MINING STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
2,000	†Alta - Cons. Mining Co.	20	20	20	20
2,700	†Amer. Com.	8	8⅛	8	8⅛
3,000	†Atlanta	24	24½	24	24
850	Big Ledge Develop. Co.	4	4¼	4	4
200	†Booth	34	34	34	34
18,000	Braden Cop.	11¾	12¼	11¼	11¾
600	Butte Copper and Zinc ctfs.	4¾	4⅞	4½	4¼
500	†Caledonia	95	95	95	95
20,900	†Canada Cop.	2¼	2¾	2⅞	2¼
5,000	†Cashboy	7½	7	7	7
15,000	†Chile Copper	26½	26½	26	26⅜
9,000	†Comstock T.	14	16	14	16
6,000	Cons. Arizona Smelting	1¾	1¾	1¾	1⅝
18,000	Cons. Nevada-Utah	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
7,000	†Emma Cop.	28	32	28	32
15,000	First Nat. Cop.	6¼	6¼	5⅞	5⅞
200	Goldfield Con.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
625	Hecla Min.	3½	3½	3½	3⅜
3,000	Jumbo Ext.	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
12,000	Kenne. Cop.	53⅝	53⅞	53	53½
1,000	†Kewanas	33½	33½	33½	33½
100	†McK.-Darragh	30	30	30	30
3,000	†Mother Lode	34	35	34	35
1,700	†Nat. Z. & L.	1	1¼	1	1⅛
700	N. Y. Bling.	23½	27½	23½	27⅝
500	Nip. M. Co.	6⅞	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝
10,000	†Oro	6½	7	6½	6½
6,800	†Rex Con. M.	46	46	43	45
1,000	†Santa Fe M.	4⅝	4⅝	4¼	4½
3,500	Stand. Sil.-Ld.	1⅝	1⅝	1½	1⅝
2,500	Stewart	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
5,000	†Success Min.	65	66	65	65
3,000	†Super. M. Co.	26	27	26	27
1,000	Tri-Bullion	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
1,000	Tuolumne Cop.	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
1,000	†W. E. Con.	70	70	70	70

BONDS.

$150,000	Brad. C. 6s	240	240	237	237
16,000	Ken. Cop. 6s	168	171	168	171

*Odd lot. †Sell cents per share. ‡Unlisted.

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Bid and asked quotations of issues not traded in compared with those of previous week:

INDUSTRIALS.

	Oct. 30. Bid.	Oct. 30. Asked.	Oct. 29. Bid.	Oct. 29. Asked.
Am. Br. Mfg. Co.	40	43	40	45
Am. Br. Mfg. Co. pf.	70	90	70	90
Br.-Am. Tob. Co. ord.	14	15	14	15
Br.-Am. T. Co. or. b.	14	15	14	15
Can. Gen. Elec.	124	127	124	127
Carbon Steel	98	105	98	105
Carbon Steel, 1st pf.	80	90	80	90
Carbon Steel, 2d pf.	65	75	65	75
Carriage Fac., Can.	48	52	48	52
Central Foundry pf.	20	28	20	28
Crocker Wheeler	102	105	102	105
Eastern Steel	37	39	37	39
Fisk Tire	122	125	122	125
Fr. Sp. Pat. (A. Fr.)	1	1¼	1	1¼
Hall Signal pf.	48	50	48	50
Inter. Motors pf.	65	69	65	69
Kelly Springf'd Tire, new 1st pf.	92	94	92	94
Lake Tor. Bt. 1st pf.	16	17	15½	16½
Man. High Pwr. Mar.	95	105	95	105
Mutual Profit Shar.	9	9½	9	9½
New York Transp.	13½	18	15½	18
Pacific Gas & Elec.	53	55	53	55
Pyrene Mfg. Co.	16	18⅝	16	16⅝
Corp. of R. & H.	5⅝	6	5⅝	6
M. Rumely, w. i.	21	23	21	23
Sherman Carbide	7¾	8¼	7¾	8¼
Sherman Carbide pf.	8	15	8	15
Steel Co. of Can.	35	36	35	36
Tobacco Prod.	39	39¾	39	39¾
Ventura Cons. Oil	11⅝	12	11⅝	12
Wayland Oil & Gas	4¼	4½	4¼	4⅜

OIL ISSUES.

Anglo-American	16	16½	16	16½
Pierce Oil	14½	15	14⅛	14½
Ventura Cons.	11⅜	12	11⅜	12

MINING STOCKS.

Arizona Duquesne	37	40	37	40
Big Cottonwood	3	4	3	4
Butte & New York	2½	2⅝	2¼	2⅜
Cerro de Pasco Copper, w. i.	42¼	42½	42¼	42⅝
Comstock Tunnel	15	17	13	15
Goldfield Merger	18	19	18	18½
Howe Sound	4	4¼	4	4¼
Majestic Mines	60	65	[illegible]	[illegible]
Marsh Mining	30	32	30	31
Nevada Hills	19	21	19	21
Sandstorm Kendall	9	10	9	10
Silver Pick	8	9	8	9
Tonopah Extension	2⅜	2⅝	2⅜	2⅝
Tonopah Merger	38	42	40	42
Tonopah Mining	5½	5⅝	5½	5⅝
White Knob Cop. pf.	1⅝	2	1⅝	2

BONDS.

Con. Arizona 6s	25	30	25	30
In. Mer. Mar. new 5s	85	90	85	90
Western Pacific 5s	33	34½	33	34½

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MUNITIONS STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Asked.	Friday. Bid.	Friday. Asked.
Aetna Explosives	137	160	155	159
Aetna Explosives pf.	83	87	83	87
Atlas Powder	265	270	260	270
Atlas Powder pf.	95	99	95	99
Bliss, (E. W.)	350	420	380	420
Bliss (F. W.) pf.	72	80	72	80
Canadian Explosives	400	415	400	415
Can. Explosives pf.	100	110	100	110
Colt's Arms	910	930	905	925
Du Pont Pow. (new)	422	425	425	430
Du Pont Powder pf.	100	102	100	102
Hercules Powder	422	430	422	430
Hercules Powder pf.	114	118	114	118
Midvale Steel & Ord.	92	93	89	91
Niles-Bement-Pond	190	194	194	200
Niles-Bement-P. pf.	101	105	101	105
Savage Arms	370	385	370	385
Scovill Mfg. Co.	420	435	420	435
Wm. Repeating A	2750	2875	2750	2900
Babcock & Wilcox	140	144	142	146

STANDARD OIL STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Asked.	Friday. Bid.	Friday. Asked.
Anglo-American	16	16½	16	16½
Atlantic Refining	630	640	630	640
Borne-Scrymser	265	275	265	275
Buckeye Pipe Line	110	112	109	112
Chesebrough Mfg.	710	730	710	730
Colonial Oil	150	160	150	160
Continental Oil	250	260	250	260
Crescent Pipe Line	44	47	44	47
Cumberland P. L.	60	65	60	65
Eureka Pipe Line	245	255	245	255
Galena S. Oil pf.	135	140	135	140
Galena S. Oil	157	160	157	160
Illinois Pipe Line	155	158	155	158
Indiana Pipe Line	109	112	109	112
Int. Pet. Co. Ltd.	9¾	10¼	9¾	10¼
National Transit	31	33	31	33
N. Y. Transit	220	225	220	225
Northern Pipe Line	104	108	104	108
Ohio Oil	156	158	156	158
Penn.-Mex. Fuel Co.	58	60	58	60
Prairie Oil & Gas	423	427	420	425
Prairie Pipe Line	218	218	215	218
Solar Refining	280	290	280	290
Southern Pipe Line	230	235	230	235
South Penn Oil	350	354	345	350
South. West. Penn.	125	130	125	130
Standard Oil of Cal.	323	329	320	325
Standard Oil of Ind.	450	460	450	460
Standard Oil of Kan.	430	440	430	440
Standard Oil of Ky.	320	330	320	330
Standard Oil of Neb.	340	350	340	350
Standard Oil of N. J.	488	492	490	495
Standard Oil of N. Y.	201	205	199	201
Standard Oil of Ohio	500	510	500	510
Swan & Finch	125	135	125	135
Union Tank	83	85	87	85
Vacuum Oil	218	222	216	222
Washington Oil	42	46	42	46

STATEMENT OF THE NEW YORK CLEARING HOUSE
For Week Ended Saturday, Oct. 30, 1915.

AVERAGE FIGURES

CLEARING HOUSE MEMBERS. MEMBERS OF FEDERAL RES. BANK.	Loans, Disc'ts, Investm'ts, &c.	Gold.	Legal Tenders.	Silver.	*National Banknotes.	Reserve with Legal Depositaries.	Net Demand Deposits.	Net Time Deposits.	Nat. Bank Circulation.
Bank of N. Y., N.B.A.	$40,284,000	$3,124,000	$776,000	$638,000	$4,000	$2,885,000	$38,969,000	$946,000	$799,000
Merchants' National	31,716,000	2,195,000	291,000	921,000	8,000	2,281,000	31,412,000	.....	1,938,000
Mech. & Metals Nat.	117,970,000	25,494,000	2,481,000	4,758,000	145,000	10,534,000	139,969,000	2,494,000	4,985,000
National City	343,987,000	98,085,000	5,726,000	5,180,000	115,000	31,679,000	419,156,000	1,362,000	1,799,000
Chemical National	33,740,000	5,634,000	648,000	879,000	37,000	3,372,000	32,798,000	.....	450,000
Atlantic National	11,558,000	1,312,000	163,000	430,000	18,000	1,065,000	12,392,000	20,000	881,000
Nat. Butch. & Drovers	1,952,000	84,000	33,000	127,000	1,000	138,000	1,758,000	61,000	50,000
American Exch. Nat.	92,617,000	8,432,000	2,385,000	1,348,000	102,000	8,520,000	96,107,000	2,410,000	4,982,000
Nat. Bank of Com.	218,349,000	19,050,000	4,908,000	2,115,000	109,000	17,036,000	216,895,000	125,000	3,344,000
Chat. & Phenix Nat.	51,838,000	3,386,000	801,000	1,538,000	436,000	3,770,000	49,765,000	5,489,000	1,197,000
Hanover National	120,932,000	24,029,000	1,510,000	2,113,000	11,000	10,366,000	140,331,000	.....	805,000
Citizens' Central Nat.	28,491,000	1,185,000	205,000	1,439,000	65,000	2,340,000	25,830,000	1,196,000	1,642,000
Market & Fulton Nat.	9,704,000	1,131,000	422,000	357,000	87,000	961,000	9,716,000	.....	77,000
Import. & Trad. Nat.	35,710,000	2,151,000	1,171,000	597,000	2,000	2,600,000	32,968,000	.....	50,000
National Park	133,995,000	12,774,000	1,450,000	2,914,000	174,000	11,696,000	138,138,000	766,000	3,559,000
East River National	2,188,000	66,000	37,000	229,000	11,000	297,000	2,501,000	.....	50,000
Second National	15,939,000	922,000	390,000	788,000	80,000	1,110,000	15,506,000	.....	676,000
First National	174,265,000	18,505,000	736,000	1,896,000	59,000	13,557,000	171,386,000	125,000	4,596,000
Irving National	59,797,000	8,347,000	1,626,000	3,097,000	27,000	5,473,000	70,262,000	122,000	740,000
N. Y. County Nat.	9,809,000	567,000	102,000	561,000	178,000	689,000	9,997,000	.....	199,000
Chase National	174,352,000	33,477,000	9,662,000	7,687,000	30,000	19,035,000	227,778,000	1,352,000	450,000
Lincoln National	16,892,000	1,596,000	1,053,000	962,000	49,000	1,347,000	18,315,000	32,000	888,000
Garfield National	8,812,000	950,000	342,000	951,000	45,000	762,000	9,459,000	.....	349,000
Fifth National	4,629,000	169,000	122,000	272,000	12,000	333,000	4,653,000	92,000	248,000
Seaboard National	38,933,000	3,774,000	951,000	1,129,000	24,000	3,577,000	42,516,000	100,000	395,000
Liberty National	58,156,000	8,148,000	402,000	1,027,000	23,000	5,424,000	67,559,000	2,409,000	500,000
Coal & Iron National	8,390,000	419,000	232,000	230,000	39,000	631,000	8,341,000	.....	399,000
Union Exch. National	10,840,000	282,000	231,000	881,000	17,000	713,000	10,031,000	17,000	400,000
Nassau Nat., Brooklyn	9,057,000	467,000	83,000	389,000	28,000	599,000	8,349,000	10,000	267,000
Broadway Trust	16,751,000	1,413,000	195,000	520,000	113,000	1,538,000	17,964,000	295,000	.....
STATE BANKS NOT MEMBERS OF FED. RES. BANK.									
Bank of the Man. Co.	48,600,000	11,062,000	2,877,000	1,237,000	181,000	.....	57,727,000	150,000	.....
Bank of America	39,385,000	4,942,000	1,386,000	994,000	112,000	.....	39,036,000	.....	.....
Greenwich	10,851,000	972,000	215,000	577,000	314,000	598,000	11,681,000	31,000	.....
Pacific	5,577,000	306,000	565,000	114,000	162,000	.....	4,962,000	.....	.....
People's	2,363,000	166,000	55,000	116,000	34,000	173,000	2,877,000	3,000	.....
Metropolitan	12,278,000	958,000	588,000	588,000	53,000	.....	10,406,000	.....	.....
Corn Exchange	81,521,000	7,000,000	3,456,000	4,297,000	1,459,000	6,000,000	94,036,000	.....	.....
Bowery	3,292,000	286,000	93,000	59,000	51,000	174,000	2,905,000	.....	.....
German-American	5,464,000	830,000	193,000	83,000	14,000	200,000	5,778,000	.....	.....
Fifth Avenue	16,013,000	1,884,000	910,000	1,270,000	28,000	.....	17,418,000	.....	.....
German Exchange	3,344,000	487,000	52,000	125,000	106,000	227,000	3,780,000	.....	.....
Germania	6,104,000	672,000	167,000	179,000	100,000	230,000	6,401,000	.....	.....
Bank of the Metropolis	14,095,000	758,000	718,000	987,000	93,000	.....	13,498,000	.....	.....
West Side	4,470,000	304,000	174,000	115,000	33,000	289,000	4,484,000	.....	.....
N. Y. Produce Exch.	12,610,000	2,097,000	505,000	664,000	127,000	.....	14,237,000	.....	.....
State	19,872,000	1,506,000	302,000	752,000	452,000	1,330,000	22,172,000	88,000	.....
TRUST COMPANIES NOT MEMBERS OF FED. RES. BANK.									
Brooklyn Trust	32,450,000	1,300,000	139,000	756,000	177,000	1,172,000	23,481,000	7,454,000	.....
Bankers Trust	201,802,000	17,974,000	68,000	125,000	11,000	9,018,000	180,362,000	26,990,000	.....
U. S. Mtg. & Trust	52,059,000	8,299,000	148,000	257,000	168,000	1,922,000	38,441,000	18,274,000	.....
Astor Trust	27,217,000	1,840,000	50,000	189,000	203,000	1,084,000	22,328,000	5,897,000	.....
Title Guar. & Trust	37,939,000	1,576,000	231,000	168,000	152,000	1,189,000	28,785,000	577,000	.....
Guaranty Trust	263,842,000	31,295,000	633,000	2,955,000	351,000	12,196,000	243,921,000	35,694,000	.....
Fidelity Trust	9,023,000	904,000	47,000	120,000	30,000	384,000	7,701,000	163,000	.....
Lawyers Title & Trust	22,902,000	1,217,000	280,000	84,000	29,000	778,000	15,883,000	589,000	.....
Columbia Trust	70,176,000	4,514,000	148,000	510,000	192,000	2,722,000	54,444,000	14,747,000	.....
People's Trust	17,938,000	1,131,000	80,000	272,000	247,000	856,000	17,122,000	837,000	.....
New York Trust	58,869,000	4,710,000	829,000	357,000	47,000	2,291,000	45,734,000	7,867,000	.....
Franklin Trust	17,801,000	1,257,000	60,000	140,000	66,000	681,000	13,617,000	3,961,000	.....
Lincoln Trust	10,971,000	640,000	93,000	221,000	85,000	1,581,000	10,958,000	952,000	.....
Metropolitan Trust	50,714,000	3,707,000	13,000	548,000	372,000	2,181,000	43,625,000	5,735,000	.....
Mem. Fed. Res. Bank	$1,880,057,000	$287,176,000	$42,134,000	$45,899,000	†$2,039,000	$163,929,000	$3,119,813,000	$142,552,000	$35,693,000
State banks, not mem. of Fed. Res. Bank	286,109,000	34,231,000	12,316,000	12,157,000	3,269,000	9,111,000	311,228,000	222,000	.....
Trust cos., not mem. of Fed. Res. Bank	373,503,000	75,364,000	2,766,000	6,697,000	2,100,000	36,977,000	740,134,000	122,907,000	.....
Agg., 60 members	$3,039,669,000	$396,771,000	$57,216,000	$64,753,000	$7,408,000	$209,929,000	$3,119,813,000	$142,322,000	$35,693,000
Change	+$33,393,000	+$14,605,000	—$5,231,000	—$3,826,000	—$34,000	+$4,846,000	+$40,654,000	+$3,345,000	+$15,000

ACTUAL CONDITION

Mem. Fed. Res. Bank	$1,887,497,000	$282,679,000	$39,889,000	$45,716,000	†$1,963,000	$164,621,000	$2,069,833,000	$19,395,000	$35,601,000
State banks, not mem. of Fed. Res. Bank	285,748,000	34,563,000	13,024,000	12,532,000	3,064,000	9,333,000	311,603,000	222,000	.....
Trust cos., not mem. of Fed. Res. Bank	370,989,000	31,872,000	2,643,000	3,141,000	2,164,000	37,221,000	744,124,000	124,634,000	.....
Agg., 60 members	$3,044,229,000	$399,114,000	$55,556,000	$66,389,000	$7,191,000	$211,175,000	$3,125,580,000	$144,251,000	$35,601,000
Change	+$24,664,000	+$6,850,000	—$4,706,000	+$2,284,000	—488,000	+$3,902,000	+$27,048,000	+$2,601,000	—113,000

*Counted as reserve by State institutions, but not by national banks.
†National banknotes not counted as reserve.

RESERVE POSITION

Average Figures

	Cash Res. in Vault.	Res. in Depositaries.	Reserve required on:		Excess.	Change.
			Net demand deposits	$372,821,160		
			Net time deposits	971,150		
Members Federal Reserve Bank	$376,200,000	$163,841,000	Net demand and time dep.	$373,292,330	$165,757,670	—$12,241,280
State banks, not mem. of Fed. Res. Bank	61,973,000	9,111,000	Net demand deposits	56,021,040	15,062,960	— 3,733,380
Trust cos., not mem. of Fed. Res. Bank	86,927,000	86,977,000	Net demand deposits	111,020,100	12,883,900	— 5,435,600
Total	$542,109,000	$209,929,000	Total net deposits	$540,333,470	$193,704,530	+ $3,072,300

Actual Figures

			Net demand deposits	$372,569,940		
			Net time deposits	969,750		
Members Federal Reserve Bank	$368,284,000	$164,621,000	Net demand and time dep.	$373,539,690	$159,365,310	— $5,155,020
State banks, not mem. of Fed. Res. Bank	63,183,000	9,333,000	Net demand deposits	56,088,540	16,427,460	— 854,440
Trust cos., not mem. of Fed. Res. Bank	94,820,000	37,221,000	Net demand deposits	111,618,600	20,422,400	— 5,715,700
Total	$526,287,000	$211,175,000	Total net deposits	$541,246,830	$196,215,170	+ $3,415,120

SUPPLEMENTARY BANK AND TRUST COMPANIES' FIGURES
For the Week Ended with Opening of Business Saturday, Oct. 30, 1915.

Institutions Clearing Through Members

Figures Compiled from Special Reports to The New York Times.

NATIONAL & STATE BANKS—Average Figures

Banks.	Loans.	Gold.	Oth. Cash Including Bk. Notes.	Res. Dep. N. Y. & Elsewhere	With Oth. Banks & Trust Cos.	Gross Deposits.
MANHATTAN BOROUGH.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
Bat. Pk. Nat	2,364,100	90,600	116,200	1,185,700	301,100	4,263,300
Colonial	7,682,800	385,000	923,500	900,900	.....	9,038,300
Columbia	6,773,000	627,000	335,000	1,111,000	8,000	8,220,000
Fidelity	1,093,800	57,300	44,100	876,600	.....	1,423,000
Mutual	4,155,000	605,000	238,000	1,994,000		6,987,000
New Neth.	3,365,000	229,000	194,000	755,000	122,000	4,435,000
Sherman	2,371,000	126,000	160,000	200,000	357,000	3,035,300
23d Ward	1,858,600	51,400	211,100	341,200	25,700	1,527,200
Wash. Hgts.	1,636,000	130,000	54,000	253,000	.....	1,686,000
Yorkville	5,258,700	569,900	296,500	894,400	20,100	6,635,000
BROOKLYN BOROUGH.						
First Nat.	4,782,000	115,000	175,000	889,000	71,000	4,983,000
Mechanics'	14,489,300	903,100	1,060,100	1,731,700	110,300	21,748,000
North Side	3,047,261	6,019	880,998	687,411	2,435	4,098,537
Nat. City	5,097,000	169,000	206,000	651,000	421,000	6,030,000
JERSEY CITY, N. J.						
First Nat.	4,863,000	213,000	377,000	3,503,000	503,000	8,673,000
Hudson Co.	3,826,979	126,120	160,255	278,428	950,965	3,924,795
HOBOKEN, N. J.						
First Nat.	5,230,300	130,700	99,500	852,400	24,800	5,418,600
Second Nat.	3,389,396	52,376	148,406	809,721	72,657	4,771,277

TRUST COMPANIES—Average Figures.

Trust Cos.	Loans.	Cash.	Reserve Dep. N. Y. and Elsewhere.	Dep. with Other Banks & Trust Cos.	Gross Deposits.
BROOKLYN BOROUGH.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
Hamilton	6,999,000	514,000	2,329,000	.....	8,420,000
BAYONNE, N. J.					
Mechanics'	4,086,272	238,729	587,780	319,057	4,979,399

Institutions Not in the Clearing House

Figures Compiled from Special Reports to The New York Times.

NATIONAL & STATE BANKS—Average Figures

Banks.	Loans.	Gold.	Oth. Cash Including Bk. Notes.	Res. Dep. N. Y. & Elsewhere	With Oth. Banks & Trust Cos.	Gross Deposits.
MANHATTAN BOROUGH.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	D

VARIED PHASES OF THE COUNTRY'S BUSINESS LIFE

THE MERCHANT'S POINT OF VIEW

Retail trade, under the stimulus of seasonable weather, shows a breadth of movement that embraces all branches of things to wear and practically every section of the country. Merchants from widely scattered points who have recently visited this city have been practically unanimous in their statements to this effect, and the volume and variety of their purchases have emphasized and given point to what they said. A very notable feature, also, of the retail buying movement has been the marked increase in the purchase of better, or higher quality, goods. This is said to reflect the general improvement in conditions, as well as the greater willingness of the public to relax from the rigid economy that was much in evidence some time ago. The expanding business of the larger industrial enterprises, including those of production and transportation, has been of great service in awakening a confidence essential to increased and profitable merchandising.

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The Drop in Cotton Prices.

Quite puzzling has been the course of the cotton market during the last week. The report of the ginners was decidedly bullish, but its publication produced no effect so far as advancing of prices was concerned. The effect was rather the reverse. Stories circulated of a belief that the crop would prove finally a million bales or so larger than the estimates and that the carryover from last year would be a heavy burden. A temporary drop in the exports led to predictions that there would be a large falling off in the foreign demand. Doubts were also expressed as to a continuance of the consumption of the staple by the domestic mills. Probably back of all this was the belief that the prices had been put up by speculation and that the large amount of cotton withdrawn from the market by growers and others down South constituted a menace to the fixity of prices at a high level. There was some reflection of the forebodings in the cotton goods market, where the transactions, especially in printcloths and the like, were on a subdued scale. In fancies, however, business continued to be good. Colored goods are high in price because of the dyestuffs troubles, and there is no disposition to force sales. Orders are taken subject to ability to deliver. The market for all kinds of knit goods remains active, with prices well maintained or increasing. Foreign orders constitute a feature as to these goods that is constantly becoming more noticeable.

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Wool and Woolens.

Nothing has occurred to change the position of wool excepting, possibly, to enhance the value of the desirable sorts. This has been shown during the last week at the auctions in London, and the same conditions prevail at the antipodes, in South America, and in this country. At the foreign sales American bidders have helped to put up prices, and they have had competition from Russian and other buyers. In Australia the Italians and the Japanese have been among the eager purchasers. The sales in New Zealand, beginning a fortnight hence, will have a number of Americans in attendance who are seeking crossbreds. In woolen goods the market is in the hands of the sellers, and buyers are beginning to realize this. In some instances persons who ordered cancellations, which were cheerfully received, have been obliged to buy back the same goods at an advance. Complaints are already heard of dissatisfaction with the quality of dyes put into cloths, and also of the lack of certain desired hues, but the buyer has to make the best of it. The mills are busy on foreign orders, which are by no means all for military purposes. A fairly good export business has been developed for civilian use, not only for European countries, but for South America and elsewhere. There are a number of military orders still unplaced, among them being some for blankets and horse blankets, the last named being for the Italian cavalry.

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Those Detained Goods.

When a number of importers recently came together and made known their troubles because the British blockade prevented their getting goods from Germany and Austria, they rather magnified the amount of trade at stake, as it now appears. This was evident, however, at the time to all familiar with the normal volume of imports from the two countries named. The spokesmen for the importers claimed, for instance, that as much as $167,000,000 worth of goods were awaiting shipment at Rotterdam and that all these had either been ordered and paid for prior to March 1 or that liability existed for the payment of them. How absurd this claim was is apparent from the fact that the normal exports from Germany and Austria to this country only average about $200,000,000 a year and that this figure includes dyestuffs which Germans decline or are unable to send. Besides this, about $100,000,000 worth of goods had already come from the two countries from the beginning of the war. Again, there were all told only about 700 applications put in for permits to obtain detained goods, and, even if all were bona fide, this would make it appear that each claim represented about $240,000, which is ridiculous. Most of the claims were for small amounts and, in less than 200 cases, had proofs been presented to show that they came within the Britis stipulation. But these facts should not divert attention from the real grievance which exists. This is the absolutely unwarranted interference with neutral trade in non-contraband goods which has been taken up by this Government in the official remonstrance now on its way. While on this matter it may be worth calling attention to the reported order of the German Government forbidding all exports. This may be justified by the fact that Germany has little, if anything, to export, it having hardly enough of textiles and metals for its own needs, or even of dyestuffs. About the only things it could really spare are clay products and toys. Germany has been wont to get raw materials from the outside and to export manufactured products. It now lacks the raw materials which its own people require, and the export trade must languish until supplies are received.

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Surprises in Foreign Trade.

During the week the Department of Commerce gave out the details, by geographical divisions, of the foreign trade for the eight months ended with August. They show some rather remarkable results. Taking August alone, it appears that, while the drop in imports for the month from Europe, as compared with August, 1914, was about $12,500,000, the total of imports was about $12,000,000 more. This was made up by increases of $7,000,000 from North American countries, a similar amount from those of South America, and $11,000,000 from Asiatic nations. For the eight months' period the principal interest in the imports centres in those of the belligerent nations. Those of Austria-Hungary showed a drop from $12,802,157 last year to $4,540,168 this; those from Germany from $119,887,898 to $36,819,943; those from Belgium from $28,184,693 to $1,771,434; those from the United Kingdom from $194,708,846 to $161,737,843, and those from France from $77,309,772 to $46,994,257.

It is in the exports, however, that the chief surprises come. They show increases to all quarters of the globe, Europe taking about $850,000,000 more of American products, North America about $3,500,000 more, South America $21,000,000 more, Asia over $23,000,000 more, Oceania $12,000,000 more, and Africa $5,000,000 more. The exports to Germany and Austria-Hungary for the period were $157,105,580 less than for the corresponding period in 1914. As against this must be put the vast increase in exports to the neutral nations, Norway, Sweden, and the Netherlands, as well as to Italy before that country joined the Allies. This increase footed up $225,742,648 above the total for the period last year, making a net result of over $68,000,000 in excess of the trade lost to the Germanic powers. There is more than a suspicion that a lot of this excess went indirectly to Germany.

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Australia's Tariff Commission.

To those who believe that most economic difficulties may be overcome by the agency of a Tariff Commission may be commended the reading of a report by such a body in Australia. The industries of that country have been "protected" by a tariff which was justified not only because of the revenue thereby obtained but by the added circumstance that there was no chance of an export business being obtained in manufactured products. Over two years ago many applications were made to the Government for what was virtually the absolute prohibition of imports of all goods likely to compete with the domestic ones. The matter was sent to the Interstate Commission of Australia on Sept. 8, 1913, for investigation and report. The investigation was a most thorough one, and included visits by the commission to 120 industrial establishments. The results are embodied in a series of reports which have just been made. It was found, among other things, that, while many industrial establishments are managed with a view to efficiency and the comfort of the employes, insufficient attention is given to cost accounting and the methods of foreign competitors. It was also found that in many cases the tariff failed to "stimulate progressive methods and economical management." Some of the other conclusions are:

Prohibitive duties encourage other monopolies and other combinations which destroy competition and unduly increase the cost of living, to the advantage of the factory proprietors but to the detriment of the workers and the community generally.

There is already in Australia, as we have seen during the present investigation, a growth of monopoly in various branches of industry, which, if not subject to supervision and control, will be attended with mischief to the general welfare.

It is worthy of attention whether some means may not be devised by which, when the security conferred by the policy of protection is improperly used to create restrictions on internal competition and acquire excessive profits for manufacturers, there may be a check which will insure a prompt and effective remedy.

Somehow or other, this reads as though it described conditions in the United States.

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More as to Dyestuffs.

A chance remark by Mr. Pratt of the Department of Commerce as to a possible boycott by the makers or importers of German dyes has led to some discussion. This was not unknown in the past, when the German companies were engaged in the business of stifling competition in this country. They did not, however, suppress all the dyemaking factories, a few of which, having German owners, kept on with the manufacture of certain colors, using intermediates made in Germany. These domestic factories have announced enlargements since the war began, and have declared their output to be four times what it was before. If this has really happened, there ought to be quite a large production now, since in ante-bellum times about 20 per cent. of all the dyes used in this country were made here. As a matter of fact, judging from the statements of the textile men and others interested, the added supplies of colors have been so small as to be almost negligible. Meanwhile, also, some of the American-made colors seem to have reached the hands of speculators who are exacting additional profits, although the makers in some instances tried to justify their own high charges by declaring that they wished the added profits to pay for the new construction needed for enlarged production. If the American dyemakers wished to play into the hands of the Germans and preserve for the latter their control of this field, they could hardly adopt a better course.

COMPLAINTS BY OR AGAINST SALESMEN

How Lawsuits are Avoided and Rights Maintained Through a Committee.

To the average person a lawsuit is a thing to be dreaded and to be avoided whenever possible. To the average salesman such an action is a thing especially to keep away from, not only because of the expense and trouble attached, but for the possible effect on his chances of obtaining future employment, particularly so when the suit arises from a dispute over a contract or some other business matter.

It was with a view to doing away with the need of actions of this sort, so far as the salesmen who make up its membership are concerned, that the executives of the Garment Salesmen's Association of this city brought the Grievance and Complaint Committee into being. Ever since its inception the work of the committee has been to keep the various business troubles of the members out of the courts, and, from all accounts, it has succeeded admirably.

According to a man who is very well posted on the workings of the committee, one of the best things about it is the fairness with which it works. It often happens that, in adjudicating a dispute between an employer and a salesman who is a member of the organization, the latter is found to be in the wrong. In such cases there is no taint of unfairness to the employer in the workings of the committee, and the decision is made solely on what the evidence shows. On the other hand, the salesman, in fighting his battle before the committee, is sure of a sympathetic understanding and a chance to plead his cause to the utmost, and, if he is in the right, there is no shading of justice in favor of the opposing side.

When a complaint or dispute comes to the attention of the committee it is taken up in the following way: The full committee meets and the case is laid before it—for the salesman by the counsel for the association; for the manufacturer, if the case be against an employer, by legal talent employed by the manufacturer or by the trade organization of which he is a member. Two members of the manufacturer's organization take part in the hearing as "judges," while two members of the committee act in a similar capacity for the salesmen's organization. The matter is then threshed out before the committee and the two representatives of the opposing side by the counsel in the case.

In effect this threshing out is the same as a suit fought out in the courts, excepting that the contending forces are given, perhaps, a fuller chance of stating their cases than might be accorded them in a regular court. Legal phraseology and technicalities are avoided wherever possible. After both sides have presented their arguments the decision is rendered by the four "judges," two of whom, it must be remembered, are not members of the salesmen's association.

A variety of "cases" have come up for trial before the committee. One of them, for instance, concerned a salesman who claimed that, under certain provisions of a written contract, he was entitled to about $300 in commissions for the sale of a special line of merchandise in a specified territory. His employers refused to pay it, but, rather than take the case into court, they placed it before the committee for trial. The result was that the salesman was declared in the wrong, and the extent of his award at the hands of the "judges" was about 1 per cent. of the claim.

In another case a certain firm had a man under written contract, from which they wished to be released. The salesman was willing, having another position in view; but under the contract he claimed that he had $1,500 coming to him. This case was also decided against the salesman, but he was awarded $500. Inasmuch as he immediately took the other position, the $500 was practically "found money." Many other cases along these lines have come up, all being settled solely on the evidence produced. The decisions, it is said, are about equally divided for and against the salesmen. Very often cases come up in which there are no written contracts, but merely oral agreements. In such cases it is a matter of determining what the truth is and who is telling it.

Not all of the disputes brought up concern the salesman and the employer, many of them being troubles with railroads, hotels, and transportation companies. In these cases the matter is fought out for the committee and the complaining salesman by the association's counsel. An instance of this part of the committee's work concerned a salesman who reached Pittsburgh early in the day and who did not get his sample trunks from the railroad until 11 P. M. This naturally made him lose the day, as far as business was concerned, and he entered a claim for $40 through the committee. The railroad valued his time at $5, but through the work of the association's lawyer a better settlement was obtained.

In several instances the committee has taken up such minor claims as concern overcoats lost in Pullman cars, where it is usually a matter of proving negligence on the part of the conductor in order to obtain settlement. Other articles that are lost in one way or another are frequently settled for through the committee and its lawyer. Claims against railroads and transportation companies for damage to trunks, &c., are also fought out through the committee, and the money collected for the salesmen when the damage is made good.

Not all of the complaints received come from the salesmen. It sometimes happens that a hotel proprietor or manager will write in and say that a salesman has borrowed money from the hotel and that he shows no signs of returning it. Nine times out of ten the salesman is not a member of the garment salesmen's organization, in which event the committee can do nothing. If by some chance a member is guilty the committee will try to make him see the error of his way. If he persists in doing this sort of thing he will be recommended for expulsion from the association. So far, however, no members have been lost in this way.

RUG AND CARPET SALES.

Great Demand Shown Both at the Auction and Otherwise.

The biggest week in the history of the rug and carpet trade of this country closed yesterday after a six-day period of unprecedented activity in actual buying and placing of orders for future delivery. The week was not only characterized by the largest individual auction ever held—that of the Alexander Smith & Sons Carpet Company—but by the Spring openings of the principal factors in the industry. These features, taken in connection with an outpouring of buyers the like of which had never before been witnessed here, combined to make the week a notable one.

When the last offering at the Smith sale went under the hammer yesterday afternoon representatives of the company estimated the total receipts for the week's auction at close to $3,400,000. In this period 97,000 bales of rugs and 8,000 rolls of carpets of all kinds had been disposed of to buyers representing every section of the United States and Canada.

Further than this, the auction, as well as the orders placed elsewhere for Spring lines, made it evident that stocks throughout the country needed replenishing badly. The heavy buying also was regarded as an indication of the general improvement in business throughout the country. Direct testimony on this point was, in fact, given by many of the visitors, representing every section.

Stephen Sanford & Sons, Incorporated, who issued a special competitive price list on all of their lines for the week, reported yesterday that 30,000 bales of rugs had been disposed of, besides a good-sized business in carpets. A representative of the firm said the week's offerings and the comparatively low prices at which many lines of goods had been purchased showed the value of buyers coming to this market rather than staying at home and paying higher prices later for identical lines. Notwithstanding the satisfactory character of the business done by the Sanford concern last week, the company's salesmen are about to start out on the road anticipate an excellent season.

Another revision of Spring prices upward was announced yesterday by Sanford & Sons, to become effective tomorrow, while Alexander Smith & Sons also will mark prices up, effective next Wednesday. Both concerns issued price lists for Spring goods last Monday showing advances over the Fall rates. At both offices it was stated that further upward revisions may be made at any time. The Smith firm was said to be pretty well sold up for Spring business.

GOOD CHANCE FOR AMERICAN RIBBONS

They Promise to Outsell Foreign Ones Here and May Hold Their Own Abroad.

It has been no unusual thing to see a sign in a shop window announcing the fact that Spanish is spoken within, but this outward manifestation of a desire to do business with Spanish-speaking people has been restricted almost without exception to the retail trade. In the window of a prominent manufacturer of silks and ribbons, however, there now appears a neat brass sign giving the name and address and the product of the house in Spanish. And, behind that sign, is a story of how the domestic ribbon manufacturer hopes not only to secure South American business while his foreign competitors are hampered by war conditions, but to hold and increase it when the war is over. How high the energetic American ribbon manufacturer has aspired may be understood from the well planned project of a domestic house to put a line of goods in the Galleries Lafayette, the French department store, an experiment that unfortunately was prevented by the outbreak of war.

In tackling any problem outside the immediate province of his activities, that is, the home trade, the American manufacturer has been unduly cautious at times. In the ribbon business there are men now who hold that it is useless to attempt to build up a trade in South America, as the only prospect is that, when the war ends and foreign houses once more have a fair field, they will regain all they have lost. But another view of the situation is taken and backed up with strong facts and figures.

A domestic house went after South American business when the war evident that foreign supplies would fall short of supplying the demand in the Latin-American countries. Very little money was spent in pioneer work, and their experience has been that even the longest chances taken in shipping sample lines to salesmen in the territory they coveted have materialized in profitable orders. Certain conditions of shipment had to be complied with, but once understood they were easy to put into effect. Details going to show how this branch of the business was built up are not so significant as is the actual change of opinion regarding the respective merits of American and foreign ribbons that has occurred in this country. This evolution is more significant because what the ribbon manufacturers hope to do is to create a similar feeling in the markets they are seeking.

"American women," said one ribbon man, "have found that ribbons made in this country are better suited to their purposes than those that are imported. In the first place, taking two ribbons, one foreign made the other of domestic manufacture at the same price, it can be readily shown that the domestic fabric has more 'hand' to it. Putting finish or body into a ribbon is something foreign manufacturers have yet to learn. You can't buy a ribbon from abroad for 1 cent a ligne more than a domestic ribbon that will give the same satisfaction from the standpoint of appearance. The foreign ribbon may wear longer, but it won't have the appearance that women require. We use more weighting, but this is not an undesirable thing because it helps give us the sort of fabric we want.

"In the old days a woman purchased a black taffeta dress that would last for years. There are garments stored away today originally made of such stanch material that they are as good as new at the present time. But women do not want long-wearing fabrics, nor, for that matter, do they. They would only be frank enough to admit it. I offer in evidence the smile of satisfaction that lights up the woman's face when she has taken out her last year's frock and finds that it is impossible. The style changes have made it necessary to get something new every season, and, to give most satisfaction, the garment or fabric should be of attractive appearance and wear well for the required period.

"It is not necessary, then, to produce a ribbon that will wear forever in order to satisfy the present-day demand, but it is necessary to turn out the most attractive ribbon possible. It must stand up when tied into a bow, and not droop in the way even a good grade of foreign ribbon will. In short, the ribbon demanded is one that has 'hand,' body, and finish.

"One house was accustomed to do a business of $1,000,000 a year in foreign ribbons, but this trade has dropped to a very nominal sum. There is more money in selling foreign ribbons, and it would be natural under the circumstances for a house to push their sale. In spite of this fact, however, the domestic grades have been making more and more progress every season, until it looks as if foreign business in this market would dwindle down to a few novelties.

"What the American woman has learned of the superiority of the ribbons manufactured in this country we are going to teach the South Americans, and we are going into tackle European markets just as soon as conditions permit.

"I don't predict that the sale of foreign ribbons will cease in this market, as the fact cannot be denied that the French designs, taken as a whole, are superior to those turned out here. My idea is that, outside of a small amount of novelties, I cannot see very much ahead for the foreign manufacturers.

"There are trade opportunities for the domestic houses, at present, that it would be very foolish for them to disregard because of the prospect of foreign competition when the war has ended."

AT FALL RIVER MILLS.

Lighter Business Due to Lack of Interest All Around.

FALL RIVER, Oct. 30.—This week has been a slow one in the cotton goods markets due to a very great extent to the lack of interest taken in market conditions by both manufacturer and buyer. During the early days of the week the market showed some weak places and it is reported that some styles could be purchased for a trifle less than was quoted in the open market. All mills would not reduce prices, but there were some that were willing to concede something.

During the closing days of the week cotton took a sharp advance and prices became firmer, so that now market quotations may be considered as being stiff. Reports were heard during the week to the effect that New York factors were selling goods among second hands and this had the effect of reducing the amount of business which would have been done in the regular markets. Some time ago New York buyers bought in a good supply of goods at much lower prices than are prevailing now, and some saw an opportunity to make some profits on the basis of current prices and sold their goods. The amount of goods sold at reduced prices is so small as not to affect the volume for the week. The demand for general lines of goods was light and only a few styles received the attention of buyers. There was little call for narrow goods and only a moderate demand for the wider styles. Mills manufacturing sateens, twills and specialties have done a fair amount of business. The fine goods concerns are doing a comfortable business and profits are said to be very snug. The week closed with the demand for practically all styles rather light, and with prices fairly well maintained.

The total sales of the week are estimated at about 100,000 pieces of which about 25,000 to 45,000 pieces were spots. Contracts extend through the balance of the year with a few running into the new year.

The Gray Goods Situation.

While the business put through yesterday on staple fabrics in the local gray goods market was not great, there was a good inquiry told of for merchandise of this character for delivery in the first three months of next year at current prices. For the present, at least, the mills do not appear disposed to take these bids seriously. The call for fancy goods and specialties keeps up, especially for poplins, which are wanted badly for both near-by and future delivery. Spot prices on staple printcloths follow:

39-inch, 80-80s	6¼c	38½-inch, 64-56s	4½c
39-inch, 72-72s	5¾c	38½-inch, 60-52s	4¼c
39-inch, 68-72s	5½c	38½-inch, 60-48s	4¼c
39-inch, 56-44s	3½c	27-inch, 64-60s	3⅝c
38½-inch, 64-60s	4¼c	27-inch, 56-52s	3c

Crossbred Wools Sell Well.

LONDON, Oct. 30.—The offerings at the wool auction sales today consisted of a miscellaneous selection of 7,200 bales. The demand was good and prices were firm, the best grades of crossbreds often selling at 1½ per cent. advance. Americans continued to buy greasy and sliped clips and Russia bought good scoured merinos, but home traders were the heaviest buyers. There will be no sales Monday, Nov. 1.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

BALTIMORE—D. Miller Co.; C. H. Miller, millinery; Herald Square.
BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; J. Postley, house furn. goods; 254 4th Av.
BOSTON—Jacobs D. G. Co.; H. Jacobs, dry goods; Breslin.
CHARLESTON, S. C.—Star Bargain House; W. M. Karsh, men's, women's furn. goods, notions, embroideries, ribbons; Broadway Central.
CHICAGO—A. Cohen Mfg. Co.; A. Cohen, raincoats; Herald Square.
CHICAGO—Boston Store; A. Sachs, shoes; 44 E. 23d.
CLEVELAND—Higbee Co.; F. Potts, linens; 16 W. 35th.
CLEVELAND—Knoll, Campan Co.; S. Knoll Junior', women's, children's dresses; Longacre.
CONCORD, N. C.—Parks, Belk Co.; J. C. Parks, dry goods, clothing, notions; Grand.
DETROIT—J. L. Hudson Co.; A. H. Schraubm, jewelry, leather goods; 50 Union Square.
NEW HAVEN—Jacobs Bros. & Co.; H. Jacobs, men's furn. goods; Wallick.
PHILADELPHIA—Strawbridge & Clothier, J. Beck, notions, ribbons, dress trimmings; 260 5th Av.; Imperial.
PHILADELPHIA—Ross Wholesale and Retail Millinery Co.; H. Gross, women's hats; 621 Broadway.
PITTSBURGH—Abels & Rees; M. Abels, clothing; Herald Square.
PROVIDENCE—Ogus, Rabinovich & Ogus; W. Zelmer, millinery; 621 Broadway.
ST. LOUIS—Ornstein & Rice Neckwear Co.; M. K. Baum, men's neckwear; Elks Club.
ST. LOUIS—M. & A. Landau; A. A. Landau, men's furn. goods; Gregorian.
ST. PAUL—Lindeke, Warner & Sons; A. H. Lindeke, domestics; 350 Broadway.
TRENTON—Ross Wholesale and Retail Millinery Co.; G. Gross, flowers, fancies; 621 Broadway.

Buyer's Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

FOR SALE.—Elderdown remnants, No. 2894; soft, velvety, cotton back; suitable for cleaning, cleaning and polishing purposes. Will not scratch fine surfaces; for silverware, glassware, fine furniture, hotels, &c.; sanitary, absorbent. Bales, about 350 lbs. each, at 20c per lb.; bags, about 100 lbs. each, at 25c per lb., F. O. B. here. Sample upon request. Chas. W. Becker, commission merchant, Amsterdam, N. Y.

NORTHWEST JOBBER, wishing to increase their line and having very large established trade through Middle States, desires trade connections with manufacturers in the following lines: automobile accessories and supplies; threshers supplies, and hardware specialties. Z 226 Times Annex.

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DESIRE at once jobs ladies' suits, dresses, skirts and waists; will pay cash. Eastern Merchandise Co., 456 Broadway. Spring 858.

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A MAN wanted that thoroughly understands the handling of a retail business in cloaks, suits, furs, &c.; one that knows how to get business; we do not require a buyer, but a general manager that can tell the boss what should be done to get more business; can have full charge of selling force; now doing $300,000, but want to do $500,000; live city, 600,000 inhabitants; such a man can have a good salary with percentage on increased sales; state experience. Live Wire, 223 Times Annex.

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Sanitex process restores garments or piece goods that are shop worn, soiled, spotted in the making. Sanitex Co., 501 E. 23d St.

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We SHIP on receipt of your order—you SELL on receipt of our goods!
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42 W. 35th St., Tel. Greeley 376. N. Y. C.

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SPECIALISTS AT $16.50 A DOZ.
Kayanee Waist & Dress Co., 536-552 B'way.

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Lace and Novelty Curtains, popular prices.
EUGENE NEUMAIER & CO., 7 West 18th St.

DANCING FROCKS
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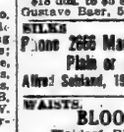
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Attractive Hallowe'en, Thanksgiving, and Xmas line. Mrs. I. Davidsohn, 201 W. 145th.

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Pelteies of all kinds at Jos. Steiner & Bros., 315-25 West 30th St.

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BLACK CAT HOSIERY
Albertson, Bookhard & Allen, Inc.,
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HOUSECOATS FOR SPECIAL SALES.
Cottons $2.00-$6.00, Silks $10.50-$27.50 per doz. H. Horowitz & Co., 94 Greene St., N.Y.

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Buyers: Watch for our important announcement on this page. Mirkin-Levitman, Inc., 36 W. 17th St.

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Alfred Sebland, 19 Madison Ave. SILKS

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BLOOM & MILLMAN,
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ON VIEW To-Morrow and Tuesday, at the Galleries of the
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A large and attractive sale of
Home Furnishings,
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consisting of Chinese Wood Carvings, Temple Ornaments, Porcelains, Specimens in Metal, Brass Bronze, Lacquers, Brocades, Antique Furniture Books and other objects of interest. Also
Modern and Period Furniture.
Mathushek, upright Piano; also Knabe and Fischer Grand Pianos, Wheelock Player Piano, Oil Paintings, Prints, Water Colors, Artistic Bronzes, European Porcelains, a magnificent carved teakwood Screen, Persian Carpets and Rugs, Cut Glass, Floor Lamps, Electroliers, Books, Etc., Etc.
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Sheffield and Silver Plate
in Tableware, Platters, Hot Water Kettles, Pitchers, &c.
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Days of Sales Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday and Monday, November 3, 4, 5, 6 and 8, from 2 o'clock each day.
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Mortgagee's Foreclosure Sale
TUESDAY, NOV. 16, 1915,
At 3 P. M.
On the premises of the Company at West Watertown, Mass., the entire factory plant, with the machinery, tools and fixtures of
THE MASSACHUSETTS FAN CO.
Manufacturers of Blowers
To be sold as a whole at foreclosure sale at public auction. The above plant consists of about 55,186 sq. ft. of land, with following buildings: Main blower shop, 130x43; blacksmith shop, 40x32; main machine shop, 40x36; oil machine shop, 20x22; office, 74x40; boiler room, with electric power plant.
This plant is ready for immediate operation, and with its large machinery is suitable for any kind of heavy work, is centrally located and has spur track. Will be sold in one lot for cash. A deposit of $5000 required. Inspection of this plant and all other information may be obtained from
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21 Bromfield St., Boston
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Required, a reliable firm to take over the sole sale of Madeira Hand Embroidery for New York, and, perhaps, eventually, for the whole of North America.
Only such firms will be considered which have an annual sale of at least $50,000, and which will pay on receipt of bills of lading.

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—this is an absolutely NEW idea—backed by an investment of over $1,000,000 owned by a number of able practical business men ALL known for their success:
RIGHT here is the chance for you, Mr. Manufacturer, to not alone help your sales, but to open up new territory—establish New markets—Join the "America First" idea—be one of these who show and sell their Made-in-U. S. A. Products at
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Everything for the Bargain Basement
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43-45-47 WEST 23D ST
Offer special values in Ladies' and Misses' FUR TRIMMED SUITS for immediate delivery.

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FUR TRIMMED SUITS $5.00
Ladies' and Misses' sizes.
A few other numbers higher priced.
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GOLDSMITH BROS
The Big Stationery Store.
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Burroughs Adding Machine
$150. COST $350. PRIVATE SALE.
John E. Hanson, Auct'r, 187 Greenwich St., cor. Day

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A Wide Variety of Fabrics for Manufacturers and Jobbers.	Hydegrade WEAVES	A. G. Hyde & Son NEW YORK & CHICAGO

To open box release handle and press back lock.
AUTOMATIC LOCKING BAG
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GUARANTEED WEAR PROOF.
MIDDYS Made of that wonderful fabric Silkenfiel Zeeess
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150 new FALL MODELS ready for your inspection. PHIL GILL DRESS VALUE CREATOR 30W 32nd St. In the Heart of Trade

Ipp & Kwint 118 West 22d St. | From $2.25 DRESSES to $3.75 MESSALINES—POPL

COMMODITIES PRICES.

There were two features to Dun's list of wholesale commodities prices last week, as compared with that of the week before. One was that the total number of changes was smaller, and the second was that the general upward tendency was not so strong. In all, there were eighty-two changes, against ninety-nine in the previous week, and fifty-two were upward.

The following list gives the minimum wholesale prices quoted last week on forty-three standard commodities in this city, unless otherwise specified. They are corrected to Oct. 29, and with them are given comparative prices for the previous week and the corresponding week last year:

	Last Week.	Prev. Week.	Last Year.
Beans, mar., chc., 100 lbs.	$5.35	$5.25	$6.00
Coffee, No: 7 Rio, lb..	.07½	.07¾	.06⅝
Coffee, Santos No. 4,....	.09½	.09¼	.08⅝
Cotton, Brown Shi'gs,yd	.07¼	.07¼	.07¼
Print cloths, 38½-inch, 64x60	.04¾	.04¾	.03⅞
Butter, cream, extra, lb.	.28⅝	.28	.33½
Cheese, f.c., fresh, Spec, lb	.15¾	.15	.15½
Eggs, Western Ists, doz.	.30	.28	.25
Apples, evap. chc., lb.	.07¾	.07¾	.08
Prunes, 30-40 Cal., lb...	.10½	.10½	.10¾
Peaches, Cal., dried, lb..	.04¾	.04¾	.05¾
Raisins, lb	.....	.....	.07½
Spring lambs, bbl.	5.50	*5.00	5.00
Flour, spring clr., bbl.	4.90	*5.00	5.25
Wheat, No. 2 red, bush.	1.19	*1.26	1.10½
Corn, No. 2 mixed, bush.	.74¾	.77½	.82½
Oats, No. 2 white, bush.	.42½	.43¼	.33¾
Cotton, mid'g upl'ds, lb.	11.8	12.4	.09¾
Hay, prime tim'y, 100 lbs	1.25	1.25	1.10
Hides, Chi. pack. No. 1, lb.	.20¼	.20½	.21
Hides, Chi. cows, nat. lb.	.24½	.24½	.10½
Leather, harness sole, lb.	.32	.32	.32
Leather, union backs, lb	.47	.47	.45
Iron, pig, F. No. 2, Phl., ton	16.25	14.85	14.50
Steel bil's, Pitts., ton	25.00	24.50	19.50
Copper, Lake, N. Y., lb.	.17¾	.17¾	.11¾
Copper, Electro, N. Y., lb	.17¾	.17¾	.11¾
Lead, New York, lb.....	.06¼	.06¼	.03½
Tin, New York, lb.....	.33¾	.33¾	.30¼
Petro., ref., gal. in bbl.	.13	.13	.13
Beef, live, Chic., 100 lbs.	6.00	6.00	6.85
Hogs, live, Chi., 100 lbs.	6.65	7.05	7.25
Sheep, live, Chi., 100 lbs	6.00	6.25	6.10
Lambs, live, Chi., 100 lbs	8.45	9.12½	10.65
Short ribs, sides, 100 lb	10.50	10.25	10.25
Mess pork, Chi., bbl....	18.00	18.00	19.62½
Rice, Fancy head, lb..	.05	.04¾	.05⅞
Rubber, Up-River Para, lb	.67	.67	.66
Sugar, stan.gran., 100 lbs	5.25	5.25	5.80
Tea, Formosa, fair to fine	.16	.16	.13½
Tea, Japan, low, lb.....	.19	.19	.18
Potatoes, State, new., bbl	2.50	2.50	1.80
Wool, av. 100, Phil., lb	32.8	32.8	27.5

* New Crop.

The dominant feature of the list last week was the strength that was shown in the markets for iron and steel. There were seventeen changes in the part of the list devoted to these markets, and not a one of them was downward. The demand from both foreign and domestic buyers was reported stronger than before. Neither of the bulk of the changes was on finished and semi-finished materials. They included advances on billets, wire rods, beams, angles, &c. The tone of the minor metals was firm to higher, advances being shown on pig aluminium, in ton lots, Asiatic antimony, spelter, lead, and tin. Copper was steady on the basis of the recent decline.

There was quite a reversal in the foodstuffs part of the list for, despite the general strength, there were a few more declines than advances. Flour prices were easier, all grades showing declines that ranged from 10 to 30 cents a barrel. New Spring patent flour was the weakest of the listed grades, all of the declines being due more or less to the drop in wheat. There was weakness in the major provisions at Chicago also, the only advance of the week being shown on short ribs. Mess pork continued steady, but lower prices were quoted on live beef, hogs, and sheep, as well as on prime lard. Bacon was cheaper in this city.

A steady demand and limited receipts caused a firmer tone to dairy products, the best grade of butter and all of the listed sorts of cheese and eggs being higher. Neither of the fresh fruits nor vegetables showed marked change through the week, but there was a somewhat weaker tone to dried fruits. No. 7 Rio coffee advanced, but the only change in tea was a decline in low Hyson. All of the changes in the spice market, which were few, were upward, but the raw sugars lost the ground gained in the previous week.

There was again considerable unsteadiness to drugs, chemicals, dyestuffs, and oils, fifteen of the twenty-two changes in this part of the general list being downward. The most interesting advances were on opium, which moved up to $10.05 a pound in jobbing lots, or $1 a pound higher than at this time last year, and on C. P. glycerine, in bulk, which has advanced about 150 per cent. in the last year. The interesting decline was on gum copal, 10 per cent. caustic soda and blue vitriol.

In the grain market the advances were supplied by oats and malting barley, while wheat, corn, malt, and rye went down. In the hide markets there was not much change, the only decline being offset by two advances. Spot and nearby burlap prices weakened during the week, both on light and heavy goods. Spot jute also declined, but hemp advanced. The remaining changes for the week were advances on spirits of turpentine and on raw silk.

WHEAT.

The wheat market on Saturday developed an easier tone and prices declined ⅛c to 1c. In the local cash market No. 1 Northern Duluth was quoted at 1.05⅝, and No. 1 Northern Manitoba, 1.05¼, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo: No. 1 durum, 1.13½, free on board, New York.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
December	1.09	.....	1.10¼	.....	.....

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
December	1.03	1.01¼	1.01⅝	1.02⅝	1.15⅝
May	1.04⅝	1.02⅝	1.03¼	1.04⅞	1.21⅝

CORN.

The corn market moved within a very narrow range, but the undertone was easy owing to continued favorable weather and prospects for larger receipts, closing at ⅜c to ⅝c net decline. Receipts at primary points showed an increase for the week of about 800,000 bushels. In the local cash market No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at 75¼c, prompt shipment.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
October	.62¼	61¼	61¾	62	.....
December	.58	57⅞	57⅞	58	68⅝
May	.58⅝	58¼	59⅝	58⅝	71⅜

OATS.

The market for oats was quiet and prices were easier, closing at declines of ⅛c to ¼c. The local cash market was quiet; No. 3 white quoted at 41¼c. to 42c.; No. 4 white 40¼c. to 41c.; ordinary to fancy clipped 40½c. to 44½c., all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
December	39½	38⅝	38⅝	38⅞	48⅞
May	39¾	39¼	39¼	39½	52⅜

PROVISIONS.

The market for hog products was firm early in the day, owing to a show of strength in the hog position, but on the advance selling pressure increased and values lost the early gain and closed at only slightly above the lowest. Receipts of hogs at interior points were 31,000. Chicago received 7,000, estimated for Monday, 27,000, and for next week, 110,-000; Kansas City received 1,500, and Omaha 2,000.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Lard—					
January	9.15	8.85	8.90	9.10	10.72
May	9.17	9.15	9.15	9.35	9.00
Ribs—					
January	9.17	8.95	8.97	9.12	9.85
Pork—					
December	14.67	14.00	14.12	14.60	18.85
January	16.90	16.42	16.45	16.75	19.10

COTTONSEED OIL.

The market for cottonseed oil was only moderately active and price changes were irregular. Final quotations were 4 points higher to 6 points lower. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	.....	.....	7.75@7.80	7.75
November	7.79	7.75	7.78@7.79	7.75
December	7.75	7.72	7.72@7.74	7.74
January	7.75	7.72	7.73@7.75	7.75
February	.....	.....	7.82@7.85	7.81
March	7.90	7.87	7.88@7.89	7.91
April	.....	.....	7.94@7.96	7.98
May	8.02	8.01	8.01@8.02	8.04

COFFEE.

There was only a small trade in the coffee market on Saturday, total sales aggregating 8,500 bags. Prices were barely steady, closing at net unchanged to 4 points decline.

The local spot market was inactive but steady, with Rio 7s quoted at 7½c. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Nov.	..	..	6.70@6.72	6.70
Dec.	..	..	6.70@6.72	6.73
Jan.	..	..	6.68@6.70	6.72
Feb.	..	..	6.69@6.70	6.72
Mar.	6.75	6.70	6.69@6.70	6.72
Apr.	..	..	6.77@6.75	6.77
May	6.86	6.80	6.79@6.80	6.82
June	..	..	6.84@6.85	6.87
July	6.95	6.90	6.88@6.90	6.92
Aug.	..	..	6.93@6.94	6.97
Sept.	7.03	7.00	6.98@6.99	7.02

SUGAR.

Futures opened quiet and unsettled, two points lower to three points higher, with sales on the call 50 tons. Trading throughout the session was of small volume, with trade interests absorbing all offerings. The market closed quiet, two points net lower to two points net higher, with sales for the day 1,100 tons. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
October	..	..	3.29@3.31	3.31
November	..	..	3.30@3.35	3.31
December	3.25	3.25	3.24@3.25	3.26
January	..	..	3.10@3.12	3.10
February	3.00	3.00	2.97@2.99	2.99
March	..	..	3.02@3.04	3.03
April	..	..	3.07@3.09	3.08
May	..	..	3.13@3.14	3.13
June	..	..	3.15@3.17	3.16
July	3.20	3.20	3.18@3.20	3.20
August	..	..	3.23@3.25	3.22
September	..	..	3.26@3.28	3.24

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 5,242 packages. Continued quiet trading in most grades of creamery, and values are substantially the same as quoted of late. A sale of 40 tubs of creamery, 93 score, at 29½c was recorded on 'Change yesterday morning. The open business on the street was about in line with our figures. Creamery, extras, 92 score, 29¾@29¾c; higher scoring, 29½@30c; firsts, 27@28¼c; seconds, 24½@26½c; thirds, 23@24c; State dairy, finest, 28¼c; good to prime, 26@28c; common to fair, 23@25¾c; renovated, extras, 24½@25c; firsts, 23½@24c; lower grades, 22@23c; imitation creamery, firsts, 23@24c; ladles, current make, firsts, 22@22½c; seconds, 21@21½c; lower grades, 19½@20½c; packing stock, June make, fine, 21c; current make, fine, 20½@21c; No. 2, 20c; lower grades, 18@19¼c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 4,507 cases. The market closed rather quiet. High grades of fresh gathered eggs are scarce and held firmly. Good medium qualities steady, with a fair demand. More seriously mixed and irregular lots drag at irregular prices. The range of values is unchanged. Storage eggs show somewhat irregular tone; sales reported are generally at unchanged prices, and most holders show some confidence in the situation, although there is a freer offering on the part of those who appear disposed to effect important sales the market lacks firmness. Near-by eggs scarce, and fancy new-laid stock brings extreme prices. Mixed qualities and all defective lots range widely in value. Fresh gathered, extra fine, per dozen, 87@88c; extra firsts, 35@36c; firsts, 30@34c; seconds, 27@29c; thirds and poorer, 28@26c; dirties, No. 1, 22½@23c; No. 2 and poorer, 19@22c; checks, good to choice, dry, 21@21½c; culls and inferior, 16@20½c; refrigerator, special marks, fancy, 26c; firsts, 24½@25½c; seconds, 23@24c; thirds or poorer, 20@22½c; dirties, 18@21c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby hennery whites, fine to fancy, 55@60c; ordinary to good, 48@53c; gathered whites, ordinary to fine, 35@45c; Western gathered whites, 36@45c; State, Pennsylvania, and near-by hennery browns, 40@42c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 30@38c; near-by refrigerator whites, 27@30c.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

The railroads reporting so far for the third week of October show these aggregate changes in gross earnings, those showing gains and those showing losses being stated separately:

Twenty roads	$12,439,171	+$2,066,548
Three roads	984,790	— 57,417
Total (23 roads)..	13,423,961	+ 2,000,131

ALABAMA GREAT SOUTHERN for September—

	1915.	1914.	1913.
Gross	408,068	407,422	437,411
Net after taxes	104,183	53,890	95,683
3 mos. gross	1,324,033	1,295,333	1,317,874
Net aft. tax.	325,691	235,710	276,467

ATLANTIC COAST LINE for September—

Gross	2,359,794	2,186,358	2,642,406
Net aft. tax.	441,653	92,351	477,519
3 mos. gross	6,554,304	6,338,403	7,431,276
Net aft. tax.	768,195	512,271	990,668

CENTRAL OF NEW JERSEY for September—

Gross	2,939,386	2,935,246	2,847,943
Net	1,317,426	1,339,143	1,209,762
Surp. aft. chgs.	633,074	647,313	476,957
3 mos. gross	8,700,316	8,538,240	8,827,607
Net	3,560,778	3,703,216	3,997,912
Surp. aft. chgs.	1,690,173	1,840,113	1,888,708

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO for September—

Gross	4,044,775	3,514,144	3,189,320
Net	1,521,268	1,122,774	1,060,453
Other income	2,712	59,292	.....
Total income	1,523,980	1,179,066	.....
Surp aft. chgs.	740,318	391,965	417,059
3 mos. gross	11,690,951	10,297,298	9,426,676
Net	4,254,853	3,214,293	3,126,396
Other income	41,749	41,682	.....
Total income	4,296,265	3,300,042	.....
Surp. aft. chgs.	1,942,009	942,118	1,140,117

CHICAGO & ALTON for September—

Gross	1,410,135	1,398,476	1,398,476
Net aft. taxes	412,171	327,546	328,050
3 mos. gross	8,978,967	8,915,853	4,218,644
Net aft. taxes	997,162	1,047,346	1,067,185

CINCINNATI, HAMILTON & DAYTON for September—

Gross	1,058,631	939,902	930,970
Net aft. taxes	274,927	202,519	136,403
3 mos. gross	2,973,468	2,550,096	2,782,915
Net aft. taxes	751,622	393,034	424,160

CINCINNATI, NEW ORLEANS & TEXAS PACIFIC for September—

Gross	822,328	775,157	916,659
Net aft. taxes	211,573	103,343	270,044
3 mos. gross	2,388,988	2,435,444	2,584,429
Net aft. taxes	596,096	471,004	721,221

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA & WESTERN for September—

Gross	4,048,747	3,857,124	3,602,202
Net aft. taxes	1,661,386	1,238,864	1,247,260
3 mos. gross	11,104,581	11,324,747	10,788,119
Net aft. taxes	3,719,112	3,572,258	3,628,809

MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS for September—

Gross	1,023,537	975,008	906,051
Net aft. taxes	388,774	312,019	290,212
Oth. inc., deb.	23,688	27,204	30,388
Total income	863,085	284,515	259,212
3 mos. gross	2,638,036	2,689,434	2,467,291
Net aft. taxes	823,658	784,018	697,709
Oth. inc., deb.	77,980	61,867	38,968
Total income	745,758	722,151	668,104

MONTREAL & OHIO for September—

Gross	963,982	923,904	1,051,947
Net aft. taxes	212,641	90,904	201,637
3 mos. gross	2,757,[illegible]	3,056,052	3,176,337
Net aft. taxes	657,140	502,406	673,426

NASHVILLE, CHATTANOOGA & ST. LOUIS for September—

Gross	1,004,027	900,055	1,055,938
Net aft. taxes	225,692	118,528	204,748
3 mos. gross	2,920,681	2,906,707	3,133,889
Net aft. taxes	631,596	432,620	507,490

TEXAS & PACIFIC for September—

Gross	1,518,083	1,424,307	1,538,196
Net	364,225	379,020	324,660
3 mos. gross	4,418,049	4,320,049	444,718
Net	1,112,197	1,042,101	916,272

Miscellaneous Earnings.

AMERICAN TYPE FOUNDERS CO. for the year ended Aug. 31—

	1915.	1914.	1913.
Net profits	$350,448	$357,429	$352,499
Dividends	325,242	322,972	301,633
Surplus	25,206	33,456	50,846
Prev. surplus	848,101	814,645	763,799
P. & L. surp.	873,307	848,101	814,645

ATLANTIC GULF & WEST INDIES for August—

	1915.	1914.	Increase.
Gross	1,503,668	1,181,288	$322,380
Net	338,097	133,679	204,417
Sur. aft. chgs.	162,337	*16,607	179,144
8 mos. gross	13,005,761	11,674,794	1,330,967
Net	3,271,966	1,579,312	1,691,653
Sur. aft. chgs.	1,907,782	389,500	1,518,281

*Deficit.

LEHIGH VALLEY TRANSIT for September—

Gross	204,422	177,316	27,106
Net aft. taxes	91,550	73,041	18,480
Total income	83,244	64,244	19,000
Sur. aft. chgs.	48,214	29,930	18,275
12 mos. gross	1,982,028	1,847,395	41,039
Net aft. taxes	800,473	717,454	92,018
Total income	941,922	851,472	90,149
Sur. aft. chgs.	278,721	206,649	72,071

PACIFIC LIGHT & POWER for September—

Gross	234,276	220,655	24,621
Net aft. taxes	167,158	156,983	16,166
Total income	177,162	165,859	11,302
Sur. aft. chgs.	79,000	54,140	18,460
9 mos. gross	2,161,453	1,961,675	197,460
Net aft. taxes	1,444,919	1,173,100	271,819
Total income	1,538,139	1,304,999	233,2[illegible]
Sur. aft. chgs.	570,062	570,040	200,022

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alta	.05	Julia	.02
Alpha Con.	.02	Justice	.04
Andes	.12	Kentucky Con.	.02
Best & Belcher	.30	Mexican	.39
Bullion	.02	Occidental Con.	.78
Caledonia	.71	Ophir	.56
Challenge Con.	.06	Potosi	.11
Chollar	.04	Sierra Nevada	.07
Confidence	.22	Silver Hill	.09
Con. Cal. & Va.	.23	Stan. Belcher	.65
Con. Imperial	.02	Union Con.	.02
Gould & Curry	.04	Utah Con.	.03
Hale & Norcross	.05	Standard	.76
Jacket Con.	.23		

TONOPAH.		C. O. D.	.04
Belmont	3.50	Comb. Fraction	.07
Halifax	.70	D'field B. Bell	.05
Jim Butler	.75	Florence	.44
McNamara	.02	G'field Con.	1.30
Midway	.12	G'field Kewanas	.35
Mizpah Extension	.28	G'field Merger	.18
Montana	.30	Jumbo Extension	1.27½
North Star	.12	Lone Star	.04
Rescue Eula	.07	Silver Pick	.09
Tonopah Extension	2.80	Slumgullion	.22
Tonopah Merger	.37	Other Dists., Nevada Hills	.17
Victor	.30	Jumbo Extension Mines	.62
West End	.65	Round Mountain	.40
GOLDFIELD.		MANHATTAN.	
Atlanta	.24	Big Four	.05
Booth	.35		

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Dr. J'ost	9¼	10	Isabella	15½	16¾
Elkton	25½	25¾	Jackpot	6½	7½
El Paso	77	80	McKinney	40¼	45
Findlay	3¾	3¾	Portland	160½	171
Golden Cycle	177	178	Vindicator	155	160
Gold Dollar	2¾	4	[illegible]	[illegible]	4
Gold Sovereign	6	6½			

OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS.

BALTIMORE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
20	Con. Coal	98	98	98	98
10	Con. Power	110¾	110¾	110¾	110¾
20	Con. Power pf.	112½	113½	112½	112½
1,225	Cosden	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
1,105	Elkhorn Fuel	19¾	20½	19¼	20½
100	Fair. Gas pf.	51	51	51	51
105	Houston Oil	19¼	19¼	19	19
67	Mt. Ver. C. M.	17	17	17	17
200	Penn. W. & P.	73¾	73¾	73¾	73¾
100	Sapulpa Oil	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
25	Un. Ry. & El.	24½	24½	24½	24½
110	Wayland Oil	4	4¼	4	4¼

BONDS.

$2,000	C. of B. 4s, '61	96	96	96	96
10,000	C. of B. 4s, '91	96	96	96	96
1,000	C. & G. 1st 5s	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾
3,000	Elk. Fuel 5s	99	99	99	99
1,000	Fair. Coal 5s	95¼	95¼	95¼	95¼
8,000	U. Ry. & E. 4s	81½	81½	81½	81½

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
70	Adventure	2	2	2	2
50	Ahmeek	98	98	97¾	97¾
810	Alaska	32¾	32¾	32¼	32¼
25	Algomah	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
395	Allouez	55	56¼	55	56
4,100	Am. Zinc	69¾	70¼	69¼	70
100	Arnold	56c	56c	55c	55c
1,270	Ariz. Com.	8¾	8¾	8¼	8¼
15	Butte Al. Sc.	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼
200	Butte & Balak.	3¾	3¾	3½	3¾
2,515	Butte & Sup.	67¾	68¼	67¼	68¼
1,755	Cal. & Ariz.	66	67¼	65	66¾
42	Cal. & Hecla	550	557	550	557
10	Centennial	18	18	18	18
210	Chino	52¾	52¾	52¼	52¾
750	Copper Range	58	58¼	57¾	58¼
390	East Butte	13	13¼	13	13¼
139	Franklin	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼
745	Granby	87	87	86¾	86¾
310	Greene Can.	39	39¾	39	39½
6	Hancock	17¼	17¼	17¼	17¼
45	Helvetia	56c	56c	50c	50c
155	Inspiration	45¾	46¾	45¾	46¾
111	Island Creek	43¼	43¼	43¼	43¼
825	Isle Royale	29¼	29¾	29¼	29¼
10	Keweenaw	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
275	Lake	14	14	13¾	14
25	Lasalle	6	6	6	6
150	Mason Valley	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
1,085	Mass. Con.	12	13⅜	12	13⅜
100	Mayflower	4¾	4¾	4¼	4½
140	Miami	35½	35¾	35½	35¾
750	Mohawk	85	85	83¼	83¼
15	Nevada Con.	15¼	15¾	15¼	15¾
857	New Arcadian	12	12	11¾	11¾
700	New Idria	11	11¼	10¾	11¼
1,586	North Butte	32¾	32¾	32¼	32¼
223	Old Dominion	56	56	56	56
145	Osceola	85	86¼	85	86¼
80	Pond Creek	16¼	16¼	16¼	16¼
20	Quincy	85	85	85	85
460	Ray Con.	26¼	26¾	26¼	26¼
145	Santa Fe	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
10	Shannon	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼
95	St. Marys	56½	57	56¼	57
2,014	Shattuck	29¾	30	29¾	30
15	South Lake	5½	5½	5½	5½
100	South Utah	30c	30c	30c	30c
50	Sup. & Boston	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
90	Superior	28¼	28¼	28	28¼
25	Tamarack	52¼	52¼	52¼	52¼
2,065	Trinity	13	13	10¼	11
800	Tuolumne	40c	40c	40c	40c
455	U. S. Smelt.	43¾	44	43¾	43¾
4	U. S. Sm. pf.	47½	47½	47½	47½
960	Utah Apex	2¾	3	2¾	3
375	Utah Con.	12½	13	12½	13
400	Utah Copper	73¾	73¾	72¼	73¼
25	Winona	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼
160	Wolverine	60	60¼	60	60¼

RAILROADS.

34	Boston Ele.	85	85¼	84¼	84¼
100	Bos & Maine	33¾	33¾	33	33
30	Bos & Worc.	46¾	46¾	46¾	46¾
23	Chi Jct & S Y.	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾
50	Fitchburg pf.	107¾	107¾	107¾	107¾
10	Maine Central.	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼
85	N.Y.,N.H.& H.	83¾	83½	82½	82½
5	Ver. & Mass.	112	112	112	112

MISCELLANEOUS.

85	Am. Agr. Ch.	72	72	72	72
17	Am. A. C., pf.	97½	99	97½	99
20	Amoskeag	63½	64	63½	64
13	Amoskeag, pf.	63¾	63¾	63¾	63¾
100	Am. Pneu. Ser.	3	3	3	3
110	Am. Sugar	112½	112½	112½	112½
2	Am. Sugar, pf.	115½	115	115	115½
2,239	Am. Tel. & Tel.	124¾	125	124¾	124¾
141	Am. Woolpf.	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾
905	A. G. & W. I.	24	24½	24	24½
655	A.G. & W.I., pf.	39	39¼	39	39
5	Edison	238½	238¾	238	238
356	Gen. Elec.	130	132	130	132
245	Mass. Gas.	88½	89	88½	88
60	Mass. Gas. pf.	87	87	87	87
5	Miss. River	12	12	12	12
50	N. E. Tel.	132¾	132¾	132¾	132¾
2	Pullman	166	166	166	166
10	Swift	114¾	114¾	113¾	113¾
43	Torrington	35	35	35	35
10	Torrington, pf.	29	29	29	29
195	United Fruit	133	133	132¾	132¾
241	United Shoe M.	49	49¼	49	49
10	U. S. Rub.	28¾	28¾	28¾	28¾
2,170	U. S. Steel	87¾	88	87¾	88
27	U. S. Steel, pf.	116¾	117¼	116¾	117¼
670	Ventura Oil	12	12¼	11¾	11¾

BONDS.

$6,500	A.G.& W.I.5's.	73	75	74¾	75
11,000	Am.T.& T.4½s.	103¾	103¾	103¼	103¾
11,000	Swift 5's	97	97	97	97
1,000	U. Fruit 4½'s.	97¼	97¼	97¼	97½

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Alvarado	.80	1	La Rose	.40	.50
Bay S Gas	.23	.24	Majestic	.65	.75
Bingham	7¾	8	McKin-Dar	.27	.31
Bohemia	2	2¼	Mex Met	.22	.24
Bonanza	.50	1	Mines of A	2¾	2¾
Boston Ely	.20	.25	New Baltic	3	3¼
Butte & L	.32	.33	N Cornelia	8	8¼
Calaveras	1⅝	1¾	Nev-Doug	.70	.80
Chief Con	.90	.95	Old Dom r	.50	.75
Con Ariz	1¼	1⅜	Ohio Copper	.12	.15
Con Cop	1¾	1¾	Oneco	1	1¼
Cortez	.50	.70	Onondago	1¼	1⅝
Crown Res	.35	.45	S W Miami	.50	1
Dal Corbin	.02	.05	Stewart M	.65	.70
Davis-Daly	1⅞	1¾	Tn. Verde	5¾	6
Eagle & B	1½	1⅝	Utah Met	9⅝	9¾
1st Nat C	5⅞	6	Tono Bel	8½	8¾
Goldfield	1¼	1⅜	Tono Min	5¾	5⅞
Houghton	2¾	3¼	Yukon	2⅜	2⅝
Iron Blos.	.70	.80			

CHICAGO.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
530	Am. Shipbldg.	40	45	40	45
325	Am. Ship. pf.	80	80	78¾	78¾
400	Chi. Pneu. Tool	88¼	87⅝	86¾	87
25	Chi. Rys., Ser. 2	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾
10	Chi. T. & T.	210	210	210	210
236	Com. Edison

Property Out of the City

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

A gentleman's house, richly furnished, with seven acres, in the hills of Westchester, 300 feet elevation, 10 rooms, 3 baths; beautiful lawns, shrubbery and trees; magnificent long distance views; private driveway and tennis court; best of golf, schools, churches; 30 minutes from Grand Central; 60 trains daily; $130 per month. Edward F. Wynne, 334 5th Av. 3908 Mad. Sq.

A DISTINCTIVE HOME.

A private owner directs me to sell at a bargain price a 20-acre tract of superb Hudson River property as well as a 3-acre site; also a new concrete house of 12 rooms, with garage; views are wonderful; New York Central, main line, under one hour. John F. Scott, 47 West 34th St., N. Y. City.

125 acres, Westchester County, between White Plains and Tarrytown; great location; millionaire section; must go; trolley, 100 rods, to New York City, steam cars, same; two sets buildings; like buying gold dollars for 50 cents each. G. J. S., Owner, Owego, Tioga Co., N. Y.

907 North Broadway and 148 and 152 Robert Lane, Yonkers, two-story eight and nine room dwellings, just completed; very attractive; newest improvements, handsome decorations; high-class location; attractive prices. River View Building Co., on premises, and 718 North Broadway, Yonkers.

Lincoln Park, Yonkers.—Complete two-family; eleven large rooms; convenient to train and trolley; also school; rent, $40. Collins, 38 Sherman Av.

Residence.—Sell, rent; absolute sacrifice; convenient; bargain; one suitable sanitarium. M 42 Times.

Hudson River.

KENNETH IVES & CO., Westchester, Tel. E. 42.

Come and see homes and bungalows at Larchmont. Leo Bugg, 40 West 32d St.

New Houses in Van Cortlandt Terrace. Rollins Bros., cor. Broadway & Oakmont Av.

Country Estates—Westchester, Orange Counties. Seaman Lowerre & Co., 15 East 40th.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

ATTRACTIVE BARGAINS

In modern one-family houses and choice building lots at private sale, a large number from which to select.

THE BANKING DEPARTMENT, STATE OF NEW YORK, to quickly close the business of two corporations, offers these properties at about 66⅔ of former prices. They are located at Grantwood, Fairview, Moresmere and Leonia, New Jersey, (opposite Grant's Tomb), within twenty-five minutes of Manhattan.

An inspection of these properties will convince you that they are unusual bargains. Liberal terms. Title Guarantee Policy Free. For further details and terms address BENJ. D. HAIGHT, Special Deputy Supt. of Banks, care of Banking Department, 61 Broadway, New York City.

FOR SALE.—An ideal 60-acre farm for development, ¼-mile from New Brunswick, 1,600 feet along macadamized road, where there are 2 trolley lines; gas, electricity, and telephone; 5-minute trolley ride to Pennsylvania Station; lying in an American residential district, and within a walking distance to 9 New Brunswick factories; a rare bargain for sub-division; also 11-room house, all improvements, and 7 outbuildings. A. M. WILMURT, Rooms 308 and 309, National Bank Building, New Brunswick, N. J.

SOUTH ORANGE, N. J.—Exclusive Montrose section; one minute Lackawanna depot; 18-room stucco residence, conservatory, inclosed porches; modern plumbing, fixtures, heating, electric lights, hardwood floors; stucco barn, three box stalls, carriage floor, room over; spare room; large fireproof garage; independent heating plant; prominent corner; 1¼ acres; possession immediate; price $20,000; part mortgage. Apply J. M. L., 451 Scotland Road, South Orange.

COMMUTER'S HOME AND IDEAL FARM, quarter mile to station, near Princeton; 20 acres, nearly all cultivated; large 12-room house, bath, hot and cold water; all improvements, garage, fine barns; 400 fruit trees; on State road, high location; gentleman's ideal country place, near Princeton University; price $8,500. Geo. Rufe, Princeton, N. J.

MR. MANUFACTURER.

At all freight stations; 100,000 feet; sprinkler system, steam heat; power on premises; FIFTEEN CENTS PER FOOT; will divide; immediate possession; we build factories to suit. Feist & Feist, Factory Specialists, 738 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

REAL FARM.

40 acres, level as a pancake; will raise any crop (no sand); 6-room house, necessary outbuildings; first-class condition; apples, pears, peaches, plums, &c.; bargain for $5,500. Particulars, Martin, Box 295, Avon-by-the-sea, N. J.

Northern New Jersey.—Wampum Park, Woodcliff Lake; building plots in restricted park; high location; overlooking lake; six minutes from station; asphalt roads; artesian water supply; playground for children; price $700 to $1,000, according to size and location of plot. M 15 Times.

Northern New Jersey.—For sale or rent, fine modern house; two acres land; beautiful garden, garage, stable; five master's rooms, three servants' rooms, two baths, sun parlor, pergola; plenty of shade; 23 miles from New York; six minutes from station and new State road. M 14 Times.

Attractive, modern hollow-tile residence, 931 West 6th St., Plainfield; excellent locality, near station, schools, and trolley; nine rooms, all improvements, sleeping porch; large lot, for sale on reasonable terms, or rentable $42.50 monthly. Edward C. Lunt, 92 Liberty St., New York, owner, or your own broker.

ONE ACRE, with modern 6-room cottage, steam heat, bath, electric light, hardwood floors, all improvements; 15 minutes' walk from station; $5,000; comfortable terms. Might rent.

S. S. WALSTROM-GORDON & FORMAN, Ridgewood, N. J. Fone 555.

Northern New Jersey.—Fifteen acres; desirable location; view of New York and Palisades; overlooking lake; abundance of fine trees; suitable for gentleman's residence; 22 miles from New York; ½ mile from railroad station. M 16 Times.

FOR RENT.—SOUTH ORANGE, N. J.

Attractive house, 8 rooms, 2 baths; electric light; just painted and redecorated; good neighborhood; near depot; $60 month.

J. CHARLES O'BRIEN CO.,
141 Broadway, N. Y., and South Orange, N. J.

GREENWOOD LAKE SECTION.

10 acres; cottage, large house under construction; owner has financial trouble; everything will go for $7,500; act quickly; this is more than a bargain. Rush, 212 Times Downtown.

Cranford, N. J.—If you want a home do not overlook Cranford, the most beautiful town in New Jersey; have now a few houses at a bargain price and easy terms. Droescher, 79 Warren St., New York.

Home in hills Northern New Jersey; 42 minutes Manhattan; 8 rooms, bathroom, every improvement; fireplace, veranda "sun deck," pergola; convenient; low price; terms like rent. Asahel Chapin, 15 Wall St.

Owner cannot occupy residence just completed; cost $3,000; will sacrifice; 7 rooms, open fireplace, steam heat; 34 minutes New York. Birdseye, Room 902, 180 Broadway.

Builder forced to take eight-room house, all improvements, hot water heat, best section, will sell $4,250; value $5,500. Smith-Singer Co., Ridgewood, N. J.

South Orange.—Lackawanna; 112 trains daily; plots, 52c foot upward; dwellings, $3,500 to $35,000. For complete information consult Eugene Hughes, opposite depot, South Orange.

FOR SALE—"Blossom Farm." 16 acres, with good buildings, just outside city limits of Plainfield, N. J. Address M. C. Cook, Plainfield, N. J. R. D. No. 2.

BIG BARGAIN FOR SOMEBODY.

Factory, 4-story, brick, 54x100, on plot 54x200; every improvement. ASHFORTH & CO., 71 EAST 42D ST.

Ramsey, N. J.—Three-acre farm; modern house; splendid fruit; terms like rent. Walter Smith, 215 Montague St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

FARMS, acre upward, hour out, for poultry, fruit, vegetables; $10 monthly. Write for pictures. Room 1,701, 141 Broadway.

Healthful little farm home with two acres in the Jersey hills; price $1,600. Room 1701, 141 Broadway.

FACTORIES EVERYWHERE.
SALE OR RENT. 9 Clinton St.
ROBT. T. STOUTENBURGH, Newark, N. J.

"NUTLET IN A NUTSHELL."
All about the "Ideal Home Town."
SECRETARY, Box 314, Nutley, N. J.

For Sale.—A good Morris County farm, about 200 acres. Address A. H. Bartley, Morristown, N. J.

MONTCLAIR residences; choice locations. MURDOCH, op. Lackawanna, Montclair, N. J.

Woodcliff-on-Hudson.—Homes, modern improvements; little cash. Thomson, 330 33d St.

Dwellings and farms, large and small, for sale. Edward J. Cahill, Boonton, N. J.

PLAINFIELD N. J., Property My Specialty. Harvey R Linbarger, 107 North Av.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

FOR SALE.—Large, seventeen-room house, furnished or unfurnished, modern improvements, on Niantic Bay, Conn.; five acres; barn and outhouses; abundance of fruit. G. W. Wallace, 54 West 130th St.

For Sale.—Summer home, Falls Village, Conn.; high, ten-room house, bath, fireplaces, shade, trout brook, barn, other buildings; ice, fruit; 13 acres, 9 woodland; adjoins fishing club; water power; $3,500. E. C. Smith, North Kent, Conn.

A large tract of wood and cleared land near Sharon, Conn.; fine air, beautiful scenery, trout brooks, &c.; a desirable location for parties wishing to purchase property for an extensive estate; terms reasonable. Address A. F. Baker, Kent, Litchfield Co., Conn.

East, 355 West.—Elegantly furnished; elevator building; two, three, four rooms and bath; kitchens, kitchenettes; $12 up; references.

Business building Brokers.—Fred'k Fox & Co., 14 West 40th St. and 780 B'way, N.Y.C.

Westport.—25 acres fine shore front, only $30,000. John Crawford, 7 East 42d St.

Property Out of the City

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

New York State—For Sale or To Let.

800 FEET BAY FRONT.

Seventeen acres level land, sandy beach, miles of water, fine grove; rare opportunity. E. R. PEARSE,
Centre Moriches, N. Y.

ONLY 45 MINUTES from New York; gentleman's country home; roomy house; steam heat, &c.; gardener's cottage, stable, garage, other buildings; 24 acres of grounds, woods, pond; near country club. F. J. Whiton, 95 Liberty St.

Biggest Bargain.—Splendid farm property, $15,000; worth $30,000; 14-room house; improvements; farmer's house; barns; buildings worth more than price; 281 acres; large creek; springs; splendid location. Martin Thew, Arthursburg, N. Y.

Vermont—For Sale or To Let.

For Sale—Vermont timber lands and mill, 2,300 acres, well timbered; one-third spruce, one-third birch, one-third pine; first-class mill, steam and water power; timber convenient to mill; good boarding house and barn; easy 3-mile haul to station on selected State highway; not a cut-over proposition. Particulars, address Box 898, Montpelier, Vt.

Virginia—For Sale or To Let.

GENTLEMAN'S COUNTRY ESTATE AND HUNTING PRESERVE.—Unusual opportunity; 540 acres; water front estate; finest fishing and hunting; close to station; fine residence; 2 baths, gas, all modern conveniences; numerous modern outbuildings; all personal property, including motor boats, furniture, &c.; finest timber for club; price $15,500; half cash; long time for balance. For full particulars address R. S. Hudgins & Co., Richmond, Va.

Florida—For Sale or To Let.

For Sale.—10½ acres waterfront South Florida fruit and vegetable land, on salt water river; close to Gulf, Sarasota Bay and city; near road soon paved; good neighbors; fast developing district; will soon pay for itself; fine fishing, boating, surf bathing year around; long, easy terms. Write Sarasota-Venice Company, Box 41, Sarasota, Florida.

Real Estate for Exchange.

Want good farm; not rocks; have good income property and mortgages to exchange. Piquet, 356 Fulton St., Jamaica.

For Exchange—200 acres in Bergen County, N. J., for N. Y. City property. Box 532 Englewood, N. J.

Real Estate Wanted.

Wanted—To lease high-class farm, preferably with stock and tools, or would manage high-class proposition; experience with purebred Holsteins; eminent credentials. Otto J. Nass, 37 Somerset St., Providence, R. I.

Want smaller city or country property in exchange for centrally located Brooklyn corner store and flats; rent $3,876; mortgage $18,000; price right; send full details. Principal, 288 McDonough St., Brooklyn.

To rent, within easy commuting distance of New York, for six months or a year, new house, seven rooms, and three baths; all modern conveniences. H. B. Crawford, Port Washington, L. I.

A.—A.—Owners of water fronts, factories, factory sites, warehouses, desiring to sell or lease, communicate with Floyd S. Corbin, Specialist, 10 Wall St., New York.

Farm or estate, wanted to manage; experience in this country and England. Address R. C., 3,825 Broadway.

A small modern place in Bronxville; full description, please. Address Homeseeker, Box 49 Times.

Real Estate—Out of City.

Buy direct from owner at cost, 22 city lots; price for all, $500; terms, $25 down, 36 monthly; located on wide street, in fast growing town, about hour from city. Call personally or postal to B. Crudo, 1,218 Broadway, Brooklyn.

To Let For Business

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

PHYSICIAN'S OR DENTIST'S OFFICE.

Large light back parlor, 18x15, running water; exclusive use of front parlor for waiting room; private house; no objection to use for sleeping; near surface, subway, elevated, bus; electric light; reasonable; agents recognized. Telephone Harlem 5344. 1 East 124th St.

OWNER WILL RENT FOR $2,600 TO RELIABLE TENANT, NEW BUILDING IN BRONX, CONTAINING 7 STORES, WHICH, WHEN ALL RENTED, YIELDS $3,500 ANNUALLY. A. A. SWEENEY, 21 STATE ST., NEW YORK.

MUSIC STUDIO.

Large, perfectly appointed music studio and reception room to sublet; best location in city Broadway and 57th St.; seen by appointment; telephone Circle 419. X 357 Times Annex.

Looking for OFFICES or a LOFT? We can save you both TIME and MONEY. Large or small space. All parts of city. Long or short terms. THE SUB-LEASING CO., 1,476 B'way. (cor. 42d.) Bryant 5786.

Lofts in concrete buildings and in brick buildings; choice Williamsburg Bridge. James Cavanagh Corporation, 141 Roebling St., Brooklyn.

PLOT 5,500 SQUARE FEET.
WILL IMPROVE FOR TENANT.
Near 34th St. and 9th Av.
M. M. Hayward & Co., 100th St. & B'way.

LOFTS—STORES—BUILDINGS.
Largest selections, desirable locations from 14th St. to 59th; low rents; all sizes. LOUIS SCHRAG, 142 West 23d St.

STORE, 1,284 LEXINGTON AV., $50. Ideal business location, adjoining express station, Lexington Av. Subway. Apply Duff & Conger, Madison Av., corner 86th St.

WILL ERECT STORAGE WAREHOUSE, 100x100, Pennsylvania tracks, for 2½ cents per square foot gross. Want responsible tenant. Storage, 49 Times.

42 DUANE ST., CORNER CENTRE. Store, offices, and lofts, or entire building to let. Apply Donnelly, 39 Nassau Street.

ONLY ONE STORE LEFT.

Choice business location, transfer point, Madison Av. and 125th St., New York City; stationery, florist, confectionery, &c.

For Rent.—Ground floor, 100x100; 44th St., near 8th Av.
C. J. SPECK, 340 West 44th St.

Offices to let—Transit Bldg. & Annex, 7 E. 42 St. & E. 43 St. Homer Foote, Jr., Agt.

WM. H. WHITING & CO., 41 PARK ROW. Business Property—Sale, Rental, Management.

Space in Gift studio; established clientele. Smith, 11 East 43d. Murray Hill 4103.

FIFTH AVENUE Showroom, sublease. Ewing Bacon and Henry, 101 Park Av.

Very desirable deskroom, with desk, in private engineering office. 903 Park Row Bldg.

Factory building 40x30, two-story and basement, brick; plot 100x225, corner Adams and Fifteenth Streets with sheds and stable; five minutes from 23d Street ferry and near shipping terminals. Cabot, 1,512 Grand Street, Hoboken.

New Jersey.

Wanted for Business Purposes.

Have numerous inquiries for Broadway stores, 72d to 116th Sts.; please send particulars. Goodale, Perry & Dwight, Inc., 2,705 Broadway, (103d.) Tel. Riverside 975.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

34th St., 122 East.—Eight rooms and bath, fifth floor; three master's rooms; well furnished; Steinway piano; $250 per month, for six months; lower rate for longer period. Apply W. Herbert Adams, 25 Broad St.; Tel. Broad 3940.

WASHINGTON SQUARE DISTRICT.

Roomy, attractive, newly decorated, 7 rooms, bath; refined furnishings, decorations, house, and neighborhood; very desirable. K 365 Times Downtown.

MADISON AV., 645.—Exceptional opportunity, handsomely furnished studio apartment for 3 or 4 months; elevator; meal and maid service; $150 monthly. Apply premises, Studio 62.

EXCLUSIVE EAST SIDE APARTMENT.

New building; handsomely furnished; 8 rooms, 3 baths, 3 master bedrooms; $400 month. R. de FLOREZ, 501 5th Av.; Murray Hill 8850.

AN EXCLUSIVE apartment, 3 rooms and bath, for bachelor; very exceptional. 28 East 32d St.

Apartments.—Hotel Oxford, 35 East 27th. Furnished, unfurnished; full hotel service; restaurant; cheapest rental in New York; 2 rooms, bath, $12 weekly and up.

West Side.

Completely furnished, 7 rooms, to June; $100 month. Riverside 7380. Apartment 3.

74th, 25 West.—Unsurpassed elegantly furnished apartment, two to four rooms; bath. Six-room apartment, 90s, near Riverside; $125 per month; references. L 138 Times.

225 West 80th.—Seven rooms, three baths; six rooms, two baths. Vollum.

107th, 200 West.—Newly furnished, modern 5-room apartment; very cheap. Stewart.

119th, 420 West.—Five outside rooms and bath; beautifully, completely furnished; $35.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

West Side.

THE WILSONIA,

225 West 69th St., near Broadway. 3 rooms, bath, and kitchenette, $50 up.

Apartments by the Month or Year. Also Unfurnished. SPOTLESSLY FRESH AND CLEAN.

No questionable or objectionable tenants. Phone, elevator service; maid service optional. Near Subway, "L," 5th Av. bus, street cars. REFERENCES ABSOLUTELY ESSENTIAL.

We offer hotel conveniences at apartment house rates. You are invited to inspect our specially attractive apartments.

CATHEDRAL PLAZA,
100 CATHEDRAL PARKWAY,
110TH ST. AND COLUMBUS AV.

We have 1, 2, 3, 4 room apartments, $30, $40, $50, $60 UP MONTHLY. Completely furnished, including dishes, silver, cooking utensils. Maid service optional. Every apartment has private bath and kitchenette. Concessions on lease and unfurnished. Near subway and "L." Must be seen to be appreciated. Phone Riverside 3870. 5th Av. bus line stops at our door.

THE NEWPORT,
52d Street, 200-206 West, s. e. cor. Broadway. Five and six rooms, $55 to $75. Elevator, steam heat, electric lights. Quiet and respectable building. Apply on premises or to
WM. A. WHITE & SONS,
46 Cedar Street. 'Phone 5700 John.

APARTMENTS OF QUALITY.

5th Av., 54th St., 3 rooms	$250
Park Av., 60th St., 5 rooms	$300
5th Av., 59th St., 10 rooms	$500
5th Av., 59th St., 14 rooms	$1,200
Madison Av., 81st St., 9 rooms	$4,500
Duplex, near 65th St., 14 rooms	$5,000
West End Av., 8 rooms	$350
Broadway, near 72d St., 6 rooms	$300

Attention and service assured.
EVERETT M. SEIXAS CO.,
4520 Murray Hill. 507 Fifth Av.

THE VAN DYCK AND SEVERN APARTMENTS

at Broadway, 72d to 73d Sts., overlooking Sherman Square, offer finely appointed furnished apartments of six, eight, and nine rooms, two and three baths. Manager's Office, 175 West 72d St. Telephone Columbus 3547.

98th St., 305-307 West.—Schuyler Arms Hotel, between Riverside and Broadway; strictly high-class house; beautifully furnished apartments; shower baths; 2, 3, 4, and 5 rooms, with or without kitchen, fully equipped for housekeeping; all night elevator; telephone; bellboy and maid service; restaurant in building. Phone 3964 River.

Alcazar, 215 Manhattan Av., Corner 109th. Capitol, 107 West 109th St.

Elegantly furnished, 2, 3 rooms, kitchenette, bath, modern elevator building, near "L," subway; Central Park; rents $36 monthly up; references essential. Phone 10200 and 9735 Riverside. Restaurant in building, open evenings.

THE CHELSEA, West 23d St.—Stockholder's Apartment, furnished or unfurnished; very sunny; southern exposure; four very large rooms; large closets, bath, and small kitchen, excellent restaurant, both plans. Seen by appointment only. Marsh & Wever, attorneys, 42 Broadway.

SOUTHEAST CORNER,
OVERLOOKING CENTRAL PARK.

85th, 1 West.—Tenth floor; 8-room apartment to sublet, furnished or unfurnished; great reduction. Frederick L. Hurt, 30 East 42d. Murray Hill 3726.

OVERLOOKING THE HUDSON.

Convenient express subway station; beautifully furnished 5-room apartment; light, sunny; $100. Frederick L. Hurt, 30 E. 42d. Murray Hill 5726.

Handsomely furnished apartment, 8 rooms, 3 baths, West End Av., near 79th St. subway, for rent by the quarter: $900 monthly, including electric light. Address H. K. & Co., 34 Wall St.

If you have a nicely furnished, high class apartment and want to rent it for 5 or 6 months send particulars to Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.

11½ WEST 37TH ST.

Adjoining 5th Av.: 2 rooms, bath; living room 25x25, open fireplace; furnished or unfurnished; unusually desirable.

Overlooking Central Park.—Completely furnished, high-grade, 4-room elevator apartment; near "L" and subway express. 131 West 110th St., 2A.

EIGHT ROOMS, three baths, new building; full sunshine, exquisitely furnished; convenient 79th subway; immediate possession. Details, Columbus 2790.

FIVE ROOMS, adjacent West End; sunny; modern building; two master bedrooms; splendid location; private family; sub-lease. Columbus 3974.

NINE ROOMS, three baths, new building; beautiful view Riverside; artistically furnished; immediate possession. Details Columbus 3974.

Five to nine rooms, $100 to $350; private parties subleasing; completely furnished; west side, 70s to 100s. Wickliffe Gray, 269 West 73d. Columbus 3974.

2 ROOMS, $35.

738 WEST END AV., CORNER 96TH.

Large, light; complete housekeeping; telephone; subway.

Sublet exceptionally attractive apartment, living room 22 by 17, bedroom, bath; antique mahogany furniture; one hundred month till June. 21 West 46th. Hallam.

Exceptionally spacious, sunny, ground floor, six rooms, beautifully furnished; best neighborhood. Tel. 7712 Riverside. Z 225 Times Annex.

91st Subway.—Beautifully furnished corner apartment, 7 rooms, bath, all outside rooms; $150 month. Phone Murray Hill 5382.

Completely furnished corner apartment, 9 rooms, 3 baths, 7th floor; 103d subway; immediate possession. Phone Mur. Hill 5392.

Near 110th subway, 5 rooms, bath, beautifully furnished; immediate possession; $90; 6 months, longer. Phone Murray Hill 8422.

Magnificently furnished apartment, 8 rooms, 3 baths; 96th subway; immediate possession, long, short lease. Phone Murray Hill 5393.

Riverside Drive, 548.—Seven large-sized rooms, overlooking Hudson; four bedrooms; piano. Byrne.

Desire to sublet my apartment, consisting of two rooms and bath, beautifully furnished, at $125 per month. 18 East 60th St.

SIX ROOMS, two baths, new building; extensive view entire length Central Park; completely furnished. Details from Col. 3974.

Murray Hill Section.—New building, 7 rooms, 2 baths, nicely furnished; Winter months, longer. Phone Murray Hill 4222.

58th St., Near 5th Av.—Six-room completely furnished apartment, Winter months, longer, $225 month. Murray Hill 8422.

Near 86th Subway.—7 rooms, 3 baths magnificently furnished apartment, rent Winter months, longer. Phone Murray Hill 5393.

SEVEN ROOMS, completely, elegantly furnished; private family; new building, west side; two baths; $175; year, less. Col. 2790.

7-Room furnished apartment to sub-lease; Manhasset Apartment, 300 West 100th, cor. Broadway. Apply Superintendent.

YOUNG MAN having furniture would share small apartment refined gentleman. M 24 Times.

Sublet handsomely furnished apartment, three rooms, bath, kitchenette; $150 per month. 38 West 59th St.

114th, 419 West.—Four-room modern apartment, furnished completely; housekeeping. Inquire elevator.

GRANT COURT.

113TH ST., 410 West, near Riverside Drive.—4, 5, 6 rooms; high class apartment. Fisher.

141st, Corner, (87 Hamilton Place.)—Lady, alone, attractive bedroom, kitchen, parlor; couple.

Handsomely furnished apartments; long, short leases; choice localities. Clark Realty Co., 30 East 42d. Phone Murray Hill 5892.

Bachelor Apartment, 59th St., Overlooking Central Park.—Large living room, 2 bedrooms, and bath; maid service. L 92 Times.

Riverside Drive, No. 120, (north corner 84th.) —Eleven all light, well-furnished rooms. Call or address W. R. Stewart.

93d, 317 West.—Beautiful 5-room apartment; high-class elevator house; reasonable. Apt. 16.

Handsomely furnished modern, six-room apartment; comfortable home. O'Connor, 511 West 112th.

Furnished apartments, 4 to 10 rooms; see my personally inspected list before renting. V. K. Bracher, 2,010 B'way. Phone Col. 361.

To sublet, furnished or unfurnished, an especially desirable six-room apartment, 83d, near Riverside. L 117 Times.

72d, West.—Very large, light, 2-room, bath apartment; well furnished; $75. Frederick L. Hurt, 30 East 42d.

Broadway, (243 98th,) 6 B.—Attractive, sunny seven rooms; elevator; completely furnished; piano; $155.

73d, West.—Parlor floor, three extra large, light rooms and bath, $125. Frederick L. Hurt, 30 East 42d.

We have furnished apartments for rent, 5 or 6 months or longer. Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.

Riverside Drive, 448.—Beautifully furnished apartment, eight rooms, three baths. Phone Morningside 6570.

Party going West offers apartment six rooms, beautifully furnished; exceptional opportunity. Z 224 Times Annex.

An Unusual opportunity.—Furnished apartment in leading uptown hotel to sublet at big reduction. L 160 Times.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS.
FREDERICK L. HURT, 30 East 42d, N. Y.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

THE CLEVELAND,

126 to 130 East 24th St.—Nine rooms and bath; well arranged; rents $1,000 and $1,200. Apply to CAMMANN, VOORHEES & FLOYD, 84 William St.

GREAT OPPORTUNITY

to secure a $2,100 high-class corner apartment, on a sublease, for $1,400; eight large, light rooms and bath; vicinity of Gramercy Park; all modern improvements; references required. L 167 Times.

CRESTON AV., 2,408.—5 large, light rooms; all modern improvements; rents $23 and $24. Apply Janitor.

36th, 160 East.—Elegant steam-heated apartment of 7 large, light, and airy rooms; rent $75. Apply janitor.

12 rooms, 5 baths, 405 Park Av., 54th St. Moore & Wyckoff, 546 5th Av., 45th St.

15th, 314 East, (Facing Stuyvesant Park.)—Large floors, $60-$100; steam, electricity.

34th, 144 East.—Large, light room; kitchenette, bath; steam heat; electricity. Zobel.

31st St., 157 East, near Lexington.—Modern steam-heated apartment, 6 rooms, bath, $40.

West Side.

IF CREDENTIALS ARE SATISFACTORY we will consider renting the following apartments on short term leases; only one apartment left in each house.

THE LEVERIDGE, 172 W. 77th St., cor. Amsterdam Av., 7 sunny rooms.
163 West 80th St., 7 rooms.

The CHESKNOLL, 560 W. 160th St., 5 rooms; bright, light, electricity, telephone.

Towers, 7 rooms; corner; exceptional value. EVERETT M. SEIXAS CO.,
4520 Murray Hill. 507 5th Av.

To sublet, unfurnished suite of two beautiful rooms in an apartment on Riverside Drive; size of rooms is most unusual, and view from nine windows facing the river is magnificent; suite will appeal to persons of taste. Telephone 5144 Riverside. Apartment 4-A.

THE CHELSEA, West 23d St.—Stockholder's apartment, furnished or unfurnished; very sunny; southern exposure; four very large rooms; large closets, bath, and small kitchen; excellent restaurant, both plans; seen by appointment only. MARSH & WEVER, Attorneys, 42 Broadway.

2 ROOMS, BATH & KITCHENETTE, $100. Modern fireproof building; all conveniences, including refrigeration. Restaurant on premises; under ownership management. HARPERLEY HALL, 1 West 64th St.

STAMFORD-ARLINGTON,
NOS. 502-8 WEST 113TH ST., B'WAY & AMSTERDAM AV.

Modern high-class elevator apts., 4-5-6 rooms and bath; $480, upward.
Chas. E. Kohler, 901 Columbus Av., cor. 104th.

181 CLAREMONT AV.
Six-room Apartments;
fine location and building;
$50 a month.
Apply Superintendent, or
MALCOLM E. SMITH & CO., 185 Mad. Av.

THE CHESTERSHIRE,
568-570 West 163d St.

1½ blocks from subway station; modern six-story elevator apartment, 6 and 7 rooms and bath; $45 to $65. Superintendent on premises.

THE CLEBURNE, 924 WEST END AV.
HIGHEST TYPE S, 9, 10 ROOM APARTMENTS, 3, 4 BATHS.
APPLY ON PREMISES OR
L. J. PHILLIPS & CO., 158 BROADWAY.

7 Rooms, 2d Floor—$900.
59 West 87th Street.
LEWIS B. PRESTON, INC.,
165 Broadway. Tel. 7475 Cort.

120 WEST 94TH STREET.
Seven-room Apartments,
$35.00 a Month.
Apply Janitor.

A.—STUDIO APARTMENT.—A.
128-130 West 34th St., 2 rooms, bath, skylights, kitchenettes; rent, $40-$50.
Ames & Co., 29 West 31st St.

140th St., 503 West.—Seven rooms front, bath; electricity; convenient subway and "L"; refitted house; owner on premises; $45; inducements to desirable tenants.

St. Nicholas Av., 430, (facing St. Nicholas Park.)—Seven large, light rooms; steam heat, modern plumbing; location first class; $30. Janitor.

THE SELKIRK, 306 West 82d St.—Two rooms and bath, unfurnished; southern exposure; elevator; restaurant in building; rent $50. Inquire Young, Apt. 64.

153D, 445 WEST.—To sublet, 5 large, light rooms; high-class elevator apartment; Washington Heights; convenient elevated and subway; $50. Apt. 4-A.

39th St., 45 West.—Two rooms, bath, kitchenette. Studio apartment; four rooms, bath, kitchen; private hall. Janitor or owner, 28 West 96th. Riverside 9682.

$24—5 ROOMS, BATH.

105th, 8 West, (near Central Park.)—Steam heat, hot water; location unexcelled; small families only; no dogs. Janitor.

57th, 329 West.—Three beautiful, large, light rooms and bath; all improvements; rents, $50 to $60. Apply on premises.

804 West 180th.—Corner Pinehurst Av.; select 4-room elevator apartment; improvements.

15th, 330 West.—High-grade elevator apartments; electricity, steam; 3-4-5 rooms, $25-$40. Elbross, 155 West 14th St.

7 AND 8 LARGE ROOMS.
$35-$40; newly decorated; near park, school, and all cars. 6 West 103d St.

11TH, 128 WEST.—Sublet seven attractive outside rooms; high-class elevator house; very reasonable rent. See manager.

SUBLET.
Three rooms and bath.
HOTEL WALTON, 104 West 70th St.

112th St., 505 West.—7 rooms, bath, large closet in each bedroom; steam heat, hot water, telephone; $46. Supt. on premises.

10th, 60 West.—4 rooms, high-class elevator housekeeping apartments, $45, $55, $60. Supt.

87th, (Near.)—Sublet eight rooms, 3 baths; southern exposure; $1,800; regular rental $2,000. Particulars, Office, 208 West 96th.

Convent Av., 41, 129th St.—Six sunny rooms; modern apartment; sixth floor; elevator; low rental. Phone Morning. 167.

BROADWAY, 2,708, (103d.)—Three rooms, bath, kitchenette; owner's management; lease; $36-$38.

10 Sherman Av.—4-5 rooms, all improvements; telephone, bath; new building.

SKYLIGHT 5 West 16th St. BACHELOR STUDIOS. $30 to $60. APARTMENTS.

Apartments to sublet on the upper west side, 4 to 10 rooms. Write Z. Box T 25 Times.

182 West 58th St.—An apartment most attractive; 14 rooms and 5 bathrooms.

79TH, 307 WEST.—8 rooms, 2 baths; $1,500-$1,800. Superintendent on premises.

Elevator apartments of 7 and 8 large rooms, $1,000-$1,500. 102 West 75th St.

150 West 79th.—High-class apartments, nine rooms, duplex and simplex. $2,600.

838-844 Riverside Drive; nine 158th St.; 6 and 7 rooms; $780 to $1,100.

58th St., 200 West.—4-5 rooms, $1,400 to $2,000. Apply Supt.

123d, 157 West.—Corner, 7-8 rooms; elevator; reasonable rent. Inquire Superintendent.

Grand Concourse Apartments.—See H. A. Douglas Co., 187th St. and Grand Concourse.

Apartments consisting of 2-10 rooms; best sections of city. Kempe, 87th, Broadway.

Apartments, 5-7-8-9-10 rooms, $600 to $2,000. Riverside Drive, 156th to 157th St.

For apartments of from 3 to 10 rooms consult Paterno, 601 West 115th St.

100th, 200 West.—Six beautiful corner rooms, bath; steam, &c.; $40.

84TH, 10 WEST.—Seven rooms, bath, (new plumbing;) steam, hot water; $45.

Bronx.

5 and 6 room elevator apartment; all rooms facing street; including all modern improvements. Tremont Court, 1,950 Washington Av., Bronx.

Hoe Av., 932, 936, 940. (3 Blocks East Simpson St. Station.)—3-4-5 rooms, electric light, telephone. Inquire janitors or telephone Intervale 4144.

Brooklyn.

Dean St., 1,803, near New York Av.—Two vacancies. 3 rooms, $30; 5 rooms, $45; kitchen, bathroom; steam heat, hot water, telephone, vacuum cleaner; select neighborhood.

One and two room and bath apartments, $22, $20; Heights; excellent location; three minutes Brooklyn Bridge, five Borough Hall subway; vacuum cleaning; house telephones; exceptional service included. 11 Monroe Place.

313 STERLING PLACE.

Near Park Plaza and Vanderbilt Av.—10 rooms and bath; modern improvements; $90 monthly. Owner on premises.

Apartments Wanted

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Unfurnished.

Gentleman and wife wish to rent entire unfurnished floor in private house of family taking no other boarders in accessible location in Westchester County; good table and refined surroundings essential, for which liberal price will be paid; references given. Address, with terms, "A. L.," P. O. Box 822, New York City

Gentleman wants large, light room, with, without board, below 50th. M 30 Times.

Apartments Wanted

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished.

Wanted, by couple and maid, for five months, from Nov. 15, a modern high-class furnished housekeeping apartment of four or five rooms and bath; location below 86th St., with preference between Washington Square and 14th St. In reply give full particulars and price. K 306 Times Downtown.

Nicely furnished seven or eight room apartment, between Seventy-fifth and Ninety-fifth Sts., on or near Central Park West, from December to April; references exchanged. Reply by letter. M. R. Da Costa, 38 West 32d St., Room 1301.

APARTMENT OF THREE OR FOUR ROOMS, ON WEST SIDE, BETWEEN SEVENTY-SECOND AND NINETY-SIXTH, FOR FAMILY OF THREE ADULTS. K 284 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

Have clients wanting high-class furnished apartments; long, short leases; choice localities.

CLARK REALTY CO.,
30 East 42d St. Murray Hill 5392.

Furnished apartment wanted, four months from Dec. 1; seven rooms, bath, west side, below 114th Street; advise rent and floor; best of references can be given. Address K 336 Times Downtown.

Will rent completely furnished floor, private house, for Winter; situated between 73d and 93d St., West End to Riverside; also consider six-room apartment. Hellman, 159 West 25th Street.

Want at once for thoroughly responsible tenant, well-furnished apartment, 5-6 rooms, high-class, modern Bl'dg. Frederick L. Hurt, 30 East 42d Street. Murray Hill 5726.

A.—Furnished apartment, 6 light rooms and bath, including kitchen, between 30th and 72d Sts., November to May; price $150 a month. Address L. O., 5 East 45th St.

Private family in city, 6, 8 months, will pay $500 a month for an exclusive home apartment on Park Av.; must be furnished in good taste. Select, 126 Times.

Careful family of three; four, five-room apartment, November, May 1; Washington Heights West, Bronx; references given; state price. L 135 Times.

Wanted—A furnished apartment on the East Side by a young married couple from November to May; $150 a month. E. M. Moran, 185 Madison Av.

Wanted—Furnished apartment, two or three rooms and bath, convenient to subway or neighborhood Madison Square, by lady and daughter. A 261 Times Downtown.

Small furnished housekeeping apartment for two from Dec. 1 at reasonable price; excellent references given. C. R. Chace, 320 Central Park West.

Gentleman desires neatly furnished bachelor suite, two or three rooms and bath, two months or longer, centrally located. K 300 Times Downtown.

Wanted, handsomely furnished apartment, 8 rooms, 3 baths; adult family; immediate possession; $300 month. Phone Mur

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

West Side

WEST.—Second floor, suite or single; spacious, quiet, sunny.

WEST.—ATTRACTIVE ROOMS, SINGLE, DOUBLE, WITH AND WITHOUT PRIVATE BATHS; CONTINUOUS HOT WATER; REASONABLE.

WEST.—Large and medium front; southern exposure; breakfast optional.

WEST.—In private house, on floor separate from family, one small, two medium rooms, near bath, for young gentleman; references exchanged.

ST., 3 WEST.—Newly decorated house; large, small rooms; phone, electricity, heat, baths.

WEST.—Connecting rooms, elegantly furnished; separately or suite; bath; gentlemen.

WEST.—Well furnished room; gentlemen; private house; reference required.

WEST.—Sunny rooms, near Park; large, with, without bath; reasonable.

WEST.—Handsome second floor; other rooms; refined surroundings; references exchanged.

WEST.—Newly furnished, high class, parquet floors, electric lights, private baths.

WEST.—One suite, one hall room; references; all conveniences.

WEST.—Attractive, large front suite; small rooms; subway, L; phone.

ST. 45 WEST.

Elegant new furnished rooms, with and without bath; also furnished apartment; conveniences.

WEST.—Beautifully furnished room adjoining bath; suitable two gentlemen; exclusive.

WEST.—Attractive, sunny front rooms in refined neighborhood; breakfast optional.

WEST.—Floor in private residence; single room. Schuyler 10175.

WEST.—Large, sunny, pleasant room; bath adjoining; electric light; telephone.

WEST.—Homelike, sunny rooms, contiguous hot water, private baths, electricity.

ST., 102 WEST.

Very attractive, pleasant rooms; home comforts.

WEST.—Kitchenette rooms; telephone; with, without bath; service; doctor's suite.

WEST.—Attractive room, private bath, all conveniences; private house; references.

WEST.—Desirable, homelike rooms; quiet private house; references; telephone.

WEST.—Attractive, large front room, adjoining bath; telephone; references.

WEST.—Neat, homelike room; running water; private family. Brush.

WEST.—Large and medium front rooms; southern exposure; breakfast optional.

WEST.—In private house, on floor separate from family, one small, two medium rooms, near bath, for young gentleman; references exchanged.

ST., 3 WEST.—Newly decorated house; large, small rooms; phone, electricity, heat, baths.

WEST.—Connecting rooms, elegantly furnished; separately or suite; bath; gentlemen.

WEST, 254 WEST.—Well furnished room; gentlemen; private house; reference required.

WEST, 5 WEST.—Sunny rooms, near Park; large, with, without bath; reasonable.

WEST.—Handsome second floor; other rooms; refined surroundings; references exchanged.

WEST, 159 WEST.—Newly furnished, high class, parquet floors, electric lights, private baths.

WEST, 111 WEST.—One suite, one hall room; references; all conveniences.

WEST, 144 WEST.—Attractive, large front suite; small rooms; subway, L; phone.

76TH ST., 45 WEST.

Elegant new furnished rooms, with and without bath; also furnished apartment; conveniences.

WEST, 119 WEST.—Beautifully furnished room adjoining bath; suitable two gentlemen; exclusive.

WEST, 125 WEST.—Attractive, sunny front rooms in refined neighborhood; breakfast optional.

WEST, 46 WEST.—Floor in private residence; single room. Schuyler 10175.

WEST, 148 WEST.—Large, sunny, pleasant room; bath adjoining; electric light; telephone.

WEST, 171 WEST.—Homelike, sunny rooms, contiguous hot water, private baths, electricity.

77TH ST., 102 WEST.

Very attractive, pleasant rooms; home comforts.

WEST, 160 WEST.—Kitchenette rooms; telephone; with, without bath; service; doctor's suite.

WEST, 136 WEST.—Attractive room, private bath, all conveniences; private house; references.

WEST, 105 WEST.—Desirable, homelike rooms; quiet private house; references; telephone.

WEST, 112 WEST.—Attractive, large front room, adjoining bath; telephone; references.

WEST, 302 WEST.—Neat, homelike room; running water; private family. Brush.

WEST, 216 WEST.—Large, sunny rooms, private baths; large front room; electricity, steam.

WEST, 106 WEST.—In private house, on floor separate from family, one small, two medium rooms, near bath, for young gentleman; references exchanged.

78TH ST., 3 WEST.—Newly decorated house; large, small rooms; phone, electricity, heat, baths.

WEST, 145 WEST.—Connecting rooms, elegantly furnished; separately or suite; bath; gentlemen.

WEST, 254 WEST.—Well furnished room; gentlemen; private house; reference required.

WEST, 5 WEST.—Sunny rooms, near Park; large, with, without bath; reasonable.

WEST, 147 WEST.—Handsome second floor; other rooms; refined surroundings; references exchanged.

WEST, 159 WEST.—Newly furnished, high class, parquet floors, electric lights, private baths.

WEST, 111 WEST.—One suite, one hall room; references; all conveniences.

WEST, 144 WEST.—Attractive, large front suite; small rooms; subway, L; phone.

78TH ST., 45 WEST.

Elegant new furnished rooms, with and without bath; also furnished apartment; conveniences.

WEST, 119 WEST.—Beautifully furnished room adjoining bath; suitable two gentlemen; exclusive.

WEST, 125 WEST.—Attractive, sunny front rooms in refined neighborhood; breakfast optional.

WEST, 46 WEST.—Floor in private residence; single room. Schuyler 10175.

WEST, 148 WEST.—Large, sunny, pleasant room; bath adjoining; electric light; telephone.

WEST, 171 WEST.—Homelike, sunny rooms, contiguous hot water, private baths, electricity.

79TH ST., 102 WEST.

Very attractive, pleasant rooms; home comforts.

WEST, 160 WEST.—Kitchenette rooms; telephone; with, without bath; service; doctor's suite.

WEST, 136 WEST.—Attractive room, private bath, all conveniences; private house; references.

WEST, 105 WEST.—Desirable, homelike rooms; quiet private house; references; telephone.

WEST, 112 WEST.—Attractive, large front room, adjoining bath; telephone; references.

WEST, 302 WEST.—Neat, homelike room; running water; private family. Brush.

WEST, 216 WEST.—Large, sunny rooms, private baths; large front room; electricity, steam.

WEST, 104 WEST.—Attractive large rooms; private bath; steam heat, electricity; telephone; reference.

WEST, 136 WEST.—Back parlor, well furnished; other rooms; private residence; references.

WEST, 114 WEST.—Attractive, sunny room; private bath; lavatory; breakfast optional; single rooms.

WEST, 223 WEST.—Front room, private entrance and bath; other rooms. Vollum.

WEST, 134 WEST.—One large, one small room; every convenience; reference.

WEST, 199 WEST.—Luxuriously furnished, large, sunny room; private bath and lavatory; kitchenette.

WEST, 251 WEST.—Really desirable, large, front room; elevator, electricity; exquisite care; near subway, elevated. Barney.

WEST, 3 WEST.—Large back parlor, kitchenette; home comforts; electricity, steam.

82D ST., 146 WEST. (THE HARRETT.)

Rooms furnished, unfurnished; elevator; table optional.

WEST, 56 WEST.—Large, well-furnished room; private bath; electric light; references.

WEST, 80 WEST.—Exceptionally desirable front rooms, single, $3.50; bath adjoining. Anderson.

WEST, 24 WEST.—Large, attractive room with dressing room; private house; references exchanged. Owner.

WEST, 134 WEST.—Hall room; connecting suite; bath adjoining; kitchenette; room; private bath.

WEST, 207 WEST.—Large room, immaculate; running water; elevator; breakfasts; $6. Harpies.

WEST, 218 WEST.—Suite, suitable one, two gentlemen; also single rooms. Wilson.

WEST, 104 WEST.—One or two comfortable rooms; private family; reasonable. Webb.

WEST, 153 WEST.—Second floor, private residence; one, two gentlemen; all conveniences; references.

WEST, 319 WEST.—Elegant large; also small room; gentlemen; private family; references.

ST., 251 West, Apartment 23, Telephone Schuyler 5756.—In private family room, bath; terms moderate; reference.

WEST, 250 WEST.—Large, sunny room, dressing room, bathroom; $8; exclusive house.

WEST, 139 WEST.—Double rooms; strictly private family; moderate prices.

WEST, 173 WEST.—Exclusive house; medium rate; running water; electricity. Riverside 7782.

WEST, 305 WEST, (Droccam Hall.)—Exclusive bachelor dwellings; rooms, $5 to $12; subway.

WEST, 58 WEST.—Exclusively attractive, newly furnished room in private house; refined residence; references.

WEST, 64 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large rooms; southern exposure; select house; references.

WEST, 33 WEST.—Newly furnished residence, sunny rooms, private baths; electricity; $10, $12.

WEST, 60 WEST.—Large alcove room; also medium sized and skylight rooms.

WEST, 251 WEST.—Large and small sunny rooms; gentleman. Phone Riverside 4882.

WEST, 126 WEST.—Home refinement; large, small rooms; lavatories, closets, bath; reference.

WEST, 10 WEST.—Outside sunny room; heat; running water; elevator apartment. Leadley.

WEST, 47 WEST.—Sunny, small front room; private closet; bath floor; heated; $3.

WEST, 12 WEST.—Attractive rooms; private bath; table boarders; excellent meals; reference.

WEST, 84 WEST.—Large, desirable front room; quiet, refined surroundings; owner; reference.

WEST, 53 WEST.—Lovely large front room, dressing room, closets, (2d floor;) electricity, "L." subway. Phone 5085 Riverside.

WEST, 106 WEST.—Attractive back parlor, kitchenette; large front room, suitable two.

WEST, 55 WEST.—Large, well furnished rooms; modern conveniences; select neighborhood.

WEST, 20 WEST.—Newly renovated, large rooms, southern exposure; private bath; first and second floors; references.

WEST, 138 WEST.—Beautifully furnished double rooms; running water; private house; bachelors.

WEST, 163 WEST.—Entire floor; sitting room, bedroom, bath; owner; references.

WEST, 161 WEST.—Rooms, private house; all conveniences; subway and L express.

WEST, 339 WEST.—Subway convenient; attractive, homelike; single, suites; elevator apartment; reasonable. Smith.

ST., 516 WEST.—Large, well furnished front room; reasonable; gentlemen; inquire elevator.

WEST, 336 WEST.—Nicely furnished single room with couple; refined gentleman; elevator; references. Apt. 43.

WEST, 11 WEST.—Newly furnished house; front sunny room; top floor; reasonable.

WEST, 316 WEST.—Private family; single room; large closet; gentlemen; apt. 41.

WEST, 291 WEST.—Beautifully appointed guest room, facing Broadway; gentleman; exclusive. Apt. 3D.

WEST, 36 WEST.—Bachelor's apartment; private bath; gas logs; American house; references.

96TH ST., 9 WEST.

Large, smaller rooms; breakfast; owner's residence.

WEST, 305 WEST, Apt. 12.—Attractive, newly furnished room for gentleman, bath adjoining; elevator apartment; all modern conveniences.

WEST, 161 WEST.—Single, double rooms; comfortable home; excellent table; convenient; phone.

WEST, 64 WEST.—Large, small newly furnished rooms; quiet, well-kept house; convenient; telephone.

WEST, 330 WEST, (Broadway.)—Two attractive connecting rooms; Hungarian cuisine. 7E.

WEST, 260 WEST.—Elegant large outside room; high-class apartment; bath, electricity; with congenial couple. Apt. 1.

WEST, 248 WEST.—Large front room; twin beds; Broadway. 2D.

WEST, 254 WEST.—Private family will rent room to gentleman; no other roomers.

100TH, 225 WEST.—Taste and comfort combined; exceptionally attractive large front room, in exclusive private residence; southern exposure.

100TH, 208 WEST.—Attractive, newly furnished rooms, with bath; breakfasts; American family.

100TH ST., 136 WEST.—Large, airy room to rent; steam-heated; every convenience; moderate rent. Apply S. Morris.

101st, 16 West.—Attractive rooms, suites; telephone, electricity; housekeeping; $3 to $7. McNamara.

101ST, 230, corner Broadway.—Front room; all conveniences; elevator; gentleman; references. Reilly.

102D, (849 West End.)—Large, well-furnished room; reasonable; telephone, electricity. Close.

102D, WEST, (Between West End-Riverside.)—One, two rooms, bath; owner's private residence; elegantly furnished. Telephone 2007 Riverside.

102D, (Between West End-Riverside.)—One, two rooms, bath; owner's private residence. Christian family. Telephone 2007 Riverside.

103D, 239 WEST, opposite Marseilles.—Pleasant room; no other roomers; private. Nahm.

104TH, 142 WEST.—Beautifully furnished, large and small rooms; improvements; L, Subway.

104TH, 2 WEST.—Two very attractive rooms, park view; private family; 1 flight; reasonable. Information, phone Riverside 6886R.

248 WEST 105TH.

Single room, adjoining bath; gentlemen; references.

105TH, 230 WEST, (cor. Broadway.)—A refined Norwegian lady has nice furnished rooms to let; steam heat; hot water; breakfast if wanted. Miss Borgen.

106TH ST., 248 WEST, (Broadway.)—Choice room; running water; private family; elevator apartment. Phillips.

107TH, 205 WEST.—Attractive parlor suite; also single room; private family. Virtue.

108TH, 7 WEST.—Newly furnished room, adjoining bath; elevator apartment. Riverside 7010. Clinton.

111TH, 535 WEST, Apt. 61.—Large, front, sunny room; fastidious bachelor; American family; two adults; next door to bath.

111TH, 504 WEST.—Desirable room, modern apartment; no other roomers; subway, hallboy.

111TH, 515 WEST.—Large, light room; elevator; kitchen; call evening. Apt. 19.

112TH, 816 WEST.—Desirable single, outside rooms; running water, telephone, modern; homelike apartment; very reasonable; references. Ebeling.

112TH, 511 WEST.—Quiet room, near bath; elevator apartment; private family. Woodland.

112TH ST., 605 WEST.—Very desirable room, adjoining bath. Apt. 54.

12TH, 504 WEST.—Scrupulously clean, large light front room; 6th floor west.

113TH, 617 WEST.—In homelike, thoroughly modern apartment, sunny, outside room; home conveniences; breakfast optional; moderate. Apartment 35.

113TH, 504 WEST.—Sunny, clean, quiet, homelike room; elevator; ideal location. Robson.

114TH, 417 WEST.—Communicating bed and sitting room; business woman; terms moderate. 7100 Morning., or call after 5 P. M.

115TH, 606 WEST.—Attractive single room; running water; large closet; conveniences. Apartment 3W.

116TH ST., (Opposite Columbia.)—Large, sunny front room, for one or two; two closets. Miss Ward, 15 Claremont Av.

118TH, 460 WEST.—Large, sunny front room, overlooking Morningside; elevator; electricity. Camp.

118TH, 430 WEST. — Most desirable front rooms, overlooking Columbia campus; exclusive elevator apt.; meals optional. Apt. 28.

119TH, 420 WEST.—Sunny room for lady; exclusive elevator apartment; reasonable. Apt. 67.

119TH, 371 WEST, (Corner of Morningside.)—Two connecting front rooms, modern apartment; $6.

119TH, 420 WEST.—Sunny room; steam heat; electricity; telephone; bath. Apt. 67.

119TH, 435 WEST.—Large, light room for business woman; exclusive apartment; reasonable; references. No. 10L.

120TH, 423 WEST.—Sunny front parlor, room; exclusive; elevator house. Apt. 75.

120TH, 423 WEST.—Large, light, well-furnished room; exclusive. Apt. 107.

121ST, 157 WEST.—Desirable room, board; private, modern house; two gentlemen; references.

121ST, 501 WEST.—Large room adjoining bath; shower, electricity, elevator; Jewish family. Apartment 54.

121ST, 170 WEST.—Corner rooms; electricity, telephone, shower; single, en suite; $8-$5. Hungerford.

121ST, 170 WEST.—Corner rooms; electricity, telephone, shower; single, en suite; $3-$5. Hungerford.

121ST, 421 WEST.—Warm, cozy, light rooms; view Hudson; $4-$3. Overbury.

121ST, 210 WEST.—Private family will rent one room to gentlemen; references.

122D, 500 WEST.—Double, single, outside rooms, en suite, separately; large closets; kitchen; elevator. Whyte.

124TH, 541 WEST.—American family; elevator; Broadway Subway; gentleman; $3. Apartment 21.

124TH, 542 WEST.—Cozy room; newly decorated; new furniture; modern conveniences; French family; reasonable. Apt. 45.

127TH, 13 WEST.—Nicely furnished, large and small rooms; all conveniences; moderate terms.

128TH, 18 WEST.—Large, beautiful room; private house; modern; subway; very reasonable; references.

129TH, 13 WEST.—Nicely furnished back parlor and room adjoining; running water; telephone.

135TH, 500 WEST.—Fifth floor; an attractive outside bedroom, all conveniences, $2.50.

135TH, 535 WEST.—Large, beautiful room; Broadway view; elevator apartment; subway; reasonable. Peck.

136TH ST., 607 WEST.—Large, beautifully furnished room, with couple; no other roomers; gentleman; references essential. Apt. 41.

136TH, 607 WEST.—Home comforts; beautiful room; board; reasonable; subway; references. Apt. 42.

136TH ST., 607 WEST.—Beautiful sunny front room; private family; references. Meade.

136TH, 608 WEST.—Two exceptionally well-furnished, large rooms, bath adjoining, meals, in a strictly private family.

139TH, (52 Hamilton Place.)—Attractive, large room; running water; bath adjoining; 137th subway.

141ST, 605 WEST.—Front room; southern exposure; elevator, electricity, shower; $4. Brown.

143D, 501 WEST.—Large front room, southern exposure, adjoining bath; scrupulously clean; elevator apartment; all improvements. Apartment 27.

145TH, 404 WEST.—Large front room, with dressing room; conveniences; private house; reasonable.

145TH, 581 WEST (Broadway.)—Large room, $4; single, $2; improvements; subway. Low.

148TH, (3,604 Broadway.)—Large, modern room; no other roomers; gentleman; references. Mayer.

148TH ST., (Near.)—Large room; private family; references. 3,604 B'way. Christie.

149TH, (3,609 BROADWAY.) Apt. 2-F.—In modern elevator apartment; fine single outside room; between Riverside and Broadway; $3.50.

152D, 511 WEST.—Large, beautifully furnished room; adjoining bath; private house; strictly modern.

162D, WEST, (16 Jumel Terrace.)—Two, single, en suite; bath; running water; large closets; spotless; telephone; $4, $5.

163D, WEST.—Exceptionally desirable corner room; business woman; private family; subway; references. Z 216 Times Annex.

168TH, 601 WEST, (Corner Broadway.)—Single or en suite. Ellsworth. Audubon 8516.

180TH ST., 715 WEST.—Exceptionally attractive room; modern conveniences; terms very reasonable.

180TH, 611 WEST.—Attractive, heated, outside room; bath adjoining; reasonable; gentleman. Kehoe.

AMERICAN couple will rent to refined gentleman large, outside room, adjoining shower, twelfth floor, high-class apartment, West 110th St., near Amsterdam. M 8 Times.

ATTRACTIVE double and single room, front, southern exposure, running water, phone, electric; adjoining bath, modern elevator apartment; 112th St., near Broadway; $40-$30 monthly. Phone 3580 Morningside. Apartment 42.

BROADWAY, 2,880, (112th.)—Two fine and unusually large rooms, adjoining bath; high-class apartment. Vosburgh. Telephone 3903 Morningside.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

West Side

BACHELOR can secure quarters young man's apartment. Phone Morningside 4560. Apartment 23.

BROADWAY, 3,135, (near 125th.)—Splendidly furnished room; steam heat, telephone; reasonable. Loeche.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 65.—Beautifully furnished room, or two rooms, for one or two gentlemen of refinement seeking luxurious home with small private family; no other guests. Casiez; phone 5962 Columbus.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, (66th St.)—Couple having charming apartment, rent delightful outside room, private lavatory; excellent transportation. 7915 Columbus.

CLAREMONT AV., 140, (Opposite Grant's Tomb.)—Sunny outside room; exclusive apartment; reasonable. Elliott.

CLAREMONT AV., 191, (Apt. 12.)—Small room; private family; all conveniences; subway.

CONVENT AV., 123.—Front room; shower; near 155th St. elevated, 137th St. Subway. Conwell.

CONVENT AV, 100, (between 131st and 132d Sts.)—Beautiful furnished room, bath, for one or two ladies or gentlemen; refined family. Mark.

FORT WASHINGTON, 270, APT 54.—Attractive, furnished room, sunny, (new elevator apt.;) $20 monthly; references.

HOMELIKE warm room seven weekly, hall three, closets. Eurelle, 170 W. 75th.

LARGE, sunny rooms; handsomely furnished; high-class elevator apartment; every comfort, convenience; phone any time after 4. Morningside 5805.

LARGE, small rooms; running water; kitchen, laundry, verandas; on Hudson. Aud. 1457.

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, 110.—Large or small rooms, with or without kitchen use. Apt. 82. Call Sunday or evenings.

MOST DESIRABLE FRONT ROOM, overlooking Central Park; exclusive elevator apartment; exceptionally reasonable. Columbus 8277.

MUST BE SEEN TO BE APPRECIATED. In very select neighborhood, beautiful, large, and neatly furnished room; strictly private house; reference required; prefer gentleman. Address L 96 Times.

NEATLY FURNISHED small room in private house, West Seventies; conveniences. L 93 Times.

REFINED French couple will rent cheerful room; board optional. Aud. 7440.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 440.—Large, light, handsomely furnished room, closet; adjoining bath; other room, connecting dressing room; breakfast optional; elevator apartment; choice surroundings. Apt. 161.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 858, 157th subway; large back parlor with kitchenette. Phone Audubon 8675. Stephans.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 583, (135th.)—Nicely furnished large room; Southern exposure. Apartment 41.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 582, (6 F.)—Unusually large front room; breakfast optional. 7023 Morningside.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 894.—Have accommodations for one, two gentlemen in modern apartment; references. 8807 Audubon. Apt. 2A.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 224, (95th.)—Attractive room, high-class apartment; gentleman. Tel. 7140 River.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 583, (Apartment 46.)—Large room, suitable for two; all conveniences; subway.

70 RIVERSIDE DRIVE.

Exceptional accommodations for gentlemen.

SEVENTH AV., 2,010.—Two or three newly furnished rooms; kitchen; elevator apartment; very reasonable. Fisher.

ST. NICHOLAS AV., 574 (139th.)—Large, pleasant room for business woman or teacher; high-class elevator building, facing park; convenient 8th Av. "L" express. Apt. 39.

SOUTHEAST CORNER 118TH ST. AND ST. NICHOLAS AV. — Handsomely furnished rooms, with or without bath, from $6 to $10 per week; full hotel and elevator service; restaurant; moderate prices. Apply.

STRICTLY PRIVATE HOUSE.

Large, beautiful; well-furnished and lighted room, adjoining dressing room; southern exposure; location West Seventies; conveniences; gentleman preferred; suitable for two; reference required. 50 Times.

WASHINGTON SQUARE, 39½.—Two light adjoining rooms; first floor. Bell 1, left side.

WEST END AV., 569, (87th.)—Room, with lavatory; steam heat; gentlemen; references.

WEST END, 611.—Large front, single or suite; private bath; electricity; private house.

WEST END AV., 876, (93d St.)—Two elegantly furnished rooms, with board.

Brooklyn.

BOROUGH HALL SUBWAY.

Large bachelor room, newly decorated and furnished, for 1 or 2; bath, telephone; $5. 192 State St.

BAINBRIDGE ST., 75.—Large, front room; also hall room; beautifully furnished private house; instantaneous hot water.

Fine chance for business woman; near subway; references; $4. Z 206 Times Annex.

Unfurnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

36th, 40 West.—Studio, music, living rooms, bath, kitchenette; private house; $90.

40TH ST., 28 WEST.—Floor, 2 rooms, bath; single, en suite; exclusive; electricity; references; bachelors.

72d, 22 West.—Very desirable large room, inlaid floor; private bath; all conveniences; centrally located. Telephone 9729 Columbus.

To sublet, unfurnished suite of two beautiful rooms in an apartment on Riverside Drive; size of rooms is most unusual, and view from nine windows facing the river is magnificent; suite will appeal to persons of taste. Telephone 5144 Riverside. Apartment 4-A.

Rooms Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished.

GENTLEMAN wants two rooms and breakfast with small private family; west side, below 125th St.; $25 monthly; references. Please answer fully, stating floor and conveniences. Address Quiet, 2,276 Broadway.

SERIOUS-MINDED business man desires quiet and well furnished room, with or without bath, in private house, located between Madison and Lexington Avs. and 23d and 42d Sts. State full particulars. L 104 Times.

Two rooms, bath, kitchenette privilege, Washington Square or middle west side; moderate; state price. K 310 Times Downtown.

ROOM WANTED.—Room in the Columbia district; not to exceed $5 per week. Address P 14 Times Annex.

Business woman wants light, quiet room, telephone, kitchen privileges; $3. M 22 Times.

BACHELOR wants room in select house, Murray Hill section. L 170 Times.

STUDENT wants room in private family; board also, if possible. L 169 Times.

BACHELOR wishes room upper west side; shower; $6 a week; references. L 140 Times.

Unfurnished.

MOTHER and daughter desire 2 unfurnished rooms, bath, not exceeding $12 per month. Miller, 227 West 61st St.

Business Opportunities

Forty-five cents an agate line.

Have option on established manufacturing business, plant and good will; want salesman for one-third interest; $10,000 cash required. W 137 Times.

CAPITAL.—A discovery protected by copyright and reducing labor by five-sixths, is worth a fortune; want capital. Y 370 Times Annex.

Multigraph plant, established 4 years; sacrifice for $400; no brokers; act quickly. Attorney, Nichthauser, 22 William St. Hanover 5960.

Ladies' ready-to-wear sample parlor for sale or partnership secured; $1,500 to $2,000 required; good opportunity for right party. Address P 10 Times Annex.

95 lots remaining unsold, will sell at 50 off, in fully developed tract on the Sound; 30 minutes from city. Address Collins & Rowe, 283 Elizabeth St., New York.

Party to associate with me and buy commercial business; profits large compared to investment; salary $50 weekly; $3,500 required. K 320 Times Downtown.

Wanted—$5,000 to $10,000 for interest old established machinery and supply business; young blood preferred. A 208 Times Downtown.

Will sell my profitable mercantile business for $2,500; active business man looking for legitimate business, investigate this; principals only; highest references. R 244 Times.

Factory, $30,000 yearly business, wants reliable partner, $2,000-$5,000; business will increase to $58,000. Proof, M 32 Times.

Partner with capital wanted to promote patent just granted on article of great commercial value. S 11 Times.

Partner with capital will be taken in a good established incorporated embroidery factory. S 21 Times.

Partner with small amount capital to develop fine mining proposition. A 1 Times Annex.

HALF INTEREST in printing establishment for sale; unusual chance to get into established, profitable concern. W 145 Times.

Business Opportunities

Forty-five cents an agate line.

PATENTS SECURED OR FEE RETURNED.

Send sketch for free opinion as to patentability. HOW TO OBTAIN A PATENT and WHAT TO INVENT, with list of inventions wanted and prizes offered for inventions, amounting to $1,000,000, sent free. Patents advertised FREE.

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Tel. Cortlandt 443.

MERITORIOUS ENTERPRISES FINANCED.

We just completed the financing of a large industrial enterprise, furnishing the company with several hundred thousand dollars with which to conduct business; we are open to consider a new proposition, one based upon a good patent preferred; no attention will be paid unless a comprehensive outline of proposal is submitted in reply to this advertisement; we will deal with principals only; no brokers; we are brokers ourselves. Z 208 Times Annex.

THE BUSINESS:
MOVING PICTURE FILM EXCHANGE.
CONDITION:
WELL ESTABLISHED, HEALTHY, VERY PROFITABLE.
PROSPEROUS, AND GROWING.
I HAVE BOUGHT PREVIOUS PARTNER'S INTEREST. IF YOU HAVE $15,000, THE PRICE I PAID FOR HIS SHARE, AND IF YOU ARE AN ENERGETIC MAN WILLING TO GIVE YOUR TIME TO GROWING BUSINESS, INVESTIGATE; EXPERT SCRUTINY INVITED. Y 344 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

Man thoroughly experienced in the manufacture of corrugated and solid fibre shipping containers, with about $15,000, which he is willing to invest in connection with people of the highest standing in a half interest in a plant to be located in the Pacific Northwest; excellent opening; in reply give references, age, nationality, previous experience, present employment, and salary expected. Address Box P 12 Times Annex.

AN OLD-ESTABLISHED GROCERY AND MEAT BUSINESS FOR SALE IN COUNTRY TOWN OF 8,000; DOING OVER $15,000 YEARLY BUSINESS; STOCK AND FIXTURES WILL INVENTORY ABOUT $2,900; TERMS HALF CASH, BALANCE ON TIME. GROCER, CARE, 47 EAST MAIN ST., BEACON, N. Y.

INVESTORS.

Brooklyn waterfront booming; values will double in next five years; docks are crowded; steamer berths in great demand; buy now while you can get the bargains; I have property near Bush Terminal to sell cheap on a quick deal; investigate at once. J. P., P. O. Box. 1936.

SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY

for gentleman with $3,000 to take interest in exploitation of a new patented phonograph invention of great importance; salary and part profits; one with selling experience preferred; write for interview. K 302 Times Downtown.

Manufacturer of women's wear, having idle manufacturing space, would like to add side line, staple article preferred; will consider investment in addition to part of loft on a paying proposition with right party. Reply, giving full details before interview, P, O. Box 219, Dover, N. J.

$10,000 wanted in the machinery business to start manufacturing a complete line which is now built under contract in shops owned by others; a practical engineer or mechanic able to run the shop and of the business preferred. Address Box A 286 Times Downtown.

WILL INVEST $10,000 to $30,000 in good going business with active service or part time managing finances; wide financial and mercantile experience; all references given and required; answering state business fully. P 7 Times Annex.

Mining engineer, now in West, would act as field scout to examine properties for responsible investors; have nothing to sell but experience; private party; best references exchanged; specialty, gold, lead, copper. Address Z 221 Times Annex.

Responsible young man having special training desires party with $5,000 for business having very wide field and yielding large profits; established manufacturer or advertising man preferred; no agents. K 866 Times Downtown.

Established business manufacturing perfumes, toilet preparations, and novelties, having nation-wide sale, an exceptional opportunity for enlargement, requires active partner with $5,000 to $10,000; thorough investigation. Address C. E., S 19 Times.

Partnership open in sound and valuable class publication; $20,000; no brokers. M 20 Times.

CAPE AND RESTAURANT, most up-to-date, Hoboken, doing excellent; good reason for selling; receipts, $850-$900 weekly; price, $4,000; part cash; strictly investigation. Muller's Brokerage Co., 116 St., Hoboken.

WAR MUNITIONS PLANT.

Well equipped plant, near New York, suitable for manufacture of light metal war munitions; can be acquired for $80,000 on very favorable terms. Y 365 Times Annex.

ADDITIONAL CAPITAL REQUIREMENTS furnished to manufacturers and wholesalers; advances on accounts and merchandise; confidential; principals only. Wormser & Co., 95 5th Ave., New York City.

A German gentleman of means would like to meet partner with $5,000 to engage in a legitimate going business; very profitable; handle own money; references exchanged; please investigate. P 18 Times Annex.

Gentleman from California in New York to interest capital production steel on Pacific Coast by process which will control industry there; $150,000 necessary; principals or promoter with financial standing. Room 1,427, Martinique Hotel.

EXPERIENCED BUSINESS MAN AND VERY ABLE SALESMAN WILL INVEST HIS SERVICES AND $15,000 IN A FIRST CLASS CONCERN; STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL. Y 368 TIMES ANNEX.

A man to buy the controlling interest in a going corporation manufacturing a patent wagon accessory; capital required, $4,000, and assume entire management of business. O. B. 46 Times Main.

Refined, experienced restaurateur with large clientele wants $20,000 working capital to open beautifully equipped restaurant; theatrical district; take partner; divide profits equally. S 9 Times.

Wanted—A capitalist to purchase a standard proprietary article, which has been established in various sections of the country, and is meeting with favorable reception. Z 211 Times Annex.

Firm of manufacturer's agents, with a selling force that produces, desirous of increasing their line in St. Louis, invites correspondence with manufacturers of articles of merit. "Secretary," 2,001 Ry. Exch., St. Louis, Mo.

BUILDING CONTRACTOR who has been established three years, has contract on hand, wants associate capable of estimating and getting work. Strictly Confidential, M 293 Times.

MAIL ORDER automobile tire and tube business for sale; will sell for $1,250 cash, including $850 stock, &c.; going concern; millions used annually; large profits. Call Room 6076 Metropolitan Building.

MANUFACTURER who thoroughly understands his business desires partner; can use to advantage $10,000; special staple line of goods; safe business; fair profits. K 314 Times Downtown.

TO LEASE FOR MFG. PURPOSES.
168x200.

Engine, boiler, generator, compressor, 25-ton crane; immediate possession. W 174 Times.

WILL INVEST $2,500 in a jobbing or manufacturing business in connection with a man of ability and clean record who has the same amount to invest; principals only. W 158 Times.

PARTNER WANTED, with $5,000; corporation; no debt; fine opportunity; references. K 289 Times Downtown.

For Sale.—Modern medium-sized steam laundry; $5,000 cash, rest mortgage. L. 120, 1,364 Broadway.

Sound proposition financed; will deal with principals only, giving particulars. L 149 Times.

Partner, $2,000-$5,000 in medium-sized modern steam laundry; must have business experience. Write Laundry, 1,364 Broadway.

Manufacturers: Responsible sales company can handle salable articles. Independent, 149 Church St.

STOCK SALESMAN, with clientele, seeking connection, desires meritorious stock issue. W 163 Times.

Curb broker seeks partner; good connection and profitable business assured. P 9 Times Annex.

Accountancy clientele for sale; quick disposal necessary; cash offer preferred. E 317 Times Downtown.

Movie theatre, 850 seats, good location; other business; bargain for cash. 632 Vanderbilt Av., Brooklyn.

SECURITY SALESMAN of ability wants proposition of merit to finance. Y 376 Times Annex.

Will sell established millinery store, exclusive neighborhood. Apply Dickman, 87 Nassau St.

Moving picture, good-paying interest, for sale. Mecca Theatre, 254 West 116th.

Business woman desires $1,500, one year; bonus; no brokers. S. S., Times Harlem.

Skirt manufacturer wants partner with capital to enlarge business. L 99 Times.

Civil Engineer with some capital wants work; give full details. M 35 Times.

Business Opportunities

Forty-five cents an agate line.

We desire a representative in every city and town in the country to handle a specialty article of approved merit.

The business transacted by some of our representatives since the first of September is as follows: Our representative in a territory of 150,000 population sold over $3,000 worth; another in a city of 50,000 population sold $2,000 worth; another in a town of 10,000 population sold $775 worth; another representative in a small town sold to one man in one day during the past week an order amounting to $225; another representative in a city of 250,000 sold over $5,000 worth, and the same representative in an adjoining city of 100,000 sold $2,000 worth.

Each representative should have sufficient capital to cover his business requirements, such as small stock of Devices, office and mechanical help. Any representative desiring to work in small towns will generally not need office or mechanical help. His cash requirements will be minimum. We are ready and thoroughly able to demonstrate the merits of our article before asking representatives to buy any of our goods. We will assist in establishing permanent and very profitable business. Bank references preferred.

COMBUSTO DEVICES CORPORATION.

250 West 54th St.,

New York City.

Exceptional opportunity for energetic young man to take charge of export department of new manufacturing firm having worldwide demand for product; knowledge of languages helpful, but willingness to learn will be considered ahead of previous experience; other conditions being equal, preference will be given man who can assure permanency by assuming modest interest, which, for the right man, can be arranged upon attractive basis. C 177 Times.

Advertiser desires to finance some exceptionally meritorious enterprise; where there is also opportunity for services; an industrial is preferred, but not specified, large amount is available if required; in replying give summary of proposition. L 131 Times.

Well-established wholesale business of perfumes, face, toilet powders, &c.; its name, merchandise, trademarks, labels, in excellent repute and known to the trade throughout the United States; corporations desires active or inactive interest of $5,000 to $15,000 additional capital; subject to the fullest investigation; a good-sized business can be further developed with additional capital and energy; the banks will co-operate. K 374 Times Downtown.

Qualified individual or group of individuals who can invest $50,000 and devote time to effect reorganization and assist in management of going corporation with interesting scientific, patented process of broad application; possibility in this and foreign countries. It is requested that references be furnished in replying hereto. Answer Lawyers, K 271 Times Downtown.

RARE OPPORTUNITY—6 1-2 per cent. investment on an outlay of $22,500 on valuable property—rented for a term of years, with rent payable three months in advance and guaranteed by a Surety Co.'s bond for the full term of lease. Address Opportunity, Box 138 Times Downtown.

SPLENDID BUSINESS OPPORTUNITY.

A client has placed in my hands for sale the patent rights of a invention; careful estimates indicate sales of 2,000,000 annually at a net profit of 2 cents each; cost of manufacture, 1 cent each; $5,000 required; will accept part cash, balance on time. Attorney, W 32 Times.

New Chemical Manufacturing Industry.—Opportunity for exceptionally profitable investment in recently established concern manufacturing important products for household and industrial consumption; repeat orders on hand; moderate additional capital needed for expansion. Profitable, A 257 Times Downtown.

Established Southern engineer owns and controls valuable mineral deposits of talc, Fuller's earth, kaolin, limerock, and fertilizer, and has contracts for output; requires additional capital for equipment to expand; partnership arrangement and large profits to invest

Help Wanted, Female

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

ALTERATION SKIRT HANDS.

ALTERATION SKIRT HANDS WANTED; ONLY THOSE ACCUSTOMED TO FIRST-CLASS WORK NEED APPLY. Workroom Entrance, 13 East 18th St. ARNOLD CONSTABLE & CO.

A WOMAN to call on professional people with a highly meritorious proposition that will make her welcome everywhere; ordinary intelligence and good address the only essentials for success; commissions should average at least $50 a week; must have references as to character; state past experience. M 25 Times.

BILL CLERK.—Accurate, rapid, neat typist; $7 to start; advancement. A 250 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, capable of taking trial balance; real estate office; state salary and reference. Address T. P. C., 319 6th Av., Brooklyn.

BUYER AND MANAGER FOR ART NEEDLEWORK DEPARTMENT.
Must be thoroughly experienced and a good business getter; state in first letter where previously employed, in what capacity, and salary expected. The Hunter, Tuppen Co., Syracuse, N. Y.

CAPABLE YOUNG WOMAN with experience to assist in the care of a group of children 6 to 7 years of age. Apply Ralph Av. and Pacific St., Brooklyn.

CASHIER in drug store; must be thoroughly experienced; hours, one week from 9:30 A. M. to 6 P. M., other week from 6 P. M. to 1:30 A. M. Write, stating age and references, salary $9 to start. Box S 30 Times.

COMPETENT WOMAN wanted to care for an apartment (wed) morning; references required. Call Monday, between 11 and 1 o'clock, 70 Morningside Drive, N. Y. City.

COOK and WAITRESS.—A competent white girl wanted as cook and waitress, to sleep out; no washing; must have references. Call Monday before 10 A. M., 138 East 40th, Apt. 42.

DESIGNER wanted on ladies' and children's popular priced hats; state experience and give references. D 204 Times Downtown.

EDUCATED, good-appearing woman, over 25, as outside representative to handle our new combination offer among old customers; salary and commission. Call, P. F. Collier & Son, 118 East 25th St.

GENERAL HOUSEWORK.—A neat woman for a clergyman's family in New England town; good wages; no washing; must be excellent cook; references required. L 157 Times.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,
NEW YORK,
REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF EXPERIENCED SALESWOMEN FOR THEIR SILVERWARE DEPARTMENT.
Apply at employment office, fifth floor, 32d st. side.

GOVERNESS. — North German governess wanted for one child; knowledge of music necessary. Apply after 2 P. M. at 314 West 78th St.

HOUSEWORK, &c.—Lady living in country, but required to be away from home four days a week, wishes intelligent, responsible woman willing take charge housework and care of infant; no other in family, except farmer; responsible American; wages, $25; mother with daughter capable of helping would be considered. Address L 130 Times.

LADY, refined, educated, wanted, over 25, as outside representative on "The Great War"; lists furnished to call upon; experience unnecessary, if trustworthy; $20 weekly to competent person. K 326 Times Downtown.

MANAGING STENOGRAPHER.
A firm in financial district wishes an experienced, expert stenographer to take complete charge of stenographic department; force not large, but required to handle important work with accuracy and dispatch. Address in confidence, stating age, experience, and salary desired. K 324 Times Downtown.

MONITOR SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR and typist wanted; don't bother us if you have not had experience; $8 to begin, rapid promotion. Box M 31 Times.

NURSE.—Wanted, a girl to go to Baltimore as a nurse for two small children; must speak French. Apply Monday, before noon, Apartment 135, Hotel Beresford, 1 West 81st St., New York.

RESIDENT TEACHER.—Young woman as companion and teacher of 13-year-old girl; must have knowledge gymnastics. Apply, stating age, education, experience, salary expected. S 17 Times.

SALESWOMEN.—Aeroplane Company wants an all stock saleswoman; easiest seller; biggest opportunity; highest commission. Mr. Ray, 1,270 Broadway, Suite 1,214.

SKIRT DRAPERS.

ARNOLD CONSTABLE & CO. REQUIRE SKIRT DRAPERS THOROUGHLY ACCUSTOMED TO FINE WORK; ONLY THOSE HAVING EXPERIENCE NEED APPLY. Workroom Entrance, 15 East 18th St.

SKIRT HANDS.

ARNOLD CONSTABLE & CO. REQUIRE SKIRT HANDS THOROUGHLY ACCUSTOMED TO FINE WORK; ONLY THOSE HAVING EXPERIENCE NEED APPLY. Workroom Entrance, 13 East 18th St.

STENOGRAPHER wanted; one capable of taking charge of an office; must possess tact, judgment, keep files, records; no bookkeeping; good at figures; immaculately neat in work as well as person; preference will be given one having worked with an electrical engineer; state age, nationality, salary, and nature of work done; an excellent opportunity in a refined office. L 166 Times.

STENOGRAPHER—Experienced, neat, clean, accurate, reasonably rapid, L. C. Smith; good appearance, to handle callers, small private office. Candler Building, 42d near B'way. $10-$12 to start. Give telephone. M 17 Times.

STENOGRAPHER in busy office to take dictation in ENGLISH and translate into SPANISH; must be experienced and speedy. D 203 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Catholic publishing house requires services of thoroughly competent stenographer; state experience and salary expected. M 41 Times.

STENOGRAPHER-TYPIST who can operate switchboard. Write only, stating age, experience, salary desired. Aero Waist, 352 4th Av.

STENOGRAPHER, $7-$8 to start, rapid advancement; must be high school graduate; state age, religion, experience, if any. S 12 Times.

TEACHER.—Able teacher will pay 50 cents for every pupil secured; dramatic art, elocution, oratory, lecture work, speaking voice, gestures, steps for song, and 25 cents for each lesson taken thereafter. Address Good Income. L 136 Times.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR.—Must be efficient, well eddcated, trustworthy, and attractive; state experience, salary wanted when applying. A 258 Times Downtown.

WE WILL GIVE $25 A WEEK to prepossessing woman with initiative who will demonstrate ability to do our work. Room 1027, 225 5th Av.

WOMAN, well educated, one who possesses good personality, to travel in New York State; experience unnecessary; salary or commission. S 10 Times.

YOUNG LADY to do typewriting and operate switchboard; salary $5 to start. K 323 Times Downtown.

YOUNG LADY, experienced billing on typewriter; other office work. K 270 Times Downtown.

Employment Agencies.
Forty-five cents an agate line.

NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE, 30 CHURCH ST., NEW YORK.
ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER.—Must be expert figurer; $10.
BILLING MACHINE OPERATOR, familiar with adding attachments; $12.
STENOGRAPHER, Wall St. experience; $18.
TYPIST, rapid, accurate copyist; $40 month.
DICTAPHONE OPERATOR and stenographer, law experience; $20.
TYPIST, experienced on auditor's reports, with Premier machine; $15.
STENOGRAPHER, law experience; $12.
TELEPHONE OPERATOR, typist; must be thoroughly experienced in both branches of work; $14.
Call between 9 and 1.

PROFICIENT EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE, Agency, 10 East 43d St.—Bookkeepers, $20-$; stenographers, $15-$8; telephone operator, $; statistician, $15; addressers, Miss Budenbender, Prop., M. H. 7267.

STENOGRAPHERS, $8-$18; switchboard operator-stenographer, $12; bookkeeper-stenographer, $18; typist, office assistant. Call Flanagan Agency, 256 Broadway.

A. A. HOFMAYER, 10 East 43d St., 3d floor, agency,) reliable domestic help; also governesses, housekeepers, matrons, attendants, trained nurses. Telephone 6947 Murray Hill.

Help Wanted, Female

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

Employment Agencies.
Forty-five cents an agate line.

BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPHER, $15; stenographer and assistant bookkeeper, dictaphone operator, $12. Apply Owens Agency, 108 Fulton St.

BOOKKEEPER, (stationer's,) $15; stenographers, $6; Stenographer, $10. No advance fee. Mighill, (Agency,) Flatiron Building.

COMPETENT colored help, short notice; references. TULL AGENCY, 2,397 7th Av. 8022 Morningside.

STENOGRAPHERS.—1 law, $20; 1 manufacturing, $18. E. W. Carpenter Exchange, Singer Building.

HOUSEWORKERS.—English-speaking girls, seeking positions. Polish-American Agency, 299 East 17th. Orchard 5607.

MORNINGSIDE AGENCY, 2,011 7th Av. (8855 Morningside.)—Cooks, nurse maids, chambermaids, waitresses, houseworkers.

ENGLISH STENOGRAPHERS, bookkeeper; capable; $20. Excelsior Employment Guild, 321 Madison Av.

Instruction.
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

A SPECIAL COURSE FOR TRAINING SECRETARIES AT a reliable school. Registered and inspected by the Regents of the State of the New York. Individual instruction. PRATT SCHOOL, 64 West 45th St. Known throughout the country for thorough work.

U. S. SECRETARIAL SCHOOL, 42d St. and Lexington Ave., N. Y. The originators of secretarial training in America, college professors, assisted by practical business men. Approved by universities, &c. Private tuition. Positions for efficients. Prof. Meagher, M. A., (Lond.,) Headmaster.

COMPLETE SECRETARIAL COURSE; also stenography, bookkeeping, penmanship, &c.; individual instruction by specialists; day or night; begin any time; graduates assisted to investigated situations; see catalogue. Walworth Institute, (founded 1853,) B'way, 72d.

A.—A.—THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.
Three months' course of individual instruction; students on probation; graduates registered. Aeolian Hall, 35 West 42d St. V. M. WHEAT, Director.

FILING.—Original school teaching all authorized systems and related commercial subjects; day, evening classes; aid to good paying positions. Universal Filing and Indexing Bureau, Hudson Term. Bldg., 30 Church.

MECHANICAL, ARCHITECTURAL, DRAUGHTING, TRACING.
Special day and evening classes for ladies starting. Personal information at New York Engineering College, 6 West 125th St.

FILING.—Instruction in day, evening, or correspondence courses at the first institution of its character. New York School of Filing, Singer Building, New York.

Situations Wanted, Male

Fifteen cents an agate line.

A.—A.—" Not Just 'An Advertising Man,' but a Practical SALES Builder."
A profit-earning advertising man, with 15 years' practical experience, desires a part time or a permanent JOB with one big or two small manufacturers, or an advertising agency that needs A GENUINE service man, trial; my ability evidence and your knowledge of men will PROVE my value. I'm employed, never was out of work; do not drink; age 34; married. Wages are a secondary consideration; it's the opportunity I want. Ad. Vise, S 8 Times.

AA—MERCANTILE—AA.
A systematizer is a valuable asset to an enterprising concern. If you desire a young man who has had seven years' experience in office managing, selling, bookkeeping, stenography, typewriting, that has ability and energy, and is efficient, communicate with me. K 348 Times Downtown.

A. — ACCOUNTANT. — Balances, audits, $5 monthly upward; books systematized, opened, closed. Friedlander, 19 Cedar St. Telephone John 5655.

ACCOUNTANT.
(OFFICE MANAGER, CREDIT MAN.)
Young man with executive ability, excellent education, long and thorough business training, desires position; salary, $50 per week. T 90 Times.

ACCOUNTANT.—Competent general and construction work accountant wants responsible position, where efficient business experience and executive ability are essential; references, &c.; permanent. L 146 Times.

ACCOUNTANT, (CERTIFIED PUBLIC.)
Books opened, closed, systematized, audited, disentangled; investigations, reports; work guaranteed; moderate. Louis Gross, 132 Nassau St. Beekman 2960.

ACCOUNTANT, CERTIFIED.
Audits, systems installed; superior service. Kenneth Fairbanks, 55 Liberty St. Telephone Cortlandt 6970.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened, kept part time, closed, audited, systematized, financial statements rendered. Browndorff, 309 Broadway. Tel. Worth 1626.

ACCOUNTANT—SECRETARY.
Experienced young man; capable, refined, energetic; excellent references; permanent. W 171 Times.

Accountant, audits, systems that stop leaks; charges reasonable. Fleming, 35 Nassau St.

ADVERTISING MAN OF DEPARTMENT STORE.
Ten years' successful record; business doubled while in present position in well-known large Eastern store; open for new engagement; highest recommendations. M 4 Times.

ADVERTISING MAN, thoroughly experienced solicitor and executive, seeks connection with trade or general publication; opportunity main consideration; highest references; correspondence strictly confidential. M 5 Times.

ADVERTISING MAN of exceptional ability in correspondence, writing copy, and making layouts, is open for a position with agency or as assistant to manager of mercantile house. M 9 Times.

A FORMER bank executive, with accounting experience, (38,) seeks appointment as auditor, treasurer, secretary, office or credit manager; highest testimonials; salary secondary to right connection. T. B., Room 816, 52 Broadway.

A GRADUATE of the University of Penn., 32 years of age, desires to obtain position with a corporation in office, or as traveling representative. Address W. M. Elliot, Clifton Heights, Penn.

A MAN of broad financial, manufacturing, and general business experience, good correspondent, used to interviewing customers, also handling complaints, desires position. K 294 Times Downtown.

AN AMERICAN, 33, good knowledge of bookkeeping, typewriting, and office routine, will take position anywhere in United States; has had four years' experience in Brazil; steady, reliable. W 150 Times.

ARE ACTIVE, intelligent young men no longer in demand? Evening law student desires position. K 307 Times Downtown.

A SALESMAN,
age 32, desires position, selling to manufacturers and cutting-up trade, in city and near by; ten years with present employers; executive ability, integrity, energetic; excellent references. L 142 Times.

ASSISTANT FACTORY SUPERINTENDENT.
Young man; 23; college education; two years' successful executive experience; accurate worker, quick thinker. K 372 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, (22,) four years' experience, trial balances, controlling accounts, financial statements, training for certified accountant at New York University, employed now, desires position with future; excellent references; competent. L 165 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, expert; accountant, auditor, cost accountant, systematizer; 11 years' experience commercial business, 4 years with traveling certified public accountant; excellent reference; moderate salary. M 18 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, office manager, (29,) 11 years' experience; thoroughly skilled account; filling executive position; references. Gelbert, 44 St. James Terrace, Sherwood Park, Yonkers, N. Y.

BOOKKEEPER.—Practical accountant, used to difficult work; banking, export, import, lumber, mining, manufacturing, &c.; speaks French, German, Spanish; references, bond; seeks employment. K 316 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, accountant, thoroughly competent, executive, long, varied experience, seeking opportunity where he can prove his real worth; married. Address Room 1,307, 440 4th Av.

BOOKKEEPER AND COST ACCOUNTANT.
Conversant with modern methods; manufacturing experience; good correspondent; moderate salary. K 329 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, stenographer and general office man, wishes position; married; Christian; fourteen years' experience; well recommended; $18. A 255 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, (25,) accountant, correspondent, credits, &c.; efficient, capable, untiring worker; moderate salary. B. F., 119 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, &c.—A thoroughly experienced inside man, (27,) bookkeeper, stenographer, &c.; capable office manager-private secretary; excellent references. M 37 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, office manager, employed part time, would keep books for concern not requiring constant service; credentials. K 265 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, COST ACCOUNTANT; ELEVEN YEARS' EXPERIENCE; CAN TAKE FULL CHARGE. K 231 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

BOOKKEEPER 25, double entry, controlling accounts, 4 years' experience in large concern; full charge; excellent references. K 327 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT (18,) experienced, desires position; moderate salary; best references. K 206 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Assistant, (19;) good penman; accurate; references. Edward Brasner, 974 East 179th.

Situations Wanted, Male

Fifteen cents an agate line.

BOOKKEEPER.—(22;) 3 years' manufacturing experience; office ability; capable. 245 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, expert, desires work auditing, systematizing; $5 daily. Lex. 488 West 19th.

BOOKKEEPER and Typist, good handwriting; salary $15. Bookkeeper, 201 E. 3d way.

BUTLER, French, (24,) single, experienced, reference, valet, desires position; willing, useful; wages moderate. N. Lemers, care of Vantragert, 214 East 48th St., New York.

BUTLER.—Japanese young man wants position butler or school boy. H. T., 624 Lexington Av. Tel. Plaza 6255.

CARETAKER.—Couple want position; city or country; exceptional references. A. Greaves, 44 West 64th St., N. Y. City.

CHAUFFEUR, Swede, single man, (29,) good education, appearance, desires position with private party; experienced driver and good mechanic; any car; highly recommended. Olsson, 238 East 60th St.

CHAUFFEUR.—Experienced young light colored man wishes position with private family; drive any car; best references. L 122 Times.

CHAUFFEUR.—Lady leaving city shortly desires position for experienced, steady driver; excellent mechanic; best references. K 332 Times Downtown.

CHAUFFEUR seeks position, private; four years' experience; best of personal references; city or country. Hilker, 252 Targee St., Stapleton, N. Y.

CHAUFFEUR.—Married; competent mechanic, careful driver; shop and road experience; wishes position; highly recommended. Vigil, 417 East 119th.

CHAUFFEUR. — Mechanic; single; honest, sober; careful driver; 8 years' private references; city, country. Franck, W 104 Times.

CHAUFFEUR; eight years' private family; best references; make himself useful; understands furnace. M 207 Times.

CHAUFFEUR seeks position with private family; large experience; any car; city or country; single. W 166 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, MECHANIC, married, (28;) careful and competent driver; 8 years' experience; do all repairs. L 129 Times.

CHAUFFEUR.—Young married man; good references; not afraid of work. W 170 Times.

CHAUFFEUR.—37, married; good mechanic; sober; careful; references. Chisholm, 1,932 3d Av.

CHINAMAN, competent, trustworthy, entire charge gentleman's apartment, small family. L 137 Times.

CHEMICAL ENGINEER, with four years' practical factory experience, desires executive position in factory or office; can design and operate glycerine machinery. W 176 Times.

CLERICAL WORK.—Young man, (21,) assistant bookkeeper, stenographer, and typewriter, wishes position, clerical work, evenings. K 221 Times Downtown.

COLLEGE GRADUATE, (Columbia,) (23,) man with brains, energetic, ambitious, hard worker, desires to enter first-class manufacturing, mercantile, or advertising concern where he can learn business; wants to begin at bottom; salary no consideration. P 13 Times Annex.

COLORED PORTER, JANITOR for store, office building; 3 years' references. M 206 Times.

COOK, &c.—Japanese, most excellent cook, general houseworker, seeks employment; intelligent, willing and obliging; best references. Honda, 184 High St., Brooklyn.

COOK.—Japanese, experienced, honest, sober, neat, wishes position in family; willing go anywhere; references. Fuwa, 798 Lexington Av.

COOK.—Japanese, first-class cook, wishes situation, private family; best city references. Togane, 104 West 30th St., City.

COOK.—Japanese; first-class French cook; family, club. T K., 184 High St., Brooklyn.

CORRESPONDENT and translator, experienced, French, German, Scandinavian, writes about four languages, desires position, office or private; references. Address L. M. R. O., 225 E. 49th St.

CREDIT REPORTER.—Young man, experienced credit reporting, good appearance, personality, desires position with reputable firm, bank, or agency. K 322 Times Downtown.

CREDIT MAN, (25,) college education, broad experience, familiar all details, able executive, seeks connection with reputable firm; well recommended; moderate salary to start. K 280 Times Downtown.

CREDIT MAN, (28,) fancy goods and novelties, contemplating making change, would like to get in touch with firm in similar capacity. M 40 Times.

DRAFTSMAN, (Architectural.) — All-around man, 15 years' experience, working drawings, details, specifications, and superintending; interview solicited. Z 227 Times Annex.

DRUGGIST, manufacturer-compounder, active, quick, accurate prescriptionist, with complete salesmanship experience, medical knowledge, gentlemanly character, awaiting interview with druggist who needs services of high-grade man; reasonable salary. Write without obligation, Confident, Box 219, 321 Wyckoff Av., Brooklyn, Advertising Office.

EDITOR, &c.—American citizen, with long experience as Spanish editor for newspapers and magazines, desires position as editor or assistant; Spanish scholar; speaks and writes classic Spanish; has list of about 250,000 names of prominent people, personally collected in Spanish-speaking countries, where his own name is very favorably known; particulars and interview. E. D., 280 Times.

EDITORIAL EXECUTIVE desires change; familiar with publishing, printing, advertising, &c., in all branches; accustomed to fast work and efficient organization. Editor, P. O. Box 1990.

EDUCATED YOUNG MAN, (22,) high school graduate, experienced stenographer, with initiative and originality, desires position. K 285 Times Downtown.

ENGINEER.—Graduate of West Point, thirty-five years old, has held executive engineering position of trust past twelve years, desires new connection; North or South America, or for) East; highest references. M 1 Times.

EXECUTIVE.—WANTED, BY AN EXECUTIVE AT PRESENT ENGAGED, (MEMBER OF AMERICAN SOCIETY MECHANICAL ENGINEERS,) WHO HAS HAD BROAD EXPERIENCE WITH MODERN MANUFACTURING METHODS, COST, MANAGEMENT, SELLING AND EXECUTIVE DUTIES; EXPERIENCED IN THE MAKING AND HANDLING OF LARGE CONTRACTS; REFERENCES AS TO ENGINEERING, MANUFACTURING AND BUSINESS ABILITY. ADDRESS K 318 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

EXECUTIVE.
A large mercantile or manufacturing establishment can secure an executive whose experience as a public accountant for the past ten years qualifies him to render valuable service; wide experience wishes to leave the public accounting field. Executive, K 367 Times Downtown.

EXPERIENCED IN ADVERTISING, SELLING, AND SALES BY MAIL.
College graduate, 30, single, five years with big mfrs. selling and managing branches. Four years with N. Y. advertising agencies handling many important accounts. Until recently in charge of sales promotion for large local company. A remarkably effective sales correspondent. Want a man who has sound ideas and experience in building few business? Address M 25 Times.

GARDENER—COOK, &c.—Couple, childless, German-Americans, ages 38 and 42, desire position on gentleman's country estate; man a thorough gardener; understands all work on a country place; woman a good cook or laundress; would board help; references. Address A. R., 208 East 48th.

GARDENER and florist seeks situation on private estate; capable of taking full charge; understands the growing of vegetables and flowers, both outside and under glass, the care of lawns, shrubs, trees; also live stock and poultry. K 341 Times Downtown.

GARDENER and florist, Englishman, wishes situation; well up in greenhouses, lawns, shrubs, and general work of a gentleman's private place; life experience; single; age, 32 years. K 340 Times Downtown.

GARDENER, middle aged, wishes position; last reference 12 years; thoroughly practical; all branches; personal interview preferred. K 328 Times Downtown.

JAPANESE wishes position in gentleman's place to do everything; references. Mura, 58 Sands St., Brooklyn.

JAPANESE GENERAL HOUSEWORKER. Good cook; bachelor or small family; long reference. Kay, 184 High St., Brooklyn.

JAPANESE, excellent cook, butler, wants position cook, general houseworker; best references. Jiro, 102 West 123d.

JAPANESE wishes position in gentleman's place to have entire charge; references. Oyama, 5 West 66th St.

MANAGER.—Advertiser and merchandise man will take charge or assist owner; fifteen years' experience in department and ready-to-wear store; man with executive ability, who can plan sales; business getter; tactful and energetic; would prove valuable man to right party; age 30; single, good character, reliable and ambitious worker; references. N. J. M., Y. M. C. A., Tarrytown, N. Y.

MAN, experienced all branches painting, decorating, and hardwood finishing, would like position as superintendent or foreman with interior decorator, architect, builder of general contractors; do own estimating if required; 5th Av. reference given. Write C. A. R., 1,167 3d Av.

Situations Wanted, Male

Fifteen cents an agate line.

MAN, aged 50, desires position as caretaker country home. W 140 Times.

MASSEUR.—Experienced graduate; recommendations; more gentlemen patients at residence. Detrick, 214 West 84th St.

OFFICE MAN.—An exceptionally able office man and correspondent, (23,) seeks permanent position with responsible house; understands advertising; at present employed. Address Conscientious, K 283 Times Downtown.

OFFICE MANAGER-ACCOUNTANT,
Senior bookkeeper; fifteen years' broad business training; possessing initiative and executive ability. W 144 Times.

PAINTER and paperhanger, also handy with other tools, wishes steady position, single; go anywhere. Wm. Reinhold, Box 11, Hewlett, L. I.

PRINTING.—Bookkeeper, salesman, all-around man, wants to connect with reliable printing and sample card manufacturing concern. L 156 Times

REAL ESTATE.—Highly efficient renting man of many years' experience in managing office and mercantile buildings seeks connections with progressive firm of operators or agents; best references furnished. Z 230 Times Annex.

RELIABLE COUPLE would like to take charge of doctor's offices or bachelor apartments. W 148 Times.

REPORTER; COPYREADER, EDITOR.—Newswriter, wide experience, good habits, (28,) employed, wants position on daily, weekly, or trade paper; press association, publicity department advertising or publishing house; moderate salary with prospects. K 339 Times Downtown.

SALES PROMOTION WORK
or New York City Representative.

Fifteen years' active business experience (up on my toes all the time) might well fit me to develop a department or phase of your business that would render my services very valuable.
Have that experience which comes from large volume purchasing, advertising, and sales promotion. Understand system and efficiency work; possess executive ability, initiative, and ideas; keenly alive and ambitious; highly recommended. Address Sales, 1,044 East 15th St., Brooklyn.

SALES MANAGER, &c.—A successful advertising and sales manager, an American, college graduate, having had exceptional business experience; level-headed and energetic, now engaged, but unable to employ himself fully because of the war, seeks new engagement for part or full time; has personally covered most of the important cities of the United States and Canada; has employed and directed large forces of salesmen; has planned and conducted local and national marketing campaigns for various foreign and domestic brands; specialties, involving an expenditure of many hundreds of thousands of dollars; has made practical use of nearly every legitimate advertising device employed during the last ten years; can present exceptional references as to character, integrity, ability, and tact from past employers and associates. A 270 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN—SALES MANAGER.
Young man, now situated in New England, desires for personal reasons connection involving headquarters in New York City; college graduate; thoroughly expert in technique of retail and wholesale specialty selling, sales letters, directing salesmen; highest credentials; initial salary a secondary consideration. For interview address L 143 Times.

SALESMAN—A PRODUCER,
with successful selling record, can sell merchandise or specialties; am heavyweight producer, understanding the underlying scientific principles of selling and advertising; want connection with progressive institution, large or small; can furnish highest credentials as to ability and character. Sales-Producer, M 212 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN of ability, with thorough knowledge of FINE FURNITURE, FABRICS, FLOOR COVERINGS, and INTERIOR DECORATING would like to represent exclusive house in these lines, or would represent any of the above lines to the trade.
"ABILITY," K 351 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.
Energetic young man, 30, with nine years' experience in the South and Middle West territory, thoroughly familiar with the department store and jobbing trade, desires to make a change; can furnish A1 and reputable line considered; now employed by large import house; can arrange personal interview conveniently. Z 210 Times Annex.

SALESMAN.—Good appearance, capable, quick closer; have sold best trade; can furnish satisfactory record and references; desire connection with first-class company. L 164 Times.

SALESMAN, SALESMANAGER, clean cut, progressive, Christian, (37,), well versed modern methods; 15 years one place; open for engagement; high-class house only. L 139 Times.

SALESMAN. — Experienced salesman, successfully acquainted throughout the Middle West, is desirous of obtaining a line of wash goods in connection with present lines, not conflicting. L 133 Times.

SALESMAN covering California desires connection with reliable firm seeking representation here; hustler who will produce. S. D. Henkin, Long Beach, Cal.

SALESMAN, &c.—Young man, 24, good penman, ambitious, wishes position salesman or assisting bookkeeper or anything. M. G., 2,960 3d Av.

SALESMAN calling on large and small Western retail stores wants side line; hustler; will produce results. K 375 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, experienced business man, speaks German, employed, seeks connection, manufacturing or jobbing house; inside or outside position. L 158 Times.

SALESMAN, 29, road experience, earnings have been $1,800, references, desires connection; local territory. K 357 Times Downtown.

SALES MANAGER.
Technical man, ten years' experience, seeks position with manufacturing concern; best references. L 153 Times.

SALESMAN.—Selling the automobile makers, want line automobile leather. L 151 Times.

SECRETARY.—Young American, good education, and 7 years' business experience; competent and trustworthy stenographer and typist; experienced in secretarial work; excellent references. K 298 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY, &c.—English university graduate, (36;) traveled; refined; secretary, any confidential capacity. M 34 Times.

SPECIALTY SALESMAN OR MANAGER, 15 years' successful experience in putting new goods on the market; also increasing business on lines partially established; valid reason for leaving present position; wish to connect with reliable, legitimate concern; am familiar with the Pacific Coast trade. L. R. RANDALL, General Delivery, Cleveland, O.

STENOGRAPHIC, secretarial, managerial position; 10 years secretary, confidential man to executive semi-financial institution; 3 years secretary-treasurer one company; 5 years assistant to President of another; due to European wars, now without suitable employment. A 269 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.
Young man of experience, brains, and ability, would like to connect with a good concern where his initiative and energy will lead to advancement; now employed, excellent references. K 362 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY.—Thoroughly experienced young man desires responsible position; extensive office and secretarial experience; best references. A 252 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Able young man, 19, high school graduate, desires to connect with progressive firm; salary secondary. K 354 Times Downtown.

STUDENT.—Young man wishes employment evenings after 5 P. M., Saturday 1 P. M. All day. 265 Times Downtown.

TRAVELING SALESMAN THROUGH LATIN AMERICAS; 10 years' experience. Thorough knowledge of South American countries; wants engagement; references. L 123 Times.

VALET and COMPANION for bachelor or lone man; best references; reliable, temperate, confidential, congenial. Y 377 Times Annex.

VALET, with ten years' experience, speaking four languages; European experience; excellent in traveling; highly recommended. A. I., 205 East 44th St.

VALET, (colored,) position with bachelor; experienced; references. Hamilton, care Trott, 66 West 140th.

VALET, COOK, Bachelor's Housekeeper.—Wishes position; first-class references. Japanese, 2,481 Broadway.

VALET, attendant, visiting; man you can depend upon. Valet, Col. 9450.

WORKS MANAGER.
Exceptional high-grade, dividend-producing executive, seeks opportunity to expand into a very large concern; practical production, efficiency, and safety engineer, organist, systematizer, factory economist, cost accountant, supervisor of labor, &c. Y 372 Times Annex.

YOUNG MAN, (25,) wishes position where diligence, honesty, and ability are appreciated. An experienced secretary and accountant, and have been assistant manager for publishing house. None but live firm offering good inducements need reply. M 19 Times.

YOUNG MAN (25) wants position where five years' experience in engraving, printing, binding will be useful; A1 reference. W 115 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (26,) still employed; one place over 8 years; office assistant, stenography, experience, wishes position with progressive firm. Ferrell, 127 W. 49th St.

Situations Wanted, Male

Fifteen cents an agate line.

YOUNG MAN, college graduate, (Columbia,) mechanically inclined, can work in factory, office or draughting room. Box 87, 1,515 3d Av.

YOUNG MAN, (22,) 4 years' statistical experience, desires position with reliable firm; excellent penmanship; best references. K 336 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, stenographer, typewriter, bookkeeper, graduate High School of Commerce, three years' experience, desires office position. A 251 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, (28,) college education; good at figures; civil engineering experience; intelligent enough to make good at anything. C 2,062 Ryer Av., Bronx.

YOUNG MAN, 26, six years' financial and credit experience, secretarial ability; excellent references. K 331 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, well-appearing, possessing extraordinary business ability, desires position. W 177 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (28,) desires position where hard work and ability will bring results. M 21 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 25, good penman, quick and accurate at figures, seeks position; salary secondary. Landgraf, 209 East 42d.

YOUNG MAN seeks management of estate; capable, energetic, and trustworthy. L 125 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 28, combined office man and salesman; best reference. K 290 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN seeks connection with real estate firm: wide awake. L 124 Times.

Agents Wanted.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

WONDERFUL OPPORTUNITY.—Start as our agent, become manufacturer; every-day necessities; fastest repeat sellers; marvelous profits; proposition worth at least $40 weekly; samples free. Frederick Lobl Co., 832 Warren St., Boston, Mass.

WOULD LIKE general sole agency for good selling, repeating article, food line, west New York and suburban towns, or take any new article on market; Christmas specialties. C. M. Meyer, 679 Park Avenue, West New York, N. J.

AGENTS WANTED by manufacturer new auto accessory; easy seller; big profits; exclusive territory. 616 Postal Telegraph Bldg., San Francisco.

CHEWING GUM.—Sell to dealers; good, profitable business built up quickly; novel packages; orders repeat; write today. Helmet Co., Cincinnati.

MANUFACTURERS' AGENT.—One fully capable introduces well-known Western product to Eastern market; positively legitimate; appointment. L 154 Times.

AGENTS wanted in every town to establish coffee route; chance to earn large steady income. Write for particulars. West Coffee Co., 76 Front St., New York City.

Help Wanted, Male

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

ACCOUNTANTS.—Examination will be held by Municipal Civil Service Commission, 299 Broadway, Nov. 13, 1915, for position of fifth grade accountant; age 25 years. Applications issued from Nov. 1 to Nov. 15, Room 1,400, Municipal Building.

ACCOUNTANT.—IN NEW YORK OFFICE OF LARGE RETAIL CONCERN; MUST BE AN ACCOUNTANT AND ABLE TO HANDLE A LARGE OFFICE; SALARY $3,000. ADDRESS, IN CONFIDENCE, WITH FULL INFORMATION AS TO EXPERIENCE, S. D., 405 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

ACCOUNTANT, senior; capable of revising reports and taking charge of report department of prominent firm of public accountants; give full information as to experience and educational qualifications. K 363 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT.—Senior accountant wanted, with experience; must combine theoretical knowledge with practicability and adaptability. A 247 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT wanted by large import and export house; must be experienced in handling large transactions; good opportunity. 481 Times Annex.

ADVERTISING, printing office desires services of young man with good ideas of direct advertising to act as correspondent and solicitor; small salary and liberal commission; to insure attention give full details. S 25 Times.

ADVERTISING MAN.—Exceptional non-competitive advertising proposition offered successful advertising man; commission basis, but unlimited possibilities; leads. Bowman, 801 Longacre Building.

ADVERTISING MAN wanted, high class, with knowledge of financial field; state full particulars and references; commission. K 360 Times Downtown.

ADDRESSING ENVELOPES.—Swift, accurate writer; state speed. Thomas, Box 1905, New York City.

ADVERTISING SOLICITOR
wanted by a universally known illustrated weekly. A man who can reach national advertisers through direct connections, or with personal representatives and leading advertising agencies. To such a man an opportunity is open for a permanent position, with an assured income; position, address, giving full particulars, also "Experience," Post Office Box 40, New York.

ALTERATION TAILORS.
Alteration tailors wanted on ladies' fine garments; only those accustomed to first-class work need apply.
ARNOLD CONSTABLE & CO.,
Workroom Entrance, 13 East 18th St.

A MAN wanted that thoroughly understands the handling of a retail business in cloaks, suits, furs, &c.; one that knows how to get business; we do not require a buyer, but a general manager that can tell the boss what should be done to get more business; can have full charge of selling force; now doing $300,000, but want to do $500,000; live city, 600,000 inhabitants; such a man can have a good salary with percentage on increased sales; state experience. Live Wire, 228 Times Annex.

AN ADVENTURE IN BUSINESS,
(NOT FROM THE ARABIAN NIGHTS.)
Mr. Mc—, (32 years of age,) who has been a successful lumber salesman nearly all his life, found himself recently without a position. Happening through a happy chance to read our advertisement he decided that HERE was an opportunity to capitalize his selling abilities for more money than he had been receiving. Result of his first eight weeks' work with us, over $1,400 in cash commissions, and he has declared equities in the business of approximately the same amount.
This is a human document open to your scrutiny—a story from real life, the hero of which is now in our employ. Best of all, it can be duplicated by an energetic man who has been a successful salesman and who has the work habit, combined with our original selling methods. We have a similar opening for one or two successful salesmen who can furnish gilt-edge references. L. A. Cert, General Agent, Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company, 135 Broadway, New York.

AN OPPORTUNITY.
We want a responsible man or woman in every city of 10,000 population or over to secure subscriptions on liberal commission basis. See our advertisement elsewhere in this issue. This is an excellent opportunity; give full particulars in your first letter; do not send names of references alone, but send their written indorsements—it will save time. Address The Annalist, Times Square, New York.

BOOK SALESMEN going out to Australia invited to call on Standard Publishing Co., Pty Ltd., head office, 100 Flinders Street, Melbourne, and also at 19 Hunter Street, Sydney; experienced men with good references will earn good money.

BOOKKEEPER, double entry, understanding the handling of controlling accounts; give name of last employer and salary wanted. S. P. Clarke, 72 3d St., Garden City, L. I. Office in Jamaica, L. I.

BOY, about 17 years of age, make himself useful in the office of one of New York's largest w

The New York Times
MAGAZINE SECTION
SECTION FOUR. NEW YORK, OCTOBER 31, 1915 TWENTY-FOUR PAGES.

THE CASE OF EDITH CAVELL

A Reply to Dr. Albert Zimmermann, Germany's Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs

By James M. Beck

Former Assistant Attorney General of the United States, and Author of "In the Supreme Court of Civilization: The Dual Alliance vs. the Triple Entente."

Mr. Beck, who is one of the leaders of the New York Bar, is the author of the most widely read article written since the war began, entitled: "The Dual Alliance vs. The Triple Entente," which was subsequently expanded into a book, called "The Evidence in the Case," pronounced by a distinguished publicist to be "the classic of the war." After its publication in THE NEW YORK TIMES *this article was reprinted in nearly every language of the civilized nations and over a million copies of it were published.*

THOSE who have regarded the Supreme Court of Civilization—meaning thereby the moral sentiment of the world—as a mere rhetorical phrase or an idle illusion should take note how swiftly that court—sitting now as one of criminal assize—has pronounced sentence upon the murderers of Edith Cavell. The swift vengeance of the world's opinion has called to the bar General Baron von Bissing, and in executing him with the lightning of universal execration has forever degraded him.

Baron von der Lancken may possibly escape general obloquy, for his part in the crime was no greater than that of Pilate, who sought to wash his hands of innocent blood; but von Bissing will enjoy "until the last syllable of recorded time" the unenviable fame of Judge Jeffreys. He, too, was an able Judge and probably believed that he was executing justice, but because he did not execute it in mercy, but with a ferocity that has made his name a synonym for judicial tyranny, the world has condemned him to lasting infamy, and this notwithstanding the fact that he was made Chief Justice of the King's Bench, Lord High Chancellor of England, and a peer of the realm. All these titles are forgotten. Only that of "Bloody Jeffreys" remains.

Similarly, if his master shall be pleased to honor General Baron von Bissing with the iron cross for his action in the case of Miss Cavell, as the Kaiser honored the Captain of the submarine which destroyed the Lusitania—and what order could be more appropriate in both cases than the cross, which recalls how another innocent victim to judicial tyranny was sacrificed?—then even the Order of the Iron Cross will not save von Bissing from lasting obloquy. I do not question that he acted according to his lights and shared with Dr. Albert Zimmermann great "surprise" that the world should make such a sensation about the murder of one woman. Trajan once said that the possession of absolute power had a tendency to transform even the most humane man into a wild beast, and Judge Black in his great argument in the case of *ex parte* Milligan recalled the fact that Robespierre in his early life resigned his commission as Judge rather than pronounce the sentence of death, and that Caligula passed as a very amiable young man before he assumed the imperial purple. The story is as old as humanity that the appetite for blood "grows by what it feeds upon."



© Photo by Medem.

MISS EDITH CAVELL.
From a Photograph Taken Only a Short Time Before Her Execution, Just Received Here.

The murder of Miss Cavell was one of exceptional brutality and stupidity. It never occurred to her judges that her murder would add an army corps to the forces of the Allies and that every English soldier will fight more bravely because of her shining example. So little was this appreciated either in Brussels or Berlin that the German Foreign Office, in its official apology for the crime, issued over the signature of Herr Doctor Albert Zimmermann, Under Secretary of Foreign Affairs, expresses its surprise

> *that the shooting of an Englishwoman and the condemnation of several women in Brussels for treason have caused a sensation.*

What extraordinary moral naïveté! How could they appreciate that after the firing squad had done its work and the body of the woman had been given hasty burial the victim's virtues would

> "plead like angels, trumpet-tongued, against
> The deep damnation of her taking off;
> And pity, like a naked new-born babe,
> Striding the blast, or Heaven's cherubim, horsed
> Upon the sightless couriers of the air,
> Shall blow the horrid deed in every eye,
> That tears shall drown the wind."

This happened with incredible rapidity, and the Kaiser made haste to respite the eight other intended victims—two of them being also women—and the Berlin Foreign Office also issued to the world its defense of its action.

It began with an expression of "pity that Miss Cavell had to be executed," but the sincerity of this pity can be measured by the fact that concurrently with Dr. Zimmermann's official apology there came from Berlin an "inspired" supplemental explanation, which sought to depreciate the character and services of the dead nurse by stating "that she earned a living by nursing, *charging fees within the means of the wealthy only.*"

The world has an abundant refutation of this cruel and cowardly slur upon the memory of a dead woman, for one who first hazarded her life and then gave it freely to save the lives of others—for such was the charge for which she died—is not a woman to restrict her gracious ministrations of mercy for mercenary motives.

The Kaiser has been swift to see the deadly injury to his cause of this latest evidence of military tyranny. Not only has he respited Miss Cavell's alleged accomplices—as if to say with Macbeth, "thou canst not say I did it"—but it is said that he has summoned von Bissing and von der Lancken to explain their actions in the matter, but as the Kaiser is responsible for the invasion of Belgium

and has hitherto permitted its attendant horrors, he can no more absolve himself from some share of responsibility than could Macbeth disavow his responsibility for the deeds of his two hirelings.

The stain of this murder rests upon Prussian militarism and not upon the German people, for it should not be forgotten that possibly the most chivalrous act, which has happened since the beginning of the war, was the erection by a German community, where a detention camp was maintained, of a statue to the imprisoned French and English soldiers who had died in captivity, with the beautiful inscription:

"To our Comrades, who here died for their dear Fatherland."

What could be more chivalrous or present a greater contrast to the assassination of Miss Cavell?

We are advised by Dr. Zimmermann that Miss Cavell was given a fair trial and was justly convicted, but as the proceedings of the trial were secret and as Miss Cavell was denied counsel of her own selection and forbidden to have access in advance of the trial even to the nature of the charges against her, *and as we know nothing of the circumstances of her alleged offense except the reports of her judges and executioners,* the world will be somewhat incredulous as to whether the trial was as just to the accused as Dr. Zimmermann would have us believe.

The difficulty with this assurance is that the German conception of what is a fair trial differs from that which prevails in Anglo-Saxon countries, just as the German word "Gerechtikeit" does not convey the same mental or moral conception as the English word "justice." "Gerechtikeit" means simply the exercise of the power of the State, and claims no further sanction than its authority. In England, France, and the United States the idea of justice is that an individual has certain fundamental and inalienable rights which even the State cannot override, and none of these fundamental rights have been more highly valued in the whole evolution of English liberty than the rights of a defendant who is charged with crime. Whether guilty or not guilty, he cannot be arrested without a judicial warrant on proof of probable cause; he may not be compelled to testify against himself; he is entitled to a speedy trial and shall be informed in advance thereof of the exact nature of the accusation; his trial shall be public and open, and he shall be confronted with the witnesses against him and have compulsory process for his own defense; in advance of trial he shall have permission to select his own counsel, and shall have the opportunity to confer freely with him.

Each one of these fundamental rights was denied to Miss Cavell.

It is difficult to understand why, in view of the policy of terrorism, which has prevailed in Belgium from the time that the invader first crossed its frontier, the justice from the standpoint of military law should be referred to in Herr Zimmermann's defense. In the official textbook of the General Staff of the German Army the definite policy of terrorizing a conquered country is proclaimed as a military theory. Its leading axiom is that

> "a war conducted with energy cannot be directed merely against the combatants of the enemy State and the positions they occupy, *but it will and must in like manner seek to destroy the total intellectual and material resources of the Ruler.* Humanitarian claims, such as the protection of men and their goods, can only be taken into consideration in so far as the nature and object of the war permit. Consequently the argument of war permits every belligerent State *to have recourse to all means which enable it to obtain the object of the war.*"

Miss Cavell's fate only differs from that of hundreds of Belgian women and children in that she had the pretense of a trial and presumably had trespassed against military law, while other victims of the rape of Belgium were ruthlessly killed in order to effect a speedy subjugation of the territory. The question of the guilt or innocence of each individual was a matter of no importance. Hostages were taken and shot for the alleged wrongs of others.

Did not General von Bülow on Aug. 22 announce to the inhabitants of Liége that

> "*it is with my consent that the General in command has burned down the place [Andenne] and shot about 100 inhabitants.*"

It was the same chivalrous and humane General who posted a proclamation at Namur on Aug. 25 as follows:

> "Before 4 o'clock all Belgian and French prisoners are to be delivered up as prisoners of war. Citizens who do not obey this will be condemned to hard labor for life in Germany. At 4 o'clock a rigorous inspection of all houses will be made. *Every soldier found will be shot.* * * * *The streets will be held by German guards, who will hold ten hostages for each street. These hostages will be shot if there is any trouble in that street.* * * * A crime against the German Army will compromise the existence of the whole town of Namur *and every one in it.*"

Did not Field Marshal von der Goltz issue a proclamation in Brussels, on Oct. 5, stating that, if any individual disturbed the telegraphic or railway communications, all the inhabitants would be "*punished without pity, the innocent suffering with the guilty*"?

Individual guilt being thus a matter of minor importance, Dr. Zimmermann had no occasion on the accepted theory of Prussian militarism to justify the secret trial and midnight execution of Edith Cavell. Indeed, he freely intimates that his Government will not spare women, no matter how high and noble the motive may have been which inspires any infraction of military law, and to this sweeping statement he makes but one exception, namely, that women "in a delicate condition may not be executed." But why the exception? If it be permitted to destroy one life for the welfare of the military administration of Belgium, why stop at two? If the innocent living are to be sacrificed, why spare the unborn? The exception itself shows that the rigor of military law must have some limitation; and that its iron rigor must be softened by a discretion dictated by such considerations of chivalry and magnanimity as have hitherto been observed by all civilized nations. If the victim of yesterday had been an "expectant mother," Dr. Zimmermann suggests that her judges and executioners would have spared her, but no such exception can be found in the Prussian military code. "It is not so nominated in the bond," and the Under Secretary's recognition of one exception, based upon considerations of humanity and not the letter of the military code, destroys the whole fabric of his case, *for it clearly shows that there was a power of discretion which von Bissing could have exercised, if he had so elected.*

That her case had its claims not only to magnanimity, but even to military justice, is shown by the haste with which, in the teeth of every protest, the unfortunate woman was hurried to her end. Sentenced at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, she was executed nine hours later. Of what was General Baron von Bissing afraid? She was in his custody. Her power to help her country—save by dying—was forever at an end. The hot haste of her execution and the duplicity and secrecy which attended it betray an unmistakable fear that if her life had been spared until the world could have known of her death sentence, public opinion would have prevented this cruel and cowardly deed. The labored apology of Dr. Zimmermann and the swift action of the Kaiser in pardoning those who were condemned with Miss Cavell indicate that the Prussian officials have heard the beating of the wings of those avenging angels of history who, like the Furies of classic mythology, are the avengers of the innocent and the oppressed.

"*Greatness,*" wrote Aeschylus, "*is no defense from utter destruction when a man insolently spurns the mighty altar of justice.*"

This is as true today as when it was written more than two thousand years ago. It is but a classic echo of the old Hebraic moral axiom that "the Lord God of recompenses shall surely requite."

The most powerful and self-willed ruler of modern times learned this lesson to his cost. Probably no two instances contributed so powerfully to the ultimate downfall of Napoleon as his ruthless assassination under the forms of military law of the Duke d'Enghien and the equally brutal murder of the German bookseller, Palm. The one aroused the undying enmity of Russia, and the blood that was shed in the moat of Vincennes was washed out in the icy waters of the Beresina. The fate of the poor German bookseller, whom Napoleon caused to be shot because his writings menaced the security of French occupation, developed as no other event the dormant spirit of German nationality, and the Nuremberg bookseller, shot precisely as was Miss Cavell, was finally avenged when Blücher gave Napoleon the *coup de grâce* at Waterloo. No one more clearly felt the invisible presence of his Nemesis than did Napoleon. All his life, and even in his confinement at St. Helena, he was ceaselessly attempting to justify to the moral conscience of the world his ruthless assassination of the last Prince of the house of Condé. The terrible judgment of history was never better expressed than by Lamartine in the following language:

> "A cold curiosity carries the visitor to the battlefields of Marengo, Austerlitz, Wagram, Leipsic, Waterloo; he wanders over them with dry eyes, but one is shown at a corner of the wall near the foundations of Vincennes, at the bottom of a ditch, a spot covered with nettles and weeds. He says, 'There it is!' He utters a cry and carries away with him undying pity for the victim and an implacable resentment against the assassin. This resentment is vengeance for the past and a lesson for the future. *Let the ambitious, whether soldiers, tribunes, or kings, remember that if they have hirelings to do their will, and flatterers to excuse them while they reign, there yet comes afterward a human conscience to judge them and pity to hate them. The murderer has but one hour; the victim has eternity.*"

With this noble aphorism of Lamartine the case of Edith Cavell could be safely rested, but there is one aspect of the tragedy which especially concerns the honor and dignity of the United States and should receive its swift and effectual recognition.

Her secret trial and hurried execution was a studied affront to the American Minister at Brussels, and therefore to the American nation. It is true that in all he did to save her life he was acting in behalf of and for the benefit of Great Britain, whose interests our Government has taken over in Belgium; but this cannot affect the fact that when Brand Whitlock intervened in behalf of the prisoner, sought to secure her a fair trial, and prevent her execution, and especially when he asked her life as a favor in return for the services our country had rendered Germany and German subjects in the earlier days of the war, *he spoke as an American and as the diplomatic representative of the United States.*

So secret was Miss Cavell's arrest and so sinister the methods whereby her end was compassed that the American Minister in Belgium was obliged to write on Aug. 31 to Baron von der Lancken, the German Civil Governor of Belgium, and ask whether it was true that she was under arrest. *To this the German Military Governor did not even deign to make a reply, although it was clearly a matter of life and death.*

The discourtesy of such silence to a great and friendly nation needs no comment, and will simply serve to remind the American people that Germany has never yet replied to another request of our Government that she disavow the massacre of nearly 200 American men, women, and children on the Lusitania.

Not hearing from Baron von der Lancken, our Minister on Sept. 10 again wrote to him and again asked for a reply. He asked for the opportunity "*to take up the defense of Miss Cavell with the least possible delay.*" To this, Baron Lancken deigned to reply by an ex parte statement that Miss Cavell had admitted

> "having concealed in her house various English and French soldiers, as well as Belgians of military age, all anxious to proceed to the front. She also acknowledged having supplied these soldiers with the funds necessary to proceed to the front and having facilitated their departure from Belgium by finding guides to assist them in clandestinely crossing the frontier."

The Baron further answered that her defense had been intrusted (by her Judges) to an advocate by the name of Braun, "*who is in touch with the proper German authorities,*" and added that in view of these facts the German military authorities refused "*to allow interviews of any kind with the accused persons.*" For this reason he refused the request of the American Minister that the counsel of the American Legation, M. Deleval, be permitted to visit Miss Cavell.

Our only knowledge as to whether Miss Cavell had been guilty of these offenses against German military law is from her prosecutors, and thus it will be noted that the only counsel assigned to her was not of her own selection, but was apparently a German who was "in touch with the proper German authorities."

We only know from the same interested source what defense, if any, Miss Cavell made. From one of the inspired sources comes the statement that she freely admitted her guilt, and from her last interview with the English clergyman it would appear that she probably did admit some infraction of military law. But from another German source we learn the following:

> "During the trial in the Senate Chamber the accused, almost without exception, gave the impression of persons *cleverly simulating naive innocence.* It was not a mere coincidence that two-thirds of the accused were women.
>
> "The Englishwoman, Edith Cavell, who has already been executed, declared that she had believed as an Englishwoman that she ought to do her country service *by giving lodgings in her house to soldiers and recruits who were in peril.* She naturally denied that she had drawn other people into destruction by inducing them to harbor refugees when her own institute was overtaxed."

From this meagre information we can only infer that Miss Cavell did admit that she had sheltered some soldiers and recruits who were in peril, and while this undoubtedly constituted a grave infraction of military law, yet it does not present in a locality far removed from the actual war zone a case either of espionage or high treason, and is of that class of offenses which have always been punished on the highest considerations of humanity and chivalry and with great moderation.

The difficulty is that the world is not yet informed what defense, if any, Miss Cavell made, or whether an opportunity was given her to make any. The whole proceeding savors of the darkness of the mediaeval Inquisition.

For some reason that does not appear Herr Braun was not utilized by her Judges to represent her, but another counsel was assigned to her by the name of Kirschen. The extent of his opportunity to represent her—assuming that he was even assigned in good faith to do so—can be illustrated by the fact that when M. Deleval, the legal counsel of the American Embassy, again sought an opportunity to arrange for Miss Cavell's defense he was referred by the authorities to Herr Kirschen, who promptly told our representative that

> "lawyers defending prisoners before a German Military Court *were not allowed to see their clients before trial, and were not permitted to see any document of the prosecution.*"

Herr Kirschen further advised M. Deleval not to carry out his intention of even attending the trial, as this "would cause great prejudice to the prisoner, because the German Judges would resent it."

What an indictment of the Judges by their own appointee! Even to see a representative of the American Government at the trial in the interests of fair play would sway the mind of the court against the prisoner. It reads like the trial scene in "Alice in Wonderland."

Herr Kirschen further assured our representative that he would keep our embassy "informed of all developments in the case," and after giving that express assurance, *nothing more was heard from the learned counsel assigned by her Judges to defend Miss Cavell.* As the trial was secret, no information is vouchsafed as to whether Herr Kirschen even attended, much less defended, his friendless client. What witnesses appeared against her, what the exact charges were, what efforts the court made to learn the facts, what mitigating circumstances were pleaded, of all these we know nothing. *These brave and distinguished soldiers tried her in secret and executed her in secret.*

It must be remembered that all this did not take place in the zone of actual warfare. A spy caught in the lines of armies is summarily dealt with of necessity. But Brussels was miles away from the scene of actual hostilities. Its civil courts were open and a civil administration ruled its affairs of such reputed beneficence and efficiency as to evoke the ungrudging admiration of a distinguished college professor who bears the honored name of George B. McClellan. There was therefore no possible excuse under international law for a drumhead court-martial, as this farcical trial plainly was. In our civil war a similar military commission once sought to hold a similar trial in Indianapolis over civilians accused of treason, but our Supreme Court, in the case of ex parte Milligan, sternly repudiated this form of military tyranny.

In that case the Supreme Court said:

> "There are occasions when martial rule can be properly applied. If, in foreign

invasion or civil war, the courts are actually closed, and it is impossible to administer criminal justice according to law, then, *on the theatre of active military operations, where war really prevails,* there is a necessity to furnish a substitute for the civil authority, thus overthrown, to preserve the safety of the army and society; * * * As necessity creates the rule, so it limits its duration; for, if this government is continued *after* the courts are reinstated, it is a gross usurpation of power. Martial rule can never exist where the courts are open, and in the proper and unobstructed exercise of their jurisdiction. *It is also confined to the locality of actual war.*"

We do not even know the exact charge preferred against Miss Cavell, much less the evidence which supported it. Dr. Zimmermann says that the charge was treason, but Miss Cavell, as a British subject, owed no allegiance to Germany, and, while she could be legally subjected to military law, the technical charge of treason could no more properly be preferred against her than against any French or English soldier. The German military authorities vaguely intimated that the charge was espionage, but the humane act of helping fugitives to escape, while undoubtedly a grave infraction of military law, is not technically or justly the crime of espionage.

All civilized countries, including Germany, have always recognized a difference between high treason, punishable with death, and ordinary treason. The German Strafgesetzbuch thus distinguishes between high treason (hochverrat) and the lesser crime of landesverrat. High treason consists in murdering or attempting to murder a sovereign or Prince of Germany or an attempt by violence to overthrow the Imperial Government or any State thereof. This alone is punishable with death.

While this distinction of the German Civil Code may have no application when military law is being enforced, yet it illustrates a distinction, which all humane nations have recognized, between the treason which seeks to overthrow a State by rebellion and lesser offenses against the authority of a State.

Assuming that Miss Cavell's offense could be regarded in any sense as treasonable, it certainly constituted the lesser offense under the distinction above quoted.

The fact is that Miss Cavell was tried, condemned, and executed for her sympathy with the cause of Belgium and her willingness to save her compatriots from suffering and death. Military necessity—ever the tyrant's plea—demanded a victim further to terrorize the subjugated people. They chose Miss Cavell.

Notwithstanding the request of the American Legation in its letter of Oct. 5 that it be advised not only as to the charges, but also as to the sentence imposed upon Miss Cavell, and the express promise of Herr Kirschen to inform it of all developments, it was kept in ignorance of the fact that sentence of death had been passed upon her. Minister Whitlock only heard this on Oct. 11, and he at once addressed a letter to Baron von der Lancken in which, after stating this fact, he appealed "to the sentiment of generosity and humanity in the Governor General in favor of Miss Cavell," with a view to commutation of the death sentence, and at the same time addressed a similar letter to Baron von Bissing, the Military Governor of Belgium, who again did not deign to give to the American Government even the cold courtesy of a reply.

On the morning of Oct. 11 our Minister heard—not from the German authorities, but from unofficial sources—that the trial had been completed on the preceding Saturday afternoon, and he at once communicated with the Political Department of the German Military Government, and was expressly assured

> "that no sentence had been pronounced and that there would probably be a delay of a day or two before a decision was reached."

The Director of the Political Department (Herr Conrad) gave a further

> *"positive assurance that the [American] Legation would be fully informed as to the developments in the case.'*

Notwithstanding this direct promise and further "repeated inquiries in the course of the day," no further word reached our Legation, and at 6:20 P. M. it again inquired as to Miss Cavell's fate, and the Director of the Political Department again

> *"stated that sentence had not yet been pronounced,"*

and he specifically renewed his assurance. Two hours later our Minister *from unofficial sources* heard that all that had been told him by the Political Department was untrue and that the sentence had been passed at 5 o'clock P. M. and before his last conversation with the Director, and that the execution was to take place that night.

Accordingly the Secretary of the American Legation proceeded at once to Baron von der Lancken and again asked as a favor to this Government that clemency be extended. He brought with him a letter from the American Minister, which reads as follows:

> "My dear Baron:
> "I am too ill to put my request before you in person, but once more I appeal to the generosity of your heart. Stand by and save from death this unfortunate woman. Have pity on her. Your devoted friend,
> "BRAND WHITLOCK."

This note was read aloud to Baron von der Lancken, the very official who had refused to answer the first communication of the Legation with reference to the matter, and he

> "expressed disbelief in the report that sentence had actually been passed and manifested some surprise that we should give credence to any report not emanating from official sources. He was quite insistent in knowing the exact source of our information, but this I did not feel at liberty to communicate to him."

Baron von der Lancken proceeded to express his belief "that it was quite improbable that sentence had been pronounced," and that in any event no execution would follow. After some hesitation he telephoned to the Presiding Judge of the Court-Martial and then reported that the embassy's unofficial information was only too true.

His attention was further called to the express promise of the German Director of the Political Department to inform the American Legation of the sentence, and he was asked to grant the American Government the courtesy of a "delay in carrying out the sentence." Thereupon Baron von der Lancken agreed to call the Military Governor on the telephone. Instead he saw him in person, and a half hour later reported to our Secretary a refusal to interfere with the execution of the sentence. Having done this, he requested the representative of the American Legation to take back the note of our Minister, but as it was an official communication, our representative insisted that he should keep it. Baron von der Lancken, however, was very insistent and refused to accept delivery of the note. The exact reason for this added discourtesy to the American Government is not clear. He had read the note and could not thereafter claim that our Government had not asked for clemency as a favor.

On Oct. 22 there was issued from Brussels a "semi-official" but *anonymous* statement, charging that in the reports of the Secretary of the American Embassy, from which the above quoted statements are mainly taken, "most of the important events are inaccurately reproduced."

No specification of any inaccuracy is however made, except the general denial "that the German authorities with empty promises put off the American Minister" and also the equally general statement that no promise was given to our embassy to advise it of developments in the case.

A vague, general, and *anonymous* denial, issued by men who seek to wash their hands of innocent blood, cannot avail against the clear, specific, and circumstantial statement of an American official, who certainly had no political motive to color his statements. The Secretary of our embassy states that on Oct. 11 he made "*repeated*" inquiries of Herr Conrad, the official in charge of the Political Department of the German Government in Belgium, *the last inquiry being at 6:20 P. M. by the clock,* (an hour after the victim had been sentenced to death,) and was on each occasion assured that "sentence had not been pronounced" and that "he [Conrad] would not fail to inform us as soon as there was any news."

Does Herr Conrad deny this?

The Brussels "semi-official" statement has the hardihood to state to the world that the American Minister (Brand Whitlock) had admitted that "no such promise or assurance was given," and it places the responsibility upon M. Deleval, the Belgian legal counselor of the American Embassy, but this impudent lie is speedily overthrown by the positive statement of our Minister at Belgium to our Ambassador in London as follows:

> "From the date we first learned of Miss Cavell's imprisonment we made frequent inquires of the German authorities and reminded them of their promise that we should be fully informed as to developments. They were under no misapprehension as to our interest in the matter."

Will the American people or the people of any nation hesitate to accept the clear, positive, and circumstantial statements of Minister Whitlock, Secretary Gibson, and Counselor Deleval, at least two of whom are wholly disinterested in the matter, as against the self-exculpatory, general, and anonymous denials of a "semi-official" press bureau, especially when it is recalled that from the beginning of the great war, the German Foreign Office, with whom military honor is supposed to be almost a religion, has stooped to the most shameful and barefaced mendacity?

When the world recalls how Austrian Ambassadors in Paris, London, and Petrograd made the most emphatic statements that the forthcoming ultimatum to Serbia would be "pacific and conciliatory," and assured the Russian Ambassador that he could therefore safely leave Vienna on his vacation on the very eve of the ultimatum, and when the German Ambassadors in the same capitals gave the most solemn and unequivocal assurances that

> "the German Government had no knowledge of the text of the American note before it was handed in and had not exercised any influence on its contents,"

and later admitted, when the lie had served its purpose by lulling the world into a sense of false security, that it had been fully consulted by its ally before the ultimatum was prepared and had given it a carte blanche to proceed, when these notable examples of Prussian Machiavellism are recalled, little attention will be given to these futile attempts to wash from the shield of German honor the blood of Edith Cavell.

One can to some extent understand the Berserker fury which caused a von Bissing to say in effect to this gentle-faced English nurse, "You are in our way. You menace our security. You must die, as countless thousands have already died, to secure the results of our seizure of Belgium"; but can we understand or in any way palliate the attempt to hide the stains of blood on that prison floor of Brussels with a cobweb of self-evident falsehoods?

These stains can never be washed out to the eye of imagination.

> "Let none these marks efface,
> For they appeal from tyranny to God."

In the last interview between our representative and Baron von der Lancken, which took place a few hours before the execution, our representative reminded these Prussian officials

> "of our untiring efforts on behalf of German subjects at the outbreak of the war and during the siege of Antwerp. I pointed out that, while our services had been gladly rendered and without any thought of future favors, they should certainly entitle you to some consideration for the only request of this sort you [the American Minister] had made since the beginning of the war."

Even our Minister's appeal to gratitude and to one of the most ordinary and natural courtesies of diplomatic life proved unavailing, and at midnight the Secretary of the American Legation and the Spanish Minister, who was acting with him, left in despair. At 2 o'clock that morning Miss Cavell was secretly executed.

Even the ordinary courtesy accorded to the vilest criminal, of being permitted before dying to have a clergyman of her own selection, was denied her until a few hours before her death, for the legal counselor of the American Legation on Oct. 10 applied in behalf of this country for permission for an English clergyman to see Miss Cavell, and this, too, was refused, as her jailers preferred to assign her the prison chaplains as well as her counsel. Even the final appeal of our Minister for the surrender of her mutilated body was denied, on the ground that only the Minister of War in Berlin could grant it.

Apart from the brutality of the whole incident there is one circumstance that makes it of peculiar interest to the American people and which gives to it the character of rank ingratitude. Our representative, as above stated, did advise the German officials that a little delay was asked by our Legation *as a slight return for the innumerable acts of kindness which our Legation had done for German soldiers and interned prisoners in the earlier days of the war before the German invasion had swept over the land.* The charge of ingratitude may rest soundly upon far greater and broader grounds.

This great nation had contributed in money and merchandise a sum estimated at many millions for the relief of the people in Belgium. In so doing it did to the German nation an inestimable service, for when Germany conquered Belgium the duty and burden rested upon it to support its population to the extent that it might become necessary. The burden of supporting 8,000,000 civilians was no light one, especially as there existed in Germany a scarcity of food. As bread tickets were then being issued in Germany to its people, the supplies would have been substantially less if a portion of its food products had been required for the civilian population of Belgium, for obviously the German nation could not permit a people, whom it had so ruthlessly trampled under foot, to starve to death. Every dollar that was raised in America for the Belgian people, therefore, operated to relieve Germany from a heavy burden.

Moreover, when the war broke out, Germany needed some friendly nation to take over the care of its nationals in the hostile countries, and in England, France, Belgium, and Russia the interests of German citizens were assumed by the American Government as a courtesy to Germany, and no one can question how faithfully in the last fourteen months Page in London, Sharp in Paris, and Whitlock in Brussels have labored to alleviate the inevitable suffering to German prisoners or interned civilians.

In view of these services, it surely was not much for the American Minister to ask that a little delay should be granted to a woman whose error, if any, had arisen from impulses of humanity and from considerations of patriotism. To spare her life a little longer could not have done the German cause any possible harm, for she was in their custody and beyond the power of rendering any help to her compatriots. To condemn any human being, even if he were the vilest criminal, at 5 o'clock in the afternoon and execute him at 2 A. M. was an act of barbarism for which no possible condemnation is adequate.

Under these circumstances, it would be incredible, if the facts were not beyond dispute, that the request of the United States for a little delay was not only brutally refused, *but that our Legation was deliberately misled and deceived until the death sentence had been inflicted.*

This makes the fate of Miss Cavell our affair as much as that of the Lusitania. And yet we have the already familiar semi-official assurance from Washington that while our officials "unofficially deplore the act, officially they can do nothing." Concurrently we are told in the President's Thanksgiving proclamation that we should be thankful because we have "been able to assert our rights and the rights of mankind," and that this "has been a year of special blessing for us," for, so the proclamation adds, "we have prospered while other nations were at war."

I venture to say in all reverence that the God of nations will be better pleased on the coming Thanksgiving Day—which also should be one of penitence and humiliation—if we do a little more *in fact* as well as in words to safeguard the rights of humanity. Our initial blunder was in turning away the Belgian Commissioners, when they first presented the wrongs of their crucified nation, with icy phrases as to a mysterious day of reckoning in the indefinite future. An act of justice now will be worth a thousand future "accountings" after the long agony of the world is over. "Now is the accepted time, this the day of salvation."

Let our nation' begin with the case of Edith Cavell, and demand of Germany the dismissal of the officers who flouted, deceived, and mocked the representative of the United States. That concerns our honor as a nation.

And you, women of America! Will you not honor the memory of this martyr of your sex, who for all time will be mourned as was the noblest Greek maiden, Antigone, who also gave her life that her brother might have the rites of sepulture? Will you not carry on in her name and for her memory those sacred ministrations of mercy which were her lifework?

Make her cause—the cause of mercy—your own!



Owen Johnson (in Centre) in the Battery Stables, Valley of the Aisne. Photo by Walter Hale.

France, Sobered, Consecrated to War to the End

Owen Johnson Gives His Impressions of the Country, Transformed by the War, and Especially of Paris, No Longer Gay and Light-hearted

By Owen Johnson.

FIRST ARTICLE.

I REMEMBER vividly the night before our arrival at Bordeaux. The portholes were blinded and lights extinguished in the saloons. In the sealed smoking room, by the light of one smoky lamp, groups were prepared to pass the night.

We stood on the forward deck, eagerly straining our eyes into the darkness to catch the first glimpses of the shore lights. For the last hour the night had trembled under strange, furtive glares. Were we accompanied by silent iron escorts, sweeping the mysterious waters with suspicious shafts from their cyclopean eyes, or was it simply the electrical disturbances in the overheated sky?

We waited, still straining ahead in the moist, errant night breeze, feeling the imminence of the stricken land ahead, as though a black curtain were interposed between us and France, country of shocks and sorrow, wondering what the morrow would bring, with the rolling up of these tragic folds on the stage of cruel reality. I remember how acute was this sensation of dramatic suspense, and now that the journey was ending I felt almost a shrinking before the parting of the last veil, fearful of the spectacle which would present itself to me of the France which I had known and loved.

For, when I had thought of France, I had always thought of it as the happiest, fairest land on the earth's surface. I remembered it with the eyes of my early school days as a fairyland of childhood, where fragile, childish illusions were affectionately guarded from the soiling, crushing weight of life's struggles and realism. I remembered it as a land of disciplined beauty, of bright colors, of flowers at every window; a land of friendly animals beside blue-bloused charioteers or running between the wheels in zealous loyalty to man. I remembered its many-tinted fields, its long, military lines of poplars marching by the white, smooth roadsides; its tranquil canals, so shaded and so peaceful; its great-hearted peasantry, singing and laughing, neither miserable nor oppressed, but free and rich, reveling in the beauty of nature and the joy of living.

I knew it, above all, for its love of generous and glorious ideas, and often, knowing it with a more intimate affection than those who, in the quest of some new literary alchemy, sought only the psychopathic analysis of the frothy, mongrel mixture of all races and all parvenus that fatuously believe themselves the voice of Paris, I had passionately defended them from those of my own people who saw only the green, passing scum on the surface, and knew nothing of the deep, clear depths below.

Yet, even with this reverent faith, that night, on the threshold of the great test, I wondered—a little fearful. The nation of the freest, happiest people on the face of the earth had arisen to the test and performed a miracle—but after? Would the intelligence continue as firm as the imagination? Would its resolution remain as heroic, after the long, grinding months of soul exhaustion? Would there be any weakening before the long task still ahead, and the spirit of sublime sacrifice relax into an easy self-deception lulled by the sophistry of a present peace, an armistice which would mean the doom of republican ideas before the rise of a barbaric efficiency tormented to the fanaticism of predestination?

Even if the answer to all these doubts were a glorious affirmative, would the sight of open wounds and a sorrow-ridden country be so vivid that the abiding impression I would take away would be one of ineffaceable melancholy and depression?

All these thoughts crowded into my imagination that last dramatic night, waiting there in the darkness, feeling the undivined horizon growing gradually closer, as scattering pin-pricks of light swept toward us above the mystery of the sea, until shafts of light belched out from a dozen lighthouses and our ears awaited expectantly a following crash, as though these flashes of human lightning must indeed be followed by the roar of cannon-ridden Europe.

My first impression was, as I had feared, one of overwhelming sadness. The winding, incomparably beautiful approach into port, through historic vineyards running to the water's edge, combing the fields with their green ridges; faint, ancient lines of château and church spire; fair villages in red and white trappings; languid barks with colored sails—all were meaningless in my eagerness for the human note.

Everywhere such an absence of youth and sturdy manhood! Children and old men, and, everywhere, women! Such multiplied, insistent black blots of mourning against the rich, young green! Nearer the city, over the docks and through the streets, this absence of men disappeared; only the world seemed in uniform, waiting for a bugle on the air to herd together, to take shape and march endlessly away.

In the station everything was swallowed up in this military note—a churning, curdling meeting of the waters. The long train was filling up with fresh red corpuscles to be pumped through the life veins to the menaced front. The confusion of uniforms was like the babel of tongues — dark-blue coats, blue-gray, khaki, red trousers, and the olive green, sweeping folds of the Zouaves; officers in smart, pearl-blue shell jackets, and others gray and seared with service; bearded, ragged privates, with young, boyish faces.

In this bustle of departure, side by side, was the sobering spectacle of destiny in the worn and stricken figures of the wounded—men on crutches, limping on canes, heads bandaged, arms in slings, an empty trouser leg or a sleeve pinned up, crossing and recrossing those whose turn had now come to face the inexorable cast—those who looked at them steadily, thinking their own thoughts.

Through the young and the maimed a dozen white-robed, charming silhouettes of the ministering nurses of the Red Cross flitted in their busy tasks, bringing the wounded to rooms for temporary bandages, cutting away soiled cloths, substituting fresh, clean ones. In the dark station, so serious, so grim, and so quiet, with its sudden military groups in shadow, these white-robed figures of young women had something so noble and so healing in the grace and dignity of their presence that they seemed to move amid the stern and unlovely grimness of war as the inspiring vision of an artist.

The train moved out to its long flight over the stricken land. A General and a young Sergeant came into my compartment. The first feeling of sadness which had come over me, like a quick intake of the breath, or an uncontrolled rush of tears to the eyes, now deepened as the memory of the crowds remained in my memory. Something had gone out of France for me—the laughter and the bubbling joy of life, which used to rise in high-pitched notes of excitement in every pleasant crowd. There was no paltering of illusions here. What had passed had struck too deep; what was coming lay too near.

Out of this pervading desolation, one impression detached itself, unexpected and gratefully surprising. Though every detail was martial to the eye, the note of militarism was strikingly absent. There was no heel-clicking and clocklike saluting. Generals, Colonels, Captains, noncommissioned officers, and privates brushed by each other in the utmost simplicity, as though in the present necessity the etiquette of parade was too trivial to be noticed. With the growing sense of a nation's sorrow, there came side by side this dawning comprehension of the spirit of France in the perception of the fraternity and democracy in these armies of a republic.

In the dining car we sat down, a party of four—a General, a plain soldier, and an under officer—without the slightest feeling of unease, the General answering a chance question I addressed to the private, scrupulously and politely offering us the first opportunity at each dish passed. This utter simplicity was too natural to be even noticed by them; it was an impression that was never to leave me, a feeling of the sympathy, charity, and the kinship of a great stricken family.

At every city, General X. drew my attention to converted factories, the red flare of furnaces leaping out of the obscurity, stacked heaps of iron tubes rising like honeycombs.

"Shells for the front, for our busy little 75s."

"And there are many women at work there?" I asked, perceiving, to my surprise, in the feverish insect activity, the faces of young girls.

"At least half, sometimes more," and he added reverently, "what women!"

The region of vineyards fell behind. We entered a Land of Canaan, of glorious harvests. Never have I seen a more crowded land. Down to the iron boundary of the roadbed itself came the swarming fields of wheat and oats, crowding the smooth white roads, as though poised to swallow them up in the mad, leaping joy of production. Not a plot of ground, not fifty feet square, but was doing its duty for the sons who loved and defended it. The fair land of France itself seemed fighting for its armies in this gold and green output spilling over the land—these young generations of the soil coming eagerly forth,

like the young generations of men that would grow up to defend their homes in future tests.

Through the mellowing wheat the poppies drenched the field in sanguine stains—a vision of far-off battlefields! As deep as we could see, ceaselessly, beyond each succeeding horizon, this golden flood rolled gloriously away, rustling like a calm sea caressed by zephyrs, seeming to overrun everything, inundating the land, submerging cluttered trees and farmhouses, and the tiny villages far off seemed to sink beneath the rising tide.

Through this richness everywhere were dotted active, sombre spots of human beings, like thronging bees, tireless and greedy. Only, when seen close to, a generation was missing! Young women, wives, mothers, the old folks—so old and so bent at times that movement seemed impossible—the children of 6 and 7, boys of 14 and 15; but of men in the mellowness of age, not a sign! Men there were, dotting the banks at every clustered hamlet—but bandaged, or on crutches—their duty done, or struggling back to strength and a new summons.

At every station at which we stopped—great city or village of a hundred souls—it was the same story—soldiers, healed, or soldiers recalled, returning to the front, and, by their sides, women in black. Never shall I forget the look on the faces of these women, turning away to hide the coming tears, or standing immovable as images, staring sternly ahead, dry-faced, seeing visions, imprinting in their memories a last look, to bear down the empty future.

At Poictiers, a scope of boyish figures in clean, grayish uniforms, were sprinkled in the worn crowd of shaggy veterans. I passed close to them. They were the recruits of 19, going off to their years of preparation. Such serious, exalted, boyish faces, standing apart to listen to the last calm words of exhortation from the black-clad mothers who had given so deeply of their human store, so unflinching in their loyalty, so ready to give until the end, to keep the fair name of France untarnished! Already, through the tightening at my heart, there had begun a sense of exaltation, a surging pride in human nature, looking on these boys of 19, so reverent and so earnest before the sudden summons to manhood and the privilege of dying.

The wounded passed us in long trains from the front, the compartments choked with soldiers back for a few weeks' recuperation in the open homes of the south; other cars, significantly quiet, with glimpses of immovable bodies stretched among the straw. On these faces of men who had lived among the dying and seen death pass a hundred times by their side there was an expression in the eyes such as I had never seen. It was as though what they have looked upon had been so hideous that the memory haunts them still, leaving every nerve quivering with a supernatural fright. At times on a young face this expression was like a child's—a child in its first conception of sorrow, vaguely conscious that such a thing as death exists, frightened and trying to comprehend what this thing must be.

At Poictiers, a group of young wives with their children came into our compartment. They were in black, even to a golden-haired little girl of 11, on whom it seemed to set so heavily. The mothers began instantly on their work of rolling bandages; each had from ten to twenty convalescents quartered in her home. Hour after hour the same panorama unfolded—at every stop, a man departing, a woman remaining behind, her handkerchief to her eyes. Through the whole land there seemed to be but two uniforms and but two colors—drab war and black resignation.

At Paris—the gay, joyous, electric city I knew—my first impression was of great multitudes suddenly hushed and sobered, a quiet, profound silence, yet, over all, a pervading calm and an inflexible resolve. Imagine, if you can, a whole nation confronted by the certainty of death on a fixed date; that irrevocably in one month it must perish, one and all, and how, face to face with the final reckoning, it would set to work to prepare itself; the stillness and suspense in the soul, the wiping out of earthly vanities and petty contentions under the awed sense of a common fate. Imagine that, and you will realize the impression France made on me that first day.

For several days this sensation continued. Paris seemed like one great family united in a common grief. Bright colors were so completely absent from the avenues that it seemed a world in drab; even the courtesans, in restaurant or trailing the street, were lombrely attired in black or dark-blue tailored suits, without a suggestion of coquetry in hat or blouse. In the restaurants, where formerly a profligate cosmopolitan society had spilled its wealth, I seemed to be dining in a railroad restaurant; not even a dinner jacket was to be seen among the men, not a display of jewelry among the women, or an attempt at décolleté; no gayety and no laughter; conversation in low-pitched voices, as though solicitous of the feelings of those who might be in grief beside them.

At 10 o'clock, everything was deserted, and a silent clearing of tables, and chairs stacked for the night, with a sudden darkening of the streets and a few picketed lights shaded against the approach of Zeppelins above. The walk home, up the Champs Elysées, seemed, indeed a ghostly voyage through Elysian fields, with bodiless shadows whispering at our sides. Above, in the clear night, as we looked, suddenly a star seemed to detach itself from a constellation and come sweeping across the sky like a comet of destruction, then a whirr like the buzzing of an enormous darning needle; and we realized that aloft in the night a sentinel was keeping watch over Paris.

Gradually, however, as I began to see underneath the surface, passing behind a hundred scenes, I perceived that this was not a life of stagnation, but a warning existence of consecration. By the end of my first week in Paris the feeling of depression had completely disappeared, never to return again. Instead, I found a rare exaltation of the soul, a happiness at discovering unsuspected beauties in our common humanity. The feeling that remains today is one of thankfulness to have been privileged to live in such moments, to have known the heroism and the devotion of which men and women are capable.

This Paris was an orderly Paris—a strange city, without violence and crime, where women passed unprotected on their errands of mercy, along ill-lighted streets and parks of darkness, over obscure bridges looking down on the Seine, that flows like a river of the dead, passages that a year ago, under a thousand searching lights, would have exposed them to insult and violence at every step. In the gray of the coming morning, now, where once revelers returned after long nights of dissipation, women of the best society, old and young, cross each other at the early passage of the milk wagons, returning from long vigils at the hospitals, or arriving for a day of ministering to the suffering.

We went one night into the Folies Marigny on our way home—a lugubrious, revealing experience. A quarter of the orchestra was filled; a sprinkling in the gallery. One would have thought the crowd assembled for a memorial service. A mimic impersonated a dozen of the popular heroes—Foch, Galliéni, French, and the idol of the nation, Joffre—result, not the slightest outburst of high-strung enthusiasm; a generous round of hand-clapping, nothing more. The game is not a game for children, nor can they be tricked into children's displays. Each spectator had the look of having made up his mind never to return again. In this former centre of frivolity, frivolity slunk away, crushed and defeated.

At each hotel, at each department store, a great tablet was displayed of the employes who had gone to their duty, and underneath the record of each—wounded on such a date; mentioned in general orders; promoted; a prisoner; dead on the field of honor. Along the Champs Elysées, by the Punch and Judy theatres and the merry-go-rounds, the children seemed to have come from one vast orphan asylum. Yet this open and reverent display of mourning given a national solidarity, a feeling of unity in sorrow, that runs through all ranks and makes the individual loss perhaps easier to bear, as it unifies the inflexible determination to win in the end.

How many times during these ten days' waiting to go to the front, on visits to hospitals, depots for ecloppes, national dinners, ateliers of great shops, maternity reliefs, a dozen ouvroirs where women in hundreds were sewing for a bare 1.50f. a day, did I receive the invariable answer to my question:

"And, after all, no flinching? The war must go on?"

"Till it is ended, once for all, Monsieur. We must think of our children."

"And you have not lost courage?" I asked involuntarily, moved at the spectacle of this patient toiling that hardly paid for the daily bread, which has gone on now ten long months.

A mother gave me the answer—a mother who had given one son already and had another at Arras, in the bloodiest trenches.

"We women must keep up our courage, Monsieur, to encourage our men."



Watching the Battle Front from an Observation Tower. Photo by Walter Hale.

Not even America so ardently loves and longs for peace as France—peace for her children! Yet not a woman in the throngs I questioned gave me an unSpartan answer. So inflexible is their pride of country, so consecrated their resolution, that if a Ministry should attempt to betray France with an illusory peace, in the absence of men, the women, I believe, would rise and make a revolution! I will quote but one of a hundred letters shown me, without comment, for comment would be futile. It is from a mother to the head of a great ammunition factory, where her two sons have been transferred from the front to give their trained services.

I have just learned that you have asked the Superintendent to keep my sons away from the most dangerous experiments in the charging of the shells. I can't tell you how offensive this demand is to me. I consider that my sons should go where there is the most danger to be incurred.

They should do so, first, because they are the nephews of one of the owners. Their duty is to give an example of courage to the employes who may be haunted by the memory of the terrible catastrophes which have taken place lately, which were the result of the inexperience and imprudence of those who were directing the operations. They should assist in all such experiments, even were they more dangerous than they are in reality, because my sons are soldiers.

You know that I only consented to advise their leaving the front because you assured me that their presence in the factories would be more important than in the trenches, and that there would be certain dangers to be met. The first accident that occurred at the factory decided me to grant your request. I beg of you not to change now in any way the duties of my sons.

When war was declared I felt clearly all the sorrows which might visit us, and I promised myself that I would give my children an example of courage. My daughters will not see me overwhelmed by misfortunes; my sons know with what pride I have seen them and wish to see them face the worst dangers.

Sorrow has visited both you and me already in its cruelest form. Do not let us ask for pity. Let us go to the end of the Calvary without flinching.

I will not give the signature, for in justice, if I gave it, it should be signed—

ANY MOTHER IN FRANCE.

(Next week Mr. Johnson will describe what he saw at Rheims.)



Marfaux, Destroyed After the Retreat from the Marne. Photo by Walter Hale.

The "Machine-Gun Man of the Princess Pats"

Tracy Richardson, Adventurous Young American Who Has Seen Service in Mexico and Nicaragua, Getting Famous with the Canadians in Europe

FROM being full Colonel in Mexico, Major in Nicaragua, Captain or Lieutenant somewhere else, to becoming enlisted man in the machine-gun company of the famous Princess Patricia Regiment of Canada, might be considered by many as a military demotion. But Tracy Richardson, "the machine-gun man of the 'Princess Pats,'" as he is known in the armies of the Allies, does not so consider it, and the fact that he is now generally recognized as the greatest machine-gun operator in Canada's famous regiment of heroes is considered a crowning honor by this Missouri lad of 26 years. Moreover, he should know, for into his short life has been crowded the full score of adventure, excitement, good-fellowship, and all-around experience that has come the way of any "soldier of fortune," even one of twice Richardson's years.

Wherever the cannon booms and the rifles bark, this American boy, who embodies in real life the type of moving picture hero or the soldier of fortune one reads about but never sees, is pretty sure to turn up sooner or later—and it is generally sooner. Along the Rio Grande he is known by thousands of the adventurous souls who populate that picturesque and very troublesome stretch of territory. From Brownsville to Nogales there is not a dugout or an adobe hut that does not know him. Army officers of the United States will tell you that he is the real thing, brave as a lion, gentle as the gentlest woman, and considerate of every one, except possibly himself.

His friends are legion, and among them are the Commander in Chief of the United States Atlantic Fleet, General Scott, the Chief of the General Staff of the Army, and General Fred Funston, the little Kansas fighter now managing the Mexican border situation for Uncle Sam. In Mexico he was the crack machine-gun man of the whole country, and the same was true of him when he was fighting in Central America or elsewhere where revolutions are the fashion.

So it came about that when Europe went to war Tracy lost no time in "hiking" to Canada. The Princess Patricias had been recruited to war strength and were about to sail. To the Colonel commanding went Richardson. Modestly he told his story, a letter or two from some American friends were presented, and when a few days later the Princess Pats sailed for France and death and glory, Richardson was a member of the machine-gun section.

The Canadians quickly found out that he was the real thing when it came to fighting, and that his peer as a machine-gun operator did not exist. For months his American friends heard not a word from him. Then came a few letters bringing the welcome information that he was alive but "full of holes," and that he was convalescing in a British hospital and was fretfully waiting the time when the doctors would let him go to the front and the machine guns of the Princess Pats.

Down in El Paso, in Vera Cruz, at Del Rio, at Nogales, in Central America, where Tracy's name was a household word, his friends had heard that he was dead; that he had "gone to glory," as one of them put it, fighting to the last in the very face of a vicious German assault. Then came the news from Tracy himself that he was still very much alive although "considerably holed up," as he referred to the three wounds from which



Tracy Richardson.

he was recovering when he wrote the letter in question late in August.

"My Central American experience," Richardson wrote from a hospital at Manchester, England, "although primary experience in a military sense, taught me many things which have helped me in the campaign. It taught me some principles which most every one thought would never be used in modern warfare, but which are being used every day here, and it taught me how to take care of myself physically, which is most important. Mexico taught me much which has come in handy here, bombs and such like, and all the time machine guns; how to work them to get the most good out of them, and so on."

He writes thus of the battle in which he was wounded:

"About the middle of April, about 6 o'clock, I sat about 100 yards from an English battery of 18-pounders. We were waiting for our transport wagons to come up to take back our guns to the town of Ypres, where we were to rest for a few days. Just a corporal and myself had remained behind to watch the guns while the others had gone to the town, about seven miles away.

"Suddenly, just as it was getting dark, we could hear a dull explosion, and then it seemed as though a million guns had opened fire. The Germans had exploded a mine under Hill 60 and covered a gas attack with artillery.

"The English batteries were ordered to open fire, and the noise was something fierce, and all along the line the sky was lighted up with star shells (magnesia lights) for illuminating the ground around the trenches. Our transport arrived at this time, and we left on the 'double,' for shells were falling all over the road. However, after many close calls, we arrived at our billet in the old Belgian cavalry barracks in Ypres and secured a night's rest.

"In the morning the noise was just as bad, and during the next day two shells of 17½-inch calibre fell just in front of our billet, doing no harm, however. Six-inch shells fell in the town all day, and a number of soldiers and civilians were killed and wounded. The next day the 17½-inch shells fell all day long at intervals of fifteen minutes. You would hear a most unearthly scream, then a gigantic explosion, and a big building would go down in a pile of brick and dust, burying whoever might be near. The third day we had to leave our billet for the open field. The shellfire increased. That night we marched back to the trenches, and it was a relief to escape from that town.

"Then began a long stay of fourteen days in the trenches. We were safe enough, for we were too close to be shelled, but we lost a number of men in our support trenches. All this time the battle was going on on both sides of us, but had left us untouched. But on May 3 they had pushed the part of the line held by the French so far back that the Canadians had to retire. This left our division, the Twenty-seventh, in very great danger of being cut off and captured. So we had to retire, which movement we accomplished without loss on the night of the 3d.

"Early on the morning of the 4th the Huns began to shell our trenches, and their infantry advanced, but did not attack. Our machine-gun section came in for special attention from the German artillery. Time and again our guns were dismounted, buried, dug out and brought into action again. Our numbers began to decrease; our trench became a shambles full of dead, wounded, broken guns and equipment. It did not seem possible that a human being could live.

"I was wounded in the back early in the morning by a piece of shell which struck me between the shoulders and plowed down my back and lodged just over my hip bone, where it still remains. About noon I caught a piece of shell through the right leg. By this time we had only one man on the gun who was unwounded. At 5 o'clock the Germans scored a direct hit on our gun with a six-inch shell, and the gun was gone, and I had another wound in the right leg. Our gun now being gone, and since I was beginning to get weak from the loss of blood, I started to leave the trench by way of the communication trench, making for some dugouts in the rear, where our dressing station was located. I will never forget that trip through that strip of trench. Instead of a trench, it was a mass of shell carriers and dead and wounded.

"All around you, men, or what had been men, were to be seen. Some of these poor chaps you had known for months and had come to have a great affection for, and yet not one thing could you do for them. In some places my heart was sickened at the sights I saw. In some of these 'places of the dead' the bodies of our poor fellows were piled four and five deep. I passed a machine-gun platoon—that is, the ghastly wreck of what had been one of the most gallant machine-gun sections of our force. The gun had been destroyed, and about it lay the men, most of them dead, and a few left, but badly wounded. But I could do nothing, and I kept on.

"Finally, I made the dugout. Just how I managed to do so perhaps I shall never know. When darkness came—and never was darkness more welcome—I and my wounded comrades started back to our hospital dressing station, and as we made our way the Germans spotted us, even in the darkness, and opened on us with their machine guns. The night we spent in the dressing station, and next morning we were shelled out of it and had to walk all the way back to Ypres, all the time under a heavy fire.

"I was sent to a hospital at Rouen, where they kept me for twenty-three days, and then sent me over here to England, where the folks talk 'American,' and where they are all good to you. I have been here ever since, and the day is drawing near for my return to the front.

"I am pretty well shot up, but am not a 'goner' by a long shot. They may order me before a medical board when I get back to Flanders, and should they rule me out of action for good, I'll come back home to Texas and get ready perhaps for Mexico. Who can tell? From the little I hear, things seem to be up and doing in Mexico, and maybe the bubble will 'bust' yet.

"There are some of our old friends over her, among them Fred Palmer, who is with our headquarters, I am told. I hope to see him soon. General Scott wrote me a letter full of kindness and good wishes, and wished me a rapid recovery. He is a fine soldier, is General Scott. They don't make 'em any better. Well, this is enough for one time. Remember me to the fellows in El Paso."



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Richardson and his Machine gun in Mexico.

What the Ballot That I Had Did Not Do for Me

Well-Known Writer and Lecturer Writes of Her Experiences with and Without the Vote and Frankly Tells Why Suffrage Was a Failure in Her Own Case

By Anna Steese Richardson.

THE ballot did not insure me a profitable position. I had to start with other unskilled, untrained workers at a wage of $5 per week.

The ballot did not increase my wages nor effect my promotion. I had to compete with other workers and outclass them.

The ballot did not improve the conditions under which I worked. I risked my life in firetraps, precisely as the ballotless woman of New York do today.

The ballot did not endow me with the ability to vote intelligently. I had to acquire this by study, investigation, and bitter experience.

The ballot did not insure me the respect of men for my opinions, political or personal. I had to earn this by the quality of the opinions and by my conduct among business men.

The ballot did not give me justice. I had to fight for this in the court, by the aid of a lawyer, as men must.

The ballot did not bring happiness. I had to achieve this, as every woman must, with or without the ballot.

A small minority of women in the State of New York is asking its legislators to grant the so-called right of suffrage to the great majority of women. As is usual under such circumstances, the great majority is not being consulted. If it was, and if it could express a composite opinion, it would probably pray to be delivered from the responsibility of voting. But the great majority is not spectacular, therefore it is not exploited.

I belong to the unpicturesque majority. I believe I have the right to speak for it, because I have enjoyed those particular privileges supposed to come only by and through the ballot. I have tasted economic independence. I have drawn the same wages as men, provided, of course, that I have delivered the same quality of work. I have deposited my ballot in the same box which received that of the man who carried coal into my cellar and of the man who accepted my note at his bank, charging me the same rate of interest he charged my male neighbor. I have voted several members of my sex into comfortable political berths.

Still I have no desire to vote again, for which state of mind I offer three reasons:

1. I lack the time to study, intelligently, proposed legislation, local political conditions, and the records and qualifications of candidates. By experience I know the futility, if not the danger, of the unthinking, unintelligent vote.

2. I decline to place myself in the large class of New York male voters who make no study of political economy nor of the city's needs, but who exercise their "privilege" blindly and on strict party lines.

3. I know that whatever good my vote might accomplish will be counteracted a thousand times by the ballots of those women who vote according to orders from their own unscrupulous men folk, or who sell their votes, or who are voted en masse by that mighty power, Police Headquarters—the ring.

Such reasons may be construed by advocates of suffrage as an admission of weakness, selfishness, or inefficiency. My conviction that woman suffrage does not work the greatest possible good for the largest possible number is founded on experiences which demanded strength, unselfishness, and efficiency.

Twenty-three years ago, in Colorado, I marched and spoke in the interest of woman suffrage. I was of the rank and file in a small city, but my youthful enthusiasm was worthy of Fifth Avenue and Carnegie Hall. And, like so many women who march today in New York, I was able to do this because there was a man who worked while I marched. I was able to address evening meetings, because that same man stayed home with the babies. We had a most amicable arrangement. He enjoyed the privilege of attending a certain number of lodge meetings each month, and I an equal number of suffrage rallies. On the remaining evenings we tended the babies jointly. I do not recall that the word "feminism" was included in our domestic vocabulary, but we lived it.

The same conditions prevail in New York today. The women who do regular work for suffrage must be paid for it, or they have the leisure to campaign because of a competency inherited from some mere male ancestor who accumulated it, or because today some man is working that they may march and motor and talk for suffrage. During the past few months I have heard many smartly tailored women cry out against man-made laws and the enslavement of women, and demand economic independence. And I have returned to the domain of money-making to find their husbands chained to the hardest taskmaster



Anna Steese Richardson.

of modern civilization—"making more for the inefficiently managed home."

And, watching New York's highly emotional and picturesque campaign for suffrage, I realize that history in Colorado twenty-three years ago is repeating itself here today. The same soap boxes and the same arguments concerning the woman in the home and out of it, the moral influence of woman in politics and the unsexing of woman through the coarsening voting booth! An automobile, perhaps, instead of the front seat of a spring wagon or the tail end of a cart, but the same caustic reference to the classing of women with the feebleminded, the insane, and the convicts.

New and yellower banners and more artistic billboards, but the same outcry against the opponents of woman suffrage as these who belong in the Dark Ages. Even a number of the same speakers and leaders sent out twenty-three years ago from the national headquarters, a trifle grayer as to hair, but not a whit less fanatical and sincere in their fanaticism. And, last but not least, the same old prophecies concerning the betterment of conditions through votes for women. The women of New York today are being promised exactly what was promised the women of Colorado twenty-three years ago.

What the great majority of New York women want to know is whether this promise can be kept, whether these prophecies can be fulfilled. Did the advocates of equal suffrage in Colorado "make good"? What will the average woman gain if the woman suffrage amendment is passed in Albany next month? Exactly what will the ballot mean to the woman in the home, whose interests centre in its economic problems and its children, and to the woman in gainful occupations with her problems of industrial competition, wages, hours, strikes, and sanitary conditions?

The questions uppermost in the minds of New York women today do not deal with glittering generalities like a single standard of morality, woman's moral influence in the voting booth, the right of the married woman to be known by her maiden name, but with individual, personal, one might almost say selfish, problems. Fortunately for her country and her home, the average woman of the great majority takes an extremely individual, personal, and narrow view of any national or State question.

"What will it mean for me and mine? The rest of the world is unimportant."

The vote is one more responsibility added to those the average woman is already carrying. It is not a privilege. Depositing a strip of paper marked with painstaking "X's" will not insure the wife and mother better government in her town, better schools for her children, better sanitation on her block and in her home, better protection for her husband and her children at their toil. To secure such ideal conditions she must not only vote, but she must know why and for what she is voting. And, having voted for civic betterment, she must co-operate with the authorities.

It is not enough that she vote for a man who has indorsed city playgrounds for her children, better factory laws for her husband, and the filtration of the water her family drinks. She must learn something about the candidate's record, his reputation for living up to his promises, and the record of the party which nominated him.

As an individual housekeeper, she must then do her part in carrying out the sanitary laws for which she has voted. In New York today men make sanitary laws, and housekeeping women break them. What profiteth the family health if a housekeeper vote for a whitewing appropriation and continue to dump her garbage in her back yard or alley?

The ballot properly used will give New York mothers practical control of the public schools if they are willing to assume the responsibility. This should lead to the correction of many present evils, from extravagant contracts for badly designed school buildings to the appointment of teachers for merit, not for the masculine votes they can influence.

In Colorado the schools are the spoils which fall to women politicians. The State and most of the County Superintendents are women. Yet in school buildings, in educational methods, in the teacher-spirit, Colorado is no more progressive than man-ridden Connecticut.

The ballot in the hands of women should raise the age of consent, improve child labor laws, better conditions in reformatories and all institutions to which children are committed, and safeguard the family circle by what is known as an Employe Compensation bill. But Colorado with its women voters has not the highest age of consent. Last year it rejected the establishment of a Child Welfare Commission. It is so far behind the times that it still commits homeless, dependent children to institutions instead of maintaining a home-finding society, and the inhuman treatment of boys in reformatories became such a scandal that the press, not the women voters, demanded a rigid investigation and a general cleaning out of the politicians and their cruel employes. And its women took no interest in the effort to secure an employe compensation law.

Equal suffrage never has, in Colorado or elsewhere, prevented strikes and labor troubles. It will not work the miracle in New York. So long as greed thrives on man's necessity to work, capital and labor will clash, and so long as women, ignorant of economics, defying the law of supply and demand, offer their services for less than men—and other women—ask, the ballot will not raise their wages nor adjust their differences. Men as well as women worked in the Triangle shirt waist factory in New York, where an infamous fire wiped out the lives of many young girls, but they did not use their ballots to secure and enforce adequate fire-protection. Will women do any better?

Colorado was by no means the first State to pass a minimum wage law, and in both labor laws and wages it is behind Massachusetts, where laws are entirely man-made.

The ballot does not count unless it is used wisely.

There is nothing more amusing to those of us who have voted and watched the effect of the ballot on the home-making woman than the claims of some anti-suffragists that suffrage unsexes the woman, takes her from her home and weakens her interest in her children. The problem of the politician in Colorado is to persuade this home-making creature to use her ballot at all. It requires considerable ingenuity to coax her to the polls, let alone to a political meeting. Understand, now, I am speaking of the mass of Colorado women, who correspond to the unconsulted, uninterested majority of New York women who are having equal suffrage agitated and lobbied for them without their aid or consent. I am not speaking of the women politicians and office holders in Colorado with whom the ballot is strictly a business proposition, nor yet of the more fashionable club women in the larger cities who make a

fad of politics but who wield little practical power.

Here in New York we will have the same three classes of women voters—the women politicians and office holders who will be recruited from the ranks of the present agitators and leaders; the polite politicians who in reality will know nothing about practical politics and whose ranks will include very cultured and charming ladies, and the great majority, who will be curious concerning their first voting experience, will spoil various ballots, and then will become, in all things political, purely apathetic. The practical politicians will know how to manipulate the undesirable female vote. Will the polite politicians show the same enthusiasm for educating the great majority and imbuing them with a sense of ballot responsibility that they show today for invading Wall Street, parading on Fifth Avenue, and commandeering the motor cars of rich men for suffrage hikes?

The ballot for women is a grave responsibility and a heavy expense for a few agitators to urge upon a State, unless they are sure that the women whom they claim to represent will use the power of voting. It opens the polls to the women of the undesirable element and the uneducated foreign element, and thereby doubles the power of political rings now controlling the same elements among male voters. It practically doubles the cost of election. And yet its sponsors are doing nothing toward the education of that very desirable voting element, the great majority of home-making—alas! economically dependent—women whose votes will be controlled by the men who love, honor, and cherish—or beat them! For every progressive woman who uses her ballot according to the Rand School of Political Economy or the Columbia University system, there will be a thousand who will make their mark on a ballot where it will do the most good according to the light of a district leader or a ward heeler.

No one can appreciate the gravity of the situation in New York today more than we who were pioneer voters in Colorado. We meant to use our votes to high ends. We meant to turn out the rascals. We meant to purify politics, But we did not know how. So we fairly girdled our State with corrupt rings. This was not because we were women, but because we used our votes to no better advantage than did the unthinking or unintelligent man, thereby doubling the power of the grafters.

I recall voting for one of my neighbors, the husband of a personal friend, who had been a most genial host in his home. That was guarantee enough for me. He was a good husband, a kind and generous father. Not until long after I had cast my vote did I realize that this most agreeable man was the leader and principal profit-sharer in the most corrupt group that ever held a county in its grasp. But then I deserved no more condemnation than the man in New York who told me quite seriously that he would not vote for a certain candidate because the latter's first name was Vivian.

"Vivian? That's a fine name for a real man, isn't it? There must be something wrong with him."

No looking into the man's record, no thought for his qualifications, just masculine prejudice against the Christian name bestowed upon the poor fellow by his inconsiderate parents. If a woman had followed the same argument in voting her conduct would have been ascribed to biological inequality or emotional instability.

The use to which a vote is put is the only thing which counts, whether the hand that casts it be male or female.

Another time I voted for a man who threw a large volume of trade my husband's way. In the light of later events, I saw that he was unworthy of any citizen's vote. Also I was made to feel a renegade and a backslider in the woman's reform club of which I was a member. But what would you? The candidate's patronage supported my children. Shall a woman withhold the ballot from the hand that feeds and clothes the children she has borne?

Dishonest? Misuse of my voting privilege? Not at all as I looked at it then, in my inexperience and irresponsibility. Today, yes, because I understand the power of the ballot for good and evil, because years develop the sense of responsibility. And thousands of women, given the ballot in New York now, will use it to no higher ends, until they have been educated either by the press or by bitter experience in political economy and in appreciation of the ballot's power.

And because I was not prepared to become a voter, because there were thousands of women like me, the first result of equal suffrage in Colorado was to deliver the State into the hands of rings and grafters who belonged in the Tammany Wigwam with the tiger and the Tammany leaders.

This was followed by a spasm of reform, due largely to the emotional and impassioned devotion of the women of Denver for Judge Lindsey. The State brought forth women's clubs instead of millionaire mine owners and bad men. More rascals went out and less came in. There was a general awakening of the public conscience, due not so much to the woman vote as to the fact that Colorado was dropping its youthful crudities and taking on habits of custom and tradition —home-building instead of shaft-sinking.

Today there is no more delightful sight than a Denver woman's club discussing local politics and candidates in the palm room of the Hotel Savoy. Nevertheless, when I was sent to Denver several years ago to secure certain information for an Eastern magazine, I tarried but a short time among the white-gloved reformers at the Savoy. The information I wanted was possessed by a small, spry, bright-eyed, wrinkled little Irishwoman who is a practical politician, and who will be able to retire when she so elects, to enjoy the comforts which money can buy.

The theory of equal suffrage is altogether right and just. Women should not be taxed without representation. Women are mentally and morally, if not physically, the equal of men. The weakness in the present campaign is that the agitators and leaders can take the 3,000,000 women of voting age in this State to the suffrage trough, but they cannot make them drink. Woman suffrage is valuable to a State and a people only when it is used intelligently. Because the leaders cannot deliver an intelligent voting body of women to the State which passes the amendment, they have no right to promise the reforms with which their literature and speeches bristle.

When forced by necessity into the wage-earning field, even with the ballot in my hand, I had to start at the bottom of the industrial ladder and fight my way up as desperately as if I had lived in a State where woman was denied the privilege of voting. Never once did my right to vote affect my working hours, my salary, my opportunities for advancement, the conditions under which I worked. Perhaps conditions have changed in Colorado after twenty-three years of votes for women, but allowing for such influence on the lot of the woman in the home and in gainful occupations, which even suffrage leaders have not yet been able to prove, New York must pass through the same period of storm and evolution.

The great majority who read complacently of the noble efforts made in their behalf by suffrage leaders should waken to a realization that there is work ahead for them—the work of preparation for using the ballot. The factory hand and the business girl must understand that results of suffrage, even in the hands of intelligent, earnest women, are slow. The mere ballot in their hands will work no miracle in salaries, in hours, in the conditions under which work is done, nor in the morals of the men they would marry. Strikes and rumors of strikes will continue in New York as they have continued in Colorado. Competition will not be lessened by the woman's right to vote. Men who can evade building and fire laws will continue to do so, ignoring her vote as they have ignored her father's and her brother's.

Finally, in their mad desire to advance the "cause," the agitators have done the women of New York a grave wrong in creating and fostering sex antagonism. They have accused the men of New York of breaking every commandment in the decalogue of good citizenship. They have shouted against the man-made laws of New York, yet on examination these prove that, instead of discriminating against women, men lawmakers have given us a distinct advantage in all questions which concern the rights of the mother over her earnings, her children, her property rights, and her responsibility for debts incurred. They have proved their own unfitness to make laws for both men and women by announcing that they will overturn the political system built by men and substitute not a government for both men and women but for women only!

This is a great injustice to both men and women at a time when women are about to emerge triumphant from a half century of adjustment to new and trying economic conditions. The bitterness felt by men which followed the first invasion of industrial fields by women is fading. The bigger, broader nature of the male creature is accepting the fact that the presence of the woman, driven from her home by social and economic conditions in the various fields of industry, trades, and professions where he once reigned supreme, is inevitable and not altogether undesirable. He has decided that if the woman will play fair so will he.

I question whether we women, similarly placed, would have been as generous.

During more than twenty years of economic independence, sex discrimination has never reared its head in my path. No man has ever refused to pay me full value for my work. Every large opportunity has come to me through some man who considered neither sex attraction nor sex antagonism—only the task and the fitness of the woman to perform it.

There is no room in the scheme of woman's upward progress for sex antagonism, not even for sex independence. What the women of New York, of all America, need is interdependence between the sexes, that men and women may go to the polls to work for their common good, not to rend each other.

The majority of women, through biological evolution and the world-old instinct of wifehood and motherhood, their emotionalism and their tremendous capacity for loving, find in marriage, children, and the home their highest and most satisfying happiness. This mass of women, overwhelming in numbers and influence, resents the efforts of a few women who have already satisfied their craving for wifehood and motherhood, or who, through constitutional abnormality, are denied those natural relations, to widen the social breach between the sexes and thus to interfere with the normal woman's fondest, finest hopes.

So long as suffrage leaders offer the so-called enslavement of women as a reason for conferring the right to vote upon women they raise a false issue. The woman who is a slave to man without the ballot will continue to be his slave with it. This is constitutional, emotional weakness in the individual woman which will not be rectified by a mere slip of paper.

And so long as women agitators employ sex antagonism as an argument for equal suffrage they befog the real issue, which is:

"Do the women of New York want the ballot and will they use it?"

I believe that I voice the convictions of that silent, unrepresented majority when I answer:

"Not yet. Give us time to adjust ourselves to the new economic conditions, to our new relations with men as wage-earners. Let us learn the value, the power of the ballot and how to use it."

And until they have done this experience has taught me that they will not use the ballot, even if it is forced upon them.



Hot Lunch at School

YOU know how you felt when the "kiddies" started off to school the other day after the long vacation.

Of course you were glad to see them go, but you said "I do want them to be comfortable, and they must have good, nourishing warm food if they are to stand the strain of school work."

With a Thermos School Lunch Kit ($2.25 and up) this is easy, for

THERMOS

Serves you right, food or drink, hot or cold—when, where and as you like.

The kit includes a half pint Thermos Bottle with nickel plated cup and green enameled lunch box, all contained in the handsome seal embossed fibre case illustrated above.

No question today is of greater interest to Boards of Education and parents than the means of providing a warm noon day meal at school. The solution of the problem is found in this kit.

There is no greater aid to the health and happiness of the "kiddies" than a good home-prepared luncheon and a half-pint of piping hot broth, beef tea, cocoa or other beverage in the winter months, or a nice cool grape juice, lemonade or orangeade, milk, pure spring water, tea or coffee in the hot months of the year.

Thermos was awarded the Grand Prize at the Panama-Pacific Exposition.

Originally expensive, Thermos vessels are now sold by leading dealers of the world for one dollar up. Write for booklet.

American Thermos Bottle Co.,
Norwich, Conn.
New York San Francisco Toronto

Interesting Facts from Many Lands

A SCHOOL for farm mechanics has recently been started in Argentina at Rafaela, Province of Santa Fé. The school has been recognized by the provincial Government, and will issue diplomas. Entrance requirements are as follows: Students must be at least 16 years old, in good health, of good conduct, speak, write, and read Spanish, and understand arithmetic, mental computations, fractions, decimals, and elementary geometry. A two years' course is being offered.

Homesteaders settled upon more than 11,200,000 acres of Government land during the last fiscal year. Uncle Sam still has 279,500,000 acres left.

Steps are being taken in England toward the establishment of a permanent British Empire Fair representing all the industries and natural resources of the empire. Influential manufacturers are now arranging a combination, through their trade associations, to erect a building at Willesden Green to be called the Palace of Industry, which it is hoped to have ready for opening in the Spring of 1917. A site of about fifty acres has been chosen, and it is planned that the exhibition will occupy 500,000 square feet, and will be three times the size of the largest exhibition building at present in London. The object is to institute for the British Empire a fair equal in size and scope to the well-known Leipsic Fair. Being a cooperative movement among British firms there are to be no profits. A fixed charge is to be made for space, based as nearly as possible on the total expenses, and it is a condition that any profit accruing shall be returned to exhibitors in proportion to the area occupied by each.

Horsehair is used in Russia for making a great variety of articles. Brushes are made from it, the manes being kept for soft brushes. White horsehair is considered the most valuable for this purpose, and black the second best. The long hair of horses' tails is utilized for fishing tackle, violin bows, military headdress, and cloth for pressing oil. Shorter hair is used for stuffing mattresses and furniture, after having been cleaned with soap and water. The value of horsehair varies greatly, according to grade. On the Petrograd market one pood (36.11 pounds) of unprepared horsehair (gray manes) my be purchased at 6 to 8 rubles, ($8.50 to $11.40 per 100 pounds,) while long horsehair manes fetch a price of $107 per 100 pounds, and even more. The prices paid for Russian horsehair abroad are much higher.

The United States manufactured 703,527 motor cars last year, or 36 per cent. more than it made during the previous year. The value of these cars was $523,463,803.

Child Adoption an Exact Science Nowadays

When the Well-to-do Wish to Take Children to Rear as Their Own the Youngsters Go Through Tests Unknown to the Old Days of Mere Sentiment



A Lucky Adopted Child.

CHILD adoption is an exact science these days. The good, old way was to take "Orphant Annie" and "John Doe" on faith, but now they must do their Binet tests and be right as trivets.

The recent adoption of a bright, fair-haired boy by Mr. and Mrs. Finley J. Shepard, which implied that through Mrs. Shepard, who was Miss Helen M. Gould, he would inherit millions, has brought forth a flood of letters. Hundreds of parents want their children transplanted under such conditions, and scores of institutions have perfectly likable youngsters whom they would see with belated golden spoons.

There has been an ever-increasing demand in the last few months by wealthy or well-to-do families for sound, healthy children to be reared as sons and daughters of the house. Between the expression of the wish, however, and the arrival of the child in his new setting there is a long, hard road. The child must pass through ordeals unknown in the days when sentiment was the principal and often the only guide to choice.

Three millionaires not long ago gave directions to one of the representatives of the Children's Aid Society that they wanted children to bring up as their own. Two wished girls and one a boy. To carry out their instructions required the consideration of the merits of hundreds of children, and the choice was finally narrowed down to twenty candidates, none of whom would do. One of the applicants, who lives in Connecticut, after making frequent visits to institutions, was able to find a little girl who in temperament and appearance he considered suited to become a member of his household.

The accounts of adoption of young Austin McCleary, as he is supposed to be on the evidence of a name found sewed on his clothes when he was discovered on the steps of St. Patrick's Cathedral, tell of the frequent visits of Mr. and Mrs. Shepard to the home for orphans at Dobbs Ferry, from which he was chosen. Many children are said to have been considered before the fortunate one went to Lyndhurst.

Before any play of the affections is permitted, there are certain hard and practical questions for which the modern science of adoption demands answers.

In the first place, it must be definitely proved that the child is normal. When the taking of children was dictated entirely by sympathy or pity, it was no unusual thing to see the misshapen or half-witted child at the hearth of his foster parents. In these days that type stays in the institution. Those who adopt insist upon the best. Placing out agencies send their children to the clinics to be tested for tuberculosis and kindred ills. Before a child can be considered for adoption by a family of position his blood must be examined for traces of hereditary taint. If there is the slightest ground for suspicion he is rejected. Heart, lungs, and digestion must be strong and able. The back must be straight; the legs well turned and regular; the features good.

I have before me a blank of the State Charities Aid which annually finds homes for hundreds of babies. This examination paper of the candidate for a good home somewhere, not one where there is luxury, has spaces in which it may be noted whether the child has had the customary diseases. It requires details as to swollen joints, inflamed glands, bow legs, and half a score of other particulars. The condition of ears, eyes, nose, throat, neck, and chest must be accurately set forth. Youngsters with pigeon squab breasts and funnel ones, or prominent ribs and flat chests, need not apply. How is the gait of the candidate? Is it well balanced, or shambling? Is he pigeon-toed, or are his feet everted? Kindly state, also, the "anatomical stigmata" of John Doe. We must know if he has an asymmetrical cranium, or a symmetrical face. Is the forehead low or high? Are his ears well placed? Is he cross-eyed? Are the teeth regular, or perchance are they irregularly set? Are the fingers long or short? Any altered special senses? Has the candidate ability to withstand nervous strain? Touching now the matter of psychic stigmata, has little Jane Roe any exaggerated egotism, any excessive self-consciousness, any ill-balanced mental activity?

Simon-Binet tests are usually applied, being adapted to the years of the child. What does John Doe know about himself? He is asked as to his age and sex, just to test his general intelligence. And Jane, which is your right hand? What is the day of the week, and how much is a yard?

So much for the beginning. These are kind of elimination tests. A person of wealth who has found several children who please him and finally selects one for final consideration has some well-known specialists on children's diseases make an exhaustive examination. Up-to-date laboratory tests are employed. If the candidate now passes muster, there are many elements to be considered before he is enabled to enter the gates of well-tried adoption.

When the preliminary tests are over, the question uppermost in the minds of those who would adopt a child is "How will he respond to his new environment?" After the child grows up will he or she seem to be their very own? Is the child of gentle birth? Does he seem as though to the manner born? If he is of sound body and sound mind, if he has good memory, good sight and perfect hearing, if he be quick-witted and observing, that question does not bother the new parents much. If the hands and feet are not abnormally large and there are no signs of excessively plebeian origin there is a good margin on which to take a chance. Adaptability is possessed by most normal children. This is shown in the case of the new master of Lyndhurst. He seems to have settled into his new life as though he had always known it.

The experts who aid wealthy families in finding children are quick to note the signs of response. They can tell almost by instinct as to whether or not the child will blend with new settings. Scores of the great men of all ages have sprung from the so-called masses. So there are hundreds of children in the homes of foster parents all over the United States who were originally foundlings or first saw the light in the tenement, who have speedily formed themselves to their new lives. The experts look for the signs of quick imitation. The average intelligent child has that faculty well developed, and by it he is ennabled to adapt himself to the new surroundings. One of the remarkable features of this phase of the matter is that foundlings will so imitate strangers who adopt them that there often develops a resemblance in appearance and even in mental traits.

There is an especial demand at the present time for children from 3 to 4 years of age. This age is preferred because the child is not likely to retain any memory of his real parents if he has come in contact with them, nor would he have much of a recollection even of the orphan asylum in which he was reared. This is the preferred age for adoption also because then if the child has objectionable traits or hereditary taint that tendency may be discerned even by the lay observer. Disposition is detected by insight. By talking with the child, after science has done its appointed task, the man or woman who contemplates adopting one can, if he is at all keen, determine what its nature is and, what is more important, what it is likely to be. There is everywhere the quest for the child of sunny disposition. If a youngster is a born optimist, as John Doe No. 104 seems to be, that will show itself in many ways. The happy smile is often as important as anything else. A child that prattles, asks questions, and climbs about and finds fun in everything, is the kind that people of all classes like to have. If such a child should find his way to a home where money will provide every advantage, he develops into a carefree young chap, ready to ride to hounds and to take his chances on breaking his collarbone at polo. The signs of good nature, of life, of initiative are eagerly sought by both the amateur and the professional seekers after adoptable children.



Before and After Adoption.

The demand at this time is for two boys to every girl. Boys clamber about more, they give the idea of action. There is something stimulating in their presence. Hence they are asked for by persons who have plenty of room in the country.

One of the favorite methods of adopting children is to select a boy or girl from a group and then have the candidate placed in the care of a family that cares for children of this class, so that the development of the nature of the child may be watched to a certain point.

The last step preceding adoption is the long quest by persons of wealth for the story of the family history or an exact story of parentage. Extraordinary care was taken in the case of the child adopted by Mr. and Mrs. Shepard on account of the important matters of inheritance which might grow out of the formal adoption. The quest through many cities for traces of the boy's origin is not an unusual feature of adoptions. Before the new parents get their hearts set upon the child they want to have some reasonable assurance that there is no likelihood of blackmail from designing relatives or any prospect of the appearance of undesirable connections.

The number of adoptions like that which is most recently before the public mind is much greater than is ordinarily supposed. It is an economic law that those who are surrounded by wealth and power frequently do not reproduce themselves as much as do those who are less fortunate in life. The increasing number of late marriages, not only among the rich, but among persons who are of moderate means, has decreased the birth rate among what might be called the native American stock. The immigrants have large families and so the birth rate in the United States is maintained.

Democracy seems to assert itself continuously through these adoptions, and the hardy and eugenic youngsters from a lower social strata make their way upward.

In the course of a few years the trace of their humbler origin is obliterated and they are found adapting themselves to the new surroundings in a free and joyous life. It is said that Miss Clara B. Spence, the head of a fashionable school for girls, and her associate, Miss Baker, within the last two or three years have had a hundred foundlings and orphans adopted by well-known families of this and other cities.

One of the best-known cases in sociological annals is the adoption of a waif known as Katherine Kennedy by a Wall Street broker and his wife. The child bears their name and regards them as her father and mother. She was chosen from a great many and responded to all the eugenic tests, and above all had that happy nature and the pleasing grace which so readily attract all who would adopt children.

The most conspicuous successes in adoption which have been made by institutions like the Children's Aid Society were through taking boys from the city slums to the pure air of the country. Thousands of them have been sent West in this way during the last sixty years. Now comes a new dispensation which brings the selected orphan child of good physique and well-balanced mind into families where all is provided that makes for living under the best conditions.

This is often called the Age of the Child. There has been all over the country an awakening interest in the younger generation, as is shown by the growth of child welfare associations, of milk stations, and of the many societies devoted to reducing infant mortality. There has been a tremendous access of enthusiasm in the education of children.

Spending $12,000,000 to Save Three Miles

W. H. Truesdale, Railroad President, Expounds Modern Theories of Economics and Tells Why This Is the World's Luckiest Nation

By Edward Marshall.

DURING the week one of the most notable engineering achievements of the world will be put into the actual service of fetching and carrying for New York, when the Lackawanna Railroad for the first time will send regular passenger trains over the new "cut-off" which the road has built between Clark's Summit and Hallstead, Penn.

Twelve million dollars have been expended on the work. It is 39.6 miles long.

Those figures should be fixed in memory before the next is quoted. They will serve to startle the lay mind with sudden appreciation of one of the vital theories of modern business, the fact that, in the East—this section of it, anyway—we are approaching, in this new country, regardless of expense, a completeness of organization which enables us to turn from big things in the mass to details. We are, so to speak, becoming finished.

These thirty-nine-odd miles of railway construction and this expenditure of $12,000,000 will save, for freight and passengers, 3.6 miles between New York and Buffalo!

Twelve million dollars for 3.6 miles!

The other day I had a talk with William Haynes Truesdale, President of the road.

"This enterprise," said he, "is typical of modern business. It means increased efficiency, and that alone. It opens no new territory. We in the United States are beginning to arrive at that stage of development which demands attention to and investment in perfected details.

"In a general way the nation has been 'covered' by its transportation lines. The time has come when they must be brought to perfection.

"The first problem, that of distance, has been solved; the second problem, that of speed, is progressing along its natural line of evolution; now we must give time and thought to the third problem, that of efficiency, and attention to this detail shows that what may sometimes seem like extravagance of construction very well may be, in the truest sense, economy of operation.

"We of the Lackawanna are proud of the completed job which will begin to bear its fruit this week; but it is typical of work which is being done by others in this country every day, although, certainly, usually on smaller scales.

"We of the Lackawanna, like other American railway managements, are anxious to provide a transportation machine of the highest possible efficiency. If we do this we must not be afraid to do rebuilding. Rebuilding sometimes represent as much true enterprise as original constructors.

"This cut-off, between Clark's Summit and Hallstead, Penn., is substituted for 43.2 miles of almost the first stretch of road built in the section. Sixty-four years ago the best engineers of those days opened about fifty miles of line between Scranton and Hallstead, calling it the Liggett's Gap Railroad.

"It followed the best route they could find for their purposes. It was an achievement—one of the many little pioneer railways which were the beginning of the superb network of railways which now crisscrosses the nation from one coast to the other. Its builders built as best they could. Theirs was one of probably two dozen small roads later absorbed into the Lackawanna system.

"The object of transportation lines in those days was to furnish some sort of transportation between place and place. The object of transportation lines today is to furnish the best sort of transportation between place and place. If we should give the patrons of the Lackawanna in this month of 1915 one trip over such a roadbed as these old-time engineers constructed with much travail, high pride, and, everything considered, very great ability, we would lose their patronage for all time to come.

"It is a rough country which the line traverses. Those fifty-odd miles of track are full of grades and curves.

"They were built when the United States was not the prosperous nation which it is today, when capital was difficult to get and before our engineers had had a chance to become minutely expert in regard to certain haulage problems.

"It must be remembered, too, that the locomotives and the trains of those days would seem like toys if we should place them on our tracks today.

"From time to time, as the years passed, the road was brought up to modern standards along these miles, but it was not a perfect modern railroad, and we felt that it must be, although there are not many such.

"Its traffic was increasingly heavy and its tracks, upon which this traffic needs must be hauled, were almost a continuous curve.

"The disadvantages of avoidable curves, no matter how carefully they may be built, are not to be denied. They add slightly to the dangers of railroading, they add somewhat to the discomforts of railroading, and they add immensely to the cost of haulage, for they not only increase distances, but they increase traction and wear and tear.

"It is harder to pull a train around a curve than it is to pull it on a straightaway, for obvious reasons, and for the same reasons—which may be classified under the general heading of side-pull, increasing friction and strain—the wear and tear upon a curved track is greater than that upon a straight track.

"Furthermore, these curves increased the cost of freight haulage by necessitating helper engines and decreasing the possible length and weight of trains. These few miles were a nuisance on a road of which we otherwise felt that we might be justly proud.

"We did not want to rebuild almost forty miles of road, and made various studies which we hoped might develop some other practical method, considering even the virtual abandonment of the present line; but it finally became apparent that the method we have followed would be best. We reconciled ourselves, therefore, to the great expenditure involved.

"We were confronted by such a situation as must come, sooner or later, to every railroad built under pioneer circumstances through a new country, which, largely because of its help, gradually becomes developed country.

"We decided that we had better not take a small view of the situation, and I finally recommended the adoption of that one of our engineers' plans which suggested the new cut-off.

"There were other savings than the shortening of distance to be considered. The new route will give us a maximum grade of .68 per cent., against a previous maximum grade of 1.23 per cent., and a total curvature of 1560 degrees, against a total curvature of 3970 degrees.

"These, to the layman, may seem all small and unimportant results—as the slight saving in mileage may seem. But, together, these changes will cut the running time of every passenger train between New York and Buffalo by twenty minutes, and will reduce the running time of freights by a full hour. Nor is this all. By reducing the traction, through reducing the grade, they will make it possible to move trains with two engines which, under present conditions, require five.

"That is modern business. Especially it is modern railroading.

"Now let us consider some of the details of the undertaking. One makes it worthy of that keen attention which the American always is ready to give to the maximum of mechanical performance.

"The Tunkhannock Viaduct is 240 feet high, more than a hundred feet higher than the roadway of the Brooklyn Bridge, and is half a mile long. It is by several times the largest concrete bridge in the world, with ten spans of 180 feet each and two spans of 100 feet each.

"It contains approximately 4,500,000 cubic feet of concrete and 2,280,000 pounds of reinforcing steel, the trains which cross it being guarded between massive parapet walls rising four feet above the level of the track and three feet thick. Each of its foundations has been carried down to the bed rock, and this, in the case of two of its piers, meant making excavations ninety-six feet deep.

"In a very rough and sketchy fashion that gives an idea of one of the many details of engineering and expenditure which it seemed wise to make in order to save the traveling public 3.6 miles between New York and Buffalo, and in order to save extravagant expenditure of power in haulage.

"Such things, or, at least, very important things in the way of improvement, are being done continually by American railroads.

"Of course we of this road are elated at the completion of this especial enterprise. To us personally it has the significance of a big job well done.

"To the public it has a far greater significance, for it means that this road, public, by and of and for the people, still is constructing—building, building, always building—even in the East, where we already are more highly developed than most older countries.

"At this particular time this construction work, any large American construction work, should stir our patriotism and make us all resolve to help this nation progress steadily and undeviatingly along the lines laid down by those who founded it, for we alone, of all the world's really great nations, are at present doing any constructive work whatever.

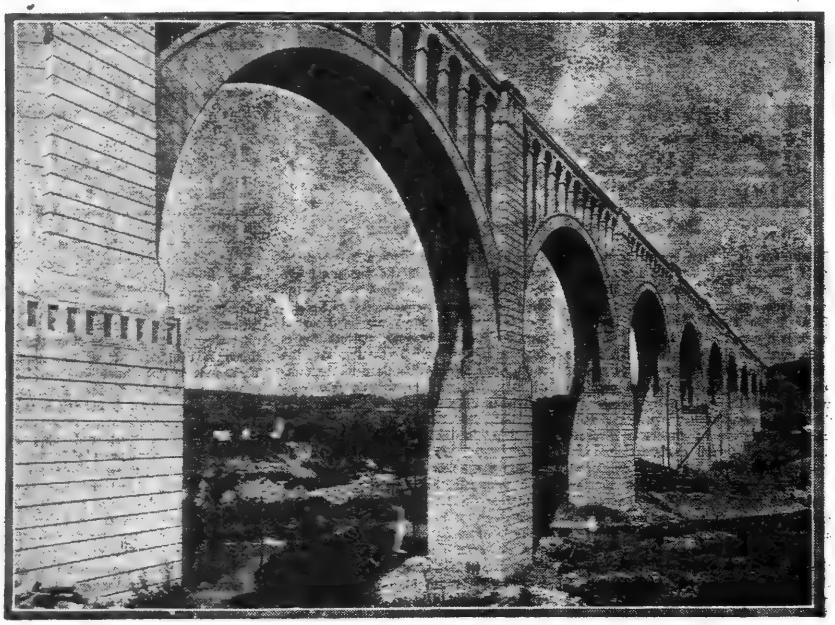
"The balance of the really great nations are busy at destructive work. They are killing men more rapidly than they are giving babies birth and they are destroying rather than building or rebuilding. To me this cut-off has, as one of its inspiring meanings, that particular message for us all.

"Another point about it which pleases me and which ought to please the people of the East is that it is even more daring and original than any of the great railroad construction works in the mountain regions of our Western country, where novelists are fond of saying that our ingenuity and virility at present have their habitat and reach their zenith.

"This is a task of the effete East and is so notable that, long ago, several foreign Governments planned to send their representatives to see it and have been prevented from so doing only by the war.

"There it is again. Their best brains have been absorbed in warfare, in destruction, while our best brains have been absorbed in vast peaceful feats of construction.

"One of the problems which an American railway President is privileged to think of, even this year, is the improvement of his line. He is not compelled to contemplate its ruin by en-



The New Lackawanna Cut-off Which Cost $12,000,000 and Saves Less Than Four Miles.

posing armies, he is not obliged to consider traffic only in relation to the work of moving troops, supplies, and ammunition.

"The public, which is playfully prone to attack railroads as a pastime, forgets the enormous amount of thought and labor which are constantly devoted to keeping the bedeviled institutions up to the great task of serving it.

"Ceaselessly we must search for new ideas and, when we have found them, give them careful and intelligent consideration. We must continually study traction and improvements in rolling stock. Now and then we must find time for such improvements in the right of way as are represented by this cut-off.

"In these days all American railways especially are confronted by a problem newly vital, born of the growth in numbers and popularity of motor cars upon the country roads—the problem of grade crossings, for it seems that it has become the task of the railroads of this country to protect the intelligent against their own carelessness. Since the beginning we have been faced by the problem of preserving the unintelligent—the man and woman who would walk on the tracks despite all warning signs. This protection of the otherwise intelligent from this one foolishness is a new work thrust upon us. That was one of the important matters which was in our minds when we decided upon the form of construction finally adopted for the great New Jersey cut-off which we completed at a great expense some years ago. That eliminated only eleven miles, but it also eliminated grade crossings.

"The Long Island Railroad has found it wise to begin and to conduct at great expense a campaign of education among motorists, designed to make them careful of their own lives and property.

"Railroading is changing very rapidly and no prophet who is wise will venture a prediction as to what the next development will be.

"In 1900 the average number of tons carried in one of our freight trains was 325, this year it is 625.

"That seems to mean that we have been able to build stronger cars and engines of greater power to haul them. What it really and principally means is that we have been able to and have been compelled to build better roadbeds, embankments, and bridges to carry the added load.

"Indeed, the first improvement necessary to an increase of load must be in the roadbed. Car improvement can come later. Later still may be considered motive power, for even the present comparatively small power units may be doubled up to represent large aggregates.

"In 1900 our road carried 14,400,000 passengers 283,000,000 miles, and in 1914 we carried 24,700,000 passengers 520,508,000 miles—not only doubling the number of passengers but slightly increasing the mileage for each passenger.

"In the first period we ran passenger trains 5,423,000 miles, and in the second 6,230,000 miles.

"Our total freight receipts in the first period amounted to $15,135,100, and in the second period to $23,448,000, with freight train miles for the first period totaling 6,129,000, and for the second period 6,154,000 and the total number of freight cars engaged in traffic increasing from 27,287 to 28,241.

"A careful study of these figures will show an immense increase of efficiency. Note the fact that there were less than 1,000 more freight cars. Yet the total amount of freight transported was about doubled in this period.

"Improvements in rolling stock have been tremendous. The freight car of today has an increased capacity over that of 1900 of about 60 per cent. varying in different parts of the country in accordance with the different kinds of load carried.

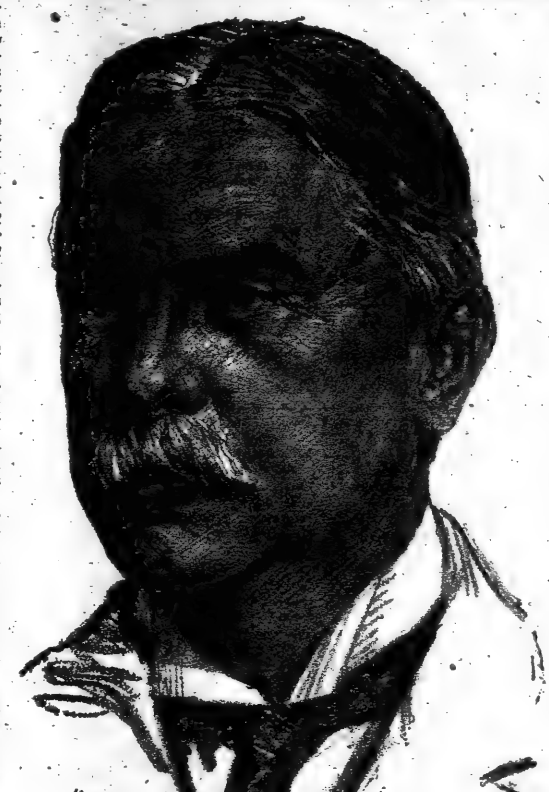
"In coal regions, where great concentrated loads must be hauled, a very different rolling stock is required from that demanded in agricultural sections where grain is to be transported, or, for instance, in sections where a large part of the freight is made up, say, of flour.

"But the improvement all along the line has been extraordinary. Fifteen years ago an average box car would carry 40,000 pounds. Today the average box car will carry nearly 70,000 pounds. The capacity of open cars also has nearly doubled. Many of the older cars are still in use, but the standards are rising about as fast as possible.

"As we have increased the weight of the equipment and the weight of freight carried by it, we have been compelled to increase the weight of metal put into car wheels and to change the material from chilled iron to steel, and an obviously necessary result of the generally increased weight of rolling stock and load has been an increase of the weight of rails. Since 1900 this has advanced about 30 per cent.

"Nor is this all. General reconstruction of our road and equipment for handling heavier loads has made necessary the reconstruction of nearly every bridge upon the line.

"The improvements which have been made in the Lackawanna Road since I became its President have amounted, in cost, to twice its present capitalization. This, though extreme, in a measure is typical of other roads. There is an answer to some of the fashionable critics of the railways! There is no water in that money. Consider it. The money which we have put back into permanent improvements during fifteen years' time has amounted to twice the total capitalization of the road!



William Haynes Truesdale. (Photo by Pach.)

"The 'man on the street' has no conception of the problems which confront the managers of railways. We have had to rebuild every shop and plant upon the line within the last fifteen years in order that they might be competent to handle the new rolling stock. I think not one building stands today that stood fifteen years ago. All have been replaced by larger, stronger structures.

"The traction problem is enormous. Punctuality of service depends more upon the locomotive than upon anything else, and, owing to the peculiar conditions under which we operate, we have the most modern locomotive rebuilding and repairing shops in the world.

"We not only must take up wear and tear but we must meet new demands continually. All roads must do that or deteriorate. Equipment constantly must perform the maximum of service and the maximum of service constantly is increasing.

"It is difficult for a man on the inside of the railroad situation to always understand the viewpoint of the American upon the outside of that situation. Our railroads are handling transcontinental traffic now during the months of the fair as such traffic never has been handled before and at lower rates than ever it was handled equally well anywhere else on earth.

"Railroading is an American talent. It is being developed here more rapidly than ever it was developed anywhere else. Ninety-nine per cent. of America's male youngsters play with railway toys and prefer them, for a certain period, even to baseballs and bats, which are equally American devices.

"We are confronted by many new problems at this time. The European war, of course, has stimulated freight business throughout the country. Grain and other food products required in the countries at war have moved in larger volume than they would have moved if there had been no war, of course, for, mad with war, the fighting countries have had neither time nor men with which to produce their own food. Deprived of Russian and Southeastern European food, the fighting nations have been compelled to turn to us, and a bumper-crop year fortunately has given us food to send to them. In the meantime the munitions of war trade has given the railroads a large business in both raw and finished articles.

"But in passenger traffic since the war began there has been a loss of 7 per cent. The fastest trains have not been seriously affected, but it is not the fastest trains that run to the best profit.

"It is difficult to say offhand how large a proportion of the traveling public is moved on the fast trains. A Pullman car holds only thirty people, while the average day coach holds eighty. We are hopeful of the passenger traffic, for the travel to the fair has been very notable, and, coming in conjunction with the inhibition of European travel, it may result in a general 'see America first' impulse.

"America is worth seeing first. It is hard for me to understand why people should yearn to see Lake Geneva, in Switzerland, for instance, when they can much more easily see Lake Louise or Lake Tahoe. They are far more beautiful. I wonder how many of the Americans who read this article will know where they are if I do not mention their location.

"We of the Lackawanna consider ourselves fortunate. Our financial position is different from that of any other railway in the country. Ours is a compact system located in a section producing heavy traffic of all kinds, and our capitalization has been held low. The market value of the Lackawanna is about four times as great as its capitalization.

"The whole country is confronted by such an opportunity as never has existed in the past. It has built up various 'big businesses,' and these big businesses have begun to mean small expenditures in proportion to results. That must mean that through their influence the whole country is beginning to get away from that wastefulness which so long characterized everything we did.

"I fail to see any argument which can condemn business merely for being large, for great size always means efficiency in business. It doesn't matter how large an expenditure may be if it ultimately will result in economies of operation. That was the principle on which we worked in constructing the new cut-off.

Once the managers of big businesses were wasteful. The modern manager has a different ideal. He knows that he must not be afraid to make expenditures, no matter what their magnitude may be, if their ultimate result will be economies. But while he makes big expenditures with a gigantic courage, he watches small expenditures with minute care.

"Personally I believe that watchfulness of details is as necessary to the success of a big business as the imagination which in the first place has seen the vision that must be the basis of all really big business. Of course the man at the top has not the time to watch the details, but he can send the impulse down, so that others will. The sending of that impulse downward imparts the discipline which makes big business as well as armies successful.

"It was my good fortune, in my early days, to work, most of the time, upon railways which were only a stride or two in advance of the Sheriff. That was a great training. My first executive railroad experience was as receiver of the Minneapolis & St. Louis Railway, and I managed to set it on its feet. It was great fun and it was splendid training.

"It taught me another thing besides boldness in big essentials and caution in little necessaries—it taught me that in the management of a railroad or any other big institution there must be instilled into the organization a true sense of team work, which will eliminate envies and jealousies of every sort.

"I am always an optimist about this country, and am more so than ever this Autumn, after a trip out to the fair. But these are days for careful thinking.

"So far we have very greatly benefited by the European war, but when the people over there find out what their losses have been and what remains to them in men and money with which to carry on their necessary activities, it is impossible to say just what the effect on us will be.

"It is possible and even probable that Europe may for a period of years be unable to continue the vast developments of still undeveloped countries which have had their principal sources in her enterprises, and that we may have to take her place at that work. We may of necessity become world-developers and world-bankers.

"In view of this it, is necessary that we should act with the utmost caution and intelligence. There are those of us who believe that in pursuing the economic course which we have been following we may fix our cost of production so high that it will make it impossible for us to compete with Europe after it has regained sanity and settled down to that desperate peace which must follow this desperate war.

"She will be grimly determined to retain her old markets and to make new ones.

"Just how much her losses of men will cripple her nobody can estimate at present.

"I never have thought that we, or any one, could get any benefit of a permanent nature from this war. I cannot see it in any other way than as a world disaster. I believe all wars to be wrong, and that no international question can arise which could not be and might not be much better settled peacefully.

"The world is getting to be a small place, because of improved communication, and what affects one nation now affects all nations to a very apparent extent. This makes war far more dangerous than it used to be, and makes the business of keeping everybody out of war not his own business or that of his neighbor, but the whole world's business."

German Princes Who Have Fallen in the War

Of Sixty-Four Scions of Princely Families of the Empire Who Went to the Front Nine Have Been Killed, Including a Nephew of the Kaiser

THOUGH the Kaiser and his six sons have so far escaped with their lives in the war, other great families of Germany have not been so fortunate. Out of a total of sixty-four of their members who marched to battle with their regiments, nine have been killed, among them a nephew of the Kaiser.

A book has just appeared in Germany dedicated to the memory of these nine Princes, giving, wherever possible, full details of how they met death. If the information is trustworthy, the Princes of Germany are excellent examples to their followers. Without exception those with whom the book deals seem to have been popular with their men—brave in the face of peril and careless of their own safety when it was thrown into the scale with that of their subordinates.

Of the nine, no less than four were relatives or connections of the princely family of Lippe, which still rules—though its powers are by no means what they were before the creation of the German Empire—over various bits of territory sandwiched in among the greater States of Central Germany. One of the others, Prince Henry of Reuss, was of that family whose members have the unique custom, if they are in the line of succession, of taking the name Henry and the numeral corresponding to it after all preceding Henrys have been counted. Thus, this Prince was Henry XLVI. of Reuss.

The Princes whose careers and deaths are recorded in the book dedicated to their memory are:

Maximilian of Hesse, son of a sister



Prince Ernst of Lippe.

of the Kaiser; Friedrich Wilhelm zur Lippe; Friedrich of Saxe-Meiningen; Ernst of Saxe-Meiningen, his son; Ernst zur Lippe; Otto Victor of Schönburg-Waldenburg; Wilhelm zu Schönaich-Carolath; Wolrad zu Waldeck und Pyrmont, and Henry XLVI. of Reuss.

Prince Maximilian of Hesse, the Kaiser's nephew, was only 20 years old when he was killed in Northern France. He was a son of Prince Karl Friedrich of Hesse and Princess Margarete of Prussia, sister of Emperor William II. His father and older brother had already been wounded in the fighting on the western front. Details of the death of Prince Maximilian are lacking.

Prince Friedrich Wilhelm of Lippe was killed in the very first engagement of the war, the storming of Liége. He was a younger brother of Count Ernst zur Lippe-Biesterfeld, regent of the Lippe-Biesterfeld lands, and an uncle of their present ruler, Julius zur Lippe-Biesterfeld. Prince Friedrich was born in 1858 and became a color-bearer in one of the crack Prussian regiments in 1880. After successive promotions he received the rank of Colonel and in 1913 was placed



Prince Wilhelm zu Schonaich-Carolath. Prince Friedrich Wilhelm of Lippe.

at the head of the Seventy-fourth Hanover Infantry Regiment.

Just how he met his death is a matter of dispute. According to some of the evidence he fell just after he had snatched up the banner of his regiment and began to wave it before his men, to encourage them in storming the fortifications of Liége. This same account has it that he had already received a serious wound, but, utterly disregarding it, continued to lead his men, banner in hand, until he fell pierced by several more bullets.

The commander of another infantry regiment gave a somewhat different account of the Prince's end. A reliable eyewitness, he reported, had said that a detachment of Prince Friedrich Wilhelm's regiment, bearing one of the regimental banners, had fought its way to a position on the northeastern walls of the City of Liége on the morning of Aug. 6, 1914. There it was surrounded by greatly superior forces of Belgians, who attacked with great fury and threatened to overwhelm the detachment completely. The Prince commanded his men to form a hollow square. In this formation they



Prince Wolrad Friedrich zu Waldeck und Pyrmont. Prince Otto of Schonburg-Waldenburg.

defended themselves with the utmost determination. At last, far away to the left, German reinforcements were discerned. The Prince, in a kneeling position, placed a field glass to his eye and commanded one of his men—the same who gave this version of his last moments—to raise the regimental standard, so that the approaching Germans might see it plainly and be guided toward the spot where they were so badly needed.

The man obeyed. He waved the banner back and forth. This brought a hail of Belgian bullets. The banner was shot from its bearer's hands; at the same moment the Prince fell, shot in the breast and throat. He started to say something beginning with the words, "Take my greetings to—" but died before he could finish.

Kaiser Wilhelm sent a message of condolence on Prince Friedrich Wilhelm's death to the reigning Prince of Lippe, in which he said:

"I beg you to accept the expression of my sincerest sympathy on the occasion of the death of your worthy uncle, who, as a shining example of a brave German Prince, died at the head of his regiment at Liége for Emperor and empire."

The Prince's body was taken to his native land and buried beside his ancestors at Detmold.

Prince Friedrich of Saxe-Meiningen, the next German Prince to fall, was connected with the Lippe house by marriage, his widow being a sister of the reigning Prince of Lippe. He was a son of Prince Friedrich of Saxe-Meiningen, and was born Oct. 12, 1861. Unlike most scions of princely houses, he was studious, averse to display and social life. As a student at the University of Bonn, back in the eighties, he refused to have an adjutant or other followers, as was the custom with men of his rank, and refused even to keep a carriage and horses. His high lineage brought him membership in the "Borussia," most exclusive of the students' dueling corps, to which only noblemen can belong, but he attended its meetings but rarely, despite the fact that the present Emperor, at that time a Bonn student, was very prominent in "Borussia" gatherings.

The Prince got his "baptism of fire," or something like it, while at Bonn, when a retort exploded near him while he was making a chemical experiment.

As a Lieutenant at Strassburg, he continued to keep away from gayety and social life and devoted himself to hard study of the subject of artillery, which branch of the service he had entered after being made Colonel in 1902, Brigadier General in 1907, and Major General in 1910. He was retired at his request in 1913. Five months before his death he celebrated his silver wedding.

He went to the front when war began, although he had broken his arm a short time before in a fall. His 18-year-old son, Prince Ernst, doomed like his father to death, also joined his regiment.

For a time it was impossible for his relatives to learn details of Prince Friedrich's death, as men were falling by thousands on the western and eastern fronts, but at last another of his sons, Prince George, wrote thus to his mother from Brussels:

I have made a long excursion from here to France, and at Charleroi spoke with a priest who was present when father's body was embalmed.

In the evening I got to Laon, where I visited a friend, whose uncle commands the division in which father fought, and I also saw father's successor, the present commander of his brigade. Hipp (orderly of the dead Prince) was also at Laon, and I spoke to him, and also saw father's horses, Molly, Dora, and Carmen. Hipp has taken good care of the horses and is quite well himself. Others whom I saw were Captain Weitz, father's Adjutant, who was with him up to the last minute, and another gentleman on father's staff, who has often spoken with



Prince Friedrich of Saxe-Meiningen.

Count Meerfeldt, in whose arms father died.

According to their stories, father and Weitz rode forward on Aug. 23 on a reconnaissance into the woods south of Charleroi. The enemy fired only a little and did not disturb them. But when our infantry came out of the woods a terrible firing began.

Father continued to reconnoitre in the midst of it without getting hit. As our infantry could get no further without artillery support, father himself went back to bring up a battery. Ignoring the enemy's fire, he rode up a slope to pick out a position for the guns, and allowed nobody to accompany him, as he did not wish to endanger them. He then led the battery in person to the chosen position, again came under sharp fire and again escaped unharmed.

While the artillery was firing, he resumed his post of observation by a house near the fringe of the woods, and climbed on an overturned wagon to see better. But the fire got too hot, so he went into the house.

Then he was struck. In spite of repeated warnings, he persisted in going outside the house, where Count Meerfeldt had already been struck. He tried to jump to one side, but crumpled up in the very act, and died instantly. The wounds seem to have come from machine gun bullets, but possibly he was hit by three shrapnel balls, all at the same time, just as I have been by two at once.

The soldiers put him immediately on a stretcher. * * * On the morning before he died he wrote to you. One of the staff offi-

cers recalled that father asked him whether he had written to his wife, adding that he himself had done so.

Hipp, the Prince's orderly, also wrote a letter to his master's widow, in which he said:

"Your Highness may imagine how I feel. At first it seemed as if he could not possibly be dead. But one has to get accustomed little by little."

In the dead man's pocket a letter addressed to his wife was found, with a streak of blood across it. And in his pocketbook was her picture, also drenched with his blood.

His body was taken to Germany and buried in the town cemetery at Meiningen.

His son, Prince Ernst of Saxe-Meiningen, lay dead in Northern France, unbeknown to his relatives at home, while the bells of Meiningen were tolling for his father. The news had come that he was wounded and a prisoner at Maubeuge, then still in French hands. That was all.

When the Germans captured Maubeuge, investigations conducted by German officers proved that Prince Ernst had died of his wounds, and it fell to the Kaiser to communicate the news to the young man's sister at Meiningen, who in turn broke it to his mother, already mourning her husband and uncle.

Prince Ernst had a presentiment that he would never see his home again. Just before his departure he collected a number of keepsakes, asked his mother to distribute them among his best friends, and said to her:

"I shall never return."

Wounded comrades who did return described the boy's death. He was on patrol duty north of Maubeuge. The enemy made a sudden sortie; the Prince's horse was shot under him. Close beside him lay a non-commissioned officer, pinned under his horse and wounded. The Prince scrambled to his side and helped the man to his feet.

As he did it a bullet struck him in the head. Men rushed to help him. He motioned them away.

"We must not be taken," he said; "that would be terrible." Then he lost consciousness. In a few moments the French rushed up and overpowered the Prince's comrades. They took him into Maubeuge to the hospital, where he died the next day without having recovered consciousness.

Another comrade told how the French soldiers took the buttons from the uniforms of those captured with the Prince, as they were the first Germans to be taken, but respectfully refrained from touching those of the latter. This same man declared that the conduct of the French in Maubeuge had been most chivalrous. They did all in their power for Prince Ernst, and spoke in high terms of the courage and calm he had shown in the engagement. And they buried him with military honors.

Prince Ernst zur Lippe, fourth of the Lippe family to fall in the war, lost his life near St. Quentin late in August, 1914. He, too, was young, like Prince Ernst, having been born in 1892.

He was killed by the explosion of an ammunition wagon beside which he was standing. Projectiles struck him in the back, causing instant death. He was carried to the rear, where a Captain closed his eyes. Next morning he was buried close to where he fell.

Later his body was exhumed and buried in a strip of woods near Detmold, the principal town of the Lippe lands, lying opposite the great monument erected to the German national hero Hermann, who destroyed the Roman legions in the battle of the Teutoburg Forest. Of him also the Kaiser wrote in terms of high praise in a telegram of condolence to the ruler of Lippe.

Prince Otto of Schönburg-Waldenburg, of a family exercising lordship over territory in Saxony, was killed fighting in the neighborhood of Rheims soon after his thirty-third birthday. He was a Lieutenant in the Potsdam Guard Hussars, in which his father, who preceded him as Prince of Schönberg-Waldenburg, had served fourteen years. In memory of his father the young Prince gave a fund of 20,000 marks, ($5,000,) the income of which is turned over to deserving non-commissioned officers of the regiment and their families. On coming of age, in 1903, he gave other large sums for charitable purposes.

Prince Otto served at the beginning of the war on the eastern front. He was then transferred to France, and ten days after joining his regiment he took part in his last fight.

He met death, like so many other officers, while making a reconnaissance to determine the enemy's position. Accompanied by a small detachment, he was riding toward a railway embankment, when some French infantrymen hidden behind it suddenly opened fire on the party. One of the first bullets struck the Prince, who fell from his horse. His men hurried to his side, intent on giving him first aid, but he called out to them not to bother about him, but to report at once to headquarters the presence of the hostile troops and not to come back for him until they had done it.

They obeyed, made their report, and one hour later returned to where the Prince had fallen, accompanied by a doctor. But the Prince was dead. The doctor said that he must have breathed his last within a few minutes after being hit. The bullet had entered a little below his heart.

During a lull in the fighting he was buried by his comrades under a rosebush, the entire corps of officers of the Hussar regiment forming the funeral cortege. Later his body was exhumed and taken to Lichtenstein, where it was again buried with full military honors. On this occasion it was borne to the place of sepulture by wounded soldiers convalescing in Germany. They carried ahead of the coffin the simple wooden cross which had marked the Prince's burial place in France.

Prince Wilhelm zu Schönaich-Carolath, a Lieutenant in a regiment of Uhlans, was killed in Belgium a few days before his thirty-fourth birthday. Having ridden ahead of his regiment to ascertain whether the village of Meysse was occupied by the enemy, he fell into a regular hornets' nest. His men drew rein, wheeled their horses, and made off without noticing that their leader had fallen wounded to the ground.

When they missed him, a number of them galloped back, only to learn that the village was in the possession of English and French troops. This gave an opportunity to one of the Prince's men, a Uhlan called Jacob, to prove himself a man of splendid nerve. Though he knew that Meysse was held by the foe, Jacob crept into the village, entered a house on which a Red Cross flag was flying, and found the Prince, severely wounded. Recognizing the brave soldier, the Prince exclaimed: "Well, well, there's one of the Second Squadron Uhlans."

Then he swooned. In spite of the danger, Jacob stood around while a doctor did what he could for the wounded man.

"Are you being well cared for?" he asked the Prince. "My commander wishes to be sure of it." The Prince said that his wound was not serious. Then he gave his pistol to the brave soldier. "Keep it for yourself," he said. He tried to say more, but was too weak.

"You'd better get out of here," the doctor advised Jacob. "The enemy's all around." Seeing he could do nothing for the wounded man, the Uhlan crept back to the German lines and reported on what he had seen. He got the iron cross.

Soon the Germans drove the enemy out of Meysse and set about finding Prince Wilhelm. The doctor said that he had been transferred to Brussels. There they learned that he had died the night before, soon after reaching the hospital.

The news of the death of Prince Wolrad Friedrich zu Waldeck und Pyrmont reached Waldeck, his ancestral domain, on Oct. 18 of last year, just as the people were eagerly awaiting news of some victory that might serve to lend lustre to the celebration of the aniversary of the battle of Leipsic on that day. Instead of any such news his family received a telegram reading: "Prince Wolrad killed Oct. 17 at Moorslede, while leading a patrol."

He was born in 1892 and from early childhood showed signs of a determined and original cast of mind. Once he was told that he must take off his hat when people saluted him. "Why?" he objected. "Brother Fritz keeps his soldier's helmet on, doesn't he?" His family wanted to make a lawyer of him, but his heart was set on being either a sailor or a soldier.

After studying in Germany, he spent some time at Oxford in the Summer of 1910, and then attended the University of Grenoble in France. After spending some time as a student at Heidelberg and Halle, the family decided that it was no use to try to keep the Prince from his bent, so he became a soldier. In his new profession he showed far more proficiency than as a college student, and was soon made a Lieutenant in one of the Hessian dragoon regiments.

He fought in the Vosges, on the Meuse, in the battle of the Marne. His letters home told vividly of terrible scenes. Once, he narrated, some Frenchmen held up their hands in token of surrender and then fired on the Germans approaching to capture them. The Prince's revolver was shot out of his hand; several of his comrades fell.

"After that all the Frenchmen were killed, whether wounded or not," he wrote grimly. "Prisoners were not taken and have not been taken since."

Two of his horses were shot under him in the course of the fighting in France before he himself was killed, and a third when he, too, gave up his life. This was in a fight at Moorslede, near Lille. He was trying to aid a wounded dragoon of his command when a bullet killed him instantly. His orderly wrote:

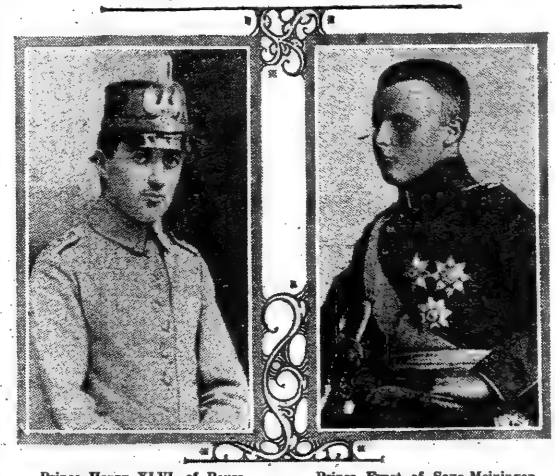
"He looked after his men as if they were his own people. He was much beloved among us. You cannot imagine how badly the dragoons felt when his highness was killed. He was the best officer in the regiment. He went out on more patrol rides than any other officer, because he could find the roads better than the rest. Every one wanted to go patrol riding with him."

Prince Wolrad was something of a poet and wrote a number of verses by no means martial in character, with titles like "The Silence of the Forest," and "Homesickness." His body was taken back to Germany and buried with impressive ceremonies on the Hagen Mountain in his native domain.

Prince Henry XLVI. of Reuss was only 19 years old when he fell. He left school to go to the front, and was made a Lieutenant in a Hessian regiment.

His one wish was to win the Iron Cross. It was never fulfilled. In an attack on English trenches near La Bassée he was struck by shrapnel fragments and killed on the spot.

His soldiers apparently were quite attached to him. One private, a much older man, was always called "father" by the boy. An old railroad flagman at a railroad crossing in Marburg, where the Prince used to live, said that every one in the neighborhood liked him. "He never passed without stopping to chat with us," said the old fellow.



Prince Henry XLVI. of Reuss. Prince Ernst of Saxe-Meiningen.

Ingenious War Swindlers at Work in England

ENGLISH swindlers are using the war as a cloak for various new methods for obtaining dishonest pounds, shillings, and pence. Even the Victoria Cross—that decoration "For Valour" which Britishers the world over revere as the highest possible of all recognitions of splendid deeds in battle—has not been sacred to those whose business is the getting of something for nothing.

Recently a man with a corporal's chevrons was taken around London by a recruiting officer, upon whom he had imposed in some way not made public, the man being introduced to street crowds as Corporal So-and-So, winner of the Victoria Cross at Ypres. Corporal So-and-So then made speech after speech to the crowds at street corners and in squares, telling of his own and his companions' deeds of heroism, describing the life at the front, and making stirring appeals for volunteers. So well did he play his part, and such pathos did he contrive to get into his talk about himself, that crowd after crowd passed the hat for him. At the end of the day he parted from the recruiting officer with bulging pockets, promising to return next day to carry on the work. But he never showed up, and the recruiting officer discovered overnight that the man was an impostor, who had never smelled powder, unless in a fight of toughs.

The ancient Spanish prisoner fraud—known to this country as well as to England—has come to the fore again, changing his nationality to Belgian. In antebellum days the swindler used to write letters stating that he was a Spanish officer who had hidden the war chest of the Carlist revolutionaries in a lonely spot in the mountains, that he was dying in prison, and wanted the addressee of the letter to accept half the money in consideration of the coming guardian to his daughter, the dupe in the meantime advancing certain funds for expenses.

But now the Spanish officer has become a Belgian, who, after the death of his master at Liége, fled to Spain with a fortune in English banknotes. He fears, he says, to attempt to pass the notes in Spain, and wishes the dupe to finance him so that he may bring the money to England, where a division will take place.

Many forged letters are coming to friends and relatives of British soldiers who have disappeared, stating that the writer is a prisoner in Germany and asking that funds be forwarded at once. The British Foreign Office officials believe these letters—which have now been stopped—to be the work of some renegade Englishman or a German who has lived long in England.

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Membership of the United Military Order of America to be Made Up of Sons and Descendants of Men Who Wore Either the Blue or the Gray

FIFTY years have passed since Lee surrendered his Southern veterans to Grant at Appomattox. Thousands of the men who fought for the Union, or for the Confederacy, are still living, and there are hundreds of thousands of others who, too young themselves to bear arms, were yet old enough to realize what the terrible tragedy meant.

Twenty years ago the bitterness engendered by the civil war was still evident in every walk of American life. But in the last decade practically all of this bitterness has passed away. The veterans who fought under Grant, Sherman, and Meade and those who followed Lee, Jackson, and Stuart, have in that period met as brothers on the once bloody but now peaceful battleground of Gettysburg. Confederate veterans have journeyed into the very heart of abolitionist Boston, and been met and entertained by the men who once fought them. The same has happened in the South. To Richmond and other Southern cities the survivors of civil war campaigns have gone and smoked the pipe of peace with the men who once wore the gray.

Out of all this fraternity has arisen the organization to be known as the United Military Order of America, the membership of which is limited to the sons and descendants of men who wore the blue, of men who wore the gray, or of men who served the North or the South in official or other administrative capacities in the period between April 12, 1861, and April 9, 1865.

For many months past a body of patriotic Americans, of families that played their part and played it well in the civil war, have been at work perfecting the plan of the organization. These men, after many informal meetings and consultations, met at the Army and Navy Club in this city on Sept. 6 last, and then and there the United Military Order of America came into existence. Last Thursday the order was incorporated at Albany, and within the next few days the incorporators will meet and map out the definite and final plan for the extension of the order to all parts of the United States and its overseas possessions.

Prominent among the organizers of the order is Colonel Henry H. Andrew, a son of John A. Andrew, the famous war Governor of Massachusetts. Colonel Andrew first conceived the idea of an organization that would "unite in bonds of fraternity and friendship" the descendants of the men of the army, navy, and civilian services of the Union and of the Confederacy. He mentioned his idea to many of his friends whose fathers or grandfathers had fought on battlefields of the civil war. The response was instantaneous; they were all for it heart and soul.

The names of the incorporators indicate the true non-sectional character of the organization. They include a descendant of Abraham Lincoln, the sons of half a dozen war Governors of both Northern and Southern States, a Lee of the South, a Sherman, and a score of other men whose forebears risked their all that the Union might live, or the South might be independent. Besides Colonel Andrew, the incorporators are Edward C. Smith, President of the Central Railroad of Vermont and the Sherman National Bank of New York, a son of John Gregory Smith, war Governor of Vermont.

Henry A. Wise, grandson of the famous war Governor of Virginia, and former United States District Attorney for the Southern District of New York.

George Gordon Battle, formerly of North Carolina, son of a Confederate veteran, now a well-known lawyer in New York.

Dr. W. Seward Webb, son of General Webb of the Union Army, and a member of one of New England's oldest families.

The Rev. Dr. Alexander Hamliton, D. D.

Colonel John L. G. Lee of Maryland, whose father, a Colonel of the Confederacy, served on the staff of Fitzhugh Lee.

Samuel G. Bradford, son of Maryland's war Governor.

William A. Berry of New Hampshire, whose father was the war Governor of that State.

Colonel Hannibal E. Hamlin of Maine, son of Hannibal Hamlin, Vice President of the United States during the first Administration of Abraham Lincoln.

Louis Sanders, grandson of Commissioner Sanders, one of the Confederacy's envoys to Europe.

John L. Sheppard of Texas, son of a Confederate veteran and brother of the junior United States Senator from Texas.

The Rev. Dr. Charles L. Goodell of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

William Colgate Colby, whose father was a Union Adjutant General.

Poultney Bigelow, son of the American Ambassador to France during the civil war, the late John Bigelow.



Colonel Henry H. Andrew.

Lincoln Isham, great-grandson of Abraham Lincoln.

The Rev. Dr. Fisher Howe Booth of New Jersey.

Reginald P. Sherman of the famous family of that name.

The Rev. Dr. Joseph Gilmore of Syracuse University, whose father was also a war-time Governor of New Hampshire.

Captain Frank D. Whitehead, not only a descendant of a Confederate veteran, but a Confederate veteran himself.

Captain Cassily Cook of the United Spanish War Veterans and a son of a Union soldier.

The object and membership rules of the new order are thus set forth in its constitution:

ARTICLE II.

OBJECTS.

1. To unite in bonds of fraternity and friendship the descendants of men in the army, navy, and civilian service of the North and South during the war between the States.

2. To make this order a permanent factor in stimulating legislation for maintenance of an adequate army, navy, and militia for National and State defense.

ARTICLE III.

MEMBERSHIP.

Section 1. Any acceptable man, 21 years of age, shall be eligible to membership in this order who is an hereditary member or eligible to hereditary membership in a recognized Northern or Southern patriotic organization of the United States of America in existence at date of formation of this order, in which qualification for membership is based on military, naval, or civilian service rendered between April 12, 1861, and April 9, 1865.

Any acceptable man, 21 years of age, shall also be eligible to membership in this order who is descended from an official of either the North or South, specified as eligible to membership in a recognized patriotic organization of the United States of America in existence at date of formation of this order, in which qualification for membership is based on services rendered between April 12, 1861, and April 9, 1865.

No man will be able to get into the order under false pretenses. Every precaution to make that impossible has been taken. When an application is filed the applicant must give in detail the line of descent from the ancestor or ancestors whose service to one or the other side in the civil war renders him eligible for membership. That application must be passed upon not by one or two but by the entire membership of the National Executive Committee of the order, and not until the statements made in the application are investigated and proved true beyond all doubt will the application be forwarded to the Registrar General and the name of the applicant entered upon the rolls.

"We do not want any fakers in this organization, and, what's more, we are not going to have any," said Colonel Andrew to a TIMES reporter a few nights ago.

"If after enrollment, at any time, it shall be found that a misstatement has been made in an application that has been approved, the member who owes his membership in whole or in part to that misstatement will be automatically dropped from the rolls of the order.

"There are thousands of men, the very best in our American life, who are eligible to membership in the order, and we hope to get a great majority of them. We should like to get every one of them. Already, from all parts of the Union, we are hearing from men prominent in various walks of life who are eligible for membership, in which they approve heart and soul the spirit that is behind the movement.

"The society is and always will continue to be American to the core. A man can't be 'hyphenated' and also be a member of the United Military Order of America. If he comes in he must be for America first, last, and all the time, and, if he is not, he had better get out, or else he will be shoved out.

"The society was formed for the one great purpose, as stated in its constitution, of binding together in fraternity and love and loyalty to the United States the descendants of men who proved their Americanism—and I have in mind the Gray as well as the Blue—in the years between 1861 and 1865. We want to and we expect to unite the descendants of the men of the civil war in sentiment and to wipe out forever any sectional feeling that may still exist in our country.

"Right here I want to tell you that President Wilson coined the sentence that is to be the official motto of the order. That motto is his now famous expression: 'America First.'

"The order expects to do its part, in a wise, conservative, and sane way toward furthering the movement for adequate preparedness in the United States. Whatever it does, however, will be truly non-sectional and non-partisan, and its appeal will be to Americans, no matter what their political affiliations may be.

"The Military Order of America will never enter partisan politics. It could not do that and live to be the organization we expect it to be. We want Democrats and Republicans and Progressives and Populists and Prohibitionists and all other men who are eligible to membership under the constitution and whose Americanism is unquestioned."

The head of the national order will be known as the Governor General, and the office will be held alternately by men of Northern and Southern descent. There will be six Lieutenant Governor Generals, twelve Counselors General, one Treasurer General, one Registrar General, one Surgeon General, one Chaplain General, one Historian General, and a Board of Directors to be known as the National Commandery, the Chairman ex officio of which will be the Governor General. Among those whose names have been mentioned for Surgeon General is Dr. Bolling Lee of this city, a grandson of the Confederate Commander in Chief.

The seal of the order is a shield two and a half inches in diameter, the right side displaying thirteen diagonal stripes and the left three diagonal stripes. The crest is an American eagle head with open bill. The motto on the shield is "America First" and the arms are encircled by a ribbon bearing the name of the order and the date "1915." The stripes are alternately red and white; the motto is on a ribbon of blue. The crest is of gold on a cushion of red, white and blue.

The button of the order, to be worn in the buttonhole of the lapel of the coat, is a metal reproduction of the crest of the order.

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War Has Taken 500,000 Horses from U. S.

Warning Conveyed in This Will Be Forced Home by the Coming Horse Show, Which Will Emphasize the Importance of Good Stock for Army Use

By Alfred B. Maclay,
Chairman Executive Committee National Horse Show Association.

IT is a far cry from Madison Square Garden to the war zone, yet there is sympathetic connection between these divergent scenes of activity in that the former has, for several years, served as a parade ground for the numerous army officers and horses now involved in the most titanic struggle of the ages.

In our National Horse Show representatives of Europe's smartest military organizations have met in friendly rivalry on many occasions. We remember them as good fellows all—charming units reflecting Old World courtesy and achievement of the highest order in open competition. There cannot be a doubt that their participation in our shows afforded inspiration, the good effect of which will be felt in all that pertains to our military contests for many years to come.

While the foreign contingent will not be with us this year, the classification will, if anything, be more interesting than ever, as all the spectacular and thrilling events have been retained and arrangements made for an imposing array of United States cavalry in special and open classes.

Particularly attractive will be the event known as the United States trooper class, which has been included as a result of co-operation between The Jockey Club and the National Horse Show Association for the purpose of encouraging the breeding of army horses. This competition will be open to all long-tailed saddle horses and hunters in the show, 15.2 to 16 hands high, 4 years old and over, and suitable to carry a cavalryman and his equipment to total 250 pounds. The prize will be in plate presented by The Jockey Club, and there will be a subscription fee of $5 for each entry. Besides the plate, the winner will take 50 per cent. of the subscribed money, while the second and third ribbon winners will take 30 and 20 per cent.

The European war has taken something like 500,000 horses and mules out of this country during the last year, and it is predicted that double that number will follow if hostilities continue for two more seasons. This unusual demand will by no means exhaust our supply of the grade of equine material called for. Much of it can easily be spared, as foreign buyers are gathering up sturdy chunks as "gunners" and picking somewhat better grades with longer necks and fairly good riding shoulders as cavalry mounts. The time is ripe, however, to retain our best and to conserve the foundation stock that can be depended upon to reproduce useful army horses adapted to our own needs.

Our National Horse Show must be credited with having anticipated the importance of cavalry horses, as years ago the organization took the initial step toward molding public opinion as to the relative efficiency of army mounts, and by arranging for an attractive display of American and foreign material added much to the flame of enthusiasm on the subject. The lessons presented in our classes have been supplemented by comparisons conducted under conditions involving competitive trials at long distances, as regular army service entails.

Exhibitors have, however, as a rule, made the mistake of presenting horses too light in build and too high in the leg. In the West, breeders and collectors long discovered this error, and they now look for short-legged horses with deep bodies. Under no circumstances will they pick a leggy horse, 16.1, to carry weight and show proof of unusual endurance. Personally, I think that 15.2 to 15.3 is the ideal height for a cavalry mount.

Squadron A, in the original organization with which I was associated, has shown some very useful horses, well adapted for army purposes, both as officers' chargers and troopers'. As a rule, utility has been the first consideration, and in open competition, when due credit has been accorded this characteristic, the horses have acquitted themselves well before critical judges.

I have kept in close touch with the progress made, and only considered horses of distinctly useful character when, some years ago, I was requested to draft the conditions of the class for militia mounts at Madison Square Garden.

This class calls for stallions, mares, or geldings, 15 to 16 hands, undocked; to be ridden by members of militia in any State in dress uniform without sidearms, saddles to be of hunting type; the horses to be practically sound; to be shown at walk, trot, canter, and gallop, turn on the forehand, change lead at canter, passage, break readily, stand while being mounted and take a brush fence three feet high; the horses to have been owned at least six months by a member or organization of the militia before the closing of entries, and to have been used regularly in drills certified to by commanding officers of organizations.

An exceedingly attractive class, which has, since its inception, been very popular, is that in which the Beresford Challenge Cup, presented by Colonel Lord Decies, is competed for by officers of the United States Army, the cup to be won twice by the same officer before it becomes his property. The spectacular event, rich in thrilling incidents, is the broad water jump, for the cup presented by Robert A. Fairbairn.

The Canadian Challenge Cup, presented by Sir Adam Beck, has founded a class always one of the most brilliant in the show, the trophy, in this instance, being held by the regiment to which the winning officer belongs.

Two very interesting classes, open to all nations and all branches of the service, are those for officers' chargers—one for middle and lightweight horses up to carrying from 160 to 180 pounds, and the other for heavyweight horses, up to carrying 210 pounds. In these military schooling, field performance, conformation, and appearance are especially considered.

Aside from these military classes, this year's national show will be replete with interest in that the various departments will demonstrate convincingly the public's allegiance to the horse for purposes of sport, pleasure, and utility, despite the universal adoption of the automobile. Saddle horses for indoor and outdoor riding were never so popular, and hunters are more in request then for several seasons past.

As discounting any reflection on the horse for fashionable driving and its supposed eclipse by the motor car, this year's classification is just as strong as ever, the appointment classes calling for handsome pairs to stanhope and ladies' phaetons, singles and pairs to stylish victoria and brougham, the "Sir James" Challenge Cup presented by the late Alfred G. Vanderbilt for gig horses, and the Waldorf-Astoria Cup for hackneys in single harness.

For four-in-hand teams to coaches there are four classes, including that in which a prize offered by Mrs. Alfred Vanderbilt will be competed for.

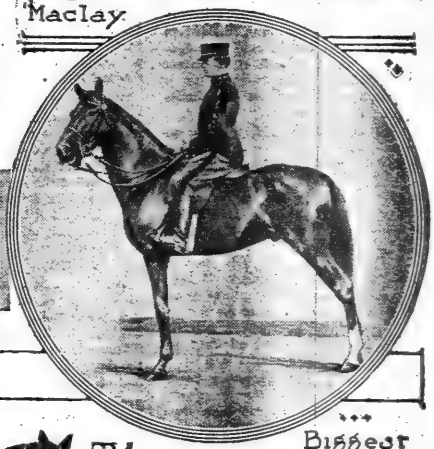
Last year public interest dwindled because of the general depression on account of the war. But the American temperament has now reacted and we are all feeling much better financially, commercially, and otherwise. There is every reason to hope, therefore, that this season's National Horse Show will eclipse in popularity any show of recent years.



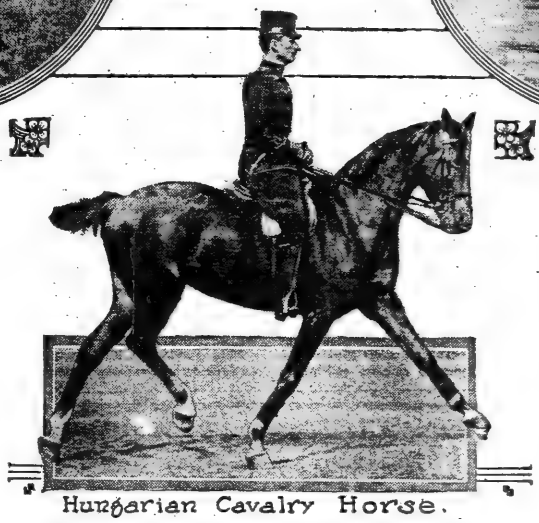
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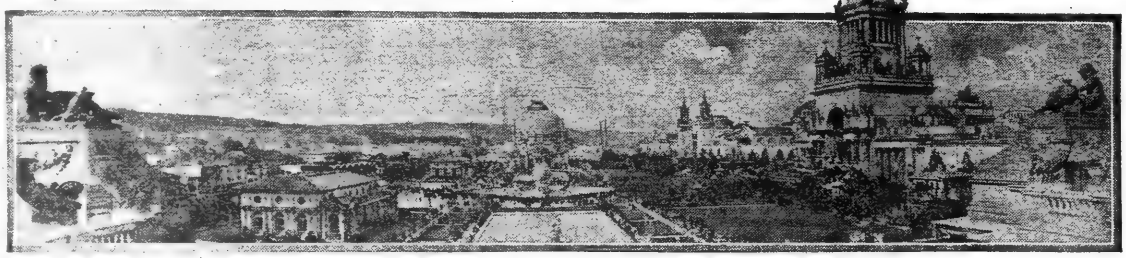
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Panama-Pacific Exposition Is a Money Maker

It Has Eclipsed the Three Previous Big Undertakings of Its Kind and Will Return a Substantial Profit When It Closes, Instead of a Loss



A Glimpse of the Panama Exposition, Showing the Magnificent Tower of Jewels at the Right.

Photo Copyright by the Panama-Pacific Exposition Company.

THE Panama-Pacific International Exposition has been so successful that the commissioners have decided to keep it open until Dec. 4, so that thousands of Americans who have been unable to get away in the Summer will have an opportunity of seeing its wonders.

It has eclipsed the three previous expositions held in the United States—at Philadelphia in 1876, at Chicago in 1893, and at St. Louis in 1904—by making a record as a financial success. In the beginning of September an official announcement was made that the attendance had averaged 70,000 daily and that all mortgages had been paid. The receipts for the sale of tickets at 50 cents each and for concessions continue to exceed the working expenses of the Exposition, so that the bondholders will receive a substantial profit on their investment instead of having a loss.

The rush to San Francisco began early in April, shortly after the special excursion fares on the railroads came into force, and has continued with very little abatement up to the present time. Tourist agents who had been looking forward with despair to the coming Summer season, and had discharged the greater part of their staff on account of the European war, found their offices packed daily with eager people wanting information. Booking clerks had to be called back to attend to the endless stream of men and women who wanted to see the wonderful exposition, with California and the Rockies thrown in as an additional inducement to go West.

One tourist firm booked over 150 personally conducted parties to the big Fair, and in another well-known agency on Broadway the railroad fares to California averaged over $5,000 a day, which was a record in over forty years' business experience.

Throughout the Summer the trains on all Western roads have been leaving Chicago in five and six sections, and yard masters have been at their wits' end to get sufficient sleeping cars to accommodate the immense pilgrimage to the West. The demands on the dining cars were so heavy that the managers of the department had to have supplies of provisions cached at out-of-the-way stations on the roads to replenish the empty larders.

There were not many European visitors at the San Francisco Exposition on account of the war, but their absence was made up for amply by thousands of South Americans from the Atlantic as well as the Pacific coasts.

During August and September hundreds of Cubans who have made fortunes through the sugar crop landed in New York and New Orleans to visit the Fair with their families. Thousands of Canadians have taken advantage of the reduced fares to travel through their own Rockies to Vancouver and Victoria and then to San Francisco and home via the American Rockies, or the Grand Canyon to Chicago and New York.

In addition to the extensive travel over the railroads, the Panama-Pacific Steamship Company has been carrying from 500 to 600 passengers through the canal to San Francisco on the steamers Finland and Kroonland each trip since May 1 until the canal closed a week ago. Over 250 special trains have been chartered from the railroad companies to convey members of big organizations from various cities to the coast to attend conventions, and the chief stopping points of interest on the way have shared the traffic boom with San Francisco.

The year of 1915 will be remembered by Californians for ages to come as the record year for their State. Millions of dollars were paid out on the construction of the great Exposition and the result has justified the expenditure. The visitors have been accommodated comfortably in hotels and boarding houses to suit all pockets, and meals at reasonable rates have been obtainable at all hours of the day and night.

The Exposition, situated along the north shore of San Francisco Bay, is easily accessible from all parts of the city by street car or jitney bus. In fifteen minutes the visitor can ride from the City Hall to the main entrance at the foot of Scott Street, where a green wall, made by boxes of ice plant held in by wire netting, forms a pleasant relief to the eye from the white, dusty road outside.

Passing through the gates into the grounds, the gorgeous, Oriental-looking Tower of Jewels comes into view. Its sides are decorated with 110,000 pieces of polished stained glass from Vienna, which are strung on wires and scintillate brilliantly in the sunlight as they are oscillated by the breeze. At night, with the powerful rays of twenty colored electric searchlights thrown upon it, the tower is really magnificent in its glittering radiance. The Tower of Jewels is really the central point of the Exposition from which all roads through the grounds appear to radiate, and where all regular frequenters of the Exposition meet one another.

Crossing the South Gardens, where all the big functions are held, one can look under the lofty arch of the Tower, artistically decorated in Oriental red, pastel blue, and burnt orange, the exterior color scheme of the big fair, and see the Column of Progress in the Court of the Universe that faces San Francisco Bay.

To the right of the Tower of Jewels is the Court of Palms, with its entrance archway decorated by two Italian towers that remind one of Venice and the Square of St. Mark in their architecture and soft coloring.

The Exposition is the largest of its kind ever erected, and to the pedestrian it appears a hopeless task to attempt to walk all over the grounds, which extend for three miles along the water front, and inspect the contents of the eight exhibit palaces and the Zone region.

Visitors can "do" the Exposition in three days and get a good idea of the buildings, their contents, and the grounds by going about it in a methodical manner from Scott Street to the Zone section at Van Ness Avenue on the right and then exploring the palaces on the left side, with the various State buildings and those of the foreign nations, as far as the Stadium.

Guides can be engaged at the Public Service Building, near Scott Street, at a charge of $1 per hour. They are all university students from different parts of the country and are well informed regarding the interesting features of the Fair. They are not allowed to accept tips.

Tired people can hire electric roller chairs at $1 an hour which have a speed of three miles and can be driven safely without any fear of accidents. There is also a motor-drawn train of little cars which carries people short distances from one building to another for 10 cents.

Order is kept and information given to the public by the Exposition Guards, who number 500 men and are quartered in a camp just outside the Fair grounds. They are smart, intelligent, well-set-up men from 25 to 40 years of age, and wear khaki uniforms with puttees and peak caps similar to the dress of the soldiers in the Philippines. The men have been carefully selected by the Fair officials and have mostly been non-commissioned officers or privates of good character in the United States Army.

The most picturesque building in the Fair grounds, in the general opinion of the visitors, is the Palace of Fine Arts, which faces a lagoon of placid water in which its symmetrical columns and beautiful architecture and the tall cypress trees near by are clearly reflected. In addition to a fine collection of the works of American artists there are some admirable specimens of the old masters in the British section.

New York State is represented by a handsome two-story building, next in size to the California State Building near by, which has cost $300,000 to erect.

The Amusement Zone is best seen at night when it is brilliantly lit up by hundreds of electric lights and thronged with visitors. It extends 3,000 feet, from Van Ness Avenue to Filmore Street, and contains various shows, which charge from 25 to 50 cents admission. The women of San Francisco have insisted that everything in the Zone be of a nature suitable for women and children.



Danger of Germanism for the United States

Theories of Government and Taxation Imported from France and Germany for American Adoption---Association of Past and Present Events

By Edward A. Bradford.

TESTIFYING before the Mills Legislative Committee upon taxation, Mr. Robinson, the spokesman of the real estate interests of New York City, said:

I don't want to think that conditions are exactly like those that preceded the French Revolution, but that is the fact. In the City of New York the burden of taxes is on the moderately rich and the poor man, and not on the rich. And this is the precise condition that existed in the French Revolution.

The colors are laid on thick to attract the attention of those not interested in taxation, through not appreciating that they pay taxes for which they receive no bill, and yet the parallel between our times and those of Robespierre, Danton, Marat, and Louis was drawn before Mr. Robinson by so sober an authority as David A. Wells, and so long ago as 1871, when also New York had a spasm over taxation like the present.

And they have more company than might be suspected. Senator Bailey in his farewell address said:

This Republic is near a crisis which is greater than the wisest men think. I do not forget that the French Revolution came while the Governors were at the theatre, and that they arose from the banquet table to come face to face with violence and bloodshed in the streets of Paris. I do not say that the United States is facing such a state of affairs, but I do maintain that if within the next thirty years the country should continue to change as it has in the last thirty years we will find ourselves face to face with such a situation at the end of that time.

Elbert H. Gary publicly said not long ago:

I say to you that things are being said and printed similar to the incendiary speeches which aroused the peasants of France, and caused the French Revolution. Unless something is done the spark will burst into flame.

Colonel Roosevelt said to the Paris Matin's representative:

Had France listened to Turgot she would have avoided great troubles, but the ultra-conservatives upset Turgot, and later Robespierre appeared with like perturbations. America must avoid such pitfalls.

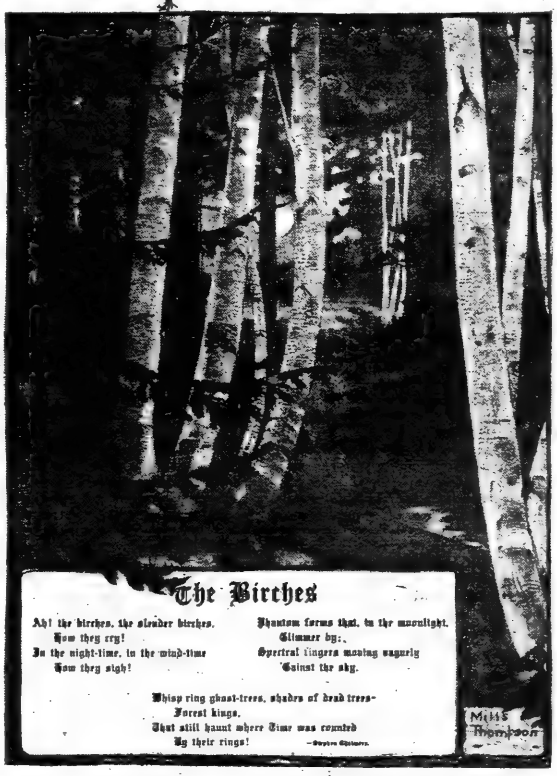
The list of leaders of thought who have declared that idea might be extended, and there is little doubt that the thought is even more prevalent privately. It seems worth while to examine what basis there is for it, perhaps to discover that there is both more in one way and less in another way than might be thought by those not taking trouble to keep themselves abreast of the ideals which our freedom of the press and speech makes articulate in a manner which might have prevented the French Revolution, and is a safety valve in our times.

The analogy between our times and those of the French Revolution is closer in quality than in degree. Tax extortion was one cause of the French Revolution. We have the same sort of taxation, but in such smaller quantity that it is extravagant to draw comparisons without bearing the limitation in mind, and applying the corrective before the analogy becomes closer. In France in the time of Louis only one-third of the land belonged to the lay community. Two-thirds belonged to the Church and the nobles. The taxes were so unequally laid that the most productive fell almost wholly upon the peasantry, neither the Church nor the nobility paying a sou.

The privileged class numbered about 190,000 in 25,000,000, and it was calculated that of 75 francs of produce from land 50 francs were paid in taxes, the landlord and the cultivator dividing between them the remaining third, or 12½ francs to each. The peasant belonged to the soil, that is, to the lord of the manor, and cultivated his meagre acres with the implements of Roman times. Even as late as the middle of the eighteenth century it was said "the men are dying as thick as flies, and the living are eating grass."

Those comparing our conditions with those of the French Revolution could have hardly had these facts in mind. Yet there is a basis for their declarations, for one of the first acts of the National Assembly of the Revolution was to repeal the personal tax which it is sought to enforce in New York City this year. The grounds of the repeal in 1789 were, and ought to be in 1916, first, that taxation which necessitates personal and arbitrary inquisitions is inconsistent with "the holy law of the liberty of the domicile"; and, second, that the requirement of oaths where self-interest tempts to perjury, and where the exact facts are difficult of discovery, is prejudicial to the morality of the State.

Accordingly the French National Assembly repealed all laws requiring oaths by citizens and inquisitions by the State.



That is how France rid itself of the tax which now debauches the morality of our citizens, and for which some in authority are proposing to substitute the income tax, the twin of the personal tax, and subject to similar objections. The United States alone retains the personal tax. Other nations have the income tax, but there is no excuse for the United States imitating them when there are so many alternatives. The abounding wealth of this country and the fewness of our taxes would make it possible to raise all the money the Government ought to be allowed to spend without availing ourselves of the last expedients to which less fortunate nations are compelled to resort.

Although we declined to follow France in our taxation, we adopted so much that is French that our institutions owe more to France than to any other people, after England. "Liberty, equality, and fraternity" is not an exclusively French sentiment, but the phrase was born when our institutions were forming, and its spirit was embodied in the organization of all our institutions. Those who hold that Government derives its just authority from the consent of the governed are in sympathy with Rousseau's theory that the State is based upon a social contract. That is only another version of the ancient Stoic idea that the State originates by reason of a social instinct implanted in men by nature.

Friendliness, fraternity, co-operation were the characteristics of early American civilization, when all men were brothers, poverty was as nearly unknown as at any time or place in human experience, and extremes of wealth were such as would seem like poverty in our times. Envy, hatred, and uncharitableness no doubt existed, since they are human failings, but it was left to this generation to adopt them as the basis of a philosophy, to exalt covetousness as a virtue, and to make it the basis of a social philosophy which Germans preach, and a growing number of Americans practice without knowing where their fancies start or whither they lead. Socialism, the single tax, the redistribution of wealth are only branches of a broader principle, wider even than Marx's social theories, and born but recently in Germany.

It is only necessary to run over the partial list given above to be brought face to face with the contrast between the politics of our time and of the French Revolution. Humanity and things of the spirit dominated the men of those times. Materialism dominates the preachers most vocal among us. Instead of the equality of rights and freedom which prevailed in the constitutional era, we have many who think first of equality of possessions, not by equality of effort or merit, but by operation of law. There is no such inequality as the forcible equalizing of unequal things. Inequality is the law of nature and the right of free men. Just as we fought to establish equality of right, we must fight to establish the right of inequality inherent in differences of natural ability and in differences of social service.

The contrary doctrine is based upon might and hate, and is akin to the other German doctrine of military necessity which has horrified all humanity except German, if, indeed, there is German humanity where affairs of State are concerned. The German doctrine of the State in peace is as horrible as that of the State in war, and has most recently been expounded, with the greatest authority, by Franz Oppenheimer of the University of Berlin, and made known to Americans through the excellent translation by Dr. Gitterman of the New York bar. (Indianapolis: Bobbs-Merrill Company.)

That doctrine makes the State a means of exploitation of men by men, not a combination of men for the common good. According to this concept the State—

Is a social institution, forced by a victorious group of men on a defeated group, with the sole purpose of regulating the dominion of the victorious group over the vanquished. * * * This dominion had no other purpose than the economic exploitation of the vanquished by the victors.

The basis in reason of this abhorrent idea that the State is a combination of robbers of fellow men is worth understanding, for the thought lies at the root of much of the agitation of our times, and threatens to supplant the kindlier French theory of the State. The will to live is the single force which impels all life. This force branches into hunger and love as basic instincts of man. There are two means by which men satisfy these natural necessities—work and robbery. Work is the "economic means," in Dr. Oppenheimer's phrase. Robbery, the "unrequited appropriation of the labor of others," through the State, is the "political means." All history is merely a contest between the economic means and the political means.

In the earliest times, before there was a State, there were only two classes of men, those who lived from the soil and those who lived by hunting or herding in hordes. Both hordes lived in practical anarchy, in substantial equality of authority and possessions. The distinction between them is clear and necessary. The grubbers of the soil, with the crotch of a tree for a plow, are bound to the land in the necessity of the case. There is land for all, and nobody wants more than he can work, for there is no way of preserving the fruits of the soil. There is no object in robbery for the same reason. Therefore peasants are not warlike either in disposition or in physical characteristics. They are strong but slow, and untrained in the exercises which make for martial prowess.

It is otherwise with huntsmen and herdsmen. They develop qualities of combatants by the nature of their contests with the beasts. There is a motive for the possession of large herds which is lacking from the possession of huge estates of land. Animals reproduce themselves as land does not, and sustain themselves to a large extent, whereas the conquest of land is a constant and unequal combat with nature. There is an inducement to steal herds which is lacking in the case of land, when it is as free as air or water. And there is among herdsmen greater inequality of fortune than among peasants before the land is parceled out.

Here Dr. Oppenheimer finds the origin of the State, in robbery by sea and land, by pirate Vikings and nomad cattle thieves. Raiders afloat and afoot or on horseback enriched themselves at the expense of the peasants and organized the State to exploit their fellow-men. Their prisoners of war were the first slaves, and thus the source of that difference of classes within the State which is the characteristic of every polity of history. The form of dominion is born thus.

All that is lacking to complete the State is to attach the herdsmen and Vikings to the soil. This is accomplished by warfare against the peasants, who are another sort of slave. The rest is matter of detail. At first the pirates and cattle raiders killed the peasants, as bears overturn hives to get honey, regardless of the bees. At a later stage the thieves are like beekeepers who take the honey but preserve the bees, for the reason that live bees are the only sort that work for their keepers.

In this way the peasants obtain a semblance of right to their houses, their implements, and food enough to carry them over to the next crop. The moment when the first conqueror spared his victim in order to exploit him in productive work is the birth of the State in principle and the key to all modern economic develop-

peasants. Just as keepers guard their bees, so the conquerors of the peasants guard them, and the peasants come to look on their conquerors and exploiters as their defenders and saviors. Soon they bring their tribute instead of having it taken by violence, and, in consideration of the greater convenience of the latter method, the previous irregularities in the collection of such taxes by fire and murder are abandoned.

The dominion and exploitation thus established are justified everywhere by similar arguments. The master group naturally places highest value on the qualities by which it became such. Hence the high esteem placed on martial qualities. The exploited or subject group obviously is the inferior, and there are imputed to it laziness, cowardice, trickiness, and, worst, of all, inefficiency. Revolt, therefore, on its part is revolt against the good and the great, if not against God Himself. That is why the priests are on the side of the aristocrats, and that is the origin of the class distinctions in all countries in all times. How vital these thoughts are today appears clear to those who recognize this world war as one stage in this development of the State.

Dr. Oppenheimer is a prophet as well as a historian and theorist of history. He conceives how States decay as well as are born, and has a remedy for the approaching catastrophe of civilization. States which are based on exploitation—as all have been—die because they exhaust the material of exploitation; that is, the peoples die, a calamity surpassing the death of nations. Primitive slavery remained harmless so long as the economic system was based on exchange and use of goods in kind. Exploitation which is fatal to peoples and States is the result of economic development sufficient to introduce the use of money. When slave labor is used to produce goods sold to a market for money exchangeable for other goods, exploitation of inferiors proceeds apace. Those who have lands and those who have slaves have advantages over those who have none. The law of "agglomeration about existing nuclei" operates. In more familiar phrase, the rich become richer and the poor become poorer. There arises monopoly of land. The great estates which used to supply their own needs buy and sell for money, while the free citizens abandon the unequal contest with slave labor and drift to the city.

A like process takes place in the trades. The middle class disappears. There is born a proletariat or propertyless class, dependant on the capitalists in land and industry, and yet sovereign through the birth of democratic institutions. There is an immense depopulation of the soil, and a literal consumption of population. The crisis comes, as Macaulay predicted it would come for this country, when there was no more land available for occupation. Ground rent is the origin of all economic woes.

It is at this stage that the similarity of conditions to our own becomes striking. The single taxers are active as never before, but their cry is infantile beside the German theory, of which the single tax is only a detail. To the single taxers rent is robbery of the individual. To the German theorist the land tax is but a single phase of the exploitation of classes by the "political means"—that is, the State itself is the robber of the surplus product of the "economic means." This is the interpretation of all politics up to this time.

There now must be a new politics devised to restore the surplus of the economic means to those who produce it. But the remedy is to be found in economics, not in politics. The State of the future must have no classes. It must consist only of free citizens. There must be no State, but only society. History records the ever victorious combat of the economic means against the political means. Of necessity there must be a tendency toward letting the people live, and to check their exploitation, or otherwise they would perish in the land. Never was this tendency so strong as under modern conditions of communications and commerce. Such interstate relations constantly acquire preponderating importance over diminishing warlike and political relations—the theory was born before the world war—movable capital, the creation of peace, prevails over landed property rights, the creation of war.

The ownership of large estates is the last stronghold of the political means, the sole survival of feudalism. There is no difference in principle between the distribution of the total products of the economic means among the separate classes of a constitutional State, the so-called capitalistic distribution, from that in the feudal State. There is an oversupply of laborers politically free and economically without capital. There are two laborers running after one master, and lowering the wages of each other. Therefore the "surplus value" of their product remains with the capitalist class, "while the laborer never gets a chance to form capital for himself and become an employer."

The existence of large landed estates is the source of the oversupply of free laborers. They emigrate from the estates into the towns and over sea. Their disappearance to other lands raises the rate of wages, and produces competition from the products of their labor overseas which reduces the value of the products of the estates. Thus ground rent is attacked from two sides, and there is hope that two masters will run after one laborer, and raise the price of wages on themselves. Then there will be no surplus value for the capitalist class, since the wage earners can become capitalists. In that happy day "well-being" will supplant "wealth," and control over articles of consumption will supplant dominion over mankind. The State will decompose, and a society of equals will succeed the exploitation of classes by the political means. Capitalism will disappear with ground rentals. Thus it appears what a weak and poor lot our single taxers are compared with Dr. Oppenheimer, and this German theory of the State.

This German theory of the State, formed according to economics along lines of which we have no experience, deals with antiquity of which there are no records, and of a future no better known to Germans than to others. All may be as Dr. Oppenheimer describes and predicts, and nobody can certainly say him nay. His philosophy is contained in many books, showing both learning and ingenuity, yet with objections to the adoption of his policy similar to the objections to the analogy between our times and those of the French Revolution.

Just as no considerable numbers of us are "eating grass," so no considerable numbers of us are so much worse off than in feudalism that they would be willing to return to the conditions of the times when there existed the free citizens whom he would restore as a single class of society. The doctor perceives that this is so, and makes an exception of this happy land, which is not made by those among us following his philosophy without being aware of it.

The migration of citizens over seas has recruited our workers, and has made our wealth among all classes the wonder and envy of the world. It is clear, moreover, that the world contains no hordes which it is reasonable to suppose will overrun this continent as Europe was overrun from the steppes, the womb of the children of the earth. The only possibility is the overrunning of America by Asiatics, but against that we are forearmed because forewarned to the point of overcaution by many.

It is plain also that there is danger in abolishing capitalism in the hope of retaining its benefits. The slaves of steel which have displaced human labor motors, and have supplied the world with unprecedented abundance, must have their upkeep more certainly than human slaves. They do not breed, and they must be kept paid, or they will stop without the possibility of stimulating them with the whip or by hunger. There is particular danger of applying the German theory to the subdivision of large landed estates. If the production of food is the object it would be better that the large landlords should adopt the methods of capitalism.

Small farming is the most uneconomic of all present productive processes. It is not the immigration of cheap labor which has enabled us to produce agricultural products so cheaply that ground rents in Europe have fallen ruinously. It is because of large-scale farming with implements impossible of production without the factory system and capitalism. The gang-plow and the harvester and gasoline tractors have made it impossible for Europe to compete without adopting similar methods. It would be better that Europe and even Asia should imitate us than that we should listen to those who prescribe for us a remedy based upon European conditions.

No doubt it is a reproach to our institutions that there are poverty and hunger among us, despite our wealth and abundance. But those conditions are being attacked with more heart and intellect than the world has ever witnessed before. When the worst is said, nobody can deny that conditions were never better on any general view, and that the outlook is rather promising than desperate. Travelers in the desert remember the oasis they leave and depict to themselves the oasis they hope to reach. Always they are in the desert, and the grateful grass and water never are with them on the journey.

There are among us those who are not traveling from oasis to oasis, and who are without happy recollections or hopeful prospects. For them there is nothing but the desert, and their greatest happiness is the misery ahead. The destruction of the State for the sake of substituting a theoretically superior society is just the gospel they need. Patriotism is a better road to Dr. Oppenheimer's goal, for Americans at least. More progress will be made by traveling the familiar road than by diversion along untraveled paths, be they described never so alluringly by the most learned of philosophers who never have traveled them.

Detective Stories Inspired as Are Poems

So Says Burton E. Stevenson, Who Writes Mystery Tales and Edits Poetic Anthologies---He Gives a List of Dont's for Would-be Conan Doyles

By Joyce Kilmer.

DR. WATSON has found a friend at last. Of course, there is always the great Sherlock Holmes, but Mr. Holmes's friendship was not purely disinterested. He liked to have the gentle and astonished Doctor with him as audience and errand boy. But seldom did he give him so much as a word of praise.

But now there appears an enthusiastic defender of Dr. Watson; a man who says that the Doctor, or some one closely resembling him in simplicity and appreciativeness, is necessary in good detective fiction; and that not the great detective himself, not the actual creator of the book, but Dr. Watson himself is the ideal person to tell the story. And the man who says this is Burton Egbert Stevenson, author of "The Mystery of the Buhl Cabinet," "That Affair at Elizabeth," and many another exciting mystery tale.

"Of course Dr. Watson is necessary," he said to me the other day. "It seems to me that the foil to the detective plays a very important part in fiction of this sort. He represents the general public; he is mystified, enlightened, surprised, as the general public is mystified, enlightened, and surprised.

"And it seems to me that Dr. Watson—that the foil—should be the narrator. You see, the story should be told in the first person. If it is told in the third person it is evident that the omniscient narrator has information which he is concealing from the reader; therefore, he is not playing fair with the reader, as the writer of this sort of work should do. If the great detective himself tells the story there can be no surprise. He must reveal his deductions and conclusions as he goes along; he will not be surprised, and the reader will not be surprised—that is, unless he holds back a part of his information, thereby not playing fair with the reader.

"And so the only way in which the story can be told without reservations from the reader is for the foil to tell it, as in the Sherlock Holmes stories. Then the foil, being also the narrator, keeps even with the reader in his acquisition of information, and the climactic surprise comes naturally to them both."

"Then you believe," I said, "that it is unfair for the writer of a detective story to base his climax on an idea not hitherto introduced into the story?"

"I think that that is a fault," said Mr. Stevenson. "The writer of a detective story, or of a mystery story (for the sort of story that I have in mind need not have a detective for one of its characters) must above all things play the game with his reader. He must put all his cards on the table; he must not keep one up his sleeve and then pull it out and slap it down at the end of his book.

"He must not, in other words, astound his reader by an unexpected dénouement, but he must astound the reader by giving an unsuspected twist to the dénouement which he does suspect.

"Even in Gaboriau's stories you sometimes find the fault to which I refer. In the first part of the book he will elaborately create a mystery; he will do it very skillfully and the reader will be intensely interested. Then for the unraveling of this mystery he will refer back to the grandfathers and grandmothers of his hero and heroine; he will bring up some old feud or family tragedy that dates back to the days of the Empire.

"This certainly is not playing fair with the reader. If that feud or family tragedy was necessary to the story the reader should have known about it at the beginning of the book. All the cards should have been on the table.

"Nevertheless, Gaborian is still the best of the writers of mystery tales. I think that the greatest moment in all mystery fiction is the clock instance in 'The Case of Orcival.'

"You remember the circumstances. There was a room in terrible disorder, and among the wreckage on the floor was a clock which had stopped with the hands pointing to 8. Or was it to 5? At any rate, the fact that the clock had stopped at that hour seemed to indicate that the crime had been committed at that hour.

"But the great detective was not satisfied with this conclusion. So he started the clock going—and it struck 11! In my opinion that is the very greatest moment in all mystery fiction.

"You see," said Mr. Stevenson, "a mystery story is like a piece of mathematics. Writing mystery stories is an exact science. And the construction of the plot is the writer's most important problem.

"The reason for Archibald Clavering Gunter's success was that he was really a genius at plotmaking. He could not write, but he could make wonderful plots. His book 'That Frenchman' has a terrific plot, but the style of it is absolutely puerile. Gunter had great plots, but he wrote in about the manner of Horatio Alger, Jr."

I asked Mr. Stevenson what he considered to be the great test of a detective story.

"The great test of a detective story," he answered, "is merely whether or not the current of the story is strong enough to carry the reader along and make him

surprised and pleased at the end. I have no patience with the reader who tries to work out the solution of the plot ahead of the author. That is not what he is supposed to do; he should be swept along with the current of the story.

"The trouble with many stories is that the climax is merely a surprise, a bit of guesswork. It should be logically inevitable. The greatest detective story is the story the conclusion of which is reached with absolute logic."

There may be people so unfortunately lofty of forehead as not to read detective stories, and therefore to be ignorant of Mr. Burton E. Stevenson's successes in this field. But if they read poetry, they must know of Mr. Stevenson's distinguished achievements as an anthologist—particularly of that fat and admirable red volume called "The Home Book of English Verse." It may be that his occupations of compiling collections of poetry and writing mystery stories suggested to Mr. Stevenson the ideas which he advanced concerning the connection of the mystery story and the poem. And it may be that his two chief interests furnish a proof of the theory which he propounded.

"Any real detective story," he said, "is in the beginning as much a matter of inspiration as is any poem. If Edgar Allan Poe's 'To Helen' is an inspired work, then so is 'The Murders in the Rue Morgue.'

"Every poem, every great poem, starts with inspiration, and its development is conditioned by the limitations of language, by the use of words that rhyme. So every great detective story starts with inspiration, and its development is conditioned by logic. And, as I said before, the greatest detective story is the one of which the logic is strictest.

"Of course this is not true of other forms of fiction. In the novel of character, for example, logic plays only a small part. But the detective story is a highly artificial thing. It really is a piece of sleight of hand.

"Certainly there are many instances of the close connection which obtains between poetry and mystery stories. The instance that comes first to mind is that of Edgar Allan Poe. But there is Conan Doyle; he has written many really fine poems. Sir Arthur Quiller-Couch, an admirable poet and critic of poetry, wrote in 'Wandering Heath' and 'The Pavilion on the Links' two of the best of modern mystery stories. And there is Browning's 'The Ring and the Book'—a splendid murder mystery done into verse.

"The greatest writers have not disdained to play the game of mystery story writing. There is Henry James's 'The Turn of the Screw.' There is Thackeray's 'The Notch of the Axe'—one of the best of thrillers.

"Wilkie Collins was master of mystery—'The Moonstone' is a classic of its sort. And Charles Dickens—well, of course, he wrote a number of detective stories, but his greatest mystery story—one of the greatest of all mystery stories, because its mystery is still unsolved—is 'Edwin Drood.'

"I went all over the ground of that story when I was in Rochester. I thought that if I got a clearer idea of the locality I might be able to find the solution which Dickens intended.

"But Dickens had modified the locality so greatly that my study of the Cathedral Close and its neighborhood threw no light on the mystery. I am inclined to agree with Andrew Lang in his belief that Dickens had got tangled up in his web of complications, and that he himself didn't know how the story was going to end.

"You see, the story was appearing as a serial before he had finished writing it. So Dickens couldn't do what most writers of detective stories find necessary of the story and change it to suit the end.

"I think there is truth in the theory that anxiety over 'Edwin Drood' hastened Dickens's death. You know, he got up from working on that novel, walked to the dinner table, and dropped dead.

"One of the biggest of modern detective stories," said Mr. Stevenson, "is Moffat's 'Through the Wall.' 'The Man Without a Head,' by Tyler De Saix is good, but there is too much machinery in it. The central character in it is a sculptor who makes images of the heads of the people whom he designs to kill, and then masks himself to resemble them so that he can walk away unharmed after killing them.

"In the best detective stories there is seldom any elaborate machinery introduced. The business of introducing a death-dealing ball at the end of a cord, of having a special sort of house, a secret staircase, an ingenious hiding place, and that sort of thing is wrong. In the modern detective story there should be a modern house in a modern city—all the setting should be commonplace. In the Sherlock Holmes play Professor Moriarty's underground office with its door opened by a lever at his desk is highly artificial.

"The best of the Sherlock Holmes stories is 'Silver Blaze'—it is the most consistently logical of his stories. 'The Speckled Band' is interesting chiefly because the idea is so outré. 'The Red-Headed Men's League' is one of the most effective of these stories because the start is so far from the finish. But the end of that story is rather weak."



Burton E. Stevenson.

Mr. Stevenson is at work now on the solution of a mystery. A French writer of detective stories proposed this mystery as an impossible plot, as a situation which no novelist could explain. Here it is, as Mr. Stevenson outlined it to me:

"Imagine," he said, "a little French village, resting in the peace of a Summer afternoon. An automobile speeds in and comes to a sudden stop. A woman leans out of the window of a nearby house, tears a sheet of red paper across twice, scatters the four pieces to the winds, and goes back into the house. The automobile leaves the village. Two days later there is a wedding in the village. But as the bride approaches the altar she drops dead. In her hand she holds one of the pieces of red paper. There are three other sudden and mysterious deaths, and in every case one of the pieces of red paper is found gripped in the fingers of the corpse. The French writer said that this mystery could not be solved, but I think it can."

Mr. Stevenson is inclined to believe that Poe's ability as a writer of detective stories has been overrated.

"Poe only wrote three detective stories," he said, "and one of these is a failure. He tried to work out the mystery of the death of Mary Rogers—Mary Roget, he called her. But he failed. There is a legend to the effect that a British officer came to Poe and confessed that he had committed the murder in the way in which Poe described it in his story, but this legend has never been verified. Poe spent days going over the scene of the crime, but he failed to bring the story to a satisfactory conclusion.

"And I have never been entirely convinced by the psychology of Poe's 'The Purloined Letter.' You know the point of the story is that a thing for which people are seeking is best concealed when it is put in a place where it might naturally be expected to be. But the letter that escaped notice because it was placed in the letter rack was first crumpled and torn half across. Surely this was a mistake on Poe's part; a letter thus marked would attract attention to itself."

Mr. Stevenson does not believe that there is much resemblance between detective work in fiction and detective work in real life.

"Actual detection of crime," he said, "is simply a matter of investigation. If a piece of jewelry is lost, people go around to all the pawnshops looking for it. If a man has been wounded and then disappears, people go around to all the doctors and ask them questions, and to all the taxicab drivers and other people who might have seen the wounded man. It is all done on a wholesale scale, and patience is the chief quality displayed. This process is, of course, too cumbersome to use in a story."

As every magazine editor will testify, detective stories are being written by the thousand, and very many of them fail to find their way into print. I asked Mr. Stevenson how he thought ambitious writers of this sort of story could best prepare themselves.

"The best training for a writer of detective stories," he said, "is newspaper work. Of course, that is the best training for a writer of any sort, if he gets out of newspaper work in time. He gains facility, he learns not to take himself too seriously, he is brought into contact with all kinds of people, he goes to all kinds of places, and he gains the power of writing in any circumstances. And particularly valuable to the writer of detective stories is the opportunity which newspaper work affords of getting a view of phases of human nature which most people do not suspect.

Here is a list of "Don'ts" for the guidance of all who desire to have people breathlessly follow the adventures of their lynx-eyed sleuth. Mr. Stevenson is a successful writer of detective stories, as well as a shrewd critic of them, so this is eminently practical:

"Don't invent any intricate machinery to confuse the reader's mind.

"Don't make utterly innocent people act as if they were guilty. Innocent people do not act as if they were guilty.

"Don't base your plot on an unfinished sentence or an incomplete exclamation. The world has little patience with stories which hinge upon the fact that the heroine refused to take advantage of the opportunity to relieve the hero's mind by telling him that she was there at 3 instead of at 2, or that it was her sister who wore the green dress, or something of the sort.

"Don't have your hero assume the sins of the villain.

"Don't have your detectives possess some personal information which no one else possesses. A detective must have the same data and the same sources of information as every one else. This is a fundamental requisite for good detective fiction. One admirable thing about the Sherlock Holmes stories is the way in which Holmes always gets his information from the newspapers. They get into the railway carriage, you know, and Holmes asks Watson to read him the newspaper account of the case.

"Don't let your story have merely an impossible solution. It must have the one inevitable solution. Don't, for the sake of the effect, allow your story to end with an absurdity."



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Canada's New Railway Has Big Future

Just Completed Sections, Linking Together a Huge Chain of Roads, Comprise More Railway Mileage than Has Ever Before Been Opened at One Time

A STRIP a hundred miles wide, extending from coast to coast, was added to the attainable vistas of Canadian territory on Oct. 19 when the first train over the new Canadian Northern Transcontinental Railway rolled into Vancouver carrying eighty members of the Canadian Parliament and some hundred other public officials, railroad engineers and newspaper men, assembled from all parts of Canada and the United States, to take part in the opening of a new era in the development of the Dominion.

Since 1896 this new railroad system, which opens up to settlers something like a million square miles of the richest agricultural land in Canada, has been quietly and unostentatiously covering the middle section of Canada with a gridiron of steel rails. To the observant its trend and ultimate objective were plain. Yet outside of Canada and even in many sections of the Dominion it attracted so little attention that the progress of this first transcontinental train, triumphantly heralded throughout the continent, has been a revelation and a surprise.



Along the St. Francis Valley, Quebec.

In part this is due to the manner of the system's upbuilding. It started nineteen years ago with a modest eighty-five-mile railroad from Gladstone to Dauphin, Manitoba. Its name was the Manitoba & Northwestern Railway and Canal. The canal part of it, by the way, never was built, and probably never will be. The railroad had a single track and a single passenger train which ran out of Gladstone in the morning as Train No. 1 and bravely returned in the afternoon as Train No. 2, and it was characteristic of the Scottish sense of humor in the builders and proprietors that the time table contained a solemn notice that "Train No. 2 will not leave the terminal until after the arrival of Train No. 1."

It was also characteristic of their shrewdness that this particular eighty-five miles of territory through which the railroad ran was already noted as the best wheat growing land in the Province and has since fully justified its reputation. A farmer who met the first transcontinental train at Dauphin proudly exhibited to the Canadian legislators samples of his newly gathered wheat crop which had averaged seventy-two bushels to the acre and had netted him seventy-nine cents per bushel.

This first little railroad made money, although the franchise for its construction had gone a-begging for years before it was started. There followed branch lines which doubled, then trebled, its traffic; then an extension to Portage La Prairie; then more little railroads on the prairies, most of them on the same modest scale.

In course of time the proprietors of these lines went east and acquired the Great Northern Railway on the north shore of the St. Lawrence River, between Montreal and Quebec, tapping an immense pulp wood area. Then came more railroads and still more, until the Canadian Northern Railway system, as these scattered lines had become, controlled more mileage in the three prairie Provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta than any other Canadian railroad.

It has since increased until it has 10,000 miles in all.

Some six or eight years ago there were thirty individual railroads, built and acquired, which had been incorporated into the system. And then began the final stage of linking together these separate enterprises into a single railroad extending from Quebec to Vancouver. This is the huge task the completion of which Canada, much to its surprise, finds itself celebrating just now.

With the laying of the last steel link on this new transcontinental highway, the magnitude of the enterprise, the daring and tenacity of its projectors, stand revealed. In the last four years they have built 1,700 miles of railroad. Since their entry into the railroad field, nineteen years ago, they have added to Canadian resources a mile and a half of railroad track a day. The newly constructed sections just opened comprise alone more railway mileage than has ever been opened at one time in the world's history. And it has all been done without fuss or trumpeting. There are people in Canada who can hardly believe that it is true.

Naturally, the personalities of the men whose imaginations conceived this gigantic enterprise and whose forcefulness and tenacity have carried it against tremendous obstacles to a successful conclusion, are not the least interesting part of the whole. They are two—Sir William Mackenzie and Sir Donald Mann. Sir William is usually credited with being the originator. He is also the financier and the negotiator who has made the achievement possible. Sir Donald is the executive, the builder whose forcefulness and executive ability carried the plans through. Neither is a talker.

"I prefer to do things rather than to talk about them," said Sir William Mackenzie in replying to a series of congratulatory addresses on his way with the first train across the continent. Sir Donald Mann is credited with having avoided the transcontinental celebration so that he wouldn't have to talk at all. Sir William is slight, nervous, magnetic. Sir Donald is six feet two inches, broad-shouldered, and silent.

In the early eighties William Mackenzie was a Canadian school teacher who felt himself miscast, so went to railroad building on the Canadian Pacific then making its way through the mountains of British Columbia to the coast. Donald Daniel Mann, who had been a lumberman, was then bossing a construction gang on the same work. Some time in those days they got together. So many things have happened since that probably neither of them remembers very distinctly where and how it was. An interviewer once asked Sir Donald about this.

"Gee!" he said, after thoughtfully rolling his cigar from side to side under his heavy mustache. "Gee! I wish I could tell you."

The new line to the north of Lake Superior runs through a spruce forest, where thirty million cords of pulpwood await removal, with cheap water transportation only a few miles away, and a rich clay belt ideal for wheat growing beneath the timber when the settler of the future has cleared the ground. The rest of the line is through the richest prairie country and along the fertile valley of the Fraser River, already the scene of a prosperous mixed farming industry.

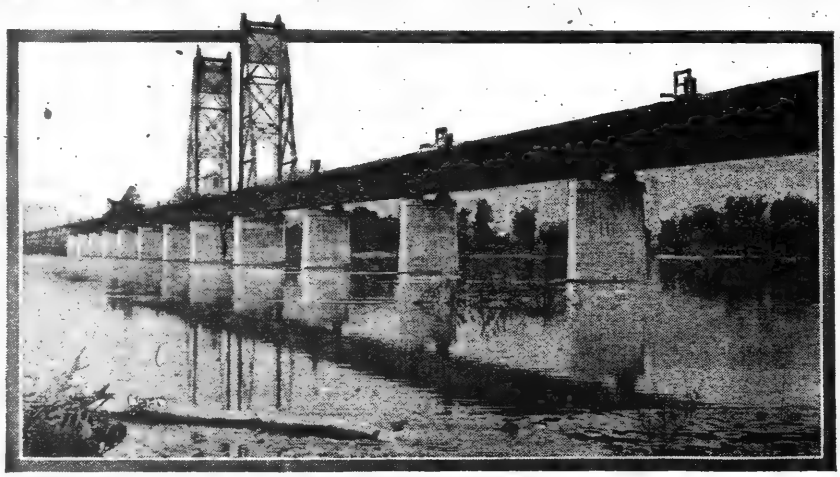
There is an additional feature which will, perhaps, be the greatest factor in the future. The greatest problem of an American transcontinental railway is grades. The line must cross the Rocky Mountains and continue over the Selkirk range, peaks rising to an altitude from 8,000 to 13,000 feet. There are few passes. The railroad which can cross the mountains at the easiest grade can haul the most freight and the greatest number of passengers across the continent at the least expense, and will have an immense advantage over its competitors.

The new road crosses the mountains through the Fellowhead Pass, an altitude of 3,716 feet, with a grade of .5 per cent. westbound and .7 per cent. eastbound. The next lowest in comparison is the Grand Trunk Pacific, with a 1 per cent. grade, and the grades of other transcontinental lines rise to a maximum of 2.6 per cent. in the case of the Santa Fé. This low grade enabled the railroad in the case of its first transcontinental special to carry a train of fifteen heavy passenger coaches drawn by a single ordinary locomotive across the Rockies at an average speed of more than thirty miles an hour. It was a record in American railroad travel.

To the average American, however, the most interesting question in connection with the new railway will be as to the scenery opened up by it. There is nothing lacking in this respect. From Ottawa west to Winnipeg the train travels through alternate vistas of prairie, in late Summer and Fall golden with a bounteous wheat crop, and deep forest interspersed with silvery streams. Thence westward lies more prairie, then gradually come into view the snow-clad summits of Mt. Robson, the tallest mountain in the Canadian Rockies, Mt. Geikie, Pyramid, and Roche Miette, and for a day long the train winds through a changing panorama of fir-clad mountain slopes from whose cloud-hung tops trail silver glaciers till night brings a pause and the traveler awakes to find himself traversing a steep canyon below which rush the Thompson and Fraser Rivers.

And thus the journey continues till the canyon becomes a smiling valley and the train rolls across the broad Fraser into the bustling City of Vancouver.

It is a picturesque journey throughout, but perhaps its most picturesque feature is one that may arise in the mind that knows the history of this enterprise, and that is how two Canadian empire builders of these days dreamed of such a railroad, tenaciously pursued their dream, and though beginning with almost nothing and encountering every obstacle overcame them all and built a great railroad extending from sea to sea.



The Great Bridge at Kamloops.

One Or Two Interesting Museum Possibilities

The Most Important Pictures in America in Private Collections---Need of a Small Museum of Selected Works.

EVERY thoughtful lover of art is conscious that, while America's wealth in pictures is such that special students of the masters of painting must visit this country before they can hope to know their subject thoroughly, the great pictures are for the most part in private collections. The energy of our private collectors has brought across the ocean examples of Holbein and Titian, Vermeer, Velasquez, Botticelli, Raphael, Veronese, Van Dyck, Daumier, Cézanne, Degas, and Corot which compare favorably with those in the European galleries, and in certain instances are finer than anything that can be found in the same kind in Europe. This has been brought about by the willingness of our collectors to go to great lengths in spending their money rather than accept debatable examples. Once upon a time an American collector would have idled forth across the water and brought back objects of art in which he would have been satisfied personally to believe without the support of outside opinion. Once in a while masterpieces were thus obtained. More often the works were second and third rate. Not very much money was involved, no one seriously suffered, and a charming personal experience was enjoyed.

The case now is wholly different. Most of the great collectors are frankly planning that their collections shall pass in time to the public either as bequests to museums such as Mr. Altmann made or as integral separately housed collections such as Mr. Freer has provided for at Washington. It has become a matter not only of personal but of national pride with them that only the finest obtainable works by the greatest masters be included in their galleries. They seldom assume to judge which are the finest and who are the greatest. They exercise their trained power of judgment upon the men they select to choose for them, and, with a mingling of shrewdness and diffidence highly characteristic of the national temper, they refrain from imposing their opinions. In the course of their experience their taste naturally ripens and becomes more certain and few of them ignore the dictates of their taste, but they remain considerate of the fact that they are buying not for themselves alone, but ultimately to satisfy the needs of the splendid young country which will inherit from them the most beautiful objects possible to gather from all the other countries of the world.

As a result of this temper of mind on the part of a comparatively small number of rich men, the United States already is becoming a mecca for the pilgrims of art. The pictures, tapestries, porcelains, potteries, and other objects of aesthetic interest that are coming here in rapidly increasing numbers derive from the noblest sources and in many instances achieve a degree of merit impossible to surpass. Thus there is hope for our public collections, and possibly the certainty of this hope, as well as the scale of prices established, obstructs initiative on the part of the museums. What we do need in New York is a museum that shall contain only great works, a museum to which the public may go with the assurance of seeing there works worthy of serious attention so presented as to inspire a sympathetic mood uninterrupted by unworthy juxtapositions.

We recall Gallery XXIV. in the Metropolitan Museum many years ago when Titian's noble "Aretino" hung there, companioned by the El Greco and the Rubens Holy Family, the Lotto, and other

ART AT HOME AND ABROAD



Example of Preston Dickinson's Work. (At the Daniel Gallery.)

interesting works, some of them of first importance, gathered together on a "Salon Carre" plan. Such a plan carried out on a larger scale and in a more exacting spirit would provide for New York an institution of great influence.

The Children's Museum of Art in Boston.

Fitz Roy Carrington's admirable idea for a Children's Museum of Art in Boston is in process of being worked out, and now that the Autumn season has begun there is renewed activity on the part of those interested in the scheme. The Settlements Museum Association is incorporated, with John D. Adams for President, Paul J. Sachs and Mrs. Catherine Saunders for Vice Presidents, B. Preston Clark for Treasurer, and Mr. Carrington for Secretary. This association is carrying on the project of the Children's Museum, the building for which is not yet erected. Mr. Carrington's plan is to have ultimately not only one, but a group of buildings, which shall be built and maintained without municipal aid, and which shall contain works of art that will appeal to children under 14 years of age. It is also expected that in time there will be handicrafts carried on in connection with the museum. The first building has been planned and will be a structure so simple and practical as to be in itself an architectural lesson and example. It is to be of red brick, one story high, and lighted with French windows, without troublesome flights of steps, (a detail that will draw to its collections a large number of citizens with fifty-year-old arteries,) with clean tiles on the floor, and with a minimum of ornamentation, consisting chiefly of sculptured heads of children of the Italian Renaissance looking down with the engaging Italian smile on the visiting children of the neighborhood.

The objects to be placed in the museum will be of three classes, those of such value that a fireproof building is required for their installation, those that may be lent to settlements and institutions but which may not be taken into the homes of the children, and those that may be taken into such homes and kept there for a considerable length of time—colored prints, for example. The general scheme is based on the public library system. There will be the central building, which will be open free the year around; the settlement houses will correspond to the branch libraries, from which suitable objects will be lent as in the libraries books are lent, the objects too valuable for lending having a permanent home where they may be consulted at will. In this way many more people can be reached than from one large centre without subordinate distributing branches.

Fitz Roy Carrington's Boston Scheme for a Children's Museum to Provide Training in Art Appreciation.

It is interesting enough to consider Mr. Carrington's plan with reference to its effect upon the children of his recently adopted city. The effect hardly can fail to be salutary, even though it should not achieve all that he hopes for it. Children respond quickly to civilizing influences, remember them long, and readily put them to practical use in their lives. Almost equally important, however, is the starting of a small museum on intelligent lines. In such a country as ours, with so heterogeneous a population and such widely separated centres of art, it is impossible for any one museum, however large, to reach many people or do much toward raising the general standard. Small museums are desirable in every city, but most of all desirable in the large cities, toward which float all sorts and conditions of men and to which the population at large looks for its standards of taste. The small museum is a logical agent of culture. There is danger, however, of establishing small museums with too much regard for the limitations of the public, too much of compromise with the present standard of public taste, and too little firm decision in favor of the best, and nothing but the best, as worthy of the people. If we should have a series of small museums comparing with the series of private collections that are making our country justly famous in the eyes of the world, we could well afford to supplement these with minor institutions for kindergarten work in art appreciation. This would establish our regard for quality as infinitely preferable to quantity in art, and in no other way can this fundamental discrimination be impressed upon the public mind. If we try first, and with persistence, for the best, we may not have time to get down to the very bad.

Chinese Paintings

At the Montross Galleries until Nov. 20 an exhibition of Chinese art will be on view. The place of honor in the main gallery is held by three portraits, one of a scholar, the second of a historian, the third of a military man who also is a noble of high rank, as the design on an embroidered panel of his costume testifies. It is extremely interesting to observe the discriminations of character made by the artists of this most astute race in portraiture of this order. The face of the scholar is that of a thinker and philosopher, to whom the fluctuating aspect of the world presents material for amused reflection. Nothing more impersonal, aloof, and instructed can be imagined than this old, wise, disillusioned or unillusioned physiognomy. The historian, on the other hand, looking backward into the annals of the world, is bored by his knowledge, his expression is that of satiety and indifference, without the element of pleasure that quickens into life the features of his comrade. The portrait of the noble is candidly stupid. Here is a warrior who knows nothing beyond obedience to orders, who would lower his head and charge an enemy in sublime apathy.

The execution of the three pictures is a characteristic combination of freedom and boldness with minute accuracy. The passionate truth of the flowing outlines is the result of supreme skill in draughtsmanship and close observation. There is practically no interior modeling; volume, character, delicacies of surface modulation—all are expressed by the outline sweeping with firm distinction about the major forms. In some such way Holbein worked at the English Court; few portraits are more suggestive of the later method of Holbein than this effigy of the ancient scholar, or a still earlier and much smaller head of a man in a green robe which might, if such a thing were



A Fourteenth Century Polo Game, by a Chinese Artist. (On Exhibition at Montross Galleries.)

possible, have been the prototype of the great German's Windsor series of drawings.

Among the other paintings are two makimonos in which the curious may see developed the ancient game of polo as it marched from Mongolia toward India. The earlier painting is by far the more beautiful of the two. The date is given as early Ming, and the tone is the rich ivory of ancient scrolls. The episode represented is a general mix-up in the game when several players come together on the field. The players belong to the heavy Mongolian type strengthened by meat and millet, and women are playing with the men, amazons of such power and weight as to be hardly distinguishable from their companions of the opposite sex. They are using sticks with small hollowed triangular heads with which the ball apparently is scooped up and carried rather than driven forward.

In the second makimono, dating between two and three centuries later, the heads of the sticks are longer, and the players, all men, are mounted on small mules. The execution differs from that of the earlier work in important particulars, and the color is thinner and cooler. In the early picture there is but one subject, polo, and the richly toned ground is spotted with mellow blues and reds and greens that are in themselves decorative and that make a decorative pattern. In the later picture the artist has not been satisfied with this severe and agreeable restraint, but has let his fancy play over minor incidents that are charming and entertaining, but subtract from the singleness of impression. At the left is seen a nobleman and his retinue, advancing through the hilly landscape and crossing a stout bridge. Further on in the composition is a pavilion in which a teacher is holding converse with his followers. Then, passing some Bellinesque rocks, with fringes of gay flowers and ferns, one comes upon the polo players, not this time engaged in a dramatic scrimmage, but advancing in orderly course, and at the right is a large horse, looking a giant by the side of the little mules, and having his feet ignominiously tied, for purposes of shoeing or for some other reason not clearly apparent. In spite of the distracting effect of these side issues, the logical training of the artist has shown him how to press his natural material into purely decorative shapes. The rocks, with their wavelike markings, and the water that flows across them, the cheerful trimming of fern and flower, the bridge and the cavalcade, are so neatly pruned of extraneous and obstructive detail, so cleverly woven and twisted into the rather simple design, so firmly if persuasively forced out of a dangerous naturalism into a thoughtful convention, that the commonplace little work ingratiates by that sense of style, that dainty tact of felicitous presentation in which Eastern art at its tawdriest is rich.

Desert and Canyon

Bertha S. Menzler's paintings of the Arizona desert and of the Grand Canyon will be brought to New York from Detroit, where they are now on exhibition, the latter part of next week, and later will be shown at the Macbeth Galleries. They are, on the whole, the best desert pictures that have been seen here for many a year. They show not only response to the striking features of color and atmosphere by which all visitors, artists and laymen alike, are impressed, but a much more intimate knowledge of the character of the scenes than usually is shown. The painter obviously has lived night and day, morning and evening, with her landscape until she has learned to recognize its subtler and more sensitive aspects. No doubt she could have painted her picture of a hill bathed in the flame of sunset after a brief visit to the region, but such a picture as that of the tender gray valley under a blue sky hung with dazzling clouds could only have been conceived by a companion and friend. Even more interesting technically is the composition in which a dash of rain plays the leading part, and a small blue and gray hill study suggests wide distances and the solemnity of the desert places. The Indian girl looking toward a broad horizon is more commonplace in theme, but clever and fresh in handling. Altogether it is a group of pictures calling for the attention of all who care for the portraiture of nature in unfamiliar phases by an observer scrupulous for the true physiognomy of place. The artist has done more than circumnavigate her subject on the outside, which is the impression made by most painters who undertake deserts and canyons. Her "Grand Canyon," with all its intensities and extravagances, is eminently possible, a temperamental piece of landscape, a prima donna sacrificing all the bland charms of daily and homely life to the splendar of a supreme gift, but not in any sense a monstrosity.

Paintings by Mr. Demuth and Others at the Daniel Galleries.

Charles Demuth has an exhibition of water colors at the Daniel Galleries in which his delicate and elusive talent shows to the best possible advantage. Most of his subjects are flowers, and he shows himself one of the deeply initiated by paying as much attention to his background as an element of his composition as to his title theme. Thus when he paints an Autumn spike of crimson on which a blue butterfly hangs poised it is neither blossom nor butterfly that attracts the observer, but the weaving of colors into a fabric of glowing color. He is perhaps especially happy in his use of warm grays with blue, the sensitive fluttering of the shadowy tints and the curious depth suggested in their handling giving one the sense of cool grottos and the hollows of the woodlands.

It is interesting to compare his work with the drawings by Preston Dickinson in which line is the language and an equally expressive use is made of it. Mr. Dickinson breaks away from parallelism of line with vigorous interest in a more living effect. His lines run diagonally into his picture, diverge from the perpendicular, from the horizontal, do anything to avoid an empty grandeur. A rhythm that dominates his composition gives it dignity, the arrangement is flexible and interesting and full of the assymetric charm of ancient architecture.

A Coming Exhibition.

William Laurel Harris is organizing an interesting exhibition at the Avery Library, Columbia University. It will consist of examples of American industrial art and will be the most important exhibition of its kind to be held under the auspices of an American university. The manufacturers of silk furniture, and so forth, are to send the most artistic products of their factories, and the exhibits are to be arranged in something the same fashion as in the exhibition last Winter at the National Museum in Washington, so as to give an integral effect to the rooms. The Proctor of the university, Professor William H. Carpenter, and the Librarian of the Avery Library, Edward R. Smith, are especially interested in making the exhibition a success and have placed its arrangement entirely in the hands of Mr. Harris.



"Muy-Tala," ("Moonlight,") by Bertha S. Menzler.

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Montross Gallery
EARLY CHINESE ART
Collected by Mr. A. W. Bahr
Oct. 25th to Nov. 20 h
550 Fifth Avenue, Above 45th St.

A Source of Innocent Merriment

Had Religion.

HE was only a little fellow of not more than four years, and, as he entered the grocery store, his bare feet made such a slight noise that another customer, who had just been waited on, did not know of his presence until she turned to go and stepped squarely on one of the small toes.

"Oh, dear, did I hurt you?" she sympathized, as she realized her carelessness.

"Hell, no. I'm a Christian Scientist," came the reply as the boy clasped the injured member in both hands and hopped about on his other foot.

Uncle Jeff's Verdict.

I like de ole doctah's kin' ob medicine de bes', 'cause he ride aroun' in a automobile; but de young doctah, he stay at home mos' ob de time. He's homepathy. I don't like dat kin'. It don' pay nothin'.

Too Bad!

Mother — What's little sister crying for?

Willie—She dug a hole in the yard and she's cryin' 'cause she can't take it into the house with her.

Presto, Change!

"When is an auto not an auto?"

"Give it up."

"Why, when it turns turtle."

One on Pa.

"Tommy, your master's report of your work is very bad. Do you know that when George Washington was your age he was head of the school?"

"Yes, pa; and when he was your age he was President of the United States."

A Hint.

"Is that an eight-day clock?" said the young man, as the timepiece struck the midnight hour.

"Well," replied the sweet young thing with a yawn, "why don't you stay a little longer and find out?"—Yonkers Statesman.

Cleopatra dissolved the pearl.

"It is economical as long as you don't treat," she explained.

Lines to General Venustiano Carranza of Mexico

By Thomas R. Ybarra.

GREETINGS to you, bearded sage,
Peeping from your foliage.
You have certainly a case
Of a densely-wooded face.

Tell me, did your efforts stop
When you raised that hirsute crop,

Or does genius high and rare
Lurk among those groves of hair?

Is that capillary dome
Of tremendous thoughts the home,

Have you skill and strength and push
Hid in that primeval bush?

Do reformer's projects stir
In that mass of facial fur,

Economic problems press
On Your Royal Woolliness?

Have you jaws of iron, too,
Whiskered from the public view,

Or, as I have sometimes feared,
Are you principally beard?

Her Talent Revealed.

A VERY "green" Norwegian girl had come to this country in search of employment. She was taken into a household as a cook, but failed entirely to give satisfaction. Nearly everything she undertook resulted in failure, and finally the mistress of the house asked in desperation:

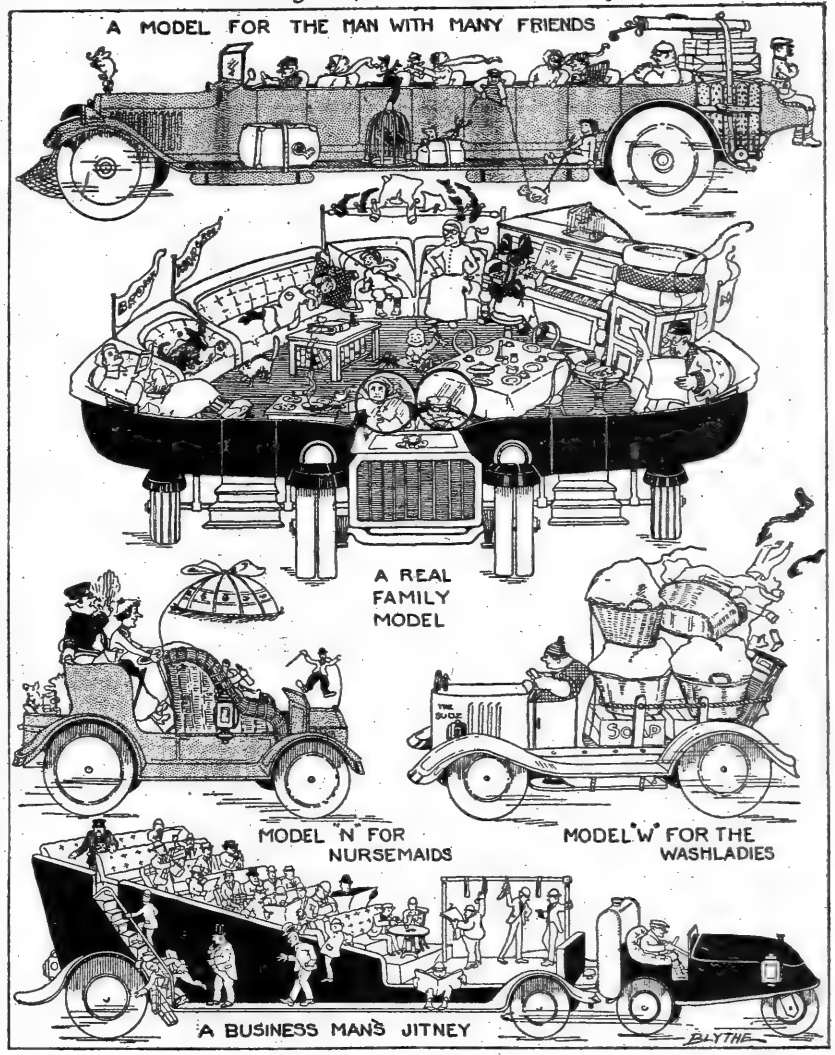
"Eda, is there anything you can do?"

"Yees," was the girl's reply.

"Well, tell me what it is," said the mistress.

"Ay can milk reindeer," said the girl calmly.

What We May Expect in Auto Models for 1916



Early Opportunity.

"My ancestors were among the Pilgrim Fathers."

"Well," said Mr. Cumrox, "I congratulate you. Even in social matters there's nothing like getting in on the ground floor."—Washington Star.

Fate.

Crawford—I hear he met with a most humiliating accident.

Crabshaw — Yes. After dodging expensive limousines for years he was run over by a jitney.

The Second in Command.

Randall—Does he command a good salary?

Rogers — 1-100 of it.

Belligerent.

Willis—Have you got any war orders yet?

Gillis—Yes; a big fellow just now told me in an argument to keep my face shut or he'd knock my block off.

Starting Something.

Willis — I'm a ruined man! Today when the family were all together a man opened the door and threw in—

Gillis—A bomb?

Willis — Worse than that; an automobile catalogue!

The Woman of It.

Mrs. Sharp—Those two women don't speak any more. Each said that she had the smartest child in town.

Mrs. Carp—Which was right?

Mrs. Sharp—Neither. I have.

Lines from a Jester's Notebook—By John Kendrick Bangs

MY LOVE.

I'VE lost my heart to a woman fair,
Possessed of all the virtues rare.
She holds no store of vain regrets
Because I dote on cigarettes,
She feels no harm and sees no hurt
If now and then I chance to flirt,
And when I rave at things that be
Without reserve agrees with me.

I hold the dame a dame divine,
Because her dreams are dreams of mine,
And whate'er thing betide the day,
She never questions what I say;
And if I linger with my friends
Finds nothing in it that offends,
And greets me ever with a smile
That's wholly free from taint or guile.

She hath a wondrous soft caress;
A mighty dainty taste in dress.
She hath an income of her own;
A natural voice upon the 'phone.
To gossip she hath never turned,
Nor deems her own sweet welfare spurned
If 'mid life's rush and roar and stir
I think of self, and not of her.

I love her with a love as true
And deep as is the Heavens' blue.
I love her with a love so vast
That when Eternity hath passed
'Twill still remain a sample of
The truly perfect type of love—
Yet am I stranger still to bliss:
I know not who or where she is!

***

HE DID.

"It takes a great poet to make poverty rhyme with wealth, pleasure with pain, and peace with war," said Merrick, discussing the Vers Libertines.

"Nonsense," retorted Herrick. "I am not a great poet, but I can make joy rhyme with ill, and not half try."

"Not with me you can't," said Merrick.

"Give me a pad, and I'll bet you a dinner I can," said Herrick. Whereupon he sat down and scribbled off the following:

"For living full of Peace and Joy
Give me Chicago, Ill."

"Where shall we dine?" asked Merrick.

***

THE LIMIT.

The most inexcusable typographical error that ever came to our notice was that of an Esteemed Contemporary that referred to Mr. John D. Rockefeller's well-known enterprise as "The Stranded Oil Company."

***

FULFILLMENT.

Jimpson was watching the somewhat gymnastic efforts of his son Tommy while the lad was trying to eat his corn from the cob.

"He represents," said Jimpson, "the complete fulfillment of the line, 'First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear.'"

***

ANOTHER OUTRAGE.

"See here, you," said the Subway Guard to the College Professor who was carrying a lighted cigar between his fingers, "you can't do that here. Chuck it away!"

"I yield to your superior strength," retorted the College Professor, "but I shall write to the papers exposing your outrageous interference with Academic Freedom."

Some Phyllis!

RECENTLY a poem entitled "An Indefensible Love Lyric," by Thomas R. Ybarra, appeared in THE NEW YORK TIMES. One of its verses ran as follows:

Phyllis, I would call you fairer
Than the fairest ever seen—
Than the Trojan's Greek ensnarer
And the proud Egyptian Queen.
I would sing: "The world uncovers
Humbly, as she passes by,"
But, George Washington of lovers,
Phyllis, I can't tell a lie.

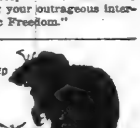
The rest was of like tenor.

Well, Phyllis has been heard from. She has sent from New Haven the following:

PHYLLIS'S REPLY.

Thomas, I should like to tell you
That you have a freckled face,
That your hair is red and stubbly,
All your movements void of grace;
That your figure's like a melon
And your eye like a black pill.
All of these I'd like to tell you,
And, by jingo, Tom, I will.

PHYLLIS.

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Will He Adopt Both?



The New York Times
Review of Books
LITERARY SECTION OF THE NEW YORK TIMES

SECTION FIVE | NEW YORK, OCTOBER 31, 1915 | 12 PAGES

THE WOMAN WHO WON THE NOBEL PRIZE

Interesting Career of the Swedish Writer, Selma Lagerlof, and Her Remarkable Novel, "Jerusalem," Just Published in This Country—Latest Works of Fiction

JERUSALEM. By Selma Lagerlöf. Translated by Velma Swanston Howard. With an introduction by Henry Goddard Leach. Doubleday, Page & Co.

THERE is but one woman member of the Swedish Academy, the daughter of an obscure clergyman in a small Swedish hamlet, who was born in an old farmhouse and trained to be a teacher. So far, too, this woman is the sole member of her sex to receive the Nobel Prize for Literature. The bare sketch of Selma Lagerlöf's life is a romance as thrilling as ever that told of a fairy Princess, and it is difficult to believe that trolls and spells were not busy at her birth, and given to aiding her in wonder-working fashion through the years of her life. Small, quiet, shy, hard working, she pursued the course of her unexciting duties; in the intervals of her business of teaching she amused herself by filling pages with fanciful tales—first wild romantic stories in the fashion of Scott and other heroes of her youthful days; later in the telling of things nearer home. And sometimes she would smilingly make believe that she was a real writer, destined to write a great saga, and would turn to poetry and scribble more pages, only to tear them up later, and return to the real occupation of guiding children into the realm of knowledge.

Then, one day, she won a prize with a sketch she had been persuaded to enter in a competition, the sketch being a chapter from a book on which she had been working at odd hours for years. No one else had ever written just that sort of chapter before, and several discerning persons were deeply interested; among the rest the publisher of the paper that had given the prize. These persons wanted the book from which the sketch was taken. But there was no book, only a mass of material, odds and ends, loose chapters and episodes. It would take at least a year to weld these into final form. And Miss Lagerlöf must make her living.

Whereupon the fairy godmother of course appeared, and the Princess's future for the time needed to complete the book was provided for. She took the fairy gold and wrote the book, working day and night in a great frenzy of creative labor.

The book, "Gösta Berling," was published, and the Princess put on her crown and proceeded to live happy after. Not only did it take Sweden by storm, but it was translated into most modern languages, and was everywhere pronounced a masterpiece.

It was an extraordinary and beautiful story, and it was written in a style of singular clarity, and revealed what seemed an inevitable comprehension of the hearts of men and women, the strange workings of human nature. Here was a woman whose life had passed in what was close to isolation; to whom the experiences of love and motherhood had not come; a plain, unassuming, rather silent little woman, always troubled to make both ends meet, the ugly duckling in a big family whose other members were all married and settled, a playful, energetic crowd of youngsters who had early left the nest. Selma was the chimney-corner child, too timid to join in the boisterous play of her elder brothers and sisters, the little one who was always passed over.

And yet here in her book she appeared to understand every one, to have done and seen everything, to be at home with the wildest and fiercest, the greatest lovers, the hopeless, the strong, to know youth and age, to be surprised at nothing, to sympathize with points of view as far apart as good and evil. In her book was life in its thousand aspects, good and bad, subtle and simple, passionate and cold, presented with an art so simple and direct that it is only occasionally the reader realizes its beauty and effectiveness much as a traveler on a mountain trail, exhilarated by the inspiring air and busy with the problems of the path, is conscious only at pauses of the splendor of the view surrounding him.

After "Gösta Berling" there was no more teaching for Miss Lagerlöf. One book followed another, though slowly, for her work is unhurried. Here in America she is better known for her two books, written for children, "The Wonderful Adventures of Nils" and "The Further Adventures of Nils," than for her novels. But now that the Doubledays have taken her up, we shall surely have a chance to read all those of her books which have been translated into English, and to hope that the rest, if there are any, will soon be available.

"Jerusalem" is the story of a revival. In telling it the writer presents a picture of universal human nature swaying between the poles of warm, comfortable, conventional, and time-honored bodily ease, sanctioned by tradition, and the chill, self-denying, fanatical, disturbing demand of the spirit, setting father against son, wife against husband. The story, to be sure, is intensely local. These Swedish farmers and blacksmiths and school teachers and parsons are not simply of the country, they are the products of generation after generation growing up and dying side by side in one small valley. We see more than one of these



generations, trace the likeness between father and son, feel the strength of family inheritance, the power of local tradition. It is all a close, true study of a small group, with its little comedies, its bitter tragedies, its love stories, its tension between members of families or neighbors held together or strained apart by early, casual occurrences long since become rigid rules and traditions. Here they are, these Ingmars and Halvors and Elofs and Helgums, plucked living from their immemorial farms and huts, and set in the mesh of the story; so real, so individual, man, woman, and child, that they touch every one in the world. The Volapük of human emotion is spoken through them, and every human being understands and sympathizes.

There are strange happenings in the course of the story, for the author sets down what strikes upon her characters in the way it appears to them. To Ingmar and Gertrude and the rest in the hut in the forest the forest storm has supernatural causes and phenomena. So we hear with them the voice of the Dog of the Mountain, and the trampling of dark hosts of ruin whose power is as swift and cruel over the soul of man as the trees of the wood. When Brita determines to hang herself we do not look on at her reasons and actions, but we are Brita, thinking her simple and sufficient thoughts and doing what has to be done. And when the stranger enters and looks upon her, and leaves her to peace, we see and apprehend him as she does, not as we, watching her and him, might do if we were experiencing the occurrence at second hand. In this power of completely identifying herself and her reader with her characters Miss Lagerlöf's genius reaches its heights; and it seems futile to employ another word in speaking of her.

The exquisite art of the book is only completely revealed when you have finished and are looking back upon it. The solid foundation of character and habit, the settled ways of these people, with their flashes of idealism, their courage of conviction—these are made familiar and understandable as they would be if you had grown up in Dalecarlia yourself. Then, working on that idealism, that courage, the gradual invasion of religious upheaval, the oversetting of ancient rules and beliefs, the dawning of new demands and needs, the rise of a spiritual enthusiasm powerful enough to sweep the home-loving, tradition-sworn creatures away from their green farms and ancient houses to the desperate hazards of a pilgrimage to Jerusalem, there to set up a colony that was to exemplify the teachings of Christ anew to a world that had drifted far—how clearly, how wonderfully it is all done, while all the while you seem simply to be following the village happenings and personal problems of a few rather slow-thinking, earnest, sincere folk, who believe in walking in the ways of God, but who are not averse from feathering the nest of life.

The description of the final exodus is rarely beautiful. Only an incident here, another there, a face, a figure, an isolated experience or two, are related. But when all are gathered together you realize that every emotion which must have moved the pilgrims, and also those left behind, has been illuminated. It is all there.

A word must be said for the translation, made by a Swedish woman, but one to whom the English language is utterly familiar. It is not only her masterly use and comprehension of our tongue that is evident in the book, as it is in her other translations of Miss Lagerlöf, but the way in which she has grasped the very essence and spirit of the work. The author shines through the work of the translator as she might be seen through a pane of clear glass.

DEAR ENEMY

DEAR ENEMY. By Jean Webster. Illustrated by the author. New York: The Century Company. $1.30.

IT is almost too bad that the readers of "Daddy-Long-Legs" are so well acquainted with Sallie McBride. For any mistaken idea that "Dear Enemy" is a sequel to Miss Webster's earlier story must be dispelled at once. It is a sequel only in carrying out the charm of the other volume, its sweetness, its gay modernity, its humor, and its philosophy. "Dear Enemy" is a bright and winsome tale, full of laughter and originality and common sense.

For in this, as in her other story about an orphan asylum, the author builds her superstructure of light and entertaining fiction upon a foundation of a real social philosophy. The story of Sallie McBride's reforms at the John Grier Home is a pretty and often a very funny bit of romance. But it is also a story of a modern orphan asylum and its needs, a story of fresh air and exercise and garden plots and table manners, of the effort to develop individuality in the best possible way, instead of striving to produce a model "obedient child." The real achievement of Miss Webster in this book, as in the other, is her combination of serious social modernity with the other modernity of gayety and humor, so that both are alive and convincing, and neither loses a jot.

"Dear Enemy"—which we prefer to review as what it is, a separate story, unhampered by mention of "Daddy-Long-Legs" in incident or in celebrity—tells the tale of how Sallie McBride, a charming and presumably frivolous young woman whose sheltered and luxurious background has been all of college and family and social diversions, comes to be superintendent of the John Grier Home, and how she makes it over. Granted both money and authority, the inexperienced Sallie sets to work to give the one hundred and thirteen orphans of the institution just exactly what she herself has had—the best of care and a beautiful time. And just because she is gay and sweet and untrammeled by institution traditions, Sallie breaks down the institution ideal. She opens the nursery windows o' nights. She installs bathtubs and does away with the setting apart of Saturday for special ablutions. She imports other bright and uninstitutional college folk to be aids in her asylum's management, and she alternately cajoles and argues with recalcitrant trustees and would-be adopters who want golden-haired little girls with Mayflower an-

(Continued on Following Page)

A NEW NOVEL BY EDEN PHILLPOTTS

"Old Delabole" an Interesting Addition to the Series Started by "Brunel's Tower" — Latest Works of Fiction by Other Writers

(Continued from Preceding Page)

sectors. She does a hundred and one radical and astounding things—and she works on the radical and astounding basis of treating her charges as individuals, and interesting individuals at that.

Of course, a book of this sort, written solemnly as a "novel with a purpose," might be merely earnest and conscientious and thoroughly frightening to the reader of fiction. And, of course, Miss Webster's book is never any of those things. From beginning to end it is so human, so full of individual bits of humor and of pathos, so light and charming in its style, that its very real "moral" is never once given a chance to obtrude itself. "Dear Enemy" is a story, and a good one. Its form—that of very personal letters from the superintendent to a few fellow-workers and friends—is always intimate and sometimes fascinatingly inconsequent. There is nothing dour about Sallie McBride. She is no self-denying worshipper of duty. She is having a glorious time!

The book does not have a very coherent development of plot, but it boasts a pretty love story. Whether or not it is all quite "impossible" we do not presume to say. That it is a delightful little story, with a sane philosophy, we know.

Sallie McBride's illustrations for her letters—which are Jean Webster's illustrations for her book—are alluringly absurd. They are altogether laughable and very graphic, and their cleverness adds much to the book's charm.

OLD DELABOLE

OLD DELABOLE. By Eden Phillpotts. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.50.

MR. PHILLPOTTS has dedicated his new novel to Thomas Hardy, who may well esteem this an honor, though the serene and kindly spirit of the book is very unlike the spirit of protest in his own novels. In "Old Delabole" Mr. Phillpotts has spared us the tragic ending that figured so frequently in the Dartmoor novels, and has made a quiet, cheery, deeply human, wholly natural story of village life. As a comedy it is more nearly akin to "Widecombe Fair" than to "The Secret Woman" or "Demeter's Daughter," but in its high idealism at the close it reminds one of his masterpiece, "The Mother."

Just as "Brunel's Tower" was a human drama of the Devon potteries, so "Old Delabole" depicts life in the slate quarries of Cornwall. Delaoole is a real village, near Padstow and Tintagel, on the bleak north shore, swept naked of trees by Atlantic storms, but peopled by warm-hearted and deeply conscientious men and women. The great quarry, with its peril from a cliff that is about to fall, dominates the community. When Mr. Phillpotts, as usual, went to live for months among these good Methodist villagers, he found not only a fine variety of likable characters, but also a moral and religious atmosphere, which he has faithfully embodied in his story.

The main theme is simple—the love of two good men for one worthy young woman—but to the last page you will not know whether Edith Retallack is going to marry Wesley Bake or Thomas Hawkey. No harrowing tragedy is brewing, yet complications thicken, and one grows deeply interested to see whether Wesley can hold Edith's love, knowing so little of woman's nature, so seldom able to guess what Edith wants without her asking. On the other hand, the love and love of slate is in the blood of Tom Hawkey, the quarry manager, yet he moves through the scenes of the novel with a growing nobility that fascinates Edith and makes him one of the finest characters Mr. Phillpotts has ever created. In the end a difficult question of conscience shatters a long-standing betrothal and makes the two men rivals for the palm of moral heroism. Rarely has Mr. Phillpotts ended a novel with so fine an emotion.

But the real charm of "Old Delabole" is in its many and diverse characters. Edith's grandfather, Mr. Nute, ought to be enough in himself to make the fortune of the book. A chirrupy, spry old man he is, full of shrewd kindliness, ready at all times to play on his flute or on a religious text with equal skill; moralising in and out of season, getting many a rebuff for his pains, but always imperturbable; in short, "a strenuous old dear," as the women-folk admit, with a smile and a sigh. When he gets up before dawn on Christmas morning, wakes the indignant household with his flute, and is driven outdoors, he cheerfully goes and plays "Christians, Awake!" to the pigs in the sty, who stand in the empty trough and grunt their approval. And when he is left penniless at last, does he worry? Not he! The Lord will provide—and does—in amusing fashion. Yes, Grandfather Nute is a joy.

Wilberforce Retallack is another well-drawn character, with his secret vanity for appearing rich, his foolish charities, and the far-reaching troubles that fall upon his family after his will is read. Then there are his daughters, Edith and Julitta, and his sons, Pooley and Edward, all widely different, and with widely different love affairs. Moses Bunt, always saying cynical, biting things, is another type, while saucy little Betty and demure little Mary strike other notes in the human gamut; again there is Antipas Keat, the baker, whose self-conceit takes the form of trying to build a whole house himself. Mr. Phillpotts is never weary of depicting the humor of egotism.

Most of us would have been willing to do with fewer religious discussions, or to forego this or that minor feature, but the total impression left by "Old Delabole" is singularly pleasing and satisfying. Besides being a good story, richly peopled, and brimful of human nature in its finer aspects, the book is seasoned with quiet humor and a deal of mellow wisdom.

THE PASSPORT

THE PASSPORT. By Emile Voûte. New York: Mitchell Kennerley.

PAINLESS war being the theme of Mr. Voûte's naively ingenious novel, "The Passport," one would take him, at first blush, for a dentist. As a matter of fact, his wonderful power of extraction without pain is derived from his long experience as a "ship news" reporter in this city, where he has drawn out the wisdom teeth of the world's truly great at close range and left them smiling and happy.

This accounts for the free and easy method in which his characters salute royalty. For instance, when Richard Warden, the hero, sternly reproves the German Kaiser, he addresses him as "Mr. Emperor," just as one of those eagles of the harbor belonging to Mr. Voûte's profession would say, "Duke, what do you think of America?"

The novel derives its title from the circumstance that the hero, Richard Warden, a young and also wholesome American chemist on his way to Europe in a liner, makes a wager with five millionaires of this country that he can proceed through the lines of the European armies now at war without his passport. As a guarantee of good faith he immediately burns up that important document in the smoking room and in the presence of Mr. Quabb, the Steel King, and other magnates of industry under thin disguises.

The real object of the visit of Mr. Warden to the danger zones is to end the war, and his solution of the difficulty is so simple that one wonders why nobody ever thought of it before. In a publicity note this method has been referred to as "gruesome," which certainly is not the adjective to apply to it. If this question as to characterization had not been raised the public might be left to follow the steps of the diverting tale without getting any advance inklings. Mr. Warden is a chemist and he has invented a wonderful vapor which when released by the shattering of small brown vials which he has in every pocket and in his Gladstone bag, along with his military hair brushes, immediately puts everybody in the neighborhood into a restful sleep. The inventor, before releasing this sweet solace of slumber, puts on a mask. He first tried the agent on his father's cows and then on an I. W. W. mass-meeting, and finally on the band of German workmen who were busy in an undersea workshop for the repair of submarines at Sandy Hook. Emboldened by his success he starts across the ocean on his painless mission. The Autania, on which he is a passenger, is hailed by a U boat, an officer comes on board to give notice that forty minutes are allowed for the disembarkation of the passengers. As he turns to go young Warden, who is in the secrets of the German propaganda in this country, whispers a request in choice Prussian to be taken aboard the submarine.

Once on the deck of the slim terror of the deep, the bold American whips out his bottle and his mask, asphyxiates the Lieutenant and at the same time deftly pitches an ampoule of his wonderful mixture into an access hatch of the submarine and puts every man Jack on board out of commission. This accounts for the towing of one captured submarine of Germany into an English port. The powers of the vapor wear off in four hours and the only effect of it is a slight dizzy feeling resembling katzenjammer.

The fame of this exploit spreads through the War Offices of the powers, and Warden without difficulty makes his way through the lines and arrives at last in the august presence of Wilhelm II., Rex et Imperator. Meanwhile, knowing how perilous is his mis-

(Continued on Page 420)



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THE NEW RUSSIA: FROM THE WHITE SEA TO THE SIBERIAN STEPPE. By Alan Lethbridge. With ninety-five illustrations from photographs by the author, and three maps. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $3.

MR. LETHBRIDGE'S book lays claim to our interest from three distinct vantage points. It is the record of travels and observations in land hitherto unvisited by any save Russians themselves. It offers an alluring forecast of future national and commercial developments in what we have inaccurately known as "the frozen North" of European and Asiatic Russia. And it presents "the other side" of the general Russian picture; it is gay instead of gloomy, full of kindly comments, from beginning to end generous of praise.

The author, with his wife, began his travels through the unknown north of Russia, eastward toward Siberia, in the early Summer of 1914. They were in Siberia itself when war broke out—their long journey of investigation practically at an end. Thus the trip itself, in the gathering of information about the strange forbidding "wastes" of Russia, had accomplished its object, and there remained only the experience of seeing two curious and interesting things—the mobilization of Russian troops thousands of miles from the centres of national life, and the empire-wide closing of the vodka shops. Mr. Lethbridge has little to say of Russia that is hasty or even critical. He draws a new and gentle picture of the condition of the peasants, of the existence of the Jews, of the attitude of the Government toward its subjects. His book is full of pleasing snapshots of Russian people and customs and of Russian character. He believes Russia to be "the land of the future," and he believes that in the present war there lies the real "making" of Russian national life and opportunity.

The author of this newest book on Russia has not written of the Southern Provinces or the cities of the Empire, of Petrograd or Moscow or Kief, of Poland or Finland. His travels took him only out of the haunts of cosmopolitan life, international knowledge and urban habit into the Russia that only Russians know. It is in this determination to acquaint himself with the people of the unknown Russia that he makes most interesting his love of the country. That Mr. Lethbridge does truly love Russia there is no possibility of doubt. And now that the war has put an end forever, he points out, to the Government monopoly on vodka, and closed, even temporarily, the vodka shops, there is no limit to the hopes that one may legitimately build for the future of Russia—its people's happiness and its national development and wealth.

The value of the war to Russia lies primarily, Mr. Lethbridge remarks, in three things—the closing of the vodka monopoly, the growth of a better understanding between Czar and moujik, and the waking up of Russia herself to her commercial possibilities—the need for railroads, the drilling of many, many kinds of mines, the control of the fur industry, the use of the forests. "This portion of Russia," he writes of the great sweep of the north, "is so strong, so clean, and so unspoiled that with the most ordinary good-will it can be easily molded into a great 'new world' where, if the wind blows strong and cold it is ever tempered by the warmth and friendliness of its people. But there is a greater and more serious aspect connected with this question of what I call the 'neglected north.' The war has done many things for Russia"—the author recounts some of the benefits just mentioned—"it has knit the various races of this great country into a solid and united whole and it has lessened religious bigotry and sectarian bitterness. And it will have done yet another good work in reminding the Russian Government of its overlooked assets, those pigeonholed provinces which have no place in the lasting sun of official favor, but which, if once liberally encouraged, would become yet one more support to the mighty fabric in which all who love Russia so confidently believe—the Russian Empire." Of the benefits already accruing to the nation and its people from the ending of the vodka monopoly and the prohibition of its sale Mr. Lethbridge quotes the effect on the peasants' savings banks. "M. Bark, the Russian Minister for Finance," he says, "proved that from the date of the prohibition of the sale of vodka to the beginning of 1915—a space of only four months—the deposits in these banks exceeded the grand total of the preceding year many times over." Again and again in his book Mr. Lethbridge shows, in his sketches of the courteous, kindly, sweet-natured peasant of the north, his conviction that it is not Government oppression nor national incapacity that has stood in the way of the Russian's advance, but—more than anything else could—vodka. And now, he is sure, a better day has dawned.

In the condition of the Jews of the north, too, the author sees a brighter picture than that to which we have become accustomed in reports from Southern Russia. He says: "Russia is a vast country, and at times her treatment of Jewry has come under the fire of severe criticism. Equally, those comprising Jewry form a vast and complex race. By and large, the Jews outside the Pale in the Russian Empire are not so dissatisfied as Russia's enemies would like to believe. The worst epithet I ever heard applied by such a Jew to Russian officialdom was that its officers were of times 'grubi,' which may be translated 'rough.' And also certain is it that they prefer to be under Russian rule rather than to be forced to submit to any foreign domination, particularly German. The Jews in Russia who have emancipated themselves and have long left the Pale may regret Russian action. They may totally and entirely disagree with it. Yet withal they have a sincere affection for the 'Russian land,' and they are prepared to show it by any means in their power. Those who have lived in Warsaw," the author adds, "will allow that the Warsaw Jew is a person apart."

The condition of the agricultural laborer in Russia, the writer believes, compares fairly well with that of the English laborer of the same class. And Mr. Lethbridge has the utmost scorn and condemnation for the "agitators" whose "destructive policy" stirs up Russian discontent.

The author emphasizes with many facts and figures the opportunity for Russian development and British commerce in these "neglected" provinces, and points out that Germany has been far from "neglectful" of her possibilities in what is now her enemy's land. But for the average American reader both these commercial promises and the writer's praise of all things Russian are really far less interesting than the general and impartial descriptions of the Russian people and of the civilization of Siberia, the Urals, Archangel, and the "Great Russia" of the European North. The chronicle of the author's adventures in Archangel, the fascinating ten-picture of the monks and the monastery of Solovets, the bits of history, the recounting of quaint customs—these are full of strangeness and charm. And the author has done well in combining so skilfully his appeal to British commercial interest and his promise of Russia's future with such picturesque and interesting bits of character-study and national lore.

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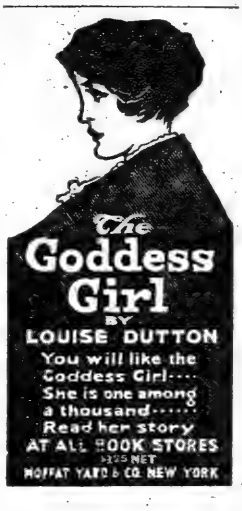
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BEHIND THE SCENES AT THE FRONT

George Adam Gives Typical Sketches from His Experiences in France — "The Partitions of Poland," and Other Books on the War

BEHIND THE SCENES AT THE FRONT. By George Adam, Paris correspondent of The London Times. With a frontispiece. New York: Duffield & Co.

MR. ADAM does two things in his book: He describes the chaotic political conditions in France on the eve of the war, and he pictures the daily life of the soldiers at the front. With him the reader may visit the trenches around Ypres, where the German flood was stayed last November in a three weeks' battle that left more than 40,000 German corpses on the field and caused a total German loss of at least 150,000 men. British and German soldiers have held the city ever since, but it is a city ruined and desolate, with the wonderful Cloth Hall destroyed beyond repair by German shells.

Not the least interesting of Mr. Adam's chapters is the one in which he tells how Tommy Atkins is kept fit for the strain of trench warfare. For one thing, he is better fed than ever before. Every day he is expected to consume a pound and a quarter of fresh meat, the same amount of bread, four ounces of bacon, three of cheese, from two to eight of vegetables, three of sugar, a quarter of a pound of jam, with tea, salt, pepper, mustard, two ounces of butter twice a week, and a liberal allowance of tobacco. The meat for the English Army is all frozen. The only slaughtering of beef within the lines is done for the men from India, whose meat has to be killed in accordance with caste ritual. Their flour for chupatties has to be brought from India, but they have taken kindly to jam and consume great quantities of it.

The health of all the men, so long as they escape wounds, is better than at home. They fight like heroes and they are treated like heroes. The most remarkable progress has been made in prevention of disease. Not only are the men inoculated against typhoid, cholera, smallpox, and tetanus, but the most rigid care is taken to watch the water supply and the sewage disposal. Similar attention is given to the nerves and spirits of the men. What would the old line officers of Wellington's day have thought of giving a whole army hot baths every fortnight under fire, of administering the rest cure, and even furnishing chiropodists, barbers, and mouth organs? All this is now done with good results. Every moment the men are out of the trenches is devoted to restoring the tremendous wastage caused by the strain of shell fire.

A large jute factory near Ypres has been fitted up as a rest home, accommodating 1,000 exhausted trench fighters at a time. There are baths, dormitories, reading room, dining hall, tailor shop, and other accessories. The author says:

> It is an object lesson in efficiency to watch the different stages of the men's progress from mud-caked figures until they become once more the smart soldiers of the recruiting posters. They undress in a room which is isolated from the rest of the establishment, and, leaving their clothes behind them, they dash into the factory to a platform; then, with many manifestations of delight, fourteen at a time they plunge into the huge bleaching vats. * * * With much rubbing and some Swedish exercise, they regain the elasticity of limb lost in the trenches. Then they file through the storeroom, receiving an equipment which has been cleansed from top to bottom.
>
> Their discarded clothes meanwhile have been put through the great Tresh disinfecting machine. In an adjoining room a hundred refugee Belgian women have been washing their underclothing with every type of improved laundry apparatus. * * * One of the most curious sights to be seen in the field is that of long lines of factory girls, used to handling jute, waiting outside the factory door for the sound of the whistle calling them to their spell of duty in cleaning the British soldier.

In like manner Mr. Adam describes the life of the French soldiers in the Valley of the Meuse, in the curious villages they have built back of the trenches. Some of these consist of cabins made from wreckage, others of clay wigwams, still others of caves where they at least make a joking pretense of enjoying all the comforts of home. Such are the more cheerful aspects of the picture.

There are other aspects, grim and terrible, as in the chapter where the author describes the ruined towns he has visited in France. He relates various episodes indicating that the Germans are patiently laboring to sow distrust of the British in the minds of the French people. The propagandist bureau is busy, he says, and he forewarns his countrymen to discount in advance the German plea, which will surely be made at the peace conference, that severity to Germany would destroy the great buffer between England and the Slav horde.

UNHAPPY POLAND

THE PARTITIONS OF POLAND. By Lord Eversley. With six illustrations and four maps. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co.

LORD EVERSLEY has performed a timely service in writing this compact, critical history of the dismemberment of Poland. In clear, direct, flawless English, without a superfluous word, he tells the story of Poland's downfall from the first covetous moves of Frederick the Great to the present time, when all three aggressors are posing in white sheets before the world and making fine promises to Poland in case of victory.

Carlyle, excusing the conduct of Frederick, contended that the ruin of the Polish Nation was God's punishment for its crimes and anarchy. Lord Eversley, writing in a more modern spirit, finds that the internal weakness of Poland was due to "the most vicious Constitution that has ever been devised by man." This Constitution made the King an elective puppet in the hands of the so-called nobles, who ruled through the Diet. No law could be passed by the Diet without a unanimous vote. A single member could defeat the wisest measure merely by rising and saying, "I do not consent." This in itself was enough to paralyze the Government, and other glaring faults helped in the same direction.

In that hour of weakness Poland had the misfortune to have two powerful and aggressive sovereigns as neighbors. Lord Eversley is convinced that the initiative for the partition of 1772 came from Frederick the Great of Prussia, but he admits that the Empress Catherine of Russia was an able second, and the more relentless schemer of the two. It was Catherine who actively prevented the success of a reformed Constitution by both secret and openly armed interference at Warsaw. Maria Theresa of Austria opposed the crime, but took her share of the plunder.

Rapidly the author sketches the events of the second and third partitions, which finished the existence of Poland as a nation in 1793-95. He brings out the curious fact that the death of Poland probably saved the life of France. Austria and Prussia had set out to crush the French Revolution, but their mutual jealousies regarding Poland, skillfully played off against each other by Catherine, caused the failure of their expedition. The whole story of greed and intrigue is one of the most disgraceful in history. Lord Eversley gives the palm for diplomatic skill to Catherine, and that for repeated treachery to Frederick William, who accepted money from England to fight the French revolutionists, and used it to dismember Poland. In the end the author makes this generous distribution of honors:

> In apportioning the blame for the crime we are justified in the conclusion that the conduct of Prussia was the most perfidious and mendacious, that of Russia the most cunning and deadly, and that of Austria the most mean and treacherous.

Lord Eversley believes that Prussia and Austria did a very unwise thing, even from the point of view of self-interest, when they helped to destroy the buffer State that lay between them and Russia. He examines the fortunes of the Poles under the three Governments, and finds that Prussia has been their worst oppressor. His sympathies at present are with Russia, but he contents himself with expressing the hope that the congress which brings the present war to a close will not repeat the mistake of the Congress of Vienna by refusing Poland an assured nationality.

ITALY BEFORE THE WAR

EN ITALIA AVANT LA GUERRE. Par Jules Destree. Preface de Maurice Maeterlinck. Bruxelles et Paris: G. Van Oest et Cie.

L'ALLEMAGNE AVANT LA GUERRE. Par Baron Beyens. Bruxelles et Paris: G. Van Oest et Cie.

BOTH of these French books are by prominent Belgians. Jules Destrée was a Socialist Deputy from Charleroi. Driven into exile by the German invasion, he and his fellow-Deputy, Georges Lorand, went to Italy and began a remarkable campaign to arouse that nation to arms. Maurice Maeterlinck, the poet and essayist, took part in the work and was greeted everywhere by eager crowds, but in his luminous preface to M. Destrée's book he says little about himself and much about the magic power that Destrée wielded over Italian audiences. Having been a student at Bologna in his youth, he spoke the language with full command of every idiom, and Maeterlinck is convinced that the six months' agitation by Destrée and Lorand, extending from Venice and Rome to the remotest cities of Sicily, was a powerful element in causing Italy to enter the war on the side of the Allies.

Maeterlinck himself found need of all his tact to avoid offending the quick Italian temperament, but Destrée, fitting his words to the temper of each audience, had a way of gliding insensibly from a comparison of Flemish and Italian art to the wrongs of Flanders and the outrages committed by the Germans, so that he carried his hearers with him and was permitted to say everything that was in his heart.

In this book M. Destrée tells the story of his experiences in Italy, with glances at art and architecture, but with an eye mainly to men. There are interviews and character sketches, especially of Italian Socialists—Mussolini, Raymondo, and many others. The author speaks with admiration of the fiery eloquence of d'Annunzio in the anxious days just before Italy decided to declare war.

Baron Beyens was the Belgian Minister at Berlin when the war broke out, and his book is devoted to men and conditions in Germany as he saw them. He gives much space to the Kaiser and various members of the royal family, to political parties, and to the diplomatic events of the "tragic week."

After weighing the evidence, Baron Beyens believes that the ultimatum to Serbia was "imagined in Berlin and executed in Vienna." The German Emperor and his military advisers deliberately decided to profit by a situation which they had long awaited, and which might never come again. The author recalls the fact that at the time of the Agadir incident the German Steel Syndicate petitioned the Chancellor to make war on France, and other industrial leaders clamored for the annexation of Belgium; but the Kaiser's chief motive for war, he believes, was political rather than economic.

FOR FRENCH-CANADIANS

A fine example of what is being done to educate the people of French descent in Canada as to the causes of the war has made its appearance in pamphlet form from the pen of the veteran Quebec journalist, Ulric Bath, ("Devant le grand jury des nations," par un ancien journaliste, Quebec, publié par l'auteur. 15 cents.)

It is a keen and logical analysis in the light of the various White Papers, the Red Books, the Yellow Book, and the Orange Book of the diplomacy which forced the great war on Europe—the Austro-Hungarian rejection of Serbia's reply to the ultimatum of July 23, 1914, Germany's insistence that the matter was a question between Austria and Serbia alone, Russia's determination to defend Serbia if attacked or to submit the matter to arbitration, and the efforts of England and France to demonstrate to Germany that the Austro-Serbian quarrel was not a local matter, since Russia was concerned, but one for adjustment by the Chancelleries of the powers.

All the "papers" and "books" concerned are given in condensed form, with an admirable system of cross references which at once makes accessible to the reader all the material dealing with a given point in the great debate.

An illuminating feature of the introduction is the "deadly parallel" between the facts in the case and their proof, as shown by diplomatic documents, confirming beyond any doubt that Germany had prepared for war, desired war, and had used the Austro-Serbian question to make war inevitable.

The Four in Crete

A humorous account is given by Gertrude H. Beggs in "The Four in Crete" of an interesting journey she made, along with three other Americans, to Knossos, Phaestos, Candia, and other notable Cretan places. There are about thirty illustrations in the book reproducing drawings by Louise Fougar Marshall. (Abingdon Press. $1.)

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THE MACMILLAN COMPANY, Publishers, New York

IMPORTANT BOOKS IN SHORT REVIEWS

A Practical Work by Frank A. Parsons on Decorative Ideals, and Other Publications of Interest to the General Reader

INTERIOR DECORATION: Its Principles and Practice. By Frank Alvah Parsons, B. S., President of the New York School of Fine and Applied Art. Illustrated. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $2.

THIS work, written by a recognized authority on the subject of which it treats, may be summed up as a standard book of information for the general public. It is exceedingly simple in its explanations and its statements of basic principle. It is, furthermore, exceedingly strict in its emphasis on the need for better decorative ideals in American homes. It has much to say of the fundamental theories of interior decoration, and it enters with some detail into the definition and history of the various "periods" of decorative and other art. Moreover, it hints of the evolution of American decorative principle in the future. And from cover to cover it is a book, not for the decorator or the artist, but for the householder himself.

Mr. Parsons goes on the cheering assumption that 95 per cent. of the Americans who "use a house" are really "artists"; this is in the sense of appreciating beauty and ability to group beautiful things together. That a large proportion of that same 95 per cent. is in need of information on the mere principles of decorating is, as an equal assumption, inherent in Mr. Parsons's book. But he makes it plain that he considers the possibility of evolving really beautiful homes—whether they are mansions or cottages or city flats—to be after all a simple matter, and that he believes in America's ability to produce a truly fine new "period" of its own.

He begins, therefore, with basic principles. He emphasizes, first of all, the necessity for a structural purpose in decoration as in building. On this foundation of structural use all decoration must be arranged, and Mr. Parsons is quick to point out in his introduction the vast difference between "decorating" and "ornamenting" a house. He is severe on "ornamentation." His first plea is to get rid of ugly things—no matter how old they may be or how closely interwoven with family sentiment. He begins with a thoroughgoing process of elimination as a basic need. And then he goes on to explain the principles of color, the values of different colors, their decorative influence, their relation to the "decorative idea"; of form and their relation to housemaking; of balance and movement; of emphasis; of unity; and then, in detail, of the uses of various textures, of scales and motifs. He goes into the vexing "little things" of modern house decoration—how to frame pictures and how to hang them, how to arrange curtains, the various methods of lighting the modern house, the choice and placing of furniture and "decorative objects" alike. He cites the principle which should govern the arrangement of the house down to very small details.

About half of the book is taken up with these simple and valuable pieces of general and specific instruction. As we have pointed out, "Interior Decoration" is a volume for the average householder—the man or woman who wants a beautiful place to live in (whether with large or small expenditure) and who wants to learn the principles on which a living place may be made beautiful. It is an informative work that may well be called a general textbook of decoration—a textbook for the man who wants to beautify his own house.

The other half of the book takes up the famous "periods." After an introductory chapter on the ideas of the periods, Mr. Parsons offers his readers simple and interesting information as to what the "periods" have been. For, he says, they "have been treated as strange and incomprehensible, too deep and mysterious for anything but unquestioning admiration and slavish copy." He makes clear their essential qualities.

In America, Mr. Parsons concludes, we are entering upon a "new Renaissance." After sketching the history of our Colonial decoration, our black walnut period, our craze for French styles, our adoption of the English manner, he adds this interesting touch of prophecy: "At present we are entering upon a new era in this country. Neither the French styles nor the English express exactly what the most refined and educated person in any walk of life desires to express in his living room, bedroom, dining room, or library. A strong tendency is apparent to return to the first principles of the Italian Renaissance. In them are found certain structural and decorative facts which are fundamental in all periods which have followed. The thoughtful student must analyze this Italian Renaissance, and he will find that the Classic, the Christian, and the Humanistic influences must be separately considered in order to form any estimate of its meaning. The coming period in American art will be one in which the intellect and the feelings of a cultivated people with limitless resources will both assert themselves in the expression of the modern house. No period will be copied in its entirety. Each period will be studied."

"Interior Decoration" is very beautifully illustrated with pictures and "elevations" of various kinds of rooms. It gives promise of being a most valuable volume of its kind.

JANE CLEGG

JANE CLEGG. A play in three acts, by St. John Ervine. New York: Henry Holt & Co. Price $1 net.

SIMPLE, skillful, sincere, observant, human, calm, and quite dismal, "Jane Clegg" is an interesting sample of the modern school of naturalistic English drama. It is a new three-act play by St. John Ervine, the first of his to be published in this country. Originally it was produced more than two years ago at the Gaiety Theatre in Manchester by the admirable repertory company there resident. Jane Clegg is the idealistic, unsentimental, spiritually rather gaunt wife of a weak, soft-moraled London clerk of whom she quietly disposes when her own economic independence makes the course possible.

Sure-footed and respectful, Mr. Ervine follows in the path blazed by Galsworthy and Barker. They have led the rebellion against the false romance and hollow theatricalism of a passing day. They have striven for what they like to call the normal drama. It is their disciples who sometimes achieve what might be called a subnormal drama. There are traces of this under-nourished condition in the ascetic work of this playwright, whose contribution to the contemporary theatre is assignable, of course, to the Manchester group. It is interesting that that city should have given its name to a succession of plays wherein you feel constantly as background the oppressive presence of the English industrialism now undergoing so fearful a strain—a sort of permanent intellectual backdrop which accounts naturally for the fact that on all their theatrical properties—if you run your finger over them—you find not dust nor gilt, but a thin layer of gray soot.

WALES

WALES: HER ORIGINS, STRUGGLES, AND LATER HISTORY, INSTITUTIONS, AND MANNERS. By Gilbert Stone. With an introduction by the Right Honorable Ellis J. Griffith, K. C., M. P. Great Nations Series. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company. $2.50.

IN his complete and scholarly study of the history of Wales Mr. Stone's main effort is to bring into view the notable features of Welsh nationalism and to exhibit their sources. We are asked to consider the Welsh of the present day, notwithstanding their relations to the United Kingdom and the British Empire, a distinct people—in other words to accept the view that the nationalism of Wales has survived her absorption into the United Kingdom. Touching on this point in the introduction he contributes to Mr. Stone's work the Right Hon. Ellis J. Griffith remarks:

> Any person not of the country itself but coming into Wales from the outside is immediately conscious of the fact that he has entered a strange country. It may well be that he has come into a district which, like Ireland, speaks the English language; still none the less will he feel that the people are in some strange and subtle way in permanent contrast with the English people themselves. It would be difficult to define the difference in any detail; most people would be content to say it was in atmosphere, which means little or nothing.

But we know the causes which have produced the effect—the different forces which have been at work in molding the character of the people of the Principality; they have believed and worked for things of their own; they have lived and died for their own distinct ideals; their memories are different, and we, to a large extent, are their dreams and their hopes; and he who comes to them from other lands and other peoples immediately becomes aware of this independence of soul, if not of political organization.

It may help to an understanding of this survival of Welsh nationalism if we consider the case of Belgium. It is quite improbable that Belgium will be permanently absorbed by Germany. But if the absorption should take place, and there should be no considerable colonization of Germans in their country, the Belgians would continue indefinitely a separate and independent people in respect to their sentiments and their aspirations; their nationalism would not have been destroyed by their political subjugation.

It can hardly be said, however, that if Belgium's future should turn out according to this hypothesis, the future historian would find in her nationalism a field as interesting as that afforded in Wales. The Welsh have an unusually interesting national history; no people in Europe has an older history nor a history that appeals more strongly to the intelligent men and women of today. Mr. Stone seems to have succeeded admirably in his study of this ancient and honorable people.

SCOUT LAW IN PRACTICE

THE SCOUT LAW IN PRACTICE. By Arthur A. Carey. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. 50 cents.

Although Mr. Carey's handy volume is intended especially for the use of Boy Scout leaders, making for their benefit an exposition of the Scout oath and law, the book might very well find a place close to the hand of every parent and every teacher. For it could not fail to stimulate them to fresh effort in that character training which is so largely in their hands and to help them much by its practical pointing out of ideas, principles, and methods. The basic idea of the book is insistence upon the obligations of honor whenever the choice lies between it and self-interest. The author makes a very clear, simple, and direct exposition of the ideas of honor and of duty to one's country, showing how, in a way that would appeal to any boy, they can be made the guiding principles of his own life. Other chapters take up the Scout oath and the Scout law, analyzing them and showing how to make practical, everyday application of their principles. A brief foreword is contributed by James E. West, Chief Scout Executive of the Boy Scouts of America.

NEUTRAL RIGHTS AT SEA

THE PROTECTION OF NEUTRAL RIGHTS AT SEA. Documents on the Naval Warfare. Introduction by William R. Shepherd. New York: Sturgis & Walton Company. 25 cents.

In convenient pamphlet form are here gathered together the communications of the American Government to the European Governments and their replies upon matters connected with the rights of the United States, as a neutral nation, at sea. Many of the summaries are taken from the columns of THE NEW YORK TIMES. The documents have been edited and arranged by William R. Shepherd, Professor of History in Columbia University, who writes also an introduction in which he examines judicially the contentions of the several parties to the controversy, showing upon what bases they make their demands and what are the rights of each one. He closes his short but lucid and interesting review with a few sentences calling attention to the important position held by the United States in this conflict as the champion of the rights of neutral nations in times of war. He thinks that the United States, if it cannot secure just treatment for neutral nations by its individual protests, should "arrange for the meeting of a congress of such nations to draw up a statement of the principles that justice demands should be observed by the nations at war." It would be within the possibilities of such a congress, he believes, to "put a milestone on the pathway of progress toward universal peace."

Citizens in Industry

A discussion of the labor problem that merits the attention of capitalists, workingmen, and economists appears in a volume entitled "Citizens in Industry," written by the late Professor Charles Richmond Henderson of the University of Chicago a short time before his death. The book contains many practical suggestions for promoting good feeling between employer and employe, and a useful summary of what has been accomplished in various industrial establishments in the way of satisfying aspirations of their working folks. (D. Appleton & Co. $1.50.)



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NEW YORK, OCTOBER 31, 1915

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THE YEAR'S BOOKS

WITH half the world in arms, what will happen—what has happened — to literature? Like every other peaceful occupation, the making of books is bound to reflect, in one way or another, the crisis through which civilization is passing. Time enough has elapsed since the memorable outbreak of the war in Europe for those absorbed in the study of such matters to discern and analyze something of the effect of these transforming events upon the intellectual life of the world. Famous authors have made forecasts of the ultimate result of the war to literature. There have been symposiums on the subject, and, as prophecy always offers a pleasing and harmless occupation to those gifted with imagination, we have seen literature made over into shapes fantastic or prosaic, offering a diversity so striking that the mere seeker after information must be perplexed indeed by the contradictions presented to him from eminent authorities. Meanwhile, like everything else that is dependent upon human effort, literature is already undergoing changes directly due to the war. It needs the collector of facts rather than the prophet to interpret the great conflict in terms of books. For the influence of the war on literature has become amply apparent in the changes that have actually taken place in the character of the publications in nearly every department of literature during the last twelve months. From time to time we have noted certain of these developments, but the modifying influences through which literature is passing are so important that a more thoroughgoing and exhaustive survey seems to be necessary. To furnish such an analysis of the year's books to its readers will be the prime object of THE NEW YORK TIMES REVIEW OF BOOKS in its special Holiday Number, to be published on the 28th of November. For years booklovers have been accustomed to rely upon this publication to guide them through the mazes of current literature. This season its practical value in this respect will, it is believed, be greater than ever. Thus an annotated list will be given of 200 leading books of the year, carefully chosen to represent every department of literature; there will be a continuation of THE BOOK REVIEW'S valuable bibliography of the war, bringing the latter up to the 1st of December, and, for the special benefit of holiday book buyers, descriptive articles will be furnished covering the Christmas gift books for young and old. Besides these features there will be authoritative reviews of the year's achievements in such leading departments of literature as history and biography, poetry, fiction, education, &c. In all of these fields the influence of the momentous events through which we are passing is making itself felt, and a record of the changes that are already apparent is of importance in gauging the future course of literature.

THE publication, in revised form, of the "Short History of the English People," by J. R. GREEN, in Everyman's Library is a noteworthy undertaking. During the forty years of its existence—the original edition appeared in 1874—GREEN'S work has held an enviable position among the histories of England. In its methods of presentation it inaugurated a welcome departure from the traditions observed by historians, and in placing the people rather than a long line of Kings in the centre of the stage it was guided by the innovating spirit of democracy. As it will appear in the two-volume Everyman edition, the "Short History" will have the benefit of Mr. L. CECIL JANE'S revision, together with an appendix, by R. P. FARLEY, in which is given a summary of events from the battle of Waterloo to the end of the nineteenth century. History is very much to the fore in these days, and a revised edition of so important a work as this is sure of a welcome. The task of the reviser was undertaken, necessarily, before the outbreak of the war, although its completion must have been reached within the last twelve months. It will be interesting to note how nearly the present conflict will be foreshadowed in Mr. FARLEY'S summary.

ENGLISH critics are devoting more attention than ever before to the literature of Russia. The revived interest may be due to the friendship that has sprung up during the past year between the two nations as a result of the intimacies growing out of allied warfare; or it may be, as one critic declares, on account of a "great artistic and literary revival in the Slav empire." The same critic asserts that "from the signs and portents of the last few years some observers have predicted an Augustan Age" in Russia. Whether or not this estimate is due solely to the enthusiasm of the moment, there is no doubt that translations from the Russian are occupying an increasing place among the season's publications—and it is worth noting, as bearing on the "Augustan Age" view of the matter, that many of these translations are of works of living authors and not merely of those Russian classics that have gone out of print here and in England. In whatever way we regard it, the revival of Russian literature with us is an important feature of the book season and one that shows no sign as yet of having run its course.

IT is difficult to gauge the popularity of fiction that is written in a series of volumes, more or less connected in theme, character, and incident, but we cannot withhold our appreciation of the energy and ambition of the novelist who enters voluntarily upon so laborious a venture as that involved in this method of production. One quails before the mere physical bulk of such trilogies as "Clayhanger" or "Jacob Stahl," but these are as nothing compared to a real fiction series. Perhaps the longest instance of the latter has just been completed by Mr. EDEN PHILLPOTTS in his "Epic of Dartmoor," as an English critic calls it, a series of novels that fill twenty-five volumes. And now that he has successfully turned the corner with this great enterprise — and certainly his Dartmoor stories are in every sense worthy to be called successful—Mr. PHILLPOTTS is starting another series, romances written around England's industries. "Brunel's Tower," the first of these, had the Devonshire potteries for its theme; it is followed this year by "Old Delabole," a tale of the Cornish slate quarries. Mr. PHILLPOTTS has the faculty of always interesting his readers. His characters are vividly drawn, and his plots are well worth the unraveling. His new series ought to result in excellent fiction, as well as a picturesque record of industrial England. Of course, the series idea is not new with novelists. BALZAC'S "Comedie Humaine" furnishes the classic instance of its employment, and the lover of romance will recall with delight the d'Artagnan stories of DUMAS. The character of the series attempted by Mr. PHILLPOTTS, however, is essentially a modern development.

LATEST PUBLICATIONS

Books Received During the Week Ended Oct. 28
Classified and Annotated According to Contents

History and Biography

MY ADVENTURES AS A SPY. By Lieut. Gen. Sir Robert Baden-Powell. 12mo. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. $1.
An autobiographical record illustrated by the author's drawings and diagrams.

THE ROMANCE OF THE SPANISH MAIN. By Norman J. Davidson. 8vo. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. $1.50.
An illustrated account of some of the famous buccaneers.

THE LETTERS OF WASHINGTON IRVING TO HENRY BREVOORT. Edited by George S. Hellman. Two volumes. 8vo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.
A series of letters to Irving's friend. The earliest date is October, 1807.

HENRY CODMAN POTTER. By George Hodges. 8vo. New York: The Macmillan Company. $3.50.
A biography of the late Bishop of New York by the Dean of the Episcopal Theological School.

PLEASURES AND PALACES: THE MEMOIRES OF PRINCESS LAZAROVICH-HREVELIANO-VICH. 8vo. New York: The Century Company. $3.
The author is an American who achieved success as an actress in London and Paris, and who afterward married the Serbian statesman whose name she now bears.

THE IRISH ABROAD. By Elliot O'Donnell. 8vo. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $2.50.
A record of achievement.

A HISTORY OF AMERICAN LITERATURE SINCE 1870. By Fred Lewis Pattee. 8vo. New York: The Century Company. $2.
A period of forty years is covered.

DEMOCRACY AND THE NATIONS. By J. A. Macdonald. 12mo. New York: George H. Doran Company. $1.25.
A historical view of the United States and Canada as exponents of democracy.

CAMILLE DESMOULINS. By Violet Methley. 8vo. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $5.
A biography.

SOME MUSICIANS OF FORMER DAYS. By Romain Rolland. 12mo. New York: Henry Holt & Co. $1.50.
A translation from the fourth French edition. The famous critic and author of "Jean Christophe" writes of the beginnings of opera, Lully, Gluck, Mozart, &c.

Poetry, Art, Drama, and Classics

FOUR PLAYS. By Emile Augier. Translated by Barrett H. Clark. 12mo. New York: Alfred A. Knopf. $1.50.
First translations in English of this French dramatist's plays. There is a preface by Brieux.

THE ARTISTIC ANATOMY OF TREES. By Rex Vicat Cole. 12mo. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. $1.75.
Profusely illustrated study for artists.

THE WORLD'S BEST PLAYS. By celebrated European authors. Barrett H. Clark, general editor. Pamphlets. New York: Samuel French, 28 West Thirty-eighth Street. "The Sicilian," by Moliere; "The Romancers," by Edmond Rostand; "The Beneficent Bear," by Goldini; "The Art of Being Bored," by Edouard Pailleron. 25 cents each.
This is a new series of "amateur plays, ancient and modern, especially translated with historical notes, suggestions for staging," &c., for schools, colleges, and dramatic clubs.

A CHRISTMAS CAROL. By Charles Dickens. Illustrated by Arthur Rackham. 12mo. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. $1.50.
There are twelve illustrations in color and eighteen in black and white.

CUPID'S CAPERS. By Lillian Gardney. Illustrated by Dick Hartley. 12mo. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. 50 cents.
A series of clever and humorous verses.

SEVEN SHORT PLAYS. By Lady Gregory. 12mo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.
The plays are "Spreading the News," "Hyacinth Halvey," "The Rising of the Moon," "The Jackdaw," "The Workhouse Ward," "The Traveling Man," and "The Gaol Gate."

MASTERPIECES OF PAINTING. By Louise Rogers Jewett. 12mo. Boston: Richard Badger. $1.
Designed to be a preparatory study to the great masters.

INTERIOR DECORATION. By Frank Alvah Parsons. 8vo. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $3.
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GREAT SCHOOLS OF PAINTING. By Winifred Turner. 12mo. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. $1.50.
A practical textbook—"a first book of European art."

THE PILGRIM KINGS. By Thomas Walsh. 12mo. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.25.
A collection of short poems.

Essays and Criticism

TYPICAL NEWSPAPER STORIES. By H. F. Harrington. 12mo. New York: Ginn & Co. $1.00.
The compilation is made from daily papers published in all parts of the country.

THE LEADING ENGLISH POETS FROM CHAUCER TO BROWNING. Edited by Lucius Hudson Holt. 8vo. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company.
Besides the anthology of poetry there is a critical introduction and biographies of the poets selected.

MOONBEAMS FROM THE LARGER LUNACY. By Stephen Leacock. 12mo. New York: John Lane Company. $1.25.
Humorous sketches by the author of "Nonsense Novels," &c.

IN TIMES LIKE THESE. By Nellie L. McClung. 12mo. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.
Essays on vital topics of the day by one of Canada's leading women.

BACK TO SHAKESPEARE. By Herbert Morse. 12mo. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $2.
A critical appreciation.

DRINK AND BE SOBER. By Vance Thompson. 12mo. New York: Moffat, Yard & Co. $1.
An analysis of alcoholism with suggested remedies for its cure.

RETICENCE IN LITERATURE, AND OTHER PAPERS. By Arthur Waugh. 12mo. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.25.
Contains critical articles on literary subjects, also sketches and portraits of famous authors.

CARD TRICKS. By L. Widdop. 12mo. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company.
The tricks are done without slight of hand or apparatus.

European War Books

A HILLTOP ON THE MARNE. By Mildred Aldrich. 12mo. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company. $1.25.
Letters written June 3-Sept. 8, 1914.

THE GERMAN MOLE. By Jules Cales. 12mo. London: G. Bell & Sons.
A study of "the art of peaceful penetration."

THE NEUTRALITY OF BELGIUM. By Alexander Fischer. 12mo. New York: Funk & Wagnalls Company. $1.50.
Gives the German viewpoint, studies "the Belgian case under its aspects in political history and international law."

THE POLITICAL ECONOMY OF WAR. By F. W. Hirst. 12mo. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $2.
Written by the editor of The Economist for students of political economy and for business men.

THE SPIRIT OF THE ALLIED NATIONS. Edited by Sidney Low. 12mo. New York: The Macmillan Company.
A series of articles on France, Russia, Belgium, the Serb, Japan, and the British Empire. There is an introductory essay by the editor.

ENGLAND'S GUARANTEE TO BELGIUM AND LUXEMBURG. By C. P. Sanger and H. T. J. Norton. 12mo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.
Gives the full text of the treaties.

LEAGUE TO ENFORCE PEACE. 12mo. New York: League to Enforce Peace, 507 Fifth Avenue.
Contains addresses by ex-President Taft and others given at the conference held in Philadelphia last June.

Fiction

MOLLY AND I, OR THE SILVER RING. By Frank R. Adams. 12mo. Boston: Small, Maynard & Co. $1.25.
The ring bears the Chinese good-luck token. The story has to do with its influence upon various love affairs.

HIS HARVEST. By Pearl Doles Bell. 12mo. New York: John Lane Company. $1.30.
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First translation of the work of one of the great Russian novelists of the last century.

CLEMENCIA'S CRISIS. By Edith Ogden Harlan. 12mo. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. $1.25.
A love story of California.

KATRINKA. By Helen Eggleston Haskell. 12mo. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.25.
Story of a Russian peasant child.

A MAN'S HEARTH. By Eleanor M. Ingram. 12mo. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. $1.25.
A story of marriage, the hero of which is a young New York millionaire.

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THE MAN FROM THE BITTER ROOTS. By Caroline Lockhart. 12mo. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. $1.25.
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A modern love story from the Polish.

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The story of an American scouting party in the time of the Revolution.

(Continued on Page 422)

A POET WHOSE POPULARITY IS GROWING

Sympathetic and Scholarly Interpretation of Robert Browning's Works by Professor William Lyon Phelps

BROWNING: HOW TO KNOW HIM. By William Lyon Phelps. With portrait. Indianapolis: The Bobbs-Merrill Company. $1.50.

IN these days of great emotional stress over the whole world, poetry of all degrees of merit is being constantly written, is constantly seeking a public. Only yesterday men prated sadly of the age of prose, but the war has changed all that. There is still a kind of impatience of contemplative verse. The dreamer by the quiet stream is forgotten. But the clear-voiced singer of brave songs is heard.

So it is not perhaps surprising that in the welter of contemporary verse we can yet turn with interest to a study of Robert Browning, the greatest poet, as some think, of the recent past, the most definitely tonic force in English literature since Shakespeare. Undoubtedly Browning is at present read more widely, more as a matter of course, and with more enjoyment and ease of understanding, than ever before.

To this enjoyment and ease of understanding Professor Phelps has contributed much in this country during his years of teaching, directly to some thousands of young men who have listened to him at Yale, and indirectly through them to a wider circle. His new book brings to those of us who have not had the privilege of hearing him a fresh delight in finding keen judgment, painstaking, but not dull, interpretation, and the ripe wisdom and pleasant humor of the true scholar set to so congenial a task. To his former students the volume must reconstruct for the imagination many hours in the lecture room, hours of new ideas and recognitions of genius.

Professor Phelps has followed a familiar order of presentation—the poet's life, his theory, and his representative writings—in a thoroughly satisfactory way. And he closes the volume with a very interesting and just chapter on Browning's optimism, the quality which he thinks most inclusive in the poet's character and most influential in his work. About sixty poems are given entire, and appear in the text following the explanatory matter, not collected at the end of the book, to be laboriously sought after the interpretation has been read. No apology is made for the omission, at first surprising, of any formal analysis or criticism of the longer poems and dramas; they could hardly be included in a work of this scope. But they are briefly discussed in relation to the poet's life, and frequently referred to in explanation of Browning's theories as expressed in the shorter poems.

Though the book is conventional in plan, however, it is not so in content. What gives it significance is the quality of sympathy in Professor Phelps's writing, sympathy with his subject and with his audience, which makes for what one may call a psychological accuracy of criticism.

"Browning's life," we are told, "was healthy, comfortable, and happy." And again: "No man, little or great, was ever more free from pose." He was "studiously normal." On this pleasant foundation of usualness in circumstance and appearance is built our interest in the man himself, in his intensity of nature, his eager humanity, and the absorbed affection he lavished on all life—art, music, scholarship, romance, religion, personalities of every type, high or low or merely commonplace—no matter what, so long as it was life.

"You must learn Robert," says Mrs. Browning in a letter to Mrs. Jameson, quoted by Profesor Phelps; "he is made of moods—chequered like a chessboard." And the quotation might almost stand as a motto to this book. It brims with Browning's vitality and erudition. He wrote with intention in the objective manner, but we know him by his subjects and his treatment of them, as we learn a man from his conversation. Few are they whose talk fetches so wide a circle.

Sufficient credit for Browning's intellectual attainments is given to the poet's parents, his musically gifted mother and his somewhat astonishing father, the scholarly business man who took time to teach his little son many things in play or work. It seems almost a pity not to have quoted in this first chapter at least the opening lines of "Development," the poet's reminiscent tribute in Asolando:

> My father was a scholar and knew Greek,
> When I was five years old I asked him once,
> "What do you read about?" "The Siege of Troy."
> "What is a siege, and what is Troy?" Whereat
> He piled up chairs and tables for a town,
> Set me a-top for Priam, called our cat
> Helen, enticed away from home, * * *
> This taught me who was who and what was what.

Could anything be more modern? Naturally, at 12 he was reading Homer.

"One of the reasons why his poetry sometimes seems so pedantic," says Professor Phelps with gentle irony, "is because he never realised how ignorant most of us are. * * * I suppose he did not believe that men could pass years in school and university training and know so little." But we are not allowed to lay the flattering unction to our souls that Browning was a prig. "He was profoundly learned without pedantry and without conceit, and he was primarily a social being." He enjoyed fencing, boxing, riding, and dancing; Elizabeth Barrett is said to have found it "difficult to imagine the author of 'Paracelsus' dancing the polka."

The story of Browning's courtship and marriage is sympathetically and gracefully told. And the poem, "One Word More," is made a part of it, as the most personal thing in his works, directly addressed to the poet-wife who fulfilled for him every ideal and confirmed him as a poet of love.

It is, in fact, in Browning's treatment of love that Professor Phelps finds the most comprehensive expression of his philosophy. The study of "Cristina"—which covers twice as many pages as that of "Rabbi Ben Ezra," and is, perhaps, the best thing in the book—is a good illustration. It points out in this story of a sudden and unrequited love "four of Browning's fundamental articles of faith: the doctrine of the elective affinities; of success through failure; the doctrine that time is measured by the intensity of spiritual experiences; the doctrine that life on earth is a trial and a test the result of which will be seen in the higher and happier development when the soul is freed."

After analyzing the poet's theory of poetry as the chronicle of "the stages of all life," of inspiration as drawn "not from a mountain or the stars, but from all sorts and conditions of men"; after reminding us that "active cerebration on the part of the listener or the reader is essential," Professor Phelps writes thus confidently: "It is interesting to remember that Browning, of all poets most intellectual, should be so predominantly the poet of love. This passion is the motive power of his verse, as he believed it to be the motive power of the universe. It is natural, for love is the essence of force and does not spring from effeminate weakness or febrile delicacy." Browning's rejected lovers are "such splendid fellows," and are compared to Tennyson's peevish heroes, much to the disadvantage of the latter. "Love Among the Ruins," by many considered his masterpiece, shows "the ephemeral nature of civilization and the permanent fact of love." The chapter closes with a comment on "Summum Bonum," "a great and daring lyric":

> In Browning's philosophy * * * Love is the supreme fact, and every manifestation of it on earth, from the Divine Incarnation down to a chance meeting of lovers, is more important than any other event or idea.

This last statement illuminates the whole series of religious poems as well, and, taken broadly, makes clear a hundred doubtful passages. But it hardly justifies Professor Phelps's attribution of a religious motive to Porphyria's lover. The lines will be recalled:

> That moment she was mine, mine, fair,
> Perfectly pure and good: I found
> A thing to do * * *

So "if he lets her go, she will surely fall from grace, and become a lost soul. He strangles her with her yellow hair, risking damnation for her salvation."

Is Professor Phelps himself being obscurely figurative or does he mean what he says? In the face of revered authority one feels like the little boy who said his father's "must" made him feel "'won't' all over."

Under the well-chosen heading "Poems of Paradox" Professor Phelps discusses "The Glove" with brisk and charming commentary, and "The Statue and the Bust," that stumbling block of Browning Club moralists, with deep appreciation and a few lines on purpose in life in which one feels the writer's understanding and sympathy for young men. Clive is a glorification of physical courage. It is hard to resist quoting the following fine bit of psychology:

> The courage of soldiers in the mass seems sublime, but it is the commonest thing on earth; all nations show it; it is probably an inexplicable compound of discipline, pride, shame, and rage; but individuals differ from one another as sharply in courage as they do in mental ability. In sheer physical courage Clive has never been surpassed, and Browning, who loved the manly virtues, saw in this corrupt and cruel man a great hero.

It is this emphasis on purpose and courage which makes Browning a tonic and a stimulant. It is his belief in "God and Truth and Love" which makes him an optimist. In his liking for dramatic form we find just his love of humanity expressed in the concrete rather than the abstract. "When Browning is interested in any doctrine or system of thought he creates a person to illustrate it." Sometimes rising to the sublimity of religious exaltation, as in Saul, sometimes groveling as with Caliban, "the absolute and convinced pessimist," who "judges the whole order of the universe from proximate and superficial evidences."

The whole passage on "Caliban Upon Setebos" is both witty and penetrating. But all will not agree with Professor Phelps's view of the original Caliban:

> Shakespeare made the monster for decorative purposes, to satisfy his love of the grotesque, as an architect placed gargoyles on a cathedral; the grotesque is an organic part of romantic art. Browning is interested not in Caliban's appearance, but in his processes of thought.

The interpretations of "Rabbi Ben Ezra," "Abt Vogler," and "Prospice" should be read entire. They are too good to be broken by quotation. We wish that Professor Phelps had expanded his commentary on "Abt Vogler" and had given his idea of its relation to the other poems on music, which he merely names.

The book closes, as one might say Browning's life closed, with the beautiful and inspiring epilogue to Asolando, the wonderful lines that have brought and will bring courage and hope to so many in the remembrance that the great poet

> Held we fall to rise, are baffled to fight better,
> Sleep to wake.

Not since Stopford Brooke's remarkable volume of mingled analysis and rhapsody has any work on Browning been published which is likely to reach with effect so wide an audience as this book of Professor Phelps's. He has certainly fulfilled the purpose he expresses at the close of his account of Browning's life: to make us "know that the author of the poems which thrill us was as great in character as he was in genius."

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BY

WILLIAM LINDSEY

Excerpts from an extended review in this week's Nation

"A really good romantic drama, one of the best that has been produced in a generation. . . . It is compact and well made, developing swiftly and logically a tragic love story of uncommon interest, and is, moreover, exceedingly well written, in simple, smooth and vigorous blank verse, so adroitly handled as to offer no insuperable obstacles to the ordinary prose-speaking actor. . . . Genuinely poetic. . . . This is no machine-made structure of conventional sensations but true human drama arising out of the conflict of character and circumstance, romantic and pictorial, but entirely logical and natural. . . . That the 'Red Wine of Roussillon' is a remarkable work, both in the literary and dramatic sense, is certain."

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LATEST WORKS OF FICTION

(Continued from Page 414)

sion, our hero has arranged that the secret of his formula shall be automatically released if within forty-eight hours he does not emerge from somewhere in Germany where the Kaiser has come to meet him in a Zeppelin. In vain does imperial craft seek to wheedle from Richard Warden the composition of his incomparable mixture. The democratic young American, looking majesty straight in the eye, rebukes it for brutality, and uses such language that the Emperor is constrained to say that Warden's ignorance of court etiquette makes him impertinent. However, with a generosity born of a noble nature, the chemist who holds the fate of nations in his power, speaks to the ruler with deference when a group of brilliantly uniformed officers approach.

Touched by such magnanimity, the Kaiser remarks, when the suite has withdrawn:

> I noted the respect with which you addressed me in the presence of my staff, which I appreciated.

It does not prove necessary to subject all Germany to the laughing gas treatment for four hours and thus permit it to be run over by the Allies, for the War Lord makes peace and also apologises to the "good President of the United States" for sending a rude ultimatum. Warden reaps a reward of $10,000,000 from the coalition, wins his $100,000 wager, and gets a bonus for his work in connection with the submarine. Also, he gains the love and the entire approval of Miss Mary Berwin, who tells him that she thinks it is perfectly wonderful to be a hero.

In the expression of tenderer emotions Mr. Yeöte is not at his best, but in the unfolding of his story of modern magic he is ever plausible and interesting.

HARDING OF ALLENWOOD

HARDING OF ALLENWOOD. By Harold Bindloss. With Frontispiece. Frederick A. Stokes Company. $1.30 net.

WHEN Craig Harding first came to Allenwood he was not received with open arms. Quite the contrary, in fact. For Harding was, apparently, a mere farmer from "the States," and Allenwood was an aristocratic settlement founded by Colonel Mowbray in order that a select and chosen few might lead in Saskatchewan the lives of English country gentlemen, a type of existence from which their modest means debarred them elsewhere. At Allenwood they could hunt and fish and live in the open air, with a little farming on the side. This plan worked well for several years and Allenwood flourished, but even before the advent of Harding a hint of change was in the air. The price of wheat had fallen and was steadily going down, with the result that those who had small private incomes or none at all were finding it impossible to make ends meet. Then Harding bought the land adjoining one of the Allenwood boundaries, Harding with his steam plow and his "commercial" ideas, abhorred of Colonel Mowbray. To complicate the situation yet more, Colonel Mowbray had a beautiful daughter and an utterly worthless son. How the latter nearly wrecked Allenwood and his sister's happiness and how both were saved by Harding, the intruder, the story tells.

The book gives an interesting account of the difficulties of farming in Saskatchewan, with the long, bitter Winters and the short, hot Summers, the sandstorms, hailstorms, and droughts. There is, too, a rather well done sketch of Winnipeg, and, of course, the usual blizzards and hair-breadth escapes. Harding is a manly hero, and the rest of the characters play their somewhat stereotyped parts sufficiently well. Those who have enjoyed Mr. Bindloss's other books will be sure to like this one.

THE CROWN OF LIFE

THE CROWN OF LIFE. By Gordon Arthur Smith. Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.35 net.

THIS is the story of a young American girl, a New Englander with a background of traditions, who revolted from the conventions of her kind only to return to them when at the last she "found herself." Ruth Hollworthy is an orphan, one of the Hollworthys of East Westley, a family which had played an important and creditable part in the making of American history. Her father and mother, who died in swift succession when she was about 14, had lived in the old Hollworthy homestead and found life "a pleasant pastime." Ruth, left to the care of her two maiden aunts and with an income of her own of about six thousand a year, finds East Westley something of a trial, and presently goes to live in Boston with her friend, Mrs. Rudolph. When she is about 19 she and Mrs. Rudolph take a trip to Paris, and it is there that she has the adventure which so nearly wrecks her life.

Ruth herself is the crux of the novel; a clever girl who strives to adopt a character not her own, to be witty, flippant, cynical, and smart. She believes thoroughly in her charm, in the power of her beauty—and no wonder, considering the way men fall in love with her—and in her ability "to take care of herself." She is carefully studied and developed, and it is only at the very last that one doubts the truth of the author's portrayal, wonders a little whether he has not obliged her to conform to his two theories, viz., that men and women should remain in their natural habitat, clinging firmly to their traditions, and that "the blessing which passeth all understanding is that of peace." One cannot quite see vivid, eager Ruth as contented in an existence which "became * * * a pleasant pastime."

Although rather too long, the book is very well written. It contains an interesting glimpse of life in Boston, and some of those colorful pictures of Paris and the French to which the revelations of the present war furnish so ironical a comment. There are several excellently drawn characters, and the novel as a whole is interesting and worth while.

THE SONG OF THE LARK

THE SONG OF THE LARK. By Willa Sibert Cather. Houghton Mifflin Company. $1.40 net.

MISS CATHER'S new novel is a history rather than a story—the history from childhood to womanhood of one who was destined to become a great singer. Thea Kronborg was born in America, but of Swedish descent. When we first meet her she is a little girl 11 years old, one of a family of seven children. Her father is the minister of the Methodist church in a little town called Moonstone in Colorado. It is in Colorado, in this little frontier town, that Thea's childhood is spent, far away, it would seem, from any of the influences that might aid in developing a musician, but as Ray Kennedy tells her, "there are a lot of half-way people in this world who help the winners win and the failers fail." Many of these half-way people play important parts in Thea's career. Ray himself, who tragically provides the $600 which takes Thea to Chicago and Harsanyi; Professor Wunsch, the wanderer and drunkard, who laid the foundation of her musical education and laid it thoroughly and well; Dr. Archie, who not only helped her, but attained a certain success of his own; Spanish Johnny, the Mexican—these and several others assist her on her way, wittingly or unwittingly, and some of them at least are able to rejoice in her triumph when at the last a great audience at the Metropolitan Opera House "met her with a roar" when she came before the curtain after the first act of "Die Walküre."

But this is the history of Thea's beginnings, not of her triumphs; of how a "Moonstone girl found her way out of a vague, easy-going world into a life of disciplined endeavor." The discipline, often self-imposed, is, however, there from the very first; in the little girl who took piano lessons from old Professor Wunsch and never let herself be baffled by any difficulty; in Bowers's accompanist, who hated and despised many of the popular singers he taught for their facile tricks, which served to cheapen the art, the ideals she loved. The very leisurely method of narration gives abundant space for every little detail of Thea's daily life and environment from her eleventh to her twentieth year. Moonstone, the canyon in Arizona where the ancient people, the cliff dwellers, once lived and from which Thea got a sense of antiquity, of history, and the early, pathetic reaching out of humanity toward something it could feel but very dimly; Chicago, Harsanyi's studio, and at last New York, when, after ten years in Germany, Thea returns as the great singer, to meet and struggle against the petty malices and jealousies of the Opera House—all these are well and clearly pictured.

It is a very ambitious book, this novel of Miss Cather; big, mature, carefully and conscientiously worked out. Thea herself is an admirably drawn character, and most of the people we encounter while following her career—the career she strove so hard to attain, sacrificing other things and people to it with a certain steady, calm ruthlessness—are real human beings. Her mother and Tillie are especially well done, and ought each to have at least a paragraph to herself. The style is clear and occasionally forceful, the descriptions vivid and full of color. "The Song of the Lark" is interesting and decidedly worth reading.

OFF SANDY HOOK

OFF SANDY HOOK, AND OTHER STORIES. By Richard Dehan. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company. $1.25.

THIS is a collection of English satires which has nothing whatever to do with the approach to New York Harbor. It has in it nothing of the sea, nothing of New York, nothing of America. And its initial tale, the story of a joke played by a ship's officer on a young newspaper man, is one of the least clever in the book. The prospective reader should be informed of all this, for the volume is peculiarly ill-named, and the person who likes sea tales, New York tales, or off-shore tales of any kind will be the last person in the world to enjoy "Off Sandy Hook." Given quite other tastes, there is entertainment in Richard Dehan's new collection of short stories.

For these are, for the most part, clever little bits at English society, and, in lesser numbers, flings at bright lights of the opera and music hall stage. In several instances Miss Graves combines the two as objects of her wit, and presents us with a younger son or two dancing in the gleam of those same bright lights and amusingly getting the worst of it in consequence. Indeed, the author of "Off Sandy Hook" (who is Clotilde Graves in private life and "Richard Dehan" on book covers) may be said quite decidedly to have it in for younger sons—impecunious, stupid, worthless, charming, lovable appendages to titled houses that do not know what to do with them.

Her younger sons trim hats and marry chorus girls and make love to rich widows and quarrel with their relatives and turn their family traditions upside down and have a tremendous amount of fun poked at them generally; but things always turn out well for them in the end. Richard Dehan's satire is never bitter, and there is nothing really caustic in her wit; she has a very kindly feeling toward these helpless boys, these troubled Duchesses, these frail and lovely ornaments of either titled or "professional" society; and whatever jokes fate may play upon them in her stories, there is always an affectionate "happy ending" which promises lifelong bliss to all. Freddy the aesthete, who turned milliner when fortune frowned; Cadminster the dyspeptic, who ate a lady's love letter to save her reputation; Valcourt the enfant terrible, who was anything but childlike in the management of affaires du coeur; Gerald Candelish, who loved a dancing fay—at these and her other heroes Miss Graves gibes right merrily, but with never-failing gentleness. The tales are as light and foolish bits of satire as one may find in the longest rainy day—and they will make the longest rainy day pass more gayly.

It is hard to forgive any author the American Duchess of one of the stories—who says "I guess" in every other sentence, who is repeatedly guilty of "cur'us," "cer'mony," "N' York," "vurry," and "liber'l," and whose dictionary knows no final "g." But none of the characters in these frivolous tales are very real. "Off Sandy Hook" is not meant to be "convincing." Its purpose is to amuse.

THREE GIRLS

IN the three following novels three different kinds of the genus girl make the book. Each one in her own story inspires the action, does much of it herself, fills the centre of the picture, and almost succeeds in being the whole of the story. In their social setting and in their activities they are widely different, but they are all alike in their stanch loyalty to those they love.

In "A Wild Goose Chase," (Duffield & Co., $1.25,) Edwin Balmer tells a story of the frozen North in which a Chicago girl seeks for her lover who has been lost for four years among the ice fields, the snow plains, and the Eskimo villages of the arctic. A white arctic goose shot in Louisiana has tied to its leg a bit of oiled silk on which the lost man had pricked her name and address and signed his name, with the message that he was well. The goose is sent to her, and at once she decides to search for him. A wealthy young man who has vainly sought to win her love bargains with her to furnish the money needed for the expedition if she will agree to marry him should the search end in disappointment. Most of the action takes place in the arctic, where they endure many hardships and face death by starvation. The narrative is graphic, there are many thrilling incidents, and the author contrives by several unexpected turns to keep the reader in suspense as to the outcome. The girl goes with the expedition, shares in all the perils and hardships, and shows herself always a strong, brave soul.

Margaret Cooper, whose "My Lady of the Chinese Courtyard" attracted some attention last year, has written a fresh, sweet-smelling little story of a New York dancing girl, called "Living Up to Billy." (Frederick A. Stokes Company, $1,) that shows how the good in a human soul, if it has some encouragement, can grow and become a power in evil environments. The girl tells her story herself in naïve, girlish letters to her sister, who is in the penitentiary. The sister is a thief, her husband is a thief, and the father of the two women is a criminal. But the younger sister reveals herself as possessing an untainted soul and longing in a dim sort of way, at the start, for clean surroundings. Then "Billy" is brought to her, the baby of her convict sister, and from that moment the child and her determination to give him the people and the sur-

(Continued on Following Page)



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(Continued from Preceding Page

roundings she thinks he ought to have dominate her life. And by wanting this thing hard enough she finally makes it true, with many mishaps by the way and many backsets that discourage her for the time. She tells the story of it all to the sister in prison with much bad grammar and frequent lapses into the slang of crooks. She sketches in with a light hand vivid little pictures of her life as a dancing girl, working her way up from east side dance halls to Broadway shows, and gives also naïve views of country life on a Jersey farm as it looks to the eyes of a child of the streets who has never before been off of Manhattan Island. All the time she is living up to her determination to do the best she can for Billy, and the effort keeps her soul above the mire around her and by its own purity and unselfishness helps to regenerate other lives. The author has done a difficult thing with notable cleverness. For she has realized the girl, making her seem very much alive, and shown her as spreading her sweetening, purifying influence with simplicity and unconsciousness.

The girl in Kay Cleaver Strahan's "Peggy-Mary" (Duffield & Co., $1.25) is a butterfly sort of young creature, against whom the author unfortunately prejudices the reader early in the tale by the glucose-like manner of description. She is adored by everybody who comes within the circle of her influence, and she is so beautiful that the mere sight of her has weird effects upon those whose eyes but rest upon her face. She does unexpected things at every turn, and her butterfly wings flutter daintily over and through and above and around every page of the story. The half-dozen chapters are so many sections out of her life, and present her, in a prettily exaggerated sort of style, as being the centre of her adoring family circle, the other members of which live only to worship at her shrine. But she also, with all her fluffy, girly-girliness, proves that she can be stanch and true.

THE OFFICIAL CHAPERON

THE OFFICIAL CHAPERON. By Natalie S. Lincoln. Illustrated. D. Appleton & Co. $1.30 net.

Mrs. Calderon Fordyce was a very charming woman, but she had been seriously injured in a railway accident—so seriously, indeed, that she had become a hunchback. Consequently she was unable to go about with her pretty daughter, Janet, just presented to Washington society. But she did not wish Janet to go around alone, so she decided to engage an "official chaperon" for her in the person of Miss Marjorie Langdon, the daughter of an old schoolmate, whose family had met with financial reverses. Marjorie was only 24, but she knew Washington society through and through, was very popular, had lovely manners, and plenty of poise. Mrs. Fordyce and Janet were both delighted with her, but shortly after her advent there began a series of mysterious thefts, and she had been dismissed by her first employer, Admiral Lawrence, on account of the disappearance of a valuable paper. Many people, however, believed in her and took her part, and, being the heroine of the novel, she of course proved worthy of their confidence.

The plot is complicated and quite ingenious, but some of the incidents put rather too severe a strain on the reader's credulity, and the dénouement, though unexpected, is not very satisfactory, especially to those who know anything about auto-suggestion, a subject upon which the author's ideas are, to say the least, somewhat peculiar. Miss Lincoln has written stories far more entertaining than this one, which is, nevertheless, sufficiently interesting to fill an idle hour.

THE PRAIRIE WIFE

THE PRAIRIE WIFE. By Arthur Stringer. Illustrated. Bobbs-Merrill Company. $1.25 net.

When the unnamed heroine of Mr. Stringer's new novel married "the Other Man, to wit, Duncan Argyle McKail," later known to her as "Dinky-Dunk," she did it on the spur of the moment. And then she, who all her life had dwelt in cities, set off with him for their home on the prairie. Dinky-Dunk was a Scotch-Canadian, who had taken to wheat-growing after failing as a civil engineer, and the home was a tiny shack many miles from the nearest town. No wonder the "prairie wife" had to let off steam, as it were, somehow and some way, the way she chose being letters to her old friend, Matilda Anne. It is by means of these letters that the story is told.

The plot is of the very slightest, and the book consists principally of rose-colored sketches of life on those wide prairies which the author apparently loves very dearly. An overcivilized Englishman and a young Finnish peasant girl, who looks like a Norse goddess, are the leading characters in a subsidiary love story, the main theme being, of course, the wedded life of Dinky-Dunk and his wife. They are both very likable people, and she possesses a keen sense of humor, which helps them across one or two rather difficult places. The action is spread over a little more than a year, thus giving an opportunity for descriptions of the prairie at all seasons and in all kinds of weather, some of them very well done, indeed.

LITTLE MISS GROUCH

LITTLE MISS GROUCH. By Samuel Hopkins Adams. Illustrated. Houghton Mifflin Company. $1 net.

Mr. Adams's new story is of that light, dainty quality usually classed under Summer fiction. The events which it relates all happen on board the huge ocean liner Clan Macgregor, outward bound from New York to Liverpool. A very agreeable young man, Alexander Forsyth Smith, known to his friends as Sandy, is starting on his first transatlantic voyage when his attention is drawn to a tearful little female person, with swollen eyes, a red nose, an abundance of veils, and the dowdiest of costumes. Being a chivalrous youth, Sandy does his best for this very unattractive young woman—even after she has "brought a saber-edged heel down square upon his most afflicted toe of a very sore foot"—and his help, though accepted, is accepted in such an ungracious way that he nicknames her "Little Miss Grouch." But she chances to overhear him describing her to a friend as "so red-nosed and so homely," and next day—well, next day Mr. Alexander Forsyth Smith has the surprise of his young life.

It is all very pleasant fooling, gay, light-hearted, and amusing. One rather regrets that the author should have made such a caricature out of Mrs. Charlton Denyse. But much may be forgiven the portrayer of Judge Enderby, "the ablest honest lawyer in New York."

WITH SALLIE

UP THE ROAD WITH SALLIE. By Frances R. Sterrett. Illustrated. D. Appleton & Co. $1.25 net.

Sallie had acquired a roadster. It was the smartest of smart little cars, although it had "grown from a gallon of gasoline" kept under her bed; just how this had come about, friendly little Sallie was always quite willing to explain. And it was an important matter, for if she had not possessed the car she could not possibly have kidnapped Aunt Martha—otherwise known as Mrs. Joshua Cabot of Waloo, great lady and widow of Judge Cabot—whom nothing less vigorous than kidnapping could ever have induced to go "Up the Road with Sallie." For Aunt Martha had lived in the narrowest of conventional ruts all her sixty-three years, and was now weighed down with the responsibility of disposing of the Judge's millions, which he had requested her to leave to the worthiest of their several nephews and nieces.

Sallie and Aunt Martha had various adventures, and got themselves involved with two attractive young men and a perfect tangle of cross-purposes and misunderstandings. All of which helped to take ten years at least off Aunt Martha's age, besides providing a romance for Sallie. The account of their experiences makes a gay little story of the lightest kind, whose principal fault lies in its author's attempt to develop a full-length novel out of material sufficient only for a novelette.

THE HOUSE OF GLADNESS

THE HOUSE OF GLADNESS. By Emma S. Allen. Illustrated. Griffith & Rowland. $1.25 net.

Virginia Tyrrell had received the most inadequate kind of an education. So when she suddenly found herself obliged either to earn her own bread and butter or go hungry, she had anything but an easy time of it. True, there was one among the several men who had been her "suitors" while she was believed to be an heiress, who stood by her and was willing to loan her money without asking for compensation of any kind, but he refrained from offering her his hand and heart, preferring to keep as his own "that most unforgivable spot on earth, a self-centred man's deliberately chosen wifeless hearthstone." This enraged her, and she presently told him her opinion of such conduct, whereupon he went into sackcloth and ashes. However, Virginia's troubles were speedily dispelled when her uncle, a model minister, and his wife took her home to the "House of Gladness," in which they lived. Although not a first novel, the book is written in an amateurish style. There are some rather nice bits in it, but they are submerged under the superabundance of words and of moralising.

AUNT JANE

AUNT JANE. By Jennette Lee. Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.25 net.

A pretty, pleasant little story, hammered out very thin indeed so that it may cover the requisite number of pages, is Mrs. Lee's new book "Aunt Jane." The middle-aged heroine, Mrs. Jane Holbrook, is the matron of a hospital, the Berkeley House of Mercy, built and endowed by a rich and grateful patient of Dr. Carmon's. But though Dr. Carmon is the nominal head of the hospital, over which the donor gave him "absolute control," the real power is Aunt Jane. Tactful and efficient, warm-hearted, and strong willed, she is the most benevolent and best loved of despots. She has patients of all kinds and classes to deal with, from Mr. Herman G. Medfield, the millionaire, who occupied luxurious Suite A and was not used to obeying orders, to little Susie in the children's ward, whom a drunken father and mother had broken between them, and manages them all admirably. She is a very human and lovable character, and the account of the hospital she rules is interesting, if somewhat rose-colored.

There is a love story to furnish the wisp of a plot, and we feel that the man who won Aunt Jane was not only lucky, but deserved his good fortune.

PRIMER FOR VOTERS

PRIMER FOR VOTERS. New York edition, 1915. Compiled by M. G. Stapler. New York: National Woman Suffrage Publishing Company.

In this little pamphlet of less than fifty pages the voter or would-be voter can find in tabloid form all that he wants to know about the machinery of elections in this State. In concise language are set forth the regulations governing primary elections, registration, nomination of candidates, local and general elections. The departments and officers of State, city, county, town, and village government are described and explained; there is a general election chart and a political calendar for 1915 indicates events important to the voter. There is also special information for women, including a table showing the status of woman suffrage in the several States.

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By Prof. Israel Friedlaender

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LATEST PUBLICATIONS

(Continued from Page 413)

THE HUNDREDTH WAVE. By Orastly Standerson. 12mo. Chicago: Charles H. Kerr & Co. $1.35.
A novel dealing with the Mormons and various religious problems.

MOTLE CHURCH-TOWN. By John Trevena. 12mo. New York: Alfred A. Knopf.
A romance of old Cornwall at the time when Virginia was a British colony.

THE MASTER OF THE WORLD. By Jules Verne. 12mo. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. $1.
The scenes of this story, which has never been translated before, are laid in America.

DEAR ENEMY. By Jean Webster. 12mo. New York: The Century Company. $1.30.
The chief character was the heroine of "Daddy-Long-Legs."

Science, Psychology, etc.

SIMPLIFIED REINFORCED CONCRETE MATHEMATICS. By Melvin D. Casler. 12mo. New York: D. Van Nostrand Company. $1.25.
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FIGHTING THE FLY PERIL. By C. F. Flowman and W. F. Dearden. 12mo. London: T. Fisher Unwin.
A popular and practical handbook of hygiene.

THE QUINTESSENCE OF CAPITALISM. By Werner Sombart. 8vo. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $3.
A study of "the history and psychology of the modern business man."

CHEMICAL CONSTITUTION AND PHYSIOLOGICAL ACTION. By Professor Dr. Leopold Spiegel. 12mo. New York: D. Van Nostrand Company. $1.25.
A translation, with additions, from the German.

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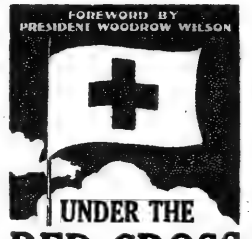
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COMMUNICATIONS for these columns should be addressed to the Editor of Queries and Answers, New York Times Review of Books. They should be written on only one side of the paper and must contain the name and address of the writer. If the inquirer prefers, initials only will be printed with the communication.

ANSWERS BY THE EDITOR

ERIKA VON ZASTROW.—Will you please give a short biography of "Warwick Deeping"?

George Warwick Deeping, the English author, was born at Southend, Essex, in 1877. He is the son of George Davidson Deeping, who was for many years Justice of the Peace of the county. Young Deeping was educated at the Merchant Taylors' School in London and at Trinity College, Cambridge. He was given the degree of B. A. in 1898, and obtained his M. A. and M. B. in 1902. After leaving college he studied at the Middlesex Hospital in London and subsequently practised medicine for about one year. He abandoned medicine for literature and has written a number of successful novels, which were published in this country by Cassell & Co., whose business has been acquired by the Funk & Wagnalls Company.

A. R. G.—Please let me know the publishers of Thomas Walsh's "Sunset Balconies."

"Sunset Balconies" appeared originally in Scribner's Magazine for Christmas, (December,) 1914, and is now published by the Macmillan Company, 66 Fifth Avenue, New York City, (Modern Poets Series,) under the title of "The Pilgrim Kings."

A. K.—Will you kindly advise me through your columns author's name and complete words of a poem in which the quotation "Give us men" is repeated several times?

Our correspondent probably has in mind the short poem by Dr. Josiah Gilbert Holland entitled "God Give Us Men," which runs as follows:

God give us men. The time demands
Strong minds, great hearts, true faith, and willing hands;
Men whom the lust of office does not kill;
Men whom the spoils of office cannot buy;
Men who possess opinions and a will;
Men who have honor, men who will not lie;
Men who can stand before a demagogue
And damn his treacherous flatteries without winking;
Tall men, sun-crowned, who live above the fog
In public duty and in private thinking!
For while the rabble with their thumb-worn creeds,
Their large professions and little deeds
Mingle in selfish strife; lo! Freedom weeps!
Wrong rules the land, and waiting Justice sleeps!

LOUISE SHARP.—Can you tell me where I can get the poem called "Cumnor Hall"? It begins:

The dews of Summer night did fall,
The moon, sweet regent of the sky,
Silvered the walls of Cumnor Hall,
And many an oak that grew thereby.

The poem, "Cumnor Hall," by William J. Mickle, is printed in Coats's "Fireside Encyclopedia of Poetry," and in "My Recitations," by Cora Urquhart Potter, published by J. B. Lippincott Company, Philadelphia.

G. EDWARD OSBORN.—Will you tell me the value of a set of J. Fenimore Cooper's novels, in thirty volumes, the edition of 1859?

The set of Cooper's novels, illustrated by Darley, published in New York, 1859-61, in thirty-two volumes, has brought at auction on various occasions prices ranging from $32 to $162.

L. F. S.—Will you please tell me about the poem beginning:

When you were a tadpole and I was a fish.

The poem for which our correspondent inquires is "Evolution," by Langdon Smith. It is printed in a dainty volume, with illustrations, published by John W. Luce & Co., Boston, Mass.

ANSWERS FROM READERS

EMMA SANDFORD HERENDEEN.—In your issue of Sept. 26 "P. E. M." asks for the poem "Auf Wiedersehen." I think the following is the one desired:

So near, so near, thine inmost thought I understand;
So far, so far away, I cannot touch thy hand.
So near, my life reflects the shadows of thine own;
So far, I cannot catch the echo of thy tone.
So near, so near, I share thy triumphs, hopes, and fears;
So far, I stand alone and face the sunset years.
So near, our souls commune as tho' no longer twain;
So far, our yearning arms reach forth in vain, in vain.
So near, and yet so far! God grant in yonder land,
Life's dawn may find us heart to heart and hand in hand.

The copy I possess is on one of the Collier leaflets, and no author's name is given.

This appeal was also answered by Miss Minnie Barton, Cornwall-on-Hudson, N. Y.; "E. C. C.," Brooklyn; Anne Estep Dickinson, Mount Vernon, N. Y.; L. S. Goff, New London, Conn.; Albert Lang, Fort Lee, N. J.; Mrs. J. Phillips Brown, New York, and Mrs. J. H. Bare, Weston, W. Va.

Mrs. WINCOTT.—In reply to the request of C. J. Heylmann in your issue of Aug. 22, would say that the poem about which he inquired is evidently "The Human Mind," by William Cullen Bryant. I learned it at school from the Analytic Fifth Reader many years ago.

MILDRED L. HUNTER.—In answer to the appeal of "D. S." in your issue of Sept. 26, would say that the quotation is from "For a Life," by Mrs. Dinah Maria Mulock Craik.

Answers to this appeal were also received from "M. R. H.," Newark, N. J.; Pauline G. Loeb, New York; Elizabeth A. Stuart, Providence, R. I.; Florence O. Ryder, Patchogue, L. I.; C. B. Baker, New York, and C. K. Halsted, Mendham, N. J.

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WITH PUBLISHERS AND AUTHORS IN THE FALL AND WINTER SEASONS

ELEVEN new numbers will be added to the Everyman's Library by E. P. Dutton & Co. early in November. Of particular interest will be Green's "Short History of the English People," in two volumes, edited and revised by L. Cecil Jane, and having an appendix of forty pages, by R. P. Farley, which gives a summary of events from the battle of Waterloo to the end of the nineteenth century, dealing especially with the developments in social policy and the life of the people. Mr. Jane has revised the work, without interfering with the author's text, by adding critical notes at the end of the sections and citing authorities. In a preface he sums up the value of the history. The volumes will include seven maps, six of them in color.

In biography one number will be "The Life of the First Duke of Newcastle," by Margaret, Duchess of Newcastle. Fiction will be represented by two titles—Gogol's "Dead Souls," translated by C. J. Hogarth, and Balzac's "Ursule Mirouet," with an introduction by George Saintsbury. In the drama there will be Ibsen's "Lady Inger of Ostraat," "Love's Comedy," and "The League of Youth," all in one volume, translated by R. Farquharson Sharp. Penn's "The Peace of Europe" and Newman's "On the Scope and Nature of University Education," with a paper on "Christianity and Investigation" and an introduction by Wilfrid Ward are the two volumes to be added to the section of essays. Three volumes of juveniles complete the list. They are Mrs. Ewing's "Overtheway's Remembrances and Other Stories," and also her "Jackanapes," "Daddy Darwin's Dovecot," and "The Story of a Short Life," with illustrations by R. Caldecott and Dora Curtis and an introduction by Mrs. Horatia K. F. Eden, and George MacDonald's "Phantastes: A Faerie Romance."

Among the most interesting of all the books that have been called out by the war will be the volume by David Lloyd George, now Minister of Munitions for the British Empire and previously Chancellor of the Exchequer, which the George H. Doran Company announces for Nov. 13. It will bear the title, "Through Terror to Triumph" and will contain his authoritative statement of what England has been endeavoring to do, against what obstacles and what she is achieving.

On the same day the Dorans will have ready a war book by Arnold Bennett, "Over There," which will set forth his first-hand impressions of the war. It will be illustrated from etchings by Walter Hale.

Norman Angell's new book, "The World's Highway," in which the author of "The Great Illusion" studies America's position and significance with reference to the problems brought about by the European War and especially in the matter of the neutralization of the sea, will be a Doran publication of the same date.

The Macmillans have ready for immediate publication a little book by Percy MacKaye entitled "A Substitute for War," which offers an answer to those who maintain that the purification of a nation is possible only by warfare and endeavors to show how the exaltation, the sacrificial spirit, and other qualities making for good can be inspired in other ways. Another war book which the Macmillans announce for publication this week presents its subject from an unusual viewpoint. It is by George W. Crile, the noted surgeon, and is entitled "A Mechanistic View of War and Peace." Dr. Crile was in charge of a hospital in France and his book treats of the phenomena and conditions that came under his observation.

"Vive la France!" by W. Alexander Powell, which will be an early Scribner publication, recounts the author's experiences during his second visit to the front when he had every opportunity for seeing the conflict at close range.

Three books dealing graphically with phases of the war are announced for early publication by E. P. Dutton & Co. "The Undying Story," by W. Douglas Newton, tells the tale of the historic retreat of the British from Mons to Ypres. "Germany in Defeat" is by Count Charles de Souza and Major Haldane MacFall, who set forth the view that strategically Germany was defeated last Autumn and discuss the factors upon which will depend the length of the conflict. "Between the Lines," by Boyd Cable, is a volume of descriptions of actual war operations on the field of battle.

"My Year of the Great War," by Frederick Palmer, which Dodd, Mead & Co. will issue on Nov. 6, tells the story of what the author saw during the first year of the European war as an accredited American newspaper representative at the front with the British Army. On the same date this house will bring out "Modern Austria," by Virginio Gayda, which will present a comprehensive study of Austria, political and social, as it was at the outbreak of the war.

Couperus, is the second volume of a tetralogy of which the first, "Small Souls," was published last Fall. "The Path of Life" will be the first introduction to English readers of the work of Stijn Streubels, who enjoys a good reputation in his own country.

The John Lane Company has ready for immediate issue "Broken Shackles," by John Oxenham, the romance of an aide-de-camp of Napoleon III.

Another volume of Henri Fabre's "Souvenirs Entomologiques" will be published at the end of this week by Dodd, Mead & Co., the sixth in the series which they purpose shall finally include the whole of the great Provençal's famous and delightful writings. M. Fabre died in his little cottage in South-

THEODORE DREISER—A PORTRAIT

By Edgar Lee Masters
Author of "Spoon River Anthology"

Written for The New York Times Review of Books

SOUL enrapt demi-urge,
Walking the earth,
Stalking life.

Jack o'Lantern, tall shouldered,
One eye set higher than the other,
Mouth cut like a scallop in a pie
Aslant, showing powerful teeth,
Swaying above the heads of others,
Jubilant, with fixed eyes scarcely sparkling,
Moving about rhythmically, exploding with laughter,
Touching fingers together, back and forth,
Or toying with a handkerchief,
And the eyes burn like a flame at the end of a funnel,
And the ruddy face glows like a pumpkin
On Halloween!

Or else a gargoyle of bronze
Turning suddenly to life
And slipping suddenly down corners of stone
To eat you:
Full of questions, objections,
Distinctions, instances,
Contemptuous, ironical, remote,
Cloudy, irreverent, ferocious,
Fearless, grim, compassionate yet hateful,
Old yet young, wise yet virginal,
To whom everything is new and strange,
Whence he stares and wonders,
Laughs, mocks, curses—
Disordered, yet with a passion for order
And classification—hence the habitual
Folding into squares of a handkerchief.

Or else a well cultivated and fruitful valley,
But behind it unexplored fastnesses,
Gorges, precipices, and heights
Over which thunder clouds hang,
From which lightning falls,
Stirring up terrible shapes of prey
That stink about in the blackness.
The silence of him is terrifying
As if you sat before the sphinx.
The look of his eyes makes tubes of the air
Through which you are magnified and analysed.
He needs nothing of you and wants nothing.
He is alone and content,
Self-mastered and beyond friendship,
You could not hurt him.
If he would allow himself to have a friend
He could part with that friend forever
And in a moment be lost in wonder
Staring at a carved rooster on a doorstep
Or at an Italian woman
Giving suck to a child
On a seat in Washington Square.

Soul enrapt demi-urge,
Walking the earth,
Stalking life.

It will contain also a chapter on Italia Irredenta.

The Frederick A. Stokes Company announces for early publication five of Gabriele d'Anbunzio's works, "The Triumph of Death," "The Virgin of the Rocks," "The Victim," "The Flame of Life," and "The Child of Pleasure," to be published each in a separate volume.

On Nov. 6 the Houghton Mifflin Company will publish Richard Pryce's new novel, "David Penstephen," the story of a young Englishman from childhood to manhood.

Small, Maynard & Co. announce two novels for issue at the end of this week, "The Son of the Otter," by George Van Schaick, a tale of the trackless wastes of the Canadian fur country, and "Sunlight Patch," by Credo Harris, a Kentucky story of the awakening of a young country giant.

Two new novels will be published this week by Dodd, Mead & Co., both translations from Dutch authors. "The Later Life," by Louis ern France on Oct. 11 at the age of 92, after a life spent until the last few years in poverty and adversity. Dodd, Mead & Co. have published an illustrated pamphlet on his life and work, which they will send free of charge to any one making the request.

Among the hundred and more who have written to the Century Company concerning the authorship of "Me" is one Sherlock-Holmesy person who is certain that the novel presents internal evidence proving the author to be a man.

Lady Gregory, whose "Seven Short Plays" is a recent publication, is now in the United States, and will spend some months here traveling and lecturing in various parts of the country.

When the Harpers recently learned that an English edition of Booth Tarkington's "Turmoil" was about to be sent to Australia, which would interfere with their own edition, already on the market, they took prompt steps and cabled to their representative in Sydney, "Stopping English 'Turmoil,'" and learned a little later that the censor had held up their cable for two days until it could be investigated.

Eleanor Atkinson's "Johnny Appleseed" has been placed on the list of books of the Pupils' Reading Circle of Indiana.

The brother of Compton Mackenzie, whose several novels, of which the latest is "Plashers Mead," just published, have attracted much attention in this country, has recently left the United States, where he had been acting for some time, to join his regiment, the Royal Inniskillen Fusiliers. Miss Mackenzie's sister, Fay Compton, is also on the stage in this country.

The dramatic rights of Nina Wilcox Putnam's "The Impossible Boy," have been bought by Mr. Morosco, who will have the book made into a starring vehicle for Peggy O'Neil. The play will be presented in Los Angeles in November.

Richard Pryce has dramatized Arnold Bennett's "Helen of the High Hand," and the play was presented recently in Liverpool with great success.

What is said to have been the first occasion of the presence of any member of the English royal family at a movie performance took place recently when Princess Marie Louise of Schleswig-Holstein attended a private exhibition of a film play made from Victor Bridges's novel, "A Rogue by Compulsion," an Autumn publication.



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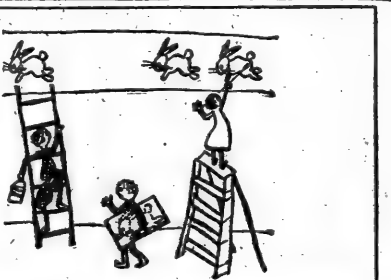
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THESE are three of the 113 orphans appearing in "Dear Enemy", by the author of "Daddy-Long-Legs", which has captured the country twice—first as a novel, then as a play. This new novel is also located in an orphan asylum—this time one that is itself orphaned until Sallie McBride comes to take charge. After that the "inmates" (including a young Scotch surgeon) have a glorious time and are all much improved. Illustrated by the author. If you liked "Daddy-Long-Legs", don't miss
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X J SUNDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1915. X J

"POSITIVE MISFORTUNE IF NEW CONSTITUTION IS REJECTED"

Louis Marshall, Delegate to Constitutional Convention, Declares That Its Adoption Will Mean Complete Reorganization of Government and Placing Responsibility for Management of Public Affairs Where It Belongs.

By Louis Marshall.

ALTHOUGH, since 1894, five Presidents and ten Governors have been voted for by the electors of this State, the coming election will transcend all previous ones in importance. Upon its outcome depend the structure of our Government, the liberty of our citizens, the conservation of our resources, and the happiness of our people.

The convention, after five months of careful and conscientious labors, with singular unanimity, adopted thirty-three amendments to the Constitution. Of the one hundred and sixty-eight delegates, 116 were Republican and 52 Democrats; yet there was never gathered in this State a body in which there was less political partisanship and more patriotism and which evidenced a more earnest desire to subserve the public interest. Although the Republican majority had it in its power to frame a Constitution which would give to it political advantages, it studiously refrained from availing itself of the opportunity. It did not undertake to reapportion the State. In the organization of the executive department it deferred until 1917 the operation of the new system, and thereby made it possible, if a Democratic Governor were elected, for him to appoint the heads of all important departments, although it would have been natural for such a change to have gone into operation on Jan. 1, 1916, under the auspices of a Republican Governor. It extended to the great Democratic centres home rule, and in numerous other instances exercised a degree of self-restraint which is novel in the history of American politics.

As a consequence of this spirit of fairness, which, during the convention, was appreciated by the Democratic leaders, a majority of the amendments received a unanimous vote. Of the remaining propositions, the vote in favor of the amendments was more than ten to one, and in no case was the vote less than two to one; and in no instance, not even on apportionment, was there a division on strictly party lines. There is, therefore, an overwhelming presumption that the conclusion reached by the delegates was sound, and that the welfare of the people who had intrusted them with the framing of a new Constitution had been furthered.

It would, therefore, seem to be a safe and sound policy for any fair-minded elector of the State to act favorably upon the recommendations of the convention; otherwise it would be indicative of a lack of faith in the men who were chosen to perform these important duties because of their supposed fitness to discharge them. The delegates-at-large received majorities approximating 150,000, which is certainly an indication that it was believed when they were elected that they were entitled to the confidence of the people. It is, therefore, incumbent on those who desire to nullify the work of their hands to show controlling reasons for doing so.

Thus far there has been nothing but carping criticism with regard to matters which, at the most, are of slight importance; complaints by faddists that their particular brand of reform was not adopted; assertions that the convention should have done more than it did, and veiled efforts on the part of selfish interests to create obstacles to the operation of the great reforms in government which are contained in the Constitution, and which, if adopted, may prove unpalatable to them.

There is no occasion for the framers of the new Constitution to adopt a defensive attitude. There is so much of sterling merit, of sound statesmanship, of homely common sense, in the amendments that have been adopted that it is only necessary to state what has been done to convince any intelligent man that it would be a positive misfortune to the State if the new Constitution were rejected.

Reorganized Departments.

The three great departments of the Government, the executive, the legislative, and the judicial, have been thoroughly reorganized. The lessons of the experience of the last twenty years have been capitalized in concrete form. The wastefulness of our Government, due to a multiplication of offices and lack of co-ordination and failure to appreciate the principles of sound finance, as a result of which the annual cost of operation has been trebled in twenty years, called imperatively for a complete and thorough change. There were 452 different executive departments and bureaus, overlapping, with indefinite and vague areas of activity, with conflict of authority, duplication, and triplication of jurisdiction, and operating according to methods which made it practically impossible to locate responsibility and to bring about either efficiency or economy. The convention reached the conclusion that no business, whether it be private or public, can be successfully conducted unless it is known to all men where the responsibility for its management lies. Unless the electors of the State can lay their hand on some individual and say, "Thou art the man," whenever the welfare of the State suffers injury, there can never be a Government which will respond to the public needs.

Recognizing that fact, it was determined that the executive responsibility should be imposed upon the Governor, where it belongs; that there should be no division of that responsibility by imposing conflicting duties upon other public officials; that the State Government should be divided into seventeen responsible departments, the heads of which are to be answerable to the Governor, removable by him, or subject to impeachment, and that the activities of all existing bureaus, and any that may hereafter be created, should be distributed among these departments, thus enabling a responsible Governor to have responsible subordinates, each of whom he may call to account if anything is found lacking in the management of his government.

This is a practical application of the short ballot principle to the needs of the State, with due regard to its historic development, and with a reasonable consideration for the experience of the last century. One who has intelligently studied our political conditions can see naught but inestimable good in this application of sound business principles to the greatest corporation in the State—the State itself.

Annual State Budget.

Every prudent householder, every experienced merchant, from time to time prepares a budget of his reasonably anticipated income and of his necessary expenditures, unless he is prepared to wind up in the bankruptcy court. There is not a successful commercial enterprise which is not conducted on the same theory. Yet our State has hitherto carried on its manifold activities, involving an annual expenditure in recent years of over $50,000,000, without the slightest semblance of a budget. Its affairs are conducted haphazard. The Legislature has made its appropriations according to the rule of thumb. The Governor has been powerless, except in so far as he has been enabled to exercise the veto power. In the application of that safeguard he has acted without adequate information.

The time has now come when ordinary prudence dictates a change of policy. The proposed new Constitution provides a remedy. The Governor, with the aid of his department heads, is required to present to the Legislature annually a budget. He is thus responsible if there is any extravagance or if there is a failure to provide adequately for the needs of the State.

The Legislature may reduce the amount called for by the budget. It may not increase the amount. After the budget has been acted upon, the Legislature may, on its own responsibility, but subject to the veto of the Governor, undertake to make other appropriations, but its powers are limited, and no public moneys or property are permitted to be appropriated for any public work until plans and estimates of the cost have been filed with the Secretary of State by the Superintendent of Public Works and the necessity that the improvement be made at the public expense has been duly certified. No appropriation other than that provided for in the budget, except by separate bills, each being limited to a single work or subject, can be made.

If this fiscal plan is adopted, then the public will know who is responsible for any abuse which may arise. The Legislature can no longer blame the Governor, nor can he shoulder his shortcomings, if any there be, on the Legislature. The public moneys cannot be used for local purposes, unless the Superintendent of Public Works, who represents the Governor and is removable by him, takes the responsibility. Empirical methods of administration are relegated into obscurity. The radiant light of publicity will henceforth illumine our State finances, which have hitherto been shrouded in darkness.

New Way to Meet Obligations.

The financing of the State obligations, which, until now, has proven a succession of blunders, which has imposed upon the taxpayers enormous and unnecessary burdens, and compelled the State to pay outrageously for the privilege of issuing its bonds, will, under the new Constitution, become a matter of simplicity. There will no longer be unnecessary accumulations in the sinking fund. The debt of the State will be in the form of serial bonds, which will require it to pay as it goes along, and not to heap up huge burdens for future generations, while at the same time those who are now in active life are compelled to make huge payments of interest and vast contributions to the sinking fund, which are entirely unnecessary.

Under the new system, no obligation will be carried beyond the period which marks the life of the improvement for which it was incurred. Under our existing system of finance, when, for example, a highway is constructed, the life of which is not to exceed ten years, the State issues bonds running for the period of fifty years, and in the meantime pays interest and accumulates a sinking fund for the purpose of meeting those obligations at their maturity, for forty years after the highway has disintegrated. Under the new system such a shocking state of affairs will become impossible, because the bonds to be issued cannot extend beyond the life of the improvement, and, therefore, when the improvement has ceased to be of value, it will have been fully paid for.

Vital Judiciary Changes.

The Judicial Department of the State has, in the last twenty years, outgrown in many respects the garment in which it was robed by the Constitution of 1894. That was a distinct advance on the previous system. But the great increase in population and in the wealth of the State, and its importance as a world centre of finance, have resulted in increased litigation. The growth of our large cities, especially of New York, has made vital changes necessary, and hence there exists a crying demand that the judiciary article shall be up to date.

That has been accomplished in the proposed Constitution. It is so framed as to minimize the law's delays, so far as it is humanly possible to do so. Important provisions have been inserted which clearly define the respective functions of the trial courts and of the several appellate tribunals. Those who have given the subject careful study are satisfied that many of our most serious problems have been met.

The new article also paves the way for a great reform in judicial procedure. It requires the Legislature to pass proper enactments for the simplification of the practice. After the enactment of the initial legislation the constant tinkering with our procedural law, which has become a scandal, will cease, and the courts, which are best adapted to establish rules of procedure, will be enabled to regulate matters of practice in such a way as to obviate technicalities and dilatory manouevres, and to relieve litigants from the obstructions with which their path to justice has long been strewn.

The new judiciary article also makes provision for the appointment of Supreme Court Commissioners, who are to be designated by the Appellate Divisions, and whose compensation is to be fixed with the approval of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment. These Commissioners are not permitted to practice and must be members of the bar of not less than ten years' standing; are to hold their offices during the pleasure of the respective Appellate Divisions by which they have been appointed, and are required to devote all of their time to the hearing of actions and proceedings which are referred to them. That will obviate the heart-breaking delays, the enormous expense, and the unfairness, which have in the past so characterized our condemnation proceedings and matters of accounting, as to become a stench in the nostrils of decent men. It will become possible to eliminate the barnacles that have impeded progress and that have rendered the administration of the law, in certain phases of it, contemptible.

Conservation Reforms.

The conservation of our natural resources and their administration have presented problems of a momentous character. There has been an entire lack of order and system, a crying need for a policy. Selfish interests have lain in wait for the purpose of absorbing for their own benefit our forests and our water powers. They have been diligent in trying to create a false sentiment which would enable them to commercialize our great forest preserves in the Adirondacks and the Catskills, and to take unto themselves the benefits to be derived therefrom. They had succeeded in inducing the Legislature to propose a constitutional amendment which, if adopted, would have served as an entering wedge into the integrity of our forests.

Fortunately, through overzeal, this plan was frustrated. The convention lent a deaf ear to all their pleadings, and recognized that upon the conservation of our forests depends the conservation of our water courses. Upon that, in turn, are dependent not only our navigation, but also our municipal water supplies and the fertility of our soil. Because of the errors of the past many of our streams have dried up. Within the past twenty-five years the subterranean water level throughout the State has fallen more than three feet, all due to the diminution of our forests.

Upon the continuance, therefore, of the Adirondack and Catskill preserves, and upon their extension by means of reforestation, rests the future prosperity of the State. It is as certain as death that unless our forests are preserved and increased our fertile fields will become as arid as those of Palestine and Mesopotamia. It will take centuries to restore what can be destroyed in a moment of thoughtlessness. There is only one safe course, and that is to prohibit entirely any interference with the forest preserve.

The convention therefore laid down the principle that the lands of the State, now owned or hereafter acquired, constituting the forest preserve as now fixed by law, shall be forever kept as wild forest lands. They shall not be leased, sold, or exchanged or be taken by any corporation, public or private; nor shall the trees and timber thereon be sold, removed, or destroyed. The Department of Conservation is, however, empowered to reforest lands in the forest preserve, to construct fire trails thereon, and to remove dead trees and dead timber therefrom, for purposes of reforestation and fire protection solely, but shall not sell the same. Efforts were made to permit the forests to be intersected by means of roads and highways and paths of various kinds, but the convention set its face against these allurements and permitted but a single State highway to be constructed upon a designated route, which could be used for purposes of fire protection.

In order to provide a proper administration of the forests, subject to the limitations which have just been named, and also to deal generally with the subject of conservation, provision was made for the appointment of nine Commissioners, who are to serve without compensation, who are to be appointed by the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, for terms of nine years, so as to enable the adoption and carrying out of a continuous policy. One Commissioner is required to reside in each judicial district. No person is eligible to act as Commissioner who is engaged in the business of lumbering or in any business in the prosecution of which hydraulic power is used or in which water is distributed or sold under any public franchise. They are subject to removal by the Governor on charges, after an opportunity to be heard.

The comprehensive character of this plan is indicated by the fact that the department is charged with the development and protection of the natural resources of the State; the encouragement of forestry and the suppression of forest fires throughout the State, the exclusive care, maintenance, and administration of the forest preserve; the conservation, prevention of pollution, and regulation of the waters of the State; the protection and propagation of its fish, birds, game, shellfish, and crustacea, except migratory fish of the sea within the limits of the marine district, with the power, subject to the veto within thirty days of the Governor, to enact regulations with respect to the taking, possession, sale, and transportation thereof, which shall have the force of law until and unless the Legislature shall thereafter modify such regulations. The Legislature is also required to make annual provision for the purchase of real estate within the Adirondack and Catskill parks, as defined by law, for the reforestation of lands and the making of boundary and valuation surveys.

When one considers that there are now in this State over ten million acres of waste lands which are only adapted for forest plantation, it must at once be recognized that there is no subject so important and so far-reaching as that which the convention has taken up in this efficient manner. There is every reason to believe that, by means of this newly created department, a solution may be found of problems upon which the happiness of future generations depends.

Additions to Bill of Rights.

The Bill of Rights has been preserved in all its sanctity, but a number of important additions have been supplied which have been found to be necessary. They can only be briefly mentioned:

1. Any person may, in the manner prescribed by law, after examination or commitment by a magistrate, waive indictment and trial by jury on a charge of felony punishable by not exceeding five years' imprisonment, or of an indictable misdemeanor, all subsequent proceedings being had by information before a superior court of criminal jurisdiction or a Judge or Justice thereof. This will obviate delays in criminal procedure which are not only unjust to the persons accused of crime but also injurious to the public. It will do away with avoidable hardships which have been unavoidable under our present system. It will lead to a more intelligent and efficient administration of criminal justice.
2. A party accused in any criminal case shall have the right to at least one appeal.
3. No person shall be denied the equal protection of the laws. These are golden words of freedom.
4. When private property is taken for public use the compensation to be made therefor, when not made by the State, shall be ascertained by the Supreme Court without a jury, or by one or more Supreme Court Commissioners.
5. Where condemnation proceedings are instituted by a civil division of the State compensation shall be paid for such taking unless the Supreme Court, after hearing, because of public necessity, shall otherwise direct.
6. General laws may be passed permitting the owners or occupants of swamp or agricultural lands to construct and maintain for the drainage thereof necessary drains, ditches, and dikes upon the lands of others, under proper restrictions, on making just compensation, which shall be assessed against the property benefited thereby.
7. The Legislature may authorize, for the establishment of a uniform system of streets, to take real property within an abandoned street or highway and to sell and lease it.
8. Provision is made not only for workmen's compensation for death and injuries by accident, but also for the consequences of occupational diseases.

Important Suffrage Amendment.

In respect to the suffrage an important amendment has been proposed which provides for special registration on personal application before such boards of officers as the Legislature shall designate, on a day or days not more than five months prior to the day of election, of such electors as shall then declare under oath that they are engaged in a regular vocation or occupation which will occasion their absence from the county during each of the regular days of registration. The voters chiefly affected will be Federal employes at Washington, railroad men who operate trains, and commercial travelers, although the amendment is not confined to these classes. It meets a long-existing demand, and can only result in good.

Home Rule of Cities.

One of the most important reforms contained in the new Constitution is that which confers home rule upon cities. For half a century our great centres of population have prayed for the bestowal of home rule privileges as to their local affairs. Until 1894 nothing was done in that direction. With great difficulty the convention which met in that year adopted what is now known as the suspensive vote, which required that in any case of special legislation affecting less than all the cities of a class, the Mayor of the locality concerned would have the right to express his disapproval of the measure, and thereupon it would become incumbent upon the Legislature again to act upon the bill, with due regard to the objections urged by the local authorities. This had a salutary effect, but it was found in practice to be inadequate.

After very careful deliberation it was decided that every city should have exclusive power to manage, regulate and control its property, affairs, and municipal government, subject to the provisions of the Constitution with regard to the power to incur indebtedness and which limited the rate of taxation. With respect to such matters, the cities of the State are authorized to adopt revised charters or to enact amendments to existing charters upon which, however, legislative action is necessary in so far as they relate to matters of State concern. The Legislature may delegate to the cities, for exercise within their local jurisdiction, such of its powers of legislation as to matters of State concern as it may from time to time deem expedient, but it may at any time deal with these subjects; but it shall not pass any law relating to the property, affairs, and municipal government of any city except such as is applicable to all the cities of the State, without classification or distinction. The powers of the Legislature to pass laws regulating matters of State concern, as distinguished from matters relating to the property, affairs, the municipal government of cities, are not however restricted. The suspensive veto is retained with respect to certain subjects which constitute matters of State concern, and which apply to less than all the cities of the State.

While this is not absolute home rule, it constitutes a step further in advance in the direction of home rule than has ever before been taken or even contemplated. Nobody who has any idea as to the structure or framework of our Government would for a moment champion the absolute independence of our municipalities. Like every person and corporation within the boundaries of the State they are, and must be, subject to its sovereignty.

They are the creation of the State. They are a part of it. All that they can, therefore, justly demand is the power of dealing with matters which are of purely local concern, as distinguished from those which are of State concern. The State can not, and should not, abdicate its functions of government with respect to the latter. As to the former, it is right and just that our municipalities shall have the same rights and privileges as corporations have with respect to their own affairs.

It is curious, however, that some of those who in the past have vociferously demanded home rule are now attempting to create a feeling that the grant in the new Constitution is too extensive. Is it possible that they have been insincere in their past protestations, that their slogan "Home Rule for Cities" has been merely a political catchword, and that they regret that by the ratification of the new Constitution they may be deprived of a political issue?

An attempt has been made to frighten the school teachers, policemen, and firemen into the belief that under the home rule article the Municipal Governments may deprive them of their positions without the right of court review. There is no semblance of justice in this suggestion.

So far as the teachers are concerned they constitute a part of the educational department of our Government. Education is a State function, a matter of State concern. Hence, without the consent of the Legislature there can be no municipal interference with those who constitute a part of our educational forces. That is so under our existing law, and that continues to be the controlling principle under the new Constitution.

So far as the police and firemen are concerned, there is an equal lack of justification for the insidious suspicions which have been expressed. Although the power is given to the municipal governments to regulate the powers, duties, qualifications, mode of selection, compensation and method of removal of all city officers

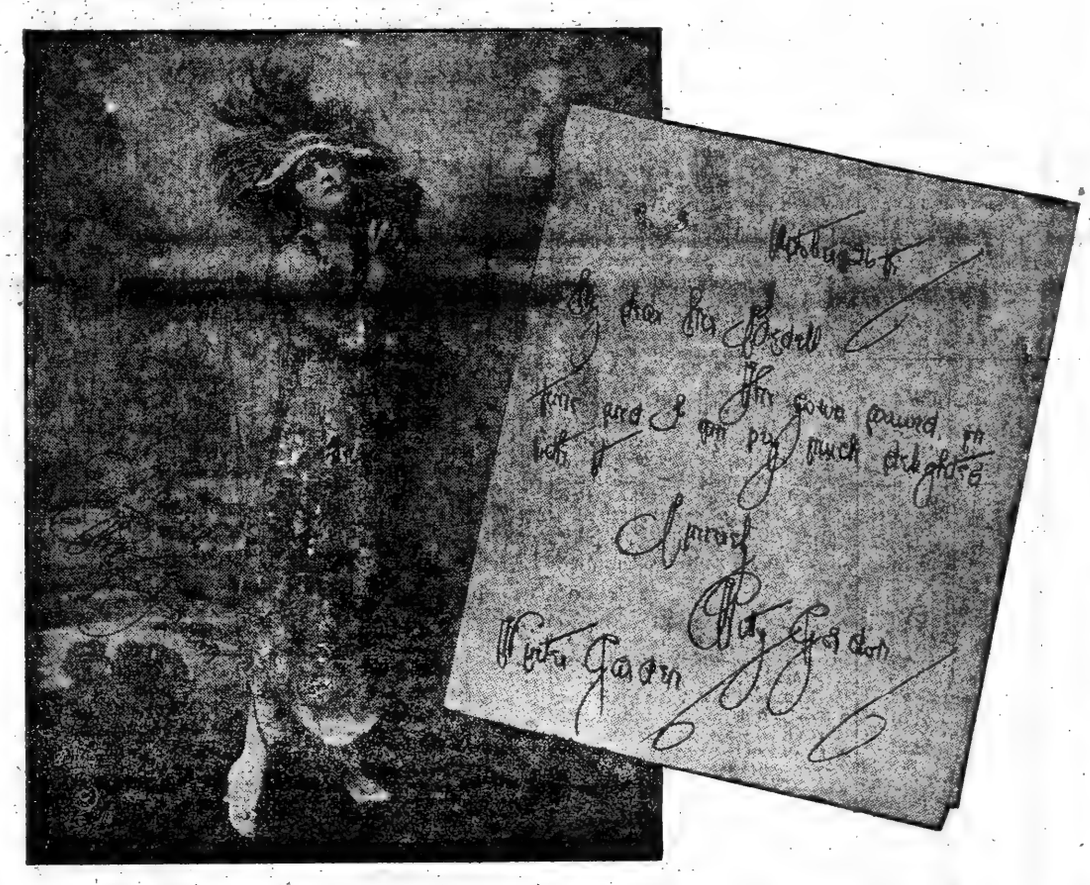
(Continued on Page 3)

Kitty Gordon a Patron

Of the New **Bedell** *Fashion Shop*

in West Thirty-Fourth Street

(Opposite the Waldorf-Astoria)



The Winter Garden Star and Her Dinner Party

NO woman on the stage is better known for her taste in dress than Kitty Gordon. She is an authority, on both sides of the ocean—rated for her close study of details. She knows every requirement of the newest model of the season.

It was, perhaps, natural that she should be attracted to the new Bedell Fashion Shop in Thirty-fourth Street, which had the indorsement of Lady Duff-Gordon at its opening and has already won the patronage of many of the leading women of the metropolis.

Women generally will be much interested in the fact that Kitty Gordon has given the new shop her patronage and unqualified approval. She came to look—and she picked out a very becoming gown, for a special dinner occasion. That such an authority, with unlimited opportunity to secure the ultra fashions, passes thus favorably upon the styles in the new fashion shop, is another proof added to the many already furnished, that the styles here shown *are authoritative.*

Suits and Coats Tomorrow at $25 to $50

As in the case of Lady Duff-Gordon, many of the lower priced suits, frocks and coats in the new establishment attracted the eminent English actress as much as the highest priced things. She emphasized the possibility for metropolitan women, accustomed to the very smartest things, to secure at $25 to $50 a coat or suit carrying with it all the style of those priced at $100 to $200. Tomorrow there is a greatly increased assortment of these $25 to $50 coats and suits.

Alterations Made Free

In this new fashion shop, your fittings and alterations, made by the same type of artists as those employed in the highest-priced shops in Fifth Avenue, are free of charge.

New York
Brooklyn
Philadelphia

Bedell

Newark
Pittsburg
St. Louis

Nineteen West Thirty-fourth Street

FUR-TRIMMED LEATHER COATS NOW FASHIONABLE

Layers of Colored Fabrics for Evening Wear, with Diaphanous, Transparent Scarfs and Capes---Many Variations of Accepted Styles Seen.

ONE of the interesting developments of the last year is the evident establishment of the fashion show. The first one which received smart and conspicuous acknowledgment was given at a fashionable hotel last Autumn under the auspices of Vogue; in that only New York designs were shown in order to give encouragement to American talent, which was supposed to need swift recognition and approval because of the supposed inability of France to supply us with the usual quota.

Nothing definite was accomplished by it as far as the original designing was concerned, but a small fortune was netted for the sewing girls of Paris and the wheels began to turn in fashion shows.

The idea needed just such an impetus to popularize it. The idea itself was not new but the fashion exhibits that had been held were to the interest of an individual or a group of workers and they made an appeal only to the trade, whereas this present development caters to those who buy clothes and are the final judges, those whose opinion in the end is responsible for the success or the failure of a season.

The effort to show only American designs which reached its culmination in the show at the house of Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs in Newport has ceased, as it would be expected to do when the French models made their appearance.

There is little doubt that the constant appeal to the dressmakers to show original creations and the consequent exploitation of what was created had its effect on the dressmakers who are strenuously trying to evolve good ideas in this country. On the other hand the monthly appeals on every side resulted in wholesale refusals. As the head of one of the most famous Fifth Avenue houses put it: "The one way in which to keep our clientele these days is to give them something that has not become commonized through public exploitation; we even guard unusual gowns by keeping them out of the window. We gain nothing and may lose all by allowing our best work to be shown at fashion exhibitions and for that reason I have refused all invitations to do it except in one case where the models were worn by society women, and the gown I created was worn by one of my customers. In short, why give every one a chance for $2 to copy the costume which you desire to sell for $300 to one woman who will refuse it if it has been shown."

Not Showing American Gowns.

With this almost united effort against the fashion show by the only ones who could make the affair a success, it was to be expected that foreign models would be shown and these would have to be bought abroad and not solicited here.

Two very successful shows were held in New York recently on this basis. Both were in theatres and cost their producers a pretty penny, and they were a boon to those who desired to see the entire panorama of Paris clothes in one fell swoop; the process eliminated the necessity of going through many shops and ateliers to find the sum and substance of the French output this season.

True, but what is flesh for one is poison for another. The curious public was eminently pleased and satisfied, but those who had exclusive fashion openings in their own places, at a great cost, with the high hope that they would offer new things to their paying customers were compelled to realize that their thunder had been stolen.

Whether or not these public showings of all French models at so much a head will have any actual effect on the buying of these same models by women, is not easy to say. Women must have seasonable clothes and they must buy something from the mass that is offered them, and their one hope lies in choosing a costume that half the other people do not choose. The same assortment is offered everywhere, for at this season of the year, as in March, all the pitchers are filled at the same well—the same being a small area in Paris.

Among the importers there is quite a stir anent these continual fashion shows, because the costume that one house lends to the public exhibition has been bought at a large price by another, and the chance of a good sale immediately diminishes.

Take, as an example, the now well-known suit of Robin Hood green broadcloth created by Callot with its pajama undership of dark-red satin, the square trouser legs edged with skunk and serving as a petticoat, while its shirt-like upper part serves as a blouse when the coat is lifted; this convenient and good-looking suit which popularized pantalettes, was publicly shown on its arrival here at a fashion show, and the public's familiarity with it increased so rapidly that certain exclusive houses withdrew it from offerings to their customers. No one would pay its price for they realized that it would be copied probably in half the shops in the country.

This is true, also, of several of the models brought over here in September, especially certain ones made by Jenny and Jeanne Lanvin, but they are less conspicuous than the Callot innovation.

That dinner gown by Worth, called "Lord Byron," made of black velvet with a bodice of strass-studded rhinestones, its attention-compelling feature being the square train cascaded down the sides to give the pannier effect, lined with pink satin, is already in the hands of the multitude.

This situation, mind you, is deplored only by the importers and the customers who pay the importers' prices. No one else cares, for every one else is benefited. It is this very situation in apparel in this country that makes us so fashionably dressed in the mass. The last idea involved in Paris goes by rural delivery in the form of a paper pattern to the women who never see the lights of a great city. The stenographer at her desk, the girl behind the counter, the waitress at a ten-cent restaurant has the chance to wear what Paris dictates, and she does it. She is the one who criticises the fashion articles that do not cater to her desire to be first in the field of fashionable apparel—be the fabric what it may.

Oh! that the editors could be well assured of this fact, for they have the traditional belief, left over from a time that is shelved, that women of small incomes are not interested in the latest fashions, and only buy clothes that will outwear the seasons, and try to impose that error on writers and artists.

"Roast beef, medium," is what they cry out for at all seasons of the year, whereas it's ice cream and sundaes that the girl wants. Nothing so insults the great bulk of American womanhood with small incomes as to insist that it shall not have a finger in the pie of smart, new clothes and that it shall content itself with stale things—with the crumbs from the rich man's table.

Gowns You May Like.

New things are still being shown, although sales are already announced of original Paris models while the Autumn is young and half the people hadn't even bought their first new costumes.

There is an evening frock by Paquin of pink and blue chiffon with a touch of velvet and a cape of white lace that is attractive. The idea of combining transparent fabrics in pastel shades is in keeping with the introduction of Nattier, Boucher, and Fragonard gowns. It was made familiar to us through the stage last Winter, but this fact does not seem to decrease its popularity or throw a damper on its acceptance.

The placing of a pointed cape on so diaphanous an evening gown is an original thought and it is in keeping not with the era immediately before the Revolution, but with its own stormy days. Observe the décolletage, for its insistence is interesting. When it appears once in a season it may be an accident; when it appears more than a dozen times it is an established fashion. It is not an easy line to wear; it is bad on the majority of women, and yet it is quite probable that it will supersede the square and V-shaped décolletage, more's the pity.

Another evening gown that is good enough to describe is of orangeade velvet and chiffon, a shade to which the French are addicted this Autumn. The wide skirt of chiffon is scalloped at the hem, edged with fur and shows a velvet petticoat, a reversal, you see, of the usual method.

The bodice of yellow velvet has shoulder drapery of brown tulle that floats around the skirt. This combination of brown and yellow has been revived from two years ago. The present passion for brown peltry probably inspired it.

There is a designer named Maurer in Paris, whose name is not heralded far and wide, but whose costumes are bought and sold by the most important American houses. An admirable gown she made this season carries out the moyen age effect. It has a green velvet bodice with armholes, shoulders, elbows, and hips outlined with a broadly striped silk. There are women who would dislike to have their curves and angles so definitely marked out and brought to notice, but the color effect is good. The striped silk, itself, is framed in with a narrow edge of gold braid; this manipulation of trimming is one of those trifles that count in clothes and is always gratefully received by the woman who is in search of some ornamentation not commonplace.

The skirt beneath this mediaeval green bodice is of biscuit colored cloth to match in color the barrel-shaped sleeves of biscuit colored chiffon. There's novelty for you.

Do You Like Leather Coats?

Paquin gets the credit of inventing the leather jacket, but many designers must have followed on her heels quickly, for several of these coats appear under several names. The one that bears her label is of white leather, very thin, collared and cuffed with fur. It buttons straight down the front and has a wide slit pocket at each hip.

It is a novelty, of course, like the fascinating little muff that Worth invented. It consists of two small pockets of fur joined in the middle with a fanciful cord. With these Worth introduces long gloves of soft kid, laced at the sides and finished with tassels.

Ladies wore these when they hunted in the forests with falcons on their wrists, didn't they?



TRIMMED WITH GOLD BRAID.
Green velvet bodice trimmed with gold braid. Striped silk, biscuit-colored silk skirt.



PAQUIN EVENING FROCK.
Mauve-colored velvet with brown tulle draped over the shoulders.



MOTOR COAT OF LEATHER.
Paquin motor coat of white leather trimmed with fur and black patent leather.

AUTUMN NOVELTIES AT THE SHOPS.

Alabaster Lamps.

A LAMP that stands four feet high, on a fluted standard of dull gilt, with a small globe of alabaster, costs $20. It is in Jacobean style, and would be charming in a room furnished with furniture of that period in dull, soft brown wood.

Brocade Party Bags.

Charming bags for afternoon and evening are made of bright brocade, lined with white or plain colored satin or silk, with a little line of ribbon flowers on the inside of the casing which holds the drawstrings. They are fitted with the usual complement of mirror and powder puff.

Black and White Candy Boxes.

Some of the candy shops have attractive boxes covered with black and white striped paper, bound with colored ribbon tied in a big rosette bow at one side. Other pretty black and white boxes are of white, with black pipings, and silhouetted figures in black relief on the covers.

Colored Blouses.

A charming blouse of rose-colored linen can be bought for $2. It is suitable to wear with any dark suit for mornings. It is simply made, and is trimmed with a few tucks at each side of the front closing.

Stocking Pantalettes.

A novelty is white silk stockings with three little frills above the ankles in simulation of pantalettes. These frills are of silk edged with lace.

Blue Silk Bags.

Handbags of navy blue silk, well-made, with little silver clasps around the silk handles, cost $1.95. These bags are neatly lined with figured silk, and contain a tiny coin purse in a little pocket.

1865 1915

C. C. SHAYNE & CO.

Importers and Manufacturers of

STRICTLY RELIABLE FURS

Invite inspection of the latest novelties in

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Those who take pride and pleasure in collecting fine reproductions of Antique Furniture, yet lack the technical knowledge necessary to unerring choice, may command the assistance of our experts in every question of selection.

In purchasing FLINT & HORNER FURNITURE clients may repose full confidence not only in "Flint Quality" and "Horner Service" but in the fact that Reproductions of Historic Pieces sold under the Flint & Horner Guarantee are authentic in design and can not be duplicated elsewhere at

PRICES EQUALLY LOW.

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Flint & Horner Co. Inc.
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LONDON PARIS NEW YORK

Exhibition and Sale of Fox Skins

Beginning to-morrow we will show on the ground floor of our new building, Fifth Avenue at Fifty-third Street, the most remarkable single collection of Fox skins ever assembled in America, including the choicest Silver Fox from our Northern posts and the finest specimens of Natural Blue Fox from the recent Government sale of furs at St. Louis.

Silver Fox	From	$250	Imitation Blue Fox	From	$40
Natural Blue Fox	"	45	Battleship Grey Fox	"	40
Cross Fox	"	35	Sitka Fox	"	30
White Fox	"	35	Black Dyed Fox	"	25

Specimen Natural Red Fox From $25

Our patrons and the public are cordially invited to see this collection without regard to intention of purchasing. Assembled under unusual conditions, which may not occur again, it is unique not only in beauty and value but in educational interest.

Revillon Frères

NEW ADDRESS

Fifth Avenue at Fifty-third Street

New York

PARIS LONDON MOSCOW

1723 1915

DANIEL REEVES Inc.

Grocery Specialists for Twenty-Five Years

PRICE and PRINCIPLE are the big factors in our business.

PRICE is the lowest—PRINCIPLE, the highest.

The two linked together supply the reason why you should buy your groceries from us.

You will always get QUALITY at a price 20% less than the average.

You actually get five dollars' worth for four dollars.

We seek and get big volume of business and are satisfied with small profits.

Besides we sell for cash.

Cash and volume enable us to help you reduce the cost of your living.

The prices quoted in this advertisement will surely appeal to economical housekeepers.

BUTTER 31c. lb.

The same grade of butter—one grade only, and that the best—is sold in each of our 66 stores.

Just ask for Butter and you will get our kind. You need not worry about getting a substitute. The principle of our business prohibits substitution. Selling good butter all of the time makes us friends.

POTATOES 25c. per pk.

We regularly sell Maine's finest potatoes. We figure that potatoes are a very important part of the meal, therefore, they must be consistently good to give satisfaction. We insist on getting the very best for our customers.

EGGS 39c. per dz.

We exercise the greatest care in selecting the eggs we sell. It is not an easy matter to judge a good egg, but we have learned how through long years of experience. So we are willing to guarantee that the eggs we sell are positively fresh. That is worth something to you, is it not?

Blue Label Catsup	11c.
Cream of Wheat	12c.
Curtice Jams (all flavors)	14c.
Shredded Wheat Biscuits	10c.
Asparagus, Eagle Brand	17c.
Magnolia Milk	10c.
Lenox Soap, 8 cakes for	25c.
Pompeian Olive Oil	19c.
Del Monte Sliced Peaches	10c.
Del Monte Tomato Sauce	6c.
Del Monte Pineapple, No. 2	14c.
Honey, Air Line Brand	10c.
Crisco, Large Cans	23c.
Gold Dust, 4 lb. pkg.	16c.
Toilet Paper, 8 large rolls	25c.
Grandma's Soap Powder	10c.
Campbell's Soups, 3 cans	25c.
Campbell's Beans, 3 cans	25c.
Baker's Cocoa, ½ lb. can	17c.
Lea & Perrin's Sauce	19c.
Heinz Baked Beans	8c.
Normanna Sardines	10c.

All REEVES Stores open from 7 A. M. to 7 P. M.

DANIEL REEVES, Inc.
Warehouse,
451 to 455 West 125th St.,
New York.
Tel. 1016 and 1017 Morningside.

SOCIETY CELEBRATING MERRY CARNIVAL OF HALLOWEEN

Many Country House Parties Over Election Day—Women of Social Prominence to Take Active Part in Horse Show—Several Smart Town Weddings This Week—A Slump in Engagements.

HALLOWEEN, in a way, marks the beginning every year of the social season for the younger set, who will soon monopolize the early Winter days and nights with freshness and charm. If it were not for the rejuvenating effects of the débutantes each season, society would present a sad spectacle in time. The younger set have awakened life at Tuxedo during the week-end, with the annual autumnal ball and numerous festivities in progress, and they will shortly descend upon New York society.

Just now is the time for the merry carnival of hobgoblins, brownies, witches, owls and bats, who have been impatiently waiting for their annual reunion. The old tricks seem to have a new interest each year, just as the old love story is ever new. There is always some one for whom it is a "first" time, both in tricks and love.

Strange to relate, there has been a slump in engagements this year so far. Nobody can quite account for it. In past seasons, after a Summer generally propitious to the art, there has been a large number of engagements announced in society's ranks, really many more, often, than during the Spring, after a season of indoor festivities.

Another precedent has been set by the large number of young men, born and bred in New York, who are marrying girls from other cities. Hardly a day passes but that the name of some New Yorker is mentioned as bridegroom in the chronicle of the daily news.

On the other hand, there have been no notable alliances between American girls and foreign nobility, with few exceptions, since the European war began. Yet the war has certainly brought about many international alliances of a quieter sort, which could hardly result in anything else, when the manhood and womanhood of the warring nations work hand in hand with the flower of youth of a great neutral country in deeds of mercy and charity.

Every now and then comes a cabled message of the romance existing between some of those who are giving their services to the French, English, and Belgians in relief or hospital work. One of the most recent engagements announced from Paris was that of Miss Yvonne Terlink, member of a well-known Brussels family, and Edward H. Townsend, son of Mrs. James M. Townsend of 55 Park Avenue. Mr. Townsend met Miss Terlink, a refugee, while engaged in ambulance work. Then there was Miss Emily E. Sloane, second daughter of Henry T. Sloane, who, shortly after she had gone abroad in the interest of the Lafayette Fund, became engaged to Baron de la Grange of the French Aviation Corps, and they were married last month in Paris.

There are many others who have gone abroad on mercy who have met their fate in the war zone. It is said that the bird life goes on much as usual under the continual boom of shot and shell. Seemingly the war has no depreciable effect on engagements and marriages, rather to the contrary. The society sheets of England nowadays devote pages to marriages arranged between the daughters and sons of the nation, and war marriages attract as much attention almost at the big churches in London as the approach of a Zeppelin.

THE moderate weather is keeping lots of people in the country, and sending town folk, who have already opened their houses, to the country clubs. The week-end exodus has been unusually large, owing to the Hallowe'en frivolities at the clubs in the metropolitan zone, and the many house parties being held over Election Day.

The Ardsley Club held its costume dance on Friday night, and last night the gayeties of the hobgoblin night were on at the Sleepy Hollow Club, beginning with a harvest dinner and closing with a dance. The hunting colony on Long Island, especially at Meadow Brook, is enjoying brisk gallops these mornings, with well-known society women chasing reynard's foxes to earth.

Women will take an active part in this year's Horse Show, which is to open on Nov. 6 in Madison Square Garden. For the famous Waldorf-Astoria challenge cup their entries outnumber those of the men. Among those who are to exhibit their horses are Mrs. Payne Whitney, Mrs. Barger Wallach, Mrs. James Cox Brady, daughter of the new Earl of Limerick; Mrs. Harry La Montagne, Mrs. F. Ambrose Clark, Mrs. William R. Coe, Mrs. John Howes Burton, Miss Adele S. Colgate, whose mother was the Countess of Strafford; Mrs. J. Macy Willets, Mrs. Herbert Wadsworth of Genesee, Mrs. E. B. McLean of Washington, D. C., Miss Clemence Crafts, daughter of Professor James M. Crafts of Harvard University; Mrs. Philip A. Clark of Newport, Miss Isabella Wanamaker of Philadelphia, Miss Marion du Pont of Montpelier, Va., Mrs. Herbert L. Camp, Mrs. Catharine Westinghouse Fletcher, and Mrs. Paul Moore.

The personnel of the parterre row during the coming opera season will remain the same as last year. The boxes affected by mourning have already been mentioned in these columns. The correct list of boxholders is always issued a few days before the opening of the opera. Mrs. Henry M. Flagler will be seen at certain performances, and Mr. and Mrs. Perry Belmont have rented a box for some of the Monday performances. Mr. and Mrs. Belmont passed the season at Newport, and will return to Washington, D. C., on Nov. 16, opening their house there for the Winter. The box owned by Mrs. Vanderbilt, who is in deep mourning for her son, Alfred G. Vanderbilt, will be shared this Winter by Mr. and Mrs. C. Oliver Iselin, Charles E. Sampson, John D. Beals, William B. Thompson, and Mr. and Mrs. Dallas Bache Pratt.

SOCIETY is still in an unsettled state and the formalities of the season will not begin much before the middle of the month.

Indoor ice skating is to be the novelty of the season, and before the season is over everybody will be skating. For a time society was wondering what possible recreation could be devised for the Winter season, to take the place of the dancing craze. Now it has come, and society is as proud of the promising outlook as a child with a new toy. There is no sport which sets off the feminine charm to such advantage as skating, and it lends itself wonderfully to costuming effects, besides the thrilling and novel figures cut by professionals, who will come into their own now without being obliged to travel to Canada. It may soon be possible for hostesses to give exhibitions of indoor skating in their ballrooms.

Many visitors are in town now. The Brazilian Ambassador and Mme. da Gama, also Mme. de Riano, wife of the Spanish Ambassador, are here. Mrs. Walter Brooks, Jr., gave a small dinner one night last week for her mother, Mrs. E. T. Stotesbury. Mrs. French Vanderbilt came down from Newport for a visit. Mr. and Mrs. Griswold A. Thompson have returned from the Virginia Hot Springs.

The Misses Anderson, daughters of General Robert Anderson, arrived here last week, after three years' residence in Europe, and will be in Washington during the Winter. Mr. and Mrs. Francis Burrall Hoffman plan to spend a month in Havana, Cuba, this Winter, with their son, Albert L. Hoffman, who is representing one of the big New York banks there. Young Mr. Hoffman recently gave a large dinner and theatre party at Havana, which is very gay now.

Mr. and Mrs. James Scarbrough Newell of 410 Park Avenue are giving a tea today in honor of Mrs. Robert Wood Johnson, whose engagement to John William Dennis of London was recently announced. Mr. Dennis is an ex-Mayor of the City of Westminster. Their marriage will take place on Wednesday. Mr. and Mrs. Robert Graves are giving a reception today at The Garage at Mineola, L. I. Mr. and Mrs. McDougall Hawkes will give a breakfast on Election Day at their villa at Fairfield, Conn., following the meet of the Fairfield County Beagles.

Mr. and Mrs. Jay Gould have taken Gunton Hall at Lakewood, N. J., for a Winter residence. Mr. and Mrs. F. Grand d'Hauteville have leased Mrs. Warner M. Leeds's house, 11 East Sixty-fifth Street, for the season. Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes has taken a house and cottage at Ridgefield, Conn., for next Summer.

ANNOUNCEMENTS are being made for the subscription dances of the season. One of the new and interesting series is to be known as the Thursday Seniors, and they will be held on Dec. 16, Jan. 13, and Feb. 3, at Sherry's. The invitations have just been sent out. These dances are for young married people and girls who have been out at least two years, and will be small and early. They will stop promptly at 12:30 o'clock. The patronesses are Mrs. Charles Bradley, Mrs. B. Ogden Chisolm, Mrs. Richard C. Colt, and Mrs. Charles H. Mellon.

The first of the Three Dances, to be held at the Plaza on Nov. 26, will be a dinner dance, and the other meetings of this subscription organization are to be held on Jan. 4 and Feb. 8.

BIRTHS in the ranks of society have been of unusual interest during the last week. A cablegram received on Friday by Henry Clews announced the arrival of an infant son at the Paris home of his son and daughter-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Clews, Jr. The child is to be called Henry Clews, 4th. Mr. and Mrs. Clews received many congratulations, and the cables flashed congratulatory messages to the parents. Mrs. Clews was formerly Mrs. Robert Goelet, and she was married to Mr. Clews last December. Since that time they have lived in Paris, where they are as well known in the art world as in New York. Mrs. Clews was Miss Elsie Whelen of Philadelphia before her first marriage. She received her final decree of divorce from Robert Goelet a few months before her marriage to Mr. Clews.

All week Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., were being congratulated on the birth of a son, their third child, and a grandson of former President Roosevelt. The child was born at the Roosevelt town house, 165 East Seventy-fourth Street. Grace Green Roosevelt, their first child, was born in August, 1911, and Theodore Roosevelt, 3d, was born in June, 1914. Mrs. Roosevelt was formerly Miss Eleanor B. Alexander. The daughter has inherited much of her mother's beauty.

A son was born last week to Prince and Princess Miguel de Braganza, and the cabled message announcing the fact was received by Mrs. Jean H. E. Saint Cyr, mother of the Princess, who was formerly Miss Anita Stewart of New York.

Mr. and Mrs. E. Kenneth Hadden of 7 East Seventy-sixth Street have been the recipient of congratulations on the birth of a son. The child is a grandson of Mrs. Stephen G. Williams and of Mr. and Mrs. Harold F. Hadden.



Miss Maud E. Kahn, Debutante Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Otto Kahn of 8 East Sixty-eighth Street, Who Is to be Presented to Society Late in December. (Photo by Mishkin Studio.)

A daughter was born on Thursday to Mr. and Mrs. Robert Tighe McGusty at the town house of Mrs. McGusty's mother, Mrs. Edwin H. Weatherbee. Mrs. McGusty was formerly Miss Henrietta C. Weatherbee, and her marriage took place last October.

INTEREST in the débutantes was heightened by the week-end gayeties at Tuxedo. The entertainments arranged for them will soon commence.

Mrs. Otto Kahn of 8 East Sixty-eighth Street will give a coming-out reception for her daughter, Miss Maud E. Kahn, late in December. No date has been set as yet. Mrs. Wilbert Bloodgood is to give an afternoon dance for her débutante daughter, Miss Rosalie Bloodgood, on Nov. 20, to be followed by a dinner. The dance will be held in the garden in the rear of the house at 49 East Thirty-fourth Street. The dinner dance for Miss Elizabeth Stuyvesant Howard, daughter of Mrs. Thomas H. Howard of The Crags, Hyde Park, Dutchess County, N. Y., will be held at Sherry's on Tuesday, Dec. 28.

Mrs. Harold Brown has arranged to give a dance on Jan. 6, at Sherry's, for her débutante niece, Miss Audrey Hoffman, daughter of Mrs. Norrie Sellar by a former marriage. Mrs. Albert H. Wiggin will give a dinner dance on Dec. 23, at her home, 521 Park Avenue, for her daughter, Miss Muriel Wiggin.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Danforth of 10 West Fifty-third Street are to give a reception, followed by a dance, on Nov. 26, for their daughter, Miss Josephine B. Danforth. Mr. and Mrs. Thomas A. Buckner are giving a tea on Saturday afternoon, Nov. 27, at Brentmere, their country house at Riverdale-on-Hudson, for their daughter, Miss Mary Olive Buckner, to be followed by dancing and a buffet supper.

Mrs. Francis W. Murray will introduce her daughter, Miss Gertrude L. Murray, at a reception on Dec. 1 at her home, 32 West Thirty-ninth Street. Mrs. Edward W. Packard is to give a tea dance on Dec. 3 at Sherry's for her daughter, Miss Muriel Oakes. Mrs. Albert Rathbone will introduce her daughter, Miss Peggy Rathbone, at a tea dance, to be held on Dec. 28, which is to be followed by a dinner and theatre party.

The coming-out reception for Miss Genevieve Clendenin, which was to have been held yesterday by her mother, Mrs. Joseph Clendenin, at her home in Ardsly-on-Hudson, was abandoned owing to a death in the family and the invitations were recalled. Miss Elizabeth Wesley Luce, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Gilbert of Pelham Manor, is to make her début this season. Miss Luce is the great-granddaughter of Edward B. Wesley and related to prominent New York and Massachusetts families, being a descendant of Samuel Provost, the first Episcopalian Bishop of New York.

THERE are several interesting weddings scheduled for the week, three of the most important town nuptials falling on the same day.

Miss Marie Tailer, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. Lee Tailer, and S. Bryce Wing, son of Mr. and Mrs. L. Stuart Wing, will be married on Wednesday in St. James's Church, with a reception afterward at the home of the bride's parents, 16 East Seventy-second Street.

Miss Tailer has not been entertaining for her bridal attendants, as she is still in mourning for her grandfather. Mr. Wing gave his farewell bachelor dinner on Tuesday night. The reception is to be confined to relatives and a small number of intimate friends.

The wedding of Miss Matilda Bigelow, daughter of Mrs. Edward M. Padelford, and Herbert C. Pell, Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. Herbert C. Pell, is to be celebrated on Wednesday in the Church of the Heavenly Rest. The ceremony is to be performed by Bishop Darlington of Harrisburg, Penn., assisted by the Rev. Herbert Shipman. A reception and breakfast will follow at the Hotel St. Regis, where Mr. and Mrs. Padelford reside.

Miss Bigelow will be attended by Miss Priscilla White of Baltimore, Md. Clarence C. Pell will be his brother's best man. Midshipman Anson Bigelow, U. S. N., will give his sister in marriage. The ushers will include Percy R. Pyne, 2d, A. Eugene Gallatin, Marshall Kernochan, Gordon MacDonald, Henry Coleman Drayton, Pierre Lorillard, and Pierre L. Barbey. On Thursday evening Mr. Pell gave his bachelor dinner at the Knickerbocker Club.

Miss Helen Stearns, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Louis Stearns, and Lyall Dean, son of Mrs. Charles E. Bigelow of 251 West Seventy-second Street, are to be married at 4 o'clock on Wednesday afternoon, in St. George's Church, Stuyvesant Square, with the subsequent reception at the bride's home.

Mrs. Weld M. Stevens will be her sister's matron of honor, and the other attendants will include Mrs. Le Roy K. Howe, and the Misses Mercedes de Zaldo, Dorothy Mills, and Dorothy Bigelow.

Emerson Bigelow will be best man, and the ushers are to be Frank E. Barnard, Allan Lefferts, George B. Yerkes, David F. Goodnow, Ward E. Pearson, and Joseph K. Hooker of Hartford, Conn.

After their wedding trip, Mr. Dean and his bride will make their home in Pelham Manor.

In Philadelphia, on Wednesday, Miss Hope Truxton Beale, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward F. Beale, will be married to Oliver Eaton Cromwell, son of Mrs. E. T. Stotesbury by a former marriage. Miss Beale is the second of the bridal attendants at the Duke-Biddle wedding to become a bride.

On Thursday, in St. James's Church, Miss Katharine Hutton, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Hutton of 686 Park Avenue, will be married to Thomas F. Plunkett of Pittsfield, Mass. Miss Amy C. Hutton is to be her sister's only attendant. James Rockwell of Taunton, Mass., is to be best man.

The wedding of Miss Jane Ogden of Albany and Frederick C. Tanner, chairman of the Republican State Committee, is to be solemnized on Saturday, in the State Street Presbyterian Church at Albany. Little Olive Whitman, daughter of Governor and Mrs. Whitman, is to act as flower girl. United States Senator James W. Wadsworth, Jr., will be among the ushers.

Plans have been completed for the marriage of Miss Katharine S. Sands, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Robert A. Sands, and John M. P. Thatcher, son of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas M. Thatcher of Somerset, Ky., which is to take place on Wednesday, Nov. 17, in the chapel of St. Bartholomew's Church. A small reception will follow at the home of the bride's parents, 101 East Thirty-ninth Street.

Miss Sands is to be attended by Mrs. William S. Fairchild (Miss Cammann,) and the Misses Vera Cravath, Elizabeth P. Thatcher, a sister of the bridegroom, and Olive A. Tripp.

Robert T. Swaine is to be best man, and the ushers will be Douglas M. Moffat, Karl T. Frederick, J. Hampden Dougherty, Walter S. Gifford, D. Chester Noyes, and Edward V. Sands, a brother of the bride.

THE war relief work, expressed in entertainments and sales, will begin shortly. On Nov. 16 a sale of toys will start at the old Knickerbocker Club building, the proceeds to go to the Relief Fund of France. These toys, thousands of them, have been made by wounded and crippled soldiers in France and have been brought to this country at the instigation of Mrs. William Astor Chanler and other members of the Lafayette Fund Committee. The list of patronesses is a long and distinguished one.

On Tuesday evening, Nov. 23, at Sherry's, the annual subscription dance for the benefit of the Children's Club of St. Ambrose will be held, with many interesting features. Miss Lois Martin of 178 East Sixty-fourth Street is receiving applications for tickets at $3 each. Many prominent women are acting as patronesses, and the committee in charge is made up of Mrs. Stephen Clark, Mrs. George Whitney, Mrs. Joseph Seligman, Mrs. Arthur O. Choate, and the Misses Ina Kissel, Genevieve Sanford, and Mary Tweed.

"POSITIVE MISFORTUNE IF NEW CONSTITUTION IS REJECTED"

(Continued from Page 1)

and employes, including all police and health officers and employes paid by the city, that does not constitute a declaration that, if their removal is not for proper cause, the courts may be deprived of the right to review the validity of the removal. On the contrary, the power which is granted does not confer the right to interfere with the judicial powers or authority. They constitute a State function, they are matters of State concern, and certainly, without legislative authority, cannot be exercised by the municipalities. The right of the Legislature to deny the power of court review has never been questioned, yet it has never heretofore undertaken to exercise that right, and there is nothing in the Constitution which in any manner limits its plenary jurisdiction in regard to the subject of court review.

Moreover, even if any municipality should undertake to prohibit the right of court review the Legislature may, by a general provision of law, applicable to all cities, confer the right, and its action would be controlling. Hence, so far as our teachers, policemen and firemen are concerned, their present status will remain unchanged. It would have been manifestly beyond the true function of a Constitution to have undertaken expressly to confer therein the right of review. That would have been as much out of place as it would have been to have undertaken to make specific procedural enactments as to a thousand and other details which may relate to the whole or a part of the inhabitants of our cities.

More Intelligent Taxation.

The new taxation article contains provisions which are certain to bring about a more intelligent rule of taxation and of the collection of taxes. It will insure uniformity. It contains a valuable guarantee that the power of taxation shall never be surrendered, suspended, or contracted away except as to the securities of the State or a civil division thereof, and that henceforth no exemption from taxation shall be granted except by general laws and upon the affirmative vote of two-thirds of all the members elected to each house of the Legislature.

Future Amendments.

Provision is also made for the future amendment of the Constitution by means of amendments proposed in the Legislature. It requires that no such amendment shall pass until it has been printed and upon the desks of the members in its final form for at least five calendar legislative days prior to agreement thereon. This enables the public to know what measures affecting our organic law are proposed, and will enable the press to direct its attention and that of the electors of the State to such measures.

It also provides for a consideration of any proposed amendment by the two houses convened in joint session. After such solemn conference, which is certain to attract public notice, the proposal shall be considered and acted upon by the Assembly and Senate separately. This will make the important act of amending the fundamental law one of deliberation, and will tend to prevent ill-considered measures from being submitted to the people.

Perhaps the most important amendment is that which, for the first time in our history, makes it possible for a citizen to contest in the Supreme Court the validity of an election upon any amendment or proposed Constitution or question submitted to the electors of the State, and the determination whether the amendment, Constitution or question has received the number of votes requisite for its adoption. Under the decisions of our courts, even if an election were absolutely void, even though it were obtainted by manifest fraud, there is no possible method by which such invalidity or fraud may be tested. It is, therefore, possible by means of fraud to foist upon the people a Constitution which they do not desire, or by a fraudulent count to defeat a Constitution which they in fact desire. It would be equally possible to impose upon the State enormous bonded obligations against the express will of the people solely because the courts have hitherto deemed themselves powerless to intervene against the consequences of illegality and fraud. Unless such a provision is placed in the Constitution the time may come when revolution is inevitable.

Legislative Apportionment.

The subject of legislative apportionment is one which is to be submitted as an independent proposition at the coming election. It has no relation to the matters thus far discussed. In fact, it makes no material change from the provisions of the present Constitution dealing with the subject. If it is defeated then the present Constitution continues in force. The only differences between them are that under the new Constitution future apportionments may be had under the Federal census, thus obviating the expense of an independent State enumeration, which amounts to upward of $500,000, and that, although under the present Constitution no two counties of the State shall have more than one-half the Senatorial representation in the Legislature, the proposed Constitution provides that no two counties, as they were constituted in 1894, shall have more than one-half of such representation.

The claim is made that under both of these Constitutions there is a discrimination against the City of New York. As a practical proposition, there is no danger that, during the next twenty years, there will arise any possibility for appealing to this provision. It has always been our policy that, in the matter of apportionment, geographical considerations are to be considered as well as population. There has been no apportionment since 1777 that has not recognized that dual principle. Besides, apportionment has never proceeded upon mere population, but solely upon citizen population. Aliens have never been a factor for very obvious reasons.

Except, therefore, that the new Constitution enables the State to save $500,000 every time an apportionment takes place, the difference between the present Constitution and the proposed Constitution is that of tweedledee and tweedledum.

There has been some criticism that the Constitution should have contained provisions in addition to those which were adopted. That affords however, no reason for defeating the good work that has been done. If there is merit in such omitted measures, then it will be very easy to add them to the Constitution by amendment by the action of two successive Legislatures and a vote of the electors. But why, because of disappointment with what has not been done, shall all of these great constructive measures, which are concededly of inestimable value to the people of the State, be rejected, with the certainty that a like opportunity to improve the framework of our government will not be afforded for another twenty years? Why shall that which is good be cast aside because it is not better, when by doing so we have the certainty of living under a Constitution which is concededly worse than that which is now proposed?

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THE WEEK ON THE VARIOUS WAR FRONTS IN EUROPE

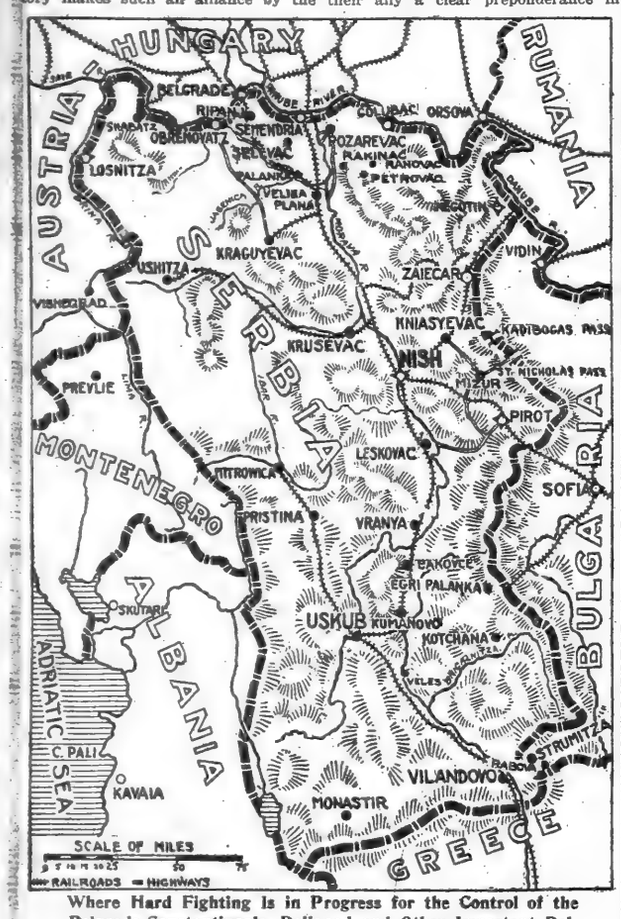
Operations of Contending Armies in the Balkans Still Overshadow in Importance the Happenings on Other Fronts---Continued Success of Russians Against Teutons in Eastern Theatre of War---Formidable Italian Offensive Movement Against the Austrians---Lull in Fighting on Western Front.

By a Military Expert.

THE dominant points of interest are still, as they have been for the last two weeks, in the Balkans. Nor is the public less interested in the diplomatic side than in the operations in Serbia.

Greece and Rumania, in spite of all the pressure that is being exerted on them, in spite of offers of much coveted territory, still persist in maintaining their neutrality. In this, there is, at the present time at least, much reason. None of the Balkan States can afford to guess wrong. Greece, Rumania, and Bulgaria must join with the winning side or practically cease to exist when peace is made.

Bulgaria has made her choice secure in her belief of Teuton victory. Ferdinand is known as a very astute though altogether unscrupulous politician and naturally his decision by itself is enough to make both Greece and Rumania hesitate. Public sympathy in both States is strongly pro-Ally. Racial ties with Italy makes a Rumanian alliance with the Teutons a nearly impossible conception. Past history makes such an alliance by the Greeks equally hard to conceive. At the same time, once a choice is made, national existence is thrown into the balance with national ambition.



Where Hard Fighting Is in Progress for the Control of the Belgrade-Constantinople Railroad and Other Important Balkan Lines of Communications.

The Teuton successes in Russia, without meaning as they are, are, nevertheless, of sufficient importance in the amount of territory occupied to appeal strongly to the Balkan imagination and, cleverly and thoroughly advertised by the German publicity department, cannot but exercise a great influence on the smaller States now hesitating between peace and war.

The Allies in the west have shown no indication of being able to maintain a consistent offensive. On the contrary, to the Balkan eyes, they seem to be held strictly in their trenches, with an occasional small advance for a mile or two. In the east the Balkan peoples have witnessed the driving back of Russia from the Dunajec and the Carpathians to the Dvina, the Niemen, the Styr, and the Strypa. They have seen a vast area of the richest and most populous section of Russia occupied and held securely by the Teutons, while Russia is struggling in the Pripet marshes. Except for a negligible strip east of the Vosges in Alsace and an equally negligible strip east of the Strypa in Galicia, the Teutons are everywhere waging war in the enemy's territory. Is it any wonder that Greece and Rumania hesitate before taking a step from which there is no retreat? Until the Allies have demonstrated their ability to do something, both Greece and Rumania are justified in holding back at all costs.

Such a chance is now presented to the Allies in Serbia. They have been caught napping in spite of the fact that reasonable foresight should have led them to be prepared and much Serbian territory is now in the hands of the Teutons and the Bulgars. But it is not yet too late for the Allies to show their strength if they move quickly and have sufficient courage. The only influence that can prove strong enough to move the wavering States is to land a force at Saloniki of sufficient strength to engage, with the aid of the Serbians, all the Teutons and all the Bulgars that can be thrown into that field. That should not prove an impossible task and it can be done without any great weakening of the other fronts.

A brief analysis of the numbers now in Serbia will give an idea of what is needed:

The Teutons have about 200,000 men moving south from the Danube and the Save. The probable number of Bulgarians can be estimated with fair accuracy. The total population of Bulgaria is somewhere between 4,000,000 and 5,000,000. This means, figuring on the usual 10 per cent. basis, that the maximum Bulgarian force in the field would be about 500,000 men.

But Bulgaria has just emerged from her second war in four years and these two wars seriously reduced the percentage of fighting troops to total population. It is certain, then, that Bulgaria's strength cannot be more than from 400,000 to 450,000 men. And this number is not all available for the enterprise against the Serbs. Rumania is seething and may side with the Allies at any time. Greece is in exactly the same situation. Russia is only too ready to land troops on the Black Sea coast. Therefore, as an absolutely necessary precaution, the northern and southern frontiers together with the eastern coast line must be guarded.

For this purpose about half of the Bulgarian Army is needed, leaving for the Serbian invasion not more than 250,000 men at the outside. The Serbian Army, cut down as it has been by war and disease, numbers not more than 250,000, giving the Teutons and their ally a clear preponderance in numbers of at least 200,000. To save Serbia the Allies must neutralize this.

But neutralization of the Serbian Armies is not sufficient to bring assistance either from Greece or from Rumania. Both these countries are more interested immediately in being adequately protected from invasion than in gifts of territory. And the Allies' chances of enlisting their aid would be much better if they were prepared to give such protection instead of trying to bribe one with Cyprus now and the other with promises of future territory should they gain the decision. This means that the Allies must land at Saloniki, at Enos, or at Dedeaghatch not only enough troops to nullify the attempt to cut through Serbia and free for Teuton use the Berlin-Constantinople Railroad but enough completely to engage the attention of the Bulgarians throughout Bulgaria so that invasion of the countries on their north and south will be absolutely impossible. Then Greece and Rumania may move.

This campaign would require about 400,000 men—150,000 strictly for Serbian defense, the balance for other operations against Bulgaria. The question arises then: Where is this great body of men to come from? France certainly is not able to supply them. It remains for England to furnish the greater part, and the Gallipoli Peninsula would seem to be the logical place from which to send them, for from there the sending would require the least time.

As pointed out last week, the Gallipoli operations have already justified their existence. At the same time, as far as positive results are concerned, the entire movement is a failure. The Allies have not advanced, and cannot advance, apparently beyond their present position which they have occupied for months. But the British are too stubborn, too senselessly proud, to admit their defeat by withdrawing a part of their forces to send them to aid Serbia, no matter how great the necessity may be.

There are, of course, other considerations. There would be a temporary loss in prestige before the world, and a certain number of the Turks would be released for operations elsewhere. But as practical considerations these have little weight. Rumania, separated from Turkey by the full width of Bulgaria, would care little about the release of the Turkish forces now on Gallipoli. Long before these forces could reach a point where they could be of service the British would have landed in Saloniki and stemmed the tide of the Teuton-Bulgar invasion.

If such a move brought Rumanian aid in its wake, it would be well worth while. Utterly regardless of Greece, Rumania is the decisive factor in the Balkans. Even though the population occupying the territory recently acquired through the last war is as yet unassimilated and probably could not be considered in our estimate of numbers, the Rumanians could nevertheless throw into the field a force thoroughly organized, equipped, and drilled greater than the combined strength of any two of the other Balkan States and almost as great as the forces of Greece, Serbia, and Bulgaria combined.

In all this, however, it must be realized, as stated last week, that no decision can possibly be reached on this front. No matter how glowing the reports from any source may be, no matter what claims that source may make as to the results to be achieved, a decision can be reached nowhere else than on the western or the eastern front—in France or in Russia. The reasons are simple enough.

With the line to Constantinople securely held, with a steady flow of ammunition and supplies to the Turks and Gallipoli, even with the Turkish reserves not now under arms equipped and supplied from German factories and made ready to take the field, what has been accomplished other than the defeat of the effort of the Allies to give Russia an outlet from the Black Sea to the Mediterranean? An attempt to invade Egypt—even India—has been mentioned. But the idea is impossible. The Central Powers have not the men nor can they get them.

Man power is one thing factories cannot produce. Even as this article is being written Hindenburg is calling from Riga for reinforcements that can come only from Mackensen; and Mackensen is likewise calling for men who can come only from Hindenburg. The line in the west is stretched to its elastic limit; the line against Italy is being pressed to the point that Gorizia, Trieste, and the road to Vienna are in jeopardy. Where then can the additional men needed for a campaign outside of Europe be found? The idea certainly cannot be said to hold water.

It may well be asked then what was Germany's object in beginning a movement which from its very nature is of necessity indecisive and which when accomplished at enormous expense leads nowhere.

The principal object seems to be political. A review of the past six weeks of the war will show that on the western front the German line is held, at least in parts, by the minimum number of men possible and that this line is not strong enough in reserves to withstand a concentrated artillery attack without cracking. The German lines west of Loos and in the Champagne were admitted to be the most nearly invulnerable of any part of their western front. Eight months ago the French hammered at the Champagne line for two months with no effect. And only recently both fronts gave way in three days' time.

On the eastern front, during these weeks, the Teutons have been unable to advance anywhere against the Russian lines. On the other hand, it has been Russia who has seized the initiative, except on the short line from Dvinsk to Riga, and who has made the only gains worthy of mention. Between Volhynia and the Pruth a succession of quick, hard blows enabled Russia to advance from the Sereth to the west bank of the Strypa, inflicting heavy losses and capturing nearly 150,000 men.

In the Balkans, already seething, it was not impossible that the opinion of German prowess, gained by the impressive advance from the Dunajec to the Pripet marshes, would be lost by the complete check. Should the view prevail that Germany had reached her limit all of the Balkan States would turn to the Allies and Rumania and Bulgarian guns would blast open the gates between the Black and Mediterranean Seas. Something had to be done. Something startling and dramatic. Something that would stir the imagination of the world and at the same time illustrate to the wavering Balkan States what the power of the mailed fist was.

In no other field could so much be accomplished in so little time as in Serbia, where resistance was sure to be a minimum. Serbia, too, held out the additional advantage of being a complete answer to the English operations in Gallipoli. So it was decided that Serbia was to receive the blow—and it may be mentioned in passing, coincident with Teuton successes come, in a roundabout way from Berlin, intimations that Germany is willing to talk terms of peace.

Another point that may prove worth remembering is Bulgaria's position. Ferdinand is one of the most astute but at the same time one of the most unscrupulous monarchs in Europe. Bulgaria, like the other Balkan States, must be on the winning side or sacrifice its national independence. If allied support enables Serbia to get the upper hand, will Ferdinand forsake the Kaisers and ask the Allies for terms?

In the military field proper the week has seen rapid and important developments. The Teuton advance from the north has continued steadily, the rate being about the same as last week. The Serbian resistance has been extremely stubborn, but superior numbers have made it unavailing. The Serbs, however, have not reached the line that is generally considered their main line of defense, the line in the mountains through Kruschewatz, Kraljewo, and Tschatschak. The Morava Valley, however, offers a very simple line of advance as far as Velika Plana. Once that point is passed the road to Nish becomes more and more difficult. For this two-thirds of the entire distance, therefore, the Germans will find that although the Serbians cannot halt them, they will do them considerable damage and greatly swell the casualty lists.

The Bulgars, driving westward, have effected a junction with the Germans in the extreme northeastern section of Serbia at Ljubicevac and have thereby cleared the Danube for traffic from Austria into Turkey. By using the river, supplies can go by water to Somobit and Rushchuk and thence by rail to the main Oriental road from Sofia to Constantinople. On the eastern Serbian front the Bulgars have had a week of successes that seriously endanger Nish. Their advance has been maintained by all three columns which are moving toward that centre, one down the valley of the Timok River, which leads to the railroad junction of Paratschin, one along the road that comes into Nish from the north through Kniaschevatz, and the third on the main road from Sofia, coming by way of Pirot. The northern Serbian situation is truly desperate, and it does not seem within the bounds of possibility that the Bulgars can be prevented from taking Nish.

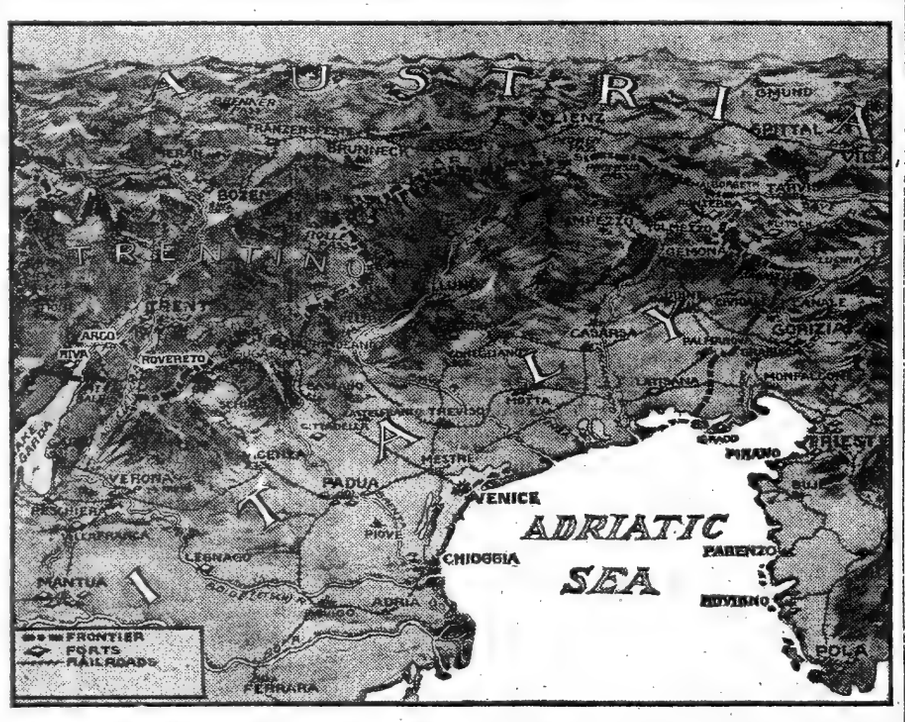
The first of the columns mentioned has taken Zajecar, the only fortified post in the Timok Valley. The second column has, it is reported, taken Kniaschevatz. This is the most perilous to the Serbs of any success so far attained. It is only thirty miles from Nish and is so far in advance of Pirot, a strongly fortified town about thirty-five miles south which has been taken by the third Bulgarian army, that sooner or later any advance beyond it will force the Serbians in front of Pirot to fall back. In this particular section the opposing lines are generally semicircular, with the Bulgars operating on the interior and therefore the shorter lines. This gives them a double advantage in that not only are the lines shorter but the Bulgarians greatly outnumber their opponents.

The great danger to the Serbs in all of this is that the present operations of the Teutonic allies, if successful—and there is every likelihood that they will be—must inevitably cut off all Serbian forces in the northeast corner—that is in that section of Serbia included between the Belgrade-Sofia Railroad and Austria, Rumania, and Bulgaria. The only hope for them lies in the ability of the Allies to send sufficient men and guns to roll up the Bulgarian flank in the south and take the main Bulgarian army in the rear.

The two essential elements in such an allied movement are time and supplies. Whatever is to be done must be done now, as soon it will be too late. The question of supplies is vital and involves problems that will tax to the utmost the abilities of the Allies' transport facilities. The Bulgarians are operating with very short lines and good railroads in the rear. The sending of reinforcements to various parts of their line is reduced to the simplest possible terms. The Allies are said to have in Southern Serbia now 150,000 French and about 15,000 British, about four full army corps—but it is hardly possible that these corps have their full complement of artillery and shell. They have formed a junction with the Southern Serbian army and have met and defeated the Bulgarian army in front of Strumitza. They then moved up along the Saloniki railroad, clearing it for about fifty miles. The Bulgarians, however, have advanced as far west as Uskub and have taken that junction, although it has since been reported that they have been driven out and that the town is again in the hands of the Serbs. The situation in the south is extremely confused and any detailed review of what has happened will be impossible until future operations have clarified things.

In other theatres two battles stand out above all others—that going on in Northern Russia between Dvinsk and Riga and that of the Italians for Gorizia. Von Hindenburg has been battering at the Russians on this line since his failure to trap them in the Vilna sector over a month ago. Dvinsk, Riga, and the valuable section of the railroad between have been on the verge of falling into his hands a number of times, but it does not seem as if he is any nearer to taking them than he was several weeks ago. Certainly only insignificant gains have been made, and these at a loss in men entirely disproportionate. There has been no evidence as yet of Russian shortage of ammunition, at least of ammunition of a calibre that will match the Germans', for it is unlikely that any heavy guns are being used in the attack. General transportation facilities are poor and the character of the country is not favorable to the manoeuvres of anything but light field artillery with possibly larger howitzers at selected points.

On the Isonzo front the Italians have launched an attack against Gorizia that has hemmed that fortress in so that its rapid fall seems inevitable. But both in Trentino and along the Isonzo more has been accomplished in the last ten days than during any month previous. It is sufficient to say now that all entrances from the Trentino into Italy have been thoroughly blocked and the Italians are in a position to drive their attack against the Isonzo line with no thought of an attack in rear.



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AN ANALYSIS OF THE KAISER

Baron Beyens, Former Minister at Berlin, Writes Book on the Imperial Mind.

One of the most alert observers at European Chancelleries of the gathering storm of fourteen months ago was Baron Beyens, the Belgian Minister at Berlin, whose official communications are to be found among the diplomatic documents published by THE NEW YORK TIMES.

The Baron has now presented his personal impressions of the Kaiser and his sons in an intimate unofficial volume entitled "L'Allemagne Avant Le Guerre," ("Germany Before the War." G. Van Oest et Cie., Brussels and Paris.)

Baron Beyens believes that for many years the Kaiser honestly thought that he was preparing his war machine so that he could absolutely enforce peace on the world, but that finally the temptation to use the monster he had created in order to secure for Germany by force what he had long labored to secure by diplomacy became too great to be withstood and he yielded to the dictates of the war party in a moment of weakness. Since then he had been "un malade"—unsound.

The Kaiser also developed a fixed idea; it was that when the crisis came the other European nations would leave France to be dealt with alone. Baron Beyens writes:

"It must be stated distinctly that William II. has always hugged the idea that he would only have to fight France, the ancient and irreconcilable enemy. The coming war took to him the form of a simple duel between the republic and the empire. He has long cherished the hope of dividing his adversaries and securing Russian inaction. The Berlin Court never regarded the Franco-Russian alliance as indestructible. The Emperor remarked to me himself, some months before the war, that the views entertained in France of the solidity of the Dual Alliance were illusions; that he was well informed of the real sentiments of the Imperial Court by high Russian personages, who, when passing through Potsdam, made no secret of the side on which their sympathies lay.

"At the Court of Berlin," Baron Beyens remarks, "the recollections that he had ever offended Russia were quite effaced, for the Emperor—it is another trait of his character—quickly forgets the unkindly deeds of which he is the author. He practices the forgiveness of the injuries which he inflicts." At one time he was really quite hurt because French actors and musicians declined to perform in Berlin and wondered why. For some months before the war his attitude had become one of undisguised bitterness.

"In February, 1914, he used in my presence on the night of a court ball, in the course of a conversation in which my friend and fellow-countrymen Baron Lambert took part, an expression more forcible than true—an expression which he was fond of repeating, for he had already used it with other diplomats: 'I have often offered my hand to France; she has given me her answer with kicks.' His bitterness next directed itself to the Parisian Press, which, he said, was attacking Germany day by day in unmeasured language. He ended up in a grave tone by declaring in an emphatic manner, which gave weight to his words, 'that Paris should take care, for it would not be always thus.' Now, when he was thus speaking, the war was already determined in his mind, as if in distant view. What did his language mean? Was it a kind of comedy, of duplicity? Did he feel the need of nursing and accumulating his grievances in order to justify his coming acts?"

"We often find in a King or in a statesman many different men who appear successively at different periods of life. Accumulating years calm or control, in leaders conscious of their responsibilities, the passions of their youth. Maturity and experience dispose them to cast a mistrustful eye on enterprises on which they might else employ their efforts and resources. The opposite of this has been the case with William II. In him the wise and prudent man—of only a relative wisdom and prudence, it is true—has been not the man of mature years but of youth.

"The state of his health—I have heard him say it—may have been the governing factor in a moral degeneration. In spite of the open-air exercise which he took assiduously, or because of the frequent changes and the overstrain which followed from it, his nerves, always on the stretch, were enfeebled. The daily rest of at least an hour in bed each afternoon to which he constrained himself was not sufficient to establish a physical equilibrium. His wrinkled face and gray complexion betrayed the using up of his constitution. The German people, who saw him seldom, were struck with the premature aging of the Kaiser. Who knows, it may be asked, if the diminution of his powers of resistance have not affected his mentality! Physiologists and doctors, accustomed to deal with the interconnection of moral and physical phenomena, would answer in the affirmative. For myself, I do not think that fatigue and over-strain affected his acts greatly. It appears incontestable that his nervous instability has increased in those last times, that his growing irritability has made him more difficult to serve, more impatient for implicit obedience. But his designs have been planned with perfect calmness of mind, and not in that state of unhealthy over-excitement which is too readily attributed to him."

Baron Beyens will hear of nothing which will relieve the Kaiser of the full responsibility for the war, and as to the decisive influence of the Crown Prince he writes:

"That legend may be sent to limbo. The Crown Prince has merited neither that excess of honor nor that indignity.

"In outward appearance a typical officer of the light cavalry—slender in figure, narrow-chested, elegant, especially on horseback. In him the usual type of the Hohenzollerns, the broad shoulders and regular features, seems to be lost. In that very youthful figure the brow slopes back, the features are somewhat lacking in decision, and the eyes do not seem to reveal a lively intelligence. The appearance is deceitful. The Prince is a vigorous officer and a keen sportsman.

"At first sight one sees in him no resemblance to the Emperor, but that is to be found in greater degree in his character. Less instructed, less cultivated, less universal, but equally self-willed, he has inherited his father's impetuosity and his irresistible necessity to pour out his mind freely. A line of creatures of impulse—that is what the Hohenzollerns of today, different indeed from their ancestors, have given to Germany.

"The Prince has the soul of a sabreur, or, at least, he boasts of having it. At an official dinner, finding himself with the wife of an Ambassador of the Triple Entente for partner, he could think of nothing more courteous or more spirituel to talk to her about than his favorite dream of making war and heading a charge of his own regiment."

His bad relations with the Kaiser, his championship of the Military Party, and his pre-war popularity are facts known to everybody, but Baron Beyens comes back to his main thesis:

"To speak of the jealousy of William II., excited by the growing popularity of the Crown Prince, is to misjudge the Emperor. He has too great an idea of his own merit, and can never have had any illusions as to the capacity of his heir. To insinuate that through fear of that popularity, which threatened to drown his own, William II. precipitated events would be to attribute to the Prince an influence which he has never possessed. His bellicose appeals, his warlike ardour, would never have shaken the will of the Emperor if the latter had not decided of his own initiative to go forward and risk the great game whose stakes are the destiny of Europe and Germany."

The five other male members of the Prussian royal family, Baron Beyens describes as "high-born nonentities"—"their horizon is limited to Germany, and of interest in political life in any real sense they have as little as the Crown Prince. They hold themselves as a caste apart, and—

"Their stiff isolation manifests itself above all in their relations with the other German Princes. Whoever has marked them on ceremonial occasions, at marriages, funerals, inauguration of monuments, where the representatives of the ruling and princely houses of the Empire meet, will have been struck by their attitude. They hold themselves together, and make a group apart, as if to impress on the world that they are the dominant race and the others mere supernumeraries or vassals. This high opinion which they have of themselves and of the greatness of their house does not prevent them, however, from unbending sometimes toward certain members of families which have the precious advantage of being related to the Hohenzollerns."

Do the other princely houses in Germany relish the Prussian Imperial attitude? Baron Beyens cannot believe that their present espousal of the Kaiser's cause is entirely free from misgivings, which will become convictions in the war's retrospect:

"It was the brilliant idea of Bismarck, the forger of German unity, to make his work truly popular by tempering it in the blood of a war against a foreign foe. It would be unwise, in my opinion, to attempt to break this bond. Momentarily sundered by an outside force, the rings would weld themselves together again. But in a defeated Germany the confederate Princes, bent low yesterday before the emperor would be perhaps the first to raise their heads tomorrow and to contest with their humiliated Caesar, the omnipotence that he has used so ill."

MAXIM GORKY'S PLEA FOR PEACE.

Maxim Gorky is reported in the Frankfurter Zeitung to have delivered an address to the Russian student organization Swobodnoje Slovo, at Moscow, in which he deprecated Russia's ability to recover from the German blows, in the following language:

"We must have the courage to face without fear the terrible danger in which our Fatherland is at present hovering. It cannot be denied any more, the Russian armies are completely beaten. They are in flight; there can be no talk of an orderly retirement. The superior power of the German Army is clearly proved. Our soldiers will never succeed in holding back the advance of the Germans. It is an absurd and ludicrous idea to comfort the people with hopes of next Spring, in the hope that in the Winter months the internal organization which Russia lacks can be created. It sounds like mockery! A work for which superior Germany has required decades, is to be done by us in eight months! Germany, too, will not allow the Winter to pass without use; its superiority will be even greater next Spring than now.

"The fruit of the war for Russia may some day be internal deliverance and organization in Russia. The Russian peasant, the Russian people, have not failed in this war. Russia has done more than its allies. The Russian soldier whenever he has had the proper leadership, has always fought bravely and with self-sacrifice, holding his ground and allowing himself to be mowed down by thousands. This has been freely attested also by our enemies. In Russia only the men of the Government and the leaders of the army have failed. It has been shown that in Russia nothing has changed as yet in principle since the Japanese war.

"It is still time for Russia to conclude a cheap and honorable peace. Germany has still, perhaps, an interest in an early peace with Russia. If its soldiers should soon stand in Petrograd, or Moscow, or Kiev, and they will come there, then Germany will no longer be in a hurry for peace. The way to the west will then be open for it, for then the Russian spinal cord will be cut and Russia will slowly bleed to death. Even if the Ministers at Petrograd say that the war will last five years more and that Russia till then will retire as far as the Urals, that is utterly absurd and the Ministers know it. As soon as our foes are in Petrograd, and Kiev, and Moscow, Holy Russia will have ceased to exist."

The Frankfurter Zeitung adds:

"At its conclusion the meeting was broken up by the police. Gorky was summoned to the authorities on the following day, and he was informed that he would not be permitted to agitate again for peace. Only because of Gorky's popularity in Russia at the moment there were no other measures taken against him."

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The right way to select your phonograph is to come to Bamberger's, where you will find all three machines and where you may have each instrument tried out so that you may pick the one that pleases you most. We carry full assortments of records and machines.

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Instruments sold on easy terms.

Bamberger's, Sixth Floor.

1.75 Imported China Chocolate Sets, 1.39

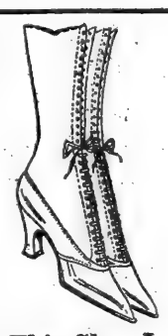
These sets, consisting of chocolate pot and six handsome cups and saucers, are made in very fine, thin imported china.

Dainty pink decorations make them quite charming.

They are all perfect, new goods.

What an ideal gift a set would make. Reduced to 1.39.

Bamberger's, Basement.



This Shoe Is Cut Extra High

It is one of the smartest models we have shown, of African brown kid, shaped to fit smoothly, with leather Louis heel and light welted sole. The toe is long and narrow, and very graceful.

Shown also in midnight blue and black, at **8.00.**

Bamberger's, Second Floor.

Oneida Community Silver

40% to 50% Off



This is the season's most interesting sale of silverware. First, because it consists of a famous make of silver—"Oneida"—and, secondly, because the prices have been so deeply reduced. This sale was arranged with the Oneida Community manufacturers to dispose of a part of some discontinued patterns of theirs. We also carry a full assortment of Oneida Community newest patterns—the Sheraton, Patricia, and Louis XVI.

Flower de Luce and Avalon Patterns.
(Former Regular Prices Quoted)

Tea Spoons, 2.15 per half dozen, at 1.19
Table Spoons, 4.30 a half dozen, at 2.38
Medium Forks, 4.30 a half dozen, at 2.38
Dessert Forks, 4.00 a half dozen, at 2.19
Dessert Spoons, 4.00 a half dozen, at 2.19
Soup Spoons, 4.30 a half dozen, at 2.38
A. D. Coffee Spoons, 2.15 a half dozen, at 1.19
Butter Spreaders, 3.30 a half dozen, at 1.88
Oyster Forks, 2.75 a half dozen, at 1.65
Salad Forks, 4.25 a half dozen, at 2.65

Hollow Handle Silver as Follows:
(Former Regular Prices Quoted)

Medium Knives, 6.00 a half dozen, at 3.88
Dessert Knives, 5.80 a half dozen, at 3.69
Cheese Scoops, regular 2.00 each, at 1.18

Fancy Silver as Follows:
(Former Regular Prices Quoted)

Sugar Shells, 85c each, at 45c each
Butter Knives, 95c each, at 45c ea.
Baby Spoons, 60c each, at 30c each
Berry Spoons, 1.75 each, at 88c ea.
Cold Meat Forks, 1.25, at 65c each
Cream Ladles, 1.25 each, at 45c ea.
Gravy Ladles, 1.50 each, at 75c ea.
Oyster Ladles, 3.25 each, at 1.65 ea.
Medium Ladles, 4.00 ea., at 2.00 ea.
Orange Spoons, 3.00 half doz., 1.50

No Mail or Telephone Orders Filled on These.

Sale of Table Linens

Pattern Cloths and Napkins 1-3 Off.

Table Tops

1.00	quality, 36x45,	at	67c
1.25	quality, 36x45,	at	83c
1.25	quality, 45x45,	at	83c
1.39	quality, 45x45,	at	93c
1.50	quality, 45x45,	at	1.00
1.79	quality, 54x54,	at	1.19
2.00	quality, 54x54,	at	1.33
2.25	quality, 54x54,	at	1.50

Table Cloths

2.50	quality, 63x63,	at	1.67
2.75	quality, 63x63,	at	1.82
3.00	quality, 63x63,	at	2.00
3.00	quality, 72x72,	at	2.00
3.50	quality, 72x72,	at	2.33
3.75	quality, 72x72,	at	2.50
4.00	quality, 72x72,	at	2.67
3.75	quality, 72x90,	at	2.50
4.50	quality, 72x90,	at	3.00
5.00	quality, 72x90,	at	3.33
4.50	quality, 72x108,	at	3.00
5.50	quality, 72x108,	at	3.67
6.50	quality, 72x108,	at	4.33

Napkins

2.00	quality, 18x18,	at	1.33
2.50	quality, 20x21,	at	1.83
3.75	quality, 20x21,	at	2.50
3.75	quality, 22x22,	at	2.50
4.50	quality, 22x22,	at	3.00
6.00	quality, 22x22,	at	4.00
5.00	quality, 24x25,	at	3.33
7.00	quality, 24x25,	at	4.67
9.00	quality, 24x25,	at	6.00

Just a few of the many offerings which abound in this magnificent sale.

Bamberger's, First Floor.

Dutch Cologne Waters, 50c to 1.39

They are imported from Amsterdam, and the containers are of Delft blue and white china in the form of windmills, jugs, vases and other objects, containing from three-quarters of an ounce to two ounces of perfume. Would make admirable, original gifts.

Bamberger's, First Floor.



Lace the New Note in Millinery

(One Hat Illustrated)

Fashion has decided that for formal afternoon and evening wear there is nothing quite so effective as hats of lace.

Some of the new models are very lovely, of black chantilly lace frilled loosely over a foundation of gold or silver lace attached to a wired brim. The crowns are of velvet, plain or draped, or perhaps of closely woven gold allover, with a band of fur or a knot of gold or silver flowers.

The shapes are of all sizes and styles. In the sketch is a modified Directoire model of black chantilly with a fur band at the top partly encircled with a wreath of gold flowers and leaves.

It costs 7.50, and there are many others at this interesting price.

Bamberger's, Third Floor.

Princeton-Harvard Game

Saturday, November 6th, Bamberger Auditorium

We have made arrangements for the installation of the celebrated

Irwin Score Board,

upon which, by means of a special Western Union wire direct to the field, we shall show every move and detail of the great Princeton-Harvard gridiron battle. The admission will be complimentary, but only 1,000 passes will be issued. These may be had on application in our Men's Clothing Division, 2nd floor.

Get Your Pass Early

Bamberger's Basement Wonderland

One of the most interesting sections of the Bamberger Store is that which lies below the street level—the Basement.

Brilliant arc lamps light it up with the brightness of day.

It is a section of the store which is of utmost importance to the woman who takes pride in her home.

Here may be supplied everything from a tack and hammer to the most exquisite cut glass, marble statuary, costly lamps, bric-a-brac, and fragile china.

The basement is complete. Assortments are ever numerous and varied. On every hand in the house furnishings section you will meet with home conveniences which perhaps you had never heard of before.

It will be well worth your while to visit the Bamberger Basement, with its magnificent stocks of everything that adds in the least to the comfort and beauty of the home.

This is an open invitation to all.

Dresden and Roman Petticoats 3.98

Women find these wonderfully satisfactory for wear with both frocks and suits. They are made of chiffon taffeta in lovely color effects, including very brilliant plaids, and are priced at 3.98.

Bamberger's, Third Floor.

An R. and G. Corset Will Give You the New Figure; All Curves and Grace

(An advance model, 1916, illustrated.)



You cannot wear this year's gowns over last year's style of corset; that is, you cannot do this and give to the gown the grace which is its due.

The new figure is charmingly slender, delicately curving at the waistline and slightly rounded at the hips, with the bust raised enough to give the pretty contour which the new frocks and suits demand.

R. and G. Corsets of 1915-16 have been specially constructed to re-shape the figures which the "easy" corsets of a year ago permitted to sag and become thick and awkward. While they are made in many styles to suit the many types of women, they all aim toward the same end—that of giving the new, attractive, gently curving lines.

We have an R. and G. model which will fit YOU perfectly, at **1.00** to **3.50.**

Bamberger's, Second Floor.

L. BAMBERGER & CO., NEWARK

NEW PLAYS ASK THE SUFFRAGE OF BROADWAY



Julia Arthur in "The Eternal Magdalene" 48th Street.



Madge Kennedy and John Cumberland in "Fair and Warmer." Eltinge.



Georgia O'Ramey in "Around the Map." New Amsterdam.



Benny Sweeney as the Huckleberry Finn of "Young America." Gaiety



Theda Bara at the Academy of Music.



Geraldine Farrar at the Strand.

THE FIRST-NIGHT CALENDAR.

"THE ETERNAL MAGDALENE"—A modern drama by Robert McLaughlin, bringing Julia Arthur back to the stage, tomorrow night in the Forty-eighth Street Theatre.

"AROUND THE MAP"—A musical play, book and lyrics by C. M. S. McLellan, music by Herman Finck, with Else Alder in the prima donna role, tomorrow night in the New Amsterdam.

"FAIR AND WARMER"—A farce by Avery Hopwood, Tuesday night in the Eltinge.

"HOHEIT TANZT WALZER"—An operetta in German by Leo Ascher; Friday night in the Irving Place.

SECOND THOUGHTS ON FIRST NIGHTS

"The New York Idea"---
The Plaint of the Untried Composer.

ATTENTION is hereby called to the fact that tomorrow evening's performance begins the last week of "The New York Idea"—the last week, that is, for the present, because Mr. Mitchell's delightful satire should be played again from time to time if Grace George perseveres in her ambitious and attractive program for gradually developing a repertory at the Playhouse. Just now, however, it must give way on the 8th to a revival of "The Liars," by Henry Arthur Jones.

It was in the course of an exceedingly graceful and charming after-dinner speech, made while the Friars were dining and teasing William A. Brady a week ago, that Augustus Thomas spoke of "The New York Idea" as the best American comedy ever produced in New York. Though some eyebrows thereupon mounted perceptibly, there is something to be said in support of such a statement, and if Mr. Mitchell's play has had scant attention from the lecturers and anthologists, it is partly because it is so conspicuously atypical. You scarcely think of it as an American comedy at all.

Some confusion in the written and spoken criticism following the present revival can be traced to the unfamiliar assortment of elements in the play itself.

"I find it very hard to classify 'The New York Idea' under any of the established rubrics," wrote William Archer plaintively in The London Tribune more than eight years ago. "It is rather too extravagant to rank as a comedy; it is much too serious in its purport, too searching in its character delineation, and too thoughtful in its wit to be treated as a mere farce."

To object to the sentiment and pathos lying ever near the surface of Miss George's work as Cynthia Karslake is to ignore a hundred and one indications in the text itself. It is a mistake, attributable possibly to the memory of the hard brilliance which characterized the Fiske production of the play. To make such objection is to be misled by that glittering overlay of wit into thinking of "The New York Idea" as a purely artificial comedy of manners. Although Mary Nash makes rather over-obvious the calculated gush of Mrs. Phillimore, there is some justification in the manuscript for the scheme of her performance, but to say—as some have said—that she alone has caught the right spirit of the play, is not only arrant nonsense, but reminds one a little of the story about the child who watched with filial enthusiasm the passing of a parade in which his father marched.

"And," he exclaimed with great satisfaction, "Pop's the only one in step!"

A Nine-Year-Old Play.

IT is more than nine years since "The New York Idea" was written, and though fashions change rapidly in plays, not an archaic passage was found in the text. The changes are trifling, as where Mr. Phillimore now says, "The modern American marriage is like a wire fence—the woman's the wire—the posts are the husbands. One—two—three! And if you cast your eye over the future, you can count them, post after post, up hill, down dale, all the way to Reno," when he used to say—"all the way to Dakota." But for the rest "The New York Idea" might have been written yesterday. It can trace some of its longevity, it is true, to that quality which accounts partly for the permanence of the Wilde comedies. One reason they are not dead is because they were never really alive. Flowers fade, fruit withers and turns to dust—but time deals gently with diamonds.

"The New York Idea" was never a source of great profit to Mr. Mitchell. It enjoyed, however, a marked *succes d'estime*, and it has always been quite the thing, even among those who have never seen or read it, to ask indignantly why the American stage has not produced more plays from the same pen. As a matter of fact, Mr. Mitchell has written a good many plays, among them "In the Season," "Becky Sharp," "The New Marriage," and "The Kreutzer Sonata," the last played by Mme. Kalich. If he has done little in recent years, it may be because he has not had to.

"The New York Idea" was first produced in 1906 at the Lyric, and here is the original cast:

Philip Phillimore	Charles Harbury
Mrs. Phillimore	Ida Vernon
Matthew Phillimore	Dudley Clinton
Grace Phillimore	Emily Stevens
Miss Hennage	Blanche Weaver
William Sudley	William B. Mack
Vida Phillimore	Marion Lea
Brooks	George Harcourt
Benson	Bella Bohn
Cates-Darby	George Arliss
John Karslake	John Mason
Cynthia Karslake	Mrs. Fiske
Nogam	Dudley Digges
Tim Fiddler	Robert V. Ferguson
Thomas	Richard Clarke

Marion Lea made a great impression in the rôle now played by Miss Nash. Miss Lea is Mrs. Mitchell, and it is she to whom the published play is dedicated. Glance over this original cast and think how grievous was the loss to the theatre when the Manhattan Company disbanded and how long has stood empty the place the Playhouse company now hopes to fill.

The Unheard Composer Speaks.

HEREWITH is printed and served the complaint against the producers made by a young composer who has for sale the score and libretto of a musical play. His complaint is not that the managers will not buy his piece, but that they will not look at it, and, though his sufferings doubtless represent an extreme case, there is enough in common between his experiences and those of the men who have trod the same weary road before him, to make his letter of general interest. In part and in wrath he says:

> While we were aware that great difficulty would be encountered when the time came to present the matter to a producer, I must confess that our worst dreams and most horrible nightmares have been dwarfed into insignificance when compared with the reality. Experience bids me say that it is a physical impossibility for a newcomer to have the satisfaction of knowing that his efforts are of no consequence. One cannot get a hearing; mind, this is not the wail of one whose work has been rejected, for such is not the case. You write for an interview. Sometimes you receive a reply stating that the books are filled; more often the courtesy of a reply is not granted you. I fully appreciate that there are hundreds of young men in my position, and that they all cannot be attended to, but it does seem strikingly strange that, during the past seven years, there has been but one musical comedy produced written by two people who were never heard of before. When I say this I am not considering foreigners.
>
> Why is it that managers are unalterably opposed to having audiences listen to any effort written other than by old-established composers and authors? Every one in the profession except the awe-inspiring managers themselves know that this practice—or shall I say dogma?—is proving fatal. * * * Al those familiar with musical comedy life know that, with the exception of Victor Herbert, there is no composer in this country—and I might be bold enough to say in the world—who can be depended upon to write so many successes in a season or two. In this respect I would like to get a bit more personal, but diplomacy bids me halt. However, I will say that in my opinion there is no other man before the New York public who possesses such a prodigious amount of melody that he can supply the wants of the musical stage to the exclusion of all novices. Surely we can all develop, but under the present highly discouraging and disgusting state of affairs a person's ambition is stifled. As for the books of our modern musical comedies * * * they are positively vapid in a vast majority of instances. In the face of this, which we all know, which we all see every week of the year, the fallacy of the system as carried out by the producing corporations is not alone patent, but paralyzes our powers of comprehension, and in this respect I think I am not alone, for certainly there are others who cannot and never will understand, even in the slightest degree, their methods. Just why two men should supply the stage with more than three-quarters of the librettos that are placed before the public will forever remain a mystery to many, particularly so when these two particular gentlemen have, seasons ago, seen their best days. * * * During the last few months I have witnessed three musical pleys produced by managers who did not have the time to take my work into consideration. The entertainment provided, in each instance, was so poor that the productions failed. I am not saying that my comedy would have enjoyed a better fate, for that is problematical, but it certainly deserved as much consideration. * * * It is to be much lamented that an extremely silly policy prevents a great many meritorious musical plays, written by untried young folk, ever seeing the light of day.

No Conspiracy.

THE point to be made in answer is that even this case, dark as it is, does not prove the existence of an inside ring of librettists nor of any illegal conspiracy in restraint of youth and some new thing. The managers in America are more inaccessible than is good for the theatre, but the untried librettist suffers from a quite natural condition of affairs, one that has long prevailed and is likely to prevail for some time to come.

It is a truism that the untried dramatist finds it harder to get a hearing than the untried novelist, because it costs more to try him out. Where a publisher may make an experiment at the cost of a few hundred dollars the manager must spend a few thousands, save in such simple and thrifty institutions as the Abbey Theatre of Dublin. Furthermore, if it is hard for the most discerning producer to recognize a profitable play in manuscript, it is doubly hard for him to recognize the profitable operetta. And it costs him twice as much to find out.

No other theatrical field offers quite such a gamble. The outlay is heaviest, the chances for adversity greatest. There is none in which such fortunes have been sunk. Such sums as the one exceeding $90,000, which current gossip said was lost in a single musical production last Spring, must give the most reckless producer pause.

Then, too, your manager seldom, if ever, buys a complete score and libretto even from a tried and trusted workman. He has them made to order. He does not look over his morning mail and cry out, happily, "Here, at last, is a musical gem. I will produce it." Rather, he waits until the impulse to produce a musical comedy, at first sternly denied, becomes irresistible. Then he may send to Europe for a score that has the credentials of a long run in some Continental capital. Or he may look over the stage folk already under contract to him, engage a designer of scenes and costumes, and sally forth to catch a composer and librettist. If he is feeling cautious he will catch several of each. The group is set to work together, and out of indescribable confusion a production emerges. It is painful to describe, but Messrs. Wolf and Pollock can tell you all about it. This is not a very promising method, but it is only fair to remember that the finest and most popular comic operas ever contrived for the English-speaking stage were written by composer and librettist with the company in mind when they started to write.

And if the producers are committed by habit and circumstance to producing only custom-made musical plays it is still of considerable interest to determine who shall be intrusted with the work. And those who crave some variation from the pattern which has been unrolled before us season after season must salute respectfully a newcomer among the producers, Manager E. A. Weil, who has ordered his lyrics from the clever Wallace Irwin and his book from the gifted Everett Shinn. Concerning "A Bare Idea," only the opening night can tell any story worth listening to. But Mr. Weil has seen a great light.

And remember, too, gentle composer, that a manager's door may be locked in your face not because he hates novelty, loves Harry B. Smith, and has a deep-seated aversion to youth, but because he has contracts already for all the work in light musical entertainment he can possibly cast and house within the next eighteen months. It sometimes happens that way, and they do say it is that way now with Manager Dillingham. If so, it is highly probable that if a new Gilbert, accompanied by another Sullivan and another Eleanor Painter, were to call upon him he would be obliged, though it broke his heart, to throw them downstairs.

TO BE CONTINUED

Play	Playhouse	Presented
Birth of a Nation (film)	Liberty	March 3
The Girl Who Smiles	Longacre	Aug. 9
The Boomerang	Belasco	Aug. 10
Under Fire	Hudson	Aug. 12
Chin-Chin (second year)	Globe	Aug. 16
Rolling Stones	Harris	Aug. 17
Common Clay	Republic	Aug. 26
Young America	Gaiety	Aug. 28
The House of Glass	Candler	Sept. 1
Battle Cry of Peace (film)	Vitagraph	Sept. 9
Hit-the-Trail Holliday	Astor	Sept. 13
Ned Wayburn's Town Topics	Century	Sept. 23
The New York Idea	Playhouse	Sept. 28
The Princess Pat	Cort	Sept. 29
Hip Hip Hooray	Hippodrome	Sept. 30
Washington Square Players	Bandbox	Oct. 4
Miss Information	Cohan	Oct. 5
Sherlock Holmes	Empire	Oct. 11
Our Mrs. McChesney	Lyceum	Oct. 19

MINUTE VISITS IN THE WINGS

CYRIL Maude visited an American court the other day and the visit recalled one he once made to London's Old Bailey.

"I mounted the bench with my friend," related Mr. Maude, "and gazed very intently about me. It was my first experience in such a court, and I was greatly impressed, but I thought there was a particularly hard-looking crowd in court that morning. I said to the Judge, 'That's a rather rough lot you have to deal with this morning, isn't it?' I am afraid I spoke rather louder than I should, but at any rate he didn't appear to notice my remark. I repeated it. He turned and gave me an agonized look, motioning me under the bench to be quiet. I couldn't imagine what the matter was until we left the bench. Then he said to me, 'For heaven's sake, don't you know those were only the lawyers you were looking at?'"

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CRAIG CAMPBELL, the tenor who was seen with Emma Trentini in "The Firefly," and who is now appearing in vaudeville, is probably the only tenor who can, at will, return to the choir of the Little Church Around the Corner. Before adopting the stage as his profession, he was a member of that organization, and Dr. Houghton, the rector of the church, has often written Mr. Campbell saying that whenever he desired to he could return to his place. When Mr. Campbell made his initial vaudeville tour, Dr. Houghton brought the entire choir of the Little Church Around the Corner to applaud their former comrade's efforts.

***

WELLINGTON CROSS and Lois Josephine, who contribute their share to the success of "Ned Wayburn's Town Topics" at the Century, should be an inspiration to young chorus boys and girls who wonder sometimes if there really is room at the top in the profession. Both Mr. Cross and his dainty wife were choristers not so many years ago, and today they draw large salaries and much applause.

Cross's real name is Duke of Wellington Cross. His father, an employe of the Rock Island Railroad and running out of St. Joe, Mo., where the Duke was born, was an ardent admirer of the British soldier and so handicapped his son. Some of Cross's friends call him Duke; some Wellington, and some Iron.

When he was a chorus boy in 1908 with "The Top o' the World" company, he met a little chorus girl from Boston named Lois Josephine. They played out to the Coast with this show, but when they reached Winona, Minn., on the return journey, they were stranded. Having no money, they got married, and have lived happily ever after. In fact the marriage and the stranding turned out to be the best thing that ever happened to either of them; for, rather than starve without an effort to get bread, they put on an act in Chicago, to which city they had been dispatched by the municipality of Winona. The act proved a success, and the two returned East playing from six to twelve shows a day for $50 a week. This was the real stepping stone to vaudeville fame, for they were booked over the Orpheum Circuit, and met Blanche Ring in Kansas City, and in 1911 were engaged for her company in "The Wall Street Girl." They next appeared at the Winter Garden in 1913, and were on the big-time vaudeville in 1914-1915. They went to the Empire Theatre, London, and remained there until the war, when they returned to America and were immediately engaged for "Town Topics."

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LILLIAN RUSSELL, who will return to the stage at the Palace tomorrow, insists that she much prefers vaudeville to comic opera, and will never return to the light musical field unless George Bernard Shaw writes a libretto for her. Her husband, Alexander P. Moore, the Pittsburgh newspaper publisher, has made Shaw an offer to write a libretto which Franz Lehar will set to music if the deal goes through. Miss Russell and her husband are eagerly awaiting news from Shaw. If he declines to follow in the footsteps of W. S. Gilbert, the dazzling Chesterton will be asked to do a libretto. Miss Russell, in speaking of her offer to Shaw, says:

"Bless you, there have been no comic operas written since the Gilbert and Sullivan days. The thing they call comic opera nowadays—what is it? It is a little bit of everything, and not much of anything. It is utterly trivial and foolish. There are no librettos—or at least very few—that an intelligent person can listen to without suffering severe pain. What I need is a libretto written by George Bernard Shaw. If he writes me one I'll go back to comic opera, for Lehar has promised to do the score for the Shaw book. Now there's a real promise. I love Shaw's plays, and, do you know, I wanted to play Lady Cicely in "Captain Brassbound's Conversion," in 'Captain Brassbound's Conversion,' took it away from me.

"My voice is in better condition today than it ever has been before. It is really much easier to act than to sing. Singing means hard work, because you have to observe a rigid regime to keep yourself in form. It spoils all your good time because just when the fun is beginning you have to go home. You are always dodging something that is going to interfere with your voice."

***

ONE note of realism that has thus far escaped attention in Roi Cooper Megrue's war drama at the Hudson, "Under Fire," is the fact that the soldiers who appear in the trench scene of the third act all wear wrist watches. Mr. Megrue was much interested in the report brought back from the war front by Irvin S. Cobb that he found all the soldiers wearing wrist watches, and he insisted that his soldiers be likewise outfitted. The fact has been known all along to the press agent, but until now he has managed to keep it a dark secret.

Pictures at the Bandbox.

Painting and sculpture will be shown at the Bandbox Theatre during the Winter. A small room off the foyer has been decorated by P. T. Frankl and in it is hung an exhibit of paintings by C. Bertram Hartman, a young American artist who recently returned from Europe. When the next bill of playlets is presented another group of pictures will be shown. The work of sculptors will also be exhibited.

TOPPING THE VAUDEVILLE BILLS.

PALACE—Lillian Russell, returning to the stage with a repertoire of songs that includes some of the old ones with which her name is associated and some written for this occasion; a condensed version of "Faust" sung by a company that includes Estelle Wentworth and Salvatore Giordana; "Peaches," George V. Hobart's sketch, acted by William Courtleigh and company.

COLONIAL—Nora Bayes in songs and gowns; Ralph Dunbar's newest offering, the Maryland Singers in Southern songs; Frankie Heath and George Perry in a specialty of song and patter; Isabelle Lowe and company in Edgar Allan Woolf's sketch, "Hope."

ALHAMBRA—Dorothy Jardon singing songs and displaying a wardrobe of stunning gowns; Homer B. Mason and Marguerite Keeler in Porter Emerson Browne's playlet, "Married"; Gertrude Vanderbilt and George Moore, reunited, in a program of songs and dances.

After several weeks of comparative quiet there will come a flurry this week in the theatres that will bring three new plays to town. In one of them Julia Arthur, a popular actress of ten or twelve years ago, will return to Broadway. Another, a musical play, will introduce Else Alder, a popular Viennese prima donna, here. Down at the Irving Place the German stock company will take a brief excursion into musical comedy.

The drama in which Miss Arthur will return to the stage is called "The Eternal Magdalene." It was written by Robert McLaughlin, a Cleveland theatrical manager, and produced by him there in stock early this season. It immediately attracted the attention of New York producers and Selwyn & Co. and A. H. Woods paid $5,000 in advance royalties for the producing rights. "The Eternal Magdalene" is a modern drama dealing with certain social conditions. It is said to be written in a straightforward, unusually frank manner.

The company chosen to appear with Miss Arthur includes Emmett Corrigan, Lucile Watson, Louise Randolph, Lowell Sherman, Claire Burke, Arnold Lucy, Harry Harwood, Frank Byrne, Alphonse Ethier, William J. Phinney, and E. M. Dresser.

The first performance will be given tomorrow night in the Forty-eighth Street Theatre.

Klaw & Erlanger will make their first musical comedy production of the new season tomorrow night when they will present in the New Amsterdam Theatre a piece described as a musical globe trot and entitled "Around the Map." The book and lyrics are by C. M. S. McLellan, the librettist of "The Pink Lady" and "Oh! Oh! Delphine." The music is by Herman Finck, musical director of the Palace Theatre, London, whose song, "In the Shadows," sung in every apartment several years ago, is perhaps his best known work in America.

An interesting feature of the performance will be the first New York appearance of Else Alder, who comes from Johann Strauss Theatre, Vienna, where she has sung the prima donna roles in some of the most popular of the Viennese light operas. Then there will be William Norris, Georgia O'Ramey, Robert Pitkin, Hazel Cox, Tyler Brooke, Prudence O'Shea, Fred Nice, Louise Groody, Irving Brooks, and Majorie Gateson in other principal roles.

The piece is said to be unusually handsomely mounted even for a New Amsterdam production. The fact that Joseph Urban designed and painted its thirteen scenes commends it. Then the indefatigable and resourceful Julian Mitchell drilled the chorus and the ensemble numbers.

As the title suggests, the plot spins the characters around the map, and Berlin, Port Arthur, San Francisco, and New York are among the widely separated cities visited. The party embark on their journey as the result of a wager of a half million francs.

A new farce by Avery Hopwood entitled "Fair and Warmer" will be presented Tuesday night in the Eltinge Theatre by Selwyn & Co. Mr. Hopwood is not unknown to Broadway. He helped Mary Roberts Rinehart dramatize "Seven Days," and wrote "Nobody's Widow," in which Blanche Bates was seen several years ago under Belasco direction. He was the librettist of "Somewhere Else"—but every closet has its skeleton.

In "Fair and Warmer" Mr. Hopwood takes four young people of assorted temperaments, endows them with time and money enough to take themselves seriously and then proceeds to entangle them in a series of situations from which they must be extricated.

The company includes some popular players. Among the number are Madge Kennedy, Janet Beecher, John Cumberland, Ralph Morgan, Hamilton Revelle, Olive May, Guy Bragdon, and Robert Fisher.

Friday night, in the Irving Place Theatre, Rudolf Christians's German stock company will inaugurate a brief season of Viennese operetta. Their first offering will be Leo Ascher's "Hoheit tanzt Walzer," which has been produced with success in Vienna. Arnold Korff and Emmy Nicklass will be seen in the principal rôles, and others in the cast will be Margarete Christians, Angelo Lippich, Ernst Robert, and Willy Frey.

AT OTHER THEATRES.

STANDARD.—"Experience," George V. Hobart's modern morality play, with Richard Barbee in William Elliott's original rôle, and Frazer Coulter, Emmett C. King, Natalie Howe, and Peggy Dana in other important parts.

YORK.—"Sinners," Owen Davis's melodrama, seen last season at the Playhouse, the present company including Helen Meinken, Maude Gilbert, Louise Galloway, and Gladys Wilcox.

LEXINGTON.—A cartoon comedy entitled "Bringing Up Father," presented by one of Gus Hill's companies.

BRONX OPERA HOUSE.—"Potash & Perlmutter," the comedy based on Montague Glass's familiar stories of the doings of the cloak and suit partners of that name.

PROCTOR'S 58TH ST.—Popular price vaudeville with these features: Gertie Carlisle and Sager Midgely, James F. MacDonald and Arnold and Florence.

PROCTOR'S 125TH STREET.—Fifteen vaudeville acts, including the Flying Henrys, Rogers and Hart, and Millicent Doris.

COLUMBIA.—"Sporting Widows," a new burlesque production with Abe Leavitt, Johnny Lorenz, Vincent Dusey, and Ruth Lockwood in the cast.

YORKVILLE.—The Lady Buccaneers company in burlesque and vaudeville, with Will H. Cohan, Flossie McCloud, and Cecil Loomis as the principal entertainers.

GARRICK.—"The Girls from Joyland in two burlesques, "A Night in Bohemia" and "A Night in a Harem."

A FRENCH BENEFIT.

The date for the gala performance to be given under the auspices of the Théatre Francais at the Metropolitan Opera House has been set for Monday night, Nov. 8. A number of distinguished French artists have recently arrived to take part and the players of the French company will contribute their services.

Paul Capellani has chosen the occasion for the first presentation of his sketch, "Rouget de Lisle." Lilian Greuze, an actress famed in Paris for her beauty, will make her first American appearance at the benefit. The Opéra Comique will be represented by Mlle. Guirandon and Mlle. Berizat. The latter will sing a song written by Decreux especially for this occasion.

Orchestral Society Concerts.

The first of a series of concerts by the New York Orchestral Society will be given tonight in the Standard Theatre. Fifty musicians will play, with Max Jacobs as conductor. Alice Varlet, a coloratura soprano, will be the soloist.

NOVEMBER IN THE THEATRES OF NEW YORK



In the Herbert-Blossom Operetta at the Cort.

AMERICAN PEOPLE'S PLAYS.

Garden's Box Office to Open Tomorrow for Reservations.

The box office of the Garden Theatre opens tomorrow, and reserved seats can be had there for the Reicher season on presentation of membership cards in the American People's Theatre. This is a branch of Emanuel Reicher's Modern Stege, and opens his productions to audiences unable to meet the higher scale of charges. To the members of the American People's Theatre the plays will be on view during the second week of each production at quarter prices.

Reservations may be made on presentation of membership cards, properly stamped. Cards and stamps are obtainable throughout the city at the following stations:

130 Nassau St.	LOWER EAST SIDE.
82 Union Square.	2 Avenue A.
36 Lexington Av.	289 Broome St.
118 East 28th St.	30 Canal St.
63 East 107th St.	45 Clinton St.
71 East 116th St.	55 Delancey St.
207 East 116th St.	109 East Broadway.
77 East 125th St.	175 East Broadway.
278 Third Av.	215 East Broadway.
473 Third Av.	239 East Broadway.
516 Third Av.	424 Grand St.
802 Third Av.	8 Ludlow St.
1,057 Third Av.	BRONX.
1,586 Madison Av.	2,781 Third Av.
1,824 Madison Av.	738 East 180th St.
2,010 Madison Av.	1,213 Boston Road.
1,747 Park Av.	1,361 Boston Road.
WEST SIDE.	1,731 Boston Road.
72 Greenwich St.	721 Melrose Av.
2,521 Eighth Av.	925 Prospect Av.
2,629 Eighth Av.	893 Prospect Av.
64 Columbus Av.	1,355 So. Boulevard.
148 Columbus Av.	1,879 So. Boulevard.
179 Columbus Av.	973 So. Boulevard.
288 Columbus Av.	447 Tremont Av.
482 Columbus Av.	809 Trinity Av.
722 Columbus Av.	245 Willis Av.
913 Columbus Av.	951 Westchester Av.
973 Columbus Av.	175 Willis Av.
319 West 110th St.	417 Willis Av.
250 West 116th St.	BROOKLYN.
381 West 125th St.	1,709 Pitkin Av.
508 West 145th St.	1,600 Pitkin Av.
102 Lenox Av.	
109 Lenox Av.	
284 Lenox Av.	

The first performances under this arrangement will be given during the week of Nov. 23. The play is Björnson's "When the Young Vine Blooms." The second series begins Dec. 21, and is devoted to Hauptmann's "The Weavers." The main office is at 1,400 Broadway, Room 304.

Famous Picture's Last Days.

The last four weeks of "The Birth of a Nation" at the Liberty have been announced. At the end of the engagement the film will have been shown 725 consecutive times in New York. The producers of the picture point with pride to the fact that the longest run ever registered in New York by a play was that of "A Trip to Chinatown." This was acted 670 consecutive times.

The run of 725 is achieved only by counting the performances both at the Liberty and at Brighton Beach.

MR. LAUDER'S NEW SONGS.

They All Feature the Well-Known Lassie.

When Harry Lauder begins his eighth annual tour in New York Nov. 15, he will have in his repertory more new songs than he has ever presented in one program, and while it is quite likely that his audiences will demand some of the old favorites with which the name of Lauder is indissolubly linked, he will give them a wealth of new material.

Several of the new songs, such as "Bonnie Maggie Tamson," "She Comes Frae Bonnie Scotland," "I'll Stick to Rosie," "Come Back, Nanny, I Never Loved Another Girl Like You," and "Jean, My Jean," sing the fame of Scotland and its bonnie lassie. In another song, "The Same as His Faither Was Before Him," Mr. Lauder portrays the pride of paternity with characteristic humor. In still another new song, in which Mr. Lauder portrays the character of Doughie, the baker, he promises to create quite as great a sensation as he did in "The Saftest o' the Family." "It's Nicer When We Make it Up Again" is the song he sings in this characterization, and here he discards the kilt and appears as a happy but dusty baker.

A LITTLE JOURNEY TO THE HOME OF ELSIE JANIS

THIS is a little journey to the home of Elsie Janis—not the home of her birth in Columbus, Ohio, which is kept furnished and ready for its talented mistress, but the historic Philipse Manor, near Tarrytown on the Hudson, which the actress recently bought and has restored till it is at once one of the most attractive and interesting houses in this part of the world.

The Philipse Manor house has a history. It is said to be the oldest house in the State. George Washington used to visit there—but then George was a famous visitor, and the old houses he didn't sleep in are more rare than those he did. There is a bronze panel on the wall beside the exquisite entrance that tells about the house—put there by "the daughters or aunts or grandmothers of the Revolution," Miss Janis says. As a matter of fact, the Colonial Dames did the placarding, and this is what it says:

Castle Philipse
This House Was Built About 1683
by Fredrich Philipse
First Lord of the Manor of Philipsburgh
The Manor Was Granted in 1693 by
Gov. Fletcher
Placed by the Colonial Dames of the
State of New York
MCMVI

It is a stunning old structure, a fine specimen of Colonial architecture, with its graceful lines. It is a large house, and, set in spacious wide grounds, it presents an imposing picture from the street. It has been restored several times, of course, and there are baths and telephones and electric lights that would surprise Lord Philipse and the rest of them should they return in the spirit, but in the main the house is much as it was. The room where George Washington used to sleep has been fitted up with old four-posters and other pieces of Colonial furniture, and down in the library Mrs. Janis has placed a baby grand, the case of which she had made to carry out the Colonial style. It is all very comfortable and livable, and the manor house is destined to witness many more jolly parties, for Mrs. Janis and her daughter are a hospitable pair.

Mrs. Janis, America's most famous and most capable stage mother, is having quite as much fun fixing up the place as is Miss Elsie. To her has fallen the task of getting things done, and in handling the workmen she has shown the same executive ability that has characterized her management of her clever daughter.

Back of the house runs a tiny stream that winds somewhere safe to the Sound. On this stream Lord Philipse built a mill in which flour was ground, to be carried down to his own ships on the Sound and to Holland. The old mill is gone, (here there should be trembly music,) but the foundations on which it stood remain and part of the retaining wall that runs beside the house. The rest of the wall has been restored, and at the foot of it a tennis court is being built, a sort of a hanging court that rims the stream, necessitating a high wire net around it or the use of balls that will float. Across the creek are several acres of wooded land that rises abruptly, forming a natural barrier on that side of the premises. At the foot of this wooded cliff a little tea garden will be built, and when the members of future house parties are on the court or roaming about the tea garden in their gay sport clothes Janis Creek will look like a bit of the dear old Thames.

Seated around the dinner table the other night the talk drifted to Miss Janis's visit to London last Summer.

"In the theatre it was much the same as when I played my first engagement at the Palace," she said. "The audiences were large and enthusiastic. They were a different kind of audience, it is true—not so many London people and more soldiers back from the trenches on leave or troopers in training. They were wonderfully kind and appreciative."

(The writer saw a London audience worshipping at Miss Janis's dancing feet, so when she modestly says they were "kind and appreciative," it means they cheered and cried "Bravo!" or whatever English audiences cry.)

"There was much talk of Zeppelins and we kept looking for bombs to come through the roof, but when we were there the Zeps hadn't got beyond the outskirts. I spent a great deal of my time when not playing singing to the wounded. I didn't go to Lady What-What's—the officers had a fine enough time of it. I left them to their teas and devoted myself entirely to the private soldiers. In the wards there would be the men who were only slightly wounded in the centre, sitting up in chairs, then a row or two of fellows more seriously hurt, but still in fair shape, and around the edge the poor chaps who were flat on their backs.

"I used to get them to sing with me. At first they would mumble the words, and then I would jolly them and tell them what poor singers they were and how I had heard how good they were. After a few more tries they would be shouting the song and having a bully time. They were particularly fond of 'I Want to Go Back to Michigan,' and when they came to 'nevertheless' in the chorus they yelled it.

"Poor souls—they are such plucky chaps. I remember talking to one poor boy who had lost both feet from frost bite. I was commiserating with him when he said cheerfully: "I think I'm pretty lucky, Miss. I might have lost my eyes instead.' So many of them have lost their eyes, big, fine-looking men with apparently not a thing the matter with them, and yet stone blind, with the optic nerve shattered so they will never see again."

When this war came Miss Janis was in London with plans and contracts for a tour that would take her to Paris, Berlin, and Vienna. In Paris she was to have acted in French in a musical comedy at the Gymnase; in the other cities Franz Lehar had been commissioned to write an operetta for her use.

"Whenever I feel blue over what I missed," she said, "I take out my contracts and look at them. I had a letter from my Paris manager the other day and he said that even this war must some day come to an end and then I was to come there. I certainly shall if I am not an old bearded lady by the time the war is over. If I am I shall not go, for thev will have enough people on crutches without me.

"Ben Tebeau, a famous Viennese manager, arranged for my Vienna engagement. I will never forget his sketch of the plot for which Lehar was to write the music. 'You be the poor little girl in rags,' he said, (all this in the perfect Janis imitative style.) 'sitting by the roadside, when along comes a rich old man who takes you home with him. The second act it is a fine palace, the home of the rich man, whose son has fallen in love with you and you are his mistress.'

"He got that far, and then mother took a hand.

"'I am surprised, Mr. Tebeau,' mother interrupted, 'that you should think for a moment I would allow or that my daughter would consent to play such a rôle.'

"'Das all right, das all right,' he answered, 'he can marry the girl if you wish.'

"In the Apollo, where I was to have appeared, they eat during the performance as they do in many German theatres. I didn't think much of that. I had visions of myself imitating Bernhardt and a waiter coming down the aisle and spilling a tray of sausages. So I suggested that the eating be dispensed with.

"As you wish, Miss Janis, as you wish. We won't have them eat, but I think they enjoy your performance much better if they eat.".

At the actors' garden party, an annual charity event in London, Miss Janis took part and collected many pounds for the fund,

"One of the things I did in the Palace revue was stunts with the lariat. Where did I learn them? From watching Fred Stone do them. At the garden party in a tent I spun the lariat and made several pounds by betting the men, most of them soldiers, that they couldn't do the trick. They tried in that delightfully unconscious British way of doing a thing without feeling foolish. 'Now, isn't that extraordinary!' they would say when the rope would refuse to spin. 'the beastly thing looks easy enough, but, 'pon my soul, I can't seem to make it.' And then they would hand over their shilling. Toward the last there was one little fellow who sat watching. He didn't offer to try it, and when I asked him to try he came forward timidly, took the lariat, and spun it beautifully. 'It's hardly fair, Miss,' he said, 'for I've been doing it for many years.' It developed that he had spent a long time on a Wyoming ranch."

Miss Janis looks upon the movies as great sport.

"I shouldn't want to do them regularly or for any length of time," she said, "but to come into a lot of money suddenly and have a bully time doing it they are great. I never had a better time than I did in California making movies."

Every night after her performance in "Miss Information" Miss Janis and her mother drive out to the Manor House. It is about an hour's ride as the Metallurgique flies, with Frank, the trusted chauffeur of many years' service, at the wheel. Miss Elsie spends the day tramping in the woods, and usually there are three or four friends from town to loaf with. An early dinner, and the big car back to town, with Mother Janis on the lookout for hostile motor cops and ready with diplomatic words to placate them should they interfere.



Elsie Janis in "Miss Information."

At the Hippodrome.

A new Sousa march entitled "The Pathfinder of Panama" will be played by the composer's band tonight at the Hippodrome, Orville Harrold, Belle Storey, and Sidonie Spero will sing, and the entire Hippodrome chorus will appear.

LUNCHEON WITH THE YELLOW FACES

By CYRIL MAUDE

Being part of a letter wherein the distinguished English actor recounts some of his experiences while working on the side for the Premo Feature Film Corporation during his recent engagement in New York. "The Yellow Face" of the Sherlock Holmes story referred to a ghastly mask, but the Yellow Faces that doubtless haunt Mr. Maude's dreams these nights are those of the movie folk as they assemble, incongruous in various makeups and styles of war paint, when the luncheon hour comes at the studio."

"IT is quite time we had some food," said the director, the all-powerful, the ruler of my movie destinies the last three weeks.

We had been working hard and with appropriate gravity in a graveyard (no subtle joke intended, please) all the morning. As we bowled down Broadway I had succeeded in avoiding the public gaze most successfully by sitting with one hand covering the side of my face, and with the other holding down low the brim of my hat. Occasionally, though, I would see some poor lady give a jump as she caught sight of a weird old yellow face peering sideways out of the window, but we sped along so swiftly that I imagine she merely thought her liver was a bit wrong. As we crossed the ferry, I couldn't help wondering what sort of a strange old thing people would imagine they had got on board if I attempted to get out of the car, so I cowered inside it. At last we got to our destination, a cemetery near some ammunition and explosive factories, and filled with the graves of dead Germans.

Am I hypersensitive this morning or is it, after all, any wonder that I, an Englishman, half Irish, should feel something uncanny in the place I had to work that moment and its strange juxtaposition to the explosive factories? Occasionally we would hear the deep booming of guns, and I was informed that it was the noise of the trials of the explosives destined, many of them, to aid in defending my beloved country, my wife and my children. And here was I doing my best in a strange sort of way to make enough money to pay the fearful taxes which loom before us in the mist of anxious war clouds. Here was I, doing my morning's work in a cemetery literally crowded with dead Germans, Germans who had probably died full of patriotic enthusiasm for their Fatherland, and not Germans filled with the amazing doubt, like so many nowadays, as to the wisdom or the righteousness of the war lords who have their former country under their thumb.

Oh, the irony of it all! I, the picture puppet, have to walk down the avenue of Brichsteins, Hechsteins, and then, hand in hand with my little granddaughter of this movie morning, kneel down and weep and pray over the tomb of a Schnickenhutzenhausen! Over and over again we come sorrowfully down that melancholy path and kneel down. The mother of the child has moist eyes. I wonder why. The baby girl tells me in an interlude while we are waiting for the producer to think out some even more touching way in which I can show my movie feelings in mute appeal to heaven, that "we have got two graves in our family somewhere here, where Gran'pa and Gran'ma is buried, and our baby, too." And as I approach the mother after my work is over, for the first time I feel touched and sorrowful for her. She tells me quite simply that her husband was a German, but the hyphen seems to have quite dropped away since Lusitania day.

"We is against 'em now, but he thinks that the war could be easily stopped by the States refusing to supply ammunition to the Allies."

Big booms in the distance punctuate her remarks, and I set her wondering by telling her that I have this morning been informed by some one who knows that only a tenth part of the ammunition used at the front came from this country!

But even graveyard work does not stop hunger, and away we all speed to the lunchroom of a group of the great picture-producing studios of the world. We feel we are approaching something strange as a cowboy or two gallop past. Is it my fancy that the cowboy suddenly gets just a trifle more débonnair and perhaps a little more wild and woolly as he sees he is being observed by the occupants of a smart car? And is it my fancy again that he seems to lose his Western look when he sees merely yellow faces looking out at him?

We drive up to the door of the lunchroom, and as I enter I must confess to a feeling of shyness at my strange appearance. But I find myself surrounded by such a remarkable crowd of weird-looking people that I soon feel completely at home. Every possible kind of character is having lunch there, and the yellow paint makes us all look none too desirable as acquaintances, I can tell you. Every imaginable kind of costume is there, too, and one soon learns to feel no possible kind of surprise in turning from a table where is seated an old Irishman of the most broken-down type eating his lunch very calmly with Marie Antoinette, and again contemplating the frail Camille discussing the latest success in the picture line with the magnificent-looking Mexican and a parlor maid and a Dutch peasant. Of course you have seen all that kind of thing at the fancy-dress balls, you will say, but, believe me, it all assumes a different proportion in the sunlight among the Yellow Faces.

And we take ourselves very, very seriously, we Yellow Faces! And, please, why shouldn't we? I am only an amateur at the game, and feel always I am regarded as some amateur would be on adventuring into stage life. It isn't how long have you been on the stage, or how many theatres have you owned, or how many hundred plays have you yourself produced that is the question now. It is how many pictures have you appeared in? Do you register well? I keep wondering how they like the look of their faces on the screen, most of them, or whether they loathe them as much as I do mine when I see it flickering past me and keep wishing that God had made my chin a little less long or my nose a little bit longer.

Everybody seems to know everybody more or less and everybody looks kindly at me and seems to welcome me with his eyes. The most of them seem to have quite wonderful eyes, too, both men and women. Useful features in the movies, perhaps the most useful of all! Here comes a man in a strange garb whom I seem to remember. Yes, he is one of your biggest actors now devoting his time entirely to this work, and with visions likely to be shortly realized, of retiring with a good fortune to that lovely little place on the coast.

"Not had an accident yet," says he, piously tapping the chair I sat on. "But how I love the risks I take. It is one long thrill, this life of mine now! I must confess, though, I am rather dreading the having to jump off a fire-escape on to a motor car rushing by at a great speed this afternoon."

"Quelle vie, mon dieu, quelle vie!"

I am greeted by a charming young actor from the Comédie Française, who is over here after doing fine work in the French trenches and is now engaged in a more peaceful task until his leave of absence comes to an end. He tells me how very nervous he always feels as he acts before the camera, knowing that it is to be recorded now for all time, this acting of his, and that he cannot determine to play it better "tomorrow night at the Comédie!"

Here is a French producer from top to toe, evidently an artist of the finest calibre. One longs to work with him. It must be like sitting to some great painter!

Everywhere there is enthusiasm among the Yellow Faces, enthusiasm and great interest in their approaching fates. What may they not have to do after lunch and in this their last one? Jealousy there is, too, among the Yellow Faces, not so much of each other (though I did catch sight of an old gentleman with such an interesting face looking sourly at me as much as to say in a very kindly sort of way, "What the —— is this old bloke doing here!") but jealousy of one firm for another and loyal jealousy of Yellow Faces working for one firm about the other firm possibly having a greater success than their firm!

Many and many an interesting story is told too about the melodramatic adventures the lunchers have endured unflinchingly, and ever and anon there come through the windows the shrieks of a crowd in a neighboring Spanish market place where what they are apt to call a big scene is being enacted!

"We've had a wonderful time this morning," says a horrible looking ruffian who passes our table, "we wanted two old women to appear in a fright in a crowd and we got two fearful looking old harridans out of the street close by, and act—didn't they act? Sarah Bernhardt wouldn't have been in it! They was simply terrified"!!!

He introduces us to another man, (they are, I believe, both dear good fellows at home and go to church very regularly, but now, even armed cap-à-pie, I would not go home with either in the dark,) and this new-found disreputable looking Y. F. bursts at once into long descriptions of perfectly blood-curdling scenarios he has conceived and placed advantageously for himself, but to the possible detriment or possible destruction of many a movie actor and actress and the certain terror of many a child for all time. Hear one about the crocodiles that begin to nibble at the opposite ends of a hero at the same time when he is bound with cords to the villain he has succeeded at last in causing to go off into a dead faint by forcing his thumbs into the other's eyes after learning that he (the villain) had seduced in the early eighties his (the hero's) sainted mother—fade away—and then * * * *.

But, no, I can't bear it after lunch. So I will merely end like the French novelist does when things get a bit, well, pas pour les jeunes filles, with an *

and a few more * * * * *.

PEG IN THE CELLAR

LAURETTE TAYLOR, who is still playing "Peg o' My Heart" in London to such large audiences that she doesn't dare return to America to carry out the plans made for her, doesn't like the Zeppelins. In a letter to George C. Tyler, her American manager, she thus sets forth her feeling in the matter:

"The night the Zeppelins came I was just finishing the last act. It seemed difficult for a few moments to realise (after a year of darkened streets and threatening talk) that they were really over the housetops. I went down in the cellar and, like a good Catholic, said my prayers.

"The company followed me into the cellar, but I was the only one that said my prayers. 'A lot of heathens,' I calls 'em. For three days afterward I was really fearfully ill. I had fully determined never to act again in London until the war had finished, but, as everybody else went on, 'business as usual,' you know, I didn't feel as though I could afford to have people say I was afraid, so I came back to prove that I am not afraid, but I don't mind telling you I am scared to death.

"I will say the English are the most remarkable race I have ever met with, and, if I were a German, I should hate their insides. Even Hartley, whom I have never considered an especially brave man, went up on the roof of the Green Room Club to look at the Zeppelins, and walked all the way over here to the Globe and, finding me in the cellar, quoted one of the lines from 'Peg': 'Come out and look at it; they're beautiful in this part of the country.' I was furious with him."

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STRAND.—Geraldine Farrar in "Carmen."

BROADWAY.—Hazel Dawn in "The Masqueraders."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Theda Bara in "Carmen."

EIGHTY-FIRST STREET.—Olga Petrova in "My Madonna."

PROCTOR'S 23D STREET.—Daily features.

44TH STREET.—Twilight sleep pictures.

THE widely heralded pictures of "Carmen," for which Geraldine Farrar acted the rôle she has sung at the Metropolitan, will be given their first public showing in New York today at the Strand. The pictures have already been released in neighboring cities, so that the novelty of them has worn off a bit, perhaps, but the numbers who have inquired the past week for reserved seats indicates that there is plenty of interest in the event, and record-breaking audiences will no doubt see the pictures.

The Strand management has shown commendable restraint in this particular instance. After it was arranged that the film should be exhibited there the men who had made the pictures possible by investing their money realized they might exploit them to better advantage by placing them in another theatre and charging bigger prices. So they made an attractive offer to the Strand to be released from their contract. But the management decided to keep faith with their public and retained their rights to the film. The temptation to raise the regular schedule of prices and to sell reserved seats was also brushed aside, and Strand patrons will be able to see Geraldine Farrar without paying any more than they would to watch the mimings of any of the lesser lights of film land.

Miss Farrar is not to have a monopoly on the famous Prosper Merimee story. In the Academy of Music another "Carmen" picture, with Theda Bara as the Spanish girl, will be exhibited.

Sections of "The Battle Cry of Peace," from the Vitagraph Theatre, were selected by J. Stuart Blackton, through the efforts of United States Immigration Commissioner Frederic C. Howe, to instill patriotism and teach the duties of citizenship to the men who cast their first vote this year. The film was shown at the reception in the Lewisohn Stadium of the College of the City of New York yesterday.

This method of teaching the new voters, many of whom are former immigrants, is original with Commissioner Howe.

"It is only by graphic lessons," says Mr. Howe, "that the stern duties of the individual toward his country can be impressed upon the minds of many of the foreign born. To drive this lesson home we must turn to the only universal language—the language of the film."

At Grugliasco, ten miles from Turin, Italy, where Mrs. Leslie Carter acted "Du Barry" before the camera, under the direction of George Kleine, stands an imposing building in which there is a luxuriously fitted suite of five rooms fixed up especially for Irene Fenwick and her mother. Just now it is probably occupied by officers of the Italian Army, or maybe as a hospital for wounded Italian soldiers, or as a retreat for convalescing troopers.

The building is a reconstructed villa owned by Mr. Kleine, near which he built an elaborate motion-picture studio. The outbreak of the war interfered with Mr. Kleine's plans regarding his Grugliasco studio, and Italy's entrance into the war has halted them entirely.

The value a California community places on the installation of a motion-picture plant in its midst is shown by the recent purchase by Thomas H. Ince of a large site in Culver City, near Los Angeles. For a long time the Triangle director has been making his pictures at Inceville, near Santa Monica. He desired to enlarge his facilities and began negotiations with a real estate firm. Before the discussion had proceeded very far the director said:

"Your town may be all right, but who will receive the more benefit from my going there, you or me?"

The end of the meeting was an agreement by the real estate company to deed thirty acres of land to Ince on condition that he erect a complete film-producing plant to cost not less than $100,000. The officers of the company knew that Ince had spent $750,000 at Inceville before he got through and were confident that they would get a big return when the Culver City studio began to expand.

Micha, Geraldine Farrar's pet goat at the Lasky studio, broke loose from her moorings one night recently and was discovered by Wilfred Buckland, the art director, Monday morning on top of his desk just swallowing the last bit of paper containing the completed plans for the "Mr. Grex of Monte Carlo" sets. Frank Reicher, the director, was held up in his work two days through Micha's appetite.

The flesh-and-blood stage has lost its attractiveness for Bessie Barriscale, who appears at the Knickerbocker Theatre this week as a Triangle star in "The Golden Claw." A permanent home in Santa Monica, not far from the Ince studio, makes more of an appeal to her than memories of the many seasons of road tours with prominent companies.

At the age of 5 Miss Barriscale was a member of James A. Herne's company playing in "Shore Acres." Little Eva in "Uncle Tom's Cabin" and Madge in the perennial "In Old Kentucky" were two rôles which fell to her in her early stage experience. The United States and England saw her as Lovey Mary in "Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch." Later David Belasco put her in "The Rose of the Rancho." Then she appeared in Richard Walton Tully's "The Bird of Paradise," playing the Laurette Taylor rôle at Maxine Elliott's Theatre.

After that came the films. She was called to do "The Rose of the Rancho" for the screen, and there she has remained.

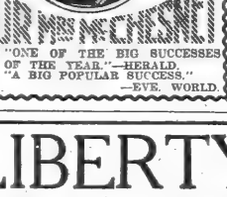
The natives of the town of Panamint, on the edge of Death Valley, received a rude shock the other day when an Eastern tourist dashed into their midst with the news of a big gold strike in an abandoned mine near there and exhibited several nuggets to prove his assertion. The whole district seized their trusty picks and pans and dashed out in search of the wealth, only to be led to the abandoned mine, where the Lasky players, under Cecil B. De Mille's direction, had been taking some scenes for Victor Moore in "Chimmie Fadden Out West." A few prop nuggets had been left scattered about.

Julius Steger, who has recently appeared with considerable success in the photoplay versions of "The Fifth Commandment" and "The Master of the House," is the latest acquisition to the list of stars of the Metro pictures, in which Miss Ethel Barrymore, William Faversham and others are now appearing. Mr. Steger has signed a contract with Rolfe Photo Plays, Inc., to appear exclusively on the Metro program. His first appearance will be in "The Blindness of Love," a comedy-drama by Ruth Comfort Mitchell.

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES AND SUCCESSES

EMPIRE Theatre, B'way & 40 St. Evenings at 8 sharp. Mats. Tuesday & Saturday 2.
CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager
2 MATINEES THIS WEEK | ELECTION DAY AND SATURDAY.
LAST PERFORMANCE of SHERLOCK HOLMES NEXT SATURDAY EVE.
CHARLES FROHMAN presents
WM. GILLETTE

IN FINAL PERFORMANCES OF SHERLOCK HOLMES
MONDAY, NOV. 8 —FOR TWO WEEKS— WM. GILLETTE in SECRET SERVICE

LYCEUM THEATRE, West 45th St. Evs. at 8:20. Mats. Tues., Thurs. and Sat. at 2:20
CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager
THREE MATINEES THIS WEEK: TUESDAY THURSDAY SATURDAY
EMMA McCHESNEY Says: "Any work is a woman's work that woman can do well."
CHARLES FROHMAN PRESENTS ETHEL BARRYMORE

in OUR MRS. McCHESNEY
"ONE OF THE BIG SUCCESSES OF THE YEAR."—HERALD.
"A BIG POPULAR SUCCESS."—EVE. WORLD.

LIBERTY 42D STREET, WEST OF BROADWAY. PRICES, EVEGS. and SAT. MATINEES, 25c., 50c., 75c., $1.00 AND $2.00. OTHER MATINEES.....25c., 50c., $1.00.
Now Playing TWICE DAILY Inc. Sundays NIGHTS 8:15. MATS. 2:15
Farewell to New York after the longest run in the history of the American Stage
LAST 4 WEEKS THE BIRTH OF A NATION
ENGAGEMENT POSITIVELY TERMINATES SAT., NOV. 27
On this date "The Birth of a Nation" will have played 725 consecutive performances in New York, exceeding the longest previous run by 55 times. Seats Now Selling for All Remaining Performances.

ELTINGE WEST 42d ST.
EVGS. 8:15. MATS. WED. & SAT. 2:15.
ELECTION NIGHT, Tues., Nov. 2 AT 8:15 SHARP
SELWYN & CO. PRESENT
FAIR AND WARMER
A PLAY OF TEMPERATURE AND TEMPERAMENT
THE CAST:
Madge Kennedy, Olive May, Ralph Morgan, Robert Fisher, Janet Beecher, John Cumberland, Hamilton Revelle, Harry Lorraine
SOMETHING DOING EVERY MINUTE
Most Surprises— Most Laughs— Most Thrills IN EDGAR SELWYN'S
Rolling Stones
WITH ITS WONDERFUL COMEDY CAST
12TH BIG WEEK
Nightly, 8:15. Wed. & Sat. Mat. EXTRA MAT. ELECTION DAY.
HARRIS WEST 42d ST.
Still running ahead of their ticket - Montgomery and Stone Chin-Chin -- Globe.
SPECIAL MAT. TUES., ELECTION DAY

NEW AMSTERDAM W. 42d St. "THE HOUSE BEAUTIFUL." KLAW & ERLANGER.....Managers Evgs. 8:15. Matinees Wed. and Sat., 2:15.
TOMORROW NIGHT AT 8.15 SHARP PLEASE!
First Matinee Wed. No Election Day Mat.
Klaw & Erlanger's Production of The Musical Globe-Trot in Three Swift Gallops,
AROUND THE MAP

Book and Lyrics by C. M. S. McLELLAN.
Music by HERMAN FINCK.
SINGERS WHO CAN SING! ACTORS WHO CAN ACT! DANCERS WHO CAN DANCE!
14 SCENES OF SUPERLATIVE SPLENDOR BY JOSEPH URBAN. HUNDREDS OF BEWITCHING GOWNS BY SCHNEIDER-ANDERSON. Musical Numbers Staged by JULIAN MITCHELL. Dialogue directed by HERBERT GRESHAM.
"GREAT CAST AND ENSEMBLBE OF 125, INCLUDING
ELSE ALDER (Her First American Appearance), WM. NORRIS, GEORGIA CRAMER, ROBT PITKIN, HAZEL COX, TYLER BROOKE, FREDDY NICE, IRVING BROOKS, ARTHUR KLEIN, BELLE D'AUBE, JAS. McELHERN, SYLVIA DE FRANKIE and P. O'MALLEY JENNINGS.

DANSE DE FOLLIES Atop the New Amsterdam Theatre. "MEETING PLACE OF THE WORLD."
Ziegfeld MID-NIGHT Frolic
24 MOST BEAUTIFUL WOMEN IN WORLD. Reserve Table for Election Night.

GEO. M. Cohan's THEATRE, B'way, 43d St. Tel. 392 Bryant.
KLAW & ERLANGER, Mgrs. Evs., 8:15
3 MATINEES THIS WEEK | Special Mat. Tues. Popular Mat. Wed. Regular Mat. Sat.
CHARLES DILLINGHAM PRESENTS
Elsie Janis
in a Little Comedy with a Little Music,
MISS INFORMATION
by Paul Dickey & Charles W. Goddard.
WITH A CAST INCLUDING
HOWARD ESTABROOK, RETA BOWLAND, FRANCIS McGINN, Annie Esmond, Vivian Rushmore, Eugene Revere, Diane Osle, Paulette Antoine, Julia Bruns and MAURICE FARKOA—MELVILLE ELLIS.

REPUBLIC THEATRE, W. 42D ST.
3 MATINEES THIS WEEK | Holiday Mat. Tues. Popular Mat. Wed. Regular Mat. Sat.
A. H. WOODS presents
COMMON CLAY
By CLEVES KINKEAD, with JOHN MASON, JANE COWL AND A BRILLIANT COMPANY
"In sheer dramatic intensity the third act surpasses any scene in 'The Birth of a Nation.'"—Globe.
Seats Eight Weeks in Advance.

FULTON THEATRE, West 46th St., near Broadway. TEL. 700 BRYANT.
Estate of HENRY B. HARRIS, Mgrs.
BEGINNING MONDAY, NOV. 8TH, ARNOLD
DALY
Announces
The Angel in the House
SEAT SALE THURS., NOV. 4th

Gaiety B'way, 46th St. Evs. at 8:30 Klaw & Erlanger, Mgrs. Mats. Tues., Wed. (Pop.) & Sat.
SPECIAL MAT. TUES. (ELEC. DAY.)
"THE MOST CHARMING PLAY IN ALL NEW YORK."
YOUNG AMERICA
IT MAKES YOU LAUGH
IT TUGS AT YOUR HEARTSTRINGS
IT RECALLS YOUR YOUTH
IT IS A REAL PLAY AT LAST

ASTOR B'way, 45 St. Bryant 287. Evgs. 8:20. Mats. Tues., Wed. (Pop.) & Sat. 2:30.
Special Pop. Price Mat. Tues. (Elec. Day.)
GEO. M. COHAN'S GREAT AMERICAN FARCE
HIT-THE-TRAIL HOLLIDAY
3RD BIG MONTH
WITH FRED NIBLO AS BILLY HOLLIDAY

Candler W. 42d St. Phone 6344. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Tues., Wed. & Sat. at 2:20.
Pop. Price Mat. Tues. (Elec. Day.)
3rd TRIUMPHANT MONTH!
THE HOUSE OF GLASS
With MARY RYAN AND THE GREAT ALL-AMERICAN CAST
Orchestra Seats $1.50 & $2.
500 Good Seats 1st Bals. 50c, 75c, $1.

BELASCO West 44 St. Evs. at 8:30. Matinees Thurs. & Sat. 2:30
Extra Mat. Tuesday, Election Day.
"I defy anybody to see 'The Boomerang' without flicking it."—Norman Hapgood in Harper's Weekly.
DAVID BELASCO presents
THE BOOMERANG
BY WINCHELL SMITH and VICTOR MAPES.

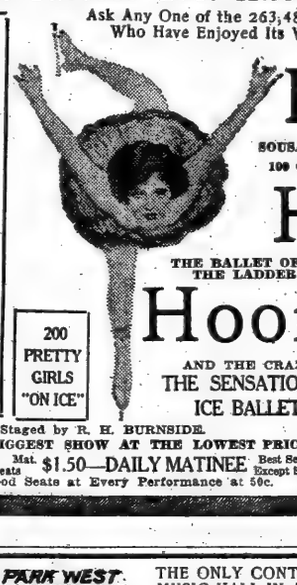
LONGACRE THEATRE, W. 48th St. Phone 23 Bryant. Evgs. 8:20. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:20. POPULAR ELECTION DAY MAT. TUES., 50c. to $1.50.
4th Big Month of Season's Musical Hit!
THE GIRL WHO SMILES
BY THE AUTHOR OF "ALMA," "ADELE," etc.
"A NOTABLE CAST WITH AN OPERA SINGING ENSEMBLE."
"A STUDIO SCENE WITH A SUCCESSION OF THRILLS."
"BEAUTIFUL MELODIES THAT HAUNT YOU."
"A MOST UNUSUAL 3RD ACT."—"An Operetta that Acknowledges No Debt to 'The Merry Widow.'"—Times.

How Tommy Atkins Gets the Enemy's Range—in
Under Fire
MATINEES, ELECTION DAY, WED. & SAT.
HUDSON THEATRE W. 44TH ST.

What You've Only Read About You Can Actually See in
Under Fire
with WM. COURTENAY
Extra Mat. Election Day.
HUDSON THEATRE W. 44TH ST.

Real German Soldiers Goose Step and Real Trench Scenes in
Under Fire
A REAL WAR PLAY
Extra Mat. Election Day.
HUDSON THEATRE W. 44TH ST.

English, German, French, American feelings on the great war explained in
Under Fire
100th Performance This Week at the
HUDSON THEATRE Extra Mat. Election Day.

HIPPODROME
MANAGEMENT CHARLES DILLINGHAM
"Greatest Success Ever Known"
Ask Any One of the 263,482 Who Have Enjoyed Its Wonders
Tonight Sousa Concert
Sidonia Spera, Soprano,
RAGTIME PROGRAM
Belle Storey, Nat M. Wills, Marimbas, and the big HIP HIP HOORAY Features, including THE ENTIRE ICE BALLET and the Hippodrome CHORUS OF 200

HIP
SOUSA and His Band 100 Other Novelties
HIP
THE BALLET OF THE STATES. THE LADDER OF ROSES.
200 PRETTY GIRLS "ON ICE"
Hooray
AND THE CRAZE
THE SENSATIONAL ICE BALLET
Staged by R. H. BURNSIDE.
WORLD'S BIGGEST SHOW AT THE LOWEST PRICE.
NIGHTS and Sat. Mat. Best Seats $1.50—DAILY MATINEE Best Seats, Except Sat., $1
1,500 Good Seats at Every Performance at 50c.

CENTRAL PARK WEST 62ND TO 63RD STREET
The Century
PHONE 6800 COL. EVES. 8:15 MATS. TUESDAY-THURS. 2:15
THE ONLY CONTINENTAL MUSIC HALL IN AMERICA.
Smoking in Mezzanine Seats Always.
Eves. 25c. to $2.00. Sat. Mats. and Sund. Nights 25c. to $1.50. Tues. & Thurs. Mats. 25c. to $1.00.
SEATS 8 WEEKS IN ADVANCE.
ACTON DAVIES Agrees with ALAN DALE about
NED WAYBURN'S TOWN TOPICS
Dear Mr. Wayburn:—
Seeing this wonderful production of "Town Topics" of yours made me regret for the first time that I am no longer writing theatrical reviews. I should have loved to try and do that First Act ballet of yours justice. My hat is off not only to you for this supremely lovely pageant, but to Adelaide and Hughes for the exquisite way in which they bring your wonderful color scene to life. More power to you!
Acton Davies
TONIGHT SUNDAY CONCERT
SYLVESTER SCHAEFFER, JAMES J. CORBETT, BALALAIKA ORCHESTRA, "TOWN TOPICS" PRINCIPALS, CENTURY CHORUS and TRIXIE FRIGANZA

WILLIAM FOX
PEERLESS PHOTO PLAY PRESENTATION
ACADEMY OF MUSIC 14TH ST. IRVING PLACE MATINEES, 10c NIGHTS, 15c
RIVERSIDE THEATRE, B'WAY & 96th ST. MATINEES, 10-15c NIGHTS, 15-25c
BEGINNING THIS AFTERNOON
THEDA BARA IN "CARMEN"
DIRECTION OF R. A. WALSH.
SEE—Jose's Death Plunge at Au Sable Chasm, Old Spain, Shudderink Cigarette Factory Combat, Real Bull Fight.
TRIUMPHANT SCREEN DEBUT NEXT WEEK
ROBERT B. MANTELL
Supported by GENEVIEVE HAMPER in "THE BLINDNESS OF DEVOTION."

PARK THEATRE Last Times TODAY AT THE PARK THEATRE WOMEN ONLY, 2:30, 4 & 8 P. M. MEN ONLY AT 9:15 P. M.
MOVING DOWNTOWN TOMORROW
44TH ST. THEATRE FOUR TIMES DAILY WOMEN ONLY, 2:30-4-8. MEN ONLY at 9:15.
Twilight-Sleep
IN MOTION PICTURES AND LECTURE BY DR. KURT E. SCHLOSSINGK OF FREIBURG FRAUENKLINIC. | ADM. 25c

NO INTERRUPTION IN EUROPEAN TRAVEL VIA
EMENDORF SYSTEM
5 SUNDAY NIGHTS, 8:30
5 MONDAY MATS. at 2:45
CARNEGIE HALL, 57th St.
Nov. 7-8....THE BRITISH ISLES
Nov. 14-15.....HOLLAND
Nov. 21-22.....SWITZERLAND
Nov. 28-29.....NORTHERN ITALY
Dec. 5-6.....SOUTHERN ITALY
COURSE TICKETS, $2.50, $3, $4, $5
NOW ON SALE

THE WOMEN'S CONFERENCE Announces a Course of 18 LECTURES on "THE SCIENCE OF NATIONS"
In the Meeting House of the SOCIETY FOR ETHICAL CULTURE 2 West 64th Street
On Successive Friday Mornings NOV. 5th At 11 o'Clock, Beginning
Among the speakers will be Prof. Shotwell, Prof. Felix Adler, Prof. Kuno Francke and others.

LOEW'S AMERICAN ROOF Atop American Theatre, 42d St. & 8th Ave.
JACK KRAFT & BESSIE GROS; Meadowbrook Orch. 10 Other Features.
ENCLOSED HEATED COMFORTABLE
EVERY EVE. at 8:15
All Seats Reserved, 25c-35c-50c.

PARK THEATRE, Columbus Circle, 59th St. Cont. Tomorrow, 2 to 12 P. M. Daily.
With the Fighting Forces of Europe
Motion Pictures in Natural Colors. 10 and 25c.

B. F. KEITH'S COLONIAL 62d St., B'way. CONCERTS To-day, 2:15-8:15. Beg. Mon., NOV. 1. MATINEE DAILY
America's Favorite Singing Comedienne, NORA BAYES IN AN ENTIRELY NEW ACT.
Ralph Dunbar's MARYLAND SINGERS Singing Southern Songs of the 60's.
GEO. PERRY & HEATH FRANKIE
Mullen & Coogan; Isabelle Lowe; Whitfield & Ireland; Dupree & Dupree;

B. F. KEITH'S ALHAMBRA 126 St., 7th Av. CONCERTS To-day, 2:15-8:15. Beg. Mon., NOV. 1. MATINEE DAILY
THE INTERNATIONAL STAR, DOROTHY JARDON
HOMER B. MASON & MARGUERITE KEELER in a Delightful Playlet, "MARRIED."
Gertrude Vanderbilt & Moore Others
AL. HERMAN; CHIEF CAUPOLICAN, KERVILLE FAMILY, MR. & MRS. GORDON WILDE; BURNHAM & IRWIN.

F. F. PROCTOR'S —BIG CONCERTS TO-DAY—
5th AVE. B'way & 28 St.
23RD ST. Near 6th Av.
58TH ST. Near 3d Av.
125TH ST Lex. Av.
Clementine De Vere & Co., Henry Dixey, Jr., Lucus & Lucille, Weston & Leon, Fern, Biglow & Mehan, others.
Germany's Part in Europe's War, Realistic Views of War-Scarred Battlefields, others. Con. 11 to 11.
Fascinating Flirts, Melody Trio, Flood & Urna, Rogers & Hart, Wood, Melville & Phillips, others.
Van Bros., Rich, Pitman & Co., The Olivers, T. F. Dunn, Cook & Sylvia, La Rue & Richmond, M'gt Ford, others.

Hudson, 57 & 3d Av. Plaza 812. Mats. Elec. & Sat.
WASHINGTON SQ. PLAYERS Evgs. 8:45.

Mat. Daily at 2 25, 50, 75c. 2,000 CHOICE SEATS, 50c.
B. F. KEITH'S PALACE BROADWAY AND 47TH STREET
EVERY NIGHT 25, 50, 75c, $1, $1.50 1,000 ORCHESTRA SEATS, $1.50.
TWO BIG CONCERTS SUNDAY. | BEGIN'G MON. MAT., NOV. 1st.
Queen of the American Stage Returns to Vaudeville.
Our Own American Beauty—The Toast of the Nation.
LILLIAN RUSSELL
In New Songs and Old Favorite Numbers She Made Famous—
Miss Russell Will Offer a Repertoire of Wonderful Gowns.
Her Loveliness Is at Its Perfect Best and Her Voice So Fresh and Fascinating That Opera Contends with the Palace for Her Presence.
William Courtleigh IN GEO. V. HOBART'S SLANG CLASSIC, "PEACHES."
Courtney Sisters SINGING ENTIRELY NEW SONGS.
Craig Campbell THE DISTINGUISHED TENOR.
BERT LEVY THE FAMOUS ARTIST ENTERTAINER.
GEO. McKAY & OTTIE ARDINE "ON BROADWAY."
MILT COLLINS "THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE."
DANCING LA VARS. | CURRENT NEWS PICTORIAL.
World's Most Exquisite Music in Vaudeville.
Grand Opera No Longer a Metropolitan Monopoly. A Tabloid Version of
"FAUST"
By Gounod—Done in five beautiful scenes with twenty artists and featuring:
Estelle Wentworth, Soprano Prima Donna Berlin Grand Opera.
Thaddeus De Wronski, Baritone Star Boston Grand Opera.
Salvatore Giordano, European Tenor Caruso's Protege.
SPECIAL.—ON ELECTION NIGHT BERT LEVY WILL ANNOUNCE THE RETURNS, USING HIS OWN PATENTED APPARATUS.

Stupendous Bill of New Triangle Plays
The sixth Triangle Week at the Knickerbocker Theatre is a bill of remarkable excellence. Imagine for yourself:
Douglas Fairbanks in "Double Trouble," Weber and Fields in "The Best of Enemies," Bessie Barriscale in "The Golden Claw," "Saved by Wireless."
No such combination has been offered. No such diverse arrangement of amusement is to be found anywhere. Mystery, Farce, Drama, all on one bill at the
Knickerbocker Theatre
Broadway and 38th Street
Daily Matinees, 25c and 50c. Evenings, 25c, 50c, 75c, $1. A few seats at $2.

Cort 48th St., East of Broadway. Phone Bryant 46. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:20 Wed. Mat. 50c. to $1.50.
SPECIAL MAT. ELECTION DAY (TUES.)
6th RECORD-BREAKING WEEK
IN "THE HOUSE OF HITS"
BEST COMIC OPERA IN YEARS
JOHN CORT presents A NEW THREE ACT COMIC OPERA
BOOK and LYRICS by HENRY BLOSSOM Music by VICTOR HERBERT.
THE PRINCESS PAT
LEXINGTON THEATRE, 51st St. & Lex. Av. Phone Plaza 6110
Prices: Evenings, 25c., 35c, 50c, 75c & $1 Mats Tues., Thurs. & Sat., 25c & 50c.
Week Starting TOMORROW NIGHT AT 8:20.
"BRINGING UP FATHER"
BIG MUSICAL REVIEW Based on George McManus' Cartoon Characters
Week Nov. 8th—"A PAIR OF SIXES."
Today—2 Big Vaudeville Concerts

STANDARD THEATRE, B'way & 90th St. Phone River. 42.
Prices: Evs. 25c. to $1. Sat. Mats., 25c to 75c Bargain Mats. Tues. & Thurs., 25c & 50c
Week Starting TOMORROW NIGHT AT 8:30
William Elliott, F. Ray Comstock & Morris Gest present Geo. V. Hobart's Morality Play,
"EXPERIENCE"
With William Elliott & Original Cast.
Most Wonderful Play in America.
Week Nov. 8, "Potash & Perlmutter."
TO-NIGHT 8:30 SYMPHONY CONCERT N.Y. Orchestral Society.

YORK 116th St., Near Lenox Av. Phone Morningside 1354.
Ev. 25 to $1. Sat. Mat. 25 to 75c Bargain Mats. Tues. & Thurs., 25c & 50c
Week Starting TOMORROW NIGHT AT 8:30
WILLIAM A. BRADY, LTD., Presents
"SINNERS"
By OWEN DAVIS.
Week Nov. 8, "Bringing Up Father."
TODAY—Continuous Vaudeville, 1 to 11.

COLUMBIA B'WAY AND 47TH ST. BURLESQUE
ENTIRELY NEW SHOW EVERY WEEK
Lively Fun, Snappy Music, Spirited Dancing, Pretty Girls, "Different" Costumes, Beautiful Scenery!
There You Have It in a Nutshell
2 Big Concerts To-day At 2:15—15c 25c, 50c. At 8:15—25c, 50c, 75c.
Com. To-morrow Aft'n.
THE SPORTING WIDOWS
Election Returns Tuesday Night
The Star Spangled Banner Hurrah Show, with the Greatest Brass Band in the World!
TWICE DAILY | POPULAR PRICES | SMOKE IF YOU LIKE

STRAND BROADWAY & 47TH ST.
MATINEES 10-15-25-50c. NIGHTS, 15-25-50c.
WORLD'S MOST LUXURIOUS PHOTO PLAYHOUSE.
TO-DAY AND ALL THIS WEEK:
GERALDINE FARRAR IN "CARMEN"
Jesse L. Lasky Feature Play.
By Arrangement Morris Gest.
WITH A SUPERB MUSICAL SETTING.
Next Week—MARY PICKFORD in "MADAME BUTTERFLY."

EDEN MUSEE European War Heroes. Kinemacolor Hourly. 85 W. 23rd St. WORLD IN WAX Admis'n 25c Sunday

Vitagraph B'WAY AND 46 ST.
PRICES: EVENINGS.....25c, 50c, 75c, $1 & $2 MATINEES.....25c, 50c, $1
To Neglect One's Liberty Is to Lose It. To Neglect One's Country Is to Perish with It.
TWICE TODAY (SUNDAY) & EVERY DAY at 2:30 & 8:30
J. STUART BLACKTON and ALBERT E. SMITH Present
THE GREAT PATRIOTIC PHOTO SPECTACLE
THE BATTLE CRY OF PEACE
written by J. STUART BLACKTON
Based on Hudson Maxim's "DEFENSELESS AMERICA."
FEATURING CHARLES RICHMAN
SCHOOL CHILDREN'S MATINEE SATURDAY MORNING at 11 O'CLOCK. SPECIAL PRICES: ENTIRE ORCH. 50c.; ENTIRE BAL. 25c.
"A Call to Arms Against War"

HORSE SHOW
The Box Office at MADISON SQUARE GARDEN will be open from 9 A. M. to P. M. on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, the 2nd and 3rd of NOVEMBER, for the sale of seats and boxes for the entire week of the show, and on and after Nov. 8th for reserved seats for any single performance.

BROOKLYN AMUSEMENTS.

MONTAUK The House Beautiful, W. 14 St. Bargain Prices.
Beginning Tomorrow A. H. WOODS Presents
KICK IN
with RICHARD BENNETT Clara Joel and the ORIGINAL COMPANY
Prices That Never Change! Evs. & Sat. Mat. and Election Day Mat. (Tuesday) 25c to $1 WED. MAT. POP. PRICES 25c to 50c NO HIGHER!
ELECTION RETURNS TUESDAY NIGHT
Next Week.....ANDREW MACK

MAJESTIC Starting Monday, November 8 Evs. & Sat. Mat., 25c to $1. Wed. Matinee, 25c and 50c.
SPECIAL ELECTION DAY MATINEE
The Messrs. SHUBERT Offer the FAMOUS ANGLO-POLISH STAR,
Mme. Petrova
In Edward Locke's Stirring Drama,
The Revolt
Next Week—"Experience." Seats Monday.

B. F. Keith's ORPHEUM Matinee Daily.
CONCERTS TO-DAY 2:15, 8:15
"The Perfect Playhouse."
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SPECIAL ELECTION DAY MATINEE
A. H. WOODS PRESENTS
THE SONG OF SONGS
By EDWARD SHELDON—ALL-STAR CAST.
With IRENE FENWICK and TOM WISE
Next Week, Mme. PETROVA in THE REVOLT

MR. HOPPER IS CHEERFUL

BY CARLYLE ELLIS.

E WOLF HOPPER, in the make-up of Don Quixote plus a tweed hat and the inevitable briar, had just ...ere in to the Fine Arts Studio from a ... location" among the hills back of ... Angeles where scenes for a Tri...gle photo dramatization of the great ...panish classic were being filmed.

This is Mr. Hopper's first experience ... photoplay and he is intensely inter...ted in its growing possibilities. He ... comparing notes with a group of ...roadway acquaintances of whom he ...ays, "they seem all to be here in Los ...ngeles."

"I like it," he said, "I like it better ...ery day. But I would like it better ...till," and he shook his head sadly, ... it were not for the frightfully early ...ising. Think of it, I am made up at ...alf past nine; I am keyed up all day, ...nd—I am shot at five.

"But what one misses most is the ap...lause, the response of an audience. ...ou give your best to a scene, the cam...a stops buzzing and—there is silence. ...t is frightful. I keep imagining I have ...ailed. So I'm getting into the way of ...ooking hungrily for a word of encour...gement from the directors, and they ...ay it is going admirably."

"How do you like the prospect of ...pending a whole Winter away from ...ew York?" asked some one.

"My boy, it's wonderful. Think of ...t. I have a real home, the first in thirty ...ears, with a garden, and literally my ...wn vines and fig trees—and other ...ruits. And my Jap boy is the most ...arvelous cook ever given to a man.

"And you should see my baby." The ...amous comedian swells with pride at ...very thought of his new son. "He is ...he most remarkable baby I have ever ...nown—of course every father says ...hat, but I am serious. I give you my ...ord—he is eight months old and I have ...ever heard him cry. Never a sick ...minute, never a symptom of teething. ...The doctor will promise that on Tues...day the sixteenth at 7:23, we may ex...pect a tooth, and if we look at 7:23 there it is.

"But, unfortunately," Hopper's voice sank to mournful rumble, "I am greatly afraid he is going to look like me. In fact," the big voice dropped half an octave lower, "he does already, extraordinarily so."

After the laugh some one brought the veteran actor back to the subject of Don Quixote, and he instantly became animated again.

"Quixote is a great opportunity," he said. "He is an immortal creation, a figure that in essence fits all time. Every one knows him and—do you realize it?—not one in ten thousand has read the book, though it is a world classic.

"I think it a fine thing to make the strange figure of the crack-brained old knight live again in the beautiful pictorialization that this is going to be. It is going to help us understand why, though he tilted against a mode of thought long since dead, he is a living, vital figure today. We laugh at the impractical idealism, that has a hundred counterparts in our own world, but we are touched by the pathos of the old man's folly, and that, I think, is why the story has lived, and that is why I believe in it as a photoplay."

"Your car is here, Mr. Hopper," said an attendant.

The comedian disappeared, but came hurrying back.

"Come," he called. "Come all of you. The most wonderful baby of all time is here, and you shall see him. You won't have to take my word for anything."

Pretty Mrs. Hopper had brought Master Hopper to meet his father, who seized him, and, expatiating upon the wonder of his achievements to the assembled players, bore the bright-eyed and sturdy infant triumphantly through the crowd to Director Griffith's office to prove that he had not in the least exaggerated.

"They call me a cheerful man," he said a little later, as the baby was restored to its mother. "But how in the light of heaven could I be anything else!"

BROOKLYN AMUSEMENTS.

MONTAUK.—Willard Mack's international success, "Kick In," with Richard Bennett in the rôle created by Jack Barrymore last year at the Longacre, and Clara Joel in the leading woman's part.

MAJESTIC.—Edward Locke's play "The Revolt," with Olga Petrova in the leading rôle.

TELLER'S.—Edward Sheldon's dramatic arrangement of Sudermann's novel of Continental life, "The Song of Songs," with Irene Fenwick, Thomas A. Wise, and Cyril Keightley in their original rôles.

GRAND.—The Grand Opera House stock players in "The Brute."

ORPHEUM—Keith vaudeville featuring the fashion show seen several weeks ago at the Palace; Harry Fox and Yansci Dolly in song, dance and patter; Fred V. Bowers and company in a song revue.

BUSHWICK.—These feature acts of Keith vaudeville: "The Bride Shop," a musical comedy in miniature, with Andrew Tombes and Lola Wentworth as the principals; the Avon Comedy Four in their familiar sketch, "The New Teacher"; Dolly Connolly and Percy Wenrich, singing songs written by the latter.

PROSPECT.—Sam Chip and Mary Marble in the sketch from the Lambs Gambol, entitled "The Clock Shop," as the feature of a program of Keith vaudeville that includes also Mr. and Mrs. Jimmie Barry in their bucolic sketch, "The Rube," and Hermine Shone and company in "The Last of the Quakers."

WHAT BEFELL CHARLOTTE

CHARLOTTE fell on the ice while executing one of her graceful whirls at the Hippodrome the other night with a thud that brought an audible gasp from the audience. She lay there a minute, her muscles relaxed as though she were unconscious, while the audience held its breath. But in a minute she was on her feet and continuing her remarkable performance.

"It is a curious fact," said Charlotte afterward in German, that was translated by the official interpreter kept at the Hippodrome to communicate the wishes of the skaters to the management, "that falls rarely hurt the skater. I suppose the main reason is that when one is skating fast, or even reasonably fast, and falls, the angle at which the ice is struck is such that little damage results. It is not a very pleasant thing to fall unexpectedly when one is executing any important figure, but all the same it hurts little more than one's dignity.

"In all the great competitions of the world for figure skating championships a fall is entirely disregarded by the judges and is not marked against the competitor. Of course, if one should fall too many times it would not be entirely ignored and would be marked against the skater as an indication of ungraceful carriage.

"In one of my tries for an important skating medal in Austria I had the misfortune to have a very bad fall. I went back to the same starting place and began my figure all over again. When I got to the place where I had fallen before, something tripped me and I fell again. The judges investigated the spot in the ice and found an embedded bit of the steel brush with which the ice had been scraped. I lost nothing by those falls—in fact, to put it differently, I had three trials for a figure which my competitors were allowed to essay but once. So I was even grateful for them.

"I am sometimes asked if there is not a special way to fall on the ice. There is not. There is a special way to fall in circus tumbling or where one is doing gymnastic work with a pad or light mattress to alight on or even where uncovered boards are used. But this is quite different from the tumbles one gets in skating. These are so unexpected and the balance is so very delicate that no amount of twisting or turning of the body could alter it very much. I generally try to come down as easily as I can, and if I think about anything at all it is more likely to be the question of turning an ankle than anything else. No! I'll be very honest with you, and add that one of the first things I think of if I feel that I am in danger of falling is the protection of my skating costume. Now isn't that just like a woman?"

Alexandra Carlisle, William A. Sheer, and other principals of the Equitable's "Creeping Tides" cast, have been in Pittsburg, where some interesting mining scenes, including an explosion, were taken in the Braddock mine, a thousand feet below the surface. There was only one casualty and from that no serious results are apprehended.

Wally Van, in producing "Hughie of the Circus" for Vitagraph, turned the studio yard into a circus lot, using the regulation saw-dust ring and tiers of circus seats covered by a twenty-foot top. The camera caught gayly caparisoned horses and the complete equipment of an old-time one-ring circus in gala array as they make their grand entrance, as well as the side-show freaks.

THIS WEEK'S FREE LECTURES

Sunday.

ORGAN RECITAL, by Professor Samuel A. Baldwin, Great Hall, College of the City of New York, 4 P. M., Dvorak's "Humoreske."

VOLTAIRE, by Professor William J. Durant, 5 P. M.; "Victor Hugo's Just Men," by Jonathan C. Day, 8 P. M. Labor Temple, 14th St. and 2d Av.

ORGAN RECITAL, by W. A. Goldsworthy, Washington Irving High School, Irving Place, 16th and 17th Sts., 3:30 P. M.

ORGAN RECITAL, by Scott Wheeler, Morris High School, 166th St. and Boston Road, the Bronx, 3:30 P. M.

SOCIAL PROGRESS IN LEGISLATION, Meyer London, Public Forum, P. S. 101, 111th St., west of Lexington Av., 8:15 P. M.

Monday.

MINERALOGICAL AND GEOGRAPHICAL OBSERVATIONS ON A PACIFIC COAST TRIP, by George F. Kunz, first of a series of ten-minute talks on Summer work by members, Section of Geology and Mineralogy, New York Academy of Sciences, American Museum of Natural History, 8:15 P. M.

MARSEILLES AND THE RIVIERA, by Professor Charles U. Clark, Washington Irving High School, Irving Place, 16th and 17th Sts., 8:15 P. M.

CAMILLE SAINT-SAENS: THE FRENCH IN LARGE FORMS, by John S. Van Cleve, P. S. 27, 42d St., east of 3d Av., 8:15 P. M.

THE MAKING OF MODERN ENGLAND—ECONOMIC TRANSFORMATION OF A NATION, by Edward P. Humphrey, Ph. D., P. S. 46, 156th St. and St. Nicholas Av., 8:15 P. M.

IMPERIAL BERLIN, by Professor Henry E. Northrop, P. S. 59, 228 East 57th St., 8:15 P. M. Illustrated.

COLORATURA ARIAS FROM THE OPERAS, by Miss Maria Paz Gainsborg, P. S. 62, Hester, Essex, and Norfolk Sts., 8:15 P. M.

HAMLET, by W. Brewer Brown, P. S. 119, 123d St., east of 8th Av., 8:15 P. M.

ALEXANDRE DUMAS THE ELDER, by Professor J. Carter Troop, P. S. 165, 108th St., west of Amsterdam Av., 8:15 P. M.

ELECTRICAL MEASUREMENTS, by Charles L. Harrington, Hunter College, Park Av., 68th and 69th Sts., 8:15 P. M. Illustrated.

ROBERT SCHUMANN, by Miss Pauline Jennings, N. Y. Public Library, 112 East 96th St., 8:15 P. M. Illustrated

HOUSECLEANING, by Miss L. Ray Balderston, N. Y. Public Library, Tompkins Sq. Branch, 331 East 10th St., 8:15 P. M. Illustrated.

CHOPIN, by Mrs. Mary Gregory Murray, Pilgrim Hall, Broadway Tabernacle, 58th St. and Broadway, 8:15 P. M.

GLACIER NATIONAL PARK, by Robert G. Wesch, Jr., Columbia Hall, 343 West 25th St., 8:15 P. M. Illustrated.

PREHISTORIC EGYPT, by Professor W. Max Mueller, St. Luke's Hall, 488 Hudson St., 8:15 P. M. Illustrated.

DIE MEISTERSINGER, by Miss Pearl Cleveland Wilson, Morris High School, 166th St. and Boston Road, the Bronx, 8:15 P. M. Illustrated.

THIRTEEN NATIONS OR ONE, by David Saville Muzzey, P. S. 46, 196th St., between Bainbridge and Briggs Avs., the Bronx, 8:15 P. M. Illustrated.

COLORADO VERSUS SWITZERLAND, by Rudy S. Uzzell, P. S. 50, Bryant and Tyse Avs., north of 172d St., the Bronx, 8:15 P. M. Illustrated.

RAMONA, by J. W. Fairbank, Lafayette Hall, Alexander Av. and 137th St., the Bronx, 8:15 P. M. Illustrated.

Tuesday.

SHAKESPEARE'S RELATION TO MODERN THOUGHT AND ART, by Louis U. Wilkinson, Wadleigh High School, 115th St., west of 7th Av., 8:15 P. M.

CONSTITUTIONS: WHY ARE THEY ENACTED? by Edgar Dawson, P. S. 4, Rivington and Pitt Sts., 8:15 P. M.

ELECTROPLATING AND ELECTROTYPING, by W. Wallace Ker, P. S. 66, 88th St., east of 1st Av., 8:15 P. M. Illustrated.

PRINCIPLES OF INERNATIONAL TRADE, by Professor Walter E. Clark, P. S. 90, 147th St., west of 7th Av., 8:15 P. M.

GREAT JAPAN: MIKADOISM, FEUDALISM, AND MODERN EXPANSION, by William Elliott Griffis, P. S. 132, 182d St. and Wadsworth Av., 8:15 P. M.

FROM CORTINA TO BOTZEN, OVER PORDOI JOCH PASS, by Dr. George R. Van De Water, American Museum of Natural History, 77th St. and Central Park West, 8:15 P. M. Illustrated.

HENRY V., THE POPULAR HERO, by J. Duncan Spaeth, Metropolitan Temple, 7th Av. and 14th St., 8 P. M.

TRAINING OUR NATIONAL GUARD, by George E. Stonebridge, St. Cornelius Church, 428 West 46th St., 8:15 P. M. Illustrated.

JOURNEYING THROUGH SOUTHERN MEXICO, by Mrs. Ada B. Talbot, P. S. 13, Park Av. and 216th St., Williamsbridge, 8:15 P. M. Illustrated.

THE YELLOW PERIL, by Sydney Neville Ussher, Hopewell Hall, 425 East 240th St., the Bronx, 8:15 P. M. Illustrated.

SWITZERLAND AND THE ALPS, by Miss Arta M. McConoughey, Riverdale Hall, Riverdale Av. and 260th St., the Bronx, 8:15 P. M. Illustrated.

MODERN GREECE: ITS CONDITION AND OUTLOOK, by Miss Josephine Helena Short, St. Anselm's Hall, Tinton Av., 156th and 156th Sts., the Bronx, 8:15 P. M. Illustrated.

BEETHOVEN, HIS SECOND PERIOD, by Daniel Gregory Mason, P. S. 101, 111th St., west of Lexington Av., 8:15 P. M. Illustrated at piano.

THE BEINNING AND METHODS OF ASTRONOMY, by Garrett P. Serviss, Cooper Institute, 8th St. and 4th Av., 8:15 P. M. Illustrated.

NEW THINGS WE HAVE LEARNED ABOUT AFRICA, by Cyrus C. Adams, Institute Hall, 218 East 106th St., 8:15 P. M. Illustrated.

POULTRY MANAGEMENT, by David Greenberg, Forward-to-the-Land League, Labor Temple, 8:15 P. M.

Wednesday.

ORGAN RECITAL, by Professor Samuel A. Baldwin, Great Hall, College of the City of New York, 4 P. M.

MEXICO, by Jacques W. Redway, N. Y. Public Library, 505 West 145th St., 8:15 P. M. Illustrated.

THE VALUE OF LEARNING A TRADE, by Arnold Levitas, Seamen's Church Institute, 25 South St., 8:15 P. M. Illustrated.

THE AMERICAN MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY, by Frederick A. Lucas, Y. M. C. A., 5 West 125th St., 8:15 P. M. Illustrated.

MILLET AND THE BARBIZON PAINTERS, by Alexander T. Van Laer, P. S. 37, 145th St., east of Willis Av., the Bronx, 8:15 P. M. Illustrated.

ALGIERS AND ALGERIA, by Mrs. Jennie Pomerene Haney, P. S. 47, Randolph, St. Lawrence, and Beach Avs., the Bronx, 8:15 P. M. Illustrated.

THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR, by John C. Welsh, P. S. 53, 168th St., Findlay and Teller Avs., 8:15 P. M.

PAN-AMERICA, by Willis Fletcher Johnson, N. Y. Public Library, 759 East 160th St., the Bronx, 8:15 P. M.

Thursday.

THE GREAT WIDE SEA, by Dr. William T. Elsing, Washington Irving High School, Irving Place, 16th and 17th Sts., 8:15 P. M.

THE GOVERNMENT OF NEW YORK CITY AND OF NEW YORK STATE, by A. Franklin Rose, P. S. 27, 42d St., east of 3d Av., 8:15 P. M.

UNCLE SAM AND HIS NEIGHBORS, by L. R. Robinson, P. S. 46, 156th St. and St. Nicholas Av., 8:15 P. M.

THE PERIOD OF CONFLICT, by Professor William B. Guthrie, P. S. 59, 228 East 57th St., 8:15 P. M.

PERSONAL LIBERTY AND THE RIGHT OF FREE SPEECH, by Gilbert E. Roe, P. S. 62, Hester, Essex, and Norfolk Sts., 8:15 P. M.

PISTOIA, THE CINDERELLA OF TUSCAN TOWNS, by Professor Bruno Roselli, P. S. 165, 106th St. and Amsterdam Av., 8:15 P. M. Illustrated.

THE NATION'S CAPITAL, by A. MacDonald Reoch, Christ Church House, 336 West 36th St., 8:15 P. M. Illustrated.

MANUFACTURING AND CIRCULATING A MAGAZINE, Labor Temple, 14th St. and 2d Av., 8:15 P. M. Illustrated. Lecturer to be announced.

HOW TO DRESS, by Miss E. A. Winslow, N. Y. Public Library, 112 East 96th St., 8:15 P. M. Illustrated.

FOLK SONGS AND BALLADS OF THE BRITISH ISLES, by J. Van Cleft Cooper, N. Y. Public Library, 103 West 135th St., 8:15 P. M. Illustrated.

THE REFORM OF THE TARIFF, by Eugene E. Agger, Ph. D., St. Luke's Hall, 483 Hudson St., 8:15 P. M.

THE JURY, by Professor George W. Kirchwey, Morris High School, 166th St. and Boston Road, the Bronx, 8:15 P. M.

FRACTURES, DISLOCATIONS, SPRAINS, AND SUFFOCATION, by Dr. Henry B. Savage, P. S. 4, Fulton and 3d Avs. and 173d St., the Bronx, 8:15 P. M. Illustrated

DARKEST POLYNESIA, by Mrs. Lillian S. Fisher, P. S. 36, Castle Hill Av., between Watson and Black Rock Avs., Unionport. 8:15 P. M. Illustrated.

THE WESTERN CAMPAIGN, by Frank D. Baugher, P. S. 39, Longwood Av., Kelly and Beck Sts., the Bronx, 8:15 P. M. Illustrated.

THE REAL TOKIO, by Merton C. Leonard, P. S. 43, Brown Place and 136th St., the Bronx, 8:15 P. M. Illustrated.

TRANSPORTATION OF THE INJURED, CARE OF THE SICK, by Dr. Theron W. Kilmer, P. S. 46, 196th St., between Bainbridge and Briggs Avs., the Bronx, 8:15 P. M. Illustrated.

Friday.

PETROGRAD AND THE GOVERNMENT, by Lucy Elizabeth Taxter, Ph. D., Wadleigh High School, 115th St., west of 7th Av., 8:15 P. M. Illustrated.

SONGS OF ITALY, by Giuseppe Aldo Randegger, P. S. 17, 47th St., west of 8th Av., 8:15 P. M. Vocal selections by Mrs. G. A. Randegger.

FRACTURES, DISLOCATIONS, SPRAINS, AND SUFFOCATIONS, by Dr. William A. Rodgers, P. S. 38, Dominick, Clarke, and Broome Sts., 8:15 P. M. Illustrated.

A LUMP OF COAL AND ITS HISTORY, by Magnus C. Ihlseng, P. S. 62, Broadway, Academy St., and Vermilyea Av., 8:15 P. M. Illustrated.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES AND TRADE PRACTICES IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK, by the Hon. Joseph Hartigan, P. S. 61, 12th St., east of Avenue B, 8:15 P. M.

NORTHERN SPAIN, by Professor Louis Augusta Loiseaux, P. S. 66, 88th St., east of 1st Av., 8:15 P. M. Illustrated.

RURAL DENMARK, by Mrs. Antoinette Hervey, P. S. 90, 147th St., west of 7th Av., 8:15 P. M. Illustrated.

INDUSTRIES AND DISEASE, by Dr. Louis I. Harris, P. S. 46, 156th St. and St. Nicholas Av., 8:15 P. M. Illustrated.

BARRIE'S "THE ADMIRABLE CRICHTON," "PETER PAN," &c., by Professor J. G. Carter Troop, P. S. 132, 182d St. and Wadsworth Av., 8:15 P. M.

TITIAN, THE GREAT VENETIAN, by Mrs. Nettie L. Beal, P. S. 157, St. Nicholas Av. and 127th St., 8:15 P. M. Illustrated.

POPULAR GEMS OF AMERICAN POETRY, by Dr. J. Thornton Sibley, P. S. 160, Suffolk and Rivington Sts., 8:15 P. M. Illustrated by readings.

MICHAEL ANGELO, by Eugene Schoen, Mission of the Immaculate Virgin, ... Jones and Lafayette Sts., 8:15 P. M. Illustrated.

MAGNETIC AND INDUCTIVE EFFECTS OF THE ELECTRIC CURRENT, by Frederick W. Huntington, P. S. 5, 157th St., Melrose and Courtland Avs., the Bronx, 8:15 P. M. Illustrated.

ADAM BEDE, by Miss Mary Phelps, P. S. 17, Fordham St., near City Island Av., City Island, 8 P. M.

ITALY, THE GARDEN OF EUROPE, by Glen Arnold Grove, P. S. 23, Anthony and Tremont Avs., the Bronx, 8:15 P. M. Illustrated.

STORY OF THE EARTH'S CRUST, by John Henry Frome, P. S. 82, 183d St., Beaumont and Cambreling Avs., the Bronx, 8:15 P. M. Illustrated.

THE PARK DEPARTMENT, by Hon. Thomas W. Whittle, P. S. 33, Jerome Av., north of 184th St., the Bronx, 8:15 P. M. Illustrated.

Saturday.

SOURCES OF QUININE, by Dr. H. H. Rusby, Lecture Hall, Museum Building, New York Botanical Gardens, Bronx Park, 4 P. M.

THE WORK SHOP, by Dixon R. Fox, P. S. 184, 116th St., west of 8th Av., 8:15 P. M.

RADIANT HEAT, by Ernest R. von Nardroff, American Museum of Natural History, 77th St. and Central Park West, 8:15 P. M. Illustrated.

THE PUBLIC AND THE PRESS, by Professor Talcott Williams, Cooper Institute, 8th St. and 4th Av., 8:15 P. M.

MODERN ART, by Eugene Schoen, New York Public Library, 58th St. Branch, 121 East 58th St., 8:15 P. M. Illustrated.

WILLIAM M. THACKERAY, by Professor Charles F. Horne, New York Public Library, 505 West 145th St., 8:15 P. M.

THE HIGH COST OF LIVING, by Professor James Walter Crook, Y. M. C. A., 5 West 125th St., 8:15 P. M.

OUR HERITAGE OF STRENGTH, by Professor Samuel C. Schmucker, P. S. 87, 145th St., east of Willis Av., the Bronx, 8:15 P. M. Illustrated.

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NEWS FROM THE WORLD OF MUSIC



Mme. Olive Fremstad.
Specially engaged for "Tosca" with the Boston Opera Company.



Mme. Schumann-Heink.



Mme. Melba.



Marian Veryl.

One of the Busiest Weeks of the Music Season Up to the Present Time Begins with Today's Concert---Boston Symphony Orchestra Opens Its Season and Boston Opera Company Enters on Its Last Week.

THE musical activity for the coming week is fully as pronounced as has been the rule since the season got under way a few weeks ago. Perhaps the principal novelty is the first appearance for the season of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, which will be heard under Dr. Muck on Thursday evening and Saturday afternoon at Carnegie Hall. The New York Symphony Society will give Sunday and Friday afternoon concerts, but the Philharmonic Society is on tour and will not appear in New York this week. Besides the orchestras there will be chamber music and many song and instrumental recitals.

***

Walter Damrosch has prepared a Tschaikowsky program for the concert of the New York Symphony Orchestra at Aeolian Hall this afternoon. Percy Grainger, the Australian pianist, will make his first appearance of the season as the soloist, playing the concerto in B flat minor. The orchestral numbers are the symphonic poem "Manfred" and the Andante from his Quartet for Strings.

On Friday and next Sunday afternoon Frieda Hempel will be the soloist with this orchestra. She will sing airs from Mozart's "Die Entführung aus dem Serail," and Meyerbeer's "Linorah," together with a vocal arrangement of Strauss's "Blue Danube" waltz. The orchestral numbers will be the overture to "Oberon" and the prelude to "L'apres-midi d'un faune" by Debussy.

***

Mme. Melba will be heard for the first time this season at a recital this afternoon at Carnegie Hall, which she will give with the assistance of Beatrice Harrison, 'cellist; Robert Parker, baritone, and Frank St. Legere, pianist. Mme. Melba will sing "Sweet Bird that Shun'st the Noise of Folly," from Handel's "L'Allegro and il Penseroso," arias from "Tosca" and "La Bohème," three songs by Dupare and Bemberg, and Arditi's waltz song "Se Saran Rose." Among Miss Harrison's numbers will be Handel's Sonata in G minor for 'cello, and among Mr. Parker's "Don Juan's Serenade," by Tschaikowsky, and the Prologue to "Pagliacci."

***

The New York Orchestral Society, Max Jacobs conductor, will give a concert this evening at the Standard Theatre, Broadway and Ninetieth Street. Mme. Alice Veriet will be the assisting artist. The program will comprise such material as the "Oberon" Overture by Weber, Schubert's "Unfinished" Symphony, Grieg's "Peer Gynt" Suite and the ballet music from "Faust." Mme. Veriet will sing an aria from "Rigoletto," and the jewel song from "Faust."

***

Marian Veryl, a soprano not known to New York audiences, will give a song recital tomorrow afternoon at Aeolian Hall. Her program consists of a group of old music, four songs in German, two arias from "The Secret of Suzanne" and "The Sicilian Vespers," three songs in French, and some songs in English. She will be assisted at the piano by Alberto Bimboni.

***

David and Clara Mannes will give the second of their sonata recitals at Aeolian Hall tomorrow evening, featuring Chausson's Concerto in D for violin, piano, and string quartet, which they gave for the first time last season. The Saslavsky String Quartet will be the assisting artists. The other numbers will be the sonatas for violin and piano in D minor by Schumann, and in G, Op. 30, No. 3, by Beethoven.

***

A concert for the benefit of the Italian war sufferers will be given tomorrow evening in Carnegie Hall. The principal work to be performed will be Verdi's Requiem Mass, with choruses from the Metropolitan Opera House, the Church Choir Club, and the Labor Temple. The soloists for this and other numbers will be Giovanni Martinelli and Luca Botta of the Metropolitan Opera House, Philip Bennyan, Giovanni Martino, Mlle. Adele Dilli, Dr. Daniel A. Sullivan, Mme. Carolyn Cole, Mrs. Julia Kubler, and Lucille Collette, violinist.

***

Mme. Ernestine Schumann-Heink will give her first recital Tuesday afternoon at Carnegie Hall. Her program will consist principally of German Lieder, with a few songs by American composers. Those represented on the program comprise Handel, Schubert, Schumann, Liszt, Franz, Brahms, Beethoven, Strauss, Max Reger, Gertrude Ross, James H. Rogers, and Frank La Forge. The concluding number will be Schubert's "Serenade," sung with a male quartet consisting of Daniel Beddoe, Graham Reed, Thomas H. Thomas, and Donald A. Chalmers. Anton Hoff will assist at the piano.

***

The first of Ossip Gabrilowitsch's series of six historical recitals will be given in Aeolian Hall on Tuesday afternoon. This program will be devoted to clavier composers of the sixteenth, seventeenth, and eighteenth centuries, embracing the English, French, Italian, North-German and Viennese schools. The second recital will be devoted to Beethoven, the third to the Romantic composers, the fourth to Chopin, the fifth to Brahms and Liszt, and the sixth to a long list of modern composers. The program of Tuesday begins with William Byrde and Purcell and ends with Haydn and Mozart.

***

Arkady Bourstin, violinist, will give a recital Wednesday afternoon at Aeolian Hall. His principal numbers will be Brahms's Sonata in G, Bach's Adagio, and Fugue in G minor, and Bruch's Concerto in D minor. There will also be pieces by Rameau-Lieberson, Albert Spalding, Wagner-Wilhelmj, Cecil Burleigh, and Dvorak.

***

The program arranged by Dr. Muck for the opening concert of the Boston Symphony Orchestra in New York Thursday evening at Carnegie Hall comprises Brahms's Symphony in E minor, No. 4, Schumann's Overture, "Manfred," Strauss's "Death and Transfiguration," and Dvorak's Overture, "Husitska." At its concert Saturday afternoon in the same place the organization will play Ravel's "Ma Mère l'Oye: 5 Pieces Enfantines," Loeffler's "La Mort de Tintagiles," and Liszt's symphonic poem, "Les Preludes."

***

Marcia van Dresser, who was heard last Spring on her return from Europe, will give a song recital in Aeolian Hall on Thursday evening. The soprano will sing songs in German, French, Italian, and English, among the composers represented being Brahms, Chausson, Wolf, Cyril Scott, Schindler, and Horsman. Kurt Schindler will assist at the piano.

***

With the assistance of the Russian Symphony Orchestra, Modest Altschuler, conductor, a concert will be given Friday evening in Aeolian Hall by Marguerite Beriza, soprano, of the Chicago Opera Company, and Genia d'Agarioff, baritone. Camille Decreus will play the piano accompaniments. Mme. Beriza will sing two groups of songs with piano and take part in a duet in Russian from Tschaikowsky's "Eugene Onegin" with Mr. d'Agarioff, the latter number to be accompanied by orchestra. The baritone will sing from "Boris Godunow" in Russian, accompanied by orchestra, and Mr. Altschuler and his men will play as orchestral numbers pieces from "Prince Igor," by Borodine; "Sadko," by Rimsky-Korsakoff, and Ippolitoff-Ivanoff's "Armenian Rhapsody."

***

Clara Clemens-Gabrilowitsch will devote herself entirely to songs by Russian composers at her recital in Aeolian Hall Saturday afternoon, though the texts will be in German and English. There will be two songs by Ossip Gabrilowitsch, who will play the contralto's accompaniments, and groups of songs by Rubinstein, Tschaikowsky, Glinka, Borddine, Rachmaninoff, and Arensky.

***

Arthur Herschmann, baritone, assisted by Richard Hageman at the piano, will give a song recital in Aeolian Hall on Saturday evening. Mr. Herschmann will sing four groups of songs in Italian, French, German, and English. In addition to works of Faure, Hue, Paulin, Bach, Wolf and others, the baritone will sing, among other numbers, "Twilight," by W. R. Cowles, "Her Eyes Twin Pools," Burleigh, "Give Me the Sea," Woodman, and "Buona Zaza," by Leoncavallo.

BOSTON OPERA REPERTOIRE

The second and final week of the season of the Boston Grand Opera Company and the Pavlowa Ballet Russe at the Manhattan Opera House, under the direction of Max Rabinoff, will begin tomorrow night. Conspicuous in the list of operas to be performed is "Tosca," which will bring forward as a specially engaged artist Mme. Olive Fremstad.

Mme. Fremstad's appearance Wednesday evening will mark her first portrayal of the role of Tosca in this city since December, 1912, when she was heard in it at the Metropolitan Opera House. The performance will mark the first appearance here of Giovanni Zenatello as Mario Cavaradossi, and George Baklanoff will sing the rôle of Baron Scarpia. Agide Jacchia will be the conductor. Following "Tosca," Mme. Pavlowa and her ballet will appear in "Snow Flakes," danced to Tschaikowsky's "Nut Cracker" music.

On Monday evening "Otello" will be given, with Luisa Villani, Giovanni Zenatello, and George Baklanoff in the leading rôles, and Roberto Moranzoni conducting.

Tuesday evening's opera will be "Madama Butterfly," the cast including the Japanese prima donna soprano, Tamaki Miura. Riccardo Martin will sing the rôle of Pinkerton, Thomas Chalmers will be Sharpless, and Elvira Leveroni and Paolo Ananian will have the two remaining important characters. Agide Jacchia will conduct.

The Wednesday matinée will bring forward two ballets and divertissements, with Mme. Pavlowa and the entire Imperial Ballet Russe.

Thursday night "Carmen" will be presented under the conductorship of Roberto Moranzoni, with Maria Gay in the title rôle, Riccardo Martin as Don José, José Mardones as Escamillo, May Scheider as Micaela, and Paolo Ananian, Alfred Kaufmann, and others, in the remaining rôles. In this opera Mme. Pavlowa will be seen in all the solo dances and with the Ballet Russe will present for the second time the Spanish dances of Bizet.

"L'Amore dei Tre Re" will have its second performance of this engagement on Friday evening, again under the baton of Roberto Moranzoni, and with Luisa Villani, Edoardo Ferrari-Fontana, George Baklanoff, and José Mardones in the four rôles which they sang last week.

At the Saturday matinée "Pagliacci" will be given its first performance during this engagement, and will serve to introduce for the first time with this company the English lyric soprano, Maggie Teyte, who is to have the rôle of Nedda. Giovanni Zenatello will sing Canio, and the Tonio will be George Baklanoff. After the Leoncavallo opera Delibes's ballet, "Coppelia," in which Mme. Pavlowa made her début in this country at the Metropolitan Opera House, will be given. This ballet, like all the others, is under the musical conductorship of Adolf Schmid.

The farewell performance on Saturday evening will bring forward "Madama Butterfly," with the same cast as above, followed by "Snow Flakes."

BROOKLYN MUSIC.

The first of the Boston Symphony series in Brooklyn will take place Friday evening in the Opera House of the Academy of Music with Mme. Melba as assisting artist. The orchestral numbers will be Beethoven's Symphony No. 8; Loeffler's "The Death of Tintagiles," and Liszt's symphonic poem, "Les Preludes." Mme. Melba will sing a Handel aria and two others from "The Marriage of Figaro." William J. Henderson will give a lecture on the program Thursday afternoon at 4.

***

Mischa Elman will give a recital in the Academy of Music on Thursday evening, Nov. 18, and Kitty Cheatham will give one of her programs at the same place on the following Saturday afternoon.

***

The first of the season's Biltmore Friday morning musicales will be given this week at the hotel, the artists for the occasion being Mme. Marie Rappold and Antonio Scotti of the Metropolitan Opera Company and Josef Hofmann, pianist. Mr. Hofmann will play two groups of smaller compositions. Mme. Rappold will sing Liszt's "Die Lorelei" and a group of songs in German and English, while Mr. Scotti will sing the Prologue from "Pagliacci" and two songs by Tosti, appearing also with Mme. Rappold in a duet from "Don Giovanni."

***

A fourth series of the Salon Musicale will begin Friday evening at Carnegie Chamber Music Hall. The artist will be Phadrig Ago'n, dramatic soprano, who will, in costume, sing numbers from several operas.

***

Walter Damrosch, conductor of the Symphony Society of New York, will give the first of his explanatory talks at the piano on the programs of his orchestra's concerts. It will take place tomorrow afternoon at the Cosmopolitan Club before the members of the Music Lovers' Club.

***

A feature of the concert to be given by the Order of Rostradamus in the Hotel Astor this afternoon will be the first performance of a new war song, "Soldatenlied, 1915," composed by I. S. Langstroth to a poem by Zuckerman, a poet who has fallen on the battlefield in the war. Otto Goritz, the baritone of the Metropolitan, will sing it, accompanied by four trombones. Other artists who will appear are Margarete Ober, Johannes Sembach, Marie Mattfeld, Carl Braun, Robert Leonhardt, Carl Schlegel, Rosina Van Dyck, Carl Friedberg, Willem Willeke, Edward Rechlin, Johanna Gadski, and Frieda Hempel. The proceeds will go to the widows and orphans of soldiers in the Teutonic armies.

OTHERS TO BE HEARD.

The program for Samuel A. Baldwin's free organ recital at City College at 4 o'clock this afternoon is as follows: Suite in E minor, Borowski; "The Question" and "The Answer," Wolstenholme; Prelude and Fugue in D, Bach; "Angelus," and Canzone, Renaud; Toccata in D and Cantilene du Soir, Kinder; Humoreske, Dvorak, and Overture: "Oberon," Weber. On Wednesday afternoon at the same hour he will play Sonata No. 1 in F minor, Mendelssohn; Largo from Sonata, Op. 2 No. 2, Beethoven; Prelude and Fugue in B minor, Bach; "Meditation," Harker; Toccata in A, MacMaster; Melody in E, Rachmaninoff, and Theme and Variations in A flat, Thiele.

PLANS OF THE MUSICIANS.

The Philharmonic Society will not be heard in this city during the coming week, as the orchestra, with its conductor, Josef Stransky, is making its annual tour through New England. At its concerts in Carnegie Hall on Nov. 18 and 19 the Philharmonic will produce a novelty, Arnold Schoenberg's "Pelleas and Melisande," a symphonic poem after Maeterlinck's well-known drama, which also inspired Debussy to his opera. The technical difficulties of the piece are such that Conductor Stransky has had to arrange twenty rehearsals to insure adequate preparation. The score calls for over one hundred performers, and introduces numerous new orchestral effects. For the concerts of Nov. 11 and 12 Mr. Stransky has arranged a program devoted entirely to Haydn, Mozart, and Beethoven, the Spanish violoncellist, Pablo Casals, being the assisting artist.

***

Leopold Godowsky will give his second recital at Carnegie Hall on Saturday afternoon, Nov. 13. The program will be devoted to Chopin.

Ernest Schelling has completed a new orchestral work called "Fantasy in the Form of Variations," which is to have its first presentation by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, the composer playing the piano part. Schelling is to appear in New York with the Boston Symphony and with the Philharmonic.

***

The Cincinnati Symphony Orchestra, under Dr. Kunwald, on Friday evening, at Oxford, Ohio, will give a special concert for which the principal number on the program will be Edgar Stillman Kelley's "New England" Symphony. The interest in the concert lies in the fact that Mr. Kelley is a member of the faculty of the Western College for Women, at Oxford, and that he wrote the symphony while enjoying the fellowship of music at Western College. Oxford is a town of only a few thousand inhabitants, and it is very seldom that a symphony orchestra visits it. Dr. Kunwald was one of the first to recognize Mr. Kelley's composition, and the concert at Oxford is in the nature of a pilgrimage dictated by sentiment. Mr. Kelley and his wife, who is also a member of the faculty of Western College, will be honor guests at the performance.

***

Caroline Hudson-Alexander, who has been heard in New York in oratorio and concert, will give a song recital in Aeolian Hall on Monday afternoon, Nov. 15. The soprano's program will include songs in German, Italian, French, and English.

***

Harold Bauer and Pablo Casals will give a joint recital in Aeolian Hall on Saturday afternoon, Nov. 20.

***

George Copeland, pianist, who was heard twice in Aeolian Hall last season, is announced for a recital in the same hall on Wednesday afternoon, Nov. 24.

***

The first concert of the Flonzaley Quartet's subscription series will be given in Aeolian Hall on Tuesday evening, Nov. 30, the other dates being Jan. 25 and March 14. Messrs. Bettl, Pochon, Ara, and d'Archambeau have recently returned from Saranac, where they put the finishing touches on their new répertoire for the season.

***

Arthur Shattuck, pianist, will give a recital at Aeolian Hall on Wednesday afternoon, Dec. 1.

***

Ernest Hutcheson, the Australian pianist, who was heard last season in a Bach concert that aroused interest, is planning an orchestral concert to be given in Aeolian Hall on the afternoon of Saturday, Dec. 4.

***

David Mannes will speak on "The Child and Music" at the annual meeting of the Federation for Child Study at 2 West Sixty-fourth Street on Wednesday at 3 P. M. Admission will be free.

Pays $330 for Single Seat.

The largest price for a single ticket for the Polish Victims' Relief Fund recital, given by Mr. Paderewski at Carnegie Hall, was paid by the Musicians' Club of New York, of which Walter Damrosch is President. This club sent a check of $330 for one parquet seat. This amount was subscribed by the members as a small tribute of their great admiration for Mr. Paderewski and the cause for which he is devoting his genius.

Zuro Company on the Bowery.

Louis Zuro has completed arrangements for an opera season at the Thalia Theatre which will open on Friday evening with a performance of "Carmen." Among the artists engaged are Leda Errera, an Italian dramatic soprano; Miss Auld, a coloratura soprano; Maud Santley, mezzosoprano; Giocomo Mazuroff, a Russian dramatic tenor who is here on leave of absence, having been wounded during the siege of Przemysl; Luigi Samolli, dramatic tenor, and Ignacio Del Castillo, formerly of the Boston Opera Company, one of the conductors. At the Saturday matinée "La Traviata" will be given and on Saturday evening "Aida." The operas on Sunday are, in the afternoon, "Lucia," and at night, "Carmen."

Tonight at the Century.

Sylvester Schaeffer, the German entertainer, who does many things fairly well, will appear at the concert tonight at the Century. James J. Corbett will tell some of his experiences on his recent Australian tour, and the Balalaika Orchestra will play.

A CALENDAR OF CONCERTS

October.

31—Symphony Society of New York, afternoon, Aeolian Hall.
31—Mme. Melba, song recital, afternoon, Carnegie Hall.
31—New York Orchestral Society, evening, Standard Theatre.

November.

1—Marian Veryl, song recital, afternoon, Carnegie Hall.
1—David and Clara Mannes, sonata recital, evening, Aeolian Hall.
1—Benefit concert for Italian war sufferers, evening, Carnegie Hall.
2—Mme. Schumann-Heink, song recital, afternoon, Carnegie Hall.
2—Ossip Gabrilowitsch, piano recital, afternoon, Aeolian Hall.
3—Arkady Bourstin, violin recital, afternoon, Aeolian Hall.
4—Marcia van Dresser, song recital, afternoon, Aeolian Hall.
4—Boston Symphony Orchestra, evening, Carnegie Hall.
5—Symphony Society of New York, afternoon, Aeolian Hall.
5—Marguerite Beriza and Genia d'Agarioff, song recital, evening, Aeolian Hall.
6—Boston Symphony Orchestra, afternoon, Carnegie Hall.
6—Clara Clemens - Gabrilowitsch, song recital, afternoon, Aeolian Hall.
6—Arthur Herschmann, song recital, evening, Aeolian Hall.
7—Symphony Society of New York, afternoon, Aeolian Hall.
7—John McCormack, song recital, afternoon, Carnegie Hall.
7—Orchestral Society of New York, afternoon, Harris Theatre.
8—Emilio de Gogorza, song recital, afternoon, Aeolian Hall.
8—Percy Hemus, song recital, evening, Carnegie Hall.
8—Henriette Bach, violin recital, evening, Aeolian Hall.
9—Mme. Frances Alda, song recital, afternoon, Carnegie Hall.
9—Desider Vecsei, piano recital, afternoon, Aeolian Hall.
9—Kneisel Quartet, evening, Aeolian Hall.
10—Povla Frisch, song recital, afternoon, Aeolian Hall.
11—Guiomar Novaes, piano recital, afternoon, Aeolian Hall.
11—Philharmonic Society, evening, Carnegie Hall.
11—Albert Janpolski, song recital, evening, Aeolian Hall.
12—Philharmonic Society, afternoon, Carnegie Hall.
12—Albert Spalding, violin recital, afternoon, Aeolian Hall.
12—William Enderlin, piano recital, evening, Aeolian Hall.
13—Mme. Sembrich, song recital, afternoon, Carnegie Hall.
13—Ossip Gabrilowitsch, piano recital, afternoon, Aeolian Hall.
13—Hunter Welsh, piano recital, evening, Aeolian Hall.
14—Philharmonic Society, afternoon, Carnegie Hall.
14—Evan Williams, song recital, afternoon, Aeolian Hall.

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Lilian Greuze Yvonne Garick
JULIA GUIRAUDON
(de l'Opera Comique)
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AMERICAN ARTISTS:
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Wed. Mat.: Entire Ballet Program: "Flora's Awakening," "Invitation to the Dance," and Divertissements.
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AEOLIAN HALL, MON. AFT., Nov. 8, at 3
Vocal Recital—EMILIO
DeGOGORZA
(Steinway Piano.)
AEOLIAN HALL, MON. EVE., Nov. 8, 8:15
Violin Recital,
HENRIETTE BACH
AEOLIAN HALL, SUN. AFT., Nov. 14, at 3
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QUERIES AND ANSWERS

Readers of The Times are particularly requested to read the following before sending queries to the Query Department:

No answers can be given regarding legal or medical matters, card problems, propriety in dress, correctness of English sentences, and values of stamps and coins; nor to questions of a trivial character or of concern only to the questioner.

To receive attention every question must bear the name and address of the person sending it. This does not necessarily mean that the name will be published when the question is answered; only the initials will be used if the questioner so desires. No attention will be paid to queries to which the name and address of the sender are not appended.

Hundreds of letters are received by this department, so that it is obviously impossible to answer all of them immediately. In many cases there must be a certain amount of unavoidable delay.

Rosae Crucis.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The organization known as Rosae Crucis is in no way connected with the Societas Rosicruciana. The complete name of the former organization is the Ancient and Mystical Order Rosae Crucis. It has borne this name for several centuries. This order was founded in Egypt in 1040 B. C., and has lodges in every land. Recently the order was established in this country and has here a Supreme Council. The Grand Lodge is in New York City and branch lodges are being established in other cities. It permits both men and women to be members and to hold office on an equal footing. It is nonsectarian, though all must freely profess a belief in a Supreme Deity. The Societas Rosicruciana is a semi-Masonic organization similar to the eighteenth degree of Freemasonry and while being a testimony to the value of the Rosaecrucian philosophies, it has not the same initiations, symbols, teachings or purposes, and in all foreign countries is limited to Masons in membership. H. SPENCER LEWIS,
Grand Master General, A. M. O. R+C.

Feminism.

I. H.—Would it be possible to give me through the columns of your paper a concise definition of the feminist movement and philosophy as contrasted with the suffrage movement and philosophy?

"Feminism" is so inclusive a term, and connotes such different emphasis, not only in different countries, but in different social groups, and under differing economic conditions, that it is difficult to offer a "concise definition." Briefly the object of the feminist movement is the complete emancipation of woman and the attainment of the best possible conditions for her existence. Omitting mention of the claim for equal franchise rights, which usually is, but may not be, emphasized, the feminist aim includes everything which may work for the betterment of woman and of woman's place in the world, as wife and mother, as industrial worker, in professional or business life, in social and civic work. This includes improvement in marriage and property laws; in the recognition of woman as an equal partner, and not a subordinate, in the home; in opportunities for all higher and professional education, in all laws and customs having to do with the industrial labor of women and children. More advanced feminist theories urge the State endowment of motherhood, the abolition of "illegitimacy" so that the father of a child born of an unmarried mother must be wholly or partly responsible for the child's care and education, and other drastic laws, some of which have been adopted in varying degrees in different parts of the world. Other phases of feminist philosophy have to do with matters of health, social life, dress reform.

Germans and Jews.

S. A. W.—Will you be kind enough to answer the following questions: Is it true that the Germans closed their colleges to Jews from Russia? What is the method of capital punishment in Germany, and is it true that two women were decapitated there a year or two ago? Is it not a fact that Jacob Schiff offered a million marks for a college to be opened in Frankfort, Germany, with the understanding that Jewish Professors would be allowed to lecture, but that the Germans could not possibly comply with this offer? Please confirm the fact that a few years ago an Austrian Colonel (I think his name was Reidel) sold Government papers to Russian spies and committed suicide after the treason was discovered.

The regular method of capital punishment for criminals in Germany is decapitation. Beheading is also the method for putting prisoners to death, who have been so condemned, in France.

There are already a number of Jewish scholars occupying important chairs in the University of Frankfort, and Jews are allowed to teach and lecture in German universities. We are informed on the best authority that the rumor regarding an offer from Mr. Schiff to Frankfort, and its refusal, is absolutely without foundation.

Many cases of espionage and alleged treason in European countries have been reported in the papers in the past few years. We have no record of any case under the name of Reidel.

In regard to Russian Jewish students in German universities, the facts are as follows: On account of the restrictions on higher education for Jews in Russia a large number of Jewish young men attend the universities of Germany, Switzerland, and France especially, and those of a number of other European countries. This number has been increasing so greatly in recent years that the proportion of Jewish students in German universities became noticeable and aroused a great deal of anti-Semitic feeling. This was the cause of the numerous strikes on the part of the German students in German universities, in protest against the admission of Russian-Jewish students. A number of students' riots also occurred, and there was at least one murder. The whole matter was finally arranged by the governments of the various universities, which established certain restrictions operating against the admission of Russian-Jewish students. But it is not accurate to say that Russian-Jewish students were expelled from German universities at any time.

The Confederate States.

L. E. L.—At the time of the civil war were the Confederate States recognised by any of the powers? If so, by what country?

The Confederate States were not recognised by any of the powers. At the time of the Confederate victory of Manassas, the United States feared that England, France, and Germany would—one or all—recognize the Confederate States.

Equal Guardianship.

R.—Will you please tell me just what States have equal guardianship laws—giving women equal guardianship of their children? Are there such laws in all the woman suffrage States? Are they only in these States?

Women have equal guardianship of their children in all the equal suffrage States—the "complete suffrage" States of California, Washington, Oregon, Idaho, Nevada, Utah, Arizona, Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, and Kansas, and the "limited suffrage" State of Illinois. Equal guardianship laws also exist in the "male suffrage" States of Massachusetts, New York, Connecticut, Iowa, Kentucky, Maine, Minnesota, Nebraska, and New Hampshire, and in the District of Columbia. Of the States which have equal guardianship laws but are not "woman suffrage" States women have school suffrage in Massachusetts, New York, Connecticut, Iowa, Kentucky, Minnesota, Nebraska, and New Hampshire; in Iowa they have municipal suffrage as well, upon any proposition to vote bonds or increase tax levies.

Voters in Manhattan.

S. GOLDSTEIN.—Will you please tell me how many voters have registered in the Borough of Manhattan for the coming election?

The registered number of voters in Manhattan, for Tuesday's election, is 451,700.

The Day of the Week.

R. M. MERRIMAN sends the following:

The following rule for finding the day of the week for any given date is more convenient than the one given by you in your issue of Oct. 17, for the reason that no tables are required and it can be easily memorized.

Let Y stand for the year and D for the day of the year, then add the following, neglecting fractions:

$$Y + D + \frac{Y-1}{4} - \frac{Y-1}{100} + \frac{Y-1}{400}$$

Divide the sum found by 7; the remainder indicates the day of the week: 0=Saturday, 1=Sunday, 2=Monday, 3=Tuesday, &c.

For example, for June 4, 1839:

Y=1839
D= 155

$\frac{Y-1}{4} = 464$

$\frac{Y-1}{400} = 4$

2482

$\frac{Y-1}{100} = 18$

7)2464=Sum

352 and no remainder, which indicates Saturday.

"Question Three."

SUBSCRIBER.—Will you kindly explain the scope of "Question Number Three," on which we are to vote on Nov. 2?

A vote "Yes" on Question 3 is a vote in favor of the following provisions:

A centralization of assessment of real estate within the counties whenever such a plan is approved by the voters of a county;

A centralization, made possible through legislation, of the assessment of personal property;

Permission to the Legislature to vest the assessment of the real property of public utility corporations in the State Board of Tax Commissioners, which now assesses their franchises, thus eliminating the frequent evasions due to separate assessment.

A Correction.

HELENA HILL WEED asks that the following correction be made: In a recent issue an unfortunate oversight placed the number of States and Territories which have enfranchised their women at nine. Twelve is the correct number, as follows: Wyoming in '69, Colorado in '93, Idaho in '96, Utah in '96, Washington in '10, California in '11, Arizona in '12, Kansas in '12, Oregon in '12, Alaska in '13, Nevada in '14, Montana in '14. The Query Column is requested to add that, though every equal suffrage State and nation has the power to do so, not one has ever taken the suffrage from its women by act of the people.

Average Speed of Trains.

CHARLES HOUSE.—A says that there are not on an average one in fifty trains in America which average thirty-five miles an hour on their run. B contradicts this. A says all trains includes passenger, express, and local, freight, mail, milk, and every train run on a regular schedule. B says "trains" means only passenger trains.

A railroad official informs the Query Column that express freight trains run on an average of more than thirty-five miles per hour; that passenger express trains also average more than thirty-five miles per hour. Local passenger and local freight trains run on an average of less than thirty-five miles per hour. All trains, irrespective of their class (whether passenger or freight) are run on schedule, so that it will be readily seen that "all trains" means every class of train run over the railroad's tracks.

Population of London and New York.

E. M. CHAPMAN, C. H. HENRY HAMILTON, KATHLEEN M. KENNEDY, and MAX E. NICHOLS.—What is the population of New York and London?

The population of New York, including the boroughs of Manhattan, Brooklyn, Bronx, Queens, and Richmond, according to the recently completed State enumeration is 5,068,222. These figures are said to be disappointing, as the Health Department's estimate for the year 1915 was 5,806,532. "Greater New York" is generally taken to mean all the boroughs of New York. The population of the part of London, known as the City, or the County of London, is 4,522,964. "Greater London" includes the metropolitan and city police districts and its population is 7,252,963.

Reading Menu-Card French.

JOHN BURNS.—I thought I understood French grammar in a general way, but menu-card French gets me. Is not the word "maitre" of masculine gender? Why then do I read "à la maitre d'hotel" on my menu? If "à la maitre," why not "à la gratin"? Why "petits pois française"? Aren't peas masculine in the French tongue?

"A la" on a menu is an abbreviation of "à la manière de," "in the manner or style of." The complete phrase would read "à la manière du maitre d'hotel." That is why "à la" is used indiscriminately on menus before masculine and feminine words. "Au gratin" means "browned" in cookery, and is literally "with crumbs or gratings." Other uses of "au" in cookery are "café au lait," (with milk), "tarte aux pommes," (apple pie), &c. "A la manière" is also understood before "française" when peas are served as "petits pois française," which means "peas in the French style," not "French peas."

Captain Dreyfus.

In reference to a recent inquiry about Major Dreyfus, "A Correspondent" sends information that the name in France is a common one and that in the French Army list for 1913 there are no less than twenty-nine officers of that name. References to "Captain Dreyfus" in the newspapers therefore, he says, probably do not refer to the well-known Major, who, however, is in active service in the artillery.

Age of Elephants and Parrots.

H. G. WENDT.—How long do elephants and parrots live?

Eardley-Wilmot, in his "Life of an Elephant," says that these animals live 100 years under favorable circumstances. R. Lydekker in his "Great and Small Game of India" says of the Indian elephant that its age depends upon its teeth.

Definite information as to the age of parrots is hard to find. In a work on "Parrots in Captivity" one black Madagascar specimen in the London Zoo is mentioned, which was presented to the society full grown in 1831, and was still alive and well in 1884. Several others about 20 years old are mentioned.

Hospital Treatment for Aliens.

GUS SILVERLING.—Can a foreign-born person who has not declared his intention of becoming a citizen and who has been in this country from three to five years receive free medical attendance or treatment for tuberculosis from the city or State, or would he be deported to the country of his birth?

Many alien patients are received, advised, and treated at the city hospitals and dispensaries every day, quite irrespective of whether they have taken steps to become citizens of this country or not.

Hudson Street Hospital.

W. BURNS.—Is the House of Relief at Hudson and Jay Streets maintained by the city or State of New York? Is a person suddenly taken ill supposed to pay the Department of Charities or any other institution for care or relief rendered?

The Hudson Street House of Relief is under the maintenance of the Society of the New York Hospital. The various city hospitals have different arrangements in the matter of payment. In some patients pay what they can, in others the treatment and care is free; most of them have a large proportion of free cases.

Finger Prints.

READER.—How can I record and keep finger prints?

Impressions are taken in two ways, plain and rolled. The second method gives a clearer print. To take a rolled impression the butt of the finger is placed upon a tin slat over which a tiny film of printer's ink has been spread, the plane of the nail being at right angles to the plane of the slab, and the finger is then turned or rolled over until the butt surface, originally facing to the left, is now facing to the right. By this means the ridged surface is inked. Then the finger is rolled lightly on paper in the same way. Care must be taken not to press too heavily or the impression will be blurred. A very small quantity of ink must be used, the tin slab must be very clean or it will not spread evenly. A printer's roller is best for spreading the ink, which may be conveniently bought in collapsible tubes. The paper should be very white, and not too highly glazed. The whiteness is necessary in order to reproduce well if the prints are photographed. An ordinary ink pad, such as is used for rubber stamps, is convenient instead of the tin slab. The impressions of the different fingers are classified into those showing arches, loops, whorls, and composites of these forms. Rather large white cards, 11¼ by 5 inches, are good for recording the impression of the whole four finger tips of one hand at once by plain pressure, and then each finger and the thumb by rolled pressure. Cards are readily indexed.

Sir Gilbert Parker.

M. L. L.—By whom was Sir Gilbert Parker knighted; when, and for what?

Sir Gilbert Parker was knighted in 1902 by King Edward VII. as recognition of his achievements as an author.

Population of Prussia.

J. L. DINKELSPIEL.—Would you be good enough to let me know what proportion of the population of Germany is Prussian?

In 1910 the population of the German Empire was 64,925,993, of which 40,165,219 belonged to Prussia. It was estimated in 1914 that the population of the empire had reached 67,812,000.

Five-Masted Schooner.

A DAILY READER.—What are the names of the masts on a five-masted schooner?

The names of the four masts are fore, main, mizzen, and jigger (sometimes spanker) mast. It has been found impossible to discover in books the name of the fifth mast. Perhaps a nautical reader of the column may enlighten you.

Bride's Carriage.

A CONSTANT READER.—M. claims that he pays for the carriage or automobile that calls for him as a bridegroom, for the minister, &c., and for the transportation of himself and the bride to the train after the ceremony. F. claims that she or the family pays for some of this. What is the usual custom?

It is usual for the bridegroom to provide all carriages connected with the ceremony, except the one which brings the bride to church, if it is a church wedding.

Chautauqua Salute.

Mrs. N. B. E. IRWIN writes that Bishop Vincent some years ago gave her in the following letter the original and correct version of the Chautauqua salute:

"The Chautauqua salute was first given at Chautauqua to a deaf-mute lecturer who had made a fine impression, and I suggested to Mr. Audin that our applause must appeal to his eyes. I suggested the handkerchief salute. The effect was wonderful."

Church Congregations.

W. B. CHESTERMAN and MARY C. BURKE.—Can you advise one of the number of church congregations in the United States?

The number of Adventist Churches is 2,547; Baptist, 57,364; Dunkard Brethren, 1,291; Plymouth Brethren, 403; River Brethren, 105; Buddhists, 74; Catholic Apostolic, 24; Catholic Eastern, 381; Catholic Western, 14,681; Christadelphians, 70; Christians, 1,182; Christian Catholic, (Dowie,) 17; Christian Scientist, 1,347; Christian Union, 27; Church of God, 595; Churches of the Living God, 68; Churches of the New Jerusalem, 157; Communistic Societies, 22; Congregational, 6,100; Disciples of Christ, 11,725; Evangelical Bodies, 2,600; Faith Associations, 146; Free Christian Zion Churches, 15; Friends, 1,167; Friends of the Temple, 3; German Evangelical Protestant, 66; German Evangelical Synod, 1,345; Jewish Congregations, 1,769; Latter Day Saints, 1,520; Lutherans, 16,010; Scandinavian Evangelical, 857; Mennonites, 736; Methodists, 61,523; Moravian bodies, 143; Nonsectarian Bible Faith, 204; Pentecostal bodies, 648; Presbyterians, 16,640; Protestant Episcopal, 7,890; Reformed, 2,763; Salvationists, 889; Schwenkfelders, 6; Social Brethren, 17; Society of Ethical Culture, 6; Spiritualists, 2,000; Theosophical Societies, 145; United Brethren, 4,166; Unitarians, 477; Universalists, 707; Independent congregations, 876; total, (in 1913,) 223,735.

The Council of Jewish Women.

BROOKLYN.—Will you please tell me something about the Council of Jewish Women and how to become a member?

The National Council of Jewish Women is organized for the purpose of bringing about a union of Jewish women for conference and work; furthering united efforts in behalf of Judaism, and in the work of social betterment through religion, philanthropy, and education. Its program of work is issued triennially. Its local work is done through its various sections in fifty-seven cities and twenty-four States and Canada. The Brooklyn Section of the Council of Jewish Women maintains aid for female immigrants, probation work in connection with the Children's Court and correctional institutions, and volunteer visitors for blind and to State institutions. Detailed information may be obtained from the national program or by application to the President of the section.

Swiss Titles.

H. W. H.—Will you kindly let me know if any hereditary titles exist in Switzerland? I know none exist before the law, but I wish to know if there are any that are recognised socially. Any information on this interesting subject will be appreciated.

Generally speaking, Swiss titles have no recognition in Switzerland. All family privileges and titles in Switzerland have been abolished through the Constitution of the Swiss Confederation of 1848 and the revised Constitution of 1874. The paragraph in question reads: "All Swiss are equal before the law. There are in Switzerland neither subjects, nor privileges of position of birth, of persons, or of families." Socially, distinction is to be made between three kinds of nobility: The old, historic hereditary titles, new titles bestowed upon Swiss by foreign monarchs or the Pope, and titles of foreign noblemen residing in Switzerland. If a Swiss of the younger generation should call himself "Baron," "Count," or the like, readopting a title which had existed in the past in his family, he would render himself ridiculous in Swiss society. There are said to be left, however, some few very conservative families which have retained their ancient titles socially; these live apart from modern Swiss social life, having social intercourse only among themselves and with foreign families of the old nobility. These families, however, which have never identified themselves with the Swiss Republic, or its society, are dying out. As to the second class—those whose titles have been bestowed upon them by foreign monarchs or the Pope after the abolition of titles and family privileges in Switzerland—these, too, absent themselves from modern Swiss society, and live usually in foreign countries. Titles of foreigners residing in Switzerland are socially recognized, as a matter of courtesy and out of respect for foreign customs and etiquette. The acceptance of titles of nobility, decorations, &c., of foreign Governments or monarchs is, by Article 12 of the Swiss Constitution, prohibited to members of the Federal authorities; all Federal employes and officials, all officers, and soldiers of the Swiss Army. As every Swiss is a soldier by law—except those who are physically or mentally unfitted—the acceptance of a foreign title of nobility practically means self-expatriation.

American Citizens of French Birth.

S. S. S.—Does the French Government and law claim that, no matter if a subject becomes a citizen of another country, once a Frenchman is always a Frenchman, if France should call her citizens?

There is no naturalization treaty between France and the United States. The French Government rarely gives consent for a Frenchman of military age to throw off his allegiance to his native country. If released from all military obligations in France, or if the authorization of the French Government was obtained beforehand, naturalization of a former French citizen in the United States is accepted by the French Government; but a Frenchman naturalised abroad without the consent of his Government, and who at the time of his naturalization was still subject to military service in the active army or the reserve of the active army, is held to be amenable to the French military laws. A Frenchman naturalized abroad after having passed the age of service in the active army and the reserve, nevertheless continues on the military list until he has had his name struck off the rolls, which may usually be done by sending his naturalization certificate through the United States Embassy to the proper French authorities.

Confederate Money.

L. B. L.—After the civil war, did the Union offer to redeem Confederate money?

No.

Divorce in Kansas.

ALGERNON LEE.—Will you kindly inform me whether the present lax divorce law of Kansas was enacted before or after suffrage was extended to the women of that State?

The causes for divorce in Kansas in 1915 and the time of residence required are the same as they were when the United States Government compiled its digest of marriage and divorce laws in 1908-9, from Compilations of Laws, 1885; Laws of 1889, 1905; Daessler's General Statutes of 1901, and when Keezer quoted the laws of Kansas in his "Marriage and Divorce," 1906. Suffrage was granted to the women of Kansas in 1912.

French Churches.

M. L. BISCHEL sends the following list of French churches in New York, which was omitted in the answer to A. Marchant, published recently: The French Evangelical Church, 126 West Sixteenth Street, (this church was started in 1848 and held services in the Dutch Reformed Church on Fulton Street;) Eglise Notre Dame, 114 Riverside Drive; St. Jean Baptiste, Seventy-sixth Street; Notre Dame de la Misericorde, 169 West Washington Place.

Immigrants' Names.

E. C.—Will you kindly advise me if it is usual or considered proper for immigrants to change their names in going from one country to another? For instance, I have been informed that many Irish emigrants to England or America change the Gaelic name of Killeen to the supposed English equivalent of Churchill.

It is possible, of course, for immigrants to change their names on coming to this country, and obtain legal permission to be known by shorter or more "American" names. But it cannot be called usual or customary.

The Steamship Republic.

READER.—Will you please tell me the date when the White Star liner Republic sailed from Naples to New York in June, 1906, and also the date when she sank.

The steamship Republic was lost on Saturday, Jan. 23, 1909. She did not sail from Naples to New York in June, 1906; she sailed from New York to Naples May 31 of that year, and left Naples, en route for Boston, July 1.

State Constitutions.

In reply to the question of "Constitutional" concerning the adoption of State Constitutions by proclamation instead of by popular vote, "H. C. F." writes:

The existing Constitution of Virginia, succeeding the so-called "Underwood Constitution," was proclaimed in 1902 by a convention without any popular ratification. The Reconstruction, or Underwood, Constitution contained an article prescribing two alternative modes of its own amendment. One was by popular election of a convention empowered to revise the Constitution and amend the same. The other was by proposals originating in the Legislature and submitted, after successive legislative approvals, to the people. The first method was employed in 1902. It was imported into the Underwood Constitution from the New York Constitution of 1846. There were many "carpet-bag" New Yorkers in the Virginia Convention that framed the post-bellum Charter, this particular provision in the contemned Underwood product was an excellent one, in alternative. Therefore the method referred to by your inquirer was constitutional at one time in New York, even though not used.

American-Born Children.

E. J.—I understand that children born in the United States are considered American citizens even though their parents are not naturalized. I also understand that England claims those children born of British parents in America. We are English and our children were born here. What is the status of our children in this matter?

All children born in the United States are considered citizens of the United States. They need not claim or use their American citizenship, however, if they do not want to, and if they choose to return to their parents' native country and give up the American citizenship that is their birthright on Americian soil, they may do so. The choice in this matter lies with the child. It is advisable for such persons, when they attain their majority—if they wish to remain in America as American citizens—to go before a notary public and state they wish to register as American citizens, and that they choose the citizenship of this country rather than that of their parents' birth.

J. B. Haggin.

O. B. F.—I have been much interested in reading about the late J. B. Haggin, and I should be much obliged if you could tell me how he made his fortune.

The late James B. Haggin acquired his fortune in mining enterprises in the West.

A Nephew.

E. C. S.—Will you please tell me whether a nephew who has his uncle's name is usually known as "2d" or "Jr."?

A man whose name is the same as his uncle's usually adds "2d" to his name.

Women and Citizenship.

R. H.—Will you please tell me whether by law an American girl who is engaged to a foreigner who has taken out his first papers, and who marries him before his naturalization is completed, loses her American citizenship while he is waiting for his second papers?

A woman must by law take the citizenship of her husband; and as a man is not an American citizen until he is fully naturalized and has his "second papers," his American born wife must lose her American citizenship in the interim.

Motor Parkways.

J. M.—Kindly inform me how many miles long is the Motor Parkway on Long Island, and how large is Tuxedo Park. Are they private grounds?

The Motor Parkway is about forty-five miles long. The area of Tuxedo Park is about 1,000 acres. Both are privately owned.

Elephants.

J. L. K.—I understand that there is a difference in the number of toes of the African and Asiatic elephants, one having five toes and the other three. How many toes do the young have when the breeds are crossed?

The breeds of Asiatic and African elephants are not crossed. We have referred the question to a zoologist, who tells us that such crossing has never taken place to his knowledge. The African elephant has two toes on its rear feet and three on its front feet, the Indian three on its rear feet and four on its front feet.

A Noted Composer.

E. W. F.—Please give me some information about Mrs. H. H. A. Beach.

Mrs. H. H. A. Beach, whose unmarried name was Amy March Cheney, is the daughter of Charles Abbott and Clara Imogene March Cheney, and was born in Henniker, N. H., Sept. 5, 1867. Her early education was under her mother, and she later studied piano and harmony under various masters, and fugue, form, counterpoint, and instrumentation alone with textbooks. She married Henry Harris Aubrey Beach Dec. 2, 1885. She played in recitals and concerts from 1885, but from 1895 on her main work has included composition as well as playing. Her compositions include "Mass in E Flat," "The Rose of Avontown," "Gaelic Symphony," "Festival Jubilate," "The Minstrel and the King," "Sylvania," "Help Us, O God," "Concerto for Piano and Orchestra," "Jephthah's Daughter," "The Sea Fairies," "The Chambered Nautilus," "Quintet for 3 Piano and Strings," "Servicein A," and also many songs. She lives in Boston.

Citizenship.

J. T.—Please settle the following situation for me: A, born in Russia, came to this country in 1880—at the age of 5—with his father, who was a Russian subject, and who subsequently became naturalized as a citizen of the United States. Is the son, A, an American citizen?

Children who are minors when their father is naturalized become American citizens by virtue of his naturalization.

Gilbert Stuart.

E. W. F.—Will you please tell me something about Gilbert Stuart?

Gilbert Stuart (1755-1828) was born in Narragansett, R. I., the son of a snuff-grinder. At the age of 15, without any instruction whatever, he began to paint portraits that attracted the attention of a young Scotch artist named Alexander, who took him to Scotland in 1772. In 1774 he returned to America, where he remained for a year. He went back to London in 1775, and for short time he played the organ in a small church in that city. In 1778 he entered the studio of Benjamin West as a pupil, but later set up a studio of his own, and remained working there for some years. He came back to this country once more in 1792, and painted many portraits in New York and Philadelphia, among them the famous "1795 Washington." In the year 1806 he settled in Boston. His fame rests largely upon his many portraits of Washington.

Corra Harris.

E. W. F.—I should like to have some information about Corra Harris.

Corra May White Harris was born at Farm Hill, Ga., March 17, 1869, the daughter of Tinsley Rucker and Mary Elizabeth Matthews White. She was educated at home. She married the Rev. Lundy Howard Harris Feb. 8, 1887; her husband died Sept. 18, 1910. She began writing for the magazines in 1909. She is the author of "A Circuit Rider's Wife," 1910; "Eva's Second Husband," 1910; "The Recording Angel," 1911; "In Search of a Husband," 1912, and, with Paul Elmer More, "The Jessica Letters," 1904. Her home is in Nashville, Tenn.

Policemen and Firemen.

T. S.—Will you please tell me which department, the Fire Department or that of Police, had lost more men in the performance of their duty up to the year 1907?

The police records go back to 1857, and show that sixty-three men were killed in the performance of their duty from then until 1907 inclusive. The City Fire Department was organized in 1865, and up to Jan. 1, 1907, 112 members of the uniformed force had lost their lives in the performance of duty.

John Philip Sousa.

S. R.—Will you please tell me John Philip Sousa's right name? I have heard that he is really a Greek, named So.

John Philip Sousa is the bandmaster's name, as given in "Who's Who." His father was a Portuguese musician named Antonio Sousa, and his mother's name was Elizabeth Trinkhaus Sousa. John Philip Sousa was born in Washington, D. C.

Marabout Feathers.

A. D. A.—Does the taking of feathers from the marabout stork—the marabout feathers of commerce—involve the bird's death?

It is not possible to get the feathers from the marabout stork without killing the bird. The feathers are taken from underneath the bird, between the legs and the tail. The marabout stork is a wild bird, and it is impossible to catch it and get the feathers from it without killing it.

United States Submarines.

SAMUEL SCHEINDLINGER.—Is there a United States submarine built or being built that will be able to travel 5,000 continuous miles without making any stops for fuel or provisions?

All submarines now being built for the United States Navy are built to carry sufficient fuel oil to allow for traveling 5,000 miles without re-fueling.

Edward VII. in New York.

J. E. O.—Will you please tell me in what year the British Prince of Wales, afterward King Edward VII., visited the United States? I claim it was in 1860. A friend says 1870.

C. W. B.—Please tell me at what hotel the Prince of Wales stopped when he was in New York in 1839, whether it is still standing, where it is, and if it is still used as a hotel.

The Prince of Wales, later Edward VII. of England, came to the United States in 1860, as Baron Renfrew. He was in New York from Oct. 11 to Oct. 15, and stayed at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, at the corner of Fifth Avenue, Twenty-third Street, and Broadway. The hotel was demolished in 1908 to make way for the present Fifth Avenue Building. The Prince sailed for home Oct. 21, from Portland, Me.

Great Jones Street.

E. K. J.—Will you kindly tell me for whom Great Jones Street, New York City, was named?

Great Jones Street was named for Chief Justice David Jones. Jones Street, on the opposite (west) side of the city, was named for the Gardner Jones family. The Jones Street on the east side was called Great Jones to distinguish it.

Secretary Lansing.

ARTHUR FALLON.—Secretary Lansing is a native-born American. His birthplace was Watertown, N. Y.

The Washington Death Mask.

I. A. B.—The Washington death mask in the Metropolitan Museum was made by Houdon.

Woodlawn Cemetery.

ANXIOUS.—Will you kindly tell me the area of Woodlawn Cemetery, the year when it was made into a cemetery, and whether it is consecrated ground?

Woodlawn Cemetery was incorporated as a cemetery in the year 1863. Its area is about 400 acres. Certain parts of the cemetery are made consecrated ground when certain burials are made in lots in the cemetery.

Transatlantic Passage in 1840.

A. D. A.—What was the cost of a first-class passage across the Atlantic in one of the best clipper sailing ships of seventy-five years ago?

The price of a passage "first class," of course, in one of the best clipper sailing ships crossing the Atlantic seventy-five years ago was about twenty-five English pounds. That amount, then, as it does now, approximated $125.

Cyanide of Potassium.

GEORGE M. BRUCE.—Will you kindly inform me which is the more deadly drug, the red cyanide of potassium or the yellow cyanide of potassium?

The poisonous drug known as cyanide of potassium is always white. The red and yellow cyanides are iron cyanides; ferro potassium cyanide is yellow and ferri potassium cyanide is red. But these are not deadly poisonous drugs.

William the Conqueror.

G. B.—Please inform me through your columns if William the Conqueror was French, if he had any French blood, and if he did anything for France.

William the Conqueror was Duke of Normandy before he became King of England. He was the son of Robert the Devil, Duke of Normandy, and Arlette, daughter of a tanner of Falaise. Long before William's time the Normans had established themselves as permanent residents on the west coast of France, and under Charles the Simple, King of France, (893-929,) the Norman leader Rollo became the feudal and hereditary duke under the French King, and married the French King's daughter. After 1066 William devoted himself to ruling England, and it is with England that he is associated, not with Norman France.

Home Rule.

G. C. S.—Will you please give me a brief explanation or outline of the home rule situation in Ireland?

On April 11, 1912, Mr. Asquith introduced the Government of Ireland bill, asserting the supreme authority of the Imperial Parliament, but providing for a two-chamber Parliament for the internal Government of Ireland. The bill passed its third reading in the Commons Jan. 16, 1913; Jan. 30 it was rejected by the Lords. Sir Edward Carson's amendment excluding Ulster had meanwhile been rejected, and the Ulster movement against home rule in toto was growing in intensity. The bill passed the Commons for the second time July 17, 1913. When Parliament reopened in February, 1914, the Government announced its intention of passing the bill for the third time, without submitting it to a referendum vote, but in March Premier Asquith proposed that those counties of Ulster which were not in sympathy with home rule should be excluded for six years from the provisions of the act. The bill passed its third and last reading before the Commons May 25, 1914; radically modified, it passed the Lords on July 15. Five days later the Commons took up the amended and modified form of the bill for extended consideration. The King called a conference of all the leaders, which came to nothing, as none of the extremists would make any concessions for peace. On the following Sunday the famous Dublin riots occurred, in which four people were killed and between thirty and fifty wounded. So intense was the indignation in England and Ireland that Mr. Asquith announced that all consideration of home rule must be postponed until the excitement had died down. Two days later the European war broke out, and the question of home rule was indefinitely "shelved."

Woman Suffrage.

M. R. G.—Will you please answer the following questions: How many parades for woman suffrage have there been in New York City? What States grant women full suffrage and what States have partial or Presidential suffrage for women? If the suffrage amendment is defeated at the polls this year, how soon can it be voted on again, if approved by the Legislature as a referendum to the people?

The woman suffrage parade of Oct. 23 was the fifth to be held in New York City, the other four being in May, 1911; May, 1912; October, 1912, and May, 1913.

There is full suffrage for women in the States of California, Washington, Oregon, Idaho, Nevada, Utah, Arizona, Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, and Kansas; Presidential, municipal, and partial county suffrage in Illinois; and partial (principally school) suffrage in New York, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Vermont, Connecticut, Delaware, New Jersey, Ohio, Kentucky, Mississippi, Louisiana, Wisconsin, Iowa, Oklahoma, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota, and New Mexico. The Territory of Alaska has extended the full franchise to women.

If the woman suffrage amendment is defeated at the polls on Nov. 2, it can, if passed as a referendum by the State Legislature, be voted upon again in two years.

Shadwell.

G. C. S.—What is the history of Shadwell, Va.? For whom was it named, and when was it founded?

Shadwell, Va., the birthplace of Thomas Jefferson, was not a town, but a farm. The site, in Albemarle County, is now marked by a station on the C. & O. Railroad, and the present name is thus simply taken from the estate on which Jefferson was born.

Leading American Industries.

INQUIRER.—Please tell me which are the five largest businesses in the United States.

No figures or ratings are available as to the largest business enterprises of the United States that will include every kind of business. The five largest manufacturing industries, in the order of their values, are (1) slaughtering and meat packing, (2) foundry and machine shop products, (3) lumber and timber, (4) steel works and rolling mills, and (5) flour and grist mill products.

The National Desertion Bureau.

E. R. B.—Some time ago—early last Spring, I think—I noticed something in THE TIMES about the incorporation of a National Desertion Bureau, but I have lost the paper containing the information. Can you tell me something about it?

The National Desertion Bureau was incorporated Sept. 30 "to prevent wife and family desertion, to bring about the reunion of husbands with their wives and families, to study the social and economic causes and results of wife desertion, and to promote corrective legislation." Among the Directors named were Elkan Holzman, B. Tuska, B. G. Paskus, M. D. Waldeman, David M. Bressler, and Julius M. Mayer.

English Universities.

F. C.—I contend that Oxford University consists of a federation of smaller colleges, and that these all together form the University of Oxford, and that the organization of the University of Cambridge is the same; please state whether this is the case. At which of the colleges of Oxford was the present Prince of Wales educated?

Both Oxford and Cambridge Universities are made up of a number of different colleges. The present Prince of Wales was sent as a student to Magdalen College, Oxford.

Belva Lockwood.

T. F. C.—Will you kindly advise me what office Belva Lockwood, a prominent woman attorney, ran for in or about the year 1884?

Belva Lockwood was nominated in 1884 and 1888 as the candidate of the Equal Rights Party for the Presidency of the United States.

The Empire State.

A READER.—Will you kindly tell me why New York is called the Empire State?

New York was nicknamed the Empire State because of its size, wealth, and fertility.

Detroit Time.

A. J. MENES.—The city of Detroit has been using Eastern time since May 16, 1915. The railroad still uses Central time.

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QUERIES ON WAR MATTERS

Readers of The Times are particularly requested to read the following before reading queries to the Query Department:

To receive attention every question must bear the name and address of the person sending it. This does not necessarily mean that the name will be published when the question is answered; only the initials will be used if the questioner so desires. No attention will be paid to queries to which the name and address of the sender are not appended.

Hundreds of letters are received by this department, so that it is obviously impossible to answer all of them immediately. In many cases there must be a certain amount of unavoidable delay.

The Diplomatic Papers.

A. L. H.—We are trying to find information on the following: Why are the documents relating to the European war designated by a color for each nation, e. g., Austrian Red Book, French Yellow Book, &c.?

It has been the custom for many years to give diplomatic papers, in collections, such names as those of the "causes of the war" papers—White Papers, Red Book, &c. The "book" takes its title from the color in which it is bound, as our American city "Blue Books" do.

Kiao-Chau.

J. W.—Did the Japanese lose a warship at Kiao-Chau?

The Japanese cruiser Takachiho was sunk in Kiao-Chau Bay Oct. 19, 1914, by the German submarine S-90. Other naval events were as follows: Aug. 31, 1914, a German gunboat shelled an abandoned Japanese destroyer at Kiao-Chau; Oct. 1, there was fighting between German and Japanese fleets in Kiao-Chau Harbor; Oct. 3, a Japanese cruiser was blown up by a mine in Laoshan Bay; Oct. 28, the Emden sank a Japanese steamer; Nov. 11, a Japanese torpedo boat was sunk by a mine in Kiao-Chau Bay.

Submarine Submersion.

A. D.—Will you please explain in the Query Column how submarines are submerged and raised to the surface again?

When on the surface a submarine is in what is technically known as "light condition," with her water ballast tanks empty. When it is required to sink her so that only the tiny platforms or deck and the conning tower are above the surface water is let into these ballast tanks, and the additional weight causes the submarine to sink until her back is almost flush with the surface. This is known as the "awash" condition.

When traveling awash, the hatch covering the mouth of the conning tower must be screwed down and the submarine hermetically sealed, ready to sink. The total submersion of the submarine is accomplished by means of the vessel's propellers and rudders. A submarine has two or three pairs of rudders—vertical, to guide her to port or starboard, and horizontal, to cause her to dive and rise. She often has also two additional "fins," placed on each side of the fore part, to assist diving and rising. To sink the vessel, the horizontal rudders are deflected when the boat is proceeding at full speed, the bows are forced down, and the whole vessel slides under the surface, where it is held down by the action of the rudders on the water. When the propellers cease to revolve she automatically rises. To bring her to the surface it is only necessary to elevate the horizontal rudders, which brings the vessel to the awash condition, and then to blow out the water in the tanks with compressed air, which brings her at once to cruising condition.

Enemy Merchant Vessels.

L. C. NOR.—In case of war between the United States and Germany, what would be the situation in regard to the German vessels now interned here? Would they be confiscated by the United States or merely interned until the end of the war? Would we have to pay for them in case of seizure?

The Hague Convention regarding enemy merchant vessels in times of war provided that at the outbreak of hostilities these vessels should be allowed to depart to their home ports; but that if they did not or could not so depart, they were either to be returned at the end of the war or were to be paid for if requisitioned or confiscated. The United States was not a signatory to this convention, but there is every likelihood that the United States would abide by this convention in time of war.

The Goeben and Breslau.

E. F. S.—The two warships sold by Germany to Turkey were the Goeben and the Breslau. They left Genoa Aug. 7, were in the Dardanelles Aug. 8, and were flying the Turkish flag Aug. 13, 1914.

German Soldiers and Voters.

F. ROSSI.—How many men has Germany in the field? How many Socialists are there in Germany?

It is not possible at the present time to present accurate and specific figures of the number of men actually fighting in any army. At the outbreak of war the total armed strength of Germany was rated at 5,400,000 men, with an unorganized "reserve mass" available for duty of 2,581,000. These unorganized and untrained troops were, of course, not to be reckoned among the men to be sent to the field during the early months of the war, and may be counted on as available for service, and to offset losses now. The Socialist vote of Germany at the last election was approximately 3,500,000. There are 112 Socialist members of the Reichstag.

Locating Submarines.

W. H. D.—I should be interested to hear whether there is a device in force in the American Navy by which it is possible to foretell the position of a submarine within two or three miles of a vessel carrying such a device, by means of a bell ringing or any other announcement on board the vessel carrying such device.

Up to the present time all submarines of the United States Navy have been equipped with submarine bells and receivers. By means of these bells it is possible to communicate from one vessel to another when submarines are submerged, or between submarines and other vessels equipped with a submarine bell and receiver. With these bells it is possible to transmit a message, but it is impossible to tell the bearing and distance of the ship, except very approximately. Recently Fessenden oscillators, to accomplish the same purpose, have been installed in the United States submarines, and these instruments are used in the same way.

War Dates.

J. G. K., Jr.—Will you please tell me the dates of the capture of Lille, of the first capture of Lodz, and of the captures of Rheims, Königsberg and Tabriz?

Lille was reported taken by the Germans Aug. 28, and reoccupied by the French Aug. 27. It was recaptured by the Germans Oct. 13. Lodz was taken by German troops Dec. 6. Rheims was occupied by the Germans Sept. 4 and almost immediately retaken by the French. Its reombardment by the Germans began Sept. 14, and it has been intermittently subject to attack ever since. Königsberg was invested by the Russians Aug. 29; they admitted that "their advance was checked" Sept. 3. Tabriz was captured by the Russians Jan. 30.

The Treaty of 1839.

Dr. D. K.—At any of The Hague conferences did or did not the United States become a party to guarantee the neutrality of Belgium? Was she a signatory to the "Scrap of Paper" guaranteeing Belgium's neutrality? What was her attitude or position toward this question?

The treaty of 1839, by which, on the 19th of April of that year, Prussia, France, England, Austria, and Russia declared themselves guarantors of the treaty concluded on the same day between the King of the Belgians and the King of the Netherlands, and which is of course the famous "Scrap of Paper" of the present war, was not signed by the United States, nor was the United States in any way concerned with the problem of the neutrality of the "buffer States" of northern Europe; the matter was one which was of interest to Belgium, Holland, and the signatory and protecting powers, and the United States had nothing to do with it in any way. The treaty provided that Belgium formed "an independent State of perpetual neutrality." That is, Belgium was forbidden, in case of war, to take the part of any of the belligerents, and was to be free from violation. The United States was a signatory to the "Convention Respecting the Rights and Duties of Neutral Powers and Persons in Case of War on Land," in the second Hague Conference of 1907, and there declared the territory of all neutral nations to be inviolable.

Books on Submarines.

D. H. MANNEY.—Standard works on the submarine are "Submarines of the World's Navies," by Charles W. Domoille-Fife, published by F. Griffiths in London in 1910, and his "Submarine, Mines, and Torpedoes in War," published in 1914; Clark Teitch's "A Modern Submarine," published 1912; Dommet's "Submarine Vessels"; H. C. Fyte's "Submarine Warfare" (1902). Among the many articles in periodical literature on the subject may be mentioned, "The Submarine Vindicated" with a clear, large drawing of a periscope, in The Scientific American for Oct. 3, 1914; and "The Modern Submarine" in the same paper for July 3, 1915.

War's Losses.

A. P. NIPSEN.—What are the losses in killed, wounded, and captured of the French, British, and Russian forces? Also the percentage of Colonials?

The following figures were published on the first of August in this country. They were said to be computed from official and semi-official sources: France killed 400,000, wounded 700,000, prisoners and missing 300,000, total 1,400,000. Russia killed 733,000, wounded 1,082,000, prisoners and missing not including Warsaw campaign 770,000, total 3,485,000. Since the publication of these figures Russia is said to have lost heavily. On Sept. 14 the following official announcement was made in the House of Commons of British casualties: Total, 381,983; killed and died of wounds, officers, 4,965; men, 70,092; wounded, officers, 9,973; men, 241,086; missing officers, 1,501; men, 53,466. These figures were for the army only. On August 9 the Canadian casualties were announced in Ottawa to total 10,980, of which 1,877 were killed, 6,738 wounded and 2,065 missing. Canada was recently said to have sent 80,000 men to the front. Australian estimates have not been found.

Merchant Vessels.

E. BRADSTONE.—Is there any record of English merchant vessels being in any German harbors and retained at the outbreak of war? If so, what is the total tonnage?

On Aug. 3, 1914, The London Times said that on July 30 there were only a couple of dozen steamers of any importance discharging cargoes at the principal German ports, sixteen of which were in Hamburg.

Relating to Germany.

JOHN DE WITT.—I have seen a reference to the opinion expressed by Admiral Mahan just before England's entrance into the war to the effect that England must either fight Germany now along with France and Russia or later alone. Can you quote the exact words and tell me to whom they were uttered and where published?

Admiral Mahan's statement was in the form of an interview, and was published in The Times on Aug. 4, Page 7. He said in part: "Great Britain, as the third member of the Entente, finds herself in the position of Russia in 1805, when she permitted Napoleon to strike down Austria unaided and was herself struck down the following year at Jena. Or of that of France in 1866, when she stood by while Prussia crushed Austria and was herself overwhelmed in 1870." He expressed the opinion that England "must at once throw her preponderating fleet against Germany to maintain her position as a world power." "To remain out of the war meant for her "to sacrifice her empire in the next generation to the interest of this generation. * * * If Germany succeeds in downing both France and Russia she gains a respite by land which may enable her to build up a sea force equal or superior to that of Great Britain. In that case the world will be confronted with the naval power of a State, not like Great Britain, sated with land, but one eager and ambitious for expansion, eager also for influence. This consideration may well affect American sympathies."

Russian Prisoners.

JOSEPH CONTE.—Please give me information as to the number of Russian soldiers captured by the Teutonic armies in August.

On Sept. 2 a dispatch dated Berlin estimated the number of Russians captured since May 2 at 1,000,000, and the killed and wounded at 300,000. On Aug. 20 the Frankfurter Zeitung estimated the total capture of Russians by the Austro-German forces at 1,654,000.

Arms Shipments.

STEPHEN McINTYRE.—Where can I get some literature which maintains the position that parties are justified in shipping arms and munitions to the Allies?

See Mr. Lansing's answer to the Austrian protest published Aug. 16, Page 1, in The Times. See also the correspondence between the German Ambassador and Secretary Bryan on the subject of the American shipment of arms on Page 448 of The Times Current History of the War, Volume II, No. 3, for June, 1915. The articles of the Second Hague Conference of 1907 referring to "Rights and Duties of Neutrals," particularly article 7, will give you the international agreement on this subject at this time. President Pierce's message to the Thirty-fourth Congress discusses the same subject, and any work on international law in chapters dealing with the rights of neutrals may be consulted.

Origin of the Prussians.

G. HARKINS.—Will you please publish something of the origin of the Russian race?

The exact origin of the Prussians is a subject of controversy. In the earliest times of which we have traditions the lower part of the basin of the Vistula was inhabited by non-Teutonic, probably Indo-Aryan, peoples, among them the Galindi, who were probably Prussian, and the Aistli, either Prussian or Esthonian. During the seventh and eighth centuries we hear of the Prussi and Lithuani, both of Indo-Aryan stock, in the lower Vistula as before. During the reign of Frederick II., who was crowned in 1215, what was then called Prussia was conquered for Christianity and civilization by the Knights of the Teutonic Order, who built up the State which was later, associated with Brandenburg, so deeply to influence history. The work of civilization began in 1230. The Knights began by engaging in war against the heathen Prussi, and later the towns of Koenigsberg, Thorn, &c., were founded, and Courland and Livonia were conquered.

Marine Insurance Rate.

V. W. M.—Please give me the marine insurance rate on vessels carrying freight from New York to British ports; also the marine insurance rate on ordinary cargoes from New York to British ports now and before the war. To what extent have British Government loans been subscribed to in the United States? Estimate amount of British Government loans held by banks, companies, and private individuals in the United States.

There is no fixed rate for marine insurance on vessels as such, although a great many people seem to think that there is. It depends on the character of the vessel, but as a general proposition a rate of 1 per cent. to 1¼ per cent. would be about correct for transatlantic liners. The marine rates, both for vessels and cargo, have not been changed by the war, and cargo rates are about 15 cents for liners (passenger) and 25 to 30 cents for other cargo vessels. The war rates range from about ¾ per cent. to 1¾ per cent. It is impossible to give an estimate in answer to your second question.

Zeppelins.

H. D. K.—Can you give me the sizes of the German Zeppelins and their probable cost? Any information about the dimensions of the dirigibles used by the Allies would also be appreciated.

The following figures are taken from lists of all the balloons except spherical known to be in Germany's possession at the outbreak of war: Number of military balloons, 15; dimensions of largest, length, 512 feet; gas capacity, 780,000 cubic feet; total horse power, 840; smallest length, 243 feet; gas capacity, 233,000 cubic feet; useful load, 2,750 pounds; speed 27 miles per hour; total horse power, 150. We have no figures available as to the cost of these machines. At the outbreak of war France had 20 dirigible and semi-dirigible balloons; Great Britain, 15; Russia, 18; Italy, 15; Japan and Belgium, each 4. We have no figures available of the dimensions of the French balloons, but the largest gas capacity listed is 16,000 cubic meters and the smallest 2,500 cubic meters. The largest Russian balloon listed has a gas capacity of 10,000 cubic meters and the smallest of 2,500 cubic meters.

Belgian Art and Literature.

MISS E. BEDELL.—Will you please tell me the names of the most prominent Belgian or Flemish poets, authors, painters, sculptors? Will you please give me a short biography of Albert, King of the Belgians?

The two most prominent names in modern Belgian literature are Maurice Maeterlinck, dramatist and essayist, (who is Belgian, although he writes in French,) and Emile Verhaeren, poet; in art, Constantin Meunier, the sculptor and painter, who died in 1905. Among names known in the various "genres" in present-day literature, are Elida Ram, Tol de Mont, Geyter, Cyril Buysse, Streuvels, Saabe, Wenstijn, Baelsmans, de Clercq, Rooses, de Potter. Prominent modern figures are Madame Courtmans, novelist; the sisters Rosalie and Virginia Loveling, poets; the poet, Abbe Guido Gezelle, and the dramatist, Sleeckx.

King Albert of the Belgians is the only son of Philip, Count of Flanders, brother of Leopold II. He was born April 8, 1875, and was carefully educated. In 1900 he married the Duchess Elisabeth, daughter of Karl Theodor, Duke of Bavaria. He visited the United States and studied our industries and institutions. He became King on Dec. 23, 1909. His children are Leopold, born Nov. 1, 1901; Charles, born Oct. 10, 1903, and Marie-Jose, born Aug. 4, 1906.

The Bryce Report on Belgium.

W. G. F.—Will you have the kindness to advise a Western subscriber where he may obtain or see a copy of Lord Bryce's report on Belgian conditions and atrocities?

The report of the Viscount Bryce Committee on alleged German atrocities in Belgium was published in The New York Times Current History for June. This also answers the question of George Truscott.

Bulgarian Frontier.

JOHN ARN.—Has Austria-Hungary a frontier on Bulgaria since the last Balkan war?

Bulgaria has no frontier on Austria. According to the latest maps, published March, 1914, Bulgaria is bounded by Rumania and a small strip of Serbia on the north; on the south by a small portion of Greece, the Aegean Sea, and the portion of Turkey containing Adrianople; on the east by the Black Sea and the same portion of Turkey; on the west by Serbia.

German Cable.

GEORGE J. MERCER.—The British cut the cable from Emden, Germany, at the Azores Islands on Aug. 6, 1914.

"The Pentecost of Calamity."

E. W. EVANS.—Will you kindly favor me with a brief analysis of the word "Pentecost"? In its use as a part of the title of Mr. Owen Wister's new book, "The Pentecost of Calamity."

The feast of Pentecost being the time at which the Disciples received the gift of the Holy Ghost, in its descent upon them as tongues of fire, the word Pentecost has come to be used with the connotation of a gift from Heaven, making for richer and broader life. Mr. Wister's "Pentecost of Calamity" is understood, therefore, as the gift of enrichment, broadening, and inspiration coming from the calamity and catastrophe that has fallen upon Europe.

Declarations of War.

CONTROVERSY.—A claims that Russia declared war on Austria before Germany declared war on Russia. What are the facts? Did the German Socialists in the Reichstag support the declarations of war in 1914?

Russia never declared war on either Austria-Hungary or Germany; both countries declared war on Russia. With the delivery of the Austrian ultimatum to Serbia, Russia warned Austria-Hungary that she would defend the smaller Slav nation, and would mobilize her troops the day that Austrian soldiers crossed the Serbian frontier. July 28 Austria declared war on Serbia and the next day the Russian mobilization began. Germany declared war on Russia Aug. 1; Austria-Hungary declared war Aug. 6.

The Socialists in the Reichstag supported their country at the outbreak of war and voted in favor of the war loans.

A Blockade.

CONTROVERSY.—If the Allies should succeed in blockading the Baltic Sea, would their blockades in toto constitute a legal blockade? Would we have any grounds for protest?

This question is best answered by the following quotations from the convention regarding blockades, in the Declaration of London, signed Feb. 6, 1909:

"A blockade must not extend beyond the ports and coasts belonging to or occupied by the enemy.

"A blockade must be applied impartially to the ships of all nations.

"The blockading force must not bar access to neutral ports or coasts.

"Whatever may be the ultimate destination of a vessel or her cargo, she cannot be captured for breach of blockade if at the moment she is on her way to a non-blockaded port.

"A blockade, in order to be binding, must be effective."

Commanders' Ages.

F. N. D.—Will you please tell me what are the ages of some of the commanders of the European armies, or where I can get such information? I am especially anxious to find out if any are between the ages of 65 and 75 years.

Following are the ages of some of the most prominent commanders and leaders in the war: Sir John French, 63; General Joffre, 63; Admiral Jellicoe, 56; Lord Kitchener, 65; Admiral Hugo von Pohl, 60; General Radumil Putonik of Serbia, 66; Baron von der Goltz, 71; Kronprinz Wilhelm of Germany, 33; King Albert of the Belgians, 40; General Sir Horace Smith-Dorrien was born in 1858; Lieut. Gen. Sir Douglas Haig, in 1861; General Karl von Bülow, 1846; Kronprinz Rupprecht of Bavaria, 1869; General von Kluck, 1846; Grand Duke Nicholas Nicholaievitch, 1856; Admiral Frederick Sturdee, 1859; Admiral von Tirpitz, 1849; Prince Louis Alexander of Battenberg, 1854; General von Bissing, 1844; General Sir Ian Hamilton, 1853; General von Mackensen, 1849; General von Moltke, 1848. General Paul Pau is another leader who was retired, at the age of 67, but who re-entered the service of his country at the outbreak of war.

Saloniki.

A CONSTANT READER.—When did Saloniki become a part of Greece? According to the Encyclopaedia Britannica Saloniki is a part of the Turkish Empire. A reliable library atlas also has Saloniki on its maps as belonging to Turkey.

Saloniki was definitely lost to Turkey by the treaty of London, May 30, 1913, which ended the first Balkan war. After the fighting among the Balkan Allies over the division of their "spoils," Saloniki was ceded to Greece by the treaty of Bucharest, Aug. 6, 1913. Saloniki surrendered to the Greek forces on Nov. 8, 1912, and by the treaty of London Turkey lost all her European possessions except Constantinople and a small tract of adjacent land east of the Maritza River.

London.

P. S.—Is London a fortified city in the full meaning of the word?

No.

The Ruler of Bulgaria.

H. E.—Will you kindly tell me whether the ruler of Bulgaria is Czar or King?

Ferdinand of Bulgaria is "Czar" of his country.

Attacking Aircraft.

READER.—Will you kindly tell me what precautions are taken to protect friends from the returning missiles of anti-aircraft guns?

The only precautions that can be taken to protect friends from the returning missiles of guns attacking aircraft are to warn them to keep out of the way, and not to fire where there is as much danger to friends as to enemies. A missile that hits an aircraft is usually imbedded in it.

Bulgaria.

W. R. T.—Will you kindly tell me the date of Bulgaria's entry into the war?

Bulgaria having failed to reply favorably to the Russian ultimatum, the allied envoys at Sofia asked for their passports on Oct. 5. The dropping of bombs from an aeroplane on Nish, Oct. 8, was described as "Bulgaria's first act of war."

Serbia.

M. L. B.—Will you kindly tell me Serbia's real part in beginning or being an excuse for the war?

The heir to the Austrian throne, Archduke Francis Ferdinand, was assassinated by a Serb June 28, 1914. Thereupon Austria-Hungary prepared an ultimatum to Serbia, consisting of eleven articles. Of these articles eight were accepted by Serbia, one was accepted subject to proof, one was accepted conditionally, and one was conditionally rejected. Austria-Hungary declared this reply to be unsatisfactory. Meanwhile, Russia declared herself to be the protector of the smaller Slav nation, and warned Austria-Hungary that she would mobilize the day Austrian troops crossed the Serbian frontier. Germany, while expressing a wish that the trouble be localized, warned the other powers of Europe that she was the ally of Austria. An invitation from Sir Edward Grey for a meeting to discuss amicable settlements of the trouble was rejected by both Austria-Hungary and Germany. Austria-Hungary declared war upon Serbia July 28, 1914. Russia immediately began a partial mobilization. Germany demanded that the Russian mobilization cease, and Russia made no satisfactory reply. Germany declared war upon Russia the first day of August.

Antique Furniture Exchange

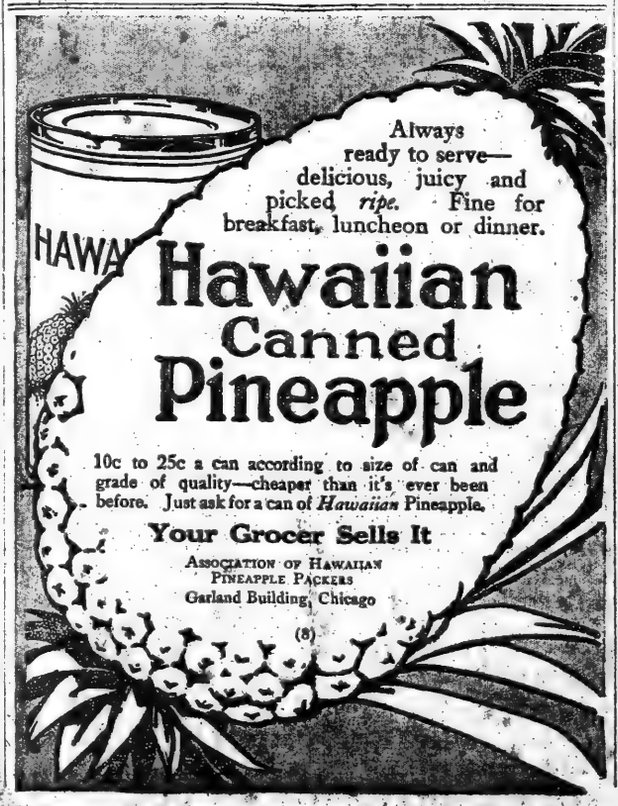


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Don't allow anything to prevent you from seeing and convincing yourself.

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Regarded from the point of view of smartness of style, quality of fabrics and excellence of workmanship YOU CANNOT PARALLEL THIS OFFER IN NEW YORK.

Yours is a most unusual opportunity tomorrow. It comes right at the beginning of the social season, when there exists a strong demand for beautiful dresses for afternoon, theatre, dinner, party and dancing wear.

THESE DRESSES WILL AFFORD YOU THE SELECTION YOU WANT. All are from our own superb and well-selected stocks, reduced for this sale because on account of the scarcity of materials the maker would not guarantee deliveries on duplicate orders.

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One of the Numerous Exquisite Models Pictured

The materials comprise:

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All these dresses are beautifully trimmed, some with fur, others with Georgette crepe, handsome embroidery, etc. All have the newest shirred, flounced, tunic or draped skirts.

The Street and Afternoon Dresses are in the correct new colors and black. The Evening Dresses in a rainbow assortment of delightful pastel shades. All sizes for women and misses. Everyone can be suited, but those who are wise will come as early in the day as possible.

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Some of Monday's Biggest Values Are Told Of in This Limited Space.

Women's $1 to $1.95 Flannelette Nightgowns—(a maker's entire sample line); limited quantity; Monday, at..... 79c

Women's "Extra Size" Petticoats—Taffeta or Messaline, also Silk Jersey top or wool Jersey top petticoats, with flounces of Messaline; newest tailored or pleated effects; at..... $2.95

A Clearaway of $1 to $1.50 Colored "Klosfit" and String Top Petticoats—at..... 45c

Silk Embroidered Flannels—usually priced to 59c; at, yard..... 34c

Plain and Jacquard Tussahs (Wash Goods)—yard..... 29c

Knit Underwear for Men, Women and Children. Vests, Pants, Combination Suits, Shirts, Drawers and Union Suits in Endless Variety, at Special Prices.

Women's $1 Combination Suits—slightly imperfect; at..... 59c

Women's Vests, Pants and Tights—medium weight; silk trimmed; at..... 65c

Women's Perfect-Fitting Black Merino Wool Tights—at..... 79c

Women's Vests, Drawers or Tights—¾ wool; white or natural gray color; at..... 95c

Misses', Children's and Boys' Underwear—fleeced vests, pantalettes and drawers; size 20; at, a garment..... 19c
(2c additional for every size upward.)

Men's $1.75 Shirts or Drawers—heavy gray worsted; camel's hair combed; also fine white wool and random mixed gray wool shirts and drawers; all sizes; at..... $1.25

Boys' and Youths' Heavy Natural Gray Ribbed Fleece Lined Shirts and Drawers—sizes up to 15; at..... 29c

Boys', Girls' and Children's 50c Combination Suits—sizes up to 15; at..... 39c

Misses' and Children's Fine Ribbed Wool Vests and Pantalettes—sizes 2; at..... 55c
(5c additional for every size upward.)

Several Hundred Yards of $1.50 and $1.75 Coating Fabrics—52 and 54 inches wide; gray and brown mixtures, fancy checks; double face material and combination plaids in variety; at, yd..... $1.10

$1.50 All Wool Scotch Plaids—yd..... 98c

$1.25 All Wool Pebble Granite Cloth—at, a yd..... 75c

$1 to $1.25 Canton Crepe—yd..... 50c

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For Thanksgiving

Hundreds of choice lots of staple and decorative linen bought with a view to the wants of our thousands of patrons for the coming festive holiday. Sale tomorrow.

$1.50 Double Damask—excellent quality; 71 inches wide; all pure Irish linen table damask in beautiful patterns; at, a yard..... $1

Cluny Lace Scarfs—regularly to $4 each. Hand-made cluny lace scarfs with linen centres 18 and 20 inches wide; 36, 45 and 50 inches long; choice of many styles; each..... $2.95

Scalloped Round Cloths—all-linen bleached Scotch damask table cloths; 66 inches round with scalloped edge; each..... $2.45

$5.45 Hemstitched Linen Sets—full bleached linen sets, with one dozen napkins to match Cloth may be had in three sizes; 62x62, 62x80 or 62x94. Napkins are 18 inches; at..... $3.95

49c Table Damask—64 and 70 inches wide; yd..... 34c

69c Table Linens—bleached and unbleached; yd..... 49c

84c Napkins—18-inch hemmed; at, dozen..... 59c

$1.95 Napkins—20-inch bleached; dozen..... $1.49

$1.50 to $2 Scarfs—scarfs for sideboard or dresser; each..... $1

$3 to $3.50 Renaissance Stand Covers—50 to 53 inches round; each..... $1.95

72-inch Renaissance Table Covers—imported to retail up to $5.95; each..... $2.95

$5 Madeira Tea Napkins—hand-embroidered; 13 inches; dozen..... $3.95

$3.95 Napkins—dinner size; fine Irish damask; dozen..... $2.95

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Rare Economies Await Monday's Shoppers

Among the exceptional values you will find:—

$5.50 Mercerized Armure Portieres with gimp edges; pair..... $4.50

$18.50 Velour Portieres—pair..... $16.50

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$4.50 Nottingham Lace Curtains—pair..... $3.50

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Hundreds from Best American Mills AT REDUCED PRICES.

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Axminster Rugs—Velvet Rugs—Royal Wilton Rugs and Tapestry Brussels Rugs in Most Popular Sizes at Proportionate Economies.

$9 Golden Oak Pedestal Extension Tables—at..... $7.35

$11.25 Golden Oak Square Pedestal Extension Table—at..... $9.45

$15 Pedestal Extension Tables—quartered oak top; claw feet; at..... $12

$190 Chinese Chippendale Dining Room Suites—10 pieces, including Buffet, China Closet, Extension Table, Serving Table, 5 Side Chairs and 1 Arm Chair; at..... $160

$10.95 Porcelain Dinner Sets—100 pieces; choice of two designs; at..... $8.95

$35 Austrain China Dinner Sets—pure white translucent bodies, with gold at edge; coin gold handles; at..... $26.50

Big Timely Sales of Stoves for Coal, Gas or Oil. Gas Logs.

Also Complete Lines of Fire Grates and Fire Screens.

Galvanized "Rotary" Ash Sifters—at..... $1.65

$1.25 Galvanized Iron Ash Cans—at..... 98c

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Imported Male Canaries—fine singers; regularly $4 and $5. $2.25
Brass Cages, at $1.

Hyacinth Bulbs, all colors; doz. 55c.

Narcissus and Daffodils, best mixed, doz., 35c.

Tulip Bulbs, all colors, doz., 25c.

Table Ferns, in variety, at 5c.

Crocuses, 5 colors, doz., 12c.

Pans Filled with Ferns for table, with palm in center, at 35c.

Variegated Sword Palms, at 95c.

Large Rubber Plants, at 59c.

Scotti Ferns, at 50c. and 75c.

Aspidastra Plants, at $1.50.

Growing and Artificial Palms and Ferns for Dining Room Tables Specially Priced.

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SCOTCH BROTH, Vegetable, Oxtail, Tomato, Mock Turtle, Gelion, Bouillon, Consomme, Clam Chowder, Pea, Chicken, Clam Bouillon; doz., 94c; reg. 10c can..... 8c

Chickens
Fresh-killed, dry-picked, for broiling or roasting; lb..... 19c

Flour
FOUNTAIN PREMIUM PATENT FLOUR, HECKER'S SUPERLATIVE FLOUR—¼-bbl. bag..... 79c
Limit, two bags.

DESSERT PEACHES—Kaurell brand; California Yellow Clings; doz., $1.75; reg. 25c can..... 15c

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Best refined granulated; 10-lb. cotton bag, 83c; 25-lb. cotton bag..... $1.29
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Soft Clams
Hazel brand; for clam fritters, fried clams, clam chowder; doz., 57c; 6 cans, 29c; reg. 10c tall can..... 5c

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10 lbs. 5 lbs.
NEW ROLLED OATMEAL..... 42c 22c
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JERSEY TOMATOES—Fountain quality; fancy hand packed; doz., $1.75; can..... 15c

MACARONI or SPAGHETTI—10 lb. container..... 48c

BEST WHITE POTATOES—120-lb. bag, $2.25; bushel, 60-lb. bag, $1.15; peck, 15 lbs..... 30c

Fresh Fruits
SWEET ORANGES—California Valencias; usually 60c; special, doz..... 48c
PINEAPPLES—ripe, juicy fruit; doz., $1.40; each..... 12c
COOKING PEARS—5-quart basket..... 33c
PORTO RICO ORANGES—ripe and juicy; doz..... 28c
BALDWIN APPLES, Greening Apples; 5-qt. basket..... 33c

CORDOVA CANDLES—for dining room use, 8c.; yellow, green, pink, blue; reg. 25c carton, 12 candles..... 15c

Hams
Squire's celebrated Hams and other leading brands; special, lb..... 18½c

PURE OLIVE OIL—Fountain quality; imported from Marseilles, France; gallon can, $2.95; ½-gallon can, $1.65; quart can..... 85c

SWEET APPLE CIDER—gallon jug, 35c; large bottle..... 14c

Coffee
Freshly roasted daily in our Coffee Dept.

SHADOW LAWN COFFEE—1-lb. net-weight canister..... 35c

CIRCLE BLEND COFFEE—5 lbs., $1.10; lb..... 22c

POPULAR BLEND COFFEE—10 lbs., $2.15; 3½ lbs..... $1

FANCY MARACAIBO COFFEE—10 lbs., $1.90; 5¼ lbs., $1; lb..... 19c

SANTOS COFFEE—10 lbs., $1.75; 5¼ lbs., $1; lb..... 18c

Tea Specials
TETLEY'S GOLD LABEL extra quality India-Ceylon tea; ½-lb. or 1-lb. canisters; usually $1; special, lb..... 74c

BEST FAMILY TEAS—green, black or mixed; 5-lb. caddy, $1.65; 3 lbs., $1; lb..... 35c

SAMPLE TEAS—green or black; mixed to order; 4 lbs., $1; lb..... 25c

HONEY CRISP TOASTED CORN FLAKES—6 packages, 47c; reg. 10c package..... 8c

New Crop Rice
10 lbs. 5 lbs.
SMALL GRAIN RICE..... 60c 32c
FANCIEST HEAD RICE..... 95c 48c
WHOLE HEAD RICE..... 75c 38c
NATURAL BROWN RICE—Comet brand; doz., $1.05; 1-lb. carton..... 9c

SOUPS—Richards & Robbins' tomato soup or chicken broth; reg. 10c can..... 7c

Puro Soups
The National Pure Food Co.'s Potage Mexique, Pea, Bean, Potato, Lentil, Beef, Vegetable; doz., 57c; reg. 10c package..... 5c

PURE BREAKFAST COCOA—best quality sold in bulk; 3½ lbs., $1; lb..... 29c

New Sweet Peas
Fountain quality, new pack.
EARLY JUNE SWEET PEAS—doz., $1.75; can..... 15c
TENDER MARROW-FAT PEAS—doz., $1.25; 3 cans..... 32c

Cooked Corned Beef
Australian brand or Union brand; cooked ready to serve; no bone or waste; doz., $2.25; 6 cans, $1.13; reg. 25c can..... 19c

Laundry Soap
PROCTER & GAMBLE'S LENOX SOAP—usually $3.45; special, box 100 bars, $2.95; 8 reg. 4c bars..... 25c

Tongues and Bacons
SQUIRE'S CHESTER BACON—lb..... 22c
SMOKED OX TONGUES—lb..... 19c
SMOKED ROLLED SHOULDERS—lb..... 16½c

Marshmallow Puff
Harter's Vanilla, Strawberry, Chocolate, Maple; makes delicious desserts, for icing cakes, etc.; usually 25c; for a limited time we offer—6 cans, reg. 25c can, 73c

Double 2½ Green Trading Stamps with Purchases Till 12 o'Clock—Single 2½ Stamps Thereafter.

The New York Times.

XX SUNDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1915. XX

Real Estate Pages 1—5 AUTOMOBILES | Section 7

DOINGS AND SAYINGS IN THE REAL ESTATE WORLD

LATEST DEALINGS IN THE REALTY FIELD

Roche Estate Leases Plot in Times Square Section as Site for New Building.

$10,000 GREAT NECK SALE

Active Buying in the Suburbs by Investors and Homeseekers—Small Houses in Demand.

The realty market closed yesterday after a fairly active week with a few scattering sales in Manhattan and the outlying boroughs.

An interesting lease in the Times Square section that promises a desirable improvement was reported by John D. Roche, who leased for the Roche estate the property at 623, 625, and 627 Eighth Avenue, also 305 and 307 West Fortieth Street, to Louis W. Weill, for twenty-one years from Nov. 1, at a rental that will exceed $200,000 for the term. Mr. Weill will enlarge and improve the Eighth Avenue stores and erect a new building on the Fortieth Street property.

Brooklyn-Manhattan Trade.

Paul A. McGolrick has sold to a client of Arthur Cox the four-story new-law tenement at 2,406 Newkirk Avenue, Brooklyn, on plot 50 by 100. In part payment he took the Manhattan residence at 109 West 122d Street, on plot 19 by 100.

Bronx Sale.

The property at 858 East 165th Street has been purchased by William Seibert from Charles R. Schiless.

Brooklyn.

Frank A. Seaver & Co. have sold the plot, 40 by 100, on the north side of Senator Street, about 340 feet east of Ridge Boulevard, to a builder, who will erect six-family flats.

Norman Denzer has sold for the Dean Building Company five three-story apartments on Church Avenue, fronting on East Thirty-fifth Street, each on a plot 25 by 100.

Benjamin Abrams has purchased from the Alco Building Company the dwelling at 2,082 Sixty-sixth Street.

The Realty Associates has sold the plot, 50 by 97.10, on the southeast corner of Fourth Avenue and Sixth Street to Abraham Goodman, who will erect a five-story apartment. Abraham Falk and L. Kalt were the brokers.

S. A. Schlesing sold 1,873 Myrtle Avenue for Ernest Vetter to Miss Alice Lotherington; also the six-family tenement house at 379 Ralph Street for a client to Emma L. Kispert, for investment.

Long Island.

Frank Crowell has sold for the Granwolde Estates at Great Neck a plot of two and one-quarter acres to Clara Lee March for about $30,000. It has a large water frontage on the Sound.

The Morton Park Realty Company, builders in the Maspeth section of Queens, has purchased from Robert J. Lewis two plots, one 100 by 400, on the east side of Morton Avenue south of Memorial Street, valued at $12,000, and another 100 by 200, at the northeast corner of Morton Avenue and Hosack Street, valued at $7,000.

The Duff & Brown Company have sold for the heirs of John D. Shuttleworth of Pensacola, Fla., to James F. McGarry, eight lots on Madison Avenue and Chestnut Street, Fourth Ward, Borough of Queens, near the Stewart Railroad. This is the first time the property has been sold since 1878.

Westchester.

Plots at Pelhamwood have been sold by Joseph Lambden & Son to Edward E. Pollack, William H. Steffens, Mrs. Ada M. Clemens, Malcolm Johnson, and Nathan N. Vought.

The Robert E. Farley organization has sold plots at Nepperhan Heights to Joseph E. Fasolet, Frederick Shook, and George E. Cooley.

New Jersey.

A twenty-two-acre tract at Tremley Point, fronting about 1,000 feet on Staten Island Sound and 750 on the Rahway River, has been sold by Floyd S. Corbin for Milliken Brothers to a client for immediate improvement.

S. S. Walstrum-Gordon & Forman have sold for Mrs. Kate Hopper a three-acre plot on Paramus Road to Thomas H. Hull.

Mrs. Florence King Reideman has purchased at auction the old Samuel Wilde property at 58 South Fullerton Avenue, for $19,100. The plot fronts 200 feet and is 450 deep.

Edward P. Hamilton & Co. have resold for Fairchild-Baldwin Company of Newark, N. J., a plot of thirty acres on Whippany Road, Morristown, N. J. The property was acquired a month ago from B. Ogden Chisolm.

Private Dwellings Leased.

The F. R. Wood, W. H. Dolson Company has leased for Edmund Dwight the five-story dwelling at 211 West Seventy-ninth Street to Mrs. I. Lawrence.

Pease & Elliman have rented, furnished, for Mrs. C. E. McKenna to John Philip Sousa the four-story and basement dwelling, 20 by 100 feet, at 128 East Seventy-second Street.

Commercial Leases.

Manning & Trunk have leased for Bryan L. Kennelly the four-story dwelling at 60 West Fiftieth Street to Mme. L. Prevot, dressmaker.

DOUBLING UP APARTMENTS.

Two Families Where One Is Allowed Violates Department Law.

Inspections being made by the Tenement House Department, says Commissioner John J. Murphy, indicate that in certain sections owners of apartment and tenement houses are subdividing suites of apartments without notice to the Tenement House Department, and thus violating the law.

The Tenement House Department, in issuing a notice on this subject, states that evidently many owners violate the law thoughtlessly. Whenever the department finds that such conditions have been created it has no option but to require the summary vacation of the family occupying the part of the apartment which has no access to the fire escape, and it is obliged to commence proceedings for the collection of a penalty from the delinquent owner.

As the result of a census completed by the department a number of houses have been discovered which, though not erected as or altered into tenement houses, are being used for tenement purposes.

NEW EAST RIVER TUNNELS.

Consents of Property Owners Secured by Commission.

Consents from interested property owners for the legalization of Rapid Transit Route No. 61, which takes in the compromise tunnel agreed on between the Degnon Contracting Company and the Public Service Commission, whereby tunnels are to be built from East Sixtieth Street, Manhattan, under the East River to Long Island City, instead of rebuilding the Manhattan approach to the Queensboro Bridge, have been secured according to a communication sent by Secretary Travis Whitney of the Public Service Commission to the different civic associations in Queens.

Consents from the property owners were necessary for this change in plans, and while property owners in Long Island City were anxious to sign, it was anticipated that some opposition might develop on the Manhattan side of the river.

The Public Service Commission is now taking the necessary steps to legalize the new route and engineers are preparing specifications and soundings, and borings will soon be started as a preliminary to awarding the contract for the building of the tunnel.

Apartments Leased.

Apartments have been leased by Pease & Elliman at 161 East Seventy-ninth Street to Miss Doris Andrews, 525 Park Avenue to Killian Van Rensselaer, 105 Gramercy Park to Arthur J. Morris and Huger W. Jurvey, 15 West Fifty-fifth Street to Henry W. Bucknell, 24 West Fifty-ninth Street to A. J. Taylor, and at 850 Park Avenue to Mrs. Warner M. Leeds.

Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown Co., in connection with Mrs. Julia Beverly Higgins, have rented for Benjamin S. Harmon his apartment at 30 East Fifty-fifth Street to Fergus Reid.

The F. R. Wood, W. H. Dolson Company has leased apartments at 171 West Seventy-first Street to Robert J. Doherty, 35 West Eighty-fifth Street, to Mrs. Eva Roberts, 225 West Eightieth Street to Samuel Warren and Miss J. D. Leach, and at 10 West Thirty-second Street to Miss Helen Waldo.

Country House Rentals.

Mrs. George W. Forsyth has leased her residence at 164 South Street, Morristown, N. J., to S. Valentine Farrelly, and Charles J. Whalley has leased from the estate of David Fairchild the residence with twenty acres of ground between Morris Plains and Morristown. Eugene V. Welsh was the broker.

The E. C. Easton estate at Great Neck has been leased by Frank Crowell to Carl W. Hamilton.

Cocks & Willets have leased to C. C. Auchincloss the Piping Rock farm adjoining the Piping Rock Club at Locust Valley, L. I.

S. Osgood Pell & Co. have leased the Fass place, at Great Neck, to Roy Atwell.

Sales at Queens Manor.

Robert E. Pendergrast has sold for the New York Title Insurance Company, at Queens Manor, Queens, Long Island, to Robert A. Young, lots 232, 233, 234, 235 on Jackson Ave.; to Martin and Martha Johnson, lots 595, 596, 597 on Jackson Ave., corner Spruce St.; to John Mulcahey, lots 218 and 219 on Walnut St.; to Gustav Proctor, lots 220 and 221 on Creed Ave.; to Ethel M. and Edna M. Conklin, lot 23 on Jackson Ave.; to Frederick J. and Louise Diers, lots 258 and 259 on Poplar St.; to Richard and Ethel Maurer, lot 35 on Jackson Ave.

Sheepshead Bay Development.

A new home development in the metropolitan district is about to be started by the Sheepshead Bay Realties which has acquired a tract of 487 acres at Sheepshead Bay. The water front will be attractively developed and the plans involve a large golf course and a club house. The tract includes 3,000 city lots with a frontage on the ocean, Sheepshead Bay, Garretson's, Shellbank, and Broad Creeks. Among the Directors of the company are Harry Harkness, Percy R. Pyne, 2d, Ben Ali Haggin, H. M. Kilborn, Anderson T. Herd, and D. T. Boylen.

THREE BLOCK FRONTS OF TALL APARTMENTS GOING UP ON PARK AVENUE TO MEET DEMAND

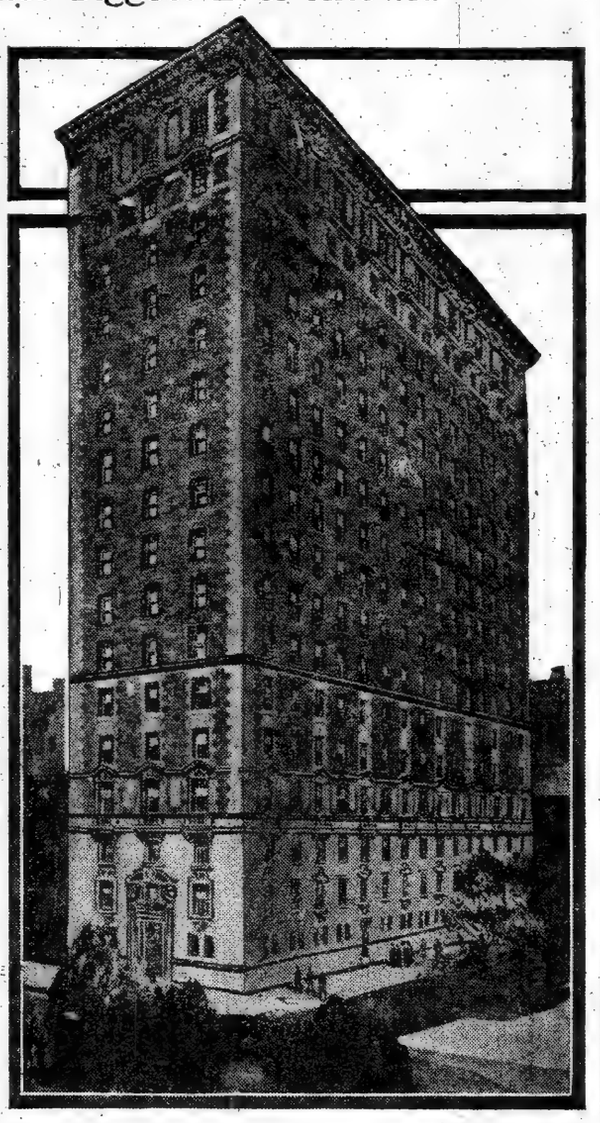
One Will Be Seventeen Stories High and Cost Over $1,000,000—All These Operations Below Fifty-ninth Street—This Year's Rental Season for Expensive Suites Biggest Ever Known.

NEVER in the history of Park Avenue's remarkable transformation within recent years from a thoroughfare of small flats to the greatest avenue of magnificent multi-family houses in the world has the rental season in its vicinity been so successful as this year. When one considers that of the six tall structures opened this Fall on the avenue, four were fully rented before completion, while the other two, one at 995, near Eighty-second Street, and the other at 1,155, corner of Ninety-second Street, have few vacancies, some idea is gained of the continued demand for high-priced suites in that choice residential centre.

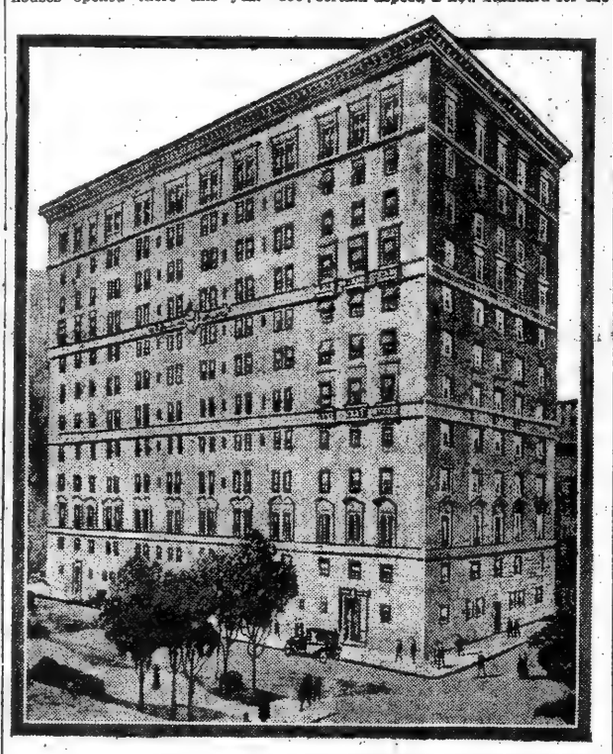
"I will admit that I am surprised at the instant success of so many of these big apartments," said Douglas L. Elliman last week. "I have always been partial to Park Avenue, believing firmly in its future, but its growth has been faster and more substantial than I had dared to anticipate. It is a curious fact, also, that the more expensive apartments rent first. The best prices are obtained in the blocks from about Fiftieth to Sixty-sixth Street. The biggest developments now seem to be centred in the blocks below Fifty-ninth Street, and of the two large houses opened there this year—399 and 400 Park Avenue, the southeast and northwest corners of Fifty-fourth Street, respectively—both were completely rented before Sept. 1. There has been no difficulty in getting tenants for Park Avenue this year, and it may also be interesting to note that a new record for prices on the side streets has been established in the rental of suites for $4,500 in the new house on the north side of Sixty-second Street, adjoining the new Colony Club."

As an indication that builders and operators believe that the demand will continue to keep pace with the supply, it is worth noting that three entire block fronts are now in process of improvement with tall apartments for occupancy next season. Each of these block fronts will contain two separate buildings. In addition, plans were just filed for a tall house on the southwest corner of Fifty-eighth Street, and twelve-story houses are also projected for the southwest corners of Sixty-third and Eighty-first Streets and the northwest corner of Eighty-fourth Street.

The three block front improvements, which will mean an expenditure within twelve months of over $4,500,000 in buildings alone, are on the west side of the avenue, being respectively between Fiftieth and Fifty-first, Fifty-first and Fifty-second, and Fifty-fifth and Fifty-sixth Streets. The buildings on the two former blocks will be of the twelve or thirteen story type. That between Fifty-fifth and Fifty-sixth Streets will create, in a certain aspect, a new standard for the avenue, as it will have a height of seventeen stories, or, with the pent house, eighteen stories. In this respect it will be equal to the seventeen-story house on the northeast corner of Seventy-ninth Street erected a few years ago by Bing & Bing and purchased by the late Mrs. Morris K. Jesup, but it will exceed that one in ground area.



Seventeen-Story Apartment for Westerly Block Front Between Fifty-fifth and Fifty-sixth Streets. Warren & Wetmore, Architects.



Twelve-Story Apartment on Westerly Block Front Between Fiftieth and Fifty-first Streets. Warren & Wetmore, Architects.

The building is being erected by the Fullerton Weaver Company from plans by the architects, Warren & Wetmore, and they are also the architects of the twelve-story row on the Fiftieth to Fifty-first Street block. The eighteen-story operation will be known as 410 and 420 Park Avenue. There will be one suite on a floor of the two separately contained apartments, containing eighteen rooms, and rentals will run from $8,000 to $11,000, the upper floors commanding the higher prices. Douglas S. Elliman & Co., the agents, state that four apartments in this mammoth building have already been rented.

On account of the shape of the building, which is long and narrow, facing sixty-six feet eight inches on each street, every room will have an outside frontage. The architects have made a feature of the kitchens, which are planned like miniature hotel kitchens. The cost of the building will exceed $1,000,000.

In the twelve-story row on the Fiftieth to Fifty-first Street block, of which Pease & Elliman are agents, there will be three types of apartments, one on the corner of Fiftieth Street of sixteen rooms, at a rental of from $7,400 to $9,000. In the centre, facing on Park Avenue, will be duplex apartments of fourteen rooms, at a rental of $6,200 to $7,200. On the corner of Fifty-first Street will be apartments of thirteen and fourteen rooms, at rentals of $5,600 to $7,000.

There will be four entrances—two on Park Avenue and one on each street. On the entrance floor will be four doctors' apartments of two rooms.

NEW REALTY BOARD ON STATEN ISLAND

A new association of real estate men known as the Real Estate Board of Staten Island was permanently organized at a meeting held at St. George, S. I., last week.

The organization was brought about as a result of the energetic work of Anning S. Prall, who attended the recent convention of the Real Estate Association of the State of New York at Saratoga. Mr. Prall there learned of the importance to the locality of a local board and upon his return enlisted the co-operation of real estate owners, operators, and brokers throughout Staten Island.

More than 100 gathered at the meeting at St. George, and the permanent organization was effected by the adopting of a constitution and by-laws, submitted by an organization committee and the election of the following officers and Board of Governors: Anning S. Prall, President; Charles E. Griffith, Jr., Vice President; William L. Flake, Treasurer; Gustav A. Barth, Secretary; members of Board of Governors, Henry F. Contois, Anton L. Schwab, Frank Foggin, Cornelius G. Koiff, and P. G. Ullman, Jr.

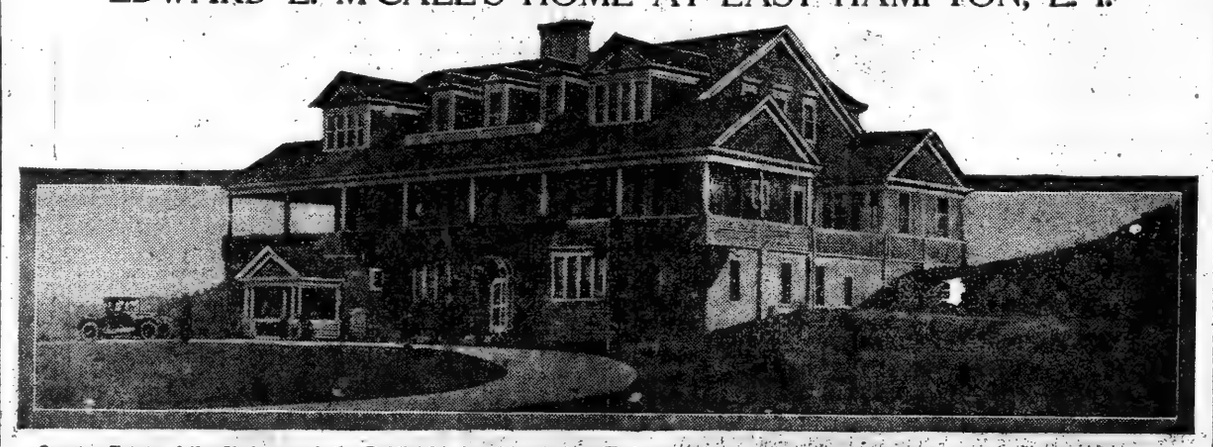
After the business meeting the new board held its first annual banquet at Hugot's Hotel.

Cornelius G. Koiff acted as toastmaster, and after a greeting by the newly elected President, Mr. Anning S. Prall, Borough President Calvin D. Van Name made an ardent plea for a united effort to secure better transportation facilities to and within Staten Island.

Brief addresses were also made by L. D. Woodworth, President Real Estate Association of the State of New York, on "Realty Interests in Their Broader Aspects"; M. Morgenthau, Jr., Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Real Estate Association of the State of New York, on "Accomplishments—A Retrospective and a Prophecy"; A. R. Wagg, Second Vice President Real Estate Association of the State of New York, on "State Regulation of the Real Estate Business"; the Hon. J. Harry Tierman, County Judge, on "Laws Affecting Real Estate"; Stephen D. Stephens, Member of Assembly, on "The Legislature and Real Estate," and Henry P. Morrison, Commissioner of Public Works, on "The Best Real Estate on the Best Spot on Earth."

The new Real Estate Board has already indicated that it will be one of the organizations affiliated with the Real Estate Association of the State of New York, and its members are taking an active interest in the work of the State organization.

EDWARD E. M'CALL'S HOME AT EAST HAMPTON, L. I.



Country Estate of the Chairman of the Public Service Commission, Facing the Ocean and Surrounded by Seven Acres of Parked Land.

CROSSTOWN LINE EXTENSION

East Side Arrayed Against West Side in Car Line Fight.

There is every prospect of a lively meeting before the Board of Estimate on Friday next when the application of the New York City Railways Company to extend its crosstown line through Eighty-sixth Street will be given a preliminary hearing.

Residents and property owners on West Eighty-sixth Street have organized and appointed a committee to fight the proposition on the ground that the extension of the line to Broadway as proposed would ruin the present character of the street and cause a great property loss.

East siders, through the medium of the Yorkville Association, complain that when they ride westward in Eighty-sixth Street they are dumped out at the Park entrance and if they want to go as far westward as Columbus Avenue or Amsterdam Avenue they must walk.

A member of the West Eighty-sixth Street Committee which is composed of Horace A. Saks, Chairman, A. P. Gardiner, B. J. Homan, George E. Ruppert, and Hyman Sonn, discussing the matter yesterday, said

"This street was laid out as a park street, and was formerly under the jurisdiction of the Park Department. The Park Department still has the care of the beautiful trees that line both sides of the street. When Mr. Stover was Park Commissioner and Mr. McAneny Borough President the city Government transferred the jurisdiction of this street from the Park Department to the President of the Borough of Manhattan in order that it might be properly paved.

"This was done without the knowledge or consent of the residents of the street and is now looked upon as a trick of the railroad company to make it easier for them to put through their oft-attempted plan to extend their crosstown line to Broadway.

"One of the earlier attempts of the City of New York to carry out a consistent and far-seeing project of city planning was to lay out Seventy-second Street, Eighty-sixth Street, Ninety-sixth Street, 110th Street, and West End Avenue as park streets. This amounted to an invitation to the property owners on these streets to develop their property in a way that would be in harmony with this plan of the city.

"The property owners on Eighty-sixth Street, to a greater extent than on any of the other streets, accepted this invitation in good faith, and the street on both sides, for almost the entire distance between Central Park and Riverside Drive, has been improved with handsome private residences and a few high-class apartment houses.

"These houses are suitable improvements for a broad street, with trees, and a street that is not given over to street railroads. To undertake to reverse this policy at this time, after the property owners have spent their money in erecting buildings which are suitable only for a quiet park street, would furnish an example of inefficient management that is not to be expected of this administration.

"The question is not whether this ought to have been laid out originally as a park street. That was decided years ago. It would be ridiculous to stand for a policy of far-sighted city planning, and at the same time lightly upset the plans of previous administrations. After a distinct plan has been adopted by the city, and property owners have improved their property in accordance therewith, it involves a large loss to these property owners when the plan is abandoned. It is safe to say that every building on this street would be depreciated in value 25 per cent. if this street car line were allowed to run through the street.

"The cause of the residents on Eighty-sixth Street ought to arouse the interest of the dwellers on every park street. Fifth Avenue has succeeded in keeping a car line off the street, with the consequence that property owners on that street have increased enormously and given New York one of the finest high-class business and residence avenues in the world. Does anybody believe that this would have been the case if there had been a car line through the street? To a lesser extent park streets, like West End Avenue and Eighty-sixth Street, may be expected to keep their character as residence streets if car lines are kept off of them.

"There are few enough places in New York relieved of the incessant din of a car line. The way people are flocking to Park Avenue, north of Fiftieth Street, and the high values which lots on this avenue have attained since the completion of the Grand Central terminal, show how highly New Yorkers value a street which is likely to remain free from the burden of a car line.

"The city Administration ought to realize that the development of new transportation lines in New York City is being very much overdone, and that the principal reason for the depression in the real estate market is the impossibility of foreseeing the consequences of the many new transit lines that are now being completed.

"Every time a transit line is put through a street, it is likely to require the rebuilding of that street. On account of the changed condition, the old improvements become inappropriate. If a car line is run through Eighty-sixth Street, it will require ultimately the rebuilding of that street, to the great loss of the property owners."

BUILDING CONTRASTS ON MURRAY HILL

Havemeyer Mansion Being Torn Down for Loft Site and Dodge Residence Being Rebuilt.

ONLY A BLOCK APART

Property Owners Fight to Stop the Erection of 16-Story Structure on Havemeyer Site.

An interesting contrast in the changing conditions of the old residential centre of Murray Hill may be seen on two prominent corners on Madison Avenue within a single block. One is at the southwest corner of Thirty-eighth Street, where the magnificent Havemeyer mansion is being torn down for a sixteen-story building, while on the southwest corner of Thirty-ninth Street the old home of the late Miss Grace H. Dodge is undergoing alterations to fit it for a more convenient and attractive home.

The latter work is doubly interesting in that it represents the greatest expenditure on a private house that has been made in that section of Murray Hill for several years. To make this comparison more striking, the twelve-story business improvement just one block north, on the southwest corner of Fortieth Street, might be cited, a site formerly covered by two fine dwellings, but which gave way to the steadily increasing demands of trade during the Summer.

The Dodge house, which was purchased by George F. Baker last Spring, shortly after the death of Miss Dodge, was transferred a little later to Mrs. William Goadby Loew, daughter of Mr. Baker, and it has been extensively altered, both inside and outside, from plans by the architects, Walker & Gillette. The most radical outward change is its transformation from the old-fashioned high-stoop type to the American basement style, the entrance of Madison Avenue being flanked by two dignified Ionic brownstone columns. The Goadby Loews have occupied the adjoining house, at 200 Madison Avenue, somewhat smaller than the former Dodge residence, a wide house with the advantage of a corner frontage.

Adjoining the former Loew house is the large residence of Mr. Baker. He also owns the adjoining low professional building on the Thirty-eighth Street corner, and by his purchase of the Dodge property he controls the entire block front. Mr. Baker has made a hard fight for years to preserve the residential character of Murray Hill, and although his holdings are just outside of the closely restricted zone, his block front ownership will have the effect of presenting a barrier to the encroachment of trade on the avenue below Thirty-ninth Street.

The only exception, unless the houses on the easterly block opposite Mr. Baker's holdings succumb to trade, is the former Havemeyer corner, purchased last May by August Heckscher. His announcement of a sixteen-story building for the corner came as a shock to the Murray Hill residential set, and Mr. Heckscher has been made defendant in a suit to determine his right to erect such a structure on the northern boundary of the restricted zone. Search of the Havemeyer title revealed the hitherto forgotten fact that the property was sold by the Murray heirs in 1843, four years before the existence of the restrictive clause.

The Title Insurance and Trust Company accepted the record of this early sale as a good one and insured Mr. Heckscher's title free from all limitations to business. The basis of the suit will doubtless hinge upon the intent of the Murray heirs to include the corner in the restricted section, and as the decision will exert a marked effect upon the future of Murray Hill, the opinion of the court will be awaited with considerable interest.

NEW RAILROAD LINE.

Second Section of New York Connecting Railroad Being Built.

Operations have been started on the second section of the New York Connecting Railroad—the $30,000,000 project which will unite Long Island with the mainland and establish uninterrupted railroad traffic for both freight and passengers. The erection of the steel work of the huge bridge across Hell Gate has advanced rapidly.

The second section extends through Newtown, where the route is gradually depressed, and partly tunnel construction, until the Lutheran Cemetery is reached, where it will enter a tunnel more than half a mile in length and be carried over the tracks of the Long Island Railroad to the Evergreen section, where again it will pass through tunnels under East New York and connect through Brooklyn with the Bay Ridge terminal.

This new section will consist of concrete viaducts thirty to fifty feet in height, and the principal streets to be crossed are Jackson Avenue, Roosevelt Avenue, Shell Road, Queens Boulevard, Grand Street, and Metropolitan Avenue, at Lutheran Cemetery. The tunnel form of construction will be used where this branch crosses the North Shore Division and the main line of the Long Island Railroad in the Newtown section.

ADVOCATES THE NEW CONSTITUTION

Advisory Council of Real Estate Interests Working for Its Adoption.

SOME SECTIONS ANALYZED

Important Amendments That Affect the Taxpayer and Result in an Equalization of Taxation.

After several weeks of deliberation, during which each and every section of the proposed Constitution to be voted on next Tuesday was carefully analyzed, the Advisory Council of Real Estate Interests of New York issued a circular letter yesterday to taxpayers in which it strongly advised them to support the measure and exert their best efforts to securing its adoption. At the outset the letter reminds the taxpayers that "in view of the fact that State expenses will be increased, the defeat of the financial and administrative reforms contained in the constitutional amendments would well nigh approach a calamity in so far as taxpayers are individually concerned. A serious responsibility has thus devolved on property owners to actively work in their behalf.

"Twenty years ago there was no State debt; today the State debt amounts to $186,000,000, with an authorized debt of $231,000,000. The county and municipal debts of this State are the highest in any State in the Union, and, if spread over the acreage of New York, would amount to $48 per acre.

"The general expenses of running the State have increased nearly 60 per cent. in thirty years, while the population has increased only 32 per cent. By the budget provisions of the new Constitution it will be possible to bring about a reduction in our annual State expenditures.

"The entire form of budget procedure has been revised so that the Governor submits to the Legislature his budget, instead of the Legislature preparing the usual "pork barrel" appropriation bill. In this connection, the Constitution consolidates 152 separate departments, boards, and bureaus of the State into seventeen. Here has been devised a salutary process for abolishing hundreds of unnecessary positions.

"By discontinuing the payment of salaries to a horde of superfluous public servants, the present extravagant cost of government would be greatly reduced. In order that the financial policy of the State may be established on a sound basis, issues of serial bonds have been provided to pay the public debt.

"By the use of serial bonds instead of sinking funds much interest could be saved to the State on its bond issues; for example, if the bond issue of $27,000,000 to complete the canal can be made in the form of serial bonds, the saving alone to the State will be $10,000,000, while if the present canal debt of $118,000,000 had been issued in this form, there would have been a saving in interest and principal of more than $46,000,000.

"The proposed Constitution also gives authority to refund the present sinking fund State bonds with serial bonds. If this authority is used, a saving of over $30,000,000 can be effected. It is further provided that the debts contracted for an improvement shall not run beyond the duration of the improvement; today there are some $65,000,000 worth of fifty-year bonds, issued for highways, about 30 per cent. of the proceeds of which has gone into the surface of highways, the life of which is less than five years.

"Thus $30,000,000 will go toward paying interest upon a debt forty-five years after all the benefit of the debt has been wiped out. It is also provided that the swollen sinking funds of the State, toward which taxpayers have contributed much more than is needed, will be done away with, and the moneys accumulating in these funds will be distributed with due regard for proper fiscal principles.

"No public moneys may hereafter be appropriated for any work until plans and estimates of the cost are first filed by the Superintendent of Public Works. This, in itself, will do away with a source of great abuse, for it is well known that the State's money has been wasted on bridges, buildings, and other local improvements which should have been paid for by up-State counties.

"One of the most perplexing difficulties confronting property owners has been to establish the responsibility of public servants for unwise administration of office. For the first time in the State's history, responsible government has been established by the short ballot, making the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Controller, and Attorney General the only elective officers. The popular practice among public officers of shifting the responsibility for certain actions to other officials is thus absolutely prevented, and taxpayers will acquire an advantage never before possessed.

"A large measure of home rule for cities of the State is also provided, so that each city shall have the right to organize and manage the departments of city government and regulate compensation and method of removal of all city officers and employes; thus enabling them to obtain what is just and fair both to themselves and taxpayers without the necessity of going to the Legislature.

"If this amendment were passed the greatest obstacle toward economy in the City of New York would be removed. It would be impossible to impose on the city all forms of mandatory legislation. At the same time this home rule provision would restrain the city from devising any new sources of taxation without first consulting the Legislature. In this respect property owners could not request a home rule provision more to their own interests.

"Probably the most important amendment is that relating to taxation, providing that the power of taxation can never be surrendered by the State and calling a halt to the increasing exemptions from taxation by requiring a two-thirds vote of each house of the Legislature before any property can be exempted from taxation. This article confers on the Legislature power to reorganize the method and machinery of assessment so as to modernize taxation throughout the State. The greatest benefit that can accrue from this article is the equalization of taxes throughout the State, preventing a 100 per cent. assessment in New York City and a 15 per cent. assessment up State.

"The council also favors affirmative action upon the question of a bond issue of $27,000,000 for the completion of the Barge Canal. If this particular issue should be determined upon affirmatively this entire amount will be included in the annual expenses of the State, thus making the direct State tax for next year very large indeed."

Bronx Board Favors Canal Bonds.

The Bronx Board of Trade has gone on record in favor of the issuance of the $27,000,000 bond issue to finish the State Barge Canal. The completion of the work is of vital importance to residents of the Bronx, as the Harlem River improvements, made possible by appropriations secured through the efforts of the Bronx Board of Trade, will be completed by the time the Barge Canal is finished, providing the bond issue is approved.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

Offerings Scheduled at the Vesey Street and Bronx Salesrooms.

Monday, Nov. 1.

AT 14 VESEY ST.

By Henry Brady.

Riverside Drive, 186, s e corner of 91st St, 35.8x75x irregular, four-story dwelling; New York Trust Co. against F. C. Dininny et al.; Zabriskie, M., S. & K., attorneys; Wilbur Larremore, referee; due, $75,967.64; taxes, &c., $2,855.83.

Pleasant Av, 373, w s, 60.5 ft s of 120th St, 40.4x35, vacant; E. L. Sands against Morris Weinstein et al.; Bond & K., attorneys; J. H. Rogan, referee; due, $9,832.13; taxes, &c., $453.48.

By Samuel Marx.

Lexington Av, 2,007 and 2,009, n e corner of 122d St, 38.10x60, two three-story dwellings; Bradish Johnson et al., trustees, &c., against Harry Bierhoff et al.; Stewart & Shearer, attorneys; C. L. Hoffman, referee; due, $16,973.72; taxes, &c., $685.44.

By Joseph P. Day.

Long Island City.—Jackson Av, s s, 235.3 ft e of Skillman Place, 88x221.5x90x240.5, vacant; bankruptcy sale; P. B. Olney, referee; Joseph Sapinsky, attorney.

By J. H. Mayers.

99th St, East, n s, 167 ft w of 1st Av, 87x100.11; vacant; W. C. Bowers against Fidelity Construction Co. et al.; Bowers & S., attorneys; C. A. O'Neil, referee; due, $6,764.27; taxes, &c., $271.50.

AT 3,208 THIRD AV.

By Henry Brady.

167th St, 914 East, s e corner of Tiffany St, 74.8x69.10x94.4x39.3, five-story flat and stores; Constantin Wagner against Adolph Lintner et al.; W. R. Adams, attorney; Harry Kempner, referee; due, $7,929.83; taxes, &c., $1,700; subject to mortgage of $42,000.

Tinton Av, 800 and 800½, e s, 150 ft n of 161st St, 31.4x100, three-story flat and stores; Ceaser Munch against Julius Fuchs et al.; E. Acker, Merrall & Condit Company, attorneys; Edward Hennessy, referee; due, $2,326.17; taxes, &c., $422; subject to first mtg. $10,137.

By James J. Donovan.

Castle Hill Av, e s, — ft s of Hermany Av, 94.5x106.10x107.4x105; Hermany Av, s s, — ft e of Castle Hill Av, 144x200x145.10x132.4; Thos. E. Archer against Mary Wagner et al; M. B. McHugh, attorney; E. R. Eckley, referee; due, $2,395.70; taxes, &c., $1,235; subject to prior mtgs. aggregating $7,250.

By George Price.

235th St, East, s w corner White Plains Rd, 80x114; Peter Duncan against Jno. Stevenson et al; L. Brisach, attorney; C. C. Miller, referee; due, $10,214.67; taxes, &c., $1,097.91.

Wednesday, Nov. 3.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By J. H. Mayers.

Riverside Drive, 42, e s, 62.1 ft n of 76th St, 40.6x96.2x irreg., four and five story school; Mutual Life Ins. Co. against H. L. Brown, individually and executrix; F. L. Allen, attorney; Josiah Lanier, referee; due, $46,910.32; taxes, &c., $2,254.25.

By Joseph P. Day.

121st St, 256 West, s s, 158.10 ft e of St. Nicholas Av, 18x100, three-story dwelling; M. S. Witherbee against E. G. Schroeder et al; Bowers & S., attorneys; Chas. Coster, referee; due, $13,391.05; taxes, &c., $536.50.

By Henry Brady.

112th St, 7 West, n s, 152 ft w of 5th Av, 18x100.11, five-story flat; Susan Tuckerman et al. against L. S. Goldstein et al.; F. F. de Rham, attorney; C. B. Haydt, referee; due, $18,506.02; taxes, &c., $964.90.

By Daniel Greenwald.

Rivington St, 75 and 77, s s, 53.1 ft e of Allen St, 42.2x77, seven-story tenement and stores; Sheriff's sale of all right, title, &c., which Abr. Rosen had on March 18, 1910, or since; Leo Schafran, attorney.

Thursday, Nov. 4.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

73d St, 48 East, s s, 184 ft e of Madison Av, 20x120.2, four-story dwelling; H. S. Ogilvie against E. A. Demarest et al.; H. M. Bellinger, Jr., attorney; J. D. Edelson, referee; due, $37,718.08; taxes, &c., $1,371.50.

5th Av, 344, e s, 46.10 ft n of 21st St, 27.2x95, four-story loft building, two-story extension; Mutual Life Insurance Co. against A. C. Parke et al.; F. L. Allen, attorney; H. W. Showers, referee; due, $78,411.51; taxes, &c., $822.50.

136th St, 154 West, s s, 233.4 ft e of 7th Av, 16.8x90.11, three-story dwelling; E. J. Hancy et al. against W. Tubridy et al.; Cadwalader, Wickersham & Taft, attorneys; Thomas Gilleran, referee; due, $9,483.84; taxes, &c., $475.90.

By Henry Brady.

Nagle Av, n e corner of Academy St, 100x100, vacant; Union Dime Savings Bank against Henry Corn et al.; Woodford, B. & B., attorneys; J. A. Lynch, referee; due, $25,304.39; taxes, &c., $654.50.

By Samuel Marx.

130th St, 504 West, s s, 125 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25x74.11, five-story flat; C. P. Buckley et al. against Eugenie Rosendorf et al.; W. W. Buckley, attorney; Irving Washburn, referee; due, $16,365.25; taxes, &c., $1,803.56.

By J. H. Mayers.

110th St, 207 East, n s, 110 ft e of 3d Av, 25x100.11, two-story stable; Metropolitan Savings Bank against H. A. Budelman et al.; A. S. & W. Hutchins, attorneys; J. H. Rogan, referee; due, $11,749.42; taxes, &c., $231.74.

By Daniel Greenwald.

72d St, 241 East, n s, 153.4 ft w of 2d Av, 16.8x102.2, two-story dwelling; also 72d St, 243 to 251 East, n s, 75 ft w of 2d Av, 58.4x102.2, five three-story dwellings; also Greene St, e s, 187.4 n of Prince, 38.1x100.4, six-story loft building; A. L. Sulzer, trustee, against Hattie Scheuer et al.; all right, title, &c., which Hattie Scheurer had on Nov. 6, 1905, or since; Rollins & R., attorneys.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Henry Brady.

Fox St, 637, n s, 394.4 ft e of Avenue St. John, 40.7x125, five-story flat; Abraham Rice against Winfred Watson et al.; Lachman & G., attorneys; M. J. Scanlan, referee; due, $6,497.01; taxes, &c., $1,839.80.

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

Southern Boulevard, 1,128, e s, 75 ft n of 167th St, 50x100, vacant; City Real Estate Co. against H. H. Curtis et al.; Harold Swain, attorney; J. J. O'Connell, referee; due, $6,787.68; taxes, &c., $592.96.

By J. H. Mayers.

Crotona Parkway, e s, — ft n of 176th St, 4.8x27.7x—, vacant; Anna Elentuch against F. J. Woolf et al.; Morrison & S., attorneys; S. S. Koenig, referee; partition.

By Charles A. Berrian.

Minnesford Av, s s, 25 ft e of Beach St, 50x100; Daniel Stiess against M. J. Early et al.; Mishling & K., attorneys; John Boyle, Jr., referee; due, $1,857.12; taxes, &c., $308.90.

By Joseph P. Day.

North Oak Drive, s s, and South Oak Drive, n s, Lots, 48, 49, 50 and 60, map of Bronxwood, 100x200; Harlem Savings Bank against C. E. Sawyer; E. & Climie, attorney; A. N. Giegerich, referee; due, $3,281.15; taxes, &c., $715.85.

Friday, Nov. 5.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By M. Morgenthau Jr. Co.

5th Av, 1,490 to 1,590, s w corner of 120th St, 100.11x128x irregular, seven-story apartment house and stores; Baron De Hirsch Fund against I. H. Cohen et al.; M. S. & I. S. Isaacs, attorneys; Augustin Derby, referee; due, $235,416.96; taxes, &c., $6,878.73.

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

18th St, 153 to 159 West, n s, 150 ft e of 7th Av, 80x108.3, seven-story loft building; New York Life Insurance Co. against Aitson Co. et al.; G. W. Hubbell, attorney; J. C. Thompson, referee; due, $132,946.31; taxes, &c., $6,422.60.

By Joseph P. Day.

113th St, 49 West, n s, 397 ft e of Lenox Av, 18x100.11, three-story dwellings; Blackburn Miller against M. A. Cohen, administrator and executor, et al.; Graham Witschief, attorney; T. V. W. Anthony, referee; due, $11,176.53; taxes, &c., $385.16.

Pike St, 1, e s, 40 ft n of East Broadway, 17.3x55.2x17.3x55.3] 3-story tenement and stores; Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank against J. A. Halloway et al.; R. & E. J. O'Gorman, attorneys; Sily Rosenberg, referee; due, $6,817.16; taxes, &c., $476.48.

By Samuel Marx.

Pitt St, 9, w s, 125 ft n of Grand St, 22x100, six-story tenement and stores; Lina Stern against Katy Goldstein et al; Wolf & K, attorneys; Marcel Letvy, referee; due, $31,848.58; taxes, &c, $550.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By J. H. Mayers.

Locust Av, 290, e s, 255 ft n of 188th St, 200x325x261x264, shops; Mutual Life Insurance Company against R. C. Fisher et al.; F. L. Allen, attorney; Benjamin Haristein, referee; due, $240,000; taxes, &c, $2,681.53.

By Joseph P. Day.

Grand Boulevard, 2,013, w s, 29.8 ft s of Bush St, 49.1x93.9x47x107.8, three-story dwelling; Theodore Roehrs against Christine Wenigmann et al.; E. J. Martin, attorney; A. N. Giegerich, referee; due, $9,961.62; taxes, &c, $1,450; subject to mortgage $11,000.

By Henry Brady.

Creston Av, 2,738, e s, 307.11 ft n of 196th St, 25x94.11x25.1x96.4, two-story dwelling; M. L. Ausbuettel against William Guggolz et al.; H. C. Kudlich, attorney; J. B. Harrison, referee; due, $7,070.72; taxes, &c, $569.08.

By James J. Donovan.

Monticello Av, w s, 92.9 ft s of Kingsbridge Road, 50x100; Monticello Av, w s, 300 ft n of Sorang Av, 75x100; Seton Av, e s, 300 ft s of Edenwald Av, 50x100; Dora Pines against H. N. Meredith et al; Schwartzmann & S., attorneys; W. J. McKeown, referee; due, $1,101.71; taxes, &c, $296.72.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

44th St, n s, 75 ft e of Lexington Av, for an eight-story fireproof apartment, 100x85; Akron Building Co., 119 West 40th St, owner; E. Roth, 119 West 40th St., architect; cost, $200,000.

White Plains Rd, e s, 180.55 ft s of 180th St, for a two-story brick stores and dwelling, 25x42; Frank Petraglia, 6 Thierlot Av, owner; Henry Nevgi Nunn, 1,087 Tremont Av, architect; cost, $3,000.

Spuyten Duyvil Rd, e s, 614.9 ft s of 227th St, for a one-story brick toilet, 11x11; Squyten Duyvil Real Estate Co., C. C. Ferris, 25 Wall St, President, owner; John G. Kleinberg, 1,939 East 12th St, Brooklyn, architect; cost, $500.

Kelly St, e s, 99.14 ft n of 167th St, for a five-story brick tenement, 50x91.6; Williamette Court Co., Harry C. Jackson, 1,904 Vyse Av, President, owner; Walter S. Schneider, 345 5th Av, architect; cost, $50,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

SATURDAY, OCT. 30.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

BROADWAY, n e corner of 84th St, 80.5x80.6x80.2x86.2; George Crawford to the McMillan-Crawford Corpn., 7 East 42d St, ½ part, (mtg $125,000,) also 27; attorney, G. J. Crawford, 149 Nassau St.....$100

BANK PROPERTY; Samuel McMillan, to same, ½ part, (mtg $125,000,) May 27....$100

CANNON ST, s s, 100 ft n of Grand St, 25x100; David Kalhofer to Bessie Domfest, 114 Bright St, Jersey City, N. J., ½ t. s. and l., (mtg $25,000, on whole,) Oct. 16...$1

DELANCEY ST, 150, n s, 22 ft e of Suffolk St, 22x50, and Suffolk St, 96, e s, 50 ft n of Delancey St, 25x44; Beatrice Marblestone to Anna Barasch, 273 Argyle Road, Brooklyn, (mtg $47,000,) Oct. 28; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.$250

JAMES BLAIR, w s, bounded s x Lot 15 J, s 1,427 c p 88, 13.4x37.4; Margarite L., wife of John L. Newman, Montclair, N. J., to Elizabeth W. Williams, 50 Baker St, Saranac Lake, N. Y., 2-13 parts, Oct. 29; attorneys, Brewster & Farries, 165 Broadway...$600

LEXINGTON AV, n w corner of 89th St, 100.8x41.8; Harriet S. Goldsmith to Solomon Goldsmith, 51 East 90th St, Oct. 28; attorney, S. A. Langfur, 299 Broadway.....$100

LUDLOW ST, 223, w s, 23.8 ft n of 7th St, 24 x58.2x24.4x91.4; Edwin A. Archer to Dora, wife of Max Bierman, 314 East 5th St, (mtg $19,000,) all liens, Oct. 29; attorneys, Hurry & Dutton, 80 Maiden Lane.....$1

LUDLOW ST, w s, (Lot 97a, Map of Nicholas Gouverneur,) 25x37.6; Philip Cohan to David Isacowitz, 316 Hopkinson Av, Brooklyn, (mtg $17,000,) Oct. 28.....$1

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, s s, 44.10 ft s of 104th St, 21x100; Celia R. Marcus to Tanner Realty Corporation, 238 Broadway, Oct. 11, (mtg $45,000;) attorneys, Steinberg, J. & P., 233 Broadway.....$1

ST. NICHOLAS AV, s s, 85.5 ft e of 178th St, 39x100; Emmay Realty Co. to Julia Karno, Bound Brook, N. J., Oct. 30; attorneys, Alexander & Ash, 92 William St...$1

SAME PROPERTY; Julia Karno to Meta Gratzner et al., 502 West 181st St, Oct. 30, attorneys, same.....$100

11TH ST, 48 West, s s, 398.9 ft e of 6th Av, 21.8x94.10; John F. McKean to William Healey, 440 West End Av, (mtg $22,000,) Oct. 13; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

11TH ST, 224 West, s s, 275 ft w of 8th Av, 25x125.1x25.1x122.9; Emma K. Kerrigan to Emanon Building Corp., 302 Glenmore Av, Brooklyn, (mtg $20,000,) Oct. 29; attorney, Jacob Glasser, 320 Broadway.....$1

19TH ST, 239 East, n s, 133 ft w of 3d Av, 16.6x92, foreclosure, Oct. 6; Jacob S. Cantor, referee, to Wells P. Eagleton, 15 Lombardy St, Newark, N. J., Oct. 30; attorneys, Dayton & S., 84 Williams St.$18,575

76TH ST, 247 West, n s, 33.2 ft w of West End Av, 16.4x102.2; Alison Co. to Murray Kanner, 31 West 114th St, (mtg $16,000,) all liens, Oct. 28; attorney, L. Greenhall, 320 Broadway.....$100

118TH ST, 18 East, s s, 262.6 ft e of 5th Av, 18.9x100.11; Alison Co. to Murray Kanner, 31 West 114th St, (mtg $12,000,) Oct. 28; attorney, C. L. Greenhall, 320 Broadway.$100

114TH ST, 351 East, n s, 100 ft w of 1st Av, 25x100.11, Thomas J. Cotten to Louis J. Conlan, referee, to Stephen O. Lockwood, 17 East 57th St, Oct. 28; attorneys, Lockwood & L., 120 Broadway.....$10,000

115TH ST, 227 West, s s, 160 ft e of Lenox Av, 25x100.11; Annie Scheinberg to Nassau-Beekman Investing Co., 140 Nassau St, (mtg $23,900,) May 6, 1914; attorney, Joseph Gans, 140 Nassau St.....$100

115TH ST, 853-855 West, n s, 100 ft w of Manhattan Av, 50x100.11; Marie Schwarz to the Edward W. Martin Co., 18 Northgate Place, Newark, N. J., (mtg $75,000,) all liens, Oct. 30; attorneys, Hahn & N., 800 Broad St, Newark, N. J.....$1

122D ST, s s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 50x 95.11; Henrietta Poha, 315 Decatur St, Brooklyn, (mtg $69,500,) Oct. 29.....$100

Bronx.

ALBANY CRESCENT, n w corner of 231st St, 47.8x52.8; Mary O'Nell to Thomas J. Totten, 27 Tyndall Av, April 5; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$6,500

SAME PROPERTY; Thomas J. Totten to Fieldston Contracting Co., Inc., 3,441 Kingsbridge Road, (mtg $6,300,) Oct. 27; attorney, same.....$100

KINGSBRIDGE RD, n s, 59.1 ft e of Taylor Av, 38.11x irregular; Richard F. Dawson to Catherine P. Dawson, 709 Groie St, (one-third part,) Oct. 28; attorney, W. H. D. Fell, 49 Cedar St.....$1

LOT 482, map Van Nest Park; Antony Nevel to Jacob Munstermann, 1,714 Fillmore St., (mtg. $2,600,) Oct. 23; attorney, S. John Block, 203 Broadway.....$100

MANIDA ST, s w s, 458.1 ft s e of Garrison Av, 25x100; Emily Veit to Frank A. Giannone et al., 747 East 183d St, (mtg $6,000,) Oct. 29; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

PLOT begins 1,059.6 ft e of Unionport Rd, 275 ft n of Morris Park av, 100x25x100x25; Alfred A. Gregor to Olga E. Norris, 1,826 Holland Av, Oct. 2; attorney, Jas. H. Goggin, 280 Broadway.....$1

RAILROAD AV, s e s, 83.9 ft n e of 163d St, 27.11x78.6; Schuyler E. Day, referee, to Model B. & J. Ass'n of Mott Haven, 2,663 3d Av, Aug. 27; attorney, H. Reeves, 55 Liberty St.....$4,500

RIVERDALE AV, e s, 120.4 ft s of 259th St, 35.4x100; Herman Schlesinger to Frank J. Orth, Riverdale Av. and 259th St., Oct. 29; attorney, Lawyers Title & Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

RYER AV, w s, 295.1 ft n of Burnside Av, 25x183.11; Genevieve S. Haviland to Amides T. Haviland, Port Jefferson, L. I., Oct. 23; attorney, Leigh K. Lydecker, 2 Rector St.$1

SIMPSON ST, 1,028, e s, 40x100; Wm. F. Gorman to Daniel H. Jackson, 937 Tiffany St, (mtg $30,000,) Oct. 21; attorneys, Goldsmith, R. M. & B., 35 Nassau St.....$100

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, 1,547-51, w s, 60x100; John C. Walwood Corpn. to Lillian Hammond, 631 West 122d St, (mtg. $60,500,) Oct. 27; attorney, Rounds, S. & W., 96 Broadway.....$300

UNION AV, s w corner of 158th St, 113.11x 50x101.5 to Westchester Av, x18.6 to Union Av, x36.3; Sherman Co. to Union Westchester Corp'n, 55 John St, Oct. 26; attorney, Jos. E. Cosgrove, 378 Grand St.....$100

WEBSTER AV, w s, 61.9 ft n of 180th St, 23.7x80; Arthur N. Giegerich, referee, to Charles Zoller, 340 West 87th St, Oct. 20; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

160TH ST, n s, 242 ft e of Courtlandt Av, 50x 101.4; Robert J. Moorehead to Jacob Schaus, 752 Jackson Av, (mtg $30,000,) Oct. 29; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

163D ST, 747 East, n s, 24x75; Erminio Giannone to J. F. M. Co., 1,030 East 163d St, (mtg $3,800,) Oct. 29; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$100

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

AVENUE C, n w corner of 9th St, 46x88; Morris Lipaman to Lawyers Mortgage Co., 59 Liberty St, Oct. 20, due as per bond; attorney, Lawyers Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$7,000

LEWIS ST, w s, 75.8 ft n of 7th St, 24.8x 58.3; Dora Biermann to Edwin A. Archer, 281 Park Place, Brooklyn, Oct. 29, due as per bond; attorneys, Hurry & Dutton, 80 Maiden Lane.....$19,000

2D AV, s w corner of 26th St, 20x90; Annie Padian to Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway, Oct. 29, 3 years.....$6,000

55TH ST, 67 West, n s, 152.6 ft e of 6th Av, 17.6x100.5; James Yeresance to Union Trust Co., 80 Broadway, Oct. 25, due Nov. 1, 1918; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$27,000

63TH ST, 226-228 East, s s, x—x50x100.5; Henry Lea Forbes et al. to Davis Levin, 854 East 165th St, Oct. 1, due as per notes; attorneys, Goldfreux & W., 305 Broadway.$3,500

118TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Manhattan Av, 50x100.11; The Edward W. Martin Co. to Maria Schwarz, 87½ Tiffany St, Oct. 30, due Nov. 1, 1916, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Reed & Paillister, 233 Broadway.....$5,000

157TH ST, s w corner of St. Nicholas Av, 144.5x—; Lehigh Building Corporation to Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., 1 Madison Av, Oct. 29, due Sept. 1, 1920, 5½ p. c.; attorneys, Woodford, B. & B., 1 Madison Av.....$210,000

Bronx.

ALBANY CRESCENT, n w corner of 231st St, 51x105.1; Thomas J. Totten to Mary O'Neil, 46 Henry St, Brooklyn, Oct. 28, 2 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$6,500

CATHARINE AV, w s, 184.5 ft s of Locust Av, 34.5x173; Maggie Peisor to Caroline A. Wheeler, 1,824 Arthur Av, Oct. 29, due as per bond; attorney, R. E. Rabell, 38 Park Row.....$1,000

FOREST AV, e s, 100 ft s of 158th St, 25.8x 135; Robert F. Schade et al. to Yetta Reiss, 811 East 155th St, Oct. 29, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1,000

LOT 472, map of Van Cortlandt estate; Annie H. Leydes to Augustus Van Cortlandt, Sharon, Conn., Oct. 22, due as per bond; attorneys, Beekman, M. & G., 52 William St.....$250

LOT 482, map of Van Nest Park; Jacob Munsterwan to Antony Nebel, 1,712 Fillmore St, (prior mtg $2,800,) Oct. 23, due as per bond; attorney, S. J. Block, 203 Broadway.....$300

MANIDA ST, s w s, 458.1 ft s e of Garrison Av, 25x100; Frank A. Giannone to James McConnell, 330 Arlington Av, Jersey City, N. J., prior mtg $6,000, Oct. 29, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1,000

MONTERREY AV, w s, 105 ft n of 178th St, 25x96.9; Gent Construction Co., Inc., to Cosmopolitan Bank, 808 Prospect Av, (prior mtg $7,500,) Oct. 8, due as per bond; attorneys, Cameron & H., 3,210 3d Av.....$1,500

RIVERDALE AV, w s, 120.4 ft s of 259th St, 35.4x100; Frank J. Orth to Hermann Schlesinger, 19 East 14th St, Oct. 23, due as per bond; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$3,750

WEBSTER AV, e s, 100 ft n of 180th St, 100.1; McEvoy & Koester Building Co., Inc., to Manhattan Mortgage Co., 200 Broadway, prior mtg $35,000, Oct. 29, due as per bond; attorney, Manhattan Mortgage Co., 200 Broadway.....$32,000

RECORDED LEASES.

Manhattan.

With name and address of lessee.

11TH AV, 850, north store floor; William Allen to Otto Wetzel, 326 West 17th St, 4 7-12 years from Feb. 1, 1915.....$300

27TH ST, 37 and 45 West, store and basement; S. & S. Realty Company to H. P. McKenny & Co., 37 West 20th St, 6 years from Feb. 1, 1915; attorneys, Spear & Co., 340 Broadway.....$5,400

Bronx.

CROTONA AV, 2,406, 5 rooms on 5th floor; Cosenzo Building Co. to Frank Simone, 2,405 Crotona Av, 5 years from July 1, 1915; attorney, Frank Simone, 2,406 Crotona Av.$306

187TH ST, 711 East, store; Cosenzo Building Co. to Vincenza Durante, 2,315 Crotona Av, 5 years from July 1; attorney, Vincenzo Durante, 2,315 Crotona Av.....$300

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

EDGECOMBE AV, 90-94; Rubin and Marcus, Inc., against 114th Street and 7th Av, Construction Co., owner and contractor...$250

EDGECOMBE AV, 78-86; Same against Same.....$250

WATER ST, 5,831; Barckmann & Lustig against Domenico Benedetto, owner and contractor.....$1,703

2D AV, 696; Louis Campo against Hyman Schwarz, owner; Louis Wallen, contractor.....$106

8D ST, 21 East; Morris A. Friedman against Jacob Gresky, owner; Abraham Brown, contractor.....$35

174TH ST, 550-552 West, William H. Black against Winfield W. Scott, owner and contractor.....$191

Bronx.

151ST ST, s s, 70.8 ft e of Morris Av, 50x 118.4; Charles Braun against Father Francis, owner; Frank Seery, contractor....$875

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

WASHINGTON PL, 125 and 127; G. Goldberg & Sons, Inc., against Washington Place Realty Co. et al., June 10, 1915, (by deposit).....$216

72D ST, 118 West; Flushovalve Co. against Edw. W. Browning et al., May 24, 1915, (by bond).....$175

72D ST, 126 West; Flushovalve Co. against Edw. W. Browning et al., May 24, 1915, (by bond).....$175

72D ST, 42 West; Flushovalve Co. against Edw. W. Browning et al., May 24, 1915, (by bond).....$175

122D ST, 502 and 504 West; Dave Lager against May C. Knowles et al., Dec. 3, 1914.....$362

BROADWAY, 1,630 to 1,634; Harris H. Ufis Iron Works against Amos F. Eno et al., Oct. 27, 1914.....$1,300

BROADWAY, 1,634; Gallo & Laguidara against Amos F. Eno et al., Oct. 27, 1914.....$825

BROADWAY, 1,630, and 7th Av, 810; Samuel Fischer against Amos F. Eno et al., Oct. 26, 1914.....$1,000

BROADWAY, 1,634; Gallo & Laguidara against Amos F. Eno et al., Oct. 28, 1914.....$825

BROADWAY, 1,630 to 1,634, and 7th Av, 808 to 816; Michael Cerussi against Amos F. Eno et al., Oct. 28, 1914.....$280

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS.

Manhattan.

ST. NICHOLAS AV, s w corner 167th St, 103.7x144.9; Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. loans Lehigh Building Corporation, to erect a six-story apartment house, (10 payments).....$210,000

Bronx.

FORDHAM ROAD, s e corner Elm Place, 57.6x144.9; Dorothy Guiman loans Elm Holding Co., Inc., to erect one one and two story apartments with stores, (6 payments).....$18,000

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

96TH ST, n s, 180.4 ft e of 5th Av, 51.10x 100.8; Hortense Tracy against Fireside Realty Co., Inc., et al., (dower;) attorneys, Merchant, Olena & Merchant.

82D ST, n e s, 297 ft n w of Park Av, 18x 102.2; Hortense Tracy against David Lydig et al., (dower;) attorneys, Merchant, Olena & Merchant.

82D ST, n e s, 281 ft n w of Park Av, 16x 102.2; Hortense Tracy against Sarah C. Mills et al., (dower;) attorneys, Merchant, Olena & Merchant.

82D ST, n e s, 265 ft n w of Park Av, 16x 102.2; Hortense Tracy against Louis Vogel et al., (dower;) attorneys, Merchant, Olena & Merchant.

82D ST, n e s, 215 ft n w of Park Av, 18x 102.2; Hortense Tracy against Benjamin F. Fifield et al., (dower;) attorneys, Merchant, Olena & Merchant.

82D ST, n e s, 233 ft n w of Park Av, 16x 102.2; Hortense Tracy against Henry C. Emmet et al., (dower;) attorneys, Merchant, Olena & Merchant.

5TH AV, e s, 50.8 ft n of 87th St, 50x140; Hortense Tracy against Annie C. Phipps, (dower;) attorneys, Merchant, Olena & Merchant.

86TH ST, n s, 232.2 ft e of 5th Av, 23.4x 100.8; Hortense Tracy against Augusta M. de Peystar et al., (dower;) attorneys, Merchant, Olena & Merchant.

83D ST, n e s, 249 ft n w of Park Av, 16x 102.2; Hortense Tracy against Walter H. Liebmann et al., (dower;) attorneys, Merchant, Olena & Merchant.

59TH ST, 311 West; Harry Salvin against Myles Realty Co. et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Douglas, Armitage & McCann.

27TH ST, 516 and 518 West; Annie A. Coulson against Albert B. Straker et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, B. Moore.

40TH ST, n s, s w corner of 1st Av, 75x24.10; 44th St, s s, 180.5 ft e of 3d Av, 24.6x100.5; 44th St, s s, 205 ft e of 3d Av, 25x100.5; 45th St, 310 to 328 East; 46th St, 318 and 320 East; 1st Av, s w corner of 46th St, 80.5x100; 56th St, 226 East; 58th St, 320 to 334 East; 63d St, 419 East; 63d St, n s, 306.5 ft w of Avenue A, 25.0x100.5; 79th St, s s, 75 ft e of 3d Av, 52x102.2; 1st Av, w s, 80.9 ft s of 45th St, 19.7x70; 1st Av, w s, 75.5 ft s of 48th St, 50.1x100; 1st Av, w s, 50.5 ft s of 46th St, 25x75; 2d Av, w s, 75.5 ft s of 47th St, 25x100; 3d Av, e s, 75.2 ft n of 62d St, 23x100; 67th St, 21 East; 14th St, 618 East; 56th St, n s, 88 ft e of 2d Av, 16.4x100.5; 45th St, n s, 200 ft e of 2d Av, 25x100.5; 50th St, 343 to 349 East, and property in Kings County; Max J. Sulzberger against Max J. Sulzberger, ex'r, et al., (partition;) attorneys, Stroock & Stroock.

Bronx.

ANTHONY AV, e s, 102.4 ft n of 173d St, 16.7x99.8; City Real Estate Co. against Katharine Ernst et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, H. Swain.

173D ST, s e corner of Bryant St, 50x100; Poughkeepsie Trust Co. against William Drahoussi, (foreclosure of mortgages;) attorney, C. W. Arnold.

LOTS 221, 222, 231, and 232, map of building lots belonging to W. A. & H. C. Mapes; Tobey Mendelsohn against William Henderson et al., (action to debar claim;) attorney, G. A. Moses.

LOT 88, between Givan's Drive and Palmer Boulevard, Givan's Homestead; George J. Puckhafer against George A. Meyer et al., (action to foreclose transfer of tax lien;) attorney, G. A. Moses.

WELCH ST, n w corner of Park Av West, 98.8x85.3; Lillian Knoepke against Anthony F. Koelble et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. F. Clare.

WASHINGTON AV, e s, 90.2 ft s of 179th St., 20x93.2; Augustus T. Gurlits et al., as executors and trustees, against Emma A. Mayhew et al., (

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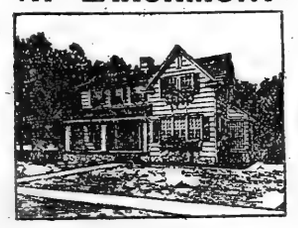
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This Beautiful All Year Home

ON LANDSCAPED PLOT 100x140

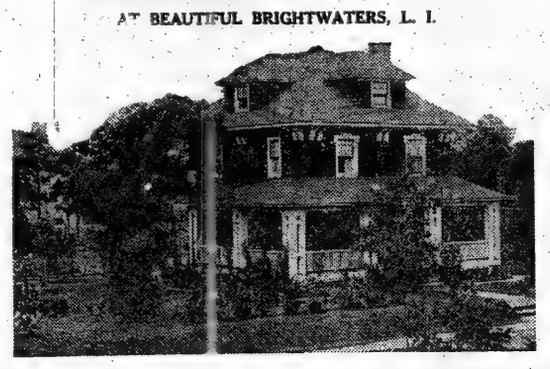
PRICE $6,500

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This very attractive 8 room House, of modern design, handsomely decorated; steam heat; tiled bath; extra lavatory. Bright kitchen; laundry; large closets, spacious porch; electricity and gas. Hardwood floors. Six minutes' walk to station. Small amount cash—balance like rent.

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Your home next spring

will be awaiting your occupancy, built from plans made to your order, and upon terms to suit you, if you will

write today for our financial plan
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More than ONE MILLION DOLLARS already expended for houses completed and under construction, and more than FOUR HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS for street improvements, sewer system, landscaping, water-front park, tennis courts, swimming pool, bathing beach and dock for motor boats.

Golf, tennis, bathing

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FACTORY SITES
On Deep Water with Railroad Facilities

Property located midway between Newark and Jersey City, N. J., 5 MILES FROM N. Y. CITY HALL, fronting on the Passaic and Hackensack Rivers; in the heart of the

World's Greatest Labor Market

crossed by

FOUR RAILROADS

and their branches, sidings from which can be obtained:

Pennsylvania R. R.
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Erie Railroad

Newark Bay and Passaic River Channels up to the property 20 feet at low tide.

Property suitable for any kind of manufacturing or commercial enterprise requiring tide water and railroad facilities.

'Phone 744—Cort. 31 Nassau St., N. Y. City. Joseph P. Day Industrial Department

Motion Picture Studio Site.

I have been instructed by a Western Syndicate needing cash to dispose of 32 acres situated at Grantwood, on the western slope of the Palisades, overlooking the Hackensack Valley, with view of the Orange Mountains and surrounding country extending for miles. This property has 600 feet frontage on Bergen Boulevard, and 800 foot street, running along top of the western edge of the Palisades, a depth of 800 feet and a rear line of 800 feet. It will be sold in its entirety or cut up in tracts of approximately 200 feet frontage on Bergen Boulevard extending through to the rear line. The property is absolutely unrestricted, with water and electricity at hand, and sewer and gas 200 feet distant. The trolley lines connect the property with the 130th St. and 42d St. ferries. This property can be developed for moderate priced dwellings, of which there is a shortage at present in this section, or it would be an ideal site for Motion Picture Studio and manufacturing plant. As it must be sold no reasonable offer will be refused and suitable terms made with responsible parties.

No exchange proposition considered. All brokers protected.

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IN JERSEY CITY, N. J.

Located on desirable plot, containing about 1¾ acres, fronting on two streets and the Morris Canal.

Buildings are one, two, three and four story brick, iron and concrete, containing about 20,000 square feet of floor space; also frame office, stables, and wagon sheds, covering half of the land area, leaving more than half an acre for future development.

Full particulars, maps, diagrams, and photos furnished on request.

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DUTCH COLONIAL HOUSE.

See photographs, our office, this charming stone house; 80 feet long; 14 rooms with conservatory; mahogany trim; hot water heat, all modern improvements; beautiful lawns; grand old shade; abundant shubbery; picturesque waterfall; arbors, Summer houses galore; new rubble stone tenant house; immense fine barns; lots fruit; every acre has charm; 45 minutes from Broadway; express station. Deceased owner spent $40,000. Asking for quick sale, $20,000.

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RENT then BUY

New, artistic, 8-room all-year residence, remarkably situated, right on golf course, 400 feet from country club; 2 baths, big living room; prefer sell outright, but willing to rent to proper party, with purchasing privilege, rent to apply. Builder, P. O. Box 1,041, N. Y.

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IT'S UNDER YOUR CONTROL.

10 acres, on highest point in Essex Co.; most desirable home site; superb western view. Gas, electric, phone; good roads; 1½ miles from station. Quick sale, $600 acre. FREDERICK F. COLLINS, 238-240 Bloomfield Av., near station, Caldwell, N. J.

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EVERYWHERE
SALE OR RENT

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THE INDUSTRIAL CITY

LOUIS SCHLESINGER INC
ESSEX BUILDING NEWARK, N.J.
TEL-6500 MARKET

MONTCLAIR
"On the Mountain Side"
Furnished and Unfurnished Houses for Winter or Year.

FURNISHED	Month
House, 11 rooms, 2 baths; garage	$150
House, 12 rooms, 3 baths	$200
UNFURNISHED	**Annum**
New House, 10 rooms, 2 baths; sleeping porch	$1100
House, 11 rooms, 2 baths; garage	$1300
Handsome residence and grounds; choice location; garden, shrubbery, garage.	$3500

Our advice is to Rent for a season or year before purchasing. Acquaint yourself with conditions and prices.

THE TRUTH *about Montclair:*
Average elevation about 400 ft. above sea-level. 57 trains daily to New York.

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FOR SALE IN THE HILL COUNTRY OF NORTHERN NEW JERSEY

Handsome modern residence, 14 rooms and 3 bathrooms; a 38-ft. living room, a billiard room, 8 bedrooms; hot water system of heating; garage and stables, and chauffeur's accommodation.

Seven Acres of Land.

This is one of the most complete private residential properties near New York; situated 50 min. from New York City, at

MONTVALE

Cost over $46,000; for sale at $30,000. Reasonable terms to desirable purchaser. Apply to

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Bergen County. 21 acre estate, less than 15 miles from New York; excellent auto road; 50 minutes by train; 1½ miles station, via electrically lighted road; charming house in 2 acre lawn, with beautiful big oak, maples, locusts; large, excellent house with 65 foot front porch; 13 rooms; hot water heat, electricity; 3 bathrooms; very good neighborhood; great bargain at $13,500.

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45 Acre Farm, 49 miles out on Jersey Central; fine macadam auto road; quaint white dwelling of 17 rooms, bath and other conveniences; large barn, accommodations for 16 cows, hen house for 500 fowls; 1,500 peach, 150 apple and other fruit trees; silo and every farm requisite; pure water piped to house and barn; bargain.

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Stucco House of 7 rooms and tiled bath, large living room with fireplace; artistic Craftsman finish; modern plumbing, steam heat, asbestos tile roof, parquet floors; sleeping porch; fine shade trees; near station, trolley; price only $5,900; large plot; liberal terms. Owner, Room 1726, 238 Broadway, N. Y. Telephone Barclay 6984.

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Ocean View plots at attractive prices. Fully restricted. Building Loans arranged.
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FARMS
COMMUTERS' Country Homes Monmouth County

Personally inspected, photographed.
GRADUATE Agriculturist **G. W. ZUCKER**
Kinney Building, NEWARK, N. J.

AT MONTCLAIR

Am compelled to sacrifice my new $17,000 residence, 10 rooms, 3 baths, sun porch, sleeping porch, large plot, for $12,500. May be seen Sundays. Aply to my broker.

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SALE RENT EXCHANGE

We have complete listings of all DESIRABLE PROPERTIES and are in position to save you time, trouble and expense.

Write or Phone
SIMPSON-MERRITT CO.

MONTCLAIR
The Ideal Mountain Park Town.

30 minutes from 42d way; 115 trains in and out daily; elevation up to 650 feet; pure air and water; unexcelled schools and social advantages.

Houses to let, furnished and unfurnished, from $50 upward. For sale, $5,000 upward.

Send stamp for beautifully illustrated booklet.

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Widow must dispose of this desirable property. Good 7-room dwelling, freshly painted, large porches, excellent cellar and water. Barn, wagon shed, large poultry house and other buildings. Within one mile of depot, close to school, church, stores and village. Ten acres rich land, all under cultivation and fruited with 600 4-year-old peach trees in fine condition; also apples, pears, quinces, and cherries. Elegant shade and long frontage on road. This farm is easily worth $4,500, but will be sacrificed for $3,750, part cash. Guaranteed to be as represented. Bray & MacGeorge, 1,077 Drexel Bldg., Philadelphia, Penn., or Vineland, N. J. Write or call for details, also our handsomely illustrated Farm Catalogue. Now is the time to pick up farm bargains.

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Price $5,500, Including Garage.

Cash required $500. Owing to business changes must sell; house has seven large rooms and cozy inglenook, with open fireplace; large closets, sanitary gas kitchen; tiled bathroom; large piazza; located on large plot; 80 minutes from New York; good transportation.

Schools, clubs, churches. All the conveniences, sewer, water, gas, electricity. This is not a speculative built house, but was built by owner by day's work for his own occupancy. Full particulars,

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5 rooms and bath; 2 added rooms can be finished off now or later. All city improvements. Attractive Northern New Jersey town; half hour out. Price $2,600.

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APARTMENTS

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A small and select family hotel. Apartments fully furnished, with full maid service and attendance; apts. of 1, 2, and 3 rooms and private bath, only $25 to $60 per month. Tel. 3892 Morningside.
DINING ROOMS ALWAYS OPEN.

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59 WEST 89TH ST.
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RENT, $1,700 EACH.

Three-story brownstone houses; two-story extension; 11 rooms, 2 baths; very desirable.

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Four-story and basement whitestone dwelling; bay windows; 14 rooms, 3 baths; electric light; parquet floors; very desirable.

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AN ELEGANT DWELLING,
four-story and basement, with extension, near park,

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ALL IMPROVEMENTS, $2,100 YEARLY.
OWNER, ROOM 905, 30 EAST 42D ST.

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Very Light Lofts
in Modern Nine-Story Building
416 Broadway Cor. Canal St.
Low Rentals.

I. H. POLLACK, 30 East 42d St., Or your Broker.

Factory Space in Newark, N. J.

Location building equipment; terms; nothing more desirable in the city; investigation pays. Address Factory, 510 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

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GENTLEMAN'S ESTATE—PERMANENT HOME.

Comprising 45 acres of rolling land; wonderful trees and shrubs; nearly a mile of drives through grounds; deer park, lakes, paddocks, orchards, etc. Exceptional views; greenhouses, stables, barns, icehouse, garage. Main house has 30 rooms and 8 baths. Cost over $400,000. Can be had at ridiculously low price.

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Consisting of 200 acres, 115 acres of which are tillable and 15 acres fruit of all kinds; beautiful building site overlooking the Sound, with one of the finest views left in Connecticut. This farm is self-supporting; income last year, $13,000. Main house of 17 rooms and 4 baths. Five cottages on estate; horse barn, cow barn, hay barn, icehouse, lake, dairy, garage, etc. Electric light. About one mile of road frontage. A real bargain.

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On large lot; beautiful trees, lawns, shrubs. Best location on Shippan Point. Nine rooms, 3 baths, large porch, sleeping porch, breakfast pergola; hot water heat; decorated to suit; built by day's work. Value $16,000. Can be bought at once for $12,500. Mortgage of $8,500 can remain.

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920 acres, house 8 rooms, barn, brook, etc., $3,000. 48 acres, wonderful building site, Sound view, house 8 rooms, $14,000. 50 acres, house 6 rooms, 3 miles out, brook, barn, etc., $9,000. Gentlemen's country estates from $50,000 to $175,000.

Write today and make an appointment to inspect, or our representative will call on you with photographs, etc., at your convenience.

FRANK B. GURLEY
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26-30 Bleecker St.
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Modern Building
Double Exits, Etc.
70 x 90, Sprinklered
Rents $2000 Each

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LOFTS
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7,500 SQUARE FEET TO FLOOR.
NEW SUBWAY STATION, 18th St. & 7th Av.

Exceptionally fine lights; well kept building; nice class of tenants; few Lofts with all modern improvements; 100 per cent. sprinkler system; suitable any business.

Lease, Rent Reasonable.

Apply superintendent on premises.

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OR YOUR OWN BROKER.

FOR RENT, TOP LOFT
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FOR MANUFACTURING PURPOSES.
25 Min. from Cortlandt St. to Bldg.
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Moderate rental, including Power, Light, Heat and all necessary improvements for safety. Modern fire alarm system. Three lower floors occupied by silversmiths, fourth floor occupied by manufacturers of ladies' waists. Apply to

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With large light basement, suitable for Dressmaker, Milliner, Interior Decorator or Drug Store.

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PARLOR STORE, 20x40, TO SUBLET. LOW RENT.
RULAND & WHITING CO.
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LOFTS 50x100. Light on Four Sides.

New 8-story loft building, absolutely fireproof; perfect light; high ceilings; heavy construction; 2 elevators; good shipping facilities; rent reasonable; full commission to brokers.

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TWO ROOM & BATH APARTMENTS
With Service. Telephones in Rooms.
Attendant in Hall. Breakfast Served.
RENT $500 TO $660.
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5 E. 17TH ST. Running Through to **18TH ST.**
Between Broadway and Fifth Ave.
MODERN FIREPROOF BUILDING
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LOFTS LOW RENTS
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Will Build for Tenant in Bronx.

32,000 SQ. FEET ONE FLOOR.
Want responsible tenant; long lease.
M. M. HAYWARD & CO.,
Broadway and 100th St.

42D ST., Near Broadway
40x100, North Side of Street.

To lease long term years, principals only.
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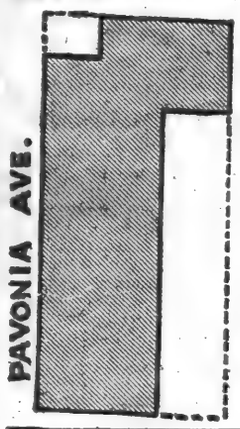
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PLOT—45,000 Sq. Ft.—Jersey City



Located on the line of the Jersey Junction Connecting Railway, affording unusual shipping facilities. A short distance from Erie Railroad ferries.

TO LEASE FOR LONG TERM

AT A VERY ATTRACTIVE RENTAL.

For particulars apply to your broker or the

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in the new manufacturing district, 55th Street and 10th Ave. The only all-daylight lofts in New York. Steam and Power furnished. Elevator Service. Reasonable rents. Apply to owner, Rawak, 48 W. 38th St.

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New Fireproof Factory Building

To Lease for Term of Years

20,000 Feet

Modern, up-to-date

will finish to suit desirable tenant

M. F. HAMSLEY,

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526-530 W. 25th St.

6 STORIES & BASEMENT, 75x100. Sprinkler system; exceptionally fine light; suitable for business; large driveway for unloading inside of building. Occupied by Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Co.

Long Lease; Rent Reasonable.

Parties may see broker, or ROOM 604, 31 CHAMBERS ST.

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KEMPE & CO.

87th St. and Broadway.

DUE to the lateness of the season we offer extraordinary values in the following New Elevator Houses. Positively Best Values on Washington Heights.

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Just completed. On Plaza 120 feet wide commanding elegant view of Hudson River and Palisades.
3 Large Rooms, $35
5 Large Rooms, $45
Short walk to subway, surface lines. New bus line will pass door.

THE TROSSACHS,
New Elevator Apartment House, 106 Northern Av., at 181st St.
Unexcelled view of prettiest part of Hudson River and Palisades.
4-5-6 Large, Light Rooms,
Exceptional Value, $40 to $60
Near Broadway subway and surface lines.

HOLYROOD COURT,
436 Ft. Washington Av., Cor. 180th St.
On a tree-lined avenue under supervision of Park Department.
3 Rooms, $32.50
5 especially well arranged large, light ground-floor rooms, private hall; suitable dentist. $60
Each of these Houses is thoroughly modern; rooms are large and light, with abundant closet space. Service of the highest type is assured.

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PARK STREET.
MOST CONVENIENT LOCALITY.
ONLY ONE LEFT.
ATTRACTIVELY PLANNED APARTMENT.
ONE MASTER'S ROOM, 14x27.
PRIVATE HOUSE NEIGHBORHOOD.
NEW, MODERN, & ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF.
7 ROOMS, 3 BATHS
Rent $2,300
RENTING AGENT ON PREMISES.
GEO. A. BOWMAN,
121 W. 42nd St. Telephone Bryant 2444.

IVY COURTS
210-220-230 West 107th St.
Near Broadway.
Every Modern Improvement.
7 Rooms, Bath, $780
12 Rooms, 3 Baths, $1,800
Manager on premises.

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316 West 79th St. Near Riverside Drive
Top Floor, Corner Apartment, Overlooking Hudson.
9 Rooms, 3 Baths, 3 Master Bedrooms
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6 and 7 rooms, all modern improvements; entirely renovated; ready for occupancy; rent, $60-$75. Apply Supt., or
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An Exceptional Opportunity on Wide 57th Street
8 extra large light rooms and bath, high ceilings, hardwood trim and newly decorated, private hall; rent $45. Apply on premises
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758 WEST END AVE.
THE HOLYCKE, S. E. Cor. 97th St.
One Block Subway Express Station.
7 Rooms, Corner Apartments.
High-Class Elevator Building.
Exceptional Value, $1,000 to $1,300
Apply Supt., or
Goodale, Perry & Dwight, 3,705 B'way.

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Unusual Opportunity

To Rent at an attractive price
These few remaining vacancies

5 Large Outside Rooms—Very attractive
Rents $75 up.

Very attractive floor plan, all rooms facing outside; every possible convenience.

Modern High Class Fireproof Building.

Prince Humbert
214-220 Cathedral Parkway, (110th St.), near Broadway.
APPLY RESIDENT MANAGER.

130 W. 57th St.

Studios and Apartments

3 Rooms, Bath and Kitchenette, $900 to $1,100.
2 Rooms, Bath and Kitchenette, Furnished, $1,440.
5 Rooms, 2 Baths & Kitchenette, $2,000.
Single Studios, $840.
DOCTOR'S OFFICE,
2 Rooms and Bath, $1,200.
Apply to
BENJAMIN L. WILLIAMS,
Resident Superintendent.

WEST END HALL,
NO. 840 WEST END AV.,
NORTHEAST CORNER 101ST ST.
Choice corner apartment, 8 rooms, 2 baths; southern exposure; white enameled woodwork. Also 8 rooms, 2 baths, light and attractive. Rent $1,300 upward.

ROBERT FULTON COURT,
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Attractive corner apartment, 6 rooms and bath; southern exposure. Also 7 rooms and bath. Rent $840 upward. Advantageous terms. Inspection cordially invited.
CHAS. S. KOHLER, Agent,
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2 Rooms

Bath and Kitchenette,
THE CAMBRIA
347-351 West 55th St.
Unfurnished, $50 to $67.50 per Month.
Furnished, $60 to $77.50 per Month.
Renting Agent on Premises, or
J. ROMAINE BROWN CO.
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LASANNO COURT
307 West 79th St.
Cozy yet spacious rooms in refined residential neighborhood. Quiet, peaceful atmosphere, yet very convenient to the shopping and recreation district.
FOR REMAINING VACANCY
8 Rooms, 2 Baths—$1,600.
George Rosenfeld Co. Inc.
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MAGNIFICENT STRUCTURE
Unusual sunny exposure. Express subway station 100 feet away. Free electric light and refrigeration. 7 and 9 Rooms at $2,200 to $2,800. Write or telephone for leaflet.
BROADWAY & 71ST ST.

140 W. 104th St.

MODERN ELEVATOR APARTMENTS.
8 LARGE ROOMS $75
On Excellent Street Adjoining Central Park
3 West 75th St.
Four Story and Basement, with extension; all modern improvements; low rental.
OWNER, Room 905, 30 East 42d St.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

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High Class Fireproof Apartment,
8 rooms, 3 baths, $2,400.
10 rooms, 3 baths, $2,500 to $3,000.
Most refined and delightful Apartments in high-class private house neighborhood.

749 West End Av.

High Class Apartment House,
7 rooms, foyer, 3 baths, $1,500.
Light on all four sides.
Frank L. Fisher Co.,
148 West 72d St.

302-306 W. 79th St.

Bet. West End Ave. & Riverside Drive.
7 ROOMS
Modern FIREPROOF building, located on the West Side's most FASHIONABLE street. Rooms large and bright; hardwood floors. Most desirable home for refined families who demand the best of service.
Rent $1,200 per Year.
Superintendent on Premises.

209 W. 87th—One 7-room apartment; running water in bedrooms.....$540
1,885-1,893 7th Av., at 115th—Two 8-room corner apartments...$1,000-$1,200
895 St. Nicholas Av., cor. 145th—Five rooms, $540; 7 rooms.....$720
854 W. 180th, cor. Northern Av.—One 6-room apartment.....$720
522 W. 183d, cor. Audubon Av.—One 7-room apartment, all outside....$780
These apartments have all modern improvements, including elevator & phone.
Concessions to Desirable Tenants.
Convenient to Subway, "L" and street cars. Inquire on premises or of
LOUIS ISRAELSON, 398 W. 145th St.

ALLENDALE

808 West End Av., Cor. 99th St.
10 Rooms, 3 Baths,
Corner Apartment, $2,950
Doctor's Corner Apt., $2,400
ALL ROOMS LARGE AND LIGHT.
APPLY TO SUPT. ON PREMISES, OR
EDWIN S. BRICKNER,
140 W. 79th St. Tel. 9827—Schuyler.

Netherland Apartments
340 WEST 86TH ST.
on a beautiful wide, tree-lined street, convenient to elevated and subway; high-class apartment house.
7-8 Rooms, 3 Baths.
And One 4 Room Apartment
RENTS VERY MODERATE.
Apply Superintendent on premises.

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2,131 Broadway, at 74th Street
Beautifully Appointed Apartments,
7 & 8 Rooms, $1,200-$1,600
Southern Exposure.
Within 2 blocks of 72d St. Subway Station
SUPERINTENDENT ON PREMISES.

250 W. 88 St.

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B'WAY & WEST END AV.
The Metropolitan
One Corner Apt., 7 Bright, Outside Rooms, Very Desirable Suite, $1,400.

36 Central Park South
Between 5th and 6th Aves.
1-3 ROOMS AND 2 BATHS.
1 DUPLEX, 5 ROOMS.
Dining Room on First Floor.
Geo. H. Rose, Treas. & Resident Mgr.

WHITE COURT,
203 WEST 107TH ST.
6 Rooms, Bath, Large and Light, Select, Fireproof, Elevator Apartment. $68-$80. Efficient service.
HALL & BLOODGOOD,
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Adjoining Riverside Drive.
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CORNER ST. NICHOLAS AV. AND 119TH ST. Especially desirable and attractive to conservative homeseeking families; seven extra large, light rooms and closets; full service; rents extremely low; only $60 and $65. Diagrams of Superintendent, on premises, or
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Just Above 116th St.
8 Rooms, 2 Baths, Lavatory.
Rents $1,400 to $1,600.
Unsurpassed location, overlooking Columbia University grounds, one block from subway station.

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ONE CORNER SUITE OF
8 ROOMS AND TWO BATHS $1,800
On the Tenth Floor of the
ALLERTON
600 West 113th St., Corner Broadway
A Modern Fireproof Building where the service is perfect.
Apply Superintendent, or
OODALE, PERRY & DWIGHT, INC.,
Tel. Riverside 975. 2,705 Broadway.

7, 8 & 9 ROOMS, 2 BATHS.
Exceptional Apartments and arrangement of rooms, every one being outside and large; abundance of closet room; modern in every detail; first class in every respect.
ELEVATOR, ALL NIGHT SERVICE.
805 St. Nicholas Av., Corner 160th St.
W. D. MORGAN, Agent, 3,573 B'way, 147th St.

Must Sublet 4 Room Apartment at Considerable Reduced Rental
Modern elevator apartment house, newly decorated. Ask for Mr. Pelka, 625 West 158th St.

MILITARY MEN URGE GUAM AS NAVAL BASE

Island Could Be Made a Second Gibraltar, Declare Advocates of Preparedness.

COULD BE EASILY HELD

And Serve as First Defense Line Against Attack from Asiatic Power — Pearl Harbor Inadequate.

In the opinion of many of the officers who have studied the matter of military preparedness for this country, a most vital part of any such plan is the establishment of a strong naval base in the Pacific. Military experts agree that the United States has the ideal spot for such a base in the island of Guam, which was taken from Spain in 1898. With 6,000 soldiers, including infantry and several batteries of field artillery, a half-dozen 14-inch rifles, the same number of mortar pits with twenty-four 12-inch guns, it is said the island would be another Gibraltar, far more formidable to an attacking foe than was Kiao-Chau.

"If Guam were well fortified, it could be held indefinitely," declared an officer who is an authority on coast defense. "And with Guam in our possession," he added, "the idea of any Asiatic power capturing Honolulu or bombarding the American coast might be dismissed."

According to this officer, the United States Asiatic Squadron could be concentrated in the harbor of San Luis D'Apra, the island's bay, which faces the Philippines, China, and Japan, and no nation from the Orient would dare leave it unwatched while attacking the United States.

"You know the great question with us in the army in regard to our Far Eastern policy," he said, "is whether or not we can defend the Philippines, and, falling there, where our first line of defense should be established against any strong Asiatic people with whom we might become involved. Preparations are now under way which make it certain that in time of trouble we will be able to give an account of ourselves around Manila, but the fate of Kiao-Chau shows clearly what must happen to even the stoutest military power if it occupies a position far away from home that can be assaulted by overwhelming land forces.

"It is true that Pearl Harbor in the Hawaiian Islands has been strengthened with formidable fortifications, so that it is expected that the troops there would be able to hold out until aid reached them from this country. Also Pearl Harbor, lying as it does midway between Alaska and Samoa, dominates what may be termed the friendly waters of the Pacific.

Pearl Harbor Inadequate.

"But many of us who have gone over the matter, and who realize how much coast defense must depend on the navy, feel that Pearl Harbor, being on a large island where a landing force may overwhelm the garrison by superior numbers, is not quite strong enough to be relied on absolutely as a line of defense. And so we turn to the island of Guam, which is practically the same distance from the Philippines as it is from Japan, and is so situated that it would threaten the communications of any force attacking our Pacific Coast or the Hawaiian Islands. Also nature has made this island practically impregnable if any serious attempt is made to defend it.

"Guam is only some ten miles wide and about twenty-nine long. Surrounded as it is by coral reefs, ships and boats can only approach it in a few places where streams of fresh water have cut channels as they flowed out to sea. Besides San Luis D'Apra there are only three or four ports, none of which can accommodate anything like a fleet.

"San Luis is protected by coral reefs, which make the entrance to the harbor exceedingly difficult even to the pilot familiar with those waters. Back of it is elevated land reaching above 600 feet in height, on which could be placed the big rifles and mortars that would control not only San Luis, but also the approaches from the other side. Mortars in one or two other places where large ships might come up would effectively back up the coral reefs in preventing their near approach.

"For the landing parties in small boats field pieces could be used. Communications could be established over the island by means of roads, several of which are already built. Six thousand men would be ample for every purpose, and in time of war it would be possible for them to procure all the food and water necessary right on the island.

Guam Dominates Trade Route.

"But, aside from the fact that it can be rendered practically impregnable, Guam excels as a naval base because of its advantageous position, dominating the trade route between Hawaii and Asia, and also because warships in its harbor could only be blockaded with the greatest difficulty. There is practically no anchorage off San Luis, and a blockading squadron would have to sail up and down outside under its own steam. There are no near-by havens of refuge for ships.

"The best way to realize the value of Guam is to imagine what the Emden would have done had she a fortified harbor whither she could run when hard pressed. San Luis is only three days' sail from either the Philippines or Japan, and it must be put completely out of commission before a nation from Asia dare attack our mainland.

"The present naval base in the Philippine Islands at Olongapo in Subig Bay, just north of Manila, may be easily blockaded, also, like Kiao-Chau, it may be stormed from the land, and if we had to fight a powerful Oriental nation our ships there would stand an excellent chance of being captured by the hostile army."

It is admitted by even the most ardent adherents of the plan for making Guam the naval base instead of Olongapo that the scheme would require a large outlay of money with the possibility that no occasion might ever arise that would justify it. But in discussing the matter one of the officers spoke of a remark made recently at the Rotary Club luncheon in New York, in which the principal speaker asserted in reference to our occupation of the Philippines that we should either get in or get out of the islands.

"That's exactly the way most of us feel," declared the officer. "We should either get ready to run when war is declared, or we should take measures that would insure the necessary sacrifice of men and ships bringing adequate returns in the shape of greater safety to the people at home."

SHIFT FLEET'S COMMANDERS

Many Changes Announced — Rear Admiral to Torpedo Flotilla.

Many changes in the commanding personnel of the Atlantic Fleet are taking place, the latest being the assignment of Rear Admiral Albert Gleaves to command the Torpedo Flotilla, in succession to Captain William S. Sims, who has been ordered to take command of the new superdreadnought Nevada, shortly to be commissioned and assigned to the First Division of the fleet. Admiral Gleaves, who until his promotion, a few weeks ago, commanded the dreadnought Utah, is the first officer of flag rank to command the destroyer groups of the fleet.

Rear Admiral Walter McLean, now commanding the Fourth Division of the fleet, has been ordered relieved by Rear Admiral H. O. Dunn. Admiral McLean will go to Norfolk as Rear Admiral Frank E. Beatty's successor as Commandant of the navy yard at that port.

Other changes recent and to come involve the commands of the superdreadnoughts New York, Wyoming, and Utah, the dreadnoughts South Carolina and Michigan, and the battleship Georgia. Captain Hugh Rodman is the new commander of the New York, Captain Thomas Snowden of the fleet flagship Wyoming, Captain A. S. Halstead of the Utah, and Captain Samuel S. Robison of the South Carolina. Captain Niblack's successor as commander of the Michigan will be announced in a few days.

A complete change in the commanding personnel of the coast fortifications near New York has also been made. Lieut. Col. Delamere Skerrett succeeds Colonel Thomas Ridgway in command of Fort Hancock, Colonel Samuel E. Allen takes command of Fort Wadsworth, and Lieut. Col. William G. Haan succeeds Lieut. Col. C. C. Hearn as commander at Fort Totten. Fort Hamilton is the only New York fortification which does not get a new commander in the general sweep. Colonel Ridgway takes command of the Boston fortifications, and Colonel Hearn is ordered to the Philippines.

TO NAME HYDROAEROPLANE

Governor's Daughter to be Sponsor for Naval Militia's Machine.

The National Aeroplane Fund, founded by the Aero Club of America, will give the New York Naval Militia its first hydroaeoplane on Monday. The ceremonies will take place at the steamship Granite State, headquarters of the First Battalion, at Ninety-sixth Street and Riverside Drive.

Miss Olive Whitman, the little daughter of Governor and Mrs. Charles S. Whitman, will name the flying boat, the ceremonies starting at 2:30 in the afternoon. Commander Charles L. Poor of the First Battalion will be in charge, and Governor Whitman will deliver a short address before the boat is named. Ensign Lee H. Harris of the Naval Militia, a graduate of the Curtiss Flying School at Bufalo, will take the "N. Y. N. 1," as the hydroaeroplane will be numbered, out on the Hudson for a flight after the ceremonies.

Among those who have accepted invitations to attend are Mayor and Mrs. Mitchel, Major General Leonard Wood, Captain Mark L. Bristol, Director of Naval Aeronautics; Major General O'Ryan, Commodore Forshew of the Naval Militia, Admiral Usher, and Rear Admiral Peary. A number of sportsmen fliers have been invited to attend in their hydroaeroplanes. Among these are Vincent Astor, Harry Payne Whitney, Truman W. Post, Lawrence B. Sperry, and Robert G. Fowler of this city; Clarke Thomson and Robert Glendinning of Philadelphia, and T. C. Macaulay, B. H. Kendrick, E. J. Jaquith, J. B. B. Oglanck, David H. McCulloch, and John Lansing Callan. A float has been provided, to which they will moor their flying boats during the ceremonies.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Furnished.

Luxurious Bachelor Apartment, Two Rooms,

bath and kitchenette, very handsomely furnished, Oriental rugs, solid mahogany, &c., in high-class building, opposite Ritz-Carlton Hotel; maid and valet service; meals served; just decorated; perfect condition; rent, $150 per month to June 1; $125 per month to Oct. 1.
CARLTON CHAMBERS,
402 Madison Ave., at 47th Street.

BRYANT PARK STUDIOS
60 WEST 40th St

Sublet, Furnished, to Oct. 1st, 1916, Very desirable north light Studio Apartment. 4 ROOMS & BATH. Supt. on premises.

FIFTH AVENUE, ABOVE 59TH STREET

Finest location, handsomely furnished apartment, 10 rooms, 8 baths, $6,000 for season. For full particulars see R. deFLOREZ, Furnished Apartment Specialist, 501 Fifth Ave. Murray Hill 8850.

Handsomely Furnished Apartment,

Fifth floor, new building, west side above 72d, 7 rooms, 6 baths, 3 master rooms, maid's room; $800 per month for five months; immediate possession. Telephone Murray Hill 8850 or call, for full particulars, on R. deFLOREZ, 501 Fifth Avenue.

Handsomely Furnished Apartments,

long or short leases, east or west side, high-class only.
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FURNISHED APARTMENT SPECIALIST.
501 Fifth Avenue, Murray Hill 8850.

SAN JACINTO
18 EAST 60TH ST.

Any number of Rooms; Complete Service.

THE HOTEL GREGORIAN

35th St., between 5th Av. and Broadway, offers unusual high-class Apartments at remarkably reasonable rates for season or yearly lease; inspection solicited.

38 West 59th St.
FACING PARK
2-3, OR 6 ROOM KITCHENETTE APTS.
TO SUBLET.
BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED
2 and 5 Room Apts.
In a high class, fireproof building. Inquire office, 507 West 113th St.

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

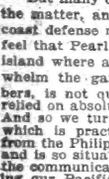
UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.
NOTICE.

On Oct. 22nd, 1915, a libel of information was filed in the above named Court on behalf of the United States against 48 cases, each containing 12 cans of apples, upon a seizure thereof theretofore made, setting forth the said seizure and praying the condemnation and forfeiture of the property seized to the use of the United States for violation of Food and Drugs Act June 30th, 1906, of the United States Revised Statutes.

Pursuant to the monition of said Court therein, I hereby notify all persons claiming said goods, wares and merchandise or interested therein, to appear before said Court in the General Post Office Building, on Nov. 8th, 1915, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., (provided the same shall be a day of jurisdiction, otherwise the next day of jurisdiction thereafter), at which time and place the process will be returnable, and the trial had, and to interpose their claims and allegations, or they will be defaulted and said property condemned.

Oct. 22nd, 1915.
THOS. D. McCARTHY,
United States Marshal.
H. S. MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

FOR SALE.



VICTORS VICTROLAS
On Easiest Terms.
$1 Down; $1 Weekly
and up.
Complete stock of records. Open Evenings.
Write, call, phone 6842 Cols.
A. H. MAYERS,
1,983 B'way, near 67th.
790 9th Ave., near 53d St.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, SOUTHern District of New York.—Citation.

Whereas a petition was filed in the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York, on the 20th day of October, 1915, by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, praying for a limitation of its liability as owner of the barge P. R. R. No. 267, concerning the loss, damage, injury and destruction occasioned by the barge P. R. R. No. 267 coming in contact with the barge P. R. R. No. 434 on September 14th, 1914; and

Whereas the petitioner filed with the Clerk of this Court on October 20th, 1915, an ad interim stipulation in the sum of $15,500, with interest from September 14, 1914, duly approved, undertaking to pay into Court within ten days after the entry of an order confirming the report of the Commissioner to be appointed to appraise the amount or value of the petitioner's interest in said barge P. R. R. No. 267 and her pending freight, if any, the amount or value of such interest as thus ascertained, or to file in this proceeding a bond or stipulation for value in the usual form, with surety in said amount.

Now, therefore, pursuant to the monition issued out of said Court, to me directed and delivered, I do hereby cite all persons claiming damages for any and all losses, damages and injuries caused by or resulting from the contact of the barge P. R. R. No. 267 with the barge P. R. R. No. 434 on September 14, 1914, to appear and make due proof of their respective claims before H. W. Goodrich, Esq., Commissioner, at his office, 49 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 24th day of January, 1916, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, and also to appear before said Court at the Court Rooms thereof on the 24th day of January, 1916, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day and answer the petition herein; otherwise they will be defaulted and barred from participation in said stipulation.

Dated, New York, October 20, 1915.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
United States Marshal for the
Southern District of N. Y.

OLD SILVER AT AUCTION.

Collection of George O. Ruckin to be Sold on Nov. 17.

The American Art Association will hold its first public sale of the season on the afternoons of Nov. 15 and 16, when an important collection of old and modern laces will be disposed.

The collection of antique silver, owned by George Osborne Rudkin of this city, will be sold on the afternoon of Nov. 17. On Nov. 18, 19, and 20 the collection of rare and choice old English china, formed by Dr. Pleasant Hunter of Newark, N. J., will be auctioned off.

The library of Alfred Henry Lewis will be sold, by order of William E. Lewis,, his brother, on Nov. 27. It consists of library sets of American and English authors, newly bound in colt and cerocco, first editions, works on the drama, books on crime and criminals, and miscellaneous works.

The library of William Nelson of Paterson, N. J., student, author, and historian, will be sold, beginning on Nov. 17. It consists of New Jersey memorabilia and rare and valuable books and documents.

On the afternoons of Dec. 2, 3, and 4 an extensive assortment of antique and modern furniture, tapestry, &c., will be offered. The collection of Senhor Salvador de Wendoca, for many years the Brazilian Minister at Washington, D. C., consisting of art objects, Columbus and Byron relics, ancient weapons, &c., will be sold on the afternoon of Dec. 6. The paintings belonging to Senhor de Mendonca will be sold during 1916.

The private collection of Timothy F. Crowley, consisting of beautiful wedgwood, including the medallion placque, Medusa's Head, by Flaxman, will be sold on the afternoon of Dec. 8.

A part of the important collection of Charles E. Locke of this city, consisting of antique Chinese porcelaines and bronzes, rare Corean and Japanese pottery, &c., will be sold on the afternoons of Dec. 14, 15, 16, and 17. Other departments of this collection, which comprise some 4,000 catalog numbers, will be disposed of during 1916.

The library of Dr. Edward E. Wort of Newark, N. J., will be sold on the afternoons of Dec. 13 and 14. It consists of modern books of travel, works of art and architecture, pottery and porcelain, furniture, &c.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

The following promotion lists are announced:

To Clerk, Second Grade, Bureau of Fire Prevention—Walter L. O'Donnell, 82.45; Vincent J. Tanzola, 81.87; Chester J. Dodge, 80; Joseph P. M. Byrne, 78.30; Richard N. Daly, 77.27; Daniel E. O'Brien, 73.84. Bureau of Repairs and Supplies—Francis X. Duffy, 72.23.

To Clerk, Third Grade, Department of Parks, Queens—John J. Kennedy, 86.53; Martin J. A. Hench, 82.12.

United States.

The commission announces for Nov. 3 at the New York Custom House an examination for engineer and plumber, for men only, to fill vacancies in the position of engineer qualified as plumber at the Seger Indian Agency, Oklahoma, at $660 per annum, and at the Cantonment Indian Agency, Oklahoma, at $720 per annum. Competitors will be examined in practical questions, (covering installation, repair, and operation of boilers and steam engines and pumps,) experience in handling steam engines and boilers and pumps, and experience and qualifications as plumber. Applicants must have had experience both as steam engineers and as plumbers. They must have reached their twentieth but not their fiftieth birthday on the date of the examination. Further information may be obained of the commission, Washington, D. C.

ST. JOSEPH'S ALUMNAE MEET

Consider Plans for International Convention—Interest in Seal Competition.

The New York Chapter of the Alumnae Association of St. Joseph's College, Emmittsburg, Md., held its sixth meeting last Wednesday at the home of Mrs. Samuel Hassell at Great Neck, L. I., with the Past Regent, Mrs. James J. Sheeran, presiding.

Plans for representation at the coming convention in Chicago of the International Federation of Catholic Alumnae were considered.

Artist members of the chapter promised to submit designs in the competition for a seal of the international body.

Porch Sleepers.

Mrs. Tom E. Thompson discusses the sleeping porch grouch in The Howard Courant: Did you ever see a year-round porch sleeper who was well, happy, and contented, who was not thin, weak, sick, cross, or disgusted? One reason is that the porch crowd gets very little sleep. They do not particularly say they get very little sleep, but it is evident by the stories they tell. They not only hear the mocking bird mock but they hear everything else, from the doctor's auto and the long, lean, howling hound to the gnat walking on the back porch.—Topeka Capital.

All About the Hills.

A stranger in Columbia objects to the hills, and thus saith The Times: "Hills are relative, like everything else in the world. To the man from either Seattle or Kansas City, Columbia appears as flat as a prairie. To the dweller in a prairie city, no doubt the town seems hilly. Objection to hills is ill-founded. No romance or sentiment attaches to a plain. Plains never figured in poetry; they never will. But from time immemorial the hills have been the symbols of eternity."—Kansas City Times.

POLICE DEPARTMENT NEWS.

Reinstatement 10 A. M., Oct. 30: As patrol., sixth gr., J. E. C. Rodriquez, assigned to 13th.

Transfers and assignments 4 P. M., Nov. 3: Patrol. J. Clifford, 25th to Traf. Div., Subdiv. E; J. E. Lorenz, 215th to 151st, assign. to mounted duty discont'd. Mutual, 4 P. M., Nov. 3: Sergt. J. Gannon, 141th to 173d; A. R. Van Tassel, 173d to 146th; Patrol. F. J. Grote, 1st to 285th; L. J. Cummins, 285th to 1st; A. Williams, 160th to 164th; J. A. Walsh, 164th to 160th; J. P. Farrington, 27th to 28ist, from motor cycle to bicycle duty; A. Bernard, 281st to 27sth, from bicycle to motor cycle duty.

Temporary assignments: Capt. J. J. Savage, 43, in command 6 L. D., 10 days, 8 A. M., Nov. 3; Patrol. A. Seidenfaden and A. H. Shellard, 7, to D. B., 5 days, 8 A. M., Oct. 29; C. Nalmoli, 21, to 16 I. D., 30 days, 4 P. M., Nov. 3; W. H. Logan and J. F. Murphy, 22, to D. B., 5 days, 8 A. M., Oct. 29; J. Stanton, 31, to D. B., 5 days, 4 P. M., Oct. 28; J. A. Carney, 150, to B. B. Squad, duty in corridor Headquarters Building, Brooklyn, during absence of Patrol. on sick report, 8 A. M., Oct. 29; S. S. Thornton, 169, and C. P. Lander, 162, to 10 I. D., 30 days, 4 P. M., Oct. 29.

Leaves of absence: (With full pay) Insp. T. T. Ryan, 6 I. D., 10 days, 8 A. M., Nov. 3, to be deducted from vacation. (Without pay) Patrol. J. Cronin, 2, 1 day, 8 P. M., Oct. 30; A. Zankl, 36, 1 day, 4 P. M., Nov. 3; E. L. Moran, 37, 1 day, 8 A. M., Oct. 31; L. F. Fullam, 43, 1 day, 4 P. M., Oct. 29; J. A. Metzler, 144, 1 day, 12:01 P. M., Oct. 31; L. M. Sobel, 152, 1 day, 8 A. M., Oct. 30; P. P. McDermott, 162, 1 day, 12:01 A. M., Oct. 29; J. J. O'Brien, 163, 1 day, 8 A. M., Oct. 31; J. R. Curren, 170, 1 day, 8 A. M., Oct. 30.

Full pay approved: Patrol. J. O'Connor, 167, 3 P. M., Sept. 3, to 12:01 A. M., Sept. 10, and from 7:35 A. M., Sept. 24, to noon, Oct. 6, while on sick report.

Death: Patrol. G. Wangerman, 25, 5:10 A. M., Oct. 30.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

LIVE IN
FORDHAM HEIGHTS
The West Bronx and Bedford Park



MOST ATTRACTIVE AND HEALTHFUL COMMUNITY IN NEW YORK CITY.
NEW APARTMENT HOUSES NOW READY TO LEASE. SUITES 3 TO 7 ROOMS, $21 TO $60.
ON CRESTON AV., 188TH ST., VALENTINE, BRIGGS, TIEBOUT AVS., 199TH ST. AND GRAND BOULEVARD AND CONCOURSE, THE 200-FOOT DRIVEWAY.

SIX PARKS WITHIN WALKING DISTANCE
IDEAL LIVING CONDITIONS MIDST BEAUTIFUL SURROUNDINGS. NEAR SCHOOLS, CHURCHES AND SHOPPING CENTRES.
Transit—Broadway Subway to 207th St., then Eastward on surface car to Grand Concourse; new Lexington Av. Subway Station, at Fordham Road and Jerome Av.; N. Y. Central (Harlem Division) to Fordham, 20 minutes from 42d St.; 3d Av. L to Fordham Road, then walk west to Grand Concourse.
From Grand Concourse and Fordham Road walk NORTH and SOUTH and down side streets. You will decide to live in one of the new apartment houses.
Fordham Heights Property Owners' Association, Inc.
These are only a few of the choice apartments now ready for occupancy:

Just Completed
3-4-5-6 Rooms
Exceptionally beautiful apartments; square block east side of Grand Concourse, 134th St. to Field Place; all modern improvements; tiled baths, plenty of closet room, phone in each apartment; hall service; every apartment facing Grand Concourse and Boulevard; most reasonable rents in this section; must be seen to be appreciated. Don't forget the address,
2356-2366 GRAND CONCOURSE.
Agent on Premises.

The Park View Apartments
Facing St. James' Park and overlooking Grand Boulevard and Concourse, north of Fordham Road.
2534 to 2550 Creston Ave.
5 Real Rooms and Foyer Hall. Running from front to rear.
Will speak for themselves when inspected.
The Gaines-Roberts Co.,
Owners and Builders, on Premises.
Tel. Fordham 2829.

183D STREET AND VALENTINE AVENUE
ALSO
2246-2250 GRAND BOULEVARD AND CONCOURSE, 3-4-5 AND 6 ROOMS, $21 TO $48. HIGH ALTITUDE SOUTHERN EXPOSURE. EVERY CONCEIVABLE IMPROVEMENT: LARGE, LIGHT, AIRY ROOMS; VACUUM CLEANERS. COUNTY ESTATES, OWNERS AND BUILDERS.
W. L. PHELAN, PRESIDENT,
ON PREMISES.

2327-2331-2351-2355 Grand Boulevard & Concourse
7 Rooms, 2 Baths,
Also 5 and 6 rooms.
Best apartments in the Bronx.
At Reasonable Rentals.
P. J. KEARNS,
OWNER AND BUILDER.
APP'Y PREMISES.
LARGE ROOMS; PLENTY OF CLOSETS; TELEPHONE, VACUUM CLEANER AND EVERY UP-TO-THE-MINUTE CONVENIENCE.

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2463-67 Valentine Ave.
N. W. COR. 188TH ST.
4-5 ROOM SUITES.
$28 TO $48
All Modern Improvements. Reasonable Rentals.
Must be seen to be appreciated.
Agent on premises.

ANSONIA & IRVINGTON
N. E. Cor. 184th St. and Creston Av.
4-5-6 ROOMS.
$28 TO $48
All New Innovations in apartment building.
Call, they are open for inspection and Ready for occupancy.
WICKLOW BUILDING CO.
Owners and Builders.

West Side, Above 110th Street.

Panmure Arms
593 Riverside Drive, N. E. Cor. 136th St.
EXCLUSIVE HOME FOR REFINED FAMILIES.
Only Two Apartments Left.
8-9 LARGE ROOMS
Southern exposure. Abundant sunlight. Convenient to subway, surface and bus lines. Rarely a vacancy to offer in this the most desirable house on the Drive.
Apply Representative, on Premises, or
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Broadway, 215 St. Sub. Station
JUST COMPLETED
ISHAM COURT, Cor. B'way & 215th St. DRAKE COURT, Cor. 10th Av. & 215th St.
4-5 ROOMS
Every conceivable improvement; very moderate rents.
Agent on Premises

West Side, Above 110th Street.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE
640-644
141ST-142D STS.
12-Story Fireproof Apartment House.
UNEXCELLED LOCATION.
4, 5, 6 and 7 Rooms, 2 and 3 Baths.
Every modern improvement. Excellent elevator service. Superior steam heating plant. Private laundries. Large, bright, airy rooms. Efficient Day and Night Service. Moderate Rentals. Agent on premises. 'Phone, 6900—Audubon.

Sublet—Concessions
6-ROOM APARTMENT
Vicinity 141st St. and 7th Ave.
Former Rent $44.
Address Bargain, 137 Times Downtown.

LIBERAL CONCESSIONS.
THE MARKENFIELD,
605 WEST 111TH ST.,
between Riverside and B'way 110th Subway station. 6 LARGE ROOMS AND BATH. Magnificent view of the Hudson; rent, $900.
LEROY COVENTRY, 156 WEST 72D ST.

The Invermark
525 West 182d St., cor. Audubon Av.
TWO BLOCKS FROM SUBWAY; APARTMENTS, 5, 6 LARGE, LIGHT ROOMS AND BATH; TELEPHONE, &C.; ALL IMPROVEMENTS; RENT, $30-$35.

ROSEDALE APARTMENT.
Academy St., betw. Vermilyea Av. & B'way. 3 and 4 rooms; rents, $24 and $30. Most modern and spacious rooms. New building. Agent on premises. Two streets west and one north from Dyckman St. subway station.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

THE ALBERTA
High Class Elevator Apartments
Beautiful Surroundings
Six Rooms
RENTALS $60
461 West 159th Street
Corner Edgecomb Ave.
Convenient to B'way Subway and "L." Renting Resident Mgr. on Premises.

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The Schermerhorn
ENTIRE BLOCK FRONT.
MADISON AVE.,
82D TO 83D STS.
Exclusive APARTMENTS
ALL OUTSIDE
9 ROOMS
Foyer and 3 Baths
$3500 to $3800
ONE APARTMENT OF
10 ROOMS
Foyer and 3 Baths
$4,000
Mark Rafalsky & Co.
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Look at OUR OFFERINGS in MODERN HOUSES, Where the SERVICE is PERFECT and RENTS MODERATE.
16 E. 96th St., Cor. Madison Ave. } 10 Rooms, 3 Baths, $1900
1239 Madison Av, Corner 89th St. } 7-8-9 Rooms, 2 BATHS, $1500 to $2000
1261 Madison Av, Corner 90th St. } 8 Rooms, 2 Baths; Only One Left; $2100
1246 Madison Av, Near 90th St. } 7 Rooms, Bath, Single Flats $480 to $720
131 E. 86th St., Cor. Lexington Ave. } 7-8 Rooms & Bath, $540-$600
58-66 E. 96th St., Near Park Ave. } 7 Rooms, All Improvements $420 to $540
Floor Plans and Full Particulars of All East Side Apartments
DUFF & CONGER, Madison Ave., Cor. 86th St.
TELEPHONE LENOX 8900.

145 E. 35th St.
THE SOUTHFIELD
Modern Fireproof Building, Southern Exposure.
Large, bright rooms. Extra maids' rooms. Exclusive features usually only found in higher priced apartments.
7 Rooms and 2 Baths (Simplex) $1,800-$2,500
3 Rooms and Bath $900
PEASE & ELLIMAN
Agents
340 Madison Avenue
'Phone, Murray Hill—6200.

THE HOLLYWOOD
1337 Madison Av.
S. E. COR. 94TH ST.
EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY
High-class Elevator Apartment, all-night service; 8 large, light corner rooms, 2 baths, $1,000 to $1,500. Supt. on premises. Commission to Brokers.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

250 W. 104th ST.
Bet. Broadway and West End Av.
Fireproof apartment; one block from 103d St. subway; only one apt. left, 9th floor, south, north and west exposures.
6 Rooms and 2 Baths, $1,400.

PICKEN COURT
706 RIVERSIDE DRIVE,
Corner 148th Street.
Ten-story fireproof building. Best part of Riverside Drive. Extra large rooms, every convenience.
6 All Outside Corner Rooms, $1,300.
Also 6 Large Rooms at $1,100.

JANUS COURT
106 MORNINGSIDE DRIVE,
South Corner 121st St.
New fireproof and soundproof building; situated at highest point in city; every modern improvement.
5, 6, 7 Rooms and Bath, $660 to $1,200.

CAROLYN COURT
414 WEST 121ST ST.,
Bet. Amsterdam Av. and Morningside Drive.
All modern improvements; convenient to car lines and subway station.
3, 4, 5 Rooms and Bath, $480 to $720.

Apply to Superintendents on Premises, or
ALDER, NASSOIT & LANNING,
Broadway, Corner 105th Street. Telephone, Riverside 8380.

GOODALE PERRY & DWIGHT

2,705 BROADWAY
at 103d St. Tel. River—975.

THE CLEARFIELD
324 W. 103d St., Cor. Riverside Drive.
ONLY ONE APARTMENT. ALL OUTSIDE ROOMS.
8 Rooms and 3 Baths, $2,100
Also Attractive Corner Suite
9 Rooms and 3 Baths, $2,600

THE CORTLANDT
210 Cathedral Parkway, (110th St.) bet. B'way & Amsterdam Ave., at Subway Station. Two Unusually Desirable Suites.
7 Rooms and 3 Baths, $1,700
Large foyers; separate service entrance. Three beautiful bedchambers. Only two Apartments on each floor.

THE WENDOLYN
322 W. 100th St., Cor. Riverside Drive.
ONLY TWO SUITES LEFT.
Remarkably Large Rooms.
10 Rooms & 3 Baths, $2,800
Beautiful Corner Apartment of
11 Rooms & 3 Baths, $3,600
APPLY SUPERINTENDENTS OR AT OUR OFFICE.

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THE HILLHURST
160 EAST 91ST STREET
Desirable suites adapted to wants of bachelor women of moderate means. No children taken. Quiet, orderly people only. Tasteful decorations. Polite attendants. Superior service night and day.
UNFURNISHED HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENTS
TO LET; IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.
2 Rooms inside.....$14.00 to $18.00
2 Rooms outside.....$26.00 to $30.00
4 Rooms outside.....$33.00
5 Rooms outside.....$35.00
MAGNIFICENT ROOF GARDEN EXCLUSIVELY FOR TENANTS.
TWO OTIS PASSENGER ELEVATORS.
Free Private Phone in Each Apartment, Night and Day Service.
MEALS SERVED IN HANDSOME DINING ROOM IF PREFERRED.
$1.00 DINNERS FOR 50C.

MODERATE PRICED APARTMENTS
MODERN FIREPROOF BUILDINGS
149 East 40th St.
NEW FIREPROOF BUILDINGS.
3-4 ROOMS—BATH
RENTS $800-$1,300.
116 East 58th St.
Near Park Ave.
8 ROOMS—3 BATHS
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157 East 81st St.
Excellent Residential Neighborhood
6 ROOMS—2 BATHS
RENTS $900-$1,000.
Apply on Premises or
DOUGLAS L. ELLIMAN & CO., AGENTS
421 Madison Ave., near 48th St.
Telephone 5600 Murray Hill.

New Buildings.
993 PARK AVE.
Cor. 84th St.
10 Rooms, 3 Baths..$2,800-$4,300
1,155 PARK AVE.
Cor. 92d St.
10 Rooms, 3 Baths..$2,700-$3,000
12 Rooms, 4 Baths..$3,000-$3,900
Larger or smaller suites can be arranged.
Apply on Premises or at the Office of
BING & BING, 119 West 40th St.
Tel., 6410—Bryant.

DOCTOR'S APARTMENT
in new building.
161 East 79th St.
8 rooms; immediate occupancy; rent $1,000.
PEASE & ELLIMAN
Agents
340 Madison Avenue
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ONE Lexington Ave.
Gramercy Park.
Exclusive neighborhood
Duplex Apartment,
9 ROOMS, 3 BATHS.
GAINES & DRENNAN CO. Inc.
25 East 26th St., or on Premises.

HOLLAND COURT,
PARK AVE. AND 92ND ST.
7 ROOMS AND BATH.
RENTS $50 TO $90.
ELEVATOR SERVICE.
INQUIRE ON PREMISES.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

Pease & Elliman
165 West 72d St. Near Broadway. | 340 Madison Ave. Near 43d St. Tel. 6200 Murray Hill | 55 Liberty St. Corner Nassau St.
Real Estate and General Insurance
Specialists in Dwelling Properties.

39-43 East 27th St.
At Madison Ave.
3, 4, 6 and 7 rooms and bath, $720—$1,300
145 East 35th St. The Southfield.
7 rooms, 2 baths (simplex), $1,800—$2,500
3 rooms and bath, $900
146-8 East 49th St.
4 rooms and bath.....$1,200
144 East 56th St.
The Wellesbourne.
7 and 8 rooms, 1 and 2 baths. $1,500—$1,800
56-62 West 58th St.
Blenheim and Biltmore.
8 rooms and 2 baths. $1,500—$1,800
11 East 68th St.
Corner Madison Ave.
6 and 8 rooms, 2 and 3 baths, $1,700—$3,000
178 East 70th St.
At Lexington Ave.
6 large sunny rooms, 2 baths..$1,700
161 East 79th St.
Near Lexington Ave.
7 & 8 rooms, 3 baths. $1,900—$2,500
1 Doctor's Apartment, 3 rooms, $1,000
535 Park Avenue
Corner 61st St.
6 and 7 rooms, 1 and 2 baths, $2,000—$2,500
780 Madison Avenue
At 67th St.
9 rooms and 2 baths.....$2,500
1190 Madison Avenue
Corner 87th St.
7 rooms and bath. $1,000—$1,200
10 Riverside Drive
Corner 83d St.
8 & 9 rooms, 2 baths. $1,600—$1,800
For floor plans and further particulars of the above and other houses under our management consult the special apartment-house edition of Pease & Elliman's Real Estate Indicator, which will be mailed to you on request.

161 East 79th Street
Near Lexington Avenue
New Building Now Ready for Occupancy
Two apartments on a floor, each occupying whole width of plot.
Large sunny rooms.
One Apartment of 7 Rooms and Three Baths, $1,900.
Two Apartments of Eight Rooms and Three Baths, $2,500.
PEASE & ELLIMAN, Agents
340 Madison Avenue.
'Phone, Murray Hill—6200.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

Gramercy Park
APARTMENTS
36 Gramercy Park East
Only two apartments vacant.
A quiet, refined locality
Special Park Privileges.
Very Attractive.
Suites of 8 & 9 Rooms
Light & Airy. Unobstructed view.
Rental price, $1,800-$2,400
Inquire of Superintendent on premises.

THE STUYVESANT
IRVING PLACE
Corner East 17th St., Overlooking Stuyvesant Park.
6 & 7 Rooms
RENTS $800-$1,200.
Large, light and airy; 'phone, elevators, electric light, uniformed hall attendants; separate servants' toilets.
Apply to Supt., on premises

121 Madison Ave., Cor. 30th St.
Duplex Housekeeping & Non-Housekeeping Apts., Furnished & Unfurnished.
8 Rooms & Bath, including room service.
A desirable ground floor physician's Apt.
Good Restaurant for Tenants Only.

"No. 15 E. 48th St."
BACHELOR APARTMENTS
Very Desirable Unfurnished Suites of One and Two Rooms and Bath.
Open Fire Places. Hot Water Heating. Refrigerating Plant.
Apply to Superintendent on Premises.

Non-Housekeeping Apartments
A few Apartments available for fall renting. 1 and 2 large, airy, outside rooms with bath; modern in detail. Day and night attendance. Vacuum cleaning system, maid service, mail chute, open fireplaces, ample closet room. Meals served in apartments. Agent always on premises. 'Phone, Plaza—6070.
Rents, $800 to $1,000.
507 Madison Avenue At 53d St.

FACING MOSHOLU PARKWAY.
HUBBARD APARTMENTS
A city home among country surroundings. Mosholu Parkway North and Hull Av. 8 minutes' walk to Botanical Garden Station of New York Central and 6 minutes' walk to 198th St. L station.
3, 4 AND 5 ROOMS.
RENTS $21 TO $38.
Every modern improvement; telephone in each apartment; shower ba

CURRENT NEWS AND NOTES OF THE AUTOMOBILE WORLD

AUTO MANUFACTURERS BACK "SAFETY FIRST" IDEA

J. Walter Drake Tells Convention in Detroit That Makers Want to Co-operate to Prevent Accidents and Improve Driving.

Automobile manufacturers seem to have decided to take up the "Safety First" movement in connection with the Safety First Federation of America. J. Walter Drake, a Director in the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce, sounded the keynote of this movement in an address before the Safety First Convention in Detroit recently. Speaking as a representative of the national organization on the subject "Co-operation On Behalf of the Automobile Manufacturers," Mr. Drake said that the manufacturers were for anything and everything the Safety First organization might suggest which would be within reason. He stated that they were willing to equip the cars with safety devices that might help to solve the great problem of today and greatly reduce the loss of human life.

"The automobile problem has probably hastened the advent of the 'Safety First' movement," said Mr. Drake, "but I do not believe it is wholly responsible for it or the large number of accidents and fatalities. The main trouble is that the whole world is in too much of a hurry. We are for safety first, last, and always. All we ask is that we be allowed to co-operate with your organization. I believe the auto photographic license is a proper thing, for an auto in the hands of the wrong person is a most dangerous instrument."

His speech in part was as follows:

"I am glad to have the opportunity to tell you what I think is the attitude of the automobile manufacturer towards the 'safety first' propaganda. I won't say propaganda; I will say 'safety first' religion. In the first place let me assure you all that those of us who are busy making automobiles, whether you recognize it or not, we are at the same time just ordinary fellows of the same sort as the rest of the community, and when we go along the streets and try to shoot across Woodward Avenue we curse the fellow who came near running us down, just the same as the man who never rode in an automobile.

"The automobile is on trial apparently. The manufacturer is placed as a sponsor, and it seems to be around this that the question of 'safety first' somewhat revolves.

"Here is the attitude of the manufacturer—that the automobile is not here to enable a few people to drive at the rate of thirty or forty miles an hour if they are not caught at it, but it's here as a great vehicle in the modern social scheme, and the manufacturer is for anything and everything to protect human life and property within reason.

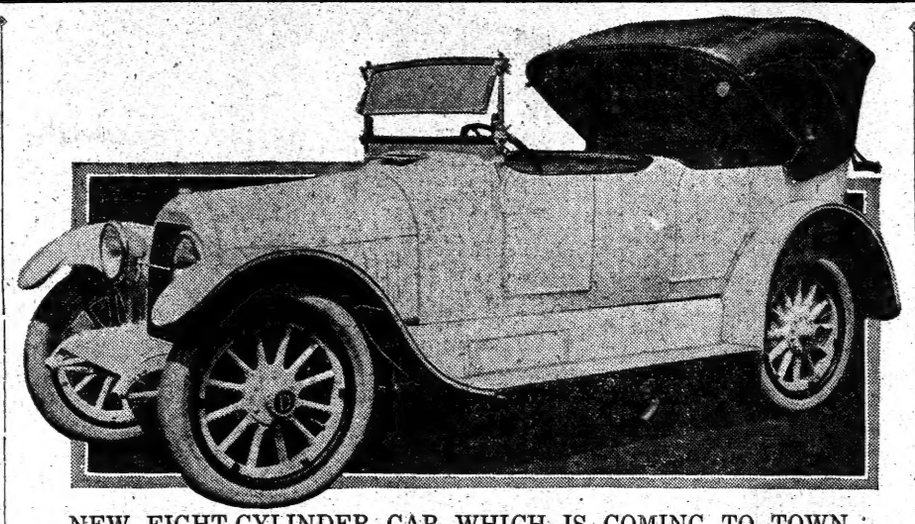
The manufacturers will put on any sort of attachment. They won't put a $500 fender on a $500 car. That wouldn't be reasonable. They will do anything within reason—not because they are forced to do it—but because they are ordinary human beings. As a unit the automobile manufacturers are against the unlawful use of the streets. They are against cut-outs and all that sort of thing. This 'safety first' movement is very young, so let us go back into the automobile history and we will find why there is a notion on the part of some people today that the manufacturer is for speed. Some of the first men who sold cars were ex-race drivers, some liverymen, some hackmen, they were not experienced merchants; cars jumped from fifteen miles an hour up to fifty and sixty and seventy miles an hour and racing was one of the chief sports.

"The while industry has been judged by the class of men who first went into it. These men were not necessarily business men, but were able to drive a car at twenty miles an hour and not get caught. The tremendous growth, the great volume of business that is shown, all of these things have tended to put the automobile industry in the lime light and keep it there.

"But we are for the regulation of traffic; we are for safety first, last and all the time. This thing calls for education and not legislation, it calls for co-operation and not coercion. I agree with the gentleman who says that we ought to have a law under which every man who drives a car ought to be examined. The automobile is a dangerous thing in the hands of a man who does not know how to use it. If you want such a law, we are with you. All we want you to do is to sit down with us and go over these provisions. We are here to say we will co-operate in any way. Let us get at it in a way of education. For instance at my factory—it's off in the northeast part of the city—there are workmen's dwellings all around. The children run probably fifteen to the family. There were thousands of children all over the streets and sometimes they would come out and fling themselves out to see if we could dodge them. We decided we would try to get rid of them.

"I could see the increased insurance insurance rate coming, and put that first if you will. Don't give us credit for the first count on a humanitarian basis. The next thing, however, was a humanitarian proposition. We could get these children away if we did it in the right way. We had a vacant lot about the size of this convention floor. We got in touch with the Play Ground Commission and fixed the grounds up as a playground and kept the children there. We had a wading pool, swings and everything that a playground would have and those children are off the streets. 'Safety first'—that meant saving of dollars to us and saving of lives to these children.

"We want the accidents stopped. We don't want cars sold to people who cannot drive them; we are for some reasonable form of license and I want to again assure you we are with you."



NEW EIGHT-CYLINDER CAR WHICH IS COMING TO TOWN.

The touring car with victoria top shown above is one of the new Daniels eight-cylinder cars which are to be handled in this city by the A. Elliott Ranney Company. Limousine, coupé, and brougham, as well as touring and roadster models, will be on view shortly at its offices. The models of this American-made car have been accepted for exhibition at the next Importers' Automobile Salon.

AUTO ROWDIES PUNISHED.

Drunken Chauffeur Held for Grand Jury and Bottle Thrower Jailed.

On a Sunday several weeks ago a party from Orange, N. J., while motoring through the outskirts of Goshen, N. Y., noticed another car coming down the road at an excessive speed and swaying from side to side. It was later proved that all the occupants of the car were intoxicated. One of the passengers hurled an empty bottle which splintered the windshield of the first car and painfully injured the driver.

The prosecution of the guilty parties has been vigorous. The man who threw the bottle was sentenced to six months in the County Jail and the other passengers were fined for disorderly conduct. The complaint against the driver of the offending car, operating an automobile while under the influence of liquor, came up for a hearing last Saturday, which resulted in his being held under bail to await the action of the Grand Jury. Several representatives of the Automobile Club of America attended the session.

New Signs for Lincoln Highway.

The Automobile Club of Philadelphia has provided funds and issued instructions for the erection of special Lincoln Highway signs at each corner on the Lincoln Highway in the city. Work is now under way under the sanction of the Philadelphia Department of Public Works.

Entries Pouring in for Auto Shows.

That the magnitude of the two great National Automobile Shows at New York and Chicago will be in keeping with the present motor car boom is evidenced by the constantly increasing number of space reservations being made. The number of makers of motor cars and accessories who were on hand to draw for spaces early this month at the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce made it certain that previous shows would be beaten. The demand for exhibition space, however, still continues. Since the drawing, S. A. Miles, who manages the shows for the Chamber of Commerce, has made allotment of 157 more spaces to exhibitors.

SELF-STARTERS NEED SOME CARE

Their Troubles Mainly Are from Neglect, Says Brokaw of West Side Y. M. C. A.

The development of the self-starting device and its general adoption by auto makers and drivers have brought a new source of trouble to garage and repair men. A self-starter that will not start either itself or car is a vexation, and the coming of the short days with cool mornings has produced many. Of course the greater part is due to misuse, carelessness or ignorance, and a lot of drivers are learning how to start their self-starters when they will not start themselves.

Some of the trouble, it is true, is due to the fact that many thousands of the earlier types of the self-starter have been in use long enough to need repair parts and a general overhauling, but so much has come from simple "don't know" that the automobile school at the West Side Y. M. C. A. of New York City has put in a course on "self-starters," which is being patronized by garage and repair men, as well as individual drivers.

"The self-starter is responsible for a lot of other troubles," said H. C. Brokaw, Director of the school, last week. "For instance, a car may be running along smoothly when the lights flash up and then go out. 'Mr. I Don't Know' starts in at the generator or the battery to trace each wire to locate the trouble. The trouble was that the lights had burned out. There was a loose connection at the battery, or between the battery and generator, and the entire current generated was sent over the light circuit, which quickly burned out the lamp filaments. 'Mr. Know It' looks for the loose wire, puts in new bulbs, and goes on without fear of the traffic cop.

"You see cars running every night with only part of the lights in order. Some have one headlight, some none, and others have not even the tail-light. The average owner knows mighty little about his car and its mechanism. He listens to the salesman of a self-starter and lighting system or of the car having it and absorbs just enough of it to rise up later and trouble him.

"Many think the storage battery, for instance, is big enough to stand up under any conditions. They do a lot of starting and little running—which is when the battery is charged—and they do their running all at night, when all the lighting circuit is drawing upon the battery, and then wonder why the battery falls down. The conditions noted prevent the generator from recharging, and sooner or later there is a discharged battery.

"Troubles of self-starter systems, which suggest the remedy needed, may be summed up as: First, neglect of ordinary care—it isn't kept clear; second, short circuit or open circuit; and lastly, worn, broken, or burned-out parts, which would be discovered by a general overhauling at intervals."

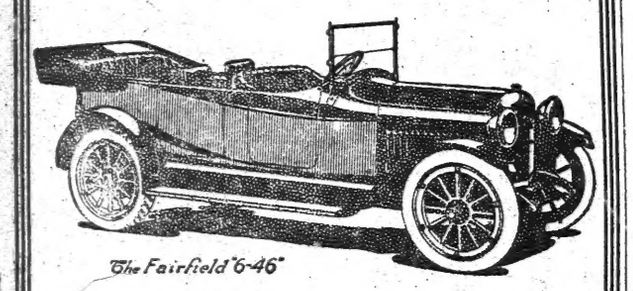
PATHFINDER TALKS—No 3

Wear—When you've run your car 10,000 miles how much car have you got left? Look into that question when you buy a car.

PATHFINDER "SIX," $1695
Have a Trial Run?

Senior Bros
EASTERN DISTRIBUTORS
1875 BROADWAY NEW YORK
PHONE COLUMBUS 1620

PAIGE
The Standard of Value and Quality



The Fairfield 6-46

Say the Word and We Will Deliver Your Paige At Once

NOW comes your opportunity to buy either of the Paige six-cylinder models *and name your own date for delivery.*

Next week—tomorrow—this evening, if you wish—we can arrange to have one of these beautiful cars in front of your home.

There need by no delay—no period of "waiting." Just say the word and you can have your Paige delivered *when you want it.*

What The Paige Jubilee Means

These, you know, are Jubilee days.

Paige men, all over the country, are celebrating two great events—the first anniversary of the Paige "Six-46" and the completion of the mammoth new addition to the Paige factory.

All summer we have been eagerly waiting for this factory addition to be finished.

All last spring and all this summer we have been obliged to refuse orders because there were not enough Paige cars to even partially supply the demand.

But now we have *arrived.*

The new buildings, the new machinery and a great army of men have given us a capacity of 150 Paige Sixes each day.

Now—for the first time in twelve long months—we are prepared to take your order and deliver the car on the same day.

So, come in and help out with the Jubilee celebration. Come and see the two great Paige cars which have been at a premium ever since they were first introduced to the American public.

There is no obligation to buy. This is our "Party," and we want you to accept the invitation in just that spirit.

Paige-Detroit Motor Car Company, Detroit, Michigan

Paige-Detroit Co. of N. Y., Inc.
1896 Broadway, at 63rd Street
Telephone 8371 Columbus
1410 Bedford Ave., Brooklyn

Fairfield "Six-46" $1295 Seven-Passenger
Hollywood "Six-36" $1065 Five-Passenger
"Six-46" Winter-Top $250
Cabriolet $1600
Sedan $1900
Town Car.....$2250
Closed cars on "Six-46" Chassis

(30)

AUSTER TONNEAU SHIELD
PERFECT PROTECTION FROM WIND AND DUST

Can be attached to any car, old or new, and is instantly extending, folding and adjustable.



The Shield that positively protects the tonneau seats against all wind, dust and back draft—that makes riding in any tonneau a pleasure.

SHIELD EXTENDED TO PROTECT REAR SEATS. U. S. PAT. 1911.

No touring car is completely equipped without the Auster. It is easily and quickly attached. It folds down against back or front seat when not in use; it is never in the way; it can be adjusted by any one to any position, and it cannot rattle or break down. It does not interfere with entrance or exit of passengers.

NEW YORK OFFICE, 1547 BROADWAY. 'Phone 7243 Bryant.
FRYER-AUSTER CO., 11 Pine St. 'PHONE 5504 UNION Providence, R.I.

DODGE BROTHERS
WINTER CAR

Comfort and complete protection for the Winter months—then, in the Spring, a quick change back to the standard touring car or roadster

The tops are well and strongly fitted to the cars at the factory. They are upholstered in cloth, and the appointments are in good taste

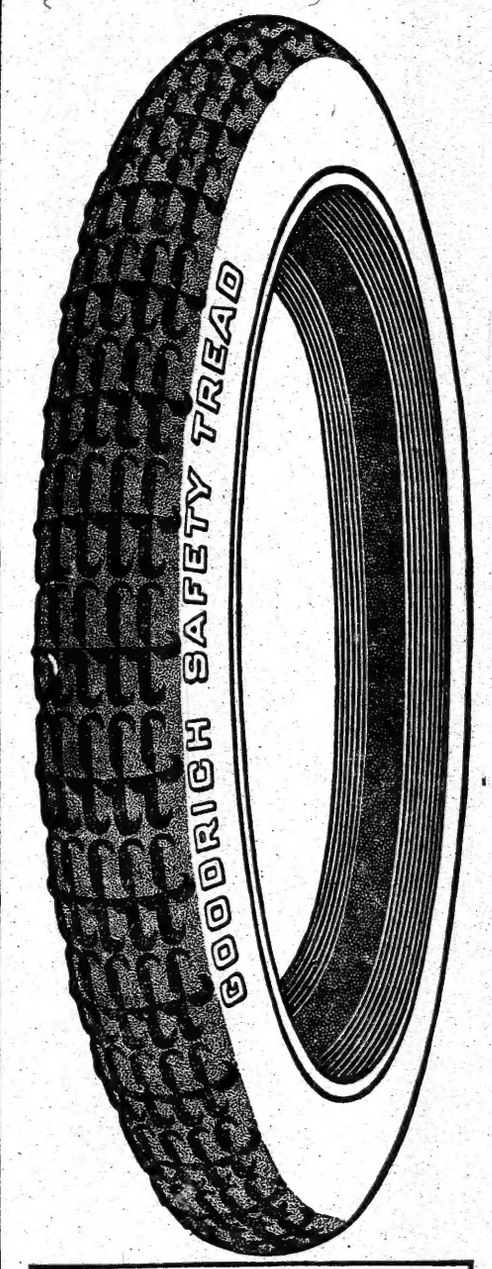
The motor is 30-35 horsepower

The price of the Winter Touring Car or Roadster complete, including regular mohair top, is $950 (f. o. b. Detroit)

DODGE BROTHERS, DETROIT

COLT-STRATTON COMPANY
Broadway at 57th Street Circle 1600

The "Barefoot" Tire——
——and Why.



WHEN you take your Shoes off tonight, do this:
—Bear your weight on your right Foot and, without lifting it off the floor, press it forward and backward firmly.

Then observe that only the bony and muscular *Structure* of your Foot *moves* forward and backward, while its *Sole* stays *fixed* on the floor.

That demonstrates the *rolling motion* of flesh and muscle, the elastic Cushion quality which *reduces friction* in walking, and prevents slipping (backward, forward, or sideways).

It supplies that CLING quality, which gives *Traction without Friction.*

It protects the Bones and Sinews of the Foot against the Wear and Tear of action, as a lubricant protects Metal moving parts, while providing the wonderful "Barefoot" *hold* on *slippery* surfaces.

• • •

CONSIDER now the means by which *Tires* have been given maximum Traction,—*i. e.*, by means of a "sandpapery" texture in the Rubber of their Anti-Skid Treads.

Assuredly such Tires *do* give Traction.

But, every time the Brakes are put on, to make *such* Tires grip the road, the relatively hard, unyielding, and comparatively brittle, texture of the Rubber in their Treads causes these Treads to *grind away* on the pavement, to WEAR OUT fast at the point of contact.

The *sudden* efficiency of their *grinding-Traction* also tugs so sharply on the Rubber Adhesive between the layers of Fabric in Tire as to separate these layers.

There is little "give" to them—just as there is little "*slide*" to them.

So, they gain Traction at the expense of *Mileage.*

Naturally such Tires require *a great BULK of such Rubber* in order to deliver reasonable Mileage before worn out.

And, therein they differ radically from GOODRICH "Barefoot" Tires.

Because,—
—The Safety-Tread on Goodrich Tires is made of a very *unusual, secret,* and *exclusive* Compound, which we will here call "Hyper-Rubber."

It is *much lighter,* in weight, than the Rubber used in other makes of Tires, being free from the "sandpapery" ingredients that are heaviest and inert.

Observe, that every *pound* saved on the *weight* of Tires (or any part of a Car *below* the Springs) is equal to a saving of 30 pounds when supported *above* the Springs (ask your Engineer).

Its lightness, however, is secondary to its STRETCH, its enormous STRENGTH and Longevity.

• • •

AND here is how it acts in Automobiling,—
—When the weight of the Car bears on this clinging "Hyper-Rubber" Tread, and the power is applied to go ahead or reverse, the *stretch* in the Sole (or Tread) of the Goodrich Tire acts as a sort of Lubricant between the Fabric Structure of the Tire and the Road.

Then the Hyper-Rubber "Toes", of the Goodrich Safety-Tread Tire, CLING to the pavement (instead of *grinding against* it), just as your Bare Foot would *cling* to a slippery surface—*without Grind,* and so, with the minimum of Frictional Heat or Wear for *maximum* Traction.

Goodrich "Hyper-Rubber" is made into Goodrich Motor Cycle, and Bicycle, Tires, as well as into Goodrich Rubber Boots, Over-Shoes, Soles and Heels.

You will know them by their stylish
Black——
——Treads

New York Branch, 1780 Broadway
THE B. F. GOODRICH CO.
Akron, Ohio.

GOODRICH——
——FAIR-LIST TIRES

INTERESTING HAPPENINGS IN MOTORDOM DURING THE WEEK

AMERICAN AUTO EXPORTS DOUBLED IN LAST YEAR

Aggregated $74,000,000 for Fiscal Year, and May Go to $120,000,000 for Calendar Period—Complete Table Shows Details.

American automobile manufacturers, according to figures announced last week, doubled their sales abroad last year, their exports of automobiles and parts thereof in the year ended June 30, 1915, having aggregated more than $74,000,000, against $38,000,000 in 1914, $2,000,000 in 1904, and $1,000,000 in 1902, the first year of record. The gains were most pronounced in the second half of the fiscal year, and if the record made by July is maintained until the end of December, which seems probable from present indications, the total exports of automobiles in the calendar year 1915 will be well above $120,000,000.

All parts of the world are buying American motor trucks and passenger automobiles, about eighty different countries being represented in the year's sales. Our motor trucks are being sold largely in England, France, and Russia. In Greece, Denmark, Sweden, and Serbia sales have also reached unparalleled proportions. Increased sales are likewise being made in many countries far removed from the war zone, including Canada, Cuba, Central America, Java, Australia, British South Africa, and in our own Territories of Hawaii, Porto Rico, and Alaska.

The year's exports of passenger automobiles were slightly less than those of 1914. Large gains in exports to the United Kingdom, Asiatic Russia, Cuba, Central America, the British West Indies, British Guiana, Venezuela, and British East Africa were more than offset by numerous decreases occurring elsewhere, notably France, Germany, and various countries in Europe, South America, and Asia.

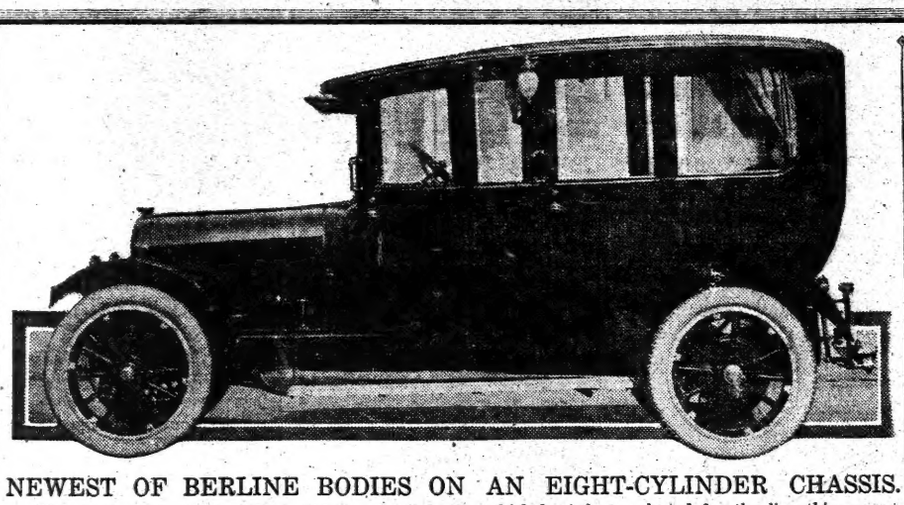
The constituent factors in the automobile export trade for the last two fiscal years are as follows:

Kinds.	1914.	1915.
Commercial automobiles	$1,181,611	$39,140,682
Passenger automobiles	25,392,963	21,111,953
Automobile tires	3,505,267	4,903,270
Automobile engines	1,391,893	1,4 5, 3
Automobile parts	6,624,232	7,853,18
Total exports to foreign countries	$38,095,966	$74,476,422
Total to Alaska	8,435	91,38
Total to Hawaii	1,285,258	1,514,58
Total to Porto Rico	686,906	775,87

A complete record of the United States export trade in automobiles is contained in the table, prepared by the Department of Commerce, which follows. It shows the number of automobiles of each class exported to the different countries in the fiscal years 1914 and 1915 and the value of the exports in the latter year:

Exported to—	Commercial Automobiles. Number. 1914.	Commercial Automobiles. Number. 1915.	Commercial Automobiles. Value. 1915.	Passenger Automobiles. Number. 1914.	Passenger Automobiles. Number. 1915.	Passenger Automobiles. Value. 1915.	Auto Parts. Value. 1914.	Auto Parts. Value. 1915.
Total	784	13,996	$39,141,000	28,306	23,880	$21,114,000	$6,624,000	$7,853,00
England	243	5,306	14,042,000	4,992	8,321	6,849,000	1,2 2,000	3,283,00
France	2	4,999	13,514,000	1,427	451	253,000	179,000	481,000
Russia (European)	2	2,251	7,667,000	926	907	1,528,000	14,000	124,00
Greece	1	142	427,000	25	36	28,000	.....	2,000
Belgium	..	100	3 ,0 0	244	12	15,000	21,000	.....
Denmark	..	44	25,000	268	219	156,000	9,000	14,00
Italy	1	1	8,000	342	114	70,000	51,000	66,00
Norway	2	3	5,000	145	125	80,000	2,000	16,00
Sweden	1	10	18,000	324	137	109,000	6,000	4,000
Austria-Hungary	5	....	.....	314	4	2,000	5,000	1,00
Germany	24	4	3,000	1,411	16	17,000	213,000	14,00
Finland	..	....	.....	106	17	9,000	3,000	1,000
Scotland	..	4	11,000	25	148	83,000	23,000	29,00
Ireland	..	1	7,000	2	29	157,000	.....	.....
Netherlands	1	9	19,000	141	96	132,000	8,000	3,000
Portugal	8	5	10,000	59	14	18,000	2,000	3,000
Servia and Montenegro	..	10	6,000	4	2	3,000	.....	.....
Spain	..	1	2,000	83	71	60,000	6,000	7,000
Switzerland	..	....	.....	79	2	1,000	1,000	.....
Turkey (European)	1	2	8,000	85	....	.....	.....	.....
Gibraltar	..	....	.....	94	9	6,000	.....	.....
Azores and Madeira	..	....	.....	26	18	10,000	.....	.....
Bulgaria	..	....	.....	48	....	.....	.....	.....
Iceland	..	....	.....	5	3	2,000	.....	1,000
Canada	247	306	705,000	4,377	4,127	3,723,000	3,664,000	2,741,0
British Honduras	..	....	.....	4	1	1,000	.....	1,000
Cent. Amer. Republics	13	14	29,000	118	176	131,000	28,000	41,000
Mexico	12	8	14,000	155	70	67,000	42,000	31,000
Newfoundland	1	1	1,000	5	17	12,000	.....	4,000
West Indies—								
Cuba	19	21	35,000	297	1,359	746,000	48,000	101,000
Danish	..	....	.....	3	3	1,000	.....	1,000
British	4	3	7,000	140	196	129,000	44,000	52,000
French	..	2	4,000	65	54	35,000	8,000	7,000
Dutch	1	1	1,000	13	24	17,000	.....	5,000
Haiti	..	....	.....	2	....	.....	.....	.....
Dominican Republic	1	2	3,000	11	28	15,000	.....	4,000
Argentina	48	8	3,000	940	626	294,000	93,000	50,000
Bolivia	..	....	.....	4	10	5,000	1,000	3,000
Brazil	13	3	3,000	297	81	53,000	85,000	29,000
Chile	2	....	.....	195	86	61,000	22,000	27,000
Colombia	..	1	1,000	79	39	35,000	20,000	10,000
Ecuador	..	....	.....	21	20	11,000	6,000	4,000
British Guiana	..	1	1,000	16	45	24,000	5,000	5,000
Dutch Guiana	..	....	.....	7	9	4,000	1,000	2,000
Paraguay	..	....	.....	7	5	2,000	.....	1,000
Peru	3	2	3,000	36	24	21,000	6,000	5,000
Uruguay	1	....	.....	183	45	26,000	21,000	14,000
Venezuela	12	3	7,000	126	227	143,000	36,000	29,000
Aden	..	....	.....	28	9	7,000	2,000	.....
China	7	....	.....	144	103	104,000	6,000	21,000
French China	..	1	2,000	....	....	.....	.....	.....
Chosen (Korea)	..	....	.....	2	2	2,000	3,000	.....
India	7	7	9,000	497	315	275,000	48,000	45,000
Russia, Asiatic	..	596	1,903,000	12	551	1,478,000	.....	107,000
Straits Settlements	7	....	.....	282	77	70,000	25,000	20,000
Other Brit. East Indies	..	1	3,000	82	25	20,000	4,000	4,000
Dutch East Indies	7	11	10,000	200	105	87,000	15,000	15,000
Hongkong	..	1	1,000	11	2	2,000	1,000	1,000
Japan	1	1	3,000	96	28	28,000	36,000	26,000
Siam	..	....	.....	37	13	10,000	5,000	2,000
Turkey, Asiatic	1	5	26,000	7	1	1,000	.....	.....
Australia and Tasmania	32	57	84,000	3,099	2,159	1,768,000	262,000	199,000
New Zealand	39	20	32,000	1,065	528	784,000	54,000	48,000
Philippine Islands	38	27	62,000	614	407	425,000	70,000	40,000
French Oceania	4	....	.....	46	8	7,000	3,000	5,000
British Oceania	..	....	.....	9	2	2,000	1,000	.....
British South Africa	12	15	40,000	1,618	692	731,000	157,000	100,000
British East Africa	..	....	.....	49	120	75,000	3,000	4,000
British West Africa	1	....	.....	32	42	21,000	6,000	7,000
Egypt	..	....	.....	22	1	1,000	.....	1,000
Morocco	..	....	.....	63	25	11,000	.....	3,000
Other Africa	2	....	.....	77	40	24,000	5,000	6,000
German Oceania	..	....	.....	1	....	5,000	.....	.....

NOTE.—The shipments to American territories included: Hawaii, 864 automobiles valued at $972,000; Porto Rico, 548 valued at $433,000; Alaska, 59 valued at $80,000 in fiscal year 1915.



NEWEST OF BERLINE BODIES ON AN EIGHT-CYLINDER CHASSIS.

This is the Cole eight with one of the closed bodies which have been selected for the line this season. It has three auxiliary seats, which can be unfolded separately from their recesses in the floor, giving six-passenger capacity.

SUPPORT OF MOTORISTS URGED FOR CONSTITUTION

Committee for Adoption of New Law Points Out Provisions for Road Building and New Highway Control.

Some reasons why, in its opinion, automobilists should support the new Constitution have been brought forward in a statement issued last week by the Committee for the Adoption of the Constitution, with headquarters in Albany. The statement says:

"There are several very good reasons why the proposed Constitution should have the support of all automobilists and all others who are interested in the development of good roads in New York State. Because automobilists have taken the lead in the good roads movement is a good reason why they should take an affirmative part in bringing about the adoption of the revised Constitution.

"One of the first arguments in the new Constitution that will strike one as deserving of support by automobilists is the provision for a great Department of Public Works as one of the constitutional departments of the State Government. Heretofore the highway development in the State has been intrusted to a department that rested on a statutory basis only. Under the proposed Constitution, the Commissioner of Public Works will be one of the constitutional officers composing the Governor's cabinet of advisers. He will have under his direction the development of the State highways, hitherto intrusted to the Commissioner of Highways. The good roads movement in New York State has suffered in the past from politics. It has suffered from a lack of continuity, so far as policy is concerned.

"Within the last six or eight years this policy has shifted a half dozen times. It has never been possible to tell when a new administration came into power whether the Highway Department was to be left unchanged or whether its control was to be transferred into new hands. The new Constitution, if adopted, will go a long way toward assuring continuity and stability in the State's good roads policy.

"There are two other very good reasons why automobilists should support this Constitution. In the first place, the new Constitution will give the Department of Highways the right, which has hitherto been withheld, of building a State road through the heart of the Adirondacks. The present Constitution prevents any trees being cut in the forest preserve for any reason whatever. This has been an effectual stop to the construction of State highways through the preserve. The road which the amendment will authorize will run from Old Forge, by way of Raquette Lake, Blue Mountain Lake and Long Lake to Saranac Lake. It will be the only highway laid out directly through the mountains from east to west. The road is almost entirely over State land. When constructed it will be one of the finest scenic roads in the country, and will complete the connecting system of roads throughout the Adirondack State Park.

A second reason why this proposed Constitution should be looked on with favor, particularly by automobilists, is that its adoption will authorize the expenditure of about $2,500,000, raised under the second highway bond issue, for the use of the State, which would otherwise revert to the sinking funds of the State. The restrictions on this bond issue provided for the arbitrary apportionment of the moneys to counties with the provision that the amount so apportioned could be used only in the county to which it was assigned, and only for State roads provided for in that county under the original plans for highway development.

"The result of this apportionment was to create a surplus of the sums to be expended in some counties and a deficit in others. The proposed amendment will allow the surplus to be applied outside of the limits of the particular counties so that a large number of important links in our State highway system can be built. There are more than 250 miles of connecting links on important highway trunk lines that can be built if this amendment to the Constitution is passed. These reasons ought to appeal to all those who are seeking to find in the new Constitution provisions which are clearly an improvement over the present one."

CONVICT ROAD WORK PAST EXPERIMENT

Dr. Whitin Believes It Has Come to Stay—Methods Important.

"The use of convicts on the public roads has passed through the period of hysterical wrangle into a period of actually successful accomplishment and almost universal acceptation," said E. Stagg Whitin, whose new course in practical penal problems at Columbia University was announced the other day.

Dr. Whitin holds that the underlying motive in convict road building must be to secure the greatest efficiency for the State out of its possessions. Both the convicts and the roads are property of the State, and the working of convicts upon the roads should eliminate many elements of waste in the administration of road and prison departments.

"The efficiency of the convict on the road gang," he continued, "differs greatly in different gangs. There is no doubt in my mind that the application of the efficiency records in use at the present time in the Wisconsin road camps for free labor will tend even more perceptibly to raise the efficiency of convict labor.

"Incentive must be created before good work can be produced. Coop any of us up in a stuffy, insanitary jail for several months, arraign us for trial amid the excitement of what we misname as justice, and then take a few months of breaking our spirit in prison surroundings, and there is little likelihood that the thing we call ginger will be very apparent. The great need is for the foreman of a convict road gang to throw his shoulder to the task and inspire his gang with the desire to be like him. The problem lies in securing such men as foremen of road gangs."

The graduate department of highway engineering at Columbia University has been in close touch with the National Committee on Prisons and Prison Labor, which is located on the campus, for a number of years. Thesis work has been carried on under the joint direction of the department and the Prison Committee.

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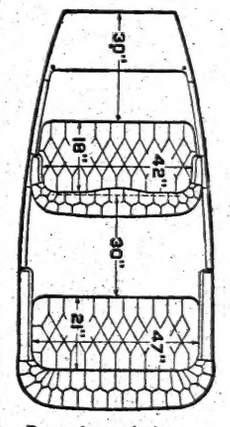
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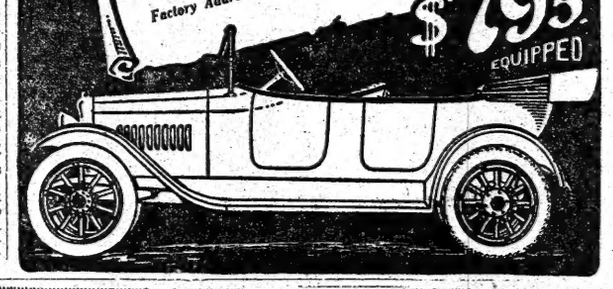
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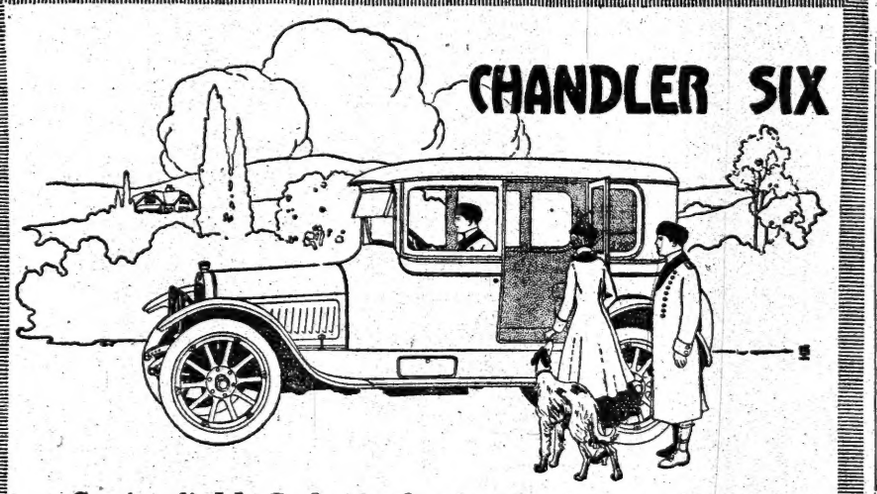
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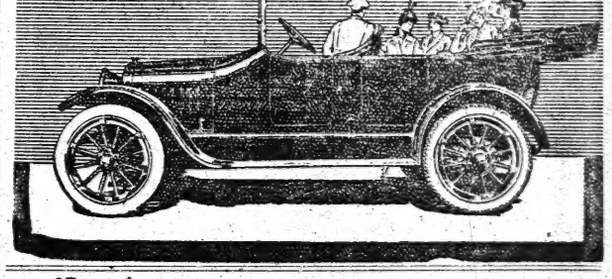
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A VOTERS' DIRECTORY PREPARED BY THE CITIZENS' UNION

Information About Each Candidate for Assembly and Board of Aldermen.

MANY GET AN INDORSEMENT

All Were Asked to Give Views on Suggested Legislation—County Candidates Listed Also.

The Citizens' Union has prepared a directory of all candidates to be voted for in New York City at the coming election. Special attention is paid to candidates for the Assembly and the Board of Aldermen.

"The adoption of the new Constitution," the report states, "will make the next Legislature important, and will also give greatly increased power to the Board of Aldermen."

The Union says that it has been able to indorse more Democratic candidates this year than ever before—some because of their record in office, and others because of their recognized ability.

"Speaking generally," says the report, "the character of the aldermanic candidates is higher than it has ever been before. The Citizens' Union states that there is an exceptional opportunity by discriminating voting to elect a Board of Aldermen, not only with a strong Fusion majority but also with some competent men in the minority who will consider public questions on their merits and whose services would be of distinct value in the Board. We has indorsed men of that type and urges their support by the voters, regardless of party affiliation."

In order to obtain their views the Union submitted a list of seven important subjects of legislation to each Assembly candidate. These included civil service examination for election officers; simplification of primary nomination regulations; more power to cities to control municipal elections; restricting legislative control over charter amendments submitted by cities; a smaller Board of Education for this city, and New York City control of county officers.

The directory of Assembly candidates follows:

New York County.

FIRST DISTRICT.

JOHN J. RYAN, (Dem.)—Present Assemblyman; record of votes good; record otherwise unsatisfactory; favors large Board of Education.

HARRY E. AUGENTHALER, (Rep., Prog., Ind. L.)—Republican District Captain; opposes reduction in salary of faithful city employes; favors bettering condition for working men; views on other subjects not given.

SECOND DISTRICT.

PETER J. HAMILL, (Dem., Ind. L.)—No response to request for views.

JOSEPH S. SIEGEL, (Rep.)—Generally favors election and home-rule proposals; indorsed by Citizens' Union.

THIRD DISTRICT.

CAESAR B. BARRA, (Dem., Ind. L.)—No response to requests for information.

JOHN SANTIMAURO, (Rep.)—Defeated candidate for Assembly and Alderman in the past.

FOURTH DISTRICT.

HENRY S. SCHIMMEL, (Dem., Prog., Ind. L., Am.)—Assemblyman 1913-1914; marked improvement in second year of service; views on legislation not furnished.

DANIEL WIDDI, (Rep.)—Defeated candidate for Senate 1914; favors generally election and control of salaries proposals.

FIFTH DISTRICT.

MAURICE McDONALD, (Dem., Prog., Ind. L.)—Present Assemblyman with poor record; no response to requests for information.

JOSEPH F. WALKER, (Rep., Am.)—Not prepared to state views on subjects of legislation.

SIXTH DISTRICT.

ABRAHAM BRENNER, (Dem.)—Special Deputy Attorney General 1913; favors generally election and home rule proposals.

NATHAN D. PERLMAN, (Rep., Prog., Ind. L., Am.)—Present Assemblyman with fairly good record; favors election, home rule, and other proposals. Indorsed by Citizens Union.

SEVENTH DISTRICT.

PETER P. McELLIGOTT, (Dem., Ind. L.)—Assemblyman 1908-1915, with poor record of service; views on proposed legislation not furnished.

ALBERT S. GIBBS, (Rep.)—No response to requests for views on legislation.

LEO BARRON, (Prog.)—No response to requests for information.

EIGHTH DISTRICT.

ABRAHAM GOODMAN, (Dem.)—No political activities; no response to requests for views on legislation.

LEO WOLFSON, (Rep., Prog., Ind. L., Am.)—Progressive leader of district, formerly Independent Democrat; statement of views on legislation not given; indorsed by Citizens' Union.

NINTH DISTRICT.

CHARLES D. DONOHUE, (Dem., Ind. L.)—Assemblyman 1913-15; improved record of service in last year; favors home rule proposals.

FRANK WEISS, (Rep., Am.)—No response to requests for information.

JOHN J. SAMMON, (Prog.)—Inconspicuous member of Assembly 1905-1906; defeated candidate for Justice of Municipal Court and district leader. If elected would give "salary for relief of the poor" and devote entire time to duties.

TENTH DISTRICT.

WALTER M. FRIEDLAND, (Dem., Ind. L.)—Present Assemblyman; showed little evidence of usefulness. Views on legislation not furnished.

LEON BLEECKER, (Prog., Rep., Am.)—Member Assembly 1914, with good record. Favors general election, home rule, and other proposals. Indorsed by Citizens' Union.

ELEVENTH DISTRICT.

JAMES T. MAHONEY, (Dem., Ind. L.)—No response to requests for information.

MURTY G. BRENNAN, (Rep., Prog.)—Candidate of the Beyer faction. No response to requests for information.

TWELFTH DISTRICT.

JOSEPH D. KELLY, (Dem., Ind. L.)—Assemblyman 1913-14; improved record of service in last year; no response to requests for views.

JOHN J. TOTTEN, (Rep.)—Defeated for the Assembly in 1914; no response to requests for views on legislation.

FRANK P. CATINELLA, (Prog.)—Never held public office; favors election, home rule, and other proposals.

THIRTEENTH DISTRICT.

JAMES C. CAMPBELL, (Dem., Ind. L.)—Has been active in district politics; Assemblyman 1912-15, with generally poor record; did not give views on legislation.

ALEXANDER HERRIES, Jr., (Rep.)—No response to requests for information.

HENRY BOLLENS, (Prog.)—Favors election, home rule, and other proposals; indorsed by Citizens' Union.

FOURTEENTH DISTRICT.

ROBERT L. TUDOR, (Dem., Ind. L.)—Assemblyman 1913-14, with unsatisfactory record; views on legislation not given.

JOHN J. LEECH, (Rep.)—Favors election, home rule, and other proposals.

JOSEPH A. SHERIDAN, (Prog.)—Independent Democrat; favors generally election and home rule proposals.

FIFTEENTH DISTRICT.

HENRY OPDYKE, (Prog., Dem., Ind. L., Am.)—Favors direct primaries, non-partisan municipal elections, smaller Board of Education, and local control of salaries.

ABRAHAM R. ELLENBOGEN, (Rep.)—Assemblyman, 1914-1915, with generally good record; favors generally election and home rule proposals. Indorsed by the Citizens' Union.

SIXTEENTH DISTRICT.

MARTIN G. McCUE, (Dem., Ind. L.)—No response to requests for information; Assemblyman 1907-1915, with generally unsatisfactory record.

ABRAHAM A. LEVY, (Rep., Prog.)—Favors generally proposed legislation.

SEVENTEENTH DISTRICT.

VINCENT GILROY, (Dem.)—Has been active in independent political movements; favors generally election and home rule proposals.

MARTIN BOURKE, (Rep.)—Member of Assembly, 1915, with fairly good record; states that he would probably favor suggested legislation. Indorsed by Citizens' Union.

WILLIAM WALLACE YOUNG, (Prog.)—Defeated candidate for the same office 1914; favors proposed legislation generally, with some reservation as to election matters.

EIGHTEENTH DISTRICT.

MARK GOLDBERG, (Dem.)—Active and persevering with improved record in last year of service; no response to requests for views.

ABRAHAM L. ALLOSAY, (Rep., Prog., Ind. L., Am.)—Favors generally election and home rule proposals.

NINETEENTH DISTRICT.

PERRY MILLER ARMSTRONG, (Dem.)—Favors generally election, home rule, and other proposals; indorsed by the Citizens' Union.

JAMES WALSH, (Prog., Rep., Ind. L.)—Defeated candidate for Alderman 1913, and for Assemblyman 1914; no response to requests for views on legislation.

TWENTIETH DISTRICT.

FRANK ARANOW, (Dem.)—Assemblyman, showed some ability, but record generally unsatisfactory; states that some of proposed measures are very meritorious.

JULIUS M. LEDER, (Rep., Ind. L., Am.)—Never held public office or been a candidate before.

MICHAEL KLEINMAN, (Prog.)—Never held public office or been a candidate before; favors all proposed legislation.

TWENTY-FIRST DISTRICT.

THOMAS T. REILLEY, (Dem.)—No previous political activities, has not held public office; favors generally election and home rule proposals.

HAROLD C. MITCHELL, (Rep., Ind. L.)—Assemblyman 1915; showed independence and made generally good record. Indorsed by the Citizens' Union.

RICHARD M. BOLDEN, (Prog.)—Never held public office or been a candidate before; favors election, home rule, and other proposals.

TWENTY-SECOND DISTRICT.

MAURICE BLOCH, (Dem.)—Present Assemblyman with poor record. No response to requests for views on legislation.

RICHARD H. WALTERS, (Prog., Rep.)—Never held office or been a candidate before; favors election law, home rule, and other proposals.

TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT.

DANIEL C. OLIVER, (Dem., Ind. L.)—Independent Democrat; Member of Assembly 1915, with unsatisfactory record; favors permitting State to regulate salaries of county officers.

NICHOLAS H. PINTO, (Rep.)—Favors generally election proposals and home rule. Indorsed by the Citizens' Union.

ROBERT LINK, (Prog., Am.)—Formerly Republican; has been active in reform campaigns; favors election, home rule, and other proposals.

TWENTY-FOURTH DISTRICT.

OWEN M. KIERNAN, (Dem., Ind. L.)—Throughout his legislative service made generally poor record; did not furnish views on legislation.

JOSEPH FRANKEL, (Rep., Prog.)—Favors generally election and home rule proposals; believes in large Board of Education. Indorsed by the Citizens' Union.

TWENTY-FIFTH DISTRICT.

JOHN G. MILBURN, JR., (Dem., Am.)—Has recognized ability; favors better election officers, no change in primary system until it has had a longer trial; favors home rule for cities, but would let counties fix the salaries of their employes within the city.

ROBERT McC. MARSH, (Rep., Prog., Ind. L.)—Has been for a long time helpfully active in civic and legislative matters; exceptionally well qualified for the office; favors generally election, home rule, and other proposals; indorsed by Citizens' Union.

TWENTY-SIXTH DISTRICT.

MEYER LEVY, (Dem.)—No response to requests for information.

JOSEPH STEINBERG, (Prog., Rep., Ind. L., Am.)—Favors generally election and home rule proposals; Assemblyman 1914-15, with generally good record; indorsed by the Citizens' Union.

TWENTY-SEVENTH DISTRICT.

BENJAMIN S. CATCHINGS, (Dem., Ind. L.)—Opposed to caucus and party dictation; never held office or been a candidate before; favors the direct primaries generally; inclined to oppose non-partisan municipal elections, favoring separate ballots; opposed to wasteful duplication of city Government; indorsed by the Citizens' Union.

HOFFMAN NICKERSON, (Rep.)—Election district captain; favors State conventions, home rule generally, and smaller Board of Education.

SAMUEL R. SCHNEIDER, (Prog.) — Has been active in many political movements since 1905; favors election, home rule, and other proposals.

TWENTY-EIGHTH DISTRICT.

SALVATORE A. COTILLO, (Dem.) — Assemblyman 1913-14; other than on bills introduced, generally good record in last year of service. No response to requests for views on legislation.

FRANK H. BIRNBAUM, (Rep., Prog., Am.)—Active in Republican Party; favors generally election law, home rule, and other proposals.

TWENTY-NINTH DISTRICT.

SILAS B. AXTELL, (Dem., Prog.)—A Progressive Democrat; favors election law, home rule, and other proposals; a candidate of recognized ability.

ALFRED D. BELL, (Rep., Ind. L.)—Favors election proposals generally; also home rule and smaller Board of Education. Well fitted for the office. Indorsed by the Citizens' Union.

THIRTIETH DISTRICT.

TIMOTHY F. GOULD, (Dem.)—No response to requests or information.

NICHOLAS MEYER, (Rep., Prog., Ind. L.)—Favors election, home rule, and other proposals; indorsed by the Citizens' Union.

THIRTY-FIRST DISTRICT.

JACOB GOLDSTEIN, (Dem., Ind. L.)—No response to requests for information.

AARON A. FEINBERG, (Rep., Prog.)—Present Assemblyman, with a generally good record; favors election proposals and home rule; indorsed by the Citizens' Union.

Bronx County.

THIRTY-SECOND DISTRICT.

WILLIAM S. EVANS, (Dem.)—Present Assemblyman, with good record of votes; generally favors election and home rule proposals; opposed to reduction in size of Board of Education; indorsed by the Citizens' Union.

FREDERICK A. MUHLHAN, (Rep.)—Has not been active in politics and never held public office; generally favors proposals.

SIDNEY S. LEVINE, (Prog.)—No response to requests for information.

THIRTY-THIRD DISTRICT.

EARL H. MILLER, (Dem., Prog.)—Has not heretofore been active in politics or held public office; did not furnish views on legislation.

JULIUS F. FEIGEL, (Rep.)—Active in local politics. No response to requests for views on legislation.

THIRTY-FOURTH DISTRICT.

M. MALDWIN FERTIG, (Dem., Prog.)—Present Assemblyman, with fair record. No response to requests for further information.

OTTO HENSCHEL, (Rep., Ind. L.)—Generally active in Republican and later in Progressive Party; member of Assembly 1914; showed independence and made fair record; defeated candidate for Senate 1914; favors election law, home rule, and other proposals. Indorsed by the Citizens' Union.

THIRTY-FIFTH DISTRICT.

JOSEPH M. CALLAHAN, (Dem., Prog.)—Present Assemblyman; showed some ability, but made generally poor record. No response to requests for views on legislation.

SALVATORE AMANNA, (Rep., Ind. L.)—A Progressive, formerly a Republican, but not active. Favors election, home rule, and other proposals.

Kings County.

FIRST DISTRICT.

JAMES P. O'KEEFE, (Dem.)—Never held office or been a candidate before; no response to requests for views on legislation.

R. HUNTER McQUISTION, (Rep., Prog., Ind. L., Prob.)—Member of Assembly 1914-1915; independent and intelligent legislator; favors generally election, home rule, and other proposals. Indorsed by the Citizens' Union.

SECOND DISTRICT.

WILLIAM J. GILLEN, (Dem., Ind. L.)—Assemblyman 1909-15; has failed to demonstrate any ability as a legislator; no response to requests for views on legislation.

WILLIAM J. O'BRIEN, (Rep., Prog.)—No response to requests for information.

THIRD DISTRICT.

FRANK J. TAYLOR, (Dem., Ind. L.)—Assemblyman 1913-15; nothing in his record to commend; usually voted against public interest; no response to requests for information.

ROBERT H. DE MARS, (Rep., Prog.)—Defeated for Alderman 1913.

FOURTH DISTRICT.

PETER A. McARDLE, (Dem.)—Assemblyman with fairly good record; favors election proposals and home rule. Indorsed by the Citizens' Union.

GEORGE LANGHORST, (Rep.)—Member of Assembly 1902, 1912, 1914, with a poor record. No response to requests for views on legislation.

JOHN E. EIDEN, (Prog.)—Favors generally election, home rule, and other proposals.

FIFTH DISTRICT.

ARTHUR D. STRAHL, (Dem., Prog., Ind. L., Prob.)—Never held office or been a candidate before. Favors election, home rule, and other proposals.

FRED G. MILLIGAN, Jr., (Rep.)—Active in politics; present Assemblyman, showed independence, made excellent record of votes; favors election and home rule proposals. Indorsed by the Citizens' Union.

HARVEY F. DUANE, (Indep. Workers.)—No response to requests for information.

SIXTH DISTRICT.

HENRY FELDMAN, (Dem.)—Never held office or been a candidate before. Refrained from expressing views on subjects of legislation.

NATHAN D. SHAPIRO, (Rep., Prog., Ind. L., Am.)—Present Assemblyman; showed some ability, but made poor record of votes; favors generally election proposals, reduction in size of the Board of Education, and home rule to the extent granted by the proposed Constitution.

SEVENTH DISTRICT.

DANIEL F. FARRELL, (Dem., Ind. L., Am.)—Assemblyman 1910-15; did not furnish views on legislation.

GEORGE H. BRIGGS, (Rep., Prog.)—Never held office or been a candidate before. No response to requests for views.

EIGHTH DISTRICT.

JOHN J. McKEON, (Dem.)—In this, his seventh year's service in Assembly, failed to show value as a legislator.

CHARLES A. WALTER, (Rep.)—Active in Republican Club; did not furnish views on legislation.

JOHN F. PARKS, (Prog.)—Favors election, home rule, and other proposals.

NINTH DISTRICT.

FREDERICK S. BURR, (Dem., Ind. L.)—Assemblyman 1913-15 with unsatisfactory record of service; no response to requests for views on legislation.

WILLIAM J. McROBERTS, (Rep., Prog., Am.)—Member of Assembly 1914; rather poor record; favors election and home rule proposals.

TENTH DISTRICT.

EDGAR T. BEAMISH, (Dem.)—Never held office or been a candidate before. Favors election, home rule and other proposals; a candidate of recognized ability.

FRED M. AHERN, (Rep., Prog., Ind. L.)—Assemblyman 1911-13, 1914-15, with fair record; no response to requests for views on legislation; indorsed by the Citizens' Union.

ELEVENTH DISTRICT.

J. FRANCIS CARLIN, (Dem., Ind. L.)—Never held public office; favors generally election proposals other than nonpartisan municipal elections, reduction in size of the Board of Education, and home rule.

GEORGE R. BRENNAN, (Rep., Prog.)—Member of Assembly 1914-13; an able and effective legislator; favors proposals generally; indorsed by the Citizens' Union.

TWELFTH DISTRICT.

JOHN B. JOHNSTON, (Dem., Ind. L.)—Never held office or been a candidate before; views on subjects of legislation not furnished.

WILLIAM T. SIMPSON, (Rep., Prog.)—Active in district politics; Assemblyman 1913-14, with good record; favors generally election, home rule, and other proposals; indorsed by the Citizens' Union.

THIRTEENTH DISTRICT.

HERMAN D. KRAMER, (Dem., Ind. L.)—Assemblyman 1914-15, with poor record.

LEON ALEXANDER, (Prog., Rep., Am.)—Favors election, home rule, and other proposals; indorsed by the Citizens' Union.

FOURTEENTH DISTRICT.

JOHN PETER LA FRENZ, (Dem., Ind. L.)—Active district politics; Assemblyman 1914-15, with unsatisfactory record.

FRANK W. ECKERSON, (Rep.)—Never held office or been a candidate; views on legislation not furnished.

JAMES S. KLEINMAN, (Prog., Am.)—Never held office or been a candidate; favors election, home rule, and other proposals.

FIFTEENTH DISTRICT.

JAMES J. PHELAN, (Dem.)—Assemblyman 1914-15; improved record of service in last year; views on legislation not furnished.

JEREMIAH F. TWOMEY, (Ind. L., Prog., Rep.)—Failed to furnish views on legislation.

SIXTEENTH DISTRICT.

CHARLES JOSEPH, (Dem., Prog., Ind. L., Am.)—Favors election and home rule proposals; has recognized ability.

SAMUEL R. GREEN, (Rep.)—Assemblyman 1914-15, with fairly good record; favors election, home rule, and other proposals. Indorsed by the Citizens' Union.

SEVENTEENTH DISTRICT.

THOMAS F. McGRATH, (Dem.)—No response to requests for information.

FREDERICK A. WELLS, (Rep., Ind. L.)—Member of Assembly 1915, with fair record; views on proposed legislation not received; indorsed by Citizens' Union.

CHESTER T. KROUSE, (Prog.)—Progressive; formerly a Democrat; defeated candidate for Assembly 1913; favors generally desirable legislation.

EIGHTEENTH DISTRICT.

ISIDOR KELLNER, (Dem., Ind. L.)—Never held public office or been a candidate before; favors district primary system and real home rule; also non-partisan municipal elections.

FREDERICK E. MAERKLE, (Rep., Prog.)—Never held public office or been a candidate before; favors generally election and home rule proposals; a well qualified candidate; indorsed by Citizens' Union.

NINETEENTH DISTRICT.

WILLIAM A. BACHER, (Dem., Prog., Ind. L., Am.)—Present Assemblyman, with fairly good record.

JOSEPH HUELSTER, (Rep.)—Never held public office or been a candidate; views on legislation not furnished.

GEORGE BEHROND, (Ind. Workers.)—No response to requests for information.

TWENTIETH DISTRICT.

JOSEPH N. BECK, (Dem., Ind. L., Am.)—No response to request for information.

AUGUST C. FLAMMAN, (Rep., Prog.)—Member Assembly 1914-15; an active and capable member; favors election and home rule proposals. Indorsed by Citizens' Union.

TWENTY-FIRST DISTRICT.

ISAAC D. MENDELSOHN, (Dem., Prog., Ind. L.)—Views on legislation not furnished; present Assemblyman, with unsatisfactory record.

RICHARD A. NESSLER, (Rep., Am.)—Never held public office or been a candidate; no response to requests for views on legislation.

TWENTY-SECOND DISTRICT.

MAURICE DE YOUNG, (Dem., Prog., Ind. L., Am.)—Formerly a Deputy Sheriff; defeated candidate for same office 1914; views on legislation not furnished.

CHARLES H. DUFF, (Rep.)—No response to requests for information; present Assemblyman, with generally colorless record.

TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT.

DANIEL J. CAREY, (Dem., Ind. L., Am.)—Is Health Department 1904-1914; not inclined to oppose election law amendments; favors home rule.

JAMES F. MARTYN, (Rep.)—Formerly member of Board of Aldermen, with poor record.

COLMAN NEUER, (Prog.)—Active in civic and other societies; views on legislation not furnished.

Queens County.

FIRST DISTRICT.

NICHOLAS NEHRBAUER, JR., (Dem., Prog.)—Requests for information not answered; Assemblyman 1914-15, with poor record.

JOHN A. PORTER, (Rep.)—Defeated candidate for Assembly 1911-12.

SECOND DISTRICT.

PETER J. McGARRY, (Dem., Ind. L.)—No response to requests for information; member of Assembly 1914-15, with thoroughly poor record.

F. O'DONEL DEVINS, (Rep., Prog.)—Never held public office or been a candidate before; favors election, home rule, and other proposals; indorsed by Citizens' Union.

THIRD DISTRICT.

WILLIAM H. O'HARE, (Dem., Prog., Ind. L.)—Present Assemblyman, with rather unsatisfactory record; favors home rule, and inclined to favor large Board of Education.

JAMES P. MANNING, (Rep.)—Favors election, home rule, and other proposals.

FOURTH DISTRICT.

GEORGE E. POLHEMUS, (Dem., Ind. L., Am.)—Present Assemblyman; showed some ability, but record generally unsatisfactory; favors election amendments suggested; would have counties fix employes' salaries.

LEONARD A. BARTHEL, (Rep.)—A candidate of recognized ability; views on legislation not furnished; indorsed by Citizens' Union.

PETER L. MENNINGER, (Prog.)—Information requested not furnished.

Richmond County.

STEPHEN D. STEPHENS, (Dem., Prog., Ind. L.)—Present Assemblyman, with unsatisfactory record; views on legislation not furnished.

CHARLES A. MARSHALL, (Rep.)—Has not held elective office or been a candidate before; secretary to Commissioner of Public Works 1902-13; favors generally election, home rule, and other proposals; indorsed by Citizens' Union.

Candidates for Aldermen.

The Aldermanic candidates were requested to state their views on certain matters which will come before the board if the new Constitution is adopted. They include the establishment of a central purchasing agency, a centralization in one department of control of public markets, the development of the principle of standardizing grades and salaries of city employes and the development of neglected sources of city revenue, the granting of no free privileges for the use of city property, and the disposal of such privilege to public letting. The following is the Union's directory of Aldermanic candidates in all the boroughs and their answers to the questions propounded:

Manhattan Borough.

FIRST DISTRICT.

BERNARD E. DONNELLY, (Dem.)—Alderman 1913-15; poor record; no response to requests for views.

FRANK POPINO, (Rep., Prog., Ind. L.)—Defeated for Assembly 1914; no response to requests for views.

SECOND DISTRICT.

MICHAEL STAPLETON, (Dem., Ind. L.)—Alderman 1904-15; poor record; no response to requests for views.

THOMAS A. SANTANGELO, (Rep.)—Requests for information unanswered.

THIRD DISTRICT.

PATRICK H. SULLIVAN, (Dem., Ind. L.)—Requests for information unanswered.

JAMES E. MARCH, Jr., (Rep., Prog.)—Defeated for Assembly 1913; favors home rule.

FOURTH DISTRICT.

WILLIAM H. BURNS, (Dem., Prog., Ind. L., Am.)—Assemblyman 1905-7 and in three years prior; Alderman 1914-15; poor record; no response to requests for views.

JOSEPH D. McCAFFREY, (Rep.)—Favors proposed administrative economies and revenue reforms; indorsed by Citizens' Union.

FIFTH DISTRICT.

JOSEPH M. HANNON, (Dem., Prog., Ind. L.)—Alderman 1910-15; poor record; no response to requests for views.

EDWIN C. COOK, (Rep., Am.)—Requests for information unanswered.

SIXTH DISTRICT.

EMANUEL I. SILBERSTEIN, (Dem., Ind. L.)—Favors proposed administrative economies and revenue reforms.

FRANK J. DOTZLER, (Rep., Prog., Am.)—Alderman 1906-07, 1910-15; generally good record; favors proposed administrative economies and revenue reforms; indorsed by Citizens' Union.

SEVENTH DISTRICT.

FRANK L. DOWLING, (Dem., Ind. L.)—Alderman 1900-15; experienced and able minority leader; cooperated in much of present board's constructive work, but led in opposition to several good measures; no response to request for views.

THOMAS W. BURNSIDE, (Rep.)—Declines to state views.

NATHAN GLUCK, (Prog.)—Fails to state views.

EIGHTH DISTRICT.

MORITZ TOLK, (Dem.)—Alderman 1904-05; favors proposed administrative economies and revenue reforms; favors larger membership for Board of Estimate, and less power to one man.

LOUIS JACOBSON, (Rep., Prog., Ind. L., Am.)—Defeated for Assembly 1910; member Republican State Committee; Alderman 1914-15, with fairly good record; indorsed by Citizens' Union.

NINTH DISTRICT.

JOHN F. McCOURT, (Dem., Prog., Ind. L.)—Alderman 1912-15, with poor record; no response to requests for views.

JOHN T. CASSIDY, (Rep., Am.)—Requests for information unanswered.

TENTH DISTRICT.

WILLIAM FICKE, (Dem., Ind. L.)—Alderman 1886-87; no response to request for views.

FRANK DOSTAL, (Rep., Prog., Am.)—Alderman 1914-15, with good record; favors administrative economies and revenue reforms; indorsed by Citizens' Union.

ABRAHAM F. FRIPTU, (Independent.)—Request for information unanswered.

ELEVENTH DISTRICT.

LOUIS WENDEL, Jr., (Dem., Ind. L.)—Alderman 1910-15; did good work on codification of ordinances; record otherwise unsatisfactory; no response to request for views.

JOSEPH A. MILLER, (Rep.)—Defeated for Alderman, 1913; favors centralized purchasing agency and development of new sources of revenue; opposed to centralization of market control and present methods of salary standardization; indorsed by Citizens' Union.

PETER PLEINOS, (Prog.)—No office-holding record; favors proposed administrative economies and revenue reforms.

TWELFTH DISTRICT.

WILLIAM P. KENNEALLY, (Dem., Ind. L.)—Alderman 1906-15; poor record; no response to request for views.

HENRY BOSSERT, (Rep.)—Defeated for Assembly 1900 and 1906, and for Alderman 1909, 1911, and 1913; no response to request for views.

THIRTEENTH DISTRICT.

JOHN McCANN, (Dem.)—Alderman 1908-15, with poor record; no response to requests for views.

JOSEPH A. ENGEL, (Rep., Prog.)—Favors central purchasing agency, centralization of market control, and development of neglected sources of revenue.

FOURTEENTH DISTRICT.

WILLIAM T. COLLINS, (Dem., Ind. L.)—Declines to make definite statement of views.

JEREMIAH B. MAHONY, (Rep., Prog.)—Favors administrative economies and revenue reforms; favors reduction in size and increase in powers of Board of Aldermen.

FRED J. GORDON, (Independent Candidate.)—Requests for information unanswered.

FIFTEENTH DISTRICT.

JAY LASSER, (Dem., Ind. L., Am.)—No response to request for views.

WILLIAM F. QUINN, (Rep., Prog.)—Alderman 1914-15, with good record; favors administrative economies and revenue reforms, favors centralization of building control, consolidation of Dock and Bridge Departments, the abolishment of City Chamberlain's office, establishment of a single Park Department, consolidation of Departments of Correction and Public Charities, and reorganization of Board of Inebriety; indorsed by Citizens' Union.

SIXTEENTH DISTRICT.

JOHN T. EAGAN, (Dem., Ind. L.)—Alderman 1912-15, with poor record; no response to request for views.

FREDERICK SCHEID, (Rep., Prog.)—Home rule advocate; indorsed by Citizens' Union.

SEVENTEENTH DISTRICT.

THOMAS A. WILLIAMS, (Dem.)—Favors administrative economies and revenue reforms.

DANIEL M. BEDELL, (Rep., Prog.)—Alderman 1912-15, with good record; indorsed by Citizens' Union.

EIGHTEENTH DISTRICT.

THOMAS M. FARLEY, (Dem.)—No office-holding record; not prepared to make definite statement of views.

JOSEPH FABIAN, (Rep., Am.)—Defeated for Senator in 1910 and Alderman in 1913; favors administrative economies and revenue reforms; favors permanent tenure of office by city employes, with transfers between departments and establishment of modest pension system; indorsed by Citizens' Union.

FRANK SCHULER, (Prog.)—Favors central purchasing agency and salary standardization.

JAMES J. NUGENT, (Ind. L.)—Alderman 1908-15, poor record; no response to request for views.

NINETEENTH DISTRICT.

MICHAEL J. SHIELDS, (Dem.)—Failed to make definite statement of views.

WILLIAM D. BRUSH, (Rep., Prog.)—Alderman 1910-15; Chairman of Board's General Welfare Committee; very good record; indorsed by Citizens' Union.

TWENTIETH DISTRICT.

EDWARD CASSIDY, (Dem.)—Makes no definite statement of views.

FRANK J. RYAN, (Rep., Prog., Ind. L.)—No response to requests for information.

TWENTY-FIRST DISTRICT.

AUGUSTUS M. WISE, (Dem.)—Favors administrative economies and revenue reforms as to principle.

OSCAR INGSTAEDTER, (Rep., Prog., Ind. L.)—Alderman 1913-15; excellent record; favors administrative economies and revenue reforms, department consolidation and broader powers for Board of Aldermen; indorsed by Citizens' Union.

TWENTY-SECOND DISTRICT.

EDWARD V. GILMORE, (Dem., Ind. L.)—Alderman 1912-13, with unsatisfactory record; defeated for re-election 1913; request for statement of views unanswered.

HENRY OTTES, (Rep., Prog.)—Alderman, 1914-15, with good record; favors central purchasing agency, centralization of market control, and development of neglected revenue sources; indorsed by Citizens' Union.

TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT.

THOMAS F. BURKE, (Dem.)—Defeated for Alderman 1912; gives no definite statement of views.

SIDNEY C. CRANE, (Rep., Prog., Ind. L.)—Assembly 1912 and 1914, with excellent record; Alderman 1915, to fill vacancy; favors proposed administrative economies and revenue reforms; indorsed by Citizens' Union.

TWENTY-FOURTH DISTRICT.

FRANK MULLEN, (Dem., Prog., Ind. L., Am.)—Alderman 1914-15, with good record; favors proposed administrative economies and revenue reforms and simplification of county government; indorsed by Citizens' Union.

STANLEY L. OTIS, (Rep.)—Favors proposed administrative economies and revenue reform, centralization of city engineering service, and Gary school system; qualifications recognized.

TWENTY-FIFTH DISTRICT.

CHARLES DELANEY, (Dem., Ind. L.)—Alderman 1908-15; poor record; request for statement of views unanswered.

JEREMIAH KELEHER, (Prog., Rep.)—Defeated for Senate 1912-14; gives no statement of views.

TWENTY-SIXTH DISTRICT.

EDWARD G. MURRAY, (Dem., Am.)—Favors proposed administrative economies and revenue reforms, and limiting municipal improvements until tax rates have been lowered.

HENRY H. CURRAN, (Rep., Prog., Ind. L.)—Alderman 1911-15; intelligent and capable Fusion leader; excellent work of this board largely due to his efforts; indorsed by Citizens' Union.

TWENTY-SEVENTH DISTRICT.

JAMES F. MULLEN, (Dem.)—Alderman 1914-15; unsatisfactory record; no response to requests for information.

ISAAC GUTMAN, (Rep., Prog., Ind. L., Am.)—Defeated for Assembly in 1913; special Deputy Attorney General 1909-10; interested in charitable movements; favors proposed administrative economies and revenue reforms; favors drastic action against delinquent taxpayers and full exercise of home-rule powers.

NATHAN LIEBERMAN, (Independent Citizens' Party.)—Alderman 1912-13, with good record; favors proposed administrative economies, revenue reforms, and departmental consolidation; indorsed by Citizens' Union.

TWENTY-EIGHTH DISTRICT.

JOHN M. P. THATCHER, (Dem., Prog., Ind. L.)—Favors proposed administrative economies and revenue reforms and fewer officials with increased responsibility; indorsed by Citizens' Union.

LOUIS F. CARDANI, (Rep.)—Alderman 1897-98; favors proposed administrative economies and revenue reforms.

TWENTY-NINTH DISTRICT.

THOMAS J. BARRY, (Dem.)—Request for information unanswered.

FREDERICK TRAU, (Rep., Ind. L., Am.)—Alderman 1914-15; excellent record; favors proposed administrative economies and revenue reforms and full exercise of home-rule powers; indorsed by Citizens' Union.

LAWRENCE COFFI, (Prog.)—Favors proposed administrative economics and revenue reform and simplification of departmental administration.

THIRTIETH DISTRICT.

JOSEPH C. COHN, (Dem.)—Request for statement of views unanswered.

LAUREN CARROLL, (Rep., Prog., Ind. L.)—Alderman 1914-15, with excellent record; indorsed by Citizens' Union.

THIRTY-FIRST DISTRICT.

JOHN McKEE, (Dem., Ind. L.)—Request for information unanswered.

HYMAN POUKER, (Rep.)—Alderman, 1914-15; Chairman of board's Market Committee; good record; favors proposed administrative economies and revenue reforms; indorsed by Citizens' Union,

JOHN M. ROYALL, (Prog.)—Request for information unanswered.

ABRAHAM KORN, (Independent candidate)—Favors proposed administrative economies, revenue reforms, and departmental consolidation.

THIRTY-SECOND DISTRICT.

CHARLES J. McGILLICK, (Dem., Am.)—no response to requests for views.

WILLIAM DUGEEN, (Rep., Ind. L.)—Alderman 1914-15; fairly good record; favors proposed administrative economies and revenue reforms; indorsed by Citizens' Union.

CALLAGHAN McCARTHY, (Prog.)—Defeated for Alderman 1913; no response to request for views.

THIRTY-THIRD DISTRICT.

SAMSON FRIEDLANDER, (Dem., Ind. L.)—Request for information unanswered.

WILLIAM M. CHOROSH, (Prog. Rep.)—Alderman 1914-15 with excellent record; favors proposed administrative economies, revenue reforms and consolidation of building control; indorsed by Citizens' Union.

Bronx Borough.

THIRTY-FOURTH DISTRICT.

EDWARD W. CURLEY, (Dem.)—Request for statement of views unanswered.

SAMUEL J. JOSEPH, (Rep., Prog.)—Favors proposed administrative economies and revenue reforms.

THIRTY-FIFTH DISTRICT.

PETER SCHWEICKERT, (Dem.)—Alderman 1914-15 with unsatisfactory record; request for statement of views unanswered.

WILLIAM S. GERMAIN, (Rep., Prog., Ind. L.)—Favors proposed administrative economies and revenue reforms; indorsed by Citizens' Union.

THIRTY-SIXTH DISTRICT.

ROBERT L. MORAN, (Dem.)—Alderman, 1914-15, with creditable record; favors proposed administrative economies, revenue reforms, and increased responsibility on local authorities for city expenditures. Indorsed by Citizens' Union.

HENRY V. BECHER, (Rep., Prog., Ind. L.)—Favors central purchasing agency and development of neglected revenue sources; non-committal on market control, and opposed to salary standardization.

THIRTY-SEVENTH DISTRICT.

JAMES R. FERGUSON, (Dem.)—Alderman 1914-15, with unsatisfactory record; requests for statement of views unanswered.

DANIEL McFADDEN, (Rep., Ind. L.)—Favors proposed administrative economies and revenue reforms.

SIGMUND GLATZER, (Prog.)—Gives no definite statement of views.

THIRTY-EIGHTH DISTRICT.

HARRY ROBITZEK, (Dem., Prog.)—Alderman, 1914-15; did good work on codification of ordinances, record otherwise unsatisfactory; favors proposed administrative economy; favors proposed administrative reforms and revenue reforms; favors initiation of tax budget in Board of Aldermen and coordinate powers with Board of Estimate in franchise matters, &c.

HARRY C. HIRSCHBERG, (Rep., Ind. L.)—Defeated for Assembly, 1914; gives no statement of views.

THIRTY-NINTH DISTRICT.

WILLIAM J. DALY (Dem.)—Favors proposed administrative economies and revenue reforms.

JAMES A. MILLIGAN, (Rep., Ind. L.)—Alderman, 1915, to fill vacancy; has given promise of future usefulness; favors proposed administrative economies, revenue reforms and departmental consolidation; indorsed by Citizens' Union.

EDGAR V. R. KETCHAM, (Prog.)—Favors proposed administrative economies, with revenue reforms; questions desirability of perpetuating Board of Aldermen.

FORTIETH DISTRICT.

CLARENCE Y. PALITZ (Dem.)—Favors proposed central purchasing agency; salary standardization and development of neglected revenue sources; indorsed by Citizens' Union.

JACOB TANNENBAUM, (Prog., Rep., Ind. L.)—Favors proposed administrative economies and revenue reforms.

JOHN W. FARRELL (Square Deal Party.)—Request for information unanswered.

JOHN YULE, (Home Party.)—Request for information unanswered.

FORTY-FIRST DISTRICT.

PHILIP J. BARRY, (Dem.)—Favors proposed administrative economies and revenue reforms.

GEORGE H. PAYNE, (Rep., Prog., Ind.